

North Lincolnshire Settlement Survey 2018 (2019 Revision)

SAFE WELL PROSPEROUS CONNECTED

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1. Introduction

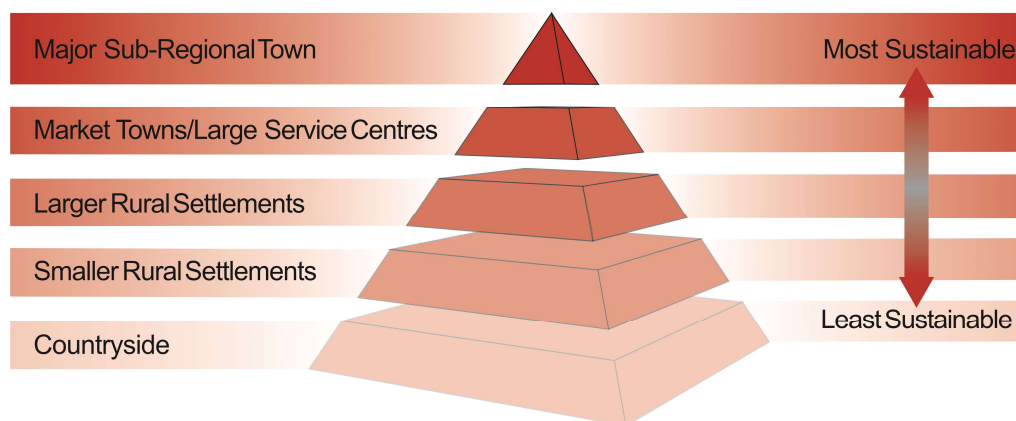
Background

In June 2011, the Council adopted a Core Strategy setting out the long term vision for North Lincolnshire, providing a blueprint for managing growth and development in the area up to 2026. Subsequently, new planning policies and guidance governing the plan making process of Local Authorities in England were introduced by the Government. A key document is the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was published in 2012. Following a period of consultation, the Government has revised the NPPF in July 2018 and again in February 2019.

In response to changing priorities and to reflect the current circumstances of North Lincolnshire and its residents, the Council has decided to begin the preparation of a new Local Plan which, once adopted, will replace the Core Strategy. This document will establish a new strategy and long term vision for the area, guiding the future development of homes and employment opportunities whilst enhancing the natural and historic environment.

It is essential that the new Local Plan fairly represents the diverse needs and aspirations of North Lincolnshire residents, and therefore the Council must review and update its evidence base. It will consist of a range of topic based studies, research and data that will inform the emerging Local Plan, including housing need, employment land, flood risk, infrastructure provision and landscape assessments.

A key piece of evidence to consider when drafting future development policies for the new Local Plan is a settlement hierarchy. It is important to periodically survey settlements to determine the amount and variety of amenities located in each to establish their local function and level of sustainability. However, it is important to acknowledge that to be considered sustainable a settlement should not only provide access to, and offer a range of services and facilities. It is also crucial that there are enough people making use of these amenities (such as shops, pubs and community centres) to ensure that they remain viable and thus are retained.



The previous North Lincolnshire Sustainable Settlement Survey was produced in 2009 and established a hierarchy that ranked the settlements according to the accessibility of facilities and services whilst acknowledging the impact of social, economic, environmental and physical factors. It identified the most sustainable locations for new development in North Lincolnshire and was used to inform the adopted Core Strategy (2011), in particular policies relating to the location and proportional distribution of future development.

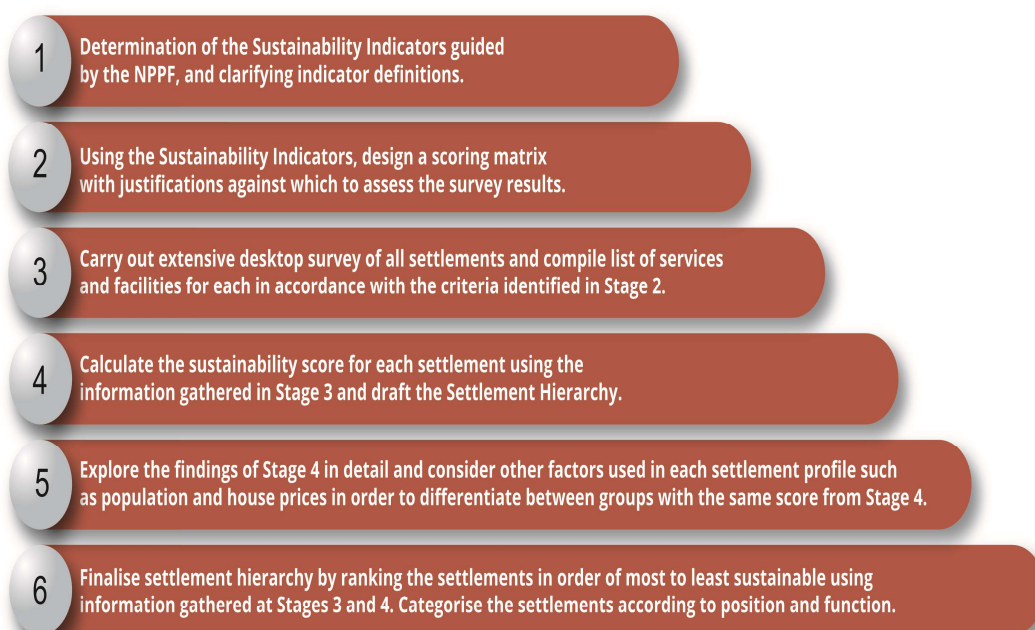
As part of the review of the evidence base the Sustainable Settlement Survey is due to be updated, improving the accuracy of the information contained for each settlement. This document forms a key part of the evidence base informing important decisions such as-

- The approach taken to the distribution of future development in the forthcoming North Lincolnshire Local Plan;
- The direction of settlement growth policies; and
- Officer recommendations on planning application decisions and supporting evidence for planning appeals.

This report updates the 2009 study listing all the settlements in North Lincolnshire, the amenities present in each and therefore their general sustainability. From the analysis of this information it is then possible to

produce a settlement hierarchy. A settlement hierarchy seeks to arrange the settlements within a given area in order of their importance based on a number of criteria. Whilst the range and number of services within a settlement is usually, but not always, proportionate to the size of its population, these services determine a settlement's sphere of influence and help to inform decisions about settlement capacity and the scale and location of new development.

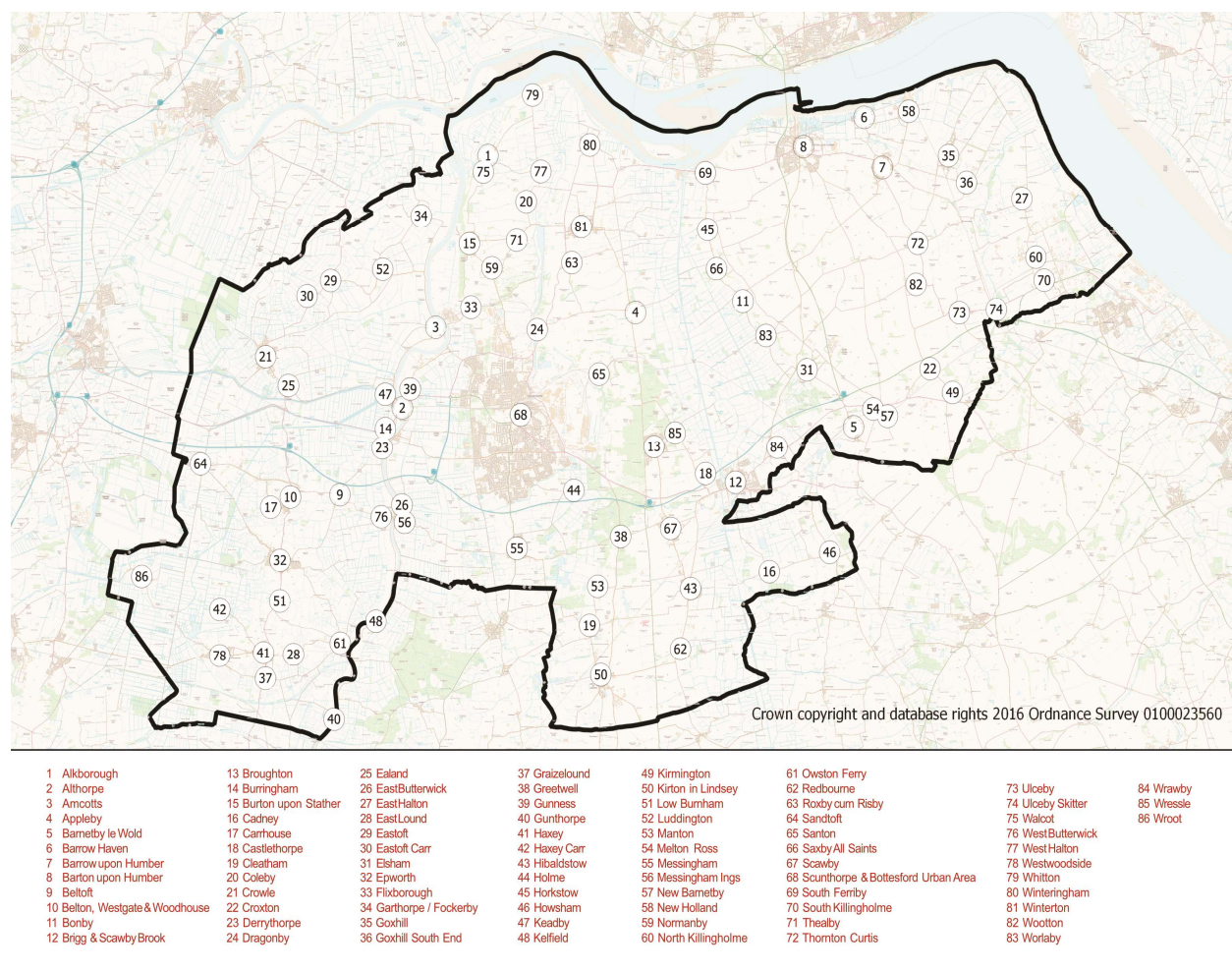
To determine where each settlement in North Lincolnshire is positioned in the hierarchy, the survey methodology used previously has been revised and the structure of this document reflects the various stages of the survey:



Each stage of this survey as described above, contributes to the final objective - the construction of the settlement hierarchy, giving a clear indication of which settlements are the most sustainable in terms of being able to support the pressures placed on local services and infrastructure caused by an increased population. It also enhances the understanding of the various roles played by each settlement within North Lincolnshire. This document will inform the wider North Lincolnshire Local Plan process from the initial stages and going forward.

One of the main purposes of defining a settlement hierarchy is to help inform the direction of development to the most sustainable locations and to areas with the capacity to accommodate further growth. Consideration must be

given to the current level of facilities and services provided in each settlement. This information, considered alongside demographic data and environmental factors will help to determine the order in which settlements will be positioned in the hierarchy.



Not every settlement has the capacity for additional development. North Lincolnshire's Settlement Hierarchy will be devised based on the role and function of each settlement. It gives an indication of where future development could be accommodated and where development should be limited. The overall objective of this exercise is to contribute to the creation of sustainable communities that meet local needs.

The Sustainable Settlement Survey provides a detailed assessment of the settlements in North Lincolnshire, providing evidence to support policies for future growth and development in the emerging Local Plan. Furthermore, it provides comprehensive baseline information for each settlement in the area - a useful reference point for the Local Plan, associated evidence base

documents, supplementary planning documents and the wider development management decision making process.

It is important to remember however that this document is not intended to be used in isolation and is simply one part of an extensive suite of evidence and other technical studies which comprise the Local Plan evidence base. The following table explains a number of key factors clarifying its planning context and how the settlement hierarchy should be used.

