



2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Local Authority Districts and Similar Geographic Units in England:

A User Guide



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Authors: Peter Bibby, Department of Town and Regional Planning, University of Sheffield and Paul Brindley, School of Computer Science, University of Nottingham



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Rural-Urban Classification categorises a range of statistical and administrative units on the basis of physical settlement and related characteristics. This document is concerned with that part of the classification which categorises lower tier Local Authority Districts, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan Districts and London Boroughs (referred to as LADs below) in accordance with the scale of their 'rural' and 'rural-related' population components, and their context whether they lie within conurbations. This part of the Rural Urban Classification is referred to as 'the Rural Urban Classification for Local Authorities' or RUCLAD for short. RUCLAD is available only for England. Whilst this User Guide has been written to describe RUCLAD the same methodology can be applied to similar geographic units such as for example Parliamentary Constituencies, Counties etc.
- 1.2 RUCLAD complements another part of the classification concerned to classify small areas (Output Areas (OAs); Super Output Areas (SOAs) and wards) in both England and Wales. This small area classification is not discussed here, but details may be found in Bibby and Brindley (2013a). It is important to appreciate that to a substantial degree RUCLAD in both its new and earlier forms rests on this corresponding lower level classification. This lower level small-area classification was originally developed for a consortium of government agencies for use with the 2001 Census and revised following the 2011 Census for a similar consortium which included the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Welsh Government (WG).
- 1.3 Following principles set out in a review of urban and rural definitions (see DCLG 2006), for the purposes of the Rural-Urban classification, the 'urban' domain comprises all physical settlements with a population of 10,000 or more. The classification of small areas focuses on the OA level the smallest units for which data are made available from the decennial Population Census. If the majority of the population of a particular small area live in such a settlement, that area is deemed 'urban'; all other OAs are deemed 'rural'. This principle is extended to classify SOAs and wards, and indeed any set of geographic units that can be represented as sets of OAs can be classified into 'rural' or 'urban' divisions on the basis of the majority of OAs so assigned.
- 1.4 For the purpose of classifying LADs it has been deemed desirable to go beyond this approach. RUC for small areas is concerned with the proportions of residents living in different types of physical settlements. The geographic *design* of local authority areas over much of England deliberately combines urban and rural locales in such a manner that there is a strong tendency to find a preponderance of urban residents in the overwhelming majority of LADs. The 2001-based Rural-Urban Classification of local authorities therefore moved beyond the directly physical approach effectively by capturing facets of 'rural'-'urban' interdependence. It identified Larger Market Towns service agglomerations with between 10,000 and 30,000 residents, and thus distinguished not only rural and urban population components, but identified in addition a 'rural-related' component of the urban population. This approach is carried

forward more explicitly in RUCLAD2011 which likewise identifies urban service centres which are potentially of particular significance to rural residents.

- 1.5 Within RUCLAD2001, the technical approach to identifying these service centres is slightly different to that used earlier, and the centres are referred to as Hub Towns to avoid any confusion with the Larger Market Towns identified previously. The principle throughout, however, is that patterns of rural-urban interdependence are such that some urban settlements can play a particular role in the lives of rural residents and that recognition of this interdependence should be embedded in the classification of LADs.
- 1.6 In its original form, RUCLAD was developed for Defra in 2005 (RERC, 2005 para 2.8). The three versions of the classification (distinguished as RUCLAD2001, RUCLAD2009 and RUCLAD2011 where necessary) employ related underlying methodologies and hence are broadly comparable. RUCLAD2001 and RUCLAD2009 are in principle identical. There are some distinctions of principle between these classifications and RUCLAD2011, and other differences in detail underlie changed assignments in some areas. The extent and implications of these differences are discussed in Section 4 of this document.
- 1.7 The remainder of this document outlines
 - the content of RUCLAD and its spatial and temporal scope (Section 2)
 - guidance on assessing its appropriateness for different purposes (Section 3), and
 - guidance on issues arising in using RUCLAD to examine change over time (Section 4).

2. RUCLAD 2011: Scope and Content

- 2.1 RUC in itself includes minimal statistical data as its key purpose is to provide categorical attributes for the statistical units. A large range of official statistical data items is available at local authority district level through the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics website. (http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination). Further DCLG statistics are available at this scale, relating for example to housing, and planning (https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government/about/statistics), which may be supplemented by financial and performance statistics (see http://www.cipfastats.net). Further measures of performance of authorities with Children's Services responsibilities are reported through Ofsted (http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/statistics) for example.
- 2.2 The structure of each RUCLAD2011 record is very simple. For each LAD (ie lower tier ('shire') district, London Borough, metropolitan district, unitary authority and special jurisdiction (Isles of Scilly; City of London)) it provides for 2011
 - an ONS identifier to facilitate data linkage
 - the name of the authority
 - the number of persons resident in rural OAs (referred to as the 'rural population')

- the number of persons resident in OAs which formed part of a Hub Town (referred to as the 'rural-related' population)
- the sum of the rural and rural related population components
- the total population usually resident in the district
- the combined rural and rural related population components as a percentage of the total population usually resident in the district
- the descriptor of the class to which the district is assigned
- 2.3 Under RUCLAD2011, each LAD is assigned to one of six categories on the basis of the percentage of the total resident population accounted for by the combined 'rural' and 'rural-related' components of its population and its 'conurbation context'. The categories are:

Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns ≥80%) Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%) Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%) Urban with City and Town Urban with Minor Conurbation Urban with Major Conurbation

2.4 It is very important to note that these categories are not describing the physical character or landscape of a LAD, but the extent to which the resident population live proportionally in urban or rural and rural-related settlements. The classification is <u>not</u> based on land area. Thus LADs categorised as "Urban" could have in terms of landscape vast areas of open countryside - their status as "Urban" is based on the majority of the resident population living in urban settlements, <u>not</u> on their landscape. Indeed "Urban" authorities may have sizeable rural populations, but the categorisation is on the proportion not on the absolute number.



Figure 1: Classification groups for RUCLAD assignment

- 2.5 It should be clear that the RUCLAD2011 classifications depend on the one hand on the definition of rural related population, and on the other on RUC for small areas (described in Bibby and Brindley, 2013a), and for which a user guide may be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/239478/RUC11user_guide_28_Aug.pdf .
- 2.6 The assignment of a LAD to one of the three urban categories depends upon its location relative to conurbations and free-standing towns and cities (which is explicitly recorded at OA level in RUC for small areas). Each district in which the rural and rural-related population components account together for less than 26% of the usually resident population is assigned to one of categories 4-6 in Figure 1 depending on the specific classification of the majority of its constituent OAs.
- 2.7 The 'rural related' population of an authority is assessed by reference to the usuallyresident population of its Hub Towns. Hub Towns in this sense are a subset of settlements within the 10,000 to 30,000 population band that have been identified by reference to tests designed to pick out substantial local concentrations of households and business, the location of which enables them to provide services to a rural population. Whilst primarily such Hub Towns are required for the purposes of classification, they have already found application in defining areas that are eligible for rural development funding through Local Enterprise Partnerships and Local Action Groups (LAGs) as part of the Rural Development Programme for England 2014-2020.
- 2.8 The aim is to identify a group of settlements within the urban domain that are likely to play an enduring (though not unchanging) role as a service hub for a rural hinterland. The tests applied are outlined by Bibby and Brindley (2014).
- 2.9 The distribution of LADs across the six categories is shown in Table 1. Figure 1 presents the six categories on a continuum depending on the relative importance in combination of their rural and rural-related population components, while Figure 2 shows the geographic distribution of the assigned categories. It should be noted that the three categories 'urban with significant rural', 'largely rural' and 'mainly rural' correspond to the 'Significant Rural,' 'Rural50' and 'Rural80' categories of RUCLAD2001 respectively. For some purposes it would seem useful to identify the group of 'Mainly and Largely Rural' LADs, paralleling practice in some applications of the previous local authority classification.

Category	LADs			Population (000s)		Rural &	
	Number	%	Rural	Rural- related	Rural & rural related	Total	rural- related Share (%)
Mainly Rural (rural including hub towns $\geq 80\%$)	50	15.3	3,008	1,443	4,451	4,723	94.2
Largely Rural (rural including hub towns 50-79%)	41	12.6	2,946	1,092	4,039	6,335	63.8
Urban with Significant Rural (rural including hub towns 26-49%)	54	16.6	2,022	469	2,491	6,898	36.1
Urban with City and Town	97	29.8	853	82	936	14,078	6.6
Urban with Minor Conurbation	9	2.8	149	30	179	2,107	8.5
Urban with Major Conurbation	75	23.0	366	40	406	18,872	2.2
Total	326	100	9,344	3,157	12,501	53,012	23.6

Table 1: Distribution of Local Authority Districts And Population by RUCLAD Class, 2011

Figure 2: RUCLAD Assignments; England; Local Authority Districts; 2011



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2.10 Table 1 demonstrates that when the rural population (in a strict sense) of each authority has been augmented by its rural related population, a group of 41 districts may be identified where the sum of the two components accounts for between 50% and 80% of the total population. Moreover 6.3 million people live in districts so classified. A further 4 million residents are found to live in 50 'Mainly Rural' authorities where in combination the rural and rural related population components account for 80% of the district population. In each of the 54 districts styled 'Urban with Significant Rural', the rural and rural related population components when combined account for between a quarter and a half of its total population. In 2011 there were 6.9 million people living in such districts. Away from these areas, local authorities serving the major conurbations had a combined population of 18.9 million in 2011, while the combined population of those serving minor conurbations reached 2.1 million, and that of other overwhelmingly urban authorities stood at 14.1 million.

