



New Local Plan
Settlement Assessment

(July 2018)

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to establish the methodology for the settlement hierarchy, to ensure that sustainable locations for new development are identified. Establishing a Settlement Hierarchy is arguably one of the most important ways the Local Plan can contribute to sustainable development. The settlement hierarchy will be used to inform the Issues and Options stages of the Plan for Stafford Borough.
- 1.2 National planning policy seeks to direct development to the most sustainable locations, which contain a variety of services and community facilities and where reasonable public transport services exist.
- 1.3 In November 2017, the Council announced that the new Local Plan would also consider whether there should be a new garden settlement at land near to Swynnerton. This is only at the concept stage and is entirely dependant on HS2 and a new motorway junction from the M6 at Stone, and the Ministry of Defence confirming their plans for the releasing the land for development. Notwithstanding this, it is still important to establish a Settlement Hierarchy for the Borough. This will sit independently of any new garden settlement.
- 1.4 The Settlement Hierarchy is a way of categorising the towns and villages in the Borough, and grouping together those that have similar characteristics. At the top of the hierarchy are the larger settlements that have the most infrastructure in terms of facilities, and services and are the most accessible by sustainable forms of travel. The smaller settlements with less facilities, services and access to public transport are at the bottom of the hierarchy.
- 1.5 In accordance with national policy this report sets out the methodology the Council intends to use to assess the villages in the Borough in terms of availability of services and facilities and level of public transport provision. This is based primarily on an analysis of the number of dwellings, services and facilities in the settlement.
- 1.6 Therefore this study presents the analysis and evidence, with recommendations, to underpin the Settlement Hierarchy which is to be included in a policy of the New Local Plan and considered at the Issues and Option Stage.
- 1.7 In order to assess the availability of service and facilities, all the Parish Councils were contacted to complete a survey of facilities and services, in October and December 2017.

1.8 This report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 – provides the Planning Policy Context
- Section 3 – set out the methodology
- Section 4 - provides an explanation of the categories for the assessment
- Section 5 - establishes the Settlement Categories
- Section 6 - assess the settlement and defines the category it falls within
- Section 7 – identifies how we have appraised each settlement
- Section 8 - provides an overview of each settlement including a plan showing the constraints and services and facilities.

CONSULTATION

1.9 The Council are inviting comments on the Settlement Assessment as part of the Issues and Options Stage, and the consultation ends at noon on Tuesday 18th September 2018. Please send any comments that you may have to the following email address forwardplanningconsultations@staffordbc.gov.uk or in writing to Forward Planning, Stafford Borough Council, Civic Centre, Riverside, Stafford, ST16 3AQ.

2 Planning Policy Context

National Planning Policy

2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out national planning policies and includes key principles which are relevant when considering the sustainability of settlements in the Borough.

2.2 A key message throughout the Framework is the delivery of sustainable development. At paragraph 28 the NPPF states that 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 which includes:

- Growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas;
- Promotes the development and diversification of agricultural land-based rural businesses;
- Promotes rural tourism and leisure developments;
- Support the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages.

2.3 The most relevant aspects of the NPPF in relation to settlement strategy and hierarchy matters include:

- The Core Principle that planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable (Para 17)
- Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties (Para 38).
- To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby (Para 55).
- Planning policies should ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services (Para 70).

- 2.4 The NPPF maintains that new housing development should be avoided in isolated locations unless there are special circumstances.
- 2.5 The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) adds further context to the NPPF and it is intended that the two documents should be read together.
- 2.6 The National Planning Practice Guidance reiterates that Local Plans “*should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development*” and recognises the importance of “*issues facing rural areas in terms of housing supply and affordability, and the role of housing in supporting the broader sustainability of villages and smaller settlements*”.
- 2.7 The guidance states that thriving rural communities, in part, depend on retaining local services and community facilities and that rural housing is essential to ensuring the viability of these local facilities.
- 2.8 The section on Rural Housing in the PPG goes further and states that all settlements can play a role in delivering sustainable development in rural areas by avoiding blanket policies restricting housing development in some and preventing other settlements from expanding unless their use can be supported by robust evidence.

