

Urban

Urban Rural Classification

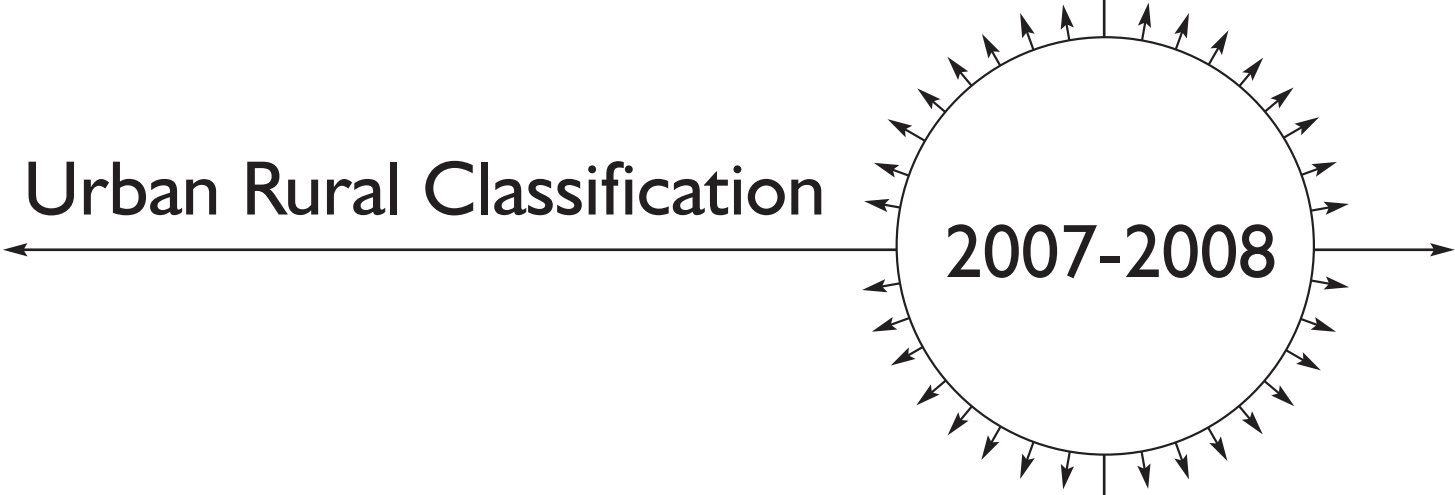
2007-2008

Remote

Rural

Accessible

Urban Rural Classification



2007-2008

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Introduction

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

The Scottish Government acknowledges that issues such as transport, education and health can have a particular impact on rural communities and seeks to reflect this in mainstream policy development. This classification aids in developing our understanding of the issues facing urban, rural and remote Scotland.

The Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification (version 2007–2008, which updates the 2005–2006 version) was first released in 2000 and is consistent with the Government’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 Government
August 2008**

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Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics is the Scottish Government'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 Government, 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 Government 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 Government 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 Government and its partners use the classification?

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

The Scottish Government acknowledges that issues such as transport, education and health can have a particular impact on rural communities and seeks to reflect this in mainstream policy development. This classification aids in developing 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:

Rural Scotland: Better Still, Naturally: A stock take of rural Scotland with some consideration of how rural areas might look like in the future by stakeholders.

Scotland's People: Results from the 2005/2006 Scottish Household Survey Annual Report - provides results for 2006.

Rural Scotland Key Facts 2007: 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.

Annual Population Survey in Scotland 2007: A Compendium of Labour Market Statistics

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 Government 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 Scottish Government's core definition of rurality?

The Scottish Government core definition of rurality classifies settlements of 3,000 or less people to be rural. The Scottish Government 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 Government Urban Rural classification produced?

Two main criteria have been used to produce the Scottish Government 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 2006 postcode units as high or low density. This information was then used to identify areas of contiguous high density postcodes with a population of 500 or more that make up a Settlement. Details of the methodology used for the Mid-2006 Population Estimates for Settlements can be found at Mid 2006 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 2006 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 Government 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 2009-2010 classification will be produced in autumn 2010 to coincide with the two year sweep of the Scottish Household Survey.

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

The Scottish Government 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). The 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 classifications are based upon Settlements 2004 and Settlements 2006 respectively.

- 2007-2008 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification
- 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. The 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 Urban Rural Classification 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. Its 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 Government Urban Rural Classification.

