

STONE TOWN COUNCIL

Town Clerk

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18 September, 2017

A meeting of the **GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE** will be held in **St Michael's Suite at Frank Jordan Centre, Lichfield Street, Stone**, on **TUESDAY 26 SEPTEMBER** at **7:00pm**.

I trust you will be able to attend.

Les Trigg
Town Clerk

AGENDA

1. **To receive apologies for absence**
2. **Declarations of Interest**
3. **Requests for Dispensations Received**
4. **Representations from Members of the Public**
To consider representations from members of the public on items to be considered at this meeting, in accordance with the Council's scheme of public participation
5. **To consider the Notes of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Committee:**
Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group Meeting held on 6 September 2017
6. **Consultation on Neighbourhood Plan**
To consider adoption of the proposed Stone Neighbourhood Plan for forwarding to Stafford Borough Council. Due to the size of the Plan this has been emailed to Members, but included in full on the Council's website.
7. **Consultation on HS2**
To consider the Council's response to the consultation on the HS2 Phase 2a Environmental Statement. A copy of a short guide to the environmental statement is attached.

Further information can be found at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/hs2-phase-2a-west-midlands-crewe-hybrid-bill-environmental-statement>

Members of the public are welcome to attend the General Purposes Meeting as observers

Neighbourhood Planning Steering Committee

Notes of the meeting held in Stone Town Council Chamber on Wednesday 6 September, 2017

PRESENT: Councillors:
Mrs J. Hood (Chairman), J. Davies, A. Osgathorpe, R. Kenney, G. Neagus and
I. Fordham
Also: Mrs J. Bonser and Mr L. Trigg

APOLOGIES: Councillors: T. Jackson, M. Williamson and Mrs J. Piggott

Stone Neighbourhood Plan – Agreement of Document for Presentation to General Purposes Committee

The Steering Group considered written amendments* submitted by Councillor T. Jackson and Mrs J. Bonser and verbal proposals from members of the Group.

Amendments to the Plan were agreed in accordance with Councillor Jackson's submission.

The grammatical changes proposed by Mrs Bonser were accepted, with other proposed changes and changes proposed verbally by other members of the Group reviewed individually and decisions made as to any revised wording required. Mrs Bonser was thanked for the work that she had done on this.

Mrs Bonser offered to update the document for the agreed changes and return it to the Town Clerk, who would then circulate it to all Members for final checking prior to inclusion within the General Purposes Committee agenda.

RECOMMENDED:

That the General Purposes Committee adopt the proposed Neighbourhood Plan for forwarding to Stafford Borough to commence the Regulation 14 process.

* Items marked with an asterisk refer to reports or papers circulated with the agenda or distributed at the meeting. They are attached as an appendix to the signed copy of the Council minutes.



Stone Neighbourhood Plan 2031

Draft Version 4 - 13th September 2017



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Foreword:

Neighbourhood Plans derive from the Government's determination, through the Localism Act, to ensure that local communities are closely involved in the decisions that affect them.

In September 2015, Stone Town Council applied to Stafford Borough Council for the Parish of Stone to be an agreed Neighbourhood Planning Area. Once accepted, the Town Council then agreed that a Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group be set up including Town Council Members, community volunteers, business personnel from the area and other interested members from the community. The agenda, was to establish a vision for Stone through the Neighbourhood Plan, which delivers the local community's needs and aspirations, but at the same time being in accord with the Plans for Stafford Borough Part 1 and Part 2.

The Neighbourhood Plan is a statutory document that will be incorporated into the Borough planning framework, and must be used by Stafford Borough Council to determine planning applications. The Neighbourhood Plan has been produced by the community, with the support of Stone Town Council, using the views of the residents of Stone, and has been brought together by a Consultant from Urban Vision Enterprise CIC. Financial support has been provided by the nationwide community support organisation Locality, and through the Community Rights Programme, Groundwork UK. The Stone Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group has consulted with, and listened to, the community on a wide range of issues that will influence the well-being, sustainability and long-term preservation of this community. Every effort has been made to ensure that the views and policies contained in this document reflect those of the majority of Stone's residents.

Once the Plan has been made, following a favourable local referendum, the Stone Neighbourhood Plan will form part of the development plan and become, with the Borough Council's Local Plan, the starting point for deciding where development should take place and the type and quality of that development, ensuring that development is sympathetic to, and improves the look and feel of, the area. The plan also seeks to improve community facilities, services, infrastructure and the local environment to ensure that the quality of life of existing residents is improved, and that future generations enjoy an excellent quality of life.

Chairman Neighbourhood Plan Jill Hood

Background to the Neighbourhood Plan:

This Neighbourhood Plan will set out the direction for Stone until 2031. It has been brought forward under the Government's Localism Act 2011, enabling local communities in England to take the lead in planning how their own neighbourhoods will develop. Stone Town Council has produced this Neighbourhood Plan in order to shape the future development of Stone. Although the Government's intention is for local people to influence what goes on in their neighbourhood area, the Localism Act 2011 does also set out important legal requirements. In accordance with such legislation, the Neighbourhood Plan must meet the basic conditions:

- Have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, namely the National Planning Policy Framework,(NPPF), and Planning Policy Guidance(PPG);
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- Be compatible with European Union (EU) and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations; and
- Be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area, which in this case is the adopted Plan for Stafford Borough (PfSB) Part 1 2014, and Part 2 Settlement Boundary delineation currently under examination with a proposed adoption date of December 2016.

In relation to the latter the Stone Neighbourhood Plan must reflect the strategic policies of the adopted PfSB Part 1 which have:

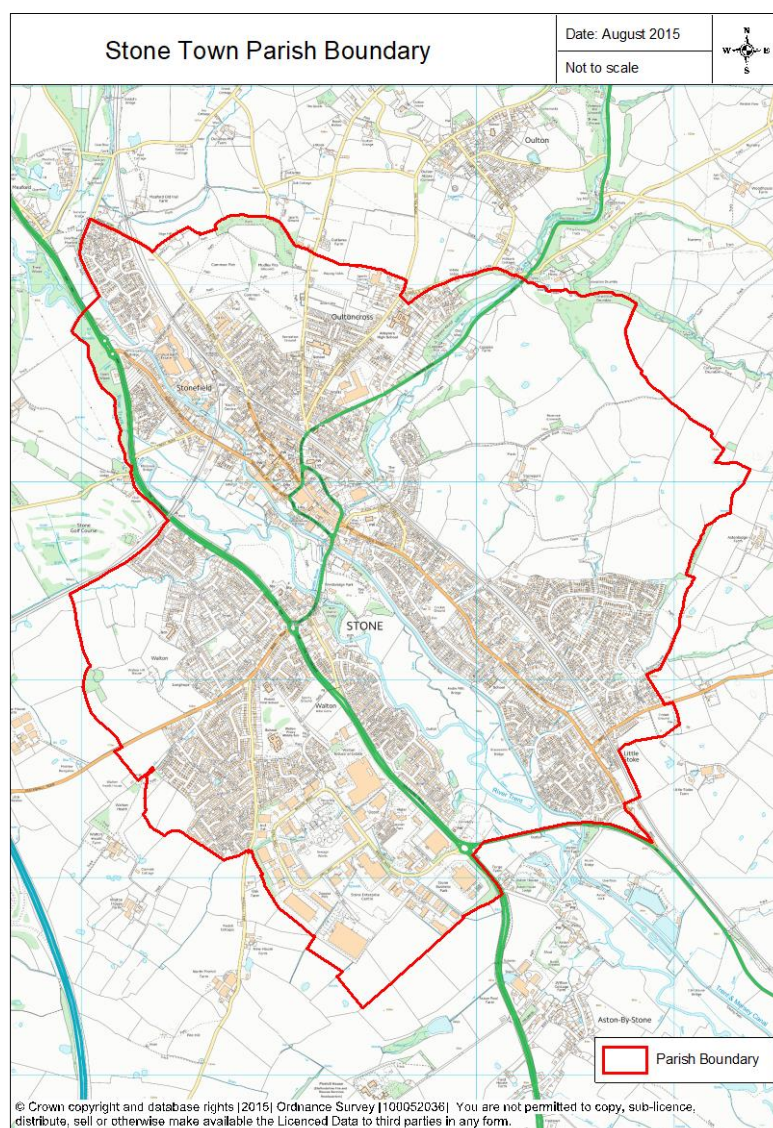
- i) Allocated land for a minimum of 1000 new homes to be delivered over the next 15 years; and
- ii) Allocated land for 18 hectares of new employment land.

Within these constraints, the Neighbourhood Plan still gives the opportunity for local people to have control over the future of their town, by actively planning where other development should go and what benefit it would bring to the town. Furthermore it can designate local green space to safeguard, improve and increase the local environmental and recreational resources of the town for the benefit of the health and well-being of local residents.

It can also incorporate other wider policies that go beyond land use considerations and demonstrate support for wider strategic improvements.

The Neighbourhood Area:

The neighbourhood area is the area that will be covered by the Neighbourhood Plan. The Stone neighbourhood area, which is the same as the area defined by the Stone Parish boundary, was designated by Stafford Borough Council on the 8th December 2015. The Borough Council's decision empowers Stone Town Council to produce a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Stone. The Stone neighbourhood area is shown below:



Purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan:

Like many rural areas in England, Stone has been the subject of increasing pressures for development.

Neighbourhood Plans are part of the statutory planning system. This means that when decisions are made on planning applications, the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan must be taken into account by the local planning authority, Stafford Borough Council.

Neighbourhood Plans are a new type of statutory plan. Not only are they intended to be produced by local people for their own areas, they also have to be agreed through a referendum of the people living in that area. Unlike national planning policy, which is approved by Parliament, or district planning policy, which is approved by the local authority, a Neighbourhood Plan must be the subject of a vote by residents of the area covered by the Neighbourhood Plan.

The Stone Neighbourhood Plan will be a statutory planning policy document supported by a majority of local people, which will enable Stone Town Council to have a greater and more positive influence on how the town develops over the remainder of the plan period going forward to 2031.

The Scope of the Neighbourhood Plan:

Although the purpose of Neighbourhood Plans, as previously highlighted, is to allow local people to have a greater say in the development of their areas, each Neighbourhood Plan must be in line with, and not contradict, higher level planning policy. It is a legal requirement for Neighbourhood Plans to have appropriate regard to the National Planning Policy Framework and to be in general conformity with local strategic policies. A key implication of these requirements is that, where the Local Plan has a growth allocation for an area, the Neighbourhood Plan must provide scope for at least the level of growth specified in the Local Plan. This is discussed in more detail in the Local Plan section.

In planning the future development of their areas, local planning authorities must set out the level of growth in housing and employment, which will take place over the next 10 to 15 years. In other words the total numbers of new dwellings that will be built and the total area of land for new employment that will be developed are both provided by the local planning authority. The Neighbourhood Plan can determine where these dwellings or business units will go, and it can allow a higher level of growth than the local planning authority requires, but it cannot reduce the

scale of these allocations.

Consequently, it may only deal with the same range of matters as all other statutory development plans, namely the development and use of land. Other matters, such as the promotion of events, social and community activities, advisory support for businesses, etc., and matters which are covered by separate legislation, such as those related to Highways matters, cannot be dealt with in the Neighbourhood Plan.

The Neighbourhood Plan Process:

The Neighbourhood Plan process is set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations

2012. This document defines the main stages that a Neighbourhood Plan must go through before it is voted on at the referendum. Neighbourhood Plans that do not closely follow the Regulations in the way they are produced may be vulnerable to legal challenge at a later date.

The following diagram illustrates the main stages in preparing the Stone Neighbourhood Plan.

Main Stages of the Stone Neighbourhood Plan Process:



Neighbourhood plans must be based on relevant evidence about the neighbourhood area, (the Parish of Stone), and must reflect the views of the local community. The Town Council has therefore been careful to gather the necessary evidence to inform the Neighbourhood Plan and to underpin the policies within it.

The Neighbourhood Plan itself has been led by the Stone Neighbourhood Development Plan

Steering Group, which is made up of Town Councillors and volunteers from the local community. In producing this draft Neighbourhood Plan, the Steering Group has been supported by Neighbourhood Planning specialists, Urban Vision Enterprise CIC. Throughout the process the Steering Group has liaised with Stafford Borough Council who have provided practical assistance and advice on key issues such as strategic local policy.

The Town Council organised many informal consultation events to gauge local opinion at key stages in the production of the Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, the Neighbourhood Plan has been the subject of a 6 week period of statutory consultation before the plan can be submitted to Stafford Borough Council. This is the stage when views about the Neighbourhood Plan are formally recorded and formally responded to, so anyone wishing to make comments must use this opportunity to register them.

During formal consultation, the Town Council will advertise that the draft Neighbourhood Plan is available for people to comment on. The publicity will notify people of where they can see a copy of the Neighbourhood Plan, the deadline for comments, and where they can be returned. Details and all relevant documents are available on the Stone Town Council Neighbourhood Plan website <http://www.stonetowncouncil.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan> and forms will be made available for people to register their comments.

After the formal consultation period the Town Council will consider all the representations received and decide how to respond to them. This includes making appropriate modifications to the draft Neighbourhood Plan if necessary.

The amended Neighbourhood Plan will then be submitted to the Borough Council, along with a Consultation Statement and a Basic Conditions Statement explaining how the Neighbourhood Plan satisfies the defined legal requirements.

It is the Borough Council's duty to check whether the Neighbourhood Plan has followed the proper legal process and that it has met the legal requirements for consultation and publicity. If the Borough Council is satisfied in this regard, then the Borough Council will publish the Neighbourhood Plan and invite representations from the public and from statutory consultees. At this stage comments must focus on whether the Neighbourhood Plan satisfies the basic legal conditions.

Following the 6-week publicity period the Borough Council will appoint an independent examiner to consider the Neighbourhood Plan and any representations made at this stage. The independent examiner's duty is limited to considering whether the Neighbourhood Plan meets

the basic conditions. This means there is little scope to alter the content of the Neighbourhood Plan at this stage.

The independent examiner will prepare a report, which can recommend that the Neighbourhood Plan proceeds to a referendum, or proceeds to a referendum with appropriate modifications. If the examiner concludes that the Neighbourhood Plan does not meet the basic conditions, he or she will recommend that it does not proceed to a referendum.

If the examiner finds the Neighbourhood Plan to be satisfactory, with modifications if necessary, then Stafford Borough Council will arrange for a referendum to take place. All people on the electoral register who live in the neighbourhood area (Stone Parish) will be entitled to vote in the referendum.

If more than 50% of the votes cast support the Neighbourhood Plan, then the Borough Council will bring the plan into force through a simple resolution of the Council.

The Local Plan:

One of the core principles of the NPPF states, 'planning should be genuinely plan led'. The current Local Plan is the Plan for Stafford Borough, (PfsB), Part 1 and Part 2, formerly adopted on 19th June 2014 and 31st January 2017 respectively, and covering a plan period 2011-2031. Within that plan it identifies Stone as the second in the settlement hierarchy within Stafford Borough. Census figures from 1991 to 2011 evidence a 33% growth in the town's population rising to 16,365, with further growth continuing since then. This can be compared to a 10% growth at Stafford, at the top of the settlement hierarchy, over the same period. The PfsB has sought to redress this growth imbalance by allocating the greater proportion of housing development within the plan period to Stafford (7,000 units). Stone has been allocated a minimum of 1,000 units, but due to the popularity of Stone it is already 'overshooting' with the danger that it has the potential to skew disproportionately the plan-led system.

The Neighbourhood Plan has a role to play in ensuring that Stone plans for the proposed growth ensuring that any future development meets the needs and aspirations of the community.

Consultation:

Consultation is vital to the Neighbourhood Planning process as this is the mechanism through which the wishes of the community are incorporated into the Plan.

It is important to emphasise that the Stone Neighbourhood Plan actually belongs to the people of Stone. The vision and policies within it are based on listening carefully to the wishes of local people and businesses expressed via various methods:

For those unable to attend the community consultation events in November 2015, the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group undertook an extensive questionnaire survey as part of the evidence gathering process, and distributed this to households and businesses within the Parish. The survey was also published in the Stone Gazette, a widely read local magazine, with a response slip to return to the Town Council. Information regarding the Public Consultation was also available on the Town Council website, a 'Little Bit of Stone' website, and advertised in the local press.

The survey provided essential and comprehensive feedback to the Steering Group on people's general opinions about the area, what they like, what they don't like, and what changes they would wish to see.

Community Consultation drop-in events took place as follows:

- 9am to 2pm on Saturday 21st November in the High Street, Stone Town Centre
- 6:00 to 8:30 pm on Monday 23rd November at Walton Community Centre
- 6:00 to 8:30 pm on Tuesday 24th November at St Michael's First School
- 6:00 to 8:30 pm on Wednesday 25th November at Alleyne's Academy

As a direct result of some of the consultation evidence, the group organised further community engagement focussing on exploring Stone Town Centre with a 'Town Tour' event on Saturday 12th March 2016. This provided the opportunity to look more closely at some of the issues raised during earlier engagement events.

Local residents overwhelmingly value Stone as a pleasant place to live, and expressed great concern for how Stone should develop in the future.

Key Outcomes and Issues:

Stone has many positive features that make it an attractive place in which to live. Local people generally have a high regard for Stone and appreciate its many assets: most notably the green open spaces in and around the town; its shopping and other facilities; the ambience of Stone as a historic market town; its thriving community spirit, and the wide range of leisure and recreational activities available to residents. Stone has good transport links to nearby towns and cities, local job opportunities, good schools, and access to the canal and river meadows, which are close to the heart of the town.

These assets have resulted in Stone being a desirable place to live, and therefore as the second largest settlement in Stafford Borough, it has become a focus for new housing development and, to a lesser extent, employment development. In recent years, the town has seen significant housing growth, which is set to continue in the site allocations made by the latest Stafford Borough Local Plan. During the Stage 1 consultation, a number of local people expressed a desire to limit housing growth in Stone, because of the adverse impact this would further have on local infrastructure and on local green space. A number of people emphasised the importance of protecting and enhancing existing areas of open green space, which are important to the local community.

The Stafford Borough Local Plan contains site allocations for Stone which will see the addition of a further 600 new homes in addition to those which already have planning permission. This is a strategic housing allocation, which the Neighbourhood Plan cannot alter. Given this strategic commitment to significant new development over the plan period, it will be important to ensure that the homes built are designed to the best possible standard and complement and enhance the local built environment.

Alongside the expansion of the town, the other issue which was of great concern to many people during the Stage 1 consultation was the town centre and the High Street. The overwhelming view expressed was that the town centre is in decline, which is demonstrated by the number of charity shops and vacant shops, a reduction in the range and quality of shops available, and the loss of local independent shops. Furthermore emphasis was focused on the town centre environment which is not maintained to a high enough standard, whilst some key historic buildings are underused and in need of refurbishment.

Many people were concerned about the amount of traffic, which passes through the town, causing congestion at peak periods and difficulties for pedestrians, thus serving to isolate the historic core from the residential areas around it. A number of people also mentioned a shortage of convenient, free or reasonably priced car parking.

The other main concern expressed was overstretched local community services and facilities, which many people attributed to the increased population. In particular, medical facilities were considered to be inadequate to meet current demand and in need of upgrading. Leisure facilities for children, young people and teenagers were regarded to be inadequate and in need of improvement.

Stone – The Place:

In order to produce a robust Neighbourhood Plan, it is necessary to have a good understanding of both the neighbourhood area and the local community's views about what should be done to improve and protect it.

This section of the Plan provides a brief history of Stone, its growth in the 20th century, and an assessment of its character.

Location:

Stone is an old market town in Staffordshire which serves a significant rural hinterland. Situated about 7 miles (11 km) north of Stafford, and around 7 miles (11 km) south of the city of Stoke-on-Trent, it is the second town in the Borough's settlement hierarchy after Stafford itself. Although in mid-Staffordshire, from a national perspective, it is considered as being in the North Midlands and is located almost midway between Birmingham and Manchester.

The Parish consists of two distinct areas bisected by the A34, a dual carriageway and major trunk route, and the River Trent which lies slightly east of, but parallel to, the road. To the west of the river is Walton, a predominantly residential area with housing development occurring in the main over the last 50 to 60 years. The town's main Business Park is also located here to the west.

To the east lies the town centre and the older pre-Victorian and Victorian residential areas. This said, there has also been new development in the 1980's and 1990's south and east of the town centre, including the building of the large Aston Lodge estate and the area around Brassworks Farm, along with infill along the Lichfield Rd.

Landscape and Setting:

Stone lies on the River Trent. The Trent rises on Biddulph Moor some 18 miles away and passes through Stoke-on-Trent before flowing in a north-west to south-east direction through Stone parish. The river, as previously highlighted, divides the parish into two halves. The Scotch Brook, a tributary to the Trent rises approximately 3 miles away near Moddershall, to the north/north-east of Stone. This fast flowing stream winds its way through the town, under an aqueduct supporting the Trent Mersey Canal, joining the Trent just above the main road bridge which spans the river on Stafford Road.

The floodplain of the River Trent, which also accommodates the Trent Mersey Canal along most of its length in the parish, forms a green corridor and has three designated Local Nature Reserves within its boundaries. Westbridge Park, a recreational area for the local community and a site for hosting town events, also forms part of that corridor.

The immediate area of Stone comprises a small inlier of Keuper sandstone. These beds dip gently to the south where they are quickly buried beneath a thickening cover of red clays, which make up the Keuper marl. To the north, the inlier is abruptly truncated by an east-west fault, resulting in the sandstones making a low escarpment, which defines the northern edge of the Common Plot.

In terms of topography, within the parish the land to the east of the Trent rises from a level of 88m AOD by the river itself to 160m AOD, the highest point, just above Stone Park Farm. Land to the west of the river has a gentler incline rising to approximately 115m AOD within the parish boundary.

Stone is on the border of two National Character Areas defined by Natural England, namely NCA 68 The Needwood and South Derbyshire Claylands to the east of the River Trent, and NCA 61 Shropshire, Cheshire and Staffordshire Plains to the west of the river.

Although the Parish of Stone is predominantly urban in character and referred to as a market town in the above document it does have rural areas within the boundary. These fall into three further character areas:

- 1) NCA68: Settled farmlands: These are to the north/east and east of the town centre encompassing the area around Stone Park Farm behind Aston Lodge estate and the lower section of the Moddershall Valley. This is a landscape of strongly rounded or sloping landform with steeper slopes associated with narrow wooded stream valleys. Non-calcareous brown soils overlay Triassic mudstones. The dominant land use is dairying with some mixed farming. There is a varied pattern of small to medium sized hedged fields which contribute substantially to landscape character, with a scatter of small woodlands, often of ancient origin. The settlement pattern is of mixed traditional red brick buildings and not distinctive. According to Staffordshire County Council Landscape Character mapping, this is highlighted as being a sensitive area, with the critical factor which currently limits landscape quality being the loss of characteristic semi-natural vegetation, in particular ancient woodland and hedgerows and semi-natural grasslands.

