

# Harrogate District Local Plan: Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper

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October 2016



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## 1 Introduction

### 1 Introduction

#### Why a Settlement Hierarchy

- 1.1** A settlement hierarchy involves identifying and grouping together settlements that perform similar roles, and is a useful tool that enables policies to be developed that respond better to the different roles that settlements perform. This approach is being used in the Local Plan to ensure that the plan's growth strategy promotes the vitality of the district's urban areas, supports thriving rural communities by encouraging sustainable development, and promotes the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages. Developing a settlement hierarchy of the service roles of different places based on a robust assessment also helps to provide a better understanding of the range of services and facilities available in the district's settlements.

#### National Planning Policy and Guidance

- 1.2** National planning policies are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG, 2012). Paragraph 6 indicates that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, while paragraph 7 explains that there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental and that this gives rise to a need for the planning system to perform economic, social and environmental roles. In relation to planning's social role the paragraph goes on to describe this as supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.
- 1.3** The most pertinent aspects of the NPPF in relation to the development of a settlement strategy and hierarchy are:
- Planning should take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it (paragraph 17 bullet point 5)
  - To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby. Local planning authorities should avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special circumstances (paragraph 55)
  - Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. Plans should promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship (paragraph 28 bullet point 4)
  - Where practical, particularly within large scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties (paragraph 38)

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- Planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable (paragraph 17 bullet point 11)
- Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development... however, the Government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable development solutions will vary from urban to rural areas (paragraph 29)

**1.4** National planning guidance is set out in the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG). This guidance re-iterates many of the objectives set out in national policy, and in particular states that a thriving rural community in a living working countryside depends, in part, on retaining local services and community facilities such as schools, local shop, cultural venues, public houses and places of worship. Rural housing is essential to ensure viable use of these local facilities. It goes on to state that all settlements can play a role in delivering sustainable development in rural areas, and so blanket policies restricting housing development in some settlements and preventing other settlements from expanding should be avoided unless their use can be supported by robust evidence.

### Settlements in the Harrogate District

**1.5** Harrogate district is a large and geographically diverse area. At the time of the 2011 census the district had a population of just under 158,000 people, with about two thirds of residents living in the district's three main settlements: Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Ripon. The district also contains three smaller market towns: Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge, and Masham; with populations of approximately 3,500, 2,000, and 1,000 respectively. The remaining quarter of the district's population is spread across some 125 villages and hamlets as well as at numerous scattered farmsteads and individual dwellings.

### Existing Local Policy

**1.6** Policy SG2: Settlement Growth: Hierarchy and Limits in the adopted Core Strategy (2009) sets out the current settlement hierarchy for the Harrogate district. The classification was developed in line with national planning policy in place at the time and policies within the (now revoked) Yorkshire and Humber Regional Spatial Strategy to produce a hierarchy of settlements based on accessibility to jobs, shops and services. In summary, the hierarchy includes the following tiers (full details are shown in Appendix 1):

- Group A settlements: the district's three main urban centres
- Group B settlements: the district's three smaller market towns and 15 villages with the best access to jobs, shops and services
- Group C settlements: 36 villages with the next best access to jobs, shops and services

**1.7** The classification was based on three main pieces of evidence: The Regional Spatial Strategy and Settlement Study (North Yorkshire County Council, 2004) is a North Yorkshire excerpt of a regional study that sought to identify the roles of larger settlements across Yorkshire and the Humber. This document formed the basis for assigning Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon as Group A settlements, and the district's smaller market towns as Group B settlements. The other main evidence documents, The Annual Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages (Harrogate Borough

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Council) and the Key Bus and Rail Network (Harrogate Borough Council), were used to assess the sustainability of the district's villages in terms of accessibility to jobs, shops and services.

- 1.8** In addition to defining a settlement hierarchy, policy SG2, together with policies SG1: Settlement Growth: Housing Distribution and SG3: Settlement Growth: Conservation of the Countryside including Green Belt, also sets out the strategic approach to managing the growth of settlements in the hierarchy based on the use of development limits (or infill limits for settlements 'washed over' by the Green Belt). As a result, whether a settlement has a well-defined built up area that would enable a defensible development limit (or infill limit, where appropriate) to be drawn was an additional consideration alongside the accessibility to jobs, shops and services.
- 1.9** Overall 121 villages and hamlets were assessed, and of these 51 settlements were included in the hierarchy while 70 did not meet the minimum criteria for inclusion and were subsequently treated as open countryside.

