



Settlement Service Classification

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# Settlement Information Classification and Analysis Group

## Report on settlement service classification

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**Settlement Information**  
**Classification and Analysis Group**  
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# CONTENTS

Executive Summary	6
1. Introduction	7
2. Scoping Exercise	8
3. Data Availability	8
4. Data Analysis	9
5. Private Sector Analysis	9
6. Public Sector Analysis	13
7. Community and Voluntary sector service Analysis	14
8. Employment Capacity Analysis	14
9. Key Services Analysis	15
10. Conclusion	16
Annex 1 Inter-Department Urban-Rural Definition Group Statistical Classification of Settlements	17
Annex 2 Terms of reference for Settlements Information Classification and Analysis Group (SICAG)	18
Annex 3 Membership of SICAG	19
Annex 4 Scoping Report Background and Recommendations	20
Annex 5 Classification of local business units on Inter-Departmental Business Register	21
Annex 6 Glossary and Data Sources	22
Annex 7 Bodies commenting on Preliminary Report	23
Appendix A Private Sector Clusters	26
Appendix B Classification by Service Provision	27
Appendix C Retail Capacity	36
Appendix D Public Administration, Health and Education Capacity	39
Appendix E Community and Voluntary Organisations	42
Appendix F Employment Capacity	44
Appendix G Presence of Services	45
Appendix H Centres by Settlement Class and Location	48

## Executive Summary

1. This report seeks to supplement the work of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group on Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements published by NISRA in February 2005. The initial work depended principally on population data, although the Group itself recognised that service provision was a major function of settlements. At that time, adequate service data was not available.
2. The present report remedies this, and looks at the services in the private, public and voluntary/community sectors provided by settlements. The principal data source is an extract from the Inter-Departmental Business Register, supplemented by data from the 2001 Census of Population, from Translink and from a survey of the voluntary and community sectors conducted by NICVA.
3. Three broad approaches were used:
  - a) Identification of clusters of similar settlements, establishing similarity using the numbers of establishments and levels of employment in retailing, personal and motor services and in other commercial services.
  - b) Identification of settlements which appear to be centres for retailing, for public administration, health and education and for general employment, based on a comparison of local employment levels with local population. These centres were not necessarily large.
  - c) Classification of settlements on the basis of the presence or absence of various kinds of key service, without regard to the number or size of the facilities.
4. Neither the public sector nor the voluntary/community sectors provides a useful basis for further classification of settlements. The public sector is concentrated in a limited number of settlements, which raises a number of issues concerning public access, and the voluntary/community sectors are very widely dispersed, mirroring population dispersal.
5. The report identifies a number of retail and private sector centres; and refines the existing classification, demonstrating settlements that are provided with either more or less services than might be deduced from their population. Examples include Enniskillen (better serviced), Antrim and Larne (worse serviced), Maghera (better serviced) and Ballygowan (worse serviced).
6. Comments concerning the usefulness of the data and the direction taken were sought on a preliminary draft of the report. The final version and conclusions of the report concerning settlement centres reflect the comments received.

# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group on Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements was published by NISRA in February 2005. A copy of the report can be found at [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk). The report contained a statistical classification of settlements based on 2001 census data on the population and number of households contained within settlements. This analysis informed the production of eight bands of settlements ranging from the 'Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area' (Band A) through to 'small villages, hamlets and the open countryside' (Band H). Details of this classification can be found in Annex 1.
- 1.2 The report recommended that government departments and other users should consider defining 'urban' and 'rural' areas in ways which are appropriate for different programmes and projects. In the absence of a programme-specific definition, it is suggested that Bands A to E can be defined as urban and Bands F to H as rural. These population based classifications are referred to as 'settlement bands' in this report.
- 1.3 While the initial study considered the presence of a post office as a level of basic service provision, the report recommended that a project be set up to estimate levels of public, private, community and voluntary sector service provision and employment availability in settlements, in greater depth. Additionally, it was felt that a study into the level of access to services at the individual settlement level, taking account of public and private transport availability should also be performed.
- 1.4 The provision of, and access to, services has long been considered relevant to both the status and vitality of settlements. There have been ongoing attempts, firstly to define an urban hierarchy for settlements in England and Wales, and then to update this hierarchy. Based on empirical studies in 1938, Smailes<sup>1</sup> identified seven ranks of settlement from hamlet to major town, each classified on the basis of the presence or absence of facilities and services such as departmental stores, Woolworth's store, three banks, secondary school, cinema, hospital, weekly newspaper and civic university.
- 1.5 Smith<sup>2</sup>, using a large range of indicators, showed that the urban hierarchy had remained largely stable over the forty year period 1938 – 1978. Hall *et al*<sup>3</sup> carried this approach through to 1998, using a database recording the presence or absence of 20 urban functions in 911 urban centres.
- 1.6 This type of detailed analysis has not been carried out in respect of Northern Ireland, but there is no intrinsic reason why it should not have been.
- 1.7 The Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group, therefore, recommends that a similar exercise be undertaken for Northern Ireland (with the creation of a supplementary inter-departmental group to manage the work on service provision and service access) and when this work is completed, the settlement classification should be reviewed to encompass service provision and accessibility. This group was officially named the Settlement Information Classification and Analysis Group (SICAG). The terms of reference and membership of this group are contained in Annexes 2 and 3.

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<sup>1</sup> AE Smailes, 'The Urban Hierarchy in England and Wales', *Geography*, 29 (1944)

<sup>2</sup> RDP Smith, 'The Changing Urban Hierarchy', *Regional Studies*, 2 (1978)

<sup>3</sup> P Hall, S Marshall, and M Low, 'The Changing Urban Hierarchy in England and Wales', *Regional Studies*, 35 (2001)

- 1.8 On the basis of this recommendation, an inter-departmental group was established to progress the work on the provision of services in settlements. A separate group is currently progressing work on measuring access to services.
- 1.9 This report outlines the findings of the group established to progress the work on the provision of services in settlements. Three broad lines of approach were used:
- a) Identification of clusters of similar settlements, establishing similarity using the numbers of establishments and levels of employment in retailing, personal and motor services and in other commercial services.
  - b) Identification of settlements which appear to be centres for retailing, for public administration, health and education and for general employment, based on a comparison of employment levels with population.
  - c) Classification of settlements on the basis of the presence or absence of various kinds of key service, without regard to the number or size of the facilities.
- 1.10 Comments on the preliminary report were specifically sought from local government councils, other public sector bodies and academics. The preliminary findings were also placed on the DSD website and general comments invited. Comments received were taken into account in the drafting of this version of the report.

## **2 Scoping Exercise**

- 2.1 Before embarking upon an analysis of service provision in settlements, it is first necessary to determine user requirements for the output. Additionally, consideration must be given to the sources of relevant data available and the methodology adopted for the analysis. A scoping paper was circulated to all potential users within government, establishing the nature of departmental information needs, the available data on service location, ways in which any identified deficit between data needs and data availability might be filled, together with the probable cost and time scale of doing so. Views were also sought regarding possible methodologies to develop an appropriate settlement classification. Full results of this scoping exercise can be found in Annex 4.

## **3 Data availability**

- 3.1 The measurement of service provision in settlements necessitates an analysis of public, private, voluntary and community sector service provision in settlements of different size. A reasonable amount of data on public sector service provision is available through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Statistics System, at [www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.ninis.nisra.gov.uk). Data on private sector service provision has however been historically more difficult to access.
- 3.2 As a result of the scoping exercise, it became apparent that the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR), held by the Office for National Statistics in Newport, can provide a comprehensive list of private sector service provision for Northern Ireland. The IDBR contains information on the type, location and employment of all VAT or PAYE registered business units in NI. The type of business is coded according to the 2003 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). SIC categories have been grouped together for the purpose of analysis into 35 categories and six groupings. Details of the SIC classification are contained in Annex 5. Location can be derived from a postcode attached to each record. It should also be noted that the employment recorded by the IDBR is strictly a count of employee jobs and working proprietors, rather than of persons in employment. In some cases one person may hold more than one employee job. The IDBR is a live register, updated in the main part by the Census of Employment. At the time of extraction, employment related

mostly to the 2003 Census of Employment with updates relating mainly to openings and closures.

- 3.3 Upon completion of the appropriate confidentiality undertakings, ONS provided an extract from the IDBR of 83,055 VAT or PAYE registered business units in Northern Ireland. Incorrect or unrecognisable postcodes were contained on 1,155 records, meaning that they could not be assigned to a particular settlement by the Central Postcode Directory (investigation of these records found that they were sufficiently dispersed to prevent any bias in the overall analysis). This meant that 81,900 units were available for analysis. These units contained 749,854 employee jobs.
- 3.4 In line with ONS disclosure rules, the number of establishments shown in cells of tables within this report has been rounded to the nearest 5, and employment counts based on 20 or fewer establishments have been suppressed. Averages and rates have been rounded. All calculations and classifications were, however, based on the actual figures.
- 3.5 Detailed data on voluntary and community service provision has proved to be difficult to obtain. Organisations such as the Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Agencies (NICVA) have access to information on voluntary agencies in Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, these data relate to the registered headquarters of agencies rather than their local units of operation. This makes an analysis of voluntary and community service provision by settlement difficult, an issue addressed in section seven.

## **4 Data Analysis**

- 4.1 The remit of this project is to measure private, public, community and voluntary sector service provision in settlements (If this is achieved, the measurement of employment will also be an outcome of these analyses). The review of similar studies elsewhere suggests that the factors influencing the location of each of these sectors are sufficiently different to render a combined analysis inappropriate. The group, therefore, decided to analyse each of the sectors separately, with an overall recommendation suggested, once the results of all sectors have been considered.

## **5 Private sector service analysis**

- 5.1 Having obtained a comprehensive list of geographically referenced private sector services, an appropriate methodology for the identification of private sector service provision in settlements was required. Initially, an analysis of private sector services contained within all settlements with a population of 1,000 and over was performed.
- 5.2 It was necessary to strike a balance in the process. There was, for example, a theoretical basis, as well as evidence from DSD field observation, for the view that settlements in more rural areas offer a wider range of services than is the case for similar sized settlements near to larger urban centres. On the other hand, though a highly complex dataset, containing, for example, information on numbers of estate agents and solicitors, could be extracted, this might not be useful. Such a dataset was likely to produce a classification that was highly complex, even if it did not make excessive demands on the robustness of a dataset that contained a relatively small number of cases
- 5.3 The analysis of the extent of private sector service provision had also to be set within the context of the existing classification of settlements published by NISRA. The initial intention was to classify settlements on the basis of the type and size of services that they possessed, ideally using a classification with a level of detail similar to that of the existing classification.

