

SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

URBAN RURAL CLASSIFICATION

2003-2004

Introduction

The Office of the Chief Statistician is committed to continuing to improve the evidence base. Environment and Rural Affairs Department 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 (previously called the Scottish Household Survey Urban Rural Classification) 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 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
Environment and Rural Affairs Department
June 2004**

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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 Justice Annual Report 2003 - Indicators of Progress](#): This technical report provides an impartial assessment of progress against the Social Justice milestones.

[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 2001/2002 Scottish Household Survey \(Volume 7: Annual Report\)](#) - provides results for 2001 and 2002.

[Living in Scotland: An Urban Rural Analysis of the Scottish Household Survey](#)

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 urban.

Core Definition of Rurality	
Urban	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

Why have you changed the name of the classification?

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, we have changed its name to the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification.

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?

Within the 2003-2004 Urban Rural Classification the settlement size is determined by mapping the 2001 Census output areas (which contain on average 50 households).

GROS hold information on the number of addresses contained within each postcode and its boundary, from which the area and the density of population have been calculated. This information is then used to select areas of contiguous high density postcodes that make up a Settlement.

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'.

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 2005-2006 classification will be produced in spring 2006 to coincide with the two year sweep of the Scottish Household Survey.

How will the classification take account of new methods of estimating the population of settlements?

GROS are currently developing a methodology for producing small area population estimates for Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics and working on ways to ensure that Settlement population estimates are consistent with this methodology. We intend to use the settlement size estimates from this new methodology in the 2005-2006 version of the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification.

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 and the 2001 6-fold and 8-fold urban rural classifications based on Settlements 2001.

- 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. As already stated, the 2003-2004 Urban Rural Classification uses 2001 Census populations to estimate the settlement sizes.

What are the main changes between the 2001 and 2003-2004 Scottish Executive Urban Rural classifications?

The changes between the 2001 and the 2003-2004 classifications stem from settlements whose population fluctuates around the 10,000 and 3,000 mark as these are the population thresholds used to distinguish between urban and rural areas.

Fort William's (Highland) population is estimated to be below 10,000 in the 2003-2004 classification, the 2001 classification (using Settlements 2001) estimated its population to be above 10,000. This affects not only its own classification (it has become a small town) but the surround area will no longer be classed as accessible. Instead areas surrounding Fort William will be classified as remote rural

High Valleyfield (Fife), West Calder (West Lothian) and Dollar (Clackmannanshire) had estimated populations greater than 3,000 in the 2001 classification but for the 2003-2004 classification their population estimates are below 3,000 and they move from being classed as a small town to a rural area. Kirkliston (City of Edinburgh) and Drongan (East Ayrshire) had population estimates below 3,000 in the 2001 classification but greater than 3,000 in the 2003-2004 classification and they are now classed as small towns.

It is important to note that the 2003-2004 Urban Rural Classification uses the most reliable small area population estimates to determine settlement size.

Why did you use 2001 census output areas as the geography to create the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2003-2004?

Settlement 2001 population estimates based on aggregations of Census 2001 Output Areas along with settlement boundaries also built up from Output Areas were used in this project in preference to the postcode derived Settlements 2001 dataset as they are the most accurate population estimates currently available.

Are socio-economic statistics about the underlying settlements available?

Yes 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
- 98 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to other urban areas
- 95 per cent of census output areas are correctly assigned to accessible small towns
- 97 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
- 93 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. The Scottish Executive are assessing whether the data zone classification introduces bias in to distributions of key statistical measures.

Users are encouraged to use the census output area (and postcode) version of the classification wherever possible.

How can the classification be added to my data source?

At the heart of the classification is the postcode and the Scottish Executive are providing postcode, 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, the classification can be easily added to your data.

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

- 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 SEGIS@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Will you maintain the links between postcodes and the classification?

GROS intend to add the Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2003-2004 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 is being developed and the work is being led by the Office for National Statistics. Different definitions are required in different countries as the nature of rurality is different in these countries.

