



# Land Use Change Statistics in England: 2017-18

This release shows changes in residential addresses and land usage in terms of the location and type of change. In 2017-18:

- 53 per cent of new residential addresses were created on previously developed land. This is a decrease of three percentage points compared to 2016-17.
- The main previous land use categories on which a residential address was created were:
  - Agricultural land at 17 per cent of all addresses created;
  - Vacant - not previously developed land at 15 per cent of all addresses created; and
  - 'Other developed use' land at 13 per cent of all addresses created.
- The average density of residential addresses surrounding a newly created residential address was 31, a decrease from 32 in 2016-17.
- Two per cent of new residential addresses created were within the Green Belt. This is a decrease from four per cent in 2016-17.
- Nine per cent of new residential addresses were created within areas of high flood risk. This is a decrease from the eleven per cent recorded in 2016-17.

The department has today also published a consultation paper on proposed changes to the department's land use change statistics. It is accompanied by an experimental statistical release on *Land Use in England, 2017*, with tables showing the amounts of land within individual use categories at national and local levels.



## Planning *Statistical Release*

31 May 2019

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# Introduction

Land use change statistics are a rich source of information which show how land use has changed in England. The information includes the nature of the changes, the areas of land affected and the locations of the changes. These changes are recorded to and from a set of 28 land use categories (see Table BN1 in the technical notes). This Statistical Release focuses on changes to a developed use, including to residential development. It presents National Statistics on these changes in land use in England recorded in 2017-18. Statistics on changes within the Green Belt and changes within areas of high flood risk are also presented.

## Land use context

England has a land area of just over 13 million hectares. Of this area only about 11 per cent is developed<sup>1</sup>. Around 12.5 per cent of England is Green Belt, distributed around 15 urban cores<sup>2</sup>. The aim of Green Belt Policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Other environmentally protected designations such as National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) total about another 30 per cent of the total area of England<sup>3</sup>. Together, allowing for overlaps, around 40 per cent (5.3m hectares) of the area of England is protected against unsuitable development by these designations.<sup>4</sup>

## Underlying data sets

The statistics are produced from two underlying data sets:

- The residential address-based change data provides statistics on the creation and deletion of residential addresses and changes in density. This data set provides all the headline messages in the statistics and all the data in live tables P300 to P331.
- The land use-based change data covers statistics on the physical area of land changing use and includes all the data provided in live tables P350 onwards.

Users should be aware that the estimate of the number or residential address created fluctuates between years at a local authority level. Statistics at this level are therefore made available as a three-year average up to and including estimates for 2017-18. More details are given in the Technical notes.

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<sup>1</sup> Derived from Office for National Statistics [Built up Areas 2011](#)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-green-belt-statistics-for-england-2017-to-2018>

<sup>3</sup> These three datasets are derived and published by Natural England: <http://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/>

<sup>4</sup> The proportions of land in each local authority area are constrained by being Green Belt, National Park, an AONB or an SSSI were published in September 2017 in conjunction with a Housing Need consultation. They are available in the 'Publication Data' sheet at [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/644783/Housing\\_Need\\_Consultation\\_Data\\_Table.xlsx](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/644783/Housing_Need_Consultation_Data_Table.xlsx)

## Changes to the methodology

This is the fifth year for which land use change statistics have been published using a methodology based on changes in Ordnance Survey products, rather than from the physical observations that informed the previous series of Land Use Changes from 1985 - 2011. More details are given in the Technical notes.

## Consultation on proposed changes to land use change statistics

The department has published a consultation paper on proposed changes to the department's land use change statistics. This involves seeking users' views on the figures that are already published on land use *change*, and on the additional publication of experimental statistics on land use *stock*, purchased from Ordnance Survey. The consultation is accompanied by an experimental statistical release on *Land Use in England, 2017*, with tables showing the amounts of land within individual use categories at national and local levels, which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-use-in-england-experimental-statistics>

The consultation paper is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/land-use-change-statistics-proposed-changes>

the deadline for comments is 31 July 2019.

# Location of new residential addresses

The latest national estimates for changes in residential use are for 2017-18. The statistics show how many residential addresses have been created on previously developed and previously undeveloped land, including the numbers created on Green Belt land or within areas of high flood risk. The distribution of new residential addresses recorded during 2017-18 is shown in **Map 1**, to put the rest of the findings into context.

The proportion of new residential addresses excluding conversions that were created on previously developed land was 53 per cent in 2017-18. This is a decrease of three percentage points compared to 2016 -17.

