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PROJECT TEAM

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Yorkshire and Humber Assembly are currently preparing Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for Yorkshire and the Humber in line with the Government's proposals for reforming the development plan system and the guidance in draft PPS11.
- 1.2 In line with this guidance the Assembly published a Project Plan in January 2004 setting out the issues and principles that will underpin the preparation of RSS. The Plan identifies a number of key issues and topic areas that are likely to be addressed in the drafting of RSS, including strategic patterns of development. The need for RSS to include a coherent settlement strategy covering the whole region is specifically identified in the Plan.
- 1.3 In addressing this requirement the Assembly identified the lack of a settlement database in the region as a serious constraint to policy formulation. At the same time Yorkshire Forward was beginning to examine ways to develop its Renaissance Market Towns Programme.
- 1.4 These two factors resulted in North Yorkshire County Council being commissioned by the Assembly to undertake a Regional Settlement Study to establish an information base for the development of the settlement strategy in RSS and the future of the Renaissance Market Towns Programme.
- 1.5 This report sets out the methodology adopted in the preparation of the study, identifies a functional classification of settlements in the region and highlights areas where further work would contribute to the better understanding of their roles and relationships.
- 1.6 The report is supplemented by a CD. This includes the data collected, the relevant analyses and maps. It also provides for the data to be updated and extended and for further analysis as required. The CD also includes detailed instructions on its use.

2. THE BRIEF

- 2.1 The brief for the County Council was issued jointly by the Assembly and Yorkshire Forward. It sets out the four aims of the project. These are:
- to identify, map and collate key information for all settlements in the Yorkshire and Humberside region;
 - to develop criteria for the functional classification of settlements in the region, including the definition of market towns;
 - to develop and utilise criteria for prioritising the market towns to be included in the Market Towns Renaissance programme; and
 - to suggest how the information collected could be further analysed and applied (alongside that collated through Urban Capacity Studies and the Regional Employment Land Survey) to help develop the settlement strategy of the RSS
- 2.2 The brief highlighted the need for close links between the development of the regional settlement strategy and the work that contributed to this and the sub-regional studies being undertaken within the region; the Leeds City Region and the South Yorkshire Spatial Study.
- 2.3 The timetable for the study indicated that the work was to be completed by March 2004
- 2.4 The project was managed by a Reference Group which considered and advised on initial findings and progress reports. The Group included representatives of the Assembly, Yorkshire Forward, the Countryside Agency and local authority representatives of the four sub-regions (see Appendix 1). The Group also included links through its membership to the two sub-regional studies.

3. REVIEW OF SETTLEMENT CLASSIFICATIONS

- 3.1 The initial stage of the study involved a review of the settlement databases and approaches to the functional classification of settlements developed elsewhere by national, regional and local organisations as part of the wider planning process.
- 3.2 In terms of the databases these demonstrated a broad similarity of approach with demography, service provision, accessibility, employment and the economy as recurring themes. Where differences from this pattern occurred they tended to reflect the specific purposes for which individual studies had been undertaken. In some instances the studies have also involved some form of scoring, ranking or weighting of factors. Again, these tended to be related to specific objectives of the studies.
- 3.3 It became clear at an early stage of this work that relatively little work has been undertaken on the functional classification of settlements. Most of the studies that have been undertaken have been for specific purposes related to policy development and this is reflected in both the way in which settlements have been classified and the data collected.
- 3.4 The most significant studies are briefly outlined in Appendix 2. This is not comprehensive, but represents the main approaches that have been adopted elsewhere at the national, regional and local levels. Further information on these and other studies are set out in the bibliography.
- 3.5 The project team has also considered other studies currently in progress elsewhere, including work being undertaken for ODPM, with a view to the links that could be established in terms of data and methodologies.
- 3.6 Best practice from other studies has been adopted where this has been relevant.

4. DEFINITION OF SETTLEMENTS

4.1 In terms of settlements two issues needed to be addressed in the preparation of the study:

- the identification of which settlements would be included in the study; and
- how those settlements were to be defined in terms of their boundaries.

Settlement Identification

4.2 The project brief requires the study to identify, map and collate key information for all settlements in the region. The scale of this exercise, linked to the timescale for the study suggested that there was a need to focus the work on a more clearly defined range of settlements.

4.3 The brief qualifies the reference to all settlements by indicating that, as a guide, this would most likely cover those with a population of above 3,000, although this was not an exclusionary figure.

4.4 The adoption of this lower threshold of 3,000 population was endorsed by the Reference Group and broadly supported in discussions with authorities from across the region. It has, however, been applied flexibly so that settlements below the 3,000 threshold have been included where the settlement was seen to have an important local role in providing services to a wider catchment area. Conversely settlements just above the threshold have been excluded where they perform no such function.

4.5 In identifying the settlements to be included in the study the project team have been advised by individual authorities, but have sought to ensure consistency of approach across the region.

4.6 In relation to the larger settlements in the region it was noted that:

- the study is intended to inform the development of a settlement strategy which will provide the framework for decisions on the smaller towns in the region rather than the main regional centres. This tended to suggest a need to focus away from the largest settlements;
- data collection and collation for the main regional centres would dominate the study at the expense of other settlements; and
- there had been no support from local authorities for their inclusion in the study

4.7 It was therefore agreed with the Reference Group that the four largest centres in the region, Bradford, Hull, Leeds and Sheffield, would be excluded from the study.

4.8 A total of 233 settlements have been included in the study. These are listed in Appendix 3.

Settlement Definition

- 4.9 The second stage of the study involved the definition of settlements in terms of their boundaries. This represented an important part of the work since it provided the basis for detailed data collection.
- 4.10 Wherever possible the project team relied on guidance from local authorities. This was particularly important in South and West Yorkshire where the settlement pattern is complex and settlement boundaries are, in many instances, less clearly defined.
- 4.11 The definition of settlement boundaries enabled the collection of:
- area-based data
 - address point data
- 4.12 In terms of area-based statistical data, the settlement boundaries represented a significant problem. Most published demographic, economic and social data is only available for wards, parishes, Census output areas or postcode sectors. This presented two problems:
- the boundaries of these statistical areas do not necessarily equate to settlement boundaries - many smaller settlements, for example, represent only part of a larger ward, while in other instances wards include parts of more than one settlement; and
 - the boundaries of these areas change over time - many ward boundaries in the region were redrawn during 2003, and the 2001 Census output areas differ from the 1991 Census enumeration districts. This has made it difficult to quantify trends and identify changes over time.
- 4.13 In the absence of settlement-specific data sources on a wide range of key factors, a 'best-fit' approach was adopted.
- 4.14 The problems of adopting a 'best fit' approach are acknowledged. In some instances the relationship between settlements and wards/postcode sectors is poor. Excluding these data sources, however, would have seriously limited the scope of the study. The project team were able to benefit from work that had already been undertaken by a number of authorities. Nevertheless, this represented a major area of work. Further work to refine these boundaries may enable closer fits to be achieved in the future.
- 4.15 The definition of each settlement in terms of wards, Census output areas and postcode sectors is set out on the CD in Excel spreadsheet format which accompanies this report

