

Urban

Urban Rural Classification

2005-2006

Remote

Rural

Accessible



natural
scotland
SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

Urban Rural Classification

2005-2006

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Introduction

The Office of the Chief Statistician is committed to continuing to improve the evidence base. Environment and Rural Affairs Department Analytical Services Division have been working with OCS to improve the rural evidence base.

The Scottish Executive's Partnership Agreement sets out that the Scottish Executive will ensure that rural and remote communities have their distinct needs reflected across the range of government policy and initiatives. This classification supports the commitment and develops our understanding of the issues facing urban, rural and remote Scotland.

The Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification (version 2005–2006, which updates the 2003–2004 version) was first released in 2000 and is consistent with the Executive's core definition of rurality which defines settlements of 3,000 or less people to be rural. It also classifies areas as remote based on drive times from settlements of 10,000 or more people. The definitions of urban and rural areas underlying the classification are unchanged.

The publication includes background information and guidance on the use of the classification and also the geographic information to allow analysts to use the classification in their research.

The wider dissemination and use of the classification will improve the evidence base on urban, rural and remote Scotland.

**Office of the Chief Statistician
Scottish Executive
August 2006**

Contents

Introduction

Frequently Asked Questions

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Maps

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Statistics by Local Authority, Health Board and Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Boundary Guidance

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Guidance

Annex A: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Methodology

Annex B: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Licence

Links:

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics is the Scottish Executive's on-going programme to improve the availability, consistency and accessibility of small area statistics in Scotland. Information from SNS is being used to inform the Scottish Executive, Community Planning Partnerships, and other public sector agencies' approach to delivering services and improving the quality of life for people living in Scotland.

www.sns.gov.uk

If you would like to be consulted about new or existing statistical collections or to receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, please register your statistical interest on the Scottish Executive ScotStat web site at **www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat**

Current staff names, e-mail addresses as well as a range of other statistical publications can be found on the Scottish Executive Web site at **www.scotland.gov.uk/stats**

Further information on the General Register Office for Scotland is available on the website **www.gro-scotland.gov.uk**

Frequently Asked Questions

How will the Scottish Executive and its partners use the classification?

The Scottish Executive will use the classification to improve the rural evidence base.

The Scottish Executive's Partnership Agreement sets out that the Scottish Executive will ensure that rural and remote communities have their distinct needs reflected across the range of government policy and initiatives. This classification supports the commitment and develops our understanding of the issues facing urban, rural and remote Scotland.

How widely has the classification been used to date?

The classification has been widely used and recent publications include:

Social Focus on Urban Rural Scotland: This report explores the relationship between people living in urban, rural, and remote areas of Scotland.

Scotland's People: Results from the 2003 Scottish Household Survey Annual Report - provides results for 2003.

Rural Scotland Key Facts 2005: People and Communities, Services and Lifestyle, Economy and Enterprise - key facts related to rural Scotland.

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics – Internet site containing a wide range of socio-economic statistics for small areas.

What are the categories included in the classification?

The classification has been designed to be simple and easy to understand and apply. It distinguishes between urban, rural and remote areas within Scotland and includes the following categories:

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification	
1 Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
2 Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
3 Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
4 Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
5 Accessible Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Remote Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Is the classification consistent with the Executive's core definition of rurality?

The Scottish Executive core definition of rurality classifies settlements of 3,000 or less people to be rural. The Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification can be collapsed to the core definition. Categories 5 and 6 are rural and categories 1 to 4 are rest of Scotland (urban areas and small towns).

Core Definition of Rurality	
Rest of Scotland	Large Urban Areas, Other Urban Areas, Accessible Small Towns, Remote Small Towns
Rural	Accessible Rural, Remote Rural

Can the classification be used to distinguish between accessible and remote, irrespective of rurality?

Settlements containing less than 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 30 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more are defined to be remote areas. These are categories 4 and 6 in the classification.

Accessible Remote Classification	
Accessible	Large Urban Areas, Other Urban Areas, Accessible Small Towns, Accessible Rural
Remote	Remote Small Towns, Remote Rural

How was the Scottish Executive Urban Rural classification produced?

Two main criteria have been used to produce the Scottish Executive 6 and 8 fold urban rural classifications: **settlement size** as defined by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and **accessibility based on drive time** analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland. The Settlements and accessibility data are then combined to create a Scotland wide classification. A report describing the process for producing the classification is included in Annex A

How are settlement sizes estimated and what settlement size thresholds are used?

GROS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) together with information from the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) were used to classify 2004 postcode units as high or low density. This information was then used to select areas of contiguous high density postcodes that make up a Settlement. Details of the methodology used for the Mid-2004 Population Estimates for Settlements can be found at Mid 2004 population estimates for settlements.

Population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas (i.e. 3,000, 10,000 and 125,000) are used to classify the Settlements dataset into 'large urban areas', 'other urban areas', 'small towns' or 'rural areas'.

GROS recommend users exercise caution when comparing the 2004 settlement population estimates with previous years. Whilst an increase in population may be due to new build, it may also be due to the inclusion of existing housing which had previously been separated by a low density postcode (and vice versa for a population decrease).

How are drive times estimated?

Drive times are then estimated around Settlements classed as 'large urban areas' and 'other urban areas' (population greater than 10,000) to distinguish between accessible and remote areas. For example, in the 6-fold classification, Remote Small Towns are those that fall outwith the 30 minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 people or more.

Can the classification be extended to distinguish between remote and very remote areas?

An 8-fold version of the classification has been produced which produces two new categories – very remote small towns and very remote rural. The 8-fold version classifies remote areas on drive times of 30 and 60 minutes. It includes the following categories:

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification	
1 Large Urban Areas	Settlements of over 125,000 people.
2 Other Urban Areas	Settlements of 10,000 to 125,000 people.
3 Accessible Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
4 Remote Small Towns*	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
5 Very Remote Small Towns	Settlements of between 3,000 and 10,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
6 Accessible Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more.
7 Remote Rural*	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of between 30 and 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.
8 Very Remote Rural	Settlements of less than 3,000 people and with a drive time of over 60 minutes to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

*The Remote Small Towns and Remote Rural categories in the 8-fold classification should not be confused with the similarly labelled categories in the 6-fold classification.