What are the main changes that result from applying the 2007-2008 rather than the 2005-2006 Scottish Government Urban Rural classifications?

The differences between the 2005-2006 and the 2007-2008 classifications stem from changes to either settlement populations or settlement boundaries.

A classification will change if the settlement population crosses the 10,000 and 3,000 marks as these are the population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas. In the 2005-2006 classification, New Cumnock (East Ayrshire) had an estimated population greater than 3,000. This estimate drops below 3,000 for the 2007-2008 classification, and New Cumnock moves from being classed as a small town to a rural area. Callander (Stirling), Drongan (East Ayrshire) and Kintore (Aberdeenshire) had population estimates below 3,000 in the 2005-2006 classification, but have risen above the 3,000 mark for 2007-2008 and are now classed as small towns as opposed to rural areas. Also, one settlement has crossed the 10,000 population threshold. The population of Armadale (West Lothian) has risen above 10,000 and is now classed as an other urban area, as opposed to small town.

Changes to settlements boundaries may cause previously separate settlements to be merged with each other (or, conversely, one settlement becoming split into two or more separate settlements). This may cause the resulting settlements to cross the 10,000 or 3,000 population thresholds. Wemyss Bay (Inverclyde) and Skelmorlie

(North Ayrshire) both previously had estimates under 3,000, but, because of boundary changes, were merged together and the new combined settlement is now classed as a small town. Similarly, Peterculter and Milltimber (Aberdeen City) were merged together resulting in a new settlement that is classed as a small town. The rural area settlement of East Whitburn (West Lothian) was merged with Whitburn and is classed as an other urban area for the 2007-2008 classification. Banknock (Falkirk), Blackburn (West Lothian) and Hallglen (Falkirk) were merged with Bonnybridge, Bathgate and Falkirk respectively to move from being classed as small towns to other urban areas. Rural areas Hawkhead and Plains have been amalgamated to the large urban area of Glasgow for the 2007-2008 classification.

In terms of assessing accessibility, the same method of calculating the 30 and 60 minute drive times was used as in the previous 2005-2006 classification, and as a result changes are minimal. The 2007-2008 classification does, however, apply a new version of the Scottish coastline.

Some minor changes are due to changes in the area of a settlement, as defined by GROS. For example, Lerwick (Shetland) has increased in size meaning a greater area is classed as remote small town, whereas Armadale (West Lothian) has decreased in size.

Since the drive times are calculated from settlements with a population estimate of 10,000 or greater, only changes to these settlements would have a significant effect on the resulting drive times. Again, changes between the 2005-2006 and 2007-2008 are fairly minimal, but a couple of examples are noted. The settlement of Penicuik (Midlothian) changed shape and composition such that the population weighted centroid has shifted to the north east. This has resulted in the region to the south west becoming slightly less accessible (i.e. the 30 minute drive-time boundary has shifted north eastwards). Similarly, shape changes and centroid shifts have resulted in greater accessibility to the south west of East Kilbride and Hamilton (South Lanarkshire) and to the north of Galashiels (Scottish Borders).

Are socio-economic statistics to support the classification available?

Yes, Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics is the Scottish Government'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 Scottish Government'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 based upon the location of its population weighted centroid. 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:

- 99.8 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to large urban areas
- 99.7 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to other urban areas
- 98.7 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to accessible small towns
- 98.7 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to remote small towns
- 92.4 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to accessible rural
- 94.5 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to remote rural

In previous versions of the classification, data zones were assigned to an urban/rural category based upon the classification of the majority of output areas within each data zone. The centroid method has increased the number of output areas given a different classification under the data zone and output area indexes, however, this difference is very marginal, and the new method falls in line with the way centroids are used to determine other geographic boundary relationships for Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics.

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 Government 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:

- 2007-2008 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification
- 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 Government Urban Rural Classification 2007-2008 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 introduced 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 Government Urban Rural Classification Maps