5. DATA REQUIREMENTS

Definition of Data Requirements

5.1 The project brief refers to the collection of key information which will inform both the functional classification of settlements and, ultimately, the development of the settlement strategy. In this context a number of factors provided the parameters for defining the key information that was to be collected:

- the need to accommodate the wide range of settlements across the region which differ significantly in terms of size, function, relationships and characteristics;
- the need to collect data which would inform the functional classification of settlements;
- ensure that the data collected was relevant - a considerable volume of data is available, particularly from the internet and it was important to avoid collecting data for its own sake;
- ease of collection - maximum use was to be made of published or existing data sources, minimising the need for surveys and approaches to individual authorities;
- ease of monitoring - if the database is to inform the development of the settlement strategy in RSS it will also need to be capable of being monitored and reviewed. This again suggested a need to avoid time-consuming surveys and to rely on published data;
- the need for consistency across the region. Individual authorities hold a substantial amount of data on settlements in their areas, some of which is monitored on a regular basis, others collected for specific studies or on a one-off basis. This introduces difficulties in terms of consistency of definitions, and base dates;
- the timescale for the project does not allow for extensive surveys.

5.2 An initial schedule of likely data requirements was discussed at the start of the study at a series of sub-regional meetings with local authorities. This was subsequently refined and amended to take account of;

- the comments and suggestions of local authorities and the Reference Group;
- further work on potential data sources ; and
- on-going work on the functional classification of settlements

5.3 The final schedule of data collected is set out at Appendix 4. The data is in six main sections - demographic, employment/economy, housing, services, transport and deprivation. A total of 70 data sets covering 48 factors have been collected for each settlement.

5.4 In the course of the study a number of further areas of information were suggested either as an alternative or in addition to the data referred to in the Appendix. Perhaps the most significant area of data that it has not been possible to include in the study relates to flows and inter-relationships. Although the project brief refers to the collection of data on interdependencies, hinterlands and travel to work areas, it became clear at a

very early stage that information on such factors was not readily available across the region or could not be collected within the project's timescale. This represents an important omission which further work may wish to address.

- 5.5 Other suggestions were not pursued when it became apparent that the information could not be readily obtained.

Data Sources

- 5.6 As indicated in paragraph 4.2, in defining the data requirements account was taken of the need to maximise the use of published data and to minimise the demands on local authorities and other organisations. The internet provided an invaluable tool for accessing information and this was used as a prime source throughout the study, particularly in relation to service availability.

- 5.7 Yorkshire Futures also provided extensive ward level data from a range of sources.

- 5.8 One important area where there is an absence of readily available and comprehensive data is in relation to retailing. While some authorities across the region hold considerable levels of retailing information collected either as part of the development plan process or to deal with specific issues, it is not comprehensive and there are problems of consistency. The Regional Assembly therefore purchased the Goad-Experian retailing data. This covers the 53 largest town centres and out of-town centres in the region. It does not:

- deal with all settlements in the study; and
- does not provide information for retailing services outside town centres.

- 5.9 Nevertheless, this has provided an important supplementary source of information on floorspace, the numbers of retail units and catchment areas.

- 5.10 A schedule of the source for each data set is at Appendix 5.

Data Results

- 5.11 As part of the project, copies of the draft data sets and definition of each settlement's boundaries were circulated in Excel spreadsheet format to local authorities for comment for those settlements in their areas before being finalised. Suggested amendments and corrections have been incorporated wherever possible.

- 5.12 The data sets for each of the 233 settlements in the study is set out on the accompanying CD in Excel spreadsheet format.

- 5.13 The data can be amended and updated as appropriate. Additional data sets can be added.

6. ANALYSIS

Data Analysis

6.1 Analysis of the 70 data sets was designed to:

- draw out key features unique to particular settlements that provide a better understanding of how each functions within the region;
- inform the functional classification of settlements; and
- identify a pattern of settlement characteristics which will allow ready comparison.

6.2 With this in mind the study initially adopted a ranking approach which measured a settlement's performance in relation to each factor:

- for the 27 statistical data sets relating primarily to demography, employment/economy, housing, transport and deprivation, performance has been measured against the regional average. A schedule of the relevant data sets is set out at Appendix 6. The ranking for each factor is on a scale of 0 -10 and is based on the deviation from the regional average. The regional average always represents 5 on the scale. The higher that a settlement scores the more it is out performing the region, the lower it scores the more poorly it is performing;
- this approach was, however, unsuitable for those factors dealing with the availability of services for which there was no regional average against which to measure performance. Individual factors were therefore grouped into six categories dealing with retail services, financial and professional services, health, education, leisure and public services. For each category a simple ranking system was developed which sought to measure both the range and scale of services in each settlement on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing the absence of services. Details of the rankings for each of these six categories is set out at Appendix 7.

Radar Charts

6.3 To assist in analysing the data and to provide a means of comparison between settlements, the study has used the opportunity to represent the data graphically using radar charts. These have the advantage of enabling significant numbers of variables to be displayed in a clear visual format and can be prepared separately for each settlement.

6.4 In the radar charts, each variable or category has its own axis radiating from the centre point. Lines connect the values on each axis. On each axis of the chart, points are plotted on a scale of 0 - 10 to indicate the ranking for each of the factors in the study. These rankings for each factor have been assessed as outlined in paragraph 6.2.

6.5 Given the timescale of the study it has not been possible to prepare individual charts all 233 settlements. Examples have, however, been included for information at Appendix 8 for Mexborough, Northallerton and Otley. These

settlements are broadly similar in population, but represent a range of settlement characteristics. The charts at Appendix 8 graphically represent 14 factors. The regional average is shown on the charts, where appropriate, at point 5 on each axis.

- 6.6 The accompanying CD sets out the methodology for producing the radar charts. These can be prepared by the user and recipient of the CD for all the settlements and can display any of the factors used in the study. The methodology offers the opportunity to highlight specific issues of importance for each local area and the towns included in the study.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF SETTLEMENTS

7.1 A prime purpose of the study is to develop a functional classification of settlements in the region. A review of work undertaken elsewhere at the national, regional and local levels suggests that there is no common approach to settlement classification. Several common features do, however, emerge with service role, size and accessibility forming the basis of a number of classifications. The differing circumstances and purposes of these studies suggest that none would be directly applicable to this project.