3. Assessing Fitness for Varying Purposes

- 3.1 Potential users of the Rural Urban Classification should consider whether it is likely to be appropriate for their particular analytic purposes. They should also consider whether RUCLAD or use of RUC for small areas would be more appropriate.
- 3.2 Neither RUC nor RUCLAD takes any explicit account of economic function. This may render it inappropriate for some purposes, but it allows the economic functions of the rural domain (defined simply on the basis of settlement form) or rural local authorities to be measured rather than presumed.
- 3.3 In distinguishing appropriate uses of RUCLAD and RUC it is important to consider the geographic scale that is analytically appropriate. Defra's *Foreword* to the technical document introducing RUCLAD2001 (RERC2005) advised that 'the classification proposed here is seen as a tool for the purposes of presenting and analysing data that are only available at LAD level on a comprehensive national basis' adding that 'we do not recommend that the classification is used to inform detailed policy design (e.g. for targeting local service delivery)'.
- 3.4 This point remains essential. Moreover, if the user's aim the aim is simply to apply an urban-rural marker to datasets at a high level of resolution than the local authority district scale, it will usually be more appropriate to use RUC. Obvious examples here might include urban-rural classification of individual community centres records, individual house price records, land use change records, or any postcoded records. Using the urban-rural classification of a LAD is unlikely to be appropriate if the concern is with the characteristics of rural *localities*, rural *neighbourhoods* or local rural *communities* given the degree of heterogeneity within LADs.

- 3.5 It would seem appropriate to use RUCLAD for assigning urban-rural flags in two circumstances. The first, which has been heavily emphasized in previous Defra advice, is that RUCLAD may be used where data are simply not made available at finer scales.. The second is where there is interest in areas as a whole and especially about the implications for the operation of their local authorities. This might be the case if a rural-urban indicator were to be included among other variables used in assessment of specific aspects of service delivery.
- 3.6 To assess whether RUC is likely to be appropriate for a particular purpose it is also important to understand the implications of the nature of the units which it classifies (OAs, LSOAs, and MSOAs). When using RUC to assign point data or small area data to OAs, a specific set of issues must be considered related to the geographic scale and configuration of the units that are being classified. These are set out in the RUC2011 User Guide (Bibby and Brindley, 2013b).
- 3.7 Finally, great care is required if the user intends to use RUCLAD to examine change between 2001 and 2011. It is important to appreciate that apparent change results not only from underlying change in the various population components of a LAD but also two forms of methodological change. These changes are discussed in Bibby and Brindley 2014.

4. Understanding change over time

- 4.1 Caution is required when using RUCLAD to examine change between 2001 and 2011 because there are various reasons why some authorities switched categories between RUCLAD 2001 and RUCLAD 2011. This can be attributed to:
 - a shifting balance of urban and rural populations
 - changes to the methodology used to capture physical settlements (built-up areas) for 2011 Census outputs
 - changes in the rural-related population caused by population growth and change
 - changes in the rural-related population caused by methodological changes in the identification of such populations
- 4.2 A small number of authorities have changed categories between RUCLAD versions, as shown in Table 1.

			2011 category					
			Urban with	Largely	Mainly			
		Urban	significant rural	rural	rural	Total		
IJ	Urban	166	2	0	0	168		
080	SR	10	42	3	0	55		
cate	R50	1	13	32	2	48		
01	R80	1	0	6	48	55		
20	Overall	178	57	41	50	326		
			Change to a more urban category					
			Change to a more rural category					

Table 1: RUCLAD assignments 2001-2011

- 4.3 Settlements crossing the 10,000 population threshold between classifications generally became Hub Towns (eg Ludlow, Blandford Forum and Downham Market). A neutral effect on the combined rural and rural-related population of the host district usually results. This is not the case where the town is heavily over-shadowed, or fails to meet the rural share test.
- 4.4 Effects are more marked where towns cross the 30,000 population threshold, which happened to 17 towns in 16 authorities. For example, the growth of Lichfield prompted a shift in the Lichfield district from the former 'R50' category to the 'urban with significant rural' category. The rural-related population of Mid Sussex fell by almost 60,000 because two of its towns, Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath, crossed the 30,000 threshold.
- 4.5 Changes to the methodology used to define physical settlements may imply that a town is no longer considered freestanding, but is instead regarded as part of another larger settlement. Eight towns in seven authorities lost the potential to be identified as Hub Towns on this basis, for example two towns Ferndown and Three Legged Cross, and Wimborne Minster and Oakley result in East Dorset passing from the former 'R50' category to 'urban with significant rural'.
- 4.6 Urban areas that form part of the rural-related population (ie Hub Towns) may potentially contribute to an authority's rural profile as they undergo organic growth. Nevertheless because such growth usually tends to be gradual it does not seem to be responsible for any change in LAD assignments between 2001 and 2011.
- 4.7 An authority's rural-related population may have changed over time due to technical differences between identifying Hub Towns and Larger Market Towns. For example, the rural-share test and concentration tests in RUCLAD 2011 resulted in the exclusion of Alsager and Middlewich as Hub Towns, changing the classification of Cheshire East unitary authority from the former 'R50' class to 'urban with significant rural'. In contrast, Minster was not a Larger Market Town but is classified as a Hub Town, resulting in Swale authority moving to the 'largely rural' category from the former 'significant rural' category.

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Annex 1: Built-up areas (settlements) identified as Hub Towns

Built-up area Hub Town	Built-up area code	Built-up area	Within local authority district(s)	Local authority district code(s) 2011
		population		
Alton (East Hampshire) BUA	E34003769	18,261	East Hampshire	E07000085
Amesbury BUA	E34001982	10,116	Wiltshire	E06000054
Ampthill BUA	E34004222	20,026	Central Bedfordshire	E06000056
Ashby-de-la-Zouch BUA	E34003491	12,370	North West Leicestershire	E07000134
Ashington (Northumberland) BUA	E34001445	27,670	Northumberland	E06000048
Atherstone BUA	E34004986	11,237	North Warwickshire & Hinckley and Bosworth	E07000218 / E07000132
Attleborough BUA	E34003517	10,549	Breckland	E07000143
Barnoldswick BUA	E34000115	10,435	Pendle	E07000122
Beccles BUA	E34003308	13,868	Waveney & South Norfolk	E07000206 / E07000149
* Berkhamsted BUA	E34004594	21,997	Dacorum	E07000096
Berwick-upon-Tweed BUA	E34004204	13,265	Northumberland	E06000048
Bideford BUA	E34005044	28,672	Torridge	E07000046
Biggleswade BUA	E34002609	16,551	Central Bedfordshire	E06000056
Bishop Auckland BUA	E34004911	26,050	County Durham	E06000047
Blandford Forum BUA	E34004125	11,694	North Dorset	E07000050
Bodmin BUA	E34001604	14,614	Cornwall	E06000052
Bordon BUA	E34004641	20,978	East Hampshire	E07000085
Bourne BUA	E34003418	13,961	South Kesteven	E07000141
Brackley BUA	E34000857	13,018	South Northamptonshire	E07000155
Bridgnorth BUA	E34004785	12.657	Shropshire	E06000051
Bridport BUA	E34004484	13.737	West Dorset	E07000052
Brixham BUA	E34003104	16.693	Torbay	E06000027
* Brough (East Riding of Yorkshire) BUA	E34004944	19 904	East Riding of Yorkshire	E06000011
Buckingham BUA	E34000850	12,890	Avleshurv Vale	E07000004
Burnham-on-Sea BUA	E34004580	23 325	Sedgemoor	F07000188
Buxton (High Peak) BUA	E34004138	22,325	High Peak	F07000037
Calne BUA	E34003294	17 274	Wiltshire	F06000054
Carterton BUA	E34004919	16.364	West Oxfordshire	E07000181
Catterick Garrison BUA	E34004346	11 804	Richmondshire	E07000166
Chard BUA	E34000290	13 074	South Somerset	E07000189
Chatteris BUA	E34003102	10 298	Fenland	F07000010
Cheadle BUA	E34003425	11 404	Staffordshire Moorlands	E07000198
Cinderford BUA	E34004957	12 942	Forest of Dean	F07000080
Cirencester BUA	E34005029	17 153	Cotswold	F07000079
	E34003928	21.002	North Somerset	F06000024
Clitheroe BUA	E34001416	14 765	Ribble Valley	F07000124
Coleford (Forest of Dean) BUA	E34004910	10 397	Forest of Dean	F07000080
Condition BUA	E34003723	26.178	Chashira East	F06000040
Concett BUA	E34004552	20,170	County Durham & Northumberland	E06000047 / E06000048
Cowes BUA	E34005011	21,226	Isle of Wight	F060000477 200000048
Cranleigh BUA	E34004800	11.082	Wayarlay	E07000216
	E34002877	18 743	Shronshire	F06000051
Crowborough BUA	E3400/388	20,607	Woaldon	E00000051
Daventry BUA	E34004388	23,879	Deventer	E07000151
Dawlish PUA	E34000475	11 212	Toignbridge	E07000151
Dawlish BUA	E34001007	20.651	Proskland	E07000143
Devizes PUA	E34002810	18 064	<i>Brecklana</i> Wiltebing	E07000145
Didact DUA	E34001045	20.241	Wittshire	E00000034
	E34004758	10.724	South Norfall, & Mid Suffall	E070001/97 E07000100
Diss BUA	E34004/0/	10,754	Wast Downet	E070001497 E07000203
Dorchester (west Dorset) BUA	E34000016	19,000	west Dorset	E07000032
Dorking BUA	E34004809	1/,/4/	Mole Valley	E07000146
	E34000027	10,884	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	EU/000146
	E34001493	13,080	East Riding of Yorkshire	E00000011
Droitwich BUA	E34004685	23,834	Wychavon	E0/000238
Dursley BUA	E34004711	14,992	Stroud	E0/00082
* Earl Shilton BUA	E34004950	19,578	Hinckley and Bosworth & Blaby	E07000132 / E07000129

