Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

Engagement version March 2025

Requirements addressed in this section:

Information required by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended, regarding the issue addressed in this section

Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997, as amended

Section	Requirement
Section 16D(1)	a planning authority must assess the sufficiency of play opportunities in its area for children in preparing an Evidence Report.
Section 15 (5)	the size, composition, health and distribution of the population of the district, the health needs of the population of the district and the likely effects of development and use of land on those health needs, the infrastructure of the district (including health care facilities); and how that infrastructure is used.
Section 15(5)	the principal physical, cultural, economic, social, built heritage and environmental characteristics of the district,

Other Relevant Legislation

Regulation
The Town and Country Planning (Play Sufficiency Assessment) (Scotland) Regulations 2023
The Town and Country Planning (Development Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 2023 Regulation 9 (2) Have regard to: any open space strategy / Have regard to: location of Control of Major Accident Hazard establishments and / or pipelines
Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015

DRAFT

National Planning Framework 4

Play, recreation and sport
LDPs should identify sites for sports, play and outdoor recreation for people of all ages. This should be based on an understanding of the needs and demand in the community and informed by the planning authority's Play Sufficiency Assessment and Open Space Strategy. These spaces can be incorporated as part of enhancing and expanding blue and green infrastructure, taking account of relevant agencies' plans or policy frameworks, such as flood risk and/or water management plans. New provisions should be well-designed, high quality, accessible and inclusive.

Health and Safety
LDP spatial strategies should seek to tackle health inequalities particularly in places which are experiencing the most disadvantage. They should identify the health and social care services and infrastructure needed in the area, including potential for co-location of complementary services, in partnership with Health Boards and Health and Social Care Partnerships.

LDPs should create healthier places for example through opportunities for exercise, healthier lifestyles, land for community food growing and allotments, and awareness of locations of concern for suicide.

Spatial strategies should maintain appropriate distances between sites with hazardous substances and areas where the public are likely to be present and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest.

Community Wealth Building
LDPs should be aligned with any strategy for community wealth building for the area. Spatial strategies should address community wealth building priorities; identify community assets; set out opportunities to tackle economic disadvantage and inequality; and seek to provide benefits for local communities.

DRAFT

Links to Evidence

Play, recreation and sport

- SportScotland Evidence Report Email (PDF)
- SportScotland Facility Planning Model 2023 Summary Reports (PDF)
- Active Aberdeen Partnership: Aberdeen Sports Facilities Strategy 2016 – 2026 (PDF)
- Children's Services Strategic Plan 2023-2026
- Play Policy and Strategy 2018
- Play Sufficiency Assessment
- The Granite City Forest - Tree and Woodland Strategic Implementation Plan 2022-2025
- Aberdeen Open Space Audit 2024: Main Report
- Aberdeen Open Space Audit 2024: Public Survey Report
- Open Space Strategy 2011 - 2016
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement Report
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement- Summary Report

Health and Safety

- Health Priorities for Scotland
- National Guidance on Action to Address Suicide at Locations of Concern
- Place and Wellbeing Outcomes
- A Healthier Future Scotland's Diet and Healthy Weight Delivery Plan
- Relationship between food environment and planning system: research summary
- Licensing Scotland Act 2005
- NHS Grampian Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023
- Our Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020 -2023
- Annual Performance Report 2023-2024
- Strategic / Delivery Plan 2022 -2025
- Committee Report CFS/24/188: Healthy Weight
- Food Growing Strategy: Granite City Growing
- Annual Allotment Report 2023-2024
  Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Food Growing
- Air Quality Action Plan 2011
- Air Quality Annual Progress Report 2024
- Aberdeen Agglomeration Noise Action Plan
- Committee Report OPE/19/125: Environmental Noise Action Plan Update

- Contaminated Land Strategy
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement Report
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement- Summary Report
- National Records for Scotland Aberdeen City Council Area Profile
- Census - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
- ScotPHO Profiles
- Locality Outcomes Data
- Aberdeen City Data Observatory
- Statistics.gov.uk
- Scottish Health Survey 2023 Dashboard
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
- SEPA Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory
- SEPA Waste Capacity Sites
- SEPA Special Sites
- Low Emission Zone Map
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Airport Public Safety Zone
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Airport Noise Contour
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Airport Safeguarding
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Perwinnes Radar Safeguarding
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Pipelines and notification zones
- Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS: Quarries and 1km buffer
- The Coal Authority Development High Risk Areas
- NHS Find a service https://www.nhs24.scot/find-a-service/

Community Wealth Building

- Regional Economic Strategy
- Committee Report COM/22/279: Community Wealth Building
- Committee Report COM/22/279: Community Wealth Building Committee Report: Appendix 1- Actions to Support an Aberdeen Community Wealth Building Approach
- Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy
- Joint Procurement Strategy Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire, Highland Council
- The Community Assets Transfer Annual Report 2023
- Current Assets (April 2024)
- Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026
- North Locality Plan 2021-2026
- Central Locality Plan 2021-2026
- South Locality Plan 2021-2026

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

DRAFT

- Community Learning and Development Plan Interim Plan 2024-25 final
- Community Asset Transfer webpage
- NOMIS Labour Market Profile - Aberdeen City
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation

DRAFT

Summary of Evidence

Policy context

Purpose and Scope of Evidence Report Chapter

Aberdeen will continue to encourage, promote and facilitate choice within its environments to ensure that people can engage in activities to ensure good physical and mental health. This will include ensuring the environment that is not harmful to people, and look to reduce inequalities found in life expectancy and good quality years of life expectancy. This will also include environments where local communities have a stake in, access and benefit from the wealth generated by local economies. This will be discussed in further detail below.

This section is structured in the following order:

- Play, recreation and sport
- Health and safety
- Community Wealth Building

DRAFT

Play, recreation and sport

SportScotland Evidence Report and SportScotland Facility Planning Model
The facilities located in Aberdeen, run by both private and public organisations, comprise 123 Sports Halls, 30 fitness studios, 30 squash courts, 25 swimming pools, 12 athletic tracks, 1 curling rink, 30 golf courses, 23 bowling greens, 61 indoor and outdoor tennis courts, 205 pitches of all types. The Facility Planning Model as a potential tool for identifying deficiencies in facility provision as well as the availability of data from the facilities database. It predicts likely patterns of demand for facilities, it does not predict actual usage, as this is determined by a wide range of factors such as management and programming.

Aberdeen Sports Facilities Strategy
Aberdeen has a good network of specialist sports facilities which enable residents to access a wide range of sports participation and performance opportunities. The report identifies investment is required to Northfield Swimming Pool, Jesmond Sports Centre and Sheddocksley Sports Centre, which had been actioned, and the Alex Collie Sports Centre has been established as a centre for gymnastics. The Beach Leisure Centre is subject to a redesign as part of the City Centre and Beach Masterplan. See Place Topic Paper.

Children's Services Strategic Plan
The plan notes six strategic stretch outcomes. The second is to improve the mental health and wellbeing of children and families. Within the stretch outcomes, five priorities are noted. Two of the priorities could be assisted by the Local Development Plan. These are to; increase levels of physical activity, and increase the provision of child friendly environments within local communities.

Key actions are noted for this:

- Increase the percentage of young people participating in physical activity out with the curriculum from 22% in 2022 to 35% in 2026.
- Increase the range of accessible options for children and young people with sensory and physical impairments.
- Ensure a more equal distribution of gender participation in physical activity.

Aberdeen Play Policy and Strategy
The purpose of the strategy is to reaffirm a commitment to play, celebrate achievement, set priorities for continuing to improve the quality of current and future play opportunities; and to highlight the links between play and other local and national policies and strategies for improving outcomes for children and young people. Four themes are presented; Play in the home, Play in Early Learning &

Childcare and School, Play in the community, Positive support for play (table 1). The Local Development Plan can support these through placemaking.

Theme	Aim	We will:
Play in the home	Our homes and family environments are places where our children and young people enjoy plentiful play opportunities, indoors and out, appropriate to their age, stage, ability and preferences.	1.1 Support families in exploring the benefits of play 1.2 Promote family friendly neighbourhoods and opportunities to reclaim streets for play 1.3 Encourage intergenerational opportunities for play
Play in Early Learning & Childcare and School	All of our children and young people enjoy high quality play opportunities, particularly learning via outdoor free play in stimulating spaces with access to nature, on a daily basis in all early learning and childcare settings and school.	2.1 Encourage all settings to adopt and promote the Play Policy and Strategy, demonstrating that they value play and understand the vital role this has in supporting children's holistic development 2.2 Promote play friendly approaches in all settings and in all weathers 2.3 Balance benefit and risk to enable challenge and learning through play for all children, building resilient and confident individuals 2.4 Encourage the development and use of more natural play spaces
Play in the community	All our children and young people have sufficient time and space for playing within their community and have contact with nature and outdoor spaces in their everyday lives. Play is valued, encouraged and supported in communities.	3.1 Promote play opportunities to improve health and wellbeing 3.2 Make community and public green spaces clean, inclusive and accessible to all 3.3 Empower communities to 'come out and play'
Positive support for play.	Aberdeen provides a positive environment for play through: a professional workforce and strong and visionary leadership; a well-	4.1 Promote Aberdeen as a City of Play 4.2 Embed children's right to play in policies and strategies

	resourced third sector and infrastructure; and a supportive and informed media.	4.3 Communicate effectively to ensure all children and young people understand that this policy is for them 4.4 Nurture partnership working to support play throughout the city

Table 1: Aberdeen Play Policy and Strategy theme and actions. Extract from the Aberdeen Play Policy and Strategy.

Play Sufficiency Assessment
A play sufficient assessment is currently being undertaken, and will be complete by Summer 2025. Play sufficiency data will be added to the paper.

The Granite City Forest - Tree and Woodland Strategic Implementation Plan
Covering 2019 – 2044, the plan seeks to expand woodland coverage within the city to 600 hectares over the next 25 years, and a further 300 hectares by 2070. The strategy includes four strategic priorities: Promoting the role of our trees and woodlands in mitigating and adapting to climate change; Expanding the Granite City Forest; Protecting our trees and woodlands, and Contributing to the City's green infrastructure and the well-being of our people.

Sites have been identified based on their suitability for planting, ranging from preferred to unlikely to be suitable. Further investigations will be needed to screen out areas that are not suitable for planting and others, such as built-up areas, which might be suitable for street trees.

Although this document addresses a number of the components of a forest and woodland strategy, it does not satisfy planning legislation on this matter. A forestry and woodland strategy is being developed as part of a wider Natural Heritage Strategy. It is anticipated a draft document will be completed by late Summer 2025.

Open Space Audit 2024
More information can be found in the Infrastructure Topic Paper. However, the key findings from the Open Space Audit are summarised below.

3,902 hectares of open space was surveyed, equating to 21% of the total Aberdeen area. The citywide average is 300 hectares of open space per ward, ranging from a high of 698 hectares and a low of 47 hectares. The breakdown of open space is shown in table 2 below.

Category	Area (hectares)	Percentage of open space
Natural / semi natural greenspaces	1,796	46%
Amenity greenspaces	895	23%
Sports areas	798	20%
Public parks and garden	204	5%
Private gardens or grounds*	150	3.8%
Burial grounds, allotments and play spaces	59	2%

Table 2: City wide open space hectares *which includes school grounds and institutional ground areas. These are not always fully accessible at all times but can still be important functional and usable spaces.

The average citywide open space quality score is 14.3 out of 25, with Accessibility and Place indicators the highest scoring while Health & Physical Activity, and Biodiversity quality indicators were the lowest scoring areas.

