

Vacant and Derelict Land Monitoring Report 2016



CONTENTS

(A) 2016 SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

(B) KEY TREND STATISTICS - 1996 to 2016

(i) INTRODUCTION

Context of Survey

(ii) SCALE OF PROBLEM WITHIN STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN AREA

Total Area

Urban Area

Rural Area

(iii) LAND TAKE UP, NET CHANGE AND TRENDS

Land Take Up

Net Change

Trends

(iv) LONG TERM DERELICTION

(v) DEVELOPABILITY

(vi) POLICY DIRECTION - A Planned Strategic Approach

2016 VACANT AND DERELICT LAND SURVEY

(A) 2016 SURVEY KEY FINDINGS

- 32% (4087ha) of Scotland's total area of vacant and derelict land (12,435ha, 2016), including rural derelict land, lies within the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan area.
- 5.5% (2,901ha) of the total urban area of the Glasgow and the Clyde Valley is vacant or derelict.
- 71% (3014ha) 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% (1999ha) 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 (628ha).
- despite consistent levels of take-up for development and environmental improvement (averaging 262ha p.a. since 1996) the scale of the urban problem is still considerable.
- 32% of urban sites (584 sites) have been vacant or derelict since before 1996 amounting to some 1455ha (50% of the total urban vacant and derelict land), with some 19% of sites (335 sites) amounting to 692ha (24%) have been vacant or derelict since before 1985.
- 59% (1702ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is in private ownership; and 10% (288ha) in multiple ownership which tends to further constrain its treatment.
- 31% (887ha) of all urban vacant and derelict land is comprised of land within a limited number of large sites (10ha and over, 37 sites).
- 73% (2215ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is identified for industrial/ business or housing uses.
- take up for residential development accounts for 60% (103ha) of all development take up. Take up for industrial/business is 15% (26ha), and 1% (1.5ha) for environmental improvement.
- the year 31st March 2015 - 31st March 2016 has seen a decrease of 4% in the overall scale of vacant and derelict land, with a net decrease of 113ha.
- 68% (1798ha) of urban vacant and derelict land is considered as having potential to be developed over the short-medium term. Uncertainty exists over another 28% (811ha) categorised as 'undetermined' in addition, 104ha (3.8%) is currently considered to be uneconomic to develop.

(B) KEY TREND STATISTICS - 1996 to 2016

- the total amount of vacant and derelict land has declined by 32% since 1996 (5977ha/4087ha), an average of 85.5ha per annum.
- the total amount of urban vacant and derelict land has declined by 34% since 1996 (4581ha/3014ha), an average of 78ha per annum.
- in 1996 the urban vacant /derelict split was 46% vacant and 54% derelict; in 2016 the split is 35% vacant and 65% derelict.
- the total amount of rural derelict land has decreased by 15% since 1996 (1396ha/1186ha).
- the average take up of land since 1996 has been 262ha per annum.
- the average fall out of developed land (new vacant/derelict land) since 1996 has been 219ha per annum.
- on average 69ha per annum has been removed from the Survey for 'definitional reasons' and other adjustments (including re-measurement) since 1996.
- if the above averages continue then it is estimated that it will take approximately 30 years to remove the current levels (2901ha) of urban vacant and derelict land from the Strategic Development Plan area.
- since 1996 an average of 36% 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 2016 take up for industry/business accounted for 18% of all development take up. *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 2016 the take up for housing accounted for 60% of all development take up. *These figures do not take account of housing within mixed use sites.*

VACANT AND DERELICT LAND MONITORING REPORT 2016

(i) INTRODUCTION

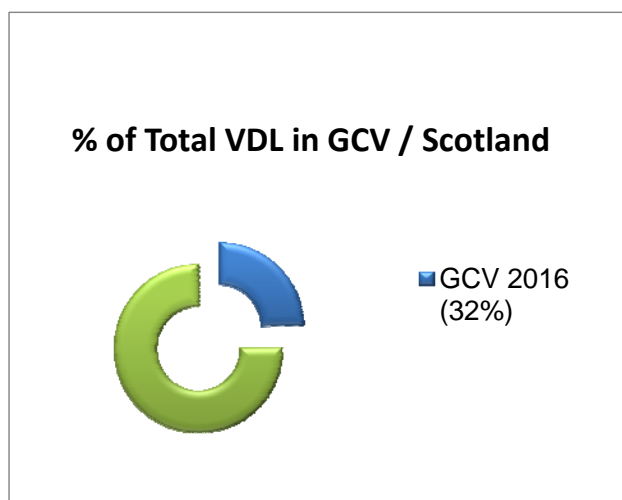
Context of Vacant and Derelict Land Survey

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 2016 and the Glasgow and Clyde Valley Strategic Development Plan May 2017? Glossary. 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 THE GLASGOW AND THE CLYDE VALLEY CITY REGION

