NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNCIL

Draft Settlement Hierarchy

Background Paper

October 2026

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1 Introduction

What is a settlement hierarchy?

1.1 A settlement hierarchy involves identifying and grouping together settlements that perform similar roles. It identifies the functions of settlements in terms of their housing, economic and commercial offers, as well as the scale of services and facilities already present within settlements. The settlement hierarchy will help to inform the 'spatial strategy' for the local plan, i.e. where, when and how development comes forward over the emerging plan period.

1.2 It is the role of this paper to group the settlements in a hierarchy by their existing relative sustainability in terms of available services and infrastructure (a 'policy off' position); the spatial strategy will consider their ability to accommodate development in the future and the position of settlements in the settlement hierarchy may change as a result (a 'policy on' position).

1.3 While this hierarchy is not itself a strategy for distributing development across the respective tiers, settlements within the higher tiers will generally be better able to accommodate additional development. Decisions around the distribution are to be made through the plan-making process, and potential growth options will be presented in relevant Local Plan consultation documents. For the avoidance of doubt, the classification of settlements is based on their *current* role, services and facilities, and would not limit decisions regarding their *future* role as influenced by spatial strategy options; as noted above the position of settlements within the hierarchy may change due to policy decisions.

Why produce a new settlement hierarchy?

1.4 Settlements may have lost or gained services and infrastructure since they were placed in the settlement hierarchies of the former districts, and these will need to be reviewed.

1.5 The importance of certain types of services and infrastructure has shifted since the Covid 19 pandemic and has resulted in an emphasis on a highly connected, digitised world of hybrid working and technological change; we know that the availability of high-speed broadband has become increasingly important to businesses and residents across the County. This is largely due to the nature of commuting for employment changing, with the 2020 Covid 19 pandemic accelerating a shift to home working. This potentially reduces the importance of the proximity of populations to places of employment and increases the importance of communication services such as high-speed broadband.

1.6 The population of the UK continues to grow, in turn the population of settlements has changed, with a degree of growth for almost all settlements within the North Yorkshire authority area. However, some settlements (for a variety of factors) have grown more than others and it will need to be assessed, based on a settlement's population relative to others in its tier of the hierarchy, whether this changes a settlement's position in the hierarchy.

National Planning Policy Framework context

1.7 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2026 sets out national policy for plan-making and decision-making in England. While it does not prescribe a single approach to settlement hierarchies, a clearly evidenced hierarchy can be an effective tool for preparing a positive spatial strategy, directing growth to sustainable locations and demonstrating how the Local Plan will meet identified development needs in a planned and coherent way.

1.8 In the context of the 2026 NPPF, the settlement hierarchy is presented as part of the evidence base that helps explain the current role of different places within the plan area. By categorising settlements according to their scale, function, accessibility, service provision and infrastructure capacity, the hierarchy supports a spatial strategy that seeks to accommodate development needs in a sustainable manner. It provides a transparent basis and a helpful starting point for understanding where homes, employment opportunities, services and infrastructure may be focused, while recognising that final policy choices must be made through the wider plan-making process.

1.9 At the start of the plan-making process, grouping settlements into a hierarchy enables the Council to compare places consistently and to identify broad locations that are, initially, better placed to support growth. Relevant considerations include access to everyday services, public transport and active travel opportunities, employment links, education and health provision, and utilities and infrastructure capacity. This approach aligns with the NPPF's emphasis on sustainable development, effective plan-making, making the best use of land, supporting healthy communities, and promoting sustainable patterns of movement.

1.10 While the settlement hierarchy itself does not determine the precise amount or location of development, higher-tier settlements may generally provide a stronger starting point for considering growth because they typically contain a wider range of services, facilities and infrastructure. However, this must still be assessed alongside site availability, deliverability, environmental capacity, infrastructure requirements, viability and the outcomes of wider evidence work. Conversely, lower-tier settlements may still have a role in supporting local housing needs, rural sustainability and community vitality where this is justified by evidence and consistent with the overall spatial strategy.

1.11 The NPPF reinforces the importance of proportionate, up-to-date and relevant evidence in plan-making. The settlement hierarchy will therefore be reviewed as part of the Local Plan process to ensure that it reflects current information on services, infrastructure, accessibility and community needs. Periodic review is important because settlements can change over time as facilities open or close, transport connections improve or decline, development is delivered, and local needs evolve.

1.12 Population change, demographic trends and the distribution of housing and employment needs are also relevant to the hierarchy. Monitoring these factors helps ensure that the role of each settlement is understood in a North Yorkshire-wide context and that any changes to settlement tiers are evidence-led rather than based on a single indicator. The hierarchy will therefore be used as a strategic planning tool to help inform the spatial strategy, support consistency and transparency, and help demonstrate how the Local Plan responds to the 2026 NPPF's objectives for sustainable development and effective plan-making.

Profile of the council area

1.13 In order to prepare a settlement hierarchy, the profile of the North Yorkshire Council area needs to be closely considered.

1.14 North Yorkshire has a diverse and dispersed population of an estimated 615,400 people across a geographical area of over 8,000 square kilometers or 3,090 square miles, making it the largest county in England. The population density is just 77 people per square kilometer, which is very low when compared with the national average of 434. The demographic of the area is older than the national average, with 24.5% of the populace aged 0-24, compared to 29.2% nationally and 25% aged 65%, compared to 18.4% nationally.

1.15 Large parts of the county sit within two National Parks and these have their own planning regulations outside the remit of North Yorkshire Council. There are also three National Landscapes in the County; The Forest of Bowland, Nidderdale and Howardian Hills.

1.16 The North Yorkshire economy is defined by over 32,000 small and medium enterprises, which form 99% of all businesses locally. The average household income is £41,628, which is below the national average of £43,996.

1.17 In terms of transportation, there are good north-south links in the centre of the County, due to the A1 and east coast mainline. However, due to its rural nature and topography, transport connectivity is poorer in much of the rest of the County.

'Our First Conversation' consultation. You said, we did – The Council's Response

1.18 The Council consulted on a draft version of this methodology alongside its first consultation on the Local Plan: 'Our First Conversation' in June/July 2025. We received over 300 comments on the settlement hierarchy which have been useful in understanding how we can improve the methodology to ensure that each settlement is placed in the tier which most reflects its role, influence, size, and service provision.

