## Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan

# MONITOR 2006

## framework indicators for a Sustainable Ayrshire

Further copies of MONITOR 2006 are available from the

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# AYRSHIRE JOINT STRUCTURE PLAN - MONITOR 2006

## Contents                                                    Page No.


Foreward …………………………………………………………………………….. 1

Context …………………………………………………………………………. 3

Introduction ………………………………………………………………………….. 4

Meeting the Challenge - Measuring Progress ……………………………………. 5

Sustainable Use of Resources & Climate Change
- Climate Change …………………………………………………………….. 8
- Resource Use ………………………………………………………………... 8
- Waste …………………………………………………………………………. 10

Protecting Natural Resources and Enhancing the Environment
- Biodiversity ………………………………………………………………….. 12
- Water Quality ………………………………………………………………... 13
- Air Pollution …………………………………………………………………. 13
- Landscape …………………………………………………………………… 14
- Land and Soil ……………………………………………………………….. 15

Well Being
- Income within the Community ……………………………………………... 18
- Health Inequality ……………………………………………………………. 18
- Employment …………………………………………………………………. 19
- Economic Opportunity ……………………………………………………… 20
- Education ……………………………………………………………………. 20

Sustainable Communities & Equity
- Communities, Poverty and Deprivation………………………………….. 22
- Mobility ………………………………………………………………………. 23
- Safety ………………………………………………………………………… 24
- Environmental Quality ……………………………………………………… 25
- Historic Environment ………………………………………………………. 26
- Community Regeneration …………………………………………………. 26

Context
- Economy ……………………………………………………………………. 30
- Demographics & Households…………………………………………….. 34

Framework Indicators for a Sustainable Ayrshire ………………………………… 36

Measuring Progress against Scotland's Sustainable
Development Strategy …………………………………………………………….. 37

Acknowledgements ……………………………………………………………….. 38

# Foreword

Welcome to **MONITOR 2006** the first in the second series of monitoring statements prepared by the Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan & Transportation Committee. The first series of biannual monitoring reports, Monitor 2000, Monitor 2002 & Monitor 2004 were strongly commended and established a baseline against which progress towards the aims of the first structure plan and the wider goal of sustainable development could be measured. The findings of these reports highlighted a need for change in the future development of Ayrshire and with the preparation of the new development strategy “Growing a Sustainable Ayrshire” published in 2006 the opportunity to refresh the set of indicators used has been taken.

In choosing the set of indicators within this report account has also been taken of the recommendations of the Sustainability Appraisal Group, which advised on sustainability during the preparation of the Structure Plan, objectives set within the Strategic Environmental Assessment, the UK sustainable indicators published in 2005 and the more recent indicators published by the Scottish Executive in July 2006 to support “Choosing our future: Scotland’s sustainable development strategy”.

It should be noted however that the planning system through Structure and Local Plans cannot necessarily influence in any direct way some of the indicators used in this document.

Nevertheless, we hope that you will find the information presented in this report of interest and can support the local authorities in Ayrshire meet the challenges faced in the future.

# Context

## a shared vision

### for Ayrshire

## A Shared Vision

The recently published Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan " Growing a Sustainable Ayrshire" establishes a framework that brings together the aspirations of communities with those of business and industry, and the area's many supporting agencies and organisations, to provide a strategic land use context to the year 2025. The plan identifies where priorities lie and seeks to co-ordinate delivery through specifically agreed action and investment. To guide this process the plan sets a shared vision for progress and seeks to achieve strong & vibrant communities, a sustainable and growing economy a good quality of life and a healthy environment which together will make a positive contribution to the well being of Ayrshire and the wider Glasgow City Region and Scotland as a whole.

Whilst the vision seeks to capture the ideas of the heart of sustainable development achieving this goal, as the indicators chosen illustrate, will require significant progress and integrated action. If we share the vision and wish to set Ayrshire on a more sustainable track it is important that the scale of the task can be measured at the outset.

As previous monitoring has illustrated significant progress can be made over a relatively short period, significant challenges however remain.

**A Vision for Ayrshire in 2005**

**Ayrshire will be a competitive place contributing to a thriving Scotland, that is receptive to change, open and welcoming to new ideas, new activities and new ways of living: with strong vibrant communities: a well- connected, growing, diversified and sustainable economy; excellent quality of life and healthy environment; with all people enjoying the highest levels of prosperity, choice and accessibility in partnership with the wider West of Scotland.**

**Source: AJSP, 2006**

***"We did not care enough in the past about our environment and our planet's scarce resources. Now we have to tackle the problems we have inherited, and learn to stop causing new ones. This is not just about the environment , it is about people and quality and life. This is why in Scotland we are committed to environmental justice for those who suffer most from poor environments. The challenge is to make economic growth sustainable. We can and must break the link with environmental damage. Being more efficient with our resources will make our businesses more competitive and our economy more productive. Government must lead but all of us must act now. We must all be prepared to change the way we lead our lives and leave a better legacy for those who come after us".***

**Source: The Rt Hon Jack McConnell, MSP, the first Minister, Scottish Executive**

# Introduction

## Indicators

The set of indicators in MONITOR 2006 establishes a baseline and measurable criteria against which policies will be tested. These "Baseline Indicators" will be assessed every two years to check progress. Over time it will be possible to determine whether the policies within the Structure Plan are succeeding or whether modification is necessary. Whilst many of the indicators were previously published in the first series of monitoring reports, this new set has sought to introduce additional indicators to measure the concept of "Well Being" and to highlight the benefits improvements in infrastructure can bring. In addition, a range of contextual indicators has been introduced which cover demographic, economic and housing issues.

The intent of the indicators is to communicate progress and highlight where future action could lie. Whilst the grouping of indicators is undoubtedly arbitary, it is hoped that the new groupings which are proposed in this Monitoring series, will highlight priority action areas and will assist the reader in "tracking progress" toward a delivery of the vision.

## Indicator Themes

- **The Sustainable Use of Resources & Climatic Change**
- **Protecting natural resources and enhancing the Environment**
- **Well Being**
- **Sustainable Communities & Equity**
- **Context**

## Sustainable Development

As with the previous set of indicators produced for the first monitoring series Progress toward sustainable objectives is represented in the text by:

*Moving towards sustainability*

*Moving away from sustainability*

*Could go in either direction*

## Tracking Progress

The direction of each indicator has also been colour coded to reflect change from previous years.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Red* | *Deterioration* |
| *Orange* | *No significant change* |
| *Green* | *Improvements made* |

## Opportunity to Comment

We hope that you find the indicators presented of interest. A more extensive range of background material can be found on our web site at www.ayrshire-jsu.gov.uk. We would welcome any comment you wish to make on the content of the document through our online discussion forum or by direct correspondence.

**COMMENT SHOULD BE SENT TO:**

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**An online discussion forum is also available on web site www.ayrshire-jsu.gov.uk**

# Meeting the Challenge - Measuring Progress

## A Summary of Key Points in MONITOR 2006

### SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES & CLIMATE CHANGE

- Climate change is having an impact on Ayrshire.
- Domestic energy use in Ayrshire is slightly below the Scottish average.
- Ayrshire continues to play a significant role in meeting national renewable targets.
- Coal production in opencast mining remains stable.
- There have been significant increases in recycling rates, though overall waste production has also increased.

### PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENHANCING THE ENVIRONMENT

- A framework has been set for the protection of habitats and species in Ayrshire, this is to be reviewed
- Significant improvements to river and bathing water quality has been made in the last 5 years.
- Air quality is good and continues to improve.
- Farm woodland and farm infrastructure have seen significant increases since 1991. Grazing land has noticeably decreased. The Ayrshire and Arran locational premium encouraged the planting of over 1500ha of woodland.
- Almost half of Ayrshire's land area is under some form of enhanced landscape protection.
- Soil is a finite resource and an important eco-system. The lack of monitoring data is a cause for concern.

### WELL BEING

- Average gross disposable income remains the lowest in Scotland.
- Life expectancy continues to rise.
- The "employment rate" has improved faster than the west of Scotland but still remains below Scotland and Great Britain. Unemployment has been falling and while still higher than the GB rate it is now only slightly above the Scottish level.
- Ayrshire has significant levels of 16-19 years not in education, training or employment- these are amongst the highest in Scotland.
- The skills within the workforce continue to improve, particularly those with degree qualifications. This will have a positive effect on Ayrshire's economy and on peoples ability to take up improved job opportunities throughout the West of Scotland.

### COMMUNITIES

- There remains significant disparity between and within communities. 22% of children in North Ayrshire live in "workless households".
- The majority of residents within Ayrshire perceive that they have well placed facilities and services.
  The proportion of no-car journeys has remained static in recent years.
- Recorded crime rates are below the national average.
- Serious and fatal road accident casualties have fallen.
  South Ayrshire is seen by its residents as a particularly good place to live.
- Though some derelict and urban vacant land has been brought back into use, the total area remains roughly stable.
  The lack of resources to monitor adequately the impact of development on the heritage resource remains an area of concern.
- The number of homes built in priority regeneration areas has increased.
  A significant proportion of retail expenditure is retained within town centres.

