Report

Report to:	**Executive Committee**
Date of Meeting:	**2 March 2022**
Report by:	**Executive Director (Community and Enterprise Resources)**

Subject:	**South Lanarkshire's State of the Environment Report 2021**

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of the report is to: -

- ♦ inform the Committee of the completion of the South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report 2021
- ♦ report on the key findings from the Report

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1. The Committee is asked to approve the following recommendation(s): -

(1) that the State of the Environment Report 2021 be approved and disseminated across the Council and to relevant Council partners and external agencies for use in the preparation of plans, policies, programmes and strategies and their Strategic Environmental Assessment and as an information resource.

3. Background

3.1. The Environmental Assessment (Scotland) Act, 2005 requires all public bodies, including the Council, to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) of all plans, policies, programmes and strategies (plans). A wide range of Council led plans have, or are undergoing SEA, including the Community Plan, Council Plan, Local Development Plan and the Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy.

3.2. An integral part of the SEA process is the identification and monitoring of a wide range of environmental issues. The South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report is the body of data used to monitor and report Council activity against key environmental indicators. It is the recognised source for the core data which allows SEAs on our plans to be undertaken.

3.3. With the declarations of ecological and climate emergencies, the State of the Environment Report will be a vital resource in outlining South Lanarkshire's progress in reducing its contribution to global warming and associated impacts from climate change on communities, the natural environment and inclusive growth and for protecting and enhancing the area's biodiversity assets.

3.4. The Covid19 global pandemic has had far reaching impacts on South Lanarkshire across environmental considerations, particularly related to people and their health,

local air quality, waste services and climate change. The State of the Environment Report provides an initial insight to these environmental impacts as more data becomes available.

3.5.   The first comprehensive State of the Environment Report was prepared in 2009 and has been reviewed biennially to support SEAs and to fulfil the Council's monitoring obligations. The Report provides an effective means of tracking changes in the local environment. This ensures that the Council not only has a clear understanding of the current condition of the local environment but also has the accurate environmental baseline data needed to allow its statutory SEA and monitoring work to be undertaken. The Report also helps to promote awareness of local environmental issues and priorities.

3.6.   The Report itself provides and assesses data across a suite of SEA environmental issues and also includes transport. The SEA environmental issues are:

♦ Population and human health	♦ Biodiversity, fauna and flora
♦ Historic and cultural heritage	♦ Material assets and landscape
♦ Waste	♦ Soil
♦ Air, noise and light	♦ Water
♦ Climate change	

The trends identified across these issues allow the Council to assess the overall condition of South Lanarkshire's environment. The key indicators included also help to identify where there is an opportunity to improve environmental issues and the progress being made towards a sustainable South Lanarkshire.

3.7.   Officers from Community and Enterprise and Education Resources have 'converted' the State of the Environment Report to Glow, the digital platform used by all South Lanarkshire Council's schools to be used as a teaching resource. The State of the Environment Glow site was launched in May 2019 and will be further updated following approval of this report.

4.   Development of the Report
4.1.   The 2021 edition of the State of the Environment Report has been prepared by the Council's Planning Officer (SEA) within Community and Enterprise Resources with data and other contributions sourced from across the Council, partners, government bodies and external agencies. Development of the Report has been overseen by the Corporate SEA Working Group.

4.2.   The report requires to be formally approved by the Executive Committee as its approval has not been delegated to officers. The Report and its findings will be promoted to a wide range of stakeholders including the Community Planning Partnership Board and presented to other groups and forums upon request.

5.   Key Findings
5.1.   There are 55 indicators in the Report which are each assigned a status of 'good', 'fair' or 'poor', and traffic lighted as green, amber and red, respectively. Each of these indicators also has a directional trend of either 'improving', 'no change' or 'deteriorating'. The basis for the status identified within the tables, and accorded to each indicator along with its trend, is demonstrated by the information contained within the explanation column included as part of Appendix 1. The status of each indicator is based on an opinion agreed by the Corporate SEA Working Group. There are two

indicators where there is insufficient data to assign a status and trend, these are raised bogs and light pollution.

5.2.   The findings from the Report are illustrated in the following table and summarised in Appendix 1.

Status/Trend	Improving	Unchanged	Deteriorating	Total	
Good	12	7	5	24	43.6%
Fair	7	11	5	23	41.8%
Poor	3	4	1	8	14.6%
Total	**22**	**22**	**11**	**55**	**100%**

5.3.   The Report highlighted that 24 (43.6%) of the key indicators had 'good' status and that 12 of these have a trend that is improving. These include an increase in life expectancy and our renewable energy capacity, a decrease in vacant and derelict land and traffic congestion and a reduction in our greenhouse gas emissions.

