

SCOTLAND'S CENSUS 2001

Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland

**LAI D BEFORE THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT PURSUANT TO
SECTION 4(1) OF THE CENSUS ACT 1920**

REGISTRAR GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND

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INTRODUCTION

This report is one of five printed reports presenting the main results from the 2001 Census in Scotland. The report provides summary statistics for the majority of Census topics for each settlement and locality as defined by the General Register Office for Scotland. Further information about how settlements and their constituent localities have been defined is given under **Definitions** on pages 12 to 16. This report is published under the authority of, and to meet the requirements of, Section 4(1) of the Census Act 1920.

2001 Census Reports

There are five printed reports presenting the main results of Scotland's Census 2001.

Scotland's Census 2001 - 2001 Population Report (GROS 2002, ISBN 1-874451-66-4).

This report gives population by age and sex for Council areas.

The Registrar General's 2001 Census Report to the Scottish Parliament

(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-70-2).

This is a summary report introducing the Census results – mainly at Scotland level. It also contains some brief commentary on the findings.

Key Statistics for Council areas and Health Board areas Scotland

(GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-67-2).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Council and Health Board areas.

Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-68-0).

This report provides summary statistics covering the majority of Census topics for Settlements and Localities.

Scotland's Census 2001 - Reference Volume (GROS 2003, ISBN 1-874451-69-9).

This report contains, for Scotland level only, the detailed statistical tables produced for the Census. It is useful as a guide to the many tables that are only available electronically. Comparable tables are available electronically for Council areas, Health Board areas, and a range of other areas.

Information in this report

This report, *Key Statistics for Settlements and Localities Scotland*, is intended as a compact summary volume, providing key Census results in an easily understandable and accessible format. It has also been made available free of charge on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk.

This report contains 24 tables, each giving information for Scotland, for 493 settlements and for 587 localities. The tables list settlements in alphabetical order. Settlements are groups of one or more contiguous localities. Where there is more than one locality belonging to a settlement a separate line is given for each constituent locality. More information about how settlements and localities are determined is given in **Definitions** – Settlements and localities. Table titles are listed on the contents page.

The results in this report are a combination of counts, percentages, and derived statistics.

- Counts provide a population total (see **Definitions** - Populations covered in this report) or a subset of that total. Occasionally, a count is given for a group, which is not a subset of the population, covered by the bulk of the tables (such as the number of students away from home in **Table KS01**).
- Most results are expressed as percentages. The count to which the percentage relates is normally self-evident and is usually a count shown earlier in the same row of the table. Percentages are expressed to two decimal places. Note that where a percentage appears, the corresponding count can be approximated by applying the percentage to the appropriate population total.
- Derived statistics are used to indicate averages or ratios where necessary. For example average (mean) number of rooms per household appears in **KS19**, both average (mean) age and median age are used in **KS02**, and population density ratio appears in **KS01**.

Information on ‘day-time population’ and the distance travelled to work, which was intended to be included in **Tables KS01** and **KS15** respectively is not available at the time of publication of this report but, once available, will be provided in electronic formats along with results for smaller areas. The blank column *n* in each table has been retained in the table published in this report to maintain consistency between table specifications within the Key Statistics reports and those in other products containing Key Statistics.

Similarly, migration within the UK, which was intended to be included in **Table KS24** columns *d, f, g, j, l* and *m* is not available at time of going to print but, once available, will be provided in electronic formats. Note that in the absence of these columns it may not be clear that in column *c* of **Table KS24**, the term in-migrants includes those moving within the area. Most of these tables are being produced not only for Scotland but for other parts of the UK as well. Accordingly, the order of countries in **KS05** lists the four

UK countries in a common order, in descending size in terms of population, with England first. The following tables for Scotland have no exact equivalent for other parts of the UK, although there is usually a similar table:

Table KS01	Usual resident population
Table KS06	Ethnic group and language
Table KS07	Current religion
Table KS13	Qualifications and students
Table KS15	Travel to work and place of study
Table KS16	Dwellings, household spaces and accommodation type
Table KS18	Tenure and landlord

The tables in this report form only a small subset of the results to be made available from the 2001 Census. Information on further results and the different methods of accessing the results are provided in the **Further Information** section on page 4. More detailed information on the terms used in tables, on comparability with 1991, on the Census questions, and on response and imputation rates is (or will be) available as part of the Supporting Information for the Census results. This can be found in the electronic document '*Scotland's Census - A guide to the results and how to obtain them*' on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Comparisons with the 1991 Census

The 2001 Census results have been adjusted to take account of estimated undercoverage in the Census based on the One Number Census methodology, which used the results of the Census Coverage Survey (see page 9 for more detail on the **One Number Census**). **Table KS01** includes population figures re-aggregated from the 1991 Census which were not adjusted for under-enumeration like those for 2001, **so the 1991 and 2001 figures are not truly comparable**. The 1991 figures are included because they are all that are available for 1991 for the areas in this report and for many other types of area for which the Key Statistics are available. They may differ slightly from those published in reports of the 1991 Census because they have been aggregated from a 2001 geographical base rather than that used in 1991. For more information on the availability of Key Statistics for other areas see the **Further Information** section on page 4 or contact GROS Customer Services.

FURTHER INFORMATION

GROS website

Further information is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). In particular, the Supporting Information section of the electronic document '*Scotland's Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them*' describes how the Area Statistics for smaller areas will be delivered.

SCROL (Scotland's Census Results OnLine)

SCROL, will be accessible at www.scrol.gov.uk from late March 2003 and will progressively provide free on line access to all of the detailed results from the 2001 Census in Scotland.

In addition to the website, a series of CD-ROMs will provide access to a wider range of data than the SCROL website, along with more functionality for analysing the results.

Contacts

Further information about the Census products, or assistance in finding the appropriate data or requests for additional data not part of the Census products can be obtained from GROS Customer Services.

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Separate Censuses were carried out, on the same day and using similar methodologies, in England and Wales, and Northern Ireland. Information on these Censuses is available from:

England and Wales

Census Customer Services
Office for National Statistics
Segensworth Road
Titchfield
Fareham
Hants
PO15 5RR
Tel: 01329 913800
Fax: 01329 813587
International: Tel: +44 1329 813800
Fax: +44 1329 813587
E-mail: census.customerservices@ons.gov.uk
Website: www.statistics.gov.uk

Northern Ireland

Census Customer Services
Northern Ireland Statistics and
Research Agency
McAuley House
2-14 Castle Street
Belfast
BT1 1SA
Tel: (028) 9034 8160
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International: Tel: +44 28 9034 8160
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E-mail: census.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk
Website: www.nisra.gov.uk

Where results for England and Wales and Northern Ireland have been published in a similar format to the tables in this report, aggregated tables providing results for the UK are available from any of the three UK Census Offices listed above.