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Maps

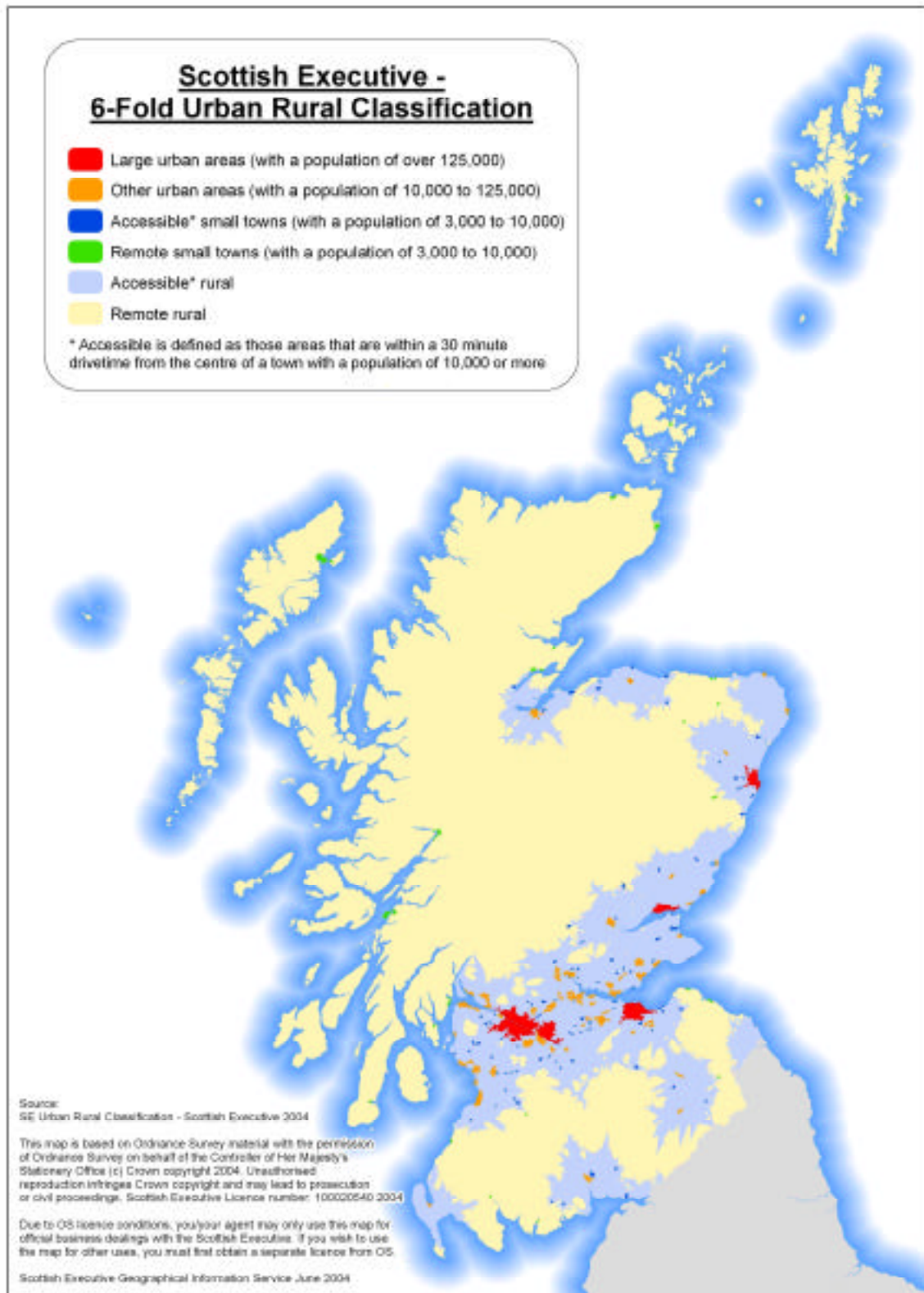


Figure 1. Scottish Executive 6-fold Urban Rural Classification

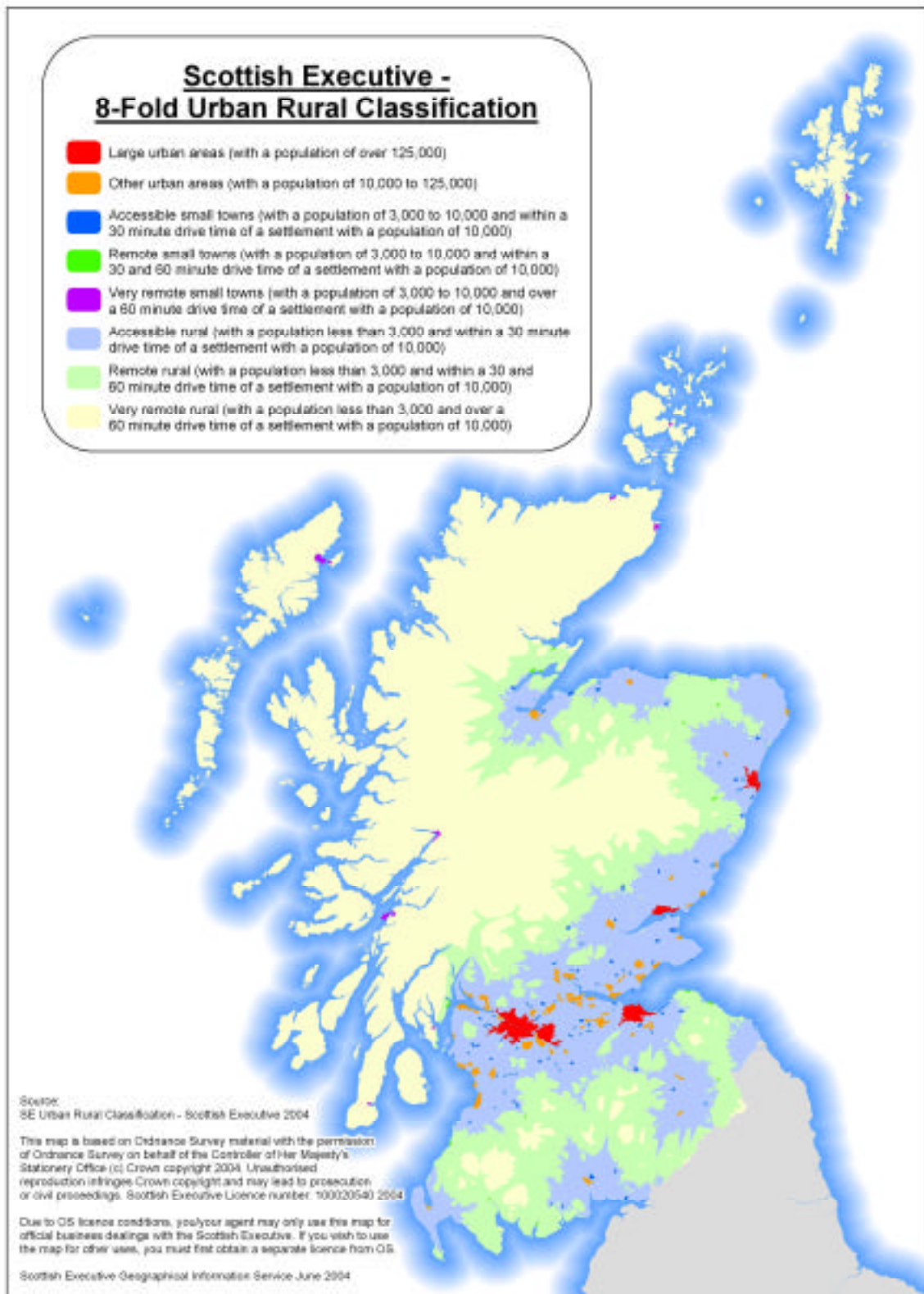


Figure 2. Scottish Executive 8-fold Urban Rural Classification

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.

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	5.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	18.2	16.8	10.0	39.0	16.0
Angus	7.5	53.8	12.1	0.0	25.9	0.6
Argyll & Bute	0.0	18.0	0.0	29.9	12.1	39.9
Clackmannanshire	0.0	53.7	31.0	0.0	15.3	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	17.9	4.8	28.2	20.8
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.3	35.7	2.6	23.1	2.3
East Dunbartonshire	59.1	26.9	7.1	0.0	6.8	0.0
East Lothian	24.5	0.0	33.7	14.0	16.7	11.1
East Renfrewshire	86.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	4.7	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	30.4	0.0	69.6
Falkirk	0.0	85.7	4.6	0.0	9.6	0.0
Fife	0.0	62.1	17.3	0.0	20.6	0.0
Glasgow City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.1	10.1	18.0	14.1	36.7
Inverclyde	0.0	87.4	4.8	0.0	7.8	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	66.2	15.0	0.0	18.8	0.0
Moray	0.0	24.0	32.6	0.0	34.0	9.4
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.5	17.2	0.0	8.5	3.7
North Lanarkshire	65.0	15.7	10.9	0.0	8.4	0.0
Orkney Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	67.8
Perth & Kinross	1.2	32.2	20.5	0.0	34.9	11.3
Renfrewshire	75.3	9.8	9.5	0.0	5.4	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	27.1	19.9	4.8	39.4	8.7
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	68.9
South Ayrshire	0.0	67.9	4.1	6.2	19.0	2.8
South Lanarkshire	22.1	56.2	9.4	0.0	12.0	0.3
Stirling	0.0	52.3	9.2	0.0	33.4	5.1
West Dunbartonshire	49.6	48.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	70.1	14.2	0.0	15.7	0.0
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	2.8	13.1	5.7

