

## Appendix 1: Description of relevant Plans, Programmes and Strategies

Name of PPS / Environmental Protection Objective	Main Requirements of the PPS	Implications of the PPS for Local Development Plan
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>		
<b>Nature Conservation</b>		
The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)	Protects habitats and species. Gives basis to classify Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas.	LDP should provide for the protection of internationally designated nature conservation sites (known as Natura 2000 sites) and European Protected Species. Strategies should ensure the protection of all wild, rare and vulnerable birds, their nests, eggs and habitats.
The Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)	Protection of wild birds and their habitats.	
European Biodiversity Framework	Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	The LDP should support the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
<b>Water</b>		
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater; supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; addresses groundwater pollution, flooding and droughts and River Basin Management Planning.	The LDP should consider sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts.
The Nitrates Directive 91/43/EEC	Reduce water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from agricultural sources and preventing further such pollution.	The LDP spatial strategy should not increase water pollution caused or induced by nitrates from point source pollution sources.
<b>Waste</b>		
The Landfill Directive 99/31/EC	Sets a framework for waste management and sets out demanding targets to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal landfilled up to 2020.	The Plan should reflect the needs of the Landfill Directive, including the infrastructure required to meet the municipal biodegradable waste targets to 2020.
The Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EC	Requires the planning system to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide policies and sites for waste disposal.</li> <li>• Recover or dispose of waste without endangering human health and without processes or methods which could harm the environment.</li> <li>• Liaison between planning authorities and SEPA.</li> </ul> Provide the right infrastructure for the new thematic strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste.	The Plan should identify suitable locations for large-scale waste management facilities to meet the Directive (and Landfill Directive and Area Waste Plan) whilst safeguarding the natural and built environment including designated areas, green belts, open countryside and the coast.
Taking Sustainable Use of Resources Forward: A Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste (2005)	Describes the ways in which waste management can be improved; limiting the production of waste and promoting the recycling, reuse and recovery of waste.	Gives context to national legislation and strategy on waste and recycling (see below). The Plan should encourage a life-cycle approach to waste management with the aim of reducing the overall environmental impact of waste.
<b>Climate Change</b>		
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	International environmental treaty which provides a framework for future binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions. Sets an overall framework for intergovernmental efforts to tackle the challenge posed by climate change. It	Sets a context for national policy and legislation on greenhouse gas emission reductions (see below) which the LDP will be required to help meet.

## Appendix 1

	recognizes that the climate system is a shared resource whose stability can be affected by industrial and other emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.	
The Second European Climate Change Programme	Will be exploring further cost-effective options for reducing greenhouse gas emissions through a series of Working Groups	Sets a context for national policy on legislation and policy measures to help the EU meet its emissions targets under the 1997 Kyoto protocol, which the LDP will be required to help meet.
<b>NATIONAL</b>		
<b>Overarching Planning Policy</b>		
National Planning Framework for Scotland 3 (2004)	Promotes the development of City Regions; facilitates the regeneration of socially disadvantaged areas; facilitates the implementation of sustainable transport and other key infrastructure, including a number of National Developments, two of which are in Aberdeen; development of skills and the knowledge economy (accessibility); encourages environmental stewardship.	The Plan should take account of the spatial and environmental issues set out in the NPF, such as promoting the concepts of sustainable development, community regeneration, transportation infrastructure, and other environmental issues and ensuring land required to meet the city region's needs (e.g. infrastructure and affordable housing) is delivered. We are also required to support the two National Developments identified in Aberdeen in NPF3, which are strategic enhancements at Aberdeen Airport and harbor expansion.
Scottish Planning Policy (2014)	Identifies the Scottish Government's central purpose at sustainable economic growth. SPP sets out the main purpose and tasks of the planning system and national policies across all policy sectors.	LDP policies on topic areas must accord with the national policies set out by SPP.
<b>Cross-Sectoral</b>		
Scotland's National Transport Strategy (2006)	Sets out a long- term vision for transport, identifies reduction of emissions, improved quality, accessibility and affordable as key aims.	The LDP should seek to integrate with the aims of strategies. It should reduce the need to use private transport and assist in the reduction of emissions.
Strategic Transport Projects Review (2009)	Sets out recommendations for land-based strategic transport interventions in Scotland's national transport network from 2012	Although the LDP is not tasked with delivering the interventions set out in this document, but should have regard to the strategic aims it has for the future of Scotland's transport system.
The Government Economic Strategy (2007)	Identifies strategic priorities critical to achieving sustainable economic growth.	LDP should support sustainable economic growth whilst meeting the differing needs of a diverse population.
Choosing Our Future: Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy (2007)	It highlights the need to build a sustainable future taking account of public well-being (e.g. quality of life, food, economic opportunities), travel, natural resources and waste.	It should aim to conserve Scotland's biodiversity whilst reducing resource depletion and encouraging responsible use of our natural resources. Consider objectives (and policies) that will lead to sustainable communities.
Natural Resource Productivity (2009)	Sets out a vision for the future direction of agriculture in Scotland in a way which is sustainable but delivers the maximum economic and public benefit.	SDP should consider the impact on Scottish agriculture when considering its strategy or development proposals.
Building a Better Scotland Infrastructure Investment Plan: Investing in the Future of Scotland (2005)	Sets out the delivery plan for achieving significant investment in transport, education, health, water, waste management, sports, business, flood prevention and regeneration programs in Scotland.	The AWPR is a major investment programme for Aberdeen. Aberdeen will also receive £11.5m from the Cities Growth Fund to support its City-Vision, which focuses on diversification, international competitiveness, skills, infrastructure and cultural assets. Projects include £1.5m for a new Energy Futures Centre and renewables development,

## Appendix 1

		£1.5m for urban public realm improvements, £1.6m for a development company, £1.5m for sports development and £1m for an arts fund.
<b>Air and Climate Change</b>		
Scottish Climate Change Delivery Plan (2009)	Sets out high level measures required to meet Scotland's statutory climate change targets to 2020.	LDP should include measures to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases considering methods of adaptation, diversification and mitigation.
UK Air Quality Strategy (2007)	Seeks to "render polluting emissions harmless". Sets objectives for protecting human health to be included in regulations for the purposes of Local Air Quality Management relating to concentrations of, amongst others, carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and particulates.	The Local Development Plan should improve local air quality.
A Low Carbon Economic Strategy for Scotland (2010)	Sets out the Scottish Government's plans to move towards a low carbon economy in Scotland.	The LDP must contribute to the promotion of development which helps to reduce Scotland's carbon footprint and help meet carbon saving targets for Scotland.
Changing Our Ways- Scotland's Climate Change Programme (2006)	Provides a national interpretation of broader climate change objectives	Places duties on public bodies to contribute to the delivery of the targets set in the Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2006.
Tomorrow's Climate, Today's Challenge: UK Climate Change Programme (2006)	Sets out measures to reduce emissions in every sector of the economy, through a variety of different actions, including land use management.	Planning process across the UK should work towards the reduction of carbon in the location, siting and design of new developments.
Scottish Government Online Renewables Advice (Replaces PAN 45) (2011-2013)	Planning advice on many different types renewable technologies is provided e.g. wind turbines, hydro schemes, energy from waste and photovoltaic technology.	These provide suggested areas of focus for writing LDP Policy and Supplementary Guidance on different renewable technologies, and outline the opportunities to promote renewables within the different stages of the planning process.
Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009	Creates a statutory framework for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.	All public bodies must act in a way best calculated to deliver the Act's emissions reductions targets, in the way best calculated to deliver any statutory climate adaption programme and in a way that we consider most sustainable.
Scotland's Climate Change Adaptation Framework and Sector Plans	Presents a national, co-ordinated approach to ensure that Scotland understands the risks and opportunities climate changes present and is adapting to these changes in a sustainable way.	The Framework includes a sector plan for Spatial Planning and Land Use. Development plans in particular are highlighted as having to consider climate change adaptation measures and ensure they include appropriate adaptation measures. In particular, this includes supporting the development of woodland expansion and habitat and green networks.
<b>Heritage, Design and Regeneration</b>		
The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (2009)	Provides a framework for more detailed strategic and operational policies for managing the historic environment	The plan should promote the management of the historic environment in a sustainable way which avoids adverse impacts as a result of new development.
Scottish Historic Environment Policies (December 2011)	SHEP is the overarching policy statement for the historic environment, covering all types of designations and consents; it provides a framework for more detailed strategic policies and operational policies that inform the day to day work of a range of organizations that have a role and interest in managing the	The Plan should take account of the vision statements in the SHEP by managing the historic environment in a sustainable way.

## Appendix 1

	historic environment; is intended to sit alongside and complement the Scottish Planning Policy series and other relevant Ministerial policy documents.	
The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1997	Prescribes the approach to be taken in planning for listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens.	The Plan should ensure that listed buildings, conservation areas and designed landscapes and gardens are not adversely affected by new development.
Designing Places: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2009) Designing Streets: A Policy Statement for Scotland (2010)	National policy statement on urban design and place-making in Scotland, with the aim of raising standards of urban and rural development. Sets out the qualities of successful places and strategies to achieve good design.	The plan should set out concisely the local authorities' priorities in relation to design, including new street design, leaving the detail to be provided in SG. Development plans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• set out the council's distinctive vision for how its area will develop;</li> <li>• summarise its appraisals of the most important features of the area's character and identity;</li> <li>• have effective design policies, and urban design frameworks, development briefs and master plans to provide planning and design guidance; and</li> <li>• explain how the plan's priorities are distinctly different from those of other places, and not just say that the council is committed to good design, or that development should respect its context.</li> </ul>
Scottish Executive (2006) People and Place: Regeneration Policy Statement	Sets out a forward looking strategic framework and priorities for regeneration in Scotland encouraging proactive and integrated approaches.	The plan should take account of changing regeneration priorities and provide support where possible.
Scottish Government: Green Infrastructure, Design and Placemaking (2011)	Provides advice on incorporating principles and elements of 'green infrastructure' into new and existing developments.	Local Development Plans can: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set out the spatial strategy including detailed locations of the green network</li> <li>• set out a hierarchy of spaces in the green network</li> <li>• identify areas where actions could strengthen the green network or enhance links</li> <li>• Policies can support incorporation of green infrastructure in the design of new places</li> <li>• set development aspirations</li> <li>• Promote a masterplanning approach</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape and Soil</b>		
The Scottish Soil Framework (2009)	Promote the sustainable management and protection of soils consistent with the economic, social and environmental needs of Scotland. Protection of soil as an asset- for the future of the Scottish economy as well as a contributor to challenges of climate change.	The LDP should promote the sustainable management of soils.
Scottish Landscape Forum' (2007) Scotland's living landscapes	The Scottish Landscape Forum has published a report entitled <i>Scotland's Living Landscapes – places for people</i> . It considers how to promote good management of all landscapes, to secure benefits for all. It provides seven key recommendations to the Scottish Government and other public bodies as first steps to delivering better care for Scottish landscapes. This includes preparing a European Landscape Convention action plan.	Consider how the Plan can maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity and landscapes

## Appendix 1

Countryside (Scotland) Act 1967	Act makes provision for the better enjoyment of the Scottish countryside, and the improvement of recreational and other facilities. It extends the powers of local planning authorities as respects to land in their districts.	Local authorities have a duty to keep paths open and free from obstruction, and powers to carry out maintenance works. Planning authority to consider paths and rights of way in determining planning applications.
Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	Act establishes statutory public rights of access to land and inland for recreational and other purposes.	Local authority has a duty to uphold access rights. Local authority is required to draw up a Core Paths Plan and review it as and when appropriate. LDP identifies and protects Core Paths and they must be taken account of in determining planning applications.
<b>Homes, Population and Health</b>		
Homes Fit for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century: The Scottish Government's Strategy and Action Plan for Housing in the next Decade (Scottish Housing Strategy)	Key aims: to increase the effective supply of housing across all tenures and to increase flexibility and choice within the system, and improve homes and neighbourhoods.	LDP must support Scotland's Housing Strategy and the Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy by ensuring there is enough land for housing.
All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population (2007)	Provides a strategic approach which considers how best to respond to and plan for a Scotland with an ageing population.	The LDP should consider the housing and other needs of an ageing population.
Reaching Higher- Building on the Success of Sport 21	Is the national strategy for sport in Scotland and sets out the long-term aims and objectives for sport until 2020 and plans for its delivery and evaluation.  It has been produced following a scheduled review of <i>Sport 21: 2003-2007</i> . The strategy maintains a vision of Scotland as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a country achieving and sustaining world class performances in sport;</li> <li>• a country where sport is more widely available to all; and</li> <li>• a country where sporting talent is recognised and nurtured.</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to implementing the strategy.
Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity (2003)	Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland setting out targets to 2022.	The LDP should promote physical activities.
Equalities Act	Sets out a framework which prevents individuals from unfair treatment and promotes a more equal society.	The LDP should build the needs of people with protected characteristics into its strategic actions.
Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	Ensures that discrimination law covers all the activities of the public sector; and requires public bodies to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. Aims to end the discrimination that many disabled people face and gives disabled people rights in the areas of employment, education, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land or property.	The Local Development Plan should build the needs of disabled persons into its strategic actions
SEPA Report: Incineration of Waste and Reported Human Health Effects (2009)  SEPA Report: The Impact on Health of Emissions to Air from Municipal Waste Incinerators.	Aims to improve the regulation of the thermal waste treatment facilities by considering scientific studies on the health effects associated with the incineration of waste.	The recommendations made by the report include that planning controls should ensure that new waste incinerators are not located within the locality of existing facilities of this type. Site selection should also take into account proximity of residential and employment areas, and exposure to sensitive ecosystems.

## Appendix 1

Nature Conservation		
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)	Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale.	The Local Development Plan should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury and intentional destruction
The Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004	Sets out a series of measures, which are designed to conserve biodiversity and to protect and enhance the biological and geological natural heritage of Scotland. Places a general duty on all public bodies to further the conservation of biodiversity.	The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity
Scotland's Biodiversity Strategy- Its in Your Hands (2004)	Is a 25 year strategy, which sets out a vision for the future health of Scotland's biodiversity to 2030. It highlights the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• look at the bigger picture: reconnecting and extending habitats and reducing barriers;</li> <li>• think in terms of landscapes and ecosystems (not just in terms of species and habitats), which it says can be better delivered through strategic planning; and</li> </ul> encourage more engagement with people in biodiversity conservation.	The Plan's strategy needs to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the protection and conservation of biodiversity;</li> <li>• to assist in reversing the decline of important species and habitats; and</li> </ul> to maximise habitat linkage in both urban and rural areas and minimise further fragmentation.
<p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Regulations 1994 (as amended)</p> <p>The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2007</p>	<p>These Regulations implement the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives. The Regulations provide for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• designation and protection of 'European sites' (e.g. SACs);</li> <li>• protection of 'European protected species' from deliberate harm; and</li> <li>• adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.</li> </ul> <p>The Habitats Regulations only apply as far as the limit of territorial waters (12 nautical miles from baseline).</p> <p>The amended Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• simplifies the species protection regime to better reflect the Habitats Directive;</li> <li>• provides a clear legal basis for surveillance and monitoring of European protected species (EPS);</li> <li>• toughens the regime on trading EPS that are not native to the UK</li> </ul> <p>ensures that the requirement to carry out appropriate assessments on water abstraction consents and land use plans is explicit.</p>	<p>The plan should not adversely affect habitats and species protected under the Wild Birds and Habitats Directives.</p> <p>An appropriate assessment will be required where the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European site.</p>