5.4 For the purpose of this analysis, therefore, private sector services were split into three categories, shops, personal and motor establishments and other commercial. The exact SIC categories assigned to each of these categories are given in Annex 5.

### **Cluster Analysis of private sector services**

5.5 In order to do this, it was first decided to adopt the concept of 'cluster analysis'. Cluster analysis is a statistical method that groups objects of a similar kind into respective categories. In this case, it will group settlements that contain a similar level of private sector service provision into categories. It should be noted that cluster analysis simply discovers structures within data without explaining why they exist. Nonetheless, SICAG consider this is an appropriate methodology for this exercise.

5.6 Before performing a cluster analysis on the data, settlement bands A, B and H were removed from the dataset. Bands A and B, the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area and Derry Urban Area respectively, were excluded on the basis that they are massively larger than any other individual settlement (and the BMUA is larger than all the other urban settlements in aggregate). Both the BMUA and DUA are obviously added back into the final classification once the cluster analysis is performed. Settlements contained in Band H were also omitted given that data on this band related only to aggregates of settlements.

### **Results**

5.7 The analysis passed through a number of stages, and the results of each stage can be found in Appendix A. The final version clustered settlements contained within bands C to G into eight clusters on the basis of the private sector services contained within each. Craigavon was placed in a cluster of its own, with Ballymena and Newry in another small cluster. There was potential for some distinction between 'intermediate settlement' and 'large village' levels.

5.8 These analyses, together with the reintroduction of the Belfast and Derry Metropolitan Urban Areas, combined to produce the following distinct clusters of settlements (Table 5.1).

5.9 The characteristics of each settlement cluster, according to the mean population, number of shops, personal and motor establishments and other commercial establishments contained within each, are outlined in Table 5.2.

5.10 As shown in Tables 5.1 and 5.2, while settlement clusters, based entirely upon the statistical analysis of private sector service provision, appear to accord well with an intuitive appreciation of the status of various settlements, they by no means converge neatly with the existing population based classification of settlement bands.

**Table 5.1: Settlements by Settlement Cluster (on the basis of private sector service provision) and Settlement Band (on the basis of 2001 population)**

Settlement Cluster	Settlement Band	Settlement name
1	A	Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area
2	B	Derry Urban Area
3	C	Craigavon Urban Area
4	C	Ballymena, Newry
5	C	Coleraine, Newtownards and Omagh
	D	Enniskillen
6	C	Antrim, Larne
	D	Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown and Dungannon
7	D	Downpatrick, Limavady and Strabane
	E	Ballyclare, Ballymoney and Magherafelt
8	E	Ballycastle, Ballynahinch, Coalisland, Comber, Donaghadee, Dromore, Kilkeel, Newcastle, Portrush, Portstewart, Randalstown and Warrenpoint
	F	Hillsborough, Lisnaskea, Maghera, Moira and Saintfield
	G	Markethill and Templepatrick
9	F – G	Settlements not mentioned elsewhere

**Table 5.2: Private sector service characteristics by settlement cluster**

Settlement Cluster	Mean number per settlement of:			
	Population	Shop Establishments	Personal & Motor Establishments	Commercial Establishments
1	579554	2795	6150	2550
2	90736	415	735	280
3	57685	415	600	245
4	28075	280	356	133
5	21355	180	262	107
6	14891	103	168	67
7	10345	71	106	43
8	4962	27	50	19
9	1816	8	15	6

5.11 One interesting way of interpreting this disparity is to look at the way in which the settlements have been clustered and the number of shops<sup>4</sup> contained within each. For example, Enniskillen, a medium town on the basis of population was grouped with Coleraine, Newtownards and Omagh ('large towns') as settlements with an average of 220 shops. In contrast, the 'large towns' of Antrim and Larne were grouped with 'medium towns' as settlements with an average of about 120 shops, and are clearly relatively under serviced, given their population classification.

5.12 One cluster aligned three 'medium towns', Downpatrick, Limavady, and Strabane with three 'small towns', Ballyclare, Ballymoney and Magherafelt (about 85 shops), with the other 'small towns' being grouped with five well served 'intermediate settlements' and two 'large villages', with an average of between 35 and 50 shops.

5.13 More seriously, the remaining 17 'intermediate settlements' were grouped with 'large villages' as settlements with an average of about ten shops. Over half of

<sup>4</sup> Personal and commercial services were also included in the cluster analysis. Number of shops (rather than retail employment) is however probably the most obvious characteristic of a settlement's Central Business District.

these settlements appear to function as dormitory settlements (Ahoghill, Ballygowan, Broughshane, Crumlin, Cullybackey, Eglinton, Killyleagh, Rostrevor, Waringstown and Whitehead).

- 5.14 Full details of the number of shops contained within each settlement are contained in Appendix B. It was noted that it was not possible to identify from this material, the status of settlements contained within the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (eg Bangor and Lisburn), Derry Urban Area and Craigavon Urban Area (eg Portadown and Lurgan), or the extent to which services are located not in the Central Business District of a settlement, but in subsidiary shopping centres. Data on settlements within the BMUA can be provided currently, subject to disclosure constraints, but the other issues would require the identification of appropriate geographic areas to which postcodes could be assigned.

### **Retail capacity analysis**

- 5.12 In addition to the cluster analysis applied to private sector retail establishments, an additional analysis was performed on data relating to retail establishments obtained from the IDBR.
- 5.13 This approach attempts to measure the capacity of settlements to meet the needs of their respective populations with regard to retail services, and subsequently identify specific settlements that could be described as centres providing a retail service function, where local capacity appears to exceed the needs of local residents. Centres, in this sense, may be quite small in terms of absolute capacity.
- 5.14 In order to establish an indication of capacity of a settlement to meet demand for any particular service, a ratio of 'the resident population' to 'the number of people employed in the provision of a particular service' is calculated at Northern Ireland level. (It should be noted that this is not a precise relationship as the residents of Northern Ireland may meet their needs elsewhere, and tourists will increase demand for services in the areas that they visit).
- 5.15 In the example of retail capacity analysis, this ratio has been applied to the number of employees engaged in the service within each settlement to estimate the 'total population supported' i.e. the number of people who could be supported by the services in that settlement. For example, in the retail service centre, the population of Northern Ireland (1,685,510) is served by a total of 91,248 workers, a ratio of 18.47 persons per workers. A similar ratio is then applied for each settlement, so for example, in the BMUA, a population of 579,554 is served by a total of 36,979 retail workers, a ratio of 15.67. The settlement ratios are then compared to the Northern Ireland level ratio to determine either under, or over, capacity. In the case of the BMUA,  $18.47/15.67$  equals 1.18, indicating that the BMUA has a retail capacity 18% higher than that for Northern Ireland as a whole.
- 5.16 Where retail capacity ratio within a settlement exceeds that for Northern Ireland as a whole, the settlement is categorised as a retail service centre (see glossary annex). It is possible for a settlement whose services are relatively small in absolute terms nonetheless to be a service centre, drawing in people for elsewhere. Conversely, a settlement whose services are large in absolute terms may not actually succeed in serving more than its resident population.
- 5.17 These estimates are net, rather than gross, as it is possible for a settlement to draw in service users from other settlements, while its residents may also access services elsewhere. Nonetheless, if service capacity exceeds the resident population for a settlement, it is reasonable to regard it as a retail service centre.

## Results

- 5.18 The results of the retail capacity analysis are contained in Appendix C. The retail analysis would suggest that the BMUA and DUA are, not surprisingly, retail service centres, together with all of the large and medium towns. This effectively means that all settlements contained within bands A to D are retail service centres.
- 5.19 Only five 'small towns' would appear to be retail service centres, Ballycastle, Ballyclare, Ballymoney, Kilkeel and Magherafelt. An additional five 'intermediate settlements' would appear to be retail service centres, Castlederg, Keady, Lisnaskea, Maghera and Moira.
- 5.20 The remaining 11 identified retail service centres were the 'large villages' of Bushmills, Cushendall, Draperstown, Dromore (Tyrone), Irvinestown, Kilrea, Kircubbin, Markethill, Moy, Portglenone and Rathfriland.
- 5.21 More detailed subdivision of the largest settlements, in particular, would require additional work (see comments in 5.11).

## 6 Public sector service analysis

- 6.1 Data on public sector services were obtained from a number of sources including the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), Post Office Ltd (POL) and relate to health, education and public administration services.
- 6.2 The locations of public sector services are, by their nature, determined by different factors than those that influence the location of the private sector. While the location of the latter will be largely determined by economics, public sector service location is influenced by a variety of other factors including quality of service, accessibility, equity, political pressures and public concerns. These factors suggest that a process of 'centralisation' of public sector services in a set number of settlements may occur.

### Cluster analysis of public sector services

- 6.3 An attempt has been made to adopt a methodology similar to the cluster analysis deployed for the private sector, to public sector service provision.
- 6.4 The results of this analysis have been somewhat inconclusive as it appears that a process of 'centralisation' of public sector supply does indeed occur in Northern Ireland.
- 6.5 The result of this 'centralisation' process, together with 'over supply' of facilities such as schools and colleges in some settlements, due to the dual education system in Northern Ireland, has rendered the adoption of the cluster analysis methodology to public sector services ineffective.

## **Public sector capacity analysis**

- 6.6 The presence of public sector services is, however, crucial in informing any measurement of the status and vitality of a settlement. In order to acquire some gauge of public sector service provision, a capacity analysis of various public sector services in settlements, similar to that performed for retail services (see paragraph 5.17) was carried out, identifying settlements where local capacity appears to exceed the needs of local residents. Centres, in this sense, may be quite small in terms of absolute capacity.
- 6.7 The results of this public administration, health and education capacity analysis are contained in Appendix D.
- 6.8 More detailed subdivision of the largest settlements, in particular, would require additional work (see comments in 5.11).
- 6.8 These results indicate that for public sector services, there are under half as many settlements (sixteen) where service capacity appears to exceed local population, as was the case for retail services (thirty-six). This would appear to support the assumption that a process of centralisation of public sector services in Northern Ireland, as suggested by the ineffectiveness of the cluster analysis, does occur. There are implications for such a finding in terms of public access to such services.

