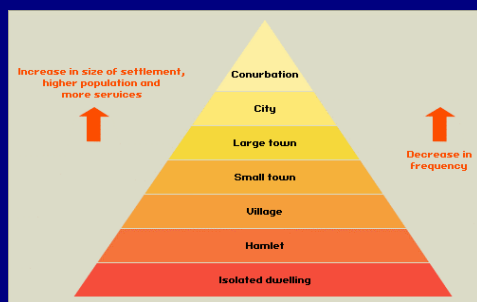




DECEMBER 2008

Settlement Hierarchy



RIBBLE VALLEY SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

Executive Summary Observations

The summary below is derived from the more detailed analyses of the contextual and demographic data set out in Appendix 1 and the local services and facilities data described in Appendix 2. Also an Accessibility calculation to Key Service Centres is shown in Appendix 3.

- Clitheroe stands out as the most significant settlement within the Borough, with the best provision of services and facilities
- The next two settlements, Longridge and Whalley also stand out from all other settlements in terms of provision across all the various service and facilities categories. While Whalley is smaller than some other settlements, such as Langho and Wilpshire, they have significantly poorer service and facility provision. In Wilpshire's case this could be due to the services in the area falling into adjacent parts of Blackburn.
- Twelve settlements clustered towards the bottom of the hierarchy all scored poorly across nearly all categories. These are: Osbaldeston, Tosside, Copster Green, Pendleton, Sawley, Calderstones, Mellor Brook, Newton, Wiswell, Rimington, Worston and Holden. Only in terms of community facilities did a few of this group, Pendleton, Newton and Rimington, have good or reasonable provision.

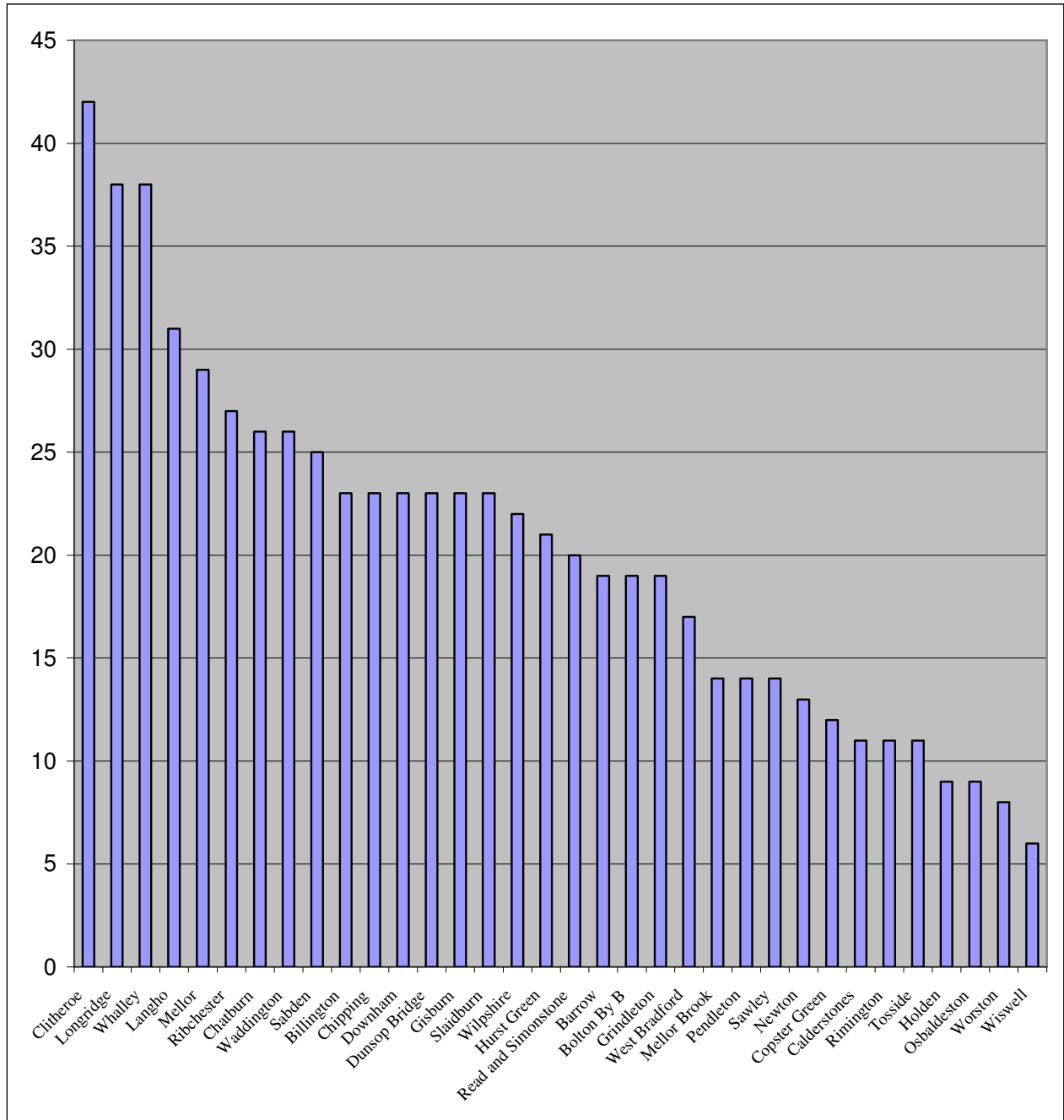
This leaves 19 remaining settlements within the hierarchy with a spectrum of provision between these two extremes. There are no significant "step changes" within this group, however those towards the top of this group, scoring 20 and above points were considered the initially most likely to possibly act as more local centres. It could be argued that this 20 point limit is somewhat arbitrary however.