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2001 CENSUS BACKGROUND

Consultation

Potential users of the results from 2001 Census have been consulted since 1996, when plans for the first tests of procedures and questions were being planned. A White Paper '*The 2001 Census of Population*' published in March 1999 set out the (pre-devolution) UK government's plans for the 2001 Census. Further major consultations involving Roadshows and consultation papers took place in spring 1999 and autumn 2001 to identify user needs and to assist the design of the results to be produced from the collected data.

Legislation

The 1920 Census Act allows for the carrying out of a Census no sooner than five years after the previous Census. However, various other legislative requirements need to be fulfilled before a Census can be held. In the period up to publication of the White Paper, the Census Offices and users had been refining both the business cases for each Census topic and the wording of the question (or questions) to be asked in order to obtain the required information. Prior to every Census, a Census Order is required. This states the date of the Census, the people who are required to complete the form, those who are to be included on the form and the topics on which questions will be asked. The operational aspects of the Census also require legislative approval. This information is set out in Census Regulations, which contain details of how the Census is to be conducted. The Regulations include a copy of the Census form. The decision to include a question on religion in the 2001 Census, resulted in additional legislation, with the 1920 Census Act, Census Order 2000 and Census Regulations 2000 all requiring amendment to make provision for religion information to be asked.

Fieldwork

The Census was designed to collect information on the resident population on Census Day - 29 April 2001. Ahead of this day, enumerators delivered Census forms to every identified household space and communal establishment. Residents were asked to complete the forms with the information as correct on Census Day, and to return the completed forms by post. If a completed form was not received back, an enumerator visited the address in order to collect the form by hand or to issue a reminder to post back. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the Armed Forces and people sleeping rough. The overall response rate (that is, the proportion of people included on a returned Census form) is estimated as 96 per cent.

The Census was followed by the Census Coverage Survey (CCS), which took place between 24 May and 18 June 2001. This was an interview survey of some 36,000 households and 92 communal

establishments in Scotland. Comparison of the results of the CCS with the Census was used to adjust the Census counts for under-enumeration (see the **One Number Census** paragraphs). The CCS achieved a household response rate (the proportion of identified households, which were successfully interviewed) of 95 per cent.

Census content

The results are based on the information collected from the Census forms. Copies of the Census forms used are contained in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* or available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). All questions included in the 1991 Census were included in the 2001 Census with the exception of questions relating to usual address and whereabouts on Census night (see **Populations covered in this report** in the **Definitions** section on page 12). However, the answer categories in some questions, such as ethnic group were updated. There were also new questions on general health, the provision of unpaid care, time since last paid employment, the size of work force at place of work, supervision of employees and two voluntary questions on religion.

The Census questions asked of all people covered:

- sex, age (date of birth) and marital status
- relationship to others in the household (where applicable)
- whether schoolchild/student
- whether term-time address
- country of birth
- ethnic group
- religion - current and upbringing
- health
- limiting long-term illness
- provision of unpaid care
- address one year ago
- address of place of work or study
- means of travel to work or study
- knowledge of Gaelic
- (if in a communal establishment) whether staff or owner, relative of staff or owner, or other resident

whilst questions for those aged 16 to 74 covered:

- qualifications
- economic activity and employment status
- number of employees at place of work
- year since last employed
- occupation and industry of employment
- hours worked

in addition, the person filling in the form in each household was asked about:

- type of accommodation and whether self-contained
- number of rooms
- availability of bath/shower and toilet
- lowest floor level
- presence of central heating
- availability of cars or vans
- tenure
- landlord
- whether or not accommodation was rented as furnished

and the person in charge of a communal establishment provided information about:

- the type of establishment
- by whom the establishment is managed
- with whom the establishment is registered
- the type of client catered for

Processing

Returned forms were fed through scanning machinery, which captured all the ticked responses, and stored most written answers in digital form. The latter were coded into categories either by automatic systems, which recognise terms given in response to questions, or by manual coding. This data was then edited to ensure that the data was consistent, and was followed by an imputation process to supply responses for questions which had not been completed on the original form.

One Number Census

Following the 1991 Census, it was acknowledged that the Census suffered from a degree of undercount, the extent and nature of which was not identified by the 1991 Census Validation Survey. As a result the detailed 1991 Census tables were not consistent with the final estimate of 1991 Census Day population. To avoid a similar situation following the 2001 Census, the Census Coverage Survey (CCS) and the One Number Census (ONC) projects were initiated.

The 2001 CCS was an intensive enumeration of a representative sample of postcodes in Scotland and was designed to be independent of the Census and provide the ONC Project with the required data to estimate underenumeration. The ONC Project derives its name from the intention to eliminate different population counts so that all Census outputs add to one number – the national population estimate that has been adjusted for undercounting. The ONC Project ensured that the most appropriate estimation procedures were used to calculate the final Census data.

More detail on the conduct of the One Number Census is available on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk).

Comparability with the 1991 Census

Given the approach taken to estimating underenumeration in the 2001 Census, it is not appropriate to compare the 2001 Census results directly with the 1991 Census results. This is because the 2001 Census results cover the whole population but the 1991 Census results did not. In many cases a comparison of percentage distributions will give a more useful comparison than a comparison of counts.

The table below presents comparisons of coverage achieved in the 2001 and 1991 Censuses with two sets of figures for 1991 – those based on the originally published 1991 population (5,095,000) and those based on the revised 1991 population (5,071,000).

Comparison of Census coverage in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses	<i>percentage</i>		
	1991 (originally published)	1991 (revised)	2001
Enumerated in the Census	96.9	97.3	96.1
People identified as missing and included in Census results	1.2	1.2	3.9
Census coverage of the population	98.1	98.6	100
Missing but not included in Census results	1.9	1.4	0
Total	100	100	100

Material published before 27 February 2003 compared Census coverage between 2001 and 1991 using 1991 percentages based on the level of census underenumeration estimated at the time. However, evidence from the 2001 Census has indicated that the level of underenumeration in the 1991 Census was overestimated. Consequently the 1991 mid-year estimates and 1991 Census day counts have been revised (see GROS website for more information).

As a result of these revisions, the proportion of population enumerated in the 1991 Census was greater than previously reported but remained fairly similar in 1991 and 2001 (97.3 in 1991 to 96.1 in 2001). As the table shows, the 2001 Census results cover the whole population compared with 98.6 per cent coverage in the 1991 Census. The difference in coverage lies in the approach to estimating under-enumeration in the two Censuses.

