

EA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

Cover Page

PART 1

To SEA.gateway@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Or
SEA Gateway
Scottish Executive
Area 1 H (Bridge)
Victoria quay
Edinburgh EH

PART 2

An SEA Scoping Report is attached for the plan, programme or strategy (PPS) entitled

Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

The Responsible Authority is:

Aberdeenshire Council

PART 3

Please tick the appropriate box

The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(3) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. **Or**

YES The PPS falls under the scope of Section 5(4) of the Act and required an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. **Or**

The PPS does not require an SEA under the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005. However, we wish to carry out an SEA on a voluntary basis. We accept that, as this is voluntary, the statutory 5-week timescale for views from the Consultation Authorities cannot be guaranteed.

SEA SCOPING TEMPLATE – COVER NOTE

PART 4

Contact Name	Janelle Clark
Job Title	Strategic Development Manager
Contact Address	Aberdeenshire Council Housing & Social Work Unit 3-5, Westhill Shopping Centre Westhill AB32 6RL
Contact tel no	01224 748996 & 07770 314711
Contact email	janelle.clark@aberdeenshire.gov.uk

PART 5

(Signature electronic signature is acceptable)	JClark
Date	9 July 2008

Cover Page.....	1
Title Page.....	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2. Key Facts about Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy.....	4
3. Description of the Content of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy	5
4. Context of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy	8
4.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives.....	8
4.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment.....	12
4.3 Likely evolution of the environment without the ATHS.....	12
4.4 Environmental Characteristics of Areas Likely to be significantly affected	13
4.5 Environmental problems.....	13
5 Scope and Level of Detail Proposed for the SEA	20
5.1 Alternatives/Options Considered	20
5.2 Scoping in/out of SEA issues.....	21
5.3 Framework for assessing environmental effects.....	22
5.4 Cumulative Effect Assessment.....	26
5.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures	27
5.6 Monitoring Framework.....	27
5.7 The Appropriate Assessment	28
6 Next Steps	29
6.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale	29
6.2 Anticipated Milestone	29
6.3 Framework for Analysing Consultees & their Comments	Error! Bookmark not defined.
7 Appendices: PPS Context, Baseline & Assessments	30
Appendix 7.1 - Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives	30
Appendix 7.2: Baseline data, targets and trends	51
Appendix 7.3: Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	100

1. Introduction

The purpose of this Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report is to set out sufficient information on Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy to enable the Consultation Authorities to form a view on the consultation period and scope/level of detail that will be appropriate for the Environmental Report. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005.

2. Key Facts about Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

Aberdeenshire Council is preparing the Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy as a result of the administrative requirements. The subject covered by the strategy is housing. It covers the period 2006 to 2011 and will be updated every two years or as frequently as required. The plan covers 8 towns in Aberdeenshire including Fraserburgh, Peterhead, Macduff, Banff, Ellon, Inverurie, Huntly and Stonehaven. The purpose of the Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy is to deliver the Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategy at town level.

Contact Point

For any queries relating to this report, please contact:

Jannelle Clark
Strategic Development Officer

Housing & Social Work
Suite 3-5
Westhill shopping Centre
Westhill
Aberdeen
AB32 6RL
01224748992

3. Description of the Content of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategy has 10 strategic objectives. These objectives will be implemented through different strategies and action plans. Only 4 (1st, 2nd, 7th and the 9th) of the 10 strategic objectives will be implemented through the Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy.

Objectives of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy 2006

- 1 To ensure a minimum of 350 new affordable homes (300 in priority areas, plus 50 in rural areas) are developed to meet identified need each year
- 2 To maximise the effectiveness of existing housing stock to reduce the number of houses in housing need by 200 per year
- 7 To ensure a minimum of 30% of new affordable homes (15% for older people, 7% for physical disabilities, 5% for learning disabilities and other care groups and 3% for homelessness) are developed to meet identified particular needs per year.
- 9 To provide a range of quality, affordable housing in high quality environment for all sections of the community provided through mixed-use regeneration of areas

The following table shows how these are translated into objectives and actions for Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

Table 3.1: Objectives and Actions
LHS 2004-09
Objectives

	Objectives	Actions
1	<p>Strategic Objective 1 – to ensure a minimum of 350 new affordable homes (300 in priority areas, plus 50 in rural areas) are developed to meet identified need each year</p> <p>1.1 Develop affordable housing on identified sites</p> <p>1.2 Maximise the use of developer contributions to provide land and affordable units on site</p> <p>1.3 Monitor and record housing need in all 8 Aberdeenshire towns' settlement profiles and update from the local Housing office</p>	<p>1. Support Communities Scotland (CS), Registered Social Landlord (RSL) and private developers to provide new affordable housing</p> <p>1. Liaise with CS to agree a development programme that includes developer contributions</p> <p>1. Prepare/update settlement profile</p> <p>2. Collate housing need information from local Housing office</p>

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| | 1.4 Develop a landbank for future affordable housing | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the extent of council land. 2. Identify potential sites owned by other public sector agencies and the private sector. 3. Liaise with CS to acquire suitable sites |
| 2 Strategic Objective 2 – to maximise the effectiveness of existing housing stock to reduce the number of households in housing need by 200 per year | 2.1 Maximise developers cash contributions by directing funds towards making best use of stock eg adaptations | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collate information on S75 Monitoring Spreadsheet (S75 Developer Contributions towards Affordable Housing.). 2. Housing Operations to identify potential projects. 3. Implement projects. |
| | 2.2 Promote and implement more effective and efficient housing management of Council stock (Banff & Macduff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead)
Review data including allocation policies and implement initiatives to increase the potential for mutual exchanges and resolve issues for under occupation (in Ellon, Inverurie, Huntly, Stonehaven) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review allocations policy to reflect changing needs of households. 2. Analyse the housing transfer lists to increase the potential for more mutual exchanges to take place. 3. Develop initiatives to resolve the issues relating to under occupation of houses. |
| | 2.3 Review nomination process to all housing providers | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formalise agreements with RSLs in light of Housing (Scotland) Act 2001. 2. Formalise agreements with RSLs in relation to new housing developments. |

	2.4	Develop new partnerships with private landlords	1. Investigate potential of having nomination arrangements with private sector landlords tied to private sector housing grant. 2. Investigate the benefits of establishing a private landlords' forum	
7	Strategic objectives 7 - To ensure a minimum of 30% of new affordable homes (15% for older people, 7% for physical disabilities, 5% for learning disabilities and other care groups and 3% for homelessness) are developed to meet identified particular needs per year.	7.1	Develop affordable housing on identified sites	1. Support CS, RSL and private developers to provide new affordable housing
		7.2	Maximise the use of developer contributions to provide land and affordable units on site	1. Liaise with CS to agree a development programme that includes developer contributions
		7.3	Monitor and record housing need in all 8 Aberdeenshire towns' settlement profiles and update from the local Housing office	1. Prepare/update settlement profile 2. Collate housing need information from local Housing office
		7.4	Develop a landbank for future affordable housing	1. Identify the extent of council land. 2. Identify potential sites owned by other public sector agencies and the private sector. 3. Liaise with CS to acquire suitable sites

- | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|--|---|
| 9 | Strategic Objective 9 – To provide a range of quality, affordable housing in a high quality environment for all sections of the community provided through mixed-use regeneration of areas in Fraserburgh, Peterhead and Banff/Macduff. | 9.1 | Assist in the economic, social and environmental regeneration of Banff & Macduff, Fraserburgh, Peterhead. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prioritise brownfield development where possible. 2. Review housing provision in areas where there is empty Council housing and tackle social exclusion |
| | | 9.2 | Provide support and assist in the delivery of the Regeneration Outcome Agreement “Reaching Out” (Fraserburgh, Peterhead) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to services, learning opportunities, information and advice for targeted communities |
| | | 9.3 | Continue to support the aims and objectives of Aberdeenshire Towns Partnership (ATP) – Banff & Macduff Strategy Steering Group Project, Fraserburgh Futures Partnership, The Peterhead Project through prioritised housing investment. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop Banff & Macduff, Fraserburgh, and Peterhead Housing Strategy |
| | | 9.4 | Develop closer links with communities Scotland and RSLs regarding Wider Role activities | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Co-ordinate local needs with Area Manager. 2. RSLs to develop joint Wider Role Strategy for Grampian. |

4. Context of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

4.1 Relationship with other PPS and environmental objectives

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report includes an outline of the PPS relationships with other relevant PPS and how environmental protection objectives have been taken into account in the PPS preparation. This section covers these issues and describes the policy context within which the PPS operates, and the constraints and targets that this context imposes on the PPS. Table 4.1 lists the plans, programmes, strategies and environmental objectives that we propose to analyse for their relationship with Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy. Appendix 7.1 shows a more detailed analysis.

Table 4.1. Relevant plans, programmes and strategies & environmental protective objectives, and their relationship with Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy

	INTERNATIONAL
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC
2	EC Habitat Directive 92/43/EEC
3	European Biodiversity Framework
4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001
5	European Spatial Development Perspective
6	Kyoto Protocol (1992)
7	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development
8	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 00/2002/EEC
9	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC
	NATIONAL
10	Urban White paper
11	BREEAM/ EcoHomes
12	Climate Change: The UK programme
13	Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy
14	The UK’s Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)
15	UK Biodiversity Action Plan
16	Wildlife and Country Act 1981
17	A Partnership for a Better Scotland (2003) (covers the period 2003 –2007)
18	Historic Scotland’s Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas
19	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)
20	National Waste Framework (Scotland)
21	Scottish Executive Policy Statement for Scotland - Designing Places
22	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (Scotland) Regulations 2004
23	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act 2004
24	Passed to the Future
25	Scotland’s Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004)
26	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005
27	Physical Activity Strategy
28	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1
29	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2
30	NPPG 3 - Land for Housing
31	NPPG 5 - Archaeology and Planning (1998)

32	NPPG 7 - Planning and Flooding
33	NPPG10 - Planning and Waste Management
34	NPPG 11 - Sport, Physical Recreation and Open Space (1996)
35	NPPG14 - Natural Heritage
36	NPPG18 - Planning and the Historic Environment (1999)
37	SPP 1 - The Planning System
38	SPP 2 Economic Development
39	SPP 3 Planning for Housing (2003)
40	SPP 6 Renewable Energy
41	SPP 7 Planning and flooding (2004)
42	SPP 11 Physical activities and open spaces (draft)
43	SPP20 Role of Architecture and Design in Scotland
44	PAN 38 Housing Land (Revised 2003)
45	PAN 42 Archaeology- The Planning Process & Schedules Monument Procedures
46	PAN 44 Fitting new housing development into the Landscape
47	PAN 56 Planning and Noise
48	PAN 58 Environmental Impact Assessment
49	PAN 59 Improving Town Centres
50	PAN 60 Planning for Natural Heritage
51	PAN 61 Planning & sustainable urban drainage
52	PAN 63 Waste Management Planning
53	PAN 65 Planning and Open Space
54	PAN 67 Housing quality
55	PAN 68 Design Statement
56	PAN 69 Planning & building standards Advice on flooding
57	PAN 71 Conservation Area Management
58	PAN 74 Affordable Housing
59	PAN 75 Transport and Planning
60	PAN 76 New residential streets
61	PAN 77 Designing safer places
62	PAN 78 Inclusive Design
63	PAN 79 - Water and Drainage
64	PAN 51 - Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulations
65	SEPA Policy and Supporting Guidance on Provision of Waste water in Settlements (Policy 55)
66	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003
67	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005
68	Scottish Planning Policy 17, Planning for Transport 2005
69	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994

70	Protection of Badgers Act 1992
	REGIONAL
71	Economic Growth Framework for North East Scotland
72	Joint Health Improvement Plan
73	North East Area Waste Plan
74	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan
75	North East Scotland Together Aberdeen & Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016
	LOCAL
76	Aberdeenshire Community Plan
77	Aberdeenshire Local Plan
78	Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategy
79	Aberdeenshire Local Transport Strategy
80	Aberdeenshire Open Space
81	Aberdeen Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) Framework and Fuel Poverty Framework
82	Aberdeenshire Landscape Character Assessment
83	Aberdeenshire Council Sustainability Charter 2004
84	Aberdeenshire Council Carbon Management Programme 2007
85	Aberdeenshire Council Core Paths Plan

From the analysis of the relevant plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives, the key points arising from this analysis are that Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy should:

- Avoid adverse impacts on both statutory and non-statutory protected sites for natural heritage interests i.e. habitats, species, earth science interests and landscape interests e.g.
 - Internationally important Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) designated under the terms of the Conservation Regulations 1994
 - Nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) notified under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
 - Nationally important areas for landscape and visual amenity ie National Scenic Areas and Cairngorms National Park
 - Regionally important wildlife and landscape sites i.e. Sites of Interests to Natural Science (SINS), Areas of Landscape Value (ALVs).
 - Locally important wildlife sites ie Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)
- Ensure compliance with statutory provisions for statutory protected species and with regional biodiversity plans e.g.
 - EPS (e.g. otters and bats), Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 1 species (e.g. golden eagle),

- Wildlife and Countryside Act schedule 5 species (eg red squirrel and water vole),
- the Protection of Badgers Act,
- and with objectives of North East Scotland Biodiversity Action Plan (eg aspen hover fly and wych elm)
- Promote biodiversity, maintain and restore natural habitats and habitat networks.
- Maintain and support landscape character and local distinctiveness.
- Promote the provision of access links to adjacent access routes eg core path network, or existing footpaths.
- Promote sustainable use of water and mitigate the effects of floods and droughts;
- Encourage the promotion of sustainable communities that focus on the sustainable use of natural resources;
- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases;
- Encourage increased use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use energy and water
- Support strategies that help to limit or reduce the emissions of pollutants;
- Tackle housing shortage, low demand, abandonment and liveability;
- Promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services;
- Promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution through the location of buildings;
- Promote economic growth, social inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety;
- Promote strategies that do not degrade the coastal environment;
- Promote the economy, support the community and the public service;
- Set the framework for development consents for major housing developments.
- Help to promote protect and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment
- Seek to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats
- Ensure that the water quality and good ecological status of the Water Framework Directive are maintained

4.2 Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment

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

4.3 Likely evolution of the environment without the ATHS

Without Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy it is considered that the likely future changes to the area will include

- Pressure on housing and many people will find it difficult to enter the housing ladder.
- Housing will not be affordable in some Aberdeenshire towns and rural areas

- The effectiveness of existing housing stock will not be maximised. Aberdeenshire Council can not reduce the number of houses in housing need to a reasonable level per year
- Aberdeenshire Council would not be in the position to provide a range of quality, affordable housing in high quality environment for all sections of the community
- These will be impinge on population and human health issues

4.4 Environmental Characteristics of Areas Likely to be significantly affected

In the light of the baseline and problems identified within the context of the actions proposed by this PPS, the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are partly summarised at Appendix 7.3, (Figures 7.3.1-3 and Tables 7.3.1-2). Significant issues have been identified under every environmental issue Table 4.2: Environmental Problems. The areas identified and significant issues identified demands a sensitive development of the PPS.

4.5 Environmental problems

The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 requires that the Environmental Report should include a description of existing environmental problems, in particular those relating to any areas of particular environmental importance. The purpose of this section is to explain how existing environmental problems will affect or be affected by Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy and whether the PPS is likely to aggravate, reduce or otherwise affect existing environmental problems.