Public parks and gardens, amenity greenspace and sports areas are the most accessible public spaces used in daily life. On average 41% of respondents visited greenspace and open space areas several times a week. Most people stayed on average for 1-2 hours

A total of 580 responses to the survey were received.79% of respondents reported being satisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied with the overall quality of Aberdeen's greenspace and open space areas however some open space types had a lower satisfaction rating than others. Please see table 3 below:

Type of greenspace and open space	% reported being satisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied
Parks	86%
Woodlands	82%
Natural or semi-natural areas	82%
Children's play areas	75%
Allotments and community food growing spaces	68%
Walking/cycling routes	64%
Amenity spaces	64%

Table 3: % reported being satisfied, fairly satisfied or very satisfied with greenspace and open space

Respondents were asked the top three reasons why they use, visit or enjoy the city's open spaces. The most common reasons given were:

Reasons	%
Physical exercise or health reasons (e.g. walking or jogging etc.)	75%
To be in nature	71%

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

DRAFT

To meet friends or family or to socialise	53%
To get out of the house or office (e.g. for a break)	47%
For mental health reasons	31%

Table 4: Top three reasons why they use, visit or enjoy the city's open spaces

When asked what would encourage respondents to use or visit Aberdeen's greenspace or open spaces more often the most common reasons given were:

Improvements	%
If they had better facilities (e.g. benches or toilets)	49%
If they were better managed for wildlife (e.g. wildlife enhancements such as tree and wildflower planting, long grass, wetlands, shrubs etc.)	45%
If there were more adequate paths for walking or cycling	36%
If they had less or no dog fouling	30%
If they were better connected to other spaces	25%
If they had less or no litter	25%
If there was better information about them (e.g. information panels or signage)	20%
If they had better lighting	19%

Table 5: what would encourage respondents to use or visit Aberdeen's greenspace or open spaces more often

Regarding food growing, 54% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would like to see more food-growing opportunities within green and open spaces across Aberdeen. 65% of respondents reported being satisfied with the quality of allotments and community food growing spaces. This is the third lowest satisfaction rate of all the open space types and could be attributed to the current high demand and long waiting lists for allotments.

Open Space Strategy 2011-2016

There is work underway to update the Open Space Strategy, as part of a wider Natural Heritage Strategy. It is anticipated a draft document will be completed by late summer 2025. The new strategy will be updated in line with data from the Open Space Audit 2024. The Open Space Strategy's main purpose is to ensure the city has enough accessible and good quality open space. The Strategy revolves around four themes: people, health, the economy and the environment.

The Strategy has eight objectives; Create, protect and enhance Green Space Network; Improve the quality of open spaces; Provide well maintained and managed open spaces, balancing available resources with community demand; Improve

access to and within open spaces; Increase the value and use of open spaces for health, education, play and lifelong learning; Seek business, community and other agency involvement; Recognise the economic, environmental and social value of open spaces; Maximise opportunities to mitigate and adapt to climate change and further biodiversity.

Place Standard Assessments

Between 5 October and 6 November 2023, 470 participants took part in online and six in person Place Standard assessments for Community Planning. The full results and more information on this are found in the Place Topic Paper. The Place Standard assess places and is split into 14 themes. Places are assessed, awarded a score out of 7, and people asks for comment on what is good now and what can be improved about their local area. The results for Aberdeen are split into north, south and central, with "all" noting where these comments were present on all three areas. The results from the Place Standard are paramount for assessing quality of place and understanding the positive and negative perception of local areas. The Place Standard assessments were completed with adults and children.

The Play and Recreation theme, and the Natural Spaces theme of the Place Standard is relevant here. The results are as follows: For play and recreation a score of 4.08 out of 7 was achieved, for natural spaces, a score of 4.71 was achieved. The comments submitted are noted below. (Table 6).

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
Play and Recreation	• Availability of play areas and play parks, parks and outdoor spaces and community centres (All).(South and Central also noted sports facilities, cultural spaces) • Lots of activities / lots of event for all ages (North and South)	• Upkeep/retaining existing facilities/reinstating facilities (ALL) • Increase accessibility, availability, awareness of, number of, and types of activities for all, (All) •More Adults activities (South) • Maintenance/upkeep of play parks/outdoor space (All) • Increased activity, space provision and cost for children and young people / teenagers (North and South) • More outdoor sport/culture/play activities in parks and at the beach. (Central) • Showers, changing rooms at the beach (Central)

Natural Space	• Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces. (All)	• Improvements to the maintenance of green and blue spaces (All) • Increasing cleanliness – more bins and be strict on irresponsible dog owners (All) • Better accessibility to and increasing number of green spaces available (South and Central) • More seating (N) • More public convenience (North) • More wild flowers, more food growing and allotments (Central)

Table 6: Comments relating to good aspects and what can make Aberdeen better. Summary of Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans for North, South and Central Refresh Engagement Report 2023,Play and Recreation Extract.

The children and young people result (Table 7) noted for play and recreation: 54.2% felt they were okay, 34.7% felt they were not good, and 11.1% felt they were great. For natural spaces 60.0% felt they were okay, 25.7% felt they were not good, and 14.3% felt they were great.

Place Standard Theme	What is good now?	Percentage	What would make it better?	Percentage
Play and Recreation	Play parks	29.3%	Mix of activities	32.1%
	Easy to find spaces	19.8%	Sports areas	30.2%
	Making your own fun	19.8%	Organised fun stuff	27.4%
Natural Spaces	Parks	38.7%	Better parks	44.3%
	Trees	34%	Welcome animals	34%
	Woods	32.1%	More trees	24.5%

Table 7: Top 3 responses for 'What is good now' and 'What would make it better?' Extract from Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans for North, South and Central Refresh Engagement Report 2023, Play and Recreation Extract.

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

Health and Safety

Health and Wellbeing

The relationship between planning and health and wellbeing has been realigned through National Planning Framework 4. The place where we live work and spend our leisure time impact on our health and wellbeing. Planning for good health does not simply mean people have access to medical facilities, infrastructure, and care. Environments that encourage and support good physical and mental health and wellbeing will lead to a better quality of life.

Figure 1 identifies the wide range of determinants that influence our health and wellbeing, from our individual characteristics to the global ecosystem. These are the social, economic, environmental and cultural factors that indirectly influence health and wellbeing. They include what we eat and drink; where we live and work; and the social relationships and connections we have with other people and organisations. Some, such as age and family history of illness, cannot change or are difficult to change, while others are influenced by the social, economic and physical environment we live in and can be changed by policy interventions.

DRAFT

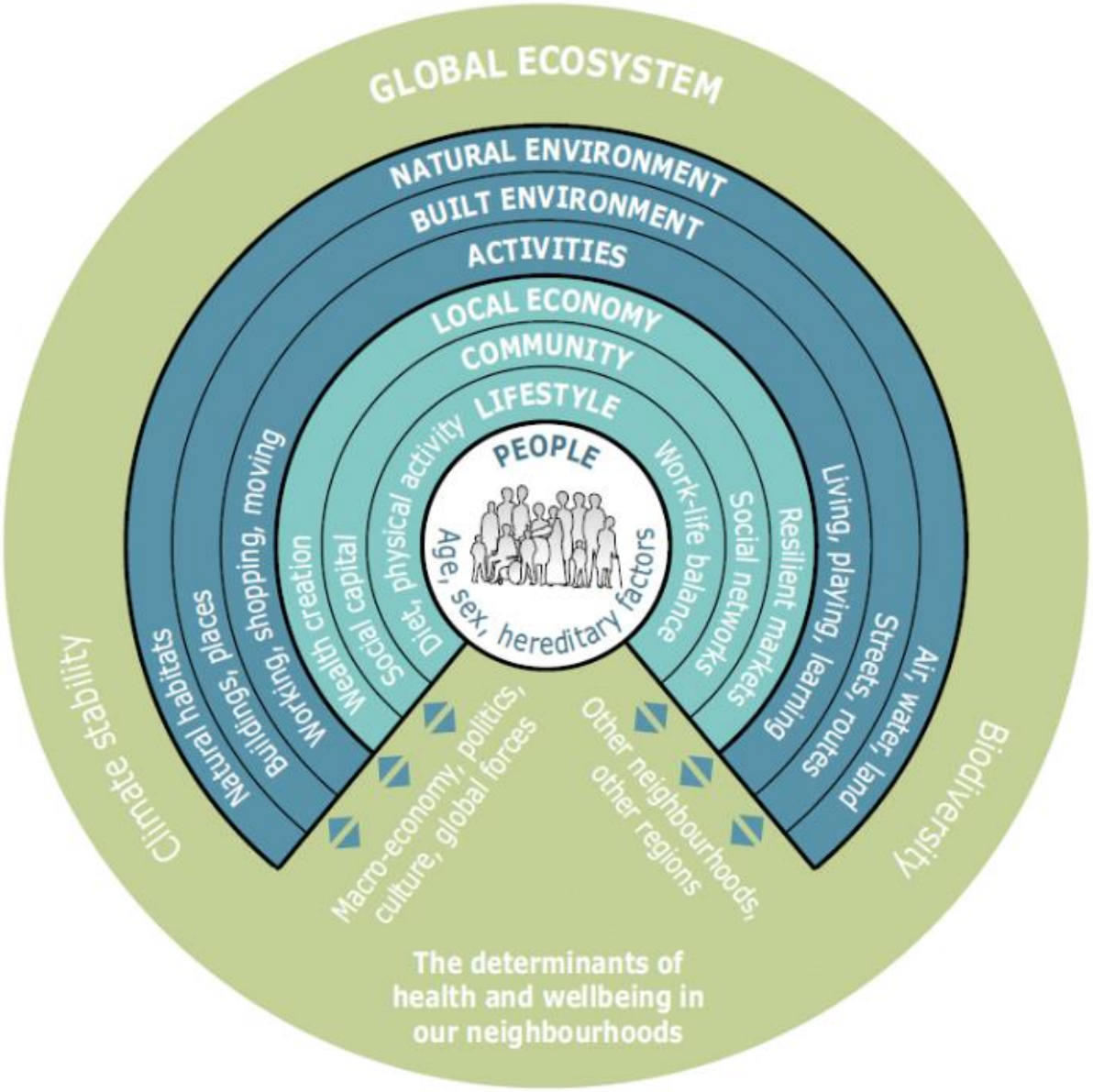


Figure 1: The determinants of health and well-being in our neighbourhoods (Source: Human ecology model of a settlement, Barton and Grant, 2006)

Scottish Government: Health Priorities for Scotland
In Scotland it should be possible for everyone to be as healthy as they can be, and to thrive. Our home and communities are the primary source where health is created. Again, placemaking is paramount for wellbeing creation and an help to achieve the six health priorities for Scotland:

- A Scotland where we live in vibrant, healthy and safe places and communities
- A Scotland where we flourish in our early years
- A Scotland where we reduce the use of and harm from alcohol, tobacco and other drugs
- A Scotland where we have a sustainable, inclusive economy with equality of outcomes for all
- A Scotland where we eat well, have a healthy weight and are physically active.

National Guidance on Action to Address Suicide at Locations of Concern
Local Development Plans should have an awareness of locations or concerns for suicide. Locations of concern have been considered for Aberdeen. It is not within the public interest to identity those locations within the evidence report. Of the factors and characterisers that are known to contribute to raised suicide risk (Scotland's Suicide Prevention Action Plan) - deprivation, poverty, and social exclusion; isolation and homelessness could be influenced by planning and placemaking.

Place and Wellbeing Outcomes
A framework of themes to ensure place, people and planet thrive. They promote and support the impact of the places where we live, work and relax to deliver equality, net zero emission and climate resilience. The outcomes are interlinked and a place based approach is the basis for their delivery. The five themes within the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes are the same framework noted for the Local Living Framework (please see Place Topic Paper).The Place and Wellbeing Outcomes are:

- Movement – active travel; public transport; traffic and parking
- Spaces – streets and spaces; natural spaces; play and recreation
- Resources – services and support; work and economy; housing and community
- Civic – identity and belonging; feeling safe
- Stewardship **–** care and maintenance; influence and control.

Place and Wellbeing Outcomes should be embedded into the planning system and the decision-making process on policy and implementation.



Figure 2: Place and wellbeing outcomes. Extract from Improvement Service webpage. https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/products-and-services/planning-and-place-based-approaches/shaping-places-for-wellbeing-programme/place-and-wellbeing-outcomes

A Healthy Future
Scotland has the highest overweight and obesity levels in the UK. The vision is to create a Scotland where everyone eats well, and we all have a healthy weight. A pledge has been given to halve childhood obesity by 2030. It is noted within the report, a far higher proportion of people in the most deprived communities (around 32% of adults) are obese compared to those in more affluent areas (20% of adults). The gap may be widening for children.

Obesity is the second-biggest preventable cause of cancer. Being overweight and obese is also the most significant risk factor for developing type 2 diabetes, and can result in increased risk of other conditions including cardiovascular disease and hypertension.

The document identifies 5 outcomes, of which outcome 2 "the food environment supports healthier choices" has links to planning. A number of the actions within the document relate to interventions around advertising, support systems and clinical settings. Action 2.12 identifies Scottish Government research in the relationship between the food environment and the planning system, which is to feed into a review of the Scottish Planning system.

Relationship between food environment and planning system
The research explores how the planning system could be used, alongside other measures, to encourage healthier choices and discourage unhealthy ones with regard to the area around schools. The conclusions of the research were used to inform National Planning Framework 4 Policy 27. See topic paper Centres of Business and Culture for more information.

Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005
The relationship between mortality, alcohol, deprivation and place in Grampian in noted within the NHS Grampian Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023 below. Alcohol sales are subject to the Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005. The Act has five objectives:

- preventing crime and disorder;
- securing public safety;
- preventing public nuisance;
- protecting and improving public health; and
- protecting children and young persons from harm

The Licensing (Scotland) Act 2005 and The Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1997 both identify an objective of improving health. Although licensing and planning are separate statutory functions, there are examples within Aberdeen of existing co-working between the two services e.g. short term lets, houses of multiple occupation. This relationship could be explored further with relation to alcohol.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is a “relative measure of deprivation across 6,976 small areas (called data zones)”. If an area is identified as deprived this can relate to people having low incomes but can also mean fewer resources of opportunities, SIMD looks at the extent to which an area is deprived relating to 7 factors, namely income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. SIMD ranks data zones from the most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976). The datasets outline that Aberdeen is a City with areas within the 5%, 10 % and 20% of most deprived areas in Scotland, while also having large areas within the least deprived 10%.

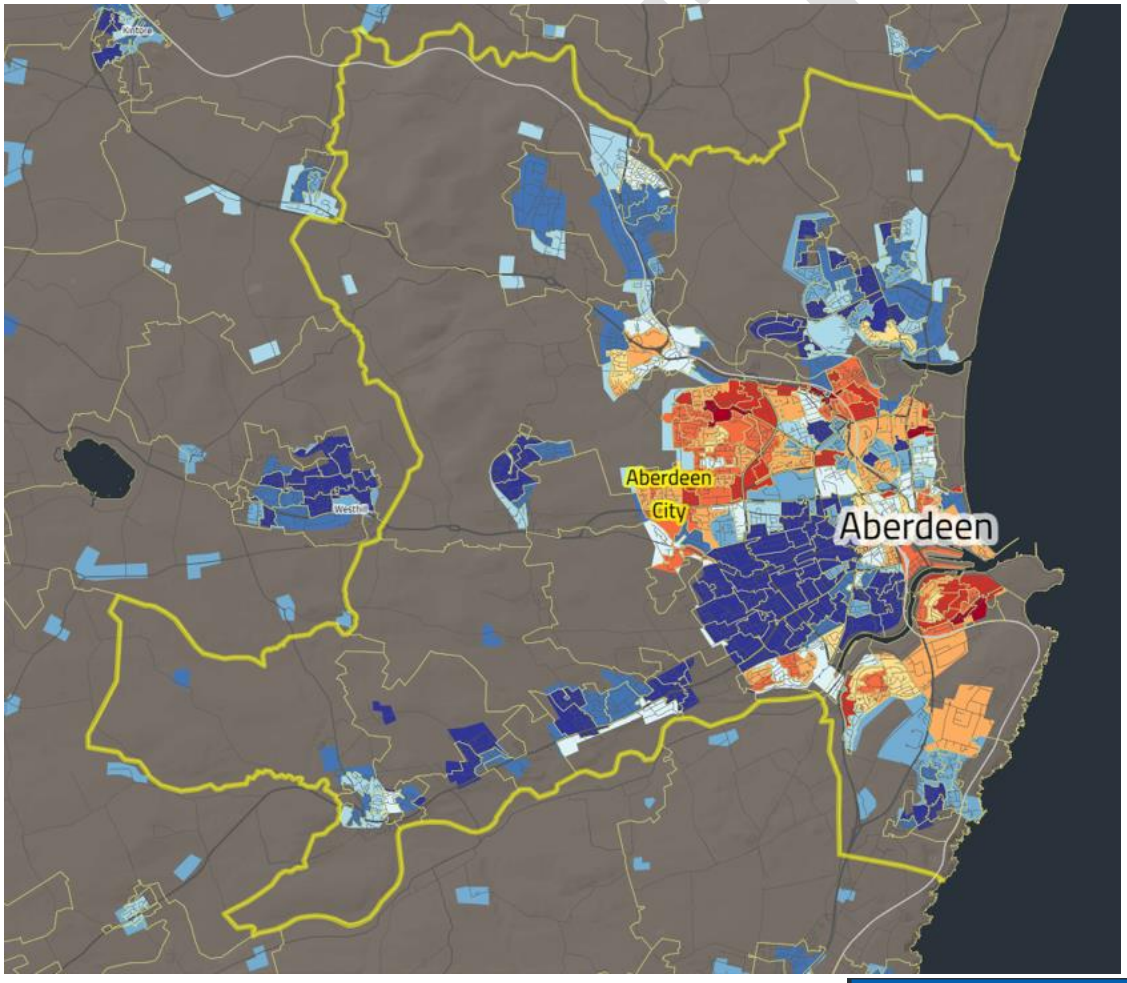


Figure 3: SIMD Datazones for Aberdeen. Extract from SIMD webpage.

The SIMD identifies 29 datazones within Aberdeen that are classed as being within the 20% most deprived in Scotland. 104 datazones in Aberdeen as classed as the least deprived

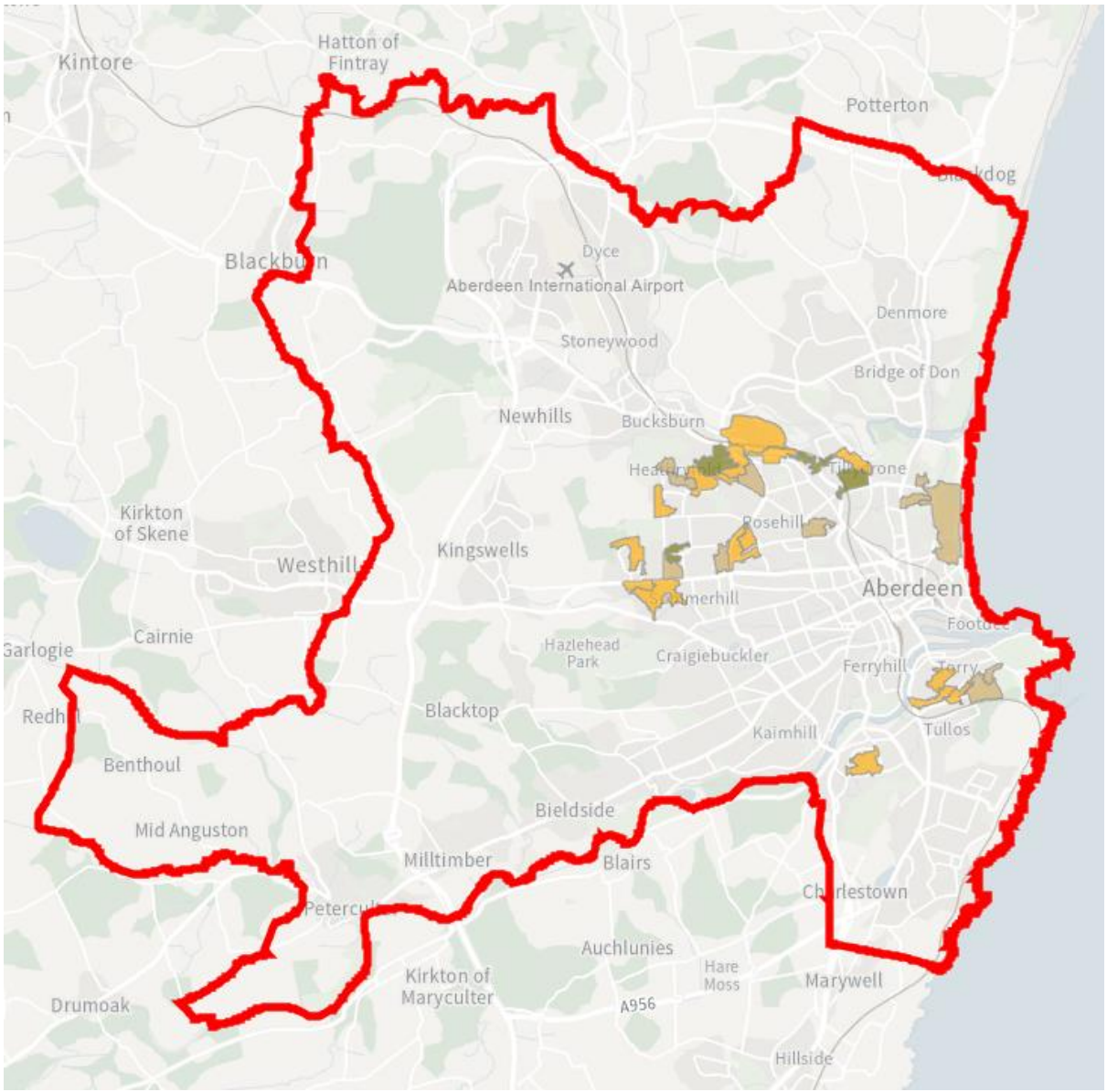


Figure 4: SIMD data on Aberdeen on 0-20% most deprived area and health. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

NHS Grampian Director of Public Health Annual Report 2023
The document provides data on the Grampian NHS region. The report outlines there is an ageing population, many people are living with multiple health conditions, and a greater proportion of the working age population is experiencing ill-health. The number of years people can expect to live in good health is decreasing and this is affecting some communities more than others. People who live in the most deprived areas are spending a much greater proportion of their life in poor health than their peers who live in the least deprived areas.

Headlines from the report are:

- Life expectancy has decreased. The greatest deterioration is seen in those groups already experiencing the worst mortality rates and lowest life expectancy. In more deprived areas life expectancy has been going down.
- Healthy life expectancy, is a measure of how many years of life people spend in good health and has been decreasing for both men and women in Grampian since 2015-17. The greatest drop in healthy life expectancy locally has been for women in Aberdeen City, where a drop of 3.3 years was seen between 2019-2021.
- People in the poorest areas spend more of their life in poorer health than their peers in the wealthiest areas.
- Men spend fewer years in good health compared to women, women experience a longer period in poor health.
- Heart disease and cancer are the leading causes of death. The mortality rates for these causes are about 1.5 times higher in the poorest compared to the wealthiest areas. Some of the largest differences in mortality rates are observed for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (the most deprived areas have a rate 3.3 times higher than the least deprived areas), alcohol-related (2.7 times), accidents (2.4), suicide (2.4) and liver disease (2.3). A much greater inequality than all of these is seen for drug-related deaths, where rates are 7.2 times higher in the most deprived areas.
- Rates of child poverty are increasing. In Aberdeen during 2014/15 this figure was 18.7% but by 2022/23 the figure was 21.8%.
- The drug misuse death rates increase in the city between 2011 to 2021, from 29 to 62, but decreased in 2022 to 42.

The report notes social and economic factors (wider determinants of health), health behaviours and the environment people live in account for at least 80% of the observed health inequities in the population. The physical environment, the places and communities people live in and with shape health.

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

DRAFT

Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership Our Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2020 - 2023
The Strategy aims to support the promotion of positive mental health and wellbeing, through the aims of prevention , self-management, recovery, dignity and rights, and support for carers. Planning can support the prevention through placemaking, and the promoting of choice to allow for lifestyles and behaviours associated with positive mental health and wellbeing.

Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership Strategic / Delivery Plan 2022 - 2025 and Annual Performance Report 2023-2024
The strategy outlines four strategic aims: caring together; keeping people safe at home; preventing ill health; and achieving fulfilling, healthier lives. The strategy notes achieving fulfilling, healthier lives requires partnership working, and goes on to highlight the Aberdeen City Health and Social Care Partnership will work with partners to promote the inclusion of open space in new developments and active travel.

Census / ScotPHO profiles / National Records of Scotland / Community Planning: Localities Outcomes Data / Scottish Health Survey 2023
On June 2023, Aberdeen had an estimated population of 227,750, an increase of 1.6% from 224,250 in 2022. Over the same period, the population of Scotland increased by 0.8% (NRS). This equates to 4.1% of Scotland's total population. In terms of population size, Aberdeen is the 8th largest local authority in Scotland. There were more females (116,284) than males (111, 466) in the city with females making up 51.1% of the population. (NRS)

Compared to Scotland, Aberdeen has a higher proportion of people aged 16-64 years (67.8% compared to 63.8%) and a lower proportion of people age 65+ years (16.4% compared to 19.6%) and under 15 year-olds (15.8% compared to 16.6%) (ScotPHO). In terms of overall size, the 25-44 age group was the largest and the 75 and over age group was the smallest (NRS).