## **7 Community and Voluntary sector service analysis**

- 7.1 An attempt has also been made to analyse community and voluntary sector service provision. Data on the location of such services has been obtained from the Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA) and demonstrates the disparate nature of such organisations, ranging from charities, community organisations and voluntary organisations through to co-operatives, credit unions and housing associations.
- 7.2 The analyses of these data are contained in Appendix E, and highlight the differing distributions of each sector throughout Northern Ireland. This, together with the disparate nature of services provided by the voluntary and community sector, has meant that it is almost impossible to combine all community and voluntary sector services together for an effective analysis. The voluntary and community sectors in particular show a distribution that seems simply to mirror population distribution.

## **8 Employment capacity analysis**

- 8.1 The results of the employment capacity analysis are contained in Appendix F. Again, the analysis seeks to identify settlements where local capacity appears to exceed the needs of local residents. Centres, in this sense, may be quite small in terms of absolute capacity
- 8.2 The results showed that, using this methodology, relatively few settlements offer employment in excess of their populations' needs. While the BMUA does, it is notable that the DUA recorded a small deficit in terms of employment provision.
- 8.3 A number of large and medium towns located in easy commuting distance to the BMUA (Newtownards, Larne and Banbridge) and DUA (Limavady and Strabane) also do not appear as employment centres.
- 8.4 Among 'small towns', only Ballymoney, Kilkeel and Magherafelt appear as employment centres, with Hillsborough, Lisnaskea and Maghera the only

'intermediate settlements' serving this function. Interestingly, five 'large villages' were ranked, Bushmills, Draperstown, Irvinestown, Markethill, and Moy.

- 8.5 More detailed subdivision of the largest settlements, in particular, would require additional work (see comments in 5.11).
- 8.6 It should be noted that in smaller settlements, a single business may offer very considerable employment, leading to the designation of that settlement as an employment centre. There are considerable implications for the settlement in terms of range of employment and stability of employment where such dependence on a single employer occurs. Whilst, however, the employment is available, the settlement does attract commuters, with all the potential for economic spin offs that this implies.

## **9 Key services analysis**

- 9.1 Having analysed services contained in settlements by a variety of methodologies, it is useful, in practical terms to investigate how the location of the various types of services combine to create 'service centres', i.e. settlements that could be described as providing a variety of essential services to its population and surrounding hinterland, even though the number and size of the service providers may be quite small
- 9.2 Obviously, service provision, by its largely economically competitive nature is hierarchical. A greater number of settlements will provide a reasonably narrow range of essential or 'everyday' services, with a lesser number of settlements providing a wider range of more general services that the population require to access less often. The concept of public service provision will also be influenced by economies of scale and the process of centralisation of key services.
- 9.3 To gain a better appreciation of how this applies to the settlement structure in Northern Ireland, it is first necessary to determine a hierarchy of service provision in settlements, together with the type of services one would typically expect to find in settlements at each stage of the hierarchy. To date, no such analysis has been performed in Northern Ireland. In response to this void, SICAG have created a draft hierarchy of service provision in settlements as part of this exercise (see Appendix G).
- 9.4 SICAG believes that the settlement type 'district service centre' contains the vast majority of services necessary effectively to service the population on a regular basis. As such, it is considered that all settlements from 'district service centre' and above could reasonably be regarded as 'service centres'.
- 9.5 In order to estimate the extent to which settlements in Northern Ireland comply with this hierarchy, SICAG have utilised data collated for this project to produce a list of various settlements that meet the criteria of service provision for each level of the hierarchy. This involves an analysis of the presence of at least one the services outlines in the hierarchy per settlement. An explanation of how services in settlements were rated against this hierarchy is contained in Table G2 (Appendix G).
- 9.6 The results of this analysis accords, reasonably well, with the initial cluster analysis of settlements. In fact all settlements contained within clusters one to seven contain all the services listed in Appendix F for a settlement considered as a 'district service centre'. Additionally, five other settlements (Ballycastle, Kilkeel, Lisnaskea, Newcastle and Portrush) initially allocated to cluster eight appear to contain all services listed for a 'district service centre'. Clearly, this is due to the fact that while these settlements may contain fewer services than those in cluster seven, they do contain all the services expected of a 'district service centre' in Appendix G. More

detailed subdivision of the largest settlements, in particular, would require additional work (see comments in 5.11).

9.7 Taking the assumption that Appendix G is a reasonable gauge of the type of services one would expect to find in settlements at each stage of the hierarchy, it would suggest that all settlements contained within clusters one to seven, in addition to the five settlements from cluster eight, outlined above, would constitute 'service centres' in Northern Ireland.

9.8 As noted in Sections 5 and 6, public sector services are more centralised than retail services, with more than twice as many retail centres. The majority of medium towns or larger (Bands A-D) are public administration, health and education centres, whereas the smaller settlements are overwhelmingly not (See Appendix H). There is a marked sub-regional variation, with a considerable proportion of smaller settlements in the West being retail centres and some being PAHE centres, whilst in the East, the proportion of retail centres is small and there are no PAHE centres amongst such settlements. It is likely that the proximity of Belfast has an impact on these settlements. This finding agrees with considerations mentioned in 5.2 above.

## 10 Conclusion

10.1 This project has examined the extent of service provision in settlements in Northern Ireland in three sectors; private sector commercial establishments, public sector services and community and voluntary sector services.

10.2 Differing factors influencing the location of services in each of these sectors has necessitated a number of methodologies to be employed to estimate the extent of service provision. The results of these analyses provide some indication of the status of settlements regarding the services they provide. In particular, the analyses have allowed the following categorisation of settlements to be made:

- Private sector (settlements identified as having similar service levels)
- Retail centre (settlements with surplus capacity to local need)
- Public sector, health and education centre (settlements with surplus capacity to local need)
- Employment centre (settlements with surplus capacity to local need)
- Service centre (settlements with presence of identified services)

10.3 A reasonable degree of consistency has been found across all methodologies, and the challenge has been to best combine these individual factors to derive an overall indication of the impact of service provision upon the status of settlements.

10.4 To achieve this, SICAG have suggested a draft set of criteria of services, against which each settlement can be compared in order to provide some indication of overall status in terms of the services they provide to the population.

10.5 This comparison concludes that as many as 26 total settlements in Northern Ireland could be reasonably categorised as 'service centres' providing essential and regular services to the population. Within this number, two settlements appear to function as regional service centres, providing all the services the population may need to access at some stage, 18 can be described as sub regional service centres, providing slightly lower level service than the regional service centre, with the remaining six settlements displaying the attributes of a 'district service centre' in providing services that the population require on a regular basis.

10.6A further 54 settlements contain services in line with that of a 'large rural service centre' with a further 15 appearing to fulfil the function of a 'small rural service centre'.

## Annex 1

### Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group: Statistical Classification of Settlements

<b>Band</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Settlement population size (2001 Census)</b>
A	Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (BMUA)	C580,000
B	Derry Urban Area (DUA)	C90,000
C	Large town	18,000 or more and under 75,000 (outside BMUA and DUA)
D	Medium town	10,000 or more and under 18,000 (outside BMUA and DUA)
E	Small town	4,500 or more and under 10,000 (outside BMUA and DUA)
F	Intermediate settlement	2,250 or more and under 4,500 (outside BMUA and DUA)
G	Village	1,000 or more and under 2,250 (outside BMUA and DUA)
H	Small village, hamlet and open countryside	Settlements of less than 1,000 people and open countryside (outside BMUA and DUA)

## **Annex 2**

### **Terms of reference for Settlements Information, Classification and Analysis Group (SICAG)**

1. The Settlements Information, Classification and Analysis Group (SICAG) will identify, in ongoing consultation with government departments and other interested parties, needs for the collection, extension and development of information on the nature, structure and functioning of settlements within Northern Ireland.
2. SICAG will report annually to the Statistical Co-ordinating Group (SCG) on the results of these consultations and make recommendations through SCG to relevant departments on measures to meet identified needs in such a way that data are available which meet the criteria that they are:
  - a. conceptually clear, coherent and appropriate in theory;
  - b. relevant to current and developing government policy;
  - c. operationally applicable in practice; and
  - d. appropriate to Northern Ireland, taking account of developments elsewhere in the British Isles and EU
3. SICAG will make annual recommendations to the Statistical Co-ordinating Group on a ongoing programme of work, to be carried out by inter-departmental working groups and managed by SICAG, to meet identified needs for the collection, extension and development of information on the nature, structure and functioning of settlements within Northern Ireland.
4. In making these recommendations, SICAG will take account of the criteria listed in paragraph 2. It will also, in the first instance, take particular account of the recommendations of the Urban-Rural Definition Group concerning the need for work on service provision and on access to services, and of the fact that a considerable volume of 2001 Census data is now available for desk research into the characteristics of Northern Ireland settlements.
5. SICAG will implement the programme of work agreed with the Statistical Co-ordinating Group, after consideration of the recommendations of paragraph 3, and report back on the results and findings. It will also make comments and recommendations concerning any wider issues which may arise as a consequence of these results and findings or of the implementation of the work programme.
6. Taking account of the results, finding and recommendations arising from the work programme, and data available from other sources, SICAG will make recommendations as appropriate to SCG on revisions and developments to the classification system established by the Urban-Rural Definition Group, and to the classification of individual settlements.

## Annex 3

### Membership of SICAG

<b>Departmental Representative</b>	<b>Department</b>
Chris Morris (Chair)	DSD
Tracey Wong	DoE
James McEldowney	DARD
Nicola McEvoy	DETI
Uel McMath	NISRA
Malcolm Megaw	DARD
Rodney Redmond	DRD
Robert Robinson	DoE

## **Annex 4**

### **Scoping Report Background and Recommendations**

The Group recommended that a project be established to examine the sources available to establish public sector, private sector and community/voluntary sector service provision and employment availability in settlements, in order to produce an improved classification and monitoring of services.

