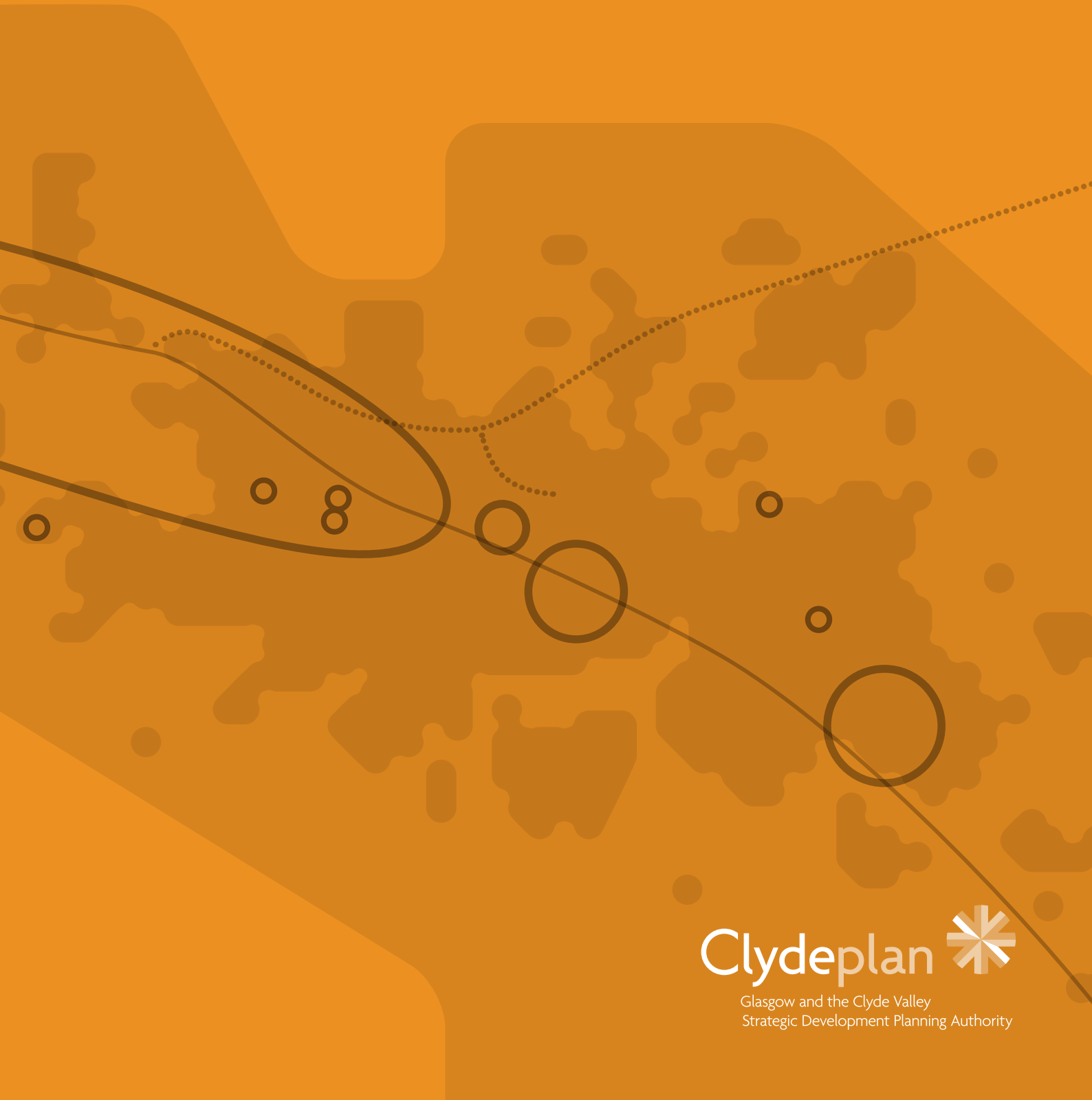
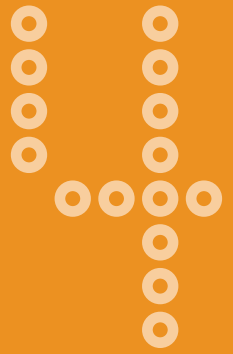


Strategic Development Plan

Proposed Plan - Background Report

January 2016

Vacant and Derelict Land 2014



Vacant and Derelict Land Monitoring Report 2014



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2014 VACANT AND DERELICT LAND SURVEY

(A) 2014 SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

- 40% (4410ha) of Scotland's total area of vacant and derelict land (10874ha, 2014), including rural derelict land, lies within the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan area.
- 5.8% (3080ha) of the total urban area of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley is vacant or derelict.
- 71% (3080ha) of the total vacant and derelict land in Glasgow and the Clyde Valley is within the urban area.
- Glasgow and North Lanarkshire account for 69% (2131ha) of the total urban vacant and derelict land in the Strategic Development Plan area.
- the largest area of rural dereliction is in Renfrewshire at the former ROF site at Bishopton (676ha).
- despite consistent levels of take-up for development and environmental improvement (averaging 251ha p.a. since 1996) the scale of the urban problem is still considerable.
- 33% of urban sites (623 sites) have been vacant or derelict since before 1996 amounting to some 1533ha (50% of the total urban vacant and derelict land), with some 19% of sites (360 sites) amounting to 742ha (24%) have been vacant or derelict since before 1985.
- 59% (1814ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is in private ownership; and 9% (286ha) in multiple ownership which tends to further constrain its treatment.
- 29% (907ha) of all urban vacant and derelict land is comprised of land within a limited number of large sites (10ha and over, 37 sites).
- 73% (2255ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is identified for industrial/ business or housing uses.
- take up for residential development accounts for 40% (60ha) of all development take up. Take up for industrial/business is 17% (25ha), and 17% (26ha) for environmental improvement/forestry.
- in the year 31st March 2013 - 31st March 2014 these has seen a decrease of 1.3% in the overall scale of vacant and derelict land, with a net decrease of 42ha.
- 65% (2008ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is considered as having potential to be developed development over the short-medium term. Uncertainty exists over another 31% (941ha) categorised as 'undetermined' in addition, 122ha (4%) is currently considered to be uneconomic to develop.

(B) KEY TREND STATISTICS - 1996 to 2014

- the total amount of vacant and derelict land has declined by 27% since 1996 (5977ha/4347ha), an average of 86ha per annum.
- the total amount of urban vacant and derelict land has declined by 32% since 1996 (4581ha/3080ha), an average of 79ha per annum.
- in 1996 the urban vacant /derelict split was 46% vacant and 54% derelict; in 2014 the split is 39% vacant and 61% derelict.
- the total amount of rural derelict land has decreased by 9% since 1996 (1396ha/1267ha).
- the average take up of land since 1996 has been 251ha per annum.
- the average fall out of developed land (new vacant/derelict land) since 1996 has been 220ha per annum.
- on average 70ha per annum has been removed from the Survey for 'definitional reasons' and other adjustments (including re-measurement) since 1996.
- if the above averages (101ha per annum) continue then it is estimated that it will take approximately 30 years to remove the current levels (3080ha) of urban vacant and derelict land from the Strategic Development Plan area.
- since 1996 an average of 35% of the total area of urban vacant and derelict land has been on the Survey since before 1985.
- in 1996 the take up for industry/business accounted for 7% of all development take up whilst accounting for 40% of the total urban vacant and derelict land in terms of preferred use. In 2014 take up for industry/business accounted for 16% of all development take up whilst accounting for 29% of the total urban vacant and derelict land in terms of preferred use. *These figures do not take account of industry/business within mixed use sites.*
- in 1996 the take up for housing accounted for 41% of all development take up whilst accounting for 26% of the total urban vacant and derelict land in terms of preferred use. In 2014 the take up for housing accounted for 40% of all development take up with whilst accounting for 44% of the total urban vacant and derelict land in terms of preferred use. *These figures do not take account of housing within mixed use sites.*

VACANT AND DERELICT LAND MONITORING REPORT 2014

(i) INTRODUCTION

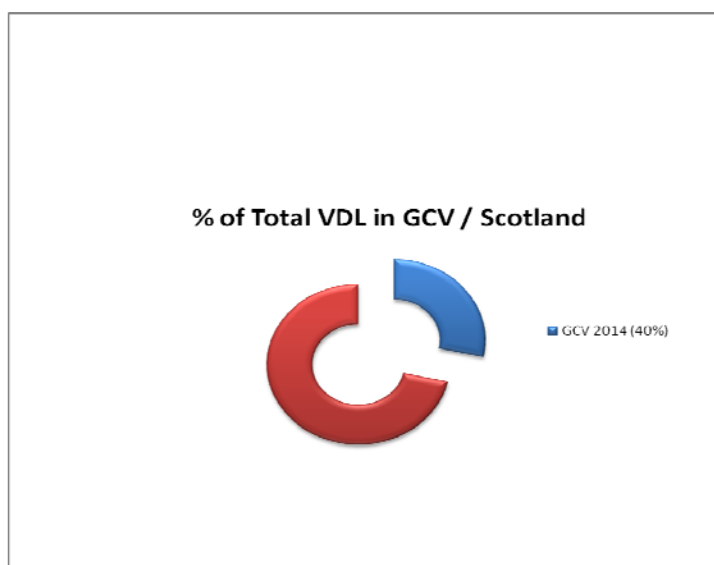
Context of Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