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By BAAE 5490000Bar CambringholmE 500009Needom BIAFA0042725.56Kar CambringholmE 5000012Pendom BIAFA004276.959KarCambringholmPendom BIA130044421.13MgR CamalCambringholmPentoval BIA130044424.13MgR CamalCambringholmForm BIA130044223.03McarCambringholmGamborgh BIA130044224.03McarCambringholmGamborgh BIA130044225.03McarCambringholmGamborgh BIA130044325.00PenerJoy A CallfoldCambringholmGamborgh BIA130044325.00PenerJoy A CallfoldCambringholmGalakan BIA140044313.00PenerJoy A CallfoldCambringholmGalakan BIA140044313.00PenerJoy A CallfoldSilomotiHashan BIA140044313.00PenerJoy A CallfoldSilomoti Filomotics/Filom		area code	area		
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Derechan RAA Fisher Fisher Fisher Personan RIA Fishera Biologia Biologia Personan RIA Fishera Biologia Biologia Persona RIA Evaluation Biologia Biologia Rema RIA Evaluation Biologia Biologia Galianboregia BIA Evaluation Biologia Biologia Galianboregia BIA Evaluation Biologia Biologia Biologia Galianboregia BIA Evaluation Evaluation Biologia Biologia Galianboregia DIA Evaluation Evaluation Biologia Biologia Lahahan DIA Evaluation Evaluation Evaluation Biologia Lahahan DIA Evaluation Evaluation Evaluation Lahahanan	Evesham BUA	E34004292	23 576	Wychayon	F07000238
Network BUAE3400444E3.71Suphal CoundE37000265Pactoroad DIAE340042425.39WyseD0700124Canalemong BUAE340040225.421Meal analoyD070017Canalemong BUAE340027412.822Werk LanabyD070017Galaman Work Davas DIAE340027412.828Werk LanabyD070017Galaman BUAE340027412.808Werk LanabyD070017Galaman BUAE340027412.808Werk LanabyD0700017Galaman BUAE340027412.808Werk LanabyD0700017Lanaban BUA1340025513.801Werk Col Checker & East HampitonD0700017Lanaban BUAE340027412.800Verk Col Checker & East HampitonD0700017Lanaban BUA134002713.801Werk Col Checker & East HampitonD0700017Lanaban BUA134002011.818Nana Granaby et al. NanabolindD070017Lanaban BUA1340020511.818Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUA1340025411.810Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024611.818Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024611.818Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024512.814Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024513.814Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024613.814Nana GranabolindD0700017Lanaban BUAE340024613.814 <td>Faversham BUA</td> <td>E34004278</td> <td>19.829</td> <td>Swale</td> <td>F07000113</td>	Faversham BUA	E34004278	19.829	Swale	F07000113
Desinedulition Listop Desine and the second	Felixstowe BUA	E34004644	29.171	Suffolk Coastal	F07000205
Partner Bons BUA EM00002 26200 Manip Em000107 Camaberogi BUA EM00002 26200 Manip Em000107 Gamismogi BUA EM00002 26200 Manip Em000107 Gamismogi BUA EM00024 EM00024 Em000107 Em00001 Galamagi BUA EM00025 EM00025 Emotip Em000011 Bankan BUA EM00026 Emotip Emotip Emotip Labasan HUA EM00021 Emotip Emotip Emotip Labasan HUA EM00021 Emotip Emotip Emotip Labasan HUA EM00021 EM00021 Emotip Emotip Labasan HUA EM00021 EM00021 Emotip Emotip Emotip Labasan HUA EM00021 EM00021 Emotip	Electwood BUA	E34003462	25,359	Wyre	E07000128
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Changing Votin Desky (vol. Extender First Name Distribution Cook BLA Extenders Extenders Extenders Extenders Cook BLA Extenders Extenders Extenders Extenders Labham BLA Extenders Extenders Extenders Extenders Davies MLA	Gallingham (North Dorset) BUA	E34004397	11 278	West Lindsey	E07000142
Oxadimption Example Function of the process of the proces of the process of the proces of the process of the proce	Cadalmina DUA	E34002474	22,680	Wenneden & Cuildford	E0700030
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Hentey-of-Lankers BIAEstond-19South Corporation & NorthumberingDistond NorthunkersBeakam BUAEstond-1911,588KarbonDistond-19Haningkon BUAEstond-28723,937Hauringkon BUAEstond-287Ilfacombe BUAEstond-28723,937Hauringkon BUAEstond-287Ilfacombe BUAEstond-28711,184North DevionEstond-287Ilfacy BUAEstond-28711,581North Eart Linconshire & North Lancohshire & North Lanco	Heiston BUA	E34004834	12,184		E06000032
Hexamin BOAEx9001/91,88NormanorizationEx90001/9Humingdon BUAE340022572397HumingdonkureE070001/1Hänsende BUAE3400225311,14North CoronE070001/1Hänsende BUAE3400232114,80Bradford & HarragueE0800012/E0800013Hänsende BUAE340083214,80Bradford & HarragueE0800012/E0800013Homing BUAE340084710,759North Exat Lacolskire & North LacolskireE0700014Kadingon BUAE3400840513,81Such InamaE0700017/E0800013Kadingon BUAE3400841015,829CherwalE0700017Kantsford BUAE3400841119933Sufforkare Kourt LacolskireE0700014Leek BUAE340083213,191CherwalE0700017Leew BUAE3400132217,297Leeve AloracinatiE0700019Leew BUAE340013210,218EarLunkeyE07000137Leoni BUAE340013316,419EarLunkeyE07000137Ladiw BUAE340013416,419EarLunkeyE07000137Ladiw BUAE340013411,713SurgeriaE0700017Mako BUAE340013411,713SurgeriaE0700017Mako BUAE340013411,713SurgeriaE0700017Mako BUAE340013411,713SurgeriaE0700017Mako BUAE340023412,814Haronga MuAE0700017Mako BUAE340024514,824Haronga MuAE0700017Mako BUA <t< td=""><td>Henley-on-Thames BUA</td><td>E34000430</td><td>11,494</td><td>South Oxfordshire & Wokingham</td><td>E0/0001/9/E06000041</td></t<>	Henley-on-Thames BUA	E34000430	11,494	South Oxfordshire & Wokingham	E0/0001/9/E06000041
Intentingion BUA EstanDization Extending BUA EstanDization Infractione BUA EstanDization Extending BUA EstanDization Extending BUA </td <td>Hexham BUA</td> <td>E34004191</td> <td>11,388</td> <td>Northumberland</td> <td>E06000048</td>	Hexham BUA	E34004191	11,388	Northumberland	E06000048
Hartingdombare EX000217 25957 Hartingdombare EX0000011 Illeks Norh Deron EX000321 EX000321 IX184 Norh Deron EX0000321 EX000321 Ilmingham BUA EX000322 IX184 Norh East Lincolnshire & Norh Lincolnshire EX0000321 EX000043 Immingham BUA EX000325 EX181 South Lakeland EX000031 EX000044 Kendal BUA EX000505 21,817 South Lakeland EX000031 EX000044 Kendal BUA EX000505 13,191 Chersher East Ex0000177 Ex000177 Kuisford BUA EX000515 10,393 Inferjorkhister, Courny of Ex000190 Ex00170 Lewis BUA EX000521 17,297 Lewis Courny of Ex000190 Ex00170 Loudus BUA EX000503 16,515 Strapshire Ex000017 Ex00170 Loudus BUA EX000760 12,510 East Lindory Ex000031 Ex01 Loudus BUA EX000760 12,510 East Lindory Ex000031 Ex01	Honiton BUA	E34002446	11,483	East Devon	E0/000040
Illineonb BUA F-44002654 I, 184 Name Decon ED000043 Illiksy BUA E3400487 10,790 Namk Eard Lancolnskire & North Lancolnskire E00600012 (2000165) Isningham BUA E34000867 11,851 South Hams E00700017 (2000165) Kendal BUA E34000867 13,851 South Hams E00700017 Kendal BUA E34002605 13,191 Cherskel E00700017 Kuntsford BUA E34002605 13,191 Cherskel E0070017 Kuntsford BUA E34001252 10,938 Harefjorkshire, County of E00600049 Leoninstar BUA E34001252 10,338 Harefjorkshire, County of E00600051 Leoninstar BUA E3400124 16,419 East Lindscy E0070017 Ladw BUA E3400124 16,419 East Lindscy E00700051 Ladw BUA E34000255 21,511 East Lindscy E00700013 Malcin BUA E34000255 21,511 East Lindscy E00700013 March BUA E34000255 21,512 East Linds	Huntingdon BUA	E34002257	23,937	Huntingdonshire	E07000011
Ikkey BUA E14004132 14,809 Bradford & Harrogate E08000012 / E0800013 Immingham BUA E34000867 11,851 South Lancolnshire & North East E07000041 Kendal BUA E34000867 11,851 South Lakeland E07000041 E0800012 / E0600013 Kendal BUA E3400616 15,829 Chervel E07000177 E07000177 Kuatsford BUA E34002605 13,191 Cherkire Kart E06000049 E06000049 Leek BUA E3400255 10,393 Bidforkhirer Moorlands E07000177 E0000051 Lewis BUA E34002522 17,297 Lewis E0700017 E0700017 Lewis BUA E3400252 17,297 Lewis E0700017 E0700017 Louth BUA E3400276 12,511 Sart Lindsey E0700017 E0700017 Ladlws BUA E3400276 12,511 Kar Lindsey E0700017 E0700017 Match Dryn DUA E3400055 21,051 Ferland E0700017 E0700017 Match Dryn DUA E3400055	Ilfracombe BUA	E34002653	11,184	North Devon	E07000043
Immagnam BUA E34004347 10,750 North East Lucobastire & North Lancobastire E0000012 (2000004) Nychridge BUA E34005057 12,851 South Lakeland E07000014 Kidhigton BUA E3400505 12,917 South Lakeland E07000177 Kidhigton BUA E34004050 13,191 Chenveil E07000173 Lexeb BUA E34004151 19,903 Staffordshire County of E06000049 Levens BUA E34004154 10,938 Hardjockhire County of E07000173 Levens BUA E34004154 10,938 Hardjockhire County of E07000173 Laudh BUA E34004232 17,271 Leves E07000173 Laudh BUA E3400423 16,446 New Forest E07000017 Malkeltorpe BUA E34004035 12,452 Maldon E0700013 March BUA E34004035 12,452 Maldon E0700014 E0700014 March BUA E34004035 12,452 Maldon E0700013 E340143 March BUA E34004035 12,452 </td <td>Ilkley BUA</td> <td>E34004322</td> <td>14,809</td> <td>Bradford & Harrogate</td> <td>E08000032 / E07000165</td>	Ilkley BUA	E34004322	14,809	Bradford & Harrogate	E08000032 / E07000165
Instruction E3400867 11,851 South Hans E07000014 Kendal BIA E3400416 15,829 Cherwell E0700017 Kaudsford BIA E3400416 15,829 Cherwell E0000019 Leek BIA E3400451 19,903 Sufforhiber Moorlands E0000019 Leek BIA E34001545 10,938 Herefordshire, County of E06000019 Lewes BIA E34001545 10,938 Herefordshire, County of E0600031 Loudin BIA E34001545 10,938 Herefordshire, County of E06000031 Loudin BIA E34002051 15,151 Shropshire E07000017 Ladlow BIA E34002071 12,311 Eart Londsy E0700017 Malch BIA E34002051 21,051 Ferland E0700017 Malch BIA E34002051 21,515 Shropshire E0700017 Market Dreyn BIA E34000252 12,62 Malchore Retreverouph E0700013 Market Dreyn BIA E3400124 11,713 Shropshire E0700013	Immingham BUA	E34004847	10,750	North East Lincolnshire & North Lincolnshire	E06000012 / E06000013
Kendal BUA E34005015 29,147 South Lakeland E0700031 Kuldington BUA E34002005 13,191 Chershire East E07000177 Knutsford BUA E34002005 13,191 Chershire East E07000178 Leek BUA E34002205 13,910 Chershire East E07000063 Leominster BUA E3400322 17,297 Leeves E07000063 Louth BUA E3400322 17,297 Leeves E07000063 Louth BUA E3400326 16,460 Nev Forest E0700001 Malbehorpe BUA E3400076 12,531 East Lindsey E0700074 Malbehorpe BUA E34000552 12,515 Fonland E0700074 March BUA E34000552 13,574 South Kesteven & Feterborough E0700010 Market Dayton BUA E3400473 18,261 Wycombe & Wycombe & Molocan and Maidenhead E07000051 Market BuX E3400473 18,261 Wycombe & Wycombe & Molocan and Maidenhead E0700007 / E0600040 Market BuX E3400473 18,261 <td< td=""><td>Ivybridge BUA</td><td>E34000867</td><td>11,851</td><td>South Hams</td><td>E07000044</td></td<>	Ivybridge BUA	E34000867	11,851	South Hams	E07000044
Kaldingon BUA E34004616 15,829 Cherwell E07000177 Kunusford BUA E3400280 13,191 Cherwel Eart E0000019 Leek BUA E34001545 10,938 Harcfordshire, County of E0000019 Leewis BUA E34001545 10,938 Harcfordshire, County of E00000019 Lewes BUA E34003202 17,297 Lewes AL Lonkey E07000137 Ladlow BUA E34003206 10,515 Star Lonkey E07000137 Ladlow BUA E3400207 16,440 Nev Forest E07000137 Malchope BUA E3400207 16,451 Nev Forest E0700017 Malchope BUA E3400204 21,622 Maldon E0700017 March BUA E3400204 11,735 Stropshire E0700011 March BUA E3400124 11,735 Stropshire Dalca E0700011 March BUA E3400124 12,714 Harborangh E0700013 March BUA E3400479 13,574 Stropshire Dalca E0700013 March	Kendal BUA	E34005015	29,147	South Lakeland	E07000031
