




East Staffordshire Borough Council
**Infrastructure Audit and Delivery
Plan**

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Issue

Final | 17 October 2013



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1 Introduction

To deliver the necessary infrastructure in the right place at the right time, infrastructure delivery needs to keep pace and be coordinated with the growth aspirations of the borough. Infrastructure planning is an essential element in the plan making process, helping to ensure that the Local Plan is robust, deliverable and sound.

1.1 Infrastructure audit and infrastructure delivery plan (IDP)

This report provides the findings of an infrastructure audit and sets out the IDP for the borough of East Staffordshire. The audit provides a review of social, physical and green infrastructure, including an assessment of current provision and an assessment of future requirements. This is based on an assessment of predicted demand generated by the planned growth of the borough as proposed in the Pre-Submission Local Plan and the demographic forecast set out in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)¹. The IDP identifies infrastructure requirements of the borough over the plan period to 2031.

The study provides important evidence to the Pre-Submission Local Plan, demonstrating the timely delivery of infrastructure to support the growth aspirations of the plan. Further information on elements of the IDP can be found in the wider Local Plan evidence base including the Draft East Staffordshire Borough Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2031², Water Cycle Study³, Burton upon Trent School Planning report⁴; and Green Infrastructure Study⁵.

1.2 Background

East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC) is preparing a new style Local Plan to replace the adopted Local Plan 2006, in accordance with the requirements of the Localism Act (2011) and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).

The preparation of the new Local Plan has been a staged process, with several consultation exercises to gather the views of local people. In July 2007, an Issues and Options report was published detailing the issues and challenges that the borough is faced with. The report identified three potential options of how growth can be delivered. In August 2011, a Strategic Options consultation document was published which elaborated on the delivery of strategic growth in the borough. Building on these documents, ESBC then published the Preferred Option

¹ GVA and Edge Analytics (2012) *Housing Requirements and SHMA Update*.

² Staffordshire County Council (2013) *Draft East Staffordshire Borough Integrated Transport Study 2013-2031*.

³ WSP (2013) *East Staffordshire Water Cycle Study*.

⁴ Mott MacDonald (2013) *Burton upon Trent School Planning: Managing demographic growth and increasing education opportunities*

⁵ Faber Maunsell and Lockhart Garratt (2008) *East Staffordshire Borough Council Green Infrastructure Study*.

document in July 2012, which set out an approach to future development and the protection of the Borough, taking into account previous consultation responses.

To support the publication of the Preferred Option, the Council commissioned consultants GVA to produce a SHMA in July 2013. The SHMA provides evidence for a housing requirement that meets the local needs. The initial housing requirement was 8,935 houses for the plan period 2012-2031, however a refresh of the original study identified that this figure has risen to 11,648 houses. This figure will support the Pre-Submission version of the Local Plan, published in October 2013.

The new Local Plan will set the spatial vision and spatial strategy which identifies the distribution and growth for the area. It will also provide a policy framework and land use allocations to guide and manage development more generally.

1.3 Infrastructure planning principles

The NPPF provides guidance to local councils on the preparation of the Local Plan and supporting evidence base. In line with the previous Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12), the NPPF continues to place a requirement for infrastructure planning to inform growth plans. Paragraph 162 of the NPPF states that local authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure, and its ability to meet forecast demands.

The soundness of a Local Plan is assessed when it is submitted to examination. The NPPF defines sound proposals as: positively prepared; justified; effective; and consistent with national policy. A key criterion for judging the soundness of a Local Plan is associated with its deliverability over the plan period and the effectiveness of joint working on cross boundary strategic priorities such as infrastructure.

In order to satisfy the growth objectives for East Staffordshire to 2031 set out in the Local Plan, proposed growth must be supported by infrastructure improvements. The IDP will also serve to inform decisions on developer contributions, and will assist with the decision making process for planning applications in the borough.

1.4 Report structure

This report commences with a method statement. The subsequent sections detail an infrastructure audit and assessment structured around each infrastructure type. Each section then broadly follows a similar structure to provide consistency. The structure of the report is summarised below:

- Method Statement
- East Staffordshire Local Plan and Spatial Strategy
- Infrastructure Audit and Assessment:

Physical infrastructure

- Utilities
- Transport
- Waste Management

Social infrastructure

- Education
- Healthcare
- Emergency Services
- Community Facilities
- Leisure and Culture
- Green infrastructure*
- Open Space and Recreation
- Green Infrastructure
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan Schedule

2 Method Statement

2.1 Overview

This report has been prepared as a technical study and is based on a review of published sources of information, phone interviews, written communication and meetings with infrastructure providers, and information provided by these organisations. This chapter provides a summary of the approach taken to the assessments, in addition to the key assumptions that underpin the study.

2.2 Key assumptions

The findings in the report are an estimation of future need, informed by a range of assumptions as set out below:

- **Existing provision** – the research has sought to correctly identify the level of existing provision as of 2013. There is potential for additional infrastructure that has not been identified, for example where multiple facilities are provided within one building. In addition, the existing level of provision will be subject to constant change.
- **Existing deficits** – this study identifies existing capacity in order to conclude whether proposed growth can be accommodated by the existing infrastructure provision. However, it does not identify infrastructure required to address any existing deficits. The purpose of the IDP is to identify infrastructure required to support growth set out in the Local Plan.
- **Planned and committed investment** – the research has sought to identify all planned and committed investment. It is possible that some of this investment may not materialise and therefore not provide for future growth, which would increase future demand.
- **Assessment of future requirements** – infrastructure which is proposed within allocated development sites had been taken into account in the assessment of future requirements. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan schedule in Section 17 sets out what is required in addition to this.
- **Estimated costs** – estimated costs provided in Section 17 are a high level estimation based on current prices and the location of East Staffordshire. Due to the absence of detailed design information, these costs should not be used as a basis for negotiation. Please see Section 17 for further detail of cost-related assumptions.
- **Population forecast** – the assessments have been based upon a population forecast as set out in the SHMA. See Section 2.3 for further detail.
- **Plan period** – the assessment of infrastructure is based on an assessment of growth over the plan period to 2031.
- **Geographies** – where appropriate, the assessment of need is based on geographic subdivisions of the borough that reflect the Settlement Hierarchy. The geographies are as follows:

1. Principal settlements:

- Burton upon Trent

- Uttoxeter
- 2. Tier 1 Strategic villages:**
- Rolleston on Dove
 - Rocester
 - Tutbury
 - Barton under Needwood
- 3. Rural area:**
- Tier 2 Local Service Villages – Abbots Bromley; Yoxall; Denstone; Marchington; Mayfield; Draycott in the Clay.
 - Tier 3 Small Villages – Bramshall; Stramshall; Church Leigh; Hanbury; Ellastone; Newborough; Kingstone; Anslow; Rangemore; Tatenhill; Stubwood; Stanton; Lower Leigh; Withington; Wootton.
 - Surrounding hinterland.

2.3 Demographic forecasting

The East Staffordshire SHMA includes population projections that take into account projected housing growth over the plan period 2012-2031 and other factors such as migration and employment. From four potential modelled scenarios, the report concludes an employment led scenario to underpin population forecasts. The agreed scenario takes account of both demographic and economic evidence, and the increasing labour force requirement associated with the delivery of new jobs. This results in a total of 11,648 households and a population of 135,746 by 2031. This concludes a predicted increase of 21,888 people from the 2011 census population.

The spatial distribution of housing (set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan) has been reviewed to estimate the proportion of total housing (including extant permissions) allocated to each geographical area, as shown in the 3rd column of Table 1 below. The forecast population growth for the borough (21,888) has then been divided across the geographical settlements according to the proportion of housing allocated to each area (i.e. approximately 74% of housing growth is allocated to Burton upon Trent, it is therefore assumed that 74% of the total population growth will be within Burton upon Trent). This assumes that population growth will be linked to housing growth.

Table 1: Population and housing forecast 2011-2031

Area	Population 2011 ⁶	Housing projection split	Forecast population increase 2031	Forecast total population 2031	Forecast housing increase 2031
East Staffordshire	113,858	-	21,888	135,746	11,648
Burton upon Trent	70,812	74%	16,197	87,009	8,620
Uttoxeter	13,089	18%	3,940	17,029	2,097
Barton under	4,300	2%	438	4,738	233

⁶ A composition of Lower Super Output Areas has been used to conclude a population for each settlement.

Needwood					
Tutbury	3,076	2%	438	3,514	233
Rolleston on Dove	3,267	1%	219	3,486	117
Rocester	1,569	1%	219	1,788	117
Rural area	17,745	2%	438	18,183	233

The above population and housing forecasts are used to assess infrastructure need, as documented in this report.

2.4 Calculating infrastructure needs

2.4.1 Social and green infrastructure

Where available, established population based standards has informed the approach to social and green infrastructure assessments. When population driven standards have been applied, the population forecast set out in Table 1 has been used to determine provision at a borough-wide level and per geographical area.

In the case of some infrastructure, such as places of worship and art galleries, no quantitative standards of provision exist therefore a qualitative assessment has undertaken. For other infrastructure types such as education and health, considerations such as catchments, thresholds and capacity have informed the assessment.

2.4.2 Physical infrastructure

Physical infrastructure presents a further level of complexity that makes the application of a standards based approach infeasible. Concepts such as available 'headroom' either do not apply or continually fluctuate. Physical infrastructure tends to be place-specific, adding capacity to networks like roads or sewers at key pinch points. It is therefore not possible to simply convert marginal population growth into a quantity of new infrastructure.

A review of the need for additional physical infrastructure is based upon written sources of information, the input of technical specialists and engagement with infrastructure providers.

3 East Staffordshire Local Plan and Spatial Strategy

3.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the emerging Local Plan and the proposals for housing and employment growth, upon which this study is based. A review of relevant national planning policy, legislation and best practice guidance is provided in Appendix A.

3.2 Local planning context

3.2.1 Pre-Submission Local Plan

ESBC is currently in the process of preparing a new Local Plan to replace the adopted East Staffordshire Local Plan 2006. The Preferred Option Consultation stage was completed in September 2012 and consultation on a Pre-Submission version of the Local Plan commenced in October 2013.

The Pre-Submission document sets out the overall vision and spatial strategy for the plan period to 2031. The vision provides an overall context for the Local Plan, and in summary the main elements include:

- an attractive environment for people to enjoy;
- improved quality of life for all residents;
- enhancement of the commercial, business and housing offer; and
- tackling and responding to climate change.

Some of the key challenges identified in the Local Plan relate specifically to infrastructure provision:

- improving equality of access to services and opportunities in all parts of the borough;
- meeting the infrastructure needs of an increasing population, in particular education needs and sports and recreation needs;
- reducing the relative disadvantage that some parts of East Staffordshire currently experience, including access to housing opportunities, education and training, jobs, health, shopping, open space, leisure and recreational facilities and other community services; and
- accommodating development to meet people's existing and future needs.

The spatial strategy directs the majority of growth to the main urban areas of Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter to improve the services and facilities, and to support employment growth and job opportunities. Some development is directed to the rural areas to support local facilities and services and to ensure local needs are met.

3.2.2 Adopted East Staffordshire Local Plan 2006

The saved policies of the 2006 Local Plan, relevant to infrastructure planning are summarised below:

- *Policy CSP4 Urban and Rural Regeneration* notes the pressures of new development, stating that proposals for new development and redevelopment of sites within the urban areas “will not lead to housing development in excess of Structure Plan requirements, nor create undue pressure on the infrastructure”.
- *Policy CSP5 Infrastructure and Community Provision* refers to Policy D8 of the Structure Plan, which requires local authorities to include in their Local Plan, policies ensuring that where developments impose a burden on the community, developers will be expected to make provision for that burden to be met. Within East Staffordshire the following specific requirements will in appropriate cases form part of negotiable infrastructure provision in accordance within the following:
 - Provisions of the Local Transport Plan;
 - National Forest Strategy, 2004;
 - Community Strategy, 2003-2020;
 - Central Rivers Strategy;
 - East Staffordshire Housing Strategy;
 - East Staffordshire Regeneration Strategy.
- *Policy L2 Landscaping and Greenspace: Assessment* requires developments of 10 or more dwellings proposed in areas that are deficient of greenspace (in terms of quantity of quality) to contribute towards addressing these deficiencies. Further information on local standards for accessibility and quality are set out in the Greenspace Supplementary Planning Guidance.
- *Policy L16 Community Facilities* states that where the need for council facilities (including education, health and community facilities) arises directly as a result of a development proposal, the Borough Council will seek to enter into a planning obligation by agreement with the applicant, to ensure provision either of the necessary facilities or of a substantial financial contribution towards their provision.
- *Policy IMR2 Contributions and Legal Agreements* sets out the Council’s use of planning contributions and legal agreements to overcome adverse social, economic or environmental impacts associated with proposed development.

3.2.3 Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP)

East Staffordshire has 12 Neighbourhood Area Designations (NAD) and each neighbourhood area is at a different stage of the plan-making process. ESBC is currently considering whether to introduce a CIL charging schedule. Should CIL be implemented, communities with an adopted NDP would receive a 25% share of CIL receipts in that area compared to 15% for those communities without an adopted NDP⁷.

⁷ The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

Rolleston on Dove NDP

Rolleston on Dove are currently the only neighbourhood to have submitted a Plan Proposal for a NDP⁸. Formal consultation on the Rolleston on Dove Parish Council NDP closed in September 2013.

The Rolleston on Dove NDP covers the plan period to 2031 and is underpinned by the following 5 objectives⁹:

Objective 1: The community accepts some new homes are necessary but these should be built in the most sustainable and least impacting areas of the village, preserving the village atmosphere for future generations.

Objective 2: The preservation of the village of Rolleston on Dove from merging into the suburbs of Burton, Stretton and Tutbury, thereby losing its important identity.

Objective 3: The protection of green open space used for sport and recreation.

Objective 4: For the scale of development to be in keeping with the village. In particular, large housing developments are not acceptable within the village.

Objective 5: Developments should meet the housing needs of the local community and be designed to be in keeping with the existing properties in the village.

Policy H1 of the Neighbourhood Plan states that an additional 85 dwellings will be delivered between 2012 and 2031. With regards to infrastructure provision, Policies IN1 and IN2 relate to the provision of community centres and sports/leisure facilities in response to key objectives 3 and 5. For all infrastructure provision identified in policies IN1 and IN2, the plan anticipates that funding will be principally obtained from developer contributions from new development in the Rolleston on Dove Parish.

3.3 The Local Plan spatial strategy

This study is based on an assessment of infrastructure requirements in regard to the delivery of the spatial strategy proposed in the Local Plan, as set out in the maps and tables below. ESBC aims to deliver a total of 11,648 new homes over the plan period to 2031. It is proposed that the figure is delivered through a combination of the dwellings allocated through the spatial strategy, windfalls¹⁰ and extant permissions¹¹. At April 2012 there were 1,532 extant permissions which equate to 1,379 permissions when a 10% lapse rate is applied¹².

⁸ In accordance with Section 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 notice.

⁹ Navigus Planning (2013) *Rolleston on Dove Neighbourhood Plan - Submission Version July 2013*.

¹⁰ Windfalls refer to a development allowance which is allocated in addition to strategic allocations to capture development opportunities that arise over the plan period.

¹¹ Extant permissions comprise those consented residential developments either under construction or not started as of March 31 2013.

¹² The 10% lapse rate is applied to account for the proportion of the plan period which has already passed.

The majority of development is directed to Burton upon Trent, with a significant amount directed to Uttoxeter. Smaller levels of development are directed to the strategic villages, with the remaining allocated to the tier two and three settlements and the rural hinterland.

3.3.1 Burton upon Trent spatial strategy

The spatial strategy directs the majority of growth, 6473 dwellings to Burton upon Trent, East Staffordshire’s largest town. The majority of the allocated sites are located to the south and west of the town.

The largest site, Branston Locks, is a 136ha mixed use development which includes approximately 2,500 dwellings and the provision of 80 units in an “assisted living” scheme. In addition, the development comprises of a residential care home; a primary school; a hotel; a local centre (providing retail floor space, healthcare and community uses); employment floor space and public open space. The application was submitted in November 2012 is currently awaiting determination.

Planning consent has been granted for five sites identified as, Branston Depot, land adjacent to the Pirelli Factory, land south of Lichfield Road in Branston, land at Upper Outwoods Farm and land north of Guinevere Avenue in Stretton.

Figure 1: Burton upon Trent spatial strategy

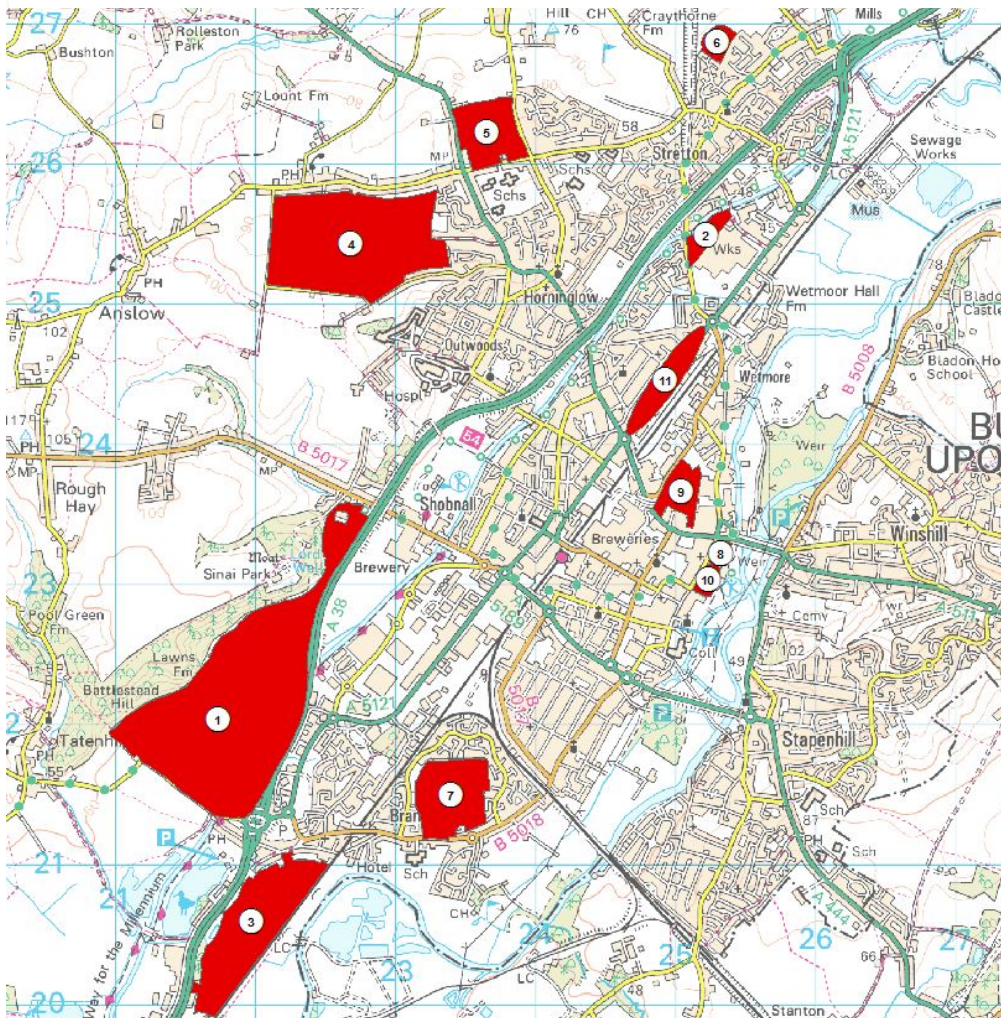


Table 2: Burton upon Trent spatial strategy

Site	Size (ha)	Use	Development	Status	Map reference
Branston Locks	136	Mixed use	2,580 dwellings, primary school, hotel, residential care home, up to 929m ² healthcare and community uses, business and industrial uses (92,000m ² floorspace) and public open space.	Awaiting determination	1
Land adjacent to the Pirelli Factory, Derby Road	15	Mixed use	300 dwellings, business and industrial uses, hotel, public house and restaurant.	Consent granted	2
Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	66	Mixed use	660 dwellings, general industrial and storage and distribution (71,533m ²), community uses (600m ²), public open space, sport and recreation facilities.	Consent granted	3
Land at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road	66	Mixed use	950 dwellings, primary school, children's day nursery, healthcare and associated community facilities (5000m ²), public open space and play areas.	Consent granted (currently at Judicial Review)	4
Harehedge Lane	19	Residential	500 dwellings	Pre-application	5
Land north of Guinevere Avenue	5	Residential	100 dwellings	Consent granted	6
Branston Depot	20	Residential	483 dwellings	Consent granted	7
Bargates	3	Mixed use	100 dwellings	Pre-application	8
Molson Coors, Hawkins Lane	9	Residential	300 dwellings	Pre-application	9
Molson Coors, High Street	3	Mixed use	250 dwellings	Pre-application - early feasibility discussions	10
Derby Road	13	Residential	250 dwellings	Pre-application - early feasibility discussions	11
Total			6,473 dwellings		

3.3.2 Uttoxeter spatial strategy

The spatial strategy allocates a total of 1,557 dwellings and over 20ha of employment land to Uttoxeter. Figure 2 below illustrates the distribution of these proposals.

Figure 2: Uttoxeter spatial strategy

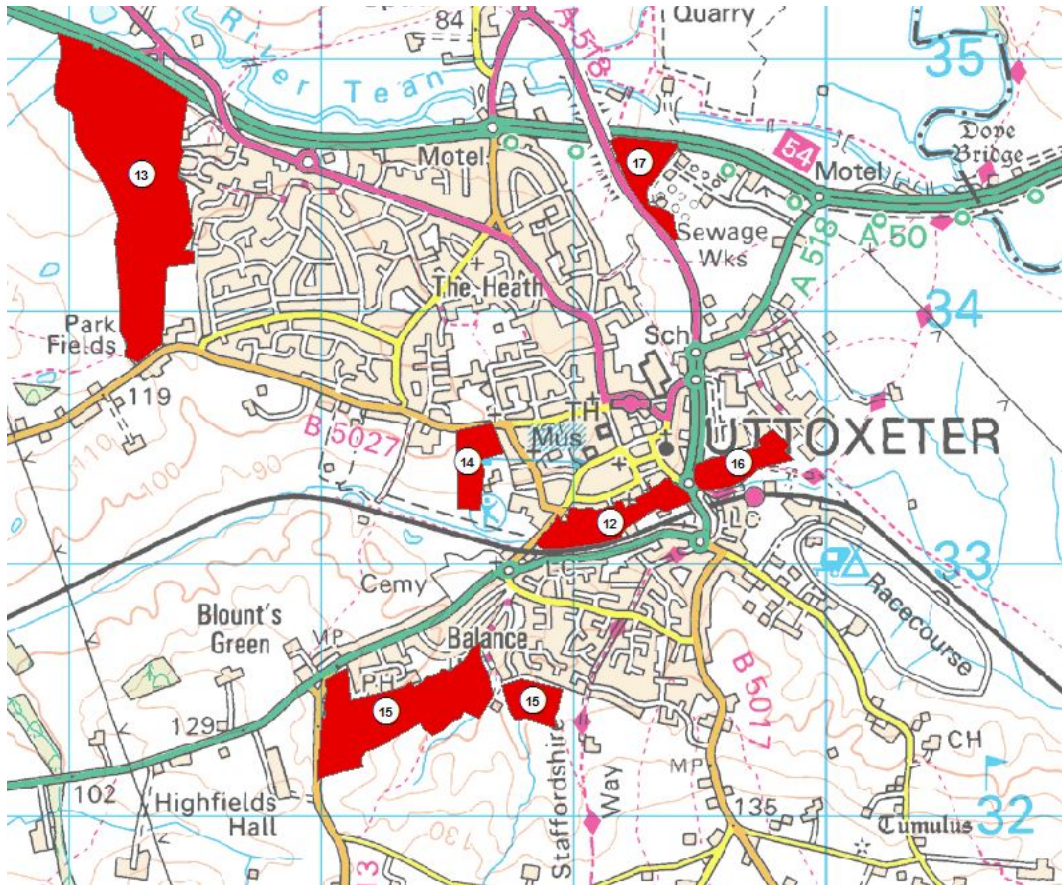


Table 3: Uttoxeter spatial strategy

Site	Size (ha)	Use	Development	Status	Map reference
JCB site, Pinfold Street	8	Mixed use	257 dwellings, public open space, community services and business and industrial.	Commenced	12
West of Uttoxeter	48	Mixed use	700 dwellings, 10ha of employment land, primary school and a mixed use local centre (providing retail floor space, leisure, community uses and healthcare facilities).	Awaiting determination	13
Stone Road	4	Residential	100 dwellings	Pre-	14

				application	
Hazelwalls	20	Residential	350 dwellings	Pre-application	15
Brookside Industrial Estate	4	Residential	150 dwellings	Pre-application	16
Land east of Dove Way	10	Employment	10ha of employment land	Pre-application	17
Total			1,557 dwellings		

3.3.3 Strategic villages spatial strategy

The spatial strategy has allocated a total of 544 dwellings to the strategic villages, comprising Barton under Needwood, Rolleston on Dove, Rocester and Tutbury. The figures below illustrate the distribution of these proposed dwellings.

Figure 3: Tutbury spatial strategy

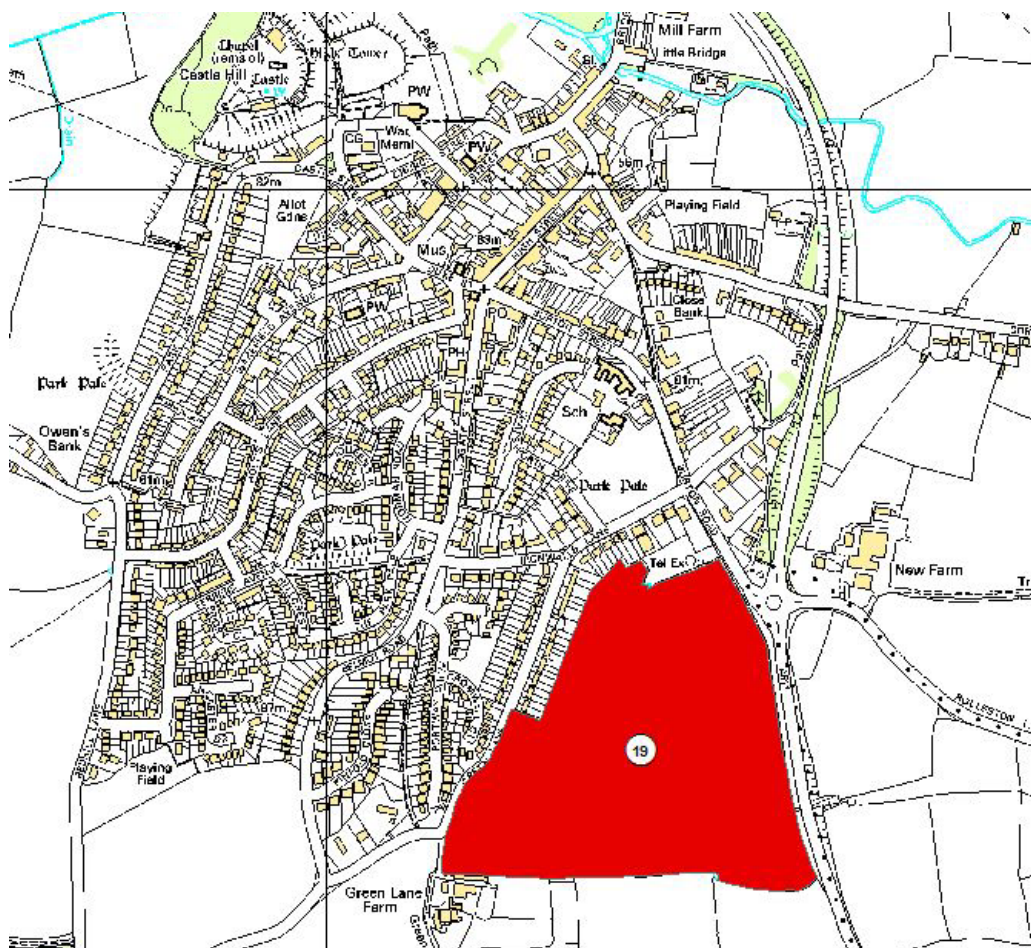


Figure 4: Rolleston on Dove spatial strategy

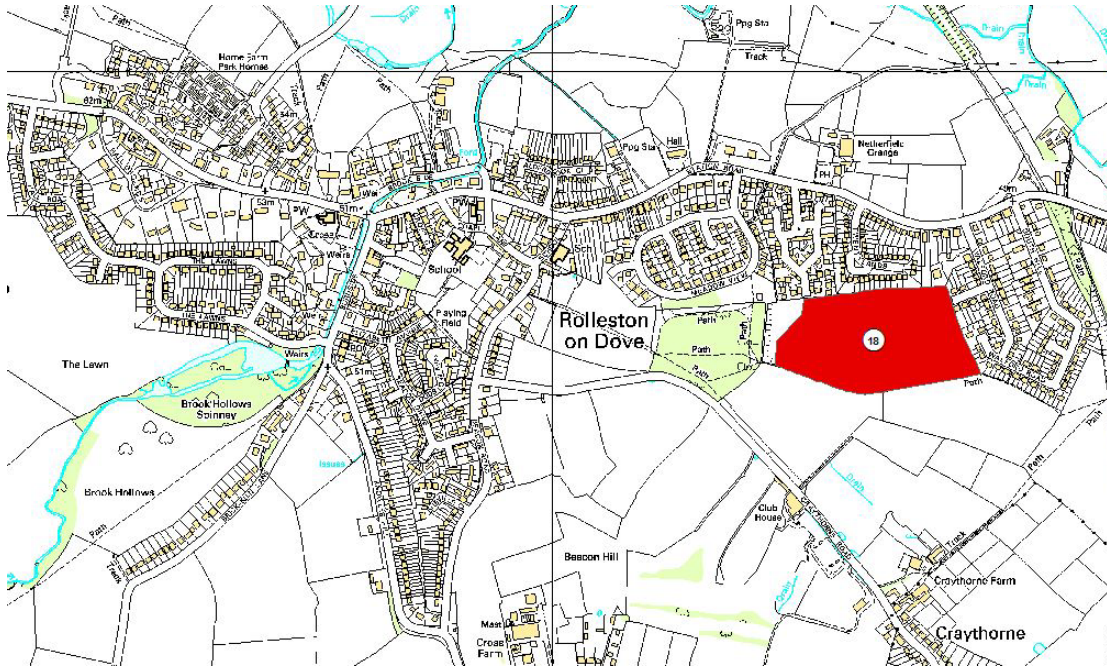


Figure 5: Barton under Needwood spatial strategy



Figure 6: Rocester spatial strategy

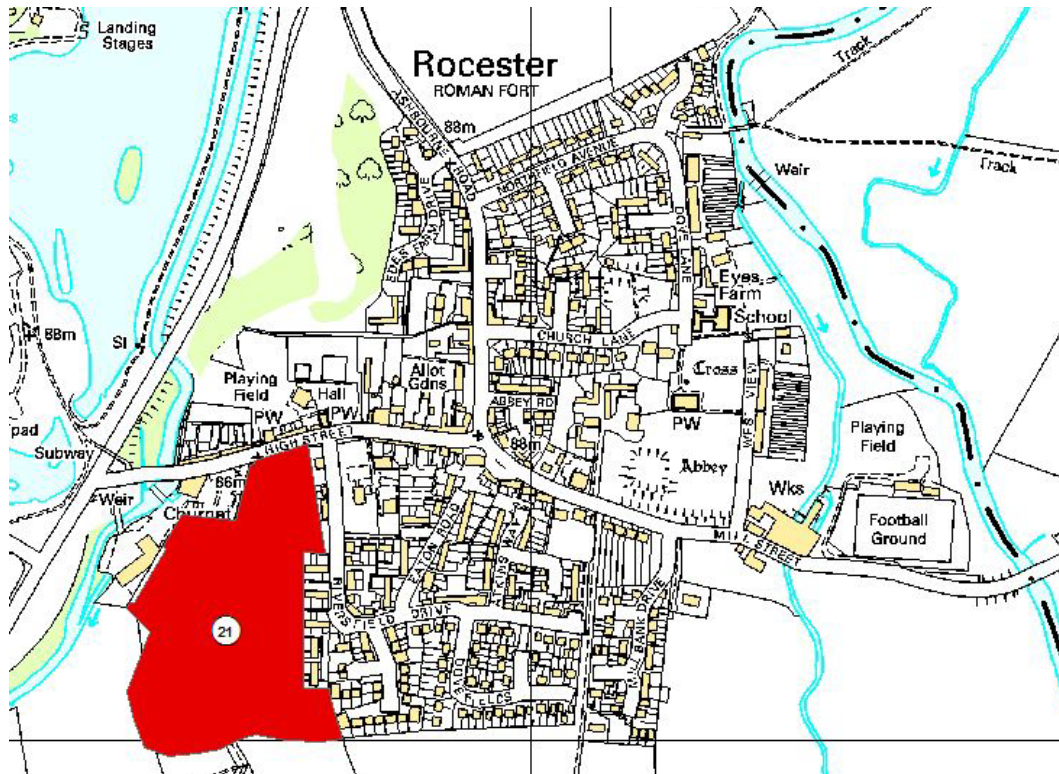


Table 4: Strategic villages spatial strategy

Site	Size (ha)	Use	Development	Status	Map reference
Land to the south of Forest School Street, Rolleston on Dove	6	Residential	100 dwellings, public open space.	Awaiting determination	18
Land at Burton Road, Tutbury	15	Mixed use	224 dwellings, 14 commercial units (B1 2026m ² floorspace).	Commenced	19
Efflinch Lane, Barton under Needwood	13	Residential	130 dwellings, allotment (4000m ²), semi natural green space (5ha), amenity green space (4000m ²), local park (400m ²) and children's play area (400m ²).	Consent granted	20
Land south of Rocester (Churnet Farm)	5	Residential	90 dwellings, public open space.	Awaiting determination	21
Total			544 dwellings		

3.3.4 Windfalls and neighbourhood plans

The spatial strategy has a windfall allowance of 1,710 dwellings. The distribution of the windfall allowance is based on the settlement hierarchy, the categories of which are defined in Table 5 below.

There is a windfall allowance of 1,359 dwellings across the main towns. For the purposes of the IDP, it is assumed that the windfalls in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter will be split 81:19, based on the percentage split of allocated dwellings in each town. This would result in a windfall of 1,101 dwellings in Burton upon Trent and 258 dwellings in Uttoxeter; however this split is not a formal allocation.

There is a windfall allowance of 101 dwellings in the tier one villages, 160 dwellings in the tier two villages, and 90 dwellings in the tier 3 villages (including a NDP allocation of 15 dwellings in Tatenhill). For the purposes of the IDP, it is assumed that the 75 windfall dwellings within tier three will be distributed evenly across each of the small villages. This would result in a windfall of five dwellings in each tier three settlements; however this split is not a formal allocation.

Table 5: Windfall allocations and neighbourhood plan

Settlement	Type	Use	Dwellings (minimum)	Map reference
Main towns			1,359 total dwellings	
Burton upon Trent	Windfall	Residential	1,101	
Uttoxeter	Windfall	Residential	258	
Tier 1: Strategic villages			101 total dwellings	
Tutbury	Windfall	Residential	26	
Rolleston on Dove	Windfall	Residential	25	
Rocester	Windfall	Residential	25	
Barton under Needwood	Windfall	Residential	25	
Tier 2: Local service villages			160 total dwellings	
Abbots Bromley	Windfall	Residential	40	
Yoxall	Windfall	Residential	40	
Marchington	Windfall	Residential	20	
Mayfield	Windfall	Residential	20	
Denstone	Windfall	Residential	20	
Draycott in the Clay	Windfall	Residential	20	
Tier 3: Small villages and other settlements			90 total dwellings	
Bramshall, Stramshall, Church Leigh, Hanbury, Ellastone, Newborough, Kingstone, Anslow, Rangemore, Tatenhill, Stubwood, Stanton, Lower	Windfall	Residential	75 ¹³	

¹³ For the purpose of the assessment of future infrastructure needs, it is assumed that windfalls in Tier 3 settlements will be split equally between the 15 villages, resulting in 5 housing allocations per settlement. However this is not a formal allocation.

Leigh, Withington, Wootton.				
Tatenhill	Neighbourhood Development Plan	Residential	15	7

3.4 Neighbouring growth plans

Infrastructure planning is often driven by larger than local issues that extend beyond local authority boundaries. In line with the Duty to Co-operate (set out in the Localism Act and described in the NPPF), the IDP has taken into account cross boundary strategic planning issues at a strategic level. East Staffordshire is at the centre of five other local authorities (see Figure 7), which places a great importance on understanding neighbouring growth plans and potential cumulative effects and synergies in infrastructure provision.

- **Staffordshire Moorlands District Council**

Following examination of the Revised Submission Local Plan in September 2012, Staffordshire Moorlands District Council undertook consultation on Main Modifications in June-August 2013. The council aims to deliver 6,000 dwellings from 2006 to 2026. Leek will accommodate 30% of this, Biddulph 20%, Cheadle 22% and 28% will be spread across the rural areas. The Staffordshire Moorlands Local Plan highlights the link between the growth of Uttoxeter and potential impacts upon Cheadle town centre. The council have not yet made a commitment to introduce CIL, and will continue to collect developer contributions via Section 106 agreements for the foreseeable future.

