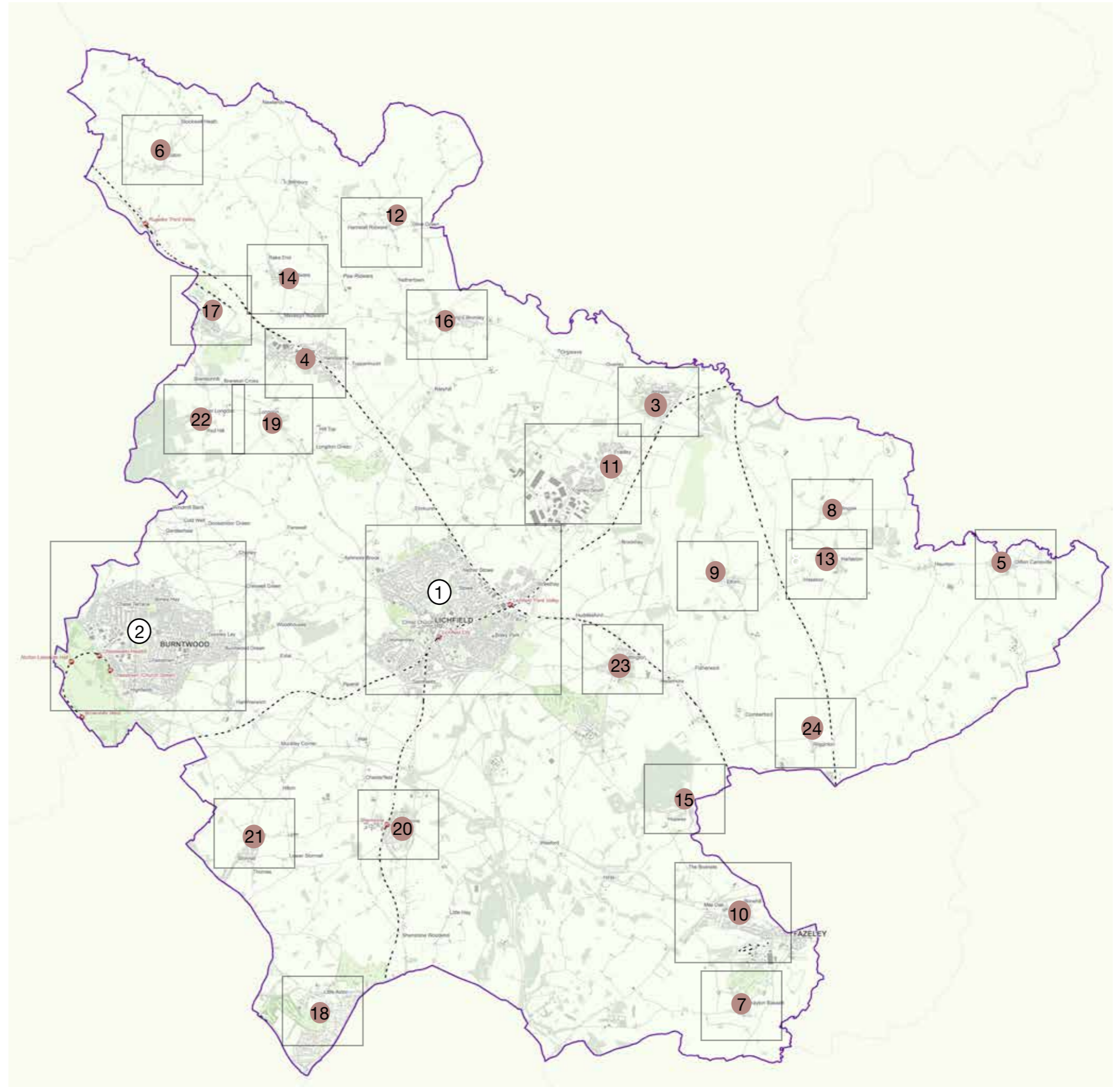


APPENDIX

1. BASELINE REPORT

Lichfield District Settlements

-  Lichfield district area boundary
-  City/town settlement
 - 1. Lichfield
 - 2. Burntwood
-  Village settlement
 - 3. Alrewas
 - 4. Armitage with Handsacre
 - 5. Clifton Campville
 - 6. Colton
 - 7. Drayton Bassett
 - 8. Edingale
 - 9. Elford
 - 10. Fazeley, Mile Oak & Bonehill
 - 11. Fradley
 - 12. Hamstall Ridware
 - 13. Harlaston
 - 14. Hill Ridware
 - 15. Hopwas
 - 16. Kings Bromley
 - 17. East of Rugeley
 - 18. Little Aston
 - 19. Longdon
 - 20. Shenstone
 - 21. Stonnall
 - 22. Upper Longdon
 - 23. Whittington
 - 24. Wigginton and the North of Tamworth



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01 Lichfield City

About Lichfield

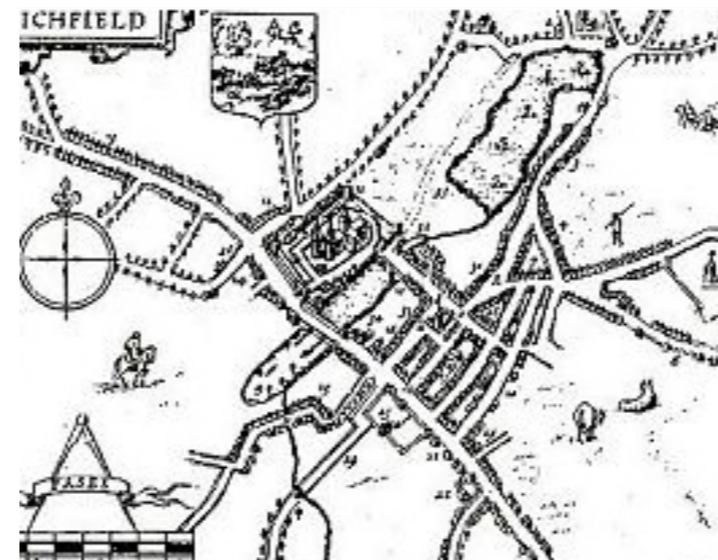
Lichfield, the largest settlement in the Lichfield district area, is located at the center of the district. It is approximately 29km southeast of Stafford, 12.7km northwest of Tamworth, and 21km southwest of Burton Upon Trent.

The early origins of Lichfield are not well documented. However, during the 1650s, the city became a popular coaching stop between London and Chester and between Birmingham and the northeast. As a result, Lichfield thrived and became the richest city in Staffordshire.

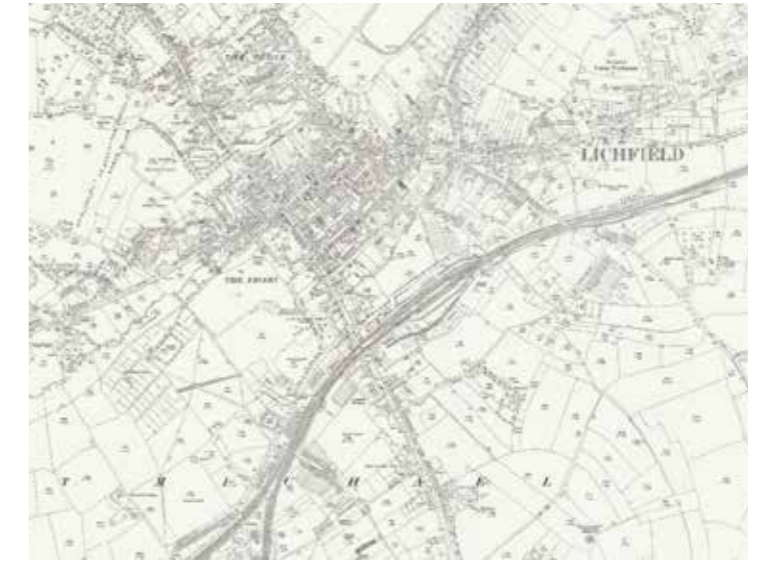
The Lichfield Plan 1903 and Lichfield Plan 1923 reveal that there was minimal change or growth in the city's urban form between the mid-19th century and the early 20th century. The arrival of the industrial revolution and the railway in 1837 reduced the importance of Lichfield as a coaching stop and slowed down the growth of the city. Birmingham, on the other hand, expanded significantly due to its growth in industry.

The Lichfield Plan 1955 shows that the first semi-detached council houses in the city were built in the 1930s. During World War II, 2,000 evacuees were brought to Lichfield from industrial areas. Despite some air raids in 1940 and 1941, the city itself largely remained intact due to the lack of heavy industry.

Today, Lichfield still has over 230 listed buildings, including many examples of Georgian architecture, standing in the city center. The Lichfield Plan 1970s reveals that after World War II, during the 60s, the council constructed many houses, including a number of high-rise flats. In the 70s and 80s, a large housing estate was built at Bowley Park in the southeast area of the city. Between the 1950s and late 1980s, the population of Lichfield tripled. The city has continued to expand to the west, with the development of Darwin Park.



Lichfield, 1500s



Lichfield, 1923



Lichfield, 1781



Lichfield, 1955



Lichfield, 1903



Lichfield, 1970

Lichfield Heritage & Conservation Plan

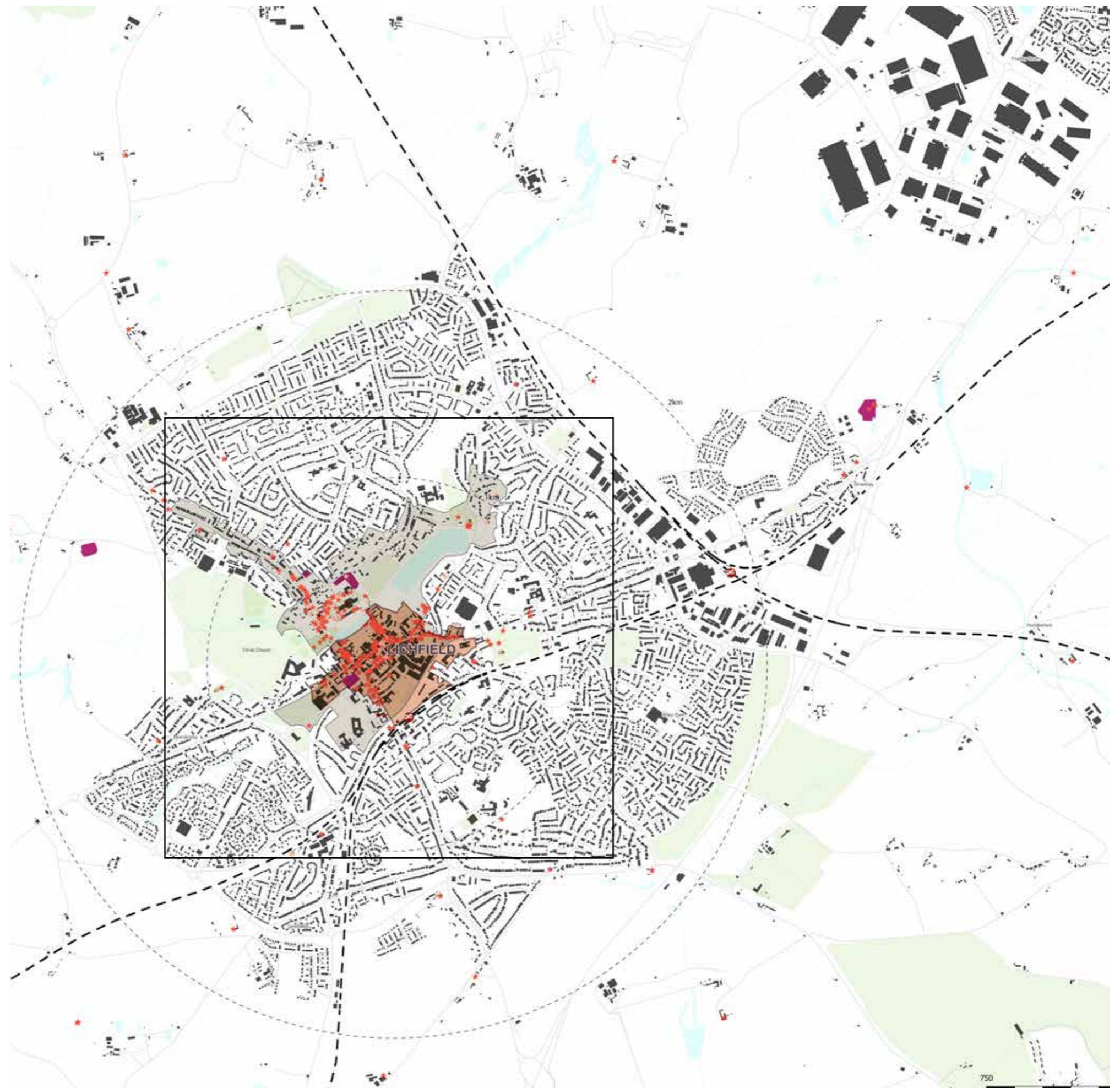
- Lichfield city centre area
- Lichfield city centre conservation area
- Grade I listed building
- Grade II* listed building
- Grade II listed building
- Scheduled monument
- Built form
- Green spaces / open spaces
- Roads
- Railway station
- Railway

Lichfield's conservation area covers much of the city centre but excludes some land on the south of Birmingham Road while extending northwards along Beacon Street. The area is carefully protected to preserve the city's historic and architectural character. Lichfield boasts 244 listed buildings, many of which are Georgian-style houses converted into shops and offices.






