



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Background Evidence Paper – Defining ‘Countryside’

1.0 Introduction

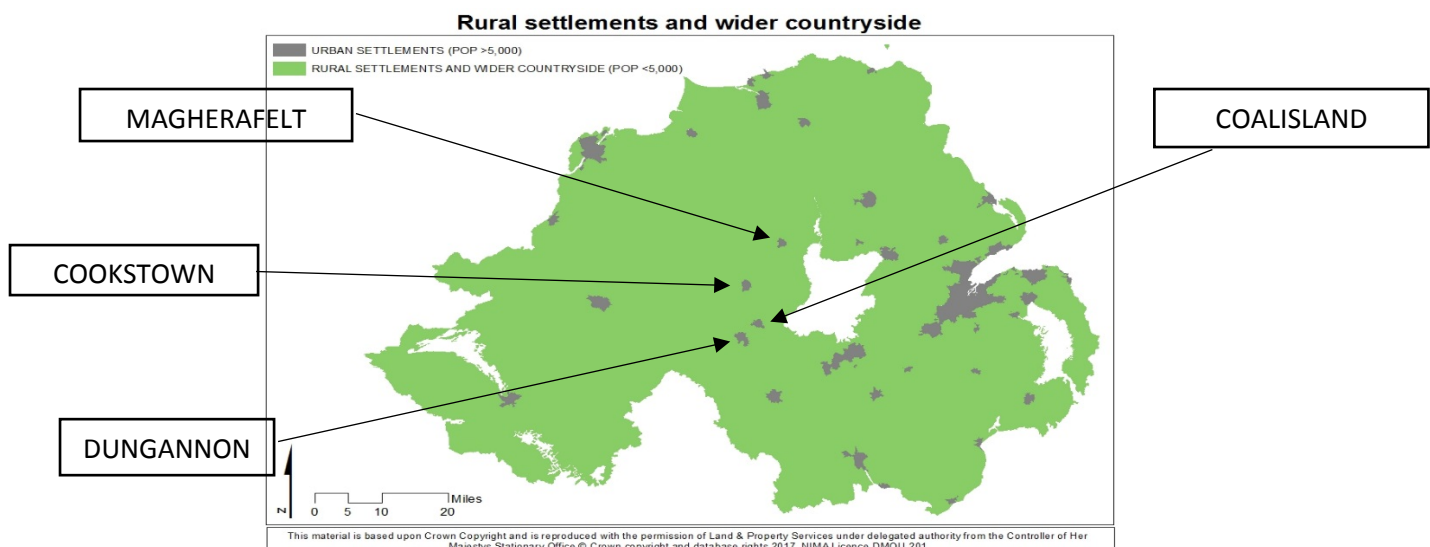
- 1.1 The draft Plan Strategy is underpinned by a baseline of evidence and key facts which have been used to inform the strategic approach to development throughout the Plan Period. The purpose of this paper is to present the evidence behind the statistics regarding the rural / urban split in the distribution of households and population across Mid Ulster.
- 1.2 The Strategy has stated that
- i. 72% of our population live in the rural area;
 - ii. 40% of our households are located in the countryside.
- 1.3 At first glance, these two figures may appear to be at odds with each other and therefore, this paper will set out a justification for both figures.

2.0 “Rural Area” vs. “Countryside”

- 2.1 In order to justify the figures set out above, it is first necessary to explain the difference between what is considered part of the “rural area” and what is described as “countryside.”

Rural Area

- 2.2 The default definition of “rural” used in Northern Ireland is that developed by the Inter Departmental Urban-Rural Definition Group. Initially proposed in 2005, and amended in the *Review of the Statistical Classification and Delineation of Settlements*, NISRA, March 2015, this definition classifies those settlements with populations of less than 5,000, together with the open countryside, as being “rural”. Therefore, in Mid Ulster, anywhere outside of the settlements of Dungannon (population – 14,332), Cookstown (11,620), Magherafelt (8,819) or Coalisland (5,700) is considered as rural. The diagram below shows the distribution of “rural” and “urban” areas across Northern Ireland, including Mid Ulster.



Countryside

- 2.3 The term “countryside” is much easier to define and relates to everywhere not within a designated settlement limit as defined by the three extant Area Plans.

3.0 Justification of Baseline Figures

72% Rural Population

- 3.1 The draft Plan Strategy has stated that 72% of the population lives in the rural area. This has been calculated based on the population of the 4 urban areas of the District being a combined 40,471, referenced above and taken from the figures contained in the *Headcount and Household Estimate for Settlements* (NISRA, 2015). If the total population of the District is 145,400 (according to most recent population estimates – see Appendix 3), then this means that 104,929 people live outside of these urban areas, i.e. in the rural parts of the District. This equates to 72% as shown in the calculation below;

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{145,400 \text{ (total population)} - 40,471 \text{ (4 urban areas)}} \\ & \mathbf{= 104,929} \\ & \mathbf{(104,929 / 145,400) \times 100} \\ & \mathbf{= 72.17\%} \end{aligned}$$