- **Stafford Borough Council**

The Plan for Stafford Borough was submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination on 20th August 2013, and the examination commenced in October 2013. Stafford Borough was designated as a Growth Point, and will see increasing residential development to enable the area to realise key sub regional centre status. Stafford aims to deliver 10,000 dwellings within the plan period, with an addition 400 dwellings provided as Service Family Accommodation. Of this growth 72% would be located in Stafford, 8% in Stone, 12% in Key Service Villages and 8% in the rest of the rural area. An IDP was prepared for Stafford Borough in 2012, which provided the evidence base for introducing CIL regulations in the borough.

- **Lichfield District Council**

Following examination of the Proposed Submission Local Plan in July 2013, Lichfield District Council is currently undertaking further work prior to consulting on Main Modifications in early 2014. The council aims to deliver 8,700 dwellings between 2008 and 2028, with nearly a third of dwellings allocated in Lichfield, including two strategic allocations to the south and east of the city. Burntwood will accommodate 15% of the proposed housing growth, including a strategic allocation to the east of Burntwood Bypass. Neighbouring towns Fradley, Rugeley and Tamworth are allocated 12% each, with an additional 12% allocated between the key rural settlements of Alrewas, Armitage with Handsacre, Fazeley, Shenstone and Whittington.

- **South Derbyshire District Council**

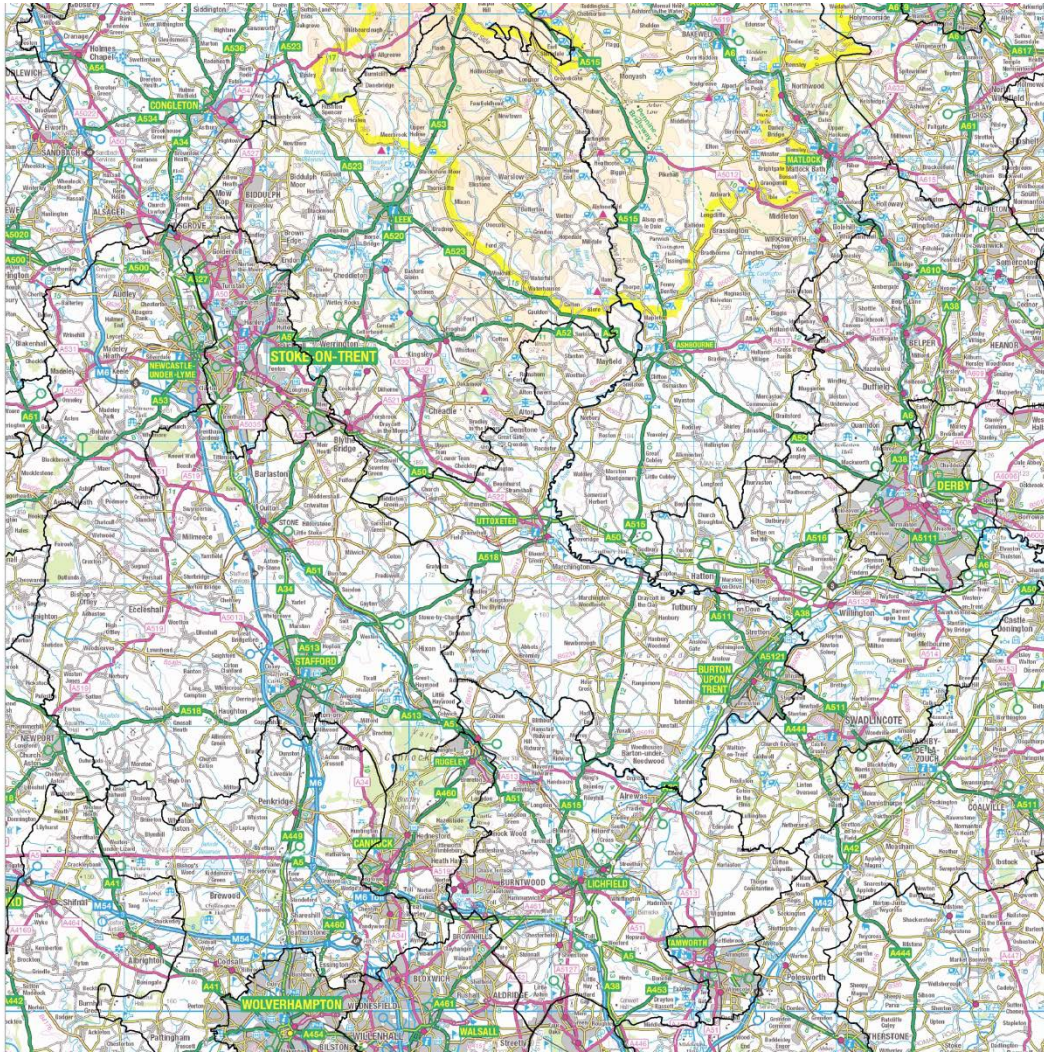
South Derbyshire District Council is currently consulting on a Draft Local Plan Part 1, with a vision of “sustainable growth, renewal and opportunity”. Policy S1 states that the strategy for South Derbyshire is to ensure that the new infrastructure required to serve new development will be provided through the relevant policies in the Local Plan. The council are also seeking to introduce a Planning Obligations SPD and CIL Charging Schedule. The South Derbyshire Preferred Growth Strategy (PGS) was published in 2012, and sets out the council’s vision to deliver an additional 12,700 homes over the period to 2028. Proposed growth is concentrated in major urban extensions to the south and south-east of Derby, which will accommodate 6,800 homes, and expansions to South Derbyshire’s principal settlement, Swadlincote. Additional housing growth will be allocated to key villages to maintain sustainability in rural areas.

A substantial mixed use regeneration scheme has been granted planning permission at Drakelow Park, to the south of Burton upon Trent. The 110 ha mixed use site will comprise a new business park, approximately 2,000 dwellings, open and green space, a new primary school, neighbourhood centres, transport improvements, refurbishment of listed buildings, and park and nature trails. The adjacent Drakelow C Power Station also received consent for an extension to increase the site’s generating potential.

- **Derbyshire Dales District Council**

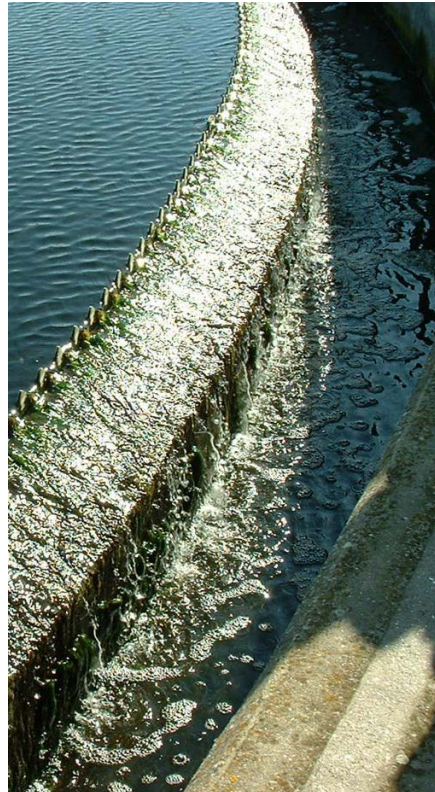
The Derbyshire Dales Local Plan is at an advanced stage, with its submission for Examination expected in October 2013, with an aim to have the plan adopted by February 2014. The Local Plan includes provision for 4,400 dwellings to meet anticipated housing need. 60% of these are proposed in the Matlock/Wirksworth sub area, 35% in the Ashbourne sub area, and 5% in the southern parishes. Derbyshire Dales District Council has no plans, at the time of writing, to introduce CIL.

Figure 7: East Staffordshire and neighbouring authorities



Infrastructure Audit and Assessment

Physical Infrastructure



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4 Gas

4.1 Scope

This section provides a review the existing gas network and the potential infrastructure implications of growth in residential and commercial development within East Staffordshire. Whilst it is difficult to definitively conclude an assessment of specific gas infrastructure requirements arising from projected growth in gas use, this section allows for a strategic interpretation of the potential implications for large gas infrastructure.

This review covers first tier gas infrastructure, at the strategic scale within East Staffordshire. Onsite requirements for gas infrastructure are determined through the planning process for individual development sites in consultation with the infrastructure provider.

4.2 Infrastructure providers

Gas is provided nationally through the National Transmission System (NTS); this is the high pressure part of National Grid's transmission system and consists of steel pipeline. The NTS serves four gas distribution networks via the local distribution zones. Transportation and diurnal storage¹⁴ are provided by the high pressure (HP) distribution network, before the gas is cascaded down the intermediate (IP), medium (MP) and low pressure (LP) tiers. Gas needs to travel through the high pressure transmission system, then through the medium and low pressure distribution networks to reach the consumer.

The gas distribution networks (GDNs) are the penultimate stage in the delivery process. There are eight distribution networks throughout the British Isles which are owned by National Grid, Northern Gas Networks, Scotia Gas Networks and Wales and West Utilities.

National Grid Gas UK Distribution manages the development, operation and maintenance of the High Pressure and below 7barg¹⁵ Distribution Networks. These Networks extend from Inlet Valves of the Pressure Regulating Installations of the NTS interface to the outlet of the consumers' Emergency Control Valves in the North West, East Midlands, West Midlands, East Anglia and North London Local Distribution Zones. As such the GDN for Staffordshire is National Grid Gas UK.

Under the requirements of the Gas Act 1986 (as amended 1995) the owner/occupier of premises has the right to provide and lay their own gas supply, to have that gas supply connected to National Grid's network and, if fit for purpose, to offer ownership of the pipe works to a Gas Transporter such as National Grid. National Grid fully supports this requirement and allows companies to register with National Grid as a Utility Infrastructure Provider to undertake these activities for owners of premises. In addition to gas from the NTS, gas can now enter the system from local gas producers enabling the introduction of renewable sources of gas into the system.

¹⁴ Diurnal storage refers to daily storage requirements.

¹⁵ 7barg refers to 7 times ambient pressure (pressure in the pipeline).

4.3 Forward planning

The Long Term Development Plan¹⁶ is published annually by National Grid in accordance with Standard Special Condition D3 of the RDN Gas Transporters Licence. The latest plan was issued in October 2012. The purpose of the document is to set out an assessment of the future demand position for National Grid Gas Distribution, the supply from the National Transmission System, and the consequences for investment in the National Grid Gas Distribution network.

The Plan includes a demand analysis, based on annual demands, which are then converted into peak demands via relationships established through analysis of historical behaviour.

The Plan includes a forecast for demand ten years ahead for each LDZ within the National Grid Gas UK Distribution. This shows that in the West Midlands demand is predicted to decrease from 2013 through to 2021 from 46TWh to 42TWh.

4.3.1 Planned and committed investment

The high pressure distribution system is designed for transmission and diurnal storage. The system is developed, based on demand forecasts, to ensure that capacity is maintained. Significant distribution pipeline projects (greater than £0.5 million) approved and under consideration are set out in the Long Term Development Plan. None of these are within East Staffordshire and all are located within the North West and East of England.

The below 7barg system (the majority of consumers are supplied from the below 7barg distribution network) continually receives investment by National Grid Gas UK. This includes investment in mains, services and association plant to meet the needs of providing capacity to customers wishing to connect to the network. National Grid Gas Distribution will continue to invest for reinforcement and new connections consistent with the growth in peak day demand forecast in the Long Term Development Plan. There is a range of significant below 7barg projects (greater than £0.5 million) under consideration. None of these are within East Staffordshire Borough.

Consultation has been undertaken with National Grid's Network Strategy UKD (See appendix C). National Grid have advised that although there are planned or proposed reinforcement or replacement schemes modelled in the area, they are of a small nature and that none of the development areas identified are influenced by any of these works.

4.4 Implications of future growth

Operating under the Gas Act 1986 (as amended 1995), National Grid Gas UK have an obligation to develop and maintain an efficient and economical pipeline system and, subject to that, to comply with any reasonable request to connect premises, provided that it is economic to do so. In some instances, specific system reinforcement is required to maintain system pressures after connecting a new supply or demand. National Grid requires financial contributions from developers

¹⁶ National Grid Gas Distribution (2012) *Long Term Development Plan*.

for reinforcement projects that may have significant planning, resourcing and construction lead in times. In particular, National Grid typically requires two to four years notice of any project requiring the construction of high pressure pipelines or plant. As such, it is important to confirm any major constraints to gas provision, which would require significant additional infrastructure that could constrain the delivery of the allocated growth.

National Grid Gas UK project that there is sufficient gas capacity in the East Staffordshire region to accommodate the proposed new developments without major infrastructure upgrades to their main distribution networks. Through analysis of their low pressure forecast five year model they are also able to confirm that they do not envisage any issues within their low pressure networks either.

Due to the dynamic nature of the gas network this does not guarantee that capacity will be available when connections are requested, but gives an indication of the availability over the current planning horizon.

4.5 Delivery and funding

Delivery of new gas infrastructure can be split between that which is specific to the site being developed, and that which has benefits to the wider area. It is normal for the developer to pay a contribution to any new infrastructure required to serve the development. Gas providers have a statutory ability to directly charge developers and customers to fund improvements required and this takes place outside of the planning consents process. Indicative cost estimates are provided by the National Grid Gas UK, to assist with viability assessments in terms of the overall levels of developer contributions calculated for a proposed site.

Where wider infrastructure improvement is required, a cost benefit analysis will be undertaken by National Grid to determine the viability on a case by case basis. This wider infrastructure improvement may be funded by National Grid Gas UK as part of their long term development plan.

5 Electricity

5.1 Scope

This section provides a review of electricity distribution and the potential infrastructure implications of growth in residential and commercial development within East Staffordshire. Electricity distribution is the final stage in the delivery of electricity to customers. A distribution network transports electricity from the transmission system to customers, and typically includes medium-voltage power lines, substations and pole-mounted transformers, low distribution wiring and meters.

5.2 Infrastructure providers

Staffordshire's electricity distribution network operator (DNO) is Western Power Distribution (WPD). WPD is responsible for maintaining the electricity network, repairing the electricity network, reinforcing the electricity network to cope with changes in the pattern of demand and extending the network to connect new customers.

5.3 Forward planning

WPD provides a Long Term Development Statement (LTDS)¹⁷, which is updated annually. The document provides capacity information on WPD's distribution network and has been used to inform this assessment. The LTDS provides information of the network capacity down to the primary sub-station (PSS).

5.4 Assessment of future requirements

Opportunities for the connection of both demand and generation customers exist throughout the WPD network. The distribution network is continuously evolving with new network being developed and existing network being reinforced in response to operation and customer connection requirements.

Developers are encouraged to contact WPD at an early stage when undertaking the planning of a specific site so that an indication of key constraints can be given. These could include physical and environmental issues as well as electrical constraints.

WPD have been contacted with regard to each of the proposed sites within the spatial strategy. High level estimates have been made for likely power demand for each site as detailed in the below table, to enable WPD to assess their current and future networks potential.

WPD have confirmed that in general the Burton upon Trent area has received significant reinforcement during the current regulatory period (DR5) to cater for requested demand. And in general the majority of the schemes can be accommodated within the existing network. All sites would require an 11kV feed into the site for supply.

¹⁷ Western Power Distribution (2012) *Long Term Development Statement for Western Power Distribution (West Midlands) plc's Electricity Distribution System*.

The three Branston sites to the south of Burton upon Trent cannot however be catered for within the existing or planned network capacity. A new primary substation will be required to accommodate such loads should any or all be developed.

The Beamhill site in Burton will also require major 11kV cabling works to bring a supply to this site, but these can be accommodated off existing substations in the area.

Table 6: Electrical power demand at allocated sites

Site	Estimated demand for site (kW)	Capacity within existing network	Potential infrastructure works required
Branston Locks	13,500	No	New Primary substation required
Land adjacent to Pirelli Factory, Derby Road	675	Yes	
Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	4,500	No	New primary substation required
Land at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road	3,500	Yes	Major 11kV works
Harehedge Lane	1,500	Yes	
Land north of Guinevere Avenue	300	Yes	
Branston Depot	1,500	No	New Primary substation required
Bargates	100	Yes	
Molson Coors, Hawkins Lane	900	Unknown	
Molson Coors, High Street	750	Unknown	
Derby Road	750	Unknown	
JCB site, Pinfold Street	600	Yes	
West of Uttoxeter	1,800	Yes	
Stone Road	300	Yes	
Hazelwalls	750	Unknown	
Brookside Industrial Estate	450	Unknown	
Land east of Dove Way, north of Derby Road	Dependant on details of application	Unknown	
Land to the south of Forest School Street, Rolleston on Dove	300	Yes	
Land at Burton Road, Tutbury	650	Yes	
Efflinch Lane, Barton	400	Yes	

under Needwood		
Land south of Rocester (Churnet Farm)	250	Yes

5.5 Delivery and funding

Delivery of new electrical infrastructure is normally fully or partially funded by the developer. WPD will typically provide quotations for works split into contestable and non-contestable elements. Contestable elements may be constructed by the developer themselves, whilst non-contestable elements must be constructed by WPD as a cost to the developer. Each development will need to appoint a supplier for the site, prior to connection.

6 Water

6.1 Scope

This section will review the potable water network and the potential infrastructure implications of growth in residential and commercial development within East Staffordshire Borough.

6.2 Infrastructure providers

Potable water supply to the Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter areas of East Staffordshire is provided for by South Staffordshire Water (SSW). SSW is one of 13 water-only companies created at the time of privatisation of the water industry in 1989, although they had existed as a waterworks company prior to that. There are a further ten combined water and sewerage companies. These private companies are regulated by the Water Services Regulatory Authority created by the Water Industry Act in 2003. SSW serves an area stretching from the Black Country, including Walsall, Sandwell, Dudley, together with areas such as Tamworth, Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Cannock. Severn Trent Water provides water outside of this region.

The general duties of SSW are to develop and maintain an efficient and economical system of water supply, provide supplies of water to premises, and maintain and improve the water supply infrastructure. Under the Water Industry Act 1991, SSW has a duty to supply water for domestic purposes if requested, although expenses of doing so may be recovered by the requester.

SSW serves a population of approximately 1.2 million consisting of 500,000 homes and 36,000 businesses. SSW is unusual in that its entire supply area is derived from just one Water Resource Zone, an area in which all water resources can be shared.

6.3 Assessment of existing provision

SSW currently operates with a 1.2 day storage allowance, the lowest within the water sector. Around 20% of the service reservoirs are deteriorating and are considered a key risk for future stability of water supply. SSW obtains its water from three sources: Blithfield Reservoir, the River Severn and 25 groundwater sites. Approximately 40% of the water supply comes from groundwater borehole extraction.

SSW does however currently operate one of the most reliable services to the public and has not had a need to instigate any hosepipe bans or water restrictions in the past 30 years.

6.4 Forward planning

Water companies submit a business plan to the regulator Office of Water Services (Ofwat) on a five year basis. SSW current plan covers the period between 2010 and 2015.

SWW propose a capital investment of £140m over this five year period. Much of this investment focuses on replacement of existing infrastructure, which is reaching its first time replacement cycle and is in need of urgent maintenance or replacement. Further improvements in energy efficiency and reduction in carbon footprint are also key future drivers, and these have been taken into account in the future supply and demand assessments.

6.5 Assessment of future requirements

SSW Developer Services were contacted in August 2013 to discuss the implications of the development of the sites that are the focus of this audit. At the time of writing, a meeting has not been granted.

Additional information has been provided in the East Staffordshire Water Cycle Study (ESWCS) prepared by WSP in October 2013¹⁸. The ESWCS identifies that because the water supply for the area is derived from one Water Resource Zone the precise location of any new development within the Borough is not a significant issue in terms of water resources as all areas are at equal risk.

The scale of each development is however significant due to the specific demand on the local infrastructure at that location. Areas close to main trunk water mains can more easily be accommodated compared to those at the far end of branch mains.

The previous Water Resources Management Plan prepared for SSW in 2009 makes reference to the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy with regard to future demand scenarios. This identified that there was a balance between supply and demand over the 25 year plan period up to 2035. This regional strategy has since been revoked, but the new Local Plan is considered to be more conservative and therefore this water balance is still a valid assumption¹⁹.

Whilst the overall water supply and demand is sufficient, the ESWCS does identify that some local infrastructure improvements are required. Specifically a number of booster pump stations that ensure adequate water pressure is achieved by the customer require refurbishment and upgrades. The Outwoods booster station in Burton upon Trent and the Blount's Green booster station in Uttoxeter are specifically mentioned along with minor infrastructure upgrades in the Outwoods area in general.

Table 7, adapted from the ESWCS, summarises the water supply infrastructure capacity issues for the preferred development sites.

Table 7: Water supply infrastructure capacity

Site	Supply Zone	Peak Flow	Water Capacity
Land adjacent to the Pirelli Factory, Derby Road	Outwoods	168	OK
Branston Depot	Outwoods	328	OK
Bargates	Outwoods	46	OK

¹⁸ WSP (2013) *East Staffordshire Water Cycle Study*.

¹⁹ See Section 8.5.5 - East Staffordshire Water Cycle Study.

Branston Locks and Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	Outwoods	2004	OK
Tutbury Road, Harehedge Lane	Hanbury	194	Minor upgrade
JCB site, Pinfold Street	Uttoxeter	148	Minor upgrade
West of Uttoxeter	Uttoxeter	373	Minor upgrade
Stone Road	Uttoxeter	59	Minor upgrade
Land at Burton Road, Tutbury	Hanbury	162	Minor upgrade
Land to the south of Forest School Street, Rolleston on Dove	Outwoods	70	Minor upgrade
Effinch Lane, Barton under Needwood	Outwoods	80	Minor upgrade
Land south of Rocester (Churnet Farm)	Uttoxeter	58	OK

- OK – Easily accommodated within the existing system. Little or no infrastructure upgrade required. Very minor local only.
- Minor Upgrade – Local upgrades and cross connections
- Major Upgrade – Trunk mains and service reservoirs.

6.6 Delivery and funding

New infrastructure works will typically be funded in part or full by the developer. Water companies normally calculate an anticipated income associated with the new development, and deduct this amount from the cost to the developer. In cases where the developer has self-laid the water infrastructure, the water company will make an asset payment back to the developer for this if it is to adoptable standards.

7 Foul and Surface Water Sewerage

7.1 Scope

This section examines the sewerage and flood risk management related infrastructure within the borough of East Staffordshire in regard to both foul and surface water.

7.2 Infrastructure Providers

Sewerage infrastructure in the region is the responsibility of Severn Trent Water Plc (STW). STW were formed in 1989 at the time of privatisation of the water industry. STW had formally been one of the ten water authorities within the UK set up in 1974 with the responsibility of the water treatment and disposal in the catchment between the River Severn and River Trent. STW are regulated by the independent regulator Ofwat.

7.3 Assessment of existing provision

7.3.1 Foul sewerage

STW have a proactive programme to clean and repair the sewer network, helping to prevent blockages, pollution, flooding and collapse. The serviceability of the network is considered 'stable' by Ofwat in the most recent annual assessment, and over 99% of the 1023 sewage treatment works met compliance limits during that period.

STW have invested over £130m in refurbishment and improvement of their sewage treatment works in the last period. The Clay Mills Sewage Treatment Works serving Burton was identified as high risk in the Regional Spatial Strategy and upgrading costs were incorporated into the business plan submitted to Ofwat in 2009. It is currently understood to be currently undergoing a £45m investment to improve the effluent discharge standards and increase capacity from the current 425,000 equivalent to 500,000, a level of demand forecast for 2026.

Uttoxeter is served by an existing sewage treatment works immediately north of Uttoxeter on Derby Road. There are no known plans for upgrading this facility, although improvement works would be required to cater for growth identified in the Regional Spatial Strategy. STW are understood to be considering rationalising their treatment works in the area with the closure of Doveridge treatment works, which will trigger investment in the Uttoxeter treatment works.

Table 8, adapted from the ESWCS, summarises the water treatment infrastructure issues for at each site allocation.

Table 8: Assessment of water treatment infrastructure

Site	Treatment Works	Potential Impact
Land adjacent to the Pirelli Factory, Derby Road	Clay Mills	
Branston Depot	Clay Mills	Pumping station improvements

Bargates	Clay Mills	
Branston Locks and Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	Clay Mills	Inadequate sewer pipe capacity
Tutbury Road and Harehedge Lane	Clay Mills	
JCB site, Pinfold Street	Uttoxeter	
West of Uttoxeter	Uttoxeter	Inadequate spare capacity
Stone Road	Uttoxeter	
Land at Burton Road, Tutbury	Clay Mills	Flooding problems
Land to the south of Forest School Street, Rolleston on Dove	Clay Mills	
Effinch Lane, Barton under Needwood	Barton Under Needwood	
Land south of Rocester (Churnet Farm)	Uttoxeter	
Abbots Bromley	Abbots Bromley	
Yoxall	Yoxall	
Draycott in the Clay	Marchington	
Mayfield	Mayfield	
Marchington	Marchington	
Denstone	Uttoxeter	

7.3.2 Surface water and flood risk management

Defra has overall national responsibility for policy on flood and coastal erosion risk management, and provides funding for flood risk management authorities through grants to the Environment Agency and local authorities. The Environment Agency is responsible for taking a strategic overview of the management of all sources of flooding and coastal erosion. The Agency also has operational responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from main rivers, reservoirs, estuaries and the sea, as well as being a coastal erosion risk management authority.

Local lead authorities, such as Staffordshire County Council, are responsible for developing, maintaining and applying a strategy for local flood risk management in their areas and for maintaining a register of flood risk assets. They also have lead responsibility for managing the risk of flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. East Staffordshire Borough Council is a key partner in planning local flood risk management and can carry out flood risk management works on minor watercourses, working with local lead Flood Authorities (i.e. Staffordshire County Council) and others, including taking decisions on development in their area which ensure that risks are effectively managed.

STW are responsible for managing the risks of flooding from water and foul or combined sewer systems providing drainage from buildings and yards.

7.4 Assessment of future requirements

STW developer services have been contacted to discuss the influence of the Local Plan on their network. At the time of writing no response has been received.

With reference to the ESWCS, it is identified that greenfield sites to the west of Burton do not have access to surface water sewer systems with sufficient capacity for the proposed developments. The use of Sustainable Drainage techniques (SUDS) will be required in these areas to reduce the volume and speed of surface water runoff.

7.5 Flooding Considerations

7.5.1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

An update to the East Staffordshire Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) has been prepared by WSP in September 2013. This assessment has considered all sources of flood risk collated from stakeholder consultation, hydraulic modelling and resulting hazard mapping.

The SFRA is based on information currently available including the Environment Agency's latest released Flood Zone information. The Environment Agency is currently updating the Flood Map for Surface Water which is not due for release until late 2013. This updated information should be referred to once available, however WSP advise that following initial review of this new data, no major changes are expected within the borough.

The East Staffordshire Borough largely falls within three river catchments, the River Trent, River Dove and River Blithe. In addition the Trent and Mersey Canal runs within the borough and has a number of reservoirs and locks that regulate water levels.

Historically the main source of flooding in the borough is from the main river networks at times of heavy rainfall and rapid snow melt. Blockage of grilles and culverts and overloading of the drainage network are the main attributing factors. Severn Trent Water has a number of properties affected by sewer flooding, although they are not specifically identified due to the Data Protection Act. From high level mapping relatively few occurrence of surface sewer water flooding occur within the borough and they are all located outside of the Flood Zone Boundaries.

7.5.2 Pre-submission Local Plan allocations

Flood risk associated specifically with the preferred development sites discussed in this report can be summarised in the below table taken from the SFRA.

Table 9: Flood risk at allocated sites

Site	Flood Zone 3	1 in 100yr+CC defended	Surface Water Risk	Ground-water Risk	Safe Access	Flood Compensation Required
Branston Locks	10%	15%	Moderate	Significant	Yes	Yes
Land adjacent to Pirelli Factory, Derby Road	5%	0%	Moderate	Significant	Yes	No
Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	10%	12%	Low	Significant	Yes	Yes
Land at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road	0%	-	Moderate	Low	Yes	No
Harehedge Lane	0%	-	Moderate	Low	Yes	No
Land north of Guinevere Avenue	0%	-	Low	Significant	Yes	No
Branston Depot	100%	75%	Moderate	Significant	Via Mod	Yes
Bargates	2.5%	0%	Low	Significant	Yes	No
Molson Coors, Hawkins Lane	90%	40%	Moderate	Significant	Via Low	Yes
Derby Road	5%	0%	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	No
JCB site, Pinfold Street	40%	35%	Significant	Significant	Yes	Yes
West of Uttoxeter	0%	0%	Low	Moderate	Yes	No
Stone Road	0%	0%	Low	Moderate	Yes	No
Hazelwalls 1	0%	0%	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	No
Hazelwalls 2	0%	0%	Low	Moderate	Yes	No
Brookside Industrial Estate, Uttoxeter	90%	25%	Moderate	Significant	Yes	Yes
Land to the south of Forest School Street, Rolleston on Dove	0%	0%	Low	Low	Yes	No
Land at Burton Road,	0%	0%	Low	Low	Yes	No

Tutbury						
Efflinch Lane, Barton under Needwood	0%	0%	Moderate	Significant	Yes	No
Land south of Rocester (Churnet Farm)	0%	0%	Low	Significant	Yes	No

- Flood Zone 3 – An area at the highest risk of flooding with a 1% (1 in100 year) probability. Under the requirements of the Exception Test such areas are not recommended for development unless for essential infrastructure.
- 1 in 100 year + climate change defended – An area that has existing flood protection measures in place.
- Surface water risk – An area at risk from flooding by surface water, for example from rivers and sewers.
- Ground water risk – An area at risk of flooding from high ground water levels.
- Safe access – Consideration of the flood risk to access routes to the site.
- Flood compensation required – Area where the loss of land to development will need to be compensated for by other means, such as new attenuation structure provision.

7.5.3 Flood Risk Assessment Process

Under the National Planning Policy Framework, any development site larger than 1ha in size and any site not in the lowest risk Flood Zone 1 area, must undergo a site specific Flood Risk Assessment. As part of this assessment the Sequential Test is applied, which requires that a development should only be considered outside of a Flood Zone 1 if no appropriate alternative sites exist. In areas of higher flood risk the Exception Test may also be applied whereby it must be demonstrated that the development provides wider sustainable benefits that outweigh the flood risk and that the development can be demonstrated as safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

7.5.4 Summary

Of the allocated development sites, Branston Depot; Molson Coors, Hawkins Lane; and Brookside Industrial Estate developments have the greatest risk to development from flooding. In addition, Branston Locks; Land South of Lichfield Road, Branston; and JCB site, Pinfold Street are likely to require flood compensation. These sites will all require extensive hydraulic modelling at a detailed design stage and potentially complex and costly site infrastructure to successfully overcome the risks associated with flooding.

8 Transport

8.1 Scope

This section provides an overview of the transport priorities for East Staffordshire in order to deliver planned growth for the borough. This section draws upon two key documents:

- Draft East Staffordshire Borough Integrated Transport Strategy 2013-2031²⁰; and
- East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Assessment: Model Forecasting & KPI Comparison²¹.

The East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Assessment is a Transport Study undertaken by Atkins Consultants, which updates a previous Transport Study carried out during 2007 and 2009 as part of ESBC's work to develop the Core Strategy. The 2013 Transport Study forms part of the supporting evidence for the Pre-Submission Local Plan, and demonstrates the feasibility of the spatial strategy. The Transport Study has also informed changes to the Integrated Transport Strategy, which has been developed by Staffordshire County Council (SCC) to prioritise the County Council's expenditure on transport improvements.

8.2 Infrastructure providers

Road

The core road network in East Staffordshire is managed by the Highways Agency, part of the Department for Transport. The Highways Agency is responsible for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the strategic road network, including major A roads. Lower grade roads are the responsibility of the local authority.

Rail

The rail stations in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter are both managed by East Midlands Trains. North Staffordshire Community Rail Partnership also assists with the management of Uttoxeter rail station. The rail network is managed and maintained by Network Rail.

Bus Services

Bus services in Burton upon Trent are run by three main bus operators, with Arriva Midlands being the predominant service provider. Bus services in Uttoxeter are run by a large number of different bus operators. Community Transport schemes are in place to support the bus services. A district-wide minibus and voluntary car service is operated by East Staffordshire Mobility Link. There is a separate car based service for residents which is operated by volunteers. Denstone residents are also served by a car based service operated by Denstone Voluntary Car Scheme.

²⁰ Staffordshire County Council (2013) *Draft East Staffordshire Borough Integrated Transport Study 2013-2031*.

²¹ Atkins (2013) *East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Assessment: Model Forecasting & KPI Comparison – Interim Draft*.

8.3 Assessment of existing provision

Strategic Road Network

The A38 (T) and the A50 (T) are the two main highway corridors which run to the west of Burton upon Trent and close to Uttoxeter. Burton upon Trent is also served by the A5121, A515, A444 and A511.

Rail

There are two rail stations within the borough:

- Burton upon Trent rail station provides CrossCountry train services to Birmingham and Derby; and
- Uttoxeter rail station provides East Midlands Trains services to Derby and Crewe.

Bus Services

The bus network in East Staffordshire provides local bus services run within and between settlements, with bus interchanges located at New Street, Burton upon Trent and Bradey Street, Uttoxeter.

The bus network in Uttoxeter is comprehensive, however the services are infrequent. There is an extensive bus network in Burton upon Trent urban area, with services focusing on the town centre. Many urban residents in East Staffordshire live within 350 metres of a bus stop, and are provided with a better than half-hourly weekday service.

Passenger information displaying timetabled departure times was implemented in Burton upon Trent in 2011. Qualitative interviews with 357 local residents have revealed that the enhanced information has been positively received.

Many bus stops now comply with the Disability Discrimination Act. Staffordshire County Council is the national leader in a discretionary travel allowance which offers free bus transport to pensioners and people with a disability, plus their carer, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. In addition, residents under the age of 20 can travel anywhere within Staffordshire for a discounted price of £1 per journey.

Walking and Cycling

Walking and cycling levels in East Staffordshire are above the national average. Several improvements to pedestrian facilities have taken place within recent years, including the provision of new pedestrian crossings at Branston Road, Wetmore Road, Wellington Street, Orchard Street and the St. Peter's Bridge/Branston Road roundabout.

8.4 Forward planning

The Transport Strategy recognises the importance of addressing priority outcomes set by the County Council and also addressing East Staffordshire's Economic Prosperity and Community Priorities.

The Economic Prosperity and Community Priorities of East Staffordshire are outlined in Table 10:

Table 10: Economic Prosperity and Community Priorities

Economic Prosperity Priorities	Community Priorities
Accommodate strategic greenfield housing and employment sites on the A38(T) and Burton upon Trent's local road network.	Maintain the condition and safety of the highway network.
Manage peak hour traffic levels in Burton upon Trent and carbon emissions.	Improve public transport connectivity and quality of life for local communities.
Enhance public transport interchanges and connectivity to strategic services and facilities in Burton upon Trent.	Manage traffic levels within Air Quality Management Areas in Burton upon Trent.
Accommodate sustainable development on local roads in Uttoxeter and at junctions with the A50(T).	Raise awareness of environmental issues and encourage people to lead more sustainable lifestyles, helping to reduce carbon emissions.

The Transport Strategy states that delivery of priorities will be sought through a combination of initiatives including connectivity proposals, schemes set out in the Divisional Highway Programme, and Local Transport Packages. Reviews of the Programme are undertaken twice a year to assess the highway and transport concerns within the local area. In the 2013/14 review, the following transport issues were raised:

- traffic management and speed limit review required in Barton;
- traffic management issues in Rolleston on Dove, Newborough and Yoxall;
- pedestrian improvements required in Hanbury; and
- signing and speed limit review required in Tutbury.

Traffic congestion is a concern on the A38 (T) north of Burton upon Trent, contributing to reduced journey time reliability and the declaration of two Air Quality Management Areas along the A5121/A511 and at the A4444 St. Peter's Bridge Junction.

Public consultations on submitted planning applications for major development sites at Beamhill and Branston Locks have revealed community concerns in relation to transport issues. Traffic management measures are therefore likely to be required in the settlements of Anslow, Tatenhill, Shobnall and Stretton.

8.4.1 Planned and committed investment

Funding

Through a number of successful bids made by SCC, funding levels have been enhanced for transport infrastructure in the Borough. Funds include:

- *Local Pinch Point Funds* – £1.894m was awarded in 2013 for the A50 to Alton Growth Corridor which includes major improvements to junctions at Rocester and Denstone;

- *Department for Transport's Cycle Safety Fund* – £95,000 was awarded by DfT, and match funded by the County Council, to improve the safety of cycling in Uttoxeter in 2013/14; and
- *Developer funds* – the County Council has potentially secured £2.34m to help the delivery of the Transport Strategy for Burton upon Trent over the plan period.

Strategic Road Network

The A50 to Alton Growth Corridor will improve connectivity to significant employment growth that is proposed at JCB Rocester and at Alton Towers Resort. The corridor is located partly in East Staffordshire and partly in Staffordshire Moorlands. Improvements will help reduce accidents along the corridor, reduce delays and provide community benefits. The timescale for delivery is by March 2015.

Rail

SCC and the rail industry will continue to work in partnership to ensure that the rail services at Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter rail stations are maintained. In addition, a Rail Strategy is being prepared by SCC to complement the District Integrated Transport Strategies.

There are proposals for major improvements to the forecourt at Burton upon Trent. To date, there have been problems regarding the delivery of this scheme; however, work is being undertaken towards delivering a solution.

At Uttoxeter rail station, significant environmental improvements have been delivered. A pedestrian level crossing is currently in the process of being replaced with an overbridge to improve safety and accessibility.

Bus Services

Throughout the plan period, bus improvements are focused on providing real time bus passenger information, using technology to update and improve service information and journey time reliability. As part of a Transport Review, existing bus routes will be reviewed to assess their efficiency, reliability and ease of use.

