

03 Village Settlements

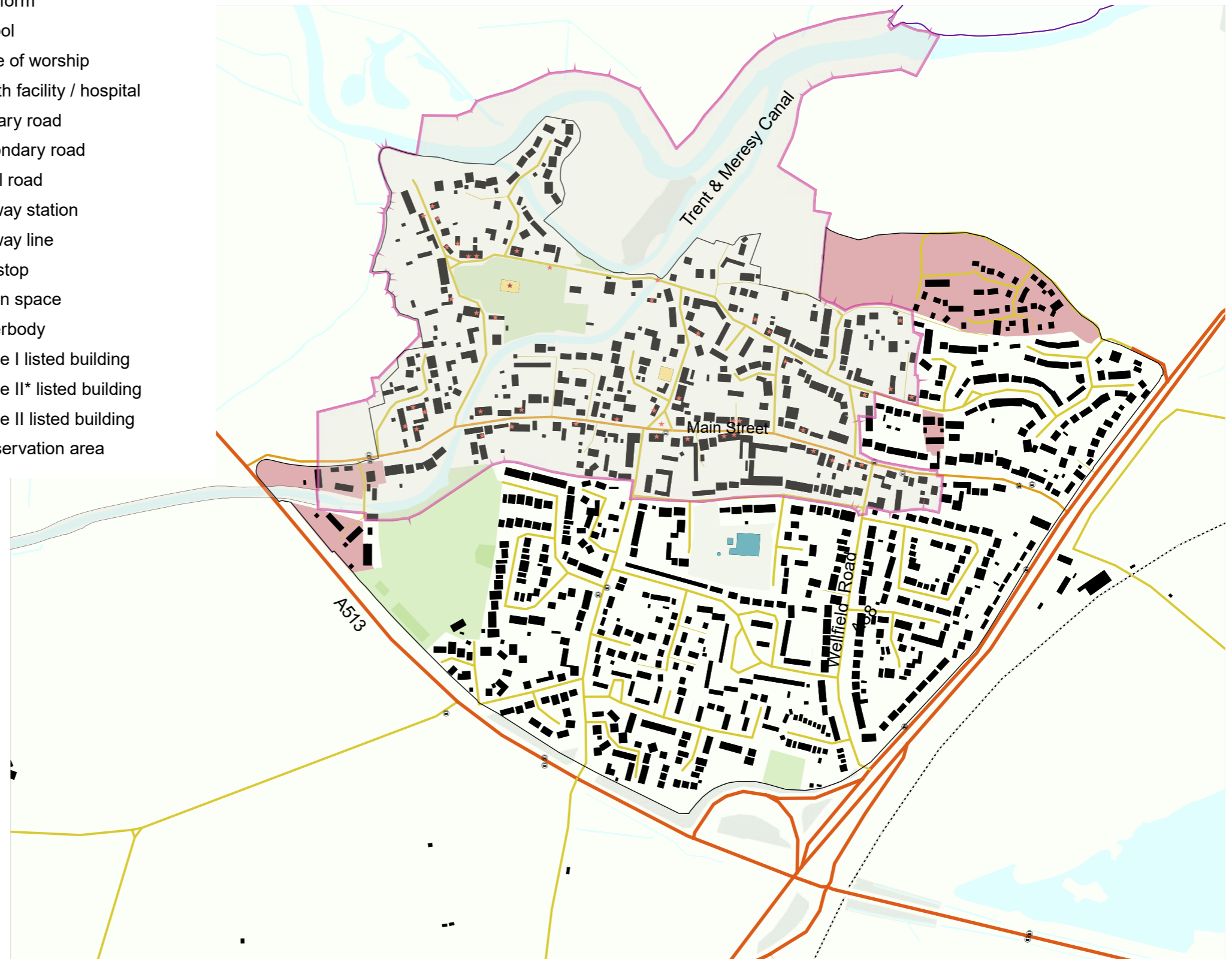
3. About Alrewas

Alrewas is a village situated in Alrewas civil parish, in the northeast part of Lichfield district, approximately 8km from Lichfield, with a population of around 2,850 people as of 2011.

The village is traversed by the Trent and Mersey Canal which flows in a northeastern direction and connects to the River Trent. Alrewas has a number of community facilities such as All Saints primary school, a village hall, two churches, a cricket club, and several eateries. Main Street is the main local street that runs through the village and is situated between the primary roads A513 and A38.

There is a bus route that runs along Main Street, Fox Lane, and Wellfield Road, providing transportation services to Lichfield and Burton Upon Trent. Alrewas has five housing allocation sites from the adopted Local plan, three of which have been completed, one is under construction, and the remaining site is allocated for six homes at The New Lodge, Kings Bromley Road (A4).

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- ⊘ Railway station
- - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area



3. Alrewas Area Types Plan

The plan generates area types by utilising an algorithm that takes into account both the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

The village is a mix of suburban residential area types as shown in images 1-4. Refining and defining these area types further with the community will help to guide development and planning decisions in the village, as they will provide a coding framework for understanding the different types of areas within the village and the characteristics that make them unique.

- Area Types**
- Area Type 1
 - Area Type 2
 - Area Type 3
 - Area Type 4
 - Area Type 5
 - Area Type 6
 - Area Type 7
 - Area Type 8
 - Area Type 9
- Suburban
- Fringe / Edge



4. About Armitage and Handsacre

Armitage and Handsacre are a pair of villages situated in the civil parish area of Armitage with Handsacre, located approximately 6km to the northwest of the city of Lichfield in the district's northwestern part.

Together, they have a population of around 5350. A railway line runs through the urban area, forming the northern boundary of Armitage and the southern boundary of Handsacre. However, there is no railway station in the vicinity. Additionally, a tributary of the River Trent flows west to east along the settlement's northern edge.

The main routes into Armitage with Handsacre are the A513, which connects the area to the A51 towards the west and the A515 towards the north. New Road also passes beneath the railway and joins Lichfield Road (B5014), a secondary road that runs south out of Armitage. There is a regular bus service along New Road that operates every half hour between Lichfield City Centre and Stafford Town Centre, passing through both Armitage and Handsacre.

Each village area has two primary schools, and there are several cafes, pubs, shops, a post office, and a pharmacy located along New Road. An employment area is present in the settlement's northwestern region.

Armitage and Handsacre have a total of eight listed buildings, including the Church of St. John the Baptist, the Manor House, and several historic farmhouses. These buildings have been recognised for their historic architecture.

The local plan allocation site AH1, located to the southeast of the village area adjacent to Hayes Meadow School, is designated for 199 homes and is currently under construction. The land south of Armitage with Handsacre is designated as Green Belt.



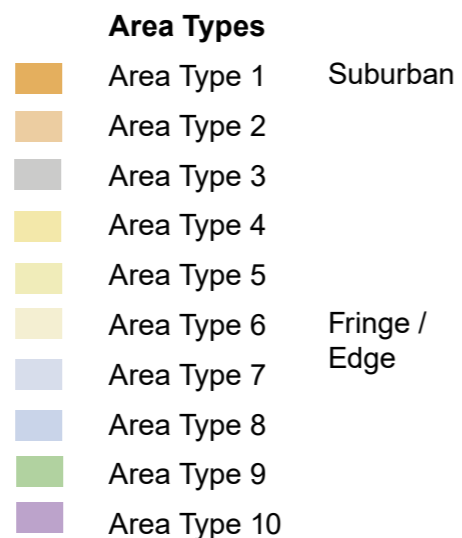
4.Armitage with Handsacre Area Types Plan

By considering the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets, the plan's area types are generated through the use of an algorithm.

The area types plan for Armitage with Handsacre reveals that the majority of the settlement consists of suburban areas, which are typified by significant distances between properties that face the road. Dwelling in these areas are typically between 1-2 storeys in height.

Notably, the settlement lacks any areas that exhibit a town centre type. Furthermore, certain areas located at the outskirts of the primary urban area showcase a combination of fringe/rural edge types with homes accessed via small country lanes.

To assist in guiding development and planning decisions within the village, it would be beneficial to collaborate with the community to further refine and specify these area types. Doing so would create a coding framework for comprehending the distinct types of areas in the village and their particular features.



5. About Clifton Campville

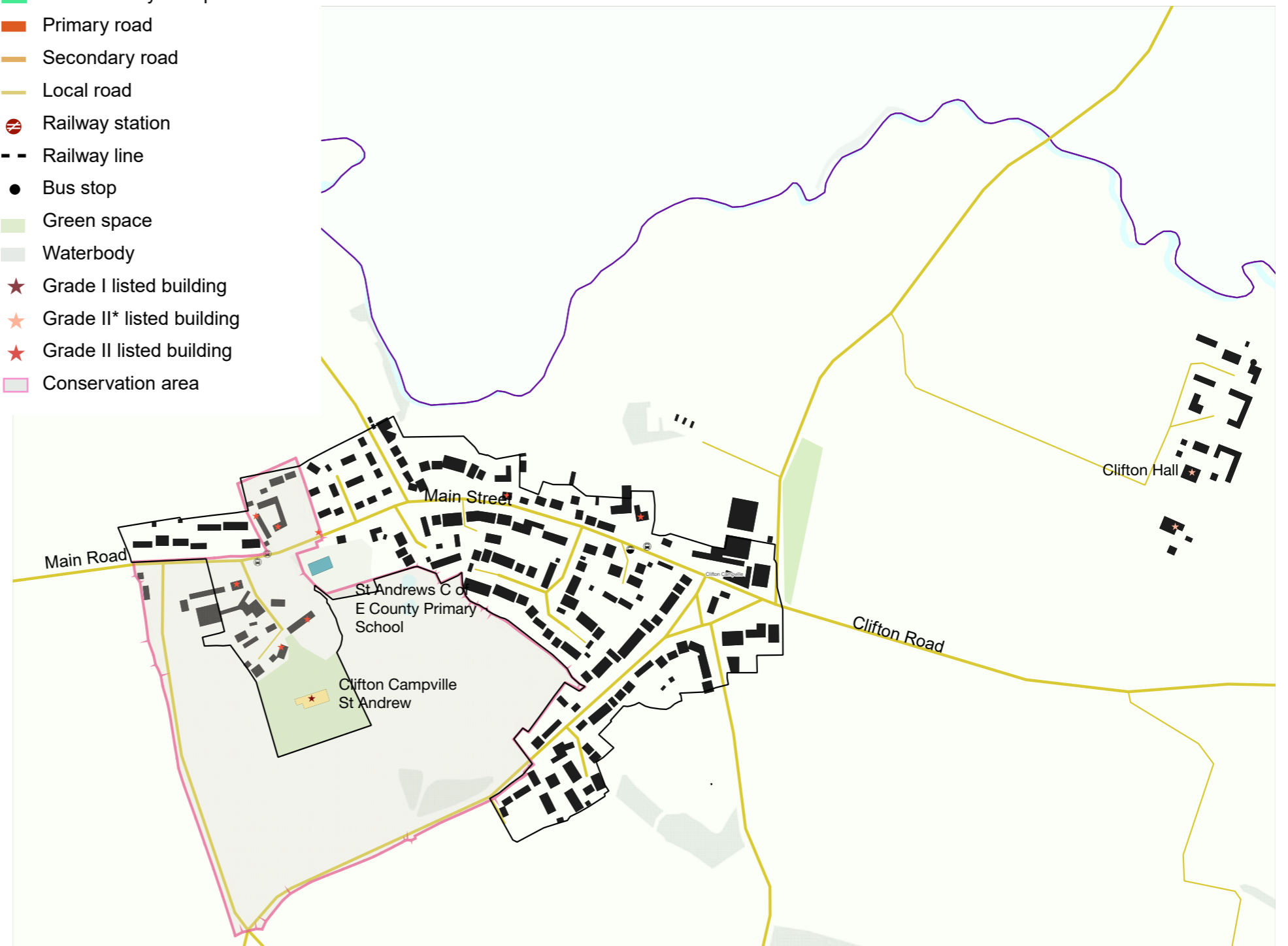
Clifton Campville, a small village located 16km east of the City of Lichfield, is situated in the civil parish area of Clifton Campville and has a population of 912 according to the 2011 census. The village can be accessed through the local road, Main Street, and currently has no public transport services that connect it to other settlements except for the R2 school bus service that runs between the settlement and Tamworth Rawlett School. St Andrews C of E County Primary School is the village's school.

The village of Clifton Campville boasts several listed buildings, many of which are within the village area. These include the landmark Grade I listed Church of St. Andrew and Grade II listed buildings such as Manor Farm, The Old Rectory, The Old Post Office, The Green Man village pub, and Hawthorne Cottage. Additionally, two Grade II* listed buildings, Clifton Hall and the adjoining former coach house and stable block, can be found just west outside of the main village settlement area.

Furthermore, the village area falls under the River Mease Special Area of Conservation due to the significance of the species and habitats it supports. In 2009, the Clifton Campville Conservation Area was designated to cover a section of the village settlement area, including the Grade I church and grounds, as well as several of the Grade II listed buildings. The conservation and management plan for the settlement emphasizes the need to safeguard the views across the open countryside to the south and west from any inappropriate development.

There are currently no existing or proposed allocations within this settlement area.

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- Ⓜ Railway station
- - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area



5. Clifton Campville Area Types Plan

An algorithm is utilised to create the area types in the plan, which takes into account both the shape and form of the urban landscape and the distances between buildings and streets.






Clifton Campville has a predominantly rural village feel, though with some areas featuring post-war housing and newer developments made of red brick and red clay tile roofs this gives some part of the village a more suburban village character.

The village is also known for its several large manor houses, such as Clifton Hall, which was built in the 16th century and has a Grade II* listed status. These manor houses (image 2) are typically constructed from brick or stone and boast large gardens and grounds that are accessed via small country lanes.

Main Street is split across different area types, with some homes featuring front gardens set back from the roadside while others are old cottages (image 3) located against the edge of the road, alongside farmhouse and outhouse buildings (image 4).

Overall, the properties in Clifton Campville are diverse, ranging from traditional to modern homes, and the village is surrounded by fields and greenery.

Collaborating with the community to refine and specify these area types would be useful in guiding development and planning decisions within the village, as it would provide a coding framework for understanding the unique characteristics of each area type.