National Planning Policy Framework Draft Text for Consultation (March 2018)

- 2.9 The draft NPPF introduces a new section on rural housing on page 21. At paragraph 80 it states that plans should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this support local services.
- 2.10 Paragraph 85 of the draft has been added under the heading of Supporting a Prosperous Rural Economy which states that planning policies and decision should recognise that sites to meet local business and community needs in rural areas may have to be found outside existing settlements, and in locations not served well any public transport.
- 2.11 The draft NPPF also seeks to promote a ‘good mix of sites’ requiring local planning authorities to ensure that at least 20% of the site identified for housing in their plans are of half a hectare or less.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.12 The Plan for Stafford Borough (adopted 14 June 2014) establishes in Policy SP3 the sustainable settlement hierarchy for the Borough, this being Stafford,

Stone and the Key Service Villages (Eccleshall, Gnosall, Hixon, Great Haywood, Little Haywood / Colwich, Haughton, Weston, Woodseaves, Barlaston, Tittensor and Yarnfield), with the settlements at the top of the hierarchy namely Stafford and Stone being the most sustainable (as identified in Policy SP4).

2.10 The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 2 (adopted 31 January 2017) establishes the settlement boundaries for Stafford, Stone and the Key Service Villages.

2.11 The previous Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001 (adopted October 1998), identified Residential Development Boundaries around 42 settlements within which housing development would generally be permitted. These are identified in the table below:

Table 1: Settlements with Residential Development Boundaries

Adbaston	Aston-by-Stone	Barlaston*	Barlaston Park*
Blythe Bridge*	Bradley	Brocton*	Brocton A34*
Church Eaton	Clayton*	Cotes Heath*	Creswell
Croxton	Derrington	Eccleshall	Fulford*
Gnosall	Great Bridgeford	Great Haywood	Haughton
Hilderstone*	Hixon	Hopton	Hyde Lea
Little Haywood & Colwich	Meir Heath & Rough Close*	Milford*	Milwich
Norbury	Oulton*	Ranton	Salt
Seighford	Stafford	Stallington*	Stone
Swynnerton*	Tittensor*	Trentham	Weston
Woodseaves	Yarnfield*		

* These settlements are either located within or adjacent to the Green Belt.

2.13 However, in addition to those settlements identified in the Stafford Borough Local Plan (adopted 1998), there are also other settlements in the Borough that

need to be assessed that have been suggested by the Parish Councils such as Stowe-by-Chartley, Moddershall, and Chebsey.

3. Methodology

3.1 The process, for identifying a settlement hierarchy for Stafford Borough is as follows:

1. Identify all potential settlements in the Borough - this includes those villages identified Stafford Borough Local Plan 2001, additional villages identified by Parish Councils, and those settlements in the north of the Borough which form part of the North Staffordshire Urban Areas¹.
2. Identify the criteria to be used in allocating each settlement into one of the categories
3. Categorise the settlements into a hierarchy.
4. Apply the criteria to each settlement using published data and other relevant sources of information, including where provided, the Parish Council survey (see section 4).

4 Categories for Assessment

4.1 In order to undertake the assessment for each settlement the following information has been collated, detailed in Appendix B:

Population

4.2 The Census 2011 is only ward based, it does not breakdown into parishes and in many instances it includes one or more settlements. Therefore it only provides specific data for the towns of Stafford and Stone.

The number of dwellings in each settlement

4.3 As stated above, Census information is Ward based and in many instances it includes one or more settlements, so is misleading. The number of dwellings has been calculated for each settlement using the Ordnance Survey data as at 12 January 2018. This information provides a best estimate of the number of houses at the start of this New Local Plan process.