### CONTEXTUAL

#### Economy

- Employment is forecast to contract by 5%.
- While there has been substantial losses of employment in key sectors of the economy, there are recent signs that this may be stabilising.
- Recent improvements in company survival rates are a positive step in helping to grow indigenous talent & achieving improved business performance.
- GDP per head is below the Scottish and UK average.
- Future projections suggest that whilst the recent rate of increase in retail expenditure may not be sustained in the long term in the short term significant growth is anticipated
- Over 2 million passengers used Glasgow Prestwick International airport in 2005/2006 of which 30% travelled by rail

#### Demographics and Households

- Households have grown despite modest changes in population
- Over the last 3 years house prices have been rising slightly faster than Scotland as a whole

# Sustainable Use of Resources & Climate Change

## CHALLENGES

- To reduce $CO_2$ emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change
- To conserve the use of natural resources
- To facilitate renewable energy
- To reduce waste streams and encourage recycling

# Climate Change

| $CO_2$ Emissions (mt) | 1999* | 2003* |
|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 4 | 3.7 |
| Scotland | 61 | 50 |
| UK | 548 | 568 |

*data from different sources:
1999 data - Greenhouse Gas Inventions for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland NETCEN, 2002
2003 data—Local and Regional $CO_2$ emissions estimates for 2003, NETCEN 2005

| Climate Change in Scotland 1914 - 2004 | West of Scotland | Scotland |
|---|---|---|
| Mean Temperature Change (°C) | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Changes in Total Precipitation amount (%) | 9.5 | 6.2 |

Source: 'Patterns of Climate Change Across Scotland' SNIFFER 2006

| Traffic Growth (vehicle kilometres) on the road network 1994-2004 | Trunk Roads | Local Roads | All Roads |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 24.9% | 17.6% | 20.3% |
| Scotland | 27.7% | 13.7% | 18.6% |

Source: Scottish Executive

| Growth at Glasgow Prestwick International Airport | 1991 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Transport Movements | 2,696 | 5,690 | 11,428 | 13,480 | 15,280 | 21,282 | 20,762 | 20,834 |

Source: 2005 Scottish Transport Statistics +Infratil, 2006

## $CO_2$ Emissions

*"Climate change is one of the most serious threats in the world today"*
*Source: Changing Our Ways – Scotland's Climate Change Programme 2006*

The effects of climate change are already being seen, with increases in mean temperature and higher levels of rainfall recorded, along with an increase in the frequency of storms. If greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise these effects are likely to become more pronounced. Climate change will have wide ranging implications for the economy, the built and natural environment and people's lives and whilst it is important to reduce Scotland's contribution to the causes of global warming it is also necessary to prepare to adapt to the changes that now see to be inevitable.

$CO_2$ is the most significant of the greenhouse gases, which enhance the natural greenhouse effect that keeps the earth warmer than it otherwise would be. The UK Government had pledged to reduce $CO_2$ emissions by 20% of 1990 levels by 2010.

The increase in travel by road and air have led to an increase in transports' contribution to greenhouse gas emissions. Across Scotland emissions grew by 4% from there 1990 levels and now account for around 19% (excluding aviation) of all Scottish $CO_2$ emissions. This is in contrast to a decline in other sectors. Traffic on our roads has grown by over 20% in the last 10 years.

***Climate Change is having an impact on Ayrshire***

# Resource Use

| Future Indicator to be Prepared |
|---|

## Domestic Water Consumption

Water is something that is often taken for granted. It is however a vital resource and consumed every day at home, in work and in schools. On average each person uses approximately 143 litres per day*. Encouraging a more sustainable use of this resource will not only protect and conserve this resource but also save energy in treatment and pumping. During the next few years Scottish Water will continue a major investment programme to improve water standards across Ayrshire. It is proposed to develop with Scottish Water and SEPA an indicator that best illustrates current and future issues and the benefits this programme of investment can bring to using more effectively the water resource within Ayrshire.

*Scottish Water

# Resource Use

## Electricity Consumption

The levels of electricity consumption give an indication of resource use in Ayrshire. Currently most electricity is generated by non-renewable fossil fuels, making it unsustainable as well as contributing to environmental problems such as global warming and air pollution. In addition to encouraging the move towards energy supplies with a smaller environmental footprint, it is also important to promote energy saving measures such as improving levels of insulation in buildings. As the figures show domestic energy use across Ayrshire is slightly below the Scottish average. The figures for North Ayrshire's electricity consumption for industry and commerce are above average due to the presence of more energy intensive industry and commerce in the area.

***Domestic energy use in Ayrshire is slightly below the Scottish average***

| | Average Domestic Consumption per Customer (kWh) | Average Industrial and Commercial Consumption per Customer (kWh) |
|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 4,206 | 57,933 |
| North Ayrshire mainland | 4,566 | 190,783 |
| South Ayrshire | 4,549 | 63,901 |
| Total Scotland | 4,792 | 82,473 |

Source: Dept of Trade and Industry (2004) Regional and Local Electricity Consumption Statistics

# Resource Use

## Renewable Energy

The Scottish Executive set a target that 18% of electricity generated in Scotland should come from renewable sources by 2010, rising to 40% by 2020. It seems likely that the renewable energy installed plus capacity that has been consented but not yet built will be sufficient to meet the 2010 target. Ayrshire will play a valuable role in achieving this with a number of significant wind farms currently operational or being planned, including what will be Europe's largest wind farm of 140 turbines (part of which is in East Ayrshire).

Currently 30Mw of installed capacity is within the preferred areas for windfarm expansion identified in the new Structure Plan.

The Scottish Executive is currently in the process of producing Scottish Planning Policy 6 on Renewable Energy, which seeks to promote the sector where it does not have unacceptable adverse environmental impacts.

In future monitoring reports this indicator will be developed to comment on the integration of micro renewables within development and the extent that energy efficiency standards are being met in new development.

***Ayrshire continues to play a significant role in meeting national renewable targets***

Renewable Energy in Ayrshire
Proposals operating or with consent

| Council | Site | Location | No. of Turbines | Installed Capacity (mw) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wind Energy: | | | | |
| East Ayrshire | Hare Hill | New Cumnock | 20 | 13 |
| | Whitelee | Whitelee Forest | 13 | 30 |
| North Ayrshire | Wardlaw Wood | Dalry | 6 | 12 |
| | Haupland/ Busbie Muir | Ardrossan | 12 | 24 |
| South Ayrshire | Hadyard Hill | Dailly/Barr | 53 | 130 |
| Ayrshire | | | 104 | 209 |
| Other Renewable Energy: | | | | |
| Ayrshire | Energy from Waste | | | 7 |
| Total Renewable Energy in Ayrshire | | | | 216 |

Source: AJSPT 2006

# Resource Use

| Opencast Coal Production 2000 - 2006 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Year | No. of Sites | Employment | Production (m. tonnes) |
| 2001 | 15 | 663 | 3.5 |
| 2002 | 13 | 874 | 4.5 |
| 2003 | 11 | 805 | 4.2 |
| 2004 | 10 | 596 | 3.9 |
| 2005 | 7 | 744 | 4.0 |
| 2006 | 8 | 731 | 4.0 |

Source: The Coal Authority Production and Manpower Returns 2006

## Mineral Depletion

The geology of Ayrshire has provided opportunity for the supply of minerals over many centuries. In the future, efficient management of this resource will provide opportunity for sustained growth and employment. There are currently three significant resources that are developed commercially. These are:

- Coal worked by opencast method
- Aggregates (hardrock and sand and gravel)
- Other specialised products such as Bauxitic clay, limestone and Hydrofacturing Sands

Recent figures suggest that opencast coal production has remained relatively stable over the past few years, though employment in the industry dipped in 2004 only to rise again the following year. Opencast coal extraction in Ayrshire accounts for 45% of the UK opencast coal production. Eight sites are currently in operation, all within East Ayrshire. The East Ayrshire Community Environment Initiative was launched in 2002 and seeks to restore open cast sites with the aim of improving the landscape, creating habitat for wildlife and enhancing access for recreation.

***Coal production from opencast mining remains stable***

# Waste

| Council | MSW Arising (tonnes) | MSW Land-filled (tonnes) | MSW Recycled/ Composted (tonnes) | % MSW Recycled/ Composted (National Waste Plan Target 25%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 84,145 (80,831) | 63,425 (67,793) | 20,720 (13,045) | 24.6 (16.1) |
| North Ayrshire | 85,224 (82,657) | 63,595 (62,956) | 21,629 (19,701) | 25.4 (23.8) |
| South Ayrshire | 79,426 (79,757) | 52,567 (62,656) | 26,859 (17,101) | 33.8 (21.4) |
| Total Scotland | 3,417,983 | 2,562,535 | 778,809 | 22.8 |

Results for 2005 (results for 2004 are in brackets). MSW - Municipal Solid Waste.
Source: SEPA Landfill Allowance Scheme Rolling Year Data January 2005 - December 2005

## Waste

Waste production can represent a significant misuse of valuable resources, as well as generating greenhouse gases and causing a wide range of environmental problems. In common with the rest of Scotland, Ayrshire is continuing to increase levels of recycling and now all three councils exceed, or are very close to meeting the target in the National Waste Plan 2003 to increase the amount of waste that is recycled or composted to 25% by this year. It is notable, however, that the overall levels of waste generation have increased significantly in two of the three Councils over the past five years.

***There have been significant increases in recycling rates, though overall waste production has also increased.***

# Protecting Natural Resources and Enhancing the Environment

## CHALLENGES

- To protect, enhance and where necessary restore species and habitats
- To protect and enhance the water environment including coastal and river systems
- To protect the environment from pollution
- To protect and use soils in a sustainable way
- To protect, enhance and where necessary restore landscape character local distinctiveness and scenic value
- To protect enhance and create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity

# Biodiversity

| Ayrshire's Habitats | |
|---|---|
| **Habitat** | **Key Species*** |
| Coastal | 90 |
| Wetland | 82 |
| Farmland | 17 |
| Grassland | 26 |
| Urban | 11 |
| Woodland | 63 |
| Upland | 103 |

*key species defined by LBAB species of conservation concern that are globally threatened/declining
+includes species of local significance
Source: Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan

| UK Species of Concern in Ayrshire | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Action Plan Species** | **Habitats(s)** | | | | | | | **UK Status** | **Ayrshire LBAP Status** |
| Brown Hare | | | F | G | | | | Priority | Priority |
| Hen Harrier | C | W | | G | | Wo | U | Conservation Concern | International Importance |
| Concrake | | | F | | | | | Priority | Local Priority Species |
| Oyster Plant | C | | | | | | | Not listed in UK LBAP | Local Priority Species |
| Pipistrelle Bat | | W | F | G | | Wo | U | Priority | Priority |
| Song Thrush | | | F | | Ur | Wo | | Priority | Priority |
| Water Vole | | W | F | | | | U | Priority | Priority |
| Black Grouse | | W | | G | | Wo | U | Priority | National Importance |
| Lesser White-throat | | | | | | Wo | | Globally Threatened | Priority |
| Northern Brown Angus | C | | | G | | | | Prority | Local Priority Species |
| Pink Mead-owcap | | | | G | | | | Low Risk | Unknown* |

**C** Coastal/Marine **Ur** Urban **G** Grasslands
**W** Wetland **Wo** Woodland
**F** Farmland **U** Upland
**Source: Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan**

## LBAP

Biodiversity encompasses the variety of all life, not just rare or threatened species and habitats. It is critical to the natural processes that sustain everyday life and it can also enrich our lives socially and culturally. The local authorities, natural heritage agencies and other organisations have worked together to produce an Ayrshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan together with a programme of individual action plans for eleven key species and seven habitat plans. The Ayrshire LBAP is about to be reviewed and as part of this the priority species and habitats may be revised.