1. The aim of this report is to provide a statistical base and policy context for the monitoring of changes in the scale and nature of vacant and derelict land in the Strategic Development Plan area. The Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (The Survey) provides an important information source for the monitoring and review of Strategic and Local Development Plan policy, particularly in relation to the redevelopment of brownfield sites in the short, medium and long term.
2. The Survey is undertaken annually (base date 31 March) and relates to the Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey (SVDLS) which is co-ordinated by the Scottish Government's Communities Analytical Services. The Survey requires each Authority to monitor a range of issues in terms of vacant and derelict land including, take up of land, fall out to a vacant or derelict state, area of sites, previous use, preferred use, length of time vacant or derelict and locational characteristics. **The key statistics are given for the period following the reorganisation of local government in 1996.**
3. For the definitions of vacant and derelict land used in this report and an explanation of other terms used, refer to the SVDLS Guidance Note 2014 and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan May 2012 Glossary of Terms. The tables giving the key statistics by the number of sites and the area of vacant and derelict land, both for the Strategic Development Plan area and by unitary authority, are contained in Appendix 1. **Unless otherwise stated, these statistics relate only to the urban area.**

(ii) SCALE OF PROBLEM WITHIN STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AREA

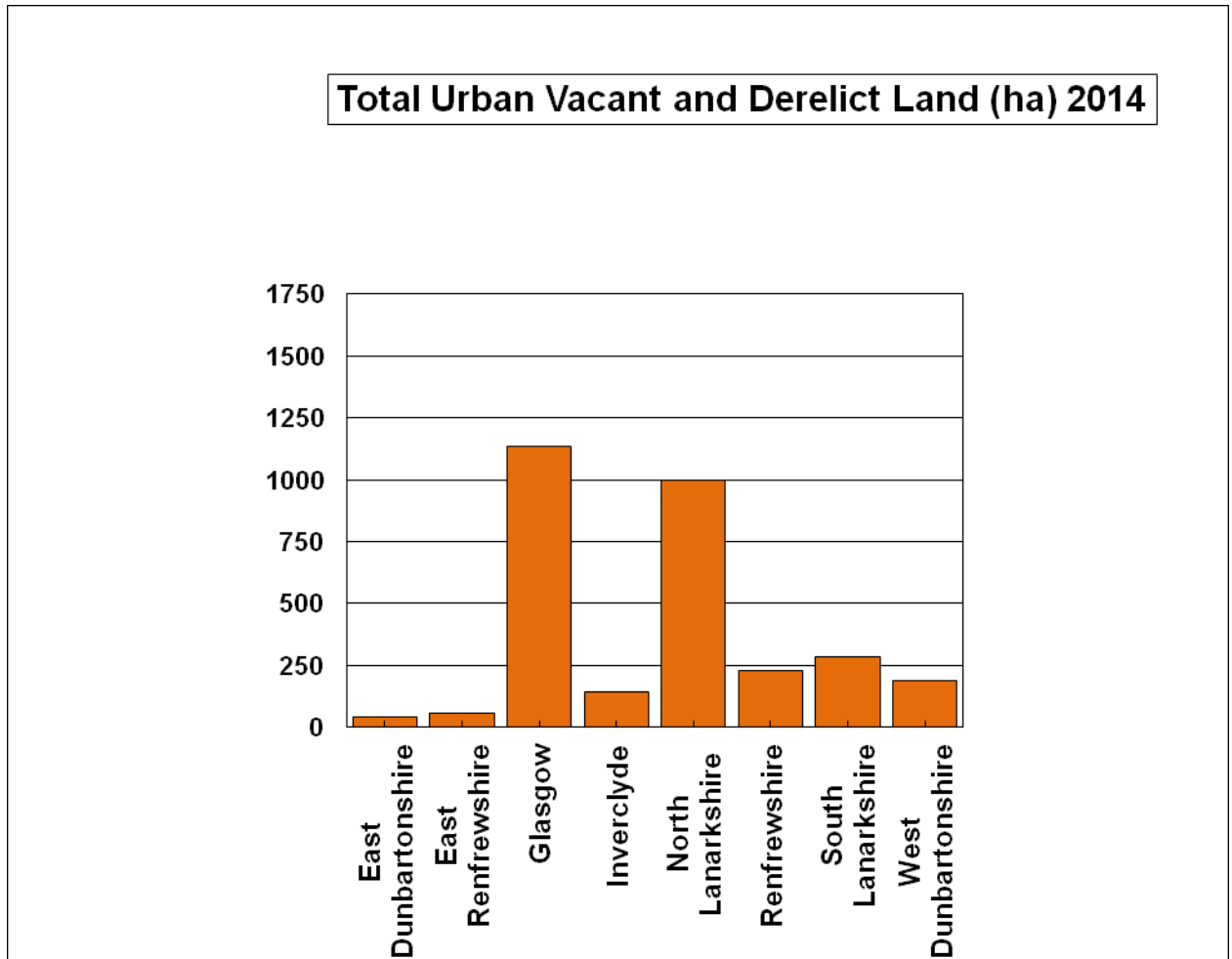
Total Area (Tables 1 and 2)

4. In 2014 within the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan area there was an estimated total of 4347ha vacant and derelict land. This represents some 40% of the total vacant and derelict land in Scotland (2014 - 10874ha). Within the Strategic Development Plan Area the total vacant and derelict land has fallen by 27% (5977ha/4347ha) since 1996.
 - **Key Statistic: the total amount of vacant and derelict land has declined by 27% since 1996 (5977ha/4347ha), an average of 86ha per annum.**



Urban Area (Tables 1 and 3)

5. Of the total 4410ha of vacant and derelict land within the Strategic Development Plan area, some 71% (3080ha) is located within urban areas, of which 61% (1887ha) is derelict and 49% (1192ha) is vacant. The majority of this land 69% (2131ha) remains located principally in those areas most affected by the decline of heavy industry, i.e. Glasgow and North Lanarkshire situation remains a *constant feature* of the Survey. As a percentage of their respective urban areas Glasgow (6.5%), North Lanarkshire (9.1%), Inverclyde (6%) and West Dunbartonshire (6.5%) have the highest proportion which potentially impacts on the wider amenity of these areas.



Rural Area (Table 1)

6. Within the Strategic Development Plan area there are 1267ha of rural derelict land (29% of the total Glasgow and Clyde Valley vacant and derelict land). Most of this rural dereliction, in terms of sites, is concentrated in North Lanarkshire (24%/310ha) and South Lanarkshire (16%/202ha). The largest single area of rural derelict land is located in Renfrewshire as a result of the inclusion of some 676ha (53%) at the Royal Ordnance Survey factory at Bishopston.
- **Key Statistic:** the total amount of rural derelict land has decreased by 9% since 1996 (1396ha/1267ha).

(iii) LAND TAKE UP, NET CHANGE AND TRENDS

Land Take Up (Tables 4, 12 and 12a)

7. During the year 2013-2014 there were 150ha of land taken-up for development and environmental improvement. In addition, there were 11ha of land removed from the Survey for either definitional reasons i.e. where the characteristics of the land has changed such that it no longer conforms to the definitions of sites to be included in the Survey or due to other adjustments, e.g. re-measurement. The highest proportion of take up was land developed for housing, 40% (60ha), continuing the trend of recent years, although at a much lower level than historic levels (2007/8 141ha) reflecting the prevailing economic conditions during this period.