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	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Aberdeenshire	0.0	18.2	16.8	10.0	0.0	39.0	14.5	1.5
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	12.1	4.9	35.0
Clackmannanshire	0.0	53.7	31.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	17.9	4.8	0.0	28.2	20.8	0.0
Dundee City	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
East Ayrshire	0.0	36.3	35.7	2.6	0.0	23.1	2.3	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	16.7	11.1	0.0
East Renfrewshire	86.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	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	30.4	0.0	0.0	69.6
Falkirk	0.0	85.7	4.6	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
Fife	0.0	62.1	17.3	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0
Glasgow City	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.1	10.1	6.0	12.0	14.1	10.4	26.4
Inverclyde	0.0	87.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	66.2	15.0	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	0.0
Moray	0.0	24.0	32.6	0.0	0.0	34.0	9.1	0.3
North Ayrshire	0.0	70.5	17.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.0	3.7
North Lanarkshire	65.0	15.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	8.4	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	32.2	20.5	0.0	0.0	34.9	9.9	1.3
Renfrewshire	75.3	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0
Scottish Borders	0.0	27.1	19.9	4.8	0.0	39.4	8.7	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	68.9
South Ayrshire	0.0	67.9	4.1	6.2	0.0	19.0	2.8	0.0
South Lanarkshire	22.1	56.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.3	0.0
Stirling	0.0	52.3	9.2	0.0	0.0	33.4	4.8	0.3
West Dunbartonshire	49.6	48.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
West Lothian	0.0	70.1	14.2	0.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	0.0
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	1.6	1.3	13.1	2.8	2.9

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
Argyll & Clyde	35.3	36.3	6.1	6.5	7.1	8.7
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	58.5	19.3	2.8	16.5	3.0
Borders	0.0	27.1	19.9	4.8	39.4	8.7
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	17.9	4.8	28.2	20.8
Fife	0.0	62.1	17.3	0.0	20.6	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	69.9	10.6	0.0	17.9	1.6
Grampian	37.5	11.8	14.7	4.3	23.2	8.5
Greater Glasgow	92.4	3.4	2.5	0.0	1.6	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.1	10.1	18.0	14.1	36.7
Lanarkshire	39.5	39.7	9.5	0.0	11.1	0.2
Lothian	58.1	21.2	10.0	1.6	7.9	1.3
Orkney	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.2	0.0	67.8
Shetland	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	68.9
Tayside	39.8	26.2	10.5	0.0	19.5	4.1
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	69.6
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	2.8	13.1	5.7

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
Argyll & Clyde	35.3	36.3	6.1	2.2	4.3	7.1	1.1	7.6
Ayrshire & Arran	0.0	58.5	19.3	2.8	0.0	16.5	1.6	1.4
Borders	0.0	27.1	19.9	4.8	0.0	39.4	8.7	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	0.0	28.4	17.9	4.8	0.0	28.2	20.8	0.0
Fife	0.0	62.1	17.3	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.0	0.0
Forth Valley	0.0	69.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	17.9	1.5	0.1
Grampian	37.5	11.8	14.7	4.3	0.0	23.2	7.8	0.7
Greater Glasgow	92.4	3.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Highland	0.0	21.1	10.1	6.0	12.0	14.1	10.4	26.4
Lanarkshire	39.5	39.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.2	0.0
Lothian	58.1	21.2	10.0	1.6	0.0	7.9	1.3	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	31.1	0.0	0.0	68.9
Tayside	39.8	26.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	3.6	0.5
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	0.0	69.6
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	1.6	1.3	13.1	2.8	2.9

