

LOCALITY 3 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016

An analysis of the demand for public services within locality 3. This document considers past and current trends, emerging issues, challenges and opportunities that will impact on public services delivery.

October 2016 V3



Community Planning
in Aberdeen

1. Introduction

This Strategic Assessment has been produced on behalf of Community Planning Aberdeen and aims to be a comprehensive analysis of the demand, supply and delivery of public services in the wider Tillydrone neighbourhood.

The Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015 places Community Planning Partnerships (CPPs) on a statutory footing and imposes duties on them around the planning and delivery of local outcomes, and the involvement of community bodies at all stages of community planning. Tackling inequalities will be a specific focus, and CPPs have to produce “locality plans” at a more local level for areas experiencing particular disadvantage.

In June 2016 Community Planning Aberdeen endorsed a proposal to develop plans for three localities:

Locality 1 (pop. Approx. 10,500)	Locality 2 (pop. Approx. 20,500)	Locality 3 (pop. Approx. 15,000)
Torry	Middlefield	Seaton
	Mastrick	Tillydrone
	Cummings Park	Woodside
	Northfield	
	Heathryfold	

The Strategic Assessment looks at past and current trends across a wide range of community planning themes. It considers emerging issues and future trends and seeks to identify, assess and thereafter allow the Community Planning Partnership to undertake evidence-based prioritisation and planning within the wider Tillydrone locality.

The strategic assessment has been structured around the **Economy, People, and Place** themes to retain consistency with the Local Outcome Improvement Plan and to ensure that there are clear links between the strategic vision and priorities for the city and those of individual communities.

1.1 Data Quality and Accuracy

Data at smaller geography is less robust and statistics are more sensitive. For this purposes of this assessment, data has been collated and analysed at data zone, intermediate zone or multi-member ward area. For this reason, most data that is available at smaller geographies is a rolling-year aggregate.

Throughout the course of this document there are a number of references to population projections. These projections are based on past trends in movement of people in and out of Scotland, births and deaths. The accuracy of projections reduces at smaller geographies and as we look further into the future. It is likely that there will be a slowdown in migration into Aberdeen in the coming years, and therefore it is likely that projections may be amended.

2. Locality 3 Overview

Locality 3 contains some of Aberdeen's most deprived communities. Within the locality are Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods.

The data zones which make up these neighbourhoods sit predominantly within the Northfield multi-member ward area.

There are 26 data zones that, on a 'best fit' basis, make up Locality 3.

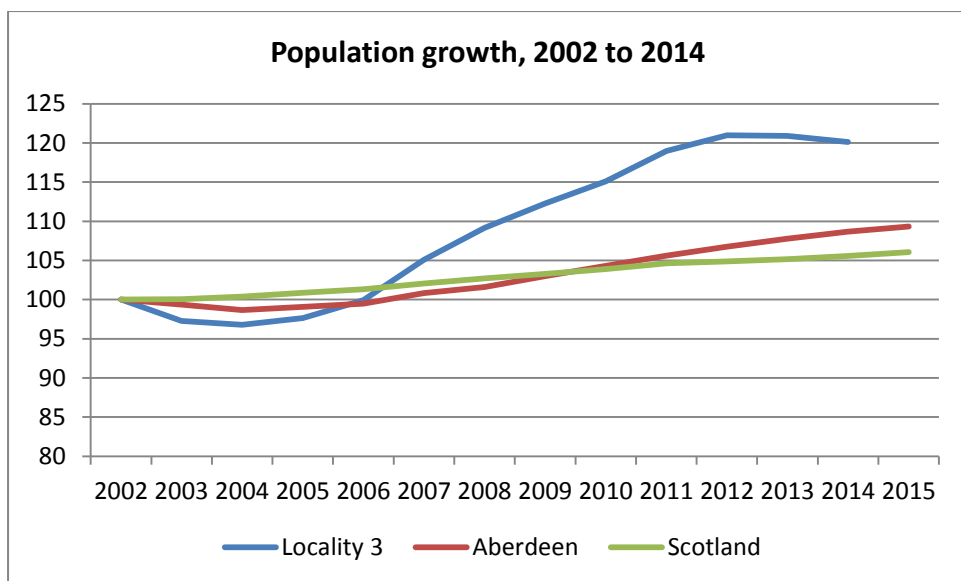
Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones	Neighbourhood	2001 data zones	2011 data zones
Seaton	S01000164	S01006666	Tillydrone	S01000195	S01006675
	S01000176	S01006667		S01000203	S01006676
	S01000179	S01006668		S01000211	S01006677
	S01000185	S01006669		S01000216	S01006678
	S01000192	S01006670		S01000217	S01006679
	S01000207	S01006674		S01000219	S01006680
Woodside	S01000194	S01006681	Intermediate Zones		
	S01000199	S01006682	Seaton	S02000032	S02001264
	S01000210	S01006683	Tillydrone	S02000036	S02001266
	S01000213	S01006684	Woodside	S02000038	S02001267
	S01000221	S01006685			

3. Population and Demography

The most accurate measure of population is the national Census, which was last conducted in Scotland in 2011. However, more up-to-date population estimates are available from National Records of Scotland and so, for a more accurate and present picture, it is these statistics that have been used.

The population of Locality 3 (Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods) has grown considerably since the turn of the century, and most of the increase occurred between 2006 and 2012.

In Aberdeen, between 2002 and 2014, the size of the population has increased by 9%; in Scotland, its 6%, but in Locality, a 20% increase in the size of the population has been experienced.



Not only has the population increased, but the age demographic of the local population has changed, and is now younger than at any other time in that period. In 2002, 14.5% of the population of Locality 3 was a child aged under 16 while 17.6% of the population was aged 65 or older. The most up-to-date population estimates show that the breakdown of the population has now changed, and now 16.6% of the population are children, while the over 65s make up 12.2%. The working-age (16 – 64) population has also increased, and this is most evident in those of younger working age (16 – 39 years).

Not all areas within the locality have experienced the same changes however. The Tillydrone neighbourhood saw the largest proportional increase in the overall population, with the biggest proportional change in the child population, while the greatest reduction in the size of the older population (aged 65 and older) was in Seaton.

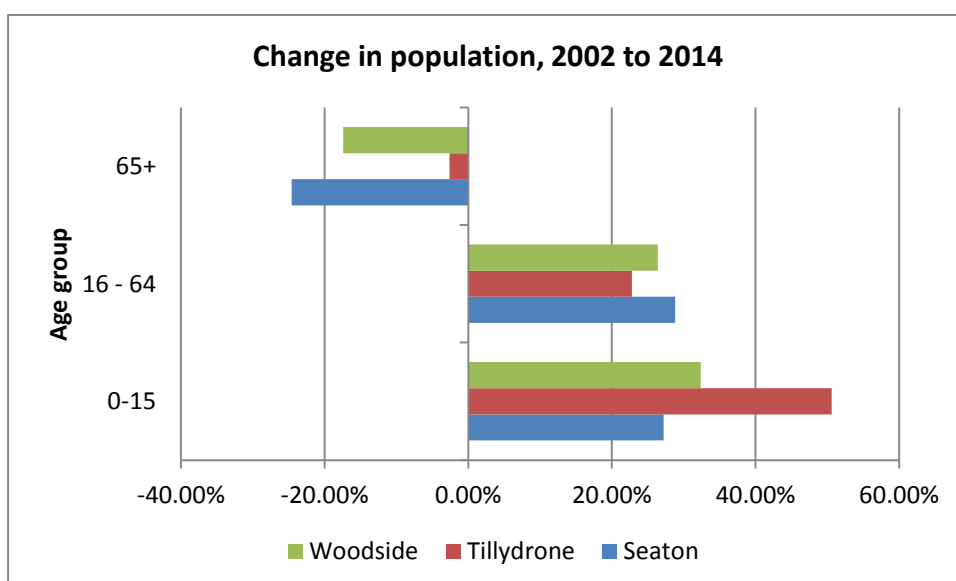


Table 1: Locality 3 population by age group, 2014

	0-15	16-24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Seaton	12.7	23.5	32.5	17.7	13.6
Tillydrone	19.6	13.1	34.8	22.1	10.4
Woodside	17.9	13.5	35.3	20.9	12.4
Locality 3	16.6	17.0	34.2	20.1	12.2
Aberdeen	14.7	14.8	31.6	23.9	15.0
Scotland	17.0	11.6	25.8	27.5	18.1

Locality 3 is clearly a popular residential area for families with children, and in particular the Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods are attractive to families with children.

The population of Locality 3 is a very diverse one, with more than a quarter of the resident population born in a country other than the UK; one in three people in Tillydrone were born out with the United Kingdom. Locality 3, and in particular the Tillydrone area, has a sizeable proportion of the resident population that were born in Poland, and therefore it is important that public services engage with, and provide material in, languages spoken by more than 10% of the community.

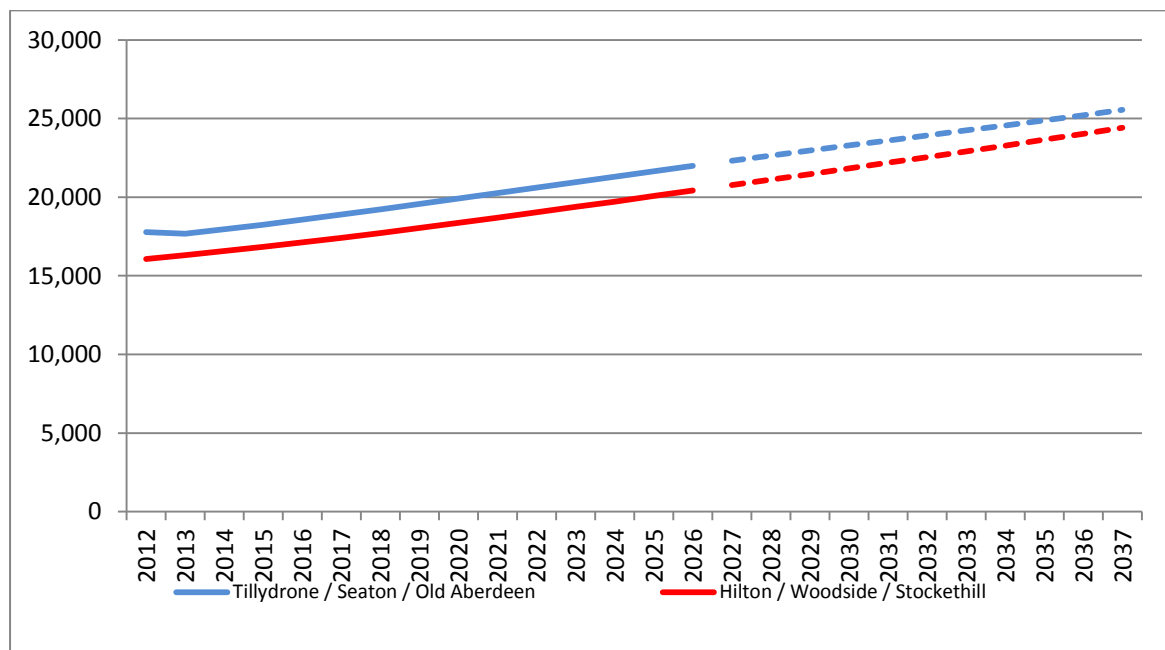
	UK	Other Europe	Africa	Middle East & Asia	Americas & Caribbean	Antarctica & Oceania
Seaton	75.52%	14.17%	3.85%	4.70%	1.52%	0.23%
Tillydrone	70.56%	22.24%	3.09%	3.05%	0.89%	0.18%
Woodside	76.11%	16.87%	2.48%	3.76%	0.58%	0.20%
Locality 3	74.06%	17.61%	3.20%	3.88%	1.04%	0.20%
Aberdeen	84.09%	7.65%	2.53%	4.02%	1.40%	0.30%
Scotland	93.03%	3.25%	0.88%	1.97%	0.63%	0.23%

Linked to the diverse population, results of the 2011 Census show that almost a quarter of people living in the Locality speak a language other than Scots or English at home, and unsurprisingly this is most pronounced in the Tillydrone neighbourhood. Around a tenth of the population of Locality 3 have some difficulty in speaking, reading or writing the English language.

4. Population Projections

National Records of Scotland have recently produced population projections to 2037 at small level geography. Projections are not available at neighbourhood level however, but projections for the two multi-member wards which cover the neighbourhoods that make up Locality 3 are available.

Figure 1: Population growth of locality and projected population of Northfield ward, 2002 - 2037



It must be noted however that the boundaries of the multi-member ward areas are not co-terminus with neighbourhood or locality boundaries. Therefore, while the projections at ward level can, and do, give a broad indication of the trajectory of neighbourhoods, caution must be exercised.

The most recent projections, which are 2012-based, indicate that it is anticipated that the population of Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen ward will increase by around 44% by 2037, while the anticipated increase in Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill is 52%. The population of Aberdeen City is projected to grow by around 28% by 2037, considerably more than the 9% increase projected in Scotland.

It must be borne in mind however that these projections are based on past birth, death and migrations trends. Given the current economic difficulties in the city, and the recent decision by the UK electorate to leave the European Union, it is possible that these projections may be adjusted over the next few years. While it is anticipated that a rising population will be experienced, the increase may not be as sharp as is currently projected.

ECONOMY

DEFINING POVERTY

The Scottish Governmentⁱⁱ define a household as being in relative poverty if the household income is below 50% of the typical (“median”) income. The most recent figures published for Scotland gives the relative poverty threshold, before housing costs, as:

- £190 per week for a single adult, or £9,900 per year;
- £284 per week for a couple with no children, or £14,800 per year;
- £341 per week, or £17,800 per annum, for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £435 per week, or £22,700 a year, for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

After housing costs are taken into consideration, the relative poverty thresholds for 2014/15 are:

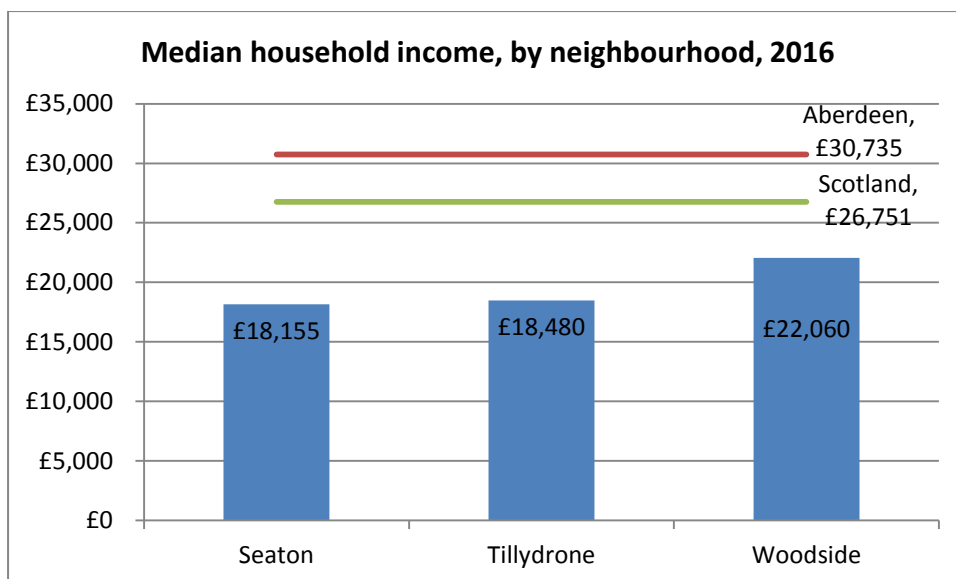
- £141 per week or £7,300 per year for a single adult;
- £243 per week for a couple with no children, equal to £12,700 per annum;
- £291 per week, or £15,200 per year for a lone parent with children aged between 5 and 14;
- £393 per week or £20,500 a year for a couple with children aged between 5 and 14.

CHILD POVERTY

Child poverty is experienced by children who live in households that do not have enough money to provide the basic necessities. Children who live in poverty tend to have poorer life outcomes than their better off peers. They are more likely to experience poor educational attainment, suffer from poorer health both as a child and as an adult, are more likely to become a teenage parent and are more likely to live in poverty as an adult.

It is difficult to establish a robust estimate of the level of child poverty in any area, and it is even more difficult when it comes to smaller geographies. HMRC defined children living in poverty the proportion of children living in families either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits with a reported income which is less than 60% of the median income. In 2016, the median household income in Aberdeen is £30,735.

Household incomes in Locality 3 are, generally, significantly less than the city median, with residents in Seaton having the lowest median income in the locality.



From the most recent data available, we know that child poverty is not spread evenly throughout the city, and though there are small pockets of child deprivation in all communities, there are some geographic areas that suffer from a larger proportion of child poverty.

In the locality, approximately a quarter of all children are living in poverty, but again, there are pockets within the area where child poverty is even more evident. In data zones S01000203 and S01000219 (both in Tillydrone) and in data zone S01000194, which is in Woodside around a third of children are living in poverty.

It must be noted however that this measure does not include children in low income households that do not claim child tax credits, working tax credit or other benefits, and so it is likely that this may be an under-representation.

Child Poverty Action Group also produce estimates on the proportion of children living in poverty, however this is only available at ward level. The latest estimate from CPAG is however more recent than the data from HMRC. It is estimated that, after housing costs, one in three children in Tillydrone / Seaton / Old Aberdeen ward are living in poverty, and in Hilton / Woodside / Stockethill its one in four.

The Scottish Government published statistics on poverty and income inequalityⁱⁱⁱ in 2014/15 in Scotland on 28th June 2016. At the current time, these statistics are only available at a national level and show that relative poverty, for adults and children, increased in that year. It is likely that the local picture reflects this trend.

Living in a household with at least one adult in full-time employment greatly reduces the risk of a child living in poverty, but while employment is the best route out of poverty, that employment must be reasonably well paid and of sufficient hours. Two thirds of children living in poverty in Scotland live in a working household, and again,

while not available at a very local level, it is assessed that the majority of children in Aberdeen who are living in poverty also live in a working household.

The whole locality is, generally, an area of low-cost housing that is attractive to families with children.

Table 2: Households with Children, Locality 3, 2011

	No dependent children	One dependent child	Two dependent children	Three or more dependent children
Seaton	58.76%	28.23%	10.91%	2.11%
Tillydrone	49.87%	31.13%	15.04%	3.93%
Woodside	52.41%	28.12%	14.00%	5.47%
Locality 3	53.55%	29.31%	13.37%	3.77%
Aberdeen City	61.87%	20.26%	13.57%	4.30%
Scotland	58.93%	20.35%	15.33%	5.39%

Larger families – those with 3 or more children – are more vulnerable to poverty, as are people living in a workless household, lone parent families or households where someone is disabled. Although there is not a propensity for large families within the locality – households are more likely to have just one child – it is highlighted below that there is a large proportion of single parent families living in Locality 3, and this raises the risk of a greater proportion of children living in poverty.