Environmental problems were identified through discussions with officers from Aberdeenshire Council and analysis of the baseline data. Relevant environmental problems are summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Significant environmental problems

SEA Topic	Significant environmental problems	Supporting Data	Implication for PPS
Air & Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High dependence on fossil fuels for lighting, heating and other domestic uses is increasing CO2 emissions • Low-density housing increasing energy use (e.g. reducing wind chill, maximising solar gain). • Increasing popularity of in using materials with high CO₂ content in housing (e.g. concrete and tarmac) increases carbon footprint. • Inability of old drainage systems to cope with storm water from increased housing development • High ecological footprint associated with housing development and use by Aberdeenshire domestic consumers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council (2004 & 2005) <i>Local Air Quality Management Progress Report</i> • Scottish Executive (2005) <i>Indicators of Sustainable Development for Scotland: Progress Report 2005</i> • Best Foot Forward (2006) <i>Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Selected Cities</i>, British Gas http://www.britishgasne.ws.co.uk/managed_content/files/pdf/greenCity.pdf • DEFRA (2005) <i>Greenhouse Gas Inventories for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: 1990 – 2003</i>, National Environmental Technology Centre 	<p>Housing strategy should discourage dependence on fossil fuel</p> <p>Housing strategy should address resource efficiency, renewable energy, housing density and the use of SuDS</p>

Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline and mortalities in the number of species of international importance if water levels fall in River Dee SAC (for example Salmon deaths in the river) • Water abstraction which is putting pressure on the qualifying interests of the River Dee SAC • Soil erosion from new housing developments could aggravate the pollution problems caused by nitrate build-up from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment and the adverse affects on species that live in the mud flats of the river mouth, which is an internationally designated site (Ythan Estuary, Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA) • The potential for additional sewage discharges to adversely impact qualifying interests on Ythan Estuary, Sand of Forvie and Meikle Loch SPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Assessment meeting for Aberdeenshire Local Plan (11th April 2006): <i>Minutes of meeting to discuss research into the impact of water abstraction on the qualifying interests of the River Dee Special Area of Conservation (SAC)</i> • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i> • Centre for Hydrology and Ecology (River Flow – gauging stations) (2004): http://www.nwl.ac.uk/ih/nrfa/station_summaries/op/SEPA-north_map.html • SEPA: http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/river_levels/data.htm <p>SEPA (River Classification Stretch Data, 2005): http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm</p>	Housing strategy should protect species of international importance, address water quality and pollution.
Soil quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 5,900 potentially contaminated sites recorded in Aberdeenshire. These include several hundred high-risk sites such as landfill and gasworks. • Potential loss of prime agricultural land to housing and to soil erosion and from the effects of future climate change impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council <i>Contaminated land Strategy (under review Dec 2006)</i> • Aberdeenshire Council: <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land</i> • Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): <i>Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture</i> 	Housing strategy to limit the loss of prime agricultural lands and deal with land contamination

<p>Biodiversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect impact of development on designated sites that are affecting their water table, and therefore the quality of wetland habitats. Give examples • Indirect impacts of development on designated and non-designated sites. This is compounded of by the lack of appropriate management and monitoring of some designated natural heritage sites Give examples • Risk of increasing population near sensitive natural heritage areas if housing is sited near these sites. • The potential for direct impacts resulting from the footprint of development eg on natural and semi-natural habitats and on species of conservation interest such as red squirrel and badger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE Biodiversity Action Plan: <i>Action Plans: & Action Updates</i> www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Natural Heritage Topic Paper</i> • 	<p>Housing strategy to protect statutory protected species and non-statutory protected species of conservation interest in addition to designated and non-designated sites</p>
<p>Human health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring new housing provides opportunities for residents to enjoy outdoor recreation by providing links to existing path networks, open spaces and recreational facilities. • Lack of sufficient affordable housing leaves some people living in deprived areas. And pockets of deprivation through poor housing and low job opportunities and income could be adversely affecting people's mental health in northern Aberdeenshire. • Lack of variety in new house types granted planning consent increases pressure and stress on people and impairing their wellbeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (Oxford Report) – Aberdeenshire: Key findings</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/SIMD%20Abshire%20Key%20Findings%202004.pdf • Aberdeenshire Council (2002) <i>Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy</i> (for the period 2002 to 2005). • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council <i>Housing Needs Assessment 2004: Housing Market Area Report</i> 	<p>Housing strategy to address deprivation, housing need and access to the natural environment</p>

<p>Population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing land in areas rich in biodiversity • The need for more development land is placing pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage areas. • The growing age of the head of the household may result in more homes needed for their needs (e.g. bungalows or special needs dwellings). • Ageing population will create demand for certain types of houses (e.g. bungalows and services (increasing the need for more land) and care homes. • In-migration will create greater demand for houses and services in Aberdeenshire. • Retiral 'stealth' in-migration may affect housing and service provision in Aberdeenshire (i.e. an increase need for). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Characteristics of the housing stock</i> • Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Population and household change</i> • Register for General Scotland (2006) <i>Mid-2005 Population Estimates Scotland Population estimates by sex, age and administrative area</i>, A National Statistics publication. 	<p>Housing strategy to address demand and meet the needs of diverse populations</p>
-------------------	---	--	---

<p>Cultural heritage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the buildings at risk are in rural areas, with few undergoing restoration. • Poorly designed buildings, especially for the disabled, elderly and children. • Issue of conflicting requirements when ensuring the accessibility of existing buildings. • Development adversely impacting on a community's' or settlement's 'sense of place' (e.g. historical perspective). • Safeguarding building functionality (e.g. use, access and space), which is not always considered. • Poor design when incorporating modern materials. • Adverse impacts on the setting of listed buildings and archaeological remains from new developments. • The potential for significant effects on the historic environment from the siting of inappropriate development • The presence of gardens and designed landscapes, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, listed building and archaeological sites or remains means a significant constraint on where new development could be sited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i> • Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (Scottish Civic Trust) http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/browse.asp • Scottish Executive (1999) <i>NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment</i> • Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>NEST Monitoring – environment Monitoring Paper</i> 	<p>Housing strategy should protect and, where appropriate, enhance or restore the historic environment</p>
--------------------------	--	--	--

Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The siting and design of new developments are individually and cumulatively adversely affecting designated landscapes. • The individual or cumulative impact of dwelling houses may adversely be affecting the purpose of landscape designations, e.g. by affecting the coastal and landscape characteristics of Areas of Landscape Significance. • The insensitive siting and design of new developments are individually and cumulatively adversely affecting the setting of settlements; and townscapes (e.g. conservation areas). • The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of enabling development is adversely affecting landscape characteristics and sense of place (e.g. changing it's landscape character type, not respecting local topography/contours). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Natural Heritage and Historic Scotland (2005) <i>Guidance on Local Landscape Designations</i>, Natural Heritage Series • Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i> • Aberdeenshire Towns Partnership http://www.atap.org.uk/home.htm • Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan, Review No 37. • Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment, Review No 102. 	Housing strategy should conserve and enhance landscape character and scenic value of the area
-----------	--	---	---

<p>Material assets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of the housing stock in the Aberdeenshire is failing to meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard. • There is a significant wastewater constraint issue in most of Aberdeenshire. • There is a significant shortfall of affordable housing in Aberdeenshire, especially in one bedroom and 4 plus bedroom dwellings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Register for Scotland: Vacant dwellings and second homes (2001-2005) • Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Characteristics of the Housing Stock</i> • Communities Scotland (2004) <i>Scottish House Condition Survey 2002</i>, http://www.shcs.gov.uk/pdfs/SHQSreport.pdf#search=%22Scottish%20House%20condition%20survey%20SHQS%20 • Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Statistical Bulletin: Scottish Vacant Derelict and Derelict Land Survey 2005</i> http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/91002/0021846.pdf 	<p>Housing strategy to address housing quality issues, waste water constraints and facilitate housing affordability</p>
------------------------	--	---	---

5 Scope and Level of Detail Proposed for the SEA

5.1 Alternatives/Options Considered

Alternatives to this PPS have been considered. Alternatives are outlined here in order to set the context for the following two sections of this report, i.e. scoping of SEA issues and consideration of a framework for the assessment of environmental effects of the alternatives. The Aberdeenshire Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (LHS) sets the framework for this strategy. LHS were initially assessed against the criteria of (i) consistency and compatibility with the LHS strategic objectives; (ii) ease of implementation; (iii) impact; (iv) cost; (v) acceptability; (vi) local housing need, (vii) land availability and (viii) availability of funding. The options under this strategy are therefore circumscribed by the four strategic objectives of the LHS it is seeking to implement.

Option 1 – Do Nothing: Not developing the strategy and not taking forward the proposals in the LHS.

Option 2 – Do Minimum: Under this option, Aberdeenshire Council will develop the proposed houses phased out at 30% per annum and to new homes' standard (i.e. 30% more energy efficient than existing housing). However, this option does not take into account proposed efficiency improvements to the housing stock.

Option 3 – Do Optimum: Under this option, like Option 2, Aberdeenshire Council will develop the proposed houses phased out at 30% per annum and to new homes' standard (i.e. 30% more energy efficient than existing housing). In addition, this option will take into account proposed efficiency improvements to the housing stock estimated at 17%.

Option 4 - Do Maximum: Under this option, Aberdeenshire Council will develop the proposed houses phased out at 30% per annum and to Eco-homes' standard (i.e. 59% more energy efficient than existing housing). In addition, this option will take into account proposed efficiency improvements to the housing stock estimated at 17%.

5.2 Scoping in/out of SEA issues

In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005 Aberdeenshire Council has considered whether the environmental effects (positive and negative) of Aberdeenshire Towns Housing Strategy are likely to be significant. From the table of environmental problems identified, the baseline data and from the table of areas likely to be significantly affected, all environmental issues have environmental pressures in Aberdeenshire to some varying degrees. Housing development is likely to have significant impacts on all environmental issues identified. Housing development in towns could induce increased traffic and air pollution, which for the time being may not appear to be significant. Even where an effect may appear insignificant initially, the combined effects of several insignificant effects can be cumulatively significant. For these reasons, we consider that the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects (positive or negative) on all environmental issues. We therefore scope in all environmental issues. A summary of our conclusions is given in Table 5.1

Table 5.1. Scoping of SEA issues

SEA issues	Scoped in	Scoped out	If scoped out, why
biodiversity, flora, fauna	Yes		
population	Yes		
human health	Yes		
soil	Yes		
water	Yes		
air	Yes		
climatic factors	Yes		
material assets	Yes		
cultural heritage (including architectural and archaeological heritage)	Yes		
landscape	Yes		

5.3 Framework for assessing environmental effects

A two-stage method will be adopted using SEA Objectives (See Table 5.2) and ecological footprint analysis. During the first stage of this assessment, the strategic objectives, objectives and actions will be assessed against SEA objectives. The effects of the PPS will be predicted in terms of negative, positive, uncertain or neutral effects. The effects will further be evaluated to determine their significance on environmental receptors in terms of reversibility or irreversibility of effects, risks, duration - permanent, temporary, long-term, short-term and medium-term - and cumulative - direct, indirect, secondary and synergistic. Table 5.3 and Table 5.5 show the framework that will be used to assess the environmental effects of the options, strategic objectives and objectives.

The second stage of the assessment will use ecological footprint analysis to predict effects, evaluate significance of effects and assess cumulative effects of the strategy and the options. It is based on the Resource and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP) developed by Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) at York. Table 5.6 shows the framework that will be used to assess the ecological footprint of the strategy under five options

Table 5.2: SEA objectives & indicators

SEA topics	Possible SEA objectives	Possible SEA indicators
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain biodiversity, avoiding irreversible losses Maintain and improve the condition of qualifying features of designated sites Comply with provisions for statutory protected species eg EPS, Wildlife and Countryside Act schedules 1 and 5 and badgers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets Reported levels of damage to designated sites/species Freshwater pearl mussels, salmon and otter in favourable condition Percentage of planning applications that consider and address protected species issues.
Population and human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve conditions for supply of varieties of housing in Aberdeenshire towns Remove deprivation, enhance good health and promote social justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage increase in housing supply General resident perception survey
Water & Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid flood risks and limit water pollution to levels that do not damage natural systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the quality (biology and chemistry) of rivers and freshwater bodies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain water abstraction, run-off and recharge within carrying capacity (including future capacity) • Reduce contamination, safeguard soil quality and quantity and enhance the quality of water • Improve and maintain the flow rates, particularly during periods of low water flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of new houses shown to be at risk of flooding on the Indicative River and Coastal Flood Map (Scotland). • Extent of use of Sustainable Urban Drainage solutions in new development • Number of contaminated sites remediated • Fall in the volume of water abstracted during low water flow •
Air & Climatic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change e.g. flooding, disruption to travel by extreme weather, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy consumption per building and per occupant • Percentage fall in ecological or carbon footprints
Cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and, where appropriate, enhance or restore the historic environment • Promote access to the historic environment • Improve the enjoyment and understanding of the historic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning applications affecting the historic environment. • Number of listed or historic buildings reused as the result of the strategy • Resident perception survey regarding information on access and enjoyment of the historic environment
Landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance landscape character and visual amenity throughout Aberdeenshire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of applications that are compliant with housing design and siting guidance • Number of management and maintenance agreements implemented for open space/ greenspace areas • Number of housing landscape capacity studies undertaken or in procurement to inform sensitive settlement expansion
Material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the quantity and variety and efficiency in housing supply and improve housing quality • Improve the levels of building and construction materials used • Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of housing developed per year • Perception of reused building material in new housing • Percent of waste recycled or reused

Table 5.3: Options

The PPS	SEA Objective 1	SEA Objective 2	...	Nth SEA Objective	Overall effect	Comments
Option 1: Do Nothing						
Option 2: Do Minimum						
Option 3: Do Optimum						
Option 4: Do Maximum						
Overall Effects						
Key	++=very positive	+= positive		+/- = mixed		? = uncertain
	-- = very negative	- = negative		0 = neutral		

Table 5.4: Assessment of the Objectives of ATHS

The PPS		SEA Objective 1	SEA Objective 2	...	Nth SEA Objective	Overall effect	Comments
Strategic Objective 1	Objective 1.1						
	Objective 1.2						
	Objective 1.3						
	Objective 1.4						
Strategic Objective 2	Objective 2.1						
	Objective 2.2						
	Objective 2.3						
	Objective 2.4						
Strategic Objective 7	Objective 7.1						
	Objective 7.2						
	Objective 7.3						
	Objective 7.4						
Strategic Objective 9	Objective 9.1						
	Objective 9.2						
	Objective 9.3						
	Objective 9.4						
Overall Effects							
Key	++=very positive	+= positive		+/- = mixed		? = uncertain	
	-- = very negative	- = negative		0 = neutral			

Table 5.5: Assessment of the Actions of the ATHS

The Plan		SEA Objective 1	SEA Objective 2	...	Nth SEA Objective	Overall effect	Comments
Objective 1.1	Action						
Objective 1.2	Action						
Objective 1.3	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Objective 1.4	Action 1						
	Action 2						
	Action 3						
Objective 2.1	Action 1						
	Action 2						
	Action 3						
Objective 2.2	Action 1						
	Action 2						
	Action 3						
Objective 2.3	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Objective 2.4	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Objective 7.1	Action 1						
Objective 7.2	Action 1						
Objective 7.3	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Objective 7.4	Action 1						
	Action 2						
	Action 3						
Objective 9.1	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Objective 9.2	Action 1						
Objective 9.3	Action 1						
Objective 9.4	Action 1						
	Action 2						
Overall Effects							
Key	++=very positive	+= positive		+/- = mixed		? = uncertain	
	-- = very negative	- = negative		0 = neutral			

Table 5.6: Assessing the Options of the ATHS

	Scenario 1 (EF)	Scenario 2 (EF)	Scenario 3 (EF)	Scenario 4 (EF)	Scenario 5 (EF)	Overall Ecological Footprint	Comment
Biodiversity, fauna and flora							
Population and human health							
Water							
Soil							
Air							
Climatic factors							
Cultural heritage							
Landscape							
Material assets							
Overall Ecological Footprints							
Key: EF – Ecological Footprint							

5.4 Cumulative Effect Assessment

A further framework for assessing cumulative and synergistic effects of the strategy is shown in Table 5.7 below

Table 5.7 Cumulative & Synergistic Effects of Plan and Options

Objectives	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Cumulative impacts
SEA Objective					
Biodiversity					
Air & Climatic factors					
Water					
Landscape					
Soil					
Cultural Heritage					
Material asset					
Population & Human health					
Key: + positive, - negative, 0 = neutral =? = uncertain					

5.5 Proposed Mitigation Measures

The SEA Directive requires that through mitigation measures, recommendations will be made to prevent, reduce or compensate for the negative effects of implementing the strategy. It also seeks to ensure that positive effects identified are enhanced. The proposed framework for mitigating significant environmental effects is shown in Table 5.8

Table 5.8: Mitigation Framework

SEA Issue	Existing problem	Plan Impact	Mitigation Measures	Who or what publication will actually provide the mitigation
Air				
Water				
Soil				
Climatic factors				
Biodiversity (flora and fauna)				
Population and Health				
Cultural Heritage				
Landscape				
Material Assets				

5.6 Monitoring Framework

The Aberdeenshire Council is required to monitor the significant environmental effects arising from the plan implementation. A monitoring report will therefore be integrated into the adopted plan to constantly monitor the significant environmental effects and the proposed framework for monitoring significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan is shown in Table 5.9 below.

Table 5.9 Monitoring Plan

What needs to be monitored?	What sort of information is required? (Indicators)	Where can the information be obtained?	Are there gaps in the existing information and how can it be resolved?	When should the remedial action be considered?	Who is responsible for undertaking the monitoring?	How should the results be presented?	What remedial actions could be taken?

5.7 The Appropriate Assessment

Article 6 of the 'Habitats' Directive 92/43/EEC requires that where a plan or project may significantly affect a Natura 2000 site (natural heritage designation of international importance – Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection areas, and Ramsar (wetland) sites), an Appropriate Assessment may be required. The purpose of the screening exercise will be to identify the likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites at an early stage. The purpose of the appropriate assessment will then be to consider whether or not the PPS will have adverse impacts on the sites' integrity. Scottish Government guidance Assessing Development Plans in Terms of the Need for Appropriate Assessment (May 2006) describes necessary measures to take for PPS to ensure safeguards are in place that will avoid adverse impacts on site integrity.

The procedure that will be followed to ensure compliance with the Article 6 process will consist of two stages. The first stage is identifying sites where there is likely to be a significant effect and the second stage is undertaking an appropriate assessment.

6 Next Steps

6.1 Proposed Consultation Timescale

In order to give an early and effective opportunity to the consultation authorities and the public to express their opinion on the strategy and the environmental report, the period of consultation Aberdeenshire Council intends to specify under Section 16(1)(b) and notify under Section 16(2)(a)(iv) is a minimum of 6 weeks (see Table 6.1).

6.2 Anticipated Milestone

Table 6.1 shows the remaining steps needed for the SEA of Aberdeenshire Council and how these steps would be carried out and described in the Final Environmental Report.