- This group contains most of the larger settlements such as: Langho, Mellor, Chatburn, Ribchester, Waddington, Dunsop Bridge and Sabden. Most of this group, perhaps unsurprisingly, have relatively large populations of over 1000, with only Waddington being smaller.
- Within this group the generally best served settlement across the range of services and facilities was Langho with only its community facilities significantly poorer than the other settlements in the group. However, along with Waddington and Dunsop Bridge, its house prices are towards the higher range within the Borough. Langho also fell into the relatively high commuting group, presumably because of its good and quick transport facilities. It also rated towards the lower end of the economic activity scale.
- Mellor and Chatburn also had good service and facility provision, with Chatburn having particularly good community and employment ratings but no GP. Chatburn also has a higher number of retired people than Mellor and was a relatively high commuting settlement.
- Mellor rated highly in part because of having a GP and good convenience facilities. It also has relatively lower house prices than the other settlements in the group.
- Of the other settlements in this group it is difficult to easily separate them; Ribchester rates highly for its education provision, but has no GP and is relatively high commuting.

Waddington has good employment ratings, lacks a GP and has relatively high house prices. It also has the lowest proportion of residents under 24 years and the highest over 64 years and is a relatively low commuting settlement. Sabden also generally has reasonable services and facilities and a GP, but rated lower on its community facilities. Dunsop Bridge, significantly the smallest of the group in terms of population size, has a good spread of provision, better than many larger settlements in the general hierarchy, but rates lower on employment.. It is a high commuting settlement with the highest proportion of young people in the group and relatively high house prices.

- In terms of access by public transport to all three Key Service Centres the best provided settlements were Barrow, Billington, Calderstones, Chipping, Copster Green, Hurst Green, Langho, Ribchester and Wilpshire
- **In summary this hierarchy shows that it is difficult to definitely distinguish, using the methodology employed, those settlements which could act as more local service centres in terms of future planning policy. It is possible that more detailed analysis may show which are best able to act as local service centres, or it may be that there genuinely is little real difference between many settlements.**
- **The position of the three key centres of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley is clear and those smaller settlements towards the tail of the hierarchy could also be argued to be unable to act as providers of services to a wider area. However this leaves a relatively large group of settlements of an intermediate type, many of which could act as more local centres. It may be that other factors not included here, for instance the availability of suitable developable land or access to main roads, or other factors, may help to clarify the position.**
- **Further analysis could involve options such as:**
 - **Focusing all development on the three main centres**
 - **Allowing all settlements to grow without particular policy constraint**
 - **Considering how each settlement would be allowed to develop with current policies in force.**

Chart 1 Ribble Valley Settlement Hierarchy Summary



(Total Points Across All Groups of Provision/Facilities (Max = 42))

Table 1. Summary Table

	Trans- port	Conv'ce Services	Comm'y Facilities	Health Provision	Education	Employme't	Total
	Max =6	Max=9	Max=10	Max=4	Max=8	Max=5	Max= 42
Barrow	4	4	6	-	2	3	19
Billington	4	4	8	1	3	3	23
Bolton by B	-	6	8	2	2	1	19
Calderstones	3	2	4	-	-	2	11
Chatburn	4	7	10	-	2	3	26
Chipping	4	5	10	-	4	1	23
Clitheroe	6	9	10	4	8	5	42
Copster Gn	4	-	4	-	2	2	12
Downham	4	7	9	-	2	1	23
Dunsop Br	3	5	10	2	2	1	23
Gisburn	4	7	8	-	2	2	23
Grindleton	4	2	8	-	3	2	19
Holden	-	4	4	1	-	-	9
Hurst Green	4	4	10	-	2	1	21
Langho	6	9	8	2	3	3	31
Longridge	4	9	10	4	6	5	38
Mellor	4	9	10	2	2	2	29
Mellor B'k	4	4	4	1	-	1	14
Newton	3	2	8	-	-	-	13
Osbaldeston	2	2	2	-	2	1	9
Pendleton	-	2	10	-	-	2	14
Read and Simonstone	4	7/7	6/6	-	2/2	1/1	20/20
Ribchester	4	7	10	-	4	2	27
Rimington	-	2	8	-	-	1	11
Sabden	4	7	8	2	2	2	25
Sawley	4	2	6	-	1	1	14
Slaidburn	3	7	8	2	2	1	23
Tosside	3	2	6	-	-	-	11
Waddington	4	7	10	-	2	3	26
West Bradford	4	-	8	-	4	1	17
Whalley	6	9	10	4	5	4	38
Wilpshire	6	5	8	-	-	3	22
Wiswell	4	2	4	-	-	2	6
Worston	-	2	6	-	-	-	8

1. Introduction

This settlement hierarchy has been produced to help make informed and rational decisions about the most appropriate and sustainable location of future development, whether it be housing, schools, employment, shops or other facilities within the many settlements in Ribble Valley.

To do this we need to be able to sensibly describe places from a variety of standpoints against a justifiable and reasonable set of criteria. Settlement hierarchies are a part of the way we do this by taking several pieces of evidence and weighting this evidence to give a rounded picture of all the diverse places in the area. This process should help reveal those settlements best placed for future development, all within the overall framework established by various government policies.

In developing this hierarchy local best practice has been used, specifically the structure developed within the “Settlement Hierarchy and Sustainable Rural Settlements” produced recently by Pendle Borough Council, a nearby authority with an analogous landscape and settlement profile.

2. National Planning Policy

Government places great emphasis on future development and places being sustainable. The key principles of sustainability and planning are outlined in Planning Policy Statement 1 (Delivering Sustainable Development). Specifically:

“development plans should seek to provide improved access for all to jobs, health, education, shops, leisure and community facilities, open space, sport and recreation, by ensuring that new development is located where everyone can access services or facilities on foot, by bicycle or public transport rather than by having to rely on the car, while recognising that this may be more difficult in rural areas”

While understanding that it is inherently difficult to come to absolutely objective judgements about sustainability a sufficient variety of different types of information about the various settlements in Ribble Valley already exists to help to potentially distinguish between those capable of receiving new development and those less well placed. It should also be emphasised that, as mentioned above, the reliance on the car in rural areas such as ours is likely to remain an important part of access calculations.