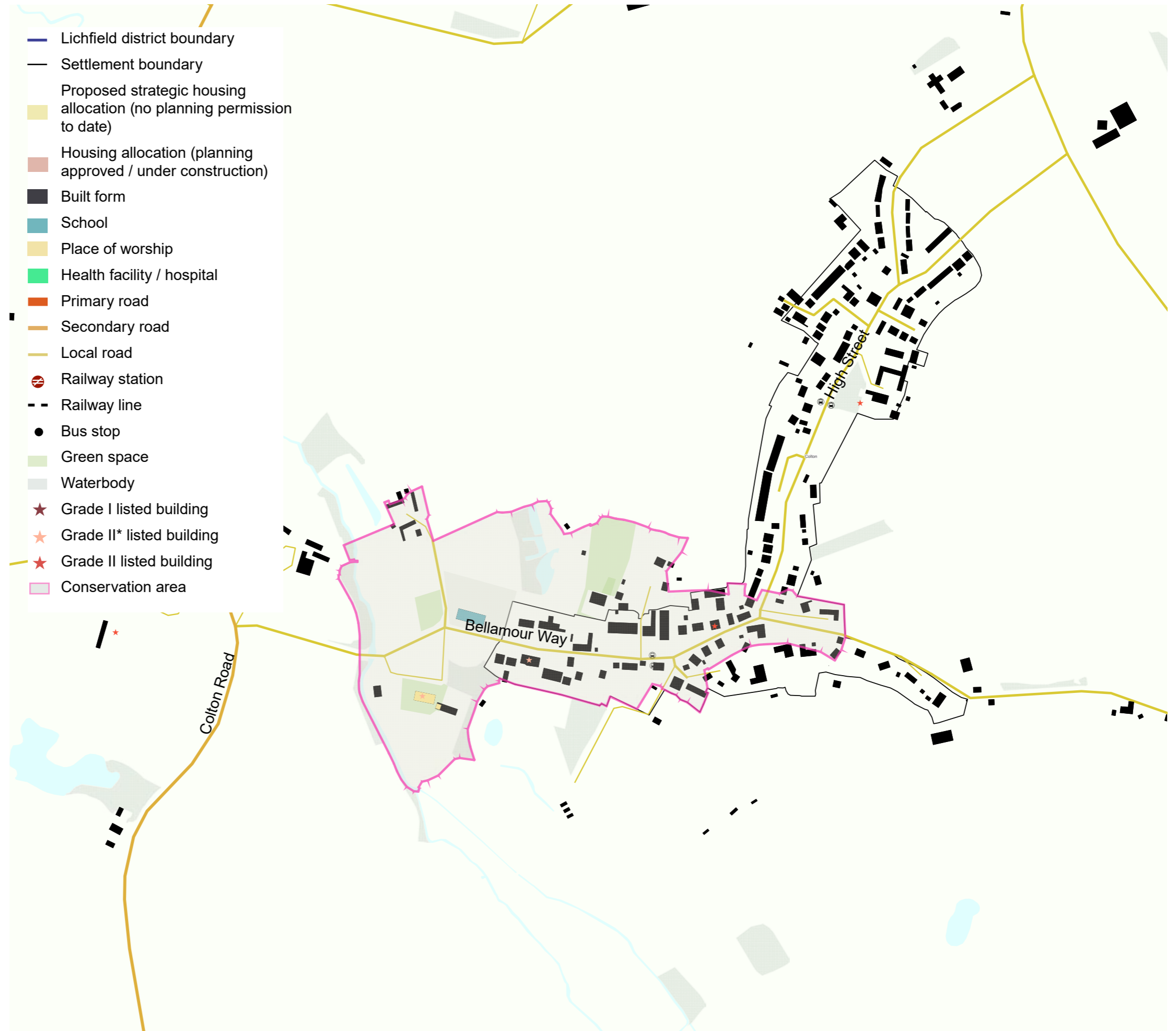
Area Types	
	Area Type 1 Suburban
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge
	Area Type 5



6. About Colton

Colton is a small village and civil parish with a population of 671 according to the 2011 census. It is located just outside the town of Rugeley on Colton Road (B5013), near the northern boundary of the district area. Bellamour Way is the main access road that zigzags through the village, connecting it to Colton Road (B5013). Unfortunately, there are no public transport services available to connect Colton to other settlements.

The village has several community facilities, including St Mary's C of E School, Colton Village Hall, and the Greyhound Inn Colton pub. Colton has 13 listed buildings, with two being Grade II* listed and the others Grade II listed. The western area of Colton is protected by an existing conservation area that includes the Grade II* listed Colton St Mary the Virgin church and Colton House. There are no existing or proposed allocations within the settlement area.



6. Colton Area Types Plan

By utilising an algorithm that considers the shape and form of the urban landscape and the distances between buildings and streets, the plan's area types are created.

Colton is a small village that exudes a traditional rural charm, nestled amidst verdant farmland and countryside. Most of the homes in the village are constructed from brick and feature classic architectural styles, sporting pitched roofs and chimneys, and varying between one and two stories in height.






In one particular area, Little Hay House (image 1) stands out as a modern yet traditional design, boasting red brick walls and a pitched roof adorned with dormer windows, surrounded by lush gardens and greenery.

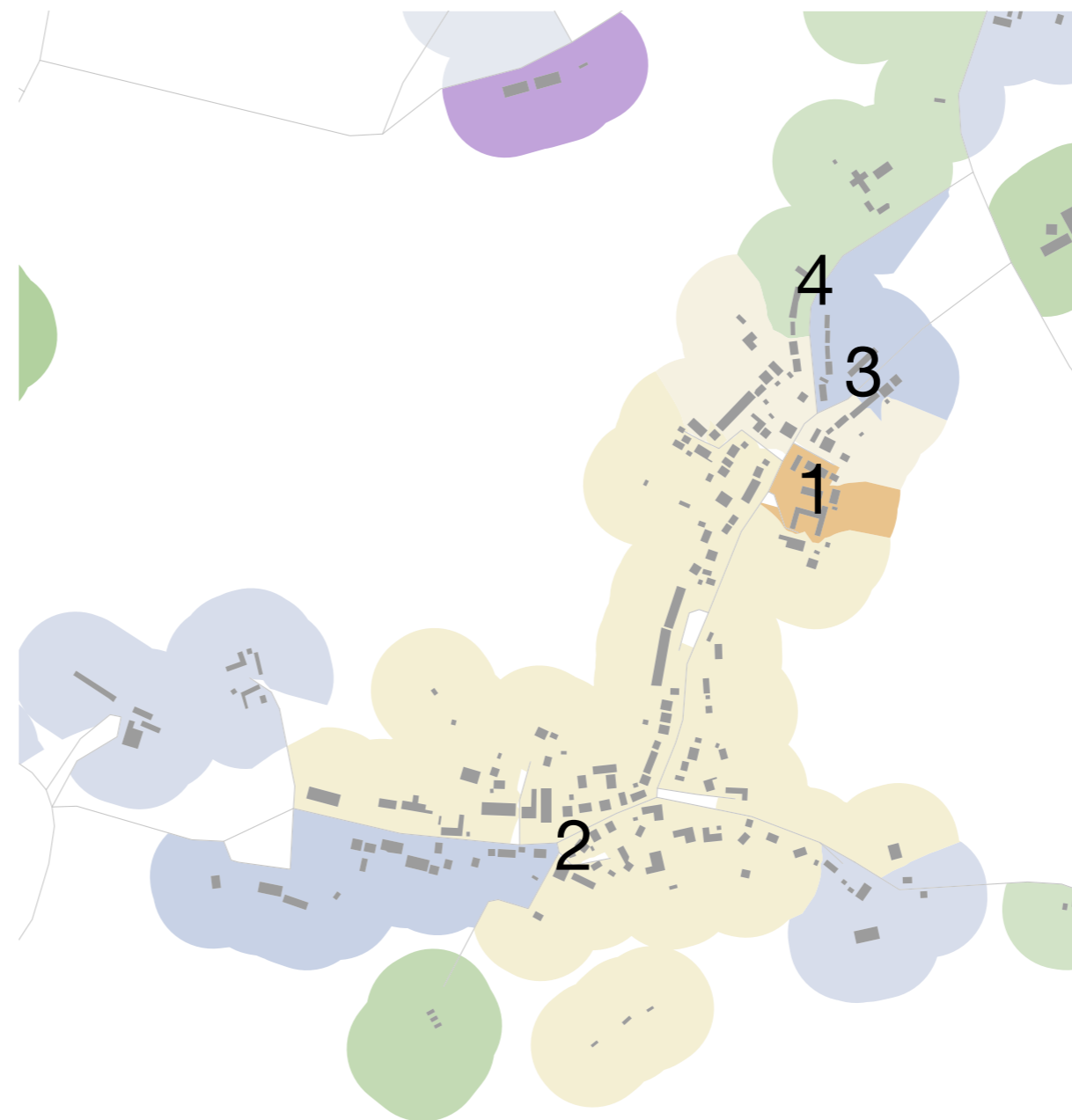
Meanwhile, certain properties on Bellamour Way (image 2) are situated right up against the street with no pavements, creating a unique character in the village.

Other parts of the village showcase post-war semi-detached houses (image 3) and 1.5-storey bungalows with integral garages (image 4).

At the periphery of the settlement, individual houses (image 4) are built along small private access lanes.

Working alongside the community to refine and specify these distinct area types could prove beneficial in guiding development and planning decisions within the village, as it would establish a coding framework for recognizing the special features of each area type.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4
	Area Type 5

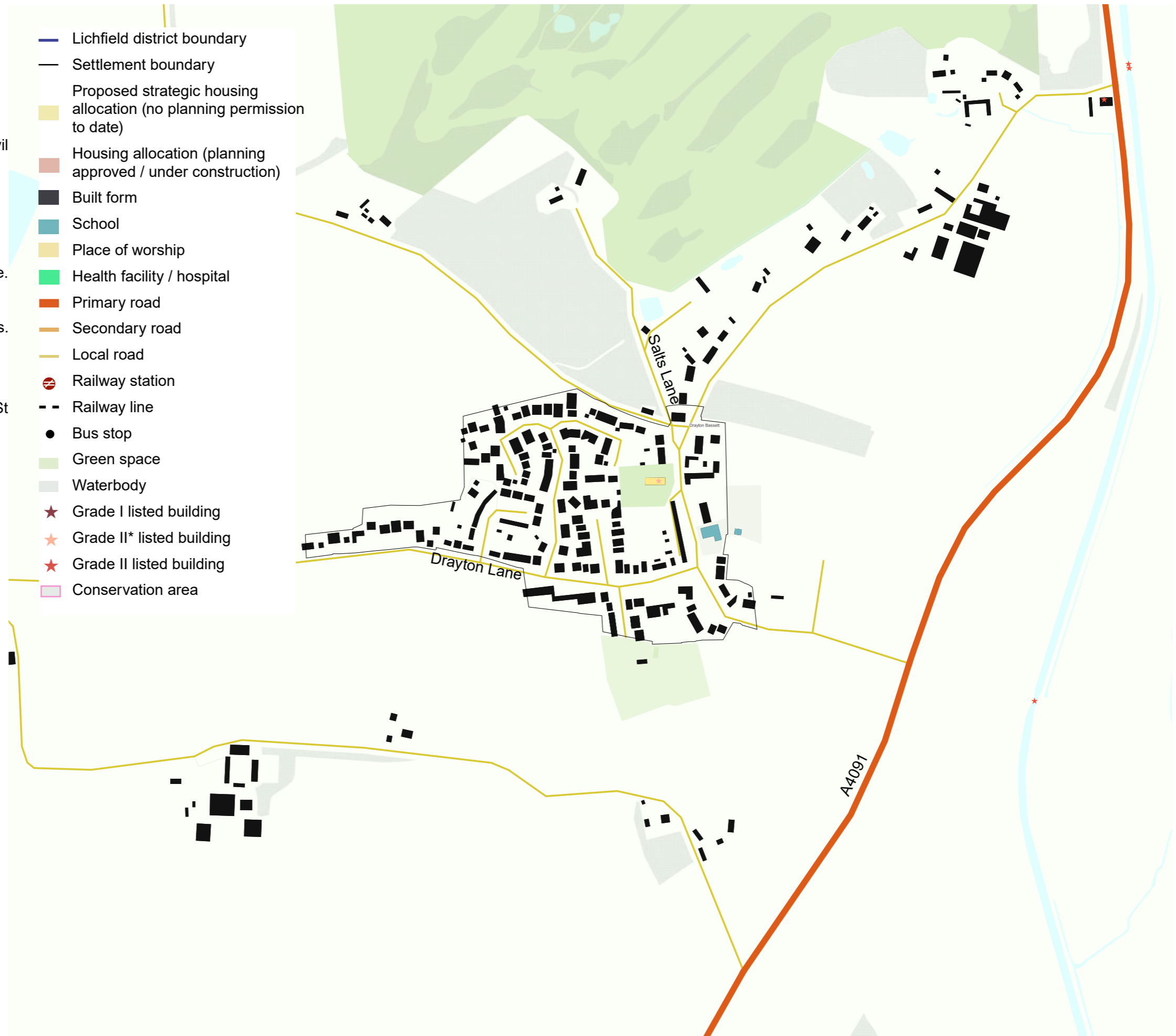


7. About Drayton Bassett

Drayton Bassett is a village and civil parish situated in the southeastern part of Lichfield district, with a population of 1,037 (2011). The main roads in the village are Drayton Lane and Salts Lane, the latter of which connects to the A4091 just to the west of the village. Unfortunately, there are no public transport services that link Drayton Bassett to other nearby settlements.

An area of eastern Drayton Bassett has been designated a conservation area, which encompasses the Grade II* listed St Peter's Church and Manor Primary School, both of which date back to the 15th century.

The village has no existing or planned development allocations, and the entire settlement area is surrounded and safeguarded by Green Belt land.








7. Drayton Bassett Area Types Plan

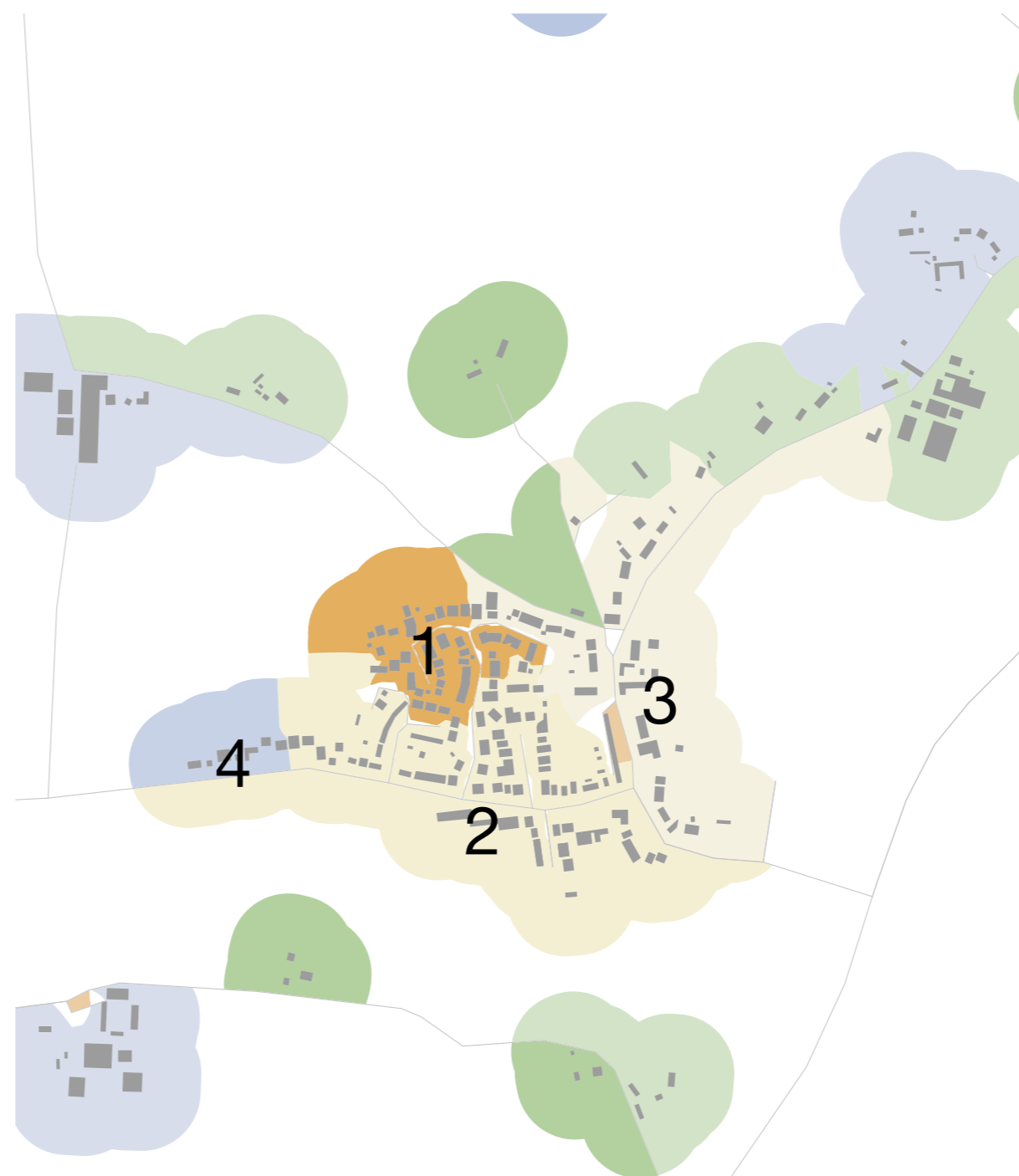
The plan's area types are created by utilising an algorithm that considers both the shape and form of the urban landscape and the distances between buildings and streets.

Drayton Bassett is a small village that combines elements of suburban and traditional village life. The suburban parts of the village (images 1 & 2) are characterized by modern homes situated behind private drives and front gardens, with pitched roofs and a density of around 30 dwellings per hectare.