What this document does	What this document does not
Support the objectives that guide the Local Plan.	Make any decisions regarding whether a settlement should accommodate residential growth or other development. Such decisions can only be made through the Local Plan itself.
Identify which settlements are best equipped in sustainability terms, to potentially accommodate additional development.	Determine whether a settlement has the capacity for development in terms of available sites. This function is not within the remit of this document and should be considered through the plan-making process.
Highlight clear gaps or opportunities for service and facility improvement in settlements which would raise the sustainability of an area and its communities and businesses.	
Set out a clear settlement hierarchy for all settlements in North Lincolnshire, and to categorise them in a way that is relevant to both the NPPF and the Government's core theme of sustainability to inform the plan-making process.	

2. Policy Context

“At the heart of the Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development¹.....For plan-making this means that: plans should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and be sufficiently flexible to adapt to rapid change²”.

National Policy

The delivery of sustainable communities essentially seeks to turn towns into vibrant centres of activity as well as ensuring rural areas continue to thrive alongside the demand for accelerated housing provision to meet existing and future needs.

National planning guidance requires that new development should be focused in the most sustainable locations where there is a range of services, shops, public transport and employment. Therefore, it is important to assess existing settlements to establish which are the most sustainable and therefore the most equipped to accommodate future population growth.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2019) clearly states that the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development and sets out a framework to shape the development of plans and strategies for the delivery of housing or other growth. It identifies the three objectives of sustainable development as economic, social and environmental, and therefore there is an expectation that the planning process must perform the following functions:

- Economic
 - Contribute to the building of a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth innovation and

¹ National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, Paragraph 10

² National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, Paragraph 11

improved productivity. Identify and coordinate development requirements including the provision of infrastructure.

- Social
 - Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities by ensuring that a sufficient number of range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations.
 - Foster a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being.
- Environmental
 - Contribute to the protection and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment.
 - Making effective use of land.
 - Helping to improve biodiversity.
 - Using natural resources prudently.
 - Minimise waste and pollution.
 - Mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

The NPPF recognises that sustainable development can be achieved through the planning system by:

- Supporting, enhancing and utilising local service and facilities provision (para 92).
- Proactively delivering economic benefits to businesses, the community and the Country (para 80).

- Managing growth so that the use of sustainable modes of transport is maximised, especially walking and cycling and avoiding over-reliance on private transport (para 102 and 103).
- Supporting and sustaining rural communities (para 78).
- Responding to the threat of climate change through design and other flood mitigation methods (para 148).
- Ensuring that land is used in such a way that benefits communities and/or the economy and balances this with respecting the natural environment, recognised landscapes, wildlife and biodiversity (para 145 and 170).
- Prioritising the re-use of previously developed land and buildings as the more sustainable land use option, where appropriate (para 117 and 118).

Local Policy

“The planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings³”.

The Council has a settlement hierarchy that was produced in 2009 and was used to inform the adopted Core Strategy (2011) and in turn influenced allocation policies in the Housing and Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (2016). Both documents acknowledge the principal objective that patterns and forms of development will be more sustainable with a greater emphasis on matching needs with opportunities alongside managing the environment as a key resource. Each was also informed by earlier plan-making processes and the appropriate government legislation at the time, in particular the Regional Spatial Strategy which recognised Scunthorpe as a Sub-Regional Town.

³ National Planning Policy Framework, 2019, Paragraph 15

North Lincolnshire Council Strategy

The Council Plan (2019) sets out the Council ambition to be the best place we can be for our residents. The outcomes of this vision are that the people of North Lincolnshire will be safe, well prosperous and connected. The Council's vision will be delivered through three priorities which aim to:-

- Grow the economy to achieve a more prosperous North Lincolnshire.
- Keep people safe and well to achieve a better quality of life for our residents.
- Enable communities to flourish to achieve communities that are better connected.

Local Development Framework - Core Strategy (2011)

At the time the Core Strategy was drafted the Government advised that sustainable communities should meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, be sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They should be safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all. The Core Strategy aimed to fulfil the requirements of this guidance when planning for future growth in North Lincolnshire. The principles of sustainability remain an important focus of national policy today.

The Core Strategy sets out the long-term spatial vision and planning framework through ten strategic spatial objectives guiding the growth of North Lincolnshire up to 2026, and has a strong focus on the principles of sustainable development, including making the most efficient use of land and prioritising the use of previously developed land, reducing the need to travel and creating vibrant towns whilst ensuring that rural areas continue to thrive. At each stage prior to its adoption the Core Strategy was subject to a sustainability appraisal to assess its potential impact on environmental, economic and social objectives. This meant that any issues identified were amended to ensure that all objectives, strategies and policies in the document conformed to the principles of sustainable development to deliver future growth in North Lincolnshire.

With specific reference to the settlement hierarchy established in the previous Sustainable Settlement Survey (2009), it provides guidance on the scale and

distribution of development and constraint, and the infrastructure needed to support this growth whilst protecting the natural and built environment. As such, Scunthorpe was identified as the main location for new development, including the Lincolnshire Lakes sustainable villages to the west of the town. The Market Towns of Barton upon Humber, Brigg, Crowle, Epworth, Kirton in Lindsey and Winterton were identified as the most sustainable locations outside Scunthorpe to allocate development. The remaining settlements in North Lincolnshire were classified either as Rural Settlements or Rural Settlements in the Countryside where future development would be small-scale and reflect local needs.

Local Development Framework- Housing & Employment Land Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (2016)

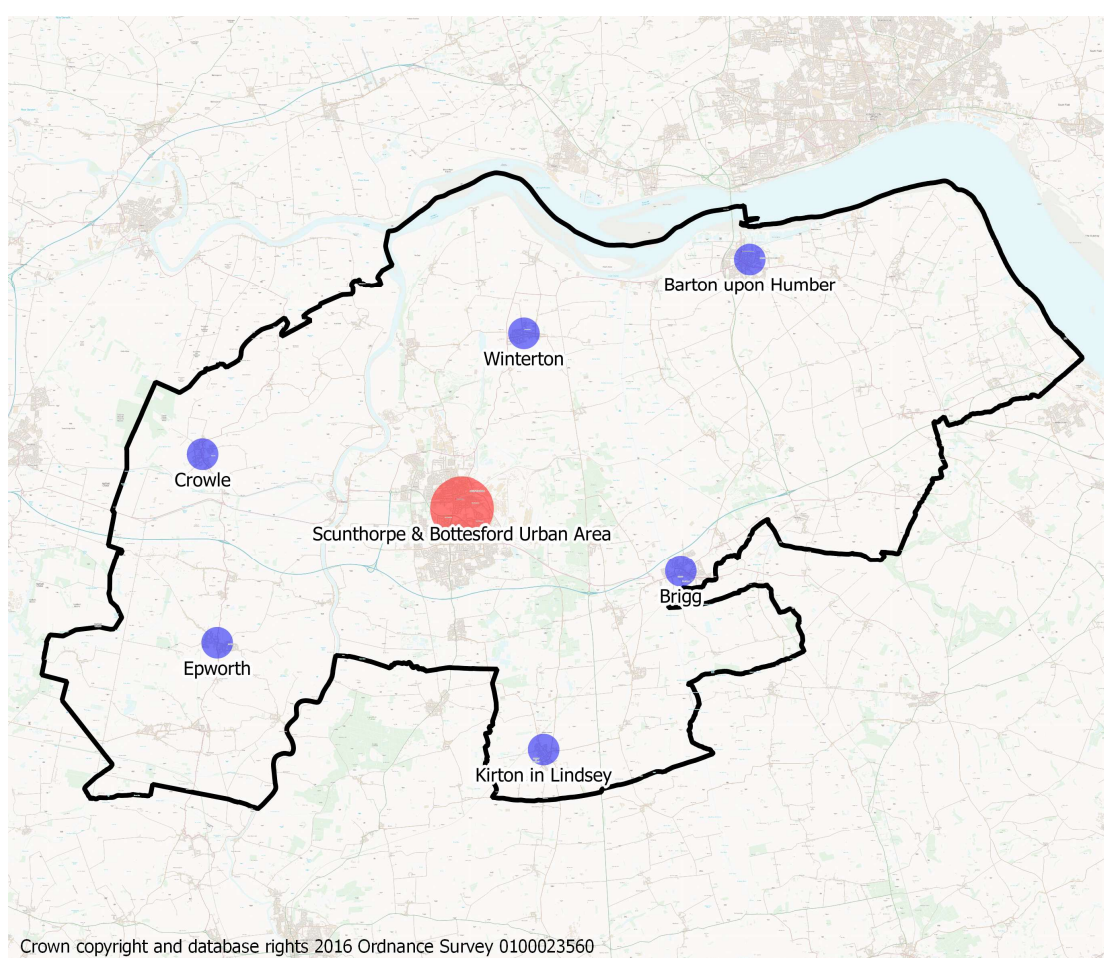
The Housing and Employment Land Allocations DPD sets out which sites the Council has allocated for future housing development and determines where new employment opportunities will be located. It revises settlement development limits, outside which development is strictly limited. Town and district shopping centre boundaries have also been defined to indicate where future retail development should take place. It complements the Core Strategy's approach to sustainable development and advises how, when and for what purpose allocated sites should be developed.

Prior to adoption an independent inspector must examine the DPD to determine whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with a number of legal and procedural requirements, including whether the document is considered 'sound'. To be considered sound the DPD must be:

- **Positively prepared-** plan preparation should be based on a strategy that seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements and be consistent with achieving sustainable development.
- **Justified-** the plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.
- **Effective-** the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.
- **Consistent with national policy-** the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.

Again, at each stage of preparation a sustainability appraisal of the aims, objectives and policies contained within the DPD was carried out to ensure that the most sustainable options for future growth and development in North Lincolnshire were chosen.

Sites identified in the DPD as suitable for future development all complied with the previous Settlement Hierarchy (2009), and so the major proportion of the required housing allocation (82%) was allocated within the Scunthorpe Urban Area and the remaining 18% dispersed amongst the Market Towns.



This map shows the existing Sub-regional town (1st tier settlement) and Market Towns (2nd tier settlements) in North Lincolnshire as set in 2009. The six Market Towns form a cluster around the centrally-located Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area. The third-tier settlements (Rural Settlements) and the settlements in the countryside are more widely distributed across the North Lincolnshire area.

3. Spatial Portrait

North Lincolnshire is predominantly rural in character with over 85% of the total land area being in agricultural use. Almost half of the population and the majority of jobs, services and facilities are concentrated in the principal urban area of Scunthorpe and Bottesford. The remainder of North Lincolnshire's population is widely dispersed amongst the area's 85 other settlements - a combination of market towns, villages, rural hamlets and smaller settlements. These places are diverse in terms of size and service provision, and deliver a range of facilities that support the daily needs of residents, with some having a greater range than others. Many of the smaller settlements have limited or no facilities and so residents must rely upon neighbouring settlements or travel to the Market Towns. The decline in rural facilities has been taking place for some time with changes in lifestyles and availability of services via the internet having a significant impact.

The settlement pattern of North Lincolnshire has been highly influenced by the topography of the area: the River Trent and its flood plain; the network of low hills on the Isle of Axholme; the River Ancholme and its valley; the Lincolnshire Wolds; and the Humber Estuary.

Such characteristics have important implications for the way in which settlements function and the relationships that become established between different settlements. This will ultimately determine how sustainable each settlement is, not only in terms of its role within North Lincolnshire, but also in its capacity to accommodate additional development.

Table 3.1

North Lincolnshire's Resident Population					
	2004	2009	2014	2017	Change 2004-2018
All Ages	158,200	165,600	169,200	171,300	+8.3%
Aged 0 to 15	31,200	31,000	31,800	31,800	+1.9%
Aged 16 to 64	100,200	105,600	104,000	104,100	+3.9%

Aged 65+	26,800	29,000	35,400	35,400	+32.1%
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Source: ONS, mid-year population estimates, 2017 (figures above subject to rounding)

The population of North Lincolnshire has increased by more than eight percent over the last 13 years (table 3.1), higher than the regional increase of 7.6% but lower than the national increase of 10.8%.