There are also several scheduled monuments and historic parks and gardens, including the remains of the Roman settlement of Letocetum and a section of the ancient Roman road known as Watling Street. Lichfield Cathedral, with its triple spires, is a Grade I listed building that stands out, alongside several other listed buildings and structures, such as bridges, hotels, schools, and a war memorial.

In addition to the listed buildings and scheduled monuments, Lichfield also includes several historic parks and gardens. One such example is Beacon Park, which dates back to the 19th century. This green space offers visitors a chance to relax and enjoy the natural beauty of the area, while also serving as a reminder of the city's rich history.

Together, these heritage assets make Lichfield an important centre for history and culture, attracting visitors from around the world. The city is committed to preserving these assets for future generations to enjoy.

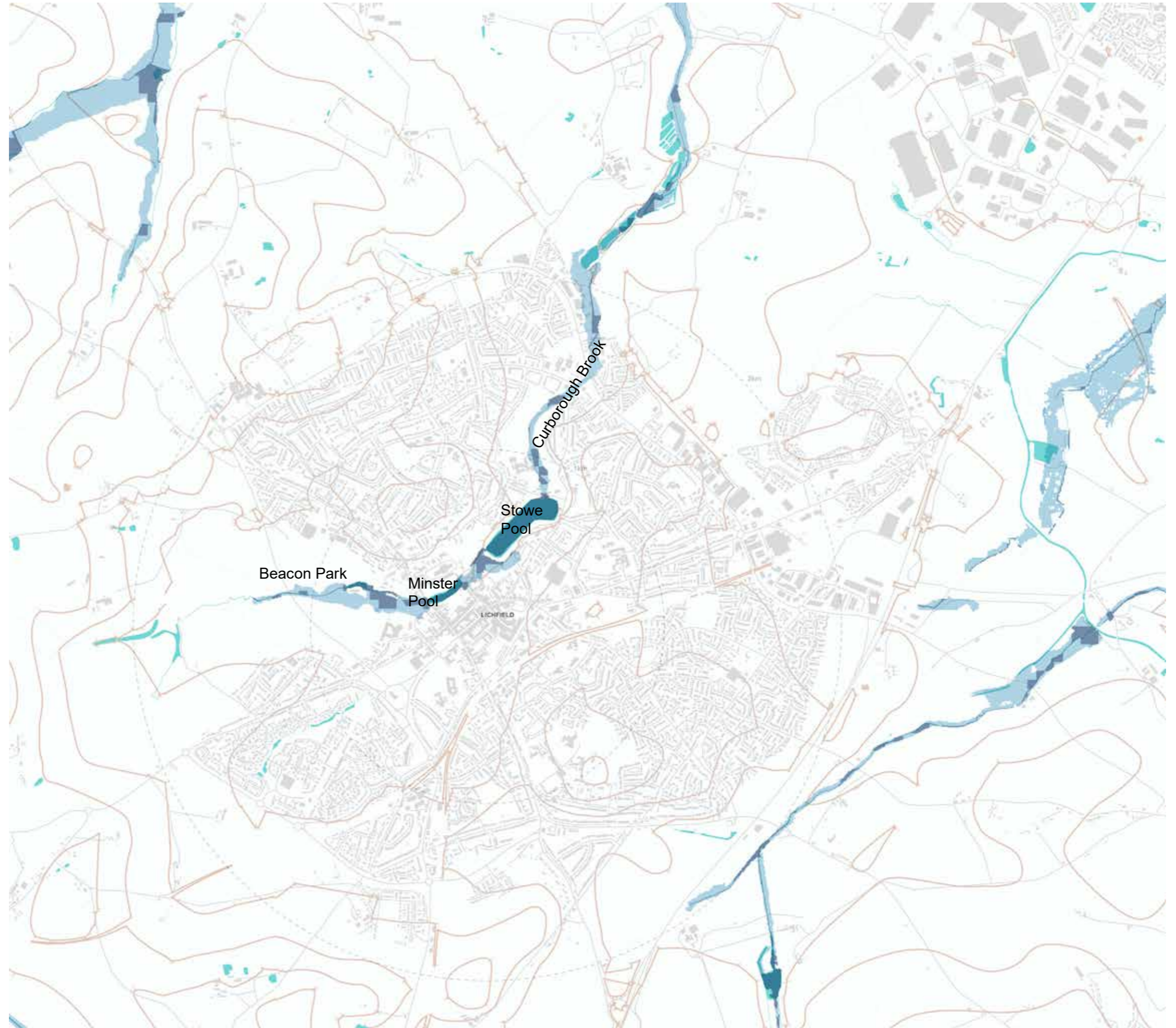


Lichfield Topography & Flood Risk Plan

-  1m contours
-  Area of high risk of flooding
-  Area of medium risk of flooding
-  Area of low risk of flooding
-  Built form

The city of Lichfield is situated in a natural basin that encompasses three distinct types of landscapes. The largest of these is the Ancient Settled Farmlands, which extend to the north and west of the city and merge into the more open Village Farmlands to the east. To the south lies an area of Sandstone Estatelands. The perimeter of the basin is characterized by notable changes in landscape, with the broad valleys of the River Trent to the north and the River Tame to the east.

Lichfield occupies this basin, which is fed by two streams, the Leamonsley Brook and the Trunkfield Brook, flowing from the west. The former originates from a spring in Maple Hayes and runs eastwards through Beacon Park, where it converges with the Trunkfield Brook. Together, they flow beneath the Museum Gardens in the heart of Lichfield. Subsequently, the streams are carried under Bird Street before reaching Minster Pool. From there, they pass into a pipe that runs under Dam Street and Stowe Fields, ultimately reaching Stowe Pool. The outflow from Stowe Pool continues northwards as Curborough Brook, which ultimately merges with the River Trent.



Lichfield Figure Ground Plan

- Built form
- Waterbody

The figure ground plan of Lichfield shows a dense and tight urban form in the historical core of the city, with old shophouses forming strong building lines against the streets and creating a well-defined sense of enclosure. The corners within the historical urban blocks are also well defined against the edge of the streets.

Beyond the historical centre, the urban fabric becomes more fragmented and less legible, characterized by low-density suburban housing development with occasional larger building footprints, such as schools. To the east, there is a large industrial estate area with larger building footprints. The figure ground plan also indicates that new development in Lichfield has mainly focused on the south-western and north-eastern edges of the city.

Overall, the figure ground plan provides a useful tool for analysing the urban form of Lichfield and understanding the relationship between its buildings and public spaces.



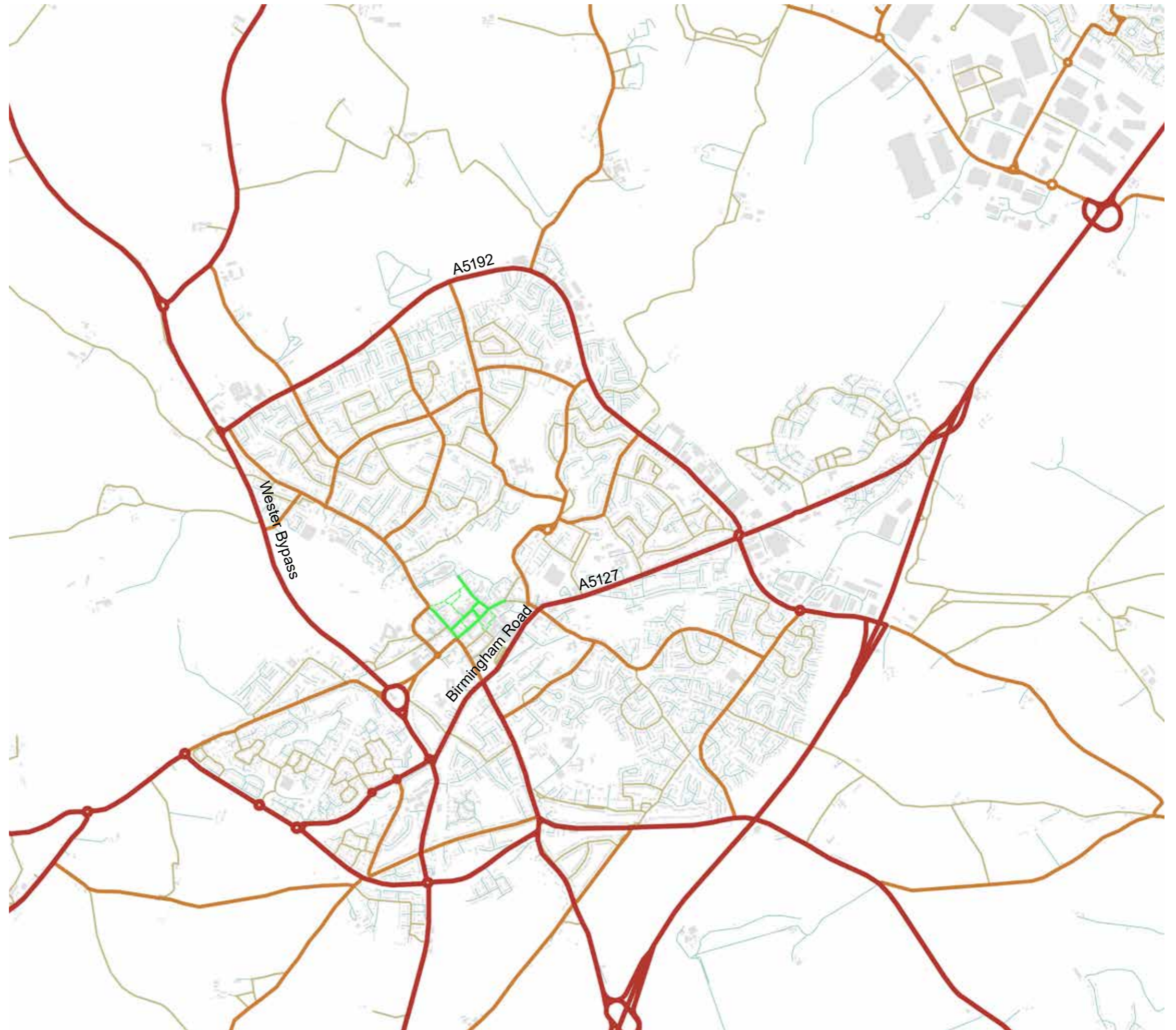
Lichfield Street Hierarchy Plan

- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local roads
- Cul-de-sac
- High street
- Footpath

The street hierarchy plan for Lichfield identifies the primary, secondary, local, and high streets. The primary arterial roads form a ring around the edge of the settlement area and the routes into the city centre. The A5127 and Birmingham Road still carry east-west traffic through the centre, creating a movement barrier between the Lichfield City railway station and the high street area, despite the presence of the Western Bypass to reduce traffic pressure.

The secondary and local street network has an organic and irregular pattern across the city neighbourhoods, with many local streets not connecting and terminating as cul-de-sacs, contributing to wayfinding issues.

In the city centre area, there is an irregular but well-connected grid of high streets. The high streets in the city centre are the most important commercial streets, with a mix of shops, restaurants, cafes, and other businesses. These streets are pedestrianized or have limited vehicle access, creating a pleasant environment for pedestrians and cyclists.

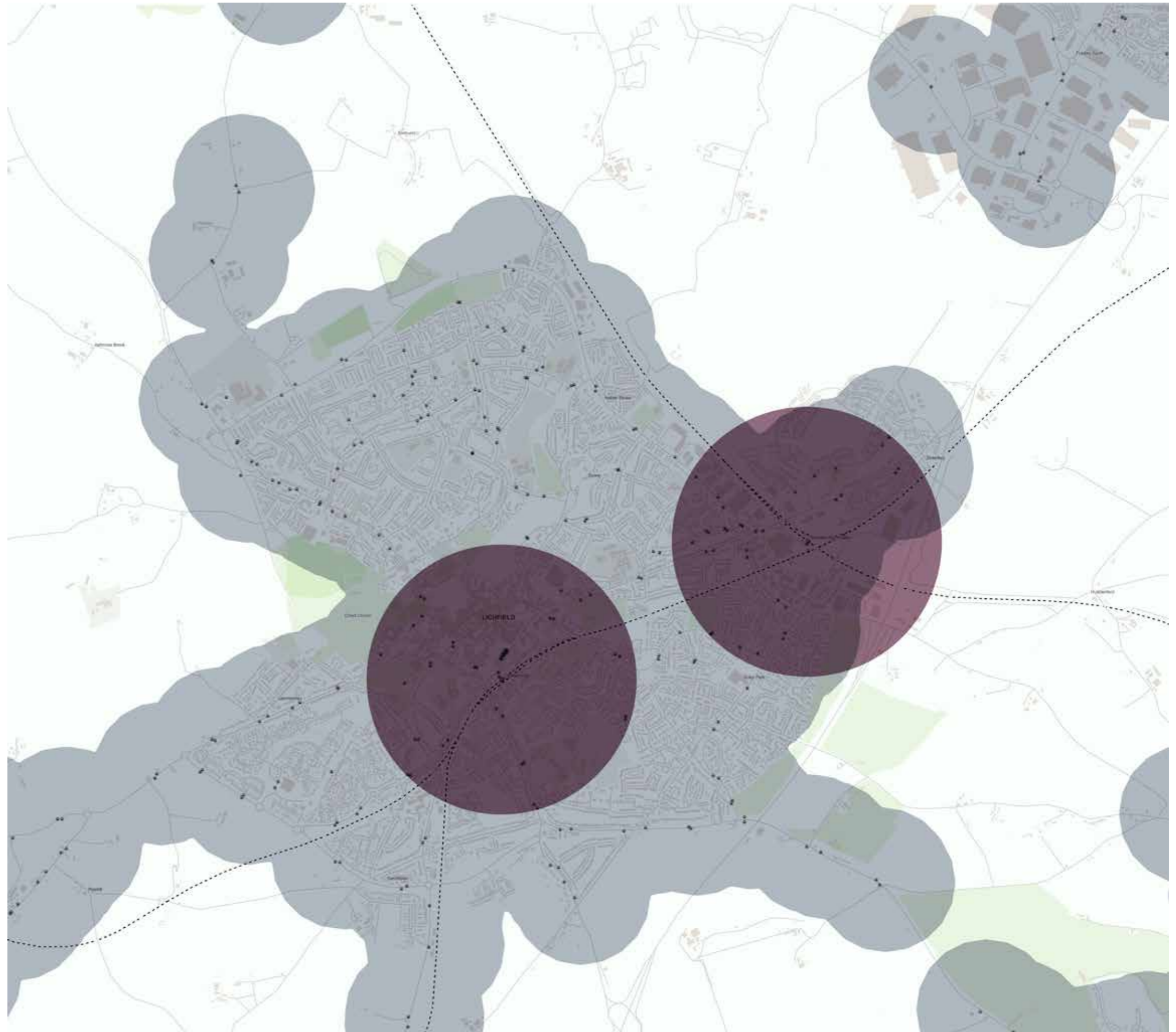


Lichfield Public Transport Proximity Plan

- Area within 800m (c.10 minute walk) from a railway station
- Area within 400m (c.5 minute walk) from a bus stop