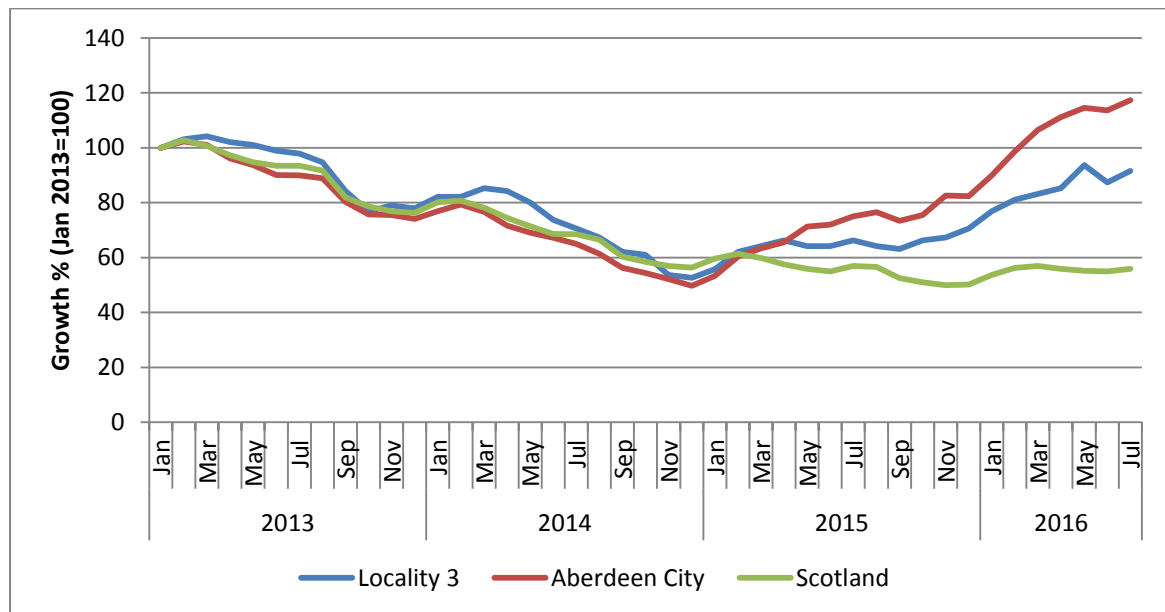
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Traditionally, Aberdeen has weathered the storm of economic recession well, and the city boasts of high employment levels overall. In November and December 2014, the number of out-of-work benefits claimants in the wider Tillydrone locality was at its lowest.

Aberdeen City, and indeed the north east region of Scotland, is currently experiencing a period of economic difficulty, largely linked to the fall in the global oil price.

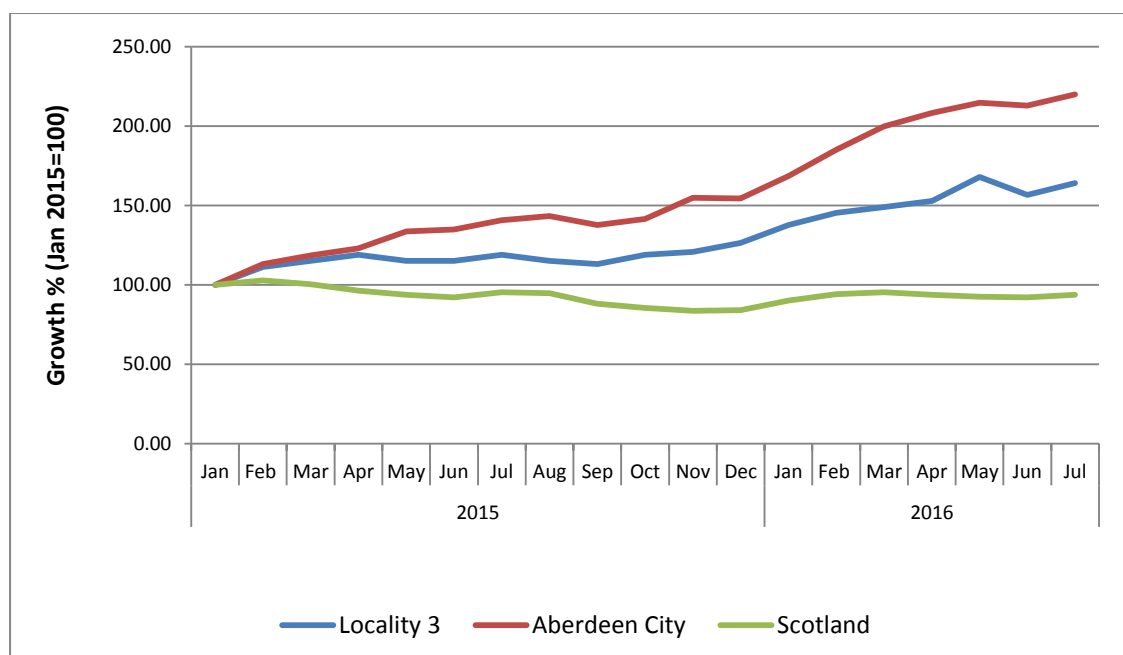
In Scotland, the downward trend in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants continues, but in Aberdeen City the opposite is true. The number of out-of-work benefit claimants in Aberdeen, and in Locality 3, has been increasing steadily since the beginning of 2015

Figure 2: Growth in number of people claiming out-of-work benefits, Jan 2013 - July 2016



The increase in the number of out-of-work benefits claimants is largely related to the downturn in the local economy, linked to difficulties experienced in the oil and gas sector. Aberdeen's, and indeed Scotland's, economy has traditionally been heavily reliant on the oil and gas sector, and the global oil price slump, coupled with high production costs in the UK Continental Shelf have resulted in significant job losses in the City.

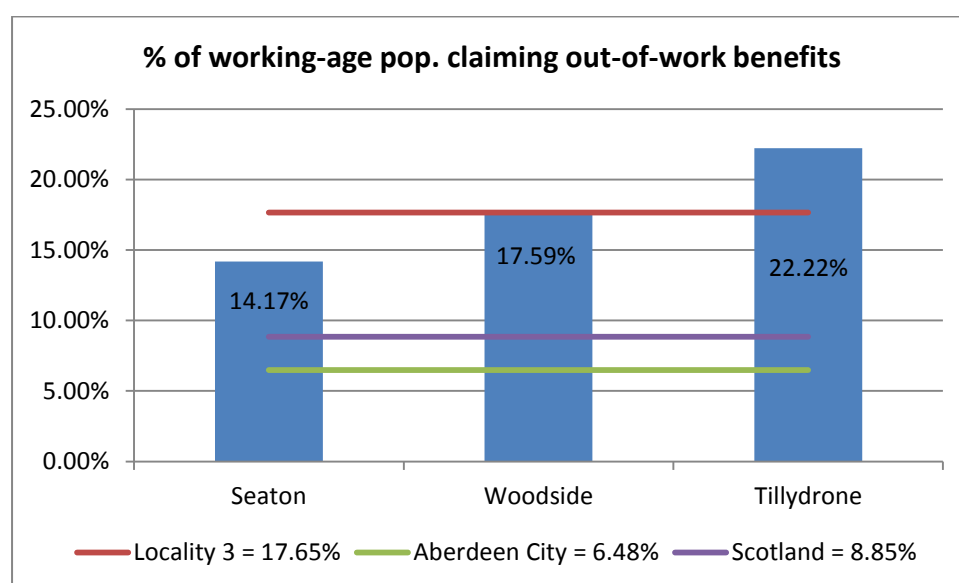
A closer look at the number of out-of-work benefits claimants shows that, since January 2015, there has been a 64% increase in the number in Locality 3, while in Aberdeen, the number of claimants of out-of-work benefits has more than doubled.



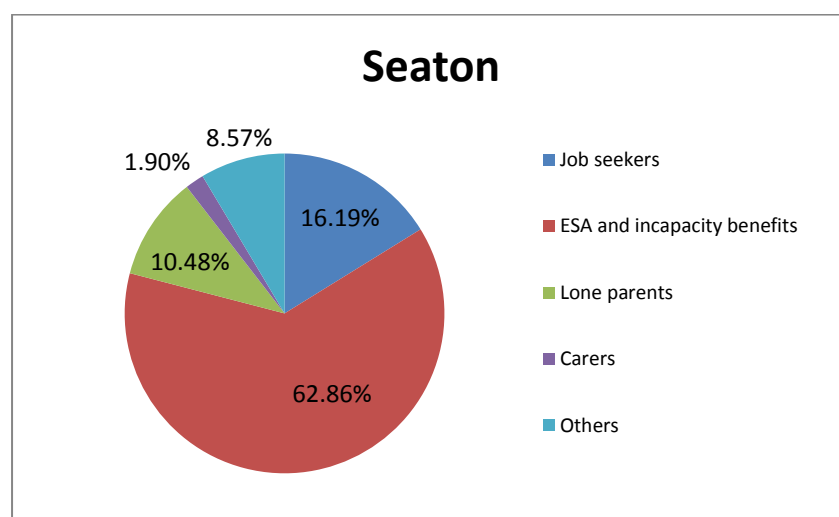
Although this is not a direct measure of levels of unemployment, it is assessed that it is the best and most timely indicator of the current employment situation within a small geography.

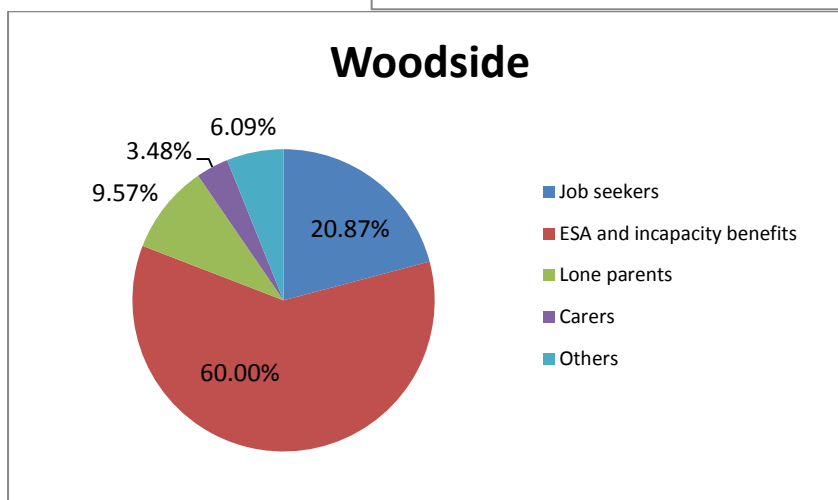
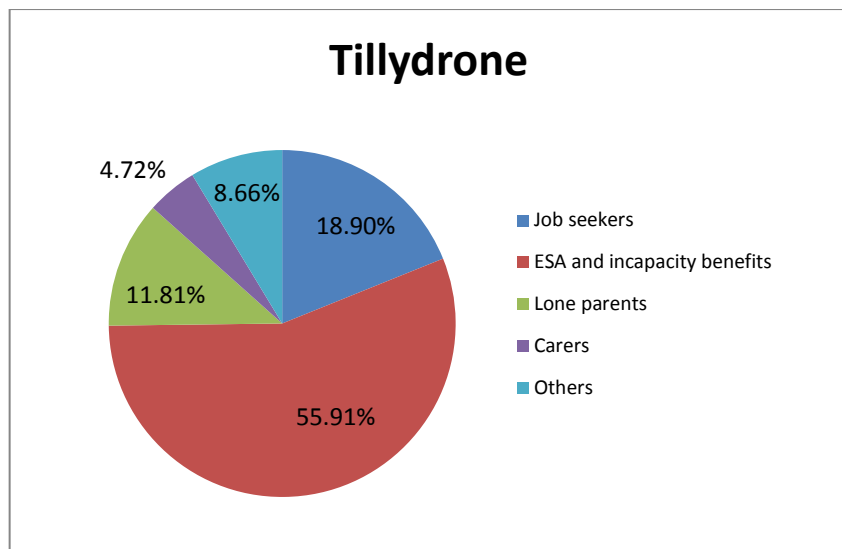
Rising worklessness may lead to an increase in child poverty across Aberdeen, and an increase in child poverty in Locality 3 will almost certainly be seen if the current economic conditions continue.

In Aberdeen City, around 6.5% of the working-age population are claiming benefits, a bit lower than in Scotland where around 8.9% are doing so. In Locality 3, however, this proportion is considerably more and in particular, between a fifth and a quarter of working-age people living in Tillydrone are claiming benefits.



Around 7% of those claiming working-age benefits in both Aberdeen and Scotland are lone parents, but the proportion in Locality 3 is much higher; 10.7% of those claiming working-age benefits that live in the area are lone parents.





Single parent families are one of the demographic groups most vulnerable to poverty, and this may – at least partly – be a contributory factor in the high poverty levels within areas of Locality 3.

The main rates of working age benefits and tax credits will be frozen in cash terms for 4 years from April 2016. This is likely to have a negative impact on low-income families, and may push more individuals and families into poverty.

The 2016 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that 14% of the working-age population of Locality 3 were employment deprived. Some areas suffer from far higher levels of employment deprivation; in data zone S01006684, which is in Woodside, 24% of the working age population are deprived of employment, while in data zone S01006677 (Tillydrone) a fifth (20%) are employment deprived.

The largest employing industry of residents of Locality 3 is the 'Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' (18%), followed by 'Human Health and social care activities' (12%), and 'Accommodation and food service activities' (12%). These sectors often offer lower paid employment opportunities^{iv}.

Typically, people living in the locality are employed in unskilled or low-skilled occupations, such as sales and customer service, machine operatives and other elementary occupations. People in such roles play a vital role in society, but often there is limited scope for career progression in such roles and workers may suffer from unduly low remuneration^v.

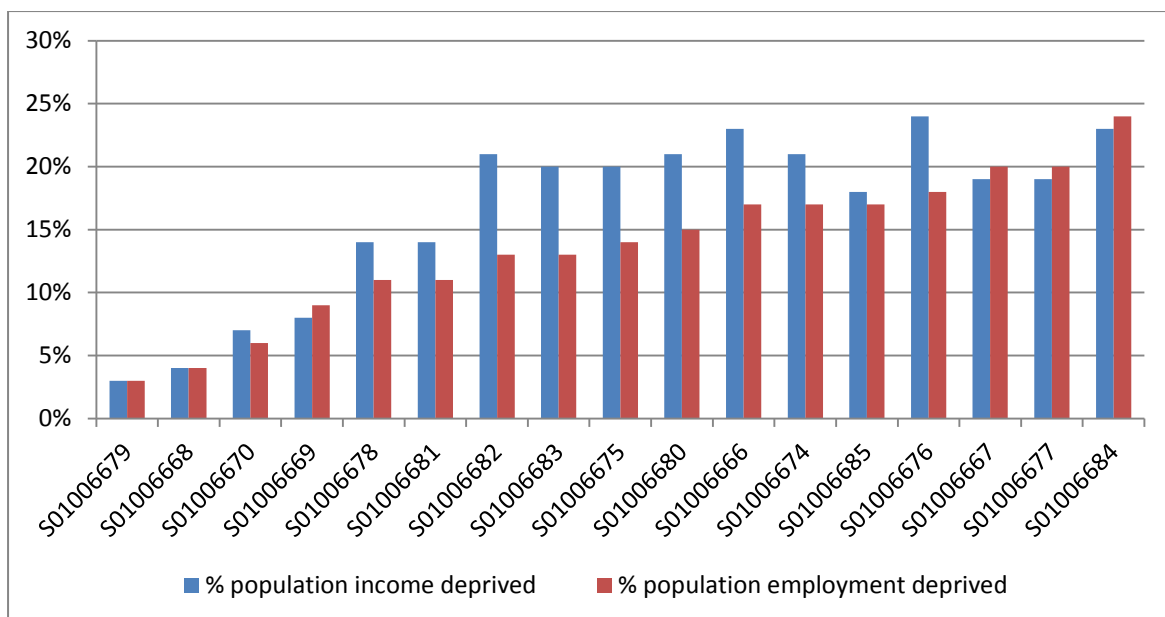
Generally speaking, Aberdeen City is an educated place, with around a third of the resident population being educated to degree level or above, and only around a fifth of people having no formal qualifications. In Locality 3, more than a quarter of people have no formal qualification, but almost another quarter are educated to at least degree level.

The factors above – such as the relatively young population base, the high proportion of single parent families, and the prevalence of low-skilled or unskilled, low paid employment - highlights the need for services to target support to help young people and single parents find work or enter, or re-enter, the employment market. It is therefore imperative that, as well as a need to secure high-quality, affordable childcare, there is a need to provide people with the opportunity to either gain or enhance their knowledge and skills to progress into better paid employment.

INCOME

Aberdeen City has one of the most unequal pay structures in the UK. Generally, men's average earnings tend to be higher than those of women, and there is considerable variation between low and high income earners, which has been largely fuelled by the inflated pay rates paid in the oil and gas sector.

In Aberdeen, around 8% of the total population are classed as 'income deprived'^{vi}, but there are areas of the City where income deprivation is much more problematic. In Locality 3 around 16% of the population are income deprived, but again there is significant variation throughout the locality. In data zones S01006666 (Seaton), S01006676 (Tillydrone) and S01006684 (Woodside), almost a quarter of the resident population are income deprived.