Meanwhile, the historic centre of the village features buildings with varying set backs from the road, and homes arranged around a central village square (image 3), giving it a more traditional feel. Finally, there are lower density homes (10-20dph) located along country lanes, with hedges marking the boundaries of the front plots (image 4).

Collaborating with the community to refine and specify these area types would be useful in guiding development and planning decisions within the village, as it would provide a coding framework for understanding the unique characteristics of each area type.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1 Suburban
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge
	Area Type 5

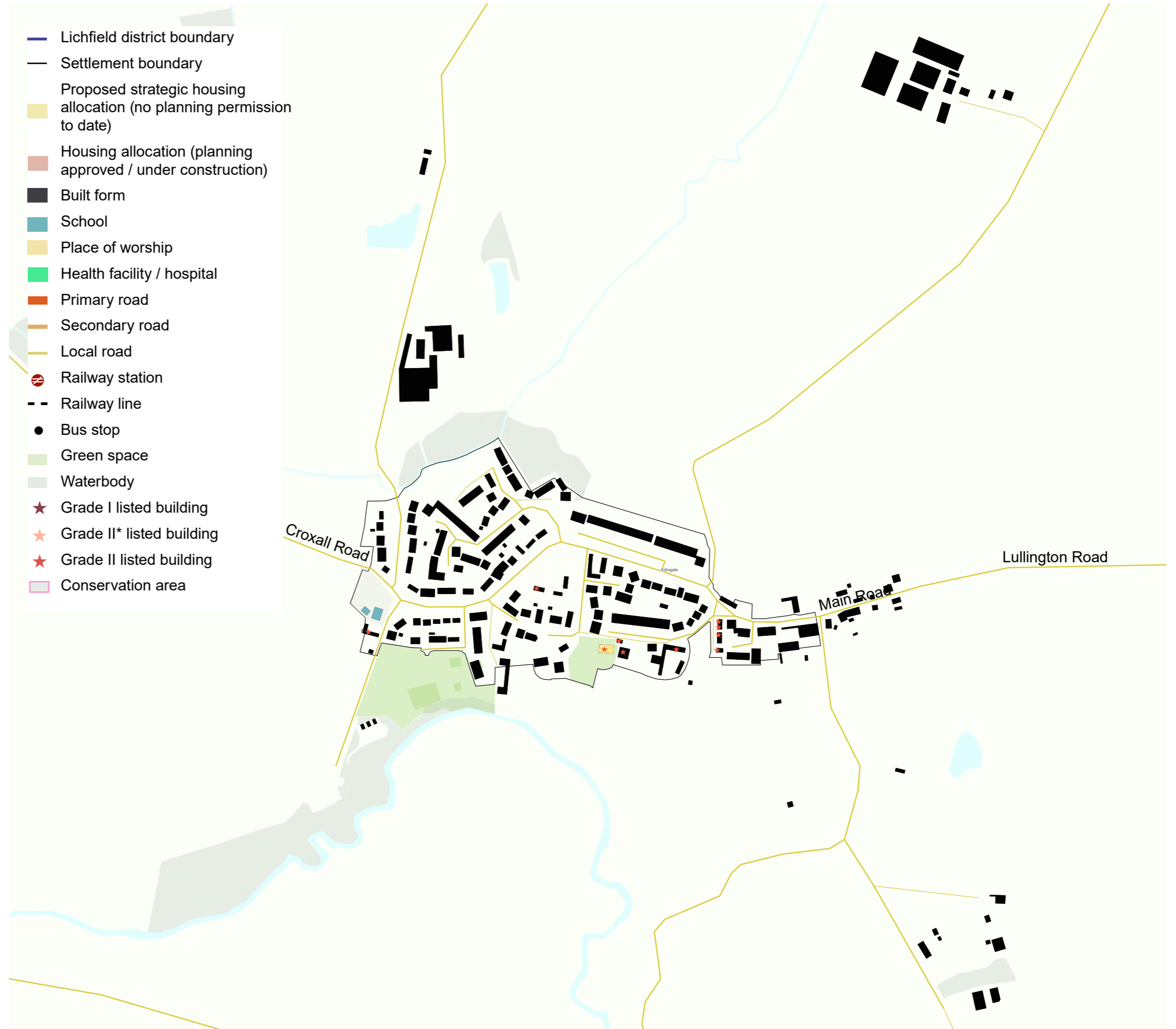


8. About Edingale

Edingale is a civil parish and village situated in the eastern region of Lichfield district with a population of 632 people (2011). The settlement is positioned 8km east of Lichfield city and 11km north of Tamworth. The village's primary street is Croxall Road, which transforms into Main Road and Lullington Road at the east end of the area. Unfortunately, there are no public transport services available to link Edingale to other settlements.

Although the village has some community amenities, such as Mary Howard C of E Primary school, Edingale Holy Trinity Church, a grade II listed church, and a village hall, it lacks other facilities, such as local grocery stores and supermarkets.

Several houses of considerable heritage value in the village have been given grade II listings. The entire settlement area of the village falls within the National Forest area, and there are no current or proposed allocations for development within the area.



8. Edingale Area Types Plan






The plan's area types are produced by employing an algorithm that considers the shape and layout of the urban landscape, in addition to the distances between buildings and streets.

Edingale is a village that blends modern suburban areas with its historical urban centre. The village comprises different sections, some of which are home to contemporary red brick houses with brown tiled roofs (image 1). These areas have a suburban feel with an average density of 30-40 dwellings per hectare. The houses come with front gardens and garage parking, giving them a modern touch.

In other parts of the village, one can find housing that reflects the post-war 1950s and 60s era. These areas have 1-2 storey houses and bungalows with pitched roofs (image 2 & 3). Towards the urban fringe of the village, there is more of a variation in the urban grain, with brick cottages with short set backs against the road on one side, and other cottages set further back against the road with large front gardens (image 4).

The mix of architectural styles gives the village a unique character.

Collaborating with the community to refine and specify these area types would be useful in guiding development and planning decisions within the village, as it would provide a coding framework for understanding the unique characteristics of each area type.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1 Suburban
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge
	Area Type 5



9. Elford

Elford is a civil parish and village situated in Lichfield District, with a population of 632 people according to the 2011 census. It is located on the eastern bank of the River Tame, approximately 8km east of Lichfield and 8km north of Tamworth. The surrounding area is primarily rural, with a mix of small towns and villages.

Access to Elford is via Burton Road (A513), which connects to a network of local roads in the village area. The village boasts several community facilities, including Howard Primary School, St. Peter's Church, Elford Village Hall, a bakery, a pub, and a farmer's market.

Elford's parish area is covered by a neighborhood plan that forms part of the development plan for the district and was adopted in January 2019. The village lies within the Trent Valley Washlands character area, which is typified by linear river and canal features within the vicinity. The River Tame, which dominates the landscape within the Parish area and forms a natural boundary to the south of Elford Village, is a key feature of the character area.

The village is roughly divided into two sections: a floodplain area to the west, adjacent to the River Tame, and low-lying rolling farmland to the east. Elford has a conservation area that covers a large area of the village, and there are ongoing discussions to extend it to include the remaining historic buildings and open spaces in the village area.

There are no existing or proposed allocations for development within the settlement area at present.



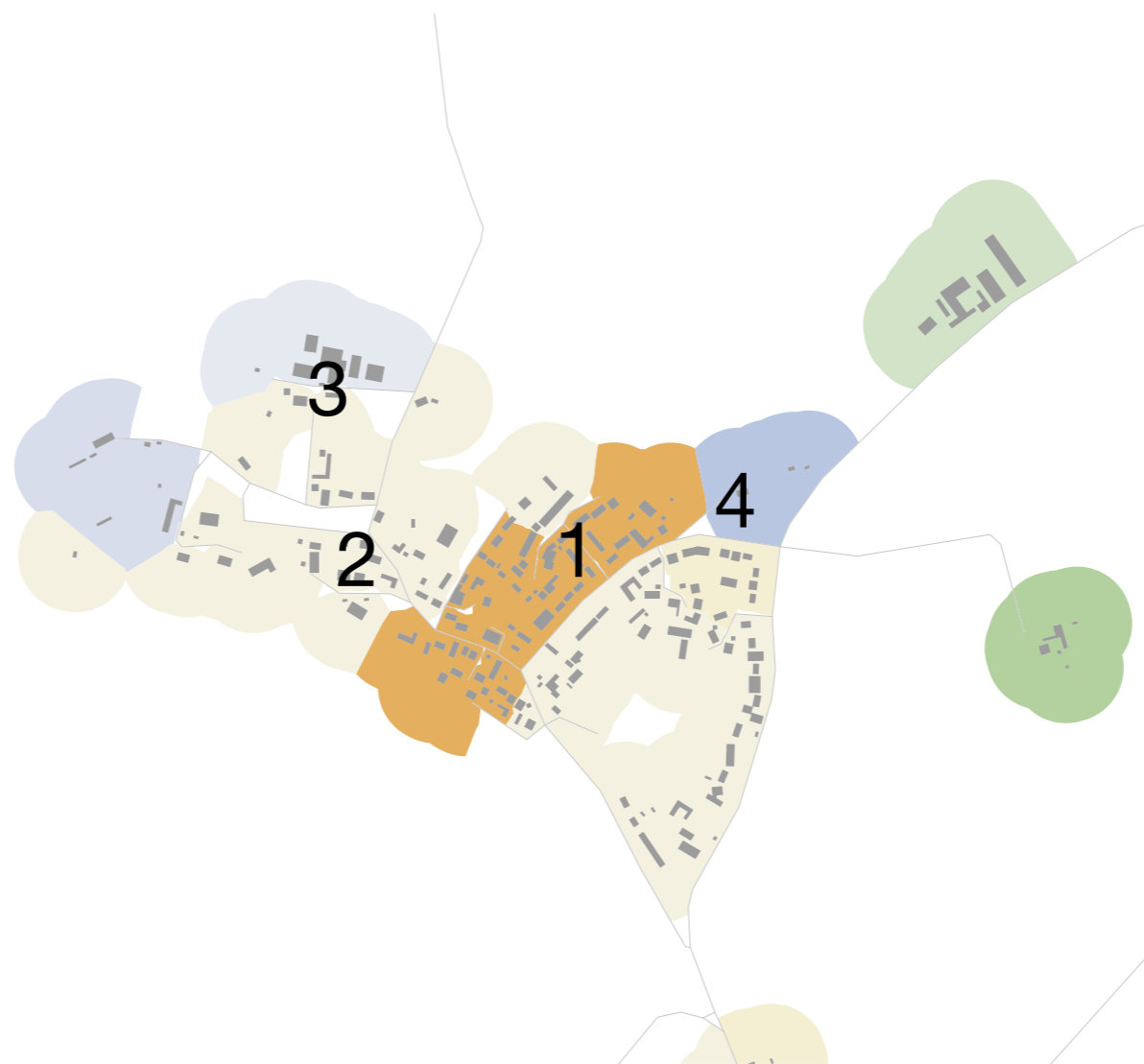
9. Elford Area Types Plan

The area types featured in the plan have been generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

Elford features a mix of suburban and rural village area types, including lower density village and rural fringe areas. The suburban village areas are distinguished by properties set back from the street, front gardens and 1-2 storey semi-detached properties. In contrast, the village fringe areas (as depicted in Image 2) comprise of housing with a lower density and less formal relationships to the building line, featuring large plots and detached housing. Meanwhile, the rural edge areas (as depicted in Image 3) consist of long private access lanes leading to large plots and properties, with some farm buildings located on the edge of the settlement (as depicted in Image 4).

Collaborating with the community to refine and specify these area types would be highly beneficial in guiding future development and planning decisions within the village. This would provide a useful coding framework for understanding and preserving the unique characteristics of each area type, while ensuring that any new developments are in keeping with the village's overall aesthetic and historic charm.

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



10. About Fazeley, Mile Oak & Bonehill

Fazeley is a civil parish and industrial town in Lichfield District, located approximately 11km southeast of Lichfield and 2km south of Tamworth, with a population of around 5,000 people as of 2011. The civil parish area includes the Mile Oak neighborhood and the hamlet of Bonehill.

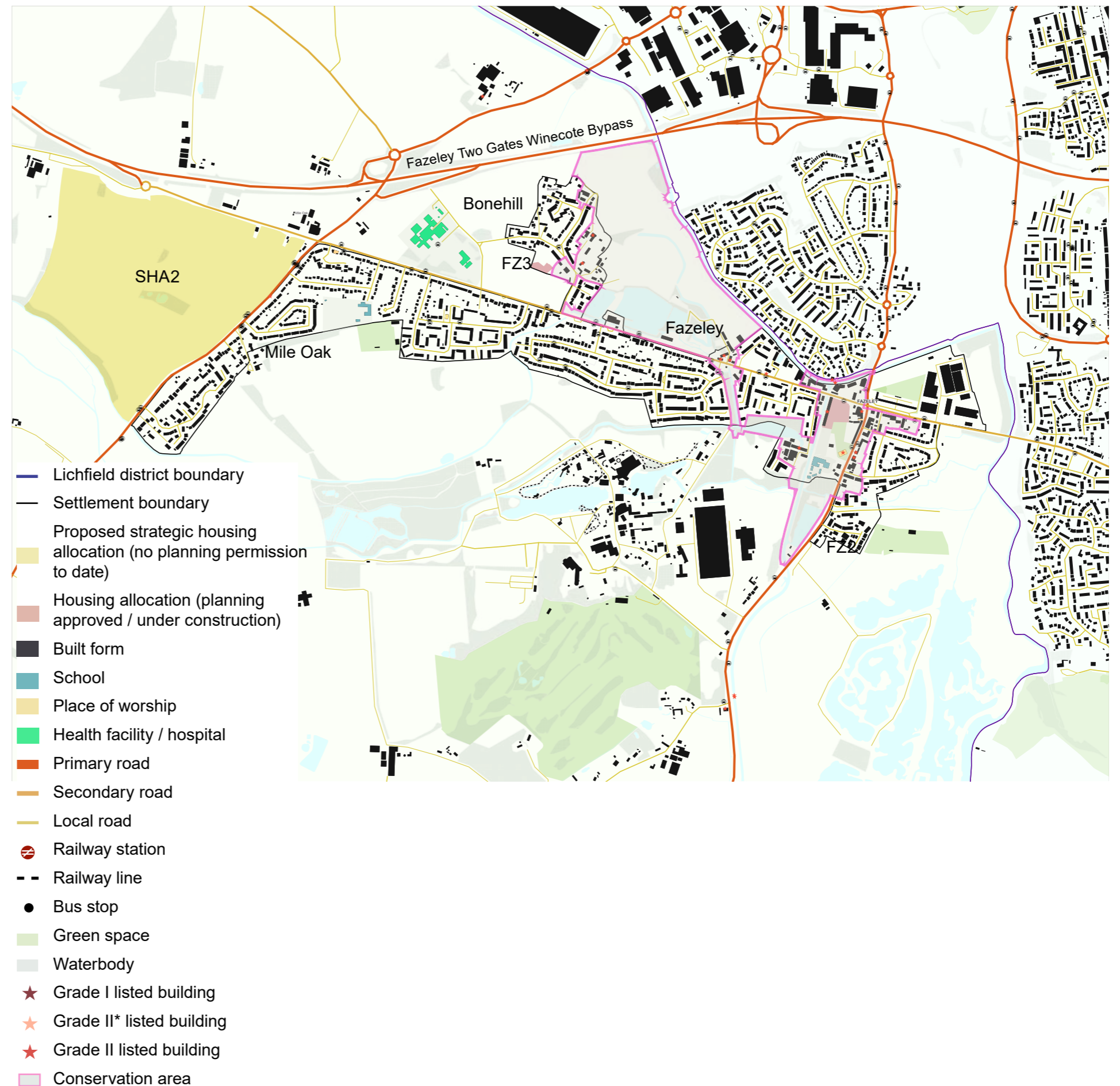
Fazeley is situated on the historic Roman Road of Watling Street, previously designated as A5, which was detrunked in the 1990s, leading to a significant decrease in through traffic. The new Fazeley Two Gates Winecote Bypass runs to the north of Bonehill. A bus route runs along Watling Street, providing services every 20 minutes between Birmingham and Tamworth.

