

Barton

1. Introduction

This profile of Barton provides a context for a Settlement Development Assessment (SDA) of the village. The SDA will help to identify potential future directions of development and define up to date development limits. It will also provide local detail for the Local Plan 2012 – 2028 Core Strategy (LPCS) policies, which set the strategic scale and distribution for development. Settlement Development Assessment could also facilitate Neighbourhood Planning, should the Parish Council wish to pursue it.

2. A Changing Village Population

Barton has the largest village population in North Richmondshire, but Table 1 shows that this has decreased by 47 persons between 2001 and 2011, while the number of households has increased by 6.

Table 1: Parish characteristics

	2001	2011
Area - Parish (Ha)	989	989
Population (Usual Resident)	879	837
Student Living Away from Home (age 4+)	18	19
Dwellings	376	386
Households	360	366
Lower Quartile House Price (Ward SHMA, 2011)	-	£242,500

The parish age structure (Table 2), highlights that the population has aged over the last decade. The proportion of the population aged 60 to 74 years increased by 8.7% in 2011, a total of 66 persons. The proportion of the population aged 75 to 84 has also increased by 3.3% in 2011, a total of 26 persons. Whereas the proportion of the population aged 30 to 59 has fallen from 47.5% to 39.3%, a total of 88 persons and the proportion of the population aged 16-24 has also fallen by 3%, a total of 29 persons.

Table 2: Age Structure

	2001		2011	
	N	%	N	%
All Usual Residents	879		837	
0 to 15	151	17.2	130	15.5
16 to 24	84	9.6	55	6.6
25 to 29	33	3.8	30	3.6
30 to 44	173	19.7	135	16.1
45 to 59	244	27.8	194	23.2
60 to 64	59	6.7	87	10.4
65 to 74	85	9.7	123	14.7
75 to 84	42	4.8	68	8.1
85 and Over	8	0.9	15	1.8

Table 3 shows that whilst the total number of those residents aged 16 to 74 and economically active has decreased by 34 persons the overall proportion of the total population has increased slightly by 0.4%. However the proportion of those in full time employment fell by 3.5% or 35 persons. The proportion of those in part-time employment rose by 3.2%, or 14 persons, and those unemployed decreased by 1%, or 7 persons. The proportion of the 16 to 74 years population economically inactive decreased marginally by 0.4%, or 21 persons. The proportion of the population aged 16 to 74 and economically inactive due to looking after home or family decreased by 3.7%, or 27 persons. Whereas, the proportion economically inactive and retired increased by 6.4%, or 30 persons.

Table 3: Economic Activity

	2001		2011	
	N	%	N	%
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74		679		624
Economically Active; Total	454	66.9	420	67.3
Employee; Part-Time	74	10.9	88	14.1
Employee; Full-Time	285	42.0	240	38.5
Self-Employed	64	9.4	70	11.2
Unemployed	16	2.4	9	1.4
Full-Time Student	15	2.2	13	2.1
Economically Inactive; Total	225	33.1	204	32.7
Retired	119	17.5	149	23.9
Student (Includes Full-Time Students)	23	3.4	15	2.4
Looking After Home or Family	48	7.1	21	3.4
Long-Term Sick or Disabled	21	3.1	13	2.1
Other	14	2.1	6	1.0

The changes highlighted in housing tenure (Table 4) reflects the ageing population. The number of households owning outright has increased by 12.9% to 44.3%, a total of 49 households. The proportion of households owning with a mortgage or loan has fallen by 12.5% to 30.3%, a total of 43 households.

Table 4: Tenure (All Households)

	2001		2011	
	N	%	N	%
All Households	360		366	
Owned; Owned Outright	113	31.4	162	44.3
Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan	154	42.8	111	30.3
Shared Ownership (Pt Owned, Pt Rented)	0	0.0	2	0.5
Social Rented; Rented from Council	43	11.9	37	10.1
Social Rented; Other	0	0.0	2	0.5
Private Rented; Private Landlord	28	7.8	33	9.1
Private Rented; Other	3	0.8	6	1.6
Living Rent Free	19	5.3	13	3.6

3. Landscape Character and Environmental Assets

Barton is set in a low lying, gently rolling landscape where there are distant views over the Tees Lowlands to North York Moors and Yorkshire Dales. This is a medium to large-scale agricultural landscape delineated by a network of mature hedgerows, often containing hedgerow trees. There is a dispersed settlement pattern of farmsteads, small hamlets and villages characterised by the extensive use of local clays for brick making and pantiles for roofing. The west of the parish also sits on the fringes of the Yorkshire Dales where a gently sloping landscape forms a transition between higher moors to the west. Barton beck flows north through the centre of the village and joins Clow Beck on the north side of the village forming part of the River Tees tributary system. Agricultural land is grade 3 Good to Moderate.