The plan illustrating public transport proximity indicates that Lichfield is well-served by public transport, with bus stops within a 5-minute walk from all residential areas. In addition, Lichfield has two railway stations: Lichfield City station situated on the southern boundary of the city centre, and Lichfield Trent Valley station located on the outskirts of the city within Trent Valley Trading Estate.

Although not within walking distance of the entire city, these stations offer excellent transport links to Birmingham, Crewe and London. Lichfield Trent Valley station serves as a stop along the north-south Crewe and London Euston line, while a train service runs east-west between Lichfield Trent Valley and Bromsgrove via Lichfield City and Birmingham New Street.



Lichfield Greenspace & Open Space Typology Plan

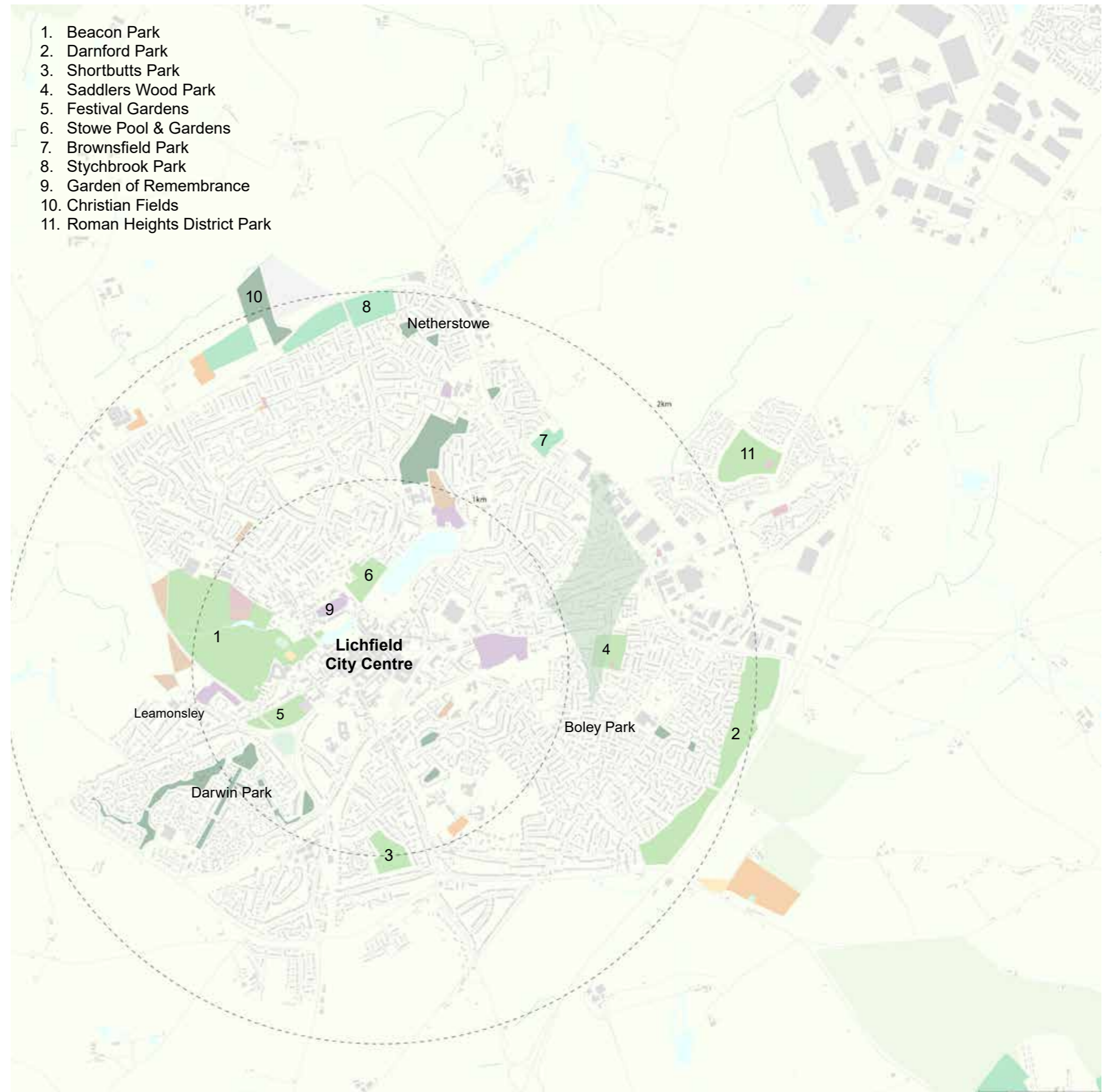
- Public parks or gardens
- Playing fields
- Informal open space
- Allotments
- Play space
- Religious grounds
- Cemetery
- Bowling green
- Golf course
- Tennis courts
- Other sports facilities

Lichfield boasts a range of green spaces and open areas, including historic public parks, playing fields, outdoor sports facilities, allotments, and play areas.

One of the city's largest open spaces is Beacon Park, which covers over 28.3 hectares of formal gardens and open space to the west of the city centre. The park underwent a significant renovation in 2010 and now offers many public facilities, including an enclosed playground, a large open play area, and a bistro overlooking an attractive pool.

Another major public park is Darnford Park, a 19-hectare linear park located on the south-eastern urban edge of the city. It offers several walking routes and a small enclosed play space. Shortbutts Park is a neighbourhood park located in the southern area of Lichfield with many facilities, including a playground, football pitches, outdoor gym, and woodland area. Saddlers Wood, a 2.4-hectare area woodland park, is situated to the west.

Other smaller open spaces include Stowe Pool & Gardens, which offers a large grassed area with a children's play area and angling in Stowe Pool, and Christian Fields, a natural land of over 6 hectares that has been developed into a local nature reserve by the North Lichfield Initiative, Staffordshire Wildlife Trust, and local community groups.



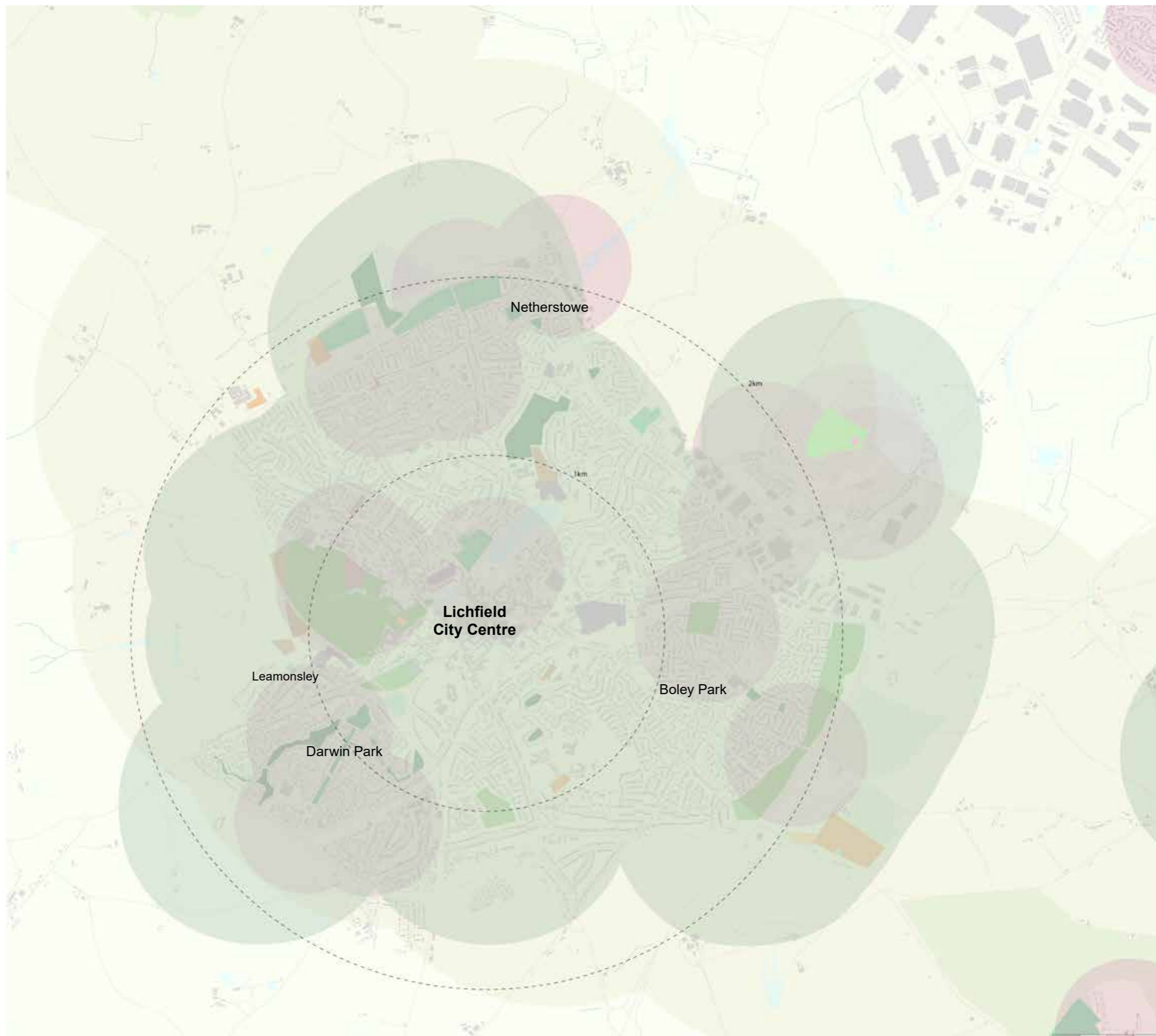
1. Beacon Park
2. Darnford Park
3. Shortbutts Park
4. Saddlers Wood Park
5. Festival Gardens
6. Stowe Pool & Gardens
7. Brownsfield Park
8. Stychbrook Park
9. Garden of Remembrance
10. Christian Fields
11. Roman Heights District Park

Lichfield Greenspaces & Open Spaces Proximity Plan

- Area within 710m* of informal open space
 - Area within 400m* of formal outdoor space - designated play area
 - Area within 1200m* of formal outdoor space - playing pitches & all outdoor sports areas
- *(FIT recommended benchmark guidelines)

According to the greenspace and open spaces proximity plan, Lichfield has a well-distributed provision of public open spaces and green areas, including both informal and formal outdoor playing pitches and sports areas.

However, there is still potential to create more formal designated play areas in the city, particularly in underprovided areas located to the south and northeast of the settlement.