- 2) NCA 61: Settled farmlands: This is land to the east of Walton up to the parish boundary. Landscape characteristics include a gently undulating landform, mature broadleaved woodlands, and a strong irregular hedgerow pattern with well treed field ponds and stream corridors. The settlement pattern is mixed comprising traditional red brick farmsteads and houses. The area is not highlighted as sensitive in landscape mapping documents.

- 3) NCA 68: Sandstone heaths and hills: This encompasses land to the north and north east of Stone. Specifically within the parish, this includes Coppice Wood and land south of Nicholls' Lane, land behind Alleyne's sports Centre and land crossing Old Road to include the Common Plot. This landscape is restricted to areas where Triassic sandstones are not obscured by drift deposits. It is a landscape of mainly intact, small to medium scale irregular fields superimposed on a rolling lowland landform incised by small steep sided valleys known locally as drumbles. The small scale enclosed feel to this pastoral landscape is emphasised by the network of narrow, sunken winding lanes with small hidden settlements. Broadleaved and conifer woodlands are often associated with the steep stream valleys. Some small areas of heathland that was formerly widespread survive but make limited contribution to visual character. However it is the heathy nature of the woodlands, and the presence of bracken in hedgerows that provide the stronger visual reminder of this landscape's heathland origins. These landscapes, according to Staffordshire County Council Landscape Character documents, are of high quality with few limiting factors.

Sources: Planning for Landscape Change SCC 2000.

Journal of the Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society Vol 4 1973 The origins of Stone by M Allbutt and S R Broad bridge

History and Heritage:

The local legend is that the town was named after the pile of stones taken from the River Trent raised on the graves of the two princes, namely Ruffin and Wulfad, killed in AD 665 by their father, King Wulfhere of Mercia because of their conversion to Christianity. However, this story is unlikely to be true. Wulfhere was already a Christian when he became king, and the story on which it is probably based is set by Bede in another part of the country over ten years after Wulfhere's death.

A church allegedly built over these stones in 670 lasted until the 9th century before being destroyed by invading Danes. It was replaced in 1135 by the Augustinian, Stone Priory which survived until its dissolution in the reign of Henry VIII. The building collapsed in 1749 and the

present church of St. Michael's was built in 1758. All that remains of the original priory is the rib-vaulted undercroft which forms the foundations beneath Priory House on Lichfield Road.

There is no record of a village or town called Stone in the Domesday Book. Walton however, which forms part of the historic town of Stone, is mentioned in the Domesday Book. The subsequent development of a significant medieval township at Stone must have had its origins in the decision to found a monastery or Priory, the site of which was chosen for good practical reasons. It lay on the ancient road from London to Chester following the Trent valley where there were fords to the now Scotch Brook and to the River Trent. The Scotch Brook stream ensured a permanent supply of clean water, adequate in volume to later power a number of mills. The site of Stone itself was reasonably well drained, yet close enough to the flood plain and water meadows, which provided permanent pasture. To the north there lay slightly elevated ground, (the Stonefield Area), underlain by sandstone and suitable for arable cultivation. With good communications at hand Stone Priory was soon confirmed as a centre of medieval life with the granting of a Market Charter, some say by Henry III, in 1251 and others by Edward I, in 1292.

Throughout the centuries the town continued to grow. Around the nucleus provided by the Priory and regular markets and fairs, a small trading community began to develop. This is still reflected in the lay out of the town with the long narrow 'luggage tenements' stretching back on both sides of the High Street.

In the 17th and 18th centuries Stone was an important road centre. To this was added the canal in the 1770's and the railway system in the mid 1800's together with industrial development, especially boot and shoe manufacturing. From a population of around 1,700 inhabitants in 1665, Stone grew to 7,500 by 1831, this growth being linked to the onset of industry and prosperity that followed from the opening of the Trent and Mersey canal in 1777.

John Wesley in 1789 wrote: 'the Town is in a more flourishing state than formerly owing to the great navigation that passes it. It consists of one principal street which is now a pretty good one with a new market place and one of the best inns on this extensive road' (from London to Chester).

Famous People:

Famous people associated with Stone include: Thomas Bakewell, a poet and a pioneer in the treatment of the mentally ill; John Jervis, Earl St Vincent the victor of the sea battle against the Spanish at the Cape of St Vincent in 1797; Peter de Wint the landscape artist who is traditionally believed to have been born in Stone on 21st January 1784; Rev Stebbing Shaw, one of the first Staffordshire Historians who was born in the town in 1762; Henry Fourdrinier who redeveloped the paper making machine which revolutionised the paper making industry in this country.

Foudrinier is linked to Coppice Mill within the parish, which in the 1720's is documented as a paper mill, before being converted to a flint mill in the 1800's. Richard (Stoney) Smith who was born at the Mill, (also previously known as Weavers Mill), in Mill Street in 1836, (now a restaurant), and developed the flour we now know as Hovis. Cardinal John Henry Newman preached the sermon at the dedication of the nave of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception and St Dominic in Stone, and he presented the procession lights to the Sister's at the convent which are still in use today. William Bernard Ullathorne, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, is buried in the transept of the Catholic Church in Stone. It was through his drive, dedication and enthusiasm as Archbishop of Birmingham in the early days of the re-establishment of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England, that the new diocese of Birmingham flourished and Catholicism spread throughout the area.

More recently, Olympic canoeist Lizzie Neave lived and trained in the town. Similarly, Joe Clarke who also lives and trains in the town won a gold medal at the 2016 Rio Olympics in the men's slalom K-1 event.

Canal Town:

The first meeting of the Grand Trunk Canal Company (later the Trent and Mersey Canal Company) was held in the Crown Inn, Stone on 10th June 1766. At this meeting James Brindley was appointed Surveyor-General, John Sparrow Clerk and Josiah Wedgwood Treasurer. In 1767 it was decided to locate the headquarters of the canal company in the Town. The arrival of the canal in Stone changed the Town, to quote from a contemporary source "from a sleepy market town into a busy inland sea port".

The Coaching Era:

Stone was on the main road from London to the north-west and at the height of the coaching era 38 coaches a day passed through the town. Abbey Street, rather than Lichfield Street was the main route into the town, and the Crown Hotel in the High Street was an important coaching inn.

The Crown Hotel was designed by the famous architect Henry Holland and replaced a much earlier Crown Inn. The end of the coaching era came swiftly after the opening of the Grand Junction Railway in 1837. By 1841, Pigot's directory evidences a much reduced service, with coaches running from Stone to Norton Bridge, the nearest railway station, and one daily coach to Stafford and the Potteries. As railway lines spread the roads fell into disrepair and did not recover until the 20th century.

Industry:

Early beginnings of the boot and shoe industry in Stone can be assessed from 1756 documents. By 1851 White's directory listed 16 manufacturers in the foot-wear industry in Stone, with the provision of leather from tanneries situated at the south end of Crown Street. Whilst initially most of the work was undertaken on a domestic basis, over time there was a growth in factories and sizeable workshops, employing 20% of households within the urban parish. The last quarter of the 19th century brought difficulties for the trade and in 1910 four local shoe firms merged. Lotus Ltd eventually became the last remaining business, which eventually amalgamated with the Stafford and Northampton concerns.

Due to the quality of the local water beneath Stone two brewers were located here carrying on the Augustinian monks' tradition of beer making. The most notable was John Joule's & Sons Ltd, established in 1780. The company was acquired by Bass Charrington in 1968, and ceased brewing at the end of October 1974. The adjacent bottling plant was closed some years before. The canal played an important role in the export of beer. Joule's draught beer stores and bottling plant remains an imposing building on the canal, and can be clearly identified by the red cross logo of John Joule's in the brickwork.

The second brewer was Montgomery & Co, acquired by the Bent's Brewery Co of Liverpool in 1889. The brewery was located on what is now Mount Industrial Estate. It was also taken over by Bass and closed on 31 March 1968.

Stone also had a brass industry sited around Brassworks Farm. The farm and a short row of cottages are the only visible remains today. The works were sited to take advantage of the opening on the Trent and Mersey canal. This brought supplies of copper and cast from the Cheadle area and transported the finished goods of rolled sheet and wire. Coal was brought along the canal, although a stream gave a supplementary amount of water power. The venture, whilst successful was relatively short lived, with actual brass working only carried out between the years 1794 to 1830.

The lower part of the Moddershall Valley lies within the Parish. The valley as a whole, which has the Scotch Brook at its heart, is unique in that its watermills wet ground flint and bone, essential for the production of white ware, china and porcelain for the Potteries. This allowed the pottery industry to flourish, resulting in famous names such as Wedgwood and Spode, amongst others, becoming part of our national heritage. Within the parish, Coppice Mill began its life c1720's as a paper mill linked to Foudrinier, before converting to grinding flint in the 1800's. The Flint Mill, next to the Mill Restaurant, was only recently discovered and its restoration and conversion to domestic use was one of the projects in the Channel 4 Restoration Man series of programmes.

Remarkably seven of a total of 10 watermills in the valley remain in various states of repair, due in main to the fact they were still functioning up to the mid-20th century.

Town Crest:

The crest of Stone represents the present and former industries of the town and county. The wheatsheaf represents agriculture, whilst the tun represents the brewing industry. The chevron and the Stafford Knot are taken from the county crest. The two black lozenges represent that Stone lies between the former North and South Staffordshire coalfields. The shoemaker's knife and awl represent the town's once famous boot and shoe industry. The coat of arms is surmounted by the mantling and a demi pegasus issuing from a Naval crown taken from the arms of John Jervis, Earl St Vincent. The motto: Sit Saxum Firmum is Latin for Let the Stone be Firm.

Demographics:

Stone is a relatively affluent market town with both a growing and ageing population. As detailed earlier, according to the 2011 national census the population of the town was 16,385, an increase of 33% since 1991 and an increase of 11% over the 10 years since 2001. An estimated 49% of the population fall into socio-economic groups A, B, C1 compared with 41% for Stafford Borough as a whole.

According to the Staffordshire Observatory, the population of Stone can be anticipated to increase by at least a further 20% by 2031 implying a population of 20,000. This growth will be driven primarily by new housing and increased longevity. The residents live in approximately 6,500 households providing an average number of inhabitants per household of 2.5.

The number of senior citizens is expected to double over the period between 2011 and 2031 and may represent 35% of the population (7,000) by 2031. According to EJNSA, a least 15% (1,000) of this older population may be living alone.

These headline figures are:

People



Stone hub is home to

16,385 residents

... of whom, 73% are working age



67% of residents are in employment (aged 16-74)

(National average = 62%)

Of those in employment ...

11% are self-employed

(National average = 16%)



20% of residents have no qualifications (aged 16+)

(National average = 23%)

... and **33%** have NVQ Level 4+

(National average = 27%)

(Data Sources: 2011 Census BUA data published by ONS on NOMIS, Staffordshire County Council IDBR Business Database, Produced by SQW)

Education:

Stone has a three tier education system which is operated by Staffordshire County Council. Young People attend first school from ages 4 to 9 (reception to year 4), then one of the two middle schools from age 9 to 13 (years 5 to 8), and finally Alleyne's Academy from age 13 to 18 (Years 9 to 13).

The schools within the Stone Neighbourhood Plan area are shown in the table below.

Age Range	School Name & Address			
13 -18	Alleyne's Academy, Oulton Road			
9 -13	Christ Church Academy (C of E Middle School), Old Rd	Walton Priory Middle School, Beacon Rise		
4 - 9	Christ Church C of E First Sch., Northesk St.	Manor Hill First Sch., Manor Rise, Walton	Pirehill First Sch., Tilling Drive, Walton	St Michael's C of E First Sch., Weavers Lane

In addition to state schools, there are two faith schools, namely St Dominic's Catholic Primary School, part of the Holy Trinity Academy which takes children from ages 4 to 11 and feeds into the Blessed William Howard School in Stafford, and St Dominic's Priory School RC, an Independent School taking children from nursery age up to 16.

Whilst Stafford Borough Council are not responsible for education and learning directly, they do offer plenty of useful information and provide relevant contact details and web links for important topics within this area. See: <http://www.staffordbc.gov.uk/education-and-learning>

Further information about the admission process in all our state schools can found on the Staffordshire County Council website. See: <http://www.staffordshire.gov.uk/education/home.aspx>

Ofsted Reports on schools in the area including pre-school choices can found at: <http://reports.ofsted.gov.uk/inspection-reports/find-inspection-report/results/any/any/any/any/any/any/any/st15%208qw/5/any/0/0#search2>

Stone residents feel the town has a good education system, although they acknowledge its resources are being put under pressure with the increase in population. This is currently being absorbed within the existing provision, but new housing development in the Walton area of the town will require community infrastructure provision to deliver education contributions to primary, middle and secondary school facilities with most of this being targeted at Manor Hill First School.

Business and Employment:

Stone is a vibrant town with a diversity of business and employment, covering a wide variety of industry sectors. In recent surveys the 3 largest are wholesale, retail and motor vehicles at 16%, health and social work at 15% and 12% in manufacturing. These are either in line with or greater than the national percentages.

Stone has a good mix of businesses in the dedicated areas of Stone Business Park, Whitebridge Industrial Estate and the much smaller Mount Road Industrial estate, all of which are situated on edge of town sites. These businesses maximise the excellent access to the road networks without infringing upon the residential areas of the town. Within Stone, there are a number of SME businesses in addition to the retail outlets. These include design and printing, picture framing, fork lift sales and maintenance, and animal healthcare products. In addition the area also supports a number of unique companies such as local breweries and notably Tim Toft Violins, located in the main town centre, one of Europe's leading string instrument makers and retailers.

Stone offers prospective businesses an ideal location in which to set up, with a wealth of good local talent, (Alleyne's Academy and St Dominic's Priory Schools produce above average performing pupils), an excellent road infrastructure network by virtue of its proximity to the M6 and the cross country A50, and being within 1 hour of 3 international airports. As a pleasant place to work, Stone offers the ideal blend of vibrancy and peace in equal measure.

Employment within Stone takes on many forms covering all ages and genders. This is particularly well represented in the entertainment sector, where Stone has a very wide ranging and lively choice of dining out locations in and around the town. These range from small individual cafes and restaurants, through to large chains often seen in other towns and cities around the UK. The town boasts almost every type of cuisine whether it is Chinese, Indian, Italian, Portuguese, Thai, American and of course English, all providing a high level of service and excellence that continues to attract visitors back to the town.

Which sectors do Stone's residents work in?



16%

wholesale, retail & motor vehicles

(National average = 16%)



15%

health & social work

(National average = 13%)



12%

manufacturing

(National average = 9%)

(Data Sources: 2011 Census BUA data published by ONS on NOMIS, Staffordshire County Council IDBR Business Database, Produced by SQW)

So what about the future?

Stone continues to grow, with new businesses locating in the town attracted by the overall benefits it has to offer. A new Business Park project at Meaford will further continue this growth, creating several hundred jobs just two miles outside of the town centre over the next two to five years. This investment will no doubt have a positive effect on the smaller SME businesses in the town, as there will be opportunities to supply goods and services to those companies who choose to locate to the new park.

Focus also has to remain on ensuring a sustainable High Street, as similar to many other retail areas in towns and cities around the country, Stone's High Street has faced gradual decline, with the loss of retailers and hence consumer choice. This decline is a result of many factors including the rise of out of town shopping, growth of internet retailers, increased business rates, poor car parking and a loss of relevance of the High Street to consumers. To expect to reverse this decline and return the shopping experience to halcyon days of old is unrealistic, but conditions can be improved to make the High Street fit for the 21st Century where experiential services will ensure a positive future.

In terms of food retailers, the Stafford and Stone Town Centre Capacity Assessment dated January 2011 identified the need for a further significant retailer to service the growing population and the site determined was in Westbridge Park.

The current independent retailers and service providers such as hairdressers, DIY and general hardware/home stores would benefit from Council led initiatives to promote Stone, giving consumers a reason to visit the town to supplement footfall builders, such as the monthly farmers' market. Council initiatives to support new start-up businesses such as business rate holidays and business advice could also encourage further diversity in retailer provision within the town.

Community Assets and Facilities:

Stone has a lively community life with a wide range of facilities and assets in the town including Walton Community Centre and the recently opened community Fire Station located on the A34 in Walton.



Stone Town Council leases the Frank Jordan Community Centre, which is on Lichfield Road at the bottom of the High Street, and this is regularly used by community groups and organisations such as; Slimming World, Stone Community Hub, U3A French, St John's Ambulance, Endeavour Youth Club, Community Pay Back, and the Richmond Fellowship.

Stone Railway Station, a transport hub in the town, was built in 1848 and designed in the typical North Staffordshire neo-Tudor style by H.A Hunt. The station, a Grade II listed building renovated by Stone Town Council in 2004, now offers community rooms and meeting spaces. This is situated off Station Road in Stone with free parking.



In the centre of town there are a number of coffee shops, restaurants public houses and cafés.

The Crown Hotel is situated in the centre of the High Street, and is a Grade II listed building. It became a hotel in 1834 and is still trading today.



Westbridge Park is in the centre of Stone with a large grassed area to the right hand side and a fitness centre on the left, run by Stafford Borough Council. Westbridge Park takes its name from Westbridge House which once stood where the children's play area is today.



Stonefield Park is situated at the top end of Stone off Field Terrace. The park has a newly refurbished children's area, tennis courts and a bowling green along with well stocked flower beds.



Stone Common Plot is a unique area of pasture and woodland managed by a group of Trustees representing the Town of Stone and the surrounding Rural Parishes. It is managed to meet the strict requirements of the Natural England higher-level stewardship scheme. This is to help protect the pasture, which abounds with historic features, a unique hay meadow, ancient hedgerows and extensive woodland, each of these hosting and supporting an extensive array of flora and fauna. As part of the management, Stone Common Plot offers up to 20 hectares of summer grazing land, managed by the Charitable Trust.



Culture:

Alongside those aspects of Stone Town that can be defined with relative ease (such as tourism, and sports and recreation), there is a rich tapestry of organisations which provide much of the character of the town as a neighbourhood.

Stone has a long Christian heritage dating back to the seventh century and the martyrdom of Wulfad and Ruthin. St Wulfad is commemorated in the name of St Michael's and St Wulfad's church, the longest established church in the town. Christ Church joined it as the second Anglican Church, in the nineteenth century. Stone was also a centre for the Roman Catholic revival and St Dominic's is an important feature of the town. The free church, St John's, is still active albeit no longer in its original building.

Music and dance are prominent with the Stone Choral Society (nearly 50 years' old), the Stone Town Band and the Scout & Guide Band performing regularly, now joined by the Cantiamo chamber choir. The Stone Recorded Music Society, the Blue Diamonds Square Dance Club and the Stone Scottish Dance Group must be added to this, along with the theatre groups, namely Stone Revellers, Rooftop Studios, Pop and Stage Academy, and Chuckle Productions.

A keen interest in horticulture is evident not only by the number of allotments in the town but also by specific organisations such as the Stone Flower Club, the Gardening Club of Stone, Stone Chrysanthemum and Dahlia Society and the Stone and District Begonia Society.

There is a wide variety of charitable and community support organisations, ranging from the Freemasons, Rotary, and Lions through Probus, U3A and the Women's Institute, to the Red

Cross, the Community Hub and First Responders. Stone in Bloom, the Stone Festival Committee and the Stone International Friendship Association should be added to this list, as too must be the ex-services organisations: the Royal British Legion and the Royal Air Forces Association.

The younger age group are catered for by the Endeavour Youth Club, the Scouts, the Girl Guides, St John's Ambulance and the two successful military cadet groups, the Stone Detachment (Mercian) of the Army Cadet Force, and No 2352 (Stone) Squadron of the Air Training Corps.

Other special interest groups include: Stone Watercolour Class, Stone Civic & Historic Society, North Staffordshire Association of Bell Ringers, the Stone & District Motorcycle Club and the Stone patchwork and quilters.

It is unfortunate that the town does not have an adequate community centre where all these organisations can meet. This is a particular challenge for the performance groups who desperately need a well-equipped auditorium seating at least 250 people.

Traffic and Transportation:

Stone historically has always been an important town in terms of road connections to other parts of the country. Stone's location on the major road route between London and Chester, and ultimately to Ireland was a significant factor in the town's growth and continuing importance. This route was described by Ogilby in 1675 as "...one of the most frequented roads in the kingdom". Stone lay at the junction of this road with another major road from the south via Birmingham and Stafford to Manchester and north to Scotland. Other roads approached from Eccleshall to the south-west and from Leek to the north-east.

Stone continues to be well connected by road to surrounding towns, but also further afield due to its location mid-way between junction 14 and 15 of the M6 and its easy access to the A50. Being only a seven to ten minute car journey away from all these major routes, it allows ease of access to both north and southbound journeys of the M6 and eastbound along the A50 to the M1 and the full motorway networks. The result is that Stone is very much a commuter town with heavy reliance on car usage.

Getting to work figures taken from the 2011 census over the 3 wards in Stone show the following data, confirming the heavy reliance on cars:

5,747 people use cars or vans (2,002 from Walton ward, 1,918 St Michael's ward, and 1,827 from Stonefield ward).

302 people use trains or buses (87, 80, and 135 respectively)

797 people work at or from home (225, 274, and 298 respectively)

1,455 people use other methods i.e. taxi, motorcycle, bicycle, walk and passengers in cars (529, 362, 564 from the respective wards).

The disadvantage to the proximity to the M6 corridor is that when accidents occur on this section of the motorway, and this is not infrequent, the traffic is diverted onto the A34, a dual carriageway road which bisects the parish in two. This results in very heavy traffic congestion across the local road network, which currently at peak times, is already congested. The PfSB acknowledges there is already congestion on the A520 Leek Rd into Stone and similarly the B5026 from Eccleshall which takes the traffic from the residential areas of Walton down to the A34. Alleviation of this congestion is a significant concern to local residents, particularly as Walton is currently accommodating an expansion of 592 homes within the area over the plan period.

Stone as highlighted in the PfSB has an oversupply of 4 and 5 bedroomed houses which results in a higher proportion of 2+ car families. The use of bicycles as a mode of transport to work is very limited.