This area of work has an inter-departmental aspect. It impinges on community, urban and rural development; health and personal social services, education (nursery to tertiary); transport, roads and planning; employment and cultural provision. Consequently, the Statistics Co-ordinating Group established a working group under the Chairmanship of DSD, to carry out a scoping study on the implications of the recommendation of the Urban-Rural Definition Group, to establish the nature of departmental information needs, the available data on service location, and ways in which any identified deficit between data needs and data availability might be filled, together with the probable cost and time scale of doing so. The working group was also asked to suggest possible ways to use data available, or likely to become available, to develop an appropriate settlement classification

The scoping study group recommended that:

- a) the most extensive use of the Inter-Departmental Business Register should be actively pursued through consultation with ONS in Newport;
- b) within the constraints highlighted in section 6, the relevant public and private sector data should be collected and analysed by SRB (DSD);
- c) the current scoping study group, augmented by members nominated by DETI and NISRA (DMB), should carry forward the project as a management and advisory group, either on behalf of SCG or on behalf of any urban-rural classification group which it may establish.

## Annex 5

### Classification of local business units on Inter-departmental Business Register

<b>SIC CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>GROUPING Assigned</b>
A – C	Agriculture Hunting & Forestry; Fishing; Mining & Quarrying	Other
D	Manufacturing	Other
E	Electricity, Gas & Water	Other
F	Construction	Other
G 50.1	Sale of motor vehicles	Personal & Motor
G 50.5	Sale of motor fuel	Personal & Motor
G 50 (other than G 50.1 and G 50.5)	Other motor vehicle trade	Personal & Motor
G 51	Wholesale trade	Commercial
G 52.1	Non-specialised shops	Retail
G 52.2	Food shops	Retail
G 52.3	Pharmacies	Retail
G 52.4, G 52.5	Other specialised retail (new & second-hand) store	Retail
G 52.6	Retail (non-store)	Retail
G 52.7	Repair	Retail
H 55.1, H 55.3, H 55.4	Hotels, bars and restaurants	Personal & Motor
H 55 (other than H 55.1, H 55.3, H 55.4)	Other catering and accommodation	Personal & Motor
I 63.3	Travel agent	Personal & Motor
I (other than I 63.3)	Other transport, storage & communication	Commercial
J 65	Banks and building societies	Commercial
J (other than J 65)	Other financial institutes	Commercial
K 70.3	Estate agent	Commercial
K 70 (other than K 70.3)	Other real estate activities	Commercial
K 71.4	Renting personal and household goods	Personal & Motor
K 71 (other than K 71.4)	Other renting	Personal & Motor
K 72, K 73, K 74	Other business activities	Personal & Motor
L	Public administration	Public Sector, Health & Education
M	Education	Public Sector, Health & Education
N	Health and social work	Public Sector, Health & Education
O 92.1	Cinema	Personal & Motor
O 92.3	Other entertainment	Personal & Motor
O 92.6	Sport	Personal & Motor
O 92.7	Other recreation	Personal & Motor
O 93	Other service activity	Personal & Motor
O (other than O 92.1, O 92.3, O 92.6, O 92.7, O 93)	Other community, social and personal services	Personal & Motor
P – Q	Private Households; Extra-territorial Bodies	Other

## Annex 6 Glossary and Data Sources

**Composite Band** – this is a combination of the Settlement Band and Private Sector Cluster. A settlement in Settlement Band A and Private Sector Cluster 1 will have a Composite Band of A1, whereas a settlement in Settlement Band B and Private Sector Cluster 3 will have a Composite Band of B3.

**BMUA** – Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area. This includes Belfast and its associated urban development and settlements in Carrickfergus Castlereagh, Lisburn, Newtownabbey and North Down local government districts (specifically Carrickfergus, Carryduff, Castlereagh Urban Area, Lisburn, Milltown, Greenisland, Newtownabbey Urban Area, Bangor, Groomsport & Crawfordsburn, Helen's Bay, Holywood and Seahill), as defined in the report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group.

**CUA** – Craigavon Urban Area. This includes Craigavon, Portadown, Lurgan and Bleary, as defined in the report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group.

**DUA** – Derry Urban Area. This includes Londonderry, Culmore, New Buildings and Strathfoyle, as defined in the report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group.

**Employment Service Centre** - where employment capacity ratio within a settlement exceeds that for Northern Ireland as a whole, the settlement is categorised as an employment service centre.

Employment capacity ratio is calculated by first working out the ratio of the number of workers engaged in employment services in Northern Ireland to the total population of Northern Ireland. For example, in the employment service sector, the population of Northern Ireland (1,685,510) is served by a total of 749,854 workers, a ratio of 2.25 persons per worker. A similar ratio is then calculated for each settlement, so for example, in Omagh, a population of 19,910 is served by a total of 13,086 employment workers, a ratio of 1.521. The settlement ratios are then compared to the Northern Ireland level ratio to determine either under, or over, capacity. In the case of Omagh,  $2.25/1.52$  equals 1.48, indicating that Omagh has an employment capacity 48% higher than that for Northern Ireland as a whole. Thus Omagh is categorised as an Employment Service Centre.

**Establishments and employment** – this is derived from the Inter-departmental Business Register (see **Shops** for full details)

**Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group** – the report of this group on statistical definition and delineation of settlements (ISBN 999903685-6) identifies the settlements referred to in this report.

**Population** – this relates to the population of each settlement as recorded by the Northern Ireland Census 2001.

**Private Sector Service Cluster** – SICAG have performed a cluster analysis of all settlements with a population of 1,000 and over on the basis of private sector services contained within each settlements (as reported by the Inter Departmental Business Register). On the basis of this analysis each settlements has been assigned to a specific cluster ranging from those with the greatest number of services, i.e. Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (Settlement Cluster 1) to smaller settlements with a limited number of services (Settlement Cluster 9).

**Public Administration, Health and Education Service Centre** - where public sector service, health and education capacity ratio within a settlement exceeds that for Northern Ireland as a whole, the settlement is categorised as a Public Sector Service, Health and Education centre.

Public Administration Health and Education service capacity ratio is calculated by, first working out the ratio of the number of workers engaged in public administration, health and education services in Northern Ireland to the total population of Northern Ireland. For example, in the public sector service, health and education service sector, the population of Northern Ireland (1,685,510) is served by a total of 238,133 workers, a ratio of 7.08 persons per worker. A similar ratio is then calculated for each settlement, so for example, in the Ballymena, a population of 28,717 is served by a total of 6,512 workers, a ratio of 4.67. The settlement ratios are then compared to the Northern Ireland level ratio to determine either under, or over, capacity. In the case of Ballymena,  $7.08/4.67$  equals 1.51, indicating that Ballymena has a administration, health and education capacity 51% higher than that for Northern Ireland as a whole. Thus Ballymena is categorised as a Public Administration , Health and Education Service Centre.

**Retail Service Centre** – where retail capacity ratio within a settlement exceeds that for Northern Ireland as a whole, the settlement is categorised as a retail service centre. Retail capacity ratio is calculated by, first working out the ratio of the number of workers engaged in retail services in Northern Ireland to the total population of Northern Ireland. For example, in the retail service sector, the population of Northern Ireland (1,685,510) is served by a total of 91,248 workers, a ratio of 18.47 persons per worker. A similar ratio is then calculated for each settlement, so for example, in the BMUA, a population of 579,554 is served by a total of 36,979 retail workers, a ratio of 15.67. The settlement ratios are then compared to the Northern Ireland level ratio to determine either under, or over, capacity. In the case of the BMUA,  $18.47/15.67$  equals 1.18, indicating that the BMUA has a retail capacity 18% higher than that for Northern Ireland as a whole. Thus the BMUA is categorised as a Retail Service Centre.

**Service Centre** – relates to the ‘service class’ categorisation and refers to all settlements categorised as district service centres, sub regional service centres or regional service centres.

**Settlement Band** – relates to the statistical classification of settlements recommended by the Report of the Inter-Departmental Urban-Rural Definition group (February 2005). Settlements are classified into eight bands based on 2001 census population data, ranging from the Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area (Band A) to Small villages, hamlets and the open countryside (Band H).

**Settlement Type** – relates to the categorisation of settlements according to service provision, as proposed by SICAG. These range from small rural service centres to large rural service centres, local service centres, sub regional service centres and regional service centres.

**Shops** – this relates to the number of VAT/PAYE registered establishments in SIC G52 recorded by the Inter Departmental Business Register as of August 2005.

## **Annex 7 Bodies commenting on Preliminary Report**

Thanks are due to the following, who responded to SICAG's request for comments:

<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Status</b>
Antrim Borough Council	Local Government
Armagh City & District Council	Local Government
Belfast City Council	Local Government
Lisburn City Council	Local Government
Newry & Mourne District Council	Local Government
Eastern Health and Social Services Board	Health Board
Western Health and Social Services Board	Health Board
Homefirst	Health and Social Services Trust

## Appendix A PRIVATE SECTOR CLUSTERS

### Cluster analysis of private sector services (by stage)

1. An initial analysis clustered settlements contained within bands C to G into first five, and then six, clusters on the basis of the private sector services contained within each. This resulted in Craigavon, Ballymena and Newry being designated as clusters of their own, not without justification given the number and type of services within each settlement. In population terms, however, Craigavon is larger than the other two settlements combined.
2. A secondary six cluster analysis was then performed, excluding Craigavon, Newry and Ballymena. This produced some modification to the overall analysis at 'small town' level, but yielded little distinction between 'intermediate settlement' and 'large village' levels.
3. In order to provide a greater distinction at these levels, a subsequent eight cluster analysis was undertaken with Craigavon, Newry and Ballymena again excluded. The results of each stage of the cluster analysis process can be found in Appendix A.