Another important piece of central planning policy is Planning Policy Statement 7 (Sustainable Development in Rural Areas) which allows for development away from the larger settlements or “Key Service Centres” as defined in previous settlement hierarchies within the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (JLSP). PPS7 acknowledged that some limited development could happen within or around non Key Service Centres to help them retain their vitality and their sustainability and prevent them from becoming commuter-generating dormitories. This settlement hierarchy aims to help define which settlements these may be.

Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 (Transport) broadened the concept of accessibility beyond access to the car and emphasised that new development should offer realistic public transport, walking and cycling options in addition to the car, again recognising the particular difficulties and pressures of living and working in rural areas. This is important as significant numbers of people in the Borough do not have access to a car.

3. Regional Planning Policy

The imminent Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the North West suggests in Policy RDF2 that local authorities should define their own Key Service Centres (KSC) according to locally derived criteria. Earlier regional planning strategies, such as the Joint Lancashire Structure Plan (JLSP), had included definitive lists of KSCs, in Ribble Valley's case it defined Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley as the main Ribble Valley Key Service Centres. The RSS contains no list of Key or other Service Centres, nor a definitive methodology for identifying them.

The RSS defines Key Service Centres as places that should “act as service centres for surrounding areas providing a range of services which should include retail, leisure, community, civic, health and education facilities and financial and professional services; and have good public transport links to surrounding towns and villages, or the potential for their development and enhancement”.

Local Service Centres are places that are smaller than the Key Service Centres but which nevertheless provide some services to their surrounding area and where small scale new development could support their sustainability. This hierarchy will try to help identify both those Key Service Centres and those places that are already there, and possibly could become, Local Centres for the purposes of development.

4. Sustainable Rural Settlements

The Lancashire Rural Delivery Pathfinder Action Plan sets a target for the provision of services in the countryside, specifically that by 2016 the proportion of the population within 1 km of five basic services (GP, primary school, food shop, post office and bus stop) should not have declined from its 1996 benchmark of 73%. As such the retention of services is seen as key to the long-term sustainability of a place. DEFRA's definition of sustainable communities emphasises the need for such places to have good local services.

However the recently published Taylor Report on Rural Affordable Housing criticised the current application of accepted sustainability approaches to rural settlements as too rigid, one dimensional and inflexible, discouraging vital development by defining viable settlements as unsustainable and thereby condemning them to futures as dormitories.

5. Methodology

The bulk of the evidence used to develop the conclusions below was taken from the 2006 Ribble Valley Settlement Audit which collected a wide variety of data already produced in various national and other surveys and combined this with site assessment visits by planning staff.

In using “settlements” as the units within this hierarchy we mean those places defined within settlement boundaries as mapped in the Districtwide Local Plan of 1998. These range from large towns such as Clitheroe and Longridge to smaller villages such as Worston.

Due to the scale of the 2006 Settlement Audit, data relating to some small settlements have been included within the figures of closely related larger settlements with settlement boundaries. These are:

Grunslagill (with Tosside)
Stephen Moor (with Slaidburn)
Howgill, Newby and Stopper Lane (with Rimington)
Ramsgrave (with Wilpshire)

Also, for the purposes of this study the contiguous settlements of Read and Simonstone have been regarded principally as one as they are both bounded within one settlement boundary

The criteria used to define those settlements around which a development boundary could be justified are laid out in the Section 3.2 (Settlement Strategy) of the General Policies section of the current Districtwide Local Plan. Those others left without a boundary in 1998 were rural settlements which were not considered large enough, or considered not to have insufficient facilities, to allow for growth. Policies which related to development in the open countryside would be applied to these settlements. More specifically they were places which did not contain at least 20 dwellings and a shop or public house or place of worship or school or community hall. They may also have been too dispersed in form for a justifiable development boundary to have been drawn around them. Due to these factors these settlements have not been included in the hierarchy.

These settlements are:

Balderstone
Bashall Eaves
Chaigley
Little Town
Bay Gate
Whitwell
Brockhall Village and Old Langho
Hesketh Lane
Clayton Le Dale
Knowle Green and Ward Green Cross
Lane End and Harrop Fold
Great Mitton
Paythorne
Newsholme
Horton

It should also be mentioned that Area Policy A2 in the Districtwide Local Plan specifically refers to the Brockhall Hospital site, now known as Brockhall Village. While no formal settlement boundary exists as for other settlements, it could be viewed that the boundary of policy A2 could be used as such, although this was specifically drawn in relation to the former hospital's re-development. The policy also included the encouragement of employment opportunities to replace those lost with the closure of the hospital facilities. The settlement has a larger population than some settlements that have been included in the hierarchy, but however its current facilities and services would put it at the lower end of the scale. Its position in relation to a settlement hierarchy needs to be determined, however on the basis of this analysis it would not fall within the scope of a defined settlement.

Obviously data can become outdated with time and therefore the hierarchy presented below represents a particular point in time. The 2006 data has been augmented where possible to include more recent changes, for instance the recent post office rationalisations, and accessibility criteria have used the most up to date bus and train schedules.

6. Data

In constructing the hierarchy two main types of data have been used:

A. Contextual and demographic information

B. Information on local services, facilities and accessibility related data.

6A. Contextual and Demographic Information

The 2006 Ribble Valley Settlement Audit collected a variety of background information from the 2001 National Census, Land Registry and a variety of other sources. From this Audit elements were selected to help define the various different settlements within the Borough and identify their different characteristics.

This information comprises:

Population Size – this fundamental statistic shows how many people the settlement supports and will need to provide services for.

It should be noted that the combined population figures for the settlements in the hierarchy do not add up to the total Ribble Valley population, the remainder being those residents living in the wider countryside and smaller settlements.

Population Structure – the different age ranges of a settlement's residents will also help to indicate what kind of services will be needed, especially if there is a concentration of one particular age group.

Population size and structure data are derived from 2001 Census data that was collected on the basis of small statistical areas or Output Areas. These are not contiguous with the Districtwide Plan settlement boundaries. Only those Output Areas which most closely matched the settlement boundary areas were selected to construct the settlement population estimates.