1.19 Whilst there was agreement of using population size and service provision in the methodology to help determine settlement classifications, there were also significant concerns about this approach. Key criticisms include:

- Overemphasis on population size rather than settlement function;
- Flawed service scoring methodology that undervalues important services like GP surgeries and pharmacies;
- Insufficient recognition of market towns' distinct roles compared to villages;
- Lack of consideration for proximity to larger settlements;
- Failure to account for economic relationships between settlements;
- Need for a broader range within the lower tiers (particularly tier 5) which encompass settlements with vastly different service levels and populations. Suggestion to split the Small Settlements tier or creating additional categories to better reflect these differences;
- Support for sustainable growth in lower-tier settlements;
- Incorrect settlement categorisations, with particular concern about market towns like Masham, Pateley Bridge, and Helmsley being classified as "moderately sized villages" despite their important roles as service centres for rural hinterlands;
- Calls for Selby to be recognised as a Major Town rather than a Key Service Centre, and for greater recognition of settlements with strategic military significance like Catterick Garrison.

1.20 The consultation also gathered feedback on any other factors that should be considered when determining the settlement hierarchy for the North Yorkshire Local Plan. A wide range of suggestions were proposed, beyond the current methodology which focuses primarily on population size and service availability. The need for a more nuanced approach was emphasised, which would consider additional factors such as connectivity to larger settlements, infrastructure capacity, employment opportunities, environmental constraints, and the potential for sustainable growth. There was also significant concern that the current hierarchy might artificially constrain development in smaller settlements that could benefit from proportionate growth to maintain their vitality and services.

1.21 The methodology outlined below has been updated in response to the consultation exercise and now includes a focus on the role and influence of each settlement, alongside the use of population and services data, to help justify the approach to settlement placement in the hierarchy.

2 Methodology

Deciding what makes a settlement sustainable

2.1 When choosing a hierarchy, there are multiple criteria which can be used to determine how sustainable a settlement is and therefore where in the hierarchy it is placed. Each of these criteria will be examined in turn, and we will describe how they will be used to formulate the settlement hierarchy.

Determining a settlement's role and the scope of its influence in the wider area

2.2 The role a settlement plays for its residents, businesses and visitors, as well as the influence it may have on the residents of other settlements within its immediate and/or wider setting, is key to determining which tier of the hierarchy it should be placed in. A settlement's role and influence may be determined by some of the wider reaching services that it offers, such as good public transport connections, its educational offer, and the presence of employment opportunities. Its proximity to larger settlements may also play a part in determining whether it is a sustainable place to live. Settlements in the highest tiers are expected to have a regional/sub-regional role and influence, whereas those in the lowest tiers would have a limited or very limited influence. Settlements have been assessed using the following metric in terms of their role and influence:

Table 1 Settlement Tiers, Role and Influence

Tier	Role	Influence
Tier 1 settlements	Key regional role	Influence across the wider region
Tier 2 settlements	Key sub-regional role	Influence across the wider sub-region
Tier 3 settlements	Key local role	Influence in the wider local area
Tier 4 settlements	Supporting role	Influence to some nearby settlements
Tier 5 settlements	Limited role	Limited influence beyond settlement
Tier 6 settlements	Immediate role	Very limited influence beyond settlement

2.3 Local knowledge and officer judgement has been applied in determining the scope of each settlement's role and influence. However, conclusions are also supported by key data, namely population statistics and the level and sustainability of service provision.

Population

2.4 The number of people that already live in a settlement provides important context in understanding its place in the hierarchy. In many cases, higher populations can attract greater types and amounts of employment and services, transport infrastructure, and public spaces. It may also be that settlements with bigger populations have a greater capacity to absorb development than smaller settlements, whose character, infrastructure and services may be overwhelmed by receiving the same amount of development as a larger one. However, a settlement's population is just one factor to consider and does not take primacy when determining its place in the hierarchy.

Method for calculating settlement population

2.5 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) provides annual estimates of population; these are called "the mid-year estimates". These are produced on standard statistical areas from the national scale to a very local level. The lowest geographical unit is called a Lower Super Output area or LSOA.

2.6 The method used for this exercise attempts to give an estimated population for all settlements by totalling the LSOA estimates associated with each settlement within the hierarchy:

1. First, using data from ONS's latest mid-year estimate at LSOA level, LSOA codes are collated for each of the settlements within the hierarchy. Where settlements are split by national parks, all LSOA codes associated with that settlement, including those within the national parks, are collated (this is to ensure the total population for that settlement is calculated).
2. Second, the population estimates for each of the LSOA codes associated with a settlement are totalled, to arrive at a total estimated population for each settlement.

Services

2.7 A settlement's level of service provision is another important consideration in determining its place in the hierarchy. The ability to easily access important community facilities such as shops, health and education services and open spaces is fundamental to maintaining a good quality of life and also reduces the need for residents to travel long distances to access such services.

2.8 The council has assessed a range of services, with each service being attributed one point, with 16 points being the maximum a settlement can score. Settlements with a higher service provision generally indicate that they are more sustainable places to live. The more services a settlement has to offer, the more points the settlement scores, and the higher up the hierarchy it usually features.

2.9 In addition, in response to comments received during the 'Our First Conversation' consultation exercise, the Council has updated the methodology to give greater recognition to the relative importance of services within settlements. To inform this, each of the 16 services has been assessed against the Council's sustainability appraisal objectives and weighted according to its contribution to sustainable settlement functioning (see table below and Appendix 2). As a result, when this element of the methodology is applied, settlements containing services that make a stronger contribution to sustainability may be placed higher in the settlement hierarchy than settlements of a similar size with a more limited or less sustainable range of services.

2.10 The following is a summary of the services that have been assessed including a service score and sustainability appraisal ranking for each.

Table 2 Service Provision Scores and Sustainability Appraisal Rank

Service	Service Provision Score	Sustainability Appraisal Rank
Train Station	1	12
Bus Service (pre 9am and post 5pm to main town)	1	11
Secondary School	1	11
Employment Cluster	1	10
Primary School	1	10

Service	Service Provision Score	Sustainability Appraisal Rank
GP Surgery	1	9
Convenience Store	1	8
Leisure Centre	1	7
Pub	1	6
Libraries	1	5
Town/Village Hall	1	5
Pharmacy	1	4
Other Food	1	3
Post Office	1	2
Play Areas	1	2
Outdoor Sporting Activities	1	1

Summary

2.11 The placement of a settlement in the hierarchy is based on multiple factors: an understanding of a place's role and how it interacts with its surroundings; its existing population and ability to absorb growth; and how well-serviced a place is, including how it might enable its residents to lead healthy lifestyles. All these factors are considered together when deciding the placing of a settlement in the hierarchy.

Next Steps

2.12 As the Council develops its spatial strategy and gains a clearer understanding of the capacity of individual settlements to accommodate growth, the settlement hierarchy will continue to evolve. This may result in some settlements moving within the hierarchy to reflect their potential role in supporting future growth.