7.2 Having considered the options and the range of settlements in the region it was concluded that no single classification would provide the comprehensive understanding of the current characteristics, roles, functions and inter-relationships of settlements required by the brief to inform the development of a settlement strategy.

7.3 Rather than limit the scope of the study by attempting to classify settlements in terms of a single set of criteria, an alternative approach was adopted which considered each settlement in terms of four key areas - its location or physical relationship to other settlements, its service role, its functions and its prosperity. Each of these was divided into several categories:

- location
 - linked settlements
 - stand alone settlements within an urban hinterland
 - stand alone settlements outside an urban hinterland
 - remote settlements
- service role
 - sub-regional centres
 - principal service centres
 - local service centres
 - basic service centres
- functions
 - commuter settlements
 - employment centres
 - tourist centres
 - settlements with no dominant role
- prosperity
 - prosperous
 - stable
 - less prosperous

7.4 Criteria were developed for each category based on the data that had been collected. These criteria are set out at Appendix 9. In relation to the classifications :

- the location categories are based solely on physical location, notably on distance and do not take account of accessibility factors;
- the service roles used in the analysis exclude regional centres as a category as Leeds, Sheffield, Hull and Bradford had been excluded from the study.

- 7.5 Each settlement was considered in the context of these criteria and classified in terms of its location, service role, function (which could cover more than one category) and prosperity. The analysis used the ranking scores referred to in paragraph 6.2 for retail services, financial and professional services, health, education, leisure and public services. For the other criteria the analysis was based on the actual data collected.
- 7.6 In classifying settlements the study has adopted a best-fit approach which takes account of the performance of the settlement across the range of criteria. A schedule of the settlement classifications is Set out on the following pages.

Mapping the Settlement Classification

- 7.7 The settlement classification has been mapped at local authority and regional level on the accompanying CD in Mapinfo format with workspaces. To view the maps will require Mapinfo version 6.50 or above. Other GIS system users will find the Mapinfo professional Interchange Format (MIF) directory on the CD which contains the files needed to import the data into other GIS systems.
- 7.8 Maps showing all the settlements in the study have been included for each of the four classifications at the regional level - location, service role, function and prosperity. A further map incorporates all the four classifications into a single pie chart for each settlement. The results of the classification have also been mapped at local authority level.

CLASSIFICATION OF SETTLEMENTS

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION				PROSPERITY		
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable	Less prosperous
Craven	Bentham			●					●			●		●		
	Crosshills/Glusburn/Sutton		●						●				●			
	Grassington/Threshfield				●				●		●		●			
	Settle				●				●		●		●			
Hambleton	Skipton			●				●					●			
	Bedale				●				●		●		●			
	Easingwold			●				●			●		●			
	Great Ayton			●				●			●		●			
	Northallerton				●				●				●			
	Stokesley			●					●				●			
Harrogate	Thirsk				●				●		●		●			
	Boroughbridge			●					●		●		●			
	Harrogate			●			●				●		●			
	Knaresborough		●					●			●		●			
	Masham				●				●		●		●			
	Pateley Bridge			●					●		●		●			
Richmondshire	Ripon			●				●			●		●			
	Catterick Garrison				●				●		●			●		
	Hawes				●				●		●		●			
	Leyburn			●					●		●		●			
Ryedale	Richmond			●				●			●		●			
	Helmsley				●				●		●		●			
	Kirkbymoorside				●				●		●		●			
	Malton				●			●			●		●			
	Norton				●				●		●		●			
Scarborough	Pickering				●				●		●		●			
	Filey			●					●		●					●
	Hunmanby			●					●		●			●		
	Scarborough			●		●					●		●			●
Selby	Whitby				●				●		●					●
	Selby			●					●		●					●
	Sherburn in Elmet			●					●		●		●			
City of York	Tadcaster			●					●		●		●			
	Bishopthorpe		●						●		●		●			
	Copmanthorpe		●						●		●		●			
	Dunnington		●						●		●		●			
	Haxby/Wigginton		●						●		●		●			
	Strensall/Towthorpe		●						●		●		●			
	Upper/Nether Poppleton		●						●		●		●			
South Lakeland	Wheldrake							●		●		●				
	York			●			●			●		●		●		
East Riding of Yorkshire...	Sedburgh			●					●		●		●			
	Beverley			●					●		●		●			
	Bridlington			●					●		●		●			●
	Driffield			●					●		●		●			
East Riding of Yorkshire...	Elloughton/Brough			●					●		●		●			

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION			PROSPERITY		
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable
...East Riding of Yorkshire	Goole			●		●						●			●
	Hedon		●				●		●	●			●		
	Hornsea			●		●						●	●		
	Howden			●			●		●	●			●		
	Market Weighton			●			●		●	●			●		
	Pocklington			●			●		●	●			●		
	Snaith			●			●		●	●			●		
	Withernsea			●			●					●			●
North Lincolnshire	Barton-upon-Humber		●				●				●				●
	Brigg			●			●			●	●			●	
	Broughton		●					●		●	●		●		
	Crowle			●			●				●				●
	Epworth			●			●		●				●		
	Kirton in Lyndsey			●			●		●				●		
	Messingham		●				●		●				●		
	Scunthorpe/Bottlesford			●		●						●			●
Winterton		●				●		●					●		
North East Lincolnshire	Grimsby/Cleethorpes			●		●				●					●
	Immingham			●			●			●					●
Barnsley	Barnsley		●			●				●					●
	Bolton-upon-Dearne			●			●					●			●
	Cudworth		●				●					●			●
	Darfield		●				●					●			●
	Darton	●					●					●		●	
	Dodworth	●					●			●				●	
	Goldthorpe			●			●					●			●
	Grimethorpe		●				●					●			●
	Hoyland		●				●					●			●
	Penistone			●			●			●				●	
	Royston		●				●			●					●
	Shafton		●				●	●				●			●
	Thurnscoe			●			●					●			●
	Wombwell		●				●					●			●
Doncaster...	Armthorpe	●					●					●			●
	Askern			●			●					●			●
	Barnby Dun	●					●					●			●
	Bawtry			●			●		●		●			●	
	Carcroft		●				●					●			●
	Conisborough		●				●					●			●
	Denaby Main		●				●					●			●
	Doncaster		●			●				●					●
	Dunscroft		●				●	●				●			●
	Dunsville		●				●	●				●			●
	Edenthorpe	●					●					●		●	
	Edlington		●				●					●			●
	Hatfield			●			●				●				●
	Kirk Sandall	●					●	●				●		●	
	Mexborough		●				●					●			●
	Moorends			●			●					●			●