5.4.   Seven of the indicators with a 'good status' had an 'unchanged' trend from the previous edition. These include the number of various historic and cultural assets and traffic growth.

5.5.   Five of the indicators with a 'good' status show a deteriorating trend. These are waste generation and management, airborne nuisance complaints related to noise and odour and the number of train passengers using our railway stations. The deterioration in these indicators can be attributed to Covid19 impacts.

5.6.   There are 23 (41.8%) indicators with a 'fair' status, seven of which have an improving trend. These cover a wide range of environmental issues and indicators, including improvements to our woodlands, greenspace and recreational land, the remediation of contaminated land and improvements to local air quality.

5.7.   The Report identifies 11 indicators with a 'fair' status which have an 'unchanged' trend. This is because the environmental issues have stabilised, such as our energy consumption, or, where there are limitations on available data. Five indicators are bordering on falling into the 'poor' category. These relate to a continuous drop in bus patronage, environmental deprivation and recreation, the increase in noise complaints and a reduction in the number of rivers achieving High or Good overall status since the last Report.

5.8.   Eight (14.6%) of the indicators, based on an assessment of the information contained in the State of the Environment Report, are judged to be of 'poor' status. Of these, three are 'improving' and four have a trend which is 'unchanged'. The indicators which are poor but improving are related to an increase in active travel (linked to an increase in walking and cycling during Covid19 lockdowns), long range pollutants originating outwith South Lanarkshire, for example, Grangemouth refinery, and flood risk. The indicators with poor status and an unchanged trend relate to traffic emissions and the prevalence of early and premature death from coronary heart disease, cancer and stroke.

5.9.   There is one indicator with a 'poor' status and a deteriorating trend. This is the number of alcohol specific deaths which have significantly increased since the last iteration of the Report.

5.10. Seventeen indicators had changes from the 2019 Report, many of which are as a result of the Covid19 pandemic and measures put in place to protect people and the National Health Service. These are highlighted in yellow in Appendix 2. For example, the closure of Household Waste Recycling Centres during lockdown led to a reduction in quality recycled waste and an increase in the occurrence of fly tipping. More people working at home or on furlough resulted in an increase in waste generation as people cleared out their homes and outhouses and an increase in the number of complaints about noise and airborne nuisance. Positive outcomes from the measures were the reduction in traffic emissions and congestion as people complied with the 'stay at home' message, which led to an improvement to local air quality.

5.11. An analysis of the changes from the 2011 Report highlights continuous improvement in eleven indicators. These include, life expectancy, greenhouse gas emissions, local air quality, environmental awareness, and walking and cycling. The trend within fifteen indicators has stabilised, including, human health (deaths from cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke), countryside access, energy consumption and traffic growth.

5.12. The analysis highlights that eleven indicators have a deteriorating trend within the same timeframe. These relate to alcohol specific deaths, waste, noise, airborne nuisance, lifestyle and public transport (bus and rail). These changes are summarised in Appendix 2.

5.13. Following Committee approval, the State of the Environment Report will be uploaded to the Council website. It is the intention to develop infographics to relay the key messages from the Report to the general public.

6.   Employee Implications
6.1.   None

7.   Financial Implications
7.1.   None

8.   Climate Change, Sustainability and Environmental Implications
8.1.   The State of the Environment Report is a valuable resource for the Council and partners in strategic planning. It provides the environmental baseline used in the Strategic Environmental Assessment of all Council led plans, policies, programmes and strategies. Strategic Environmental Assessment helps to safeguard South Lanarkshire's natural and built environment and raises awareness of climate change impacts and directs climate action.

9.   Other Implications
9.1.   There are no significant risks associated with the recommendations contained in this report.

10.   Equality Impact Assessment and Consultation Arrangements
10.1. This report does not introduce a new policy, function or strategy or recommend a significant change to an existing policy, function or strategy and, therefore, no impact assessment is required.

10.2. The draft State of the Environment Report has been subject to internal consultation, facilitated through the Corporate SEA Working Group. Comments received have been reviewed, and, where appropriate, the Report has been amended. Following approval by the Executive Committee, it is intended to further disseminate the Report to relevant

partners and stakeholders and to make it available to the general public through the corporate website.