Walking and Cycling

Facilities that encourage walking and cycling will be improved, with the aim of reducing short distance car trips. Segregated walking and cycling routes will be provided, where resources permit, to ensure that there are convenient and safe links to the town centre. The Integrated Transport Strategy states that the priority is to improve the safety for cyclists in Uttoxeter between the A518 Town Meadows Way, the A50 and Derby Road.

8.5 Assessment of future requirements

The Local Transport Packages for Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter aim to mitigate the potential impact of the traffic generated from the planned growth in the Pre-Submission Local Plan.

Burton upon Trent Local Transport Package

The Burton upon Trent Local Transport Package addresses the outstanding issues that are likely to remain on the highway network, and draws upon the findings from the Transport Study and Transport Assessments prepared by developers.

The following table sets out the future strategic road network requirements to support growth within and around Burton upon Trent.

Table 11: Burton upon Trent Local Transport Package - Strategic Road Network requirements

Location	Provision Required	Provider	Initiatives for Delivery
A38 (T) Corridor	Management of traffic levels on the A38 (T).	Staffordshire County Council Highways Agency	Installation of vehicle detection technology and information on speeds and congestion problems, linked to Variable Message Signs displaying route guidance and speed controls.
		Highways Agency	A Safety scheme for the A38 (T) Claymills junction to address existing safety and collision issues.
		Developers	Capacity improvements in the form of a new signalised junction at Barton Turn and signalisation and widening of the Branston Interchange. Land South of Branston will be accessed via a 'left in left out' access off the A38 (T) southbound south of Branston Interchange.
Walton-on-Trent Bypass (South Derbyshire District)	Improved access and increased highway capacity between the A38 (T) and destinations to the east of the River Trent.	Drakelow Development	A new bridge crossing of the River Trent to the north of Walton village, to improve access and increase highway capacity between the A38(T) and destinations to the east of the river.
Branston Locks Access Road	Access from Branston Locks to Shobnall Road and Branston Road.	Developers of Branston Locks	A new road will be provided creating access to Shobnall Road and Branston Road. It will be designed to maximise access opportunities for residents of this major development site, including the provision of a new bus service along the route. It may also

			have the potential to ease traffic flows on local roads such as Wellington Road and Parkway.
A5189 St Peter's Bridge and A444	Addressing increased capacity on St. Peter's Bridge and on the A444.	Staffordshire County Council	An additional westbound lane over the bridge and improvements to the Stapenhill Road junction. The scheme is expected to help manage peak hour congestion, improve journey time reliability and minimise the impact of traffic on air quality.

The Burton upon Trent Local Transport Package also sets out local highway improvements that are required to support planned growth. Improvements include:

- **B5108 Branston Road Corridor**
Measures need to be considered to reduce the forecast traffic impact. Traffic flows can potentially be reduced through sustainable transport measures, such as new bus services.
- **B5017 Shobnall Road Corridor**
Measures need to be considered to reduce the impact of development traffic. Consideration also needs to be given to sustainable transport measures, the community, safety around Shobnall Primary School and access to the hospital.
- **A511 Tutbury Road Corridor**
Measures need to be considered to reduce the impact of development traffic, including sustainable transport measures and junction improvements.
- **A511 Town Centre Corridor**
The town centre Urban Traffic Control system needs to be reviewed and upgraded. Sustainable travel to the town centre should be encouraged as it has the potential to reduce the traffic impact along this corridor. Developers at Hawkins Lane/Horninglow Road will be delivering a signal improvement scheme along the corridor.
- **A5121 Derby Road Corridor**
Traffic and air quality conditions need to be reviewed to identify potential improvements for all transport modes.

With regards to bus provision during the plan period, the bus network will be modified to ensure all of the major development sites are well connected. These changes will include increasing the frequency of existing bus services and potential new bus services to land at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road; Branston Locks; Land South of Lichfield Road, Branston; and Drakelow.

The Burton upon Trent Local Transport Package also recognises the need to improve town centre traffic management, enable active travel and to promote sustainable travel.

Uttoxeter Local Transport Package

In Uttoxeter, there is less of a problem with traffic congestion. The Local Transport Package recognises the potential to deliver sustainable extensions to the town to support planned growth. The Transport Strategy sets out the following priorities for Uttoxeter:

- provide high quality walking and cycling links to the town centre;
- improve cycle safety between the A518 Town Meadows Way, Derby Road and the A50(T);
- provide further public realm and traffic management improvements in the town centre;
- enhance signing from Uttoxeter bus station to the town centre, the rail station and Uttoxeter Racecourse. The bus station is well located in the town centre however a review of the layout of the bus station is proposed to improve safety and convenience for pedestrians;
- maintain services and facilities at Uttoxeter rail station through on-going consultations with the rail industry and the North Staffordshire Community Rail Partnership;
- deliver the access and service requirements for developments proposed in the Pre-Submission Local Plan and emerging development east of Dove Way and at the former JCB works;
- increase connectivity to local jobs at JCB and Alton Towers Resort through the delivery of the A50(T) to Alton Growth Corridor transport improvements;
- deliver junction improvements along A50(T) through negotiations between developers and the Highways Agency, including Land west of Uttoxeter; and
- potentially manage traffic on the A50 (T) including the installation of vehicle detection and information on speeds and congestion problems.

8.6 Conclusion

Transport improvements in East Staffordshire will be delivered through the Local Transport Packages, which determine the strategic priorities facing the borough. Future investment will be focused towards improvement of the existing road network, and promotion of sustainable transport measures. Developer obligations will help ensure that transport impacts from proposed developments are adequately mitigated.

9 Waste management

9.1 Scope

This section examines East Staffordshire's waste management infrastructure.

Staffordshire County Council is a two-tier authority comprising of a single waste disposal authority and eight separate waste collection authorities, including East Staffordshire Borough Council (ESBC). Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council have taken a partnership approach to waste planning. The principle planning strategy governing waste across these joint plan making authorities is the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026 Development Plan Document.²²

To support the Joint Waste Management Strategy for Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent, in 2009 ESBC implemented an Alternate Weekly Collection (AWC) system for refuse and recycling.²³

9.2 Infrastructure providers

ESBC is the Waste Collection Authority for East Staffordshire and is responsible for the collection of municipal solid waste. Staffordshire County Council is the statutory Waste Disposal Authority for Staffordshire and is responsible for the management and disposal of waste.

9.3 Assessment of existing provision

9.3.1 Overview

There are currently 268 waste management facilities within Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent. Within East Staffordshire, the facilities cluster around the main towns of Uttoxeter and Burton, where most of the waste is generated. There are eight materials recycling facilities, seven waste transfer facilities, two residual treatment facilities, one organic treatment facility, two household waste recycling facilities, six aggregate recycling facilities and nine sewerage treatment works.

9.3.2 Waste collection

AWC is a dual stream recycling service in East Staffordshire, whereby residents are provided with a colour coded system. The current AWC system serves approximately 48,000 households per week across East Staffordshire. Residual waste (grey bin) is collected one week, and dry recyclables (blue bin), food and garden waste (brown bin) and paper waste (blue bag) are collected the alternative week. The vehicle fleet used in the collection service are facilitated with split bodies to keep the refuse and recycling materials separated.

²² SCC (2013) *Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan 2010-2026*.

²³ ESBC (2012) *Waste Storage and Collection Guidance for New Developments*.

As a result of this operation, recycling and composting rates increased from 38% in 2008/9 to 52% in 2011/12. Performance figures for 2010/11 are detailed in the table below:

Table 12: Recycling and composting rates 2010/11

Material	2010/11 Figures
Residual Waste	23,000 tonnes
Dry Recyclables	11,000 tonnes
Organic Waste	12,000 tonnes
NI191 (residual waste per household)	473 kg
NI192 (% recycled/composted)	50%

9.3.3 Waste disposal

Currently, ESBC deliver 70% of waste to the Energy from Waste (EFW) incinerator located in Stoke on Trent. EFW is a form of waste treatment that reduces the amount of waste going to landfill. The remaining waste (approximately 30%) is taken to Cannock landfill site²⁴.

Whilst much of the municipal waste in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent is managed within the plan area, a proportion of the municipal waste from Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent is not managed within the plan area, and is exported across the border. For example, some of the co-mingled food and green waste is managed at in-vessel composting facilities at Etwall and Ashbourne in Derbyshire.

In addition, Staffordshire receives imports of municipal waste from neighbouring authorities, particularly from the West Midlands conurbation. For example, waste is imported to Staffordshire: to be disposed in landfill sites; to be dealt with the new energy recovery facility in South Staffordshire (once operational); and to be treated in composting facilities in Cannock.

The municipal waste management arrangements are subject to short-term contracts that are often re-negotiated. The tonnage of municipal waste imports currently significantly exceeds the tonnage of municipal waste exports from the area.

Staffordshire also imports commercial and industrial waste for: disposal to landfill; treatment of food waste; mineral restoration purposes; and recycling.

9.4 Forward planning

The Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Joint Waste Local Plan guides sustainable development of waste management facilities up to 2026. The plan aims to ensure that waste produced in Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent can be managed sufficiently through suitable waste management facilities. Also, one of the aims of the plan is to manage the change in the type of facilities that are required to re-use, recycle and recover more from the waste produced. It acknowledges that changes

²⁴ ESBC (2013) *Energy from Waste* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.eaststaffsbc.gov.uk/Services/WasteandRecycling/Refuse/Pages/GreyBin.aspx>

are inevitable within the plan period in regards to the type waste that is produced and ways that waste can be managed; however, it offers a flexible approach to accommodate these changes.

The Joint Waste Local Plan sets out a vision that “By 2026 the people and businesses of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent will be actively minimising waste and regarding waste as a resource.” To support this, the plan highlights that waste infrastructure “will comprise of existing, enhanced and new suitable waste management facilities... to contribute to the local economy, and to minimise and/or mitigate any impacts of climate change, people, transportation systems, and the built, natural, historic and water environment.”

The plan outlines that the waste infrastructure will specifically:

- have the capacity to manage the amount of waste equivalent to the amount generated;
- be located in close proximity to the urbanised areas to minimise the impacts from transportation of waste and recycled materials; and
- be located within enclosed structures or buildings that are appropriate to the process or technology, on previously developed or general industrial land.

The Joint Waste Local Plan compliments the Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Municipal Waste Strategy 2007 ‘Zero waste to landfill’. The strategy outlines the fundamental challenge that residents of the area create and dispose of approximately 600,000 tonnes of waste per year. It identifies that by 2020, Staffordshire will be faced with an additional 100,000 tonnes of waste to manage per year. The strategy therefore seeks to increase re-use and recycling and to stop using landfill sites by 2020.

The Strategy sets out the government’s targets to reduce waste sent to landfill. The targets are:

- send 25% less waste to landfill by 2010
- send 50% less waste to landfill by 2013
- send 65% less waste to landfill by 2020

9.4.1 Planned and committed investment

Following the publication of the Municipal Waste Strategy in 2007, Staffordshire County Council implemented Project W2R (Waste to Resource) which involved developing a solution to contribute to delivering sustainable waste management in the County.

Subsequently, Staffordshire County Council obtained planning permission in 2011 to develop a facility to deliver energy from waste plant at Four Ashes Industrial Estate in South Staffordshire. Construction began in June 2011 and is expected to be complete in December 2013.

9.5 Assessment of future requirements

Table 13, adapted from the Joint Waste Local Plan, sets out the additional capacity required to manage the amount of waste generated in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent.

Table 13: Future waste infrastructure requirements

Waste type	Waste management types	Total additional capacity required by 2025/26 (tonnes per annum)	Equivalent no. of facilities required	Typical average land take (ha) and throughput (tonnes per annum) per facility	Total land take required (ha)
Municipal Solid Waste and Commercial Industrial Waste	Recycling / Material Recovery (mechanical sorting)	Minimum of 380,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020/21 or 389,000 tonnes per annum by 2025/6	6-8 facilities	0.9ha 55,000 tonnes per annum	Equivalent to 5.4-7.2ha in total land area.
	Organic Waste Treatment	60,000 - 80,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020 capable of treating co-collected municipal green and kitchen waste.	2-3 facilities. 1 facility is Specifically required to serve the North Staffordshire Conurbation and Staffordshire Moorlands.	Dependent on facility type. An In-Vessel Composting facility (IVC) is approximately 1.3ha in size and throughput is 32,500 tonnes per annum. An Anaerobic Digestion (AD) facility is approximately 0.9ha in size and throughput is 30,000 tonnes per annum.	Equivalent to 1.8-3.9ha in total land area.
Construction, demolition and excavation waste/hazardous waste treatment	Recycling / Material Recovery	Minimum of 200,000 tonnes per annum required by 2020/21.	2 - 4 facilities. Facilities are required in or close to large areas of development/construction.	Land take and Throughput difficult to quantify. An average facility is between 2-4ha in size with a throughput of between 50,000 and 100,000 tonnes per annum.	Equivalent to 4-16ha in total land area.
	Contaminated Soils (Storage, Treatment and Remediation)	Not possible to quantify	Not possible to quantify what is required to serve the regeneration of the North Staffordshire conurbation.	Not possible to quantify land take and throughput.	May be met through permanent site(s) or temporary 'hub' sites to Serve regeneration corridors.

The future requirements set out in the table above reflect the European and National landfill diversion targets, as well as the proposed housing and employment growth set out in the Phase 2 Review of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. Following the abolition of Regional Development Agencies and Regional Spatial Strategies, the housing and employment figures from the Regional Spatial Strategy have subsequently been under review. However, the Joint Waste Local Plan was prepared with consideration to the uncertainty over the intended housing and employment levels.

The waste disposal authority and the waste collection authorities have set a list of priorities which identify non-strategic facilities for which a specific site allocation in the Joint Waste Local Plan is not required. The priorities that are relevant to East Staffordshire are outlined below.

- Replacement or renewal of the existing waste transfer station arrangements for Burton.
- Replacement household waste recycling centre near Burton.
- Material recycling (mechanical sorting) facilities on a rough split for Northern Staffordshire/Southern Staffordshire. Ideal location would be at Stoke and a central/south-eastern Staffordshire location (e.g. Burton) and of a facility size each capable of processing 50,000 to 100,000 tonnes per annum.
- New organic waste treatment facilities throughout Staffordshire capable of processing mixed garden waste and food waste. East Staffordshire currently uses facilities in South Staffordshire (Shareshill) and Derbyshire (Etwall) and may benefit from an additional local facility nearer to Tamworth.

9.6 Conclusion

The Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Joint Waste Local Plan sets out the strategic priorities to ensure sufficient sustainable development of waste management facilities up to 2026. Beyond this period, it is expected that the relevant Waste Planning Authorities (Staffordshire County Council and Stoke-on-Trent City Council) will continue to assess the requirements for waste management, covering the East Staffordshire Local Plan period to 2031 and beyond.

Social Infrastructure



Images (clockwise from top left): © Arup, © Arup, © Jim Stephenson

10 Education

10.1 Scope

This section provides a review of the learning infrastructure within East Staffordshire, including early years, primary and secondary education provision. The assessment draws upon the conclusions of the Burton upon Trent School Planning report²⁵. Additional consultation has been undertaken with Staffordshire County Council (see Appendix C) to inform the assessment of education provision in Uttoxeter and surrounds.

10.2 Infrastructure providers

As set out in Section 13 of the Education Act 1996, it is the County Council's statutory responsibility to ensure there is adequate education provision for children and young people:

“A local authority shall (so far as their powers enable them to do so) contribute towards the spiritual, moral, mental and physical development of the community by securing that efficient primary education, secondary education and, in the case of a local authority in England, further education, are available to meet the needs of the population in their area.”

However, the responsibilities of local authorities have been redefined in the courts as ‘target duties’. This is due to the increase in academies and free schools, which operate under a contract with the Secretary of State for Education rather than being maintained by the local authority.

Staffordshire County Council remains responsible for the state schools in the area, whilst other providers include the REAch2 Academy Trust and JCB Academy Trust, which are responsible for some of the academies in East Staffordshire.

All childcare supporting children from birth until the age of five follows the statutory Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) framework. As part of the EYFS, there are private day care nurseries from approximately three months old, pre-school education is provided for children from the age of three in private and voluntary nurseries and pre-schools, independent schools and by the local authority. Children's centres are also provided by Staffordshire County Council, providing a range of services for families with children less than five years in age.

10.3 Assessment of existing provision

10.3.1 Early years education

Staffordshire County Council provides eight children's centres in the borough, five of which are located in the Burton area; one in Barton under Needwood, one in Rocester and one in Uttoxeter (see Appendix D). Nursery schools are provided on site at River View Primary School and Winhill Village Primary School, both in the Burton area.

²⁵ Mott MacDonald (2013) *Burton upon Trent School Planning: Managing demographic growth and increasing education opportunities*.

The Nursery Education Grant funds Early Years Education hours for three and four year olds for up to 15 hours a week, for between 33 and 38 weeks per year, although take up of this care is optional. To be eligible a child must attend a maintained nursery school or class, a private nursery registered with Ofsted, a private or voluntary playgroup registered with Ofsted, an independent school registered with the Department for Education and Skills, or an accredited child-minder registered with Ofsted.

10.3.2 School education

East Staffordshire provides a total of 56 schools, comprising:

- 32 primary schools;
- 13 first schools;
- 3 middle schools;
- 8 secondary/high schools;
- 1 sixth form centre;
- 3 special schools (2 secondary, 1 primary); and
- 1 Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) short stay school.

Within this provision there are 13 denomination schools (Voluntary Aided (VA) or Voluntary Contribution (VC)) and four academies.

Education provision differs across East Staffordshire, with the Uttoxeter area using a three tier system comprising first schools, middle schools and high schools. The Burton area provides primary schools (including infants and junior schools) and secondary schools. The following assessments are therefore split out spatially, addressing the Burton and Uttoxeter areas separately. Together the Burton and Uttoxeter areas cover the whole borough.

Uttoxeter

The tables below provide an overview of the current provision of state schools in Uttoxeter including the net capacity, number of pupils enrolled and current capacity. The table below structures the schools by broad geographical areas, however, each school has a separate catchment area. St Joseph's Primary School is the only school with a catchment area that overlaps others – the school prioritises admissions from the parishes of St Mary's, Uttoxeter and Sacred Heart, Abbots Bromley.

Table 14: Existing provision and capacity - first schools in Uttoxeter

School	Net capacity	Pupils on roll (Jan 2013)	Capacity (Jan 2013)
Uttoxeter North			
The Richard Clarke First School	150	112	+38
Talbot First School	50	41	+9
St Augustine's CE (C) First School	75	44	+31
All Saints CE (VC) First School - Church Leigh	60	45	+15

St Peter's CE (VC) First School - Marchington	87	53	+34
Hutchinson Memorial CE (A) First School	79	78	+1
Total capacity			+128
Uttoxeter South			
Dove First School	100	76	+24
All Saints CE (VC) First School, Denstone	90	93	-3
The Henry Prince CE (C) First School	60	36	+24
Total capacity			+45
Uttoxeter Town			
Picknalls First School	300	283	+17
Tynsel Parkes CE (VC) First School	150	159	-9
St Mary's CE (VA) First School - Uttoxeter	210	184	+26
Total capacity			+34
Primary schools			
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Uttoxeter	207	197	+10
Total capacity			+10

As demonstrated above, 12 of the 14 first schools in Uttoxeter (86%) currently have surplus capacity. The greatest surpluses are at those schools within the Uttoxeter North area, which is served by six first schools all with surplus capacity, totalling 128 pupil spaces. The only schools marginally exceeding the net capacity are All Saints CE (VC) First School in Denstone, and Tynsel Parkes CE (VC) First School in Uttoxeter.

Table 15: Existing provision and capacity - middle and high schools in Uttoxeter

School	Net capacity	Pupils on roll (Jan 2013)	Capacity (Jan 2013)
Middle schools			
Oldfields Hall Middle School	527	519	+8
Windsor Park CE Middle School	480	390	+90
Ryecroft CE(C) Middle School	263	182	+81
Total capacity			+179
High schools			
Thomas Alleyne's High School	1,315	1,258	+57
Total capacity			+57

The three middle schools and one high school serving the Uttoxeter area also have existing surplus capacity, totalling 179 pupil spaces in middle schools and 57

pupil spaces at Thomas Alleyne’s High School. Again, each of these schools has their own discrete catchment areas with no overlapping catchments.

The JCB Academy in Rocester also provides secondary education for pupils aged up to 19 years. The academy specialises in business and engineering diplomas, and currently accommodates approximately 120 pupils in Year 10 and 11, and a total of 300 pupils in the sixth form. The catchment area extends approximately 29km from the academy, including both Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter.

Burton

The table below provides an overview of the assessment undertaken in the Burton upon Trent School Planning study. Primary education in the Burton area is provided across 32 schools, which are analysed in five primary clusters that are used as local school planning areas. Secondary education in the Burton area is provided across six schools and summarised below.

Table 16: Existing provision and capacity - schools in Burton

School	Net capacity	Pupils on roll (Jan 2013)	Capacity (Jan 2013)
Primary school clusters			
Area 1 – north Burton (14 schools)	3,821	3,409	+412
Area 2 – central and south Burton (3 schools)	1,228	1,220	+8
Area 3 – south-east Burton (3 schools)	960	890	+70
Area 4 – rural west Burton (8 schools)	1,344	1,264	+80
Area 5 – north-east Burton (3 schools)	841	709	+132
Total capacity			+702
Secondary schools (Y7 places)			
Burton total	1,147	1,049	+98
Total capacity			+98

Schools in the Burton area are currently operating with a combined capacity of 702 primary pupil spaces and 98 secondary pupil spaces.

10.4 Assessment of future requirements

10.4.1 Early years

Demand is likely to increase for pre-school and nursery places due to the forecast increase in number of births in the borough across the plan period to 2031 (see Burton upon Trent School Planning study), however with a number of providers to respond to needs there is no assessment of a gap in provision.

10.4.2 School education

Uttoxeter

The table below identifies the predicted capacity of schools in Uttoxeter in 2031. The calculations are based upon the proportion of housing development allocated by the Local Plan within each school catchment area. See Appendix B for details of the forecast housing calculations relevant to each school. The standard pupil yield factor of three pupils per school year per 100 dwellings has been applied to estimate the total number of new pupils at each school²⁶. Set out below are the total pupils generated per 100 dwellings per school tier:

- primary schools: total of 21 new pupils per 100 dwellings (3 pupils per year across YR, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4, Y5, Y6);
- first schools: total of 15 new pupils per 100 dwellings (3 pupils per year across YR, Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4);
- middle schools: total of 12 new pupils per 100 dwellings (3 pupils per year across Y5, Y6, Y7, Y8); and
- high schools: total of 9 new pupils per 100 dwellings (3 pupils per year across Y9, Y10, Y11).

The projected pupil numbers are then converted to a Form of Entry figure, derived from dividing the total number of pupils by the total number of places, as set out below.

- primary schools: total number of YR-Y6 pupils divided by 210 (30 places multiplied by 7 years);
- first schools: total number of YR-Y4 pupils divided by 150 (30 places multiplied by 5 years);
- middle schools: total number of Y5-Y8 pupils divided by 120 (30 places multiplied by 4 years); and
- high schools: total number of Y9-Y11 pupils divided by 90 (30 places multiplied by 3 years).

Table 17: Projected provision and capacity - first schools in Uttoxeter

School	Net capacity	Number of dwellings allocated within catchment area ²⁷	Forecast number of new pupils (2031)	Forecast pupils on roll (2031)	Forecast capacity (2031)	Forecast FE capacity (2031)
Uttoxeter South						
The Richard Clarke First School	150	47	7	119	+31	+0.2
Talbot First School	50	0	0	41	+9	0.0
St Augustine's CE (C) First School	75	23	3	47	+28	+0.2

²⁶ Staffordshire County Council's pupil yield factor.

²⁷ See Appendix B for relevant calculations.

All Saints CE (VC) First School - Church Leigh	60	12	2	47	+13	+0.1
St Peter's CE (VC) First School - Marchington	87	23	3	56	+31	+0.2
Hutchinson Memorial CE (A) First School	79	0	0	78	+1	0.0
Total capacity					+113	+0.7
Uttoxeter North						
Dove First School	100	128	19	95	+5	0.0
All Saints CE (VC) First School, Denstone	90	23	3	96	-6	0.0
The Henry Prince CE (C) First School	60	35	5	41	+19	+0.1
Total capacity					+18	+0.1
Uttoxeter Town						
Picknalls First School	300	1,072	161	444	-144	-1.0
Tynsel Parkes CE (VC) First School	150	885	133	292	-142	-0.9
St Mary's CE (VA) First School - Uttoxeter	210	105	16	200	+10	+0.1
Total capacity					-276	-1.8
Primary schools						
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Uttoxeter	207	2,236	470	667	-460	-2.2
Total capacity					-460	-2.2

First schools in Uttoxeter South and Uttoxeter North are not expected to experience any significant capacity issues, with an overall surplus capacity of 131 pupil spaces (0.8FE) in 2031. Due to the majority of housing growth being allocated in central Uttoxeter, the main capacity issues are likely to arise in Picknalls First School and Tynsel Parkes CE (VC) First School, which will experience a combined deficit of 286 pupil spaces by 2031.

Whilst the catchment area for St Joseph's Catholic Primary School extends across the majority of the Uttoxeter area, it is not expected that the forecast number of new pupils will all be admitted to this school. St Joseph's Catholic Primary School is likely to be prioritised by those of Catholic faith, and residents within this catchment area will have a choice of a number of alternative first and middle schools.

Table 18: Projected provision and capacity - middle and high schools in Uttoxeter

School	Net capacity	Number of dwellings allocated within catchment area ²⁷	Forecast number of new pupils (2031)	Forecast pupils on roll (2031)	Forecast capacity (2031)	Forecast FE capacity (2031)
Middle schools						
Oldfields Hall Middle School	527	1,165	140	659	-132	-1.1
Windsor Park CE Middle School	480	1,013	122	512	-32	-0.3
Ryecroft CE(C) Middle School	263	361 ²⁸	43	225	+38	+0.3
Total capacity					-126	-1.1
High schools						
Thomas Alleyne's High School	1,315	2,539	229	1,487	-172	-1.9
Total capacity					-172	-1.9

Middle and high schools in the area naturally have wider catchment areas, and will therefore experience a greater impact from the projected growth. Widespread capacity issues are forecast in 2031 across Uttoxeter, with the catchment areas of Oldfields Hall Middle School and Windsor Park CE Middle School each receiving over 1,000 new dwellings. This will result in a combined increase of over 260 additional pupils, resulting in a deficit of 1.4FE.

The capacity issues become greater for the only high school, Thomas Alleyne's High School, which will experience an expected increase of 229 pupils by 2031, nearly 2FE more than the school can currently accommodate.

Burton

Table 19 provides an overview of the assessment undertaken in the Burton upon Trent School Planning study. The study adopts the same pupil projection methodology, based on a standard pupil yield factor of 3 pupils per school year per 100 dwellings. Similarly, FE figures are derived by dividing the total pupil numbers by the total places.

²⁸ Ryecroft CE(C) Middle School and Thomas Alleyne's High School draw their intake from St Peter's CE(A) First School in Alton, which is outside of the ESBC boundary. Alton is one of 12 large villages identified in Staffordshire Moorland's Local Plan as a focus for rural housing development. 28% of Staffordshire Moorland District Council's 6,000 planned dwellings are allocated to the rural areas, therefore based on a high level assumption that this will be broadly divided between the large villages, it is estimated that Alton could receive approximately 140 additional dwellings. This has been taken into account in the calculations in Appendix B.

Table 19: Projected provision and capacity - schools in Burton

School	Net capacity	Number of dwellings allocated within catchment area	Forecast number of new pupils (2030)	Forecast pupils on roll (2030)	Forecast capacity (2030)	Forecast FE capacity (2030)
Primary school clusters						
Area 1 – north Burton (14 schools)	3,821	Not known	Not known	5,065	-1,244	-5.9
Area 2 – central and south Burton (3 schools)	1,228	Not known	Not known	2,229	-1,001	-4.8
Area 3 – south-east Burton (3 schools)	960	Not known	Not known	1,067	-107	-0.5
Area 4 – rural west Burton (8 schools)	1,344	Not known	Not known	1,189	+155	+0.7
Area 5 – north-east Burton (3 schools)	841	Not known	Not known	837	+4	0.0
Total capacity					-2,193	-10.5
Secondary schools (Y7 places)						
Burton area	1,147	Not known	Not known	1,581	-434	-14.5
Total capacity					-434	-14.5

In Burton, the demand for primary places will exceed supply from 2015, rising to a deficit of 2,193 pupil spaces (10.5FE) by 2030. Over the period 2012-2030, the number of Year 7 pupils in Burton is expected to increase 50% from 1,049 to 1,580. As a result, shortages in secondary school provision are expected to arise in 2015-2016, rising to a deficit of 434 pupil spaces (14.5FE) by 2030. The proposed Drakelow development in Derbyshire also has the potential to produce an additional need for 2 secondary FE in the east of Burton.

10.5 Forward planning

The East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Local Plan recognises the demand on education infrastructure. Education provision is identified as one of the key challenges in meeting the needs of an increasing population. Strategic Objective 5 (SO5) aims to plan for and deliver new education infrastructure to meet the growing needs of borough residents and particularly in Burton upon Trent where school place demand exceeds supply irrespective of future growth.

Strategic Policy 10: Education Infrastructure states that four allocated sites in Burton, and either one or two allocated sites in Uttoxeter, will include new primary school provision. A site for a secondary school in Burton is to be determined through consultation with the County Council, as well as further extensions to existing primary and secondary schools.

10.5.1 Planned and committed investment

Staffordshire County Council are progressing several plans as part of their proposals to provide an extra 1,000 primary school places to accommodate Burton's increasing birth rate:

- planning consent was granted in April 2012 to expand and relocate St Modwen's Catholic Primary School in the 2013/14 academic year. The proposed school is likely to open Easter 2014, and will accommodate an additional 30 reception places and a total of 420 pupils;
- the new Scientia Academy, run by the REAch2 Academy Trust, opened in September 2013. The academy currently provides infant education for 420 pupils, however is expected to grow to provide junior school education for children up to age 11 years;
- expansion of the Christchurch Infants' School to increase capacity from 120 pupils to 315, allowing for junior education for pupils aged 3-11 years; and
- expansion of the River View Primary School in Stapenhill to increase the current Pupil Admission Number (PAN) from 45 to 60 pupils per year for reception intakes from September 2014. This will expand pupil capacity from 315 to 420 pupils.

It is also expected that once St Modwen's Catholic Primary School has relocated, it is likely that the previous school site will be used by Staffordshire County Council for education provision in the future to meet basic need requirements. The details of this provision are yet to be confirmed.

The following allocated sites in the Pre-Submission Local Plan also include provision for education infrastructure:

- consented development at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road includes a 210 place primary school and children's day nursery on a site of 2ha;
- consented development at land south of Lichfield Road, Branston is required, through a S106 obligation, to provide an additional 1,935m² of space at the existing primary school. Should this not be possible, the developer will instead provide a new primary school and nursery provision within the development site;
- proposed development at Branston Locks includes provision for a primary school for 630 pupils. The application is awaiting determination;
- proposed development west of Uttoxeter includes a 1.2ha site for a 1FE first school for 150 pupils. The application is awaiting determination; and
- proposed development at Hazelwalls may include primary school provision, either instead of or alongside provision at the site West of Uttoxeter.

Where proposals do not provide education infrastructure, a contribution is required from the developer towards provision of education by Staffordshire County Council. The nearby Drakelow development (see Section 3.4) will include a new primary school and contribution to secondary provision.

These planned and committed developments have been taken into account in the concluded requirements summarised below.

10.6 Conclusion

10.6.1 Uttoxeter area

It is expected that the projected deficit in the provision of middle and high schools in the Uttoxeter area will be met through the expansion of existing schools.

The forecast first school deficit of nearly 2FE in Uttoxeter town will be partly met by the 1FE first school to be provided as part of the West of Uttoxeter or Hazelwalls planning applications. Further expansion will be required at one other first school to provide an additional 1FE. An expansion of St Joseph's Catholic Primary School has been costed, however the need for this will need to be determined at a later date based on pupil numbers and capacity.

10.6.2 Burton area

It is expected that the forecast primary school deficit of 10.5FE by 2030 will be met by the proposed expansions and new schools set out in Section 10.5.1. A total of 6FE will be provided through the expansion of the existing St Modwen, Scientia, Christchurch and River View schools by Staffordshire County Council. An additional 9FE will be provided through the two schools proposed within the Beamhill and Branston Locks applications. Further provision will accompany the consented development on Land south of Lichfield Road in Branston, either in the form of expansion of an existing primary school or provision of a new primary school. It is therefore concluded that the proposed growth set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan will be accommodated by the existing and planned primary school provision.

The forecast secondary school deficit of 14.5FE by 2030 will be partly supported through the receipt of developer contributions from allocated sites. However, the level of deficit will require a new secondary school, and it is suggested that this is located to the west of Burton upon Trent, within close proximity to some of the larger housing allocations. Initial cost estimates (see Section 17) are based on an 8FE new school on a green field site of approximately 8ha. The remaining deficit is expected to be accommodated through the expansion of existing secondary schools. As identified in the Burton upon Trent School Planning study, four secondary schools in the Burton area are deemed to have potential for expansion. Cost estimates in Section 17 are based on a generic expansion of 6.5FE, and will require a detailed cost review once sites for expansion are confirmed.

11 Healthcare

11.1 Scope

This section examines the primary and secondary health care infrastructure and adult social care infrastructure. Primary healthcare infrastructure includes general practice surgeries (GPS) and dental facilities. Secondary healthcare infrastructure includes hospitals and acute care.

The Health and Social Care Act (2012) created Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to replace Primary Care Trusts (PCTs). CCGs manage a large proportion of the NHS budget and operate by commissioning healthcare services such as hospital care and rehabilitation care.

11.2 Infrastructure providers

The East Staffordshire Clinical Commissioning Group (ESCCG) commissions the healthcare services for residents in East Staffordshire borough. The ESCCG currently holds 94 contracts with a range of health providers, with a total lifetime value of £111,754,500²⁹.

Burton Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust is the principal infrastructure provider of acute hospital services in East Staffordshire. The trust provides hospital based services from Queen's Hospital in Burton upon Trent. The Trust also provides acute hospital services from sites outside the borough, including Samuel Johnson Community Hospital in Lichfield and Sir Robert Peel Community Hospital in Tamworth.

The Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Partnership (SSOTP) is the NHS Trust which is mainly responsible for providing community health care and adult social care services in Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent, serving a population of approximately 1.1million people. SSOTP delivers personalised quality care in community hospitals, schools, nursing homes, health centres, prisons and in homes. This assists in reducing the time patients are required to spend in hospitals and residential care homes.³⁰ The Staffordshire County Council commission various adult services using the Government 'Supporting People' funding.

There are a range of charitable trusts that provide health support programmes, such as the Burton Albion Community Trust (BACT), a registered charity that delivers health programmes to help create healthier local communities within Burton upon Trent and the surrounding areas.

11.3 Forward planning

The Pre-Submission Local Plan includes Strategic Policy 34: Health and Wellbeing, which emphasises the importance of health and wellbeing in the

²⁹ ESCCG (2013) *List of current CCG contracts* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.eaststaffscg.nhs.uk/procurements-and-contracts>

³⁰ Staffordshire and Stoke on Trent Partnership NHS Trust (2013) *Home page* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.staffordshireandstokeontrent.nhs.uk/>

delivery of sustainable development. Strategic Policy 34 states that development proposals should:

- provide high quality design which minimises and mitigates against potential harm from risks such as noise, water and light pollution as well as land contamination;
- maximise the opportunity for movement, social interaction and physical activity, through green infrastructure (networks), sustainable transport routes including facilities for cycle storage, and open spaces, including where possible, community growing spaces such as allotments and community orchards; and
- take account of the need to create socially vibrant and connected communities.

The East Staffordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment³¹ (e-JSNA) outlines the challenges that East Staffordshire are faced with in regards to specific issues concerning the health and wellbeing of the local community.

11.4 Assessment of existing and future provision

11.4.1 Dentists

There are 22 dental practices within the borough, 15 of which are NHS and the remaining six are private. NHS Dentists are contracted to provide a fixed level of activity, which is often provided alongside private services. Dental provision can fluctuate in volume according to the demand for private services. Due to this setup, it is difficult to determine where spare capacity is located and which practices could support population growth. At present there is no facility/strategy to alter this style/type of service provision. It is judged that demand for dentist care is met partly by the private market.

11.4.2 Hospitals

The Queen's Hospital is the only hospital in the borough, located in Burton upon Trent. Queen's Hospital provides 27 different departments and services which include A&E, cardiology, maternity, gynaecology and orthopaedics.

East Staffordshire residents are also referred to local hospitals outside of the borough depending on their medical needs and location. There are 34 hospitals within a 30-minute drive time³² from the East Staffordshire Borough boundary, ten of which are private hospitals (see Appendix D). These hospitals provide a range of different departments and services including neurology, physiotherapy, paediatrics, surgery, occupational therapy and geriatric services. There are five hospitals within a 30-minute drive time that contain an A&E department.

The Mid Staffordshire NHS Foundation Trust is the infrastructure provider for Stafford and Cannock Chase Hospitals, which are both located within a 30-minute drive time of East Staffordshire. Findings from Independent Inquiries and a Public Inquiry have disclosed evidence that there was an institutional failure at the Trust

³¹ ESBC (2012) *East Staffordshire –Enhanced Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (e-JSNA) Submission*.