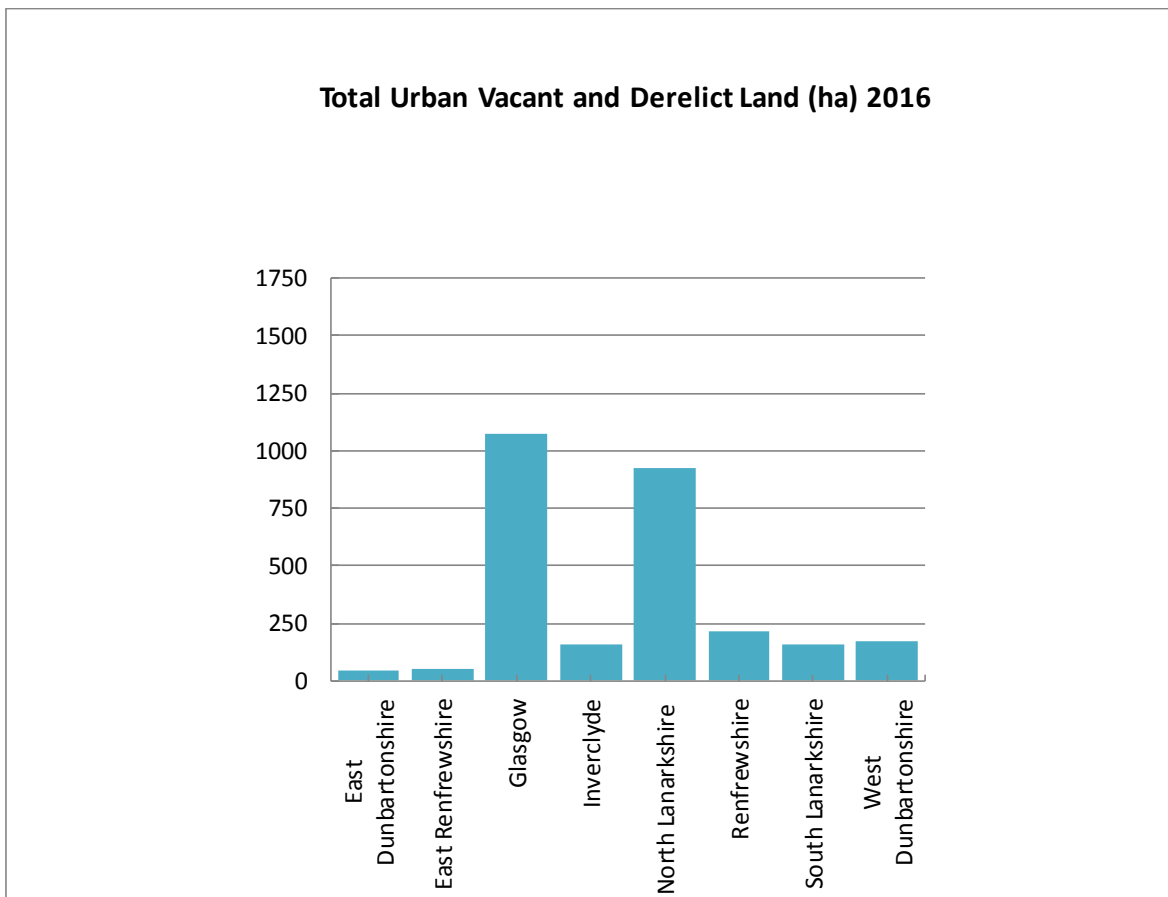
Total Area (Tables 1 and 2)

4. In 2016 within the Glasgow and Clyde Valley city region there was an estimated total of 4,087ha vacant and derelict land. This represents some 32% of the total vacant and derelict land in Scotland (2016 - 12,435ha <http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/04/3409m>). Within the city region the total vacant and derelict land has fallen by 32% (5,977ha/4,087ha) since 1996.
 - **Key Statistic: the total amount of vacant and derelict land has declined by 32% since 1996 (5,977ha/4,087ha), an average of 85.5ha per annum.**



Urban Area (Tables 1 and 3)

5. Of the total 4,087ha of vacant and derelict land within the city region, some 71% (2,901ha) is located within urban areas, of which 65% (1,879ha) is derelict and 35% (1,022ha) 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 (6.1%), North Lanarkshire (8.4%), Inverclyde (6.6%) and West Dunbartonshire (5.8%) have the highest proportion which potentially impacts on the wider amenity of these areas.



Rural Area (Table 1)

6. Within the city region there are 1,186ha 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 (26%/309ha) and South Lanarkshire (13%/159ha). The largest single area of rural derelict land is located in Renfrewshire as a result of the inclusion of some 646ha (54%) at the Royal Ordnance Survey factory at Bishopston.

- **Key Statistic: the total amount of rural derelict land has decreased by 15% since 1996 (1396ha/1186ha).**

(iii) LAND TAKE UP, NET CHANGE AND TRENDS

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

7. During the year 2015-2016 there were 172ha of land taken-up for development and environmental improvement. In addition, there were 30ha 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, 60% (103ha), 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.

