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

Town House,
ABERDEEN 28 November 2019

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Members of the **CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE** are requested to meet in the **Council Chamber - Town House** on **THURSDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2019 at 2.00 pm.**

FRASER BELL
CHIEF OFFICER - GOVERNANCE

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- Please note that there is an exempt appendix contained within the Exempt/Confidential section of this agenda.

EXEMPT / CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS

- 13.1 Unrecoverable Debt - Exempt and Confidential Appendix (Pages 507 - 508)
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EHRIA's related to reports on this agenda can be viewed at
[Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessments](#)

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DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

You must consider at the earliest stage possible whether you have an interest to declare in relation to any matter which is to be considered. You should consider whether reports for meetings raise any issue of declaration of interest. Your declaration of interest must be made under the standing item on the agenda, however if you do identify the need for a declaration of interest only when a particular matter is being discussed then you must declare the interest as soon as you realise it is necessary. The following wording may be helpful for you in making your declaration.

I declare an interest in item (x) for the following reasons

For example, I know the applicant / I am a member of the Board of X / I am employed by... and I will therefore withdraw from the meeting room during any discussion and voting on that item.

OR

I have considered whether I require to declare an interest in item (x) for the following reasons however, having applied the objective test, I consider that my interest is so remote / insignificant that it does not require me to remove myself from consideration of the item.

OR

I declare an interest in item (x) for the following reasons however I consider that a specific exclusion applies as my interest is as a member of xxxx, which is

- (a) a devolved public body as defined in Schedule 3 to the Act;
- (b) a public body established by enactment or in pursuance of statutory powers or by the authority of statute or a statutory scheme;
- (c) a body with whom there is in force an agreement which has been made in pursuance of Section 19 of the Enterprise and New Towns (Scotland) Act 1990 by Scottish Enterprise or Highlands and Islands Enterprise for the discharge by that body of any of the functions of Scottish Enterprise or, as the case may be, Highlands and Islands Enterprise; or
- (d) a body being a company:-
 - i. established wholly or mainly for the purpose of providing services to the Councillor's local authority; and
 - ii. which has entered into a contractual arrangement with that local authority for the supply of goods and/or services to that local authority.

OR

I declare an interest in item (x) for the following reasons.....and although the body is covered by a specific exclusion, the matter before the Committee is one that is quasi-judicial / regulatory in nature where the body I am a member of:

- is applying for a licence, a consent or an approval
- is making an objection or representation
- has a material interest concerning a licence consent or approval
- is the subject of a statutory order of a regulatory nature made or proposed to be made by the local authority.... and I will therefore withdraw from the meeting room during any discussion and voting on that item.

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ABERDEEN, 26 September 2019. Minute of Meeting of the CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE. Present:- Councillor Lumsden, Convener; Councillor Grant, Vice-Convener; and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly, Flynn, Laing, Nicoll, Townson (as substitute for Councillor Jackie Dunbar) and Yuill.

The agenda and reports associated with this minute can be found [here](#).

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 12.1 (Condition & Suitability 3 Year Programme and Northfield Pool Project - Exempt Appendices), 12.2 (Workplans and Business Cases – Capital), 12.3 (South College Street - Corridor Improvement - Business Case), 12.4 (Disposal of Rosehill House), 12.5 (Sale of Site 26, Greenbank Road); and 12.6 (Disposal of Westburn House) 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 during consideration of the above items (from article 20 of this minute) so as to avoid disclosure of information of the classes described in the following paragraphs of Schedule 7(A) to the Act:- article 20 (paragraphs 8 and 10), articles 21 and 22 (paragraph 8) and articles 23, 24 and 25 (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 were intimated:-

- (1) Councillor Nicoll declared an interest in items 11.8 (Aberdeen City Region Deal – Strategic Transport Appraisal), 11.10 (External Funding for Transportation Projects), 11.12 (Local Authority Bus Services/Controlled Bus Companies) and 12.3 (South College Street - Corridor Improvement - Business Case) by virtue of him being a Council appointed member on Nestrans Board. He considered that the nature of his interest did not require him to leave the meeting and therefore chose to remain in the meeting for consideration of the items; and
- (2) Councillor Yuill declared an interest in items 11.8 (Aberdeen City Region Deal – Strategic Transport Appraisal), 11.10 (External Funding for Transportation Projects), 11.12 (Local Authority Bus Services/Controlled Bus Companies) and 12.3 (South College Street - Corridor Improvement - Business Case) by virtue of him being a Council appointed substitute member on Nestrans Board. He

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considered that the nature of his interest did not require him to leave the meeting and therefore chose to remain in the meeting for consideration of the items.

MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING OF 6 JUNE 2019 AND SPECIAL MEETING OF 31 JULY 2019 - FOR APPROVAL

3. The Committee had before it the minute of its previous meeting of 6 June and Special meeting of 31 July 2019, for approval.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve both minutes as correct records.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillor Yuill declared an interest in item 13 (Schoolhill Public Realm Enhancement) of the Committee Planner by virtue of him being a Council appointed member of Robert Gordon's College Board of Governors, 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.

COMMITTEE PLANNER

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

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to remove item 72 (St Peter's School – Long Term Education Provision) from the Planner; and
- (ii) to note the reasons for the reporting delays in relation to item 7 (A90 Murcar North Cycleway), item 9 (Business Case for the Refurbishment of Harlaw Road Pavilion), item 12 (VisitAberdeenshire – 2020/21 Financial Position), item 13 (Schoolhill Public Realm Enhancement), item 14 (Mortuary Provision), item 15 (Sustainable Drainage System (SUDS) Section 7), item 18 (Smart City Strategy), item 19 (External Funding Plan) and item 20 (Town Centre Capital Grant Fund).

DEESIDE WAY - NOTICE OF MOTION BY COUNCILLOR BOULTON

5. With reference to article 15 of the minute of Council of 24 June 2019, the Committee had before it a motion in the following terms by Councillor Boulton:-

“Council acknowledges the value of the Deeside Way both as a core path and a wildlife corridor. Accepts the Deeside Way is accessed by a variety of users, leisure

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and commuter cyclists, walkers, adults, children from the elderly to babies in prams, vulnerable individuals including wheelchair users. Instructs the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to report to the next meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee with regard to the feasibility of making amendments to the Council's procedure restricting vehicular access to the Deeside Way to:- (1) maintenance/refuse collection vehicles and emergency vehicles only for the Deeside Way; and (2) prohibit any other access by any other vehicles for any other purpose."

Councillor Boulton spoke in support of her motion, explaining the rationale behind her request.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to adopt the motion; and
- (ii) to instruct officers to include in that report, proposals as to how signage might be improved in the interests of improving the safety of all users of the Deeside Way.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK REPORTING - PLACE FUNCTION AND 2018-19 RESOURCES STATUTORY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS - COM/19/357

6. With reference to article 6 of the minute of its previous meeting of 6 June 2019, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Business Intelligence and Performance Management which outlined the key performance management framework measures relating to (1) the City Growth and Strategic Place Planning Clusters; and (2) supplemental Statutory Performance Indicator measures relating to the Resource function.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) scrutinise and offers comment on the performance information contained in the report appendices; and
- (b) approve publication of the Statutory Performance Indicator suite relating to both Place and Resource functions in line with the Public Performance Reporting requirements of Best Value guidance.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve recommendation (b) above; and
- (ii) that the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord determine whether the Union Street clean up funding had ended, and that confirmation be emailed to members of the Committee.

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FUNDING EXTERNAL BODIES AND FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC POUND - LOCAL CODE OF PRACTICE UPDATE - RES/19/377

7. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of the amended and updated 'Following the Public Pound Local Code of Practice'.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the updated 'Following the Public Pound Local Code of Practice' as appended to the report.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendation, subject to updating the Council logo on the front page of the local code of practice.

COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE FOR LOUISA LUMSDEN - PLA/19/331

8. The Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – City Growth which sought approval for the erection of a commemorative plaque to Louisa Lumsden, suffragist and pioneer of women's education.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the erection of a commemorative plaque to Louisa Lumsden, Suffragist and Pioneer of Women's Education, at 214 Union Street.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendation.

THE COMMUNITY FOOD GROWING PROGRAMME UPDATE AND DRAFT GRANITE CITY GROWING STRATEGY - PLA/19/314

9. With reference to article 6 of the minute of meeting of the Capital Programme Committee of 12 September 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which (1) sought approval for the draft Food-Growing Strategy and associated Environmental report to go to public consultation; and (2) provided and update on the Community Food-Growing programme.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the draft 'Granite City Growing: Aberdeen Growing Food Together' (Appendix A of the report) and associated Environmental Report (Appendix B to the report) for an 8-week public consultation.

The Committee resolved:-

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to approve the recommendation.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

Councillors Boulton and Flynn declared an interest in item 11.3 (Aberdeen City's Affordable Housing Delivery Programme) by virtue of them being former Council appointed Board members of Shaping Aberdeen Housing LLP. They considered the nature of their interest did not require them to leave the meeting and therefore chose to remain in the meeting for consideration of this item.

ABERDEEN CITY'S AFFORDABLE HOUSING DELIVERY PROGRAMME - PLA/19/318

10. With reference to article 13 of the minute of meeting of 18 September 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which provided an update on the Aberdeen Affordable Housing Delivery Programme.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the allocation of the Section 75 and Council Tax monies detailed at section 3.4 of the report for the future delivery of affordable housing.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendation; and
- (ii) that the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord circulate a Service Update in relation to the current situation of Shaping Aberdeen Housing LLP.

UPDATE ON DEVELOPER OBLIGATIONS PROCESS AND ASSOCIATED ASSET PLANS - PLA/19/326

11. With reference to article 7 of the minute of meeting of 24 April 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which provided an update on the progress of appointing a Developer Obligations Team Leader, a review of the Developer Obligations process and production of Developer Obligation Asset Plans.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note progress on appointing a Developer Obligations Team Leader and on updating the Developer Obligations process; and
- (b) note that the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning would undertake the consultation on the draft Asset Plan template as outlined within this report and report the outcomes to a future meeting of this committee.

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Councillor Boulton moved:-

to instruct the Chief Officer – Capital to present to the Council capital budget process, a costed scheme for Shielhill for consideration.

As there was no seconder, in terms of Standing Order 28.11, the motion fell.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

ABERDEEN BIKE HIRE - BUSINESS CASE - PLA/19/303

12. The Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which provided information in relation to an options appraisal study for a bike hire scheme.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (i) note the outcomes of the bike hire scheme options appraisal study;
- (ii) agree the preferred option of implementing a city-wide bike hire scheme via a private management model; and
- (iii) delegate authority to the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services and the Leader of the Council to consider and approve business cases (including estimated expenditure) for a bike hire scheme for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1; and thereafter, to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for the delivery of a bike hire scheme without the need for further approval from any other Committee of the Council.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

CONDITION & SUITABILITY 3 YEAR PROGRAMME AND NORTHFIELD POOL PROJECT - RES/19/301

13. With reference to article 18 of the minute of meeting of 18 September 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of an updated three-year Condition and Suitability Programme and the Northfield Swimming Pool Business Case and associated Procurement Business Case.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

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- (a) note the projects completed or legally committed to date in 2019/20 as shown in Appendix A;
- (b) note the currently approved projects and approves the amended estimated budgets for each project as shown in Appendix B;
- (c) approve the new Condition & Suitability Programme projects listed in Appendix C for inclusion in the 3-year Condition & Suitability Programme and approves the estimated budget for each project and delegates authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve procurement business cases for each of these projects for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1; and thereafter to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for the projects without the need for further approval from any other Committee of the Council;
- (d) approve the removal of the projects listed in Appendix D;
- (e) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord, following consultation with the Capital Board and the Convener and Vice-Convener of this Committee, to amend the C&S Programme should priorities change due to unforeseen circumstances during the year, with such changes to be reported retrospectively to the Committee;
- (f) approve the Northfield Swimming Pool Business Case shown in Appendix F; and
- (g) approves the Northfield Swimming Pool Procurement Business Case shown in Appendix G for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1 and delegates authority to the Chief Officer – Capital, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for this project without the need for further approval from any other Committee of the Council.

The Convener, seconded by the Vice Convener moved:-

that the Committee –

- (1) approve recommendations (a) and (c) to (g) above;
- (2) note the currently approved projects and approves the amended estimated budgets for each project as shown in Appendix B, with the exception of the amended budget for the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project;
- (3) refer the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project and associated business case to the Council Budget meeting of 3 March 2020 for consideration;
- (4) instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to report back to this Committee on 26 November 2019 with a programme that advances projects in 2020/21, to take in account the budget for the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project not being amended.

Councillor Nicoll, seconded by Councillor Yuill moved as an amendment:-

that the Committee –

- (1) approve recommendations (a), (b) and (d) to (g) above;
- (2) approve the new Condition and Suitability Programme projects listed in Appendix C for inclusion in the 3 year Condition and Suitability Programme

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with the exception of the Balnagask Motte Project and approves the estimated budget for each project with the exception of the Balnagask Motte Project and delegates authority to the Chief Officer – Capital, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve procurement business cases for each of the projects for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1: and thereafter to procure appropriate works and services, and to enter into any contracts necessary for the projects without the need for further approval from any other Committee of the Council; and

- (3) approve the allocation of the estimated budget for the Balnagask Motte Project to be reallocated towards Suitability Improvements, Rated as C- Poor for projects, at Tullos Primary School and Walker Road Primary School listed in Appendix E – Future Projects and to transfer these projects from Appendix E to Appendix C.

On a division, there voted:- for the motion (5) – the Convener, the Vice Convener and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly and Laing; for the amendment (4) Councillors Flynn, Nicoll, Townson and Yuill.

The Committee resolved:-
to adopt the motion.

CORPORATE BOOKING POLICY - RES/19/369

14. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of the draft Corporate Booking Policy.

The report recommended:-
that the Committee –

- (a) approve the adoption of the Corporate Booking Policy, as attached at Appendix 1 of the report; and
(b) note the draft Terms and Conditions document, as attached at Appendix 2 of the report.

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and
(ii) to instruct the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to amend the wording of the Terms and Conditions document at section 3.7 in terms of waiving the hire charges for various groups.

ABERDEEN CITY REGION DEAL - STRATEGIC TRANSPORT APPRAISAL - STAG PRE-APPRAISAL OPTIONS - PLA/19/315

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15. With reference to article 14 of the minute of meeting of 19 June 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which provided details of the outcomes of the Scottish Transport Appraisal Guidance Pre-Appraisal undertaken as the first stage of a Strategic Transport Appraisal component of the Aberdeen City Region Deal.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the draft Transport Options identified in Appendix A – Table 2 of the report to progress to the appraisal stage and instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to advise the Aberdeen City Region Deal Joint Committee of the approval, if given.

The Convener, seconded by the Vice Convener moved:-

that the Committee approve the recommendation contained within the report.

Councillor Nicoll, seconded by Councillor Townson moved as an amendment:-

that the Committee:-

- (1) approve the recommendation contained within the report;
- (2) welcome the publication by the Scottish Government on 3 September 2019, of the Government's Programme for Scotland 2019-20;
- (3) note the commitment of the Scottish Government to a Scottish Green Deal that is committed to invest over £500million in improving bus priority infrastructure to tackle the impacts of congestion and bus services and raise bus usage;
- (4) instruct the Chief Officer - Strategic Place Planning to contact the Scottish Government to ascertain how Aberdeen City Council could access funding from the Scottish Government investment to assist in improving bus priority infrastructure to tackle the impacts of congestion on bus services and raise bus usage in line with the aligned recommended options contained within the report; and
- (5) instruct the Chief Officer - Strategic Place Planning to report back to this Committee at the next meeting on 26 November 2019 or as soon as practical thereafter with details of progress made to secure additional funding to improve bus priority infrastructure to tackle the impacts of congestion on bus services and raise bus usage.

On a division, there voted:- for the motion (5) – the Convener, the Vice Convener and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly, Laing; for the amendment (4) – Councillors Flynn, Nicoll, Townson and Yuill.

The Committee resolved:-

to adopt the motion.

STRATEGIC HOUSING INVESTMENT PLAN 2020/21 – 2024/25 - PLA/19/317

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16. With reference to article 12 of the minute of meeting of 18 September 2018, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which sought approval of the Strategic Housing Investment Plan (SHIP) for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25, due to be submitted to the Scottish Government by 25 October 2019.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee approve the SHIP and its submission to the Scottish Government.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendation.

EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS - PLA/19/356

17. With reference to article 13 of the minute of meeting of 25 April 2019, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which outlined details of the new external funding opportunity that the Council had submitted a successful funding application for, and which was now available to the Council for the installation of electric vehicle charge points.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note that Aberdeen City Council has accepted funding from Transport Scotland-Local Authority Installation Programme 2019/20 for electric vehicle (EV) charge points; and
- (b) to instruct Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning, following separate approval by this Committee of the relevant procurement business case, to proceed with this project in relation to the installation of electric vehicle charging points as detailed within the report.

The Convener, seconded by the Vice Convener moved:-

that the Committee approve the recommendations contained within the report.

Councillor Flynn, seconded by Councillor Townson moved as an amendment:-

that the Committee –

- (1) approve the recommendations contained within the report;
- (2) note that ‘stretch outcome’ 14 of the Council’s refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) states that we will reduce “Aberdeen’s carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026”;
- (3) therefore, approve a £1.7million capital allocation to be invested in EV charging points in the city, including in multi-storey car parks owned and operated by Aberdeen City Council, in order to help facilitate a modal shift away from traditional vehicles;

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- (4) note that there will be an annual estimated revenue consequential of £85,000 and therefore instructs the Chief Officer – Finance to include within the Q2 budget monitoring report due to come to the next meeting of City Growth and Resources Committee a reasonable charging policy for EV charging points, designed to leave the council in a cost neutral position; and
- (5) further instructs the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to investigate grant funding streams that may be available to Aberdeen City Council to build upon this additional investment in EV charging points across the city, to subsequently make any suitable applications for funding, and to report back to this committee with the outcome in due course.

On a division, there voted:- for the motion (5) – the Convener, the Vice Convener and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly and Laing; for the amendment (4) – Councillors Flynn, Nicoll, Townson and Yuill.

The Committee resolved:-

to adopt the motion.

EXPANSION OF EARLY LEARNING AND CHILDCARE – PHASE 2 PROJECTS - RES/19/358

18. With reference to article 9 of the minute of meeting of the Education and Children's Services Committee of 14 September 2017, the Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which outlined the details of the planned projects within phase 2 of the Early Learning and Childcare expansion programme.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) approve funding for the delivery of Phase 2 of the Early Learning and Childcare expansion programme in accordance with the principles of the specific Capital Grant award;
- (b) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Convener of the City Growth and Resources Committee, the Convener of the Capital Programme Committee and the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve business cases (including estimated expenditures) for the following projects for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1:-
 - Cults School – Extension;
 - Culter School – Extension;
 - Kingswells School – Remodel Existing Nursery;
 - Kirkhill School – New Build Nursery;
 - Broomhill School – Extension;
 - Charleston School – Remodel Existing Nursery;

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- Gilcomstoun School – New Build Nursery; and
 - Loirston School – Remodel Existing Nursery; and
- (c) thereafter procure appropriate works and services and enter into any contracts necessary for the delivery of the projects subject to due diligence, consistency with the financial model and affordability and regular update on progress against the approved business case at the Capital Programme Committee.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

LOCAL AUTHORITY BUS SERVICES/CONTROLLED BUS COMPANIES - PLA/19/324

19. With reference to article 16 of the minute of meeting of Council on 24 June 2019, the Committee had before it a report by the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning which provided information on the current and emerging legislative framework for the Council to operate bus services or control a bus company in relation to the proposed sale of First Aberdeen Limited.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note the current legislative position regarding Local Authority operated bus services and the current position regarding the sale of First Aberdeen Limited; and
- (b) instruct the Director of Resources to monitor the sale position of First Aberdeen Limited and report back to the City Growth and Resources Committee on 6 February 2020 with an update on the proposed sale and recommended next steps for the Council.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

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.

CONDITION & SUITABILITY 3 YEAR PROGRAMME AND NORTHFIELD POOL PROJECT - EXEMPT APPENDICES

20. The Committee had before it exempt appendices relating to the Condition and Suitability 3 Year Programme and Northfield Project report. (Article 13 of this minute refers).

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The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to note the information contained within the exempt appendices; and
- (ii) that the Chief Officer – Finance circulate a Service Update in relation to the funding mechanism for the Northfield Pool Project.

WORKPLANS AND BUSINESS CASES - CAPITAL - COM/19/372

21. The Committee had before it a report by the Chief Operating Officer which (1) presented the procurement workplans where capital expenditure was included for Operations and Place Functions to Committee for review (see below); and (2) sought approval of the total estimated capital expenditure for each proposed contract as contained in the Procurement Business Cases appended to the report.

Denburn Valley Flood Study;
Maidencraig Phase 2 – Improved Active Travel; and
Procurement and Installation of EV Charge Points.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee -

- (a) review the workplans of the Operations and Place Functions as detailed in the appendices to the report;
- (b) that where a Business Case has been submitted, approves the total estimated capital expenditure for each proposed contract and delegates authority to the Head of Commercial & Procurement Services following consultation with the relevant Chief Officer to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts relating thereto; and
- (c) note that Business Cases for procurements exercises to be commenced after 26 September 2019 will be submitted on a phased basis to future meetings of the City Growth and Resources Committee.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

SOUTH COLLEGE STREET - CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENT - BUSINESS CASE - RES/19/271

22. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which sought approval of the revised business case and implementation of the South College Street Junction Improvements project.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note the contents of the revised business case for the Project;

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE

26 September 2019

- (b) agree the recommendations within the revised business case for the Project appended to the report;
- (c) instruct the Chief Officer - Capital to progress all necessary approvals, permissions, licenses, agreements and consents required to develop and implement the Project;
- (d) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Chief Officer - Finance, to vire funds between transportation project budgets in the General Fund Capital Programme to a level required to ensure the Project can proceed to implementation; and
- (e) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Chief Officer - Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve business cases (including estimated expenditures) for the Project for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4; thereafter to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for the delivery of the project.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

DISPOSAL OF ROSEHILL HOUSE - RES/19/332

23. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided information on the outcome of the marketing of the former Rosehill House, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) accept the recommendation as detailed in paragraph 3.7 of the report; and
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude missives for the sale of the property incorporating various qualifications as are necessary to protect the Council's interest, together with any other matters as are required to complete the sale of the property.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

SALE OF SITE 26, GREENBANK ROAD - RES/19/333

24. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided information on an approach made to purchase a 0.57 Hectares (1.42 acres) site comprising of an industrial site located on Greenbank Road for its existing use as a waste management facility.

The report recommended:-

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE
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that the Committee –

- (a) approve the proposal for the Council to sell the site on the agreed heads of terms to the proposed purchaser outlined in the report; 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.

DISPOSAL OF WESTBURN HOUSE - RES/19/368

25. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which advised members of the outcome of the marketing of Westburn House, Westburn Road and sought approval for the next course of action.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) accept that the preferred bidder outlined in the report undertake the redevelopment and future operational management of Westburn House;
- (b) instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to negotiate and agree the details of the proposed agreements with the preferred bidder; and
- (c) instruct the Chief Officer – Governance to conclude the appropriate legal agreements incorporating various qualifications as necessary to protect the Council's interest.

The Committee resolved:-

to approve the recommendations.

- **COUNCILLOR DOUGLAS LUMSDEN, Convener.**

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE
26 September 2019

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE (SPECIAL MEETING)

ABERDEEN, 30 October 2019. Minute of Meeting of the CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE (SPECIAL MEETING). Present:- Councillor Lumsden, Convener; Councillor Grant, Vice-Convener; and Councillors Boulton, Donnelly, Jackie Dunbar, Flynn, Laing, Nicoll and Yuill.

The agenda and reports associated with this minute can be found [here](#).

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.

DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

1. There were no declarations of interest intimated.

COUNCIL FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - QUARTER 2, 2019/20 - RES/19/405

2. The Committee had before it a report by the Director of Resources which provided information in relation to the financial position of the Council as at Quarter 2 (30 September 2019) and the full year forecast position for the financial year 2019/20 including (1) the General Fund and Housing Revenue (HRA) revenue and capital accounts; and associated Balance Sheet; and (2) the Common Good Revenue Account and Balance Sheet.

The report recommended:-

that the Committee –

- (a) note the positive cash position that has been achieved for the General Fund and HRA to the end of Quarter 2 as detailed in Appendix 1;
- (b) note the Common Good financial performance to the end of Quarter 2 as detailed in Appendix 3 of the report;
- (c) note that the revenue budgets for the General Fund, HRA and Common Good are on target to achieve a balanced position for 2019/20 as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report;
- (d) note that the capital expenditure for the General Fund will be lower than budgeted, which will result in project budgets being carried forward into 2020/21; and for the Housing Capital programme the estimate remains that the budgeted funding requirements will be achieved, as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report;
- (e) delegate authority to the Chief Officer - Capital following consultation with the Convener of City Growth and Resources Committee and the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve the business case for the purposes of procurement regulation 4.1.1 for the refurbishment of Kingsfield Children's Home as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report; and

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE
30 October 2019

- (f) approve the budget virements for Housing Capital as detailed in Appendix 2 of the report;

The Committee resolved:-

- (i) to approve the recommendations; and
 - (ii) to approve a one-off allocation of £35,000 to Peacock Visual Arts from the Common Good.
- **COUNCILLOR DOUGLAS LUMSDEN, Convener.**

CITY GROWTH AND RESOURCES COMMITTEE
30 October 2019

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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			05 December 2019						
4	Workplans and Business Cases - Capital	To present (if there are any) the procurement workplans for review and to seek approval of the estimated expenditure on the procurement business cases.		Craig Innes/Carol Wright	Commercial and Procurement	Commissioning	Purpose 2	R	There are no business cases with capital expenditure this cycle.
5	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 / Andrew Jones	Corporate Landlord	Resources		D	Officers have recommended delaying the finalising of the School Estate Plan report until after the Council budget meeting in March. The estate plan will then be aligned to support the delivery of budget decisions made at that meeting
6	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.		Linda Clark	Early Intervention and Community Empowerment	Customer		D	A meeting was held in November 2019 with wider stakeholders to consider the initial findings from the review and to allow for any feedback to be incorporated into the final report, which will be presented at the next meeting of the committee.

	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									
7	Aberdeen Adapts: Aberdeen's Climate Adaptation Framework	The City Growth and Resources Committee on 25 April 2019 agreed to 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.		Alison Leslie	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		
8	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	The draft Smart City Strategy and Action plan has been circulated to our multi agency partners for feedback and comment, with the report to go to the November committee to allow time for any subsequent amendments.	Wendy Robertson	City Growth	Place	2.2	R	The Smart City Strategy and Action Plan is a multi-agency and collaborative approach and will be governed and reported through the CRD working group, Programme Board and Joint Committee for those projects within the Digital workstream. Other emerging projects will be assessed and reported upon through the Multi - Agency Management Group.
9	Aberdeen Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan	The CG&R Committee on 6 June 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to proceed with public and stakeholder consultation on the draft SUMP and report back to this Committee with a finalised SUMP in November 2019, thus completing this key CIVITAS PORTIS work package.		Will Hekelaar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 6 & 2.2		
10	Cluster Risk Register	To provide an updated risk register		Carol Smith	Strategic Place Planning/City Growth	Various	GD 7.4		

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	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									
11	General Fund Budget Options for 2020/21 to 2024/25	The City Growth and Resources Committee on 31 July 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Finance to submit a report to the 26 November 2019 meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee containing indicative budget options for the financial year 2020/21		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
12	Climate Change Report 2018/2019	The purpose of this report is to approve the mandatory Climate Change Report (CCR) submission to the Scottish Government to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and request the Chief Executive Officer signs off the submission. This report is due for submission to Sustainable Scotland Network (SSN) the 30th of November 2019 covering the financial year 2018/2019.	A Service Update will be circulated prior to the Committee Meeting.	Oluwatoyin Fatokun	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 4 & 5	R	As a result of the rescheduled date for City Growth and Resources Committee meeting, the annual Climate Change Report will now seek approval through delegated powers to enable Aberdeen City Council to submit the report by the 30th of November 2019. A service update will be provided.
13	Unrecoverable Debt	To advise numbers and values of Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Housing Benefit Overpayments made unrecoverable during 2018/19 as required in terms of Financial Regulations and approve Non-Domestic Rates write offs in excess of £25,000		Wayne Connell	Customer Experience	Customer	1.2		
14	Low Emission Zone Objectives and Progress	To advise Members of work undertaken to date to identify the optimum form and scope of a Low Emission Zone (LEZ) in Aberdeen, and to agree a set of objectives for the study going forward.		Will Hekelaar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 6 & Remit 2.2		

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2									
15	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	1.2.6 & 1.2.11	D	A grant application has been submitted to the Scottish Government's Low Carbon Infrastructure Transition Programme, so as to increase the benefits that can be achieved from this project. The decision on this application is due early 2020. A report is to be presented to Committee once the results of this application are known.
16	Scotland's 8th City ERDF Smart Energy – Warm Connected Homes Project Update	The purpose of this report is to seek approval to withdraw the Aberdeen City Council (ACC) Warm Connected Homes Project from Scotland's 8th City European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programme		Wendy Robertson	City Growth	Place	1.2.3		
17	A92 Murcar North Cycleway	To seek approval from members to construct cycleway between A90 Ellon Road (Murcar roundabout) and Blackdog		Kevin Pert	Strategic Place Planning	Place	Purpose 6 & Remit 2.2		

	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	Town Centre Capital Grant Fund	The CG&R Committee on 6 June 2019 agreed that a report be submitted to the September meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee with further options on how the balance of the fund can be allocated.		Stuart Bews	City Growth	Place	Purpose 1 and 2	D	At this stage we are unable to report on how the balance of the fund can be allocated due to not having the final costings from the approved projects. This is due to the nature of the projects, in particular the capital aspects which have required seeking input from external sources, contractors etc. A service update will be provided in January/February, following a report on progress to Scottish Government who are the provider of the Town Centre Funding. A report is expected to CG&R in February 2020
20									

	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									
21	Vehicular Access to the Deeside Way	The CG&R Committee on 26/0919 agreed that Council acknowledges the value of the Deeside Way both as a core path and a wildlife corridor. Accepts the Deeside Way is accessed by a variety of users, leisure and commuter cyclists, walkers, adults, children from the elderly to babies in prams, vulnerable individuals including wheelchair users. Instructs the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord to report to the next meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee with regard to the feasibility of making amendments to the Council's procedure restricting vehicular access to the Deeside Way to:- (1) maintenance/refuse collection vehicles and emergency vehicles only for the Deeside Way; and (2) prohibit any other access by any other vehicles for any other purpose.; and (3) to instruct officers to include in that report, proposals as to how signage might be improved in the interests of improving the safety of all users of the Deeside Way.		Ian Harris	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.1		
22	Condition & Suitability 3 Year Programme – Additional Projects	The CG&R Committee on 26/09/19 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to report back to this Committee on 26 November 2019 with a programme that advances projects in 2020/21, to take in account the budget for the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project not being amended		Alastair Reid	Corporate Landlord	Resources	Purpose 5		
23	Expansion of Early Learning and Childcare – Phase 3 Projects	To outline details of planned projects within Phase 3 of the Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) expansion programme, and to seek delegation of authority for the Chief Officer - Capital to approve business cases and to undertake procurement in order to successfully deliver these projects within the timescales set by Scottish Government.		Andrew Jones	Corporate Landlord	Resources	Purpose 2 and 5; Remit 1.2.5 & 1.2.7		
24	Site Acquisition, Queen Street	This report is to advise members of an opportunity to purchase a 0.03hectares (0.06 acres) site comprising of a car park accessed from Queen Street for its use as part of the Queen Street Masterplan project		Peter Thatcher	Corporate Landlord	Resources	3.4		

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	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									
25	Credit Rating Annual Review	To provide an overview of the recent credit rating annual review and report the outcome of the review		Neil Stewart	Finance	Resources	Purpose 7		
26	Transition Extreme	Update on Financial Position and action required.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
27	Economic Policy Panel Annual Report 2019	The purpose of this report is to inform Committee of the publication and the main findings of the second annual report by the Economic Policy Panel, an independent panel formed to advise on the city region's economic performance.		Jamie Coventry	City Growth	Place	2.1 & 2.3		
28	VisitAberdeenshire – Articles of Association	Committee approval of amendments to the VisitAberdeenshire Articles of Association		Dawn Schultz	City Growth	Place	2.2 & 2.3		
29			06 February 2020						
30	Performance Management Framework Report – City Growth and Place Services	To inform Members of service delivery performance, commitments and priorities relating to City Growth and Place Services as reflected within the Council's commissioning intentions and the Council Delivery Plan 2019/20		Alex Paterson	Business Intelligence and Performance Management	Commissioning	Purpose 5		
31	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 3, 2019/20	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
32	Granite City Growing – Aberdeen Growing Food Together	strategy for approval following public consultation		Sandy Gustar	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		

	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									
36			23 April 2020						
37	Bridge of Dee West - Walking/Cycling Improvements	Approval to begin detailed design.	This was originally due in April 2019, however 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.	Kevin Pert	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		
38	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 4, 2019/20	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
39	Performance Management Framework Report – City Growth and Place Services	To inform Members of service delivery performance, commitments and priorities relating to City Growth and Place Services as reflected within the Council's commissioning intentions and the Council Delivery Plan 2019/20		Alex Paterson	Business Intelligence and Performance Management	Commissioning	Purpose 5		

	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	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.	This was due to be reported to the June meeting, however only 8 out of 32 local authorities have signed up to the MOU with Scottish Water – another 19 are considering their options. So nationally things are less advanced than we thought they would be at this stage. Signing up to the MOU commits ACC to significant costs which would increase annually as SuDS come on stream. The lack of progress at a national level gives us more time to consider our options and in particular how SuDS fit into the bigger surface water management framework. Further discussions have been requested with Scottish Water.	Alan Robertson	Operations and Protective Services	Operations	Purpose 1		Officers need to understand SuDS and their associated costs within the bigger surface water management framework, a paper will be prepared for the Corporate Management Team explaining the direction of travel and likely impact on our budgets. In light of the additional consultation and appraisal, a delay is required to allow a better understanding of the costs and risks to be developed. Report likely April 2020, but may be sooner.
40			18 June 2020						
41									
42	Performance Management Framework Report – City Growth and Place Services	To inform Members of service delivery performance, commitments and priorities relating to City Growth and Place Services as reflected within the Council's commissioning intentions and the Council Delivery Plan 2019/20		Alex Paterson	Business Intelligence and Performance Management	Commissioning	Purpose 5		
43	Committee Annual Effectiveness Report for 2019/20	To present the annual effectiveness report for the Committee.		Mark Masson	Governance		GD 7.5		

	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									
44			29 July 2020 (Special)						
45	Council Financial Performance, Quarter 1, 2020/21	To present the Council's financial position for the quarter.		Lesley Fullerton	Finance	Resources	1.2		
46			19 August 2020						
47	Car Parking Strategy	The CG&R Committee on 6 June 2019 agreed to note the findings of the SCPR and instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to develop a draft Car Parking Strategy and to report back to this Committee in summer 2020		Will Hekelaar	Strategic Place Planning	Place			
48			28 October 2020						
49	No reports scheduled at this time.								
50			Date TBC						

	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									
57	Marywell to A956 Wellington Road – Cycle Path (RCD5394) 19/20	The CG&R Committee on 6 June 2019 agreed to instruct the Chief Officer – Capital and Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to undertake detailed design and cost estimates of the Preferred Route and connections, and to report back to this Committee for approval to construct in due course.	Discussions are continuing with an external funder regarding funding the design stage of the project. Once funding is confirmed the scheme will be progressed by the Roads Projects team (updated on 26 August 2019)	Kevin Pert	Strategic Place Planning	Place	2.2		
58	Schoolhill Public Realm Enhancement	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Committee at their meeting on 6 June agreed that money from the Town Centre Capital Grant fund would be used for the Living Wall project.</p>	This report was originally due at the September 2019 meeting. An application to the Regeneration Capital Grant Fund had been submitted in regards to Phase 2 Public Realm Works, a decision was taken by the Scottish Government on 5 September 2019 not to recommend to proceed to Phase 2. This confirmation requires officers to explore whether there are any other options. We expect this meeting to take place in the coming weeks.	Stuart Bews/Susan Cameron	City Growth	Place			
59	Developer Obligations - Asset Plans	The CG&R Committee on 26/09/19 agreed to note that the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning would undertake the consultation on the draft Asset Plan template as outlined within this report and report the outcomes to a future meeting of this committee.	Significant piece of work involving most services across the council, a report may be submitted at end of 2020 or beginning of 2021.	David Dunne/David Berry	Strategic Place Planning	Place			
60			Date TBC - Estimated 2021						

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources Committee
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Cluster Risk Registers
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/448
DIRECTORS	Steve Whyte
CHIEF OFFICERS	Gale Beattie – Strategic Place Planning Richard Sweetnam – City Growth Jonathan Belford - Finance
REPORT AUTHOR	Carol Smith
TERMS OF REFERENCE	General 7.4

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To present the Cluster Risk Registers and Assurance Maps in accordance with Committee Terms of Reference and to provide assurance on the Council's system of risk management.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 note the Cluster Risk Registers and Assurance Maps set out in Appendices A and B.

3. BACKGROUND

Committee Roles and Responsibilities

- 3.1 The Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee is responsible for overseeing the system of risk management and for receiving assurance that the Corporate Management Team (CMT) are effectively identifying and managing risks. To this end, it reviews the Council's Corporate Risk Register annually, as well as an annual report on the system of risk management which is included in the Annual Governance Statement.
- 3.2 The Risk Management Framework states that all other committees should receive assurance on the risk management arrangements which fall within their terms of reference. This is provided through the risk registers for the relevant Clusters which fall within the remit for this Committee. These are:-

- Strategic Place Planning
- City Growth
- Finance

Risk Registers

3.3 The Corporate Risk Register captures the risks which pose the most significant threat to the achievement of the Council’s organisational outcomes and have the potential to cause failure of service delivery.

3.4 The Cluster Risk Registers set out in appendix A reflect the risks which may prevent each Cluster area from delivering on strategic outcomes.

Appendix A (i) – Place Risk Register – Strategic Place Planning and City Growth

Appendix A (ii) – Finance Risk Register

3.5 Chief Officers and Directors have sought to ensure that Cluster Risk Registers link to organisational outcomes as set out in the LOIP and (where applicable) commissioning intentions within the Corporate Delivery Plan.

3.6 Over the coming twelve months, further work will be done to:-

- Embed the Cluster Risk Register within the organisations risk management system which is currently being reviewed.
- Reflect and implement internal audit recommendations on the risk management system.
- Continue to review and improve the development of the Cluster Risk Registers and Assurance Maps.
- Aim to demonstrate clear linkages with the Internal Audit Plan to ensure a risk-based approach to the Council’s audit programme.

3.7 The Cluster Risk Register provides the organisation with the detailed information and assessment for each risk identified including;

- **Current risk assessment (score)** – this is initial assessment of the risk by the risk owner prior to the application of any controls, mitigating actions and activities.
- **Residual risk assessment (score)** – this is the assessment of the risk by the risk owner after the application of the controls.
- **Controls** – these are the activities and items that will mitigate the effect of the risk event on the organisation.
- **Control Assessment** – assessment of the controls identified will determine the control assessment. There are three categories of assessment:
 1. Not effective – less than 50% effective
 2. Partially effective – between 50% and 99% effective
 3. Fully effective – 100% effective

- **Risk score** – each risk is assessed using a 4x6 risk matrix as detailed below. The 4 scale represents the impact of the risk and the 6 scale represents the likelihood of the risk event occurring.

Impact	Score						
Very Serious	4	4	8	12	16	20	24
Serious	3	3	6	9	12	15	18
Material	2	2	4	6	8	10	12
Negligible	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Score		1	2	3	4	5	6

Likelihood	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Impossible	Almost Impossible	Very Low	Low	Significant	High
						Very High

- 3.8 Development and improvement of the Cluster Risk registers has continued since the Cluster Risk Registers were last reported to Committee:
- Cluster Risk Registers have been reviewed in conjunction with the LOIP and (where applicable) Commissioning Intentions within the Corporate Delivery Plan
 - Cluster Risk Registers are regularly reviewed by Risk Owners and Managers
 - Assurance Maps have been created and are incorporated into each Cluster Risk Register.

Assurance Maps

- 3.9 The Assurance Map set out in Appendix B provides a visual representation of the sources of assurance associated with each Cluster. This evidences the breadth and depth of assurance sources, so that the Committee and Senior Management Teams can determine where these are insufficient, whereas the Cluster Risk Register demonstrates how effectively risk is being managed through the controls which flow out of those sources of assurance.
- 3.10 For the Clusters represented in this report there is close alignment between Cluster risks and Corporate Risks described in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.3 above. Assurance is therefore provided for cluster risks through the Corporate Assurance Map and this is set out in Appendix B. Particularly relevant are the assurances provided against corporate risks Corp001 – Financial Sustainability; Corp003 – Workforce for the Future; Corp008 – Climate Change and Corp009 – Eu Exit Preparedness.

- 3.11 The Assurance Map provides a breakdown of the “three lines of defence”, the different levels at which risk is managed. Within a large and complex organisation like the Council, risk management takes place in many ways. The Assurance Map is a way of capturing these and categorising them, thus ensuring that any gaps in sources of assurance are identified and addressed:

First Line of Defence “Do-ers”	Second Line of Defence “Helpers”	Third Line of Defence “Checkers”
The control environment; business operations performing day to day risk management activity; owning and managing risk as part of business as usual; these are the business owners, referred to as the “do-ers” of risk management.	Oversight of risk management and ensuring compliance with standards, in our case including ARSC as well as CMT and management teams; setting the policies and procedures against which risk is managed by the do-ers, referred to as the “helpers” of risk management.	Internal and external audit, inspection and regulation, thereby offering independent assurance of the first and second lines of defence, the “do-ers” and “helpers”, referred to as the “checkers” of risk management.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report. The report deals with risk to the achievement of strategic outcomes and this process serves to identify controls and assurances that finances are being properly managed.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report. Cluster Risk Registers serve to manage many risks with implications for the legal position and statutory responsibilities of the Council.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

- 6.1 The Committee is provided with assurance from the Cluster Risk Registers presented that there are effective controls identified to manage the risks which would present achievement of strategic outcomes relevant to its terms of reference. There are no risks arising from the recommendations in the report.

7. OUTCOMES

- 7.1 Each risk on the Cluster Risk Registers is aligned to one or more of the themes within Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Organisational Design	The completion of Cluster Risk Registers aligned to the interim transitional structure supports the principles of organisational design.
Governance	Reporting to Committees on the Corporate Risk Register and Cluster Risk Registers allows members to scrutinise the system of risk management to help ensure its effectiveness. The registers also provide a tool by which to better manage achievement of our strategic outcomes.
Process Design	In reviewing our risk management processes, there is an opportunity to make sure that the risk to the Council's achievement of the strategic objectives, including those which external organisations and other stakeholders contribute to, is appropriately managed and mitigated.
Technology	It is anticipated that risk registers will be updated using digital methods in the medium term and in the longer term they will become integrated within a wider Assurance Framework.
Partnerships and Alliances	Risks to the delivery of organisational objectives can at times be related to arms-length external organisations. These will be reflected in the appropriate risk register(s). Furthermore, risk is overseen by the Assurance Hub which reports to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee on a regular basis.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

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

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Audit Risk and Scrutiny Committee 25th September 2019 Gov/19/379 Corporate Risk Register

<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/documents/s102987/Committee%20Report%20250919.pdf>

10. APPENDICES

Appendix A (i) Cluster Risk Register - Strategic Place Planning and City Growth
Appendix A (ii) Cluster Risk Register – Finance
Appendix B (i) Assurance Map – Corporate

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

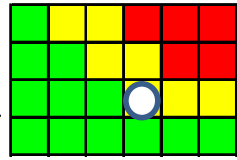
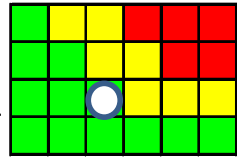
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Place Risk Register

The Risk Register for the 'Place function' details the live risks of operational significance. Whilst we acknowledge there are other areas that present a risk to the Council if not managed correctly, these are monitored effectively in business as usual activities therefore not detailed in the function risk register. We actively monitor all operational risks and will appropriately escalate any risk if there is an increase in significance.

Risk Code	Risk Title	Current Risk Score	Residual Risk Score	Cluster	Risk Owner	Risk Manager	LOIP Themes
SPP001	Failure to deliver key strategic plans – staff and process restructuring risks	8	6	Strategic Place Planning	Gale Beattie	Daniel Lewis/David Dunne/Gordon Spence	Prosperous Place
SPP002	Failure to manage relationships with partners and stakeholders	9	6	Strategic Place Planning	Gale Beattie	Daniel Lewis/Gordon Spence	Prosperous Place
SPP003	Failure to maximise funding opportunities and achieve projected fee income	8	6	Strategic Place Planning	Gale Beattie	Daniel Lewis/David Dunne/ Gordon Spence	Prosperous Place
SPP004	Risk that Strategic Place Planning does not respond to or prepare for the impacts of severe weather and climate change.	16	12	Strategic Place Planning	Gale Beattie	David Dunne / Sinclair Laing	All
CG001	Failure to maximise external funding opportunities	15	12	City Growth	Richard Sweetnam	Dawn Schultz/Andrew Win/Julie Richards Wood	Prosperous Economy
CG002	Oil price fluctuation	15	12	City Growth	Richard Sweetnam	Julie Richards Wood	Prosperous Economy
CG003	Brexit threat to the economy of Aberdeen	20	16	City Growth	Richard Sweetnam	Julie Richards Wood	Prosperous Economy

STRATEGIC PLACE PLANNING (SPP)

Code	SPP001	Strategic Place Planning		
Definition	Failure to deliver key strategic plans – staff and process restructuring risks			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to deliver statutory services - Customers unable to access services - Inability to deliver Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)/ Service Delivery Targets - Loss of income - Reputational damage/loss of trust - System failure and/or breakdown - Failure or delays to delivery of Transport Strategy/Strategic Infrastructure Plan/City Centre Masterplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of staff with expertise - Failure to recruit and retain - Competing demands - Poor performance delivery - Delays in consultation - Uncertainty triggered by the Planning Review 	<p>1. Review service plan/delivery plans against agreed budget and council priorities and seek approval where changes occur.</p> <p>2. Identify further opportunity training and development through partners agencies and by setting up a service wide Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programme. Opportunities for secondment service wide to help smooth work pressures.</p> <p>3. Effective local administration of Strategic Place Planning key systems</p>	<p>Effective</p> <p>Effective</p> <p>Partially Effective</p>	 <p>Material Significant</p>
Risk Owner	Gale Beattie	Risk Manager		Pauline Wilkinson
Latest Note	<p>As part of the restructure of Strategic Place Planning in line with the Target Operating Model (TOM) Awaiting move of Public Transport Unit to Education and Children's Services. Budgets have not been moved and budget deficit risk sits with SPP.</p> <p>Business critical posts have now been recruited. Further changes to the Policy and Strategy team to follow in the coming months. Application Support Systems post has been job evaluated and agreed by ECB, recruitment of the post is on hold until further service redesign is completed.</p> <p>Local Development Plan (LDP) adopted in January 2017. New development plan scheme published for the 2022 LDP. Timescales are tight because of delays to the Strategic Development Plan (SDP).</p> <p>CPD fully effective and ongoing year on year and reported in the Planning Performance Framework and Customer Service Excellence award.</p> <p>City centre parking review is completed as per commissioning intentions. We are waiting for a refresh of the National Transport Strategy which will feed into a refresh of both regional and local transport strategies. Options for a cycle hire scheme going to Committee at the end of September, as per commissioning intentions.</p>			 <p>Material Low</p>

Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Review service plan against agreed budget and council priorities and seek approval where changes occur.		60%	April 2020	
Description	Failure to deliver key strategic plans – staff and process risks			
Update	<p>Service and delivery Plans implemented to introduce changes following the service review and Target Operating Model implementation.</p> <p>Development Management structural changes introduced. Review of resources and programme undertaken in Transport Strategy team.</p> <p>Reduction in headcount service-wide and reduction in budgets achieved but still under review pending future cost savings. KPIs being monitored including staff capacity and performance, an escalation process is in place. Further changes to team structures approved and review of workload and capacity ongoing. Review of demand on the service, further cost savings and income generation actions underway.</p> <p>Ongoing maintenance of the Customer Service Excellence accreditation with the next audit due October 2020.</p>			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis/Gordon Spence/David Dunne			
Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Identify further opportunity training and development through partners agencies and by setting up a service wide Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programme. Opportunities for secondment service wide to help smooth work pressures		60%	April 2020	
Description	Training, Development and Secondment Opportunities			
Update	<p>CPD programme set up service-wide and effective. Team Leader CPD set up for monthly meetings sharing knowledge and best practice.</p> <p>Internal recruitment and opportunities to upskill being offered to move resource across the service to meet demand.</p> <p>Trainee programme in place for planners with mentoring/buddy system to support empowerment and performance improvement.</p> <p>Secondment opportunities identified and offered, underway and on track. MDC team leader secondment in place.</p>			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis/Gordon Spence and David Dunne			
Action 3		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Effective local administration of Strategic Place Planning key systems		60%	December 2018	December 2019
Description	Key System support			
Update	<p>Removal of IT resource and failure of planned internal support has impacted on officers reducing time on applications to provide local system support. The Service Review and Customer Service Excellence audit in October 2018 both provided evidence of the essential requirements for this post to lead in further digital improvement across the service.</p> <p>Critical posts were recruited in December 2018 this post was not deemed critical at the time. Job evaluation for this post has been completed and ECB agreement achieved, recruitment is on hold until further service redesign is completed.</p>			
Assigned To	Gordon Spence/Daniel Lewis			

Code	SPP002	Strategic Place Planning		
Definition	Failure to manage relationships with partners and stakeholders			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service disruption Impact on consultation feedback Loss of confidence in the Council Missed opportunities for sustainable growth Reputational damage Adverse media coverage Delay in determination of planning applications/building standards warrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clarity on how to engage Lack of clarity on timescales 	1.Early engagement with external stakeholders – pre-application	Effective	
		2.Stakeholder engagement throughout the development process	Effective	
				Serious
				Low
Risk Owner	Gale Beattie	Risk Manager	Pauline Wilkinson	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	Communications plan, community council engagement and mediation underway, continued engagement throughout the year with key stakeholder forums (such as Trinity Group, ACSEF, Agents Forum, Homes for Scotland).			
	Community Council training complete for this year. Appeals monitored as part of quarterly statutory returns.			
	Lessons learnt are analysed and an improvement plan is in place to introduce stakeholder feedback and address any performance shortfalls or issues.			
				Serious
				Very low

Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Early engagement with external stakeholders		60%	April 2020	
Description	Early engagement with external stakeholders to understand and incorporate other processes and timescales			
Update	Pre-application advice has been formalised and is being used effectively, developer feedback has been positive. Meetings with developers in May and June 2019 to work on smoothing issues with RCC stage 1 and 2 processing design and construction. These workshops were positive and service improvements and performance improvement will follow over the coming months.			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis/Gordon Spence			

Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Stakeholder engagement throughout the process		60%	April 2020	
Description	Stakeholder engagement throughout the development process			
Update	Project plans in place and a dedicated major applications team to address stakeholders' concerns on the resourcing of major politically high-profile applications. Defined routes of engagement in place. Changes in the processes are bedding in. Well defined structure, services, roles and responsibilities and resources diverted to address delays in Strategic Development Plan (SDP). Communication plan and key engagement activities in place and ongoing. Loss of team leader for major applications – recruitment underway and post expected to be filled during November 2019.			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis			

Code	SPP003	Strategic Place Planning		
Definition	Failure to maximise funding opportunities and achieve projected fee income			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk that major strategies and projects are not fully delivered Damage to Council reputation Loss of funding and future funding sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trained competent staff Conflicting priorities Consultation and engagement ineffective Workload not monitored and controlled effectively Economy does not deliver on planning and building standards projected work volumes 	1. Project planning in place for all projects with milestones, staffing levels and reporting mechanism including Committee approval	Effective	<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
		2. Budget monitoring monthly, with KPI and workload monitoring underway with improvements anticipated over the coming months	Effective	
				Material
				Significant
Risk Owner	Gale Beattie	Risk Manager	Pauline Wilkinson	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	<p>Consultation and communication with planning teams at regular intervals. Project planning in place periodic review of resources and prioritisation of workload ongoing.</p> <p>Monthly budget monitoring, expenditure and vacancy control throughout the year.</p> <p>Finance colleagues attend weekly SMT meetings.</p>			<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
				Material
				Low

Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Project planning		60%	April 2020	
Description	Project Planning for all projects in place. The Committee tracker is kept up to date and discussed weekly at SMT.			
Update	Project planning in place for all projects with milestones, staffing levels and reporting mechanism including Committee approval. Prioritisation of projects and monitoring of staffing levels and budget per project. Resource review and prioritisation of workload is ongoing. CPD and secondments used to help develop staffing resource for future needs. Development Management case review meetings take place weekly to consider issues, share knowledge and ensure a consistent approach is taken.			
Assigned To	David Dunne			

Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Budget monitoring monthly, with KPI and workload monitoring		60%	April 2020	
Description	Budgets, project finances and fee income			
Update	Budget monitoring monthly, with Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and workload monitoring ongoing. Weekly case-load meetings assist in assessing future work demands. Speed of decision making closely monitored and still improving. Monthly monitoring of fee income with management of staff vacancies and expenditure. Income projection targets require monthly review because fee income is dependent on the economic activity of the development industry and economy of Aberdeen.			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis, Gordon Spence, David Dunne			

Code	SPP004	Risk that Strategic Place Planning does not respond to or prepare for the impacts of severe weather and climate change
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Definition	That SPP development, transport and natural environment decisions fail to support the delivery of low emission and resilient places. That SPP fails to ensure compliance with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.				
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment	
		Control	Control Assessment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning decisions increase flood risk and result in diffuse pollutants entering waterways. • Planning decisions increase city wide emissions and do not support an increase in low emission energy. • Flooding, erosion and a rise in sea level/ coastal surge, reduce areas suitable for city development. • Climate change has a positive and negative effect on renewable energy performance. • Building/ infrastructure life is shortened. • Low flows in the River Dee limit abstraction capacity and affect water quality. • Corrosion to transport surfaces and structures. • Greater pressure on ecosystems. • Irrecoverable damage to the natural environment (species and habitats). Loss of/ reduction in species numbers. • City growth is restricted. • Irrecoverable damage to heritage/ cultural assets. • Statutory obligations not met. Impact on performance targets. • Damage and cost of repairs to buildings and infrastructure. • Communities vulnerable to weather impacts. • Power, communication and transport disruptions. • Reputational damage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities for emission reduction, decentralised energy and climate adaptation are not factored into development plans, SPP led policy and programmes. • Failure to address future risks of flooding, erosion, drought, sea rise, landslip, subsidence, increased temperatures and habitat fragmentation in the planning process. • Design of buildings and infrastructure is unsuitable for future climate. • Competing demands for land use. • Insufficient protection for city heritage. • Lack of monitoring/ protection - species and habitats, pests and disease, invasive non-native species. • Inadequate training/ engagement with SPP staff, city partners, developers etc • Lack of understanding of climate risks. • Insufficient resources. • Insufficient data for reporting. 	1.Integrate emission reduction and climate resilience into new and reviewed SPP led policy, strategy and guidance.	Partially effective	<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>	
		2.Maximise opportunities to reduce emissions and increase climate resilience in development and regeneration.	Partially effective		
		3.Training/ guidance on climate risks and opportunities for SPP staff, partners, developers	Partially effective		
		4.Consultation on mitigation and adaptation risks and opportunities for the built and natural environment.	Partially effective		
		5.Co-ordination of the ACC Climate Change Report, SPIs SPP01 & 02, with cross function input. Reviewed on an annual basis. Co-ordination of emission reduction and adaptation reports, as required.	Partially effective		
				Very Serious	
				Significant	
Risk Owner	Gale Beattie		Risk Manager	Sinclair Laing	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued work to integrate climate change in SPP plans and policy, with input to policy workshops for the Proposed Local Development Plan and information in the Main Issues Report. • Training on SUDs and flooding took place, as well as presentations on climate change to build understanding. • Information was submitted for SPP Statutory Performance Indicators and information is being collated by SPP, from functions across the Council for the 2018-19 ACC Climate Change Report. • Officers continued to review emerging information on accelerated targets for emission reduction (net zero by 2045) currently going through Scottish Parliament. Information is not yet available on any potential implications of this change on planning, building standards, environmental policy and transport. 				<p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
					Very Serious
					Low

Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Integrate emission reduction and climate resilience into new and reviewed SPP led policy, strategy and guidance.		85%	April 2024	
Description	Integration into SPP led policy, strategy and guidance, at point of development or review. To address the impacts of climate change in the planning of city buildings, infrastructure and the protection of heritage and the natural environment.			
Update	Existing controls <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen Local Development Plan policies on flooding, drainage and water quality, the protection of land and green infrastructure, and water efficiency. Consideration of climate change in the Main Issues Report and in policy workshops for the proposed Local Development Plan. • Aberdeen Open Space Strategy actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. • Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy considers the future impacts of climate change. • Local Transport Strategy includes emission reduction and climate resilience objectives • Local Housing Strategy includes strategic aims for fuel poverty and meeting climate change targets 			
Assigned To	David Dunne			

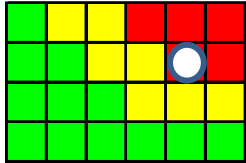
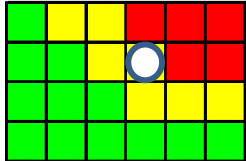
Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Maximise opportunities to reduce emissions and increase climate resilience in development and regeneration.		Ongoing	Ongoing	
Description	Work with others to put in place a range of initiatives and control measures to support emission reduction and climate resilience.			
Update	Implementation of the ACC Building Performance Policy.			
Assigned To	Sinclair Laing			

Action 3		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Training/ guidance on climate risks and opportunities for SPP staff, partners, developers.		20%	April 2021	
Description	Develop guidance and deliver training, to increase understanding and implementation of appropriate mitigation and adaptation approaches for Aberdeen among planners, developers, designers.			
Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of information through the Aberdeen Adapts process • Staff training through internal training programme. Presentations on Climate Change to the Transport Strategy and Programmes team; and on Aberdeen Adapts/ climate impacts affecting the city to the Policy and Strategy team. • Establish wider training activities to build capacity and understanding of climate change. SUDs and Flooding Workshop for ACC staff in April 2019. Attended by Roads, Flooding, Environmental Policy, Masterplanning, Local Development Plan and Development Management teams. External speakers SEPA and SNH. 			
Assigned To	Sinclair Laing			

Action 4		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Consultation on mitigation and adaptation risks and opportunities for the built and natural environment.		Sustain current action.	Ongoing.	
Description	Address the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of city buildings, infrastructure and heritage. Consultation with, ACC and with SPP partners in relation to climate change.			
Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on planning applications. • Cross team and service meetings. 			
Assigned To	Daniel Lewis/ David Dunne			

Action 5		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Co-ordination of the ACC Climate Change Report, Statutory Performance Indicators (SPI) SPP01 (emission management) & 02 (work to promote and support sustainable development) monitoring, with cross function input.		60%	Nov 2019 (for year 2018/19)	
Description	Co-ordinating the production of timeous climate change reports, including the annual statutory Climate Change Report. Collating required data submissions from relevant clusters, to support reporting.			
Update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18-19 SPIs SPP 01 and SPP 02 produced and submitted to Pentana June 2019. • Co-ordination of cross/ function qualitative and quantitative emissions and adaptation data for the ACC Climate Change Report 2018/19 commenced in April 2019. 			
Assigned To	Sinclair Laing			

CITY GROWTH (CG)

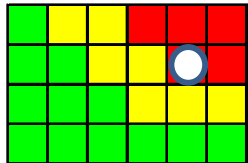
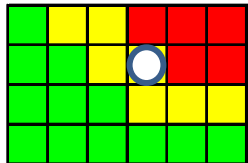
Code	CG001	City growth		
Definition	Failure to maximise funding opportunities resulting in the vision for the City of Aberdeen not being realised			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk that the vision for the City of Aberdeen including major strategies and projects and the opening of cultural venues are not fully realised. • Damage to Council reputation. • Loss of funding and future funding sources including European Funding reduces the ability for Aberdeen to compete as a destination of choice for business, tourism, culture and quality of life. • Confidence in the Aberdeen economy declines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of key staff • Conflicting priorities • Changes of priority • Lack of investment /reduction in budgets • Lack of partner or leverage funding • Risk that major projects and strategies are not fully delivered • Lack of political support 	1. Project planning and communications plans in place for all projects, with milestones, staffing levels and reporting mechanism including Committee approval and updates.	Effective	 <p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
		2. Programme of engagement in place to promote Aberdeen and maximise Aberdeen's profile with investors	Effective	
		3. External Funding Plan agreed by Committee which sets out priorities going forward.	Effective	
		4. Early engagement with UK Govt on the future UK Shared Prosperity Growth Fund to ensure its priorities will be aligned to ours	Partially Effective	
Risk Owner	Richard Sweetnam	Risk Manager	Andrew Win /Julie Richards Wood	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	<p>External Funding plan agreed by City Growth and Resources Committee. Project planning in place, periodic review of resources and prioritisation of workload ongoing. Council-wide co-operation across functions. Monthly budget monitoring, expenditure and vacancy control.</p> <p>TECA including the digestive plant opened on time as planned for Offshore Europe in September 2019 as per the commissioning intentions.</p> <p>Aberdeen art gallery and museum refurbishment opened in November 2019.</p> <p>Aberdeen harbour expansion on track, completion anticipated 2021.</p> <p>Provost Skene's House refurbishment underway.</p> <p>Union Terrace Gardens redesign started September 2019.</p> <p>City Region deal projects on track and to deliver within the 10-year timescale.</p>			 <p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p> <p>Serious</p> <p>Significant</p>

Control Actions				
Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Project planning and communications plans		50%	April 2020	
Description	Project planning and communications plans			
Update	<p>Project planning in place for all projects with milestones, staffing levels, financial monitoring and reporting mechanism including Committee approval and updates. Prioritisation of projects and monitoring of staffing levels and budget per project. Resource review and prioritisation of workload is ongoing.</p> <p>Significant projects completed, notably the TECA complex (P&J Live) and the energy centre opened in September 2019 as per commissioning intentions with the appointment of SMG as the operator.</p> <p>Within the hydrogen programme, a new city hydrogen training course was created to be delivered at Aberdeen College through the FC Train project, underpinning the City's commitment to skills development. Additionally, Aberdeen has the most varied fleet of hydrogen vehicles on trial in the UK, operating cars, buses, road sweepers, vans and refuse collection vehicle. A city first was the availability for the public to hire a hydrogen car through the Co-Wheels car club. The City also hosted a range of cities, regions and organisations to share our world leading hydrogen project experiences and visitors from all over the world have visited Aberdeen to have site tours and presentations. This interest has also translated into the Department of Trade & Investment pitching Aberdeen as a key investment city for energy transition.</p> <p>Aberdeen art gallery and museum refurbishment opened in November 2019. Aberdeen harbour expansion on track, completion anticipated 2021. Provost Skene's House refurbishment underway. Union Terrace Gardens redesign started September 2019. City Region deal projects on track and to deliver within the 10-year timescale. Communications working group and protocol in place. Annual report completed and on the website.</p>			
Assigned To	Andrew Win and Julie Richards Wood			

Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Programme of engagement in place		60%	April 2019 onwards	
Description	Programme of engagement in place to promote Aberdeen as a tourist destination and maximise Aberdeen's profile with investors			
Update	<p>Programmes underway throughout the year looking to maximise the potential to promote Aberdeen and attract investment and footfall to the City Centre. In 2018-19, the City Events Team facilitated over 100 events through the Aberdeen's Safety Advisory Group platform, delivered a core programme of 16 events and supported the delivery of 3 Event365 events. The team also developed a comprehensive event guide intended to support external event organisers by empowering them to deliver safe and successful events (www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/eventguides). The events include the OVD Energy Tour Series, Great Aberdeen Run, NuArt, Look Again, Grampian Pride, Celebrate Aberdeen, Aberdeen Highland Games, Christmas Lights Switch on Parade featuring the SHUMA Up Helly Aa Vikings, Christmas Village and Hogmanay.</p>			
Assigned To	Dawn Schultz			

Action 3		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
External Funding plan in place		100%	Nov 2018	June 2019
Description	External Funding plan agreed by Committee, setting out principles and priorities for the External Funding team going forward.			
Update	Agreed and underway.			
Assigned To	Julie Richards Wood			

Action 4		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Early engagement with UK Govt on the future UK Shared Prosperity Growth Fund to ensure its priorities will be aligned to ours.		75%	June 2019	Nov 2019
Description	Put forward views to UK and Scot Govt on requirements for this fund so that it is beneficial to Aberdeen and in line with our priorities.			
Update	Met with UK Govt 01 November. Consultation delayed by UK Govt citing Brexit, a position paper has been prepared ahead of consultation.			
Assigned To	Julie Richards Wood			

Code	CG002	City growth		
Definition	Oil price fluctuation resulting in economic uncertainty and lower investor confidence			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower investment ability in Aberdeen Weak oil price affects confidence in oil production and intensifies economic uncertainty. Inflation affected by oil price rises Employment in Aberdeen affected by oil price fluctuations 	<p>Oil price fluctuations, explained by shocks to demand and supply arising from any combination of business cycles, geopolitical factors, the discovery of new fields or technological changes has a knock-on effect to the economy of the UK in general and Aberdeen in particular.</p>	1.Economic fluctuations are tracked assisting in long term planning for the economic growth of Aberdeen.	Effective	 <p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
		2. Business Gateway and employability teams working with business start-ups to assist in diversifying the employment market	Effective	
		3.Deliver Regional Economic Strategy and City Region Deal ambitions to diversify the Aberdeen economy through investment in infrastructure and development.	Effective	
				Serious
				High
Risk Owner	Richard Sweetnam	Risk Manager	Julie Richards Wood	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	Regional Economic Strategy Action Plan refreshed to reflect changing economic conditions. Ongoing work with UK and Scottish Governments to diversify regional economy.			 <p>Impact</p> <p>Likelihood</p>
	Economic tracking is ongoing year on year and provides a rich data set for strategic economic decision making, business decisions and financial planning. The data is used across the Council and helps evidence Committee Reports and Programming decisions.			
	Business start-up and advice programmes are well established and deliver strong results. Regional Learning and Skills Partnerships established to oversee implementation of Regional Skills Strategy and monitor responsiveness to economic climate and future opportunities.			
				Serious
				Significant

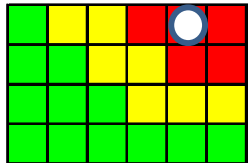
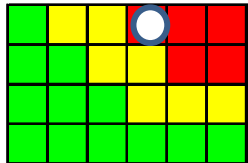
Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Economic Strategy and tracking of trends to focus and help direct resources effectively		60%	April 2020	
Description	Delivery of an Economic Strategy for the long-term planning of the economic growth and underpinning development opportunities for Aberdeen			
Update	Economic data being compiled, and updates given monthly via the Economic Bulletin.			
Assigned To	Jamie Coventry			

Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Provision of Business start-up support and advice		60%	April 2020	
Description	Business Gateway and employability teams working with business start-ups and providing basis business growth support for private sector companies focusing on diversification activities for an economy less reliant on oil.			
Update	Business start-up and advice underway, recruitment delays now overcome.			
Assigned To	Julie Richards Wood			

Action 3		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Diversification of the economy through Council wide investment in infrastructure and development		75%	2025	
Description	Diversify of the Aberdeen economy through Council-wide work on investment in infrastructure and development.			
Update	<p>Sector focus shaping City Growth work. CRD implementation critical to progress, digital agenda particularly key and City Growth is leading this work. City Growth working to input to the City Centre Masterplan, digital infrastructure for the City and development of cultural, heritage and visitor attractions of national significance and of an international standard. Digital Smart City Strategy developed.</p> <p>Invest Aberdeen was launched in August 2018 as a joint partnership between Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council to act as the inward investment hub for Aberdeen City and Shire offering a tailored service across a wide range of criteria and one point of contact to businesses interested in locating in the region or supporting property investors and developers seeking to invest. In attracting and retaining investors to the city, the Invest Aberdeen team provides a business development and support service, investment incentive guidance, assistance building a skills and recruitment package, access to partners and networks, investment advice and local market intelligence, marketing support to promote local success stories, dedicated aftercare for new business to the city region and linking them to relevant local events and networks.</p> <p>Key accomplishments in this initial period included: 73 inward investment and regional growth inquiries ranging from the relocation of energy supply chain companies through to significant capital investment and expansion of local food and drink companies, covering all the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) priority sectors; 46 investment and</p>			

	<p>regional growth leads proactively generated, introducing potential investors to opportunities in the city region by the team actively targeting investors through networks and speculative approaches.</p> <p>Outputs from this work covered a range of engagement and networking events: A series of successful launch events took place, both in Aberdeen and at other national and international level with two local stakeholder engagement events followed by a programme of one-to-one and team-to-team engagements to identify areas of common ground and scope out collaboration; significant engagement activity has been undertaken with leads within the priority growth sectors from the RES, with Invest Aberdeen officers embedded within sector forums and business groups.</p> <p>Invest Aberdeen was a lead partner to the Scotland Government led Pavilion at MIPIM in March 2019, alongside Invest Glasgow and Invest in Edinburgh. This was the first year for a Scottish Government led presence at the show and as a result the Aberdeen delegation was able to host a series of private 'one to one' meetings with 17 investors. 13 follow up meetings have occurred, with four further meetings to discuss specific investment opportunities that are of direct interest to investors. These meetings are, in the main, with international investment houses, fund managers and potential developer partners, looking at securing investment in schemes such as Aberdeen Harbour South, the Council's housing programme and Queen Street. These discussions are at early stages. The Invest Aberdeen Annual Update was considered at the meeting of this Committee in June 2019 Invest Aberdeen Annual Update 2018-19</p> <p>Support has been provided for delivery of the 3 innovation centres envisaged by the Aberdeen City Regional Deal as per commissioning intentions. The oil and gas technology centre is in place and the food hub and therapeutics hub are at an early stage. The five digital workstreams were reviewed and agreed by the City regional Deal Joint Committee. The CityFibre digital infrastructure investment is underway and a paper on the sensor network and regional data exchanges will go to November 2019 Committee.</p>
Assigned To	Andrew Win and Julie Richards Wood

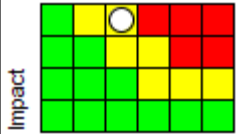
Code	CG003	City growth		
Definition	Brexit threat to the economy of Aberdeen			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential reduction in research funding Growth sectors dependant on research Employment of EU workers – oil and gas, food and drink, tourism Reduction in European students Impact on imports and exports costs/barriers to trade Risk to Invest Aberdeen in attracting new investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to EU funding Non-tariff barriers Restrictions on recruitment Tariffs /extra charges/ standardisation/legislation barriers to both imports and exports Impact on supply chain 	1.Lobby with partners to ensure that the region receives appropriate levels of access to external funding following Brexit and the devolution of the EU structural funds to the UK and Scottish governments.	Partially Effective	 Impact Likelihood
		2. Establish Invest Aberdeen as the single inward investment bureau for the City Region and work with SDI and DIT to promote the 'investor readiness' of the region to institutional investors/sovereign wealth funds.	Effective	
		3.Engage with Government to ensure that the Region is positioned to capitalise on emerging trade deals following Brexit.	Partially Effective	Very Serious
				High
Risk Owner	Richard Sweetnam	Risk Manager	Julie Richards Wood	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note	Invest Aberdeen has been set up. Continued discussions around the prosperity fund.			 Impact Likelihood
				Very Serious
				Significant

Control Actions

Action 1		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Access to external funding following Brexit		50%	In line with Government timescales	
Description	Lobby with partners to ensure that the region receives appropriate levels of access to external funding following Brexit			
Update	Regional Economic Strategy and associated Economic Development Service Plans / partner plans are stress-tested and refreshed against new context City Region Deal Joint Committee develops work-stream around mapping and monitoring investment across the area and supports the release / implementation of investment plans where possible			
Assigned To	Jamie Coventry			

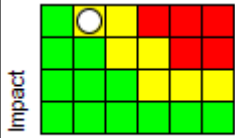
Action 2		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Establish Invest Aberdeen		40%	April 2020	
Description	Establish Invest Aberdeen as the single inward investment bureau for the City Region			
Update	Continue to develop innovative investment solutions (i.e. the Aberdeen Bond) in the context of a wider Investment Plan for Aberdeen Participation in external partnerships – political and civic leadership Invest Aberdeen set up and established the work portfolio continues to grow.			
Assigned To	Richard Sweetnam			

Action 3		Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Government engagement to capitalise on emerging trade		80%	In line with Government timescales	
Description	Engage with Government to ensure the Region is positioned to capitalise on emerging trade			
Update	Continue to lobby for devolution of key growth powers / resources to cities Support diversification / export ambitions through targeted international trade activity Development and implementation of the inward investment plan for the region			
Assigned To	Richard Sweetnam, Julie Richards Wood			

Code	FIN001	Finance		
Definition	Failure to deliver key services in the event of failures of plans, capabilities, systems and processes			
Potential Impact	Causes	Control Effectiveness		Current Risk Assessment
		Control	Control Assessment	
- Failure to deliver statutory reporting, monitoring and LSE reporting	- Loss of staff with expertise - Failure to recruit and retain	1.Plans - Continuous review of finance delivery plans and service plans to link to corporate priorities. Team		Effective
				

The Risk Register for the 'Finance function' details the live risks of operational significance. Whilst we acknowledge there are other areas that present a risk to the Council if not managed correctly, these are monitored effectively in business as usual activities therefore not detailed in the function risk register. We actively monitor all operational risks and will appropriately escalate any risk if there is an increase in significance.

