

Aberdeen Planning Guidance 2023: Aberdeen Placemaking Process - Guidance for the Preparation of Masterplans, Development Frameworks, Development Briefs and Local Place Plans

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1 Introduction

1.1 Status of Aberdeen Planning Guidance

This Aberdeen Planning Guidance (APG) supports the Development Plan and is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

This APG expands upon the following Aberdeen Local Development Plan policies:

Policy D1 – Quality Placemaking by Design
Policy LR1 – Land Release Policy
Policy LR2 – Delivery of Mixed Use Communities
Policy I1 – Infrastructure Delivery and Planning Obligations
Policy H4 – Housing Mix and Need
Policy NE2 – Green and Blue Infrastructure

Given the timing of the Local Development Plan, a pragmatic approach has been taken to changes in the planning system. National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) was adopted following the examination and subsequent modification of the Local Development, and the publication of a draft version of this APG for consultation. As a result, some terminology referred to in this APG may vary from the new NPF4 policy framework but it should be noted that the LDP together with NPF4 now forms the basis of the statutory development plan.

1.2 Introduction to Topic / Background

This document outlines the Council's **Placemaking and Masterplanning Process**, which was formerly known as the 'Aberdeen Masterplanning Process'. It contains guidance and information on the production of development frameworks, masterplans and development briefs – known collectively as 'placemaking guidance' and details the expectations of the Council for such documents.

The guidance is structured around the '5 Ws' project research questions – who, what, when, where, why – following with a 'how to guide' for the contents of placemaking guidance, which includes links to supporting planning policy, associated guidance and advice.

1.3 Climate Change

The production of placemaking documents allows for a holistic and all encompassing approach to the development of a site. A coordinated approach to development will assist and meet the criteria set out in [Aberdeen Adapts](#), in particular Goal 2: Resilient Travel and Infrastructure, Goal 3: Secure Utilities and Communication Networks, Goal 4: Managing and Minimising Flooding, and Goal 6: Protecting Watercourses and Coastlines. Connection to [Net Zero Aberdeen](#) can be met through the Building and Heat themes, as sites will have lower energy demand, and improved energy efficiency due to considered placement, orientation and density. The Mobility Strategy of Net Zero Aberdeen will also be achieved as sites will prioritise sustainable transport. The document aligns with the [United Nations Sustainable Development Goals](#) 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, and 3: Good Health and Wellbeing.

1.4 Health and Wellbeing

Where we live, where we work, and where we spend our time has an important influence on our health and wellbeing. How places are designed within their urban or natural environmental are vital to the health of the people and building relationships, social contact and support networks that make up the social environment of local communities. Having a warm, dry, affordable home within well maintained streets and public spaces are factors in this.

This guidance can help to achieve the following Public Health Priorities for Scotland:

- Priority 1: A Scotland where we live in vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities;
- Priority 2: A Scotland where we flourish in our early years;
- Priority 3: A Scotland where we have good mental wellbeing;
- Priority 5: A Scotland where we have a sustainable, inclusive economy with equality of outcomes for all; and,
- Priority 6: A Scotland where we eat well, have a healthy weight and are physically active.

Ensuring good access to green space has been shown to positively impact upon mental health. Providing opportunities to maximise active travel or appropriate connection with public transport routes has been shown to have physical health benefits.

This guidance is deemed to have a strong impact on population health and wellbeing. This means that it is likely a Health Impact Assessment screening report will be requested to support any planning application, however this will depend on the detail and scope of the application. There may be elements of the proposals that relate to the health and wellbeing of the population that

warrant consideration. If that is the case, then a screening Health Impact Assessment will be required, and further advice on this will be provided.

Aberdeen Planning Guidance

2 Who produces placemaking guidance?

Placemaking guidance will usually be prepared by design agents on behalf of landowners and developers. It will also be prepared by Aberdeen City Council where it has an interest in the land. Irrespective of the author, all guidance must promote the most appropriate form of development in full consideration of the site and planning policy.

