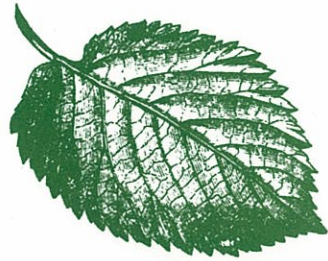
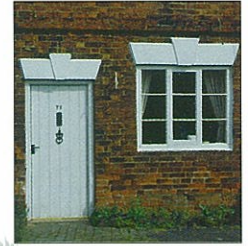
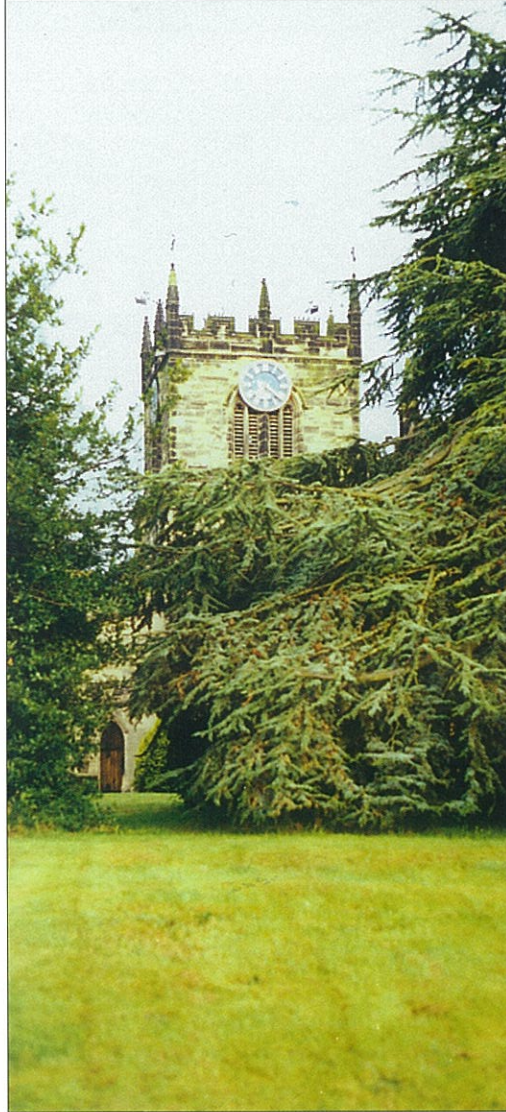


BARTON UNDER NEEDWOOD



VILLAGE
DESIGN
STATEMENT





The Village Design Statement

Introduction

Welcome to the Village Design Statement!

We hope you find it an interesting document to read. A lot of time and effort by a lot of people has gone into the production; many thanks to everyone who helped with survey work, took photos, drew sketches, made tea, drafted or proof read text. Thanks too to everyone who came to the exhibitions and workshops and gave us comments and suggestions. We have done our best to be accurate in our research and to reflect the views put to us.

Barton has seen huge changes over the last 50 years - new houses, schools and shops; more people; more traffic. We can expect to see further change over the next 50 years - it's inevitable and can't be prevented.

Indeed change can be a good thing - it means that we are living in a strong, vibrant community.

What this document sets out to do is to try to help manage this change so that we don't lose the essential character of our village along the way.

What is It?

The Village Design Statement has been produced by the village community and it describes the character of the village that makes it a special place in which to live and work. It sets out design objectives that residents and developers should meet when thinking about building in the village.

Extensive consultation, over a year of deliberation, workshops, presentations, exhibitions and visual displays has resulted in a statement of design produced by the village for the village.

Who is It For?

It is a reference offering guidance for anyone planning development in and around the village. It will be as useful to an individual householder planning to build an extension, or putting in new windows as it will be to a housing developer building new houses, an industrial developer or a landowner planning tree felling or new planting. Every householder in the village should have a copy. It is intended to reflect the views and opinions of the villagers and to assist the preparation of the next Local Plan.

How Does It Work?

The VDS was adopted as formal Supplementary Planning Guidance in the East Staffordshire Borough Council Local Plan on 22nd February 1999. People applying for planning permission for a development in the village will have to show that they have understood and accepted the guidance it contains when drawing up their plans. The guidance will inform planning decisions.