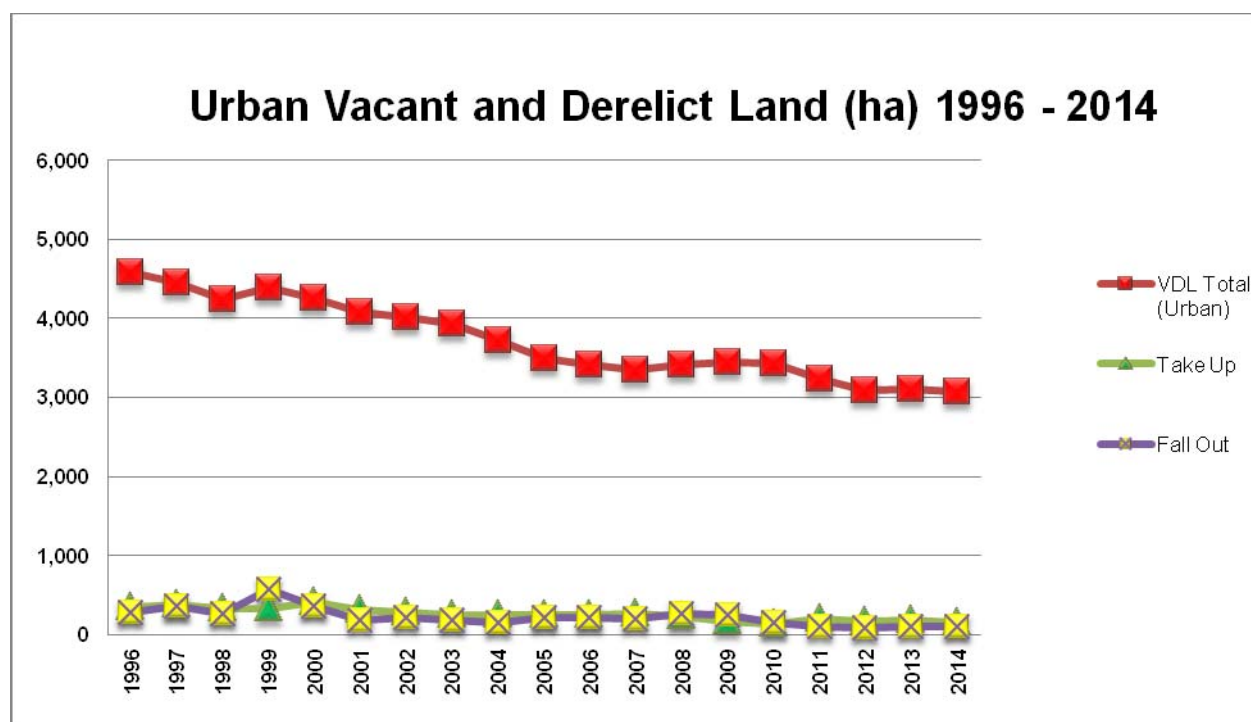
Key Statistic: The average take up of land since 1996 has been 251ha per annum.

Key Statistic: The average fall out of developed land (new sites) since 1996 has been 220ha per annum.

Key Statistic: On average 70ha per annum has been removed from the Survey for 'definitional reasons' since 1996.

Net Change (Tables 4)

8. While 150ha of urban land were brought back into use between 2013 and 2014, some 102ha of land fell out of use. As a consequence this results in a net decrease of 42ha of urban land from the Survey, after adjustments are made for definitional change (10ha).



Trends (Table 2)

9. The overall scale of vacant and derelict land, some 3080ha, is still considerable (see paragraphs 4 and 5), and there has only been a marginal improvement over the last 10 years or so. This is principally a result of the amount of 'take up' and 'fall out' of land being generally similar.
10. In the context of a 20 year strategic land use planning strategy it should be noted that the overall change in long term vacant and derelict land (the difference between take up plus definitional change/removed from survey against fall out) indicates that if the recent trend of a *net* reduction of c.101ha/year (average since 1996) were to continue, then it would take approximately 30 years to remove the existing level of urban vacant and derelict land from the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region. It is anticipated with the continued renewal being driven by the key spatial priorities, namely Clyde Waterfront, Riverside Inverclyde, City Centre, Ravenscraig and Clyde that significant increases in take up will be delivered over the next 5/10 years. It is likely however that the planned levels of take up particularly for housing both in and out with these areas will be significantly be reduced over the next few years as a result of the slow economic recovery.

Key Statistic: If the above averages continue then it is estimated that it will take approximately 30 years to remove the current levels of urban vacant and derelict land from the Strategic Development Plan area.

(iv) LONG TERM DERELICTION (Table 5)

11. Over the Strategic Development Plan area as a whole, some 360 sites (19% of all urban sites) have been vacant or derelict since before 1985. This equates to an area of 742ha (24% of all urban vacant and derelict land) which can be considered as long term vacant or derelict land.

Key Statistic: Since 1996 an average of 35% of the total area of urban vacant and derelict land has been on the Survey since before 1985.

12. The proportion of long term vacant and derelict land remains unacceptably high and is the singular most important feature of the Survey. The fact that in 2014 35% of the total vacant and derelict in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region- Glasgow (35% of their urban vacant and derelict land), North Lanarkshire (15%) and South Lanarkshire (27%), West Dunbartonshire (24%) - has been vacant or derelict since before 1985, reflects the true nature of the problem facing the agencies attempting to deal with this issue, namely that of long term vacant and derelict land. The need for a long term regeneration focused land use development strategy and plan-led approach coupled with significant increases in dedicated vacant and derelict land /contaminated land funding is seen as the most appropriate way that this issue can be seriously addressed over a reasonable timeframe, of say 10 to 15 years. At a time of both reduced public sector funding and private finance availability the issue of dedicated funding remains particularly important.

(v) DEVELOPABILITY (Tables 10, 10a)

13. The developability of sites classification aims to provide an informed assessment of the total amount of land which could be developed over the short (up to five years), medium (five to ten years) and longer term (over ten years). Experience over the last few years has shown that there is greater confidence in the consideration of this issue in the short term and conversely less confidence in the longer term assessment. In the short term there may, however, be an under estimate of the impact of the constraints (e.g. ownership, contamination) on the developability of sites.

14. From the perspective of problem sites (those classified as 'undetermined'), 26% of all sites (31%/941ha in area) do not seem likely to be developed over the short to medium term. In addition, 6% of sites (4% in area/122ha) are considered 'uneconomic to develop' and are potentially likely to be suitable for a soft-end use. Taking these two categories together means that 34% (1047ha) of all urban vacant/derelict land (20% of all sites), is unlikely, under current market demand conditions, to be redeveloped for a hard-end use. This represents a core problem for the city region. 'Greening' programmes, in particular the creation of the 'Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network' as a key component of the 'Central Scotland Green Network' (a National Development in National Planning Framework 3) is increasing the scale of both greening and woodland planting in urban areas, aimed at removing this dereliction and blight. It is therefore increasingly important particularly in contributing to improving the quality of life and health of those affected communities and making the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region a more economically competitive place.

Developability Code	% of Total Sites	% of Total Area
Short term	34	32
Medium Term	33	32
Long Term (Undetermined)	26	31
Uneconomic/soft end use	6	4
Unknown	1	1

15. Increasing the rate of take up will require concerted action by a range of stakeholders alongside improved funding and the identification of agreed priorities both in terms of hard end use development and the delivery of the green network. Partnership working will increasingly become important in terms of securing remediation. Whilst there are a number of key regeneration projects in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region (refer paragraph 10) the lack of direct intervention through land renewal programmes as well as uncertainty around the long term future of the Scottish Government's 'Vacant and Derelict Land Fund' would suggest the ability to make significant inroads into this issue is greatly reduced.

(vi) MIXED USE (Table 9 and 9a)

16. 'Mixed Use' considers development sites which have 2 or more hard end built development uses from different land use categories e.g. residential and town centre/retailing or business and industry and recreation/leisure. In 2014 there were a total of 52 'mixed use sites' (3% of all urban sites) identified in the Survey accounting for just 157ha (5%) of the total area of urban vacant and derelict land. In terms of these mixed use sites residential development is the primary use.
17. It is considered however there is a significant undercount of 'mixed use' sites, despite continued guidance from the Scottish Government, as a result of the splitting of larger 'mixed use' sites into their separate components which are subsequently recorded on the VDL Survey as individual sites.

(vii) POLICY DIRECTION

A Planned Strategic Approach

18. A key element of the Strategic Development Plan approved in May 2012 is the effective utilisation of vacant and derelict land as part of the SDP's Spatial Development Strategy (SDS). The recycling of urban land should be seen as an opportunity to improve the economic competitiveness of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region by restructuring the environment to redress some of the imbalances in the quality of urban areas, particularly through the development of the 'Green Network'.