Table 5: Scottish Executive 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	91.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.6	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	3.0	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	63.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	21.9	0.0
Angus	13.3	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	86.5	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.5	0.0	10.3	37.3	11.9
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	29.5	12.2	32.1	7.1
Central Fife	0.0	88.5	8.3	0.0	3.1	0.0
Clydebank and Milngavie	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Clydesdale	0.0	36.8	25.3	0.0	36.8	1.1
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.1	8.0	15.8	0.0	6.2	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	76.9	15.2	0.0	7.9	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.7	33.4	0.0	11.6	7.2
Cunninghame South	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0
Dumbarton	1.3	82.3	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.1
Dumfries	0.0	38.6	22.9	0.0	28.4	10.1
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	63.0	24.6	0.0	12.4	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	64.9	10.5	0.0	24.6	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	19.6	13.3
Eastwood	86.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	4.7	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	84.9	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	86.6	9.7	0.0	3.7	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	11.9	10.5	27.9	33.6
Glasgow Anniesland	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Glasgow Baillieston	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Glasgow Cathcart	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	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	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Glasgow Pollok	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	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	16.9	11.3	46.5	11.3
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	89.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Hamilton South	0.0	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Inverness East, Nairn and Lochaber	0.0	34.2	19.0	11.6	9.0	26.2
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	54.8	28.9	0.0	16.3	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	77.4	8.9	0.0	13.7	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	54.4	27.1	0.0	18.5	0.0
Livingston	0.0	82.9	3.7	0.0	13.4	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.6	19.0	0.0	20.4	0.0
Moray	0.0	26.3	30.1	0.0	35.3	8.3
Motherwell and Wishaw	93.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	1.5	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	19.0	33.3	0.0	47.7	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.0	33.0	0.0	34.0	16.0
Ochil	0.0	45.2	26.1	0.0	28.7	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	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
Perth	0.0	54.7	13.3	0.0	27.6	4.4
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.8	7.0	7.2	30.1	34.9
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	24.9	12.8	8.8	40.5	13.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	68.9
Stirling	0.0	52.8	11.3	0.0	29.6	6.3
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	52.4	30.2	9.5	0.0	7.9	0.0
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	0.0	44.6	21.2	0.0	31.5	2.7
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	0.0	0.0	36.2	7.4	31.5	24.9
West Renfrewshire	7.6	49.8	30.3	0.0	12.3	0.0
Western Isles	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0	69.6
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	2.8	13.1	5.7

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	91.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Aberdeen South	88.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Airdrie and Shotts	63.7	0.0	14.4	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0
Angus	13.3	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	6.9	50.2
Ayr	0.0	86.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0
Banff and Buchan	0.0	40.5	0.0	10.3	0.0	37.3	11.9	0.0
Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	29.1	0.0	9.3	47.4
Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley	0.0	19.1	29.5	12.2	0.0	32.1	7.1	0.0
Central Fife	0.0	88.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	3.1	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	25.3	0.0	0.0	36.8	1.1	0.0
Coatbridge and Chryston	70.1	8.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.0
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	0.0	76.9	15.2	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0
Cunninghame North	0.0	47.7	33.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	7.2
Cunninghame South	0.0	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0
Dumbarton	1.3	82.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.1	0.0
Dumfries	0.0	38.6	22.9	0.0	0.0	28.4	10.1	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	63.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	12.4	0.0	0.0
Dunfermline West	0.0	64.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	24.6	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	19.6	13.3	0.0
Eastwood	86.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	4.7	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	84.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	0.0	0.0
Falkirk West	0.0	86.6	9.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	0.0	16.2	11.9	10.5	0.0	27.9	33.6	0.0
Glasgow Anniesland	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Baillieston	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Cathcart	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	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	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Pollok	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Glasgow Rutherglen	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	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	16.9	11.3	0.0	46.5	11.3	0.0
Greenock and Inverclyde	0.0	91.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0
Hamilton North and Bellshill	89.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	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	34.2	19.0	0.0	11.6	9.0	11.8	14.4
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	0.0	54.8	28.9	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0
Kirkcaldy	0.0	77.4	8.9	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.0	0.0
Linlithgow	0.0	54.4	27.1	0.0	0.0	18.5	0.0	0.0
Livingston	0.0	82.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0
Midlothian	0.0	60.6	19.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0
Moray	0.0	26.3	30.1	0.0	0.0	35.3	8.0	0.3