In 1991, the Census method allowed enumerators to identify many occupied households where the people within them had not returned a form and include an allowance for them in the Census tables. This gave an overall coverage of 98.1 per cent. The method did not enable enumerators to identify people missed from households where a form was returned, nor to make an allowance for any occupied households that they failed to locate. Using data from administrative sources and the 1991 Census Validation Survey it was estimated that these people accounted for about 1.9 per cent of the population. These were not added to the Census tables. New evidence drawing on the 2001 Census reduced the estimate of these people to 1.4 per cent.

In the 2001 Census, the One Number Census methodology allowed for both types of missing people to be adjusted for in the Census tables.

Quality of the results

The use of the One Number Census methodology means that the results of the 2001 Census cover the entire population of Scotland, and are believed to be the most reliable results obtained by any Census in Scotland. However, there are a number of sources of potential error in the results. These include:

- Incorrect or incomplete information provided on the forms.
- Sampling error related to estimates derived through the One Number Census process.
- Unidentified dependencies between the Census and the Census Coverage Survey.
- Errors introduced during processing and imputation.

Some elements of incorrect information will have been corrected during the edit process (see **Processing** above). Other biases will have been corrected by the One Number Census process. Following this, the results have undergone an extensive quality assurance process, including checks against aggregated administrative information on particular groups such as students and the Armed Forces. Elements of dependency between the Census and Census Coverage Survey have been identified and corrected for, by cross-checking with alternative data sources.

Since the adjustments for under-enumeration through the One Number Census methodology are estimates based on a sample survey, sampling errors can be used as a guide in assessing the accuracy of the adjustments. The sampling error can be used to construct a 95 per cent confidence interval - that is a

range in which we can be 95 per cent confident that the true value lies. For the population of Scotland, this confidence interval is ± 0.3 per cent of the estimated population.

Confidentiality

The Registrar General has a legal obligation not to reveal information collected in confidence in the Census about individual people and households. Protecting the Census data is of key importance and steps have been taken to safeguard confidentiality and protect against disclosure of personal information provided on the Census form. Further information is given in *‘Scotland’s Census – A guide to the results and how to obtain them’* on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

DEFINITIONS

Populations covered in this report

Each table in this report relates to one or more populations, where population is used in the statistical sense of an item being counted. Many tables relate to the population 'All people', but other tables relate to subsets of 'All people', such as 'People in employment aged 16 to 74', or to distinct populations such as 'All households'.

People

In the 2001 Census information was collected only on usual residents (this contrasts to the 1991 Census which collected information on both usual residents and visitors on Census night). A usual resident at an address is generally defined as someone who spends most of their time residing at that address. It includes:

- People who usually live at the address but are temporarily away from home (on holiday, visiting friends or relatives or temporarily in a hospital or similar establishment) on Census Day.
- A spouse or partner who works away from home for part of the time, or is a member of the Armed Forces.
- Students at their term-time address.
- A baby born before 30th April 2001 even if he or she is still in hospital.
- People present on Census Day, even if temporarily, who have no other usual address.

However, it does not include:

- Anyone present on Census Day who has another usual address.
- Anyone who has been living, or will live, elsewhere in a communal establishment such as a residential home, nursing home or hospital for six months or more.

Families

Using the information collected on age, sex, marital status and relationships within the household, individuals in a household are grouped into families. First, any individuals who are partners (married or otherwise) are paired, then any remaining unassigned person is grouped with his or her parent(s) if also in household. A grand-parent may be grouped with a grand-child if the household does not appear to contain the grand-child's parent. The resulting groups are classified as couple families, lone parent families or ungrouped individuals. Ungrouped individuals each count as a family, so persons living alone and unrelated adults sharing accommodation will each be counted as a separate family.

Households and household spaces

A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address with common housekeeping - that is, sharing either a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day.

A household space is the accommodation that is occupied (or could be occupied) by a household. Unoccupied household spaces are classified either as vacant or as a second residence or holiday accommodation.

Dwellings

A household's accommodation (a household space) is initially defined as being in a shared dwelling if

- it has accommodation type 'A flat, maisonette or apartment that is part of a converted or shared house (includes bedsits)';
- not all the rooms (including bathroom and toilet, if any) are behind a door that only one household can use (not self-contained);
- there is at least one other such household space at the same address with which it can be combined to form the shared dwelling.

A dwelling can consist of one household space (an unshared dwelling) or two or more household spaces (a shared dwelling).

The above definition was applied in an amended form where form details were inconsistent or incomplete. For example, a dwelling was assessed as shared if two or more households existed at the address, and the household did not have a bath/shower and toilet for its own use, but surrounding households/dwellings had baths/showers and toilets. Special attention was paid to student accommodation.

Communal establishments

A communal establishment is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation. Managed means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.

In most cases (for example, prisons, large hospitals, hotels) communal establishments can be easily identified. However, difficulties can arise with small hotels, guesthouses and sheltered accommodation. Special rules apply in these cases:

- Small hotels and guesthouses are treated as communal establishments if they have the capacity to have 10 or more guests, excluding the owner/manager and his/her family.
- Sheltered housing is treated as a communal establishment if less than half the residents possess their own facilities for cooking. If half or more possess their own facilities for cooking (regardless of use) the whole establishment is treated as separate households.

More information on the definition of table populations can be found in the *2001 Census Definitions Volume* due to be published by the Office for National Statistics in March 2003 or from the Census Supporting Information which can be accessed via the electronic document '*Scotland's Census - A Guide to the results and how to obtain them*' on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Settlements and Localities

There is a widespread interest in statistics for the built-up areas in Scotland as they are generally more identifiable as the traditional towns and cities of Scotland than are administrative areas such as Council areas, most of which comprise much land that is not built up. Each year, GROS uses the information it maintains about postcodes (some 140,000 in Scotland) to define 'settlements' and 'localities' as good approximations to built-up areas. These settlements are used by other agencies as one of several factors defining 'urban areas'. For example, for various purposes the Scottish Executive defines as 'urban' those settlements estimated to contain at least 3,000 residents. Other definitions of 'urban' and 'rural' used by the Scottish Executive introduce the related concept of remoteness by combining data on 'drive-times' with information about settlements.

GROS determined settlements and localities well in advance of the Census in order to use the locality as one of the areas defining the Output Area (OA) for the Census. The Output Area is the smallest area for which any detailed statistics from the Census are produced. It is the building brick used to aggregate statistics for all other Census areas as described in the electronic document '*Supporting Information*'. A copy of which is on the Census pages of the GROS website (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk) or by contacting GROS Customer Services.

Settlements

A simple definition of a settlement is a collection of contiguous 'high density' postcodes bounded by 'low density' postcodes (or water). The first stage is to identify 'high density' postcodes and the second is to group these into settlements retaining those groups expected to have at least 500 residents. For each postcode in Scotland (eg EH12 7TB) GROS have created and maintained a boundary containing its addresses. The number of addresses, both residential and non-residential, and the area in hectares is

known for each postcode. Densities can be expressed as addresses per hectare; densities for both residential and non-residential addresses are calculated.