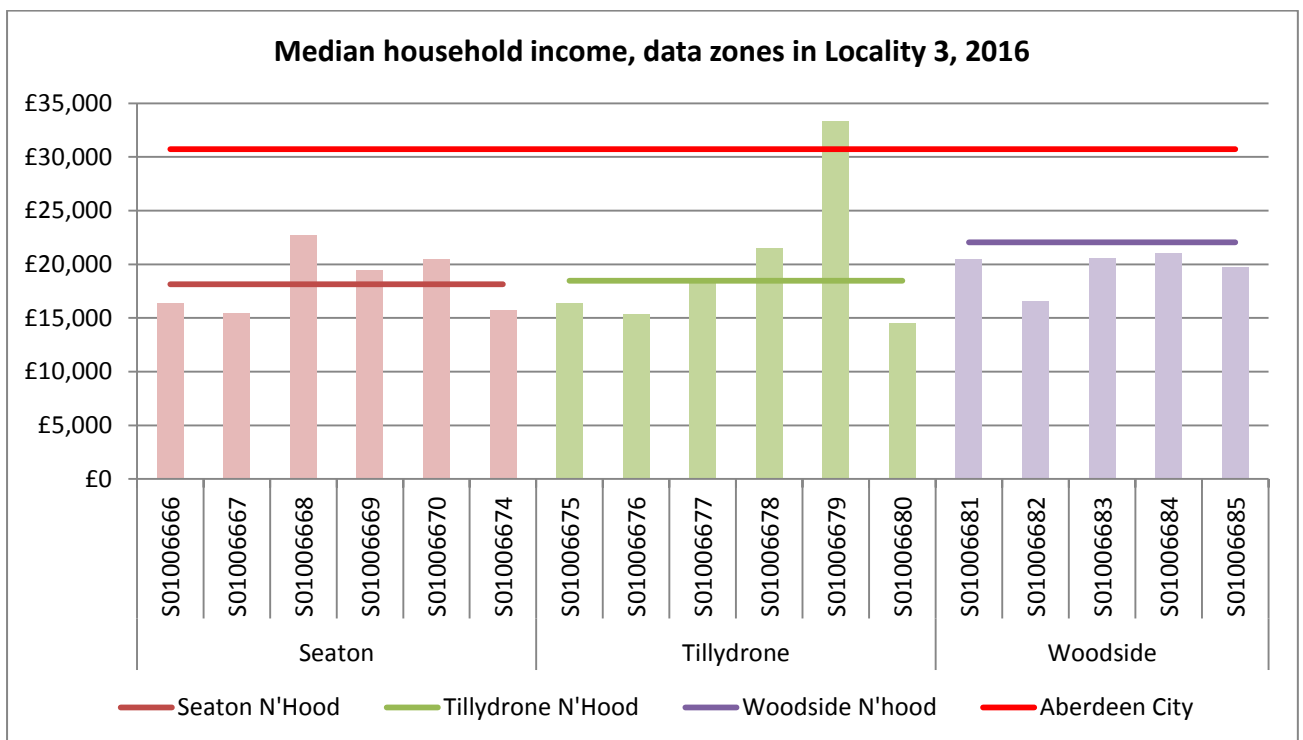
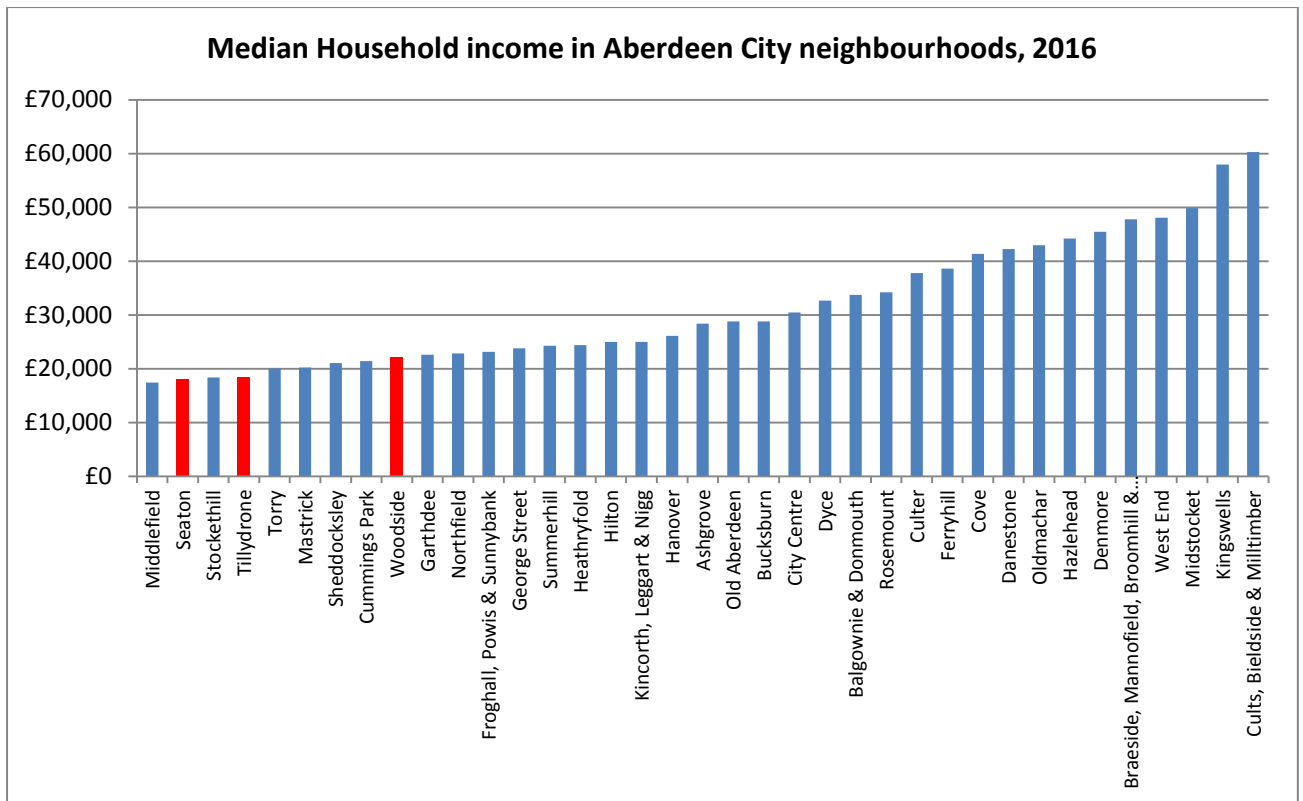


In most cases, there is a correlation between lack of employment / employment deprivation and income deprivation. The link is obvious, since employment is one of the key drivers in reducing poverty, though is not, by any means, the only attributable factor.

As is highlighted above however, there are some areas where income deprivation is considerably higher than employment deprivation levels. This may be indicative of people in data zones S01006666, S01006675, S01006676, S01006680 S01006682 and S01006683 being more likely to be employed in low-paid jobs.

CACI's Paycheck provides up-to-date information on household incomes at local authority level and by intermediate zone, data zone and other client defined areas.

Median household income in Aberdeen City in 2016 is £30,735, almost £4,000 more than the Scottish median household income. Income levels are not evenly distributed, and ranges from £17,442 in Middlefield to £60, 250 in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber.



PEOPLE

The resident population of Aberdeen has altered considerably since the 1980's, and the same is true within Locality 3. The population has, overall, grown by around a fifth, although there are some differences in the age groups. Between 2002 and 2014, the child population (under 16) has risen by 37%, while the working age population (aged 16 to 64 years). The size of the older age group has however reduced.

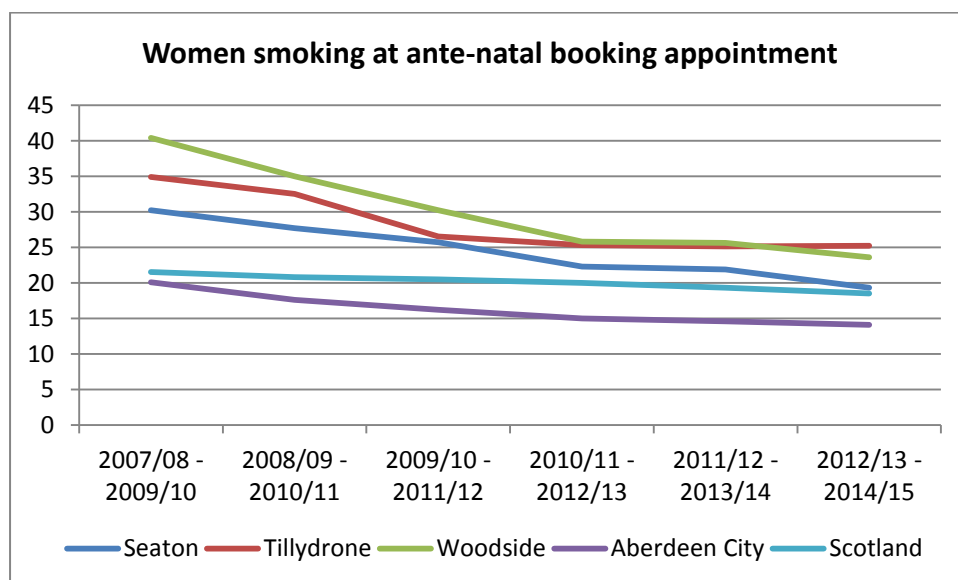
Locality 3 is a relatively large, primarily residential area that boasts a very varied and diverse resident population. The neighbourhood is popular with European nationals who have been drawn to the city primarily as a result of economic success and buoyant labour market.

EARLY YEARS & CHILDHOOD

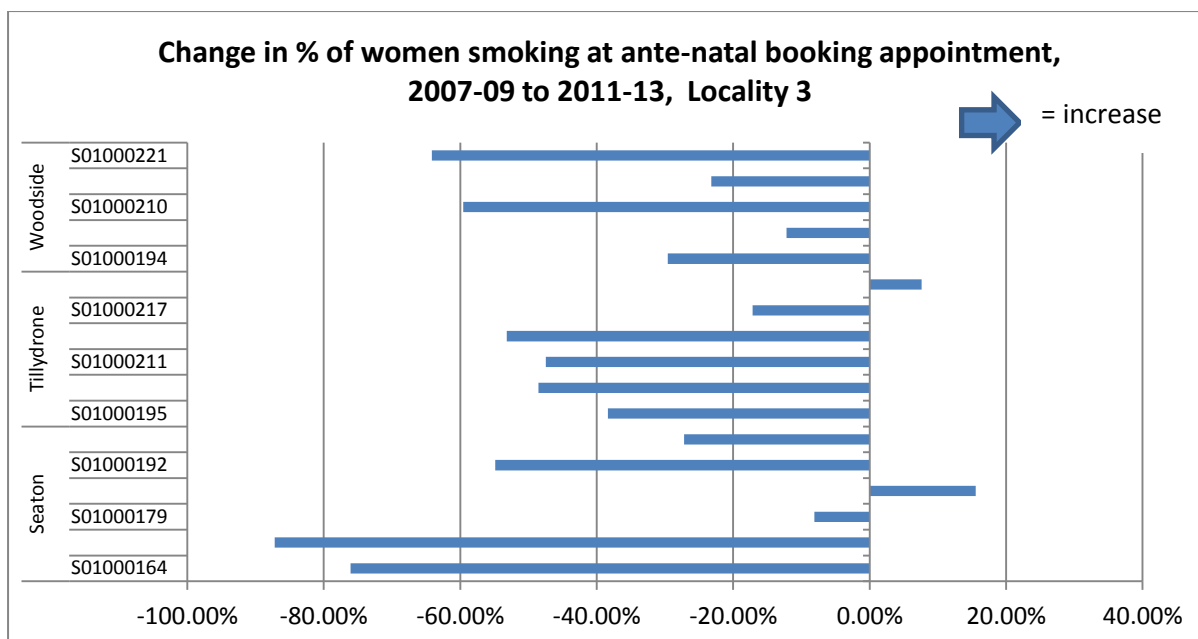
ANTE-NATAL SMOKING

It is widely recognised that smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to the health of both mum and baby.

Over recent years, the percentage of women smoking at the time of their ante-natal booking appointment has decreased in Scotland and in the city, as indeed it has in the intermediate zones that broadly cover Locality 3.



While, overall, the picture is clearly encouraging, further analysis shows that there are two small areas within the locality where the rate of women smoking at the time of the booking appointment has increased over the past five years.



BREASTFEEDING

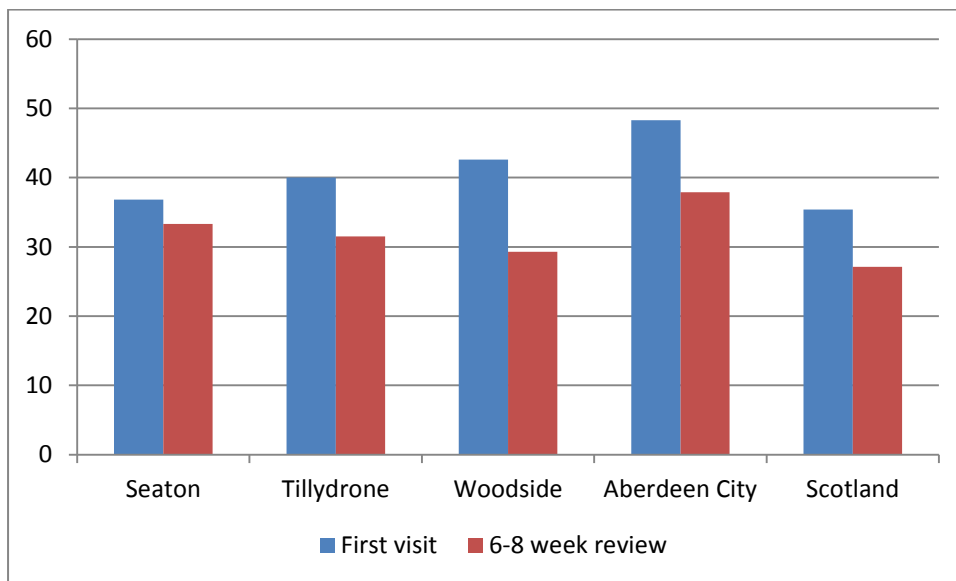
Rates of exclusive breastfeeding at both the initial post-natal visit and the 6 – 8 week review in Aberdeen City are higher than national rates, but this is not consistent across the city.

In general, mothers living in more deprived areas of the city tend to show greater preference for bottled milk over breastfeeding. Yet, breastfeeding is one of the most effective means of reducing the health inequalities linked to poverty.

Analysis of the most recent statistics show that breastfeeding, both at the time of the first visit and at the 6 – 8 week review point, is lower in Locality 3 than across the city, but is still favourable compared to the nationwide rate.

Across the City and indeed nationally, there is a tailing off of the proportion of babies that were exclusively breastfed at the time of the initial visit that are still exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review. Although the proportion of babies exclusively breastfed at the time of the 6-8 week review still exceeds the national rate, the reduction is most evident in Tillydrone and Woodside, and may indicate a need for greater support to enable and encourage mothers to breastfeed for longer.

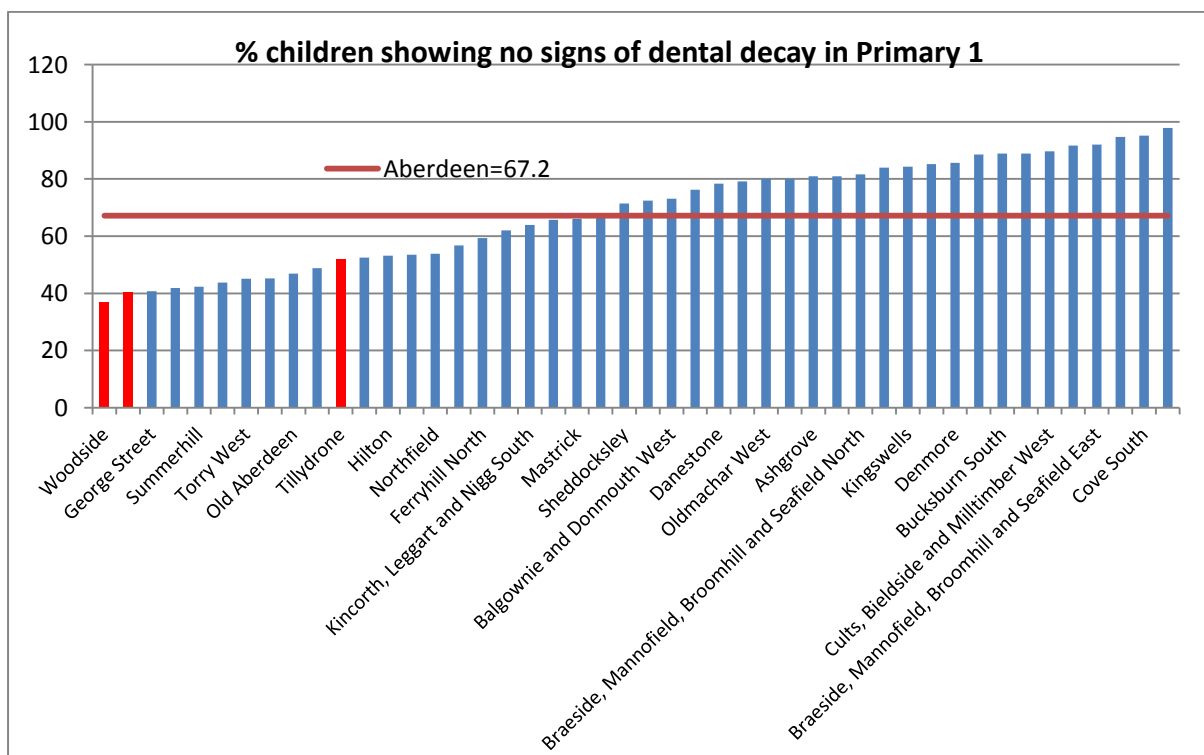
Figure 3: Breastfeeding at first visit and 6-8 week review, Locality 3



CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

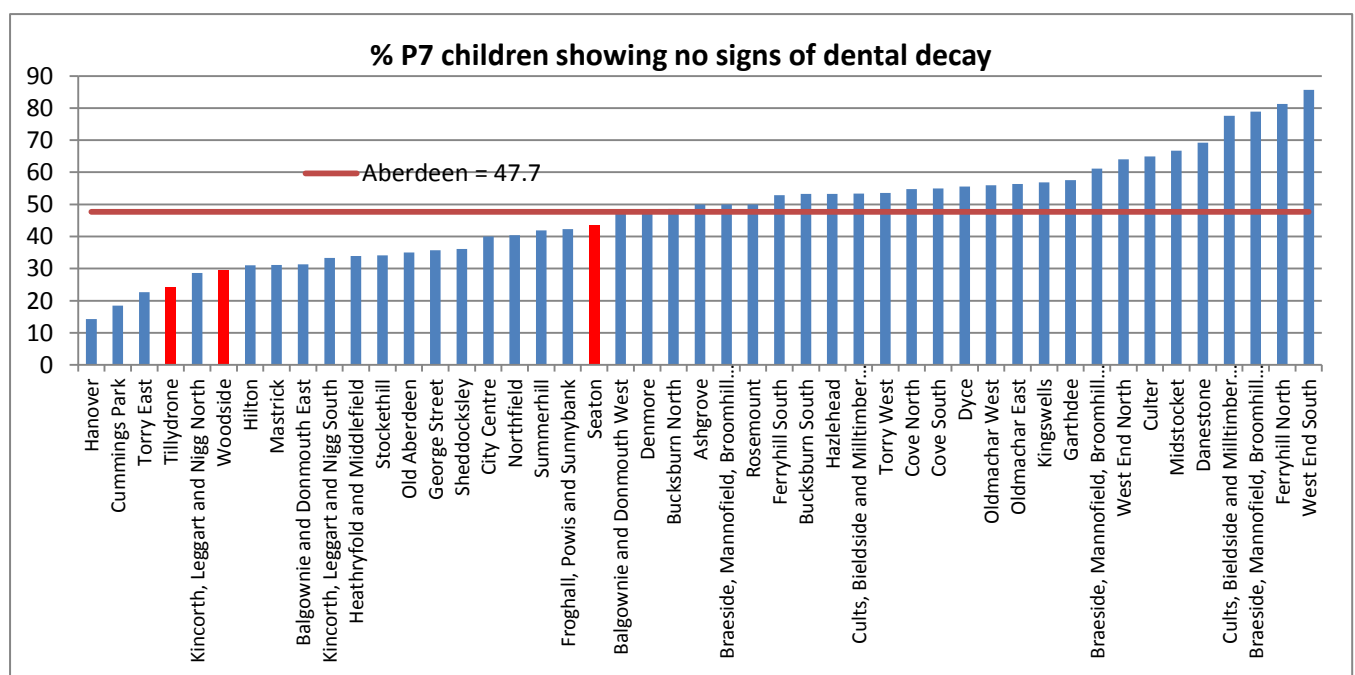
Similar to general health inequalities, there is a significant gap between those children with good and poor dental health.