There has been an increase across all age groups in North Lincolnshire with the most significant increase seen in those aged 65+, where the population has grown by almost a third. Over the same period the regional and national increase in the older age band, at 22.9% and 25.8%, was significantly lower than that of North Lincolnshire.

Table 3.2

Population Projections						
Year	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
Population	170,807	173,275	174,917	175,764	176,375	176,881

Source: ONS, 2016-based sub-national population projections

North Lincolnshire's population is forecast to grow steadily in the future (Table 3.2). This estimate is based on previous population growth in the area and projected growth nationally. However, it does not reflect the impact of proposed flagship development projects, such as Lincolnshire Lakes and the impact of large-scale economic growth at the South Humber Bank, which will have a positive impact on boosting the population of the area.

Table 3.3

Dwelling Stock by Provider					
	Total	Local Authority	Private Registered Provider	Other Public Sector	Private Sector

Number of dwellings	75,720	10	11,320	20	64,380
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Source: DCLG 2017

North Lincolnshire had 75,720 dwellings in 2017 (Table 3.3), according to the Department for Communities and Local Government. This was an increase of almost 3,200 on the reported figure for 2009. The number of households in North Lincolnshire is projected to rise by over 4,600 to almost 80,400 by 2041, according to DCLG Household Projection figures.

There are 79,300 economically active people of working age in North Lincolnshire, 74,500 in employment and 4,800 unemployed. The self-employed represent 6.9% of the working age population of North Lincolnshire (Annual Population Survey, June 2018).

North Lincolnshire is ranked 127th most deprived out of 326 local authority districts in England in terms of deprivation, according to the Indices of Deprivation 2015. This is an improvement from the rank of 120th, according to Indices of Deprivation 2010.

Almost 80% of the population of North Lincolnshire reported their health as being 'Good' or 'Very Good', according to Census 2011. Life expectancy averages in North Lincolnshire (2012-2014) for males, 78.3 years, and females, 82.8 years, is slightly below the national averages.

4. Determination of the Sustainability Indicators

In order to assess the sustainability of each of the settlements in North Lincolnshire, a range of indicators must first be identified and then applied. Such indicators relate to service provision, facilities, accessibility, quality of life and the local demographic profile.

In basic terms, a sustainability indicator is an amenity that is valued for its contribution to the day-to-day functioning and needs of residents and local businesses. Examples include a school, doctor's surgery, pub or bus service. For the purposes of this study, the sustainability indicators have been selected in accordance with the core planning principles and policies set out in the NPPF. The NPPF is the starting point for the plan making process and compliance with this national planning document is essential to ensuring a sound Local Plan.

The NPPF does not provide a specific list of facilities and services that define sustainability. This can be subjective and what is considered to be an essential service in terms of sustainability will invariably differ from one person to another. However, there is enough discussion in the NPPF to enable the Council to gain a sufficient understanding of the national planning policy approach to sustainability, which is interpreted in table 4.1. For a development plan to be considered sound by an inspector and be passed for adoption, one requirement is that it must comply with the NPPF, and this exercise is one way of contributing towards this objective.

Table 4.1 Sustainability Indicators

National Planning Policy Framework		Sustainability Indicator
Paragraphs 102 and 103- Promoting Sustainable Transport	Planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the best use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable.	Railway station Bus service Cycle route Walking provision
Paragraph 92- Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.	Community facilities (community centres, village / church halls etc.) Recreational facilities Place of worship GP facilities Chemist
Paragraph 85 - Ensuring the	Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the	Convenience shop (food shop)

Vitality of Town Centres	management and growth of centres over the plan period.	Comparison shop (newsagent or other products)
Paragraph 83- Supporting a Prosperous Rural Economy	Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.	Employment premises
Paragraph 83- Supporting a Prosperous Rural Economy	Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in settlements such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.	Convenience shop (food shop) Comparison shop (newsagent or other products) Community facilities (community centres, village / church halls etc.) Recreational facilities Place of worship GP facilities Chemist
Paragraph 103- Promoting Sustainable Transport	Encouragement should be given to solutions that support the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development that facilitates the use of sustainable modes	Railway station Bus service Cycle route

	of transport.	Walking provision
Paragraph 103- Promoting Sustainable Transport	Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.	Railway station Bus service Cycle route Walking provision
Paragraph 104- Promoting Sustainable Transport	Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people.	Railway station Bus service Cycle route Walking provision
Paragraph 104- Promoting Sustainable Transport	Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.	Bus service Cycle route Convenience shop (food shop) Comparison shop (newsagent or other products) Community facilities (community

		centres, village / church halls etc.) Recreational facilities Primary school Secondary school
Paragraph 112- Supporting High Quality Communications	Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.	Broadband access Telecommunications network
Paragraph 92- Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	<p>To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. 	<p>Convenience shop (food shop) Comparison shop (newsagent or other products)</p> <p>Community facilities (community centres, village / church halls etc.)</p> <p>Recreational facilities</p> <p>Place of worship</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs. Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable and are retained for the benefit of the community. 	<p>GP facilities</p> <p>Chemist</p>
Paragraph 94- Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities.	<p>Primary school</p> <p>Secondary school</p>
Paragraph 73- Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and wellbeing of communities.	Recreational facilities
Paragraph 96- Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities	Policies should understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as sporting, recreational and places of worship).	<p>Recreational facilities</p> <p>Place of worship</p> <p>GP facilities</p> <p>Chemist</p>

The NPPF identified 18 sustainability indicators. However, after consideration the Council felt that the indicators for telecommunications network, broadband access, walking provision and cycle routes should not be used to further inform this process for the reasons explained in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Sustainability Indicator	Justification for Exclusion
Telecommunications Network	<p>There is unrestricted access to telephone landlines throughout North Lincolnshire. No capacity constraints have been identified with the provision of telecommunications infrastructure for local communities now or in the future with the additional residential development planned for North Lincolnshire up to 2026 (including the Lincolnshire Lakes).</p> <p>Therefore, there is little benefit in further consideration of this indicator as no measurable distinction between settlements would be found.</p> <p>Telecommunications also includes mobile technologies. However, data on mobile signal coverage is not widely available and is highly dependent on the network provider. As such, consideration of this indicator as part of this survey would be inconsistent.</p>
Broadband Access	<p>OFCOM's Connected Nations report shows that over 90% (91.24%) of North Lincolnshire properties have access to at least super-fast broadband.</p> <p>Therefore, there is little benefit in further consideration of this indicator as little distinction between settlements would be found.</p>
Walking Provision	<p>The decision to travel on foot for leisure purposes or necessity is very much a personal decision and can also be highly influenced by circumstances such as time factors and even the weather.</p>

Furthermore not all members of society have full mobility, and this is therefore less about choice and more about personal circumstances.

Pavements and footpaths are also standard features of modern development and so there will be little distinction between settlements in terms of level of provision. The public right of way network is extensive across North Lincolnshire and no further measures need to be present to enable walking to take place.

It is acknowledged that being able to walk to a school, shop or bus stop is an important factor in terms of sustainability. However, the presence of such facilities in settlements is considered separately in this survey.

For these reasons walking provision is not considered in the further stages of this process.

Cycle Routes

In a similar way to walking provision, the decision to cycle for leisure purposes or necessity is a personal decision and can be greatly influenced by circumstances including time factors and the weather. Also, not everybody has access to a bike or is able to ride one and so this is less about choice and more about personal circumstances. Cycle parking and the availability of other facilities such as showers and changing areas at destination points (in particular work places) may also play a role.

North Lincolnshire is predominantly flat and therefore there is a decent level of provision of cycle routes across the area, particularly when compared to other districts. Cycleways are also commonly included as part of major planning proposals and so extensions and improvements to the existing networks are ongoing alongside new development.

Furthermore, there are other services and facilities that the Council considered important and should be included in the survey due to their role in

enabling a settlement to provide for their community. These amenities and a brief justification for including them as an indicator is explained in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3

Sustainability Indicator	Justification for Inclusion
Post Office, Cash Point / ATM	Serve a multi-functional purpose, often replace access to banking facilities, provides a service for older or less mobile people. Many now located within another local shop creating a 'one stop shop' more sustainable effect.
Public House	Serve as a key means for community cohesion where local people and others can gather and socialise. They are sometimes the only location where meetings of local groups such as residents groups can be held. The presence of a public house does not directly imply a settlement is more sustainable but they play a role in social sustainability.
Post Box	Provide an important service, help reduce the number / length of journeys made by private car.
Take-Away / Tea Room / Café / Restaurant / Any Commercial Services	Help reduce the number / length of journeys made by private car, provide a source of local employment and support the vitality of the local centre.
Library, Mobile Library	Serve a multi-functional purpose, important educational facility and provide a community service open to all.
Allotments	Promote exercise, encourage outdoor activity, promote healthy eating, opportunity to 'grow your own', lead a more sustainable lifestyle and provide an opportunity for education.
Museum / Art Gallery / Theatre and Concert Hall /	Help reduce the number / length of journeys made by private car, provide a source of local employment, support the vitality of the local

Cinema	centre, provide an opportunity for education and facilitate participation in the arts- open to all.
Public Toilets	Provide a valued local facility, help to encourage more use of local centres, support the vitality of the local centre.
Dentist	Provide an important service, contribute to maintenance of the health of local people, and help reduce the number / length of journeys made by private car.
Police Station, Fire Station	Provide an important and locally valued service, provide a source of local employment, and foster a local sense of safety and wellbeing.
Tourism (Hotel / B&B / Guesthouse / Camping or Caravan Site)	Provide a source of local employment, encourage visitors to the area, increase spending locally and thus help support other local amenities.
Quality of Living Environment	Using IMD 2015 Living Environment Deprivation Domain to measure the quality of the local environment. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing in the area; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.
Population	Provides information on the size of the settlement, gives an indication of any potential over or under supply of facilities or services and influences the ranking of settlements with the same scores.
Number of Dwellings	Provides information on the size of the settlement, gives an indication of any potential over or under supply of facilities or services and influences the ranking of settlements with the same scores.
Average House Price	Gives an impression of the characteristics of the settlement and the residents who live there.

5. Methodology

The following section describes the methodology used to produce the 2019 North Lincolnshire Settlement Survey through the subsequent stages:

- Determination of Settlements
- Determination of Sustainability Indicators
- Data Collection

Determination of Settlements

It is important that the study considers which settlements should be assessed. For the purpose of this study a settlement has been defined as a discrete, relatively permanent group of households, most often with services, that together form a built-up environment.

Settlements have an identity based on a spatial area with definable geographic boundaries and a location name. In defining the settlement boundaries, development limit boundaries have been used, where applicable, with a 400 meter buffer zone. This will allow a settlement's sustainable location to be taken into account based on its access to a range of services and facilities that are within walking distance, and also to capture any stray households that would use those settlement services. (This does not include where access is restricted on foot, such as watercourses or major roads (A roads) that inaccessibly separates settlements).

Only settlements with 20 dwellings or more have been included in the scoring process, therefore ten settlements were identified but not scored due to their size. These settlements have been included in the countryside settlement category of the hierarchy, and are considered unlikely to meet all the elements of sustainable development, particularly the access to a range of services, except those normally acceptable in the countryside.

Through this process the total number of settlements identified within the 2016 North Lincolnshire Settlement Survey is 76, excluding the ten countryside settlements outside of the scope of scoring.

Determination of Sustainability Indicators

A sustainable community is one benefiting from access to a wide range of travel, convenience, community, health, educational and economic opportunities. North Lincolnshire Council identified seven 'key' facilities considered crucial to the sustainability of a settlement:

- A primary school and/or a secondary school
- Doctors surgery, clinic or health centre
- A general convenience store that meets the day to day needs (particularly for food shopping)
- Public house
- Walking or cycling distance to nearest major area of employment or 30 minutes public transport travel time
- Hourly bus service
- Village or community hall

In addition, further services and facilities were identified based on an analysis of previous settlement survey scoring criteria's undertaken across six different Local Authorities (one being North Lincolnshire's Sustainable Settlement Survey 2009). Where a facility or service was widely used across a majority of the Local Authorities settlement surveys, greater consideration was given to including the criteria. Additionally, those with a majority vote were weighted higher during the scoring process than those services and facilities considered less significant.