Linking of settlements

2.13 Certain settlements have a close relationship with each other in terms of their proximity and the way residents of each settlement will use services from the other. Some settlements may have merged into each other over time whereas others are physically separate but have good linkages between them.

2.14 In planning terms, it then makes sense to link them together in the hierarchy because they essentially function as a single settlement. Linked settlements have their populations and services combined in the hierarchy.

2.15 Several settlements have been linked together in the North Yorkshire settlement hierarchy. The types of settlements that are linked are mostly villages which are closely related to each other, but also the larger towns and settlements which have merged creating a larger contiguous urban area or are in close proximity and share their services. Table 3 below shows the list of linked settlements and gives the reasons for linking them.

Table 3 Linked Settlements

Settlements	Reasons for Linking the Settlements
Barlby & Osgodby	• Villages are very closely situated but physically separated for a short distance by the A19, but there is a pedestrian footbridge over this road. • Residents share key services such as pubs and schools.
Beadlam and Nawton	• The two settlements have fully coalesced with no obvious distinction, and they share all the services.
Bedale / Aiskew	• Physically separated a short distance by a railway line and the Bedale Beck, but due to their close proximity, residents share services.
Boroughbridge (including Langthorpe and part of Milby parish)	• The river Ure forms the boundary between the parish of Boroughbridge, to the south, and the parishes of Langthorpe and Milby to the north. • In previous decades the settlement of Langthorpe has expanded due to its proximity to services and facilities in Boroughbridge, in particular the town centre located near to the river. This has continued more recently with further development at Langthorpe and in contiguous parts of Milby parish. As a result, the area, as a whole functions as a single place, albeit one where different identities are retained.
Brafferton / Helperby	• The two settlements have fully coalesced with no obvious distinction, and they share all the services.
Byram & Brotherton	• Villages very closely situated but physically separated for a short distance by the A1246, there is a pedestrian walkway over this. • Residents share key services such as pubs and schools.
Cross Hills/Glusburn and Sutton in Craven	• Cross Hills and Glusburn are completely contiguous with each other. • Sutton in Craven lies to the south of Cross Hills/Glusburn and is separated from it by a field. • Sutton in Craven has a range of its own key services and facilities, such as a primary school, small shop, pubs, outdoor sports facilities, large multi-purpose park etc. • Residents in these three villages share a wide array of key services and facilities (secondary school, healthcare facilities, convenience shopping, employment).
East Ayton and West Ayton	• Two settlements that have coalesced. • Many of the main services of each are shared and lie within the central section of the combined settlements (so the western end of East Ayton, and vice versa).
Farnhill and Kildwick	• Farnhill and Kildwick are completely contiguous with each other. • Residents share key services such as a pub and a school.
Great Ouseburn and Branton Green	• Great Ouseburn and Branton Green are nearby places that share basic services and facilities. • Recent development has reduced the physical separation between the two.

Settlements	Reasons for Linking the Settlements
Hipswell, Scotton and Colburn (Catterick Garrison)	• These three villages have coalesced into the larger settlement of Catterick Garrison which includes the largest British Army base in the world. Approx. 16,000 civilian and military population. • These villages and the barracks share several primary schools, one secondary school, a primary care facility funded by MoD and NHS, a cinema, two leisure centers and a swimming pool.
Hutton Rudby and Rudby	• Consists of larger village of Hutton Rudby to southwest and smaller village of Rudby to the northeast. • The settlements are closely located but split by the river Leven, a bridge connects them. • The residents of Rudby use the services of Hutton Rudby.
Knaresborough and Scriven	• Knaresborough and the village of Scriven have physically merged following the development of New Scriven several decades ago. • While the village of Scriven retains historical character and a sense of identity it functions as part of Knaresborough with residents accessing services and facilities in adjacent neighborhoods of the town and the town centre.
Malton, Old Malton and Norton	• Malton and Norton directly neighbour each other and are separated only by the River Derwent, though Malton is the older of the two towns. The rural village of Old Malton is older still and though it remains physically separated to the north and east of Malton, the gap has narrowed in recent years. • Malton, Norton and Old Norton function as a single settlement, with services shared between them, such as the train station in Norton and the hospital in Malton.
Monk Fryston & Hillam	• Villages are very closely situated and separated only by a 50-metre field. • Residents share key services such as the pub and school.
Northallerton / Romanby	• Physically merged together. • Residents share key services such as the pub and school.
Pannal and Burn Bridge	• Pannal and Burn Bridge form a single built up area. • Although concentrated in Pannal, residents in both villages share access to services and facilities across the area.
Pateley Bridge and Bridgehouse Gate	• Pateley Bridge and Bridgehouse Gate are adjacent to each other on opposite banks of the river Nidd, but connected by pedestrian and vehicular bridge crossings. • Each village contains services and facilities which are shared by the residents of both settlements.
Scarborough Urban Area (Scarborough, Newby, Scalby, Osgodby, Cayton, Eastfield, Crossgates)	• Scarborough Urban Area comprises the town of Scarborough plus the settlements of Newby and Scalby to the north and Cayton, Osgodby, Eastfield and Crossgates to the south. • Services are widely shared between these settlements. • Newby is physically merged with Scarborough. • Although Scalby is more physically separated from Newby – the Scalby Beck separates them though the parish consists of Newby & Scalby, again many of the services are shared by the wider community. It is noted, the centre of Scalby has more of a village identity and character.

Settlements	Reasons for Linking the Settlements
	• Cayton, Osgodby and Eastfield are settlements that are attached to Scarborough via Filey Road at the south-eastern end of the town. The three have largely coalesced though an element of separation does remain between Cayton and Osgodby. • Crossgates sits alongside Eastfield but lies in Seamer Parish. Seamer is a Service Village itself and clearly defined as such. A clear gap remains between Crossgates and Seamer which means Seamer retains its individual character whereas Crossgates is more closely related to Eastfield and its services.
Seamer and Irton	• The two settlements have fully coalesced with no obvious distinction • They share services
Settle and Giggleswick	• These two settlements lie closely parallel to each other on both sides of the river Ribble. There are pedestrian and vehicular bridges connecting them to each other. • Residents share key services such as pubs, employment and schools.
Selby Urban Area (Selby/Northern Brayton/Barlby Bridge)	• It consists of the built area of the parish of Selby as well as the north-eastern part of the parish of Brayton along Doncaster Road and the southwestern part of the parish of Barlby up to the Greencore Factory. • The combined parts of these parishes function as a single settlement. The services in this area such as schools, health centres and shops are shared closely by the residents. • The urban form between the parishes of Selby and Brayton is continuous in the Doncaster Road area until south of Baffam Lane. The populations on either side of the Ouse are very close to each other and have a strong link between them in the form of the A19 Toll Bridge. A distinct break between the village of Barlby and the Selby urban area does not occur until north of the Greencore Factory on Barlby Road.
Sleights, Briggswathand Eskdaleside	• Three settlements located closely together on the eastern and western sides of the A169. Sleights and Briggswath are separated a short distance by the River Esk and the railway line. Eskdaleside is separated a short distance from Sleights by the A169. • Settlements share services, including a railway station and a village hall.
Staxton and Willerby	• The two settlements have fully coalesced with no obvious distinction • They share services
Thirsk / Sowerby	• The two settlements have fully coalesced with no obvious distinction • They share services
Whitby and Ruswarp	• Ruswarp is attached to the larger settlement of Whitby by Ruswarp Lane. • Residents of Ruswarp will use the services in the settlement of Whitby.