Lichfield Facilities Plan

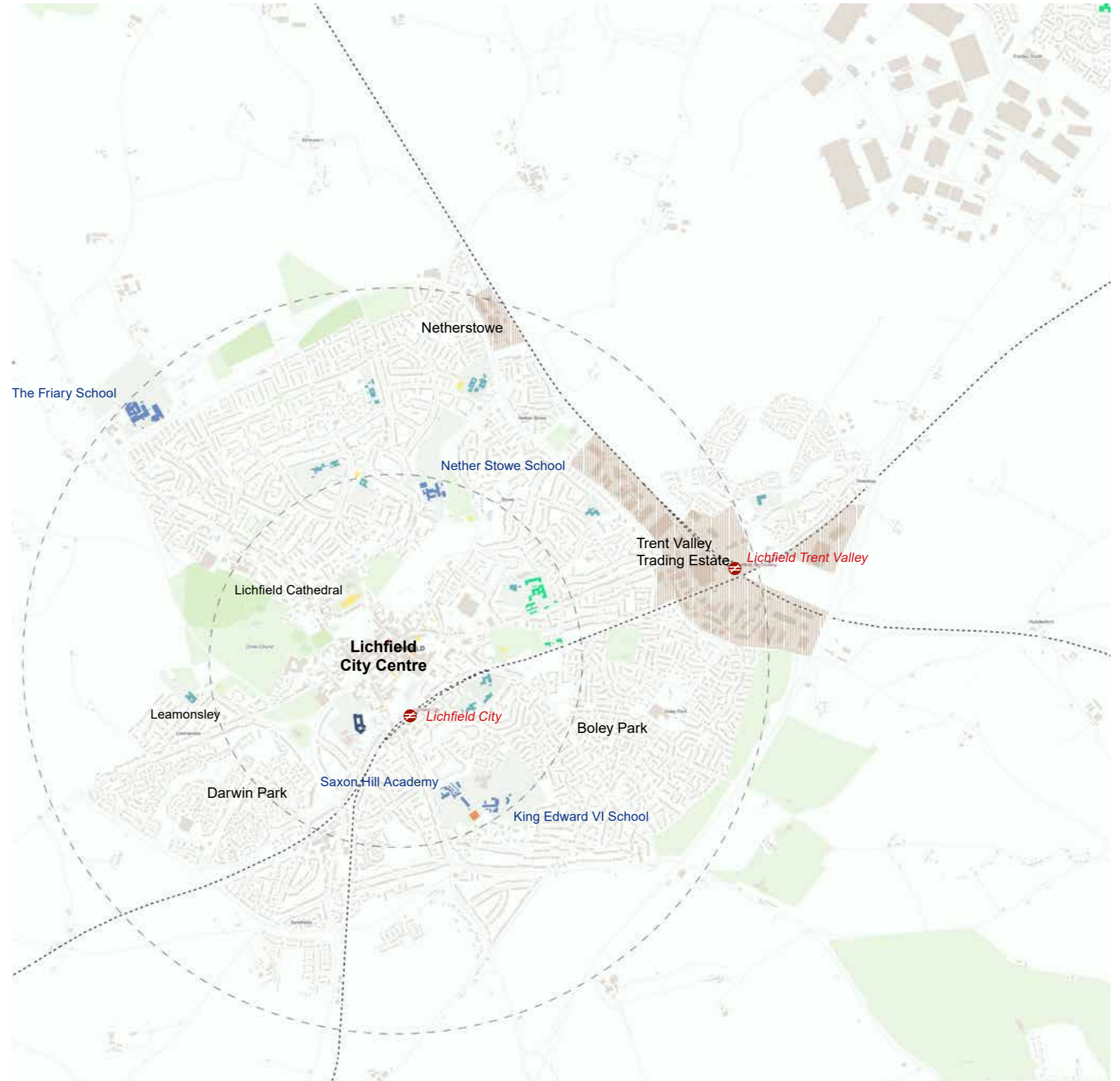
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- University
- Place of worship
- Community uses
- Health centre / hospital
- Railway station
- Railway line
- Green space / open space

Lichfield boasts a vibrant city centre, with a wide range of local amenities, including shops, restaurants, cafes, bars and services. To the north of the city centre stands Lichfield Cathedral, a distinguished place of worship and unique for being the only three-spired cathedral in the UK.

On the southern edge of the city centre is South Staffordshire College, providing further education courses and apprenticeships, as well as higher education courses in collaboration with Staffordshire University and the University of Wolverhampton.

In addition to the city centre, there are several residential neighbourhoods that offer primary and higher education facilities, such as King Edwards VI School, Nether Stowe School, and The Friary School. Numerous primary schools are also scattered throughout the area, although it is worth noting that Boley Park and Darwin Park are not as well served as they are not within walking distance of many homes in these areas.

To the east of Lichfield lies Trent Valley Trading Estate, a sizable business and retail park strategically located next to Lichfield Trent Valley railway station. With several local and national businesses, including Wickes, Halfords, Topps Tiles, and Central England Co-op HQ, it plays a significant role in providing employment opportunities for the local community.



Lichfield Strategic & Saved Allocations Plan

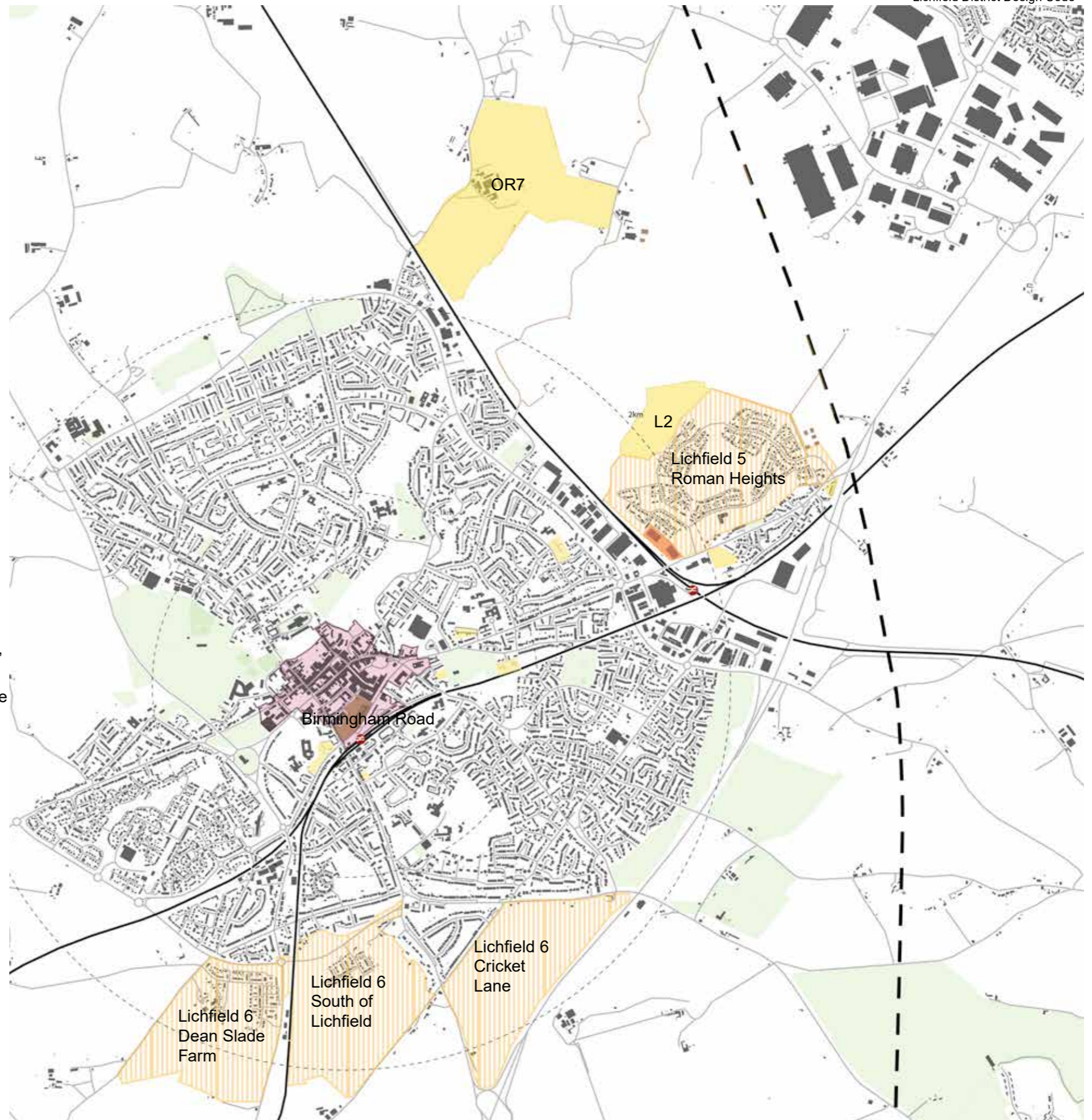
- Proposed for strategic housing allocation
- Non-strategic housing allocations saved policy
- Non-strategic housing allocations saved policy (refused planning)
- Strategic development allocations saved policy sites (under construction / with planning permission)
- Mixed use allocation (Birmingham Road site)
- Lichfield town centre boundary area
- Built form
- Railway line
- Railway station
- Green space / open space
- HS2 route

The adjacent plan illustrates both the existing and proposed allocations for development, including those that are currently under construction, have planning permission, awaiting development proposals, or are being proposed in the emerging updated Local Plan.

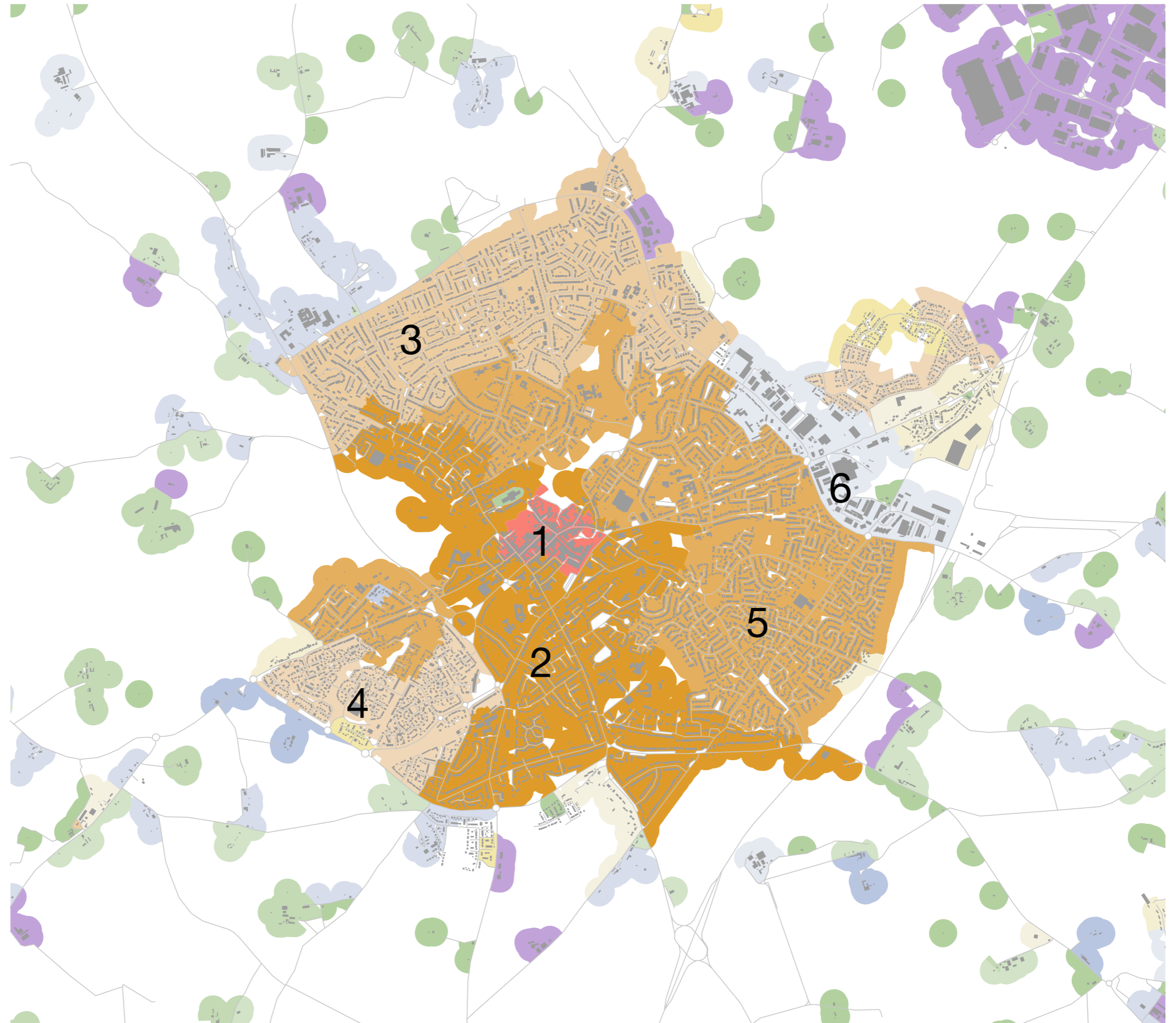
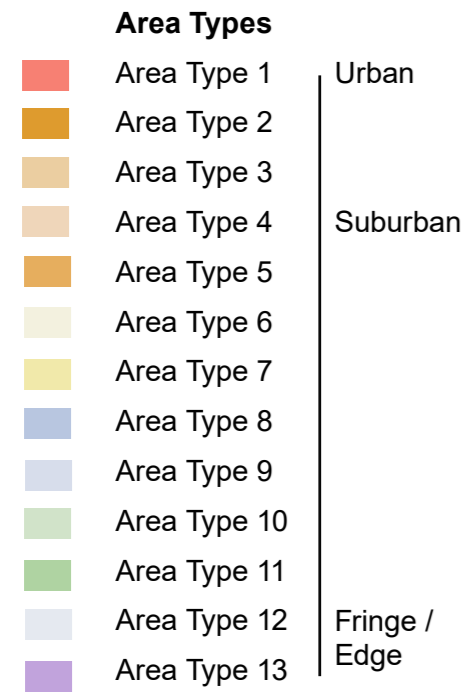
In the city centre area, the Birmingham Road site, a large brownfield site, has been allocated for mixed-use development, but plans for redevelopment have failed to materialize for over a decade. The council is now preparing fresh plans for the site, which could include the construction of a cinema, leisure outlets, offices, and residential uses.