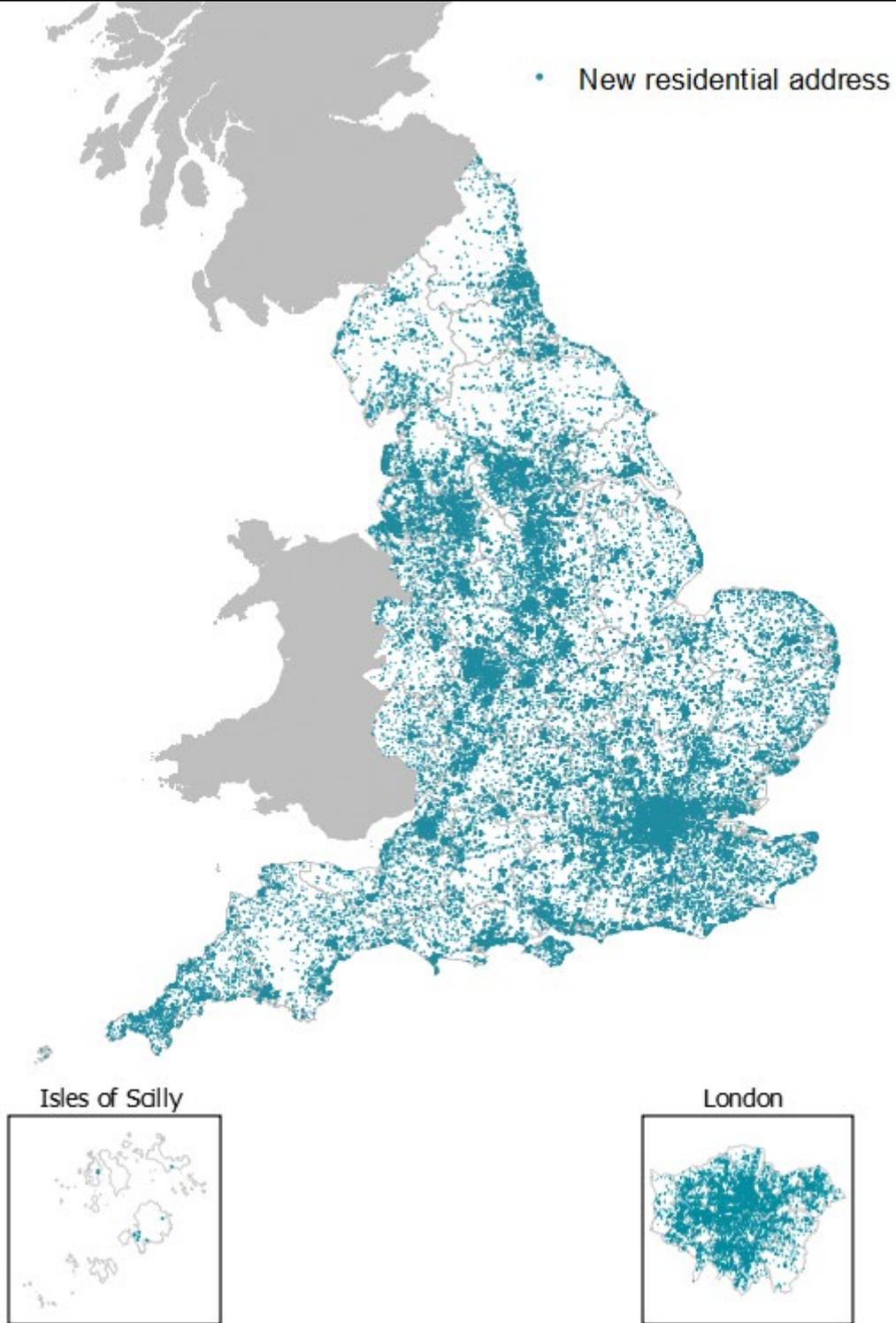
In 2017-18, 54 per cent of new residential addresses created, including conversions to residential use, were on previously developed land. This is a decrease of two percentage points compared to 2016-17.

These proportions tend to fluctuate from year-to-year, as shown in Table 1 below. This is due partly to variations in the location and timing of developments between years.

<b>Table 1: proportion of new residential addresses created on previously developed land</b>		
	<b>Including conversion to residential</b>	<b>Excluding conversion to residential</b>
2013-14	60%	59%
2014-15	58%	57%
2015-16	61%	61%
2016-17	56%	56%
2017-18	54%	53%

There was wide variation in the proportion of new residential addresses created on previously developed land between local authorities in England. The lowest proportion, averaged over three years, was 10 per cent (East Lindsey) of all new addresses created, followed by Milton Keynes, Vale of White Horse and Wychavon at 13 per cent. The highest was 100 per cent (City of London). More details are shown in **Map 2**.

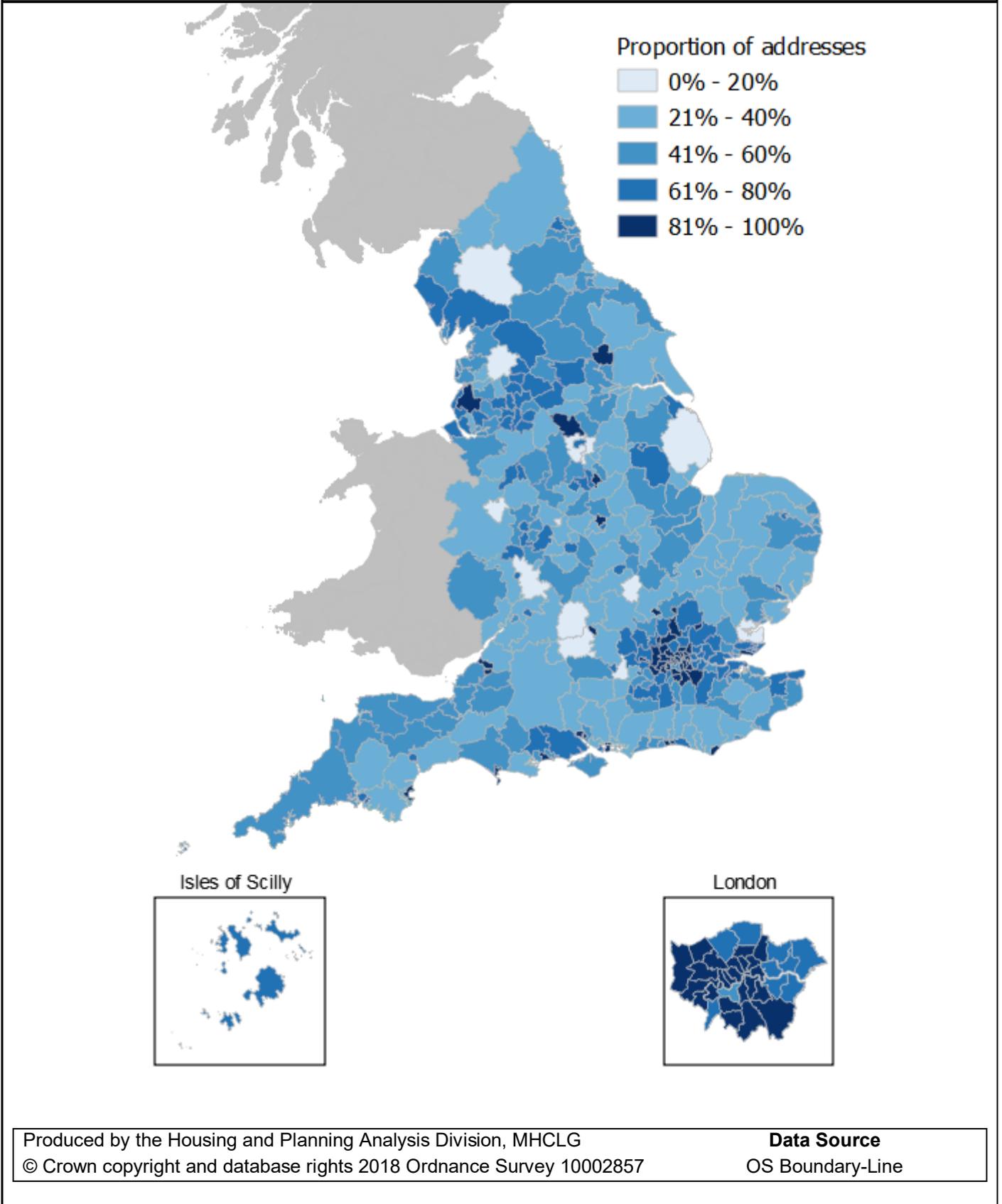
**Map 1: New residential addresses recorded, England, 2017-18**