Table 6.1: Proposed Consultation Timescale and Methods

Expected date/duration	Milestone	Comments
5 weeks	Consulting on the Scoping Report	
4 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation	
4 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the Scoping report and the plan as the result of the consultations	
4 weeks	Finalise the environmental report & Appropriate Assessment	
6 weeks	Consulting on the Environmental Report and the PPS	
2 weeks	Collating views on the Consultation	
5-8 weeks	Take the appropriate action on the environmental report and the plan as the result of the consultations	
2 weeks	Finalise the environmental report	
4 weeks	Take post-adoption measures	

7 Appendices: PPS Context, Baseline & Assessments

Appendix 7.1 - Links to other PPS & Environmental Protection Objectives

	Name of PPS / Environmental protection objective	Requirements of the PPS	How it affects, or is affected by LHS in terms of SEA issues* at Schedule 3 of the Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act 2005
	INTERNATIONAL		
1	EC Birds Directive 79/409/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds; • Seeks to preserve habitats for naturally occurring, rare and migratory species 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Housing strategy should not hinder protection, management and control of species of naturally occurring wild birds
2	EC Habitat Directive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora • Maintain or restore natural habitats • Take into account economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Housing strategy should maintain and restore natural habitats to ensure biodiversity
3	European Biodiversity Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity • Emphasises education, training and awareness, research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information 	Biodiversity, Fauna and flora Housing strategy should support conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

4	European Framework on sustainable development 2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote quality of life, coherent and costs effective policy-making; technological innovation; stronger involvement of civil society; and business in policy formulation • Strategies for sustainable economic growth should support social progress and respect the local environment 	All Issues Housing strategy support social progress and respect local environment -
5	European Spatial Development Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasises the importance of achieving, equally in all regions of the EU, through economic and social cohesion as well as the conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage • It stresses more balanced competitiveness of the European territory 	All Issues Housing strategy should have a sustainable vision and provide sustainable spatial policies. This may encompass many issues
6	Kyoto Protocol (1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases • UK seeks to reduce emissions of six key greenhouse gases by 12.5% relative 1990 level over the period 2008 to 2012. 	Air & Climatic factors Housing strategy should limit or reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases Follow interpretations and targets interpreted into national, regional and local guidance
7	The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes corporate environmental and social responsibility and accountability • Promotes the use of renewable resources, more resource use efficiency and integrated strategies for managing water. 	All Issues Housing strategy should encourage increased use of renewable energy resources and more efficient use energy and water in housing

8	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ); Supports sustainable use of pesticides, conservation of the maritime environment • Favours soil protection, waste prevention and recycling as well as sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment 	<p>Air & Climatic factors Housing strategy should ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and the urban environment</p>
9	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard the sustainable use of surface water; transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater • Supports the status of aquatic ecosystems and environments; • Addresses groundwater pollution; flooding and droughts; river basin management planning; 	<p>Water Housing strategy should consider sustainable use of water and that mitigate the effects of floods and droughts</p>
NATIONAL		•	
10	Urban White Paper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes attractive, well-kept towns and cities which use space and building well; supports good design and planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion • Seeks a prosperous owns and cities good quality services, health, education, housing, transport, finance, shopping, leisure, and protection from 	<p>Material Asset, Population & human health Housing strategy should promote good design, safe environment, clean environment and good quality services</p>

		crime that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are	
11	BREEAM/ EcoHomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This programme sets the standards for development schemes to minimise their environmental impact, • Seeks the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques 	Climatic factors, water Housing strategy should ensure the environmental impact of buildings is minimised
12	Climate Change: The UK programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes local authorities central to more sustainable development and land use, energy efficiency, in housing provision, transport • Promotes well-being in communities through energy saving measures/low carbon technologies • Best Value Performance Indicator 180 requires local authorities to benchmark energy use in their operational property 	All Issues Housing strategy should promote sustainable alternatives to car and reduce congestion traffic pollution
13	Energy White Paper – Our Energy Future – Creating a low carbon economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages cuts in UK's carbon dioxide emissions • Commits to Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources to 10% by 2010, & double the proportion of electricity supplied by renewable by 2020 subject to consumer acceptance • Ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	Air & climatic factors Housing strategy should require new development to be more energy efficient and to have some energy provided from renewable resources
14	The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages living within environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance and using sound science responsibly. • Prioritises sustainable production and consumption; climate change and energy; natural 	All Issues Housing strategy should promote sustainable development

		resource protection and environmental enhancement; and sustainable communities.	
15	UK Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms. 	Biodiversity, flora & fauna Housing strategy should promote biodiversity
16	Wildlife and Country Act 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gives protection to listed species from disturbance, injury intentional destruction or sale. 	Biodiversity Housing strategy should protect wildlife from disturbance, injury intentional destruction
17	A Partnership for a Better Scotland (2003) (covers the period 2003 –2007)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aspires for a growing the economy; and seeks to deliver excellence in public services; It also supports strong communities; and promotes the development of an ambitious and confident Scotland. 	Material Assets Housing strategy should promote the economy, support the community and the public service
18	Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides the context for listed buildings, conservation areas, as well as Gardens and Designed Landscapes Clarifies the context for listed building consents and the intervention by planning authorities 	Cultural Heritage Housing strategy should be consistent with designations
19	Meeting the Needs, Priorities, Actions and Targets for Sustainable Development in Scotland (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritises responsible resource use; Encourages the generation of less energy and use power from renewable sources; Ensures provision of affordable and encourage better land use planning, alternative service delivery and sustainable transport systems. 	All Issues Housing strategy should promote efficient resource use, energy efficiency and the which reduces the need to travel
20	National Waste Framework (Scotland)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a framework within which Scotland can reduce the amount of waste it produces and deal 	Soil, water, air Housing strategy should

		<p>with the waste, which has been produced in more sustainable ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sees the National Waste Plan as key to implementing the National Waste Framework bringing together Area Waste Plans for the different Waste Framework Areas across Scotland. It stresses the basis for a fundamental shift in the way resources is managed - efficient culture where waste reduction, reuse and recycling are part of everyday life for everyone. 	<p>promote waste minimisation</p>
21	Scottish Executive Policy Statement for Scotland - Designing Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raises standards of urban and rural development. • Empowers everyone to play a part in shaping the built environment, whether as politicians, developers, planners, designers, opinion-formers or anyone else whose attitudes have a direct or indirect influence on what gets built. 	<p>Population and human health Housing strategies should promote the economy, support the community and the public service</p>
22	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, & C) Amendment (Scotland) Regulation 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	
23	Nature Conservation (Scotland) Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Biodiversity, flora & fauna Housing strategy should promote biodiversity</p>
24	Passed to the Future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is Historic Scotland's Policy for the sustainable Management of the Historic Environment • Stress the value of retaining and where possible and the right to do so, re-using existing structures and materials • Explains the continued relevance of traditional building materials and local craft skills 	<p>Cultural Heritage Housing strategy should encourage the re-use of existing and traditional structures and materials</p>

25	Scotland's Transport Future: The Transport White Paper (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports building, enhancing, managing and maintaining of transport services infrastructure and networks • Promote social inclusion; protect our environment and improve health Improve safety of journeys • Improve integration by making journey planning and ticketing easier and working to ensure smooth connection between different forms of transport. 	<p>All Issues</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote economic growth, social Inclusion, environmental improvement, health and safety</p>
26	Disability Discrimination Acts 1995 & 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Population and Human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should build the needs of the disabled persons into its strategic actions</p>
27	Physical Activity Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland. • Sets targets to achieve 50 percent of adults aged over 16 and 80 percent of all children aged 16 and under who meet the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022 through building healthy public policy, creating supportive environments, strengthening community action, developing personal skills and directing health services at the people who need them most. 	<p>Population and Human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote physical activities</p>
28	Scottish Historic Environment Policy 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments • Sets the context to conserve the evidence of 	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Housing strategy should ensure the conservation of historic areas of cultural</p>

		Scotland's past based on their cultural significance.	significance
29	SHEP No 2 <i>Scheduled Ancient Monuments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets out Scottish Ministers' policy for the identification and designation of nationally important ancient monuments, which range from 4000BC to World War Two defences in the 1940s. 	Cultural Heritage Include a SEA objective that protects and enhances archaeological sites and other culturally important features.
30	NPPG 3 - Land for Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides basis for making best use of urban areas and reusing urban land while ensuring approved Green Belts remain effective Encourages development in existing settlements and avoiding coalescence Supports meeting of housing needs, affordable housing and meeting special needs and energy efficiency 	Biodiversity, soil, material assets Housing strategy should make the best use of urban areas and reusing urban land
31	NPPG5 - Archaeology and Planning (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to encourage the preservation of archaeological remains through avoidance of remains The remains should be preserved wherever feasible and that, where this proves not to be possible, procedures should be in place to ensure proper recording before destruction, and subsequent analysis and publication, 	Cultural Heritage The housing strategy should take account of the fact that housing framework should preserve archaeological remains
32	SPP 7 - Planning and Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeks to Apply the precautionary principal to decision making so that risk is avoided where possible Promotes the management of flooding in an environmentally sensitive way 	Water, Soil Housing strategies should avoid risks to flooding
33	SPP 10 - Planning and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides a strategic view of waste management; 	Soil, Air

		<p>identifies strategic areas suitable for waste treatment and disposal facilities while reducing waste movements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguards the natural and built environment and guiding other new developments in order that their amenity and environmental quality is not impaired by waste facilities 	<p>Housing strategy should safeguard the natural and built environment including designated areas, green belts, open countryside and the coast and promote waste minimisation</p>
34	NPPG11 - Sport, Physical Recreation and Open Space (1996)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to address the land use implications of sport and physical recreation including golfing. The guidance also encompasses aspects of informal physical recreation that takes place in urban open spaces and describes the role of the planning system in making provision for sports and physical recreation and protecting and enhancing open space. • Seeks to satisfy demand for recreation in the countryside and the economic development it brings whilst preserving the benefits of a healthy and attractive environment as well as the cultural and natural heritage 	<p>Population and Human health Housing strategy should safeguard open spaces and promote recreation</p>
35	NPPG14 - Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aims to secure the conservation and enhancement of the natural heritage and seeks to protect species or habitats; designated sites; the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas; landscape heritage while safeguarding areas which have value for the enjoyment of the natural heritage • Includes all National Scenic Areas, Sites of Specific Scientific Interest and National Nature Reserves and National Parks as natural heritage designations of national importance • Seeks protection for species and habitats identified as priorities in Local Biodiversity Action Plans consistent with the UK Biodiversity Action 	<p>Cultural Heritage Housing strategy should protect species or habitats, safeguard and enhance the wider natural heritage beyond the confines of designated areas</p>

		<p>Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It also seeks to promote watercourses as valuable landscape features and wildlife habitats 	
36	NPPG18 - Planning and the Historic Environment (1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning authorities should give this a high priority and pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the designated area • Planning authorities have a duty to bring forward proposals for the preservation or enhancement of conservation areas...and not simply as a way of increasing the level of control exercised over development. • Material consideration should be given to the effect of proposed development on the historic garden or designed landscape in the determination of a planning application. • There should be policies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and its setting. Identify priorities for enhancement programmes, including opportunities for regeneration or revitalisation. 	<p>Cultural Heritage Housing strategy should encourage the preservation and continued use of the built heritage</p>
37	SPP1 - The Planning System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes sustainable economic Development in planning • Encourages and supports regeneration and social justice through the planning system • Maintaining and enhancing the quality of natural heritage and built environment 	<p>All Issues Housing strategy should pursue sustainable economic development, regeneration and social justice</p>
38	SPP2 Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks a more close links between key business locations, transport and other development 	<p>Material Asset Housing strategy should</p>

		<p>activity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to integrate competing demands between economic, social and environmental considerations, in particular ensuring that social justice and sustainable development concerns are addressed and providing a range of development opportunities • Envisions economic development as safeguarding and enhancing the environment and ensure that that new development contributes to a high standard of quality and design and that the natural and built heritage is protected 	<p>promote sustainable economic development</p>
39	SPP3 Planning for Housing (2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages the planning system to create quality residential environments; guide development to the right places; and deliver an adequate supply of housing land. • Provides the basis for good landscape design, minimising adverse effects on natural heritage, including landscape character and biodiversity; and maintaining the effectiveness of existing green belts and safeguard the amenity of the countryside. 	<p>Landscape, biodiversity, material asset Housing strategy should seek to minimise adverse effects on natural heritage, including landscape character and biodiversity.</p>
40	SPP 6 Renewable Energy (Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguarding sites with potential for renewable energy projects against sterilisation by development • Protecting areas of important natural and built heritage from inappropriate forms of development • Promotes increased proportion of renewables as a means of meeting UK targets for reducing greenhouse gases without adverse impact on the character, quality, integrity and setting of a designated area. 	<p>Climatic factors Housing strategy should encourage renewable energy use in developments</p>
41	SPP7 Planning and flooding (2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the context for preventing further 	<p>Water, biodiversity</p>

		<p>development, likely to have a significant probability of being affected by flooding, or which would increase the probability of flooding elsewhere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages flood prevention and alleviation measures to respect wider environmental concerns and not lead to deterioration in the ecological status of the watercourse. • Guides the exploration of the environmental implications of landraising for habitat creation as well as the design of culverts for natural habitat and environmental concerns. 	Housing strategy should prevent flood and protects the environment
42	SPP 11 – Physical Activity and Open Space (draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures local authorities take a strategic approach to sport and open space provision; protects and enhances networks of open space; and supports opportunities for active and passive recreation; • Set standards for the quantity and quality of open space in new developments; provides for its long-term maintenance; and provides guidance on planning for development of new sports and recreation facilities. 	<p>Population and Human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote physical activities</p>
43	SPP 20 Role of Architecture and Design Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to encourage working with local authorities, the development industry and others to achieve improvements in the design and quality of all development, wherever it takes place. • Ensures that any form of development has the potential to become the conservation areas and listed buildings of the future, and valued by the communities that use them. 	<p>Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote good designs</p>
44	PAN 38 Housing Land (Revised 2003)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to encourage the public and private 	Material Asset

		sectors to develop a more consensual long-term view of housing land provision and work together in determining both the scale of the requirement for new housing and the location of future housing development.	Housing strategy should consider availability of housing land
45	PAN 42: Archaeology- The Planning Process & Schedules Monument Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages consideration to be given to archaeological heritage before formal planning applications are made • Seeks to look into the question of whether archaeological remains exist on a development site and what the implications for the development proposal might be. 	Cultural heritage Housing strategy should conserve architectural heritage
46	PAN 44 Fitting New Housing Development Into The Landscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides advice to help planners, developers and local communities achieve residential developments which are in harmony with their landscape setting and which make a more positive contribution to the character of existing settlements. 	Landscape Housing strategy should promote good landscape designs
47	PAN 56: Planning and Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicates how noise issues should be handled in development plans and development control. • Outlines ways of mitigating the adverse impact of noise. • Provides specific guidance on noisy and noise-sensitive development and introduces the use of noise exposure categories. • Gives guidance on the use of planning conditions relating to noise 	Population & human health Consider strategies that minimise noise in housing construction
48	PAN 58: Environmental Impact Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks the provision of information and guidance on the legislative background to EIA, the process of environmental impact assessment, and the evaluation of environmental information by the planning authority and implementation through the planning decision. 	All Issues Housing strategy should contribute to environment protection

49	PAN 59: Improving Town Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes lively, vibrant and viable town centres that provide a quality urban environment where people can live, feel safe, businesses can prosper and opportunities exist for new stimulating activities • Ensure town centres are flexible and adaptable if they are to remain active and attractive; and are accessible by a variety of efficient and effective modes of transport, have an amenity which is attractive, clean and safe, and are planned, managed and promoted in a positive way 	<p>All issues Housing strategy should contribute to sustainable economic development</p>
50	PAN 60: Planning for Natural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Cultural heritage, Landscape Housing strategy should contribute to the conservation, enhancement, enjoyment and understanding of the natural environment.</p>
51	PAN 61 Planning And Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Water & Soil Housing strategy should consider the role of sustainable urban drainage</p>
52	PAN 63: Waste Management Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Soil, water, air Housing strategy should promote integrated waste</p>