**Table A1: 6 Cluster analysis of Settlements in Settlement bands C-G using numbers employed in shops, personal service and motor establishments, commercial establishments**

### Characteristics of Settlement Clusters in Bands C-G

Mean (rounded to nearest 1, or 5 for groups containing one case)

Shop, Personal, Commercial 6 way cluster Cluster & Name or number of settlements	Population	Mean Number of Shop Establishments	Mean Number of Personal & Motor Establishments	Mean Number of Commercial Establishments
1 Newry	27433	315*	500*	235*
2 Craigavon	57685	485*	700*	315*
3 80 settlements	2436	15	28	14
4 12 Settlements	11216	95	155	68
5 Ballymena	28717	335*	410*	180*
6 6 settlements	19344	180	273	146
Total	5538	45	72	35

\* Cells rounded to nearest 5

**Table A2: Allocation of C-G Settlements to 6 Clusters**

Settlement Cluster	Settlement Band	Settlements
1	C	Newry
2	C	Craigavon
3	E-G	All settlements not elsewhere mentioned
4	C	Larne
	D	Armagh, Banbridge, Downpatrick, Dungannon, Limavady, Strabane
	E	Ballyclare, Ballymoney, Portrush, Magherafelt, Newcastle
5	C	Ballymena
6	C	Antrim, Coleraine, Newtownards, Omagh
	D	Enniskillen, Cookstown

**Table A3: 8 Cluster analysis of Settlements in Settlement bands C-G using numbers employed in shops, personal service and motor establishments, commercial establishments (Craigavon, Newry and Ballymena excluded)**

**Characteristics of Settlement Clusters in Bands C-G**

Mean (rounded to nearest 1, or 5 for groups with one case)

Shop, Personal, Commercial 8 way cluster and number of settlements	Population	Mean Number of Shop Establishments	Mean Number of Personal & Motor Establishment	Mean Number of Commercial Establishments
1 (3)	20443	202	160	303
2 (63)	1804	10	9	18
3 (16)	4586	33	31	60
4 (2)	15324	118	109	192
5 (3)	7206	48	33	105
6 (4)	14675	132	98	211
7 (6)	10345	84	61	131
8 (1)	24089	240*	175*	350*
Total (98)	4546	35	29	58

\* Cell rounded to nearest 5

**Table A4: Allocation of C-G settlements to 8 clusters**

Settlement Cluster	Settlement Band	Settlements
1	C	Newtownards, Omagh
	D	Enniskillen
2	F-G	Settlements not elsewhere mentioned
3	E	Ballycastle, Ballynahinch, Coalisland, Comber, Donaghadee, Dromore, Kilkeel, Randalstown, Warrenpoint
	F	Hillsborough, Lisnaskea, Maghera, Moira, Saintfield
	G	Markethill, Templepatrick
4	C	Antrim
	D	Cookstown
5	E	Newcastle, Portrush, Portstewart
6	C	Larne
	D	Armagh, Banbridge, Dungannon
7	D	Downpatrick, Limavady, Strabane
	E	Ballyclare, Ballymoney, Magherafelt
8	C	Coleraine

**Table A5: Combined Service Banding, based on 6 and 8 way clusters**

**Characteristics of Settlement Clusters in Bands C-G**  
 (means rounded to nearest 1, or 5 for groups with one case)

Shop, Personal, Commercial Combined 6 and 8 way cluster Name or 8 way cluster (see Table 5) & number of settlements	Service Banding	Mean Population	Mean Number of Shop Establishments	Mean Number of Personal & Motor Establishments	Mean Number of Commercial Establishments
Craigavon	3	57685	485*	700*	315*
Ballymena	4	28717	335*	410*	180*
Newry	4	27433	315*	500*	235*
8 (1)	5	24089	240*	176*	350*
1 (3)	5	20443	202	160	303
6 (4)	6	14675	132	98	211
4 (2)	6	15324	118	109	192
7 (6)	7	10345	84	61	131
5 (3)	8	7206	48	33	105
3 (16)	8	4586	33	31	60
2 (63)	9	1804	10	9	18

\* Rounded to nearest 5

**Table A6: Settlements in Service Banding**

Service Banding	Settlement Band	Settlements
3	C	Craigavon
4	C	Ballymena, Newry
5	C	Coleraine , Newtownards, Omagh
	D	Enniskillen
6	C	Antrim, Larne
	D	Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Dungannon
7	D	Downpatrick, Limavady, Strabane
	E	Ballyclare, Ballymoney, Magherafelt
8	E	Ballycastle, Ballynahinch, Coalisland, Comber, Donaghadee, Dromore, Kilkeel, Newcastle, Portrush, Portstewart, Randalstown, Warrenpoint
	F	Hillsborough, Lisnaskea, Maghera, Moira, Saintfield
	G	Markethill, Templepatrick
9	F-G	Settlements not elsewhere mentioned

## Appendix B CLASSIFICATION BY SERVICE PROVISION

Table B.1: Settlement classification relating to service provision

SETTLEMENT	Settlement	Private Sector Service Cluster	Composite Band	Retail Centre	Public Administration, Health and Education Centre	Employment Centre	Service Class	Service Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)
BMUA	A	1	A1	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	Yes	579,554	3,260
DUA	B	2	B2	Yes	Yes	No	5	Yes	90,736	505
CUA	C	3	C3	Yes	No	Yes	4	Yes	57,685	485
BALLYMENA	C	4	C4	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	28,717	335
NEWRY	C	4	C4	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	27,433	315
COLERAINE	C	5	C5	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	24,089	240
NEWTOWNARDS	C	5	C5	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	27,821	240
OMAGH	C	5	C5	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	19,910	185
ANTRIM	C	6	C6	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	20,001	115
LARNE	C	6	C6	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	18,228	130
ENNISKILLEN	D	5	D5	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	13,599	185
ARMAGH CITY	D	6	D6	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	14,590	140
BANBRIDGE	D	6	D6	Yes	No	No	4	Yes	14,744	115
COOKSTOWN	D	6	D6	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	10,646	120
DUNGANNON	D	6	D6	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	11,139	140
DOWNPATRICK	D	7	D7	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	10,316	80
LIMAVADY	D	7	D7	Yes	Yes	No	4	Yes	12,135	80
STRABANE	D	7	D7	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	13,456	100
BALLYCLARE	E	7	E7	Yes	No	No	3	Yes	8,770	60
BALLYMONEY	E	7	E7	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	9,021	80
MAGHERAFELT	E	7	E7	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	8,372	100
BALLYCASTLE	E	8	E8	No	No	No	4	Yes	5,089	40

SETTLEMENT	Settlement	Private Sector Service Cluster	Composite Band	Retail Centre	Public Administration, Health and Education Centre	Employment Centre	Service Class	Service Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)
BALLYNAHINCH	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	5,364	50
COALISLAND	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	4,917	30
COMBER	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	8,933	35
DONAGHADEE	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	6,470	30
DROMORE	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	4,968	25
KILKEEL	E	8	E8	Yes	No	Yes	3	Yes	6,338	55
NEWCASTLE	E	8	E8	No	No	No	4	Yes	7,444	75
PORTRUSH	E	8	E8	No	No	No	3	Yes	6,372	35
PORTSTEWART	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	7,803	35
RANDALSTOWN	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	4,956	30
WARRENPOINT	E	8	E8	No	No	No	2	No	7,000	45
HILLSBOROUGH	F	8	F8	No	No	Yes	1	No	3,400	30
LISNASKEA	F	8	F8	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	Yes	2,739	30
MAGHERA	F	8	F8	Yes	No	Yes	2	No	3,711	40
MOIRA	F	8	F8	Yes	No	No	2	No	3,682	35
SAINTFIELD	F	8	F8	No	No	No	2	No	2,959	25
AHOGHILL	F	9	F9	No	No	No	1	No	3,055	10
BALLYGOWAN	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,671	10
BROUGHSHANE	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,364	15
CASTLEDERG	F	9	F9	Yes	No	No	2	No	2,758	30
CASTLEWELLAN	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,392	20
CRUMLIN	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	4,259	20
CULLYBACKEY	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,405	15
DUNGIVEN	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,993	10
EGLINTON	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	3,165	10
KEADY	F	9	F9	Yes	No	No	2	No	2,960	30
KILLYLEAGH	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,483	15
PORTAFERRY	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,467	15

SETTLEMENT	Settlement	Private Sector Service Cluster	Composite Band	Retail Centre	Public Administration, Health and Education Centre	Employment Centre	Service Class	Service Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)
RICHHILL	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,818	10
ROSTREVOR	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,444	10
TANDRAGEE	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	3,050	20
WARINGSTOWN	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	2,529	5
WHITEHEAD	F	9	F9	No	No	No	2	No	3,702	15
MARKETHILL	G	8	G8	Yes	No	Yes	2	No	1,292	20
TEMPLEPATRICK	G	8	G8	No	No	No	0	No	1,556	5
ANNAHILT	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,148	5
ANNALONG	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,778	5
ARDGLASS	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,668	15
BALLINAMALLARD	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,340	10
BALLYKELLY	G	9	G9	No	Yes	No	2	No	1,836	10
BALLYWALTER	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,416	5
BELLAGHY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,063	5
BUSHMILLS	G	9	G9	Yes	No	Yes	2	No	1,319	15
CARNLOUGH	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,444	10
CASTLEDAWSON	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	2,089	10
CASTLEROCK	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,336	10
CLAUDY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,316	5
CLOUGHMILLS	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,240	10
COGRY/KILBRIDE	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,195	5
CROSSGAR	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,539	15
CROSSMAGLEN	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,459	15
CUSHENDALL	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	2	No	1,241	10

<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Private Sector Service Cluster</b>	<b>Composite Band</b>	<b>Retail Centre</b>	<b>Public Administration, Health and Education Centre</b>	<b>Employment Centre</b>	<b>Service Class</b>	<b>Service Centre</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Shops (to nearest 5)</b>
DOAGH	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,130	5
DOLLINGSTOWN	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,844	5
DRAPERSTOWN	G	9	G9	Yes	No	Yes	1	No	1,638	20
DROMORE_OMAGH	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	1	No	1,101	10
DRUMANESS	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,280	5
DUNDRUM	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,065	5
DUNLOY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,071	5
FINTONA	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,359	15
FIVEMILETOWN	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,108	5
GARVAGH	G	9	G9	No	Yes	No	2	No	1,288	10
GILFORD	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,573	10
GLENAVY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,069	5
GREYABBEY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,011	5
GREYSTEEL	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,229	5
IRVINESTOWN	G	9	G9	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	No	1,801	30
KELLS/CONNOR	G	9	G9	No	No	No	1	No	1,745	10
KILREA	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	2	No	1,513	20
KIRCUBBIN	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	2	No	1,214	10
LISBELLAW	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,046	5
MAGHABERRY	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,696	5
MAGHERALIN	G	9	G9	No	No	No	0	No	1,144	5
MILLISLE	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,800	5