Risk Code	Risk Title	Current Risk Score	Residual Risk Score	Cluster	Risk Owner	Risk Manager	LOIP Themes
FIN001	Failure to deliver key strategic plans – staff and process restructuring risks	12	8	Finance	Jonathan Belford	Carol Smith and Laura Colliss	All

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Failure to effectively administer the NESPF - Failure to provide financial implications of strategic change and committee decisions - Failure to provide effective business advice - Inability to deliver Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)/ Service Delivery Targets - Customers unable to access services - System failure and/or breakdown - Failure of financial controls - Failure or delays to delivery of Financial Plans, and Financial Policies - Failure to maximise the benefits of digital improvements and modernisation - Failure to manage relationships with stakeholders - Loss of income, poor management of council finance - Reputational damage/loss of trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Competing demands - Poor performance delivery - System failure - Lack of robust control measures - Delays in consultation - Uncertainty triggered by changes in national and local political and legislative environments 	meetings and programme of cascading plans to staff.		Very Serious Low
		2. Key deadlines - for committee, statutory and performance reporting monitored	Effective	
		3. Capabilities - Finance redesigns and succession plans updated and implemented.	Partially Effective	
		4. Capabilities - Programme of coaching and training within finance and with stakeholders	Partially Effective	
		5. Systems - Digital improvement plans in place connected with digital first programme. Preparation of data canvasses.	Partially Effective	
		6. Processes - Continuous review of financial controls and stewardship linked to internal audit and external audit recommendations	Partially Effective	
Risk Owner	Jonathan Belford	Risk Manager	Carol Smith and Laura Colliss	Residual Risk Assessment
Latest Note				 <p>Very Serious Very Low</p>

Control Actions

Action 1	Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Finance redesigns and succession plans updated and implemented	30%	1.4.20	
Description	To prepare and implement a finance redesign bringing stability to service resource and delivery following significant change in 2017 and 2018.		

Update	<p>The finance function implemented a redesign in 2018 that created generic job profiles and streamlined the structure. Subsequently there have been a number of planned VS leavers and unplanned leavers. It is therefore proposed to implement a further small scale redesign to further enable stability to be built into service provision.</p> <p>Several unplanned leavers were trainee and newly qualified accountants - part of the previous succession plan. The council has also now taken up 3 places on the RGU/ICAS accounting professional course. New practices and solutions need to be considered to continue to strengthen succession planning.</p>		
Assigned To	Carol Smith and Laura Colliss		
Action 2	Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Programme of coaching and training within finance and with stakeholders	30%	1.4.21	
Description	To continue to grow shared knowledge under the new assignment working arrangements. To grow capability and knowledge of stakeholders – Members, service managers and business support staff in order to enable new self service ways of working.		
Update	<p>The finance team has always had a range of coaching and training approaches in place – formal training, on the job training and one off training.</p> <p>Due to the significant changes in the council and the team, this programme has not always been given the priority it should. The action is to ensure that plans are built to make best use of all financial capability across the council.</p>		
Assigned To	Carol Smith		

Action 3	Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Digital improvement plans in place connected with digital first programme. Preparation of data canvasses.	30%	1.4.21	
Description	There are several digital activities that critically impact on finance. It is necessary for finance to make use of technology in order to provide more value added services and reduce inefficiencies. A number of sources of finance data are key to the customer journey and need to be more clearly mapped end to end and linked with other data.		
Update	<p>Finance is closely impacted by the following concurrent digital projects – HR, payroll, cash receipting, Microsoft, RPA, Building Services, Care management, catering, purchase ordering, reporting/dashboards, assets, making tax digital, fleet.</p> <p>Finance is owner or joint data manager for the following data sets – accounts data, strategic decision making, operational decision making, customer payments, supplier spend, transactional controls, project costing and billing, cost recovery, purchase ordering, financial performance, banking/treasury/debt, tax, payroll, assets, transformation investment, long term financial data, return on investment.</p> <p>Finance is making connections between these digital projects to manage resource most effectively.</p> <p>Finance is collating data canvasses on the areas of data management to ensure that data is used most effectively.</p>		
Assigned To	Carol Smith and Laura Colliss		

Action 4	Progress	Original Due Date	Amended Due Date
Comprehensive review system for financial controls	50%	1.4.20	
Description	To scope and review all financial controls council wide on a cyclical basis.		
Update	Financial controls across the council are subject to a high level of assurance as set out in the Finance Assurance Map. Notably the work of internal audit will provide considerable assurance.		

	<p>As a result of ongoing organisational changes, there continues to be changes to personnel responsible for financial controls.</p> <p>Further, the implementation of new digital technology has resulted in need for new more appropriate controls – for example the move from invoicing in arrears to up-front payments.</p> <p>There is now a comprehensive improvement plan for transaction services that covers controls for service income, accounts payable and wider transactions. Internal audit recommendations cover a range of controls across the council.</p> <p>This action is required to ensure that controls and procedures are comprehensively captured with a controls regular monitoring review system put in place.</p>
Assigned To	Carol Smith

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp002	<p>Health & Safety Compliance</p> <p>The Council must comply with Health and Safety legislation to prevent harm to employees and/or members of the public.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Staff training and development on health and safety • Operational Safe Systems of Work • RIDDOR reporting (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations) • Compliance checks • Physical verification checks • Function Health and Safety Groups • Health and Safety Improvement Plans • Investigations into incidents and breaches • Operational procedures and guidance notes to implement Corporate Health and Safety Policy and ancillary corporate policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of health and safety risk compliance risk • Corporate Health and Safety Policy • Senior Management Team review of health and safety performance data • CMT Stewardship oversight of health and safety contraventions • Performance reports to Staff Governance Committee • Trade Union/Director fortnightly meetings at which health and safety matters can be raised • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Safety Executive (HSE) visits and reports - RIDDOR require ACC to report identified injuries to be reported to HSE. These reports can lead to HSE interventions where they meet their requirements. • Scottish Fire and Rescue audits – conduct annual fire safety audits of care establishments; also 6 monthly walk around audits of multi-storey housing blocks • Care Inspectorate audits – programme of inspection visits to care homes in Scotland • Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee, covers health and safety arrangements • Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Education reports – use a sampling strategy for inspections across all early learning establishments and schools.

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp003	<p>Workforce for the Future</p> <p>The Council must ensure that it has a workforce with the capability and capacity to deliver our Strategic Outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Monitoring of casework data • Skills audits used to build training requirements and programmes of development • Managers' completing Performance Review and Development • Regular monitoring of peripheral staff • Absence reporting • Staff related procedures flowing from policies • Workforce Development Plan including training and development • Capability Framework implementing Guiding Principles • Leadership Forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance reports to Staff Governance Committee • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of workforce for the future risk • Senior Management Team (SMT) undertakes review of Cluster Operational Risk Register • Staff related policies and procedures • Strategic Workforce Plan • Data Protection processes • Consultation and legislative tracker to horizon scan for changes in the law • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COSLA – national negotiating body via SJC and SNCT. • Scottish Government – checking compliance with national initiatives e.g. Early Years Expansion, Pupil Equity Fund • Chartered Institute of Personnel Development (CIPD) / ACAS-- professional bodies available for benchmarking / best practice advice and guidance • Society of Personnel and Development Scotland (SPDS) – professional body available for benchmarking / best practice advice and guidance and links into COSLA • Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee covering workforce related matters such as VSER • Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education (HMiE) reports – use a sampling strategy for inspections across school leadership and learning and teaching • GTC/SSSC- set out registration requirements for specific parts of the workforce • Employer Accreditations including

				<p>Quality of Working lives, IIYP, Disability Confident, Armed Forces Covenant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Benchmarking through Local Government Benchmarking forum (LGBF) measuring indicators such of cost of HR gender profile and workforce profile across all 32 Local Authorities
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Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp004	<p>Civil Contingencies</p> <p>The Council must ensure that it puts in place adequate training, planning and testing for civil contingency events and other incidents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Plans • Operational response procedures • Risk assessment within services • Business Continuity Plans • Training for emergency response including exercising, testing and validation • Performance reporting following incidents and emergency through de-briefs • Duty Emergency Response Co-ordinator procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Continuity Policy • Organisational Resilience • Group Business Continuity Sub-Group • Corporate Management Team undertakes monthly review of Civil Contingencies risk • Senior Management Teams horizon scanning for new and emerging risks • CONTEST Framework Strategy for Scotland • Resilience Direct information sharing portal • Public Protection Committee oversight of resilience arrangements. • Risk assessment across resilience partners • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Regional Resilience Partnership • Grampian Local Resilience Partnership • Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee, covers civil contingency arrangements • Scottish Government / Cabinet Office guidance • Testing of emergency plans at partner level.

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp005	<p>Information Governance</p> <p>Information governance protocols and processes do not provide the appropriate framework to facilitate optimum information management in support of decision making and resource allocation based on a Business Intelligence culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Information Governance Staff Training • Procedures to implement Corporate Information Policy • Operational procedures and guidance notes including Corporate Information and Information Asset Owner Handbooks • Investigations into Data Breach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of Information Governance Risk Register and Quarterly Information Governance Assurance reports • Policy documentation including Corporate Information Policy • Information Governance Group led by Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) • Audit Risk and Scrutiny oversight of Information Governance including annual Information Governance Assurance Statement • Data Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit Risk and Scrutiny Committee • Reports from Information Commissioners Office and National Records of Scotland

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp006	<p>Cyber Security</p> <p>Cyber Security threats must be mitigated to protect the Council, its essential functions and customer data.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandatory Information Governance Staff Training and IT Security Staff Training • Operational procedures and guidance notes including Cyber Security Incident Management Procedure • Procedures to implement ICT policies • ICT System Risk Assessments • Data Privacy Impact Assessments • Investigation into incidents and breaches • IT audits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of Cyber Security Risk. • Senior Management Team (SMT) undertakes review of Cluster Operational Risk Register • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system • Information Governance Group led by Senior Information Risk Owner (SIRO) • Policy documentation including, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Acceptable Use Policy and ICT Access Control Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit Risk and Scrutiny Committee • Cyber Essentials testing and accreditation • Reports from Scottish Governance Cyber Resilience • External Penetration testing • Cyber Group under North Regional Resilience Partnership.

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp007	<p>Contract Management</p> <p>There is a need to have effective contract management across the Council, undertaken by skilled staff working and working to a consistent and proportionate model.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and development • Operational procedures and guidance including Contract Management Guidance and Procurement Regulations • Procedures to implement contract management policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of Contract Management Risk • Senior Management Team (SMT) undertakes review of Cluster Operational Risk Register • Contract review by Demand Management Board • Oversight by Arms-Length External Organisation (ALEO) Assurance Hub • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system • Strategic Commissioning Committee • Policy documentation including Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Internal Audit Plan approved and overseen by Audit Risk and Scrutiny Committee • Annual External Audit and report • External reports from Scotland Excel including Procurement Capability and Improvement Plans (PCIP) • Scottish Government performance review and reports

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp008	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>The council must comply with a duty under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, to reduce emissions to contribute to national targets, adapt to climate change in contribution to the national adaptation programme, act sustainably and report annually on this work.</p> <p>Climate change will increase the severity and frequency of severe weather events, in Aberdeen (heavy winter rainfall, flooding, a rise in sea level, erosion, reduction summer rainfall, higher temperatures).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff training and development • Operational plans and guidance including Climate Risk Guidance. Environmental risks (including climate risks) incorporated in business cases, committee reporting and guidance. • Climate Risk Assessments. • Weather Impact Assessment. • Monitoring and reducing emissions from ACC estate and services; including from buildings, transport and waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Management Team (CMT) Stewardship undertakes monthly review of Climate Change risk. • Senior Management Team (SMT) undertakes review of Cluster Operational Risk Register • Strategic plans including Sustainable Energy Action Plan (Powering Aberdeen); North East Flood Risk Management Plan and Strategy; and development of Climate Adaptation Framework (Aberdeen Adapts). • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system. • City Growth and Resources Committee oversight of climate change reporting. • Inclusion in plans, programmes, strategies including those for planning, transport, housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Climate Change Report (Public Bodies Climate Change Duties) submitted to Scottish Government. • Statutory Performance Indicators (SPP) Emissions Management • Regional and National reports from Scottish Government, UK Government and SEPA • Adaptation Capability Framework Benchmarking Tool

Risk Reference	Risk Description and Score	First Line of Defence (Do-ers)	Second Line of Defence (Helpers)	Third Line of Defence (Checkers)
Corp009	<p>EU Exit Preparedness</p> <p>The Council must ensure that it has effective plans in place to mitigate potential impacts of UK exit from EU where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments by services • EU Exit Steering Group, cross-service meetings held fortnightly to review risks and mitigations against national planning assumptions • Assessment and review of workforce dependencies • Review of critical supplier plans • Monitoring and tracking of economic data • Communication and information plan for citizens • Workforce flexible approach in areas of demand • Budget planning for anticipated impacts • Horizon scanning (on-going by all services) • Resilience Direct data portal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and monitoring of risk register by Corporate Management Team • Local Resilience Partnership undertaking resilience planning and preparedness across all partners • ALEO (Arms-Length External Organisations) Assurance Hub • Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Committee oversight of risk management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Assumptions • North Regional Resilience Partnership • Grampian Local Resilience Partnership

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	Appendix 4 of this report is exempt under paragraph 6 of Schedule 7A to the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973 as information relating to the financial or business affairs of particular persons
CONFIDENTIAL	Appendix 4 of this report is confidential as it contains personal or sensitive personal information about a particular person(s), disclosure of which is likely to breach the terms of the Data Protection Act 2018/GDPR.'
REPORT TITLE	Unrecoverable Debt
REPORT NUMBER	CUS/19/388
DIRECTOR	Andy MacDonald
CHIEF OFFICER	Jacqui McKenzie
REPORT AUTHOR	Wayne Connell and Neil Carnegie
TERMS OF REFERENCE	1.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To advise numbers and values of Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates, Housing Benefit Overpayments and Council house rent debts made unrecoverable during 2018/19 as required in terms of Financial Regulations and approve Non-Domestic Rates write offs in excess of £25,000.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

The Committee is requested to:-

- 2.1 Note the value of Council Tax, Non-Domestic Rates and Housing Benefit Overpayments deemed by the Chief Officer - Finance and Chief Officer – Customer Experience and Council house rent deemed by the Chief Officer – Early Intervention and Community Empowerment as unrecoverable and shown in Appendices 1, 2, 3 and 5; and
- 2.2 Approve the Non-Domestic Rates debts in excess of £25,000 shown in Appendix 4 are unrecoverable and be written off.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 It must be emphasised that prior to completing the list, full advice, where appropriate, has been received from the Council's Debt Recovery Agents (Sheriff Officers) in determining that debts are indeed unrecoverable.
- 3.2 Despite a debt being deemed unrecoverable, should the debt become collectable, e.g. debtor subsequently located, the debt will be reinstated and pursued. Where a debt has been previously written off e.g. sequestration and

a dividend from the Accountant in Bankruptcy is received, the write off amount will be adjusted accordingly.

3.3 The figures included within this report relate to those debts treated as unrecoverable during the financial year 2018/19. These figures include where write offs have been reinstated or adjusted.

3.4 Apart from Sequestrations, debts are not deemed unrecoverable where there is on-going liability. The sums mostly relate to previous years where all approved recovery procedures have been followed. Full bad debt provision has been made in the accounts.

3.4 **Council Tax:**

3.4.1 In total 9,802 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a value of £901,194.17. This is compared with the previous year where 14,926 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a net value of £1,452,825.29

3.4.2 A breakdown over the years and reasons is shown in Appendix 1.

3.5 **Housing Benefit Overpayments:**

3.5.1 In total 2,050 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a value of £270,876.42. This is compared with the previous year where 2,269 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a value of £289,954.09.

3.5.2 A breakdown of the reasons is shown in Appendix 2.

3.6 **Non-Domestic Rates:**

3.6.1 In total 113 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a value of £828,062.11. This is compared with the previous year where 321 debts were deemed unrecoverable with a net value of £1,483,651.14.

3.6.2 A breakdown over the years and reasons are shown in Appendix 3.

3.6.3 Appendix 4 shows 8 debts with values above £25,000 and reasons are shown. The Committee is asked to deem the value of £483,203.59 as unrecoverable (totals also included in Appendix 3).

3.7 **Council house rents**

3.7.1 The total Council housing debt written off during 2018/19 was £808,322 and break down is provided in Appendix 5.

4. **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

4.1 The sums deemed as unrecoverable are fully provided for in terms of bad debt provision.

4.2 To put the level of unrecoverable debt into context, Council Tax cash collected during 2018/19 (including water charges) was £157,272,003 (0.57% Write-Off). Business Rates cash collected for 2018/19 was £244,538,777 (0.34% Write-Off). The total rent charged for Council housing during 2018/19 was

£84,975,023 (0.95% Write-Off). The sums deemed unrecoverable cover a number of financial years.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the recommendations of this report.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Loss of income to the Council	L	The sums deemed as unrecoverable are fully provided for in terms of bad debt provision and debts are only written off where absolutely necessary.
Legal	None Identified		
Employee	None Identified		
Customer/Reputational	There is the possibility of a negative perception of the decision to write off debt due.	L	Communication to advise debts are pursued vigorously but there is no option but to class some debts as unrecoverable when businesses fail and when individuals are sequestered (made bankrupt). This Council only writes-off debts in exceptional circumstances but reinstates amounts owed regularly when further information becomes available.
Environment	None Identified		
Technology	None Identified		

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Managing debt in accordance with the Council's Financial Regulations promotes good practice in the administration of local taxes and the economy by writing off debt that has become uncollectable.

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

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

None

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix 1 – Council Tax Write Offs 2018/19

Appendix 2 – Housing Benefit Overpayments Write Offs 2018/19

Appendix 3 – Business Rates Write Offs 2018/19

Appendix 4 - Business Rates Write Offs 2018/19 over £25,000 (Confidential & Exempt)

Appendix 5 – Council house rent Write Offs 2018/19

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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07793 365906

Council Tax Write Offs 2018/19

Appendix 1

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Bills</u>	<u>Prior Years</u>	<u>2010/11</u>	<u>2011/12</u>	<u>2012/13</u>	<u>2013/14</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>Total</u>
Unable to Trace	103	-3,017.54		-2.51	11.32	131.41	294.80	242.66	262.99	-685.77	-404.91	-3,167.55
Deceased	1,329	156,966.05	16,206.64	15,053.49	12,371.74	19,237.77	15,272.13	18,654.75	21,967.42	16,783.53	6,959.88	299,473.40
Sequestration	2,409	144,803.91	24,105.19	28,572.78	32,526.14	33,323.45	36,971.59	65,022.59	75,177.99	106,803.50	38,892.95	586,200.09
Unrecoverable/No Assets	1,653	4,198.05	188.91	1,409.75	1,207.23	1,396.78	2,441.94	5,069.71	7,725.72	12,558.66	-20,500.49	15,696.26
Uneconomical	4,308	318.60	8.46	57.68	10.75	73.52	48.55	167.71	300.48	1,379.79	626.43	2,991.97
	9,802	303,269.07	40,509.20	45,091.19	46,127.18	54,162.93	55,029.01	89,157.42	105,434.60	136,839.71	25,573.86	901,194.17

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HOUSING BENEFIT OVERPAYMENT WRITE-OFFS 2018/19

Appendix 2

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deceased	81	78,574.81
Sequestration	186	125,415.31
Uneconomical	1649	16,823.98
Unrecoverable - no assets	134	50,062.32
	<u>2,050</u>	<u>270,876.42</u>

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Non-Domestic Rates Write Offs 2018/19

Appendix 3

<u>Reason</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Prior Years</u>	<u>2013/14</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2015/16</u>	<u>2016/17</u>	<u>2017/18</u>	<u>2018/19</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivership/ Liquidation	24	27,183.31	15,881.25	39,899.63	39,997.47	74,489.17	82,781.40		280,232.23
Unrecoverable/No Prospect of Recovery	2					7,079.33	36.63		7,115.96
Ceased Trading	86	39,398.12	33,639.88	35,471.28	75,544.46	174,769.85	156,802.19	25,083.43	540,709.21
Per Sheriff Officer									0.00
Small balance (w/off and w/on total)	1	4.71							4.71
Small Balance Global Write Off									
	113	66,586.14	49,521.13	75,370.91	115,541.93	256,338.35	239,620.22	25,083.43	828,062.11

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Appendix 5 – Council house rent write offs 2018/19

<u>Reason</u>	2018/19
Unable to trace	£315,216
Deceased	£35,227
Sequestration	£26,498
Unrecoverable*	£430,592
Uneconomical	£789
	<hr/>
	£808,322
	<hr/> <hr/>

* no assets, prescribed debt, sheriff officer recommendation

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Scotland's 8th City ERDF Smart Energy – Warm Connected Homes Project Update
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/428
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam
REPORT AUTHOR	Wendy Robertson
TERMS OF REFERENCE	1.2.3 take such action as necessary to ensure that the Council's budget is always balanced

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Committee on works around Smart Cities and confirm withdrawal from the Aberdeen City Council (ACC) Warm Connected Homes Project from Scotland's 8th City European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programme.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee: -

- 2.1 Instructs the Chief Officer – City Growth to confirm withdrawal from the Aberdeen Warm Connected Homes project from Scotland's 8th City ERDF Programme with the lead partner and write to the relevant body; and
- 2.2 Reallocate the Warmer Homes budget to support Smart City projects within the Smart City Strategy.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Smart City Strategy and Action Plan is a multi-agency and collaborative approach and governed and reported through the City Region Deal working group, Programme Board and Joint Committee for those projects within the Digital workstream. Other emerging projects are assessed and reported upon through the Multi -Agency Management Group.
- 3.2 The vision for a smart city is to be a “sustainable city at the forefront of digital connectivity, technologies and infrastructure, where everyone can prosper, to ensure digital inclusion for all and to bridge the digital skills gap and to ensure the city is an attractive place to invest, live and visit” and to collaborate with multi- agency partners to maximise the opportunities that this strategy will create.

- 3.3 Local authorities have increased demand on resources, rising populations alongside declining budgets and less funding from central government. There needs to be a channel shift to deliver services differently while thinking about these pressures. There is a need for collaboration between all service areas within the council, and collaboration with our multi-agency partners to ensure a smart city perspective is accounted for when making service and city-wide decisions.
- 3.4 Key initial themes explored are as follows:
- Smart Public Sector
 - Smart Technology
 - Smart Mobility and Transport
 - Smart Digital Skills
 - Smart Tourism
 - Smart Living
- 3.5 Smart Living: At the most fundamental level, smart buildings deliver useful building services that make occupants productive (e.g. lighting, heating, air quality, physical security, sanitation, and many more) at the lowest cost and environmental impact over the building lifecycle. Reaching this vision requires adding intelligence from the beginning of design phase through to the end of the building's useful life.
- 3.6 This theme aligns with the visioning work for the future social housing that is currently being developed. The visioning work will focus on carbon neutral buildings, digital technologies and sensors, health and early intervention to reduce demand management.
- 3.7 For social housing we can look at how technologies can enable a reduction in fuel poverty, increased health and wellbeing for residents and how these technologies can impact on our most vulnerable residents.
- 3.8 For our corporate buildings, there is a focus on interconnected technologies to make buildings more intelligent and responsive, ultimately improving their performance. It is important to encompass the wider, fundamental outputs of the built environment, such as; wellbeing and productivity, as well as consideration of long-term future-proofing and whole-life costs, suggesting that truly 'smart' buildings are those that deliver better environmental, social and economic conditions.
- 3.9 Finance, Policy and Resources Committee approved the Council's participation in Scotland's 8th City ERDF Programme for the Warm Connected Homes project on 3rd December 2015. Further to the approval to participate, Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee approved the expenditure of funds successfully obtained from the ERDF on 15th March 2016.
- 3.10 The Warm Connected Homes project was to connect homes, with a primary focus on fibre technologies, to a robust always on network to enable smart remote data monitoring to measure the internal temperatures and energy use of the buildings. Subsequent advances in fibre technologies and recent

installations across Aberdeen City progressed under Aberdeen City Region Deal means that the original project no longer offers best value to the Council and requires to be reassessed for delivery with technology advances made available under the Smart City agenda.

- 3.11 The timetable of the original ERDF programme has already been extended from December 2018 to December 2019. Advances in technology have moved faster than the original project scope and in order to reassess delivery options the Council needs to withdraw from the current project.
- 3.12 At the time of considering the original initiative the City Fibre programme had not commenced and there are now new and wider opportunities to deliver many of the connectivity benefits via this programme, which did not exist in 2015.
- 3.13 Furthermore, as technology has advanced at great pace since the original committee report was approved in March 2016 it is recommended to consider smart homes technology that will align with the visioning work for the future social housing that is currently being developed. The visioning work will focus on carbon neutral buildings, digital technologies and sensors, health and early intervention to reduce demand management.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The Council will be permitted to withdraw from the project, at no cost to it, provided formal notification of withdrawal is provided to lead partner.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 ACC are currently party to a grant agreement with Glasgow City Council (as the Lead Authority) and would have to write a formal letter to request withdrawal. However, as the grant has not been drawn down, it is not envisaged that there are any penalties for withdrawing from the agreement. Glasgow City Council are aware of ACC's wishes to withdraw.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	If the recommendations are not implemented then the Council is likely to end up incurring additional	H	Withdraw from project

	cost as, without an eligible match it would be unable to claim the grant funding from ERDF		
Legal	If the recommendations are not implemented and the ERDF project goes ahead, then it can no longer be completed within the timescales specified in the funding agreement, meaning that the Council may be in breach of the conditions of the grant funding.	H	Withdraw from project
Employee	No risks to employees		
Customer	No risks to customer		
Environment	No risks to environment		
Technology	No risks to technology		
Reputational	If the Council continues with a project that it is unable to fully fund and deliver in the timescales required, then this damages its reputation	H	Withdraw from project

7. OUTCOMES

7.1 The proposals in this report have no impact on the LOIP

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report

Customer Service Design	By withdrawing from the ERDF project, the likelihood is reduced of incurring unbudgeted costs which would likely affect service delivery if they had to be covered from elsewhere. We are also reducing the likelihood of not delivering the project on time which would be poor customer service
Governance	Withdrawing from the ERDF project will contribute to running the organisation in an efficient and effective way as the project cannot be delivered without financial risk to the Council or in the time available
Partnerships and Alliances	Withdrawing from the ERDF project will allow the Council to maintain good relationships with partners. As the project can no longer be delivered in the timescales necessary for the funding, not withdrawing would lead to an incomplete project which could affect relationships with the funders.

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	N/A

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Healthy Homes - CHI/16/033 – report submitted to Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee on 15th March 2016

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

N/A

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	05 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Expansion of Early Learning and Childcare – Phase 3 Projects
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/419
DIRECTOR	Steve Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	Stephen Booth
REPORT AUTHOR	Andrew Jones
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 2 & 5; Remits 1.2.5 & 1.2.7

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To outline details of planned projects within Phase 3 of the Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) expansion programme.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee:

Phase 3 Capital Projects

- 2.1 approves funding for the delivery of Phase 3 of the Early Learning and Childcare expansion programme in accordance with the principles of the specific Capital Grant award; and:
- 2.2 delegates authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Convener of the City Growth and Resources Committee, the Convener of the Capital Programme Committee and the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve business cases (including estimated expenditures) where required for the following projects for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1:
- Dyce School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Danestone School – New Build Nursery
 - Glashieburn School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Kittybrewster School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Forehill School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Fernielea School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Scotstown School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Greenbrae School – Minor Reconfiguration
 - Walker Road School – Minor Reconfiguration;

thereafter to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for the delivery of the projects subject to due diligence, consistency with the financial model and affordability and regular update on progress against approved business cases at the Capital Programme Committee; and

Partner Providers Grant Funding Scheme

- 2.3 approves the establishment of a £1 million Partner Providers Grant Funding Scheme, to be funded from and operated in accordance with the principles of the specific Revenue Grant award, to support Early Learning & Childcare Partner Providers to increase quality provision and capacity to deliver the expanded hours for Early Learning and Childcare from August 2020; and
- 2.4 delegates authority to the Chief Education Officer to approve, in consultation with the Early Learning and Childcare Programme Board, specific grants from the Partner Providers Grant Funding Scheme, to individual Early Learning and Childcare Providers, to support infrastructure projects and increase quality provision for the delivery of expanded hours of Early Learning and Childcare.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Council is committed to expanding the provision of funded early learning and childcare from 600 hours to 1140 hours by 2020. The expansion should prioritise a high-quality experience for the child to capitalise on the significant contribution that Early Learning and Childcare can make to a child's development and to closing the poverty related attainment gap.
- 3.2 All Local Authorities were asked to develop an ELC Delivery Plan to guide expansion plans. The Aberdeen City Plan highlights a focus on the provision of outdoor learning to support wellbeing, on accessibility to increase uptake, on delivery of Family Learning to fully capitalise on the expansion programme and on the provision of a 'localised offer' to meet the needs of families within each community.
- 3.3 On 14 September 2017, the Education & Children's Services Committee endorsed a provisional ELC Delivery Plan which detailed three proposed phases of work. Phases 1 and 2 of the Delivery Plan are currently underway. Authority to consider and approve business cases for the projects within the first two phases was delegated to the Chief Officer – Capital, by Council on 5 March 2019 (for Phase 1 projects) and by the City Growth and Resources Committee on 26 September 2019 (for Phase 2 projects).

Phase 3 Capital Projects

- 3.4 The programme is developing at pace in order to meet the implementation deadline of August 2020. Projects which will make up Phase 3 of the Delivery Plan have now been confirmed, and approval is sought for delegated authority to the Chief Officer – Capital to approve these projects, in line with the approach taken for Phases 1 and 2 of the programme.

3.5 The planned Phase 3 projects are:

- Dyce School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Danestone School – New Build Nursery
- Glashieburn School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Kittybrewster School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Forehill School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Fernielea School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Scotstown School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Greenbrae School – Minor Reconfiguration
- Walker Road School – Minor Reconfiguration

3.6 With the exception of the planned new build nursery for Danestone School, the Phase 3 projects largely focus on minor reconfiguration of existing spaces, and are therefore smaller in scale and cost compared with those in the first two phases. Individual business cases will therefore not be required for these smaller projects. Details of progress with all projects will however be reported on a monthly basis to the ELC Programme Board, and regular updates will also be provided to the Capital Programme Committee.

Partner Providers Grant Funding Scheme

3.7 In addition to the planned capital works aimed at expanding nursery provision within establishments operated by Aberdeen City Council, it is proposed that a one-year grant funding scheme should be established, to support existing and new external partner providers of Early Learning and Childcare, to increase quality and capacity within these settings to also deliver expanded hours from August 2020.

3.8 The purpose of the proposed scheme is to create additional capacity, improve quality and support staff development, to enable our partners to facilitate expansion in areas of need in Aberdeen. This approach is in line with the Scottish Government's expectation that support is offered to partner providers where there is a need to create additional capacity.

3.9 The proposed scheme is modelled on similar schemes to be operated in Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus.

3.10 It is proposed that a total of one million pounds is made available for grants to partner providers, and that this is funded from the ELC revenue grant award. Grants would be offered to partner providers to undertake infrastructure improvements under six separate categories, as follows:

Category	Grant Criteria	Grant Offer
A	Improve quality and environment to support settings to reach National Standard	Up to the total costs of £5,000
B	Improve quality of outdoor space	Up to the total costs of £10,000

C	Increase capacity up to 20 places/improve outdoor space for those children accessing 1140 hours	Up to the total costs of £10,000
D	Staff training and development to support quality in the delivery of 1140 hours	Up to the total costs of £10,000
E	Improve quality and environment, up to 40 additional spaces created in areas where capacity is restricted	Up to the total costs of £20,000
F	New or innovative type of provision proposed, up to 40 additional spaces created.	Up to the total costs of £25,000

3.11 Applicants would be required to demonstrate that proposed works meet the following criteria:

- Increase the number of place available where demand is greater than current supply
- Support non council provision of high quality, flexible, accessible and affordable early learning and childcare
- Improve the quality of the learning environment
- Invest in staff training, qualifications and development to improve and maintain quality

3.12 All works including necessary planning, building warrant consents, construction works and specification would require to be undertaken by the applicant. It is anticipated that applications from partner providers would be invited between December 2019 and February 2020, with grants being awarded shortly thereafter.

3.13 Applications would be processed in accordance with the Council's updated *Local Code of Practice on Funding External Bodies and Following the Public Pound*, which was approved by the City Growth and Resources Committee on 26 September 2019.

3.14 It is proposed that the grant funding scheme would be operated by the ELC Expansion Team, and it is recommended that the Committee delegates authority to the Chief Education Officer, to approve specific grant awards to successful applicants, in consultation with the ELC Programme Board.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 For the capital projects listed at paragraph 3.6, all costs associated with design, procurement and construction will be funded from the Scottish Government Early Learning and Childcare Multi-Year Capital Grant award. The updated estimated costs associated with each phase of the programme are outlined below.

Overall ELC Capital Grant:	£23.04m
Phase 1 Estimated Capital Costs:	£11.83m

Phase 2 Estimated Capital Costs:	£9.05m
Phase 3 Estimated Capital Costs:	£2.14m
Unallocated Grant Remaining:	£0.02m

- 4.2 The proposed grant funding scheme for partner providers, with grants to be awarded up to a total of £1m, would be funded from the 2019/20 Scottish Government revenue grant award.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 All Local Authorities will have a duty to provide 1140 hours of Early Learning and Childcare for eligible two-year olds and all three and four year olds by 2020. This project forms part of the ELC Delivery Plan that will help Aberdeen City Council manage the transformational change necessary to deliver expanded services by 2020.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	The expansion of funded Early Learning and Childcare will require very careful budget monitoring and financial planning to mitigate the risk of funding being insufficient to realise the expansion.	M	Cost checks will be carried out throughout the design stage to monitored estimates against the allocated budget. These will also be reported monthly to the ELC Programme Board.
Legal	The risk of not being in a position to offer sufficient 1140 hours places from August 2020 as required by the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014.	M	This is being mitigated through early planning, clear governance arrangements and close working between teams across Aberdeen City Council to ensure that the expansion of Early Learning and Childcare is being planned for across all teams. Delegating authority to the Chief – Officer Capital to approve business cases where required and undertake procurement without the need for further committee approval will help

			to ensure the targets can be met.
Employee	Not being able to recruit sufficient numbers of Practitioners to support the delivery of the Expansion	M	A detailed workforce development plan has been included within the Delivery Plan. This plan includes the establishment of an Early Learning and Childcare Academy to increase the number of practitioners and also increase the number of routes into the profession to ensure that the risk remains low.
Customer	There are significant benefits for families who will be able to use the extended hours to enable them to return to employment or access training. There is a need to undertake research to determine how best to design services that will have the greatest impact on children and families to ensure that we maximise the reach of the expansion.	L	The Service will support this work to identify the features of expanded provision most likely to improve outcomes for vulnerable families to ensure that we capitalise on the opportunities offered through this expansion to directly improve outcomes for children and families. Intergenerational approaches will be supported wherever possible due to the significantly positive impact this has on all parties. This approach will ensure that the risk remains low.
Environment	Environmental assessments will be considered prior to confirming any sites for expansion or extension and feasibility studies will be undertaken where appropriate	L	This level of scrutiny and by following of Aberdeen City Council's Building Performance Policy will ensure that environmental risks remain low.
Technology	There is a risk that technology is not in place to support the transformation and particularly the 'funding	L	Work is on-going across The Scottish Government and The Northern Alliance to

	follows the child' model being advocated.		mitigate this risk to ensure it remains low.
Reputational	The reputational risk of not being in a position to offer sufficient 1140 hours places to meet demand from August 2020.	M	This is being mitigated through early planning, clear governance arrangements and close working between teams across Aberdeen City Council to ensure that the expansion of Early Learning and Childcare is being planned for across all teams.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	The projects outlined in this report are part of Aberdeen City Council's Early Learning and Childcare (ELC) Expansion Programme. The expansion of ELC requires an investment in our Early Years Estate as well as an investment in staffing to ensure we are providing high quality provision that meets the needs of children and families in all localities. To this end, the proposals within the report support the delivery of LOIP Stretch Outcome 1 – 10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026. The investment in our estate is interlinked with the investment in our workforce. To staff the expanding estate the Early Years team will contribute to the diversification of the local economy by offering flexible pathways into the Early Years Sector and increasing the number of people employed in this growth sector.
Prosperous People	The proposal within this report supports the LOIP Stretch Outcome 3 – 95% of children (0-5 years) will reach their expected developmental milestones by the time of their child health reviews by 2026. The projects outlined in this report are designed to support outdoor learning and the free flow of direct access to the outside environment. Outdoor learning, exercise and play benefits pre-school children by encouraging them to be physically active. This will help address many of the health

	challenges outlined in the LOIP. Children will have daily access to outdoor play and will regularly experience outdoor play in a natural environment as part of their ELC funded offer. Outdoor learning will significantly contribute to a child's development and wellbeing.
Prosperous Place	The proposals within this report support the delivery of LOIP Stretch Outcome 13 – No one in Aberdeen will go without food due to poverty by 2026. To deliver the 1140 funded hours necessitates the building of several new ELC settings and a reconfiguration and extension of current provision. Increasing the accessibility of provision will contribute to transforming the lives of families across Aberdeen City. There are gaps in the provision in our three Priority Areas, which are home to the highest proportion of pre-school children and the highest concentration of families living in poverty. Every child attending a funded early learning and childcare (ELC) session will receive a healthy meal. The accessibility of provision will lead to an increase in the uptake of the ELC funded offer and help ensure that no child in ELC will go hungry.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	The proposed delivery model is designed around the needs of each community.
Governance	Clear governance arrangements are in place through the ELC Programme Board
Partnerships and Alliances	The model of delivery is founded on effective GIRFEC practice which requires close partnership working to improve outcomes for children and families.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	EHRIA completed
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required

<p>Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty</p>	<p>The Duty of Due Regard applies to all pupils in receipt of early learning and childcare provided under section 47 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. The proposals have been developed with consideration of inequalities of outcomes for those pupils and they incorporate plans to address them, in compliance with the (Education (additional support for learning) (Scotland) Act 2004 Section 3B.</p>
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9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Education and Children’s Services Committee, 14 September 2017: *Early Learning and Childcare Delivery Plan*;

Council (Budget Meeting), 5 March 2019: *General Fund Revenue Budget (Item 4b)*

City Growth and Resources Committee, 26 September 2019: *Expansion of Early Learning and Childcare – Phase 2 Projects*

City Growth and Resources Committee, 26 September 2019: *Funding External Bodies and Following the Public Pound - Local Code of Practice Update*

10. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources Committee
DATE	05 December 2019
EXEMPT	Report and Appendices 1-4 are public, Appendix 5 EXEMPT under paras 8, 9 and 10
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Queen Street Redevelopment Programme
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/434
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	N/A
REPORT AUTHOR	Sandy Beattie
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2, 6, 1.2.5, 1.2.6, 1.2.7, 1.2.8

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. This report provides an update on the programme for the redevelopment of Queen Street and the outcome of the Outline Business Case for North East Scotland and Northern Isles Integrated Mortuary.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee: -

Queen Street Redevelopment

- 2.1. Approve the development programme and various workstreams, subject to agreement with appropriate public sector partners and statutory bodies involved; and

North East Scotland and Northern Isles Integrated Mortuary

- 2.2. Approve the Integrated Mortuary Outline Business Case;

- 2.3. Instruct the Director of Resources to proceed to procurement for the development of a Full Business Case including financial model and detailed design;
- 2.4. Note the duplication in effort in proceeding with the temporary mortuary facility and agree to transfer the £800k budget from that project to support the development of a full business case for the permanent facility; and
- 2.5. Instruct the Director of Resources to engage with potential partners of the Integrated Mortuary to establish their funding position in relation to the project.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1. The redevelopment of Queen Street is a key component in the delivery of the City Centre Masterplan. Its position adjacent to the civic hub of Marischal College, the Town House and Marischal Square offers the opportunity to introduce complementary mixed cultural and residential uses. Queen Street will deliver contemporary urban living together with reimagining how public sector services are integrated and efficiently delivered. Redevelopment of the area will remove several unsightly and inefficient buildings nearing the end of their operational use. Redesigning the central core of Queen Street enables significant improvements to be realised in the area's public realm, enabling opportunities to increase well-being in the city centre, increase inclusivity and complement the established improvements to Broad Street and Marischal Square.
- 3.2. The Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2019 Main Issues Report proposes that the 7 City Centre Masterplan intervention areas, including Queen Street, are promoted as opportunities sites. In addition, Main Issue 1 – Living in the City Centre highlights the aim to add 1500 new homes to the city centre by 2040.
- 3.3. A development brief setting out the vision, service integration, land assembly and expected quality demands for Queen Street is currently under preparation. This will be prepared in partnership with the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning to ensure relevant fit with current planning, place and heritage policies. The Queen Street redevelopment is predicated on two main principles: Service Demand and Placemaking.
- 3.4. **Service Demand**
 - 3.4.1. Scotland is changing and in order to remain relevant, legitimate and effective, it is widely recognised that public services must do the same. Therefore, the time is right to look again at the way we deliver public services, for now and the future. The Christie Commission Report (2011) on The Future Delivery of Public Services outlined the necessity for future reform of public services in Scotland. In the report, the Commission challenged public services to co-operate better, integrate effectively, intervene earlier and embed community participation in the design and delivery of services. The delivery of more effective services lies at the heart of what we are trying to achieve.

- 3.4.2. To ensure we embrace the opportunities that come from changes and deliver sustainable, viable, relevant and coherent public services in a more efficient way, and informed by relevant data, it is vital we recognise our communities have differing needs, and that a 'one size fits all approach' is unlikely to deliver success. It is also important we rethink our engagement, infrastructure and network of effective partnerships across the City Region and consider a series of transformational and collaborative possibilities at a strategic, tactical and operational level.
- 3.4.3. More extensive collaboration and integration with other agencies can be delivered through co-location. Increasing innovative service delivery, shared facilities and working in multi-agency teams is integral to our proposed model. Teams working together to share skills, experiences and working practices or geographical flexibility, will allow us to focus on prevention and collectively respond earlier with the most suitable resource to incidents, threats, risks or harms within communities.
- 3.4.4. As we increasingly deliver more of our services in collaboration with other partners, including NHS Grampian and Police Scotland, or organisations from the voluntary or private sector, it will be more efficient, effective and sensible to share space, information and facilities.
- 3.4.5. Together we get a better picture of what is actually going on in our communities rather than seeing things from the perspective of just one agency or organisation. The redesign and integration of critical public services creates the opportunity for improved and efficient service delivery.
- 3.5. **Placemaking**
- 3.5.1. Reimagining the service delivery opportunities enables the core of Queen Street to be cleared. Completing the urban quarter from Union Terrace through to Broad Street (including Triple Kirks, the Art Gallery, Belmont Street and Back Wynd, Marischal Square and Marischal College), Queen Street presents the opportunity to consolidate the civic heart of the city and also provide for high quality urban living alongside appropriate green space and amenity.
- 3.5.2. The development brief will set the aspirations for the type and quality of housing, architecture and streetscape to continue to build on the sense of place created by other projects and buildings in the area. Green space will be commensurate with the scale of development and will be expected to offer an oasis of calm in the City Centre.
- 3.5.3. Queen Street lies within the Union Street Conservation Area and is home to several buildings listed for their special architectural or historic merit. Any new proposals will be sensitive to these buildings, require to be sustainable, explore new and appropriate future uses and develop an urban landscape complementary to the historic environment.
- 3.5.4. There is also a strong cultural layer to this area of the city centre, with the Arts Centre, Lemon Tree and Marischal East (including Anatomy Rooms and City

Moves) on site, and Peacock Visual Arts and Provost Skene's House nearby. Exploring efficiencies in the provision of cultural activities in the area whilst providing an opportunity for them to grow will be a crucial contribution to placemaking.

3.5.5. New buildings and spaces will be designed to highest standards and contribute to the civic and architectural quality of the city centre. It is expected that the future development of the area will meet the highest standards in relation to environment and sustainability with emphasis on climate, green infrastructure, energy efficiency, carbon and water.

3.6. A presentation outlining the proposed Queen Street redevelopment project was made to the Capital Programme Committee on 03 June 2019 (ref 8.10 of the committee minute). The Committee requested that the business planner be updated to include a report on the full programme for Queen Street. Other actions included making the presentation available to all elected members and the public. Two drop-in briefing sessions for members were given on 1st and 2nd July 2019. The presentation was also given to:

- Civic Forum (25.06.19)
- Disability Equity Partnership (27.06.19)
- Community Council Forum (01.07.19)
- Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce (11.09.19)
- Aberdeen Inspired (24.09.19)
- CCMP Reference Group (02.10.19)
- various Council service clusters
- Multi-Agency Transformation Management Group (MATMG).

This report follows on from that presentation and defines the key workstreams currently being undertaken to facilitate Queen Street redevelopment.

3.7. **Key Workstreams**

3.7.1. The key workstreams for the Queen Street redevelopment area are highlighted in Figure 1 below. A summary breakdown of the tasks in each workstream is provided in Appendix 1: Queen Street Project Structure and Appendix 2: Queen Street Critical Path.

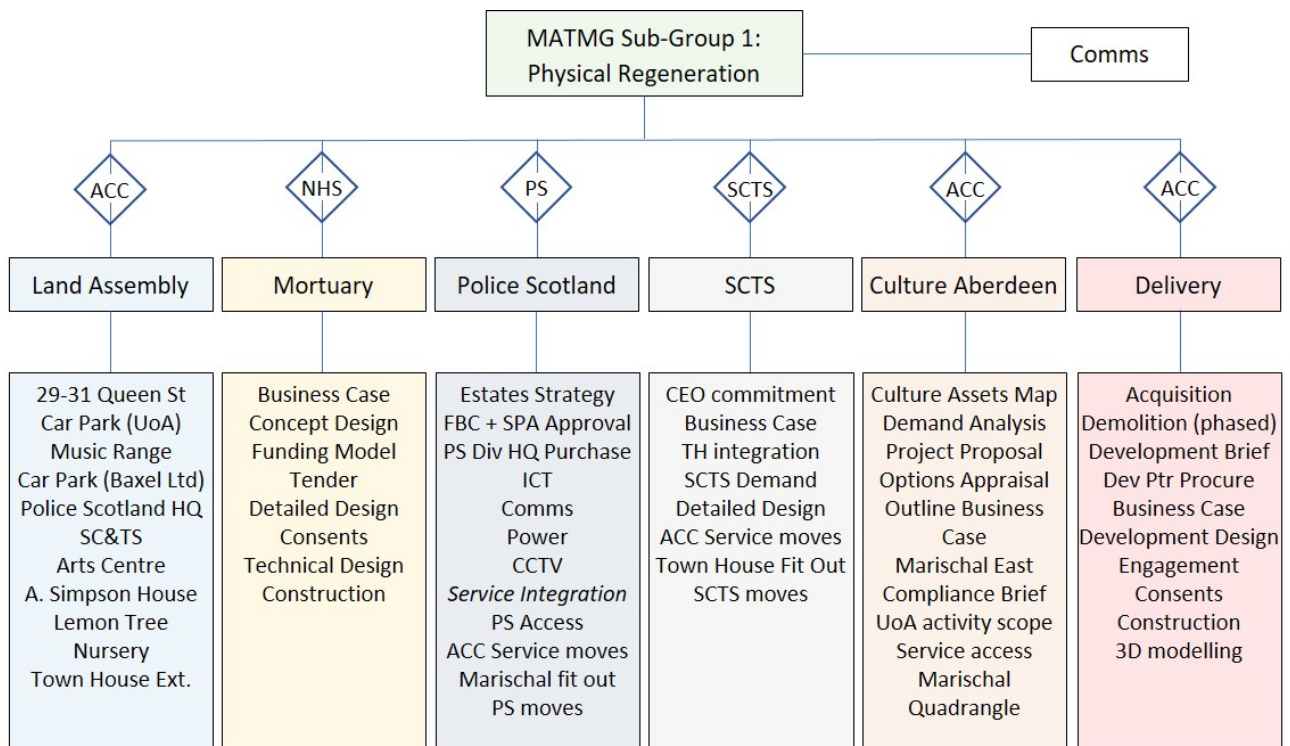


Figure 1: Key Workstreams

3.8. Land Assembly

3.8.1. In order to deliver regeneration of Queen Street and the surrounding area, the Council is assembling the land necessary to ensure an appropriate level of control. Land ownership in the area is summarised in Appendix 3: Queen St Land Ownership Plan. Work packages involved in delivering land assembly are summarised in the table below:

Site	Ownership	Status	Issues
Car Park 1 and Music Range	University of Aberdeen	ACC to secure option to purchase when required in the programme	Subject to access being maintained to Marischal East and Anatomy Rooms
Car Park 2	Baxel Ltd	Valuation complete, proposed purchase subject of separate report	Subject to committee approval (City Growth and Resources 05.12.19)
29-31 Queen Street (McKay's)	ACC	Remainder of lease purchased. Vacant possession scheduled 29.11.19	Building to be made secure pending demolition 2020. Plot to be backfilled and temporarily landscaped.
Police Scotland Divisional HQ, Queen Street	Police Scotland	Joint valuation undertaken and draft heads of terms under discussion	Discussions ongoing and agreement to be reached to complement the

			Police Scotland Estates Strategy 2019 and service integration proposals
Civil and Commercial Courts, Queen Street	Scottish Courts and Tribunal Services	Initial discussions with SCTS with a view to consolidating a criminal justice centre in the Town House	Scope of work and costs to be defined early 2020
Arts Centre, 31-33 King Street	ACC	Leased to Castlegate Arts – Lease expires in January 2025.	
Archibald Simpson House, 27-29 King Street	ACC	Leased to Nestrans Lease renewal date is 31st March 2020, City Wardens also located on basement floor (internal agreement)	
Shoe Lane Day Care Services	ACC	Day care nursery services	If site required in later phases, alternative provision to be included in development area
Shoe Lane First Floor Offices	ACC	Leased to Aberdeen Performing Arts - Lease expires in Nov 2038.	If site is required in later phases, alternative provision would need to be sourced.
Lemon Tree	ACC	Leased to Aberdeen Performing Arts – Lease expires in Nov 2038.	If site is required in later phases, alternative provision would need to be sourced.
Town House Extension	ACC	Currently utilised by ACC staff and Local Members.	
Queen Street Church	Private ownership	Utilised as a place of worship.	Building not included in development area, but there may be impact on public realm which is owned by the Council.
Greyfriars John Knox Church	Private ownership	Vacant, under development. Due to commence early 2020	Listed building consent granted (ref 190859/LBC) for restaurant, bar and function facility.

3.9. **North East Scotland and Northern Isles Integrated Mortuary**

3.9.1. Under the Public Health (Scotland) Act 2008, Local Authorities and NHS Boards have a duty to co-operate provide mortuary facilities. This provision includes a repository for post-mortem examination facilities. Mortuary provision may be located within an NHS or Local Authority building or provided by a third party.

Each Local Authority must provide or ensure the provision of premises and facilities:

- For the reception and temporary storage of the bodies of persons who die in the authority's area; and
- For the post-mortem examination of such bodies, as it considers appropriate.

Each health board must provide or ensure the provision of premises and facilities:

- For the reception and temporary storage of the bodies
- For the post-mortem examination of such bodies, as it considers appropriate

3.9.2. Scottish Health Planning Note 16-01 (replaces Scottish Hospital Planning Note 20: 'Mortuary & post mortem rooms' (2002), and HBN 20 (2005)) provides facility guidance for mortuary and post mortem services' premises in Scotland, to support public bodies to design new buildings; adapt or extend existing buildings and assess the standards of existing facilities consistently. Scottish Health Planning Note 16-01 (SHP16-01) highlights the expectation of the public to provide a high level of care to both the bereaved and the deceased which makes this project a high priority for all stakeholders. SHP16-01 further highlights the inadequacies of the current facilities in Aberdeen with regard to bereaved visitors facilities, body receipt, storage and removal facilities, post mortem facilities, teaching and research and gives credence to the provision of a new building to provide a high level of service to North East Scotland and Northern Isles.

3.9.3. Everyone should receive the care, dignity and respect in death that we would wish in life, whilst also recognising the need to ensure public health and safety. Staff welfare is also crucial. There are a number of key issues to note if the project is not undertaken, such as:

- Mortuary services across the North East of Scotland and Northern Isles will not meet minimum standards
- There will be no capacity to deal with any additional demand and no known alternative - any interim expansion in NHS mortuaries has already been explored and implemented.
- Refurbishment will not increase capacity in either mortuaries at ARI or Queen Street

3.9.4. Public expectation is high and the provision of a quality mortuary and post-mortem service in the North East of Scotland and Northern Isles, which meets these expectations, is the minimum that NHSG and ACC and should strive for

in any service reconfiguration. Both facilities in Aberdeen are no longer fit for purpose and do not lend themselves to modernisation due to space constraints and changing public expectations. It is important that any replacement facility means provision of a high-quality service for the population in the city region and beyond.

- 3.9.5. Relocation of the Queen Street mortuary is also a key component of land assembly and necessary to enable the Queen Street redevelopment programme to unfold. Owned by the Council, the existing public mortuary at Poultry Market Lane is outdated and does not meet modern service expectations or provide an appropriate visiting experience for bereaved relatives. In addition, the NHS Grampian mortuary located at the Foresterhill campus is also in poor physical condition. Both facilities have a range of issues in terms of compliance with statutory standards including the most recent Health planning notes, space utilisation and functional suitability. The ability to upgrade the existing facilities is also significantly limited due to space constraints in their respective locations.
- 3.9.6. It was initially expected that a temporary mortuary facility could be delivered to enable clearance of the Queen Street site. This approach would duplicate planning, procurement, design and engagement efforts and add to overall delivery costs. However, following the completion of the OBC, the delivery programme for a permanent mortuary has been defined as similar to that of delivering a temporary facility removing the need to progress with the temporary mortuary. The OBC concludes that, based on a balanced view of evidence and the objectives scoring, the recommendation is to develop a new build fully integrated multi-partner mortuary service for North East Scotland and the Northern Isles.
- 3.9.7. NHS Grampian and the Council have worked in partnership to develop an outline business case for a permanent new public mortuary. An options appraisal has been carried out which identifies a preferred site on NHS land at Foresterhill. NHS Grampian is providing project management resources for the project, with the Council funding necessary design and costing work.
- 3.9.8. Development of the new facility will result in the replacement of the two existing Aberdeen based mortuaries with a purpose-built facility. This new facility will be operated as a single integrated multi-partner, multi-purpose mortuary serving all providers including NHS Grampian, Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council, Moray Council, Orkney and Shetland Island Councils, the University of Aberdeen, Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service and Police Scotland.
- 3.9.9. The services located in this new integrated mortuary will not only ensure clinical accreditation through compliance with all technical and clinical standards but also deliver an innovative design that will meet expectations of the bereaved, provide dignity for the deceased, support growth in the scope and nature of locally delivered forensic and educational activity, and improve resilience through additional capacity to support civil contingencies.

3.9.10. The outline business case forms Appendix 5 to this report (restricted). In summary, the business case outlines the benefits of a new mortuary facility including:

- Sensitive visitor experience for the bereaved and improved dignity for the deceased;
- Reduction in complaints around speed of release of the deceased;
- Compliance with appropriate national guidance;
- Reduction or elimination of offsite temporary / emergency facilities;
- Improved working and training environment for staff;
- Reduction of reported incidents;
- Reduction in communication costs and transportation costs between facilities to zero;
- Reduction of annual operating costs and reduction of backlog maintenance.

The business case identifies the following risks:

- Impact on green space
- Failure of existing facilities during transition
- Continuity of services during transition
- Programme delays
- Equipment strategy and procurement
- Pace of concept design period; failure to obtain sign-off
- Insufficient timeline for design and approval process to meet approval milestones

Key assumptions made include:

- There will be no changes in transport provision with regards to NHS Grampian or Police Scotland
- It is also proposed that NHS Grampian will assume responsibility for the operation of the facility following practical completion and that all running costs (including lifecycle and maintenance costs) will be recharged to partners/service users in line with an agreed process to be confirmed once the detailed finance and delivery model is agreed
- Union and legal issues are to be resolved and documented
- The capital elements of the project will be funded via ACC

3.9.11. The committee is requested to give authority to proceed to procurement for the development of a Full Business Case, financial model and design and build contract in partnership with NHS Grampian and other partners as appropriate. Procurement for the project will be undertaken through Framework Scotland 3. Outline tasks and timescales are indicated in Appendix 1: Queen Street Project Structure.

3.9.12. In the meantime, the Director of Resources will lead engagement with other key agencies involved in the public mortuary, including Aberdeenshire, Moray, Orkney and Shetland Councils, the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal and Police Scotland.

3.10. Police Scotland Service Integration

3.10.1. Police Scotland's current premises on Queen Street are nearing the end of their useful life. The building no longer meets the requirement of a modern-day police service working effectively with public service partners.

3.10.2. Service integration across all public sector organisations in the city is a key element of the work of the MATMG. Police Scotland is already working to align its Local Policing Plan with relevant Local Outcome Improvement Plan priorities. Integration proposals are being developed to take advantage of co-location in Marischal College. This will link Police Scotland activities more effectively with various Council service clusters. A number of key Police Scotland teams currently operating at Queen Street, including operational front-line staff, Communities Safety and those with strong links with internal partners will relocate to Marischal College.

3.10.3. Police Scotland's Estates Strategy 2019 responds to the changing needs of our communities, the fiscal constraints and the need to maintain public visibility and confidence. The strategy provides a framework within which Police Scotland's estate will be transformed to achieve the long-term policing vision where their estate will actively enable officers and staff to better support the communities they serve. Access and occupation proposals for Police Scotland interaction with the Council's property estate will form the basis of a single rental and the access agreement between the Council and Police Scotland, thereby saving time and effort by removing the administrative burden of multiple rent contracts.

3.10.4. The Council and Police Scotland are currently defining common areas of work in order to determine the potential for co-location and service integration opportunities, not only in Marischal, but across the wider Council property estate. Work is ongoing to clarify the detail around where service delivery will benefit from integration and to develop more effective and efficient relationships, thereby managing demand, including through a focus on prevention, and improving response times.

3.10.5. Key components required to successfully integrate Police Scotland in Marischal include developing Finance, Procurement, Estate and staff well-being requirements, ICT and Communications, CCTV and back-up power.

3.10.6. The programme for these tasks and timescales is outlined in Appendix 1: Queen Street Project Structure. It should be noted that this is subject to Police Scotland Board approval of an Initial Business Case for the North East Division Integration Project to proceed, a decision scheduled to take place on 27 November 2019. The timeline may therefore be subject to change as a result.

3.11. Scottish Courts & Tribunal Services Integration and Justice Centre

3.11.1. Scottish Courts & Tribunal Services (SCTS) currently operate from three main premises in Aberdeen City Centre:

- 1 Sheriff and Justice of the Peace Court Building in the Town House, Castle Street;

- 2 Sheriff Court Annex and High Court of Justiciary, 53 Castle Street; and
- 3 Civil Justice Centre and Commercial Courts, Queen Street.

The latter is a key site in the Queen Street development area, along with the secure vehicle access to the sheriff court custody facilities. It is proposed that 2 and/or 3 above be consolidated in the Town House to enable the site currently occupied by the Civil Justice Centre and Commercial Courts to be included in redevelopment proposals.

- 3.11.2. SCTS has made significant investment in Aberdeen Court facilities. In 2014 they refurbished the Civil Justice Centre and Commercial Courts on Queen Street and have no plans for further investment or development. The original proposal to create an Aberdeen Justice Centre funded through the redevelopment of Queen Street is no longer considered to be financially viable. In order to ensure all other options are fully considered, SCTS has agreed to undertake a feasibility study on the practicality and long-term sustainability of consolidating existing court activity into the Town House.
- 3.11.3. Issues currently being investigated include addressing the opportunity that the Town House could offer to meet the unique requirements of the courts, including security by design, extensive requirements for children and vulnerable witnesses, the ability to segregate different types of business and court users and provision of a secure compound for security vehicle access and custody facilities. Feasibility work to determine this will also recommend how this may be achieved considering the listed building status of the Town House. A space capacity exercise has been undertaken which highlights the possibility of consolidation. This will be developed further to analysis and mitigate risks. The Council and SCTS will work together to determine fully the feasibility. The funding for the feasibility study will be drawn from the Queen Street budget.
- 3.11.4. Should SCTS consider that a level of consolidation is a viable prospect then a business case will be required to demonstrate benefits in terms of both costs and service delivery and how the costs could be funded within the ACC regeneration financial envelope. If SCTS considers that consolidation is not a viable prospect Queen Street regeneration options will require to work around the Civil and Commercial Courts and manage the secure vehicle access from Queen Street to the Sheriff Court custody facilities.
- 3.11.5. Outline tasks and timescales are indicated in Appendix 2: Queen Street Project Structure. There is a risk around this timeline subject to the outcome of the SCTS feasibility study and future funding.

3.12. **Culture Aberdeen**

- 3.12.1. The city faces several significant challenges going forward; remaining globally relevant and managing the diversification of employment post oil and gas, rapid pace of technological change impacting all facets of life, increasing pressure on public service as budgets decrease and demand becoming more complex with an ever-changing population. Cultural and creative industries have an important part to play in this as a driver for new employment and enterprise, championing the values of human connection and communal

experience while also pushing the boundaries of innovation through creative technology. There is also significant social benefit return generated through investment in culture, and it is estimated that there are “*wellbeing and educational benefits of up to 3.6 million per annum realised as a result of audiences and participants engaging with culture and arts.*” (Ekosgen, 2018, External Investment in Culture: Impact Study)

- 3.12.2. The city’s Cultural Strategy outlines the ambitions of the sector to strengthen and contribute to the city, as seen in a series of broad objectives and specific action points. Of specific relevance to the Queen Street opportunity are the ambitions to:
- Transform and inspire citizens through engagement with culture;
 - Celebrate indigenous culture and heritage;
 - Make the city ‘Scotland’s creative lab’ for creative enterprise and ideas; and
 - Retain talent in the city by developing dedicated living and working spaces for creative practitioners.
- 3.12.3. These initial proposals suggest a curated quarter, concentrating the strengths and resources of the sector, echoing desires to be Scotland’s creative lab, to be ‘a lab for living’ which builds upon the site established cultural foundations towards a more resilient creative environment. The connections between learning concepts alongside the opportunities for young and developing talent presented in this proposal enables a tangible vision for the area. This will provide the Queen Street site with an overarching sense of identity and purpose which is both attractive and cohesive to visitors, residents and workers alike.
- 3.12.4. There are several cultural organisations and activities that currently operate in and around the area, some of which can find it difficult to successfully sustain activity. There is an opportunity to “pool” resources through the Culture Aberdeen umbrella organisation and define a collective project or programme that could be greater than the sum of its parts. Initial engagement has taken place with Culture Aberdeen to scope the opportunity for culture and creative industries to be an integral part of the redevelopment of Queen Street.
- 3.12.5. The University of Aberdeen owns Marischal East, the wing located at the rear of the quadrangle fronting on to West North Street, including the Mitchell Tower, Mitchell Hall and the Anatomy Rooms below. The University is a partner in the MATMG and is committed to developing a long-term proposal to increase public access to Marischal East and ensure its survival for future generations. Current uses in Marischal East include the successful arts venture All-In Ideas and City Moves in the Anatomy Rooms and the storage of artefacts formerly on display in Marischal Museum.
- 3.12.6. Accessibility and servicing remain a challenge and the University is committed to preparing a “compliance brief” to determine the full scope of work required to bring the building back into full use. This will provide a clear understanding of future service and access requirements for Marischal East. Associated with this is the development of University of Aberdeen’s own activity strategy for the building, currently being investigated by the University’s Marischal East

Working Group. This group will work closely with Culture Aberdeen to determine future activity demand and opportunities.

3.13. **Delivery**

3.13.1. Site acquisition and assembly is a critical component in delivering redevelopment of Queen Street as envisaged by the City Centre Masterplan. As demonstrated above there are several concurrent workstreams underway in order to achieve this.

3.13.2. Once land has been assembled, demolitions will take place. This will take place on a phased basis to fit the programme of vacating property and is likely to start with Queen Street north.

3.13.3. A business case and economic viability study will be prepared to support a development brief which will follow the key principles agreed in the City Centre Masterplan. This will be prepared in partnership with the Strategic Place Planning cluster to facilitate procurement of a development partner to deliver a residential-led mixed use development to be delivered on the sites indicated on the plan in Appendix 4: Phase 1 Development Area. Development Partner Procurement will take place in the summer of 2020.

3.14. **3D Modelling**

3.14.1. In partnership with the Scott Sutherland School of Architecture and the Built Environment at the Robert Gordon University, initial laser scanning of the city centre has been undertaken. Scope for a detailed digital 3d model is under preparation to record the existing buildings in the Queen Street area. Data collected will be used to form the basis of both a rendered 3d digital model and a physical model, which will be used to assist with engagement and design development of the project proposals.

3.15. **Timeline**

3.15.1. The indicative timeline for Queen Street is illustrated in Appendix 1: Queen Street Critical Path. There are a number of dependencies that present a risk to this critical path, each of which will be examined in more detail during the development of the various workstreams. It should therefore be understood that the critical path is subject to change.

4. **GOVERNANCE**

4.1. Governance of such complex project assembly is achieved through the Multi Agency Transformation Management Group, in order to co-ordinate reporting through the various public sector partner organisations. This does not preclude the need to report to Council (and other public sector partners') committees and boards as appropriate.

Multi-Agency Transformation Management Group

4.1.1. The Council co-ordinates the Multi-Agency Transformation Management Group (MATMG) which is a forum where public-sector partners in Aberdeen City work collectively on programmes of transformation designed to support the delivery of better outcomes as envisaged by the refreshed Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP).

- 4.1.2. The MATMG leads on whole-system initiatives where the collaboration and integration of services and or/assets can lead to better outcomes and best value. The reform will focus on the design, development, delivery and adaption of public services around the life experiences of citizens and where appropriate will utilise existing and emergent technologies.
- 4.1.3. The MATMG will play an important role in facilitating the physical regeneration of the city centre in line with the vision contained in the City Centre Masterplan, by collaborating on our respective estate strategies.
- 4.1.4. Finally, the MATMG will ensure the co-ordination and collaboration on the opportunities for all partners associated with the developing Smart Cities Strategy for Aberdeen.
- 4.1.5. Partners in the MATMG include the Council, Police Scotland, NHS Grampian, Aberdeen Health & Social Care Partnership, Scottish Fire & Rescue Service, North East of Scotland College, University of Aberdeen, Robert Gordon University and Scottish Courts & Tribunal Services.
- 4.2. Sub-Group 1: City Centre Physical Regeneration reports directly to the MATMG and oversees the various workstreams necessary to deliver Queen Street redevelopment. This does not preclude necessary reporting to Council Committees or respective partner/agency boards as necessary. The lead organisations for each workstream are identified in the Project Structure.
- 4.3. Other MATMG Sub-Groups comprise 2: Managing Demand through Early Intervention & Prevention, 3: New Target Operating Model for Children's and Young People's Services and 4: A Smart Digital City.

5. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1. A budget of £500k from the General Fund Capital Programme (City Centre Masterplan) has been allocated to enable detail to be developed around each of the workstreams. This covers internal staff resource, feasibility and site investigation works as well as procurement and developing business plans for the initial stages.
- 5.2. Immediate land assembly costs are proposed to be drawn from the Investment in Tenanted Non-Residential Portfolio Project within the General Fund Capital Programme. A separate report to this committee (reference RES/19/423) covers the acquisition of one of the surface car parks. Following the tenant advertising their interest in 29-31 Queen Street, their lease has been purchased, which is funded through same budget and undertaken under delegated authority to the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord.
- 5.3. Financial implications for the remainder of land assembly and other workstreams will be reported in 2020, subject to agreement with other public sector partners.
- 5.4. A key outcome of the service integration design work will be the potential impact on long term budget savings through more efficient service delivery,

faster response times and a more co-ordinated approach which will avoid duplication.

6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1. The agreements to be entered with Police Scotland, NHS Grampian and other public sector partners referred to in the report will be reviewed by the Chief Officer – Governance to ensure that they contain all necessary provisions in order to protect the Council’s interests.
- 6.2. Conveyancing to purchase land and conclude missives.
- 6.3. Contract(s) through procurement of delivery partner.

7. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

A full risk register is emerging for Queen Street as the programme itself is developing. Critical risks are summarised below:

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Higher than estimated costs for land purchase	M	Valuation, joint where possible, otherwise independent, negotiate
Legal	Unsuccessful land assembly potential lead to CPO	M	Valuation, joint where possible, otherwise independent, negotiate
Employee	Potential disruption to service delivery whilst co-location delivered	M	Early engagement with staff
Customer	Reliance on project teams/personnel outside the Council Mortuary non-compliant/experience poor for bereaved	M H	Governance and resources managed through MATMG Work with partners to develop new mortuary
Environment	Site clearance not possible due to stalled land acquisition Ground conditions	M M	Negotiation with landowners, escalation through MATMG Early site investigation
Technology	Capability of hosting and managing 3d Model	L	Work with partners (RGU and Microsoft) to define
Reputational	Stalled delivery programme	M	Continued monitoring, escalation through MATMG

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes
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	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	The proposals within this report support the delivery of the LOIP Stretch Outcome 1 – 10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026. This paper seeks the approval of a delivery programme which will result in increasing the number of people employed in growth sectors digital/creative and construction.
Prosperous People	The proposals within this report promote the LOIP Stretch Outcome 7 - Child Friendly City which supports all children to prosper and engage actively with their communities by 2026. The outcome of delivering the programme outlined within this report would result in improved public amenity space in the city-centre for all visitors and residents to enjoy, providing children with spaces for interaction and play. Stretch Outcome 8 - 25% fewer young people (under 18) charged with an offence by 2026; Stretch Outcome 9 - 25% fewer people receiving a first ever Court conviction each year by 2026; and Stretch Outcome 10 - 2% fewer people reconvicted within one year of receiving a community or custodial sentence by 2026.
Prosperous Place	The proposals within this report promote the LOIP Stretch Outcome 15 - 38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026. The outcome of a delivering the programme outlined in this report would result in an improved streetscape, encouraging active travel in the city-centre.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	<u>Data-Led</u> – The delivery of the proposals within this report will be driven by data-led decisions in order to provide improved customer interface opportunities with our partners. <u>Collaboration</u> – The delivery of the Queen Street Programme detailed in this report will result in joint service delivery with our partners, providing a single point of contact for customers.
Organisational Design	<u>Enabling</u> – The delivery of the Queen Street Programme would enable ACC to present a single platform for interaction as a result of consolidating public service buildings into Marischal College.

	<p><u>Intelligence Led</u> – The service re-design that will be driven as a result of the Queen Street Programme will be informed by demand management, ensuring that appropriate partners are represented in the “one platform” design.</p>
Governance	<p><u>Transparent</u> – The Queen Street Programme defines a series of workstreams highlighting the roles and responsibilities of our partners and outlines the process required to achieve the desired LOIP outcomes.</p> <p><u>Flexible</u> – The delivery of the Queen Street Programme will be flexible in order to reflect on our partners reporting schedules and their service delivery.</p>
Workforce	<p>The potential impact(s) of Service Integration will be developed as part of that workstream. This should include collaborative working and co-location to ensure quicker response times, reduce process duplication and prevention measures that reduce the burden on the workforce.</p>
Process Design	<p><u>Use data to drive decisions</u> – The Queen Street Programme has been informed by a series of data compiled both internal and external, moving forward with delivery decisions will continue to be informed by intelligent data.</p>
Technology	<p><u>Flexible & Agile</u> – The compilation of a 3D digital model of the Queen Street area, as outlined in the programme within this report, embraces the concept of utilising new technologies to inform our design.</p> <p><u>Intelligence Led</u> – Data will be utilised in order to inform design decisions in the Queen Street Redevelopment in order to ensure the project addresses local demand.</p>
Partnerships and Alliances	<p><u>Complementary of purpose & value added</u> – The Queen Street Programme identifies that partnership working with shared outcomes will improve service delivery.</p> <p><u>Autonomy & Independence</u> – The inclusion of partnership working in-house will require security and privacy for many occupations, this will be respected, and design of the workspace will reflect these roles.</p> <p><u>Commitment to joint learning</u> – Working alongside partners provides the opportunity for improved service delivery and enables us to knowledge-share and carry out joint “lessons learned” sessions.</p>

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	An EHRIA has been carried out and concludes that this report has 'neutral impact' on Equality and 'no impact' on Human Rights.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required at this stage but may be in future dependent on the detail of service integration design.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Aberdeen City Centre Masterplan

<https://aberdeencitycentremasterplan.com/>

Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2019 Main Issues Report

<https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building/local-development-plan/aberdeen-local-development-plan/aberdeen-local-development-plan-review#3088>

Report to City Growth and Resources (18 September 2018)

<http://councilcommittees.acc.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=618&MId=6192&Ver=4>

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Queen Street Project Structure

Appendix 2: Queen Street Critical Path

Appendix 3: Queen Street Land Ownership Plan

Appendix 4: Phase 1 Development Area

Exempt

Appendix 5: North East Scotland and Northern Isles Integrated Mortuary Outline Business Case

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix 1: Queen Street Project Structure (November 2019)

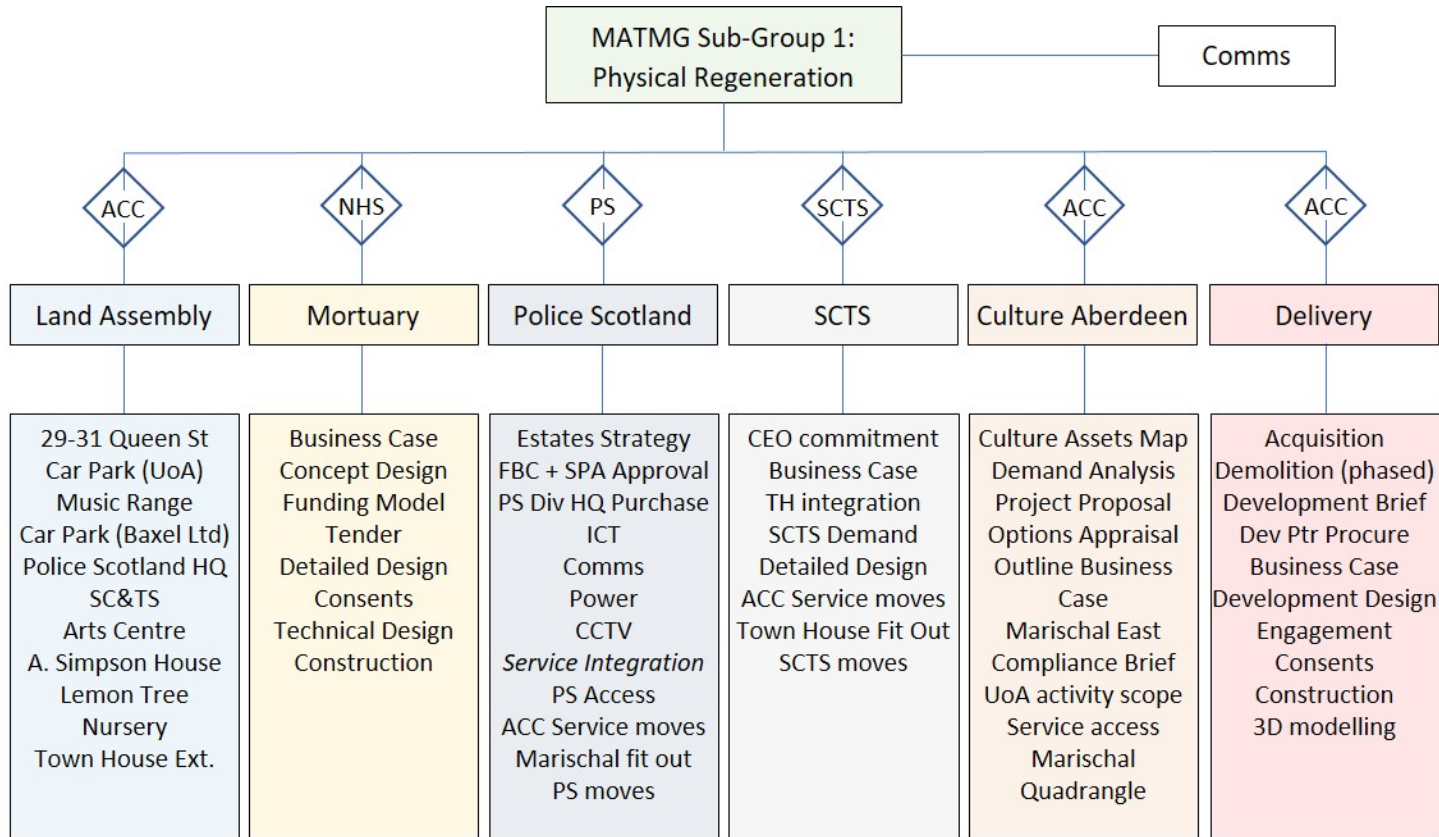


Figure 1: Key Workstreams

- Lead partners:
- ACC - Aberdeen City Council
 - NHS - NHS Grampian
 - PS - Police Scotland
 - SCTS - Scottish Courts and Tribunal Services
 - UoA - University of Aberdeen

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Land Assembly	Business Case	Land assembly and phased demolition	ACC (Resources)	ACC	Jan 2020	Started	G
	29-31 Queen St	Purchase building lease interest/vacant possession	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Dec 2019	Vacant possession due 28 Nov 19	G
	Car Park 1 (UoA)	Agree option with UoA for purchase/handover when required	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/UoA	Jan 2020	Started. Initial discussion taken place	G
	Music Range	Agree option with UoA for purchase/handover when required	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/UoA	Jan 2020	Started. Initial discussion taken place	G
	Car Park 2 (Baxel Ltd)	Purchase	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Dec 2019	Valuation complete. Offer subject to committee approval (05.12.19 CG+R Committee)	G
	Police Scotland HQ	Joint valuation and purchase, dependent on Estates Strategy	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/PS	Mar 2021	Joint valuation completed. Agreement on sale or handover pending Estate Strategy and rental agreement	G
	SC&TS	Joint valuation/purchase	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/SCTS	Summer 2021	Not started	
	Arts Centre	Lease review	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Mar 2021	Not started	
	A. Simpson House	Lease review ACC/Nestrans staff relocation	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/Nestrans	Mar 2021	Not started	
	Nursery	Lease review	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Mar 2021	Not started	
	Lemon Tree	Future Strategy	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/APA	?		?
	Town House Ext.	Existing life/cost projection	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Spring 2020	Not started	
		Relocation options appraisal	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Spring 2020	Not started	
		New model of governance	ACC (Governance)	ACC	Summer 2020		
		Property options	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Summer 2020	Not started	
		<i>Members' engagement</i>	-	ACC		<i>Pending above</i>	
<i>New location design</i>		-	ACC				
<i>Procurement</i>		-	ACC				
<i>Marischal prep for staff moves</i>		-	ACC				
<i>Staff relocated</i>		-	ACC				
<i>New location fit out</i>	-	ACC					
<i>Members' move</i>	-	ACC					

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Public Mortuary	Business Case	Business case to develop new mortuary on NHS land at Foresterhill	NHS	NHS/ACC	Nov 2019	Complete	G
	Concept Design	Initial design proposals, indicative costs and site location	NHS	NHS/ACC	Nov 2019	Complete	G
	Funding Model	Funding mechanism to be determined pending business case	ACC (Resources)	ACC/NHS	Mar 2020	Pending Full Business Case	G
	Engagement	Engagement with other public mortuary users/partners	ACC (Resources)	ACC/NHS	Dec 2019	Initial contact made Sept 19, followed up Nov 19	G
	Tender*	Design and Build contract	NHS	NHS/ACC	Mar 2020	Not started	
	Detailed Design*		NHS	NHS/ACC	Jun 2020	Not started	
	Consents*		NHS	NHS/ACC	Jul 2020	Not started	
	Technical Design*		NHS	NHS/ACC	Summer 2020	Not started	
	Construction *		NHS	NHS/ACC	Dec 2021	Not started	

* subject to approval of business case

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Police Scotland/ Aberdeen City Council Integration	Estate Strategy	Single lease agreement for PS access to agreed ACC property	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/PS	Mar 2020	Initial discussions	G
	ICT	ICT requirements for PS integration in Marischal College	PS	PS/ACC	Jan 2020	Defining PS requirements/ information	G
	Comms	Comms requirements for PS integration in Marischal College	PS	PS/ACC	Jan 2020	Defining PS requirements/ information	G
	CCTV	Redesign of CCTV provision to single service replacing existing Traffic, Housing and PS	ACC (Operations)	ACC/PS	Apr 2020	Design and Procurement in progress to end Oct 2019. Contract award Nov 2019. Implementation starts Dec 2019	G
	Service Integration	Integration opportunities for ACC clusters with PS activities to improve service delivery and/or reduce costs	ACC (Customer)	ACC/PS	June 2020	Workshop with ACC and Police Scotland to determine service integration and co-location opportunities.	G
	PS Access	Marischal College access requirements for PS incl. front of house, 24 hr public kiosk, emergency vehicle parking strategy	PS	PS/ACC	Jan 2021	Not started – information required to inform and finalise development brief prior to going to procurement	
	ACC Service Moves	Service cluster engagement, relocation/integration design	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Dec 2020	Initial engagement with ECMT started Sep 2019. To be informed by Service Integration outcomes.	
	Marischal Fit Out	Internal fit out to accommodate PS operational and corporate teams	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Mar 2021	Not started	
	PS Moves	Police Scotland move from Queen Street to Marischal College	PS	PS/ACC	Spring 2021	Not started	

*subject to Scottish Police Authority board approval

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Scottish Courts & Tribunal Services	Project Proposal	Brief to consolidate courts in Town House	SCTS	ACC/SCTS	Jan 2020	Commitment to develop brief agreed by SCTS	G
	Business Case*	Business Case to develop consolidated Justice Centre outlining service demand, space requirements, efficiencies, co-location opportunities and costs to relocate civil and commercial courts to Town House	SCTS	UoA/ACC/PS	Mar 2020	Not started – business case scope of work for generic justice centre identified	
	ACC Town House	ACC service cluster, archive, civic requirements and relocation opportunities to facilitate Justice Centre	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Summer 2020	Not started	
	SCTS Demand	Technical requirements from SCTS (personnel, equipment, access, security, services/utilities etc)	SCTS	SCTS	Mar 2020	Draft space requirements identified Linked to criminal justice service integration	
	Detailed Design*	Town House internal design, service upgrade, consents	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/SCTS	tbc	Not started	
	ACC Service moves	Relocation of ACC clusters as identified above	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC	Autumn 2020	Not started	
	Town House Fit Out*	Internal fit out	ACC (Corporate Landlord)	ACC/SCTS	Summer 2021	Not started	
	SCTS moves*	SCTS Justice Centre in Town House	SCTS	SCTS/ACC	Summer 2021	Not started	

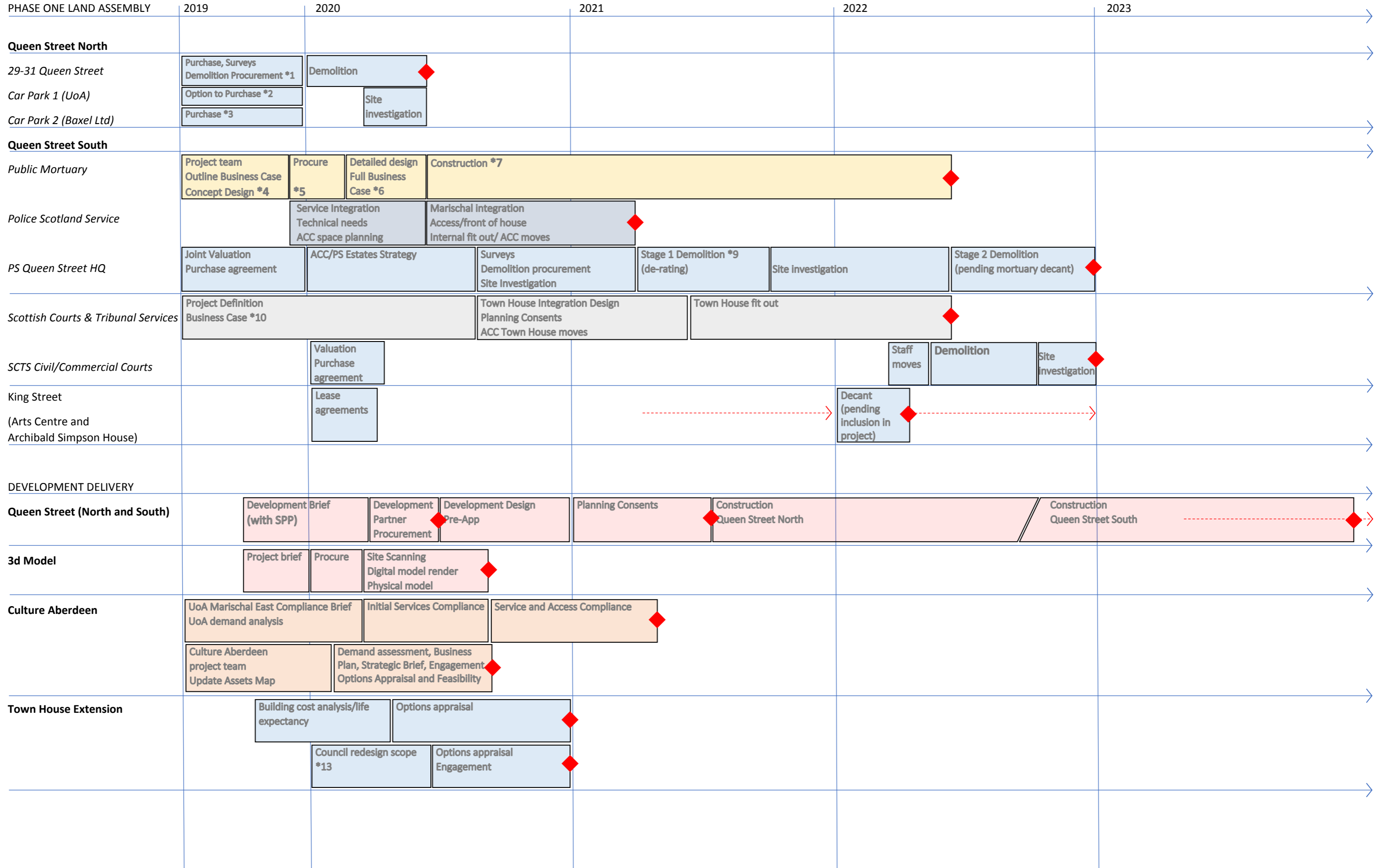
* subject to Scottish Courts and Tribunal Services agreement/commitment

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Culture Aberdeen	Culture Aberdeen project definition	Culture Assets Map	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/ Culture Aberdeen	Dec 2019	Started	G
		Demand Analysis	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/UoA/ Culture Aberdeen	Jan 2020	Detailed examination of what is required in city, synergies, overlaps and potential efficiencies	G
		Project proposal for co-ordinated contemporary arts provision in the Queen Street area	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/UoA/ Culture Aberdeen	Mar 2020	Initial workshops (May and August) highlight opportunity. Co-ordinated approach to be developed based on demand analysis below. Outline scope of work, timeline and responsibilities to be identified.	G
		Options Appraisal	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/UoA/ Culture Aberdeen	Mar 2020	Not started	
		Outline Business Case and Strategic Brief	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/UoA/ Culture Aberdeen	Sep 2020	Not started	
	Marischal East Compliance Brief	Scope of work/costs required to ensure Marischal East utilities, DDA and fire compliant	UoA	UoA	Dec 2019	Agreed with UoA management team	G
	UoA activity strategy scope	UoA future service requirements for Marischal East to determine available capacity	UoA	UoA	Mar 2020	Not started	
	UoA store strategy	Marischal Museum storage strategy and relocation	UoA	UoA	Mar 2020	Not started	
	Service access	Service access/parking requirements for Anatomy rooms etc.	UoA	UoA/ACC	Mar 2020	Not started	
	Marischal Quadrangle	Project proposal, linked to Marischal East to “animate” Marischal Quad as a key public space	ACC (City Growth)	ACC/UoA	Mar 2020	Visioning exercise to demonstrate value of public access and activity in quad	

<i>Project cluster</i>	<i>Task</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Lead</i>	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Project Status</i>	<i>RAG</i>
Delivery	Acquisition	See Land Assembly above					
	Demolitions	29-31 Queen St (McKay's)	ACC (Capital)	ACC	Summer 2020	Bat survey complete (no risk), demolition scope prepared for inclusion in business case.	G
	Development Brief	Detailed guidance and expectations for the delivery of Queen Street redevelopment	ACC (Resources)	ACC	Mar 2020	Draft in preparation following liaison with appropriate service clusters	G
	3D Modelling	Detailed laser scan of existing buildings with point cloud data converted to rendered virtual 3D model. Data to be used to create physical model as tool for engagement	ACC (Resources)	ACC/RGU	Spring 2020	Potential funding sourced through Civitas Portis project. Scope of work to be defined by end Oct 2019 with RGU	G
	Business Case	Project scope, delivery options, expected outcomes and costs	ACC (Resources)	ACC	Summer 2020	Not started, pending appointment of development partner	
	Development Partner Procurement	Procurement and appointment of development partner to deliver residential led mixed-use project	ACC (Resources)	ACC	Summer 2020	Initial scoping of procurement options underway.	
	<i>Development Design</i>	<i>Development design and pre-application discussions</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Late 2020</i>	<i>Pending above</i>	
	<i>Engagement</i>	<i>Public, key stakeholder etc</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Late 2020</i>		
	<i>Consents</i>	<i>Planning, listed building and building warrant applications</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Summer 2021</i>		
	<i>Construction</i>		<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Dev Ptnr</i>	<i>Summer 2021 onwards</i>		

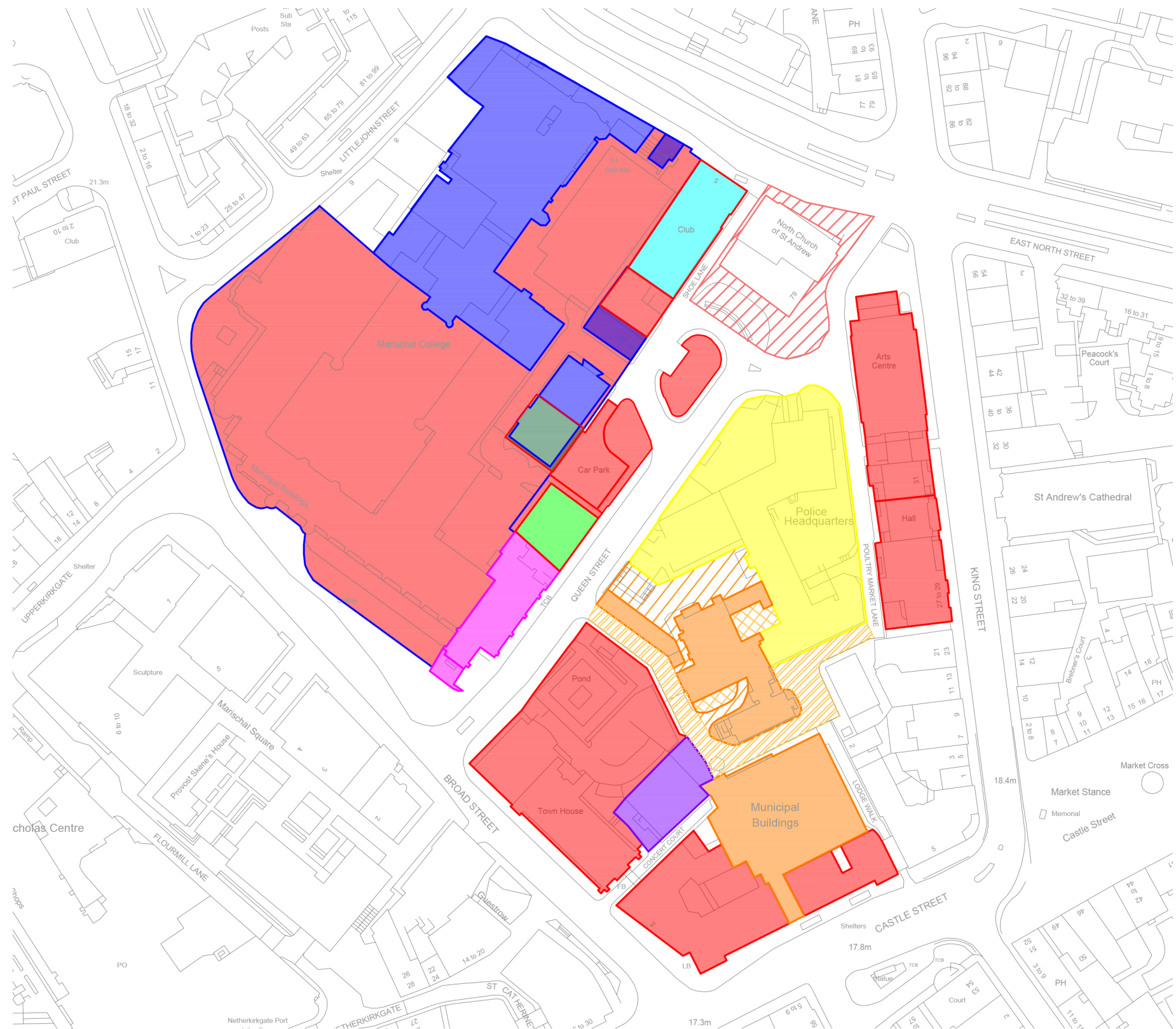
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


Appendix 1: Queen Street Critical Path



RISKS

- *1 Purchase unsuccessful: legal proceedings undertaken, timescale up to 6 months, risk of losing and paying costs, maintaining status quo (negotiate)
- *2 Purchase unsuccessful: potential CPO, timescale up to 2 years (negotiate)
- *3 Purchase unsuccessful: potential CPO, timescale up to 2 years (negotiate)
- *4 Project team not in place quickly enough to develop concept design and OBC by the end of October to allow reporting (use existing NHS contract)
- *5 Procurement responses insufficient/ not acceptable (clear briefing and industry day?)
- *6 Planning consents not granted (pre-application built into contract)
- *7 Construction programme delays (financial penalty clauses?)
- *8 Service integration needs not fully defined
- *9 Demolition not possible due to Mortuary and SCTS
- *10 Lack of commitment from SCTS
- *11 No suitable development partner leading to restarting procurement
- *12 Lack of funding
- *13 Resistance to change governance



-  Aberdeen City Council Ownership/Lease
-  University of Aberdeen Ownership
-  Scottish Court Service Ownership
-  Police Scotland Ownership
-  Scottish Courts Service Emergency Repair Access
-  Scottish Courts Service & Police Scotland Shared Vehicular Access
-  Scottish Courts Service Pedestrian Access
-  G1 Group Ownership
-  Baxel Limited Ownership
-  McKay's Ground Lease (Owned by ACC)
-  Society of Advocates Ownership
-  Aberdeen Performing Arts Lease (Owned by ACC)
-  Queen Street Church - Title deeds tbc

Please note that all carriageways and footways in the area are adopted & in the ownership of ACC.

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Queen Street Redevelopment Phasing Plan

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Economic Policy Panel Annual Report 2019
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/457
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam
REPORT AUTHOR	Jamie Coventry
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2.1 consider the annual report from the Economic Policy Panel set up to support the annual re-assessment of the Council's credit rating; 2.3 consider reports on key actions by the Council towards the delivery of the Regional Strategy and the Inward Investment Plan and take such appropriate action as it sees fit.

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform Committee of the publication and the main findings of the second annual report by the Economic Policy Panel, an independent panel formed to advise on the city region's economic performance.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Notes the policy panel's second annual report;
- 2.2 Instructs the Chief Officer - City Growth, following consultation with the Panel, to undertake a review of the second annual report with a view to identifying scope for the future development of the report; and
- 2.3 Notes the recommendations of the policy panel and to approve the officers proposed response to each recommendation in 3.6 below.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 2016, Aberdeen City Council became the first Scottish local authority to issue index-linked bonds through the debt capital markets, raising £370 million to drive forward an ambitious capital programme supporting vital infrastructure throughout the city. This report provides an independent analysis of the Aberdeen City Region economy to support the Council's annual credit rating assessment by Moody's Investor Services.
- 3.2 The annual credit rating assessment involves an analysis of the Council's financial and institutional framework, as well as a detailed assessment of the current and future economic performance of Aberdeen and the North East of Scotland. In terms of the economic analysis, independent economic commentary in this report will be used to support the Moody's annual review, but also provide the city with assurance on the medium-to-long-term economic outlook of Aberdeen and the region to existing and future investors.
- 3.3 In its first report, published last year, the Panel found that, despite the increased risks around the global economic outlook, the overall picture showed a region emerging from a difficult economic period caused by the fall in, and fluctuating, global oil prices. In their second report this year, the Panel found that, despite the global political and economic turbulence, the Aberdeen City Region's economy remains resilient and continues the recovery signalled in last year's report.
- 3.4 In producing this report and in making its recommendations, the Panel has monitored and considered all developments in the Aberdeen City Region, Scottish and international economies. The Panel undertook its own analysis and considered any other research relevant to its work. The Panel also provided a forum for discussion of emerging issues in relation to the wellbeing of the Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire economies. Panel members met with city and regional stakeholders including: Aberdeen and Grampian Chamber of Commerce (AGCC); Aberdeen City Council officers and political leaders; Opportunity North East (ONE); Federation of Small Businesses (FSB); Skills Development Scotland (SDS); VisitScotland; VisitAberdeenshire; Aberdeen City and Shire Hotels Association; Aberdeen International Airport; Aberdeen Harbour Board; University of Aberdeen; Knight Frank; RBS; CBRE; Shepherd Chartered Surveyors; Savills; Pinsent Masons; and Oil and Gas UK. These consultations informed the data analysis by discussing current thinking on the state of the local economy, the outlook for the sectors they represent and views on future opportunities and challenges.
- 3.5 A copy of the whole report can be found at:
<https://investaberdeen.co.uk/images/uploads/Economic%20Policy%20Panel%202019%20FINAL.pdf>
- 3.6 The policy panel's recommendations are shown in the table below. This includes a proposed response to each recommendation that officers have produced.

Panel Recommendation	Response
<p>1 Policy needs to move faster and identify regional strategy for net zero. The Panel remains supportive of the overall strategic direction set out in the Regional Economic Strategy (RES). However, the pace of economic and political developments since the last report require the need to move further and faster given the scale of structural change facing the Aberdeen economy and the new policy context of the climate emergency and net zero emission targets. The recent economic improvements highlighted in this report should not mask the need or urgency for change. The city needs to develop its own strategy for the net zero transition, which distinguishes itself from other Scottish cities and is supported by a clear plan of action.</p>	<p>There are three aspects to the energy transition: 1) transition within the key sectors of the economy and its shift to net zero; 2) The Council as an institution, and its contribution e.g. its fleet; and 3) the transition of the city and the net zero strategy for the 'place'.</p> <p>In response to the first area, the Council will continue to work with partners such as Opportunity North East (ONE), O&GUK or Scottish Enterprise (SE), and the regional industry strategy response.</p> <p>Operationally, the Council will continue to look at its carbon footprint from an organisation perspective and report its progress through the statutory duties to report placed on council.</p> <p>In terms of the 'place-based transition', officers will need to consider the response to the city's strategy for net zero transition that distinguishes the city and a subsequent action plan. This will be reported back to City Growth and Resources committee.</p>
<p>2 Greater focus on implementation and monitoring. The overall approach in the RES mirrors that of the national economic strategy with the focus on the 4 i's of investment in infrastructure, innovation, inclusive economic growth and internationalisation. They should not overshadow a 5th i of implementation which requires equal attention and needs to be supported by clear SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bounded) objectives across all elements of the RES and supporting strategies. More public information on milestones – including detailing progress toward such milestones – is needed. The RES Operational Group</p>	<p>The RES Operational Group will monitor progress towards the implementation of the RES actions. This will be discussed at its next meeting on 5th December 2019, with relevant KPIs/ timescales assigned.</p>

Panel Recommendation	Response
<p>is best placed to do this, and detail on progress towards implementation should be provided to relevant local or regional strategic groups.</p>	
<p>3 Opportunity to take lead by defining the North East’s approach to Wellbeing. Aberdeen needs to be clearer about what its version of sustainable, inclusive growth looks like and how it differentiates itself from the other cities in Scotland and elsewhere. This is vital in terms of attracting the people, skills and investment that will be needed to drive the change across the economy in the challenging years ahead. The transition away from oil and gas and the policy drive to deliver new emissions targets require Aberdeen to be clear how it will address these challenges and distinguish itself. There is growing recognition that traditional economic metrics such as GDP and GVA need to be supplemented with wider measures that indicate overall Wellbeing in the economy. Aberdeen should look to take the lead in Scotland of how this could be achieved at the regional level and in particular during the transition to net zero.</p>	<p>Officers, working closely with city stakeholders across public sector and industry, will work in partnership to identify its vision and develop, using the Scottish Centre for Regional Inclusive Growth’s diagnostic tool, city appropriate monitoring metrics.</p> <p>This will also benefit from and be informed by officer input by the Council’s economic advisor to the Sub-Scotland Economic Statistics Group led by the Scottish Government.</p>
<p>4 Co-creation of regional economic priorities is a strength to build on. Collaboration between political, business, academic institutions and policy makers is a strength in Aberdeen. But there remains a strong belief that the policy landscape is ‘cluttered’ and not as coordinated as it should be. This can lead to unnecessary delay and lost opportunities. This is not simply a local issue, but also a recognition that national institutions and agencies must take a keen interest in helping to deliver local priorities even if this requires moving away from a ‘one-</p>	<p>The ‘economic leadership’ of the city, currently, is delivered through existing governance arrangements around implementation of activity, and tends to be at the regional level – through the City Region Deal Joint Committee, ONE Board, VisitAberdeenshire, or, as officers, the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) Operational Group.</p> <p>ACC also participates in a number of national structures that should be used to help facilitate a strategic approach. For example, Scottish Cities Alliance (SCA) is a collaboration between the Scottish cities and the Scottish</p>

Panel Recommendation	Response
<p>size-fits-all' approach. Addressing this will be important, particularly with regard to the policies needed to facilitate the transition ahead within the city. The Panel encourages the continued fostering of a co-creation approach to governance across city region strategic economic priorities.</p>	<p>Government, and its agencies including SE and Skills Development Scotland (SDS).</p> <p>Responding to the recent work on the Economic Contribution of the cities, the Scottish Cities Alliance provides a forum for co-creation around a number of strategic issues at the Scottish level. Aberdeen has been asked to lead on the city approach to energy transition and to report back to the Scottish Government and its agencies via SCA.</p>
<p>5 Develop new strategic approach to infrastructure with clearer prioritisation. The establishment of the Multi-Agency Transformation Management Group (MATMG) and the more strategic approach to infrastructure investment that this brings is welcome. The Group is focused on the transformation of service delivery across multi-agency and city centre regeneration. This should be supported by a clear process for identifying priorities, evaluating projects and measuring their impacts, and the Council should rethink the governance and leadership needed around delivery strategic infrastructure in the city.</p>	<p>The MATMG brings together the Chief Executives of a number of public sector organisations in the city and has a focus on transformation of service delivery across the organisational boundaries. It does not have a specific remit for infrastructure per se, although there is a City Centre Sub-Group with a remit around the Queens Square development.</p> <p>The 2012 Council's strategic infrastructure plan has seen the delivery of a number of projects in 2018 and 2019. In anticipation of increase expectation of the Council to respond to the opportunity of climate change, officers may need to consider its next iteration, reflecting priorities identified within both the <i>Aberdeen Adapts</i> framework (adopted on 5th December) and <i>Powering Aberdeen</i>, Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan which will be refreshed in response to these new challenges. The strategic approach will also consider potential infrastructure implications of the Local Transport Strategy and the Local Development Plan process. This should be considered by the Director of Resources.</p>
<p>6 National infrastructure plans must support region's transition to net</p>	<p>In January 2020, the Infrastructure Commission for Scotland will publish</p>

Panel Recommendation	Response
<p>zero. Infrastructure investment at the national and regional level is recognised as a key driver of economic growth and must be coordinated across both levels. The Infrastructure Commission for Scotland will publish its advice on priorities by the end of this year and further advice next year on what should be in the next Infrastructure Plan. It is critical that this advice recognises the different nature of the challenges facing the regions in Scotland and prioritises infrastructure investment that can help address them. For Aberdeen this means recognising the challenges it faces from its geographic position, the transition away from oil and gas and the move to a low carbon economy. National infrastructure plans need to support the new direction of policy and assist regions with the transition to net zero.</p>	<p>its interim findings of its work on the future vision for infrastructure. For Aberdeen, it will be important that it reflects the priorities that the North East faces from its geographic position, the transition away from oil and gas and the move to a low carbon economy.</p> <p>ACC will utilise professional and political associations in order to ensure that the ultimate delivery plan by the Infrastructure Commission reflects the city's infrastructure needs to maintain its disproportionate positive contribution to Scottish productivity.</p>
<p>7 Regional support must be based on more than just economic performance. Other regional support such as the proposed UK Shared Prosperity Fund also need to be tailored to the new challenges local economies face from the changing policy context. Funding decisions cannot be made solely on past or expected future economic performance or deprivation, and all 3 tiers of government will need to work together to deliver the transition to net zero.</p>	<p>The Council will seek to influence how the proposed UK Shared Prosperity Fund is allocated on criteria beyond deprivation alone, but also reflecting the economic performance and contribution of the city and regional hinterland, by responding to the current consultation being undertaken by the Scottish Government</p> <p>Elected Members and officers will utilise all professional and political associations that they represent the Council on in order to influence the criteria and distribution of shared prosperity funding.</p>
<p>8 Aberdeen can take regional lead on managing natural assets in the transition to net zero. The RES recognises that the region's natural assets and clean environment must be safeguarded to support key sectors but more must be done to</p>	<p>From Recommendation 1 above, in terms of the 'place-based transition', officers will need to consider the response to the city's strategy for net zero transition (e.g. renewables, circular economy etc) that distinguishes the city and a</p>

Panel Recommendation	Response
<p>ensure that Aberdeen leads on applying these principles at the regional level and developing a strong response to the transition to net zero. This will be a key part of ensuring that Aberdeen can build on its reputation as a good place to live, work, invest and do business, continue to develop its offering and keep ahead of the competition. The Borderlands Growth Deal for example, includes consideration of a Natural Capital Innovation Zone across the region.</p>	<p>subsequent action plan. This will be reported back to City Growth and Resources committee.</p> <p><i>Powering Aberdeen</i>, Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan, focusses on low carbon energy and emissions reduction. It is due to be refreshed and to be in line with the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2019 and <i>Aberdeen Adapts</i>.</p>
<p>9 Wider discussion needed on how more autonomy can be devolved to the regional level. In last year's report the Panel emphasised the need for greater flexibility to allow local authorities and other stakeholders to adjust policy at the local level to meet different economic trends, priorities and challenges. This is critical to achieve both national and local economic objectives. There has been some progress with plans for the transient visitor levy, the congestion charge, workplace parking levy and the potential of infrastructure levy. However, the inflexibility of business rates as economic trends diverge at the local level highlights there is still a lack of flexibility and autonomy. The Panel continues to encourage a wider discussion of how more autonomy can be devolved to the regional level in both a UK and Scottish context. This will be essential to support the transition ahead and address its different implications for different cities and regions.</p>	<p>The Council only has the power to collect levies in the form of Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rates. A change in legislation would be required before a local authority can collect other levies.</p> <p>In 2018, the Aberdeen Economic Policy Panel emphasised the need for greater flexibility to allow Councils to adjust policy at a local level, in response to the specific needs and trends in their areas.</p> <p>The Scottish Government has proposed to allow Councils to introduce a number of levies, including Transient Visitor Levy; Workplace Parking Levy; and Infrastructure Levy.</p> <p>Officers will continue to work with colleagues at CoSLA and the Scottish Government on the implications on the Council and the city of the devolution of such powers.</p> <p>In terms of the financial implications of devolution, the Council should continue its engagement with the Cabinet Secretary for Finance, Economy and Fair Work on the development of a rules-based framework for the forthcoming local government funding settlement in 2020-21.</p>

Panel Recommendation		Response
10	<p>Annual fiscal risks report would strengthen strategic planning.</p> <p>There has been significant pressure on local government finances in the post-financial crisis period, as UK government spending has been squeezed to address the budget deficit and high levels of public debt. Whilst the short-term fiscal outlook looks more positive than it has for some time, the long-term pressure on budgets – most notably through increased pressures on health and social care budgets – means that there are considerable pressures in the years ahead. Under such circumstances the Panel recommends that the Council build on the long-term financial analysis already undertaken. An annual fiscal risks report should be produced that undertakes further long run sensitivity analysis of how the Council’s financial position varies under different assumptions about trends in both revenue and expenditure. This will be important, not just for future planning, but ensuring that there is widespread public buy-in for the tough choices that will be required in the future.</p>	<p>Aberdeen City Council will produce an annual fiscal risks report that undertakes further long run sensitivity analysis of how the Council’s financial position varies under different assumptions about trends in both revenue and expenditure. This report will be presented to Committee in 2020/ 21. Assigned to Chief Officers of Finance and City Growth.</p>

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 In March 2017, the Council approved estimated costs of £60-80,000 per annum. This includes allowances to policy panel members and travel expenses. Officers anticipate that actual expenditure for 2019/20 will be £51,000.

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	Implementing the recommendations could require additional cost (for example any purchasing of new regional data for data monitoring).	L	Close monitoring of spending commitments against project budget, and within existing City Growth budgets
Legal	None, any legal risks identified as a result of implementing the recommendations will be dealt with in future reports	n/a	
Employee	Implementing the recommendations requires a significant increase in human resources.	M	Monitor the demands on staff throughout the year. Ensure flexible deployment of human resources across ACC is available to help assist with work demands across the year.
Reputational	Not adequately responding to the recommendations of the Economic Policy Panel could damage the reputation of Aberdeen City Council.	M	Develop a plan to respond to the recommendations with named individuals and timescales.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Successful implementation of the recommendations will impact on all 4 primary drivers of Prosperous Economy, Investment in Infrastructure, Inclusive Economic Growth, Innovation and Internationalisation.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Technology	<p>The successful implementation of the North East Economy Performs framework will assist ACC in becoming a data and intelligence led organisation better able to predict and understand the economy of the North East as well as indicate solutions to any underlying economic problems.</p> <p>The data in the framework is sitting on the Invest Aberdeen publicly available for use from colleagues in ACC and partners externally to be better inform and monitor economic policy. For more in-depth analysis partners are encouraged to have a conversation with our Economics Team in City Growth.</p>
Partnerships and Alliances	Closer working with partners and the strengthening of existing relationships should support the delivery of the LOIP priority outcome of a Prosperous North East Economy. The proposed officer response includes a number of instances of partnership working across organisations to deliver these recommendations.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	The recommendations arising from this report do not require that a full Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment is completed.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	This report meets the Fairer Scotland Duty.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

1. Report CHI/17/052 Bond Financing Strategy – Economic Policy Panel
2. Aberdeen Economic Policy Panel Report 2 November 2018
3. Aberdeen Economic Policy Panel Report 5 November 2019

10. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	General Fund Budget Options for 2020/21 to 2024/25
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/462
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte
CHIEF OFFICER	Jonathan Belford
REPORT AUTHOR	Jonathan Belford
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 1 and 2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report provides information on the budget for 2020/21 by setting out the high-level overview of the work carried out and the service redesign proposals that could address the financial forecasts. This report specifically refers to the Council's General Fund.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

It is recommended that the Committee:

- 2.1 Note the financial modelling that has been updated for 2020/21 to 2023/24;
- 2.2 Note the wide range of anticipated demands that will place pressure on the Council's General Fund Revenue Budget;
- 2.3 Note the existing General Fund Capital Programme and anticipated investment profile that has been updated with the latest information; and
- 2.4 Instruct the Chief Executive to report back to the Council on 3 March 2020 with budget options for 2020/21, together with Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessments (EHRIAs).

3. BACKGROUND

CURRENT CONTEXT

- 3.1 The Committee decided at its meeting of 31 July 2019 that a report was to be prepared on the indicative budget options for 2020/21, and that this would be considered by the Committee at its meeting on 26 November 2019, which was subsequently changed to 5 December 2019.
- 3.2 This report is presented to the Committee, part way through the process of preparing for the Budget Meeting on 3 March 2020. It summarises the progress made by officers to shift the approach to budget setting to one that is founded on a commissioning approach and describes assumptions and judgements that have been made.

- 3.3 The Scottish Budget was due to be announced on 12 December 2019, which would have provided our financial settlement enabling the Council to prepare detailed budget papers. The General Election has prevented both governments from publishing their spending plans. It is unclear when the Scottish Budget will be presented to Parliament. The Scottish Parliament's Finance and Constitution Committee has expressed a preference that the Scottish Government defer the publication of a Scottish budget until the UK Government has published its budget. It means that the Council should expect to receive greater clarity on the funding for next year at a much later point than usual, with the assumption that a single year settlement is most likely.
- 3.4 In light of the budget uncertainty, in order to enable progress to be made in the development of the council's budget, an assumption has had to be made for the anticipated funding level from Scottish Government for 2020/21. A reasonable assumption of a 'flat cash' settlement has been made, mirroring the working assumptions of COSLA. In the event that the assumption has to be revisited following the publication of the Scottish Government's budget, officers will revise the current council budget options to either propose changes to commissioned services and or changes to the level of service standard at which these will be delivered.

REVENUE INVESTMENT

Medium Term Financial Model

- 3.5 The Council was presented with a 5-year financial model at its Budget Meeting on 5 March 2019. Several assumptions were made in the financial model that need to be updated.
- 3.6 This includes Scottish Government Funding, pay and price inflation, statutory duties, local and national policy changes, and based on the Commissioning led approach described above there was a need to update the financial model to take account of anticipated demand, to forecast how costs and income might change as a result of demand.
- 3.7 The financial model, based on latest assumptions is shown below:

	Budget 2019/20	Forecast 2020/21	Forecast 2021/22	Forecast 2022/23	Forecast 2023/24
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Staff	296,327	309,392	322,070	336,053	348,591
Assets	52,589	53,994	55,499	57,122	58,728
Spend	392,316	411,943	425,942	438,445	449,793
Capital Financing	42,078	46,622	55,592	60,401	60,489
Service Income	(332,118)	(332,259)	(331,897)	(331,540)	(331,181)
Net Expenditure	451,192	489,692	527,207	560,481	586,420
Scottish Government/NDR	(328,676)	(328,298)	(321,850)	(318,497)	(315,175)
Council Tax	(122,516)	(123,496)	(125,340)	(126,765)	(127,388)
Funding	(451,192)	(451,794)	(447,190)	(445,262)	(442,562)
Net Impact on General Fund	0	37,898	80,017	115,219	143,858

- 3.8 Further detail of the assumptions are shown in Appendix 1 and a graphical representation of the funding gap is contained in Appendix 2.

Our Commissioning Led Approach to Financial Planning (Budget)

- 3.9 The Strategic Commissioning Committee (COM 18/292) initially approved the Council's approach to outcome based commissioning in November 2018. Building on this, the Committee subsequently (COM/19/329) reviewed the implementation of the approach and approved a joint strategic commissioning approach for both the Council and Aberdeen Integration Joint Board in August 2019. This approved strategic commissioning approach provides the basis for the development of the Council's planning and budgeting.
- 3.10 Strategic commissioning includes assessing and forecasting needs; linking investment to agreed outcomes; considering options; planning the nature, range and quality of future services; and putting these services in place. For Aberdeen City Council, this is reflected in the key elements of a commissioning led approach to planning and budgeting, shown in the figure below.



- 3.11 Adopting this commissioning led cycle ensures that:
- agreed outcomes, and the strategies for delivering those outcomes, are addressing the needs of the city; (**Population Needs Assessment (PNA), Local Outcomes Improvement Plan (LOIP), Strategies**)
 - annual planning and commissioning intentions focus on implementing our strategic priorities; (**Council Delivery Plan, Commissioning Intentions**)
 - the agreed levels of service to be delivered are affordable and reflect the demand for those services; (**Service Standards**)
 - a balanced budget is set which aligns to those commissioning intentions and service standards (**Budget**)
- 3.12 Further detail on building the whole commissioning led approach will be included in the Council Budget and Council Delivery Plan reports to be considered 3 March 2020. This will include information on commissioning intentions and service standards.

Data Led Analysis of Services and Service Design

3.13 In line with the strategic commissioning approach, the 2020/21 planning and budgeting process began in early 2019/20 with a data led, service by service analysis of service demand; statutory duties; workforce; digital transformation; contracts; assets and fees & charges. This has provided the basis for designing the services for 2020 onwards which will most effectively deliver improved outcomes.

3.14 *Demand Management* - A common approach has been taken to the analysis of demand. This approach has provided a model to classify the nature of demand; gain a greater understanding of how to meet that demand differently; and reduce future demand upon services. This will result in a shift away from responsive “negative” demand to planned “value” demand.

3.15 The following classification of demand has been adopted:

1. *Value Demand* - these are the demands we want customers to place on the system. These prevent future negative demand through earlier intervention.
2. *Negative Demand* - turning off negative demand has an immediate impact on our capacity and resources. Negative demand is further subdivided into:

Failure demand	- Demand from service failure or poor design
Avoidable demand	- Demand arising from behaviours that can be influenced or changed
Excess demand	- Providing a higher level of service than is needed to meet demand
Co-dependent demand	- Demand unintentionally reinforced and entrenched by service dependence
Preventable demand	- Demand which could have been prevented by intervening earlier

3.16 Each of the Council’s service have undertaken this demand analysis and it has underpinned the design of services for 2020/21 and beyond, which will reduce negative demand and include the identification of related options for reducing cost to ensure the services to be commissioned and the level/standards at which these are delivered are affordable within available resources. A high-level summary of the service redesign options being developed are contained in Appendix 2.

3.17 Where service redesign has resulted in a need to amend existing staff structures, within the Council’s functional structure, these have been developed into business cases for consultation both informally and formally according to our usual procedures and in accordance with our legal obligations to consult with staff and trade unions which will continue following this Committee . These business cases may reference, but would not assume the outcome of, any changes that require Full Council approval through the budget setting process.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT – GENERAL FUND

3.18 The Council has been delivering against the Strategic Infrastructure Plan over recent years and this is now nearing completion with the majority of

projects either underway or completed. Appendix 3 to this report shows the current projected profile of spend based on where various contracts are and how expenditure patterns are being incurred.

3.19 The Appendix is broken down into different sections for ease of understanding. It should be noted that in general expenditure is committed to the majority of projects, with the following exceptions:

- Partially Legally Committed Projects. These are projects where part of the budget has been legally committed but there would be scope to potentially reduce expenditure.
- Projects with an indicative Budget. These are projects which have not yet been legally entered into, nor has the procurement exercise been completed. Hence, the figures provided are indicative costs until such time as market pricing has been received.

3.20 Contained within the current programme are items that the committee should be aware of at this time, these will be developed further for the Budget report in March:

Current Programme Developments:

Fleet Replacement – consideration of ‘net zero’ policy commitments and impact on the Council.

Berryden Corridor – Consultation has now commenced on this project which will then allow planning and, if necessary, a public enquiry to be completed. Final design and updated cost estimates will have to be updated to reflect the outcome.

Replacement Primary Schools – design work has to be completed, and after procurement processes a final cost estimate can then be provided which will reflect the actual market cost.

Safety and Security Measures – includes CCTV works and co-location opportunities, where the intention is to share costs with interested partners.

Temporary Mortuary – a separate report on the agenda for today’s committee looks to convert this into a budget to develop a Full Business Case for a permanent facility as the temporary facility Outline Business Case indicates a similar time frame for delivering a permanent solution, representing better value for money.

Referrals to the Budget Process:

3.21 Projects that have yet to secure funding in the programme, but which have a committee support include.

- St. Peter’s School – referred to the budget process by way of report number RES/19/339 from the Education Operational Deliver Committee (17/09/19);
- Tullos Depot, Salt Store – referred to the budget process by way of report number RES/19/301 from the City Growth & Resources Committee (26/09/19)

3.22 Cost estimates for these projects will be available for the final budget report.

- Capital Investment to achieve Revenue Savings:
- 3.23 Service Redesign referred to in Appendix 2, particularly in relation to future years, will rely on capital investment (and rationalisation of property assets) to deliver future savings. These proposals continue to be explored and work is continuing to allow detail to be provided in the Budget report in March 2020.

- Additional Capital Investment:
- 3.24 Similar to the connection between savings and investment, additional detail is expected to be provided in March 2020 on the following areas of capital investment.
- Replacement Computer Hardware – potential for a rolling programme.
 - Queen Street Development – a separate report is on this agenda.
 - Developers Obligations – impact of obligations where a proportion of funding is provided by developers.

DEVOLUTION OF FISCAL POWERS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 3.25 The Scottish Government has proposed to allow Councils to introduce a number of levies, including Transient Visitor Levy (TVL); Workplace Parking Levy (WPL); and Infrastructure Levy.
- 3.26 The Scottish Government is currently consulting on the development of a TVL, the deadline for the formal consultation is 2 December 2019.
- 3.27 It is expected that a Bill on a levy will be laid out to Parliament before the summer 2020 recess which should pass through the Scottish Parliament in 2020/21. This means that the earliest the powers could be available to Councils is summer 2021, subject to any provisions in the Bill. A further update will be provided to the Council in March 2020 in relation to the implications for future year budgets (i.e. beyond financial year 2020/21).
- 3.28 The Scottish Parliament passed the WPL as part of the Transport (Scotland) Bill, which gained Royal Assent on 15 November 2019. This gives local authorities the power to introduce a WPL for all or part of their area and the money raised must be used for transport purposes. A statutory process will need to be followed with further detail likely to emerge in regulations from Scottish Ministers. The implications of the WPL are therefore not expected to be applicable to the next financial year and officers will track the progress of regulations to inform financial planning.
- 3.29 The Planning Act (2019) grants enabling powers to the Scottish ministers to make regulations for an infrastructure levy which would be operated by the planning authorities. However, it is silent about how the levy would work in practice and further regulation would have to be set before the power could be used. Officers will continue to look at what this Levy might mean for future budgets.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The report sets out the financial implications of the financial situation that faces the Council and describes the actions being taken ahead of the Council's Budget Meeting, 3 March 2020.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The Local Government Finance Act 1992 requires the Council to set its Council Tax for the next financial year before 11 March each year. This report assist setting out the current position and action being taken to achieve a balanced budget being approved and the Council Tax being approved at the meeting on 3 March 2020.
- 5.2 The Act provides that the amount set shall be sufficient to meet total estimated expenditure. This means that having taking account of expenditure, agreed savings and income from other sources, the level of Council Tax must ensure that a balanced budget is set by the Council.
- 5.3 The Council has a legal obligation to comply with the public sector equality duty and the Fairer Scotland duty. While preliminary impact assessments have been carried out, further work will be required to ensure the Council complies with these duties.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Assumptions and judgements used for budget model and options are very different from what the Council faces in 2020/21 leading to additional action having to be taken during the year.	M	The latest and most up to date information has been used to calculate and shape the budget model and will continue to be refined in advance of the Budget Report being prepared.
	Poor financial sustainability	M	Process in place for regular updates of medium-term financial position including recognition of potential future liabilities
	Poor management of large and complex budgets.	L	Regular review of financial information by services and corporately by Elected Members.
	Non-delivery of savings options leading to overspends against budget.	M	Savings options are assessed in terms of deliverability.
		M	

	<p>Variation in tender prices for capital projects, following procurement against the costs assumed at the time of project approval.</p> <p>Insufficient capital receipts to pay for voluntary severance costs that are assumed.</p>	L	<p>Use of suitably qualified staff or external body to quantify and review indicative project costs.</p> <p>Projected year end value of Capital Fund, and anticipated capital receipts will be reviewed again at Q3 and ahead of the Budget Report for 2020/21. Affordability beyond requires to be revisited as extent of capital receipts and values are uncertain in current climate.</p>
Legal	<p>The statutory duty to set Council Tax and a balanced budget is not achieved.</p> <p>Non-compliance with public sector equality and Fairer Scotland duties</p>	L	<p>Suitable recommendations are contained within this report to adequately prepare to comply with this duty.</p> <p>Preliminary impact assessments have been undertaken. More detailed impact assessments to be undertaken on a case by case basis ahead of the Budget Report.</p>
Employee	<p>Workforce doesn't reduce to the extent that is required to achieve savings.</p> <p>Introduction of additional statutory duties will increase workloads</p>	M	<p>Continued action to manage posts and to redesign services within the financial constraints.</p> <p>Continuing review of opportunities to reduce rework/overlap in workloads</p>
Customer	<p>There is a risk that customer complaints increase as a result of changes to service standards and during transition to digital solutions.</p>	M	<p>Communication and monitoring of change milestones to customers as determined by project plans.</p>

Environment	Failure to recognise the national targets and to make choices that support the delivery of target.	M	Service redesign work will consider, where appropriate, the environmental impact of changes.
Technology	Failure to invest in and embed new technology and digital solutions will place savings options at risk.	H	Funds set aside in the Transformation Fund provide the means of securing and supporting the significant shift that is needed by the Council. Maintaining the unspent value as an earmarked reserve is critical.
Reputational	Failure to properly manage finances including the potential impact on the Council's credit rating. Focus on cuts may have a negative impact on citizens' view of service delivery	L M	Regular review of financial information by services, CMT and Elected Members throughout the financial year. Highlight positive changes achieved despite financial constraints

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes – In addition to our contribution to the multi agency improvement projects outlined in the refreshed LOIP, Aberdeen City council, as a single agency, makes a contribution through its activities to the LOIP outcomes.	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	<p>The Council's budget has an indirect contribution to the LOIP stretch outcome drivers 1 (10% increase in jobs in key sectors by 2026)</p> <p>The Council is a key enabler of investment into the city, and its budget facilitates economic growth. Its business facing activity, in terms of its regulatory and non-regulatory services (eg trading standards, licensing, education, planning, economic development), supports the competitiveness of the city in attracting people, visitors and businesses to the city. This in turn will help sustain and attract jobs across the economy, including key sectors. The Aberdeen city and regional economy accounts for 15% of Scotland's growth sector jobs, and make a disproportionate positive impact in energy (including renewables) and food and drink.</p>

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes – In addition to our contribution to the multi agency improvement projects outlined in the refreshed LOIP, Aberdeen City council, as a single agency, makes a contribution through its activities to the LOIP outcomes.

	Impact of Report
	The Council's capital budget invests in key economic infrastructure that is also important in the development of the city as a business location and visitor destination, that in turn will contribute to key sector jobs growth. In particular the development of TECA and the Aberdeen Art Gallery will deliver additional tourists to the city, that in turn will produce expenditure and subsequent jobs in the tourist sector directly. Currently the city and wider region accounts for just under nine per cent of Scotland's tourism jobs.
Prosperous People	The Council's budget has a direct contribution to make on 10 of the LOIP Stretch Outcome targets.
Prosperous Place	<p>The Council has a direct leadership role in delivering the 'place objectives' for the city. This is particularly the case in relation to its delivery of key projects within the Regional Economic Strategy (RES), supporting other investments being led by other partners and stakeholders, and attracting investment to the city in support of these projects.</p> <p>The major challenge for Council going forward will be the stretch outcome addressing climate change and reducing Aberdeen Carbon Emissions by 43% by 2026; and, related, incentivising active travel – 43% of people are walking and cycling as the main mode of travel by 2026.</p>

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Not required at this stage.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not required at this stage.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Scottish Government Finance Circulars
CIPFA “The Prudential Code for Capital Finance in Local Authorities

10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Assumptions
Appendix 2 – Service Redesign
Appendix 3 – Capital Investment Programme

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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**MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
Financial Model**

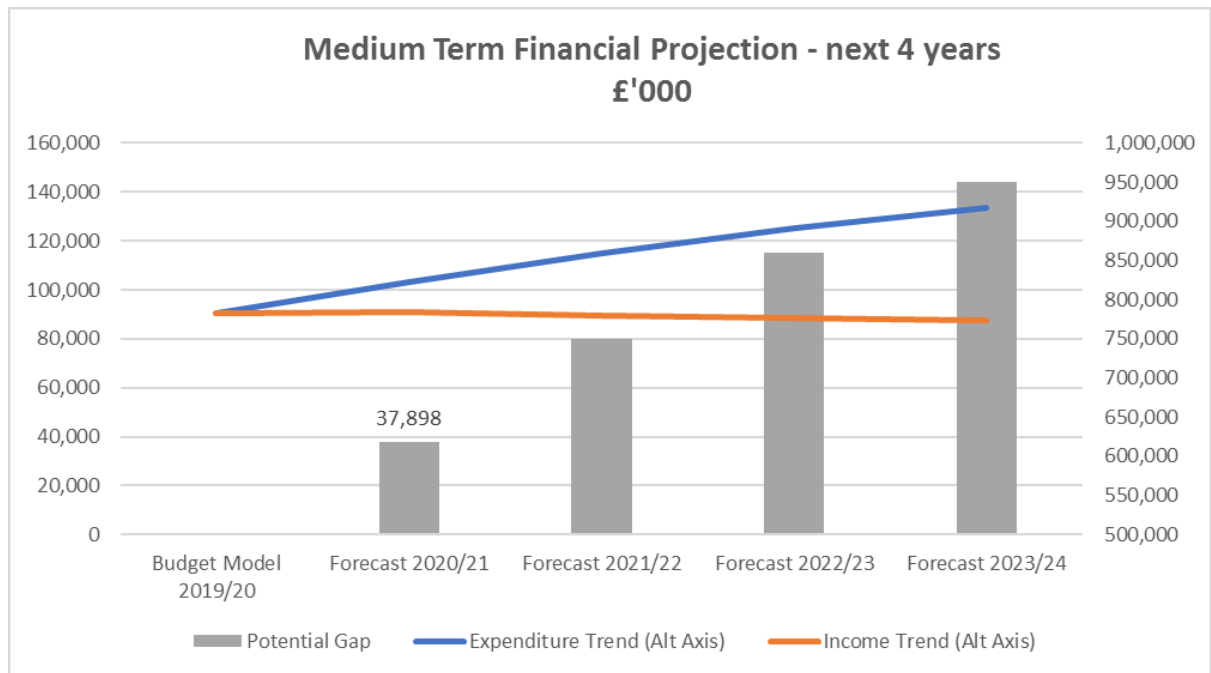
Key assumptions are as follow:

Heading:	Description (20/21 to 23/24):
Scottish Government General Revenue Funding (including Non Domestic Rates)	Previous – reduction per annum of 3%, 2%, 1%, 1% Update (Nov 2019) – reduction per annum of 0%, 2%, 1%, 1%
Taxation, Council Tax Rate	Previous – increase per annum 3% Update (Nov 2019) – increase per annum of 0% (20/21), thereafter 3%
Taxation, Council Tax Base	Previous – increased to reflect additional houses being built. Update (Nov 2019) – Underlying demand from new build houses, 0.65% (20/21), thereafter 0.5%; plus profile of Council house build programme, 0.15% (20/21), 1%, 0.65%, 0%.
Building Inflation into the Model	
- Pay	3% (20/21), thereafter 3%
- Utilities	2.7% (20/21), thereafter 3%
- Contracts	1.25% (20/21), thereafter 1.25%
- ALEOs	3% (20/21), thereafter 3%
- Capital Financing	11% (20/21), 19%, 9%, 0%
Building Demand into the Model	
- Population, schools	Increase in 0-15 by 2026 = 10.6%
- Population, +75 years	Increase in 75+ by 2026 = 15.5%
- Population, SG Grant	Proportionate reduction compared to other councils = reduction of 0.5%, dampened by impact population has on SG grant (23%)
- Population, ASN	Increase c. 2% on ASN staffing per annum
- Population, Disabilities	Increase c. 2% on Disability commissioned spend per annum
- LDP, schools	No increase in 20/21, future years impact
- Households, Waste	Zero waste plan costs
- Households, Roads	Increased road length and de-trunking of A90
- Legislation, NDR	Financial Memorandum estimates, Valuation Joint Board
- Legislation, Carers	Per IJB plans
- Ring-fenced Grants	Culture grants for Duthie Park ends 19/20
- National Policy, ELC expansion	Uplift to reflect profiled spend, matched by grant funding in 20/21; thereafter forecast reduction in funding based on review of distribution methodology and mainstreaming

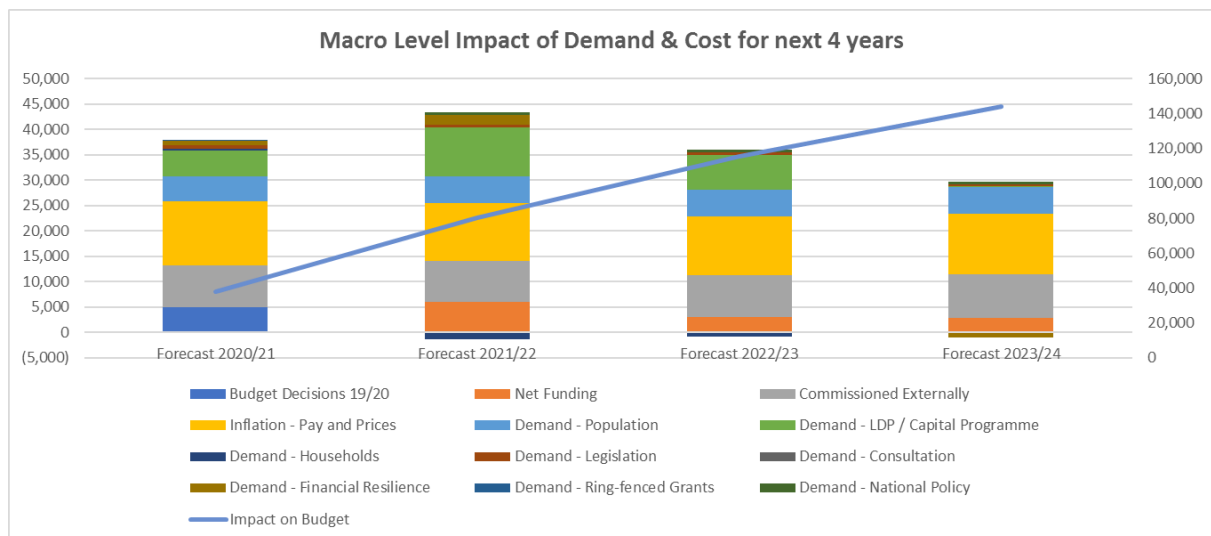
Service Redesign:

Building the Budgets and Implications for 2020/21

The commissioning led approach to redesigning our services resulted in a financial model that anticipates a need to offset rising demand and costs within an income level that is predominantly constant. This is demonstrated by the following graphs:



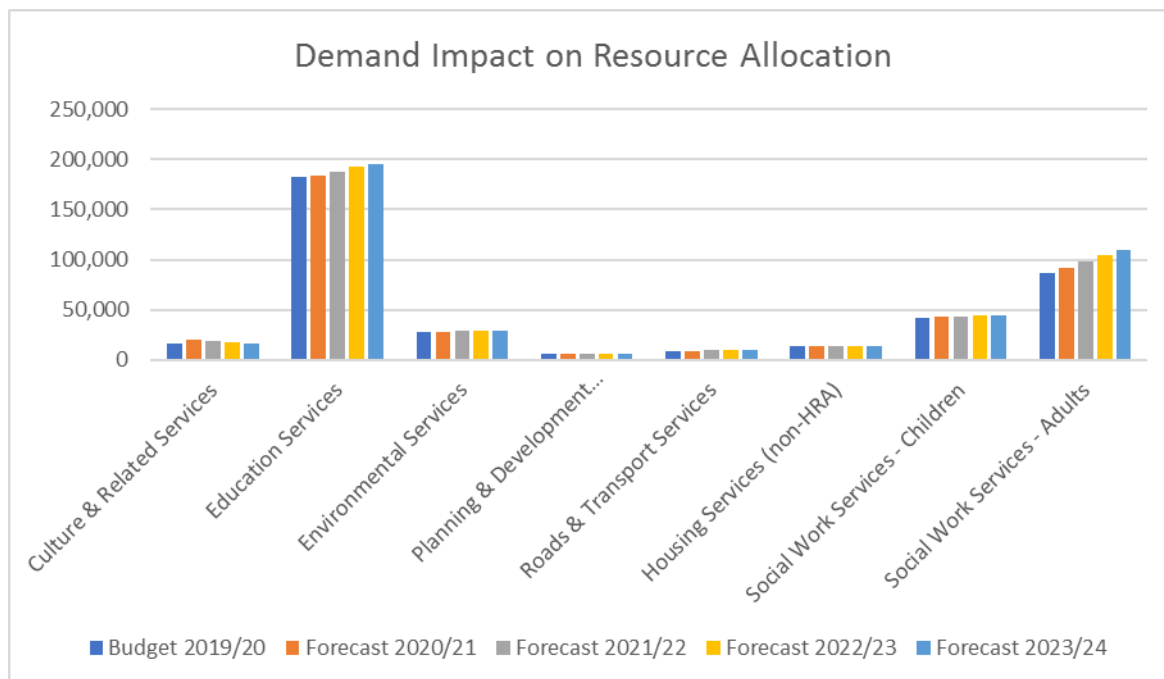
The financial model for 2020/21, including the focus on demand can be expressed as shown in the following graph.



The solution to where that balance should be achieved has been based on the work undertaken and described in the resource allocation section of the report. The graph below shows the impact that demand has been identified to have on the resource requirements in core service areas of the Council. This indicates the level of

pressure and demand that exists around Children Services and Social Work Services, particularly adult services.

Additional resource, and potentially a lower reduction of resources might be appropriate to address part of this underlying demand, but service redesign too must play its part in identifying what is most important and to prioritise that.



The redesign of services has focussed on core elements of the budget, namely Staff, Assets, Spend and Income, the total of which must be met by Scottish Government Grant (including Non-Domestic Rates) and Council Tax income.

Building the Budget:

Chief Officers together have been asked to shape their future budgets based on the various factors that have been identified as part of the commissioning approach and to build up the components of their budget. This is expected to address identified demand and also to be constrained by the overall financial resources available. Targets were set for each area of the business, taking account of aspects described in the report, specifically material fixed costs and statutory costs.

Ready reckoners have been used to build the financial impact of service redesign and these have been costed using a template that takes account of 2020/21 cost base, for example the pay award at a service level, rather than this being provided for at a corporate level.

The purpose of this is to enable Chief Officers to construct a budget that meets their service redesign objectives, while fulfilling the overall objective of balancing the budget. This helps to empower Chief Officers and supports accountability and responsibility, rather than having adjustments made from the 'corporate centre'.

A summary of how the budget has been targeted, is shown in the following table.

Indicative Budget 2020/21, Targets after savings applied	Staff	Assets	Spend	Capital Financing	Total Cost	Income	Targeted increase in Fees & Charges	Indicative Net Budget 2020/21	Change from 2020/21 Model	Change from 2020/21 Model
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Commissioning	4,691	620	5,853	0	11,164	(2,337)	(13)	8,814	(1,449)	-14%
Corporate	3,812	1,234	35,244	46,622	86,913	(23,792)	0	63,120	(977)	-2%
Customer	28,559	4,228	66,935	0	99,722	(65,737)	(99)	33,887	(4,814)	-12%
Governance	3,915	2	754	0	4,671	(2,058)	(14)	2,600	(361)	-12%
IJB	17,810	370	119,749	0	137,929	(48,962)	(154)	88,813	(6,871)	-7%
Operations - ICS	153,477	29,757	44,109	0	227,343	(29,002)	(280)	198,061	(13,706)	-6%
Operations - OPS	56,699	8,125	40,967	0	105,790	(63,642)	0	42,148	(5,782)	-12%
Resources	14,128	6,095	71,157	0	91,379	(89,395)	(166)	1,818	(1,763)	-49%
Place	11,490	979	7,456	0	19,926	(7,333)	(60)	12,533	(2,176)	-15%
	294,581	51,410	392,225	46,622	784,838	(332,259)	(785)	451,795	(37,898)	-8%

Based on the service redesign work to date the indicative value of budgets for 2020/21 is shown in the next table.