3 Structure of the settlement hierarchy

3.1 A settlement's place in the hierarchy has been informed by all the factors described in the methodology section and a full analysis of the sustainability of each settlement can be viewed at Appendix 3.

3.2 This section of the paper explains why settlements have been ranked and grouped into these tiers and explains any exceptions to this. It is important to note that settlements have been ranked into categories on a range of the sustainability factors mentioned above and not just one such as population size.

3.3 Settlements in the North Yorkshire settlement hierarchy have been grouped and ranked into 6 tiers. This was done as certain groups of settlements have broad similarities including:

- The settlements' role(s),
- The settlements' wider influence,
- Populations levels,
- Service coverage.

3.4 This is explained further below.

Major Town – Tier 1

3.5 There are two towns in North Yorkshire that are significantly larger than any of the other settlements, these being Harrogate and Scarborough. These two settlements have a strong regional significance in terms of their housing market, employment opportunities, service availability, and tourism offer. They offer a significant choice of all the assessed services to both residents and visitors, as well as to residents of settlements further afield. Harrogate is the largest settlement in North Yorkshire, with over 78,000 residents. The Scarborough Urban Area is the second largest settlement, with over 63,000 residents. Each of these settlements score the maximum of 16 for service provision and the maximum of 106 in terms of the sustainability of their services.

3.6 Taking account of the above reasons, these two settlements are designated as Major Towns in the hierarchy.

Key Service Centre – Tier 2

3.7 There are 9 settlements in North Yorkshire classed as Key Service Centres. These settlements have considerable sub-regional influence and scope, playing a key role in offering a good range of all the assessed services to their residents, businesses and visitors, and to the residents of settlements in the wider sub-region. They typically have populations of 12,000+ and usually score the maximum of 16 points for service provision and the maximum of 106 in terms of the sustainability of their services. Ripon is the exception to this, scoring 15 for service provision and 94 for sustainability of its services, but in all other requirements is considered a key service centre for the area.

Local Service Centre – Tier 3

3.8 There are 21 settlements in North Yorkshire classed as Local Service Centres. These settlements have influence and scope in the wider local area and play a role in offering a range of the assessed services to their residents, businesses, visitors, and to the surrounding settlements. Most of these settlements have a population of at least 3,500. Some settlements with a lower population than this, but with good service provision and/or influence in the local area, have been included in this tier. Local service centres have a service score provision of between 9 and 16 and their sustainability of services score ranges from 56 to 106.

Neighbourhood Service Centre – Tier 4

3.9 There are 30 settlements in the hierarchy classed as Neighbourhood Service Centres. These settlements provide some of the assessed services for themselves and, in some instances, for surrounding settlements. They rely on higher tiered settlements in the vicinity to provide a wider range of services for their residents. Most of these settlements have populations of at least 1,100. Some settlements with a lower population than this, but with a reasonable provision of sustainable services and/or offer of some services for surrounding nearby settlements have been included in this tier. Neighbourhood services centres have a service score provision of between 6 and 14, and their sustainability of services score ranges from 32 to 88.

Small Settlement – Tier 5

3.10 There are 102 settlements in the hierarchy classed as Small Settlements. These settlements have a limited number of services and usually rely heavily on higher tiered settlements in the wider locality to provide a wider range of services. Most of these settlements have populations of at least 300. Some settlements with a lower population than this, but with a reasonable provision of sustainable services have been included in this tier. Small settlements have a service score range of 2 to 11, but, if they fall at the lower end of this range, they will include highly sustainable services. Their sustainability of services score ranges from 14 to 74.