The Plan provides a framework for delivery of specific targets and actions for partners over a five-year period. The key aims of the Plan include safeguarding against the reduction of priority species and a net loss of key habitats.

***A framework has been set for the protection of habitats and species in Ayrshire. This is to be reviewed***

# Water Quality

## River and Coastal

Water quality has significantly improved since 2000 and then in the past two years it has remained fairly stable, albeit at a high standard. SEPA is working hard to reduce pollution from agricultural run-off, which is a continuing problem.

Bathing water quality is also at a high level in Ayrshire, with all of the monitored bathing water in Ayrshire meeting the mandatory standards (good quality) established by the European Commission. The quality is maintained by continued investment in infrastructure such as the new wastewater treatment works at Millport in Cumbrae.

The Water Framework Directive, implemented in Scotland through the Water Environment and Water Services (Scotland) Act 2003, establishes a framework for the management and protection of Scotland's natural water environment. In line with the Directive, a River Basin Management Plan is being developed for the whole of Scotland, which will include rivers, lochs, estuaries and coastal waters out to three nautical miles.

**Ayrshire River Water Quality 2000 - 2005 (length in km)**

| | | 2000 | 2003 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Excellent | A1 | 5 | 23 | 22 |
| Good | A2 | 52 | 51 | 49 |
| Fair | B | 36 | 23 | 26 |
| Poor | C | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Seriously Polluted | | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Source: SEPA 'Water Classification 2005'

**Monitored Bathing Waters**

| | No. | % Fail 1999 | % Fail 2001 | % Fail 2003 | % Fail 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 8 | 37 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Scotland | 60 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 3 |

Fail= sample failed to meet the EC mandatory standards for good water quality
Source: SEPA Bathing Water Data 2005

***Significant improvements to river and bathing water quality has been made in the last 5 years***

# Air Pollution

## Concentration & Emissions of Air Pollution

The Environment Act of 1995 established the requirement for a national Air Quality Strategy as a framework for air quality. The strategy proposed standards for eight major pollutants comprising Benzene,1.3-Butadiene,Carbon Monoxide, Lead, Nitrogen Dioxide, PM10 (particulates) and Sulphur Dioxide. Part IV of the act also requires local authorities to assess the air quality of their area.

The addendum to the Air Quality Strategy supplements the existing air quality objectives and sets new long-term objectives up to the year 2010. Each local authority is required to continue to work towards the achievement of objectives in their area.

Councils undertake additional monitoring where necessary, for example of PM10 particulates and progress reports are published on a regular basis.

It should be noted that the failure of North Ayrshire to meet national air quality standards was only at one monitoring point and not in an area of relevant public exposure.

There are no Air Quality Management Areas in Ayrshire.

| Pollutant | East Ayrshire | North Ayrshire | South Ayrshire |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benzene | √ | √ | √ |
| 1,3 Butadiene | √ | √ | √ |
| Carbon Monoxide | √ | √ | √ |
| Lead | √ | √ | √ |
| Nitrogen Dioxide | √ | √ | √ |
| PM10 | √ | √ | √ |
| Sulphur Dioxide | √ | √ | √ |
| Nitrogen Dioxide | N/K | X | √ |

√ = All sites meet National Air Quality Strategy objectives
**X= At least one site fails to meet National Air Quality Strategy objectives**
**?= Uncertainty as to whether National Air Quality Standards will be met at all sites**
**N/K= Data unavailable**
**Source: East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire and South Ayrshire Councils Air Quality Management Annual Progress Reports 2005**

***Air Quality is good and continues to improve***

# Landscape

| Changes in Arable and Grassland Agricultural Land (ha) | 1991 | 2001 | 2005 | % Change 1991-2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crops | 11,062 | 10,522 | 10,829 | - 4.9 |
| Grass for moving and grazing under 5 years | 22,676 | 17,717 | 17,395 | - 23.3 |
| Grass for moving and grazing over 5 years | 85,057 | 97,332 | 95,519 | 12.3 |
| Rough Grazing | 117,061 | 98,174 | 97,255 | - 16.9 |
| Farm Woodland | 3,418 | 6,103 | 7,616 | 122.8 |
| Other (roads, yards and buildings) | 2,613 | 3,864 | 5,288 | 102.4 |
| Total | 241,647 | 234,572 | 235,083 | - 2.7 |

Source: Scottish Executive Environmental and Rural Affairs Department 2006

| Woodland Planting in Ayrshire (ha) | 1992-2003 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Conifers | 4,883 | 1 | 206 | 147 |
| Broad Leaves | 1,783 | 22.8 | 110.5 | 236 |
| OG* | | 2.29 | 70.8 | 89.8 |
| Total | 6666 | 26.1 | 387.3 | 472.7 |

*open space grant-aided for forest design purposes (biodiversity, landscape etc)
Source: Forestry Commission

**Ayrshire & Arran Locational Premium 2003/2005**

| LP Category Description | Total Area per LP Category (ha) | Total Grant per LP Category (£) | % age spend per LP Category | % age land area per LP Category |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commercial Forestry | 655.61 | 1048976 | 36.5 | 42.7 |
| Native Woodland | 239.7 | 479400 | 16.7 | 15.6 |
| Riparian Habitat | 182.41 | 364820 | 12.7 | 11.9 |
| Environmental Enhancement | 348.5 | 697000 | 24.2 | 22.7 |
| Urban Fringe | 68.64 | 205920 | 7.2 | 4.5 |
| Farm Woodland | 40.64 | 81280 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| TOTALS | 1535.50 | 2877396 | | |

Source: Forestry Commission

***Farm woodland and farm infrastructure have seen significant increases since 1991. Grazing land has noticeably decreased. The Ayrshire and Arran Locational Premium encouraged the planting of 1500ha of woodland***

## Land Cover Change

The overall change in arable and grassland agricultural land since 1991 has been relatively small, however within this figure there have been some significant changes to agricultural types. Agriculture, like other industries responds to the market, in addition to alterations in levels of subsidies. The changes that can be seen are likely to be largely attributable to this. There has been a noticeable drop in the amount of land given over to grazing. Farm woodland has increased significantly. The amount of land taken up by things such as farm buildings has also increased.

The Ayrshire and Arran Woodlands Locational Premium (LP) was made available by Scottish Executive as a “top-up” grant in addition to the standard Scottish Forestry Grants Scheme. It was aimed at encouraging establishment of specific types of woodland in the priority locations identified in the Ayrshire and Arran Woodland Strategy which was published in 2003. The total available was £2.5million (£500000/annum from 2003 to 2008). The fund is now fully committed and applications are no longer being accepted.

The LP has contributed to the establishment of over 1500ha of new woodland within Ayrshire and Arran. Approximately 43% of this (or 655.6ha) consists of well-designed productive forestry with the remainder being made up of schemes which include native and riparian woodland planting, planting on the urban fringe, planting for environmental enhancement and farm woodlands for landscape and diversification. The Ayrshire and Arran Woodland Strategy identified priority areas for each of these planting types and there has been a good correlation between the identified areas and the application of the LP. For instance, approximately 90% of the commercial forestry schemes lie within or adjoining the preferred areas for that type of planting.

# Landscape

## Landscape Protection Areas

The landscape of Ayrshire is a valuable resource and makes a significant contribution to the economic, environmental and cultural life of the area. It is difficult to put a measurement on the quality of the landscape, however there are ways of assessing it that provide a justifiable case for identifying some landscapes as particularly fine. This was how the National Scenic Area and Sensitive Landscape Character Areas were designated for extra protection. This Designation does not necessarily mean that they are more important than other landscapes but rather that they are in a condition which is worth protecting. The figures show that a significant proportion of Ayrshire is under some specialised form of environmental protection but what is not shown is that these areas are mostly some distance from the main settlements. Structure Plan policy intends to help redress this by creating protected landscape areas around the core settlements. Further monitoring statements will comment on the extension of this designation.

| | ha |
|---|---|
| National Scenic Area | 24,292 |
| Sensitive Landscape Character Areas (includes the National Scenic Area) | 160,914 |
| Total Ayrshire Area | 339,173 |

Source: Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan and Transportation Committee

***Almost half of Ayrshire's land area is under some form of enhanced landscape protection***

# Land and Soil

## Land and Soil Quality

Soil remains a valuable resource and an important ecosystem. Safeguarding good quality and locally important agricultural land and extensive hill-grazing areas is of vital importance. The pressures on this resource are substantial. The recognition of the need to protect soil quality has arisen over recent years following greater research into the linkage between air, water and soil. In Ayrshire the main pressures on soil are from agricultural and foresty practices, industry and the application of organic wastes to land which threaten the current long-term sustainable use of soils.