In 2023 there were 2,092 births in Aberdeen an increase of 7.9% from 1,939 births in 2022 (NRS). In 2020-2023 in Aberdeen life expectancy at birth was estimated to be 80.9 years for women and 76.9 years for men, this is generally in line for the Scottish average (80.8 years and 76.8 years respectively). Life expectancy at birth is higher in Aberdeen than at Scotland level (NRS). Health years life expectancy in women in Aberdeen is 61.4 years (Scottish average is 61.1 years), while for men this is 60.2 years (Scottish average 60.4 years) (ScotPHo).

Within these figures there is also a disparity between life expectancy and SIMD quantiles. The life expectancy for a female in West End North is 86.3 years, while for

a female in Woodside it is 72.0 years. For men, life expectancy in Braeside, Mannofield, Broomhill and Seafield North is 83.1 years, while in Woodside this is 69.4 years. (ScotPHO / NRS / Localities Outcomes Data)

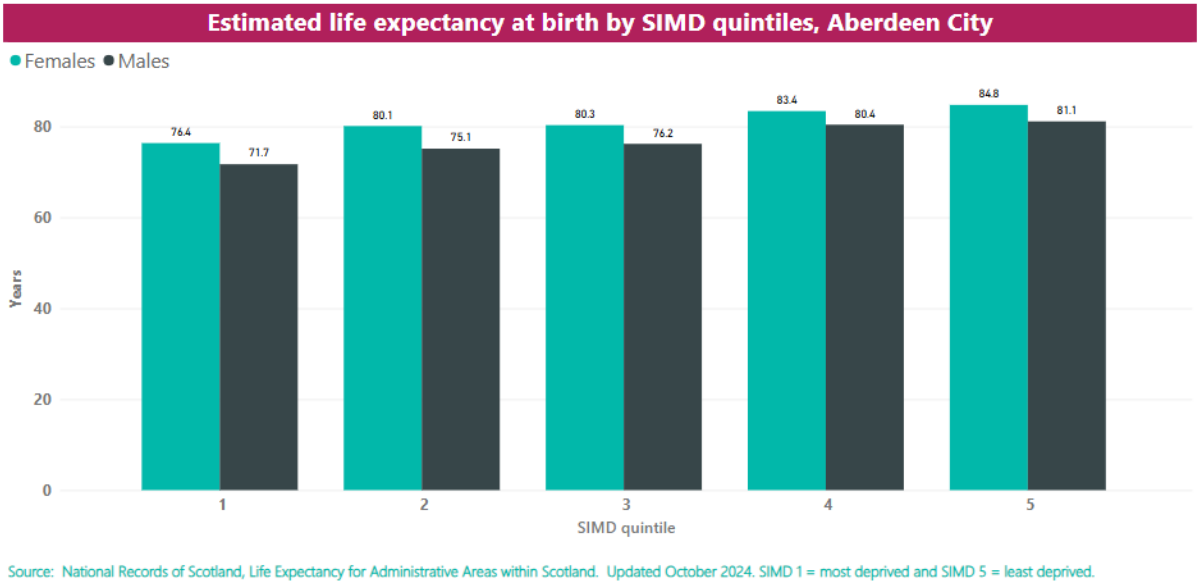


Figure 5: Estimated life expectancy at birth by SIMD quintiles, taken from Aberdeen City Data Observatory.

In 2023 there were 2,255 deaths in Aberdeen, an increase from the 2,248 deaths in 2022. Of these 2,252 deaths, 1,124 (49.8%) were female and 1,131 (50.2%) were male. Aged 90 and over saw the highest number of total deaths (NRS).

The leading cause of death in Aberdeen 2023 is as table 8 below:

Males	Females
Ischaemic heart diseases (12.6%)	Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease (13.4%)
Dementia and Alzheimer's Disease (7.0%)	Ischaemic heart diseases (8.3%)
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (6.9%)	Cerebrovascular disease (8.1%)
Cerebrovascular disease (5.8%)	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (6.6%)
Chronic lower respiratory disease (5.0%)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (5.0%)

Table 8: Leading cause of death in Aberdeen 2023. Extract from National Records of Scotland.

Rates of suicide within Aberdeen are not seen as statistically significant from Scotland (14.4 versus 17.5) (NRS). There are a higher number of male than female deaths from probable suicide (NRS / Aberdeen City Data Observatory).

Adult health weight data for Aberdeen sits at 38% of the population, while for Scotland this is 33%, therefore the health weight of adults in the city is better than the national average (ScotPHO). This however does mean that 62% of the adult population of Aberdeen and 67% of the adult population of Scotland are not of a healthy weight. For children, data is collected on healthy weighty in primary one. The results here note 69.9% of children in Aberdeen have a healthy weighty in primary one, while the national level is 69.8%. (ScotPHO). Again, this means that approximately 30% of the children in primary one are not of a healthy weight.

Looking to the Scottish Health Survey 2023, Aberdeen notes no significant difference from Scotland in relation to alcohol consumption, cardiovascular conditions, life satisfaction, general mental wellbeing, physical activity (summary activity levels), respiratory conditions, smoking status, and provide unpaid caring. Where Aberdeen is significantly higher than Scotland relates to number of natural teeth (including crowns); Self-assessed general health being very good / good; no long term conditions, and physical activity where this meets MVPA & muscle strengthening recommendations. Where Aberdeen is noted as being significant lower than Scotland is in the self-assessed general health as fair, and limiting long term conditions.

Aberdeen Healthy Weight
A whole system approach has been identified in Aberdeen as a way to tackle childhood obesity. Referencing a whole systems approach used in Amsterdam it is noted that through a “health in all policies approach” policy levers were utilised to support the healthy weight agenda. As a result, a range of changes were made to policies concerning the build environment. In Aberdeen a 6 phase programme has been proposed, with the Amsterdam framework as a focus for influences. Aberdeen is at the start of the Healthy Weight Whole System Approach.

Food Growing Strategy
The document supports nurturing an inclusive city which offers more opportunities for people to grow their own food, and supports opportunities for community-based activity for those who live in, work in and visit Aberdeen to achieve healthier and more sustainable lifestyles.

Within Aberdeen there are 3 private allotments, 11 community growing spaces, 3 community orchards, and 14 educational institutions with food growing opportunities. The existing city-wide situation is largely in line with the Scottish average. Spatially there is an uneven distribution of existing food-growing opportunities across the city (figure 6) with some communities enjoying above average provision in their vicinity and others having none. The Aberdeen food-growing survey showed that a lack of time and not knowing how to grow food are perceived as the greatest barriers to 'growing your own' locally.

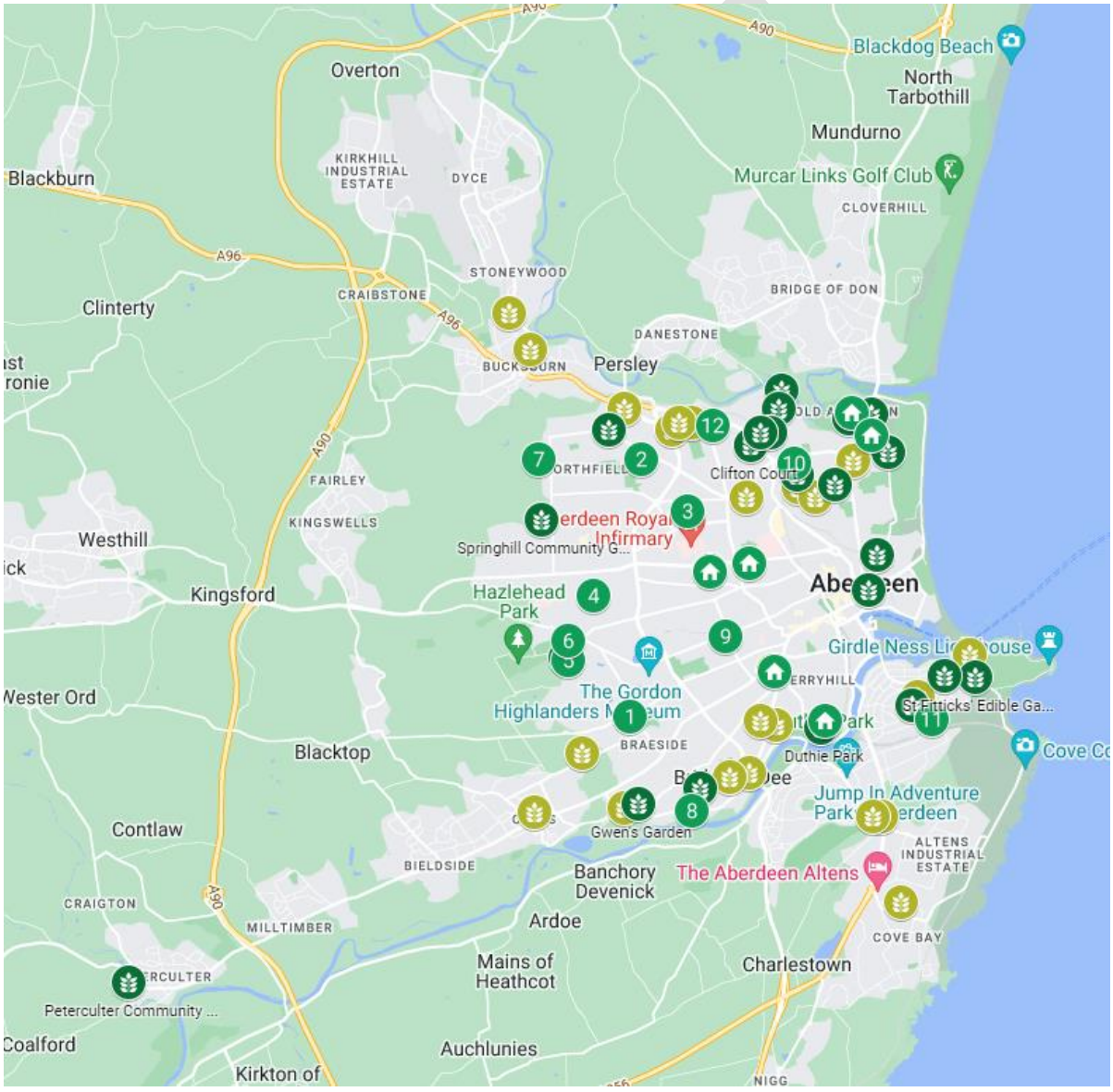


Figure 6: Food growing areas in Aberdeen. https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=109-gIrByYBpLLcXo77YfbGgom-AdCVV3&ll=57.15069530824975%2C-2.12771591728518&z=12

Annual Allotments Report
There are 573 allotment plots overseen by Aberdeen City Council on 21 sites. Allotment waiting list stood at 1,251 people (this means that the allotment waiting list at that time was 218% of the number of plots available).

Food Growing Aberdeen Planning Guidance
Supports the implementation of Granite City Growing by outlining the benefits of food growing spaces, provides examples of best practices, types of growing spaces and food growing provision expectations for local and major developments.

Environment

The following section notes environmental issues that may have a detrimental impact on human health and affect quality of life due to exposure, and the plans and strategies in place to monitor and, where required improve, situations.

Scottish Environmental Protection Agency Evidence Report Pack
The report pack highlights information the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency holds for Aberdeen. The Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory is a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and has the primary purpose of making publicly available officially reported annual releases of specified pollutants to air and water from SEPA-regulated industrial facilities. The Scottish Pollutant Release Inventory identifies 40 sites within Aberdeen. These are located throughout the city and relate to commercial, industrial, waste and hospital sites. There are 46 waste sites noted on Aberdeen, 39 of which are operational and 7 non-operational landfill site. There are no specialist sites in Aberdeen. A specialist sites contaminated land which meets one of the descriptions in Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Other contaminated land is discussed later in this section.

Air Quality Action Plan 2011
The main pollutants of concern in Aberdeen are nitrogen dioxide (NO2) and particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5), related to road traffic emissions. Aberdeen has three Air Quality Management Areas, located on arterial traffic routes,

- City Centre
- Anderson Drive
- Wellington Road

Measures to improve air quality in Aberdeen are broken into six themes (table 9). Within the “Planning and Policies” section – planning guidance has been produced on air quality. Measures in the “Modal Shift and Influencing Travel Choice” theme are relevant to the Local Development Plan in terms of placemaking principles, local living and site locations.