Planning Context

Central Government Guidance

Parliament passes laws that regulate how development may take place. The Government also publishes various types of guidance *Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)* and *Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)* to advise Local Authorities how to interpret the planning law. These guidance notes cover many subjects such as housing, transport, and nature conservation.



County Structure Plan

Staffordshire County Council

Staffordshire County Council is responsible for producing a masterplan (the *Structure Plan*) which applies the *Regional Planning Guidance* and sets out broad policies for development across the County. It is particularly important in giving targets to the Borough or District Councils for numbers of houses and areas of employment land required over the plan period. Staffordshire County Council is currently producing a new plan for the period 1996 to 2011.

Local Plan

East Staffordshire Borough Council takes the information in the County Structure Plan and produces a more detailed *Local Plan* that shows where development, housing, industry, transport, recreation, etc, in the Borough should occur.

The *Local Plan* incorporates Central Government *Planning Guidance* and the views of the public expressed in consultation and at Public Inquiry. East Staffordshire will shortly adopt a Local Plan for the period 1986 - 2001 and review the next Plan in light of the new Staffs C.C. *Structure Plan*.

The East Staffordshire Borough Council supports the adoption of *Village Design Statements* as *Supplementary Planning Guidance* in giving relevant advice about development in local communities.



The Parish Council

Barton Parish Council is consulted by the East Staffordshire Borough Council on planning matters and makes observations and recommendations on proposed developments, to the Borough. The *Village Design Statement* will help Parish Councillors and villagers to assess the impact of proposed development on the village. It will also help the Parish Council and Local Groups by encouraging and directing voluntary local initiatives that will preserve and enhance the character of our village.

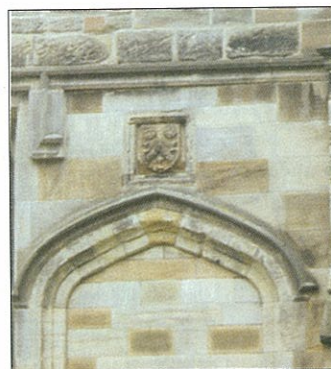
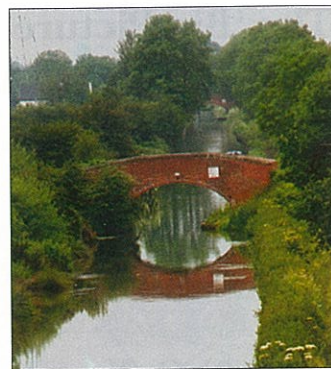
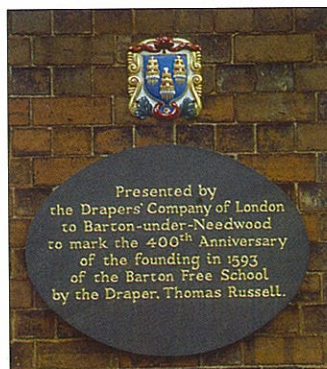


Village Context

History

“Barton” comes from two Saxon words: *Bere - tun* meaning Barley Farmstead; “under Needwood” was added in medieval times. The original riverside settlement moved to the present location due to its destruction by Viking raiders. Barton was a manor in Saxon times, belonging to Earl Alox, son of Leofric and Godiva. It was held personally by William the Conqueror after 1066 and has an entry in Domesday Book. Today the Lordship of the Manor is held by the owner of Catton Hall.

Barton’s history is influenced strongly up to the present day by three famous benefactors. The present Church was begun in 1517 by John Taylor one of Barton-born triplets who became Master of the Rolls and Secretary to Henry VIII. The local secondary school is named after him. Thomas Russell, who became a member of the Drapers Company, one of the famous London Guilds, died in 1593 and left money in his will to build and maintain a school in Barton. Today the Thomas Russell Infants and Junior Schools continue to bear his name. William Key of Sherholt Lodge



was a wealthy landowner during the 17th Century and established various charity benefactions that still remain today.

19th century census material shows many workers came from elsewhere, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and further afield, many as domestic servants, or farm workers and craftsmen, e.g. stone and marble masons and nailmakers. The canal and railway brought more newcomers who married local girls and settled. Post-War development has brought people from all over Britain and the village still has a high turnover of population.