## Appendix 1

Making the Links: Greenspace for a more successful and sustainable Scotland' (2009)	Sets out the key actions that are needed to ensure that greenspace delivers for people, communities and places across the whole of urban Scotland.	The SDP should take account of the actions required to deliver quality greenspace to shape better places and increase quality of life for those working and living in the SDP area.
Wildlife and Natural Environment (Scotland) Act 2011	Protection of species including wild birds, wild hares and rabbits, deer and rabbits. Also makes provisions for SSSIs. Introduces new and amended criminal offences in relation to wildlife crime.	Main implications are in relation to licensing. The LDP does make provision for the protection of protected species, through requirements for surveys and assessments detailing mitigation measures where appropriate.
Protection of Badgers Act 1992 (as amended)	Provides badgers with statutory protection from taking, injury or killing, cruelty or interfering with badger sets. Sets out general exceptions and licensing issues.	The protection of badgers is a material consideration in the planning process. Supplementary Guidance sets out how badgers should be taken account of when formulating development proposals
Forestry Commission Control of Woodland Removal Policy	Provides a strategic framework for appropriate woodland removal, and supports the maintenance and expansion of forest cover in Scotland. Contributes toward achieving an appropriate balance between forested and non-forested land in Scotland. Supports climate change mitigation and adaptation.	LDP policy should reflect strong presumption in favour of protecting Scotland's woodland resources. Woodland removal should be allowed only where it would achieve significant and clearly defined additional public benefits. Planning conditions and agreements should be used to mitigate environmental impacts of development.
<b>Water</b>		
Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003	Ensures that all human activity that can have a harmful impact on water is controlled.	The plan should not promote development that would have adverse impacts on the water environment, and lead to the authorities failing to ensure water bodies achieve good ecological status, as required in the Water Framework Directive by 2015.
Water Environment (Controlled Activities) (Scotland) Regulations 2005	Implements the obligations of section 20 of the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003 (WEWS Act), and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). Sets out the framework for protecting the water environment that integrates the control of pollution, abstractions, dams and engineering activities in the water environment.	Same as above.
Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009	Creates a framework in which organisations involved in flood risk management can co-ordinate actions to deliver sustainable and modern approaches to flood risk management.	The LDP should not create flood risks (from the sea or rivers) and should actively promote sustainable flood risk management.
River Basin Management Plan for Scotland (2009)	Details the strategy and requirements for River Basin Management Planning in Scotland	The LDP should not conflict with River Basin Management Plans for the area (River Dee)
Scottish Water Strategic Asset and Capacity Development Plan (2009)	Provides a description of Scottish Waters processes and systems for calculating capacity available, at waste/ water treatment works in Scotland.	The Local Development Plan should take into account existing infrastructure and provide for new infrastructure if required.
SEPA (2003) Groundwater Protection Policy for Scotland: Environmental Policy	To protect groundwater quality by minimising the risks posed by point and diffuse sources of pollution, and to maintain the groundwater resource by influencing the design of abstractions and developments, which could affect groundwater quantity.	The spatial strategy should not adversely affect ground water supplies, principally from water abstraction and point source pollution.
Scottish Water's Strategic Asset Capacity Development Plan	Annual report which outlines the current available capacity at water and waste water treatment works across Scotland.	LDP should ensure that infrastructure requirements for new development are informed by Scottish Water's assessment of asset capacity.

## Appendix 1

Waste		
Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010)	The plan outlines Scotland's key objectives in relation to waste prevention, recycling and reducing the amount of waste sent to landfill on the journey to a zero waste Scotland. The plan proposes targets for Scotland's waste	The LDP should have regard to the Scottish Governments targets for 70% of all waste to be recycled by 2025. The Scottish Gov also intends to establish sector specific programmes of work to deliver the Zero Waste Plan.
SEPA Guidelines for Thermal Treatment of Municipal Waste	Aims to promote the use of energy from waste as part of an integrated network of facilities to ensure that energy from waste is recovered efficiently.	The guidelines should be used in assessing and determining applications for thermal treatment facilities. It covers guidance on the proximity principle, capacity and need, site selection, the recovery of heat and power and SEPA's role as a planning consultee.
Marine and Coastal		
Scottish Executive Marine & Coastal Strategy (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance and conserve the overall quality of the coasts and seas, their natural processes and their biodiversity.</li> <li>• To integrate environment and biodiversity considerations into the management of marine activities.</li> <li>• To promote wider public awareness, on the value of the marine and coastal environments and the pressures on them.</li> <li>• To identify means of working with natural processes to protect against coastal flooding and to maintain inter-tidal and coastal habitats of importance for biodiversity.</li> </ul>	Promote objectives that promote clean, safe, healthy and productive coastal and water environments.
Marine (Scotland) Bill 2010  UK Marine Policy Statement	<p>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.</p> <p>The MPS builds and expands upon 'Our Seas - a Shared Resource. High Level Marine Objectives (2009)' and provides a framework which will help balance competing demands on Scotland's seas and introduces duties for sustainable development, protection and enhancement of marine areas, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, marine planning and conservation and measures to encourage economic investment.</p>	Although the LDP is not tasked directly with delivering Marine Plans or the High Level Marine Objectives, the LDP should support them.
National Planning Advice & Guidance		
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	The Local Development Plan should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.
PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage	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	The Local Development Plan should consider the role of sustainable urban drainage



## Appendix 1

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; enables planning authorities to implement the emerging and future Area Waste Plans; provides a basis for more informed consideration of development proposals for waste management facilities; provides developers seeking planning permission for waste management facilities with advice on the issues taken into consideration when determining applications.	The Local Development Plan should promote integrated waste management
PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	Raise the profile of open space as a planning issue; provides advice on the role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing existing open spaces and providing high quality new spaces; sets out how local authorities can prepare open space strategies and gives examples of good practice in providing, managing and maintaining open spaces	The Local Development Plan should promote conservation and environment protection
PAN 75 Transport and Planning	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; highlights the roles of different bodies and professions in the process and points to other sources of information.	The Local Development Plan should promote the use of existing transportation networks and develop new cycling and walking alternatives.
PAN 76 New Residential Streets.	Aims at creating attractive, safe residential environments, which reflect the needs of people, rather than cars. Requires that street design should reflect local character, be appropriate to the built form and linked to surrounding areas by direct pedestrian, cycle and car routes; that the character of the street should be determined by space requirements of people and vehicles, street furniture should fit with its surroundings and streets should use high quality materials, be well maintained and may employ signage to reinforce its sense of place; and that streets should provide easy movement within and beyond the site, street design itself should be used to limit traffic speed and home zones, prioritising pedestrian and cycle needs over car users, should be considered for residential streets.	The Local Development Plan should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets
PAN 77 Designing safer places	Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behavior; aims to ensure that new development can be located and designed in a way that deters such behaviour as poorly designed surroundings can create feelings of hostility, anonymity and alienation and can have significant social, economic and environmental costs.	The Local Development Plan should safeguard safety
PAN 78 Inclusive Design	Seeks to deliver high standards of design in development and redevelopment projects; and widens the user group that an environment is designed for. Makes is a legal requirement to consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	The Local Development Plan should promote high standard of design

## Appendix 1

REGIONAL		
Overarching Planning Policy		
Aberdeen & Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016	Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East. Sets the strategic context for Aberdeen City Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use development	The Local Development Plan should support the vision and spatial strategy of the Structure Plan, and should support its objectives of economic growth, population growth, high quality environment, sustainable mixed communities and accessibility
Proposed Aberdeen City and Shire Strategic Development Plan (2013)	Creates a long-term sustainable framework of settlements in a hierarchy, which focuses major development on the main settlements in the North East. Sets the strategic context for Aberdeen City Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use development.	The Local Development Plan should support the vision and spatial strategy of the Structure Plan, and should support its objectives of economic growth, population growth, high quality environment, sustainable mixed communities and accessibility
Cross-Sectoral		
Economic Growth Framework for North East Scotland	Sets the context for economic prosperity which will in turn drive sports development Promote sustainable economic growth; sustainable competitiveness and inclusive communities	The Local Development Plan should support sustainable economic growth
Economic Action Plan for Aberdeen City and Shire 2008	Sets out a 5 year life plan identifying actions to be undertaken towards the longer term economic ambitions for Aberdeen City and Shire.	The LDP should support sustainable economic growth.
Regional Transport Strategy (RTS),	Sets the long-term framework to improve the transport network in the North East, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• integrating land use and transportation;</li> <li>• creating a long-term sustainable framework;</li> <li>• providing communities with a choice of means of travel and improving people's access to jobs;</li> <li>• improving air quality both locally and globally;</li> <li>• improving external links to the area by rail, road, sea and air; and</li> <li>• integrating different modes of transport to provide seamless interchange.</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to meeting the MTS, which ends in 2011 and the future Regional Transport Strategy, which will extend to 2021.
Nature Conservation		
North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan	Ensures the protection and enhancement of the biodiversity in the north east through the development of effective, local, working partnerships; Ensure that national targets for species and habitats, as specified in the UK Action Plan, are translated into effective local action.	The Local Development Plan should promote and protect biodiversity.
Forest and Woodland Strategy for Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen  Implements the <i>Forests for Scotland – The Scottish Forestry Strategy</i> , (Scottish Executive, 2000)	The Strategy provides a framework for woodland development and management, and aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ensure the sustainable management of the woodlands and forests;</li> <li>• contribute to the local economy;</li> <li>• provide opportunities for recreation and tourism; and</li> <li>• protect and enhance biodiversity and the environment.</li> </ul>	Although the Plan does not need to conform to the Strategy, as it is a management tool, the Plan can ensure that new development does not conflict with forest and woodland priorities (e.g. sustaining ancient woodlands, enhancing popular recreation areas, and linking wildlife corridors).

## Appendix 1

	This means encouraging multi-benefit forestry in new planting and through re-structuring, balancing forestry against other land uses, protecting sensitive areas and identifying priority areas for expansion of a variety of forest and woodland types.	
River Dee Catchment Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Identifies key issues and puts forward potential solutions through a series of actions.</li> </ul>	The Plan should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Catchment Management Plan
<b>LOCAL</b>		
Draft Aberdeen Local Housing Strategy 2012-2017	The LHS sets the strategic direction for housing in the city over the next five years. The LHS takes into regard Aberdeen City and the Aberdeen Housing Market Area (AHMA) providing scope for joint working on some issues with Aberdeenshire Council.	The Plan should contribute to delivering both Aberdeen's and Aberdeenshire's LHS in terms of provision of land, need, tenure, affordability, location, and reducing deprivation.
Aberdeen City Local Transport Strategy	Makes the Local Development Plan to take full account of the environment, social and economic implications of transport; Promotes the maximisation of accessibility for all to services and jobs; efficient resource use, as well as safety in delivering transportation	The Local Development Plan should support sustainability, environment protection, accessibility and safety and reduce social exclusion.
Aberdeen City Air Quality Action Plan	To reduce nitrogen dioxide within the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in Aberdeen City Centre, and to a lesser extent reduce particulates (PM <sub>10</sub> ) through short, medium and long term infrastructure and other projects.	The Plan should contribute to delivering the actions proposed in the Action Plan in order to improve air quality with the AQMA and ensure land required to implement the Action Plan is provided timeously.
Aberdeen Futures – Aberdeen Community Plan	Stresses access to services of a high quality that meet their needs; seeks to make Aberdeen an attractive, clean, healthy and safe place to live; promotes Aberdeen as a forward looking city that recognises its heritage and its internationally recognised institutions and services; and seeks to give Aberdeen a strong, positive image of itself both nationally and internationally.	The Local Development Plan should support accessibility, health, safety, and the environment
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 Local Development Plan should promote biodiversity
Open Space Audit and Strategy 2011-2016	This Strategy sets out a strategic vision, aims and objectives for open space in Aberdeen. Its main purpose is to ensure the city has enough accessible and good quality open space. The Strategy is based on the findings of the Aberdeen Open Space Audit 2010.	Ensure that the LDP incorporates the findings of the audit and supports the aims of the strategy.
Aberdeen City Core Paths Plan	Core Paths Plans are required under the Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003 for each council area <i>sufficient for the purpose of giving the public reasonable access throughout their area</i> . They set out the core paths network. The Plans are developed in consultation with local communities, user groups, land managers and other stakeholders. Drafts are expected in 2008. Their aims	The plan should support the aims of the Core Paths Plans.

## Appendix 1

	<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• connecting residential areas, green-spaces, amenities, other attractions and the wider countryside;</li> <li>• forming a basic, safe framework for outdoor recreation and sustainable and active travel;</li> <li>• assisting people to lead healthier lifestyles;</li> <li>• promoting environmental protection and foster the development of a more sustainable city; and</li> <li>• being well integrated in policy and usage terms, encouraging access opportunities for all.</li> </ul>	
Landscape Character Assessment of Aberdeen.	<p>Seeks to maintain a balance between landform, geology, ecology, and vegetation despite human influences.</p> <p>Encourages development in existing settlements; avoiding coalescence between settlements and discouraging isolated development in the open countryside unless it is clearly identified in development plan</p>	The Local Development Plan should take account of landscape character and promote good landscape designs
Aberdeen Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy (2001)	The Contaminated Land Strategy sets out how local authorities deal with potentially contaminated land.	Unknown at present.
Aberdeen City Council Waste Strategy	Provides a framework for encouraging waste reduction and then ensuring we get value from all our waste through recycling, composting or other organic treatment and finally by developing high efficiency combined heat and power production from the remaining mixed waste.	The waste strategy identifies the planning system as a major means of achieving infrastructure delivery for all wastes produced in the city. Local planning processes must ensure that current and future waste management requirements are met. They should also facilitate the development of CHP schemes.

## Appendix 2 Baseline Data, Targets and Trends affecting Aberdeen City

### Appendix 2.1 Air, Climate and Resources

SEA Indicator	Quantified information- Aberdeen City	Comparators and targets- Aberdeenshire, North East and Scotland	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Natural Resources Consumption (footprint)	<p>Aberdeen City's annual global footprint:</p> <p>Total: 5.73gha/per</p> <p>Energy and Consumption: 1.14gha (20%)</p> <p>Food and Drink 1.07gha/p(19%)</p> <p>Land Travel: 0.81ha/p (14%)</p> <p>Other: 2.7gha/p (48%)</p> <p>Scotland's annual global footprint:</p> <p>Total: 5.37gha/per</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire's annual global footprint - in global hectares per person (gha/p)</p> <p>Total: 5.60gha/p</p> <p>Energy Consumption: 1.09gha/p (19%)</p> <p>Food and drink: 1.11gha/p (20%)</p> <p>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>Energy is the largest contributor to Aberdeen City and Shire's Global Footprint and indicates high energy consumption associated with domestic fuels like gas, oil, electricity and other fuels.</p> <p>Sustainable transport is a key issue in both Aberdeen City and Shire, as it contributes 14% and 13% to global footprint respectively.</p> <p>Aberdeen consumes more resources per person than any other Scottish city, and it has the largest footprint in Scotland which cannot be sustained in the long-term.</p>	<p>North East Global Footprint Project <a href="http://www.scotlandsfootprint.org/tthe-project/north-east.php">http://www.scotlandsfootprint.org/tthe-project/north-east.php</a></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 <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>2007 - 1,772.72</p> <p>2008 - 1,761.38</p> <p>2009 - 1,583.95</p> <p>2010 - 1,660.35</p> <p>2012- 1,645</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2007 - 2,391.21</p> <p>2008 - 2,518.62</p> <p>2009 - 2,335.33</p> <p>2010 - 2,344.17</p> <p>2012 – 1,744</p>	<p>Continues to fluctuate in the medium term.</p>	<p>Energy is the biggest contributor to Aberdeen's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.</p> <p>2012 data:</p> <p>Industry and Commercial Electricity: 430 kt.</p> <p>Domestic Gas: 280kt</p> <p>Domestic Electricity: 255kt</p> <p>Road Transport (Minor roads): 152kt</p> <p>Road Transport (A Roads): 137kt</p> <p>Industrial and Commercial other uses: 66kt</p> <p>Industry and Commercial Gas: 228kt</p> <p>Large Industrial Installations: 63kt</p>	<p>DECC Data dated 23/08/2012</p> <p>National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory: <a href="http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map">http://naei.defra.gov.uk/data/local-authority-co2-map</a></p>