4.4 The number of dwellings for each settlement has been calculated using Ordnance Survey plans as at January 2018 to extract the number of addresses in a particular settlement. This was then put into an Excel spreadsheet where only houses were calculated removing business and commercial properties.

¹ Clayton; Trentham; Trentham Gardens; Meir Heath; Rough Close; Blythe Bridge

The relationship of the settlement with the highway network

4.5 Is the settlement served by a trunk road and primary route (A roads); a collector route (B roads); or minor road. This is an important consideration as part of a site's accessibility.

Access to employment opportunities up to 3km

4.6 Local employment opportunities provide a positive indicator of vibrant sustainable settlements. The NPPF acknowledges that within rural areas, employment opportunities and community services and facilities are important for sustainable rural communities as they can help enhance community and reduce the number of trips made by car. This category seeks to identify if the settlement has one or more local employers. The UK government uses the EU definition of an Small Medium Enterprises which is as follows:

- Micro Business = 0-9 employees & turnover under £2 million
- Small Business = 10- 49 employees & turnover under £10 million
- Medium Business = 50 -249 employees & turnover under £50 million

4.7 The presence of employment offers the potential for a settlement to be more sustainable if there is a reasonable source of employment such as those falling within the B classes (namely B1 Businesses; B2 General Industry; and B8 Storage and Distribution), which includes business, office, light industrial, and storage and distribution in or up to 3km in distance away from a settlement.

4.8 Furthermore, local businesses can provide economic benefits to their local community as employees may spend more within the area, consequently helping to maintain local shops and services.

4.9 The relationship that the settlement has with a Recognised Industrial Estates (RIE) is also important, as it reduces the need to travel and provides an opportunity to work closer to home. Within rural areas the RIE's are important for sustainable rural communities, and whilst there is no certainty that these local employment opportunities are taken up by local residents, it is nevertheless important that these opportunities exist.

4.10 The employment criteria therefore has been developed to include within a settlement, adjacent to a settlement and proximity to an RIE i.e. within 3km from the settlement.

Key facilities

4.11 The assessment criteria takes account of the services and facilities that are considered 'key' and essential for a sustainable settlement and those which although important are not vital. This approach reflects advice in the NPPF in

Table 2 below. The NPPF does not define sustainability but it does identify core principles and key aspects of sustainability and community facilities namely:

- Shops
- Meeting places
- General Medical Facility
- Sports venue
- Cultural buildings
- Public houses
- Places of Worship
- Library
- Post Office
- Schools

Table 2: NPPF Guidance on key aspects of sustainability and community facilities:

Guidance	Sustainability Indicator Used
<p>Paragraph 7 (Achieving Sustainable Development)</p> <p><i>There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</i></p> <p><i>- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Medical Facility • Library • Post Office
<p>Paragraph 28 (Supporting a prosperous rural economy)</p> <p><i>Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venue, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shops • Meeting places • Sports venue • Cultural buildings • Public houses • Places of Worship
<p>Paragraph 34 (Promoting Sustainable Transport)</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Transport Provision
<p>Paragraph 70 (Promoting Healthy Communities)</p> <p><i>To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</i></p> <p><i>- plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as 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; Guard against any unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, especially where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs;</i></p> <p><i>- ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Store • Community facility • Public House • Employment Opportunities
<p>Paragraph 72 (Promoting Healthy Communities)</p> <p>The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary School • Secondary School

of existing and new communities.	
Paragraph 73 (Promoting Healthy Communities) <i>Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.</i> <i>Education access.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports Recreation Ground • Children’s Play Area

4.12 The NPPF refers to ‘key facilities’ such as primary schools and shops in paragraph 38, and in paragraphs 28 and 70 refers to community facilities such as shops, meeting places and public houses. The criteria used in this assessment have been grouped to reflect these ‘key facilities’, as well as ‘other services’.

Accessibility of settlements

4.13 The availability and frequency of public transport is an important factor in determining the most sustainable locations, notably in providing a service as an alternative to the car to enable people in rural communities to access the services, facilities such as shops, doctors, leisure activities and employment opportunities.