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

Theme	Measures
Modal Shift and Influencing Travel Choice	Increase Bus Use Improve Cycling and Walking Provision Travel Plans Improve public awareness of air quality issues Car Clubs / Carpool Scheme Crossrail Rail Freight
Lower Emissions and Cleaner Vehicles	Green Vehicle procurement and Fuel / Charging Infrastructure Eco - driving Emissions Testing & Idling Enforcement Taxis Low Emission Zone
Road Infrastructure	Pedestrianisation Road Building / Junction Alteration
Traffic Management	Intelligent Transport System (ITS) High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Freight and Commercial Vehicle Access
Planning and Policies	Produce Supplementary Planning Guidance Integration of AQAP with Local Transport Strategy (LTS) and Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) Integration of AQAP with Health and Transport Action Plan (HTAP) Road Hierarchy Car Parking Policies National Lobbying
Non-Transport Measures	Control Biomass Installations Industry Permitting Tree Planting Shipping

Table 9: Themes of the Air Quality Action Plan 2011.

The Air Quality Action Plan is being updated, and will be published alongside the consultation for the updated Local Transport Strategy in 2025.

Air Quality Annual Progress Report

There were no exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) , particulate matter PM10 or particulate matter 2.5 objectives at any monitoring location across the city, indicating improved air quality. The Anderson Drive and Wellington Road Air Quality Management Areas will be reviewed for potential removal, while the City Centre Air Quality Management Areas will be amended to remove particulate matter PM10 PM10 objectives but remain valid for NO2.

The establishment of recent vehicle access restrictions in the city centre have resulted in significant improvement in air quality. The vehicle restricted measures comprise a series of bus gates, whereby private vehicles are not permitted, and a low emission zone (figure 7).

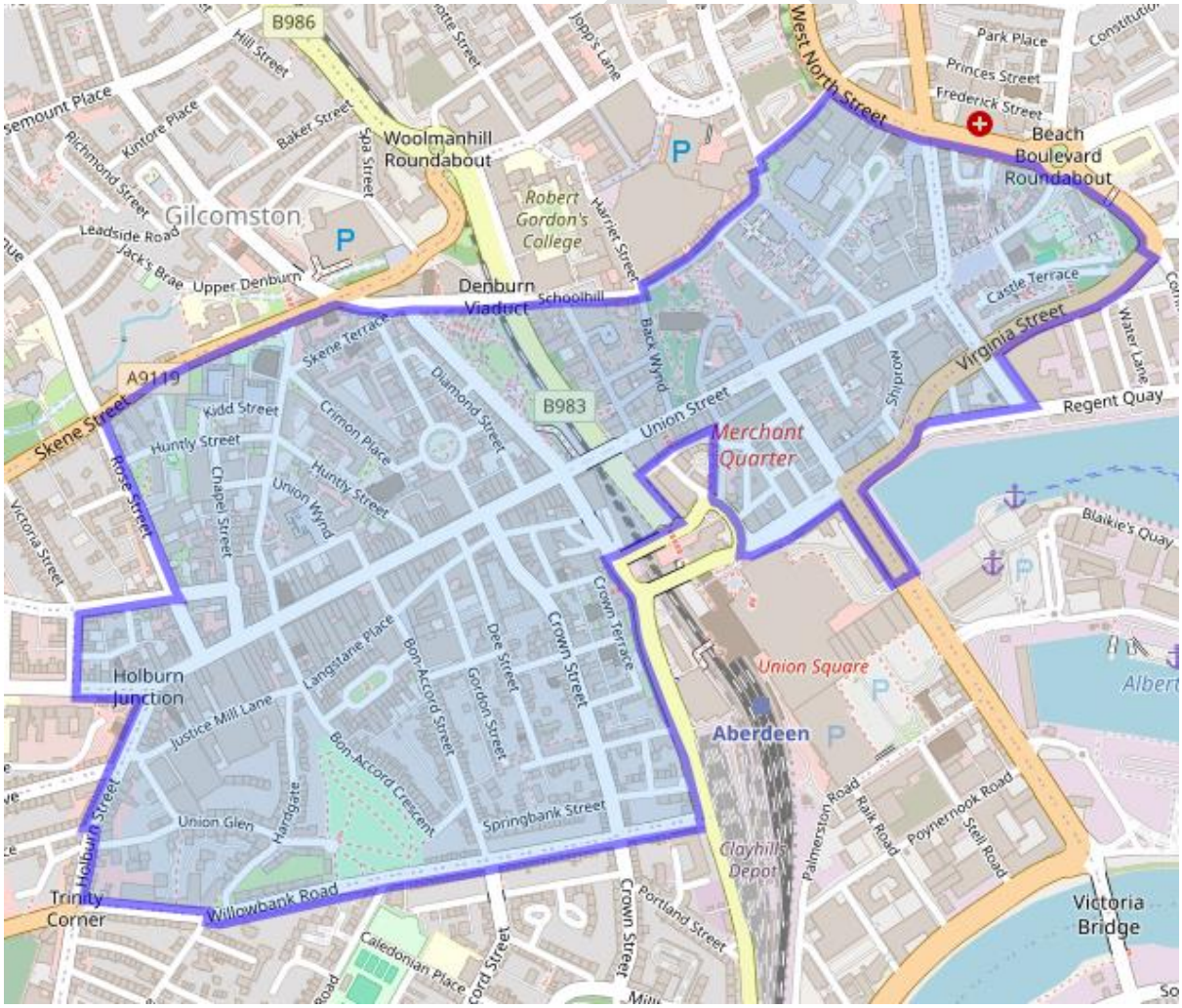


Figure 7: Aberdeen's Low Emission Zone.
https://accabdn.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0e88f64e748c4315b21050683525df52

Aberdeen Agglomeration Noise Action Plan and Environnemental Noise Action Plan Update

The Plan identifies Candidate Noise Management Area these are areas where people are most likely to be annoyed by noise, and Candidate Quiet Areas, where noise quality is good and requires preservation. The Plan identifies 20 Candidate Noise Management Areas related to roads, 2 related to rail and 6 Candidate Quiet Areas. The update report reassesses the Candidate Noise Management Area and Candidate Quiet Areas within Aberdeen and identifies 14 Candidate Noise Management Area and 5 Candidate Quiet Areas, detailed below. These have been approved.

Area	Name	Type
Noise Management Area	Union Street	Road
Noise Management Area	Victoria Road	Road
Noise Management Area	King Street at Castle Street	Road
Noise Management Area	Auchmill Road	Road
Noise Management Area	Broomhill Road	Road
Noise Management Area	Holburn Street	Road
Noise Management Area	Market Street	Road
Noise Management Area	King Street at Don Street	Road
Noise Management Area	King Street at St Machar Drive	Road
Noise Management Area	Whinhill Road	Road
Noise Management Area	Wellington Place	Road
Noise Management Area	Alford Place	Road
Noise Management Area	North Esplanade West	Rail
Noise Management Area	Riverside Drive	Rail
Quiet Areas	Seaton Park	N/A
Quiet Areas	West Field Park	N/A
Quiet Areas	St Fitticks Community Park	N/A
Quiet Areas	Loirston County Park	N/A
Quiet Areas	Hazelhead Park	N/A

Table 10: Candidate Noise Management Area and Candidate Quiet Areas within Aberdeen

Land Contamination

Contaminated land is present in Aberdeen due to land use and links to industry. The contaminated land strategy outlines the legal duty the Council has to inspect areas of land and to secure remediation. The strategy notes the relationship between planning and contaminated land, and the statutory consultee function Environmental Health have with regard to planning applications. Contaminated land sites are mapped on the Council's internal GIS system, this covers sites related to planning applications and areas that are potentially contaminated as per the investigation of the contaminated land strategy.

Topic 10: Wellbeing and Community

Hazards

The following section notes hazards that may have a detrimental impact on human health and affect quality of life due to exposure, and the plans and strategies in place to monitor and, where required improve, situations.

Public safety and safeguard

Aberdeen International Airport is located within Aberdeen's local authority area. Public safety zones are areas of land at the end of the airport runway within which development is restricted, to control the number of people on the ground at risk in the event of an aircraft accident on take-off or landing. Within these zones, there is a general presumption against certain types of development which would result in an increase in the number of people living, working or congregating in these zones. Public safety zones are based on individual risk contours calculated for each airport, upon which a person remaining in the same location for a period of a year would be subjected to the given level of risk of being killed as a result of an aircraft accident.

The extent of the public safety zones area is shown in red and corresponds to the 1 in 100,000 individual risk contours. The area shown in blue being subject to the maximum tolerable level of individual third party risk, being 1 in 10,000 per year. The public safety zones are mapped on the Council's internal GIS system and with the Local Development Plan.

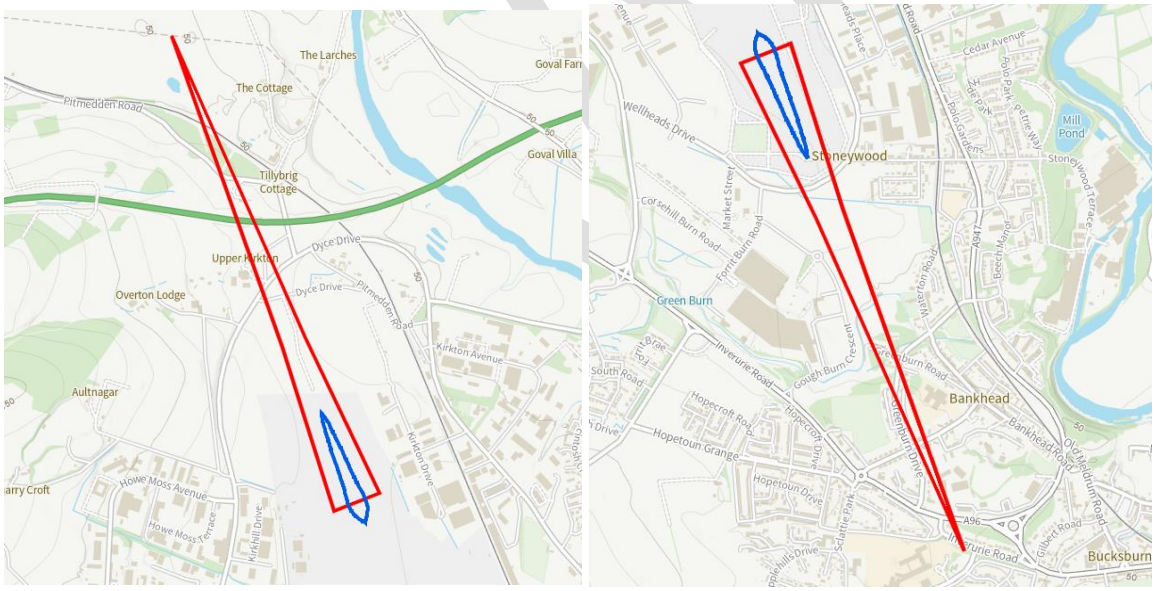


Figure 8: Aberdeen Airport Public Safety Zone. Extract from Aberdeen City Council internal GIS system

Further to this noise contours maps for Aberdeen International Airport are produced by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). These are used in the determination of planning applications to consider the impact on noise on residential amenity. The noise contours maps are mapped within the Council's internal GIS system and with Aberdeen Planning Guidance.

Safeguarding is a concern for Aberdeen International Airport and Perwinnes Radar. Safeguarding ensures developments or activity do not adversely affect the safe operation of landing or departing aircraft from the Airport, or the operational capability of the radar.

Location of Major Accident Hazards

Major Accident Hazard Pipelines are located within Aberdeen. These are subject to pipelines notification zones. Further major hazard sites are identified in Aberdeen. There are no Hazardous Substance Consents currently active in Aberdeen. The pipelines, pipeline notification zone and major hazard sites are mapped within the Council's internal GIS system. The pipelines and pipeline notification zone is also present on the Aberdeen City Council Local Development Plan Constraints map. There are two active quarries in Aberdeen. These are subject to a 1 kilometre buffer zones with regard to development and Health and Safety Executive consultation.