40% of all Houses Located in the Countryside

- 3.2 By using the total number of households in the District and working backwards, it is possible to calculate the amount of houses located outside of any defined settlement limit. The *Headcount and Household Estimate for Settlements* (NISRA, 2015) has given a figure for the number of households for each settlement in Mid Ulster. Some of the smaller settlements have not been listed which means that a physical count of houses was undertaken using the most recent overhead photography. This physical count was also carried out for “new” settlements which are being brought into the settlement hierarchy in the Plan Strategy. These settlements would not have been counted by NISRA as they were not considered as settlements at that particular time.
- 3.3 Having done all of the above, we consider that there are 28,583 households in Mid Ulster which are located inside the various settlement limits that have been designated in the extant Area Plans and/or which will be considered as settlements in the new Settlement Hierarchy contained in the draft Plan Strategy. The workings out for this figure are contained in Appendix 1.
- 3.4 The Population and Household Estimates by LGD based on the 2011 census gave an estimate for the number of households in each of the historic LGD’s,

based on the 2011 census figures. Using this it has been calculated that there are 48,072 households in Mid Ulster. This calculation is based on the figures contained in Appendix 2.

- 3.5** Working from a starting point that there are 48,072 households in the District, we can see that 28,583 are located within settlement limits. This means that 59% of households are located within a settlement limit (see calculation below), meaning that 41% are not and are therefore considered to be located in the countryside;

Houses in Settlements – 28,583

Houses in entire District – 48,072

$(28,983 / 48,072) \times 100$

= 59.4% (59%) of houses in Mid Ulster are located within a defined settlement limit.

= 40.6% (41%) of houses are located in the countryside

- 3.6** For ease of reference, the term 60% and 40% will be used to describe the number of households inside and outside of settlement limits, respectively.

APPENDIX 1

Figures taken from the Headcount and Household Estimates for Settlements (NISRA) 2015.

** Denotes those settlements which were not listed by NISRA and therefore where a count was carried out using overhead photography.

SETTLEMENT	ESTIMATED NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
COOKSTOWN	4,519
DUNGANNON	5,386
MAGHERAFELT	3,245
AGHINDUFF / CABRAGH	129
ANNAGHMORE	279
ARDBOE	215
ARDTREA	6
AUGHER	132
AUGHNACLOY	402
BALLINDERRY	113
BALLYGAWLEY	271
BALLYLIFFORD	41
BALLYNAKILLY	91
BALLYNEASE **	24
BALLYMAGUIGAN	69
BALLYRONAN	204

BELLAGHY	383
BENBURB	91
BROCKAGH / MOUNTJOY	144
CALEDON	192
CAPPAGH	25
CARLAND **	16
CARNTEEL **	10
CASTLECAULFIELD	258
CASTLEDAWSON	853
CHURCHTOWN	42
CLADY	195
CLOGHER	272
COAGH	262
COALISLAND	2,055
CREAGH	95
CULNADY	60
CURRAN	45
DESERTCREAT**	10
DESERTMARTIN	102
DERNAGH / CLONOE	109
DONAGHEY	11
DONAGHMORE	403
DRAPERSFIELD	27
DRAPERSTOWN	636

DRUMMULLAN	63
DUNMAN	20
DUNNAMORE	35
DYAN**	16
EDENDORK	85
EGLISH	143
FIVEMILETOWN	552
GALBALLY	71
GLEN	47
GLENONE	153
GORTCLADDY**	21
GRACEFIELD	19
GRANGE	8
GULLADUFF	194
GRANVILLE	115
INNISHRUSH	42
KILLEEN	144
KILLEENAN**	10
KILROSS**	22
KILLYMAN	257
KNOCKLOUGHRIM	70
LONGFIELD	31
MAGHERA	1,154

MONEYNEANEY	63
MONEYMORE	730
MOORTOWN	172
MOY	591
NEWMILLS	223
ORRITOR	54
POMEROY	306
SANDHOLES	50
STEWARTSTOWN	271
STRAW	127
SWATRAGH	145
TAMNAMORE	55 (109 HALVED)
TAMLAGHT o'CRILLY	66
TOBERMORE	313
THE BUSH	181
THE LOUP	68
THE ROCK	43
THE WOODS**	12
TULLYALLEN**	11
TULLYHOGUE	81
UPPERLANDS	221
TOTAL	28,437

NEW SETTLEMENTS

SETTLEMENT NAME	NUMBER OF HOUSES
TULLYWIGGAN	73
AYGHAMULLAN & DERRYLAUGHAN	53
DERRYTRESK	11
EDENCRANNON	9
TOTAL	146

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS INSIDE DESIGNATED SETTLEMENT LIMITS

= 28,437+146

= **28,583**

APPENDIX 2

Figures taken from Table H1, Usually Resident Population / Households / Average Household Size by Geographical Area, Census 2011 – Population and Household Estimates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DISTRICT	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
COOKSTOWN	12,904
DUNGANNON	20,270
MAGHERAFELT	15,037
MID ULSTER (TOTAL)	48,211

As part of the review of local government boundaries, Mid Ulster lost the following settlements from the former Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough to Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council;

CLONMORE – 60 HOUSEHOLDS

DERRYLEE – 24 HOUSEHOLDS

TAMNAMORE – half of the settlement lost to ABC - 55 (109/2) HOUSEHOLDS

Therefore, 139 households were lost from Mid Ulster

= 48,211 – 139

= 48,072