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**Data Source**  
OS Boundary-Line

**Map 2: Proportion of new addresses created on previously developed land, England 2013-18**

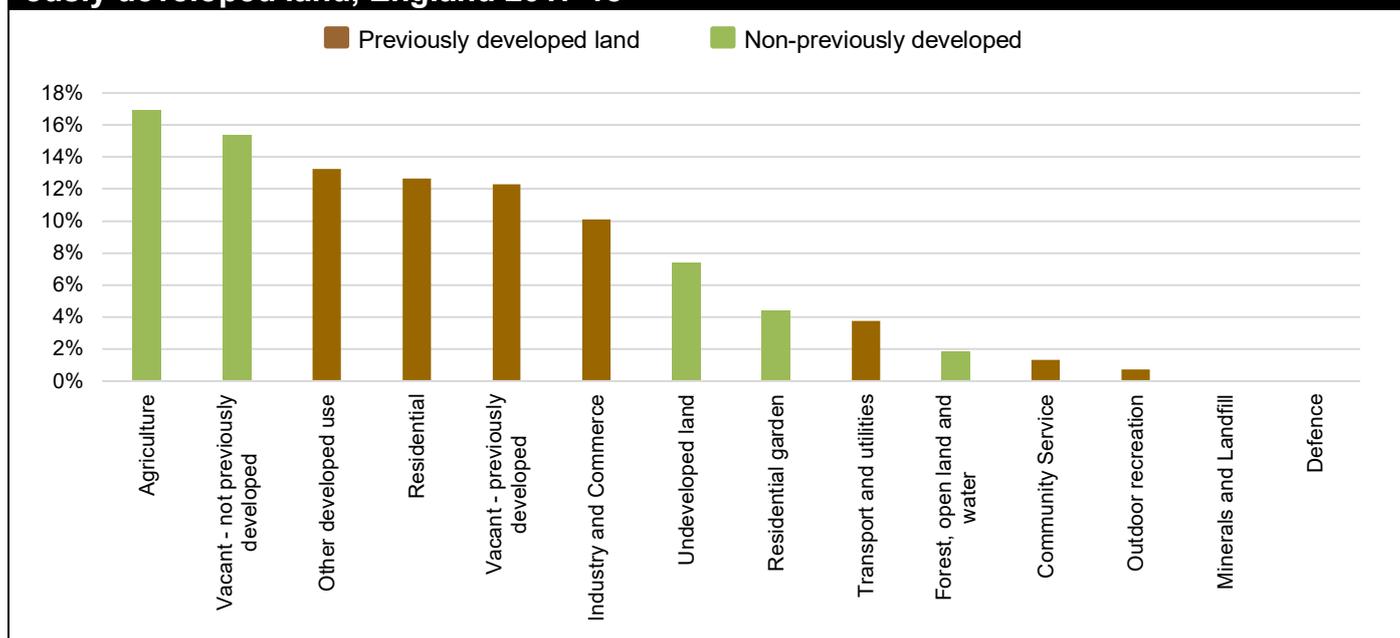


There are 28 land use categories used in Land Use Change Statistics. In 2017-18, the main previous land use categories on which a residential address was created were:

- Agricultural land, at 17 per cent of all addresses created;
- Vacant - not previously developed, at 15 per cent of all addresses created; and,
- 'Other developed use'<sup>5</sup>, at 13 per cent of all addresses created.

More details are shown in **Figure 1**. The groups used are as listed in Table BN1 in the Notes section of this release.

**Figure 1: Proportion of new addresses created on previously developed and non-previously developed land, England 2017-18**



Detailed statistics on residential development on previously developed land (including data at a local authority level) can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P300, P301 and P302.

<sup>5</sup> 'Other developed use' is mostly general paved, tarmac and hard surface areas, including some car parks, for which the land cannot be clearly and uniquely identified.

# New residential addresses within the Green Belt

- In 2017-18, two per cent of new residential addresses created were within the Green Belt. This is a decrease from the four per cent recorded in 2016-17.
- In 2017-18, 53 per cent of new residential addresses created within the Green Belt were built on previously developed land. This is an increase on the 51 per cent recorded in 2016-17.

*Detailed statistics on numbers of new residential addresses created within the Green Belt can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P310 and P311.*

# New residential addresses within areas of high flood risk

- In 2017-18, 9 per cent of new residential addresses were created within areas of high flood risk, defined as National Flood Zone 3<sup>6</sup>. This is a decrease from the 11 per cent recorded in 2016-17. More details are given in the Technical notes section of this release.

*Detailed statistics on numbers of new residential addresses created within the National Flood Zone 3 can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P320 and P321.*

# Density of new dwellings

The residential address statistics can be used to create an estimate of the density of new residential development. This is derived by calculating the density of all residences in the hectare surrounding a newly created residential address. In 2017-18, the average density of residential addresses surrounding a newly created residential address was 31 addresses per hectare, a decrease from 32 addresses in 2016-17.

For previously developed land, the average density was higher at 36 addresses per hectare, down from 40 in 2016-17. For non-previously developed land, the density was recorded at 25 addresses per hectare, a decrease from 26 in 2016-17.

Within the Green Belt, the average density was 14 addresses per hectare. This is a decrease on the 21 addresses per hectare recorded in 2016-17.