Knutsford BUA E34002065 13,191 Chechire East E00600049 Leek BUA E34001451 19,993 Stafforshire Moorlands E07000198 Lewinster BUA E34001252 17,297 Lewes E0700003 Louth BUA E34001202 17,297 Lewes E0700003 Louth BUA E34001206 10,515 Shropshire E06000051 Lymington BUA E34002061 10,515 Shropshire E0700001 Makhor DPA E34002061 12,462 Makor E07000074 Makon BUA E34002051 21,051 Farland E07000074 Makon BUA E34000205 21,051 Fanland E07000141//E0600031 March Enbrorugh BUA E34000231 12,742 Sunk Ketseven & Peterborough E0700017/E000001 Market Drayton BUA E34001241 12,754 Sunk Ketseven & Peterborough E0700003/E000001 Market Daryton BUA E34004231 12,754 Sunk Ketseven & Peterborough E0700017/E000001 Market Burborough BUA E34004231 12,851	Kidlington BUA	E34004616	15,829	Cherwell	E07000177
Leek BUA E3400181 19,903 Sufforkhire Moorlands E07000/98 Leominster BUA E3400122 17,297 Lewes E06000019 Lewes BUA E34001222 17,297 Lewes E07000037 Louth BUA E34001224 16,19 East Lindsey E07000037 Ludh BUA E34003206 10,515 Shropshire E0600001 Mablethorpe BUA E3400076 12,511 East Lindsey E0700007 Mablethorpe BUA E3400076 12,531 East Lindsey E0700007 Mache BUA E3400024 21,622 Maidan E0700017 March Denjin BUA E3400058 13,574 Suth Kesteven & Peterborough E07000141 / E0600031 Market Drayton BUA E3400423 18,261 Wyzenshe & Windsor and Maidenhead E0700017 / E0600049 Market Drayton BUA E3400473 18,264 Wyzenshe & Windsor and Maidenhead E0700035 Market Drayton BUA E3400428 14,950 Derbyshire Dates E0700013 Market Drayton Radskek BUA E3400423 15	Knutsford BUA	E34002605	13,191	Cheshire East	E06000049
Leomister BUA E34001545 10,938 Herefordshire, County of E0000019 Lewes BUA E34003222 17,297 Lewes E07000137 Ladub BUA E34003224 16,419 East Lindsey E07000137 Ladub BUA E34003203 16,446 New Forest E07000013 Lymigton BUA E34000766 12,513 East Lindsey E07000137 Maldon BUA E34000765 21,612 Maldon E07000017 Market Deeping BUA E34000508 13,574 Sand Kesteren & Peterborough E07000131 Market Itarborough BUA E34004281 22,911 Harboragh E07000031 Market Itarborough BUA E34004281 22,911 Harboragh E07000031 Market Itarborough BUA E3400427 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000035 Matcke BUA E34004479 19,357 Witshire E0600031 Matcke BUA E34004479 19,357 Bah and North East Somerset & Mending E07000033 Midenhal BUA E3400449 13,32	Leek BUA	E34004811	19,903	Staffordshire Moorlands	E07000198
Lewes BUAE3400322217.297LewesE07000033Louth BUAE3400143416.419East LinkeyE07000137Lodus BUAE340043010.515SkropshireE0000051Lymington BUAE3400495316.446New ForestE07000137Malchorpe BUAE3400070412.531East LinkeyE07000137Maldon BUAE3400005521.051FonladE07000107March BUAE3400005521.051FonladE0700011Market Deeping BUAE3400102011.773SkropshireE0000051Market Dayton BUAE340012812.911HarborughE07000131Market Dayton BUAE340042812.911HarborughE07000131* Markow BUAE3400428118.261Wycomb & Winksor and MaidenheadE0700007 / E0600040Market Barborugh BUAE340047318.261Wycomb & Winksor and MaidenheadE07000033Markow BUAE340047318.261Wycomb & Winksor and MaidenheadE07000137Midomer Norton/Radstock BUAE340047919.357Wilshire DalesE0600024 / E0700137Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUAE34004592.7158MelionE0700013Midenhall BUAE34004592.7158MelionE0700013Minehad BUAE340045819.81Wyest Somerset & MendipE0600049Minehal BUAE340045819.2167SwaleE0700013Minehal BUAE34004582.9543NorthwabralanE0600049Natwich BUAE3400458	Leominster BUA	E34001545	10,938	Herefordshire, County of	E06000019
Louh BUA E3400134 16,419 East Lindkey E07000137 Ludiow BUA E34003206 10,515 Shropshire E07000091 Ludiow BUA E34004753 16,446 New Forest E07000091 Mablethorpe BUA E34000776 12,531 East Lindkey E0700074 Marken BUA E3400055 21,651 Fenland E0700074 Marken Beping BUA E3400055 21,651 Suth Kestere & Peterborough E0700017 Marken Eapping BUA E34001024 11,773 Shropshire E0600051 Marken Harborough BUA E3400124 11,773 Shropshire E0700017 E0600054 * Marlow BUA E34004281 12,911 Harborough E0700017 E0600047 * Marlow BUA E34004273 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000131 * Marlow BUA E34004281 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E07000132 Marlow BUA E3400429 19,357 Witshire E0700017 E0600027 Marlow BUA E34004498	Lewes BUA	E34003222	17,297	Lewes	E07000063
Ludow BUA E34002500 10,515 Stropshire E06000651 Lymington BUA E34004953 16,466 New Forest E07000137 Mablethoope BUA E3400076 12,531 East Lindsey E07000137 Makon BUA E34000750 21,051 Fenland E0700017 March Dayton BUA E3400055 21,051 Fenland E0700010 Marken Dayton BUA E3400053 13,574 Storpshire E06000651 Marken Dayton BUA E3400124 12,911 Harborough E0600051 Marken Dayton BUA E3400423 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000077 / E0600040 Markor BUA E3400423 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000077 / E0600040 Markor BUA E3400425 14,956 Derhyshire Dales E07000037 E0600051 Markor BUA E3400424 19,357 Witshire E0600054 E07000131 Miden Mowbray BUA E3400458 17,35 Baha and North East Somerset & Mendip E06000021 / E07001087 Min	Louth BUA	E34001434	16,419	East Lindsey	E07000137
Lymigon BUA E3400953 16,46 New Forest E07000091 Mablehorpe BUA E3400076 12,531 East Lindsey E07000137 Maldon BUA E34002041 21,452 Maldon E07000174 March BUA E34000055 21,051 Fenland E07000174 March BUA E34000508 13,574 South Kesteven & Peterborough E07000141 / E0600031 Market Deaping BUA E3400124 11,773 Stropshire E0000051 Market Drayton BUA E3400423 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E0700017 / E0600040 Market BUA E3400425 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E07000035 E0700013 Maldon BUA E34004479 19,357 Witshire E06000054 E0700013 Melkon Mowbray BUA E34004430 27,158 Melton E0700013 E0700013 Midsomer Norton/Kadstock BUA E3400459 11,981 West Somerset & Mendip E06000022 / E07000187 Midsomer Norton/Kadstock BUA E34004519 2,167 Swale E07000113 <td< td=""><td>Ludlow BUA</td><td>E34003206</td><td>10,515</td><td>Shropshire</td><td>E06000051</td></td<>	Ludlow BUA	E34003206	10,515	Shropshire	E06000051
Mablehorpe BUA E34000776 12,531 East Lindsey E0700137 Maldon BUA E34002041 21,621 Maldon E07000074 March BUA E3400055 21,051 Fendand E07000101 Market Desping BUA E3400124 13,574 South Kesteven & Peterborough E0700011 / E0600031 Market Drayton BUA E3400124 11,773 Shropshire E07000137 E07000137 Market Harborough BUA E34004281 22,911 Harborough Autoent Matter And Matter And Matter And Matter And Matter And Mater And Matter	Lymington BUA	E34004953	16,446	New Forest	E07000091
Maldon BUAE3400204121,422MaldonE0700074March BUAE3400050521,051FenlandE07000101Market Deeping BUAE3400050813,574South Kesteren & PeterboroughE07000141 / E0600031Market Daryton BUAE3400420811,773SkroepskireE06000051Market Harborough BUAE3400423122,911Harborough & E0700017 / E0600040* Marlow BUAE340042318,261Wycombe & Windsor and MaidenheadE0700007 / E0600040Matket BUAE340042718,261Wycombe & Windsor and MaidenheadE0700007 / E0600040Matlow BUAE340047919,357WitshireE0600054Melton Mowbray BUAE340045927,158MeltonE0700013Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUAE340045927,154Bath and North East Somerset & MendippE0600022 / E07000187Mildenhall BUAE340045814,382Forest HeathE07000113E000004Minster (Swale) BUAE340045921,670SwaleE0700013Minster (Swale) BUAE340045914,432North SomersetE0600024* Nailsea BUAE340045914,432North SomersetE0600004* Nailsea BUAE340045120,543North SomersetE0600004* Nailsea BUAE340012724,844Isoer WinghtE06000020Nermarket BUAE340012724,844Isoer WinghtE06000020Newmark BUAE340021820,189CornwallE06000020Newmarket BUAE340021821,434	Mablethorpe BUA	E34000776	12,531	East Lindsey	E07000137
March BUA E34000055 21,051 Fenland E0700011 E0700011 Market Deeping BUA E34000508 13,574 South Kesteven & Peterborough E07000131 Market Drayton BUA E3400124 11,773 Shropshire E06000051 Market Harborough BUA E3400423 12,201 Harborough E07000131 * Marlow BUA E3400425 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E0700035 Matket BUA E3400425 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E0600054 Metlon Mowbray BUA E3400433 27,158 Metlon E07000133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E3400434 27,158 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E0700187 Midenhall BUA E3400458 14,382 Forest Heath E07000131 E07000201 Minehead BUA E3400459 12,167 Swale E07000131 E07000131 Minehead BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E07000121 E07000131 Minehead BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E0600004	Maldon BUA	E34002041	21,462	Maldon	E07000074
Market Deeping BUA E34000508 13,574 South Kesteven & Peterborough E07000141 / E06000031 Market Drayton BUA E3400124 11,773 Shropshire E0600051 Market Drayton BUA E34004281 22,911 Harborough E07000131 * Markot BuA E34004273 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000037 / E06000040 Matlock BUA E34004275 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E0700033 E0700033 Matlock BUA E3400433 27,158 Melon E0700013 E07000133 Midsmer Norton/Radstock BUA E3400458 14,382 Forest Heath E07000133 E07000137 Midenhall BUA E3400459 11,981 Wers Somerset E0700013 E07000137 Minster (Swale) BUA E34004519 22,167 Swale E0700014 E0400048 Maryter BUA E34004519 22,167 Swale E0600024 E0600024 North Somerset E0700013 E0600024 E0700013 E0600024 E0600024 Nativich BUA E3400451	March BUA	E34000055	21,051	Fenland	E07000010
Market Drayton BUA E34001024 11,773 Skropshire E06000051 Market Harborough BUA E34004281 22,911 Harborough A E07000131 * Marlow BUA E34004273 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E07000037 (E06000040) * Marlow BUA E34004225 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E0700033 Melksham BUA E340042479 19,357 Wiltshire E06000054 Melton Mowbray BUA E34004343 27,158 Melton E07000133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E34004588 14,382 Forest Heath E07000201 Mildenhall BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E0700191 Minehead BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E0700013 Morpeth BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E06000024 Naites BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E06000024 Naites BUA E3400459 12,2167 Swale E06000024 Naites BUA E3400451 20,543 North Somerset	Market Deeping BUA	E34000508	13,574	South Kesteven & Peterborough	E07000141 / E06000031
Market Harborough BUA E34004281 22,911 Harborough E07000131 * Marlow BUA E34004673 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E0700007 / E0600040 Matlok BUA E34004225 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E07000035 Melksham BUA E34004479 19,357 Wilshire E0600054 Melton Mowbray BUA E3400430 27,158 Melton E07000133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E3400439 27,158 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E0700187 Midenhall BUA E3400458 14,382 Forest Heath E0700013 Minchead BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E0700019 Minster (Swale) BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E0700013 Morpeth BUA E34004581 20,167 Swale E07000113 Morpeth BUA E34004581 20,167 Swale E0700013 Nantser (Swale) BUA E34004581 20,167 Swale E0700013 North Somerset E0600045 E0600045 <td>Market Drayton BUA</td> <td>E34001024</td> <td>11,773</td> <td>Shropshire</td> <td>E06000051</td>	Market Drayton BUA	E34001024	11,773	Shropshire	E06000051