		<p>emerging and future Area Waste Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	management
53	PAN 65: Planning and Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Landscape, human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote conservation and environment protection</p>
54	PAN 67 Housing Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the aspirations for design and the role of the planning system in delivering them, and explains how Designing Places should be applied to new housing. • Makes the design of new housing to reflect a full understanding of its context - in terms of both its physical location and market conditions. It seeks to make the design of new housing to reinforce local and Scottish identity and that new housing should be integrated into the movement and settlement patterns of the wider area. 	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should safeguard high standard of designs</p>
55	PAN 68 Design Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifies the role of design statements and applicants, • Aims to see design statements used more effectively in the planning process and to create places of lasting quality. 	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should</p>

			safeguard high standard of designs
56	PAN 69 Planning And Building Standards Advice On Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that future built development is not located in areas with a significant risk of flooding, including functional flood plains. • Provides background information on the impact of floodwater on buildings and materials, and advice on flood resistant materials and forms of construction that may be necessary to obtain a building warrant. Many of the measures described in the PAN will have a role to play as part of a sustainable approach to flood management. 	Water & Soil Housing strategy should avoid and minimise the risk to flooding
57	PAN 71: Conservation Area Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies good practice for managing change and provides advice on funding and implementation • Encourages effective management of conservation areas by local authority interests, developers, heritage trusts, utility companies, public sector agencies, residents, property owners, community organisations and amenity bodies 	Cultural heritage, Landscape Housing strategy should promote conservation
58	PAN 74: Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets a benchmark for contributions for affordable housing from new planning applications. The benchmark for developer contribution for affordable housing has been set at 25% on sites of 20 units or more. • Recommends closer working between Local Authority Housing and Planning services to ensure the need for affordable housing is met. 	Material Asset Housing strategy should make provision for affordable housing
59	PAN 75: Transport and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	Air, Climatic factors, material asset, biodiversity Housing strategy should promote the use of existing transportation networks

		professions in the process and points to other sources of information.	
60	PAN 76 New Residential Streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should safeguard safe and high standard design of streets</p>
61	PAN 77 Designing Safer Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlights the positive role that planning can play in helping to create attractive, well-managed environments which help to discourage antisocial and criminal behaviour. • 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. 	<p>Cultural heritage, Population & human health</p> <p>Housing strategy should safeguard safety</p>
62	PAN 78 Inclusive Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Cultural heritage</p> <p>Housing strategy should promote high standard of</p>

		consider the needs of disabled people under the terms of Disability Discrimination legislation.	design
	PAN 79 - Water and Drainage	•	
	PAN 51 - Planning, Environmental Protection and Regulations	•	
	SEPA Policy and Supporting Guidance on Provision of Waste water in Settlements (Policy 55)	To ensure sustainable development of communities and protection of the environment, sewerage provision should be strategically planned and maintained.	Soil, water The Strategic Priorities should ensure that proposed development support sewerage provision
	Land Reform (Scotland) Act 2003	The Act provides responsibilities for local authorities to create and maintain core path networks.	
	Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	Has actions to continue to promote walking and cycling for sustainable transport and health benefits	
	Scottish Planning Policy 17, Planning for Transport, 2005	Indicates that new developments should be accessible by walking and cycling, and that the core path network is expected to provide sustainable opportunities for local travel between settlements in rural areas and around the urban fringe.	
	The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994		
	Protection of Badgers Act 1992		
	REGIONAL	Highlights the importance of appropriate drainage for development actions	Water, soil Developments proposed under the Strategic Priorities should have regard to the use of

			appropriate drainage system
63	Economic Growth Framework for North East Scotland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the context for economic prosperity which will in turn drive housing development • Promote sustainable economic growth; sustainable competitiveness and inclusive communities 	Material asset Housing strategy should support sustainable economic growth
64	Joint Health Improvement Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to encourage, support and enable individuals and communities to take shared responsibility for their own health and to work together to bring about improvements by enabling people to become involved in community issues; • Supports action to suppress poverty, lack of physical activity and leisure facilities, poor housing and other factors that contribute to physical inequality; 	Population & human health Develop housing strategies that support health and well-being
65	North East Area Waste Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets out the existing waste-management infrastructure, develop the principles and plan for progress in waste-management in the medium and long term to meet current and future legislative requirements and objectives of the National Waste Plan. • Seeks to make the maximum possible contribution to reduce environmental impact at an acceptable cost and the maximisation of opportunities for businesses arising from sustainable waste-management 	Soil, air, water Housing strategy should promote waste minimisation and environmental protection
66	North East of Scotland Local Biodiversity Action Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; 	Biodiversity, fauna & flora Housing strategy should promote biodiversity

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	
67	North East Scotland Together Aberdeen & Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Aberdeenshire Local Plan which in turn set the framework for land use housing development 	All Issues Housing strategy should promote sustainable development
	LOCAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	
68	Aberdeenshire Community Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All Issues Housing strategy should support accessibility, health, Safety, and the environment
69	Aberdeenshire Local Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sets the context and targets for land use, and the direction as well as the capacity of housing development in Aberdeenshire 	All Issues Housing strategy should be consistent with the local housing strategy
70	Aberdeenshire Local Housing Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	
71	Aberdeenshire Local Transport Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes the local transport strategy 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 	Material Asset, Air, Climatic factors Housing strategy should support social exclusion, sustainability, environment protection, accessibility and safety
72	Aberdeenshire Open Space Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aims to control and maintain remaining natural 	Biodiversity, flora and

		habitats and associated wildlife through the identification of designated sites and additional non-statutory sites.	fauna Housing strategy should promote biodiversity
73	Aberdeen Home Energy Conservation Act (HECA) Framework and Fuel Poverty Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sets the framework for energy efficiency in Council housing; minimum standards for minimum energy rating of 5.0 and encourages improvements in owner occupiers and non local authority rented homes • Seeks to lifts poor households from fuel poverty. 	Air, Climatic factors Housing strategy should promote energy efficiency
74	Landscape Character Assessment of Aberdeen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeks to maintain a balance between landform, geology, ecology, and vegetation despite human influences. • 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 	Landscape Housing strategy should promote good landscape designs
75	Aberdeenshire Council Sustainability Charter 2004	The Charter aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce key resource usage (i.e. energy, water, travel, and waste); • raise awareness; • adopt a sustainable purchasing policy; • reduce global footprint and • encourage consultation 	All Housing strategy should promote minimisation of resource use
76	Aberdeenshire Council Carbon Management Programme 2007	The programme seeks to achieve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall reduction in CO2 emissions of 20% by 2012 • An aspirational target to reduce CO2 emissions by 30% by 2012 	All Housing strategy should promote reduction in CO2 emissions
	Aberdeenshire Council's Core Paths Plan		

Appendix 7.2: Baseline data, targets and trends

Table 7.2.1: SEA Topic: Air Quality (NO₂)

SEA Indicator	Quantified Information					Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Air quality (NO ₂) monitored at the following locations	Annual Mean ugm-3	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2004)	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2005)	Bias Corrected (by factor of 1.04) Annual Mean ugm-3 (2006)	2010 Estimate Annual Mean ugm-3	Aberdeen was designated as an AQMA in 2001 for continuously exceeding the 2005 annual objective level for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) of 40 µgm ⁻³ . The annual mean standard of NO ₂ in Union St was 53 micrograms per cubic metre (µgm ⁻³) and in Market St 71 µgm ⁻³ , principally from HGVs and buses. The AQMA includes Market St, Union St, King St, Guild St, and Virginia St.	Improving	Traffic growth is a constraining factor in the future	Aberdeen City Council: Air Quality Report - 4th Stage Air Quality Review and Assessment (2003); and Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Action Plan (2006) Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Local Air Quality Management Progress Report</i> Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Updating and Screening Assessment Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire Council Aberdeenshire Council (2007) Local Air Quality Management: Progress Report 2007.</i> Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire Council
Westhill 1	11.7	10.4	11.1	12.2	10.3				
Westhill 2	16.1	20.0	14.6	16.7	14.2				
Inverurie 1	31.7	34.1	26.5	33.0	28.1				
Inverurie 2	10.2	11.1	10.1	10.6	9.3				
Inverurie 3	11.2	12.9	10.8	11.6	10.2				
Inverurie 4	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8				
Stonehaven 1	25.0	25.1	20.6	26.0	22.1				
Stonehaven 2	11.3	10.6	10.7	11.6	10.2				
Stonehaven 3	10.5	9.4	9.2	10.9	9.6				
Peterhead 1	25.7	26.1	22.9	26.7	22.7				
Peterhead 2	26.3	32.2	23.5	27.4	23.3				
Peterhead 3	24.1	23.6	21.3	25.1	21.3				
Peterhead 4	24.3	24.9	20.6	25.3	21.5				
Mintlaw 1	17.5	14.2	15.1	18.2	15.5				

Table 7.2.2: SEA Topic: Air - Smoke, Grit, Dust, PM10 and Odour

Air quality complaints/enquiries dealt with	Quantified Information		Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
	Service Request Category	Number 2004				
Smoke, Domestic Bonfires	18	30	<p>In 2003, monitoring of particulate matter (PM₁₀), showed an exceedence of the 2010 annual mean PM₁₀ objective of 18µg/m⁻³ on Market Street.</p> <p>Daily mean traffic volumes (2002): Market Street: 31,958 Union Street: 19,293 Annual average daily traffic along North/South/ Anderson Drive is 36,246, and Auchmill Rd, 41,223.</p>	Mixed, some categories improving while others are worsening	Contained by housing development, industrial development and transport	<p>Aberdeen City Council: Air Quality Report - 4th Stage Air Quality Review and Assessment (2003); and Aberdeen City Council Air Quality Action Plan (2006) Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Local Air Quality Management Progress Report</i> Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Updating and Screening Assessment Aberdeen</i>: Aberdeenshire Council (2007) <i>Local Air Quality Management: Progress Report 2007</i>. Aberdeen: Aberdeenshire Council</p>
Smoke, Industrial/Commercial	37	26				
Smoke, Industrial Chimney	1	1				
Smoke, Domestic Chimney	2	3				
Dark Smoke, Visible Plume etc	2	6				
Stubble Burning	2	3				
Total Smoke	62	69				
Grit/Dust Chimney	0	0				
Grit/Dust DIY Activity	3	1				
Grit/Dust Unknown/Other	8	12				
Smuts/Deposits	1	3				
Total Grit/Dust	12	16				
Odour/Fumes/Industrial/Commercial	104	65				
Odour/Fumes/Domestic	21	21				
Agricultural Odours- Spreading	8	10				
Agricultural Odours - Housing	8	3				
Agricultural Odours – Dung Heaps	7	6				
Agricultural Odours – Sources Unknown	5	1				
Odour Unknown/Other	33	20				
Total Odour/Fumes	186	126				

Table 7.2.3: SEA Topic: Water

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Water quantity in Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95-percentile flow for all rivers in the River Dee SAC (2447km). The Ythan Estuary has been adversely affected by high nitrate levels from agriculture & from to the riverbank alterations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The River Naver (1066km) in the Highlands is also a SAC and its runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95 percentile flow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield of watercourses in the River Dee catchment may decline. The Ythan Project has improved the river. although the Ythan Project showed some improvement, SNH's monitoring is showing patchy breeding success by some of the SPA species and there is also evidence that the algal mats are spreading onto the mussel beds on which some of these species are entirely dependant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qualifying interests in the SACs constrain how the SACs should be used and managed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate Assessment meeting for Aberdeenshire Local Plan (11th April 2006) Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i> www.nerc-wallingford.ac.uk http://www.ythan.org
Likelihood of flooding from new development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2002 and 2004, apart from 9 applications, no large-scale planning applications have been granted planning consent in a flood plain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moray Council's Development Plan Review identifies a number of flood alleviation projects currently underway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of "SPP7: <i>Planning and Flooding</i>," future approvals affecting floodplains are unlikely. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicator shows a positive significant environmental effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Structure Plan 2001-2016: Environment Monitoring Paper (Aberdeenshire)</i> Moray Council (2003) Monitoring

					report
Ground water and river levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water runoff is reduced by public water supply Runoff is natural to within 10% at the 95 percentile flow for all rivers in the North East. In 2002, Scottish Water utilised 62% of its permitted water abstraction licence from the River Dee of 145 megalitres per day. The average water abstraction from the River Dee is 89.9 megalitres per day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the 2080s, summer precipitation in the north of Scotland is predicted to decrease by 10-20% under the low emissions (Global Sustainability), and to decrease by 20-30% under the high-emissions World Markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in water consumption from industrial consumers and from increased residential development. Increase in leakages from pipe infrastructure as it 'ages'. 	<p>Effects of climate change (such as predicted decrease in summer rainfall) means that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> water efficient technologies should now be incorporated into new development (industrial and domestic) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centre for Hydrology and Ecology (River Flow – gauging stations) (2004): http://www.nwl.ac.uk/ih/nrfa/station_summaries/op/SEPA-north_map.html SEPA: http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/river_levels/data.htm
Water quality (biology and chemistry)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005 there was 1 failure. In 2006 all bathing water passed the European tests. Bathing water quality not consistently meeting EC Guideline Standards in Stonehaven, Cruden Bay. The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South West Scotland has the poorest bathing water quality principally due to leaching and runoff from agricultural practices (dairy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire is vulnerable from not-readily absorbed or transformed pollutants (class 4), except the south Highland Boundary Fault (near Stonehaven) & along the Formartine/Buchan coast. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts on bathing water from future uses, such as the rise in water sports, which could have an adverse impact on water quality. The Ythan estuary is an SPA, so the sensitivity of the area is greater and therefore the overall effect is likely to be more significant than this implies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEPA: http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/bathingwaters/bw2006/north.asp http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/bathingwaters/bw2006/north.asp http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/groundwater/tools/vulnerability.pdf

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length or poor rivers: 51km. • Length of seriously polluted rivers: 2.1km. • No of poor quality watercourse - 10 • No of seriously polluted watercourse - 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length or poor rivers in Scotland: 717 km. • Length of seriously polluted rivers in Scotland : 51 km. • No of poor quality watercourse in Aberdeen City-2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land based pollution is under stricter control, which has resulted in river quality throughout the North East slowly improving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrates from diffuse pollution within the River Ythan catchment has enriched estuarine mudflats such that dense algal mats now affect invertebrate communities living in the mud 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA (River Classification Stretch Data, 2005): http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm • Scottish Biodiversity Forum (2003) <i>Towards a strategy for Scotland's biodiversity: Scotland's Biodiversity Resource and Trends</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The shoreline along Sandford Bay & Boddam (Peterhead Power Station) (4km) is classified as poor. • Peterhead Power Station is likely to be contributing to the poor water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other small sections along the coast (Gardenstown, River Don and Stonehaven) also have sections of coastline classified as poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, industrial effluent pollutes a total length of 58km of coastline in Scotland, representing 22%. • Sewage effluent is the main cause of polluted coastlines (87%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the North East, the release of untreated sewage effluent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEPA (Coastal Classification Stretch Data, 2005): • http://www.sepa.org.uk/data/classification/river_classification.htm and • http://www.sepa.org.uk/pdf/data/classification/coastal_waters_classification.pdf • Scottish Executive Environment Statistics:

Coastal Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of motorised vehicles on sand dunes. • Balloon releases, and marine litter are damaging the marine environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the North East, sea borne waste pollution is principally from urban sewage (although this is declining), chemical waste, and agricultural fertilisers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The situation is improving because there are only a few places that allow quad-biking legally. • Bathing water quality along the North East coast is improving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major impact both on the sand dune erosion, wildlife and the enjoyment of other beach users. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Grampian Coastal Partnership (Annual Report 2005-06): http://www.egcp.org.uk/documents/_Toc138674449 • Marine Conservation Society http://www.mcsuk.org/mcsaction/pollution/introduction
-----------------	--	---	--	---	---

Table 7.2.4: SEA Topic: Soil

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Contaminated land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of statutory identified contaminated – 4. No of potential contaminated sites – 5000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of statutory identified contaminated in Aberdeen City – 0 No of potential contaminated sites – 900 <p>No of registered contaminated in the Northeast – 2.</p>	Legal regime for dealing with contaminated sites means the situation will improve in the future.	Contaminated land places financial and technological constraints on development. These constraints may dictate the type of development: the feasibility of remedial works may determine that a site is only suitable for industrial use; the cost of remedial works may determine that high-density housing is the only viable economic option.	<p>Aberdeen City Council (2001) <i>Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy</i> http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/accii/web/files/Pollution/ContaminatedLandInspectionStrategy.pdf</p> <p>Aberdeenshire Council <i>Public Register of Contaminated Land</i></p>
Prime agricultural land (Grades 1 to 3.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prime agricultural land is located in the central area (excluding Marr), near Stonehaven. Most Grade 2 prime agricultural land is near Laurencekirk (approx 950ha). 	Aberdeen contains very little prime agricultural land (300ha).	Net loss of Scottish agriculture land from roads, housing and industry has doubled from 588ha in 1989 to 1,402ha in 2003.	Potential impacts of climate will constrain prime agricultural land available in the future.	<p>Scottish Executive Statistics (2005): Economic Report on Scottish Agriculture http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/06/2290402/05121</p>
Waste disposal in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 -landfilled BMW: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005 - landfilled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trend is improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited sites for recycling or 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North East

landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83,222 tonnes; Recycled/ composted MSW: 15.1% (23,366). BMW landfill allowances for Aberdeenshire are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 54,917 tonnes in 2009/10; 36,611 tonnes in 2012/13; and 27,340 tonnes in 2019/20. 	<p>(City) BMW: 70,773 tonnes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled/ composted MSW: 16.5% (22,500 tonnes) (this has increased to 22% in 2005/06 Aberdeenshire's recycling targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2005/06 – 17% 2006/07 – 22% 	<p>because Aberdeenshire Council is focussing on waste minimisation, and recycling second, hence the lower %.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is expected that the level of recycling will continue to rise. 	<p>composting biodegradable municipal waste (large, medium or small scale) to help the local authorities achieve their recycling and landfill targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<p>Scotland Area Waste Plan (2003) http://www.sepa.org.uk/nws/areas/north_east/awp/2.4.html</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen City Council http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acc/web/site/Rubbish/rubbish/WasteStrategy.asp http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/113890/0027685.pdf
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The coastline is largely eroding, but parts are being replenished with sand and gravel from larger rivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From Berwick to Aberdeen, the coastline is eroding, but is stable where there are rocky coasts or coastal defences. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upland schemes such as wind farm access roads and recreation tracks (e.g. mountain biking) on steep ground can increase surface water runoff and lead to significant soil loss (e.g. gullies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Predicted climate change, bad land use practices, such as locating tracks/access roads on steep/ upland ground as well as increasing use of motorised vehicles on sand dunes is contributing to coastal erosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Strategic Flooding Issues Topic Paper</i> Office of Science and

