Topic 9: Place

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 15(5)(a)	the principal physical, cultural, economic, social, built heritage and environmental characteristics of the district,
Section 15(2(a)	a statement of the planning authority's policies and proposals as to the provision of public conveniences
Section 15(2) (b)	a statement of the planning authority's policies and proposals as to the provision of water refill locations.

Other Relevant Legislation

Act
Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

National Planning Framework 4

Historic Assets and Places

LDPs should support the sustainable management of the historic environment. They should identify, protect and enhance valued historic assets and places.

Design, Quality, Place

LDPs should be place-based and created in line with the Place Principle. The spatial strategy should be underpinned by the six qualities of successful places. LDPs should provide clear expectations for design, quality and place taking account of the local context, characteristics and connectivity of the area. They should also identify

where more detailed design guidance is expected, for example, by way of design frameworks, briefs, masterplans and design codes.

Planning authorities should use the Place Standard tool in the preparation of LDPs and design guidance to engage with communities and other stakeholders. They should also where relevant promote its use in early design discussions on planning applications

Local Living

LDPs should support local living, including 20 minute neighbourhoods within settlements, through the spatial strategy, associated site briefs and masterplans. The approach should take into account the local context, consider the varying settlement patterns and reflect the particular characteristics and challenges faced by each place. Communities and businesses will have an important role to play in informing this, helping to strengthen local living through their engagement with the planning system.

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Links to Evidence

Historic Assets and Places

- Our Past, Our Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment
- Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)
- Historic Environment Scotland – Evidence (PDF) including the Designation Report October 2024 and Buildings at Risk Data October 2024
- Albyn Place and Rubislaw Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Bon Accord and Crown Street Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- City Centre Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Cove Bay Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Ferryhill Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Footdee Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Great Western Road Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Marine Terrace Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Old Aberdeen Conservation Area Character Appraisal
  Pitfodels Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Rosemount and Westburn Conservation Area Character Appraisal
- Conservation Areas Strategic Overview Management Plan
- Heritage and Place Programme Committee 29 March 2023 / Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3
- Heritage and Place Programme Committee 07 August 2024 – Report / Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3
- Article 4 Directions Committee 19 September 2024 - Report / Appendix 1
- Aberdeen City Heritage Trust
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement Report
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement- Summary Report
- Historic Environment Scotland portal
- Aberdeen City Historic Environment Record.
- Buildings at Risk Register

Design, Quality and Place

- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement Report
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement- Summary Report

- City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015
- City Centre and Beach Masterplan Refresh 2022
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Countesswells Development Framework and Phase 1 Masterplan (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4).
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Dubford Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Former Davidson's Mill Development Framework and Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Friarsfield Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Grandhome Development Framework (Part 1 and Part 2)
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Greenferns Development Framework and Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Prime Four Business Park Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Loirston Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Maidencraig Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Newhills Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Oldfold Development Framework and Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Persley Den
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: New AECC Site at Rowett North
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Existing AECC Site at Bridge of Don
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Energy Transition Zone Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Aberdeen Harbour Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Balgownie Centre, Bridge of Don Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Bon Accord Baths Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Broadford Works Design Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Denburn Valley Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: River Don Corridor Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Robert Gordon University City Centre Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: St Peters Nursery Site Redevelopment Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Aberdeen Placemaking Process
- Aberdeen City Planning Performance Review 2020-2021
- Aberdeen City Planning Performance Review 2021-2022
- : Aberdeen City Planning Performance Review 2022-2023

Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods

- Climate Exchange - 20-minute neighbourhoods in a Scottish context
- Nationwide equity assessment of the 20-min neighbourhood in the Scottish context: A socio-spatial proximity analysis of residential locations.
- The Scottish Living Locally Data Portal – Excel Data
- Scottish Government – Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhood Planning Guidance
- NESTRANS Comprehensive Travel Study 2023 – Monitoring and Modelling
- Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Retail Study 2023 Volume 1
- Community Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement Report
- CCommunity Planning Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plan Engagement- Summary Report
- Email and data from Corporate Landlord (PDF) (17 July 2024)
- City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015
- City Centre and Beach Masterplan Refresh 2022
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Countesswells Development Framework and Phase 1 Masterplan (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3, Part 4).
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Dubford Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance : Former Davidson's Mill Development Framework and Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Friarsfield Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Grandhome Development Framework (Part 1 and Part 2)
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- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Prime Four Business Park Development Framework
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- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Oldfold Development Framework and Masterplan
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Persley Den
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: New AECC Site at Rowett North
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Existing AECC Site at Bridge of Don
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Energy Transition Zone Masterplan

Topic 9: Place

- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Aberdeen Harbour Development Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Balgownie Centre, Bridge of Don Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Bon Accord Baths Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Broadford Works Design Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Denburn Valley Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: River Don Corridor Framework
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Robert Gordon University City Centre Planning Brief
- Aberdeen Planning Guidance: St Peters Nursery Site Redevelopment Brief
- Community Planning Aberdeen: Population Needs Assessment 2023
- Community Planning Aberdeen: Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026
- Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020v2 data zones
- Community Planning Aberdeen: Full Outcome Framework
- Great British Public Toilet Map – https://www.toiletmap.org.uk/
- Changing Places Toilets – https://www.changing-places.org/
- "Top up Taps" Water Refill Locations Map – www. scottishwater.co.uk/your-home/campaigns/top-up-tap-map

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Summary of Evidence

Policy context

Purpose and Scope of Evidence Report Chapter

Aberdeen's historic environment is based on many years of human occupation, with buildings ranging from a number of eras. Aberdeen has several historic designations and is known as the 'granite city' due to the abundance of the stone as a building material. Placemaking and retaining the character of Aberdeen has been at the forefront of plan making and decisions for many years, along with development designed in such a way that people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable distance of their home preferably by sustainable and active travel methods. This will be discussed in further detail below.

This section is structured in the following order:

- Historic Assets
- Design, Quality and Place
- Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods

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Historic Assets and Places

Aberdeen has a rich built heritage that gives the city its unique sense of place and identity, with its moniker the Granite City or the Silver City. The historic environment projects Aberdeen's cultural identity, contributes to economic development and regeneration, supports growth of our tourism and leisure, helps connects people and places, and contributes to sustainability by conserving resources. Aberdeen's historic assets span many centuries, styles and locations, and provide a tangible and intangible link to the city, its past, present and future while providing a link to place and placemaking. Aberdeen has conserved its historic environment within its previous Local Development Plans through local policy, conservation surgeries and topic leads within the masterplanning, design and conservation team.

Our Past, Out Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment
The 2023 Historic Environment Scotland document sets out Scotland's 5-year national strategy for the historic environment. The historic environment is a national asset, and it creates jobs, enriches communities, and helps to tell Scotland's story to the world. The 3 priorities set out are delivering the transition to net zero, empowering resilient and inclusive communities and places, and building a wellbeing economy.

Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS)
The Historic Environment Scotland policy document supports good decision-making regarding changes to the historic environment. It includes six policies which identify how the historic environment should be managed, and it reflects the Scottish Government's desire to protect, conserve, and enhance built heritage assets. HEPS is supported by the "Managing Change in the Historic Environment" series which should be used to inform proposals.

Historic Environment Scotland – Evidence (PDF) includes Designation Report October 2024 and Buildings at Risk Data October 2024

Overview
As of 13/09/2024, there are 1241 designated sites and places in the Aberdeen City Council area. These can be found on the Historic Environment Scotland's (HES) interactive portal (and are also found in the Historic Environment Record (HER) and the Council's GIS system).

Conservation areas
Aberdeen's eleven conservation areas all have unique conservation area character appraisals. HES note the value of these to support informed development

management decision making as well as aiding in HES advice when consulted on conservation area consent applications.

Policies
Historic Environment Scotland have welcomed Aberdeen's previous historic environment policy framework which includes thematic policy on granite heritage as well as specific content on windows and doors.

Places of worship
Eighteen places of worship are being considered for disposal by Church of Scotland with Aberdeen by 2027. 12 are listed. A proactive approach to considering the long-term options for such buildings falling out of use and look to the challenges and opportunities that these sites may offer in terms of the communities in which they are situated and the services that they require is encouraged.