Percentage of the Population Economically Active – This statistic points out both what proportion of local people are eligible for work and what proportion are dependent, again helping to show what services the settlement will need to provide or have access to.

Percentage Employed – this points up in more detail how many local people actually have a job

Average House Price – this indicates the relative affordability of houses in each settlement, a key element in creating a genuinely sustainable and inclusive community.

Travel to Work Flows – this shows how much commuting is generated by each settlement and how many act as dormitories with residents working elsewhere.

This information is presented and analysed in detail in Appendix 1

6B. Local Services and Facilities

This information was collected for each settlement across several different themes to try to reflect the variety of local community needs including: transport, convenience, community facilities, health, education and employment. A total of eighteen different criteria were used within the six themes above and were scored for each settlement. In addition a calculation of access time by public transport is available in Appendix 3. Most were selected according to sources outlined in Appendix 4. Detailed scorings and analysis of these facilities and services are outlined in Appendices 2 and 3.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – Contextual and Demographic Data

A1. Tables

Table 2 Demographic

	Population Size	0 – 24 yrs (% of total)	25 – 64 (% of total)	Over 64 (% of total)
Barrow	658	169 (28%)	380 (58%)	105 (16%)
Billington	1544	426 (28%)	895 (60%)	223 (14%)
Bolton – by -B	497	121 (24%)	297 (60%)	79 (17%)
Calderstones	585	173 (29%)	362 (62%)	50 (8.5%)
Chatburn	1104	306 (29%)	572 (52%)	226 (20%)
Chipping	786	224 (28%)	41 (56%)	121 (15%)
Clitheroe	14690	4469 (30%)	7672 (52%)	2544 (17%)
Copster Green	391	84 (21.5%)	250 (64%)	57 (18%)
Downham	216	62 (28%)	121 (57%)	33 (15%)
Dunsop Bridge	159	55 (35%)	81 (51%)	23 (14%)
Gisburn	213	65 (30%)	119 (56%)	29 (14%)
Grindleton	425	97 (23%)	251 (59%)	77 (18%)
Holden	216	47 (22%)	134 (62%)	35 (16%)
Hurst Green	266	57 (21%)	146 (55%)	63 (24%)
Langho	2303	589 (26%)	1265 (55%)	449 (19%)
Longridge	7041	2091 (30%)	3813 (54%)	1137 (16%)
Mellor	1487	341 (23%)	810 (54%)	336 (23%)
Mellor Brook	457	106 (23%)	276 (60%)	75 (16%)
Newton	248	62 (25%)	149 (60%)	37 (15%)
Osbaldeston	251	68 (27%)	133 (53%)	50 (20%)
Pendleton	198	40 (20%)	108 (55%)	53 (27%)
Read and Simonstone	1383 / 895	369 / 220 (27% / 25%)	756 / 512 (55% / 57%)	258 / 163 (19% / 18%)
Ribchester	1196	334 (28%)	656 (55%)	216 (17%)
Rimington	424	103 (24%)	249 (59%)	72 (17%)
Sabden	1364	373 (27%)	776 (57%)	215 (16%)
Sawley	307	86 (28%)	183 (60%)	37 (12%)
Slaidburn	341	95 (28%)	188 (55%)	58 (17%)
Tosside	138	44 (32%)	76 (55%)	18 (13%)
Waddington	880	189 (21%)	475 (54%)	216 (25%)
West Bradford	729	163 (22%)	406 (56%)	160 (22%)
Whalley	1717	407 (23%)	839 (49%)	471 (27%)
Wilpshire	2339	634 (27%)	1317 (56%)	388 (16%)
Wiswell	329	80 (24%)	202 (61%)	44 (13%)
Worston	109	32 (29%)	63 (58%)	14 (13%)

Table 3. Economic Activity and Employment

(percentages rounded to nearest whole percentage point)

	% of Residents Economically Active	% of Residents in Employment
Barrow	80%	79%
Billington	82%	80%
Bolton – by -B	84%	82%
Calderstones	71%	71%
Chatburn	83%	81%
Chipping	85%	83%
Clitheroe	80%	78%
Copster Green	81%	79%
Downham	83%	81%
Dunsop Bridge	85%	83%
Gisburn	83%	83%
Grindleton	82%	81%
Holden	84%	82%
Hurst Green	71%	69%
Langho	76%	75%
Longridge	84%	83%
Mellor	82%	80%
Mellor Brook	82%	80%
Newton	84%	82%
Osbaldeston	82%	80%
Pendleton	80%	79%
Read and Simonstone	81%	78%
Ribchester	84%	80%
Rimington	83%	83%
Sabden	82%	78%
Sawley	82%	81%
Slaidburn	84%	82%
Tosside	83%	83%
Waddington	82%	81%
West Bradford	82%	81%
Whalley	71%	71%
Wilpshire	79%	78%
Wiswell	80%	79%
Worston	80%	79%

Note 1: This information was derived from ward based geographic units rather than individual settlements (derived from the 2001 National Census on NOMIS)

Note 2.; NOMIS defines Economic Activity as all those people actually working plus people not in work but actively seeking it. Employment refers to those actually in paid work

Table 4. Average House Prices (2006)

	Average House Price (£000)
Barrow	189
Billington	189
Bolton – by B	219
Calderstones	189
Chatburn	219
Chipping	393
Clitheroe	160
Copster Gn	108
Downham	219
Dunsop Br	298
Gisburn	219
Grindleton	219
Holden	219
Hurst Green	189
Langho	283
Longridge	150
Mellor	146
Mellor Brook	146
Newton	298
Osbaldeston	146
Pendleton	157
Read and Simonstone	107
Ribchester	151
Rimington	219
Sabden	189
Sawley	219
Slaidburn	298
Tosside	331
Waddington	298
West Bradford	219
Whalley	189
Wilpshire	107
Wiswell	189
Worston	157

Table 5. Commuting Patterns

	% Commuting out of Borough
Barrow	49%
Billington	33%
Bolton – by B	33%
Calderstones	52.2%
Chatburn	48.5%
Chipping	70.6%
Clitheroe	25.2%
Copster Gn	71.3%
Downham	48.5%
Dunsop Br	70.6%
Gisburn	35.8%
Grindleton	36.6%
Holden	33%
Hurst Green	41.5%
Langho	54%
Longridge	51%
Mellor	65.8%
Mellor Brook	65.8%
Newton	33%
Osbaldeston	65.8%
Pendleton	49.1%
Read and Simonstone	61.8%
Ribchester	52.2%
Rimington	35.8%
Sabden	59%
Sawley	36.6%
Slaidburn	33%
Tosside	35.8%
Waddington	36.6%
West Bradford	36.6%
Whalley	52.2%
Wilpshire	81.2%
Wiswell	49.1%
Worston	49.1%

Note: Commuting is here taken to mean commuting out of the Borough for work or education by those of working age.