Budget Build 2020/21, Ready Reckoner totals	Staff	Assets	Spend	Capital Financing	Total Cost	Income	Indicative Net Budget 2020/21	Change from 2020/21 Targets	Change from 2020/21 Targets
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Commissioning	4,619	0	6,880	0	11,499	(1,941)	9,558	744	8%
Corporate	3,000	1,225	35,079	46,622	85,926	(23,792)	62,134	(987)	-2%
Customer	27,981	4,196	66,810	0	98,987	(64,589)	34,398	511	2%
Governance	3,658	0	749	0	4,407	(1,888)	2,519	(81)	-3%
IJB	17,672	367	119,889	0	137,928	(49,116)	88,813	(0)	0%
Operations - ICS	156,692	29,527	45,453	0	231,672	(29,002)	202,670	4,609	2%
Operations - OPS	59,587	8,061	42,205	0	109,853	(68,461)	41,392	(756)	-2%
Resources	14,584	5,421	125,869	0	145,874	(143,986)	1,888	70	4%
Place	11,732	982	6,951	0	19,665	(7,568)	12,097	(436)	-3%
	299,525	49,779	449,885	46,622	845,811	(390,343)	455,469	3,674	1%
Council Tax					0	(3,674)	(3,674)	(3,674)	
	299,525	49,779	449,885	46,622	845,811	(394,017)	451,795	(0)	

Note: The figures shown in the table above are indicative and represent the latest position, they will change as further work is carried out to finalise the redesign budgets for the Budget Meeting in March 2020.

Redesign of our services has an impact on the way in which our services will be delivered, taking account of the planned reduction in the total workforce, implementation of the digital programme and focus switching to prioritising our outcomes and legal obligations.

The implications of the redesigned services, which tackle demand and move the Council towards allocating resources for prevention and early intervention, to consider the financial sustainability of services and to recognise areas where the Council should decommission (stop), are wide ranging.

Our corporate service design approach has included consideration of the following potential elements to ensure consistency and a comprehensive approach to building our services:

- **Staff:** recognising current and reducing staffing levels, identifying the opportunities within the Target Operating Model to consolidate, amalgamate or shift service areas to better meet the needs of our customers and enable the delivery of our outcomes.
- **Assets:** review the use of operational buildings, the need and suitability of the properties to deliver the services needed, consider the flexibility and alternative options for how we work taking advantage of digital transformation, mobile and alternative locations.

- **Spend:** review the contract registers, consider duplication of commissioned services, review frameworks that could be used to replace existing contracts or to bring contract spend onto a framework agreement.
- **Fees and Charges:** understand the Service Income Policy and the relationship that the service has with charging, local discretion, national pricing, partial recovery and full cost recovery; consider the sustainability of services that can be charged for and think about the commercial opportunities to raise additional income that covers more than cost. The sustainability of charging to other Council accounts needs to be reviewed.
- **Ring-Fence Grants:** this funding is not guaranteed, and costs must be contained within funding made available, a review of the recurring nature of this funding should be considered and the implications if it were to stop.

In addition, Service Design has also addressed the following more service specific aspects:

Integrated Children Services - Summary of Service Design

1. Develop a campus-based model to support the delivering of fully integrated services (beyond IC&FS) in geographical areas to co-locate across partners including health, Sport Aberdeen and services such as financial inclusion services and adult learning.
2. Build a stronger and future proofed universal provision that supports early intervention including the re-design of Additional Support Need services to prevent an escalation of needs at a targeted and intensive support level.
3. Redesign early years services to offer primary prevention and early intervention.
4. Redesign the Senior Phase including the utilisation of flexible learning opportunities across senior phase and wider.
5. Redesign and future-proof children's social work to manage demand and provide for early intervention.
6. Improve the quality of targeted and intensive support services that protects and enables young people to be supported to remain within their school; family and community.
7. Develop a partnership commissioning approach which supports delivery of integrated services across key life stages.
8. Focus on statutory services and review non statutory provision.

Operations and Protective Services - Summary of Service Design

1. Consolidate roads service activities, currently delivered across several Council clusters, to improve resilience and efficiency.
2. Redesign and combined inspection processes through digitisation of business processes and customer channels.
3. Review and redesign service provision provided by facilities management.
4. Consolidate capacity within roads and building services depots.
5. Combine roads and building services stores.
6. Introduce intelligent street lighting and traffic management systems.
7. Amend grounds maintenance service levels.
8. Review and redesign the provision of public toilets, including options such as charging.
9. Implement additional campaigns to increase recycling from communal properties.
10. Review and redesign the provision of Household Waste and Recycling Centres.

11. Prioritise the provision of school crossing patrollers.
12. Review school meal provision.
13. Review Town House restaurant and Marischal College cafeteria.
14. Review the provision of assets including pedestrian crossings, junctions and public litter / dog bins.
15. Amend the maintenance programme relating to paths and street furniture.
16. Consider increases in all fees and charges which are not set nationally.
17. Consider introducing new charges relating to staff/members parking.
18. Explore recycling processing from third parties and environmental health food services.

Commissioning – Summary of Service Design

1. Consolidate, rationalise and standardise contracts relating to third party spend to delivery further efficiency savings
2. Review ALEOs efficiency proposals relating to service redesign including potential rationalisation, shared service arrangements and income generation.
3. Consolidate the responsibility and accountability for Council data which includes governance, architecture, analytics, reporting and insight.
4. Combine the use of technology and skills to automate standard reporting to allow real time consumption, self-serve of data, machine learning and dataflow to allow automation of processing.
5. Focus on collaborative planning and governance to reduce scattered demand.
6. Develop multi-agency working to enable data driven decision making.

Customer - Summary of Service Design

1. Further alignment of customer and transactional activity from across the organisation & further consolidation of like work and activities, as outlined within the TOM
2. Opportunities for maximising income generation
3. Digital Modernisation
 - a. Consolidation of systems and IT support teams
 - b. Efficiencies being forecasted through digitalisation and further automation leveraging our new technologies such as Robotic Process Automation (RPA)
 - c. Hardware and Systems rationalisation
4. External Communications & Marketing Approach
 - a. Explore a new approach to social marketing and nudge techniques to support behaviour change to reduce avoidable demand.
5. Cash Handling approach to improve income collection and reduce cash handling risks and costs
6. Income Collection design to consider corporate approach to all types of income.
7. Reduce the level of private sector leased properties ensuring that council owned homes are prioritised through the reduction in voids
8. Review provision of library service across city by analysing demand data regarding footfall, facilities and opening hours.

Resources – Summary of Service Redesign

1. Strong emphasis on the operational structures in which we work with the consolidation, alignment and prioritisation of activities, such as Repair and Maintenance; Estates and Investment Properties; Capital projects.
2. Prioritisation of employee health, wellbeing and absence.

3. Protection for the Corporate Training Budget to support mandatory training and development, and support retraining of staff into critical roles.
4. Provision of advice and guidance to support delivery of the transformation agenda, while delivering statutory services.

Place – Summary of Service Design

1. With a high degree of discretion, focus has been on delivery of statutory transport services.
2. Priority given to focusing attention on attracting people and investors to Aberdeen.
3. Maximise income generation opportunities from new assets, e.g. Aberdeen Art Gallery.
4. Aligning to external 'city growth delivery', the redesign recommends a 'City Leadership Board', comprised of Elected Members and Senior Executives in partner organisations locally and nationally to oversee strategic economic development of the city.

Governance - Summary of Service Design

1. Consolidation of governance activities to provide additional resilience in the provision of support to political and executive decision making structures.
2. A Portfolio Office to drive and provide oversight of the Council's and multi-agencies' portfolio of change programmes to promote delivery of transformation objectives and strategic outcomes.

APPENDIX 3

Outturn	Reprofiled			Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget	5 Year
2019/20	out of			2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
£'000	2019/20	NHCP No.		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Projects Due for Completion in 2019/20									
663	0	776	Orchard Brae	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	794	Hydrogen Buses	0	0	0	0	0	0
885	0	805	Technology Investment Requirements & Digital Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	0	808B	New Academy to the South - Infrastructure Improvements	0	0	0	0	0	0
524	0	810G	Co-mingled MRF & Depot	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	843	Station House Media Unit Extension	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	850	Community Growing Spaces	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,144	0	856	Acquisition of Kingsmead Nursing Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	857	Central Library Roof & Parapets	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	858	Crematorium Refurbishment	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	0	859	ICT: Human Capital Management System	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,351	0	870	Town Centre Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
230	0	871	Low Emissions Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0
7,722	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Rolling Programmes									
4,727	4,966	294	Corporate Property Condition & Suitability	9,673	9,273	8,950	8,000	8,000	43,896
70	0	tbc	Northfield Swimming Pool	2,215	2,215	50	0	0	4,480
374	0	551	Cycling Walking Safer Streets	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,092	2,307	765G	Nestrans Capital Grant	3,602	1,295	1,295	1,295	1,295	8,782
750	256	779	Private Sector Housing Grant (PSHG)	956	700	700	700	700	3,756
Fleet Replacement Programme (including Zero Waste Strategy Fleet)									
5,355	0	784		4,272	7,214	4,500	4,700	4,900	25,586
5,060	1,747	789	Planned Renewal & Replacement of Roads Infrastructure	7,215	4,968	4,968	4,968	4,968	27,087
577	(59)	789E	Street Lighting	941	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,941
1,688	500	835	Street Lighting LED Lanterns (PACE 5 Year programme)	2,446	1,946	700	0	0	5,092
1,580	1,136	861	Additional Investment in Roads	4,136	4,000	0	0	0	8,136
22,273	10,853			35,456	32,611	22,163	20,663	20,863	131,756
City Region Deal									
0	44	825	City Deal	44	0	0	0	0	44
105	0	845	City Deal: Strategic Transport Appraisal	200	613	0	0	0	813
2,000	0	846	City Deal: Aberdeen Harbour Expansion Project	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,879	847	City Deal: Digital Infrastructure	1,600	1,879	0	0	0	3,479
108	0	852	City Deal: City Duct Network	2,000	2,873	0	0	0	4,873
5	0	854	City Deal: Transportation Links to Bay of Nigg	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,044	0	860	City Deal: Expand Fibre Network	909	0	0	0	0	909
84	54	862	City Deal: Digital Lead	189	90	45	0	0	324
60	90	863	City Deal: Regional Data Network	90	0	0	0	0	90
60	90	864	City Deal: Sensor Network	90	0	0	0	0	90
3,466	2,157			5,122	5,455	45	0	0	10,622
Fully Legally Committed Projects									
150	1,238	587	Access from the North / 3rd Don Crossing	1,238	0	0	0	0	1,238
6,505	6,816	627	Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route	7,000	7,000	443	0	0	14,443
6,799	0	799B	Art Gallery Redevelopment - Main Contract (HLF)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,083	100	807	A96 Park & Choose / Dyce Drive Link Road	100	0	0	0	0	100
115	1,196	810C	Energy from Waste (EfW) Procurement and Land Acq.	1,196	0	0	0	0	1,196
18,523	4,224	810K	Energy from Waste (EfW) Construction	25,634	25,843	0	0	0	51,477
1,300	1,500	819	Tillydrone Community Hub	1,475	25	0	0	0	1,500
92,044	0	821	New Aberdeen Exhibition & Conference Centre	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,500
1,796	0	824	Provost Skene House	1,459	35	0	0	0	1,494
6,545	7,581	824	Union Terrace Gardens	18,732	824	0	0	0	19,556
0	582	828	Greenbrae Primary Extension and Internal Works	582	0	0	0	0	582
0	590	831	Stoneywood Primary	590	0	0	0	0	590
3,357	5,023	848	JIVE (Hydrogen Buses Phase 2)	5,023	0	0	0	0	5,023
250	49	849	Cruyff Court	49	0	0	0	0	49
139,467	28,899			66,578	33,727	443	0	0	100,748
Partially Legally Committed Projects									
0	2,595	791	Strategic Land Acquisition	4,093	0	0	0	0	4,093
600	2,353	806B	CATI - Berryden Corridor (Combined Stages 1, 2 & 3)	8,450	1,553	1,803	0	0	11,806
0	85	811	Social Care Facilities - Len Ironside Centre	85	0	0	0	0	85
525	561	812	Kingsfield Childrens Home	566	10	0	0	0	576
635	2,870	820	Investment in Tenanted Non-Residential Property Portfolio	2,235	0	0	0	0	2,235
1,605	0	824	City Centre Regeneration	550	1,000	300	0	0	1,850
10	81	836	Flood Prevention Measures: Flood Guards Grant Scheme	100	100	100	100	64	464
10	343	844	Sustrans Active Travel Infrastructure Fund	343	0	0	0	0	343
3,492	3,765	855	Early Learning & Childcare	12,365	7,040	0	0	0	19,405
1,100	3,160	869	Safety and Security Measures (including CCTV)	1,440	1,720	0	0	0	3,160
7,977	15,813			30,227	11,423	2,203	100	64	44,017
Projects with indicative budgets									
0	360	795	Accelerate Aberdeen (City Broadband)	360	0	0	0	0	360
500	1,806	806A	CATI - South College Street	3,800	5,550	850	0	0	10,200
510	1,208	809	New Milltimber Primary	9,570	13,648	200	0	0	23,418
0	50	810J	Bridge of Don Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC)	50	50	1,300	0	0	1,400
150	0	810K	Torry Heat Network	1,950	12,800	0	0	0	14,750
0	2,000	838	Flood Prevention Measures: Millside & Paddock Peterculter	0	0	2,000	1,000	0	3,000
1,550	1,189	840	Tillydrone Primary School	7,600	12,292	3,050	400	0	23,342
2,570	(15)	841	Torry Primary School and Hub	10,070	11,603	285	0	0	21,958
1,338	1,446	865	Countesswells Primary	8,950	14,471	225	0	0	23,646
0	800	866	Temporary Mortuary Facility	800	0	0	0	0	800
250	250	868	Car Parking Infrastructure	1,050	0	0	0	0	1,050
6,868	9,094			44,200	70,414	7,910	1,400	0	123,924
187,773	66,816		Totals	181,583	153,630	32,764	22,163	20,927	411,067

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Aberdeen Adapts: Aberdeen's Climate Adaptation Framework
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/407
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie – Chief Officer
REPORT AUTHOR	Alison Leslie
TERMS OF REFERENCE	2.2 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 seeks approval for the final version of the Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework, along with the associated Environmental Report; and provides information on proposals for a governance model for climate change as requested by City Growth and Resources Committee on 25 April 2019.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approve the final text version of Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework as outlined in Appendix 2;
- 2.2 Approve the final Aberdeen Adapts, Environmental Report, Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), as outlined in Appendix 3; and
- 2.3 Instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning, to align the governance arrangements for climate emission reduction (Powering Aberdeen), with adaptation (Aberdeen Adapts).

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 A draft version of Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework and associated impact assessments was approved for public consultation by City Growth and Resources Committee in April 2019. Committee instructed officers to report back for approval of the final document in November, along with the findings of the public consultation; and to provide an update on governance proposals.

- 3.2 Aberdeen Adapts sets out a long-term city-wide framework for collaborative working to prepare for and adapt to climate change. Adaptation Scotland provided support for the development of Aberdeen Adapts to Aberdeen City Council, working with the University of Aberdeen and a wide range of city stakeholders. It was developed through stakeholder input and builds on local adaptation actions that are already in place and delivering multiple benefits in the city. The final Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework document is attached as *Appendix 2*.
- 3.3 The Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework aligns with Planning and Implementation stage *PI2C*, under the Scotland Adapts, a Capability Framework which aims to help public sector organisations to adapt to climate change. This stage encourages organisations to set strategic direction through adaptation goals or outcomes; and define actions which are the starting point of a longer term process of adapting to climate change.
- 3.4 ACC, alongside other public bodies in Scotland, has a duty to adapt to climate change under part 4 of the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and must report on progress through an annual Climate Change Report. Annual progress on Aberdeen Adapts, will be included as part of ACC's annual Climate Change Report.
- 3.5 Aberdeen Adapts was informed by an evidence base of climate risks for the city and current adaptation action, *Appendix 4*.

Consultation

- 3.6 Aberdeen Adapts and the associated (SEA) Environmental Report were issued for an 8 week public consultation in June-July, through the Consultation Hub. Information on the consultation went out through a press release, ACC social media channels, the consultation was circulated to Aberdeen Adapts stakeholders, to wider stakeholders; and to Community Councils.
- 3.7 70 responses were received to the consultation and a summary of the responses is set out in *Appendix 1*. The majority of respondents indicated they agreed with the Aberdeen Adapts, priorities, goals and action areas. Some respondents provided further comments and these have been incorporated into Aberdeen Adapts, as far as possible.
- 3.8 In addition, the (SEA) Environmental Report was issued to statutory consultees Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) and Historic Environment Scotland, as required by the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. *Appendix 3* includes the final Environmental Report, which has been updated to reflect feedback.

Governance

- 3.9 Feedback from stakeholders involved in the development of Aberdeen Adapts and received through the public consultation highlighted a strong preference for linking the governance on city-wide action to reduce emissions (Powering Aberdeen), with the approach to adjust to and prepare for a changing climate (Aberdeen Adapts).
- 3.10 ACC approved Powering Aberdeen, the city Sustainable Energy Action Plan in 2016, setting targets and actions to reduce emissions and meeting commitments as a signatory of the Covenant of Mayors. Governance arrangements for Powering Aberdeen were established at this time, including a

Steering Group to oversee progress, co-ordinated by ACC, with representation from a range of organisations.

- 3.11 It is proposed that governance arrangements for Aberdeen Adapts are merged with the existing Steering Group arrangements for Powering Aberdeen. This would allow oversight of actions to address climate change in Aberdeen. The benefits include:
- Providing one place for organisations to access information, a single reporting point on the delivery of local climate actions.
 - Improved use of resources – making better use of stakeholder time and avoiding duplication across workstreams.
 - Allow co-benefits and synergies to be identified between emission reduction and adaptation actions.
 - Support work to monitor and mainstream climate action.
 - Aligns with the current Covenant of Mayors approach for integrated climate action, which brings together emission reduction and adaptation, through requirements for a Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Programme (SECAP).
- 3.12 For Aberdeen Adapts the Steering Group remit would include: Developing phase 1 of a 5 year Implementation Programme for adaptation, with options appraised against factors including: available resources, project feasibility, level of risk, costs and the potential for co-benefits. Investigating finance models and seek funding opportunities. Monitoring progress and activity, disseminating knowledge and engaging stakeholders.
- 3.13 It will be vital to review and adjust climate actions as more information becomes available or where any changes arise. Allowing for flexibility in the governance arrangements for the Energy and Climate Programme will enable adjustments in approach to be considered, where required, by any changes to legislation, targets, emission scenarios and resources.
- 3.14 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 direct financial implications arising from the recommendations of this report.
- 4.2 There are significant financial risks for organisations in not taking action to adapt to climate change. For ACC and other organisations in the city, this could include costs for damage to land and property assets, increased insurance costs, delays to major project delivery, restrictions to capital programmes, increased demand for services, building closures from a loss in land and property values. Premises could be uninhabitable, and buildings not previously affected could be at significant likelihood of flooding affecting the corporate portfolio.
- 4.3 Aberdeen Adapts aims to assess and take timely adaptation action to avoid and reduce long term costs and prevent loss in asset value. Actions will include zero and low-cost adaptation measures, including changes to policy, procedure, and decision making.
- 4.4 Where relevant, bids for external funding may be sought for specific adaptation projects and potential sources of future funding for adaptation have been identified. Examples of funding that has been accessed to develop existing

adaptation projects include: Scottish Natural Heritage Green Infrastructure Funding, Scottish Environment Protection Agency Water Environment Fund and Interreg funding. All project proposals will be subject to the relevant Council governance and oversight arrangements.

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. Climate Ready Scotland: the 2nd National Adaptation programme was published on 23 September 2019.
- 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

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Implementing - costs of over adaptation if climate scenarios change.	L	Seek funding. Monitor climate projections. Ensure action is proportionate to risks.
	Not implementing - A loss of land and property value. Damage to assets/ infrastructure. Increase in costs for - repairs, materials, services, response and recovery arrangements and for insurance.	H	Climate risks integrated into risk processes; service planning; policy and procedures.
Legal	Not implementing - ACC has a duty to adapt under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 and report annually on progress.	H	Approval and implementation of Aberdeen Adapts.
Employee	Not implementing - 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 - Increase demands for services. Service disruptions and delays. Impact on health, safety and wellbeing. For	H	Aberdeen Adapts Communication Plan will be updated to cover

	vulnerable people climate impacts could be greater, widening inequalities. Lack of awareness.		implementation of Aberdeen Adapts.
Environment	Not implementing - 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
Technology	Not implementing - Risk of power disruptions, digital and communication outages. Damage to digital infrastructure.	M	Climate risks will be reviewed in line with updates to the UK Climate Risk Assessment.
Reputational	Not implementing - 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	Approval and implementation of Aberdeen Adapts. Aligning with/ informing existing partnerships.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Theme	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Without Aberdeen Adapts there may be climate impacts that affect LOIP outcomes for infrastructure and economic growth. The proposals in this report support the delivery of stretch outcome 1 - 10% increase in employment across priority and volume growth sectors by 2026. The paper include action to investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills.
Prosperous People	Proposals support the delivery of LOIP stretch outcome 11 – Health expectancy is 5 years longer by 2026. The paper includes actions to encourage green infrastructure and expand greenspace networks that can support LOIP aims for community green spaces.
Prosperous Place	The proposals in this report support the delivery of stretch outcome 14 - 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. The paper seeks approval for a framework for long term city-wide action to adapt to climate change.

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 and build understanding of increasing pressures on functions from climate change.
Organisational Design	Aberdeen's organisations and businesses will all be facing climate challenges. Partnership working can make best use of local resources, improve co-operation & business continuity; and avoid duplication.

Governance	Governance on climate risks and gaps; and embedding 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 team/ partnership working seeks to improve efficiency and reduce the potential for duplication in activity.
Technology	Aberdeen Adapts seeks to encourage resilience in digital infrastructure. The approach will also explore opportunities to use technology to adapt.
Partnerships and Alliances	Partnership working will increase co-operation. Improve use of resources.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
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 <i>Appendix 3</i> . This report seeks consultation with public and statutory consultees on the Environment Report for Aberdeen Adapts completed as part of the SEA process.
Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)	Screening undertaken for Aberdeen Adapts. Further assessment may be required as projects develop.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- [Powering Aberdeen – city Sustainable Energy Action Plan October 2016](#)
- Climate Change Risk & Adaptation CHI bulletin January 2017
- [Aberdeen Adapts PLA/19/102 – 25 April 2019](#)
- [Aberdeen Adapts – SEA Screening, 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](#)
- [Scotland Adapts: A Capability Framework for a Climate Ready Public Sector.](#)

10. APPENDICES

- Appendix 1 – Consultation summary
- Appendix 2 – Aberdeen Adapts - final text version

- Appendix 3 – Strategic Environmental Assessment – Final Environmental Report
- Appendix 4 – Informing Aberdeen Adapts – Evidence Base

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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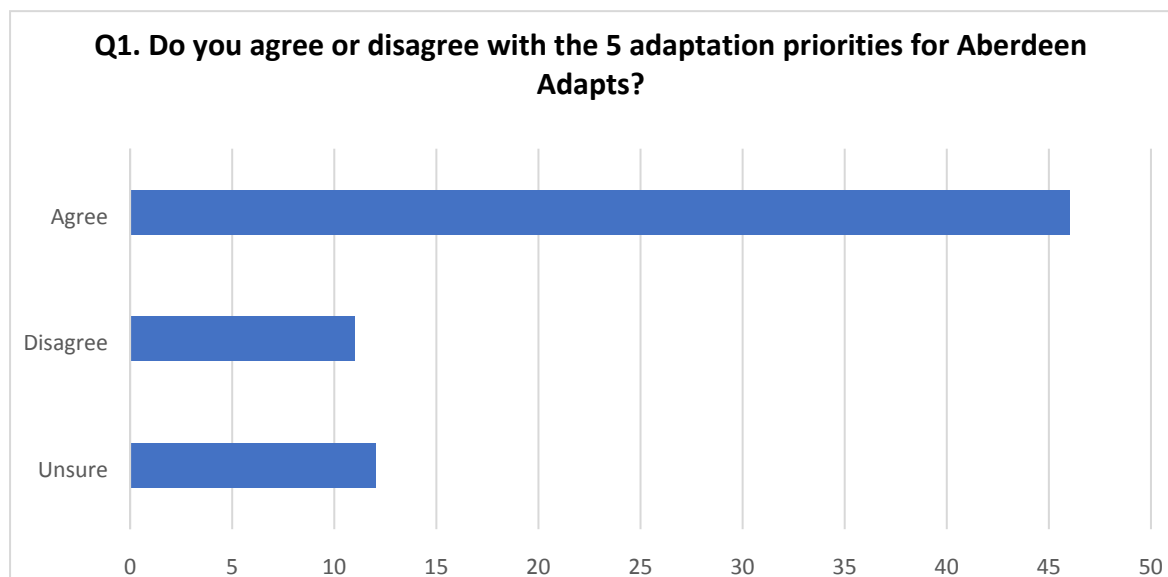
Appendix 1 - Consultation summary

Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework

This Consultation Report has been compiled from responses to an 8 week public consultation (June-July 2019) on the draft Aberdeen Adapts: Climate Adaptation Framework for the city.

The consultation achieved 70 responses (69 through the Consultation Hub and 1 sent through directly). This report summarises the responses received.

Adaptation priorities



Number responded – 69

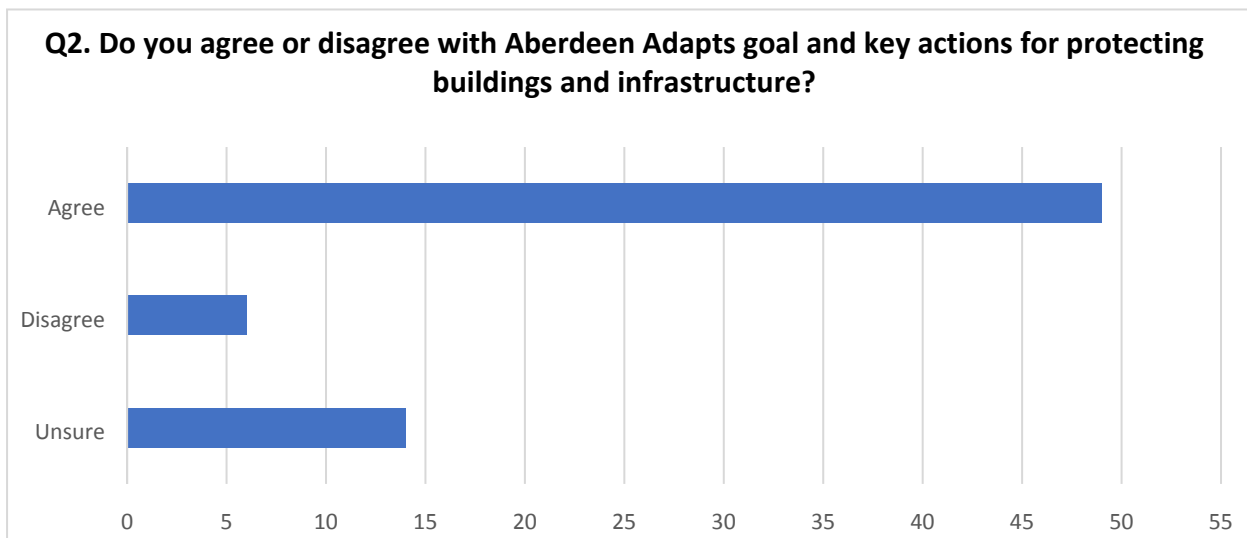
46 respondents (67%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 12 (17%) unsure.

- 8 respondents queried the order of the priorities. As these were not intended to be in priority order, this will be adjusted in the Framework to ensure text reflects equal weighting on priorities.
- 6 respondents commented on the need for emission reduction actions and better links with emission policies, further comments relating to this were made under other sections of the consultation. The focus of Aberdeen Adapts is on adapting to climate change and the city has already approved a Sustainable Energy Action Plan, Powering Aberdeen which aims to reduce city wide emissions. Links and synergies between adaptation and emission reduction work will be reflected in Aberdeen Adapts Framework and governance structure.
- Comments on the priority, protecting buildings and infrastructure, were taken on board in the final document including: that buildings and infrastructure can be designed or adapted

to help reduce climate change. That future development proposals are resistant to climate impacts and that transport is fully covered.

- 2 respondents highlighted the need to build understanding; potential of help from the public if they knew where to go for information. This has been reflected in the Climate Aware and Prepared Communities section.
- 1 comment indicated the Framework had been thoroughly thought out and discussed.
- 2 responded asked how these would be implemented and another expressed interest in seeing goals in shorter timeframes. These will both be covered in an Implementation Programme for Aberdeen Adapt and the Framework has been updated to clarify this.

Goals and key actions



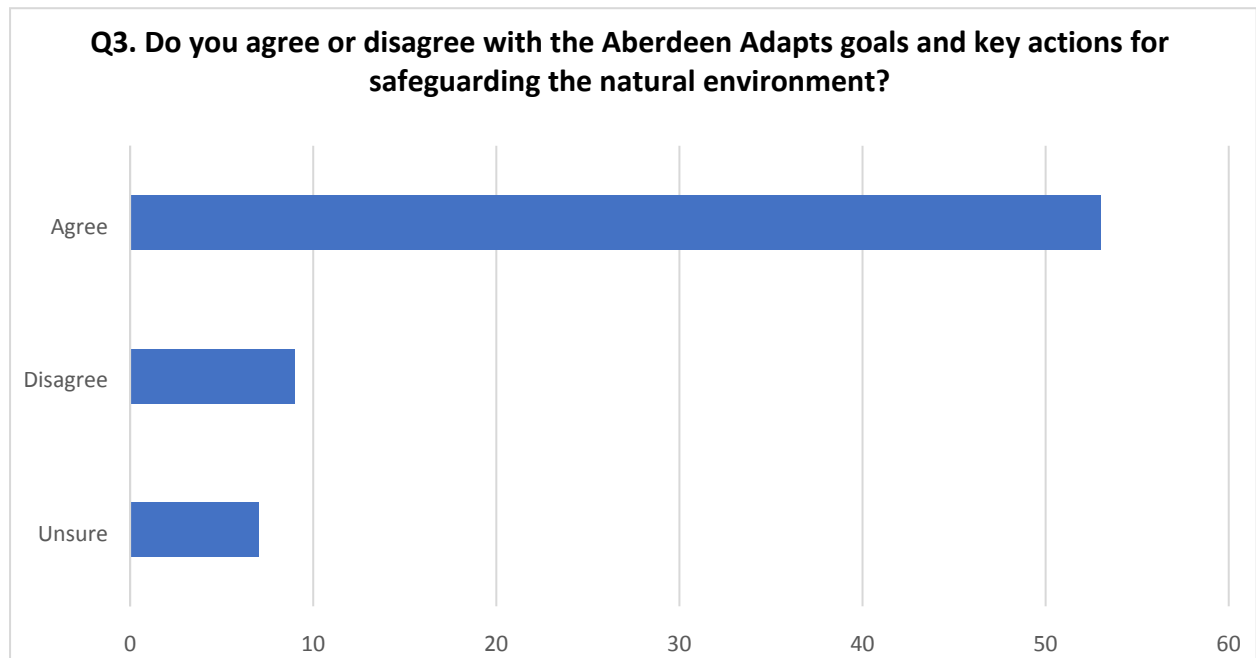
Number responding – 69

49 respondents (71%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 14 (20%) unsure. 31 respondents made comments.

Themes in these comments included agreement with the goals and actions, reflection on preserving heritage; protecting buildings and infrastructure; and on planning and development. Comments have been taken into account in updates for this section including:

- 7 respondents made comments on the need for protecting and retrofitting existing buildings, reflecting on assessing impacts for buildings and the need to monitor and gather data.
- 2 respondents made specific mention supporting the role of green infrastructure, reflecting on the need to integrate this in policy and development.
- 4 respondents made comments in relation to transport infrastructure and policy; and encouraging sustainable travel. Another highlighted that food supply infrastructure was not mentioned.
- 2 respondents made reference to water, with one supporting engagement of others to maintain access to clean water and another suggesting water efficiency.
- 1 respondent mentioned the need for learning from adaptation actions in other cities and another called for public engagement and education.

- 6 comments were on the theme of energy efficiency, energy infrastructure, energy storage and waste, highlighting the need for buildings to be energy efficient as well as resilient, others made comments around the theme of energy security.
- Among respondents that disagreed, comments suggested that mitigation actions should be covered.



Number responding - 69

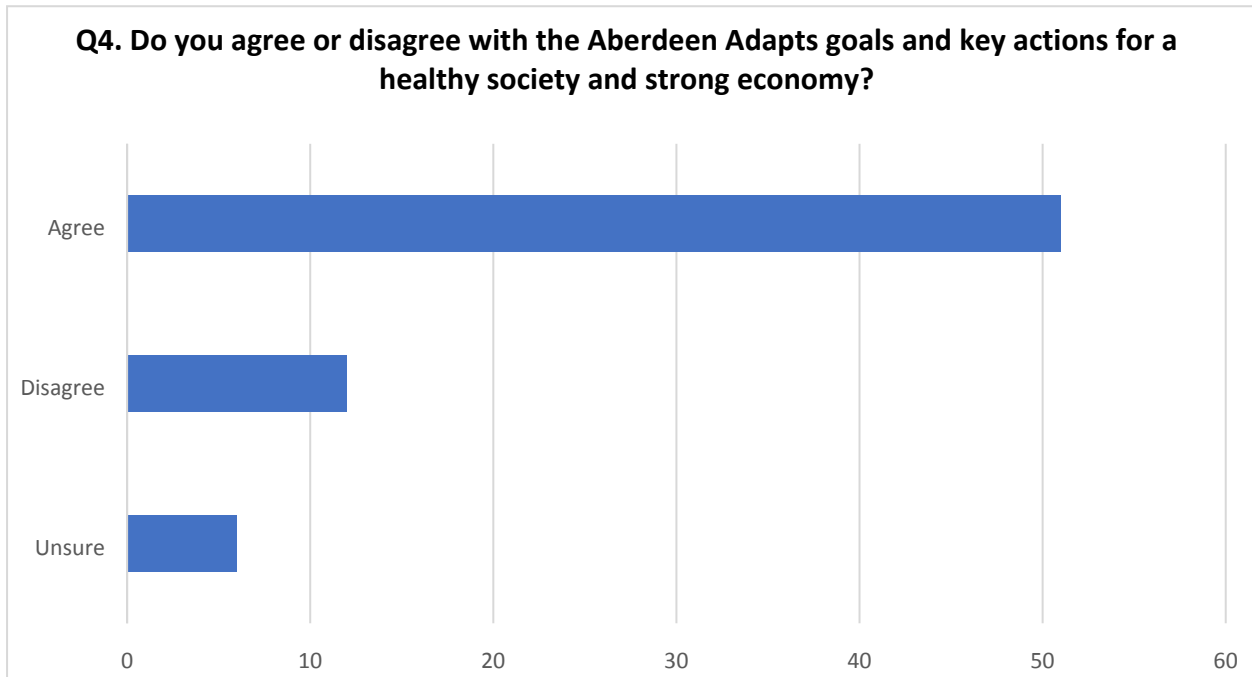
53 respondents (77%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 7 (10%) unsure. 34 comments were made.

Reflections in this section included on the protection of greenspace and the greenspace network.

Comments have been taken into account in updates for this section including:

- 1 respondent highlighted the need for cooperation with other cities doing something similar.
- 3 respondents expressed agreement with goals for trees and woodlands, with 1 highlighting the need to capture data on numbers and health of trees. Another commented on the need for care in selection of city trees to avoid damage to paving. 1 expressed support for goals protecting watercourses and coastline, recommending inclusion of a Shoreline Management Plan.
- 1 respondent encouraged openness and transparency with information on what was being done already and examples of existing adaptation action have been added to the final document.
- 2 comments were on the lack of baseline information for the natural environment in the north east of Scotland.
- 2 respondents mentioned loss of permeable surfaces through paving.
- Another respondent mentioned the role of peri urban areas around Aberdeen, as well as rural areas around Aberdeenshire in helping Aberdeen to adapt. 2 respondents mentioned the impact on agriculture.

- 2 respondents highlighted support for action on soils with 1 respondent commenting on the scope of this goal and whether it covered agricultural practices and soils. While Aberdeen Adapts did not include any stakeholders from this sector, the impact is understood and actions expanded to cover guidance on soil protection that could be made available to a range of sectors.



Number responding – 69

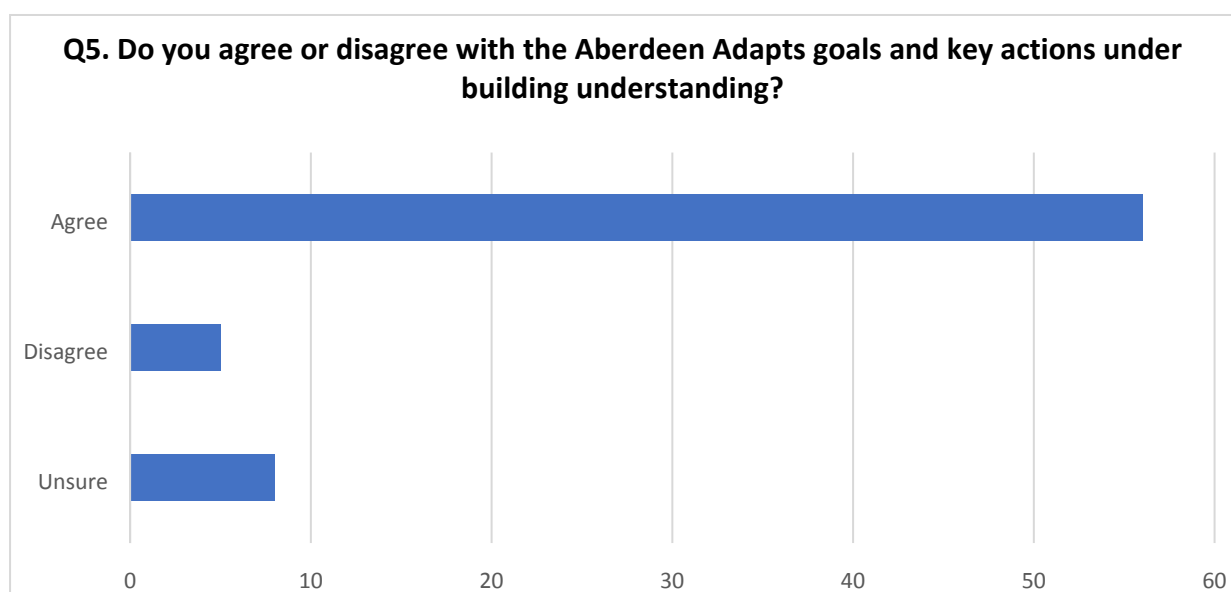
51 respondents (74%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 6 (9%) unsure. 35 comments were made.

- A number of comments made suggestions to strengthen the goals and actions. Themes included raising awareness among groups or sectors perceived to be not engaged in climate solutions, around messaging on what people can do to make a difference, around engaging and raising awareness among people, promotion of work taking place to a wider audience. These are incorporated into the Climate Aware section.
- Comments included reflections on being open to wider climate research, highlighting adaptation research taking place at local education bodies and establishing baseline information across all sectors.
- A number of respondents reflected on the co-benefits of green infrastructure for health and for the economy. Others on food production and healthy eating.
- Again, a number of comments in this section mentioned reducing emissions.
- 3 respondents mentioned the need for urgency in action.

Comments have been taken into account in updates for this section including:

- 2 respondents highlighted the need for collaborative working – naming universities, health boards and charities.
- 2 highlighted the need for co-operation with other cities. This was also mentioned by another respondent under buildings and infrastructure.

- Encompassing new technologies for resilience was also mentioned and information relating to this has been included under goal 4.

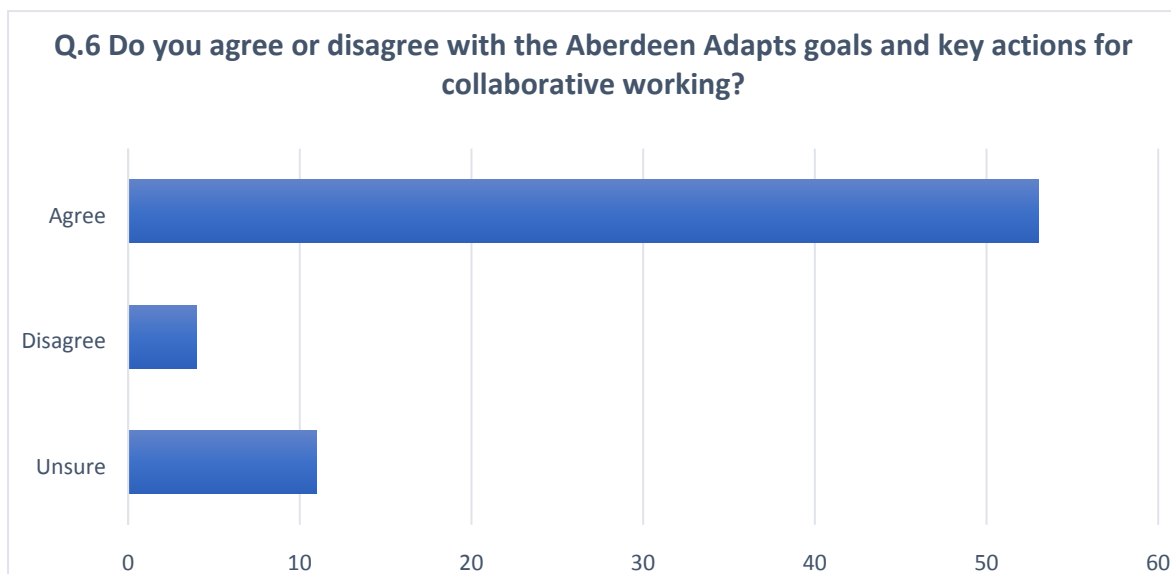


Number responding – 69

56 respondents (81%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 8 (12%) unsure. Around 21 respondents made comments.

Comments included:

- Engaging citizens and raising awareness as key, mentioning the benefits of raising awareness of adaptation in the local context as well as the need to build understanding of adaptation actions already in place.
- A number of the respondents again highlighted the need for links to emission reduction plans and stronger emission reduction actions.
- A number of respondents suggested ways to strengthen links with further education and research. Highlighting the strength of research on adaptation in local education and research institutes
- Where respondents had stated they were unsure about the goals and actions, comments related to the need for more information about adaptation, the need for urgency in adaptation; as well as in reducing emissions. Other comments referred to environmental actions that are outwith the scope of Aberdeen Adapts.



Number responding - 69

53 respondents (77%) agreed with the priorities for adaptation, with 11 (16%) unsure. 26 made comments.

Reflections included:

- The need for a collaborative approach, with co-operation between teams and organisations was highlighted as essential by 7 respondents. Some mentioning individual organisations that could be involved.
- Learning from others and the need to share information was mentioned by a few respondents. 1 respondent suggested this can be difficult to achieve.
- 2 respondents highlighted individual actions as vital, as well as the need to include active involvement from citizens.
- Again, a number of respondents stated the need to link adaptation with mitigation plans and actions.
- 1 respondent mentioned the need to strengthen, rather than inform policy. Another mentioned the need for action.
- 2 respondents highlighted addressing and assessing severe weather conditions on the city as vital.

Q.7 If you have any additional comments about the Aberdeen Adapts Framework please add these in the text box below.

There were **29** responses to this part of the question.

Reflections included:

- Support for the Framework and for indicating links to the UN SD Goals.
- 1 comment called for the Framework to avoid the use of acronyms and jargon. The Framework has tried to avoid the use of terminology and where this has had to be included information is listed in the glossary section.
- Again a number of respondents reiterated the need for urgency in action in this section, calling for bold action. A few suggested the need for behaviour change.
- 1 comment suggested the need for the plan to have strong support.

Environmental report – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

The final 2 questions asked for views on the Environmental Report.

Q8. What are your views on the predicted environmental effects, set out in the Environmental Report for Aberdeen Adapts?

There were 31 responses to this part of the question.

- Comments ranged for a call for greater urgency of action to feedback from a few who were worried for the future, mentioning the magnitude of change required at a global level.
- There was positive feedback on the information included.
- A number mentioned a short summarised non-technical version of the report would be useful. Another
- A number of responses mentioned the severity of the climate crisis, potential for social chaos and migration at a global scale and that this could have an impact on the city. Respondents also mentioned uncertainty in level of change, depending on emissions and the need for flexibility. Aberdeen Adapts will remain flexible to adjust to change, as more information becomes available.
- A few respondents encouraged the use of information from the Environmental Report to inform the update of Aberdeen Adapts. Information from throughout the SEA process including the development and update of the Environmental Report have been taken on board in Aberdeen Adapts.

Q9. What are your views on the proposals for mitigation and monitoring in the Environmental Report for Aberdeen Adapts?

There were 28 responses to this part of the question.

- 3 respondents called for more detail on the mitigation measures listed in the Environmental Report, these comments were included in the response from the statutory consultees and have been taken on board.
- A few reflected on the need for ongoing review and monitoring and being flexible to adjust to change. 2 respondents stated the need for action.
- A number reflected on implementation and costs. A short term Implementation Plan will be produced to prioritise actions. Sources of funding that can support adaptation have been identified.
- 1 respondent mentioned inclusion of information on how the SEA informed the Framework.

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Appendix 2

ABERDEEN ADAPTS

Aberdeen's Climate Adaptation Framework

Building resilience and adapting to the changing climate

Contents

Executive summary

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- Support from Adaptation Scotland
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- Aligning with Powering Aberdeen
- Strategic Environmental Assessment

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Climate challenges for Aberdeen

Aberdeen Adapts approach

Protecting buildings and infrastructure

1. Protected buildings and historic assets
2. Responsive transport
3. Managing flooding, shade and shelter
4. Secure utilities and communications

Safeguarding our natural environment

5. Space for nature
6. Productive soils
7. Healthy trees and woodlands
8. Protecting watercourses and coastline

Strong, healthy society and economy

9. Prepared communities
10. Prioritising health and wellbeing
11. Strengthening the economy
12. Encouraging food security

Building understanding

13. Climate research
14. Climate aware

Collaborative working

15. Joined up planning and response

Glossary

Appendix 1: Action summary

Appendix 2: Links to UN Sustainable Development Goals and National Performance Framework

Appendix 3: Legislation/ drivers

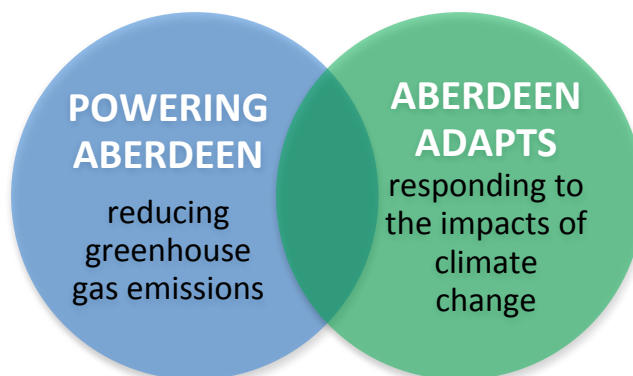
Aberdeen Adapts Climate Change Framework

Executive summary

Aberdeen Adapts is a framework for city-wide working on adaptation. Incorporating the views of local organisations and communities, it sets the direction to build long term city resilience.

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, there is a need to take action to prepare for inevitable changes in climate. This is called adaptation.

Aberdeen Adapts will sit alongside Powering Aberdeen, the city's Sustainable Energy Action Plan, to deliver a city-wide climate change programme.



We need to adapt...

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

This framework sets the direction for adaptation, with priorities, goals and action areas that will help Aberdeen to prepare.

- It includes actions to **prevent** impacts from climate change and where there is likely to be change, 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 new information.
- In others, we should strive to **innovate** and make use of new technology.
- However, the key to adaptation for Aberdeen is to **collaborate**, share experiences, build knowledge and understanding and work together to develop solutions.

Aberdeen has already started the adaptation journey...

Aberdeen Adapts builds on the strategic plans and local actions that are already helping to strengthen city resilience.

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 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** (Appendix 2)³ 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 Storm Frank, when the city experienced intense rainfall and flooding, local businesses were closed, transport was disrupted and people were evacuated from their homes.

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.

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, the key climate challenges affecting various city sectors 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 Places⁴ 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 survey⁵, to ensure the wider views of local people were taken on board.

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 partnership work to direct and deliver adaptation action.

Consultation

70 responses were received to a public consultation on Aberdeen Adapts. The responses indicated support for the Aberdeen Adapts priorities, goals and action areas. Comments have been incorporated into the final framework and environmental report. A summary of the consultation has been produced.

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 provides 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.

Acknowledgements

Incorporating the views of city organisations and communities who participated in the development of Aberdeen Adapts:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation Scotland • Aberdeen Performing Arts • Aberdeen Biodiversity Centre • Aberdeen City Council • Aberdeenshire Council • Aberdeen Climate Action • Aberdeen City Heritage Trust • Aberdeen City Health & Social Care Partnership • Ashley Road Primary School • Archaeology Service • Bridge Of Don Academy • Bridge of Don Community Council • Castlehill and Pittodrie Community Council • Creative Carbon Scotland • Cults, Bieldside & Milltimber Community Council • Culter Community Council • Dee Catchment Partnership • East Grampian Coastal Partnership • Forestry Commission • Friends of Seaton Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garthdee Community Council • Grampian Energy • Grampian Housing Association • James Hutton Institute • Middlefield Community • NESTRANS • NESBReC • NHS Grampian • PAS – Planning Aid for Scotland • River Dee Trust • RGU • Scottish Enterprise • Scottish Flood Forum • Scottish Water • SEPA • SNH • SSE • Strategic Development Planning Authority • University of Aberdeen • Walking-the-Talk • Woodside Primary School • 2050 Climate Group
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Aligning with Powering Aberdeen

Powering Aberdeen⁶ is Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan, aiming to improve energy efficiency and increase uptake of alternative technologies in the city.

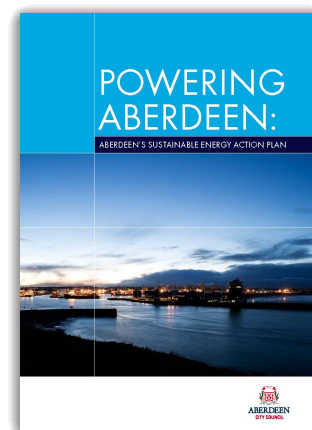
Reducing emissions, is essential to limit the impact of climate change. However, there will still be change. So, alongside work to reduce emissions under Powering Aberdeen, it will be essential to progress work so that Aberdeen Adapts.

These workstreams go hand in hand to work towards a low carbon, resilient city. Warmer temperatures may take more people out of fuel poverty, currently 24%⁷ in Aberdeen. A changing climate could have positive and negative effects for the productivity of alternative energy. Improving the energy performance of our buildings can help with cooling, as well as warmth.

Aberdeen Adapts acknowledges these connections and work to develop the adaptation agenda will ensure these work streams are aligned.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

Aberdeen Adapts Climate Change Framework



A Strategic Environmental Assessment has been completed for Aberdeen Adapts, to meet the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. The Environmental Report sets out the likely effects of Aberdeen Adapts, including the priorities, goals and action areas, on the environment. It includes how significant negative effects could be addressed by mitigation and how any significant effects on the environment will be monitored. The findings were used to inform the Aberdeen Adapts Framework. Measures to work with partners to adapt to climate change and enhance the positive effects of Aberdeen Adapts, include:

- Reducing fragmentation; and protecting and enhancing biodiversity.
- Reducing emissions during any project development and protecting air quality.
- Making efficient use of water and protecting the water environment.
- Protecting soil health and stability
- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, their character and setting.
- Minimising risks to people in Aberdeen and their health.
- Protecting the historic environment.

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.⁸ • For vulnerable people, the impacts could be even greater, widening inequalities.⁹
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 estimated average annual damages from flooding alone in Aberdeen could cost over £17 million.¹⁰ • By taking timely action, Aberdeen can access funding opportunities, has time to establish low or 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 smart solutions that are appropriate for the city.
Delivering multiple benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to adapt to climate change can deliver a range of benefits for the city. They can help to reduce energy costs and flood risk, increase biodiversity and support health and wellbeing. Maidencraig flood alleviation scheme is a great example of this helping to store flood water and prevent flooding downstream, while integrating paths to connect neighbourhoods and exploring opportunities for environmental improvements.
Meeting regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to climate change is a legal duty, for most public sector organisations, under the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009.¹¹ This is to protect critical services and infrastructure. • Adaptation action should help deliver relevant outcomes under Climate Ready Scotland,¹² the Scottish Adaptation programme. This is updated every 5 years and addresses climate risks for Scotland identified in the UK Climate Risk Assessment.¹³ The assessment findings are based on UK Climate Projections. Scotland’s second adaptation programme was published in 2019. It includes the vision “We live in a Scotland where our built and natural places, supporting infrastructure, economy and societies are climate ready, adaptable and resilient to climate change”.

UK Climate Projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Climate Projections provide evidence on projected changes to climate. Information from (UKCP18) will be used to inform planning and decision making in the first implementation phase of Aberdeen Adapts.
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.
Supporting strategic outcomes	<p>Drivers for adaptation are included in a range of plans, programmes and strategies. A co-ordinated approach to adaptation can help deliver wider city outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Planning Partnership, Local Outcome Improvement Plan, includes a climate change outcome to reduce emissions and adapt. Adaptation actions support the delivery of outcomes under people, place and economy • Regional and Local Transport Strategies have aims to ensure that the transport network is as resilient as possible to flooding and contingency conditions are developed. • Aberdeen’s Open Space and Nature Conservation Strategies both include considerations for climate change. • The North East Flood Risk Management Plan aims to address flood risk in the city, as part of a wider approach to managing flood risk in the region. • The Aberdeen Strategic Development Plan sets priorities for water efficiency and flood management. The Aberdeen Local Development Plan addresses flood risk and coastal threat. <p>Embedding adaptation into revised and emerging city documents will help with work to meet regulation and strengthen city resilience. A full list of drivers for adaptation is set out in Appendix 3.</p>

Aberdeen’s changing climate

In Scotland, there is already evidence of a changing climate. Temperature and rainfall increases have been observed over the last few decades and there has been a reduction in air and ground frost, as well as snow cover.

Future climate - Aberdeen

UK Climate Projections show that these changes are likely to increase in the future. For Aberdeen, these indicate:

- ▶ A **reduction** in summer rainfall which could affect water quality and availability.
- ▶ An **increase** in autumn/winter rainfall. This won’t mean more rainy days, but when it does rain it will be much heavier.
- ▶ There will be an **increase** in temperatures across all seasons.
- ▶ In winter there will be **less** snow, ice and frost days, although there could still be an extreme snowfall event.
- ▶ In summer there will be an **increase** in temperatures and what we consider a heatwave could occur more frequently.
- ▶ There will be a **rise** in sea level.

An assessment of climate risks has been produced as a separate, supporting study and this has helped to inform Aberdeen Adapts.

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.⁸

Increased risk of flooding

Flooding has already had devastating impacts on many people living in Aberdeen. Climate change likely to alter rainfall patterns. More heavy downpours will bring rising rivers, place drainage systems under pressure, increasing flood risk 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 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 public safety. 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.

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 reduce the risk of 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. Designs to increase water and energy efficiency will be needed to improve building resilience.

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.

Disruption to transport routes

Aberdeen's northerly location means there is a strong reliance on transport for goods, travel and business. From an international airport, to a busy city harbour and to active rail and road networks,

the performance of transport networks will be challenged by increased temperatures, heavy rainfall and flooding. Collaborative working on transport takes place at regional and local level and building in resilience will help to protect our transport network from damage and disruption.

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 and climate change, in particular low rainfall, may alter the delicate ecological balance in the river. 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 local 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. Disruption to transport, energy and communication networks in Scotland and around the world could affect markets and 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 increasing 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 threats will have to be managed to reduce 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 as a result of temperature fluctuations. As an energy city Aberdeen will need to plan for these changes by building resilience into the way we produce energy and through actions to reduce energy demand.

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 will bring a longer growing season and potential opportunities for food producers and communities to grow more food locally.

The productivity of our woodlands

The total tree canopy cover is just 10% in the city (2015). A warming climate has the potential to improve growing conditions in the north east and increase the productivity of Aberdeen's trees and woodlands. However, climate change will also pose a number of threat to tree health, 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 risks and what we plant, to ensure value to local health, nature and economy is protected.

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 to 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

Key overarching principles underpin the Aberdeen Adapts Framework and support adaptation for the city.

Prevent	• Build adaptation into plans, policies and ways of working and move beyond unique projects to mainstream action.
Protect	• By planning early interventions, we can take the most appropriate and cost-effective adaptation steps.
Inform	• Through research and cross sector actions we will build understanding of what works for Aberdeen.
Collaborate	• By working collaboratively we will exchange skills and knowledge; and co-ordinate adaptation activity.
Innovate	• Through innovation and technology we will explore adaptation solutions.

About the Framework

Priorities, goals and action areas for city resilience were developed and reviewed with stakeholder input at a series of workshop sessions.

► Our Priorities

The Aberdeen Adapts Framework sets out 5 cross cutting **priorities**, providing a focus for adaptation in Aberdeen:

- Protecting buildings and infrastructure.
- Safeguarding our natural environment.
- A healthy society and strong economy.
- Building understanding.
- Collaborative working.

► Our Goals

Under each priority participants developed a series of **15 goals** set the long-term ambition for Aberdeen Adapts, helping to build a picture of what resilience could mean for the city by 2050, if it has taken steps to adapt.

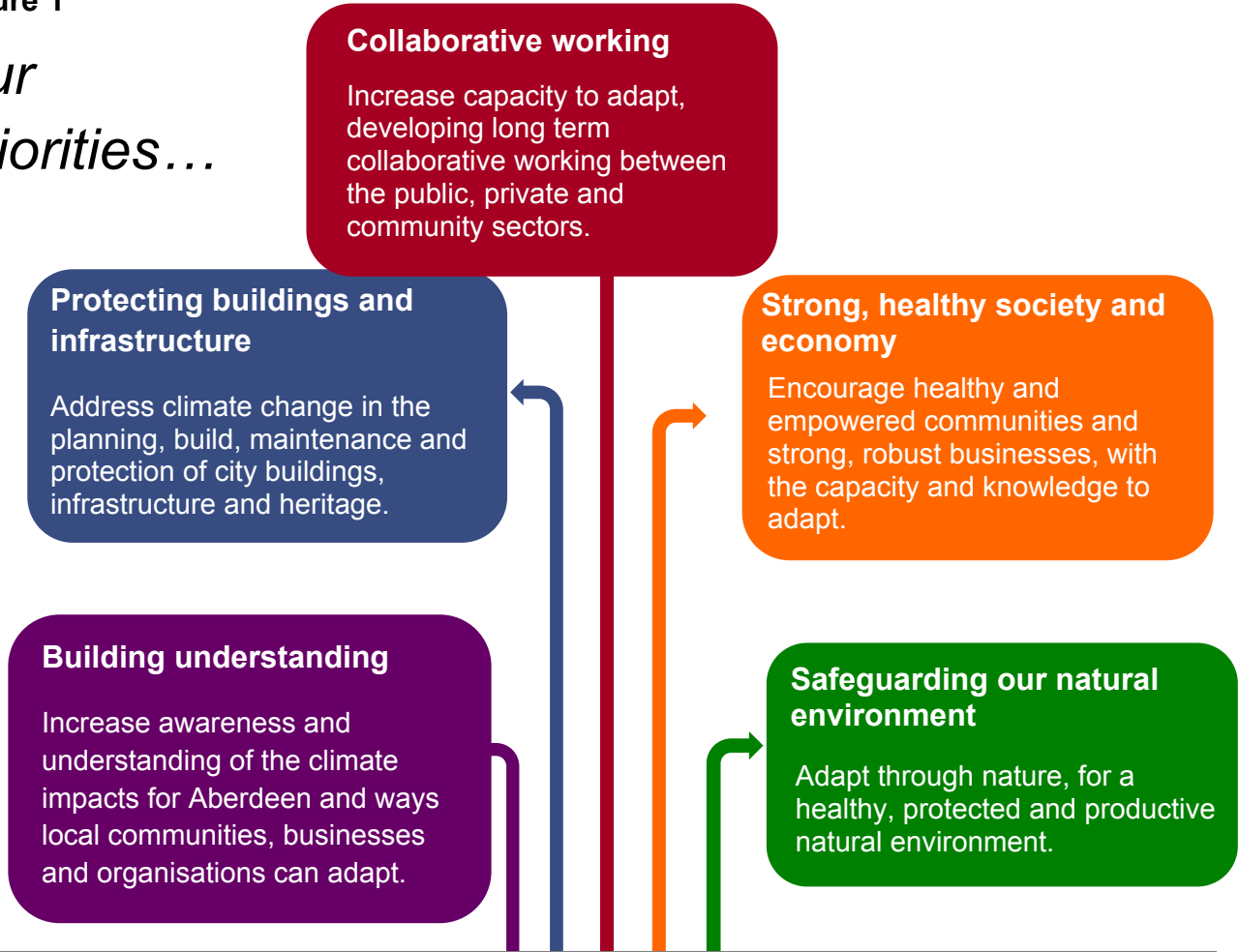
► Adaptation Action Areas

To help meet each of these goals, action areas for partnership working set out how Aberdeen will adapt. These actions identify ways to strengthen city resilience to climate change and build on the local adaptation measures that are already in place and delivering multiple benefits for Aberdeen.

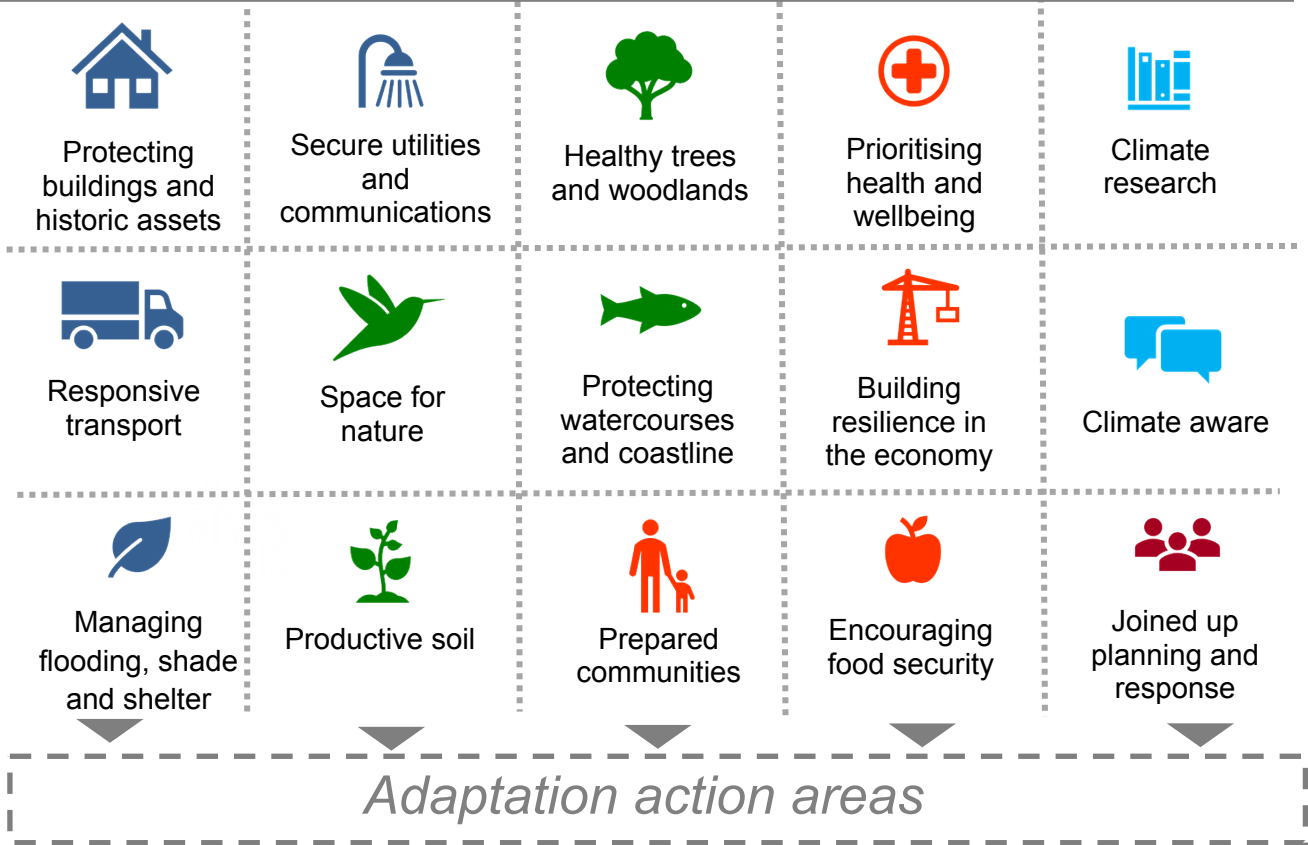
The approach is outlined in Figure 1.

Figure 1

Our Priorities...



Our Goals by 2050...



Making it happen

Climate change isn't a challenge affecting one organisation or sector alone. With so many interdependencies, joint working on adaptation between organisations, businesses, communities, neighbouring local authorities, research and education institutes will be vital to keep the city safe, operating and ready for business in the long term.

Feedback from stakeholders and through the public consultation for Aberdeen Adapts highlighted a strong preference for linking governance on city-wide action to reduce emissions, with the approach for adaptation. Expressing a need for strong leadership on climate change.

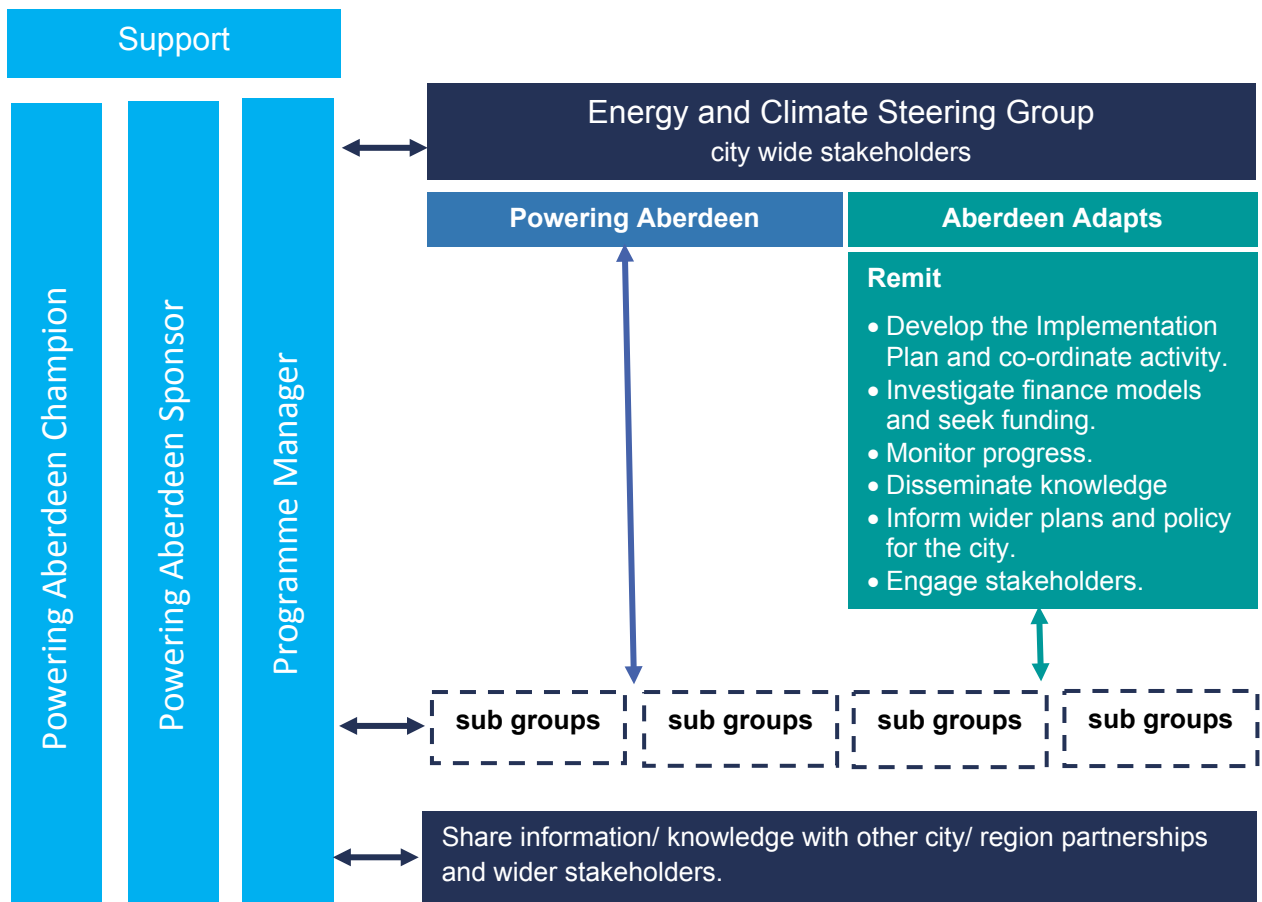
Taking this on board, governance for Aberdeen Adapts will be integrated with steering group arrangements for Powering Aberdeen, see Figure 2, under an Energy and Climate Programme*:

Aberdeen Adapts will act as a platform for collaborative action on adaptation, monitoring activity, identifying links and gaps and driving forward appropriate activity, specific sub-groups to progress actions will be set up as required.

Benefits

- **Oversight of climate change activity** in Aberdeen, reviewing progress, the effectiveness of actions and identifying gaps in activity and contingency planning.
- **Provide one place for contact** – for organisations that wish to get involved, as a single point to report on delivery of climate actions.
- **Improved use of resources** – there are many shared stakeholders in the two work streams, this would allow better use of stakeholder time and avoid duplication.
- **Realise any synergies** between the two programmes.
- **Reach out to any wider networks and partnerships.**

Figure 2



**Flexible governance arrangements will allow for adjustments to the Energy and Climate Programme as required by any changes to legislation, targets, emission scenarios, resources etc*

Delivering Aberdeen Adapts

- Aberdeen Adapts is a long-term framework and it will be vital to review and adjust adaptation actions as more information becomes available or where any changes arise.
- Because of this an **Implementation Programme** for Aberdeen Adapts will be produced in 2020 and updated every 5 years to prioritise, phased measurable partnership actions to work towards these goals.
- The Implementation Programme will allow actions to be prioritised taking into account factors such as available resources, need, feasibility, cost and co-benefits.



Funding actions

Early action to adapt to climate change will allow time to plan ahead to avoid costs through informed decision making and to allow time to develop low or no cost actions that can benefit wider city outcomes.

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 to help monitor 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 Steering Group will investigate funding routes appropriate for individual actions, such as grants and external funding, collaborative working, national subsidies and support packages, capital investment programmes and crowd funding.