### Appropriateness of Continuing the Existing Approach

- 1.10** A review of the Core Strategy hierarchy has identified a number of potential issues with continuing this approach. Firstly, the national and regional planning policy context has moved on significantly since the adoption of the Core Strategy, and this is particularly the case in respect of national policies towards sustainable development in rural areas. Secondly, the criteria used to classify villages is considered to have several drawbacks that would limit its effectiveness for understanding and differentiating the roles of different villages going forward.
- 1.11** A strict quantitative assessment with thresholds where settlements are considered to have achieved a certain level of sustainability if a set number of facilities are present was used. As the scoring made no distinction between what could be considered a key service, such as a school, and other facilities that could be considered less important, the approach could give rise to conclusions that some villages have a greater service role than they actually do simply because they have, for example, more than one place of worship. In addition the approach of using strict numerical thresholds that rely on the presence of a set number of particular facilities is possibly becoming outdated as it does not recognise the changing nature of service centres being brought about as technology provides new opportunities that are changing peoples behaviour in ways that may ultimately lead to the closure of facilities. For example the greater use of on-line food shopping deliveries may undermine local food stores, while internet banking and electronic communications are often cited as reasons for the closure of bank and post office branches. At the same time the approach is vulnerable to the long standing criticism that it produces results that are at risk of becoming out-of-date should an individual shop or facility close.
- 1.12** The accessibility of a settlement by public transport features heavily in the current approach, such that a settlement without a good bus service cannot get above Group C irrespective of the level of jobs, shops and services it provides, and will only get into the hierarchy at all if it provides employment opportunities. Following the withdrawal of bus routes and the reduction in service frequencies due to cuts in public subsidies, many villages in the district now have more limited accessibility to bus services, with only a few select routes offering a strong frequency. Given that the cuts to subsidies are unlikely to be reversed and with bus passenger numbers falling locally and regionally there may be additional pressure to make further cuts to services. Together these factors suggest that a similar reliance on public transport accessibility as a prerequisite

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for inclusion in the settlement hierarchy is unlikely to be an appropriate approach. While national planning policies continues to favour development in locations that are, or can be made, accessible by public transport, the government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable development solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. As a result it is considered that a hierarchy of service roles without reference to public transport would be an appropriate approach so long as the Local Plan growth strategy recognises this methodology and includes other policies to manage growth in a way that makes the fullest possible use of public transport.

- 1.13** At the same time, however, monitoring of Core Strategy policies reveals that the plan has been successful in maintaining the relative roles of the district's three main settlements and the three smaller market towns. As a result, it is considered that the position of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon at the top of the hierarchy, and Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge and Masham in the next tier remains an appropriate approach.

## Early Engagement

### Targeted Survey

- 1.14** In late 2013 to early 2014 the planning policy team invited the district's elected members, parish councils, and neighbourhood planning teams to respond to a targeted survey asking for their views on some of the key issues that would need to be addressed as part of a review of the district's strategic planning policies. Responses were received from six elected members, 31 parish council's and the Ripon City Plan team. Within the survey people were asked what factors or criteria should be used to determine a settlement hierarchy for the district, and 31 responses highlighting a variety of opinions were received. The majority of the comments related to the level of growth that should take place in villages, rather than criteria that could be used to differentiate the roles of different villages.

### Parish Council Workshop

- 1.15** In March 2015 the planning policy team held a workshop for parish councils (and residents' associations in areas without a parish council) to enable discussion on a range of planning issues that would need to be addressed in the new Local Plan. The event included several interactive group exercises including one that sought views on what characteristics, services or facilities are important when considering the sustainability of settlements and could, therefore, be used to differentiate between the roles of different villages. Each group was asked to consider 12 characteristics, services or facilities and determine which they felt were most important and which were least important. The 10 groups were also able to identify up to two further features if they felt that something important was not covered by those already suggested.
- 1.16** The results from across all the groups show that the participants ranked the characteristics in different ways. When the responses from all the groups were combined the five features that were most frequently identified as most important and the five features most frequently identified as least important were:

#### **Most important:**

1. School or education facilities (8 occurrences)
2. A range of housing (7 occurrences)
3. High quality environment (7 occurrences)

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4. Superfast broadband (7 occurrences)
5. Public transport (6 occurrences)

### Least important:

1. Post Office (6 occurrences)
2. Food store (5 occurrences)
3. Health services (3 occurrences)
4. Sports facilities, play areas and open space (1 occurrence)
5. Jobs in or close to the settlement (1 occurrence)

### Local Plan Issues and Options Consultation

**1.17** In summer 2015 the council consulted on Local Plan Issues and Options. As part of this consultation, the council sought views on the what the roles of the main urban areas, smaller market towns, and villages ought to be. Unfortunately only around 40 respondents (less than 2% of all respondents) commented on this issue. In relation to the main urban areas and smaller market towns, most of the comments were general in nature, however, there was recognition that these settlements, and in particular the main urban areas, offer the widest range of services and job opportunities and have better public transport accessibility than other settlements in the district.