We expect client commitment to produce quality places, the success of which involves multi-disciplinary teams. Design teams must show an appreciation for planning policies and collaborative working with communities, organisations and stakeholders.

Given the necessary level of commitment and investment required in the production and implementation of guidance, early consultation with Council officers will establish the scale of placemaking guidance required and to establish key contacts.

We are committed to aiding the committee reporting, consultation and approval process with the ultimate aim of providing a consensus view of development opportunities which are represented in placemaking guidance documents.

3 What is placemaking guidance?

Aberdeen has several large masterplan areas and with these new settlements and urban extensions also come significant infrastructure requirements. The Scottish Government and COSLA have agreed to adopt the [‘Place Principle’](#) to help overcome organisational and sectoral boundaries, to encourage better collaboration and community involvement, and improve the impact of combined energy, resources and investment. In addition, Section 14 of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 introduces a new right for communities to produce Local Plan Plans to help shape the future development and use of land in their communities.

The production of ‘placemaking guidance’ is a process of bringing together all visionary and practical aspects of the development process to help guide and create better places, embedding the ‘Place Principle’ in all planning decision-making – as outlined in National Planning Framework 4 Policy 14 (Design Quality and Place) and Policy 15 (Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods).

Guidance emphasises the importance of good urban design to create well-designed, sustainable and successful places, helping to deliver new housing and communities of the right type, in the right places, and which stand the test of time.

There are 3 types of placemaking guidance with established use in Aberdeen, outlined in detail on the following page.

1. **Development Framework**
2. **Masterplan**
3. **Development Brief**

The webpage below contains a list of the currently adopted placemaking guidance documents:

Current Adopted Placemaking Guidance

<https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-standards/services/planning-and-building-standards/local-development-plan/aberdeen-local-development-plan/aberdeen-planning-guidance-and-supplementary-guidance-2023>

Effective masterplanning can make a positive contribution to the creation of well-designed, sustainable and successful places.

1. Development Framework

Undertaken at the very beginning of the development identification process to co-ordinate strategic issues for large sites – such as ownership, phasing, delivery and other complex needs.

Development Frameworks offer the greatest opportunity to flexibly scope out the vision, broad principles and feasibility of developments, testing and knowing the opportunities and constraints of a site without becoming a rigid blueprint.



2. Masterplan

Advancing the detail of a development framework, or as a standalone document dependent on the specific site, a masterplan contains detailed guidance on land use, design principles and development programme.

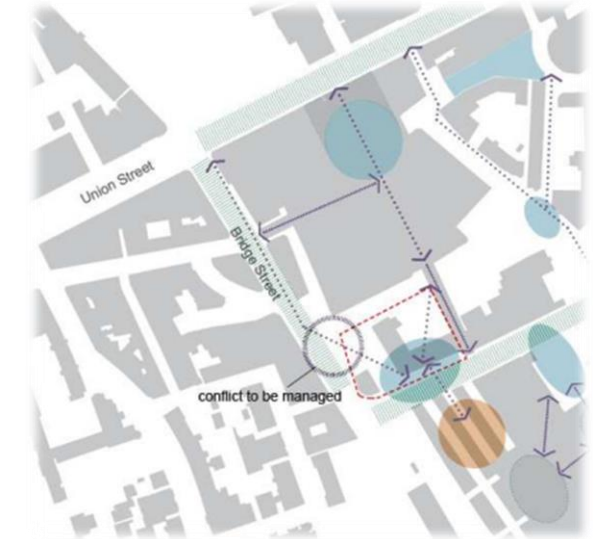
Masterplans will be developed for sites of circa 10 hectares and/or around 50 dwellings or more (in line with Policy H4).



3. Development Brief

Provide detailed specific guidance based on an appraisal of the site, its broader context and planning policy to give clarity and stimulate appropriate development.