					<p>Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • http://www.snh.org.uk/pdfs/publications/commissioned_reports/F00AC106.pdf
Waste tonnage	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 75,842 • Mar 07 - 69,313 • Sept 07 - 81,527 	No Comparators	Increasing		Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
	<p>Tonnage of waste to landfill</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 – 62,209 • Mar 07 - 52,195 • Sept 07 - 58,347 	No Comparators	Increasing		Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
	<p>Tonnage of waste recycled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 –13,633 • Mar 07 - 17,118 • Sept 07 - 23,180 	No Comparators	Improving		Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
	<p>Percentage of waste recycled</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 – 18% • Mar 07 - 24.7% • Sept 07 - 28.4% 	No Comparators	Improving		Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Table 7.2.5: SEA Topic: Biodiversity

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
North East Biodiversity Action Plan (NE BAP) targets	<p>Transformed habitats resulting from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm intensification & • inappropriate habitat “creation” • No of action plans for habitats identified in the NE BAP - 20 out of 26. • Action plans being developed – for upland species-rich grassland, coastal cliffs and heaths, marine habitats, broadleaf woodland, heathland, lochs and ponds, and wetlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of UK BAP priority species in Scotland in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable: 56 (27%) • Increase: 11 (5%) • Extinct: 5 (3%) • Declining (accelerating): 11 (5%) • Declining (slowing): 18 (9%) • Fluctuating: 3 (1%) • Unknown: 90 (44%) • Status of UK BAP priority habitats in Scotland in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable: 8 (27%) • Increase: 5 (13%) • Declining (accelerating): 0 • Declining (slowing): 12 (30%) • Fluctuating: 0 • Unknown: 11 (28%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE BAP is meeting the targets for preparing action plans, as set out in the UK BAP. • UK BAP 2005 trends show that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 habitats (22%) and 42 species (11%) are increasing. • 17 habitats (39%) are thought to be declining, although this decline is slowing for 11 (25%) habitats. • 102 species (27%) are thought to be declining, but the decline is slowing for 36 (10%) species. • UK trend was unknown for 11 habitats (24%) and 47 species (13%). • Changes in farm practices have increased habitat and species numbers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threat of Alien Species effecting water quality and ecological status of the rivers. • Native species and habitats are increasing, and the NE BAP is meeting the UK BAP targets, but UK priority species and habitats are still declining and require rigorous protection and enhancement. • Implementation of the NE BAPs is the key issue to enhancing biodiversity. • Equally, a constraint would be the loss of funding/support to complete that work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Key Scottish Environment Statistics</i>: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/921/0036584.pdf • UK BAP targets for Local Biodiversity Action Plans http://www.ukbap.org.uk/library/brig/trgtargets/ScotlandLBAPTtargets.xls • NE Biodiversity Action Plan: <i>Action Plans</i>: www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm • See survey work being done by the Council, using the Integrated Habitat Survey (IHS).
Designated areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 28 Natura sites in Aberdeenshire, which have implications for development. • No monitoring of SINS has been undertaken, but they are under review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scotstown Moor SSSI in Aberdeen is subject to indirect development pressure due to changes in the water table adjacent development, which is affecting flush and bog habitats. • Dee SAC is the only in 	Housing pressure on designations are increasing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Natural Heritage Topic Paper</i> • http://www.snh.org.uk/publications/on-line/corporate/factsandfigures/0405/index.htm

		affecting the City			
Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs)	In Aberdeenshire there are 82 SSSIs occupying 39805 hectares and taking about 6.3% land.	There are 3 SSSIs in Aberdeen City occupying 47 hectares and taking about 0.2% of the City's land area. 12.92% of Scotland's land areas accommodate 1,455 SSSIs occupying about 1,036, 553 hectares of land	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby: SNH</i>
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	5.6% of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 18 SACs which occupy 35, 334 hectares of land	There is only 1 SAC (Dee SAC) in Aberdeen City it also affects Aberdeenshire There are 238 SACs in Scotland occupying 962, 667 hectares representing 9.9% Scotland's land take.	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby: SNH</i>
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	There are 10 SPAs in Aberdeenshire occupying 29,926 hectares representing 4.7% Aberdeenshire's land take.	There are 142 SPAs in Scotland occupying 630305 hectares representing 8% Scotland's land take.	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby: SNH</i>
Country Parks (CP)	Aberdeenshire has 4 CPs on 276 hectares of land and this represents 0.04% of the total land area.	0.08 % of Scotland's land area accommodates 36 CPs which occupy 6, 481 hectares of land	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby: SNH</i>
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	0.004 % of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 2 LNRs which occupy 28 hectares of land	Aberdeen City has 4 LNRs on 126 hectares of land and this represents 0.6% of the total land area. Scotland has 36 LNRs on 9410 hectares of land and	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004.</i> <i>Battleby: SNH</i>

		this represents 0.12% of the total land area.			
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	2.2% of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 6 NNRs which occupy 14225 hectares of land	1.5 % of Scotland's land area accommodates 63 NNRs which occupy 111913 hectares of land	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH
Ramsar sites	There are 4 Ramsar sites in Aberdeenshire occupying 1239 hectares representing 0.2% Aberdeenshire's land take.	There are 51 Ramsar sites in Scotland occupying 313181 hectares representing 4.2% Scotland's land take.	No trend	Development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH
Number of access issues logged	<p>Banff & Buchan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 0 • Mar 07 - 0 • Sept 07 - 1 <p>Buchan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 2 • Mar 07 - 1 • Sept 07 - 5 <p>Kincardine & Mearns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 14 • Mar 07 - 2 • Sept 07 - 12 <p>Marr</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 5 • Mar 07 - 7 • Sept 07 - 5 <p>Garioch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 2 • Mar 07 - 2 • Sept 07 - 9 	No comparators	Improving		To be dealt with under the Land Reform or Countryside (Scotland) Act

	<p>Formartine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sept 06 - 1• Mar 07 - 1• Sept 07 – 1 <p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sept 06 - 24• Mar 07 - 13• Sept 07 – 33				
--	---	--	--	--	--

Table 7.2.6: SEA Topic: Climatic Factors

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Proportion of heat and electricity generated from renewable energy sources and Combined Heat and Power (CHP) schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little uptake in renewable energy developments. • Only a handful of planning applications have been received for CHP and biomass heating systems. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE targets: 40% (6GW) of Scotland's electricity generated to be generated from renewable sources by 2020. • UK targets: 10% of the UK's electricity generated to be generated from renewable sources by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Things are likely to improve in the future through Aberdeenshire Council's SPG on Renewables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient grid connections and constraints with certain types of renewable energy technologies. • Lack of appropriate locations identified for renewable energy technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scottish Wind Assessment Project (2005) <i>Gazetteer of wind power in Scotland</i> • <i>Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) 6: Renewable Energy</i> • Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>The Renewable Energy Strategy</i>: • Aberdeenshire Council (2006) Use of micro-renewable energy in Aberdeenshire
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeenshire an average dwelling house produces 6,318 kg CO₂, • Total road traffic is forecast to grow by between 22%-34% for the period 2002-2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeen an average dwelling house produces 5,175 kg CO₂. • Kyoto Protocol (1997) CO₂ targets are 12.5% below 1990 baseline – Scottish emissions in 2002 were 6% lower. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall greenhouse gases are decreasing, but Aberdeenshire produces the highest amount of carbon dioxide in Scotland. • The majority of CO₂ emissions are from the burning of fossil fuels to generate power (principally electricity). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current layout of low-density housing does not reduce energy use (e.g. reducing wind chill, maximising solar gain). • Materials with high CO₂ levels are still increasingly popular (e.g. concrete and tarmac). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Foot Forward (2006) <i>Domestic Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Selected Cities</i>, British Gas http://www.britishgasnews.co.uk/managed_content/files/pdf/greenCity.pdf • http://www.airquality.co.uk/archive/reports/cat07/050921132_1_Reghg_report_2003_Main_Text_Issue_1.doc, • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Energy</i>, Aberdeenshire Council

Areas affected by flooding (sea)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,743 properties in Aberdeenshire are located within the indicative floodplain or coastal area below 5 meters Ordnance Datum (OD). • Settlements likely to be affected by rising sea levels are • Harbours of Haserburgh, Peterhead, • Stonehaven & the town centre of Stonehaven, Cowie; & Banff (east side) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 571 properties in Aberdeen are located within the indicative floodplain • In Scotland, the number of residential properties in coastal areas below 5m OD is 86,793 • The number of commercial properties in coastal areas below 5m OD is 7,037. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Storm surges represent a less severe threat in the North East, as there are a high proportion of rocky coasts. • Storm surges are predicted to rise by 5m, although they will be much lower further north. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible need for a management retreat of those settlements below the 5m Ordnance Datum mark. • Sea defensive walls may be inadequate as sea levels rise because of climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous Projects/Flood and Coastal Defence/Reports and Publications/Scotland/final_scotland.pdf • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council • SEPA's second generation Indicative Floodplain Maps (1 in 200 year flood event)
Areas affected by flooding (fluvial)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,219 properties in Aberdeenshire (out of 95,174) are located within the indicative floodplain. • Those settlements that are most likely to be affected by fluvial flooding (1 in 200yr) are: Fraserburgh, Turriff, Longside, Huntly, Kintore, Banchory, Newtonhill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 309 properties in Aberdeen (out of 104,543) are located within the indicative floodplain. • In Scotland, the number of residential properties within inland floodplains is 71,402. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared with the rest of Scotland, far fewer properties in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire are at significant risk from flooding. The implementation of • National guidance (SPP7: <i>Planning and Flooding</i>) will improve the situation 	Effects of climate change will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • create greater need for SuDS and local flood defensive schemes • restrict location of new developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i> http://www.foresight.gov.uk/Previous Projects/Flood and Coastal Defence/Reports and Publications/Scotland/final_scotland.pdf • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council
Areas affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% of flood problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a handful of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewers designed to a 	Effects of climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Aberdeenshire Council (2005)

by flooding (pluvial)	<p>reported relate to urban drainage problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements in Aberdeenshire that are affected by pluvial flooding include Huntly, Turriff and Westhill. 	<p>sites in Aberdeen are affecting by pluvial flooding, due to culverts being too small for surface water run-off during heavy rain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	<p>1:30 year return period will be over stretched resulting in an increased requirement of SuDS in all development schemes.</p>	<p>change will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> create greater need for SuDS in urban areas. 	<p><i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Fifth Biennial Report</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Strategic Flooding Issues</i>, Aberdeenshire Council
Priority Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26 North East Local Biodiversity Action Plans are required to safeguard priority habitats and priority species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . 	<p>Effects of climate change is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is pushing some bird and fish species further north. Birch species may increase in pinewoods, and the tree line may shift from its current line (650m). Arctic-alpine habitats and arctic species, such as the snow bunting may disappear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to promote appropriate native species in new development schemes to enhance existing biodiversity and preventing the spread of non-native species. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Executive (2004) <i>Scotland's Biodiversity: It's In Your Hands – A strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland</i> http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/25954/0014583.pdf NE Biodiversity Action Plan: <i>Action Plans:</i> www.nesbiodiversity.org.uk/habactionplan.htm
Impact on natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire's annual global footprint: Total: 5.60gha/p Energy consumption: 1.09ha/person (19%) Food and drink: 1.11ha/person (20%) Land travel: 0.74ha/p (13%) Other: 2.7gha/p (48%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen's annual global footprint (in global hectares per person (gha/p): Total: 5.80gha/p Energy consumption: 1.14gha/p (20%) Food and drink: 1.07gha/p (19%) Land travel: 0.81ha/p (14%) . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main contributors to the NE's global footprint are energy consumption, food and drink, and land travel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire footprint is increasing and this cannot be sustained in the long-term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> North East Global Footprint Project http://www.scotlandfootprint.org/the_project/north_east.php Aberdeen City Council and Aberdeenshire Council (2006) <i>Scotland's Global Footprint Project - Reduction Report for North East Scotland Global Footprint Project</i>,

Impact on year-round services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise in sea level will affect services and maintenance works, and costs the Council height to 4.7m (a spring tide is 4.5m) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in winter precipitation, including snow melts and storms will affect drainage pipe, road and rail infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing need for service provision throughout the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Science and Technology (2005) Foresight report: <i>Future Flooding Scotland</i>
Perception that Aberdeenshire Council is environmentally friendly	<p>2004 – 51%* 2006 – 51%</p> <p>Council's help to others to behave in an environmentally friendly-</p> <p>2004 – 33% 2006 – 37%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	The Residents' Survey published in October 2006

Table 7.2.7: SEA Topic: Human Health

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/ constraints	Data source(s)
Quality and availability of public open space in urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for larger areas of open spaces, including civic or town parks. • There is pressure to reduce the size of open spaces in residential developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City has development pressure as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pressure from private developers to develop on open space will continue. • There is growing demand for safer and more accessible areas of open space, which has promoted the creation of PAN65. 	There is a lack of government funding to allow local authorities to continuously manage areas of open space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City Council (2002) <i>State of the Environment Report</i> http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=2424&sID=883 • Scottish Executive (2003) <i>Planning Advice Note 65: Planning and Open Space</i> • .Scottish Executive (2006) Consultative draft <i>Scottish Planning Policy 11: Physical Activity and Open Space</i>

<p>Improvements to quality of life in currently deprived areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire ranks high 31st out of 32 councils in terms of multiple deprivation*. • The most deprived areas are Banff and Buchan, aserburgh Peterhead and Huntly • Strathbogie, Echt, Upper Ythan, Inch, Donside and Cromar, Fyvie-Methlick, Aboyne, Upper Deeside, Tarves, and Udy-Slains comprise the worst 5% wards due to poor access to services. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen ranked 23rd* in terms of multiple deprivation. • In Aberdeen City, the highest levels of deprivation are located in Woodside, Tillydrone, Middlefield, Northfield, Cummings Park, Torry and Seaton neighbourhoods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trend is improving 	<p>Poor access to services in rural areas; centralisation of service provision, & low job opportunities and income could be</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council (2004) <i>Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (Oxford Report) – Aberdeenshire: Key findings</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/statistics/economic/SIMD%20Abs%20Key%20Findings%202004.pdf • Aberdeen City: Community Planning Regeneration Masterplans (2006/7) http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp
<p>Sport and recreation facilities in areas of identified need</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeenshire, there is still an outstanding need for: • 16.66m x 8.5m pool at Mintlaw; • 6 Badminton Court Hall at Peterhead and Fraserburgh • 56m x 26m ice rink at Peterhead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeen, there is still an outstanding need for: • sports facilities in Cove; • junior golf course; • a new Stadium and Soccer Academy; • one water based pitches and 2 sand based pitches; and • 50m swimming pool. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive steps have been made to ensure everyone has access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities, however limited progress has been made to provide • : • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sportscotland strategy sets out 11 targets to be achieved by 2007, which focus on: • ensuring that most of the population is taking part in sport at least once a week; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City Council (2002) <i>Active Aberdeen 2002-2007: A sport, recreation and physical activity strategy for Aberdeen City</i> • Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Sports Facility Study Updated Report</i> • sportscotland (2003) <i>Sport 21: 2003 – 2007:</i>

				•	<i>The National Strategy for Sport – Shaping Scotland's Future</i>
Cause of mental health (especially of poorer communities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding: • Aberdeenshire – 12,536 (6%) • Private rented sector and Council stock are higher than in RSL stock or owner-occupied housing • Quality of life/health: • Aberdeenshire – Good: 73% • Fairly good: 20% • Not good: 7% • *Most common house type: Aberdeenshire - semi-detached (30%); • *Most common house type granted planning consent (units over 20): • Aberdeenshire - detached (74%); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding: • Aberdeen – 5,054 (13%) • Private rented sector and Council stock are higher than in RSL stock or owner-occupied housing • Quality of life/health: • Aberdeen – • Good: 70% • Fairly good: 21% • Not good: 9% • *Most common house type: Aberdeen – flats (49%) • *Most common house type granted planning consent (units over 20): • Aberdeen – flats (76%) • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in housing stock between the City and Shire will become more extreme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is envisaged that future structure plan will make more provision for housing 	<p>NHS Grampian (2004) <i>Mental Health and Wellbeing Needs Assessment</i>, Public Health Unit</p> <p>Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Characteristics of the Housing Stock</i></p> <p>Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council <i>Housing Needs Assessment 2004: Housing Market Area Report</i></p> <p>Shelter: http://scotland.shelter.org.uk/advice/advice-4035.cfm Register for General Scotland (2006) <i>Mid-2005 Population Estimates</i></p>