Alistair McKinnon
Interim Executive Director

9 February 2022

Link(s) to Council Values and Objectives
♦ Fair, open and sustainable
♦ Make communities safer, stronger and sustainable

Previous References
♦ None

List of Background Papers
♦ South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report 2021
♦ South Lanarkshire Council Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy 2017 - 2022

Contact for Further Information
If you would like to inspect the background papers or want further information, please contact:
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South Lanarkshire State of the Environment Report 2021

Current status: Good

Environmental Issue	Indicator	Status and Trend	Explanation
Population and human health	**General population**	↑	**Life Expectancy (male)** – Life expectancy for men has increased over recent years and is slightly lower than the Scottish average.
Population and human health	**General population**	↑	**Life Expectancy (female)** – Life expectancy for women has increased in recent years and is now the same as the Scottish average.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	**Local Nature Reserves**	↑	The Council's Local Nature Reserve at Langlands Moss is in good condition. Considerable improvement continues at the Reserve in partnership with the Friends of Langlands Moss. The Council is progressing 16 new LNRs and an extension to Langlands Moss.
Material assets and landscape	**Built facilities**	↑	The majority of schools have been renewed or modernised. There are a wide range of further education, sport, leisure and cultural facilities in South Lanarkshire.
Material assets and landscape	**Vacant and derelict land**	↑	The area of vacant and derelict land decreased by 40% since 2003 through re-development and greening. The number of these sites also decreased.
Waste	**Waste treatment**	↑	By recycling, composting and thermally treating waste, the Council has increased the amount of waste being diverted from landfill.
Water	**Water pollution**	↑	Point source pollution remains a threat to the quality of the water environment. This is closely monitored by SEPA. Data remains limited due to the recent cyber-attack on SEPA.
Climate change	**Environmental awareness**	↑	The Council is developing a new Sustainable Development and Climate Change Strategy. Initiatives such as Beat the Street, Eco-schools and the John Muir Award helped to raise environmental awareness in schools. Secondary school pupils participated in the Climate Emergency Newsroom as part of COP26.
Climate change	**Greenhouse gas emissions**	↑	Carbon emissions continue to decrease in South Lanarkshire year on year. Emissions per capita remain below the Scottish average.
Climate change	**Renewable capacity**	↑	South Lanarkshire's renewable energy capacity continues to increase year on year mainly due to wind energy developments. The area is an energy exporter.
Transport	**Congestion**	↑	There has been a decrease in residents experiencing congestion compared to baseline figures since completion of major road improvement works across the area.
Transport	**Road safety**	↑	The Council is making a positive contribution towards the Scottish Government's 2020 casualty reduction targets. Progress is being made in lowering casualties across all categories when compared to baseline figures.
Historic and cultural heritage	**Battlefields**	↔	The number of registered battlefields on the Inventory of Historic Battlefields remains the same as the previous report.
Historic and cultural heritage	**Historical heritage**	↔	The area has a wealth of historic and tourist attractions, including the New Lanark World Heritage Site. These continue to attract large numbers of visitors to South Lanarkshire.

Environmental Issue	Indicator	Status and Trend	Explanation
Historic and cultural heritage	Gardens and Designed Landscapes	↔	The number of Gardens and Designed Landscapes areas in South Lanarkshire remains unchanged since 2016.
Material assets and landscape	Landscape	↔	The importance of quality landscapes in the area continues to be recognised and protected through the local planning process.
Soils	Soil capacity	↔	There has not been a significant level of development within the green belt. As a result, there is no evidence to suggest that soil capacity has been affected.
Soils	Soil quality	↔	Current data indicates good soil quality in a Scottish or regional context. At present there is limited data on soil quality specifically within South Lanarkshire.
Transport	Traffic growth	↔	Road traffic growth is slowly increasing linked to economic improvements. Travel patterns have changed due to the impacts of Covid19 and subsequent lockdowns. These will be subject to continued scrutiny and review.
Waste	Waste generation	↓	The rate of waste generation has increased since the onset of the Covid19 pandemic in 2020 but had previously been falling steadily.
Waste	Waste management	↓	Falls in recycling rates at Household Waste and Recycling Centres can be attributed to the sites closing for three months during the first lockdown. The quality of waste brought to the sites reduced when they were reopened.
Waste	Environmental waste	↓	Street cleanliness in the area continues to improve and satisfaction levels remain above the Scottish average. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of occurrences of flytipping and abandoned cars related to Covid19 emergency measures.
Air, noise and light	Airborne nuisance	↓	The number of airborne nuisance complaints received increased during lockdowns, particularly related to garden bonfires and smoke. Garden bonfires is now the main nuisance reported to the Council. The overall number of airborne complaints significantly increased in 2020/2021.
Transport	Public transport	↓	**Rail** –The overall number of train passengers at South Lanarkshire rail stations has reduced since the previous Report.
↑	Improving	↔	No change	↓	Deteriorating