SETTLEMENT	Settlement	Private Sector Service Cluster	Composite Band	Retail Centre	Public Administration, Health and Education Centre	Employment Centre	Service Class	Service Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)
MONEYMORE	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,369	5
MOY	G	9	G9	Yes	No	Yes	2	No	1,218	15
NEWTOWNSTEWART	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,479	10
PORTAVOGIE	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	1,594	15
PORTGLENONE	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	2	No	1,219	20
RATHFRILAND	G	9	G9	Yes	No	No	2	No	2,079	25
SION MILLS	G	9	G9	No	No	No	2	No	2,050	5
BAND H (ANTRIM LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	17,594	50
BAND H (ARDS LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	16,799	55
BAND H (ARMAGH LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	29,700	85
BAND H (BALLYMENA LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	19,105	45
BAND H (BALLYMONEY LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	15,562	40
BAND H (BANBRIDGE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	18,028	40
BAND H (BELFAST LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	932	5
BAND H (CARRICKFERGUS LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	6,756	5
BAND H (CASTLEREAGH LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	4,903	15
BAND H (COLERAINE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	13,914	40
BAND H (COOKSTOWN LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	20,566	65
BAND H (CRAIGAVON LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	18,613	50
BAND H (DERRY LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	9,849	50
BAND H (DOWN LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	27,318	60
BAND H (DUNGANNON LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	29,353	140
BAND H (FERMANAGH LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	37,002	150
BAND H (LARNE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	11,160	25
BAND H (LIMAVADY LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	16,229	40
BAND H (LISBURN LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	24,873	85
BAND H (MAGHERAFELT LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	22,907	55

<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Private Sector Service Cluster</b>	<b>Composite Band</b>	<b>Retail Centre</b>	<b>Public Administration, Health and Education Centre</b>	<b>Employment Centre</b>	<b>Service Class</b>	<b>Service Centre</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Shops (to nearest 5)</b>
BAND H (MOYLE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	8,284	15
BAND H (NEWRY AND MOURNE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	40,606	130
BAND H (NEWTOWNABBEY LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	1,794	15
BAND H (NORTH DOWN LGD)	H	10	H10	na	na	na	na	na	1,946	15
BAND H (OMAGH LGD)	H	10	H10	na	Na	na	na	na	25,582	80
BAND H (STRABANE LGD)	H	10	H10	na	Na	na	na	na	18,505	50

Band H disaggregated data is not available due to difficulties in defining individual settlements, and to disclosure constraints which would apply if they were defined

## Appendix C RETAIL CAPACITY

Table C1: Retail Capacity by Settlement

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	A	BMUA	Yes	579,554	3,260	36,979	18.0
W	B	DUA	Yes	90,736	505	5,710	16.4
E	C	ANTRIM	Yes	20,001	120	1,470	35.9
E	C	BALLYMENA	Yes	28,717	335	3,474	123.7
W	C	COLERAINE	Yes	24,089	240	2,653	103.7
E	C	CUA	Yes	57,685	485	5,381	72.5
E	C	LARNE	Yes	18,228	130	1,009	2.4
W	C	NEWRY	Yes	27,433	315	3,567	140.5
E	C	NEWTOWNARDS	Yes	27,821	235	2,138	42.1
W	C	OMAGH	Yes	19,910	185	1,967	82.7
W	D	ARMAGH CITY	Yes	14,590	140	1,118	41.7
E	D	BANBRIDGE	Yes	14,744	115	1,323	65.9
W	D	COOKSTOWN	Yes	10,646	120	1,597	177.4
E	D	DOWNPATRICK	Yes	10,316	80	809	45.0
W	D	DUNGANNON	Yes	11,139	140	1,279	112.3
W	D	ENNISKILLEN	Yes	13,599	185	1,814	146.7
W	D	LIMAVADY	Yes	12,135	80	709	8.1
W	D	STRABANE	Yes	13,456	100	921	26.6
W	E	BALLYCASTLE	Yes	5,089	40	323	17.4
E	E	BALLYCLARE	Yes	8,770	60	538	13.5
W	E	BALLYMONEY	Yes	9,021	80	646	32.4
E	E	BALLYNAHINCH		5,364	50	264	-9.0
W	E	COALISLAND		4,917	30	248	-6.7
E	E	COMBER		8,933	35	240	-50.3
E	E	DONAGHADEE		6,470	30	141	-59.7
E	E	DROMORE		4,968	25	161	-40.1
W	E	KILKEEL	Yes	6,338	60	449	31.0
W	E	MAGHERAFELT	Yes	8,372	100	865	91.1
E	E	NEWCASTLE		7,444	75	342	-15.0
W	E	PORTRUSH		6,372	40	163	-52.7
W	E	PORTSTEWART		7,803	35	153	-63.7
E	E	RANDALSTOWN		4,956	30	245	-8.6
W	E	WARRENPOINT		7,000	45	342	-9.6
E	F	AHOGHILL		3,055	10	*	Deficit
E	F	BALLYGOWAN		2,671	10	*	Deficit
E	F	BROUGHSHANE		2,364	15	*	-18.6
W	F	CASTLEDERG	Yes	2,758	30	169	13.3
E	F	CASTLEWELLAN		2,392	20	101	-21.9
E	F	CRUMLIN		4,259	20	140	-39.2
E	F	CULLYBACKEY		2,405	15	*	Deficit
W	F	DUNGIVEN		2,993	10	*	Deficit
W	F	EGLINTON		3,165	10	*	Deficit
E	F	HILLSBOROUGH		3,400	30	173	-5.9
W	F	KEADY	Yes	2,960	30	207	29.3
E	F	KILLYLEAGH		2,483	15	*	Deficit
W	F	LISNASKEA	Yes	2,739	30	267	80.3
W	F	MAGHERA	Yes	3,711	40	287	43.0

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	F	MOIRA	Yes	3,682	35	218	9.5
E	F	PORTAFERRY		2,467	15	*	Deficit
W	F	RICHHILL		2,818	10	*	Deficit
W	F	ROSTREVOR		2,444	10	*	Deficit
E	F	SAINTFIELD		2,959	25	140	-12.5
W	F	TANDRAGEE		3,050	20	76	-53.9
E	F	WARINGSTOWN		2,529	5	*	NA
E	F	WHITEHEAD		3,702	15	*	Deficit
E	G	ANNAHILT		1,148	5	*	NA
W	G	ANNALONG		1,778	5	*	NA
E	G	ARDGLASS		1,668	15	*	Deficit
W	G	BALLINAMALLARD		1,340	10	*	Deficit
W	G	BALLYKELLY		1,836	10	*	Deficit
E	G	BALLYWALTER		1,416	5	*	NA
W	G	BELLAGHY		1,063	5	*	NA
W	G	BUSHMILLS	Yes	1,319	15	*	Surplus
E	G	CARNLOUGH		1,444	10	*	Deficit
W	G	CASTLEDAWSON		2,089	10	*	Deficit
W	G	CASTLEROCK		1,336	10	*	Deficit
W	G	CLAUDY		1,316	5	*	NA
W	G	CLOUGHMILLS		1,240	10	*	Deficit
E	G	COGRY/KILBRIDE		1,195	5	*	NA
E	G	CROSSGAR		1,539	15	*	Deficit
W	G	CROSSMAGLEN		1,459	15	*	Deficit
W	G	CUSHENDALL	Yes	1,241	10	*	Surplus
E	G	DOAGH		1,130	5	*	NA
E	G	DOLLINGSTOWN		1,844	5	*	NA
W	G	DRAPERSTOWN	Yes	1,638	20	167	Surplus
W	G	DROMORE_OMAGH	Yes	1,101	10	*	Surplus
E	G	DRUMANESS		1,280	5	*	NA
E	G	DUNDRUM		1,065	5	*	NA
W	G	DUNLOY		1,071	5	*	NA
W	G	FINTONA		1,359	15	*	Deficit
W	G	FIVEMILETOWN		1,108	5	*	NA
W	G	GARVAGH		1,288	10	*	Deficit
E	G	GILFORD		1,573	10	*	Deficit
E	G	GLENAVY		1,069	5	*	NA
E	G	GREYABBEY		1,011	5	*	NA

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Shops (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
W	G	GREYSTEEL		1,229	5	*	NA
W	G	IRVINESTOWN	Yes	1,801	30	189	94.1
E	G	KELLS/CONNOR		1,745	10	*	Deficit
W	G	KILREA	Yes	1,513	20	104	27.1
E	G	KIRCUBBIN	Yes	1,214	10	*	Surplus
W	G	LISBELLAW		1,046	5	*	NA
E	G	MAGHABERRY		1,696	5	*	NA
E	G	MAGHERALIN		1,144	5	*	NA
W	G	MARKETHILL	Yes	1,292	20	251	259.3
E	G	MILLISLE		1,800	5	*	NA
W	G	MONEYMORE		1,369	5	*	NA
W	G	MOY	Yes	1,218	15	*	Surplus
W	G	NEWTOWNSTEWART		1,479	10	*	Deficit
E	G	PORTAVOGIE		1,594	15	*	Deficit
E	G	PORTGLENONE	Yes	1,219	20	149	126.1
E	G	RATHFRILAND	Yes	2,079	25	174	54.8
W	G	SION MILLS		2,050	5	*	NA
E	G	TEMPLEPATRICK		1,556	5	*	NA

Note: In line with ONS disclosure rules, employment totals are suppressed where they are derived from less than 20 establishments. In such cases, the actual percentage capacity is not stated exactly but summarised as 'Deficit' or (more rarely) 'Surplus'

Band H disaggregated data is not available due to difficulties in defining individual settlements, and to disclosure constraints which would apply if they were defined