How does the classification relate to local authorities and health board areas?

The classification can be used to show the degree of urbanity, rurality and remoteness within larger areas. For example, Table 1 shows that some local authorities are predominantly urban, others are predominantly remote and rural whilst others are very diverse and have high proportions in many of the classifications.

When will the next update to the classification happen?

A 2007-2008 classification will be produced in spring 2008 to coincide with the two year sweep of the Scottish Household Survey.

What previous versions of the classification do the Scottish Executive hold?

The Scottish Executive hold the 2000 6-fold urban rural classification which is based on Settlements 2000, the 2001 6-fold and 8-fold urban rural classifications based on Settlements 2001 and the 2003-2004 6-fold and 8-fold urban rural classifications

based on Settlements 2001 (boundaries and population estimates based on aggregations of Census 2001 Output Areas).

- 2005-2006 Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
- 2003-2004 Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
- 2001 Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification
- 2000 Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification

Settlements 2000 and Settlements 2001 use postal address information to estimate the settlement populations. The 2003-2004 Urban Rural Classification uses 2001 Census populations to estimate the settlement sizes. As already stated, the 2005-2006 use GROS's SAPE and Royal Mail PAF to estimate settlement population.

All previous versions are readily available and depending on analysis, users may want to apply these or the current version to historic datasets. Users are encouraged to reference the version of the Urban Rural classification used.

The classification was previously called the Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification. It's original name reflected the fact that it was developed within the context of the SHS. To reflect its wider use beyond SHS, its name has been changed to the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification.

What are the main changes that result from applying the 2005-2006 rather than the 2003-2004 Scottish Executive Urban Rural classifications?

The changes between the 2003-2004 and the 2005-2006 classifications stem from settlements whose population fluctuates around the 10,000 and 3,000 marks as these are the population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas.

Kennoway (Fife) and Drongan (East Ayrshire) had estimated populations greater than 3,000 in the 2003-2004 classification. For the 2005-2006 classification Drongan's population estimate drops below 3,000 and it moves from being classed as a small town to a rural area. Kennoway has been amalgamated with Buckhaven and so remains above the 3,000 population mark.

High Valleyfield (Fife) and Newtonhill (Aberdeenshire) had population estimates below 3,000 in the 2003-2004 classification but greater than 3,000 in the 2005-2006 classification. West Calder (West Lothian) has been amalgamated with Polbeth and subsequently it's population has increased to over 3,000. All three settlements are now classed as accessible small towns.

In the 2003-2004 classification Peterculter | Milltimber (Aberdeen City) had an estimated population of over 3,000 and was classed as an accessible small town. This settlement has since been split into Peterculter which remains classified as an accessible small town, and Milltimber with a population of less than 3,000 and classed as accessible rural.

There is also some fluctuation in the over 10,000 population threshold. Both Stonehaven (Aberdeenshire) and Westhill (Aberdeenshire) now have estimated

populations greater than 10,000 and for the 2005-2006 classification they are classed as other urban areas.

Inverkeithing | Dalgety Bay (Fife) with an estimated population greater than 10,000 in the 2003-2004 classification does not appear in the 2005-2006 classification. Inverkeithing | Dalgety Bay has been amalgamated with Dunfermline so the area remains above the 10,000 population and continues to be classed as other urban areas.

It is important to note that the 2005-2006 Urban Rural Classification uses small area population estimates from GROS to determine settlement size. Details of the methodology used for the Mid-2004 Population Estimates for Settlements can be found at [Mid 2004 population estimates for settlements](#).

For the 2005-2006 Classification new drive time software and road network (now including ferry routes) have been used to produce the 30 and 60 minute drive times.

The use of new drive time software has created further changes between the 2003-2004 and the 2005-2006 classifications. For many Local Authorities the improved drive times have led to a reduction in percentage classed Accessible Rural and an increase in percentage classed Remote Rural, most notably Argyll & Bute, Dumfries & Galloway, East Ayrshire, Highland and Moray.

The improved drive times mean those settlements that were on the edge of the 30 minutes drive time in the 2003-2004 classification are now classed as remote. Castle Douglas (Dumfries & Galloway), Dingwall (Highland), Nairn (Highland), Buckie (Moray), Keith (Moray), Crieff (Perth & Kinross) and Blairgowrie (Perth & Kinross) have all moved from Accessible Small Town to Remote Small Town.

Some changes are due to the difference in the area of a settlement, as defined by GROS. The settlement of Steornabhagh (Stornoway) (Eilean Siar) has reduced in size increasing the area classed as Remote Small Town and Livingston (West Lothian) has increased in size, increasing the area classed as Other Urban Areas.

Are socio-economic statistics to support the classification available?

Yes, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics is the Scottish Executive's on-going programme to improve the availability, consistency and accessibility of statistics in Scotland. It contains a wide range of socio-economic statistics for small areas.

www.sns.gov.uk

The 2001 Census includes information about settlements:

[Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland](#)

Can the Executive's data zone geography be classified as rural?

The data zones have been assigned to the 6-fold classification. Each data zone has been assigned to the category of the classification for which the majority of its census output areas lie. Information about data zones can be found at:

Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics Data Zones Background Information: This report sets out background information on the development and use of data zones and answers the questions which arose during the final phase of consultation with local authorities.

Do data zones straddle the urban rural classification?

Data zones were not designed to nest within the urban rural classification and as a result some data zones do straddle the urban rural classification. A measure of the effect of straddling can be determined by the percentage of output areas which are assigned to the same category under the data zone classification and the census output area classification:

- 99 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to large urban areas
- 99 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to other urban areas
- 99 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to accessible small towns
- 98 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to remote small towns
- 93 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to accessible rural
- 95 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to remote rural

What is the effect of data zones straddling the classification?

Users should be aware that the classification of data zones is a best fit classification. Table 7 below shows the differences between the data zone and output area classifications at the output area level.

Users are encouraged to use the census output area (and postcode) version of the classification wherever possible and to reference which version of the index has been used.