At the heart of Fazeley lies the road junction with Lichfield Street and Atherstone Street. The River Tame runs to the east of Fazeley, and the Birmingham and Fazeley Canal passes through the town towards the River Tame and the Coventry Canal, just northeast of the town.

Fazeley boasts various community facilities, including two primary schools, Millfield County Primary School and Longwood Primary School in Mile Oak, Sir Robert Peel Community Hospital, several restaurants, cafes, local supermarkets, and public houses. Just south of Fazeley is the Drayton Manor Resort theme park.

Fazeley & Bonehill Conservation Area spans 16.3 hectares and preserves the town's industrial character. It includes some of the old terraced housing, mills, factories, a church, a chapel, public houses, a school, and detached Georgian houses, some of which are Grade II listed. The area also covers several waterways, pools, and structures that represent a crucial part of Fazeley's industrial heritage, highlighting one of the most significant water power systems dating back to the earlier part of the Industrial Revolution.

As part of the Local Plan review, there is a proposed strategic allocation SHA2 located southwest of Mile Oak junction, with capacity for up to 800 new homes. Additionally, two sites are adopted in the existing Local Plan as part of policy FZ1: FZ2- Tolson Mill, Lichfield Street, which is currently under construction for up to 102 homes, and FZ3, Land at 14 The Green, Bonehill, allocated for seven new homes.



10. Fazeley, Mile Oak & Bonehill Area Types Plan







The area types featured in the plan have been generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

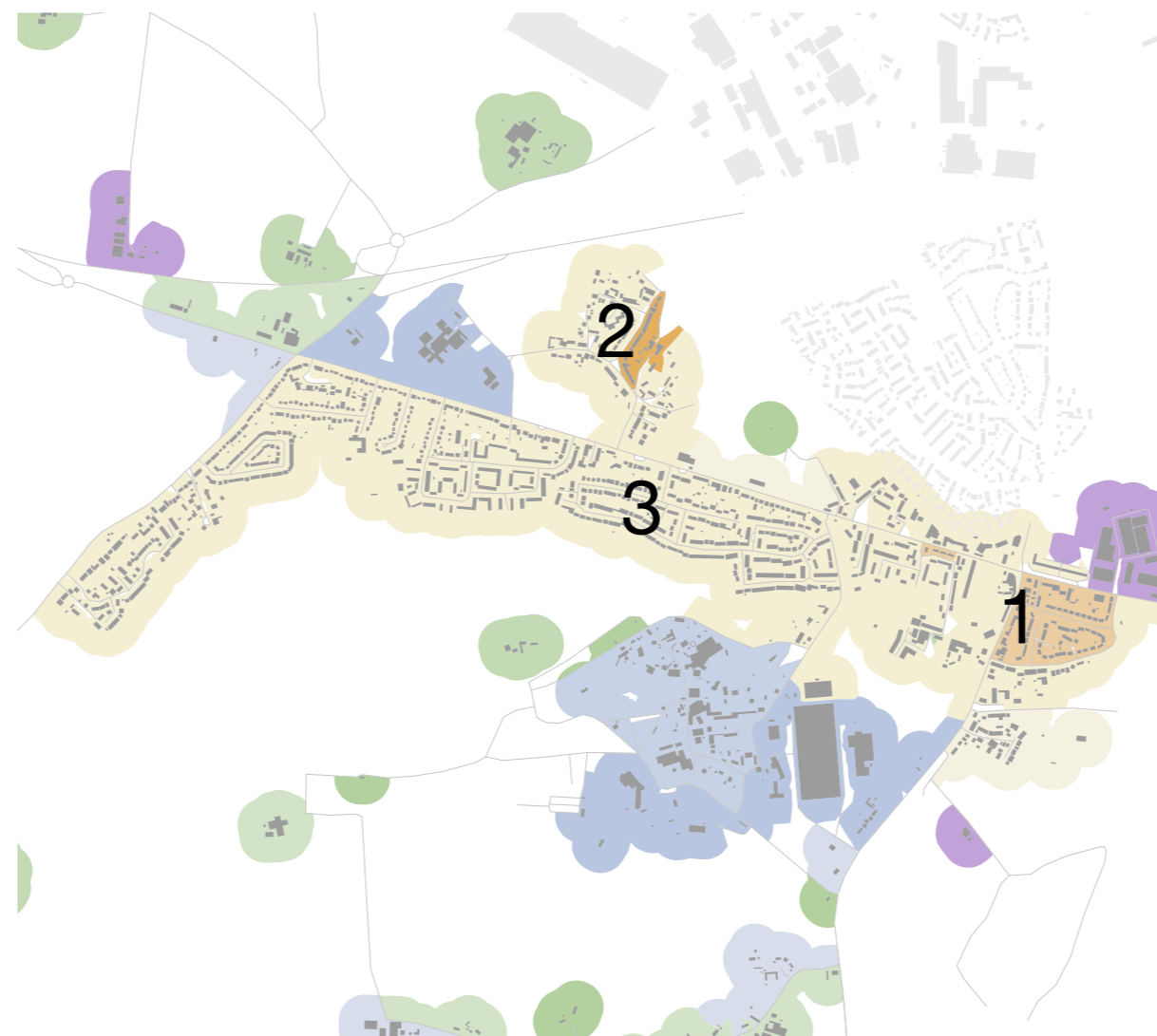
Fazeley boasts a diverse range of housing options, including detached and semi-detached houses, terraced houses, and flats/apartments. Many of the older properties in Fazeley date back to the Victorian era and exhibit traditional architectural styles, such as red brick and slate roofs (as depicted in Image 1). These buildings generally have a suburban character and vary in height between 2-3 storeys, with densities of around 70 dwellings per hectare.

Other streets within Fazeley are characterised by semi-detached properties that are set back from the street, featuring front gardens and reflecting a suburban density of around 30-40 dwellings per hectare (as depicted in Images 2 and 3).

Overall, Fazeley's housing options are varied and reflect the town's diverse character. From traditional Victorian homes to modern apartments and flats, Fazeley offers a range of affordable housing options for residents to choose from.

Working together with the local community to further refine and define these area types could greatly aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the town. This approach would offer a helpful coding framework for identifying and maintaining the unique features of each area type, thereby safeguarding the town's distinct aesthetic and industrial heritage appeal.

- | Area Types | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|
|  | Area Type 1 | Suburban |
|  | Area Type 2 | |
|  | Area Type 3 | |
|  | Area Type 4 | |
|  | Area Type 5 | Fringe / Edge |
|  | Area Type 6 | |



11. About Fradley

Fradley is a village located in the parish of Fradley and Streethay, situated in Lichfield district. As of 2011, the parish has a population of 3,753. The village is positioned approximately 5km northeast of Lichfield and 1.5km southwest of Alrewas.

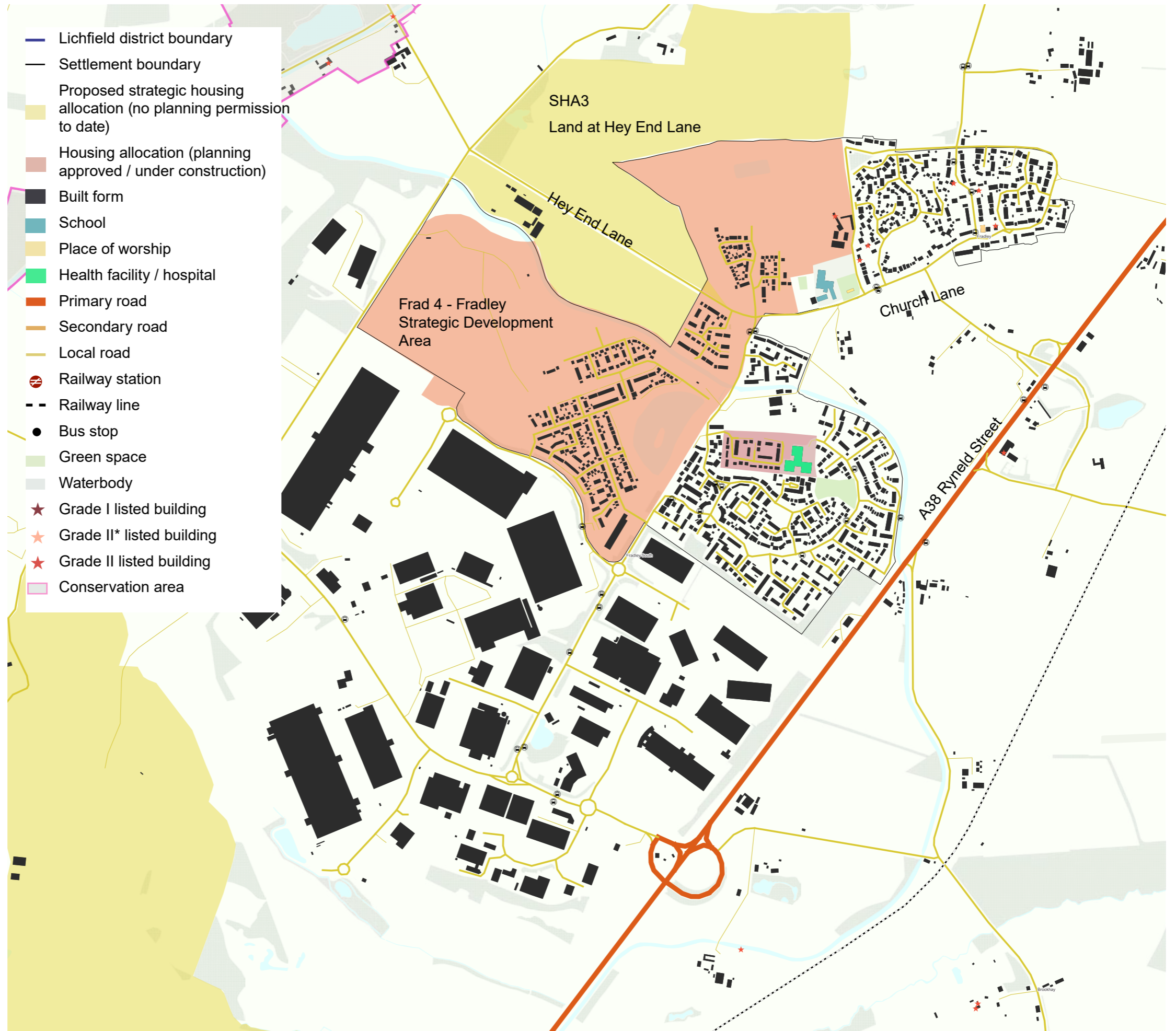
Fradley is conveniently close to the A38 and Ryknild Street, with regular bus services running along Church Lane to Lichfield and Burton upon Trent.

The village is composed of two distinct areas: the older Fradley Village and the newer Fradley South area, which forms part of the Fradley Strategic Development Area allocation (Frad 3), and has been undergoing development since the early 2000s.

Fradley boasts several local amenities, including a village hall, community hall, St. Stephen's Church situated on the corner of Church Lane and Old Hall Lane, a small post office/newsagent, restaurants, a convenience store, cafe, and gym, all located in the older village area. The newer Fradley South area mainly consists of residential properties and a nursing home.

South of Fradley is Fradley Park, a significant industrial manufacturing and logistics park featuring several medium to large industrial units.

A strategic site allocation has been proposed for SHA 3 Land at Hay End Lane, which already has outline permission for 183 residential units and C2 uses. A planning application is currently being determined for the site, which could include up to 500 homes.



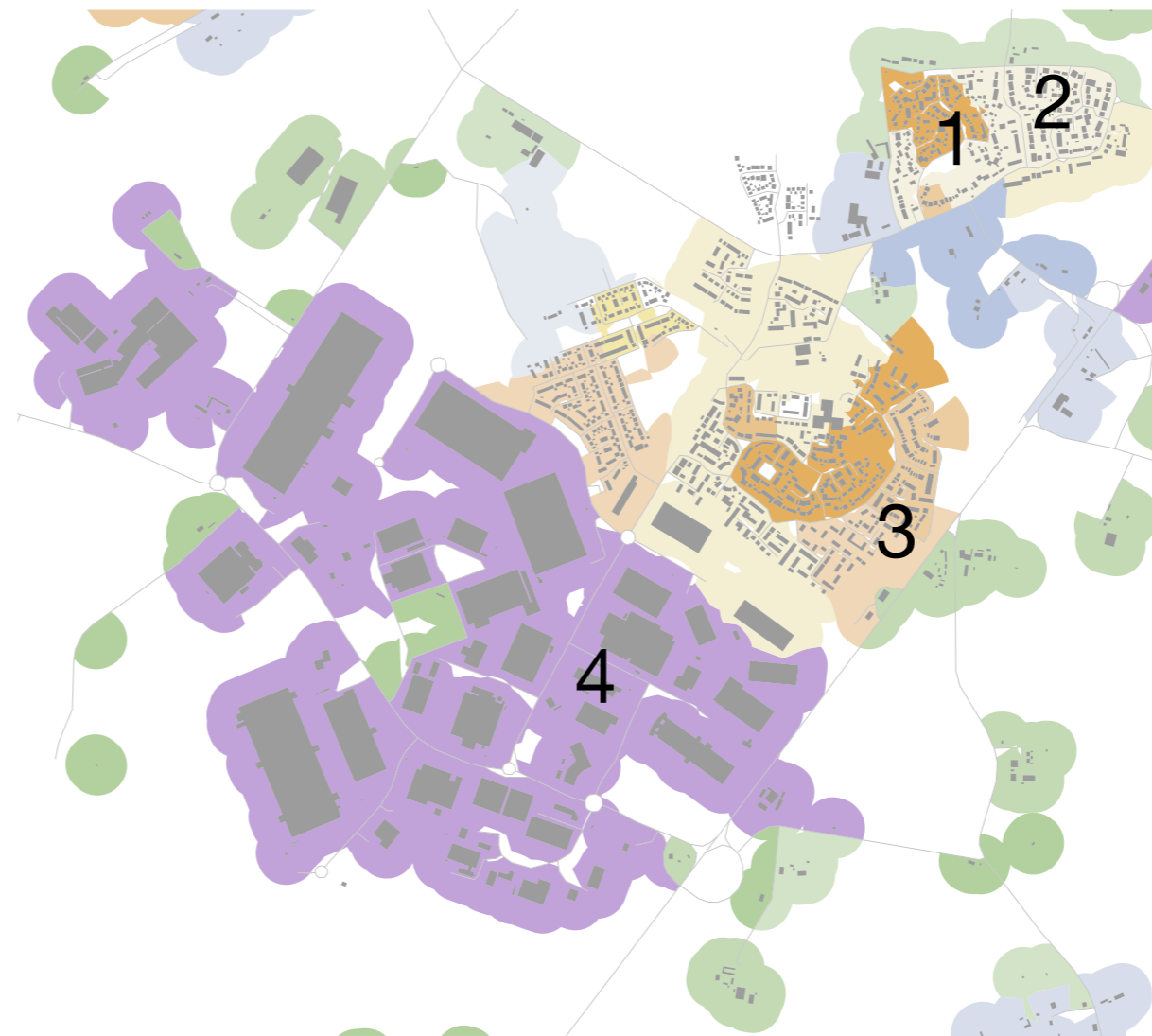
11. Fradley Area Types Plan

To generate the area types in the plan, an algorithm is utilised that takes into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

The suburban residential character of Fradley is reflected in the many modern and contemporary properties, with an average density of 30 dwellings per hectare (image 1 & 2). There has been recent development on the outskirts of the village, with new housing estates being constructed in the southwest area, similar in average density to the original village (image 3) and properties characterized by red brick walls and grey clay roof tiles. To the south of the new village area lies a large manufacturing and logistics park (image 4), characterized by medium to large scale sheds and wide industrial access roads.

Collaborating with the local community to further refine and define these area types would greatly aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. This approach would offer a helpful coding framework for identifying and maintaining and creating unique features of each area type in Fradley.