Present

Commerce

Although there are fewer shops today than in the 19th century many essential goods and services are available locally. However

most goods are now brought into the village rather than produced locally.

Industry

Historically the village served the surrounding agricultural community. Recent industrial development along the A38 corridor between Alrewas and Burton has provided some employment for local people. Increasingly, since late Victorian times, workers have commuted out of the village, more recently some to a considerable distance.

Leisure

The village is a vibrant community and supports an extensive and varied range of activities. This and the presence of three schools contributes to its continued importance as a centre for the surrounding area.



Future

Internal Pressures

The increasing number of elderly people in the village makes for a greater demand on elderly care services. Limited public transport and a lack of both affordable housing and sources of local employment has meant that young people have moved away from the village.

External Pressures

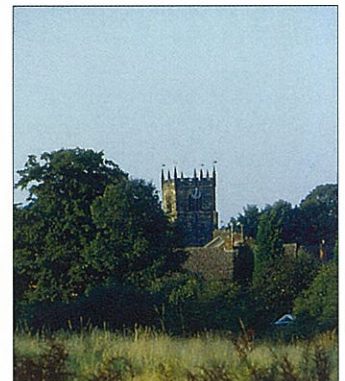
Barton is still perceived as a prime location for “executive” house builders with demand for building land allocation as a result. Mineral extraction continues to use agricultural land around the village.



Village Context Guidelines:

To continue to survive as a community Barton needs to:

- maintain a diverse and thriving local economy
- improve public transport links
- provide houses built to suit all needs
- maintain and enhance the range of community facilities such as village halls, clubs, sports facilities and play areas.



Landscape and Wildlife

Landscape Character of the Area

Barton is situated on slightly rising ground on the 55m contour (about 180ft above sea level) a little over a mile from the River Trent on its western side. Much of the settlement lies in the shallow valley of Barton Brook which rises just north of the B5016 Yoxall road and flows east-south-east through the village. Most of the immediate area lies on fluvio-glacial gravels deposited at the close of the Ice Age, and deciduous forest is the natural vegetation cover.

The landscape character has been assessed against the *Countryside Character Programme* (Countryside Commission), the *County Landscape Areas* (Staffs County Council) and the East Staffordshire Borough Council *Landscape Character Survey*.

Barton lies at the boundary of two distinct *Regional Landscape Character Areas*. To the north and east is 'Needwood and the South Derbyshire Claylands'. This is an historic landscape with many woodlands and streams, designed parklands and a pattern of hedged fields that reflects the enclosures following the felling of the ancient Needwood Forest.



Much of the area is on a plateau at or around 120m AOD (about 400ft above sea level). To the south and east are the 'Trent Valley Washlands', characterised by large, flat open fields, operational and restored gravel workings and industrial intrusion, which, overall, gives a fragmented appearance.

The Countryside and the Village Edge

The immediate surrounds of the village reflect these landscape character areas. From the Yoxall road to the west the importance of the woodland belts on Silver Hill and Smith Hills to the north of the village is apparent. To the south of the Yoxall road the more open view reflects relatively recent hedgerow removal and the lack of hedgerow trees and small copses.

From the north, the approach on Dunstall Road is more intimate

and the village edge less apparent. Dogshead Lane provides a changing series of views as it enters from the south east. Views into the village from the east and south east are more open and extensive, across a landscape lacking a coherent structure.

To the north of the village the open farmland currently has some degree of protection under *Local Plan* policies on environment and housing and is designated as a *Special Landscape Area* in the *County Structure Plan*.

In two instances the village edge is particularly intrusive. The views to the Park Road estate from the west, of modern houses with prominent detailing, illustrate the need for carefully designed boundary treatment to such developments.

The eastern boundary of the village is poorly defined. The open school playing fields present a bleak appearance and the recently restored gravel workings have an artificial landform, which will only soften as the young trees which have been planted grow in size.

The village lies entirely within the *National Forest* and the *Forest Strategy and Objectives*, supported by *Local Plan* policies, provide opportunities for enhancing the quality of the landscape locally.



Landscape Features in the Village

For a large village, Barton is lacking in public open space, particularly within the central core. Barton Brook provides an intermittent central corridor linking open spaces at Park Road, Collinson Road, the Fishpond, Holland Sports Club and finally the restored gravel workings, part of the Barton Marina development. The playing fields of the three schools lack enclosure and would benefit from perimeter planting.