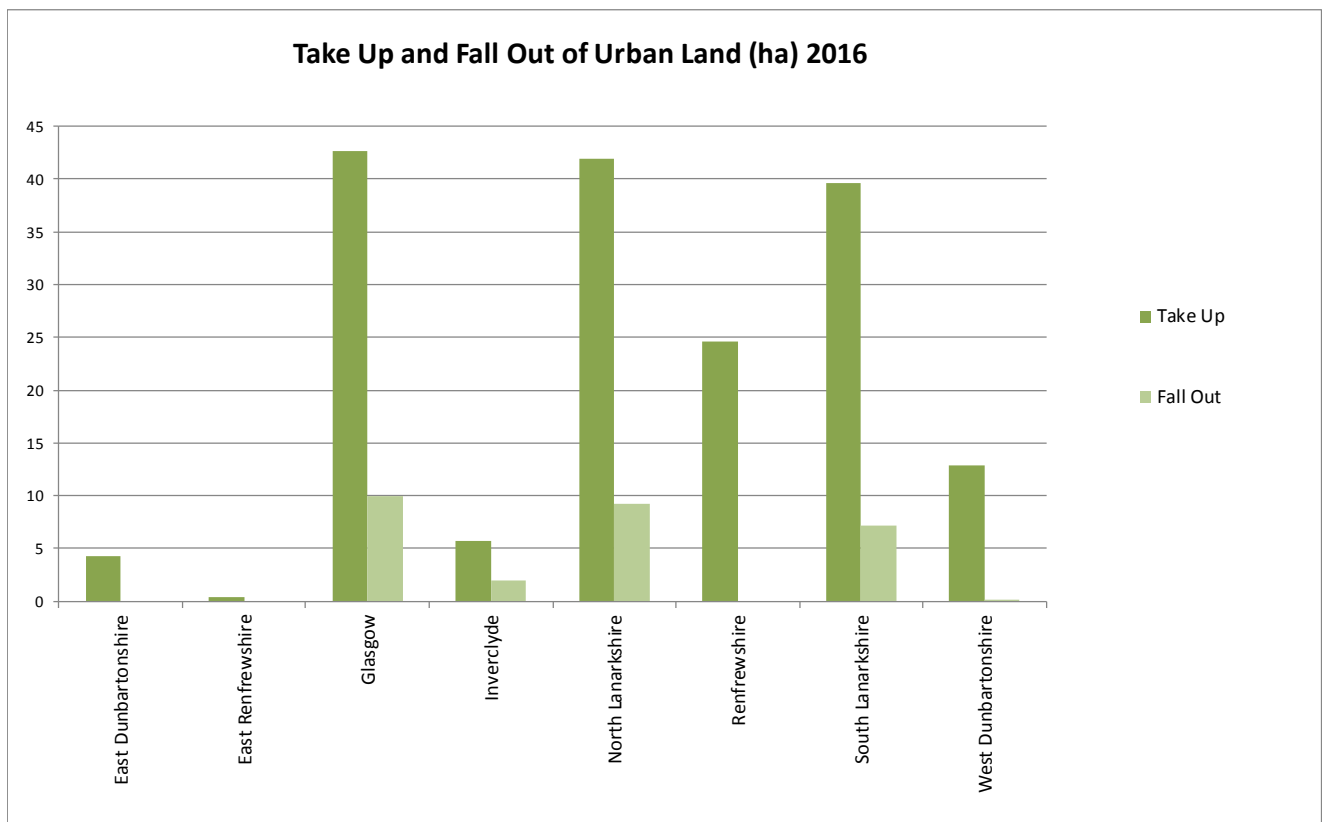
Key Statistic: The average take up of land since 1996 has been 262ha per annum.

Key Statistic: The average fall out of developed land (new sites) since 1996 has been 219ha per annum.

Key Statistic: On average 69ha per annum has been removed from the Survey for 'definitional reasons' since 1996.

Net Change (Table 4)

8. While 172ha of urban land were brought back into use between 2015 and 2016, some 29ha of land fell out of use. As a consequence this results in a net decrease of 113ha of urban land from the Survey, after adjustments are made for definitional change (17ha).



Trends (Table 2)

9. The overall scale of vacant and derelict land, some 2,901ha, is still considerable (see paragraphs 4 and 5), and there has only been a marginal improvement of 500 ha 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.103ha/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 the Clyde Valley city region. It is anticipated with the continued renewal being driven by the key priorities of the SDPs Spatial Development Strategy, namely Clyde Waterfront, Riverside Inverclyde, City Centre, Ravenscraig and Clyde Gateway 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 continue to 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 Glasgow and the Clyde Valley city region.

(iv) LONG TERM DERELICTION (Table 5)

11. Over the Strategic Development Plan area as a whole, some 211 sites (12% of all urban sites) have been vacant or derelict since before 1985. This equates to 36% 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 14% 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 (Glasgow 36%/North Lanarkshire 16%/South Lanarkshire 26%, West Dunbartonshire 18%) remains unacceptably high and is the singular most important feature of the Survey reflecting 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 incorporating increased provision of green infrastructure 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'), 27% of all sites (28%/811ha in area) do not seem likely to be developed over the short to medium term. In addition, 5% of sites (4% in area/104ha) are considered 'uneconomic to develop' and are potentially likely to be suitable for a soft-end use. Taking these two categories together means

that 32% (915ha) of all urban vacant/derelict land (31% 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	34	32
Long Term (Undetermined)	27	28
Uneconomic/soft end use	5	4
Unknown	1	0.3

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) POLICY DIRECTION

A Planned Strategic Approach

16. A key element of the Strategic Development Plan approved in August 2017 is the effective utilisation of vacant and derelict land as part of the SDPs 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.
17. The SDS focuses on the development corridor running through the city region and comprising transformational and generation projects including Glasgow City Deal projects, 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.
18. 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.