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

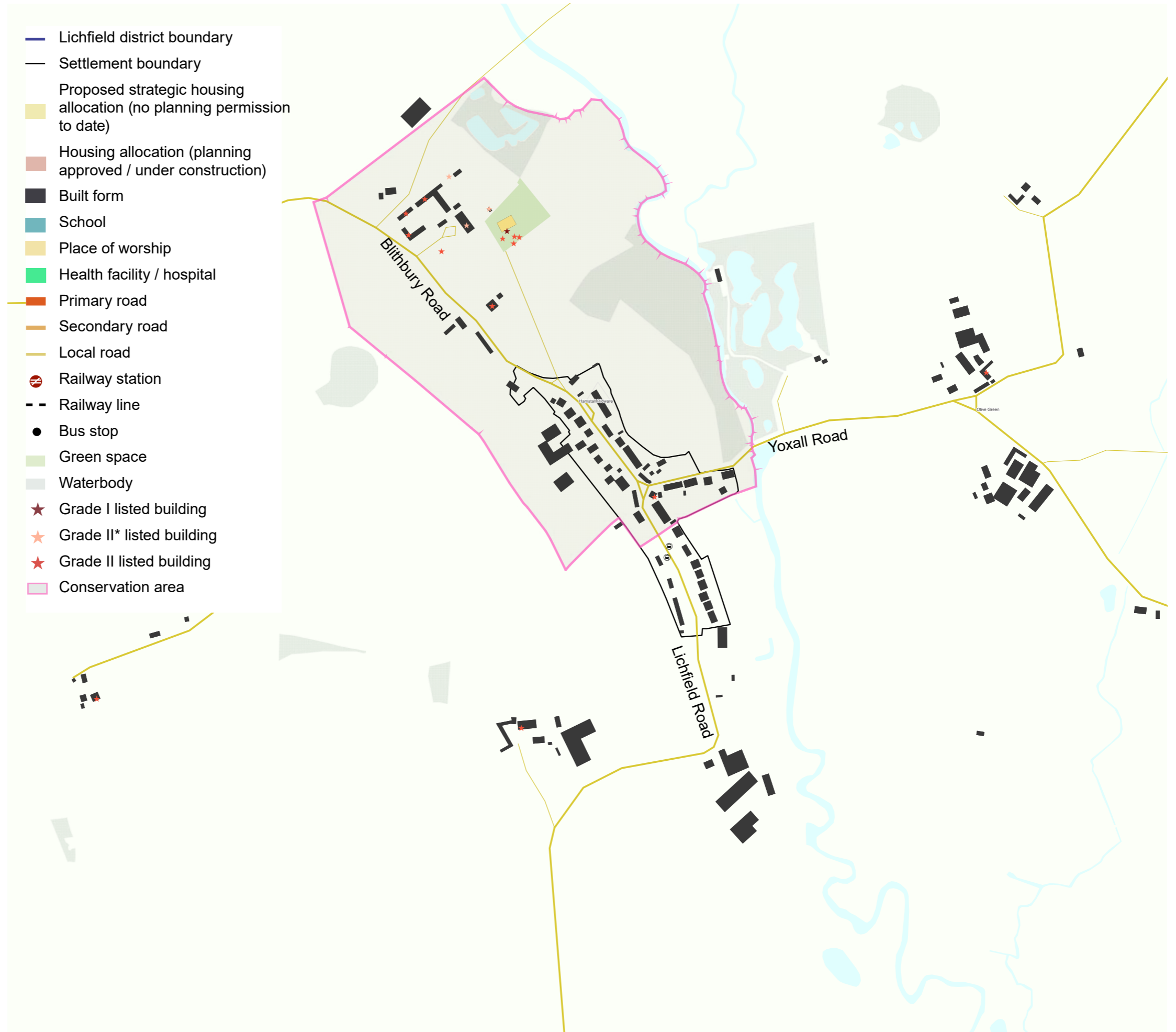


12. About Hamstall Ridware

Hamstall Ridware is a small agricultural village and civil parish located in the Trent Valley within Lichfield district. The village is situated 12.8km north of Lichfield and 6km east of Rugeley, with the river Blythe flowing to the east of the settlement area. The village is connected by two main roads, Blithbury Road (which turns into Lichfield Road) and Yoxall Road, however, there are no public transportation services such as buses or trains that run through the area.

Half of the settlement area is designated as the Hamstall Ridware conservation area, which encompasses a cluster of listed buildings, including the Grade I listed St Michael's Church, as well as several Grade II* and Grade II buildings.

There are currently no development allocations within Hamstall Ridware or the surrounding areas according to the Local Plan.

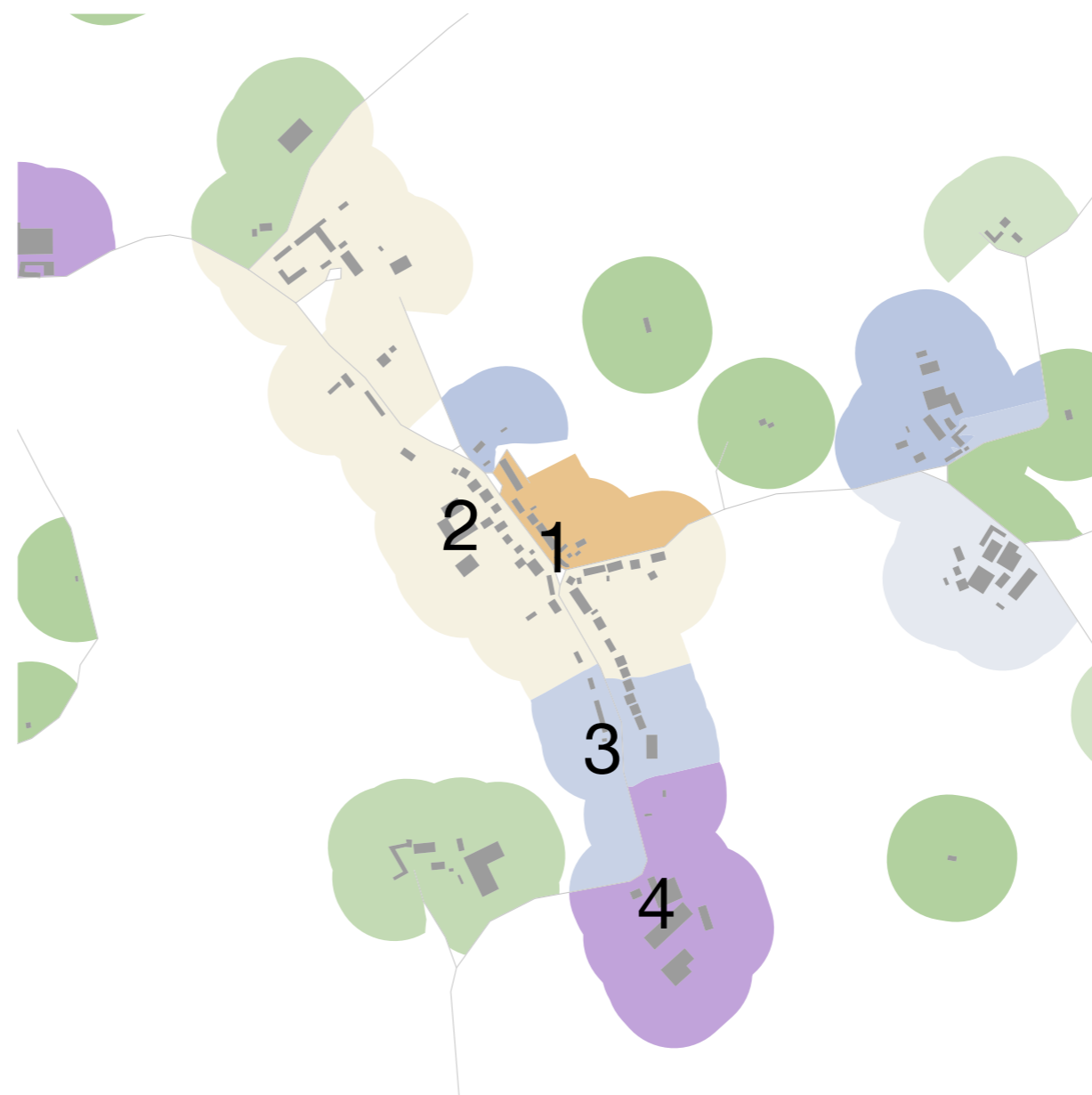


12. Hamstall Ridware Area Types Plan

The area types featured in the plan have been generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets. In the case of Hamstall Ridware, the village area displays a typical village character, with variations of suburban village and village fringe edge area types, as shown in the adjacent images (1-4).

Working together with the local community to further refine and specify these area types would greatly aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. This collaborative approach would offer a useful coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also fostering the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic and charm.

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



13. About Harlaston

Harlaston is a small village situated in the civil parish of Harlaston in the eastern area of Lichfield district, approximately 8km north of Tamworth and 9km east of Lichfield. The village is located on the River Mease and partly falls under the River Mease SAC catchment area, while the National Forest lies just to the north of the village. According to the 2011 census, the village has a population of around 394 people.

The main roads that pass through Harlaston are Haunton Road from the east, Farley Lane from the north, and Harlaston from the south. Unfortunately, the village does not have any public transportation services and only a few local community facilities, including the White Lion public house, St Matthews Church, and Harlaston Village Hall. Additionally, there are no educational facilities in the village.

The village is also designated as a conservation area and boasts a number of historic buildings, including the Grade II* listed church of St Matthews and the Grade II listed Manor House, which dates back to 1540, as well as several other houses, mileposts, and a telephone box.






A recent development has taken place in the south-eastern area of the village, which was a Local Plan allocation site for the former Fish Pits Farm. However, there are no further proposed development allocations for Harlaston in the Local Plan.

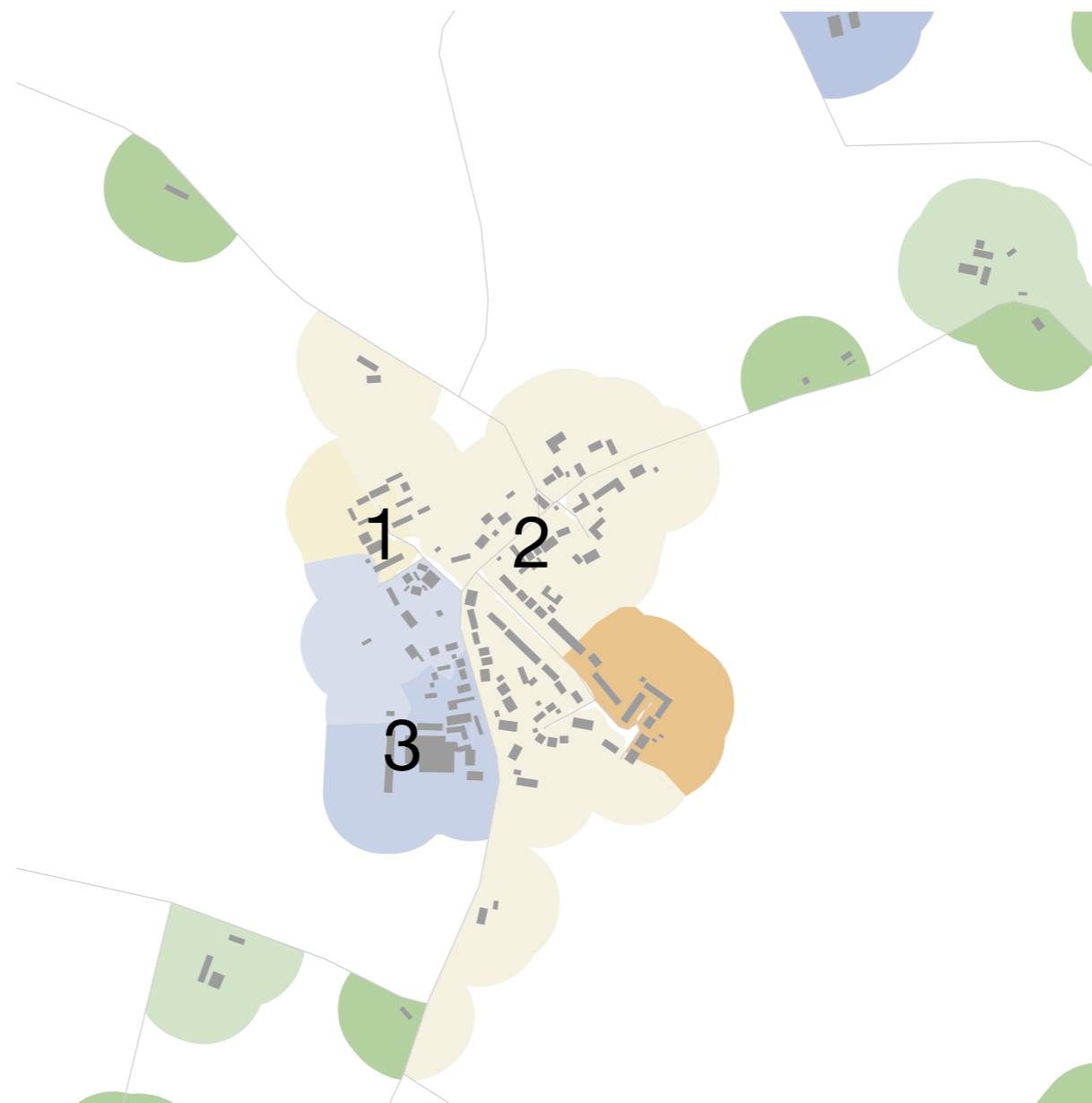


13. Harlaston Area Types Plan

The plan's area types are generated through an algorithm that considers the shape and form of the urban landscape, along with distances between buildings and streets. In Harlaston, the village area has a typical village character, including variations of suburban village and village fringe edge area types, as illustrated in adjacent images (1-3).

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types could aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. Such an approach would provide a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also facilitating the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

- | Area Types | |
|---|---------------------------|
|  | Area Type 1 Suburban |
|  | Area Type 2 |
|  | Area Type 3 |
|  | Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge |
|  | Area Type 5 |



14. Hill Ridware

Hill Ridware is a small village situated in the civil parish of Mavesyn Ridware in the Lichfield district area, with a population of around 857 (2011). The village is located on the B5104, Uttoxeter Road north of Armitage and is situated across the River Trent. Hill Ridware offers a limited number of facilities, including the Chadwick Arms public house, Henry Chadwick Primary School, and Hill Ridware Village Hall. Unfortunately, there is no public transport available in the area, except for a school bus that provides services to schools in Lichfield.

Within the Hill Ridware settlement area, there are six listed buildings. Of these buildings, Ridware Hall is the most noteworthy, which is a Grade II listed late 18th-century building located on Wade Lane on the western side of the village. Another important building in the area is the Old Rectory, a Grade II* listed structure situated along Uttoxeter Road.






The village features two completed housing developments, which were previously Local Plan allocations. One of these developments is located on School Lane, while the other, larger development is off Uttoxeter Road. At present, there are no further allocation sites proposed in the Local Plan for Hill Ridware.



14. Hill Ridware Area Types Plan

The plan's area types are generated through an algorithm that considers the shape and form of the urban landscape, along with distances between buildings and streets. In Hill Ridware, the village area has a typical village character, including variations of suburban village and village fringe edge area types, as illustrated in adjacent images (1-4).