4.14 Accessibility is based upon the following criteria

- Distance to Stafford, Stone, Eccleshall and the North Staffordshire Urban Area where there is a range of retail, employment, education and community services, also referred to as the ‘main settlements’.
- Accessibility; particularly by public transport to the settlements identified above;
- Frequency of bus services and train services where applicable

4.15 Settlements with a good provision of services and facilities and/or good public transport links will encourage easier and more sustainable access to services than those settlements where one or both are absent; and are more capable of supporting the rural community without access to a car.

4.16 The close proximity to a main settlement in terms of access to their level of facilities and services is an important sustainability consideration. There are some villages, which although they do not have many services or facilities within them are relatively sustainable because of their access to facilities and services and proximity to the main settlements, where the distance is within 3km and there is potential for cycling or walking via suitable road, cycle/footway.

4.17 All Parish Councils were sent a village facilities and services survey form to complete. Appendix A shows a list of the Town and Parish Councils who

submitted responses together with the response form. This is an important source of information that feeds into the matrix and also included settlements that have not been considered in the 2001 Stafford Borough Local Plan.

- 4.18 It is important to note that the assessment of the sustainability of settlements is based on a snap shot in time of services and facilities, including the availability of public transport routes and may be subject to change in the future.

Education

- 4.19 The presence of a school in a settlement is considered a 'key facility' as it provides an opportunity to reduce the need to travel by car.

Rural Issue – Reliance on the car

- 4.20 One key sustainability issue, which affects all settlements in the Borough to some extent, is the reliance on the car either for employment or other services and facilities. This is due to the rural nature of the Borough and limited public transport opportunities. This issue is greater in the smaller settlements which generally have lower provision of employment, and little or no services or facilities.

- 4.21 The availability of local community services, retail and employment opportunities along with good public transport links can contribute towards delivering sustainable communities. Furthermore, the existence of such facilities within or in close proximity to rural settlements can reduce commuting distances associated with a range of important daily activities, thereby decreasing the need and likelihood to travel by car.

- 4.22 However, there are initiatives within the Borough such as the Community Transport/Volunteers' Car Scheme which are supported by both the County and the Borough Council a number of community and voluntary car sharing schemes in the Borough, enabling people to live independently participate in their community and to access education, employment, health and other services through a dial-a-ride service. This is being rolled out across the Borough where there is 'willingness' by the local community such as at Barlaston.

Technological Changes - Challenges and Opportunities

- 4.23 The benefits that broadband brings to rural communities through improved local services and improved business opportunities have been well-documented.

- 4.24 Technological improvements have changed the way that people live, work and shop. With many organisations encouraging their employees to work from

home as e-mail, remote access to servers and video conferencing has enabled further freedom, together with internet shopping for both convenience and consumer goods, thus removing the reliance to be located in larger conurbations. This is an important consideration when looking at the settlement hierarchy especially for the smaller settlements, as technology enables more ‘mobility’.

5 The Settlement Categories

- 5.1 It is not the role of this background paper to set a firm description of the capacity of each settlement, or to advise on the likely quantum of growth which each settlement should accommodate. The purpose is to identify the settlement categories and then assess each settlement against them.
- 5.2 The principal settlement is Stafford with a population of 65,716 (Census 2011), and provides a county role and so comprises the top tier; Stone having a population of 16,385 (2011 Census), is the largest market town within the Borough and so provides the second tier. The rest of the Borough has a population of 48,768 (2011 Census).
- 5.3 The administrative boundary of the Borough also includes parts of Blythe Bridge, Trentham, Clayton and Meir Heath/Rough Close. The Plan for Stafford Borough (Adopted June 2014), did not include these settlements in the settlement hierarchy so it is important that these areas are identified as part of this New Local Plan.
- 5.4 It is proposed that there should be 7 levels to the Stafford Borough Settlement Hierarchy. This will sit independently of any new garden settlement.