19. 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) principally as a result of the reduction in the levels of development finance available to the industry. This has the potential to impact on the deliverability of sites particularly in the short/medium term.
20. 'Hard' end uses (industry/business and housing - 2215ha/73% in area, 1530/82% 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.
21. 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 Scotland's '*Forestry and Woodland Strategy*'.

Priority Areas and Other Locations - Resource Issues

22. 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

23. 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.
24. 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.

25. The Vacant and Derelict Land Fund was extended to cover the period to 2016/17 and is one of the few remaining ring-fenced funds in the local government settlement and totals:
- £8.146m in 2012/13;
 - £7.484m in 2013/14;
 - £10.991m in 2014/15;
 - £10.7m in 2015/16;
 - £7.835m in 2016/17.

Further details on the fund can be found at www.gov.scot/Topics/Built-Environment/regeneration/investment/vdlf.

26. 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.

Overview

27. 2015 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.
28. 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.
29. The announcement in August 2014 of a £1.13bn Glasgow and Clyde Valley City Deal Infrastructure Fund aimed at improving transport and regenerating/developing sites will it is anticipated support the delivery of a number of projects on vacant and derelict land across the city region including Clyde Waterfront, Renfrew Riverside, Inverkip in Inverclyde, Collegelands and the Exxon site in West Dunbartonshire
30. 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 2015/16 is welcomed.

31. 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.
32. 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.
33. 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 .
34. 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.

2016 VACANT AND DERELICT LAND SURVEY

KEY STATISTICS

TABLE 1 2016 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	12	10.6	10	33	22	43.4	7	34.2	29	78
East Renfrewshire	23	18.9	22	34	45	53.2	1	1.7	46	55
Glasgow	489	471.0	290	605	779	1,076.2	5	36.2	784	1,112
Inverclyde	75	78.4	42	82	117	160.2	0	0.0	117	160
North Lanarkshire	93	153.0	303	770	396	922.8	91	308.5	487	1,231
Renfrewshire	124	152.2	37	62	161	214.4	4	646.3	165	861
South Lanarkshire	126	123.7	83	137	209	260.4	26	158.9	235	419
West Dunbartonshire	15	14.0	56	157	71	170.7	0	0.0	71	171
GCV Area	957	1,022	843	1,879	1,800	2,901	134	1,186	1,934	4,087

TABLE 2 Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land 1996-2016

	1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	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)	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	34	91	31	87
East Renfrewshire	39	50	40	48	39	42	31	37	26	33	26	32	31	40	37	46	42	56	43	61	41	57
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	854	1,313	851	1,286
Inverclyde	109	133	103	122	120	122	122	122	130	125	136	131	127	127	134	142	133	142	147	153	130	125
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	309	1,061	309	1,075
Renfrewshire***	149	293	133	245	144	237	156	233	156	220	172	248	176	243	177	269	185	287	168	269	148	252
South Lanarkshire*	321	621	294	549	255	489	259	498	255	483	241	453	230	418	228	406	212	375	203	340	181	307
West Dunbartonshire	128	214	140	230	142	243	133	232	144	226	141	216	140	223	126	222	121	220	113	210	94	218
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	1,871	3,497	1,785	3,407

	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		
	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**	30	64	26	64	24	51	22	50	24	50.4	24	48	19	42	19	40	18	40	22	43	
East Renfrewshire	40	56	38	54	39	53	40	54	40	54.4	42	55	44	57	45	55	44	51	45	53	
Glasgow	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	805	1,109	779	1,076	
Inverclyde	126	106	121	126	121	122	116	122	116	123.8	116	141	131	148	132	145	121	164	117	160	
North Lanarkshire	323	1,122	357	1,128	489	1,134	407	1,130	404	998.9	392	937	391	1,010	404	997	404	964	396	923	
Renfrewshire***	145	244	142	232	177	254	183	256	183	246.3	177	253	171	239	170	232	164	228	161	214	
South Lanarkshire*	171	290	181	295	38	300	199	296	202	269.8	211	273	222	278	229	287	225	276	209	260	
West Dunbartonshire	86	202	88	199	193	193	89	205	94	198.5	88	196	82	188	82	189	79	182	71	171	
GCV Area	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	1,860	3,014	1,800	2,901	

* figure for 1999 should read 501.0ha (3 sites previously omitted)

** includes 2 sites (total 4.07ha) 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 2016 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	78	17,500	0.4	43	3,400	1.3
East Renfrewshire	55	17,269	0.3	53	2,801	1.9
Glasgow	1,112	17,550	6.3	1,076	17,504	6.1
Inverclyde	160	16,450	1.0	160	2,420	6.6
North Lanarkshire	1,231	47,358	2.6	923	10,928	8.4
Renfrewshire	861	26,320	3.3	214	4,880	4.4
South Lanarkshire	419	177,860	0.2	260	8,230	3.2
West Dunbartonshire	171	17,630	1.0	171	2,920	5.8
GCV Area	4,086.8	337,937	1.2	2,901	53,083	5.5