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types could aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. Such an approach would provide a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also facilitating the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

- | Area Types | |
|---|---------------------------|
|  | Area Type 1 Suburban |
|  | Area Type 2 |
|  | Area Type 3 |
|  | Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge |
|  | Area Type 5 |

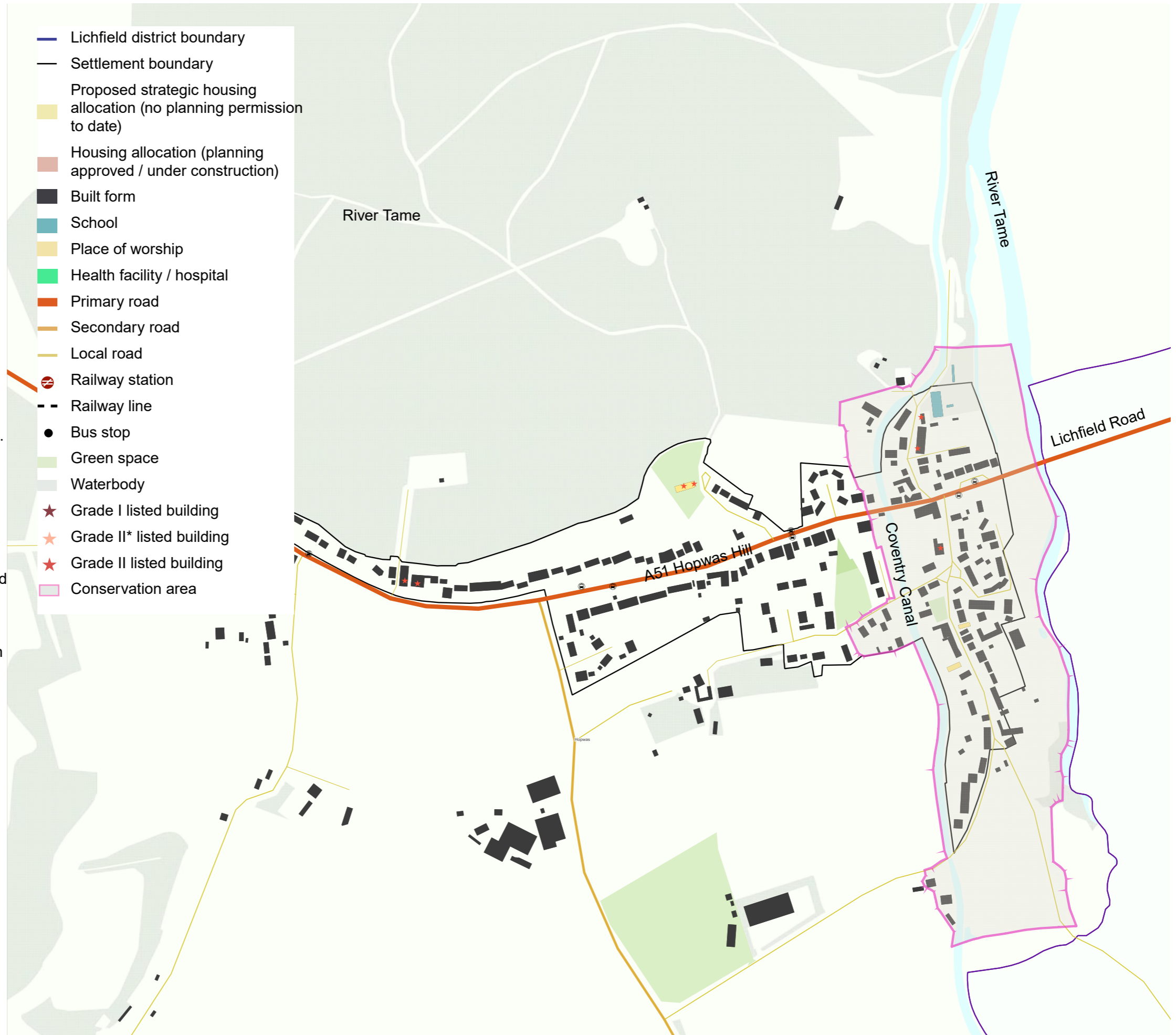


15. About Hopwas

Hopwas is a village located in the parish of Wigginton and Hopwas, situated on the eastern edge of the Lichfield district area and approximately 7.5km southeast of Lichfield city. The village is bordered to the north by Hopwas Hays Wood, a 385-acre ancient woodland, and the River Tame to the east. The Coventry Canal flows through the settlement in a north-south direction, with the A51 Hopwas Hill road crossing over both the canal and the river. A bus service runs every half hour along the A51 between Lichfield City Centre and Tamworth Town Centre.

Hopwas boasts several Grade II listed buildings, including cottages, a school house, the Parish Church of St Chad, and two historic public houses - the Red Lion and the Tame Otter.

The village settlement is surrounded by a Green Belt designation, with the western area covered by the Hopwas Conservation area. There are currently no planned Local Plan site allocations for Hopwas.



15. Hopwas Area Types Plan

The area types in the plan are generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets. In Hopwas, the village area has a typical village character, with variations of suburban village and village fringe edge area types, as illustrated in adjacent images (1-4).

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types could greatly aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. This collaborative approach would provide a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also facilitating the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

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



16. About Kings Bromley

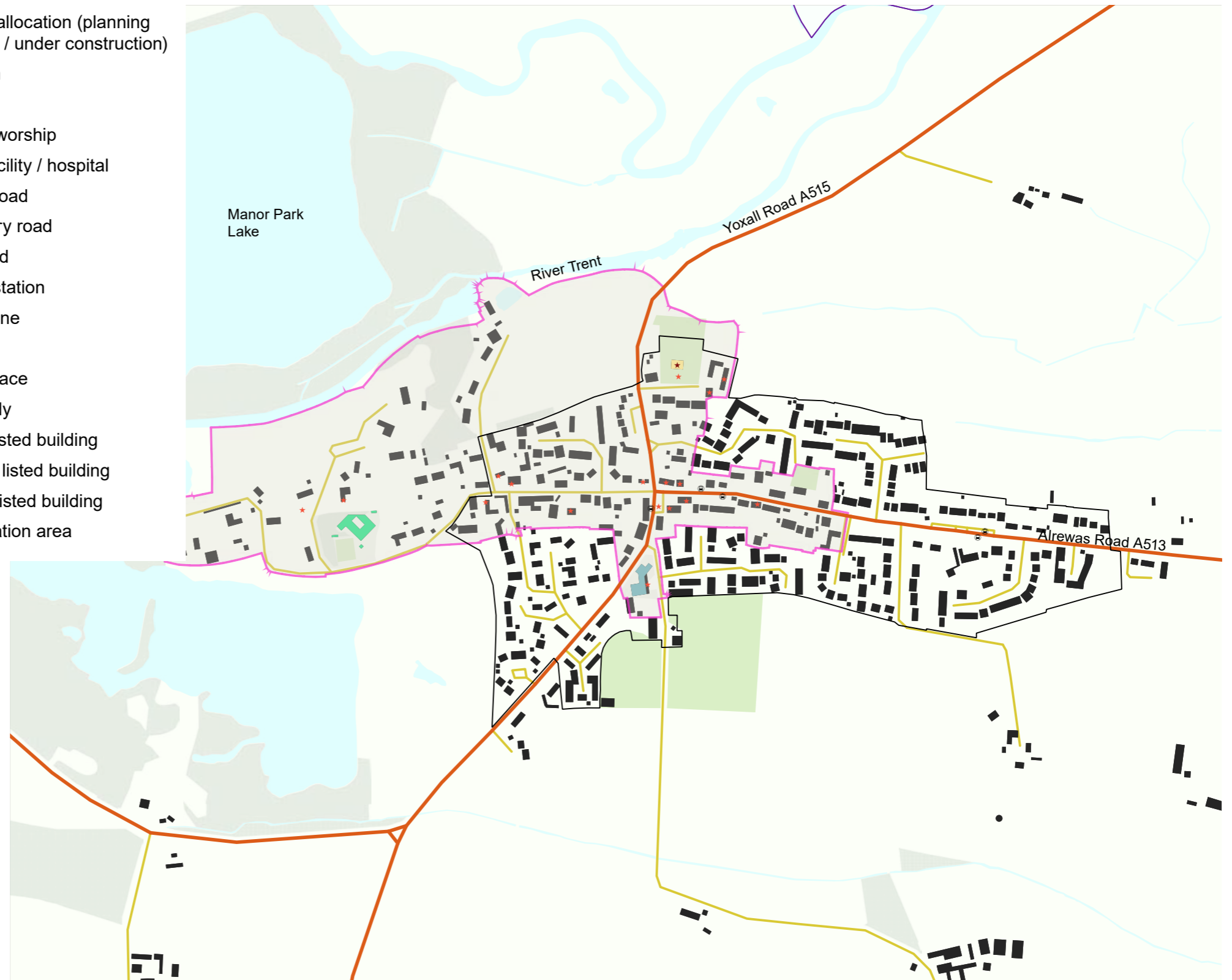
Kings Bromley is a village located in the southeastern area of the Lichfield district and falls under the civil parish of Kings Bromley. As of 2011, the village has a population of approximately 1,163 residents.

The village is situated at the junction of the A515 and A513 roads, with Manor Park Lake located just west of the settlement and the River Trent to the north. An hourly bus service runs through Kings Bromley along the A513, connecting Lichfield City Centre and Burton upon Trent.

Kings Bromley is equipped with several community facilities, such as the Royal Oak public house, Kings Bromley Village Hall, All Saints Kings Bromley, Co-op convenience store, and a few clothing shops, as well as the Richard Crosse C of E Primary School.

The Kings Bromley conservation area covers the western area of the village and includes various Grade II listed buildings, as well as the Grade I listed All Saints Church that dates back to the 14th century. Additionally, a few Grade II listed cottages from the 17th and 18th centuries are present in the area. Currently, there are no proposed Local Plan site allocations for the village.

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- ⊘ Railway station
- - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area

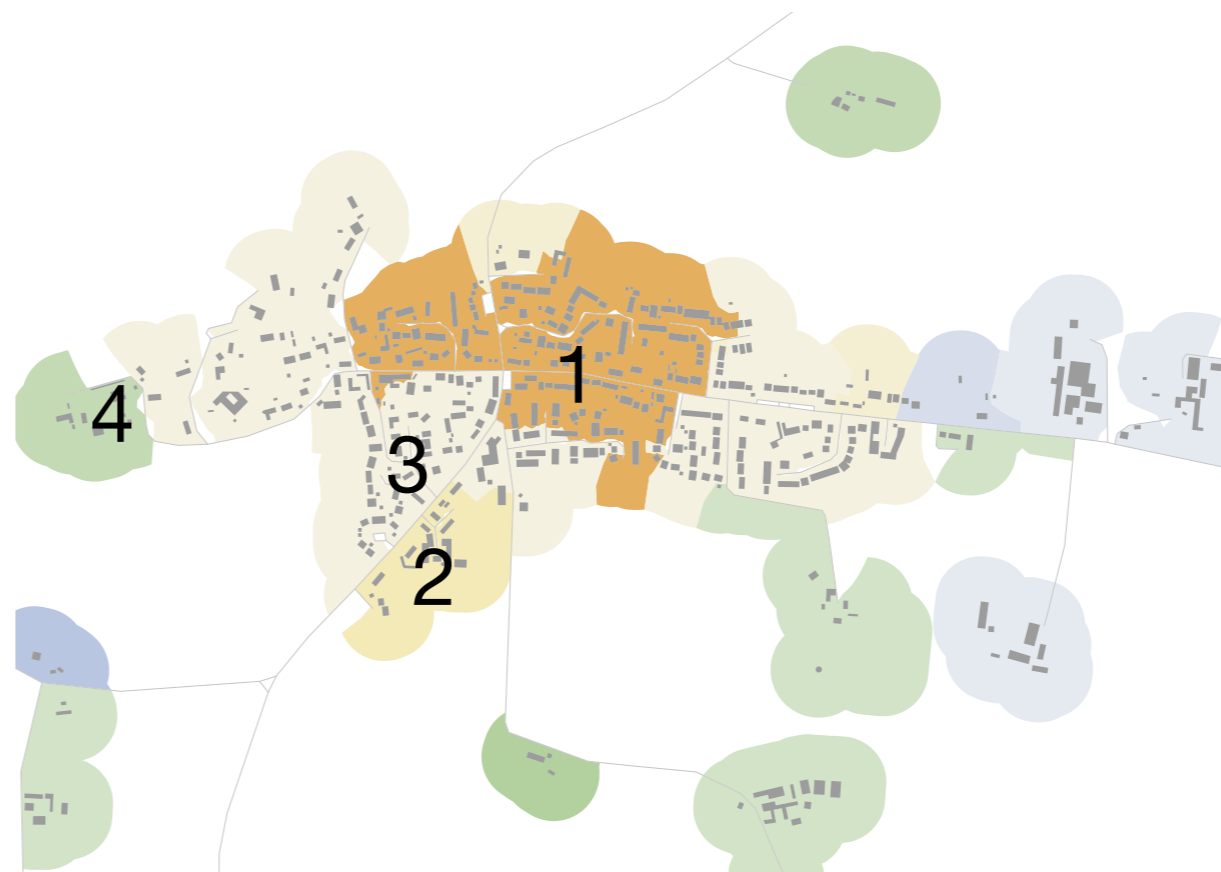


16. Kings Bromley Area Types Plan

The area types in the plan are generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets. In Kings Bromley, the village area has a typical village character, with variations of suburban village and village fringe edge area types, as illustrated in adjacent images (1-4).

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types could greatly aid in directing future development and planning decisions within the village. This collaborative approach would provide a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also facilitating the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

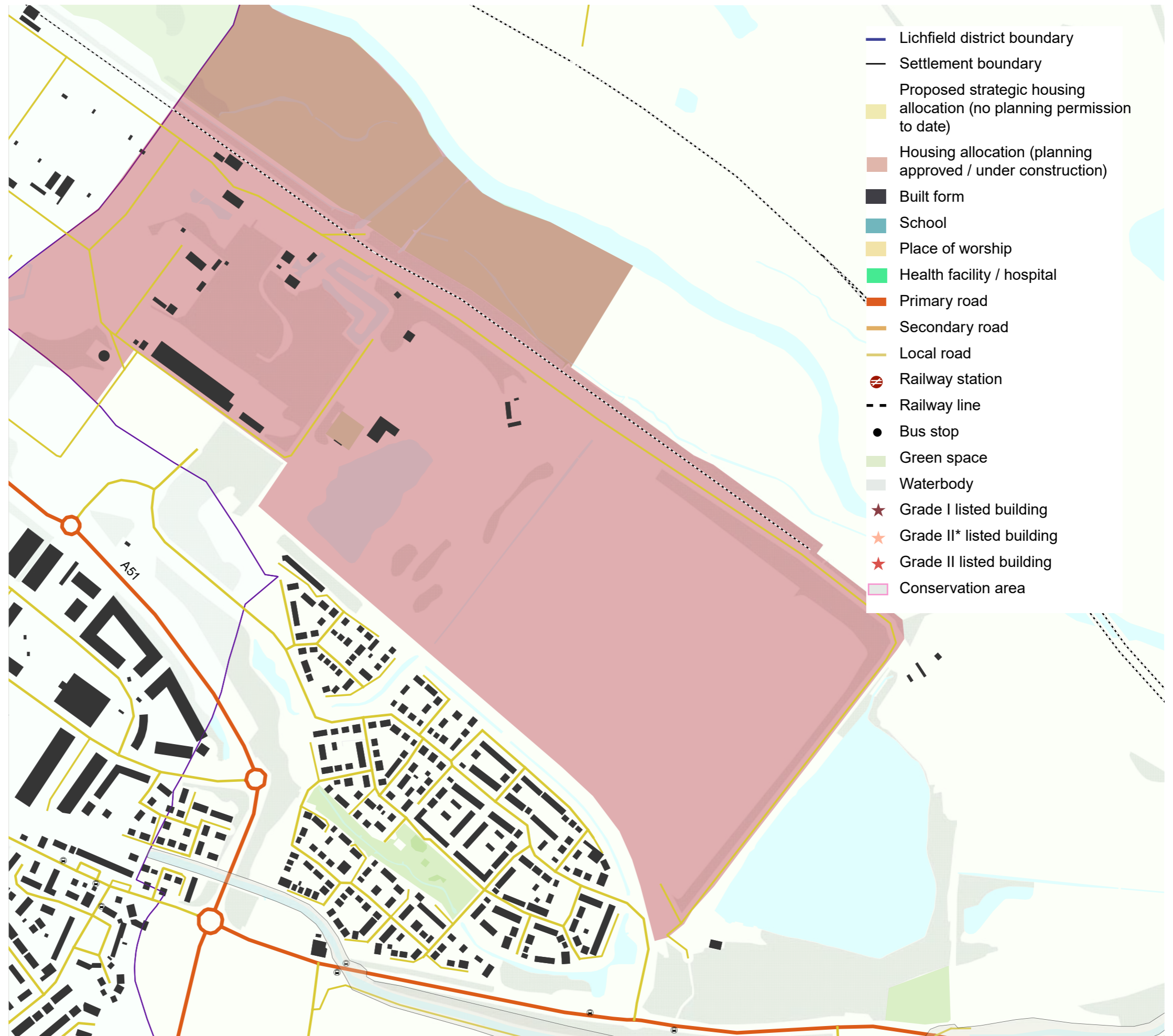
- Area Types**
- Area Type 1 Suburban
 - Area Type 2
 - Area Type 3
 - Area Type 4 Fringe / Edge
 - Area Type 5



17. About East of Rugeley

Rugeley is a market town situated in the civil parish area of Rugeley and is predominantly located within the Cannock Chase district area. However, the eastern part of Rugeley falls within the northwestern area of the Lichfield district and is separated from the main settlement area by the A51, which runs along the district boundary.