Monitoring

As Aberdeen Adapts gets underway, monitoring will allow the learning from actions to be captured, evidenced and assessed. This information can inform decision making and any wider roll out and mainstreaming of adaptation activity.

Monitoring will also help to assess any change in vulnerability in the city, such as changes in rainfall to see how it is affecting Aberdeen and to help make sure the implementation actions are appropriately targeted.

A mix of initial qualitative and quantitative indicators to support monitoring of Aberdeen Adapts are set out in the action summary *Appendix 1*. Further indicators will be developed to track shorter term actions under the Implementation Programme, building on those already in place across existing plans and policy.

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

Protecting buildings and infrastructure

Goal 1 - Protecting buildings and historic assets



Planning for change, flexible design and timely maintenance will help to keep Aberdeen's buildings resilient, people safe and insurance costs low. The Granite City's character and much-loved heritage will be preserved and protected for the benefit of future generations, through subtle changes to the care and management of buildings and historic sites.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Encourage uptake of risk assessments and resilience audits to help partners assess the impact from increases in severe weather events, such as heavy downpours, flooding, high winds and heatwaves. Building local links to sector actions planned under the National Adaptation Programme.
- ▶ With 32% of city buildings built before 1945, many of Aberdeen's buildings were designed for a different climate. Where building upgrade and regeneration is taking place, opportunities to retrofit adaptation, over time can help to protect premises.
- ▶ Continue to review and strengthen local plans and policies, as we learn more about how the climate will affect city buildings and their surroundings. To meet strategic growth plans it will be vital to plan for warmer temperatures and changes in rainfall. Damage and costs in the long term can be reduced or prevented, by taking future climate into account at the design stage.

- Considering building location, ground conditions and orientation.
- Reducing energy and water use.
- Using materials resilient to a changing climate.
- Considering whole life costs.
- Integrating green infrastructure (Goal 4)

- ▶ Develop local skills and knowledge in adapting buildings. Identify ways to adapt city heritage, in a sympathetic way

Provide information on:

- Ways to incorporate adaptation into new development and building upgrades.
- The benefits of green space and permeable surfaces around buildings, to absorb rainfall and reduce flood risk.
- The simple measures that can be taken, from property protection to responsive maintenance, to reduce damage to buildings from water penetration, flooding and storms.

and address skills gaps in the care and repair of traditional buildings, to help conserve local history without loss of character. Aberdeen's heritage has already stood the test of time and with proper maintenance and adaptive management historic assets can be cornerstones of resilience.

Adaptation example: Aberdeen City Council's, Property Level Protection grant scheme helps private residents to purchase flood protection, such as flood guards. Eligible are those that have been flooded, or are in an area identified on the Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) Flood Maps as potentially vulnerable to flooding.

Adaptation action areas

Action 1.1

Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen's buildings and heritage to climate change and identify retrofit opportunities to increase resilience for those at risk.

Action 1.2

Embed climate adaptation in planning, design and policy for resilience in new build.

Action 1.3

Inform designers, developers, planners, asset managers and home owners on ways to adapt Aberdeen's built environment and encourage uptake of property protection.

Action 1.4

Support skills development in adapting buildings; and in the care and protection of traditional buildings and assets.

- ▶ Refer to appropriate guidance on adapting historic buildings including Historic Environment Scotland's Climate Change Impacts Guide for the Historic Environment

Goal 2 - Responsive transport and infrastructure

Close collaboration between agencies, long-term planning and regular local transport infrastructure resilient to shocks from severe weather helping businesses stay active. Along Aberdeen's coastline better understanding of soft coastal areas and well adapted coastal defences will improve resilience.



Resilience is already included in work under the Local and Regional Transport Strategies. Collaboration will be crucial to meet the challenges from severe weather on routes around, into and out of Aberdeen.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ The age of much of the existing transport network means it will be important to assess the vulnerability of local travel networks to climate change. Such as, attention to the risk of landslip where there are steep gradients on road and rail verges.
- ▶ Continue regular inspection, to identify issues early and to limit or prevent damage to local travel infrastructure. Monitoring for change in maintenance demands and costs.
- ▶ As part of wider travel planning, increase travel options and links to different modes of transport to assist travel during and following severe weather.
- ▶ Ensure design and specifications for transport infrastructure are robust to future rain and heat levels.
- ▶ Where practical, improve drainage and reduce flood risk through the use of permeable and porous ground surfaces.
- ▶ Develop sustainable water management solutions, such as grey and green sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) and swales to reduce run off and help manage pollution.
- ▶ Opportunities for home and remote working to improve safety and business continuity in severe

weather.

- ▶ Digital solutions to support travel planning, creating smarter travel options, that help to inform people’s journeys during severe weather.

Adaptation example: Smart journey, a joint city and shire project, has enabled interactive and immediate traffic updates through phone or computer.

Scotland’s Dynamic Coastal map and the assessment of coastal protection under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan have identified areas along the shoreline potentially vulnerable to future flooding and erosion. Local planning policy covers coastal protection.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Maintain Aberdeen’s coastal defences, monitoring for change and strengthening protection, where and when required from flooding and erosion. Studies including the North Beach Coastal Protection are informing coastal management and protection plans.
- ▶ Protect and enhance the natural environment and local heritage along the shoreline.
- ▶ Collaborate with Aberdeenshire and key coastal partners to build understanding, inform decision making and help coastal areas to adapt. Supporting the delivery of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

Adaptation action areas

Action 2.1

Build climate resilience into the design, planning, upgrade maintenance and management of local transport networks.

Action 2.2

Use technology, to develop remote working opportunities and ways to better inform travel.

Action 2.3

Develop a shoreline management plan, building on existing studies, to protect people, places, nature and heritage at the coast.



Goal 3 – Managing flooding, shade and shelter

Developing nature-based solutions in Aberdeen, such as green roofs, walls and raingardens will capture rainfall, provide shade and shelter, as well as creating new spaces for people and wildlife. Building greenspace and leisure areas into necessary flood defences to create healthy, attractive places for part of the year and provide an effective defence against the elements when required.

Partnership to manage flooding has mapped local areas potentially vulnerable to flooding. Priority measures for Aberdeen have been identified under the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and a range of city schemes are already in place and being developed to help manage flood risk. Continued progress with work under the plan will help manage current and future flood risk in Aberdeen.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Promote current and planned flood protection measures, their role and the benefits they bring.
- ▶ Encourage uptake of grey and green sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs), swales and raingardens to manage run off during heavy rainfall.

Developing blue-green infrastructure

With the right designs, in the right location; and where maintenance and ownership is addressed, blue-green infrastructure can become an essential and cost effective part of city infrastructure.

It can absorb rainfall and reduce flood risk. Provide cooling, shade and shelter. Help to improve air quality, reduce pollution and capture and store carbon.

It can support wildlife and connect habitats. Create space for leisure and recreation and contribute to health and wellbeing.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Test and mainstream blue-green infrastructure to help to adapt the Granite City. De-culverting the burn in Middlefield; establishing a more naturalised

meandering water course and wetland areas in the East Tullos Burn; and flood alleviation project at Maidencraig are local examples of blue-green infrastructure.

- ▶ Learn what works for Aberdeen’s climate and landscape; and sharing good practice.
- ▶ Create guidelines for blue-green infrastructure, to inform building

***Adaptation examples:** A small number of green roofs are starting to emerge locally. These can reduce run off from rainfall, have insulation and cooling properties, as well as additional benefits in increasing biodiversity. A green roof at the refurbished Pet’s Corner, Hazlehead Park; 3 curved sedum clad roofs at the Seaton Energy Centre; and roofs clad in red sedum at city sustainable Exhibition and Conference Centre, P & J Live.*

design and regeneration.

Types of blue-green infrastructure

Green roofs and green walls in the design of city buildings. Sustainable urban drainage systems and natural flood management. Incorporating porous and permeable surfaces. Protected and enhanced greenspace networks. Multifunctional greenspaces such as parks and gardens. Planting trees and vegetation for shade and shelter. Space for water to ebb and flow through deculverting, wetlands and flood alleviation areas.

Adaptation action areas

Action 3.1

Support measures to implement the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and identify city opportunities for natural flood management.

Action 3.2

Expand the use of blue-green infrastructure in new development and regeneration.



Goal 4 - Secure utilities and communications

Collaboration, forward thinking and innovation will keep critical energy, water and communications secure, efficient and reliable. A resilient digital infrastructure in Aberdeen will establish smart solutions to monitor change and inform, allowing a more flexible and responsive approach to weather extremes.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Buildings in dense urban areas will feel much warmer, especially at night, because of the urban heat island effect. Using vegetation around buildings can provide shade and cooling helping to avoid energy demands from air conditioning as temperatures increase.
- ▶ Powering Aberdeen the city Sustainable Energy Action Plan aims to encourage a transition to alternative energy. With themes for increased share of alternative technologies, energy efficiency, resource efficiency, low emission technologies and leadership and behaviour change. Investigating opportunities and risks from temperature and rainfall change, to local energy systems will help to keep them productive and secure in the long term.
- ▶ With the River Dee supplying much of the domestic water for Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire, itself a protected river, it will be essential to conserve valuable water resources. Promote efficient water use during drier spells to reduce stress on water supply. Increase 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 regeneration.

- ▶ Aberdeen's Smart City ambitions can support resilience, using digital technology to explore innovative adaptation solutions. From the use of apps and sensors for early alert systems on severe weather and flooding; to ways to maintain connections, protect vital infrastructure, inform people and monitor the impacts of severe weather.
- ▶ Building resilience into Aberdeen's emerging digital infrastructure can help to protect smart city applications from weather shocks and stresses.

Adaptation action areas

Action 4.1

Promote natural solutions to the cooling and ventilation of buildings vulnerable to heat in Aberdeen.

Action 4.2

Assess climate opportunities and risks for Aberdeen's renewable energy infrastructure.

Action 4.3

Encourage sustainable water use in homes and businesses, to protect water quality and availability.

Action 4.4

Investigate opportunities to use technology to support adaptation in Aberdeen – through mapping, modelling and monitoring.

Priority

Safeguarding our natural environment



Goal 5 – Space for nature

Monitoring of species numbers and habitat health will allow 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. Through a resilient approach the quality of Aberdeen’s parks and greenspaces is maintained and they are able to flourish when the weather is dry and manage rainfall when it is wet.

Aberdeen’s greenspaces can help to absorb rainfall, as well as provide shade and shelter during hotter weather, helping to regulate urban temperature while benefiting people’s health and wellbeing.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Encourage wildflower planting, urban greening and places for pollinators, making space for nature in urban areas from rooftops to verges. In doing so, improve habitat connections, to make space for nature and wildlife to adjust to a changing climate.
- ▶ Establish an evidence base and mechanisms for local changes to biodiversity.
- ▶ Support work to tackle invasive non-native species (INNS), such through the North East Invasive Non-Native species project and INNS Forum.
- ▶ Encourage citizen science initiatives to identify wildlife distribution and numbers in the city. Valuable data collection can support the work of the North East Scotland Biological Records Centre (NESBReC).
- ▶ Continue collaborative partnership work to protect local biodiversity, such as through the North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership.
- ▶ Explore opportunities to further embed climate change in Aberdeen’s plans and strategies to reduce impacts on local wildlife and habitats.

- ▶ Warmer, drier weather can create conditions where wildfire can quickly take hold. Inform people how to take precautions to reduce the risk and spread of wildfire. Learning from the successful partnership work that has taken a proactive approach to address wilful fire raising at the Gramps.
- ▶ Sustainable management of these spaces can save on future maintenance demands as the growing season lengthens and rainfall and temperatures change.
- ▶ Raising awareness of ways to adapt vulnerable city greenspaces, including information on resilient gardens for city residents.
- ▶ Identifying plants robust to change and pests and disease.
- ▶ Exploring opportunities for

Adaptation example:
 Work has taken place to develop Hazlehead Park as a Climate Change Park. Alongside emission reduction measures, long term adaptation actions are planned, covering the management of the park, the planting schemes, drainage, building management and maintenance of the park. There was community involvement throughout this process and a community park group formed to oversee the management of the park.

rainwater capture to help Aberdeen’s horticulture to flourish during dry spells.

- ▶ Encourage uptake of Environmental Enhancements Net Gain to increase biodiversity in development

Adaptation action areas

Action 5.1

Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s natural environment to climate change and establish processes to monitor change.

Action 5.2

Review and strengthen local plans, policy and strategy, as we learn more about climate impacts for the natural environment.

Action 5.3

Protect and expand Aberdeen’s Green Space Network and increase naturalised green spaces in the city, to improve habitat connections.

Action 5.4

Promote partnership action to reduce the risk of wildfire.

Action 5.5

Integrate climate resilience in the management of Aberdeen’s parks, gardens and greenspaces.

Goal 6 - Productive soils

Our soils will be healthy and productive, providing effective drainage, as well as supporting food production and the health of our natural environment. As the growing season extends, safeguarding Aberdeen’s soils will bring benefits for nature and local growing.



As Aberdeen expands in future years, there will be competition for land use and greater challenges to soil.

The [State of Scotland's Soil](#) ranks climate change as the greatest aggregated pressure on soils. Taking action can help to protect soil function, so it can continue to absorb rainfall, support biodiversity and food growing. Healthy soil is an important store of carbon, because of this the Aberdeen Local Development Plan includes the need to retain soil carbon.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Review and strengthen protection for soils in plans and policy. Promoting sustainable soil management in city development and construction.
- ▶ Encourage the sustainable development of brownfield sites in Aberdeen, where appropriate, to help to reduce soil compaction. While recognising that brownfield sites can often provide valuable habitats and function in urban environments.
- ▶ Increase the use of porous and permeable ground surfaces in new development and regeneration. This will allow soils to soak up and filter rainfall and pollutants; helping to reduce flood risk and water run off.
- ▶ Increase understanding of the need to retain permeable surfaces in Aberdeen to reduce risks of surface water flooding.
- ▶ Create good practice guidance and information on ways to improve soil management, for developers, land managers and those involved in food growing in the city.

- ▶ Build awareness of the importance of soil and the risks of soil pollution to health.

Adaptation action areas

Action 6.1

Encourage management and protection for soil during planning, development and construction processes, to maintain soil function, quality and stability.

Goal 7 - Healthy trees and woodlands

Monitoring, management and strategic plans for Aberdeen's trees and woodlands will make sure tree health is maintained and growth is protected and promoted. Expanding city tree coverage, with the right tree in the right place, will help to keep Aberdeen resilient and liveable.



Aberdeen's trees and woodlands have the ability to play a huge role in adapting to climate change but we need to learn more.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Monitoring to improve understanding of the extent of city tree cover, the condition of city trees and woodlands and their value in resilience.
- ▶ Vigilance will be essential to spot any changes to tree health from warmer, wetter weather, including early detection of pests and disease. Identifying damage and decline from increases in wetter, stormy weather. Stresses from hotter, drier spells; and any impact on tree health and growth, as the growing season lengthens.
- ▶ Planting has already expanded the Granite City Forest. By planning ahead with a strategic approach to city trees and woodlands, we can ensure there is sufficient tree cover in Aberdeen to help to absorb carbon, contribute to clean air, while bringing many wider benefits for health and wellbeing.
- ▶ Aberdeen Adapts will work collaboratively to encourage resilience and diversity in new tree planting. Ensuring new trees planted are robust to warmer, drier summer weather, waterlogged winters and longer growing seasons.
- ▶ It will be important to build understanding of the importance of city trees and woodlands in building city

resilience.

- ▶ Trees and woodland areas in and around Aberdeen can reduce flood risk, slowing down run off during wetter weather. They can help to stabilise soils reducing the risk of erosion. Increase uptake of measures such as wet woodland in river catchments and the use of riparian woodland buffers.
- ▶ Explore the use of tree pits under street trees to provide temporary storage for rainfall during heavy downpours and reduce the risk of surface water flooding.
- ▶ Planning green corridors can provide leafy connections for wildlife, as well as shelter, shade and cooling, as temperatures rise. Examine opportunities to plant trees for shade and shelter to enhance active travel routes.

Adaptation examples:

Aberdeen City Council co-ordinated planting of 210,000 native trees in the city (2010-12) as part of the Tree for every Citizen initiative. Creating around 100 hectares of accessible new woodland.

The Dee Catchment Partnership and the River Dee Trust have also co-ordinated tree planting efforts to help to stabilise river banks along the Dee corridor and help to reduce flood risk and erosion downstream.

Adaptation action areas

Action 7.1

Establish a programme to assess tree cover in Aberdeen and monitor the health of city trees and woodlands.

Action 7.2

Expand Aberdeen's tree coverage, planting resilient species at appropriate locations.

Action 7.3

Explore the use of trees and woodlands to reduce flood risk and provide shade and shelter in Aberdeen.



Goal 8 - Protecting watercourses and coastline

Our rivers, streams and burns will remain healthy, natural resources, with excellent water quality sustaining a diverse range of species. Aberdeen's dynamic coastline will adapt to coastal change.

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 catchment planning can help protect water quality and quantity, as well as reduce impacts from temperature, flooding and pollution on aquatic life.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Build understanding of the climate impacts on Aberdeen's coastal landscape and how to work with dynamic natural processes to address risks to coastal habitats and wildlife.
- ▶ Investigate opportunities to incorporate measures such as, beach nourishment and dune restoration into plans to protect the city shoreline.
- ▶ Through monitoring to identify changes in health, distribution and numbers of marine mammals and coastal birds.
- ▶ Work in collaboration with Aberdeenshire and wider partners, to support a healthy and safe coastline, able to naturally adapt to coastal change.
- ▶ Where appropriate: create 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, local rivers will have space to adapt, protecting people and places.

- ▶ Protect river banks, by planting trees and vegetation and using natural protection techniques such as willow spiling, so they are less vulnerable to erosion.

Adaptation examples:

A River Basin Management Plan is addressing pressures on the condition of the water environment, water quality and quantity.

Collaborative working through the Dee Catchment Partnership is working to protect and improve the waters of the Dee Catchment.

Adaptation action areas

Action 8.1

Support the development of natural coastal defences, to improve the resilience of vulnerable soft coastal areas to flooding and erosion.

Action 8.2

Investigate opportunities to re-introduce meanders to watercourses, where appropriate, to slow down water flow.

Action 8.3

Encourage sustainable river bank management to reduce erosion.

Priority

Strong, healthy society and economy

Goal 9 - Prepared communities



Informed communities, aware of their options will be prepared for severe weather. Community and remote working hubs will become centres of community activity, providing safe places and a connection with local services. These connected communities will know each other better and naturally band together when challenges arise.

Climate change can widen inequalities, such as being unable to afford insurance or adaptation measures. It can affect existing health issues.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Assess where people may be vulnerable to climate change and develop actions to help people prepare and respond.
- ▶ Highlight resources and information sources so local people know how to keep safe and are aware of the assistance available during and following severe weather.
- ▶ Increase awareness of the Local Resilience arrangements already in place to support response and recovery in emergency situations.
- ▶ Work with communities to create opportunities for those that would like to be involved. Communities understand their local area and are well placed to spot any changes such as water leaks and flooding. Local tree planting and in some areas, volunteer work as Flood Wardens are examples of ways that people in Aberdeen have already contributed to resilience.
- ▶ Support and coaching will help local communities to take the steps to develop the community resilience plans for their area, that will make it easier for people to cope with and recover from severe weather. A [City Voice survey](#) indicated: 65% of Aberdeen's citizens considered they could be relied on by their community to provide support.

Adaptation examples:

Seaton Park, was affected by flooding during Storm Frank. Most of the park was under two metres or more of water at the peak of the flooding and remained under water for several weeks. This affected the sports pitches, informal recreation areas and the formal gardens. Hundreds of volunteers from Friends of Seaton Park and the local community turned out to work with the council staff to clean up the park and the debris left by the floods, to get it back to its former condition. These efforts achieved a RHS Award for Overcoming Adversity.

The Culter Community Resilience Plan is an example, where a community in Aberdeen has identified self-help arrangements that are able to complement the response from emergency services in a flooding or storm situation. The plan has allowed the community to prepare for extreme weather events, helping to minimise impacts and disruption. They have increased understanding of the local risks and identified local resources, support and key safe locations in case of severe weather.

Adaptation action areas

Action 9.1

Use [Climate Just](#) mapping to target action and reduce the risk of communities being disadvantaged in being able to prepare and respond to climate change.

Action 9.2

Develop a platform of support, information and learning, to build community capacity to prepare for severe weather.

Action 9.3

Work with Community Planning Partners and local communities to increase the number of community resilience plans in place in Aberdeen.



Goal 10 - Prioritising health and wellbeing

New leisure spaces created by natural flood management schemes, protected parks and active travel networks will contribute to improving the health of the city. The changing climate will continue to create risks, but strong partnerships between healthcare providers and city officials will mean they are prepared for impacts on health, facilities and can provide a ready response to health outbreaks.

Climate Ready Scotland, the National Adaptation Programme highlights a number of policies to ensure health and social care is ready for a changing climate. Aberdeen's health and social care services and facilities must be informed and ready to respond to ensure essential care is not affected by wetter winters and warmer summers.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Cascade information on any health impacts from climate change that could affect the city: such as increases in damp and air pollution that could affect people with respiratory illness; or from flooding that could affect people's physical or mental health.
- ▶ Build understanding on the risks of overheating, especially within city health and social care facilities.
- ▶ Increase awareness of the benefits of safeguarding the natural environment actions for health. Studies show the links between greenspace and health and wellbeing.

Adaptation examples:

Greening the NHS is a programme exploring options to use the natural environment at NHS estates to bring health benefits.

Aberdeen Royal Infirmary Family Therapeutic Roof Garden is providing valuable green space that is improving health and wellbeing.

- ▶ Recognise that health and well-being outcomes are firmly linked with the success of actions for buildings and infrastructure. Around 26% of people aged 65 years and over in the city, with high care needs are cared for at home.
- ▶ Encourage project partners to build climate risks into existing contingency planning to reduce impacts from flooding, storms and heat, on health and social care facilities and to patient transport.
- ▶ Support action to improve air quality in Aberdeen's Air Quality Management Zones, through the Air Quality Management Plan. We will need to learn more about how climate change will affect city air quality

Adaptation action areas

Action 10.1

Inform health and social care providers on climate impacts for Aberdeen, to support local adaptation in this sector.

Action 10.2

Embed climate change in health and social care planning and in business continuity arrangements.

Action 10.3

Support ongoing monitoring and actions to improve city air quality and measures to integrate climate risk in air quality planning.



Goal 11 – Building resilience in the economy

By working together Aberdeen's businesses will have taken steps to climate proof their business and supply chains. Transferrable skills from other industries could be redirected into creating new solutions to climate challenges. By seizing new economic opportunities, a resilient Aberdeen will be attractive for investors and well placed for business growth.

Adaptation action areas

Action 11.1

Build understanding of the impact of climate change on key city business sectors; and encourage and support the development of business resilience plans.

Action 11.2

Investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills development.

Forward planning can help boost the resilience of Aberdeen’s businesses to the shocks and stresses from storms, flooding and high temperatures. This can save on costs from business disruption and damage to premises. Such as diversifying supply chains, to get ready for times when products and raw materials may be scarcer or prices more expensive. 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. Embracing opportunities from a growing market for resilience products and services adaptation can support objectives in the *Regional Economic Strategy* for investment in infrastructure, innovation, inclusive economic growth and internationalism.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Encourage uptake of business resilience planning, signposting to information on the local challenges and opportunities of climate change and resources to support business resilience.
- ▶ Promote flexible working and investigate opportunities to enhance remote working under *Goal 2* can help keep city

businesses open and staff safe, during and after severe weather.

- ▶ Examine risks to key business sectors
- ▶ Work collaboratively with Aberdeenshire to progress action on economic opportunities and threats from climate change. A changing climate may mean opportunities, as well as challenges in sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

Adaptation examples:

The Low Carbon Resilient Cities Review for Scottish Cities (2016) looked at the economic risks and opportunities from climate change. This work encompassed specific studies for all 7 cities in Scotland including Aberdeen.

However, the success of adaptation for these sectors will be dependent on action to address adaptation goals for buildings, infrastructure, food security, space for nature, water and soils. In addition, goals for green infrastructure, can help create attractive places that encourage investment.



Goal 12 - Encouraging food security

People will have access to safe, healthy and affordable food. An increasing amount of food will be produced locally, with green-fingered residents linking up with greenspace managers to share resources and expertise. Markets and food hubs will create a link for producers across the north east to sell their goods, in turn these shorter supply lines support resilience.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Severe weather can disrupt supply chains, with damage to produce, increased prices or delays in the distribution of goods. With around 22,000 people employed in the food and drink sector in the north east of Scotland, and with regional aims to grow the food and drink sector by 5% per annum it is vital to build resilience in food production and supply chains.
- ▶ As warmer weather extends the growing season, there could be new opportunities for the home grower and food businesses. Offering opportunities to retain and possibilities to grow skilled employment in this sector. Providing information on ways climate change can be addressed in local food growing businesses and infrastructure, can help to support food security.

Adaptation example:

- *Adaptation has been considered in Granite City Growing, a proposed strategy developing opportunities for community food growing in Aberdeen.*
- *Nether Loirston allotments at Cove make use of rainwater capture from adjacent buildings to provide a water source to keep plants healthy during dry spells.*

- ▶ Aberdeen Adapts supports Granite City Good Food and opportunities to increase local food growing and sharing. Adapting Aberdeen's growing sites, whether existing or new food growing spaces, will help

them to remain productive and accessible in the future.

Measures including:

- ▶ Improve drainage, permeable surfaces, windbreaks, raised beds and effective soil management.
- ▶ Increase use of rainwater collection and storage systems to improve water security during periods of warm weather and drought.
- ▶ Build understanding about climate impacts on local food crops, trialling different times for planting and a wider range of varieties and types of crop.
- ▶ Explore opportunities to link food growing to the development of green infrastructure (*Goal 3*), by using vertical and roof spaces for food growing in Aberdeen.
- ▶ Raise awareness of the potential risks of climate change on food standards and quality; and promote food safety.

Adaptation action areas

Action 12.1

Build understanding of risks to the food sector and opportunities to build resilience.

Action 12.2

Incorporate climate adaptation measures in new and existing food growing sites.

Priority

Building understanding

23%

Public in Aberdeen indicated they had taken steps to protect their home against severe weather. With measures including checking and replacing roof tiles; and clearing drainage ditches.

City Voice Survey 43

37.3%

Public in Aberdeen agreed or strongly agreed that they knew where to find resources to prepare for severe weather events.

City Voice Survey 43



Goal 13 - Climate research

Aberdeen's education and research institutions will pursue cutting edge climate research and technologies to become an adaptation research and development hub. As the climate continues to adjust, this research will help to identify the future challenges and provide information on the tools to take effective early action.

Adaptation examples:

- *Students at the University of Aberdeen provided valuable input to the development of Aberdeen Adapts, working on projects covering partnership research, community resilience and severe weather impacts.*
- *Aberdeen Adapts has already gained insight from the experiences of implementing adaptation, learning from work underway through Climate Ready Clyde and Edinburgh Adapts.*

Adaptation action areas

Action 13.1

Encourage research programmes to address adaptation gaps and build knowledge of adaptation measures that work for Aberdeen.

Action 13.2

Develop adaptation partnership training and placement opportunities for students.

Action 13.3

Encourage project partners and volunteers through citizen science projects, to gather data on weather impacts and the local environment.

Action 13.4

Learn from successful research and projects in other cities and regions and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen.

Make use of the knowledge and expertise between institutions including; University of Aberdeen, RGU and James Hutton Institute.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Seek opportunities for co-operation and joint initiatives, to make use of the knowledge and to link gaps in adaptation knowledge with opportunities for local learning.
- ▶ Test local research in adaptation with cost effective, relevant, practical demonstration projects. Helping to narrow the gap between adaptation research, local policy and practicalities.
- ▶ Remain flexible to adjust Aberdeen's adaptation processes to the findings of new research and information.
- ▶ Learn from successful research and projects in other cities and regions and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen.
- ▶ Aberdeen Adapts will consider options for student projects, placements, training and internships.
- ▶ Local observers are well placed to notice changes in their surroundings. Community input, through citizen science projects will help to improve the range and quantity of data gathered to support adaptation in Aberdeen.



Goal 14 – Climate aware

A clear communication strategy will engage local people, build understanding of climate change and the benefits of adaptation. Information on successful action will be shared with local, national and international partners, to raise the profile of the city.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Develop and implement an Aberdeen Adapts communication plan to help people understand the impacts of climate change for Aberdeen and what sectors can do to prepare. From information, on where to go for assistance when severe weather hits; to getting people on board with the multiple benefits of local adaptation action.
- ▶ Build shared understanding among Aberdeen Adapts networks, decision makers and local communities. Providing the means for a 2 way exchange of information on adaptation.
- ▶ Involve young people in Aberdeen's adaptation journey, by promoting local learning linked to the Curriculum for Excellence, such as the EcoSchools programme and Climate Ready Place and Flood Education lesson plans.
- ▶ Promote good practice and produce case study examples of successful local adaptation activity.
- ▶ Link adaptation awareness to local events and initiatives, such as the North East Climate Week.
- ▶ Explore opportunities to use art and cultural reflections to improve understanding of climate change and to encourage climate action.
- ▶ Provide direction to available adaptation tools and resources

that may be of benefit to project partners.

Adaptation examples:

An Arts and Climate Change event at Middlefield Community Hub explored ways to engage communities in climate change in a way that resonates with people. The project involved Adaptation Scotland, Creative Carbon Scotland, RGU and Aberdeen City Council.

Fernielea School took part in a 'Flood Awareness' Week, where pupils had the chance to learn about flood resilience. Following the week, 92% of the pupils stated they were more aware of the flood risks in their area and 80% of the pupils were more confident in knowing what to do in a flooding event.

Aberdeen Climate Action have carried out local awareness raising events and co-ordinate a North East Climate Week programme.

Adaptation action areas

Action 14.1

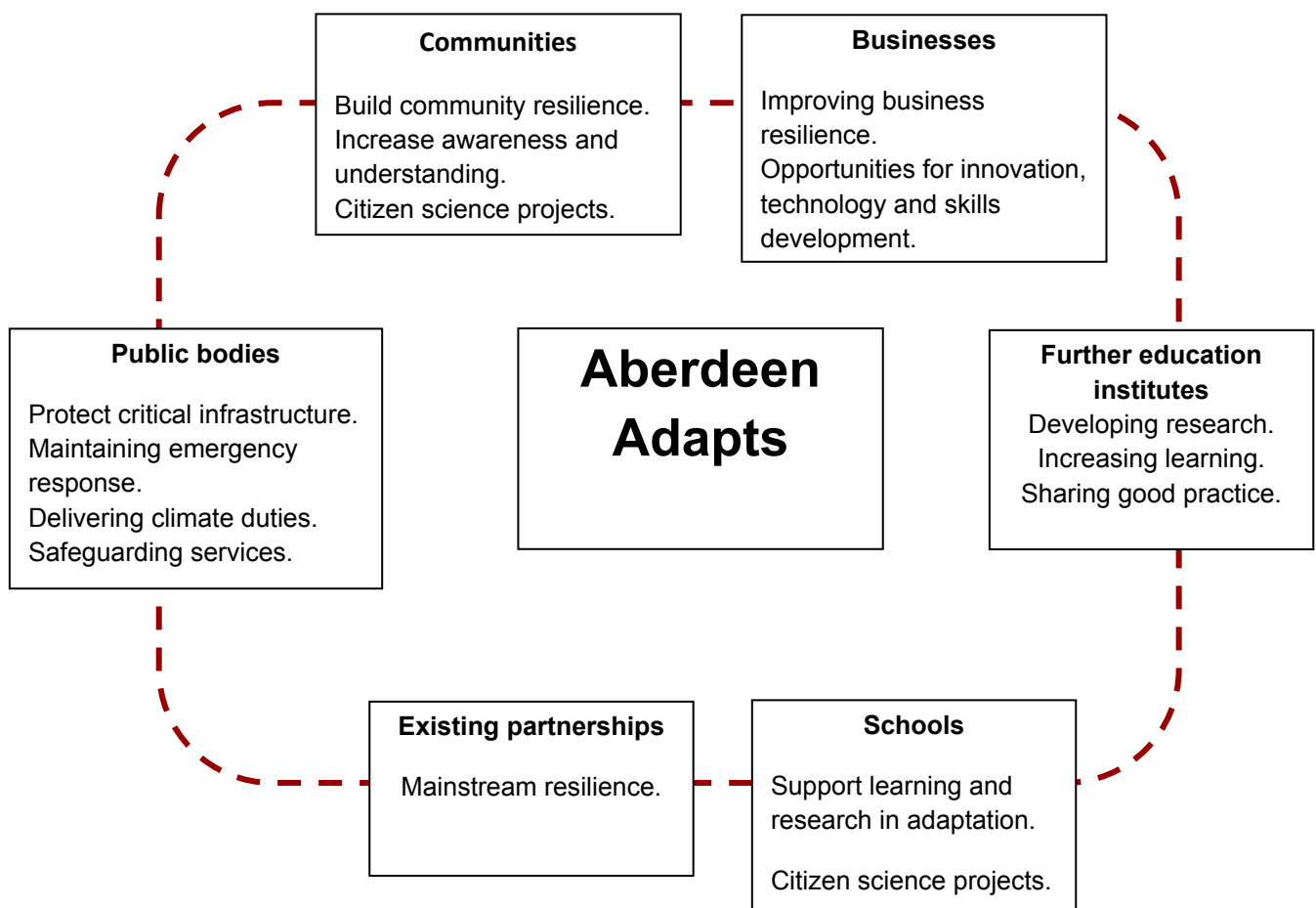
Increase the engagement of local communities, businesses, schools and organisations through an adaptation education and information campaign.

Action 14.2

Establish a resource of information on climate risks, impacts actions for the city and wider region.

Priority Collaborative working

Building on existing networks and encouraging involvement.





Goal 15 - Joined up planning and response

A partnership of public, private and third sector organisations will help to develop and monitor the city's adaptation plans, ensuring responses are balanced and efficient. The collaborative approach extends beyond traditional city boundaries, bringing together organisations across the north east.

Adapting Aberdeen:

- ▶ Prepare, progress and monitor 5 year prioritised programmes of action to adapt, identifying those responsible for progress. This will allow action against climate risks and opportunities to be prioritised and resources directed to where action is needed.
- ▶ As part of this process, Aberdeen Adapts will investigate opportunities for learning from other cities, that have developed solutions to their own climate challenges.
- ▶ While Aberdeen Adapts has a city focus, there is a need to consider impacts for the region 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 mean some climate impacts are shared.
- ▶ Support organisations participating in Aberdeen Adapts with assessing climate risks and identifying any pressures from climate change on business continuity arrangements. Ensuring partners are aware and prepared to respond and recover.
- ▶ Complete regular Weather Impact Reports to monitor the costs, impact on services and resources from storms, flooding and heatwave events.
- ▶ Support 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.

- ▶ Liaise with existing networks to

Adaptation examples:

Aberdeen's Community Planning Partnership is delivering outcomes for community climate resilience under the Local Outcome Improvement Plan.

Partnership work led to the development of the North East Flood Risk Management Plan.

The Local Resilience Partnership provides multi agency co-ordination for response and recovery in emergency situations, including severe weather.

strengthen emergency response.

Adaptation action areas

Action 15.1

Deliver, monitor and review the Aberdeen Adapts Implementation Programme.

Action 15.2

Embed climate adaptation into new and reviewed key city plans, programmes and strategies.

Action 15.3

Identify pressures from climate change on contingency planning. Continue to assess the impacts of severe weather on Aberdeen.

Action 15.4

Liaise with the Local Resilience Partnership to investigate any impacts from climate change on emergency response and recovery arrangements.

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.

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

Movement of riverbed sediment, associated with fast flowing water against 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.”

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.

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.

Invasive non-native species

Those that have been transported outside their natural range and that damage the environment, economy, our health and the way we live.

Riparian woodland

A wooded area of land adjacent to a water course.

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 meteorological conditions (low atmospheric pressure and/ or strong winds). Excess above the level expected from tidal variation alone at that time.

Surface water flooding

Occurs when an extremely heavy downpour of rain saturates the urban drainage system and the excess water cannot be absorbed.

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

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.

Swales

Can refer to a natural landscape feature or one designed to manage water run-off.

Urban Heat Island Effect

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.

Appendix 1 - Action summary

Priority – Buildings and Infrastructure	Indicators	
1.1 Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s buildings and heritage to climate change and identify retrofit opportunities to increase resilience for those at risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building condition and disrepair • Uptake of property level protection measure • Evidence of flood management measures • Number of recorded flooding incidents • Changes in the extent to flooding in relation to SEPA Flood Mapping. • Evidence of potential significant positive effects derived from appropriate retrofitting of traditional buildings and adapting heritage assets and sites. 	
1.2 Embed climate adaptation in planning, design and policy for resilience in new buildings.		
1.3 Inform designers, developers, planners, asset managers and home owners on ways to adapt Aberdeen’s built environment and encourage uptake of property protection.		
1.4 Support skills development in adapting buildings; and in the care and repair of traditional buildings and assets.		
2.1 Build climate resilience into the design, planning, upgrade, maintenance and management of local transport networks.		
2.2 Use technology, to develop remote working opportunities and ways to better inform travel.		
2.3 Develop a shoreline management plan, building on existing studies, to protect people, places, nature and heritage.		
3.1 Support measures to implement the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and identify city opportunities for natural flood management.		
3.2 Expand the use of blue-green infrastructure in new development and regeneration.		
4.1 Promote natural solutions to the cooling and ventilation of buildings vulnerable to heat in Aberdeen.		
4.2 Assess climate opportunities and risks for city renewable energy infrastructure.		
4.3 Encourage sustainable water use in homes and businesses, to protect water quality and availability.		
4.4 Investigate opportunities to use technology to support adaptation – through mapping, modelling and monitoring.		
Priority – Safeguarding our environment		Indicators
5.1 Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s natural environment to climate change and establish processes to monitor change.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in tree canopy cover • Number of days River Dee falls below Q95 low river flow. • % increase blue-green infrastructure • Number of SFRS hours responding
5.2 Review and strengthen local plans, policy and strategy, as we learn more about climate impacts for the natural environment.		
5.3 Protect and expand Aberdeen’s Green Space Network and increase naturalised green spaces in the city, to improve habitat connections.		
5.4 Promote partnership action to reduce the risk of wildfire.		
5.5 Integrate climate resilience in the management of Aberdeen’s parks, gardens and greenspaces.		

6.1 Encourage management and protection for soil during planning, development and construction processes, to maintain soil function, quality and stability.	to wildfire Aberdeen
7.1 Establish a programme to assess tree cover in Aberdeen and monitor the health of city trees and woodlands.	
7.2 Expand Aberdeen's tree coverage, planting resilient species at appropriate locations.	
7.3 Explore the use of trees and woodlands to reduce flood risk and provide shade and shelter in Aberdeen.	
8.1 Support the development of natural coastal defences, to improve the resilience of vulnerable soft coastal areas to flooding and erosion.	
8.2 Investigate opportunities to re-introduce meanders to watercourses, where appropriate, to slow down water flow.	
8.3 Encourage sustainable river bank management to reduce erosion.	
Strong, healthy society and economy	Indicators
9.1 Use Climate Just mapping to target action and reduce the risk of communities being disadvantaged in being able to prepare and respond to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of community resilience plans. • Number of business resilience plans • Number of community food growing sites. • Changes in pollutant levels within existing Air Quality Management Areas • % change in emissions levels
9.2 Develop a platform of support, information and learning, to build community capacity to prepare for severe weather events.	
9.3 Work with Community Planning Partners and local communities to increase the number of community resilience plans in place in Aberdeen.	
10.1 Inform health and social care providers on climate impacts for Aberdeen, to support local adaptation in this sector.	
10.2 Embed climate change in health and social care planning and in business continuity arrangements.	
10.3 Support ongoing monitoring and actions to improve city air quality and measures to integrate climate risk in air quality planning.	
11.1 Build understanding of the impact of climate change on key city business sectors; and encourage and support the development of business resilience plans.	
11.2 Investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills development.	
12.1 Build understanding of risks to the food sector and opportunities to build resilience.	
12.2 Incorporate climate adaptation measures in new and existing food growing sites.	
Building understanding	Indicators
13.1 Encourage research programmes to address adaptation gaps and build knowledge of adaptation measures that work for Aberdeen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people reached. • Number of case studies – Aberdeen Adapts
13.2 Develop adaptation partnership training and placement opportunities for students.	

13.3 Encourage project partners and volunteers through citizen science projects, to gather data on weather impacts and the local environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants in citizen science projects
13.4 Learn from successful research and projects in other cities and regions and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen.	
14.1 Increase engagement of local communities, businesses, schools and organisations through an adaptation education and information campaign.	
14.2 Establish a resource of information on climate risks, impacts and actions for the city and wider region.	
Priority – Collaborative working	Indicators
15.1 Deliver, monitor and review the Aberdeen Adapts Implementation Programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence that adaptation has been embedded in local plans, policy, strategy and processes. • Number of funding applications • Number of collaborative projects • Number of partners
15.2 Embed climate adaptation into new and reviewed key city plans, programmes and strategies.	
15.3 Identify the impacts of climate change on contingency planning and city priorities. Assessing the impacts of severe weather on Aberdeen.	
15.4 Liaise with the Local Resilience Partnership to investigate any impacts from climate change on emergency response and recovery arrangements.	

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 goal.



Supporting the National Performance Framework

- **We value, enjoy, protect and enhance our environment.**
- **We are healthy and active.**
- **We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe.**
- **We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone.**
- **We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society.**

Appendix 3

Legislation/ drivers		
EU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Adaptation Strategy • EU Water Framework Directive • EU Floods Directive • EU Landscape Convention • The Habitats Directive • EU Noise Directive • EU Air Quality Directive 		
Scotland <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Scotland Act 2009 • UK Climate Change Risk Assessment • Climate Ready Scotland: 2nd Scottish Adaptation Programme • Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 • Land Use Strategy • Civil Contingencies Act (2004) • National Planning Framework for Scotland • Scottish Planning Policy 2014 – including Planning Advice Notes on water and drainage and Planning and Sustainable Urban Drainage systems • Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009 • National Flood Risk Assessment (NFRA) 2018 		
Buildings & infrastructure	Nature	People & Economy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Standards • Design Manual for Roads and Bridges • Maintaining Scotland's Roads • National Transport Strategy • Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) • Property Flood Resilience Action Plan Local <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Housing Strategy • Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan • Aberdeen Local Development Plan • North East Flood Risk Management Plan • Aberdeen City Council Building Performance Policy • NESTRANS Regional Transport Strategy • Aberdeen's Local Transport Strategy • Powering Aberdeen • City Centre Masterplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Biodiversity Strategy 2006 • Scotland's Forestry Strategy 2019-2029 • Marine (Scotland) Act 2010 • Scotland's National Marine Plan • Pollinator Strategy for Scotland 2017-2027 • UK Forestry Standard • Greening the NHS • Scottish Soil Framework (2009) • 2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity Local <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"> • Community Empowerment Bill • Cleaner Air for Scotland Strategy • Inshore Fisheries Strategy Local <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: Aberdeen Growing Food Together 2020 • Active Aberdeen Partnership's Strategy for an Active Aberdeen • Aberdeen's Sports Facilities Strategy

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4. Climate Ready Places workshops <http://www.adaptationscotland.org.uk/how-adapt/tools-and-resources/climate-ready-places-lesson-plans>
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9. Climate Just, Joseph Rowntree Foundation - <https://www.climatejust.org.uk/>
10. North East Flood Risk Management Plan - <https://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/water/flooding/local-frm-plans/>
11. Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009 - <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/12/contents>
12. Climate Ready Scotland <https://www.gov.scot/publications/climate-ready-scotland-second-scottish-climate-change-adaptation-programme-2019-2024/>
13. UK Climate Risk Assessment - <https://www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/preparing-for-climate-change/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017/>

Appendix 3 - Aberdeen Adapts: 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

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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 has 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 carry out an SEA. 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 to set 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 significant positive effect on cultural heritage and some 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 significant 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.

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 alternatives 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	Aberdeen Adapts and SEA updated based on comments of statutory consultees. As Table 3.2
Statutory consultation on the Environmental Report	June - July 2019	
Modification of Aberdeen Adapts and Environmental Report taking into account consultations	July-October 2019	Aberdeen Adapts and SEA updated based on comments of statutory consultees. As Table 3.3
Adoption of Aberdeen Adapts and Preparing Post Adoption 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.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	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.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	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.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	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.	Welcomed and noted.	Included
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	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	Welcomed and noted.	None.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	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.		
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	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.	Noted.	None.
SEPA	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.	Agreed	Updated actions under 2 safeguarding the natural environment
SEPA	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 may have been identified elsewhere.	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.
SEPA	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. 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.	Welcomed and noted.	Considered in the baseline.
SEPA	Environmental problems: We consider that the environmental problems described highlight the main issues of relevance for the SEA topics within our remit.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
SEPA	Scoping in / out of environmental topics: We agree that all environmental topics should be scoped into the assessment.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
SEPA	Methodology for assessing environmental effects: We are content with the proposed detailed assessment matrix and particularly welcome the	Welcomed and noted.	Considered in the assessment.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	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.		
SEPA	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.
SEPA	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.
SEPA	Proposed SEA objectives: We are content with the proposed SEA objectives to be used in the assessment.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
SEPA	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. It is useful to show the link between potential effects and proposed mitigation / enhancement measures in the assessment framework. 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). One of the most important ways to mitigate 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. 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	Noted	Considered in completion of assessment.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	as that presented below will help to track progress on mitigation through the monitoring process.		
SEPA	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.	Welcomed and noted.	Updated
SEPA	Consultation period - We are satisfied with the proposal for an 8 week consultation period for the Environmental Report.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
SEPA	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. We welcome proposals for the inclusion of a summary of how the comments provided by the Consultation Authorities at the Scoping stage have been taken into account in the preparation of the Environmental report.	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.	
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.
SNH	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.
SNH	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.
SNH	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	Noted	Both points have been updated.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	<p>management schemes.</p> <p>Under human health, we recommend that the following problem is added, as this increases reliance on means of transport requiring fossil fuels:</p> <p>-Lack of provision for walking and cycling as a means of transport and for informal recreation.</p>		
SNH	<p>4. Baseline Information</p> <p>The UK Climate Projections Project led by the Met Office and funded by UK Government, is expected 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.</p> <p>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>	Welcomed	Baseline information updated
SNH	<p>5. Assessment matrix</p> <p>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? 	Welcomed and noted.	The assessment matrix has been updated to show all the suggested questions and text amendment.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	<p>- Avoid the spread of invasive non-native species?</p> <p>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.</p>	Noted	Updated

Table 3.3 is a summary of comments received from key agencies through the consultation on the Environmental Report and how we have taken these comments on board during the drafting of this Environmental Report.

Table 3.3: Comments on Environmental Report

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	We welcome the preparation of this strategy and in particular the focus given to the threat to Aberdeen's historic environment posed by the effects of climate change.	Welcomed and noted.	None.
	SEA Activities to date: We welcome that our comments at previous stages have been taken account of in the assessment process.	Welcomed.	None.
	Options Considered The options considered for the assessment (Do Nothing/Do Minimum/Do Optimum) are reasonable alternatives and we welcome that a full assessment has been provided for these scenarios.	Welcomed.	None.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives: In noting the reference to "The Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2016" in this section we would take this opportunity to highlight the recent changes in the policy framework for the historic environment. The new Historic Environment Policy for Scotland came into effect on the 1st of May, when it replaced the former Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statement.	Noted, welcomed and updated	Updates to Table 5.1 and to Appendix 9.1
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Environmental Problems relevant to Aberdeen Adapts: The identification of relevant issues for the historic environment including	Noted and welcomed.	Reference to this work is included in the Framework.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	the effects of climate change is welcomed. As we note in response to the strategy itself, work is currently being undertaken by the Our Place in Time working group on Climate Change in relation to the various effects of climate change on different types of historic environment assets. This work should further inform and aid in the delivery of this strategy.		
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Assessment of Option 1 – Do Nothing: We are content to agree with the finding here in that the absence of the strategy is likely to have an adverse effect on the historic environment.	Noted	None
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Assessment of Option 2 – Do Minimum: As the do minimum alternative involves an ad hoc approach it is unlikely to bring the larger scale benefits of a coordinated approach. While we are content to agree with the negative effect identified we would note that even an ad hoc approach may provide for positive effects to individual historic environment assets, as identified in the Do Minimum assessment for Material Assets.	Noted and updated	Information and scoring updated under cultural heritage to reflect the positive and negative effects.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Assessment of Option 3 – Do Optimum We welcome the assessment findings here but consider that the positive effects of the strategy on the historic environment have the potential to be significant. We also welcome the recognition of the potential of adaptation measures to negatively impact on the character/fabric of the historic environment resource.	Noted and updated	Information and scoring updated under cultural heritage to reflect the positive and negative effects.
Historic Environment Scotland (HES)	Assessment of Priority 1 - Protecting Buildings and Infrastructure As this priority and its goals speak directly to the environment objective of protecting the historic environment resource we are content to agree with the findings. In terms of significance of the positive effects resulting from the strategy we would reiterate our comments on this subject in our response to the Do Optimum option.	Noted and updated	Information and scoring updated under cultural heritage to reflect the positive and negative effects.
Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)	We would also note that the type of decisions made through shoreline management plans (hold the line, managed realignment etc.) have the potential to have positive or negative effects on coastal historic environment assets dependant on the policy chosen.	Noted and updated	Information updated under cultural heritage.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
SEPA	Overall we are content to agree with the findings of the assessment of the priorities and their associated goals. We particularly recognise the importance of working together in order to achieving the goals of the strategy and the positive effects this can have on the historic environment resource of Aberdeen.	Welcomed	None
SEPA	Mitigation and Monitoring: It is unclear why no proposed mitigation measures have been presented for the historic environment. Given the important influence that the strategy, its goals and its actions, will have on other plans, programmes and strategies in adapting to the effects of climate change it would have been beneficial to offer guidance here on mitigation and enhancement opportunities.	Noted and updated	Information on mitigation and monitoring measures that were identified for Aberdeen Adapts through the SEA have nbeen added to these sections.
SEPA	We note that the monitoring framework is subject to modification and refinement. We would suggest that, in terms of obtaining information on the performance of the strategy against the historic environment objectives your Council should be the primary source. This is of particular importance as Historic Environment Scotland would not hold the type of information required such as adverse effects on the historical features and their settings. It is also unclear why the amount of opposition to development is relevant to the monitoring of effects of the strategy on the historic environment. In light of these we would advise that the monitoring framework be updated with details on this presented within the post adoption statement.	Noted and updated	Sources of information and relevant text has been updated accordingly.
SEPA	We support the goals, priorities and action areas set out in Aberdeen Adapts. Aberdeen Adapts sets goals to 2050. Implementation programmes will be developed every 5 years.	Welcomed	None
SEPA	The Environmental Report provides a good assessment of the effects of Aberdeen Adapts on the environment, how significant negative effects could be addressed by mitigation and how any significant effects on the environment will be monitored.	Welcomed	None
SEPA	The mitigation measures are summarised in a table as 'broad' measures to help mitigate the negative or enhance the positive effects of the preferred options. However, the measures are very broad, for example 'work with partners' is used and more detail would	Noted	This section has been expanded with more detail on the mitigation measures.

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
	help understand the actions that are proposed and could be incorporated into the Strategy itself. It would be helpful if they followed the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy or compensate) and any changes to the Plan itself as a result are identified.		
SEPA	Table 7.1 sets out the proposed mitigation measures/enhancement in more detail. The final column 'Who is responsible for undertaking the mitigation?' is generally 'Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility'. Although it is recognised that the Adaptation Strategy is a high-level policy document and that an Implementation Strategy is to follow in due course, where actions are identified it would be helpful if the 'stakeholders' involved could be identified and 'lead project managers' could be more specific.	Noted	As mentioned detailed information will be set out in the Implementation Programme. However this section has been updated to give more details.
SEPA	Table 8.1 Monitoring Plan Again an overall 'responsible party' would help to focus the report.	Noted	
Scottish Natural Heritage SNH	Scope of assessment and level of detail: SNH is content with the scope and level of detail in the Environmental Report.	Welcomed	None
SNH	Assessment process: Support Section 6 which sets out the assessment of environmental effects, including Tables 6.1 to 6.3 which contain detailed assessments (do nothing, minimum, or optimum). Welcome and generally agree with the commentary and scoring provided and recognise that this is consistent with the higher level and strategic nature of the Strategy. We agree with the assessment finding that overall, Option 3 (Do Optimum), is the best in terms of its effects on the environment.	Welcomed	None
SNH	The commentary provided in Tables 6.1-6.7 is helpful in justifying the scoring but it would benefit from more explanation of the type of effect (i.e. long-term, short-term and medium-term reversibility or irreversibility of affects, risks, duration (permanent, temporary).		
SNH	Cumulative and synergistic effects assessment: We are satisfied with the assessment provided, and welcome consideration of both positive and negative effects in the assessment.	Welcomed	None

Body/Person making comment	Comment	Response	Resulting change
SNH	Proposed mitigation measures: Table 7.1: The mitigation provided is rather high level and general and we encourage a more focussed approach wherever possible, with a clear link between the assessment findings and mitigation required, including links with stakeholders responsible for delivering mitigation.	Noted	Table 7.1 has been updated to give more detailed information.
SNH	Mitigation measures should follow the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, reduce, remedy, compensate and enhance) as appropriate. We recommend the recording of residual effects post-mitigation as a separate column.	Noted	
SNH	Monitoring: Table 8.1: As for mitigation, we suggest more specific monitoring measures identifying the responsible authorities, and timescales. Some measures appear to be difficult to monitor e.g. degree of habitat fragmentation and it is not clear as to the relevance of some of the measures to the strategy e.g. "Number of reports of disturbance to dolphins and grey seals and other marine wildlife."	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"> Protecting buildings and historic assets Responsive transport and infrastructure Managing flooding, shade and shelter 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, and heritage to climate change. Identifying retrofit opportunities to increase resilience for those at risk.
		Embed climate adaptation in planning, design and policy for resilience in new build.
		Inform designers, developers, planners, asset managers and home owners on ways to adapt Aberdeen’s built environment and encourage uptake of property protection.
		Support skills development in adapting buildings; and in the care and protection of traditional buildings and assets.
		Build climate resilience into the design, planning, upgrade maintenance and management of local transport networks.
		Use technology, to develop remote working opportunities and ways to better inform travel.
		Use technology, to develop remote working opportunities and ways to better inform travel.
		Develop a shoreline management plan, building on existing studies, to protect people, places, nature and heritage at the coast.
		Support measures to implement the North East Flood Risk Management Plan and identify opportunities for natural flood management.
		Expand the use of blue-green infrastructure in new development and regeneration.
		Promote natural solutions to the cooling and ventilation of buildings vulnerable to heat in Aberdeen.
		Assess climate opportunities and risks for Aberdeen’s renewable energy infrastructure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space for nature Productive soil Healthy trees and woodlands Protected 	Safeguarding our natural environment Adapt through nature, developing a healthy, protected and productive natural	Assess the vulnerability of Aberdeen’s natural environment to climate change and establish processes to monitor change.
		Review and strengthen local plans, policy and strategy, as we learn more about climate impacts for the natural environment.
		Protect and expand Aberdeen’s Green Space Network and increase naturalised green spaces in the city, to improve habitat connections.
		Promote partnership action to reduce the risk of wildfire.

watercourses and coastline	environment.	Develop a resilient approach to the management of Aberdeen's parks, gardens and greenspaces.
		Encourage management and protection for soil during planning, development and construction processes, to maintain soil function, quality and stability.
		Establish a programme to assess tree cover in Aberdeen and monitor the health of city trees and woodlands.
		Expand Aberdeen's tree coverage, planting resilient species at appropriate locations.
		Explore the use of trees and woodlands to reduce flood risk and provide shade and shelter in Aberdeen.
		Support the development of natural coastal defences, to improve the resilience of vulnerable soft coastal areas to flooding and erosion.
		Investigate opportunities to re-introduce meanders to watercourses, where appropriate, to slow down water flow.
		Encourage sustainable river bank management to reduce erosion.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepared communities • Prioritising health and wellbeing • Building resilience in the economy • Encouraging food security
Develop a platform of support, information and learning, to build community capacity to prepare for severe weather.		
Work with Community Planning Partners and local communities to increase the number of community resilience plans in place in Aberdeen.		
Inform health and social care providers on climate impacts for Aberdeen, to support local adaptation in this sector.		
Embed climate change in health and social care planning and in business continuity arrangements.		
Support ongoing monitoring and actions to improve city air quality and measures to integrate climate risk in air quality planning.		
Build understanding of the impact of climate change on key city business sectors; and encourage and support the development of business resilience plans.		
Investigate options for business growth from the adaptation sector; including through innovation, technology and skills development.		
Build understanding of risks to the food sector and opportunities to build resilience.		
Incorporate climate adaptation measures in new and existing food growing sites.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate research • Climate aware 	Building understanding Increase awareness and understanding of the climate impacts for Aberdeen and ways local	Encourage research programmes to address adaptation gaps and build knowledge of adaptation measures that work for Aberdeen.
		Develop adaptation partnership training and placement opportunities for students.
		Encourage project partners and volunteers through citizen science projects, to gather data on weather impacts and the local environment.
		Learn from successful research and projects in other cities

	communities, businesses and organisations can adapt.	and apply lesson learned to adaptation in Aberdeen. Increase the engagement of local communities, businesses, schools and organisations through an adaptation education and information campaign. Establish a resource of information on climate risks, impacts actions for the city and wider region.
• Joined up planning and response	Collaborative working Increase capacity to adapt, developing long term collaborative working between the public, private and community sectors.	Deliver, monitor and review the Aberdeen Adapts Implementation Programme.
		Embed climate adaptation into new and reviewed key city plans, programmes and strategies.
		Identify pressures from climate change on contingency planning. Continue to assess the impacts of severe weather on Aberdeen.
		Liaise with the Local Resilience Partnership to investigate any impacts from climate change on emergency response and recovery arrangements.

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	

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
14.	Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
Noise	
15.	Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC
Waste	
16.	The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC
17.	The Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC
National Level	
Overarching Planning Policy	
18.	National Planning Framework for Scotland 3
19.	The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019
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
37.	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland
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

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
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	
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

Name of Plan, Programme, Strategy or Environmental Protection Strategy	
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.

SEA Topic	Possible Changes without Aberdeen Adapts
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. 	Aberdeen Adapts will promote, develop and increase uptake of adaptation actions to improve the resilience of the city.
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing levels of NO2 and PM10 will result in poorer air quality in Aberdeen. • Higher temperatures may result in increased mortality. • Air quality is influenced by weather conditions, therefore warmer temperatures will result in a reduction in air quality. 	Aberdeen Adapts should recognise that increases in air pollution will affect air quality in the city, especially in the 3 Air Quality Management Areas.
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 	Projects under Aberdeen

	<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	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? 	0	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

				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	<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</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 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	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? 	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	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? 	-/+	<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. Some projects may be put in place to protect cultural heritage.
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))
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 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 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	<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 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.</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 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.</p>

Landscape	<p>To promote, protect and enhance 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 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.</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>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.</p>

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 significant 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.

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 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

Priority 1: Addressing the impacts of climate change in the planning, build, maintenance and protection of city buildings, infrastructure and historic environment.				
Goals: Protected buildings and historic assets, Responsive transport networks, Managing flooding, shade and shelter, Secure utilities and communications				
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</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 	+/-	<p>The development of natural flood management for buildings and infrastructure; and green infrastructure measures including natural shade and cooling for buildings would support biodiversity and reduce habitat fragmentation. Any negative impacts on biodiversity of actions to protect the built</p>

	existing green networks and improve connectivity/function.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? 		environment, such as flood management, would be assessed on a case by case basis.
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>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? 	+	<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</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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	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? 	+/-	<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 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.</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 priority and goals will have a positive effect on water. 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. 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	<p>To promote, protect and enhance 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>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. The development of some adaptation 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.</p> <p>It will provide opportunities to reduce the risk of increases in damp in the built environment.</p> <p>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 reduce the risk of damage from flood events.</p>
Cultural Heritage	<p>To promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the cultural heritage of the city's historic</p>	<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 	++/-	<p>Achieving these goals would have a significant positive impact on the protection of cultural heritage.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts seeks to protect</p>

	environment assets and historic character.	<p>any historic features or sites?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help to reduce the effects of climate change on the historic environment, maintaining character? • Promote the importance and value of the historic environment? 		<p>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. Some decisions made through shoreline management plans have the potential to have positive or negative effects on coastal historic environment assets dependant on the policy chosen.</p>
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? <p>Support the development of flood prevention and regeneration programmes?</p>	+	<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.</p>

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 provide natural solutions to the risk of</p>

				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	<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? 	++	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	<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? 	+/-	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? 		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.
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	Maintain and support 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, 	++	<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	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 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	Maintain and support 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? 	+	<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>

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? 	+	<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. This will have cumulative positive effects.</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 negative impact on cultural heritage. Measures to protect cultural heritage are likely to have a significant positive effect.</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 negative impact on landscape. Measures to safeguard the natural environment are likely to have a significant positive effect on the 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 to avoid impacts. 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.	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
	Development of blue-green infrastructure through the plan can help mitigate air quality impacts.	Aberdeen Adapts will enhance the development of blue-green infrastructure. Where possible target Air Quality Management Areas to support the Air Quality Management Plan.		
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.	Aberdeen Adapts will enhance water efficiency, encouraging measures such as rainwater harvesting. These measures should support the ALDP and the SDP.	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.

	<p>Development of flood management measures and actions to reduce run off and manage flood risk will have positive effects on water management.</p>	<p>Aberdeen Adapts will enhance the development of natural flood management measures and 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 develop, encourage and promote appropriate measures to reduce risk of run-off .</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts will encourage naturalised watercourses with riparian buffer strips. Where there are existing culverts, opportunities to reinstate them as open watercourses will be explored, which would enhance their biodiversity value. Applying policy presumption against excessive engineering or culverting, with natural treatment preferred, where possible.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts will encourage Environmental Impact Assessment, Drainage Impact Assessment and Flood Risk Assessment, for projects as required.</p>		
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Biodiversity	Potential that the development and installation of flood management measures and blue - green infrastructure could affect species and habitats through fragmentation or disturbance in the short term.	<p>Avoid, through application of the Greenspace Network Policy, so that proposals ensure habitat links are maintained and enhanced. This measure is consistent with the mitigation identified by the Strategic Development Plan and the LDP and the SDP.</p> <p>Carry out HRA where a proposal is likely to affect the Natura 2000 sites, which will outline site specific mitigation measures.</p> <p>Aberdeen Adapts will seek to ensure blue/ green infrastructure schemes are appropriate to habitats, referring to habitat data, carrying out HRA, where relevant, and Landscape Character Assessment and Green Space Network (GSN) policy will be applied so that habitat links are maintained and enhanced. Ecological Assessments to be completed where development of flood scheme or other adaptation measure is likely to affect a designated site or protected species, with specific mitigation measures.</p> <p>Reduce the impact by integrating environmental improvement measures as part of schemes.</p>	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
	Development of measures to safeguard the natural environment including measures for trees and woodlands, habitats and wildlife and blue - green infrastructure, to increase the resilience of the natural environment will have positive effects on biodiversity.	Enhance positive effects, through measures to protect habitats and wildlife, develop blue-green infrastructure and natural flood management schemes. Supporting open space, flood management and planning objectives.	When projects are being planned, developed and implemented.	

Soil	Potential for soil sealing and compaction in the construction of measures to protect the built environment, such as flood protection schemes, as well as in the construction of some forms of blue- green infrastructure to protect the natural environment. It should be noted, however, any negative impacts would be assessed on a case by case basis.	Those undertaking works will be required to ensure that every effort is made to reduce soil sealing and compaction and create permeable surfaces. Those undertaking works will be required to ensure that every effort is made to minimise the risk of pollution resulting from such works	When projects are being developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
	Potential for positive effects on soil, including longer term benefits in improvement to soil function and reducing run off.	Enhance positive effects developing measures to strengthen policy, improve understanding and protect soil function and quality. This includes the use of permeable/ porous surfaces. Aberdeen Adapts will develop blue-green infrastructure which can to reduce soil saturation and filter pollutants benefiting soil health.	When actions are planned, developed and implemented.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.
Climate	Potential for significant positive effects in addressing climate impacts for the city.	Enhance positive effects, building on and replicating nature conservation, transport, open space, flood management and planning objectives to maximise opportunities to increase resilience to climate impacts. In support of SEA preferred options, Aberdeen Adapts should encourage blue/ green infrastructure, develop actions to increase the resilience of people; material assets and the natural environment; reducing the risk of erosion; and supporting flood management.	When projects are being developed and implemented	Steering group covering Aberdeen Adapts, working with various stakeholders.

<p>Landscape</p>	<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>Aberdeen Adapts should seek to implement blue-green infrastructure and flood alleviation projects that are appropriate and proportionate to the landscape setting to avoid and minimise adverse impacts on the landscape. Landscape impact will be mitigated through screening or sensitive siting within the landscape where appropriate.</p> <p>Projects will take into account Landscape Character Assessment and improve landscape character in line with LDP policy.</p> <p>Green Space Network (GSN) policy will be applied so that habitat links are maintained and enhanced and fragmentation is avoided. Aberdeen Adapts aims to maintain and enhance connectivity in the development greenspace networks, blue-green infrastructure and flood alleviation schemes.</p>	<p>When projects are being developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Various stakeholders.</p>
	<p>Development of actions to safeguard the natural environment, including 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 aims to enhance positive effects, building on open space, flood management and planning objectives.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Natural measures to manage erosion along riverbanks and from the movement of coastal sediment will be</p>		

		considered.		
Population and 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. Increased awareness of climate impacts on health and wellbeing.	When projects are being developed and implemented	Health and social care providers. Various stakeholders
Cultural heritage	Potential for projects to affect the historic environment and its setting.	Proposed projects should be required to enhance the setting of any heritage assets present consistent with the LDP policy. Assess risks to locations of any historic or archaeological site in the Aberdeen. Action will be taken to identify cultural heritage sites at risk so that significant negative environmental impacts can be avoided on such sites.	When projects are being developed and implemented	Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Unit, Aberdeen Heritage Trust
	Potential for projects to have a significant positive effect on the protection of heritage sites and archaeological remains.	Action will be taken to identify climate risks to cultural heritage sites and identify the skills, knowledge and appropriate retrofit requirements so that significant positive environmental impacts can be enhanced on such sites.	When projects are being planned and implemented	Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Unit, Aberdeen Heritage Trust
Material Assets	Potential for significant positive effects arising from implementation of projects.	Aberdeen Adapts will enhance the positive effects, building on and replicating community benefit, public space and access objectives. Action will be taken to undertake more detailed assessment of climate risks to city buildings and infrastructure and to identify the knowledge and appropriate retrofit requirements so that significant positive environmental impacts can be enhanced for material assets.	When projects are being 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? (indicators)	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	Evidence of qualitative and quantitative impact on the qualifying features of the River Dee Special Area of Conservation SAC.	SEPA, SNH, Dee Catchment Management Plan.	Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented to enhance positive effects. Changes to timescales for action may be amended to protect water quality where data from SEPA and SNH indicate potential pollution in the Dee or when data indicates that there has been an increase in peak or low flow incidents.	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 marine wildlife.	HRA, SNH and JNCC	Project detail and implementation.		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? (indicators)	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 abstraction	Scottish Water	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.
	Habitat fragmentation	Open Space Strategy, Nature Conservation Strategy, North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership, and Greenspace Network, North East Scotland Biological Records Centre (NESBReC)	Project detail and implementation.	If ecological surveys, assessments or monitoring suggests negative impact on habitats and species are likely	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts, Aberdeen City Council Environment Teams, SNH, SEPA, Dee Catchment Partnership, North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership.		A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from SNH.
Climate	Evidence of qualitative and quantitative data on the mitigation measures proposed.				Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts		

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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?
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 change in PM10 and Nitrogen Dioxide.	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts, working with Aberdeen City Council, Environmental Health.	As part of the Air Quality ongoing monitoring.	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from Environmental Health.
	Evidence of qualitative and quantitative impact on the qualifying features of the River Dee Special Area of Conservation SAC. Including low and peak flow data.	SEPA		When projects under Aberdeen Adapts are being implemented to enhance positive effects. Changes to timescales for action may be amended to protect water quality where data from SEPA and SNH indicate potential pollution in the Dee or when data indicates that there has been an increase in peak or low flow incidents.	SEPA		

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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>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>	Project detail and implementation.	<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, timescales for action may need to be adjusted.</p> <p>When data indicates that there has been an increase in flood incidents timescales for action may need to be adjusted.</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>	SEPA, SNH Relevant and statutory agencies working with Aberdeen Adapts.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from statutory agencies like Scottish Water, SNH, SEPA.
	Evidence of changes to coastal erosion.	Dynamic Coast: Scotland's Coastal Change Assessment					

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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?
	Changes to the extent of areas potentially vulnerable to flooding.	SEPA (flood maps). North East Flood Risk Management Plan	Flood maps and plan undergo regular review.	Where there are changes to flood map data or where changes to flood risk are indicated in the North East Flood Risk Management. Where there are changes to climate projections and projected increases in winter rainfall.	SEPA. North East Flood Risk Management	As and when necessary.	
	Number of recorded flooding incidents.	SEPA, ACC Flooding and Coastal Management, evidence from project partners	Improved flood monitoring.	Where there are changes to flood reporting, flood maps or to flood risk are indicated in the North East Flood Risk Management. Where there are changes to climate projections and projected increases in winter rainfall.	SEPA. North East Flood Risk Management	As and when necessary.	
	Potential visual impact of projects if they involve construction and development.	Any sites which occupy an especially visible and prominent location within the context of the whole city should not be allocated.	When projects are being implemented.		Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.		

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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?
	Potential for projects to have negative impacts on the landscape when the siting, size, and operation of proposed projects are determined	Landscape appraisal Landscape character assessment	When projects are being implemented.	Landscape impact will be mitigated through screening or sensitive siting within the landscape where appropriate. 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.	Various stakeholders, with lead project managers taking overarching responsibility.	A review the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts with advice from planning.	
Cultural Heritage	Evidence of adverse effects on the historical features and their setting.	Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Service. Aberdeen Heritage Trust	Project detail and implementation. Ongoing climate risks assessment, giving consideration to policy and guidance from Historic Environment Scotland.	When projects under Aberdeen are being implemented. When climate risk assessments indicate changes in pressure on historic buildings, archaeological sites and conservation areas.	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts, Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Service. Aberdeen Heritage Trust working with Development Management, developers and HES.	As and when necessary	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from relevant stakeholders.

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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?
	Evidence of potential significant positive effects derived from appropriate retrofitting of traditional buildings and adapting heritage assets and sites.	Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Service. Aberdeen Heritage Trust	Yes. Further work is required to assess site specific climate risks. Ongoing monitoring of climate risk process and of the Implementation Programme.	When projects under Aberdeen are being planned and implemented. Changes to timescales or levels for action may be amended based on data from climate projections or climate risk process.	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts, Aberdeen City Council, Archaeology Service. Aberdeen Heritage Trust working with Development Management, developers and HES.	As part of Aberdeen Adapts monitoring	
Population & Human health	Evidence of enhanced positive effects for population and human health.	Aberdeen Adapts, NHG Grampian, Aberdeen Community Planning Partnership, Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership,	Yes. Project detail and implementation.	When projects under Aberdeen are being planned and implemented. Changes to timescales or levels of action may be amended based on data from climate projections or climate risk process.	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts working with relevant stakeholders.	As part of Aberdeen Adapts monitoring	A review of the project proposed under Aberdeen Adapts, with advice from relevant stakeholders.