A2. Analysis of Contextual and Demographic Information.

Population size

- Clitheroe and Longridge stand out as by far the largest local centres, the next most populous are Wilpshire and Langho, both themselves significantly smaller than Longridge but also appreciably larger than other settlements.
- The only remaining settlements with populations above 1000 are (ranked by size, largest first) Whalley, Billington, Mellor, Read (without Simonstone), Sabden, Ribchester and Chatburn.
- There is a group of 6 further settlements with populations between 1000 and c.500, (in order largest first): Waddington, Chipping, West Bradford, Barrow, Calderstones and Bolton by Bowland.
- All other settlements have less than 500 residents.

Age structure

The 0 – 24 years group

- More than half of all settlements (and three of the four largest) clustered within the 27% to 35% (of the settlement's total population) bracket.
- 6 settlements recorded lower than 23% of this age group, Copster Green, Holden, Hurst Green, Pendleton, Waddington and West Bradford, while Dunsop Bridge has the highest proportion of this age group

The 25 – 64 years group

- This tranche showed the most clustering, with three quarters of all settlements falling into the bracket 64% to 55% of the total population of each settlement. Copster Green recorded the highest proportion of this group and Whalley the lowest, with Clitheroe, Chatburn and Dunsop Bridge all also lower than the main clustered group mentioned above.

The above 64 years group.

- Calderstones had the significantly lowest proportion of this group. Most settlements fell within a 13% to 18% bracket. Those with 20% or more of their population within this group are: Chatburn, Hurst Green, Mellor, Osbaldeston, Pendleton, Waddington, West Bradford, and Whalley

Economic activity and employment rates

- All bar four settlements cluster into the 79% - 85% bracket for economic activity and the 78% - 83% employment bracket. These rates are all above national averages.
- The four settlements mentioned above show lower activity and employment than the rest: Calderstones, Whalley, Hurst Green and Langho and are lower than the national average.

Average house prices

This data (for 2006) has not been recorded at settlement level but for larger geographic groups.

It is also important to note that, while acknowledging that absolute prices have changed since the settlement audit of 2006, the relative costs of housing between each settlement are not considered to have altered significantly.

- However those settlements with the highest average prices are (those higher than £293,000) are: Waddington, Slaidburn, Newton, Langho, Dunsop Bridge, Tosside and Chipping, which has the highest average house price in the Borough.
- The following have prices towards the lower end of the Borough spectrum (ie less than £160,000): Worston, Ribchester, Pendleton, Osbaldeston, Mellor Brook, Mellor, Longridge, Copster Green Clitheroe, Wilpshire and Read and Simonstone. Significantly three of the largest settlements in the Borough fall into this category.
- The rest of the Borough's settlements lie within the range £160,000 to £219,000

Out-commuter flows

(ie commuting out of the Borough for work or education by working age residents)

- The two extremes are represented by Wilpshire, with the highest rate, possibly because of its position as an urban extension of Blackburn, with good road and other connections, and Clitheroe with the lowest rate, which could reflect the relatively higher employment opportunities available there.
- Three other settlements have particularly high commuting, Chipping, Copster Green and Dunsop Bridge.
- There are two other groups of settlements, within each of which there are relatively similar commuting flows.
- The first, relatively higher commuting group, fall into the 54% - 48% bracket and includes: Barrow, Calderstones, Chatburn, Downham, Langho, Longridge, Pendleton, Ribchester, Whalley, Wiswell and Worston.
- Within the second group, with lower commuting in the 36% - 33% bracket are: Billington, Bolton by Bowland, Gisburn, Grindleton, Holden, Newton, Rimington, Sawley, Slaidburn, Tosside, Waddington, and Worston.

APPENDIX 2 Local Services and Facilities

Analysis of Facilities and Service Provision.

1. Transport Provision

Bolton by Bowland, Holden, Pendleton, Rimington, Wiswell and Worston all fare poorly for public transport with no provision at all. In addition Dunsop Bridge, Osbaldeston, Calderstones, Newton, Slaidburn and Tosside have a low frequency bus service. In total 12 of 34 settlements have either no or a low frequency bus service.

All other settlements have at least a bus stop and an hourly service during working hours Monday to Friday. The four settlements which score the maximum (Clitheroe, Whalley, Langho and Wilpshire) do so as they possess a railway station in addition to their bus services.

All the larger and most of the middle ranking settlements by size have a bus service.

Note. The bus frequency aspect of the scoring scheme was derived intuitively, hourly or more frequently within a working day being considered a reasonable provision.