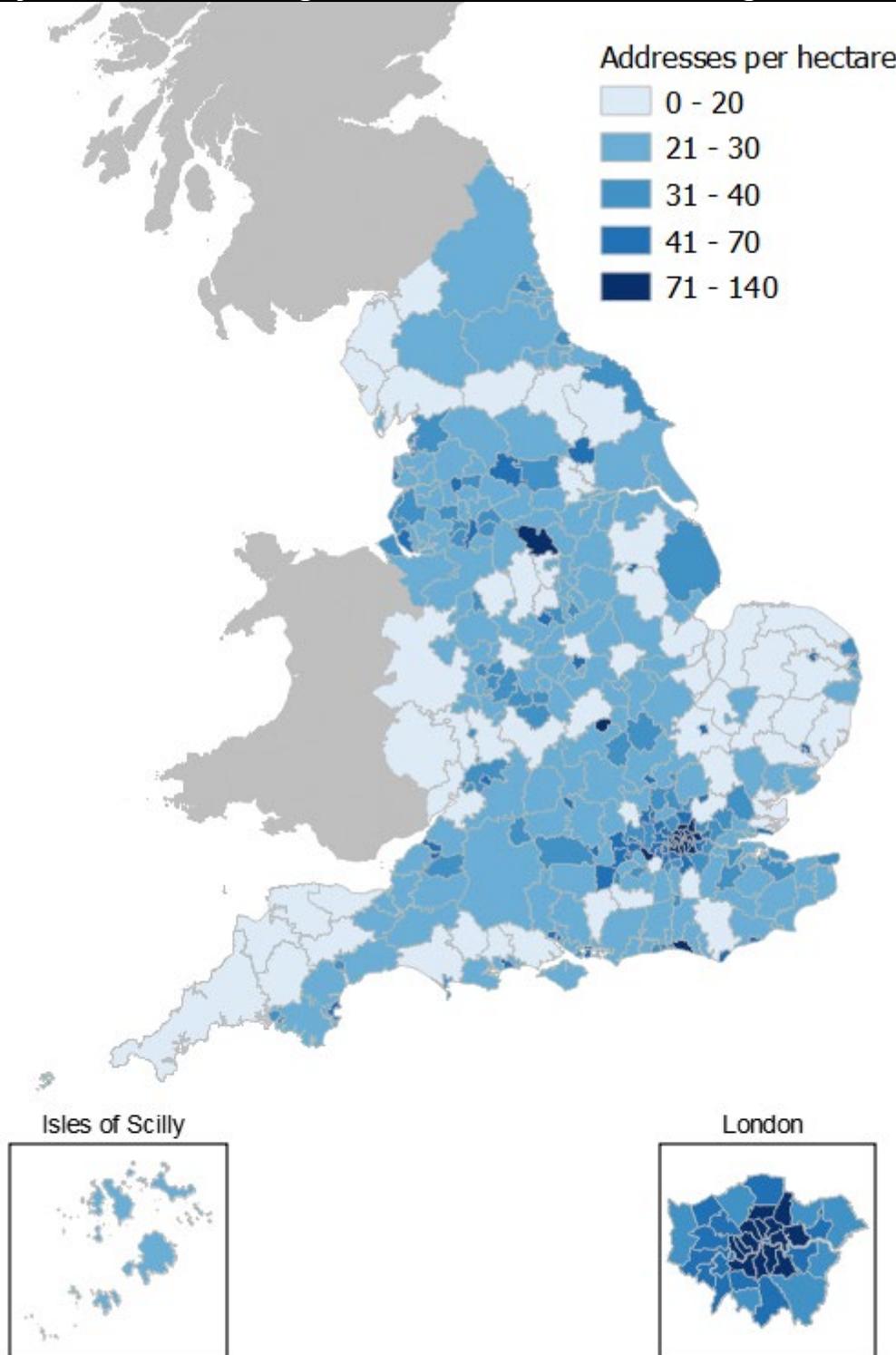
More details are shown in **Map 3**.

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<sup>6</sup> This is defined in Table1 at <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change#Table-1-Flood-Zones>

Detailed statistics on the average density of new dwellings (including data at a local authority level) can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P330 and P331.

**Map 3: Density of area surrounding new residential addresses, England 2013-18**



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**Data Source**  
OS Boundary-Line

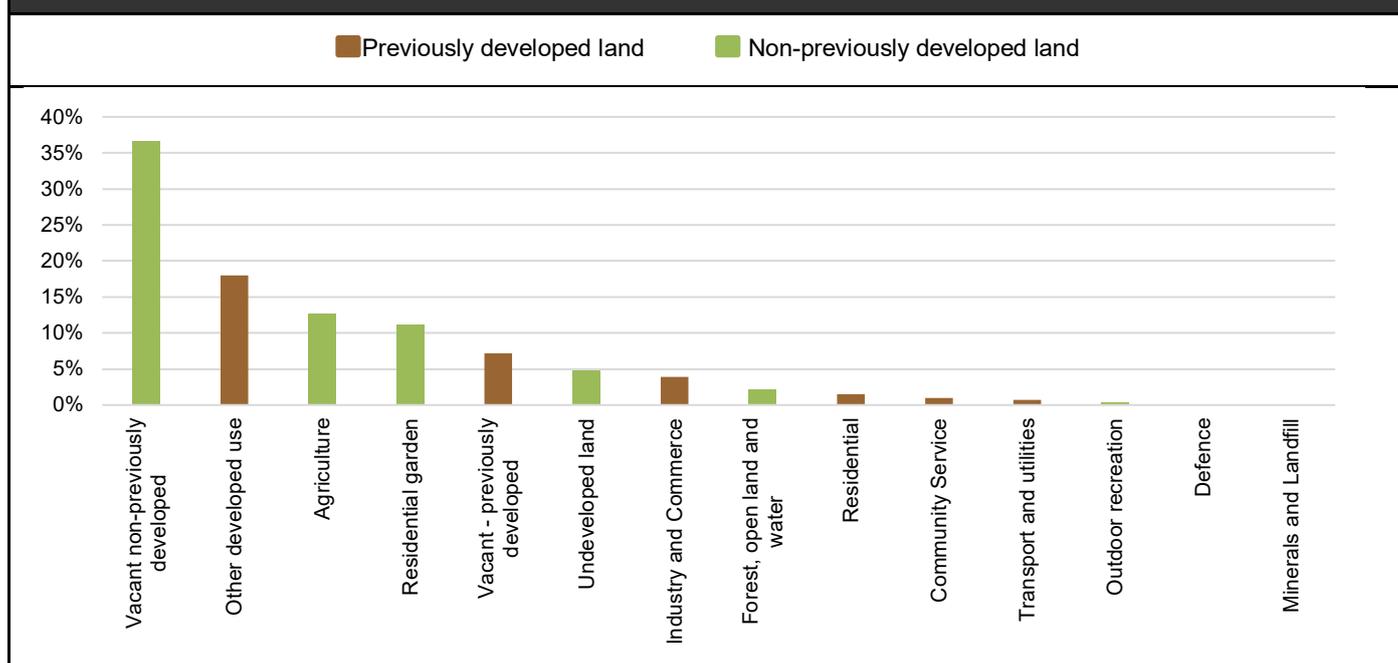
# Changes in land usage

This section looks at the amounts of land recorded as changing use during 2017-18, as measured in hectares, in contrast to the changes in numbers of residential addresses discussed in the previous section.