4. Built Character

The village is mentioned in the Domesday Book and its name suggests longstanding connections with agriculture. Limestone has been quarried near to Barton for at least two centuries. These quarries were served by a branch railway, whose route was taken in the early 1960s by the A1 Darlington bypass.

The historic core of the village is arranged around the village green. At the south eastern end of the green sits a church and ford through Barton Beck. Standing in the centre of Barton the remains of an ancient market cross is a focal point at the northern end of the green. Although incomplete, aft the original base survives. Some buildings of note include 21-25 Silver St, which are probably late 18th century and built of coursed rubble, pantile roof and Barton Lodge from the 18th century and early-mid 19th century, altered with a roughcast finish and Welsh slate roofs.

Barton has grown considerably during the second half of the 20th century with development to the south west and west at Kettle End and on Silver Street; to the north and north east at Church Lane, Silver Garth and Blind Lane. More recent development has included the Wells green development to the south east and the Silver Meadows development to the north of the school.

There has been less development since 2000 with a net total of 27 dwellings granted full permission in the parish, of which only 10 net additional dwellings have been delivered, including the 8 bungalows developed at the Porch and Piper Hill Close. Permissions have also been granted for the conversion of the butchers shop and agricultural barns into a total of 11 dwellings.

Full applications granted for commercial uses have included the construction and subsequent extension of the sports pavilion at the playing field. The conversion of a former shop into holiday accommodation was also permitted. 5 full applications have been granted for the erection or extension of agricultural buildings and 3 for the extension of existing commercial premises.

5. Village Infrastructure

The current facilities and services available in the Parish are detailed below. It is evident that since the settlement facilities update in 2011 that service provision in the village has improved with the re-opening of the King William IV pub, however the mobile library van is no longer in operation.

Village Services

- Church – St Cuthbert & St Mary
- Barton CE Primary School
- General Store and Post Office
- Pubs – King William IV and Half Moon
- Methodist Chapel
- Barton Village Institute
- Businesses – GCS Johnson Ltd Haulage
- Barton (Moto) Lorry Park – with 24hr petrol station, transport café, tyre fitting/repairs and overnight lorry parking

Open Space and Leisure

- Playing Field, MUGA & Childrens Play Area – Silver Street
- Cricket Club
- Allotments
- Footpaths and Rights of Way – There are footpaths from the east and south east of the village leading to Croft on Tees, Middleton Tyas and the wider network. There is a bridleway from the north west of the village linking to the B6275 Piercebridge road and the wider network.

Transport

Barton is centred around Silver Street which is the main road through the village linking it to Darlington and the nearby A1(m) junction. There are also minor roads to the Piercebridge road (B6275) to the north west and south to Middleton Tyas.

The A1 upgrade, due for completion in 2017 will take Barton junction to full motorway standard. This will include a new local access road to the south west of the village starting at Kneeton Lane.

There are daily bus services from within the village to Darlington, Richmond and Catterick Garrison. X26, X27 – Richmond to Darlington including Catterick Garrison – approximately every 20 minutes during day (Mon-Sat). Sunday - approximately every hour during day.

Statutory Undertakers

Service	Responsible Body
Drainage	North Yorkshire County Council
Electricity distribution	Northern Powergrid
Flooding	Environment Agency
Gas distribution	Northern Gas Networks
Highways local	North Yorkshire County Council
Highways strategic(A1)	Highways Agency
Waste Water	Northumbrian Water
Water	Yorkshire Water

6. Planning Policy for Barton

The section summarises the Richmondshire Local Plan Core Strategy 2012-2028 (LPCS) policies which affect Barton. LPCS was adopted 9th December 2014 and sets the strategic objectives and policies guiding development in the parish until 2028. It has been in preparation since 2009 and the community was consulted 7 times during this time.