How can the classification be added to my data source?

At the heart of the classification is the postcode unit and the Scottish Executive are providing postcode unit, census output area and data zone look-up tables which assign each of these areas to the classification on a CD to accompany the classification. Therefore if you have data at postcode, census output area or data zone level, the classification can be easily added to your data.

Users should reference the version of the classification being used accordingly:

- 2005-2006 Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
- 2003-2004 Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
- 2001 Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification
- 2000 Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification

How do I get a copy of the classification boundaries and look-up tables?

The CD containing the information can be obtained by emailing your contact and address details to statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Will you maintain the links between postcodes and the classification?

GROS intend to add the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005-2006 to the standard GROS Postcode Index.

Is there a UK wide classification?

Separate definitions in Scotland and Northern Ireland have been in use for a number of years. A new definition for England and Wales was published in 2004.

[DEFRA rural definition for England and Wales](#)

Different urban rural definitions are required as the nature of rurality is different in each country.

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Maps
Figure 1. Scottish Executive 6-fold Urban Rural Classification

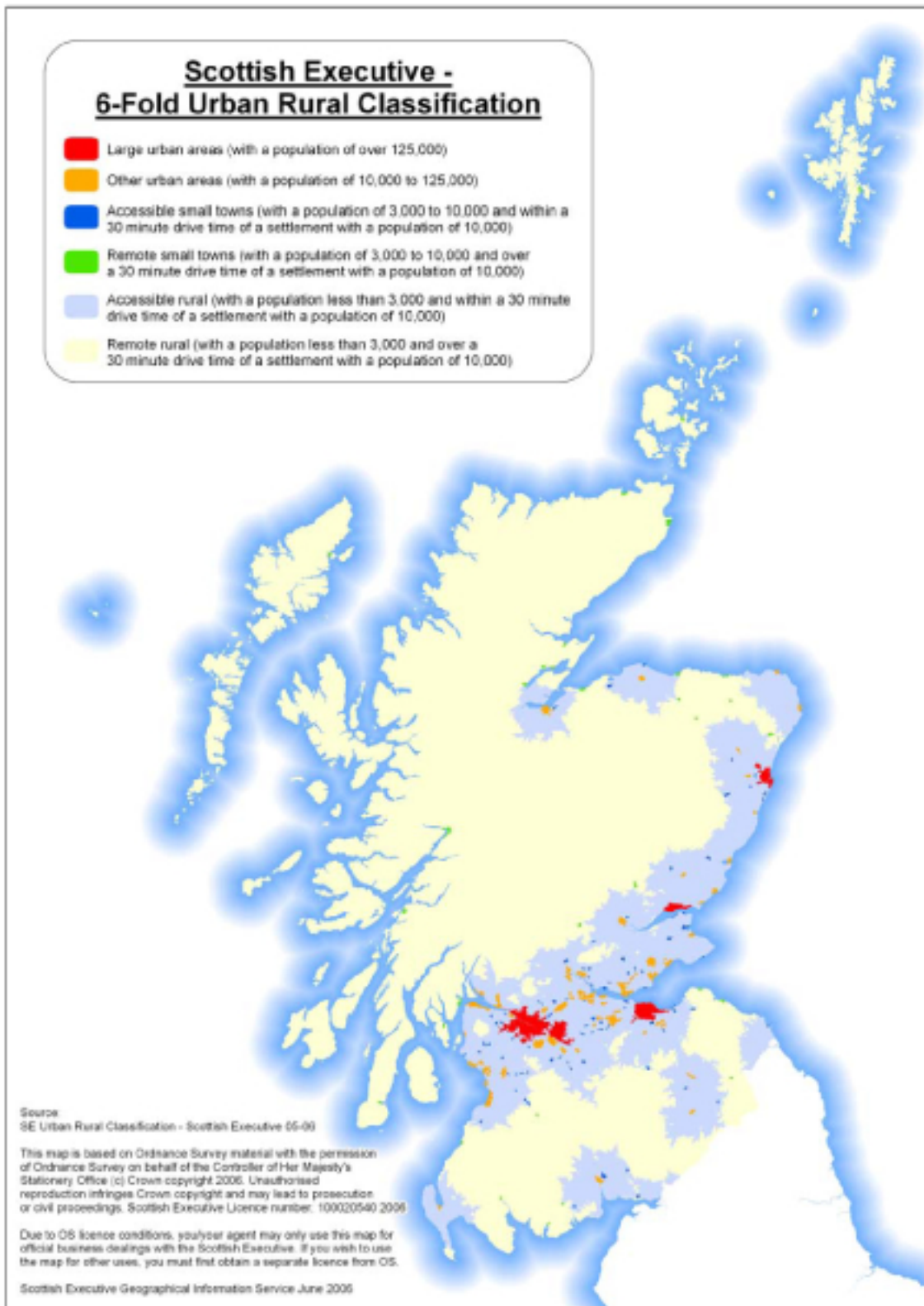
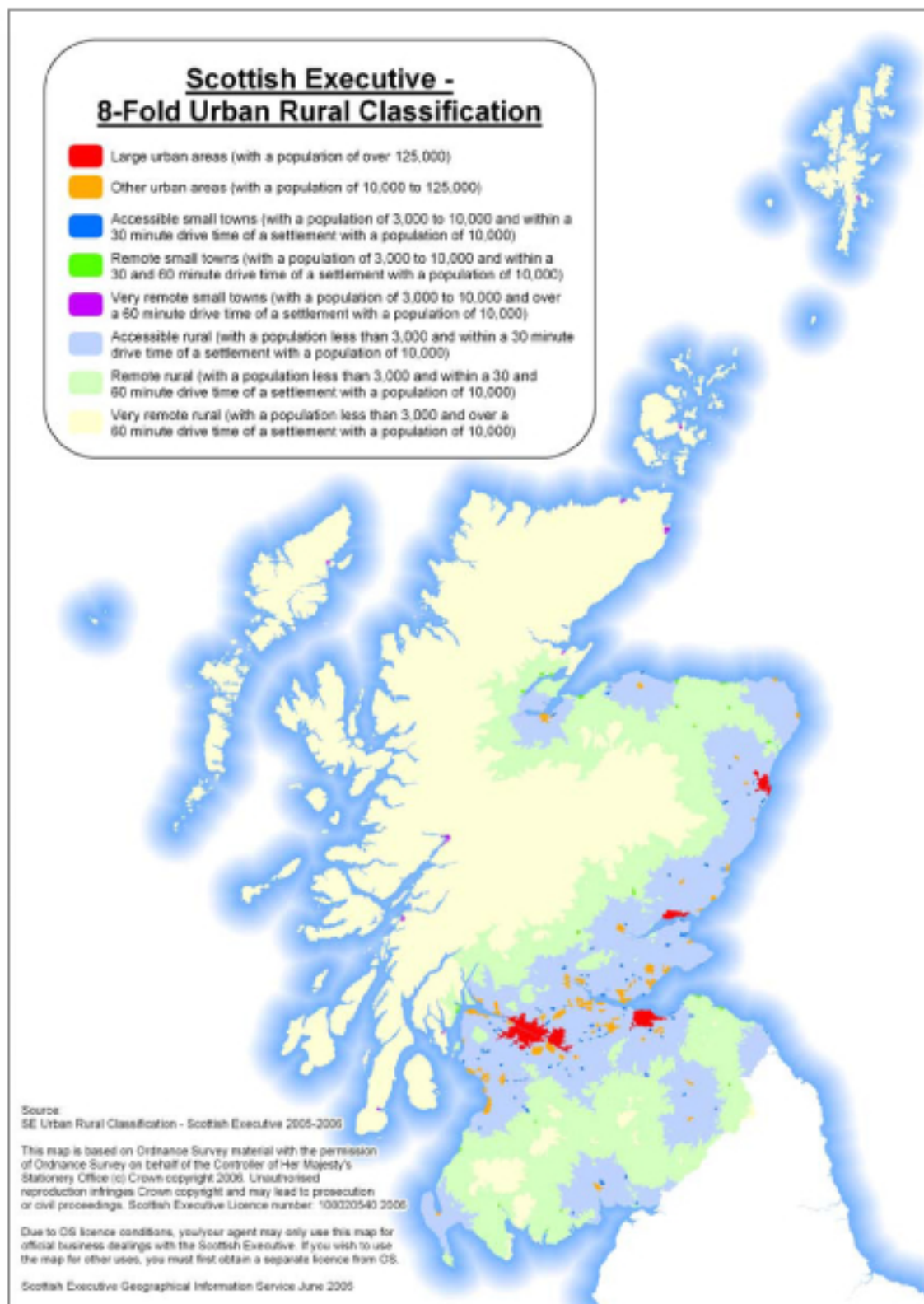