The eastern area of Rugeley is distinguished by an existing contemporary housing estate, a substantial business and manufacturing park, and a former coal-fired power station. ENGIE, the owner of the power station site, has proposed plans and secured joint outline planning permission from Cannock Chase District Council for the western part of the site and Lichfield District Council for the eastern part of the site. The proposal seeks to transform the entire site into a mixed-use development comprising 2,300 new low carbon homes, 1.2 hectares of mixed-use buildings, 5 hectares of employment land, a primary school, open space including a new riverside park, and critical infrastructure.



17. East of Rugeley Area Types Plan

The plan's area types are generated using an algorithm that considers the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets. The settlement area to the east of Rugeley is predominantly characterised by typical new suburban housing developments, as depicted in images 1 and 2.

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types would be instrumental in directing future development and planning decisions within the area. This collaborative approach would provide a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type while also facilitating the creation of new ones that enhance the neighborhood's overall aesthetic character.

- | Area Types | |
|---|-------------|
|  | Area Type 1 |
|  | Area Type 2 |
|  | Area Type 3 |
|  | Area Type 4 |
|  | Area Type 5 |



18. About Little Aston

Little Aston is a village situated in the Lichfield district, located 8km south of Lichfield city. Once a separate settlement, it has merged over time with the neighboring town of Sutton Coldfield. As of 2011, the population of Little Aston was approximately 2,920 people. To the south of the village lies Sutton Park, an expansive open space spanning 970 hectares consisting of wild grasslands, forests, and lakes.

Access to Little Aston is primarily through Rosemary Hill Road, which then connects to Walsall Road for further settlement access. The area has a suburban character, with a significant portion of the settlement covered by the Little Aston conservation area. The conservation area is known for its large plots and detached properties that are accessible via private streets. Notably, there are no Local Plan designations in Little Aston, and the northwestern edge of the settlement falls under the Green Belt designation.






Brick, clay tiles, and painted timber windows and doors are the primary architectural materials observed in the area.



18. Little Aston Area Types Plan

The area types outlined in the plan are generated by an algorithm that takes into account the shape and form of the urban landscape, along with the distances between buildings and streets. Little Aston's settlement area is primarily characterised by an affluent suburban residential neighbourhood, as illustrated in images 1-5.

Working together with the local community to refine and specify these area types would be crucial in directing future development and planning decisions within the neighbourhood. This collaborative approach would establish a coding framework for identifying and preserving the distinctive features of each area type, while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the neighbourhood's overall aesthetic character.

Area Types		
	Area Type 1	Suburban
	Area Type 2	
	Area Type 3	
	Area Type 4	Fringe / Edge
	Area Type 5	



19. About Longdon

Longdon is a village located in the district of Lichfield. It is situated about c.9.5km northeast of the city of Lichfield, and around 11.2km southwest of the town of Burton upon Trent. The village is also situated on the edge of Cannock Chase, a large area of heathland and forest that is popular for recreational activities.

The western boundary of the settlement is formed by the primary A51 road, which also serves as the main access route to the area. From the A51, a small network of local roads connects to the village, providing local access to the settlement. Unfortunately there are no public transport services that run through Longdon.

Longdon is a historic village, with a long history dating back to at least the 11th century. The village is home to several historic buildings, including St. James Church, which dates back to the 12th century and is one of the oldest buildings in the area. Other historic buildings in the village include Longdon Hall, which was built in the early 18th century, and several other old houses and cottages.

In terms of amenities, Longdon has The Swan with Two Necks public house, The Longdon Club social club house, St James C of E Primary Academy, Longdon Hall School (which sits within the Longdon Hall conservation area) and the Grade I listed St. James The Great Church. Overall, Longdon is a small but charming village with a rich history and distinct architecture.



19. Longdon Area Types Plan

The plan's area types are produced using an algorithm that considers the shape and form of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets. Longdon's settlement area is mainly characterised by a typical village area type with suburban village and village fringe area types as depicted in images 1-4.

Collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types would be essential in guiding future development and planning decisions within the village area. This collaborative approach would establish a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

- Area Types**
- Area Type 1 Suburban
 - Area Type 2
 - Area Type 3 Fringe / Edge
 - Area Type 4



20. About Shenstone

Shenstone is a village in the civil parish area of Shenstone and is approximately 5km south of the city of Lichfield.

The primary highways of Shenstone are the A5127/Birmingham Road running along the eastern boundary of the village, and Main Street which cuts through the village. Most of the village's facilities and services are located along these routes or nearby roads, including several pubs/restaurants, several small businesses, a library, and a small supermarket. There is a dental centre and pharmacy along Main St and a primary school, Greysbrook County Primary School, located on Barnes Rd. A village hall is located just off the A5127 at the North of the Settlement, close to Shenstone playing fields. The village also has an adult day care centre and a residential home.

The central part of Shenstone is covered by the conservation area, and within this there are several listed heritage assets including the Shenstone War Memorial (grade II listed) and the Church of St John (grade II listed).

Shenstone has a train station at the west of the village with twice hourly services towards the Lichfield Trent Valley and Bromsgrove. There is a bus stop along Main St with services towards Lichfield City Centre, Stonnall and Aldridge. There are several bus stops along the A5127 providing links to Birmingham and Little Aston.

There is an existing employment area in Shenstone, to the west of the settlement, which has a combination of uses including storage distribution, trading estates and light industrial uses. There is also a non-strategic housing allocation neighbouring this which could provide up to 59 homes.

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- Ⓜ Railway station
- - - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area










20. Shenstone Area Types Plan

An algorithm is used to generate the area types in the plan, taking into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

The settlement area of Shenstone is primarily characterised by a typical suburban village as shown in images 1-4. There are also larger business units located on the western edge of the settlement (image 5), which have a different building style compared to the rest of the village settlement area.

To guide future development and planning decisions within the village area, it would be crucial to collaborate with the local community in refining and specifying these area types. This collaborative approach would establish a coding framework for identifying and preserving the unique features of each area type, while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the overall aesthetic character of the village.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4
	Area Type 5
	Area Type 6
	Area Type 7



21. About Stonnall

Stonnall is a village approximately 7km southwest of Lichfield.

Main Street runs through the village and most of the villages' facilities are located along this highway. This includes several pubs, takeaways, convenience stores and a hairdresser. Stonnall Community Centre is off Main St at the northern end of the settlement as is St Peter's Church of England Primary School. There are several bus stops on Main St with services leading to Lichfield city centre.

There are three listed heritage assets off Main Street at the south of the settlement within the settlement boundary.

There are no allocations in Stonnall.








21. Stonnall Area Types Plan

Taking into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets, an algorithm is utilised to generate the area types in the plan.

The settlement area of Stonnall is predominantly characterized by a typical suburban village, as evidenced in images 1-2.

To steer future development and planning decisions within the village area, it is crucial to collaborate with the local community in refining and specifying these area types. Through this collaborative approach, a coding framework can be established to recognise and conserve the unique features of each area type, while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1
	Area Type 2
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4
	Area Type 5

Suburban

Fringe / Edge



1



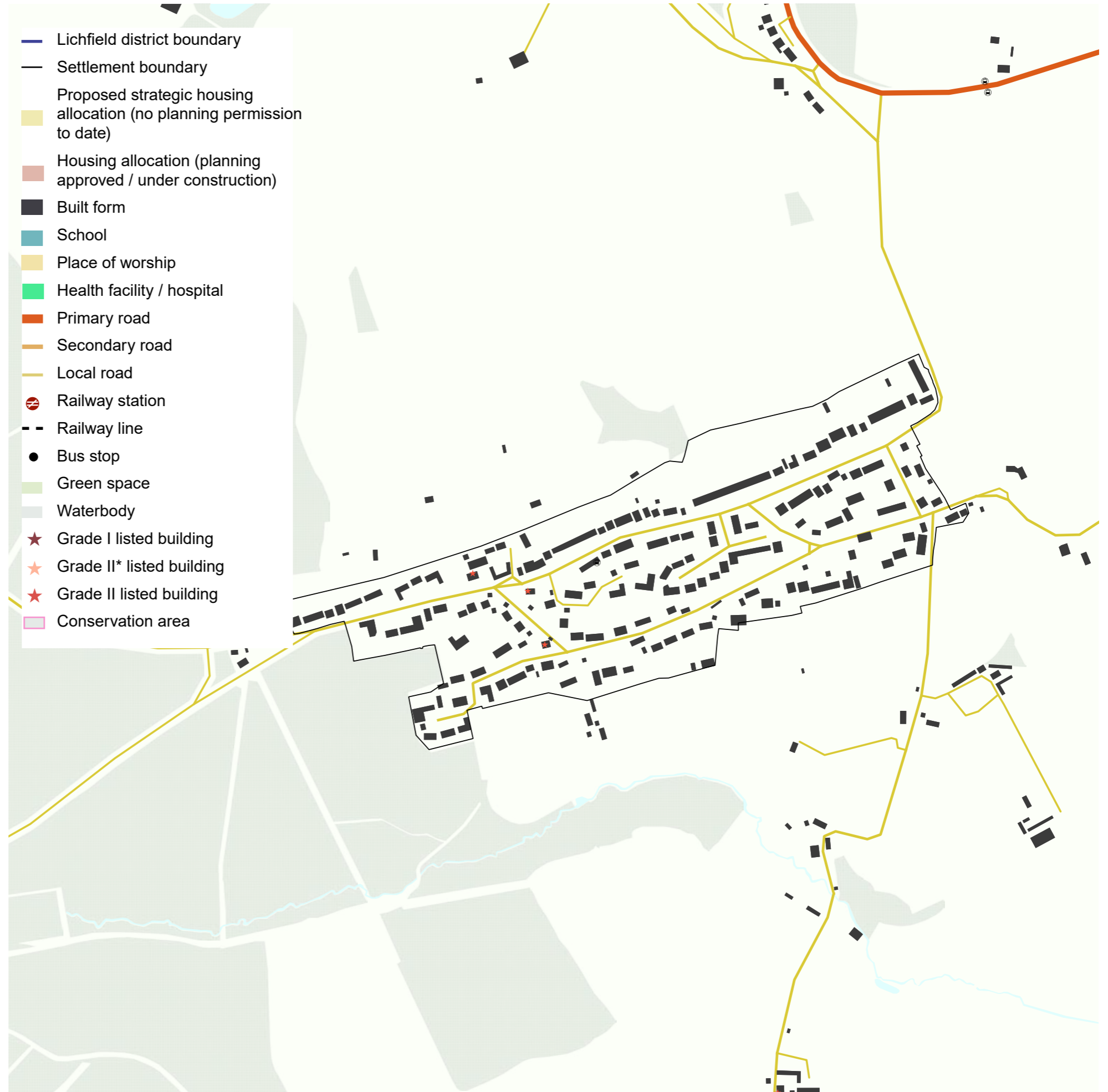
2

22. About Upper Longdon

Upper Longdon is a village within the civil parish of Longdon, around 7km north west of Lichfield. The main road running through the village is Upper Way, which is home to a pub, the Chetwynd Arms, but there are no other facilities in the village. There are no public transport services connecting Upper Longdon to other settlements.

Most of the village lies within the Cannock Chase Area of Outstanding Beauty.

The village is surrounded by greenbelt land on all sides. There are no allocations within or close to the settlement.



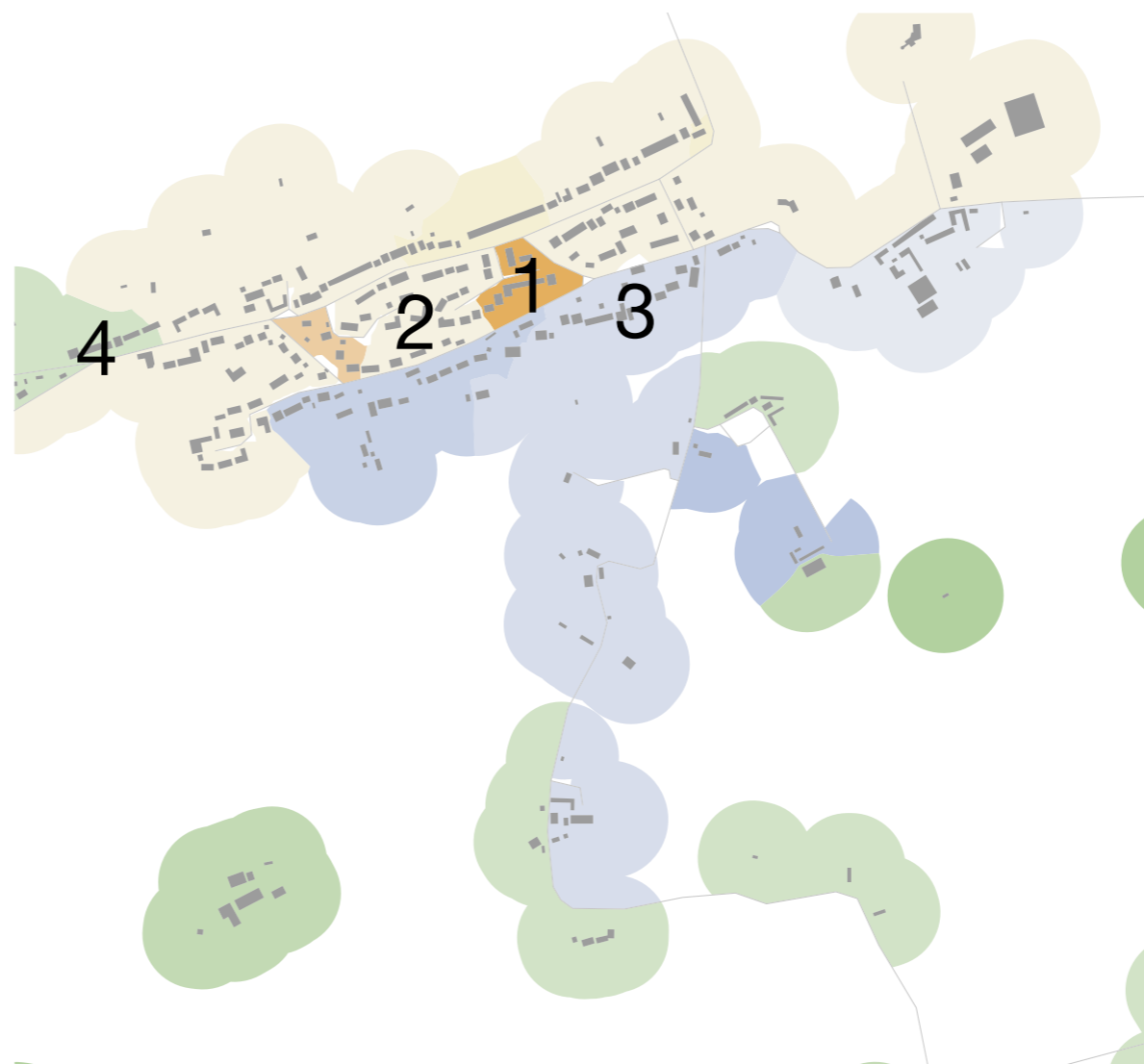
22. Upper Longdon Area Types Plan

To generate the area types in the plan, an algorithm is utilized that takes into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets.