Outside of the city centre, a significant number of new homes are being delivered to the north-east and south of Lichfield. South of the settlement area, there are two strategic development allocation sites under construction: South of Lichfield SDA and Dean Slade Farm SDA, which will yield 975 homes combined. Additionally, South Lichfield and Cricket Lane SDA has full planning permission for up to 520 homes, while Roman Heights to the northeast is currently under construction.

There are a few small sites in the city centre and the existing urban area that are allocated for housing in the Local Plan but have not yet been built out, as highlighted on the adjacent plan. Furthermore, two saved strategic development sites to the northeast, L2 East of Lichfield, Land north of Roman Heights OR7, and Land at Water Lane, Lichfield, have been granted outline planning permissions. However, Land at The Rosaries, Trent Valley Road, located just below the Roman Heights site, was refused planning.



Lichfield Area Types Plan



The area types plan for Lichfield was generated with the help of an algorithm that considers variations in the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as distances between buildings and streets. The urban centre (image 1) serves as the heart of the settlement, featuring continuous building lines without set backs and buildings of varying heights, ranging from 2-3 storeys. The densities in this area are between 50-70 dwellings per hectare.

Surrounding neighbourhoods (images 2-5) are mostly suburban area types, characterized by 2-2.5 storey housing and densities of 30-40 dwellings per hectare. An industrial/business area (image 6) separates the main urban area from the Roman Heights residential area and is made up of a mix of small/medium-sized corrugated steel-clad shed units.

Additionally, there are small pockets of rural edge area types covering agricultural buildings and hamlets outside the main settlement.

Refining and defining these area types further with the community will help to guide development and planning decisions in the city, as they will provide a coding framework for understanding the different types of areas within the city and the characteristics that make them unique.



02 Burntwood

About Burntwood

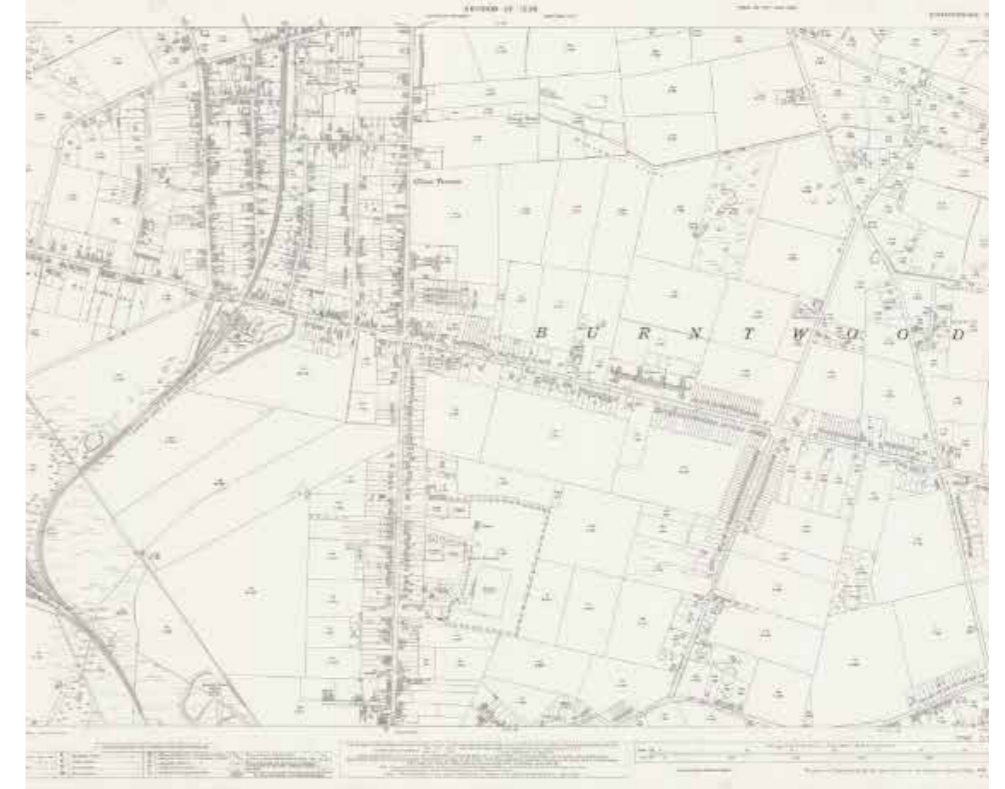
Burntwood, a civil parish town in the Lichfield District, is situated 4 miles west of Lichfield and is the district's second-largest settlement with a population of approximately 26,050 people (2020). Originally known as Burntwood, Edial and Woodhouses, the township was part of St. Michael's parish in Lichfield. It was shortened to Burntwood in 1921, and the Burntwood parish area now includes Chasetown and Chase Terrace, which grew as mining villages in the late 19th century.

The town's layout comprises intersecting roads that have gradually been built up with housing over time. Historical maps highlight the former railway line, which passed through Chasewater and Chase Terrace and serviced the mining industry until the last mine closed in 1959.

The maps also reveal the post-war development of new industry to the west and the construction of semi-detached and terraced suburban housing to the east. Burntwood became an overspill area for people from Birmingham and the Black Country during the 1960s and 70s, and in 1974, the parish was designated as an urban parish.



Burntwood Edial and Woodhouses Map, 1895



Burntwood Map, 1947



Burntwood Map, 1921



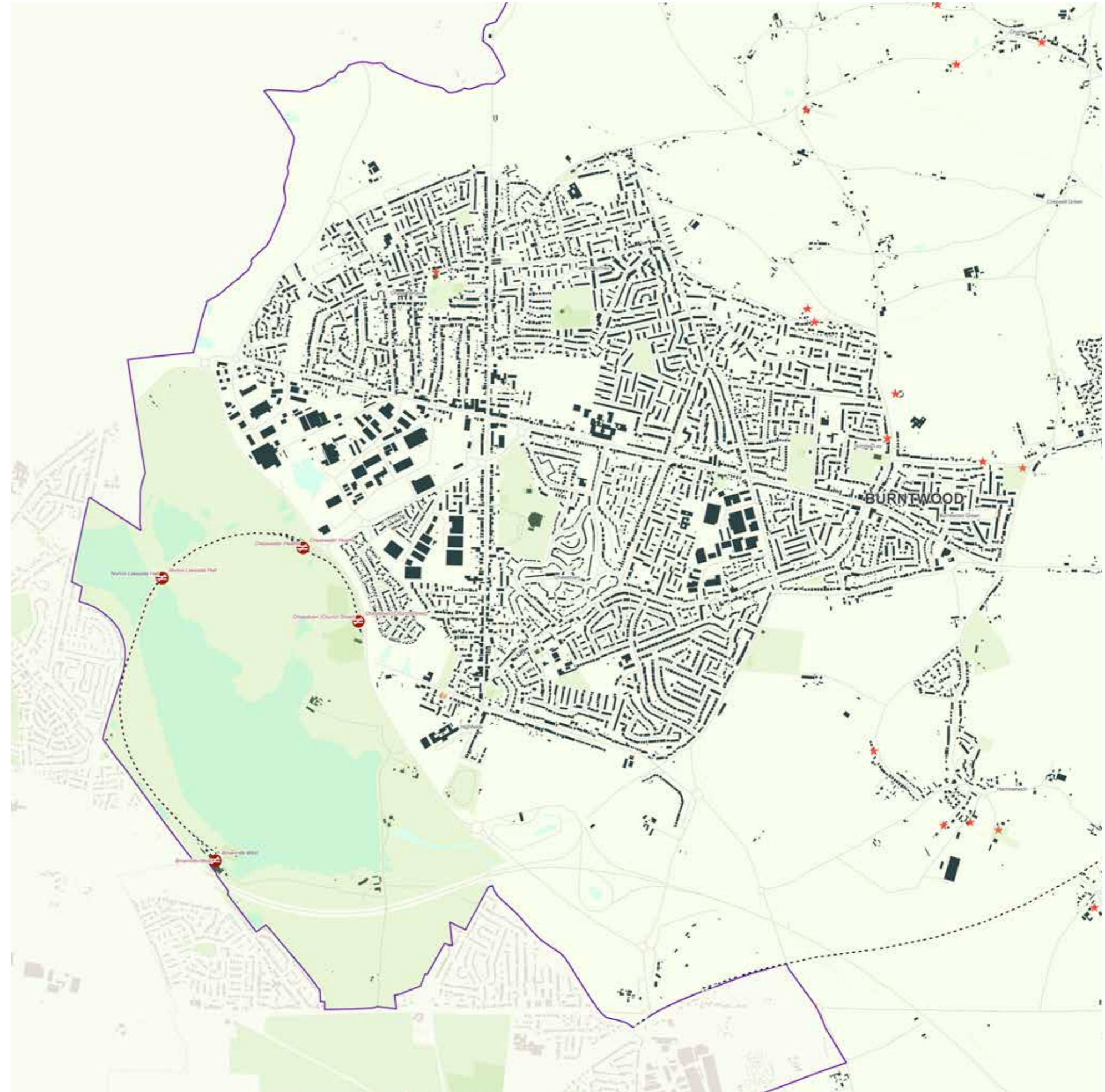
Burntwood Map, 1966

Burntwood Heritage & Conservation Plan

- District boundary
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Scheduled monument
- Built form
- Green spaces / open spaces
- Roads
- ⊘ Railway station
- - Railway

The Burntwood settlement area has a few historical buildings and features, which are highlighted in the heritage and conservation plan. One such feature is the Chasewater railway, which used to be a colliery railway but now operates as a heritage railway, running along the shores of Chasewater to the southwest of Burntwood. Most of the buildings in Burntwood are post-war residential housing and new housing estates, with only one listed building, St. John's Church, located within the settlement area.

The church was part of the old mining village of Chase Terrace. However, there are several Grade II listed buildings located along the eastern periphery of the Burntwood urban area, many of which are old farmhouse buildings.

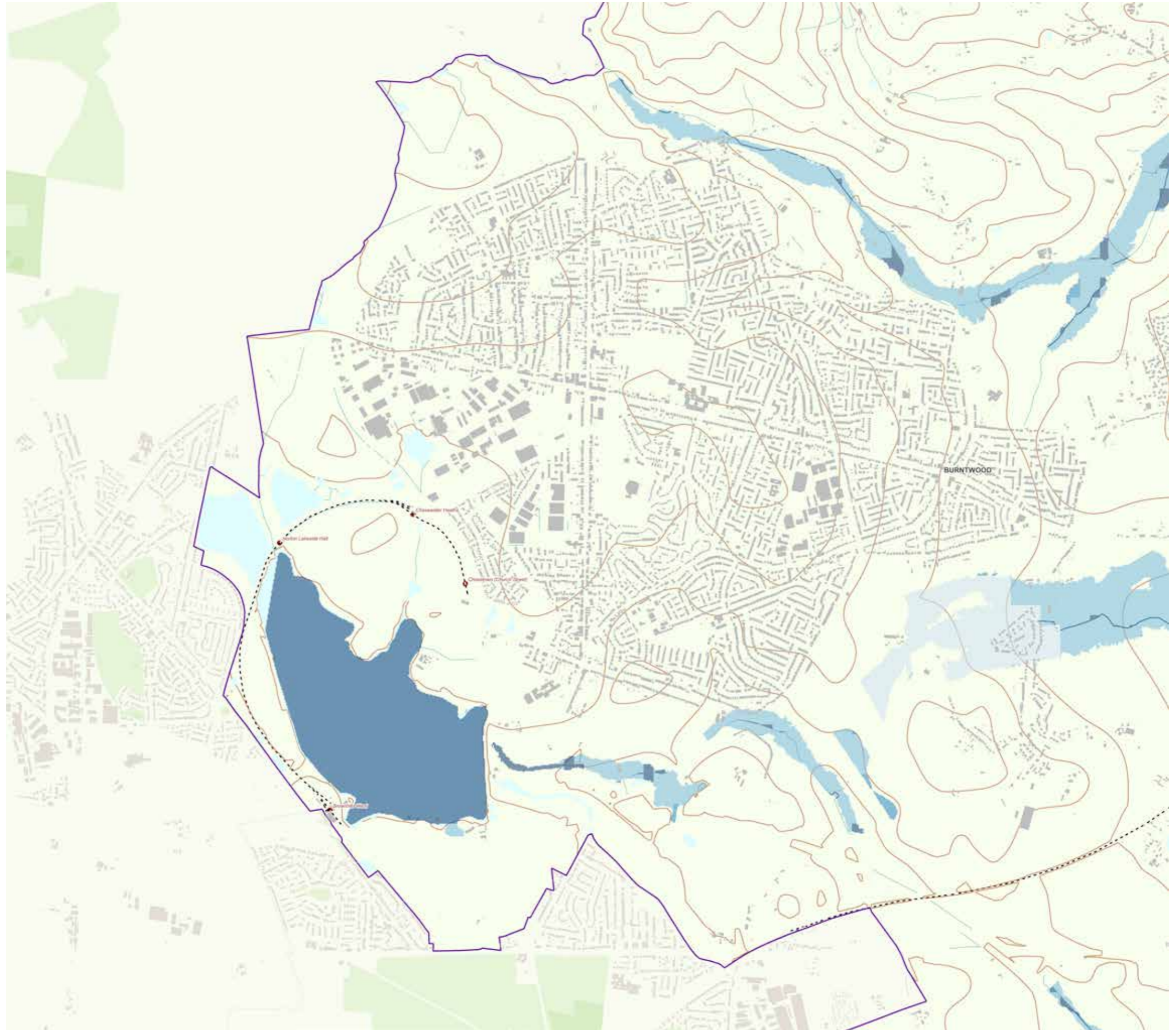


Burntwood Topography & Flood Risk Plan

- 1m contours
- Area of high risk of flooding
- Area of medium risk of flooding
- Area of low risk of flooding
- Built form

Burntwood is a relatively flat town located on the western edge of Lichfield District in Staffordshire, England. The town's topography is characterised by a gently undulating landscape, with most of the water courses situated at the edges of the settlement. The town is surrounded by rural areas and woodlands, and the nearby Cannock Chase provides a picturesque backdrop.