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION				PROSPERITY		
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable	Less prosperous
Doncaster	Rossington		●				●					●			●	
	Skellow		●					●			●				●	
	Sprotborough	●					●		●				●			
	Stainforth			●			●					●			●	
	Thorne			●			●					●			●	
	Tickhill			●			●		●				●			
	Warmsworth	●					●				●				●	
	Woodlands		●				●					●			●	
Rotherham	Aughton/Ashton/ Swallownest	●					●					●		●		
	Blackburn	●						●				●			●	
	Bramley/Wickersley	●					●					●			●	
	Brampton/West Melton		●				●					●			●	
	Brinsworth	●					●					●			●	
	Greasbrough	●					●					●			●	
	Kimberworth	●					●					●			●	
	Kimberworth Park	●					●					●			●	
	Maltby		●				●					●			●	
	Rawmarsh/Parkgate	●					●			●					●	
	Rotherham					●				●					●	
	Swinton/Kilnhurst		●				●					●			●	
	Thorpe Hesley		●				●					●			●	
	Throapham/Dinnington/ N&S Anston			●			●			●				●		
	Thrybergh	●					●					●			●	
	Thurcroft		●				●					●			●	
	Wales/Kiveton			●			●		●	●				●		
	Wath upon Dearne			●			●					●			●	
Whiston	●						●			●				●		
Sheffield	Chapelton/High Green		●				●		●			●				
	Stocksbridge		●				●			●			●			
Bradford...	Addingham		●				●		●	●		●				
	Bingley		●				●			●		●				
	Burley in Wharfedale		●				●		●			●				
	Cottingley	●						●	●	●		●				
	Cullingworth		●					●	●			●				
	Denholme		●				●		●				●			
	East Morton		●					●	●	●	●			●		
	Harden		●					●	●			●				
	Harwood/Crossroads/ Lees		●				●					●		●		
	Ilkley		●				●		●	●	●		●			
	Keighley		●				●			●					●	
	Menston		●				●		●			●				
	Oakworth		●					●	●				●			
	Oxenhope		●					●	●			●				
	Queensbury		●					●				●			●	
Silsden		●					●	●	●		●			●		

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION				PROSPERITY		
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable	Less prosperous
Bradford	Steeton with Eastburn		●					●	●	●			●			
	Thornton	●						●				●			●	
	Wilsden		●					●	●				●			
Calderdale	Brighouse		●				●			●	●				●	
	Elland		●					●							●	
	Halifax		●			●				●					●	
	Hebden Bridge		●					●				●			●	
	Hipperholme/Lightcliffe		●					●	●	●			●			
	Luddenden/Luddenden Foot		●					●				●		●		
	Mytholmroyd		●					●		●				●		
	Northowram		●						●	●				●		
	Rastrick		●					●		●				●		
	Ripponden		●					●	●	●				●		
	Shelf		●					●	●	●				●		
	Southowram		●					●				●			●	
	Sowerby Bridge	●						●		●					●	
	Stainland/Holywell Green		●					●	●	●				●		
	Todmorden			●				●				●			●	
	West Vale/Greetland		●					●	●					●		
Kirklees...	Batley		●			●				●					●	
	Berry Brow/ Armitage Bridge	●						●				●			●	
	Birkenshaw		●					●	●	●			●			
	Birstall	●						●	●	●					●	
	Brockholes		●					●	●	●			●			
	Cleckheaton		●					●		●				●		
	Crossland Moor	●						●	●			●			●	
	Denby Dale			●				●	●				●			
	Dewsbury	●				●				●					●	
	Golcar	●						●				●		●		
	Gomersal	●						●	●		●			●		
	Heckmondwike	●						●		●				●		
	Highburton/Kirkburton		●					●	●	●			●			
	Hightown		●					●	●	●			●			
	Holmfirth	●				●			●	●	●			●		
	Honley		●					●	●					●		
	Huddersfield		●			●										
	Lepton		●					●	●					●		
	Linthwaite	●						●				●			●	
	Liversedge	●						●				●			●	
	Marsden			●				●				●			●	
	Meltham		●					●	●					●		
	Mirfield	●						●				●			●	
	Netherpton/South Crossland		●					●	●					●		
	Norristhorpe	●						●	●	●				●		
	Roberttown/Hartshead	●						●		●				●		

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION			PROSPERITY		
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable
Kirklees	Scholes (Spen)		●					●				●		●	
	Shelley		●					●	●				●		
	Shepley		●					●	●				●		
	Skelmanthorpe/Scissett/ Clayton West			●				●	●				●		
	Slaithwaite	●						●	●						●
Leeds	Allerton Bywater		●					●				●		●	●
	Boston Spa			●				●	●	●			●		
	Bramhope		●					●	●	●	●		●	●	
	Calverley	●						●	●	●	●		●	●	
	Drighlington		●					●	●	●			●	●	
	East Ardsley		●					●	●	●			●	●	
	Garforth		●					●	●				●		
	Great Preston		●					●	●		●			●	
	Gildersome		●					●		●			●		
	Guiselley/Yeadon		●					●	●	●			●		
	Kippax		●					●	●				●		
	Lofthouse/ Robin Hood		●					●	●						●
	Mickeltown/ Methley		●					●	●					●	
	Morley		●					●		●				●	
	Otley		●					●		●			●		
	Rothwell/Woodlesford/ Oulton	●						●	●					●	
	Swillington		●					●	●		●			●	
	Tingley/West Ardsley		●					●	●	●			●		
	Wetherby			●			●		●	●			●		
Wakefield	Ackworth (Moor Top)		●					●	●				●		
	Castleford		●				●		●	●					●
	Crofton		●					●	●				●		
	Darrington		●					●	●		●		●		
	Featherstone		●					●			●				●
	Fitzwilliam/ Kinsley		●					●			●				●
	Hemsworth		●					●			●				●
	Horbury	●						●	●				●		
	Knottingley (inc. Ferrybridge)		●					●		●					●
	Middlestown		●					●	●		●		●		
	Netherton		●					●	●				●		
	Normanton (inc. Altofts)		●					●			●				●
	North Featherstone		●					●			●				●
	Ossett	●						●	●	●	●		●		
	Pontefract		●				●			●	●				●
	Ryhill/Havercroft		●					●			●			●	
	Sharlston		●					●			●				●
	South Hiendley		●					●			●				●
	South Kirby/ South Elmsall		●					●			●				●
	Stanley/Outwood	●						●	●	●			●		●
Streethouse		●					●	●			●			●	
Upton/North Elmsall		●					●				●			●	

Authority	Settlement	LOCATION				SERVICE				FUNCTION			PROSPERITY			
		Linked settlement	Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Remote settlement	Sub regional centre	Principal service centre	Local service centre	Basic service centre	Commuter settlement	Employment centre	Tourist centre	Settlement with no dominant role	Prosperous	Stable	Less prosperous
	Wakefield		●			●					●					●
	Walton	●							●	●		●		●		

8. RESULTS OF THE CLASSIFICATION

- 8.1 The study has adopted a number of indicators of role and function. It is not, however, intended to be a definitive or comprehensive definition or assessment. The main value of the exercise is in providing an initial understanding of the characteristics of settlements across the region and identifying linkages, where this has been possible. Further analysis using new data or additional criteria will refine the results of this study.
- 8.2 Some of the main points arising from the study are summarised below.