* Marlow BUA E34004673 18,261 Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead E0700007 / E06000040 Matlock BUA E34004225 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E07000035 Melksham BUA E34004479 19,357 Wiltshire E06000034 Melton Mowbray BUA E3400433 27,158 Melton E07000133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E3400549 27,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E0700187 Mildenhall BUA E3400549 17,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0700017 Minchead BUA E34000469 11,981 West Somerset E07000191 E0700191 Minster (Swale) BUA E3400469 21,167 Swale E07000191 E0600024 Morpeth BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E06000048 E0600014 Natikea BUA E3400459 17,226 Cheshire East E0600014 E0300046 Newport (felfor dand Wrekin) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E06000021 / E0700009 Newport (Felford and Wrekin) BUA E34002	Market Harborough BUA	E34004281	22,911	Harborough	E07000131
Matlock BUA E34004225 14,956 Derbyshire Dales E0700035 Melksham BUA E34004479 19,357 Wiltshire E0600054 Melton Mowbray BUA E3400433 27,158 Melton E0700133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E34005049 27,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E07000187 Mildenhall BUA E3400458 14,382 Forest Heath E0700201 Minehead BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E0700113 Minster (Swale) BUA E3400469 12,167 Swale E07000113 Morpeth BUA E3400419 22,167 Swale E0700013 Morpeth BUA E3400429 14,403 North Somerset E06000024 Nantwich BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E06000024 Nantwich BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E06000021 Newmarket BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E06000021 E06000021 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA	* Marlow BUA	E34004673	18,261	Wycombe & Windsor and Maidenhead	E07000007 / E06000040
Melksham BUA E34004479 19,357 Wiltshire E06000054 Melton Mowbray BUA E34004343 27,158 Melton E0700133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E3400549 27,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E07000187 Mildenhall BUA E3400458 14,382 Forest Heath E0700011 Minchead BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E0700013 Minster (Swale) BUA E3400469 22,167 Swale E0700013 Morpeth BUA E3400429 14,403 Northumberland E06000024 Morpeth BUA E3400429 14,403 Northimberland E06000024 Nantwich BUA E3400451 20,543 North Somerset E06000024 Nantwich BUA E34001401 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E06000021 / E07000099 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E06000020 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000020 Newquay BUA <td< td=""><td>Matlock BUA</td><td>E34004225</td><td>14,956</td><td>Derbyshire Dales</td><td>E07000035</td></td<>	Matlock BUA	E34004225	14,956	Derbyshire Dales	E07000035
Melton Mowbray BUA E34004343 27,158 Melton E0700133 Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E34005049 27,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E07000187 Mildenhall BUA E34004588 14,382 Forest Heath E0700113 Minehead BUA E3400469 11,981 West Somerset E07000113 Minster (Swale) BUA E34004619 22,167 Swale E0700013 Morpeth BUA E34004229 14,403 Northumberland E0600048 * Nailsea BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34001461 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0600004 Newmarket BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600046 E0400020 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 Newquay BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000057 North Wa	Melksham BUA	E34004479	19,357	Wiltshire	E06000054
Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA E34005049 27,136 Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip E0600022 / E07000187 Mildenhall BUA E34004588 14,382 Forest Heath E0700201 Minchead BUA E34004699 11,981 West Somerset E07000191 Minster (Swale) BUA E34004619 22,167 Swale E0700013 Morpeth BUA E34004229 14,403 Northumberland E06000048 * Nailsea BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E06000049 * Nailsea BUA E34001451 20,543 North Somerset E06000049 Nantwich BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E06000049 Newmarket BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E06000046 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E06000022 Newquay BUA E3400289 20,189 Cornwall E06000047 / E0600005 Newton Ayeliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E06000005	Melton Mowbray BUA	E34004343	27,158	Melton	E07000133
Mildenhall BUA E34004588 14,382 Forest Heath E07000201 Minehead BUA E34004699 11,981 West Somerset E07000191 Minster (Swale) BUA E34004619 22,167 Swale E07000113 Morpeth BUA E34004229 14,403 Northumberland E0600048 * Nailsea BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34001451 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34001451 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Newmarket BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0700201 / E0700009 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600020 Newport (Telforand Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E06000020 Newquay BUA E3400280 20,189 Cornwall E06000020 E0600002 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E0600005 North Wa	Midsomer Norton/Radstock BUA	E34005049	27,136	Bath and North East Somerset & Mendip	E06000022 / E07000187
Minehead BUAE340046911,981West SomersetE0700191Minster (Swale) BUAE3400461922,167SwaleE07000113Morpeth BUAE3400422914,403NorthumberlandE0600048* Nailsea BUAE3400458120,543North SomersetE0600024Nantwich BUAE340099417,226Cheshire EastE0600049Newmarket BUAE3400126724,884Isle of WightE0600046Newport (Isle of Wight) BUAE3400285412,714Telford and WrekinE0600020Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUAE3400285420,189CornwallE0600020Newquay BUAE3400286925,964County Durham & DarlingtonE0600007North Walsham BUAE340092216,832HambletonE07000147North NorfolkE340046911,937RyedaleE0700167Oakham BUAE340040611,937RyedaleE0700017	Mildenhall BUA	E34004588	14,382	Forest Heath	E07000201
Minster (Swale) BUAE3400461922,167SwaleE07000113Morpeth BUAE3400422914,403NorthumberlandE06000048* Nailsea BUAE3400458120,543North SomersetE06000024Nantwich BUAE3400099417,226Cheshire EastE06000049Newmarket BUAE3400146120,384Forest Heath & East CambridgeshireE0700201 / E0700009Newport (Isle of Wight) BUAE3400126724,884Isle of WightE06000046Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUAE3400285412,741Telford and WrekinE0600020Newquay BUAE3400218020,189CornwallE06000052Newton Aycliffe BUAE3400268925,964County Durham & DarlingtonE06000047 / E0600005North Walsham BUAE340092216,832HambletonE07000147Northallerton BUAE340092016,832HambletonE07000164Northon-on-Derwent/Malton BUAE3400137310,922RutlandE0600017	Minehead BUA	E34000469	11,981	West Somerset	E07000191
Morpeth BUA E34004229 14,403 Northumberland E0600048 * Nailsea BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34000994 17,226 Cheshire East E0600049 Newmarket BUA E3400161 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0700201 / E0700009 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E06000046 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E06000020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 E06000052 North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E0700147 E0700147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E0700164 E0700164 Northon-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E0600017	Minster (Swale) BUA	E34004619	22,167	Swale	E07000113
* Nailsea BUA E34004581 20,543 North Somerset E0600024 Nantwich BUA E34000994 17,226 Cheshire East E0600049 Newmarket BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0700201 / E0700009 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600046 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E06000020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 E06000052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000017 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E0700147 Northon-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E0600017 E0600017	Morpeth BUA	E34004229	14,403	Northumberland	E06000048
Nantwich BUA E34000994 17,226 Cheshire East E0600049 Newmarket BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0700201 / E0700009 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600046 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E0600020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34003666 12,463 North Norfolk E07000147 North Walsham BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	* Nailsea BUA	E34004581	20,543	North Somerset	E06000024
Newmarket BUA E34001461 20,384 Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire E0700201 / E0700009 Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600046 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E0600020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E34003066 12,463 North Norfolk E07000147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	Nantwich BUA	E34000994	17,226	Cheshire East	E06000049
Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA E34001267 24,884 Isle of Wight E0600046 Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E0600020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E06000052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E0700147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E0600017	Newmarket BUA	E34001461	20,384	Forest Heath & East Cambridgeshire	E07000201 / E07000009
Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA E34002854 12,741 Telford and Wrekin E0600020 Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E0600052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E0700147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E0700164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	Newport (Isle of Wight) BUA	E34001267	24,884	Isle of Wight	E06000046
Newquay BUA E34002180 20,189 Cornwall E0600052 Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E06000047 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E0700147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E0700164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E0600017	Newport (Telford and Wrekin) BUA	E34002854	12,741	Telford and Wrekin	E06000020
Newton Aycliffe BUA E34002689 25,964 County Durham & Darlington E0600007 / E0600005 North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E07000147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	Newquay BUA	E34002180	20,189	Cornwall	E06000052
North Walsham BUA E34003606 12,463 North Norfolk E0700147 Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E0600017	Newton Aycliffe BUA	E34002689	25,964	County Durham & Darlington	E06000047 / E06000005
Northallerton BUA E3400922 16,832 Hambleton E07000164 Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	North Walsham BUA	E34003606	12,463	North Norfolk	E07000147
Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA E34004960 11,937 Ryedale E07000167 Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	Northallerton BUA	E34000922	16,832	Hambleton	E07000164
Oakham BUA E34001373 10,922 Rutland E06000017	Norton-on-Derwent/Malton BUA	E34004960	11,937	Ryedale	E07000167
	Oakham BUA	E34001373	10,922	Rutland	E06000017