## Appendix D PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, HEALTH AND EDUCATION CAPACITY

**Table D1: Public Administration, Health and Education Capacity by Settlement**

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	A	BMUA	Yes	579,554	3,310	107,925	32.0
W	B	DUA	Yes	90,736	545	15,932	24.4
E	C	ANTRIM	Yes	20,001	145	6,515	130.8
E	C	BALLYMENA	Yes	28,717	255	6,152	51.8
W	C	COLERAINE	Yes	24,089	160	6,598	94.1
E	C	CUA		57,685	335	7,177	-11.8
E	C	LARNE		18,228	100	1,623	-36.9
W	C	NEWRY	Yes	27,433	230	6,785	75.3
E	C	NEWTOWNARDS		27,821	120	3,414	-13.0
W	C	OMAGH	Yes	19,910	215	6,653	136.8
W	D	ARMAGH CITY	Yes	14,590	140	5,329	158.8
E	D	BANBRIDGE		14,744	85	1,890	-9.2
W	D	COOKSTOWN		10,646	80	1,356	-9.7
E	D	DOWNPATRICK	Yes	10,316	115	3,180	118.4
W	D	DUNGANNON	Yes	11,139	110	3,429	118.1
W	D	ENNISKILLEN	Yes	13,599	170	4,675	143.6
W	D	LIMAVADY	Yes	12,135	65	1,721	0.5
W	D	STRABANE		13,456	80	1,537	-19.1
W	E	BALLYCASTLE		5,089	50	704	-2.0
E	E	BALLYCLARE		8,770	45	883	-28.7
W	E	BALLYMONEY	Yes	9,021	80	1,654	29.9
E	E	BALLYNAHINCH		5,364	30	642	-15.2
W	E	COALISLAND		4,917	20	310	-55.3
E	E	COMBER		8,933	25	359	-71.5
E	E	DONAGHADEE		6,470	25	519	-43.2
E	E	DROMORE		4,968	25	441	-37.1
W	E	KILKEEL		6,338	40	680	-24.0
W	E	MAGHERAFELT	Yes	8,372	100	2,486	110.4
E	E	NEWCASTLE		7,444	50	800	-23.8
W	E	PORTRUSH		6,372	35	451	-49.8
W	E	PORTSTEWART		7,803	25	289	-73.8
E	E	RANDALSTOWN		4,956	25	319	-54.4
W	E	WARRENPOINT		7,000	30	473	-52.1
E	F	AHOGHILL		3,055	10	*	Deficit
E	F	BALLYGOWAN		2,671	5	*	Deficit
E	F	BROUGHSHANE		2,364	10	*	Deficit
W	F	CASTLEDERG		2,758	15	*	Deficit
E	F	CASTLEWELLAN		2,392	15	*	Deficit
E	F	CRUMLIN		4,259	15	*	Deficit
E	F	CULLYBACKEY		2,405	10	*	Deficit
W	F	DUNGIVEN		2,993	20	169	-60.0
W	F	EGLINTON		3,165	10	*	Deficit
E	F	HILLSBOROUGH		3,400	20	330	-31.2
W	F	KEADY		2,960	20	313	-25.1
E	F	KILLYLEAGH		2,483	15	*	Deficit
W	F	LISNASKEA	Yes	2,739	30	478	23.7
W	F	MAGHERA		3,711	25	391	-25.3
E	F	MOIRA		3,682	15	*	Deficit

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	F	PORTAFERRY		2,467	15	*	Deficit
W	F	RICHHILL		2,818	5	*	NA
W	F	ROSTREVOR		2,444	10	*	Deficit
E	F	SAINTFIELD		2,959	20	178	-57.4
W	F	TANDRAGEE		3,050	15	*	Deficit
E	F	WARINGSTOWN		2,529	5	*	NA
E	F	WHITEHEAD		3,702	20	253	-51.6
E	G	ANNAHILT		1,148	5	*	NA
W	G	ANNALONG		1,778	5	*	NA
E	G	ARDGLASS		1,668	15	*	Deficit
W	G	BALLINAMALLARD		1,340	10	*	Deficit
W	G	BALLYKELLY	Yes	1,836	15	*	Surplus
E	G	BALLYWALTER		1,416	5	*	NA
W	G	BELLAGHY		1,063	5	*	NA
W	G	BUSHMILLS		1,319	15	*	Deficit
E	G	CARNLOUGH		1,444	5	*	NA
W	G	CASTLEDAWSON		2,089	10	*	Deficit
W	G	CASTLEROCK		1,336	5	*	NA
W	G	CLAUDY		1,316	5	*	NA
W	G	CLOUGHMILLS		1,240	10	*	Deficit
E	G	COGRY/KILBRIDE		1,195	5	*	NA
E	G	CROSSGAR		1,539	5	*	NA
W	G	CROSSMAGLEN		1,459	15	*	Deficit
W	G	CUSHENDALL		1,241	10	*	Deficit
E	G	DOAGH		1,130	5	*	NA
E	G	DOLLINGSTOWN		1,844	5	*	NA
W	G	DRAPERSTOWN		1,638	10	*	Deficit
W	G	DROMORE_OMAGH		1,101	10	*	Deficit
E	G	DRUMANESS		1,280	5	*	NA
E	G	DUNDRUM		1,065	5	*	NA
W	G	DUNLOY		1,071	5	*	NA
W	G	FINTONA		1,359	10	*	Deficit
W	G	FIVEMILETOWN		1,108	10	*	Deficit
W	G	GARVAGH	Yes	1,288	15	*	Surplus
E	G	GILFORD		1,573	10	*	Deficit
E	G	GLENAVY		1,069	5	*	NA
E	G	GREYABBEY		1,011	5	*	NA
W	G	GREYSTEEL		1,229	5	*	NA
W	G	IRVINESTOWN	Yes	1,801	25	255	0.3
E	G	KELLS/CONNOR		1,745	10	*	Deficit
W	G	KILREA		1,513	20	176	-17.6
E	G	KIRCUBBIN		1,214	15	*	Deficit
W	G	LISBELLAW		1,046	5	*	NA
E	G	MAGHABERRY		1,696	5	*	NA
E	G	MAGHERALIN		1,144	5	*	NA
W	G	MARKETHILL		1,292	15	*	Deficit
E	G	MILLISLE		1,800	5	*	NA
W	G	MONEYMORE		1,369	10	*	Deficit
W	G	MOY		1,218	20	145	-15.6

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
W	G	NEWTOWNSTEWART		1,479	10	*	Deficit
E	G	PORTAVOGIE		1,594	5	*	NA
E	G	PORTGLENONE		1,219	10	*	Deficit
E	G	RATHFRILAND		2,079	20	226	-23.0
W	G	SION MILLS		2,050	5	*	NA
E	G	TEMPLEPATRICK		1,556	10	*	Deficit

Note: In line with ONS disclosure rules, employment totals are suppressed where they are derived from less than 20 establishments. In such cases, the actual percentage capacity is not stated exactly but summarised as 'Deficit' or (more rarely) 'Surplus'

Band H disaggregated data is not available due to difficulties in defining individual settlements, and to disclosure constraints which would apply if they were defined

## **Appendix E COMMUNITY AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS**

1. Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA) carries out a periodic State of the Sector Survey. The fourth of these (SOSIV) approached 3,390 organisations, including charities, community organisations, consumer organisations, co-operatives, credit unions, housing associations and voluntary organisations. NICVA kindly supplied the working group with the postcode and type of each organisation approached, from which it was possible to determine the settlement in which the contact address of the organisation was located.
2. Table E.1 shows that unlike the retail and public sectors, there is generally much wider dispersal of voluntary and community organisations. Some 42% of all organisations are based in Belfast and Derry (compared with 40% of the population) and 26% in villages and more rural areas (compared with 31% of the population). When this is disaggregated, it can be seen that charities are Belfast/Derry-focussed (53%) rather than located in villages and more rural areas (17%). Belfast and Derry account for 43% of voluntary organisations, compared with the 21% in villages and more rural areas, more in line with population. Community organisations are markedly different. Although the population of Belfast is 6.4 times that of Derry, the number of community organisations is only 3.4 times as many. Together, Belfast and Derry account for 38% of community organisations, but villages and more rural areas have 36%.
3. Table E.2 shows that the numbers of organisations in settlements and areas are strongly correlated with population. When the effect of population is controlled (Table E.3), the relationship between numbers of community organisations and numbers of other types of organisations is substantially weaker than the relationships between numbers of these categories.
4. This makes it impossible to combine the three categories for analysis. Charities are more centralised than banks, and community organisations are more dispersed than food shops.

**Table E.1 Numbers of organisations in Voluntary and Community sector by settlement bands**

Settlement Band	Charity	Community	Voluntary	All organisations *	Population %
Belfast MUA (A)	209	412	531	1203	34.34
Derry UA (B)	19	121	95	236	5.38
Large Towns (C)	61	163	263	501	13.27
Medium Towns (D)	50	113	167	341	5.96
Small Towns (E)	16	62	59	142	6.03
Intermediate (F)	4	34	32	71	3.85
Large Village (G)	8	79	38	126	4.03
Small Village, Hamlet & Open Country (H)	66	425	263	770	27.13
Total	433	1409	1448	3390	100.00

Also includes Consumer Groups, Co-operatives, Credit Unions and Housing Associations

**Table E2: Correlations of organisations in the Voluntary and Community sector with population**

		Pop	Charity	Community	Voluntary
Pop	Pearson Correlation	1	.924(**)	.948(**)	.949(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000
	N	143	143	143	143
Charity	Pearson Correlation	.924(**)	1	.931(**)	.977(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.000
	N	143	143	143	143
Community	Pearson Correlation	.948(**)	.931(**)	1	.970(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000		.000
	N	143	143	143	143
Voluntary	Pearson Correlation	.949(**)	.977(**)	.970(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	
	N	143	143	143	143

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

**Table E3: Correlation of numbers of organisations in the Voluntary and Community sector, controlling for population**

Control Variables			Charity	Community	Voluntary
Population	Charity	Correlation	1.000	.454	.826
		Significance (2-tailed)	.	.000	.000
		df	0	140	140
	Community	Correlation	.454	1.000	.698
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.	.000
		df	140	0	140
	Voluntary	Correlation	.826	.698	1.000
		Significance (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.
		df	140	140	0