Service role

- the study identified 11 sub-regional centres - Barnsley, Doncaster, Grimsby/Cleethorpes Harrogate, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rotherham, Scarborough, Scunthorpe, Wakefield and York
- of the 24 principal service centres identified in the study, 15 are in the more rural parts of the region, in North Yorkshire and the East Riding. There are relatively few settlements with the level of services required to meet the principal service centre classification within the conurbations of South and West Yorkshire. This may well reflect the degree to which larger rural towns act as the focus for the delivery of many key public and private services and the relative accessibility of higher level service centres in South and West Yorkshire.

Function

- commuting is focused in West Yorkshire around Leeds, Bradford and Huddersfield, around York and Scunthorpe, to the south of Teesside and along the A1 corridor in North Yorkshire. Accessibility to the main employment centres and the physical and social environment appear to be key factors. Relatively few settlements in South Yorkshire were identified as having high levels of commuting.
- settlements identified as employment centres are found across the region, although relatively few settlements in South Yorkshire have been identified as meeting the criteria.
- as might be expected tourism is focused on the coastal and rural settlements.
- settlements with no dominant characteristics are concentrated in South Yorkshire and may reflect the changes in the role of settlements that have occurred in recent years and issues surrounding regeneration and renaissance.

Prosperity

- the analysis suggests a major divide within the region between the more and less prosperous areas. The economic problems facing South Yorkshire and the coastal area are evident from the analysis.
- the more prosperous areas are concentrated in the rural parts of the region and in settlements in west Yorkshire. There appears to be a strong link between prosperity and commuting.

Location

- the analysis of settlement location has been based on the distance of settlements from each other rather than on accessibility and journey times. Although further work needs to be undertaken in this area, particularly in relation to public transport, the study data has highlighted the differing degrees to which settlements are accessible in journey times by car from major service centres. Few settlements in the North Yorkshire and Humberside sub-regions are within a 30 minute drive time of more than 2 settlements with a population of 20,000 or more (including those in adjoining regions). This contrasts markedly with those settlements with good access to the motorway network, particularly along the M1/M62 corridors in South and West Yorkshire, where many settlements are within a 30 minute drive time of 10 or more settlements with 20,000+ population. This has important implications in terms of access to services and employment, the function of settlements and their relationships.

9. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS

- 9.1 The study has highlighted a number of areas where further refinement is needed and which would make an important contribution to the development of a settlement strategy.
- 9.2 On a general level there are three broad issues which have raised concern.
- 9.3 First, this report has already referred to the lack of readily available information at the settlement level. Wards are the main areas for much of the statistical information used in the study, but in too many cases their boundaries do not 'fit' the boundaries of settlements, particularly for small to medium sized settlements. Similar problems arise with Census output areas and postcode sectors. This inevitably poses problems over the reliability of the data, but no alternative sources of information are currently available. It is hoped that later releases of 2001 Census data at Super Output Area level may help to fill these gaps.
- 9.4 A further drawback of wards as statistical geographic units is that their boundaries change on a rolling basis as the need to re-adjust local political representation arises. This, together with changes to reporting areas between Censuses, makes it difficult to establish and quantify trends and changes over time. As a result the study is able to present a snapshot in time, but not to look at how settlements are developing and responding to challenges. Again, the proposed Super Output Area level geographies are expected to be more stable over time.
- 9.5 Thirdly, the study contains a great deal of information about settlements themselves but limited direct information on how settlements relate to each other. Information on, for example, movements and catchment areas for services has been difficult to obtain and is mostly available on an ad hoc basis where it has been collected for a specific local purpose. Given the role of the study in informing the development of a settlement strategy for the region this is an area that needs to be considered further. In this respect it is noted that:
- travel to work information should shortly be available from the 2001 census;
 - the Government is commissioning research on accessibility which should provide the basis for authorities to undertake further work as part of their LTPs;
 - further information on public transport provision should become available through strategic public transport work.
- 9.6 Nevertheless, this is an area where consideration should be given to further work.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

(to be inserted)

APPENDIX 1: MEMBERS OF THE REFERENCE GROUP

Dr Jenny Poxon	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly
David Smethurst	Yorkshire and Humber Assembly (seconded)
Rhona Pringle	Yorkshire Forward
Mike Feist	Countryside Agency
Bob Wallens	Doncaster
Andy Haigh	Bradford
Tom Barnes	East Riding of Yorkshire
David Williams	Scarborough
Simon Smales	North Yorkshire County Council
Malcolm Spittle	North Yorkshire County Council

APPENDIX 2: REVIEW OF CURRENT PRACTICE

ONS 2001 Area Classification of Local Authorities

The 2001 Area Classification of Local Authorities groups together geographic areas at local authority level according to key characteristics common to the population. Authorities have been analysed in terms of 42 variables from the 2001 Census, split into six main census dimensions: demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic character, employment and industry sector.

Based on this analysis local authorities have been identified in terms of 8 'super groups', with 13 groups:

- cities and services
 - regional centres
 - centres with industry
 - thriving London periphery
- London suburbs
- London centre
- London cosmopolitan
- prospering UK
 - prospering smaller towns
 - new and growing towns
 - prospering southern England
- coastal and countryside
- mining and manufacturing
 - industrial hinterlands
 - manufacturing towns
- Northern Ireland countryside

This national classification has only been undertaken at the local authority level and relies solely on census data.

Scottish Household Survey: Urban Rural Classification

This classification is based on population (settlement size) and remoteness (measured by drive times). Based on these two criteria settlements are classified as:

- large urban areas - over 125,000 population
- other urban areas - 10,000 - 125,000 population
- accessible small towns - settlements of 3,000 - 10,000 population within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
- remote small towns - settlements of 3,000 - 10,000 population more than 30 minutes drive to a settlement of 10,000 or more
- accessible rural - settlements of less than 3,000 population and within 30 minutes drive of a settlement of 10,000 or more
- remote rural - settlements of less than 3,000 population more than 30 minutes drive to a settlement of 10,000 or more.

Although this study has been undertaken at settlement level, it does not directly address either the service role or wider function of settlements.