19. The SDS focuses on the development corridor running through the city region and comprising transformational and generation projects including Glasgow City Centre, Clyde Waterfront, Clyde Gateway, Ravenscraig, Community Growth Areas and the Green Network. This approach is also supported by Scottish Planning Policy and the 'National Planning Framework for Scotland 3', both published in June 2014, and the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Community Planning Partnerships refreshed Economic Strategy 2011/16.
20. In the context of the SDS model, the reclamation and improvement of vacant/derelict land should not be viewed in isolation but as an essential part of an overall integrated strategy for the regeneration and consolidation of urban areas in support of sustainable economic growth and a low carbon economy. This strategy-driven approach is seen as an effective way forward to tackle the scale of vacant and derelict land. A partnership approach is particularly relevant in the determination of agreed priorities and at a time of reducing resources.
21. Residential development consistently represents the largest area of land take up and the most preferred form of development. The level of housebuilding has been significantly reduced over the last three years (private sector completions down 62% since 2007) as a direct consequence of the reduction in the levels of development finance available following the recession. This has the potential to impact on the deliverability of sites particularly in the short time where it is anticipated 36% of all urban vacant and derelict land sites will be taken up.
22. 'Hard' end uses (industry/business and housing - 2255ha/73% in area, 1550/81% of sites) are likely to be the preferred option over most of the urban area. However, 'soft' end uses, such as tree planting and landscaping are considered most beneficial where they are integral to urban restructuring, creating essential open space or longer term development opportunities, rather than as ad hoc enhancement schemes. Such 'soft' use initiatives can help with the creation of an enhanced 'Green Network' through, for example, community woodlands and improved linkages with existing green spaces. In addition short term planting in support of bio mass wood fuel production could also offer a 'greening' and financial opportunity in advance of hard end use development particularly in terms of long standing vacant and derelict sites.
23. It is important that brownfield land is made available, for both 'hard' and 'soft end' uses, to achieve the objectives of the SDP. However, there remains a significant number of long term vacant and derelict sites (previously used for industrial purposes) that require to be critically reviewed by the local authorities with regard to their potential for other uses without undermining the direction of the SDS. This approach would assist the ongoing process of urban renewal and, potentially, support the creation of the 'Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Green Network' and support Clydeplan's and Forestry Commission's Scotland's '*Forestry and Woodland Strategy*'.

Priority Areas and Other Locations - Resource Issues

24. As has been emphasised above, the largest proportions of vacant and derelict land are found in clusters of sites within extensive areas of Glasgow and North and South Lanarkshire. This is an important strategic planning issue and given the scale of the problem across the city region there is a case for continued specific funds being allocated by the Scottish Government to address this matter. The scale of the issue within the city region should be reflected in future revisions of the National Planning Framework where with appropriate prioritisation the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region can, through the utilisation of its vacant and derelict land resource, make a significant contribution to delivering many of the Scottish Government's National Outcomes

Scottish Government

25. The 'Vacant and Derelict Land Fund' was established by the Scottish Government in 2004 in response to the Cities Review, which highlighted the importance of dealing more effectively with vacant and derelict land. Initially £20 million was allocated to Glasgow, North Lanarkshire and Dundee for the period 2004-2006, with a further £24.3 million continuing to be allocated to these local authorities (Glasgow £10m, North Lanarkshire £6m, South Lanarkshire £4.3m and Dundee £4m) for the period 2006 to 2008.
26. On 26th August 2008, the Scottish Government announced that it was continuing with funding of the Vacant and Derelict Land Fund for the period 2008 to 2011. The total funding package of £36.5m being divided between five Scottish Local Authorities namely, Glasgow (£13.5m) North Lanarkshire (£7.65m), South Lanarkshire (£5.7m), Dundee (£5.25m) and Highland (£4.5m) i.e. 74% of the total funding coming to the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area.
27. The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund was extended to cover the period to 2014-15 and is one of the few remaining ring-fenced funds in the local government settlement and totals:
 - £8.146 in 2012/13;
 - £7.484m in 2013/14;
 - £10.991m in 2014/15.
28. The criteria of the fund is to tackle long term vacant/derelict land; stimulate economic growth/job creation; and promote environmental justice and improved quality of life" with a focus on projects which promote innovation in temporary and longer term greening techniques for vacant and derelict land sites. The local authorities which will receive funding, reflecting the extent of vacant and derelict land in these areas and levels of deprivation are Glasgow, North Lanarkshire, Highland, Dundee and South Lanarkshire.
29. The table below sets out where the Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF) was a funding source used to reclaim Derelict land and bring Urban Vacant land back into use, 2005 to 2014 and shows the amount of formerly derelict and urban vacant land that has been reclaimed or reused by the three GCV recipient local authorities with the involvement of the Scottish Government's Vacant and Derelict Land Fund (VDLF). Any involvement the VDLF has had with existing sites in the 2014 SVDLS (i.e. those not yet removed from the survey) is not recorded in Table 21, but will appear when the sites are bought back into use in the future.

Local Authorities receiving Vacant and Derelict Land Funds (2005-2014)	Derelict Land		Urban Vacant Land		Total Derelict and Urban Vacant Land	
	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites
Glasgow City	59	47	73	24	132	71
North Lanarkshire	57	24	8	7	65	31
South Lanarkshire	17	5	4	11	21	16
TOTAL	133	76	85	42	218	118

Overview

30. 2014 has continued to see challenging times for the development sector. The full implications of the economic downturn and its impact on development take up particularly for housing on the overall totals of vacant and derelict land will emerge over the next few years.
31. Major projects such as the M74 Completion and the infrastructure for the Commonwealth Games has seen the removal of significant areas of long term dereliction but their impact on the overall vacant and derelict land totals will undoubtedly be diminished by the economic downturn. In this context the role of short term greening and Scottish Government funding will have an increasingly important role to play however the ability of such funding to lever in supporting private sector funding may be severely diminished.
32. Current budgetary constraints on both the private sector and central and local government as a consequence of the global recession will potentially have implications for both take up and fall out of vacant and derelict land over the next few years. The Scottish Government's commitment to the Vacant and Derelict Land Fund to 2014/15 is welcomed. However distribution of such funding in the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley area outwith current recipients Glasgow, North and South Lanarkshire, remains an issue particularly for the other Glasgow and the Clyde Valley local authorities where the levels of vacant and derelict land are high in comparison to their total urban area e.g. West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire or where an individual site significantly impacts on local amenity e.g. the 14.5ha Armitage Shanks site in Barrhead which accounts for 26% of the total urban vacant and derelict land in East Renfrewshire.
33. The Central Scotland Green Network Trust (CSGNT) has a specific priority set out by Scottish Government in relation to greening vacant and derelict land. To date there is no direct development funding for CSGNT to help deliver this. In an attempt to secure a better alignment between funding and wider policy objectives including the delivery of the NPF3 National Development both the Scottish Government and CSGNT should examine options around this issue.
34. The scale, and the acknowledged economic social and environmental implications of vacant and derelict land, across the city region remains such that it will continue to be a major factor underpinning future strategic development plans .
35. The treatment of vacant and derelict land will require long term commitment along with the continuation of dedicated funding linked to the alignment of strategies at the national, regional and local.

2014 VACANT AND DERELICT LAND SURVEY

KEY STATISTICS

TABLE 1 2014 Vacant and Derelict Land - Urban and Rural Split

	Urban Vacant		Urban Derelict		Urban Vacant & Derelict		Rural Derelict		Total Vacant & Derelict	
	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire	11	13.4	8	27	19	40.5	6	19.5	25	60
East Renfrewshire	24	23.9	21	32	45	55.4	3	2.9	48	58
Glasgow	547	533.1	285	601	832	1,134.5	5	36.2	837	1,171
Inverclyde	102	120.5	30	24	132	144.7	1	1.4	133	146
North Lanarkshire	109	178.8	295	818	404	997.2	85	310.1	489	1,307
Renfrewshire	132	166.2	38	65	170	231.6	4	694.6	174	926
South Lanarkshire	144	135.6	85	151	229	286.7	36	202.4	265	489
West Dunbartonshire	16	21.1	66	168	82	189.2	0	0.0	82	189
GCV Area	1,085	1,192	828	1,887	1,913	3,080	140	1,267	2,053	4,347

TABLE 2 Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land 1996-2014

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004	
	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire**	47	109	50	112	40	95	33	72	31	67	31	67	37	92	38	117	40	115
East Renfrewshire	39	50	40	48	39	42	31	37	26	33	26	32	31	40	37	46	42	56
Glasgow	927	1,620	936	1,591	958	1,592	964	1,568	943	1,486	925	1,402	913	1,383	878	1,345	861	1,315
Inverclyde	109	133	103	122	120	122	122	122	130	125	136	131	127	127	134	142	133	142
North Lanarkshire	478	1,541	452	1,562	418	1,418	401	1,623	440	1,610	412	1,529	375	1,490	355	1,395	337	1,215
Renfrewshire***	149	293	133	245	144	237	156	233	156	220	172	248	176	243	177	269	185	287
South Lanarkshire*	321	621	294	549	255	489	259	498	255	483	241	453	230	418	228	406	212	375
West Dunbartonshire	128	214	140	230	142	243	133	232	144	226	141	216	140	223	126	222	121	220
GCV Area	2,198	4,581	2,148	4,460	2,116	4,239	2,099	4,384	2,125	4,250	2,084	4,078	2,029	4,016	1,973	3,942	1,931	3,725