A range of site types may require briefs including, for example, within conservation areas, prominent and/or sensitive locations, where there are often complex issues, differences in agendas or significant environmental considerations.



4 When is placemaking guidance required?

Guidance can be prepared for any site, but there are certain types of sites or circumstances where it is most appropriate. Following Planning Advice Note 83 Masterplanning, some form of masterplan or placemaking guidance is generally required for areas of large-scale change, such as urban extensions, regeneration projects, town and city centres and housing developments where there is significant level of environmental and/or ecological assets requiring protection. There will also be occasions when the cumulative effect of many small developments may be significant and impact on the setting of existing development.

The type and level of detail for when placemaking guidance is required will be commensurate to the size, scale, sensitivity and complexity of the proposed development site – and at the discretion of the Council.

For certain sites, the Local Development Plan may have explicitly referenced when a masterplan or other form of placemaking guidance is required.

It is advisable to periodically update placemaking guidance, for example where there are significant changes to proposals, or a substantial amount of time has passed. In addition, where large areas of sites have been successfully built out, the guidance may no longer be required and therefore cease to be identified as Aberdeen Planning Guidance.

Early engagement between design teams and the Council must be undertaken at the start of any project to confirm the full scope of work for placemaking guidance, together with a comprehensive communication plan. The Masterplanning, Design and Conservation Team will co-ordinate the Council's input into the preparation of placemaking guidance, the assessment therefore and agree subsequent committee reporting schedules.

5 Where will placemaking guidance be used in decision-making process?

It is the intention that all placemaking guidance produced will be adopted as Aberdeen Planning Guidance to support the Local Development Plan and all levels of planning decision making. In certain circumstances, placemaking guidance may be considered and assessed alongside a relevant planning application.

Placemaking guidance is a strong **material consideration** in the determination of planning applications, which means that it's established planning parameters will be adhered to during all stages of the development process. Often placemaking guidance forms the basis of the requirements for Design Statements (Planning Advice Note 68).

Once the Council is in agreement with the content of the draft placemaking guidance, it will be reported to the relevant Council committee(s) for approval and adoption. All placemaking guidance intended for adoption as APG will be subject to a minimum 4-week public consultation, led by the Council. The results of this exercise will also be reported to the relevant committee(s).

All placemaking guidance will be assessed under the national planning policy framework, associated planning advice notes and guidance, and this Aberdeen Placemaking and Masterplanning Process – with particular emphasis on the 6 qualities of successful places outlined in Policy D1 of the Local Development Plan 2023 and Policy 14 of NPF4, to ensure that development takes a design-led approach in the application of the 'Place Principle'.

6 Why prepare placemaking guidance?

Placemaking guidance can help to raise standards of urban design and create quality places, which are both sustainable and successful. Such places have the physical environment which has been designed in a way to promote strong and resilient communities, enhance quality of life, provide ease of movement and with a strong sense of place, belonging and identity.

The masterplanning process and delivery of placemaking guidance provides a structured approach and framework to assess a wide range of complex issues, whilst at the same time embedding the 'Place Principle' in all the work we do.

Successful placemaking guidance promotes a shared understanding of place, emphasising the need to work collaboratively, in partnership and engage with wide range of interests to understand and look after the assets in a place, to achieve better outcomes for people and communities. We want to ensure we:

- Deliver places people are proud to call home – ensure place vision, design quality, appropriate uses and connectivity all work together to deliver sustainable places
- Create places where people want to live – create high-quality and distinctive places which support resilient communities
- Reduce the risk of piecemeal and inappropriate development
- Shape development through open and inclusive engagement with all interested parties
- Frontload planning matters in the process, contributing towards efficiencies in determining planning applications

Effective masterplanning can deliver places where people want to live.