One notable feature of Burntwood's topography is the presence of Chasewater reservoir to the southwest of the settlement. The reservoir, located within the grounds of Chasewater Country Park, covers an area of over 90 hectares and is surrounded by woodland and heathland. However, the area around Chasewater is also a high-risk zone for flooding, which can pose a significant threat to the town's residents and infrastructure during periods of heavy rainfall.



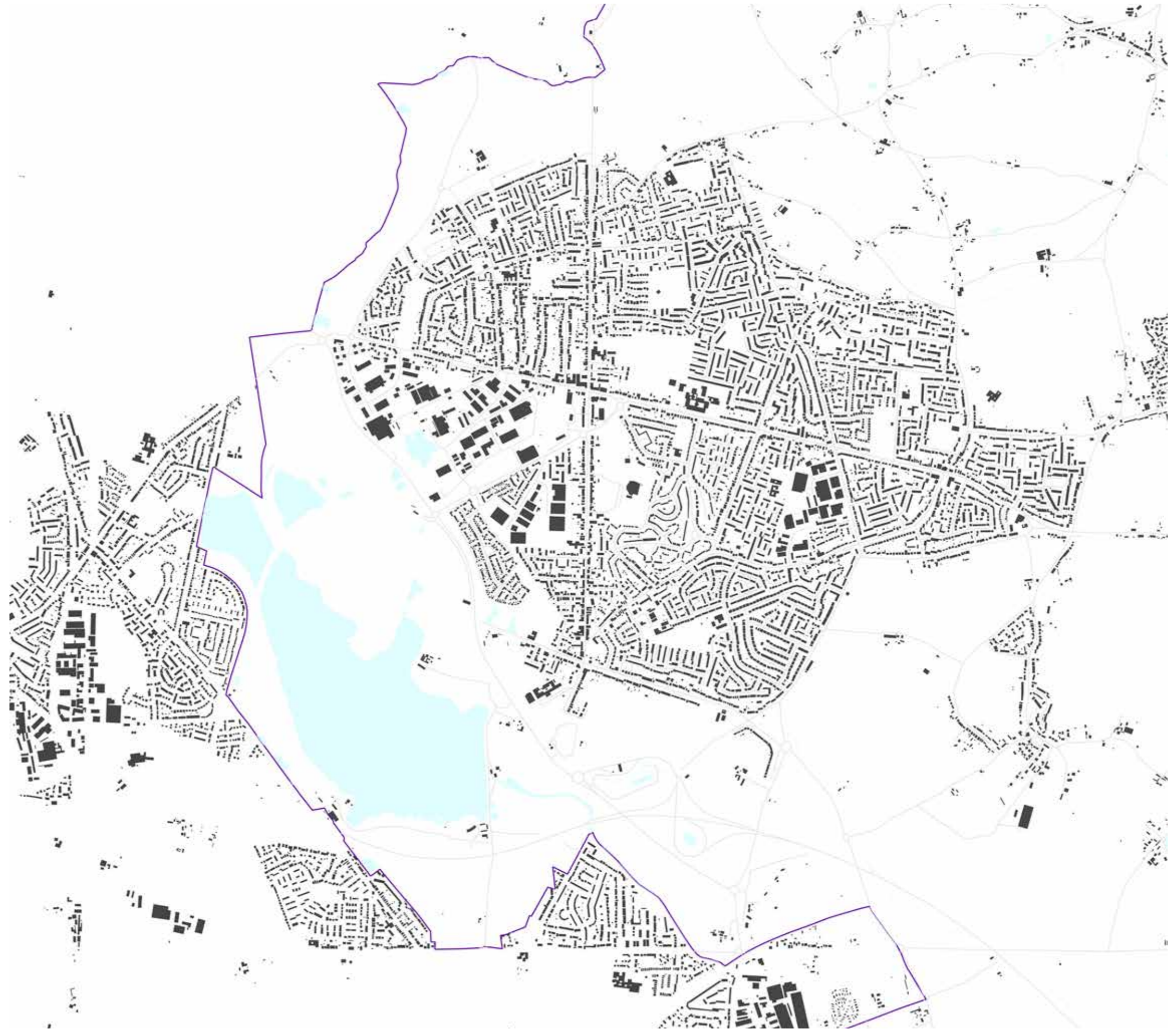
Burntwood Figure Ground Plan

- Built form
- Waterbody

The figure-ground of Burntwood, which refers to the relationship between built-up areas (figure) and open spaces (ground), is predominantly residential in nature. The built-up areas consist mainly of post-war housing estates and newer developments, with some commercial and industrial areas scattered throughout the town. The open spaces are mostly located on the periphery of the town, including Chasewater Country Park, which is the largest open space in Burntwood.

There are several clusters of buildings with larger footprints, representing key employment areas and community facilities. Strong building lines are formed by dominant roads crossing at the center of Burntwood, including High St/Rugeley Road and Cannock Road/Bridge Cross Road.

Overall, the figure-ground of Burntwood reflects the town's history as a former mining community that has developed into a largely residential area with plenty of open spaces and opportunities for outdoor recreation.



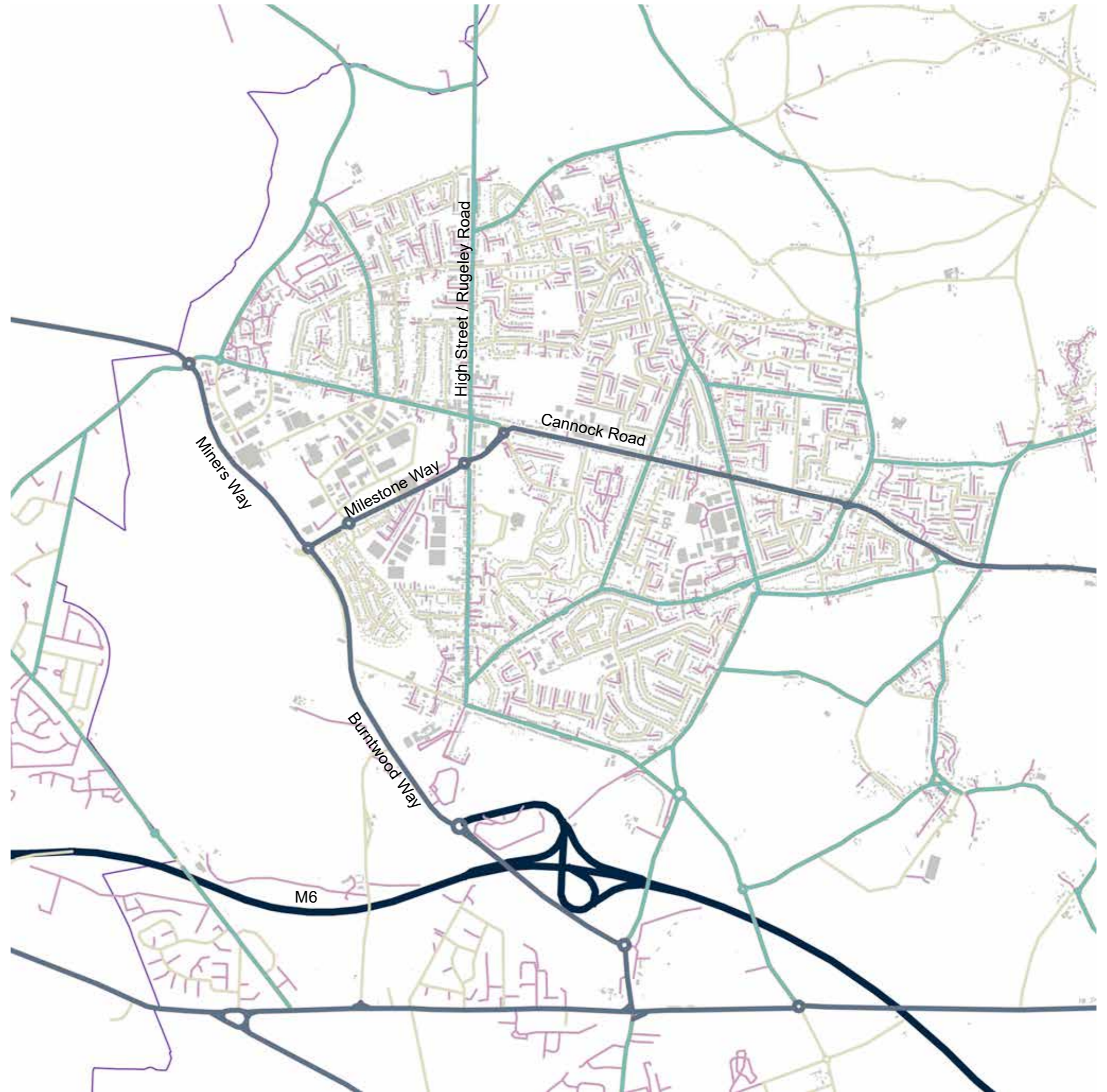
Burntwood Street Hierarchy Plan

- █ Motorway
- █ Primary road
- █ Secondary road
- █ Local roads
- █ Cul-de-sac
- █ High street
- █ Footpath

The following plan illustrates the street network and hierarchy of Burntwood. A junction off the M6 motorway is located to the south of Burntwood and provides access to the settlement area via the A5190 (Burntwood Way and Milestone Way). These roads serve as the main thoroughfares for vehicular traffic, while smaller secondary roads and residential streets branch off of them.

The town is based on an irregular grid pattern with two main roads, High Street/Rugeley Road and Cannock Road/Bridge Cross Road, intersecting at the town centre. The grid pattern is also characterised by a series of cul-de-sacs and loop roads that provide access to residential properties.

Overall, the street hierarchy of Burntwood reflects the town's development as a primarily residential area with a few commercial and industrial areas scattered throughout. The grid pattern allows for easy access to local amenities, while the one-way system ensures efficient traffic flow through the town center.



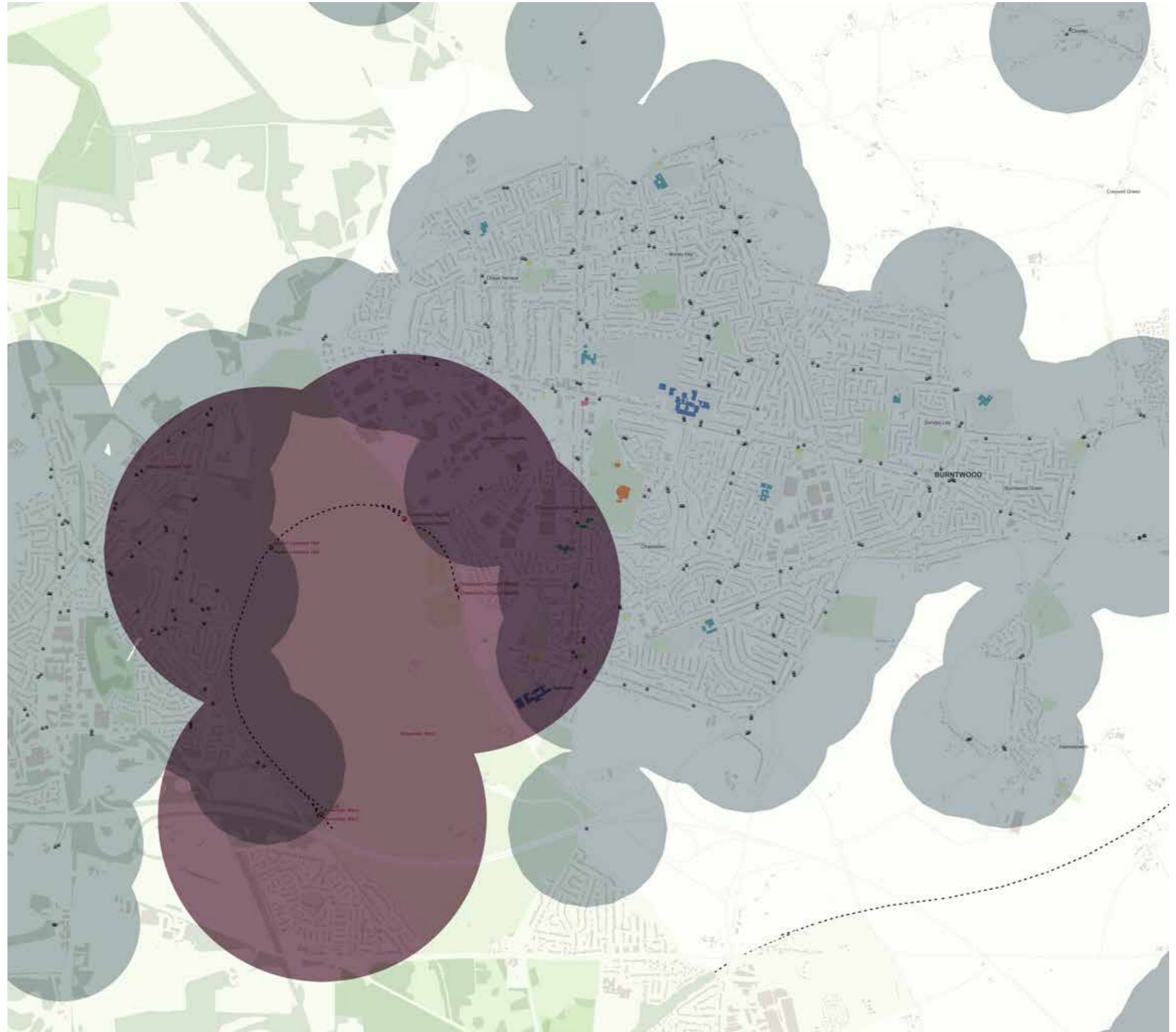
Burntwood Public Transport Proximity Plan

- Area within 800m (c.10 minute walk) from a railway station
- Area within 400m (c.5 minute walk) from a bus stop








The public transport plan shows that all residential areas in Burntwood are located within a 400m distance of a bus stop or service, making the town relatively well-connected to public transportation. There are several bus routes that serve Burntwood, providing links to nearby towns and cities such as Lichfield, Cannock, and Walsall.