DRAFT

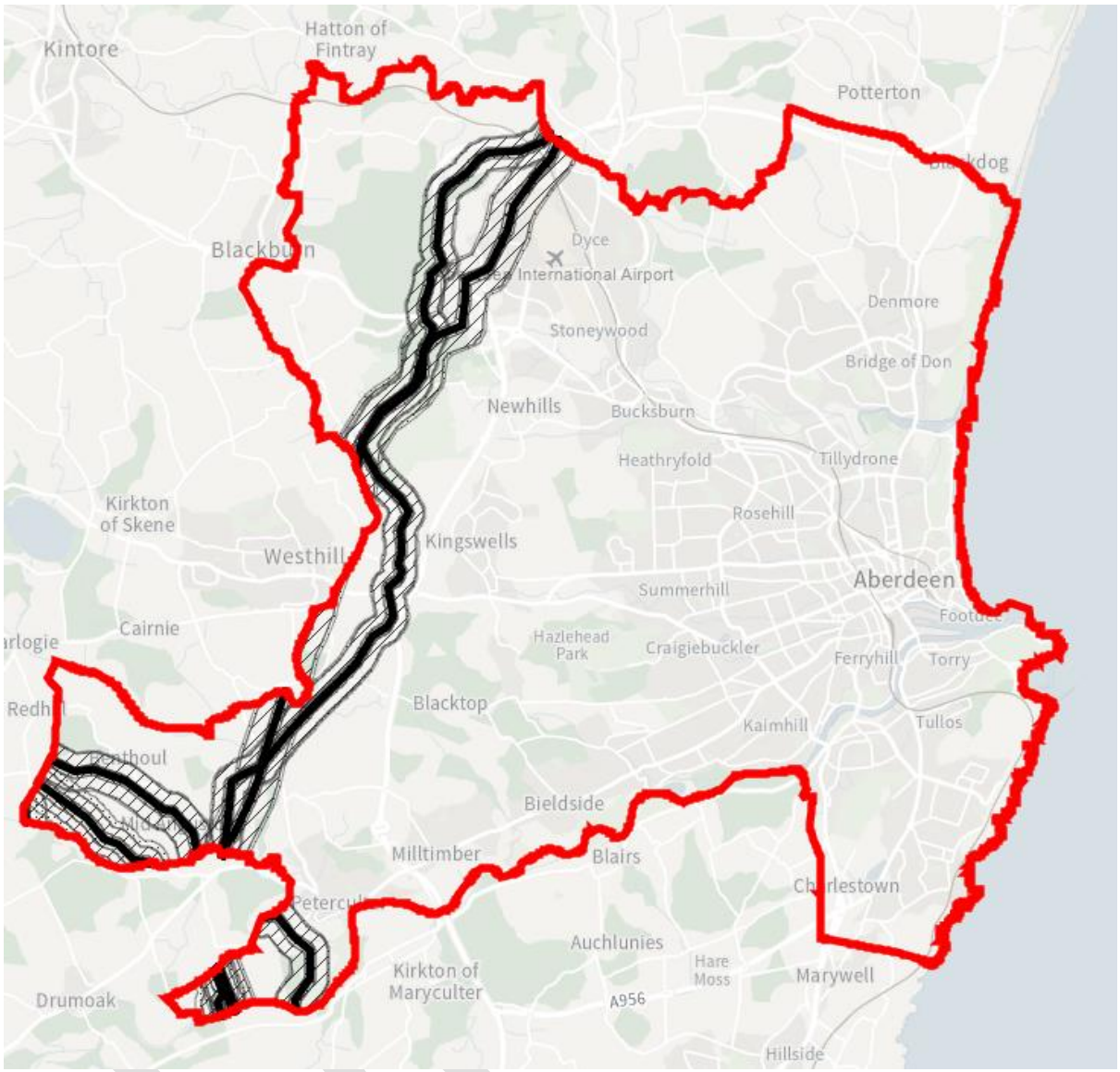


Figure 9: Pipelines and Pipeline notification zones in Aberdeen. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

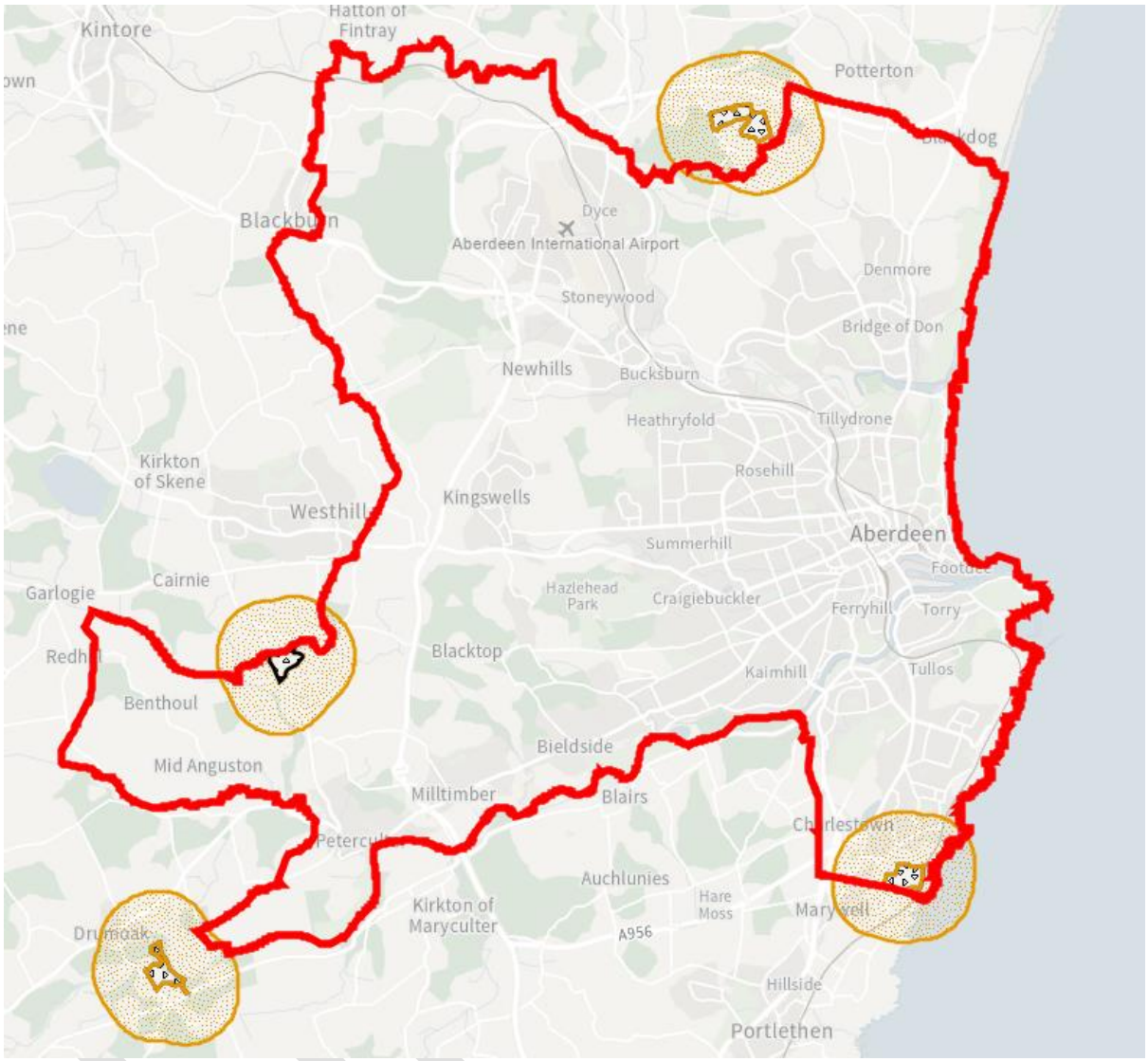


Figure 10: Quarries and 1 kilometre buffer zones. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

Coal Authority Development High Risk Areas

There are no Development High Risk Areas in Aberdeen, as can be seen from the Coal Authority dataset.

Place Standard Assessments

Between 5 October and 6 November 2023, 470 participants took part in online and six in person Place Standard assessments for Community Planning. The full results and more information on this are found in the Place Topic Paper. The Place Standard assess places and is split into 14 themes. Places are assessed, awarded a score out of 7, and people asks for comment on what is good now and what can be improved about their local area. The results for Aberdeen are split into north, south and central, with "all" noting where these comments were present on all three areas. The results from the Place Standard are paramount for assessing quality of place and understanding the positive and negative perception of local areas. The Place Standard assessments were completed with adults and children.

The feeling safe and influence and sense of control themes of the Place Standard are relevant here. The results are as follows: A score of 4.09 out of 7 was achieved for feeling safe, and 3.27 influence and sense of control.

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
Feeling Safe	•Feel safe in own neighbourhood and in Aberdeen more generally. (All) • Low crime rate, police presence and good lighting (All)	• Community Safety/anti-social behaviour in adults (All) • Maintenance of streets and spaces – better lighting/less graffiti (All) • Traffic offences/reduction in speeding (All) • Improve the City Centre – feels unsafe, anti-social behaviour, crime, loitering and drinking – (Central) • Reduce the number of derelict and boarded up shops and buildings (Central)
Influence and Sense of Control	• Good awareness of and access to Council officers and elected officials. (All) • Positive community participation and engagement with officers, community councils, councillors. (All)	• Improve awareness of opportunities to get involved in decision making and feedback (All) •Improve awareness of community meetings and consultations (North and South) • Make being able to contact officials and receive feedback easier (North and South)

		• Having more voice and opportunities to be listened to, respected, and taken seriously regarding local issues. (South and Central) • Improvements are needed when issues are reported (Central)

Table1 1: Comments relating to good aspects and what can make Aberdeen better. Summary of Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans for North, South and Central Refresh Engagement Report 2023, Feeling safe, and Influence and Sense of Control Extract.

The children and young people results on feeling safe noted: 50.0% felt they were okay, 31.5% felt they were not good, and 18.5% felt they were great. For influence and sense of control: 57.4% felt they were okay, 31.5% felt they were not good, and 11.1% felt they were great.

Place Standard Theme	What is good now?	Percentage	What would make it better?	Percentage
Feeling Safe	Feeling safe during the day	38.7%	Less anti-social behaviour	34%
	Lighting	16%	Feeling safe at night	32.1%
	Play spaces	15.1%	Brighter/more lighting	22.6%
Influence and sense of control	Feeling included	21.7%	By making sure I am taken seriously	30.2%
	None of these	21.7%	By making it easy to take part (26.4%)	26.4%
	My views are important	19.8%	By making sure I feel included	24.5%

Table 12: Top 3 responses for 'What is good now' and 'What would make it better?' Extract from Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans for North, South and Central Refresh Engagement Report 2023

Infrastructure

Aberdeen is part of NHS Grampian which covers the local authority areas of Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and Moray. There are 9 NHS run hospitals in Aberdeen, 30 GP surgeries, 50 pharmacies, 42 dental surgery and 10 opticians. The hospitals are focussed on the main Aberdeen Royal Infirmary campus, with others outlying to the east and west of the city.

The infrastructure topic paper provides further information on this area.

DRAFT

Community Wealth Building

Community Wealth Building seeks to transform our local and regional economic systems to enable local communities and people to own, have a greater stake in, access and benefit from the wealth our economy generates.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation
The datasets outline that Aberdeen has areas within the 5%, 10 % and 20% of most deprived areas in Scotland, while also having large areas within the least deprived 10%. The data relating to the 0-20% most deprived in terms of education, employment, and income are mapped below (Figure 11, 12, 13). The locations which are the most deprived are also those within the 0-20% most deprived in terms of education, employment and income.