Figure 2. Scottish Executive 8-fold Urban Rural Classification



Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Statistics by Local Authority, Health Board and Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

The following six tables show the percentage of the population classed as urban, rural and remote within local authorities, health board areas and parliamentary constituencies. Figures for the 2003-2004 classification are available in the following publication - [Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2003-2004](#).

Table 1: Scottish Executive 6-Fold Urban Rural Classification by Local Authority

Local Authority	<u>6-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Aberdeen City	93.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	2.9	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	26.8	8.6	11.3	37.0	16.4
Angus	7.5	53.8	12.1	0.0	25.9	0.6
Argyll & Bute	0.0	18.0	0.0	29.9	7.9	44.1
Clackmannanshire	0.0	53.7	31.3	0.0	15.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	15.4	7.2	26.4	22.6
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.5	33.3	2.6	21.1	6.5
East Dunbartonshire	59.1	26.9	7.1	0.0	6.8	0.0
East Lothian	24.5	0.0	33.7	14.0	15.5	12.3
East Renfrewshire	86.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	4.4	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	95.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	78.9
Falkirk	0.0	86.0	4.6	0.0	9.4	0.0
Fife	0.0	65.7	16.4	0.0	17.9	0.0
Glasgow City	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.2	3.7	24.4	11.3	39.4
Inverclyde	0.0	87.7	4.8	0.0	7.6	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	66.2	15.0	0.0	18.8	0.0
Moray	0.0	23.8	18.1	14.4	29.9	13.7
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.6	17.3	0.0	7.3	4.8
North Lanarkshire	65.4	16.3	10.9	0.0	7.4	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	67.8
Perth & Kinross	1.2	32.4	9.7	10.8	33.3	12.6
Renfrewshire	75.3	9.8	9.5	0.0	5.4	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	26.8	19.9	4.9	37.5	10.8
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	69.4
South Ayrshire	0.0	68.0	4.1	6.2	18.0	3.8
South Lanarkshire	22.2	56.2	9.5	0.0	11.1	1.1
Stirling	0.0	52.5	9.2	0.0	31.4	7.0
West Dunbartonshire	49.6	49.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	70.8	17.6	0.0	11.6	0.0
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	3.7	12.0	6.4

Table 2: Scottish Executive 8-Fold Urban Rural Classification by Local Authority

Local Authority	<u>8-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural
Aberdeen City	93.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	26.8	8.6	11.3	0.0	37.0	15.0	1.4
Angus	7.5	53.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	25.9	0.6	0.1
Argyll & Bute	0.0	18.0	0.0	9.9	20.0	7.9	8.6	35.5
Clackmannanshire	0.0	53.7	31.3	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	15.4	7.2	0.0	26.4	22.5	0.1
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.5	33.3	2.6	0.0	21.1	6.5	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	59.1	26.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
East Lothian	24.5	0.0	33.7	14.0	0.0	15.5	12.3	0.0
East Renfrewshire	86.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	95.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	78.9
Falkirk	0.0	86.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0
Fife	0.0	65.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
Glasgow City	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.2	3.7	10.8	13.6	11.3	11.1	28.3
Inverclyde	0.0	87.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	66.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0
Moray	0.0	23.8	18.1	14.4	0.0	29.9	13.1	0.6
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	1.1	3.7
North Lanarkshire	65.4	16.3	10.9	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8
Perth & Kinross	1.2	32.4	9.7	10.8	0.0	33.3	10.5	2.1
Renfrewshire	75.3	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	26.8	19.9	4.9	0.0	37.5	10.8	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	69.4
South Ayrshire	0.0	68.0	4.1	6.2	0.0	18.0	3.8	0.0
South Lanarkshire	22.2	56.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.1	0.0
Stirling	0.0	52.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	31.4	5.6	1.4
West Dunbartonshire	49.6	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	70.8	17.6	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	2.4	1.3	12.0	3.3	3.0