Whilst the PfSB attempts to encourage more sustainable methods of transport with the aim to improve links by public transport from the surrounding hinterland through better bus services, the reality is that bus services are currently being reduced. The 101 is the only bus giving a good regular service to both Stafford and Newcastle/Hanley. Other bus services are irregular and whilst servicing employment areas out of the town for those who have early start times, the same cannot be said of those office personnel who commence work later. Furthermore, the local bus services which operate within the town's residential areas do not start early enough to accommodate those who would wish to catch a bus or train from Stone Town Centre to get to work for 9am. Dedicated earlier buses which link to these services could incentivise individuals to relinquish their reliance on the car. Further bus provision will also be required with the expansion of the new Business Park at Meaford, and the building out of the Strategic Development Location site at Walton over the plan period.

Stone's only High School, Alleyne's Academy also generates significant cross town vehicle movements and hence congestion, due to a lack of bus services at appropriate times.

Stone's rail service resumed in December 2008 after some years of rail replacement bus services, and prior to 2003, a very poor stopping service for the Stoke to Stafford route. Since the London Midland Trent Valley trains started calling at Stone in 2008 passenger numbers have increased by 10% yearly to 103,472 in 2013-2014. Commuting to Stoke and Stafford is well used but the journey to Birmingham has been discouraged by having no convenient early evening return journey. Commuting to the north requires train changes at either Stoke or Crewe. However off-peak services and weekend use for leisure purposes continues to rise, given the reasonable train fares, particularly to London.

Rail access to Stone is provided through the two sections of the West Coast Mainline and much has been done to improve rail usage over recent years. Improving access to the railway station and secure appropriate levels of parking for both cars and bicycles is a priority, as is ensuring there is adequate provision for taxis through extending existing or creating new appropriately placed taxi ranks.

Stone is an important canal town and the Trent and Mersey canal brings tourists into the town. There is good provision for canal boats with services provided at Stone Town Boat Yard and Chandlery, and nearby at Aston Marina.

There is a service run by Age Concern which offers elderly residents transport to hospital appointments. Serviced by volunteers it is under pressure and will become even more so as the population of Stone ages.

Infrastructure and Environment:

To accommodate the above mentioned traffic congestion and to relieve pressure points on the road network at roundabouts, as well as the A520 through the town centre, it is envisaged transport management schemes will need to be implemented over the plan period. Local highway improvements and enhancements of the B5026 Eccleshall Road/A34 roundabout and the A34/A51 roundabout will also be required.

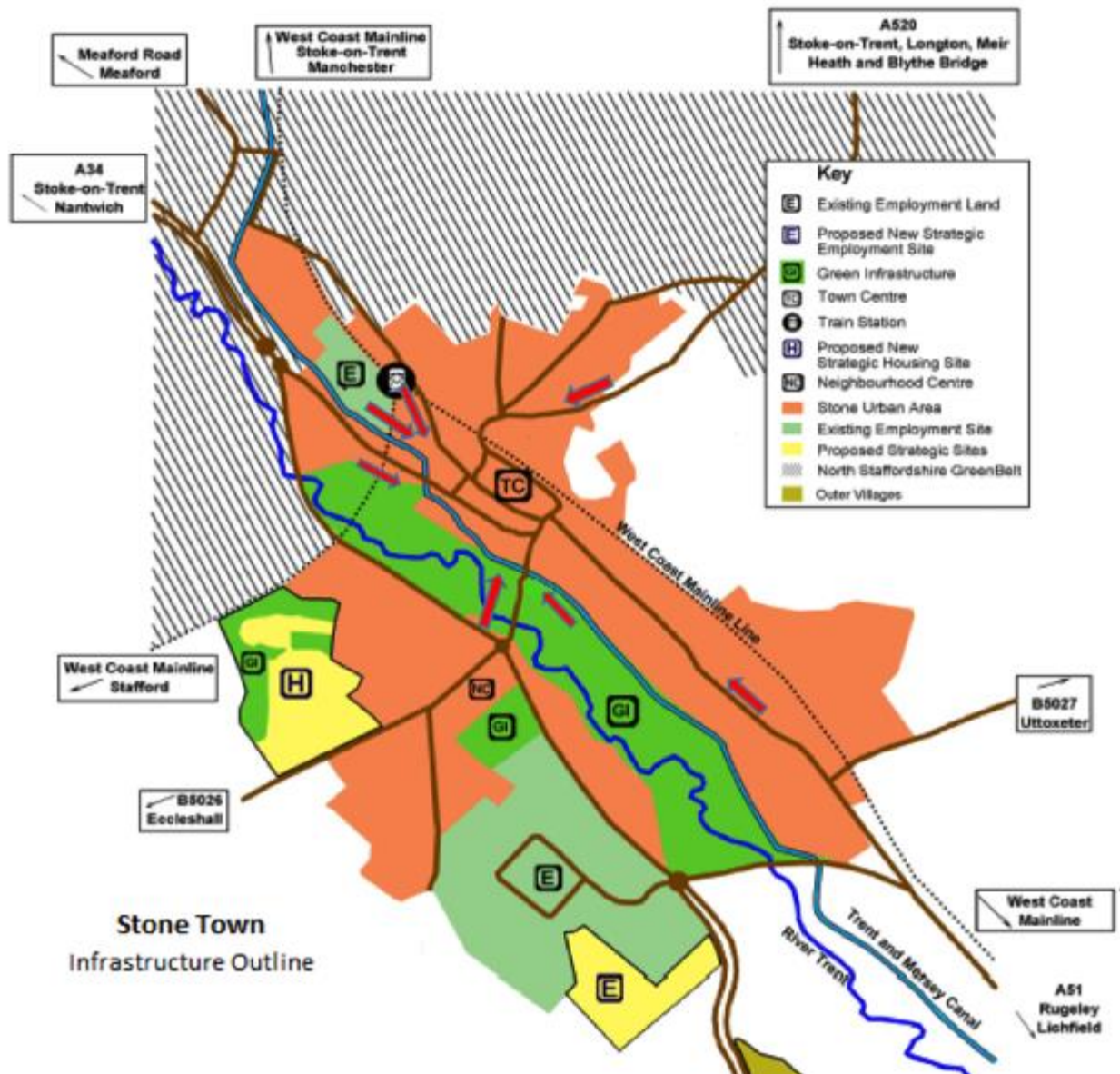
The development of walking and cycling connections, accessible to all members of the community, by extending existing foot and cycle paths together with the creation of new ones as an integral part of new developments, are vital for encouraging a reduction in car journeys, both to local employment sites and to the town centre itself.

An important consideration in terms of new residential development at Stone, will be the potential impact of additional foul water flows on the current sewerage system. During times of heavy rainfall, the capacity in parts of the sewerage system can be exceeded resulting in localised sewer flooding. Depending on the location of development, additional sewerage capacity may be required to reduce flood risk. New development to the west of Stone will drain via an existing sewage pumping station at Westbridge Park, where capacity assessments will be required to determine whether further capacity is required. Any capacity improvements will need to coincide with development construction.

Information from Severn Trent Water has identified that any "on site" mains required for particular developments will need to be met by landowners and developers. Off-site reinforcement will be required to secure levels of service to Stone. Current proposals are to reinforce the trunk main network in Stone. It was planned that this should be constructed by 2016.

With regard to community infrastructure provision, new development will be required to deliver education contributions to primary, middle and secondary school facilities in Stone. Significant development in the Walton area of the town may require improvement of existing school sites in the locality.

Electricity providers have identified that the 11kV infrastructure in Stone is at capacity and therefore new development will require local improvements with further details to be provided by Central Networks. However, no major gas infrastructure would be required in Stone, with 'standard' connections to the medium pressure system to be provided by developers.



(Source: Adopted Plan for Stafford Borough (PfsB) Part 1 2014)

The map above illustrates the general topology of Stone with its two main urban areas straddling the Trent flood plain. The orientation of the landscape determines the general north/south orientation of the town. Hence communication routes follow the same patterns with 4 lanes of the A34, Trent & Mersey Canal, River Trent and a branch of the West Coast Mainline rail link all following the same pattern. These transport links provide important gateways into Stone (shown by the red arrows).

The main provision for Green Infrastructure (GI) is along the River Trent flood plain, although as identified on the map, GI will be strengthened on part of the perimeter of the new strategic housing development scheme marked (H), increasing provision and enhancing biodiversity assets within

and around the town. The new development, marked H, plans to deliver approximately 500 new homes with 32% being affordable housing in the context of Policy C2, through a mix of housing types, tenures, sizes and styles with proportions of 2, 3 and 4 bedroomed properties.

Stone has two main existing Business Parks, Whitebridge and Stone, highlighted in pale green and marked E on the Plan. It is the intention of the Borough to add at least 18 hectares of new employment land, highlighted in yellow and marked E on the map, south of Stone Business Park. Just outside the Neighbourhood Plan area, to the north, is the developing Meaford Business Park.

In addition to the above GI, the Common Plot, Walton Common and nearby amenity areas of the Downs Banks and Aston Nature Reserve also provide important assets close to the town. Another major open green space is provided through the Well-Being Park located between Stone and Yarnfield and home to Stone Dominoes football club.

Stone Town West and South Infrastructure Requirements

Infrastructure Category	Requirements	Phasing	Capital Cost	Funding
Transport	An access, transport and travel plan strategy for the Strategic Development Location that maximises travel and accessibility by non-car transport modes via safe, attractive and conveniently designed street, pedestrian and cycling connections within the development and to Stone town centre, nearby existing and new employment areas. The strategy shall identify access points to the site and between the site and the existing settlement. It shall also identify construction access arrangements that do not disrupt existing residents and improvements to transport capacity along the B5026 Eccleshall Road, and at the A34 roundabouts	2011-2031	TBC	None committed, but potential sources include: Developer contributions
Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (CRITICAL)	Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace to be provide through (a) on-site open space provision, (b) management of Cannock Chase, or (c) contributions towards 'Suitable Alternative Natural Green space' (SANGS) elsewhere.	2011-2031	TBC	Developer contributions and / or direct provision.
Electricity (CRITICAL)	Connection to grid. Provision of a local electricity sub-station.	2011-2031	£4m	Developers will be required to pay for connections.
Gas	Reinforcement for housing sites	N/A	£150-250k (TBC)	TBC
Potable Water (CRITICAL)	Reinforcement of the water supply required. 1.2km of 450mm pipe in A34 Stone required to protect water levels of service in Stone	2011-2031	£1.7m	Severn Trent (AMP5). Developers funds on site mains
Sewage	Notional modelling indicate additional flows from housing is not expected to have significant impact on sewer capacity with foul flows draining to an existing sewage pumping station at Westbridge Park. Capacity issues are	Lead time of 3 years	£5.2m identified for all SDLs at Stafford and Stone. Investment allocated when	Not in current Asset Management Plan

Infrastructure Category	Requirements	Phasing	Capital Cost	Funding
	not envisaged with the new employment area due to the proximity of the sewage treatment works		new development is delivered	
Education	Extension of existing secondary school required to accommodate projected growth in pupils. School to be expanded yet to be determined. New Primary School provision to be included in Master Plan	2016+ 2016+	£2m (TBC)	DfE Capital Programme (under review) / Developer contributions. Developer contributions
Primary Healthcare	Project in development which could serve new development on the West of Stone	2016+	£5m (TBC)	GP consortium.
Telecommunications	Stone exchange is enabled with Superfast Fibre Access Broadband. No cost implication for developer over standard telecommunications infrastructure.	N/A	TBC	
Open Space	Will need to be planned in association with requirements for SANGs and local standards of provision.	2016+	Unknown	Developer contributions.

(Source: Adopted Plan for Stafford Borough (PfSB) Part 1 2014)

Local Green Space:

In March 2012, the Government made it possible for green spaces with a special community importance to qualify for a new protection status. This status is known as 'Local Green Space'. The Local Green Space status has been made possible through the introduction of the Localism Act and Natural Environment White Paper (2011) which influenced the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework, (NPPF).

The Natural Environment White Paper 2011 highlighted the "importance of green spaces to the health and happiness of local communities". Green spaces, particularly 'natural' green spaces, located close to local people provide a range of social, environmental and economic benefits including improved mental and physical health, increased social and physical activity and improvements to children's learning, improved community cohesion and sense of place. Environmental benefits include making places more attractive to live, work and play as well as investing in and enhancing wildlife habitats and corridors, whilst providing for climate change adaptation.

The act of designating sites as Local Green Space is not intended to be a reactionary exercise which only takes into account sites under threat from development. Based on information in the UK Natural Environment White Paper (2011), the act of designating sites for Local Green Space protection is seen as a positive step towards recognising an area's unique value and worth.

Broad guidance for identifying sites worthy of Local Green Space designation is provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraphs 76-78). Further guidance is available in the Planning Practice Guidance, (PPG), Local Green Space Designation document dated 06/03/2014.

Criteria for Designation

Paragraph 19 of the PPG states that land does not have to be in public ownership to be designated Local Green Space. Neither does it need to have public access, (PPG paragraph 17). Reflecting NPPF paragraph 77, all sites must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated.
- 2) Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan.
- 3) Not an extensive tract of land.
- 4) Local in character.
- 5) In proximity to the area it serves.
- 6) Demonstrably special to the local community.

Additionally all sites must meet at least one of the following criteria:

Hold particular local significance....because of its beauty; its historical significance; its recreational value; its tranquillity; its wildlife; for any other reason.

With the inevitable increasing population comes the requirement to ensure that adequate and readily accessible local green space, and particularly natural green space, is available for the community to enjoy.

A key aspect of what makes Stone an attractive and desirable place in which to live is the current positive balance between green space, natural green space and the built environment, which generates an overall 'feeling of space' as you move around the parish. Furthermore every approach into the town, be it by the A34 and Stafford Rd, A520 Moddershall Valley, the B5027 Lichfield and B5026 Eccleshall Roads, has trees and green space creating a pleasing experience and tempting visitors to explore the area further.

In designating the areas of Local Green Space in this Neighbourhood Plan, the aim is to preserve, and where possible, enhance such areas, thus maintaining all that is special and unique to Stone.

An assessment of green spaces across the town has been carried out using the NPPF criteria outlined above, and over 50 sites have been identified as Local Green Spaces. This assessment forms part of the Neighbourhood Plan evidence base. Following earlier community engagement the importance and value of Local Green Spaces within Stone was acknowledged. As such volunteers undertook an audit of all existing and potential spaces, which provided a comprehensive list of sites identified for community consultation as possible Local Green Space. Following the community consultation including work with statutory bodies, landowners, sports and social clubs and the wider community, the areas in Appendix D were formally nominated as Local Green Space.

Examples of identified Local Green Spaces include:

- **Westbridge Park:** Westbridge Park is the largest park in Stone providing leisure and recreational facilities for the whole community. It takes its name from Westbridge House which once stood where the children's play area is sited today, and presumably that name had its origins in the fact it was west of the bridge that spans the River Trent. It is bounded by the Trent and Mersey Canal to the east and the Trent to the west. After the war and under the ownership of Stone Urban District Council, Westbridge House was demolished, and in 1951 the Park was opened as part of the Town's Festival of Britain celebrations. To commemorate the event, a pair of wrought iron gates were produced by a local blacksmith which still remain today at the pedestrian entrance. Some twenty two years later, agreement to the transfer of ownership of Westbridge Park to Stafford District Council, (now Stafford Borough Council), is evidenced in minutes of Stone Urban District Councils' meeting of the 18th December 1973.

The Park comes within the remit of policy CAF3, in that it is a recognised Asset of Community Value. It contains expansive areas of natural and semi natural green space along with two football pitches, a formal children's play area, scout and guide buildings, and a fitness centre. It is also the home to the prestigious Stafford and Stone Canoe Club which since its establishment in 1973 is now recognised as one of Europe's' foremost canoe slalom clubs producing world class canoeists for GB teams. The Park provides a venue for many of the Town's annual events, and is a focal point for festivities during the week long Summer Festival in June; the Spring Fun Fair; the Stone Food and Drink Festival on the first weekend in October, which has grown to become one of the Midlands'

biggest and busiest gastronomic events; and the Stone Town Bonfire. As a contrast the Park also offers the opportunity for peaceful walks, both along the river and within the meadows, where the adjoining woodland is also rich in flora and fauna.

- **Tilling Drive Allotments:** These allotments have existed for at least 40 years and contain around 100 plots. The land, previously owned by a private company, was donated to the community, resulting in the formation of Community Interest Company which oversees the allotments. The allotments are very well tended, and evidence a strong and inclusive community ethos with a communal area, a section for children to grow produce and an easy access area with raised beds. In particular, the 2014 Stafford Borough Council Green Awards commended these allotments for their 'Community Area'. They are highly valued by the local community for the benefits they bring such as exercise, a healthy lifestyle, the provision of home grown produce, and the opportunity for social interaction with like-minded people.
- **Nicholls' Lane:** Is a 1.9 hectare Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace situated on the north-east periphery of Stone and lying within the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area. It is in private ownership. It has a public footpath, (Stone Town 13), which crosses the field south west to north east that is used on a daily basis, and particularly so by dog walkers, who may let their animals off the lead because there has been no grazing stock for many years. Other well-worn paths cross and circumnavigate the field. It is also used for other forms of informal recreation such as picnicing and sledging both in recent times and historically. The field abuts woodland designated as both a Site of Biological Importance for its flora, and a County Wildlife site. It is part of the green corridor formed by the valley, which extends outwards from the town to the Green Belt in the north and east. In this location the Green Belt defines the boundary of both the field and the town. The field has been subject to a planning application which was dismissed on Appeal, ref APP/Y3425/A/13/2203362. It is very highly valued by the local community who enjoy the beautiful views across the valley, its tranquillity, historical significance, and plentiful wildlife.
- **Millennium Way:** This area of approximately 1hectare encompasses five distinct and different sized parcels of landscaped amenity green space, planted with both trees and shrubs, which are bisected by the feeder road from the A34 to the Whitebridge housing development and Industrial Estate. These parcels of land also back onto the Trent and Mersey canal and incorporate land to the east of Millennium Way. Together they constitute a significant piece of open space for informal recreational use by the

community, as well as providing a habitat for wildlife, a paved link to walks by the canal and the countryside beyond, and enhancement of the entrance to the large Whitebridge housing development. All these factors help to promote a sense of well-being for the local community in the area. The section immediately next to the A34, which is planted with wild flowers, also creates a sense of space which is replicated in the main, on other gateway approaches into Stone, and is perceived as an important feature of the town.

Sport & Recreation: Stone's Sporting Future



Stone residents of all ages are able to enjoy a variety of ways of keeping 'physically active'. These range from active play in dedicated play areas for young children to more traditional activities such as all the popular racket sports, through to studio fitness/mobility/dance classes for the young persons and adult population. For those who enjoy water sports there is a swimming pool situated at Alleyne's Sports Centre, and at the renowned canoe club on the river Trent, it is possible to train alongside International and Olympic canoeists. The area is also particularly strong in club cricket. Stone Hockey Club and Stone Dominoes Football Club play at nearby pitches situated outside the town boundary.

At a gentler pace, Stone has many suitable areas and dedicated footpaths for walking, and allotments are available on five sites for those who wish to enjoy the outdoors whilst producing their own food.

Senior residents have provision supported by U3A, for example, croquet and bowls is available at Stone SP cricket club.

The 'having fun in the outdoors' community spirit within the town is promoted by its various festival activities which include a raft race, dog derby, duck race and running event. These competitions are enjoyed immensely by participants and spectators alike. Moreover, Stone residents embrace national sporting events, evidenced by the large turnout to watch the Tour of Britain Cycle Race passing through the town.

The Trent floodplain containing local meadows and the town's main riverside park, makes a vital contribution to the well-being of Stone's population. Footpaths for walkers and routes for cycles cross these areas. These spaces are complemented by the Edwardian 'Stonefield Park' and the recreational space on Tilling Drive. In close proximity to the flood plain are other natural and semi natural green spaces which



include, 'Walton Common' and the ancient meadow of the 'Common Plot'. As previously highlighted, just outside the Neighbourhood Plan area is the 'Downs Banks' (National Trust), and Aston Marina (a popular local leisure & recreational centre). The lower section of the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area lies within the Neighbourhood Plan boundary and has a public footpath, (Stone Town 7), linking into the town via the Coppice Gardens housing development.

Most of Stone's more traditional sports capacity is located at Alleyne's Sports Centre, Westbridge Park Fitness Centre and Stone Lawn Tennis & Squash Club. Two local cricket teams have their own facilities and



one has hosted minor counties cricket in the past. Additional unmet demand is also



taken up by small dedicated facilities in the private sector particularly in the areas of fitness and swimming whilst school halls provide additional capacity for fitness and dance classes.

It will be the aim of the Neighbourhood Plan to work with approved interested parties which promote the five key outcomes of the Government's new sporting strategy 'Sporting Future Accessibility'; physical well-being, mental well-being, individual development, social and community development, and economic development.

Tourism:

Stone is winner of nine consecutive gold medals, awarded to the town by the Royal Horticultural Society's Heart of England in Bloom. Stone is an attractive visitor destination and all efforts should be made by local authorities to provide affordable long stay and short stay parking, upgrade street furniture and maintain the canal and riverside walks.

Stone is a popular canal and market town, with good road, rail and canal links, close to many great tourist attractions such as Trentham Estate, Alton Towers and Wedgwood Pottery, all easily

accessible from the town. Promotion of Stone's close proximity to these destinations should be maximised to encourage the passing tourism trade.

Stone has a great reputation for its festivals and street parties and every effort must be made to improve the marketing and promotion of events such as:

- Weekly Town Market.
- Monthly Farmers' Market and Craft Market.
- June: the week long Summer Festival.
- July: Music Festival (Market Square).
- October: Stone Food and Drink Festival, one of the Midlands' biggest and busiest food festivals attracting thousands of visitors to the town.
- November: Christmas Lights switch on with a spectacular display of Christmas trees and lights, late night shopping, and fun fair.
- November: the annual bonfire held on Westbridge Park.
- All year round Stone in Bloom.

Events attract visitors who have the maximum effect in boosting the local economy by enjoying the hotels, bed and breakfasts, unique independent High Street shops, restaurants and the Real Ale Trail pubs. The canal particularly attracts visitors to Stone from a wider area, and more moorings are essential to encourage longer stays in the town. Tourists who are looking for a more serious experience can trace the old market town history back to medieval times. St Michael's and St Wulfad's Church has a 12th century seal matrix of Stone Priory permanently on display. The seal attracts tourists from the UK and many parts of the world.