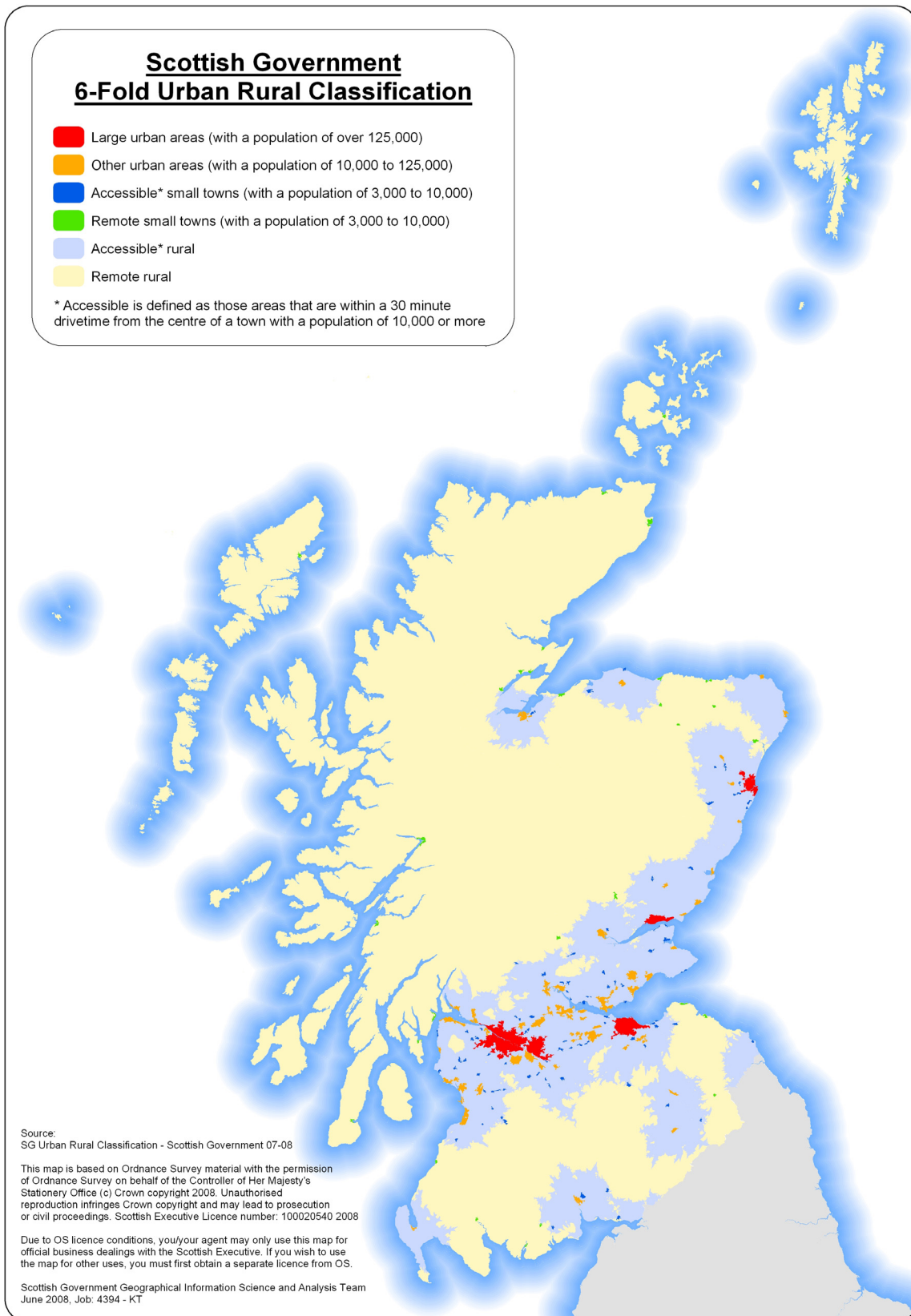


Figure 1. Scottish Government 6-fold Urban Rural Classification

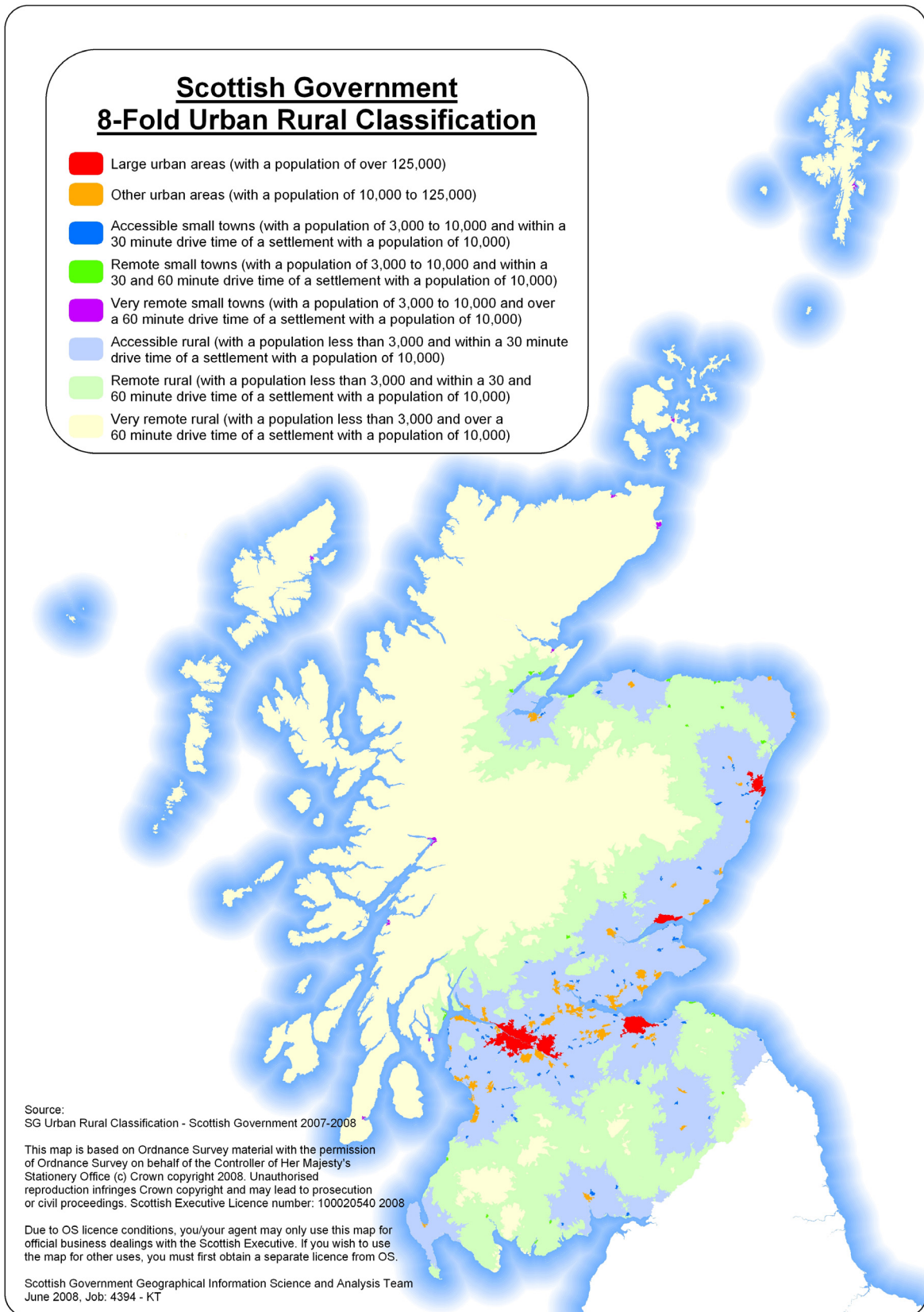


Figure 2. Scottish Government 8-fold Urban Rural Classification

Scottish Government 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 Scottish parliamentary constituencies. Figures for the 2005-2006 classification are available in the following publication - [Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2005-2006](#).

Table 1: Scottish Government 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	92.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	1.6	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	26.1	9.8	11.2	36.7	16.0
Angus	7.7	53.2	11.8	0.0	26.7	0.7
Argyll & Bute	0.0	17.4	0.0	29.9	7.8	44.9
Clackmannanshire	0.0	55.5	29.4	0.0	15.1	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.3	9.7	13.0	19.6	29.3
Dundee City	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.9	28.4	7.6	18.4	8.7
East Dunbartonshire	60.1	26.5	7.2	0.0	6.2	0.0
East Lothian	23.5	0.0	33.5	15.2	15.1	12.7
East Renfrewshire	86.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	96.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	78.2
Falkirk	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
Fife	0.0	66.5	16.4	0.0	17.2	0.0
Glasgow City	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.4	3.7	23.4	11.8	39.7
Inverclyde	0.0	86.9	7.9	0.0	5.2	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	68.0	14.9	0.0	17.1	0.0
Moray	0.0	23.3	18.0	14.6	30.2	13.9
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.6	19.0	0.0	5.5	4.9
North Lanarkshire	66.8	15.9	10.6	0.0	6.7	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	67.3
Perth & Kinross	1.2	31.2	9.8	10.8	34.8	12.3
Renfrewshire	75.8	10.3	9.6	0.0	4.3	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.6	16.0	7.9	26.8	23.8
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	70.0
South Ayrshire	0.0	67.4	4.2	6.1	18.2	4.1
South Lanarkshire	22.4	55.8	9.6	0.0	11.0	1.3
Stirling	0.0	51.8	13.6	0.0	27.3	7.3
West Dunbartonshire	49.7	49.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	80.9	8.9	0.0	10.1	0.0
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	4.1	11.2	7.0