In general, children living in Locality 3 suffer from relatively poor dental health, with those in Seaton and Woodside at particularly high risk of dental decay by the time they reach Primary 1.



In Woodside, only 37.1% of children in Primary 1 were assessed as having good dental health; that's more than 6 in every ten P1 children that were showing signs of dental decay. In Seaton, the situation is little better, with only 40.4% of P1 children showing no signs of dental decay. In Tillydrone it's a better picture with more than half (52.1%) of P1 children showing no signs of dental decay, however this still falls well below the city-wide rate (67.2%).

As children progress through their primary school years, more show signs of dental decay. Generally, the gap in good dental health between children who live in deprived areas and children from more affluent areas of the city widens between Primary 1 and Primary 7.



It is worth noting that, although the dental health of children in Seaton in P1 was particularly poor, the decline in dental health was slower during the primary school years.

EARLY LEARNING AND CHILDCARE

The Local Authority has a statutory duty to offer 600 hours per year free provision of early learning and childcare to all 3 and 4 year olds, as well as eligible 2 year olds.

By 2020, that statutory duty will be expanded to provide 1,140 hours per annum to all 3 and 4 year olds, and eligible 2 year olds. By 2024, the entitlement will increase further to cover all children aged between 1 and 4.

Aberdeen City Council want to increase the flexibility around funded provision, and it is considering whether to move towards providing funded early learning and childcare 50 weeks of the year, rather than the term-time model currently adopted.

Although capital will be made available by the Scottish Government, this increased entitlement will clearly place considerable pressure on local authorities capital and revenue budgets.

Currently, there are around 520 part-time nursery places supplied by the local authority in nurseries attached to the six primary schools associated with the three neighbourhoods. Most of these nurseries are operating at full capacity, with only a small number of vacancies at Seaton and Sunnybank; Kittybrewster, Riverbank and Woodside all, at the time of writing, have a waiting list for places.

Population statistics show that, at the time of writing, there are 1930 children aged between 1 and 5 in the six Primary School catchments within the locality. Therefore, not only will the requirement be to almost double the amount of hours available for 3 and 4 year olds, but there will be more than three times the number of children to cater for in the long term.

Early learning and child care is an industry that already struggles with the recruitment and retention of workers in Aberdeen. It has historically been an occupation that is generally fairly low paid, despite formal qualifications being required. The commitment to such a significant increase in provision will inevitably require more staff, and additional physical space will also be required.

EDUCATION

Children living in Locality 3 are predominantly served by six primary schools; Hanover Street, Kittybrewster, Riverbank, Seaton, Sunnybank and Woodside. Most children who attend primary school in the locality will progress into secondary education at either St Machar Academy or Harlaw Academy.

There is a very broad mix of primary school pupils that attend school in Locality 3. Almost half of all primary school children in the locality come from an area that is amongst the most 20% deprived communities in Scotland, but this is not evenly spread. Almost 85% of pupils attending Riverbank Primary School come from an area of greatest deprivation, while at Kittybrewster its almost 66% and at Seaton Primary School its almost 58%. Conversely however, at Riverbank Primary School, there are few pupils coming from mid-range areas, but over 10% of pupils come from a more affluent area.

At Hanover Street and Sunnybank Schools, most pupils come from areas that are neither overly deprived nor overly affluent.

It is widely recognised that in order to learn and succeed, children must be well nourished and cared for. Although merely living in a deprived community does not mean automatic entitlement to free school meals, it appears that there is an imbalance between those who may be entitled and those who are claiming the benefit. Again, this imbalance is more noticable at some schools than at others; although almost 85% of pupils at Riverbank Primary School come from an area of

greatest deprivation, less than 17% of P4 to P7 pupils are claiming free school meals.

Table 3: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Primary Schools

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{vii}	% of P4 – P7 pupils entitled and registered for free school meals ^{viii}
Hanover Street	10.3%	20.00%
Kittybrewster	65.7%	15.08%
Riverbank	84.9%	16.67%
Seaton	57.5%	29.90%
Sunnybank	19.4%	19.20%
Woodside	38.9%	24.08%
Aberdeen City Primary Schools	20.4%	12.27%

Table 4: Children entitled and registered for free school meals, Secondary Schools

	% of school roll living in most deprived quintile (20%) ^{ix}	% of school roll registered for free school meals ^x
Harlaw Academy	16%	11.1%
St Machar Academy	46%	22.6%
Aberdeen City Secondary Schools	17%	9.4%

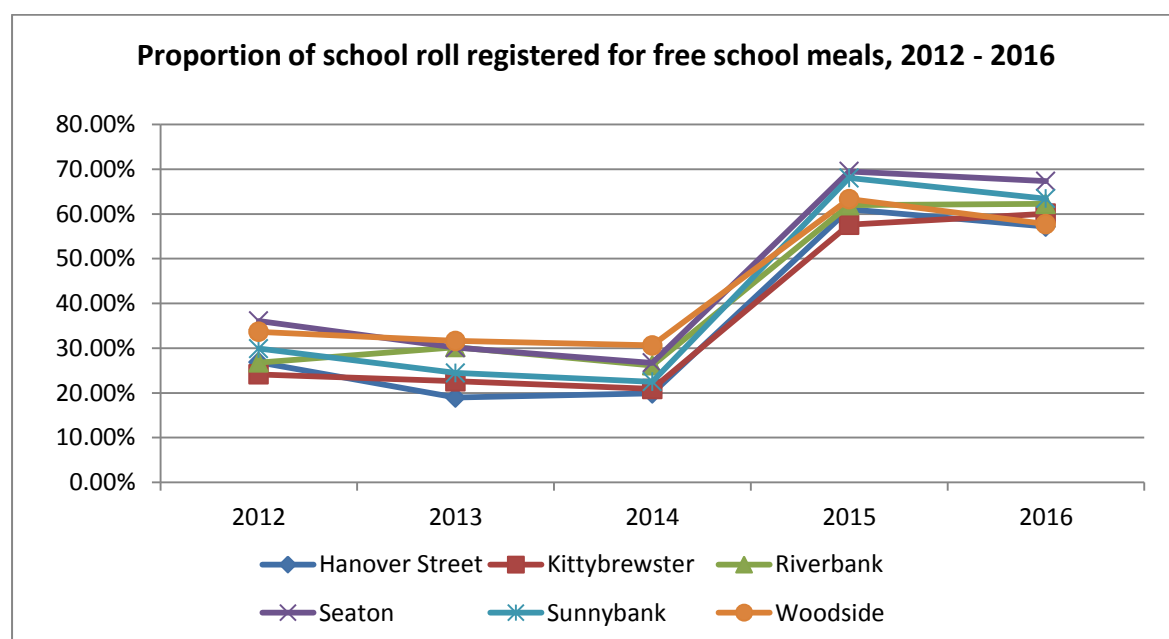
The reasons for the imbalance are unclear, but it is assessed that, particularly at secondary school stage, the fear of being stigmatised prevents some pupils from claiming this benefit. A lack of knowledge, awareness and how to claim the benefit may also be partially responsible.

Food poverty over school holiday periods is an increasing concern. For many children in Scotland, the provision of free school meals gives them the only cooked meal of the day, and the system provides vital social support to low income families. During school holidays however many parents may struggle to feed their children adequately. Some local authorities in Scotland are now running holidays clubs to ensure that children are adequately fed during the school holidays.

There are also some religious and community groups in Aberdeen that provide free, healthy cooked food for children who usually receive free school meals. MakeLunch is a network of churches working across the country to fill the holiday hunger gap and they operate a kitchen at Seaton Learning Centre, and Lighthouse Explorers is a free Thursday lunchtime club for P5-P7 pupils running in Riverbank Primary School during the October School Holidays and Easter School Holidays.

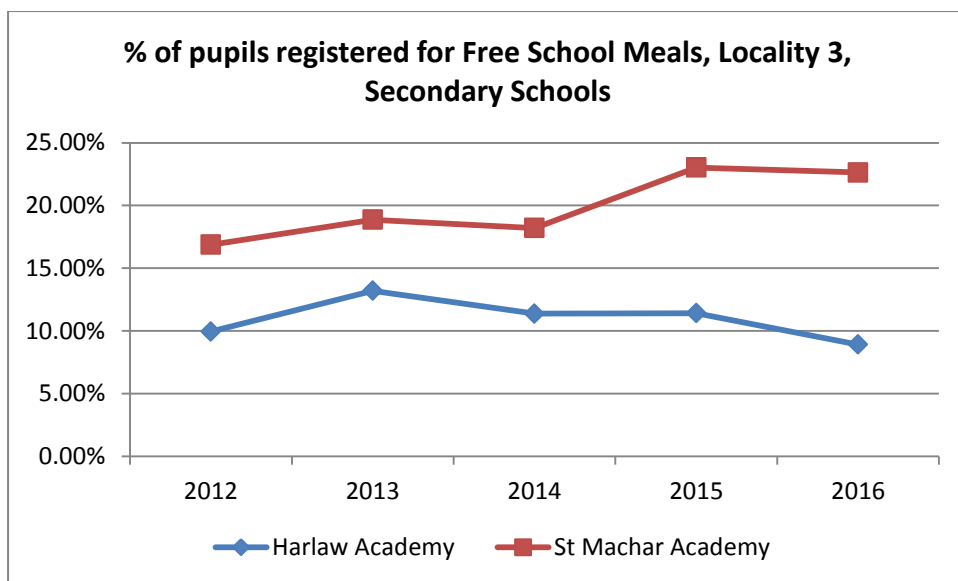
As highlighted above, it is difficult to measure child poverty accurately due to the time lag on available data. To gain a better understanding of the current picture and the impact of the current local economic situation, we can review the trend in the proportion of pupils registered for free school meals.

It must be noted that, rather than a true sharp increase, the increase seen in 2015 was predominantly as a result of a change in governmental policy, when free school meals were extended to all primary 1 to 3 children.



The provision of free school meals only increased in 2 of the 6 primary schools in the area between 2015 and 2016, but it is worth noting that the two schools in which an increase has been seen are Kittybrewster and Riverbank. These two schools have the greatest proportion of pupils from the most deprived areas, and therefore any increase can be viewed positively.

Aberdeen City Council are in the process of introducing the cashless catering system to all schools in the city, however at the current time, none of the primary schools in Locality 3 are operating this system. The cashless catering system aims to reduce the stigma attached to free school meal entitlement and also seeks to automatically validate entitlement using council tax benefit records. Automatic validation will not impact on first time claimants however, it will only make the process simpler for both schools and parents who are already claiming the benefit.

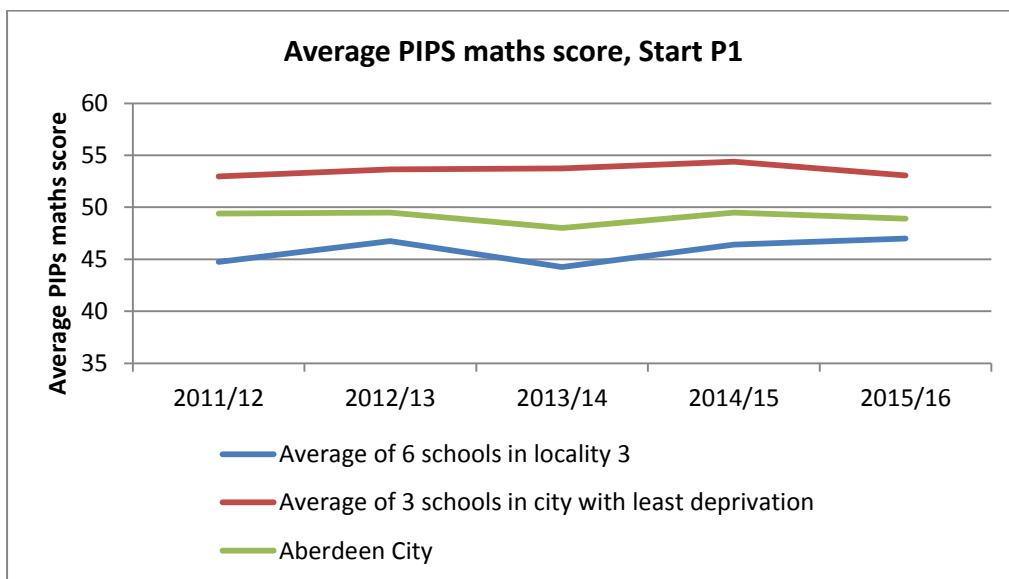
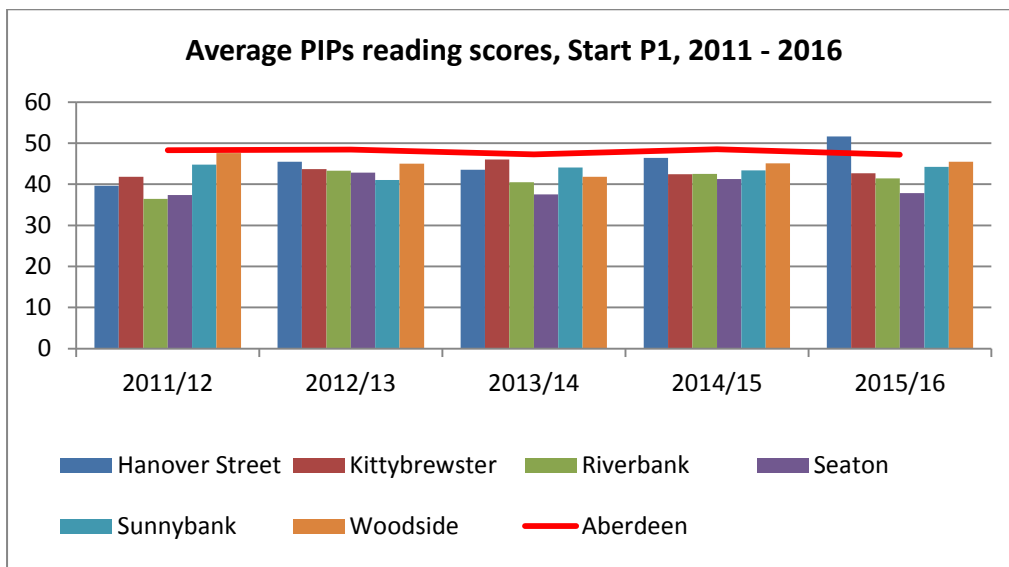
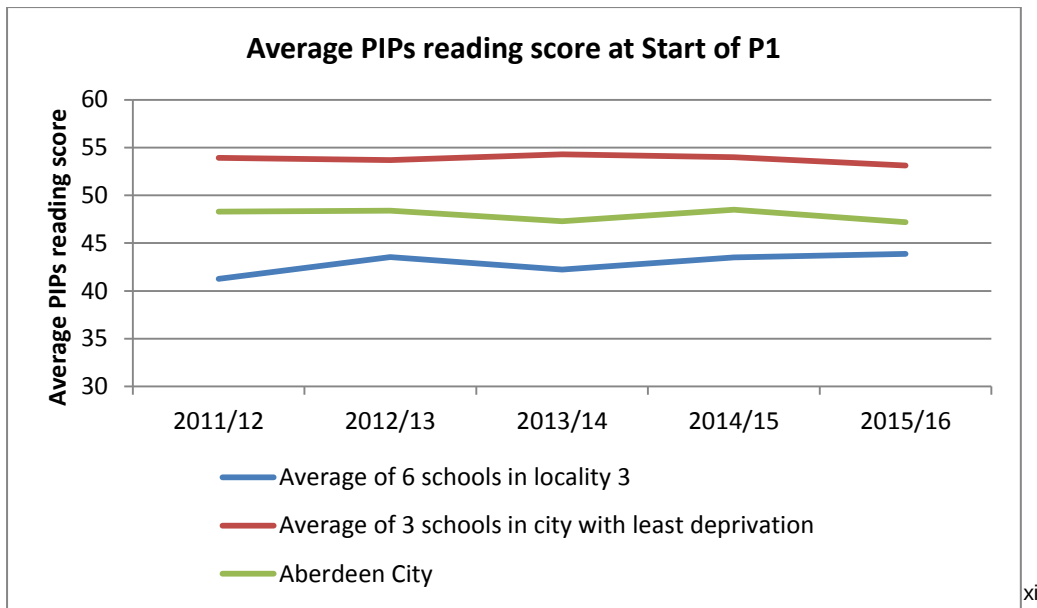


Uptake of free school meals at secondary schools is, in general, lower than in primary schools. Over the past 5 years, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of pupils at St Machar Academy that are registered for free school meals but given that 46% of pupils are from an area of greatest deprivation, the rate still remains relatively low. It is worth noting that the majority of young people in the locality go on to attend St Machar Academy.

In order to increase the proportion of children that are entitled to free school meals to register and take the meals, it is assessed that there is also a need to make school meals more attractive to those who are not eligible.