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

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

TABLE 4 Changes in Urban Vacant and Derelict Land 2015 - 2016

	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	1	4.3	0	0.0	0.0	-4.3
East Renfrewshire	1	0.4	1	0	0.0	-0.2
Glasgow	46	42.7	10	10	0.0	-32.5
Inverclyde	7	5.7	3	2	0.0	-4.0
North Lanarkshire	53	41.9	15	9.2	-13.6	-19.1
Renfrewshire	10	24.6	0	0.0	0.0	-24.6
South Lanarkshire	26	39.6	3	7.2	-15.6	-16.8
West Dunbartonshire	10	12.9	1	0.1	-0.5	-12.4
GCV Area	154	172	33	29	-29.6	-113.7

* for development and environmental improvement (includes partial take up) from SVDLS B New Use not 33, 34

** additions to vacant and derelict land survey (new sites) from SVDLSA Time VD = 19 only (for 2016) which we can get from pivot 5 or table 5

*** no longer satisfies the definition of vacant and derelict land (SVDLSB code 33 and 34 only which we can get other adjustments including remeasurement (which we derive in Table 4 workings)

**** net change = take up plus definitional change/removed from survey minus land falling out of use (The formula in Column G has been changed to reflect what is stated here. The old formula was (-C +E+F)

****cont'd The net change figure should reflect the 2015 to 2016 difference i.e the VDL register has reduced by 113.7Hs between 2015 and 2016. This can be verified from table 2 2016 - 2015 totals

TABLE 5 2016 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Date of Entry to Survey