Buildings at Risk Register
Aberdeen has close to 60 on the Buildings at Risk Register (54 are noted in the HES report – while 58 are noted on the website on 16/10/204). The majority are located within the City Centre, and with this there are clusters around certain sites; Woolmanhill Hospital, and Broadford Works. A number of the notations on the Buildings at Risk register are former industrial, institutional, or ecclesiastical assets. There are fewer Buildings at Risk in the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Decilies 1-3 in Aberdeen than the national average. Close to 50% of the buildings on the register have featured for 10 years or more. 3 buildings are currently under repair.

The Buildings at Risk Register has been paused while Historic Environment Scotland consider long-term options for its future in light of the main findings, conclusions and options of the Buildings at Risk Register review.

Grants
Since 2019 Historic Environment Scotland have received 63 expressions of interest from a range of projects and regeneration schemes in Aberdeen. Between 2014 and 2023, 17 projects totalling £2,847,452 were completed. There are 5 projects that are live or have been awarded grant but not commenced, totalling £2,786,559. These are outlined in the Table 1.

Grantee	Project Name	Grant Awarded	Financial Year Awarded
Aberdeen City Council	Union Street CARS	£1,177,104	2017-2018
Aberdeen City Council	Aberdeen Union Street CARS Supplementary	£233,254	2021-2022
Aberdeen City Heritage Trust	ACHT Funding 2023-2026	£901,100	2022-2023
Aberdeen City Council	Silver City Heritage and Place Programme 2024 -2029	£43,175	2023-20204
University of Aberdeen	The CITADEL Project: Pictish Elite Centre, Phase II	£431,926	2023-2024

Table 1: Live or not yet commenced projects from Historic Environment Scotland – Evidence (PDF) includes Designation Report October 2024 and Buildings at Risk Data October 2024

Designated Sites

The 1, 241 designated sites and places in the Aberdeen are broken down into the following categories:

- 38 Scheduled Monuments.
- 1, 201 Listed Buildings of which 69 are Category A, 671 are Category B and 461 are Category C.
- 2 sites within the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Duthie Park and the Piper Alpha Memorial Garden / North Sea Memorial Rose Garden.
- There are no Inventory Historic Battlefields designated.

Historic Environment Scotland portal.

The Listed Buildings in Aberdeen are mostly concentrated around the City Centre and Old Aberdeen. There are 11 conservation areas in Aberdeen, most are located in the city centre, and areas of Georgian expansion, with older historic villages also part of the 11. The two sites within the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes (Duthie Park and the Piper Alpha memorial Garden / North Sea Memorial Rose Garden) which are located within the west of the city. The Scheduled Monuments within the city are mostly located around the periphery and range from prehistoric standing stones to 20th Century military assets.

Aberdeen City Historic Environment Record.
The full version of the database is held and maintained by the Archaeology Service and contains information on over 6, 262 known sites of archaeological and historical interest within Aberdeen City ranging from prehistoric flints to World War II air raid shelters and pillboxes. The information consists of a computerised database linked to a GIS with further physical records of maps, photographs, articles and reports. Note the database is not exhaustive and only covers currently known sites.

Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plan
Aberdeen's eleven conservations areas concentrated primarily within the city centre, with others located elsewhere in Footdee, Cove, Pitfodels and Old Aberdeen. The conservation areas all have conservation area character appraisals, and an overview management plan. Conservation Areas have been used to designate areas which are of special historic or architectural interest the character and/or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve and enhance. Aberdeen's conservation areas contribute to the distinctive character of the city and add to the quality of life in Aberdeen. The conservation area boundaries are mapped on the extant Local Development Plan 2023 constraints map. The conservation area character appraisals and overview management plan can be found on Aberdeen City Councils website.

Aberdeen City Heritage Trust (ACHT)
ACHT has been active within Aberdeen for more than a two decades. The ACHT offers heritage lectures and makes available a limited number of discretionary grants. The Trust operates Building Repair, Shopfront and Community Heritage Grants. These support property owners and communities explore, interpret and look after their heritage.

Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme (CARS)
Aberdeen has a long history of supporting repair and replacement within the historic environment, through Conservation Area Regeneration Schemes. The current Union Street Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme is projected to end on September 2024 with the final report being sent to Historic Environment Scotland one quarter after the project end date. The Union Street CARS has made over £2.4 million in grant funding. The CARS project focussed on the central spine of Aberdeen, Union Street and aimed to:

- Promote an integrated approach to retail and housing led regeneration that builds on Union Street's assets: built heritage, city centre location and mixed use character

- Reverse the decline and improve the quality of the built environment and quality of life for residents of the city
- Improve the quality and appearance of shop fronts on Union Street.

This was through building repair programmes, community engagement and traditional skills training for laypersons and those in the construction industry.

Heritage and Place Programme
As of March 2023 Aberdeen City Council has been within the development phase of Heritage and Place Programme, with submission to the delivery phase ongoing. As of 07 August 2024, Aberdeen City Council approved the proposed governance structure for the Heritage and Place Programme. The Heritage and Place Programme is an area-based funding programme that aims to contribute to the development of vibrant and sustainable places in Scotland, through community-led regeneration of the historic environment. The focus for the Heritage and Place programme is regeneration of the east end of Union Street which has high levels of vacancy, resultant deterioration and a lack of investment compared to other areas.

Article 4 Directions
A public consultation is due to start in early 2025 on the introduction of new Article 4 Directions on the removal of permitted development rights for replacing windows within three conservation area; Bon Accord/Crown Street, the City Centre and Old Aberdeen, and the cancellation of Article 4 Directions on Burnbanks Village. The outcome of the consultation may have implication for local planning policy within the next Local Development Plan. The extant plan has a policy on “windows and doors” which applies to listed buildings and public elevations of building in conservation areas.

Place Standard Assessments
A Place Standard exercise was carried out with adults and children. The full results and more information on this are found in below in the Design, Quality and Space section. 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. The results for Aberdeen are split into north, south and central, with “all” noting where these comments were present on all three areas. The Place Standard survey results provide useful information on the lived experience of Aberdeen, and the differing themes of what is good now and what can be improved within different locations.

The Streets and Spaces theme of the Place Standard is relevant here. The results are as follows:

A score of 4 out of 7 was achieved, and the comments submitted are noted below, (Table 2).

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
Streets and Spaces	• Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces. (All) • High quality and attractive historic environment. (All) • Parks across the city are good (All) • Well maintained, attractive and clean (South)	•Maintenance and upkeep of streets (e.g. footpaths, lighting, dog mess, litter bins, flooding) and look of spaces (planting, trees) (All) • More trees (North and Central) • More places to sit (North) • More public convenience (North and South) • Increasing number of green spaces available (North and Central) • improve run down/derelict buildings (South and Central) • Improve the number of playing areas for kids and young people (Central)

Table 2: 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, Street and Spaces Extract.

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The children and young people results on streets and spaces noted: 68.8% felt they were okay, 18.6% felt they were not good, and 12.9% felt they were great. The top three response were as follows (table 3):

Place Standard Theme	What is good now?	Percentage	What would make it better?	Percentage
Streets and Spaces	Public gardens	34.9%	Less uneven surfaces	30.2%
	Art work	21.7%	Less dull places	28.3%
	Special buildings	18.9%	Public gardens	24.5%

Table 3: 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, Street and Spaces Extract.

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Design, Quality and Place

Masterplanning and design to ensure quality of place and placemaking has been a driver for Aberdeen for well over a decade. New places and new additions to existing areas in Aberdeen are designed with a placemaking process at heart. Aberdeen embodied design, quality and place within its previous Local Development Plans through local policy, a number of weekly masterplans and design surgeries, pre-application processes with topic specialist leads in Development Management.

Place Standard Assessments
Between 5 October and 6 November 2023, 470 participants took part in online and six in person Place Standard assessment events for Community Planning. Alongside completed the scoring of themes, participants were asked to identify thing they thought were good and things they felt needed to be improved about their local area.

The Place Standard assessments covered the whole city. The results are broken into North, South and Central. 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 breakdown of the means scores in order of most positive to least positive across all areas of Aberdeen are noted in Table 4 below.