There is an abundance of take-away food outlets, such as bakers, sandwich shops, chip shops, other well known fast-food takeaway outlets and even mobile takeaway outlets in close proximity to both Harlaw and St Machar Academies. Being in close proximity to fast-food takeaways can be associated with high rates of obesity, and poor dental health.

It is widely recognised that children from more disadvantaged backgrounds tend to perform poorly at school in comparison to their more affluent peers, and this gap appears in early life. This gap is persistent and significant, and is evident in both literacy and numeracy skills by the time a child starts primary school.

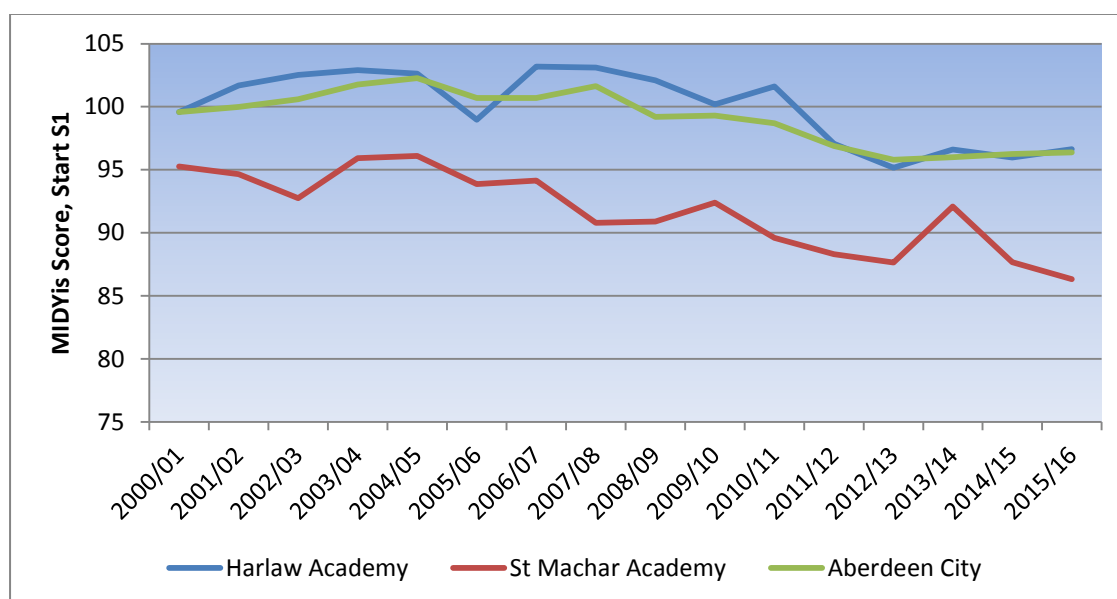


The charts above show that children in Locality 3 consistently start primary school at a disadvantage in terms of reading and mathematics ability compared to children from less disadvantaged backgrounds. In particular, children attending either Seaton or Riverbank Primary School appear to be less ‘school-ready’ than their contemporaries.

The diverse nature of the population in Locality 3 may, at least partially, be a contributing factor to the lack of basic language, literacy and numeracy skills of primary school children at some schools in the area. On average, almost 28% of children attending one of the six primary schools in the locality have limited English language skills (New to English, Limited Communication, Early Acquisition or Developing Competence); across all primary schools in the city, that proportion is much lower, at 13%. Little more than half of pupils at Sunnybank, Hanover Street and Kittybrewster primary schools use English as a first language.

In recognition of persistent lower levels of attainment, Riverbank Primary School has been selected to receive funding from the Attainment Scotland Fund, a Scottish Government fund that aims to improve literacy, numeracy and health and wellbeing for primary school pupils.

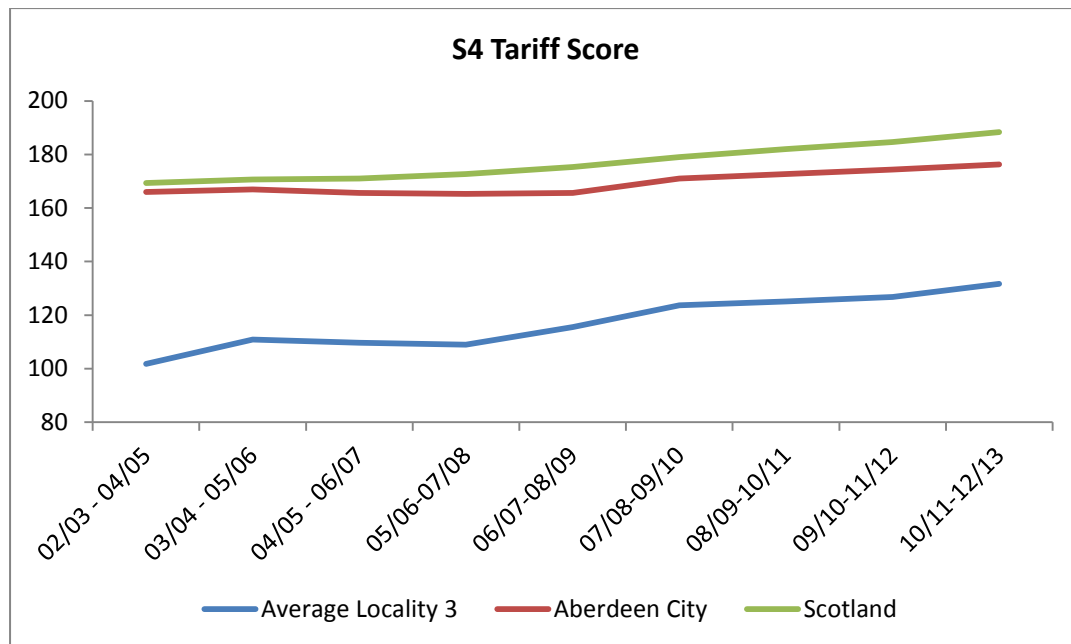
The attainment gap continues, and indeed can widen, throughout the school years. Generally speaking, children who attend Harlaw Academy have significantly better academic ability at the time they start their secondary education. For those who go on to attend St Machar Academy, the picture is less positive, with average ability significantly below the city-wide average.



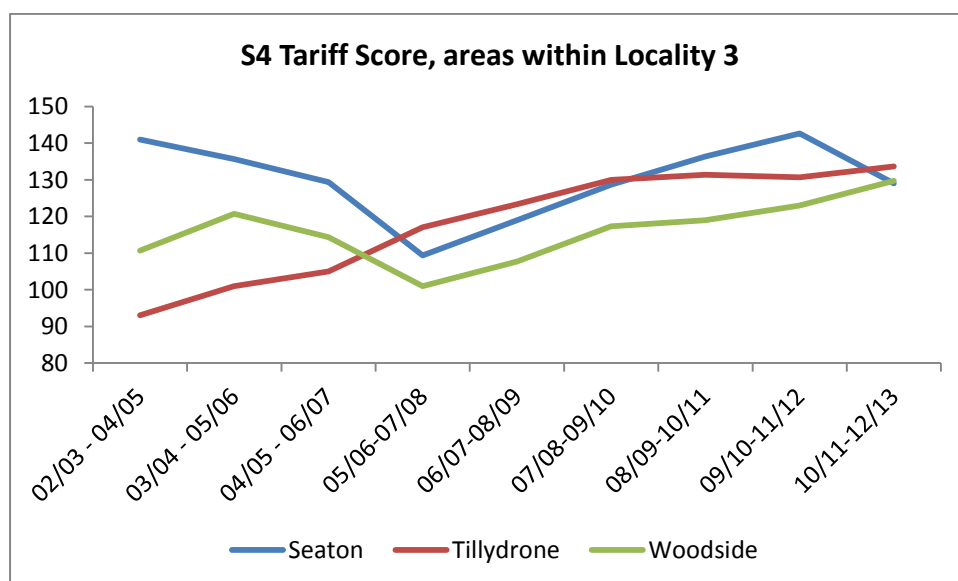
It is worth re-iterating here that there are considerable differences in the socio-economic class of students attending these two schools, with St Machar Academy

having, by far, the greater proportion of students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

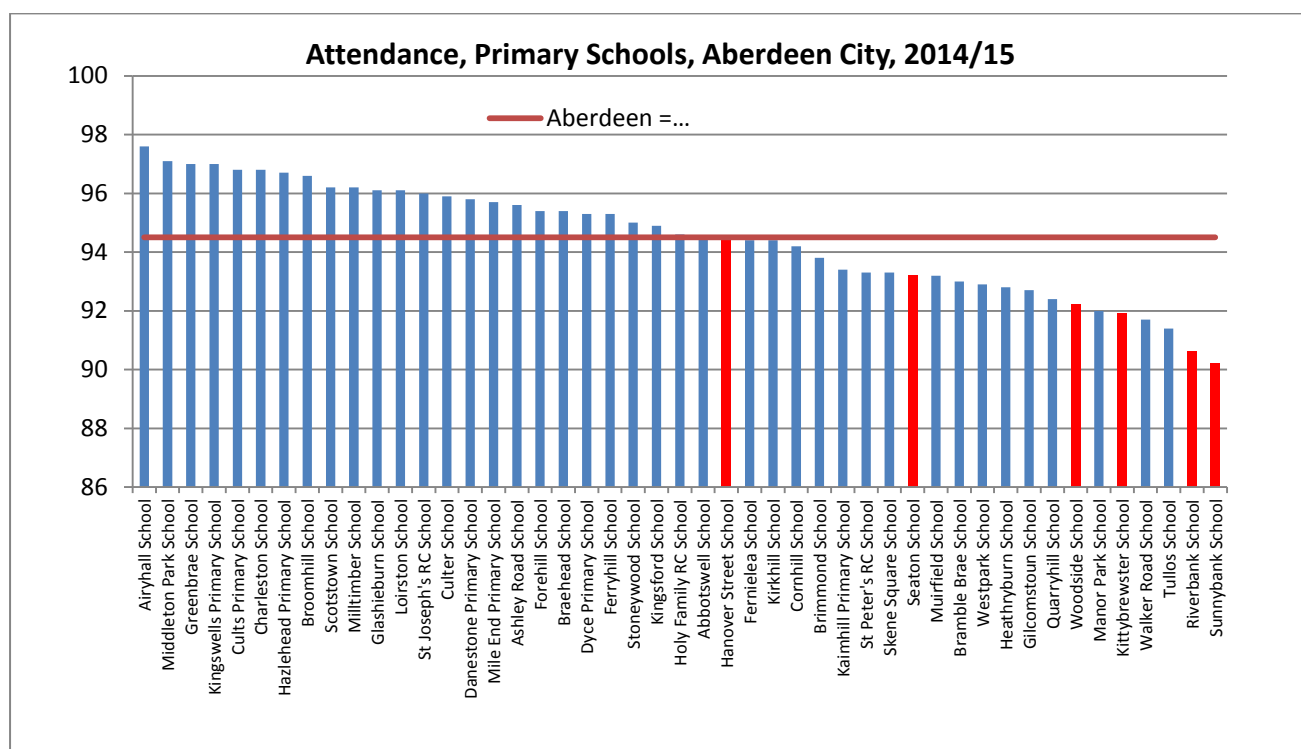
Until fairly recently, the Scottish Government recorded the tariff score of S4 pupils from across the country. In recent years however, the national qualifications framework has changed and this is no longer a meaningful measure, although it is the only data available at this time. The Community Planning Outcomes Profile (CPOP), developed by the Improvement Service, tracks this data over a period of time.



The CPOP shows that, in relation to the S4 tariff score, performance has varied across the three intermediate zones that largely cover Locality 3.



There is a clear link between poor attendance at school and lower academic achievement. With the exception of Hanover Stretet School, all primary schools in the locality have a lower than average attendance rate, and Riverbank and Sunnybank Primary Schools have the poorest attendance of all the city's primary schools.

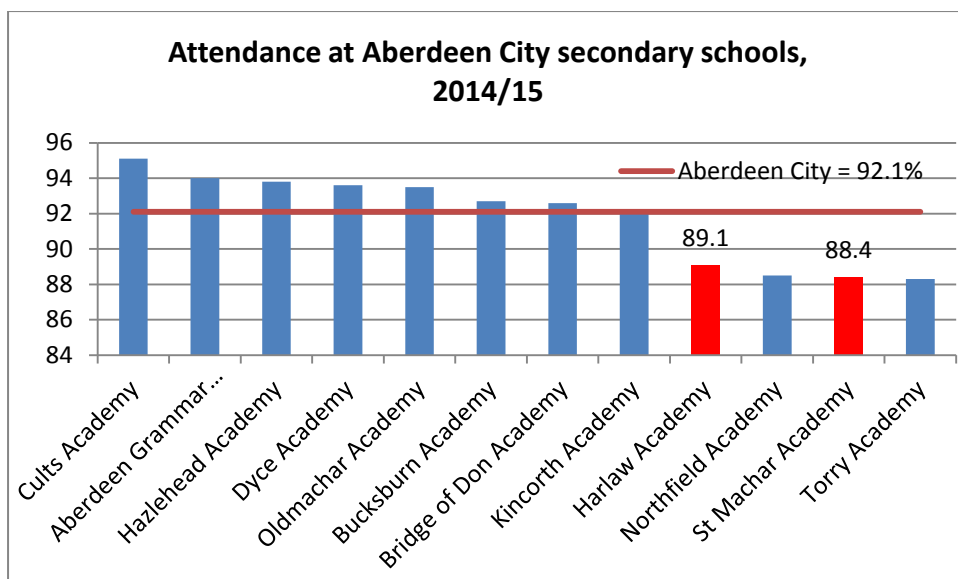


Both unauthorised and authorised absences are higher at Riverbank and Sunnybank than the city-wide rates, but truancy is particularly problematic at Riverbank Primary School.

In addition, lateness of pupils at Riverbank, Sunnybank and Woodside Primary Schools appears to be an issue. This may be indicative of a lack of importance placed on the education of youngsters. Being late adds up to a loss of learning and can therefore be instrumental in poorer life outcomes, and lateness can disrupt the learning of others.

Attendance at both Harlaw Academy and St Machar Academy is also poorer than across the city. At St Machar Academy, the poor attendance rates are predominantly as a result of a high rate of sickness absence. Further analysis would be required to establish if there is indeed a higher level of sickness, if parents / carers are more likely to authorise absence as a result of a minor illness that, ordinarily, would not require absence from school, or if perhaps there are differences in the recording of reasons for absence between schools.

At Harlaw Academy, a high rate of truancy contributes to poor attendance levels.

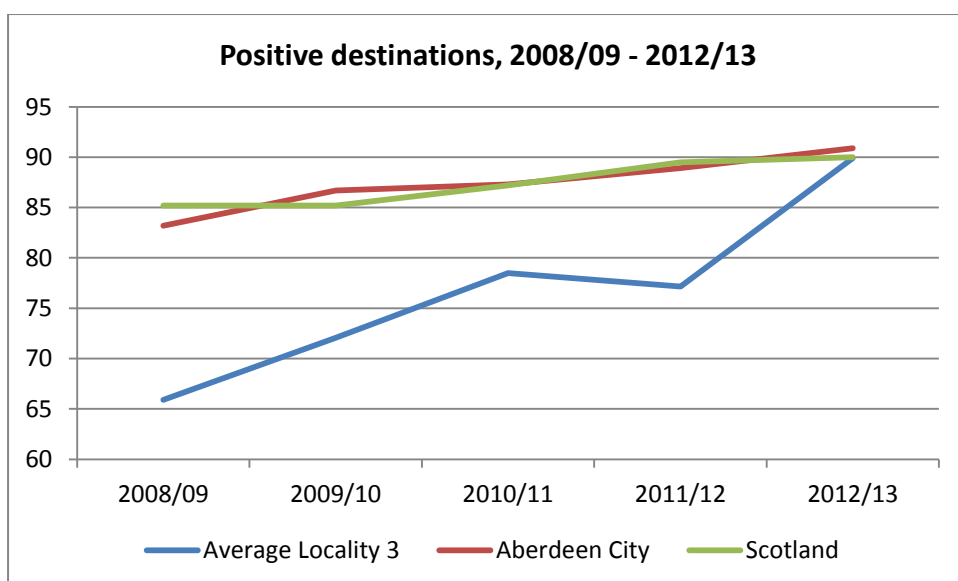


Poor attendance at school is linked to poorer academic attainment and limited future career prospects. Poor attendance can also lead to isolation from peers, and the poor attendance of some may impact on the attainment of regular attenders given that truants are more likely to be disruptive when they do attend school and demand more of teachers' attendance.

POSITIVE DESTINATIONS

Lower educational attainment from an early age generally leads to fewer qualifications, leaving school earlier, and limited employment and career prospects.

Historically, school leavers in Locality 3 have been less likely than others across the city to enter a positive destination (education, employment or training) but, as data from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile highlights, considerable progress has been made over recent years.



Most young people that live in Locality 3 attend either Harlaw Academy or St Machar Academy. Although not directly comparable, more timely data is available from Skills Development Scotland that shows the destination of school leavers in 2014/15. 90% of school leavers in the city in 2014/15 entered a positive destination, with the largest proportion entering higher education (university – 38.1%) followed by further education (college – 26.9%).