For land area changing to residential use in 2017-18:

- 32 per cent of the area of land changing to residential use was previously developed land, down from an estimated 44 per cent in 2016-17.
- The main types of land changing to residential use, as measured by area, were:
  - Vacant non-previously developed: 37 per cent
  - 'Other developed use': 18 per cent.
  - Agriculture: 13 per cent.

**Figure 2: Proportion of the area of land changing to residential use, England 2017-18**



*Detailed statistics on residential development on previously developed land (including data at a local authority level) can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P300, P370 and P371.*

Of the total area of land changing to residential use in 2017-18:

- 8 per cent was within designated Green Belt, a decrease from the ten per cent recorded in 2016-17; and
- 11 per cent was within areas of high flood risk, up from the five per cent recorded in 2016-17.

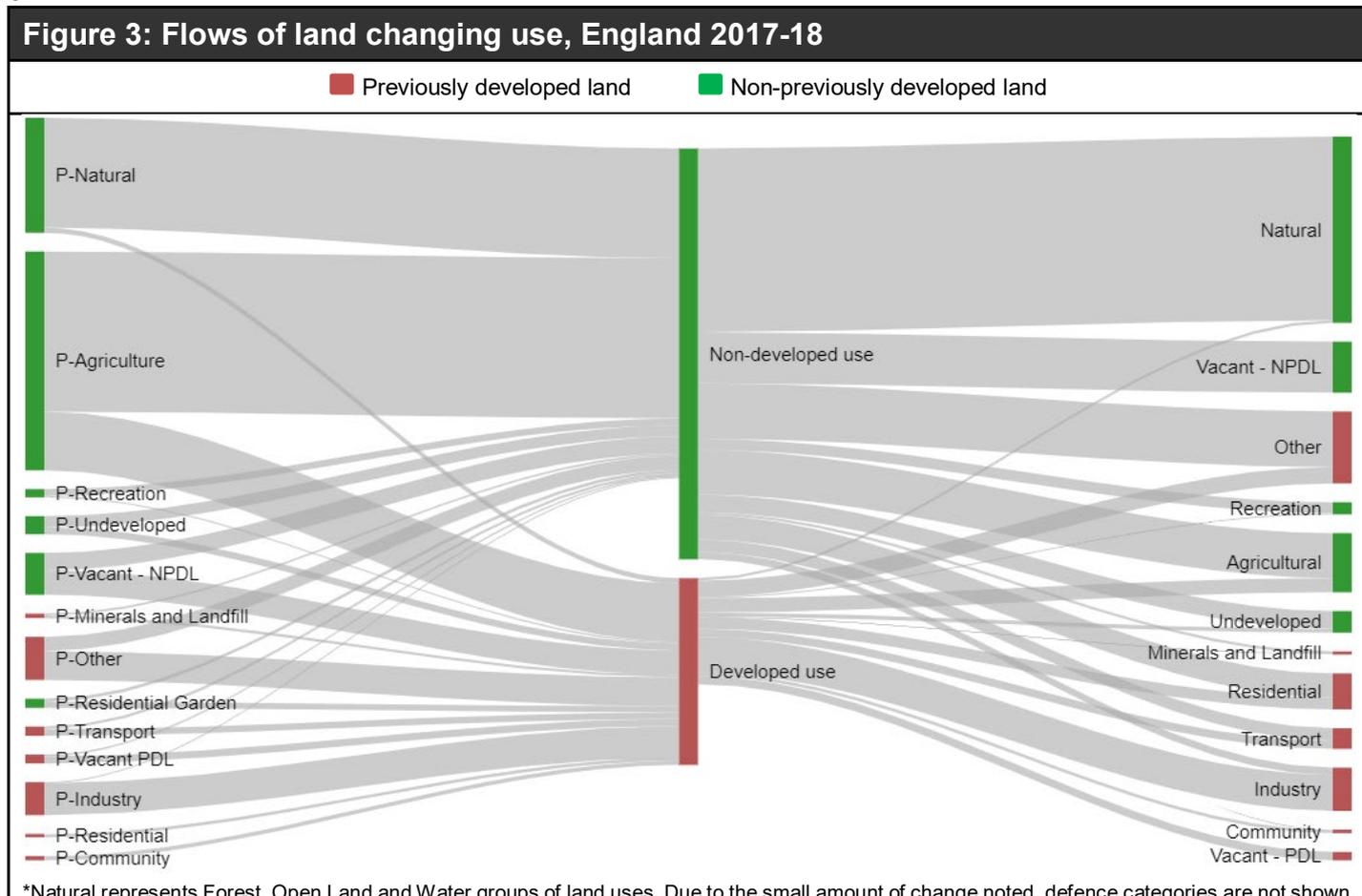
Estimates of the amount of land changing use in hectares can be more volatile between years due to some of the underlying data sources being updated over several years as opposed to annually. Table 2, showing the trend in land area changing to residential use for these designations is below.

Table 2: proportion of land changing to residential use			
	Within Green Belt		Within areas of high flood risk
2013-14		8%	5%
2014-15		7%	4%
2015-16		8%	7%
2016-17		10%	5%
2017-18		8%	11%

Figures for the amount of land changing to residential use are higher as a proportion of all land than when compared to the proportion of all new addresses created in the Green Belt. This follows the statistics on density of new dwellings in this release which show that addresses are built at lower densities in the Green Belt.