Also within the town boundary lies the lower section of the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area, which contains two out of an original ten watermills along the whole valley, which ground flint and bone to supply the developing, and eventually, very successful pottery industry in Stoke on Trent. Consequently there is potential to promote them as a further tourist attraction.

Stone has an established tourism base during the specific season of June to November. A programme should be developed, marketed and promoted to generate tourism during the town's "off season" to increase revenue for local businesses.

Character Areas:

The Stone Urban area comprises two distinct settlements: that to the east of the River Trent (which can itself be divided into 3 distinctive character areas); and Walton to the west of the river. These settlements are separated by a green corridor around the River Trent and between the river and the Trent and Mersey canal.

The 5 areas outlined above are described in terms of their distinctive features.

Centre of the Town:

Much of the centre of the town lies within Stone Conservation Area. It contains mainly retail and small businesses, but there is also residential use, mainly apartments, including a number of retirement flats.

Commercial and retail uses are focused primarily along the High Street and directly off it. There is a relatively high proportion of independent retailers, a hotel, a number of banks, a GP surgery, a dental surgery, a mid-size convenience store, a number of restaurants, coffee shops and public houses, and several charity shops. There is a second larger supermarket and more apartment buildings just to the east of the High Street itself.

The High Street has restricted access to vehicles and is regarded as a safe place to walk and shop. It is home to a popular monthly farmers' market and smaller weekly market days. A number of the upper floors of the commercial units in the High Street have been converted into apartments and this seems to be a growing trend.

The building stock in and around the High Street is for the most part Georgian and Victorian. The former date from the town's time as a market town, its position on the coaching routes from London to the North and Ireland and to the arrival of the canal and its associated businesses. The latter date from the town's industrialisation and growth in the mid-19th century (notably due to boot making and brewing). There are a small number of later infill developments both retail and residential.

There are places of worship in the centre of the town and also a town hall, a public library and a community centre. To the west of the canal, the old workhouse has been converted into apartments and there is a small development of sympathetically designed new housing and a health centre.

There are more than 50 listed buildings and monuments within this area of the town of which five are Grade II* listed. Several of the listings relate directly to the canal. There are also a number of unlisted buildings of townscape merit which provide interest and variety.

North of the Centre:

This area is delineated by the Longton Road (A520) running north-east out of Stone through the Moddershall Valley, the Newcastle Road running north to meet the A34 and by the settlement boundary. The area is largely residential and much of it is Victorian in origin complimented by small clusters of post war developments. Airedale Road has a distinct residential character of large detached houses set within substantial gardens. This particular character provides a well-designed 'edge of development' facing towards the open countryside shown in Appendix B.

Part of the area lies within Stone Conservation Area, notably King's Avenue, Granville Terrace and The Avenue. Most of the housing stock dates from mid-Victorian times with a few later Victorian/Edwardian houses and a few more modern infill developments.

The Victorian/Edwardian properties lying within the Conservation Area are typically large 2 or 3 story properties with small frontages and sizable back gardens. There are also a number of large properties of the same period on Oulton Road, many of which have extensive land attached and in some cases this has been sold off for small scale infill development.

Most of the remaining area consists of Victorian terraced streets of what were once factory workers' cottages. These have no front gardens or off-street parking, but enjoy modest back gardens. Good examples of such properties are to be found around Stonefield Park.

Properties a little further from the centre of town in and around along Mount Road and Newcastle Road consist largely of mid to late 20th century housing. Beyond the Newcastle Road and at the end of Mount Road and bounded by the canal, Navigation Loop, is a modern housing development comprising, for the large part 4 and 5 bedroom houses interspersed with some smaller properties and apartments.

Just north of the centre there is the 19th century St Dominic's Church, alongside St Dominic's School and Care Home. A little further north is the Grade II listed Railway Station and on the Newcastle Road, the Stone Tennis and Squash Club.

At its farthest reach, the area to the north is also home to 2 light industrial estates and there is also light industry and commercial offices situated in the old Joule's brewery buildings on the Newcastle Road, close to the centre itself.

The northern area contains several places of worship and the area is served by Christchurch First and Middle Schools and by Stone's only secondary school, Alleyne's Academy. There are around 30 listed buildings and monuments in the area to the north of which 5 relate directly to the canal.

The area also contains valuable green space, notably Stonefield Park and the area is bounded to the north by the Common Plot, several acres of land left in trust and dedicated to the leisure and recreation of the people of Stone.

South of the Centre:

The area south of the centre is delineated by the canal to its west, the A51 to the south and the settlement boundary to the east. Its main road artery is the Lichfield Road. It is almost exclusively residential with older Georgian and Victorian housing stock close to the centre and more modern post-war developments of differing size and style lying beyond this.

Housing development along the Lichfield Road is typically of older post-war stock often set back from the road and enjoying sizeable gardens. In particular the north side of Lichfield Road between Uttoxeter Road and Aston Lodge Brook is a good example of this distinct character set within an area of denser more recent developments, shown in Appendix C.

The more recent housing, comprises a series of moderate sized developments between the road and the canal, with generally smaller in-fill developments lying between the road and the railway line.

At the limit of the settlement boundary to the south east and beyond the railway, lies the Aston Lodge Park development, with over six hundred modern homes accessed directly off the Uttoxeter Road.

There are green spaces evident across the area and other green space evident at Stone Cricket Club situated on the Lichfield Road and Little Stoke Cricket and Bowls Clubs on the Uttoxeter Road.

The area is served by St Michael's C of E first school situated on Weavers Lane off the Lichfield Road. There is also a GP surgery just south of the town centre itself.

West of the River:

This area is bounded by the River Trent to the east and the settlement boundary to the west and falls within the Walton settlement. The main road arteries are the A34 that bisects the area north to south, and the Eccleshall road running east to west. The area is largely residential and consists

for the most part of post-war housing developments. The northern boundary however, is formed by Stone Golf Club and the southern boundary by the growing Stone Business Park.

There are a number of Victorian properties along the Stafford Road, though primarily Walton comprises post-war housing developments. The older housing stock is on the northern section of the A34 (The Fillybrooks) and the Eccleshall Road close to the A34. All are set back from the road and often enjoy sizeable gardens.

Later developments continue to expand the settlement beyond its original boundaries. There are sizable more mature developments between the river and the A34, and between the A34 and the settlement boundary, each comprising several hundred homes and a number of apartments. An infill development of modern housing is currently being built just west of the A34.

Walton is expected to see considerable further housing development along its western boundary in the coming years with the designation of more than 500 additional houses specified in the Local Plan.

There are a number of green spaces evident and a small park and playground on Whitemill Lane. There are 5 Listed Buildings and monuments in the area that are clustered around the Stafford Road.

The area is served by Manor Hill and Pirehill First Schools, (on Manor Rise and Pirehill Lane respectively), and Walton Priory Middle School on Beacon Rise.

There are also three small retail parades in Walton, one on the Eccleshall Road just west of the A34, one on Pirehill Lane and the third at the Stafford Road roundabout. Stone Community Fire Station lies on the A34 north of Stafford Road.

River and Canal Corridor:

The river and canal corridor runs north-south through Stone and forms in itself a distinctive character area.

To its west lies ribbon housing development and the A34. To the east, the canal and close to the town centre is mostly older housing stock, whilst further north from the town centre more modern developments are evident.

The corridor itself comprises valued green space, including grazing land, meadowland, designated nature reserves and Westbridge Park which is used extensively for leisure and recreation purposes.

Much of the river corridor is on designated flood plain.

The Trent and Mersey Canal has played an important role in the town's development, and continues to do so to this day. It forms a key element of Stone's leisure and tourism offer, and is an important part of the town's infrastructure. The canal corridor also supports a range of employment opportunities, including at the Grade II listed Grand Trunk Wharf, which still provides boat repair services.

Each of the above five Character Areas have a distinct character. Within two of these Character Areas. Special Character Areas have been identified, namely Special Character Area North and Special Character Area South which are predominately residential comprising of properties set within large gardens. Through the community engagement, the issue of development of infill housing within garden plots was identified. The Neighbourhood Plan undertook further community engagement with residents of these two areas, proposing a policy to safeguard the gardens from development of additional residential units within the gardens, which would change and harm the special character.

On balance, reviewing the responses, the material considerations meant that Special Character Area North was proposed as a policy area and Special Character Area South, whilst still being recognised as an important area, was not included in the policy.

Gateways and Views:

Stone is a town acknowledged for the quality of its built heritage, unique positioning alongside river and canal, excellent leisure and recreation facilities and a growing tourism sector. Its successful development and realisation of our vision will depend to an important degree upon conserving and enhancing the local character and the views in and around its town centre.

To this end it is possible to identify a number of important gateways to the Centre, each requiring specific recognition and consideration.

Gateway 1: Stafford Road (A520)

The Stafford Road is the main gateway to the Town from the South (Stafford via the A34) and West (Eccleshall Road) and arguably the most heavily used.

The road crosses the River Trent and affords most important views along the river, across the river flood plain and meadows to the north; and across the green expanse of Westbridge Park to the south.

Particularly noteworthy are the impressive views from the road of the roof lines of the town centre straight ahead and those across Westbridge Park to the Grade II listed The Moorings and to the tower of the Grade II* listed Church of St Michael.

Gateway 2: Longton Road (A520)

The Longton Road is the main gateway to the Town from the north east and is also heavily used.

The road reaches the Town Centre via the northern boundary of the Stone Town Conservation Area having passed through the adjacent Moddershall Valley Conservation Area.

As it enters the town centre the road affords important views of parts of Victorian Stone and in particular the old Co-op bakery building and the imposing Church of St John, (Grade II listed and currently unused).

Gateway 3: Lichfield Road

The Lichfield Road is the main entrance from Lichfield and enters via the southern residential area.

The road reaches the town centre as Lichfield Street, where it passes imposing Georgian and Victorian housing stock and several independent retailers. It affords important views across the town centre and of the built heritage of the High Street including several Grade II listed buildings.

Gateway 4: Railway Station/Station Approach

Stone's mid Victorian railway station is itself Grade II listed and affords an interesting entrance to the Town Centre for the increasing number of railway travellers from as far away as London to the south and Manchester and Crewe to the north.

It has an imposing and attractive facade and is positioned at the head of Station Approach, a road that leads directly into the town centre at Granville Square passing by for the most part Victorian housing stock and St Dominic's School and Church, (Grade II listed).

Gateway 5: Trent and Mersey Canal

The Trent and Mersey Canal forms the boundary of the town centre running north to south and affords an interesting entrance to the town centre for the growing numbers of canal boat tourists.

The southern approach affords attractive views over Westbridge Park to the west and The Moorings, (Grade II listed), to the east. The northern approach enters the Town alongside the old wharves, many now light industrial units and several Grade II listed buildings and monuments.

The canal passes numerous buildings and spaces of historic interest, many of which are Grade II listed buildings or places of townscape merit including the Star Inn, the Crown Wharf, the old Workhouse (now residential apartments), the old Joule's Brewery Warehouse and the canal-side boatyards.

Town Centre and Markets:

Commercial and retail uses are focused primarily along the High Street and directly off it. It has a relatively high proportion of independent retailers as well as retail chain stores such as W.H. Smiths, Boots and a Midlands Co-Op. The latter contains the town's only post office. Barclays, NatWest and Lloyds Banks plus the Hanley Economic and Leek Building Society provide visitors and residents with adequate financial services. The historic listed Crown Hotel sits in the centre of the High Street.

It also contains one of the two GP surgeries in the town, one of the four dental surgeries, a number of restaurants, coffee shops and public houses, and several charity shops. There is a second larger supermarket and more apartment buildings just to the east of the High Street itself. Other services found in the High Street are three pharmacies, two opticians, and Re-Solv, the UK's leading agency working to end volatile substance abuse and support those whose lives are affected by these and other 'legal' highs.

Defibrillators are placed at either end of the town and have proved very valuable in their usage.

Stone Town Council Offices just north of the High Street along Station Road, also accommodates the Stone Police Post, a Citizens Advice Bureau and Stone and District Age Concern. Although the Police Post has no permanently based police officers on site, it is manned from 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday and is linked to the central Police Control Room. There are two Police Officers and one PCSO that cover Stone and the surrounding area. The CAB, due to funding cuts, has had to reduce appointment availability in Stone, requiring visits to the Stafford Office for some

Stone residents. Age Concern offers a free advice service, available five mornings a week, for anyone over the age of fifty. The library in the Market Square is a focal point for information and internet access.

There are places of worship in the centre of the town, and the Frank Jordan Community centre is situated just south of the High Street on the Lichfield Road.

It is felt shop frontages would benefit from a more uniform approach, in-keeping with the Conservation Area status, creating a more attractive High Street. There also needs to be a focus on bringing new business back to the small number of vacant shops, ideally of an independent nature, which will enhance visitor interest in the town and hopefully increase footfall.

Although with restricted access during the day, in the evening the Market Square can become congested with parked cars accessing the local restaurants. It is therefore essential to retain sufficient free car parking space close to the town centre to ensure the High Street and Market Square remains a user friendly pedestrian area at any time of the day or night.

The Market Square generates considerable income for the town, and is an important public space with a cosmopolitan atmosphere, with local restaurants putting out tables and chairs for diners. Situated in the middle of the High Street, it is a multi-functional area used for social interaction for both formal and informal social and cultural activities, encouraging residents and visitors to come together, strengthening the communal spirit of the town. Festivals and street parties place their stage in the market square making it the main focal point for audiences. In order to reflect the importance of the area, Stone Town Council has invested in the square, paving it with York Stone and installing electricity points available for stall holders who attend both the weekly markets and the monthly Farmers' Market.

Stone has a long history of being a market town, dating back to the 13th century and still had a livestock market until its closure in the early 1990's. For the past 12 years, the Farmers' market has provided a vibrant street theatre on the first Saturday of every month with over 50 traders regularly attending. Currently the town's market days are Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays with average number of stalls being 5, 7, and 4 respectively. Every third Saturday of the month there is a Craft and Collectables market.

The ambience that is created by the Farmers' Market is now a significant feature in the economy of the town, drawing people into the High Street and facilitating a sales peak for the local retailers. The many participating food stalls help to reinforce the town's credentials as a destination for food, drink and leisure activities. It is an aspiration to build on this success and encourage increased participation in the regular weekly markets to provide greater reason to shop in the

High Street. In expanding these weekly markets, care must be taken to encourage complimentary stallholders to the existing permanent retailers, rather than introducing competitive elements.

It is believed an opportunity also exists to grow speciality markets, such as a Continental market, Spring themed market, and a Christmas market.

Well-Being:

The importance of well-being or quality of life for Stone residents was made clear in the Neighbourhood Plan public consultation, when residents were invited to put forward their views about their town. The link between well-being, green infrastructure and recreation, with free access to open green space is highly valued. Westbridge Park in the middle of the town is of particular importance and the descriptive term used most was “our green lung in Stone”. Local facilities such as play and recreation areas for young people are under-provided in Stone and those that do exist are poorly equipped. Westbridge Park should be the natural location for such investment.

The park is used by large groups of young people who congregate there particularly in the summer months playing games and enjoying their surroundings. It is also popular for families, young children learning to ride their bicycles, dog walking, picnics and relaxing by the canal and river. A number of running clubs, and Stone Ramblers use Westbridge Park whilst the two annual festivals held there attract visitors from a wide area. The preparation for the summer festival is enjoyed by many community groups and schools, building and making the floats, and growing and producing fruit and vegetables for the festival. The festival promotes a general feeling of wellbeing amongst a substantial section of the town’s population.

Stone is home to four dental surgeries, two opticians, a number of chiropodists, chiropractors, physiotherapists and two GP’s surgeries with a third close by in Barlaston. As is the case in many areas of the country, access to doctors is becoming increasingly difficult and this is an ongoing concern raised by the community given the required housing growth over the plan period. The provision of Primary Health Care will be required to increase capacity either at existing facilities or by the delivery of a new additional service elsewhere in the town.

Hospital services are provided through The Royal Stoke University Hospital and the smaller County Hospital at Stafford.

Football facilities are limited, and team rugby, netball, cricket and hockey are available, albeit some activities take part just outside the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan Area. All these contribute to the health and wellbeing of many team members of all ages. There are a number of private golf courses close to the town and three outdoor bowling greens, plus a private tennis and squash club. Alleyne's High school provides indoor facilities such as squash, badminton and an indoor swimming pool used by schools and members of the public. Recently St Dominic's Priory School has enjoyed great success in indoor rowing.

Stone is home to a considerable number of privately owned retirement apartments and the U3A offers a number of recreational activities held in local community buildings specifically aimed at an older generation.

It is hoped eventually, through an increase in recreational resources, that there will be satisfactory provision of facilities for all age groups, thus benefiting the health and wellbeing of all members of the community.

Movement and Legibility:

By virtue of the A34 and A51 bypassing Stone town centre it is all too easy to drive along these routes and not notice the town.

On the main through routes, signage is bland and uninviting, often hidden by foliage and sometimes cluttered with housing development signage (see photo). In such situations passing traffic may associate bland signage with featureless town, despite the signs advertising the fact it is a Canal town. By failing to impress and provide incentive to draw the passing visitor into the town, opportunities are lost to strengthen its economy through visitor spend. For those visitors who do come into the town, signage within the town is limited and in the wrong locations. Moreover, there are no signs thanking visitors for their visit as they leave the town boundary.

Signage, whether for road users or pedestrians, is a vital part of making Stone welcoming. Particularly within the High Street, and from the Canal for those arriving by boat, signage is essential for guiding visitors around the town, enabling them to explore and enjoy all it has to offer, as well as highlighting essential services and facilities.

Given the unusually large amount of green infrastructure with its river and canal links within a very short distance of the town centre, signage to designated circular walks would be beneficial, allowing visitors to combine a stroll with a drink or meal afterwards in the town centre, thus boosting the local economy.

All of the above needs to be addressed, and by example, photographs of other towns of a similar size which have a more creative and welcoming presence, are evidenced below. It is acknowledged these are matters that cannot be addressed by policies within the Neighbourhood Plan, but in order to ensure the vitality of the town, Stone Town Council will need to work with partners to devise ways to increase visitor footfall.



The roundabouts north and south of the town on the A34 are uninspiring except for the southern roundabout in summer which is planted with wild flowers.

Ideally Stone would benefit from signs as detailed in the photographs below.



Future direction:

Stone needs:

- New eye catching signage when coming into Stone along the A34, to encourage passing traffic to take a detour into the town from the Walton or Whitebridge roundabouts.
- Clear direction and heritage signs both in the town and on the outskirts directing visitors into the central hub.
- Clear car parking signage.
- Definitive visitor information signs.
- Information Boards for visitors to stop and read – e.g. Things you don't know about Stone.
- Promote and deliver Heritage tours and walks to celebrate the diverse history of Stone and its Heritage Assets.



Examples of appealing signage and well- presented and colourful roundabouts

Vision and Aims:

VISION FOR STONE:

In 2031, Stone will be notable as a thriving market town alongside the river and canal, with an attractive and accessible historic centre, a high quality network of green space, a wide range of leisure and recreational activities, a successful tourism sector, high quality local services and a diversity of local employment opportunities.

SA1: Improve the economic viability of the High Street and the town centre by encouraging and incentivising new businesses, enabling local businesses to thrive and providing a diverse range of shopping and other services.

SA2: Preserve and enhance the special historic character and heritage assets of Stone by supporting initiatives to repair, refurbish and re-use historic buildings and to improve the quality of the environment.

SA3: Identify and designate important areas of local green space and develop a green infrastructure strategy to protect and improve those areas.

SA4: Support initiatives for the review of the town's transport and traffic needs, and support relevant actions to address those needs.

SA5: Improve pedestrian and cycle links and accessibility within Stone and to surrounding destinations, particularly the canal and river meadows.

SA6: Protect and improve leisure, cultural and sports facilities and improve community access to those facilities.

SA7: Support initiatives for the enhancement of essential local community facilities, including medical and educational facilities as appropriate, ensuring that they are sustainable and fit for purpose.

SA8: Ensure that new developments in Stone preserve and enhance the town's historic character and improve the quality of the natural and built environment.

Land Use Policies:

Growth Strategy:

The Growth Strategy for Stone has three key elements:

1. Housing growth to cater for a growing and ageing population, whilst addressing local housing needs;
2. Reinforcing Stone Town Centre's role as a place to visit, shop, and access high quality local services; and
3. Deliver new high quality green infrastructure, and preserve and enhance key local environmental assets.

The Growth Strategy will be delivered through:

- Strategic housing site allocations through the Local Plan (Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1), and infill opportunities within the urban envelope;
- A series of enabling policies; and
- The development of a Neighbourhood Development Order for Stone Town Centre.

Identified policy areas are as follows:

1. Housing: to ensure that identified local housing needs are addressed, and that new homes are delivered to high standards of design and sustainability;
2. Business and Employment: to enable economic diversification, and reinforce the role of Stone Town Centre; and
3. Community Assets and Facilities: to ensure that growth in Stone is supported by high quality facilities and environmental assets.

Housing:

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 2011-2031, adopted June 2014, states that within the settlement boundaries, there would be a presumption in favour of supporting housing and employment development, subject to any other relevant planning considerations. It also goes on to state that it is intended that development allocations for specific sites will be identified through the Settlement Boundaries through the Neighbourhood Planning Process. The purpose of the housing policies is to ensure that local housing needs are addressed as per Policy Stone 1 – Stone Town, and Policy Stone 2 – West and South of Stone, of the Local Plan, and that high standards of design and sustainability are secured.

A number of sites for new housing have been identified through the Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 2011-2031 (adopted June 2014) process. *“The distribution proposed in Spatial Principle SP4 reflects the consideration of alternative development strategies through the successive consultation stages of preparing the current Plan, and taking account of the Sustainability Appraisal process. As a result new development focused on the County Town of Stafford, the market town of Stone and a number of principal settlements have been identified as the most sustainable choice for distributing new development.”*

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 sets out that Stone Town has a total requirement of 1,000 new homes over the plan period. Completions since the start of the plan are 279 and commitments up to 31/03/2016 were 859. This gives a current position of 1,138 new homes which is an additional 13.8% provision above the original number allocated.

The allocation of new homes has been met in part through strategic site allocations and planning approvals. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2015 (SHLAA) states *“the majority of the housing need will be met through the 4 SDL’s.”* Stone includes one of the 4 SDL’s identified in the plan for the borough. The Stone SDL seeks to deliver key infrastructure requirements to enable the sustainable growth of the area. A recent outline planning application for the SDL reference 13/19002/OUT for Walton Hill Residential Development, West of Longhope Drive, Stone granted planning permission for 500 new homes. These are taken into account within the current figures mentioned previously.