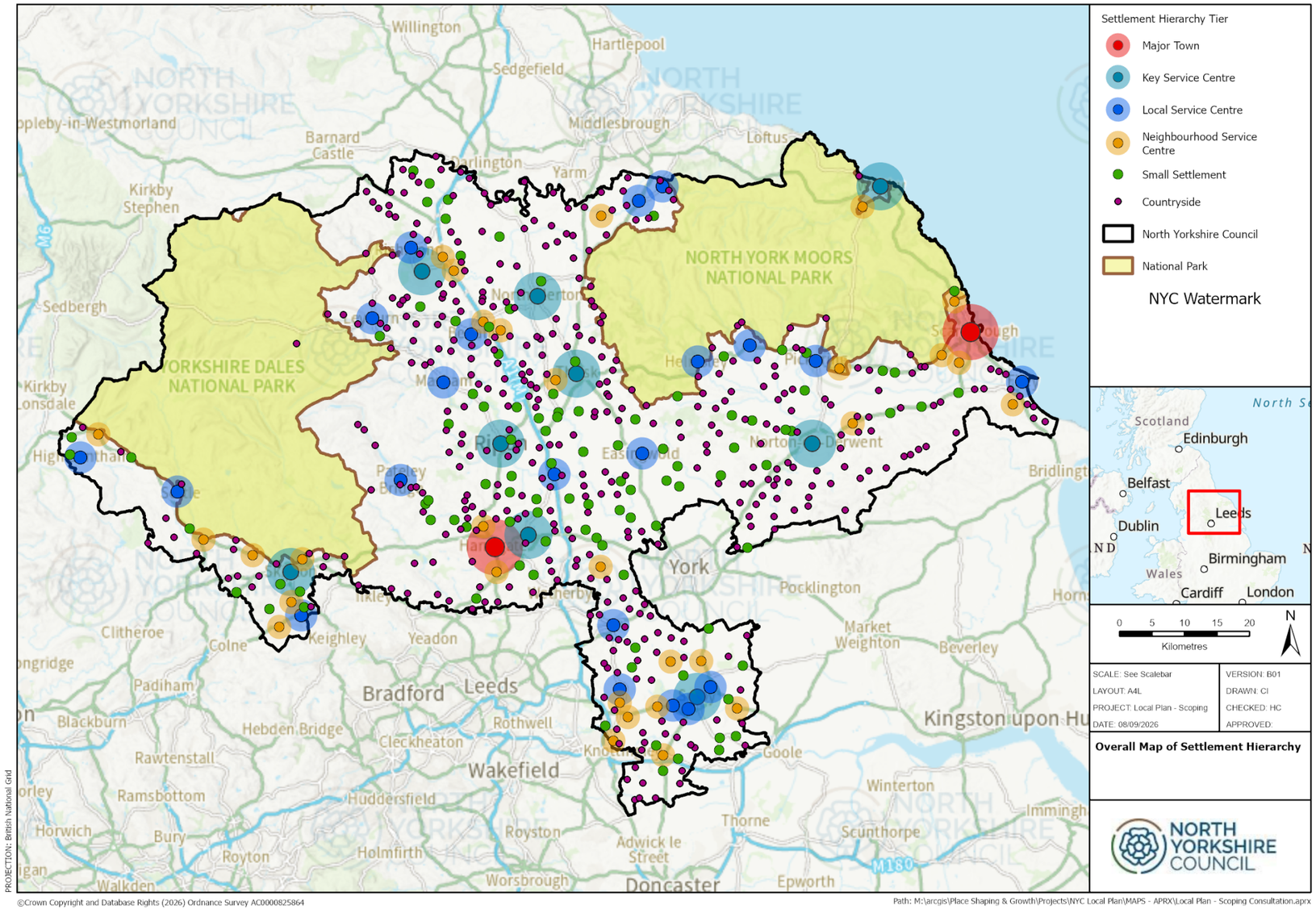
Open Countryside – Tier 6

3.11 There are 409 settlements in the hierarchy classed as being within the Open Countryside. These settlements have a very limited number of services and rely heavily on higher tiered settlements in the wider locality to provide a wider range of services. Whilst some settlements in this tier have higher populations, all settlements have a low service score ranging from 0 to 8, and a low sustainability of services score ranging from 0 to 51.

A: Map of settlement hierarchy

A: Map of settlement hierarchy

Figure 1 Map of Settlement Hierarchy



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B: Sustainability appraisal of services

B: Sustainability appraisal of services

Figure 2 Sustainability appraisal of services

	AVAILABILITY			SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES																											
Service	No. of settlements with service	% of settlements with service	Availability rank	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4	ECO SCORE	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	ENV14	ENV SCORE	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC SCORE	SO Score	SA rank	Availability rank + SO rank
Train Station	47	8.5%	11	3	3	2	3	11	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	1	1	1	1	1	5	25	12	23
Bus Service (pre 9am and post 5pm to main town)	206	37.2%	3	3	3	2	3	11	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	1	1	1	1	1	5	23	11	14
Secondary School	34	6.1%	14	3	2	0	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	2	13	23	11	25
Employment Cluster	102	18.4%	9	3	2	2	2	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	1	2	1	9	21	10	19
Primary School	193	34.8%	5	2	2	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	2	13	21	10	15
GP Surgery	71	12.8%	10	2	2	0	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	12	20	9	19
Convenience Store	110	19.9%	7	2	2	0	2	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	2	1	1	7	19	8	15
Leisure Centre	25	4.5%	15	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	12	18	7	22
Pub	309	55.8%	2	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	2	1	10	17	6	8
Libraries	42	7.6%	13	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	2	1	10	16	5	18
Town/Village Hall	324	58.5%	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3	3	1	12	16	5	6
Pharmacy	43	7.8%	12	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	1	9	15	4	16
Other Food	104	18.8%	8	1	1	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	1	7	14	3	11
Post Office	128	23.1%	6	1	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	1	1	7	13	2	8
Play Areas	195	35.2%	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	3	1	10	13	2	6
Outdoor Sporting Activities	206	37.2%	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	3	2	1	8	12	1	4

3 = the functions and/or characteristics of the service make a significant contribution to meeting the objective, directly

2 = the functions and/or characteristics of the service make a reasonable contribution to meeting the objective, directly or indirectly

1 = the functions and/or characteristics of the service make a small or negligible contribution to meeting the objective, directly or indirectly

0 = the functions and/or characteristics of the service do not contribute to meeting the objective

Table 4 Sustainability appraisal objectives

SA Objective No.	Objective
ECO1	To maintain and enhance employment areas and provide a diverse range of employment opportunities for all sectors of the economy
ECO2	To improve sustainable working patterns and provide access to employment centres and services
ECO3	To provide a mix of types and tenures of quality housing to meet the needs of everyone
ECO4	To maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of town centres to support the market towns, rural and visitor economy
ENV1	To minimise and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the use of finite resources
ENV2	To implement measures to adapt to climate change and improve future resilience
ENV3	To support and encourage sustainable travel modes and to ensure people feel safe using them
ENV4	To reduce flood risk to people and property by directing development away from the areas of highest risk of flooding from all sources
ENV5	To protect, conserve and enhance designated and undesignated heritage assets, and the wider cultural, historical and archaeological environment including their setting and significance
ENV6	To protect and enhance biodiversity and the resilience of our ecosystems
ENV7	To protect and enhance geodiversity
ENV8	To avoid the use of the best and most versatile agricultural land for development
ENV9	To conserve water resources, both quality and quantity, and protect and enhance the quality of waterbodies
ENV10	To protect and improve local air quality and reduce the potential for negative effects on human health and the environment
ENV11	To reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the rates of re-use and recycling
ENV12	To maintain, protect and enhance the quality, character and local distinctiveness of the natural, physical and cultural landscape
ENV13	To make the most efficient use of land
ENV14	To protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment
SOC1	To provide a good quality built environment, ensuring high standards of sustainable, accessible and adaptable design
SOC2	To promote equality, diversity and inclusion in new and existing communities
SOC3	To support the delivery of social infrastructure to meet the needs of all people
SOC4	To improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of all people

SA Objective No.	Objective
SOC5	To promote safe, welcoming environments which minimise opportunities for crime and support the security of people and property

C: Settlements by hierarchy tier

C.1 A more detailed database featuring a breakdown of services is available on the council's North Yorkshire Local Plan evidence base.