Soil is a finite resource. SEPA have recognised that there is a lack of data on trends in soil properties which makes it impossible to assess whether current land use practices are sustainable and have recommended that a soil protection strategy should be implemented for Scotland. Indeed the 6th European Environmental Action Plan Programme "Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice" calls for the protection of soil quality and it is likely that a Framework Directive will be formulated in the near future specifically for soil.

| Key Pressures on Soil Quality | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Impact on Soil | Impact on Wider Environment |
| Abandonment of Land | Loss of soil resource | Loss of greenfield land and biodiversity, increased reliance on transport |
| Afforestation | Changes in organic matter type with associated impacts | Eutrophication and acidification of surface water, potential for carbon sequestration |
| Landfill | Loss of soil resource, impacts on soil microbial properties | Pollution of water resources, source of methane |

Source: For a more extensive breakdown of impacts see Scottish Environmental Protection Agency's Soil Quality Report, SEPA, 2001

***Soil is a finite resource and an important eco-system. The lack of monitoring data is a cause for concern***

# Well Being

## CHALLENGES

- To improve the well-being of existing and future residents of Ayrshire

# Income within the Community

| Per Head Gross Disposable Household Income (£) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 2003 | 95-03 | % Change |
| N & E Ayrshire | 7300 | 10500 | 3200 | 44 |
| South Ayrshire | 7900 | 12000 | 4000 | 51 |
| Scotland | 8200 | 11800 | 3600 | 44 |
| UK | 8600 | 12600 | 4000 | 47 |

Source: SLIMS

| Relative Income Levels 1995-2003 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % of Scottish Average | | % of UK Average | |
| | 1995 | 2003 | 1995 | 2003 |
| N & E Ayrshire | 89 | 89 | 84.9 | 83.9 |
| South Ayrshire | 96.3 | 101.7 | 91.9 | 95.2 |

Source: SLIMS

***Average gross disposable income remains the lowest in Scotland***

## Gross Disposable Income per Head

Income available to a community is a good indicator of relative wealth or poverty. Work is the main but not the only source of income. Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) measures the total amount of money available to each person in the average household after taking account of all types of income and allowing for financial outgoings. It is a good guide assessing household prosperity relative to other areas.

Ayrshire GDHI is below both the Scottish and UK levels. Ayrshire as a whole has improved its position relative to Scotland over the period 1995 to 2003. However while North & East Ayrshire have grown in line with the Scottish average and declined relative to the UK, South Ayrshire has exceeded Scottish and UK growth and now has a higher level than the Scottish average.

Average GDHI in N&E Ayrshire remains the lowest in Scotland, at just 83.9 of the UK level.

# Health Inequality

| Life Expectancy at Birth 1992-94 & 2002-04 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992-94 | | 2002-04 | | % Change 92/94 to 02/04 | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| Ayrshire | 71.9 | 77.3 | 73.7 | 79.1 | 2.5% | 2.3% |
| Scotland | 71.7 | 77.4 | 73.8 | 79.0 | 2.9% | 2.1% |
| UK | 73.7 | 79.1 | 76.3 | 80.7 | 2.6% | 2.0% |

Source: ONS

| Life Expectancy at Birth 1992-94 & 2002-04 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | | Females | | % Change | | Male UK Ranking* | |
| | 92-94 | 02-04 | 92-94 | 02-04 | Males | Females | 92/94 | 02/04 |
| East Ayrshire | 71.3 | 73.5 | 77.0 | 78.4 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 413 | 416 |
| North Ayrshire | 71.6 | 73.3 | 76.9 | 79.1 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 407 | 420 |
| South Ayrshire | 72.9 | 74.5 | 77.9 | 79.7 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 329 | 385 |

Source: ONS & GROS

***Life expectancy continues to rise***

## Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth is an indicator of geographic in equalities in health and mortality. It is a good summary measure that allows comparisons between areas and over time. Life expectancy measures the average number of years a new born baby would survive if throughout its life it experienced the areas age specific mortality rates. The figure reflects mortality for those living in the area rather than those born there who live elsewhere. It does not indicate the remaining expectation of life at any given age. Life expectancy will be influenced by whole range of factors including physical and social environment, income, diet, lifestyle and genetics.

Life expectancy for both men and women continues to rise. Ayrshire's average life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the Scottish averages but lags behind the UK, particularly for men. All areas showed improvement between 1992/94 and 2002/04 at broadly similar rates, indicating the persistent nature of the inequality.

While there are differences within Ayrshire, the striking difference is between Ayrshire and other parts of the UK. Ranked out of 432 local authorities on a UK wide basis for male life expectancy all 3 areas are in the bottom 11%. This is not dissimilar to much of the West of Scotland which has some of the lowest life expectancies in the country - Glasgow, Inverclyde, West Dunbartonshire and Renfrewshire have the four lowest male life expectancies of all UK authorities. There is an 11.5 years of a gap between Glasgow and Kensington and Chelsea. Relative to other parts of the UK the Ayrshire authorities have slipped down the rankings in the last 10 years.

# Employment

## Employment Rate

Providing opportunities for employment ensures people can improve their living standards, meet their social needs and ensure they can participate fully in the community.

In contrast being without a job for long periods of time not only results in loss of income but can lead to ill-health, stress and family breakdown. The ‘employment rate’ measures the proportion of the working age population who are actually in a job and is a key indicator of local economic prosperity. The employment rate in Ayrshire has risen markedly since 1996. This increase resulted from an increase in employed residents combined with a decline in working age population. The employment situation for Ayrshire’s residents has improved markedly as improving transport links make community easier.

To achieve a rate of employment similar to the rest of Scotland would require the creation of an additional 6,000 jobs for local residents. To aspire to full employment an employment rate similar to the south-east of England would require an additional 19,000 jobs.

Unemployment in Ayrshire in 2005 was 11,000 a drop of 8,000 (-42%) in comparison with 1995. Ayrshire’s jobless total has been falling more rapidly than the Scottish average.

***The ‘employment rate’ has improved faster than the West of Scotland but still remains below Scotland and GB.***

***Unemployment has been falling and while it is still higher than the GB rate is now only slightly above the Scottish level***

| | Employment Rate | | Change in Employment need to achieve employment rate | % Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1996 | 2005 | | |
| Ayrshire | 65.5 | 72.3 | n/a | n/a |
| West of Scotland | 64.9 | 71.8 | -1,000 | 0.5% |
| Scotland | 70.0 | 75.1 | 6,000 | 4% |
| UK | 71.9 | 74.9 | 6,000 | 4% |
| South East | | 80.6 | 19,000 | 11% |

Source: SLIMS

| Unemployment Rates, 1995-2005 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1995 | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2003 | 2005 |
| Ayrshire | 10.7 | 12.2 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 6.4 |
| Scotland | 9.0 | 8.7 | 7.6 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| GB | 9.2 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 4.8 |

Source: SLIMS

# Economic Opportunity

| Proportion of 16-19 Age Group NEET and Scottish Rankings | | |
|---|---|---|
| | % NEET 2001 | Rank* |
| East Ayrshire | 16.4 | 4 |
| North Ayrshire | 17.4 | 2 |
| South Ayrshire | 14.0 | 11 |
| Ayrshire | 16 | NA |
| Scotland | 13.2 | NA |

Source: More Choices More Chances, SE 2006; *(out of 32 Scottish LA's)

***Ayrshire has significant levels of 16-19 years not in Education, Training or Employment - these are amongst the highest in Scotland.***

## Proportion of 16-19 years not in Education, Training or Employment

It's estimated that around 16% of 16-19 years are not in employment, education or training. This is among the highest level within Scotland. International comparisons show that Scotland has one of the highest NEET rates in OECD countries. Against historical high levels of employment and low levels of unemployment a significant challenge is faced to reduce the rate. The recently published Scottish Executive Strategy "More Choices More Changes" sets a framework to tackle this issue.

# Education

| Qualifications in the Workforce 2004 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | NVQ Level 4 & above | Below NVQ Level 4 & Above | No Qualification |
| Ayrshire | 28.1% | 51.9% | 20% |
| Scotland | 30.6% | 53.4% | 16% |
| GB | 26.2% | 59.7% | 15.7% |

Source: SLIMS

| Degree Level Qualifications 2005 | |
|---|---|
| | NVQ Level 4 & above |
| Ayrshire | 28.1% |
| Scotland | 30.6% |
| GB | 26.2% |

Source: SLIMS

***The skills within the workforce continue to improve, particularly those with degree level qualifications. This will have a positive effect on Ayrshire's economy and on peoples ability to take up improved job opportunities throughout the West of Scotland***

## Qualifications in the Workforce

The development of a well educated workforce offers many benefits. To an economy it is important when attracting new investment to the area; to the individual, education and training broadens lifetime employment and further education opportunities. Increasingly the changing nature of employment and the potential for growth in the knowledge economy will in the future demand and depend on a highly skilled workforce able to adapt to and drive change.

The level of skills of the workforce has improved broadly in line with national levels but recently ahead of GB levels. Around half of those in work have NVQ Level 3 or above (ie Highers or above), slightly above the national average. More than one in four have degree level qualifications below the Scottish but above the GB average 28.1% average. There are however still significant numbers of the workforce with no qualifications (20%) although there are wide differences within Ayrshire – South Ayrshire is below the national average and East and North Ayrshire are signifcantly above. This impacts on employment opportunities and income levels. In 2005 88% of those with degree level qualifications (NVQ Level 4) are in work against 50% of those with no qualifications. On average people with degrees earn twice as much as those with no qualifications. This is in line with the situation nationally.