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire**	34	91	31	87	30	64	26	64	24	51	22	50	24	50.4	24	48	19	42	19	40
East Renfrewshire	43	61	41	57	40	56	38	54	39	53	40	54	40	54.4	42	55	44	57	45	55
Glasgow	854	1,313	851	1,286	839	1,268	920	1,326	922	1,344	922	1,322	927	1,303.2	905	1,192	858	1,159	832	1,134
Inverclyde	147	153	130	125	126	106	121	126	121	122	116	122	116	123.8	116	141	131	148	132	145
North Lanarkshire	309	1,061	309	1,075	323	1,122	357	1,128	489	1,134	407	1,130	404	998.9	392	937	391	1,010	404	997
Renfrewshire***	168	269	148	252	145	244	142	232	177	254	183	256	183	246.3	177	253	171	239	170	232
South Lanarkshire*	203	340	181	307	171	290	181	295	38	300	199	296	202	269.8	211	273	222	278	229	287
West Dunbartonshire	113	210	94	218	86	202	88	199	193	193	89	205	94	198.5	88	196	82	188	82	189
GCV Area	1,871	3,497	1,785	3,407	1,760	3,352	1,873	3,424	2,003	3,451	1,978	3,435	1,990	3,245	1,955	3,094	1,918	3,122	1,913	3,080

* figure for 1999 should read 501.6ha (3 sites previously omitted)

** includes 2 sites (total 4.67ha) reclassified by the Scottish Executive in 2003 as urban (2003 Monitoring Report figure 112.4ha)

*** total area figure for 2004 should read 287.03ha (reflecting definitional changes made by Scottish Executive)

TABLE 3 2014 Vacant and Derelict Land as a Percentage of Authority Area/ Authority's Urban Area

	V&D Area (ha)	Aut Area (ha)	% of Authority Area	Urban V&D Area (ha)	Aut Urban Area (ha)	% of Urban Area
East Dunbartonshire	60	17,500	0.3	40	3,400	1.2
East Renfrewshire	58	17,269	0.3	55	2,801	2.0
Glasgow	1,171	17,550	6.7	1,134	17,504	6.5
Inverclyde	146	16,450	0.9	145	2,420	6.0
North Lanarkshire	1,307	47,358	2.8	997	10,928	9.1
Renfrewshire	926	26,320	3.5	232	4,880	4.7
South Lanarkshire	489	177,860	0.3	287	8,230	3.5
West Dunbartonshire	189	17,630	1.1	189	2,920	6.5
GCV Area	4,346.8	337,937	1.3	3,080	53,083	5.8

Source of Areas: MLURI 1995, Land Cover of Scotland Survey 1988 (Recalculated)

Renfrewshire/Glasgow authority area change to reflect administrative bounday changes at Braehead

TABLE 4 Changes in Urban Vacant and Derelict Land 2013 - 2014

	Take up*		Land falling out of use**		Definitional change/Removed from Survey***	Net change in total urban vacant and derelict land****
	No. of Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	Total Area (ha)	Net Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire	2	4.2	2	4.2	0.0	0.0
East Renfrewshire	3	2.0	2	0	0.0	-1.6
Glasgow	56	58.5	36	34	0.0	-24.3
Inverclyde	15	13.0	18	10	0.0	-2.8
North Lanarkshire	31	34.9	31	21.1	2.4	-11.4
Renfrewshire	7	9.1	3	1.7	0.0	-7.4
South Lanarkshire	12	22.4	13	21.9	10.3	9.8
West Dunbartonshire	4	5.9	5	8.6	-2.1	0.6
GCV Area	130	150	110	102	10.6	-37.2

* for development and environmental improvement (includes partial take up)

** additions to vacant and derelict land survey (new sites)

*** no longer satisfies the definition of vacant and derelict land and other adjustments (including remeasurement)

**** net change = take up plus definitional change/removed from survey minus land falling out of use

TABLE 5 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Date of Entry to Survey

	No. Sites	%	Area (ha)	%
East Dunbartonshire	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	4	21.1	19.5	48.3
1986-90	3	15.8	1.2	3.0
1991-95	3	15.8	11.8	29.1
1996-2000	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2001-2004	4	21.1	2.1	5.1
2005	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2009	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	2	10.5	0.5	1.3
2012	2	10.5	4.7	11.7
2013	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	1	5.3	0.6	1.5
Totals	19	100.0	40.5	100.0
East Renfrewshire	2	4.4	1.8	3.1
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	4	8.9	5.4	9.5
1986-90	2	4.4	3.5	6.1
1991-95	3	6.7	15.3	27.0
1996-2000	1	2.2	1.0	1.7
2001-2004	10	22.2	12.7	22.5
2005	3	6.7	6.3	11.1
2006	1	2.2	0.2	0.4
2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	2	4.4	1.2	2.0
2009	1	2.2	0.2	0.4
2010	1	2.2	0.1	0.2
2011	1	2.2	0.7	1.2
2012	4	8.9	2.3	4.0
2013	8	17.8	5.7	10.1
2014	2	4.4	0.3	0.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	45	100.0	56.7	100.0
Glasgow	77	9.3	214.6	18.9
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	126	15.1	188.6	16.6
1986-90	45	5.4	50.9	4.5
1991-95	73	8.8	130.9	11.5
1996-2000	90	10.8	156.3	14.0
2001-2004	77	9.3	87.0	7.7
2005	21	2.5	28.6	2.5
2006	31	3.7	30.3	2.7
2007	36	4.3	31.5	2.8
2008	87	10.5	78.0	6.9
2009	44	5.3	36.5	3.2
2010	36	4.3	21.6	1.9
2011	31	3.7	15.9	1.4
2012	10	1.2	6.1	0.5
2013	30	3.6	33.1	2.9
2014	18	2.2	22.5	2.0
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	832	100.0	1134.5	100.0
Inverclyde	8	6.1	9.1	6.3
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	3	2.3	7.1	4.9
1986-90	10	7.6	7.3	5.0
1991-95	11	8.3	7.4	5.1
1996-2000	28	21.2	27.9	19.2
2001-2004	5	3.8	3.2	2.2
2005	7	5.3	11.1	7.7
2006	2	0.9	0.3	0.2
2007	1	0.8	0.1	0.1
2008	2	1.5	22.1	15.2
2009	6	4.5	2.1	1.4
2010	6	4.5	1.4	1.0
2011	4	3.0	1.5	1.0
2012	5	3.8	20.7	14.3
2013	24	18.2	17.1	11.8
2014	9	6.8	5.9	4.1
Unknown	1	0.8	0.4	0.2
Totals	132	99.4	144.7	100.0
North Lanarkshire	24	5.9	27.2	2.7
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	25	6.2	123.0	12.3
1986-90	17	4.2	62.1	6.2
1991-95	29	7.2	350.6	35.1
1996-2000	38	9.4	54.5	5.5
2001-2004	27	6.7	17.1	1.7
2005	17	4.2	30.5	3.1
2006	12	3.0	38.1	3.8
2007	31	7.7	40.4	4.1
2008	37	9.2	125.6	12.6
2009	28	6.9	32.6	3.3
2010	15	3.7	13.1	1.3
2011	30	7.4	19.6	2.0
2012	21	5.2	19.7	2.0
2013	20	5.0	18.3	1.8
2014	27	6.7	18.5	1.9
Unknown	6	1.5	6.5	0.7
Totals	404	100.0	997.4	100.0
Renfrewshire	0	0.0	0	0.0
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	11	6.5	24	10.3
1986-90	15	8.8	39	16.7
1991-95	9	5.3	13	5.6
1996-2000	24	14.1	32	13.7
2001-2004	24	14.1	25	11.0
2005	4	2.4	3	1.5
2006	7	4.1	12	5.3
2007	11	6.5	23	9.8
2008	7	4.1	14	5.9
2009	36	21.2	31	13.4
2010	12	7.1	9	3.9
2011	0	1.8	0	0.0
2012	3	2.4	2	0.9
2013	4	1.8	3	1.4
2014	3	0.0	1	0.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
Totals	170	100.0	231.6	100.0
South Lanarkshire	4	1.7	3.8	1.3
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	51	22.3	73.7	25.7
1986-90	18	7.9	17.1	6.0
1991-95	7	3.1	7.4	2.6
1996-2000	10	4.4	6.5	2.3
2001-2004	12	5.2	18.9	6.6
2005	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006	3	1.3	2.4	0.8
2007	4	1.7	2.6	0.9
2008	13	5.7	18.8	6.6
2009	17	7.4	27.4	9.6
2010	3	1.3	1.2	0.4
2011	8	3.5	7.4	2.6
2012	18	7.9	14.1	4.9
2013	12	5.2	8.5	3.0
2014	12	5.2	21.5	7.5
Unknown	37	16.2	55.4	19.3
Totals	229	100.0	286.7	100.0
West Dunbartonshire	14	17.7	30.8	16.3
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	7	8.9	13.7	7.3
1986-90	10	12.7	46.6	24.6
1991-95	8	10.1	27.8	14.7
1996-2000	9	11.4	7.8	4.1
2001-2004	5	6.3	28.4	15.0
2005	1	1.3	0.8	0.4
2006	2	2.5	2.4	1.3
2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2008	4	5.1	7.8	4.1
2009	4	5.1	1.9	1.0
2010	1	1.3	2.1	1.1
2011	5	6.3	6.2	3.3
2012	3	3.8	1.9	1.0
2013	6	7.6	10.1	5.3
2014	0	0.0	1.2	0.6
Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Totals	79	100.0	189.2	100.0