Although Burntwood is not directly connected to the national railway network, the nearest railway station is Cannock station, which is approximately 6km west of the town. In addition, the Chasewater Railway line operates a heritage train service between Brownhills West and Chasetown, as shown on the adjacent plan. However, due to its heritage status, this railway line has limited practical provision of services further afield.

Overall, while Burntwood may not have as many public transport options as larger cities, its well-connected bus network and proximity to a nearby train station make it fairly convenient for residents to travel to and from the town and other nearby areas.



Burntwood Greenspace & Open Space Typology Plan

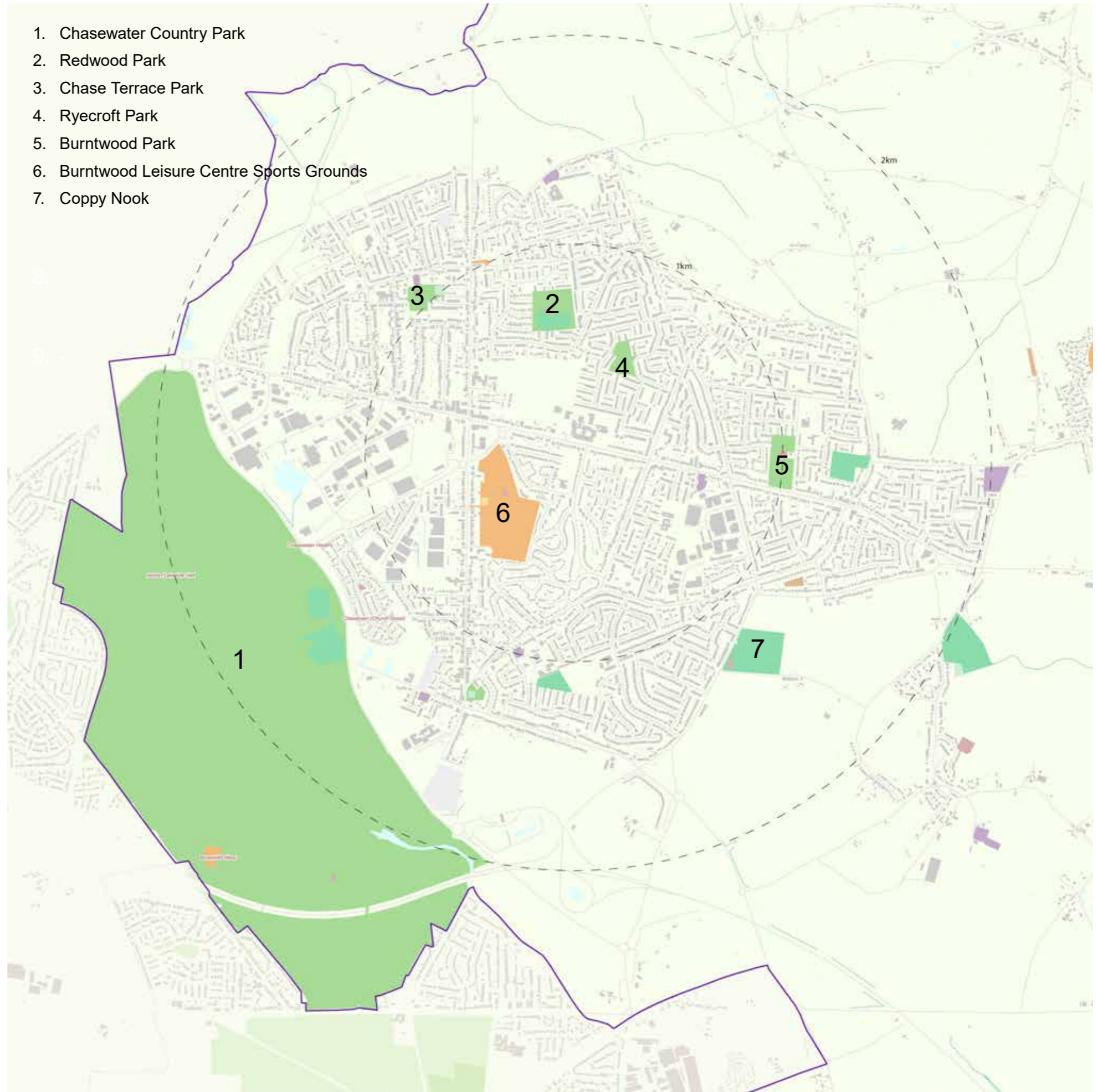
-  District boundary
-  Public parks or gardens
-  Playing fields
-  Allotments
-  Play space
-  Religious grounds
-  Cemetery
-  Bowling green
-  Golf course
-  Tennis courts
-  Other sports facilities

Burntwood is home to a number of green spaces and public open spaces, which provide residents with opportunities for outdoor recreation and relaxation. The largest and most well-known of these spaces is Chasewater Country Park, which covers an area of over 900 acres and features a large lake, woodlands, and trails for walking, cycling, and horse riding.

Other notable green spaces in Burntwood include Redwood Park, which features a children's play area and sports facilities, and Chase Terrace Park, which has a skate park, tennis courts, and a bowling green. The town also has a number of smaller parks and other green spaces, such as Burntwood Leisure Centre sports grounds and Coppy Nook playing fields.

In addition to these public green spaces, Burntwood also has a number of community gardens, allotments, and nature reserves, which provide opportunities for residents to grow their own food, enjoy local wildlife, and connect with other members of the community.

Overall, Burntwood's green spaces and public open spaces play an important role in enhancing the quality of life for residents, providing opportunities for outdoor recreation, promoting health and well-being, and fostering a sense of community spirit.

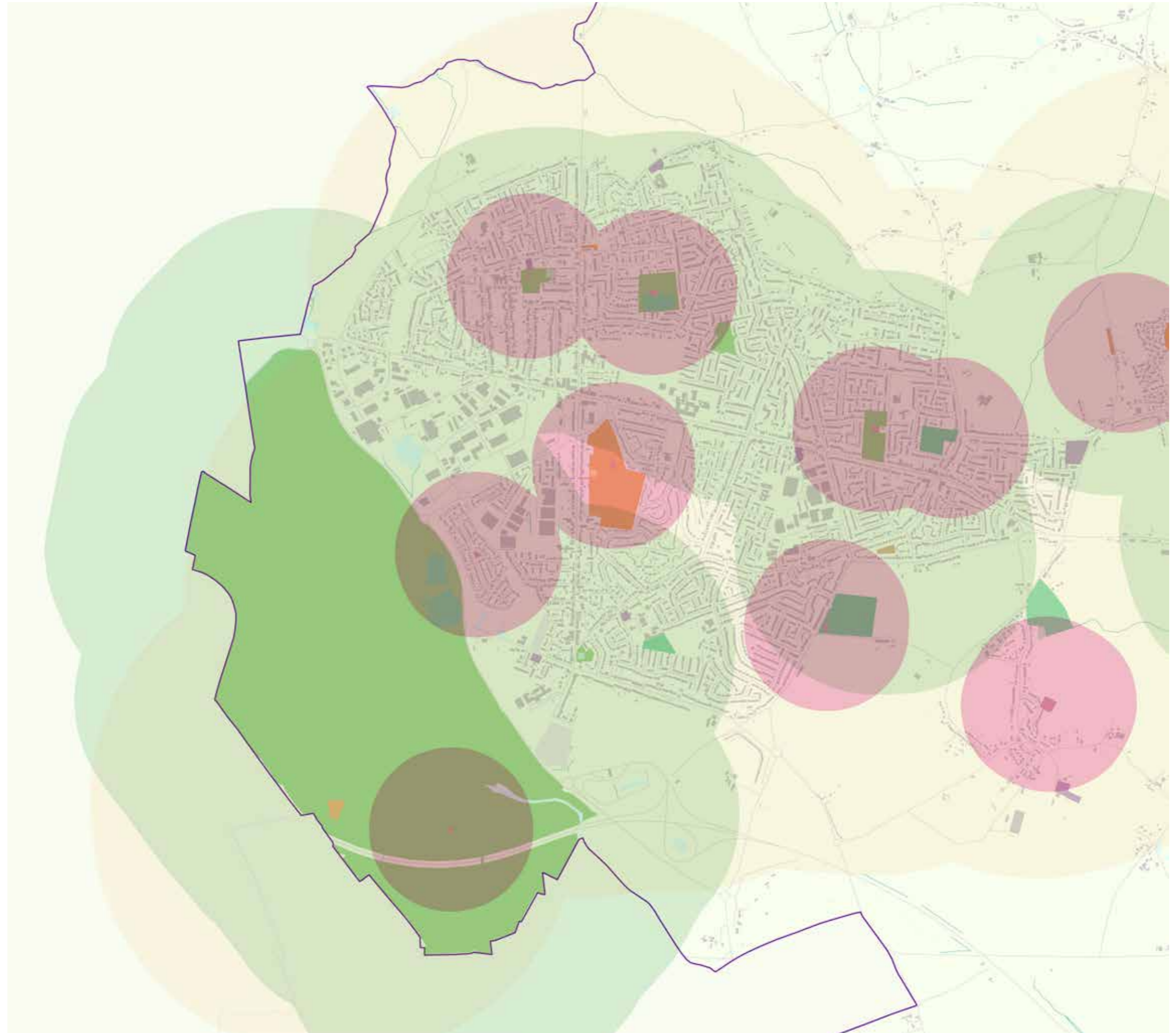


Burntwood Greenspaces & Open Spaces Proximity Plan

- Area within 710m* of informal open space
 - Area within 400m* of formal outdoor space - designated play area
 - Area within 1200m* of formal outdoor space - playing pitches & all outdoor sports areas
- *(FIT recommended benchmark guidelines)

Based on the proximity plan, access to formal outdoor spaces, such as play pitches and outdoor sports areas, is generally good throughout Burntwood. Informal open spaces are also widely available throughout the area, with the exception of a small gap in the southern and central neighborhoods.

However, access to designated play areas, which are considered formal outdoor spaces, is less evenly distributed across Burntwood. Many neighborhoods have limited access to such areas, particularly in the southern part of the district where there is a significant gap in provision.



Burntwood Facilities Plan

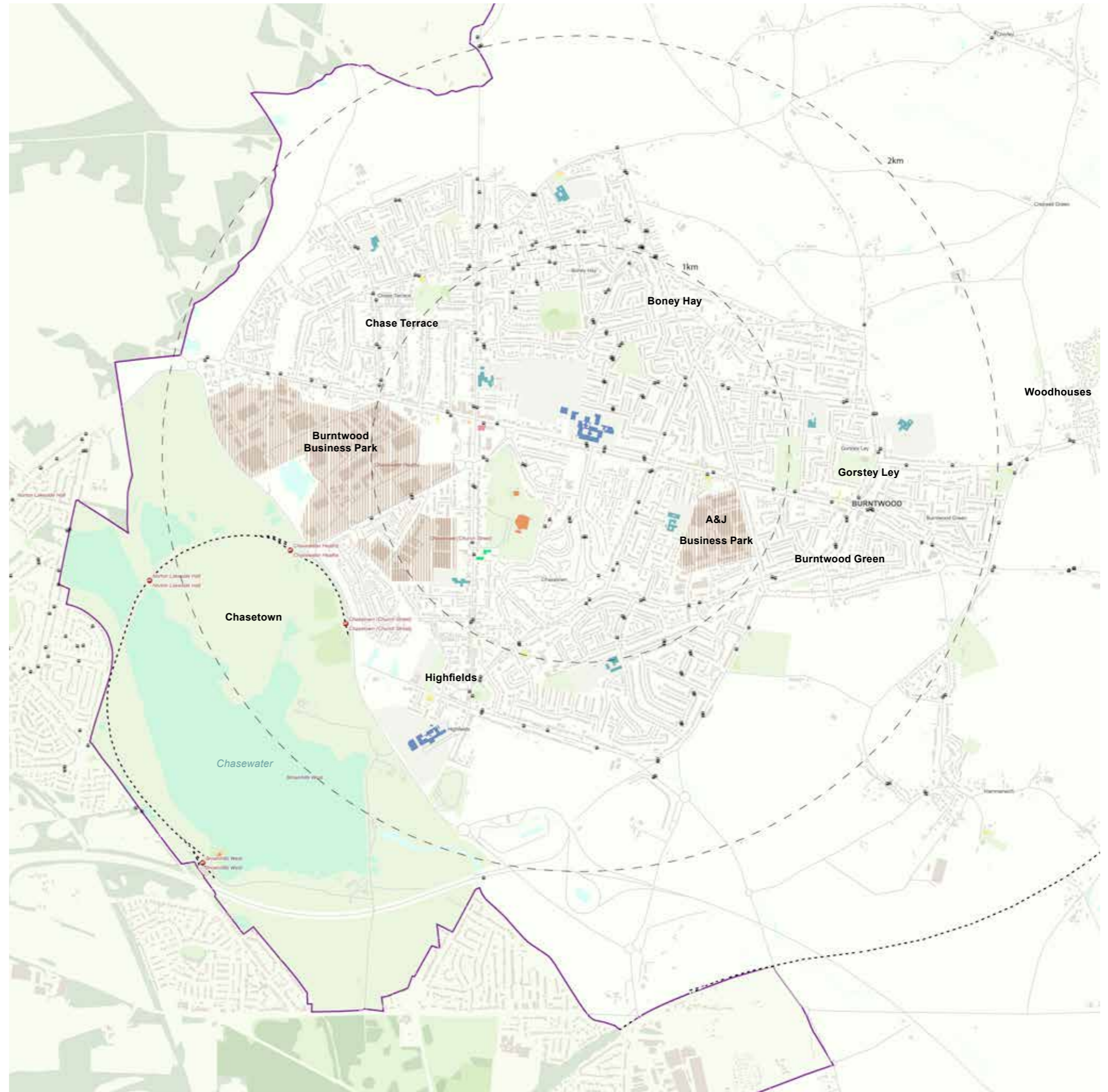
- Lichfield district boundary
- Primary school
- Secondary school
- University
- Place of worship
- Community uses
- Health centre / hospital
- Sports and recreational uses
- Business park
- ⊘ Railway station
- - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Built form
- Road
- Green space / open space