Table 2: Scottish Government 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	92.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	26.1	9.8	11.2	0.0	36.7	14.7	1.3
Angus	7.7	53.2	11.8	0.0	0.0	26.7	0.7	0.0
Argyll & Bute	0.0	17.4	0.0	10.3	19.6	7.8	8.3	36.6
Clackmannanshire	0.0	55.5	29.4	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.3	9.7	13.0	0.0	19.6	29.2	0.2
Dundee City	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.9	28.4	7.6	0.0	18.4	8.7	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	60.1	26.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
East Lothian	23.5	0.0	33.5	15.2	0.0	15.1	12.6	0.0
East Renfrewshire	86.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh, City of	96.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Eilean Siar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	78.2
Falkirk	0.0	90.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
Fife	0.0	66.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	0.0
Glasgow City	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.4	3.7	10.7	12.7	11.8	11.6	28.1
Inverclyde	0.0	86.9	7.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	68.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0
Moray	0.0	23.3	18.0	14.6	0.0	30.2	13.3	0.6
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.0	3.9
North Lanarkshire	66.8	15.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	67.3
Perth & Kinross	1.2	31.2	9.8	10.8	0.0	34.8	10.2	2.0
Renfrewshire	75.8	10.3	9.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	25.6	16.0	4.9	3.0	26.8	18.0	5.8
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
South Ayrshire	0.0	67.4	4.2	6.1	0.0	18.2	4.1	0.0
South Lanarkshire	22.4	55.8	9.6	0.0	0.0	11.0	1.3	0.0
Stirling	0.0	51.8	13.6	0.0	0.0	27.3	6.1	1.2
West Dunbartonshire	49.7	49.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	80.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	2.8	1.3	11.2	3.8	3.2

Table 3: Scottish Government 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	58.7	17.5	4.3	13.6	5.9
Borders	0.0	25.6	16.0	7.9	26.8	23.7
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.3	9.7	13.0	19.6	29.3
Fife	0.0	66.5	16.4	0.0	17.1	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	72.8	9.2	0.0	15.7	2.2
Grampian	36.3	15.5	9.5	7.4	22.0	9.4
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	80.1	13.6	4.1	0.0	2.2	0.0
Highland ¹	0.0	20.2	2.6	25.3	10.6	41.2
Lanarkshire	40.3	39.9	9.5	0.0	9.6	0.7
Lothian	58.4	23.5	8.8	1.8	6.1	1.5
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	67.3
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	70.0
Tayside	38.8	26.0	6.8	3.9	19.9	4.6
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	78.2
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	4.1	11.2	7.0

Table 4: Scottish Government 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	58.7	17.5	4.3	0.0	13.6	4.5	1.5
Borders	0.0	25.6	16.0	4.9	3.0	26.8	18.0	5.8
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.3	9.7	13.0	0.0	19.6	29.2	0.2
Fife	0.0	66.5	16.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	0.0	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	72.8	9.2	0.0	0.0	15.7	1.9	0.4
Grampian	36.3	15.5	9.5	7.4	0.0	22.0	8.7	0.7
Greater Glasgow & Clyde ¹	80.1	13.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Highland ¹	0.0	20.2	2.6	10.6	14.8	10.6	10.6	30.6
Lanarkshire	40.3	39.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.7	0.0
Lothian	58.4	23.5	8.8	1.8	0.0	6.1	1.5	0.0
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	67.3
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
Tayside	38.8	26.0	6.8	3.9	0.0	19.9	3.9	0.7
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	78.2
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	2.8	1.3	11.2	3.8	3.2

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 Government 6-Fold Urban Rural Classification by Scottish Parliamentary Constituency