The churchyard is the central landscape feature of the village, being sited on slightly higher ground with many mature specimen trees.

Individual trees make a valuable contribution and are particularly prominent on Yoxall Road, Station Road, and to the south of Captains Lane. Outside the *Conservation Area* most do not benefit from any statutory protection in the form of *Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)*.

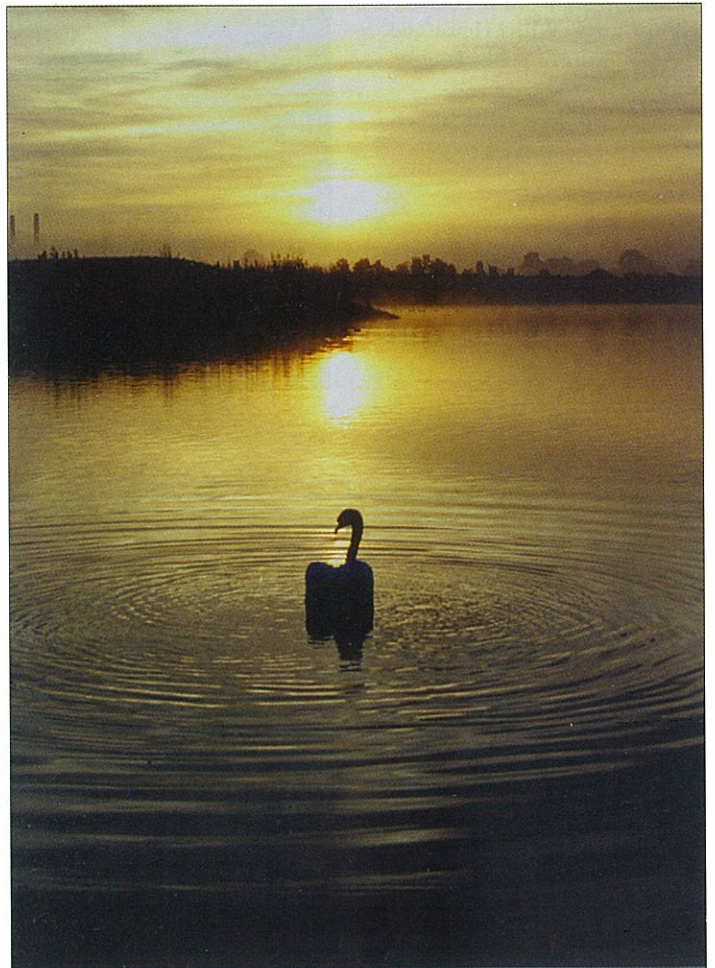
The Trent and Mersey canal, running north-east to south-west, lies to the east of the village and is a designated *Conservation Area*.

Wildlife

There are no national, county or district *Sites of Biological Importance* within the village boundary or nearby. However there are many sites of local Parish value. The Fishpond is the important local feature and has a specimen of the

rare Black Poplar on its margins. The countryside around the village offers greater potential for wildlife. Intensive agriculture and lack of management has in some cases destroyed hedgerows and other features such as small ponds and copses. Considerable scope exists for habitat creation without seriously affecting the agricultural use.

The National Forest Company has prepared a *Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)* for the Forest Area as part of a national initiative to encourage habitat creation that will support specific rare species. A complementary Staffordshire County BAP is in preparation.

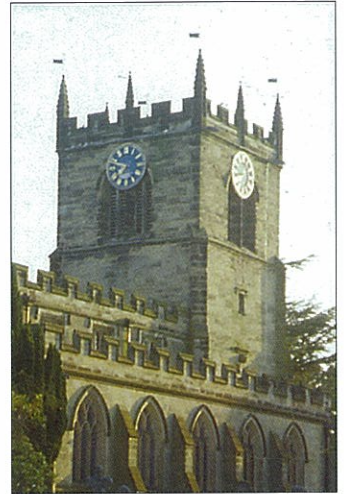


Buildings in the Landscape

The Anglican parish church remains the most significant building, and is still visible in some long range views into the village. Outside the immediate settlement, the farms at Bonthorne, Gorsey Hill, Blakenhall and Barton Park are prominent to the south and west, as is Newbold Manor to the north east.