Table 3: Scottish Executive Urban 6-Fold Rural Classification by Health Board Areas

Health Board	<u>6-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	58.6	18.5	2.8	15.1	5.0
Borders	0.0	26.8	19.9	4.9	37.5	10.8
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	15.4	7.2	26.4	22.6
Fife	0.0	65.7	16.4	0.0	17.9	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	70.2	10.6	0.0	17.0	2.2
Grampian	37.5	15.5	8.3	7.2	22.1	9.3
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	79.6	13.9	3.9	0.0	2.6	0.0
Highland ¹	0.0	20.2	2.6	26.1	10.3	40.8
Lanarkshire	39.6	40.1	9.6	0.0	10.2	0.6
Lothian	58.1	21.3	10.7	1.6	6.9	1.4
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	67.8
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	69.4
Tayside	39.8	26.2	6.7	3.7	19.0	4.5
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	78.9
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	3.7	12.0	6.4

Table 4: Scottish Executive Urban 8-Fold Rural Classification by Health Board Areas

Health Board	<u>8-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	58.6	18.5	2.8	0.0	15.1	3.7	1.4
Borders	0.0	26.8	19.9	4.9	0.0	37.5	10.8	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	15.4	7.2	0.0	26.4	22.5	0.1
Fife	0.0	65.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	70.2	10.6	0.0	0.0	17.0	1.7	0.4
Grampian	37.5	15.5	8.3	7.2	0.0	22.1	8.6	0.7
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	79.6	13.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Highland ¹	0.0	20.2	2.6	10.5	15.6	10.3	10.4	30.5
Lanarkshire	39.6	40.1	9.6	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.6	0.0
Lothian	58.1	21.3	10.7	1.6	0.0	6.9	1.4	0.0
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	69.4
Tayside	39.8	26.2	6.7	3.7	0.0	19.0	3.8	0.8
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	78.9
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	2.4	1.3	12.0	3.3	3.0

¹ NHS Argyll & Clyde was dissolved on 31 March 2006 and changes were made to the boundaries of NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde and NHS Highland. Argyll & Bute Local Authority areas moved to NHS Highland and the remaining areas (part of West Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, and parts of East Renfrewshire) go to NHS Greater Glasgow & Clyde.

Table 5: Scottish Executive 6-Fold Urban Rural Classification by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Scottish Parliamentary Constituency	<u>6-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>					
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural
Aberdeen Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen North	91.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	63.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	21.9	0.0
Angus	13.4	58.9	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	57.1
Ayr	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.5	0.0	10.3	36.5	12.8
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.4	0.0	56.6
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	0.0	19.1	25.9	12.2	28.3	14.5
Central Fife	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	36.8	25.6	0.0	33.7	3.9
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.7	8.0	15.8	0.0	5.6	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	80.0	15.2	0.0	4.8	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.8	33.5	0.0	9.4	9.3
Cunninghame South	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
Dumbarton	1.3	82.4	0.0	0.0	11.0	5.2
Dumfries	0.0	38.6	22.8	0.0	27.7	11.0
Dundee East	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Dundee West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline East	0.0	66.3	24.7	0.0	9.0	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	67.8	14.8	0.0	17.4	0.0
East Kilbride	0.0	85.9	9.0	0.0	5.1	0.0
East Lothian	10.1	0.0	40.4	16.7	18.1	14.7
Eastwood	86.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	4.4	0.0
Edinburgh Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Edinburgh North and Leith	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Pentlands	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
Edinburgh South	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Edinburgh West	78.9	0.0	15.5	0.0	5.5	0.0
Falkirk East	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	87.5	9.3	0.0	3.2	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	6.4	16.0	24.8	36.7
Glasgow Anniesland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Baillieston	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0

Glasgow Cathcart	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Glasgow Govan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Kelvin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Maryhill	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Glasgow Pollok	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Springburn	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Gordon	0.0	13.9	0.0	28.5	40.5	17.1
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.6	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hamilton South	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	0.0	34.3	9.1	21.5	6.6	28.5
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	55.1	29.0	0.0	15.9	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	80.2	8.9	0.0	11.0	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	54.6	27.1	0.0	18.3	0.0
Livingston	0.0	83.9	9.8	0.0	6.3	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.6	19.0	0.0	20.4	0.0
Moray	0.0	26.1	19.9	10.2	31.9	11.8
Motherwell and Wishaw	94.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	19.0	33.4	0.0	47.6	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.0	22.7	10.3	32.9	17.1
Ochil	0.0	45.2	26.3	0.0	28.5	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	67.8
Paisley North	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Paisley South	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Perth	0.0	55.1	5.0	8.3	26.2	5.5
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.8	0.0	14.2	25.1	39.9
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	25.1	12.8	8.9	38.3	14.9
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	69.4
Stirling	0.0	53.0	11.3	0.0	27.2	8.6
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	52.4	30.2	9.5	0.0	7.9	0.0
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	0.0	44.1	21.2	0.0	30.4	4.3
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	0.0	23.9	24.0	0.0	31.5	20.7
West Renfrewshire	7.6	49.8	30.3	0.0	12.3	0.0
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	78.9
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	3.7	12.0	6.4