## Appendix 2

				Domestic Other Fuels: 13kt Agricultural combustion: 3kt Railways: 2kt New development should consider energy efficiency as an issue. Increased travel, inefficient old housing stock. More housing and dependence on fossil fuels are also key issues.	
Per Capita CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 – 8.5 2008 – 8.4 2009 – 7.4 2010 – 7.6	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 10.0 2008 - 10.4 2009 - 9.6 2010 - 9.5	Rising by 2008 and falling since 2008 in the Shire- continues to fluctuate in the medium term.	Increased travel, inefficient old housing stock and more housing account for this.	DECC Data dated 23/08/2012
Industry and Commercial CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 868.99 2008 - 846.45 2009 - 692.34 2010 - 666.04  2012 - 787	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 841.39 2008 - 840.24 2009 - 745.63 2010 - 791.33  2012 - 532	No consistent fall in the City and the Shire	How to mitigate or reduce of industrial and commercial CO <sub>2</sub> whilst promoting sustainable economic growth.	DECC Data dated 23/08/2012
Domestic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 580.98 2008 - 582.17 2009 - 519.86 2010 - 552.38  2012 - 548	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 762.63 2008 - 765.92 2009 - 711.89 2010 - 770.13  2012 - 743	Domestic CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the City and the Shire continue to fluctuate in the short term.	Inefficient old housing stock and domestic energy demand are likely to account for this.	DECC Data dated 23/08/2012
Road Transport CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 327.85 2008 - 317.79 2009 - 298.78 2010 - 298.88  2012 - 289	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 674.39 2008 - 647.82 2009 - 622.64 2010 - 622.62  2012 - 597	There appears to be a slight improvement in Road Transport emissions in both the city and Shire.	Increased travel by private vehicle may account for this.	DECC Data dated 23/08/2012
LULUCF* CO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kt)	Aberdeen City 2007 - 22.49 2008 - 21.18	Aberdeenshire 2007 - 85.19 2008 - 258.44	The City shows a slight improvement, compared to the Shire which continues	This depends on the way we use our land and Forest resources.	DECC Data dated 23/08/2012  *LULUCF - Land Use, Land Use Change

## Appendix 2

	2009 - 19.67 2010 - 17.76  2012 - -4	2009 - 308.47 2010 - 285.38  2012 - -230	to fluctuate in the medium term.		and Forestry
Properties at risk within inland and coastal areas	Aberdeen City: 309 inland floodplain 571 coastal (below 5m OD)  Scotland: 77,191 inland floodplain 93,830 coastal (below 5m OD)  Compared with the rest of Scotland, far fewer properties in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire are at significant risk from flooding.	Aberdeenshire 2,219 inland floodplain 1,743 coastal (below 5m OD)	The impact of climate change and flooding in the North East is unpredictable. However there may be increased duration and frequency of storms and rising sea levels. Weather throughout the year is predicted to change resulting in longer wetter winters and shorter drier summers with implications for flooding.	There may be an increasing need to implement flood defence systems in the City.	Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> <a href="http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Financial_Scotland.pdf">http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Financial_Scotland.pdf</a>
Potential Vulnerable Area (PVA) to flooding No of Area	Aberdeen City: 9 areas/catchments including Buchan Coastal (Bridge of Don), Aberdeen North Coastal (Seaton), River Don (Danestone), River Don (Dyce), Aberdeen South Central (Kincorth), Aberdeen South Central (Rosemount), River Dee (Cults), River Dee (Peterculter)	Aberdeenshire 18 Areas/Catchments including Banff Coastal around Banff, River Devron around Huntly, and Turriff, Buchan Coastal around Ellon, Peterhead, Fraserburgh and Newmachar; River Ythan around Ellon, and Methlick; River Don around Strathdon, Port Elphinstone/Kintore/Inverurie; River Dee around Ballater, Westhill and Aboyne; Kinkandine and Angus Coastal around Stonehaven	No trend	PVA areas and issues have to be taken into account and allocating land for development and imposing conditions on development.	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City</i> . Edinburgh: SEPA
Estimated Weighted Annual Average damages within PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011- £22,390,000.00	Aberdeenshire • 2011 - £17,080,000.00	No trend	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 (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City</i> . Edinburgh: SEPA
Total Area (Km 2) in PVA	Aberdeen City • 2011 - 344	Aberdeenshire • 2011- 529	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland –</i>

## Appendix 2

					<i>A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City.</i> Edinburgh: SEPA
Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2011- 1943</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2011- 1820</li> </ul>	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City.</i> Edinburgh: SEPA
Non-Residential Properties in PVA	Aberdeen City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2011- 375</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2011- 272</li> </ul>	No trend	It has implications for land allocation and development.	SEPA (2011) <i>Flood Risk Management (Scotland) Act 2009: Flooding in Scotland – A Consultation on Potentially Vulnerable Areas and Local Plan Districts- Appendix 6: Aberdeenshire and Aberdeen City.</i> Edinburgh: SEPA
Air quality (NO2) in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>Market Street 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 62.0</li> <li>2008 – 73.0</li> <li>2009 – 38.0</li> <li>2010 – 44.0</li> <li>2011 – 40.0</li> <li>5/3/2013 - 43.1-110</li> </ul> <p>Union Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 53.0</li> <li>2008 – 54.0</li> <li>2009 – 56.0</li> <li>2010 – 59.0</li> <li>2011 – 44.0</li> <li>5/3/2013 - 41.2-52</li> </ul> <p>Anderson Drive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 28.0</li> <li>2008 – 25.0</li> <li>2009 – 24.0</li> <li>2010 – 27.0</li> <li>2011 – 23.0</li> <li>5/3/2013: 36.3-41</li> </ul> <p>Wellington Road</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <p>Inverurie 1-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 12.0 – 35.1</li> <li>2008 – 09.5 – 32.9</li> <li>2009 – 11.4 – 37.5</li> <li>2010 – 10.4 – 33.6</li> <li>2011 – 09.1 – 34.8</li> </ul> <p>Mintlaw</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2006 – 17.5</li> <li>2007 – 21.0</li> <li>2008 - 16.1</li> <li>2009 – 18.9</li> <li>2010 – No data</li> <li>2011 - No data</li> </ul> <p>Peterhead 1-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 24.1 – 28.4</li> <li>2008 – 20.0 – 25.4</li> <li>2009 – 23.7 – 25.0</li> <li>2010 – 21.7 – 27.0</li> <li>2011 – 23.3 – 28.7</li> </ul> <p>Stonehaven 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2007 – 28.1</li> <li>2008 – 24.9</li> </ul>	There is little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2009 but a fall between 2009 and 2011	<p>NO2 concentrations monitored by Aberdeen City Council at Union Street and Market Street continuous monitoring sites exceed national objectives.</p> <p>The location of the Harbour in the City Centre is a driver of poor air quality in the City Centre. There is an increasing need to increase energy efficiency and reduce our reliance on private transport to improve air quality, greenhouse gas emissions and health. Traffic growth may be a constraining factor in the future.</p>	<p>2010 Air Quality Progress Report For Aberdeenshire Council</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2012)</p> <p>Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring in Aberdeen on 5/3/2013</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2009</p> <p>2012 Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment for Aberdeen City Council</p>



## Appendix 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007 – No data</li> <li>• 2008 – 40.0</li> <li>• 2009 – 43.0</li> <li>• 2010 – 52.0</li> <li>• 2011 – 51.0</li> <li>• 5/3/2013: 61.3-91.9</li> </ul> <p>Errol Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007 – 23.0</li> <li>• 2008 – 25.0</li> <li>• 2009 – 26.0</li> <li>• 2010 – 21.0</li> <li>• 2011 – 23.0</li> <li>• 5/3/2013: 8.4-24.7</li> </ul> <p>king's Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007 – No data</li> <li>• 2008 – No data</li> <li>• 2009 – 32.0</li> <li>• 2010 – 29.0</li> <li>• 2011 – 32.0</li> <li>• 5/3/2013: 32.7-47.6</li> </ul> <p>EU annual mean limit value (40 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009 – 23.7</li> <li>• 2010 – 26.1</li> <li>• 2011 – 22.4</li> </ul> <p>Westhill 1-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2007 – 21.5</li> <li>• 2008 – 16.6</li> <li>• 2009 – 18.4</li> <li>• 2010 – 20.3</li> <li>• 2011 – 20.9</li> </ul>			
Air quality (Properties exposed to PM10 concentrations above the 2010 Scottish objective) (projected)	<p>Wellington Road AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - &lt; 10</li> <li>• 2012 - 0</li> </ul> <p>Anderson Drive AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 10-100</li> <li>• 2012-2016 -&lt;10</li> </ul> <p>City Centre AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 100-1000</li> <li>• 2012 - 100-1000</li> <li>• 2016 - 10-100</li> </ul> <p>EU annual mean limit value (40 <math>\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3</math>)</p>	No issues in Aberdeenshire	There has been little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2013.	No monitoring of NO2 in Aberdeenshire but NO2 concentrations are monitored by Aberdeen City Council at Union Street and Market Street. It continuous monitoring sites exceed national objectives.  Same issues as above.	<p>Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009) Council</p> <p>Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010</p>
Air quality (PM10) in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	<p>Market Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2006-2009:50 – 85</li> </ul>	No issues in Aberdeenshire	Little change in Aberdeen City between	PM10 concentration measured by Aberdeen	Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010

## Appendix 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2009-2011:22-28 Union Street</li> <li>• 2006-2009:18 – 25</li> <li>• 2009-2011:18-22 Anderson Drive</li> <li>• 2006-2009:15 – 18</li> <li>• 2009-2011:24-27 Wellington Road:</li> <li>• 2008-2009:23- 25</li> <li>• 2009-2011:22-24 Errol Place</li> <li>• 2006-2009:15 – 22</li> <li>• 2009-2011:13-15 King Street</li> <li>• 2009:17</li> <li>• 2009-2011:17-19</li> </ul>	<p>2010 annual mean Scottish Objective - 18 µg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>2004 annual mean objective for EU 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup></p>	2006 and 2013.	City Council at Market Street, Union Street and Wellington Road Exceed 2010 Scottish annual mean objective.	Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009)
Air quality (Properties exposed to PM10 concentrations above the 2010 Scottish objective)	<p>Wellington Road AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 100-1000</li> <li>• 2012 -10 -100</li> </ul> <p>Anderson Drive AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 100-1000</li> <li>• 2012-2016 - 10-100</li> </ul> <p>City Centre AQMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - &gt;1000</li> <li>• 2012 - &gt;1000</li> <li>• 2016 - 100-1000</li> </ul>	<p>No issues in Aberdeenshire</p> <p>2010 annual mean Scottish Objective - 18 µg/m<sup>3</sup></p> <p>2004 annual mean objective for EU - 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup></p>	Little change in Aberdeen City between 2006 and 2009.	PM10 concentration measured by Aberdeen City Council at Market Street, Union Street and Wellington Road Exceed 2010 Scottish annual mean objective.	Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Progress Report 2010 Aberdeenshire Council Air Quality Updating and Screening Assessment (2009)

## Appendix 2

### Appendix 2.2 Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Ground water and river levels	<p>Scottish Water are currently permitted to abstract up to 145 megalitres per day (MLD) from the River Dee, however, the average amount taken is around 90MLD. It is not anticipated that this license will reduce the permitted abstraction level prior to 2014.</p> <p>Data on ground water in Scotland was not available.</p>	By the 2080s, summer precipitation decreases of 10-20% under the low emissions (Global Sustainability), and 20-30% under the high-emissions World Markets scenario are predicted in the north of Scotland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rainfall levels are predicted to decline during the summer months, which may affect a rivers yield rate, but this will be less severe further north.</li> <li>● Rainfall in winter months is predicted to increase.</li> <li>● Increase in water consumption from industrial consumers and from increased residential development.</li> <li>● Increase in leakages from pipe infrastructure as it 'ages' however Scottish Water continue to make progress on leakage reduction.</li> </ul>	There is a need to start reducing water abstraction by incorporating water efficient technologies into new development (industrial and domestic) in light of the predicted decrease in summer rainfall.	<p>Aberdeen City (2007) State of the Environment Report  <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&amp;SID=883">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&amp;SID=883</a></p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
Quality of water bodies (Ground water)	<p>Aberdeen City high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 – No data</li> <li>● 2013 – 0</li> </ul> <p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010: No data</li> <li>● 2013: 7</li> </ul> <p>moderate status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 – No data</li> <li>● 2013 – 0</li> </ul> <p>poor status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 – No data</li> <li>● 2013 – 0</li> </ul> <p>bad status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 – No data</li> <li>● 2013 – 0</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 - 0</li> <li>● 2013 – 0</li> </ul> <p>good status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010: 42</li> <li>● 2013: 39</li> </ul> <p>moderate status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 - 0</li> <li>● 2013: 0</li> </ul> <p>poor status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010: 8</li> <li>● 2013: 1</li> </ul> <p>bad status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010: 0</li> <li>● 2013: 0</li> </ul>	The Water Framework Directive states that all water bodies are of good ecological status, or similar objective, by 2015.	It is important that development does not prevent water bodies in the Aberdeen City area achieving at least 'good' ecological status in order for the area to reach the targets.	<p>SEPA (09 February 2010) Data from River Basin Management Plan for the Scotland River Basin District 2009</p> <p>Downloaded from  <a href="http://gis.sepa.org.uk/rbmp/Data_Download.aspx">http://gis.sepa.org.uk/rbmp/Data_Download.aspx</a> (Accessed 11 March 2013)</p>
Quality of water bodies (Coastal)	<p>Aberdeen City High status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 – no data</li> <li>● 2013 - 1</li> </ul> <p>good status</p>	<p>2 Aberdeenshire high status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2010 - 6</li> <li>● 2013 - 6</li> </ul> <p>good status</p>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

## Appendix 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 – no data</li> </ul> 2013 -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 8</li> <li>• 2013 - 7</li> </ul> moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 1</li> <li>• 2013 - 1</li> </ul> poor status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> bad status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul>			
Quality of water bodies (Transitional)	Aberdeen City high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 – no data</li> <li>• 2013 - 1</li> </ul> good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 – no data</li> </ul> 2013 - 1	Aberdeenshire high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 4</li> <li>• 2013 - 3</li> </ul> good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 1</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 1</li> <li>• 2013 - 1</li> </ul> poor status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> bad status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Quality of water bodies (Loch)	No data	high status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 1</li> <li>• 2013 - 1</li> </ul> moderate status – 0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> poor status – 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 2</li> <li>• 2013 - 2</li> </ul>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above

## Appendix 2

		bad status – 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 1</li> <li>• 2013 - 1</li> </ul>			
Quality of water bodies (River)	Aberdeenshire high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 5</li> <li>• 2013 - 5</li> </ul> good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 54</li> <li>• 2013 - 52</li> </ul> moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 87</li> <li>• 2013 - 87</li> </ul> poor status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 31</li> <li>• 2013 - 28</li> </ul> bad status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 12</li> <li>• 2013 - 24</li> </ul>	Aberdeen City high status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 – no data</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> good status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - no data</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul> moderate status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 – no data</li> <li>• 2013 - 12</li> </ul> poor status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010: - no data</li> <li>• 2013: - 12</li> </ul> bad status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010 - 0</li> <li>• 2013 - 0</li> </ul>	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
Bathing Beaches Water Quality	Aberdeenshire- water quality at Guideline or Mandatory level for 2013 to date.	Aberdeen City – water quality at Guideline or Mandatory level for 2013 to date.	2008 was the only year when Aberdeen’s beach failed to meet the EU water quality Directive’s standards. It has been at Guideline for the last 3 years.	It is important that development does not affect the quality of Aberdeen beach’s bathing water.	SEPA Scottish Bathing Water Data 2013: <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/bathing_waters/sampling_and_results.aspx?id=233616">http://www.sepa.org.uk/water/bathing_waters/sampling_and_results.aspx?id=233616</a>

## Appendix 2

### Appendix 2.3 Land, Soil and Waste

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Land contamination	No statutorily identified contaminated sites in Aberdeen  900 potentially contaminated sites  .	4 statutorily identified 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. Contaminants may also escape from sites and cause air, land, surface water and ground water pollution and in some cases may even damage buildings and underground services, and may contaminate the food chain.	Aberdeen City Council (2001) <i>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf</a>  Aberdeenshire Council (2009) <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/environmental/strategy/PublicRegisterofContaminatedLandAug2009.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/environmental/strategy/PublicRegisterofContaminatedLandAug2009.pdf</a>  SEPA (2009) <i>Dealing with Land Contamination in Scotland: A review of progress 2000-2008</i> <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/land/land_publications.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/land/land_publications.aspx</a>
Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	Net loss of Scottish agriculture land from roads, housing and industry has doubled from 588ha in 1989 to 1,402ha in 2003.  Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	Aberdeenshire's prime agricultural land is concentrated in central and southern Aberdeenshire.	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 <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121</a>  Scottish Government (2009): The Scottish Soil Framework <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/20145602/6">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/05/20145602/6</a>
Biodegradable Municipal waste landfilled (tonnes):  LA Collected Biodegradable MW	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 67,322 2008/09 – 63,333 2009/10 – 55,654 2010/11 – 49,277	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 70,286 2008/09 – 68,355 2009/10 – 65,864 2010/11 – 68,832	Exceeds 2008/09; 2010/2011 allowance	Are there enough sites for recycling or composting biodegradable municipal waste to help the local authority achieve recycling and landfill targets?	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9