Order	Place Standard Theme	Mean Score
1	Natural Space	4.71
2	Identity and Belonging	4.1
3	Feeling safe	4.09
4	Play and Recreation	4.08
5	Housing and Community	4.02
6	Streets and Spaces	4.00
7	Social Interaction	3.98
8	Public Transport	3.93
9	Work and Local Economy	3.91
10	Moving Around	3.86
11	Facilities and Services	3.85
12	Care and Maintenance	3.61
13	Traffic and Parking	3.36
14	Influence and Sense of Control	3.27

Table 4: Place Standard Score Results in order of most positive to least positive– all areas.

Rank	Central		North		South	
	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean	Theme	Mean
1	Natural Space	4.6	Natural Space	4.9	Natural Space	4.7
2	Play and Recreation	4.2	Identity and Belonging	4.2	Feeling Safe	4.3
3	Identity and Belonging	4.1	Streets and Spaces	4.2	Work and Local Economy	4.2
4	Social Interaction	4.1	Housing and Community	4.2	Moving Around	4.1
5	Public Transport	4.0	Feeling Safe	4.1	Identity and Belonging	4.0
6	Feeling Safe	4.0	Play and Recreation	4.0	Housing and Community	4.0
7	Streets and Space	3.9	Work and Local Economy	4.0	Play and Recreation	4.0
8	Facilities and Services	3.9	Care and Maintenance	3.9	Social Interaction	4.0
9	Housing and Community	3.9	Social Interaction	3.9	Facilities and Services	4.0
10	Moving Around	3.8	Public Transport	3.9	Streets and Spaces	4.0
11	Work and Local Economy	3.7	Moving Around	3.8	Public Transport	3.9
12	Care and Maintenance	3.4	Facilities and Services	3.7	Care and Maintenance	3.6
13	Influence and Sense of Control	3.1	Traffic and Parking	3.6	Traffic and Parking	3.5
14	Traffic and Parking	3.1	Influence and Sense of Control	3.3	Influence and Sense of Control	3.4

Table 5: Place Standard Score Results in order of most positive to least positive– separate areas.

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Within the comments section a total of 11,394 comments were received across each of the 14 themes, combining all 'good' now comments, and all 'improve' comments received by respondents who completed both the online consultation and attended the six in person events. The results are as follows (table 6):

The top 5 themes for 'good' comments were:	The top 5 themes that for 'improve' comments were
Moving around	Moving around
Public Transport	Public Transport
Streets & Space	Traffic and Parking
Natural space	Streets & Space
Play and recreation	Natural space

Table 6: Place Standard Comment Results

The comments received as part of the qualitative aspect of the Place Standard exercise have been broken down and grouped within the 14 themes. Comments were expressed on the good aspects of Aberdeen, and on areas that could be improved. Those most specifically relevant to the theme of Place have been included below. Summaries of responses of the following criteria can be found in the corresponding Topic Paper listed below.

Play and Recreation - Health and Wellbeing.
Natural Spaces - Nature and Biodiversity
Public Transport/Traffic and Parking/Moving Around - Sustainable Transport
Work and Local Economy - Business and Culture/Spatial Strategy
Facilities and Services - Spatial Strategy
Housing and Community - Delivery of Homes

The locality area where these comments come from has been noted in brackets.

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
Streets and Spaces	• Good access to, and availability of, green and blue spaces. (All) • High quality and attractive historic environment. (All) • Parks across the city are good (All)	•Maintenance and upkeep of streets (e.g. footpaths, lighting, dog mess, litter bins, flooding) and look of spaces (planting, trees) (ALL) • More trees (North and Central) • More places to sit (North)

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
	• Well maintained, attractive and clean (South)	• More public convenience (North and South) • Increasing number of green spaces available (North and Central) • improve run down/derelict buildings (South and Central) • Improve the number of playing areas for kids and young people (Central)
Social Interaction	• Good facilities and activity at a local level to meet people's needs (e.g. community centre) (All) – Noth noted pubs ad clubs / south also mentioned library, local clubs, shops / Central noted cafes, greenspaces, beach) •Good local magazine advertising local events and activities. (South)	• Increasing the number of places and opportunities to meet and socialise (e.g. range of activities and timings of these) (All) • Improve promotion and communication of activities/events (All) • Reopen closed library (South and Central) • increasing opportunities for children (Central)
Identity and Belonging	• Welcoming neighbours (All) • Feeling part of the community (All) • Good access to a range of activities and things to so. (Noth and Central) • A safe, desirable place to live (South) • A high level of pride about the area (South) • Support from local business in times of crisis (Central)	• More activities and opportunities to improve and encourage a sense of community (All) •Provide more community spaces to meet (South) • Including more information on what's on locally on AC webpage (Central). • More local and voluntary groups (Central). • Funding for community projects and services (Central).
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)

Place Standard Theme	"Good" now	"Improve" for the future
		• 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)
Care and Maintenance	• Good care and maintenance of public spaces (All) •Good care and maintenance of green spaces, parks (North) • Good care and maintenance of homes, shared spaces, and public buildings. (North and Central) • Good and well run facilities and services – recycling (South)	• Enhancing public spaces, - trees, hedges, gutters, drains, fallen leaves, litter (All) • Ensuring pavements and roads are better maintained (All) • More and better public conveniences required (North and Central) • Improve recycling services (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)

Table 7: 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

The survey for children and young people, asked the same 14 themes, however rather than a 7-point scale, this survey had a 3-point scale:

- 1 – Not good (needs improving)
- 2 – Okay (some improvement needed)
- 3 – Great (it's good or as good as can be)

There were 106 responses. The most common response for all themes was 'Okay'. The most common response for all themes was 'Okay'. A breakdown of the responses from children on the selected criteria more directly relevant to Place is included in Table 8 below.

Place Standard Theme	Not Good	Okay	Great
Streets and Spaces	18.6%	68.6%	12.9%
Social Interaction	32.7%	50.9%	16.4%
Identity and Belonging	26.4%	62.3%	11.3%
Feeling Safe	31.5%	50.0%	18.5%
Care and Maintenance	33.3%	57.4%	9.3%
Influence and sense of control	31.5%	57.4%	11.1%

Table 8: Overall score from Children and Young People Place Standard Assessment. Extract from Community Planning Aberdeen's Local Outcome Improvement Plan and Locality Plans for North, South and Central Refresh Engagement Report 2023

Participants were also asked two additional questions to capture what they felt were positive aspects of their place and what they felt could be improved.
With regard to the What is good now?' and 'What would make it better?
Respondents were able to place the choices in either 'What is good now?' or 'What would make it better? and therefore we see some themes being identified in both columns, which shows a variation in view on those areas.

Place Standard Theme	What is good now?	Percentage	What would make it better?	Percentage
Streets and Spaces	Public gardens	34.9%	Less uneven surfaces	30.2%
	Art work	21.7%	Less dull places	28.3%
	Special buildings	18.9%	Public gardens	24.5%
Social Interaction	There are child friendly spaces	30.2%	Places to hang out	29.3%
	Meeting friends	19.8%	Child friendly spaces	24.5%
	Cafes	17%	Places to meet friends	23.6%
Identity and Belonging	Food	18.9%	Festivals	29.3%
	The people	17.9%	Music	16%
	Local museums	14.2%	Culture	15.1%
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%
Care and Maintenance	Places to recycle	22.6%	Less dog poo	33%
	None of this	19.8%	Less things left unfixed	31.1%
	Clean and tidy	14.2%	Less vandalism	24.5%
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 9: 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

The Place Standard survey results provide useful information on the lived experience of Aberdeen, and the differing themes of what is good now and what can be improved within different locations.