Scoring Scheme

Bus Stop	Score 2	Available within settlement
	Score 0	If not above
Bus Frequency	Score 2	If service available at least on average once hourly or less Monday to Friday from 9am to 6 pm
	Score 1	If a service available on average between once an hour and once every two hours Monday to Friday from 9 am to 6 pm
	Score 0	If not above
Railway Station	Score 2	Available within settlement
	Score 0	If not above

Table 6. Transport Provision

	Bus Stop	Service Frequency	Rail Station	Total Max = 6
Barrow	2	2	-	4
Billington	2	2	-	4
Bolton – by -B	-	-	-	-
Calderstones	2	1	-	3
Chatburn	2	2	-	4
Chipping	2	2	-	4
Clitheroe	2	2	2	6
Copster Green	2	2	-	4
Downham	2	2	-	4
Dunsop Bridge	2	1	-	3
Gisburn	2	2	-	4
Grindleton	2	2	-	4
Holden	-	-	-	-
Hurst Green	2	2	-	4
Langho	2	2	2	6
Longridge	2	2	-	4
Mellor	2	2	-	4
Mellor Brook	2	2	-	4
Newton	2	1	-	3
Osbaldeston	2	-	-	2
Pendleton	-	-	-	-
Read and Simonstone	2	2	-	4
Ribchester	2	2	-	4
Rimington	-	-	-	-
Sabden	2	2	-	4
Sawley	2	2	-	4
Slaidburn	2	1	-	3
Tosside	2	1	-	3
Waddington	2	2	-	4
West Bradford	2	2	-	4
Whalley	2	2	2	6
Wilpshire	2	2	2	6
Wiswell	-	-	-	-
Worston	-	-	-	-

2. Convenience Facilities

Analysis

Copster Green and West Bradford have no convenience provision, while Calderstones, Grindleton, Newton, Osbaldeston Pendleton, Rimington, Sawley, Tosside, Wiswell and Worston have only one of the four facilities. In all 12 of 34 settlements have no or little convenience provision.

The best served settlements, with all four services, are: Clitheroe, Langho, Longridge, Mellor and Whalley. Significantly this group again contains the larger settlements in the Borough by population. However this means that even for four basic convenience services only 5 out of 34 settlements have full provision.

Scoring scheme

Food shop-store	Score 2	If available within settlement
	Score 1	If within 400m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Post Office	Score 3	If full time provision available within settlement boundary
	Score 2	If within 800m of settlement boundary
	Score 1	If available part time within settlement
	Score 0	If not above
Public House	Score 2	If available within settlement
	Score 0	If not above
Chemist	Score 2	If available within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If within 800m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above

Table 7. Convenience Facilities

	Food Shop/ Store	Post Office	Public House	Chemist	Total Max = 9
Barrow	2	-	2	-	4
Billington	2	-	2	-	4
Bolton – by - B	2	2	2	-	6
Calderstones	2	-	-	-	2
Chatburn	2	3	2	-	7
Chipping	2	1	2	-	5
Clitheroe	2	3	2	2	9
Copster Green	-	-	-	-	-
Downham	2	3	2	-	7
Dunsop Bridge	2	3	-	-	5
Gisburn	2	3	2	-	7
Grindleton	-	-	2	-	2
Holden	-	2	2	-	4
Hurst Green	2	3	2	-	7
Langho	2	3	2	2	9
Longridge	2	3	2	2	9
Mellor	2	3	2	2	9
Mellor Brook	2	-	2	-	4
Newton	-	-	2	-	2
Osbaldeston	-	-	2	-	2
Pendleton	-	-	2	-	2
Read and Simonstone	2/1	3	-/2	2/1	7/7
Ribchester	2	3	2	-	7
Rimington	-	-	2	-	2
Sabden	2	3	2	-	7
Sawley	-	-	2	-	2
Slaidburn	2	3	2	-	7
Tosside	-	-	2	-	2
Waddington	2	3	2	-	7
West Bradford	-	-	-	-	-
Whalley	2	3	2	2	9
Wilpshire	-	3	2	-	5
Wiswell	-	-	2	-	2
Worston	-	-	2	-	2

3. Community Facilities

Analysis

Most places seem well served with these facilities, with broadband access being ubiquitous and park, play areas and village halls present in most settlements. Libraries, perhaps understandably, are less prevalent, though there is good cover of fortnightly mobile library provision.

However the following settlements fare worst : Calderstones, Copster Green, Holden, Mellor Brook, Osbaldeston and Wiswell

The following had full provision: Chatburn, Clitheroe, Longridge, and Whalley.

Scoring scheme

Library	Score 2	If available within settlement
	Score 1	If within 800m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Mobile Library	Score 2	If at least one visit within a two week period
	Score 0	If not above
Village hall	Score 2	If within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If within 600m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Childrens' Play Area	Score 2	If available within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If within 400m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Formal Open Space	Score 2	If available within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If within 800m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Broadband Access	Score 2	If available within settlement
	Score 0	If not above

Table 8. Community Facilities

	Library	Mobile Library	Vill Hall	Play Area	Formal Open Space	B-band	Total Max = 10
Barrow	-	2	-	2	-	2	6
Billington	-	2	-	2	2	2	8
Bolton – by B	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Calderstones	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
Chatburn	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	10
Chipping	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Clitheroe	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Copster Gn	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Downham	1	2	2	-	2	2	9
Dunsop Br	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Gisburn	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Grindleton	-	2	-	2	2	2	8
Holden	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Hurst Green	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Langho	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Longridge	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	10
Mellor	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	10
Mellor Brook	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Newton	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Osbaldeston	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pendleton	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Read and Simonstone	2/2	N/A	- / -	- / -	2	2	6/6
Ribchester	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
Rimington	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Sabden	-	2	-	2	2	2	8
Sawley	-	2	2	-	-	2	6
Slaidburn	-	2	2	-	2	2	8
Tosside	-	2	2	-	-	2	6
Waddington	-	2	2	2	2	2	10
West Bradford	-	2	2	2	-	2	8
Whalley	2	2	2	2	2	2	10
Wilpshire	-	2	-	2	2	2	8
Wiswell	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
Worston	-	2	2	-	-	2	6

4. Health Provision

Analysis

22 of 34 settlements contained neither service, with only Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley having full provision.