7 Working together – Local Place Plans and Locality Planning

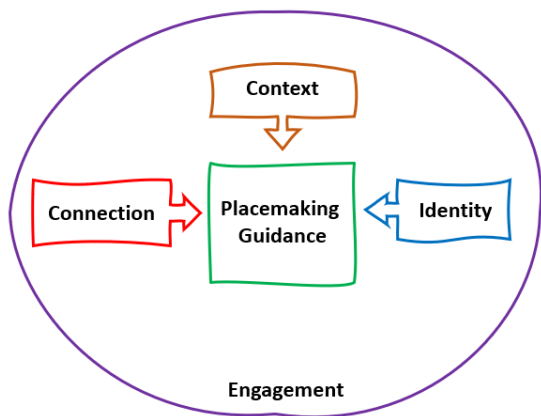
Local Place Plans are defined by the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 as community-led plans developed by local communities which have a focus on **development and use of land** and **community aspirations** for its future development. This may include new buildings, changes to the use/appearance of existing buildings, and other changes in the way land is used. Local place planning is part of a suite of tools introduced through the Government's work on planning reform and implementation of the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 which include steps to reduce conflict, improve community engagement and build public trust in planning matters.

Local Place Plans must be prepared by a Community Council, established in accordance with Part 4 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, or a Community Body as defined by section 19 of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, and fulfil the legal requirements set out in the 1997 Act and the 2021 Regulations.

Circular 1/2022 Local Place Plans provides detailed guidance on preparing, submitting and registering a Local Place Plan, however many of the topics presented here in the **Aberdeen Placemaking Process** will offer ideas for things to consider and think about during local place planning.

In preparing Local Place Plans a community body must have regard to the Local Development Plan, the National Planning Framework and other relevant local planning guidance or consented proposals. In addition, they must have regard to Locality Plans prepared by Community Planning Partnerships.

Significant work has already been undertaken by Community Planning Aberdeen on the development of Locality Plans as a tool to unify and strengthen community collaboration across Aberdeen. Part of the key evolution of these Locality Plans in the future will be developing the 'Place' themes within the plans to incorporate areas which community bodies may wish to see developed (as may be indicated through production of Local Place Plans). Aberdeen City Council support a holistic approach to local place planning, promoting interaction and active engagement in the creation of effective Locality Plans, with a focused section on 'Place'. Local place planning should relate to a recognisable area or community, and identify where in the 3 areas 'North', 'South', and 'Central' of our Locality Plans they are situated to ensure collaborative opportunities. As local place planning issues develop over time, we may



move to identify specific ‘neighbourhoods’ within the ‘Place’ themes of our Locality Plans, to reflect Local Place Plans which are produced over time and recognise that such plans may often be related to specific land and/or buildings on a smaller geographical scale.

7.1 The Council strongly believe that linking Locality Plans with Local Place Plans is the best way to assist community bodies and empower communities to play a proactive role in defining the future of their places within a wider framework of strategies and outcomes, creates efficiencies, reduces duplication and ensures resources are prioritised to areas where there could be significant benefits for

communities to grow.

Moving forward, we encourage community bodies to work through our Locality Planning framework, however, a community group may nevertheless wish to work independently. If this is the case, then the planning authority would encourage production of a plan which focuses on or acts as the delivery mechanism for the Locality Plan.

8 Content of Placemaking Guidance

All placemaking guidance, irrespective of which type, must include illustrated plans, accurate imagery and a structured well written content which adequately addresses the 4 key themes of **Context**, **Identity**, **Connection**, and **Engagement** – which has been informed by Scottish Government PAN 83: Master Planning’.