The LPCS has replaced all Local Plan 1999-2006 policies, with the exception of policy 23 (Development Limits). Policy 23 will be saved until development limits and land use allocations are updated, but it is modified by Core Policy CP4, which enables the assessment of development proposals both within and adjacent to the areas defined in Policy 23. This is necessary to ensure that the Council's statutory development plan is consistent with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Policy 23 development limits were first defined in the mid 1990's and are out of date under NPPF para 14. Core Policy CP4 provides essential allocation criteria to assess the suitability of development proposals coming forward before the adoption of the Delivering Development Plan (DDP).

The map at the end of this document identifies the Policy 23 development boundary and highlights relevant constraints that may affect development in the parish, including heritage and flood risk.

Policy	Summary
SP1: Sub Areas	Barton is located within the North Richmondshire sub area which this spatial principle recognises as an area of more modest growth reflecting its rural nature, service availability and proximity to Darlington.
SP2: Settlement Hierarchy	Barton is identified as one of three Primary Service Villages in North Richmondshire along with Melsonby and Middleton Tyas where key services are located which supplement those provided in towns to help meet the needs of dispersed rural communities.
SP3: Rural Sustainability	Promotes sustaining the social and economic fabric of rural communities in the wider rural area beyond the village, whilst protecting and enhancing its environmental assets and character.
SP4: Scale and Distribution of Housing Development	A housing target of 105 dwellings is established to be delivered across the North Richmondshire Primary Service Villages of Barton, Melsonby and Middleton Tyas.
SP5: Scale and Distribution of Economic Development	Supports small scale employment development in suitable locations such as primary service villages to meet local employment needs.
North Richmondshire Spatial Strategy	Supports the Primary Service role of the village and the approved A1:Barton junction Service Area proposal only.
CP1: Planning Positively	The Council will take a positive approach to development proposals reflecting the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

CP2: Responding to Climate Change	Supports Renewable and Low Carbon Energy generation which responds positively to the energy opportunities map; has no significant adverse impact on visual receptors or landscape character; and; benefits local communities. Expects all new development to ensure carbon savings and be adaptable to climate change and mitigate flood risk.
CP3: Achieving Sustainable Development	Identifies key sustainable development requirements of development.
CP4: Supporting Sites for Development	Seeks development to be located within or if deliverable opportunities do not exist within, adjacent to the main built up confines of the village, providing proposal is in accordance with all other policies.
CP5: Providing a Housing Mix	Ensures housing proposals take account of the local housing requirement in terms of size, type and tenure
CP6: Providing Affordable Housing	Sets an affordable housing target of 30% for all development in Barton with a net gain in dwellings, subject to an economic viability assessment.
CP7: Promoting a Sustainable Economy	Supports small scale rural economic development which meets local needs in suitable locations such as primary service villages.
CP8: Achieving Rural Sustainability	Supports development beneficial to the social and economic needs of rural areas outside of the village.
CP9: Supporting Town and Local Centres	Not Applicable
CP10: Developing Tourism	Supports tourism activities and accommodation where they make a sustainable contribution to the local economy but do not detrimentally impact upon the local environment and landscape.

CP11: Supporting Community & Recreation Assets	Supports the creation, protection and enhancement of community, cultural and recreational assets and expects new development to make provision of or contribute towards new or enhanced assets to meet identified needs of new development or expanded communities.
CP12: Conserving and Enhancing Environmental and Historic Assets	<p>Seeks the conservation and protection of environmental and historic assets. Environmental, landscape and heritage designations in the Parish are highlighted on the supporting map.</p> <p>Barton does not have a designated conservation area. However there are 6 Grade II listed buildings, structures and objects including St Cuthbert with St Mary's Church, Barton Lodge and 19 Silver Street. The Market Cross is a scheduled ancient monument.</p>
CP13: Promoting High Quality Design	Expects all development of buildings and landscaping to be of high quality and respect and enhance its local context. Further detail will be provided in design guides.
CP14: Providing and Delivering Infrastructure	Ensures development will provide or contribute towards new infrastructure made necessary by that development.

Delivering Development Plan

The LPCS provides strategic direction for future development. Further detailed development management policies will be included in the Delivering Development Plan (DDP) along with revised settlement development limits and land use allocations for main development sites. This Settlement Development Assessment is the starting point for the production of the DDP. The Council expects the DDP to take about two years to complete and it is subject to statutory consultation and examination before it can be adopted.