Table 9. GP and Dental Provision

Scoring scheme

Dentist

Score 2 if available within settlement

Score 0 if not

GP Surgery

Score 2 If available within settlement boundary

Score 1 If within 1000m of settlement boundary

Score 0 If not above

	Dentist Max =2	GP Surgery Max = 2	Total Max = 4
Barrow	-	-	-
Billington	-	1	1
Bolton – by B	-	2	2
Calderstones	-	-	-
Chatburn	-	-	-
Chipping	-	-	-
Clitheroe	2	2	4
Copster Gn	-	-	-
Downham	-	-	-
Dunsop Br	-	2	2
Gisburn	-	-	-
Grindleton	-	-	-
Holden	-	1	1
Hurst Green	-	-	-
Langho	-	2	2
Longridge	2	2	4
Mellor	-	2	2
Mellor Brook	-	1	1
Newton	-	-	-
Osbaldeston	-	-	-
Pendleton	-	-	-
Read and Simonstone	-	- / -	-/-
Ribchester	-	-	-
Rimington	-	-	-
Sabden	-	2	2
Sawley	-	-	-
Slaidburn	-	2	2
Tosside	-	-	-
Waddington	-	-	-
West Bradford	-	-	-
Whalley	2	2	4
Wilpshire	-	-	-
Wiswell	-	-	-
Worston	-	-	-

5. Education Provision

Analysis

Most settlements (21 of 34) still contain a Primary School. Perhaps understandably the provision of Higher Education is not common in such a rural area. Both the largest settlements have Secondary provision but only 6 settlements have a Nursery school in addition to their Primary provision: Clitheroe, Downham, Longridge, Ribchester, West Bradford and Whalley.

Scoring scheme

Nursery (public or private)	Score 2	If available within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If within 600m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Primary School	Score 2	If available within settlement boundary
	Score 1	If available within 600m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Secondary School	Score 2	If within 1500m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
College or further education	Score 2	If within 4000m of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above

Table 10. Education Provision

	Nursery School	Primary School	Secondary School	Further/ Higher Education	Total Max = 8
Barrow	-	2	-	-	2
Billington	-	-	2	1	3
Bolton – by B	-	2	-	-	2
Calderstones	-	-	-	-	-
Chatburn	-	2	-	-	2
Chipping	2	2	-	-	4
Clitheroe	2	2	2	2	8
Copster Gn	1	1	-	-	2
Downham	2	-	-	-	2
Dunsop Br	-	2	-	-	2
Gisburn	-	2	-	-	2
Grindleton	-	2	1	-	3
Holden	-	-	-	-	-
Hurst Green	-	2	-	-	2
Langho	-	2	-	1	3
Longridge	2	2	2	-	6
Mellor	-	2	-	-	2
Mellor Brook	-	-	-	-	-
Newton	-	-	-	-	-
Osbaldeston	-	2	-	-	2
Pendleton	-	-	-	-	-
Read and Simonstone	- / -	2 / 2	- / -	- / -	2/2
Ribchester	2	2	-	-	4
Rimington	-	-	-	-	-
Sabden	-	2	-	-	2
Sawley	-	-	-	1	1
Slaidburn	-	2	-	-	2
Tosside	-	-	-	-	-
Waddington	-	2	-	-	2
West Bradford	2	2	-	-	4
Whalley	2	2	1	-	5
Wilpshire	-	-	-	-	-
Wiswell	-	-	-	-	-
Worston	-	-	-	-	-

6. Employment

Analysis

This scheme tried to incorporate two elements, access by a settlement to a local centre for employment and its services, and attempting to gain a measure of the local business activity in the settlement and its immediate area by considering the number of businesses located there. In using this scheme it is understood that many residents will not work in local firms or businesses. Taking these measures together this scheme hopes to gain some idea of economic activity and help give some measure of a place's economic sustainability. However it should also be remembered that business numbers do not take into account the size of individual firms or the fact that there are several significant employment sites in the area that do not fall within a settlement boundary, for instance the BAe site at Sablesbury.

Considering the combined scores nearly half (16 of 34) of the settlements scored 1 or less, indicating low access and relatively low business numbers in these places. Only three places scored either 4 or 5, Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley, possibly reflecting their retail importance.

Considering the accessibility criterion in isolation only 12 of 34 settlements received a maximum score here while 12 (roughly one in three) received zero, indicating poor access to their local Key Service Centre.

Holden, Newton, Tosside and Worston scored zero for both measures.

Scoring scheme

Access to local Key Service Centre	Score 2	If within 2km of settlement boundary
	Score 1	If between 2 and 5 km of settlement boundary
	Score 0	If not above
Employment	Score 3	If more than 100 businesses within settlement
	Score 2	If between 100 and 50 businesses within settlement
	Score 1	If between 50 and 10 businesses within settlement
	Score 0	If fewer than 10 businesses within settlement

Table 11. Employment

	Access to Key Service Centre By Distance	Number of Businesses	Total Max = 5
Barrow	2	1	3
Billington	2	1	3
Bolton – by B	-	1	1
Calderstones	2	-	2
Chatburn	1	2	3
Chipping	-	1	1
Clitheroe	2	3	5
Copster Gn	2	-	2
Downham	1	-	1
Dunsop Br	-	1	1
Gisburn	-	2	2
Grindleton	1	1	2
Holden	-	-	-
Hurst Green	-	1	1
Langho	2	1	3
Longridge	2	3	5
Mellor	1	1	2
Mellor Brook	1	-	1
Newton	-	-	-
Osbaldeston	1	-	1
Pendleton	2	-	2
Read and Simonstone	1 / 1	1 / 1	1 / 1
Ribchester	-	2	2
Rimington	-	1	1
Sabden	1	1	2
Sawley	1	-	1
Slaidburn	-	1	1
Tosside	-	-	-
Waddington	2	1	3
West Bradford	1	-	1
Whalley	2	2	4
Wilpshire	2	1	3
Wiswell	2	-	2
Worston	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3 Accessibility to Key Service Centres by Public Transport by Time

In addition to measures of accessibility shown in the Transport Provision section (see Table 6) it was possible, through analysis by the Lancashire County Council Accession Software package, to analyse the hierarchy settlements' accessibility in terms of time taken by public transport (either by bus or train) from them to the three Key Service Centres of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley.