A postcode is 'high density' if either of the following is true

- § the density of residential addresses per hectare exceeds 2.1
- § the density of non-residential addresses per hectare exceeds 0.1.

The second condition is included so that non-residential parts (eg industrial estates) of built-up areas can be identified. The threshold densities of 2.1 and 0.1 were found to give a good approximation to the built-up areas identified in previous Censuses using more traditional methods. These threshold densities were adjusted in two council areas (Eilean Siar and Shetland) where, because of crofting and other factors, settlement patterns vary considerably from the Scottish norm.

Any 'holes' of low density postcodes within a group of neighbouring high density postcodes were added to the group. Estimates of the population in each group were made and any groups considered to have fewer than 500 residents discarded. The estimates of population were consistent with GROS' small area population estimates for mid-2000, which were themselves consistent with the Department's original estimates of population for Council areas for 30 June 2000.

More information about the creation of settlements is given in '*Scottish Settlements – Urban and Rural areas in Scotland (GROS 2001, ISBN 1-874451-60-5)*', also available on the GROS website at www.gro-scotland.gov.uk. This paper contains a description of the method used for the previous year (2000) using mid-1999 population estimates.

Localities

While settlements can go a long way in defining the towns and cities in Scotland, some were very extensive and grouped together very large populations. For example, the settlement of 'Glasgow' in the 2000 publication mentioned above was estimated to contain 1,090,530 residents but no breakdown was given of the settlement into any constituent towns or cities such as Airdrie or Paisley. Accordingly, for 2001 GROS divided the larger settlements into 'localities' using as a basis the areas so designated in the 1991 Census report '*Key Statistics for Localities in Scotland (GROS 1995, ISBN 0-11-495736-3)*'¹. The method used in 1991 was very similar to that used for 2001 in that it was based on identifying groups of high density postcodes.

¹ Note that this publication is now out of print. It should be available in main reference libraries.

Boundaries shown on maps

The process of determining settlements and localities produces a boundary for each area that is the outer boundary of its constituent postcodes. The maps in this report depict these postcode-based boundaries. The statistics produced for each area may not always relate exactly to the boundaries shown. The Output Area (OA) is the smallest area for which detailed Census results are produced. Results for any other area are produced by aggregating those for the OAs that fit the area best. Each OA is given a 'centroid', the point that best locates the OA on the map. The OA is assigned to an area if its centroid falls within the area's boundary. A postcode within an OA may not always belong to the area to which the OA has been assigned. However, because OAs for the 2001 Census were created so as to take account of the boundaries of localities the mismatch between the locality as a collection of postcodes and as a collection of OAs will be small. In fact, for 84 per cent of localities there was no difference between the populations of the two, and for 97 per cent the difference was less than 1 per cent.

1991 figures for settlements and localities

To produce 1991 figures, 1991 OAs have been assigned to the 2001 boundary of each settlement or locality. The figures in the 1991 report on localities were produced by assigning 1991 OAs to the 1991 boundary of each locality and hence will not always be the same as the figures in this report. In most cases, the area enclosed within 2001 boundary will be the same or larger than in 1991. In some cases the area will be smaller because since 1991, where appropriate, GROS have revised the boundaries of the postcodes on the edge of localities to give a tighter boundary around built-up areas.

There is one locality in 2001, Blackwood, whose boundary contains the centroid of no 1991 OA. There are a number of other small localities where intercensal comparisons (column h in KS01) may be masked to some extent by the way in which their populations have been determined by grouping Output Areas.

INDEX TO LOCALITIES AND SETTLEMENTS

The index contains the names of all localities and settlements appearing in this report.

A Grid reference column is given as an aid to locating an area on the map. A four digit Ordnance Survey National Grid reference for a point near the centre of each area is listed in this column. The first and second numbers relate to the horizontal margins (eastings) of the maps and the third and fourth numbers to the vertical margins (northings). The first and third numbers show the 10km square in which the area lies - these squares are shown on the maps in this report - and the second and fourth give a reference to the nearest 1km. The same reference grid is used on all Ordnance Survey maps, though with an additional preface to denote 100km squares.

To find your way around this report you may

- § select a locality from a map, use the index below to see which settlement it is in, then find the settlement in the tables – settlements are listed alphabetically with constituent localities listed alphabetically immediately below (if the settlement contains two or more localities)
- § select a locality from the index, locate it on its map using the page number and grid reference and locate it in the tables as above
- § select a locality from the tables, find it in the index below, then on its map as above
- § select a settlement from the tables, choose one of its localities, and then find the locality in the index and on its map as above.

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
A				
Aberchirder	Aberchirder	29	62	52
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	29	92	06
Aberdour	Aberdour	15	19	85
Aberfeldy	Aberfeldy	20	85	49
Aberfoyle	Aberfoyle	14	52	01
Aberlady	Aberlady	15	46	79
Aberlour	Aberlour	28	26	42
Abernethy	Abernethy	15	18	16
Aboyne	Aboyne	22	52	98
Addiebrownhill	Stoneyburn Addiebrownhill	14	98	62
Aird An Rubha (Aird)	Aird An Rubha (Aird)	32	55	36
Airdrie	Greater Glasgow	50	76	65
Airth	Airth	14	90	87
Alexandria	Dumbarton	49	39	81
Alford	Alford	29	57	15
Allanton	Allanton	8	85	57
Alloa	Alloa	14	88	93
Almondbank	Almondbank	15	06	26
Alness	Alness	27	65	69
Alva	Alva	14	88	96
Alyth	Alyth	21	24	48
Annan	Annan	3	19	66
Annbank	Annbank	7	40	22
Anstruther	Anstruther Pittenweem	16	56	03
Arbroath	Arbroath	22	63	41
Ardersier	Ardersier	27	78	54
Ardrishaig	Ardrishaig	12	85	85
Ardrossan	Ardrossan	7	23	43
Armadale	Armadale	14	93	68
Ashgill	Larkhall	8	78	49
Auchinloch	Kirkintilloch Lenzie	50	65	70
Auchinleck	Auchinleck	8	55	22
Auchterarder	Auchterarder	14	94	12
Auchtermuchty	Auchtermuchty	15	23	11
Auldearn	Auldearn	27	91	55
Aviemore	Aviemore	27	89	13
Avoch	Avoch	27	70	54
Avonbridge	Avonbridge	14	91	72
Ayr	Ayr Prestwick	7	34	21
Ayton	Ayton	16	92	61
B				
Baile a' Mhanaich (Balivanich)	Baile a' Mhanaich (Balivanich)	23	77	55
Balfron	Balfron	14	54	88
Balintore	Balintore	35	86	75
Ballachulish	Ballachulish	19	08	58
Ballater	Ballater	21	36	95
Ballingry	Ballingry	15	17	97
Balloch	Culloden	27	73	46
Balmedie	Balmedie	30	96	17
Balmullo	Balmullo	15	42	21
Banchory	Banchory	22	70	96
Banff	Banff	29	68	64
Bankfoot	Bankfoot	21	06	35
Banknock	Banknock Haggs	50	78	79
Bannockburn	Stirling	14	80	90
Bargeddie	Greater Glasgow	50	69	64
Barrhead	Greater Glasgow	49	50	58