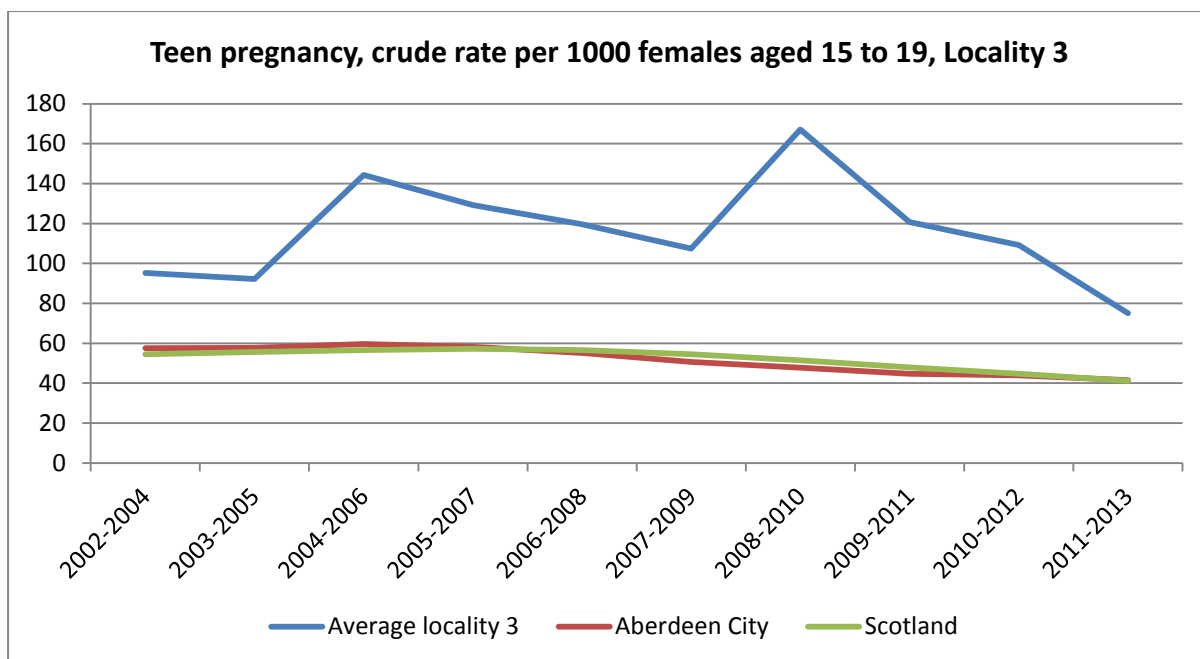
School leavers that attended St Machar Academy are less likely to enter a positive destination, with only 82.6% doing so.

Even for those that do enter a positive destination, there are marked difference between the path chosen or available to them. For St Machar Academy school leavers, most go on to enter further education (College education), with only 13% entering Higher education (typically, university). Students who have attended Harlaw Academy however are most likely to progress into a university education.

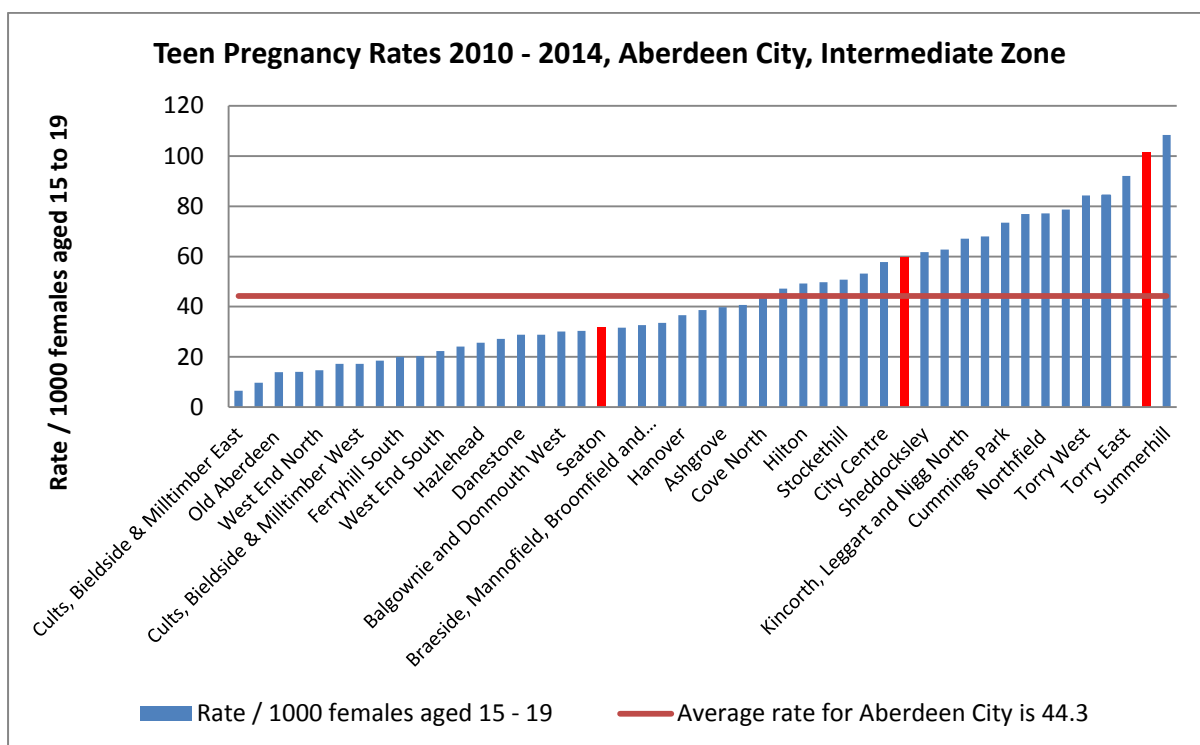
St Machar Academy is amongst ten target schools in the North of Scotland that benefits from being part of ASPIRENorth – a national Schools for Higher Education Programme (SHEP) which aims to increase progression to higher education in both colleges and universities from schools which have historically had low levels of progression.

TEENAGE PREGNANCY

The trend in teenage pregnancy in Aberdeen, and indeed in Scotland, is reducing, and rates of teenage pregnancy in the city have almost halved over the past decade. In Locality 3 however, the picture has fluctuated somewhat (though it must be borne in mind that due to relatively small numbers, any variation can be exaggerated). Regardless of the longer-term improvement, significant inequalities still exists, with females in more deprived neighbourhoods at far higher risk of a teen pregnancy.



Children born to teenage mothers are less likely to reach their full potential. As well as being less likely to do well at school and suffering poorer health and developmental outcomes, daughters of teenage mothers are more likely to become teenage mothers themselves, therefore continuing the cycle. Reducing teenage pregnancy is therefore central to tackling poverty and social exclusion.



There is considerable variation in the risk of experiencing a teen pregnancy in Aberdeen, with young women living in Tillydrone 15 times more likely than those in Cults, Bieldside and Milltimber East to experience a teenage pregnancy. Those

living in Tillydrone are three times more likely than young women living in Seaton to experience a teenage pregnancy.

ADULT LIFE

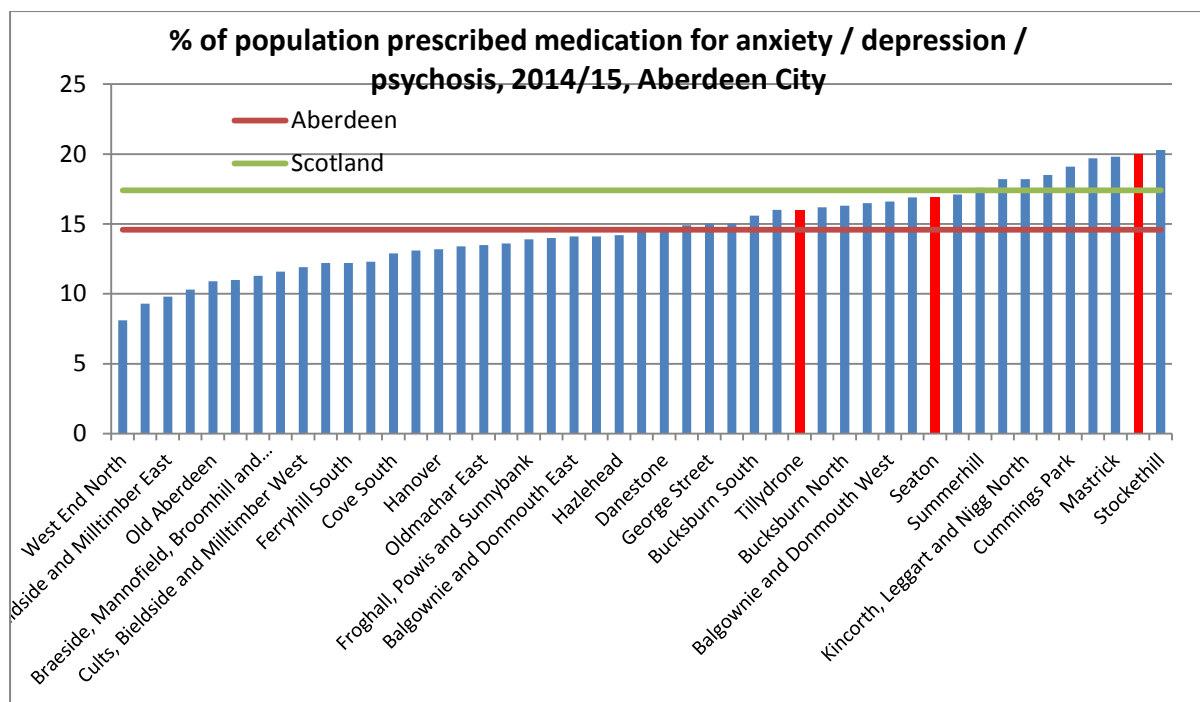
Generally speaking, working-age adults in Aberdeen are educated to a higher level than in many other council areas in Scotland, with 31.8% of working age adults education to degree level in Aberdeen, the fourth highest rate of all 32 Scottish local authorities (after City of Edinburgh, East Dunbartonshire and East Renfrewshire)^{xii}.

There is a large contrast in the qualifications gained by working age adults across the City. At the time of the 2011 Census, one in five adults in Aberdeen had no qualifications, compared to a quarter of adults in Scotland. The level of skills amongst the working age population of Locality 3 is generally lower with over a quarter of adults having no qualifications. In some areas within the locality, the proportion of adults with no formal qualifications is much higher. In data zones S01000179, which is in Seaton, more than four in ten adults has no formal qualifications, while in data zones S01000211, S01000217 and S01000219, almost a third of adults have no formal qualifications.

As described previously, Aberdeens economy is under considerable pressure, predominantly as a result of a historical over-reliance on the oil and gas sector. As unemployment rises, it is crucial that people have the opportunity to equip to gain, or advance their skills and knowledge to enable them to either enter, or re-enter the workforce, or to progress up the career ladder, if desired.

HEALTH

Generally speaking, statistics and trends appear to indicate that the mental health of Scotland's population is deteriorating, however the increasing proportion of the population that are prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis could equally be a sign of earlier diagnosis and a greater willingness of people to accept help.



Although not all people living in an area with poor outcomes will experience mental ill-health, higher rates of poorer mental health are more prevalent in areas of disadvantage. Woodside has the second highest rate of people prescribed medication for a mental health issue, but both Tillydrone and Seaton have rates lower than the national rate.

It is widely recognised that an accurate assessment of mental ill-health is difficult, due to the very nature of the problem. The higher rates in areas of greater deprivation may reflect true poorer mental health, however it may also be indicative of a degree of under-reporting in more affluent areas.

Poverty, poor education, unemployment and low income are all risk factors for poor mental health, and therefore it is assessed that the mental health of Aberdeen's population in general, and in particular in the more disadvantaged communities, will suffer as a result of the local economic downturn.

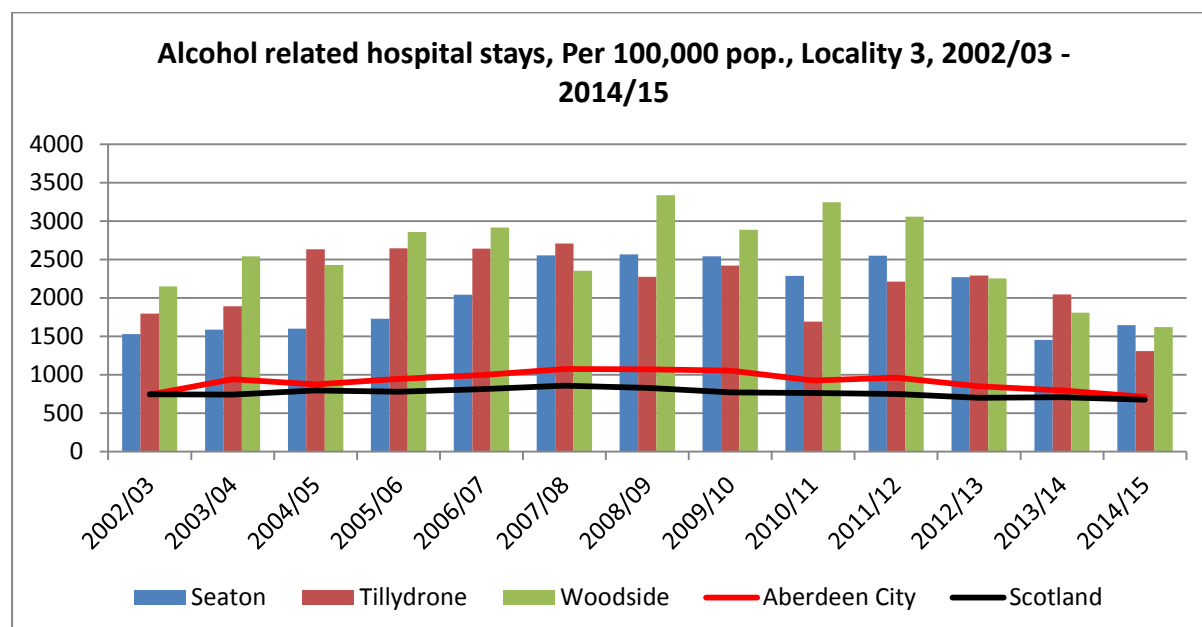
LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS

Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely known to negatively affect the health of the population. Over recent decades, significant improvements have been made in changing, and reducing behaviours such as smoking, excessive alcohol use and drug misuse, improving peoples diet and increasing peoples level of physical activity. But improvements have largely been seen mainly among those in higher socio-economic groups, with those in lower socio-economic groups still at much higher risk of partaking in poor lifestyle behaviours. This leads to widening health inequalities.

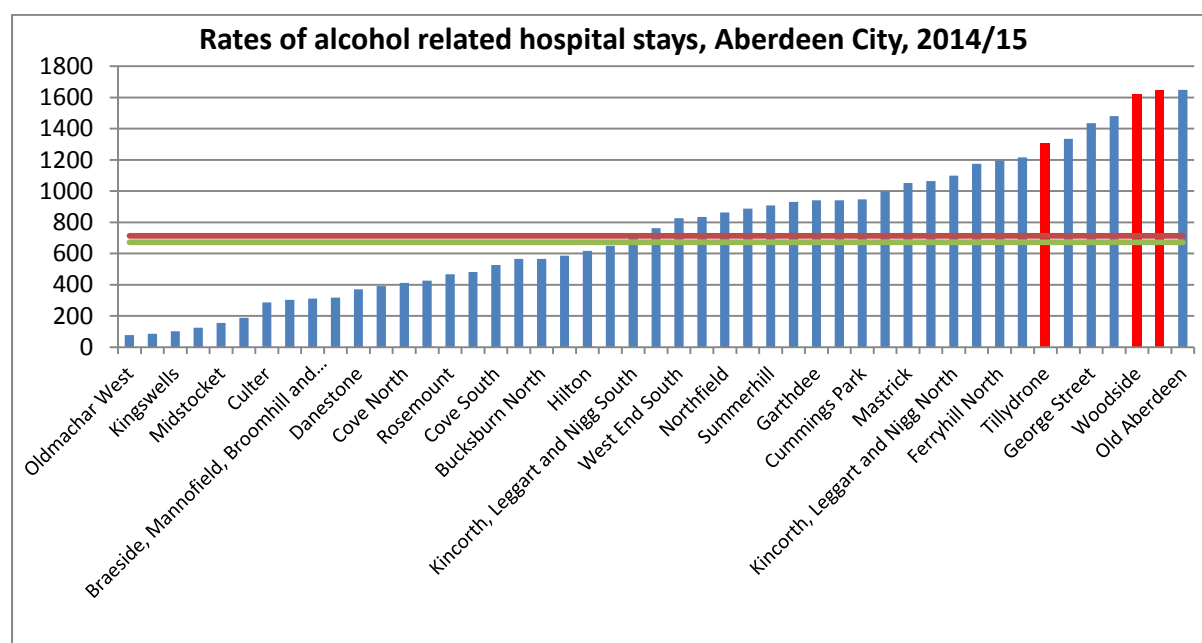
Alcohol misuse is one of the biggest risks to Scotland's health. Not only does alcohol misuse have a detrimental impact on our health, the consequences of

alcohol misuse are far-reaching ranging from severe impacts such as alcohol-related road traffic accidents to more 'hidden' impacts such as domestic violence.

There has been some improvement in the rate of alcohol related hospital stays in Locality 3, but there is still cause for concern, with all intermediate zones within the locality recording a higher rate of alcohol related hospital stays even in the most recent years.

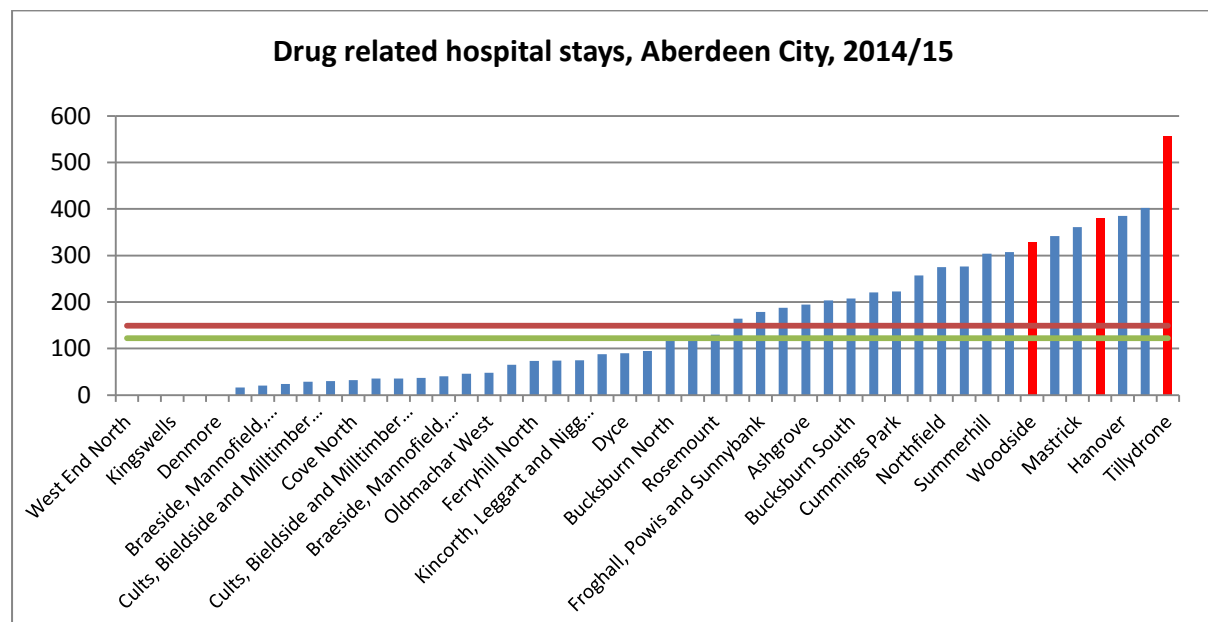


Clearly, there is concern in all three areas in relation to alcohol misuse.