Scottish Parliamentary Constituency	6-Fold Urban Rural Classification					
	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	90.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.5	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	2.4	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	67.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
Angus	13.9	57.4	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	0.0	57.7
Ayr	0.0	86.3	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.0	0.0	10.2	37.0	12.9
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	58.0
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	0.0	19.2	18.7	19.0	25.1	18.0
Central Fife	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	36.3	25.6	0.0	33.5	4.5
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.6	7.6	15.2	0.0	6.6	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	79.7	15.6	0.0	4.7	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.9	36.6	0.0	5.9	9.5
Cunninghame South	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Dumbarton	1.4	82.3	0.0	0.0	11.2	5.1
Dumfries	0.0	38.3	12.5	10.5	15.1	23.6
Dundee East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dundee West	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Dunfermline East	0.0	66.2	25.4	0.0	8.4	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	70.1	13.9	0.0	16.0	0.0
East Kilbride	0.0	85.7	9.3	0.0	4.9	0.1
East Lothian	9.4	0.0	39.8	18.1	17.7	15.0
Eastwood	86.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
Edinburgh Central	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh East and Musselburgh	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Edinburgh North and Leith	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh Pentlands	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Edinburgh South	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Edinburgh West	79.3	0.0	15.7	0.0	5.0	0.0
Falkirk East	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	6.4	16.2	25.0	36.3
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	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Springburn	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Gordon	0.0	13.1	3.9	28.1	38.8	16.1
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.1	4.2	0.0	4.7	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	88.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Hamilton South	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	0.0	34.9	8.9	20.7	7.0	28.5
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	55.7	29.1	0.0	15.2	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	80.9	8.7	0.0	10.3	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	76.7	8.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Livingston	0.0	84.3	9.7	0.0	5.9	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.9	18.8	0.0	20.2	0.0
Moray	0.0	25.6	19.8	10.2	32.4	12.0
Motherwell and Wishaw	95.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	21.2	33.1	0.0	45.7	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.1	22.0	10.3	33.4	17.1
Ochil	0.0	46.9	24.9	0.0	28.2	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	67.3
Paisley North	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Paisley South	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Perth	0.0	52.7	5.4	8.5	28.0	5.4
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.0	0.0	13.8	25.8	40.4
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	23.8	6.5	14.7	16.7	38.3
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	70.0
Stirling	0.0	51.5	16.9	0.0	22.6	9.0
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	53.6	29.5	9.6	0.0	7.3	0.0
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	0.0	44.1	20.4	0.0	30.4	5.1
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	0.0	24.5	23.5	0.0	31.8	20.2
West Renfrewshire	8.0	49.6	30.4	0.0	12.0	0.0
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	78.2
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	4.1	11.2	7.0

Table 6: Scottish Government 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	90.8	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.4	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	67.8	0.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0
Angus	13.9	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.0
Argyll and Bute	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	27.8	0.0	5.9	51.8
Ayr	0.0	86.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	37.0	12.9	0.0
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	34.4	0.0	4.3	53.7
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	0.0	19.2	18.7	19.0	0.0	25.1	18.0	0.0
Central Fife	0.0	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	36.3	25.6	0.0	0.0	33.5	4.5	0.0
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.6	7.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	79.7	15.6	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.9	36.6	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.0	7.6
Cunninghame South	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Dumbarton	1.4	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	5.1	0.0
Dumfries	0.0	38.3	12.5	10.5	0.0	15.1	23.6	0.0
Dundee East	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dundee West	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline East	0.0	66.2	25.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	70.1	13.9	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0
East Kilbride	0.0	85.7	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.1	0.0
East Lothian	9.4	0.0	39.8	18.1	0.0	17.7	15.0	0.0
Eastwood	86.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	3.9	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	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	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	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh South	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Edinburgh West	79.3	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
Falkirk East	0.0	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	6.4	16.2	0.0	25.0	35.9	0.4
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	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Shettleston	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Springburn	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gordon	0.0	13.1	3.9	28.1	0.0	38.8	16.1	0.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	88.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Hamilton South	0.0	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	0.0	34.9	8.9	9.9	10.8	7.0	13.1	15.4
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	55.7	29.1	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	80.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	76.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0
Livingston	0.0	84.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.9	18.8	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.0	0.0