Detailed statistics on the area of land changing use within the Green Belt can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Table P380 to P383. Detailed statistics on numbers on the area of land changing use within the National Flood Zone 3 can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Table P390.

Details of the total areas of land changing use in 2017-18 are shown in the Sankey chart at **Figure 3**.



\*Natural represents Forest, Open Land and Water groups of land uses. Due to the small amount of change noted, defence categories are not shown.

*Detailed statistics on changes to developed uses can be found in the Land Use Change Statistics Live Tables P350, P351, P360 and P361.*

In summary, in 2017-18:

- 45 per cent of land area changing to a developed use was previously developed, down from 50 per cent in 2016-17.
- The main new uses of land changing to a developed use were:
  - 'Other developed use': 38 per cent
  - Industry and commerce: 23 per cent
  - Residential: 19 per cent
- 60 per cent of the land use change recorded was between different non-developed uses, down from 66 per cent to 2016-17. This represents ongoing changes in the natural environment.

## Accompanying live tables

Accompanying Live Tables are available to download alongside this release. These tables can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-use-change-statistics>, where they are grouped into two spreadsheets:

### **Residential address-based change:**

- P300 Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous developed usage
- P301 Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category
- P302 District authorities - Proportion of new residential addresses created by previous land usage category
- P310 Proportion of new residential addresses created in the Green Belt by previous developed usage
- P311 District authorities - Proportion of new residential addresses in the Green Belt and proportion of local authority land area in the Green Belt
- P320 Proportion of new residential addresses created in National Flood Zone 3 by previous developed usage
- P321 District authorities - Proportion of new residential addresses created in National Flood Zone 3 and proportion of local authority land area in National Flood Zone 3
- P330 Average density of residential addresses surrounding newly created residential addresses
- P331 District authorities - Average density of residential addresses surrounding newly created residential addresses by previous land usage

**Land use-based change:**

- P350 Land changing to developed use by previous use
- P351 Land changing to developed use by new use
- P360 All Land changing use
- P361 Land changing use by all previous uses
- P370 Land changing to residential use
- P371 Land changing to residential use by previous use
- P380 Land changing to developed use within the Green Belt that was previously developed
- P381 Percentage of land changing to developed use that was within designated Green Belt
- P382 Land changing to residential use within the Green Belt, by previous use
- P383 Land area changing to residential use in the Green Belt
- P390 Proportion of land changing to residential use in National Flood Zone 3

Previous MHCLG statistical releases are available under the archived publications section.

# Technical notes

## Data collection

Land use change statistics are derived from data produced for the department by Ordnance Survey Ltd.

Historical Land Use Change Statistics were produced from 1985 -2011. Following a competitive tender process in 2012 a contract to produce Land Use Change Statistics using a new methodology was awarded to Ordnance Survey.

The methodology was developed by Ordnance Survey in collaboration with the department. It is designed to deliver more detailed Land Use Change Statistics at significantly reduced costs. This current data series differs in many important respects to that supplied in the previous series. Due to the changes in methodology and land use classification, comparison and interpretation between the two series is not recommended.

Further details of the methodology and the differences between the old and new data sets are available in the [Land use change statistics methodology changes guidance](#).

When a new residential address is recorded in Ordnance Survey's AddressBase product, the subsequent data it provides to the department include:

- the grid reference
- the local authority area in which the address is located
- the inferred previous uses of the address site
- the number of residential addresses created
- the number of residential addresses deleted
- the number of addresses converting to or from residential use
- the density of all residential addresses in the hectare surrounding a new residential address.

When the Ordnance Survey derives a land use change, the accompanying data provided to the department includes:

- the grid reference
- the local authority area in which the site is located
- the area of the site (in hectares)
- the inferred new and previous uses of the site.

## Data availability

Information is published at several geographical levels such as nationally and by local authority. Statistics are also calculated on other geographies, such as the Green Belt or areas of high flood risk. In addition to data provided within this release and the accompanying live tables, figures for smaller geographical areas can be obtained on request from

[planning.statistics@communities.gov.uk](mailto:planning.statistics@communities.gov.uk). In some cases, it will be necessary for an enquirer to agree to the terms of an end user licence to comply with the terms of the contract with which the data are provided by Ordnance Survey.

## Data quality

### Assessment of data quality

In 2015, the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA) published a [regulatory standard for the quality assurance of administrative data](#). To assess the quality of the data provided for this release the department has followed that standard.

The standard is supported with an [Administrative Data Quality Assurance Toolkit](#) which provides useful guidance on the practices that can be adopted to assure the quality of the data they utilise.