³² This is considered to be a reasonable driving distance to travel to secondary healthcare services.

in the period between January 2005 and March 2009. In July 2013, Trust Special Administrators (TSA) launched a draft report on the future of the Trust and proposed that it should be dissolved and recommended that Stafford and Cannock Chase Hospitals should be run by other organisations. The proposal recommends that the A&E department at Stafford Hospital continues with the overnight closures that have been implemented since December 2011. The TSA also proposed that some services are to be transferred to Hospitals in Stoke-on-Trent and Wolverhampton.

11.4.3 General Practice Surgeries

East Staffordshire has 19 general practice surgeries (GPS); all registered with the ESCCG (see Table 20). There are approximately 85 general practitioners (GP) working in these practices, serving a combined population of approximately 135,484. This figure is larger than the population of East Staffordshire borough as there are many people living outside the area who are registered with a GPS within East Staffordshire. Similarly, there are 8 GPS located outside of East Staffordshire with catchment areas extending into the borough. There are approximately 27 GP working in these practices who serve residents in some of the rural settlements within East Staffordshire.

Table 20: Existing primary care provision within East Staffordshire

Surgery	No. of Registered Patients	Catchment Area	No. of GP	Map reference
Abbots Bromley Surgery/ Aldridge R V H	3,912	Abbots Bromley including the villages of Drointon, Grindley, Kingstone, Colton, Hamstall Ridware, Hoar Cross, Newborough, Newton, Admaston, Dapple Heath and Blithbury	1	S1
All Saints Surgery	7,493	Burton on Trent, Stapenhill, Winshill, Branston, Rolleston, Stretton, Barton	4	S2
Alrewas Surgery	5,628	Alrewas, Fradley, Kings Bromley, Edingale, Elford, Harlaston, Haunton, Wychnor	4	S3
Balance Street Practice	13, 650	Uttoxeter, Bramshall, Rocester, Denstone, Doveridge, Gratwich, Checkley, Grindley, Marchington, Church-Leigh, Kingstone, Marston, Denstone, Stramshall,	6	S4
Barton Family Practice	6,688	Barton Under Needwood, Dunstall, Tatenhill, Needwood, Rangemore, Wychnor, Branston, Walton-on-Trent	4	S5
Bridge Surgery	10,038	Stapenhill (Burton on Trent)	7	S6
Carlton Street Surgery	8,573	Rolleston, Stretton, Outwoods, Eaton, Horninglow, Shobnall	5	S7
Dove River Practice	8,431	Sudbury, Tutbury, Draycott in the Clay, Anslow, Rolleston, Needwood, Hanbury, Fauld	6	S8
Gordon Street Surgery	10,481	Shobnall & Eaton localities, Henhurst Hill	8	S9

King Street Surgery	3,464	Uxbridge, Branston	2	S10
Mill View Surgery	1,945	Rocester, Denstone, Ellastone, Stramshall, Stubwood	4	S11
Northgate Surgery	5,246	Uttoxeter, Rocester, Denstone, Croxden, Church Leigh, Marchington, Grindley, Gratwich, Bramshall, Stramshall, Doveridge	3	S12
Peel Croft Surgery	3,250	Burton on Trent town centre.	2	S13
Stapenhill Medical Centre and branch Rosliston Medical Centre	9,802	Stapenhill & Rosliston area	6	S14
Stretton Medical Centre and branch Trent Meadows Medical Practice	11,419	(unknown)	7	S15; S16
The Tutbury Practice	6,777	Tutbury, Hatton, Hilton, Rolleston, parts of Stretton, Hanbury, Foston, Coton in the Clay, Church Broughton	4	S17
Wetmore Road Surgery	10,021	(unknown)	7	S18
Winshill Medical Centre	3,592	Burton on Trent, Newton, Solney, Bretby	2	S19
Yoxall Medical Centre	5,074	Yoxall, Abbots Bromley, Alrewas, Kings Bromley, Armitage, Longdon, Barton-U-Needwood, Fradley, Ridwares, Handsacre, Hoar Cross	3	S20
Total patients	135,484		Total GPs	85

Table 21: Existing primary care provision outside of East Staffordshire with catchment areas extending into the borough

Surgery	No. of Registered Patients	Catchment Area	No. of GPs
Ashbourne Surgery	8,029	Wetton, Longcliffe, Parwich, Tissington, Kniveton, Hulland Ward, Ashbourne, Mayfield*, Ellastone*, Marston Montgomery, Cubley, Hollington, Brailsford	4
Hillsprings Surgery/ Horsefair Practice Rugeley	11,009	Rugeley, Armitage, Handsacre, Colton, Longdon, Etching Hill, Admaston*, Bishton, Kings Bromley	6
Sandy Lane Surgery, Rugeley	11,052	Rugeley, Armitage, Handsacre, Admaston*, Great Haywood, Little Haywood, Colwich and Blithbury.	5
Waterhouses Medical Practice	3,345	Extending to Mayfield*, Weaver Hills*, Okeover*	2

The Tardis Surgery, Cheadle	6,364	Extending to Denstone* and Ramshorne*	3
Trinity Medical Centre, Blythe Bridge	4,117	Extending to Bramshall*, Withington*, Church Leigh*, Leigh*	1
Ashbourne Medical Practice	7,775	Extending to Mayfield*, Okeover*	5
Alton Primary Care Centre	2,321	Extending to Denstone*, Croxden*, Rocester*	1
Total patients	54,012		Total GPs 27

(* denotes settlements within East Staffordshire)

The maps below show the GPS within the borough (listed in Table 20 with map references) alongside the site allocations.

Figure 8: Existing GPS with spatial strategy – Burton and surrounds

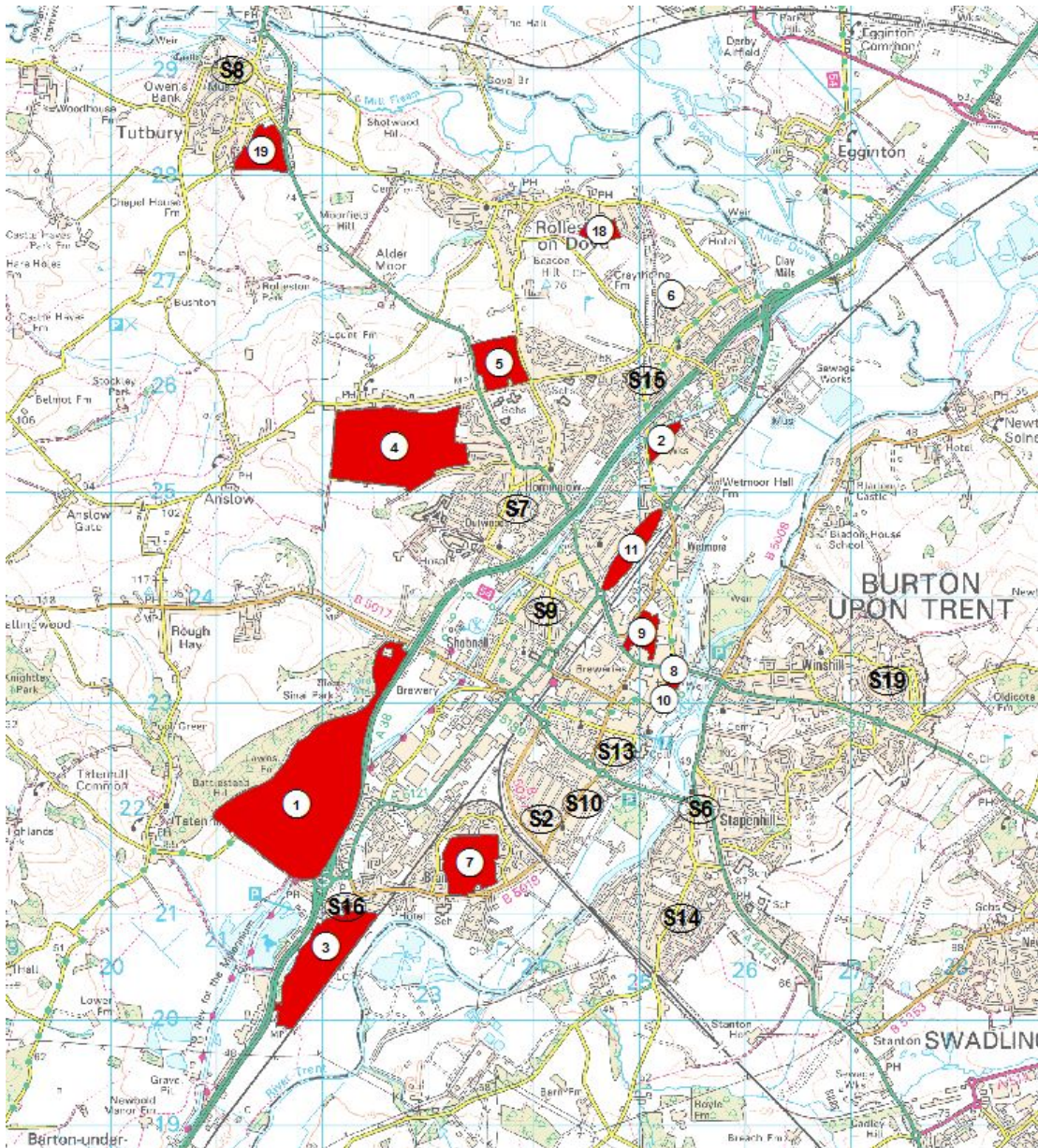


Figure 9: Existing GPS with spatial strategy – Uttoxeter and surrounds

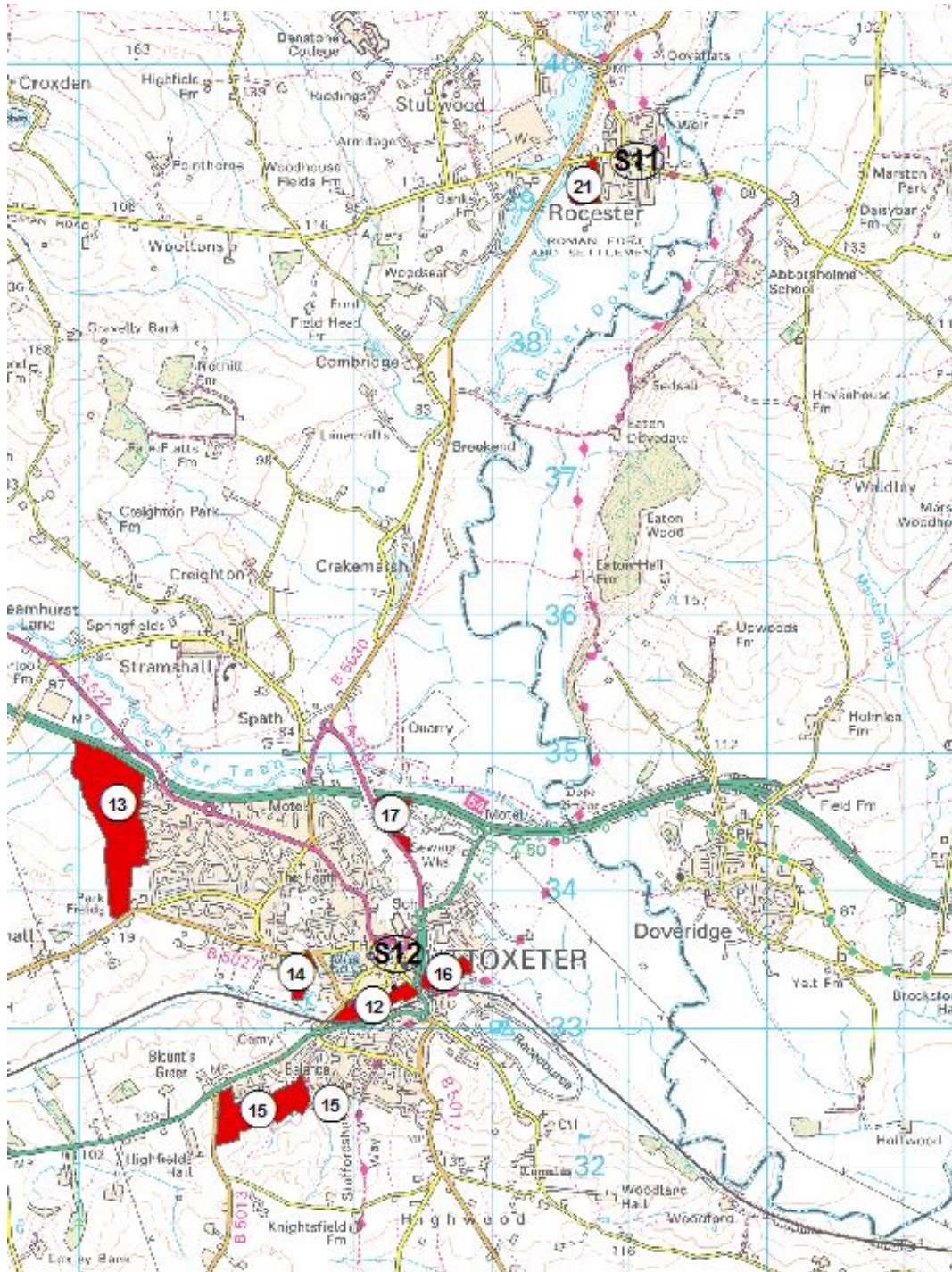


Figure 10: Existing GPS and spatial strategy



The average number of GP per 10,000 population in England is 6.8³³. This average has been used as a benchmark, assuming that any threshold below this is below the national average. All of the surgeries listed above are accepting new patients; this suggests that there is some surplus capacity in the existing provision.

In order to assess whether the surgeries are likely to be able to serve the planned growth, the surgeries, the number of GP, the number of patients currently registered and the respective catchment areas have been considered. This has included the mapping of catchment areas and an estimation of the populations within these areas. Almost all of the catchments of each surgery overlap, thereby providing a choice of surgeries to residents. Table 22 summarises this analysis, and concludes the existing provision of GP per 10,000 populations. The table identifies which surgeries serve each geographical area within the borough, taking into account that some surgeries will serve more than one area. Some rural areas of East Staffordshire are also served by GPS in neighbouring authorities, as set out in the final row of the table.

³³ Nuffield Trust (2011) *GP numbers relative to UK populations* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/data-and-charts/gp-numbers-relative-uk-populations>

Table 22: Existing healthcare standards of provision

Area	Surgeries serving the area	Total number of GP	Population within combined catchment area	Standard of provision (GP per 10,000 population)
Burton upon Trent	All Saints Surgery; Carlton Street Surgery; Peel Croft Surgery; Bridge Surgery; King Street Surgery; Stapenhill Medical Centre and branch Rosliston Medical Centre; Gordon Street Surgery; Stretton Medical Centre and branch Trent Meadows Medical Centre; Wetmore Road Surgery; Winshill Medical Centre ³⁴	50	83,053	6.0
Uttoxeter	Balance Street Practice; Northgate Surgery	9	30,079	3.0
Barton under Needwood	Barton Family Practice; Yoxall Medical Centre	7	36,397	1.9
Rolleston on Dove	Tutbury Practice	4	26,247	1.5
Tutbury	Dove River Practice; Tutbury Practice	10	30,140	3.3
Rocester	Balance Street Practice; Mill View Surgery; Northgate Surgery	13	32,131	4.0
Rural	Surgeries within East Staffordshire and surgeries in neighbouring authorities: Abbots Bromley Surgery/Aldridge; Alrewas Surgery; Balance Street Practice; Dove River Practice; Mill View Surgery; Northgate Surgery; Tutbury Practice; The Surgery Clifton Road, Hillsprings Surgery/Horsefair Practice; Sandy Lane Surgery; Waterhouses Medical Practice*; The Tardis Surgery*; Trinity Medical Centre*; Ashbourne Medical Practice*; Alton Primary Care Centre* ³⁵	55	129,211	4.3

(* denotes surgeries that have not identified their full catchment area. Therefore, the population figure within the combined catchment area cannot be accurately calculated)

The purpose of this study is to assess infrastructure required to support growth set out in the Local Plan, rather than that which may be required to address existing

³⁴ It is assumed that the catchment areas of Wetmore Road Surgery and Stretton Medical Centre/branch Trent Meadows Medical Practice serve the Burton upon Trent area. If these surgeries provide healthcare for a wider catchment area, then capacity in other settlements could increase.

³⁵ It is assumed that Water Houses Medical Practice, The Tardis Surgery, Trinity Medical Centre, Ashbourne Medical Practice and Alton Primary Care Centre serve the same catchment areas as the other surgeries which serve rural settlements in East Staffordshire. If these surgeries provide healthcare for a wider catchment area, then capacity in other settlements could increase.

capacity. Table 22 demonstrates that the existing primary care provision in and around East Staffordshire does not have capacity to accommodate the proposed growth set out in the Local Plan. Table 23 identifies the growth allocated to each geographical area, to determine the likely number of additional residents over the plan period to 2031. From this, the projected GP requirement has been determined based on a provision of 6.8 GP per 10,000 population.

Table 23: Forecast GP requirement

Area	Forecast population increase 2031	GP requirement
Burton upon Trent	16,197	11
Uttoxeter	3,940	2.7
Barton under Needwood	438	0.3
Rolleston on Dove	219	0.2
Tutbury	438	0.3
Rocester	219	0.2
Rural	438	0.3

The forecast population increase is predicted to result in the need for an additional 11 GP in Burton upon Trent and three GP in Uttoxeter. The table also shows that the forecast population within the strategic villages and rural area will not result in a significant requirement generated by the population forecast. However, as there is very little existing surplus capacity, it is concluded that additional provision is required.

11.4.4 Planned and committed investment

Healthcare facilities are proposed as part of the following developments allocated in the Pre-Submission Local Plan, as summarised below.

- consented development at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road includes a health centre and community facilities of up to 5,000m²;
- proposed development at Branston Locks includes a proposal for a new local centre offering up to 929m² of healthcare and associated community uses. The application is awaiting determination; and
- proposed development West of Uttoxeter includes a 0.4ha site for a mixed use local centre incorporating health facilities. The application is awaiting determination.

It is considered that the delivery of primary healthcare provision within these developments should meet the additional GP required within Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter as summarised in Table 23. However, the need for additional provision within the strategic villages will not be met by the current proposals.

11.5 Conclusion

There is little existing capacity in primary healthcare to accommodate the proposed growth set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan. However, it is considered that the proposals for healthcare provision at sites allocated within

Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter will accommodate the proposed growth within the main towns and nearby villages. The delivery of the allocated sites within the strategic villages and rural areas will not be met by current healthcare provision. As there is currently no GPS within Rolleston on Dove, and Table 21 highlights the largest existing shortage here, it is recommended that a small GPS is provided within this village, which may also serve nearby villages.

12 Emergency services

12.1 Scope

This section reviews the current provision of emergency service provision within East Staffordshire. For the purposes of this study, emergency services include the provision of police services, ambulance service and fire services.

12.2 Infrastructure providers

Police and community support

Staffordshire Police are responsible for providing policing service to residents of Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent. The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Staffordshire, is required to ensure that local policing meets the community needs. The PCC is responsible for setting the budget and agreeing strategic direction of the force, through challenging objectives and targets. PCCs were elected in November 2012 and replaced the former Police Authorities.

Policing in Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent is based around nine Local Policing Teams (LPT), one of which is East Staffordshire LPT.

Ambulance service

The West Midlands Ambulance Service (WMAS) provides the ambulance service for the West Midlands area. The WMAS NHS Foundation Trust became a licenced NHS Services provider in April 2013, replacing the former NHS Trust which was formed in 2006. The Staffordshire Ambulance service joined in October 2007. The WMAS services a population of 5.36 million people across an area which exceeds 12,900km²³⁶.

Fire and rescue

Staffordshire Fire and Rescue is the fire and rescue provider for the Staffordshire area. The Fire and Rescue Authority oversees the provision of fire and rescue services for Staffordshire. Members who sit on the Authority consist of Councillors from Staffordshire County Council and Stoke on Trent City Council.

12.3 Assessment of existing provision

Police and community support

Staffordshire Police Force covers an area of 260km², serving a population of more than one million. Each LPT has teams of officers and police community support officers (PCSOs) and are also supported by Special Constables (part-time police force). There are approximately 330 Special Constables within the Staffordshire Police Force.

East Staffordshire LPT polices an area covering 390km², overseeing a population of approximately 103,770 and approximately 46,000 households. There are two

³⁶ West Midlands Ambulance Service (2013) *About us* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.wmas.nhs.uk/Pages/aboutus.aspx>

police stations within East Staffordshire; Burton Police Station and Uttoxeter Police Station, which are open 24/7.

Ambulance service

The WMAS employ approximately 4,000 staff and are supported by over 800 Community First Responders. WMAS operate from more than 100 community ambulance stations and 15 fleet preparation hubs. In total, WMAS use more than 800 vehicles which include ambulances, non-emergency ambulances, response cars and specialist vehicles. In addition, there are two Emergency Operations Centres located within the West Midlands, who take up to 3,000 emergency '999' calls each day.

WMAS NHS Trust utilises three Air Ambulance organisations to provide Helicopter Emergency Medical Services (HEMS).

Midlands Air Ambulance has three bases, one of which is located in Tatenhill, East Staffordshire. The aircrafts at these bases cover the whole West Midlands region. Warwickshire and Northamptonshire Air Ambulance (based in Coventry) is another organisation which covers areas of the West Midlands. In addition, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland Air Ambulance (based in Nottingham) often cross into the West Midlands region where their service is required.³⁷

Fire and rescue

Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service have 33 fire stations within Staffordshire. Eight of these are whole-time stations, two are day crewed stations, and the remaining 23 are retained stations (whereby fire fighters are on call in the local proximity). There are five fire stations located within East Staffordshire:

- Burton Fire Station;
- Barton under Needwood Fire Station;
- Abbots Bromley Fire Station;
- Tutbury Fire Station; and
- Uttoxeter Community Fire Station.

Burton is a whole-time station whilst the other stations within East Staffordshire are retained stations.

12.4 Forward planning

Police and community support

The Policing Staffordshire Strategy and Plan 2010/2013³⁸ outlines that the force are facing significant financial challenges, with savings of around £500 million needed. The Comprehensive Spending Review detailed cuts to public spending and indicated that Staffordshire Police Force need to make savings of £32.6

³⁷ WMAS Press Department (2012) *Annual Report and Financial Review 2011-2012*.

³⁸ Staffordshire Police and Police Authority (2010) *Policing Staffordshire Strategy and Plan 2010/2013*.

million from March 2011 to March 2015. The force has already made significant savings of £28 million³⁹.

Staffordshire Police are required to create operational delivery plans to support the priorities set out in the strategy. As a result, the PCC will gain assurance that all of the priorities, specific needs and development areas are addressed.

Ambulance service

The ‘Make Ready’ ambulance system is where specialist, non-clinical staff clean and prepare the ambulance vehicles ready for deployment. The programme already operates within Staffordshire and has achieved some levels of success. The programme has been extended across the wider West Midlands area, making provisions for a new operational management structure, new operational roster patterns and additional Ambulance Fleet Assistant Staff. ‘Make Ready’ has introduced a series of ambulance hubs across the West Midlands. WMAS are also selling approximately 50 surplus ambulance stations, with some being replaced with Community Ambulance Stations. The programme will be implemented over a short to long term time frame and is estimated to increase the quality and efficiency of the WMAS.

It is assumed that WMAS has no specific requirements for the ‘Make Ready’ programme within East Staffordshire, as it has already been implemented within Staffordshire.

Fire and rescue

The Corporate Safety Plan 2011-2014 identifies some of the broad challenges that the Staffordshire Fire and Rescue service need to address. These challenges include an increasing and ageing population, climate change, fewer resources due to the financial climate and an increased number of households placing greater demand on resources. The plan sets out corporate aims and objectives to address the main challenges.

Staffordshire Fire and Rescue Service are now in the process of shaping the next strategic plan for 2014-2017. They have identified that an overarching challenge for the future is the reduction in public service funding, with the service having a savings target of £4million by 2014/15. They have produced a consultation summary which explores some initial ideas for how savings could be made for the future. Some of the initial ideas listed are:

- using trained volunteers/other organisations to carry out Home Fire Risk Checks, and only offering these checks to the most vulnerable;
- making arrangements with other expert organisations to provide some of their emergency response;
- taking resources away from fire safety to more prevention activity; and
- using different and new types of fire appliance with more effective fire fighting equipment but potentially requiring fewer crew members.

³⁹ Staffordshire Police (2013) *HMIC: Staffordshire Police ‘well placed to meet future challenges’* [Online]. Available from: http://www.staffordshire.police.uk/local_policing/east_staffs/?view=News&itemKey=1989341

12.4.1 Planned and committed investment

The study has not identified any major planned investment in emergency services infrastructure.

12.5 Delivery and funding

Emergency services have a duty in law to promote safety and respond to fires and a range of other emergencies. Emergency services are a statutory provision funded principally by central government grants, business rates and local council tax.

The current focus for emergency service providers in the East Staffordshire area is adapting to public spending reviews, and aligning their operations to reduce spending and improve efficiency. Unlike, increases in demand for other social infrastructure types generated by housing and employment growth, the potential for an increase in demand for emergency services is more complex.

13 Community facilities

13.1 Scope

This section focuses on community facilities within East Staffordshire, including libraries, community buildings⁴⁰ and places of worship.

Libraries play a key role in supporting well-being, encouraging reading, spreading knowledge, and contributing to community and sense of place. Many libraries provide additional facilities such as meeting areas, IT services and internet access. The Public Libraries & Museums Act 1964 sets out the statutory duty for all local authorities to provide a comprehensive and efficient library service set in the context of local need: that is, specifically of those who live, work and study in the local area.

Community buildings are important resources, which are recognised by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to “play a key role in strengthening local communities”⁴¹. It is recognised that this audit is unlikely to capture all buildings in East Staffordshire that offer community space, therefore the focus has been on community centres and village halls. The Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper⁴² has been used as a basis for the audit of Category 1-3 villages.

In addition to the primary function as places of worship, faith facilities also provide an important community resource. The majority of places of worship in East Staffordshire are churches belonging to Christian denominations. There are currently no gurdwaras, Buddhist temples or synagogues within the borough; there are five mosques within Burton upon Trent.

13.2 Infrastructure providers

Community facilities in East Staffordshire are provided by a range of private, public and voluntary sector organisations.

Library services in the borough are provided by Staffordshire County Council, and comprise both fixed and mobile libraries.

Community buildings in the borough are generally owned and supported by ESBC, whilst community associations and religious organisations are responsible for the day-to-day running of the space. The East Staffordshire Community and Voluntary Service (ESCVS) is the umbrella organisation in East Staffordshire providing voluntary and community groups with independent support.

The majority of East Staffordshire’s places of worship are under the control of the Church of England or the Roman Catholic Church.

⁴⁰ The term ‘community buildings’ refers to community centres and community meeting places.

⁴¹ Joseph Rowntree Foundation (1997) *The Role of Community Buildings*.

⁴² East Staffordshire Borough Council (2012) *Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper*.

13.3 Assessment of existing provision

Libraries

Staffordshire County Council provides three fixed libraries in the borough at Barton under Needwood, Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. National standards recommend a benchmark provision figure of 30m² public library floorspace per 1,000 population⁴³. The three libraries provide a total of 4,024m² floorspace, equating to 35m² per 1,000 population.

Table 24: Floorspace of existing libraries

Library	Gross Internal Floorspace	Map reference
Barton under Needwood	330m ²	L3
Burton upon Trent	2,342m ²	L1
Uttoxeter	608m ²	L2
Total	4,024m ²	

In addition to the static libraries, Staffordshire County Council provides a mobile library service which is intended to “maintain access to a full range of library services for all residents of Staffordshire, wherever they may live”⁴⁴. The service is delivered by eight staffed vehicles, two of which serve larger communities and provide online access to services and resources. Each mobile library carries around 3,500 items of stock including books for children and adults, talking books, local history and information. The mobile library vehicles serve villages and other communities, sheltered housing and residential homes.

Table 25: Mobile library service

Location	Frequency of mobile library service
Rolleston on Dove	Once/week
Tutbury	Once/week
Stretton	Twice/week
Abbots Bromley	Once/three weeks
Anslow	Once/three weeks
Bramshall	Once/three weeks
Bromley Wood	Once/three weeks
Burton upon Trent (incl. Winshill; Waterside; Branston)	Once/three weeks
Church Leigh	Once/three weeks
Denstone	Once/three weeks
Draycott in the Clay	Once/three weeks
Ellastone	Once/three weeks

⁴³ Recommended by the Museums, Libraries & Archives following a national survey and opinions from library and planning professionals. (MLA, 2010).

⁴⁴ Staffordshire County Council (2012) *Mobile Library Routes and Timetables* [Online]. Available from: <http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/leisure/librariesnew/branchlibraries/mobilelibraries/home.aspx>

Hanbury	Once/three weeks
Kingstone	Once/three weeks
Lower Leigh	Once/three weeks
Marchington	Once/three weeks
Mayfield	Once/three weeks
Newborough	Once/three weeks
Rangemore	Once/three weeks
Rocester	Once/three weeks
Stanton	Once/three weeks
Stramshall	Once/three weeks
Tatenhill	Once/three weeks
Tutbury	Once/three weeks
Withington	Once/three weeks
Wootton	Once/three weeks
Yoxall	Once/three weeks

Community buildings

A total of 30 community buildings have been identified in East Staffordshire, comprising six community centres in Burton, three centres in Uttoxeter and a remaining 21 centres in the outlying villages. The centres range from parish halls in the rural areas, to the Crescent Learning and Community Centre in Burton, which is linked to the Makki Masjid Mosque, and the Burton Caribbean Association which provides educational and leisure activities in one of the town's most deprived areas.

Due to the wide variety of activities and uses provided by community buildings, the development of provision standards is difficult. The current standard of provision in East Staffordshire is one community centre per 3,795 population.

Places of worship

East Staffordshire provides a total of 84 places of worship. There are 79 churches located throughout the borough, catering for a range of denominations including: Baptist, Quaker, Pentecostal, Salvation Army, Christadelphian, United Reform Church, Methodist, Evangelical, Jehovah's Witness, and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. There are five mosques, all located within Burton upon Trent.

Whilst there are no recognised national standards regarding the provision of places of worship, a qualitative assessment is required. The 2001 and 2011 Census results show a growing proportion of residents in East Staffordshire declaring 'No religion'. The percentage of residents declaring themselves as Christians has decreased from 77.5% in 2001 to 64.2% in 2011, a greater percentage point fall than that experienced regionally and nationally. However, the number of Muslims in East Staffordshire has increased from 4.0% in 2001 to 6.0% in 2011. 96% of Muslims within the borough reside in Burton upon Trent. Other religions present in the borough are Buddhist, Hindu, Sikh and Other, all representing 0.3% of the population each. There are no places of worship catering to these religions.

13.4 Forward planning and committed investment

East Staffordshire Local Plan recognises the importance of community facilities, and the need to cater for both existing and new populations. Strategic Policy 22: Supporting Local Communities encourages extensions to existing community facilities and the multi-use of premises for a range of community uses. In particular, Strategic Policy 20: Town and Local Centres Hierarchy aims to strengthen Uttoxeter's role as a market town by encouraging developments that contribute to developing leisure, community and cultural activities.

Staffordshire County Council is currently preparing a Libraries Strategy which will support the Council's key outcomes and ensure a sustainable library service for the future. The aim is to enhance the service and not reduce the level of provision. The strategy is expected to be published early 2014.

Rolleston on Dove Neighbourhood Plan cites the need for a community facility to provide a meeting venue for community groups in the village. Policy IN1 states that the facility would provide "as a minimum, a main hall, small meeting room, office for the Parish Council and basic amenities". Funding of the facility would be met through a CIL or S106 agreement associated with the allocated residential development set out in the East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Local Plan.

13.4.1 Planned and committed investment

Community buildings

Heath Community Centre in Uttoxeter is to receive £10,000 funding for renovation works including an extended frontage, upgraded heating, new flooring, new lighting and refurbished meeting space. The work will be funded by a combination of ESBC's neighbourhood community funding, the County Councillor's local community fund and the Ward Councillors' Ward Action Service Plan.

Consent was granted in August 2013 for the development of St John's Parish Hall on the site of a vacant public house on Horninglow Road North, Burton upon Trent⁴⁵. The hall will provide community meeting space for the adjacent Church of Saint John the Divine.

The expansion and relocation of St Modwen's Primary School in Burton (see Section 9.4.1) will also function as a community facility for the general public.

Community space is also proposed as part of several allocations in the Pre-Submission Local Plan:

- consented mixed-use development at Burton Road, Tutbury will include 150.9m² of community space. The exact nature of the community space is yet to be confirmed and the applicant states; "it is proposed that, with regard to the community building, further discussions will be had with the Council and local residents as to the most appropriate use as the application progresses. We are committed to providing a fully inclusive scheme and consider that a community space attached to the pavilion will act as a community facility either to be managed by a specific group or by one of the tiers of local

⁴⁵ Planning application P/2013/00738

government”⁴⁶. Consent was granted in September 2011 and construction is now underway;

- consented development at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road will include up to 5,000m² of health and community facilities;
- consented development at Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston will include 600m² of community uses;
- proposed development at Branston Locks will include up to 929m² of health care and associated community uses. The application is awaiting determination; and
- proposed development west of Uttoxeter will include a mixed use local centre of 0.4ha to incorporate social and community facilities. The application is awaiting determination.

Places of worship

As stated above, the consented St John’s Parish Hall on Horninglow Road North will provide church meeting facilities for the adjacent Church of Saint John the Divine.

Consent was granted in January 2013 for a first floor extension to the Jamia Hanfia Ghausia Mosque on Princess Street, Burton upon Trent⁴⁷. The applicant states that the new space will accommodate a children’s classroom between the hours of 5-7pm Monday to Friday.

Consent was granted in January 2013 for the change of use of a restaurant (Class A3) in Stapenhill to a place of worship (Class D1). The former Boathouse Restaurant is proposed as the new premises for the relocated Christadelphian church at 299A Blackpool Street.

Consent was granted in September 2012 for a two storey extension to the Dar-ul-Uloom Jamia Islamia Ghausia on Parker Street, Burton on Trent⁴⁸. The proposal includes a ground floor kitchen facility for the mosque plus first floor accommodation. Construction is yet to begin⁴⁹.

Trinity Methodist Church on George Street, Burton upon Trent has been vacant since 2011 and has therefore been excluded from the audit. The site was granted consent in October 2012 for change of use to either Class A1 (Shops) or Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services) or Class A3 (Restaurants and Cafes) or Class A4 (Drinking Establishments) or Class B1 (Offices, Research and Development) or Class D2 (Assembly and Leisure).

13.5 Assessment of future requirements

Community buildings

The forecasted investment in new and existing community buildings illustrates the importance of these facilities to the local community in East Staffordshire. It is

⁴⁶ Signet Planning (2011) *Design and Access Statement: Residential Led Mixed Use Development – Land west of Burton Road, Tutbury*

⁴⁷ Planning application P/2012/01499.

⁴⁸ Planning application P/2012/00667.

⁴⁹ ESBC (2013) *Housing Pipeline and Completions Data 31.03.2013*

considered that the forecasted population increase is unlikely to present capacity problems for the existing community buildings in the borough. The provision of community space within the majority of larger allocations will alleviate the pressure of increasing population numbers.

Libraries

As set out in the East Staffordshire SHMA⁵⁰ the population of the borough is forecast to increase to 135,746 by 2031. The increase in population would bring the provision of public library floorspace across the borough to 29m² per 1,000 population. Given that this is below the benchmark standard, a closer review of the distribution of library facilities has been undertaken in regard to the spatial strategy. The table below shows the forecast population per settlement and applies the benchmark library standard. The table indicates that the library provision within Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter is far greater than the benchmark standards for the forecast population of these settlements. This is as expected as these libraries are within the service centres of the borough, and it is expected that the surrounding villages would access these centres for a range of community services. The mobile library service also increases provision for those residing in smaller settlements.

Table 26: Libraries future requirements

Settlement	Existing Library provision	Population forecast 2031	Library provision per 1,000 population
Burton upon Trent	2,342m ²	15,441	151.7
Uttoxeter	608m ²	4,409	137.9
Barton under Needwood	330m ²	272	1,213.2
Tutbury	Mobile provision once/week	469	-
Rolleston on Dove	Mobile provision once/week	623	-
Rocester	Mobile provision once/three weeks	132	-
Rural area	Mobile provision on a varying basis	491	-

However, the spatial distribution of growth should also be taken into account. The maps below show the distribution of libraries and the spatial strategy development sites. Given the allocation of growth to the south and west of Burton upon Trent, it is considered that additional static library provision in this area would be beneficial and enhance the provision of local community facilities.

Through consultation with the County Council, the Staffordshire Libraries & Arts Service confirmed that if developments allocated within ESBC's Submission Draft Local Plan (specifically at Branston Locks, Upper Outwoods Farm and Tutbury Road) progress as planned then capacity issues could arise, then the Council would look to develop a joint use community supported library service in a community facility.

⁵⁰ GVA (2013) *East Staffordshire SHMA: The Future Housing Market*.