## Appendix 2

Municipal waste landfilled (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 107,658 2008/09 – 101,136 2009/10 – 90,800 2010/11 - 80,578	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 105,750 2008/09 – 101,746 2009/10 – 98,262 2010/11 - 103,771  Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010) aims for a recycling and composting rate of 70% by 2020.	There was not a substantial fall in municipal waste sent to landfill in Aberdeen City compared with Aberdeenshire for a number of years until 2009/10 when Aberdeen experienced a significant fall.	There has been no substantial drop in municipal waste sent to landfill which will have cost implications for the City in terms of Landfill Tax.	Scotland's Zero Waste Plan (2010) SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Municipal waste recycled (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 19,527 2008/09 – 19,519 2009/10 – 19,728 2010/11 - 22, 278	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 38,432 2008/09 – 38,941 2009/10 – 40,614 2010/11 - 40, 578	The trend shows that much has to be done to substantially increase recycling rates. There is an increase in the City compared to a fall in the Shire.	Human attitudes is very hard to change but education has to improve to increase the amount of waste sent to landfill.	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Municipal waste composted (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 11,274 2008/09 – 11,423 2009/10 – 13,439 2010/11 - 15, 192	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 9,549 2008/09 – 9,684 2009/10 – 9,622 2010/11 – 9, 355	Composting rates has increase in the City compared to a fall recorded in the Shire over 2010/2011 figures	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Total municipal waste arising (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2007/08 – 138,459 2008/09 – 132,078 2009/10 – 123,966 2010/11 - 118,049	Aberdeenshire: 2007/08 – 153,731 2008/09 – 150,372 2009/10 – 151,010 2010/11 - 154,167	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12
% of Total waste arising recycled	Aberdeen City 2008/09 – 25.9 2009/10 – 26.9 2010/11 - 26.3	Aberdeenshire 2008/09 – 14.8 2009/10 – 15.9 2010/11 - 18.9	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
% of Total waste arising composted	Aberdeen City 2008/09 – 8.6 2009/10 – 10.8 2010/11 - 12.9	Aberdeenshire 2008/09 – 6.4 2009/10 – 6.4 2010/11 - 6.1	Things are improving in the City but worsening in the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 10 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 9
Industrial waste arisings (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 90, 087 2010/11 – 96, 040	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 136, 239 2010/11 - 141, 029	Things are worsening in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11
Commercial waste arisings (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 295, 207 2010/11 – 294, 458	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 185,054 2010/11 - 183, 859	Things are improving slightly in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11

## Appendix 2

Construction and demolition waste arisings (tonnes):	Aberdeen City: 2009/10 – 82, 880 2010/11 – 51, 952	Aberdeenshire: 2009/10 – 365, 722 2010/11 - 316, 729	Things are worsening in the City and the Shire	Same as above	SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 12 SEPA (2009) Waste Data Digest 11
Waste capacity Annual capacity (Tonnes)	North east 2007 - 3,845,306 2008 - 3,741,977 2009 - 3,500,370* 2010 - 3,516,494* * Aberdeen City and Shire total	Scotland 2007 - 39,987,613 2008 - 37,843,490 2009 - 38,022,367 2010 - 38,009,045	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -
Quantity of waste accepted (tonnes)	Northeast 2007 - 3,899,260 2008 - 1,748,964 2009 - 1,464,247* 2010 - 1,409,272*  * Aberdeen City and Shire total	Scotland 2007 - 16,392,335 2008 - 17,684,064 2009 - 14,023,400 2010 - 15,966,129	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -
Landfill capacity	Northeast 2007 - 164,824 2008 - 77,067 2009 - 41,867* 2010 - 26,077*	Scotland 2007 - 518,899 2008 - 453,990 2009 - 295,895 2010 - 318,350	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -
Inert waste Landfilled	Northeast 2007 - 2,226,950 2008 - 2,597,185 2009 - 2,556,637* 2010 - 2,524,156	Scotland 2007 - 9,570,931 2008 - 10,867,340 2009 - 7,181,875 2010 - 13,609,135	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -
Inert landfill capacity	Northeast 2007 - 606,999 2008 - 552,750 2009 - 451,001** 2010 - 383,899**	Scotland 2007 - 4,894,935 2008 - 4,541,536 2009 - 4,110,480 2010 - 4,043,451	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -
Non-hazardous landfilled  Non hazardous	Northeast 2007 - 7,383,167 2008 - 6,782,674 2009 - 2,743,062 ** 2010 - 6,651,349 **	Scotland 2007 - 62,302,806 2008 - 70,192,059 2009 - 65,619,910 2010 - 63,977,097	No substantial change	None	<a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx">www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/site_capacity_infrastructure/national_capacity_report.s.aspx</a> and landfill capacity reports -



## Appendix 2

landfill capacity	* Aberdeenshire data **Aberdeen City and Shire total				
Peat soils	<p>4 types of peaty soils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blanket peat</li> <li>• Peaty podsols</li> <li>• Peaty gleys</li> <li>• Organic soils rich in peat</li> </ul>	With respect of the rest of Scotland Aberdeen City and Shire seem to be at the fringes of peat soils.	<p><b>Blanket peat</b> is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p><b>Peaty podzol</b> is densely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p><b>Peaty gleys</b> is sparsely distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p> <p>Organic soils rich in peat is moderately distributed to the southwest of Aberdeen City and Shire and with a few dots in the northeast of the region</p>	Because of the relationship between peat and climate change development must be directed away from peat soils.	www.macaulay.ac.uk
Soil Erosion	<p>From Berwick to Aberdeen, the coastline is eroding, but is stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences.</p> <p>From Aberdeen to Inverness the coastline is largely eroding, but parts are being replenished with sand and gravel from larger rivers.</p>	<p>The north of Scotland is mostly stable with little erosion, but south of Mallaig, towards Carlisle, the coastline is predominantly eroding but stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences.</p> <p>Precipitation will be greater in the west due to the west-east precipitation gradient.</p>	<p>The coastline is predominantly eroding along the east.</p> <p>Autumn/Winter rainfall is predicted to increase, giving rise to winter storms and affecting runoff and (wind and water) erosion.</p> <p>Upland schemes such as wind farm access roads and recreation tracks (e.g. mountain biking) on steep land can increase surface water runoff and lead to significant soil loss (e.g. gullies).</p>	Increase in soil erosion from wind and water, bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/ upland areas as well as using motorised vehicles on sand dunes.	<p>Aberdeen City (2007) State of the Environment Report  <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&amp;slD=883">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=15960&amp;slD=883</a></p> <p>SEPA (2006) State of Scotland's Environment Report 2006  <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk/science_and_research/data_and_reports/state_of_the_environment.aspx">http://www.sepa.org.uk/science_and_research/data_and_reports/state_of_the_environment.aspx</a></p>

## Appendix 2

### Appendix 2.4 Biodiversity (Natural Heritage Designations)

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
International natural heritage designations (Ramsar)	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 3 Hectares - 1051	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)  <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
International natural heritage designations (Special Areas of Conservation (SAC))	Aberdeen City site – 1 hectare - 155	Aberdeenshire – sites – 8 Hectares - 5545	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)  <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
International natural heritage designations (Special Protection Areas (SPA))	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 7 Hectares - 2227	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)  <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
National natural heritage designations - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Aberdeen City site – 4 Corby Lily & Bishops Lochs Scotstown Mor Nigg Bay Cove hectare - 47	Aberdeenshire – sites – 69 Hectares - 15,655	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)  <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
National natural heritage designations National Nature Reserve (NNR)	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare - 0	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2 Hectares - 1072	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)  <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local Nature Conservation Sites (LNCS)	Aberdeen City Sites- 45  See Table below	See below	No Trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites	Aberdeen City Council Local Designated Sites Review Project: <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/save.asp?IID=29764&amp;SID=6619">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/save.asp?IID=29764&amp;SID=6619</a>
Local natural heritage designations - Sites of Interest of Natural	SINS and District Wildlife Sites replaced by 'Local Nature Conservation Sites'- see above.	Aberdeenshire: Sites of Interest to Natural Science sites – 79	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)

## Appendix 2

Science (SINS)					<i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local natural heritage designations - District Wildlife Site	DWS and SINS replaced by Local Nature Conservation Sites	Aberdeenshire – sites – 0 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local natural heritage designations Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	Aberdeen City site – 4 hectare - 126	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2 Hectares - 28	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local natural heritage designations - Scottish Wildlife Trust Reserves	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 4 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local natural heritage designations - RSPB Reserves	Aberdeen City site – 0 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 3 Hectares – N/A	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Local natural heritage designations - Ancient Woodland	Aberdeen City site – 140 hectare – N/A	Aberdeenshire – sites – 2,584 Hectares - 45,000	No trend	New development has the potential to put pressure on sites.	SNH, <i>SNHi</i> <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/index.jsp</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013) <i>Source: SNH 2009</i>
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas	The Aberdeen City audit identified 3471 hectares of open space (not including private gardens or sites under 0.2 hectares). The quality of open space varies across the city with public parks and gardens rating the highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating.	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces tend to be found within the regeneration priority areas. It is more difficult to provide open space within densely populated areas.	Development pressure to build on urban open spaces.  Supplementary guidance on open space encourages the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments.	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit

## Appendix 2

Condition of qualifying features of River Dee SAC	Qualifying features and last assessed condition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Atlantic salmon – favourable maintained</li><li>• Otter – favourable maintained</li><li>• Freshwater pearl mussel- unfavourable no change</li></ul>		No changes in condition of qualifying features.	New development has the potential to put pressure on the River Dee SAC through habitat loss, recreational impact, water abstraction, pollution and disturbance	SNH Website <a href="http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/siteinfo.jsp?pa_code=8357">http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/sitelink/siteinfo.jsp?pa_code=8357</a>
---------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

## Appendix 2

Local Nature Conservation Sites In Aberdeen City	Aberdeen-Inverness- Kittybrewster Railway Line	Wet Cults Woodland	Walker Dam and Rubislaw Quarry
	Balgownie- Blackdog Links	Allan Park Pond	West Hatton
	Corby Loch	Balnagask to Cove	Baads Moss
	Cults Den	Culter Burn	Bucksburn
	Denwood- Hazelhead	Culter Quarry	Culter Compensation Dam
	Den of Mossie	Den of Leggart	Deeside Old Railway Line
	Grandholm Moss	Farburn Wood	Den of Maidencraig
	Hilton Wood	Hazelhead Park	Foggieton
	Leuchar Moss	Kinaldie Den	Hillhead Road
	Murtle Den	Loirston Loch	Kincorth Hill
	River Dee Corridor	Old Manse Wood	Moss of Auchlea
	Rubislaw	River Don Corridor	Peterculter
	Southlasts Mire	Rubislaw Quarry	Rotten of Gairn
	Tullos Hill	Stoneyhill Wood	Scotstown
	Three Hills	Westburn of Rubislaw	Woodlands Wood- Biedleston

## Appendix 2

### Appendix 2.5 Human Health

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Quality and availability of public open space	The Aberdeen City audit identified 3471 hectares of open space (not including private gardens or sites under 0.2 hectares). The quality of open space varies across the city with public parks and gardens rating the highest and allotments and business amenity open space scoring the lowest rating.	Data for Aberdeenshire Councils Open Space Audit was not available.	The poorest quality parks and open spaces in the City 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.  Open Space supplementary guidance encourage the development of more useful, publicly desirable and efficient types of open space, such as natural areas, green corridors, play spaces and allotments.	Aberdeen City Council (2010) Open Space Audit
Life expectancy at birth (years)	Aberdeen Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 – 73.8</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – 74.9</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – 76.3</li> <li>• 2010-2012 – 77.1</li> </ul> Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 – 79.1</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – 79.9</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – 80.9</li> <li>• 2010-2012 – 81.2</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire: Male <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 - 75.2</li> <li>• 2003-2005 - 76.7</li> <li>• 2008-2010 - 78.2</li> <li>• 2010-2012 – 78.9</li> </ul> Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 - 80.2</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – 81.0</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – 81.7</li> <li>• 2010-2012 – 82.1</li> </ul> Scottish Men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 – 72.9</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – 74.2</li> <li>• 2008-2010 - 75.5</li> <li>• 2010-2012 0 76.6</li> </ul> Female <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1998-2000 – 78.4</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – 79.2</li> </ul>	Life expectancy is improving year on year in the City and the Shire compared with Scottish figures. In both the City and the Shire female life expectancy is much higher, although the Shire is faring much better than the City.	Increasing life expectancy has longer-term cost implications for local authorities for service and housing provisions for ageing population.	General Register Office for Scotland (2011). <i>Life Expectancy for areas in Scotland, 2008-2010</i> [Online] Available at <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/life-expectancy-areas-in-scotland/2008-2010/le-areas-scotland-2008-2010.pdf">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files2/stats/life-expectancy-areas-in-scotland/2008-2010/le-areas-scotland-2008-2010.pdf</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)

## Appendix 2

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2008-2010 – 80.4</li> <li>• 2010-2012 – 80.8</li> </ul>			
Healthy life expectancy at birth (& 65) years	<p>Aberdeen Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999-2000 -55.6 (7.4)</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – No data</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – No data</li> </ul> <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999-2000 -57.3 (8.5)</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – No data</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – No data</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire Male</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999-2000 -58.2 (9.7)</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – No data</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – No data</li> </ul> <p>Female</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999-2000 -60.7 (9.9)</li> <li>• 2003-2005 – No data</li> <li>• 2008-2010 – No data</li> </ul>	<p>Healthy Life Expectancy represents the number of years that an individual can expect to live in good health.</p> <p>No trend</p>	Same as above.	<p>Clark, D., McKeon, A., Sutton, M. and Wood, R. (2004) Healthy Life Expectancy in Scotland. <i>HLE Measurement in Scotland Steering Group</i> [online] Available from <a href="http://www.isdscotlandarchive.scot.nhs.uk/isd/files/HLE_report_2004.pdf">http://www.isdscotlandarchive.scot.nhs.uk/isd/files/HLE_report_2004.pdf</a> (Accessed 12 March 2013)</p>
Sport and recreation facilities in areas of identified need	Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire both require sporting facilities ranging from badminton courts and golf courses to swimming pools	No trend	Positive steps have been made to ensure everyone has access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities, however limited progress has been made to provide.	Local facilities will be addressed through the Local Development Plans although if regional sporting facilities are identified these may come through the SDP.	Aberdeen City Council (2002) Active Aberdeen 2002-2007: A sport, recreation and physical activity strategy for Aberdeen City Aberdeenshire Council (2005) Sports Facility Study Updated Report
Care home place for Adults	Aberdeen 2012 -2,036	Aberdeenshire 2012- 2,061	No trend	Ageing population and disability will put pressure on resources and housing provision suitable for the elderly.	Aberdeen City Council (2013) Behind the Granite: Aberdeen Key Facts 2013 Available from <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/savedialog.asp?IID=48078&amp;slD=332">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/savedialog.asp?IID=48078&amp;slD=332</a> (Accessed 14 March 2013)
Children looked after by LA	Aberdeen 2009 - 701 2010 -690 2011- 642	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 458 2010 -496 2011- 498	Things are improving in the City compared with the Shire	Pressure on Government and Local Authority resources.	Same as above
Children on child protection register	Aberdeen 2009 - 180 2010 - 119 2011- 96	Aberdeenshire 2009 - 81 2010 -51 2011- 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 Local Authority resources.	Same as above
All crimes recorded by police	Aberdeen 2009/10 - 18729 2010/11 -18749 2011/12- 17877	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 - 8088 2010/11 -8064 2011/12- 7513	Things are improving	Crime and fear of crime can affects people's quality of life.	Same as above
Fuel poor households private tenure	Aberdeen 2009-11- 21%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -38%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of	Same as above