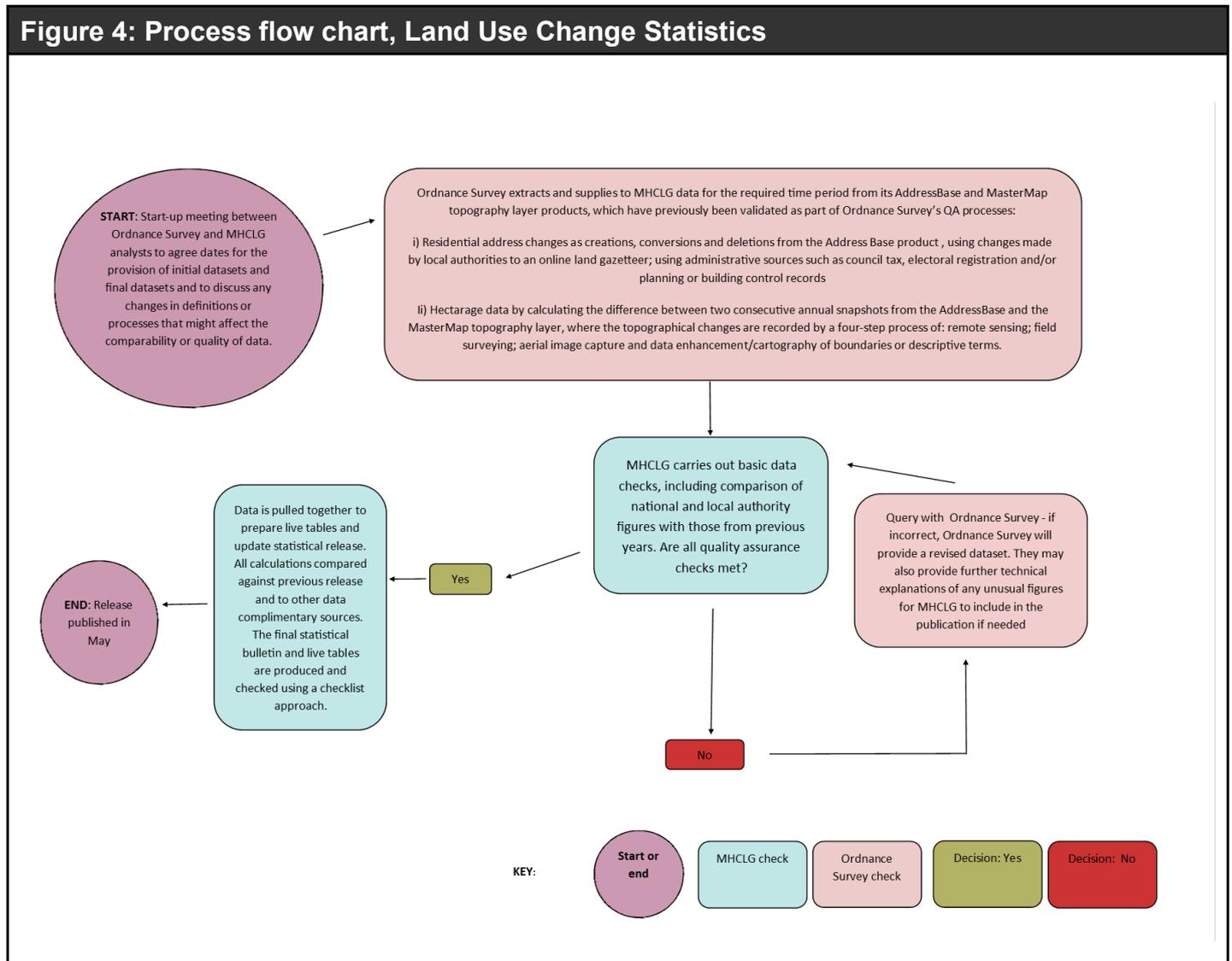
The Land Use Change statistical release is produced by MHCLG based on data provided under contract by Ordnance Survey. An assessment of the level of risk based on the Quality Assurance Toolkit is as follows:

<b>Risk/Profile Matrix Statistical Series</b>	<b>Administrative Sources</b>	<b>Data Quality Concern</b>	<b>Public Interest</b>	<b>Matrix Classification</b>
Land Use Change statistics	Residential address-use changes from the Ordnance Survey AddressBase product  Hectarage changes from the Ordnance Survey AddressBase product and the Ordnance Survey MasterMap Topography layer.	Low	Medium	Low Risk [A1]

The publication of Land Use Change statistics can be considered as medium profile, as there is mainstream media interest, with moderate economic and/or political sensitivity.

The data quality concern is considered low, given that the data are obtained under contract from Ordnance Survey, who produce the data using a couple of their main mapping products. After receiving the datasets, departmental statisticians perform further detailed validation and checks, spotting, obtaining advice from Ordnance Survey and correcting any errors.

Overall, the Land Use Change statistics have been assessed as A1: Low Risk. A full outline of the statistical production process and quality assurance carried out is provided in the flow chart in *Figure 4*.



Further details are also provided against each of the four areas outlined in the Quality Assurance Toolkit:

**i) Operational context and administrative data collection**

The data provided under contract to the department by Ordnance Survey are taken from Ordnance Survey's AddressBase and its MasterMap Topography layer, both of which are routinely updated using their administrative processes. In particular,

- Residential address-use changes are captured by OS's AddressBase product within six

months of the change occurring at most, as local authorities routinely update an online land gazetteer from council tax, electoral registration and/or planning or building control records; and

- the hectareage data component is produced by calculating the difference between the most recent year's snapshot of land use and that of the previous year. The land use snapshot is derived from AddressBase and the MasterMap Topography layer. Topographical changes are recorded by a four-step process of remote sensing, field surveying, aerial image capture (c.80,000 km aerial imagery per year) and data enhancement/cartography of boundaries or descriptive terms. Major developments and landscape changes are monitored every six months. Rural areas, urban improvement and minor changes are monitored by aerial photography, with sites revisited for image capture on a three-year cycle.

After receiving the two datasets, the department aggregates the data to local authority and national level and performs analysis against boundary files of the Green Belt and areas of high flood risk. The department's statisticians compare the aggregated data against previous and current data for comparable local authority areas and national trends.

## **ii) Communication with data supply partners**

There is a binding contract in place between the department and Ordnance Survey outlining the expectations of the data to be provided in terms of timing and quality. Close working links are maintained between departmental statisticians and the relevant technical team within Ordnance Survey, both in advance of the scheduled annual publication of the statistics and through the year as queries arise in response to *ad hoc* data queries received. Special importance is attached to any changes to the definition of land use categories and to any technical changes, such as improvements in the speed or accuracy of collecting data on changes in land use. This helps to establish whether 'reverse engineering' or similar steps are needed to try to disentangle real-world changes in land use from the effects of the technical changes in respect of changes in other years.

## **iii) QA principles, standards and checks by data suppliers**

The Ordnance Survey's data products that were used to derive the land use change data are subject to numerous quality assurance tests to meet the required quality criteria before their publication.

These products are then used in the Land Use Change Statistics methodology, with the Ordnance Survey going through a several stages to produce the final figures.

Before the department formally receives the land use change data, Ordnance Survey has also checked that they meet the required performance criteria and worked with the department's statisticians to test, develop and improve the outputs' validity.

## **iv) Producers' QA investigations and documentation**

The individual land use and residential address changes provided by Ordnance Survey are checked

by departmental statisticians for records displaying potential anomalies, such as unusually high or low densities, or identified sites of residential changes with homes not yet built. Such anomalous entries are then queried with Ordnance Survey and if necessary amended. The records which have passed this stage are then reconfigured within the department's database.