Figure 11: Existing libraries and spatial strategy - Uttoxeter and surrounds

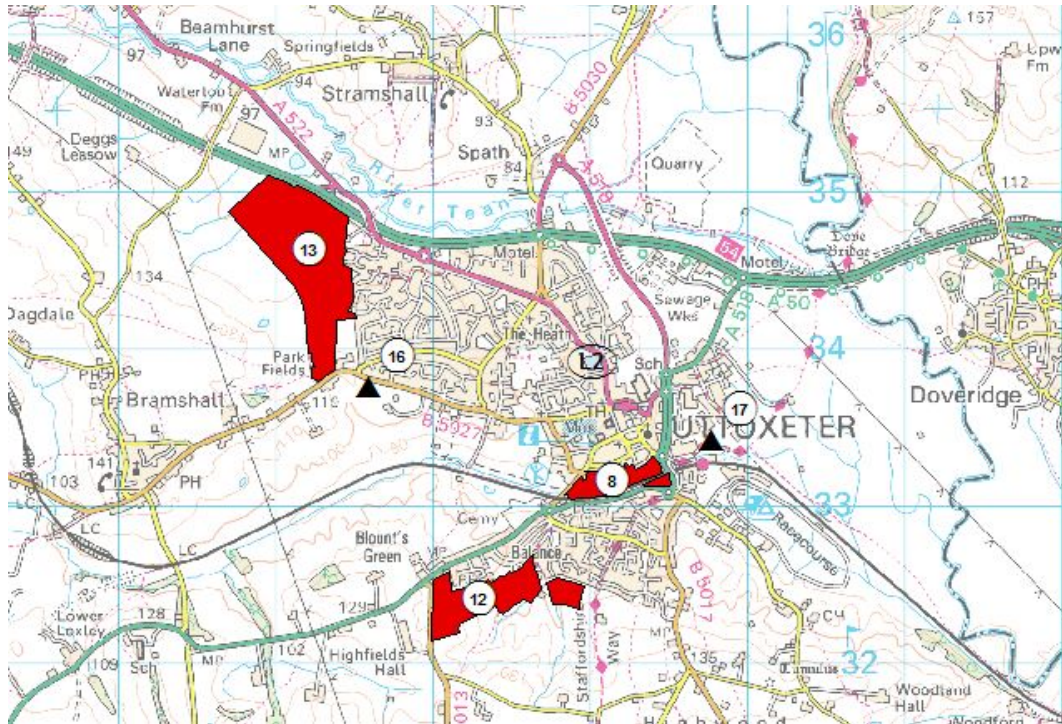
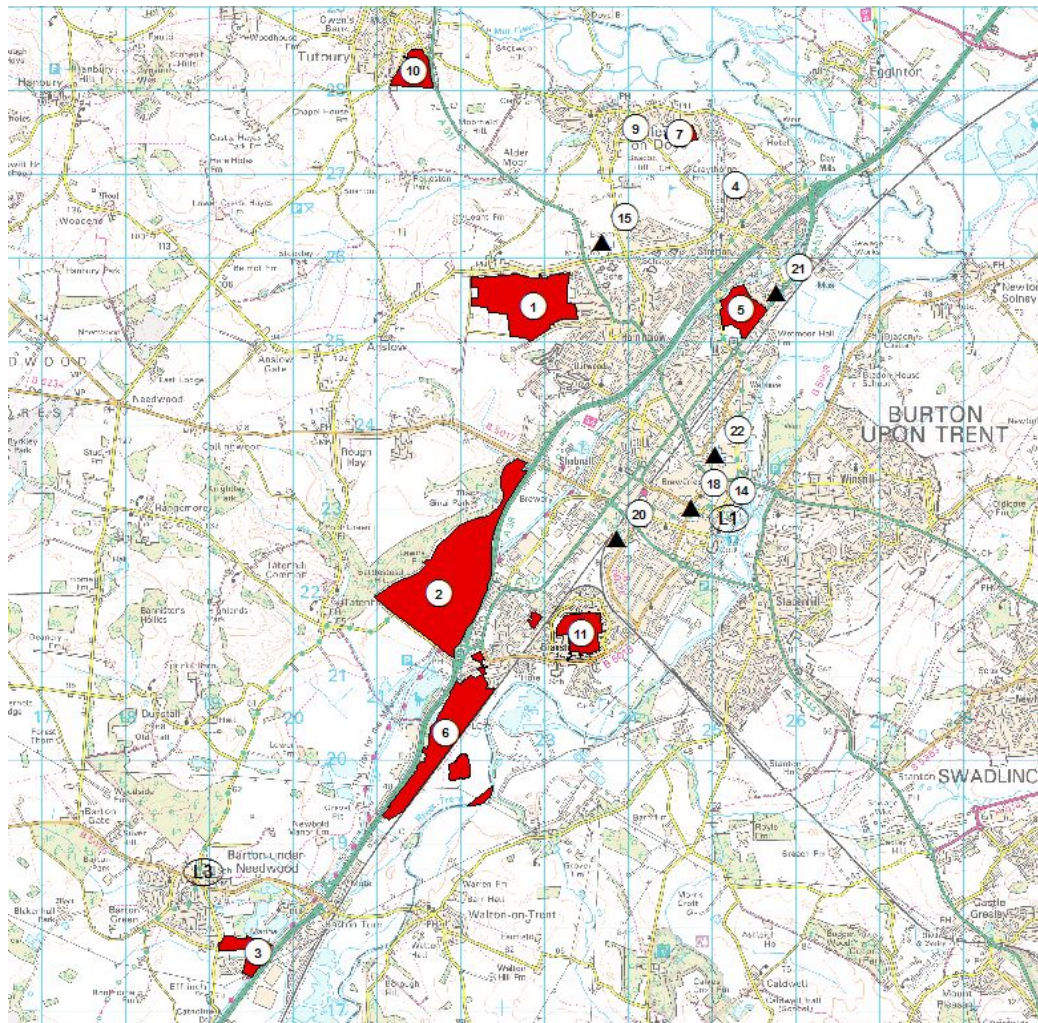


Figure 12: Existing libraries and spatial strategy - Burton and surrounds



Places of worship

The forecasted growth in East Staffordshire is unlikely to present capacity problems for the existing places of worship in the borough. Taking into account the recent decline in residents declaring themselves to be religious, it is not expected that demand for places of worship will increase significantly. Places of worship are generally developed on a supply and demand basis. If the diversity of religious groups in the borough grows significantly, then facilities catering to these groups may be required.

13.6 Conclusion

East Staffordshire Borough currently provides a good provision of community facilities, with adequate meeting space, libraries and places of worship. In particular much of this provision is as expected, within the key service towns of Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. In addition many of the villages enjoy well established community meeting space, with well used village halls. However, given the distribution of growth at the outskirts of Burton upon Trent, it is recommended that these new settlements are equipped with local community facilities. In addition given the allocated residential development at Tutbury, it is recommended that community facilities are enhanced.

14 Leisure and culture

14.1 Scope

This section of the report focuses on the leisure and cultural facilities within the borough, including indoor sports facilities (e.g. sports halls, fitness centres, swimming pools), outdoor sports facilities (e.g. courts, pitches, playing fields and golf course) and cultural provision (museums, galleries, theatres and cinemas).

The review and assessment of outdoor and indoor sports facilities is based on a summary of the following reports:

- East Staffordshire Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan, June 2013⁵¹;
- Sport England's Facilities Planning Model: Provision for Sports Halls, 2013⁵²; and
- Sport England's Facilities Planning Model: Provision for Swimming, 2013⁵³.

Museums, galleries, theatres and cinemas also provide an important source of community capital as educational facilities, recreational activities and community meeting spaces. These facilities also play an important role for the local economy due to the links with the tourism and recreation industry for both residents and visitors.

14.2 Infrastructure providers

Leisure and cultural facilities in East Staffordshire are provided by various private, voluntary and public sector organisations. The museums, galleries and cinemas in the borough are generally owned by private and charity organisations. The only ESBC owned resource is the Brewhouse Arts Centre, which provides the only theatre in the borough and a small-scale cinema.

Indoor sports halls in the borough are all publically owned, with nine of the 12 sports hall sites located within schools or colleges. Swimming pools are owned by both ESBC and commercial organisations such as Bannatyne Fitness Ltd and Dave Whelan Sports Ltd.

Outdoor sports facilities are provided by a range of companies:

- football: the Staffordshire County Football Association (SCFA) is responsible for the development and administration of football in East Staffordshire. The majority of pitches are owned by ESBC, while others are owned by parish councils or private industrial sports and social clubs. The Burton Junior Football League (BJFL) is the main league servicing East Staffordshire, operating mini, junior, youth and girls divisions. It fields 337 teams from 87 clubs, serving approximately 5,000 players;

⁵¹ Knight Kavanagh and Page (2013) *East Staffordshire Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan*.

⁵² Sport England (2013) *Sports England's Facilities Planning Model: East Staffordshire Borough Council: Provision for Sports Halls*.

⁵³ Sport England (2013) *Sports England's Facilities Planning Model: East Staffordshire Borough Council: Provision for Swimming*.

- cricket: the Staffordshire Cricket Board (SCB) is responsible for the development and governance of cricket in Staffordshire. The Burton & District Youth Cricket League (BDYCL) is the main provider of opportunity for junior cricket in the area. Senior cricket opportunity is provided by the Derbyshire County Cricket League, which serves both Derbyshire and Staffordshire;
- rugby: the Staffordshire Rugby Football Union (SRFU) manages rugby union across East Staffordshire. Three clubs play on rugby pitches provided at privately owned sports clubs;
- hockey: in the UK hockey is governed by England Hockey (EH), with an appointed development officer for Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire;
- athletics: England Athletics governs athletics, with a development officer hosted by ESBC, working in association with the East Staffordshire School Sports Partnership. Burton Athletics Club is the main club, and is based at Shobnall Leisure Complex. Road running clubs also exist in the area including Hatton Darts Road, Uttoxeter and Washlands running clubs;
- bowls: the British Crown Green Bowling Association has overall responsibility for bowls in the UK. Locally it is administered by the Staffordshire County Bowling Association, the Burton-on-Trent and District Crown Green Bowls Association and the Derbyshire County Crown Green Bowling Association;
- tennis: the Staffordshire Lawn Tennis Association (SLTA) is responsible for the development of tennis in East Staffordshire. The main senior league is the Burton & District Tennis League which includes 19 clubs and over 100 teams;
- golf: five out of the six golf courses in East Staffordshire are privately owned; and
- education provision: both publically and privately owned education establishments contribute to this supply.

14.3 Assessment of existing provision

14.3.1 Indoor sports facilities

Sports halls

East Staffordshire provides a total of 17 sports halls⁵⁴ across 12 sites. The borough provides a total of 59 badminton courts, equating to 5.1 courts per 10,000 population, which is higher than the West Midlands regional average of 3.7 courts per 10,000 population. Application of the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) concludes that:

“Overall the supply side quantity and scale of sport hall provision in East Staffordshire is very good with 17 sports halls and 50% of these being 4

⁵⁴ There are 15 additional sports halls in East Staffordshire which are not considered in Sport England’s FPM as they are either too small or private use only.

badminton court size. This scale provides for the full range of community recreation sport and local competition activity.”

East Staffordshire is shown to have a positive supply and demand balance with a surplus of 4.4 badminton courts. However, as not all sports halls are available at peak times, those that provide full opening hours, a comprehensive programme of activities and modern facilities are operating at full or near full capacity. Meadowside Leisure Centre and Shobnall Leisure Complex are operating at 100% of capacity, whilst Uttoxeter Leisure Centre is at 93% of capacity used in regard to sports halls.

Swimming pools

The borough offers ten swimming pools⁵⁵ (eight main pools and two teacher/learning pools), provided across five public and three commercial sites. The provision of pools for public use equates to 18m² of waterspace per 1,000 population. This is higher than the provision in neighbouring local authorities, and significantly above the West Midlands region figure of 12m² of water per 1,000 population.

Taking into account provision within and outside East Staffordshire, residents are considered to have reasonably good access to pools. In particular, 70% of residents in the borough have access to between 5-10 swimming pools in a 20 minute drive time, whilst the remaining 30% of residents have access to between 1-5 swimming pools in a 20 minute drive time. East Staffordshire is shown to have a positive supply and demand balance with 332m² surplus of waterspace. Whilst the swimming pools within the borough have sufficient capacity, the ownership/management and varying hours of public access to pools in the weekly peak period is creating an imbalance in the level of use at individual pools. At peak times, the public swimming pools are very full and the school/commercial pools have considerable unused capacity. Sport England suggest that 25% of East Staffordshire’s water space which is currently unavailable for public use at peak times (because it is located in commercial pools) could be addressed to provide access at peak times.

14.3.2 Outdoor sports facilities

The following provides a summary of the existing level of outdoor sports facilities as reported in the Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan (2013). A full list of the outdoor sports facilities included within this study is provided in Appendix D.

Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP)

East Staffordshire accommodates five full sized AGP, three floodlit sand based and two floodlit third generation (3G) pitches. This includes a new outdoor 3G pitch located at St Georges Park (the FA National Centre). Application of the Sport England Facilities Planning Model (FPM) as part of the Knight Kavanagh and Page study (2013) indicates that the Borough’s AGPs are operating at 98% used capacity. The Denstone College (private site) is operating at 85% capacity.

⁵⁵ There are 5 additional swimming pools in East Staffordshire which are not considered in Sport England’s FPM as they are too small at less than 160m².

The study goes on to report that East Staffordshire has an overall shortfall of 0.3 pitches (0.2 for football and 0.1 for hockey). These shortages are most apparent in east and west Burton and Uttoxeter where there is unmet demand.

Rugby pitches

There are approximately eight senior and five junior pitches across the Borough. There is currently an overall surplus of senior rugby pitches in Burton, although this is not the case during the peak period. Existing provision in the rural areas is deemed sufficient. However, there is a deficiency in rugby pitches expressed in Uttoxeter, which coupled with demand expressed by Oldfields RFC suggests the need for access to more pitches.

Football pitches

There are approximately 58 senior football pitches, 25 junior and 14 mini pitches across the Borough. The 2013 study reports a significant deficiency in junior and mini pitches. In particular, latent demand has been identified for junior football pitches, equating to the need for five junior football pitches in Burton. In the Rural Area 1 (including Tutbury, Rolleston and Barton under Needwood), there is an oversupply of senior pitches as a result of spare capacity at St Georges Park. No significant surpluses or deficiencies have been identified in the Rural Area 2 (including Rocester) or Uttoxeter.

Cricket pitches

There are approximately 20 cricket pitches across the borough. There is a current deficiency of one cricket pitch in Burton, and smaller deficiencies in Uttoxeter and the rural areas. The deficiency of cricket pitches highlighted in the rural area is particularly attributed to overplay at Rolleston CC and the long standing latent demand expressed for access to a second pitch.

Tennis pitches

There is a good supply of tennis pitches, with some spare capacity at Grange, Barton and Abbots Bromley clubs to accommodate more teams without the need for more courts. However, the quality of tennis courts is reported as generally poor, in particular the three courts at the Shobnall Leisure Complex.

Bowling greens

There has been a general decline in the number of bowling greens available in recent years due to a loss at industrial sports and social clubs, such as the closure of the Burton Hospital site. However, the 2013 study reports that local bowling clubs do not consider there to have been a reduction in participation based on membership rates.

14.3.3 Museums

Within East Staffordshire there are three museums, which provide a total of 8,865m² floorspace. As expected, the museums are concentrated in the principle towns, with two in Burton upon Trent and one in Uttoxeter. A brief summary of the museums is provided below:

- Claymills Pumping Station is a restored Victorian pumping station with a museum, café and bookshop open to the public on Thursdays and Saturdays;
- the National Brewery Centre provides a museum and daily tours as well as educational visits and event/meeting facilities; and
- the Museum of Uttoxeter Life is situated within the 17th century Redfern's Cottage. The museum offers a learning programme for schools, an exhibition and regular events.

National standards recommend a benchmark provision figure of 28m² of museum floorspace per 1,000 population. The current standard of provision in East Staffordshire equates to 78m² per 1,000 population, which is well above the recommended standard.

Table 27: Floorspace of existing museums

Museum	Owner	Gross Internal Floorspace ⁵⁶
Claymills Pumping Station	Severn Trent Water	3,250m ²
National Brewery Centre	Planning Solutions	5,430m ²
Redfern's Cottage Museum of Uttoxeter Life	Uttoxeter Heritage Trust	185m ²
Total		8,865m²

14.3.4 Galleries

Three independent galleries have been identified in East Staffordshire:

- You in Mind, Uttoxeter
- Gallery Three, Barton under Needwood
- Zixxi, Tutbury

These galleries are generally small scale art dealers. Gallery Three is a contemporary art provider located in Barton Marina. Zixxi is a digital art gallery also providing a framing service for digital prints. You in Mind is a gallery providing space for local artists to sell their work, as well as a café, meeting room, beauty therapy rooms, arts room and craft room where visitors can create their own art or take short courses run by local artists and craftspeople. The three galleries in the borough are typical of the towns and villages they serve.

14.3.5 Theatres and cinemas

There are four cinemas within East Staffordshire:

- Cinebowl – three screen cinema in Uttoxeter;
- Cineworld – eight screen cinema in Burton upon Trent;
- The Brewhouse Arts Centre – 48 seat cinema in Burton upon Trent; and
- The Red Carpet Cinema – two screen cinema in Barton Marina.

⁵⁶ Where accurate floorspace measurements were not available, an estimate has been undertaken using Geographical Information System (GIS).

The Brewhouse Arts Centre also provides a 233 seat auditorium which hosts both professional and amateur productions.

Within a 25 minute drive-time of Burton upon Trent, there are a total of four cinemas, providing 34 screens. As such it is considered that the Burton area is unlikely to be viewed as a priority location for additional cinema provision.

14.4 Forward planning

14.4.1 Indoor and outdoor sports facilities

Strategic Policy 32: Outdoor Sports and Open Space Policy of the Pre-Submission Local Plan states that where appropriate the Borough Council will seek to encourage new provision, and protect and enhance existing open space by safeguarding sites and applying the following standards:

Table 28: Outdoor sports standards

Settlement	Standard (ha per 1,000 population)
Burton	1.73
Rural 1 (including Tutbury, Rolleston and Barton under Needwood)	2.47
Rural 2 (including Rocester)	2.12
Uttoxeter	1.40

Application of the Sport England FPM as part of the Provision for Sports Halls study (2013) concludes that due to the concentration of indoor sports halls within schools and colleges, a priority for the future will be maintaining access to these sites for public use. Sport England suggest that this will require negotiations between ESBC and the relevant schools/colleges and site owners to ensure that all sports needs are met and to avoid duplication of programme or activities across different venues.

14.4.2 Leisure and culture

The East Staffordshire Pre-Submission Local Plan recognises the economic benefits of tourism, leisure and cultural initiatives. Strategic Policies 20: Town and Local Centres Hierarchy and 15: Tourism, Culture and Leisure Development encourage tourism, leisure and cultural uses in the borough's main towns Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter.

14.5 Planned and committed investment

ESBC plan to undertake a refurbishment of Uttoxeter Leisure Centre in 2014. The works will include new fitness suites, a reception and cafe area plus an upgrade to the sports hall which also includes new changing rooms for both the sports and pool hall. The existing swimming pool will also be renovated which will involve retiling and relining of the pool and a roof replacement.

The allocated Branston Locks development includes a sports hub comprising three sports pitches, two hard surface multi use games areas and equipped children's play area with a clubhouse.

Two museums in East Staffordshire have applied for funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund in summer 2013; the National Brewery Centre and Redfern's Cottage Museum of Uttoxeter Life. If successful, the funding would be used to improve the National Brewery Centre museum content, including the conversion of existing museum space to public exhibition space. Redfern's Cottage Museum of Uttoxeter Life hope to gain funding to refurbish and extend the museum, providing new community arts space and a shop.

14.6 Assessment of future requirements

14.6.1 Indoor sports facilities

Use of the Sport England FPM as part of the Provision for Sports Halls study (2013) has been used to assess the future provision of indoor sports halls and swimming pools in East Staffordshire in 2031, based upon the projected population forecasts plus the aging of the core resident population. By 2031 it is estimated that on average 77% of East Staffordshire's sports hall capacity will be used – only 3% below the "halls full" comfort level of 80%. Capacity estimates vary across venues, with four venues expected to exceed 100% capacity (Meadowside Leisure Centre; Paget High School and Business Enterprise College; Shobnall Leisure Complex and De Ferrers Academy Trent Campus) whilst Uttoxeter Leisure Centre will reach 92% capacity.

Any spare sports hall capacity existing in 2013 is expected to be filled by 2031, plus those facilities currently at full capacity will experience increased pressure. The result of the FPM concluded that the increase in demand does not create a need for further provision of sports halls, and that the aim is to distribute demand more evenly across the borough. Potential solutions identified by Sport England are:

- option 1 – management change to increase public access to sports halls currently not available;
- option 2 – management change to consider imported demand from surrounding local authorities and potentially reduce this demand to create additional capacity for East Staffordshire residents;
- option 3 – under modernisation or replacement of existing facilities;
- option 4 – under new provision to consider the development of a new community level sports hall as an integral part of any new secondary school development which is planned as part of the new housing growth;
- option 5 – under new provision to consider joint development with a neighbouring authority; or
- option 6 – under new provision and management change to implement a combination of any of the above options.

The FPM report states that a 17.2% increase in population between 2013 – 2031 will decrease swimming pool provision to 15.3m² of waterspace per 1,000 population, a reduction of 2.6m² of waterspace per 1,000 population. Access to pools is not likely to change, with residents retaining reasonably good access. Provision of pools for public use still exceeds total demand for swimming, however this quantity of spare capacity has decreased by 171m² of water. As set out in Section 14.3, although sufficient capacity will remain, the distribution of this demand across the pools and the differing levels of public access to pools at peak times will continue to create an imbalance. Potential solutions identified by Sport England are:

- option 1 – management change to decrease imported demand from surrounding local authorities and create additional capacity for East Staffordshire residents;
- option 2 – management change to increase public access to water space currently not available;
- option 3 – management change to increase pool time for the swimming programmes with highest demand;
- option 4 – management change to consider those pools excluded from the FPM due to being less than 160m² in size;
- option 5 – under new provision to increase capacity at one of the existing pools;
- option 6 – under new provision to consider joint development with a neighbouring authority; or
- option 7 – under new provision and management change to implement a combination of any of the above options.

14.6.2 Outdoor sports facilities

Overall assessment of surpluses (in black) and deficiencies (in red) of pitches in 2012 and at 2031⁵⁷ in East Staffordshire is set out in the table below:

Table 29: 2031 outdoor sports provision

Pitch Type	Burton		Uttoxeter		Rural 1		Rural 2	
	Current	2031	Current	2031	Current	2031	Current	2031
Senior football	5.5	2.7	4.5	4.0	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-1.6
Junior football	-16.0	-19.2	-1.5	-1.7	1.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.6
Mini football	-40.0	-45.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	-	-
Cricket	-1.2	-2.1	-3.3	-4.2	0.9	0.8	-0.5	-1.1
Senior rugby	2.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.1
Youth rugby	-2.0	-2.4	2.0	2.0	-	-	-1.5	-1.9

⁵⁷ Knight Kavanagh & Page (2013) *East Staffordshire Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan*.

Based on the local provision standards set out in the Playing Pitch Strategy (2009) adopted by the Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan (2013), the deficiencies identified in 2031 are summarised below:

Table 30: 2031 outdoor sports surplus and deficiency

Analysis Area	Standard	Total New Provision Required (ha)	2012 Provision (ha)	Surplus or Deficiency by 2031 (ha)
Burton	1.73	136.28	70.84	-65.44
Uttoxeter	2.47	22.03	18.50	-8.00
Rural 1	2.12	52.43	42.29	-10.14
Rural 2	1.40	23.29	18.50	-4.79

The Outdoor Sport Delivery and Investment Plan (2013) includes a recommendation for the creation of at least two ‘community sports hubs’ in Burton and Uttoxeter, to provide further locations where multi sports facilities can be located. Greater community use of sports provision within schools is also highlighted as an important priority to maximise access to provision for local clubs.

14.6.3 Leisure and culture

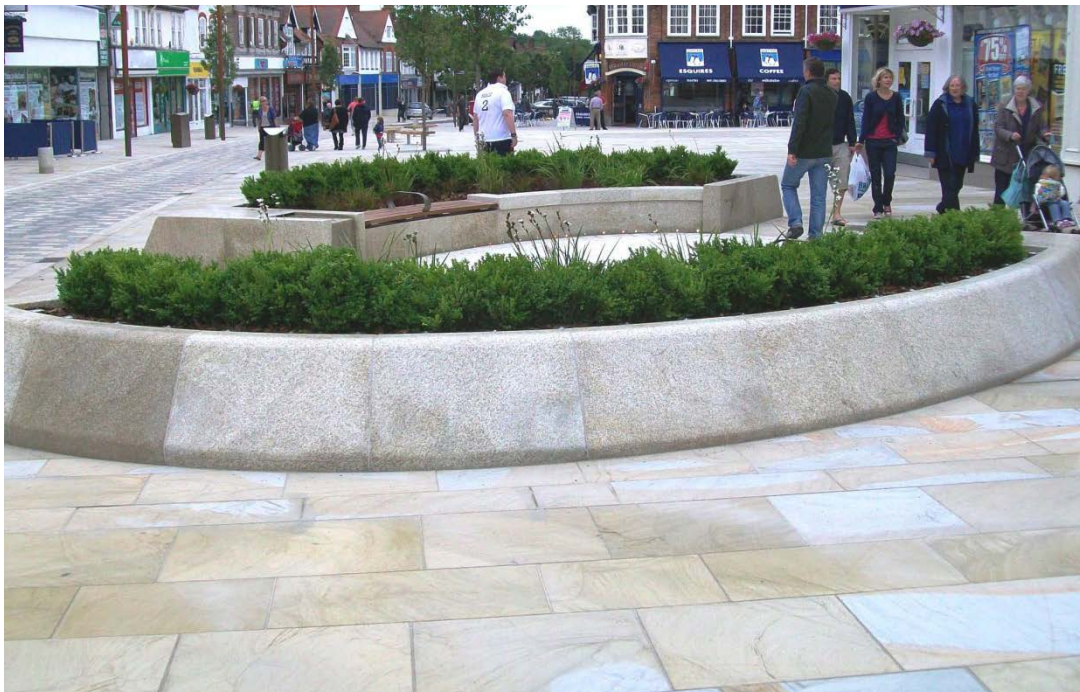
The existing facilities are reflective of the settlement types and are not expected to encounter any capacity issues in light of the projected population increase. Even with forecast population in 2031, the provision of museums in East Staffordshire is still likely to be above the recommended standard at 65m² per 1,000 population.

14.7 Conclusion

With regards to indoor sports facilities, it is recognised that there are solutions available to partially meet the demand of the projected 2031 population within the existing facilities. Change management should be prioritised before new provision in order to ensure that existing facilities are functioning to the maximum potential. The maximisation of outdoor sports facilities within schools is also identified as a priority. In addition to this, it is recommended that community sports hubs are provided in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter to provide for the projected population increase and which would also address existing deficiencies.

It is considered that East Staffordshire provides a reasonable offering of cultural facilities given the size of the settlements in the borough. Future provision will be developed on a supply and demand basis through private investments.

Green Infrastructure



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15 Open space and recreation

15.1 Scope

This section will focus on accessible open space that is of a recreational and amenity value, from the neighbourhood scale to wider regional catchment area. The assessment is broadly based on the Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17) typology⁵⁸ of open space, whilst green infrastructure and sports facilities are covered elsewhere in the report. The following types will be assessed within this section:

- parks and gardens – accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events;
- amenity greenspace – opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas;
- provision for children and teenagers – areas designated primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters;
- allotments, community gardens and orchards – opportunities for people who wish to grow their own produce;
- cemeteries and churchyards – areas for quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked with the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity; and
- civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designated for pedestrians – areas which provide a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.

The assessment is based principally on the data provided by the following studies undertaken within East Staffordshire borough, Green Infrastructure Study⁵⁹, the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study Report⁶⁰ and the Open Space and Playing Pitch Strategy⁶¹. This assessment updates this data where practicable.

15.2 Infrastructure providers

Open space is most commonly owned and maintained by local authorities, with funding through developer contributions, local council tax and business rates. Within East Staffordshire, the Council's Green Spaces team manage a range of parks, play areas, countryside sites, woodlands and landscaped areas.

Community and voluntary groups may also own and or manage open space, in particular assets may be acquired through community asset transfer powers that enable groups to buy and manage local community assets. In particular, the Community Right to Bid grants programme has helped facilitate this process.

⁵⁸ CLG (2001) *Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17*.

⁵⁹ Faber Maunsell and Lockhart Garratt (2008) *East Staffordshire Borough Council Green Infrastructure Study*.

⁶⁰ Knight Kavanagh & Page (2009) *East Staffordshire Borough Council PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Open Spaces Assessment Report*.

⁶¹ Knight Kavenagh & Page (2009) *PPG17 Open Space & Playing Pitch Strategy*.

Large developments often provide a range of open space, with amenity areas, parkland and provisions for children and young people. These areas are usually transferred to local authorities for on-going management. In the case of large parks and gardens, and in particular historic parks, these are often managed by charitable trusts. For instance, Calke Abbey, to the east of Burton upon Trent is managed by the National Trust, and locally the Staffordshire Gardens and Parks Trust monitor local valuable designed landscapes.

In the case of allotments and community orchards, these are the responsibility of 21 parish councils within the Borough. Whilst, the Paget High School Business and Enterprise College maintains a community orchard site to the north of Burton-upon-Trent.

Civic space in East Staffordshire is under ownership of the East Staffordshire Borough Council.

15.3 Assessment of existing provision

15.3.1 Parks and gardens

The Open Space, Sport and Recreation study identified 28 sites classified as publically accessible parks and gardens within East Staffordshire borough, totalling approximately 142ha (see Appendix D). Twenty-two of these are located within Burton upon Trent, four in Uttoxeter and two are located elsewhere in the borough.

There are currently four parks with Green Flag status⁶² in East Staffordshire⁶³, indicating that they are of a high level of quality. These are:

- Bramshall Road Park in Uttoxeter;
- The Kingfisher Trail in Burton upon Trent;
- Stapenhill Gardens in Burton upon Trent; and
- Branston Water Park in Burton upon Trent.

There are a number of open spaces within East Staffordshire borough that provide a visitor attraction, bringing visitors to the borough from a wider area, as well as serving the resident population. In particular, Branston Water Park and the Trent Washlands, which are on the outskirts of Burton upon Trent.

There are a number of visitor attractions in the surrounding the districts including Alton Towers, the National Memorial Arboretum at Alrewas, Rosliston Forest Centre, Calke Abbey and Catton Estate. These also serve the populations of East Staffordshire borough.

There is provision of at least one park and garden in the principal settlements in the borough (Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter). Although the provision of formal parks and gardens is more limited in the rural areas.

⁶² The Green Flag Award scheme recognises and rewards the best green spaces.

⁶³ Green Flag Award (2013) *Green Flag Award West Midlands* [online]. Available from: <http://greenflag.keepbritaintidy.org/award-winning-sites/west-midlands/>.

15.3.2 Amenity greenspace

The Open Space Assessment Report identifies 90 amenity greenspaces within East Staffordshire borough, covering approximately 73ha (see Appendix D). These are most often found within housing estates and function as informal recreation spaces or as open spaces along highways to provide visual amenity.

A high number of amenity greenspaces within East Staffordshire borough contain sporting or recreation provision. Provision of outdoor sport facilities for children and teenagers is assessed separately, which may lead to some double counting of open spaces, although this is considered appropriate as it reflects the multi-function of open spaces.

Current provision of amenity greenspace can be set out as follows:

- Burton upon Trent, 38 amenity greenspaces totalling 29.6ha;
- Uttoxeter, 11 amenity greenspaces totalling 2.35ha;
- Rolleston, six amenity greenspaces totalling 12.68ha;
- Tutbury, five amenity greenspaces totalling 4.08ha;
- Rocester, two amenity greenspaces totalling 1.70ha;
- Barton-under-Needwood, five amenity greenspaces totalling 1.79ha; and
- Rural area, 23 amenity greenspaces totalling 20.81ha.

Consultation as part of the Open Space Assessment Report concluded that there was little demand for additional provision of amenity green space, particularly in rural settlements of the Borough, as residents considered access to the surrounding countryside to provide adequate informal recreation opportunity.

15.3.3 Provision for children and teenagers

The Open Space Assessment Report identified 88 sites with provision for children and teenagers within East Staffordshire borough, covering just over three hectares.

Fields in Trust (FIT) guidance⁶⁴ defines facilities for children and teenagers as follows:

- local areas for play (LAP). This space must be 0.01ha or greater and contain at least one piece of play equipment;
- local equipped areas for play (LEAP). This space must be 0.04ha or greater and contain five or more pieces of play equipment;
- neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAP). This space must be 0.1ha or greater and contain eight or more pieces of play equipment. This may include multi-use games areas (MUGA), skate parks, youth shelters, or adventure play equipment. This type of space is often found within larger parks;
- settlement equipped areas for play (SEAP). This space caters for all ages, and must contain ten or more pieces of play equipment. This is likely to include MUGA, skate parks, youth shelters, or adventure play equipment. This type of space is often found within larger parks; and

⁶⁴ Fields in Trust (2009) *Planning and design for outdoor sport and play*.

- skateboard/basketball/teenage shelter. This includes areas providing only provision for young people.

The following table shows the distribution of these spaces throughout the borough, please see Appendix D for a full list of these facilities:

Table 31: Distribution of spaces for children and teenagers

Analysis area	LAP		LEAP		NEAP		SEAP		Skateboard/Basketball/Teenage shelter	Skateboard/Basketball/Teenage shelter	Total	
	No.	Size (ha)	No.	Size (ha)	No.	Size (ha)	No.	Size (ha)				
Burton upon Trent	17	0.26	16	0.75	5	0.36	1	0.21	2	0.20	41	1.78
Uttoxeter	10	0.16	7	0.27	0	-	0	-	0	-	17	0.43
Rolleston	1	0.01	3	0.09	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	0.10
Rocester	1	0.01	0	-	1	0.10	0	-	0	-	1	0.11
Tutbury	1	0.01	2	0.10	0	-	0	-	1	0.01	4	0.12
Barton under Needwood	0	-	0	-	2	0.08	0	-	0	-	2	0.08
Rural areas	8	0.24	6	0.37	3	0.34	1	0.13	0	-	18	1.08
Total	39	0.69	35	1.58	11	0.88	2	0.34	3	0.21	87	3.70

The built up residential areas of Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter have a high number of open spaces for children and teenagers. Tutbury, Rolleston, Rocester and Barton-under-Needwood each have some provision for children and teenagers. Most of the larger rural settlements have at least one area for children and teenagers.

Results from consultation as part of the Open Space Assessment Report indicates that 45% of respondents rated the provision for children as 'good or very good', however 32% of respondents rated the provision for teenagers as 'poor or very poor'.

15.3.4 Allotments and community orchards

There are 30 allotment sites in East Staffordshire borough, covering approximately 24ha. The majority of these (16) are located within Burton upon Trent. There are five allotment sites located in Uttoxeter, and a further nine spread throughout the rest of the borough. The largest sites are at Regatta Lane (130 plots), Wheatley Lane Allotments (74 plots) and Stapenhill Lane Allotments (75 plots).

The vast majority of sites are operating at almost 100% capacity, and there is a long waiting list for plots. There are 145 people on allotment waiting lists across East Staffordshire, with particularly high demand for more provision in Uttoxeter. The largest waiting list for a single site is at Stapenhill in Burton upon Trent,

which has a waiting list of 14. There is potential for double counting in these numbers however, due to potential plot holders being able to sign up for more than one waiting list.

The Open Space Assessment Report found little demand was expressed for raised plots, however allotment societies were found to be looking into it, particularly to serve elderly tenants. Raised plots are currently provided at Victoria allotments in Uttoxeter and Wheatley Lane allotments in Burton upon Trent. The study also found rising demand for ancillary facilities such as toilets on sites.

Paget High School Business & Enterprise College community orchard was planted in 2010, and forms part of the school's larger farm site. It is publically accessible from March to October, and holds a number of events throughout the year. It is currently the only facility of this type in East Staffordshire.

Strategic Policy 23 of the East Staffordshire Local Plan asserts the safeguarding of green infrastructure. In addition, the policy states that "for larger developments, new green infrastructure should contribute towards the creation of healthy communities through the incorporation of community growing space such as orchards and allotments within the green infrastructure package of a scheme."

15.3.5 Civic space

There are three key publically accessible civic spaces within East Staffordshire; all found within the principal towns:

- Burton upon Trent Market Square;
- Burton upon Trent War Memorial; and
- Uttoxeter Market Place.

The Burton upon Trent Market Square is the cobbled forecourt of the market hall, originally occupied by the weekly outdoor markets, operating Thursday-Saturday. The square occupies a strategic location situated between the shopping quarter, education and residential quarter, overlooking part of the leisure and cultural quarter. The Burton Town Centre Masterplan⁶⁵ indicates that the market square is underused, and even when previously utilised on market days the space was not being used to its full socio-economic capacity.

Therefore, under the Burton Town Centre Strategy the outdoor market was relocated to Station Street in July 2013, in scope of increasing footfall by an indicative rate of 6,000 people per day⁶⁶. The market hall is currently being redeveloped, and the Market Square is now vacant, offering valuable civic space.

Uttoxeter Market Place is the site designated for the weekly outdoor markets, operating on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The site was resurfaced in 2007 as part of a Town Centre redevelopment programme.

Burton upon Trent war memorial site offers restricted scope for civic use due to the limited pedestrianised space surrounding the memorial.

⁶⁵ ESBC (2010) *Burton Town Centre Masterplan*.

⁶⁶ ESBC (2012) *Development Proposal for Burton Market Hall*.

15.3.6 Cemeteries and churchyards

Within the borough of East Staffordshire there are a total of 13 sites classified under the cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds typology, equating to 20.5ha of provision. Table 32 provides a detailed breakdown of provision across the borough, as identified by the Open Space Assessment Report (See Appendix D for a full list).