# Sustainable Communities & Equity

## CHALLENGES

- To promote a more inclusive society and reduce levels of poverty
- To encourage sustainable travel patterns and promote greater access to facilities
- To promote good quality design in new development
- To promote safer communities
- To enhance the environment and regenerate degraded environment
- To encourage the reuse of existing land
- To enhance community "livability" by protecting, enhancing and where necessary restoring the historic environment
- To develop strong and vibrant communities by realising their potential for regeneration and growth

# Communities

| Area | Scotland | East Ayrshire | North Ayrshire | South Ayrshire |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Proportion of Population Aged Over 60 in receipt of Pension Credit[1] | 30.3 | 36.1 | 32.8 | 26.4 |
| Proportion of Children Living in Workless Households[2] | 16.5 | 16.4 | 22.4 | 12.4 |
| Proportion of Working Age Population in Receipt of Key Benefits[3] | 17.5 | 21.2 | 21.9 | 17.8 |
| Proportion of Working Age Population in Receipt of Job Seekers Allowance[5] | 1.38 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.4 |
| Proportion of Households with Annual Net Income of Less than 10k[6] | 27.8 | 31.7 | 30.0 | 28.1 |
| Proportion of S4 Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 or Better[7] | 34 | 32 | 28 | 39 |
| Proportion of Population Living within one of the 10% most Deprived Areas of Scotland[8] | 4.3 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 4.9 |

[1, 3, 4 & 5]Sources: Department for Work & Pensions 2005 & GROS 2005 Mid-Year Population Estimate
[2]Source: Scottish Labour Force Survey 2004
[6]Source: Scottish Household Survey 2003-04
[7]Source: SQA Examination Results in Scottish Schools 2003/04
[8]Source: Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

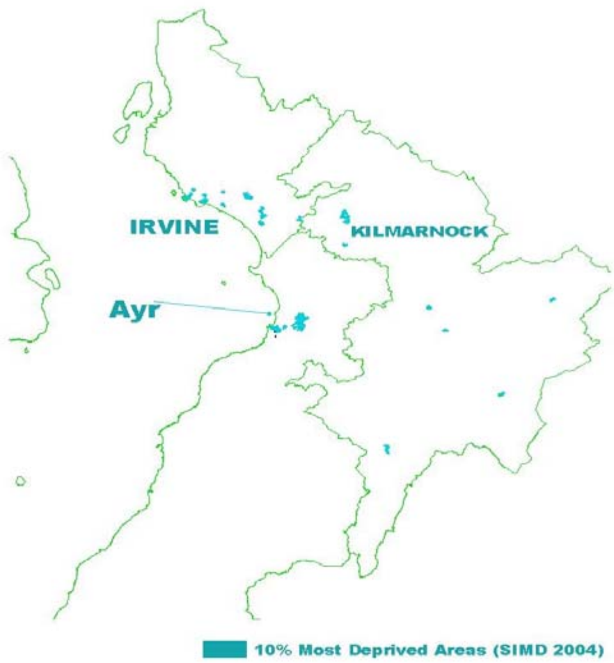
***There remains significant disparity between and within communities. 22% of children in North Ayrshire live in 'workless households'***

## Poverty/Deprivation

*"Where someone lives determines their quality of life and to a large extent their opportunities. Deprived communities are characterised by many linked problems. High unemployment and worklessness are the most obvious, particularly long term worklessness. Often these communities also suffer from drug problems, crime, poor housing conditions and poor skills".*
*Source: Social Justice, A Scotland Where Everyone Matters*

Many people in Ayrshire are excluded from participating fully in the economic, social and cultural life of the community by virtue of poverty, unemployment, low skills, bad health, poor housing and other factors. The causes of poverty in Ayrshire are many but often related to long term structural changes in the economy. East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire have persistently performed worse than the Scottish population as a whole in respect of employment, benefit dependency, household income and other related factors. Monitoring since 2000 suggests that whilst the economic circumstances of the population have improved in absolute terms, there remains a disparity between Ayrshire and the picture for Scotland as a whole. The need to address these concerns is recognized both within the National Planning Framework 2004 and the Executive's Regeneration Policy Statement in 2006 which identify Central Ayrshire as a priority for action.

## Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004



# Mobility

## Access to Facilities and Services

Access to basic services such as local supermarkets, post offices, medical facilities, etc are essential if the basic needs of the community are to be met. Providing these services in a way that is accessible to all members of the community is therefore essential. Access to these basic services is generally perceived to be good by Ayrshire residents. Access to outpatient's services however continues to be a concern for residents, particularly in North Ayrshire.

A key objective of landuse and transport planning in Ayrshire in recent years has been to improve the relative accessibility of Ayrshire with the wider west of Scotland, Scottish and UK economies. This remains a significant challenge and has only been partially successful. Recent research undertaken by the Scottish Executive has illustrated that within a Scottish context the three Ayrshire council areas have relatively poor accessibility to jobs by both car and public transport.

***The majority of residents within Ayrshire perceive that they have well placed facilities and services.***

**Access to Facilities & Services**
**% of population who consider services and facilities to be conveniently located (2003/2004)**

| Facility | North Ayrshire | East Ayrshire | South Ayrshire | Scotland |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Post Office | 88 | 92 | 92 | 91 |
| Bank | 70 | 74 | 80 | 76 |
| Grocery/Food | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Chemists | 91 | 90 | 91 | 89 |
| Outpatients | 54 | 72 | 69 | 57 |
| Doctors | 80 | 85 | 82 | 82 |

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2003-2004

**Relative accessibility to job opportunities by Car & Public Transport**

| Area | Rank (by car) | Rank (by Public Transport) |
|---|---|---|
| Glasgow | 1 | 2 |
| Renfrewshire | 2 | 5 |
| East Renfrewshire | 3 | 8 |
| North Lanarkshire | 4 | 10 |
| South Lanarkshire | 5 | 9 |
| City of Edinburgh | 7 | 1 |
| East Ayrshire | 12 | 19 |
| North Ayrshire | 17 | 16 |
| South Ayrshire | 22 | 22 |
| City of Aberdeen | 16 | 3 |
| West Dunbartonshire | 8 | 4 |

Source: Scottish Executive 2006

# Mobility

## Travel Mode: Journeys to Work not using a Car

Co-ordinated planning of land use and transport can reduce the need to travel and encourage modal shift and provide environmental benefits, particularly for journeys to work. To facilitate this it is essential that transport is considered comprehensively from the outset as part of the land-use development process.

Co-ordinated action to decrease dependence on the private car should be pursued wherever possible.

The proportion of non-car journeys to work has remained relatively constant across Ayrshire in recent years, however this in contrast to Scotland where it has fallen since the mid 1990's.

***The proportion of non-car journeys to work has remained static in recent years***

**Journeys to Work not using a Car (%)**

| | 1993 | 1997 | 2001 | 2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 26.7 | 26.5 | 25.7 | 26.9 |
| Scotland | 35 | 31 | 31 | 30 |

Source: ONS, LFS 2005

# Safety

| Crimes Recorded 2004-05 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Crimes Recorded | Rate | Index (Scotland = 100) |
| East Ayrshire | 9,214 | 770 | 89 |
| North Ayrshire | 11,200 | 820 | 95 |
| South Ayrshire | 7,741 | 690 | 80 |
| Ayrshire | 28,155 | 770 | |
| Scotland | 438,094 | 866 | 100 |

Source: Scottish Executive
Rate: Crimes recorded as rate per 10,000 resident population

## Crime

Reducing crime is an important element towards creating sustainable communities.

The information illustrates that the crime rate within the three Ayrshire Council areas is below that of Scotland. The lowest recorded crime rate is within South Ayrshire. Almost one third of recorded crime is associated with vandalism. Domestic housebreaking accounts for 4-6% of recorded crime.

***Recorded crime rates are below the national average***

# Safety

| Number of Road Casualties in Ayrshire by Severity 1997-2002 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1997 | 1999 | 2001 | 2002 | 2005* |
| Fatal | 15 | 18 | 35 | 25 | 20 |
| Serious | 227 | 346 | 228 | 251 | 171 |
| Slight | 1189 | 1125 | 1117 | 1035 | 936 |
| TOTAL | 1,431 | 1,489 | 1,380 | 1,311 | 1,127 |

Source: East, North and South Ayrshire Councils
*Provisional figures

| Road Casualties in Ayrshire (Killed or Serious) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 - 98 (average) | 2001 - 2005 (average) | Change |
| East Ayrshire | 140 | 85 | -55 |
| North Ayrshire | 133 | 82 | -51 |
| South Ayrshire | 120 | 81 | -39 |
| Ayrshire | 393 | 248 | -145 |

**Source: East, North and South Ayrshire Councils**

## Road Casualties

In general, significant improvements in road safety have been achieved in recent years, particularly regarding serious casualties. The three authorities are already working with other agencies in an effort to improve road safety and have published Road Safety Plan documents. ‘Tomorrow's Roads - Safer for Everyone’ (DETR, 2000), states that by 2010, the Government wishes to achieve a 40% reduction (50% children) in the numbers of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents and a 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate, compared with the average for 1994-98. In line with these targets, the three Ayrshire Councils are committed to, for example, report on and monitor accident trends, implement road safety measures at accident blackspots and promote road safety programmes. The need for intervention is increasingly important given the trends for traffic growth as illustrated previously.

***Serious and fatal road accident casualties have fallen***

# Environmental Quality

## Rating of Neighbourhood as a Place to Live

It is important to achieve an understanding of how people perceive their environment, as this is likely to encompass many of the other indicators. It also gives a qualitative dimension to indicators, which takes into account things that are harder to measure such as the quality of the built environment. The planning system has a key role in ensuring future development is of good design and creates areas where people want to live. Improving standards of development will enhance the perception the community have of their neighbourhood. Other datasets within the Scottish Household survey show a clear link between household income and how households rate their neighbourhood as a place to live. This may be one other reason why North and East Ayrshire rate a little below the national scoring, whilst South Ayrshire is above it.

***South Ayrshire is seen by its residents as a particularly good place to live***

| Council | Very Good | Fairly Good | Fairly Poor | Very Poor | No opinion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 46.2 | 45.3 | 5.8 | 2.4 | 0.3 |
| North Ayrshire | 45.5 | 46 | 6 | 2.6 | - |
| South Ayrshire | 64 | 31.5 | 3.6 | 0.9 | - |
| Scotland | 52.3 | 39.3 | 5 | 2.4 | 0.4 |

Source: Scottish Household Survey 2003/2004

# Environmental Quality

## Reuse of Vacant Land

Ongoing diversification and change within the urban environment can create areas of vacant and derelict land. There should be an onus on redeveloping this land as soon as possible to prevent it detracting from the quality of the surrounding environment. Furthermore the efficient use of land within urban areas reduces pressure to accommodate development in areas of the countryside, where it may have a greater environmental footprint.