Built-up area Hub Town	Built-up	Built-up	Within local authority district(s)	Local authority district code(s) 2011
_	area code	area		
Penrith BUA	E34000039	population 15.181	Eden	F07000030
Penzance BUA	E34004797	19,872	Cormvall	F06000052
Petersfield BUA	E34001430	14 974	East Hampshire	F07000085
	E34004966	12.075	Northumherland	F06000048
Retford BUA	E34001504	22.023	Rassatlav	F07000171
Ringwood BUA	E34004899	14 084	New Forest	F0700001
Rinon BUA	E34002624	16 363	Harrogata	F07000165
Ross on Wye BUA	E34002024	10,505	Harofordshira County of	E07000105
Poveten DUA	E34000710	15,781	North Hortfordshire	E00000019
Rugalay DUA	E34000007	24.022	Cannock Case & Liebfield	E07000099
Rugeley BOA	E34002334	24,033	Lale of Wight	E070001927E07000194
Saffran Waldan DUA	E34003562	15 210	Iste of might	E00000040
Sandhach BUA	E34002362	13,210	Charling Fast	E07000077
Sandown/Shanklin DUA	E34004330	21,274	Cheshire East	E00000049
	E34004800	21,374	Iste of wight	E00000040
	E34004794	24.850		E00000030
	E34005037	24,859	Selby	E07000169
Selsey BUA	E34002637	10,550	Chichester	E07000225
Sevenoaks BUA	E34004987	29,506	Sevenoaks	E07000111
Sheerness BUA	E34001491	11,938	Swale	E07000113
Shepton Mallet BUA	E34004415	10,369	Mendip	E07000187
Sidmouth BUA	E34000796	12,569	East Devon	E07000040
Skegness BUA	E34004327	24,876	East Lindsey	E07000137
Skipton BUA	E34003174	14,623	Craven	E07000163
Sleaford BUA	E34003071	17,359	North Kesteven	E07000139
* South Elmsall/South Kirkby BUA	E34004896	18,899	Wakefield	E08000036
St Austell BUA	E34004956	25,447	Cornwall	E06000052
St Ives (Huntingdonshire) BUA	E34004769	19,519	Huntingdonshire	E07000011
Stamford BUA	E34004894	20,592	South Kesteven & Peterborough & Rutland	E07000141 / E06000031 / E06000017
Stocksbridge BUA	E34003743	13,069	Sheffield	E08000019
Stone (Stafford) BUA	E34004421	16,385	Stafford	E07000197
Stourport-on-Severn BUA	E34004706	20,586	Wyre Forest & Wychavon	E07000239 / E07000238
Stowmarket BUA	E34004865	21,028	Mid Suffolk	E07000203
Stratford-upon-Avon BUA	E34004210	27,830	Stratford-on-Avon	E07000221
Street BUA	E34000656	12,911	Mendip	E07000187
Sudbury BUA	E34002053	22,213	Babergh	E07000200
Swanage BUA	E34004282	10,454	Purbeck	E07000051
Tadley BUA	E34004604	15,836	Basingstoke and Deane	E07000084
Tavistock BUA	E34004090	12,280	West Devon	E07000047
Teignmouth BUA	E34004878	17,463	Teignbridge	E07000045
Tewkesbury BUA	E34004442	19,778	Tewkesbury & Wychavon	E07000083 / E07000238
Thame BUA	E34004485	11,329	South Oxfordshire	E07000179
Thetford BUA	E34004143	24,833	Breckland	E07000143
Thornbury BUA	E34000645	11,687	South Gloucestershire	E06000025
Thorne BUA	E34004742	17,295	Doncaster	E08000017
Tiverton BUA	E34003112	19,544	Mid Devon	E07000042
Todmorden BUA	E34003742	11,690	Calderdale	E08000033
Tring BUA	E34002511	11,929	Dacorum	E07000096
Truro BUA	E34004757	23,041	Cornwall	E06000052
Uckfield BUA	E34004591	18.452	Wealden	E07000065
Ulverston BUA	E34000573	11,356	South Lakeland	E07000031
Uttoxeter BUA	E34003596	13.089	East Staffordshire	E07000193
Verwood BUA	E34002917	13,360	East Dorset	E07000049
Wallingford BUA	E34005025	10 348	South Oxfordshire	E07000179
Walton-on-the-Naze RUA	E3400/1815	17 458	Tendring	E07000076
Wantage BUA	E34003552	18 505	Vale of White Horse	E07000180
Warmingter BUA	E34004492	17.400	Wiltshire	E07000100
wanninster DUA	1.54004485	17,490	w usnire	2000000004