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Bathgate	Bathgate	14	97	68
Bearsden	Greater Glasgow	49	54	72
Beauly	Beauly	27	52	46
Beith	Beith	7	34	53
Bellsbank	Bellsbank	7	47	04
Bellshill	Greater Glasgow	50	73	60
Biggar	Biggar	9	04	37
Bilston	Bilston	15	24	62
Birkhill Muirhead	Birkhill Muirhead	21	34	34
Bishopbriggs	Greater Glasgow	50	61	70
Bishopton	Bishopton	49	43	71
Blackburn (Aberdeenshire)	Blackburn (Aberdeenshire)	29	82	12
Blackburn (West Lothian)	Blackburn (West Lothian)	14	98	65
Blackford	Blackford	14	89	09
Blackridge	Blackridge	14	89	67
Blackwood (Cumbernauld)	Blackwood (Cumbernauld)	50	72	74
Blairgowrie	Blairgowrie	21	18	45
Blairhall	Blairhall	15	00	89
Blantyre	Blantyre Hamilton	50	68	57
Boddam	Boddam	30	13	42
Bo'ness	Boness	14	99	80
Bonhill	Dumbarton	49	40	79
Bonnybridge	Bonnybridge	50	82	80
Bonnyrigg	Dalkeith	15	30	65
Bothwell	Greater Glasgow	50	70	58
Bowmore	Bowmore	5	31	59
Braco	Braco	14	83	09
Brae	Brae	45	36	67
Brechin	Brechin	22	60	60
Bridge of Allan	Stirling	14	79	97
Bridge of Earn	Bridge of Earn	15	13	17
Bridge of Weir	Bridge of Weir	49	38	65
Bridgend	Bridgend	15	04	75
Brodick	Brodick	7	01	35
Brora	Brora	35	90	03
Broxburn	Broxburn	15	07	72
Buchlyvie	Buchlyvie	14	57	93
Buckhaven	Buckhaven	15	36	99
Buckie	Buckie	29	42	65
Burghead	Burghead	28	11	68
Burntisland	Burntisland	15	23	86
Burrelton	Burrelton	21	20	37
Busby	Greater Glasgow	49	58	56
C				
Cairnbulg and Inverallochy	Cairnbulg Inverallochy	30	04	65
Cairneyhill	Cairneyhill	15	04	86
Calderbank	Greater Glasgow	50	76	62
Caldercruix	Caldercruix	50	82	68
California	California	14	90	76
Callander	Callander	14	63	07
Campbeltown	Campbeltown	6	71	20
Cardenden	Cardenden	15	21	95
Cardross	Cardross	13	34	77
Carfin	Greater Glasgow	50	77	58
Cargenbridge	Cargenbridge	3	95	74
Carlisle	Carlisle	8	84	50
Carmunnock	Carmunnock	49	59	57
Carnoustie	Carnoustie	22	55	34

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Carnwath	Carnwath	8	98	46
Carron	Falkirk	14	88	83
Carstairs	Carstairs	8	93	45
Carstairs Junction	Carstairs Junction	8	95	45
Castle Douglas	Castle Douglas	2	76	62
Castletown	Castletown	41	19	68
Catrine	Catrine	8	53	25
Ceres	Ceres	15	39	11
Chapelhall	Greater Glasgow	50	77	62
Chapelton	Chapelton	8	68	48
Chirnside	Chirnside	10	86	56
Chryston	Chryston	50	68	69
Clackmannan	Clackmannan	14	91	91
Clarkston	Greater Glasgow	49	57	57
Cleland	Cleland	50	80	58
Clydebank	Greater Glasgow	49	49	71
Coalburn	Coalburn	8	81	34
Coalsnaughton	Tillicoultry	14	92	95
Coaltown of Balgonie	Glenrothes	15	30	99
Coaltown of Wemyss	Coaltown of Wemyss	15	32	95
Coatbridge	Greater Glasgow	50	72	64
Cockenzie	Cockenzie	15	40	75
Col (Coll)	Col (Coll)	38	47	39
Coldingham	Coldingham	16	90	65
Coldstream	Coldstream	10	84	39
Comrie	Comrie	14	77	21
Conon Bridge	Conon Bridge	27	54	55
Coupar Angus	Coupar Angus	21	22	40
Cove Bay	Aberdeen	30	94	01
Cowdenbeath	Cowdenbeath	15	16	91
Cowie	Cowie	14	84	89
Coylton	Coylton	7	40	19
Crail	Crail	16	61	07
Creetown	Creetown	2	47	58
Crieff	Crieff	14	86	21
Crimond	Crimond	30	05	56
Cromarty	Cromarty	27	78	67
Crossford (Fife)	Crossford (Fife)	15	06	86
Crossford (South Lanarkshire)	Crossford (South Lanarkshire)	8	82	46
Crossgates	Halbeath Crossgates	15	14	88
Crosshouse	Crosshouse	7	39	38
Croy	Croy	50	72	76
Cruden Bay	Cruden Bay	30	08	36
Cullen	Cullen	29	51	67
Culloden	Culloden	27	71	46
Cumbernauld	Cumbernauld	50	75	74
Cuminestown	Cuminestown	29	80	50
Cumnock	Cumnock	8	57	19
Cupar	Cupar	15	37	14
D				
Dailly	Dailly	7	26	01
Dalbeattie	Dalbeattie	2	83	61
Dalgety Bay	Inverkeithing Dalgety Bay	15	15	83
Dalkeith	Dalkeith	15	33	66
Dalmellington and Burnton	Dalmellington Burnton	7	47	05
Dalry	Dalry	7	28	49
Dalrymple	Dalrymple	7	36	14
Danderhall	Danderhall	15	30	69