Table 32: Cemetery and churchyard provision

Analysis area	No.	Size (ha)
Burton Upon Trent	5	15.12
Rural 1	5	3.12
Rural 2	2	0.63
Uttoxeter	1	3.18
East Staffordshire	13	22.05

There are no definitive national or local quantity standards outlined for this typology, the PPG 17 annex asserts that many churchyards are “rundown and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one.”

A qualitative assessment has therefore been undertaken. Table 33 outlines the quality scores for cemetery space across the borough, a threshold of 50% is used to differentiate between high and low quality space.

Table 33: Quality of cemetery space

Analysis area	QUALITY Scores						
	Maximum score	Lowest score	MEAN score	Highest score	Spread	Below 50%	Above 50%
Burton	161	50%	57%	64%	14%	1	3
Rural 1	161	48%	53%	62%	14%	2	2
Rural 2	161	29%	37%	45%	16%	2	0
Uttoxeter	161	60%	60%	60%	0%	0	1
East Staffordshire	161	29%	52%	64%	35%	5	6

The study indicates a large variance in quality. The allocation within Burton upon Trent is rated most highly due to the presence of Stapenhill Cemetery (75%), a 12ha site designated as Grade II on the ‘English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Interest In England’⁶⁷. Uttoxeter cemetery is also rated highly (60%), reflecting the recent improvements including upgrading of internal footpaths, provision of new toilet facilities and the establishment of a tree management scheme.

In correspondence, results from the Open Space Assessment Report citizen panel indicate that the majority of respondents consider the quality of cemetery and

⁶⁷ <http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/3064/description>

churchyard space to be ‘good’ or better (56%). Only a very small proportion considered the provision to be poor (4%).

15.4 Forward planning

East Staffordshire’s Local Plan identifies the requirement for improvements to public realm across the borough, but particularly in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter as a mechanism to revitalise both town centres. Strategic Policy 21: Managing Town and Local Centres requires developments to meet the principles set out in the Burton upon Trent Town Centre Public Realm Implementation Plan⁶⁸, including opportunities to incorporate green infrastructure in designing the public realm within and around the development. The Town Centre Public Realm Implementation Plan makes reference to the need to improve existing civic space and create links to the River Trent and the Washlands area of Burton. These measures are likely to increase the provision of civic space across Burton Town Centre in the future.

The Pre Submission Local Plan 2013 includes policies relevant to the planning and delivery of open space including strategic policies 23 Green Infrastructure, 32 Outdoor Sports and Open Space and 34 Health and Wellbeing.

East Staffordshire Borough Council adopted the Open Space SPD⁶⁹ in September 2010. This set out standards for each type of open space per 1000 population (*italic*), as well as an equivalent standard per dwelling (**bold**). These are set out in Table 34:

Table 34: East Staffordshire Open Space SPD, standards of provision

	Burton	Rural 1 (including Tutbury, Rolleston on Dove and Barton under Needwood)	Rural 2 (including Rocester)	Uttoxeter
Equipped Children’s Play	<i>0.03 ha</i> 0.70m²	<i>0.05 ha</i> 1.16m²	<i>0.03 ha</i> 0.70m²	<i>0.03ha</i> 0.70m²
Parks and Gardens	<i>1.82 ha</i> 42.23m²	<i>0.13 ha</i> 3.02 m²	-	<i>1.39 ha</i> 32.3m²
Amenity greenspace	<i>0.45ha</i> 10.44m²	<i>1.28 ha</i> 29.7m²	<i>1.22 ha</i> 28.3m²	<i>0.16 ha</i> 3.71m²
Allotments	<i>0.28 ha</i> 3.71m²	<i>0.34 ha</i> 7.89m²	-	<i>0.24 ha</i> 5.57m²

The standards allow for the calculation of commuted monetary sums towards the provision of new off-site space or the enhancement of existing space in certain circumstances; however these off-site spaces must be within the distance thresholds set out below:

⁶⁸ East Staffordshire Borough Council (2012) *Burton upon Trent Town Centre Public Realm Implementation Plan*.

⁶⁹ East Staffordshire Borough Council (2010) *Open Space Supplementary Planning Document*.

- Amenity green space within 400-800m of the development site;
- Play space for children/ young people within 800m of the development site;
- Parks and gardens within 1.2km of the development site; and
- Allotments within 1.2km of the development site.

The Strategic Review of the Cemetery Estate and Services' report outlined ESBC's phased strategy for increasing provision⁷⁰. Phase one sets out to utilise existing cemetery space at Stapenhill and Rolleston, phase two however suggests the reclaim of allotment land adjoining both Rolleston and Stapenhill cemetery for additional cemetery space. Stapenhill cemetery has been earmarked by ESBC for renovation of its buildings, infrastructure and estate in 2013/4 and future years. In doing so, ESBC aim to pursue external funding streams such as that of the Heritage Lottery and Parks for People Programme to support its heritage works.

15.4.1 Planned and committed investment

Several residential developments allocated within ESBC's Pre Submission Draft Local Plan include provision for open space, these are summarised below:

- **Burton upon Trent:**
 - Branston Depot includes provision of open space, although does not specify details on size, type or location;
 - Branston Locks allocates 0.34ha of equipped play space made up of six LEAP sites, one NEAP, and a network of LAP sites; public amenity areas or squares and allotments;
 - an outline planning application for land at Guinevere Avenue includes amenity greenspace;
 - proposals to develop the Pirelli factory site include semi-natural greenspace in buffer areas which would act as amenity greenspace. Further areas of amenity greenspace are proposed in the 'Parkside' area of the development;
 - development at Upper Outwoods Farm will include a 1000m² NEAP providing play for older children and teenagers, and a 400m² LEAP providing play for toddlers and young children; as well as a village square or village green; and
 - land south of Lichfield Road, Branston provides two children's' play areas, allotments as well as undefined open space.
- **Uttoxeter:**
 - land west of Uttoxeter is likely to include open space related to approximately 700 new homes, and a 'comprehensive landscape framework' including open space; and
 - Hazelwalls Farm indicates extensive areas of public open space to the south of the potential development site.
- **Rolleston on Dove**
 - unspecified open space including a pond will be provided to the west of development to the south of Forrest School Street. This development will also include smaller areas of amenity greenspace.
- **Tutbury**

⁷⁰ ESBC (2013) *Strategic review of the Cemetery estate and services.*

- development at land at Burton Road will include the provision of unspecified public open space and allotments.
- **Barton-under-Needwood**
 - a large strategic green space is proposed as part of the Barton Meadows development, including a natural play zone, wild meadows and allotment gardens. This parkland area will comprise approximately half of the development site, and tie into Barton Marina.
- **Rocester**
 - one LEAP will be provided at the Land at Churnet Farm development in Rocester.

15.5 Assessment of future requirements

15.5.1 Parks and gardens

The standards set out in Table 35 have been applied to the predicted population for the main towns and strategic villages, as summarised below.

Table 35: Parks and gardens assessment of future requirements

Analysis Area	Standard (ha per 1000 population)	2031 population	Total 2031 Provision Required (ha)	2013 Provision (ha)	Surplus or deficiency by 2031 (ha)
Burton upon Trent	1.82	86,253	156.98	178.95	+21.97
Uttoxeter	1.39	17,498	24.32	22.28	-2.04
Barton under Needwood	0.13	4,572	0.59	1.8	+1.21
Tutbury	0.13	3,545	0.46	9.04	+ 8.58
Rolleston on Dove	0.13	3,890	0.51	1.66	+1.15
Rocester	No standard	1,701	No standard	1.42	-

The table above indicates that Burton upon Trent has a high quantity of parkland and gardens, which will still be the case in 2031. However, there will be a deficit within Uttoxeter. The allocated sites within Uttoxeter including Hazel Wells and land west of Uttoxeter both include proposals for public open space, which may therefore address this deficit. In particular, the application for the development of land west of Uttoxeter includes provision for 16.5ha of green infrastructure, which is to include open space, and will address the deficit identified of 2.04ha.

15.5.2 Amenity greenspace

The standards set out in Table 354 have been applied to the predicted population for the principal settlements and strategic villages, as summarised below:

Table 36: Amenity greenspace assessment of future requirements

Analysis Area	Standard (ha per 1000 population)	2031 population	Total 2031 Provision Required (ha)	2012 Provision (ha)	Surplus or deficiency by 2031 (ha)
Burton upon Trent	0.45	86,253	38.81	29.71	-9.10
Uttoxeter	0.16	17,498	2.80	2.35	-0.45
Barton under Needwood	1.28	4,572	5.85	1.79	-4.06
Tutbury	1.28	3,545	4.54	4.08	-0.46
Rolleston on Dove	1.28	3,890	4.98	12.68	+7.70
Rocester	1.22	1,701	2.08	1.70	-0.38

The existing provision of amenity greenspace was assessed as being adequate for existing populations through consultation. The exact areas of provision are often difficult to quantify, as they are often small and undefined.

All of the proposed and committed developments include provision of amenity greenspace, and in some instances this is quite extensive. This is likely to significantly contribute to meeting deficits where they are identified above. In particular, the proposal for the development of land south of Lichfield Road in Branston includes for 24.2ha of general public open space.

15.5.3 Provision for children and teenagers

The standards set out in Table 34 have been applied to the predicted population of the principal settlements and strategic villages, as summarised below:

Table 37: Provision for children and teenagers assessment of future requirements

Analysis Area	Standard (ha per 1000 population)	2031 population	Total 2031 Provision Required (ha)	2013 Provision (ha)	Surplus or deficiency by 2031 (ha)
Burton upon Trent	0.03	86,253	2.59	1.63	-0.96
Uttoxeter	0.03	17,498	0.52	0.43	-0.09
Barton under Needwood	0.05	4,572	0.23	0.56	+0.33
Tutbury	0.05	3,545	0.18	0.11	-0.07
Rolleston on Dove	0.05	3,890	0.19	0.10	-0.09
Rocester	0.03	1,701	0.05	-	-0.05

Table 37 indicates that the existing provision for children and teenagers will not be sufficient to support the predicted population associated with the proposed growth set out in the Local Plan.

Burton upon Trent is predicted to have the greatest deficit (-0.96ha), whereas the deficits predicted in other settlements will be small. Nevertheless, this shortage will place additional pressure on existing facilities, which may impact on the quality and availability of facilities.

The Branston Locks development, proposed to the west of Burton upon Trent, proposes the greatest level of children and teenager provision. The planning application proposes to provide six LEAPs, one NEAP, a network of LAPs and one other equipped children's play area, totalling 0.34ha. Development at Upper Outwoods Farm will provide a further 0.14ha, and the Lichfield Road development will provide two further children's play areas of unknown size. These developments together will minimise the deficit, however may not entirely mitigate the shortage.

It is concluded that additional provision for children and teenagers will be required across the settlements.

15.5.4 Allotments

Existing allotments within the borough are at capacity, with long waiting lists recorded, particularly in Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. Application of the standards set out in the Open Space Standards SPD would result in the following need:

Table 38: Allotments assessment of future requirements

Analysis Area	Standard (ha per 1000 population)	2031 population	Total 2031 Provision Required (ha)	2012 Provision (ha)	Surplus or deficiency by 2031 (ha)
Burton upon Trent	0.28	86,253	24.15	17.88	-6.27
Uttoxeter	0.24	17,498	4.20	2.74	-1.46
Barton under Needwood	0.34	4,572	1.55	0.94	-0.61
Tutbury	0.34	3,545	1.21	1.12	-0.9
Rolleston on Dove	0.34	3,890	1.32	0.67	-0.65
Rocester	-	1,701	-	0.20	+0.20

The deficit in Burton upon Trent will be large (-6.27ha). Small deficits are seen in Barton-under-Needwood, Tutbury and Rolleston on Dove.

The proposed development at Branston Locks includes 0.93ha of allotments, and 0.74ha of allotments are proposed at land south of Lichfield Road in Branston, providing an additional 1.67ha, which will contribute to reducing the shortage. The proposed Barton Meadows development in Barton under Needwood, is likely

to address the shortage identified above (-0.61ha). The commenced development at Burton Road, Tutbury also includes allotment provision which is likely to address the projected deficit of 0.9ha.

It is concluded that additional allotment provision will be required in Burton upon Trent, Uttoxeter and Rolleston on Dove. Given the level of demand, it is suggested that this shortage is met through the provision of communal orchards, which may serve a larger number of people.

15.5.5 Civic space

There are no definitive national or local provision standards set out for civic space, however guidance from the PPG 17 companion guide outlines that “they are normally provided on an opportunistic and urban design-led basis. Accordingly it is for planning authorities to promote urban design frameworks for their town and city centre areas”⁷¹. This is the approach followed by ESBC, which promotes high quality design including civic space through a framework of documents including the Design SPD and the Burton Town Centre masterplan. As such, the basis of this assessment is a qualitative approach to the assessment of civic space provision.

Consultation feedback gathered from the Open Space Assessment Report indicates that the majority of respondents (62%) consider the quality of civic spaces across the borough to be ‘average or better’. It is noted that 16% of respondents found the provision to be ‘poor or worse’, identifying maintenance and cleanliness as key issues.

Despite this, the consultation highlighted that civic space was the most visited type of open space, with 86% of respondents having visited civic space within the 12 months preceding the audit. This signifies a positive demand for civic space within town centres.

Civic spaces are linked to urban areas, rather than rural areas which are associated with green space and open countryside. As such the majority of civic space is located in town and local centres and so residents within rural areas are less likely to expect or desire civic space provision within their catchment area. This is mirrored in the consultation feedback, which found that the majority of respondents considered it acceptable to commute for 15 minutes on foot (20%) or 10 minutes by transport (20%) to reach civic space provision.

The study has identified that there are three key areas of public civic space within the borough, all located within Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. The proposed development set out in the Local Plan will enhance the role of Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter as the main towns and focal points for social meetings, cultural gatherings and commerce will enhance. The civic space within the main towns will be required to serve a greater number of people visiting, living and or working within the towns. It is therefore important that the civic realm is able to sufficiently accommodate this growth in regards to providing a greater sense of place and a forum for public activities. The market square in Burton is currently vacant, and will be important to integrate and serve the allocation of brownfield development within the town. It is therefore concluded improvements are made to

⁷¹ DCLG (2006) *Assessing needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG17*.

the market square to improve its functionality and appeal as a civic space. Provision of additional civic square space will also be provided at the Branston Locks development site.

15.5.6 Churchyards and cemeteries

Consultation feedback obtained as part of the Open Space Assessment study concluded that the majority of respondents (19%) were prepared to commute for up to 15 minutes on foot and 14% would be willing to commute for up to 30 minutes by transport to reach a cemetery or churchyard. The willingness to commute signifies a positive demand for this type of space.

The study also indicates that availability of churchyards and cemeteries across the borough is considered as 'good' or better by the majority of respondents (58%). Only 3% of respondents considered the availability to be poor. This would indicate that overall users are content with the provision of cemetery and churchyard space across the borough. Feedback from the consultation would support this, with figures showing that 61% of the citizen panel respondents had visited a cemetery or churchyard within the 12 months preceding the audit. This demonstrates that cemeteries and churchyards are well utilised forms of public open space within the Borough.

15.6 Conclusion

The assessment has concluded that in the most part, existing provision of open space is good and where there are predicted future deficits this will be accommodated by the additional open space to be proposed by the allocated developments. However, in regard to provision for children and teenagers, civic space and allotments it is concluded that there will be a shortage and additional provision to what is currently planned and commitment will be required. This includes:

- the provision of community orchards at Burton upon Trent, Uttoxeter and Rolleston on Dove;
- provision for children and young people across at locations across the borough; and
- improvements to existing civic space at Burton upon Trent Market Square.

16 Green Infrastructure

16.1 Scope

Green infrastructure provides a network of high quality green and blue spaces and other environmental features. It requires planning and conservation from the national to the neighbourhood scale. Key benefits of green infrastructure are gained when spaces are multifunctional, thereby providing environmental as well as quality of life benefits for local communities. This section will focus on green infrastructure that is used by local communities for quality of life benefits. This section provides a review of areas of National Forest, Local Nature Reserves, green corridors and areas of natural and semi natural green space.

Almost all forms of green infrastructure have the potential to contribute to the provision of habitats for species and corridors of movement for many different species, therefore improving biodiversity. This includes the recreation spaces discussed in section 15, but more specifically designated areas of important biodiversity value.

Biodiversity and nature conservation is an important part of any development plan. Local authorities are required to monitor changes in biodiversity as a key component of the Local Plan. Implications on habitats in general in the borough have not been assessed here and information can be found in the Biodiversity Action Plan. Areas of biodiversity and habitat which are publically accessible, such as local nature reserves, have been included in this assessment.

16.2 Infrastructure providers

Green infrastructure is under the ownership and management of a wide range of groups, from private land owners, to charitable trusts and local authorities. In particular, the National Forest Company provide some funds to set up and manage woodland created as part of the National Forest, however they rely on landowners and developers to own and manage the forested area. Other organisations include the Canals and Rivers Trust, Sustrans and the Wildlife Trust.

16.3 Forward planning

There are a number of policies set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan relevant to the provision of green infrastructure, in particular Strategic Policy 26: National Forest and Strategic Policy 23: Green Infrastructure.

Based on deficiencies identified in the Open Space Assessment Report⁷² specific recommendations were set out for Burton upon Trent and Uttoxeter. For Burton upon Trent this included the creation of a minimum of 2ha of accessible natural greenspace around Horninglow and Winshill residential areas, and the designation of 40.48ha of Local Nature Reserve within the Trent Washlands. In Uttoxeter this included the provision of a number of areas of accessible natural greenspace (minimum 2ha), the creation of 12ha of Local Nature Reserve and the creation of large areas of accessible natural greenspace.

⁷² Knight Kavanagh & Page (2009) *East Staffordshire Borough Council PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Open Spaces Assessment Report*.

East Staffordshire Borough Council's Open Space SPD⁷³ also sets out standards for the provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace within proposed developments. The standards allow for commuted sums towards provision of new off-site space or the enhancement of existing space in certain circumstances; however these off-site spaces must be within 10km of the development site.

The National Forest Company has a guide for planners and developers to assist in incorporating National Forest planting into new developments and the creation of more attractive environments. The main focus is on woodland planning; however open space and other landscaping with trees may also be included. Where habitat creation is undertaken it should be designed to contribute towards the National Forest Biodiversity Action Plan (2011)⁷⁴.

The National Forest Company also provides a number of funding schemes for landowners. These include the Changing Landscapes scheme for areas greater than 1ha, the Greenwoods scheme for areas less than 1ha, as well as the Parkland and Wood Pasture scheme and the Programme Development Fund for site improvements.

16.3.1 Planned and committed investment

Several residential developments allocated within ESBC's Submission Draft Local Plan include provision for green infrastructure:

Burton upon Trent:

- Branston Depot includes provision of open space however no details are available on size, type or location;
- Branston Locks identifies a number of recreation and amenity spaces around clusters of residential development;
- an outline planning application for land at Guinevere Avenue includes amenity greenspace.
- proposals to develop the Pirelli factory site include semi-natural greenspace in buffer areas which would act as amenity greenspace. Further areas of amenity greenspace are proposed in the 'Parkside' area of the development;
- development at Upper Outwoods Farm will include GI in the form of multi-functional habitat and open space. More extensive areas of open space are located on the rising slopes near Field Lane and near Outwoods Lane at the edge of the site. Greenspace would also be provided in the central valley, creating a green link to Anslow Park Woods; and
- land south of Lichfield Road, Branston provides large areas of open space and landscaping between the railway corridor and the River Trent. This will include provision of a wetland area and some profiling of the river.

Uttoxeter

- land west of Uttoxeter is likely to include open space related to approximately 700 new homes, and a 'comprehensive landscape framework' including open space and habitats; and

⁷³ East Staffordshire Borough Council (2010) *Open Space Supplementary Planning Document*.

⁷⁴ The National Forest (2011) *Biodiversity Action Plan 3rd Edition*.

- Hazelwalls Farm indicates extensive areas of public open space to the south of the potential development site.

Rolleston on Dove

- unspecified open space including a pond will be provided to the west of development to the south of Forrest School Street.

Tutbury

- development of land at Burton Road will include the provision of unspecified public open space.

Barton-under-Needwood

- a large strategic green space is proposed as part of the Barton Meadows development, including a natural play zone, and wild meadows. This parkland area will comprise approximately half of the development site, and tie into Barton Marina.

Rocester

- 0.46ha of landscape buffers are to be provided at the Land at Churnet Farm development in Rocester, located around the balancing pond and open space.

16.4 Assessment of existing and future provision

Within the borough of East Staffordshire there are six sites which have been designated as nationally important Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), one Local Nature Reserve, 155 local sites of biodiversity interest and 77 local biodiversity alert sites. Although these sites play an important role in the wider green infrastructure network, they are not inherently publically accessible, and will not form part of this review.

16.4.1 National Forest

There are 3,307ha of woodland within East Staffordshire; approximately 1,500ha of this is classified as ancient woodland.

The National Forest is located within the southern part of East Staffordshire Borough, including areas within Burton upon Trent, which is designated as the capital of the National Forest. The National Forest Scheme has been in place since 1994, and has resulted in the creation of approximately 900ha of new woodland in East Staffordshire. Existing National Forest sites are mostly accessible to the public and provide informal recreation facilities including nature trails and interpretation panels. These are established in partnership with the National Forest Company. A number of long distance walking routes have been created.

Burton upon Trent and the immediate environs include the creation of new woodland, totalling approximately 481ha. The most substantial new woods within the area include Bass Meadow (24ha) on the Trent Washlands; Tower Hill Woods (4ha) within Stapenhill; and Bass Millennium Wood (30ha) at Needwood Scarp. The National Forest does not extend to Uttoxeter.

In addition to new woodland, Burton upon Trent provides approximately 140ha of mature woodland. This includes the ancient Scalpley Wood, Waterloo Clump and Sinai Park. The moated area at Sinai Park is also a scheduled monument.

The aim of the National Forest is to cover a third of the 135km² designated areas; however there is not a final timeframe on this requirement. Cover has increased from 6% in 1995, to approximately 19.5% in 2013. This is an approximate increase of 0.75% per year. If this rate of creation were to continue an additional 13.5% of the total National Forest area would be covered with woodland by 2031.

The implementation of Strategic Policy 26: National Forest as set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan will assist in the continued creation of woodland in East Staffordshire.

16.4.2 Natural and semi-natural greenspace

The assessment of natural and semi-natural greenspace provision is assessed through two methods, which help assess the accessibility and the quantity of provision:

- Natural England's Access to Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGST)⁷⁵ is used to assess access to natural and semi-natural greenspace currently and in light of proposed growth in East Staffordshire; and
- East Staffordshire Open Space SPD standards are used to determine the quantitative requirement of greenspace provision, based on projected population growth.

ANGST standards set out the following recommendations for the minimum provision of access to natural green space:

1. At least two hectares in size, no more than 300m (5 minute walk) from home;
2. At least one accessible 20 hectares site within two km of home;
3. One accessible 100 hectare site within two km of home;
4. One accessible 500 hectare site within ten km of home; and
5. A minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserve per thousand population.

The above standards have been applied using a GIS to plot the accessibility thresholds around natural green space in East Staffordshire. These are referred to as 'buffers' and when reviewed alongside the areas of natural and semi-natural green space, those settlements and proposed allocations that are not within an accessible distance can be identified.

The East Staffordshire Open Space SPD sets out standards for provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 population (*italic*), as well as an equivalent standard per dwelling (**bold**). These are set out in Table 39.

⁷⁵ Natural England, 2010. Nature Nearby – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (NE265).

Table 39: Semi/natural greenspace provision standards

	Burton	Rural 1 (including Tutbury, Rolleston and Barton under Needwood)	Rural 2 (including Rocester)	Uttoxeter
Semi/natural greenspace	1.51 ha <i>35.03m²</i>	2.95 ha <i>68.4m²</i>	0.03 ha <i>0.70m²</i>	0.24ha <i>5.57m²</i>

This assessment is based on the accessible open spaces identified in the Open Space Assessment Report. Easily identifiable areas of natural and semi natural green space which could be accessed by the PRow network have been added to this baseline to give a greater sense of natural open spaces within the countryside.

Access to small areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace

Figure 13 illustrates the areas of small (less than 2 ha) accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace within and on the border of the East Staffordshire borough. The image shows a 300m 'buffer' around these areas, to indicate those areas that are outside of a 300m, five minute walking distance.

The majority of small natural and semi natural green spaces are located in and around the settlements to the east of the borough. This largely reflects the River Trent and Trent and Mersey Canal corridors. Areas of woodland accessible by PRow create a disjointed line of open spaces to the west of the eastern settlements.

The large areas of existing deficit in Burton upon Trent relate to predominately urban and industrial areas, to which the standard is not expected to apply. The Horninglow residential area to the north of the town, and Winshill to the east are the main residential areas with a deficit of natural and semi-natural green space. The proposed residential developments on Land at Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road and Harehedge Lane are situated to the north-west of the town, in an existing area of deficit. However, consented development at Upper Outwoods Farm will include green infrastructure in the form of multi-functional habitat, extensive areas of open space, and greenspace in the central valley to provide a green link to Anslow Park Woods.

Uttoxeter was found to have a considerable existing deficit of accessible natural greenspace within 300m of residential areas. Residential areas to the north-east of the developed areas of Uttoxeter are within 300m of accessible natural green space; and there are accessible woodlands within close proximity, to the south-east and south-west of Uttoxeter. Allocated residential developments at Hazelwalls Farm and West of Uttoxeter will include open space, although details are yet to be confirmed.

Accessible natural space in Rolleston on Dove is provided on the dismantled railway to the east of the village that extends into Burton-upon-Trent and by two areas of open space located to the south of the residential areas. The allocated development on land south of Forest School Street will be located within 300m of two of these existing greenspaces.

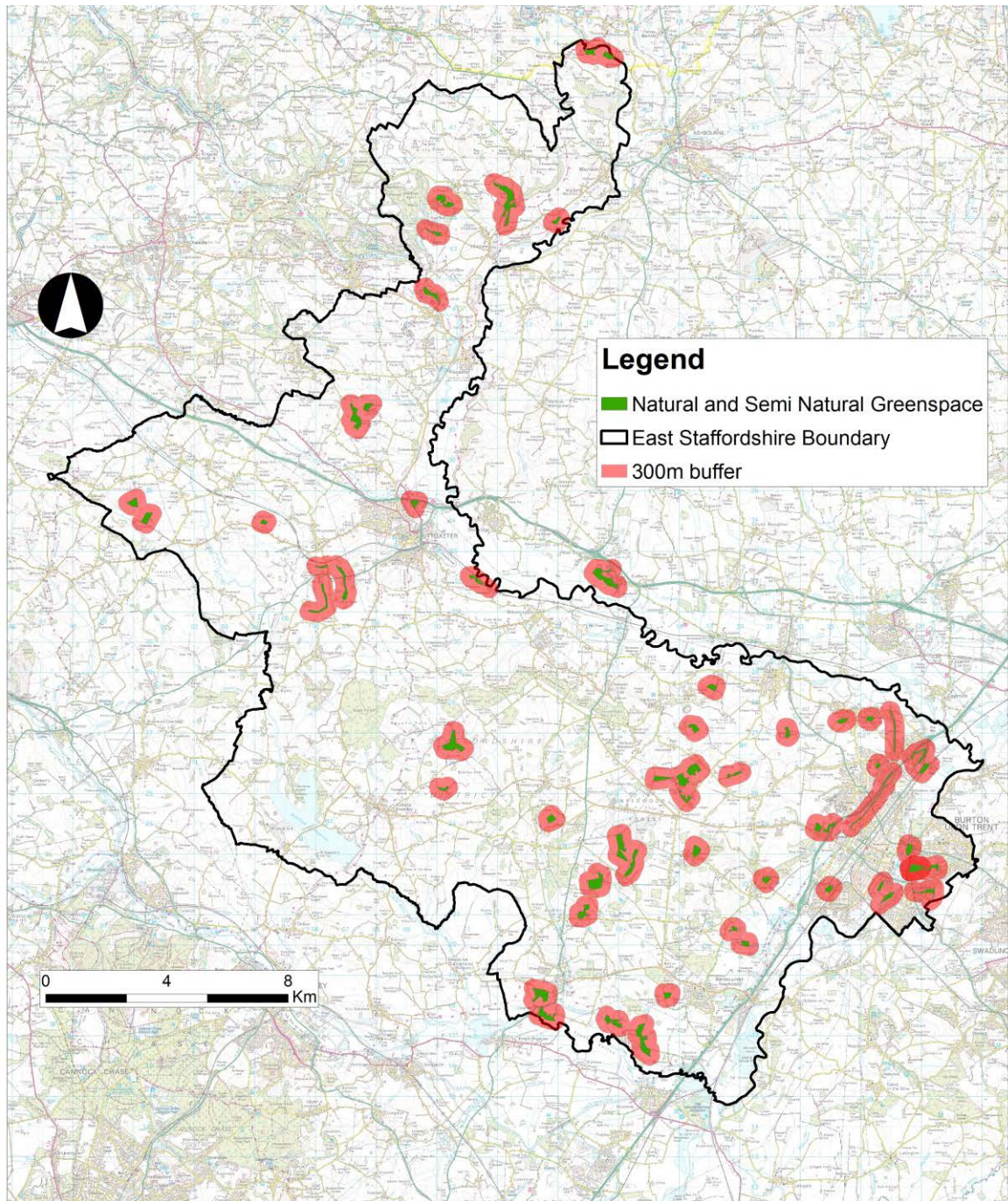
The north and eastern built up areas of Barton under Needwood are within 300m of larger areas of accessible natural green space. The proposed development at Efflinch Lane situated in the west is not currently within the 300m buffer of existing green space provision. It is considered that the large strategic green space proposed as part of the Barton Meadows development will provide additional space in this part of the village.

Tutbury and Rocester do not currently have any areas within 300m of defined accessible green space; however proposed residential allocations in these areas include provision of open space.

The observations above are common of urban and rural provisions of accessible natural green space. Within urban environments, land is more formally adopted as an allocated public open space. The strategic villages are located amongst large areas of open countryside and whilst this is usually private land, public rights of way (PRoW) provide access. Access to all of these areas is not covered by this assessment, as it is difficult to quantify. However Figure 13 does include defined areas of woodland where there is a PRoW providing access to the site, making it an accessible natural space.

Access rights should not be seen as a substitute for other forms of accessible natural green space provision; however they do provide some mitigation to rural areas of deficit. In this respect, the conditions of PRoW and green corridors are important, in terms of signposting and footpath provisions.

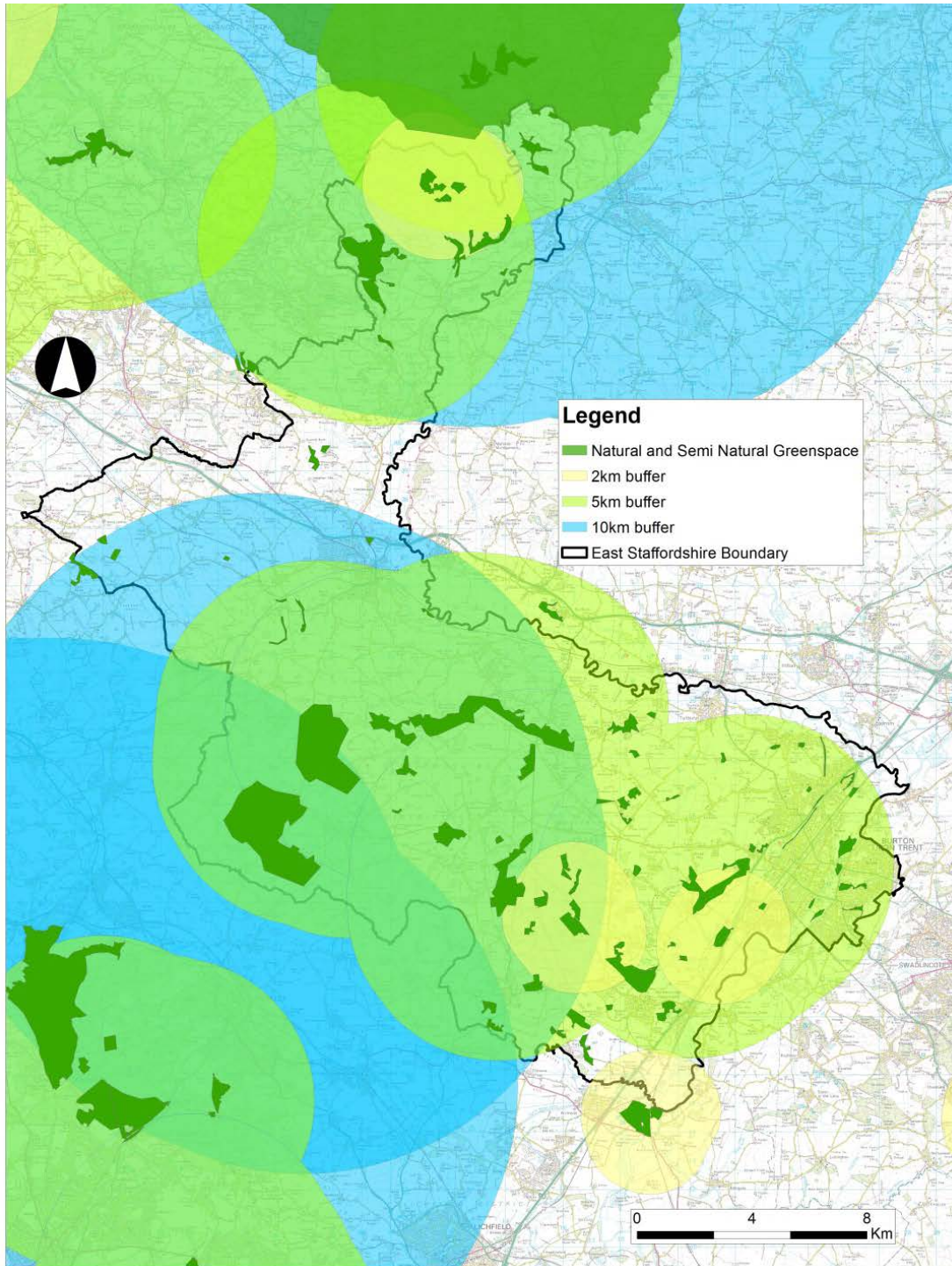
Figure 13: Small areas of natural and semi natural greenspace within 300m



Access to large areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace

Figure 14 illustrates the areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace with a 2km (yellow), 5km (green) and 10km (blue) 'buffer.'

Figure 14: Natural and semi-natural greenspace within 2km, 5km and 10km



The map shows that the borough is almost entirely covered by the 'buffers', indicating a good supply of natural greenspace within the specified distances of the vast majority of residents. In particular, the north and central areas of the borough are well covered by very large areas of accessible natural green space. The south-eastern areas (including Burton upon Trent and Barton under Needwood) are well covered by quite large areas of accessible natural green space. Residents of proposed allocations in these areas will have access to large areas of natural greenspace in Burton upon Trent, including Branston Water Park which covers approximately 24ha, and Bass Meadow Forest Tender Scheme which covers approximately 25ha.

The Peak District National Park provides approximately 143,800ha of natural and semi-natural greenspace, to the north of the borough. As shown on Figure 14, the northern areas of the borough are within 10km of the Peak District National Park, which is located approximately 8km from Rocester, although Uttoxeter is over the 10km distance threshold (as per the ANGST standard). Smaller villages within 10km include Mayfield, Church Mayfield, Stanton, Prestwood, Ellastone, Denstone, Quixhill and the northern parts of Greatgate and Croxden.

Proposed development in Uttoxeter will be located within the 'buffer area' of Blithfield Reservoir, Bagots Wood, and Banks Forrest, three of the largest areas of semi-natural open space identified within the borough.

The built up residential area of Barton under Needwood is completely within 2km of the Dunstall Estate greenspace. Brackley Pasture is located within the wider Barton under Needwood area, north-west of the main residential area.

Rolleston on Dove and the south east of Tutbury are within 5km of a large woodland area linked to Sinai Park.

Cannock Chase Country Park, located within the Cannock Chase District is within 10km of much of the rural south-west of the Borough, including the villages of; Abbots Bromley, Admaston, Newton, Heatley and the edges of Kingston.

A small rural area north of Uttoxeter falls outside of these buffer zones, however this area is very well served by PRoW into the wider countryside, with residential properties located within large plots adjacent to open countryside. There are no allocated residential sites which are not covered by the buffers.

Quantitative provision of natural and semi natural green space

Table 40 sets out the future requirements for natural and semi-natural green space based on the forecast population increase and also notes the existing surplus/deficit of provision. The table does not include additional green space that may be delivered as part of the spatial strategy, and therefore shows the existing levels of provision only.

Table 40: Future requirements for natural and semi-natural green space

Settlement area	Standard (ha per 1000 population)	Surplus (+)/deficit (-) of existing provision (ha)	Forecast population increase 2031	Additional green space requirement (based on additional population only) (ha)	Future standard of provision taking account of existing surplus/deficit (ha)
Burton upon Trent	1.51	+212.97	16,197	24.26	+188.71
Uttoxeter	0.30	+12.33	3,940	1.18	+11.15
Barton under Needwood	2.95	+70.91	438	1.29	+69.62
Tutbury	2.95	-9.64	438	1.29	-10.93
Rolleston on Dove	2.95	+7.73	219	0.65	+7.08
Rocester	-	-	219	-	-
Total		+313.58ha	21,888	28.67ha	+265.62ha

The calculations above indicates that should all of the proposed growth take place as set out in the Pre-Submission Local Plan, there would continue to be a surplus of accessible natural and semi-natural green space within all main settlements, apart from Tutbury which would experience a deficit of almost 11ha. However, it is considered that residents of Tutbury would still have sufficient access to natural and semi-natural greenspace due to the surplus in provision of spaces in nearby Rolleston on Dove, and Burton upon Trent. Tutbury is also located on the northern border of East Staffordshire; therefore additional accessible greenspace will be located in the adjacent Derbyshire Dales and South Derbyshire. Proposed development at Burton Road may increase provision in Tutbury, dependent on the type of open space provided.