***Though some derelict and urban vacant has been brought back into use, the total area remains roughly stable***

| Derelict and Urban Vacant Land | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Council | Area of Derelict and Urban Land (ha) | | | Number of Sites (2004) |
| | 2000 | 2002 | 2004 | |
| East Ayrshire | 441 | 355 | 319 | 115 |
| North Ayrshire | 401 | 428 | 542 | 232 |
| South Ayrshire* | 164 | 152 | 144 | 52 |
| Ayrshire | 1006 | 935 | 1005 | 399 |
| Scotland | 11,683 | 11,053 | 10,661 | 4,174 |

*Did not respond to 2004 survey so 2003 figures used
Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2004

| Derelict and Urban Vacant Land Brought Back into Use Since 2003 Survey | |
|---|---|
| Council | Area of Derelict and Urban Land (ha) |
| East Ayrshire | 12 |
| North Ayrshire | 38 |
| South Ayrshire* | N/K* |

*Did no respond to 2004 survey
Source: Scottish Vacant and Derelict Land Survey 2004

# Historic Environment

| Council | Buildings at Risk Category (2003) A | B | C | Unlisted | 2000 | 2003 | 2006 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 2 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 33 | 31 | 28 |
| North Ayrshire | 2 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 18 | 14 | 14 |
| South Ayrshire | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 24 | 17 |
| Total | 8 | 24 | 11 | 16 | 76 | 69 | 59 |

Source: Scottish Civic Trust Buildings at Risk Register 2003

## Buildings at Risk

The natural and built environment provides an important background against which we live and work, it reinforces local distinctiveness and defines a link between past and present. It is a finite, non-renewable resource, only partly protected by statutory and non-statutory designations. At this stage the impact of development is impossible to measure, except for the 'buildings at risk' indicator which is used as an example. From this there is evidence of an downward trend of registered property. In recent years progress has been made in the restoration of previous buildings at risk e.g. Coodham House, however a number of important buildings have been lost.

***The lack of resources to monitor adequately the impact of development on the heritage resource remains an area of concern***

# Community Regeneration

| House Completions | Average per annum 1996-2005 | 2005/2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Coalfield Communities | 109 | 151 |
| Irvine Bay | 314 | 323 |

Source: AJSPT

## House Completions

The three Councils have identified specific regeneration priorities through their own Community planning processes and have sought to provide co-ordinated funding and action. The challenge for the joint structure plan is to give further support to community regeneration by providing both the economic and development context within which this regeneration can take place.

***The number of homes built in 'priority regeneration areas' has increased***

# Community Regeneration

## Town Centre Retail Consents

Town centres play an important role in our community. They offer a wide range of services to the community, to the visitor and provide a focus for employment, shopping and leisure facilities. Within Ayrshire the town centres are generally well integrated with the transportation network. However they often display characteristics of physical decline, a poor range of shops and services and poorly managed and maintained public areas. Focusing demand for these services and facilities toward town centres as well as promoting integrated management of them, will ensure continuing reinvestment in the urban fabric. Within the last year a significant impact has been made in Ayr Town Centre with the opening of the Ayr Central. Further monitoring will report on the implementation of further investment

**Retail Household Expenditure in Ayrshire***

| | Convenience (%) | | Clothing (%) | | DIY (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 | 1998 | 2003 |
| In Town Centre+ | 66 | 68 | 79 | 74 | 24 | 17 |
| Out of Town Centre** | 34 | 27 | 21 | 26 | 76 | 83 |
| Totals | 100 | 95^ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

*Town centre includes stores adjacent to town centre and local district shopping centres
**Out of centre includes locations outwith Ayrshire for Clothes shopping
^5% of those surveyed in 2003 did not indicate where they shopped or shopped at varying premises
Source: Ayrshire Joint Structure Plan and Transportation Committee

***A significant proportion of retail expenditure is retained within town centres***

# Context

## CHALLENGES

- **To support sustainable economic growth**
- **To stabilise the population within Ayrshire and meet future housing needs**

# Economy

| Employment Forecast for Ayrshire by Sector, 2005-2015 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Employment by Industry | Employment Forecasts | | |
| | 2005 | 2006 | 2015 |
| Primary | 3,400 | 3,300 | 2,800 |
| Utilities | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,200 |
| Manufacturing | 19,100 | 18,600 | 13,800 |
| Construction | 10,900 | 10,500 | 9,400 |
| Retail, Distribution, Hotels & Catering | 34,400 | 34,300 | 32,700 |
| Transport & Communications | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,100 |
| Financial & Business Services | 11,900 | 11,900 | 11,900 |
| Public Admin, Education & Health | 40,200 | 40,200 | 40,200 |
| Other Services | 9,900 | 9,900 | 9,900 |
| Total Employment | 139,500 | 138,700 | 132,700 |

Source: SLIMS

| Knowledge Economy | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Change 1995-2004 | |
| | Employment | % |
| Ayrshire | -2,700 | -18 |
| West of Scotland | +25,700 | +23 |
| Scotland | +70,900 | +26 |

Source: SLIMS

## People of working Age in Employment

In common with many of the regional economies within Europe, Ayrshire continues to undergo a restructuring of it's employment base. This has seen a shift away from manufacturing and extractive industries as the main source of employment toward sectors such as micro-electronics, telecommunications, civil aviation, computers and particularly the service sectors which now dominate the labour market with 75% of all jobs.

While this transition has resulted in substantial job losses, (particularly in manufacturing where almost 40% of jobs lost in manufacturing in the West of Scotland since 1995 were within Ayrshire), overall employment has been stable between 1996 and 2003. Ayrshire's performance has been relatively poor compared with the rest of Scotland, GB and the West of Scotland, which had employee growth of 10%, 14% and 8% respectively between 1995 and 2003.

In the future it is hoped that a more diverse economy will be more resilient in the face of changes in the demand for goods and services than has been experienced in recent years. Employment is forecast to contract by 5% to 2015, compared with growth in the West of Scotland (5.6%), UK (7%) and Scotland (2.1%). However policy intervention and changes to migration could have a significant impact on demographic trends and therefore on the future performance of the economy. For example a more stable population creates a more stable or growing demand for local services, thereby maintaining or generating employment.

However as the table opposite shows the creation of additional jobs provides a considerable challenge for the future particularly within the sectors which offer good employment growth prospects and which contribute to the knowledge economy, e.g. business services. Worryingly, employment in these growth sectors actually fell in Ayrshire by 18% between 1995 and 2004. In contrast employment in Scotland and the UK grew by 26%.

***Employment is forecast to contract by 5%***

# Economy

## High Technology/Tradeable Employment Sectors

If Ayrshire is to retain future competitiveness and prosperity it must continue to ensure a concentration of 'high tecnology' sectors such as pharmaceuticals, office machinery/computers, aerospace and electrical/electronic engineering as well as tradeable sectors such as tourism/cultural services, agricultural, professional and computing services.

Whilst Ayrshire currently has a relatively high proportion of employees working in high technology sectors, 4.4% compared to half this figure nationally, there has been a substantial decline – 42% from 1998 to 2004 (net loss of 3860 jobs). This is in contrast to a 26% decline in jobs in these sectors nationally. The proportion of employment within 'tradeable' sectors which had been falling relative to the Scottish and National totals has stabilised recently. The decline in high-technology sectors has stabilised over the last 2 years, compared with the Scottish and GB totals which have continued to decline.

**High Technology Employment**

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (%)* | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Ayrshire | 9,160 (7.7) | 9,010 (7.6) | 7,330 (6.1) | 6,707 (5.4) | 5,760 (4.4) | 5,200 (4.3) | 5,300 (4.3) |
| Scotland | 67,600 (3.4) | 78,993 (3.8) | 69,999 (3.1) | 61,706 (2.7) | 53,837 (2.4) | 45,600 (2.0) | 45,000 (2.0) |
| GB | 654,400 (2.9) | 793,101 (3.2) | 635,564 (2.5) | 593,629 (2.3) | 559,848 (2.2) | 509,300 (2.0) | 484,300 (1.9) |

*percentage of all employment
Source: SLIMS

**Tradeable Employment (%)**

| | 1997 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | Service Sector as a % of tradeable employment |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 36 | 33 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 10 |
| Scotland | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 15 |
| GB | 35 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 16 |

'Tradeable' industries contain manufacturing, agricultural, hotels and the majority of professional and computing sciences
Source: SLIMS

***While there has been substantial losses of employment in key sectors of the economy, there are recent signs that this may be stabilising***

# Economy

## Business Vitality

A measure of the rate at which companies form and go out of business is an important indicator of the enterprise and business activity within the economy. In general economies which have higher "birth rates" are likely to be more successful and dynamic.

As the table opposite shows the number of new VAT registerd business in 2004 was 9% of all registered companies. This is similar to previous years but continues to be below the UK national average. 1 Year 'survival rates' for firms in Ayrshire have shown steady improvement and, most recently (2003), at 90.9% is almost equal to the Scottish (91.1) and UK (92) rate. The 3 year rate has also shown steady improvement recently and at 68.9% for firms registering in 2001 is at the UK average and ahead of the Scottish average at 68.5%.

VAT registrations per head of population, "business density", is also a useful measure of enterprise within the local economy. In Ayrshire"business density" was 26 per 1,000 head of population, slightly above the West of Scotland but below the Scottish and substantially below the average for the UK of 38. To close this gap in Ayrshire would require the formation of an additional 3,400 companies.