Tier	Settlement Category	Description
1	Stafford	Largest urban area with a regionally significant service centre role providing employment, retail and other facilities, and a key role in driving growth.
2	Stone	Large town providing employment, retail and other facilities for a wide area
3	North Staffordshire Urban Areas	These areas are located in the north of the Borough and include Trentham Gardens, Clayton, Meir Heath/Rough Close and Blythe Bridge.
4	Large Villages	Large villages of 500 or more dwellings which act as key service centres for the surrounding rural area by virtue of the range of services and facilities they possess
5	Medium villages	Villages of 250 or more dwellings which tend to have a lesser provision of services than larger villages that share services with nearby villages
6	Small	Small villages with a definable village nucleus (i.e. not dispersed)

	villages	or ribbon development) of 50 or more dwellings with fewer services available.
7	Rest of the Borough	Development elsewhere (i.e. in an area not falling into one of the above categories)

- 5.5 All other settlements with fewer than 50 dwellings or where there is no clearly definable village nucleus that do not fall within any of the above categories should be regarded as being part of the 'Rest of the Borough'.

6 The Settlement Hierarchy

- 6.1 Settlements sorted by Settlement Hierarchy category and dwelling number, largest to smallest.

Tier	Settlement Category	Description
1	Stafford	Largest urban area in the Borough with a regionally significant service centre role providing employment, retail and other facilities, and a key role in driving growth. This also includes Baswich, Berkswich, Walton-on-the-Hill.
2	Stone	The second largest town in the Borough, providing employment, retail and other facilities for a wide area.
3	North Staffordshire Urban Areas	These areas are located in the north of the Borough and include Trentham Gardens; Clayton; Meir Heath/Rough Close; and Blythe Bridge.
4	Large Villages (500+ houses)	Barlaston, Eccleshall, Gnosall, Great Haywood, Hixon, Little Haywood and Colwich, Yarnfield
5	Medium villages (250+ houses)	Barlaston Park, Brocton, Brocton A34, Derrington, Fulford, Great Bridgeford, Haughton, Tittensor, Weston, Woodseaves
6	Small villages (50+ houses)	Adbaston, Aston-by-Stone, Bradley, Church Eaton, Cold Meece, Cotes Heath, Creswell, Croxton, Gayton, Hilderstone, Hopton, Hyde Lea, Ingestre, Milford, Milwich, Moreton, Norbury, Norton Bridge, Oulton, Ranton, Salt, Seighford, Stallington, Swynnerton.

7. The Settlements

7.1 This section of the paper identifies how we have appraised each settlement using the criteria set out in section 4, with further details in Appendix B. A scoring system has not been used to ‘weight’ the services and facilities as these are a ‘snap shot in time’ and can change. Those settlements in the north of the Borough which form part of the North Staffordshire Urban Areas², have not been included in the settlement assessment as they have access to a number of services and facilities.

Settlement Name	Number of house	Post Office	Convenience Store	Food/Drink Establishments	Health Facilities	Library (including mobile)	Village/ Church Hall	Schools	Hourly Bus service	Two hourly Bus Service	Daily Bus Service	Distance to Key Employment Location (km)
Adbaston	67	0	0	0	0	Y	1	0	N	N	Y	2
Aston-By-Stone	95	0	0	1	0	N	1	1	Y	-	-	1
Barlaston	756	1	2	3	2	Y	1	1	Y	-	-	3
Barlaston Park	298	0	1	1	0	N	0	0	Y	-	-	1
Bradley	106	0	0	1	0	Y	1	0	N	Y	N	1
Brocton	284	1	1	1	0	Y	1	0	Y	-	-	1
Brocton A34	116	0	0	1	0	N	0	0	Y	-	-	1
Church Eaton	141	0	0	1	0	Y	1	1	N	Y	N	4
Cold Meece	74	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	Y	-	-	1
Cotes Heath	138	0	0	0	0	Y	1	0	N	N	Y	1
Creswell	145	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	Y	-	-	1
Croxton	81	1	1	1	0	N	1	0	N	N	N	5
Derrington	320	1	0	1	0	Y	1	0	N	Y	N	1
Eccleshall	1,541	1	2	4+	2	Y	1	1	Y	-	-	2
Fulford	286	0	0	1	0	N	1	1	N	Y	N	3
Gayton	51	0	0	0	0	N	1	0	N	N	N	2
Gnosall	1,903	1	3	4+	3	Y	2	1	Y	-	-	6
Great Bridgeford	304	0	0	1	0	N	1	0	Y	-	-	2
Great Haywood	998	1	1	3	2	Y	2	1	Y	-	-	1