Moray	0.0	25.6	19.8	10.2	0.0	32.4	11.4	0.6
Motherwell and Wishaw	95.2	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	21.2	33.1	0.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.1	22.0	10.3	0.0	33.4	13.5	3.7
Ochil	0.0	46.9	24.9	0.0	0.0	28.2	0.0	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.7	0.0	0.0	67.3
Paisley North	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Paisley South	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Perth	0.0	52.7	5.4	8.5	0.0	28.0	5.4	0.0
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	25.8	14.8	25.7
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	23.8	6.5	9.1	5.6	16.7	27.6	10.8
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	70.0
Stirling	0.0	51.5	16.9	0.0	0.0	22.6	7.6	1.5
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	53.6	29.5	9.6	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale West	0.0	44.1	20.4	0.0	0.0	30.4	5.1	0.0
Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West	0.0	24.5	23.5	0.0	0.0	31.8	16.6	3.6
Renfrewshire	8.0	49.6	30.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	0.0	0.0	78.2
Scotland	38.9	30.3	8.6	2.8	1.3	11.2	3.8	3.2

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	17194	0	4	0	31	0	17229
Other Urban Areas	2	12652	0	0	40	0	12694
Accessible Small Towns	0	0	3676	0	49	0	3725
Remote Small Towns	0	0	0	1580	2	19	1601
Accessible Rural	47	131	91	3	4228	78	4578
Remote Rural	0	0	4	42	106	2625	2777
Total	17243	12783	3775	1625	4456	2722	42604

Boundary Guidance

Title	Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007 - 2008
Abstract	The Scottish Government (SG) 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 6 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. 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 Government
Supplier Contact Name	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
Supplier Address Line 1	St. Andrews House
Supplier Address Line 2	Regent Road
Supplier Address Line 3	Edinburgh
Supplier Country	Scotland
Supplier Postcode	EH1 3DG
Supplier Telephone	0131 244 0442
Supplier Fax	0131 244 5427
Supplier Email	statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Supplier Web Address	www.sns.gov.uk
Date Created	JUNE 2008
Update Frequency	Irregular
Format	Shape File
Size (Mb)	30MB
Language	English (UK)
Source	GROS Settlements 2006
Project	Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification
Type	GIS vector polygons
Geographical Extent	Scotland
Special Reference System	British National Grid
Lineage	GROS Settlements 2006
Positional Accuracy	In line with GROS Census 2001 Output Areas
Attribute Accuracy	Good
Completeness	Complete

Creator Name	Scottish Government
Creator Contact Name	Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
Creator Address Line 1	St. Andrews House
Creator Address Line 2	Regent Road
Creator Address Line 3	Edinburgh
Country	Scotland
Creator Postcode	EH1 3DG
Creator Telephone	0131 244 0442
Creator Fax	0131 244 5427
Creator Email	statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Creator Web Address	www.sns.gov.uk

Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification Guidance

Contents of CD:

- 2007-2008 Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification boundaries (6 and 8 fold shapefiles)
- 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) SG urban rural classification boundaries

(SGUR_2007_2008_HWM_6FOLD.shp & SGUR_2007_2008_HWM_8FOLD.shp)

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

(B) UR Post Code Index (SGUR_2007_2008_LookUp_PC2008r1.txt)

The SG urban rural classification index shows the geographic relationship between postcodes and the SG urban rural classification. The postcode Index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the SG urban rural classification 2007-2008 to (ii) the 2008r1 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
UR6FOLD	6-Fold Urban Rural Classification
UR8FOLD	8-Fold Urban Rural Classification
TYPE	Whether the postcode is a larger user and if it is split

Current and deleted postcodes

The SG 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 SG 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 SG urban rural classification index and only the largest part (in terms of households) is included in the index.

(C) UR Output Area Index (SGUR_2007_2008_LookUp_OA2001.txt)

Output Area Index shows the relationship between the 2001 census output areas and the SG urban rural classification. The Output Area Index is created by appending the attributes of (i) the SG urban rural classification 2007-2008 to (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 (SGUR_2007_2008_LookUp_DZ2001.txt)

The data zone index shows the relationship between data zones and the SG 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 upon the location of its population weighted centroid.

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 (SGUR_2007_2008_Settlements.xls)

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

(F) Names and Codes (StandardNamesAndCodes.xls)

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 SG urban rural classification.

Annex A: Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification Methodology

Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2007 - 2008

1. Description

The Scottish Government (SG) 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 SG 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 2006

The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) is responsible for the definition of 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 2006 postcode units as high or low density. This information was then used to identify areas of contiguous high density postcodes with a population of 500 or more that make up a Settlement. Details of the methodology used for the Mid-2006 Population Estimates for Settlements can be found on the GROS Settlements and Localities website.