**VAT Registration Rate By Business (% of existing companies 2004)**

| | |
|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 8.4 |
| North Ayrshire | 8.9 |
| South Ayrshire | 9.6 |
| Ayrshire | 9.0 |
| Scotland | 9.3 |
| UK | 10.0 |

Source: SLIMS

**Company Gap in Ayrshire (2005)**

| | VAT Registered No. | Business Per Head* | Change in the number of businesses to achieve average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ayrshire | 7,900 | 26 | n/a |
| Scotland | 127,000 | 31 | 1,300 |
| UK | 1,820,000 | 38 | 3,400 |

*Business per 1000 adults
Source: SLIMS

***Recent improvements in company survival rates are a positive step in helping to grow indigenous talent & achieving improved business performance***

## Economy

| Economic Growth GVA per head 1995-2003 (UK= 100) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | | | | | | | | |
| | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 |
| Scotland | 99 | 97 | 97 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 |
| East Ayrshire/ North Ayrshire | 79 | 77 | 76 | 72 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| South Ayrshire | 91 | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88 | 87 | 85 | 84 | 84 |
| Ayrshire | 83 | 81 | 80 | 77 | 76 | 74 | 72 | 72 | 72 |

Source: SLIMS

### Economic Output

Growth in output (GVA) is the principal measure of the wealth created within an economy. It is a key indicator of economic prosperity. The total GVA of Ayrshire is estimated to be around £4.3bn, equivalent to 5.5% of GDP for Scotland. In recent years the rate of growth in the Ayrshire economy has been less than that experienced elsewhere in the UK. GVA per head was £11,800 in 2003 (latest available figures), well below the Scottish and UK averages, which stood at £15,500 and £16,500 respectively. The poor relative performance of Ayrshire over the period 1995 to 2003 is shown by GVA per head falling from 83% of the UK figure in 1995 to 72% in 2001. Since 2001 there are signs that the relative decline may have stablilised.

***GDP per head is below the Scottish and UK average***

## Economy

| | Year | Council Area Expenditure Estimate (£millions) (2001 constant prices) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | East | North | South | Ayrshire |
| Convenience Expenditure | 2006 | 199 | 239 | 194 | 632 |
| | 2012 | 210 | 252 | 204 | 666 |
| Non-Bulky Comparison | 2006 | 130 | 103 | 251 | 484 |
| | 2012 | 165 | 131 | 318 | 614 |
| Bulky Comparison | 2006 | 78 | 99 | 110 | 287 |
| | 2012 | 104 | 132 | 148 | 384 |

Source: AJSPT

***Future projections suggest that whilst the recent rate of increase in expenditure may not be sustained in the long term, in the short term significant growth is anticipated***

### Retail Expenditure

Retail expenditure has witnessed sustained long term growth in the UK. Since the start of the 1980s spending on comparison goods (durables) has grown exponentially. Whereas expenditure grew by 14% (in real terms) over the first half of the 1980s, the increase over the latter half of the 1990s was 21%. Future projections suggest that whilst the recent rate of increase in expenditure may not be sustained in the long term, in the short term significant growth is anticipated.

It is expected that the growth in household expenditure in Ayrshire will mirror that in the national economy. It is assumed therefore that expenditure growth on convenience goods will be 0.9% per annum and 4.95% per annum on comparison goods. Total expenditure on convenience goods is expected rise from £632m (2001 prices) in 2006 to £666m (2001 prices) in 2012. For comparison goods, figures are £786m and £996m respectively. Proportionately, the most significant growth is anticipated within the bulky goods category (household appliances, furniture, floorcoverings and DIY goods).

# Economy

## Airport Growth

Glasgow Prestwick International Airport is a major asset to the development of the economy in Ayrshire. It has seen dramatic growth in number of new routes, passengers and freight in recent years predominantly due to the expansion of the low-cost airline market and the development of an inter-continental freight hub.

The airport currently offers direct passenger flights to 36 destinations (25 scheduled routes). This trend in growth is likely to continue as new passenger routes to European destinations and additional carriers continue to be attracted. Capital investment by Ryanair in a £10 million, 4000 square metre maintenance facility will employ around 200 over the next 5 years. A 2003 study estimated that the Airport contributed £89million to the Scottish economy at that time.

Freight has experienced a recent decline from a peak in 2001, against a background of general growth in the air freight market. Local factors related to the decline in electronics manufacturing have been responsible for much of this performance. There are recent signs that the decline in freight may now have bottomed out as new markets are sought and GPA repositions itself as a freight gateway serving the UK.

New Route Development Fund (RDF) supported routes through GPA have had a significant impact on passenger numbers. The RDF will continue to support new air links which have a direct economic benefit to Scotland.

A co-ordinated strategy to maximise both the potential of GPA and its local economic impact, as the number of routes and passengers continue to grow, is increasingly important.

The Airport has scope for further growth, substantial additional capacity and has good quality surface accessibility, including a direct rail connection.

***Over 2 million passengers used Glasgow Prestwick International Airport in 2005/2006 of which 30% travelled by rail***

**Growth at Glasgow Prestwick International Airport**

| | 1991 | 1995 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Passengers (thousands) | 35 | 313 | 905 | 1,232 | 1,486 | 1,854 | 2,159 | 2,388 |
| Freight (tonnes) | 12,869 | 19,940 | 41,460 | 43,104 | 39,500 | 39,975 | 34,102 | 29,676 |
| Air Transport Movements | 2,696 | 5,690 | 11,428 | 13,480 | 15,280 | 21,282 | 20,762 | 20,834 |

Source: 2005 Scottish Transport Statistics +Infratil, 2006

**International Routes (& Passengers) Supported by the Route Development Fund**

| | Financial Year | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
| Aberdeen | - | 2 (16,120) |
| Edinburgh | 5 (53,000) | 7 (139,061) |
| Glasgow | - | 2 (164,315) |
| Glasgow Prestwick | 4 (216,511) | 8 (478,120) |
| Inverness | - | 1 (2,861) |
| Others | 1 (300) | 1 (1,083) |
| Total International Services Supported by RDF | 10 (278,211) | 21 (801,560) |

Source: Scottish Transport Statistics, 2005

# Demographics & Households

| Households 1981-2005 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2005 | Change 1981-2005 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 44,602 | 48,284 | 50,404 | 51,459 | 6,857 |
| North Ayrshire | 47,242 | 54,018 | 58,781 | 60,321 | 13,079 |
| South Ayrshire | 40,282 | 45,084 | 48,804 | 50,311 | 10,029 |
| Ayrshire | 132,126 | 147,386 | 157,989 | 162,091 | 29,965 |

Source: Scottish Executive

| Housing Stock 2001-2005 | 2001 | 2005 | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | 52,983 | 53,800 | +817 |
| North Ayrshire | 62,321 | 64,100 | +1,779 |
| South Ayrshire | 50,754 | 52,400 | +1,646 |
| Ayrshire | 166,058 | 170,300 | +4,242 |

Source: Scottish Executive

## Households

During the last 30 years there has been a sustained increase in the number of households and a significant fall in average size.

As the table illustrates between 1980 and 2005 households grew by almost 30,000, during this period average household size had fallen from just below 3 persons per house to just over two. The main drivers for this change have been the rapid rise in one person households, social changes and growing affluence. This change has been despite modest changes in population over this period.

***Households have grown despite modest changes in population***

# Demographics & Households

| Population Trends in Ayrshire ('000s) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age Bands | Year 2002 | Year 2018 | % change 2002-2018 |
| 0-44 | 230 (62.5%) | 185 (52.1%) | -19.6% |
| 45+ | 138 (37.5%) | 170 (47.9%) | +23.1% |
| Total | 368 (100%) | 355 (100%) | -3.5% |

Source: GRO Populations Projections Scotland (2005)

| Net Migration 1991-2003 | | |
|---|---|---|
| Council Area | Net Migration | % of Population |
| East Ayrshire | -3,072 | -2.5 |
| North Ayrshire | -804 | -0.6 |
| South Ayrshire | +4,002 | +3.5 |
| Ayrshire | +176 | 0 |
| Scotland | +37,649 | +0.7 |

Net Migration by Unitary Authority
Source: GRO (Scotland)

| Trends in Net Civilian Migration (persons per annum) | Year 01/02 | 02/03 | 03/04 | 04/05 | Average 2001-05 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Ayrshire | -249 | 97 | 334 | -182 | -30 |
| North Ayrshire | 52 | 592 | 279 | 36 | +36 |
| South Ayrshire | 28 | 447 | 773 | 273 | +172 |
| Ayrshire | -169 | 1136 | 1386 | 127 | +228 |
| Scotland | -3745 | 8879 | 26004 | 19296 | +7,418 |

Source: Registrar General for Scotland

## Demographics/migration

Migration is an important indicator of the health of an economy and the aspirations of the community. Over a long period of time the impact of out-migration from an area can be significant, creating a downward spiral in the demand for local services and retail expenditure. This in turn can result in job losses and further out-migration.

In recent years there has been a net loss of people from parts of Ayrshire. Ayrshire has been experiencing both natural decrease (fewer births than deaths) and until very recently migration loss. Although there is continued natural decrease in the Ayrshire population as a whole, during 2001/2005 (last available figures) both South and North Ayrshire gained population through net in-migration which resulted in a small increase in North Ayrshire's total population. The overall population of Ayrshire has been falling and ageing and is now projected to fall at a slightly slower rate than previously forecast from 367,540 to 354,556, a drop of 3.5% in the period 2004 to 2024. The proportion of the population of working age is projected to fall by 7% in this period.

The scale of future population changes is uncertain at the moment because of recent increases in immigration to Scotland and the UK, as a result of EU expansion. If this higher level of in-migration is sustained the composition of Ayrshire's working age population and total population may be altered significantly.

***Population within Ayrshire continues to fall and age as a result of natural change and migration***

# Demographics & Households

## House Price Index

Since 1995 house prices in Ayrshire's main towns have risen faster than the Scottish average, but have lagged behind the UK. Growth has been highest in Irvine which over the period 1995 to 2005 increased by 143.9%. The growth rate varied over the period, picking up particularly from 2003 onwards.

Ayrshire house prices are generally similar to the Scottish average. Over the last 3 years Ayrshire prices have been rising slightly faster than for Scotland as a whole. There are variations within Ayrshire. South Ayrshire prices are currently 20% above, and North and East Ayrshire are 6% and 11% below, the Scottish average. The housing market in both Scotland and Ayrshire had relatively strong house price growth over the last 3 years relative to the rest of the UK.