² Clayton; Trentham; Trentham Gardens; Meir Heath; Rough Close; Blythe Bridge

Settlement Name	Number of house	Post Office	Convenience Store	Food/Drink Establishments	Health Facilities	Library (including mobile)	Village/ Church Hall	Schools	Hourly Bus service	Two hourly Bus Service	Daily Bus Service	Distance to Key Employment Location (km)
Haughton	342	1	1	2	0	Y	1	1	Y	-	-	3
Hilderstone	164	0	0	1	0	Y	1	0	N	N	Y	5
Hixon	819	1	1	4	0	Y	2	2	Y	-	-	1
Hopton	104	0	0	0	0	Y	1	0	N	Y	N	2
Hyde Lea	142	0	0	1	0	N	1	2	N	N	-	3
Ingestre	72	0	0	0	0	N	1	0	N	N	N	1
Little Haywood & Colwich	966	0	0	2	1	Y	1	0	Y	-	-	2
Milford	103	0	0	4+	0	N	0	1	Y	-	-	2
Milwich	53	1	0	2	0	Y	1	1	N	N	N	7
Moreton	92	0	0	0	0	Y	0	0	N	N	N	4
Norbury	62	0	0	0	0	Y	1	0	N	N	Y	5
Norton Bridge	85	0	0	1	0	Y	0	0	N	Y	N	4
Oulton	213	0	0	2	0	N	1	1	N	N	Y	2
Ranton	91	0	0	0	0	N	1	1	N	N	N	2
Salt	92	0	0	1	0	Y	1	0	N	Y	N	2
Seighford	100	0	0	1	0	Y	1	0	N	Y	N	2
Stallington	199	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	N	N	N	2
Swynnerton	234	1	1	1	0	N	1	1	N	Y	N	1
Tittensor	311	1	1	0	0	Y	2	1	Y	-	-	3
Weston	458	1	0	4+	0	Y	2	1	N	Y	N	1
Woodseaves	288	1	1	2	0	Y	1	1	N	Y	N	5
Yarnfield	787	1	1	1	0	Y	1	1	Y	-	-	1

Appendix A Parish Council Survey

Reponses were received from the following Parish Councils:

- Aston-by- Stone
- Brocton
- Ellenhall
- Fradswell
- Great Bridgeford
- Hilderstone
- High Offley
- Hopton
- Oulton
- Milwich
- Sandon and Burston
- Seighford
- Stowe-by-Chartley
- Weston with Gayton

Stafford Borough Council

Parish Council Survey - Assessment of Services and Facilities

For each village³ within the Parish, please complete a separate form.

Parish Name			
Village Name			
How was the information collated?	An individual	A group	Discussed at Parish Meeting
Contact details (name)			
Address			
Telephone			
Email			

1. Retailing/shopping

1a. How many retail units are in or are on the edge of the village?

Convenience*	0	1	2	3	4 +
Comparison**	0	1	2	3	4 +
Supermarket***	0	1	2	3	4 +

*Convenience shops supply everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers, and confectionary

**Comparison shops supply items not obtained frequently, including clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods

***A supermarket is classified as having a minimum retail floor space of 500sq.m

1b.. Does the village have a farm shop?