**1.18** In relation to villages, respondents were asked to pick from a list of 14 services and facilities those that they felt were important for a village to contain. Taking together the views of all those who responded to this question, the services and facilities were ranked as follows:

Rank	Service or facility
1	Primary school
2	Shop (food store)
3	Village hall
4	Frequent bus service
5	Children's play area
6	Public house
7	Post office
8	Place of worship
9	Superfast broadband
10	GP surgery
11	Sports field
12	Local employment
13	Sports hall
14	Petrol filling station

Table 1.1 Ranking of facilities

**1.19** As one respondent highlighted, the responses need to be treated with a little caution as there was a potential for the question to elicit a 'wish list' of services without regard to cost or viability, and as only less than 2% of respondents commented it would be



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unreliable to attach significant weight to the results. Nevertheless, they still form a useful consideration. In addition several respondents commented that it was not important for villages to have a fixed list of services but having two or three of the services identified was enough to create a sense of community. A few respondents highlighted that whilst a range of services was important to ensure a village was sustainable, if it lacked these consideration should be given to development that would deliver a critical mass to ensure a service or business was viable.

### Aim

**1.20** After considering the appropriateness of the current approach as well as the results of early engagement, the following aim has been developed:

To create a hierarchy of settlements in terms of their service role that:

1. Maintains the positions of Harrogate, Knaresborough and Ripon at the top of the hierarchy, and Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge, and Masham in the second tier
2. Includes further tiers that allow differentiation of the service roles of the district's villages into broad groupings that:
  - a. Do not place too significant a reliance on the presence of a particular type of business so that the classification is better able to withstand unpredictable societal changes that may happen over the plan period that could lead to the closure of particular types of businesses and the loss of certain facilities
  - b. Make greater recognition of key public services, such as schools and GP surgeries, to help support on-going public investment in their continued operation
  - c. Facilitate sustainable development in a larger number of rural villages to promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities
  - d. Avoid the development of new isolated homes in the countryside
3. Helps to inform a growth strategy that seeks levels and types of growth that, in addition to other considerations such as accessibility to public transport, are appropriate to the service roles of individual settlements and helps to enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.

## 2 Methodology

## 2 Methodology

### Stage 1: Deciding how many village tiers to include

- 2.1** In order to differentiate between the service roles of different villages, it was decided to define three village tiers rather than two, as is the case in the current hierarchy. It follows that the upper tier would include the villages with the widest service role, the lower tier would include villages with a very limited service role, and the middle tier would include villages with roles somewhere in between.

### Stage 2: Defining the village tiers

- 2.2** There is no prescribed methodology for defining the service role of a village, and the approach used is likely to vary from district to district depending on the nature of the district and the size and geography of the villages concerned. An audit of the council's Survey of Facilities and Services in Villages 2013/14 identified that a large number of the district's villages contain basic community facilities such as village halls, churches and recreational spaces of one kind or another; a smaller but significant number of villages also contain schools or public houses; relatively few villages contain a food store (or other convenience retail); and only a small number contain a GP surgery or a range of basic retail, service and leisure businesses.

### Stage 2a: Smaller Villages

- 2.3** Smaller villages are those that have only a very limited service role, but nevertheless facilitating some new development in these locations will help to support the sustainable growth of the district's largely rural area. These are villages that provide basic community facilities only. Therefore, to be included as a smaller village, settlements need to contain a recreational facility and either a village hall or a place of worship. NPPF paragraph 73 identifies that recreation facilities can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities; while paragraphs 28 and 70 identify that planning policies should plan positively for the provision, use, retention and development of facilities that include meeting places and places of worship.
- 2.4** For most villages, the council's Open Space Study (2011) was used to identify the presence of recreational facilities, however, some of the district's smallest villages were not covered by the study. For these settlements other council open space records were used. The Survey of Facilities and Services in Villages 2013/14 was used to identify village halls and places of worship.

### Stage 2b: Secondary Service Villages

- 2.5** To reflect the aim of making greater recognition of key public services within the new classification, it was decided that the presence of a key public service, such as a school or a GP surgery, would be an appropriate determining factor for inclusion in the middle village tier. The presence of a school or GP surgery demonstrates on-going public investment in services within a village and, in most cases, means that the settlement performs a service role to wider communities. Therefore, to be included as a secondary service village, settlements need to contain a key public service in addition to the facilities required for inclusion as a Smaller Village i.e.: a recreational facility and either a village hall or a place of worship.
- 2.6** Up to date information on the location of schools was obtained from the local education authority, North Yorkshire County Council, while the NHS Choices website was used to locate GP facilities. Alongside this, a desk survey using on-line sources was carried

## Methodology 2

out for the villages with key public services to identify any additional basic services- including a food store, a public house, café etc to investigate whether there are additional services and facilities that differentiate these villages from those in the tier below. While this identified that almost all of the villages with a key public service also have either a food store, a public house, or a café (and many have more than one of these facilities), the presence of these services does not universally differentiate these villages from those in the tier below. As a result, and to accord with the aim of not placing too significant a reliance on the presence of a particular type of business, the defining criteria for inclusion in this tier was not changed.

### Stage 2c: Primary Service Villages

- 2.7** Using information from the audit of the 2013/14 Survey of Facilities and Services in Villages, a working definition was developed to differentiate the Primary Service Village tier from those below and to begin to identify higher order villages in the district: villages containing a range of basic retail, service and leisure businesses, and both a primary school and a GP surgery. Information from the local education authority and the NHS choices website was used to identify settlements with a primary school and a GP surgery. As the survey did not capture details of all the retail, service and leisure businesses in a village, a scoping exercise was carried out to identify villages that would merit further assessment of this provision.
- 2.8** As the working definition describes a service role greater than the minimum criteria for a Core Strategy Group B village, it was decided to limit the assessment to villages that were classified as Group B in the Core Strategy and any additional villages that met the Group B criteria when most recently surveyed (2013/14).
- 2.9** The following villages were assessed: Birstwith, Burton Leonard, Darley, Follifoot, Great Ouseburn, Green Hammerton, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Kirkby Malzeard, Marton cum Grafton, Pannal, Rainton, Ripley, Skelton on Ure, Spofforth, Summerbridge, and Tockwith. The assessment employed both a desk study, using on-line sources, and settlement visits made during November 2015.
- 2.10** The results of these two strands of work identified that, in most cases, the villages that have a basic range of retail, service and leisure businesses also have a primary school and a GP surgery. The exceptions to this are Ripley and Summerbridge where there are schools but not surgeries. Rather than lose these two settlements, that each have a range of retail, service and leisure businesses, from the top tier, it was considered more appropriate to refine the definition to require either a primary school or a GP surgery rather than both.

### Stage 3: A well defined built up area

- 2.11** In summer 2015 the council consulted on Local Plan Issues and Options. As part of this consultation, the council sought views on whether the Local Plan should continue to manage the growth of settlements through the use of development limits. A number of different approaches were identified for comment: tightly drawn development limits with little or no opportunity for development beyond the limit; tightly drawn development limits with flexibility to allow some development adjacent to the limit; loosely drawn development limits that include undeveloped land within the limit to provide development opportunities; no development limits but a criteria based policy to manage settlement growth. The majority of consultees who responded on the issue supported a move to a more flexible approach than that in the current Core Strategy, although there were differing views on the degree of flexibility that should be provided.

## 2 Methodology

- 2.12** Within the Draft Local Plan, emerging policy GS3 sets out an approach for consultation that involves the continued use of tightly drawn development limits albeit with some flexibility to allow small scale development adjacent to the limit in line with a criteria based policy. The policy goes on to define development limits in line with a number of principles including: that they are drawn around the main built area of the settlement; and that on the inside of the limit land will generally be developed, while on the outside land will generally be used for agriculture or woodland, outdoor sport or other open uses such as allotments or cemeteries, and will include farm buildings that extend beyond the main built area of the settlement.
- 2.13** In order to enable this approach settlements included within the hierarchy need to have a pattern of development that allows a development limit to be drawn in line with these principles. Therefore, an additional requirement for inclusion in the hierarchy is that a settlement must have a well defined built up area. In practise most settlements do have a well defined built up area and so this additional requirement has had little affect on the final hierarchy. However the requirement is more important when considering the smallest places as these are the places where there may need to be a decision whether a place is merely a sporadic collection of dispersed houses and/or farmsteads or whether it should be considered a settlement. When assessing the smaller villages it was found that while a small number of places did have recreational facilities as well as a village hall or a place of worship, they could not be considered to have a well defined built up area, and as a result they were excluded from the hierarchy.

### Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

- 2.14** In order to develop the settlement hierarchy and assess the position of particular places, the results of the council's Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2013/14 were an important source of information, along with targeted research for information not contained within the survey where this has been necessary to assign a village tier. As much of the research for the 2013/14 survey is now several years old, it was decided to carryout a full new survey of the district's villages to ensure that the hierarchy is based on up-to-date information. The new survey also follows a single format for all villages irrespective of whether certain pieces would actually be needed to place a settlement within the hierarchy. By following this approach, the Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 helps to provide a better understanding of the full range of services and facilities available in all of the district's settlements.
- 2.15** Given that the new settlement hierarchy places less weight than the existing approach on the presence of particular services such as post offices and food stores, and this, in part, is a reflection of the fact that the internet is providing new ways of shopping and accessing services, the availability of good broadband speeds in the district's settlements has been identified as part of the new survey of services and facilities in villages.
- 2.16** The survey identifies the presence of the following services and facilities in each settlement in the hierarchy:
- Key public services
  - Retail, service and leisure businesses (including whether there is a local shop, public house, and/or a café)
  - Recreation facilities
  - Meeting places (specifically whether there is a village hall and/or a place of worship)
  - The available broadband internet speed

## Methodology 2

- 2.17** The results of the Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 are shown in Appendix 2.

## 3 Results

### 3 Results

#### Main Settlements

- 3.1** These are the district's main urban areas and offer the greatest range of jobs, shops, services and facilities to the widest catchments of people. The main settlements are: Harrogate, Knaresborough, and Ripon.

#### Local Service Centres

- 3.2** Local Service Centres provide a good range of employment, shops, services and community facilities to local people and their rural hinterlands. The district's smaller market towns are Local Service Centres: Boroughbridge, Pateley Bridge, and Masham.

#### Primary Service Villages

- 3.3** Primary Service Villages provide residents and people in surrounding villages with a basic range of services and facilities. These villages have a well defined built up area, and:

- A range of basic retail, service and leisure businesses (such as shops, a post office, hair dressers, cafés, pubs etc.);
- At least one key public service (such as a primary school and/or a GP surgery);
- Community facilities (recreational facilities, a village hall and at least one place of worship)

- 3.4** The following villages meet these criteria: Green Hammerton; Hampsthwaite; Killinghall; Kirkby Malzeard; Pannal; Ripley; Spofforth; Summerbridge; Tockwith.

#### Secondary Service Villages

- 3.5** Secondary Service Villages provide residents and people living nearby with some basic services and facilities. These villages have a well defined built up area, and:

- A key public service (such as a primary school and/or a GP surgery);
- Community facilities (recreational facilities, and either a village hall or at least one place of worship);
- In addition, most of the villages also contain: a shop (a general store catering for day-to-day needs) or a pub or a café

- 3.6** The following villages meet these criteria: Askwith; Beckwithshaw; Birstwith; Bishop Monkton; Bishop Thornton; Burnt Yates; Burton Leonard; Dacre and Dacre Banks; Darley; Dishforth; Follifoot; Glasshouses; Goldsborough; Grantley; Great Ouseburn; Grewelthorpe; Huby; Kettlesing Bottom; Kirby Hill; Kirk Hammerton; Kirkby Overblow; Lofthouse; Long Marston; Markington; Marton cum Grafton; North Rigton; North Stainley; Nun Monkton; Rainton; Roecliffe; Sharow; Sicklinghall; Skelton on Ure; Staveley.

#### Smaller Villages

- 3.7** Smaller Villages provide residents with some basic community facilities. These villages have a well defined built up area, and:

- Recreational facilities;
- A village hall or at least one place of worship

## Results 3

- 3.8** The following villages meet these criteria: Arkendale; Baldersby; Beverley; Brearton; Copgrove; Copt Hewick; Cowthorpe; Farnham; Galphay; Hunsingore; Kirk Deighton; Little Ouseburn; Little Ribston; Littlethorpe; Marton le Moor; Melmerby; Middlesmoor; Minskip; Ramsgill; Sawley; Scotton; South Stainley; Studley Roger; Weeton; Winksley; Whixley.

### **Proposals for a new or significantly expanded settlement**

- 3.9** In summer 2015 the council consulted on Local Plan Issues and Options. The consultation sought views on several options for accommodating the district's development needs up to 2035. One of these options suggested developing a new settlement within an area of search three miles east and west of the A1(M) and three miles north and south of the Leeds-Harrogate-York railway line. In taking this work forward the Harrogate District Draft Local Plan identifies that a new settlement will be required in order to meet the need for new homes and jobs in the most sustainable locations, and it suggests two potential options for a new settlement of around 3000 homes with a range of job opportunities, shops, facilities and services, space for recreation and good public transport links. The options are:

- Land at Flaxby, adjacent to the A59/A1(M)
- Land in the Hammerton area: Green Hammerton/Kirk Hammerton/Cattal

- 3.10** Following consultation on the draft plan it is expected that one of these options will be selected and included in the Publication Draft Local Plan, and this will have implications for the settlement hierarchy outlined in this document.

## 1 Harrogate District Core Strategy (2009) Settlement Hierarchy

### Appendix 1 Harrogate District Core Strategy (2009) Settlement Hierarchy

#### Group A settlements

- 1.1 The following settlements are included in Group A: Harrogate, Knaresborough, Ripon

#### Group B settlements

- 1.2 The following settlements are included in Group B: Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge.

- 1.3 Alongside the market towns listed above, villages that meet the following criteria are also included in Group B, they:

- Have a well-defined built-up area, and;
- Are located on the key bus and/or rail network, and;
- Have at least six community facilities (from Post Office, food store, GP surgery, primary school, public house, village hall, place of worship, sports hall), and;
- Have employers, within or immediately adjacent to the village who (cumulatively) employ 10 or more people

- 1.4 The following villages meet the criteria and are included as Group B settlements: Birstwith, Burton Leonard, Darley, Follifoot, Green Hammerton, Great Ouseburn, Hampsthwaite, Killinghall, Kirkby Malzeard, Marton cum Grafton, Pannal, Ripley, Spofforth, Summerbridge, Tockwith

#### Group C settlements

- 1.5 Villages that meet the following criteria are included in Group C, they:

- Have a well-defined built-up area, and;
- Have at least three community facilities (from Post Office, food store, GP surgery, primary school, public house, village hall, place of worship, sports hall), and either:
- Are located on the key bus and/or rail network, or:
- Have employers, within or immediately adjacent to the village who (cumulatively) employ 10 or more people

- 1.6 The following villages meet the criteria and are included as Group C settlements: Aldborough, Askwith, Beckwithshaw, Bishop Monkton, Bishop Thornton, Burnt Yates, Cundall, Dacre, Dacre Banks, Dishforth, Glasshouses, Goldsborough, Grantley, Grewelthorpe, Kirby Hill, Kirk Deighton, Kirk Hammerton, Kirkby Overblow, Little Ouseburn, Lofthouse, Long Marston, Markington, Melmerby, Minskip, North Stainley, Rainton, Ramsgill, Roecliffe, Sawley, Scotton, Sharow, Sicklinghall, Skelton-on-Ure, Staveley, Wath (near Ripon), Whixley

#### Places outside the hierarchy

- 1.7 The following places were also assessed as part of the Annual Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages but were found to not have sufficient access to jobs, shops and services to be included in the settlement hierarchy, or were judged to not have a well-defined built-up area: Aldfield, Allerton, Angram, Arkendale, Asenby, Baldersby, Baldersby St. James, Bewerley, Bickerton, Bilton in Ainsty, Blubberhouses, Branton Green, Brearton, Bridge Hewick, Cattal, Clint, Coneythorpe, Copgrove, Copt Hewick,



## Harrogate District Core Strategy (2009) Settlement Hierarchy 1

Cowthorpe, Denton, Ellingstring, Farnham, Farnley, Fearby, Ferrensby, Fewston, Flaxby, Galphay, Greenhow, Healey, High Ellington, Hopperton, Huby, Hunsingore, Hutton Conyers, Hutton Wandesley, Kettlesing Bottom, Langthorpe, Laverton, Little Ribston, Littlethorpe, Low Ellington, Low Laithe, Lower Dunsforth, Marton le Moor, Mickley, Middlesmoor, Middleton, Milby, Moor Monkton, Moor Monkton Moor, Nesfield, North Deighton, North Rigton, Norton le Clay, Nun Monkton, Nunwick, Shaw Mills, South Stainley, Studley Roger, Thorpe Underwood, Thruscross, Timble, Upper Dunsforth, Walshford, Weeton, Wighill, Wilsill, Winksley, Wormald Green.

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

### Appendix 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 Primary Service Villages

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)				Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others		Total	Village hall				
Green Hammerton	Primary school GP surgery	1 (includes Post Office within)	1	0	4	6	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Primary	
Hampsthwaite	Primary school GP surgery	1 Post Office also present	1	1	5	9	2	2	Superfast	Yes	Primary	
Killinghall	Primary school GP surgery	0	2	0	4	6	1	2	Superfast	Yes	Primary	
Kirkby Malzeard	Primary school GP surgery	1	1	1	5	8	1	2	Superfast	Yes	Primary	

## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed(9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Pannal	Primary school GP surgery Dental surgery	3 Post Office also present	1	1	5	11	Sports provision (cricket) Sports provision (football) Children and young people x2 Allotments Natural green spaces Amenity green spaces	1	2	Superfast	Yes	Primary	
Ripley	Primary school	1 Post Office also present	1	1	9	13	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Primary	
Spofforth	Primary school GP surgery	1 (includes Post Office within)	2	0	3	6	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Amenity green space (sports field) Natural green spaces Amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Primary	
Summerbridge	Primary school	1 Post Office also present	1	1	11	15	Allotments	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Primary	

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)				Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed(9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others		Total	Village hall				
Tockwith	Primary school GP surgery	1 (includes Post Office within)	2	0	3	6	Sports provision (football, tennis, bowls) Children and young people x2 Allotments (2 sites) Amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Primary

**Table 2.1 Services and facilities in primary service villages**

1. Source: NHS Choices; North Yorkshire County Council
2. Local shops: A local shop is defined as a shop selling a range of convenience goods suitable to meet day to day needs. Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
3. Public houses: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
4. Cafés: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency)
5. Others: Source: Site visits (where appropriate); various on-line resources
6. Source: Open Space Study (Harrogate Borough Council, 2011), updated with known changes identified through local knowledge or site visits
7. Village halls: Source: Records held by Harrogate Borough Council- Department of Community Services
8. Places of worship: Source: on-line resources
9. Superfast broadband is defined as 25+Mbps. In the Queen's Speech on 18th May 2016 the Government announced its intention to legislate for a broadband Universal Service Obligation that would introduce a legal right to request a connection at a minimum speed, currently expected to be 10Mbps. Proposed minimum is, therefore, defined as 10Mbps. Source: Superfast North Yorkshire, 2016

## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

## Secondary Service Villages

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Askwith	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green space (small sports field)	1	0	Superfast by June 2017	Askwith Arms (pub) reopened since 13/14 study.	Yes	Secondary
Beckwithshaw	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket) Sports provision (sports field)	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Birstwith	Primary school GP surgery	1 (includes Post Office within)	1	0	0	2	Sports provision (cricket) Sports provision (sports field) Children and young people Amenity green space	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Bishop Monkton	Primary school	0	2	0	0	2	Sports provision (cricket, football, tennis) Sports provision (bowls) Children and young people X2 Amenity green space	1	2	Superfast	Local shop closed since 13/14 study.	Yes	Secondary
Bishop Thornton	Primary school	0	0	0	0	0	None	0	2	Superfast	No shop, pub or cafe although The Chequers Inn is 1/2 mile from the village.	Yes	Secondary
Burnt Yates	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Allotments Amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

Settlement	Key public service(1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed(9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Burton Leonard	Primary school	1 (includes Post Office within)	2	0	0	3	Sports provision (tennis, bowls, sports field) Children and young people Amenity green spaces	2	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Dacre and Dacre Banks	GP surgery	1	1	0	1	3	Sports provision (cricket, bowls, tennis) Children and young people Amenity green space	2	2	Superfast in both settlements		Yes	Secondary
Darley	Primary school	1	1	2	2	5	Sports provision (cricket) Sports provision (sports field) Children and young people Amenity green spaces	2	2	Superfast	The village shop and cafe are part of the same facility- a Post Office facility is due to open in the same premises in autumn 2016.  Application 16/02617/LB to convert Darley Mill to residential use. If granted, will lead to the loss of 1 café and 1 retail facility.	Yes	Secondary
Dishforth	Primary school	0	2	0	0	0	Sports provision (tennis, cricket, football, bowls) Children and young people Amenity green spaces	1	0	Superfast		Yes	Secondary

## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Follifoot	Primary school	1 (includes Post Office within)	2	0	0	0	Sports provision (cricket) Sports provision (tennis) Amenity green space	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Glasshouses	Primary school	0	0	0	0	0	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Allotments Amenity green space	1	0	Superfast	No shop, pub or café although The Birch Tree Inn is 1/4 mile from the village- this recently closed pub is due to reopen as a café bar. (16/00621/FUL).	Yes	Secondary
Goldsborough	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Allotments Amenity green space Natural green space	0	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Grantley	Primary school	0	1	0	?	?	Children and young people Amenity green space (sports field)	1	0	Proposed minimum (wireless operator)		Yes	Secondary
Great Ouseburn	Primary school	1 (includes Post Office within)	0	0	0	1	Sports provision (sports field) Children and young people Allotments Amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast by June 2017		Yes	Secondary
Grewelthorpe	Primary school	0	1	0	?	?	Sports provision (sports field) Amenity green spaces Natural green space	1	2	Superfast		Yes	Secondary

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

Settlement	Key public service(1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed(9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Huby	GP surgery	0	0	0	0	0	Sports provision (tennis, bowls, sports field) Children and young people	1	0	Superfast	No shop, pub or café although the Square and Compass (public house) is 1 mile (approx) from the village; shop at filling station at Riffa Business Park 1.5 miles (approx) from the village.	Yes	Secondary
Kettlesing Bottom	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (sports field)	1	1	Poor at present		Yes	Secondary
Kirby Hill	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (small sports field) Children and young people Amenity green space	0	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Kirk Hammerton	Primary school	0	0	0	1	1	Sports provision (football) Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Amenity green spaces	1	2	Superfast	No shop, pub or café although co-op food store and farm shop at filling station on A59 1/2 mile (approx) from the village edge.	Yes	Secondary
Kirkby Overblow	Primary school	0	2	0	0	2	Sports provision (tennis) Children and young people Amenity green space	0	1	Superfast by June 2017		Yes	Secondary
Lofthouse	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (sports field) Children and young people	1	0	Proposed minimum (wireless operator)		Yes	Secondary



## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Long Marston	Primary school	0 Post Office present	1	0	1	3	Sports provision (court) Children and young people Amenity green spaces (inc. sports field)	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Markington	Primary school	1 (includes Post Office within)	1	0	0	2	Sports provision (cricket, football) Children and young people Amenity green space Natural green space	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
North Rigton	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (sports field) Children and young people Other (park) Amenity green space	0	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
North Stainley	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket/sports field) Children and young people Amenity green space Natural green space	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Nun Monkton	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green spaces	0	1	Proposed minimum (wireless operator)		Yes	Secondary
Rainton	Primary school	1	2	0	0	3	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Amenity green space	1	1	Superfast	The village shop is within The Lamb Inn.	Yes	Secondary
Rocliffe	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green space (village green)	0	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

Settlement	Key public service(1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed(9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Sharow	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket, football)	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Sicklinghall	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green space Natural green space	1	2	Superfast by June 2017		Yes	Secondary
Skelton-on-Ure	Primary School	1 (includes Post Office within)	1	0	0	0	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Amenity green space (small sports field)	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary
Staveley	Primary school	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (cricket) Children and young people Amenity green space (football) Other amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast		Yes	Secondary

**Table 2.2 Services and facilities in secondary service villages**

1. Source: NHS Choices; North Yorkshire County Council
2. Local shops: A local shop is defined as a shop selling a range of convenience goods suitable to meet day to day needs. Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
3. Public houses: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
4. Cafés: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency)
5. Others: Source: Site visits (where appropriate); various on-line resources
6. Source: Open Space Study (Harrogate Borough Council, 2011), updated with known changes identified through local knowledge or site visits
7. Village halls: Source: Records held by Harrogate Borough Council; Department of Community Services
8. Places of worship: Source: on-line resources
9. Superfast broadband is defined as 25-Mbps. In the Queen's Speech on 18th May 2016 the Government announced its intention to legislate for a broadband Universal Service Obligation that would introduce a legal right to request a connection at a minimum speed, currently expected to be 10Mbps. Proposed minimum is, therefore, defined as 10Mbps. Source: Superfast North Yorkshire, 2016

## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

## Smaller Villages

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)				Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others		Total	Village hall				
Arkendale	None	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Baldersby	None	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Bewerley	None	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Brearton	None	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	Poor at present	Yes	Smaller village
Copgrove	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Copt Hewick	None	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	Proposed minimum	Yes	Smaller village
Cowthorpe	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Farnham	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village
Galphay	None	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village
Hunsingore	None	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village
Kirk Deighton	None	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village

## 2 The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)					Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others	Total		Village hall	Place of worship				
Little Ouseburn	None	0	1	0	0	0	Children and young people	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Little Ribston	None	0	0	0	0	0	Sports provision (cricket) Amenity green space Natural green space	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village	
Littlethorpe	None	0	0	0	1	1	Amenity green space	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Marlon le Moor	None	0	0	0	0	0	Sports provision (cricket) Amenity green spaces	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Melmerby	None	0	1	0	0	1	Children and young people Amenity green space	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Middlesmoor	None	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision (playing fields)	1	1	Proposed minimum (wireless operator)	Yes	Smaller village	
Minskip	None	0	1	0	0	1	Sports provision Amenity green space Children and young people (i.e. Play area) Natural green space	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Ramsgill	None	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green space Natural green space	1	1	Proposed minimum (wireless operator)	Yes	Smaller village	
Sawley	None	0	1	0	0	1	Children and young people Natural green space Amenity green space	1	2	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Scotton	None	0	1	0	0	1	Amenity green space (playing field)	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village	

## The Survey of Services and Facilities in Villages 2016 2

Settlement	Key public service (1)	Retail, service and leisure businesses (2)(3)(4)(5)				Recreation facilities (6)	Meeting place (7)(8)		Available broadband speed (9)	Notes	Well defined built-up area	Result
		Local shop	Public house	Café	Others		Total	Village hall				
South Stainley	None	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	Proposed minimum	Yes	Smaller village	
Studley Roger	None	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Weeton	None	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village	
Whixley	None	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	Superfast	Yes	Smaller village	
Winksley	None	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	Superfast by June 2017	Yes	Smaller village	

Table 2.3 Services and facilities in smaller villages

- Source: NHS Choices: North Yorkshire County Council
- Local shops: A local shop is defined as a shop selling a range of convenience goods suitable to meet day to day needs. Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
- Public houses: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency); other on-line resources
- Cafés: Source: Food Hygiene Ratings (Food Standards Agency)
- Others: Source: Site visits (where appropriate); various on-line resources
- Source: Open Space Study (Harrogate Borough Council, 2011), updated with known changes identified through local knowledge or site visits
- Village halls: Source: Records held by Harrogate Borough Council; Department of Community Services
- Places of worship: Source: on-line resources
- Superfast broadband is defined as 25+Mbps. In the Queen's Speech on 18th May 2016 the Government announced its intention to legislate for a broadband Universal Service Obligation that would introduce a legal right to request a connection at a minimum speed, currently expected to be 10Mbps. Proposed minimum is, therefore, defined as 10Mbps. Source: Superfast North Yorkshire, 2016