Built-up area Hub Town	Built-up area code	Built-up area population	Within local authority district(s)	Local authority district code(s) 2011
Wellington (Taunton Deane) BUA	E34004795	13,822	Taunton Deane	E07000190
Wells BUA	E34004695	11,343	Mendip	E07000187
Wetherby BUA	E34004992	13,572	Leeds	E08000035
Whitby BUA	E34003687	13,213	Scarborough	E07000168
Whitehaven BUA	E34004947	24,900	Copeland	E07000029
Whittlesey BUA	E34003389	12,745	Fenland	E07000010
Witham BUA	E34000527	25,353	Braintree	E07000067
Witney BUA	E34004274	29,103	West Oxfordshire	E07000181
Wootton Bassett BUA	E34001070	11,265	Wiltshire	E06000054
Workington BUA	E34005018	27,120	Allerdale	E07000026
Wymondham (South Norfolk) BUA	E34003864	13,587	South Norfolk	E07000149

*indicates that the hub town criteria are met at the BUA sub-division level only

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is 10,000 population the determination of whether somewhere is rural or urban?

This allows for consistency both over time and with other constituent countries of the UK. Since 1981, a minimum population threshold of 10,000 has been used in England and Wales to distinguish physical settlements (rather than administrative areas) to be considered urban. Although a variety of cut-offs have been used by different government agencies for specific purposes, a review of urban and rural definitions undertaken for a consortium of government agencies in 2001 recommended the use of the 10,000 threshold. The same threshold is used in Scotland and Northern Ireland - ensuring compatibility of definitions both over time and between countries.

Why are some locations that are clearly in the countryside regarded as part of urban areas?

This happens within RUC because of the precise configuration of particular statistical units (Output Areas) and of particular built-up areas. RUC classifies statistical units (OAs, LSOAs, and MSOAs) on the basis of the type of settlement in which their residents typically live. It takes account only of settlement without considering any other aspect of land use or land cover. Output Areas provide an exhaustive coverage of England and Wales. As they are designed so that each includes a roughly equal number of households, many Output Areas will embrace large areas of undeveloped land. Whether settlement included in such units is thinly dispersed across the OA, or (not unusually) concentrated at its edge depends principally on the algorithm used to generate Output Area boundaries. Such an Output Area will in every case be assigned under RUC to the category that appears to reflect the character of the settlement in which its residents live, regardless of the extent of open land. In some cases this may be an urban category, where the limits of a particular settlement impinge upon an essentially undeveloped tract of land. From a landscape perspective, this is perverse. RUC, however, classifies settlements and is designed to support analysis of the characteristics of their inhabitants.

The extreme case of OA E00027390 can be used to illustrate how the effect of Output Area definition protocols and Ordnance Survey built-up area protocols combine to generate effects of this type. Most of the dwellings within this OA lie at the limits of the Pennine fringe settlement of Uppermill which is considered to form part of Manchester (in virtue of Ordnance Survey protocols for defining built-up areas). It is because of the narrow gaps between settlements within a long chain that Uppermill is considered urban under these protocols. In virtue of the protocols used to delimit Output Areas, however, the OA in which these particular dwellings lie extends across Saddleworth Moor. The combination of protocols ensures that RUC treats the OA which might be a reasonable description of the typical setting of the dwellings but not of the unpopulated moorland. Extreme cases of this form where OAs have been 'perversely' assigned to the 'urban' domain can be readily identified on the basis of their areal extent.

Why are some local authorities with open countryside classed as urban?

Most local authority areas include both urban and rural locales. An authority's position within RUC for Local Authority Districts depends on the combined size of its rural population and its rural-related population relative to the entire population of the district. The term 'rural population' refers to the number of people living in Census Output Areas whose dominant physical settlement form comprises settlements with less than 10,000 people. These Output Areas are identified in the Rural Urban Classification for Small Area Geographies. The term 'rural related population' refers to the number of people living in Hub Towns. A Hub Town is a physical settlement with a population of 10,000 or more people but less than 30,000 and additionally which satisfies particular tests confirming that it both represents a significant concentration of population and business and is wellplaced to provide services to the residents of nearby rural areas. Where the rural population and the rural-related population components together represent 26% or less of the population of a district, that district is considered overwhelmingly 'urban' and assigned to one of three urban sub-categories depending on whether it is a free-standing town, represents parts of a minor conurbation, or forms part of a major conurbation

Why is my local authority classed as urban? / When does a local authority become urban?

An authority's position within RUC for Local Authority Districts depends on the size of its *rural population* and of its *rural-related population* relative to the entire population of the district. The term 'rural population' refers to the number of people living in Census Output Areas whose dominant physical settlement form comprises settlements with less than 10,000 people. This is identified in the Rural Urban Classification for Small Area Geographies. The term 'rural related population' refers to the number of people living in Hub Towns. A Hub Town is a physical settlement with a population of 10,000 or more people, but less than 30,000 which also meets particular tests indicating that it represents a significant concentration of population and business, well-placed to provide services to the residents of nearby rural areas. Where the rural and rural-related population components together represent 26% or less of the population of a district, that district is considered urban.

Where can I find out if I am living in a Hub Town?

The schedule of Hub Towns was published on 1st May 2014 at

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/307 939/2011_Ruralurban_statistical_classification_for_local_authorities__interim_results_-_hub_towns_.pdf

The listing is produced as Annex 1 of this User Guide.

Why is a rural-urban classification of local authorities needed?

The present Rural Urban Classification of Local Authority districts updates a classification constructed ten years ago (updated to take account of changes in local authority jurisdictions which took place in April 2009) grounded partly on work related to the 2001 Census. The LAD classification provides a means of presenting and comparing data that do not exist for areas smaller than local authorities, and provides a vehicle for a consistent approach to summarising, communicating and interpreting data at this particular level of aggregation distinguishing between rural and urban settlement patterns. In contrast to the lower level elements of RUC, which are concerned only with the type of settlement context RUCLAD attempts to accommodate aspects of the character of localities that depend on urban-rural interdependence. It does this through identifying a group of settlements with a population in excess of 10,000 that are likely to play an enduring (though not unchanging) role as a service hub for a rural hinterland.

Which authorities have changed from rural to urban?

Mid-Sussex (formerly 'R80') and North East Derbyshire (formerly 'R50') are treated as 'urban' under RUCLAD2011.

Within RUCLAD2001, two categories termed 'Rural50' and 'Rural80' were often combined to identify a set of 'rural' or 'predominantly rural' local authorities. Two previously classified as 'rural' in this sense have been assigned under RUCLAD 2011 to one of the three 'urban' categories. This has happened because taken together their 'rural' and 'rural-related' population components have fallen below 26% on the entire population of the district.

In principle, change of this type might result from a fall in the relative size of the rural component of population, the rural related component or both. A relative fall in the 'rural' population component may arise from differential growth in settlements of different sizes. Alternatively, changes in the protocols used by Ordnance Survey and the Office for National Statistics may in principle reduce the 'rural' population by treating a locale as forming part of an urban area rather than as a freestanding settlement.

In practice stark change in the classification of an authority has only resulted from a change in the 'rural related' component of population rather than in the rural population itself. Within RUCLAD 2001 the rural-related component was represented by residents of a subset of towns in the 10,000 and 30,000 population band which were identified as Larger Market Towns. For RUCLAD2011, the rural related population has once again been identified as a subset of towns with between 10,000 and 30,000 people, but the method for identifying them differs technically, and in recognition of this difference the towns themselves are described as Hub Towns. At the general level, towns in the two sets differ for three reasons. First, the population of some of the towns has increased above the 30,000 threshold and so they are no longer eligible for consideration. Second, some of the Larger Market Towns previously identified are not considered under current Ordnance Survey/ONS protocols to be free-standing settlements and hence are excluded. Third, differences between the criteria for identifying Larger Market Towns and Hub Towns (although prompting inclusion of some towns not previously considered) has led to some further exclusions.

How have Hub Towns been defined?

Hub Towns constitute a subset of all towns in the 10,000 to 30,000 population band. Those towns included in the subset represent substantial clusters of households and business located at points which allow them to be able to provide services to a rural population. A series of tests set out in Bibby and Brindley, 2014, (Urban and Rural Classification of English Local Authority Areas and Similar Geographical Units: Methodology) is used to identify them. The aim is to identify a group of settlements within the urban domain that are likely to play an enduring (though not unchanging) role as a service hub for a rural hinterland.

The first test assesses the potential advantage for the provision of services implied by the concentration of households around any point (and is referred to as the *'residential concentration test'*). The second test is concerned with the extent to which that potential appears to be realized when the actual configuration of nonresidential establishments is considered. This is called the *'non-residential concentration test'*. The third is concerned with whether there exists around a particular town a substantial rural population to be served. This is assessed by reference to a measure termed the anticipated rural share of service custom. This test is referred to below as the *'rural share test'*. To be identified as a Hub Town a settlement in the appropriate population size band must pass the rural share test and *either* the residential concentration test *or* the non residential concentration test.

How are the boundaries of Hub Towns defined?

The boundaries of Hub Towns are the limits of physical settlements defined by reference to Office for National Statistics / Ordnance Survey mapping for use with the 2011 Census. These are referred to as 'built-up areas' and are available from the Office for National Statistics Geoportal (see https://geoportal.statistics.gov.uk/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page for more

information. In a small number of cases (indicated by an asterisk in Annex 1of this User Guide) the geographic limits of a Hub Town are defined at the level of built-up area subdivision rather than an entire built up area.

Why are towns above 30,000 population not Hub Towns?

In developing the Rural Urban Classification of Local Authorities for 2011, consideration was given to the question of what upper limit if any there might be to the population of a Hub Town. From one perspective, the use of a threshold is not desirable. One of the criteria for identifying a Hub Town is the share of its business which is expected to be attributable to the spending of residents of rural areas. There is an in-built tendency for this share to fall as the population of the town or city itself increases (see Bibby and Brindley, 2014, Urban and Rural Classification of English Local Authority Areas and Similar Geographical Units: Methodology para 5.2), which might suggest that a cut off is not necessary or

appropriate. On the other hand, the previous work adopted a 30,000 population cut-off, and to depart from this practice would introduce easily avoidable discontinuities. Maintenance of the 30,000 population cut-off has therefore been preferred.

Specifically how were the thresholds for Hub Towns defined?

Each of the tests used to identify Hub Towns among places within the 10,000 to 30,000 population band - concerned with residential concentration, non-residential concentration and expected rural share of custom - each uses a specific cut-off or threshold. The particular cut-offs and the underlying rationale is set out in Bibby and Brindley (2014).

My town has a market and serves the rural community. Why isn't it a Hub Town?