'The State of the Countryside 2020' - Countryside Agency

The Countryside Agency has undertaken considerable work on settlements, services and accessibility. This has proved to be extremely helpful in guiding the project in terms of identifying key data and potential sources. In terms of settlement classification the Agency has undertaken an assessment of trends and suggests that by 2020 there are likely to be four types of rural or countryside settlements:

- settlements orientated to large towns or conurbations
- smaller freestanding rural settlements offering tourism and leisure opportunities, increasingly attractive locations for employment
- small settlements and villages remaining dependant on agriculture and the rural economy
- ex-industrial areas in transition

Market Towns Study: A Typology of Market Towns in the West Midlands

Undertaken by KPMG on behalf of Advantage West Midlands and the Countryside Agency the purpose of the study was to examine est practice in the regeneration of market towns in order to help identify ways forward to aid their development. As part of this work a typology of market towns was developed, based on a wide range socio-economic data. The study also used this data to identify the vulnerability of the towns to future socio-economic decline.

The data collected covered seven main areas: population, social, governance, location and communication, economic, uniqueness of town and performance. Based on objective criteria and a degree of subjective judgement the towns were classified in five distinct categories:

- large towns
- tourist towns
- commuter towns
- rural towns
- service and governance centres

The study recognised that towns may well fall into more than one category.

Stansted/M11 Corridor Development Options Study

Undertaken by Colin Buchanen and Partners this sets out an analysis of settlement role and function based on service provision within each town in the study area of over 5,000 people. The study aims to provide an understanding of the characteristics of the main settlements, identifying linkages between settlements and defining relationships within their surrounding areas. It is also designed to demonstrate the impacts of future growth scenarios at a settlement level.

The assessment of role and function was carried out by collecting data on service provision within each settlement, specifically in relation to health, education, retail and facilities, administration, transport and tourism. A weighting was assigned to each service to provide a score for each settlement. Settlements were then ranked to enable comparisons to be drawn between settlements and between population levels and service provision. Based on this analysis a settlement hierarchy was identified:

- level 1 - large concentration of regional services. Major retail centre and large representation of professional services. Strong regional/county administrative function. Serves large catchment area.
- level 2 - large concentration of sub-regional services. Some regional level services. Large retail centre and large representation of professional services. County/district administrative function. Serves large sub-regional catchment area.
- level 3 - large concentration of district level services. Some sub-regional level services. Medium sizes retail centre with good representation of professional services. District level administrative function. Serves district level catchment
- level 4 - large concentration of local services. Some district level services. Small retail centre and limited representation of professional services. Local administrative function. Serves local catchment.
- level 5 - more limited range of local services. No district level services. Local administrative function. Serves daily needs of the resident population. Likely to have strong relationship with other centres for services.

Local Studies

Settlement classifications at the local level are primarily linked to either policy formulation in development plans or to studies aimed at addressing specific issues. The classifications in development plans tend to reflect service roles - regional, sub-regional, district and local centres - or deal with settlements in terms of their growth potential - main growth centres, secondary growth centres, restraint settlements. Few address the wider functional role of settlements.

APPENDIX 3: SETTLEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY**North Yorkshire****Craven**

Bentham
 Crosshills/Glusburn/Sutton
 Grassington/Threshfield
 Settle
 Skipton

Hambleton

Bedale
 Easingwold
 Great Ayton
 Northallerton
 Stokesley
 Thirsk

Harrogate

Boroughbridge
 Harrogate
 Knaresborough
 Masham
 Pateley Bridge
 Ripon

Richmondshire

Catterick Garrison
 Hawes
 Leyburn
 Richmond

Ryedale

Helmsley
 Kirkbymoorside
 Malton
 Norton
 Pickering

Scarborough

Filey
 Hunmanby
 Scarborough
 Whitby

Selby

Selby
 Sherburn in Elmet
 Tadcaster

South Lakeland

Sedburgh

City of York

Bishopthorpe

Copmanthorpe
 Dunnington
 Haxby/Wigginton
 Strensall/Towthorpe
 Upper/Nether Poppleton
 Wheldrake
 York

East Riding of Yorkshire

Beverley
 Bridlington
 Driffield
 Elloughton/Brough
 Goole
 Hedon
 Hornsea
 Howden
 Market Weighton
 Pocklington
 Snaith
 Withernsea

North Lincolnshire

Barton-upon-Humber
 Brigg
 Broughton
 Crowle
 Epworth
 Kirton in Lyndsey
 Messingham
 Scunthorpe/Bottesford
 Winterton

North East Lincolnshire

Grimsby/Cleethorpes
 Immingham

Barnsley

Barnsley
 Bolton-upon-Deerne
 Cudworth
 Darfield
 Darton
 Dodworth
 Goldthorpe
 Grimethorpe
 Hoyland
 Penistone
 Royston
 Shafton
 Thurnscoe
 Wombwell

Doncaster

Armthorpe
 Askern
 Barnby Dun
 Bawtry
 Carcroft
 Conisborough
 Denaby Main
 Doncaster
 Dunscroft
 Dunsville
 Edenthorpe
 Edlington
 Hatfield
 Kirk Sandall
 Mexborough
 Moorends
 Rossington
 Skellow
 Sprotborough
 Stainforth
 Thorne
 Tickhill
 Warmsworth
 Woodlands

Rotherham

Aughton/Ashton/Swallownest
 Blackburn
 Bramley/Wickersley
 Brampton/West Melton
 Brinsworth
 Greasbrough
 Kimberworth
 Kimberworth Park
 Maltby
 Rawmarsh/Parkgate
 Rotherham
 Swinton/Kilnhurst
 Thorpe Hesley
 Throapham/Dinnington/N&S Anston
 Thrybergh
 Thurcroft
 Wales/Kiveton
 Wath upon Dearne
 Whiston

Sheffield

Chapelton/High Green
 Stocksbridge

Bradford

Addingham
 Bingley

Burley in Wharfedale
 Cottingley
 Cullingworth
 Denholme
 East Morton
 Harden
 Harwood/Crossroads/Lees
 Ilkley
 Keighley
 Menston
 Oakworth
 Oxenhope
 Queensbury
 Silsden
 Steeton with Eastburn
 Thornton
 Wilsden

Calderdale

Brighouse
 Elland
 Halifax
 Hebden Bridge
 Hipperholme/Lightcliffe
 Luddenden/Luddenden Foot
 Mytholmroyd
 Northowram
 Rastrick
 Ripponden
 Shelf
 Southowram
 Sowerby Bridge
 Stainland/Holywell Green
 Todmorden
 West Vale/Greetland