<p>% of residents feeling safe after dark</p>	<p>October 2006 - 62% January 2008 - 87%</p>	<p>No Comparators</p>	<p>Improving</p>	<p>In the Citizens Panel consultation results published in January 2008 the top 3 issues for agencies to tackle were: Antisocial driving; Teenagers/ children causing a nuisance; Graffiti/vandalism.</p>	<p>(based on Residents Survey)</p>
<p>Number of casualties on the road</p>	<p>% change in killed and seriously injured based on 1994-1998 average 219</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 22.4% • March 06 – 24.2% • Sept 07 – 37.4% <p>% change in all child casualties based on 1994-1998 average 115</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 – 50.4% • March 06 – 44.3% • Sept 07 – 58.3% 	<p>National Target 40% by 2010</p>	<p>Worsening</p>	<p>National Targets relate to 1994-1998 averages. Figures shown based on accidents in previous 12 mths.</p>	<p>In the Citizens Panel consultation results published in January 2008, 79% of those consulted saw Road Safety as a priority for the Community Safety Partnership.</p>

Table 7.2.8: SEA Topic: Population

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
<p>Changing trends in household size</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire household figures: • 2003 – 93,800 • 2021 – 104,300 • Aberdeenshire household size figures: • 2003 – 2.41 • 2021 – 2.24 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen household figures: • 2003 – 98,380 • 2021 – 107,610 • Aberdeen household size figures: • 2003 – 2.04 • 2021 – 1.83 • Average household size in Scotland is 2.27. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household numbers predicted to increase. • 16,040 more houses are required in the Aberdeen Housing Market Area • 6,880 more houses are required in the Rural Housing Market Area • Household size predicted to decrease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of households is creating more demand for housing (and land). • Possibility that the need for more development land could put pressure on or near sensitive natural heritage areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2003-2021</i>: http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=1720&SID=332 • General Register Office for Scotland: News Release – Household estimates for 2005 http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/press/news2005/drop-in-number-of-vacant-dwellings-and-second-homes-in-scotland.html

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Aberdeenshire age structure of head of household between 2003 and 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-44yrs: -6,660 60+: 16,700 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Aberdeen age structure of head of household between 2003 and 2021: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-44yrs: -2,870 60+: +5,730 Average age in 2005 in Scotland is 38 (m) and 41 (f). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the North East, the number of households headed by people aged 60+ is predicted to increase by 50%. The number of households headed by people aged 30-44 is predicted to fall by 6,660, a decrease of 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growing age of the head of the household may result in more homes needed for their needs (e.g. bungalows or special needs dwellings). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2003-2021</i>: http://www.aberdeency.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=1720&slD=332
Years of healthy life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy in Aberdeenshire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 75.5 years Females 80.2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy in Aberdeen: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 73.6 years Females 78.9 years Life expectancy in Scotland: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Male 73.8 years Females 79.1 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy at birth for Scots continues to improve, and recent trends show a slight narrowing of the gap between males and females to around 5.3 years in 2002-2004. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aging population will create demand for certain types of houses (e.g. bungalows and services (increasing the need for more land) and care homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Executive Statistics (2006) <i>Life expectancy</i> http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Health/TrendLifeExpectancy
Size of population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire population figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003 - 229,330 2021 - 229,353 Average age in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire – 39 (m), 41 (f) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen population figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2003 - 206,600 2021 - 202,636 Average age in 2005: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen – 38 (m), 41 (f). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 2% decrease within the City, and 0.01% decrease within Aberdeenshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire Council's (2004) <i>Strategic Forecasts 2003-2021</i>: http://www.aberdeency.gov.uk/ACCI/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.asp?IID=1720&slD=332

Migration change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration loss 2002-05: Aberdeenshire is losing its population to Scotland. • Migration gain 2002-05: Aberdeenshire is gaining its population from Aberdeen and outside Scotland. • The relative age of those migrating to Aberdeen is 15-19 yrs; and Aberdeenshire are 0-14yrs and 30yrs plus. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration loss 2002-05: Aberdeen is losing its population to Aberdeenshire and outside Scotland. • Migration gain 2002-05: Aberdeen is gaining its population from Scotland. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The migration trend in the Aberdeenshire is slow growth to 2016 and then a slow decline thereafter. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-migration will create greater demand for houses and services in Aberdeenshire . • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Population and household change</i> • Register for General Scotland (2006) <i>Mid-2005 Population Estimates Scotland Population estimates by sex, age and administrative area</i>, A National Statistics publication http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/05mype-cahb-booklet.pdf
Listening and Involvement	<p>Level of perception that the Council listens genuinely to local communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree (2004) – 25% • Agree (2006) – 18% <p>Level of is involvement in the communities it serves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree (2006) – 28% • Don't know (2006) – 25% • Neither/Nor (2006) – 27% • Could do more – 70% 	No Comparators	Perception is worsening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Residents' Survey published in October 2006

<p>Care assessment and provision</p>	<p>% Home care clients aged 65yrs receiving personal care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005/2006 - 91.1% • 2006/2007 – 93.8% <p>% Home care clients aged 65yrs receiving personal care as % of clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-73.7% • Mar 07-97.8% • Sept 07-75% <p>Number of home care clients</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-38 • Mar 07-46 • Sept 07-44 <p>% of over 65 yr olds receiving care in the evenings/overnight</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005/2006 – 29.5% • 2006/2007 –32.2% <p>% of over 65 yr olds receiving care at weekends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005/2006 – 56.0% • 2006/2007 –58.2% 	<p>No comparators</p>	<p>Improving</p>	<p>The agreed timescale from initial contact is 14 days. The Social Work service is developing a performance management framework in which all indicators will be reviewed. Targets and tolerances will also be considered as part of this review.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
<p>Support for young and vulnerable</p>	<p>The percentage of children/families offered/provided with a service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-93.2% • Mar 07-93.8% • Sept 07-98.4% <p>No of Children/Families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-44 • Mar 07-48 • Sept 07-61 	<p>No comparators</p>	<p>Improving</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can include assessment within 28 days of referral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

School placements	<p>% of children with fewer than 3 placements during the current period looked after</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-76.5% • Mar 07-72.5% • Sept 07-75.4% <p>Number of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-200 • Mar 07-193 • Sept 07-191 	No comparators	<p>Improving</p> <p>Over the past 18 months, the Council has consistently maintained 75% of all children/young people accommodated away from home in stable placements with only a quarter of children experiencing more than 3 changes in placement during the period of care.</p>	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Fuel Poverty Assistance	<p>In 2006/7 Aberdeenshire Council Energy Efficiency Advice Project had 305 new cases and dealt with 8,164 enquiries of which a high proportion was fuel poor households.</p> <p>SCARF Cosy Homes project targeting fuel poor had 51% of its referrals from Aberdeenshire and installed 121 energy efficiency measures. SCARF Fuel Cost Campaign for winter 2006/7 across 6 Local Authority areas including Aberdeenshire, resulted in a 49% increase in enquiries on the cost of fuel and other campaign issues.</p>	<p>The information on Scottish fuel poverty statistics is from a survey of 2004/5, which shows that between 2002 and 2004/5 the number of Scottish households in fuel poverty had increased 293,000 (13% of households) to 419,000 (18.2% of households).</p>		•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

<p>Care and support for homeless</p>	<p>Time taken between presentation and completion of duty by the Council for those cases assessed as homeless or potentially homeless 2005/2006 -15.3 weeks 2007/2008 - 17.6 weeks The percentage of households in temporary accommodation in temporary bed & breakfast</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-38.9% • Mar 07-35.4% • Sept 07-36.7% <p>Number of households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06-226 • Mar 07-246 • Sept 07-248 	<p>Scottish average of 21 weeks.</p>	<p>No significant improvement</p>	<p>Housing availability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
<p>Recreational and leisure facilities</p>	<p>2005/06 percentage in use (number of berths/number in use)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer - 103% (228/234) • Winter - 60% (187/112) <p>2006/07 percentage in use (number of berths/number in use)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer -90% (326/293) • Winter – No data 	<p>No comparators</p>	<p>The percentage of berths in use was lower in 2006/07 than in the previous summer season although the actual number of berths in use is up from 234 to 293. There were fewer berths available in summer 2006 with Banff Marina closed for improvements. In summer 2007 silt movement reduced the available berths in Johnshaven harbour and the repositioning or mooring chains reduced the number of berths at Rosehearty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Number of visitors to country parks	2006/07 March - 56000 September – 71000 2007/08 March – No data September - 70,000	The target for visitors to country parks in 2007/08 is to achieve a 1% increase on the previous year, the monthly average for 2006/07 was 66,000.	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Secondary School - role and capacity	Aberdeenshire Total Role • 2006 –15,948 • 2007 –15,848 • 2008 –15,635 Total Capacity • 2006 – 16,210 • 2007 – 16,210 • 2008 – 16,210	To comparators	No significant trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Primary School - role and capacity	Aberdeenshire Total Role • 2006 –19573 • 2007 –19267 • 2008 –19045 Total Capacity • 2006 – 24965 • 2007 – 24943 • 2008 – 24943	To comparators	No significant trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Achievement and attainment	<p>Aberdeenshire 2006 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • top 3 local authorities in Scotland • 5 out of the 21 recognised measures of attainment for S4, S5 and S6; • top 6 in 19 of the 21 measures; and, • top 10 in all 21 of the measures. • one of the top 6 local authorities in all but one of these measures. 	When benchmarked against the family of comparator authorities, Aberdeenshire was first on ten of the measures, and second on the other six.	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
	<p>Aberdeenshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 96% of adult participants thought they had gained a new skill; • 73% of adult participants were likely to continue learning; • 57% of young participants felt they were more confident as a result of having joined a group; • 81% of adult participants said that their learning had helped them to be more active in their community. 	No comparators	No trend	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report by the Scrutiny & Audit Committee on Community Learning and Development in Aberdeenshire (SAC Report No. 12)
The number of media issues to the public (new indicator introduced April 2007)	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 07 -104,877 (Monthly average over six months = 104,211) 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

The number of hits on the online reference database (new indicator introduced April 2007)	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept 07 - 1,547 (Monthly average over six months = 1,423) 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
The number of hits on the ALIS online catalogue (new indicator introduced April 2007)	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept 07 - 112,272 (Monthly average over six months = 100,810) 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Number of visits to Aberdeenshire Arts website	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept 07 - 11,200 (Monthly average over six months = 10,566) 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
The number of attendances at council swimming pools	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 07 - 384,951 Sept 07 - 376,608 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
The number of attendances at council indoor sport and recreation facilities	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mar 07 - 104,869 Sept 07 - 115,963 	No Comparators	No trend	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Table 7.2.9: SEA Topic: Cultural Heritage

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Aberdeenshire • 476	Aberdeen City- • 37	Development is putting pressure on this feature	The location of new developments will be constrained by this factor	http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/scheduled-monuments.pdf
Listed Buildings	Aberdeenshire • Category A - 198 • Category B - 1608 • Category C(s) - 1906	Aberdeen City • Category A - 69 • Category B - 680 • Category C(s) - 462	No trend	New housing should take this into account	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i> Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (Scottish Civic Trust) http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/browse.asp Scottish Executive (1999) <i>NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment</i>
Conservation Areas	Aberdeenshire • 36	Aberdeen City • 11	No trend	The location and design of developments will be constrained by this factor	http://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/acci/web/site/Planning/SL/pla_ConservArea.asp http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/planning/devservices/index.asp
Archaeological sites	Aberdeenshire • 17935	Aberdeen City • 699	Development is putting pressure on this feature	The location of new developments will be constrained by this factor	Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i> Scottish Executive (1998) <i>NPPG5: Archaeology and Planning</i>

<p>Numbers of listed buildings sites at risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of buildings at risk • Aberdeenshire: 117 (6 under restoration) • 3% of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk register for Aberdeenshire: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of buildings at risk • Aberdeen: 10 (1 under restoration) • 0.62% of listed buildings on the Buildings at Risk register Aberdeen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No trend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only a small number of buildings at risk are undergoing restoration. • The majority of the buildings at risk are in rural areas, with few undergoing restoration. 	<p>Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Built Heritage</i></p> <p>Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland (Scottish Civic Trust) http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/browse.asp</p> <p>Scottish Executive (1999) <i>NPPG18: Planning and the Historic Environment</i></p>
<p>Number of attendances at North East Arts Touring</p>	<p>Aberdeenshire</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 2007 - 11,900 <p>Number of visitors to Aberdeenshire Council's museums were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 2007 - 1,106, and September 2007 - 7,200 • Directly managed Council museums achieving registration/accreditation - (11) • Indirectly managed Council museums achieving registration/accreditation Two-thirds (6) • 	<p>No Comparators</p>	<p>No trend</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Accreditation and Registration by 'Museums, Libraries and Archives Council. panel members were very positive about cultural events in Aberdeenshire, with comments such as "it is easy for me to travel to and from events", "it is easy to find out about activities/events", "the range of activities/events is as good as elsewhere in Scotland", and "the quality of venues is as good as elsewhere in Scotland". The top three potential venues were village halls (80%), community centres (74%) and local schools or colleges (73%). The cultural and historical environment is protected: The Council runs 11 museums and 3 heritage centres, in addition there are 3,718 listed buildings</p>

					in Aberdeenshire.
No. of sites in Aberdeenshire	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 -17,313 • Mar 07 - 17,511 • Sept 07 - 17,737 	No Comparators	Improving	•	
No. of planning applications, etc., the Archaeology Service commented on	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 -41 • Mar 07 - 49 • Sept 07 - 55 	No Comparators	Improving	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
No. of excavations, evaluations, etc., the Archaeology Service instigated to mitigate against the loss of sites	Aberdeenshire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 27 • Mar 07 – 24 • Sept 07 - 31 	No Comparators	Improving	•	Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Table 7.2.10: SEA Topic: Landscape

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
National Scenic Areas (NSA)	There is 1 NSA in Aberdeenshire occupying 43300 hectares of land and representing 6.8% of land take	There are 40 NSAs in Scotland occupying 1, 001, 800 hectares of land. This represents 12.5% of Scotland's land area.	No trend NPPG14 places strong emphasis on conserving important landscapes, and development within NSAs is unlikely unless it conforms to this national policy.	The insensitive siting and design, as well as type (e.g. dwelling(s), wind farm or quarry) of any new development may adversely affect nationally designated landscapes in some areas of Aberdeenshire. Housing development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH
Townscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36 conservation areas in Aberdeenshire. • 7 Aberdeenshire Towns Partnerships (ATP) in Ellon, Banff and Macduff, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Inverurie, Peterhead and Stonehaven have develop plans to maintain and enhance the continued social, economic and environmental vitality of these settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 conservation areas in Aberdeen City • 6 regeneration masterplans are being drafted in the City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the departures in Aberdeenshire have been approved against structure plan Policy 20 (Built and cultural environment), mostly for replacing old-fashioned windows and doors with the modern equivalent replacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAN52 aims to encourage local councils and other public/private bodies to help reinforce the character and identity of small towns by restoring, enhancing, improving and rehabilitating the best and worst areas of these settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Towns Partnership http://www.atap.org.uk/home.htm • Aberdeen City: Community Planning Regeneration Masterplans (2006/7) http://www.communityplanningaberdeen.org.uk/Web/Site/Internet/RegenerationMasterplans.asp • Scottish Executive (1997) <i>PAN 52: Planning in small Towns</i>
Landscape setting	Aberdeenshire landscape characteristics from mountain to sea- comprising Cairngorm mountains and outliers form the rugged and often snow covered core of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeen's landscape provides a strategic setting for the City, imbuing it with a particular sense of place and character. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically featuring some native woodlands, these areas of indigenous trees have all but gone now leaving a 	Strategic planning objectives for Aberdeenshire will constrain how land is development. They seek: To further integrate landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and Environmental Services, Aberdeenshire Council

	<p>Aberdeenshire, and extend from the Cairngorm central massif into the main areas of the region.</p> <p>Moorland plateaux fringes the mountain areas of Aberdeenshire and is located on relatively high ground, featuring open expanses of smoothly rounded, typically heather clad or wild grassland areas, often punctuated by peat lands.</p> <p>The highland glens are typically steep sided head of valley features for the wider lower valleys and to a degree define the boundaries of the upper moorland and mountain areas. The glens provide the beginnings for many of the watercourses of Aberdeenshire.</p> <p>The straths and valleys lead from the glens as they widen out, and provide the setting for the main rivers of the region, typified by Strath Don and the Dee Valley.</p>	<p>There are landscapes and features around and within the City – the beach links and promenade, the cliffs at Cove, Brimmond and Elrick Hills, and the Dee and Don Valleys, to name just a few – which are prime examples of the local environments which together create a landscape setting for the City that anyone can readily recognise. In effect, it is this landscape setting which helps to make Aberdeen an attractive place to live, work and play.</p>	<p>relatively desolate landscape. In more recent times some commercial forests have been planted in parts of these areas introducing blocks of spruce plantation to the moors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These remote often small-scale landscape features define the slopes and shape of the surrounding higher ground, providing the physical link to the lower straths and valleys of Aberdeenshire. The glens are typically predominately heather or rough grassland landscapes often featuring some native woodlands as well as commercial forestry plantations towards their valley floor. Small scale agricultural fields and farm steadings also start to feature in the lower areas of some of the glens . • The landscape of 	<p>into regional planning policies, including environmental, cultural, agricultural and economic policies, as well as any other policies with possible direct or indirect impact on the landscape.</p> <p>To accommodate future development without adversely altering the basic valued landscape character of the areas concerned.</p> <p>To recognise landscape as an essential component of people's surroundings that contributes directly to their quality of life and identity at an individual and community level. The landscape is a fundamental component of cultural and natural heritage and needs to be appropriately conserved to form the basis of a quality environment.</p> <p>To develop and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape planning and protection management through the adoption of specific measures.</p> <p>To establish procedures for</p>	
--	---	---	---	---	--