The scoring criteria for this exercise has been based around rewarding weighted points for facilities and services lying within the settlements which are considered essential of a sustainable settlement. Collectively each of the services and facilities identified add to the functionality of a settlement. Value judgements have been used in establishing the scores attributable to each of criteria based on the degree to which each facilitates 'sustainable living', allowing greater weighting to ones considered most significant. It logically follows that the more provision there is, especially of 'key' services, the more sustainable the settlement is likely to be.

The Scoring Scheme is set out in table 5.1.

Table 5.1

Conveniences (Max score: 21)	
Post office: Open 3+ Days	3
Post office: Open less than 3 Days per week	1

Public house	3
Supermarket chain	2
2+ Supermarket chain	3
Convenience shop / store	2
2+ Convenience shop / store	3
Markets	2
Take-away / Tea room / Cafe / Restaurant	2
2+ Take-away / Tea room / Cafe / Restaurant	3
Cash points / ATM	1
Any other shops	1
Any commercial services	1
Post box	1
Community Services (Max score: 20)	
Library	3
Mobile library	1
Village hall / church hall / community centre	3
Gym / sports hall / leisure centre	3
Place of worship	2
Playgrounds	2
Recreation ground / sports pitch	1
Sports & leisure pursuits	1
Public garden	1
Allotments	1
Museums / art galleries / theatres and concert halls / cinemas	2
Public toilets	1
Health & Education (Max score: 16)	
GP surgery / doctors / health centre	3
Chemist / pharmacy	2
Dentist	3
Primary school	3
Secondary school	2
Further Education / College	1
Nursery	2
Transport & Access to Employment (Max score: 12)	
Railway station	2
<i>Train frequency</i>	
Hourly service	3
Daily service	1
Bus stop	1
<i>Bus frequency</i>	
Hourly service	3

Daily service	1
Within 30 minutes of employment centre	3
Living Environment & Community Safety (Max score: 6)	
Quality of living environment (Over 80%)	1
Police station	3
Fire station	2
Tourism (Max score: 1)	
Hotel / B&B / guesthouse	1

Data Collection

Points of Interest and the Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) were used to collect the data for the majority of sustainability indicators within the settlement boundaries specified.

Where data was not available, or known to be factually incorrect at the time of the survey (e.g. Closure of Business), Local knowledge was used to improve accuracy.

Ordnance Survey Points of Interest is a location based directory of all public and privately owned businesses, transport, health, education and leisure services in Britain. Results are illustrated by corresponding location points marked on a map. It includes features with a postal address (such as public houses and schools) and those without (e.g. public gardens and allotments). Its primary use is to enable the identification of different facilities or resources in a geographical context within the built and natural environment.

The Local Land and Property Gazetteer (LLPG) is the local authority's database which coordinates accurate and up-to-date address details of all properties within North Lincolnshire. It contains information regarding land, residential and commercial buildings and other structures such as churches and telephone boxes. Each property is allocated a Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) that can be used to link addresses across different databases.

To ensure accuracy, Points of Interest was matched against LLPG data available, with residential properties excluded to ensure only commercial businesses and services accessible to residents were considered. Any records that did not correlate were investigated to confirm their existence as a sustainable settlement indicator.

However, some sustainability indicators were excluded from the Points of Interest data, as they were unavailable or appeared unreliable, and therefore other data collection methods were used.

Therefore, due to limitations of data it was the use of a variety of data sources which proved to be valuable tools in compiling the North Lincolnshire Settlement Survey, allowing a consistent approach to obtaining specific data. Local Knowledge was also necessary in ensuring an accurate analysis. The list of facilities and services identified and verified were plotted onto a scoring matrix with the corresponding score calculated upon the results.

Table 5.2 below outlines all indicators, source/s used and data collection method.

Table 5.2

Sustainability Indicator	Data Source/s	Methodology
Allotments	Points of Interest (POI) Maps Online	POI produced a list of all allotments within settlement boundaries. Additionally, mapping software identified any outside of boundaries due to their countryside locations.
Any commercial services	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all commercial services within settlement boundaries, excluding residential properties to ensure only services accessible to residents were considered.
Any Other Shops	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all commercial services within settlement boundaries, excluding residential properties to ensure only shops accessible to residents were considered.
Cash points / ATM	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all cash points and ATM machines within settlement boundaries.
Chemist / Pharmacy	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all chemists and pharmacies within settlement boundaries.
Convenience shop / store	Points of Interest (POI) Local Knowledge	POI produced a list of all convenience shops within settlement boundaries. Local knowledge was also used where it was apparent that relevant data was missing from POI.
Dentist	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all dentists within settlement boundaries.
Fire Station	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all fire stations within settlement boundaries.
Further Education / College	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all colleges and further education establishments within settlement boundaries.

GP surgery / doctors / health centre	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all GPs / doctors surgeries and health centres within settlement boundaries.
Gym / Sports hall / Leisure centre	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all gyms, sports halls or leisure centres within settlement boundaries. Local knowledge was also used where it was apparent that relevant data was missing from POI.
Hotel / B&B / Guesthouse	Points of Interest (POI) Online Research	POI produced a list of all hotels, B&Bs and guesthouses within settlement boundaries. Online research also undertaken as it was apparent that relevant data was missing from POI.
Markets	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all markets within settlement boundaries.
Museums / Art galleries / Theatres & concert halls / Cinemas	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all museums, art galleries, theatres, concert halls and cinemas within settlement boundaries.
Place of worship	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all places of worship within settlement boundaries.
Police Station	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all police stations within settlement boundaries.
Post box	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all post boxes within settlement boundaries.
Public Garden	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all public gardens within settlement boundaries.
Primary School	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all primary schools within settlement boundaries.
Secondary School	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all secondary schools within settlement boundaries.
Sports and leisure pursuits	Points of Interest (POI) Local Knowledge	POI produced a list of all sports and leisure pursuits within settlement boundaries. Local knowledge was also used where it was apparent that relevant data was missing from POI.
Take-away / Tea room	Points of Interest (POI)	POI produced a list of all Take-away / Tea room / Cafe / Restaurants within

/ Cafe / Restaurant	Local Knowledge	settlement boundaries. Local knowledge was also used where it was apparent that relevant data was missing from POI.
Nursery / Pre-School	North Lincolnshire Council	Registered childcare provider list, provided by the North Lincolnshire Council Family Information Service.
Supermarket Chains	Geolytix Retail Points	Retail points database provided a list of supermarkets attributed by postcode.
Public House	Food Standard Agency (FSA) Local Land & Property Gazetteer Local Knowledge	Open Pubs dataset derived from the FSA food hygiene ratings provided a list of public houses. List of pubs produced from the Local Land & Property Gazetteer. Local knowledge was also used as some pubs listed in the data were historically closed.
Village halls / Church hall / Community centre	Points of Interest (POI) Local Land & Property Gazetteer Local Knowledge	POI produced a list of village halls within settlements, however many were omitted. Therefore, the Local Land and Property Gazetteer also produced a list of all village halls. Local knowledge was then used to identify other village halls that were excluded from both lists.
Playgrounds	North Lincolnshire Council	Playground data provided from the North Lincolnshire Council Leisure Department.
Recreation ground / Sports Pitch	North Lincolnshire Council	Recreation ground and sports pitch data provided from the North Lincolnshire Council Leisure Department.
Public Toilets	North Lincolnshire Council	A list of public conveniences was used from the North Lincolnshire Council website.
Library	North Lincolnshire Council	Online list of North Lincolnshire library locations used from the North Lincolnshire Council website.
Post Office	Post Office	Online post office branch finder map used to determine post office locations within

		settlements.
Mobile Library	North Lincolnshire Council	North Lincolnshire Council mobile library schedule used which details all routes, settlements and frequencies.
Railway Station	TRACC	The public transport analysis system, TRACC, was used to record any operating railway stations within settlement boundaries.
Train frequency	TRACC	A search was undertaken for the train frequency at each settlement stop on a Tuesday between 7am and 7pm. The combined stop frequency function was used to ensure that the result is the sum of all service frequencies.
Bus stop	TRACC	The public transport analysis system, TRACC, was used to record any bus stops within settlement boundaries.
Bus frequency	TRACC	A search was undertaken for the bus frequency at each settlement stop on a Tuesday between 7am and 7pm. The combined stop frequency function was used to ensure that the result is the sum of all service frequencies.
Within 30 minutes of employment centre	TRACC Esri	A search was undertaken to identify which settlements are up to 800 metres walking distance, 6.25 miles cycle route or 30 minutes public transport time away from North Lincolnshire's current employment sites:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - South Humber Bank - North Killingholme Airfield - Normanby Enterprise Park - Humberside Airport - Sandtoft Business park - Brigg Sugar - Humber Bridge Industrial Estate - New Holland Industrial Estate - Ealand South of the railway - Kirton in Lindsey South of the railway - Trent Remine - Dawes Lane - Flixborough Industrial Estate - Roxby Road Industrial Estate - Elsham Wold Industrial Estate - Ancholme Business Park - Hebden Road Industrial Estate - Kingsway Business Park - Sawcliffe Industrial Park - South Park industrial Estate <p>The definitions of 800 metres walking distance and 30 minutes public transport time were adopted from the SHLAA. A cycling distance of 6.25 miles was selected using an average cycling time of 12.5 miles per hour.</p>
Quality of Living Environment	Indices of Deprivation 2015	<p>The 20% least deprived Lower-layer Super Output Area's (LSOA) in the IMD Living Environment Deprivation domain has been used to score this indicator. Where the majority of a settlement is within the listed LSOA they have been awarded the score for quality of living environment, should only a small part of a settlement fall within the LSOA no points have been given.</p>

In addition, the survey collected contextual and demographic data using information from a variety of sources to build up a profile of the characteristics of North Lincolnshire's settlements to allow comparisons to be made. The table below identifies the additional information collated:

Contextual and demographic information	Reasoning	Data Collection
Location and History	To provide a demographic understanding and a historical background to the type of settlement.	Local knowledge has been used to provide this information.
Number of dwellings	Used to give an indication of the number of people living within a settlement, and therefore the level of service provision required.	The number of dwellings have been counted within each settlement using North Lincolnshire council tax data.
Population	Used to give an indication of the number of people living within a settlement, and therefore the level of service provision required.	Due to population data being unavailable at the level required, the average household size of the LSOA that the settlement sits within has been used (Census 2011) and multiplied by the number of dwellings.
Average house price (£)	Used to give an indication of the affordability of each settlement.	Average house price data has been collected from the Office for National Statistics, using the mean price paid for residential properties by lower super output area. The quarterly data between the year ending June 2017 to March 2018 has been averaged using the latest four quarters of data.

6. Analysis of Information and Scoring

The facilities and services have been separated into headings, with four key categories being identified as significant to a sustainable settlement;

- Conveniences
- Community Services
- Health & Education
- Transport & Access to Employment

Two other categories were considered influential to the sustainability of a settlement but, although scored, were not deemed necessary to rank:

- Living Environment & Community Safety
- Tourism

The settlements have been scored based on the services and facilities available within each settlement boundary, and a rank attributed based on the overall outcome. Furthermore, each settlement has been ranked in the four key categories in addition to the overall score and rank. This allows consideration to be given to a settlement's strengths and weaknesses across the categories, rather than focusing on an overall score. Additionally it helps to identify where development needs may be. It should not be assumed that a low scoring settlement be lacking services and facilities in all areas.

Where several settlements score the same, they have been ranked on the number of 'key facilities' available within the settlement (as defined in the determination of sustainability indicators section above).