Rocester does have some accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace, however as no standard has been set for the village an assessment has not been undertaken. Proposed development at Churnet Farm is likely to provide additional greenspace due to open space proposed around a balancing pond.

16.4.3 Local Nature Reserves

Designated Local Nature Reserves in East Staffordshire are Scalpcliff Hill and Branston Water Park, both of which are located within Burton upon Trent, and cover a total area of 25.6ha. There are three further nature reserves in East Staffordshire borough, which are managed by Staffordshire Wildlife Trust; Thorswood Nature Reserve, Brankley Pastures Nature Reserve, and Croxhall Nature Reserve. These nature reserves cover approximately 160ha in total, and all provide parking and marked trails for the public. Brankley Pastures Nature Reserve is still under construction. It is considered that whilst these nature reserves do not benefit from a statutory designation, they do provide a similar asset to local communities.

The combination of Local Nature Reserves and other nature reserves together provide areas above the standard requirement (as per the fifth ANGST standard listed in section 16.4.2). The current provision equates to approximately 1.63ha per 1000 population and by 2031 this provision will reduce to 1.37ha per 1000 population, unless additional nature reserve is provided. Nevertheless, this is above the ANGST standard, which recommends one hectare per 1000 population.

16.4.4 Green Corridors

The East Staffordshire Green Infrastructure Study⁷⁶ identified 15 major and minor green corridors. These follow the route of the main rivers and canals in East Staffordshire, as well as promoted walks and cycle routes.

The greatest concentration of these corridors is in the east of the borough, following the routes of the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal. Green corridors provide green access routes between Burton upon Trent, Rolleston on Dove and Barton under Needwood. In particular, Rocester and Uttoxeter in the north of the borough are linked by the River Dove corridor and the Staffordshire Way.

In addition, East Staffordshire has a comprehensive network of PRow providing access throughout the towns and villages and the wider countryside. The total distance covered by PRow in the borough is over 700km.

There are no established quantitative standards for green corridors; however there is a national aim to have joined up networks of green infrastructure linked by green corridors. Most of the proposed developments do not include provision for strategically linked green corridors as well as smaller scale green corridors that would provide routes through the developments and surrounding areas.

The future provision of green corridors is supported by Strategic Policy 23: Green Infrastructure and Strategic Policy 8: Sustainable Urban Extensions of the Pre-Submission Local Plan. The application of these policies is likely to increase the overall coverage of green corridors in East Staffordshire.

16.5 Conclusion

Overall current access to green infrastructure in East Staffordshire is good, particularly in the rural areas and the northern settlements of the borough. The borough generally offers a lesser provision of small areas of natural and semi-natural greenspace, but due to the rural nature of East Staffordshire, residents have good access to large areas of natural greenspace and open countryside. This is heavily influenced by large sites outside of the borough, namely the Peak District National Park and Cannock Chase Country Park. Provision in the eastern built up area is heavily influenced by the River Trent and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

In regard to future requirements for green infrastructure, it is considered that there is sufficient provision of space within the borough and within forthcoming development proposals to support the projected growth. The application of open space standards is likely to support this in the future.

⁷⁶ East Staffordshire Borough Council (2008) *East Staffordshire Borough Council Green Infrastructure Study*.

17 Infrastructure Delivery Plan

The schedule provided in Table 41 sets out the additional infrastructure required to support the delivery of the housing and employment growth proposed by the East Staffordshire Local Plan. This is the additional infrastructure required and assumes that the infrastructure already proposed by the allocated sites will be delivered with those developments. Should proposals for new infrastructure included within the allocated sites not be delivered, then additional infrastructure may need to be added to the schedule below. In this respect, the schedule is considered a ‘living’ document, which should be amended as and when infrastructure and growth plans are delivered or changed. The items in the schedule are an estimation of future need, informed by a range of assumptions as listed below:

- costs exclude VAT and inflation;
- costs are based on a current price base of Q4 2013;
- social infrastructure costs include land acquisition and fit out;
- costs are based on a variety of sources including BCIS (Building Cost Information Service), SPON’s Price Book 2013 and Internal Arup cost data from previous projects of a similar nature;
- costs for school expansions are not based on specific school sites, as these are yet to be determined;
- land values used in this appraisal have been derived from published land values for a site of a similar nature and development intent. At this stage, these are indicative values only and should not be relied upon as being robust, without consulting an appropriate professional; and
- costs for utility works are a high level estimate, and are not based on a detailed understanding of the existing utility networks supply, demand and condition. Some items can only be costed once further details are available. Detailed quotations can be provided for a fee by the utility companies upon request, once more details about the development sites are known.

Table 41: Infrastructure Delivery Schedule

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
<i>Physical Infrastructure</i>								
Electricity-major 11kv cabling works	Upper Outwoods Farm, Beamhill Road	Major 11kV cabling works required to connect the Upper Outwoods Farm site. To be accommodated off existing substations in the area.	Western Power Distribution	Approx. £200 per metre of cabling (not including allowance for route specific constraints)	Construction of the Upper Outwoods Farm site.	Developer(s) and WPD	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To enable delivery of the Upper Outwoods Farm site.
Electricity – primary sub station	Branston Locks	New Primary substation required to serve development at Branston Locks.	Western Power Distribution	£250,000+	Construction of the Branston Locks site.	Developer(s) and WPD	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To enable the delivery of the Branston Locks site.
Electricity – primary sub station	Branston Depot	New Primary substation required to serve development at Branston Depot.	Western Power Distribution	£250,000+	Construction of the Branston Depot site.	Developer(s) and WPD	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To enable delivery of the Branston Depot site.
Electricity – primary sub station	Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	New Primary substation required to serve development at Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston.	Western Power Distribution	£250,000+	Construction of the mixed use development at land south of Lichfield Road, Branston.	Developer(s) and WPD	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan	To enable delivery of proposed development at Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston.
Flood risk management infrastructure	Burton upon Trent, Branston, Uttoxeter	To maintain acceptable levels of flood risk with climate change.	Defra, Environment Agency, Staffordshire County Council,	Subject to detailed design	Prior to and alongside construction of Branston Depot,	Developer(s) and Defra	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To enable delivery of the allocated sites.

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
			East Staffordshire Borough Council, developer		Branston Locks, both Molson Coors sites, land south of Lichfield Road, and JCB site, Pinfold Street.			
Water Supply	Burton upon Trent	Upgrades to Outwoods Water Booster Station.	South Staffordshire Water	Subject to detailed quote	Alongside construction of development sites RSS1-6, H44, H46/E1.	Developers and SSW	Phasing of development.	To enable delivery of the allocated sites.
Water Supply	Uttoxeter	Upgrade of Blount's Green Water Booster Station and minor associated infrastructure.	South Staffordshire Water	Subject to detailed quote	Alongside construction of development sites GF12, GF13 and GF14.	Developers and SSW	Phasing of development.	To enable delivery of the allocated sites.
Sewerage	Uttoxeter	Upgrade/refurbishment of Uttoxeter Waste Water Treatment Works.	Severn Trent Water	Dependent on closure of Doveridge WWTW	Alongside construction of Uttoxeter development.	Developers and STW	Phasing of development.	To enable delivery of sites local to Uttoxeter.
Sewerage	Burton upon Trent	Upgrade of Clay Mills Waste Water Treatment Works.	Severn Trent Water	£45m	Ongoing.	STW	Phasing of development.	To enable delivery of the allocated sites in Burton.
Sewerage	Land south of Lichfield Road, Branston	New pump station and large diameter foul sewer.	Severn Trent Water	Subject to detailed quote	Prior to development of land south of Lichfield Road,	Developers and STW	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local	To enable delivery of proposed development at Land south of

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
					Branston.		Plan.	Lichfield Road, Branston.
Transport improvements	A38(T)	Need identified by Staffordshire County Council for traffic management on A38(T).	Staffordshire County Council, Highways Agency	Subject to detailed design	Ongoing.	Staffordshire County Council and developers	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To support delivery of transport objectives.
Transport improvements	Branston Locks	Need identified by Staffordshire County Council for access road from Branston Locks to Shobnall Road and Branston Road.	Staffordshire County Council, Highways Agency, Developers	Subject to developer obligation agreements	Alongside construction of Branston Locks site.	Developer	Delivery of proposed development allocations in Local Plan.	To enable delivery of proposed development at Branston Locks.
Transport improvements	Burton upon Trent	Need identified by Staffordshire County Council for increased capacity on the A5189 St. Peter's Bridge and A444.	Staffordshire County Council	£5.5m ⁷⁷	Ongoing.	Staffordshire County Council and developers	Programme delayed from 2015 start date as Drakelow development unlikely to make contribution until post 2015.	To support delivery of transport objectives.
Social Infrastructure								
Secondary school (new)	West of Burton upon Trent	Need identified by Staffordshire County Council for 8FE secondary school to support planned growth in Burton upon	Staffordshire County Council	£37,600,000	Prior to and alongside development of allocated sites in Burton upon Trent.	Staffordshire County Council and developer(s)	Dependant on provision of suitable site.	To support delivery of allocated housing growth in Burton upon Trent.

⁷⁷ Stoke on Trent and Staffordshire Local Transport Body (2013) *Major Scheme Prioritisation Pro Forma: A5189 St Peter's Bridge and Stapenhill Roundabout.*

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
		Trent.						
Secondary school (expansion)	Burton upon Trent area	Need identified for 6.5FE expansion to existing secondary school(s) in the Burton area.	Staffordshire County Council	£14,610,000	Prior to and alongside development of allocated sites in Burton upon Trent.	Staffordshire County Council and developer(s)	Dependant on potential for expansion at existing school(s).	To support delivery of allocated housing growth in Burton area.
Middle school (expansion)	Uttoxeter area	Need identified for 2FE expansion to existing middle school(s) in the Uttoxeter area.	Staffordshire County Council	£2,470,000	Prior to and alongside development of allocated sites in Uttoxeter.	Staffordshire County Council and developer(s)	Dependant on potential for expansion at existing school(s).	To support delivery of allocated housing growth in Uttoxeter area.
High school (expansion)	Uttoxeter area	Need identified for 2FE expansion to existing high school(s) in the Uttoxeter area.	Staffordshire County Council	£2,110,000	Prior to and alongside development of allocated sites in Uttoxeter.	Staffordshire County Council and developer(s)	Dependant on potential for expansion at existing school(s).	To support delivery of allocated housing growth in Uttoxeter area.
Primary school (expansion)	Uttoxeter area	Need identified for 2FE expansion to existing primary school(s) in the Uttoxeter area.	Staffordshire County Council	£3,350,000	Prior to and alongside development of allocated sites in Uttoxeter.	Staffordshire County Council and developer(s)	Dependant on potential for expansion at existing school(s).	To support delivery of allocated housing growth in Uttoxeter area.
Library	South-west Burton upon Trent	Need for joint use community supported library service identified by Staffordshire County Council and infrastructure	Staffordshire County Council/ Developer	£1,400,000	Alongside development of Branston Locks proposal.	To be delivered as part of proposed development with developer contributions	Dependant on commitment to delivery of suitable community space within one of the main site	Allocated sites at Beamhill and Branston Locks within the Pre-submission Local Plan.

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
		assessment.					allocations.	
General Practice Surgery	Rolleston on Dove	To provide capacity for future forecast demand for GP in Rolleston on Dove.	SSOTP/ Developer	£1,360,000 (based on 1GP)	Prior to and alongside development of allocated growth in Rolleston on Dove.	SSOTP/Developer(s)	Dependent on identification of a suitable site.	To support the sustainability of the delivery of sites allocated within the Pre-submission Local Plan.
Outdoor sports facility	Burton upon Trent	Identified need for a sports hub to compensate for existing deficit in football, cricket and rugby facilities.	East Staffordshire Borough Council/ Developer	Subject to detailed design	Alongside development of allocated sites in Burton upon Trent.	Developer contributions, Lottery Funding, Sport England, Football Foundation, Rugby Football Foundation.	Dependant on identification of a suitable site and securing funding.	To support the sustainability of the delivery of sites allocated within the Pre-Submission Local Plan.
Outdoor sports facility	Uttoxeter	Identified need for a sports hub to compensate for existing deficit in football, cricket and rugby facilities.	East Staffordshire Borough Council/ Developer	Subject to detailed design	Alongside development of allocated sites in Uttoxeter.	Developer contributions, Lottery Funding, Sport England, Football Foundation, Rugby Football Foundation.	Dependant on identification of a suitable site and securing funding.	To support the sustainability of the delivery of sites allocated within the Pre-Submission Local Plan.
Open Space and Green Infrastructure								
Civic space	Burton upon Trent	Improvement of the market square civic space within Burton centre.	East Staffordshire Borough Council	£120/m ²	Alongside development of brownfield sites in Burton.	Big Lottery Fund (Parks for People), potential BID scheme ⁷⁸		To support the role of Burton as the borough's main town.

⁷⁸ ESBC is currently investigating the possibility of a Business Improvement District (BID) for Burton upon Trent.

Infrastructure item	Location	Need	Lead delivery organisation and management delivery partner	Estimated capital cost	Timescale	Funding	Risk/dependencies	Relevance in delivery of Local Plan
Community orchards	Burton upon Trent; Uttoxeter; Rolleston on Dove	Shortage of allotments and growing space. Need for community orchards identified in Strategic Policy 23: Green Infrastructure.	Developers and Parish Councils	£10/m ²	Alongside development of Harehedge Lane (Burton), west of Uttoxeter, and land south of Forest School Street (Rolleston on Dove).	Developer contributions		Delivery of Strategic Policy 23: Green Infrastructure of the Pre-Submission Local Plan.
Provision for children and teenagers	Throughout East Staffordshire	Shortage of open space provision for children and teenagers.	Developers	£50/m ²	Alongside development of allocated residential sites.	Developer contributions		To support the delivery of allocated sites within the Pre-Submission Local Plan.

Appendix A

National policy and best practice
guidance

A1

17.1 National planning context

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2012

The NPPF was published and adopted in March 2012. The NPPF replaces all previous Planning Policy Guidelines and Planning Policy Statements, condensing over a thousand pages of policy into one streamlined document. The NPPF places an overarching emphasis in planning towards growth and encouraging prosperity, which includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

The NPPF continues to place a requirement for infrastructure planning to inform growth plans. With regard to local plan making, the NPPF emphasises the use of supplementary planning documents, where they can aid infrastructure delivery. The NPPF recognises the importance for planned infrastructure to be delivered in a timely manner. Thereafter, it states that "infrastructure and development policies should be planned at the same time in the local plan. Any affordable housing or local standards requirements that may be applied to development should be assessed at the plan-making stage..."(para 177).

Paragraph 156 states that local planning authorities should set out strategic priorities for the area in the local plan, including strategic priorities to deliver infrastructure. Crucially, the NPPF states that Local Plans should "plan positively for the development and infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives, principles and policies of this framework..." (para 157).

The NPPF states that it is essential that local planning authorities, private sector bodies and utility and infrastructure providers collaborate in the plan-making process to ensure sustainable development of the area. Where there are planning issues with cross-boundary impacts, the local planning authority will be expected to demonstrate sufficient evidence that they have co-operated effectively in the preparation and submission of their local plans. Effective co-operation should result in the production of local plans that have the necessary land and infrastructure provisions to "support current and projected future levels of development."

The strategic priorities set out in paragraph 156 of the NPPF identify where cooperation might be appropriate. The notion of cross-boundary co-operation draws on Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011 which states that there is a 'duty to co-operate' in relation to planning of sustainable development that would have a significant impact across administrative boundaries.

Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act introduced a new neighbourhood planning regime which decentralises powers to either town or parish councils, or, in areas without parishes, groups of people from the local community called 'neighbourhood forums'. Neighbourhood planning allows local communities to formulate Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs) to shape new development (including new infrastructure provisions) within a particular area. Local Authorities are still required to produce local development plans to form a strategic context for the NDPs to be based on.

17.2 Best Practice Guidance

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) 2008

The CIL legislation introduces a development tax to help finance the services and infrastructure needed when bringing forward new developments. The CIL Regulations 2010 were introduced under section 206 of the Planning Act 2008, whereby the optional power to charge CIL on certain bodies was given to Charging Authorities.

Regulation 59 (3) of Part 7 of the Regulations 2010 states that "A charging authority may apply CIL to funding infrastructure outside its area where to do so would support the development of its area."

Following the General Election in 2010, there have been subsequent amendments to the CIL legislation (November 2012 and April 2013). The CIL (Amendment) Regulations 2013 have allowed local neighbourhoods to receive more benefits of development and to give more control to local authorities.

Regulation 59A Amendment to part 7 of Regulations 2013 introduces CIL as an incentive for house building. It states that "... where all or part of a chargeable development is within an area that has a neighbourhood development plan in place the charging authority must pass 25 per cent of the relevant CIL receipts to the parish councils for that area...". Furthermore, where all or part of the chargeable development is not in an area that has a neighbourhood development plan in place, then the charging authority must pass 15 per cent subject to a cap of £100 per household in the parish council per year.

Regulation 59A (8) accounts for where development crosses local council boundaries, so that the revenue is divided proportionally between the local councils.

The revenue gained from CIL can be funded towards infrastructure that the local authority, communities and neighbourhoods want. For example, new health services, safer road networks and improvements to open spaces.

Growth and Infrastructure Act 2013

The Growth and Infrastructure Act was given Royal Assent in April 2013, and introduces reforms that aim to boost economic growth and improve infrastructure consents. The Act is a measure to reform previous Acts. Some of the main reforms are summarised below:

The Act has introduced an option to allow developers to make a planning application directly to the Secretary of State, where a planning authority has achieved consistently poor performance levels.

Until April 2016, there will be new provisions to enable developers to apply to modify or discharge the affordable housing requirements in existing section 106 agreements, in order to make the development more viable in the current economic climate.

Development Consent Orders (DCO) are no longer required for the replacement or variation of a permission that was granted or applied for before 1 March 2010. Therefore, Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) permission holders are eligible to modify permissions without the need to apply for a DCO.

The Communities Secretary is no longer required to approve Local Development Orders (LDO), relaxing planning requirements in specific areas.

Overall, the Act will provide for a simpler planning system that supports sustainable growth. The Department for Communities and Local Government claim that the Act introduces a "comprehensive series of practical measures to reduce confusing and overlapping red tape that delays and discourages business investment, housing development, new infrastructure and job creation."

National Infrastructure Plan 2010

The Government first published the National Infrastructure Plan in 2010, and there have since been revisions and progress updates in 2011 and 2012. The plan outlines an approach to meeting the infrastructure needs of the UK economy. In addition, it recognises the current challenges that the UK is faced with in regards to the delivery of infrastructure and sets out a broad vision of the infrastructure investment necessary to support the UK's growth.

The National Infrastructure Plan 2010⁷⁹ states the Government's support for local infrastructure: "The Government is committed to enabling innovative local infrastructure solutions. This is being supported through a range of initiatives". The initiatives include the Regional Growth Fund, the Growing Places Fund, the Local Growth White Paper (which established Local Enterprise Partnerships) and Tax Increment Financing. East Staffordshire is part of the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP), which aims to support private sector growth and job creation. Attracting private sector investment in local infrastructure is essential in helping to unlock private developments and in generating jobs and homes.

'A Steps Approach to Infrastructure Planning and Delivery' 2009

The Planning Advisory Service (PAS) produced 'A steps approach to infrastructure planning and delivery: For local strategic partnerships and local authorities' in June 2009.⁸⁰ PAS has identified steps that should be taken as part of the infrastructure planning process. It is emphasised that the steps do not need to be taken sequentially; neither is it compulsory to follow all of the steps.

Step 5 is the preparation of an IDP. The approach states that the IDP is useful as part of the evidence base used for the preparation of Local Plans. IDPs can identify what provisions are required but cannot be funded and provide sound reasoning for bids and developer contributions.

The approach recommends three sub-steps in preparing an IDP, and sets out the outcomes:

Table 42: PAS steps approach

Activity	Outcome
Identify infrastructure requirements and delivery resources in five-year tranches	Effective use of public sector resources in a combined way to achieve better local outcomes; identification of investment opportunities for the private sector and estimated costs; targeted s106 and CIL contributions which might

⁷⁹ HM Treasury, 2010, *National Infrastructure Plan 2010*.

⁸⁰ PAS, 2009, *A steps approach to infrastructure planning and delivery: For local strategic partnerships and local authorities*.

	contribute to a wider investment programme; identification of community and voluntary sector schemes and access to resources.
Introduce viability testing capacity and process	An efficient and effective approach applied to yet to be funded infrastructure. This can then be related to specific requirements in individual development negotiations.
Undertake sustainability appraisal of the infrastructure delivery plan schedule.	Leading to a robust proposal that is unlikely to be challenged.

Preparing an IDP is beneficial to partner service providers as it enables greater efficiency and more scope for positive outcomes in relation to the planning and delivery of their individual service strategies. As a result, preparing an IDP contributes to the achievement of wider targets and responsibilities.

Appendix B

Forecast pupil calculations –
Uttoxeter

The total number of dwellings within each school catchment area has been calculated using a proportional approach. The number of allocated dwellings within each catchment has been identified from the Spatial Strategy in Section 3.3. This has been converted to a percentage of the total allocated dwellings (10,284), and applied to the total housing number for East Staffordshire, including extants (11,648).

Table 43: Forecast pupil numbers - first schools in Uttoxeter

School	Allocations within school catchment area ⁸¹	% of allocated dwellings within school catchment area	Total forecast dwellings within catchment (incl. extants)	Forecast number of new pupils (2031) ⁸²
Uttoxeter South				
The Richard Clarke First School	Abbots Bromley windfall (40)	$(40/10,284)*100=$ 0.4%	$(11,648/100)*0.4=$ 47	$(47/100)*15=$ 7
Talbot First School	Kingstone windfall (5)	$(5/10,284)*100=$ 0.0%	0	0
St Augustine's CE (C) First School	Draycott in the Clay windfall (20)	$(20/10,284)*100=$ 0.2%	$(11,648/100)*0.2=$ 23	$(23/100)*15=$ 3
All Saints CE (VC) First School - Church Leigh	Church Leigh windfall (5); Lower Leigh windfall (5); Withington windfall (5)	$(15/10,284)*100=$ 0.1%	$(11,648/100)*0.1=$ 12	$(12/100)*15=$ 2
St Peter's CE (VC) First School - Marchington	Marchington windfall (20)	$(20/10,284)*100=$ 0.2%	$(11,648/100)*0.2=$ 23	$(23/100)*15=$ 3
Hutchinson Memorial CE (A) First School	No allocations	-	-	-
Uttoxeter North				
Dove First School	Churnet Farm, Rocester (90);	$(115/10,284)*100=$	$(11,648/100)*1.1=$	$(128/100)*15=$

⁸¹ Windfall allocations for Tier 3 settlements have been divided equally between the 15 villages.

⁸² Based on standard pupil yield factor of 3 pupils per school year per 100 dwellings.

	Rocester windfall (25)	1.1%	128	19
All Saints CE (VC) First School, Denstone	Denstone windfall (20); Stubwood windfall (5)	$(25/10,284)*100=$ 0.2%	$(11,648/100)*0.2=$ 23	$(23/100)*15=$ 3
The Henry Prince CE (C) First School	Mayfield windfall (20); Ellastone windfall (5); Stanton windfall (5); Wootton windfall (5)	$(35/10,284)*100=$ 0.3%	$(11,648/100)*0.3=$ 35	$(35/100)*15=$ 5
Uttoxeter Town				
Picknalls First School	JCB site (257); Stone Road (100); Hazelwalls (350); Brookside Ind Estate (150); 33% Uttoxeter windfall (86); Bramshall windfall (5)	$(948/10,284)*100=$ 9.2%	$(11,648/100)*9.2=$ 1,072	$(1,072/100)*15=$ 161
Tynsel Parkes CE (VC) First School	West of Uttoxeter (700); 33% Uttoxeter windfall (86)	$(786/10,284)*100=$ 7.6%	$(11,648/100)*7.6=$ 885	$(885/100)*15=$ 133
St Mary's CE (VA) First School - Uttoxeter	33% Uttoxeter windfall (86); Stramshall windfall (5)	$(91/10,284)*100=$ 0.9%	$(11,648/100)*0.9=$ 105	$(105/100)*15=$ 16
Primary schools				
St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, Uttoxeter	JCB site (257); Stone Road (100); Hazelwalls (350); Brookside Ind Estate (150); west of Uttoxeter (700); Churnet Farm, Rocester (90); Uttoxeter windfall (258); Abbots Bromley windfall (40); Bramshall windfall (5); Church Leigh windfall (5); Kingstone windfall (5); Lower Leigh windfall (5); Stramshall windfall (5); Withington	$(1,975/10,284)*100=$ 19.2%	$(11,648/100)*19.2=$ 2,236	$(2,236/100)*21=$ 470

windfall (5)

Table 44: Forecast pupil numbers - middle and high schools in Uttoxeter

School	Allocations within school catchment area	% of allocated dwellings within school catchment area	Total forecast dwellings within catchment (incl. extants/permissions)	Forecast number of new pupils (2031) ⁸³
Middle schools				
Oldfields Hall Middle School	JCB site (257); Stone Road (100); Hazelwalls (350); Brookside Ind Estate (150); 33% Uttoxeter windfall (86); Abbots Bromley windfall (40); Draycott in the Clay windfall (20); Marchington windfall (20); Bramshall windfall (5); Kingstone windfall (5)	$(1,033/10,284)*100=$ 10.0%	$(11,648/100)*10=$ 1,165	$(1,165/100)*12=$ 140
Windsor Park CE Middle School	West of Uttoxeter (700); 66% Uttoxeter windfall (172); Church Leigh windfall (5); Lower Leigh windfall (5); Stramshall windfall (5); Withington windfall (5)	$(892/10,284)*100=$ 8.7%	$(11,648/100)*8.7=$ 1,013	$(1,013/100)*12=$ 122
Ryecroft CE(C) Middle School	Churnet Farm, Rocester (90); Rocester windfall (25); Denstone windfall (20); Mayfield windfall (20); Ellastone windfall (5); Stanton windfall (5); Stubwood windfall (5); Wootton windfall	$(315/10,284)*100=$ 3.1%	$(11,648/100)*3.1=$ 361	$(361/100)*12=$ 43

⁸³ Based on standard pupil yield factor of 3 pupils per school year per 100 dwellings.

	(5); Predicted Alton allocation (140)*			
High schools				
Thomas Alleyne's High School	JCB site (257); Stone Road (100); Hazelwalls (350); Brookside Ind Estate (150); west of Uttoxeter (700); Churnet Farm, Rocester (90); Uttoxeter windfall (258); Abbots Bromley windfall (40); Draycott in the Clay windfall (20); Marchington windfall (20); Rocester windfall (25); Denstone windfall (20); Mayfield windfall (20); Bramshall windfall (5); Church Leigh windfall (5); Ellastone windfall (5); Kingstone windfall (5); Lower Leigh windfall (5); Stanton windfall (5); Stramshall windfall (5); Stubwood windfall (5); Withington windfall (5); Wootton windfall (5); Predicted Alton allocation (140)*	(2,240/10,284)*100= 21.8%	(11,648/100)*21.7= 2,539	(2,539/100)*9= 229

*Alton is one of 12 large villages identified in Staffordshire Moorland's Local Plan as a focus for rural housing development. 28% of Staffordshire Moorland District Council's 6,000 planned dwellings are allocated to the rural areas, therefore based on a high level assumption that this will be broadly divided between the large villages, it is estimated that Alton could receive approximately 140 additional dwellings.

Appendix C

Consultation log

The following consultation log provides a summary of the providers contacted in relation to the IDP, and the matters discussed.

Infrastructure Type	Infrastructure Provider	Date of Initial Contact	Information Received
Gas	National Grid Gas UK	07.08.2013	<p>Directed to the plant protection department and was advised to send them an email with a plan of the sites so they could be distributed to the relevant engineering departments responsible for the areas. Email was sent with the requested information.</p> <p>Subsequently, National Grid Gas UK confirmed that there are no problems envisaged with supplying the proposed sites based on their 5-year forecast model.</p>
Electricity	Western Power Distribution	12.08.2013	<p>Following initial contact, WPD provided access to the Long Term Development Statement and directed us to the relevant contact to discuss matters further.</p> <p>The correct contact requested a plan of the sites and enquired about the estimated demand loads. Email was sent with the requested information.</p> <p>WPD provided a formal response with a summary of provision for each site and specified the need for any upgrades.</p>
Healthcare	Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent Partnership Trust	27.08.2013	No response received.
Healthcare	East Staffordshire Clinical Commissioning Group	14.08.2013	Directed to a contact at Staffordshire County Council. Contacted the relevant person but no response received.
Education	Staffordshire County Council	12.08.2013	<p>Provided details regarding coverage of education study and arranged a meeting with education, property and planning representatives from SCC to discuss matters further.</p> <p>Meeting was held on 30.09.2013, and was used to discuss existing and future provision of education infrastructure in the Borough. SCC provided details on net capacity, pupil numbers and planned investment.</p>
Museums	Uttoxeter Heritage Trust	20.08.2013	Following initial contact, Uttoxeter Heritage Trust provided floor space and details of potential funding from Heritage Lottery Fund.
Museums	Planning Solutions	20.08.2013	Following initial contact, Planning Solutions provided floor plans of the

			National Brewery Centre Museum to enable estimate of the floor space.
Museums	Claymills Pumping Station	20.08.2013	A response was received following initial contact, but Claymills Pumping Station were unable to assist with the infrastructure study.
Museums	Staffordshire County Council	09.09.2013	Following initial contact with the planning department, they provided estimated floor space of Claymills Pumping Station Museum based on previous applications submitted to them.
Galleries	Denstone Contemporary Art Gallery	21.08.2013	Email sent out to Denstone Contemporary Art Gallery, but no response received.
Community Facilities	Heath Community Centre	22.08.2013	Directed to the relevant person, but no response received.
Waste	Staffordshire County Council	09.10.2013	Directed to the relevant person, but no response received.
Water	South Staffordshire Water	27.08.2013	Directed to Developer Services. Requested a meeting, however no response received.
Water	Severn Trent Water	03.09.2013	Liaised with New Connections department who advised that drainage is part of South Staffordshire Water. However, South Staffordshire Water confirmed that Severn Trent Water deal with drainage related issues and provided the correct contact. Requested a meeting, but no response received.

Appendix D

Resource list

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D1 Education

Name	Location
Children's centres	
Barton under Needwood Children's Centre	Dunstall Road, Barton under Needwood, DE13 8AX
East Staffordshire Children's Centre	Waterloo Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2NB
Queen Street Children's Centre	Queen Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LW
Rocester Children's Centre	High Street, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5JU
Stapenhill Children's Centre	Hill Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9LD
Stretton Springs Children's Centre	Bitham Lane, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0HB
Tynsel Parkes Children's Centre	School Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7HE
Winshill Children's Centre	Brough Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0DH
Early years	
River View Primary and Nursery School	Suffolk Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9HR
Winshill Village Primary and Nursery School	Brough Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0DH
Primary schools	
All Saints CE(C) Primary School	Tatenhill Lane, Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9RW
Anglesey Primary Academy	Clarence Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LG
Christ Church Primary School	Dale Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3TE
Belvedere Junior School	Outwoods Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2PJ
Edge Hill Junior School	Sycamore Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9NX
Eton Park Junior School	Masefield Crescent, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2SG
Grange Community School	Shobnall Close, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2HX
Holy Rosary Catholic Primary School	Alexandra Road, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0JE
Holy Trinity CE(C) Primary School	Wetmore Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1SN
Horninglow Primary School	Horninglow Road North, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0SW
John of Rolleston Primary School	Chapel Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9AG
Lansdowne Infants School	Goodman Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2QT
Needwood CE(VA) Primary School	Yoxall Road, Newborough, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8SU
Outwoods Primary School	Harehedge Lane, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0AS
Richard Wakefield CE(VC) Primary School	Burton Street, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9NR

River View Primary and Nursery School	Suffolk Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9HR
Rykneld Primary School	Main Street, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3EX
Shobnall Primary School	Shobnall Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2BB
St. Joseph's Catholic Primary School	Springfield Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JX
St. Modwen's Catholic Primary School	Belvoir Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0RA
The Mosley Academy	Main Road, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9QD
Thomas Russell Infants School	Station Road, Barton-under- Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8DS
Thomas Russell Junior School	Efflinch Lane, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8EU
Tower View Primary School	Vancouver Drive, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0EZ
Victoria Community School	Victoria Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2LU
Violet Way Academy	Violet Lane, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9ES
William Shrewsbury Primary School	Church Road, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0HE
Winshill Village Primary and Nursery School	Brough Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0DH
Yoxall St Peter's Church of England Voluntary Controlled Primary School	King Street, Yoxall, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8NF
Scientia Academy	Mona Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0UF
First schools	
All Saints CE(VC) First School	School Lane, Church Leigh, ST10 4SR
All Saints CE(VC) First School	Oak Road, Denstone, ST14 5HT
Dove First School	Dove Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5LA
Picknalls First School	Oldfields Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7QL
St. Augustine's CE(C) First School	Greaves Lane ,Draycott-in-the-Clay, Ashbourne, DE6 5BY
St. Mary's CE(VA) First School	Heath Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7LX
St. Peter's CE(VC) First School	The Square, Marchington, ST14 8LH
Talbot First School Kingstone	Church Lane, Kingstone, ST14 8QJ
The Henry Prince CE(C) First School	Main Road, Mayfield, Ashbourne DE6 2LE
The Richard Clarke First School	School House Lane, Abbots Bromley Rugeley WS15 3BT
Tynsel Parkes CE(VC) First School	School Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7HE
Middle schools	
Oldfields Hall Middle School	Stone Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7PL
Ryecroft CE(C) Middle School	Denstone Road, Rocester Uttoxeter, ST14 5JR
Windsor Park CE Middle School	Springfield Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JX
Secondary schools	
Abbot Beyne School	Osborne Street, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0JL

John Taylor High School - A Science and Leadership Academy	Dunstall Road, Barton-under-Needwood, DE13 8AZ
Paget High School	Burton Road, Branston Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3DR
Paulet High School	Violet Way, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9RT
The Blessed Robert Sutton Catholic Sports College	Bluestone Lane, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9SD
The de Ferrers Academy	St Mary's Drive, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0LL
The JCB Academy	Mill Street, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5JX
Thomas Alleyne's High School	Dove Bank, Uttoxeter, ST14 8DU
Sixth Form	
Stapenhill Sixth Form Centre	Violet Way, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9RT
Other	
Burton Short Stay School	Church Hill Street, Winhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0HT
Special schools	
Loxley Hall School	Stafford Road, Loxley, Uttoxeter, ST14 8RS
The Fountains High School	Bitham Lane, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0HB
The Fountains Primary School	Bitham Lane, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0HB

D2 Healthcare

General practitioner surgeries in East Staffordshire

Name	Location
Trent Meadows Medical Practice	Main Street, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3EY
Gordon Street Surgery	Gordon Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2JA
Tutbury Practice	Monk Street, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9NA
All Saints Surgery	All Saints Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LS
Alweras Surgery	Exchange Road, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 7AS
Balance Street Surgery,	Balance Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8JG
Barton Family Practice	Short Lane, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8LT
Bridge Surgery, Stapenhill	St Peter's Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9AW
Carlton Street Surgery	Carlton Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0TE
Dove River Practice	Monk Street, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9NA
King Street Surgery	King Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3AG
Mill View Surgery	Mill Street, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5JX
Peel Croft Surgery	Lichfield Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3RH
Stapenhill Medical Centre	Fyfield Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9QD
Stretton Medical Centre	Ladywell Close, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, DE13 0FS
Wetmore Road Surgery	Wetmore Road, Town Centre, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1SL
Winshill Medical Centre	Melbourne Avenue, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0EP
Yoxall Health Centre	Savey Lane, Yoxall, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8PD

General practitioner surgeries outside of East Staffordshire (serving settlements within the borough)

Name	Location
Alton Primary Care Centre	Hurstons Lane, Alton, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 4AP
Ashbourne Medical Practice	Clifton Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 1DR
Ashbourne Surgery	Clifton Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 1RR
Hillsprings Surgery/ Horsefair Practice	Lovett Court, Rugeley, Staffordshire, WS15 2QD
Sandy Lane Surgery	Sandy Lane, Rugeley, Staffordshire, WS15

	2LB
The Tardis Surgery	Queen Street, Cheadle, Staffordshire ST10 1BH
Trinity Medical Centre	Uttoxeter Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire ST11 9HQ
Waterhouses Medical Practice	Waterfall Lane, Stoke-on-Trent, ST10 3HT

Dental practices

Name	Location
Barton Dental Practice	Main Street, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8AA.
Beaufort Dental Health Centre	Rosliston Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9RQ
Burton Family Dental Practice	Tutbury Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0NU
Alrewas Dental Practice	Main Street, Alrewas, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 7AE
Mike Allens Dental Practice	Barberry Court, Parkway, Centrum One Hundred, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2UE
Bason and Gathercole	High Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 7HN
Dental Perfection	Burton Road, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3DW
High Street Dental Practice	High Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1LE
Hill Street Dental Practice	Hill Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9LD
HMP Dovegate	Moreton Lane, Marchington, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, ST14 8XR
Modwena Orthodontics	Market Place, Town Centre, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2AU
Nunneley House	Bridge Street, Town Centre, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1SY
Oasis Dental Care Ltd	Station Street, Town Centre, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1AN
Hughes & Owen Dental Care	Priory House, Lichfield Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3QZ
Stapenhill Dental Care	St Peter's Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9AW
Stretton Practice	Ladywell Close, Stretton, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0FS
The Dental Suite	Lakeside Works, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5LS
Manor House Dental Practice	The Manor House, Manor Croft, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1HJ
The Staffordshire Clinic	Jervis House, Church Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8AF
Tutbury Dental Practice Limited	Monk Street, Tutbury, DE13 9NA
Uttoxeter Dental Care	Town Meadows Way, Uttoxeter, ST14 8AZ