Context Clear understanding of place, the site and surrounding area	
Local area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Location of site, development boundaries – including land ownership/control ▪ Appraisal of context, land use and site allocations, including relationship to adjacent land uses and/or proposals

Site description	▪ Planning and site history, having regard to NPF4, and planning guidance, including relevant Planning Advice Notes and the Aberdeen Local Development Plan.
	▪ Significant site features – trees, woodland, structure planting, Tree Preservation Orders, woodland, historic assets
	▪ Ecology, nature conservation areas / wildlife habitats
	▪ Site constraints and opportunities
	▪ Ground conditions, including contaminated land
	▪ Views into and across the site / vistas / focal points and landmarks
	▪ Topography / contours and microclimate
	▪ Hydrology / surface water / flood risk
Existing services	▪ Utilities
	▪ Access, road and public transport
	▪ Local public facilities, including schools

Identity	
Establish planning and design principles for the place to be created	
Vision	▪ Clearly outline how the proposal will create a place with distinctive character, sense of identity and promote positive health and well-being – based on a thorough understanding of the site and development brief.
	▪ Aims and objectives of what the development hopes to achieve – clearly illustrate how the proposal will deliver the place vision and addresses relevant planning policy (including planning obligations)
	▪ Proposed land use – including mix of uses, density, open space and affordable housing
	▪ Detail how the project is supported by strong leadership, project management, a multidisciplinary team, and is committed to partnership working
Urban Design	▪ Indicative design concepts and principles, illustrating development characteristics and character areas
	▪ Inclusive design and designing safer places (PAN 77)
	▪ Well defined spaces, including communal, private and semi-private amenity provision
	▪ Use of design codes or design manuals – from a group of buildings, a street or a whole area – and whether to form part of planning permission or future land sales

Built form	▪ Illustrate how key features of the proposed site layout contribute towards good urban design – building lines, grids or blocks, orientation, scale, massing, heights (including illustration of principle elevations and active frontages)
	▪ Architecture and how it responds to the neighbourhood, city and region
	▪ Range of housing types, sizes and tenures which reflects local needs
	▪ Materials, details and finishes which enhance sense of place and are of high quality (PAN 67)
	▪ Building adaptability, future-proof design, live-work dwellings etc.
Townscape analysis	▪ Views/vistas and visual impact assessment
	▪ Successful integration of landform and natural/historic features
	▪ How the development relates to existing topography, with minimal land-forming
Public Realm	▪ Hard landscaping – materials, finishes, details and maintenance
	▪ Spaces between building including, public/private, how people them, safety and security considerations
	▪ Street furniture, including bin storage, cycle facilities and use of public art
	▪ Boundary treatments
Environment and landscaping	▪ Landscape and open space strategy which includes nature-based solutions for biodiversity net-gain (including management, ecological enhancements and incorporation of greenspace network and blue-green infrastructure) in accordance with Green Infrastructure and Placemaking and PAN 60.
	▪ Individual Strategic Environmental Assessment screening reports will be required for each proposal. Habitat Regulation Appraisal and Environmental Impact Assessment may also be required depending on the site. Further guidance is provided in PAN51: planning, environmental protection and regulation.
	▪ Open spaces – clear form, function and use (PAN 65 and ACC Open Space and Green Infrastructure)
	▪
	▪ Measure to improve air quality and reduce pollution
	▪ Consideration and integration of local and natural hydrology features
	▪ Incorporation of historic assets and adaptive reuse of existing buildings
	▪ Encourage recreation and physical activity
	▪ Community food growing and allotment provision
	▪ Proposals for long-term landscape management proposals (factoring)