DRAFT

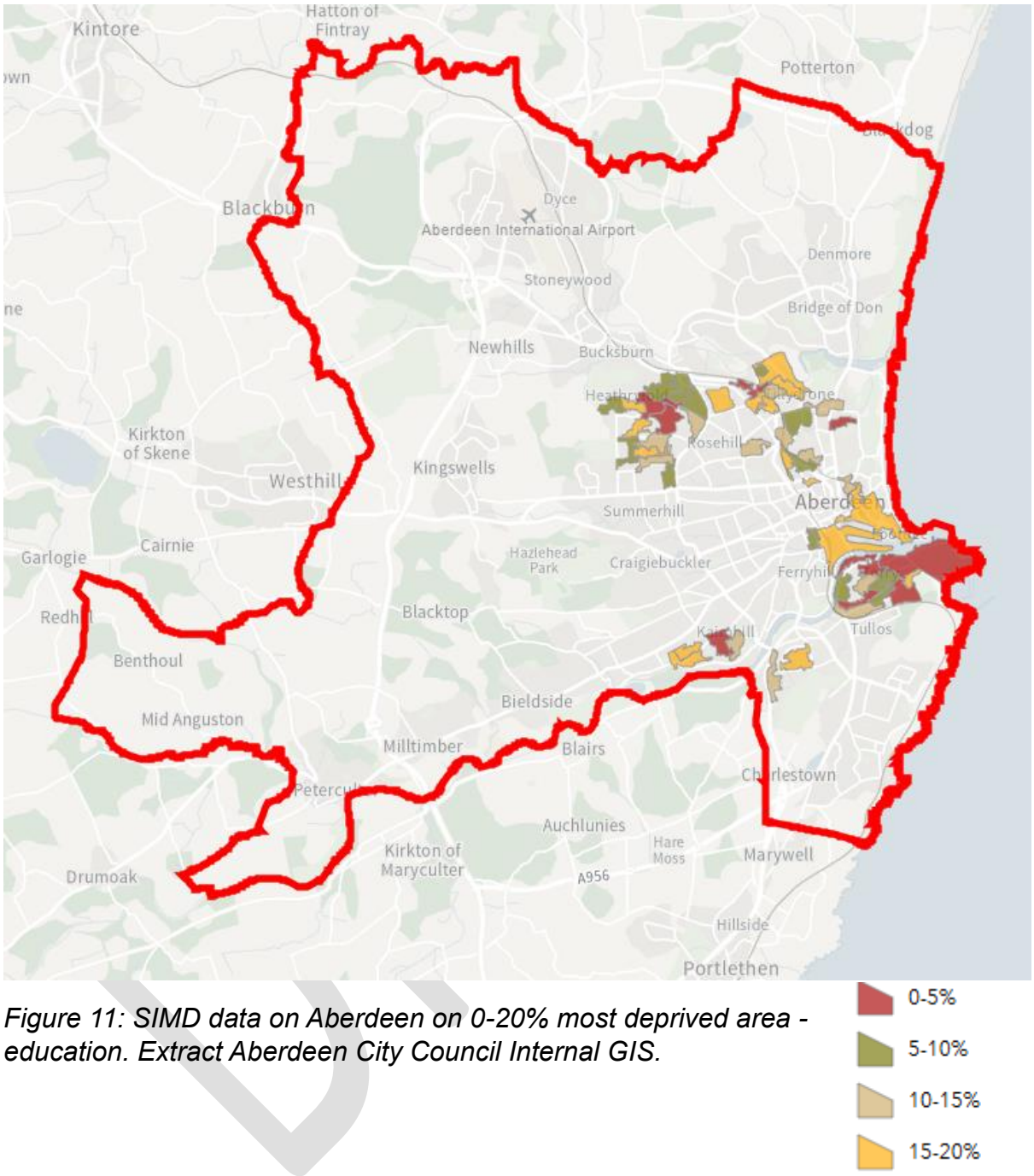


Figure 11: SIMD data on Aberdeen on 0-20% most deprived area - education. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

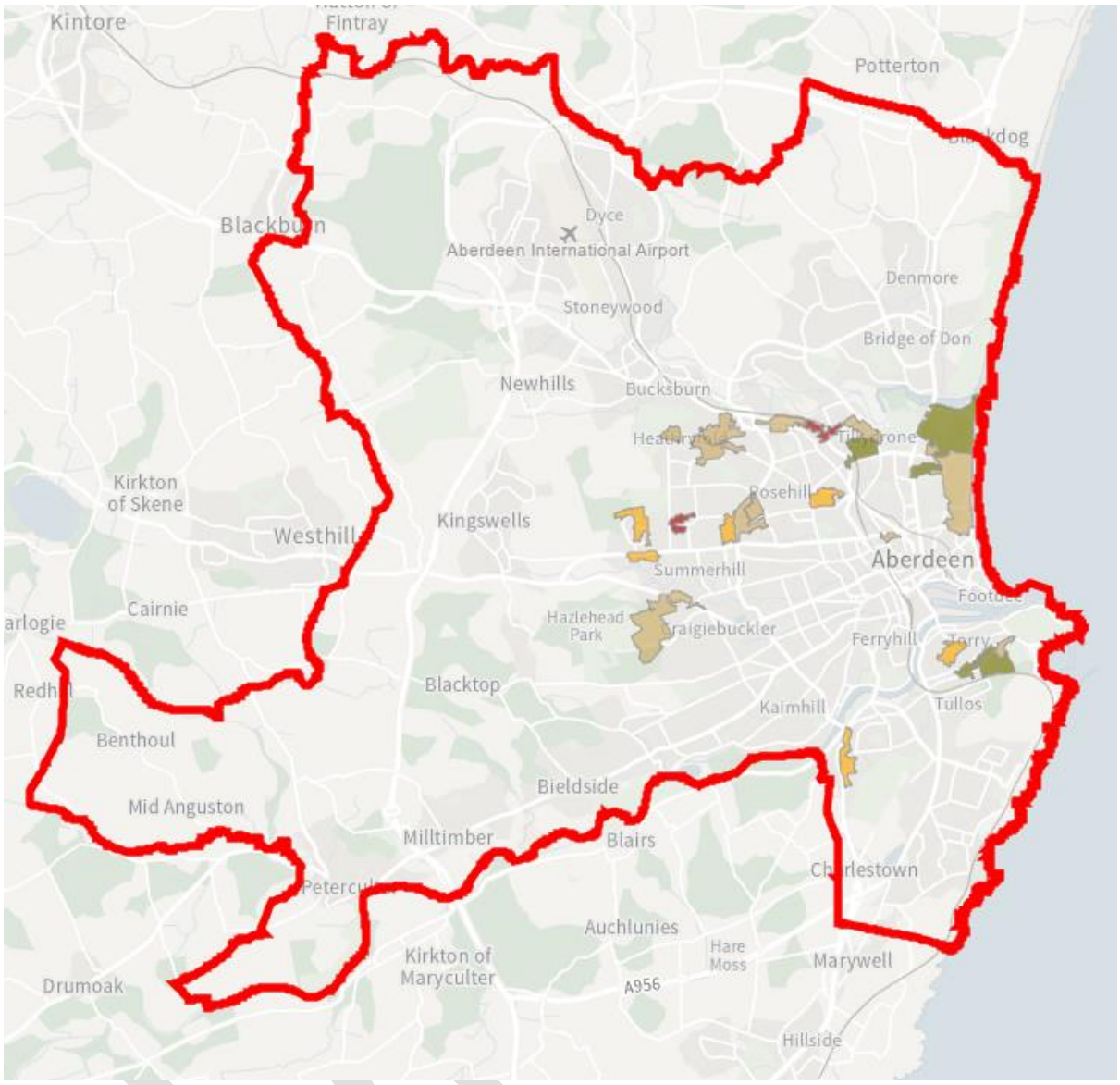


Figure 12: SIMD data on Aberdeen on 0-20% most deprived area - employment. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

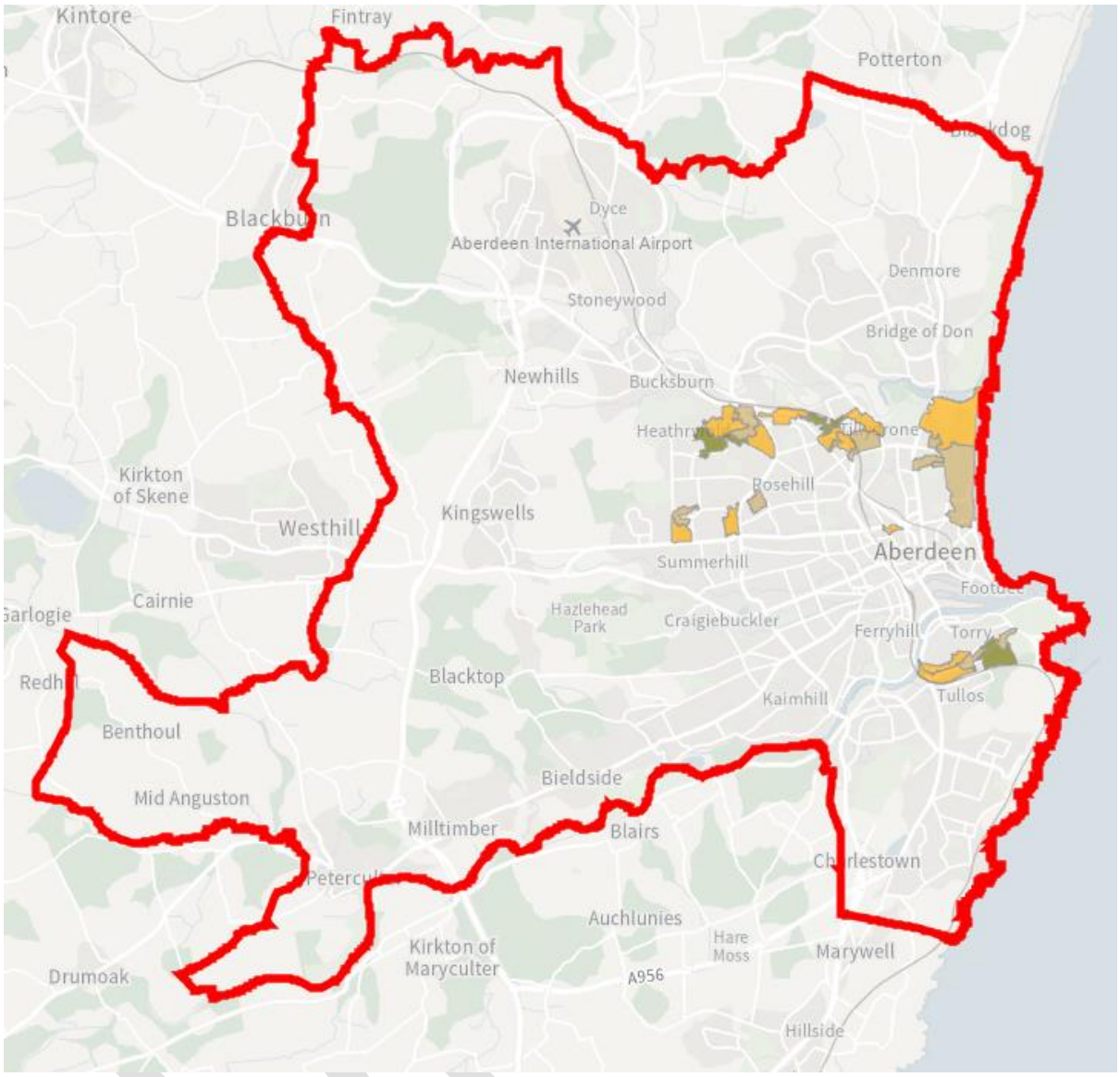


Figure 13: SIMD data on Aberdeen on 0-20% most deprived area - income. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

Regional Economic Strategy
Sets the vision for a regional economy that enables the region to thrive, leading a just energy transition, diversifying the economy, enabling entrepreneurship and innovation, and delivering a wellbeing economy for people – a post fossil-fuel future. By 2035, the regional economy will be leading the transition to and production of future energy solutions, new green energy and will be diversifying through growth in digital technology, food and drink, tourism, life sciences and creative sectors. Five objectives are outlined with four programmes (A thriving innovation driven economy; An outstanding natural environment; A healthy and skilled population; Strong community & cultural identity) noted to meet the vision and objectives.

Community wealth building is identified as a national policy priority and with programme 3: A healthy and skilled population. The key employment sectors in the North East by value are: energy sector, financial and business services, food and drink, tourism, creative industries, digital industries and life sciences.

Local economic statistics
NOMIS is a service provided by Office for National Statistics. It publish statistics related to population, society and the labour market at national, regional and local levels. Data on employment for Aberdeen is as follows:

In 2022, there were an estimated 158,000 jobs in Aberdeen City of which 111,000 (70.3%) were full-time and 47,000 (29.7%) were part-time. The most common sectors/industries were Human Health and Social Work Activities (17.1 % of jobs), Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities (12.7%), Mining and Quarrying (12.7%) and Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles (9.5%)

In the year July 2023 - June 2024, over a third (35.3%) of those in employment in Aberdeen City were in Professional Occupations compared to 26% in Scotland. The proportion of those employed in other occupations is similar to or lower than Scotland, with the exception of those in caring, leisure and other service occupations which are higher in Aberdeen City than in Scotland, and skilled trades occupations which are lower than Scotland.

80.5% of Aberdeen's working age population (16-64 years) was classified as economically active compared to 77.3% in Scotland. A slightly higher proportion of males (80.6%) than females (80.3%) were economically active. The proportion of females and males who are economically active is higher than for Scotland (75% and 79.7% respectively).

19% of Aberdeen's working age population were economically inactive. Of those who were economically inactive, 32.8% were students, 28% were long-term sick, 18.4%

were looking after home/family and 11.8% were retired. Over three-quarters (88%) of those who were economically inactive did not want a job.