Current status: Fair

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend	Explanation
Population and human health	General population	↑	**Population** – The area's population is growing at a slower rate than the Scottish average, with the proportion of older population showing the greatest increase. However, the population of people aged less than 25 years is declining.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Native woodland	↑	Although total native woodland cover is increasing, further work is required to improve connectivity of habitats, expanding native broadleaf woodland cover.
Historic and cultural heritage	Archaeological sites	↑	The number of archaeological sites recorded across South Lanarkshire continues to increase year on year.
Historic and cultural heritage	Built heritage	↑	The number of buildings on the 'Buildings at Risk' register have reduced. The number of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings have slightly increased. The number of Conservation Areas remain constant.
Material assets and landscape	Recreational land	↑	Further greenspace improvements are required which will be informed by the development of the Council's forthcoming Open Space Strategy. The number of community allotments has increased from previous years.
Soils	Contaminated land	↑	Since 2005, 33% of potentially contaminated sites have been investigated and remediated under the planning system.
Air, noise and light	Local air quality	↑	Air quality across South Lanarkshire is generally good and improving but there are a few areas in excess of national limits set to protect human health. Further improvements were noted during the first lockdown period due to the number of vehicles on the road being significantly reduced.
Population and human health	Healthy lifestyles	↔	**Lifestyle** – No new data is available on the number of residents who report on their health condition/status.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Ancient woodland	↔	There is no change in the area of ancient semi-natural woodland cover. There is limited data on the overall condition of this habitat.
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Designated areas	↔	Not many sites have been surveyed since the previous report. Although there has been some isolated improvement, in general the condition of the designated features remains similar to previous reports.
Material assets and landscape	Countryside access	↔	The extensive path network is deemed to meet the area's needs, however, continuous investment is required to maintain and improve the condition and standards of paths and other access infrastructure.
Material assets and landscape	Minerals	↔	Minerals remain an economically important resource across South Lanarkshire. All four former Scottish Coal mines have been fully restored in an environmentally sensitive manner.
Soils	Land use	↔	The available data on soil use is limited and outdated. Work is ongoing nationally to address this data gap.
Air, noise and light	Point source emissions	↔	Due to the cyber-attack on SEPA, it has not been possible to update the number of permits issued for industrial activities in South Lanarkshire.
Water	River flow	↔	The annual water flow rates in the rivers across the region have remained similar to previous years. The high level is closely linked to the increase in annual precipitation rates, associated with severe weather events

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend	Explanation
Water	Groundwater and wetlands	↔	The number of groundwater bodies with a good status in South Lanarkshire slightly reduced since the previous Report. The data available on ponds and wetlands remains limited.
Climate change	Energy consumption	↔	The reduction in gas and electricity consumption has significantly decreased compared to the baseline albeit at a slower rate in recent years.
Transport	Road network condition	↔	The condition of the road network remains similar to previous years, although it remains better than the Scottish average.
Population and human health	Healthy lifestyles	↓	**Environmental Deprivation** – There is a relationship between those areas suffering from environmental deprivation and low SIMD score. SIMD 2020 shows that 20.4% of data zones in South Lanarkshire are among the 20% most deprived in Scotland and 4.6% were in the 5% most deprived areas in Scotland, the second highest proportion ever recorded.
Population and human health	Healthy lifestyles	↓	**Environmental Recreation** – The rate of South Lanarkshire residents undertaking recreation activities is lower than the Scottish average. Participation rates have fallen from the previous year. In 2019, the decrease in participation levels meant that South Lanarkshire's position nationally was 31st out of the 32 Councils in Scotland.
Water	Water quality	↓	The number of rivers achieving High/Good overall status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) has reduced since the last Report.
Air, noise and light	Noise	↓	The number of certain, particularly domestic noise and overall noise complaints received by the Council significantly increased over the lockdown period. Noise complaints about licensed premises reduced in the same period.
Transport	Public transport	↓	**Bus** – The bus patronage figures within the South West and Strathclyde area (including Dumfries and Galloway) have continued to reduce since the previous Report.
↑	Improving	↔	No change	↓	Deteriorating