Table 6: Scottish Executive 8-Fold Urban Rural Classification by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Scottish Parliamentary Constituency	<u>8-Fold Urban Rural Classification</u>							
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Very Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	Very Remote Rural
Aberdeen Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen North	91.6	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.3	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	63.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0
Angus	13.4	58.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	28.7	0.0	6.2	50.9
Ayr	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	36.5	12.8	0.0
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	35.9	0.0	4.0	52.7
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	0.0	19.1	25.9	12.2	0.0	28.3	14.5	0.0
Central Fife	0.0	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	36.8	25.6	0.0	0.0	33.7	3.9	0.0
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.7	8.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	80.0	15.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.8	33.5	0.0	0.0	9.4	2.0	7.2
Cunninghame South	0.0	94.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
Dumbarton	1.3	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	5.2	0.0
Dumfries	0.0	38.6	22.8	0.0	0.0	27.7	11.0	0.0
Dundee East	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Dundee West	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline East	0.0	66.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	67.8	14.8	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0
East Kilbride	0.0	85.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
East Lothian	10.1	0.0	40.4	16.7	0.0	18.1	14.7	0.0
Eastwood	86.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0

Edinburgh Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh North and Leith	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Pentlands	98.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh South	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh West	78.9	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
Falkirk East	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	87.5	9.3	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	6.4	16.0	0.0	24.8	36.4	0.2
Glasgow Anniesland	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Baillieston	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Cathcart	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Govan	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Kelvin	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Maryhill	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Pollok	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Springburn	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Gordon	0.0	13.9	0.0	28.5	0.0	40.5	17.1	0.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hamilton South	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	0.0	34.3	9.1	9.9	11.6	6.6	12.8	15.7
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	55.1	29.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	80.2	8.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	54.6	27.1	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0
Livingston	0.0	83.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0

Moray	0.0	26.1	19.9	10.2	0.0	31.9	11.2	0.6
Motherwell and Wishaw	94.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	19.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	47.6	0.0	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.0	22.7	10.3	0.0	32.9	13.6	3.6
Ochil	0.0	45.2	26.3	0.0	0.0	28.5	0.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	0.0	67.8
Paisley North	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Paisley South	98.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Perth	0.0	55.1	5.0	8.3	0.0	26.2	5.3	0.2
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	25.1	14.3	25.6
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	25.1	12.8	8.9	0.0	38.3	14.9	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.6	0.0	0.0	69.4
Stirling	0.0	53.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	27.2	6.9	1.7
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	52.4	30.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West	0.0	44.1	21.2	0.0	0.0	30.4	4.3	0.0
Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West	0.0	23.9	24.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	16.8	3.9
Renfrewshire	7.6	49.8	30.3	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	0.0	0.0	78.9
Scotland	39.0	29.8	9.1	2.4	1.3	12.0	3.3	3.0

Table 7: Differences between the data zone and output area classifications at the output area level

Output Area Classification	Classification of output areas based on data zone classification						Total
	Large Urban Areas	Other Urban Areas	Accessible Small Towns	Remote Small Towns	Accessible Rural	Remote Rural	
Large Urban Areas	17181	0	1	0	6	0	17188
Other Urban Areas	2	12437	0	0	34	0	12473
Accessible Small Towns	2	0	3728	0	35	0	3765
Remote Small Towns	0	0	0	1608	0	14	1622
Accessible Rural	74	134	92	5	4440	59	4804
Remote Rural	0	0	3	42	98	2609	2752
Total	17259	12571	3824	1655	4613	2682	42604

Boundary Guidance

Title	Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005 - 2006
Abstract	The Scottish Executive (SE) 6 and 8-fold urban rural classifications are intended to provide a consistent way of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland. Two main criteria have been used to develop the SE 6 and 8 fold urban rural classifications: population as defined by the General Registers Office for Scotland (GROS) and accessibility based on drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland. Areas of contiguous high population density postcodes defined by GROS and known as Settlements form the basis of the classification.
Subject	Social
Keywords	Society
Data Rights	Unrestricted
Supplier Name	Scottish Executive
Supplier Contact Name	GIS Data Manager
Supplier Address Line 1	V-1 Spur
Supplier Address Line 2	Saughton House
Supplier Address Line 3	Edinburgh
Supplier Country	Scotland
Supplier Postcode	EH6 6QQ
Supplier Telephone	0131 244 1441
Supplier Fax	0131 244 1443
Supplier Email	SEGIS@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Supplier Web Address	www.scotland.gov.uk
Date Created	JUNE 2006
Update Frequency	Irregular
Format	Shape File
Size (Mb)	14
Language	English (UK)
Source	GROS Settlements 2004
Project	Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
Type	GIS vector polygons
Geographical Extent	Scotland
Special Reference System	British National Grid
Lineage	GROS Settlements 2004
Positional Accuracy	In line with GROS Census 2001 Output Areas
Attribute Accuracy	Good
Completeness	Complete

Creator Name	Scottish Executive
Creator Contact Name	GIS Data Manager
Creator Address Line 1	V-1 Spur
Creator Address Line 2	Saughton House
Creator Address Line 3	Edinburgh
Country	Scotland
Creator Postcode	EH6 6QQ
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Creator Web Address	www.scotland.gov.uk

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Guidance

Contents of CD:

- 2005-2006 Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification boundaries
- UR Postcode index – the look-up file which shows the geographic relationship between postcodes and the urban rural classification.
- UR Census output area index – the look-up shows the relationship between 2001 census output areas and the urban rural classification.
- UR Data zone Index – the look-up shows the relationship between Data Zones and the urban rural classification.
- Population spreadsheet – spreadsheet contains the population of each GROS Settlement.
- Names and Codes – standard names and codes for geographies.

(A) SE urban rural classification boundaries (SEURClassification05_06.shp)

Boundaries are supplied in ESRI shapefile format. Details of the process for producing the classification are included in Annex A.

(B) UR Postcode Index (SEClassification05_06.txt)

The SE urban rural classification index shows the geographic relationship between postcodes and the SE urban rural classification. The postcode Index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the SE urban rural classification 2005-2006 with the (ii) the 2006r1 GROS postcode Index.

Fields in the index

POSTCODE	Current and deleted small and large user postcode units
INT_DATE	Date postcode came into use
DEL_DATE	Date postcode removed from use
6FOLD	6-Fold Urban Rural Classification
8FOLD	8-Fold Urban Rural Classification
TYPE	Whether the postcode is a larger user and if it is split

Current and deleted postcodes

The SE urban rural classification index includes both current and deleted postcodes to allow deleted postcodes to be classified and used in any subsequent analysis.