City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015 / City Centre and Beach Masterplan Refresh 2022 (Strategic Council Document)

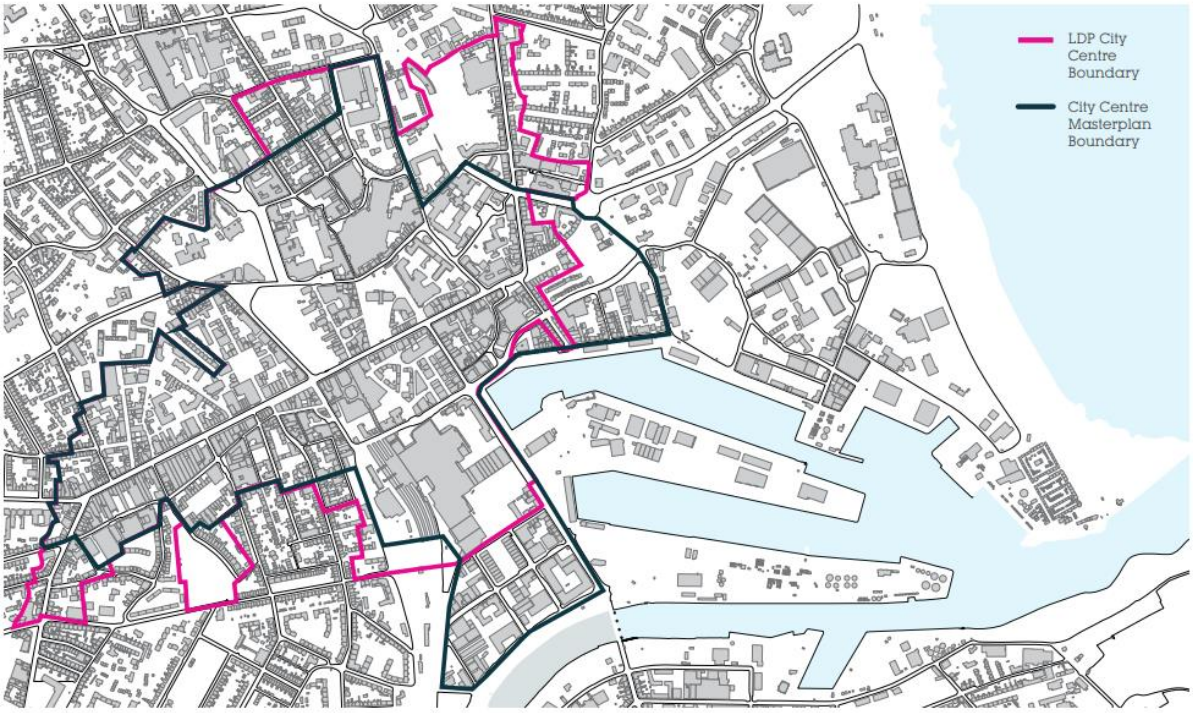


Figure 4: Map of the CCMP&DP boundary. Extract from the City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015

The City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015 (CCMP&DP) was approved in 2015, and outlines a 25 year development strategy for Aberdeen City Centre. The CCMP&DP respects the historic design and quality of Aberdeen, and recognises its distinctiveness of place, but looks to ensure a bright future by increasing the mix of uses within the city centre, highlights local distinctives and ensures resilience.

The objectives of the Masterplan and Delivery Programme are to:

- create a bold vision with respect to the continued development of Aberdeen as a vibrant, attractive, prosperous, sustainable and smart 21st century energy city of international repute; and
- produce an innovative, ambitious, and distinctive design proposal for the heart of Aberdeen that will act as a key transformational agent for the city, which

integrates with the broader framework for the centre, embeds the principles of sustainability and which has sufficient flexibility to provide long- term relevance.

The CCMP&DP is structured around a vision of “Aberdeen a city centre for a global city”; a purpose of “energising the city centre to deliver prosperity and better quality of life for all” and seven intervention areas. The CCMP&DP is used to inform decision by the Council and other stakeholders undertaking development in the City Centre.

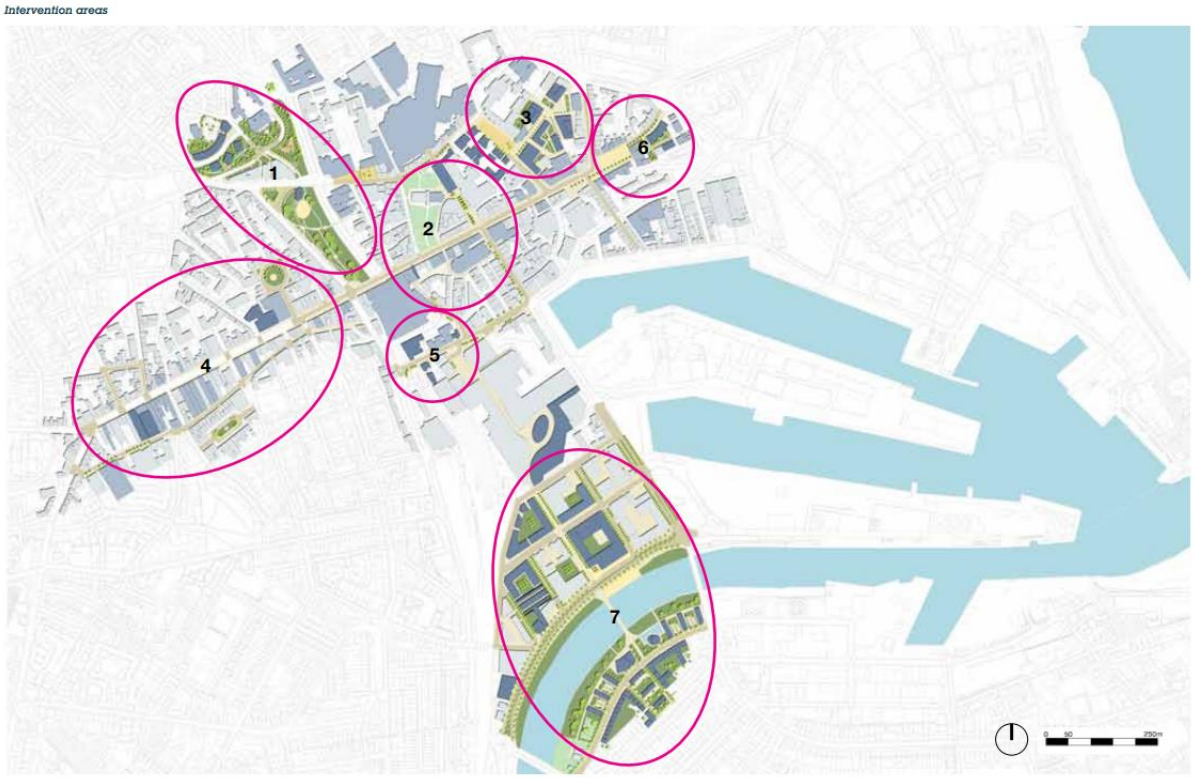


Figure 5. Graphic of intervention areas within the CCMP&DP 2015

Successful projects to date include the redevelopment of the Aberdeen Music Hall and Aberdeen Art Gallery (both within Intervention area 4), and Union Terrace Gardens (within intervention area 5).

In August 2022 a refresh of the CCMP&DP was approved. The review does not replace or supersede the CCMP&DP 2015. The City Centre and Beach Masterplan incorporate interventions and linkages to and from Aberdeen beach to the city centre, and a place –specific masterplan for the George Street was approved by Council in 2023 providing local analysis on current place. Movement and

environmental qualities, and proposes eight transformational projects to deliver sustainable change and build community capacity and ownership within a comprehensive and targetted programme of engagement. T
The City Centre and Beach Masterplan is defined by a number of key projects, each with their own character, uses, relationships, connections and contribution to the wider Masterplan. The City Centre and Beach Masterplan prioritises people within the urban environment, and aims to provide a revitalised focus on the city centre, with a mix of uses, activity and spaces for all ages to enjoy. The location of the key projects are as follows:

01 Union Street Central Public Realm 02 Aberdeen Market 03 Aberdeen Market to Guild Street Public Realm 04 Belmont Quarter 05 Schoolhill + Upperkirkgate 06 Union Street West 07 West End	08 George Street 09 Queen Street 10 Union Street East 11 Castlegate 12 Union Street Facade Works 13 Beach Boulevard 14 Beach Projects

Table 10: Key Project locations for the City Centre and Beach Masterplan

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Figure 6: Plan showing key projects within the City Centre and Beach Masterplan

Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Aberdeen Placemaking Process and Adopted Site Specific Development Frameworks, Masterplans and Development Briefs. The placemaking process guidance is to plan for the creation of successful places. There is an expectation to produce quality places that are well-designed, sustainable and successful, and that help to deliver new housing and communities of the right type, in the right places, and which stand the test of time. The document supports NPF4 Policy 14 and Policy 15 and embeds the Place Principle in planning decision making.