	No. Sites	%	Area (ha)	%		No. Sites	%	Area (ha)	%		
East Dun	1980 or e	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27	6.8	32.5	3.5		
	1981-85	4	18.2	19.5	45.1	1981-85	22	5.6	112.4	12.2	
	1986-90	3	13.6	1.2	2.8	1986-90	19	4.8	64.3	7.0	
	1991-95	2	9.1	7.5	17.3	1991-95	28	7.1	340.1	36.9	
	1996-2000	1	4.5	0.6	1.3	1996-2000	34	8.6	46.3	5.0	
	2001-2005	3	13.6	1.7	3.9	2001-2005	27	6.8	14.9	1.6	
	2005	1	4.5	2.0	4.7	2005	13	3.3	14.6	1.6	
	2006	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2006	9	2.3	14.5	1.6	
	2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2007	31	7.8	39.6	4.3	
	2008	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2008	34	8.6	120.7	13.1	
	2009	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2009	24	6.1	31.4	3.4	
	2010	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2010	15	3.8	10.4	1.1	
	2011	2	9.1	0.5	1.2	2011	27	6.8	12.7	1.4	
	2012	2	9.1	4.7	10.9	2012	16	4.0	16.7	1.8	
	2013	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2013	19	4.8	17.0	1.8	
	2014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2014	22	5.6	11.5	1.2	
	2015	3	13.6	4.9	11.3	2015	9	2.3	8.0	0.9	
	2016	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2016	15	3.8	9.2	1.0	
	Unknown	1	4.5	0.6	1.4	Unknown	5	1.3	5.9	0.6	
	Totals	22	100.0	43.4	100.0	Totals	396	100.0	922.9	100.0	
East Ren	1980 or e	2	4.4	1.8	3.3	Renfrews	1980 or e	0	0.0	0	0.0
	1981-85	4	8.9	5.3	10.0		1981-85	11	6.8	21	9.6
	1986-90	2	4.4	2.6	4.9		1986-90	13	8.1	35	16.4
	1991-95	3	6.7	15.4	28.9		1991-95	8	5.0	9	4.2
	1996-2000	1	2.2	1.0	1.8		1996-2000	23	14.3	27	12.5
	2001-2005	9	20.0	9.6	18.0		2001-2005	22	13.7	24	11.0
	2005	3	6.7	6.6	12.4		2005	4	2.5	3	1.5
	2006	1	2.2	0.2	0.4		2006	7	4.3	14	6.6
	2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		2007	10	6.2	22	10.3
	2008	2	4.4	1.7	3.2		2008	7	4.3	14	6.4
	2009	1	2.2	0.2	0.4		2009	31	19.3	23	10.9
	2010	1	2.2	0.1	0.2		2010	9	5.6	8	3.9
	2011	1	2.2	0.8	1.4		2011	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2012	4	8.9	2.3	4.3		2012	2	1.2	1	0.3
	2013	7	15.6	3.8	7.1		2013	3	1.9	2	0.8
	2014	2	4.4	1.7	3.2		2014	2	1.2	1	0.5
	2015	1	2.2	0.2	0.3		2015	9	5.6	11	5.1
	2016	1	2.2	0.1	0.2		2016	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Unknown	0	0.0	0	0.0
	Totals	45	100.0	53.2	100.0	Totals	161	100.0	214.4	100.0	
Glasgow	1980 or e	75	9.6	211.0	19.6	South Lan	1980 or e	3	1.4	3.5	1.3
	1981-85	119	15.3	175.7	16.3		1981-85	42	20.1	63.0	24.2
	1986-90	43	5.5	50.3	4.7		1986-90	18	8.6	16.3	6.3
	1991-95	67	8.6	125.6	11.7		1991-95	9	4.3	11.1	4.3
	1996-2000	79	10.1	144.4	13.4		1996-2000	9	4.3	6.4	2.5
	2001-2005	73	9.4	82.8	7.7		2001-2005	11	5.3	17.3	6.6
	2005	20	2.6	26.2	2.4		2005	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2006	27	3.5	27.8	2.6		2006	3	1.4	2.4	0.9
	2007	33	4.2	30.5	2.8		2007	4	1.9	2.6	1.0
	2008	77	9.9	69.2	6.4		2008	10	4.8	16.1	6.2
	2009	39	5.0	33.9	3.1		2009	16	7.7	26.7	10.3
	2010	32	4.1	20.0	1.9		2010	3	1.4	1.2	0.4
	2011	26	3.3	13.8	1.3		2011	6	2.9	6.8	2.6
	2012	10	1.3	5.9	0.6		2012	10	4.8	7.9	3.0
	2013	23	3.0	29.7	2.8		2013	11	5.3	8.3	3.2
	2014	13	1.7	9.3	0.9		2014	8	3.8	15.3	5.9
	2015	13	1.7	10.0	0.9		2015	8	3.8	5.1	2.0
	2016	10	1.3	10.2	0.9		2016	3	1.4	7.2	2.8
	Unknown	0	0.0	0.0	0.0		Unknown	35	16.7	43.2	16.6
	Totals	779	100.0	1076.2	100.0	Totals	209	100.0	250.4	100.0	
Inverclyd	1980 or e	7	6.0	8.1	5.1	West Dur	1980 or e	10	14.1	21.0	12.3
	1981-85	3	2.6	7.1	4.5		1981-85	6	8.5	10.3	6.0
	1986-90	10	8.5	6.8	4.2		1986-90	9	12.7	46.4	27.2
	1991-95	8	6.8	3.6	2.3		1991-95	7	9.9	27.8	16.3
	1996-2000	25	21.4	21.4	13.4		1996-2000	9	12.7	7.8	4.6
	2001-2005	3	2.6	3.6	2.3		2001-2005	5	7.0	28.4	16.6
	2005	2	1.7	8.1	5.1		2005	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2006	2	1.7	0.3	0.2		2006	2	2.8	2.4	1.4
	2007	1	0.9	0.1	0.1		2007	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2008	2	1.7	22.1	13.8		2008	4	5.6	7.8	4.6
	2009	4	3.4	1.0	0.6		2009	3	4.2	1.6	0.9
	2010	5	4.3	1.4	0.8		2010	1	1.4	2.1	1.2
	2011	4	3.4	1.6	1.0		2011	4	5.6	6.1	3.5
	2012	4	3.4	20.4	12.7		2012	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2013	21	17.9	15.0	9.4		2013	4	5.6	5.1	3.0
	2014	5	4.3	4.0	2.5		2014	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	2015	7	6.0	33.4	20.9		2015	2	2.8	2.6	1.5
	2016	3	2.6	1.7	1.1		2016	1	1.4	0.1	0.1
	Unknown	1	0.9	0.4	0.2		Unknown	4	5.6	1.3	0.7
	Totals	117	100.0	160.2	100.0	Totals	71	100.0	170.7	100.0	

GCV Area	1980 or e	124	7	278	10
	1981-85	211	12	414	14
	1986-90	117	7	223	8
	1991-95	132	7	540	19
	1996-2000	181	10	255	9
	2001-2005	163	9	182	6
	2005	43	2	61	2
	2006	51	3	62	2
	2007	79	4	95	3
	2008	136	8	251	9
	2009	118	7	118	4
	2010	66	4	44	2
	2011	70	4	42	1
	2012	49	3	59	2
	2013	87	5	80	3
	2014	52	3	43	1
	2015	52	3	75	3
	2016	33	2	29	1
	Unknown	46	2.6	51	1.8
	Totals	1,800	100.0	2,901	100.0

TABLE 6 2016 Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Ownership

	Public		Private		Multiple		Unknown		Total	
	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	3	2.7	16	35.3	1	4.5	2	0.8	22	43
East Renfrewshire	14	9.0	31	44.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	53
Glasgow	421	532.4	254	362.0	91	177.8	13	3.9	779	1,076
Inverclyde	62	56.9	40	90.6	14	12.6	1	0.1	117	160
North Lanarkshire	108	139.4	258	711.9	29	71.3	1	0.2	396	923
Renfrewshire	52	68.7	108	145.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	161	214
South Lanarkshire	49	48.5	124	179.5	8	11.6	28	20.8	209	260
West Dunbartonshire	22	26.9	43	133.2	4	10.3	2	0.3	71	171
GCV Area	731	884	874	1,702	148	288	47	26	1,800	2,901