## Appendix 2

				the pound worsens the situation.	
Fuel poor households public tenure	Aberdeen 2009-11- 29%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -26%	Things are worsening	Worsening economy, longer winters, higher fuel prices and falling value of the pound worsens the situation.	Same as above
Fuel poor	Aberdeen 2009-11- 23%	Aberdeenshire 2009-11 -35%	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	Aberdeenshire Feb 2012 -2980	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Drug-related deaths	Aberdeen 2008 - 27 2009 - 27 2010 - 31 2011 - 39	Aberdeenshire 2008 - 11 2009 -18 2010 - 10 2011 - 19	No substantial improvement	Pressure on NHS, Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Alcohol-related deaths	Aberdeen 2008 - 37 2009 - 52 2010 - 48 2011 - 33	Aberdeenshire 2008 - 33 2009 -29 2010 - 20 2011 - 22	No substantial improvement	Pressure on NHS, Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Population with Disability	Aberdeen 2001 – 37173 (17.0%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 2001 – 34755 (15.3%) 2013 – No data	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Unemployment	Aberdeen 2012– 22 (8%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 20012 – 5 (2%) 2013 – No data	Low unemployment in the City and Shire compared to the rest of the country	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Most deprived data zones - SIMD	Aberdeen 2012– 3180 (2.1%) 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 20012 – 1858 (1.2%) 2013 – No data	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above
Incapacity benefit	Aberdeen 2012– 4840 2013 – No data	Aberdeenshire 20012 – 3810 2013 – No data	No trend collected	Pressure on Government and LA resources.	Same as above



## Appendix 2

### Appendix 2.6 Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Established Population (2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2013 – 227,130</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2013 – 257,740</li> </ul>	There is a 1.0% increase from 2012 in Aberdeen City.	It has implications 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 local authority demographic factsheet – Aberdeen City <a href="http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/at-a-glance/council-areas-map.html">http://gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/at-a-glance/council-areas-map.html</a>
Population Projection (2012 based)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 – 236,400</li> <li>2022 – 249,896</li> <li>2027 – 263,477</li> <li>2032 – 276,397</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 – 264,248</li> <li>2022 – 273,706</li> <li>2027 – 283,104</li> <li>2032 – 291,890</li> </ul>	The projections show increasing population in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Population Projections for Scottish Areas (2012-based) <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a>
Established Households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 – 103,285</li> <li>2011 – 103,285</li> <li>2012 – 103,934</li> <li>2013 – 105,047</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 – 104,017</li> <li>2011 – 105,006</li> <li>2012 – 106,018</li> <li>2013 – 107,128</li> </ul>	This represents a 1.1% increase 2012-2013 in the number of households for Aberdeen City, compared to 0.6% for Scotland as a whole	Same as above	
Household projections (2012 based)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 – 110,958</li> <li>2022 – 117,834</li> <li>2027 – 124,729</li> <li>2032 – 132,326</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2017 – 111,042</li> <li>2022 – 116,058</li> <li>2027 – 120,709</li> <li>2032 – 125,014</li> </ul>	The projections show increasing households in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2010-based) <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a>
Household size (2012)	Aberdeen <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 – 2.01</li> <li>2015 – 1.99</li> <li>2020 – 1.95</li> </ul>	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2010 – 2.35</li> <li>2015 – 2.32</li> <li>2020 – 2.27</li> </ul>	The projections show falling household size in the City and the Shire.	Same as above	General Register Office for Scotland (2012). Household Projections for Scottish Areas (2010-based) <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a>

## Appendix 2

Population Change	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 - 211910</li> <li>• 2010 – 217120</li> <li>• 2011 – 220420</li> <li>• 10yrs' change -9.1%</li> <li>• 1 yr's change -1.5%</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2001 - 226940</li> <li>• 2010 – 245780</li> <li>• 2011 – 247600</li> <li>• 10yrs' change – 4%</li> <li>• 1 yr's change - 0.7%</li> </ul>	Both areas are doing better than the Scottish average change of 0.6%. Over 10 years the City has added 8,520 persons to its population compared to the Shire's 20,660 addition	Potential implications of a growing population for housing provision; also highly influenced by the changing age structure and lifestyle preferences of the population.	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a></p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
Population Structure (2012)	<p>Aberdeen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under 16 -16%</li> <li>• Working Age -67%</li> <li>• Pensionable age - 17%</li> <li>• Median age -37</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under 16 -19%</li> <li>• Working Age -58%</li> <li>• Pensionable age -20%</li> <li>• Median age -42</li> </ul>	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- will have implications for future housing and service provision.	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a></p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>
Population density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area – 186 Km2</li> <li>• 2012- 1187</li> <li>• 2013 - 1211</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area – 6313km2</li> <li>• 2012 – 39</li> <li>• 2013 – 41</li> </ul>	The density is higher in the city than the shire.	<p>There will be more pressure on resources provided in the City in one sense but less pressure on burning of fossil fuel on distance travelled in the City.</p> <p>Greater opportunity to introduce sustainable mobility in the City.</p>	<p>General Register Office for Scotland (2012) Components of population change by administrative area, mid-2010 to mid-2011. <a href="http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html">http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/publications-and-data/population-estimates/index.html</a></p> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i></p>

## Appendix 2.7 Cultural Heritage

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Listed buildings	<p>Aberdeen City</p> <p>Listed buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013– 1,215</li> <li>• 68 A Listed</li> <li>• 681 B Listed</li> <li>• 466 C Listed</li> </ul>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013– 3,715</li> </ul> <p>Aberdeen City and Shire</p> <p>Listed buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013– 4,927</li> </ul>	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2009) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i>

## Appendix 2

Listed buildings at risk	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 26	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 228  Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 254	No change	Development pressures will continue to put pressure on listed buildings, especially those in a poor state of repair and considered at risk.	Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland: <a href="http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk">www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk</a>
Conservation Areas	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 11	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 49  Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 60	No change- current Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans are in the process of being produced.	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	Aberdeen City Council
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 44	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 581  Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 625	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.  Damage to remains of local importance is mostly caused by vandalism, new developments, ploughing, forestry activities, wildlife and coastal erosion.	List of Scheduled Ancient Monuments <a href="http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/pls/htmlldb/dmzlive.pdf">http://hsewsf.sedsh.gov.uk/pls/htmlldb/dmzlive.pdf</a> sched?pid=130410132559
Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 699	Aberdeenshire • 2013 – 17,631  Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 – 18,330	No change	Same as above.	Aberdeen City Council Sites and Monuments Record
Gardens and designed landscapes	Aberdeen City • 2013 – 1 Duthie Park	Aberdeenshire • 2013 - 27 Aberdeen City and Shire • 2013 - 28	No change	New development has the potential to put pressure on, or be constrained by, built and cultural sites.	<a href="http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk">www.historic-scotland.gov.uk</a>

## Appendix 2.8 Landscape

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Landscape character	There are 42 landscape character areas in Aberdeenshire, including 9	The four Landscape Character Assessments that cover the North East provides a brief overview of	No trend	The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of future new development may adversely	Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and</i>

## Appendix 2

	<p>within the CNP.</p> <p>In Aberdeen there are 27 landscape character areas.</p>	<p>past land use practices and discusses potential land uses for existing landscapes.</p>		<p>affect landscape characteristics (e.g. changing its landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours).</p> <p>New development not fitting in with the landscape's capacity to absorb further developments (e.g. design, layout and sense of place) – need to promote suitable development capacity.</p>	<p><i>Buchan</i>, Review No 37.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Cairngorms landscape assessment</i>, Review No 75.</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i>, Review No 80</p> <p>Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i>, Review No 102.</p>
<p><b>Landscape</b></p> <p>Dev't in Energetica Framework Area (ALDP 01 Bus 5)</p>	<p><b>Applications Received</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 - 0</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 – 2</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Approvals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 - 0</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 - 2</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Refusals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 - 0</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 - 0</li> </ul>	No data	No significant increase	No known constraint	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
<p>Landscape</p> <p>Layout, siting, and design of new developments ALDP 08 Isd2</p>	<p><b>Applications Received</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 - 53</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 -1296</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Approvals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 - 40</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 - 1169</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Refusals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 -13</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13 - 127</li> </ul>	No data	Significant application of policy	There could be mixed effect for landscape	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
<p>How "Landscape character" Policy is applied to planning applications</p>	<p><b>Applications Received</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 – 21</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13- 187</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Approvals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 – 13</li> <li>• 10/12- 06/13- 130</li> </ul> <p><b>No of Refusals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06/12-10/12 – 7</li> </ul>	No data	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement

## Appendix 2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10/12- 06/13- 57</li> </ul>				
How “Valued views” Policy is applied to Planning Applications	<b>Applications Received</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 2</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 19</li> </ul> <b>No of Approvals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 2</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 16</li> </ul> <b>No of Refusals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 0</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 3</li> </ul>	No data	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	<b>Applications Received</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 9</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 31</li> </ul> <b>No of Approvals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 8</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 21</li> </ul> <b>No of Refusals</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>06/12-10/12 – 1</li> <li>10/12- 06/13- 10</li> </ul>	No data	Number of applications have increased	Applications with LSE are being refused while applications consistent with safeguards are being approved	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Statement
Land Uses (2009)	Aberdeenshire (6313 sq km)  631300 ha	Aberdeen City (186 sq km) 18600 ha		Ongoing conflict between how maintenance and quality is open space is perceived – Maintenance, grass cutting vs. allowing some open space to develop into semi-natural vegetation so as to enhance biodiversity.	Aberdeenshire Council Open Space Audit Aberdeen City Open Space Audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roads and tracks</li> </ul>	3.90	884.57	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadside (manmade)</li> </ul>	0.00	307.99	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parking/loading</li> </ul>	0.42	650.30	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roadside (unknown)</li> </ul>	0.31	68.54	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tidal water</li> </ul>	0.00	172.66	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreshore/rocks</li> </ul>	72.88	511.77	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Railway</li> </ul>	0.00	81.25	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Path</li> </ul>	4.86	92.83	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

## Appendix 2

• Residential	6.50	688.84	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Commercial/Institutional	2.53	228.28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Glasshouses	0.00	2.32	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• other structures	2.22	16.62	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Airports	0.00	183.97	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Public Park and Garden	114.34	265.01	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Private Garden	41.20	1698.45	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• School Grounds	74.24	124.01	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Institutional Grounds	14.43	77.28	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Residential	125.93	483.85	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Business	69.06	207.16	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Amenity Transport	51.49	249.07	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Play space	28.75	4.56	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Playing Fields	93.63	117.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Golf Courses	225.35	676.56	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Tennis Courts	3.85	3.84	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Bowling Greens	2.91	3.58	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Sports	7.85	7.73	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Green Corridors/Riparian Routes	0.14	0	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Green Access Routes	4.15	24.19	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Riparian Routes	35.54	28.12	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Woodlands	188.85	761.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Open Semi-natural	162.68	818.69	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Open Water	0.15	281.48	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Allotment	5.55	20.50	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Church Yard	7.10	4.77	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Cemetery	14.26	35.67	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Other Functional Grounds	15.32	12.46	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Civic space	10.95	0.72	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Farmland	12.06	4363.81	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Moorland	0.03	0.34	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above

## Appendix 2

• other e.g landfill, quarry	14.05	98.42	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Area undergoing change	31.05	26.55	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Total Greenspace area surveyed (ha)	1,448.51	14, 286.13	No Trend	Same as above	Same as above
• Un-surveyed Greenspace area (ha)	626,851.49	4,313.87	No Trend		Same as above

### Appendix 2.9 Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Existing flood defences	There are 2 flood prevention schemes in Aberdeen City.	There are 3 flood prevention schemes in Aberdeenshire	Flood defence schemes will progressively be affected by soil/sand erosion from increasing rainfall and storm events, which will affect their stability and effectiveness. As a result, there will be a need to increase the maintenance these defences, and possibly relocate them.	Predicted rise in sea level may result in existing flood defences being inadequate. The predicted rise in storm events and winter precipitation is likely to increase soil/sand erosion from the wind and rain/water, which may prevent flood defence schemes functioning properly and result in their failure (e.g. collapse).	Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> <a href="http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Final_Scotland.pdf">http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Scotland/Final_Scotland.pdf</a>  SEPA (2006) Indicative River & Coastal Flood Map (Scotland)  Aberdeenshire Council (2007) <i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Sixth Biennial Report</i> <a href="http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/6th_biennial_report.pdf">http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/6th_biennial_report.pdf</a>
Council tax Band D	Aberdeen 2010/11 - £1230 2011/12 - £1230	Aberdeenshire 2010/11 - £1141 2011/12 - £1141	No change	Government policy on keeping household costs down affects how much councils can charge for Council tax.	Aberdeen City Council (2013) Behind the Granite: Aberdeen Key Facts 2013 Available from <a href="http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=48078&amp;SID=332">http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=48078&amp;SID=332</a> (Accessed 14 March 2013)
Household tenure – owner occupied	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 60% 2011 – 57%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 74% 2011 - 73%  Scotland 2011 – 48%	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.	Same as above

## Appendix 2

Household tenure – social rent	Aberdeen 2009/10 – 24% 2011 – 24%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 17% 2011 – 16%  Scotland 2011 – 24%	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% 2011 – 17%	Aberdeenshire 2009/10 – 8% 2011 – 9%  Scotland 2011 – 12%	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	Aberdeenshire March 2012 - 12,877	No trend collected	Issue is energy efficiency in this sector.	Same as above
New Dwellings – Housing Completion	Aberdeen 2007/08 - 928 2008/09 - 258 2009/10 - 280 2010/11 - 607	Aberdeenshire 2007/08 - 1,528 2008/09 - 1,509 2009/10 - 1,687 2010/11 - 1,471	Fall in the latest data for the Shire but a rise in the latest data for the City. Continues to fluctuate over the medium term.	The economic climate can constrain how many new houses could be completed.	Same as above.
Economic Activity Rates,	Aberdeen 2012 - 83.0% 2013 – 79.9%	Aberdeenshire 2012 - 82.6% 2013 – 81.9%	Quite high for the City and the Shire	The oil industry is boosting performance in the North East	Same as above
Average Gross Weekly earnings	Aberdeen 2011/12 - £574.9 2013 - £586.9	Aberdeenshire 2011/12 - £456.7 2013 - £472.0  Scotland 2013- £484.9	Aberdeen City is high compared to the Shire and national averages. This difference is even higher for full-time employees.	The oil industry is boosting performance in the North East.	Same as above
Supply/delivery of Affordable Housing	Aberdeen City 2006/07- 104 2007/08- 59 2008/09- 168 2009/10- 267 2011/12- 309	Aberdeenshire 2006/07- 132 2007/08- 180 2008/09- 492 2009/10- 252 2010/11- 158	The supply of affordable homes in the North East is not meeting the demand and affordability pressures remain.	There is a need to increase the supply of housing to improve affordability.	Aberdeen City and Shire SDPA (2010) <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Structure Plan Monitoring Report</i>  <i>Aberdeen City and Shire Housing Need and Demand Assessment</i> - Data on Local Authority new building are provided quarterly by NB1 returns from Councils and data on housing subsidised through



## Appendix 2

	5 year average – 181 (average 27% of annual completions)	5 year average- 243 (average 16% of annual completions)			AHIP are drawn by the Scottish Government from data on the administration of housing support grants.
Employment Land supply (see tables below)	The supply of marketable employment land in Aberdeenshire currently stands at 211ha, however only 46ha of this is immediately available. Constrained supply in the Shire currently stands at 130ha.	The supply of marketable employment land in Aberdeen City currently stands at 87ha, however only 27ha of this is immediately available (2011 Employment Land Audit). Constrained supply currently stands as 103ha.	<p>Aberdeen City has shown a trend of diminishing established supply of land for business use as previous allocations are developed. However, we might expect the marketable supply to recover with the adoption of the Local Development Plan in February 2012, which allocated significant new sites for employment uses.</p> <p>For Aberdeenshire, (within the strategic growth areas), there has been a trend of diminishing established supply of land for business use. The marketable supply has remained around a consistent level.</p>	<p>Uneven supply of employment land has impacts on ability to work and live within a close proximity thus increasing the likelihood of people travelling to work by private means.</p> <p>Economic growth will be constrained without a reasonable supply of land which is immediately available.</p>	Aberdeen City and Shire Employment Land Audit 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011.