Topic 9: Place

The Aberdeen Placemaking process outlines the process expected for creating a development framework, masterplan or development brief. Context, identity, connection and engagement are outline as the key themes for creating placemaking documents, while working in conjunction with the Council's Masterplan, Design and Conservation team and other stakeholders. This is to ensure the services and facilities required to deliver these sites are considered and explored early within the developments design process.

There are a number of adopted long term placemaking documents covering a range of development scales from large mixed used communities, to business and industrial land, through to the redevelopment of single buildings. The documents provide an overview of the places to be created based on the context of the specific site, while ensure distinctiveness and identity, and good internal and external connections. Phasing and infrastructure requirements are outlined.

The large scale mixed use sites are to be developed with a number of expectation. The sites are required to: provide a long-term vision; be inclusive mixed-use communities, with a range of community facilities and services; be a place with its own unique identity and sense of place shaped by and responding to existing character and adjacent communities; be a place that is efficient and self-sustaining with low energy demands and promotes healthy community lifestyles; be a place with a varied and interesting urban form, supported by high quality architectural, urban and landscape design; incorporate existing landscape and built features sensitively into sites; provide a full range of building typologies and tenures that will create a diverse and inclusive community structure, offering housing choice and opportunities for all sectors of the community; be active travel focussed and follow the transport hierarchy of pedestrian first; be a place that includes an extensive green network across the site and that extends and links to the existing Core Path and habitat networks; be a place where people can live, work and play without relying on private transport, with each neighbourhood area designed so that residents can access schools, shops, employment opportunities within walking distance of their home; ensure all streets will be designed to create a legible hierarchy within the development. Streets will be designed firstly as places and will connect to existing places.

These principles adhere to the expectations of creating good design, quality and place, and have been developed with the principles of ensuring the communities located within them have access to their daily needs within a short walking, wheeling, cycling or public transport distance.

Local Place Plans

Local Place Plans are a new way for communities to become engaged with the planning system. Local Place Plans are community led. The invitation to produce a local place plan was advertised via newspaper press release and an email was sent to all local community councils via the Community Council Liaison officer on 12 July 2024, by newsletter on 08 August, by Aberdeen City Council's social media accounts on 03 September 2024 , the Local Development Plan social media accounts on 04 September 2024. Meetings were subsequently held via Microsoft Teams in the evening of 19 September 2024, and 06 February 2025 to talk with Community Councils about the new Local Development Plan process and Local Place Plans. To date we have had no notes of interest in producing a Local Place Plan. There are no valid or registered Local Place Plans.

Planning Performance Review

The Local Development Plan require planning to promote sustainability by supporting development that is designed to a high-quality and which demonstrates the six qualities of a successful place. The contribution officers make to successful place in terms of "added value" is recorded. The Development Management process "added value" to 48% of all applications in 2020-2021, 51% of applications in 2021-2022 and 59% of applications in 2022-2023. The applications with no "added value" were considered acceptable as submitted and no changes were necessary to the proposal. Where value was added the most common enhancements and improvements were related to various design aspects. The "added value" has been possible due to the implementation of the policies within the development plan and in particular those relating to placemaking and design and the specialists employed to engage, negotiate and deliver with colleagues and a range of stakeholders and interested parties .

Year	Criteria	Percentage
2020-2021	Layout	37%
	Design	24%
	Historic Environment – internal and external	20%
	Materials	11%
	Shopfronts and Adverts	8%
2021-2022	Design	49%
	Amenity	15%
	Natural Environment	9%
	Road safety	7%
	Other	20%
2022-2023	Design	49%

	Amenity	16%
	Natural Environment	8%
	Road safety	6%
	Other	21%

Table 11: Summary of “Value Added” from 2020-223

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Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhoods

Local living and 20 minute neighbourhoods can help to deliver the healthy, sustainable, and resilient places required to support a good quality of life and balance our environmental impact.

Climate Exchange – 20-minute neighbourhoods in a Scottish Context
The project uses 5 overarching categories to capture the features, infrastructure, and quality of services and experience that make up a 20 minute neighbourhood: Movement, Space, Resources, Civic and Stewardship. Together these dimensions are used to explore to what extent neighbourhoods across Scotland display characteristics that meet the 20-minute neighbourhood definition. In assessing local living a number of quantitative and qualitive indicators were used, based on the 5 overarching categories. The study used an 800 metre radius as the distance to services, noting this is the norm for those without mobility challenges. The radius does not take into account the networks of streets, or locational issues such as main roads, rivers crossing, railway lines and topographical issues which may sever routes.

Aberdeen specific data outlined in the map below is a combination of the quantitative and qualitative features. The light yellow illustrates neighbourhoods where the lowest relative scores were identified, while those in dark purple demonstrate the presence of a larger set of features and indicators.

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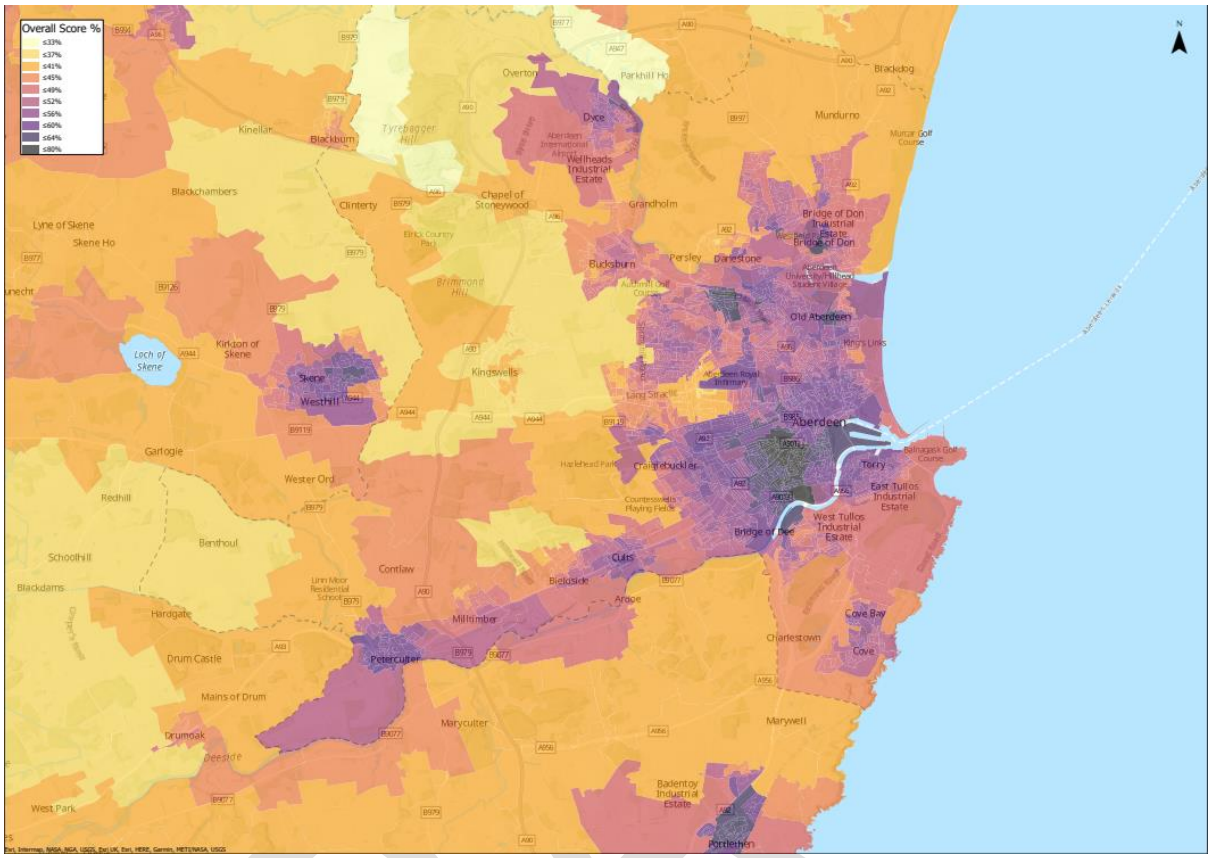


Figure 7: Combined quantitative features and qualitative indicators overall. Extract from Climate Exchange – 20 minute neighbourhoods in a Scottish Context https://www.climatexchange.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/20-min-neighbourhoodA3_Overall_web.pdf

Nationwide equity assessment of the 20-min neighbourhood in the Scottish context: A socio-spatial proximity analysis of residential locations

The study aims were to

- create 20 minute neighbourhood catchment areas for health, transport, education, social and recreational domains;
- describe the number of residential locations within 20 minute neighbourhood domain catchment areas; and
- describe variation in access to 20 minute neighbourhood domains by area-level socioeconomic status and urbanicity.