- 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; 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 Government 2005
- Settlements 2006 from General Register 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 2006 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 SGUR Classification

The first stage in creating the SG 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 Government Urban Rural Classification Licence

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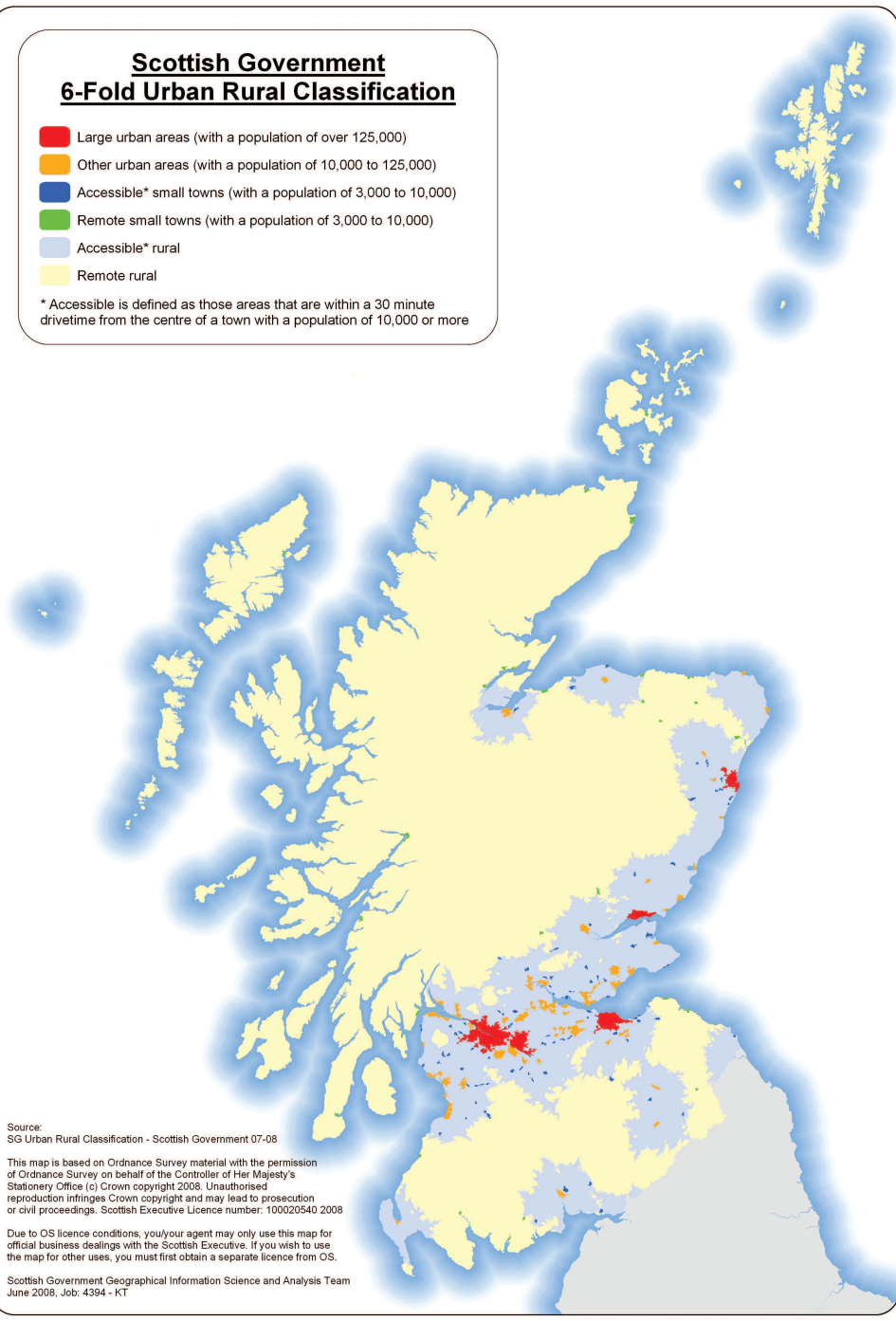
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**Scottish Government
6-Fold Urban Rural Classification**

- 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)
- Remote small towns (with a population of 3,000 to 10,000)
- Accessible* rural
- Remote rural

* Accessible is defined as those areas that are within a 30 minute drivetime from the centre of a town with a population of 10,000 or more



Source:
SG Urban Rural Classification - Scottish Government 07-08

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