GCV Area	129	7	287	9
1980 or earlier				
1981-85	231	12	455	15
1986-90	120	6	227	7
1991-95	143	7	564	18
1996-2000	200	10	288	9
2001-2004	164	9	195	6
2005	53	3	81	3
2006	58	3	86	3
2007	83	4	97	3
2008	152	8	267	9
2009	136	7	132	4
2010	74	4	48	2
2011	84	4	52	2
2012	67	4	71	2
2013	103	5	96	3
2014	71	4	71	2
Unknown	45	2.4	63	2.0
Totals	1,913	100.0	3,081	100.0

TABLE 6 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Ownership

	Public		Private		Multiple		Unknown	
	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	No. Sites	Total Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire	2	2.6	16	37.2	0	0.0	2	0.8
East Renfrewshire	15	10.7	30	44.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Glasgow	450	557.1	276	386.7	92	186.5	14	4.1
Inverclyde	75	52.3	40	77.3	17	15.1	1	0.2
North Lanarkshire	107	140.0	270	786.2	26	70.8	0	0.0
Renfrewshire	50	64.4	110	153.0	1	0.1	9	14.0
South Lanarkshire	48	60.5	143	190.6	3	3.2	35	32.6
West Dunbartonshire	27	38.2	44	138.1	4	10.2	6	1.7
GCV Area	774	926	929	1,814	143	286	67	53

Total		
No. Sites	Total Area (ha)	
20	40.6	
45	55.4	
832	1,134.5	
133	144.8	
403	997.0	
170	231.6	
229	287.0	
81	188.2	
1,913	3,080	

TABLE 7 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Size Bands

	No. of Sites <1ha	Total Area of Sites <1ha	No. of Sites 1 - 4.99ha	Total Area of Sites 1 - 4.99ha	No. of Sites 5 - 9.99ha	Total Area of Sites 5 - 9.99ha	No. of Sites 10 - 19.99ha	Total Area of Sites 10 - 19.99ha	No. of Sites >20ha	Total Area of Sites>20 ha
East Dunbartonshire	10	4.4	6	15.2	3	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East Renfrewshire	32	15.1	11	20.7	1	5.1	1	14.5	0	0.0
Glasgow	531	228.4	263	524.9	27	189.2	8	117.2	3	74.9
Inverclyde	98	42.3	32	64.0	0	0	1	17.0	1	21.5
North Lanarkshire	250	88.0	122	256.6	16	108.2	7	89.5	9	454.8
Renfrewshire	108	52.7	53	115.5	8	52.9	1	10.5	0	0.0
South Lanarkshire	157	65.2	59	118.5	10	66.8	3	36.3	0	0.0
West Dunbartonshire	49	19.6	24	61.4	6	37.7	1	14.1	2	56.5
GCV Area	1,235	516	570	1,177	71	481	22	299	15	608

Total Sites	Total Area
19	40.6
45	55.4
832	1,134.5
132	144.7
404	997.2
170	231.6
229	286.7
82	189.2
1,913	3,080

TABLE 8 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Previous Use

	Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	Commun/ Health	Education	Defence	Passive Open Space	Recr & Leisure	Manufac.	Other Gen. Ind.	Minerals	Offices	Residential	Retail	Storage	Transport	Utility Services	Wholesale Dist	Business	Other	Unknown	Total
East Dunbartonshire No. Sites	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	3	20
Area (ha)	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.5	11.9	1.4	0.0	0.3	6.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	40
East Renfrewshire No. Sites	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	8	10	0	0	9	0	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	45
Area (ha)	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.0	3.9	3.8	19.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.1	5.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	55
Glasgow No. Sites	14	2	45	85	0	16	35	63	49	1	12	242	27	15	51	10	3	2	10	150	832
Area (ha)	86.6	4.3	61.9	113.2	0.0	12.3	75.1	134.8	40.4	27.6	11.4	240.6	11.4	25.6	85.3	6.1	12.7	0.6	41.8	143.0	1,135
Inverclyde No. Sites	2	0	7	7	3	2	3	22	5	0	0	55	0	3	8	5	0	0	5	5	132
Area (ha)	7.4	0.0	3.0	7.2	3.0	1.38	1.82	40.37	4.98	0	0	37.66	0	1.28	8.27	23.52	0	0.0	2.7	2.0	145
North Lanarkshire No. Sites	46	4	43	31	1	0	16	61	30	25	5	81	3	19	13	1	2	2	12	10	405
Area (ha)	122.1	11.6	148.0	29.7	0.3	0.0	14.4	475.9	21.1	87.6	1.4	37.1	1.4	11.7	11.3	3.1	5.3	0.2	4.8	10.0	997
Renfrewshire No. Sites	10	1	4	8	0	5	6	24	11	0	3	37	5	22	9	1	1	1	7	14	169
Area (ha)	12.5	0.3	9.6	12.3	0.0	6.9	5.2	49.8	21.3	0.0	1.1	41.0	2.8	21.3	10.7	0.7	1.1	0.9	2.5	31.0	231
South Lanarkshire No. Sites	11	1	9	11	0	3	9	14	33	6	2	19	3	6	8	0	1	0	14	79	229
Area (ha)	7.8	2.1	24.0	13.0	0.0	1.4	8.4	48.3	38.2	19.4	1.3	10.9	0.9	1.3	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.9	97.0	287
West Dunbartonshire No. Sites	3	1	7	6	0	2	3	14	6	2	0	19	0	5	7	3	0	0	0	4	82
Area (ha)	8.7	0.3	2.0	14.1	0.0	8.3	2.5	50.3	6.0	8.0	0.0	13.1	0.0	63.7	6.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	189
GCV Area No. Sites	86	9	118	151	4	31	76	208	146	36	23	462	39	75	102	21	7	5	50	265	1,914
Area (ha)	245	19	253	194	3	34	112	824	146	154	17	384	17	134	138	39	20	2	60	285	3,079

TABLE 9 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Preferred Use

		Residential	Industry/ Business	Others	Env. Imp.	Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	Unknown	Mixed Use	TOTAL
East Dunbartonshire	No. Sites	7	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	20
	Area (ha)	14.2	16.3	0.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
East Renfrewshire	No. Sites	17	24	2	0	0	0	1	1	45
	Area (ha)	18.5	34.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	55
Glasgow	No. Sites	525	145	71	55	2	0	1	32	832
	Area (ha)	667.0	230.1	92.9	106.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	37.3	1,134
Inverclyde	No. Sites	62	22	13	32	0	0	3	0	132
	Area (ha)	77.7	23.9	10.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	145
North Lanarkshire*	No. Sites	230	118	35	7	0	1	13	0	404
	Area (ha)	318.8	351.9	246.7	5.0	0.0	25.7	49.9	0.0	998
Renfrewshire	No. Sites	73	64	16	7	0	0	0	10	170
	Area (ha)	96.0	91.1	14.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	232
South Lanarkshire	No. Sites	99	87	32	11	0	0	0	0	229
	Area (ha)	113.1	119.5	44.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	287
West Dunbartonshire	No. Sites	50	17	2	3	0	1	0	9	82
	Area (ha)	56.7	25.6	2.2	2.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	98	188
GCV Area	No. Sites	1063	487	173	116	2	2	18	52	1913
	Area (ha)	1362	893	412	157	0	29	69	157	3080

Note: Retail * Includes Ravenscraig East. While the primary use of this site is retail, the town centre is not the only proposed use for the site. The retail component is therefore likely to be considerably less than the area stated.