Ayrshire has had house price increases at or above those experienced by other areas in central Scotland since 2003. East, North and South Ayrshire's house prices were ranked 3, 5 and 8 out of 19 Council areas compared. Much of this increase involved 'catching up' with other areas such as Edinburgh and Stirling, which had experienced rapid price increases in the previous 2 to 3 years.

***Over the last 3 years house prices in Ayrshire have been rising slightly faster than Scotland as a whole***

| House Price Index 1995–2005 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kilmarnock | Irvine | Ayr | Scotland | UK |
| 1995 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1996 | 102.5 | 110.1 | 105.9 | 102.8 | 104.5 |
| 1997 | 98.1 | 121.7 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 111.1 |
| 1998 | 110.0 | 128.6 | 114.6 | 105.2 | 117.1 |
| 1999 | 116.9 | 119.9 | 107.1 | 106.7 | 125.5 |
| 2000 | 110.4 | 97.2 | 116.5 | 107.4 | 137.8 |
| 2001 | 113.4 | 110.9 | 121.8 | 110.3 | 149.6 |
| 2002 | 115.8 | 118.6 | 144.8 | 119.6 | 175.7 |
| 2003 | 152.1 | 147.9 | 164.5 | 137.7 | 215.0 |
| 2004 | 200.3 | 198.0 | 192.9 | 165.8 | 254.3 |
| 2005 | 219.7 | 243.9 | 214.5 | 188.4 | 268.8 |

Source: HBOS 1983 based Index re-based to 1995

| Comparison with Scottish House Prices (Scotland=100) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2004* | 2005* | 2006* |
| East Ayrshire | 85.6 | 85.8 | 89.4 |
| North Ayrshire | 91.6 | 90.9 | 93.9 |
| South Ayrshire | 113.9 | 114.8 | 120.3 |
| Scotland | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| UK | 173.2 | 153.0 | 150.8 |
| South East | 243.5 | 204.5 | 193.5 |

Source: HBOS Local Authority & Regional House Prices (*12 months to March)

| House Price Index for Council Areas in Central Scotland 2003-2006* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 |
| North Lanarkshire | 100 | 129.5 | 150.0 |
| West Lothian | 100 | 114.7 | 143.9 |
| East Ayrshire | 100 | 124.5 | 140.1 |
| West Dumbartonshire | 100 | 123.5 | 138.1 |
| North Ayrshire | 100 | 123.2 | 137.6 |
| Clackmannanshire | 100 | 130.7 | 130.4 |
| Glasgow City | 100 | 119.2 | 129.2 |
| South Ayrshire | 100 | 113.7 | 128.7 |
| S Lanarkshire | 100 | 117.4 | 128.6 |
| Midlothian | 100 | 111.2 | 128.5 |
| Fife | 100 | 114.7 | 127.3 |
| Renfrew | 100 | 119.5 | 126.0 |
| Falkirk | 100 | 122.0 | 124.2 |
| East Lothian | 100 | 118.4 | 119.1 |
| Inverclyde | 100 | 115.4 | 118.9 |
| E Renfrewshire | 100 | 116.0 | 118.1 |
| East Dunbartonshire | 100 | 105.0 | 112.8 |
| Edinburgh City | 100 | 107.2 | 107.3 |
| Stirling | 100 | 99.0 | 106.4 |

Source: HBOS Local Authority Average House Prices (*12 months to March pa)

# Framework Indicators for a Sustainable Ayrshire

**Sustainable Use of Resources & Climate Change**

| No. | Indicator | Key Objectives & Issues Addressed by Policy | Baseline Indicator | SSSNI* | SEA Objective | Sustainability Indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Greenhouse Gas Emissions | Reduction in $CO_2$ emissions | $CO_2$ emissions<br>Traffic Growth<br>Flooding | S<br>S | <br>18<br>18 | ↓ | | |
| 2 | Resource Use | To conserve the use of existing energy resources and facilitate renewable energy | Domestic Water Consumption<br>Electricity Consumption<br>Renewable Energy<br>Mineral Depletion | <br><br>S | <br>11<br>12 | | ↔<br>↔ | ↑<br>↑ |
| 3 | Waste | To reduce waste streams & encourage recyling | Waste Recycled | S | 15 | | ↔ | |

**Protection Natural Resources and Enhancing the Environment**

| No. | Indicator | Key Objectives & Issues Addressed by Policy | Baseline Indicator | SSSNI* | SEA Objective | Sustainability Indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Biodiversity | To protect, enhance and where necessary restore species and habitats | LBAP | | 4 | | ↔ | |
| 5 | Water Quality | To protect and enhance the water Environment including coastal and river systems | River<br>Coastal | S | 3 & 16 | | | ↑ |
| 6 | Air Quality | To protect the environment from pollution | Concentration & Emissions of Air Pollution | S | 16 | | | ↑ |
| 7 | Soil Quality | To protect and use soils in a sustainable way | Land and Soil Quality | | 2 & 16 | | ↔ | |
| 8 | Landscape | To protect, enhance and where necessary restore landscape character local distinctiveness and scenic value<br>To protect enhance & create green spaces important for recreation and biodiversity | Land Cover Change<br>Landscape Protection Areas | | 5<br>6 | | | ↑<br>↑ |

**Well Being**

| No. | Indicator | Key Objectives & Issues Addressed by Policy | Baseline Indicator | SSSNI* | SEA Objective | Sustainability Indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Income within the Community | To improve the well-being of existing and future residents | Gross Disposable Income per head | | | | ↔ | |
| 10 | Health Inequality | | Life Expectancy | S | | | | ↑ |
| 11 | Employment | | Employment Rate | | | | | ↑ |
| 12 | Economic Opportunity | | Proportion of 16-19 years not in Education, Training or Employment | S | | ↓ | | |
| 13 | Education | | Qualifications in the Workforce | | | | | ↑ |

**Sustainable Communities & Equity**

| No. | Indicator | Key Objectives & Issues Addressed by Policy | Baseline Indicator | SSSNI* | SEA Objective | Sustainability Indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Poverty/Deprivation | To promote a more inclusive society and reduce levels of poverty | % Households with Dependant Children and no Working Adults<br>% Pensioners in Low Income Households | S | | | ↔ | |
| 15 | Mobility | To encourage sustainable travel patterns and promote greater access to facilities | Modal Shift-Trips to Work<br>Accessibility | S | <br>13 & 14 | | | |
| 16 | Safety | To promote safer communities | Crime<br>Road Accidents | S | | | | |
| 17 | Environmental Quality | To enhance the environment and regenerate degraded environment<br>To encourage the reuse of existing land<br>To promote good design in new development | Satisfaction with local area/ environmental quality/design quality<br>Reuse of vacant land | S | 7<br>10 | | ↔<br>↔<br>↔ | |
| 18 | Historic Environment | To enhance community "'iivability" by protecting, enhancing and where necessary restoring the historic environment | Buildings at Risk | | 9 | | | |
| 19 | Community Regeneration | To develop strong and vibrant communities by realising their potential for regeneration and growth | House completions<br>Town centre retail consents | | | | | ↑<br>↑ |

**Context**

| No. | Indicator | Key Objectives & Issues Addressed by Policy | Baseline Indicator | SSSNI* | SEA Objective | Sustainability Indicators | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Economy | To support sustainable economic growth | Economic Output<br>Employment<br>High Technology/Tradeable Employment<br>Business Vitality<br>Retail Expenditure<br>Airport Growth | S | | ↓ | ↔<br>↔ | ↑<br>↑<br>↑ |
| 21 | Demographics and Households | To stabilise the population with Ayrshire and meet future housing needs | Demographics/migration<br>Households<br>House Price Index | S | | ↓ | ↔ | ↑ |

*Scotland's Sustainable Strategy National Indicator

# Ayrshire - Measuring Progress Against Scotland's Sustainable Development Strategy

| No. | Grouping | Indicator | Scotland | Ayrshire |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Health Inequality | Life Expectancy | | |
| | | Male (average age) | 73.8 | 73.7 |
| | | Female (average age) | 79.1 | 79.0 |
| 2 | Air Quality | Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) | 11 | 0 |
| 3 | Economic Opportunity | % of 16-19 year olds not in Education or Training | 13.2 | 16.0 |
| | | % of People of Working Age in Employment | 75.1 | 72.3 |
| 4 | Community | Neighbourhood Satisfaction (% Very Good) | 52.3 | 51.5 |
| 5 | Crime | Recorded Crimes (per 10,000 population) | 863 | 770 |
| 6 | Households | Childhood Poverty (% Children Living in Workless Households) | 16.5 | 17.4 |
| 7 | Waste | Municipal Waste Arisings (% Recycled) | 22.8 | 27.8 |
| 8 | Biodiversity | Composite Indicator of Bird Populations (Species in decline) (Indicator to be developed) | 31 out of 173 | |
| 9 | Marine | % of Fish Stocks which are within Safe Biological Limits | 24 | |
| 10 | River Quality | Kilometres of River Identified as "poor" or "seriously polluted" (% network) | 3 | 4 |
| 11 | Climate Change | Greenhouse Gas Emissions ($CO_2$ emissions (mt)) | 50 | 3.7 |
| 12 | Sustainable Energy | Electricity generated from Renewable Sources (*6 Gw - 2020 Scottish Target) | 6 Gw* | 216mw |
| | | Carbon Emission Indicator (indicator to be developed) | | |
| 13 | Transport | Total Vehicle Kilometers (Traffic Growth Vehicle Kilometres 1994 - 2004, all roads) | 18.6 | 20.3 |
| 14 | Learning | Number of Eco-schools uptake & number with Green Flag | 197 | 7 |
| 15 | Economy | Economic Output: GVA per head (UK= 100) | 94 | 72 |
| 16 | Demography | Age Profile of Population (% of population of Working Age) | | |
| | | Males | 67 | 65 |
| | | Females | 59 | 57 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Red | Indicator worse than Scottish average |
| Amber | |
| Green | Indicator better than Scottish average |
| Blue | Indicator not available or not used |

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