Effects	What sort of information is required? (indicators)	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?
	Uptake of property protection measures	Aberdeen City Council, Flooding and Coastal Management	None	When projects under Aberdeen are being planned and implemented. Changes to timescales or levels of action may be amended based on data from climate projections or flood risk.	Aberdeen City Council, Flooding and Coastal Management	As part of monitoring for Aberdeen Adapts and the North East Flooding and Coastal Management Plan.	
Material Assets	Building condition and suitability. Evidence of significant positive effects derived from retrofitting buildings, where required and adapting heritage assets.	Aberdeen Adapts project monitoring. Scottish Housing Survey data. Asset Management Plans.	Project detail and implementation. Further work is required to assess site specific climate risks. Ongoing monitoring of climate risk process and of the Implementation Programme.	When projects under Aberdeen are being planned and implemented. Changes to timescales or levels of action may be amended based on data from climate projections or climate risk process.	Steering Group covering Aberdeen Adapts, working with planners, developers and asset managers.	As part of Aberdeen Adapts monitoring.	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 (Scotland) Act 2019	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.	Historic Environment Policy for Scotland	Designed to support and enable good decision-making about changes to the historic environment. Sets out a series of principles and policies for the recognition, care and sustainable management of the historic environment and promotes a way of understanding the value of the 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 so benefits are secured for present and future generations.
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	Reflects the varied nature of the interactions between	Aberdeen Adapts should ensure

	Strategy for Scotland 2016 - 2021	different interests and land use. Working with nature to contribute more to Scotland's prosperity and responsible stewardship of natural resources. It seeks to understand and manage Scotland's natural resources to conserve ecosystem services for future generations.	responsible stewardship of resources.
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	Aberdeen Adapts should consider the needs of disabled people and address climate inequalities.

		employment, education, access to goods, facilities and 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 deterioration of, and protecting and enhancing, the status of aquatic ecosystems; promoting sustainable water use based on the long-term protection of available water resources; ensuring the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and preventing further pollution; contributing to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts. Defines the establishment of River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)	Aberdeen Adapts should seek to reduce impacts on the water environment from severe weather events. It seeks to, reduce level of run off, pollution to watercourses and address challenges from flooding and drought.
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 communities.	Aberdeen Adapts recognises the impact of water variability on Aberdeen's water supply as well as the challenges for 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	Aberdeen Adapts should promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.

		nature.	
77	National Marine Plan 2015	A framework presenting a duty to protect and enhance the marine environment; including marine planning, marine licensing, marine conservation, seal conservation and enforcement.	Aberdeen Adapts should support the delivery of plans to protect and enhance the marine environment.
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	Aberdeen Adapts should support the

		protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces. Sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces	development and protection of high quality open space.
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	Aberdeen Adapts should promote water saving measures and reduce pressures on the River Dee. It should seek to

		context for Aberdeen City Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use development. Has targets including: to avoid having to increase the amount of water Scottish Water are licensed to take from the River Dee, as a result of the new developments proposed in the plan; for all new developments to use water-saving technology; and to avoid developments on land which is at an unacceptable risk from coastal or river flooding (as defined by the 'Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map for Scotland' or through a detailed flood risk assessment), except in exceptional circumstances.	promote planning processes that reduce flood risk and erosion.
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 	Aberdeen Adapts should contribute to the goals of the RTS by promoting resilient transport networks.

		air; and • Integrating different modes of transport to provide seamless interchange.	
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	Aberdeen Adapts should support and promote the planning objectives under the LDP and seek to integrate adaptation

		NE6) and it further supported by newly adopted Supplementary Guidance (SG). The aim of the policy and SG are to manage and reduce flood risk by ensure that new development does not take place on areas that are susceptible to flooding and incorporates appropriate and 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.	measures in development policy.
102	Aberdeen Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021	Take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport. It aims to build infrastructure which is more sustainable, climate resilient and adapted to our environment, ecological conditions and landscape setting". It includes objectives: to ensure that the transport network is as resilient as possible in case of flooding from extreme weather conditions; <i>and</i> to contribute to Aberdeen's carbon emissions targets and develop climate resilient infrastructure.	Aberdeen Adapte seeks to support resilience of the city transport network.
103	Air Quality Action Plan 2011	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the 3 Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Aberdeen, and reduce particulates (PM ₁₀) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.	Aberdeen Adapte 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	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	Aberdeen Adapte should support the development of community and business resilience. As well as adaptation measures that increase community safety. Aberdeen Adapte should support priorities for the 3 city locality plans

		for improvement of the localities - Torry/ Middlefield, mastrick, Cummings park, Northfield, Heathryfold/ Seaton, Tillydrone, Woodside. The plans detail priorities for people, place, economy and technology and improvement measures.	
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 measures in our processes and our housing and non-housing assets to reduce our carbon footprint, save money and to bring people out of fuel poverty.	Aberdeen Adapt should develop natural flood management measures including tree planting, green walls and roofs, which can help to reduce noise.
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	Aberdeen Adapts should encourage resilience in the development and

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

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

Physical conditions of surface water	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/
Bad					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/aberdeencity.gov.uk/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	https://soils.environment.gov.scot/maps/

			<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>				<p>Land Use Change Issues and Opportunities for Aberdeenshire (January 2015) (online) Available at https://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/20170/aberdeenshire-land-use-strategy-pilot-overview-report-full.pdf Accessed on 10 January 2018</p> <p>Countryside Survey's Land Cover Map 2007 (LCM2007) (online) Available at https://www.ceh.ac.uk/sites/default/files/LCM2007%20dataset%20documentation.pdf Accessed on 10 January 2018</p>
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	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
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)	<p>Aberdeen</p> <p>Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 74.4 • 2012-2014 – 76.8 • 2014-2016 - 76.4 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 – 79.9 • 2012-2014 – 80.1 • 2014-2016 – 80.8 	<p>Aberdeenshire:</p> <p>Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 -79.4 • 2012-2014 -76.3 • 2014-2016 – 79.2 <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2002-2004 -80.8 • 2012-2014 -82.3 • 2014-2016 -82.4 	Life expectancy is improving year on year in the City and the Shire compared with Scottish figures. The Shire is faring much better than the City. In both the City and the Shire female life expectancy is much higher	Increasing life expectancy has longer-term cost implications for local authorities for service provisions for ageing population.	<p>National Records of Scotland (2018). <i>Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland</i>, [Online] Available at https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/life-expectancy/life-expectancy-in-scottish-areas</p> <p>(Accessed 10 January 2018)</p>
Life expectancy at 65 years	<p>Aberdeen male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.4 • 2014-2016 – 16.9 <p>female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 20.2 • 2014-2016 – 19.7 	<p>Aberdeenshire male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 –17.1 • 2014-2016 - 18.3 <p>female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2012-2014 – 18.5 • 2014-2016 – 20.3 	No trend	Healthy Life Expectancy represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health.	Same as above
Care home place for Adults	<p>Aberdeen</p> <p>2012 -2,036</p> <p>2015 - 1,769</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2012- 2,061</p> <p>2015 - 2,129</p>	No significant trend	Ageing population and disability will put pressure on resources	<p>Aberdeen City Council (2016) Behind the Granite: Aberdeen Key Facts 2016 Available http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/tourism-visitor_attractions/tourists_visitors/statistics/BTG_2016_Care_and_Protection.aspx (Accessed 11 July 2016)</p>
Children looked after by LA	<p>Aberdeen</p> <p>2010 -690</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2010 -496</p>	Things are improving in the City and the Shire	Pressure on Government and LA	Same as above

	2011- 642 2014 – 577	2011- 498 2014 – 403		resources	
Children on child protection register	Aberdeen 2009 - 180 2010 - 119 2011- 96 2014 - 73	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 81 2010 -51 2011- 68 2014 – 68	Things are improving in the City compared with the Shire where the situation improved in 2010 but rose again in 2011	Pressure on Government and LA resources	Same as above
All crimes recorded by police	Aberdeen 2013/14 - 15,390 2014/15- 13,912	Aberdeenshire 2013/14 - 6,836 2014/15- 5,681	Things are improving	Crime and fear of crime can 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/Imp/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)	Applications Received • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 – 2 No of Approvals • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 - 2 No of Refusals • 06/12-10/12 - 0 • 10/12- 06/13 - 0	No data	No significant increase	No known constraint	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
Landscape Layout, siting, and design	No data	Applications Received • 06/12-10/12 - 53	Significant application of	There could be mixed effect for landscape	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

of new developments ALDP 08 lsd2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	policy		
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 No of Refusals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 06/12-10/12 – 1 • 10/12- 06/13- 10 	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

Percentage Greenspace type (primary codes only)	%	%	Trend	Constraints/Issues	Greenspace Scotland (February 2018) The Third State of Scotland's Greenspace Report (online) Available at http://www.greenspacescotland.org.uk/Data/Sites/1/media/docs/sosgreport/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_010218.pdf (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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_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/3rdstateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_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	1,960	1,357	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

business					
• 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/3rdst

					ateofscotlandsgreenspacereport_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 Assessment Coastal					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

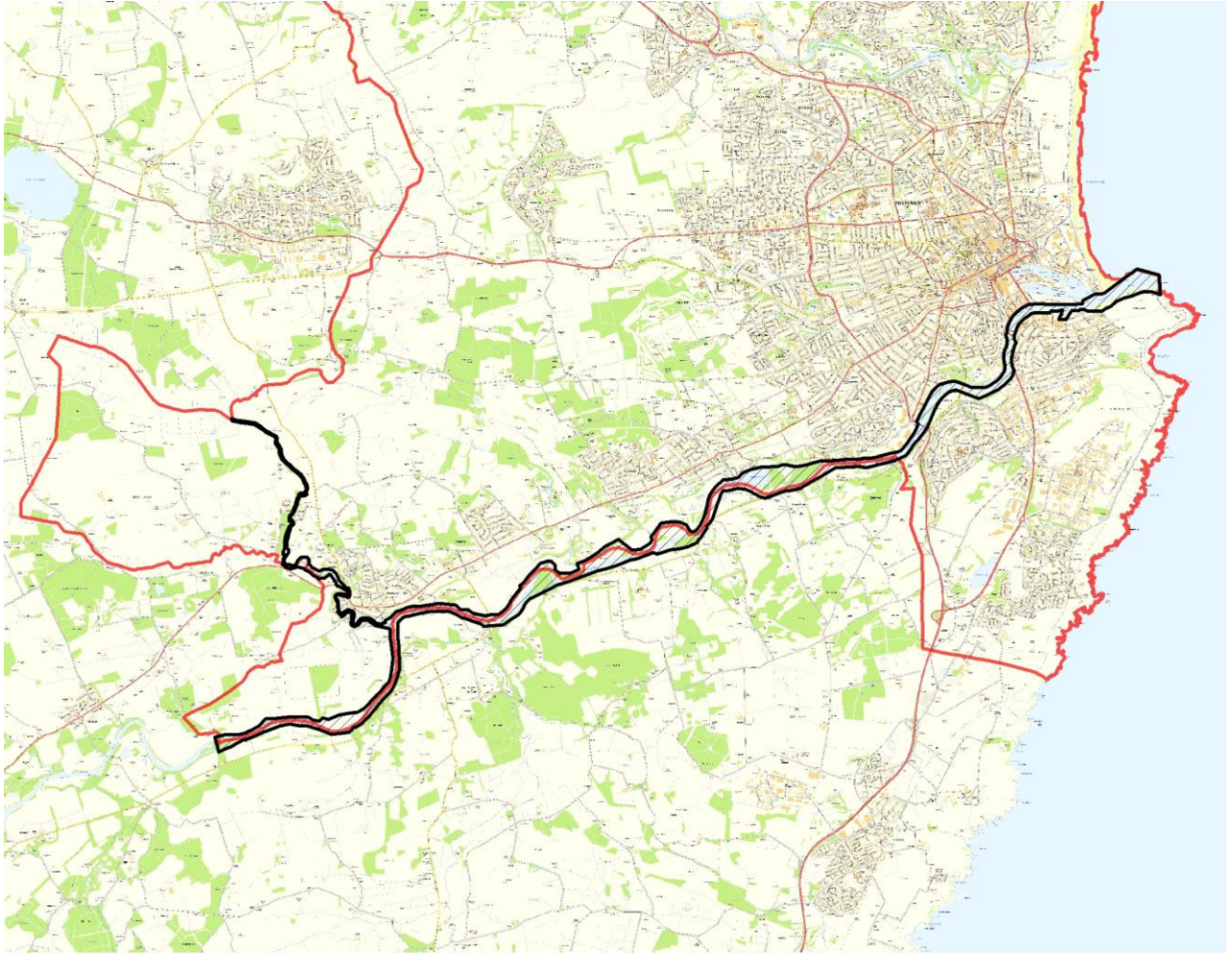
Activity Rates,	2012 - 83.0% 2014 – 2015 – 80.5%	2012 - 82.6% 2014-2016- 84.0%	falling in the City		
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2014/14 - £617.0	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 -£456.7 2014/14 - £482.5	Quite high for the City and the Shire compared with national average	The oil industry 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



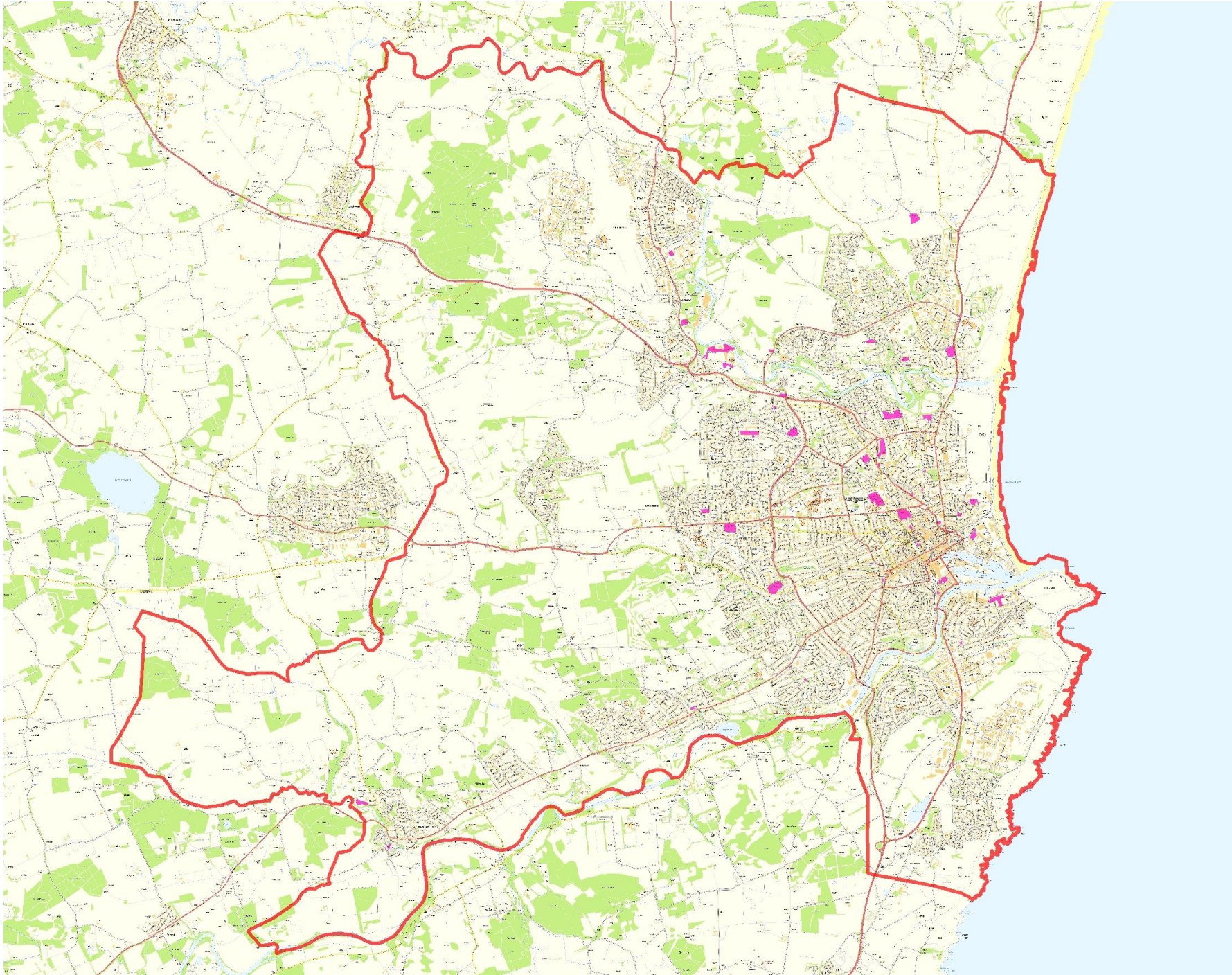
Map 1: Areas in Aberdeen at 0.5% risk of annual flooding from river (light blue) and coastal (dark blue hatched) sources.



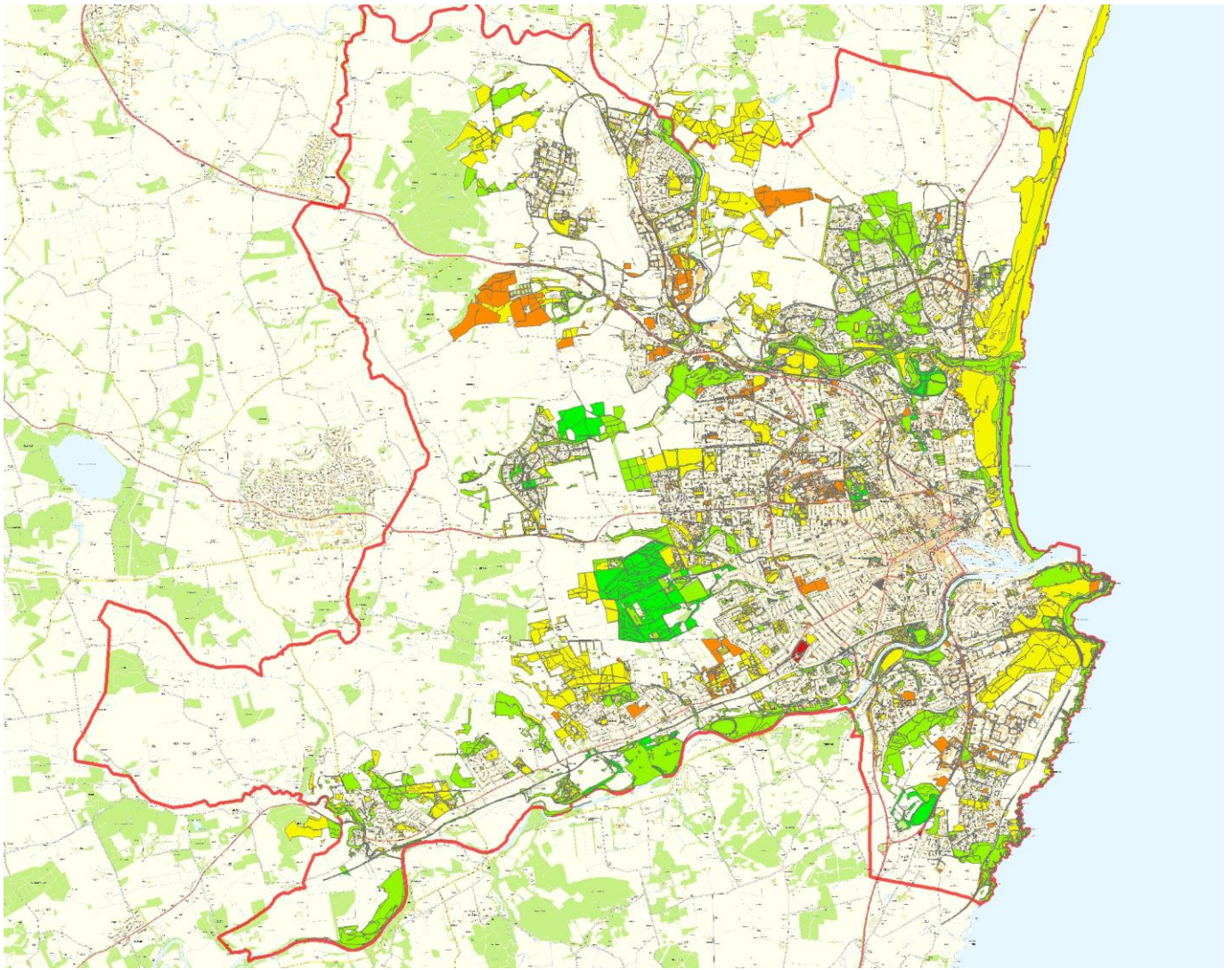
Map 2: River Dee Special Conservation Area in Aberdeen City



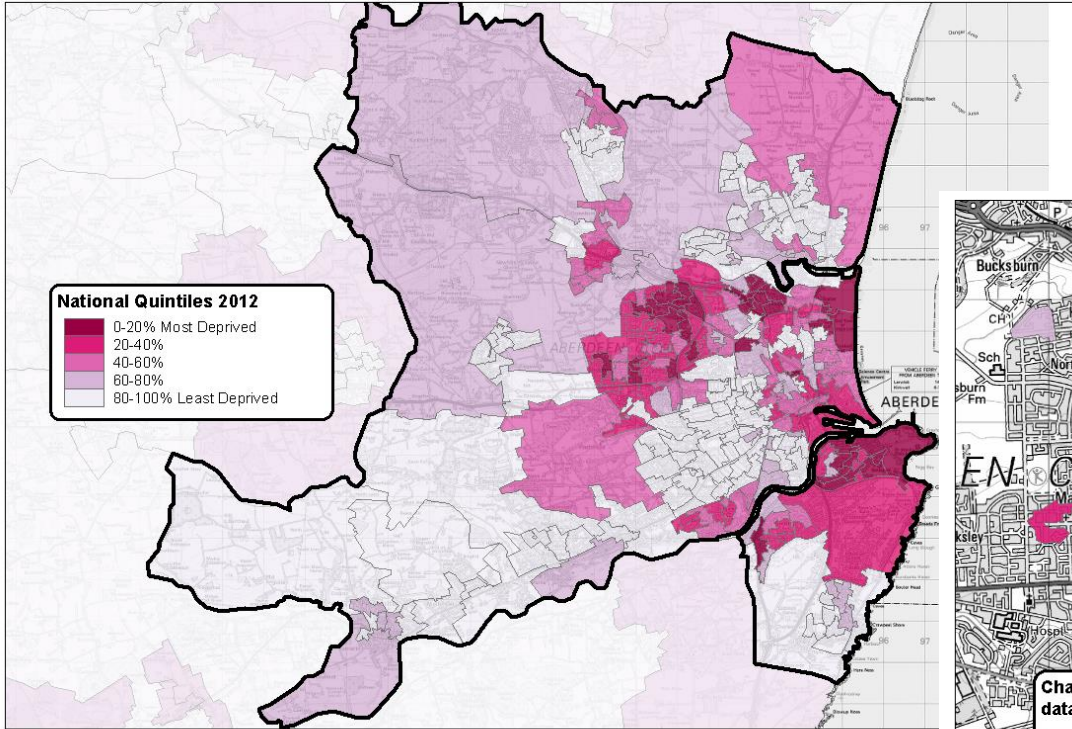
Map 3: Local Nature Conservation Sites (purple) and Local Nature Reserves (brown outline) in Aberdeen



**Map 4:
Vacant and
Derelict
Land Survey
Sites 2012**



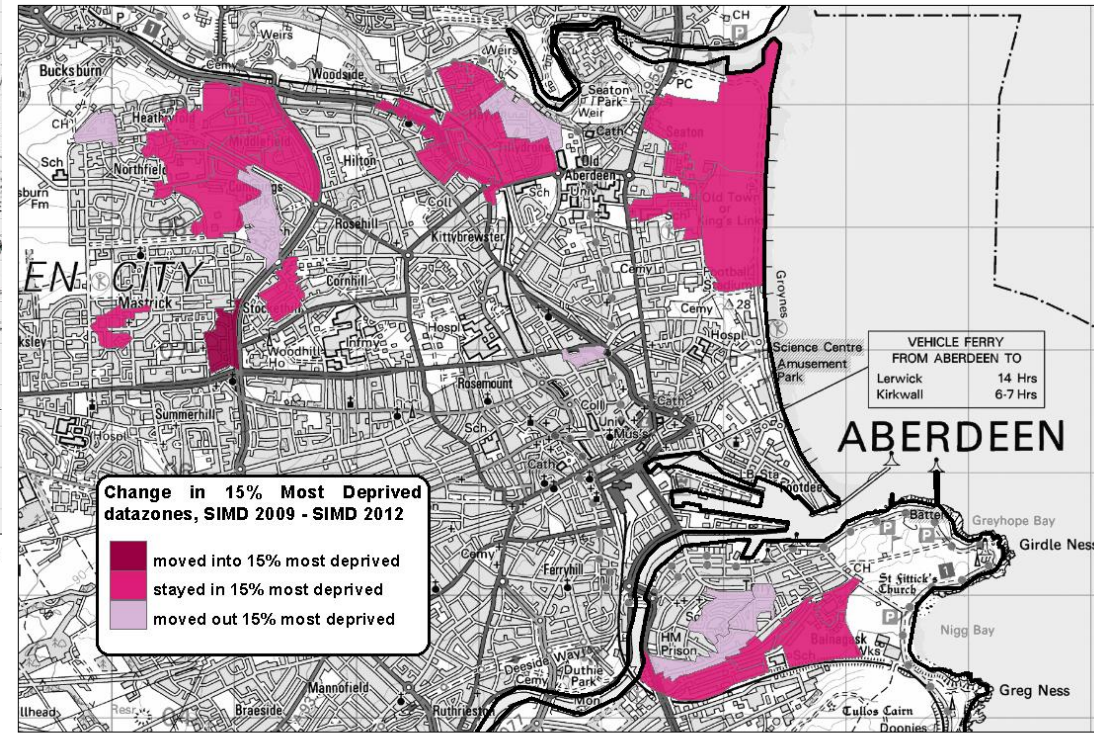
Map 5: Open Space Audit 2012- Quality of Open Spaces (Green= highest quality; red= lowest quality)



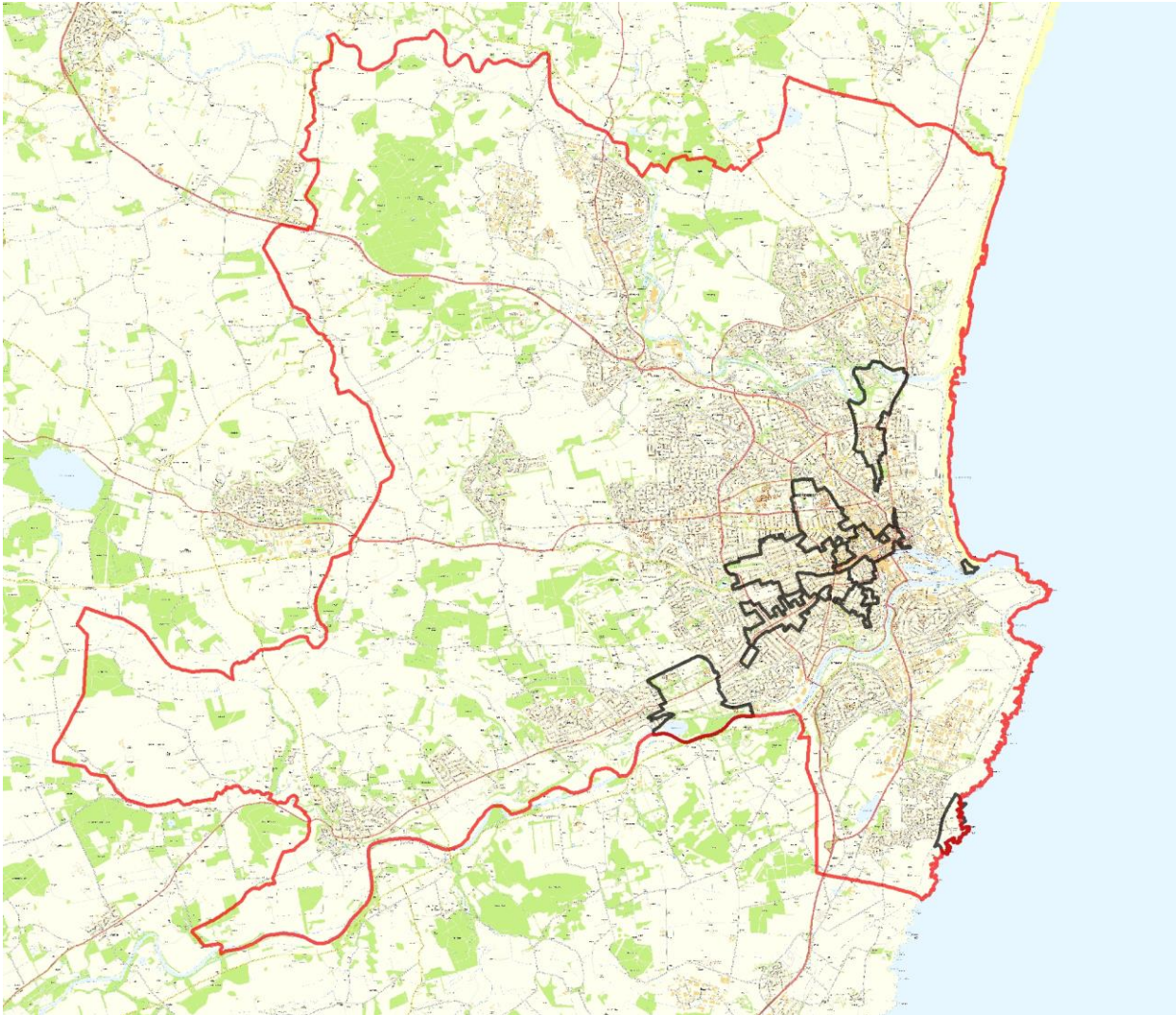
Map 6: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation: Aberdeen City datazones by national quintile. Source: SIMD 2012

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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

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Appendix 4

Informing

ABERDEEN ADAPTS

Evidence base

Introduction

This evidence base aims to identify the impacts from climate change for Aberdeen. Many of the decisions we make now will have consequences for the future. Understanding how climate change will affect the city will help with managing these risks; it can inform decision-making and by gathering information on local adaptation actions already in place can be used to assess the actions and policy needed to strengthen resilience.

It is anticipated this will be a live document, with information developed as evidence and research becomes available and as national data on climate risks and projections is updated.

The changing climate

Observed changes

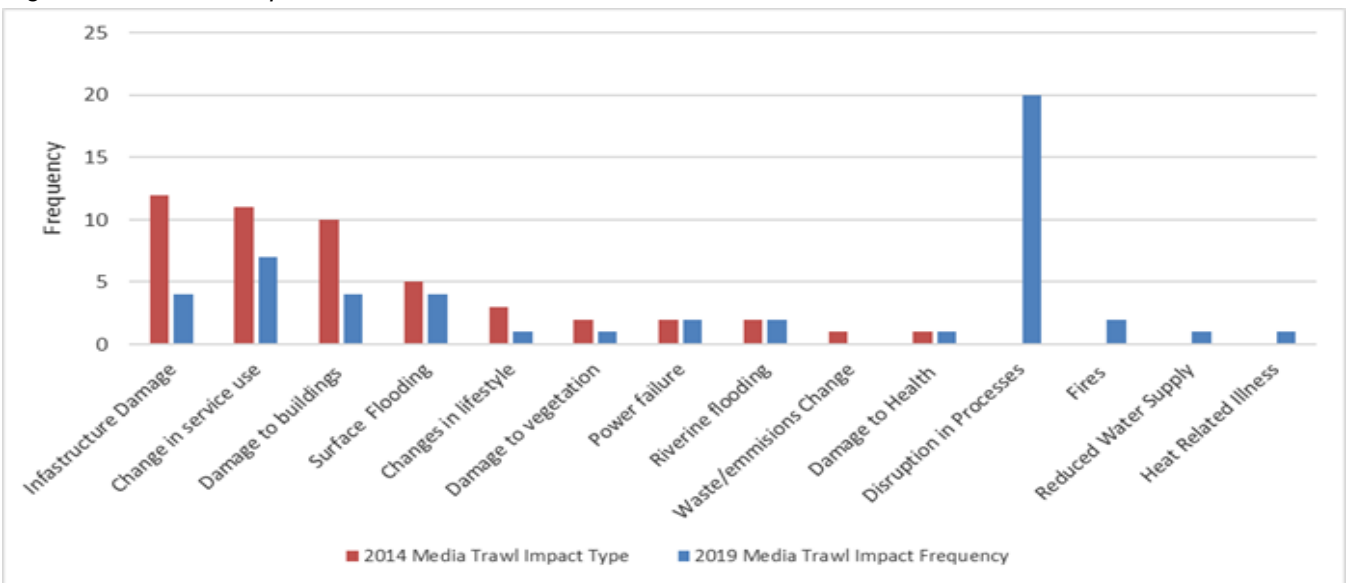
There are already signs of changes to the climate, sea level has been rising by about 3mm a year and increases in average global temperatures have accelerated to around 0.2°C a decade in the last 25 years.

In Scotland, there is evidence of this trend. Temperature and rainfall increases have been observed over the last few decades and there has been a reduction in air and ground frost, as well as snow cover.¹

The mean annual temperature in Scotland has increased for all seasons, in all regions, by at least 1°C. Average annual rainfall is up by 27% since 1961.

In Aberdeen trend data has shown temperature increases but less variability in annual average rainfall. A media trawl of the effects of weather in the city (*Figure 1*) reflects some of the changes in weather impacts over the last 10 years.

Figure 1 – Weather Impacts Aberdeen



About climate change

Climate refers to long term weather patterns, averaged over a period of time. While there is a natural climate variability, the influence of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere is causing a more rapid change in climate and this will accelerate in the decades to come.

The impacts could include species extinction, risks to global and regional food security and in some areas, for parts of the year, high temperature and humidity could impact on normal human activities, such as growing food or working outdoors.²

Global agreements to reduce emissions aim to limit global warming to 1.5°C but change will still happen. Even if greenhouse gas emissions were to stop tomorrow, past and present emissions in the atmosphere will continue to drive a change in climate for several decades.

What will climate change mean for Aberdeen?

The UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) ³ provide comprehensive data on future climate projections for the UK. Scenarios for the east of Scotland, indicate an increase in the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. For Aberdeen, this will mean warmer temperatures, wetter winters, drier summers, a rise in sea level and less snow ice and frost. Data for the east of Scotland* shows:

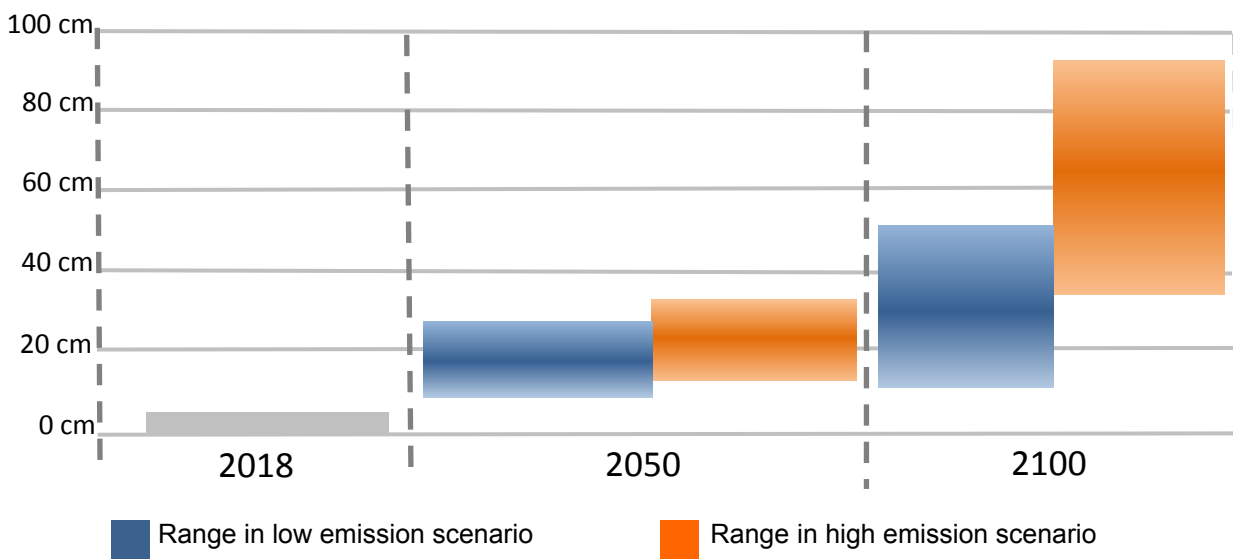
**This Evidence Base is a live document. Information on Climate Projections for the north east of Scotland will be updated regularly as more information becomes available.*

Rise in sea level

Sea level is gradually rising and this will rapidly accelerate in the coming decades. Change will happen under all emission scenarios. By the end of the century it is likely to be in the range of 0.32m to 0.92m under a **high emission scenario** and in the range of 0.11m to 0.52m under a **low emission scenario**. Alongside the risk of tidal surges and wave overtopping, this could cause flooding and erosion for coastal areas.

The National Coastal Change Assessment ⁴ has identified areas at risk of future erosion, highlighting a few small areas along Aberdeen’s soft coastal areas, north of the River Don that may be susceptible to future erosion. A dynamic coastline is a natural process. However, coastal inundation has potential consequences for natural habitats and defences, such as the coastal dune ridge north of the River Don. Change in sedimentation pattern may lead to erosion at the coast or sedimentation processes in adjacent areas to existing coastal defences.

Figure 2: Projections for sea level rise at Aberdeen - by 2100



UKCP18 - mean estimates when compared to 1981–2000 (range 10% - 90% probability)

Temperature

In the UK an increase in temperatures is projected across all seasons. Current average temperature for July in the north east coast of Scotland is 17°C.

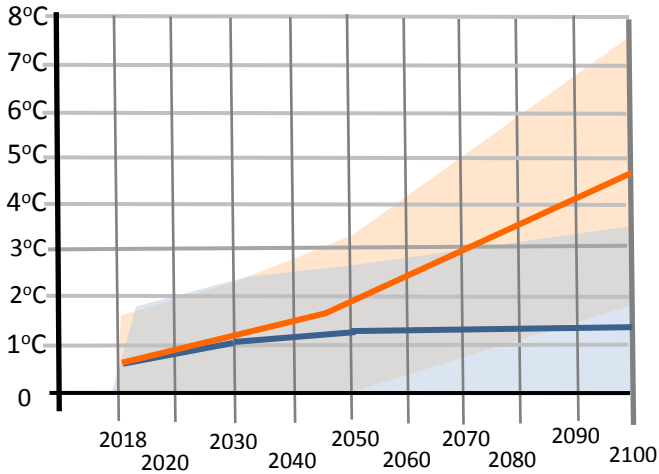
- By the end of the century an increase in **summer temperatures** for the north east of Scotland is likely.

low emission scenario	high emission scenario
-0.5°C to 1.8°C	1.8°C to 7.5°C

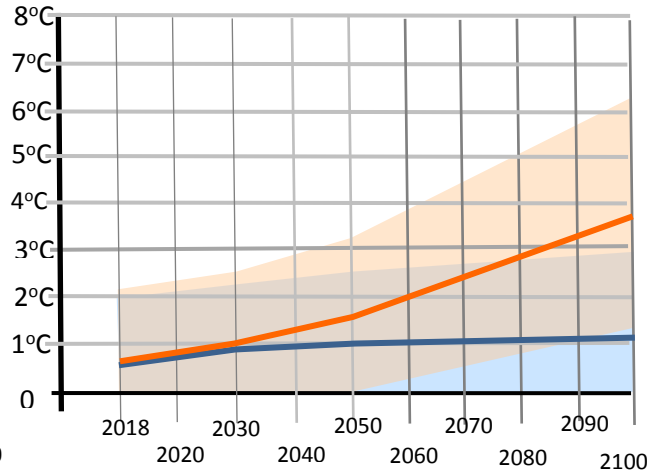
- For **winter temperatures** an increase in temperatures is likely. There will be less snow, ice and frost days, however the potential for an extreme snowfall event will remain. By 2100 projections indicate:

low emission scenario	high emission scenario
0.3°C to 4.1°C	1.2°C to 6.2°C

Summer



Winter



	Range of temperature—low emission		Range of temperature—high emission
--	-----------------------------------	--	------------------------------------

Rainfall

There will be a **reduction** in **spring/ summer rainfall** which could affect water quality and availability in the long term.

There will be an **increase** in **autumn/winter rainfall**. This won't mean more rainy days, but when it does rain it will be much heavier, significantly increasing the risk of surface water, river and groundwater flooding.

River levels

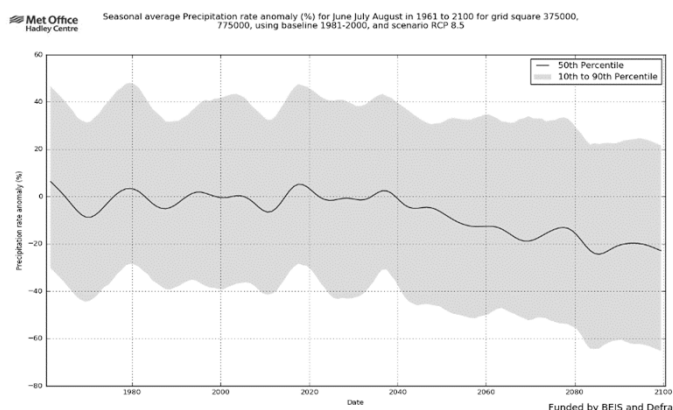
Average water levels for the **River Dee** are **1.021m** and for the **River Don** **1.196m**.

Peak flows - SEPA records show that in December 2015 river levels on the River Dee reached the highest level at Garthdee of 6.195m following extreme rainfall. This caused widespread flooding and damage and hundreds of tonnes of riverbed and bank materials were washed out onto riverbanks and floodplains.

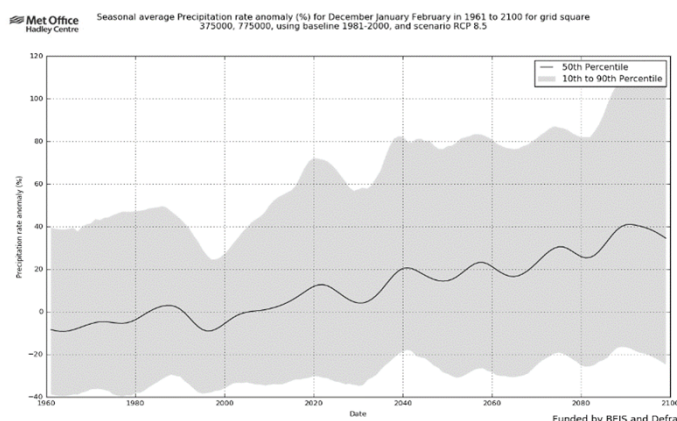
A highest level of 5.56m was recorded on the River Don during extreme weather events in January 2016 (Storm Frank), resulting in widespread damage and high volumes of debris.

Low flows – The lowest water level on record at the Garthdee station is 0.531m. The River Dee is the main source of public drinking water, supplying around 300,000 homes in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. The River Dee is a Special Area of Conservation, it has good water quality and contains protected species of freshwater pearl mussel, Atlantic salmon and otter.

Summer rainfall (high emission scenario)



Winter rainfall (high emission scenario)



Climate Hazard type - summary

Climate hazard type	Expected changes in intensity	Expected changes in frequency
Extreme heat	Increase	Increase
Extreme cold	Decrease	Decrease
Extreme rainfall	Increase	Increase
Floods	Increase	Increase
Sea level Rise	Increase	Increase
Droughts	Increase	Increase
Storms	Not known	Not known
Wildfire	Increase	Increase

Climate risks and implications for Aberdeen

The UK Climate Risk Assessment (CCRA) 2017 Evidence Report ⁵ sets out the risks from climate change that will need priority action over the next 5 years. This includes risk of: flooding and coastal change; water shortages; as well as risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures; to nature and wildlife; and to food production and trade. The report includes a national summary for Scotland.

Information on risks and opportunities for Aberdeen was gathered using desk-based research, to inform the development of Aberdeen Adapts. This section:

- Sets out climate risks and opportunities relevant to Aberdeen Adapts stakeholders.**

A. Buildings and heritage	E. Soil	I. Health and wellbeing
B. Transport and infrastructure	F. Trees and woodlands	J. Economy
C. Water and energy	G. Watercourses and coastline	K. Food
D. Species, habitats and landscape	H. Communities	

- Includes additional information challenge and opportunities for research and awareness.**
- Summarises the current policies and actions relating to adaptation in Aberdeen.**
- Identifies ways to strengthen resilience including:**

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
----------------	-------------	-------------------

A. Buildings and heritage

Context

- **115,080 dwellings in Aberdeen, 33% were built before 1945** ⁶
- **5% of city homes are affected by damp and 16% by condensation.** ⁷
- **10,440 residential properties in Aberdeen are in areas potentially vulnerable to flooding** ⁸

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Flooding/ storms	A.1	Damage to buildings and heritage. Loss of/ or damage or degradation of city heritage.
	A.2	Temporary, long term closure or relocation of buildings.
	A.3	Risk of waste water entering property, backing up through toilets, sinks, doorways, cable ducts or air bricks.
	A.4	Waterlogged grounds, playing fields and sports pitches, access and use restricted.
	A.5	Suitability of areas for future development may be restricted.
Extreme rainfall/ storms	A.6	Risk of water penetration, damage and erosion to stonework, risk of falling masonry.
	A.7	Risk of damp and mould.
Extreme heat	A.8	Buildings at risk from glare and heat gain during hotter temperatures affecting thermal comfort levels.
Sea level rise	A.9	Coastal inundation and wave overtopping - damage and degradation to coastal buildings and heritage.
Extreme cold	A.10	Snow, ice and frost increase energy demand and result in burst pipes.

Current adaptation actions

Planning

- The [Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan](#) has objectives to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.
- [Aberdeen Local Development Plan 2017](#) includes policy and guidance on Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality. This aims to manage and reduce flood risk, ensuring that new development does not take place on areas susceptible to flooding and incorporates appropriate, sustainable surface water management measures. It also covers protection of land and green infrastructure, with the potential to contribute to natural flood risk management. Supplementary Guidance provides guidance on statutory roles and responsibilities, Flood Risk Assessments, Drainage Impact Assessments, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), Regional SuDS and Waste and Foul Drainage. These plans also aim to encourage water efficiency in new development.

Buildings

- Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (CARS)⁹ aims to encourage the regeneration and conservation initiatives within Union Street Conservation Area.
- Traditional construction skills and training, including property owner training by Aberdeen City Heritage Trust and partners.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and strengthen plans, policy. • Develop skills and knowledge. • Increase understanding. • Guidance and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retrofit, property protection. • Reduce water and energy demand. • Protect historic assets. • Green Infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess buildings at risk. • Monitor change. • Condition and suitability assessments.

B. Transport and infrastructure

Context

- There are around **200** road/ foot bridges in the city, with **100** over waterways. ¹⁰
- Around **50%** of school pupils walk to school in the city. **24%** adults in Aberdeen walk or cycle to work ¹¹
- Local Roads Authority covers **913km** of city roads ¹⁰

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Flooding and storms	B.1	Pressure on drainage systems from increased rainfall.
	B.2	Damage and corrosion to transport surfaces.
	B.3	Peak river flows result in erosion to riverbanks, undermining bridge structures.
	B.4	Risk of structural damage or failure, if bridges are hit by floating debris.
	B.5	Threat of scour on bridges with footings in the watercourse.
Extreme rainfall	B.6	Run off from transport routes causes contamination of water courses.
Extreme heat	B.7	Prolonged high temperatures damage rails, road, footway surfaces.
	B.8	Thermal comfort levels of public transport staff and passengers may be affected.
Sea level rise	B.9	Coastal surge/ wave overtopping affects coastal transport routes.
	B.10	Scour to sea walls and defences.
	B.11	Coastal erosion and recession, especially to soft coastal areas Aberdeen Beach and northward.
Landslide	B.12	Risk of landslide and landslip disrupting transport networks.
Extreme cold	B.13	Damage to transport surfaces, such as pot holes.

Current adaptation actions

- Aberdeen's [Local Transport Strategy 2016 - 2021](#) includes objectives for resilient transport networks and infrastructure.
- [Regional Transport Strategy](#)
- National Roads Development Guide¹² takes into account climate threats in new road developments, however much of the road network pre-dates current guidance.
- Aberdeen City Council has a [Roads Safety Inspection Manual](#) outlining inspection, assessment and recording. Roads under the Local Roads Authority are maintained and protected through a [Winter Services Plan 2019-20](#), Roads Asset Management Plan and Roads Maintenance Programme. Footways are inspected at intervals and a skeleton 24 hour roads operation squad is in operation.
- Core path remediation took place to address flooding erosion on a number of paths and this has included adaptation measures to help future proof these paths. The measures primarily relate to drainage which has been designed to cope with higher rainfall events.
- Transport Scotland and Aberdeen City Council operate routine bridge safety and inspection schemes.
- Network Rail have Route Weather Resilience and Climate Adaptation Plans¹³. Weather impacts on routes include work to repair minor incidences of earth slip between Aberdeen and Stonehaven and indicates several incidences of delays due to snow and cold.
- FirstGroup UK Bus (Scotland), together with ScotRail, participated in a pilot project run by Adaptation Scotland and backed by Scotland's 2020 Climate Group to develop a climate change risk assessment.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen plans, policy. • Develop skills and knowledge. • Public information. • Increase understanding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport connections. • Remote working. • Use of porous surfaces, SUDs • Long term - protect and strengthen coastal defences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess infrastructure at risk. • Maintain inspections. • Monitor change.

C. Water and energy

Context

- North East Flood Risk Management Plan ¹⁴ has indicated **33** utilities assets as potentially vulnerable to flooding.
- Around **150** private water supplies in Aberdeen.¹⁵
- River Dee provides water to around **300,000** homes in the city and shire.

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Flooding/extreme rainfall/ storms	C.1	Communication and IT network disruptions.
	C.2	Damage to IT infrastructure.
	C.3	Risks to decentralised energy networks from extreme weather.
Extreme heat	C.4	Overheating of IT servers and equipment.
	C.5	Opportunities for renewable energy generation.
Drought	C.6	Low water flows affect power production - water generating energy schemes.
	C.7	Low flows in the River Dee, alongside demand for water supply, affects water quality and availability.
	C.8	Low flows in the River Dee increase concentrations of pollutants.
	C.9	A reduction in groundwater affects the quality and water levels in private water supplies.
	C.10	City growth/ low flows limit levels of water abstraction.

Current adaptation actions

Planning

- The City and Shire Strategic Development Plan has set targets to avoid having to increase the amount of water abstracted from the River Dee and for all new developments to use water-saving technology. The Aberdeen Local Development Plan includes policies on water efficiency as well as Supplementary Guidance on Flooding, Drainage and Water Quality.

Water

- There are only a few examples of use of rainwater harvesting and grey water recycling in the city. Although there is evidence of water efficiency measures in new development and upgrades, the Beach Ballroom has shown a 20-30% reduction in water consumption with automatic taps in toilets.
- Aberdeen City Council has a responsibility for sampling and the risk assessment of private water supplies in the city and investigating pollution incidences. Contingency arrangements are in place for city private water supplies in case of dry spells.
- SEPA Water Scarcity reports¹⁶ monitor groundwater levels in Scotland.

Flood management

- A North East Flood Risk Management Plan has assessed local areas potentially vulnerable to flooding and outlined actions to contribute to managing flood risk and recovering from any future flood events. Measures to address these risks have been prioritised for phase 1 of this plan 2016-2022. An Integrated Catchment Study, has involved surveying sewers and watercourses, measuring flows and rainfalls and building a computer model all water courses in Aberdeen and how they integrate. Key liaison meetings are held every quarter on drainage
- A number of Flood Prevention Schemes currently in place or under construction in Aberdeen. Flood gates at Bridge of Dee Court, as part of the Dee View Court Flood Protection Scheme. Merchant Quarter, collaborative project with Scottish Water to prevent city centre sewer flooding. Inchgarth, flood wall to protect road and properties. Deeview Court, flood gates. Riverside Drive. River Don early warning system.
- Introduction of Sustainable Urban Drainage systems.
- Aberdeen is a partner in the EU Score project ¹⁷, this includes a community trial in Peterculter, using technology and data to increase flood resilience.

- Aberdeen City Council operates a Property Level Protection Flood Grant¹⁸ to help residents protect their property from flooding.
- Aberdeen is a partner in the EU BEGIN¹⁹ (Blue Green Infrastructure through Social Innovation) project. This has delivered a flood alleviation project at Maidencraig.

Utilities

- Utility companies manage and maintain their own assets.
- City decentralised energy networks, such as the Combined Heat and Power network are diversifying the energy mix, helping to support local energy security.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on integrated infrastructure. • Liaison on water conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on integrated infrastructure. • Improve water efficiency. • Protect developing digital infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess vulnerability, improve understanding of impacts.

D. Species, habitats and landscape

Context

- 6 city parks, 7 local parks, 32 neighbourhood parks, 4 Local Nature Reserves.
- 25% moths disappeared Scotland, butterflies risen by 9%, decline in seabirds.²⁰
- Scottish Fire and Rescue Service spent 307 hours tackling wildfires in Aberdeen 2018/19. Weather during this period involved long spells of high temperatures and low rainfall.

Climate hazard	Climate impact	
Flooding	D.1	Risk of habitat fragmentation.
	D.2	Erosion of habitats.
	D.3	Damage to parks/ greenspace areas. Loss of and/or contamination of amenities.
Extreme rainfall	D.4	Increased risk of landslip.
Extreme heat	D.5	Increased risk of wildfire due to drought, dry surfaces, wind and low humidity.
	D.6	A northward movement of some species with warmer temperatures. Change to bird migratory patterns and movement of aquatic species.
	D.7	Increased length of growing season.
	D.8	Increased risk of wildfire - drought, dry surfaces, coupled with wind and low humidity.
Drought	D.9	Degradation of green spaces and vegetation.
	D.10	High temperatures/ a reduction in summer rainfall may dry out wetland areas.
Cumulative impacts	D.11	An increase in invasive non-native species (INNS).
	D.12	Change in species distribution and numbers.
	D.13	Increase in pests and diseases. More pests will be able to survive over winter as temperatures increase.
	D.14	Loss of habitats, reduced food sources. Hard for some species to survive.

Current adaptation actions

- Climate change is considered in the [Aberdeen Nature Conservation Strategy](#), and [Aberdeen's Open Space Strategy](#).
- A city [Green Space Network](#) aims to improve connectivity between habitats and open spaces. It also takes into account climate change adaptation opportunities and flood risk or alleviation.
- The [North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership](#) works collaboratively to deliver a range of projects that aim to make a difference for biodiversity in the region.
- Monitoring and recording of current species numbers and distribution takes place through [North East Scotland Biological Records Centre](#).
- Work has taken place at Hazlehead Park to develop a Climate Change Park.²¹
- Warmer, wetter weather has had a negative impact on moths.
- A multi partnership education programme has worked to reduce wilful fire raising at a number of city nature reserves.
- City projects working with nature to improve water management include the Seaton Wetland Project, the East Tullos Burn Environmental Improvement Project, the Middlefield Greenspace and Regeneration Project, Maidencraig flood alleviation scheme.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on biodiversity • Liaison on water conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve habitat connections. • Expand greenspace networks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of climate impacts on local habitats and wildlife.

- Implement and maintain buffer zones.
- Expand use of blue, green infrastructure.
- Highlight co-benefits of actions.

- Vigilance for INNS and pests and disease.

E. Soil

Context

- There are some small pockets of peat soil in Aberdeen²²

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Flooding	E.1	Contamination of soil.
	E.2	Erosion of habitats.
	E.3	Damage to parks/ greenspace areas. Loss of and/or contamination of amenities.
	E.4	Increase risk of run off and flooding due to soil sealing and compaction.
Extreme rainfall	E.5	Prolonged rainfall results in soil saturation.
	E.6	Soil instability, increased risk of landslip.
	E.7	Loss of soil organic matter. Impact on growing.
	E.8	Increased risk of water-based soil erosion and loss of top soil. Risk of pollutants to water courses due to run off from bare soil in agricultural areas.
Drought	E.9	Dry, bare and unprotected soil is less able to absorb rainfall.
Cumulative impacts	E.10	Reduction in soil quality and function - soil less able to store and retain water and filter pollutants.
	E.11	Invasive non-native species (INNS) affect soil biodiversity, such as New Zealand flat worm.
	E.12	Risk of subsidence from the shrinkage and swelling of soils.
	E.13	Loss of soil carbon.

Current adaptation actions

Planning

- Policies under the Aberdeen Local Development Plan cover carbon-rich soils and degraded and contaminated land. Scottish Planning Policy (2014) states that the land-use planning system should seek to protect soils from damage such as erosion or compaction.
- There is some use of permeable and porous surfaces in the city.
- The Scottish Soil Framework²³ aims to protect soils.
- A high risk of sediment loss featured in the Pan European Soil Erosion Risk Assessment²⁴ and low risk of landslide susceptibility.
- Meteorological Office Rainfall and Evaporation Calculation System²⁵ – includes soil moisture deficit.
- Further information on risk to soils is available at Scotland's soils risk maps²⁶

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of soil carbon. • Soil protection embedded in policy. • Need for soil protection, good soil management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to reduce erosion. • Permeable/ porous surfaces. • Measures to reduce soil sealing and compaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions in soil health/ quality.

F. Trees and woodlands

Context

- Area of native woodland in Aberdeen is **514ha**.²⁷
- Area of woodland affected by invasive non-native species is **10.3ha**.
- Total tree canopy cover in Aberdeen is 10%.
- **140** sites of ancient woodland.

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Extreme rainfall	F.1	Waterlogged soils, weaken tree roots. Trees vulnerable to wind throw.
	F.2	Trees and vegetation alongside river banks can help to absorb excess water, slowing run off to rivers.
Storms	F.3	Loss of branches, fallen trees.
Extreme heat	F.4	Increased risk of wildfire due to drought, dry surfaces, wind and low humidity.
	F.5	Risk of leaf scorch to street trees in the vicinity of buildings –glass reflection.
	F.6	Opportunity - Increased length of growing season. Eastern Scotland favourable for growth high-quality broadleaved trees.
	F.7	Opportunity -Trees and vegetation provide shade. Can help with cooling/ insulating.
Drought	F.8	Increased risk of wildfire - drought, dry surfaces, coupled with wind and low humidity.
	F.9	High temperatures and a reduction in summer rainfall affect drought sensitive trees, such as Sitka Spruce. Trees with restricted root growth vulnerable to less summer rainfall.
Cumulative impacts	F.10	Increase in pests and diseases, such as green-spruce aphid. Pinewood already affected by red band needle blight due to warmer conditions.
	F.11	Some tree species may not enter full dormancy - warmer winters. Damage during colder periods.
	F.12	Warmer temperatures/ less in summer rainfall impacts tree condition/ growth.
	F.13	Opportunity - Trees including Scots pine, Common Alder and Silver Birch can reduce air pollution.

Current adaptation actions

Plans and strategy

- The Aberdeen Local Development Plan includes policy and Supplementary Guidance on trees and woodlands.
- A proposed Trees and Woodland Strategy is in development for the city.
- A Survey of Native Woodland in Aberdeen indicated the main priority habitat types are Upland birchwoods, Native pinewoods and Wet woodland. The most common native species in the upper canopy are downy birch & Scots pine.
- Invasive non-native species affecting woodland includes rhododendron, Himalayan balsam, giant hogweed, Japanese knotweed, snowberry.

Tree planting

- The Tree for Every Citizen project planted a tree for every resident of Aberdeen, approximately 210,000. The Granite City Forest project is a programme of new woodland creation, combined with enhanced management of existing woodlands.
- Outwith the city, community reforestation work is taking place in catchment areas of the Dee, helping to slow down run off and reduce downstream flooding.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree species suitable for a changing climate. • Liaison with Aberdeenshire on use of riparian planting. • A wider species mix, to increase resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased tree planting (woodlands and street trees). • Use of trees and woodlands, for shade and shelter and to slow run off. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet woodland creation. • Tree health, including vigilance for pests and disease

G. Watercourses and coastline

Context

- *The River Dee is a designated a Special Area of Conservation SAC. There are protected species in the river.*
- Aberdeen has over **600km** of waterbodies (open & culverted).
- *The area at the mouth of the Don has moved over 200 m landwards ¹⁴ in the last one 100 years and continues to do so.*

Climate hazard	Climate impact	
Flooding	G.1	Increased peak flows. Damage and debris to water courses. Adverse impact on river corridors.
	G.2	Erosion of river banks.
Extreme rainfall	G.3	Water courses affected by diffuse pollutants.
Drought	G.4	Low flows/ warmer rivers. Water quality and health of invertebrates and fish affected. Protected species in the River Dee
Rise in sea level	G.5	Movement of sand dune systems and sediment. Leads to coastal erosion.
	G.6	A rise in sea level -affects shoreline and cliff nesting birds.
Cumulative impacts	G.7	Increased risk of algal bloom - warm temperatures/ low river flows.
	G.8	Shifts in ranges of plankton and fish abundance - contributes to a decline in seabirds ²⁸
	G.9	Warmer North Sea drives cold-water species north.
	G.10	A northwards movement of marine invasive non-native species.

Current adaptation actions

- **Partnership working** -The Dee Catchment Partnership aims to return the River Dee catchment to good order throughout, with sufficient high quality water, habitat and amenity to allow all its inhabitants, flora and fauna to flourish.
- At the coast, the East Grampian Coastal Partnership is facilitating the delivery of Integrated Coastal Management between Fraserburgh and the mouth of the River North Esk, on the east coast of Scotland.
- **Planning** - A River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) ²⁹ is addressing issues of water quantity and quality.
- The Aberdeen Local Development Plan includes policy on coastal planning and has Supplementary Guidance on flooding, drainage and water quality.
- Scotland's National Marine Plan ³⁰ states: Wherever possible, flood risk management and coastal protection solutions should work with natural processes and features.
- **Managing erosion** - At Aberdeen beach groynes are in place to protect the beach from coastal erosion by interrupt long-shore water flow, this limits sediment movement and removal.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and understanding. • Liaise with current partnerships/ disseminate knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined up shoreline planning. Taking on board wider risks to nature and people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion - Dynamic Coast • Data on impacts for watercourses

H. Communities

Context

- *Population Aberdeen 227,560 and is projected to increase from to 237,169 by 2026.* ³¹
- *1 Community Risk Register and 2 Community Resilience Plans.*
- *8 of Aberdeen's 37 communities are recognised as deprived under the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.* ³²
- *Climate change can widen inequalities - health, social and economic factors.* ³³
- *24% homes fuel poverty.*

Climate hazard	Climate impact	
Flooding/ storm/ sea level rise	H.1	Flood/ storm events may result in displacement, isolation.
	H.2	May be a need to evacuation of residents in flood/ emergency.
	H.3	Damage to homes and property.
Extreme rainfall	H.4	Increased risk of damp affecting health.
Snow	H.5	Injury from slips, trips and falls.
Cumulative impacts	H.6	Climate change can widen inequalities - health, social and economic factors.
	H.7	Opportunity - Warmer temperatures less winter heat demand.

Current adaptation actions

- **Resilience plans** - Community resilience is a priority under the Local Outcome Improvement Plan³⁴. Culter Community Council has put together the Culter Community Resilience Plan³⁵ to increase individual, family and community resilience to emergency situations. This plan aims to: raise awareness and understanding of the local risks and emergency response capability in order to motivate and support self-help; increase community resilience against emergencies; and enable self-help arrangements to commence until support from the emergency services or other agencies are in place. Work to develop a resilience plan has also taken place in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber and supporting community resilience, community flood wardens are in place in a couple of city areas.
- **Regional resilience** - The North of Scotland Regional Resilience Partnership³⁶ has produced a Community Risk Register which highlights the risks likely to cause disruption to the region and its communities. This plan highlights risks that have the highest likelihood and potential to have significant impact, causing disruption to the North of Scotland region and its communities. It includes potential areas for emergency response including severe weather, flooding, influenza pandemic, interruptions to utilities, transport disruptions, pollution & contamination.
- **Property protection** - a Property Protection Flood Scheme is open to residential and business properties meeting relevant criteria. If the property has been previously flooded internally and damage was sustained; that the property is in an area at risk of flooding shown on the SEPA flood maps³⁷ or shown on the Integrated Catchment Study model.
- Sandbags are provided to support community resilience.
- **Community action** - Friends of Seaton Park achieved an Overcoming Adversity Award from Britain in Bloom for volunteer work to clean up the park following extensive flooding during Storm Frank in 2016.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of community resilience plans. • Assess community risks and vulnerability - addressing inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signpost to resources and public information sources. • Increase knowledge and awareness. • Links to resources. • Encourage citizen science. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and technology to support communities with monitoring change.

- Raise awareness of community funding routes.

I. Health and wellbeing

Context

- **3 Air Quality Management Areas in Aberdeen.**³⁸
- **Growth in 12% of over 65s by 2026.**³⁹
- **26% of people aged 65 years and over, with high care needs are cared for at home.**⁴⁰

Climate hazard	Climate impact	
Flooding	I.1	Flooded areas contaminated by raw sewage present a public health risk.
	I.2	Increase in injury or ill health from severe weather events eg storms and flooding.
	I.3	High volumes of standing water. Breeding grounds for disease. Increase in water borne infectious diseases.
	I.4	Damage to health and social care premises.
	I.5	Damp caused by cold houses and condensation could lead to an increase in fungal growth in buildings, affecting people with respiratory illness.
Extreme temperatures	I.6	Warmer weather increases the rate that pollutants are formed. Impact on respiratory health.
	I.7	People with pre-existing health problems may be affected by heat.
	I.8	Increased UV exposure.
	I.9	Increased risk of gastro-intestinal illness and food poisoning.
	I.10	Increase in vector borne disease, e.g. tick borne, Lyme disease.
Snow, ice and frost	I.11	A reduction in risk for cold related illnesses and accidents.
Cumulative impacts	I.12	Increased levels of stress. Impact on mental health due to extreme weather.
	I.13	Residents with health conditions may be less able to prepare for and respond to extreme weather.
	I.14	Disruption to health and social care services and patient transport.
	I.15	Demands on health & social care during, after extreme weather.
	I.16	Incidences of disease and changes in health and disease patterns.

Current adaptation actions

- Measures to improve air quality are being delivered through a city Air Quality Action Plan.⁴¹
- Business Continuity Planning is in place for health and social care providers, to ensure the continuous operational delivery of critical health and wellbeing services.
- The Aberdeen Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic Plan⁴² has priorities including health inequalities and to strengthen existing community assets and resources to help local people.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better understanding of the impacts of climate change on local health. • Education to support preventative measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect critical health and social care facilities. • Embed climate change in contingency planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring for incidences in disease/ change in disease patterns.

J. Economy

Context

- *Tourism in the region supports 20,000 jobs.*⁴³
- *Registered businesses in Aberdeen 9,715.*⁴⁴
- *GVA per head in Aberdeen highest in Scotland. Food, Drink, Agriculture employ over 22,000 - North East Scotland. 51% in agriculture, 32% in food manufacturing, 11% fishing and 6% drinks.*

Climate hazard		Climate impact
Flooding	J.1	Damage to business stock, assets and premises.
Extreme rainfall	J.2	Construction sites water logged by heavy rainfall. Delays to city development.
Extreme temperatures	J.3	Warmer seas impact the fishing industry - cold water species move north.
Rise in sea level	J.4	Water dependent businesses affected by drought.
	J.5	Impacts to maritime industries including the harbour, ferry, fisheries, marine tourism and offshore service industry.
	J.6	Stress from high waves may cause impacts for offshore infrastructure.
Cumulative impacts	J.7	Businesses vulnerable to utility, communication and transport disruptions.
	J.8	High temperatures and drought. Global availability/ price of products affected.
	J.9	Failure to prepare for and respond to extreme weather events impacts city investment and economic growth.
	J.10	Weather events may impact the agriculture and forestry sector in the city and wider region.
	J.11	Financial losses. Increased insurance costs.
	J.12	Loss of land and property values
	J.13	Business opportunities for adaptation skills, products and technology.
	J.14	Flooding, snow ice and frost restrict staff travel to work.
	J.15	Flooding, storms and snow, ice and frost disrupts supply chains.

Current actions

- The Regional Economic Strategy - states “The region’s natural assets and clean environment are also its economic assets and therefore must be safeguarded to support our sectors particularly tourism, food, drink, agriculture and fisheries.
- The Scottish Cities Alliance carried out a Mini Stern review for all 7 cities in Scotland. This included the identification of potential economic risks and opportunities arising from climate change and the low carbon agenda.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure local skills are in place for adaptation. • Opportunities for tourist, food growing sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business resilience. • Integrate climate adaptation Work into the implementation of the Regional Economic Strategy. • Remote/ flexible working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate new economic opportunities from a changing climate.

K. Food

Context

- **487** city allotment plots managed by Aberdeen City Council.
- Approximately **140** additional allotment plots are offered privately in the city.

Climate hazard	Climate impact	
Flooding	K.1	Flooding and heavy rainfall. Damage to crops.
	K.2	Soil erosion and flooding. Loss of land at food growing sites.
	K.3	Extreme weather events including storms and floods result in food supply chain disruptions, delays to deliveries.
Extreme rainfall	K.4	Run off from fertilisers and pesticides affects water courses.
Extreme temperatures	K.5	Higher summer temperatures/ reduced rainfall. Degraded crops.
	K.6	Higher global temperatures and drought affect the availability and cost of goods.
Drought	K.7	Increased watering requirements. Reduction in water availability.
Cumulative impacts	K.8	Supply chain disruptions from flooding and landslide may affect food transportation and distribution.
	K.9	Food safety risks due to pathogens or contamination.
	K.10	An increase in pests and disease affects food growing.
	K.11	Longer growing season. Opportunities for food growing.

Current actions

- **Food growing** - Aberdeen is developing a Food Growing Strategy, to meet the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015.⁴⁵ Identifying land in its area that may be used as allotment sites - and other areas of land in its area that could be used by a community for the cultivation of vegetables, fruit, herbs or flowers.
- Partnership work is taking place locally under **Granite City Good Food**⁴⁶ to promote healthy and sustainable food.
- **Food safety** - The Food Standards Agency and the Council's Protective Services work to protect city food standards and safety.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity	Take action	Research/ Monitor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve understanding of impact of climate change on local food growing and agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build resilience into growing sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor threats of pest and disease on local crops under a changing climate.