At this point the contextual and demographic information is available alongside the settlement scores and ranks, reflecting the size of the population likely to be reliant on the services and facilities available. Settlements with similar scores and/or rankings are able to be compared against the settlement population to allow a more comprehensive appraisal for when development decisions are being made.

Whilst scoring mechanisms are not always exact it is considered the most appropriate method of data analysis for the settlement hierarchy in relation to what the document is trying to achieve.

Table 6.1 provides the initial scores and rankings of the 76 settlements.

Table 6.1

Settlement	Number of Dwellings	Number of Residents	Average House Price	Key Facilities and Services	Score	Rank
Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area	35,678	85,627	£117,229	7	75	1
Barton upon Humber	5,454	12,544	£153,727	7	69	2
Brigg & Scawby Brook	3,237	7,445	£183,474	7	69	3
Epworth	2,028	4,664	£191,154	6	61	4
Kirton in Lindsey	1,433	3,439	£176,855	7	59	5
Winterton	2,142	5,141	£148,393	7	58	6
Broughton	2,115	4,865	£159,816	7	52	7
Crowle	1,857	4,457	£169,829	6	49	8
Messingham	1,651	3,962	£183,355	7	46	9
Barnetby le Wold	770	1,771	£163,152	6	43	10
Belton, Westgate & Woodhouse	1,170	2,925	£215,308	6	42	11
Barrow upon Humber	1,281	3,074	£193,712	5	41	12
Goxhill	953	2,287	£173,886	5	40	13
Haxey	805	1,932	£211,537	5	40	14
Keadby	645	1,548	£143,461	6	39	15
Hibaldstow	1,016	2,438	£177,804	6	37	16
Burton upon Stather	1,102	2,535	£185,955	6	35	17
Ulceby	737	1,695	£175,542	5	35	18
Winteringham	451	1,037	£214,592	6	35	19
Scawby	764	1,834	£191,736	4	32	20
South Ferriby	325	748	£186,111	6	32	21
South Killingholme	543	1,249	£130,422	6	32	22
Owston Ferry	510	1,224	£184,402	5	30	23
New Holland	458	1,008	£126,895	4	29	24
Westwoodside	956	2,294	£210,606	4	29	25
East Halton	278	639	£164,211	5	29	26
Gunness	365	767	£119,366	5	28	27
Ealand	321	770	£198,370	3	27	28
West Butterwick	362	905	£200,193	5	26	29
Wrawby	599	1,438	£223,587	4	26	30
Wroot	206	494	£219,339	5	25	31
Alkborough	190	437	£187,574	3	24	32

Burringham	368	773	£158,868	3	24	33
Bonby	234	538	£192,650	3	23	34
Eastoft	193	463	£158,485	4	23	35
Worlaby	235	564	£227,670	3	22	36
Kirmington	150	345	£184,045	3	20	37
Wootton	237	545	£184,045	4	20	38
Althorpe	147	353	£198,370	3	19	39
East Butterwick	75	188	£196,061	3	19	40
Elsham	176	422	£227,670	2	19	41
Garthorpe & Fockerby	187	449	£158,485	3	19	42
Luddington	181	434	£158,485	3	18	43
West Halton	125	288	£214,592	3	18	44
Flixborough	111	255	£157,461	2	17	45
Howsham	116	278	£177,500	2	17	46
Redbourne	176	422	£193,488	2	17	47
Appleby	217	521	£199,489	2	16	48
North Killingholme	128	294	£130,422	2	16	49
New Barnetby	38	87	£163,152	2	15	50
Ulceby Skitter	43	99	£198,000	2	15	51
Roxby cum Risby	151	362	£199,489	2	14	52
Saxby All Saints	101	222	£157,631	2	14	53
Thealby	74	170	£187,574	2	14	54
Barrow Haven	72	180	£192,881	2	13	55
Horkstow	63	139	£157,631	2	13	56
Melton Ross	93	214	£163,152	2	13	57
Thornton Curtis	122	281	£198,000	2	13	58
Amcotts	107	257	£158,485	2	12	59
Cadney	66	158	£177,500	1	11	60
Normanby	64	147	£187,574	1	11	61
Sandtoft	57	143	£212,810	2	11	62
Wressle	40	96	£199,489	2	10	63
Beltoft	82	205	£217,807	1	10	64
Castlethorpe	35	84	£199,489	2	9	65
Dragonby	48	115	£154,273	2	9	66
East Lound	70	168	£219,339	1	9	67
Whitton	97	223	£214,592	1	9	68
Carrhouse	74	185	£207,813	1	8	69
Greetwell	61	153	£196,061	1	8	70

Low Burnham	62	149	£219,339	1	8	71
Coleby	28	64	£205,327	1	7	72
Goxhill South End	48	115	£201,883	1	7	73
Graizelound	97	223	£194,719	0	7	74
Gunthorpe	56	129	£194,719	0	7	75
Santon	43	103	£199,489	1	7	76

Cleatham	Not Scored
Croxton	
Derrythorpe	
Eastoft Carr	
Haxey Carrs	
Holme	
Kelfield	
Manton	
Messingham Ings	
Walcot	

7. Conclusion: Revised Settlement Hierarchy 2019

Major Sub-Regional Town

- Scunthorpe & Bottesford Urban Area

Market Towns/Large Service Centres – The service centres identified in this category, comprise of settlements with at least 5 of the key facilities identified above and a score of above 40. There are 13 settlements which fit this criteria, increasing the number of settlements in this group from the six identified in the last Settlement Survey.

- Barnetby le Wold
- Barton upon Humber
- Barrow upon Humber
- Belton, Westgate & Woodhouse
- Brigg & Scawby Brook
- Broughton
- Crowle
- Epworth
- Goxhill
- Haxey
- Kirtton in Lindsey

- Messingham
- Winterton

Larger Rural Settlements - The tier of settlements below the towns are referred to as Local Service Centres. The villages identified in this category, comprise of the largest villages in terms of population size that have at least 4 of the 7 of the 'key facilities' and have scored of 25 and above.

There are 17 settlements in this group. These villages are unsuitable for substantial growth but capable of accommodating an allocation either within or adjoining the settlement.

- Burton upon Stather
- Ealand
- East Halton
- Gunness
- Hibaldstow
- Keadby
- New Holland
- Owston Ferry
- Scawby
- South Ferriby
- South Killingholme
- Ulceby
- West Butterwick
- Westwoodside
- Winteringham
- Wrawby
- Wroot

Smaller Rural Settlements - These villages tend to have only some of the key facilities with fewer shops and services and are less accessible to high order centres. They tend to have a smaller population than the Larger Rural Settlements.

These villages are unsuitable for accommodating a large allocation but capable of taking residential infill and development of an appropriate scale to the settlement either within or adjoining the settlement.

- Alkborough

- Althorpe
- Amcotts
- Appleby
- Barrow Haven
- Bonby
- Burringham
- Cadney
- East Butterwick
- Eastoft
- Elsham
- Flixborough
- Garthorpe & Fockerby
- Horkstow
- Howsham
- Kirmington
- Luddington
- Melton Ross
- New Barnetby
- Normanby
- North Killingholme
- Redbourne
- Roxby cum Risby
- Sandtoft
- Saxby All Saints
- Thealby
- Thornton Curtis
- Ulceby Skitter
- West Halton
- Wootton
- Worlaby

Countryside - These settlements are least likely to have any key facilities and also most likely a smaller population. Ten of the settlements listed had fewer than 20 dwellings and were not surveyed for this report.

Development away from the defined settlements is unlikely to meet all the elements of sustainable development particularly the access to a range of services, except those normally acceptable in the countryside.

- Beltoft
- Carrhouse
- Castlethorpe
- Coleby
- Dragonby
- East Lound
- Goxhill South End
- Graizelound
- Greetwell
- Gunthorpe
- Low Burnham
- Santon
- Whitton
- Wressle

8. Settlement Profiles

The following chapter provides a profile of each of the settlements surveyed in this study, including a description of the settlement's location, history, population size, number of dwellings and average house price. Alongside this, a table summarises the individual settlement survey results owing to a settlement. This includes scores across all six categories, a ranking of the four key categories, an overall settlement score and hierarchy ranking and the number of key facilities existing. This information highlights where scores are significantly high or low in an area, exclusive to the individual settlement.

The following profiles are listed in alphabetical order.

Alkborough

Alkborough is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, to the north of Scunthorpe and Burton upon Stather and south of Whitton overlooking the Trent Falls where the Rivers Trent and Ouse become the Humber. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with two areas of importance for nature conservation to the north-west and south-west. There are pockets of important open amenity within **Alkborough** and the majority of the settlement is within a conservation area.

Evidence suggests that a settlement has existed at **Alkborough** since at least late Saxon times. It is home to two nationally important ancient monuments - Julian's Bower and Countess Close. Julian's Bower is a turf maze, believed to have been created around the year 1200 by Benedictine monks who lived locally.

Alkborough has a population of approximately 437 with 190 dwellings, and an average house price of £187,574.

Total Settlement Score			24	Overall Hierarchy Position			32
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	9	23		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	7	46		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	

Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Althorpe

Althorpe is located in Axholme North ward, to the west of Scunthorpe on the A18 in the Isle of Axholme and on the western bank of the River Trent, south of Keadby. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Althorpe is believed to be of Danish origin and is referred to as Aletorp in the Domesday Book of 1086. Sir John Neville built the parish church of St. Oswald in 1483. The only bridge onto the Isle of Axholme is north of **Althorpe** at Keadby, its official name being the King George V Bridge.

Althorpe has a population of approximately 353 with 147 dwellings, and an average house price of £198,370.

Total Settlement Score		19	Overall Hierarchy Position		39
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Amcotts

Amcotts is located in Axholme North ward. It is located in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme on the bank of the River Trent, to the north of Althorpe and Keadby on the B1392. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and there are areas of

important open amenity within the settlement. The settlement was formerly a township in the Parish of Althorpe, but became a parish in its own right in 1850.

Amcotts has a population of approximately 257 with 107 dwellings, and an average house price of £158,485.

Total Settlement Score			12	Overall Hierarchy Position			59
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	4	45		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	3	58		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Appleby

Appleby is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, on the B1207 (Ermine Street, the old Roman road from Lincoln to Winteringham) to the north-east of Scunthorpe. There are areas of important open amenity within the settlement and the surrounding land is of a high agricultural grade. **Appleby** has a conservation area and was included in the Domesday survey of 1086, though it is thought to be Saxon in origin.

Appleby has a population of approximately 521 with 217 dwellings, and an average house price of £199,489.

Total Settlement Score			16	Overall Hierarchy Position			48
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	

Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Barnetby le Wold

Barnetby le Wold (or Barnetby as it is more commonly called) is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, close to the M180 (Junction 5 - Barnetby Top) just off the A18 at the northern end of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The settlement has pockets of important open amenity and the surrounding land is of average agricultural grade. An important railway centre, Barnetby station opened for goods in 1848 and passengers in 1849 as part of the Market Rasen to Grimsby line. Despite its prominent growth as a result of the coming of the railway, the village goes back over 1,000 years, and is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086.

Barnetby le Wold has a population of approximately 1,771 with 770 dwellings, and an average house price of £163,152.

Total Settlement Score			43	Overall Hierarchy Position			10
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	14	13		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	8	14	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	10	4	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			6				

Barrow Haven

Barrow Haven is located in Ferry ward. It is a hamlet and small port located to the north of the A1077, east of Barton-upon-Humber on the bank of the River Humber. **Barrow Haven** has rail and wharf facilities and developed due to its convenient location for ships and boats crossing the Humber to moor. For many years it was the site of a ferry crossing point to Kingston-upon-Hull. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and there are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) along the bank of the River Humber.

Barrow Haven has a population of approximately 180 with 72 dwellings, and an average house price of £192,881.