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Darvel	Darvel	8	56	37
Dechmont	Dechmont	15	04	70
Denholm	Denholm	10	56	18
Denny	Bonnybridge	50	80	82
Dingwall	Dingwall	27	54	59
Dollar	Dollar	14	96	98
Dornoch	Dornoch	35	79	89
Douglas	Douglas	8	83	30
Doune	Doune	14	72	01
Dreghorn	Irvine	7	32	37
Drongan	Drongan	7	44	18
Drumnadrochit	Drumnadrochit	27	50	29
Drumoak	Drumoak	22	79	98
Drymen	Drymen	13	47	88
Dufftown	Dufftown	28	32	40
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	49	40	75
Dumfries	Dumfries	3	97	76
Dunbar	Dunbar	16	67	78
Dunbeg	Dunbeg	18	87	33
Dunblane	Dunblane	14	78	01
Dundee	Dundee	21	40	31
Dundonald	Dundonald	7	36	34
Dunfermline	Dunfermline	15	10	87
Dunipace	Bonnybridge	50	80	83
Dunkeld/Birnam	Dunkeld Birnam	21	03	42
Dunlop	Dunlop	7	40	49
Dunning	Dunning	15	02	14
Dunoon	Dunoon	13	17	77
Duns	Duns	10	78	53
Duntocher and Hardgate	Greater Glasgow	49	49	72
Dyce	Aberdeen	29	89	12
E				
Eaglesfield	Eaglesfield	3	23	74
Eaglesham	Eaglesham	49	57	52
Earlston	Earlston	10	57	38
East Calder	Livingston	15	08	67
East Kilbride	East Kilbride	50	63	53
East Linton	East Linton	16	58	77
East Wemyss	East Wemyss	15	33	97
East Whitburn	East Whitburn	14	96	65
Eastriggs	Eastriggs	3	24	66
Ecclefechan	Ecclefechan	3	19	74
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	15	24	72
Edzell	Edzell	22	60	68
Elderslie	Greater Glasgow	49	44	62
Elgin	Elgin	28	21	62
Elie	Elie	15	48	00
Ellon	Ellon	30	95	30
Elphinstone	Elphinstone	15	39	70
Errol	Errol	15	25	22
Erskine	Erskine	49	46	70
Evanton	Evanton	27	60	66
Eyemouth	Eyemouth	16	94	64
F				
Faifley	Greater Glasgow	49	50	73
Fairlie	Fairlie	7	21	55
Falkirk	Falkirk	14	88	80

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Falkland	Falkland	15	25	07
Fallin	Fallin	14	83	91
Fauldhouse	Fauldhouse	8	93	60
Fenwick	Fenwick	7	46	43
Ferryden	Montrose	22	71	56
Findhorn	Findhorn	28	04	64
Findochty	Findochty	29	46	67
Fochabers	Fochabers	28	34	58
Forfar	Forfar	21	45	50
Forres	Forres	28	03	58
Fort Augustus	Fort Augustus	26	37	09
Fort William	Fort William	19	10	74
Forth	Forth	8	94	53
Fortrose	Fortrose	27	72	56
Fraserburgh	Fraserburgh	30	99	66
Freuchie	Freuchie	15	28	06
Friockheim	Friockheim	22	59	49
Fyvie	Fyvie	29	76	37
G				
Galashiels	Galashiels	10	49	35
Galston	Galston Newmilns	7	49	36
Gardenstown	Gardenstown	29	80	64
Garelochhead	Garelochhead	13	23	91
Gargunnoch	Gargunnoch	14	70	94
Gartcosh	Gartcosh	50	69	68
Gatehouse of Fleet	Gatehouse of Fleet	2	59	56
Gauldry	Gauldry	15	37	23
Giffnock	Greater Glasgow	49	55	59
Gifford	Gifford	16	53	68
Glasgow	Greater Glasgow	49	58	64
Girvan	Girvan	7	18	97
Glassford	Glassford	8	72	47
Glenboig	Glenboig	50	71	68
Glenfarg	Glenfarg	15	13	10
Glenluce	Glenluce	1	19	57
Glenmavis	Glenmavis	50	75	67
Glenrothes	Glenrothes	15	27	00
Golspie	Golspie	35	83	00
Gorebridge	Gorebridge	15	34	61
Gourdon	Gourdon	22	82	70
Gourock	Greenock	13	23	76
Gowkthrapple	Overtown Gowkthrapple	50	79	53
Grangemouth	Falkirk	14	92	80
Grantown-on-Spey	Grantown-on-Spey	28	03	27
Greengairs and Wattson	Greengairs and Wattson	50	77	70
Greenlaw	Greenlaw	10	71	45
Greenock	Greenock	13	27	75
Gretna	Gretna	3	31	67
Guardbridge	Leuchars	15	44	19
Gullane	Gullane	15	48	82
H				
Haddington	Haddington	16	51	73
Haggs	Banknock Haggs	50	79	79
Halbeath	Halbeath Crossgates	15	12	88
Halkirk	Halkirk	41	13	59
Hallglen (Falkirk)	Hallglen	14	89	78
Hamilton	Blantyre Hamilton	50	70	54

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Harthill	Harthill	14	90	64
Hatton of Cruden	Hatton of Cruden	30	04	37
Hawick	Hawick	10	50	15
Hawkhead (Glasgow)	Hawkhead	49	50	62
Helensburgh	Helensburgh	13	30	82
High Valleyfield	High Valleyfield	15	00	86
Hillside	Hillside	22	70	61
Holytown	Greater Glasgow	50	76	60
Hopeman	Hopeman	28	14	69
Houston	Houston	49	41	65
Howwood	Greater Glasgow	49	39	60
Huntly	Huntly	29	52	39
Hurlford and Crookedholm	Hurlford Crookedholm	7	45	36
I				
Inchinnan	Erskine	49	47	69
Inchture	Inchture	15	28	28
Innellan	Innellan	13	14	70
Innerleithen	Innerleithen	9	33	36
Insch	Insch	29	63	28
Inverbervie	Inverbervie	22	82	72
Invergordon	Invergordon	27	70	69
Inverkeithing	Inverkeithing Dalgety Bay	15	13	82
Inverkip	Inverkip	13	21	72
Inverness	Inverness	27	66	44
Inverurie	Inverurie	29	76	21
Irvine	Irvine	7	33	39
J				
Jedburgh	Jedburgh	10	65	20
Johnshaven	Johnshaven	22	79	67
Johnstone	Greater Glasgow	49	42	62
K				
Keith	Keith	29	43	50
Kelso	Kelso	10	72	34
Kelty	Kelty	15	14	94
Kemnay	Kemnay	29	73	16
Kennoway	Kennoway	15	35	02
Kilbarchan	Greater Glasgow	49	40	63
Kilbirnie	Kilbirnie	7	31	54
Kilcreggan	Kilcreggan	13	22	81
Killearn	Killearn	14	52	85
Killin	Killin	20	57	32
Kilmacolm	Kilmacolm	13	35	69
Kilmarnock	Kilmarnock	7	42	37
Kilmaurs	Kilmaurs	7	40	41
Kilsyth	Kilsyth	50	71	77
Kilwinning	Kilwinning	7	29	43
Kincardine	Kincardine	14	93	87
Kinghorn	Kinghorn	15	26	86
Kinglassie	Kinglassie	15	23	98
Kingskettle	Kingskettle	15	30	07
Kingswells	Kingswells	29	86	07
Kingussie	Kingussie	20	75	00
Kinlochleven	Kinlochleven	19	18	62
Kinloss	Kinloss	28	06	61
Kinross	Kinross	15	11	02
Kintore	Kintore	29	79	16