Current status: Poor

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend	Explanation
Air, noise and light	**Long-range pollutants**	↑	There are no identified long range pollutant emitters in South Lanarkshire. Long-range pollutants originating outwith South Lanarkshire remain a concern.
Water	**Flooding**	↑	Severe weather events continue to impact and have resulted in increased flood incidents in the area. The Council's approach to flood management continues to improve.
Transport	**Walking and cycling**	↑	The percentage of people walking and cycling has remained consistent to 2020, although data set out in Chapter 4 of the Report, shows a higher incidences of cycling trips during the first lockdown period. The Council is implementing its Cycling Strategy and its Core Path Plan to promote active travel.
Population and human health	**Health**	↔	**Coronary heart disease –** Remains a major source of early or premature deaths. The South Lanarkshire mortality ratio is the same as the Scottish average.
Population and human health	**Health**	↔	**Cancer** – Continues to be the main cause of death for those aged less than 75 years. Death rates are slightly higher than the Scottish average.
Population and human health	**Health**	↔	**Stroke** –Relatively, strokes accounted for slightly more deaths in South Lanarkshire when compared to Scotland as a whole.
Climate change	**Transport emissions**	↔	Fuel consumption and kilometres travelled have fallen for personal road use although at a slower rate than other sectors. There was an increase in freight consumption due to the rise in online retail consumerism. Vehicles are more energy efficient and less polluting and the Council continues to promote infrastructure for electric vehicles.
Population and human health	**Alcohol related deaths**	↓	The number of alcohol specific deaths doubled in 2020 from the previous year and had the highest share of deaths in Scotland for more than two decades.
↑	**Improving**	↔	**No change**	↓	**Deteriorating**

Changes from 2011 SOE Report

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend						Comment
		2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	
Population and human health	General population (Life expectancy male)	↑ Fair	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	Continuous improvement
	General population (Life expectancy female)	↑ Fair	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	↑ Good	Continuous improvement
	Health (Coronary heart disease)	↓ Poor	↓ Poor	↔ Poor	↑ Poor	↑ Poor	↔ Poor	Stabilised
	Health (Cancer)	↑ Fair	↓ Poor	↔ Poor	↔ Poor	↑ Poor	↔ Poor	Stabilised
	Health (Stroke)	↓ Poor	↓ Poor	↔ Poor	↔ Poor	↑ Poor	↔ Poor	Stabilised
	Alcohol specific deaths	↓ Poor	↔ Poor	↑ Poor	↔ Poor	↔ Poor	↓ Poor	Deteriorating
	Healthy lifestyles (Lifestyle)	↔ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	Stabilised
	Healthy lifestyles (Environmental deprivation)	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↓ Fair	Deteriorating
	Healthy lifestyles (Environmental recreation)	↓ Poor	↑ Poor	↔ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↓ Fair	Deteriorating
Biodiversity, fauna and flora	Designated areas	↔ Fair	↑ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	Stabilised
	Ancient woodland	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↔ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↔ Fair	Stabilised
Historic and cultural heritage	Built heritage	↓ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	Continuous improvement
	Battlefields	↔ Fair	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	Stabilised
	Historical heritage	↓ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	↔ Good	Stabilised
Material assets and landscape	Recreational land	↔ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	↑ Fair	Continuous improvement
	Countryside access	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	Stabilised

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend						Comment
		2011	**2013**	**2015**	**2017**	**2019**	**2021**	
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
Waste	Waste generation	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	Deteriorating
		Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Waste management	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	Deteriorating
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Environmental waste	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↓	Deteriorating
		Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	
Air, noise and light	Local air quality	↓	↓	↓	↔	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Airborne nuisance	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	Deteriorating
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Noise	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔	↓	Deteriorating
		Poor	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
Water	Water quality	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↓	Deteriorating
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	River flow	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↔	Stabilised
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Groundwater and wetlands	↓	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	Stabilised
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Flooding	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Energy consumption	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	Stabilised
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Traffic emissions	↔	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	Stabilised
		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	
	Environmental awareness	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Good	
Transport	Road network condition	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	Stabilised
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Congestion	↓	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	Continuous improvement

Environmental issue	Indicator	Status and trend						Comment
		2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Traffic growth	↑	↑	↑	↔	↔	↔	Stabilised
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Road safety	↑	↑	↓	↓	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Public transport (Bus)	↑	↔	↔	↓	↓	↓	Deteriorating
		Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	Fair	
	Public transport (Rail)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↓	Deteriorating
		Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	
	Walking and cycling	↔	↔	↔	↔	↑	↑	Continuous improvement
		Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	