## Appendix 2

### Employment Land Supply

	<b>Established</b>	<b>Constrained</b>	<b>Marketable</b>	<b>Immediately Available</b>	<b>Under Construction</b>
2006	239	181	40	34	1
2007	235	171	53	27	7
2008	225	171	42	24	10
2009	217	103	91	31	2
2010	211	103	88	28	-
2011	210	103	87	60	-
2012	298	147	125	58	-
2013	272	89	375	116	-

## Appendix 2

	No of PVAs	Annual Average Damage	River Flooding	Coastal Flooding	Surface Water Flooding	Total Area (Km 2)	Property in PVA (Resid.)	Property in PVA (Non-Resid.)	Land Cover in PVA (Urban)	Land Cover in PVA (Agric)	Land Cover in PVA (Forestry)
<b>Aberdeen City</b>	<b>9</b>										
Buchan Coastal (Bridge of Don)		£390,000	3%	0%	97%	5	27(1.1%)	8 (4.6%)	70%	30%	0%
Aberdeen North Coastal (Seaton)		£920,000	30%	11%	59%	31	137 (1.2%)	7 (1.3%)	100%	0%	0%
River Don (Danestone)		£3,600,000	63%	4%	33%	47	407 (2.7%)	29 (5.9%)	85%	15%	0%
River Don (Dyce)		£1,070,000	43%	0%	57%	11	75 (1.9%)	23 (4.3%)	25%	58%	17%
Aberdeen South Central (Kincorth)		£1,000,000	52%	19%	29%	166	64(1.3%)	24 (6.1%)	95%	0%	4%
Aberdeen South Central (Rosemount)		£13,020,000	48%	22%	30%	63	918 (2.2%)	260 (7%)	76%	21%	2%
River Dee (Cults)		£1,020,000	35%	9%	56%	4	96 (0.9%)	22 (4.9%)	22%	62%	16%
River Dee (Peterculter)		£1,370,000	67%	0%	33%	17	219 (13.8%)	2 (2.9%)	20%	67%	13%
		£22,390,000				344					
<b>Aberdeenshire</b>	<b>18</b>										
Banff Coastal (Banff)		£2,900,000	15%	25%	60%	39km2	286 (6.2%)	52(14%)	9%	85%	5%
River Devron (Huntly)		£1,330,000	66%	0%	34%	20km2	163 (6.8%)	17 (6.9%)	11%	86%	3%
River Devron (Turrff)		£390,000	48%	0%	52%	32km2	25 (1.3%)	12 (6.3%)	19%	78%	3%
Buchan Coastal (Ellon)		£460,000	64%	3%	33%	75km2	32 (1.9%)	12 (5.3%)	15%	85%	0%
Buchan Coastal (Peterhead)		£870,000	11%	50%	39%	32km2	58 (.6%)	19(2.6%)	24%	73%	0%
Buchan Coastal (Fraserburgh)		£540,000.	8%	49%	43%	40km2	37 (0.6%)	12 (2.3%)	10%	83%	7%
Buchan Coastal (Newmachar)		£290,000.00	19%	0%	81%	10km2	42 (2.5%)	1 (1.9%)	32%	55%	9%
River Ythan (Ellon)		£700,000.00	67%	0%	33%	53km2	99(3.6%)	3 (3.1%)	17%	83%	0%
River Ythan (Methlick)		£610,000.00	44%	0%	56%	8km2	41 (12.3%)	15 ((38.5%)	0%	92%	8%
River Don (Strathdon)		£300,000.00	55%	0%	45%	28km2	12 (15%)	8 (34.8%)	0%	32%	68%
River Don (Port Elphinstone/Kintore/Inverurie)		£1,930,000.00	60%	0%	40%	4km2	239 (3.6%)	20 (3.4%)	7%	86%	7%
River Dee (Ballater)		£1,310,000.00	77%	0%	23%	54km2	181 (18.6%)	13 (8.9%)	14%	23%	63%
River Dee (Westhill)		£350,000.00	16%	0%	84%	36km2	42 (1.4%)	4 (1.7%)	11%	80%	9%
River Dee (Aboyne)		£1,020,000.00	33%	0%	67%	77km2	107 (7.8%)	19 (10.3%)	1%	49%	49%

Appendix 2

Kinkandine and Angus Coastal (Stonehaven)		£4,080,000.00	0.36	0.55	0.09	21km2	456 (8.6%)	65 (15.2%)	4%	77%	16%
-------------------------------------------	--	---------------	------	------	------	-------	------------	------------	----	-----	-----

## Appendix 3 Map-based Baseline Information

- a. Major Soil Sub-groups
- b. Distribution of peaty podzols
- c. Distribution of organic soils
- d. Distribution of peaty gleys
- e. Distribution of blanket peat
- f. Soil Scotland Map for Aberdeen
- g. Built and Cultural Features
- h. Designated Heritage Assets
- i. Duthie Park Designed Landscape
- j. Open Space Audit 2011 Quality
- k. Vacant and Derelict Land 2014
- l. Aberdeen's Green Space Network

### Major soil sub-groups of Scotland

#### IMMATURE SOILS

- Undifferentiated Lithosols
- Calcareous regosols
- Noncalcareous regosols
- Saline alluvial soils
- Mineral alluvial soils
- Brown rankers
- Podzolic rankers
- Peaty rankers

#### GLEYS

- Saline gleys
- Magnesian gleys
- Noncalcareous gleys
- Humic gleys
- Peaty gleys
- Calcareous gleys

#### NON-LEACHED SOILS

- Brown rendzinas
- Brown calcareous soils

#### PEATS

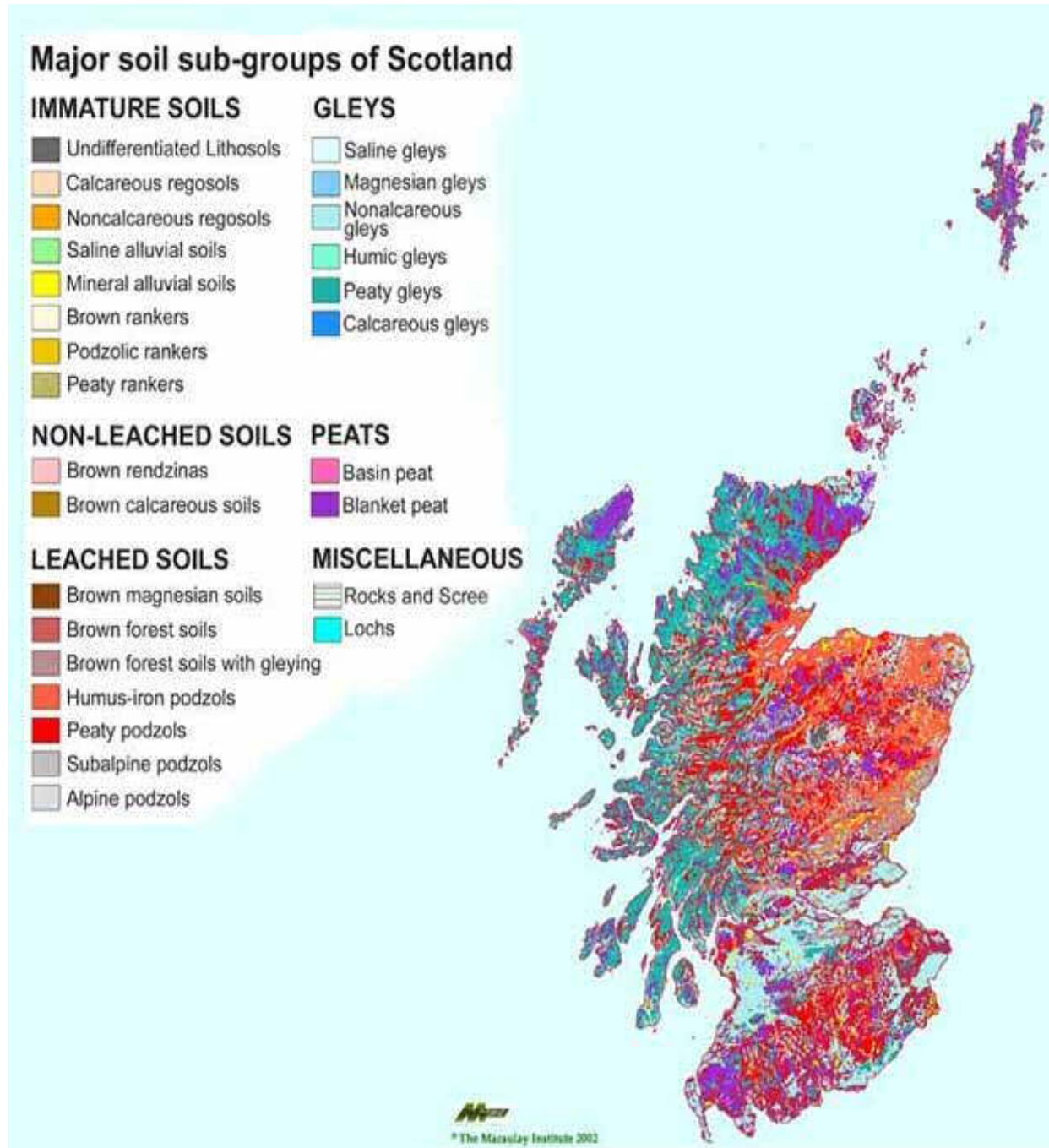
- Basin peat
- Blanket peat

#### LEACHED SOILS

- Brown magnesian soils
- Brown forest soils
- Brown forest soils with gleying
- Humus-iron podzols
- Peaty podzols
- Subalpine podzols
- Alpine podzols