## **Some other technical considerations**

**Quality assurance statement:** the department has previously published a quality assurance statement alongside this publication of the Land Use Change Statistics. This document gives a full overview of the quality assurance procedures in place. It has been produced in conjunction with the UK Statistics Authority's guidance on using administrative data, available at:

<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/monitoring-and-assessment/monitoring/administrative-data-and-official-statistics/>

**Local authority level figures:** data at local authority level on residential address and on land use change are made available only as an average over three years. This is because annual data at this spatial scale are highly volatile and not robust. However, annual estimates at national level are considered robust.

**Corrections for high density addresses:** there are a few instances when a local authority, for whatever reason, has populated the data fields governing the positional accuracy of an address' coordinates incorrectly. These can generate multiple addresses clustering in imprecise locations and in turn this can result in distorted density calculations. To identify errors of this nature, the department analyses local authorities with a high standard deviation in density (over 100) and have all points with a density of over 100 addresses per hectare investigated, to see if they correlate with real world evidence. Those points which do not appear to match to real world change are excluded from the final analysis. For 2017-18, this resulted in the exclusion of the 56 points from a holiday park in Northampton.

**The 'defence' land usage category:** only building features can be classified as 'defence' within LUCS data, such as barracks and administration offices. This is because a defence classification is mainly indicated by the address data used within the LUCS analysis. It is not indicated by the large-scale topographic data used. Hence, large areas such as firing ranges and military airfields, cannot be identified by the current process.

**Treatment of residential addresses recorded as vacant but where no previous land type has been specified:** residential addresses recorded as vacant but where no previous land type has been specified (i.e. neither 'previously-developed land' nor 'non- previously developed land') have been grouped into the 'previously developed land' category. Whilst there is no obvious rationale for this, the numbers involved are small, and the approach ensures consistency with that taken in previous years.

**Residential address creation at local authority level:** Ordnance Survey AddressBase® is the key product for identifying the residential address change data in the land use change statistics.

The information for AddressBase® comes predominantly from local authorities, who work with various sources in their organisation; council tax, electoral registration, planning and building control (amongst others) to identify and verify the existence and location of properties and their official address.

**Changes between years in the total area of land recording as changing use:** the total area of land recorded as changing use in 2017-18 continues to be lower than in previous years, as shown in Live Table P360. This is due largely to the 'natural categories' (primarily Agriculture, Forestry/Woodland, Rough Grassland and Natural Land) within non-developed land, where the amounts of land changing use can vary widely between years, depending upon: i) continued improvements in the Ordnance Survey capture programme; and ii) the amounts of land often being very large, and with ill-defined boundaries. The trend is much more consistent for other types of land, including changes to vacant land and to residential and other developed uses: recent changes here seem plausible – e.g. the increase in residential use is broadly comparable with known increases in numbers of homes.

## Revisions policy

This policy has been developed in accordance with the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics and the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Revisions Policy (found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/statistical-notice-dclg-revisions-policy>). The policy covers two types of revision:

### Non-Scheduled Revisions

Where a substantial error has occurred as a result of the compilation, imputation or dissemination process, the statistical release, live tables and other accompanying releases will be updated with a correction notice as soon as is practical.

### Scheduled Revisions

Each annual version of the Land Use Change Statistics publication is produced from static versions of Ordnance Survey products and as such is not usually subject to any scheduled revisions.

## User engagement

Users are encouraged to provide feedback on how these statistics are used and how well they meet user needs. Comments on any issues relating to this statistical release are welcomed and encouraged. Responses should be addressed to the "Public enquiries" contact given in the 'Enquiries' section below.

The department's engagement strategy to meet the needs of statistics users is published here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/engagement-strategy-to-meet-the-needs-of-statistics-users>

Users' attention is drawn particularly to the **consultation on proposed changes to the department's land use change statistics** described on page 2, and the associated publication of an experimental statistical release on *Land Use in England, 2017*, with tables showing the amounts of land within individual use categories at national and local levels, which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/land-use-in-england-experimental-statistics>

The consultation paper is available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/land-use-change-statistic-proposed-changes>.

The deadline for comments is 31 July 2019.

## Notes

1. The land use categories used in compiling LUCS data are shown below in Table BN1. For full details on what are included in these groups and categories please refer to the [Land use change statistics methodology changes guidance](#).
2. Change of land use in the designated Green Belt, including to a developed use, does not mean the removal of the land from the Green Belt. Land can be removed from the Green Belt only through the local planning process.
3. The flood risk analysis in LUCS is based on annually updated data sets of digitised boundaries provided by the Environment Agency. The areas of high flood risk used cover approximately ten per cent of England. They reflect the river and coastal floodplains and provide indicative flood risk areas. They are areas estimated to be at risk of at least a one in one hundred chance of flooding each year from river areas or at least a one in two hundred chance of flooding from the sea. These are approximate boundaries and do not take into account any flood defences.
4. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.
5. Details of officials who receive pre-release access to LUCS up to 24 hours before release can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-housing-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics>.

**Table BN (Background Note) 1: Land use categories, groups and divisions**

Previously developed land			Non-previously developed land		
Group	Category (codes)		Group	Category (codes)	
<b>Residential</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential	(R)	<b>Agriculture</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural land	(A)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional and communal Accommodation	(Q)		<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural buildings	(B)
<b>Transport and Utilities</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Highways and road transport	(H)	<b>Forestry, open land and water</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and woodland	(F)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport (other)	(T)		<input type="checkbox"/> Rough grassland and Bracken	(G)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities	(U)		<input type="checkbox"/> Natural and semi-natural Land	(N)
<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	(I)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water		(W)	
<b>Industry and Commerce</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Offices	(J)	<b>Outdoor recreation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor recreation	(O)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Retailing	(K)		<b>Vacant</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant land not previously developed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Storage and warehousing	(S)	<b>Residential Gardens</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Gardens
	<input type="checkbox"/> Community buildings	(C)		<b>Undeveloped land</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped land in urban areas
<b>Community Services</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Leisure and recreational Buildings	(L)			
<b>Vacant</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Vacant land previously Developed	(V - PDL)			
<b>Minerals and landfill</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Minerals	(M)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Landfill waste disposal	(Y)			
<b>Defence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Defence	(D)			
<b>Other developed use</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unidentified building	(~B)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unidentified general manmade surface	(~M)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Unidentified structure	(~S)			

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Information on Official Statistics is available via the UK Statistics Authority website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements>

Information about statistics at MHCLG is available via the department's website:

[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics)

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