L. Research

Challenge

- **Aberdeen can learn from innovative ideas, tools and examples in other cities and places.**
- **Aberdeen can showcase adaptation work taking place in the city.**
- **Exploring opportunities to link mitigation and adaptation agendas through the Covenant of Mayors⁴⁷ SECAP.**
- **Aberdeen can share practical experiences.**
- **There is a lack of information in many key sector areas.**
- **There is a range of local and national research, further research taking place under the National Adaptation Programme.**
- **Research may not be effectively used by practitioners.**
- **Gaps between research and practical application, especially at the local scale.**
- **Time and resources.**

Current actions

- The University of Aberdeen has been a partner in Aberdeen Adapts working with the MSc course in Environmental Partnership Management. Further work relating to adaptation includes; a range of research projects at James Hutton Institute, RGU and SRUC.
- At national level CREW – Scotland’s Centre for Expertise for Waters is a partnership connecting policy and research between the James Hutton Institute and all Scottish Higher Education Institutes.
- [Aberdeen Institute for Coastal Science and Management](#) this incorporates the [Centre for Marine and Coastal Zone Management](#).
- [ClimateXChange](#) is Scotland’s Centre of Expertise Connecting Climate Change Research and Policy

Ways to strengthen resilience

Research/ Monitor

- Research into applied forms of adaptation.
- Better use of data science and modelling.
- Evaluate local adaptation measures
- Improve monitoring systems
- Opportunities for students
- Demonstration projects to support research programmes.
- Capture the learning from national research as part of a wider evidence base for Aberdeen.
- Collaboration in research

M. Awareness

Context

- **21%** of the public in Aberdeen would welcome support for the community to prepare for severe weather.
- **36%** of the public in Aberdeen would like more information about what to do to address climate change. ⁴⁸

Challenge

- **Raising awareness and understanding of the long-term impacts of climate change. this is required across all sectors - general public, community awareness, businesses etc.**
- **There is varying levels of awareness and understanding about climate change across stakeholder groups.**
- **Need to present climate change in a way that resonates and is meaningful to people.**
- **Provide clear, consistent messages.**
- **Educate others, engaging, getting others on board. Education and information on all topics for all age groups.**
- **There needs to be understanding of the scale and predicted climate change impacts. As well as knowledge of risk areas and priorities for action.**

Current actions

- Aberdeen Adapts has engaged stakeholders through surveys, newsletters and a web page.
- The development of the Aberdeen Adapts included 6 stakeholder workshops.
- Questions on climate change were included in a survey issued to all 895 *City Voice* members with the overall survey receiving a response rate of 63%.
- Fernielea School took part in a *Flood Awareness' Week*, where pupils learned about how to become more resilient to flooding events.
- 6 *Climate Ready Place* workshops were held in 3 city schools.
- A Climate Week North East programme co-ordinated by Aberdeen Climate Action takes place every March, in addition, [Climate Cafe](#) events take place every month on a wide range of topics.
- A Climate Change and Arts Festival mini pilot took place at Middlefield.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity

- Public information on adaptation
- Encourage a common level of understanding
- Opportunities for knowledge exchange
- Link to school education.

N. Partnership working

Current actions

- Through the **Local Resilience Partnership**, ACC works with emergency services and other agencies to provide an emergency planning response and leads on recovery from emergency planning situations. Emergency Planning Policy and procedures are in place.
- **North East Flood Liaison Group** - Production of the North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan.
- **Community Planning Aberdeen** - works to link public bodies with the community, for planning and the delivery of more efficient services.
- **Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership** - working with communities to enable people to achieve fulfilling, healthier lives and wellbeing.
- **Strategic Planning Authority** Prepare and keep up-to-date a strategic development plan, engaging with both stakeholders and communities.
- **Aberdeen City Heritage Trust**, preservation, maintenance and enhancement of the historic, architectural and landscape heritage.
- **NESTRANS**, developing and delivering a long-term regional transport strategy.
- **Powering Aberdeen** developing a network of organisations interested in delivering sustainable energy.
- **Dee Catchment Partnership**, return the River Dee catchment to good order throughout, with sufficient high quality water.
- **East Grampian Coastal Partnership**, delivery of the Integrated Coastal Management.
- **North East Scotland Biological Records Centre (NESBReC)** - Collating, managing and providing biological information. North East Scotland Biodiversity Partnership.

Ways to strengthen resilience

Build capacity

- Collaborative planning and projects.
- Links relevant partners/ existing partnerships
- Adaptation funding and resources
- Integration of climate adaptation in plans, programmes and policy.
- Adaptation governance
- Adaptation performance monitoring

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 th December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Aberdeen Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/422
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie
REPORT AUTHOR	Will Hekelaar
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 6. Remit 2.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To present for adoption a final draft Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) for Aberdeen.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:

- 2.1 Adopt the SUMP as presented in Appendix A;
- 2.2 Instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning, in consultation with the Chief Officer – Operations and Protective Services, to commence delivery of the small-scale projects listed in the SUMP that can be progressed in the short-term; and
- 2.3 Instruct the Chief Officer – Strategic Place Planning and Chief Officer – Capital, to develop a prioritised delivery programme of transport interventions (to encompass larger-scale interventions recommended in the SUMP and the City Centre Masterplan, as well projects arising from the recent Roads Hierarchy review and the ongoing Low Emission Zone development process) to inform the Capital budget process and report this programme back to Committee in due course.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Aberdeen City Council (ACC) is a partner in the EU-funded project CIVITAS PORTIS. One of ACC's work packages within PORTIS is SUMP and Port Optimisation (1ABZ1), the objective of which is to develop a SUMP for Aberdeen, considering sustainable transport connections around the city centre and between the city centre and the harbour areas.

- 3.2 At the meeting of this Committee in June 2019, Members agreed to the implementation of a revised Roads Hierarchy for Aberdeen and a period of public and stakeholder engagement on a supporting draft SUMP, with an instruction to report back to Committee with a final SUMP in November 2019.
- 3.3 A SUMP is a long-term transport strategy for a defined urban area which identifies a range of measures that could be implemented by the local authority and partners to enable and encourage residents and visitors to travel around the area on foot, bike, public transport and other low-emission forms of transport in preference to less clean alternatives. The proposed Aberdeen SUMP acts as a framework for future city centre transport projects. It identifies:
- A series of small-scale projects that will bring benefits to people walking and cycling and which can potentially be delivered in the short term, including:
 - Signage improvements;
 - Speed limit reductions; and
 - Exemptions for cyclists from one-way and access restrictions where these can be achieved safely; and
 - A series of larger-scale projects that can potentially be delivered in the medium to long term, following further investigation, appraisal and design.
- 3.4 The SUMP has not been developed in isolation, but in the context of a number of other projects concerning transport in the city centre including ongoing City Centre Masterplan (CCMP) delivery, the Roads Hierarchy review, Low Emission Zone (LEZ) option appraisal, development of a future car parking framework, aspirations for a bike hire scheme and regional investment in tourism and cycling-related events, which have raised expectations amongst residents and visitors of a walking and cycling-friendly environment in the city centre. Furthermore, increasing attention on the threat posed by, and the need to act against, climate change is resulting in a growing recognition of the need for transport authorities to adapt our networks to respond to this, as highlighted in the recent draft second National Transport Strategy for Scotland.
- 3.5 The SUMP therefore seeks to:
- Support Aberdeen's transition to a low carbon and low emission future;
 - Support the city centre living objectives of the CCMP by promoting development of a safe and sustainable city centre which people can access and move around with ease and which is a pleasant place to live and spend time in;
 - Complement and further develop the transport principles of, and proposed projects identified in, the CCMP particularly IN01 Walkable Aberdeen, IN03 Cycle Highways and IN06 Bus Priority Infrastructure;
 - Identify interventions to realise the city centre elements of the revised Roads Hierarchy, particularly the principles of discouraging through-traffic and improving accessibility and permeability for people walking, cycling and using public transport;
 - Identify the enabling infrastructure required to support the successful delivery of a bike hire scheme and LEZ;
 - Support the ongoing City Region Deal project to identify and appraise external transport connections to Aberdeen South Harbour; and

- Respond to a petition for improved cycle facilities on Union Street, heard by ACC's Petitions Committee on 14th March 2018.
- 3.6 Consultation on the draft SUMP took place in June and July 2019, with 118 responses received from stakeholders and members of the public. These showed general support for the draft SUMP and the vision, objectives and outcomes identified within it, albeit some pertinent comments were received that required to be considered and addressed as the SUMP moved to finalisation. Engagement with members of the public and stakeholders has therefore positively informed the final draft SUMP. A Stakeholder Engagement report is available at <https://consultation.aberdeencity.gov.uk/planning/sump/results/draftsumpconsultationreport.pdf>.
- 3.7 Development of the SUMP has been overseen by various ACC teams encompassing transport, planning and the environment and PORTIS partners Aberdeenshire Council, Nestrans and Aberdeen Harbour Board.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no immediate financial implications arising from adoption of the SUMP.
- 4.2 Delivery of the SUMP, which is envisaged as a 20-year programme, will result in financial implications. Some cost impacts may be accommodated within ongoing operational and programme budgets. Some projects are anticipated to be supported by external funding sources, including Developer Contributions, Sustrans, the City Region Deal and other Transport Scotland funding streams, such as LEZ support funds and the £500 million announced in the recent Programme for Government for bus priority infrastructure. Other costs will require to be considered as part of forward budget planning, as will the maintenance implications of any infrastructure changes or additions.
- 4.3 The SUMP does not sit in isolation from other programmes of work and, as per the report recommendations, will be more effectively and efficiently managed as part of a wider costed and prioritised programme of city-wide transport improvements which is proposed to inform future Capital budget planning. Having a coherent and agreed plan in place for future transport projects will place the Council in a strong position to attract external funding as future allocations are announced and may also support our calls for multi-year funding awards from external partners. Individual projects will be subject to business cases as they are prioritised and brought forward for delivery, with financial implications communicated to Members.
- 4.4 Failure to meet project milestones in relation to the SUMP, which were agreed with the EU, could result in the Council not delivering against the grant agreement and could cause the reduction or recovery of grant funds by the EU, meaning ACC is unable to take full advantage of the funds available to deliver its transportation priorities.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Failure to meet agreed project milestones for the SUMP could result in ACC being in breach of the CIVITAS PORTIS grant agreement with the EU.
- 5.2 ACC has a legal duty to improve air quality in its Air Quality Management Areas one of which is the city centre. While the Council is working to identify options for a LEZ, it is clear that a LEZ must form one element of a package of measures to address the negative impacts of transport in the city centre and that further supporting measures are needed to achieve air quality compliance and realise the city centre that the public and stakeholders aspire to.
- 5.3 The majority of measures identified in the SUMP will require Traffic Regulation Orders (TROs) which may result in statutory objections or public inquiries.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	<p>A safe and accessible city centre where people choose to shop and spend time in is key to the continued economic vibrancy of the city and region. Failure to realise this could undermine the Council's ability to achieve its economic objectives and compromise recent and planned investment in the city centre if the area is not fully accessible to all and is not a place that people choose to spend time in.</p> <p>Not adopting a coherent and long-term transport vision for the city centre could compromise the Council's ability to secure external funding for improvements to the transport network.</p> <p>Failure to realise a more sustainable city centre could see increasing</p>	M	Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery.

	<p>societal costs in the future arising from ill health associated with poor air and noise quality and physical inactivity, and the need to respond and adapt to a changing climate.</p> <p>Failure to develop a SUMP in accordance with the CIVITAS PORTIS grant agreement could necessitate the repayment of funds to the EU or jeopardise future payments.</p>		
Legal	<p>Failure to develop a SUMP in accordance with the CIVITAS PORTIS grant agreement could result in ACC being in breach of EU grant conditions.</p> <p>There may be implications should air quality continue to breach legal limits and ACC is seen to be taking insufficient action to address this.</p>	M	Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery as part of a package of measures to improve transport and air quality throughout the city.
Employee	<p>Not taking steps to address air quality and enable a switch to cleaner and healthier modes of transport in the city centre could have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of employees, many of whom work in the city centre.</p>	M	Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery.
Customer	<p>There are risks affecting customers, citizens and visitors alike relating to a transport network which does not reflect the changing needs of the economy, society and health and wellbeing if the recommendations are not delivered.</p>	M	<p>Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery.</p> <p>Undertake further engagement on specific projects as these move towards design and delivery,</p>

	<p>Customer dissatisfaction may arise from the implementation of some of the recommendations.</p> <p>The final outcomes / recommendations may not reflect the needs of transport users. This could result in public / stakeholder opposition to changes and / or objections to future TROs.</p> <p>Not delivering the recommendations could compromise the Council's ability to deliver upon a range of projects designed to make Aberdeen a more prosperous city and attractive place to live, work and visit, including the CCMP, LEZ and bike hire scheme.</p>		including all relevant statutory processes.
Environment	Failure to encourage more sustainable travel throughout the city could contribute to increasing CO ₂ emissions and exacerbate air quality concerns.	H	Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery.
Technology	None identified.		
Reputational	There could be risks associated with implementing some of the recommendations should ACC be portrayed as 'anti-car' and contributing to the decline of the city centre through restricting access for vehicles. Conversely, not implementing the proposals could result in reputational risk should ACC be seen as not making efforts to improve	H	<p>Adopt the SUMP and move towards delivery.</p> <p>Undertake further engagement on specific projects as these move towards design and delivery, including statutory processes.</p>

	<p>walking, cycling and public transport conditions in the city centre, thus failing to 'lock in' the benefits of the AWPR and deliver the transport elements of the CCMP.</p> <p>There are risks that ACC is seen as not taking appropriate action to reduce CO₂ and other harmful emissions and improve air quality in the city centre.</p> <p>Not improving sustainable travel infrastructure in the city centre could put a risk the success of other Council projects such as the proposed LEZ and bike hire scheme.</p>		
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7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Proposals within this report support Key Drivers 1.3 (<i>Improving investment into Aberdeen and Aberdeen businesses</i>) and 2.2 (<i>Ensuring access for all employers to skilled labour</i>) in that a transport network which supports the efficient 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	Proposals within this report support Key Driver 3.4 (<i>Improving health and reducing inequalities</i>) in that they seek to improve and increase opportunities for people to walk, cycle or use public transport for everyday journeys, bringing personal health benefits through increased physical activity and reducing harmful emissions from road transport.
Prosperous Place	Proposals within this report support Key Drivers 11.4 (<i>Encouraging adoption of healthier lifestyles</i>) and 15.1 (<i>Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday</i>

	<p><i>journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence</i>) in that they seek to increase opportunities for people to walk, cycle or take public transport for everyday journeys, thus improving health and wellbeing, and contributing towards the meeting of Stretch Outcome 15 (38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026). They also support 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 transport contributes towards reducing harmful emissions from transport.</p>
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Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	Will benefit all residents, businesses and visitors by creating a more efficient and sustainable transport network and supporting aspirations for a safe and accessible city centre.
Organisational Design	Will provide clarity to various Council departments on future transport priorities in Aberdeen.
Governance	Will comply with internal governance procedures.
Partnerships and Alliances	The SUMP represents successful partnership working internationally (CIVITAS PORTIS is an EU-funded project with cities sharing knowledge and experiences) and locally, informed by input from a wide range of internal Council teams and local partners.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Completed.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

[North East Scotland Roads Hierarchy – OPE/19/089](#)

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

Appendix A – Draft Aberdeen Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan Executive Summary
(the full report is available to Members on request)

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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PORTIS



Aberdeen Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) Executive Summary

Deliverable No.:	D1.2
Project Acronym:	Civitas PORTIS
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Grant Agreement No.:	690713
Workpackage/Measure No.:	1ABZ1
Workpackage/ Measure Title: Optimising SUMP	
Responsible Author(s): Will Hekelaar	
Responsible Co-Author(s):	
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2020

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THE CIVITAS INITIATIVE
 IS CO-FINANCED BY THE
 EUROPEAN UNION

Executive Summary

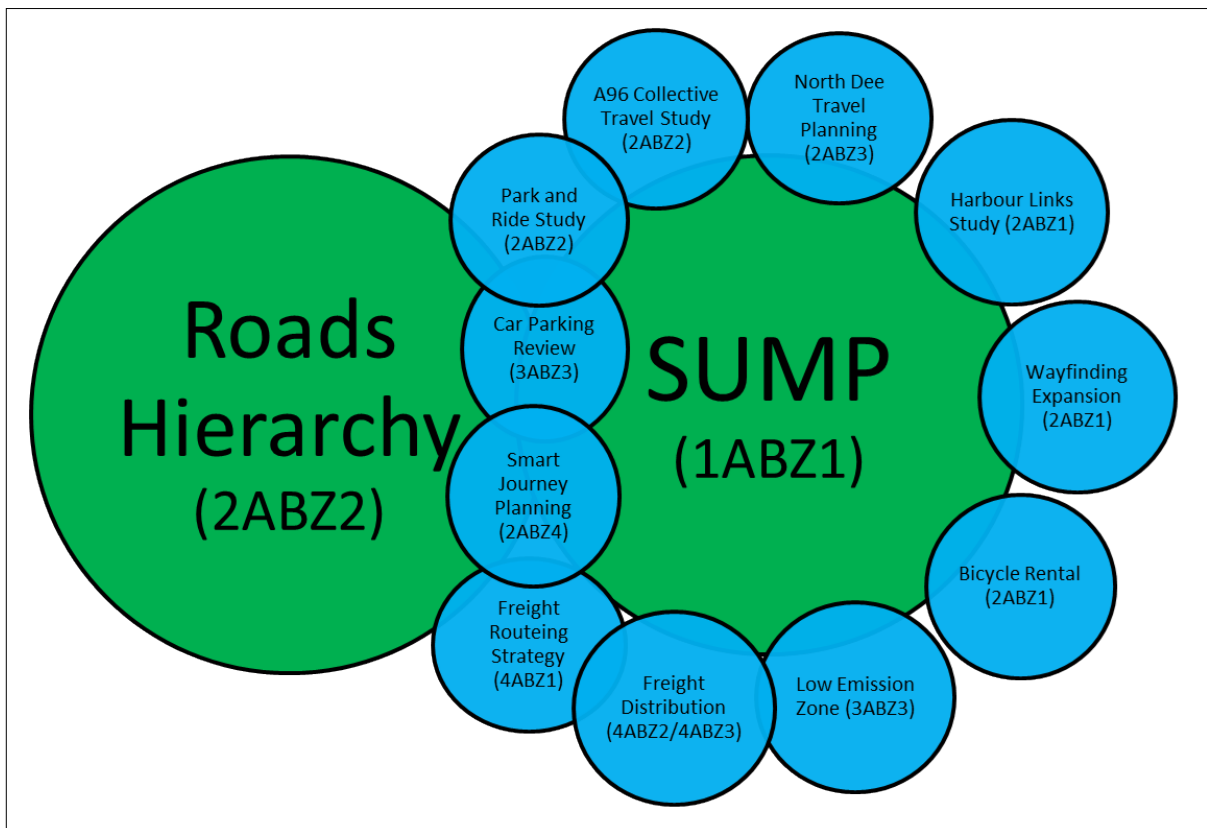
Introduction

This Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) has been developed as part of the EU CIVITAS PORTIS programme. PORTIS (**Port** Cities: **Innovation for Sustainability**) is a four-year project (2016-2020) testing innovative and sustainable urban mobility solutions in five European port cities (Aberdeen, Antwerp, Constanta, Klaipeda and Trieste) with Ningbo in China as a follower city. Aberdeen City Council (ACC) leads Aberdeen’s involvement in the project, supported by partners Nestrans, Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen Harbour Board, the University of Aberdeen and the Robert Gordon University.

Within 4 work packages, ACC is responsible for delivering 11 local measures as part of the PORTIS programme. SUMP and Port Optimisation is one of these measures (1ABZ1) with a revised SUMP for Aberdeen they key deliverable. This final SUMP therefore acts as the culmination of this PORTIS work package but is also a starting point for a programme of future city centre transport improvements, ensuring the legacy and influence of PORTIS is felt in the city for many years to come.

There is significant interconnectivity between the SUMP and other local measures delivered as part of CIVITAS PORTIS, and efforts have been made throughout the SUMP development process to ensure these workstreams complement one another and are working towards a shared vision for the future of urban mobility.

Relationship with other PORTIS measures



Background

The Aberdeen City Region transport network is in a period of transformational change, underpinned by significant investment at local, regional and national level. Recent years have seen the successful completion and opening of the Diamond Bridge, Dyce Drive Link Road, Craibstone Park and Ride and, most significantly, the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR), while delivery of the transport elements of the Aberdeen City Centre Masterplan (CCMP) is underway with the removal of general traffic from Broad Street, public realm improvements on Schoolhill and the commencement of the regeneration of Union Terrace Gardens with enhanced walking and cycling facilities. The Aberdeen to Inverness Rail Improvement Project has seen the doubling of the rail track between Aberdeen and Inverurie in 2019, with the reopening of Kintore Station to follow in 2020, enabling a much-enhanced local rail service between Montrose and Inverurie. This transformation will continue over the coming years with the delivery of Berryden Corridor, South College Street and Haudagain Roundabout improvements. Investment in the transport system, therefore, is in a healthy state and, as ACC and partners deliver upon our remaining infrastructure commitments, the time is prudent to consider where Aberdeen's future priorities should lie.

Furthermore, there is a significant risk that the benefits of this investment will gradually erode should steps to 'lock in' the benefits not be taken, particularly in terms of encouraging people to use this new infrastructure in an appropriate way, and taking advantage of available road capacity afforded by the opening of the AWPR and other schemes to give more priority to sustainable modes of transport, particularly walking, cycling and public transport. If these opportunities are not grasped the likelihood is that traffic will grow to fill the space that has been created, resulting in continued congestion, potentially worsening air quality and rising carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.

Accordingly, ACC and regional partners Nestrans, Aberdeenshire Council and the Strategic Development Planning Authority (SDPA) commissioned a review of the city's roads hierarchy in 2018 to:

- Support the effective and efficient distribution and management of traffic around the city;
- Develop a network that makes best use of the AWPR by taking advantage of the newly freed-up road capacity within the city to lock in the benefits of investment by giving more priority to sustainable transport journeys;
- Facilitate delivery of the transport elements of the CCMP by providing a means of reducing through-traffic in the city centre, reflecting the role of the city centre as a destination rather than a through-route for traffic; and
- Form a basis for identifying future transport priorities for the region, supporting refreshes of the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) and Local Transport Strategy (LTS) as well as the ongoing City Region Deal Strategic Transport Appraisal.

This review is now complete and the process underway to reclassify a number of streets within the city to reflect their role in the revised hierarchy. A series of physical improvements to the road network will then be identified and delivered, with a focus on the revised network of priority and secondary routes, to ensure that these are safe and desirable routes for all modes of transport to use, and with a particular focus on improving conditions for active travel and public transport. Within the city centre, proposals concentrate on removing a number of streets from the priority and secondary hierarchy to reflect that through-traffic should be discouraged from using this area in order to enable a more vibrant and people-focussed city centre to be realised, in accordance with the CCMP.

This Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) has therefore been developed to:

- Identify interventions that will help realise the city centre elements of the revised roads hierarchy, in particular the principles of reducing the volume of through-traffic and improving accessibility and permeability of the area for people walking, cycling and using public transport;
- Complement, and further develop, the transport principles and proposed projects identified in the CCMP;
- Identify some enabling infrastructure that may be required to support the success of other proposed projects such as a city centre Low Emission Zone and bike hire scheme; and
- Reflecting its status as a CIVITAS PORTIS project, consider opportunities for improved active travel connections between the city centre and the new Aberdeen South Harbour (ASH).

The SUMP is a 20-year plan (to 2040), aligning with the CCMP, and aims to be realistic, striking an appropriate balance between aspiration and deliverability.

Vision, Objectives and Outcomes

In response to the key problems and opportunities identified, and in the context of these wider policy aspirations, the following vision for the SUMP has been developed:

A city centre that is accessible to all, which enables healthy and sustainable lifestyles by prioritising the needs of those walking, cycling, wheeling and using public transport and which contributes to wider aspirations to deliver a safe, sustainable and economically buoyant city centre with an enhanced sense of place.

The vision is supported by the following objectives:

1. Support delivery of the roads hierarchy strategy by implementing measures to discourage, and reduce the number of, through-trips undertaken by private vehicles in the city centre.
2. Support delivery of the City Centre Masterplan, contributing to the regeneration of the city centre and enhancing the sense of place by developing a network of streets that prioritise the movement of people over the movement of vehicles, whilst maintaining necessary and efficient access for business and industry.
3. Minimise the adverse environmental impacts of transport in the city centre, incorporating green infrastructure into new transport schemes wherever practicable, and ensure the city centre is resilient to the effects of climate change.
4. Ensure that the city centre is accessible to, and safe for, all, especially the most vulnerable members of society.
5. Encourage and enable more walking and cycling in the city centre, particularly through the provision of better and safer infrastructure.
6. Develop a network of safe and attractive cycle routes across the city centre, through the provision of low speed, low flow streets and segregated infrastructure, so that an unaccompanied 12-year-old child can safely cycle through the city centre.
7. Improve the public transport experience to, from and within the city centre, particularly in terms of achieving shorter and more reliable journey times.
8. Improve connectivity between key destinations in and around the city centre by sustainable modes of transport.
9. Improve opportunities for multimodal journeys to, from and within the city centre.
10. For vehicles undertaking essential journeys within the city centre, enable as many of these as possible to be undertaken by low emission vehicles.

In order to meet the vision and objectives, a series of improvement measures are proposed, and these are anticipated to result in the following outcomes:

1. A city centre that is accessible to all;
2. A safer city centre;
3. Improved physical and mental health of the local population;
4. Improved air quality in the city centre;
5. A reduction in the volume of private vehicles passing through the city centre;
6. A more pedestrian- and cycle-friendly city centre;
7. Coherent, safe and attractive cycle route to and through the city centre connecting major areas of employment and housing;
8. An improved NCN1 through the city centre;
9. A city centre that prioritises the movement of people over the movement of vehicles;
10. More journeys being undertaken within the city centre by low- or no-emission forms of transport;
11. Increased mode share for active travel to, from and within the city centre;
12. Increased mode share for public transport to, from and within the city centre; and
13. Shorter public transport journey times and improved journey time reliability through the city centre.

Infrastructure Improvements and Supporting Measures

The following tables outline the infrastructure improvements and supporting measures proposed within the SUMP. Infrastructure measures are categorised into high, medium or low priority and short, medium or long-term. It is presumed that short-term measures can be delivered / progressed within 2 years of adoption of the SUMP, medium-term measures within 2-12 years and long-term measures beyond 12 years.

High Priority Measures

SHORT TERM	
Location	Project
Bridge Street	Reduce the speed limit along the entire street to 20mph.
Belmont Street	Explore opportunities to exempt cyclists from one-way and access restrictions.
MEDIUM TERM	
Location	Project
Union Street and King Street (East / West North Street to Castle Street)	Investigate the feasibility of installing segregated cycle facilities along this section and progress towards delivery. Deliver CCMP project to remove private vehicle traffic on Union Street between Castlegate and Bridge Street and make it a walking, cycling, public transport and local access only space with an enhanced sense of place. Investigate the feasibility of making the whole of this area a walking, cycling and public transport priority space (local access only for general traffic) and progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. As part of this work, consider opportunities for resurfacing, widening and otherwise improving footways.

<p>Bridge Street, Market Street and Guild Street</p>	<p>Deliver CCMP project to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> remove car traffic and reduce bus traffic to one-way only on Guild Street while allowing local access only for taxis and deliveries. Investigate the need for, and feasibility of, implementing formal cycle provision as part of this work and progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Resurface footways between Union Square and Bridge Street; deliver one-way traffic system (bus, cycle and local access only) on Bridge Street between Union Street and Wapping Street and investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work; deliver one-way traffic system (bus, cycle and local access only) on Market Street with segregated cycle facilities between Union Street and Guild Street; and Work with partners to look at options for improved connectivity between Union Square and Trinity Mall.
<p>Union Terrace</p>	<p>Investigate the feasibility of making Union Terrace a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic). Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study, and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.</p> <p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities, and progress towards delivery, depending on the outcome of the study.</p>
<p>Rosemount Viaduct</p>	<p>Investigate the optimum level of cycle provision and progress towards delivery as part of east-west route development. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.</p>
<p>Schoolhill and Upperkirkgate</p>	<p>Explore opportunities to make this a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic). Investigate optimum level of cycle provision in the context of wider CCMP delivery and progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.</p>
<p>Skene Street (Summer Street to Woolmanhill)</p>	<p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities, as part of east-west route development, mindful of opportunities for continuing onward connections westwards. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.</p>
<p>Gallowgate</p>	<p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities as part of north-south route development, and giving consideration to onward connections northwards along the A96 and westwards along the A944. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.</p>
<p>Crown Street / Bon Accord Street</p>	<p>Explore opportunities to deliver CCMP project to implement segregated cycle lanes between Union Street and Springbank Terrace, as part of north-south route development and consider options for onward connections to South Crown Street. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work. If Crown Street proves to not be the optimal location for a cycle route, consider opportunities for provision on Bon Accord Street as an alternative.</p>
<p>College Street</p>	<p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision in the context of the wider South College Street improvement scheme. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.</p>

Beach Roundabout	Boulevard	Undertake a study to determine a preferred option or options for improving active travel connections between the city centre and the beachfront, including a consideration of potential pedestrian and cycle improvements at the Beach Boulevard roundabout. Work toward delivery of the recommended option(s) as part of east-west route development.
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Medium Priority Measures

asures

SHORT TERM	
Location	Project
Various	Extend the existing 20mph zone in the city centre to include Rosemount Viaduct (west of Woolmanhill), Gallowgate, Loch Street, Berry Street, John Street, George Street (north of St. Andrew Street), St. Andrew Street (Charlotte Street to Loch Street), Charlotte Street, Palmerston Road, Raik Road, Stell Road, Poynerook Road and Regent Quay.
Various	Explore opportunities to exempt cyclists from access and one-way restrictions - George Street, Summer Street, Bon Accord Terrace, Palmerston Road, Raik Road, Poynerook Road, Langstane Place.
Palmerston Place	Ensure that attention is given to the needs of cyclists when devising the final South College Street improvements to ensure a consistent level of cycling provision within the area.
St. Fitticks Road	Implement signage to indicate that this is the recommended walking and cycling route between ASH and the city centre.
Victoria Road and Victoria Bridge	Implement signage to indicate that this is the recommended walking (and for certain sections, cycling) route between ASH and the city centre, until such a time as an improved route can be delivered as part of the City Region Deal project.
Abbey Road	Reduce the speed limit to 20mph.
Abbey Road	Implement signage to indicate that this is the recommended cycling route between ASH and the city centre in the short term.
Abbey Road	Change priorities at the Baxter Street and Mansefield Road junctions to give priority to Abbey Road traffic.
Crombie Road	Implement signage to indicate that this is the recommended cycling route between ASH and the city centre in the short term.
Crombie Road	Reduce the speed limit to 20mph.
Greyhope Road	Reduce the speed limit to 20mph.
MEDIUM TERM	
Location	Project
Holburn Street (Union Grove to Union Street)	Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities, alongside a wider review of active travel facilities along Holburn Street. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.
Alford Place	Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities, giving consideration to onward connections along Albyn Place. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.
Market Street	Determine the feasibility of improved (preferably segregated) cycle facilities on the southern section of Market Street. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Resurface footways as part of any improvement works.
Gallowgate	Investigate the feasibility of making Gallowgate (or sections of Gallowgate) a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic) in the context of wider CCMP delivery. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study, and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.

Woolmanhill	<p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision on the approach to the city centre, in the context of wider Berryden corridor improvements and the opportunity for onward connections to the north. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.</p> <p>In recognition of the fact that roundabouts can act as a barrier to cycling, while simultaneously aiding the smooth flow of traffic and performing an important green space function, undertake an options appraisal to look at ways of improving the cycle experience at the roundabout while remaining mindful of wider considerations. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.</p>
Denburn Road	Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision and progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.
Rose Street, Thistle Street and Chapel Street	Investigate the feasibility of making Rose Street (Huntly Street to Union Street), Thistle Street and Chapel Street a high-quality streetscape scheme with an enhanced sense of place, as per the CCMP, and a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic). Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.
Palmerston Road, Raik Road, Stell Road and Poynernook Road	Explore opportunities to make this a walking and cycling priority space (local access only for general traffic) and identify placemaking interventions to support this.
St. Andrew Street	Deliver CCMP project to make a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic) between Loch Street and Charlotte Street. Determine optimal level of infrastructure west of Charlotte Street in the context of CCMP delivery. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.
John Street	Explore opportunities to make this a walking, cycling and bus priority space (local access only for general traffic). Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.
Blackfriars Street	Determine the optimal cycle infrastructure in the context of wider CCMP and SUMP delivery. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.
Harriet Street and Crooked Lane	Explore opportunities to exempt cyclists from access and one-way restrictions, with the addition of a contraflow cycle lane to improve safety.
Shoe Lane and Queen Street	Deliver an improved pedestrian and cycle experience with enhanced placemaking as part of the Queen Street redevelopment.
Shore Brae	Resurface the western footway and complete the 'soft segregated' network to ensure consistent provision on Shore Brae and Ship Row.
Wapping Street and Carmelite Street	<p>Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.</p> <p>Reduce the speed limit to 20mph.</p>
Hadden Street, Stirling Street, Trinity Street, Carmelite Lane and Exchange Street	Explore opportunities to make this a walking and cycling priority space (local access only for general traffic) as per CCMP and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.
South Silver Street	Make cycle and local access only as per the CCMP. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work
Golden Square	Depending on the anticipated timescale for the CCMP transformation project, make a walking and cycling priority space (local access only for general traffic) in advance of this.
Langstane Place, Justice Mill Lane and Windmill Brae / Bath Street	Explore opportunities to make this a walking and cycling priority space (local access only for general traffic). Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work and identify placemaking interventions to reinforce this.

St. Fitticks Road	Explore opportunities to install segregated pedestrian and cycle facilities between Coast Road and Abbey Road
North Esplanade West	Investigate the feasibility of implementing formal cycle provision, preferably segregated facilities. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study
LONG TERM	
Location	Project
North Esplanade West	Progress delivery of a new pedestrian and cycle bridge over the River Dee as part of CCMP delivery
Palmerston Road	Should a new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the Dee be delivered, implement more formal cycling provision between Raik Road and Market Street
Raik Road	Should the new pedestrian and cycle bridge across the Dee be delivered, implement more formal cycling provision.
Woolmanhill	Should public transport journey times be a concern following delivery of planned improvements, look at options for implementing public transport priority measures. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes.

Low
Priority
Measure
s

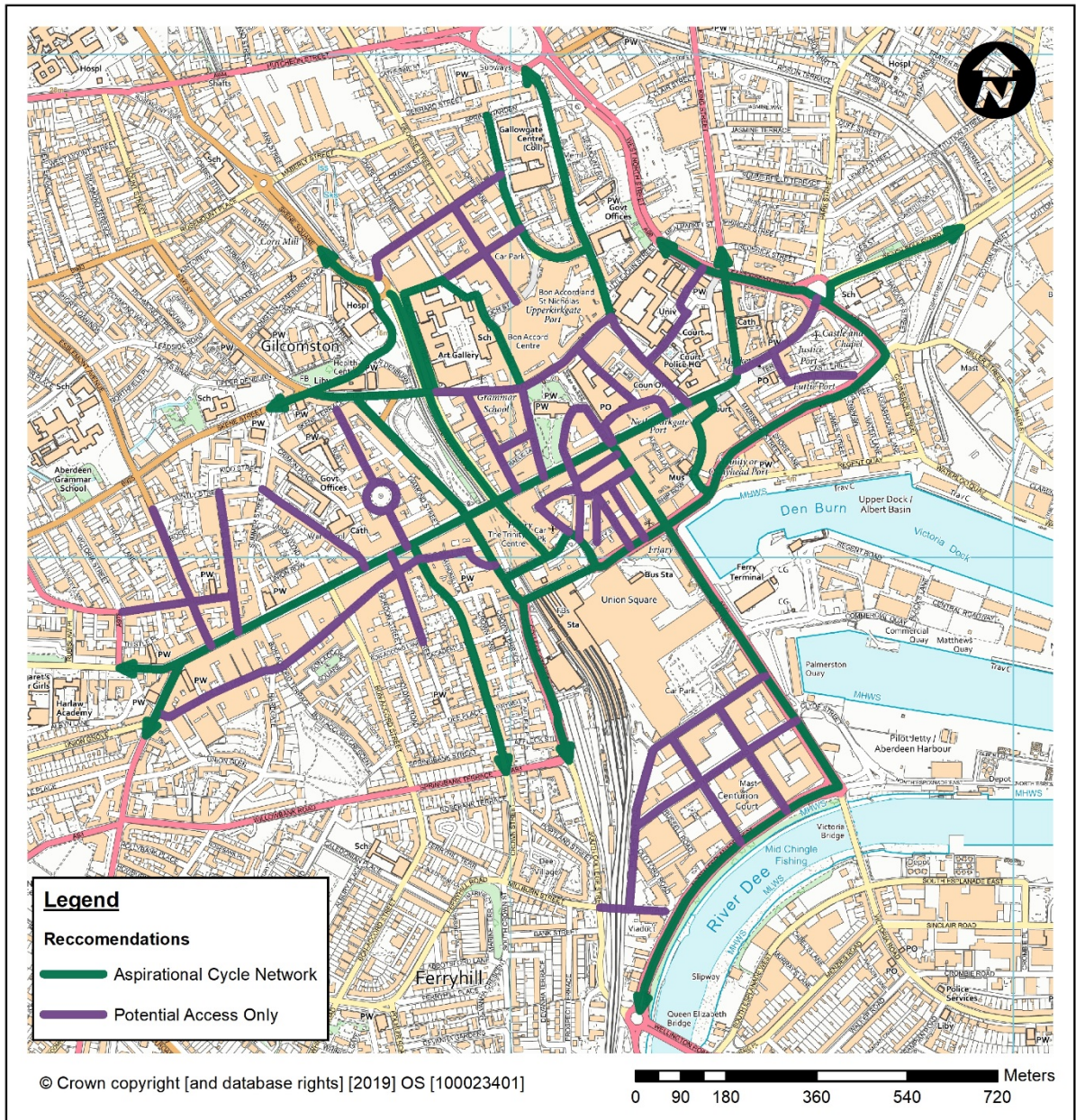
SHORT TERM	
Location	Project
Little Belmont Street, Back Wynd, St. Nicholas Street and Correction Wynd	Explore opportunities to exempt cyclists from one-way and access restrictions.
Castle Terrace	Ensure the path linking to Commerce Street and Virginia Street is fully accessible to cyclists.
MEDIUM TERM	
Location	Project
Market Street	Investigate the feasibility of implementing a pedestrian crossing phase at Market Street / Guild Street signalised junction. Progress towards delivery, depending on the outcomes of the study.
Various	Footway resurfacing - Netherkirkgate, Bon Accord Terrace, Bon Accord Street, Littlejohn Street, Marischal Street, Justice Street, Blackfriars Street, Charlotte Street, James Street, Mearns Street, Ship Row, Bon Accord Lane, West / East Craibstone Street, Bon Accord Square, North Silver Street, Skene Terrace and Castlegate.
Various	Footway resurfacing and widening - Summer Street, Dee Street, Huntly Street and Little Chapel Street.
Netherkirkgate	Investigate potential for, and optimum form of, underpass improvements.
Langstane Place and Justice Mill Lane	Should cycle safety be a concern at this location following high- and medium-priority interventions, investigate the feasibility of formal cycle provision and move to implementation depending on the outcomes of this work.
LONG TERM	
Location	Project
West North Street and East North Street (Littlejohn Street to Beach Boulevard)	Investigate the requirement for formal cycle provision in the context of wider improvements and implement any review outcomes accordingly. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.
Commerce Street, Virginia Street and Trinity Quay	Investigate the requirement for formal cycle provision in the context of wider improvements and implement any review outcomes accordingly. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work.
Loch Street and Berry Street	Investigate the requirement for formal cycle provision in the context of wider improvements and implement any review outcomes accordingly. Look at opportunities for footway resurfacing as part of this work. Should public transport journey times become a concern at this location even with planned improvements, look at options for implementing public transport priority measures at a suitable point in the future
ACC will work with partners to:	
WALKING AND CYCLING	
Continue to ensure that all new developments in the city centre are built around the needs of people walking and cycling and facilitate safe and direct active travel journeys to, from and within the development by requiring developers to ensure that comprehensive walking and cycling infrastructure is incorporated into new sites and that sites are well linked to the surrounding network.	
Continue to require developers to consider accessibility by walking and cycling before accessibility by private vehicles and demonstrate that sufficient measures have been taken to minimise vehicular traffic generation through Transport Assessments, Travel Plans and the provision of Residential Travel Packs.	
Support the implementation of Home Zones and low / no car housing where this will result in development that is safer and more welcoming to people walking and cycling.	
Require adequate cycle parking facilities to be installed at all new sites and encourage the installation of shower, changing and storage facilities at workplaces and other non-residential sites.	

Increase cycle parking provision, particularly around key destinations and attractions, including residential parking opportunities for those living in flats, tenements and high-rises.
Work with partners to implement the recommendations of the Bicycle Hire Scheme Options Appraisal in a sustainable manner.
Work to implement the recommendations of the pedestrian wayfinding review, including the provision of improved wayfinding at bus stops and other transport interchanges.
Increase and improve lighting provision in areas of high pedestrian and cycle activity, while pursuing low carbon lighting solutions to support emission reduction targets.
Look at opportunities for increasing green man time and reducing the wait for green man time at busy pedestrian crossing locations, to include consideration of sites where a default green man may be appropriate.
Continue with routine road, footway and path maintenance, including sweeping, surfacing treatments and filling in of potholes as required and as resources allow.
Ensure that roads and pavements are repaired promptly and to a high standard following utility works and other maintenance activities.
Continue to seek further funding sources for footpath and cycle path maintenance, particularly for new routes that are not accounted for in existing maintenance budgets.
Continue to lobby the Scottish Government for funding support for the maintenance of active travel routes to support the increased levels of capital funding available in recent years.
Continue to deliver activities, campaigns, promotions and events in the city centre (such as In Town Without My Car Day) to raise awareness of the benefits of, and opportunities for, walking and cycling in the area.
Engage with the City of Edinburgh Council on the impacts of their Open Streets events and consider whether this is a model that could be replicated in Aberdeen.
Continue to support, promote and participate in local and national safety and driver awareness campaigns such as Police Scotland's Operation Close Pass.
Reflect ongoing improvements in the city centre in future editions of the Aberdeen Cycle Map.
As per the Roads Hierarchy, continue with a programme of corridor improvement strategies to improve the safety and quality of walking and cycling facilities on key radial corridors to and from the city centre.
As individual infrastructure projects come forward to delivery, look at opportunities for implementing supporting infrastructure to enable and encourage use of the new facilities, such as public water stations and on-street maintenance stations, and green infrastructure.
PUBLIC TRANSPORT
Continue to work within the North East Bus Alliance to identify and implement measures to promote and encourage more bus and Park and Ride trips to the city centre, including bus priority measures and new ticketing arrangements.
As per the Roads Hierarchy, continue with a programme of corridor improvement strategies to improve reliability and journey times of bus services to and from the city centre, especially around the bus station.
Ensure that bus stops in the city centre offer a safe, accessible and high-quality waiting environment for passengers, and consider additional needs of passengers resulting from a changing climate.
Ensure that all bus stops in the city centre have clear, accurate and current timetable and route information on display.
Install maps at all key public transport stops in the city centre, as per the recommendations of the wayfinding review.
Continue to promote public transport as a sustainable and efficient method of travelling to and from Aberdeen city centre.
Widely promote the benefits of forthcoming rail improvements arising from the Revolution in Rail and the Aberdeen to Inverness Rail Improvement Project.
Work with partners to deliver the Station Gateway Development Brief to realise a more welcoming arrival experience into the city centre for those travelling by public transport.
Undertake an accessibility audit of the bus and rail stations, as part of Union Square redevelopment plans, incorporate recommendations into an Action Plan to sit beneath the SUMP and work with partners to deliver the Action Plan.
FREIGHT

Support Nestrans in the development, promotion and dissemination of revised freight maps to minimise unnecessary freight movements within the city centre.
Continue to work with regional partners and freight operators to trial and implement solutions to minimise the impact of necessary freight traffic in the city centre, including options for freight consolidation and the use of smaller, low-emission vehicles, especially for 'last mile deliveries'.
CAR CLUB AND CAR SHARING
Continue to work with partners to promote the car club and car sharing as a cheaper and more efficient alternative to private car use for those living in the city centre
Continue to work with car club operators to expand the car club fleet and the number of car club bays in the city centre.
Continue to work with partners to increase the number of electric, hydrogen and hybrid vehicles within the car club.
LOW EMISSION VEHICLES
Continue work to identify the optimum form and scope of a Low Emission Zone in Aberdeen and work towards its successful delivery.
Continue to promote the benefits of low emission vehicles over conventional petrol and diesel varieties.
Continue to grow the electric vehicle charging network in the city centre.
Work towards the delivery of the Aberdeen City Region Hydrogen Strategy to increase the proportion of hydrogen vehicles in the city centre.
CAR TRAVEL
Develop a revised Car Parking Framework for Aberdeen, giving consideration to the recommendations of the Strategic Car Parking Review
Where SUMP projects result in the loss of on-street parking efforts will be made to minimise the impacts of this on local residents.
Engage with regional partners on an education campaign to inform drivers of the needs and vulnerabilities of people walking and cycling and how to behave safely and responsibly in mixed traffic situations.

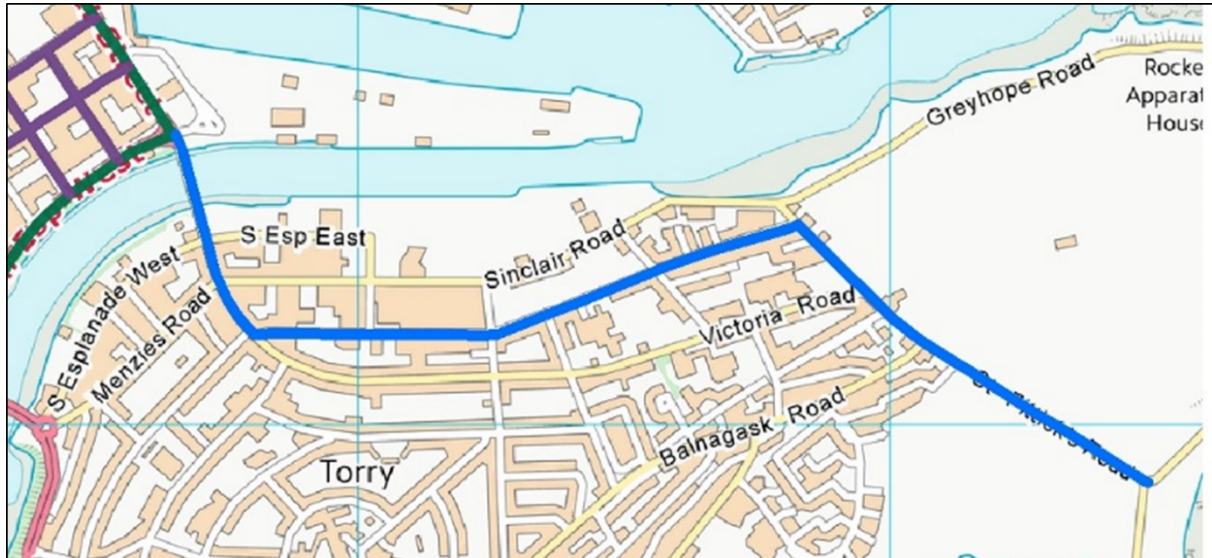
These measures are anticipated to realise the following networks.

Proposed city centre active travel network



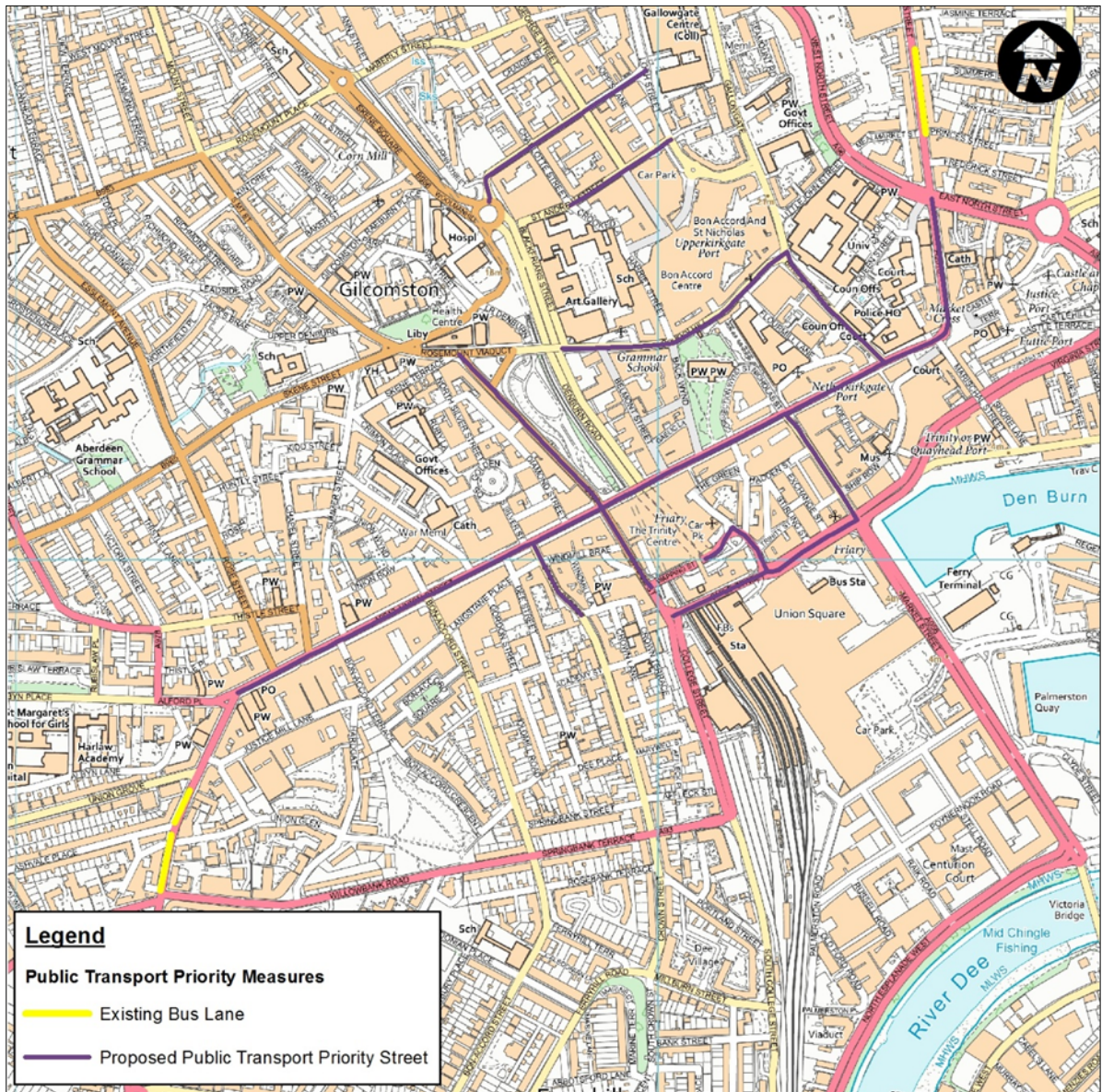
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Proposed City Centre to ASH Cycle Route



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Proposed city centre bus priority network



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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 th December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Low Emission Zone (LEZ) Objectives and Progress
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/421
DIRECTOR	N/A
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie
REPORT AUTHOR	Will Hekelaar
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 6. Remit 2.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To update Members on progress in terms of identifying an optimum Low Emission Zone (LEZ) for Aberdeen and to gain agreement on objectives to guide the appraisal process.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:

- 2.1 Agree the objectives identified in section 3.5 to guide the LEZ option appraisal process.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 As was reported to the Council via a Service Update in December 2018, officers are working with partners to determine the optimum form and scope of a LEZ in Aberdeen in accordance with the Scottish Government's 2017/18 Programme for Government. Of Aberdeen's three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) the city centre is of most concern due to a higher number of pollution exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) recorded here compared to other areas. The city centre is therefore the focus of current LEZ investigations.
- 3.2 Aberdeen City Council (ACC) appointed consultants SYSTRA in August 2019 to update the city centre transport model, assist with identification and appraisal of LEZ scenarios and lead public and stakeholder engagement.
- 3.3 The current city centre Paramics transport model is based upon 2012 traffic data, therefore requires updating to reflect the impacts of recent changes to the local transport network, most notably the full opening of the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) in February 2019. Data gathering to inform the model upgrade took place in May and October 2019 and model development is now underway. The new traffic data is also being used by SEPA (the Scottish

Environmental Protection Agency) to update the Aberdeen air quality model and the transport and air quality models will work together to assess the impacts of various LEZ options. The 2019 air quality model is nearing completion, while the transport model is scheduled for completion in spring 2020, allowing full option testing to commence thereafter.

- 3.4 The National Low Emission Framework (NLEF) is the appraisal process for local authorities to follow when considering transport related actions to improve air quality. NLEF guidance states that the starting point for LEZ development should be to define objectives for the potential LEZ, taking account of the pollutants of concern and any available information on the sources of those pollutants. In light of this guidance, it is now time for ACC to set objectives for the LEZ to guide the development and appraisal of options.
- 3.5 Draft objectives have been developed by the Aberdeen LEZ Delivery Group, comprising representatives of ACC, Aberdeenshire Council, Nestrans, NHS Grampian, Transport Scotland, SYSTRA and SEPA. Two primary objectives have been identified to reflect that the principal aim of a LEZ is to improve air quality (and the only robust measurable indicator of success or otherwise is a reduction in the levels of pollutants of concern) and a requirement within the Transport (Scotland) Bill that LEZs should contribute towards the climate change targets (towards net zero by 2045) set out in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009:
1. *To improve air quality in Aberdeen by reducing harmful emissions from transport and delivering on the Scottish Government's statutory air quality objectives.*
 2. *To support climate change targets by reducing road transport's contribution to emissions.*
- 3.5.1 Recognising that a LEZ can help realise wider benefits beyond simply air quality improvement, but that these are influenced by many other factors and not solely or directly attributable to a LEZ, the following supplementary objectives have been identified:
- *Protect public health and wellbeing;*
 - *Support local and regional transport strategies by contributing to the development of a vibrant, accessible, and safe city centre, where the volume of non-essential traffic is minimised and active and sustainable transport movements are prioritised; and*
 - *Contribute to ongoing transformational change in Aberdeen, helping promote the city as a desirable place to live, visit and invest in.*
- 3.6 Initial engagement on LEZs has commenced with those stakeholders, including transport providers and the local business community, who are potentially most likely to be affected by a LEZ. Further and more detailed public and stakeholder engagement is envisaged to take place in early 2020 as options become more defined and ready for discussion.
- 3.7 As well as a local project group, the Council is represented on various national LEZ working groups covering modelling, enforcement, exemptions and

communications to ensure a consistent approach to such issues across all Scottish LEZ cities.

- 3.8 Members will continue to be kept up to date as LEZ proposals develop via future Committee Reports and Service Updates as appropriate.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 Initial funding support of £195,000 to progress feasibility and design of a LEZ was confirmed by Transport Scotland in July 2019, supplemented by a further award of £35,000 in October 2019. The works described in this report are funded from this grant, while staff time for LEZ project management is currently funded by the EU project CIVITAS PORTIS. There will be financial implications arising from the implementation, management, maintenance and enforcement of a LEZ – officers are working with Transport Scotland and other partners in identifying these and these will be communicated to Members in a future report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 ACC has a legal duty to meet statutory air quality objectives and improve air quality in its AQMAs through the implementation of the Air Quality Action Plan (2011) and associated initiatives.
- 5.2 Legislation enabling local authorities to declare and enforce LEZs is included within the Transport (Scotland) Act, which received Royal Assent in November 2019. It is anticipated that the supporting Regulations and Guidance will be published during 2020.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	<p>Continuing poor air quality could see increasing societal costs arising from pollution-related health complaints.</p> <p>Care needs to be taken that any LEZ ultimately recommended for implementation supports, rather than harms, the economic vitality of the city centre.</p>	M	<p>Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen and ensure options are subject to robust appraisal process.</p> <p>Continue to work with Transport Scotland and the other LEZ cities to determine the optimum approach to LEZ delivery,</p>

	There may be risks associated with the costs of implementing, managing, maintaining and enforcing a LEZ.		management, maintenance and enforcement.
Legal	There may be implications should air quality continue to breach legal limits and ACC is seen to be taking insufficient action to address this.	M	Continue with work to an identify optimum LEZ for Aberdeen, as part of a package of measures to address air pollution.
Employee	Not taking steps to address air quality in the city centre could have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of employees, many of whom work in the city centre.	M	Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen.
Customer	<p>Not taking steps to address air quality in the city centre could have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of those living, working in and visiting the city centre.</p> <p>At the same time, care will have to be taken that any LEZ recommended for implementation limits scope for negative impacts on our customers, particularly in terms of accessibility of the city centre and the social and equalities impacts of potentially restricting certain vehicles from certain streets.</p> <p>Customer dissatisfaction may arise from the implementation of a LEZ and the final recommendations are unlikely to be universally popular. This could result in public / stakeholder opposition to</p>	H	<p>Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen and ensure options are subject to robust appraisal process.</p> <p>Ensure appraisal is evidence-based, supported by air quality and traffic modelling forecasts.</p> <p>Undertake further detailed public and stakeholder consultation on proposals.</p> <p>Undertake Equalities and Human Rights Impact Assessment (EHRIA) of final recommendations.</p>

	recommendations and the need for a public inquiry.		
Environment	<p>Air quality is likely to remain poor for the immediate future if intervention is not taken to address this.</p> <p>Care must be taken to ensure that air quality interventions do not result in unintended negative consequences such as moving the existing problem and/or exacerbating carbon emissions elsewhere.</p>	H	Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen and undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of proposals, as recommended by Transport Scotland.
Technology	Issues may arise in terms of monitoring and enforcement of LEZs and these will become clearer as a preferred option begins to emerge.	M	Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen and work with Transport Scotland and the other Scottish cities to develop a coherent and consistent approach to monitoring and enforcement.
Reputational	<p>There are risks associated with a LEZ should ACC be portrayed as 'anti-car' and contributing to the decline of the city centre through restricting access for vehicles.</p> <p>Conversely, not implementing a LEZ could result in reputational risk should ACC be seen as not making sufficient effort to improve air quality and the health and wellbeing of our citizens and visitors.</p>	H	<p>Continue with work to identify an optimum LEZ for Aberdeen and ensure options are subject to robust appraisal process.</p> <p>Ensure appraisal is evidence-based, supported by air quality and traffic modelling forecasts.</p> <p>Undertake further detailed public and stakeholder consultation on proposals.</p>

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Proposals support Key Driver 1.3 (<i>Improving investment into Aberdeen and Aberdeen businesses</i>) in that a clean and safe city centre is critical to maintaining a healthy economy for the city and wider region.
Prosperous People	Proposals support Key Drivers 3.4 (<i>Improving health and reducing inequalities</i>) and 11.1 (<i>Supporting vulnerable and disadvantaged people, families and groups</i>) in that there are strong links between poor air quality and a number of physical and mental illnesses and premature deaths resulting from such illnesses, with the more vulnerable members of society (such as children and the elderly) most affected. Proposals therefore support the delivery of Stretch Outcomes 3 (<i>95% of children (0-5years) will reach their expected developmental milestones by the time of their child health reviews by 2026</i>), 4 (<i>90% of children and young people will report that they feel mentally well by 2026</i>) and 11 (<i>Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026</i>).
Prosperous Place	Supports Key Driver 14.1 (<i>Reducing emissions across the city through delivery of Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan 'Powering Aberdeen'</i>) in that the primary purpose of a LEZ is to reduce harmful emissions from transport.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	Will benefit all residents, businesses and visitors by creating a cleaner and city centre.
Workforce	Improved air quality in the city centre has the potential to support a healthier workforce.
Partnerships and Alliances	The LEZ represents successful partnership working as the process in Aberdeen is being overseen by a group representing a range of internal interests and external partners, as described in section 3 of the report. ACC participates in a number of LEZ Working Groups with Transport Scotland and the other LEZ cities (Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) to share knowledge and experiences and to develop a consistent approach to LEZ development and delivery throughout Scotland.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Assessment	Outcome
Equality & Human Rights Impact Assessment	Completed.
Data Protection Impact Assessment	Not required.
Duty of Due Regard / Fairer Scotland Duty	Not applicable.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Aberdeen Low Emission Zone Service Update (December 2018)

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

None

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	5 th December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	A92 MURCAR NORTH
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/359
DIRECTOR	n/a
CHIEF OFFICER	Gale Beattie
REPORT AUTHOR	Kevin Pert
TERMS OF REFERENCE	Purpose 6; remit 2.2

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1. The purpose of this report is to seek Committee approval for the construction of a 3 metres wide standard shared-use pedestrian and cycleway north of Aberdeen along the A92 from the Murcar roundabout, Bridge of Don northwards to south of Blackdog.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee: -

- 2.1. Approves the detailed design of the shared use path;
- 2.2. Delegate authority to Chief Officer – Capital following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to undertake a tender process for the procurement and thereafter award of a contract;
- 2.3 approve the total estimated expenditure of £450,000 as detailed in this report; and
- 2.4 Instruct the Chief Officer – Operations and Protective Services to undertake the statutory requirements to promote a Redetermination Order to support the successful delivery of the project.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1. In 2015, a feasibility study was carried out for a path from Aberdeen to Blackdog with respect to the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR) works to develop a route for walking and cycling north of Aberdeen. The first two phases along Ellon Road have already been completed. The recommendation for this section (Phase 3) was a

3m shared path east side of the A92 (formerly A90) from Blackdog to the Murcar Roundabout at Bridge of Don, Aberdeen. This study can be seen at Appendix C.

- 3.2. The scheme was then identified in the Active Travel Action Plan 2017-2021 which supports the delivery of the Local Transport Strategy (LTS) 2016-2021. Implementing this link will create an active travel route north of the City to Blackdog to further encourage and make provision for active travel.
- 3.3. A stakeholder consultation via an online questionnaire was undertaken for a period of 3 weeks from 5th August to 25th August 2019 to seek public and local stakeholders' opinion and feedback regarding the design proposals. This links to the closed consultation: <https://consultation.aberdeencity.gov.uk/place/a92-murcar-roundabout-to-blackdog-proposed-foot-cy/>
- 3.4. 203 responses in total were received from the public; with 63% in support of the proposal, 35% had no comment while 2% weren't in support. Details can be found in Appendix B.
- 3.5. The path when built, will tie in with the existing standard shared-use (cycle & foot) path located south of the Murcar Roundabout on the west side of the A92 Ellon Rd along which lies the Bridge of Don retail park, industrial estates, residences, businesses, schools as well as a Park and Ride. Bus stops are also located along the A92 Ellon Road in both north and south direction, establishing ease of connection between public transport and active travel. A plan of the proposal is included as Appendix A.
- 3.6. Aberdeenshire has in place a similar scheme from Balmedie to Blackdog. When the proposed path from Murcar North roundabout is built, it will serve as a through active travel route between Aberdeen city and Aberdeenshire areas south of Ellon.
- 3.7. Building this path will support the Local Transport Strategy's target that *by 2021, Aberdeen's transport system should have: Increased modal share for public transport and active travel, reduced the need to travel and reduced dependence on the private car, improved journey time reliability for all modes, improved road safety within the city, improved air quality and the environment, and improved accessibility to transport for all.*

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1. The works are estimated to be in the order of £450,000 and is fully funded through the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route non-motorised users (AWPR_NMU) fund. There is a service level agreement regarding the funding and this scheme is one of the projects identified in the agreement.
- 4.2. Approval of the scheme was noted in the External Funding Report to City Growth and Resources Committee 24th April 2018 (PLA/18/003) and Strategic Commissioning Committee 30th April 2018 (PLA/18/019).

4.3. As a foot path already exists on the selected route, there is already a maintenance liability for the Council. It is proposed to use the highest standards of construction to minimise the future maintenance requirements.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1. A statutory Redetermination Order of existing length of footway to a shared use facility will be required to be promoted.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Loss of external funding if scheme is not approved to go ahead.	H	Seek and obtain approval from committee to implement the project.
Legal	The AWPR-NMU service level agreement will not be fulfilled.	H	Seek and obtain approval from committee to implement the project.
Employee	Employees have the same opportunity for engagement on this project as they are customers too and could therefore may also feel disaffected if the project were not to proceed.	L	Implement the project.
Customer	There is a risk that customers and residents feel disconnected to the decisions that the council are taking on their behalf relating to travel issues if after having been consulted, the project is not delivered. Customers that are not involved in the engagement process may feel disaffected and object to the proposals and to the	L	Implement the project. Fully engage with the public and stakeholders as widely as possible.

	processes involved in delivering the project such as objections to Traffic Regulation Orders.		
Environment	<p>Possible conflict regarding existing wildlife – bats, nesting birds, etc</p> <p>Lack of active travel provision might continue to encourage high volumes of private vehicular travel between the proposed project locations thereby not contributing to the city’s CO₂ emission reduction target or improve air quality.</p>	L	<p>Ensure minimal negative impact on the surrounding land and waterbody; if possible, take measures to maintain or even improve the environment through additional planting, timing of operations, etc and sympathetic lighting if appropriate.</p> <p>Implement project; the presence of which, will encourage behavioural change to that of sustainable transport mode choice for short trips, helping to meet public health, air quality improvement as well as climate change targets.</p>
Technology	-	-	-
Reputational	Not completed, this section will mean a missing link from Aberdeenshire to the City, thereby depriving both Councils of a vital active travel corridor proposed in the public consultation.	M	Ensuring Local Transport Strategy and LOIP targets are met by seeking committee approval to progress this scheme.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous People	<p>The proposal within this report supports the delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stretch Outcome 11 Healthy life expectancy (time lived in good health) is five years longer by 2026. ➤ key driver 11.3

	<p>Increasing satisfaction and use of community facilities and green environment to increase the health and well-being for older people and people managing long term conditions</p> <p>The delivery of the shared use pedestrian and cycleway will enable anyone to travel (able-bodied/disabled, high or low income, etc) by their preferred means, actively and safely between villages and settlements into/from Aberdeen City.</p> <p>The content of this report is likely to be of public and media interest as it relates to an active travel infrastructure route at a key location north of the city and therefore would contribute to an improvement to the sustainable movement of people between the City and Aberdeenshire.</p>
<p>Prosperous Place</p>	<p>The proposals within this report supports the delivery of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stretch Outcome 14 Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by 42.5% by 2026 and adapting to the impacts of our changing climate ➤ key driver 14.1 Reducing emissions across the city through delivery of Aberdeen's Sustainable Energy Action Plan 'Powering Aberdeen'. <p>Creating a new active travel route and increasing the attractiveness of walking and cycling to and from areas north of the city should help influence a behavioural change and modal shift of travel choice from private cars to an active travel means; thereby contributing to this outcome to reduce harmful carbon emissions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stretch Outcome 15 38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling as main mode of travel by 2026 ➤ key driver 15.1 Supporting different ways for active travel in everyday journeys, using partners and volunteers to address safety, infrastructure, fitness, well-being and confidence. <p>Again, introducing an active travel route and increasing the appeal of travelling from the north through increased safety and connectivity, will contribute to these figures.</p>
<p>Design Principles of Target Operating Model</p>	
<p>Impact of Report</p>	
<p>Customer Service Design</p>	<p>Will benefit all residents, businesses and visitors by creating a more efficient and sustainable transport</p>

	network and supporting aspirations for a safe and accessible city.
Workforce	As customers who would also use the cycleway provision, it has the potential to support a healthier workforce.