Connection

Define linkages and infrastructure delivery				
Place Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key access points which are integrated with the surrounding network ▪ Street hierarchy and routes (all users) which is easy to navigate ▪ Illustrate connections to surrounding community and wider strategic networks 			
	Sustainable travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legible and well-connected path network which give a range of sustainable travel options, including active travel, pedestrian priority, Core Paths and desire lines ▪ Public transport provision with bus stops located within 400m walkable distances, higher densities next to public transport corridors ▪ Access for all, including minimising barriers to access and avoiding areas of vehicular/pedestrian conflict 		
		Street design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrate a coherent and well-structured layout in accordance with Designing Streets policy and toolkit where streets are not dominated by vehicles ▪ External spaces and car parking which are well integrated into the streetscape ▪ Servicing arrangements considered, positioned to the rear wherever possible ▪ Street surfacing materials ▪ Streets and routes which are overlooked and safe ▪ Traffic management design measures are well integrated into street design 	
Sustainability and Climate Change			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Net-zero carbon development ▪ Climate resilient and adaptable places, which minimise emissions ▪ Energy efficiency measure through design (including orientation, shelter) ▪ Water saving technologies ▪ Consideration of material and resource whole lifecycle – including use of local, sustainable and recycled materials ▪ Opportunities for Combined Heat & Power ▪ Opportunities and locations for green roofs and solar voltaic technology 	
	Delivery of '20 Minute Neighbourhood' and Services		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ How the place contributes towards the delivery of a '20 Minute Neighbourhood' ▪ Education, health, retail, community facilities, play area, employment etc. the development will provide (or be close to) ▪ Commercial viability and market analysis ▪ Drainage, including Sustainable Urban Drainage systems (PAN 61) ▪ Utilities, including high speed broadband 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear phasing strategy, including diagram

Phasing and Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure and delivery strategy, including ‘trigger points’ clearly indicating how, when and who is responsible for delivering development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding considerations

Engagement		
Putting people at the heart of the process		
Consultation & engagement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contact should be made with the Masterplanning, Design and Conservation Team who will identify a lead officer to co-ordinate masterplanning response and communications. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To ensure a collaborative approach to planning, officers from various Council Services will be available and consulted as proposals progress. 	
Identify stakeholders and consultees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Council expects the authors of placemaking guidance to actively engage key agencies and stakeholders throughout the preparation of placemaking guidance. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All stakeholders and consultees must be involved as early as possible in order to determine key issues and ensure engagement is inclusive and transparent. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The following list (which is not exhaustive) provides key statutory consultees and their involvement will vary depending on the scope of the site. <table border="1" data-bbox="470 925 1892 1364"> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aberdeen Outdoor Access Forum Aberdeen ▪ Cycle Forum ▪ Aberdeen International Airport ▪ Community Councils ▪ Community and Locality Planning (ACC) ▪ Developer Obligations Officer (ACC) ▪ Disability Advisory Forum ▪ Elected Members* ▪ Emergency services ▪ Flooding Team (ACC) ▪ Historic Environment Scotland ▪ Landowners and tenants </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ NatureScot ▪ Neighbourhood Capacity Officers ▪ NHS Grampian ▪ NESTRANS ▪ Police Scotland Architectural Liaison Officer ▪ Public transport operators ▪ Roads Development Management (ACC) ▪ Scottish Environment Protection Agency ▪ Service and utility providers ▪ Scottish Forestry ▪ Scottish Water ▪ Sport Scotland </td> </tr> </table>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aberdeen Outdoor Access Forum Aberdeen ▪ Cycle Forum ▪ Aberdeen International Airport ▪ Community Councils ▪ Community and Locality Planning (ACC) ▪ Developer Obligations Officer (ACC) ▪ Disability Advisory Forum ▪ Elected Members* ▪ Emergency services ▪ Flooding Team (ACC) ▪ Historic Environment Scotland ▪ Landowners and tenants
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local communities and groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transport Scotland 	
	<p><i>* Elected Members represent constituents in the community, have detailed knowledge of issues affecting their wards and should be involved in the placemaking process. This need not continue beyond information gathering and should not prejudice any Member's position in determining planning applications.</i></p>		
Clear engagement and communication strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placemaking guidance must be supported by a clear programme of stakeholder and public consultation (at project inception stage). ▪ Mechanisms for involving the community, stakeholders and consultees must be identified at the start. ▪ Consideration for the use of skilled facilitators and use of single point of contact. ▪ How the community be notified and how will they be able to submit their feedback must be clearly communicated. ▪ An 'action note' must be circulated by the design team following public meetings, detailing concerns/issues raised (to be shared with the community, Council, developer and appropriate key stakeholders). ▪ A clear audit trail and review detailing how the design evolved as a result of comments made is an essential component for the assessment of placemaking guidance. 		
Collaboration with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All placemaking guidance must actively engage with local communities and be based on a thorough understanding of the needs and priorities of the local areas. <p>Early engagement should capture local aspirations and utilise assets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local community knowledge ▪ Community representatives ▪ Community-liaison officers ▪ Community projects ▪ Locality planning ▪ Local Place Plans 		
Community engagement events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The placemaking process normally requires a minimum of 2 public consultation events, which presents design concepts and tracks design evolution. The first public meeting will confirm key issues and present initial design options/concepts. Second meeting will confirm design concepts, including how the design has changed as a result of public input ▪ The required level of public events (including digital and virtual presentation of engagement materials) will be appropriate to the scale of development and determined in consultation with the Masterplanning, Design & Conservation Team ▪ For Major Developments this engagement can run alongside and be included within the Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) process as per the Council's Pre-Application Advice Procedure. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure placemaking guidance is written in Plain English, with well explained and simple illustrations. 		