Burntwood offers a range of community facilities for its residents. Although it doesn't have a traditional town center, there are a few community facilities located at the crossroads of Rugeley Road and Bridge Cross Street, including a local library, pharmacy, post office, and two supermarkets. Just south of this crossroads is Burntwood Leisure Centre, which provides facilities for sports and fitness, including a swimming pool, gym, sports hall, and outdoor pitches.













In terms of education, Burntwood has two secondary schools. Chase Terrace Academy is located at the center of Burntwood, while Erasmus Darwin Academy is situated on the southern edge of the settlement. Additionally, there are several primary schools distributed throughout the northern, eastern, and southern neighborhoods, providing easy access to education for children.

As the second largest settlement in Lichfield District, Burntwood is also a key employment location. There are two business parks located in Burntwood; Burntwood Business Park, a large business park to the west, and a smaller business park, A&J Business Park, to the east. These provide opportunities for employment and business growth, contributing to the local economy.

Overall, Burntwood offers a range of community facilities and amenities, ensuring that its residents have easy access to education, recreation, and employment opportunities.

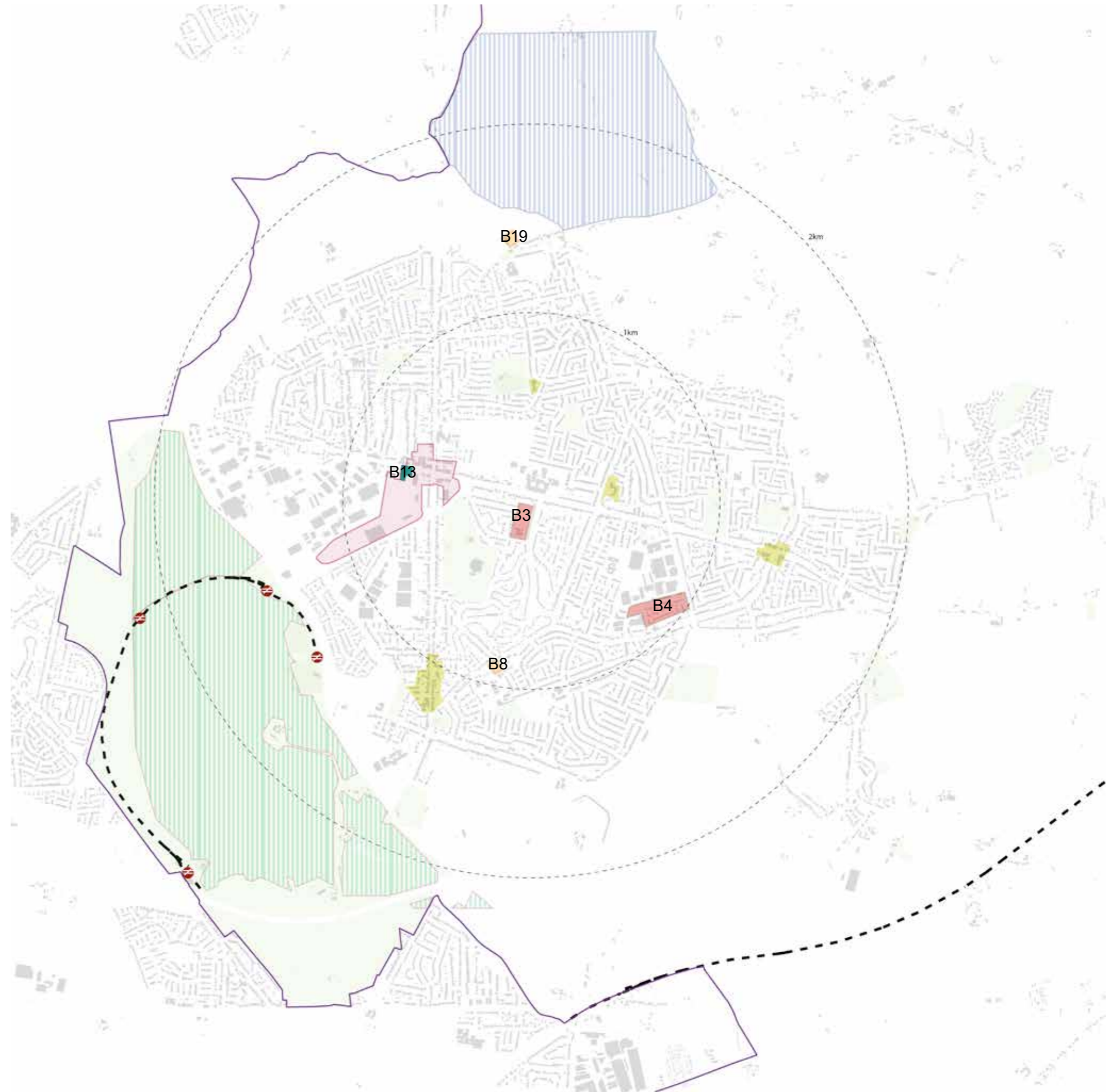


Burntwood Local Plan Strategic & Saved Allocations

-  Lichfield district boundary
-  Neighbourhood shopping centres
-  Non-strategic housing allocation saved policy sites
-  Non-strategic housing allocation saved policy site (under construction)
-  Non-strategic housing with mixed use allocation saved policy site (under construction)
-  Burntwood town centre boundary area
-  Site of Special Scientific Interest
-  Area of outstanding natural beauty
-  Built form
-  Railway line
-  Railway station
-  Green space / open space

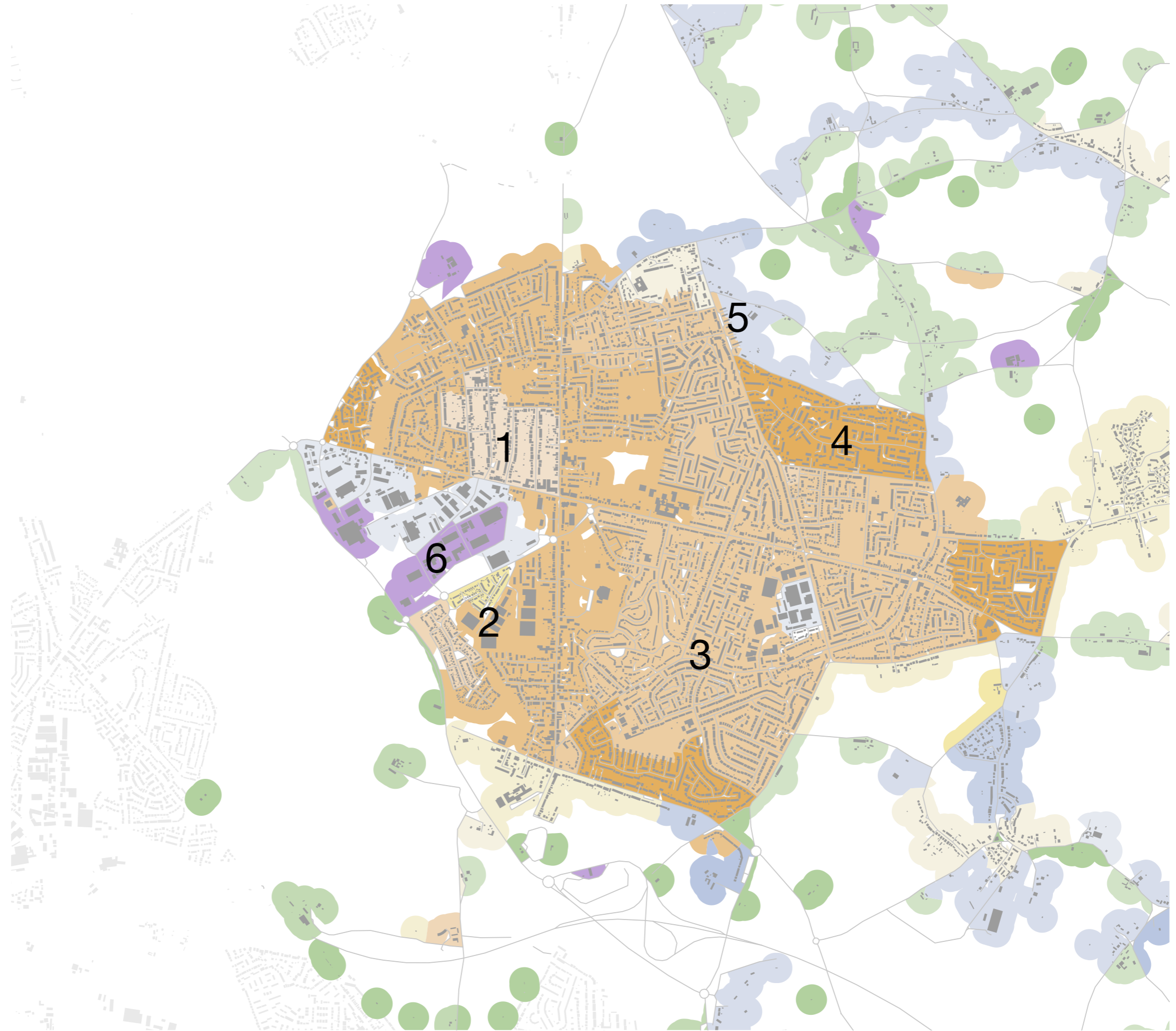
In Burntwood, the Local Plan does not include any strategic housing allocations within or beyond the settlement area. However, there are several housing allocations, many of which have already been developed or are currently under construction, have been granted planning permission, or are allocated for development. The remaining sites in Burntwood allocated for small-scale housing development include Land at Maple Close/Sycamore Road and Land at Mount Road/New Road, which are currently under construction for 14 and 95 homes respectively, and the Cottage of Content Public House on Queen Street, which has been allocated for a capacity of approximately 10 units under allocation B8. Another allocation, B13, which is Bridge Cross Garage on Cannock Road, has been allocated for 14 units, but its planning permission has since expired.

In addition to these housing allocations, there is also a notable site of natural significance in Burntwood. A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSI) lies to the southwest of the town, covering Chasewater Country Park. An area of outstanding natural beauty is also located to the north of Burntwood.



Burntwood Area Types Plan

- Area Types**
- Area Type 1 Suburban
 - Area Type 2
 - Area Type 3
 - Area Type 4
 - Area Type 5
 - Area Type 6
 - Area Type 7 Fringe / Edge
 - Area Type 8



This plan outlines the different area types in Burntwood, which have been determined using an algorithm that analyzes the urban landscape based on factors such as building distances, street layout, massing, and plot ratios.

The area types plan reveals that Burntwood does not have an urban center and is predominantly made up of various suburban areas with densities ranging from 30-50 dwellings per hectare. The housing in these areas is mainly two stories and consists of different typologies such as terraces, semi-detached, and detached houses.

The old Victorian terraces found along the streets of Chasetown and its connecting streets (image 1) are characterized by their short setbacks from the street, low boundary brick walls, off-white render, pitched roofs, and chimneys. In contrast, other suburban areas in the settlement (images 2-4) have housing that is set back further from the street, with front gardens/yards and private driveways, though do express a similar set of architectural materials.

There are also pockets and stretches of fringe/rural edge type areas along the settlement's edge, where occasional farmhouses (image 5) and sheds are present. Densities in these areas tend to be much lower than in the suburban areas, ranging from 10-20 dwellings per hectare.

Finally, an industrial/workplace area type dominates much of the western area of the settlement, reflecting the Burntwood business park (image 6) located to the west of the settlement.

Working with the community to refine and define these area types will serve as a useful guide for development and planning decisions in the town. The area types provide a coding framework to better understand the unique characteristics of different areas within Burntwood.