Total Settlement Score			13	Overall Hierarchy Position			55
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Barrow-upon-Humber

Barrow-upon-Humber (or Barrow as it is more commonly called) is located in Ferry ward, on the A1077 to the east of Barton-upon-Humber and west of Goxhill. There are pockets of important open amenity within the settlement and the surrounding land is of high agricultural grade. The settlement has the character of a rural village, but contains elements associated with small towns, such as a small market place and sizeable High Street. **Barrow** also has a conservation area, with many of the buildings in the centre of the village of 18th and 19th century origin. The town is an ancient Christian site as it was here in the seventh century that St Chad founded a monastery on land given by Wilfhere, King of Mercia.

Barrow-upon-Humber has a population of approximately 3,074 with 1,281 dwellings, and an average house price of £193,712.

Total Settlement Score			41	Overall Hierarchy Position			12
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	15	10		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			5				

Barton-upon-Humber

Barton-upon-Humber (or Barton as it is more commonly called) is located in Barton ward. It is located to the east of the A15 on the bank of the River Humber, close to the southern approach to the Humber Bridge.

The history of **Barton** goes back to early Saxon times with an established settlement there by around AD 400. In the early medieval period it was the largest and most important settlement in Northern Lincolnshire. The town has a conservation area, with many buildings dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, as well as earlier examples.

The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of importance for nature conservation. To the north of the town the bank of the River Humber has protected wetlands of international importance (Ramsar).

Barton-upon-Humber has a population of approximately 12,544 with 5,454 dwellings, and an average house price of £153,727.

Total Settlement Score			69	Overall Hierarchy Position			2
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences	19	3		Health & Education	15	3	

(Maximum Score: 21)			(Maximum Score: 16)		
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	20	1	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	10	4
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	5	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

Beltoft

Beltoft is located in Axholme Central ward, to the south of the M180 in the Isle of Axholme, to the east of Belton and west of West Butterwick. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade and of high landscape value.

Beltoft is mentioned in 1300 as belonging to Roger de Beltoft, the Sheffield family (of Normanby Hall) also had a residence there. At nearby Temple Belwood, Roger de Mowbray gave the 'cowpasture' at Belwode to the Knights Templar as a base. It was, however, demolished to make way for the M180.

Beltoft has a population of approximately 205 with 82 dwellings, and an average house price of £217,807.

Total Settlement Score			10	Overall Hierarchy Position		64
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	3	58		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1				

Belton, Westgate & Woodhouse

Belton is located in Axholme Central ward, on the A161 in the Isle of Axholme, to the south of M180 Junction 2, north-east of Epworth. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Belton's urban area includes the hamlets of Westgate and Woodhouse

The spelling of **Belton's** name has changed little over the centuries, it being referred to as Beltone in the Domesday Book of 1086. The name **Belton** is said to have connections with the worship of the son god Bel, as in Beltane.

Belton has a population of approximately 2,925 with 1,170 dwellings, and an average house price of £215,308.

Total Settlement Score		42	Overall Hierarchy Position		11
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	16	9	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	11	7
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Bonby

Bonby is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the B1204 between Saxby all Saints and Worlaby on the western edge of the Lincolnshire Wolds. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade and there are areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Bonby is one of the five settlements collectively known as the Lincolnshire Low Villages and reference is made to a settlement existing there in the Domesday Book of 1086.

Bonby has a population of approximately 538 with 234 dwellings, and an average house price of £192,650.

Total Settlement Score		23	Overall Hierarchy Position		34
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	35	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	17	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	39
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Brigg & Scawby Brook

Brigg is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, to the south of the M180 on the A15, east of Scawby and west of Wrawby. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement and along the banks of the River Ancholme.

Much of Brigg's urban expansion has taken place in the adjoining hamlet of Scawby Brook.

Historically, the Ancholme was a vital link for **Brigg** providing access to Yorkshire and the port of Hull. Brigg has a conservation area, and has been a thriving market town for centuries with a weekly Thursday market possibly dating from 1205.

Brigg has a population of approximately 7,445 with 3,237 dwellings, and an average house price of £183,474.

Total Settlement Score		69	Overall Hierarchy Position		3
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	21	1	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	16	1
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	17	3	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	9	6
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	5	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

Broughton

Broughton is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, on the B1207 to the west of Brigg and south-east of Scunthorpe. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas to the south and west of the settlement of importance for nature conservation. There are also areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

The settlement lies alongside the Roman road of Ermine Street, and reference is made to a settlement existing in the Domesday Book of 1086. Prior to 1861 and the arrival of the iron industry in Scunthorpe, Broughton was a village based completely on agriculture. **Broughton** became a town as opposed to a village in 1974.

Broughton has a population of approximately 4,865 with 2,115 dwellings, and an average house price of £159,816.

Total Settlement Score		52	Overall Hierarchy Position		7
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	18	4	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	16	6	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety	1	N/A	Tourism	0	N/A

(Maximum Score: 6)			(Maximum Score: 1)		
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

Burringham

Burringham is located in Gunness and Burringham ward, on the B1450 on the eastern bank of the River Trent to the west of Scunthorpe, five miles east of Crowle. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade.

Burringham has a population of approximately 773 with 368 dwellings, and an average house price of £158,868.

Total Settlement Score			24	Overall Hierarchy Position			33
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	8	28		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	2	37	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3					

Burton upon Stather

Burton upon Stather (or Burton as it is more commonly called) is located in Burton and Winterton ward, on the B1430 close to the eastern bank of the River Trent to the north of Scunthorpe and west of Winterton. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with an area to the south-west of **Burton** of importance for nature conservation. There are areas of important open amenity and a conservation area within the settlement. **Burton** is in close proximity to wharf facilities, the economy of the village originally being based on boat building and agriculture.

Burton has a population of approximately 2,535 with 1,102 dwellings, and an average house price of £185,955.

Total Settlement Score			35	Overall Hierarchy Position		17
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	11	18	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	8	14	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	11	12	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6				

Cadney

Cadney is located in Ridge ward, to the south of Brigg and east of Hibaldstow. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade and there are areas of amenity importance within the settlement. **Cadney** parish boundary is defined by water on all sides - by the Old River Ancholme, Kettleby Beck and North Kelsey Beck.

Cadney has a population of approximately 158 with 66 dwellings, and an average house price of £177,500.

Total Settlement Score			11	Overall Hierarchy Position		60
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	3	58	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1				

Carrhouse

Carrhouse is located in Axholme Central ward, on the A161 in the Isle of Axholme, to the west of Belton. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade.

Carrhouse has a population of approximately 185 with 74 dwellings, and an average house price of £207,813.

Total Settlement Score			8	Overall Hierarchy Position			69
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			1				

Castlethorpe

Castlethorpe is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, on the A18 to the west of Brigg in close proximity to the M180 and adjacent to the new River Ancholme.

Castlethorpe has a population of approximately 84 with 35 dwellings, and an average house price of £199,489.

Total Settlement Score			9	Overall Hierarchy Position			65
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	

Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Coleby

Coleby is a hamlet located in Burton upon Stather, to the north of Scunthorpe and Thealby and to the west of Winterton. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and there are areas of amenity importance.

Coleby has a population of approximately 64 with 28 dwellings, and an average house price of £205,327.

Total Settlement Score			7	Overall Hierarchy Position			72
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	1	67		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			1				

Crowle

Crowle is located in Axholme North ward, on the A161 in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme to the north of the M180. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with an area to the east of the settlement of importance for nature conservation. To the south-east is an area of important open amenity.

In the Domesday Survey of 1086 **Crowle** was the most populous and valuable manor in the Isle of Axholme. Throughout its history **Crowle** has had strong agricultural links and

there have been markets held there since medieval times. It has a conservation area, and to the west of the settlement there is a stretch of moorland which now holds SSSI status and is home to many rare plants and birds. Indeed, the moors are internationally recognised areas of nature conservation importance.

Crowle has a population of approximately 4,457 with 1,857 dwellings, and an average house price of £169,829.

Total Settlement Score		49	Overall Hierarchy Position		8
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	17	6	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	14	8	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	2	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Dragonby

Dragonby is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, just off the A1077 to the north-east of Scunthorpe and there is a local nature reserve to the south of the settlement.

Dragonby has a population of approximately 115 with 48 dwellings, and an average house price of £154,273.

Total Settlement Score		9	Overall Hierarchy Position		66
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	1	67	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety	0	N/A	Tourism	0	N/A

(Maximum Score: 6)			(Maximum Score: 1)		
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Ealand

Ealand is located in Axholme North ward, to the north of the M180 in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme, south of Crowle. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with an area of important open amenity to the west of the settlement.

Ealand has a population of approximately 770 with 321 dwellings, and an average house price of £198,370

Total Settlement Score			27	Overall Hierarchy Position			28
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	2	37	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	7	46		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	12	1	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3					

East Butterwick

East Butterwick is located in Ridge ward, to the south of the M180 on the eastern bank of the River Trent opposite West Butterwick. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade.

East Butterwick has a population of approximately 188 with 75 dwellings, and an average house price of £196,061.

Total Settlement Score		19	Overall Hierarchy Position		40
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

East Halton

East Halton is located in Ferry ward, to the east of Goxhill and north of North Killingholme, adjacent to the South Humber Bank industrial area. The surrounding land is of low/average agricultural grade with areas of importance for nature conservation to the east of the settlement. There is also an area of important open amenity within the settlement. There has been a settlement since at least the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was known as Haltune.

East Halton has a population of approximately 639 with 278 dwellings, and an average house price of £164,211.

Total Settlement Score		29	Overall Hierarchy Position		26
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	11	18	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5			

East Lound

East Lound is located in Axholme South ward, in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme, between the A161 and Owston Ferry.

East Lound has a population of approximately 168 with 70 dwellings, and an average house price of £219,339.

Total Settlement Score		9	Overall Hierarchy Position		67
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	1	67	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

Eastoft

Eastoft is located in Axholme North ward, on the A161 in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme, to the north-east of Crowle. There are areas of important open amenity within the settlements and the surrounding land is of high agricultural grade.

The earliest written account of **Eastoft** is in 1164 when a dispute over payment of tithes between the abbot of Selby and the Vicar of Adlingfleet is recorded.

Eastoft has a population of approximately 463 with 193 dwellings, and an average house price of £158,485.

Total Settlement Score		23	Overall Hierarchy Position		32
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position

Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		4			

Elsham

Elsham is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, just off the A15 to the north-east of Brigg and close to M180 Junction 5 (Barnetby Top). Elsham Wold Industrial Estate is to the north-east of the settlement.

Elsham has a conservation area and is one of the five settlements collectively known as the Lincolnshire Low Villages. The surrounding land is of average to poor agricultural grade but with importance for nature conservation. The earliest records of the village are around 1086 when it is referred to as Eleham or Elesham.

Elsham has a population of approximately 358 with 149 dwellings, and an average house price of £227,670.

Total Settlement Score			19	Overall Hierarchy Position			41
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	11	12		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Epworth

Epworth is located in Axholme Central ward, on the A161 to the south of the M180 in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of average to high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. To the north-east there is a small site of importance for nature conservation.

It is referred to in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Epeurde. In the following centuries it developed into a market town, based largely upon agriculture. **Epworth** also has a conservation area and is world famous as the birthplace of John and Charles Wesley, the founders of Methodism.

Epworth has a population of approximately 4,664 with 2,028 dwellings, and an average house price of £191,154.

Total Settlement Score		61	Overall Hierarchy Position		4
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	18	4	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	15	3
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	17	3	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	5	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Flixborough

Flixborough is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, to the north-west of Scunthorpe and south of Burton upon Stather. **Flixborough** is close to an industrial estate and wharf facilities. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

There are references to a settlement at **Flixborough** from at least the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, and in June 1974 it was at the centre of the UK's then worst industrial accident when the Nypro works was devastated by an explosion

Flixborough has a population of approximately 255 with 111 dwellings, and an average house price of £157,461.

Total Settlement Score		17	Overall Hierarchy Position		45
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	8	41	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Garthorpe and Fockerby

Garthorpe and **Fockerby** are located in Axholme North ward, in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme to the north of Luddington, two miles west of Burton upon Stather, close to the western bank of the River Trent. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade.