Best practice guidance	▪ Place Standard toolkit and PAS SP=EED
	▪ Planning Advice Note 3/2010: Community Engagement and Planning Advice Note 47: Community Councils give further advice which should be followed.

9 Next Steps and Monitoring Success

The ultimate test of an effective piece of placemaking guidance will be how the outcome benefits the full range of people who use, and chose to stay in the place, often over decades or generations.

The implementation of placemaking guidance, design quality and success of developments in Aberdeen which have been informed by placemaking guidance will be monitored and reviewed by the Planning Service.

Results can feed directly into the Planning Performance Framework or other similar national review processes. There is also the intention to develop a suite of local case studies to illustrate best practice and good design.

In addition, any lessons learnt from early phases that could have a positive effect on future phases should be fed into revised and/or phased masterplans – such as changing economic circumstances, the availability of new products and materials, or changes in policy. This ensures placemaking guidance remains relevant, standards are kept high, and that the final development delivers the vision for the area, which is consistent with planning policy, design principles and aspirations.

10 Further Reading

Aberdeen City Council's Pre-application Advice Procedure

<https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/services/planning-and-building-standards/planning-applications/apply-planning-permission/pre-application-advice>

Planning Aid Scotland: SP=EED

<https://www.pas.org.uk/what-we-do/speed/>

Scottish Government Circular 1/2022 Local Place Plans

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/circular-1-2022-local-place-plans/>

Scottish Government Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/designing-streets-policy-statement-scotland/>

Scottish Government Designing Streets toolkit: guidance and templates

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/designing-streets-toolkit/>

Scottish Government: Green infrastructure: design and placemaking

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/green-infrastructure-design-placemaking/>

Scottish Government Guidance Notes

<https://www.gov.scot/policies/planning-architecture/planning-guidance/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Notes

<https://www.gov.scot/collections/planning-advice-notes-pans/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 47: community councils and planning: planning system review

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/community-councils-planning-review-town-country-planning-system-scotland-planning/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 51: planning, environmental protection and regulation

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-pan-51-revised-2006-planning-environmental-protection/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 60: natural heritage

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-60-natural-heritage/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 61: Sustainable urban drainage systems

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-61-sustainable-urban-drainage-systems/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and open space

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-pan-65-planning-open-space/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 68: Design Statements

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-68-design-statements/documents/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 67: housing quality

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-pan-67-housing-quality/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 77: designing safer places

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-pan77-designing-safer-places/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 83: Masterplanning

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/pan-83-planning-advice-note-master-planning/>

Scottish Government Planning Advice Note 3/2010: community engagement

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/planning-advice-note-3-2010-community-engagement/>

The Place Standard

<https://www.ourplace.scot/tool>