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 identifies that in terms of *“housing type, Stone and environs has a significant oversupply of detached properties to the detriment of mid-sized units such as semi-detached properties and terraced housing. There is also a pressing need for more affordable housing to meet current and future demand.”*

These policies seek to meet the following aims of the Neighbourhood Plan:

SA2: Preserve and enhance the special historic character and heritage assets of Stone by supporting initiatives to repair, refurbish and re-use historic buildings and to improve the quality of the environment.

SA4: Support initiatives for the review of the town's transport and traffic needs, and support relevant actions to address those needs.

SA5: Improve pedestrian and cycle links and accessibility within Stone and to surrounding destinations, particularly the canal and river meadows.

Rationale and Evidence:

To address identified local housing needs, and provide a balanced mix of new homes, in a planned, well-designed and sustainable manner, as outlined by strategic policies within the Local Plan (Plan for Stafford Borough), and supporting evidence such as the 'Stone Rural Hub Town Profile'. The Local Plan (Plan for Stafford Borough), identifies in the development strategy for Stone Policy Stone 1; *"provides 1,000 new homes over the plan period, including a higher proportion of smaller dwellings (semi-detached and terraced) and affordable homes."*

Good design is indivisible from good planning and achieving sustainable development, and the National Planning Policy Framework recognises that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of people's lives and that it is a core planning principle to achieve good design.

Policy H1: Housing Tenures and Types

A range of housing needs have been identified through the Local Plan process, and in terms of housing types and tenures, development proposals must address these. Identified needs include:

- Affordable housing, including homes for social rent, affordable rent, shared ownership, and starter homes; and
- Housing for the older population such as supported housing, and downsizing and rightsizing opportunities.

House types should include semi-detached and terraced housing.

Rationale and Evidence:

Good design will ensure that proposed developments are sustainable. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) recognises that well-designed buildings and places improve the quality of people's lives and that it is a core planning principle to achieve good design. This includes considerations such as pedestrian convenience and safety, movement, natural surveillance, quality of the public realm, townscape character and consideration of the natural environment and wildlife.

Neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics.

As the historic market town of Stone, has a Conservation Area and many listed buildings and Heritage Assets, it is also necessary to consider local character. Design policies will enhance the character and appearance of the area of Stone and the Conservation Area, and will support the aims of strategic policies within the Local Plan – for example Policy Stone 1 and Policy Stone 2 – and responds to the findings of the 'Stone Historic Character Assessment'.

Policy H2: Housing Design

New development in Stone must deliver high quality design. In order to achieve this, new development must accord with the following:

- Respond to the existing character of the town, and Conservation Area, by providing active frontages to streets and spaces and responding to nearby development in terms of enclosure and degree of set-back;
- Be well integrated with its surroundings by reinforcing existing connections and creation of new ones, while respecting local character and appearance;
- Provide convenient access to community services and facilities;
- Have good access to public transport or otherwise help reduce car dependency;
- Create a place with a locally inspired or distinctive character, complementing the existing character;
- Respect and enhance local topography, landscape and water features, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimate;
- Provide buildings, landscaping and planting that create attractive streets and spaces;

- Take advantage and respect views into and out of sites in order to make the development easy to access and navigate through;
- Provide streets that encourage low vehicle speeds and which can function as safe, social spaces;
- Integrate car parking within landscaping so that it does not dominate the streets, and ensure that car parking requirements can be catered for on plot;
- Clearly distinguish between public and private spaces, for example by avoiding placing rear gardens next to road frontages;
- Provide convenient, well-screened storage space for bins and recycling, and for bicycles and motor vehicles;
- Be of an appropriate scale and density in relation to the wider town context;
- Include high quality and recycled materials which complement those used in the surrounding area; and
- Not create unnecessary light pollution by having bright, permanently lit areas at night.

Innovative design solutions will be welcomed.

Development of infill housing within large existing plots ('garden grabbing') will be resisted where such plots have been identified as playing an important role in the character of a particular area (e.g. within the identified Special Character Area). This area is [identified in: Appendix B Plan of Character Area North](#)

The Design and Access Statement accompanying relevant planning applications must explain how the proposed development addresses the above, and how the design responds to the specific site and context.

Business and Employment:

It is recognised that Stone is located between two major economic centres: the Potteries conurbation, and the county town of Stafford. However, Stone is home to a diverse business base, and Stone Town Centre will continue to play a vital role in driving the local economy. Business and employment policies are concerned with responding to changes in work patterns, and reinforcing the role of Stone Town Centre.

These policies seek to meet the following aims of the neighbourhood Plan:

SA1: Improve the economic viability of the High Street and the town centre by encouraging and incentivising new businesses, enabling local businesses to thrive and providing a diverse range of shopping and other services.

SA8: Ensure that new developments in Stone preserve and enhance the town's historic character and improve the quality of the natural and built environment.

Rationale and Evidence:

To encourage sustainable patterns of development, and support economic diversification in order to reduce the high levels of commuting identified in the 'Stone Rural Hub Town Profile', and Local Plan evidence base.

Policy BE1: Small Home Based Business

Policy BE1 is designed to encourage economic diversification and sustainable patterns of development. Support will be provided for:

- Proposals for the conversion or extension of existing residential properties or the development of new buildings within a residential plot for commercial uses to provide opportunities for new start-up businesses.
- The expansion and diversification of existing businesses where it can be demonstrated that proposals are compatible with residential uses, will not impact adversely on residential amenity, and do not contribute to an over-intensification of business uses within established residential areas.

New housing will be encouraged to include opportunities for home working and opportunities to cater for home based business, where it can be demonstrated that the principles set out in Policy H2 will not be compromised.

Rationale and Evidence:

To ensure the continued vitality and viability of the town centre as a key location for economic growth, a place to visit, and a place to access a range of local services, in accordance with Policy Stone 1 – Stone Town of the Local Plan, and the ‘Stone Rural Hub Town Profile’.

The Local Plan (Plan for Stafford Borough) identifies in Spatial Principle SP3 that by “*encouraging the development and expansion of the town centre to provide a vibrant place where people can meet, shop, eat and spend leisure time in a safe and pleasant environment*” this would enhance the sustainable viability of the town. As a result of evidence gathered through community consultation it was identified that specific uses and sites should be promoted through policies in the Neighbourhood Development Plan to enable a sustainable, thriving market town.

Policy BE2: Stone Town Centre and Local Retailing

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of Stone Town Centre (as defined on the Proposals Plan), and this will be achieved by:

- Proposals for residential use at ground floor level within the Primary and Secondary Frontages will not be supported;
- Any non-A1 use must be complementary to adjacent shopping uses in terms of its operational characteristics and retain a display frontage appropriate to the shopping area;
- Major town centre use proposals outside of the defined town centre must comply with the sequential approach to site selection, and applicants must demonstrate that there are no suitable and available sites within the defined centre that could accommodate such development. Such proposals should also be supported by an Economic Impact Assessment;
- Planning permission will be granted for accessible, edge-of-centre sites that relate well to the town centre and are accessible by public transport, subject to other requirements of this Plan. Out-of-centre proposals are not sustainable and will not be supported unless there are no suitable town centre or edge-of-centre sites available;
- Planning permission will be granted for retail, leisure, and other commercial development of a scale and type appropriate to the role and function of the town centre;

- Adequate car parking facilities in suitable locations must be provided to serve town centre developments; they must also be accessible via public transport, walking, and cycling, and must also be well-designed and appropriately landscaped;
- Town centre regeneration proposals must seek to connect to, and where appropriate, improve existing or proposed Public Rights of Way, and multi-user trails; and
- Active ground floor frontages (such as doors and windows) must be created and maintained through uses appropriate to the town centre.

This policy and other measures will be backed by a Neighbourhood Development Order for the town centre (see Section 9).

Community Assets and Facilities:

Whilst Stone is catering for growth, it is also important that this is supported by the delivery of, or enabling access to a range of high quality community facilities and open spaces. Policies to support community assets and facilities focus on:

- Local play, sports and recreational facilities;
- Green infrastructure and environmental assets; and
- Community facilities.

These policies seek to meet the following aims of the Neighbourhood Plan:

SA3: Identify and designate important areas of local green space and develop a green infrastructure strategy to protect and improve those areas.

SA6: Protect and improve leisure, cultural and sports facilities and improve community access to those facilities.

SA7: Support initiatives for the enhancement of essential local community facilities, including medical and educational facilities as appropriate, ensuring that they are sustainable and fit for purpose.

SA8: Ensure that new developments in Stone preserve and enhance the town's historic character and improve the quality of the natural and built environment.

Rationale and Evidence:

To ensure that local people have access to a range of high quality sports and recreational facilities, that development proposals provide appropriate provision and support towards new facilities, and enhancements, in accordance with strategic policies within the Local Plan (e.g. Policy 1 – Stone Town, and Policy 2 – West and South of Stone), and Fields in Trust guidance.

Policy CAF1: Local Play, Sports and Recreational Facilities

Access to high quality play, sports and recreational facilities is an important element of sustainability, and residential development proposals must deliver or contribute to such

facilities where this is viable and deliverable, in line with Fields In Trust quantity benchmark guidance, as follows:

- 5-10 dwellings: Local Area for Play;
- 10-200 dwellings: Local Area for Play and a Locally Equipped Area for Play;
- 201-500 dwellings: Local Area for Play, a Locally Equipped Area for Play, a contribution to a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play, and a Multi-Use Games Area; and
- 501+ dwellings: Local Area for Play, a Locally Equipped Area for Play, a Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play, and a Multi-Use Games Area.

Planning applications must also be supported by an assessment of the level of formal outdoor space (including sports facilities) that proposals should deliver, in line with Fields In Trust recommended benchmark guidance.

Rationale and Evidence:

To ensure that local people have access to a range of high quality open spaces and environmental assets, and that development proposals provide appropriate provision and support towards delivering or enabling access to such assets.

*

Paragraph 70 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that “to deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

- Plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses, places of worship, and public conveniences) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
- Guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
- Ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
- Ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.

Where a proposal involves a recognised Asset of Community Value as determined by the provisions of the Localism Act 2011, this recognition may be a material consideration in the determination of any planning application related to it.

In the Local Plan (plan for Stafford Borough) strategic policy C7 Open Space, Sport and Recreation, seeks to ensure that there is a presumption against the loss of any community facility where the need is proven and that *“new development that generates a local need provides commensurate level and quality of facilities.”*

Policy CAF2: Green Infrastructure

Access to high quality green spaces and environmental assets is an important element of sustainability, and development proposals must deliver access to, or contribute to enabling access to such assets through s106 or CIL contributions where this viable and deliverable.

Planning applications must also be supported by an assessment of the level of informal outdoor space that proposals should deliver.

When considering planning applications great weight shall be given to preserving and enhancing important green elements (space, trees, etc.) that form part of the overall kinetic and spatial experience of Stone.

Rationale and Evidence:

This policy aims to improve and enhance important views, vistas and spaces across Stone, in accordance with the ‘Stone Historic Character Assessment’. The adopted Local Plan identifies in the spatial vision for Stone that by 2031 the town will have *“conserved and enhanced the local character of the town and its canal side vistas.”*

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1, policy N9 Historic Environment clearly identifies the significance of the character and setting of heritage assets. The policy ensures that any development proposal that would affect the significance of a heritage should take into account a number of factors, including significant views and vistas.

Through the community engagement and during a ‘Town Tour’ event in March 2016, key views and vistas were identified and marked on the plan accompanying this policy. It was

acknowledged that the setting, views and appearance of the historic market town were an important factor to the tourism economy of the area and these should be safeguarded and enhanced.

Policy CAF3: Protected Views and Vistas

Policy CAF3 has been designed to protect and enhance significant local views of important buildings, townscape, and skylines, and to enhance the overall kinetic and spatial experience of built and green environment as you move around Stone.

The following views and vistas have been identified as being locally important:

- Along the River Trent corridor and flood plain;
- From Stafford Road towards the town centre;
- From Westbridge Park to The Moorings and tower of the Church of St Michael's;
- From Longton Road towards various historic buildings, including the Church of St John;
- From Lichfield Road towards the town centre;
- The Station Approach vista;
- Views and vistas along the Trent and Mersey Canal corridor; and
- Views into the urban area from the A34.

The Design and Access Statement that supports planning applications for developments that may affect these views and vistas must demonstrate how the proposal would enhance them.

Rationale and Evidence:

This policy aims to provide, improve, and enhance the Local Green Spaces enabling small-scale development that complement the use of facilities and ensures that any new development does not compromise the open quality of the space. This policy aims to ensure that new development takes account of Open Green Spaces.

The Local Green Spaces identified in the Neighbourhood Plan demonstrate their value to Stone and the wider community. These have been designated through the Neighbourhood Plan with a total of over 50 sites identified.

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 identifies key local plan objectives for Stone, one of these is to deliver *“New open space sport and recreational facilities including indoor and outdoor provision to meet the needs of the community.”*

The Local Green Spaces allocated by this plan must remain as such.

Development must not take place on the Local Green Spaces allocated by this plan, unless there are exceptional circumstances.

Policy CAF4: Local Green Space

The Local Green Spaces allocated in this plan must not be developed. Development will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances, small-scale development may be allowed where it does not compromise the open quality of the space and enhances its community value.

Local Green Space Designation

Rationale and Evidence:

During the community engagement of the neighbourhood plan, when asked the question, “What do you like about Stone and What do you think should be preserved and retained?” the highest scoring issues identified were green open spaces, with people also identifying key areas including Westbridge Park, Common Plot, Stonefield Park, Walton Common, River walks, allotments, Crown Meadow, Trent Meadow and Nicholls’ Lane field.

Further evidence was collated that also identified the canal and towpath walks as a key feature of the area, together with the river valley walks and the rural nature and character of Stone. Some of the green open spaces provide annual functions for the town, becoming the venue for events such as Stone festival, Food festival and Bonfire night. These were also cited as key aspects that people identified as responses to the question.

During the community engagement process, the further question, “What do you dislike about Stone and what are the problems that need to be dealt with?” was posed. Relating to open green spaces, the Stone Neighbourhood Plan Stage 1 consultation report also highlighted:

- *Inadequate leisure facilities especially for children and young people, e.g. playground, park, cinema, youth centre*
- *Commercial development on Westbridge Park land or river flood plain should not go ahead; M&S / supermarket developments outside the town centre should be stopped*

The question, “What do you think should be changed in Stone and what improvements should be made?” also shown in the Stone Neighbourhood Plan Stage 1 consultation report highlighted:

- ***Provide new improved leisure centre with sports facilities, swimming pool, fitness and play facilities at Westbridge Park.***
- ***Put a limit on further housing growth and expansion of the town; no more building on floodplain; any growth should have corresponding improvements to infrastructure and services.***

- **Protect and enhance green spaces**, especially *Westbridge Park, Nicholls' Lane field, Tilling Drive green space, areas by the canal and river; designate areas of Local Green Space.*
- **Improve road safety and connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists**, *introduce traffic calming measures, e.g. junction of Old Road and Newcastle Road, A51 bypass; Lichfield Road; across one-way system; to canal and Westbridge; encourage more sustainable modes of transport, cycle ways and footpaths; improve connectivity with green spaces; improve links between town and Walton; better pedestrian links to business park.*
- **Improve facilities for teenagers**, *including scout huts, adventure playground, cinema, 10 pin bowling, football, bike a skate park, youth club.*

Stone has many positive features that make it an attractive place in which to live. Local people generally have a high regard for Stone and appreciate its many assets: most notably the green open spaces in and around the town; its shopping and other facilities; the ambience of Stone as a historic market town; its thriving community spirit, and the wide range of leisure and recreational activities available to residents. Stone has good transport links to nearby towns and cities, local job opportunities, good schools, and access to the canal and river meadows, which are close to the heart of the town.

These assets have resulted in Stone being a desirable place in which to live, therefore as the second largest settlement in Stafford Borough, it has become a focus for new housing development and, to a lesser extent, employment development. In recent years, the town has seen significant housing growth, which is set to continue in the site allocations made by the latest Stafford Borough Local Plan. During the Stage 1 consultation, a number of local people expressed a desire to limit housing growth in Stone, because of the adverse impact this would further have on local infrastructure and local green space. A number of people emphasised the importance of protecting and enhancing existing areas of open green space, which are important to the local community.

Forming part of the evidence base a Green Space Audit was undertaken. This identified over 50 sites of Local Green Space applying the NPPF criteria. These sites were then checked against criteria that may remove them from possible designation, such as subject to a planning permission. These were then formally consulted on with a community event in the town, consulting local sports groups and organisations, residents groups and the sports and leisure team at Stafford Borough Council asking for positive and negative comments about the sites identified in the Green Space Audit. Following this process and consideration of the comments collected, the final number of 57

sites were identified as those to be included in the neighbourhood plan as Local Green Space designations.

The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 1 defines Green Infrastructure as *'A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits to local communities.'* It goes on to state that Neighbourhood Plans provide *"opportunity for local communities to identify Local Green Space to be specifically designated."* Furthermore strategic policy C7 Open Space, Sport and Recreation reinforces the importance, need and provision of a variety of open spaces and associated uses or facilities.

The Local Green Spaces identified in the Neighbourhood Plan contribute to the network with the Green Infrastructure Strategy for Stafford, The Strategic Plan November 2009 identified the following key objectives that are applicable to Local Green Spaces:

Networks of open spaces, natural corridors, access routes and watercourses will be enhanced and created to:

- protect the setting of landscape, heritage and natural (biodiversity and geodiversity)
 - assets
 - reverse habitat fragmentation
 - provide recreational opportunities for new and existing communities
 - provide planned and designed open breaks between neighbouring residential areas and business developments.

Local landscape and heritage features should:

- be retained as focal points for new neighbourhoods,
- have their historic nature protected
- act as attractive green and open spaces where communities can come together.

To alleviate the effects of climate change:

- measures such as Sustainable Drainage Systems and street trees must be included in new developments and should be 'retro-fitted' into existing developments
- green spaces will provide a flood storage/management function (where appropriate).

The Local Green Spaces designated collectively provide a variety of social, economic and environmental benefits, contributing to the sustainable development of Stone, offering a range of spaces that promote well-being and community assets within the area. The designations have been

made in accordance with the NPPF criteria contained within paragraph 77 and complement other designations within the area.

Neighbourhood Development Order (NDO) for Stone Town Centre:

A Neighbourhood Development Order for Stone Town Centre would:

- Reinforce Stone Town Centre's role as a place to visit, shop, and access high quality local services. Consequently it is proposed to develop a Neighbourhood Development Order.
- The purpose of the Order will be to underpin the principles within Neighbourhood Plan policies, particularly Policy BE2.

What is a Neighbourhood Development Order?

A Neighbourhood Development Order can grant planning permission for specific types of development in a specific neighbourhood area. A Neighbourhood Development Order can therefore:

- Apply to a specific site, sites, or wider geographical area;
- Grant planning permission for a certain type or types of development; and
- Grant planning permission outright or subject to conditions.
- A Neighbourhood Development Order can be used to permit:
 - Building operations (e.g. structural alterations, construction, demolition or other works carried out by a builder);
 - Material changes of use of land and buildings; and
 - Engineering operations.

This Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared with special thanks to the Stone Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group Jill Hood; Barbara Rochelle; Cathy Collier; Gary Barr; Geoff Collier; Grahame Neagus; Ian Fordham; Jane Bonser; Jill Piggott; Jim Davies; Mark Green; Mike Williamson; Rob Kenney; Tom Jackson.

Appendix A

LIST OF EVIDENCE AND SOURCES

- National Planning Policy Framework 2012
- Seven Principles of Good Design, Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment
- Building For Life 12 – the sign of a good place to live, Building For Life Partnership 2012
- The Plan for Stafford Borough 2011-2031 Part 1, adopted June 2014
- The Plan for Stafford Borough Part 2, adopted January 2017
- Planning for Landscape Change SCC 2000
- Journal of the Staffordshire Industrial Archaeology Society Vol 4 1973
- The origins of Stone by M Allbutt and S R Broadbridge
- 2011 Census BUA data published by ONS on NOMIS, Staffordshire County Council IDBR Business Database, Produced by SQW
- 2011 Census ONS
- Planning Practice Guidance, (PPG), Local Green Space Designation document, 06/03/2014
- Stone Urban District Councils' meeting of the 18th December 1973
- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2015 (SHLAA)

- Historic Environment Character Assessment, Stone Environs, Stafford Borough Council, July 2009
- Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play, Beyond the six acre standard, Fields in Trust, October 2015
- Stone Neighbourhood Plan Stage 1 consultation report, 2015
- Green Infrastructure Strategy for Stafford, The Strategic Plan November 2009

Appendix B Plan of North Character Area

Note to Graphic Designer: Reserve 1 A4 Page for a plan here this will be sent by 1st November 2016

Appendix C Plan of South Character Area

Note to Graphic Designer: Reserve 1 A4 Page for a plan here will be sent by 1st November 2016

Appendix D Local Green Space Audit

Insert PDF File ref: Stone Town NP Protected Spaces Appendix.PDF

This file includes 35 pages

Appendix E Local Green Space Designations

Note to Graphic Designer: Reserve approx. 20 A4 Pages for LGS designations. This number will be confirmed by Friday 11th November 2016 after consultation has ended and document is prepared by the steering group. Will be the same format as the LGS Audit in Appendix D.

Appendix F Plan of Local Green Space Designations

Note to Graphic Designer: Reserve possible 2 A3 Pages unable to confirm exact number. A plan(s) here will be sent after it is confirmed by Friday 11th November 2016 after consultation has ended and document is prepared by the steering group.

Appendix G Plan of Stone Settlement Boundary

Note to Graphic Designer: Reserve 1 A4 Page for a plan here will be sent by 1st November 2016

Introduction to Appendix

In March 2012, the Government made it possible for green spaces with a special community importance to qualify for a new protection status. This status is known as '**Local Green Space**'. The Local Green Space status has been made possible through the introduction of the Localism Act and Natural Environment White Paper (2011) which influenced the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced in March 2012.

Criteria for Designation

The Planning Practice Guidance paragraph 19 states that land does not have to be in public ownership to be designated Local Green Space. Neither does it need to have public access (paragraph 17). Reflecting NPPF paragraph 77, all sites must meet the following criteria:

- 1) Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated.
- 2) Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan.
- 3) Not an extensive tract of land.
- 4) Local in character.
- 5) In proximity to the area it serves.
- 6) Demonstrably special to the local community.