Large user postcodes

Large user postcodes are those postcodes that receive more than 50 mail items per day. The SE urban rural classification index includes large users postcodes and these are identified through the large user identifier field (Type). The following codes are used in the Type field:

0 = Small user postcode

A = Split small user postcode

L = Large user postcode matched with small user postcode – no split area

Z = Large user postcode matched with a split small user postcode

Split postcodes

A split postcode occurs when a postcode straddles 2 or more Local Authority boundaries, or when a postcode straddles the Scottish/English border or where an island and the mainland or another island share a postcode. The most populous part is identified by suffix A and the smaller parts by suffixes B, C etc. Split postcodes have been stripped out of the SE urban rural classification index and only the largest part (in terms of households) is included in the index.

(C) UR Output Area Index (OA2001_SE2005.txt)

Output Area Index shows the relationship between the 2001 census output areas and the SE urban rural classification. The Output Area Index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the SE urban rural classification 2005-2006 to the (ii) the 2001 Output Area population weighted centroids supplied by GROS.

Fields in the index

Output Area	Output area code
6Fold	6-fold Urban Rural Classification
8Fold	8-fold Urban Rural Classification

(D) UR Data zone Index (DZ2001_SE2005.txt)

The data zone index shows the relationship between data zones and the SE urban rural classification. As some data zones straddle the urban rural classification only the 6-fold classification has been added to data zones. Each data zone has been assigned to the category of the classification for which the majority of its census output areas lie.

Fields in the index

Data zone	Data zone code
6Fold	6-fold Urban Rural Classification
2Fold	2 Fold Urban Rural Classification

The 2-fold classification simply differentiates between urban and rural areas. For the 6-fold classification those with a value 1 - 4 are classed as Urban and those with a value 5 - 6 are classed as Rural.

(E) Population (Sett_Population.xls)

This spreadsheet contains the population of each of the GROS Settlements and their 6 and 8-fold classification.

(F) Names and Codes

Standard names and codes to be used for Local Authorities, Health Boards, Scottish Parliamentary Constituencies and Settlements.

(G) A4 maps of the 6 and 8-fold classification (pdf and jpeg)

A4 maps in jpeg and pdf formats showing the 6-fold and 8-fold SE urban rural classification.

Annex A: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Methodology

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005 - 2006

1. Description

The Scottish Executive (SE) 6-fold and 8-fold urban rural classifications are intended to provide a consistent way of defining urban and rural areas across Scotland. Two main criteria have been used to develop the SE 6-fold and 8-fold urban rural classifications: population as defined by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and accessibility based on drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland.

2. Datasets Used

- Settlements 2004

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is responsible for the definition of settlements, settlements; a simplified methodology is as follows: GROS Small Area Population Estimates (SAPE) together with information from the Royal Mail Postcode Address File (PAF) were used to classify 2004 postcode units as high or low density. This information was then used to select areas of contiguous high density postcodes that make up a Settlement. Details of the methodology used for the Mid-2004 Population Estimates for Settlements can be found at Mid 2004 population estimates for settlements

- Road and ferry network

To calculate the drive times ESRI ArcGIS software extension Proterritory was used. This software requires the creation of a road grid, grid; this section describes the methodology used to create this road grid.

Road grid input files:

- OSCAR Route Manager dataset 2005 (1:10,000) - road network for Scotland from Ordnance Survey
- Major roads and motorway in North England from Ordnance Survey Strategy 2005 (1:50,000)
- Ferry routes derived from Ordnance Survey Strategy 2005 and Scottish Executive 2005
- Settlements 2004 from General Registers Office for Scotland

To create a 20 metre square pixel road grid for SIMD 2006 the roads from OSCAR covering Scotland, the roads covering North England and the Ferry routes were merged and the Settlement 2004 dataset was used to define urban areas.

While the roads datasets only required reclassification (see table below). The building of the ferry routes required more work: reclassification, editing and speed calculation. A total of 101 ferry routes were created, ranging from 225 metres (Noss Sound – Gungstie) to 355 km. (Aberdeen – Lerwick).

Initially each ferry route was assigned a minimum estimated travel time. This information came from either Ordnance Survey Strategy 2005 or the individual ferry service internet sites. The next stage was to add ferry waiting times. A 30 minutes waiting time was selected after comparing the values for estimated waiting time for several different ferry routes. The ferry routes compared ranged from 10 minutes to 3 hours in estimated travel time but all had a 30 minutes waiting time.

From the travel time (including waiting time) and calculated length for each ferry route, the speed was calculated. Speeds ranged from between 2 and 22 miles/hour, where the slowest speeds in general correspond to the shorter ferry routes due to the relative long waiting time. The ferry routes were then classified into 10 speed classes.

The final class given to each ferry route and associated speed can be found in table 1. The roads were reclassified into similar road types resulting in the following classes and speeds for urban and rural areas, also found in table 1.

3. Methodology for creating SEUR Classification

The first stage in creating the SE classifications was to look at settlement populations. Settlements were categorized into the following 4 groups:

- Large urban areas: Settlements of 125,000 or more, which have a wide range of services.
- Other urban areas: Settlements of 10,000 or over and below 125,000, which have a good range of services.
- Small towns: Settlements of 3,000 or over and below 10,000. These are likely to be smaller towns which are unlikely to contain a full range of services.
- Rural: Settlements below 3,000 and those not living in settlements. These are unlikely to contain many services.

The next stage was to distinguish between accessible and remote areas. This was done by creating a 30 minute drive time for the 6-fold classification and a 30 and additional 60 minute drive time for the 8-fold classification from settlements of size 10,000 or more. Thus creating the following definitions of remoteness:

- Accessible: 30 minutes or less drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or over
- Remote: more than a 30-minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or over (or between a 30 and 60 minute drive time for the 8-fold classification)
- Very Remote: more than a 60 minute drive time from a settlement of 10,000 or over (8-fold classification only)

The 30 and 60 minute drive time boundaries were created using drive time software from the population weighted centroids of all settlements with a population of 10,000 or over; centroid co-ordinates were supplied by GROS. Settlements with a population of 10,000 or more located in England but within a 30 minute drive time of Scotland were also included in the analysis (i.e. Berwick-upon-Tweed and Carlisle).