Garthorpe is a small township located within Luddington parish and is referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086. At one time it received status as a Market Town, but the market was in later years overtaken by the market at Crowle.

Garthorpe and **Fockerby** has a population of approximately 449 with 187 dwellings, and an average house price of £158,485.

Total Settlement Score		19	Overall Hierarchy Position		42
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A

Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Goxhill

Goxhill is located in Ferry ward, to the east of Barton-upon-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber, and has a rail facility. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity and importance for nature conservation. The history of **Goxhill** owes much to its proximity to the Humber and its association with the Humber ferry. It was the site of a base for the US Air Force in World War II.

Goxhill has a population of approximately 2,287 with 953 dwellings, and an average house price of £173,886.

Total Settlement Score			40	Overall Hierarchy Position		13
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	8	28		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	13	9		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	8	8
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5				

Goxhill South End

Goxhill South End is located in Ferry ward, to the east of Barton-upon-Humber and Barrow-upon-Humber. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity and importance for nature conservation.

Goxhill South End has a population of approximately 115 with 48 dwellings, and an average house price of £153,203.

Total Settlement Score		7	Overall Hierarchy Position		73
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	3	71
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

Graizelound

Graizelound is a hamlet located in Axholme South ward, in the parish of Haxey, located on the A161 in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme, south of Haxey. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade.

It has a population of approximately 223 with 97 dwellings, and an average house price of £194,719.

Total Settlement Score		7	Overall Hierarchy Position		74
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	2	63	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	72
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		0			

Greetwell

Greetwell is located in Ridge ward, south of the M180 to the south-east of Scunthorpe between Messingham and Scawby. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade. To the north and west is land of importance for nature conservation.

Greetwell has a population of approximately 153 with 61 dwellings, and an average house price of £196,061.

Total Settlement Score		8	Overall Hierarchy Position		70
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	2	63	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

Gunness

Gunness is located in Burringham and Gunness ward, on the B1216 on the eastern bank of the River Trent at the east end of Keadby Bridge, to the west of Scunthorpe. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade. Formerly called Gunhouse, the main landmark in the village is the King George V Bridge (or Keadby Bridge as it is known), which opened in 1916.

Gunness has a population of approximately 767 with 365 dwellings, and an average house price of £119,366.

Total Settlement Score		28	Overall Hierarchy Position		27
Category	Score	Hierarchy	Category	Score	Hierarchy

		Position			Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	9	23	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5			

Gunthorpe

Gunthorpe is located in Axholme South ward, in the south-east corner of the Isle of Axholme, to the south of Owston Ferry. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade.

Gunthorpe has a population of approximately 129 with 56 dwellings, and an average house price of £194,719.

Total Settlement Score		7	Overall Hierarchy Position		75
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	3	58	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	72
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		0			

Haxey

Haxey is located in Axholme South ward, on the A161 in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme, to the south of Epworth. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. To the north-west there is a site of importance for nature conservation.

Haxey is the largest village in the Isle of Axholme today and has existed as a settlement from pre-Conquest times. **Haxey** is famous for the "Haxey Hood" which takes place in January every year - a traditional rough game in which opposing teams fight for the "hood" in a local field with the victorious team then carrying it to their favourite public house.

Haxey has a population of approximately 1,932 with 805 dwellings, and an average house price of £211,537.

Total Settlement Score		40	Overall Hierarchy Position		14
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	14	13	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	13	9	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	72
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5			

Hibaldstow

Hibaldstow is located in Ridge ward, on the fork of the B1206 and B1207 to the south of Brigg and Scawby. The surrounding land is of a high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Settlement on the site began in Roman times due to the proximity of Ermine Street. The village was renamed after St Hygbald who visited the area in the 7th century. **Hibaldstow** airfield, opened in 1941, was among the first wartime stations in the north of the county of Lincolnshire.

Hibaldstow has a population of approximately 2,438 with 1,016 dwellings, and an average house price of £177,804.

Total Settlement Score		37	Overall Hierarchy Position		16
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	13	15	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	8	14
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Horkstow

Horkstow is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the B1204 to the south of South Ferriby. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas of importance for nature conservation to the east. Horkstow Bridge to the west of the village is a fine example of an early suspension bridge and one of only a handful in Britain to have remained as originally designed. **Horkstow** is one of the five settlements collectively known as the Lincolnshire Low Villages.

Horkstow has a population of approximately 139 with 63 dwellings, and an average house price of £157,631.

Total Settlement Score		13	Overall Hierarchy Position		56
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Howsham

Howsham is a hamlet located in Ridge ward, to the south-east of Brigg, 2 miles east of Cadney and west of the B1434.

Howsham has a population of approximately 278 with 116 dwellings, and an average house price of £177,500.

Total Settlement Score			17	Overall Hierarchy Position			46
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	4	45		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	8	41		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Keadby

Keadby is located in Axholme North ward, to the west of Scunthorpe and Gunness on the western bank of the River Trent in the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. The only bridge onto the Isle of Axholme is at **Keadby**, its official name being the King George V Bridge.

Keadby has a population of approximately 1,548 with 645 dwellings, and an average house price of £143,461.

Total Settlement Score			39	Overall Hierarchy Position			15
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	

Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	12	17	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	6	18
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	12	1
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Kirmington

Kirmington is located in Ferry ward, to the north of the A18 and north-east of Humberside Airport. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of SSSI and important open amenity surrounding Kirmington. Construction of Kirmington Airfield began in the early part of World War II and the present-day airport was opened in March 1974.

Kirmington has a population of approximately 345 with 150 dwellings, and an average house price of £184,045.

Total Settlement Score		20	Overall Hierarchy Position		37
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Kirton in Lindsey

Kirton in Lindsey (or Kirton, as it is more commonly known) is located in Ridge ward, to the west of the A15, six miles south of Scunthorpe on a ridge known as the Lincoln Edge.

It has a rail facility, and the surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

The settlement is mentioned in the Domesday Book in 1086 as Chichetone and other variations include Kirtketon in the 13th century. Kirton comprises two distinct 'centres' - the downhill area around the church of St. Andrew and the uphill area around the market place. **Kirton in Lindsey** also has a conservation area.

Kirton in Lindsey has a population of approximately 3,439 with 1,433 dwellings, and an average house price of £176,855.

Total Settlement Score			59	Overall Hierarchy Position			5
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	17	6		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	15	3	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	16	6		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	9	6	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	2	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			7				

Low Burnham

Low Burnham is located in Axholme South ward, on the A161 to the south of Epworth. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of importance for nature conservation and a SSSI to the south and east of East Lound.

Low Burnham has a population of approximately 149 with 62 dwellings, and an average house price of £219,339.

Total Settlement Score			8	Overall Hierarchy Position			71
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	

Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	2	63	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

Luddington

Luddington is located in Axholme North ward, to the east of the A161 on the B1392 around five miles north east of Crowle in the northern part of the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade. Referred to as Ludintone in the Domesday survey of 1086 it is thought to have Saxon origins.

Luddington has a population of approximately 434 with 181 dwellings, and an average house price of £158,485.

Total Settlement Score		18	Overall Hierarchy Position		43
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Melton Ross

Melton Ross is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the A18 to the east of Barnetby le Wold five miles north-east of Brigg. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade.

Known as Medeltone in the Domesday survey of 1086 the Melton section of the villages name means 'middle farmstead'. The Ross section is a manorial affix from the de Ros family who had connections with the village in the 14th century.

Melton Ross has a population of approximately 214 with 93 dwellings, and an average house price of £163,152.

Total Settlement Score			13	Overall Hierarchy Position			57
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	7	46		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Messingham

Messingham is located in Ridge ward, on the A159 about three miles south of Scunthorpe and the M180. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

The earliest mention of **Messingham** is in Ulf's Will dating from 1066 where it appears with the spelling Maessingaham. The major developments in the village occurred during the 19th century when the church was re-built and several new buildings were erected.

Messingham has a population of approximately 3,962 with 1,651 dwellings, and an average house price of £183,355.

Total Settlement Score			46	Overall Hierarchy Position			9
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	15	10		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	10	8	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	13	9		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11	

Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

New Barnetby

New Barnetby is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the A18 to the east of Barnetby le Wold five miles north-east of Brigg. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade.

New Barnetby has a population of approximately 87 with 38 dwellings, and an average house price of £163,152.

Total Settlement Score			15	Overall Hierarchy Position			50
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	8	41		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

New Holland

New Holland is located in Ferry ward, on the B1206 about five miles to the east of Barton-upon-Humber on the bank of the River Humber. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. On the bank of the River Humber there are areas of Ramsar/Special Protection Areas (SPA) and SSSI.

The village developed due to the increasing trade from coaches taking travellers to the ferry that crossed the River Humber to Kingston-upon-Hull. Trains continued using the **New Holland** pier until the opening of the Humber Bridge in 1981.

New Holland has a population of approximately 1008 with 458 dwellings, and an average house price of £126,895.

Total Settlement Score		29	Overall Hierarchy Position		24
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	8	28	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	8	8
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		4			

Normanby

Normanby is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, on the B1430 to the north of Scunthorpe and east of Burton upon Stather. The surrounding land ranges from high to low agricultural grade with an area of importance for nature conservation covering Normanby Park.

Normanby has a conservation area covering most of the settlement, developing as an estate village in the 19th Century to serve the requirements of the Sheffield family at Normanby Hall.

Normanby has a population of approximately 147 with 64 dwellings, and an average house price of £187,574.

Total Settlement Score		11	Overall Hierarchy Position		61
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Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	4	57	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

North Killingholme

North Killingholme is located in Ferry ward, close to the South Humber Bank industrial area to the west of the Port of Immingham. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement and an area of importance for nature conservation to the south-east.

North Killingholme has a population of approximately 294 with 128 dwellings, and an average house price of £130,422.

Total Settlement Score		16	Overall Hierarchy Position		49
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	8	41	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Owston Ferry

Owston Ferry is located in Axholme South ward, to the south-east of Epworth in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme on the western bank of the River Trent. The surrounding land is of high/the highest agricultural grade. There is a small local nature reserve to the west of **Owston Ferry**.

Owston Ferry is referred to as Ostone in the Domesday survey of 1086.

Owston Ferry has a population of approximately 1,224 with 510 dwellings, and an average house price of £184,402.

Total Settlement Score			30	Overall Hierarchy Position			23
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	10	21		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	6	18	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	4	70	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			5				

Redbourne

Redbourne is located in Ridge ward, on the B1206 about one mile south of Hibaldstow, two miles east of Kirton in Lindsey. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Redbourne has a conservation area and there has been a settlement here for many centuries, as shown by the remains of a Castle Motte and Bailey. However, many of the existing buildings date from the 18th and 19th centuries when Redbourne Hall and its estate began to develop

Redbourne has a population of approximately 422 with 176 dwellings, and an average house price of £193,488.

Total Settlement Score			17	Overall Hierarchy Position			47
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Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Roxby-cum-Risby

Roxby-cum-Risby is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, located just off the A1077 to the north-east of Scunthorpe and there is a local nature reserve to the south of the settlement.

Roxby-cum-Risby is to the south of Winterton. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and there are areas of important open amenity within and adjacent to the settlement. Evidence of Roman origins was discovered in 1699, when a Roman mosaic floor was unearthed in a field to the south-west of the church.

Roxby-cum-Risby has a population of approximately 362 with 151 dwellings, and an average house price of £199,489.

Total Settlement Score			14	Overall Hierarchy Position		52
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2				

Sandtoft

Sandtoft is located in Axholme Central ward, located to the west of the A161 and Belton and close to the M180 in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of average to high agricultural grade.

Sandtoft has a population of approximately 143 with 57 dwellings, and an average house price of £212,810.