	<p>The agricultural heartlands lie beyond the straths and valleys and cover the lower lying areas of Aberdeenshire.</p> <p>Coastal cliffs, beaches and links duneland define Aberdeenshire's coast beyond the farmland.</p> <p>Often associated with these beaches is the links dune land forming a transition between the coastal area and inland agricultural land. The links and duneland can include relatively stable coastal grasslands as well as more dynamic coastal dune systems often featuring rapidly shifting sand systems.</p>		<p>these areas features pastoral and arable farming often set in a framework of commercial forest plantation and broadleaf woodland. The straths and valleys are relatively well populated usually featuring farmsteads and rural private properties, and are often the location for the main road corridors of the area as well as a string of hamlets and villages. Many of the settlements have been consciously developed and designed by local estates in or around the 19th century, featuring architecture typical of the period.</p>	<p>the participation of all parties with an interest in landscape issues with an interest in the development and implementation of strategic landscape policies.</p>	
Landscape character		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen City has Open Farmland (52 km²); Wooded Farmland (26 km2); Valley (20 km2); Hill (20 km2); Coast (7 km2); and Urban area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPPG 14 states that particular care is needed when considering proposals for new development at the edge of settlements or in open 	<p>The inappropriate scale and insensitive siting of enabling development may adversely affect landscape characteristics (e.g. changing it's landscape character type, not respecting local</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Executive (1999) <i>NPPG14: Natural Heritage</i> Scottish Executive (1994) PAN44: <i>Capacity for housing in the landscape.</i>

		<p>(60 km²).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The four Landscape Character Assessments that cover the North East provides a brief overview of past land use practices and discusses potential land uses for existing landscapes. 	<p>countryside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAN44: <i>Capacity for housing in the landscape</i> 	<p>topography/contours).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Natural Heritage (1997) <i>National programme of landscape character assessment: Banff and Buchan</i>, Review No 37. Scottish Natural Heritage (1998) <i>South and Central Aberdeenshire: landscape character assessment</i>, Review No 102. Scottish Natural Heritage (1996) <i>Landscape character assessment of Aberdeen</i>, Review No 80
Gardens and Designed Landscapes (GDL)	0.9 % of Aberdeenshire land area accommodates 32 GDLs which occupy 5745 hectares of land	Aberdeen City – 1 GDL 0.83% of Scotland's area accommodates 386 HGDLs which occupy 66765 hectares of land	No trend	Housing development will put pressure on the resource	SNH (2004) <i>SNH Facts & Figures 2003/2004</i> . <i>Battleby</i> : SNH

Table 7.2.11: SEA Topic: Material Assets

SEA Indicator	Quantified information	Comparators and targets	Trends	Issues/constraints	Data source(s)
Number of vacant dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vacant dwellings and second homes in 2005: Aberdeenshire: 4,8681 (decrease of 15% since 2001) and 4.6% of the total housing stock. In Aberdeenshire there are 749 (5%) vacant commercial properties. Between 2004 and 2005 the number of vacant (and second homes) in Aberdeenshire fell by 250 (-5.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vacant dwellings and second homes in 2005: Aberdeen: 5,574 (5.1% increase since 2001) and 5.2% of the total housing stock. Between 2004 and 2005 the number of vacant (and second homes) in Aberdeen increase by 315 (6%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of vacant dwellings in Aberdeen is increasing, while in Aberdeenshire the figure is falling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population increases into Aberdeenshire is causing the difference between the City and the shire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Register for Scotland: Vacant dwellings and second homes (2001-2005) http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/files/he-05-table3.pdf
Number of degraded buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dwellings in disrepair in 2002: Aberdeenshire: 63,000 (70%) against 27,000 that are not in disrepair. Number of dwellings where their disrepair is classified as "urgent" in 2002: Aberdeenshire: 28% Number of dwellings (by tenure) failing to meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard in 2002 in: Aberdeenshire: rented (LA/HA) - 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of dwellings in disrepair in 2002: Aberdeen: 76,000 (81%) against 18,000 (19%) that are not in disrepair. Number of dwellings where their disrepair is classified as "urgent" in 2002: Aberdeen: 43% Number of dwellings (by tenure) failing to meet the Scottish Housing Quality Standard in 2002 in: Aberdeen: rented (LA/HA) - 60% owner-occupied/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Aberdeen city and Aberdeenshire have lower rates of stock failure than the Scottish average, although levels are still quite high. Failure rates are slightly higher in the private sector than in the social rented sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Characteristics of the Housing Stock</i> Communities Scotland (2004) <i>Scottish House Condition Survey 2002</i>, http://www.shcs.gov.uk/pdfs/SHQ_Sreport.pdf#sear

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> owner-occupied/ private rented – 55% (HA=Housing Association) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> private rented – 64% (HA=Housing Association) 			ch=%22Scottish%20House%20condition%20survey%20SHQS%22_
Derelict and vacant land (and buildings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Aberdeenshire: 21 sites totalling 9ha is derelict; and 25 sites totalling 27ha is vacant. In Aberdeenshire the total area of derelict and urban vacant land has declined significantly from 190ha in 1996 to 36ha in 2005. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Aberdeen: 18 sites measuring 72ha is derelict; 32 sites measuring 116ha is vacant; & combined represents 2% of the total vacant and derelict land recorded in Scotland. Since 1996, the total area of derelict and urban vacant land in Aberdeen has remained steady (2005 figures stand at 180ha). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area of derelict and urban vacant land in Aberdeenshire has decreased significantly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Executive (2006) <i>Statistical Bulletin: Scottish Vacant Derelict and Derelict Land Survey 2005</i> http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/91002/0021846.pdf

Existing flood defences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeenshire, flood studies have been carried out in Huntly, Inverurie, Rosehearty, Auchnagatt, Fyvie, Maryculter (Mill Inn), Alford and Aboyne. • Emergency works had to be carried out on Stonehaven's seawall foundations as coastal erosion caused part of it to collapse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council (2005) <i>Flooding in Aberdeenshire: Fifth Biennial Report</i> http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/flooding/report/5biennial.pdf • Halcrow (2006) <i>Aberdeen Bay Coastal Defence Scheme, Aberdeen city Council Project Appraisal Report</i>, Aberdeen City Council •
-------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Existing pumping stations and sewage works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire has significant constraints throughout most of the area, with the exception of a handful of settlements, including Westhill and Insh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2003, it was identified that the cost of overcoming development constraints in Scotland is £435.1m, of which 89% was identified for the removal of waste water constraints, and 11% for water supply constraints. The North East accounts for 5% of the Scottish total (£18.1m), which is mostly required in Aberdeenshire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data used for this assessment can only be considered as a draft, and will be subject to change in relation to Scottish Water's and SEPA's understanding of asset performance and development potential identified by planning authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a significant wastewater constraint issue in most of Aberdeenshire, which may have adverse effects on water quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Councils (2006) <i>Topic Paper: Development Constraints (Water and Waste)</i> Scottish Water (2006) <i>Strategic Asset Capacity and Development Plan</i> http://www.scottishwater.co.uk/portal/page?_pageid=627,4099564&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL
Water treatment works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With the exception of areas in and around Peterhead, Banchory, Ellon, and Torphins, Aberdeenshire require significant works upgrades. Turriff and Banff and Macduff have been identified with severe water supply constraints. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a significant water supply constraint throughout most of the North East, with the exception of a handful of settlements. 	
Supply of affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire: Net requirement of 915 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The demand for affordable housing per annum in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The supply affordable homes in the North 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need to review the proportion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Aberdeen Council and

housing	<p>affordable housing units (this represents two-thirds of the estimated new build in the area).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Aberdeen is a net requirement of 897 affordable housing units;</p>	<p>East are not meeting the demand, even with additional Scottish Executive grants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main shortfall is for one bedroom and larger (4 plus) bedroom dwellings. 	<p>of affordable housing in new build in both Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire.</p>	<p>Communities Scotland (2005) <i>2004 Housing Needs Assessment</i>,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council and Communities Scotland (2005) <i>2004 Housing Needs Assessment, Executive Summary</i>, Fordham Research http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/councilhousing/reports/aberdeenshire_hna_final_summary.pdf
---------	--	---	--	--	---

Supply of holiday homes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of second/holiday homes: • Aberdeenshire (excluding the coast) • 1 to 5%: southern Aberdeenshire (e.g. Mid Deeside and the Mearns area), and coastal areas excluding Peterhead 5 to 10%: Donside Valley • 10-20%: Portsoy coast (Banff) and Aberdeen • 20%+: Upper Deeside (Cairngorms) • In Aberdeenshire second/holiday homes account for 2% of the housing stock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of second/holiday homes: • 0 to 1%: Aberdeen, central and northern • In Scottish rural areas, the proportion of housing stock accounted for by second/holiday homes is over seven times greater than in urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeenshire, only a small fraction of the total housing stock accounted by second/holiday homes. • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of second homes rented out by oil companies could be sold off as the oil sector declines. • A shortage of holiday homes will adversely affect the tourist trade in Aberdeenshire's most popular areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank of Scotland House Price Database; ONS http://www.hbospic.com/economy/includes/30-07-05FTBsPricedOutofScottishCountryside.doc • PRECiS (2005) <i>No.70 The impact of second and holiday homes on rural communities in Scotland,</i>
Access to good quality affordable housing	<p>Percentage of vacant housing properties offered to new tenants within less than 10 working days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 -87.9 % • Mar 07 -97.7 % • Sept 07 -93 % 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Comparators 	Improving	Funding	<p>The Residents' Survey published in October 2006 reported that 54% of those responding were satisfied with Housing services, this compares with 47% in 2004.</p>
Proportion of building materials from sustainable sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Aberdeenshire, work on increasing the energy efficiency and use of materials from sustainable sources in new dwellings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of • SPP1 - sustainable development; PAN 67 - layout, design and materials to be used, 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish Executive (2003) <i>SPP1: The Planning System</i> • Scottish

	<p>are being researched in a project entitled Index 21. The outcome of this work will be incorporated into the next local development plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although Aberdeenshire councils encourage and support the use of buildings constructed of sustainable materials, there are only a few examples of this actually happening. 		and to a lesser extent in SPP2 and SPP3 will improve the situation.		<p>Executive (2003) <i>PAN 67: Housing Quality</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scottish Executive (2003) <i>SPP2: Economic Development</i> Scottish Executive (2003) <i>SPP3: Planning for housing</i> Aberdeen Sustainability Research Trust: <i>Index 21</i> (www.index21.org.uk)
Number of new businesses	<p>VAT registered businesses 2005 - 9,980 2008 - 10,110. Rate of businesses formation- 48 VAT registrations per 10,000 working age people in Aberdeenshire</p>	Rate of businesses formation in Scotland- 36 VAT registrations per 10,000 working age people	There were increases in the manufacturing, construction, hotels/restaurants, transport/ communications, finance, real estate/renting/ business activities, and education/ health sectors		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Business survival rate	<p>% of business formed in 2001 still trading 3 years later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire –75% 	<p>% of business formed in 2001 still trading 3 years later</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeen City – 75% Scotland – 71% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Supporting facilities for enterprises	<p>Fully occupied council-owned serviced industrial sites - 41 Fully occupied council-owned business centres – 12</p>	No comparators	Improving	The Council work with Rural Partnerships to help them win contracts to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

	<p>No. of contracts being won by rural partnerships, for the delivery of local services, from Aberdeenshire Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 -8 • Mar 07-11 • Sept 07-14 			<p>carry out work for different services of the Council to support the development of viable and sustainable local rural partnerships.</p>	
Employment land supply	<p>The level of Established Employment Land Supply 2006 - 395 hectares 2007 - 393 hectares Potential industrial land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 ha land at Portlethen added to the Moss-side Audit. There is additional land at Formartine added in line with the Aberdeenshire Local Plan at Balmedie (Eigie Farm South); • 2 further 150 ha sites pending production of development briefs to be used at the former RAF base at Edzell Woods • 5.1 ha land at Rosehall in Formartine 	No Comparators	<p>The future trend will see improvements</p> <p>The Council actively provides further industrial land at MacDuff, Fraserburgh, Ellon and Balmedie.</p>	<p>A reduction of 2 hectares (-0.5%). This is predominantly because of land being developed across Aberdeenshire but in particular at Inverurie and Kintore.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Perception of Council contribution to the economy	<p>Proportion of people believing that the Council has a positive impact on the economy of the area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2004-35% • 2006 - 44% 	No comparators	Improving		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Residents' Survey published in October 2006

<p>Perception of transport service and road</p>	<p>Frequency of public transport (2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor / Very Poor - 23% • Good /Very Good –77% <p>Cost and convenience of public transport (2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor / Very Poor -24% • Good /Very Good – 76% <p>Dissatisfaction with winter gritting/snow clearing and road maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fewer residents <p>Fundamental road surfaces in good condition' (2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good/Very Good – 62% <p>Top three aspects of road maintenance - Repair undertaken in good time</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Good/Good – 67% • Very Poor /Poor - 27% <p>Winter maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Good/Good – 63% • Very Poor /Poor - 34% <p>Repairs of good quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very Good/Good – 67% • Very Poor /Poor - 28% 	<p>The percentage of roads identified by national condition survey, which should be considered for maintenance treatment, is an annual figure. The current percentage stand at 39%, which is slightly higher than the previous year's figure of 33.2%. In 2006/07, the Council completed 6% more road resurfacing and surface dressing than planned. The roads in Aberdeenshire are currently rated as 3rd best in Scotland.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents' Survey published in October 2006 • • • Residents' Research published in November 2007
<p>Quality of life</p>	<p>In 2006 Aberdeenshire – 3rd best quality of life in Scotland's 32 local authorities. In 2007 Aberdeenshire - best quality of life in Scotland's 32</p>	<p>No comparators</p>	<p>No trend</p>	<p>The factors taken into account included employment, the housing market, environment, education, and health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2007 Quality of Life Study commissioned by the Bank

	local authorities.			Aberdeenshire was found to have 81% employment, one of the highest life expectancies and low crime rates. A Bank of Scotland spokesperson noted "A strong economy, along with good schools and a low crime rate have helped Aberdeenshire to become the area with the best quality of life in Scotland in 2007".	of Scotland.
Efficient provision of Council services	<p>Administration of housing and council tax benefits</p> <p>Processing time (days)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 – 31 • Mar 07- 34 • Sept 07 – 36 <p>Percent accurate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 – 97.6% • Mar 07- 96.8% • Sept 07 – 98.4% <p>Percentage of consumer complaints dealt with within 14 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2005/06- 60.8% • 2006/07 - 75.3% 	No comparators	No trend		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
	<p>Gross Internal Floor Area (GIA) of Operational Buildings in satisfactory condition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-34% <p>Percentage of operational buildings suitable for their</p>	No comparators	No trend		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

	<p>current use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07. 40.3% 				
High standard of financial management	<p>Cost of Council Tax collection (per household)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-£11.68 • 2005/06-£11.24 <p>Percentage of Council Tax collected in year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-95.9% • 2005/06-95.8% <p>Cost of business rates collection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-£32 • 2005/06-£30.89 <p>Percentage of business rates collected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-97.5% • 2005/06-96.9% <p>Percentage of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2006/07-88.3% • 2005/06-87% 	No comparators	No trend		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008
Planning permission determined in accordance with agreed standards.	<p>% of householder applications determined within 2 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 73% (139) • Mar 07 - 70% (176) • Sept 07- 46% (193) <p>% of non-householder applications determined within 2 months</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06 - 34% (222) • Mar 07 - 32% (229) • Sept 07-46%193 	No comparators	No trend		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aberdeenshire Council Monitoring Plan 2008

Planning Gains	Incoming funds (Planning Gains) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sept 06- £1,479,620 • Mar 07 -£972,281 • Sept 07-£1,294,485 	No comparators	No trend		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data from the Planning Gain Service shows a total of incoming funds of £3.7m for the 18 month period covered by the baseline report
----------------	---	----------------	----------	--	---

Appendix 7.3: Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected

Table 7.3.1: International and national natural heritage designations

Issues/Areas	SEA Issues
Buchan Ness to Collieston (SAC & SPA) – Peterhead & Ellon	Biodiversity
River Dee (SAC) – Water Abstraction for all areas	Biodiversity
Garron Point (cSAC) - Stonehaven	Biodiversity
Muir of Dinnet (SAC & Ramsar) - Aboyne	Biodiversity
Dinnet of Oakwood (SAC & SPA - Aboyne)	Biodiversity
Mortlach Moss - Huntly	Biodiversity
Red Moss of Netherley – Portlethen & Newtonhill	Biodiversity
Glen Tanar (SPA) Aboyne & Banchory	Biodiversity
Loch of Skene (SPA & Ramsar) - Close to the City/Recreational Impact	Biodiversity
Loch of Strathbeg (SPA & Ramsar) – Fraserburgh, Mintlaw & Peterhead	Biodiversity
Troup, Pennan and Lion’s Head (SPA) Banff, Macduff, Fraserburgh	Biodiversity
Ythan Estuary (SPA & Ramsar) - Ellon	Biodiversity
Sands of Forvie and Meikle Loch (SPA & Ramsar) - Ellon	Biodiversity