The 10 domains used in this study were; healthy food retail; public transport; primary health care; community health resources; education; financial; accessible public open spaces; recreational, sports pitches and facilities; social and cultural locations, and eating establishments. An 800 metre buffer was used to determine access to

facilities, and road and path network analysis was used that takes account of access barriers such as railway lines, rivers etc.

Overall the study noted, one in five residential locations had access to all ten 20 minute neighbourhood domains (Urban: 28%, Rural: 5%). There was variation in proportion of residential locations that has access to at least one facility by domains; 91% had access to at least one public transport stop and 84% a public open space. There was poorer access to primary care services (42%) and healthy food retailers (50%). Across all domains, access to at least one facility was greater within the most deprived areas.

The excel data for Aberdeen for the study has been shared. The results are noted in the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal section below.

The Scottish Living Locally Data Portal – Excel Results

Building on the above study, the Scottish Living Locally Data Portal examined access to 12 local living facilities, along with the 10 facilities noted above two more were added – superfast broadband and high frequency public transport. The result for Aberdeen's data zones show the percentage of homes with access within 20 minutes to each of the facilities.

Facility	% of homes with access within 20 minutes	Facility	% of homes with access within 20 minutes
Health Foods	68.35	Financial	89.60
Public Transport	98.71	Pharmacy	76.84
High frequency public transport	64.17	Accessible public open space	90.65
Primary healthcare	58.38	Social and cultural	87.84
Recreational resources	94.31	Eating establishments	68.55
Primary school	82.02	Superfast broadband	95.7

Table 12: % of homes on Aberdeen with access to services with 20 minutes

Local Living and 20-Minute Neighbourhood Planning Guidance

The guidance aims to encourage, promote and facilitate the application of the Place Principle and create connected and compact neighbourhoods which prioritise environmental, social and economic sustainability. Local living can support positive outcomes around climate actions, health inequalities, local economy and liveability and quality of life. Good placemaking and local living allows choice, reduces car travel, provides active travel, promotes local work opportunities and, local growing opportunities, and reduces social isolation - to name but a few benefits. Good placemaking also provides opportunities to support public reform and improve outcomes for communities. A Local Living Framework is presented to help understand and provide a consistent structure to consider how local living can be supported in places. Structured around 14 themes, within 5 overarching categories of Movement, Space, Resources, Civic and Stewardship, the themes provide the key considerations in order to help support local living. The Framework is designed to complement tools and resources already available for placemaking and design, including the Place Standard Tool and the Place and Wellbeing Outcomes. The delivery of local living is also recognised as needing to be incremental, iterative and evolves. A three step approach to delivering local living follows three continuous and repeated steps:

1. Understand context - understanding the context of the place through the use of quantitative and qualitative information.
2. Collaborate, plan, design - developing collaborative models of working to inform place based planning and design processes.
3. Implement and review - aligning investment, developing delivery capacity, and supporting new ways of working.

The Evidence Report is the first step in understanding the context of Aberdeen.

Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020 (SIMD)

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation is a relative measure of deprivation based upon postcode data. If an area is identified as ‘deprived’, (within the lowest 5% ?) this can relate to people having a low income but it can also mean fewer resources or opportunities. SIMD looks at the extent to which an area is deprived across seven domains: income, employment, education, health, access to services, crime and housing. SIMD ranks all data zones in Scotland from most deprived (ranked 1) to least deprived (ranked 6,976).

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The most recent SIMD release was in 2020. Based on overall rankings of deprivation (i.e. All Domains), Aberdeen City's position worsened between 2016 and 2020. The number of datazones in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland was 29, and the number of datazones in the 20-40% most deprived areas of Scotland was 65.

13 of Aberdeen's neighbourhoods are recognised as deprived on this basis: Torry, Tillydrone, Seaton, Woodside, Middlefield, Cummings Park, Northfield, Heathryfold, Mastrick, Kincorth, Ashgrove, George Street and Stockethill.

Conversely, Aberdeen still has a relatively high number of datazones in the 20% least deprived areas of Scotland with 104. (It should be noted that SIMD is an area-based measure of relative deprivation - not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived, and not everyone who is deprived lives in a deprived area.)

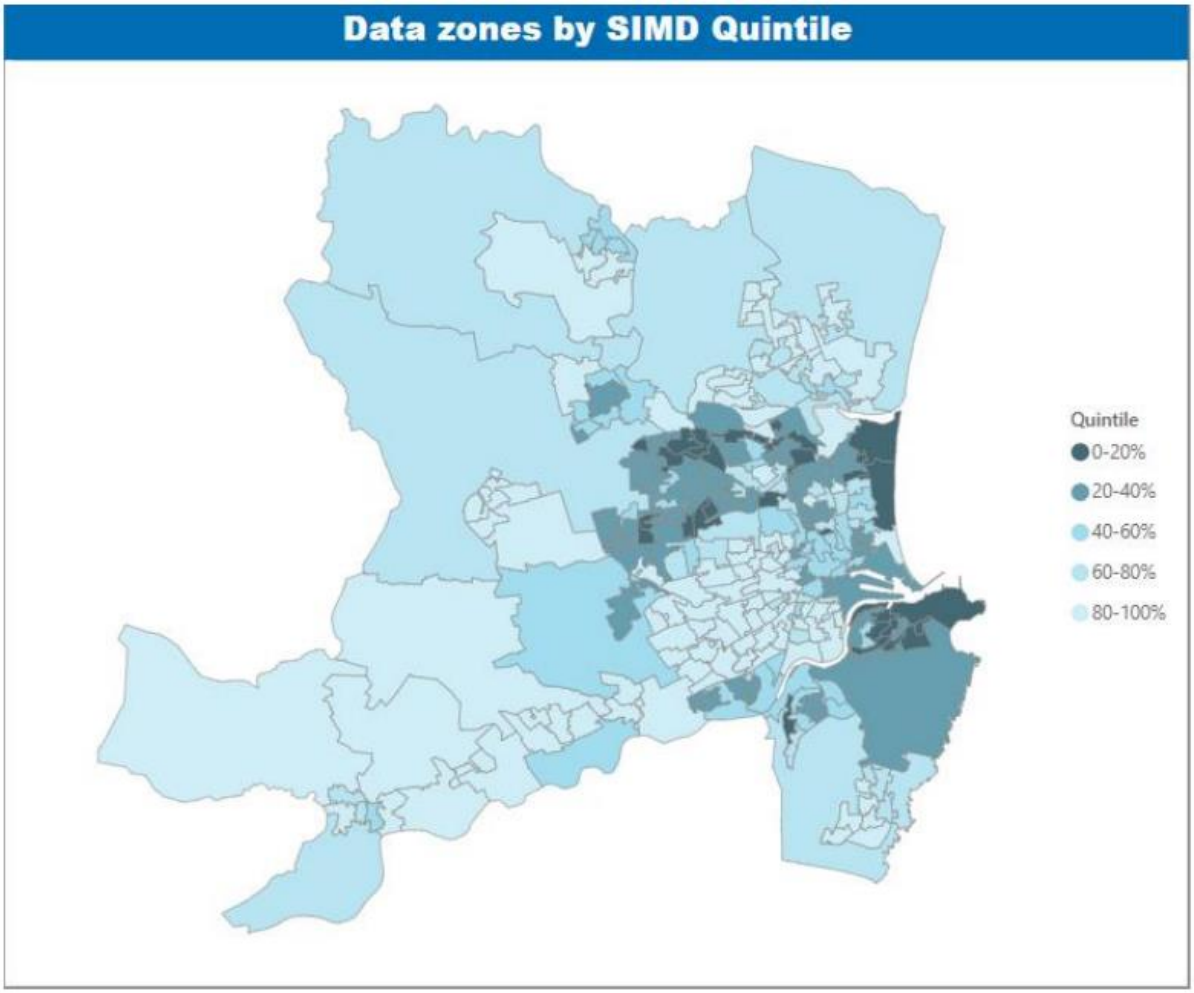


Figure 8: SIMD 2020 data for Aberdeen. Source: Scottish Government, Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2020V2 [22]

NESTRANS Comprehensive Travel Study 2023 – Monitoring and Modelling
The Comprehensive Travel Study aims to provide insights into post-pandemic travel patterns and attitudes in the North East and to support monitoring for the Regional Transport Strategy. The results of this survey detail the methods and reasons for an individual's travel and around Aberdeen and their local area. It also highlights barriers to changing modal shift – which could be highlighted when assessing local living and using the local living tool to understand areas. Aberdeen specific data comprises: walking and car are the most modes of transport, followed by bus; more residents with protected characterises used a bus at least weekly; 85% have access to a car or van; car is the main mode used by most residents for all journey purposes, 24% trip-chain, with shopping the trip most residents' trip-chain; 42% have access to a bike; 93% walk at least once a week; 9% use a pedal bike, 2 % use an e-bike at least once a week; 25% use a bus at least once a week. Full results of the survey are discussed further within the Sustainable Transport Section of the evidence report.

Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Retail Study 2023 Volume 1
In recognition that Aberdeen serves as the regional centre for Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire authority areas, a joint Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire Council retail study was commissioned in 2023. It was tasked with assessing retail capacity, turnover and opportunity in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire. The key purpose of the study was to derive information concerning retail and related land uses that would be used for the Evidence Report for the preparation of the next Local Development Plans for the two Councils. The study examined access to retail facilities through a local living lens.

The study used an 800-metre buffer as the distance to services, there was no road and path network analysis. The methodology focussed on:

- A minimum no. of 4 retail and retail/leisure service units, provided at least one of these units retails convenience goods in a clearly defined urban location
- Otherwise minimum no. of 5 retail/service units.
- All supermarkets (minimum ca. 700 sq m GFA)
- All identified town centres
- All identified retail parks

The review of local accessibility identified that there are few residential areas that are not within easy walking distance of facilities and shops providing a reasonable range of shopping and other local services. The City Centre and older established areas of Aberdeen have the highest concentration of access within an 800-meter buffer. The major new proposed housing areas, (a number of which have commenced

development), are not within easy walking distance of a minimum level of provision to existing facilities. It is noted that these sites are proposed to provide mixed used town centres which will include retail provision to serve local need.

Place Standard Assessments
Quantitative and qualitative data can be gathered on the experience, views and thoughts of Aberdeen's residents from the output and analysis of the Place Standard Assessment. The output of the most recent exercise is noted in the Design, Quality and Place section above. The 14 themes within the Place Standard are relevant to local living.

City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015 / City Centre and Beach Masterplan Refresh 2022 (Strategic Council Document)
The City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme 2015 and the City Centre and Beach Masterplan Refresh 2022 are discussed within the Design, Quality and Place section in more detail. In summary, they provide a strategic overview to reinvigorate the city centre and beach, outline intervention areas and projects to fit the scale of a regional city centre, and also aim to encourage more homes in the city centre, increase the mix of uses, provide area to linger all while reworking the historic urban landscape in a respectful way. The priority is to encourage the reimagination of the city centre to ensure it creates a people first environment.

Aberdeen Planning Guidance: Placemaking Process and Adopted Site Specific Development Frameworks, Masterplans and Development Briefs.
More detail is available on these within the Design, Quality and Place section above. In summary, the placemaking process outlines the expected approach to be taken when developing a place based site specific document. The adopted development frameworks, masterplan and development briefs cover a range of development scales and types, from large long term greenfield mixed use developments to single, brownfield units. The sites all have a part of play in ensuring local living, either in ensuring the creation of this on new development sites or ensure it is retain or retrofitted within brownfield sites.

Population Needs Assessment 2023
The Population Needs Assessment 2023 provides an up to date evidence base for Aberdeen's Locality Outcome Improvement Plan, is it structured round the three theme of the Locality Outcome Improvement Plan; economy, people and place. The Population Needs Assessment is a high-level analysis of key groups, priorities, and challenges across public services, including service performance and information available from a citizen perspective. The Population Needs Assessment 2023 provides a snapshot of the current experience of the people of Aberdeen and

although not framed in the same way as the Local Living Framework, does capture data on a number of elements on a city wide scale. The data from the Population Needs Assessment is discussed in the Topic Paper: Wellbeing and Communities.

Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026

The Aberdeen Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2016-2026 (LOIP) outlines 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 Place Outcomes are:

- Addressing climate change by reducing Aberdeen's carbon emissions by at least 61%.
- Increase sustainable travel: 38% of people walking and 5% of people cycling and wheeling as main mode of travel and a 5% reduction in car miles.
- 26% of Aberdeen's area will be protected for nature and 60% of people report they feel that spaces and buildings are well cared for by 2026.

Full Outcomes Framework

The Full Outcomes Framework compares current data from the stretch outcomes of the Aberdeen Local Outcomes Improvement Plan to baseline data. The Framework notes a comparison of the current data to the baseline data (better, worse, similar) and identified a performance trend (improving, declining, steady / fluctuation). The Full Outcomes Framework contains data linked to the 16 stretch outcomes of the Local Outcomes Improvement Plan. This data is helpful for monitoring.

In linking this to a local living approach, as noted in the Scottish Government's Local Living and 20 Minute Neighbourhood document, change is incremental. Reviewing the trends and changes to the Full Outcomes Framework could help to understand the impact of a local living approach.

The data for the Place Outcomes identifies:
Improvements in greenhouse gas emissions, similar figures for mode of transport, improvements in experience of open space, with a decline in those who feel their neighbourhoods are well cared for.

Local Living in Aberdeen
Understanding local living in Aberdeen will require an examination of the existing lived experience through mapping. A tool to complete path network analysis has been purchased and data points will be mapped. The intended outcome will show the access to local living facilities and services for all of Aberdeen. This will provide spatial data on the differing levels of access across the city. This data produced will allow a greater understanding of where there is sufficiency of access to daily needs within communities. The data will enhance the results of national research studies noted above and the retail study. It is anticipated the mapping of data will take a number of months to complete. Consideration is being given toward the mapping of these datasets, with further refinement through the review of other local living mapping tools of other Local Authorities.

Categories	Themes	Factual or Spatial Datasets
Movement	Moving Around	Core Paths, Cycle Routes, Rights of Way, Cycle infrastructure
	Public Transport	Train Stations, Bus Stops, Car Clubs, Bus Routes
	Traffic and Parking	Cycle Parking, Vehicle Parking, Speed Limits
Space	Streets and Spaces	Urban Green Space, Listed Buildings, Brownfield Sites, Civic Space
	Natural Space	Greenbelt, Urban Green Space, Green Space Network, Sites of Special Scientific Interest , Local Nature Conservation Sites, Local Nature Reserve, River Dee Special Area of Conservation, woodlands, parks
	Play & Recreation	Playparks, Leisure Facilities, Private Leisure, Allotments, Community Gardens, Sports (Bowling Greens, Golf, Playing Fields, Tennis Courts, Other), Art Gallery, Museums

Resources	Facilities and Services	Public Toilets, Water refill locations, Primary & Secondary Schools, College, University, Library, Nursery, Supermarkets and Convenience Shops, Hospital, Clinics, GP, dentists, Pharmacies, Care Homes
	Work & Local Economy	Business & Industry, Business Zones, Airport & Harbour, City Centre Retail Core, West End Area, West End Shops & Cafes, Town Centres, District Centres, Neighbourhood Centres, Commercial Centres, Beach & Leisure
	Housing & Community	Heat Networks
	Social Interaction	Places of Worship, Community Halls, City Centre Retail Core, West End Shops & Cafes, Town Centres, District Centres, Neighbourhood Centres, Beach & Leisure, Pubs/Cafes/Restaurants (Outside of Centres), Community Facilities, Urban Green Space
Civic	Identity & Belonging	Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Gardens & Designed Landscapes
	Feeling Safe	Police Stations, Brownfield Sites, SEPA Flooding Maps,
Stewardship	Care & Maintenance	Dog Bins, Waste Recycling Centres, Recycle Points
	Influence & Sense of Control	Allotments, Community Gardens

Table 13: Data to be inputted to the Aberdeen Local Living tool

Further to the quantitative data above, the assessment and output from the Place Standard exercise will be considered, thereby allowing the qualitative data to further enrich the results of the data.