Drive time calculations are based on average travel speeds. Each of the road classes (e.g. A roads or B roads) in the road network has an assigned speed.

This speed is the average for that class (figures come from DETR) but the process does not take into account peak and non-peak travel times.

Table 1. Road class and average speed used in the analysis.

ROAD TYPE	RURAL [m/hr]	URBAN [m/hr]
Motorway	65	44
A road	40	19
B road	34	16
Minor and other road	25	14
Non-network road	25	14
Pedestrian road	25	14
Private road - acc. to public	25	14
Private road	25	14
Ferry - 22	22	22
Ferry - 20	20	20
Ferry - 18	18	18
Ferry - 16	16	16
Ferry - 14	14	14
Ferry - 12	12	12
Ferry - 10	10	10
Ferry - 8	8	8
Ferry - 6	6	6
Ferry - 4	4	4
Ferry - 2	2	2
Unknown	6	4

The 30 and 60 minute drive time boundaries were combined to form a single dataset.

Each settlement was initially classed depending on its estimated population. With the creation of a drive time dataset each settlement was also classed depending on its distance from a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more. In some cases drive time boundaries split a settlement. The method used here treats settlements as whole entities and classify them based on the drive time their centroid fell in.

Finally, settlements and drive time datasets were combined to form one national dataset containing both the 6 and 8-fold definitions.

Annex B: Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Licence

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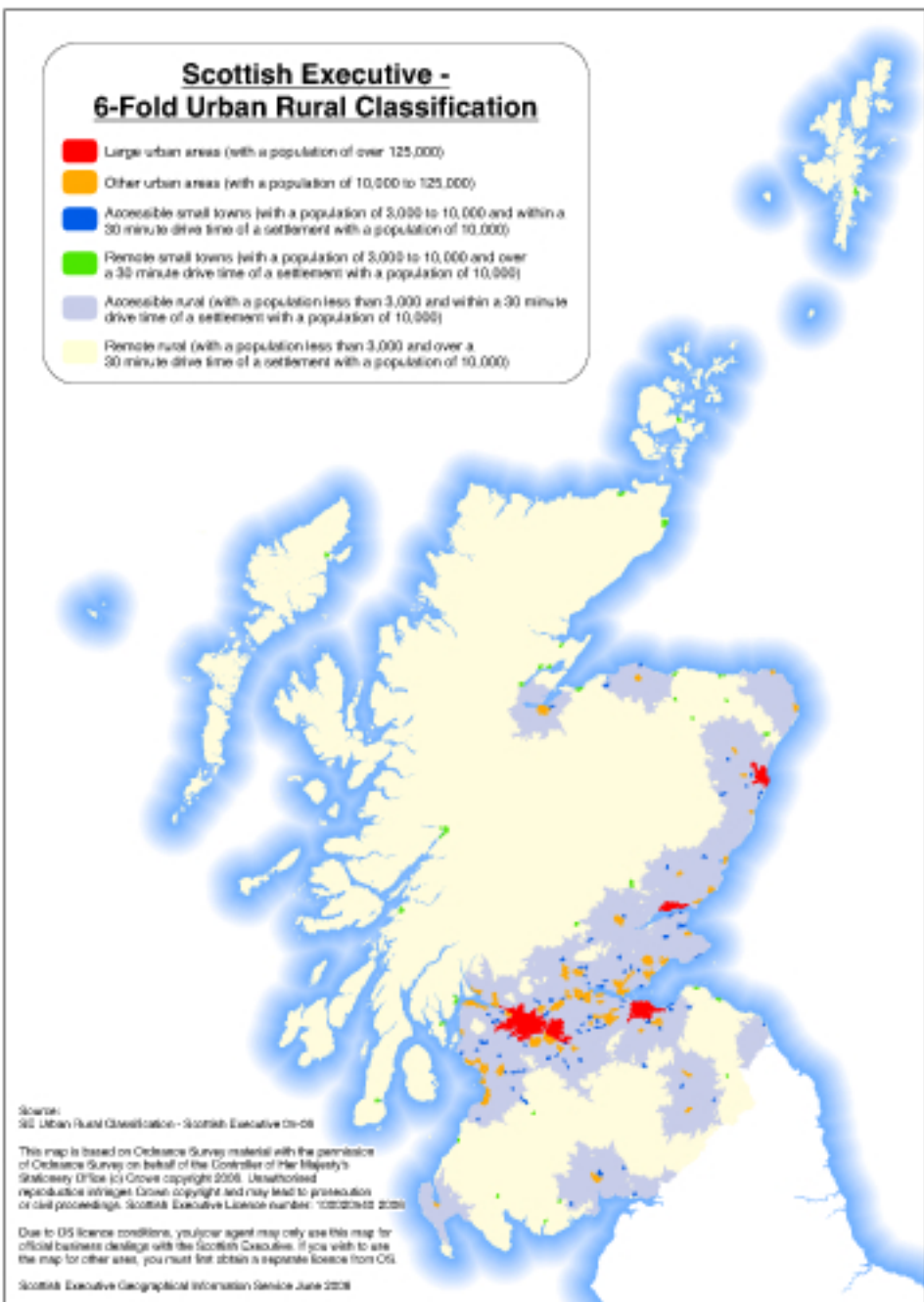
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Scottish Executive - 6-Fold Urban Rural Classification

-  Large urban areas (with a population of over 125,000)
-  Other urban areas (with a population of 10,000 to 125,000)
-  Accessible small towns (with a population of 3,000 to 10,000 and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement with a population of 10,000)
-  Remote small towns (with a population of 3,000 to 10,000 and over a 30 minute drive time of a settlement with a population of 10,000)
-  Accessible rural (with a population less than 3,000 and within a 30 minute drive time of a settlement with a population of 10,000)
-  Remote rural (with a population less than 3,000 and over a 30 minute drive time of a settlement with a population of 10,000)



Source:
02 Urban Rural Classification - Scottish Executive 05-06

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