TABLE 7 2016 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 >20ha
East Dunbartonshire	12	4.8	7	17.5	3	21.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
East Renfrewshire	30	13.3	13	20.2	1	5.1	1	14.7	0	0.0
Glasgow	488	210.9	256	513.1	24	168.0	8	109.3	3	74.9
Inverclyde	83	34.4	29	54.9	2	14.13	2	35.3	1	21.5
North Lanarkshire	252	87.7	119	249.1	9	61.6	6	78.0	10	446.5
Renfrewshire	103	51.8	51	112.6	6	39.4	1	10.5	0	0.0
South Lanarkshire	141	57.4	55	103.5	11	73.5	2	26.0	0	0.0
West Dunbartonshire	42	15.9	21	53.7	5	30.5	1	14.1	2	56.51
GCV Area	1,151	476	551	1,125	61	413	21	288	16	599

Total Sites	Total Area
22	43.4
45	53.2
779	1,076.2
117	160.2
396	922.8
161	214.4
209	260.4
71	170.7
1,800	2,901

TABLE 8 2016 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	Prepared Ground	Other	Unknown	Total
East Dunbartonshire No. Sites	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	22
200 Area (ha)	0.0	0.0	10.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.0	0.8	12.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	43
East Renfrewshire No. Sites	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	8	10	0	0	9	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	45
220 Area (ha)	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	3.9	2.8	19.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	2.8	5.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	53
Glasgow No. Sites	13	2	45	76	0	14	37	60	46	1	9	223	21	14	49	10	3	5	0	9	142	779
260 Area (ha)	79.1	4.3	62.0	105.0	0.0	11.8	76.6	130.9	39.9	27.6	3.9	219.0	9.1	25.4	80.0	5.5	12.7	2.9	0.0	41.2	139.4	1,076
Inverclyde No. Sites	2	0	11	6	3	1	4	19	5	0	0	43	0	2	7	5	0	0	0	5	4	117
280 Area (ha)	7.4	0.0	18.3	6.1	3.0	0.61	1.87	50.82	4.98	0	0	31.79	0	0.58	6.48	23.52	0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.9	160
North Lanarkshire No. Sites	23	0	41	31	0	0	15	58	34	25	5	81	3	16	15	1	3	2	23	12	8	396
320 Area (ha)	74.4	0.0	145.9	27.8	0.0	0.0	12.5	432.4	25.5	81.3	1.6	35.6	1.4	11.2	11.4	0.4	2.6	0.6	45.1	4.7	8.2	923
Renfrewshire No. Sites	11	0	5	7	1	5	6	21	13	0	3	34	4	21	8	1	1	1	0	6	13	161
350 Area (ha)	9.9	0.0	15.8	9.8	0.3	7.0	5.2	45.7	19.2	0.0	1.1	38.8	2.3	19.7	8.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.0	2.3	26.4	214
South Lanarkshire No. Sites	7	1	11	15	0	3	10	21	38	9	2	14	2	6	11	0	1	0	0	11	47	209
380 Area (ha)	5.8	2.1	34.5	14.0	0.0	1.4	8.7	63.5	35.0	26.9	2.4	8.5	1.3	1.5	7.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	38.3	260
West Dunbartonshire No. Sites	3	1	6	7	0	0	3	11	5	2	0	15	1	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	4	71
395 Area (ha)	8.7	0.3	1.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	2.5	46.3	4.6	8.0	0.0	7.6	0.1	63.7	5.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	171
GCV Area No. Sites	59	4	124	144	4	26	80	199	154	39	20	419	33	69	100	21	8	8	23	45	221	1,800
Area (ha)	185	7	290	182	3	25	111	794	141	156	10	346	15	132	126	36	17	4	45	60	217	2,901

TABLE 10 2016 Developability of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land

Dev. Code	Short Term		Medium Term		Undetermined		Uneconomic to develop/ soft end use		Unknown	
	[0-5 years]		[5-10 years]							
	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	5	8	14	19	2	8	1	9	0	0
East Renfrewshire	19	29	17	17	8	6	1	1	0	0
Glasgow	336	515	275	347	115	139	41	67	12	8
Inverclyde	39	68	49	80	9	6	20	7	0	0
North Lanarkshire	110	135	75	299	208	486	3	2	0	0
Renfrewshire	57	103	74	85	26	18	4	8	0	0
South Lanarkshire	14	21	85	106	100	127	10	7	0	0
West Dunbartonshire	24	63	28	83	15	21	3	3	1	0
GCV Area	604	941	617	1037	483	811	83	104	13	8

Totals	
No. of Sites	Area (ha)
22	43
45	53
779	1076
117	160
396	923
161	214
209	260
71	171
1,800	2,901

Developability Code	% of Total Sites	% of Total Area
Short term	34	32
Medium Term	34	32
Long Term (Undetermined)	27	28
Uneconomic/soft end use	5	4
Unknown	1	0.3

TABLE 10a 2016 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	Totals
	% 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	% of Authority Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land
East Dunbartonshire	17.3	43.4	17.5	21.7	0.0	100
East Renfrewshire	54	33	12	1	0	100
Glasgow	48	32	13	6	1	100
Inverclyde	42	50	3	4	0	100
North Lanarkshire	15	32	53	0	0	100
Renfrewshire	48	40	9	4	0	100
South Lanarkshire	8	41	49	3	0	100
West Dunbartonshire	37	49	12	2	0	100
GCV Area	34	40	21	5	0	100