The Aberdeen Local Living tool will use the Local Living Framework structured around the 14 themes, within 5 overarching categories of Movement, Space, Resources, Civic and Stewardship to assess the current local living experience in Aberdeen.

Public Convenience

There are 10 Aberdeen City Council run operational standalone public convenience located in Aberdeen. 8 are located within areas of open space, while 2 are located within Council run car parks.

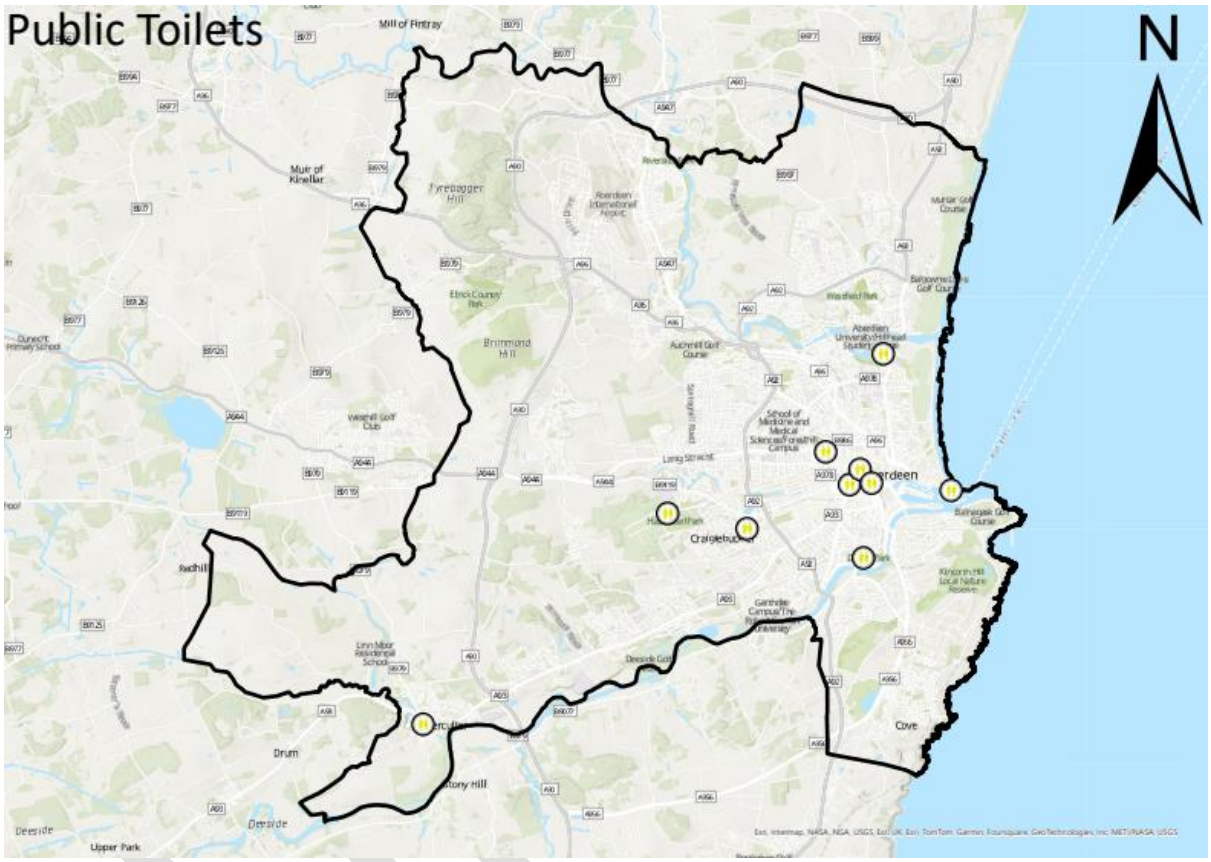


Figure 9: Locations of Aberdeen City Council run operational standalone public convenience.

Further to this, the Great British Public Toilet Map identifies 21 locations for public toilets in Aberdeen including the eight detailed above.. The remainder are public conveniences within retail and other business premises that permit public use without purchase obligations. There are 11 Changing Places Toilets located in Aberdeen, eight of which are in publicly owned leisure, healthcare and Council buildings, with three in private ownership.

Water Taps

Scottish Water has installed 2 ‘Top up Tap’ standalone water refill facilities in public spaces across Aberdeen, Hazelhead Park and St Nicholas Street.

Summary of Implications for Proposed Plan

Historic Assets and Places

The Proposed Plan will seek to incorporate the key aims of Our Past, Our Future: The Strategy for Scotland's Historic Environment and Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HEPS) and recognise the importance and wide-ranging benefits that Aberdeen's heritage assets can bring.

The Proposed Plan will continue to protect historic assets in Aberdeen which include listed buildings, conservation areas, sites within the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Scheduled Monuments and archaeological sites.

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

Consideration will be given on if, and how, the impact of the HES review of the current Buildings at Risk Register might be reflected in the policy framework and development strategy for the Proposed Plan. As noted by HES, neighbouring infrastructure and redevelopment projects contained within the LDP, and LDP policies, need to be designed in a way that would support and not hinder redevelopment of Broadford Works and Woolmanhill Hospital sites.

A proactive approach to considering the long-term options for places of worship falling out of use and look to the challenges and opportunities that these sites may offer in terms of the communities in which they are situated and the services that they require is encouraged.

Design, Quality, Place

With a detailed design, quality, place policy now included in National Planning Framework 4 consideration will need to be given on the need for a local design, quality, place policy.

The Proposed Plan should be place-based and created in line with the Place Principle. The Proposed Plan Spatial Strategy should be underpinned by the six qualities of successful places outlined in national policy and guidance: 1, Healthy; 2. Pleasant; 3. Connected; 4. Distinctive; 5. Sustainable; and 6. Adaptable.

The Proposed Plan spatial strategy, policy and placemaking will be informed by the Place Standard Surveys and engagement and address all topic areas to ensure the

lower rated topics are significantly improved and the higher rated topics are maintained/ improved.

The Proposed Plan spatial strategy, policy and placemaking will be informed by the aims of the City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme and the City Centre and Beach Masterplan, and by adopted Site Specific Development Frameworks, Masterplans and Development Briefs.

The content of any registered Local Place Plan will be taken account of when developing the spatial strategy, policy and placemaking within the Proposed Plan.

Local Living

Consideration will need to be given on the content of NPF4 Policy 15 (Local Living and 20-Minute Neighbourhoods. The Proposed Plan policy framework will need to consider how these matters are addressed.

Spatial strategy and associated site briefs and masterplans will need to help support local living within settlements. The approach should account for the local context, variation of settlement patterns, and it should respect the particular characteristics and challenges faced by each place.

The spatial strategy will need to consider how it can support housing together with local infrastructure including schools, community centres, local shops and health and social care to reduce the need to use unsustainable methods of travel, to prioritise quality of life, help tackle inequalities, increase levels of health and wellbeing, and respond to the climate emergency.

The Proposed Plan spatial strategy, policy and placemaking will be informed by the Place Standard Surveys and engagement and address all topic areas to ensure the lower rated topics are significantly improved and the higher rated topics are maintained/ improved.

The Proposed Plan strategy and policy will be informed by the SIMD 2020 data.

The Proposed Plan spatial strategy, policy and placemaking will be informed by the aims of the City Centre Masterplan and Delivery Programme and the City Centre and Beach Masterplan, and adopted Site Specific Development Frameworks, Masterplans and Development Briefs. These will be viewed with a local living lens.

The results of the Aberdeen local living tool will highlight any gaps. This results of this could inform the Proposed Plan spatial strategy with the tool being used in conjunction with the site assessment matrix to assess proposed development sites.

The data on public conveniences and water refill stations will be used to inform the Proposed Plan's statement on the planning authority's policies and proposals on provision of public convivences and water refill locations.

Marmot Principles

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 align 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.	X
Pursue environmental sustainability and health equity together.	X

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