Similar to the correlation between deprivation and excessive alcohol consumption, hospital stays as a result of a drugs related illness or injury are higher in areas with greater levels of deprivation.

Tillydrone records the highest rate of drug related hospital stays in the city by a considerable margin. People in Tillydrone are more than 3 and a half times more likely to be hospitalised as a result of a drugs-related illness or injury than people from across the city. The rate of drug related hospital stays in both Seaton and Woodside is also significantly higher than the city-wide rate.

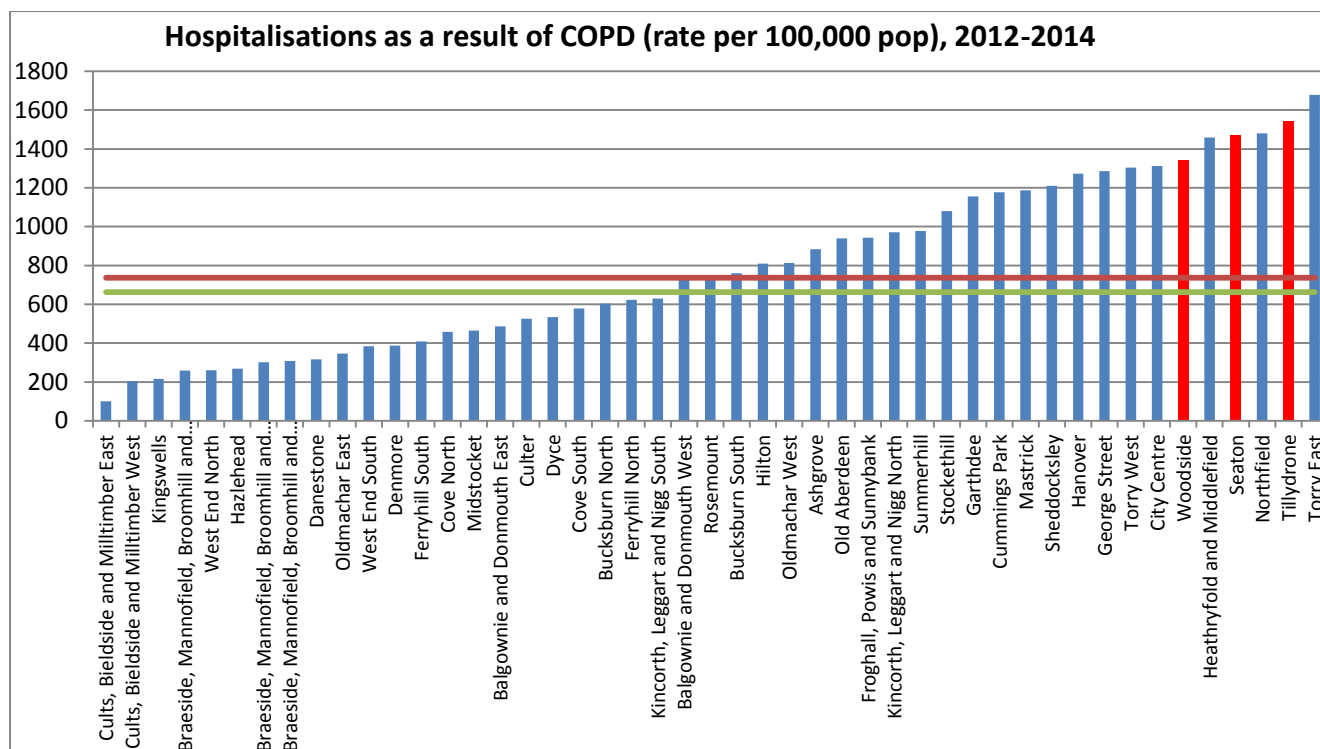


Drug misuse is an issue which concerns the community, and during previous engagement with members of the community, it was highlighted that people think more action is needed, both to target the drug misuse but also to deal with the effects of such antisocial behaviour, such as people feeling intimidated by drug misusers and discarded drugs paraphernalia.

According to the most recent data available, smoking is more prevalent in Aberdeen than it is in Scotland – 24% of the population of the city smoke, compared to 20% nationally.

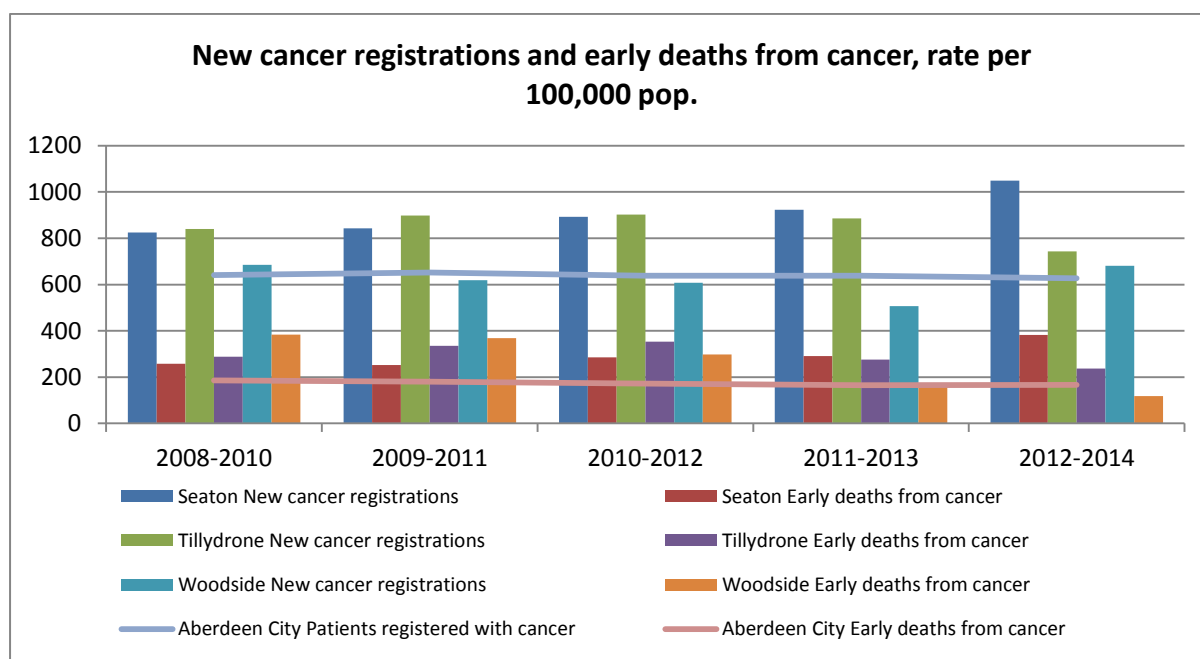
National research has shown that there is a strong correlation between smoking prevalence and deprivation. Although data is not available at a local level, it is probable that the situation in Aberdeen follows this trend, and therefore Locality 3 would be an area that would be expected to have higher prevalence rates.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease is the name for a collection of lung diseases, which have occurred as a result of long-term damage to the lungs, usually because of smoking. Although not directly a measure of smoking levels within lower level geography, the rate of hospitalisations as a result of COPD is a good indicator of how lifestyle behaviours are affecting a populations health. As the chart below shows, all three intermediate zones within Locality 3 have considerably higher rates of COPD hospitalisations than both the city-wide and national rates.



Tillydrone, Seaton and Woodside have some of the highest rates of hospitalisation as a result of COPD in the city.

The chart below shows the rate of new cancer registrations and early deaths from cancer for the five most recent years. While both Tillydrone and Woodside, and indeed Aberdeen City, have experienced reductions in both of these rates, in Seaton the opposite is true.

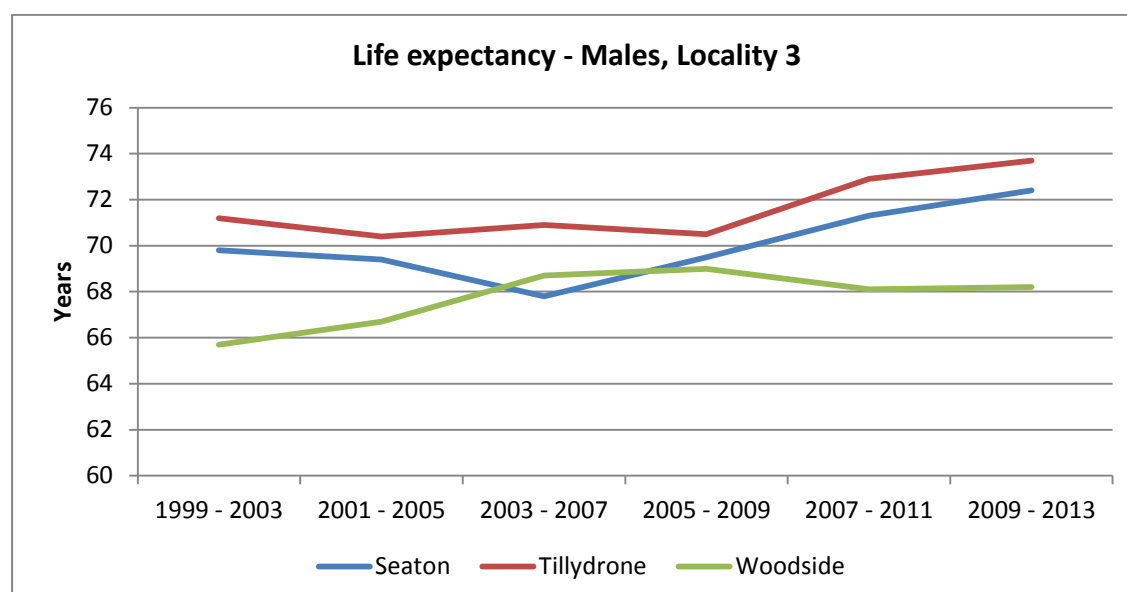
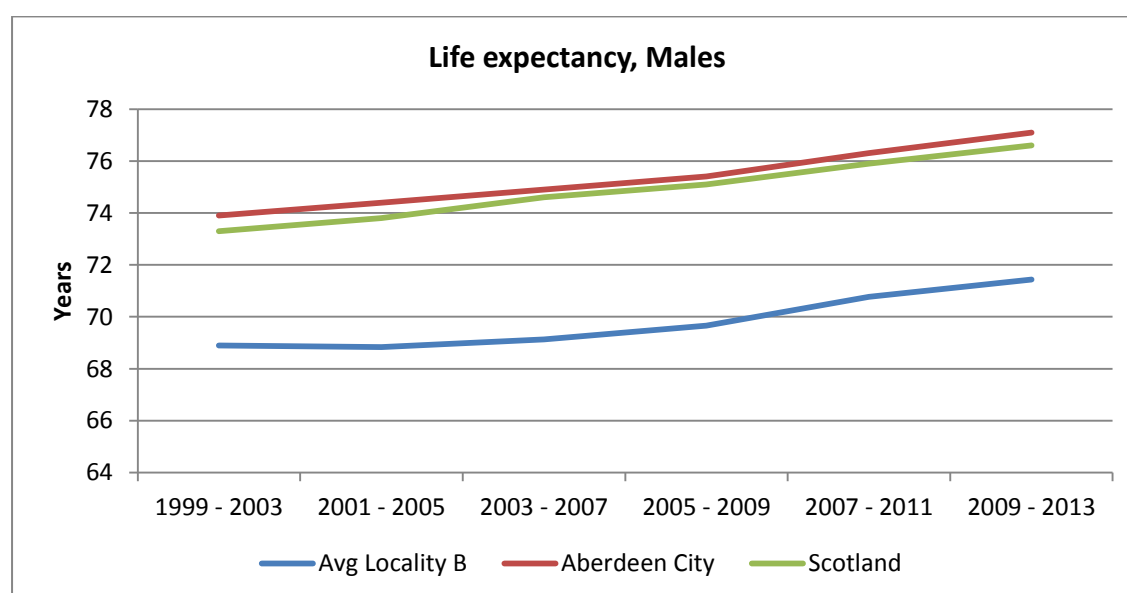


To reduce health inequalities, it is therefore imperative that public services, focus attention on those at greater risk to reduce their unhealthy behaviours. This will

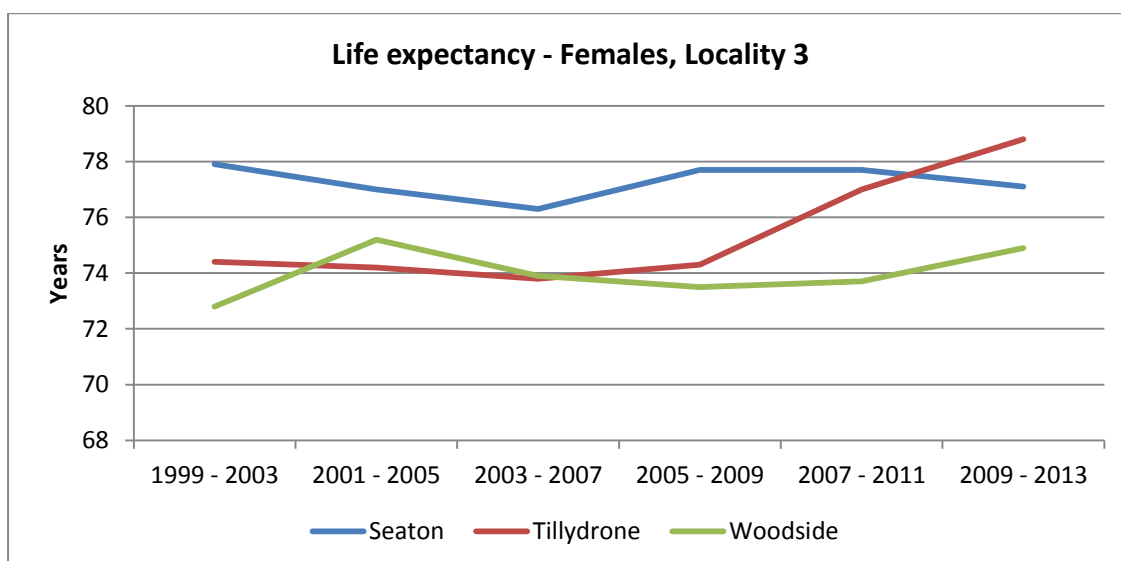
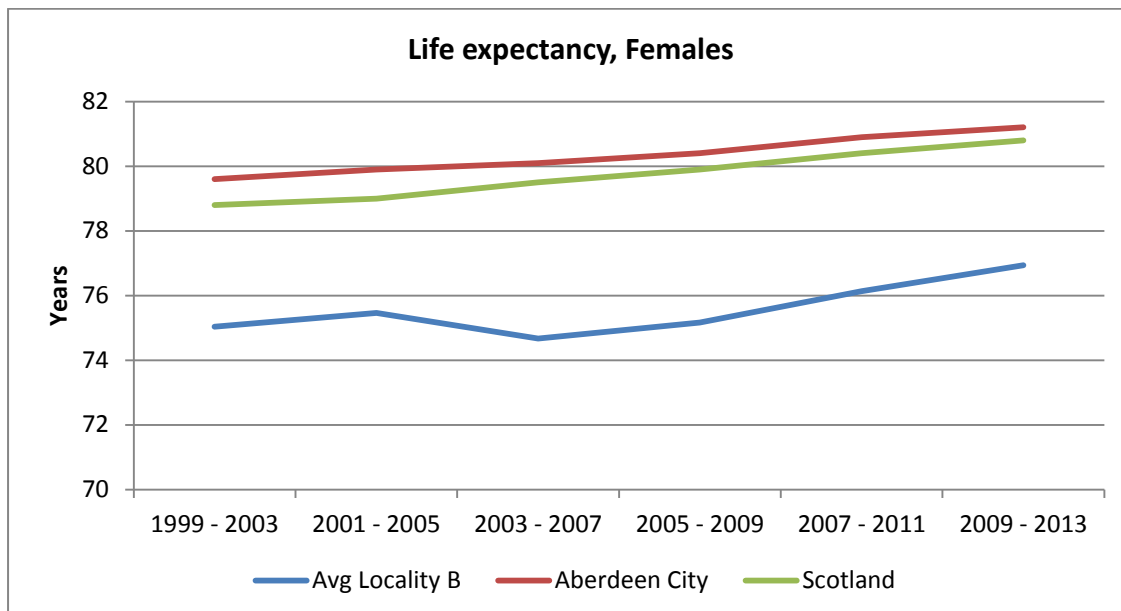
improve the health of the overall population. Poor lifestyle behaviours are widely recognised as heightening a persons risk of dying young, and this is further highlighted when looking at life expectancies of our neighbourhoods.

Advances and healthcare, and improvements in lifestyles have means that people in Locality 3, as indeed in Aberdeen and across the country, are living longer than ever before. Although life expectancy in every area within the locality has increased, there are still significant inequalities evident, both within the area, and in comparison to both Scotland and Aberdeen City.

Men living in Locality 3 are, as the following chart shows, clearly at a disadvantage when it comes to life expectancy. While life expectancy has increased for men in all three areas within the locality, the rate of increase has been slower than the city-wide improvement and therefore the gap is widening, with males living in Woodside now expected to live for 8.9 years less than men across the City.



Females in the locality, generally, have a life expectancy similar to that of the city average, and when taken as a whole, females in the locality can be expected to live slightly longer than the Scottish average. Closer analysis however again reveals that females in the Woodside area fare considerably worse than their peers across the city; females in Woodside can now expect to live for 74.9 years, 6.3 years shorter than females across the city.



LATER LIFE

Almost 12% of the population of the wider Tillydrone locality (also known as Locality 3) is aged 65 or older, a slightly smaller proportion than Aberdeen City, where 15% of the population are in this age group.

As highlighted above, the population of Aberdeen is growing and ageing, and both wards that cover the locality, an increase is projected. The greatest increase in the over-65s is anticipated in the long-term, between 2026 and 2037, though it must be borne in mind that projections become less reliable when looking further into the future.