TABLE 11 2016 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	2.4	3.5	1.0	0.4	0
Scottish Enterprise Glasgow	18	12	5	2	0
Scottish Enterprise Lanarkshire	5	14	21	0	0
Scottish Enterprise Renfrewshire	7	6	1	1	0

Totals
% of Total GCV Urban Vacant and Derelict Land in LEC Area
7
37
41
15
100

TABLE 12 2015-16 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	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4
East Renfrewshire	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Glasgow	34.7	3.3	4.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	43
Inverclyde	2.2	0.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
North Lanarkshire	31.2	7.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42
Renfrewshire	16.4	4.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	25
South Lanarkshire	12.4	4.6	21.1	0.9	0.5	0.0	40
West Dunbartonshire	1.7	4.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
GCV Area	102.9	25.5	41.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	172

Removed from Survey**
0.0
0.0
0.0
0.0
13.6
0.0
15.6
0.5
30

0

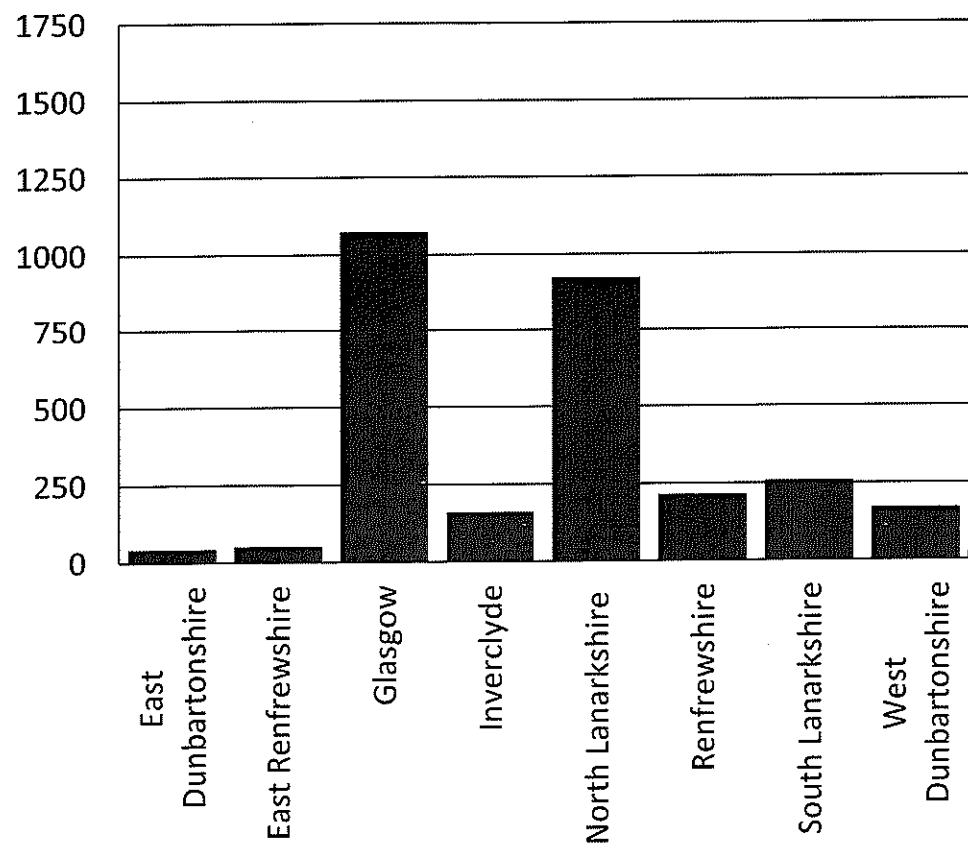
Table 12a 2015-16 Take Up* (ha) of Urban Vacant and Derelict Land by Land Use	Residential		Industry & Business					Others										Env. Imp.			Agriculture	Forestry/ Woodland	Total (Ha)					
	Residential	Manufac.	Other Gen. Industry	Storage	Wholesale Dist.	Business	Education	Recr. & Leisure	Comm. & Health	Offices	Retailing	Transport	Utility Services	Mineral Activity	Other	Pass. Open Space	Nature Cons.											
East Dunbartonshire	4.3	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
East Renfrewshire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Glasgow	34.7	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.7
Inverclyde	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7
North Lanarkshire	31.2	0.0	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.9
Renfrewshire	16.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6
South Lanarkshire	12.4	0.0	3.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6
West Dunbartonshire	1.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9
GCV Area	103	4	13	5	0	3	12	21	1	1	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172

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

** no longer satisfies the definition of vacant and derelict land and other adjustments (including remeasurement) take from "Pivot12Tab12andTab4" in SVDLSB workings or Table 4 column F

a negative figure = additions to Survey

Total Urban Vacant and Derelict Land (ha) 2016



Urban Vacant and Derelict Land (ha) 1996 - 2016