To be included as a Hub Town, a settlement must in 2011 have been a freestanding town with a population of more than 10,000 but less than 30,000 people and also meet specific additional tests. Some 'towns' may not be considered by ONS/Ordnance Survey to represent freestanding settlements, but instead to form part of other larger settlements.

If the settlement is a freestanding town in the relevant population size band it still needs to pass other specific tests to be admitted as a Hub Town. The first is that the expected rural share of service custom (a measure calculated for the purposes of the classification and discussed in Bibby and Brindley (2014)) must exceed 10%. This test is not very demanding as the average share across England as a whole is 18%. The test thus serves only to exclude predominantly suburban towns and dormitory areas.

Finally, the town must represent a significant concentration of population and employment,- which is assessed by reference to the residential concentration test and the non-residential concentration test discussed in Bibby and Brindley, 2014, Urban and Rural Classification of English Local Authority Areas and Similar Geographical Units: Methodology. To be admitted as a Hub Town, a settlement must pass *either* the residential concentration test *or* the non-residential concentration. Together, these tests seek to exclude towns which are very substantially overshadowed by other nearby towns.

Town X was regarded as a large market town in the previous classification, why isn't it now?

There are three reasons why a settlement previously regarded as a Larger Market Town might not have been included as a Hub Town in the present work. First, eight settlements previously treated as free-standing towns by Ordnance Survey and Office for National Statistics are under new protocols considered to form part of a larger settlement, and so cannot be considered as candidate Hub Towns. (Ashton-in-Makerfield, Otley and Woodbridge provide examples). The second reason is that the population of a free-standing town might have increased above the 30,000 population threshold between 2001 and 2011, implying once again that it cannot be considered as a Hub Town. This affected 17 towns including Chichester, Cramlington, Deal and Lichfield. Finally it is possible that although still regarded as a freestanding town in the appropriate population band, a settlement did not satisfy the specific tests required for admission as a Hub Town.

The specific tests seek to establish whether a settlement in the relevant population size-band actually provides a sufficient concentration of residents and businesses to serve as a Hub Town (rather than being overshadowed by one or more other towns), and whether it is well placed to serve a rural population (rather than being a suburban dormitory town, for example). This last issue was not considered in RUCLAD2001. Thirteen towns previously considered as Larger Market Towns (including Belper, Garforth, Guisborough and Yarm) were not identified as Hub Towns as they were overshadowed by much larger neighbours (Derby, Leeds, Stockton-on-Tees and Middlesbrough in these specific cases). A further eighteen towns previously treated as Larger Market Towns were not included as Hub Towns because they are not well placed to serve a rural population. These included Cobham (Surrey), Dronfield (Derbyshire), Neston (Cheshire) and Potters Bar (Hertfordshire). Here the modelled share of service custom was less than 5%, and thus less than a third of the value typical of England as a whole.

Why is Town X a Hub Town whilst Town Y nearby isn't?

There are many reasons that this might be the case. To understand why one of these towns is identified as a Hub Town and the other is not, it would be necessary to consider whether each separately meets the criteria discussed in Bibby and Brindley 2014, Urban and Rural Classification of English Local Authority Areas and Similar Geographical Units: Methodology. See also the FAQ *My town has a market and serves the rural community. Why isn't it a Hub Town?*

Procedurally, identifying any settlement as a Hub Town is independent of the identification of any other; there are no 'quotas' controlling the number of Hub Towns that might be recognised in any district or sub-region.

It is possible, however, that although there is no procedural reason that two nearby towns cannot both be identified as Hub Towns, in some circumstances competition between them and with other neighbours might make it unlikely that both would meet the criteria. Comparison of two towns in Cheshire East UA -Middlewich and Knutsford (13km away) - may serve to illustrate this. Both are freestanding towns in the 10,000 - 30,000 population band (with 13,600 and 13,200 residents respectively in 2011) and in both cases the expected rural share of service custom exceeds 5% of the total. They differ in their residential concentration scores. Knutsford's score on this measure is 3.29 comfortably above the value of 2.5 required for inclusion on this test. Middlewich on the other hand scores only 1.99, a reflection in part of its proximity to Winsford - a much larger centre with a population in excess of 30,000. Towns with a value for residential concentration of less than 2.5 may still be included as Hub Towns if their level of business concentration is substantially larger than their residential ratio would suggest - more specifically if it exceeds 2.97 (see Bibby and Brindley, 2014, Urban and Rural Classification of English Local Authority Areas and Similar Geographical Units: Methodology). Middlewich, however, scores only 1.90 on the non-residential ratio, confirming that it is severely overshadowed. Although Knutsford would be admitted as a Hub Town on the evidence of the residential concentration score alone, it also comfortably exceeds the non-residential concentration threshold with a score of 3.98. Comparison of these two towns thus

suggests the way in which competition between nearby towns sustained over a long period may influence their service offer, and hence their varying capacity to serve as Hub Towns.

Why are you counting Hub Towns as 'rural' when the population cut off for rural is 10,000?

Residents of Hub Towns do not form part of the rural population. They are, however, considered to form part of a 'rural-related' component of population.

Does the inclusion of Hub Town populations mean the rural population threshold has been revised?

Residents of Hub Towns are *not* included as part of the rural population. Since 1981, only residents of physical settlements with a population of less than 10,000 people are included within the rural population and this threshold remains in place. Residents of Hub Towns are considered as constituting a 'rural-related' component of population.

How many Hub Towns are there?

There are 182 Hub Towns in England.

How many towns are not Hub Towns?

At the time of the 2011 Census, there were 268 built-up areas in England (on the Ordnance Survey definition) with a population of more than 10,000 but less than 30,000. As 182 are recognized as Hub Towns, 86 of a comparable size are not included as Hub Towns.

How many towns that were classed as Larger Market Towns last time are not Hub Towns now?

In total, 56 towns previously classified as Larger Market Towns are not included on the Hub Towns schedule. Twenty-five Larger Market Towns were no longer free-standing towns in the relevant population band, a further 18 were overshadowed and 13 had too small a rural share for inclusion. Thirty Hub Towns appear on the schedule, however, that were not previously included as Larger Market Towns. Twenty of these were below the 10,000 population threshold in 2001; the remaining ten were previously excluded on the basis of assessment of their service offer.

Which towns were large market towns last time but are not Hub Towns now?

Those excluded because they are no longer considered free-standing were Ashtonin-Makerfield, Hedge End/Botley, Newton-le-Willows, Otley, Wimborne Minster/Oakley and Woodbridge. Those now exceeding the 30,000 population threshold (whether as a result of growth or redefinition) were East Grinstead, Ferndown/Three Legged Cross, Beverley, Burgess Hill, Chichester, Cramlington, Deal, Eaton Socon/St Neots, Falmouth/Penryn, Harpenden, Haywards Heath, Heswall, Lichfield, Newton Abbot, Peterlee; Pontefract, Spalding/Pinchbeck, Winsford and Wisbech/Emnet.

You have produced this classification for local authorities. Will this be done for other areas?

In principle, it might be appropriate to apply the logic of RUCLAD to classify areas at scales broadly similar to Local Authority Districts, or at somewhat larger scales (such as counties, combinations of LADs at NUTS 3 scale, Fire and Rescue Authorities, Police Authorities, Passenger Transport Authorities, Waste Disposal Authorities and National Parks, for all of which classifications analogous to RUCLAD2001 were published by Defra together with similar classifications for former Primary Care Organizations, and for Parliamentary Constituencies, which are of somewhat smaller spatial extent). It is intended to release particular comparable classifications in future. These might classify, for example, Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), Integrated Transport Authorities (ITAs), or more generally for additional areas for which it is sensible to produce statistics from a rural-urban perspective.

It should be appreciated that the merit of using the RUCLAD classification for this purpose rather than one which classifies administrative areas simply as aggregations of their associated Output Areas or other statistical units, rests upon the value of attempting to take account of urban-rural interaction, and the appropriateness of using the rural-related population for this purpose.

Does the classification affect funding?

Generally, RUC for Local Authority Districts has no direct implications for the possibility of attracting funds to support activities in local authority districts in any particular category. It does, however, have implications for the operation of the LEADER programme providing (an area based 'bottom-up' approach to rural development delivered through Local Action Groups (LAGs) within areas which they define). Under the LEADER programme for 2014-2020, rural OAs (within the Rural Urban Classification for Small Areas may be eligible for inclusion within LEADER areas). Territory within physical settlements with populations of 10,000 or more is not eligible for inclusion within LEADER areas *except in the case of settlements recognized as Hub Towns (in the process of identifying the rural-related population)*.

How do I use the classification to generate statistics?

To generate statistics using RUC, the categorical flags assigned to particular geographic units (whether small areas such as Output Areas or larger units such as Local Authority districts) must be joined to substantive statistical data files referring to units at that same geographic scale from the decennial Census or other sources. RUC provides at each scale a series of categorical 'flags' which describe the character of particular geographic units used for statistical purposes. At fine-grained scales, the attributes flagged are morphology and sparsity (as discussed in paras 1.5-1.6 of the RUC User Guide) together with indicators of change in category since 2001 and the reason for the changes. At the Local Authority District scale the attributes flagged are the rural population, the rural-related

population, the total population, and the RUCLAD category to which the authority is assigned.

Can the Classification be used for planning applications?

No. The Rural-Urban Classification either at the local authority district scale or the small area scale (for units such as Output Areas, Lower Layer Super Output Areas, and Middle Layer Super Output Areas) is very unlikely to be useful for this purpose. At the small area scale, the Rural-Urban Classification is designed to identify the types of settlement in which residents of an area typically live, and at the LAD scale it is concerned with an aspect of the character of an entire authority. Therefore, it is not suitable either for categorising land-cover in an area or the physical character of parcels of land on which planning consent might be sought. Local authorities' development plans frequently include policies applying to specific contexts within their jurisdiction which may or may not be explicitly delimited on a proposal map. There is no reason why the definitions of terms referring to settlement type and context used in the development plan should coincide with those used in RUC.