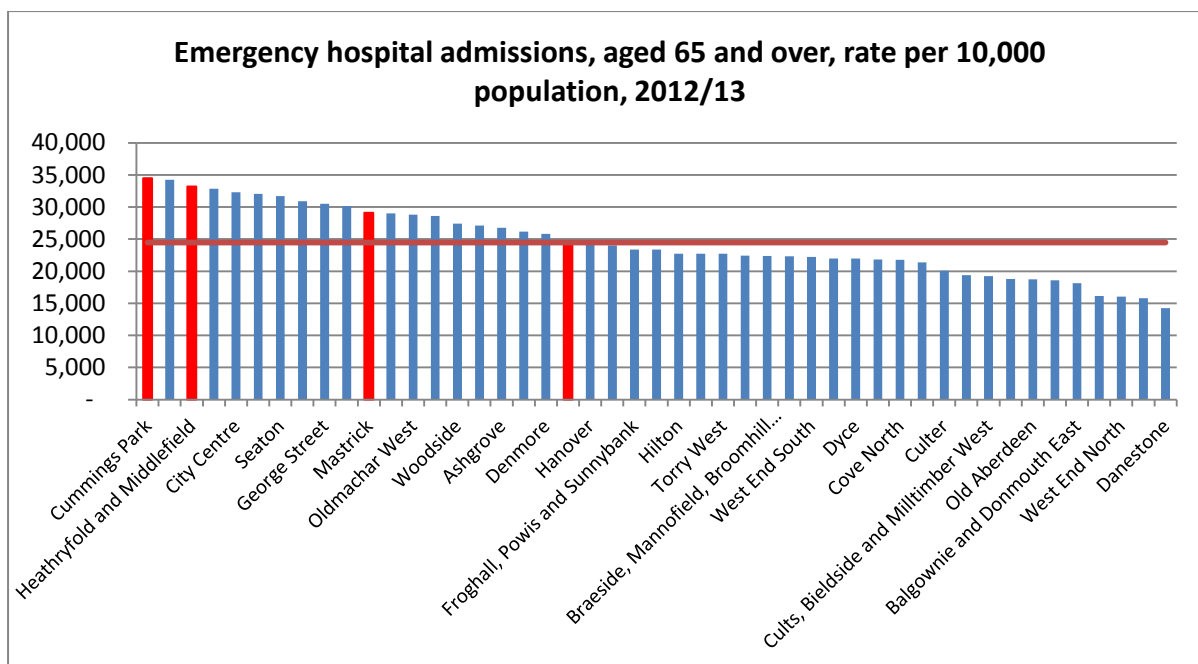
Although it is likely that population projections will be revised downwards in the coming years (as a result of the downturn in local economic conditions, and as the UK Government proceeds with EU exit negotiations), a considerable increase in the older population in the locality is nevertheless anticipated.

A more mature population clearly brings with it increased knowledge and skills but an older population also presents many challenges. Older people are more likely to suffer increased frailty and are at greater risk of having multiple and complex care needs. As well as placing additional pressures on health and social care services, there may be greater demand for minor property adaptations to allow people to live independently in their own homes for longer.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Emergency hospital admissions place significant pressure on NHS resources, and in Aberdeen City, between 37- and 39% of emergency admissions to hospital are for patients aged 65 or older, and older people are more likely than any other age group to be hospitalised as an emergency multiple times.

Each of the three intermediate zones within Locality 3 – Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside – all have higher rates of emergency hospital admission than the rate for Aberdeen City, and although there has been improvements (reductions) in the rate in both Tillydrone and Woodside, Seaton has bucked this trend.



Greater detail is available at data zone level from the Community Planning Outcomes Profile, and this highlights that the most problematic areas of Seaton in relation to emergency hospital admissions amongst older people are S01000179 and S01000188.

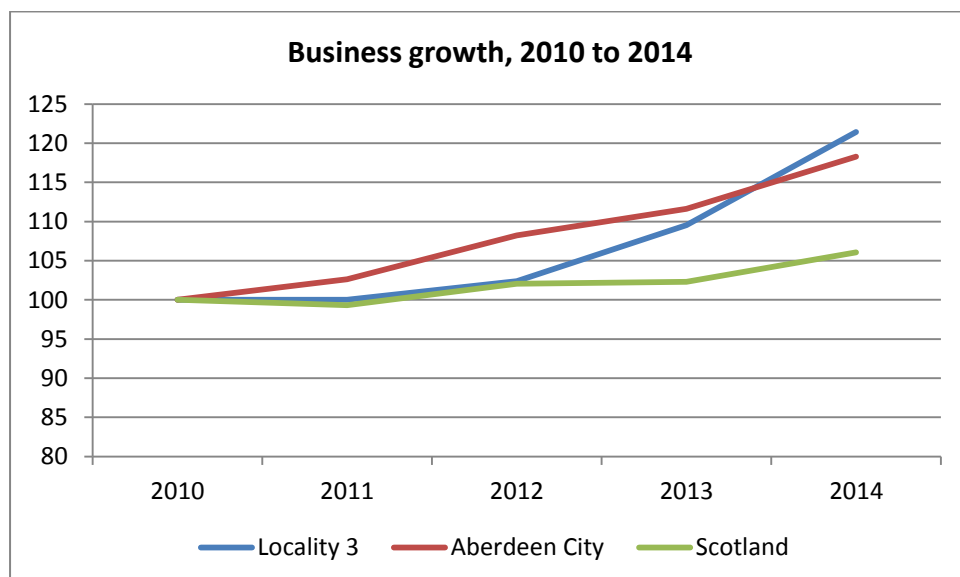
Data zone S01000179 is largely dominated by a golf course, with few residential properties, and therefore the higher rate should not be too concerning. Data zone S01000188 covers the area of School Road, School Drive, School Place and School Avenue.

Unfortunately, older people are statistically at greater risk of accidents in and around the home. Many accidents which older people suffer are attributable, either wholly or partly, to increasing frailty and failing health. Most accidents in older people are falls.

PLACE

BUSINESS

The latest count of businesses in the area indicates that the numbers continue to rise, and the largest industries in Locality 3 are the 'Wholesale, Retail and Repairs' industry followed by 'Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities'



It must be noted however that these statistics relate to the period preceding the downturn in the local economy, and a slowdown in growth rates is certainly expected as more recent statistics become available.

There are some large scale developments planned for the area that are likely to impact on the local economy and the local landscape to some degree.

In the latter part of 2015, consultation events were held in Tillydrone in relation to the proposal for a large residential development which aims to deliver between 184 and 270 affordable housing units on the former Tillydrone Primary School, former St Machar Primary School and Aberdon House.

In addition, in October 2015, permission was granted for a large (circa 400 properties) residential and leisure development on land at Persley Den, Woodside.

It should be noted that population projections, as highlighted above, do not take account of local and national policy decisions, and as such this development will likely impact on the accuracy of projections. In addition, such developments are likely to have an impact on service delivery, and consideration must be given to ensure, for example, the safe provision of healthcare.

In August 2015, Council agreed plans to locate a new Community Centre at the site of the Tillydrone Shopping Centre on Hayton Road. The hub will provide a range of

activities, including support for people to access employment and childcare, a central meeting place, exercise and learn.

Locality 3 is a thriving, largely residential area, that has a variety of retail and food outlets, licensed premises, financial facilities and convenience stores, but there is a general feeling that more facilities, such as supermarkets, coffee shops etc are required.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS^{xiii}

During a week-long engagement exercise within the Tillydrone community, there were very mixed views about how people felt about living in Tillydrone, and also the perception of the area held by others.

Generally, it's felt that the neighbourhoods within Locality 3 are close-knit, friendly communities, with lots of attractions on offer. Green and open space was generally viewed positively, although the community did highlight lack of cleanliness (litter, dog waste) etc. to be of concern.

The community did highlight some areas of concern in relation to community safety; in particular areas such as Muggers Bridge / Muggers Lane, Tillydrone Park, Alexander Terrace, Hayton Road, Montgomery Road were highlighted as being areas where people feel unsafe. It is felt that by cleaning up the area, tackling general antisocial behaviour (such as littering, urinating and dog waste) and improving lighting would all benefit these areas.

Although more dated, the Seaton Neighbourhood Community Action Plan, published in 2008/09, highlighted similar issues affecting the Seaton neighbourhood, with a need for improved /additional facilities highlighted, along with a desire for the community to be more involved in the decision making process. Environmental issues were also highlighted as being problematic, and the community highlighted that there was a need to tackle drug and alcohol misuse.

At the same time, the Woodside Neighbourhood Community Action Plan highlighted similar issues, with a more general need to tackle health inequalities.

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLDS

Housing is far more than bricks and mortar. Housing that is adequate is important for good health and wellbeing. Poor quality housing can lead to increased health risks and can exacerbate many existing health conditions.

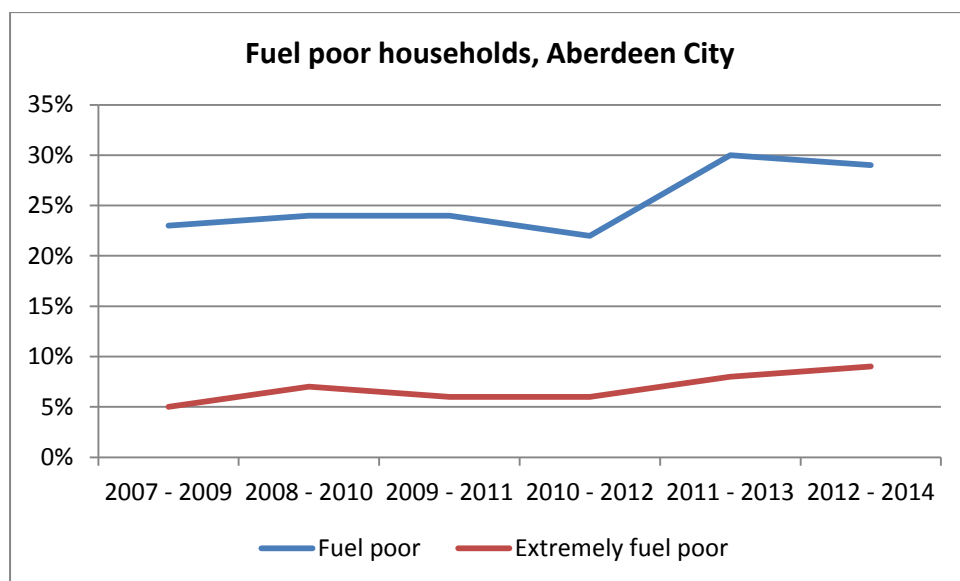
Locality 3 is a large residential area that is popular with young families. Housing stock in the area is dominated by low-cost, purpose built blocks of flats, the majority of which are owned by Aberdeen City Council.

Generally, and like the city as a whole, housing is in high demand in Locality 3, with few vacant dwellings.

FUEL POVERTY

Households are considered to be fuel poor if they would have to spend more than 10% of their household income on domestic fuels, or extremely fuel poor if domestic fuels account for more than 20% of their household income.

In 2012 – 2014 29% of households in Aberdeen City were fuel poor, including 9% of households that were living in extreme fuel poverty.



Clearly, the trend is upwards in the city in relation to fuel poverty, and it is likely that this trend is reflected in Locality 3.

Data available relating to 2010 – 2012 indicates that, at that time, between 20- and 30% of households in Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside were living in fuel poverty.

As a result of the current pressures on the jobs market in Aberdeen however, it is possible that fuel poverty in the city will rise as incomes reduce, however the lower oil price may help to counteract any such increase. In addition, the switch to Combined Heat & Power (CHP) in some residential properties in the locality will assist in reducing fuel poverty.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Crime and antisocial behaviour has a detrimental effect on the health and wellbeing of the local residents, and can make people feel unsafe in their home and in their neighbourhood.

The neighbourhoods within locality 3 have historically had relatively minor issues with typically low-level crime and antisocial behaviour. Analysis has revealed that some of these are perceived acts of antisocial behaviour, such as some alleged youth annoyance issues, rather than actual acts of disorder.

There is a requirement to increase people's confidence and feeling of safety in the area, as has been highlighted during community engagement exercises.

TRANSPORT

Almost three in every ten people in Locality 3 either walk or cycle to their place of work or study, similar to the city-wide statistic. Over a fifth of people in the locality travel to their place of work or study by means of public transport, 6 percentage points more than in Aberdeen, where 15% of the population use public transport to attend their place of work or study. This reflects the high proportion of residents in the area who do not have access to a private car or van.

Most people who live in the locality work or study within 5km of their home address. Making active travel choices, such as walking or cycling, can be an effective way to fit activity into daily life, and therefore more people in the locality should be encouraged to commute actively.

Locality 3 is serviced by a number of public bus routes, and there are regular services into the city centre. The duration of the journey depends on the time of travel, but generally, residents can be in the city centre within around 20 to 30 minutes. There is also regular transport from the locality to Aberdeen Royal Infirmary.

In addition to the availability, accessibility and frequency of public transport, the cost of bus travel in the city is often raised as being prohibitive and may add to social exclusion. A one way ticket between Tillydrone and the City Centre costs around £1.75. Although this may not seem a lot, for the low income families within the area, this cost may significantly limit the opportunities available.

A reliable, accessible and affordable public transport network promotes social inclusion by connecting people to jobs, cultural and leisure activities, education and healthcare. Expensive public transport can, and does, restrict the opportunities available to individuals, and makes public services more inaccessible to those who need them most.

Almost half of all households in the locality do not have access to a private car or van, and therefore there is a need to ensure that the local public transport network is accessible to all to ensure equality of opportunity.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Good quality, accessible open spaces provide opportunities for people of all ages to enjoy their environment. Well designed and well managed areas can be used for play, recreation, to enhance community cohesion and can help ensure that local areas are viewed in a positive way.

The amount of green infrastructure, green space and / or open space is plentiful in the Locality, and has been highlighted as a positive by the community during consultation and engagement. However, poorly maintained areas discourage people from using such spaces. There are large areas of open space, and many households benefit from relatively large garden areas. While this provides many opportunities for people to enjoy the outdoors, poorly maintained gardens can have a negative impact on the area.

Most people visit green space that is within close proximity to their home, and having green space that is within a 5-10 minute walk from home increases the possibility that people, including children and older people, will use it.

During numerous consultations with local communities over the past decade or so, the poor cleanliness of the streets and open areas has been raised repeatedly, with most complaints in this area concerning littering, fly-tipping and dog fouling being issues that blight the area.

Local residents can be encouraged to play an active roll in maintaining their local open spaces, and early engagement means that any activity in the area is tailored to local needs and that residents have a sense of ownership.

FLOOD RISK

“The impacts of flooding experienced by individuals, communities and businesses can be devastating and long lasting.”^{xiv} The North East Local Flood Risk Management Plan is led by Aberdeenshire Council on behalf of a partnership comprising three local authorities: Aberdeenshire Council, Aberdeen City Council and The Moray Council together with SEPA and other Responsible Authorities. In the North East, there are 23 areas that have been designated as Potentially Vulnerable Areas (areas that are potentially vulnerable to flood risk), and three of these areas are either wholly or predominantly within the City Council’s boundaries.

The average annual cost of flood damages, largely caused by river flooding, in the North East of Scotland is around £29 million, and Aberdeen City is one area in the district that is particularly susceptible to flooding. Estimated annual average flood damages in the City are £15 million, with around 11,000 properties (residential and non-residential) in the City at risk of flooding.

PVA 06/15, Aberdeen City – Bridge of Don^{xv}, covers the northern areas of the city, including Seaton, Tillydrone and Woodside neighbourhoods. It is estimated that, within Potentially Vulnerable Area 06/15, 2,200 residential properties and 470 non-residential properties are at risk of flooding, with average annual damages of £4.5

million, mainly as a result of river flooding. All three neighbourhoods within Locality 3 are in the potentially vulnerable area, but the Seaton area is the most at risk of the three neighbourhoods, with a relatively large proportion of people and properties at risk.

Everyone is responsible for protecting themselves and their property from flooding, and occupiers can take simple steps to reduce damage and disruption. Aberdeen City Council can, in some circumstances, provide grants towards the fitting of flood guards on properties.

It is the responsibility of householders and business owners to ensure that they are adequately insured against flooding.

Responding to incidents of flooding is the responsibility of many organisations, including the local authority, emergency services and Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA). The Scottish Flood Forum is working with the Scottish Government and the National Centre for Resilience to develop a flooding resilience framework toolkit, which will support local authority staff and others to engage with communities before, during and after a flood event.

THE FUTURE

Public services in Scotland are facing significant budgetary challenges over coming years, and this, combined with legislative requirements, means that there needs to be greater focus on preventative service delivery rather than continuing to intervene in a crisis situation. It is imperative therefore that partners work together to tackle issues and to improve outcomes for those in our poorest communities.

On the 23rd June 2016, people in the U.K. voted to leave the European Union. At the time of writing it is still unclear as to how or when this will progress. The long term economic impact of exiting the EU on the UK is unclear, but there has been some volatility in the short-term, primarily due to uncertainty.

Economists predict that the impact of 'Brexit' on the Scottish economy will be significant, due to the importance of the EU for Scottish exports and EU assistance programmes.

There has also been much talk in recent weeks of a second referendum on Scottish independence. The political landscape for all remains unclear.

Aberdeen is home to a very diverse population, and the city has been a destination of choice for a sizeable proportion of EU migrants over the past decade. While the government have sought to reassure EU citizens that there is no immediate need to leave the UK, their future remains uncertain. As highlighted above, locality 3 boasts a very diverse community, and has been shaped in recent years by the arrival of EU citizens to the area, so there may be a heightened sense of uncertainty and unrest in the community.

ⁱ National Records of Scotland, small area population estimates, 2002 to 2014

ⁱⁱ Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland: 2014/15

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/06/3468/downloads>

^{iv} <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>, table QS605SC

^v <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/ods-analyser/jsf/tableView/tableView.xhtml>, table QS606SC

^{vi} The number of adults and their dependants in receipt of Income Support, ESA, JSA, Pension Credits and Child and Working Tax Credit. SIMD 2012, <http://simd.scotland.gov.uk/publication-2012/download-simd-2012-data/>

^{vii} Pupil Census 2015

^{viii} As at February 2016

^{ix} Pupil Census 2015

^x As at February 2016

^{xi} Milltimber, Cults and Culter Primary Schools

^{xii} www.statistics.gov.scot, Qualifications of working age adults

^{xiii} Tillydrone Community Engagement Survey 2015, Creative Consultation, Woodside Neighbourhood Community Action Plan 2008/09, Seaton Neighbourhood Community Action Plan 2008/09, Consultation on Community Hub,

^{xiv} <http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/media/17174/north-east-local-flood-risk-management-plan-2016-2022-web-version.pdf>

^{xv} http://apps.sepa.org.uk/FRMStrategies/pdf/lpd/LPD_06_Full.pdf