Kirklees

Batley
 Berry Brow/ Armitage Bridge
 Birkenshaw
 Birstall
 Brockholes
 Cleckheaton
 Crossland Moor
 Denby Dale
 Dewsbury
 Golcar
 Gomersal
 Heckmondwike
 Highburton/Kirkburton
 Hightown
 Holmfirth
 Honley
 Huddersfield
 Lepton

Linthwaite
Liversedge
Marsden
Meltham
Mirfield
Netherton/South Crossland
Norrithorpe
Roberttown/Hartshead
Scholes (Spen)
Shelley
Shepley
Skelmanthorpe/Scissett/
Clayton West
Slaithwaite

Streethouse
Upton/North Elmsall
Wakefield
Walton

Leeds

Allerton Bywater
Boston Spa
Bramhope
Calverley
Drighlington
East Ardsley
Garforth
Great Preston
Gildersome
Guiseley/Yeadon
Kippax
Lofthouse/ Robin Hood
Mickeltown/ Methley
Morley
Otley
Rothwell/Woodlesford/Oulton
Swillington
Tingley/West Ardsley
Wetherby
Ackworth (Moor Top)
Castleford
Crofton
Darrington
Featherstone
Fitzwilliam/ Kinsley
Hemsworth
Horbury
Knottingley (inc. Ferrybridge)
Middlestown
Netherton
Normanton (inc. Altofts)
North Featherstone
Ossett
Pontefract
Ryhill/Havercroft
Sharlston
South Hiendley
South Kirby/ South Elmsall
Stanley/Outwood

APPENDIX 4: DATABASE

Demographic:

Settlement resident population 2001
 Age structure 2001 0-14
 15-64
 65+

Employment/economy:

All employee jobs
 % of employee jobs in primary sector
 % of employee jobs in secondary sector
 % of employee jobs in tertiary sector
 % of economically active claiming job seekers allowance
 Ratio of employee jobs to number of economically active

Housing:

Number of dwellings 2001
 Tenure 2001 % owner-occupied
 % rented
 Housing stock 2001 % detached
 % semi-detached
 % terraced
 % flats
 House prices July-Sept. 2003

Indices of Deprivation 2000:

Income
 Employment
 Health and disability
 Education, skills and training
 Housing
 Access to services
 Child poverty
 Index of multiple deprivation

Services:

Retailing retail floorspace
 number of retail units
 supermarkets
 post offices
 markets
 livestock market

Financial/professional services

banks
 building societies
 accountants
 solicitors
 estate agents
 surveyors
 job centres

Education	primary schools secondary schools further/higher education universities
Health	NHS hospitals with A&E facilities NHS hospitals without A&E facilities doctors surgeries dental practises pharmacies
Public Services	police stations (full-time/part-time manning) fire stations (full-time, part-time, retained, voluntary) magistrates courts registry offices local government offices
Recreation/leisure	libraries theatres cinemas museums art galleries (public) community/youth centres leisure centres/swimming pools/sports halls public houses restaurants public open space/parks/public gardens
Access to Broadband	
Tourism:	Tourist information offices Hotels/hostels/inns/boarding houses/camp sites/caravan parks Bedspaces in overnight accommodation
Transport:	Car ownership 2001 % of households with no car % of households with 2+ cars Journey times by car to nearest settlement of 20,000+ population Number of settlements with 20,000+ population within 30 minute drive Railway stations

APPENDIX 5: DATA SOURCES

Factor	Source
Settlement population Population age structure	2001 Census Key Statistics - www.ons.gov.uk 2001 Census Key Statistics - www.ons.gov.uk
Employment structure % of economically active claiming job seekers allowance All employee jobs	Annual Business Inquiry 2002 - Nomis Yorkshire Futures - www.yorkshirefutures.com (August 1998) 1998 Annual Business Inquiry/Yorkshire Futures - www.yorkshirefutures.com
Housing tenure House type House prices	2001 Census Key Statistics - www.ons.gov.uk 2001 Census Key Statistics - www.ons.gov.uk Land Registry - www.landreg.gov.uk
Indices of Deprivation, 2000 - ward level presentations	Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions/ Yorkshire Futures - www.yorkshirefutures.com
Retail floorspace Number of retail outlets Supermarkets Post offices Markets Livestock market	Experian (Goad)/ Local Authorities Experian (Goad)/ Local Authorities www.yell.com Royal Mail - www.royalmail.com National Market Traders Association - www.nmtf.co.uk/marketz.htm Community and local authority websites Livestock Auctioneers Association - www.laa.co.uk
Banks/building societies Accountants Solicitors Estate agents Surveyors Job centres	www.yell.co.uk Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales - icaewfirms.co.uk Waterlow's Solicitors Directory - www.newsolicitors.abasoft.co.uk www.yell.co.uk Chartered Surveyors Regional Directory 2003 www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk
Primary schools Secondary schools Higher and further education	Local authority websites Local authority websites Local authority websites and www.bubl.ac.uk
NHS hospitals Doctors Dentists Pharmacies	www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/org/hospitals/default.asp and www.netdoctor.co.uk for A&E information www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/gp/default.asp www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/dental/default.asp www.nhs.uk/root/localnhsservices/pharmacies/default.asp
Police station Fire stations Magistrates courts Registry office	North Yorkshire, Humberside, South and West Yorkshire Police - www.northyorkshire.police.uk and www.westyorkshire.police.uk North Yorkshire, Humberside, South and West Yorkshire Fire and Rescue Services - www.northyorks999.net/ , www.humbersidefire.gov.uk , www.syfire.org.uk and http://fp.wyfca.f9.co.uk Court Service - www.courtservice.gov.uk West Yorkshire Magistrates Court Service - www.yorkshire-magistrates.gov.uk www.yell.com General Register Office, local authority websites

Factor	Source
Access to broadband	www.adslguide.org.uk and http://ybb.vbnlive.com/availability/availability.asp
Libraries Theatres Cinemas Museums Art galleries (public) Community/youth centres Local government offices Tourist information centres Leisure centres/swimming pools/ sports halls Public open space/parks/public gardens Public houses/restaurants	Local authority websites www.yell.com www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com Local authority websites and www.yell.com www.yell.com
Overnight accommodation Hotels/hostels/boarding houses/ camp sites/caravan parks	Yorkshire Tourist Board www.yell.com
Journey times to nearest major centre Number of major centres within 30 minute drive time Car ownership Rail services	Automobile Association - www.theaa.com/travelwatch/planner_main.jsp Automobile Association - www.theaa.com/travelwatch/planner_main.jsp 2001 Census Key Statistics - www.ons.gov.uk Network Rail - www.networkrail.co.uk The Train Line - www.thetrainline.com Train timetables

APPENDIX 6: REGIONAL AVERAGES USED IN RANKING PROCESS

Factors measured against mean average of settlements in the study:

- Retail floorspace/000 population
- Retail units/000 population
- % of employee jobs in primary sector
- % of employee jobs in secondary sector
- % of employee jobs in tertiary sector
- % of economically active claiming job seekers allowance
- Employee jobs/economically active

Factors measured against median average of settlements in the study

- % of detached houses
- % of semi-detached houses
- % of terraced houses
- % of flats
- % of owner-occupied
- % of rented accommodation
- % of population aged 0 -14
- % of population aged 15 - 64
- % of population aged 65+
- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health and disability deprivation
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Housing deprivation
- Access to services deprivation
- Child poverty index
- Index of multiple deprivation
- % of households with no car
- % of households with 2+ cars

Factors measured against mean regional average:

- House prices

Factors not measured against regional average:

- Retail services
- Financial and professional services
- Health
- Education
- Leisure
- Public services

APPENDIX 7: RANKINGS

Financial and professional services - banks/building societies, solicitors, chartered accountants, chartered surveyors, estate agents, job centres.	Ranking
All financial and professional services represented with a combined total of 100+ premises	10
All financial and professional services represented with a combined total of 50-99 premises	9
All financial and professional services represented with a combined total of 25-49 premises	8
All financial and professional services represented with a combined total of up to 24 premises	7
5 types of financial/professional service represented, 1 of which must be bank/building society	6
4 types of financial/professional service represented, 1 of which must be bank/building society	5
3 types of financial/professional service represented, 1 of which must be bank/building society	4
2 types of financial/professional service represented, 1 of which must be bank/building society	3
2-4 banks/building societies but no other financial/professional services within the settlement	2
Bank/building society within the settlement	1
No financial or professional services within the settlement	0

Health Services - hospital with an A&E department, hospital, doctor's surgery, dentist's surgery, pharmacy	Ranking
Hospital with an A&E department and 15 or more doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	10
Hospital with an A&E department and up to 14 doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	9
Hospital without A&E department and 15 or more doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	8
Hospital without A&E department and up to 14 doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	7
15 or more doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	6
10 - 14 doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	5
6 - 9 doctor's surgeries, dentist's surgeries and pharmacies as a combined total	4
Doctor's surgery, dentist's surgery and pharmacy within settlement	3
2 services from doctor's surgery, dentist's surgery or pharmacy within settlement	2
1 service from doctor's surgery, dentist's surgery or pharmacy within settlement	1
No health services within settlement	0

Public services - police station, fire station, library, local government offices, magistrates court, registry office	Ranking
All 6 services represented in settlement	10
4 or 5 types of services represented in settlement	8
3 types of services represented in settlement	6
2 types of services represented in settlement	4
1 types of service represented in settlement	2
No public services within settlement	0

Leisure services - cinema, theatre, museum, art gallery, community centre, leisure centre/swimming pool, Tourist Information centre, restaurant, public house	Ranking
All leisure services represented in the settlement	10
8 types of leisure service represented within settlement including a cinema or a theatre and a museum or an art gallery	9
7 types of leisure service represented within settlement including a cinema or a theatre	8
6 types of leisure service represented within settlement including a community centre, a leisure centre/swimming pool and a tourist information centre	7
5 types of leisure service represented within settlement including a community centre and a leisure centre/swimming pool	6
4 types of leisure service represented within settlement including a community centre	5
4 types of leisure service represented within settlement	4
3 types of leisure services represented within settlement	3
2 types of leisure services represented within settlement	2
1 type of leisure service represented within settlement	1
No leisure services within settlement	0

Education - university, higher/further education, secondary school, primary school	Ranking
All education services represented within the settlement	10
Primary, secondary and higher/further education within settlement	7.5
Primary and secondary education within settlement	5
Primary education only within settlement	2.5
No education facilities within settlement	0

Retail - supermarket, post office, outdoor market	Ranking
All categories represented with a combined total of 20 or more establishments	10
All categories represented with a combined total of 8 - 19 establishments	8
All categories represented with a combined total of up to 7 establishments	6
Settlement includes post office and supermarket or outdoor market	4
Settlement includes post office or supermarket	2
No retail services within settlement	0

APPENDIX 8: RADAR CHARTS FOR MEXBOROUGH, NORTHALLERTON AND OTLEY

APPENDIX 9: CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Location	
Linked settlements	Part of the main urban core of a settlement with a population of more than 20,000
Stand alone settlement within urban hinterland	Within 10 km of the centre of a settlement with a population of more than 20,000
Stand alone settlement outside urban hinterland	Between 10 and 20 km of a settlement with a population of more than 20,000 and settlements beyond 20 km with a population over 20,000
Remote settlements	Outside 20 km of a settlement with a population of 20,000
Service Role	
Sub-regional centre	Service availability ranked 9 or 10 for health, leisure, financial and professional services, retail, and public services and 7.5 or above for education Higher than regional average % employment in the tertiary sector Higher than regional average jobs/economically active Below regional average deprivation of access to services
Principal service centre	All service availability ranked 5 or above Average or below regional average deprivation of access to services
Local service centre	Most service availability ranked 2 or above Average deprivation of access to services
Basic service centre	Most service availability ranked lower than 2 Lower than regional average jobs/economically active Higher than regional average deprivation of access to services
Functions	
Commuter settlement	Higher than regional average car ownership - households with 2 or more cars Lower than regional average households with no car Lower than regional average employment deprivation Lower than regional average income deprivation Lower than regional average jobs/economically active
Employment centre	Higher than regional average jobs/economically active Lower than regional average employment deprivation
Tourist centre	High number of bed spaces/population High level of leisure facilities
Settlements with no dominant role	A settlement is categorised as having no dominant role where its characteristics do not fit the criteria above

Prosperity	
Prosperous	<p>Higher than regional average house prices Higher than regional average owner occupied housing Higher than regional average car ownership - 2 or more cars Higher than regional average jobs/economically active Lower than regional average economically active claiming job seekers allowance Lower than regional average income deprivation Lower than regional average housing deprivation Lower than regional average deprivation of access to services Lower than regional average employment deprivation</p>
Stable	<p>Average house prices Average owner occupied housing Average economically active claiming job seekers allowance Average jobs/economically active Average income deprivation Average employment deprivation Average housing deprivation Average deprivation of access to services Average car ownership - households with 2 or more cars</p>
Less prosperous	<p>Lower than regional average house prices Lower than regional average owner occupied housing Lower than regional average jobs/economically active Lower than regional average car ownership - households with 2 or more cars Higher than regional average economically active claiming job seekers allowance Higher than regional average income deprivation Higher than regional average employment deprivation Higher than regional average housing deprivation Higher than regional average deprivation of access to services</p>