The settlement area of Upper Longdon is primarily characterised by a hilly suburban village, with different parts of the village arranged along a sloping land (as depicted in images 1 & 2), alongside village fringe areas. In these fringe areas, properties are accessed off small country lanes, as evidenced in images 3-4.

To guide future development and planning decisions within the village area, collaborating with the local community to refine and specify these area types is crucial. This collaborative approach would establish a coding framework to identify and preserve the unique features of each area type while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

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



23. About Whittington

Whittington is a village and civil parish situated approximately 3km east of Lichfield. In 2011 it has a population of 2603 people.

Main Street is the significant highway running through Whittington, where most of the village's facilities are located. This includes a small supermarket (Co-op), newsagents, takeaway, pharmacy, estate agency, hairdresser, and a couple of pubs. Just off the Main Street, on Langton Crescent, there is a village hall. Off Church Street, in the west of the settlement, there is a community centre, the Thomas Spencer Hall, and a place of worship, St Giles Church. A nursery school, Elswick House, is located off Fisherwick Rd in the south of the settlement. Whittington Primary School is located just south of the settlement boundary. St Giles Hospice also sits just outside of the settlement boundary to the south.

There are bus stops located particularly in the south and east of the settlement (on Main St, Church St, and Back Lane), with routes to Lichfield city centre or Tamworth market town.

The southern part of the village is within the conservation area and there are several listed heritage assets within this.

Whittington is surrounded by Greenbelt land on all sides. There is a proposed strategic housing allocation at the west of the settlement which could provide up to 80 homes. There are also two non-strategic housing allocations, including the former youth centre on Main St at the south of the village which has been transformed into housing. The other non-strategic housing allocation is the land at Chapel Lane and Blacksmith Lane, which has the potential to provide up to 10 houses.

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- ⊘ Railway station
- - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area







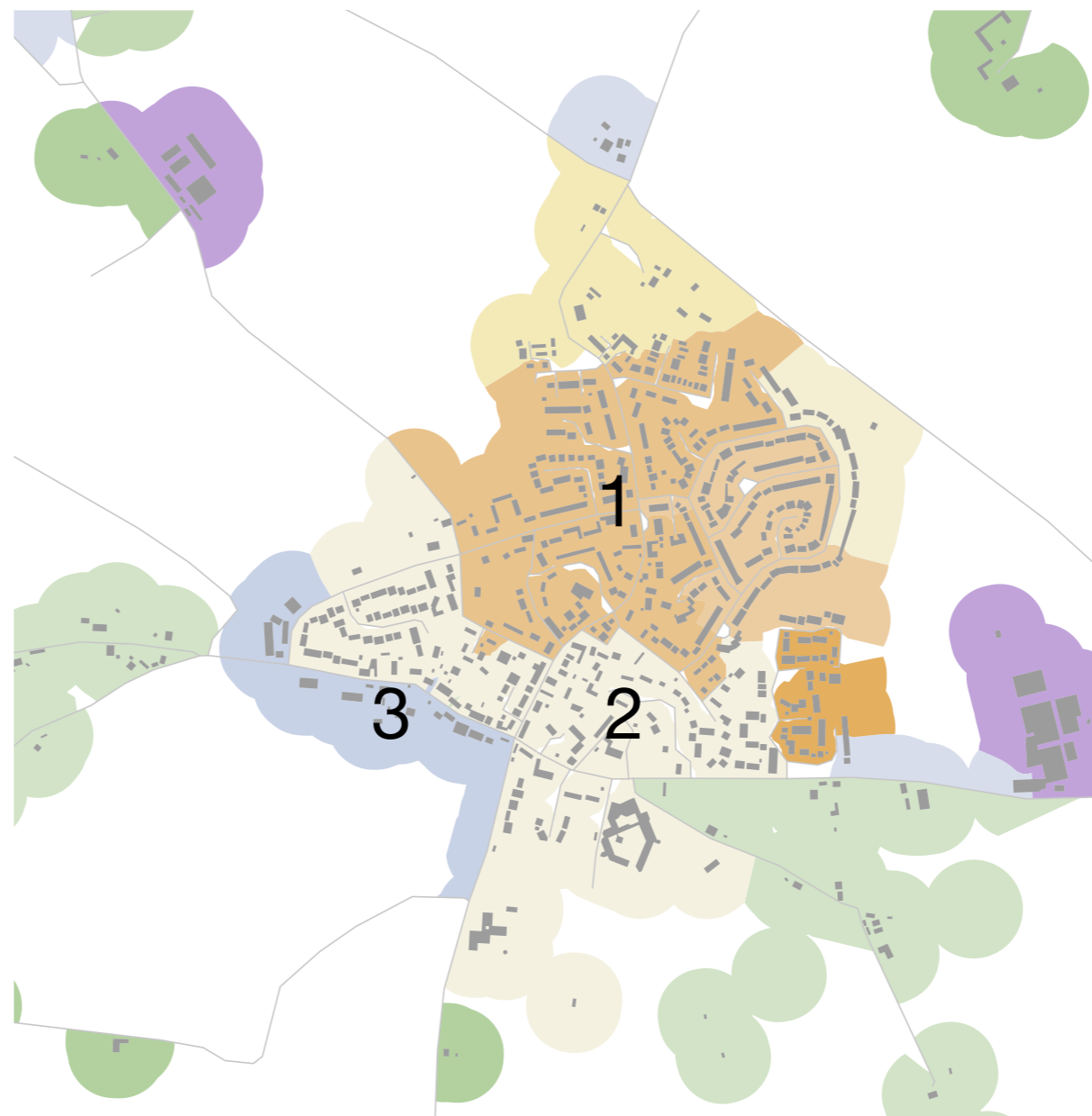
23. Whittington Area Types Plan

Taking into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets, an algorithm is utilized to generate the area types in the plan.

The settlement area of Whittington is predominantly characterised by a typical suburban village, with areas of an average density of around 30 dwellings per hectare and other with lower village fringe densities of around 10-20 dwellings per hectare as shown in images 1-3.

To steer future development and planning decisions within the village area, it is crucial to collaborate with the local community in refining and specifying these area types. Through this collaborative approach, a coding framework can be established to recognise and conserve the unique features of each area type, while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

Area Types	
	Area Type 1 Suburban
	Area Type 2 Fringe / Edge
	Area Type 3
	Area Type 4



24. About Wigginton & The North of Tamworth

Wigginton is a village and former civil parish, now in the parish of Wigginton and Hopwas, situated in the south east of Lichfield district. The market town of Tamworth is approximately 2km south of Wigginton.

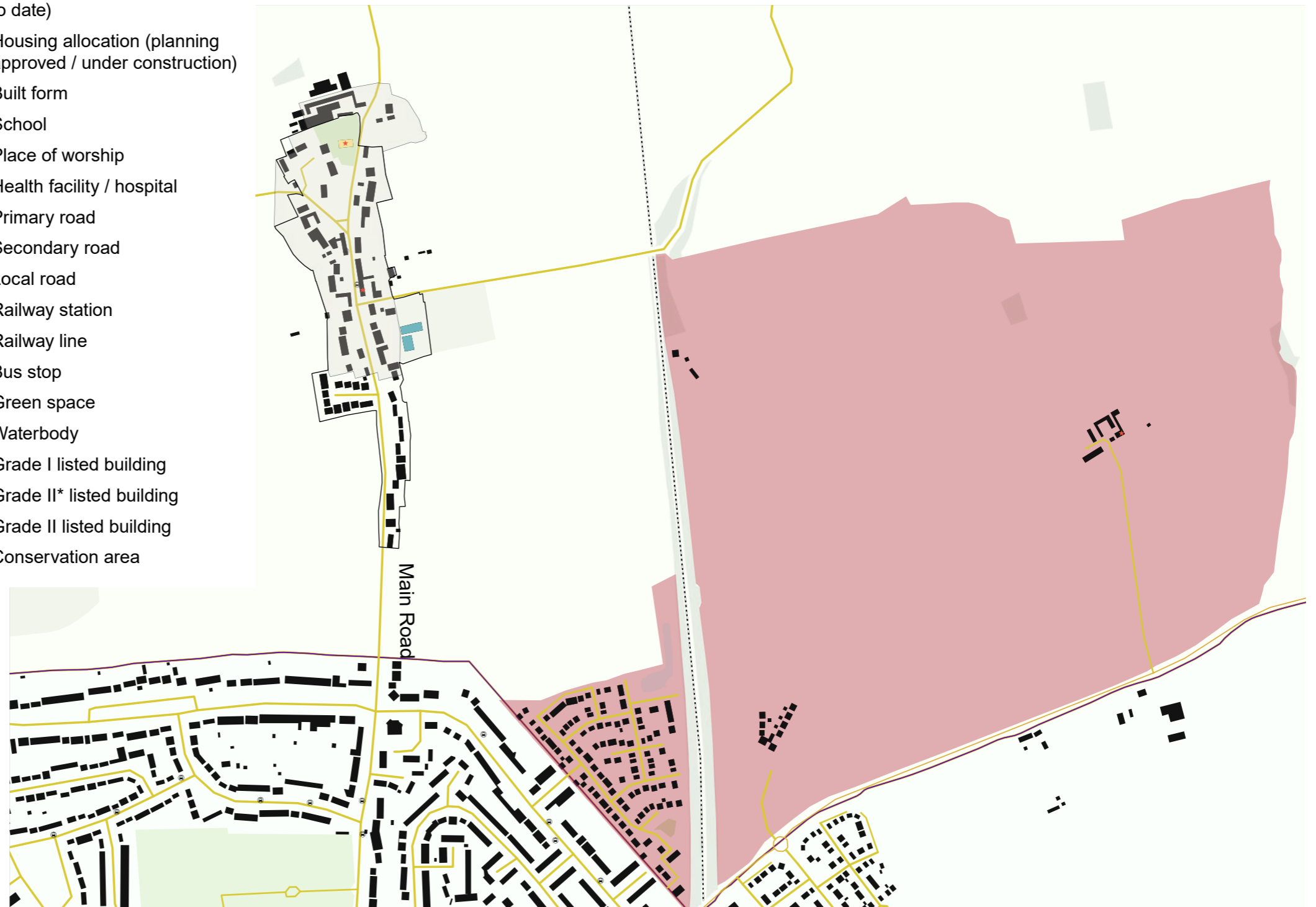
Main Road runs through the centre of Wigginton and leads to Harlaston to the north and Tamworth to the south. There is one bus stop in the village, located off Main Road, just north of Syerscote Lane.

Wigginton has one primary school, St Leonard's Church of England (A) Primary School, and a place of worship, St Leonard's Church and Vicarage. There is a pub/restaurant on Main Road, The Old Crown. Aside from this there is a lack of other facilities such as a shop/ supermarket.

Most of the village is within the conservation area (particularly the northern and central part of the village). St Leonard's Church is grade II listed as is 104 Main Road.

There is one significant non-strategic housing allocation (saved policy) to the east of Wigginton, referred to as the North of Tamworth. This is currently under construction and should provide up to 1000 homes along with a primary school, a local centre, public open space and associated infrastructure.

- Lichfield district boundary
- Settlement boundary
- Proposed strategic housing allocation (no planning permission to date)
- Housing allocation (planning approved / under construction)
- Built form
- School
- Place of worship
- Health facility / hospital
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Local road
- ⊘ Railway station
- - - Railway line
- Bus stop
- Green space
- Waterbody
- ★ Grade I listed building
- ★ Grade II* listed building
- ★ Grade II listed building
- Conservation area



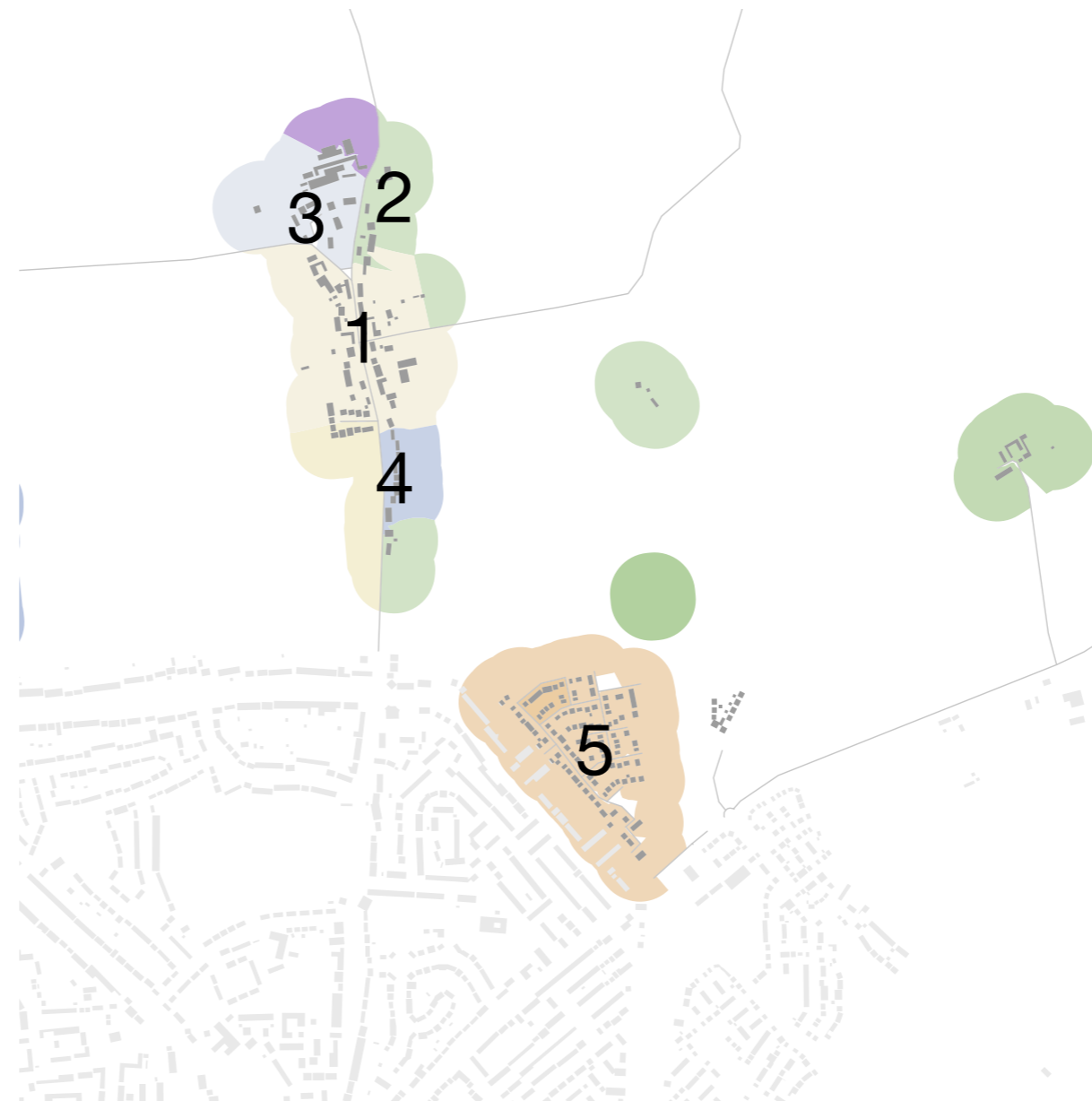
24. Wigginton & The North of Tamworth Area Types Plan

By taking into account the shape and layout of the urban landscape, as well as the distances between buildings and streets, an algorithm generates the area types in the plan.

The settlement area of Wigginton is primarily characterised by a typical village area type, with an average density of around 20-30 dwellings per hectare on the main village street (images 1 & 2) and other village fringe areas with residential densities of around 10-20 dwellings per hectare, as evidenced in images 3-4. The North of Tamworth area is characterised by new residential suburban development.

To guide future development and planning decisions within the village area, working with the local community to refine and specify these area types is crucial. Through this collaborative approach, a coding framework can be established to identify and preserve the unique features of each area type while also encouraging the creation of new ones that enhance the village's overall aesthetic character.

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



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