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

Appendix A – Project Proposal Design Considerations

Appendix B – Consultation Summary Report

Appendix C – Feasibility Study

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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APPENDIX A: Project Proposal

Design Considerations and Typical Layout

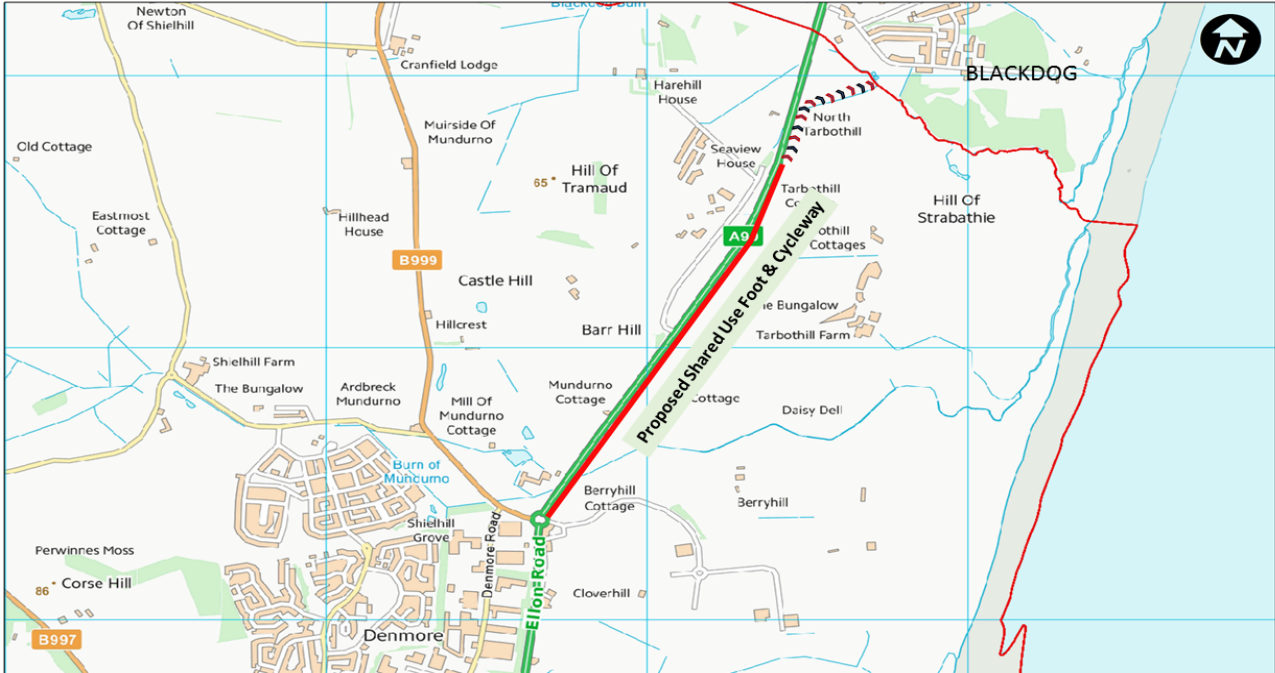


Figure 1. Project Location Overview

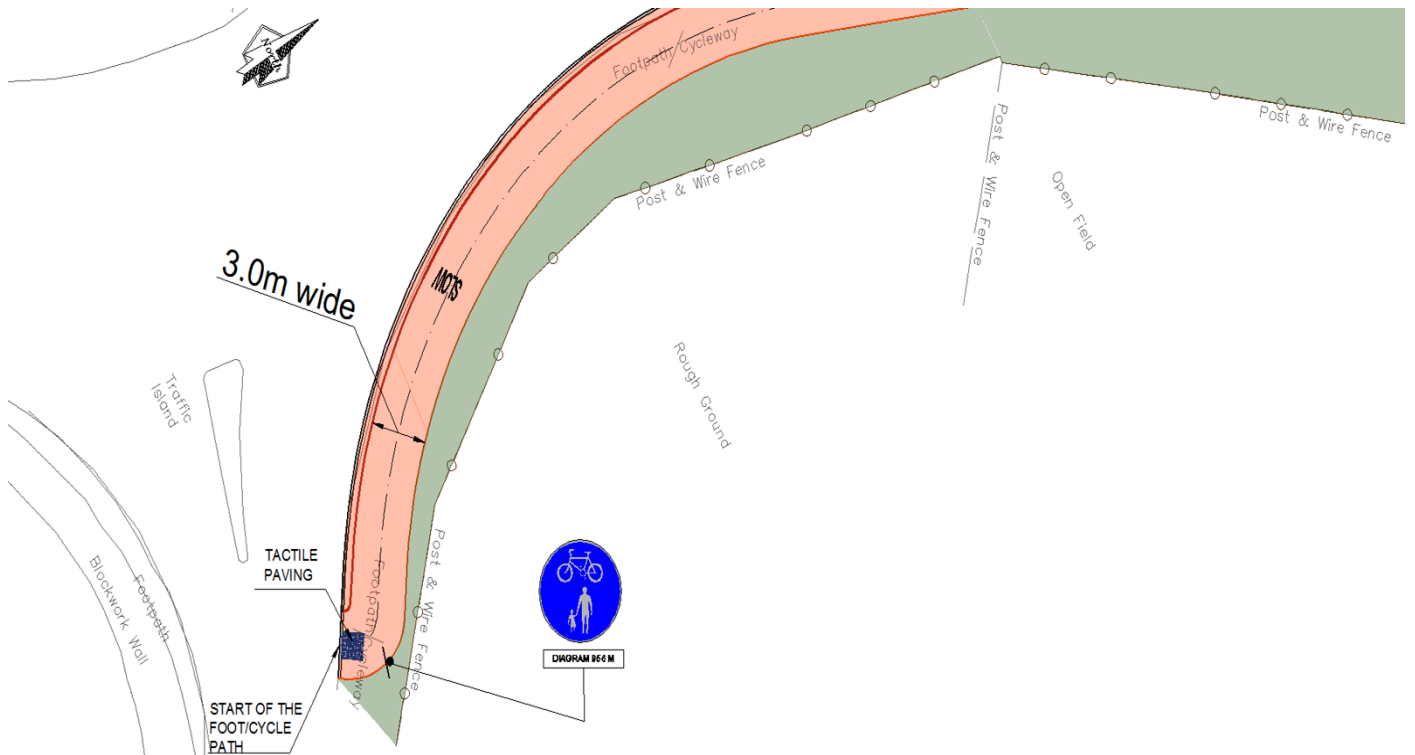


Figure 2. Typical Layout

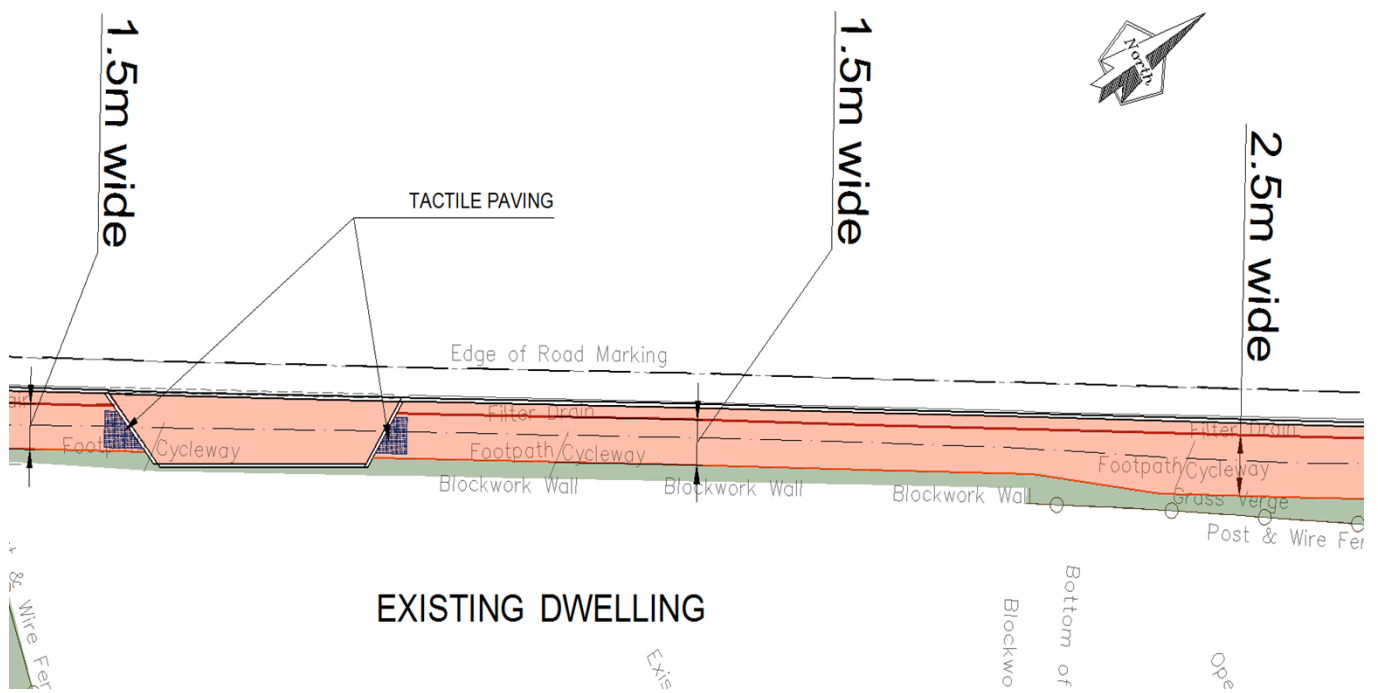


Figure 3. Provision of a minimum width of 1.5 metres in areas with physical constraints

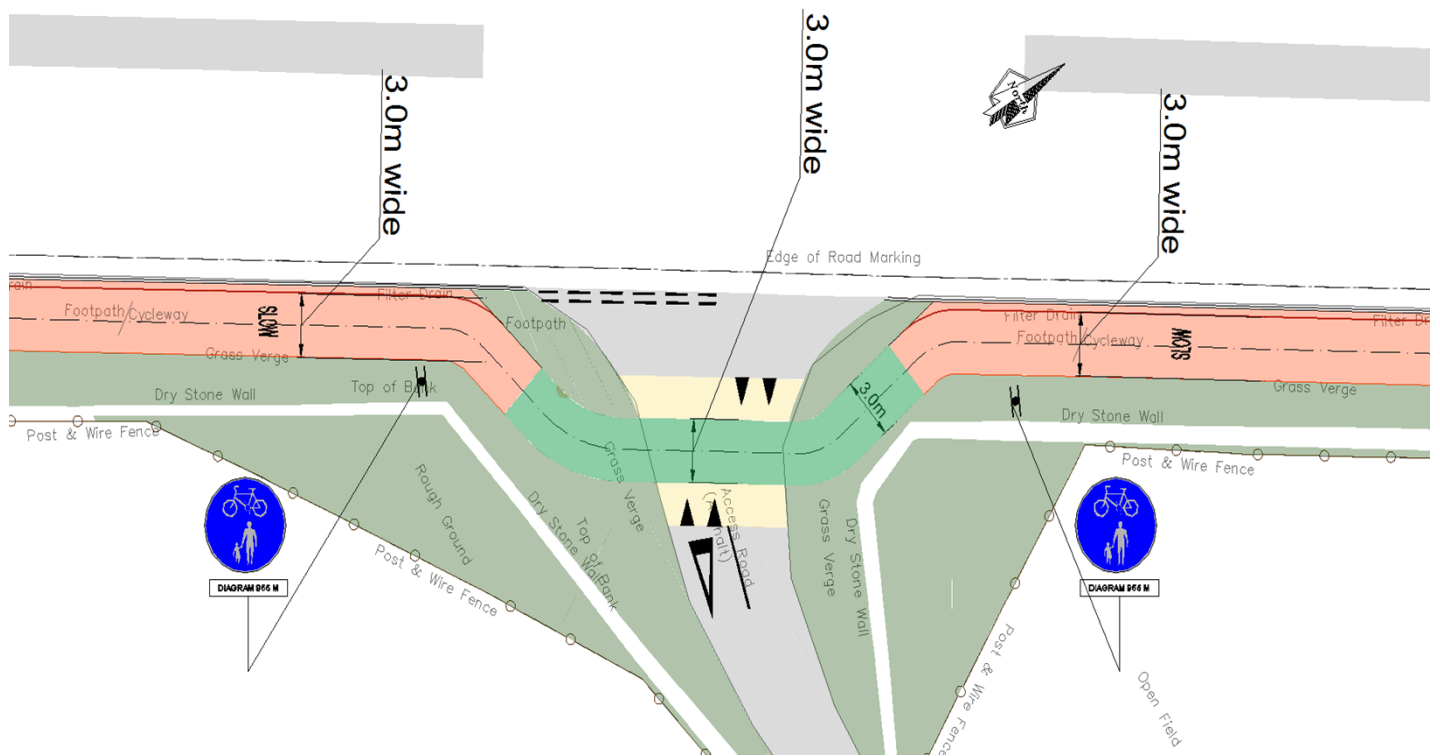


Figure 4. Provide Give Way priority at access road crossing as well as extend path further north towards Blackdog

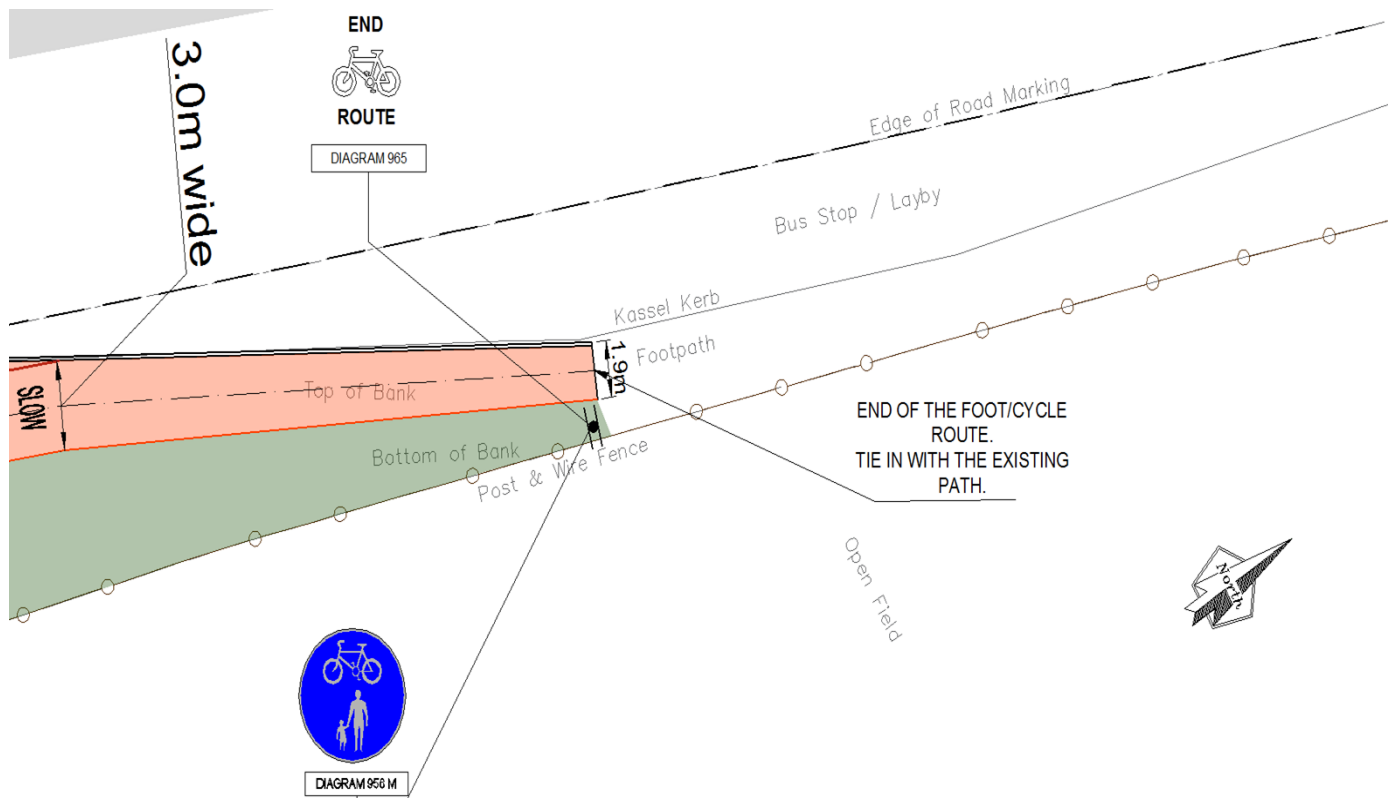


Figure 5. Path Links to Existing Bus Layby South of Blackdog and extends further north to the south of Blackdog

APPENDIX B: A92 Murcar North Consultation Summary Report

For a period of 3 weeks from the 5th to the 25th of August 2019, an online consultation was carried out through Citizen Space to invite response regarding the proposed shared use path and a total of 203 responses were received.

Tables below are a summary of the consultation.

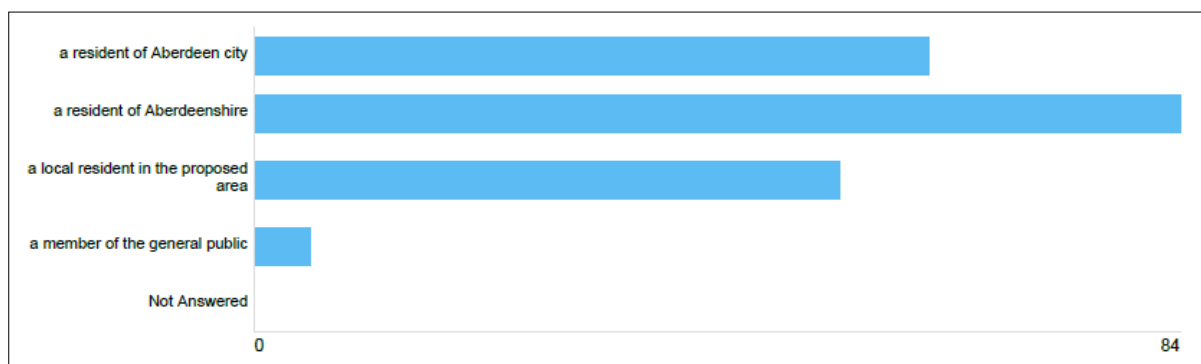
Online Survey- Public Consultation Exercise for A92 Murcar North Proposed Shared Use Foot & Cycleway		
Question Number	Questions	Total Responses
1	Tell us who is responding	203 (100%)
2	Select which location best describes where you reside	200 (99%)
3	Are you familiar with the Murcar - Blackdog area?	203 (100%)
4	If so, do you travel on the A92 Ellon Road along the Aberdeen-Blackdog stretch?	203 (100%)
5	Which of these, best describes your most frequent journey purpose	201 (99%)
6	Which best describes your main means of transport for the journey above	201 (99%)
7	Aside from the journey above, which best describes the next frequent (or occasional) journey purpose you undertake	198 (98%)
8	By what means of transport do you undertake this journey?	199 (98%)
9	Of the options below, which are you most interested in?	202 (99%)
10	How would the proposed footway be of benefit to you?	195 (96%)
11	What are your comments on the design considerations and the proposal in general?	203 (100%)

Response Summary:	Total number of respondents: 203	
	No comments: 71 /203	35%
	Gave comments: 132 /203	65%
	<i>Of those who gave comments:</i>	
	In support: 127 /132	96%
	Not in support: 5 /132	4%

Broad Theme Cummulated from Comments Provided	
1.)	Support for proposed path
2.)	Extension of proposed path to Blackdog
3.)	Provision of crossing point on A92 Ellon Road
4.)	Provision of Safety barrier between carriageway & proposed path
5.)	Segregation of route to avoid user conflicts
6.)	Reduction of speed limit

The following section shows percentile breakdown of respondents to the questions:

Question 1: Tell us who is responding



From the responses, 41% live in Aberdeenshire, 30% live in Aberdeen city, 26% responded to being a local resident in the project area.

Question 2: Select which location best describes where you reside

Aberdeen City Centre	19	9.36%
Altens	0	0%
Bridge of Don	43	21.18%
Banchory-Devenick and Findon	1	0.49%
Braeside, Manofield, Broomhill and Seafield South	3	1.48%
Bucksburn	0	0%
Cove	1	0.49%
Cults, Bielside and Milltimber	2	0.99%
Danestone	4	1.97%
Denmore	0	0%
Dyce	3	1.48%
Garthdee	2	0.99%
Hazlehead	1	0.49%
Kincorth, Leggart and Nigg	2	0.99%
Kingswells	1	0.49%
Newtonhill	1	0.49%
Northfield, Heathryfold and Middlefield	0	0%
Oldmachar	0	0%
Peterculter	1	0.49%
Portlethen	1	0.49%
Sheddocksley, Summerhill	0	0%
Torry	2	0.99%
Westhill	2	0.99%
Aberdeenshire - North of Blackdog (Balmedie, Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh)	98	48.28%
Aberdeenshire - North-West of Dyce (Blackburn, Kintore, Inverurie, etc)	8	3.94%
Aberdeenshire - West of Westhill (Garlogie, Dunecht, Echt, etc)	0	0%
Aberdeenshire - West of Milltimber (Banchory, Aboyne, etc)	0	0%
Aberdeenshire - South of Portlethen/Newtonhill (Stonehaven, etc)	0	0%
Scotland - Elsewhere	5	2.46%
Not Answered	3	1.48%

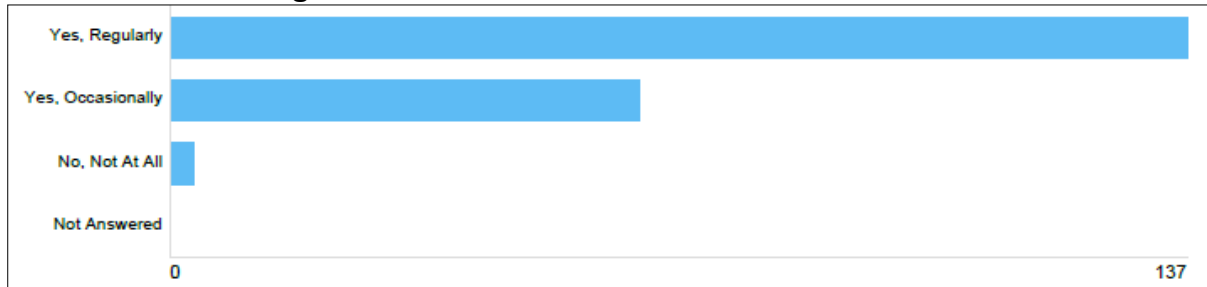
Majority of responses was noticed to be from Aberdeenshire, Blackdog area at 48% followed by the Bridge of Don area at 21% and Aberdeen city centre at 9%.

Question 3: Are you familiar with the Murcar - Blackdog area?



Of the 203 responses received in total, 202 responded to being familiar with the project area while 1 responded in the negative.

Question 4: If so, do you travel on the A92 Ellon Road along the Aberdeen-Blackdog stretch?



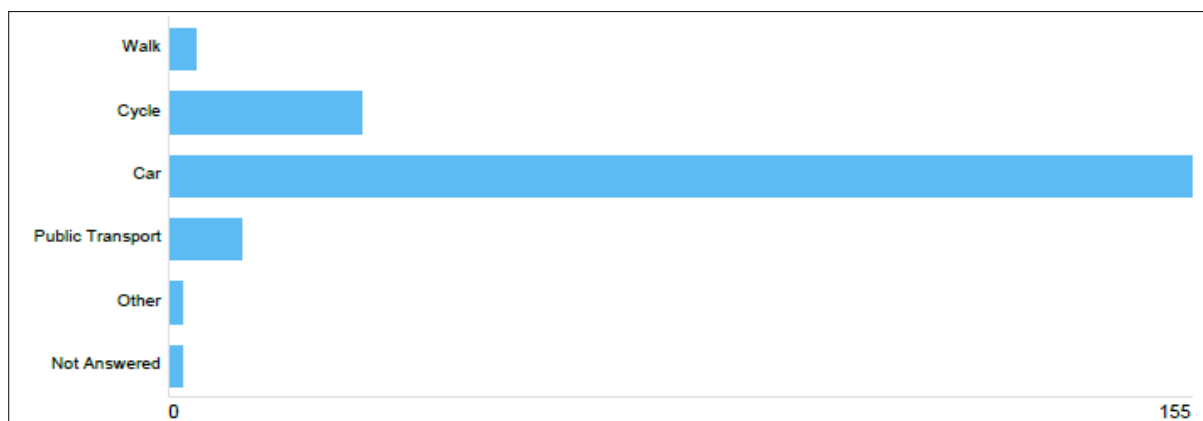
Responses show that 67% regularly travel along the A92 stretch, 31% do so occasionally while 1% do not travel the stretch at all.

Question 5: Which of these, best describes your most frequent journey purpose



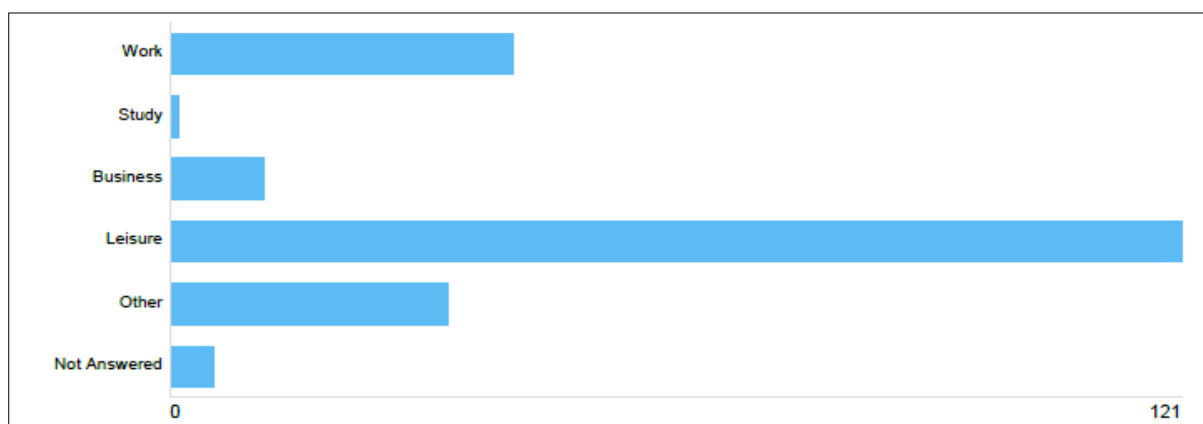
Respondents most frequent journey purpose was 45% for work, 45% for leisure, 6% for other purposes, and a combined 2% for study and business.

Question 6: Which best describes your main means of transport for the journey above



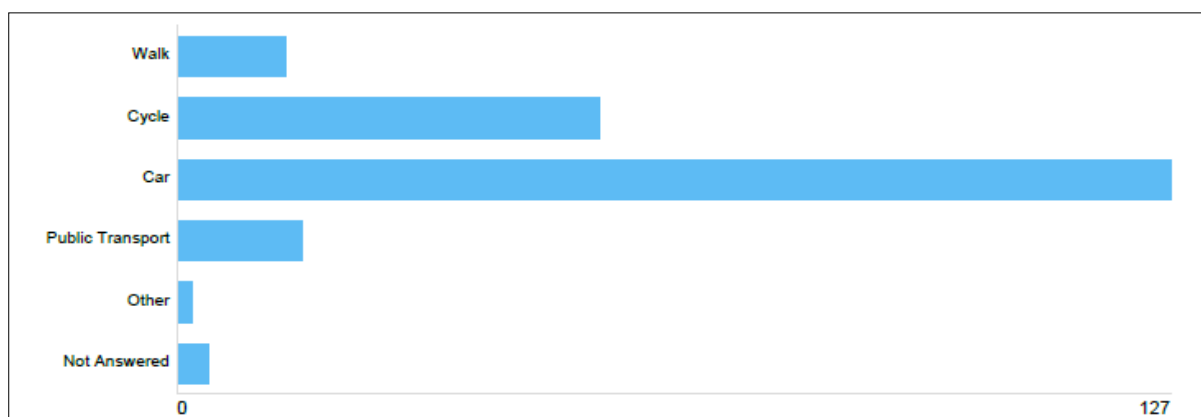
On main means of transport for the most frequent journey undertaken, 76% use cars, 14% cycle, 5% use public transport, 2% walk, 1% responded to Other.

Question 7: Aside from the journey above, which best describes the next frequent (or occasional) journey purpose you undertake



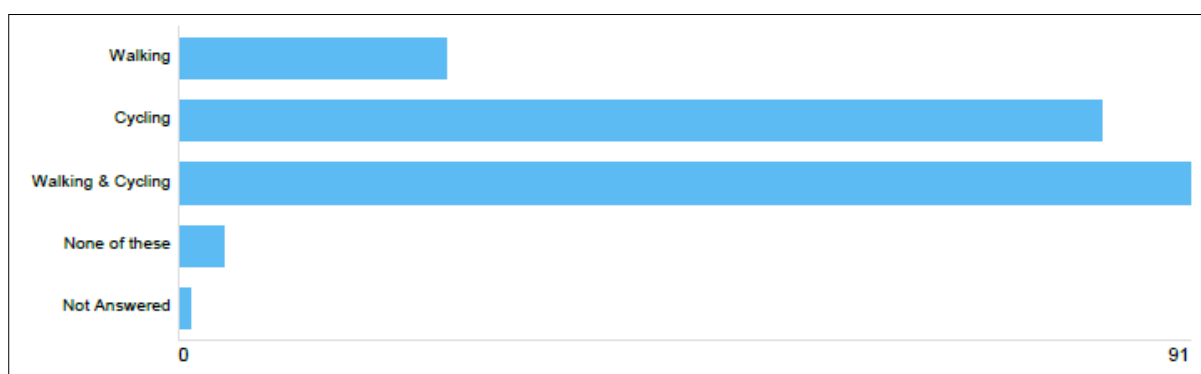
On next frequent journey, 60% was for leisure, 20% for work, 16% for other reasons, 5% for business, 0.5% for study.

Question 8: By what means of transport do you undertake this journey?



63% undertook their next frequent journey by car, 27% by cycle, 8% by public transport, 7% by walking, 1% by other means.

Question 9: Of the options below, which are you most interested in?



45% of respondents are most interested in walking and cycling, 41% in cycling and 12% in walking while 2% weren't interested in any of the options.

Question 10: How would the proposed footway be of benefit to you?

This was an open question and there were 195 responses.

Question 11: What are your comments on the design considerations and the proposal in general?

Comment 1

There were 127 responses to this part of the question.

Comment 2

There were 53 responses to this part of the question.

Comment 3

There were 24 responses to this part of the question.

Further comments

There were 22 responses to this part of the question

Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR)

A90 Cycle Routes

Murcar North

Feasibility Study

December 2015

Structures, Flooding & Coastal Engineering Section
Communities, Housing & Infrastructure
Aberdeen City Council
Business Hub 11, 2nd Floor West
Marischal College
Broad Street
Aberdeen
AB10 1AB
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1 INTRODUCTION.....3

2 LAND CONSTRAINTS.....4

3 UTILITIES.....10

4 DRAINAGE.....12

5 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS12

6 OPTIONS CONSIDERED.....12

1 INTRODUCTION

The A90 Balmedie – Tippetty (B-T) scheme involves the upgrading of 3 km of existing dual carriageway between Blackdog and Balmedie, and the construction of 9 km of new dual carriageway north of Balmedie to tie-in with the existing dual carriageway at Tippetty. In 2010, Scottish Ministers indicated that the B-T improvement would be combined with the Aberdeen Western Peripheral Route (AWPR). Subsequently, Aberdeen City Council has been appointed to act as Agent, on which basis the Council will act as the procuring Authority for the AWPR/B-T Project. Furthermore, it was recommended that Transport Scotland should give consideration to measures for encouraging journeys by bicycle between Balmedie and Aberdeen, taking cognizance of the proposed AWPR and B-T schemes.

The structural department has been requested to carry-out the detailed design of the cycle path between Murcar North to Balmedie. From this report, we aim to determine the following:

- Existing land boundaries and the subsequent constraints/implications in the design of the proposed cycle paths.
- Existing utilities and the extent of provision required for new utilities.
- Existing drainage details and possible solution for drainage.
- Extent of topographical survey required to influence detailed design.

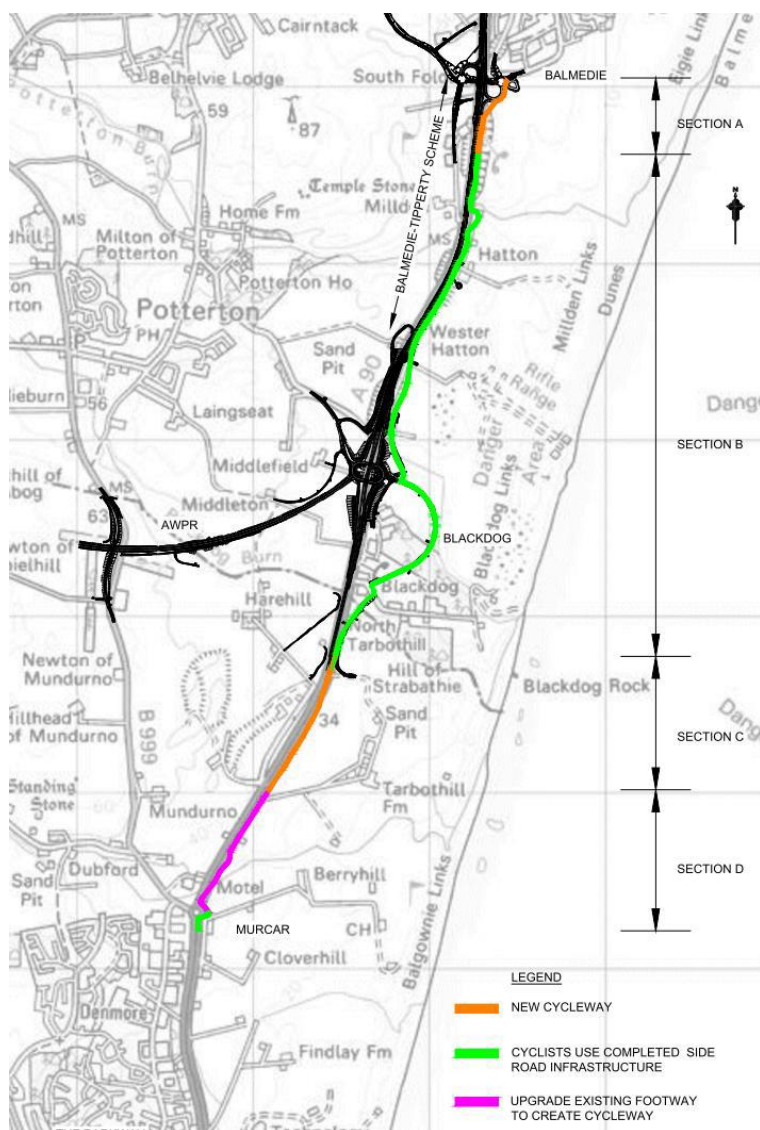


Figure 1.1 – Extent of cycle route (Extract from Cycle Context Report)

2 LAND CONSTRAINTS

Along this section the existing footpath is typically 1, 5m wide. There is an existing filter trench between the footpath and carriageway which is typically 1, 0m – 1, 2m.



Figure 2.1 – Existing footpath

Along the existing footpath there are 3 lightning columns and 11 road signs. These may need to be re-located. There are also sections with a lot of trees and bushes which will need removing or cutting back.



Figure 2.2 – Existing lightening columns.

There is an existing watercourse. It may not be possible to ensure that there is 1, 5m separation between the cycleway and the carriageway unless the cycleway is less than 3, 0m wide.



Figure 2.3 – Existing watercourse.



Figure 2.4 – Existing bridge.

It may be possible to link the new cycle path (yellow line) to the existing field road (green line). This would avoid the width restriction caused by the watercourse.



Figure 2.5 – Existing

The width between existing private building and carriageway is only 2, 6m. A possible is to install a safety cycle barrier along the side of the carriageway – about 25 m long.

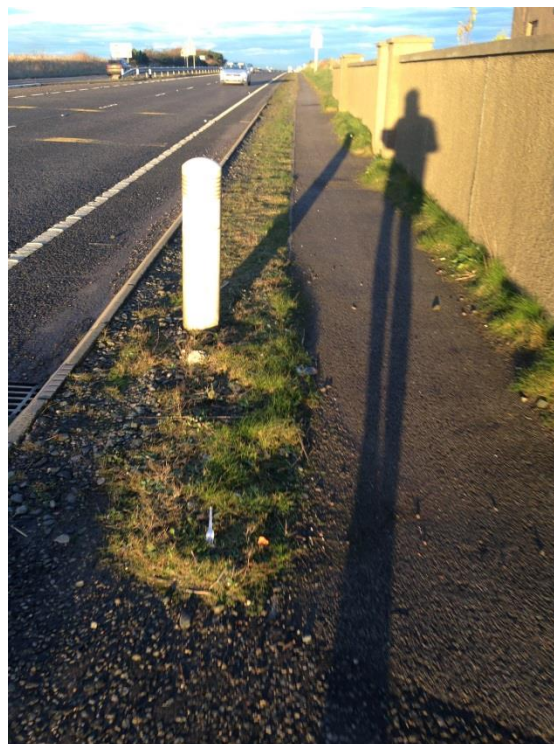


Figure 2.6 – Width restriction.

The solution for this section -cyclists dismount .



Figure 2.7 – Safety barriers.

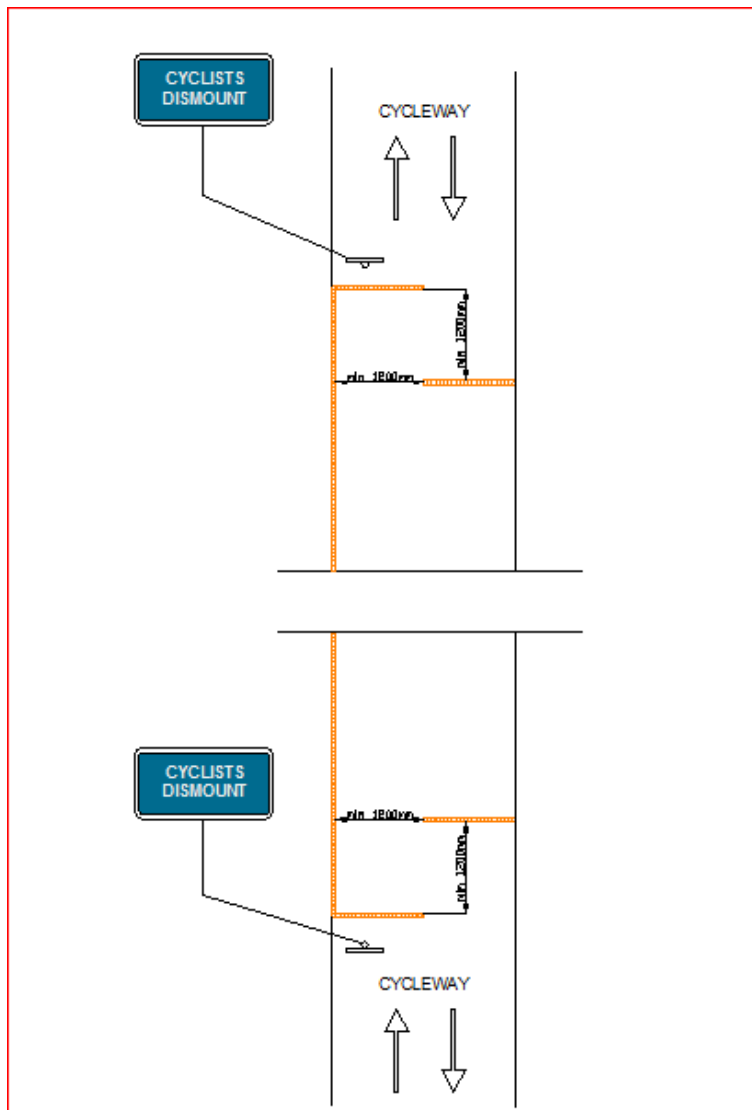


Figure 2.8 – Cyclist Dismount.

To gain 1, 5m separation between carriageway and cycleway in some places we could mark white thick line in variable distance from filter trench.



Figure 2.9 – Example of separation line.

There are existing vehicle restraint barriers. It may not be possible to ensure that there is 1, 5m separation between the cycleway and the carriageway. They need to be re-positioned. Some of them are stopping traffic falling into a water course another are located just before traffic junction.



Figure 2.10 – Existing vehicle restraint barriers.

There are areas where the adjacent ground slopes upwards away from the path. We will need to have a permission of field owners to excavate and re-grade up to 5 m.



Figure 2.11 – Slope



Figure 2.12 – Slope.

3 UTILITIES

The existing BT line is crossing twice our cycle route. First crossing is right before cottage houses and the second is on the junction with private farm road.

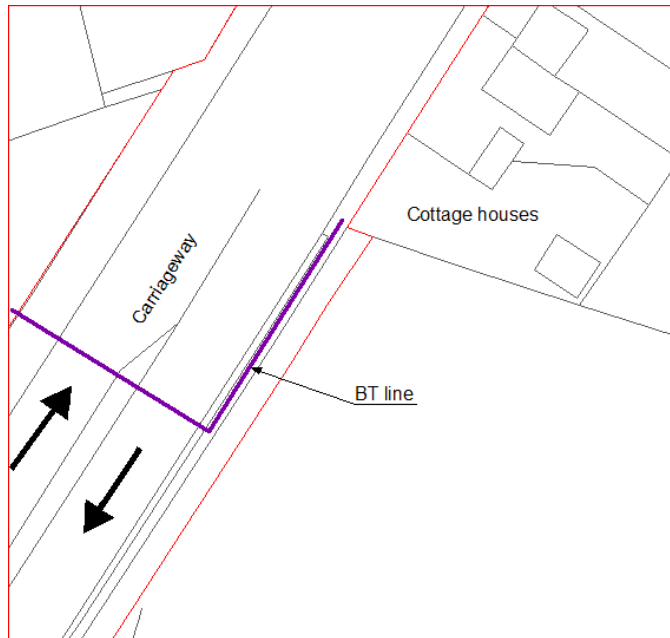


Figure 3.1 – BT line.

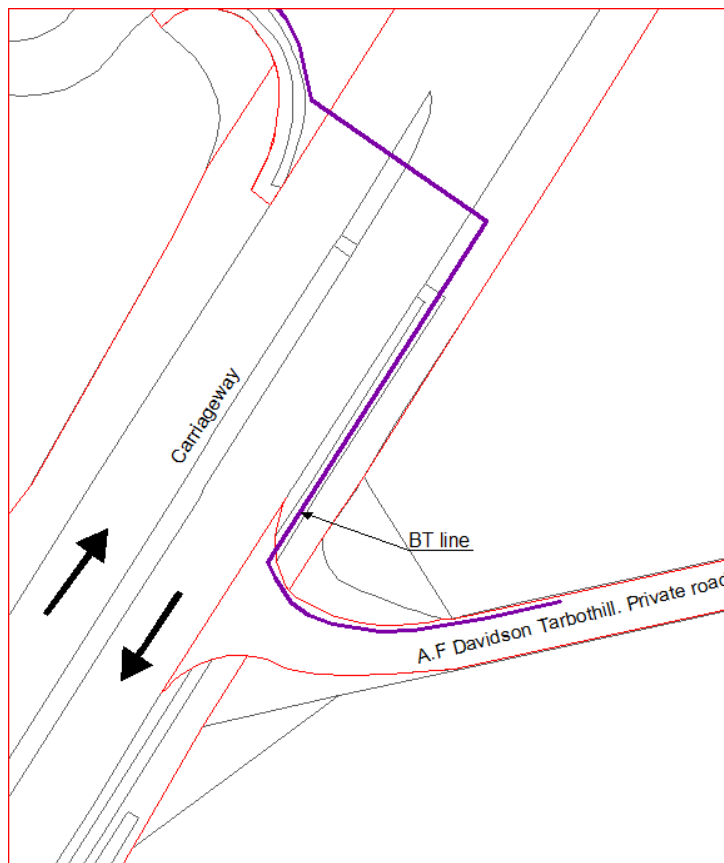


Figure 3.2 – BT line.

SSE connections.

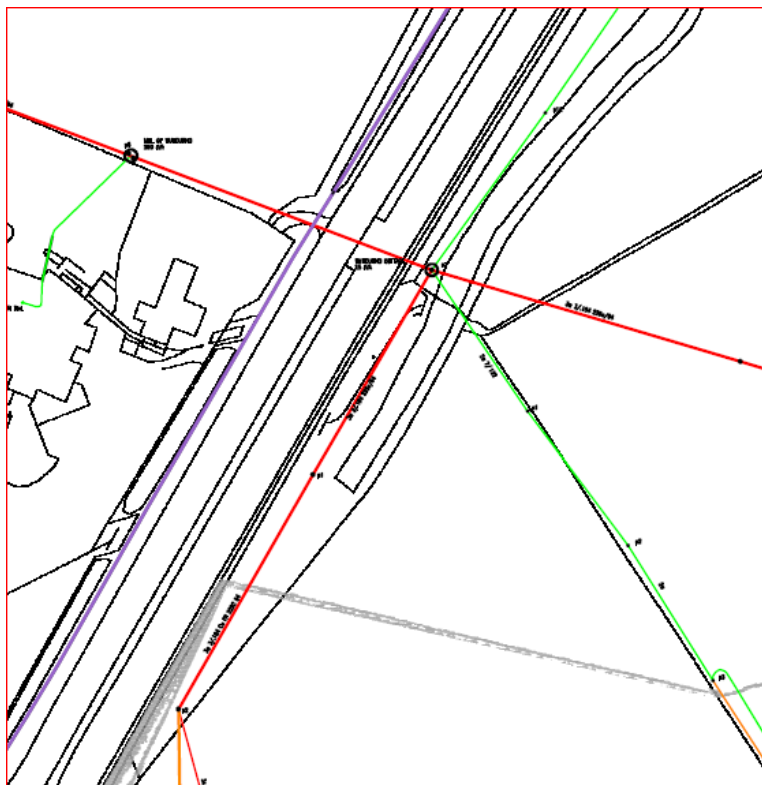


Figure 3.3 – SSE.

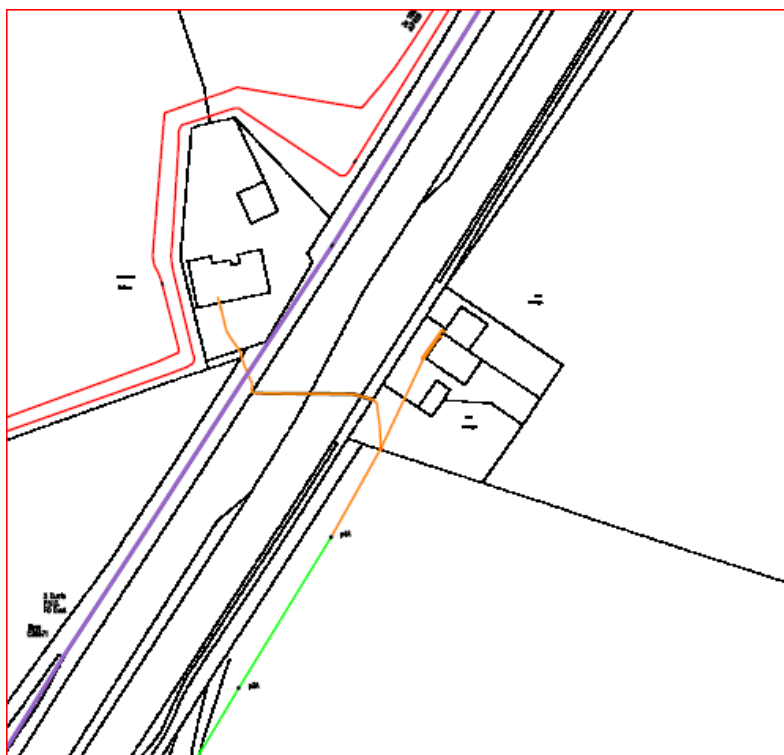


Figure 3.4 – SSE.

Gas line is extending along whole section.

4 DRAINAGE

Existing filter trench to be remain and use as a hard separation between carriageway and cycleway.

5 TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

Following details to pick up only of the eastern side of A90:

- The boundaries to land.
- Existing building positions.
- Road and path locations.
- Street furniture's (lamps post, road signs)
- Watercourses
- Contours
- Individual groups of trees, bushes.
- Road channels, top of kerbs, footpath.
- Boundary features – walls , fences.
- Manhole covers, gullies, gas covers, BT junction boxes – existing levels.
- Top and bottom of embankments.

6 OPTIONS CONSIDERED

Proposed cycleway will be located adjacent to the existing filter trench which will be use as a hard separation. It would be a possible to construct cycleway 3.0 m wide almost in whole section. The cycleway width would be lower than 3.0 m only in two places where we have not enough room. There are: next to existing building and right above watercourse - see drawing S-2605349-001, (the minimum width will be around 1. 1 m) but within acceptable standards over a short distance.

There are two proposed options for new cycleway route. First option - see drawing S-2605349-003 showing two places with cyclist dismount. In the second option if it is possible to use existing field road would be there only one cyclist dismount next the existing building - see drawing S-2605349-005. That is means the second option would more suitable then first one regarding to safety and cyclist comfort.

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	VisitAberdeenshire – Articles of Association
REPORT NUMBER	PLA/19/447
DIRECTOR	Angela Scott
CHIEF OFFICER	Richard Sweetnam – City Growth
REPORT AUTHOR	Dawn Schultz, City Promotion & Events Manager
TERMS OF REFERENCE	City Growth and Place – 2.2 & 2.3

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to seek approval for the amended VisitAberdeenshire Articles of Association.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:

- 2.1 Approves the amendments to the Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company Limited (VisitAberdeenshire) Articles of Association (provided in Appendix 1 to this report) and instructs the Chief Officer – Governance to sign and return the written resolution on behalf of Aberdeen City Council.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The board of directors of Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company Limited (VisitAberdeenshire) are seeking the Council's approval (as a member of the Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company Limited) to amend its Articles of Association. A full list of the amendments proposed are set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.2 Two director posts are being created – 'North Aberdeenshire Area Director' and 'South Aberdeenshire Area Director'. These posts have been created to replace the stakeholder director appointments from VisitRoyal Deeside and Banffshire Coast Tourism Partnership as both organisations are no longer in existence. These posts are not remunerated.
- 3.3 A further director post is being created – the "HA Appointed Director". The individual will be appointed by the Hotels Association. The Hotels Association appointed director post is an existing director post on the VA Board and is a change from stakeholder director to HA appointed director. This is a non-remunerated position.

3.4 A further amendment is that meetings of the members of Visit Aberdeenshire (Aberdeen City Council, Aberdeenshire Council, the Aberdeen City & Shire Hotels Association and Opportunity North East) will be quorate (meaning any decisions taken at it will be valid) provided 3 out of those 4 members send a representative. Notice of such a meeting must be given in writing, 2 weeks in advance of the meeting. This is separate to the arrangement for meetings of the board of directors which remains unchanged.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 There are no financial implications for Aberdeen City Council relating to this report.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 The proposed amendments of the Articles of Association of Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company (VisitAberdeenshire) do not change the Council's interest or control over the Company.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	No financial implications relating to this report.	L	Rigorous budget monitoring to ensure that the Visit Aberdeenshire strategy and business plan deliver against the Council's tourism and events objectives and offer appropriate value for money, using the KPIs/tourism data.
Legal	Decisions of the members of VisitAberdeenshire (i.e. future changes to the Articles of Association) could be made without the Council's representative being present.	L	The likelihood of this occurring is low. If it did, two weeks' notice of a general meeting must be given which is enough time for the Council to arrange for a representative to attend and vote on the Council's behalf.

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
Employee	No employee implications relating to this report.	L	VisitAberdeenshire now has the staff team and structure in place to deliver on tourism industry support, business development and engagement as detailed in the Destination Strategy.
Customer	No customer implications relating to this report.	L	The plans have been developed following a six month consultation process and have the buy-in from core partners and within the Council. There is low likelihood of them not being approved by all relevant parties.
Environment	No environmental implications relating to this report	L	
Technology	No technological implications relating to this report.	L	Investment in technology and training that ensures digital engagement is core to the business developed/attracted through online destination promotion.
Reputational	Work transparently and accountably with partners to include festivals, businesses, residents, to improve the visitor and resident experience and address challenges through positive tourism experiences in Aberdeen. The Councils reputation will be impacted where activities are not delivered, actions	M	The Strategy acknowledges the importance of managing future success in the tourism industry and the economic benefits to be gained through the balance of managed tourism growth in Aberdeen. The VisitAberdeenshire tourism strategy aims to address the aspect of quality through ongoing engagement and seeking new opportunities for

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M) High (H)	Mitigation
	not supported, or the quality is not of the standard expected.		focussed destination promotion.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous Economy	Enhance the city's image and reputation, developing tourism in ways which will greatly strengthen perceptions locally, nationally and internationally of Aberdeen as a unique city – in which to invest, live, work, study and visit
Prosperous People	Tourism provides a dynamic jobs market for Aberdeen supporting the long - term prosperity of the North East of Scotland and offering new opportunities that diversify the local economy and employment base.
Prosperous Place	Through the Aberdeen 365 Events plan and Culture Aberdeen Strategy, the city is developing a strong destination narrative that will attract residents, visitors and businesses to engage with the tourism products and experiences on offer supporting economic growth in new and existing leisure markets.

Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Customer Service Design	Participation on the VisitAberdeenshire Board helps the Council to promote and enhance the long-term economic prosperity of Aberdeen and the wider region by attracting more businesses and leisure tourism. VisitAberdeenshire has a key role in the promotion of P&J Live at TECA, as well as delivery activities relating to the City Centre Masterplan including the redevelopment of Aberdeen Art Gallery, the Music Hall and the attraction and hosting of events in new and reactivated city centre spaces.
Organisational Design	Staff within City Growth will work closely with VisitAberdeenshire to improve the city's tourism performance and make it an attractive destination to visit. VisitAberdeenshire allows for greater collaborative working and alignment of resources as

	detailed in the Regional Economic Strategy, City Region Deal and Culture Aberdeen Strategy.
Governance	Management of the existing VisitAberdeenshire Service Level Agreement and financial monitoring of allocated funding.
Workforce	N/A
Process Design	N/A
Technology	Effective use of digital technology to engage with audiences and support destination promotion campaigns to targeted audiences locally, national y and internationally.
Partnerships and Alliances	Strong partnership working will ensure the successful delivery of this strategy.

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

N/A

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

APPENDIX 1 - Amendments to Articles of Association

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Tel 01224 522767

APPENDIX 1 – Amendments to Articles of Association of Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company Limited

Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Tourism Company Limited (SC413620) (Company)

No	RelevantArticle(s)	Comment
1	2.5, 2.25 & 2.26	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definitions “Banffshire Coast Tourism Partnership” and “Visit Royal Deeside” deleted.• New definitions “Appointments Committee”, “North Aberdeenshire Area Director” and “South Aberdeenshire Area Director” inserted.• The Appointments Committee (composition per Article 2.5) to appoint the North Aberdeenshire Area Director and South Aberdeenshire Area Director (per Articles 57 & 58) respectively.
2	2.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition “Chairman” replaced by” Chair” with consequential changes throughout.
3	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quorum for general meetings (ie meetings of members) reduced to 3 (from 4).• Note: the quorum for Board meetings (ie meetings of Directors) remains at 6 (per Article 91).
4	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Categories of certain Directors redefined.
5	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximum number of Directors remains the same (at 15) but changes made to reflect the redefined categories of Director.
6	57, 58, & 62	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uniform provisions inserted regarding the appointment of the North Aberdeenshire Area Director, the South Aberdeenshire Area Director and the HA Appointed Director reflecting the existing provisions relating to Council Directors and the Stakeholder Director.
7	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The wording of Article 60 tidied up.
8	68.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New provisions for the removal of a Director through repeated non-attendance at Board meetings with the Appointments Committee having the remit to recommend removal acting reasonably.
9	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amended so that in the absence of the Chair at Board meetings the Vice-Chair or a Director is nominated to chair the meeting.• Note: this change reflects the current arrangement for general meetings (per Article 29).

ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth and Resources
DATE	05 December 2019
EXEMPT	No
CONFIDENTIAL	No
REPORT TITLE	Vehicular Access to the Deeside Way
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/424
DIRECTOR	Steven Whyte - Resources
CHIEF OFFICER	Stephen Booth - Corporate Landlord
REPORT AUTHOR	Ian Harris
TERMS OF REFERENCE	3.1

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 This report responds to a Notice of Motion put forward by Councillor Boulton regarding the restricting of future vehicular access to the Deeside Way.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Committee: -

- 2.1 agree that there is no change required to the current position, whereby any temporary access required to the Deeside Way for all purposes, including construction vehicles to facilitate development, is strictly controlled under the Delegated Power granted to the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord, for the issuing of Licences of Temporary Occupancy, and that these current practices are considered to work effectively and provide robust control of vehicular access to the Deeside Way, without the need to further prohibit the majority of vehicles;

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Councillor Boulton has put forward the following Notice of Motion - “Council acknowledges the value of the Deeside Way both as a Core Footpath and a wildlife corridor. Accepts the Deeside Way is accessed by a variety of users, leisure and commuter cyclists, walkers, adults, children, from the elderly to babies in prams, vulnerable individuals, including wheelchair users. Instructs the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to report to the next meeting of the City Growth and Resources Committee with regard to the feasibility of making amendments to the Council’s procedure restricting vehicular access to the Deeside Way to:-

- 1.maintenance/refuse collection vehicles and emergency vehicles only for the Deeside Way; and
- 2.prohibit any other access by any other vehicles for any other purpose.”

Officers have also been requested to include in the report, proposals as to how signage might be improved in the interests of improving the safety of all users of the Deeside Way.

- 3.2 The Deeside Way is a disused railway line, which, when closed by the former British Railways Board, was passed into Local Authority ownership in the early 1970s. It has since become a popular leisure route made use of by walkers, cyclists (pedal powered and electric), horse riders, and disability users, along with being an important wildlife corridor. The stretch of route owned by the City Council is mainly a tarmac surfaced path, generally about 3 metres in width with large vegetated embankments, verges, etc.
- 3.3 The Deeside Way is valued as a Core Path, National Cycle Route and a wildlife corridor designated as a Local Nature Conservation Site. For the purpose of this report, the Deeside Way refers to that section of this long-distance route, heading west towards Deeside, within Aberdeen City Council's jurisdiction – this being from where the route begins beside Duthie Park out to the City boundary just west of Peterculter, from there control of it passes to Aberdeenshire Council.
- 3.4 The Deeside Way is managed and maintained by the City Council, primarily through the Operations Service and Environmental Services (within this Service) and their Ranger Service with the issuing of Licences for Temporary Access undertaken by the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord within Resources, in consultation with Environmental Services. The general public have access rights over the Deeside Way in terms of the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 and, accordingly, are entitled to use it for walking, cycling, horse riding, and disability access. It is also designated as a Core Path (CP66) and is part of the National Cycle Route (No. 195), and, as such, the general public's right to make use of it is protected. The primary use is for walking and cycling, both recreationally and as a means of commuting. In addition, there is disability access, and also access for horse riding, amongst other uses.
- 3.5 **In respect of vehicular access**, there are no general rights of access for motorised vehicles over the Deeside Way. However, there are various access points, which enable vehicular access, should it be required. These access points are secured by locked gates or barriers, which are controlled by the Ranger Service. In addition, the driving of vehicles in open spaces is prohibited Without Written permission under the Aberdeen City Council (Parks and Outdoor Areas) Management Rules 2014, which state:- "4. No person within any areas described as 1. above, shall, except with prior written consent of the Council: (a) Ride, drive, or wheel any motorised vehicle except in areas designated for that purpose. This rule does not apply to vehicles adapted for use by a person with a disability provided the adapted vehicle is being used by such a person."
- 3.6 The Council, however, is required to take motorised vehicles onto the Deeside Way for maintenance and upkeep purposes of the Deeside Way itself. Access is facilitated by the Ranger Service and in the unlikely event that there is any damage caused, it is rectified.

- 3.7 In addition, a number of Wayleave Agreements and Deeds of Servitudes have been granted over the years to statutory undertakers, utility and telecommunication companies, e.g. gas, electricity, water, telecom, etc., for the installation of either underground pipes, cables, ducts, etc., or overhead cables, either across or along the Deeside Way and which, for all time coming (while their equipment is located within or over the ground and operational) they have the right to take access to maintain, repair, renew, etc. their equipment. This shall require an unknown number of vehicular access requests, which still require to be discussed and approved in advance with the Ranger Service and the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord, unless in an emergency situation, and they are still required to make good any damage which they may cause.
- 3.8 Whilst the general public have no general right of vehicular access over the Deeside Way there may be circumstances which require them, or, more likely, their contractors, to utilise it to obtain access only to their property adjoining the Way, primarily in locations where there is limited or no alternative access to the rear of such property, for works such as tree surgery works, erection of extensions, building maintenance, garden landscaping, etc. However, where access over the Deeside Way is required by contractors to enable construction works to be carried out to a property adjoining the Way, and for which Planning Consent has been obtained, the access is not a Planning matter, and wholly the responsibility of the Council, as owner of the Way, to determine.
- 3.9 The vast majority of applications received over the years for temporary vehicular access/egress to the Deeside Way have been to carry out tree works. The number of Licences which are issued by the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord under Delegated Power, is very low, e.g. for the last 5 years, since 2014, a total of only 6 Licences have been issued with 3 for tree surgeon works (one of which was for a utility company clearing vegetation from below a cable route), 2 for access for ground investigation works within an adjoining privately-owned property, and 1 to enable access to another adjoining privately-owned property for construction of a house extension. The Ranger Service was satisfied with the outcome in each instance.
- 3.10 Therefore, in summary of the above:-
- (i) the number of requests seeking to take temporary vehicular access/egress to the Deeside Way is minimal, whether for construction or other purposes;
 - (ii) there is minimal disruption to users of the Deeside Way when any temporary vehicular access/egress is taken, and the managing Service have been satisfied with all authorised users to date;
 - (iii) there is an existing robust procedure in place to govern vehicular access/egress to the Deeside Way for any purpose;
 - (iv) there is a requirement to continue to allow vehicular access/egress to the Deeside Way for all statutory undertakers, utility and telecommunication companies who have been granted Wayleaves or Deeds of Servitude for pipes, ducts, cables, etc., whether along, across or over the Deeside Way;
 - (v) there is an infrequent requirement for owners of property adjoining the Deeside Way, whether private or public, to seek vehicular access/egress from the Deeside Way to the rear of a property for a variety of uses, and for which

there are either limited but costly/disruptive alternatives, e.g. crane hire, or no alternatives available; and

(vi) restricting vehicular access to the Deeside Way to Council and emergency vehicles only, thereby preventing any third party from being able to access the Deeside Way for any of the aforementioned purposes, could be open to challenge via Judicial Review in the Court of Session.

- 3.11 Accordingly, in view of the above, it is considered by officials that it would be unreasonable of the Council to further prohibit vehicular access by any third-party.
- 3.12 The Committee should also note that a report on this topic was previously submitted to the Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee of 24th May 2017, Report CHI/17/080 – “Vehicular Access to the Deeside Way”(Article 15). The Committee resolved:- “to note the terms of this report and to acknowledge that presently access to the Deeside Way by construction vehicles to facilitate development is strictly controlled under the current practices and that these current practices work effectively and provide robust control of vehicular access to the Deeside Way.”
- 3.13 **In respect of signage for the Deeside Way**, while the Way is not managed operationally by Resources, it is understood that there is signage on all approaches to it, which encourages people to use it respectfully. However, there are often considered to be conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists, in particular, especially around the speeds of cyclists. Accordingly, the matter of signage requires to be investigated further by appropriate officials and reported back to a future meeting of the Operational Delivery Committee.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 There are no direct financial implications to the Council arising from the recommendation of this Report.
- 4.2 However, it should be noted that the current procedure for the issuing of Licences for authorised vehicular access to the Deeside Way consists of payment of an Estates Team Admin Fee of £370.80 (£309.00 plus £61.80 VAT). In addition, a Licence Fee may also be charged, where appropriate, e.g. where overseeing access/egress entails the Ranger Service resource being ‘tied up’ for a significant period of time, or a greater than normal amount of access/egress and use of the Deeside Way is required. This shall be determined on a request by request basis. If this procedure was to be changed, or be withdrawn, it would impact on any income received.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Statutory undertakers, utility and telecommunication companies currently have parts of their operational network installed either across or along the Deeside Way, whether with underground pipes, ducts, cables, etc., or overhead cables, and for which either a Wayleave Agreement or Deed of Servitude has been put in place. While these remain operational, the companies concerned shall retain a right for all time coming to access their equipment for the purposes of

maintenance, repair, renewal, etc. Any decision taken to prohibit vehicular access to the Deeside Way in the future could prevent the statutory undertakers, utility and telecommunications companies from being able to maintain, repair or renew their equipment. This could lead the Council to being open to claims by the companies.

- 5.2 Any access policy and/or procedure must not prevent the right to obtain access to the Deeside Way for emergency work to be carried out to adjoining property, whether privately or Council-owned.
- 5.3 A decision to further prohibit vehicular access to the Deeside Way could prevent legitimate development being carried out to adjoining privately-owned property.
- 5.4 Any decision taken to further prevent access, could be open to challenge via Judicial Review in the Court of Session on the grounds of reasonableness and proportionality.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

- 6.1 If the Committee is minded to agree to the Recommendations of this report, to keep the current procedure for vehicular access, there are no risks to be reported.
- 6.2 However, if the Committee is not minded to agree with the Recommendations and wish to further prohibit access to the Deeside Way by any vehicles other than maintenance/refuse collection and emergency vehicles, the risks are that the denial of a right to access to the operational network of statutory undertakers, utility and telecommunication companies (granted Wayleaves and Deeds of Servitude for the Deeside Way) or any owners of adjoining property may be restricted, and could be open to challenge via Judicial review in the Court of Session.

	Risk	Low (L), Medium (M), High (H)	Mitigation
Financial	Loss of Admin Fees and, where appropriate, Licence Fees	L	Minimal sums involved.
Legal	A decision to further prohibit vehicular access, which:- (i) could prevent development being carried out, or statutory undertakers, utility companies or telecommunication companies from	H	Continue to allow restricted vehicular access via the current procedure of a Licence of Temporary Occupancy being issued under Delegated Power by

	<p>maintaining services installed on, over, or under the Deeside Way; and/or</p> <p>(ii)could prevent members of the public, who are owners of property adjoining the Deeside Way, from taking vehicular access, or their contractors from taking access to carry out works on such property;</p> <p>-could be open to challenge via Judicial review in the Court of Session.</p>	H	<p>the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord.</p> <p>Continue to allow restricted vehicular access via the current procedure of a Licence of Temporary Occupancy being issued under Delegated Power by the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord.</p>
Employee	None in relation to this recommendation.		N/A
Customer	Members of public who are owners of property adjoining Deeside Way, likely to feel aggrieved at future prohibition of vehicular access along Deeside Way.	M	Continue to allow restricted vehicular access via the current procedure of a Licence of Temporary Occupancy being issued under Delegated Power by the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord.
Environment	Damage to the Deeside Way, e.g. vegetation, trees, path surface, etc. And not permitting authorised access to the Deeside Way, may result in an increase in unauthorised access being taken, potentially resulting in damage to the infrastructure and habitats, plus put public safety at risk.	M	Continue to allow restricted vehicular access via the current procedure of a Licence of Temporary Occupancy being issued under Delegated Power by the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord.
Technology	None in relation to the recommendation		N/A

Reputational	Potential negative publicity for the Council from members of the public who are owners of property adjoining Deeside Way and are likely to feel aggrieved at future prohibition of vehicular access potentially preventing development or maintenance of their properties.	H	Continue to allow restricted vehicular access via the current procedure of a Licence of Temporary Occupancy being issued under Delegated Power by the Chief Officer - Corporate Landlord.
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7. OUTCOMES

7.1 The proposals in this Report have no impact on the LOIP/TOM.

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 Communities, Housing and Infrastructure Committee Report of 24 May 2017 CHI/17/080 – “Vehicular Access to the Deeside Way” (Article 15).

10. APPENDICES (if applicable)

10.1 None

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

COMMITTEE	City Growth & Resources
DATE	5 December 2019
EXEMPT	Appendix A, has a version which is exempt under paragraph 8. Estimated expenditure on Contracts. '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	Condition & Suitability 3 Year Programme – Additional Projects
REPORT NUMBER	RES/19/412
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 This report seeks approval of additional projects for inclusion in the Condition & Suitability Programme. In line with the decision of this Committee of 26 September 2019 to not approve the budget adjustment for the Tullos Depot Salt Store project.

2. RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Committee:-

- 2.1 Approves the additional Condition & Suitability Programme projects listed in Appendix A for inclusion in the 3-year Condition & Suitability Programme and estimated budget for each project; and
- 2.2 Delegates authority to the Chief Officer - Capital, following consultation with the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services, to consider and approve procurement business cases for each of these projects for the purposes of Procurement Regulation 4.1.1; and thereafter to procure appropriate works and services, and enter into any contracts necessary for the projects without the need for further approval from any other Committee of the Council.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 At the 26 September 2019 meeting of this Committee an updated Condition & Suitability (C&S) Programme (2019/20 – 2021/22) was approved. The recommended budget adjustment to the Tullos Salt Store project was not approved. Subsequently the Committee resolved:-

(ii) to note the currently approved projects and approves the amended estimated budgets for each project as shown in Appendix B, with the exception of the amended budget for the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project;

(viii) to refer the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project and associated business case to the Council Budget meeting of 3 March 2020 for consideration; and

(ix) to instruct the Chief Officer – Corporate Landlord to report back to this Committee on 26 November 2019 with a programme that advances projects in 2020/21, to take in account the budget for the Tullos Depot, Salt Store project not being amended.

3.2 This report seeks approval of additional projects to be included in the 3 year programme, which can now be accommodated following the Tullos Salt Store project budget not being adjusted. The proposed allocation of that budget allocation is shown in **Appendix A**. A confidential version of Appendix A is included within today's confidential reports section, which details the estimated cost for each project.

3.3 A total of six additional projects have been identified. As this is a 3 year programme it is not anticipated the additional work associated with these projects would have any impact on the deliverability of the currently approved programme.

Procurement Procedures

3.4 When inviting tenders or entering into contracts for the C&S Programme Aberdeen City Council Procurement Regulations 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.1.2 will be followed.

3.5 Contracts below £50,000 (supplies/services) or £250,000 (works).
Subject to budget approval, the relevant Chief Officer may give authority to conduct any procurement where the estimated value of contract is below £50,000 (supplies/services) or £250,000 (works). The procurement shall be undertaken by a Delegated Procurer in line with Section 4.3 of these Procurement Regulations.

3.6 Contracts above £50,000 (supplies/services) or £250,000 (works).
Contracts with an estimated value of above £50,000 (for supplies/services) or above £250,000 (works) shall be listed on the workplan to be submitted by the relevant Director or Chief Officer in accordance with Procurement Regulation 14.6. Each individual contract will also require a Business Case (conforming to a template approved by the Head of Commercial and Procurement Services) to be submitted by the relevant Chief Officer to this Committee. The approval of this Committee is required prior to the procurement being undertaken.

3.7 The projects shown in Appendix A are below the £250k (works) limit and will be procured under regulation 4.1.1.

Clinterty Travellers Site

3.8 A capital project to refurbish the Clinterty Travellers Site to meet minimum standards as set out by the Scottish Government was considered at the Council’s budget meeting of 5 March 2019. At that meeting it was decided that the Council would “agree to defer any decision on Clinterty Travellers Site until the ongoing discussions with the Scottish Government about whether the revenue required can be met from the Housing Revenue Account”.

3.9 To date those discussions have not concluded, however the requirement to meet the minimum standards remains. As such it is proposed that further development of the proposed design is progressed through the C&S Programme. The site is currently held on the General Services Account and funding for refurbishment/improvements of those assets can be funded from the C&S Suitability Programme. Should the asset ultimately transfer to the Housing Revenue Account, budget allocations will be reviewed and any necessary cost transfers made.

4. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 The recommendation if approved would see an unallocated budget outlined in Appendix A assigned to six new projects. As such there are no implications for the C&S budget or the individual budgets associated with the currently approved projects.

4.2 Expenditure will be in accordance with the Council’s approved General Fund Capital budget. The budget identified in years 1-3 in the Capital programme for the Condition & Suitability (C&S) programme is £29.173m.

4.3 There are further allocations of £8m in 2022/23 and £8m in 2023/24. Giving a combined indicative 5-year budget of £45.173m.

4.4 There will be flexibility within the 3-year programme for approved projects to move between financial years, however the overall spend will remain within the total budgeted profile.

5. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

5.1 All contracts to be tendered shall be done so in accordance with the ACC Procurement Regulations and the applicable legislation.

6. MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Category	Risk	Low (L) Medium (M)	Mitigation
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		High (H)	
Financial	Total cost of projects is greater than available budget.	L	Appropriate budget monitoring.
Legal	Failure to comply with the Procurement Regulations.	L	The service will contact C&PS Legal Team to review any contracts before they are entered into and will liaise with the C&PS team regarding the procurements.
Employee	If the recommendations are not approved there may be a delay in delivering improvements to places of work.	M	Continue to prioritise projects.
Customer	If the recommendations are not approved there may be a delay in delivering improvements to publicly accessible assets. Potentially leading to a poorer visitor experience.	M	Continue to prioritise projects.
Environment	None.		
Technology	None.		
Reputational	Certain projects will not be included which may be viewed negatively by the public and/or press. Given that funding would be in place for many other projects the risk would be low.	L	This risk could be managed through appropriate communications.

7. OUTCOMES

Local Outcome Improvement Plan Themes	
	Impact of Report
Prosperous People	The C&S programme has no specific impact on the LOIP Themes. However, assets benefitting from improvement will continue to provide accommodation

	for the delivery of services, which would support a number of themes.
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Design Principles of Target Operating Model	
	Impact of Report
Partnerships and Alliances	The C&S programme has no specific impact but individual projects may link to the TOM Design Principles.

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 Condition & Suitability 3-year programme report to City Growth & Resources Committee 26 September 2019 (item 11.6).
<https://committees.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=618&MIId=6705&Ver=4>

10. APPENDICES

- 10.1 Appendix A – Additional Projects

11. REPORT AUTHOR CONTACT DETAILS

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Appendix A - Additional Projects

Asset	Property Type	Proposed Works	Notes	Budget Cost	Financial Year
Balnagask Community Centre	Community Centre	Replacement of boiler flue, re-piping the system and associated asbestos works.			2020/21
Tullos Playing Fields Pavilion	Sports Pavilion	Refurbishment and access improvements.	Roof is in C poor condition. Suitability also C overall.		2021/22
New Town House Extension	Office	Lift replacement.	Additional budget to replace both lifts rather than just one.		2020/21
Westpark School	Primary School	Toilet refurbishment.			2021/22
St Nicholas Pupil Centre	Office	Window replacement Phase 2.	Windows are in C-Poor condition.		2020/21
Clinterty Caravan Park	Travellers Site	Refurbishment and wider site improvements to meet minimum standards as set out by the Scottish Government. Design development only.	Asset earmarked for transfer to Housing Revenue Account. Budgets to be realigned thereafter.		2020/21

Total	£ 730,000
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