Table 5 Settlements - Major Towns

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Harrogate	78,872	16	106
Scarborough Urban Area	63,602	16	106
Settlement Key Service Centre	**Population**	**Service Provision Score**	**Services Sustainability Score**
Catterick Garrison with Scotton	15,695	16	106
Knaresborough (inc. Scriven)	16,899	16	106
Malton, Norton & Old Malton	15,485	16	106
Northallerton and Romanby	18,783	16	106
Ripon	18,406	15	94
Selby Urban Area	23,062	16	106
Skipton	15,882	16	106
Thirsk and Sowerby	12,118	16	106
Whitby	13,427	16	106
Settlement Local Service Centre	**Population**	**Service Provision Score**	**Services Sustainability Score**
Barlby & Osgodby	4,877	12	76
Bedale with Aiskew	5,393	15	94
Boroughbridge (inc. Langthorpe and part of Milby parish)	5,976	14	87
Brayton	4,386	9	56
Cross Hills, Glusburn and Sutton-in-Craven	8,495	14	87
Easingwold	5,899	15	94
Filey	7,277	15	99
Great Ayton	4,318	13	78
Helmsley	1,796	14	83
High Bentham	2,872	14	88
Kirkbymoorside	3,534	14	83
Leyburn	2,349	16	106

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Masham	1,307	12	74
Pateley Bridge (inc. Bridgehouse Gate)	1,943	15	94
Pickering	7,722	15	94
Richmond	8,811	16	106
Settle & Giggleswick	4,409	16	106
Sherburn in Elmet	9,248	15	99
Stokesley	4,941	15	94
Tadcaster	6,825	15	94
Thorpe Willoughby	4,401	11	61
Settlement Neighbourhood Service Centre	**Population**	**Service Provision Score**	**Services Sustainability Score**
Brompton on Swale	1,905	11	65
Burniston	2,144	9	55
Byram and Brotherton	2,183	7	34
Carlton Miniott	1,601	8	61
Catterick Village	2,840	10	59
Cawood	2,097	7	38
Cononley	1,511	11	72
Cowling	3,004	9	50
East & West Ayton	3,276	13	76
Eggborough	2,828	13	77
Embsay	2,025	9	50
Gargrave	1,798	14	88
Hambleton, Selby	2,494	6	32
Hellifield	1,863	11	69
Hemingbrough	2,477	7	32
Hunmanby	3,112	13	83
Hutton Rudby & Rudby	2,142	10	60
Ingleton	2,546	13	76
Killinghall	3,474	8	50
Leeming Bar	1,092	9	56
Monk Fryston & Hillam	2,329	9	54
Pannal and Burn Bridge	3,491	11	73
RAF Leeming	TBC	6	37
Riccall	2,519	11	67

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Rillington	1,259	11	67
Seamer and Irton	2,985	11	67
Sleights, Briggswath, Eskdaleside	2,524	11	69
South Milford	3,441	11	70
Thornton-le-Dale	1,818	12	71
Tockwith	2,003	10	64
Settlement Small Settlement	**Population**	**Service Provision Score**	**Services Sustainability Score**
Aldbrough St John	405	7	36
Allanbrooke Barracks	559	6	38
Alne	588	6	35
Amotherby	344	6	43
Ampleforth	1,231	8	53
Asenby	320	4	29
Barton	752	8	45
Beadlam and Nawton	914	8	49
Birstwith	828	8	48
Bishop Monkton	846	6	35
Brafferton and Helperby	833	5	33
Brompton	3,132	6	41
Burneston	535	3	18
Burton in Lonsdale	1,020	8	38
Burton Leonard	830	8	40
Camblesforth	1,707	8	54
Carleton	1,091	9	49
Carlton	2,324	9	54
Church Fenton	1,976	8	54
Clapham	1,072	8	48
Cliffe, Selby	1,430	7	35
Cloughton	665	6	31
Crakehall	681	5	24
Crayke	392	5	30
Dacre Banks	359	6	26
Dalton near Thirsk	983	4	23
Darley	1,355	8	40

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Dishforth	1,161	7	45
Drax	617	4	14
East Cowton	648	6	42
Ebberston	738	6	27
Eppleby	403	8	47
Escrick	1,018	9	48
Fairburn	1,394	6	29
Farnhill and Kildwick	1,087	4	28
Ferrensby	206	3	27
Follifoot	661	9	50
Gate Helmsley	344	4	27
Goldsborough	504	6	40
Great Broughton	1,003	5	24
Great Ouseburn and Branton Green	696	9	50
Green Hammerton	1,645	9	49
Hampsthwaite	1,363	7	38
Hensall	1,337	6	37
Hovingham	377	8	46
Huby (near Harrogate)	1,474	4	29
Huby, Hambleton	1,257	6	40
Hunton	402	6	33
Husthwaite	396	4	32
Kellington	873	6	38
Kirby Hill	2,475	2	16
Kirby Misperton	310	6	35
Kirk Hammerton	585	8	54
Kirkby Malzeard	899	9	57
Leeming	576	4	31
Linton-on-Ouse	814	4	24
Long Marston	635	6	35
Long Preston	825	9	57
Lothersdale	525	6	35
Low Bentham	1,364	8	47
Low Bradley	1,158	7	43
Markington	717	7	29

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Marton cum Grafton	556	9	50
Melmerby	421	6	35
Melsonby	703	6	31
Middleham	816	11	69
Middleton	407	5	32
Middleton Tyas	627	10	58
Morton-on-Swale	669	6	43
Newton-on-Ouse	605	5	42
North Duffield	1,377	8	46
North Stainley	405	5	28
Rainton	435	5	25
Raskelf & The Green	602	5	25
Scorton	1,016	10	74
Scotton	885	6	28
Sharow	588	6	39
Sherburn	839	11	67
Sheriff Hutton	1,065	9	55
Shipton	920	7	43
Sinnington	296	5	33
Slingsby	642	6	35
Snainton	1,066	11	67
South Kilvington	236	3	27
Spofforth	1,177	9	49
Staveley	449	6	35
Staxton & Willerby	744	7	43
Stillington	828	10	59
Summerbridge	916	4	34
Sutton-on-the-Forest	632	7	45
Swinton	590	6	38
Terrington	494	6	35
Thornton in Craven	430	4	27
Tollerton	1,010	7	45
Topcliffe	668	8	45
Ulleskelf	1,435	8	54
Welburn	489	5	26