Motherwell and Wishaw	93.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
North East Fife	0.0	19.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	47.7	0.0	0.0
North Tayside	0.0	17.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	34.0	13.7	2.2
Ochil	0.0	45.2	26.1	0.0	0.0	28.7	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	98.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Perth	0.0	54.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	27.6	4.2	0.2
Ross, Skye and Inverness West	0.0	20.8	7.0	7.2	0.0	30.1	9.5	25.4
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	0.0	24.9	12.8	8.8	0.0	40.5	13.0	0.0
Shetland Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0	68.9
Stirling	0.0	52.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	29.6	5.9	0.4
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	44.6	21.2	0.0	0.0	31.5	2.7	0.0
West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	0.0	0.0	36.2	7.4	0.0	31.5	20.7	4.2
West 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	30.4	0.0	0.0	69.6
Scotland	39.0	29.1	10.4	1.6	1.3	13.1	2.8	2.9

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	17034	6	4	0	123	0	17167
Other Urban Areas	0	11933	0	0	256	0	12189
Accessible Small Towns	4	0	4075	0	216	2	4297
Remote Small Towns	0	0	0	1204	0	43	1247
Accessible Rural	54	105	87	0	4867	138	5251
Remote Rural	0	0	2	22	140	2289	2453
Total	17092	12044	4168	1226	5602	2472	42604

Boundary Guidance

Title	Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification 2003 / 2004 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.
Abstract	
Subject	Social
Keywords	Society
Data Rights	Unrestricted
Supplier Name	Scottish Executive
Supplier Contact Name	Geographical Information Service Data Manager
Supplier Address Line 1	1 - J88
Supplier Address Line 2	Victoria Quay
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 2004
Update Frequency	Irregular
Format	Shape File
Size (Mb)	10
Language	English (UK)
Source	GROS 2001 Census Output Area
Project	Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification
Type	GIS vector polygons
Geographical Extent	Scotland
Special Reference System	British National Grid For the 2003 / 2004 classification the Settlement population estimates based on 2001 Census Output Areas were the most accurate available and these along with settlement boundaries also built up from Output Areas were used in this project in preference to the postcode derived Settlements 2001 dataset.
Lineage	
Positional Accuracy	In line with GROS Census 2001 Output Areas
Attribute Accuracy	Good
Completeness	Complete
Creator Name	Scottish Executive
Creator Contact Name	Geographical Information Service Data Manager
Creator Address Line 1	Area 1-J88
Creator Address Line 2	Victoria Quay
Creator Address Line 3	Edinburgh
Country	Scotland
Creator Postcode	EH6 6QQ
Creator Telephone	0131 244 1441
Creator Fax	0131 244 1443
Creator Email	SEGIS@scotland.gsi.gov.uk
Creator Web Address	www.scotland.gov.uk

Scottish Executive Urban Rural Classification Guidance

Contents of CD:

- 2003-2004 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 (SEURClassification03_04.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 (SEClassification03_04.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 2003/2004 with the (ii) the 2004r1 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_SE2003.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 2003/2004 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_SE2003.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 zones 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.

(D) Population (Sett_Population.xls)

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

(E) Names and Codes

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

(F) 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 2003/2004

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 Registers Office for Scotland (GROS) and accessibility based on drive time analysis to differentiate between accessible and remote areas in Scotland.

2. Datasets Used

- Settlements 2001 (based on Census 2001 Output Areas)

The General Registers Office for Scotland (GROS) are responsible for the definition of settlements, a simplified methodology is as follows: A postcode is classed as urban if it has more than 2.1 residential addresses per hectare or it has more than 0.1 non-residential addresses per hectare. Once all the urban postcodes have been identified GROS join neighbouring urban postcodes that together contain more than 210 residential addresses (broadly equivalent to a population of 500) to create a settlement.

The following link describes how GROS define settlements in more detail: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/grosweb/grosweb.nsf/pages/scosett>

As part of the 2001 Census GROS published Settlement 2001 population estimates based on aggregations of Census 2001 Output Areas. GROS also released the Output Area index that showed the geographic relationship between Output Areas and the Settlements 2001 dataset.