Figure 7.3 1: International and national natural heritage designations

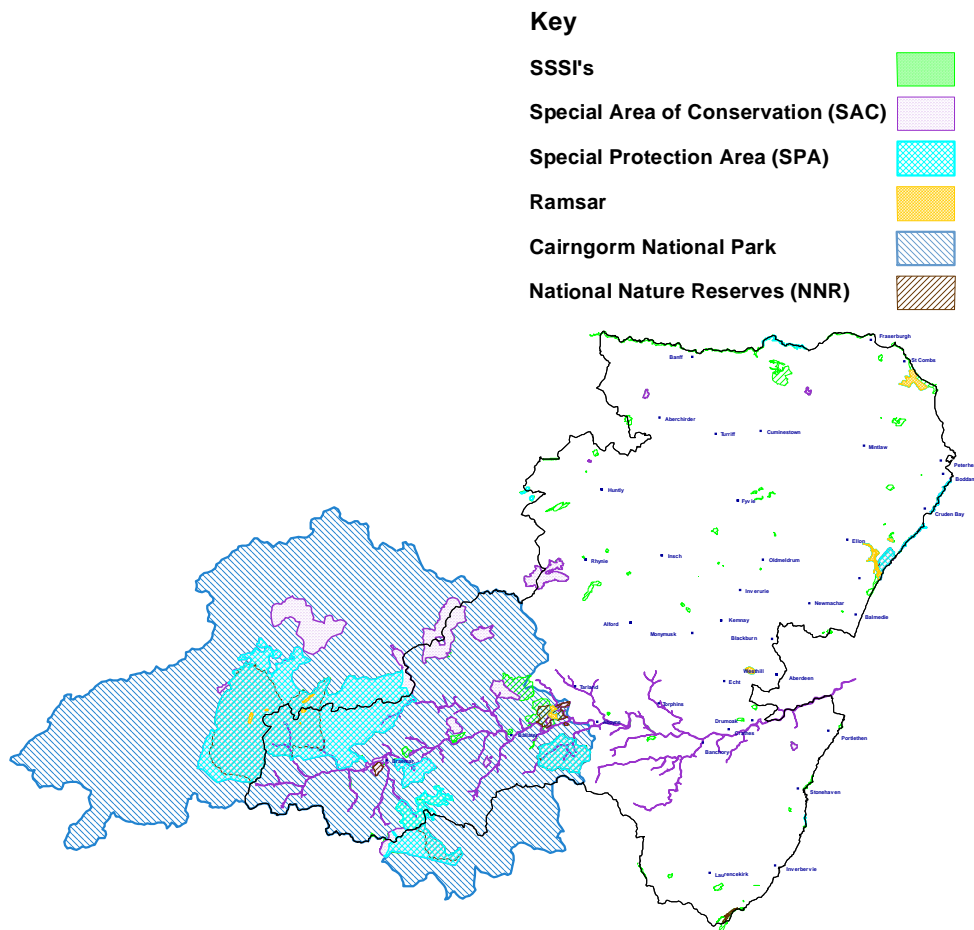


Figure 7.3.2: Landscape designations: Areas of Landscape Significance, Cairngorms National Park, and National Scenic Areas

Figure 7.3.3: Local natural heritage designations: Sites of Environmentally Sensitive Areas / Sites of Interest to Natural Science

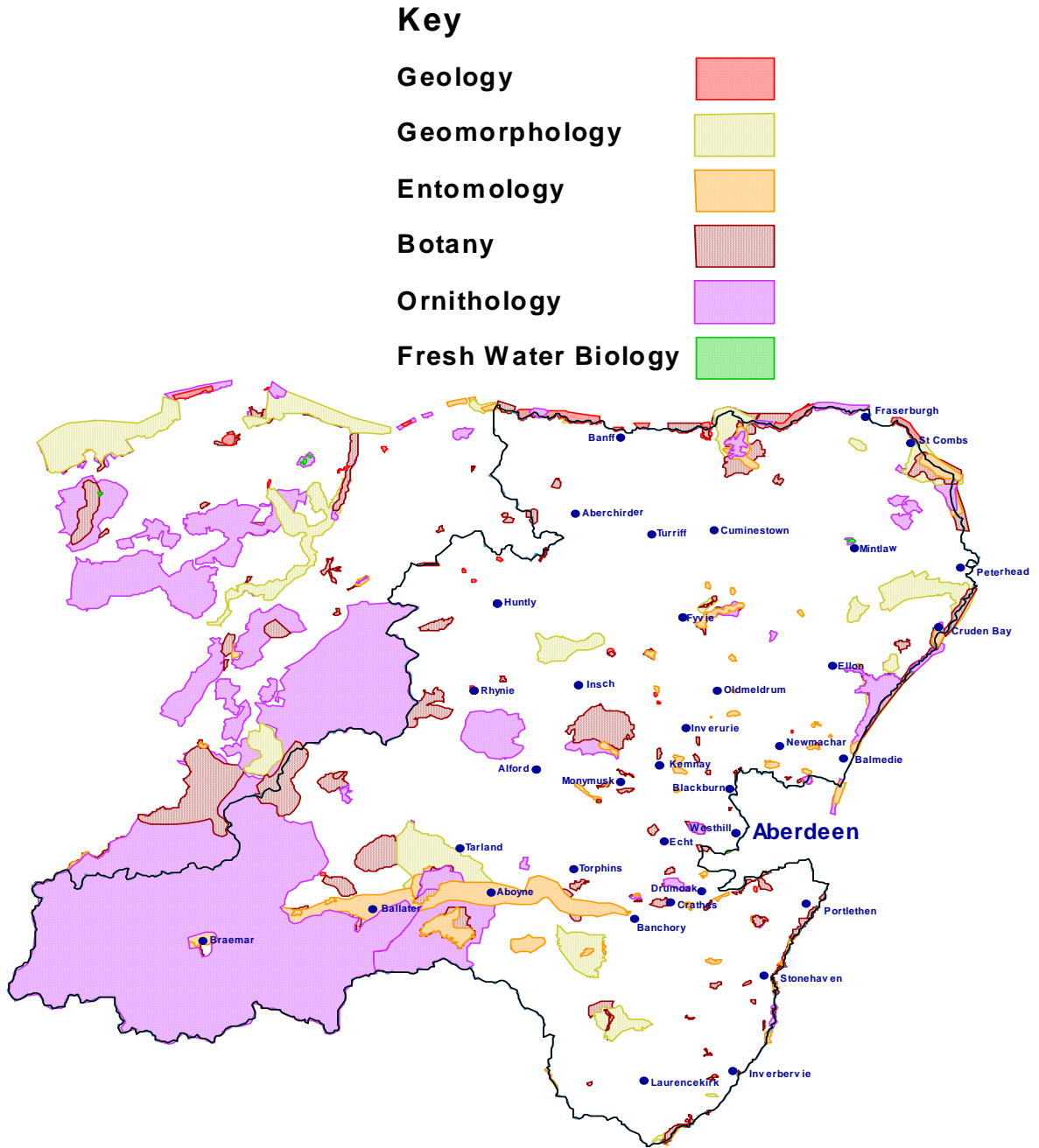


Table 7.3.2: The main settlements likely to be affected by fluvial and coastal flooding (up to the 2080s)

SEA Topic	Quantified information		
Climatic Factors	Settlement	Flood risk	
		Fluvial flooding constraints (1 in 200 year flood event)	Tidal/coastal flooding constraints
	Significantly constrained		
	Fraserburgh	To the west and southeast , including part of the settlement and Fraserburgh Golf Course.	Harbour area (jetties only, not the buildings).
	Turriff	To the south , southwest and northwest from the river Deveron, Burn of Knockiemill, Burn of Dulerstone, and Burn of turriff.	N/A
	Longside	To the north , east , and southeast from the South Ugie Water and Burn of Cairngall.	N/A
	Huntly	To the north , from the River Deveron, which already affects part of the settlement, and to the east and southeast from the river Bogie and Thains Burn.	N/A
	Kintore	To the north , northeast and southeast from the Loch Burn, Bridgealehouse Burn, River Don, and Tuach Burn	N/A
	Banchory	To the south from the River Dee affecting part of the settlement immediately adjacent to the river, to the northeast and east from Burn of Bennie.	N/A
	Newtonhill	To the north and northwest from the Burn of Elrick and to the south from Pheppie Burn.	None.
	Moderately constrained		
	Peterhead	To the north and northwest from the River Ugie and Collie Burn, and to the south from a drainage ditch, which affects the Dales Industrial Estate and a works factory on South Road.	Harbour area, affecting buildings in South Bay Harbour, Bridge street, and the main piers.
	Inverurie	To the north and west from the River Urie, which includes part of the Inverurie Paper Mill, and to the south , from the river Don, which affects part of Port Elphinstone.	N/A
	Stonehaven	To the north and northeast from the Cowie Water (including Mineralwell Park) and to the south from Carron Water.	To the northeast encompassing all of Cowie, the caravan park, and the leisure area along Beach Road, and to the southeast including part of the harbour and the settlement (e.g. High Street)
	Bielside	To the south from the River Dee.	N/A

	Milltimber	To the south from the River Dee.	N/A
	Peterculter	To the south from the River Dee.	N/A
	Slightly constrained		
	Banff	To the south from the River Deveron, affecting Collenard Park and Dew Haugh.	To the southeast , affecting Duff Royal Golf Course, and part of the settlement to the east (including part of Bridge Street, Maple View, the football grounds and Princes Royal Park).
	Macduff	To the south , from Gelly Burn.	None.
	Mintlaw	To the west and south from South Ugie Water and the northwest (Pitfour Lake).	N/A
	Ellon	To the south from the River Ythan, and to the east , from a drainage ditch.	N/A
	Alford	To the north from the River Don and a drainage ditch in Baldyvin Wood.	N/A
	Laurencekirk	To the west and northwest from Luther Water and Ducat Water.	N/A
	Balmedie	To the northeast from Eigie Burn.	None.
	Potterton	To the south from Blackdog Burn.	N/A

Source: SEPA Draft Second generation Indicative flood risk maps (January 2006)

	SNH considers that provision of access eg footpath links to existing networks, would be a significant environmental issue.		
--	--	--	--

Figure 7.3.4: Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Ancient Monuments & Listed Buildings

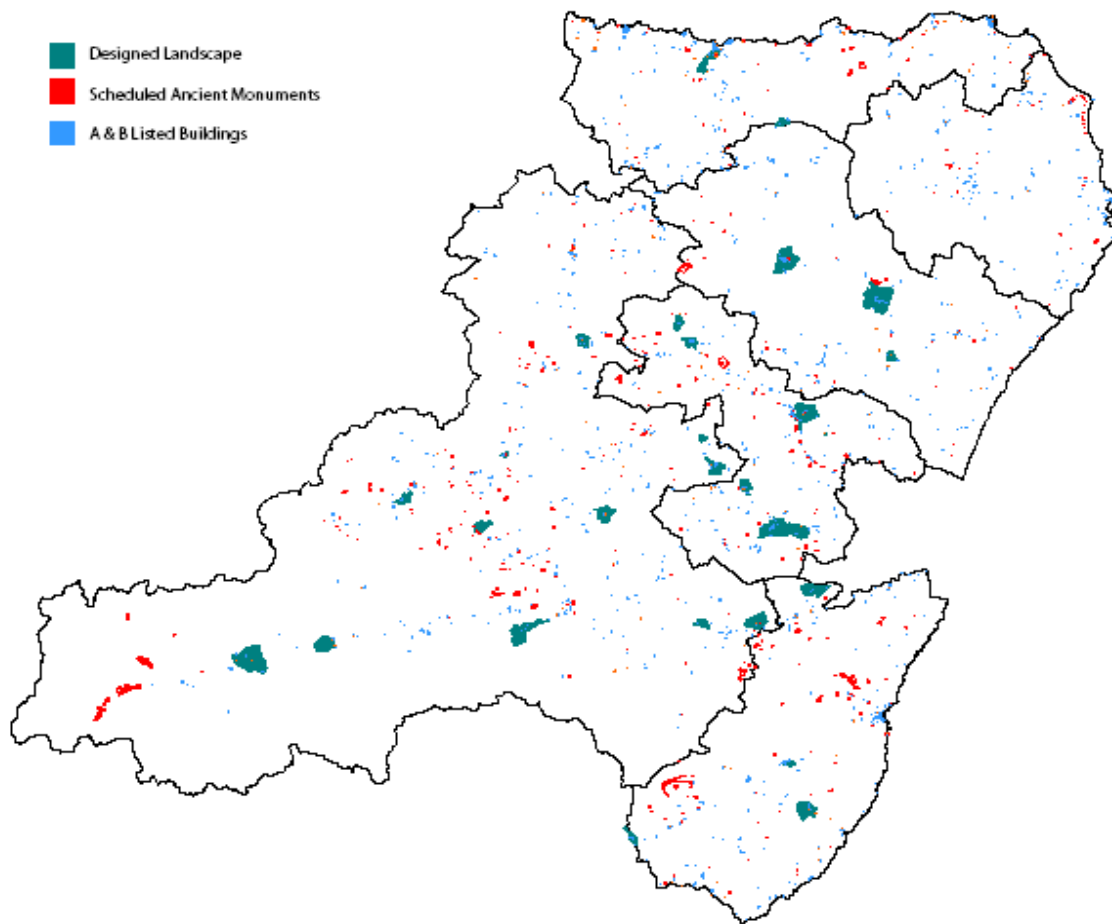
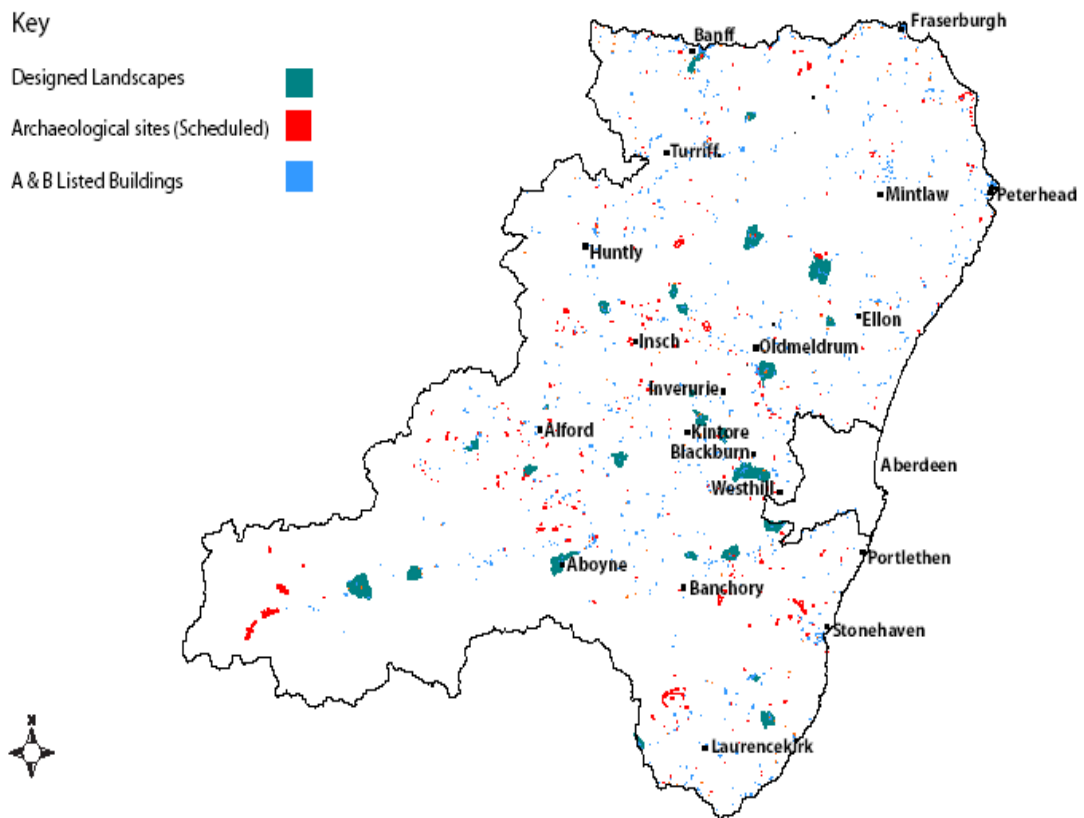


Figure 7.3.5: Designated Landscapes, Archaeological & Listed Buildings

Aberdeenshire
Key

- Designed Landscapes ■
- Archaeological sites (Scheduled) ■
- A & B Listed Buildings ■



Category C(S) Listed Buildings

Figure 7.3.6: Archaeological Sites (unscheduled), Category C (S) Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas