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
West Heslerton	208	7	44
West Tanfield	352	5	31
Whitley	1,704	2	16
Whixley	795	7	38
Wistow	1,538	6	35
Settlement Countryside	**Population**	**Service Provision Score**	**Services Sustainability Score**
Acaster Selby	422	0	0
Acklam	158	2	11
Ainderby Quernhow	128	0	0
Ainderby Steeple	249	3	22
Aislaby	708	3	12
Aldborough	513	3	22
Aldfield	280	0	0
Aldwark	335	2	8
Allerston	277	4	24
Allerton Mauleverer	195	2	11
Alne Station	191	0	0
Angram	324	0	0
Appleton Roebuck	929	4	22
Appleton Wiske	464	5	31
Appleton-le-Street with Easthorpe	146	2	17
Arkendale	394	3	22
Aske	213	1	10
Askwith	442	3	21
Bagby	580	2	8
Baldersby	297	2	3
Baldersby St James	297	0	0
Balk	278	0	0
Balne	258	2	10
Barden	110	0	0
Barkston Ash	987	2	16
Barlow	794	3	17
Barton-le-Street	203	2	16
Barton-le-Willows	411	1	5

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Barugh (Great and Little)	163	1	6
Beal	482	2	11
Beckwithshaw	734	4	22
Bedlam	257	0	0
Bell Busk	217	0	0
Bellerby	364	7	30
Beningbrough	499	0	0
Bewerley	671	1	10
Bickerton	451	1	11
Biggin	796	1	6
Bilbrough	393	3	13
Bilton in Ainsty	451	3	17
Birdsall	299	1	5
Birkin	133	1	2
Bishop Thornton	564	0	0
Bolton Abbey	742	6	26
Bolton on Swale	189	1	11
Bolton Percy	361	3	8
Borrowby	368	3	21
Brandsby	374	1	5
Brawby	170	2	7
Brearton	136	1	6
Bridge Hewick	262	1	6
Brompton-by-Sawdon	325	6	32
Broughton, Skipton	148	3	27
Broughton, Malton	209	1	11
Bulmer	169	1	5
Burn	458	2	7
Burnt Yates	524	4	23
Burrill	328	1	5
Burton Salmon	934	4	22
Burythorpe	275	4	14
Buttercrambe with Bossall	411	0	0
Calcutt	275	3	16
Caldwell	158	2	11

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Carlton Husthwaite	168	3	13
Carthorpe	418	2	8
Castley	289	0	0
Cattal	131	2	22
Catterton	233	0	0
Catton	192	0	0
Cawton	295	0	0
Chapel Haddlesey	224	1	6
Claxton	190	1	11
Cleasby	211	2	16
Cliffe, Richmond	291	2	7
Clint	267	0	0
Colton	210	1	6
Coneysthorpe	122	1	5
Coneythorpe	394	2	17
Coniston Cold	530	2	11
Constable Burton	187	3	13
Copgrove	120	2	21
Copt Hewick	262	3	17
Coulton	226	0	0
Cowesby	109	0	0
Cowthorpe	171	0	0
Coxwold	256	3	12
Crambe	303	0	0
Crambeck	TBC	2	12
Crathorne	157	5	17
Cridling Stubbs	562	2	7
Croft on Tees	447	3	21
Cropton	317	2	11
Cundall	122	0	0
Dacre	688	3	26
Dalton,Richmondshire	TBC	2	16
Dalton-on-Tees	307	3	27
Danby Wiske	380	3	13
Deighton	192	1	5

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Denton	203	0	0
Downholme	360	1	6
Draughton	335	3	18
Duggleby		0	0
Dunkeswick	475	0	0
Easby, Stokesley	231	0	0
Easby, Richmond	407	0	0
East Appleton	288	0	0
East Harlsey	287	3	13
East Hauxwell	110	0	0
East Heslerton	165	2	16
East Layton	277	1	8
East Lutton	327	0	0
East Marton	291	1	6
East Rounton	284	2	8
East Witton	209	4	24
Eastby	477	0	0
Ellerbeck	270	0	0
Ellerton-on-Swale	189	1	8
Ellingstring	429	0	0
Elslack	578	2	17
Eryholme	307	1	1
Exelby	644	1	6
Fadmoor	166	1	3
Farlington	89	2	11
Farnham	236	2	21
Farnley	433	1	10
Felixkirk	238	1	6
Finghall	209	2	8
Firby	99	0	0
Flawith	335	0	0
Flaxby	668	2	21
Flaxton	332	3	22
Flixton	524	4	14
Folkton	524	0	0

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Forcett	153	1	11
Former Church Fenton Airbase	1,372	0	0
Former Papyrus Works, Newton Kyme	TBC	0	0
Foston	303	0	0
Foxholes	242	1	5
Fryton	295	0	0
Galphay	380	4	24
Ganton	206	4	15
Garriston	110	0	0
Gateforth	223	0	0
Gatenby	2,258	0	0
Gayles	187	2	16
Gillamoor	114	4	22
Gilling East	295	3	13
Gilling West,Richmondshire	520	5	25
Glasshouses	557	3	22
Grantley	280	4	23
Great Busby	366	0	0
Great Edstone	200	1	5
Great Fencote	275	0	0
Great Langton	199	2	17
Great Smeaton	457	4	32
Great Thirkelby	273	1	5
Greenhow	368	2	12
Grewelthorpe	468	6	37
Grimston	153	0	0
Gristhorpe	504	5	25
Habton	331	4	14
Hackforth	201	3	21
Halton East	335	0	0
Halton West	381	1	5
Hampsthwaite Hollins	TBC	2	21
Harmby	1,043	4	14
Harome	265	3	12
Harton	411	0	0

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Healaugh	233	1	2
Heck	289	1	6
Helperthorpe	TBC	0	0
High & Low Marishes	170	0	0
High Ellington	186	0	0
Hirst Courtney	494	2	7
Holme	128	0	0
Hopperton	195	0	0
Hornby	243	1	6
Hornby Arrathorne	288	1	10
Howe	128	0	0
Howsham	344	0	0
Huddleston with Newthorpe	592	0	0
Hudswell	360	6	27
Hunmanby Gap	746	0	0
Hunsingore	171	1	5
Hutton Conyers	266	1	10
Hutton Sessay	423	2	16
Huttons Ambo - The Huttons (High & Low Hutton)	258	2	7
Ingleby Arncliffe	549	1	5
Kearby	218		
Kelfield	736	4	23
Kellingley	784	1	10
Kepwick	249	0	0
Kettlesing Bottom	364	4	22
Kilburn	185	3	14
Kildwick Grange	244	0	0
Killerby	379	0	0
Kirby Grindalythe	327	1	5
Kirby Hill,Richmondshire	TBC	2	17
Kirby Wharfe with North Milford	153	0	0
Kirby Wiske	107	1	5
Kirk Deighton	526	4	22
Kirk Smeaton	712	4	23
Kirkby Fleetham	536	2	15