Additionally, all sites must meet at least one of the following criteria:

Hold particular local significance.... because of its beauty; its historical significance; its recreational value; its tranquillity; its wildlife; for any other reason.

For clarity the definition of tranquillity has been taken from the Oxford English Dictionary where it is listed as meaning 'calm, serene, unruffled, not agitated'. Tranquillity does not necessarily imply an absence of noise.

Comments have been shaped resulting from the Government's emphasis on well-being in their Sporting Futures Strategy, (Dec 2015), and Sir Professor John Lawton's Making Space for Nature Review, (Sept. 2010). The Fields in Trust benchmark guidelines, Beyond the Six Acre Standard, (Oct 2015), have been used to assist in the descriptions of spaces and defining their roles in meeting open space needs within the local community.

In relation to Community Facilities the National Planning Policy Framework, (paragraph 70), also states:

‘To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

1. plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;
2. guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs;
3. ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and
4. ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.’


This document has sought to identify those green spaces and community facilities in Stone which it is believed should be offered protected status. Visits were made to each site to document evidence and the above relevant criteria for designation has been applied to support designation. In total 49 spaces were designated Local Green Spaces and 35 local facilities were designated Community Facilities.



Protected Ref.	Designation & Description	Name	Approx. location	
			Post Code	OS Grid Ref.
CF 1	Community facility - Education + Sports Facilities	Alleyes Academy	ST15 8DT	SJ 906 348
CF 2	Community facility -Sport facilities	Alleyes Sports Ctr	ST15 8WB	SJ 905 350
CF 3	Community facility - Education	Christchurch Academy	ST15 8DU	SJ 902 346
CF 4	Community facility - Education	Christchurch CE 1st Sch	ST15 8EP	SJ 899 342
CF 5	Community Facility - Church + Community Centre	Christchurch Church & Centre	ST15 8AB	SJ 901 341
CF 6	Community facility -Community Centre	Frank Jordan Centre	ST15 8NA	SJ 903 337
CF 7	Community facility -Sport Club	Little Stoke CC	ST15 8QX	SJ 919 327
CF 8	Community facility - Education	Manor Hill 1st Sch	ST15 0JA	SJ 894 332
CF 9	Community facility - Education	Pirehill 1st School	ST15 0AA	SJ 899 329
CF 10	Community Facility - shopping	Pirehill Shop' Precinct	ST15 0JN	SJ 898 325
CF 11	Community facility - Education	St Dominics RC Prim Sch	ST15 8EL	SJ 899 340
CF 12	Community facility - Education	St Dominics RC Priory Sch	ST15 8EW	SJ 899 341
CF 13	Community facility -Community Centre	St Dominics Hall	ST15 8JP	SJ 900 341
CF 14	Community Facility - Church	St Michaels & St Wulfrans + Grds.	ST15 8BD	SJ 904 338
CF 15	Community facility - Education	St Michael's C of E 1st Sch	ST15 8NU	SJ 910 330
CF 16	Community facility -Community Centre	St Michaels Hall	ST15 8NA	SJ 903 337
CF 17	Community Facility - Church	St. Dominics. Cath Church	ST15 8EN	SJ 899 341
CF 18	Community facility -Sport Club	Stafford & Stone Canoe Club	ST15 0GX	SJ 902 334
CF 19	Community facility - Cemetery	Stone Cemetery	ST15 0TE	SJ 909 322
CF 20	Community facility -Community Centre	Stone Fire station	ST15 0LS	SJ 899 334
CF 21	Community facility -Sport Club	Stone Lawn Tennis & Squash Club	ST15 8LD	SJ 896 342
CF 22	Community facility- Library	Stone Library	ST15 8AU	SJ 901 338
CF 23	Community facility -Sport Club	Stone SP CC	ST15 8NN	SJ 907 333
CF 24	Community facility -Community Centre	Stone Station	ST15 8LH	SJ 896 345
CF 25	Community facility -Community Centre	Stone Y_C	ST15 8PQ	SJ 897 344
CF 26	Community facility - Community Centre	Walton Com. Ctr.	ST15 0EQ	SJ 898 333
CF 27	Community Facility - Shopping	Walton Corner	ST15 0HJ	SJ 900 332
CF 28	Community facility - Education	Walton Middle Sch	ST15 0AL	SJ 899 326
CF 29	Community Facility - Shopping	Walton Shopping Precinct	ST15 0HN	SJ 899 330
CF 30	Community Facility - Destination & Festival Park CA3	Westbridge Park	ST15 8QW	SJ 903 335
CF 31	Community facility - Allotments	Chestnut Grv. Allot.	ST15 8GP	SJ 895 347
CF 32	Community facility - Allotments	Newcastle Rd. Allot.	ST15 8LD	SJ 897 339
CF 33	Community facility - Allotments	Old Road Allot.	ST15 8HX	SJ 902 349
CF 34	Community facility - Allotments	Priory Rd Allot	ST15 8NS	SJ 908 332
CF 35	Community facility - Allotments	Tilling Drv. Allot	ST15 0SJ	SJ 902 328


Protected Ref.	Neighbourhood Plan	Approx. location		Description	Community Facilities							NPPF Para 77 Criteria	
		Post Code	OS Grid Ref.		Not extant	Not allocated for development	Not an extensive tract of land	Is local in character	Is in close proximity to serving area	Is demonstrably special to local community	Particular significance because of any one of below:		
											Beauty (B)	Historical significance (H)	Recreation value (R)
LGS 1	Bushberry	ST15 0HP	SJ 897 329	Amenity greenspace + Trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B) (H) (O)	Is part of a wildlife corridor -buffer zone-contributes to "well being"	
LGS 2	Cauldon Way	ST15 0WA	SJ 893 343	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(W)(O)	contributes to "well being"	
LGS 3	Common Ln.	ST15 0LN	SJ 895 327	Amenity greenspace, pond and tree	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(R)(T)(W) (O))	contributes to "well being"	
LGS 4	Common Plot	Removed											
LGS 5	Coombe Pk. Rd.	ST15 0AY	SJ 897 321	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(T) (W) (O)	Wildlife corridor - Well-being	
LGS 6	Copeland Dr	ST15 8YR	SJ 916 323	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(T) (R)(W) (O)	Informal play area, wildlife corridor - Well-being and footpath links	
LGS 7	Crestwood Drv.	ST15 0LW	SJ 896 324	Amenity greenspace + Pond + Copse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B) (R) (W) (O)	Informal play area	
LGS 8	Crown Meadow	ST15 0HG	SJ 901 335	GI & LNR, natural and semi-natural greenspaces in a river and canal corridor.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T)(W) (O)	Local Nature Reserve (LNR). Local hay meadow. Outdoor amphitheatre	
LGS 9	Downing/Canon Grd.	ST15 0AH	SJ 901 330	Amenity greenspace + Trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(W) (T) (O)	Adds to well-being,	
LGS 10	East & West Close	ST15 0EF	SJ 896 333	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(H) (O) (R)	Adds space and well-being to area	
LGS 11	Ernald Grd.	ST15 0AE	SJ 900 331	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(T) (W) (O)	Adds space and well-being to area	
LGS 12	Goodall Meadow	ST15 8LE	SJ 893 341	GI & LNR, Natural and semi-natural greenspaces in a river and canal corridor.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T)(W)	Local Nature Reserve (LNR) (GI)	
LGS 13	Green Close	ST15 0JG	SJ 898 331	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(H) (O) (R)	Adds space and well-being to area	
LGS 14	Heathfield Ave.	ST15 0HD	SJ 903 330	Local equipped area for play	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (T) (W)		
LGS 15	Hill Cres.	ST15 0AT	SJ 900 325	Local equipped area for play	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)		
LGS 16	Jordan Way	ST15 8PD	SJ 909 334	Amenity greenspace + Trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B) (T) (W) (R) (O)	Part of an important connecting corridor	
LGS 17	Lyndhurst Gr	ST15 8TP	SJ 916 329	Amenity greenspace + Copse + Aston chase brook	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(T) (R) (W) (O)	Connecting traffic free footpath	
LGS 18	Manor Rise	ST15 0HT	SJ 896 330	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(H) (O) (R)	adds space and well-being to area	
LGS 19	Meadow Way	ST15 0JY	SJ 897 326	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(O) (R)	Social gathering place a. Adds space & well-being to bungalow community	
LGS 20	Mill Race (lower Moddeshall Valley)	ST15 8BJ	SJ 904 342	2 ha. Scotch Brook & historic wooded valley + natural & semi natural grassland	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T) (W)(O)	Part of conservation area linking Stone to the Moddershall Valley.	
LGS 21	Millennium Way	ST15 8ZQ	SJ 893 347	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(W)(T)(B) (O) (R)	Wildflower site for Stone in bloom. Buffer zone for Ind. Est/Hse/A34	
LGS 22	Nav. Loop Play area	ST15 8ZH	SJ 891 350	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(B) (O)	provides open space in the middle of the residential amenity	
LGS 23	Navigation Loop	ST15 8YZ	SJ 893 350	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (W) (O)	Casual play area and wildlife corridor between residential amenity and railway	
LGS 24	Newcastle Rd. Allot	Removed											

Protected Ref.	Neighbourhood Plan	Approx. location		Community facilities	NPPF Para 77 Criteria							Particular significance because of any one of below:			
		Address/location	Post Code		OS Grid Ref.	Description	Not extant	Not allocated for development	Not an extensive tract of land	Is local in character	Is in close proximity to serving area		Is demonstrably special to local community	Beauty (B) Historical significance (H) Recreation value (R) Tranquillity (T) Wildlife (W) Other (O)*	(O)* Other reason explained
LGS 25	Nicholl's Lane	ST15 8UA	SJ 910 350	Part of Moddershall conservation area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B) (H)(R)(T)(W)(O)	Is an important buffer zone protecting conservation area			
LGS 26	Pembroke Dr	ST15 8TU	SJ 915 332	Local Equipped Areas for Play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)				
LGS 27	Priory Rd. 1	ST15 8NH	SJ 906 334	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)				
LGS 28	Priory Rd. 2	ST15 8NS	SJ 908 332	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(O) (W)	large informal play area adding space in built up area			
LGS 29	Heath Grd	ST15 8BH	SJ 906 339	Local equipped area for play	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (T) (O)	Safe pedestrian access for children			
LGS 30	Redhill Grd	ST15 8BH	SJ 906 339	Local equipped area for play	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (O)	Unique due to isolated location			
LGS 31	Redwood Ave. 1	ST15 0DB	SJ 908 325	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)(O)	Wildlife buffer adjacent to meadow			
LGS 32	Redwood Ave. 2	ST15 0DB	SJ 906 325	Amenity greenspace + Trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(T)(W)	Adds to wellbeing- amazing redwoods			
LGS 33	Rendel Grv.	ST15 8ZN	SJ 891 349	Amenity greenspace + landscaped shrubs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(T)(W)(R)	Connecting corridor to canal and adds to well being			
LGS 34	Saddler Ave.	ST15 8XP	SJ 917 330	Amenity greenspace + Footpaths <i>(Decision Notice waiting on planning application)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (T) (W) (O)	Important space in a dense estate & Wildlife corridor			
LGS 35	Saxifrage Dr	ST15 8XY	SJ 912 325	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (B) (T)(W) (O)	buffer zone between estate and canal. Add to well-being			
LGS 36	Southern Meadow	ST15 0BD	SJ 908 324	GI & LNR, Natural and semi-natural greenspaces in a river and canal corridor with black poplar trees	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T)(W)(O)	Local Nature Reserve (LNR) Special habitat for Black Poplar			
LGS 37	Spode Cl	ST15 0XR	SJ 894 324	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(W)(T)				
LGS 38	Stonefield Pk.	ST15 8HQ	SJ 900 343	GI, Neighbourhood Park - Courts, Greens, Gardens & Aviary	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T)(W)(O)	Pocket Park and garden attended to by stone in bloom			
LGS 39	The Lindens	ST15 0BD	SJ 908 325	Local equipped area for play + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)(B) (O)	Buffer zone to LNR rare species			
LGS 40	Tilling Drv 1	ST15 0AH	SJ 901 328	GI, Local equipped area for play + Pitch + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(O)	An important space between two large developments- well being			
LGS 41	Trent Rd.	ST15 0WB	SJ 894 342	Natural and Semi Natural greenspace + Pond + Copse (protected)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(T)(W)	Buffer zone between developments and protected trees			
LGS 42	Tyler Grv	ST15 0JA	SJ 894 333	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(H) (R) (O)	Adds space, well-being to area and buffer between estate and A34			
LGS 43	Sycamore Rd.	ST15 8NJ	SJ 905 335	Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(W)(T)(B) (O)	wildlife buffer zone and corridor			
LGS 44	Walton Heath	ST15 0XR	SJ 893 324	Amenity greenspace + Pitch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)(O)	An important recreational space SDL expansion area			
LGS 45	Westbridge Park	ST15 8QW	SJ 903 335	Destination & Festival Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(B)(H)(R)(T)(W)(O)	The town's festival park			

Protected Ref.	Neighbourhood Plan Address/location	Approx. location		Description	Community Facilities							NPPF Para 77 Criteria	
		Post Code	OS Grid Ref.		Not extant	Not allocated for development	Not an extensive tract of land	Is local in character	Is in close proximity to serving area	Is demonstrably special to local community	Particular significance because of any one of below:		
											Beauty (B)	Historical significance (H)	Recreation value (R)
LGS 46	Whitemill	ST15 0EG	SJ 896 331	GI, Local equipped area for play + Pitch + Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(W)(T)(H)(O)	An important large space (park)	
LGS 47	Chandlers Way	ST15 8LD	SJ896340	Amenity Green Space	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(T) (W) (O)	Wildlife buffer zone between residential amenity and floodplain	
LGS 48	Diamond Way	Removed											
LGS 49	Little Stoke CC	ST15 8RZ	SJ 919 328	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (W) (T) (O)	Cricket and local bowling Club centre. Club house has social function	
LGS 50	Stone Cemetery	ST15 0BQ	SJ909 323	Amenity Green Space and cemetery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(T)(B)(H)(W)(O)	Wildlife buffer Zones to LNR (Southern Meadow)	
LGS 51	Stone SP CC	ST15 8JW	SJ 908 333	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R) (W) (T)(O)	Promotes physical wellbeing and social cohesion of the local community.	
LGS 52	Stone Y&C Centre	ST15 8ER	SJ 897 343	Local Community Centre with Playing Field (Amenity Green Space) and indoors area	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(W) (T)(O)	Local community centre with a new developing community focus.	
LGS 53	Chestnut Grv. Allot	ST15 8GP	SJ 895 347	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities (Allotment)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)	Local allotment	
LGS 54	Old Road Allot	ST15 8HX	SJ 902 349	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities (Allotment)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)	Local allotment	
LGS 55	Priory Rd Allot	ST15 8NS	SJ 908 332	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities (Allotment)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)	New Local allotment	
LGS 56	Tilling Drive Allot	ST15 0SJ	SJ 902 328	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities (Allotment)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)(O)	Award winning local allotment (CIC registered) & Well-being centre	
LGS 57	Newcastle Rd Allot	ST15 8LD	SJ 897 339	Amenity Green Space & Community Facilities (Allotment)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	(R)(T)(W)(H) (O)	Part of Historic Market Garden in HUCA 6	

Protected Reference		LGS 01
Name		Bushbury
Location	Post Code	ST15 0HP
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 329
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds local significance because of its: beauty and historical significance. <p>Other reasons: it provides a part of a buffer zone to a busy road and whilst separated from the roadside verge of Bankside by Common Lane, together they provide a sense of open space, contributing to the well-being of local residents</p>		
 <p>Site Description:</p> <p>Bushberry is a small area of amenity greenspace containing four trees, which provides a pleasant entry into Common Lane and the high-density housing area of Walton. Historical OS maps dated 1887 identify it as a remnant of what would have been open fields up to Walton Heath, and it is to this that the community attributes value. Adjacent is Bank Side, a roadside verge and whilst not part of the designation, it is tree lined amenity greenspace, a continuation of Bushberry. Together they provide a corridor for wildlife and a pleasurable space for residents to walk along. It typifies the spacious feel of the gateway approaches into Stone, and is widely valued by the community.</p>		

Protected Reference		LGS 02
Name		Cauldon Way
Location	Post Code	ST15 0WA
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 343
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: Recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reasons: It also provides an area for local residents with children to meet, and therefore contributes to the well-being of this small community.</p>		
<p>Site Description:</p>  <p>This is a Local Equipped Area for Play and Amenity Greenspace, enclosed within a gated and hedged area in the centre of the residential development. It contains swings and a small slide for young children along with supervisory seating.</p>  		

Protected Reference		LGS 03	Site Description:  This is a very attractive amenity greenspace containing a pond at the lower end, mature trees and a path which leads through to a smaller green space in Birchwood Close. It could be enhanced by adding seating so it could be used as a place to take time to contemplate and enjoy the immediate pleasant surroundings. The pond itself will be important for wildlife and provides an open aspect to the area.
Name		Common Lane	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0LN	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 895 327	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the area contributes to a sense of well-being amongst the local residents. 			

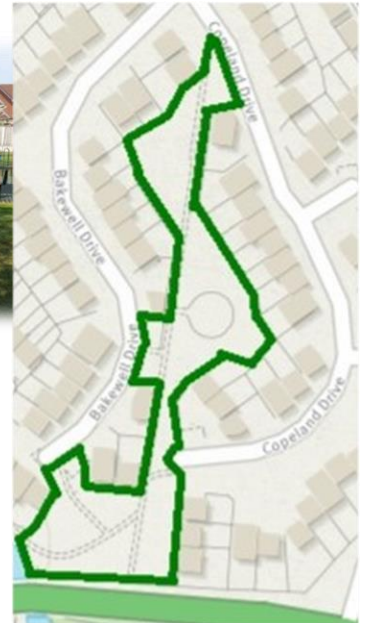


Note LGS 04 has been removed

Protected Reference		LGS 05	Site Description:  This is a small amenity greenspace containing a tree and stream that is situated on the southerly edge of the Walton housing estate. It backs onto farmland and caters for an area of high density housing with a significant number of bungalows in the vicinity. As it is some distance from the natural green space at the top of Common Lane, it has an important role to play in providing accessible open green space for those who are more elderly and infirm and cannot walk far. The provision of seating would enhance the enjoyment of the area which has pleasant views over to open farmland.
Name		Coombe Park Rd	
Location	ST15 0AY	ST15 0HP	
	SJ 897 329	SJ 897 329	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: tranquillity and wildlife. Other reasons: the space is a wildlife corridor between the edge of the estate and open fields and contributes to a sense of well-being for local residents. 			



Protected Reference		LGS 06	Site Description: It is a Local Equipped Area for Play and Amenity Greenspace with trees offering informal areas for play, social interaction and gentle exercise. This is an elongated tract of land which links Copeland Drive to the Trent and Mersey Canal Area on an estate built in the 1990's. It contains a Local Equipped Area for Play for the under 12's containing activity trail, swings, cradle, slide and flat. The public footpath, which runs north east to south west passes through the Amenity greenspace.
Name		Copeland Dr.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8YR	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 916 323	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. Other reasons: the space provides a wildlife corridor from the estate to the canal tow path and links the estate to other footpaths. 			



Protected Reference		LGS 07	Site Description: It is an amenity green space encompassing a small copse and pond which supports a variety of wildlife. The trees isolate the pond from the road thus providing a quiet and pleasant area for informal recreation.
Name		Crestwood Drv.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0LW	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 896 324	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the area is used by local children as an informal play area. 			



Protected Reference		LGS 08
Name		Crown Meadow
Location	Post Code	ST15 0HG
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 901 335
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, historical significance, recreational value and wildlife. Other reasons: the meadow is regularly used by locals and visitors and it forms part of a wildlife corridor along the Trent floodplain linking all three Local Nature Reserves. 		



Site Description:

It is a Local Nature Reserve within the Green Infrastructure along the Trent floodplain and is a natural and semi-natural greenspace situated in the river/canal corridor between the River Trent, the Trent and Mersey Canal and the Scotch Brook. The Town Council owns and manages the reserve. In recent years this area has been greatly improved with the addition of a disabled friendly access bridge, new footpaths including a small circular walk, a small amphitheatre and two wetland scrapes heavily planted with indigenous wild flowers. It is managed as a hay meadow and being close to the heart of Stone it is a well-known and well-used site. It offers beautiful scenery tranquillity and engenders a sense of well-being amongst locals and visitors.

Protected Reference		LGS 09
Name		Downing Canon Grd.
Location	Post Code	ST15 0AH
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 901 333
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity and wildlife. Other reasons: the space provides an open aspect to the bungalows offering a peaceful setting which contributes to the well-being of the residents. 		



Site Description:



These are two amenity greenspaces with mature trees separated by Friars Ave. The areas are large grass verges with six trees, a short distance from Ernald Gardens, where similar points apply. It offers a sense of space as well as contributing to a feeling of well-being for the elderly local residents living in the vicinity.

Protected Reference		LGS 10	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>Is an amenity greenspace. These two Closes of around 550m² each are mirror images and are bounded on three sides by housing. The</p>  
Name		East & West Close	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0EF	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 896 333	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds local significance because of its: historical significance and recreational value. Other reasons are the spaces are used for casual recreation & leisure adding to the well-being of local residents. 			

roads around the closes are very narrow and were built in the early 1940's when there were few cars. Residents today often use these areas of green space for parking in the absence of an alternative, albeit this is not permitted. They are also used for informal recreation, whilst the openness adds a sense of space to the estate, which helps to engender a feeling of well-being amongst its residents.

Protected Reference		LGS 11	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>This is a small amenity greenspace with a tree bounded by small bungalows on two sides. The immediate vicinity also consists in the main of other small bungalows which will cater for an older age group with potentially limited mobility. Having easy</p>  
Name		Ernald Grd.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0AE	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 900 331	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: Tranquillity and wildlife. Other reasons are: the green space creates a sense of openness between the two rows of bungalows which provides interest for local residents and contributes to their quality of life. 			

access to such small open green space should be a priority to maintain an appropriate quality of life and this further emphasises the importance of such areas. Improvements could be made by the provision of seating.