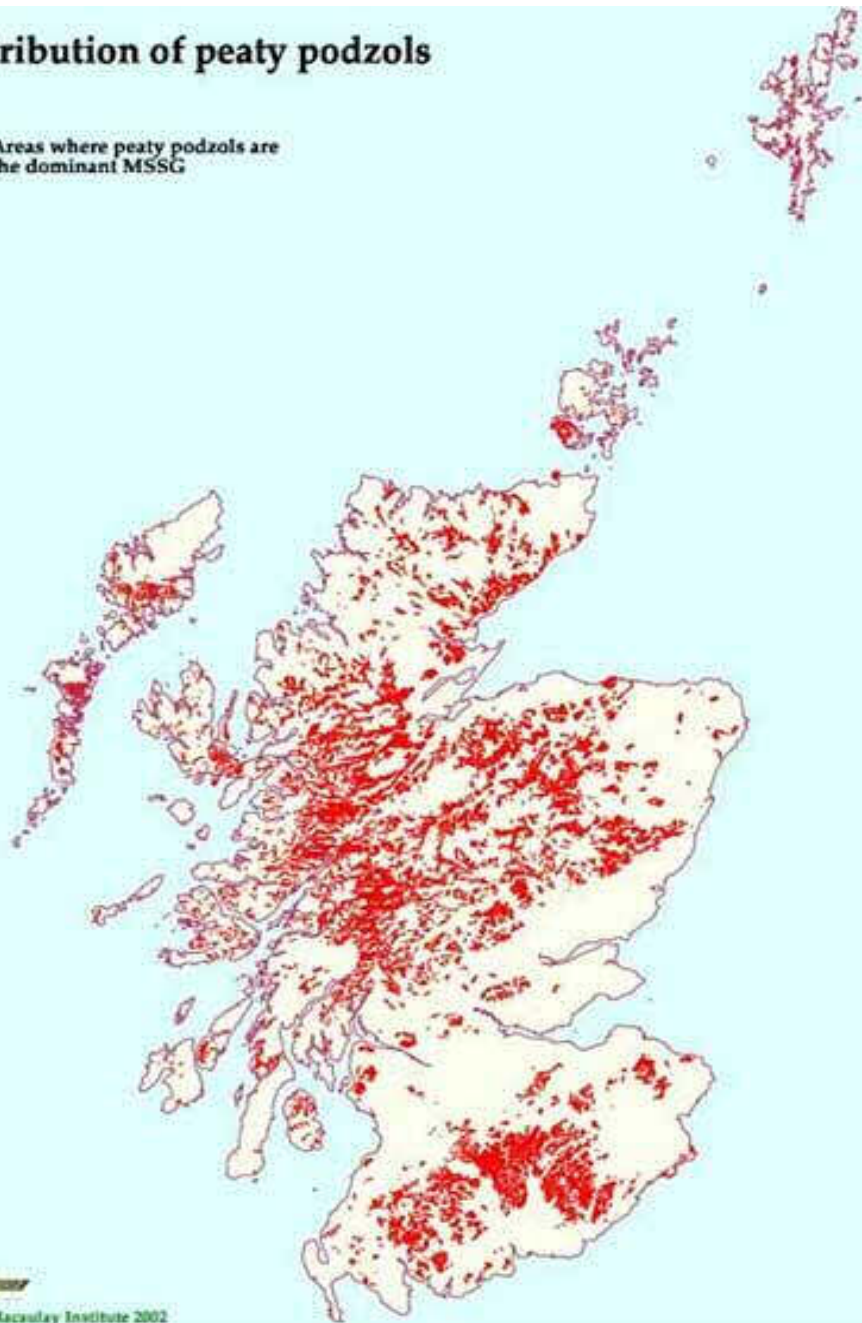
#### MISCELLANEOUS

- Rocks and Scree
- Lochs



## Distribution of peaty podzols

■ Areas where peaty podzols are the dominant MSSG

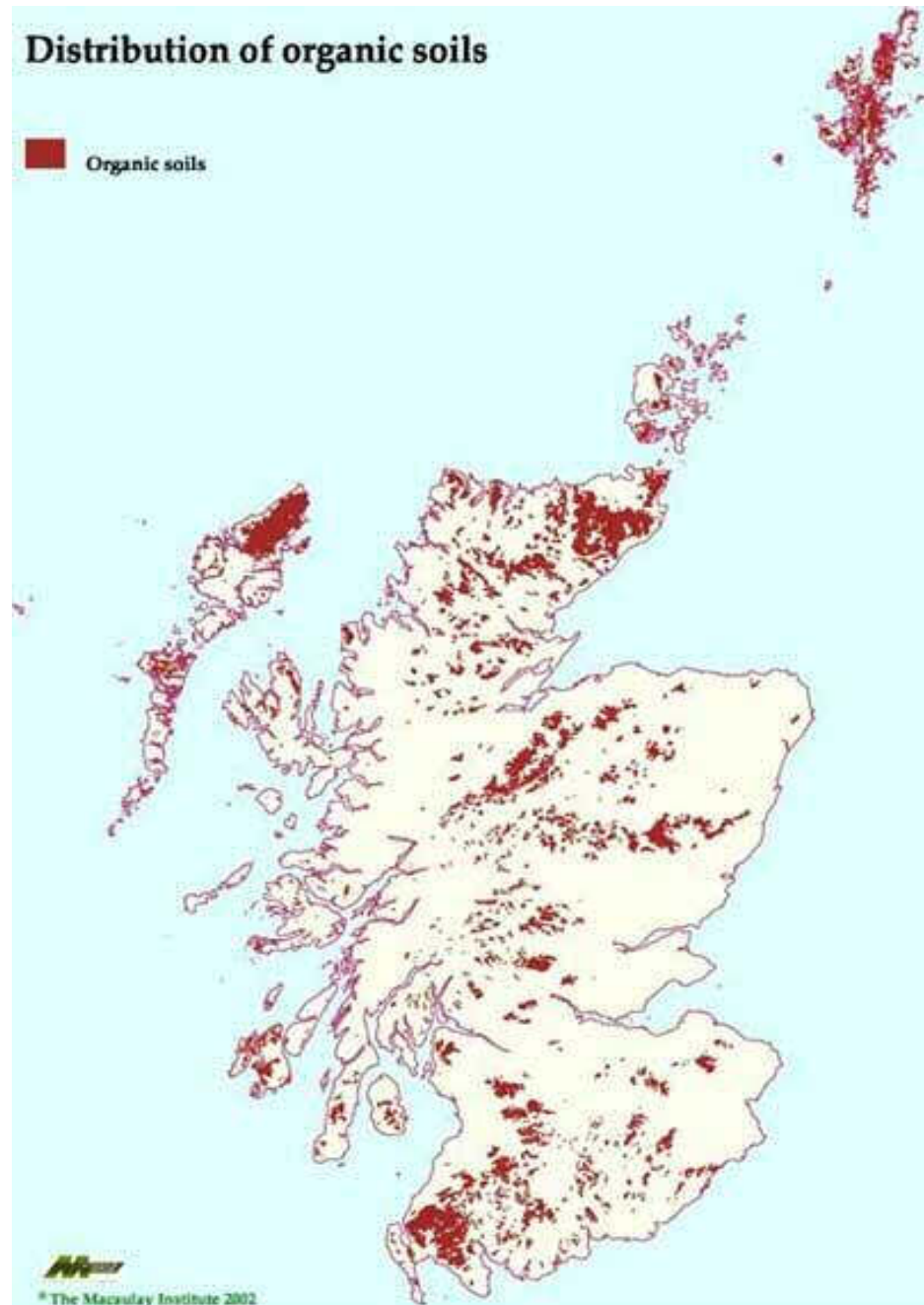


  
© The Macaulay Institute 2002

b. Distribution of Peaty Podzols © Macaulay Institute 2002

## Distribution of organic soils

■ Organic soils



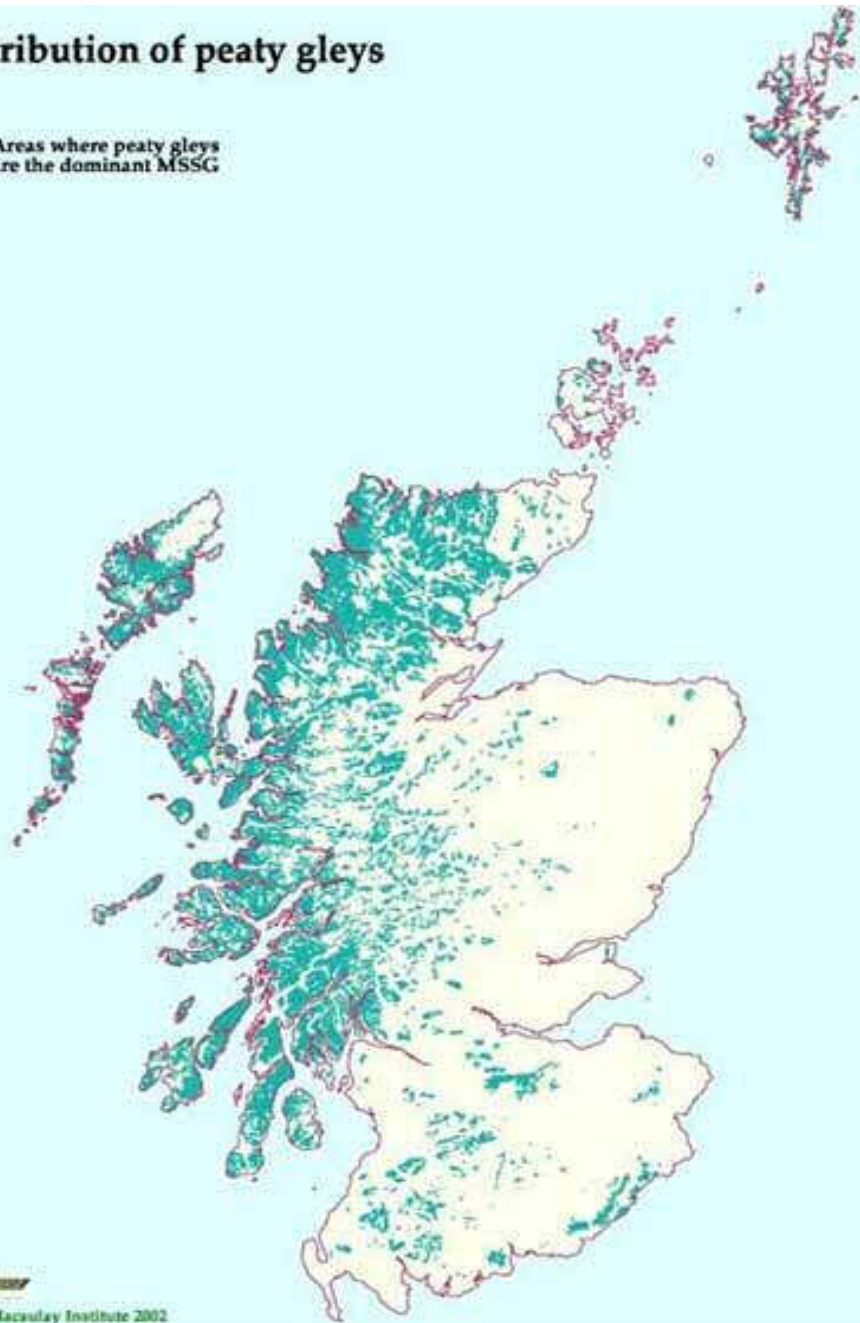
  
© The Macaulay Institute 2002

c. Distribution of Organic Soils © Macaulay Institute 2002



## Distribution of peaty gleys

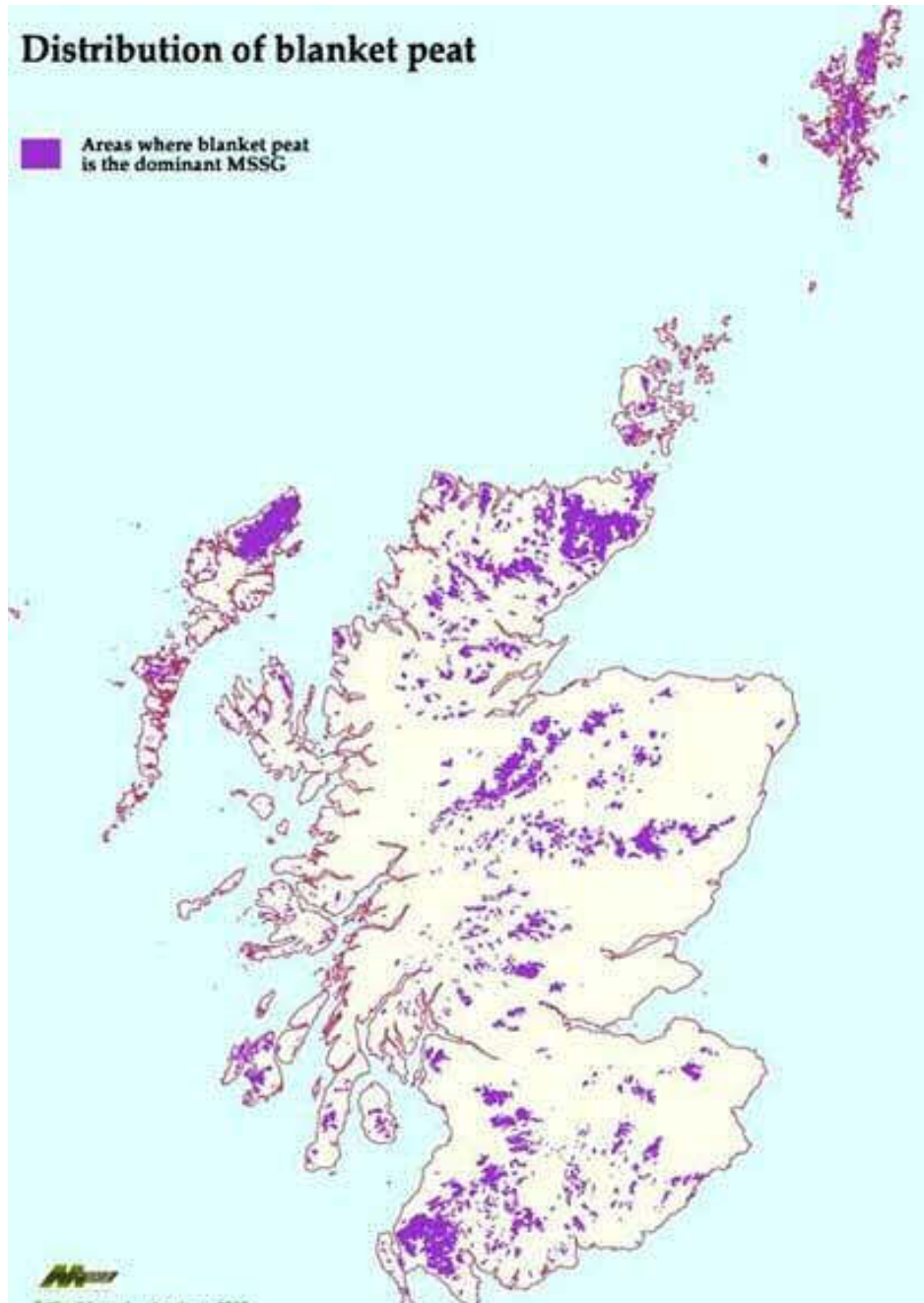
Areas where peaty gleys are the dominant MSSG



  
© The Macaulay Institute 2002

## Distribution of blanket peat

Areas where blanket peat is the dominant MSSG



  
© The Macaulay Institute 2002

d. Distribution of Peaty Gleys © Macaulay Institute 2002

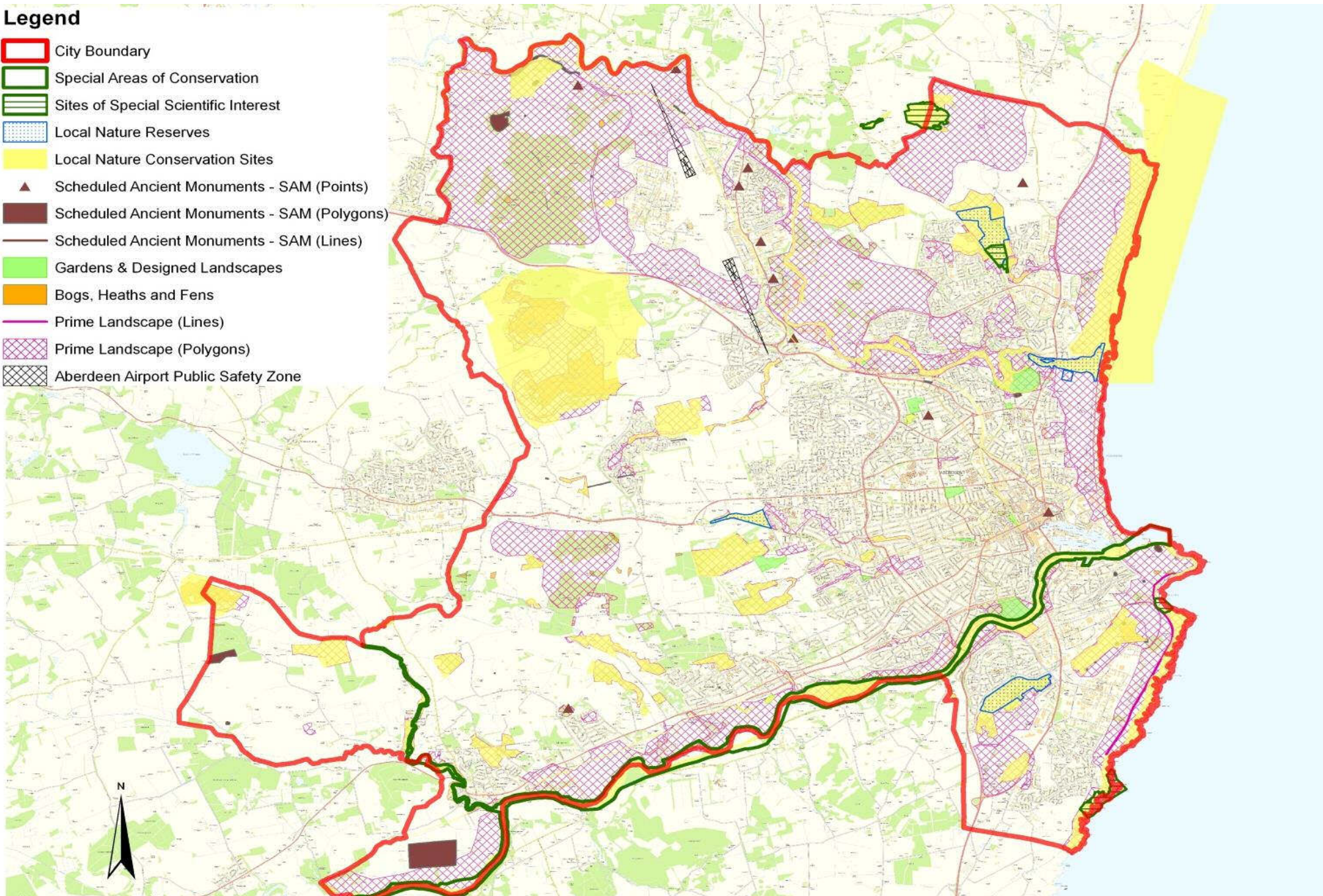
e. Distribution of Blanket Peat © Macaulay Institute 2002





## Legend

-  City Boundary
-  Special Areas of Conservation
-  Sites of Special Scientific Interest
-  Local Nature Reserves
-  Local Nature Conservation Sites
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments - SAM (Points)
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments - SAM (Polygons)
-  Scheduled Ancient Monuments - SAM (Lines)
-  Gardens & Designed Landscapes
-  Bogs, Heaths and Fens
-  Prime Landscape (Lines)
-  Prime Landscape (Polygons)
-  Aberdeen Airport Public Safety Zone