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Kirkby Overblow	475	4	19
Kirkby-in-Cleveland	907	5	30
Kirkham	618	1	6
Kirklington	310	3	12
Knayton	344	2	11
Langbaurgh	TBC	0	0
Langcliffe	328	3	16
Langthorne	317	0	0
Langton	299	1	10
Laverton	324	0	0
Lead	611	0	0
Leathley	165	1	5
Leavening	347	4	19
Lebberston	168	1	11
Leppington	TBC	0	0
Lingerfield	409	4	32
Little Ayton	231	0	0
Little Fencote	275	0	0
Little Fenton	392	0	0
LIttle Hutton	TBC	0	0
Little Ouseburn	252	3	18
Little Ribston	301	1	1
Little Smeaton	712	0	0
Little Thirkelby	273	0	0
Littlethorpe	641	1	11
Lofthouse	177	5	24
Londonderry	644	0	0
Long Drax	115	0	0
Low Ellington	186	0	0
Low Laithe	1,167	2	17
Low Worsall	311	2	11
Lower Dunsforth	271	0	0
Lower Westhouse	TBC	0	0
Lumby	592	0	0
Manfield	291	4	23

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Marske	210	0	0
Marton	219	2	11
Marton le Moor	206	0	0
Maundby	142	0	0
Mickley	320	1	5
Middlesmoor	124	2	11
Middleton, Ilkley	TBC	0	0
Middleton-on-Leven	435	0	0
Minskip	479	5	22
Moor Monkton	281	1	10
Moulton	210	3	22
Muston	319	3	22
Myton-on-Swale	144	0	0
Nesfield	182	0	0
Nether Silton	249	3	9
Newby	233	1	5
Newby	370	1	11
Newby Wiske	560	2	11
Newland	243	0	0
Newsham	352	3	22
Newton Kyme	667	0	0
Newton le Willows	361	5	21
Newton Morrell	211	0	0
Newton-on-Rawcliffe	181	3	13
Nidd	167	0	0
Normanby	132	1	6
North Cowton	499	6	33
North Deighton	301	1	2
North Grimston	TBC	0	0
North Rigton	459	3	18
Norton le Clay	447	0	0
Norwood	206	1	5
Nosterfield	326	1	6
Nun Monkton	828	4	27
Nunnington	383	2	7

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Oswaldkirk	223	2	16
Oulston	154	1	5
Over Dinsdale	170	0	0
Over Silton	249	0	0
Overton	499	0	0
Oxton	261	0	0
Patrick Brompton	164	2	16
Pickhill	437	4	28
Picton	126	0	0
Plompton	96		
Pockley	106	1	5
Potter Brompton	TBC	2	14
Potto	288	4	32
Preston under Scar	161	3	18
Primrose Valley	437	5	37
RAF Dishforth	TBC	3	22
Ramsgill	177	1	6
Rathmell	326	1	5
Ravensworth	262	8	51
Redmire	364	3	22
Reighton	375	4	19
Ripley	219	7	38
Roecliffe	224	3	26
Royal Oak	746	2	17
Ruston	245	0	0
Ryther cum Ossendyke	271	2	11
Salton	200	1	5
Sand Hutton	196	3	26
Sandhutton	373	2	9
Sandsend	313	5	31
Sawdon	292	3	21
Sawley	294	3	13
Saxton	611	5	24
Scackleton	226	0	0
Scagglethorpe	244	5	25

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Scampston	322	2	8
Scrayingham	344	1	5
Scruton	436	4	14
Seamer	681	4	24
Sessay	423	4	18
Settrington	306	4	18
Shaw Mills	1,080	0	0
Sicklinghall	367	5	25
Sinderby	140	1	5
Skeeby	798	4	24
Skelton On Ure	331	4	20
Skewsby	268	0	0
Skipton on Swale	192	0	0
Skipwith	342	2	11
Skutterskelfe	TBC	0	0
Snape	416	3	21
South Duffield	501	0	0
South Otterington	364	3	21
South Stainley	195	2	17
Speeton	375	2	13
Spennithorne	227	3	17
Sproxton	198	2	16
Stanwick St John	120	0	0
Stapleton, Richmond	191	1	6
Stapleton, Selby	389	0	0
Steeton	210	0	0
Stillingfleet	453	3	18
Stirton with Thorlby	221	1	1
Stonegrave	383	1	5
Streetlam	380	0	0
Stubbs Walden	197	0	0
Studley Rodger	184	0	0
Stutton	648	2	11
Sutton	TBC	1	6
Sutton Howgrave	231	0	0

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Sutton-under-Whitestonecliffe	267	2	11
Swincliffe	TBC	1	10
Tame Bridge	478	0	0
Temple Hirst	981	1	6
Theakston	644	0	0
Thimbleby	254	0	0
Thirlby	262	3	8
Thirn	165	0	0
Thixendale	300	3	13
Tholthorpe	242	5	35
Thoraldby	TBC	1	5
Thorganby	391	1	5
Thormanby	142	0	0
Thornborough	326	0	0
Thornton Steward	198	1	5
Thornton Watlass	229	5	24
Thornton-le-Beans	262	2	11
Thornton-le-Clay	220	3	21
Thornton-le-Moor	410	3	12
Thornton-le-Street	410	2	16
Thorpe Bassett	107	0	0
Thrintoft	187	1	6
Timble	138	2	11
Tosside	TBC	1	5
Towton	360	1	6
Tunstall	283	6	35
Uckerby	326	0	0
Upper Dunsforth	271	0	0
Upsall	238	1	5
Warthill	243	2	12
Wath (near Ripon)	342	4	32
Weaverthorpe	367	4	23
Weeton	185	1	12
Welbury	270	2	11
Well	244	3	21

Settlement Major Town	Population	Service Provision Score	Services Sustainability Score
Wensley	145	3	22
West Appleton	288	0	0
West Haddlesey	446	5	25
West Hauxwell	110	0	0
West Knapton	TBC	1	11
West Layton	124	0	0
West Lilling	189	1	11
West Lutton	402	2	16
West Marton	291	3	15
West Rounton	284	2	8
Westow	315	2	11
Wharram-le-Street	300	0	0
Whashton	TBC	0	0
Whenby	268	0	0
Whitwell-on-the-Hill	303	0	0
Wigglesworth	381	2	11
Wighill	179	1	6
Wilsill	581	0	0
Wilton	137	2	16
Winksley	175	1	5
Wintringham	222	2	7
Wombleton	375	3	12
Womersley	586	0	0
Wormald Green	853	2	16
Wrelton	301	4	24
Wykeham	245	5	38
Yafforth	165	1	6
Yearsley	374	0	0
Yedingham	TBC	2	11
Youlton	335	0	0

Contact us

Online: **northyorks.gov.uk/contactus**
By telephone: **0300 131 2 131**

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