		Residential	Industry & Business					Others										Env. Imp.								
Table 9a 2014 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Preferred Use		Residential	Manufac.	Other Gen. Ind.	Storage	Wholesale Dist.	Business	Education	Recr & Leisure	Commun/ Health	Defence	Office	Retailing	Transport	Utility Services	Minerals	Other	Passive Open Space	Nature Cons	Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	Unknown	Green/Env	Mixed Use	Totals	
East Dunbartonshire	No. Sites	7	0	5	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	Area (ha)	14.2	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	
East Renfrewshire	No. Sites	17	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	45	
	Area (ha)	18.5	0.0	34.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	55.4	
Glasgow	No. Sites	525	144	1	0	0	0	1	11	3	0	13	26	8	0	0	9	55	0	2	0	1	0	32	831.0	
	Area (ha)	667.0	229.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.0	5.5	0.0	6.8	57.2	10.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	106.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	37.3	1,134.3	
Inverclyde	No. Sites	62	4	7	1	0	10	1	1	2	0	1	5	2	0	0	1	32	0	0	0	3	0	0	132	
	Area (ha)	77.7	7.6	5.9	0.7	0.0	9.7	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	144.7	
North Lanarkshire*	No. Sites	230	38	49	14	4	13	3	6	9	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	13	1	0	404	
	Area (ha)	318.8	148.5	111.7	7.3	5.3	79.0	2.7	9.4	9.0	0.0	0.0	156.5	69.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	23.8	0.0	1.9	49.9	2.5	0.0	997.2	
Renfrewshire	No. Sites	73	0	42	4	0	18	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	10	170	
	Area (ha)	96.0	0.0	49.6	2.5	0.0	39.0	5.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	231.6	
South Lanarkshire	No. Sites	99	2	71	2	0	12	1	6	2	0	1	11	5	0	1	5	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	229	
	Area (ha)	113.1	1.3	93.5	0.8	0.0	23.9	0.2	15.3	5.7	0.0	0.8	6.8	9.6	0.0	3.4	2.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	286.7	
West Dunbartonshire	No. Sites	50	0	14	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	9	82	
	Area (ha)	56.7	0.0	23.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.6	98.0	188.4	
GCV Area	No. Sites	1,063	188	213	21	4	61	8	26	17	0	17	61	18	0	1	25	112	2	2	2	18	2	52	1,913	
	Area (ha)	1,362	387	334	11	5	156	10	35	22	0	9	231	90	0	3	13	143	33	0	6	69	4	157	3,080	

Note: Retail * Includes Ravenscraig East. While the primary use of this site is retail, the town centre is not the only proposed use for the site. The retail component is therefore likely to be considerably less than the area stated.

TABLE 10 2014 Developability of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land

Dev. Code	Short Term [0-5 years]		Medium Term [5-10 years]		Undetermined		Uneconomic to develop/ soft end use		Unknown	
	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)	No. of Sites	Area (ha)
East Dunbartonshire	3	5	13	18	2	8	1	9	0	0
East Renfrewshire	19	34	17	15	8	6	1	1	0	0
Glasgow	372	545	291	378	112	137	45	68	12	8
Inverclyde	44	67	45	57	10	5	33	15	0	0
North Lanarkshire	96	142	70	226	235	627	3	2	0	0
Renfrewshire	63	119	78	88	24	15	5	8	0	0
South Lanarkshire	25	17	95	132	94	122	15	15	0	0
West Dunbartonshire	32	73	31	91	15	21	3	3	1	0
GCV Area	654	1002	640	1006	500	941	106	122	13	8

Totals	
No. of Sites	Area (ha)
19	40
45	55
832	1134
132	145
404	997
170	232
229	287
82	189
1,913	3,080

TABLE 10a 2014 Developability of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land

Dev. Code	Short Term [0-5 years]	Medium Term [5-10 years]	Undetermined	Uneconomic to develop/soft end use	Unknown
	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land
East Dunbartonshire	13.2	44.7	18.8	23.3	0.0
East Renfrewshire	61	27	11	1	0
Glasgow	48	33	12	6	1
Inverclyde	47	40	3	10	0
North Lanarkshire	14	23	63	0	0
Renfrewshire	52	38	7	4	0
South Lanarkshire	6	46	43	5	0
West Dunbartonshire	38	48	11	2	0
GCV Area	35	38	21	6	0

[illegible]

TABLE 11 2014 Developability of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by LEC

Dev. Code	Short Term [0-5 years]	Medium Term [5-10 years]	Undetermined	Uneconomic to develop/ soft end use	Unknown
	% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area	% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area	% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area	% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area	% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area
Scottish Enterprise Dunbartonshire	2.5	3.6	0.9	0.4	0
Scottish Enterprise Glasgow	18	12	4	2	0
Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire	5	12	24	1	0
Scottish Enterprise Renfrewshire	7	5	1	1	0

Totals
% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area
7
37
42
14
100

TABLE 12 2013-14 Take Up* (ha) of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Land Use - Summary

	Residential	Industry/ Business	Others	Env Imp.	Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	TOTAL
East Dunbartonshire	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
East Renfrewshire	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2
Glasgow	32.0	0.8	21.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	55
Inverclyde	1.0	3.9	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	10
North Lanarkshire	15.3	13.8	2.4	3.2	0.0	6.8	41
Renfrewshire	4.6	0.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9
South Lanarkshire	1.9	4.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	14.2	23
West Dunbartonshire	5.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
GCV Area	60	25	39	5	0	21	151

Removed from Survey**
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
2.4
0.0
10.3
-2.1
11

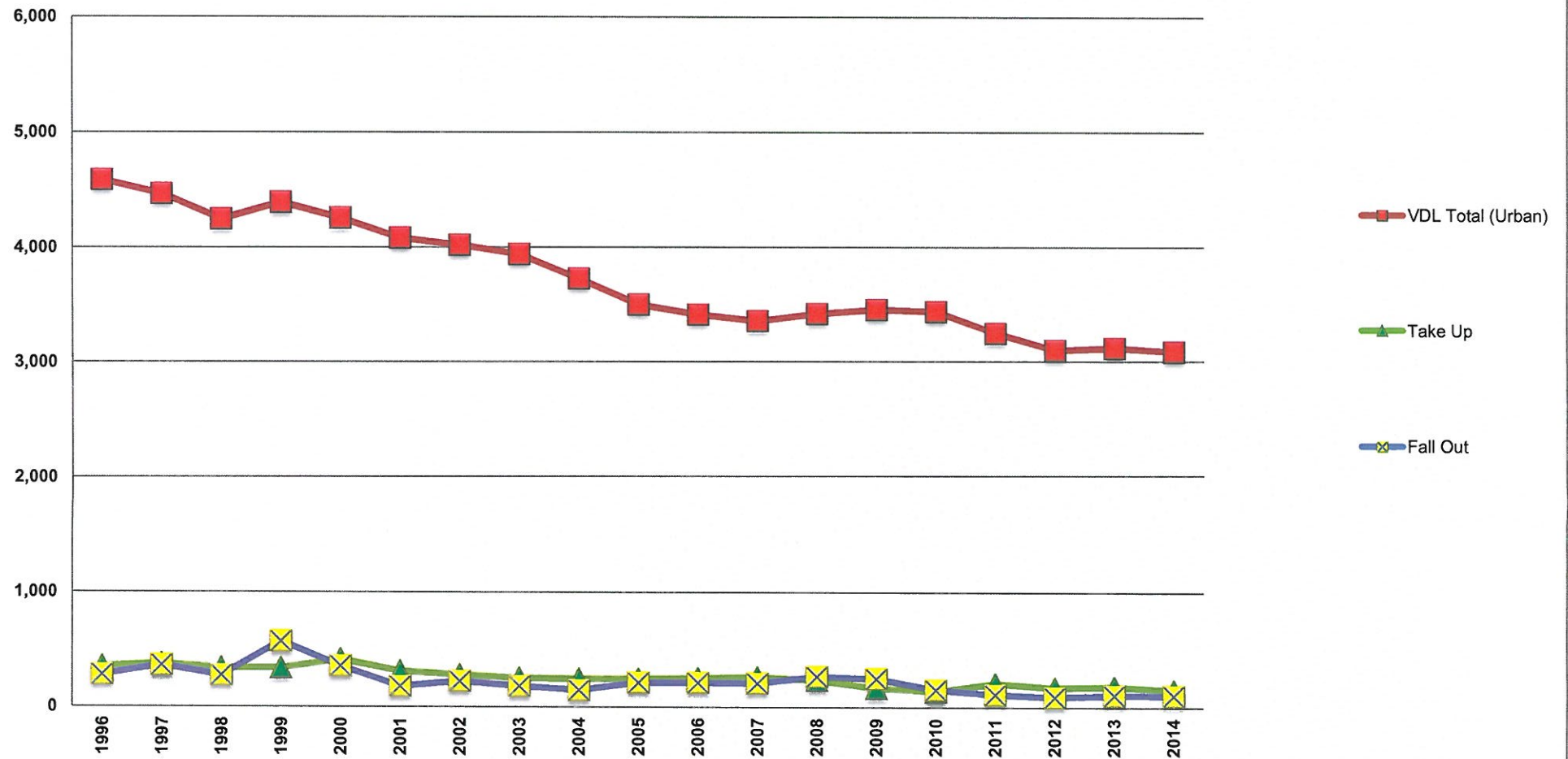
Table 12a 2013-14 Take Up* (ha) of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Land Use	Residential	Industry & Business						Others									Env. Imp.			Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	Total (Ha)
	Residential	Manufac.	Other Gen. Industry	Storage	Wholesale Dist.	Business	Education	Recr. & Leisure	Comm. & Health	Offices	Retailing	Transport	Utility Services	Mineral Activity	Other	Pass. Open Space	Nature Cons.					
East Dunbartonshire	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
East Renfrewshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
Glasgow	32.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.3	6.6	1.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.4	
Inverclyde	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	
North Lanarksire	15.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	10.8	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	41.5	
Renfrewshire	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	
South Lanarkshire	1.9	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	22.6	
West Dunbartonshire	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	
GCV Area	60	0	3	5	12	5	4	10	8	2	10	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	21	151	