Total Settlement Score			11	Overall Hierarchy Position			62
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Santon

Santon is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, to the west of the B1207 between Appleby and Scunthorpe and is surrounded by land of average agricultural grade. There are areas of importance for nature conservation to the south and east of the settlement. Evidence suggests the history of Santon dates back to Roman times.

Santon has a population of approximately 103 with 43 dwellings, and an average house price of £199,489.

Total Settlement Score			7	Overall Hierarchy Position			76
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	

Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	0	N/A	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		1			

Saxby All Saints

Saxby All Saints is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the B1204 to the south of South Ferriby. The surrounding land is of high to average agricultural grade with areas of importance for nature conservation to the east. **Saxby All Saints** is within a Conservation area. Horkstow Bridge to the west of the village is a fine example of an early suspension bridge and one of only a handful in Britain to have remained as originally designed.

Saxby All Saints is one of the five settlements collectively known as the Lincolnshire Low Villages.

Saxby All Saints has a population of approximately 222 with 101 dwellings, and an average house price of £157,631.

Total Settlement Score			14	Overall Hierarchy Position		53
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	3	48		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2				

Scawby

Scawby is located in Ridge ward, on the B1207 to the south of Broughton and the A18 near the Motorway and Strategic Road Network, about three miles from Brigg. **Scawby** has areas of high landscape value and an area of importance for nature conservation to the north of the settlement. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade. There are areas of important open amenity within the settlement. **Scawby** has a conservation area, and a Danish settlement on the site can be traced back to at least AD 877.

Scawby has a population of approximately 1,834 with 764 dwellings, and an average house price of £191,736.

Total Settlement Score			32	Overall Hierarchy Position			20
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	11	18		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			4				

Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area

Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area is located to the north of the M180, east of the River Trent and west of the River Ancholme. Its development into the town we know today only really took off from the mid 19th Century when the discovery of ironstone in the area led to the growth of the iron and steel industry. This change can easily be seen in the rapid increase in population during the second half of the 19th Century growing from 303 in 1851 to 3,481 by 1891. The village of **Scunthorpe** along with the villages of **Ashby, Brumby, Crosby** and **Frodingham** were incorporated to form the Borough of Scunthorpe in 1936.

Scunthorpe is the main urban settlement in North Lincolnshire and provides much of the employment, educational facilities and shopping for the area. The village of Scunthorpe remained a small village in the parish of Frodingham for several hundred years before its development into the town we know today.

Bottesford is thought to have originally been a small Romano-British village connecting Ermine Street with the Isle of Axholme and Doncaster by means of Bottesford Beck. Classed as a town in its own right it is a busy, modern suburb of Scunthorpe.

Scunthorpe and Bottesford Urban Area has a population of approximately 85,627 with 35,678 dwellings, and an average house price of £117,229.

Total Settlement Score		75	Overall Hierarchy Position		1
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	21	1	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	16	1
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	20	1	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	12	1
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	5	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	3	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

South Ferriby

South Ferriby is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the A1077 close to the bank of the River Humber to the west of Barton-upon-Humber. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. There are also three areas of importance for nature conservation around the settlement and along the bank of the River Humber is Ramsar/SPA. A number of springs in and around **South Ferriby** meant that the village was one of the first in the country to have its own piped water supply.

Since before the Domesday Book **South Ferriby** has been the site of a ferry crossing between the north and south banks of the River Humber.

South Ferriby has a population of approximately 748 with 325 dwellings, and an average house price of £186,111.

Total Settlement Score		32	Overall Hierarchy Position		21
Category	Score	Hierarchy	Category	Score	Hierarchy

		Position			Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	10	21	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

South Killingholme

South Killingholme is located in Ferry ward, close to the South Humber Bank industrial area to the west of the Port of Immingham near the strategic road network, rail facilities, and major industry and wharf facilities. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade and is important for nature conservation.

South Killingholme has a population of approximately 1,249 with 543 dwellings, and an average house price of £130,422.

Total Settlement Score		32	Overall Hierarchy Position		22
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	9	23	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	6	18
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Thealby

Thealby is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, B1430 to the north of Scunthorpe and east of Burton upon Stather. The surrounding land ranges from high to low agricultural grade.

Thealby has a conservation area covering most of the settlement, developing as an estate village in the 19th Century to serve the requirements of the Sheffield family at Normanby Hall.

Thealby has a population of approximately 170 with 74 dwellings, and an average house price of £187,574.

Total Settlement Score			14	Overall Hierarchy Position			54
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	5	56		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			2				

Thornton Curtis

Thornton Curtis is located in Ferry ward, on the A1077 to the south of Barrow-upon-Humber, and north of Wootton, five miles south-east of Barton and four miles south of New Holland. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade, and there is an area of important open amenity within the settlement.

Thornton Curtis also has a conservation area. It is referred to in the Domesday survey of 1086. The settlement is perhaps most famous for Thornton Abbey which lies 1.5 miles to the east.

Thornton Curtis has a population of approximately 281 with 122 dwellings, and an average house price of £198,000.

Total Settlement Score			13	Overall Hierarchy Position		58
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	4	45	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	3	58	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2				

Ulceby

Ulceby is located in Ferry ward, on the A1077 to the south of Barrow-upon-Humber, west of Immingham and Habrough, and eight miles south-east of Barton. The nearby Ulceby Skitter has a rail facility. It was known as Ulvesbi in the Domesday survey of 1086. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade, and there is an area of important open amenity within the settlement.

Ulceby has a population of approximately 1,695 with 737 dwellings, and an average house price of £175,542.

Total Settlement Score			35	Overall Hierarchy Position		18
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	15	10	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5				

Ulceby Skitter

Ulceby Skitter is a hamlet located in Ferry ward, on the A1077, 1.5 miles east of Ulceby to the south of Barrow-upon-Humber with a nearby rail facility. The surrounding land is of average/high agricultural grade.

Ulceby Skitter has a population of approximately 99 with 43 dwellings, and an average house price of £198,000.

Total Settlement Score		15	Overall Hierarchy Position		51
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	1	67	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	8	8
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

West Butterwick

West Butterwick is located in Axholme South ward, to the south of the M180 on the western bank of the River Trent in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme, four miles north-east of Epworth. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade and of high landscape value. The meaning of Butterwick is suggested as 'dairy farm where butter is made'.

West Butterwick has a population of approximately 905 with 362 dwellings, and an average house price of £200,193.

Total Settlement Score		26	Overall Hierarchy Position		29
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	6	18

Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5			

West Halton

West Halton is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, just off the A1077 to the south-west of Winterringham. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and there are areas of amenity importance within both settlements. There has been a settlement there since at least the Domesday Survey of 1086 when it was referred to as Haltone.

West Halton has a population of approximately 288 with 125 dwellings, and an average house price of £214,592.

Total Settlement Score			18	Overall Hierarchy Position			44
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	8	41		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			3				

Westwoodside

Westwoodside is located in Axholme South ward, on the B1396 to the west of Haxey in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade and high landscape value. Known as Westude at the time of the Domesday Book, **Westwoodside** simply refers to the wooded area of land to the west of Haxey.

Westwoodside has a population of approximately 2,294 with 956 dwellings, and an average house price of £210,606.

Total Settlement Score			29	Overall Hierarchy Position			25
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	9	23		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	8	14	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	72	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	1	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)			4				

Whitton

Whitton is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, on the bank of the River Humber five miles north of Winterton and to the north of West Halton. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of high landscape value and importance for nature conservation to the west of the settlement. The area along the bank of the River Humber is Ramsar/SPA. The village is known to have existed long before it appeared in the Domesday Book of 1086 due to evidence of Roman activity in the area.

Whitton has a population of approximately 223 with 97 dwellings, and an average house price of £214,592.

Total Settlement Score			9	Overall Hierarchy Position			68
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	6	50		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	2	72	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	

Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)	1
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Winteringham

Winteringham is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward. It is located two miles north of Winterton between the A1077 and River Humber. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

Winteringham also has a conservation area where the Roman road, Ermine Street, meets the River Humber and in Roman times the village was a major crossing point to Brough.

Winteringham has a population of approximately 1,037 with 451 dwellings, and an average house price of £214,592.

Total Settlement Score		35	Overall Hierarchy Position		19
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	13	15	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	2	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		6			

Winterton

Winterton is located in Burton upon Stather and Winterton ward, on the B1207, adjacent to the A1077 to the north of Scunthorpe. The surrounding land is of high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. **Winterton** also has a conservation area. Remains of a Roman settlement have been found nearby, but evidence in the town points to Saxon and medieval origins. In the late 18th and 19th

centuries, **Winterton** expanded dramatically and became a market town of regional significance.

Winterton has a population of approximately 5,141 with 2,142 dwellings, and an average house price of £148,393.

Total Settlement Score		58	Overall Hierarchy Position		6
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	17	6	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	15	3
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	17	3	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	2	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		7			

Wootton

Wootton is located in Ferry ward, on the A1077 to the north of Ulceby, six miles south-east of Barton-upon-Humber. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. The settlement was known as Udetune in the Domesday survey of 1086.

Wootton has a population of approximately 545 with 237 dwellings, and an average house price of £184,045.

Total Settlement Score		20	Overall Hierarchy Position		38
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	5	38	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	7	46	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A

Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)	4
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Worlaby

Worlaby is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the B1204 to the north of Brigg and M180 Junction 5 (Barnetby Top). The surrounding land is of average to high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement. To the north and east there are areas of importance for nature conservation. **Worlaby** is one of the five settlements collectively known as the Lincolnshire Low Villages.

Worlaby has a population of approximately 564 with 235 dwellings, and an average house price of £227,670.

Total Settlement Score		22	Overall Hierarchy Position		36
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	2	54	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	10	14	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		3			

Wrawby

Wrawby is located in Brigg and Wolds ward, on the A18 to the east of Brigg which has a rail facility, and is close to M180 Junction 5 (Barnetby Top). The surrounding land is of average to high agricultural grade with areas of important open amenity within the settlement.

The name **Wrawby** is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Waragebi. A key landmark is the mill, high on the Lincolnshire Wolds, which is the last postmill in the north of England. It was built around the year 1760 on the site of an earlier mill.

Wrawby has a population of approximately 1,438 with 599 dwellings, and an average house price of £223,587.

Total Settlement Score		26	Overall Hierarchy Position		30
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	6	32	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	5	22
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A	Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	1	N/A
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		4			

Wressle

Wressle is located in Broughton and Appleby ward, east of Broughton and north of Brigg on the B1208. The surrounding land is of average agricultural grade with an area of importance for nature conservation to the north west of the settlement.

Wressle has a population of approximately 96 with 40 dwellings, and an average house price of £199,489.

Total Settlement Score		10	Overall Hierarchy Position		63
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	Category	Score	Hierarchy Position
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	1	67	Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	0	N/A
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	2	63	Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	7	11
Living Environment & Community Safety	0	N/A	Tourism	0	N/A

(Maximum Score: 6)			(Maximum Score: 1)		
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		2			

Wroot

Wroot is located in Axholme South ward, to the west of the A161/Epworth, in the southern part of the Isle of Axholme. The surrounding land is of the highest agricultural grade with an area of important open amenity on the edge of the settlement.

The village of **Wroot** is at the most westerly part of the historic county of Lincolnshire. Prior to the drainage undertaken by Vermuyden it was an island and could only be reached by the use of a boat or by using 'swamp shoes'.

Wroot has a population of approximately 494 with 206 dwellings, and an average house price of £219,339.

Total Settlement Score			25	Overall Hierarchy Position			31
Category	Score	Hierarchy Position		Category	Score	Hierarchy Position	
Conveniences (Maximum Score: 21)	8	28		Health & Education (Maximum Score: 16)	3	28	
Community Services (Maximum Score: 20)	9	23		Transport & Access to Employment (Maximum Score: 12)	5	25	
Living Environment & Community Safety (Maximum Score: 6)	0	N/A		Tourism (Maximum Score: 1)	0	N/A	
Number of Key facilities (Maximum: 7)		5					

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