This attempts to show how quickly the various services and employment and other transport facilities of the Key Service Centres can be accessed from each of the settlements. It focuses on weekdays only and considers outbound journey times for journeys beginning by 0830 in the morning, these being important for both schools, employment and shopping; and return to the same destination by 1800, again indicating an ability to return from both work and shopping trips.

The chart below was based on the following scoring scheme:

It relates solely to journeys to, and back from, the three centres of Clitheroe, Longridge and Whalley (therefore note that these three settlements are not scored in the chart) on weekdays only. Where this was not possible, ie there was no journey out by 0830 or return by 1800, or no journey out and back whatsoever, or a journey out but not one back by the time, then the settlements have been given a "NS" score (ie No Service)

For settlements where there was a service, sometimes to more than one Key Service Centre, the services were also scored by time taken, the higher the score the quicker the time. In detail this scheme is:

Journeys out by 0830 and returns by 1800

Journey time of upto 15 minutes	Score 5
Journey time of 16 to 30 minutes	Score 4
Journey time of 31 to 45 minutes	Score 3
Journey time of 46 to 60 minutes	Score 2
Journey time of 61 to 75 minutes	Score 1
Journey time over 75 minutes	No score = NS

An example of this in the chart below is:

Barrow has a service to Clitheroe outbound by 0830 which takes 15 minutes or less, and a return from Clitheroe by 1800, again of 15 minutes or less. Therefore it scores 5/5 for access to Clitheroe.

Also:

Copster Green has a service to Clitheroe by 0830 that takes between 45 and 60 minutes and a return by 1800 that takes upto 30 minutes, therefore scoring 2/4

In addition, to obtain an overall score across access to all three centres the scores for all hierarchy settlements have been totalled in the right hand most column.

An example of this being Barrow, which scored 10 for Clitheroe (5+5) and 4 for Longridge access (1+3) and 9 for Whalley (4+5) giving a total of 23 (10+4+9).

Table 12 Accessibility to Key Service Centres by Public Transport on Weekdays

	Clitheroe	Longridge	Whalley	Total
Barrow	5/5 (10)	1/3 (4)	4/5 (9)	23
Billington	4/4 (8)	1/3 (4)	5/5 (10)	22
Bolton – by -B	NS	NS	NS	NS
Calderstones	4/4 (8)	1/3 (4)	5/5 (10)	22
Chatburn	4/4 (8)	NS	3/2 (5)	NS
Chipping	2/2 (4)	4/5 (9)	3/3 (6)	19
Clitheroe	-	-	-	-
Copster Green	2/4 (6)	4/5 (9)	3/3 (6)	21
Downham	NS	NS	NS	NS
Dunsop Bridge	3/3 (6)	NS	NS	6
Gisburn	4/4 (8)	NS	2/3 (5)	13
Grindleton	4/4 (8)	NS	1/3 (4)	12
Holden	NS	NS	NS	NS
Hurst Green	4/3 (7)	2/5 (7)	4/5 (9)	23
Langho	4/4 (8)	1/4 (5)	5/5 (10)	23
Longridge	-	-	-	-
Mellor	NS	NS	4/4 (8)	8
Mellor Brook	NS	NS	NS	NS
Newton	2/4 (6)	NS	NS	6
Osbaldeston	NS	NS	4/4 (8)	8
Pendleton	4/4 (8)	NS	NS	8
Read and Simonstone	4/4 (8)	NS	5/5 (10)	18
Ribchester	3/3 (6)	2/5 (7)	4/4 (8)	21
Rimington	2/4 (6)	NS	2/3 (5)	11
Sabden	4/4 (8)	NS	5/5 (10)	18
Sawley	3/4 (7)	NS	1/4 (5)	12
Slaidburn	1/4 (5)	NS	NS	5
Tosside	NS	NS	NS	NS
Waddington	3/5 (8)	NS	2/2 (4)	12
West Bradford	3/5 (8)	NS	3/2 (5)	13
Whalley	-	-	-	-
Wilpshire	3/4 (7)	1/4 (5)	5/5 (10)	22
Wiswell	NS	NS	NS	NS
Worston	NS	NS	NS	NS

Analysis

The following settlements have public transport access to all three Key Service Centres: Barrow, Billington, Chipping, Calderstones, Copster Green, Hurst Green, Langho, Ribchester, Wilpshire.

The following had no access (strictly in terms of the definitions used in this document) to any of the three centres: Bolton by Bowland, Downham, Holden, Mellor Brook, Tosside, Wiswell and Worston.

The best overall access scores were Barrow, Hurst Green and Langho.

APPENDIX 4 Scoring Scheme Sources

As quoted within “Settlement Hierarchy and Sustainable Rural Settlements”, Pendle Borough Council, 2008

Provision/Facility	Scoring Source (see list below)
Bus Stop	1,2,4
Service Frequency	*
Railway Station	2,4
Food Store	2,4
Post Office	1,3,4
Chemist	*
Library	4
Village/Community Hall	2
Equipped Play Area	1,5
Park	1
Broadband	*
GP Surgery	1,3,4
Nursery	1
Primary School	1,2,4
Secondary School	1,2,4
College of Higher/Further Education	1
Access to Key Services	1,2,4
Number of Businesses	1

List of Scoring Sources

1. Shaping Neighbourhoods: A Guide for Health, Sustainability and Vitality
- Barton H., Grant M, and Guise R. (2003)
2. Sustainable Settlements: A Guide for Planners, Designers and Developers
- University of West of England (1995)
3. Exploring Urban Potential for Housing; The Guide
- ENTEC/NWRA (2003)
4. Joint Lancashire Structure Plan Parking Standards: Accessibility Questionnaire
- Lancashire County Council (2005)
- 5 National Playing Field Association

* No source available criterion chosen intuitively to reflect sensible local circumstances

2006 Ribble Valley Settlement Audit

Also, in addition to the above, the following key facilities were identified in the audit and were drawn from ODPM “Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future” (2003) as indicators of settlement sustainability.

GP

Chemist

General Convenience Store

Access to Broadband

Nursery, Primary and Secondary Schools

Further or Higher Education Provision

Community Hall

Library