Committee Report COM/22/279 and appendix / Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy / Joint Procurement Strategy
Community wealth building in Aberdeen is a place based economic development approach with short, medium and long-term actions for implementation which embeds a community wealth building approach across council services. The Council identifies as an anchor institution and seeks to influence and encourage other anchors organisations to adopt community wealth building pillars thereby maximising the local economic impact and outcomes, as shown through the Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy and Joint Procurement Strategy.

This approach will support improvement in wider priority outcomes within the Council Delivery Plan and the Aberdeen City Local Outcome Improvement Plan. Key activities that currently align to the community wealth building pillars include:

- Spending - the Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy sets out how securing positive local outcomes can maximise social, economic and environmental benefits in public procurement, adding value that is good for the local area;
- Workforce - Business Gateway has a dedicated member of staff working in the city's locality areas to support new and existing businesses;
- Workforce - provision of seed finance for people of employability programmes seeking to set up in business.
- Aberdeen Responsible Business – through Community Planning Aberdeen we are engaging anchor businesses across the City to support better outcomes for communities through shared delivery of the LOIP. From becoming a Real Living Wage employer, to providing employability opportunities for priority groups to becoming net zero to mitigate against climate change, businesses are taking forward a range of projects which add value to the City.
- Community Empowerment – through Community Planning Aberdeen we are working with anchor organisations and communities to improve outcomes by working together to maximise community assets to deliver shared priorities within the Community Empowerment Strategy, LOIP and Locality Plans
- Land and Property – Promotion and support for Asset Transfer Request Processes with communities.

Actions to support an Aberdeen Community Wealth Building approach through the land and property pillar are outlined within the Community Asset Transfer webpage.

Community Assets Transfer Annual Report 2023
Under the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015, community groups can request to take over publicly owned land or buildings if they feel they can make better use of them for the local community. The Act gives community bodies the right to make an Asset Transfer Request for ownership, lease, management or use of a publicly owned building or land, regardless of whether they are occupied by the Council or considered surplus to requirements.

1 application was received during 2022/2023, with 5 previous assets transfer requests from previous years.

Current Assets 2024
A list of all of Aberdeen City Councils non-housing assets which includes a number of built and natural assets such as shops, parks, schools, amenity land, office units, industrial units, libraries, allotments, car parks, war memorials churchyards, and more . The Aberdeen City Council Community Asset Transfer webpage also notes:

- Agreed requests - Tillydrone Community Centre
- Completed requests - Tillydrone Library and Family Centre
- Request under consideration - Wallace Tower
- New requests - Torry Youth and Leisure Centre
- Assets available for Community Assets Transfer - Balnagask Circle – Former Torry Children's Services

Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 – refresh April 2024
The Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 (LOIP) was refreshed in April 2024 and has been produced by Community Planning Aberdeen to outline how community planning partners will work with communities to improve outcomes for individuals, families and communities. The vision for 2026 is Aberdeen as a place where all people can prosper. Through early intervention and prevention, the aim is to create the conditions for prosperity and support future generations to be prepared and made ready for school, for work, for adulthood and for life itself, using a whole life approach combined with a lifelong learning approach. The measures of success in achieving the vision will be that by 2026:

- We will still have the highest GVA (Gross Value Added) per head in Scotland
- Fewer than 10% of our children are living in poverty
- We are living in good health for at least five years longer
- Our carbon emissions are 61% lower

The LOIP has four key themes to achieve the vision; Economy, People (Children & Young People, and Adults), Place and Community Empowerment, with 16 stretch outcomes. The stretch outcomes are overarching aims that are to be achieved through improvement projects.

As community wealth building in Aberdeen focuses on an economic development approach with short, medium and long-term actions, the economy outcome of the LOIP are:

- 20% reduction in the percentage of people who report they have been worried they would not have enough food to eat and/ or not be able to heat their home by 2026.
- 74% employment rate for Aberdeen City by 2026.

The LOIP is supported by three locality plans covering all 37 neighbourhoods in the city, that are split into the north, south and central. Locality plans help to plan for and deliver improved outcomes and seeks to make things better for the community.

Locality Plan 2021-2026 – refresh April 2024
The North Locality Plan covers 14 neighbourhoods within Aberdeen to the north of the city. Within the 14, five are classed as Priority Locality Areas – please see map below – Locality 1 area. These are Northfield, Mastick, Cummings Park, Middlefield and Heathryfold.

The Central Locality Plan covers 16 neighbourhoods within Aberdeen, all located within the middle of the city. Within the 16, six are classed as Priority Locality Areas – please see map below – Locality 2 area. These are Tillydrone, Woodside, Seaton, George Street, Stockethill and Ashgrove.

The South Locality Plan covers nine neighbourhoods within Aberdeen, all located to the south of the city. Within the nine, two are classed as Priority Locality Areas – please see map below – Locality 3 area. These are Torry and Kincorth.

Community wealth building in Aberdeen focuses on an economic development approach with short, medium and long-term actions The economy outcome of the Locality Plans looks to:

- Reduce the number of people living in poverty for all three areas.
- Improve and create employment opportunities (identified for the south locality plan).

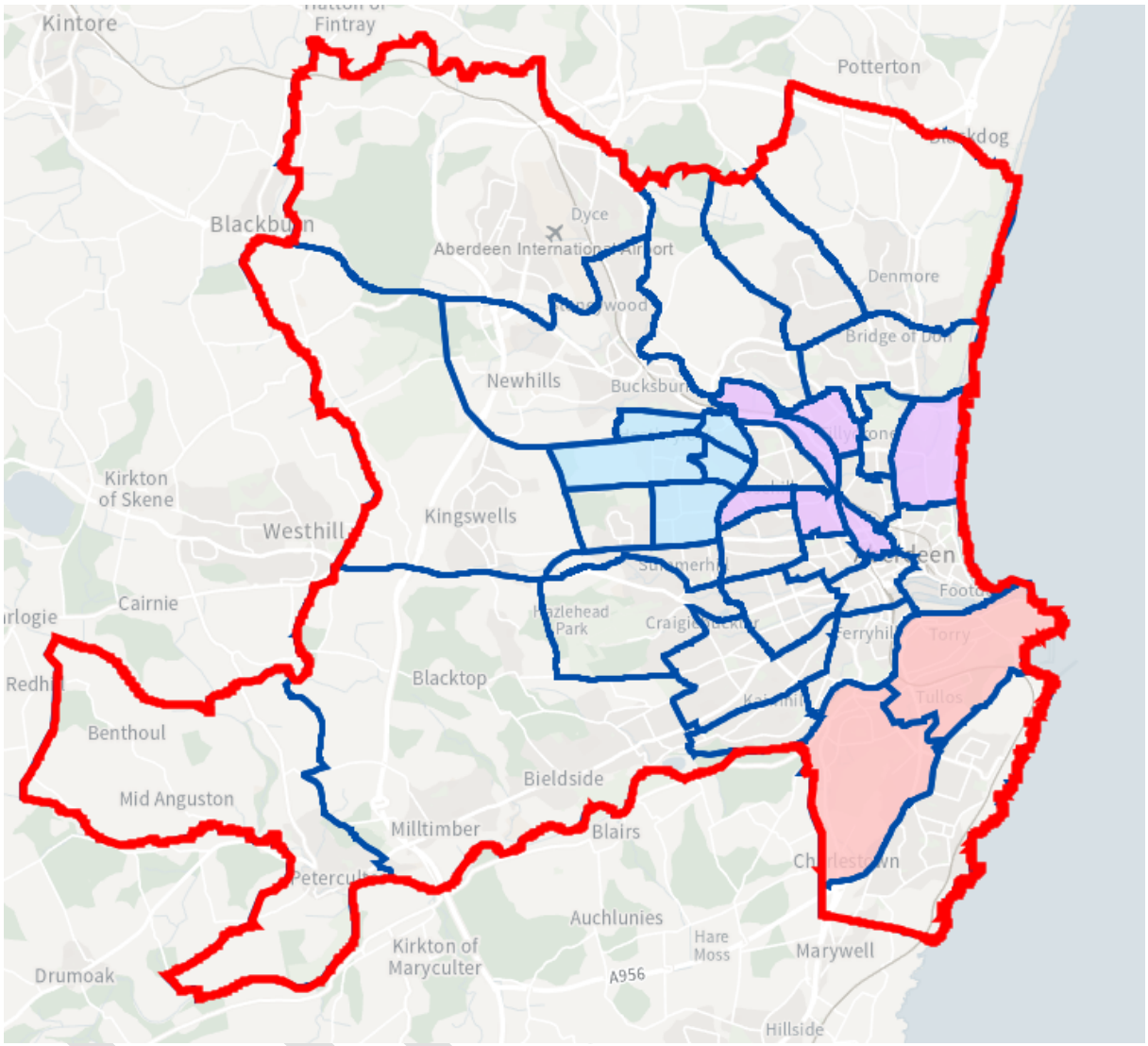


Figure 14: Aberdeen Neighbourhoods and Priority Locality Areas. Extract Aberdeen City Council Internal GIS.

Aberdeen Community Learning and Development Plan
In interim plan covers 2024 / 2025, with a review planned for 2025. The plan identifies established youth work outcomes and emerging priorities, established adult and family outcomes and emerging priorities, and established community development outcomes and emerging priorities.

The Plan supports the delivery of the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans and through the community development outcomes, will support the creation and development of social enterprise and community wealth building. This will be measured by the number of social enterprise and community asset transfers. The Community Learning and Development Plan is currently being reviewed and is out for consultation.

DRAFT

Summary of Implications for Proposed Plan

Play, recreation and sport

The SportScotland Model could be used to help to inform the future sports and recreation infrastructure to be planned for Aberdeen, in conjunction with detailed analysis, local engagement, and budget considerations.

The open space audit, and open space strategy and play sufficiency assessment will help form an understanding of the current quantity, quality and spreads of assets, and identify areas of improvement.

The Proposed Plan will seek to achieve the aims of the children's services strategic plan, and the play policy and strategy. This could be achieved through placemaking principles, the spatial strategy, or a local policy or guidance relating to play / open space.

The open space audit, and the open space strategy, trees and woodland strategy will help to inform the spatial strategy of the Proposed Plan.

The play sufficiency assessment and open space audit and strategy may have an impact on the spatial strategy and policy/site requirements of the Proposed Plan.

Health and safety

With a detailed health and safety policy now included in National Planning Framework 4, consideration will need to be given on the continued need or amendment of local health and wellbeing policies.

The Proposed Plan will continue to recognise the link between health, wellbeing, and place, and look to address inequalities. The spatial strategy will seek to ensure this through site selection. The extant plan was developed with a health in all policies approach, with local polices accessed against the health priorities for Scotland. Consideration will be given on continuing a health in all policies approach in the Proposed Plan.

The Proposed Plan will not publish information on the locations of concern for suicide, but will take account of these locations and will consider if a policy is required on how to ensure new development is designed safely and with suicide risk in mind, as well as the proximity of such developments to these locations of concern.

The Proposed Plan will endeavour to embed the place and wellbeing outcomes to focus decision making.

The Proposed Plan will look to address the issues raised through the NHS and Health and Social Care reports by ensuring development follows good placemaking

principles. This will require a review of local placemaking policies, with an awareness of National Planning Framework 4 Policy.

The Proposed Plan will look to support any objectives the come out of the Aberdeen Healthy Weight Whole Systems Approach.

Consideration will be given to how the Proposed Plan can help to further support food growing, and take into account the aims of the food growing strategy.

Environmental considerations relating to noise, air quality, contaminated land will be a consideration during Proposed Plan site selection.

The Proposed Plan will direct inappropriate development away from Major Accident Hazard Pipelines, and public safety zones.

Community Wealth Building

The Proposed Plan will need to take into account the aims of Regional Economic Strategy, Sustainable Procurement and Community Benefits Policy, Community Learning and Development Plan, the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans in relation to aspirations for community wealth building.

Consider how the Proposed Plan can reduce inequalities, and enable equity - and how this can be delivered through the planning process. A local policy or further guidance may be required.

To consider how to highlight community asset transfer opportunities and link to Local Place Plans

Marmot Places

Aberdeen, along with North Ayrshire and South Lanarkshire, has been confirmed as one of three Marmot Places in Scotland. Aberdeen will seek to embed the eight Marmot Principles within the Proposed Plan. The table below identifies where the topic paper aligns with the Marmot Principles.

Principle	**Potential implication for the Plan**
Give every child the best start in life.	X
Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and control over their lives.	X
Create fair employment and good work for all.	X

Ensure a healthy standard of living for all.	X
Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities.	X
Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention.	X
Tackle racism, discrimination and their outcomes.	
Pursue environmental sustainability and health equity together.	X

DRAFT