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Kippen	Kippen	14	64	94
Kirkcaldy	Kirkcaldy	15	27	92
Kirkconnel	Kirkconnel	8	73	11
Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	2	68	51
Kirkfieldbank	Kirkfieldbank	8	86	43
Kirkintilloch	Kirkintilloch Lenzie	50	66	73
Kirkliston	Kirkliston	15	12	74
Kirkmuirhill and Blackwood	Kirkmuirhill Blackwood	8	79	43
Kirknewton	Kirknewton	15	11	67
Kirkwall	Kirkwall	43	45	10
Kirriemuir	Kirriemuir	21	38	54
Kyle of Lochalsh	Kyle of Lochalsh	25	76	27
L				
Lacasdal (Laxdale)	Steòrnabagh (Stornoway)	32	41	35
Ladybank	Ladybank	15	30	09
Lamlash	Lamlash	7	02	31
Lanark	Lanark	8	88	43
Langbank	Langbank	49	38	73
Langholm	Langholm	3	36	84
Largs	Largs	7	20	59
Larkhall	Larkhall	8	76	50
Lauder	Lauder	10	52	47
Laurencekirk	Laurencekirk	22	71	71
Law	Law	50	81	52
Lennoxton	Lennoxton	50	63	77
Lenzie	Kirkintilloch Lenzie	50	65	72
Lerwick	Lerwick	46	46	41
Leslie	Glenrothes	15	24	01
Lesmahagow	Lesmahagow	8	81	39
Letham	Letham	22	52	48
Leuchars	Leuchars	15	45	21
Leven	Buckhaven	15	37	01
Lhanbryde	Lhanbryde	28	27	61
Limekilns	Limekilns	15	07	83
Linlithgow	Linlithgow	14	99	77
Linwood	Greater Glasgow	49	43	64
Livingston	Livingston	15	04	67
Loanhead	Loanhead	15	27	65
Loans	Loans	7	34	31
Locharbriggs	Locharbriggs	3	99	79
Lochgelly	Cowdenbeath	15	18	93
Lochgilphead	Lochgilphead	12	86	88
Lochmaben	Lochmaben	3	08	82
Lochwinnoch	Lochwinnoch	7	35	59
Lockerbie	Lockerbie	3	13	81
Logan	Logan	8	58	20
Longforgan	Longforgan	15	31	30
Longniddry	Longniddry	15	43	76
Longridge	Longridge	14	95	62
Longside	Longside	30	03	47
Lossiemouth	Lossiemouth	28	23	70
Luncarty	Luncarty	15	09	29
Lundin Links	Lundin Links	15	41	02
M				
Macduff	Macduff	29	70	64
Macmerry	Macmerry	15	43	72
Mallaig	Mallaig	18	68	97

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Markinch	Glenrothes	15	29	01
Mauchline	Mauchline	7	49	27
Maud	Maud	29	92	47
Maxwellheugh (Kelso)	Maxwellheugh	10	72	33
Maybole	Maybole	7	29	09
Mayfield	Dalkeith	15	34	64
Melrose	Melrose	10	54	33
Menstrie	Menstrie	14	85	96
Methven	Methven	15	02	26
Mid Calder	Livingston	15	06	66
Millport	Millport	7	16	55
Milnathort	Milnathort	15	12	04
Milngavie	Greater Glasgow	49	54	74
Milton	Greater Glasgow	49	44	73
Milton and Kildary	Milton Kildary	35	76	74
Milton of Campsie	Milton of Campsie	50	64	76
Mintlaw	Mintlaw	30	99	48
Moffat	Moffat	9	08	05
Monkton	Monkton	7	35	28
Montrose	Montrose	22	71	58
Moodiesburn	Moodiesburn	50	69	70
Mossblown	Mossblown	7	40	24
Mosstodloch	Mosstodloch	28	32	60
Motherwell	Greater Glasgow	50	75	56
Muir of Ord	Muir of Ord	27	52	50
Muirhead	Chryrhead	50	68	69
Muirkirk	Muirkirk	8	68	26
Musselburgh	Edinburgh	15	34	72
Muthill	Muthill	14	86	16
N				
Nairn	Nairn	27	88	56
Neilston	Neilston	49	47	57
Netherburn	Netherburn	8	80	47
Nethy Bridge	Nethy Bridge	28	00	20
New Cumnock	New Cumnock	8	62	13
New Deer	New Deer	29	88	47
New Pitsligo	New Pitsligo	29	88	55
New Scone	New Scone	15	13	26
New Stevenston	Greater Glasgow	50	76	59
Newarthill	Greater Glasgow	50	77	59
Newburgh (Aberdeenshire)	Newburgh (Aberdeenshire)	30	99	25
Newburgh (Fife)	Newburgh (Fife)	15	23	18
Newcastleton	Newcastleton	4	48	87
Newmachar	Newmachar	29	88	19
Newmains	Greater Glasgow	50	82	56
Newmilns	Galston Newmilns	8	53	37
Newport-on-Tay	Newport-on-Tay	15	41	27
Newton Mearns	Greater Glasgow	49	54	56
Newton Stewart	Newton Stewart	1	41	65
Newtonhill	Newtonhill	22	90	93
Newtonmore	Newtonmore	20	71	99
Newtown St Boswells	Newtown St Boswells	10	57	31
Newtyle	Newtyle	21	29	41
Nis (Ness)	Nis (Ness)	38	52	63
North Berwick	North Berwick	16	55	85
North Kessock	North Kessock	27	64	48
North Queensferry	Inverkeithing Dalgety Bay	15	13	80