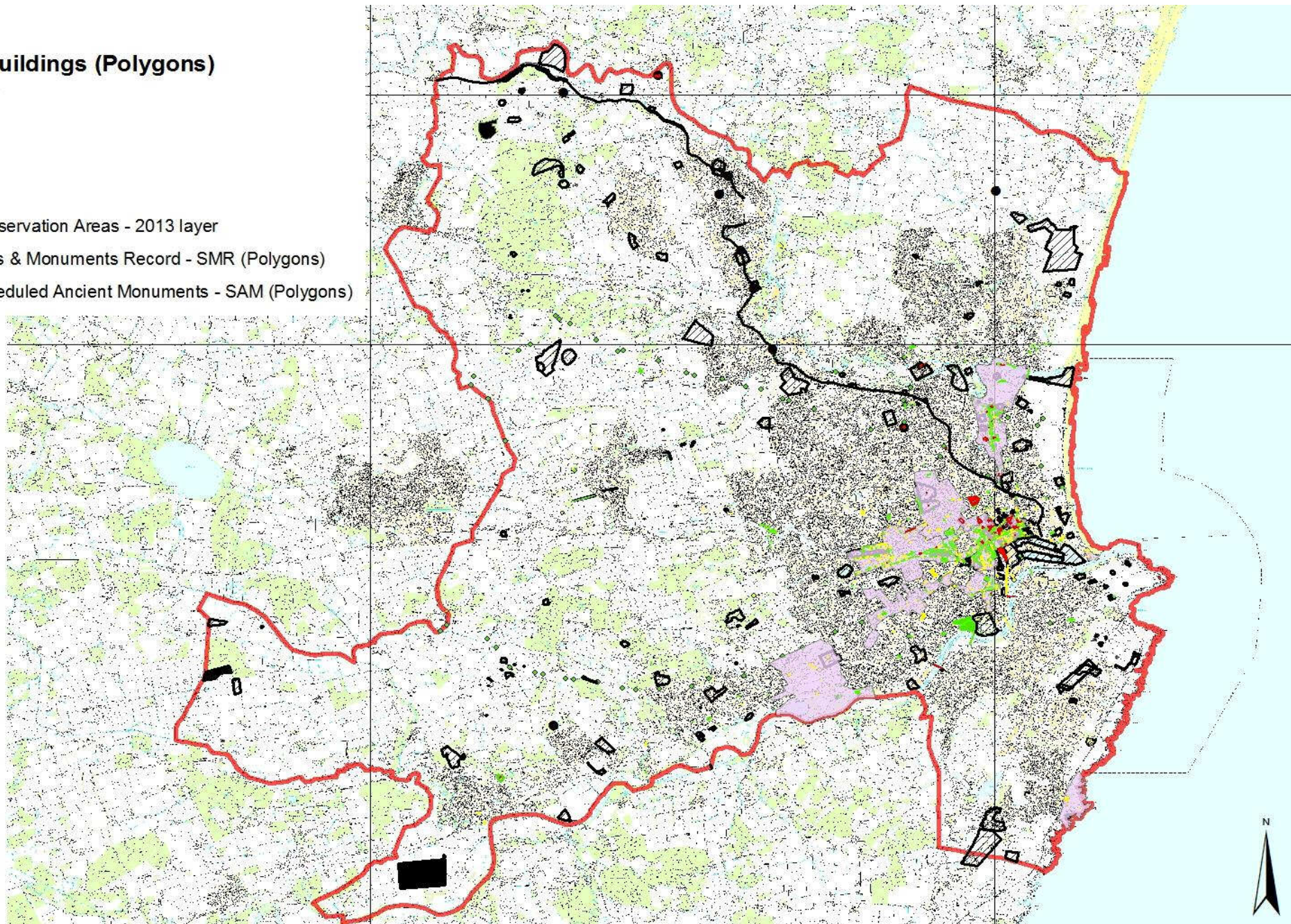


## Legend

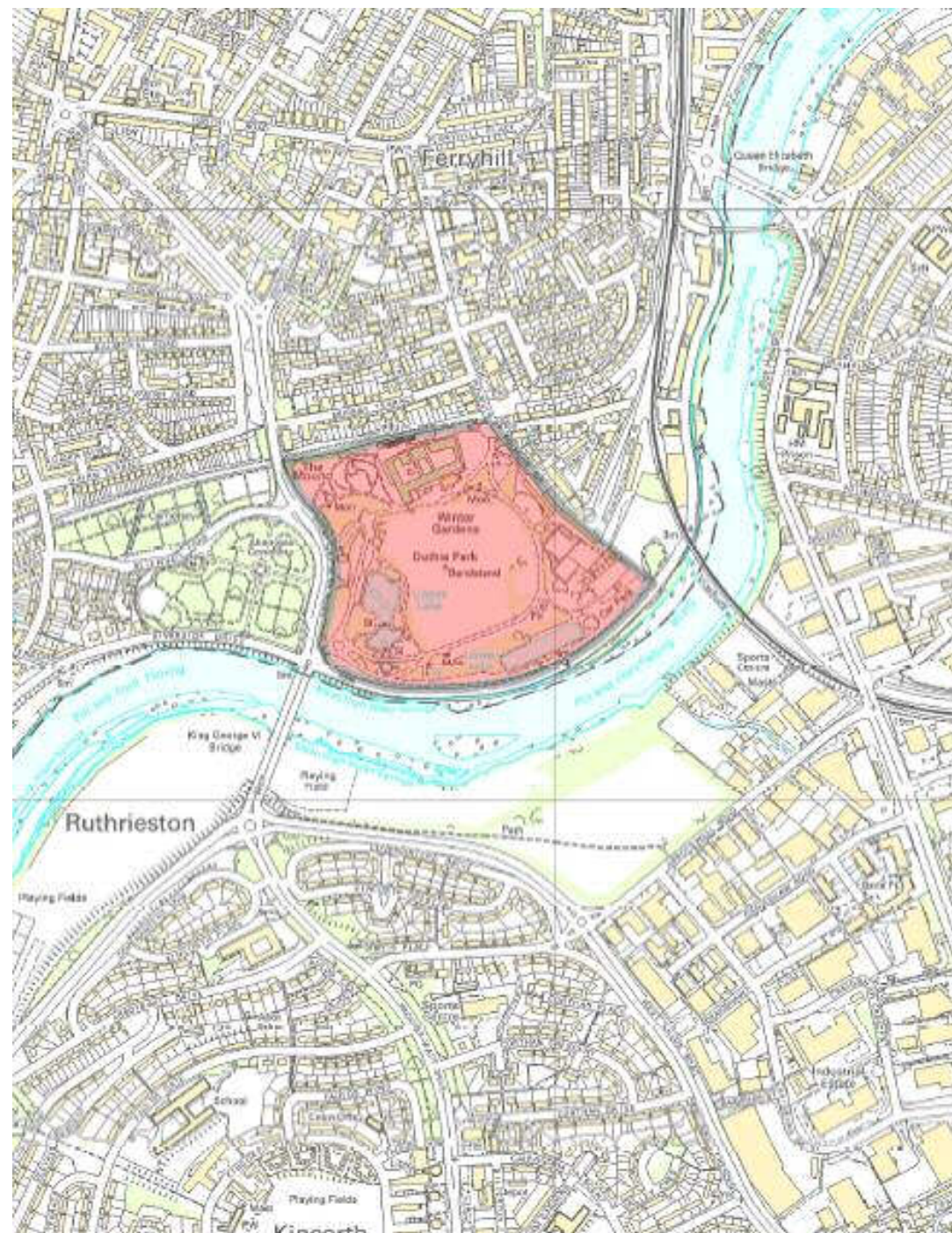
### Listed Buildings (Polygons)

#### Category

- A
- B
- C
- Conservation Areas - 2013 layer
- Sites & Monuments Record - SMR (Polygons)
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments - SAM (Polygons)



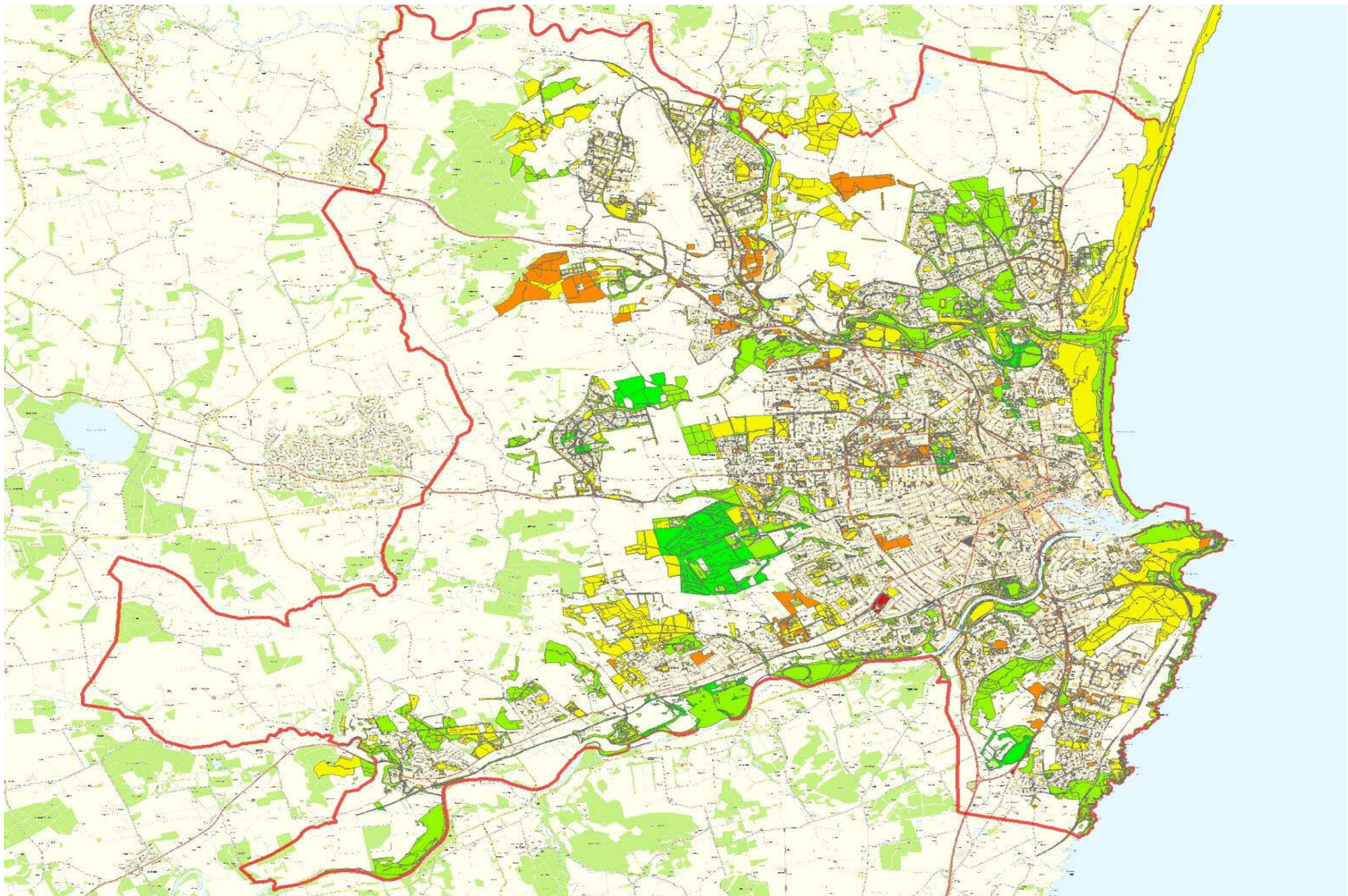




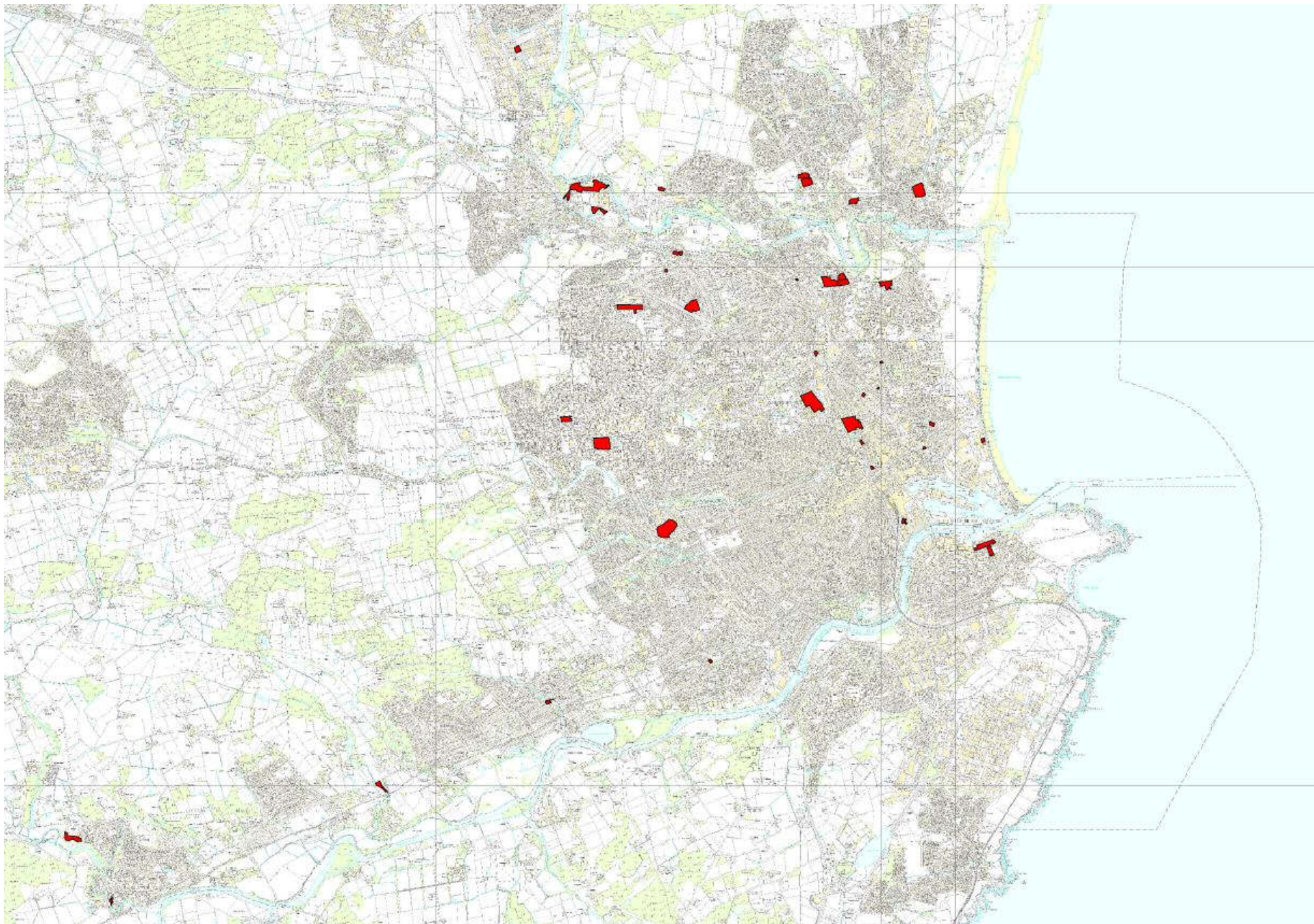
### i. Duthie Park Designed Landscape

© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Aberdeen City Council 100023401 (2013)

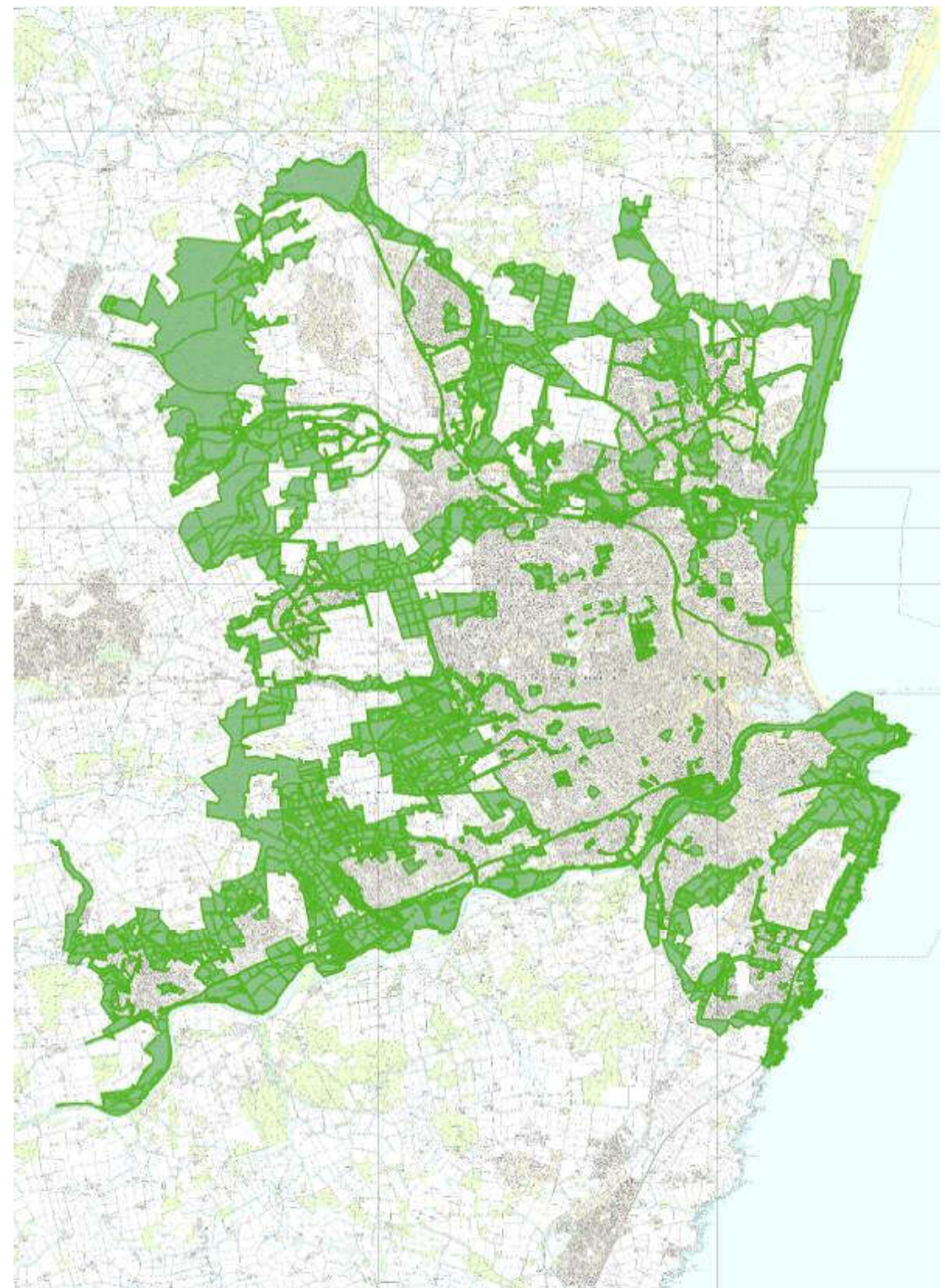












## I. Aberdeen's Green Space Network

© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Aberdeen City Council 100023401 (2013)

Some of the mapping in this document is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

© Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved.

Aberdeen City Council 100023401 (2014)

Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.