Protected Reference		LGS 12	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>It is a Local Nature Reserve (LNR) within the Green Infrastructure and contains natural and semi-natural greenspaces in the river/canal corridor. Formerly referred to as the Northern Meadow, this approx. 40 ha site is part of the Trent floodplain. It is low lying, with the remnants of archaeologically important flood meadow field systems still visible today. The meadow has been agriculturally improved in the past, but work is now underway to create new sections of flower rich meadows.</p>
Name		Goodall Meadow	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0HP	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 329	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, historical significance, recreational value and wildlife. 			



Protected Reference		LGS 13	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>It is an amenity greenspace. As with other closes on the estate the roads surrounding the greenspace are very narrow and were built in an era when there were few cars.</p>
Name		Green Close	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0JG	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 898 331	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: historical significance and recreational value. Other reasons: the space creates an open aspect which engenders a sense of well-being for residents. 			



Although not permitted, residents today do sometimes use these areas of green space for parking, reflecting society's changing needs. They do however also provide space for informal recreation, as well as creating a sense of space in what is a densely populated area.

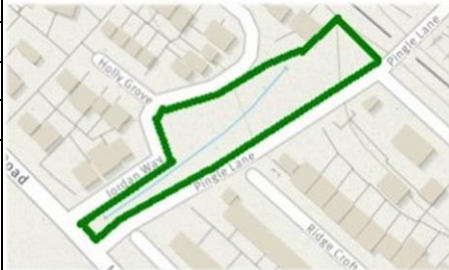
Protected Reference		LGS 14	Site Description: Is a Local Equipped Area for Play with 4 swings, cradle and flat with a seated area for supervision, in a small, hedge enclosed, amenity greenspace situated on a 1970's housing estate.
Name		Heathfield Ave.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0HD	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 903 330	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			



Protected Reference		LGS 15	Site Description: It is a Local Equipped Area for Play with 4 swings, cradle and flat with a seated area for supervision, in a small amenity greenspace situated on a 1970's housing estate.
Name		Hill Cres.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0AT	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 900 325	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: Tranquillity and recreational value. 			





Protected Reference		LGS 16	Site Description:
Name		Jordan Way	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8PD	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 909 334	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>It is an Amenity greenspace containing a stream which encompasses land along the whole length of one side of the small housing development on Jordan Way extending up to the railway line. On the side adjacent to Pingle Lane it also includes a row of mature trees. Pingle Lane itself is an unmade track and public footpath to Stone Park Farm. This area is highly valued by the local community providing both an informal play area for children and an area for exercising dogs. It also serves as an important corridor for people and wildlife and due to the amount of tree cover is alive with birdsong.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the space is a much valued and important connecting corridor from the housing estate to Lichfield Rd. 			





Protected Reference		LGS 17	Site Description:
Name		Lyndhurst Grv	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8TP	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 916 329	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>This is an amenity greenspace on the Aston Lodge housing estate which runs from Mercer Avenue down to the West Coast Rail Line where it ends.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the space creates a traffic free area for use by local residents for recreational purposes. 			



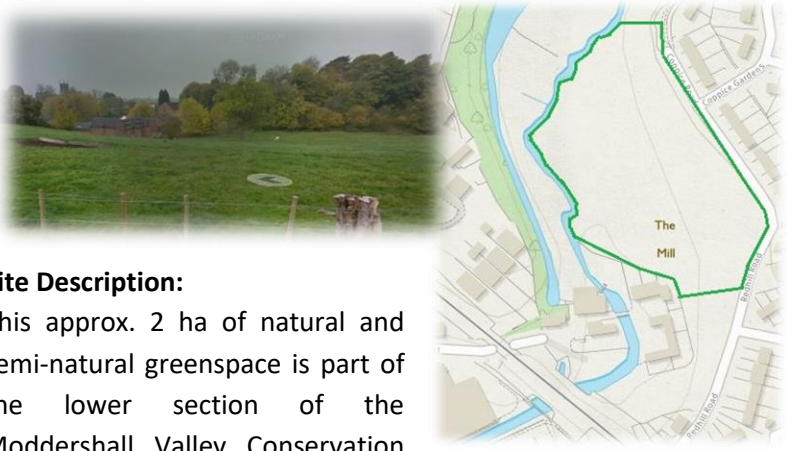
It contains the partly culverted Aston Lodge Brook which flows through an area of landscaped trees and shrubs. There is also a path which facilitates a pleasant, tranquil walk from Mercer Ave to Lyndhurst Grove, often used by dog walkers.

Protected Reference		LGS 18	Site Description: This is a small Amenity greenspace with housing on 3 sides. The roads around the close are very narrow and were built in an era when there were few cars.	
Name		Manor Rise		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0HT		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 896 330		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its: historical significance and recreational activity. Other reason: it introduces a sense of space to the estate, improving the immediate environment for residents. 				





Although not permitted, some residents today use this area of green space for parking reflecting the changing needs of society. The green space can also be used for informal recreation.

Protected Reference		LGS 19	Site Description: This is a small amenity greenspace surrounded by bungalows that forms the top of the loop of Meadow Way.	
Name		Meadow Way		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0JY		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 326		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value. Other reason: It is used as a space for social interaction which can enhance the feeling of well-being amongst residents. 				



It is analogous to a mini village green and provides a safe sense of space for those residents, who by the nature of the properties, are likely to be elderly. It could be enhanced by the placing of seating and flowers to encourage further social interaction amongst the community.


Protected Reference		LGS 20	
Name		Mill Race (Lower Moddershall Valley)	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8BJ	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 905 341	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		<p>This approx. 2 ha of natural and semi-natural greenspace is part of the lower section of the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area (MVCA). The location is adjacent to veteran woodlands (Radford Woods), the historic Mill Race and the Scotch Brook, where in this section the river is probably one of the finest examples of natural unmodified river remaining in the county; (source Staffs Ecological Record Sept 02). The Mill, (Grade II listed), is the birth place of baker Richard 'Stoney' Smith, the founder of Hovis. The area is also adjacent to one of the recently restored flint mills in the valley. The area also enjoys historic vistas of Stone from Coppice Rd. As well as it being part of a natural corridor for wildlife it also offers recreational space for local children which is notably limited in the area. It is considered an area of natural beauty as well as evidencing an important part of Stone’s industrial heritage.</p>	

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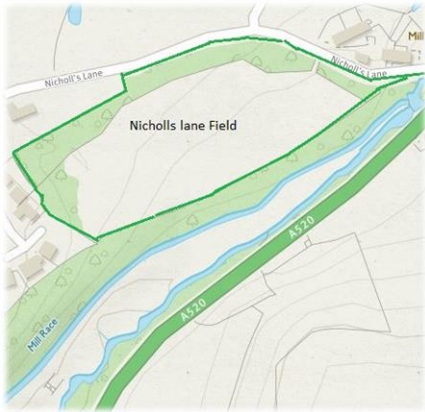
Protected Reference		LGS 21	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>This area of about 1 ha encompasses 5 distinct and different sized parcels of landscaped amenity greenspace, planted with trees and shrubs which are bisected by the feeder road from the A34 to the Whitebridge housing development and industrial estate. These parcels of land also back onto the canal and incorporate land to the east of Millennium Way.</p>
Name		Millennium Way	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8ZQ	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 893 347	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its beauty, recreational value, tranquillity and wildlife. <p>Other reasons: Part of the space is a wildflower site for Stone in Bloom. As a whole the area acts as a buffer zone between the industrial estate, the housing development and the main A34. It also enhances the main northern gateway approach to the town.</p>			
			 <p>Together they constitute a significant piece of open space for informal recreational use by the community, as well as providing a habitat for wildlife, a paved link to walks by the canal and the countryside beyond, and enhancement of the entrance to the large Whitebridge housing development. All these factors help promote a sense of well-being for the local community in the area. The section immediately next to the A34, which is planted with wild flowers, also creates a sense of space which is replicated, in the main, on other gateway approaches into Stone and is seen as an important feature to the town.</p> 

Continue next page

Protected Reference		LGS 22	Site Description: Set in an acre of land, this local equipped area for play and amenity greenspace offers the local community a place to enjoy leisure activities. Importantly it provides a link between the west and east sides of the loop road that circumnavigates the development.
Name		Nav. Loop Play area	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8ZH	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 891 350	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its beauty, tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: it links the west and east side of the development providing easy access for residents.</p>			
			 

Protected Reference		LGS 23	Site Description: This well-kept amenity greenspace affords a buffer to the houses from the nearby railway cutting. It offers space for children to play informally within sight of their homes and its trees and shrubs provide a wild life corridor along the side of the railway.
Name		Navigation Loop	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8YZ	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 893 350	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space provides a wildlife corridor between the residential amenity and railway.</p>			
			 

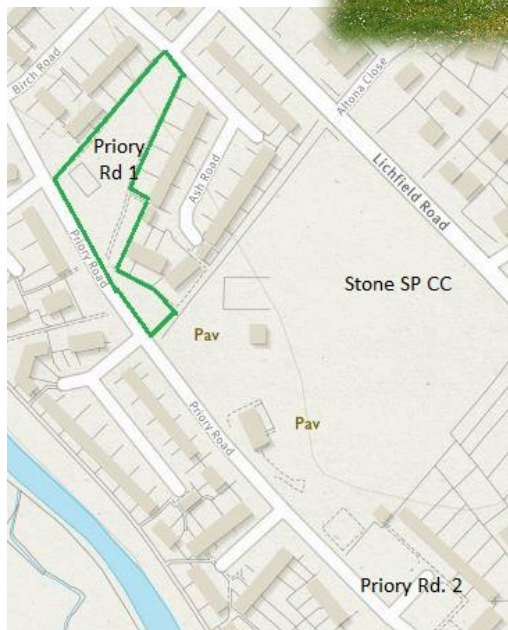
LGS 24 Removed

Protected Reference		LGS 25	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>It is a Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace identified for its beauty and dramatic scenery. It is situated on the valley side and falls within the Moddershall Valley Conservation Area. It has a public footpath, (Stone Town 13), which crosses the field south west to north east that is used daily, and particularly so by dog walkers, who may let their animals off the lead because there has been no grazing stock for many years. Other well-worn paths cross and circumnavigate the field. It is also used for other forms of informal recreation, such as picnicking and sledging both in recent times and historically. The site abuts woodland which is both an SBI for flora, and a County Wildlife site. It is part of the green corridor formed by the valley that extends outwards from the town to the Green Belt in the north and east. It is very highly valued by the local community who enjoy its beauty, tranquillity, historical significance, recreational value and wildlife.</p>
Name		Nicholl's Lane	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8AU	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 910 350	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Planning history: - Appeal; decision ref: APP/Y3425/A/13/2203362; dismissed. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, historic significance, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: It is also said by those who use the space it engenders a sense of 'well-being' and 'closeness to nature'.</p>			 



Protected Reference		LGS 26	Site Description: It contains two Local Equipped Areas for Play and Amenity Greenspace situated between two residential streets in the centre of the Aston Lodge housing estate. One play area is for the under 12's containing a springer, stepping pods, swings and cradle. As second area for older children has an activity trail, basketball net and a Youth Shelter for children to sit and chat. The amenity greenspace contains trees, shrubs and a small stream which attracts wildlife and is popular with those wishing to take a gentle stroll or exercise their dogs. A tree lined pathway also links through to Saddler Ave.
Name		Pembroke Dr.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8TU	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 915 332	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			






Protected Reference		LGS 27	Site Description: This is a local equipped area for play area for the under 10's, surrounded by an area of amenity greenspace, providing a safe area for both formal and informal play.
Name		Priory Road 1	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8NH	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 906 334	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value. 			







Protected Reference		LGS 28	Site Description: It is an informal play and Semi Natural Amenity Greenspace which affords a sense of space to this residential area.
Name		Priory Road 2	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8NS	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 332	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			 <p>If these areas were enhanced with bench seating and flowers, they could provide space to “while away a few minutes” and indeed afford the elderly of the estate a place for social interaction.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: it improves the environment within this built up area and potentially enhances the well- being of residents.</p>			
			

Protected Reference		LGS 29	Site Description: Virtually opposite Redfern Rd is an amenity greenspace containing a tree lined path planted with daffodils. It provides a pleasant route from the upper parts of the housing developments at Walton, to those at a lower level, such as Spring Gardens and the Beacon Rise area. It is a walkway which also offers the opportunity for children and parents to walk to the Walton Middle School and Pirehill 1st School along an enjoyable, traffic free route. Its value and importance to the local community therefore lies in it being both a pleasurable and tranquil communication link between different parts of Walton, and a corridor for wildlife.
Name		Heath Gardens	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0AS	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 899 324	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the area offers a safe connecting route for children to walk to school. It also engenders a sense of well-being to those who use it.</p>			
			

Protected Reference		LGS 30	Site Description: It is a local equipped area for play for the under 10's, squeezed between two houses on a development built between the wars. It has a small semi natural green space at the rear. It is the only green space available in the area for young children to play safely and hence is highly valued by the local community.
Name		Redhill Grd	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8BH	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 906 339	
Type of protection			
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value. <p>Other reason: the loss of such space would require children having to walk considerable distance to access similar facilities.</p>			
			 

Protected Reference		LGS 31	Site Description: This small amenity greenspace is accessed via a path between two properties on Redwood Drive. It backs onto woodland which forms part of the Southern Meadow Local Nature Reserve, (LNR) contained within the Trent floodplain (GI), which adds to the sense of being connected to nature. It also contains an access point to Southern Meadow. Although spatially not far from the Lindens, the two areas are not joined together. This area is large enough to allow ball games, and is used by the local community for various activities, such as dog walking and picnicking
Name		Redwood Ave. 1	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0DB	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 325	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space engenders a sense of well-being to those who use it and it acts as a buffer zone to the LNR containing rare Black Poplar trees.</p>			
			 

Protected Reference		LGS 32	Site Description: These two conjoined areas of green space are the remains of what is left of the grounds of a house called the Cedars evidenced on the 1887 OS 6" map. The area has a footpath passing through it from a pelican crossing off the A34 to the housing estates that constitutes Cherryfields to the south and the Valley Road area to the north and east. There is a small plantation which contains amongst other trees, veteran cedar trees after which the property was probably named. Similarly, there are purposefully placed copper beech trees potentially of a similar age. The greenspace that specifically borders the A34 has a tilled area used by "Stone in Bloom" for the annual planting of wild flowers, creating an expanse of colour in the summer.
Name		Redwood Ave. 2	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0DB	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 906 325	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, historic significance and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space engenders a sense of well-being for the local community.</p>			
 			

Protected Reference		LGS 33	Site Description: This is a moderately sized amenity greenspace of landscaped grass and shrubs on the western edge of the Whitebridge housing development. It includes an interesting 'v' section along the canal side known as a "winding hole". This large residential development has limited green space within its boundary and this area provides an attractive wide corridor leading from the estate to the canal tow-path.
Name		Rendel Grv.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8ZN	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 891 349	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value, beauty, and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space creates a sense of well-being for the local community with its links to the Trent Mersey Canal.</p>			
 			

Protected Reference		LGS 34
Name		Saddler Ave.
Location	Post Code	ST15 8XP
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 917 330
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Planning history: -16/34057/OUT 10 houses; refused 27 Jul 2016, 17/25759/OUT 20 Awaiting Decision Notice Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. (Outside Settlement Boundary) Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: it is an important natural greenspace in a densely built development. It acts as a wildlife corridor and buffer zone.</p>		



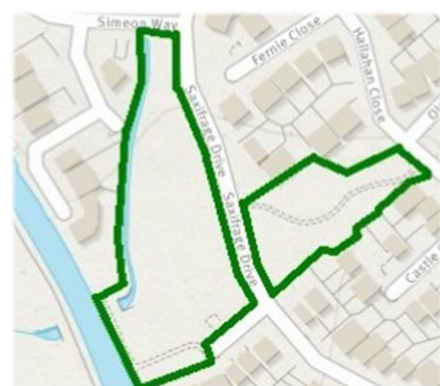
Site Description:

This natural and semi-natural greenspace is situated between a partly wooded footpath on one side and the public footpath along Blackies Lane on the other. The 1 ha of land contains 2 culverted streams and is a haven for wildlife. When exiting and entering this densely populated housing development, the views from this piece of land eastwards towards rising agricultural land provide a stark contrast and hence are valued by the local community. The area is the only readily accessible natural green space for the community on Aston Lodge and is used both for recreational purposes and by dog owners walking in a loop around the development.

Protected Reference		LGS 35
Name		Saxifrage Dr.
Location	Post Code	ST15 8XY
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 912 325
Type of protection		Local Green Space
NPPF Para 77 Criteria		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space acts as a buffer zone between the housing estate and canal, and as an attractive area, contributes to a sense of well-being for the local community.</p>		

Site Description:

An area of amenity greenspace split into two parts by Saxifrage Drive. This development was built on land belonging to Brassworks Farm which was Grade II listed (1986) and is now surrounded by housing. This is the only green space on the development providing a link corridor for residents and wildlife to the Trent and Mersey canal. It contains a footpath and Aston Chase Brook skirts the western periphery. It is a well maintained and popular area for informal play and hence is of considerable importance to the local community.



Protected Reference		LGS 36	Site Description: The meadow is a Local Nature Reserve, (LNR), consisting of about 5ha of low-lying ground on the River Trent flood plain, situated close to the cemetery and the A34/A51 road junction. The southern and western edges provide significant botanical interest with dominant varieties such as Willow and Alder found alongside the rare Black Poplar. The area is walked by the local community and is renowned for its beauty, tranquillity, and richness in wildlife. There are two public access points, one off Valley Rd and the other via an area of grassed amenity public open space just off Redwood Avenue.
Name		Southern Meadow	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0BD	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 324	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, historic significance, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space is a LNR and contains rare tree species (Black Poplar).</p>			



Protected Reference		LGS 37	Site Description: This local equipped area for play and amenity greenspace is a play area for children under 12 sited within a development that was built 12 years ago. It backs onto open fields (Walton Heath), and is linked by a path to the adjacent natural and semi-natural greenspace at the top of Common Lane.
Name		Spode Close	
Location	Post Code	ST15	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			



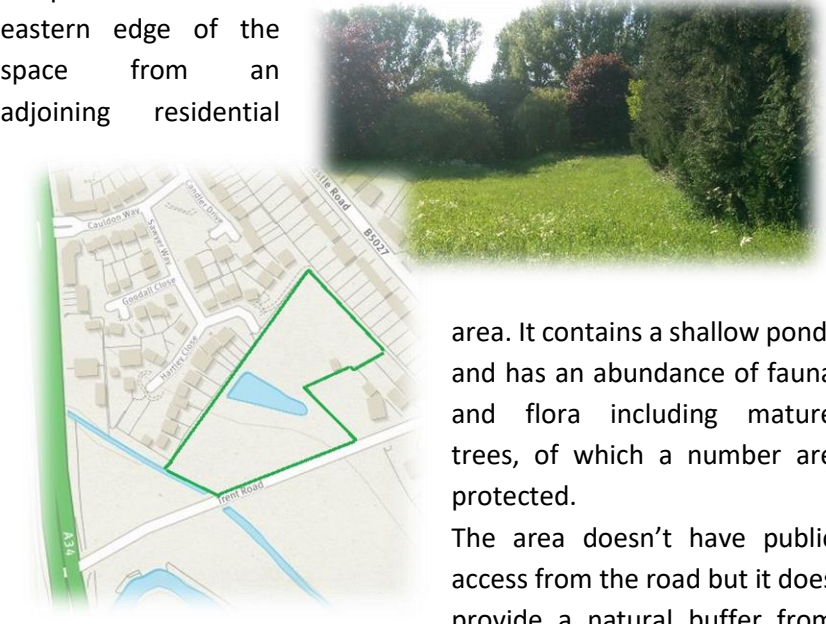
Protected Reference		LGS 38	Site Description:
Name		Stonefield Pk.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8HQ	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 900 343	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>This is a park & garden i.e. a pocket park owned by Stafford Borough. It was awarded the prestigious Heart of England Green Flag award (2016). It is situated in a traditional residential neighbourhood surrounded by terraced housing. Opened in 1928 it is very traditional in what it offers the local community, with crown green bowling, two tennis courts, a local equipped play area for small children (containing a roundabout, slide, swings, cradle and flat), a small aviary and seating areas amongst beautiful formal flower beds. It is contained within a hedged boundary and is locked at dusk. It is much loved by the local community, demonstrated by the high feelings which surface when change is discussed.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, historic significance, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the park generates a feeling of well-being amongst all age groups. 			






Protected Reference		LGS 39	Site Description:
Name		The Lindens	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0BD	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 325	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>The space contains a local equipped area for play and amenity greenspace for small children with several play activity structures along with seating for use by those who are supervising.</p> <p>In addition, the area acts as a buffer zone being positioned between housing and Southern Meadow (Local Nature Reserve) which contains rare Black Popular trees.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the space acts as a buffer zone to a local LNR and generates feelings of well-being for the local community. 			