Farm shop within the village	Yes	No
Farm shop on the edge/outside the village	Yes	No

³ Adbaston; Aston-by-Stone; Barlaston; Barlaston Park; Blythe Bridge; Bradley; Brocton; Brocton A34; Church Eaton; Clayton; Cotes Heath; Creswell; Croxton; Derrington; Eccleshall; Fulford; Gnosall; Great Bridgeford; Great Haywood; Haughton; Hilderstone; Hixon; Hopton; Hyde Lea; Little Haywood & Colwich; Meir Heath; Rough Close; Milford; Milwich; Norbury; Oulton; Ranton; Salt; Seighford; Swynnerton; Tittensor; Trentham/Dairyfields; Weston; Woodseaves; Yarnfield.

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2. Other Facilities

2a. How many of the following facilities are in the village?

	0	1	2	3	4 +
Restaurants/café/takeaway					
Public Houses/bar/Inn					
Places of Worship					
Post Office					
Petrol Filling Station					
GP Surgery					
Dentist					
Permanent Library					
Bank/Building Society					
Cashpoint					

2b. Mobile libraries

	Yes	No
Does the mobile library visit? If so when?		

2c. Other facilities (please specify):

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3. Community Facilities

3a. Does the village have any of the following community facilities:

	Yes	No
School		
Village hall		
Church hall		
Meeting room		
Community centre		

3b. Other community facilities please specify:

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4. Sport and recreation

4a. Does the village have any of the following sport and recreation facilities?

	Yes	No
Recreation ground		
Cricket pitch(es)		
Bowling green(s)		
Football pitch(es)		
Rugby pitch(es)		
Sports hall		
Public swimming pool		
Tennis Courts		
Children’s play area(s)		
Allotments		
Public access to school recreation areas		
Areas of open space with public access		

4b. Additional comments on sport and recreational facilities:

5. Educational Establishments

5a Does the village have any nurseries or schools within/adjacent to it (within 1 km of the settlement)?

	Yes	No	Name of school (s)
Nursery			
State primary school			
Private primary school			
State Middle School			
State secondary school			
Private secondary school			
Special education needs school			

5b Additional comments on schools:

6. Public transport

Please select the level of bus service in the village to a main town⁴

Bus Service	Select level of service	
No bus service		
Very good service	More than one direct route to a main town	
	Running Monday-Sunday	
	Runs before 7.00am and after 7.00pm	
	Over 20 buses a day	
Good service	Direct service to a main town	
	Running Monday-Friday, and a limited service on a Saturday	
	Runs before 8.00am and after 6.30pm	
Reasonable service	Direct route to a main town	
	Running Monday-Friday, and a limited serviced on a Saturday	
	Runs before 8.30am and after 6.30pm (Monday- Friday)	
	Between 10 and 15 buses a day	
Limited service	Direct route to a main town*	
	Running Monday-Friday, and a limited service on a Saturday	
	Limited availability (under 10 services a day)	
	Runs after 9.00am	

6b Additional comments on the local bus service (times, frequency, punctuality, cost, bus stops):

⁴ Main town : Stafford, Stone, Newport, Telford, Meir Heath, Hanley, Longton, Cannock

Employment

- 7a. Are you aware of any employment within the village (not including shops, pubs, schools etc.)? For example, are there any businesses that employ local people? If so are you able to give any details, name location and possibly the number of employees?

- 7b. Are you aware of any employment close by but outside of the village (not including shops, pubs, schools etc.) that is accessible by using sustainable transport such as bus or bicycle? If you are able to, please provide name, location and possibly the number of employees.

7. Does the village have broadband?

Yes	No

8. Loss of Social and Community Facilities

Has your village lost any services or facilities in the past 5 years? If so, please specify.

9. Do you have any other comments?

Please can all response be completed by **Wednesday 13 December 2017** and emailed to forwardplanningconsultations@staffordbc.gov.uk