Hospitals in East Staffordshire

Name	Location
Queens Hospital and Burton Hospital NHS foundation trust	Belvedere Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0RB

Hospitals outside of East Staffordshire (within 30 minute drive time)

Name	Location
Ashby and District Hospital	Leicester Road, Ashby-De-La-Zouch, Leicestershire, LE65 1DG
Babington Hospital	Derby Road, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 1WH
Bloxwich Hospital	Reeves Street, Walsall, West Midlands, WS3 2JJ
BMI Sutton Medical Centre	233 Tamworth Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B75 6DX
Cannock Chase Hospital	Brunswick Road, Cannock, Staffordshire, WS11 5XY
Cheadle Community Hospital	Royal Walk, Cheadle, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 1NS
Coalville Community Hospital	Broom Leys Road, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 4DE
Cygnets Hospital Derby	City Gate, London Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE24 8WZ
Friary House	Uttoxeter New Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE22 3NL
Good Hope Hospital	Rectory Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B75 7RR
Harplands Hospital	Hilton Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 6RR
Haywood Hospital	High Lane, Burslem, Stoke-On-Trent, Staffordshire, ST6 7AG
Kingsway Hospital/Site	Royal Derby Hospital, Uttoxeter Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE22 3NE
Leek Moorlands Hospital	Ashbourne Road, Leek, Staffordshire, ST13 5BQ
London Road Community Hospital	London Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE1 2QY
Longton Cottage Community Hospital	Upper Belgrave Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST3 4QX
Loughborough Hospital	Hospital Way, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 5JY
Lower Dale House	30 Lower Dale Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE23 6WY
Nuffield Health, Derby Hospital	Rykneld Road, Littleover, Derby, Derbyshire, DE23 4SN
Nuffield Health, North Staffordshire Hospital	Clayton Road, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 4DB

Ripley Hospital	Sandham Lane, Ripley, Derbyshire, DE5 3HE
Rowley Hall Hospital	Rowley Avenue, Stafford, Staffordshire, ST17 9AQ
Royal Derby Hospital	Royal Derby Hospital, Uttoxeter Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE22 3NE
Samuel Johnson Community Hospital	Samuel Johnson Community Hospital, Trent Valley Road, Lichfield, Staffordshire, WS13 6EF
Sir Robert Peel Hospital	Plantation Lane, Mile Oak, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B78 3NG
Spire Little Aston Hospital	Little Aston Hall Drive, Little Aston, Sutton Coldfield, B74 3UP
St. George's Hospital	Corporation Street, Stafford, Staffordshire, ST16 3SR
St. Oswalds Hospital	Clifton Road, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 1DR
Stafford Hospital	Weston Road, Stafford, Staffordshire, ST16 3SA
Storthfield House	Storth Lane, Broadmeadows, South Normanton, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 3AA
Sutton Cottage Hospital	27A Birmingham Road, Sutton Coldfield, West Midlands, B72 1QH
University Hospital of North Staffordshire	Newcastle Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST4 6QG
Wilnecote Health Centre	49 Smithy Lane, Wilnecote, Tamworth, Staffordshire, B77 5LB
Woodlands Lodge	Uttoxeter New Road, Derby, Derbyshire, DE22 3NL

D3 Community facilities

Libraries

Name	Location
Barton under Needwood Library	Dunstall Road, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8AX
Burton upon Trent Library	High Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1AH
Uttoxeter Library	High Street, Town Centre, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JQ

Community buildings

Name	Location
Abbots Bromley Village Hall	Bagot Street, Abbots Bromley, WS15 3DB
Anslow Village Hall	Main Road, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9NR
Barton Under Needwood Village Hall	Crowberry Lane, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8AF
Barton Youth and Community Centre	John Taylor High School, Dunstall Road, Burton-On-Trent, DE13 8AZ
Bramshall Parish Hall	Church Lane, Bramshall, Uttoxeter, ST14 5BQ
Burton Caribbean Association	Uxbridge Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3JS
Church Leigh Village Hall	Church Leigh, Leigh, ST10 4PT
Crescent Learning and Community Centre	Victoria Crescent, Burton On Trent, DE14 2QA
Denstone Village Hall	College Road, Denstone, Uttoxeter, ST14 5HR
Draycott in the Clay Village Hall	Toby's Hill, Draycott-In-The-Clay Ashbourne, DE6 5BT
Ellastone Village Hall	Church Lane, Ellastone, Ashbourne, DE6 2HB
Gilbert Sheldon Hall	Gilbert Sheldon Hall, Main Street, Stanton, DE6 2DA
Grange Youth and Community Centre	Grange Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2ER
Hanbury Memorial Hall	Anslow Road, Hanbury, DE13 8TJ
Kingstone Village Hall	Blythe Bridge Bank, Kingstone, Uttoxeter, ST148QN
Marchington Village Hall	The Square, Marchington, Uttoxeter, ST14 8LF
Mayfield Memorial Hall	Conygree Lane, Mayfield, Ashbourne, DE6 2HT
Queen Street Community Centre	Queen Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LW
Rocester Village Hall	High Street, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5JU
Rolleston Club	Burnside, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9DN
Steeple View Resource Centre	George Elliott Close, Uttoxeter, ST14 8SL
Stramshall Village Hall	Vicarage Drive, Stramshall, Near Uttoxeter, ST14 5DL
Tatenhill St Michael and All Angels	Main Street, Tatenhill, DE13 9SG

Tutbury Youth and Community Centre	Cornhill Lane, Tutbury, DE13 9HA
Tutbury Village Hall	Monk Street, Tutbury, DE13 9NA
Uttoxeter Heath Community Centre	Holly Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7DP
Waterside Community Centre	Heath Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9LF
Wilfred House Community Centre	Carter Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8EY
Winshill Neighbourhood Resource Centre	Canterbury Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0HD
Yoxall Parish Hall	King Street, Yoxall, DE13 8NF

Places of worship

Name	Location
All Saints Church	Blackpool Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3AU
All Saints Church	Duffield Lane, Newborough, DE13 8TF
All Saints Church Leigh	Moor Lane, Leigh, Cricklade, Wiltshire, SN6 6QY
Anslow Methodist Church	La Campina, Anslow Lane, Rolleston-on-Dove, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9AG
Barton Christadelphians	Park Road, Barton-under-Needwood, DE13 8DW
Blithfield Church	St. Leonard, Blithfield, WS15 3NL
Branston Christadelphians	Clay's Lane, Branston, DE14 3
Central Jamia Masjid Rizvia	Uxbridge Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LA
Church of Saint John the Divine	Rolleston Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0JT
Dar-ul-Uloom Jamia Islamia Ghausia	Parker Street, Horninglow, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2QL
Dove Evangelical Free Church	Dove Evangelical Free Church, Stone Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7QW
Elim Church	Moor Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3SZ
Ellastone St Peter	Church Lane, Ellastone, ST14 5HF
Etwall Methodist Church	Elwyn Close, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0BG
Hanbury S.Werburgh	Church Lane, Hanbury, DE13 8TF
Heath Mission Church	Holly Road, Uttoxeter, Uttoxeter, ST14 7DZ,
Holy Rosary Church	Main Street, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0JD
Holy Trinity Anslow	Hanbury Road, Anslow Gate, Anslow, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 9QT
Horninglow Christian Spiritualist Church	Farm Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0XQ
Immanuel Church	Hawthorn Crescent, Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9QW
Jamia Mosque Hanfia Ghausia	Princess Street and 28-30 Princess Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2NW
Jamiat Ahle-e-Hadith Masjid	York Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2LX
Jehovah's Witnesses	Leamington Road, Branston, Burton-on-Trent,

	DE14 3HX
Jehovah's Witnesses	Dover Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0TD
Kingdom Advance Networks	The Dreams Centre/Hawkins Lane, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1PT
Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses	Springfield Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JX
Leigh Methodist Church	Raddle Lane, Dodsleigh, ST10 4QA
Leigh Pentecostal Church	Leigh Lane, Church Leigh, ST104PP
Makki Masjid Trust	Victoria Crescent, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2QA
Methodist Church	Crowberry Lane, Barton-Under-Needwood, DE13 8AF
Methodist Free Church	Park Road, Stanton, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9TW
New Baptist Church	Derby Street, Burton, DE14 2LE
New Testament Church of God	Sydney Street, Burton, DE14 2QY
Our Lady of Perpetual Succour	Wales Lane, Barton-under-Needwood, DE13 8JF
Our Lady's Church	Wales Lane, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8JF
Parish Church of Saint Paul	St Paul's Square, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2ED
Primitive Methodist Chapel	High Street, Rocester, ST14 5JU
Quakers Religious Society of Friends	Carter Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8EY
Riverside Church	High Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1LD
Sacred Heart Church	Sacred Heart, Church Lane, Abbots Bromley, WS15 3DD
Saint Augustines	Stubby Lane, Draycott in the Clay, DE6 5HA
Saint Christopher's Catholic Church	Wakefield Avenue, Tutbury, DE13 9JU
Saint John the Baptist	Church Lane, Mayfield, DE6 2JR
Saint John the Baptist	Church Lane, Kingstone, ST14 8QJ
Saint Joseph Church	Mount Street, Winhill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0JA
Saint Joseph's Church	High Street, Rocester, ST14 5JU
Saint Mary the Virgin	Church Street, Tutbury, D E13 9JE
Saint Mary's Church	Church Road, Rolleston, DE13 9BE
Saint Marys Dunstall	Church Lane, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8HU
Saint Peter's Parish Church	Main Street, Yoxall, DE13 8NA
Saint Saviour's Church	Main Street, Branston, DE14 3ER
Saint Thomas' Methodist Church	Belvedere Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0RQ
Salvation Army	Ashford Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0QG
St Aidan Church	The Vicarage/Rangemore Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 2ED
St Mary and Modwen	Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1NB

St Mary the Virgin Church	Market Place, Bridge St, Uttoxeter, ST14 8AW
St Marys Catholic Church	Balance Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8JB
St Marys Heath Church	Holly Road, Uttoxeter, ST14 7LX
St Michaels C of E Church	Church Lane, Rocester, Uttoxeter, ST14 5JZ
St Nicholas Church	Market Place, Abbots Bromley, Rugeley, WS15 3BP
St Peters Church	Stapenhill Road, Stapenhill, DE15 9AF,
Stretton Methodist Church	Main Street , Stretton, Burton-on-Trent , DE13 OEA
Stubwood Methodist Church	Stubwood Lane, Denstone, ST14 5HU
The Baptist Christian Centre	Station Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1AU
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	Spring Terrace Road, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 9DU
The King's Church	Stanton Road / Saxon Street, Stapenhill, DE15 9SE
The Kings Way Church	Queen Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 3LW
The Methodist Church	Stubby Lane, Draycott in the Clay, DE6 5HA
The Open Bible Fellowship	Ashbourne Road, Stramshall, ST14 5
The Parish of St John Marchington Woodlands	Hodge Lane, Marchington, ST14 8JY
The Salvation Army	Mosley St, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1DR
The Triumphant Church of God	South Uxbridge Street, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, DE14 3LD
Uttoxeter Methodist Church	High Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JQ
Uttoxeter Pentecostal Church	High Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 7JQ
Uttoxeter United Reform Church	Carter Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8HB
Winshill Gospel Hall	Hawfield Lane, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0BY
Winshill Methodist Church	High Bank Rd, Burton-on-Trent, DE15 0HU

D4 Leisure and culture

Indoor sports facilities

Name	Location	Public/commercial	Fpm courts
Abbots Bromley School for Girls	Abbots Bromley	P	3
Denstone College	Denstone	P	5
John Taylor High School	Barton under Needwood	P	4
Meadowside Leisure Centre	Burton-on- Trent	P	5
Paget High School Business and Enterprise College	Burton-on- Trent	P	3
Paulet High School	Burton-on- Trent	P	4
Robert Sutton Catholic School	Burton-on- Trent	P	4
Shobnall Leisure Complex	Burton-on- Trent	P	4
St George's Park National Football Centre	Needwood	P	4
The De Ferrers Academy - Trent Campus	Burton-on- Trent	P	4
Thomas Alleyne's High School	Uttoxeter	P	4
Uttoxeter Leisure Centre	Uttoxeter	P	4

Outdoor sports facilities

Football

Site Name	Analysis area	Community use	Senior pitches	Junior pitches	Mini pitches
Abbot Beyne School	Burton	Yes	3		
Burton Albion Football Club	Burton	No	1		
Edgehill Recreation Gound	Burton	Yes	1		
Eton Park Junior School	Burton	No		1	
Eton Road Community Park	Burton	Yes	1		
Heath Road Community Park	Burton	Yes		1	
Hillfield Playing Fields	Burton	Yes	2		
Meadow Lane	Burton	Yes	1		
Newton Road Recreation Ground	Burton	Yes	2		
Stapenhill Football Club	Burton	Yes	1		
Tower View Primary School	Burton	No			2
Washlands Sports Club	Burton	Yes	2		
William Shrewsbury Primary	Burton	No			1

Anglesey Community Park	Burton	Yes	1		
Belvedere Junior School	Burton	No		2	
Belvedere Park Sports & Social Club	Burton	Yes	1	7	
Horninglow Community Park	Burton	Yes			
Marstons Sports Club	Burton	Yes			
Shobnall Leisure Complex	Burton	Yes			
Shobnall Sports & Social Club	Burton	Yes	3		
St Mowden's Catholic Primary School	Burton	No	2		
Elkes Sports & Social Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1		
Oldfield Sports & Social Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1		
Oldfields Hall Middle School	Uttoxeter	No	1	1	2
Pennycroft Community Park	Uttoxeter	Yes	2		
Picknalls First School	Uttoxeter	No		1	1
Thomas Alleyne's High School	Uttoxeter	No	2	1	2
Windsor Park Middle	Uttoxeter	No		1	
Alrewas Recreation Ground	Rural 1	Yes	2		
Cornmill Lane		Yes	1		
Craythorne Playing Fields	Rural 1	Yes	3		
Dogshead Lane	Rural 1	Yes	1		
Holland Sports Club	Rural 1	Yes	2		
John of Rolleston Primary	Rural 1	No		1	
Needwod CE VA Primary School	Rural 1	No		1	
Rangemore Playing Fields Complex	Rural 1	Yes	1		
Richard Wakefield CE Primary School	Rural 1	Yes			3
Silver Lane Playing Fields	Rural 1	Yes	1		
St Augustine's CE Primary School	Rural 1	No		1	
The Show Field	Rural 1	Yes	1		
Thomas Russell Junior School	Rural 1	Yes	1	1	1
Weaverslake Sports Field	Rural 1	Yes	1		
Yoxall St Peters Primary School	Rural 1	No		1	
Conygree Lane	Rural 2	Yes	1		
Kingstone Playing Field	Rural 2	Yes	1		
Lakeside Club	Rural 2	Yes	2	1	
Loxley Hall School	Rural 2	Yes		1	
Richard Clarke First School	Rural 2	No			1
Rocester FC	Rural 2	Yes	1		
Ryecroft Middle School	Rural 2	Yes		1	1

Stramshall Playing Field	Rural 2	Yes		1
The Henry Prince First School	Rural 2	No		1
St Georges Park	Burton	Restrict ed	12	1

Cricket

Site Name	Analysis Area	Pitches	Matches				
			Sat a.m.	Sat p.m.	Sun a.m.	Sun p.m.	Other
Winshill Cricket Club	Burton	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	1.5
Burton Cricket Club	Burton	1	-	1.0	-	-	1.0
Marstons Sports Club	Burton	1	-	0.5	1.0	-	0.5
Paget School	Burton	1	-	0.5	0.5	-	1.0
Trentside Cricket Club	Burton	1	-	1.0	0.5	-	2.0
Uttoxeter Cricket Club	Uttoxeter	1	-	1.5	-	-	1.0
Oldfield Sports & Social Club	Uttoxeter	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
Alrewas Cricket Ground	Rural 1	1	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.5
King's Bromley Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
Holland Sports Club	Rural 1	2	-	1.5	-	-	5.5
Dunstall Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	1.0	-	-	0.5
Tutbury Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	1.0	-	-	2.0
Weaverslake Sports Field	Rural 1	1	0.5	1.0	-	-	1.5
Marchington Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	1.0	-	-	-
Rolleston Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	1.0	-	-	2.5
Draycott and Hanbury Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	0.5	1.0	-	1.0
Meynell Cricket Club	Rural 1	1	-	-	0.5	-	-
Anglesey Ground	Rural 2	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	1.0
Wootton Recreation Ground	Rural 2	1	-	-	0.5	-	-

Rugby

Site Name	Assessment Area	Community Use	Senior Pitches	Junior Pitches
Burton Rugby Football Club	Burton	Yes	1	-
Oxhay (Washlands)	Burton	Yes	3	1
Shobnall Leisure Complex	Burton	Yes	1	-
Oldfield Sports & Social Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1	-
Oldfields Hall	Uttoxeter	No	-	1

Middle School				
Oldfields Park	Uttoxeter	Yes	1	-
Thomas Alleynes High School	Uttoxeter	No	-	1
Holland Sports Club	Rural 1	Yes	1	-
Thomas Russell Junior School	Rural 1	Yes	-	2

Hockey

Site Name	Assessment Area	Community Use	Comment
Shobnall Leisure Complex	Burton	Yes (after 5pm on weekdays)	Home ground for Burton Hockey Club, Barton Hockey Club, Wulfric Hockey Club
Thomas Alleynes High School		Yes (after 5pm on weekdays and 1pm at weekends)	Used by Burton Hockey Club, Barton Hockey Club, Uttoxeter Hockey Club
Denstone College		Restricted	
Abbotts Bromley School for Girls		Restricted	
St George's Park		Yes	One artificial outdoor pitch

Bowling Greens

Site Name	Analysis Area	Community Use	No. of Greens
Anglesey Arms	Burton	Yes	1
Burton Constitutional Club	Burton	Yes	1
Stapenhill Bowling Club	Burton	Yes	1
Stretton Bowls Club	Burton	Yes	2
The Gardens Hotel	Burton	Yes	1
Washlands Sports Club	Burton	Yes	3
Marstons Sports Club	Burton	Yes	1
Shobnall Leisure Complex	Burton	Yes	1
Shobnall Sports & Social Club	Burton	Yes	2
St Paul's Bowling and Social Club	Burton	No	1
The Grange Bowling	Burton	No	1

Green			
Bradley House Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1
Bramshall Park	Uttoxeter	Yes	1
Elkes Sports & Social Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1
Jubilee Bowling Club	Uttoxeter	Yes	1
Barton Bowls & Social Club	Rural 1	Yes	2
Hanbury and Draycott Bowls Club	Rural 1	Yes	1
Henhurst and District Recreation Club	Rural 1	Yes	2
Marchington Bowls and Tennis Club	Rural 1	Yes	1
Rangemore Playing Fields Complex	Rural 1	Yes	1
Rolleston Bowling Club	Rural 1	Yes	1
Tatenhill Bowls Club	Rural 1	Yes	1
Weaverslake Sports Field	Rural 1	Yes	1
Abbots Bromley Bowls Club	Rural 2	Yes	1
Conygree Lane	Rural 2	Yes	1
Ellastone Bowling Club	Rural 2	Yes	
Lakeside Club	Rural 2	Yes	1
Tom Boden Memorial Sports Trust	Rural 2	Yes	1

Tennis courts

Site Name	Assessment Area	Community Use	Tennis Courts
Burton Lawn Tennis and Squash Club	Burton	Yes	4
Newton Road Recreation Ground	Burton	Yes	3
Grange Tennis Club	Burton	Yes	6
Marstons Sports Club	Burton	Yes	2
Shobnall Leisure Centre	Burton	Yes	6
Bramshall Park	Uttoxeter	Yes	2
Oldfields Park	Uttoxeter	Yes	2
Cornmill Lane	Rural 1	Yes	1
Holland Sports Club	Rural 1	Yes	2

John of Rolleston Primary	Rural 1	No	1
Marchington Bowls and Tennis Club	Rural 1	Yes	2
Thomas Russell Junior School	Rural 1	Yes	4
Abbots Bromley Tennis Club	Rural 2	Yes	2
Ellastone Tennis Court	Rural 2	Yes	1
Kingstone Playing Field	Rural 2	Yes	2
Ryecroft Middle School	Rural 2	Yes	1
Tom Boden Memorial Sports Trust	Rural 2	YEs	2

Museums

Name	Location
Claymills Pumping Station	Meadow Lane, Stretton under Fosse, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 0DB
National Brewery Centre	Horninglow Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1NG
Redfern's Cottage Museum of Uttoxeter Life	Carter Street, Uttoxeter, ST14 8EU

Galleries

Name	Location
Gallery Three	Barton Marina, Barton under Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, DE13 8AS
You in Mind	Carter Street, Uttoxeter ST14 8EU
Zixxi	Lower High Street, Tutbury, DE13 9LU

Theatres and cinemas

Name	Location
Brewhouse Arts Centre	Union Street, Burton-on-Trent, DE14 1AA
Cinebowl	Town Meadows, Uttoxeter, ST1 8AZ
Cineworld	Middle Way Park, Burton On Trent, DE14 1NQ
Red Carpet Cinema	Barton Marina, Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire, DE13 8AS

D5 Open space, sport and recreation

Parks and gardens

Site Name	Analysis Area	Classification
Heath Road Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Anglesey Community Park	Burton	Community Park
The Washlands	Burton	-
The Memorial Gardens	Burton	-
Remembrance Gardens	Burton	-
The Washlands – Stapenhill Gardens	Burton	Town Park
The Washlands – Stapenhill Hollows	Burton	Town Park
Forget-me-not Garden	Burton	-
Canterbury Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Newton Road Park	Burton	Community Park
Wetmore Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Eton Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Hillfield Lane Park	Burton	-
Bitham Lane Park	Burton	-
Uxbridge Gardens	Burton	-
Burton Mail Centenary Woodland	Burton	-
Millennium Gardens	Burton	-
Upper Mills Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Horninglow Community Park	Burton	Community Park
Outwoods Park	Burton	-
Branston Water Park	Burton	Country Park
Hazelwalls Community Park	Uttoxeter	Community Park
Bramshall Park	Uttoxeter	Town Park
Oldfield Park	Uttoxeter	Town Park
Pennycroft Community Park	Uttoxeter	Community Park
Weaver Lodge Open Space	Uttoxeter	Community Park
Grange Road Recreation Ground	Uttoxeter	Community Park
Davies Drive Recreation Ground	Uttoxeter	Community Park
The Mill Field, Tutbury	Rural 1	Community Park
Collison Road, Barton under Needwood	Rural 1	Community Park
Ash Tree Road Open Space, Barton under Needwood	Rural 1	Community Park
Oak Road Play Area, Barton under Needwood	Rural 1	Community Park
Elizabeth Avenue Road Open Space	Rural 1	Town Park

Meadow View Recreation Ground	Rural 1	Community Park
Tutbury Mill Open Space	Rural 1	Town Park
Park Pale	Rural 1	Community Park
Cornmill Lane	Rural 1	Community Park
Memorial Gardens, Ashbourne Road	Rural 2	-
Rocester Parish Playing Field, Rocester	Rural 2	Community Park

Amenity greenspace

Site Name	Analysis Area
Wood Lane Playing Fields	Rural 1
Hollow Lane Playing Fields	Rural 1
Abbots Bromley Millennium Green	Rural 2
Great Gate Village Green	Rural 2
Clay's Lane Recreation Ground	Burton
Suffolk Road Island Open Space	Burton
Waterside Open Space A	Burton
Blackpool Street Recreation Ground	Burton
Land off Lynwood Road	Burton
Waterside Open Space B	Burton
Shipleigh Close Play Area	Burton
Land off Beaufort Road	Burton
Carpenter Close Play Area	Burton
Land off Vancouver Drive	Burton
Higgot Close Play Area	Burton
Westbury Homes Site Play Area	Burton
Fairham Avenue Open Space	Burton
Craythorne Road Playing Fields	Rural 1
Elizabeth Avenue Recreation Ground	Rural 1
Athlestan Way Open Space	Burton
Carver Road Open Space	Burton
Forest Road Open Space	Burton
Wheatley Lane Recreation Ground	Burton
Lonsdale Recreation Ground	Burton
Mellor Road Open Space	Burton
Weston Park Avenue	Burton
Princess Way Open Space A	Burton
Princess Way Open Space B	Burton
Station Walk	Burton

Torrance Close Open Space	Burton
Blount's Drive Open Space	Uttoxeter
Avocet Close Open Space	Uttoxeter
Greenacres Drive	Uttoxeter
Davies Drive Recreation Ground	Uttoxeter
The Willows Open Space	Uttoxeter
Grange Road Recreation Ground	Uttoxeter
Weaver Lodge Open Space	Uttoxeter
Harvey Place	Uttoxeter
Church Lane Playing Fields	Rural 2
Oak Road Play Area	Rural 1
Park Road Open Space B	Rural 1
Park Road Open Space	Rural 1
Collinson Road Play Area	Rural 1
Tutbury Castle Triangle	Rural 1
Ferrers Avenue Playing Field	Rural 1
Park Pale	Rural 1
Cornmill Lane Playing Field	Rural 1
Ferrers Field	Rural 1
Rocester Parish Playing Fields	Rural 2
The Croft Rural 1	Rural 1
Mill Hill Lane Open Space	Burton
The Crescent Open Space Rural 2	Rural 2
Sycamore Road Open Space	Rural 2
Mayfield Playing Fields	Rural 2
Moorlands Drive Play Area	Rural 2
Kingstone Playing Fields	Rural 2
Birches Corner	Rural 2
Church Leigh Recreation Ground	Rural 2
Anglesey Playing Field	Rural 2
Waterside Open Space C	Burton
Land to south of Anglesey Community Park	Burton
Stramshall Playing Field	Rural 2
Meadow View Open Space	Rural 1
Bitham Court Open Space	Burton
Totnes Close Open Space	Burton
Knightsbridge Way Open Space	Burton
Pensgreave Road Open Space	Burton

Portland Avenue Open Space	Burton
Palmer Close Open Space	Burton
Grassmere Close Open Space	Burton
Silver Birch Drive Open Space	Uttoxeter
Brooklands Close Open Space	Uttoxeter
Skylark Close Open Space	Uttoxeter
Land at Beech Lane Burton East	Burton
The Green	Burton
Ash Tree Road Open Space	Rural 1
Silver Lane Playing Fields	Rural 1
Rangemore Playing Fields	Rural 1
The Green, Marchington	Rural 1
Open Space at rear of Northfield Ave	Rural 2
Croxden Village Green	Rural 2
Dover Road Open Space 16.0%	Burton
Spath Village Green	Rural 2
Denstone Recreation Ground	Rural 2
Wakefield Road Open Space	Rural 1
208 Hillsea Crescent Open Space	Rural 1
Birches Corner verge	Rural 2
Burton College Playing Fields	Rural 1
Rolleston Open Space	Rural 1

Provision for children and teenagers

Site Name	Analysis Area	Classification
Heath Road Community Park Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Suffolk Road Island Play Area	Burton	NEAP
Anglesey Community Park Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Remembrance Gardens Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Stapenhill Gardens Play Area	Burton	LAP
Land off Beaufort Road LAP	Burton	LAP
Carpenter Close Play Area	Burton	LAP
Canterbury Community Park Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Canterbury Community Park	Burton	Teen Area
Canterbury Community Park	Burton	MUGA
Newton Road Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Wetmore Community Park Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Westbury Homes Site Play Area	Burton	LEAP

Eton Community Park Play Area	Burton	NEAP
Hillfield Lane Recreation Ground	Burton	NEAP
Bitham Lane Recreation Ground	Burton	LAP
Wheatley Lane Recreation	Burton	LEAP
Tower Woods Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Mill Hill Lane Play Area	Burton	LAP
Ashbrook Open Space	Burton	LAP
The Green Play Area	Burton	LAP
Upper Mills Community Park Play Area	Burton	NEAP
Clay's Lane Recreation Ground	Burton	LEAP
Shipleigh Close Play Area	Burton	LAP
Higgot Close Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Horninglow Community Park Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Carver Road Play Area	Burton	LAP
Shobnall Fields Play Area	Burton	SEAP
Percy's Grove PA	Burton	NEAP
Branston Water Park Play Area	Burton	LAP
Nicklaus Close Play Area	Burton	LAP
Lonsdale Recreation Ground PA	Burton	LEAP
Mellor Road Play Area	Burton	LAP
Torrance Close Play Area	Burton	LEAP
Portland Avenue Open Space PA	Burton	LAP
Newman Drive Open Space	Burton	LAP
Glencroft Close Open Space	Burton	LAP
Palmer Close Open Space PA	Burton	LAP
Unity Park	Burton	LEAP
Millennium Play Area, Branston	Burton	LAP
Forest Edge Way PA	Burton	LAP
Wood Lane Playing Fields PA	Rural 1	LAP
Hollow Lane Playing Fields PA	Rural 1	LAP
Elizabeth Avenue Recreation Ground PA	Rural 1	LEAP
Oak Road Play Area	Rural 1	NEAP
Collinson Road Play Area	Rural 1	NEAP
Cromwell Close Play Area	Rural 1	LAP
Park Pale PA	Rural 1	LEAP
Tutbury Mill Play Area	Rural 1	LEAP
Tutbury Mill Youth Play Area	Rural 1	Teen area
Ferrers Field PA	Rural 1	LEAP

Elton Close Playing Field	Rural 1	SEAP
Hillsea Crescent Play Area	Rural 1	NEAP
Meadow View Play Area	Rural 1	LAP
Silver Lane Playing Fields PA	Rural 1	LEAP
Rangemore Playing Fields PA	Rural 1	LAP
Beamhill Road Play Area	Rural 1	LAP
Ealand Street PA	Rural 1	LEAP
Rolleston Open Space PA	Rural 1	LEAP
Mallens Croft, Bramshall Village	Rural 2	LEAP
Abbots Bromley Millennium Green PA	Rural 2	LEAP
Denstone Old Railway PA	Rural 2	PA LAP
Rocester Parish Playing Fields	Rural 2	NEAP
Mayfield Playing Fields Play Area	Rural 2	LAP
Moorlands Drive Play Area	Rural 2	LAP
Kingstone Playing Fields PA	Rural 2	LEAP
Church Leigh Recreation Ground PA	Rural 2	NEAP
Stramshall Playing Field PA	Rural 2	LEAP
Mill Bank Drive Play Area	Rural 2	LAP
Denstone Youth Fund PA	Rural 2	LAP
Lakeside Club Play Area	Rural 2	NEAP
Blount's Drive Play Area (2)	Uttoxeter	LAP
Blount's Drive Play Area (1)	Uttoxeter	LAP
George Elliott Close Play Area	Uttoxeter	LAP
Avocet Close Play Area	Uttoxeter	LAP
Kestrel Close Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
Hazelwalls Community Park Play Area	Uttoxeter	LAP
Bramshall Park Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
Oldfield Park Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
The Willows Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
Grange Road Recreation Ground Play Area	Uttoxeter	LAP
Weaver Lodge Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
Pennycroft Community Park Play Area	Uttoxeter	LEAP
Chaffinch Drive Play Area	Uttoxeter	LAP
Silver Birch Drive Open Space	Uttoxeter	LAP
Heron Drive Open Space LAP	Uttoxeter	LAP
Brooklands Close Open Space	Uttoxeter	LAP

Allotments

Site Name	Analysis Area
Rosliston Road	Burton
Fiveland	Burton
Stapenhill Lane	Burton
Claverhouse	Burton
Bearwood Hill	Burton
Anglesey	Burton
Regatta Lane	Burton
Wheatley Lane	Burton
Belvoir Road	Burton
Belvedere Allotments	Burton
Bradmore Road	Burton
Mona Lands 'C'	Burton
Wetmore	Burton
Eton Road	Burton
Outwoods Parish Council	Burton
Stretton Parish	Burton
Hopeley Road	Rural 1
Park Avenue Allotments	Uttoxeter
Alexandra Crescent	Uttoxeter
Victoria	Uttoxeter
Leighton Road	Uttoxeter
Westland Road	Uttoxeter
Stramshall	Rural 2
Ashbourne Road	Rural 2
Castle Street	Rural 1
Dogshead Lane	Rural 1
Efflinch Lane	Rural 1
St James Road	Rural 1
Holts Lane	Rural 1
Rolleston Allotments	Rural 1

Civic spaces

Name	Location
Burton upon Trent Market Square	Market Place, Burton-on- Trent, DE14 1HA
Burton upon Trent War Memorial	Lichfield Street, Burton-on- Trent, DE14 3RL
Uttoxeter Market Place	Market Place, Uttoxeter, ST14 8HP

Cemeteries, churchyards and burial grounds

Name	Location	Classification
Stapenhill Cemetery	Burton	Cemetery
St Mowden's Churchyard	Burton	Churchyard
St Mary's Church	Burton	Churchyard
St Mark's Church	Burton	Churchyard
St John the Devine	Burton	Churchyard
St Mary's Church	Rural 1	Churchyard
St James Parish Church	Rural 1	Churchyard
Rolleston Cemetery	Rural 1	Cemetery
St Werburgh's Church	Rural 1	Churchyard (closed)
St Peter's Churchyard	Rural 1	Churchyard
New Cemetery/Roman Fort	Rural 2	Cemetery
St Michael's Church	Rural 2	Churchyard
Uttoxeter Cemetery	Uttoxeter	Cemetery

D6 Green infrastructure

Accessible natural greenspace

Site Name	Assessment Area	Type
Scalpccliffe Local Nature Reserve	Burton	Local Nature Reserve
The Broadholme	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Redhill/Redhill Woodlands	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Bitham Claypits	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Stretton Balancing Pond	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Horninglow Linear Park (The Kingfisher Trail)	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Claymills Pool	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Stretton Woodlands	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Tower Woods	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Grazing Land off Watson Street	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Upper Mills Farm	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Bass Meadow Forest Tender Scheme	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
The Brickyards	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
The Toadhole	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Beans Convert	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Percy's Grove	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Outwoods Park Extension	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Oaks Wood	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Battlestead Wood	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
The Jinny Trail	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
The Rough	Burton	Semi-natural greenspace
Lower Eastfield Plantation	Uttoxeter	Semi-natural greenspace
Mallard Close Woodland	Uttoxeter	Semi-natural greenspace
Penny Croft Surplus Site	Uttoxeter	Semi-natural greenspace
Craythorne Woods	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Brook Hollows	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
The Jinny Trail	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Barton Pool	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Dunstall Estate	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Goose Green	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Swarbourne Meadow	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
National Forest Tender Scheme	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
The Faggness	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodyard Spinney	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace

Barton Marina	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Parkhill Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Pool Tail Spinney and the Ashes	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Forrest Banks	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodland east of Eland Lodge	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Harts Coppice	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodland north of Dolefoot Farm	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Brakenhurst Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Lodge Hill	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Kidney Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
The Dingle	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Hanbury Park Coppice	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Carval Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Sandroad Plantation and Orchard Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Matthew's Big Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Fish pond west of Stockley Park	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Browns Coppice and Queen's Purse Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Hare Holes Rough	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
The Lodge woodland	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Elton Covert	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Yoxmoor Bank	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Yoxhall Meadow Woods	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Bank Lane woodland	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Mosey Mere, Kennel Wood and Smith Hills	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Black Meadow Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Greenlane Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Sinai Park	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Alder Moor Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Reservoir Plantation	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Land south of Fauld Industrial Park	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Greaves Wood and Bulls Park Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
The Park, Coton in the Clay	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Dove House wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Birch Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Barton Park Wood	Rural 1	Semi-natural greenspace
Brackley Pastures Nature Reserve	Rural 1	Non-statutory nature reserve

Blithfield Reservoir	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Baggots Forrest	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Wooton Park	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Stanton Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Ousley Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Cowclose Wood and Smythe's Plantation	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Big Peg's Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Little Peg's Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Cockley Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
The Grove	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodland east of Wooton Park	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Plumpton Banks Plantation	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Hough Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Greatgate Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Northhill Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Cotton's Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodland east of Crakemarsh	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
White's Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Birchwood Park woodland	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Myott's Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Long Walk, south of Loxley Hall School	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Oakley's Plantation	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
The Clump, west of Bromley Park Farm	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Jack-a-wall Plantation	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Woodford Rough	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Wellbank Plantation	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
The Gorse	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Wood west of Quixhill	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
North Wood	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Calwich Abbey	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Wooton Lodge Deer Park	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
The Spank	Rural 2	Semi-natural greenspace
Thorswood Nature Reserve	Rural 2	Non-statutory nature reserve

Green Corridors

Name	Assessment Area	Major or minor corridor
River Trent	East Staffordshire, Burton, Barton under Needwood	Major
River Dove	East Staffordshire, Rocester, Uttoxeter, Tutbury, Rolleston, Burton	Minor
River Churnet	Rocester, Rural 2	Minor
River Blithe	Rural 2	Minor
Trent and Mersey Canal	Burton, Barton under Needwood	Major
Staffordshire Way	Rural 2, Rocester, Uttoxeter	Minor
Way for the Millennium	Burton, Barton under Needwood	Minor
National Cycle Route 54	Burton, Barton under Needwood	Minor
National Cycle Route 54 White Peak Loop	Uttoxeter	Minor
The Jinny Trail	Burton	Minor
Station Walk	Burton	Minor
Horninglow Linear Park	Burton	Minor
Weston Park Avenue	Burton	Minor
Battlestead and Back	Rural 1	Minor
Branston to Jackson Bank	Burton	Minor
Denston Old Railway	Rural 2	Minor