Protected Reference		LGS 40	Site Description: 
Name		Tilling Drive 1	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0AH	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 901 328	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>Almost 1 ha in size, it is a protected space with a sports field, (football pitch,) and a Local Equipped Area for Play in one corner for use by young children.</p> <p>This area is important as not only does it serve the whole community of Walton, but due to pedestrian bridge access over the A34, it can readily be used by the those who reside on the east side of the A34 where there are no similar sizeable facilities. There is potential for improving the use of this open green space for the overall benefit of a large section of the community that sits west of the River Trent.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space is a protected playing field and a much-valued community amenity. It is the most readily accessible, large recreational space available to the community in the area.</p>			

Protected Reference		LGS 41	Site Description: 
Name		Trent Rd.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0WB	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 894 342	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			<p>Approximately 1 ha in size, this natural and semi-natural greenspace is located on the Trent Floodplain and is in private ownership. It has a footpath on the eastern edge of the space from an adjoining residential area. It contains a shallow pond, and has an abundance of fauna and flora including mature trees, of which a number are protected.</p> <p>The area doesn't have public access from the road but it does provide a natural buffer from the residential development to the north and new development to the south. It offers a tranquil location in a beautiful natural environment with plentiful wildlife.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty and wildlife. <p>Other reason: it is a buffer zone between two developments, and sited within the flood plain it also contains some protected trees.</p>			

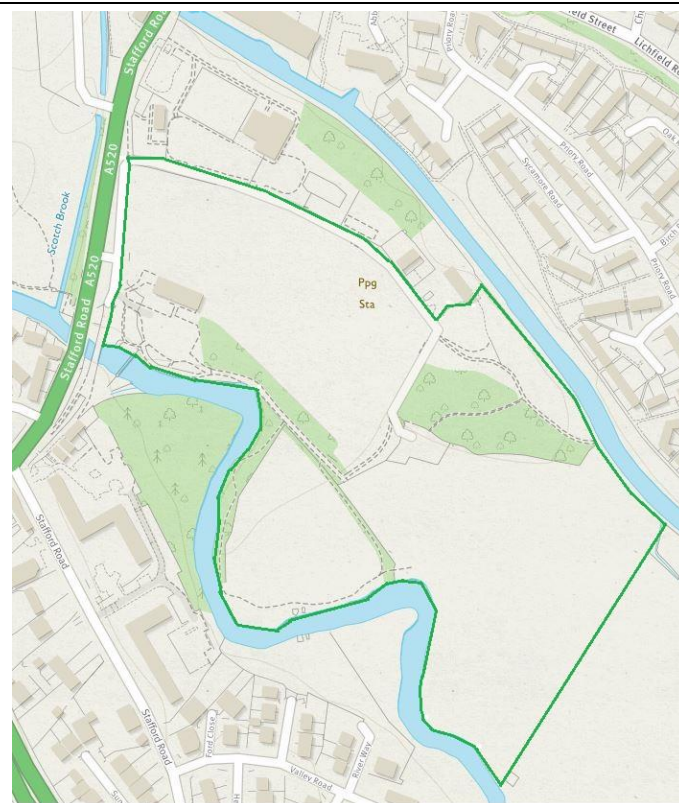
Protected Reference		LGS 42	Site Description: 	This is a larger amenity greenspace off Manor Rise with housing on three sides which has far more potential for informal recreation than the smaller closes on this 1940's development. It generates a strong sense of space to this densely populated area and further
Name		Tyler Grv.		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0JA		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 894 333		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its historic significance and recreational value. <p>Other reason: the area is highly valued by the local community who live in the vicinity and have views over this sizeable area of grass.</p>				
			enhancement could be made by the provision of seating, flowerbeds and a possible community orchard.	

Protected Ref.		LGS 43		Site Description: This is a semi-natural amenity greenspace situated in an established and densely populated housing development. It has an entrance marked by four mature trees. Two parallel pathways, located either side of a wrought iron fence which delineates the canal side, offer access to the area. It is popular one mile circular route with walkers, dog owners, anglers and joggers who can enjoy being close to nature
Name		Sycamore Rd.		
Location	Post Code	ST15 8NJ		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 905 335		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its beauty, tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. Other reason: the space engenders a sense of well-being amongst those in the local community who use it. Also acts as a wildlife corridor and buffer zone. 				
				

Protected Reference		LGS 44	<p>Site Description:</p> <p>This is a large tranquil area of Protected Space and Amenity greenspace of about 3 ha in size situated at the end of Common Lane. It is referred to as 'the common', albeit it does not hold true common status. It is an area popular with dog owners, walkers and children. The 1st Stone Scout troop uses the common and has a hut at the top of Common Lane. A football pitch is also provided,</p> <p>Other reason: this is a large area of grassland bounded by hedgerows on the edge of the extensive Walton housing developments. It is important for the communities' well-being, particularly as the SDL will increase pressure on local facilities.</p>	
Name		Walton Heath		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0XR		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 893 324		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			<p>As time progresses, Stone's residential development will expand in this direction. Currently Stafford Borough Council's SDL Stone West is adjacent to this area across the Eccleshall Road. It will therefore become even more important to secure the status of this space.</p>	

Continue next page

Site Reference		LGS 45	CF 30
Name		Westbridge Park	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8QW	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 903 335	
Type of protection		Local Green Space & Community Facilities (Destination & Festival Park)	



NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It hold particular local significance because of its: beauty, tranquillity, historical significance, recreational value and wildlife. Other reasons: the park is used for local festivals by Stone residents, a meeting place for coaches of visitors, a buffer zone and wildlife corridor for Crown Meadow, (Local Nature Reserve), and Southern Meadow, (Local Nature Reserve), and a natural buffer zone between the commercial Town Centre and the residential area of Walton, (Stone) 			

Site Description:

This is a park containing protected pitches and spaces. It also has natural and semi natural greenspaces extending beyond play areas. The Park is identified within Policies CAF1, CAF2, CAF3 & CAF4. Westbridge Park takes its name from Westbridge House which once stood where the park is today, and presumably that name had its origins from being west of the bridge that spanned the River Trent. It is situated between the Trent and Mersey Canal and the River Trent.

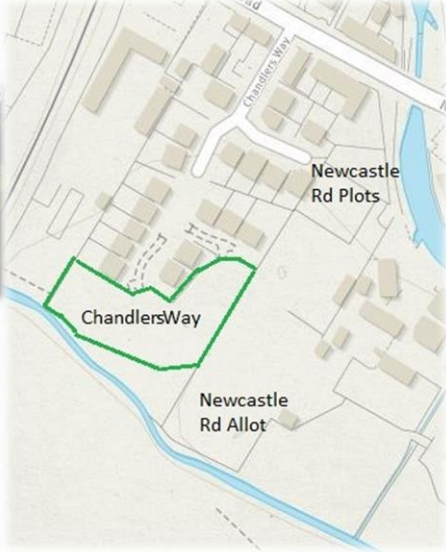



The park was opened in 1951 as part of the town’s Festival of Britain Celebrations and to commemorate the event a pair of wrought iron gates were produced by a local blacksmith. These gates are still there today by the pedestrian entrance to the park. Owned by Stafford Borough Council, facilities include expansive areas of grass, three tennis courts, a local equipped play area for children, a skate park, Scout and Guide buildings, and a fitness centre. It is also home to Stafford & Stone Canoe Club. The lower part of the park has just been seeded with wildflower seed and it is hoped to cultivate a meadow in this area.

It is the venue for many of the town’s festivals and events including Festival Week, the Food and Drink Festival, the Town Bonfire and the fair at the end of festival week in June each year. It also offers the opportunity for peaceful walks both in the meadows and along the canal and river, where the adjoining woodland is rich in wildlife.





Protected Reference		LGS 46		<p>Site Description:</p>  
Name		Whitemill		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0EG		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 896 331		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, historic significance, recreational value and wildlife. <p>Other reason: located within the densely-populated area of Walton, the area it vital in maintaining the well-being of the local community at various levels.</p>			<p>It is an important local equipped area for play and amenity green space. It contains a football pitch and basketball hoop and a large area of grass with mature trees and a thicket. Children use the space for both informal play and more formal games, whilst adults also exercise in the space.</p>	

Protected Reference		LGS 47		<p>Site Description:</p> 
Name		Chandlers Way		
Location	Post Code	ST15 8LD		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 896 340		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity and wildlife. <p>Other reason: Buffer zone between residentially amenity and flood plain</p>			<p>This open green space is at the end of Chandlers Way where the land falls gently down to the floodplain. It is amenity greenspace which is dissected by a small stream which at its westerly perimeter forms the boundary to the lowest part of the floodplain. This is a recent housing development which would suggest this area is considered unsuitable for further development, however it provides a pleasant vista over towards Trent meadows. Part of the area could be privately owned as one of the end properties have removed the developers' fencing and placed children's play structures in the area.</p>	

LGS 48 Removed

Protected Reference		LGS 49	CF 07	Site Description:  
Name		Little Stoke CC		
Location	Post Code	ST15 8RZ		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 919 328		
Type of protection		Local Green Space & Community Facilities		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				<p>An area of semi natural green playing fields, cricket wickets and bowling greens. Little Stoke Cricket Club was established in 1946 and considerable investment has been made over the years providing excellent playing and social facilities for the club including extensions to the pavilion and the construction of a new cricket ground. In 2007 a new Crown Green Bowling Club was constructed. There is a full Junior development programme leading into three senior sides which have produced many players for Staffordshire.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its, recreational value, wildlife and tranquillity. 				

Protected Reference		LGS 50	CF 19	Site Description:  
Name		Stone Cemetery		
Location	Post Code	ST15 0BQ		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 909 323		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				<p>The cemetery on Stafford Road was opened on 5 September 1903. Is a community facility - cemetery and is part of the Green Infrastructure (GI). It has paved pathways, mature trees and open vistas onto the Trent floodplain (GI) and Southern Meadow (LNR). It offers a place for quiet contemplation and provides a rich environment for flora e.g. Black Poplar and fauna.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. 				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, beauty, historic significance and wildlife. <p>Other reason: the space acts as a buffer zone to a local LNR and generates feelings of well-being for the local community.</p>				

Protected Reference		LGS 51	CF 23
Name		Stone SP CC	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8JW	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 333	
Type of protection		Local Green Space & Community Facilities	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			



Site Description: Situated on the Lichfield Rd with alternative access from Priory Rd this formal green space contains cricket wickets and associated buildings. This is a longstanding active club, hosting both local and occasional county charity matches. Club facilities are available to hire by the local community and social

events organised by the club raise money for local charities. It therefore contributes to both the physical wellbeing and social cohesion of the local community. Croquet is also played here.


Protected Reference		LGS 52	CF 25
Name		Stone Y&C Centre	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8ER	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 343	
Type of protection		Local Green Space & Community Facilities	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its tranquillity, recreational value and wildlife. 			

Site Description:



Although originally a Youth and Community Centre, it has now been taken over by Rising Brook Baptists who are re-establishing its community role amongst local groups and schools

Protected Reference		LGS 53	CF 31	Site Description: 	These allotments are owned by Stone Town Council. They are valued by the local community for the benefits they bring such as exercise, healthy lifestyle, home grown produce, and social interaction with likeminded people. They are also essential habitats for wildlife and therefore should be retained
Name		Chestnut Grv. Allot			
Location	Post Code	ST15 8GP			
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 895 347			
Type of protection		Local Green Space			
NPPF Para 77 Criteria					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value, tranquillity and allotments provide important green corridors for wildlife. 					

Protected Reference		LGS 54	CF 33	Site Description: This open green space on the periphery of Stone contains 28 large allotments, privately owned and then rented out to tenants. There is an allotment society and a strong community and often competitive spirit amongst the members. For the previously stated benefits that owning an allotment brings to quality of life they should remain as open green space. 
Name		Old Road Allot		
Location	Post Code	ST15 8HX		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 902 349		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
NPPF Para 77 Criteria				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value and tranquillity. The allotment provides important green corridors for wildlife 				

Continue next page

Protected Reference		LGS 55	CF 34
Name		Priory Rd Allot	
Location	Post Code	ST15 8NS	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 908 332	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value, tranquillity and wildlife. <p>Other reason: Allotments provide important green corridors for wildlife</p>			



Site Description:
Community Allotments. These small recently developed community allotment spaces, are jointly owned by Stafford and Rural Homes, (a social housing provider), and local residents.




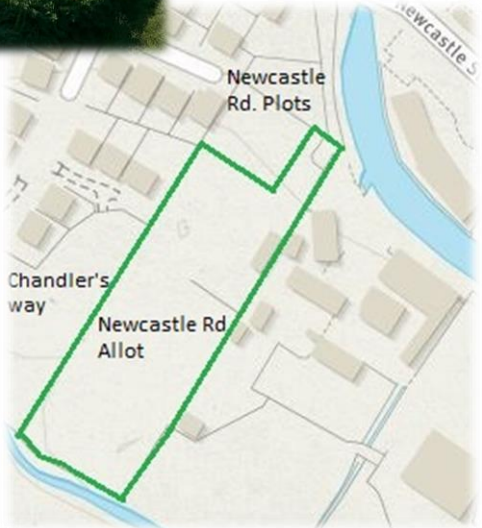
Protected Reference		LGS 56	CF 35
Name		Tilling Drive Allot.	
Location	Post Code	ST15 0SJ	
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 902 328	
Type of protection		Local Green Space	
NPPF Para 77 Criteria			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its recreational value, tranquillity and wildlife. <p>Other reason: Allotments provide important green corridors for wildlife</p>			



Site Description:
These allotments have existed for at least 40 years and contain around 100 plots. The land was previously owned by a private company and had

been donated to the community resulting in the formation of Community Interest Company which oversees the allotments. It is very well tended, and evidences a strong and inclusive community ethos with a communal area for socialising, an area for children to grow produce and an easy access area with raised beds. It was commended in SBC Green Awards 2014 for their 'Community Area'



Protected Reference		LGS 57	CF 32	Site Description
Name		Newcastle Rd Allot		
Location	Post Code	ST15 8LD		
	OS Grid Ref	SJ 897 339		
Type of protection		Local Green Space		
<p>NPPF Para 77 Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not with an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated. • Not allocated for development in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan/Local Plan. • Additionally, the site meets the following criteria. It holds particular local significance because of its historic significance, recreational value. Allotments also provide important green corridors for wildlife 				 <p>This Local Green Space was once a former bottle tip belonging to Joules brewery and since has been reclaimed to form a community allotment owned by Stone Town Council. The land</p> <p>forms part of the Conservation Area identified as HUCA 6: "Trent and Mersey Canal" in the Stone Historic Character Assessment (May 2012) and defined as "Market garden and allotment" in its Historic Character Type. The space acts as an important buffer zone for wildlife from the canal to Trent flood plain the south.</p> 

End of document.

A GUIDE TO THE HIGH SPEED RAIL (WEST MIDLANDS - CREWE) ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT



What is HS2?

HS2 is the Government's proposal for a new high speed railway that will become the backbone of our national rail network, increase capacity and help to develop the skills and careers of British workers. The proposal is being planned in phases. HS2 Phase One will connect London with Birmingham and the West Midlands and is planned to open to the public in 2026. HS2 Phase 2a will continue the route to Crewe. HS2 Phase 2b will extend the route to Manchester, Leeds and beyond. The High Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act (2017) gives legal approval for HS2 Phase One to go ahead. This Environmental Statement is about HS2 Phase 2a, the part of the planned new railway that will run from Fradley to Crewe.

What is the Environmental Statement?

The Environmental Statement is a suite of documents that set out the environmental effects of building and operating Phase 2a of HS2. They include our proposals for avoiding, reducing or managing these effects – from managing air quality to protecting local wildlife. During the development of the Phase 2a proposals, we produced a working draft EIA Report so that people could contribute their views on the environmental information. These comments have been considered during the development of the Phase 2a design and the environmental impact assessment reported in this Environmental Statement.

The Government is now running a consultation on the Environmental Statement.

Why is there a consultation on the Environmental Statement?

Consulting on the Environmental Statement for HS2 Phase 2a helps to:

- get feedback from people who might be affected by the HS2 proposals
- inform the MPs who are considering the Bill in Parliament.

This is a public consultation so we welcome responses from any person or organisation who wants to take part.

You can find out how to take part in the consultation at the end of this guide.

Do I need to read the Environmental Statement?

The Environmental Statement is a large collection of documents. The chart on the next page shows how the documents fit together. You can use the descriptions in the chart and on page 6 to identify the documents relevant to your area that you might want to read first.



What is HS2 Phase 2a?

The planned new railway between the West Midlands and Crewe comprises approximately 36 miles (58km) of HS2 main line and two spurs (approximately 4 miles, 6km) south of Crewe that will allow trains to transfer between the HS2 main line and the West Coast Main Line. Construction would begin in 2020, ahead of the rest of Phase Two, with operation planned to start in 2027.

This is a guide to the Environmental Statement for HS2 Phase 2a and how to have your say on the information in it.

The Environmental Statement accompanies the High Speed Rail (West Midlands - Crewe) Bill that the Government introduced into Parliament in July 2017. The purpose of the Bill is to authorise the next part of the HS2 railway network – known as Phase 2a – to run between Fradley in the West Midlands and Crewe in Cheshire.

The ES reports the environmental impacts of the planned new railway. If you need more information after reading this guide, please get in touch with us – our contact details are on the back page.

Where do I begin?

The Environmental Statement is made up of a number of documents, listed below.

To make it easier for you to find our assessments for a particular area, we have divided the proposed route into five community areas (CAs). The Environmental Statement also includes a route-wide assessment, which describes impacts likely to occur at a geographical scale greater than the community areas.

If you want an overview of the whole report, the Non-Technical Summary is a useful place to start.

Non-Technical Summary – This provides a summary in non-technical language of the Phase 2a route, the likely environmental effects of the new railway, and how we propose to avoid, reduce or manage these effects.

Volume 1: Introduction and methodology – This provides:

- a description of HS2 and Phase 2a, the impact assessment process and our approach to consultation and engagement
- details of the permanent features of the planned new railway and generic construction techniques
- a summary of the scope and methodology for the environmental topics
- a summary of the strategic, route-wide and route corridor alternatives to the planned new railway and local alternatives considered prior to November 2015.

This volume is supported by a glossary to explain terms that appear frequently in the rest of the reports.

Volume 2: Community area reports

This consists of five reports, together with maps, which provide a description of the planned new railway, divided into five community areas – see the box opposite.

Volumes 3 and 4: Route-wide and off-route effects

Volume 3 describes the impacts and effects likely to occur at a geographical scale greater than the community areas in Volume 2. Volume 4 describes any impacts and effects identified beyond the immediate areas surrounding the proposed line of route. This volume includes a map book that illustrates our proposals in this area.

Volume 5: Technical appendices

This consists of supporting information, and the specific assessments that have been conducted to establish the environmental effects of the route. It includes information organised by environmental topic and by community area, as well as map books relevant to individual reports.

Volume 2: Community area reports

To make it easier to find information on a particular area, we have divided the route into five community areas, or CAs.

- **CA1:** Fradley to Colton
- **CA2:** Colwich to Yarlet
- **CA3:** Stone and Swynnerton
- **CA4:** Whitmore Heath to Madeley
- **CA5:** South Cheshire.

Each report describes:

- the features of the area
- how the planned new railway will be built and run in the area
- the local alternatives considered since November 2015
- a description of the environmental baseline
- the environmental impacts of the planned new railway
- how we propose to avoid, reduce or manage these environmental impacts.

How do I take part?

You can visit the Environmental Statement consultation page at www.gov.uk/hs2 to look at the documents.

You can also view the documents at a number of public libraries. To find your nearest location, visit our website at www.gov.uk/hs2 or get in touch with our helpdesk on 08081 434 434 or at hszenquiries@hs2.org.uk.

There are a number of ways you can take part in the consultation:

Online

You can comment on the Environmental Statement at <https://ipsos.com/HS2Phase2aBillIES>.

By email

Alternatively, you can download the response form from www.gov.uk/hs2 and email your response to: HS2Phase2aBillIES@ipsos.com.

On paper

If you'd like a paper copy of the form, you can contact our helpdesk.

Please post your response to: **FREEPOST HS2 PHASE 2A BILL ES.**

If you use the FREEPOST address, you don't need any further address information and you don't need a stamp.

Responses sent by Freepost will be considered so long as they are sent on or before the closing date. If you'd like to send your response by recorded or special delivery, please call our helpdesk and they will be happy to assist.

Please only use the email or postal addresses above when responding to the Environmental Statement consultation. We cannot guarantee to include responses sent to any other address.

Before you comment, please read the confidentiality and data protection conditions that apply. You can find these on the response form or by calling our helpdesk.

This consultation will close at 23:45 on 30 September 2017.



Other consultations

An HS2-led consultation on the **HS2 Phase 2a Equality Impact Assessment (EOIA)**, and a Government-led **Phase 2b Crewe Hub** are happening in parallel to the HS2 Phase 2a ES consultation.

Further details on all three consultations are available at www.gov.uk/hs2.

HS2 Phase 2a route refinements

We are also publishing a report on the Phase 2a route refinements, developed with the help of people's responses to our consultation in 2016. See www.gov.uk/hs2 for more information.

HS2 Phase 2b route announcement

At the same time, the Government is announcing plans for the HS2 Phase 2b route from Crewe to Manchester and from the West Midlands to Leeds. See www.gov.uk/hs2 for more information.

Non-technical summary

Provides a summary of the Proposed Scheme and its likely significant residual effects on the environment. This presents a summary of information included within other volumes of the ES.

Glossary of terms and list of abbreviations

Contains terms and abbreviations, including units of measurement used throughout the Environmental Statement (ES).

Volume 1: Introduction and methodology

Provides an overview of the Proposed Scheme and the Environmental Impact Assessment process (EIA).

Volume 3: Route-wide effects

Sets out the significant effects of the Proposed Scheme that are likely to occur at a geographical scale greater than the community areas described in Volume 2.

Volume 4: Off-route effects

Sets out the likely significant effects at locations beyond the Phase 2a route corridor and its local environment.

Map Book

Volume 2: (CA) reports

Consists of five reports and their associated map books. These reports set out the significant effects of the Proposed Scheme that are likely to occur at a community area level. These reports are shown below.

CA1 Map Book

Fradley to Colton

CA1 Report

CA2 Map Book

Colwich to Yarlet

CA2 Report

CA3 Map Book

Stone and Swynnerton

CA3 Report

CA4 Map Book

Whitmore Heath to Madeley

CA4 Report

CA5 Map Book

South Cheshire

CA5 Report

Volume 5: Appendices and map books

The majority of appendices in Volume 5 examine certain topics in detail, either within a community area or more widely. Appendices assessing a particular topic are identified by the reference codes below. Volume 5 also contains supporting documents, such as the draft Code of Construction Practice. The topics which also have map books are noted below.

Map Book

Agriculture, forestry and soils

AG Appendices

Map Book

Air quality

AQ Appendices

Map Book

Climate change

CL Appendices

Map Book

Community

CM Appendices

Map Book

Cultural heritage

CH Appendices

Map Book

Ecology and biodiversity

EC Appendices

Map Book

Electromagnetic interference

EIM Appendices

Map Book

Health

HE Appendices

Map Book

Land quality

LQ Appendices

Map Book

Landscape and visual

LV Appendices

Map Book

Major accidents and natural disasters

MA Appendices

Map Book

Socio-economics

SV Appendices

Map Book

Sound, noise and vibration

SV Appendices

Map Book

Traffic and transport

TR Appendices

Map Book

Waste and material resources

WM Appendices

Map Book

Water resources and flood risk

WR Appendices

Scope and methodology report

Scope and methodology addendum

Alternatives Report

Draft Code of Construction Practice

Planning data / committed developments

Wider effects report

Working Draft EIA Report Consultation Summary Report

Borrow pits restoration strategy

If you have any questions or you'd like to find out more, you can get in touch with our helpdesk (open 24/7):



TELEPHONE
08081 434 434



EMAIL
HS2enquiries@hs2.org.uk



MINICOM
08081 456 472

Please get in touch if you'd like a free copy of this leaflet in:

- Large print
- Braille
- Audio
- Easy read

You can also get in touch with us for help and information in a different language.