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
O				
Oakley	Oakley	15	02	89
Oban	Oban	12	86	29
Ochiltree	Ochiltree	7	50	21
Old Kilpatrick	Greater Glasgow	49	46	72
Oldmeldrum	Oldmeldrum	29	80	27
Ormiston	Ormiston	15	41	69
Overtown	Overtown Gowkthrapple	50	80	52
P				
Paisley	Greater Glasgow	49	47	63
Pathhead	Pathhead	15	39	64
Patna	Patna	7	41	10
Peebles	Peebles	9	25	40
Pencaitland	Pencaitland	15	44	68
Penicuik	Penicuik	9	23	60
Perth	Perth	15	10	23
Peterculter Milltimber	Peterculter Milltimber	29	84	01
Peterhead	Peterhead	30	12	46
Pitlochry	Pitlochry	20	94	58
Pitmedden	Pitmedden	29	88	27
Pittenweem	Anstruther Pittenweem	16	54	02
Plains	Plains	50	79	67
Plean	Plean	14	83	87
Polbeth	Polbeth	15	02	64
Polmont	Falkirk	14	92	78
Port Bannatyne	Port Bannatyne	13	08	67
Port Ellen	Port Ellen	5	36	45
Port Glasgow	Greenock	13	33	73
Port William	Port William	1	33	43
Portgordon	Portgordon	28	39	64
Portknockie	Portknockie	29	48	68
Portlethen	Portlethen	22	91	96
Portpatrick	Portpatrick	1	00	54
Portree	Portree	25	47	43
Portsoy	Portsoy	29	58	66
Potterton	Potterton	30	94	15
Prestonpans	Prestonpans	15	38	74
Prestwick	Ayr Prestwick	7	35	25
Q				
Quarter	Quarter	50	72	51
Queensferry	Queensferry	15	12	77
R				
Ratho	Ratho	15	13	70
Ratho Station	Ratho Station	15	12	72
Renfrew	Greater Glasgow	49	50	66
Renton	Dumbarton	49	38	78
Rhu and Shandon	Helensburgh	13	26	84
Rigside	Rigside	8	88	35
Rosehearty	Rosehearty	30	93	67
Rosemarkie	Rosemarkie	27	73	57
Rosewell	Rosewell	15	28	62
Roslin	Roslin	15	27	63
Rosneath	Rosneath	13	25	83
Rosyth	Inverkeithing Dalgety Bay	15	11	83
Roths	Roths	28	27	49
Rothsay	Rothsay	13	08	64

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Rothienorman	Rothienorman	29	72	35
S				
Saline	Saline	15	02	92
Salsburgh	Salsburgh	50	82	62
Saltcoats	Ardrossan	7	24	42
Sandbank	Dunoon	13	16	80
Sandhaven	Sandhaven	30	96	67
Sanndabhaig (Sandwick)	Steòrnabhagh (Stornoway)	32	45	31
Sanquhar	Sanquhar	8	78	09
Scalloway	Scalloway	45	40	39
Seafield	Seafield	15	00	66
Selkirk	Selkirk	9	47	28
Shieldhill	Shieldhill	14	89	76
Shotts	Shotts	8	87	59
Skelmorlie	Skelmorlie	13	19	67
Slamannan	Slamannan	14	85	72
Smithton	Culloden	27	71	45
Springfield	Springfield	15	34	11
Springside	Springside	7	36	38
St Andrews	St Andrews	16	50	16
St Boswells	St Boswells	10	59	30
St Combs	St Combs	30	05	63
St Cyrus	St Cyrus	22	74	64
St Madoes Glencarse	St Madoes Glencarse	15	19	21
St Monans	St Monans	16	52	01
Stanley	Stanley	21	10	33
Stenhousemuir	Falkirk	14	86	83
Steòrnabhagh (Stornoway)	Steòrnabhagh (Stornoway)	32	42	33
Stepps	Greater Glasgow	50	65	68
Stevenston	Ardrossan	7	27	42
Stewarton	Stewarton	7	41	46
Stirling	Stirling	14	79	93
Stonehaven	Stonehaven	22	86	86
Stonehouse	Stonehouse	8	75	46
Stoneyburn	Stoneyburn Addiebrownhill	14	97	62
Stow	Stow	9	45	44
Stranraer	Stranraer	1	05	60
Strathaven	Strathaven	8	70	44
Strathblane	Strathblane	49	55	79
Strathkinness	Strathkinness	15	46	16
Strathmiglo	Strathmiglo	15	21	10
Strathpeffer	Strathpeffer	27	48	57
Strichen	Strichen	30	94	55
Stromness	Stromness	43	25	09
Stuartfield	Stuartfield	30	97	45
Symington	Symington	7	38	31
T				
Tain	Tain	35	77	81
Tarbert	Tarbert	12	86	68
Tarbolton	Tarbolton	7	43	27
Tarland	Tarland	29	48	04
Tarves	Tarves	29	86	31
Tayport	Tayport	15	45	28
Thornhill	Thornhill	8	87	95
Thornton	Thornton	15	28	97
Thurso	Thurso	41	11	68
Tillicoultry	Tillicoultry	14	91	97

Locality	Settlement	Map	Grid reference	
Tobermory	Tobermory	18	50	55
Torphichen	Torphichen	14	96	72
Torphins	Torphins	29	62	01
Torrance	Torrance	50	61	74
Townhill (Dunfermline)	Townhill	15	10	89
Tranent	Tranent	15	40	72
Troon	Troon	7	32	31
Tullibody	Alloa	14	85	94
Tunga (Tong)	Col (Coll)	32	45	36
Turriff	Turriff	29	72	50
Twechar	Twechar	50	69	75
U				
Uddingston	Greater Glasgow	50	69	60
Ullapool	Ullapool	33	12	94
Uplawmoor	Uplawmoor	49	43	55
V				
Viewpark	Greater Glasgow	50	70	61
W				
Walkerburn	Walkerburn	9	36	37
Waterfoot	Waterfoot	49	57	54
Wellbank	Wellbank	21	47	36
Wemyss Bay	Wemyss Bay	13	19	70
West Barns	West Barns	16	65	78
West Calder	West Calder	15	01	63
West Kilbride	West Kilbride	7	20	47
West Linton	West Linton	9	15	51
Westhill (Aberdeenshire)	Westhill (Aberdeenshire)	29	82	07
Westhill (Highland)	Inverness	27	70	44
Whitburn	Whitburn	14	94	64
Whitecraig	Whitecraig	15	35	70
Whitecross	Whitecross	14	96	76
Whitehills	Whitehills	29	65	65
Whithorn	Whithorn	2	44	40
Wick	Wick	41	36	50
Wigtown	Wigtown	2	43	55
Winchburgh	Winchburgh	15	08	74
Windygates	Kennoway	15	34	00
Wishaw	Greater Glasgow	50	79	55
Y				
Yetholm	Yetholm	10	82	28

LOCALITY MAPPING

The maps that follow shows the general locations of the listed 587 localities. The locality boundaries are illustrated by a red outline, and each of their associated locality names are shown in red uppercase, adjacent to the locality.

To provide a geographic reference the localities have been mapped against the Ordnance Survey 1:250,000 scale digital backdrop with their kind permission. The Base mapping has Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright, 2003.

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