## Appendix F EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY

Table F1: Employment Capacity by Settlement

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	A	BMUA	Yes	579,554	20,675	301,881	17.09
W	B	DUA		90,736	2,805	38,308	-5.09
E	C	ANTRIM	Yes	20,001	710	14,263	60.31
E	C	BALLYMENA	Yes	28,717	1,375	21,547	68.67
W	C	COLERAINE	Yes	24,089	1,060	15,654	46.08
E	C	CUA	Yes	57,685	2,280	30,305	18.10
E	C	LARNE		18,228	660	7,034	-13.25
W	C	NEWRY	Yes	27,433	1,495	18,874	54.66
E	C	NEWTOWNARDS		27,821	1,120	11,393	-7.94
W	C	OMAGH	Yes	19,910	1,040	13,086	47.75
W	D	ARMAGH CITY	Yes	14,590	730	9,790	50.84
E	D	BANBRIDGE		14,744	620	6,198	-5.50
W	D	COOKSTOWN	Yes	10,646	605	6,191	30.73
E	D	DOWNPATRICK	Yes	10,316	470	5,735	24.97
W	D	DUNGANNON	Yes	11,139	680	9,148	84.62
W	D	ENNISKILLEN	Yes	13,599	915	11,398	88.42
W	D	LIMAVADY		12,135	390	3,954	-26.75
W	D	STRABANE		13,456	455	5,688	-4.97
W	E	BALLYCASTLE		5,089	270	1,858	-17.93
E	E	BALLYCLARE		8,770	325	2,806	-28.07
W	E	BALLYMONEY	Yes	9,021	495	5,119	27.56
E	E	BALLYNAHINCH		5,364	250	2,118	-11.24
W	E	COALISLAND		4,917	205	1,539	-29.64
E	E	COMBER		8,933	225	1,330	-66.53
E	E	DONAGHADEE		6,470	185	1,208	-58.03
E	E	DROMORE		4,968	200	1,767	-20.04
W	E	KILKEEL	Yes	6,338	380	3,056	8.39
W	E	MAGHERAFELT	Yes	8,372	530	5,549	49.00
E	E	NEWCASTLE		7,444	365	2,931	-11.49
W	E	PORTRUSH		6,372	210	1,760	-37.91
W	E	PORTSTEWART		7,803	245	1,458	-58.00
E	E	RANDALSTOWN		4,956	195	1,187	-46.16
W	E	WARRENPOINT		7,000	305	2,269	-27.13
E	F	AHOGHILL		3,055	65	1,174	-13.61
E	F	BALLYGOWAN		2,671	70	412	-65.32
E	F	BROUGHSHANE		2,364	75	417	-60.35
W	F	CASTLEDERG		2,758	155	844	-31.21
E	F	CASTLEWELLAN		2,392	105	913	-14.20
E	F	CRUMLIN		4,259	115	850	-55.14
E	F	CULLYBACKEY		2,405	50	345	-67.75
W	F	DUNGIVEN		2,993	105	735	-44.80
W	F	EGLINTON		3,165	75	524	-62.78
E	F	HILLSBOROUGH	Yes	3,400	245	1,627	7.57
W	F	KEADY		2,960	125	817	-37.95
E	F	KILLYLEAGH		2,483	95	515	-53.37
W	F	LISNASKEA	Yes	2,739	160	1,423	16.79
W	F	MAGHERA	Yes	3,711	190	1,665	0.86
E	F	MOIRA		3,682	150	1,324	-19.16

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
E	F	PORTAFERRY		2,467	85	574	-47.70
W	F	RICHHILL		2,818	65	363	-71.04
W	F	ROSTREVOR		2,444	80	348	-67.99
E	F	SAINTFIELD		2,959	160	892	-32.23
W	F	TANDRAGEE		3,050	135	1,055	-22.24
E	F	WARINGSTOWN		2,529	65	266	-76.36
E	F	WHITEHEAD		3,702	100	624	-62.11
E	G	ANNAHILT		1,148	35	101	-80.22
W	G	ANNALONG		1,778	90	474	-40.07
E	G	ARDGLASS		1,668	85	440	-40.70
W	G	BALLINAMALLARD		1,340	60	452	-24.17
W	G	BALLYKELLY		1,836	70	655	-19.80
E	G	BALLYWALTER		1,416	35	118	-81.27
W	G	BELLAGHY		1,063	55	248	-47.55
W	G	BUSHMILLS	Yes	1,319	80	697	18.79
E	G	CARNLOUGH		1,444	45	219	-65.91
W	G	CASTLEDAWSON		2,089	105	797	-14.23
W	G	CASTLEROCK		1,336	30	146	-75.43
W	G	CLAUDY		1,316	35	121	-79.33
W	G	CLOUGHMILLS		1,240	70	293	-46.88
E	G	COGRY/KILBRIDE		1,195	20	51	-90.41
E	G	CROSSGAR		1,539	50	296	-56.76
W	G	CROSSMAGLEN		1,459	75	471	-27.43
W	G	CUSHENDALL		1,241	75	512	-7.25
E	G	DOAGH		1,130	50	183	-63.59
E	G	DOLLINGSTOWN		1,844	45	505	-38.44
W	G	DRAPERSTOWN	Yes	1,638	135	940	29.01
W	G	DROMORE_OMAGH		1,101	95	431	-12.00
E	G	DRUMANESS		1,280	20	121	-78.75
E	G	DUNDRUM		1,065	30	105	-77.84
W	G	DUNLOY		1,071	45	303	-36.40
W	G	FINTONA		1,359	70	405	-33.01
W	G	FIVEMILETOWN		1,108	40	240	-51.31
W	G	GARVAGH		1,288	90	533	-6.97
E	G	GILFORD		1,573	60	372	-46.84
E	G	GLENAVY		1,069	15	*	-75.61
E	G	GREYABBEY		1,011	20	56	-87.55
W	G	GREYSTEEL		1,229	30	228	-58.30
W	G	IRVINESTOWN	Yes	1,801	130	809	0.98
E	G	KELLS/CONNOR		1,745	60	314	-59.55
W	G	KILREA		1,513	110	602	-10.56
E	G	KIRCUBBIN		1,214	55	298	-44.82
W	G	LISBELLAW		1,046	40	153	-67.12
E	G	MAGHABERRY		1,696	40	227	-69.91
E	G	MAGHERALIN		1,144	30	341	-32.99
W	G	MARKETHILL	Yes	1,292	110	822	43.02
E	G	MILLISLE		1,800	40	287	-64.16
W	G	MONEYMORE		1,369	60	380	-37.60
W	G	MOY	Yes	1,218	110	553	2.06

Zone	Settlement Band	SETTLEMENT	Centre	Population	Establishments (to nearest 5)	Employment	% Capacity
W	G	NEWTOWNSTEWART		1,479	75	388	-41.03
E	G	PORTAVOGIE		1,594	90	388	-45.28
E	G	PORTGLENONE		1,219	80	392	-27.71
E	G	RATHFRILAND		2,079	125	775	-16.20
W	G	SION MILLS		2,050	40	202	-77.85
E	G	TEMPLEPATRICK		1,556	45	685	-1.04

Note: In line with ONS disclosure rules, employment totals are suppressed where they are derived from less than 20 establishments. In such cases, the actual percentage capacity is not stated exactly but summarised as 'Deficit' or (more rarely) 'Surplus'

Band H disaggregated data is not available due to difficulties in defining individual settlements, and to disclosure constraints which would apply if they were defined

## Appendix G PRESENCE OF SERVICES

Table G1: List of expected services in settlements for Northern Ireland

Settlement type (population)	Education	Food / Retail	Health	Transport	Social	Government / Financial service
(1) Small rural service centre (<1,000)	Not essential	Food shop/general store & petrol station	Not essential	Bus shelter stop for service to large rural service centre & local service centre	Not essential	Post Office / ATM
(2) Large rural service centre (1,000 to <5,000)	Pre-school facility & primary school	[as above +] hot food shop	Not essential	Bus shelter stop / train halt for service to rural hinterland, other large rural service centres and local service centre	Church/village hall; sport/recreation facility & pub/restaurant	[as above]
(3) District centre (5,000 to <10,000)	[as above +] post primary school facility	[as above +] mix of retail including a small supermarket; clothes shop & multi purpose retail store	GP premises / health centre; dentists; optician & pharmacy	[as above +] Bus shelter stop / train halt for service to other local service centres, sub regional service centre & regional service centre; garage	[as above +] recreational centre & park/playing field	[as above +] bank/building society & local government office (job centre/benefit office)

(4) Sub regional service centre (10,000 to <80,000)	[as above +] FE college	[as above +] UK multiple retailers (including large supermarket); small department store; shopping mall & electrical stores	[as above]	Local bus service within settlement, bus/train station for service to other local service centres, sub-regional service centres and regional service centre; large garage	[as above +] mix of pubs/restaurants & hot food shops; cultural/arts centre & leisure centre	[as above +] sub-regional government offices (council offices etc)
(5) Regional service centre (80,000+)	[as above +] university	[as above +] department stores; clothes & electrical superstores; large shopping malls/centres	[as above +] A & E hospital & acute hospital provision	Large bus/train station for service within settlement, to local, sub-regional, other regional service centres & gateways (seaports & airports)	[as above +] theatre; cinema; nightclubs & mix of recreational/cultural/arts centres/museum; hotel	[as above +] regional government offices

**Table G2: Explanation of categorisation of settlements based on service provision**

Rating	0	1	2	3	4	5
Education	None	None	Primary	Secondary	FE	University
Retail	None	Food or Supermarket	Eat out	Supermarket Clothes	Electrical	Electrical
Health	None	None	None	Health Centre Dentist Optician Pharmacy	Health Centre Dentist Optician Pharmacy	Hospital
Transport	None	None	Bus Stop	Bus Station	Bus Station	Bus Station
Social	None	None	Eat In	Sport	Library	Museum
Financial	None	ATM	Post Office	Bank	Bank	Bank
Government	None	None	None	Office	Office	Office

For each category (Education, Retail etc) the settlement is given the *highest* rating justified by the facilities present in the settlement. The overall rating of the settlement (Settlement Class) is determined by the *lowest* category rating achieved.

## Appendix H CENTRES BY SETTLEMENT CLASS AND LOCATION

**Table H.1 Percentage of Settlements within Settlement Band classified as Public Administration, Health & Education (PAHE) Centre and as Retail Centre**

		PAHE centre	Retail Centre
Settlement Band	A	100.0%	100.0%
	B	100.0%	100.0%
	C	62.5%	100.0%
	D	62.5%	100.0%
	E	13.3%	26.7%
	F	4.5%	22.7%
	G	6.3%	22.9%
	H	na	na

**Table H.2 Percentage of Settlements within Settlement Band classified as Public Administration, Health & Education (PAHE) Centre and as Retail Centre in East**

		PAHE Centre	Retail Centre
Settlement Band	C	40.0%	100.0%
	D	50.0%	100.0%
	E	0.0%	14.3%
	F	0.0%	7.7%
	G	0.0%	13.6%
	H	na	na

**Table H.3 Percentage of Settlements within Settlement Band classified as Public Administration, Health & Education (PAHE) Centre and as Retail Centre in West**

		PAHE Centre	Retail Centre
Settlement Band	B	100.0%	100.0%
	C	100.0%	100.0%
	D	66.7%	100.0%
	E	25.0%	37.5%
	F	11.1%	44.4%
	G	11.5%	30.8%
	H	na	na



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