* For development and environmental improvement (includes partial take up)

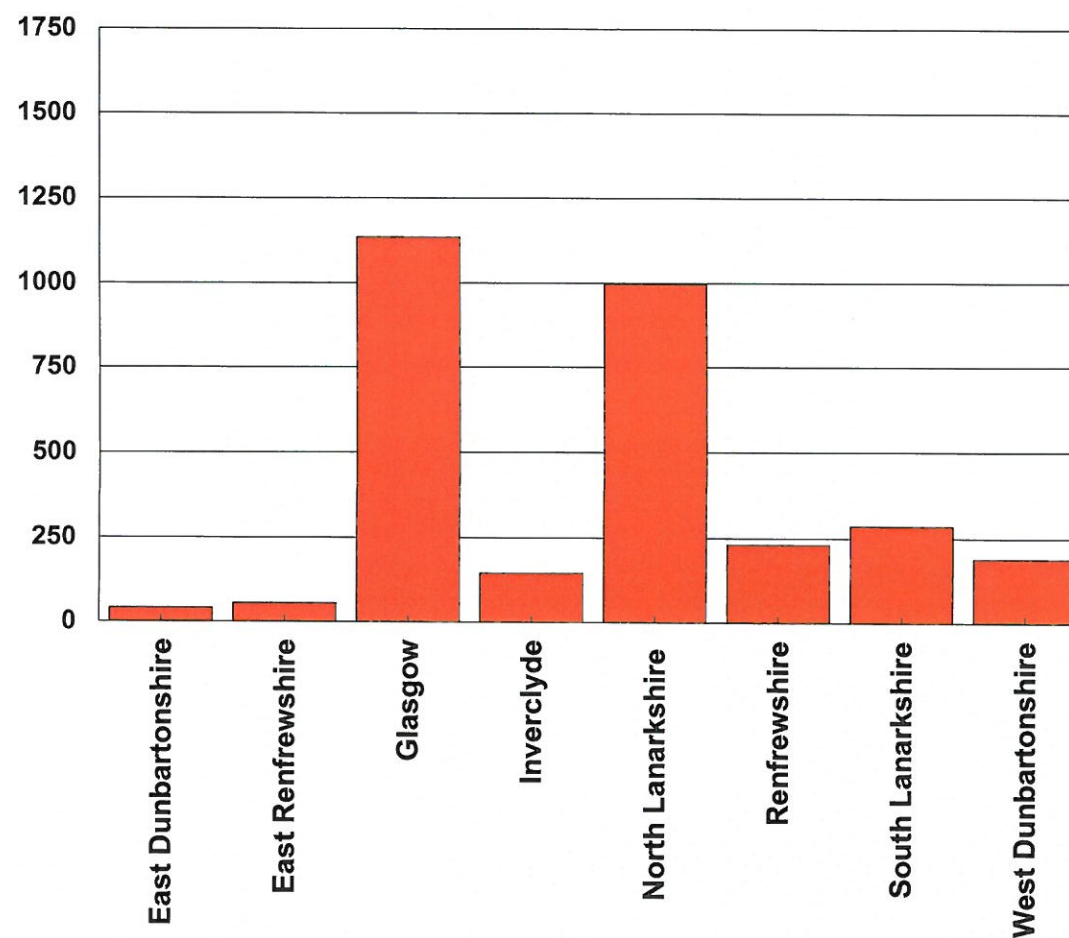
** no longer satisfies the definition of vacant and derelict land and other adjustments (including remeasurement)

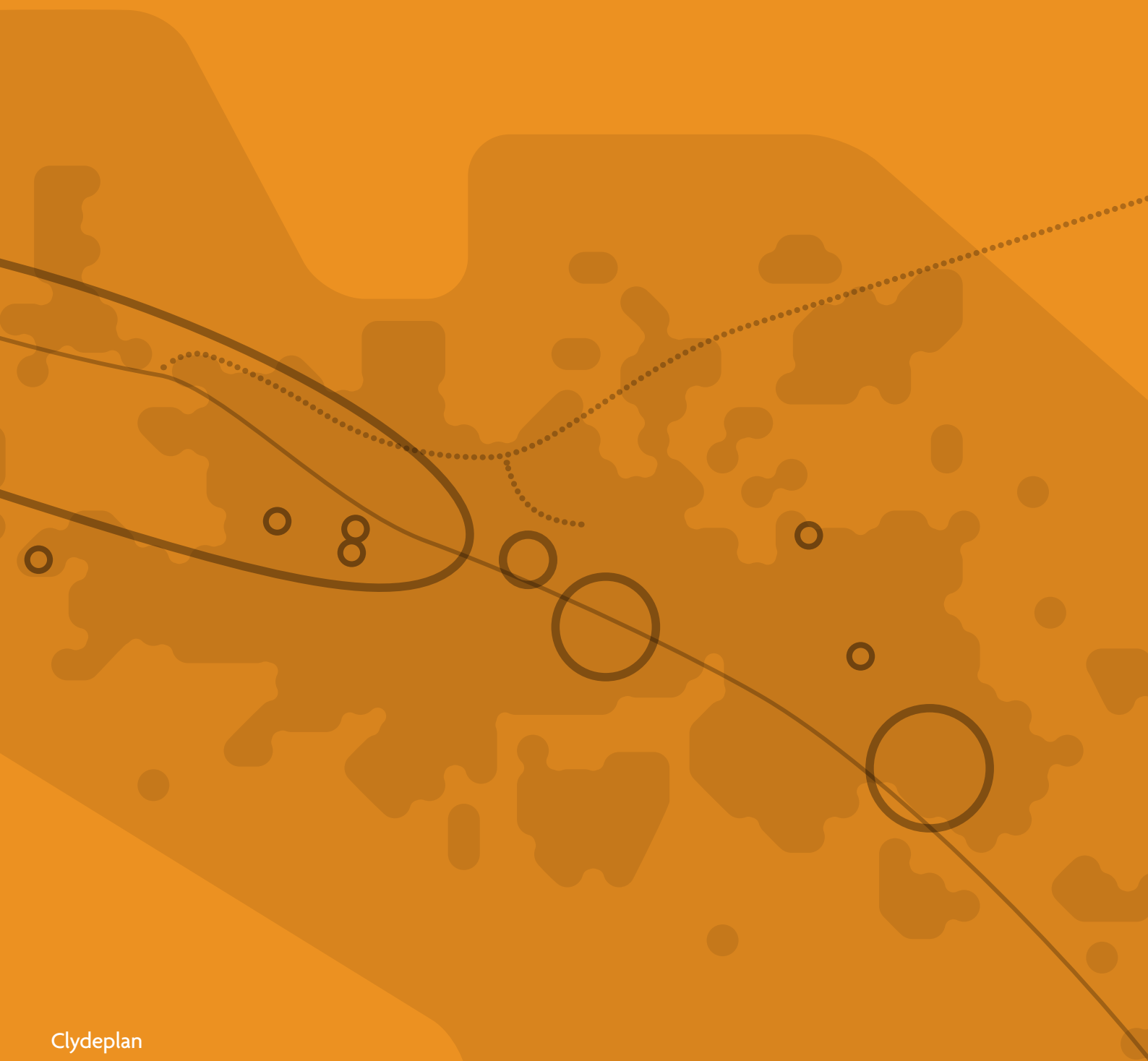
a negative figure = additions to Survey

Urban Vacant and Derelict Land (ha) 1996 - 2014



Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land (ha) 2014





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