The settlement population estimates based on Output Areas are the most accurate available and these along with settlement boundaries also built up from Output Areas were used in this project in preference to the postcode derived Settlements 2001 dataset¹. The settlement population estimates and Output Area index can be found on SCROL (<http://www.scrol.gov.uk>).

- Road network

Derived from Ordnance Survey's OSCAR Route Manager dataset to provide street level mapping and generalised to a scale of 1:50,000, it comes complete with network files to enable the creation of travel times and drive times. It includes motorways, trunk roads, A roads, B roads and the majority of minor and unclassified

¹ The following processes re-created the Settlements 2001 dataset using Census 2001 Output Areas (OA). OA boundaries were joined to the OA index via OA code then those that fell in a Settlement were selected. The selected OA were dissolved based on their Settlement code and finally the dissolved dataset was joined to the settlement population estimates based on aggregations of Output Areas.

roads, the exceptions are cul-de-sacs less than 200 metres in length, pedestrianised streets, private roads and ferry routes.

3. Methodology

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 have 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.

Road class, description and average speed used in the analysis.

Road Class	Description	Speed (kmph)
A Road	Rural	65
A Road	Small Urban	40
A Road	Large Urban	35
A Road	Inner Urban	25
A Road	Conurbation Central Core	20
A Road	Central London	10
B Road	Rural	55
B Road	Small Urban	35
B Road	Large Urban	30
B Road	Inner Urban	25
B Road	Conurbation Central Core	15
B Road	Central London	10
Motorway	Rural	105
Motorway	Small Urban	85
Motorway	Large Urban	80
Motorway	Inner Urban	62
Motorway	Conurbation Central Core	55
Motorway	Central London	55
Trunk Road	Rural	70
Trunk Road	Small Urban	40
Trunk Road	Large Urban	35
Trunk Road	Inner Urban	25
Trunk Road	Conurbation Central Core	20
Trunk Road	Central London	10
Unclass Road	Rural	40
Unclass Road	Small Urban	30
Unclass Road	Large Urban	25
Unclass Road	Inner Urban	20
Unclass Road	Conurbation Central Core	15
Unclass Road	Central London	10

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.

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You must ensure that you protect and do not interfere with any trade names and Trade Marks that are in or accompany the Data.

All copies of the Data in whatever form must contain the following acknowledgement “© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved [year]”.

3. Restrictions

You may only use the Data for your internal business use. You must not sublicense, lend, transfer or otherwise dispose of the Data or this licence.

You must not sublicense, lend, sell, lease, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of the Data or this licence.

You must not modify, alter, decompile, reverse engineer, or disassemble the Data beyond that which is necessary to allow the use of the Data within your system.

4. Promises

We promise that we have the power to grant this licence. However, you acknowledge that the data has not been prepared to meet your individual requirements and therefore it is provided to you on an **as is** basis. It is your responsibility to ensure that the data is fit for your intended use. To the fullest extent permitted by law we exclude any conditions or terms that may be implied by law.

We shall not in any event be liable for any indirect, special, consequential, or incidental losses or for loss of data, loss of profits, loss of or interruption to business whether arising in tort (including negligence) contract or otherwise. We do not attempt to exclude any liability that cannot be excluded. Excepting the above, our total and aggregate liability to you in contract, tort (including negligence) or otherwise will not at any time exceed an amount equal to the licence fee (if applicable) paid by you.

5. Term

You are licensed to use the data until 3rd February 2013. This licence will immediately terminate on termination of the licence between Ordnance Survey and Scottish Executive, if such termination occurs prior to the end of the Term.

6. Termination

We may terminate this licence at any time if any of the following events arises:

You breach any of the terms of this licence;

You become insolvent or bankrupt or cease to do business.

In the event of termination of this licence, you shall cease to use the Data and if we request, you shall immediately either return or destroy the Data. You will provide us with written confirmation of the action you have taken.

7. Rights of Third Parties

Furthermore, we both agree that Ordnance Survey and the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office shall benefit from the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999 so that Ordnance Survey can enforce its rights directly against you.

8. Law

This will be governed by and construed in accordance with English law and both parties accept the exclusive jurisdiction of the English courts. If any part of this licence is held to be invalid, unenforceable, or illegal, we both agree that the remainder of the licence will stand.