The cluster of buildings at Barton Gate, situated on rising ground, is very visible. The eastern edge of the village includes a number of buildings which lack harmony with their surroundings.

To the east of the village at Barton Turns, Wharf House and the Barton Turns public house with the nearby Trent and Mersey Canal lock are landmark buildings.

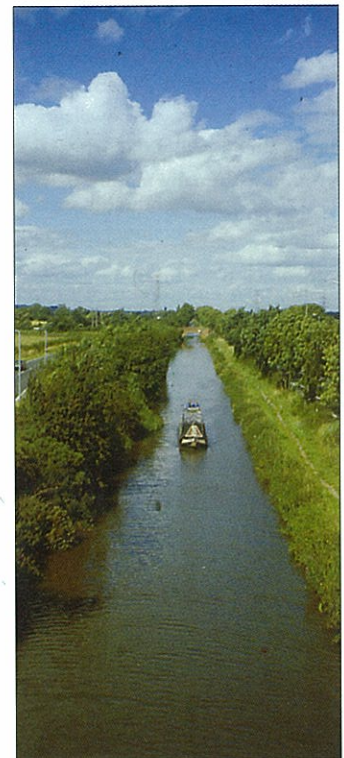


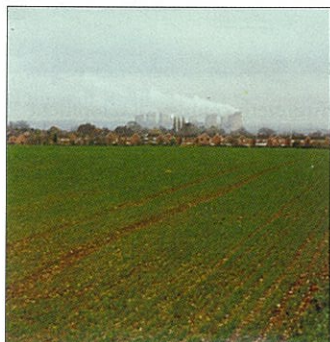
Landscape and Wildlife Guidelines:

Village Setting

Development proposals should:

- be assessed in relationship to the East Staffs *Countryside Design Survey* and the Staffs C.C *Countryside Landscape Evaluation* for the area
- have regard to the *National Forest Strategy and Objectives* and consider the feasibility of a bid for NFC or Forestry Authority grant aid
- should recognise the importance of proper edge treatment to maintain or to create visual harmony within and around the village.





Planting

Planting taking into account Staffordshire County Council's "Woodland Guidelines" and the *National Forest Strategy* should be considered in the following locations:

- open spaces within the village : specimen trees
- Smiths Hills and Silver Hills, between Dunstall Road and Needwood Road: new or extended woodlands on hilltops and in valleys; hedges and specimen trees to reinforce parkland character
- west of village, as far south as Bar Lane: broadleaved or mixed woodlands in blocks that reflect field size and pattern, and restoration of hedgerows
- south of the village, between Bar Lane and Dogshead Lane: broadleaved or mixed woodland blocks or shelterbelts, field corner copses and restoration of hedgerows
- east of village, north of Dogshead Lane: woodland belts around village perimeter, field corner copses, hedgerows and hedgerow trees.



Wildlife

Wildlife should be preserved and encouraged through:

- the retention and improvement of features such as ponds, water course, hedgerows and trees
- the proper management of existing woodlands and hedgerows
- habitat creation such as new ponds, field margins managed for wildlife and stubble fields, with special emphasis on the provisions of the *Biodiversity Action Plan*
- the use of special grants such as *Countryside Stewardship* to promote sensitive agricultural practices.

Settlement

Settlement Pattern

The farmsteads and cottages of the original settlement lined the winding Main Street; the thoroughfare running east-west from the Trent Valley, gradually climbing up to the higher ground to the west.

The older cottages, originally timber framed but brick clad in the 18th & 19th centuries, provide a continuous frontage in parts and have direct access onto the street. Larger properties, some pre-18th century but most 19th century, are set back from the main building line with garden areas in front separated from the street by a variety of boundaries.

Two 'yards' exist to the north of Main Street with cottages arranged around common access areas, possibly as the result of medieval infill of gardens, orchards or grazing land.

The medieval open field systems lay to the north and south of Main Street and there are two roads running off Main Street which gave access to these, Crowberry Lane to the north and Bell Lane to the south.

The majority of the development in the village has taken place south of Main Street whilst the undeveloped northern edge of the village preserves the ancient aspect.



The main settlement expansion has been southward along two lanes. The western-most of these is Wales Lane which leads south and west, originally to serve farmsteads off Wales Lane and further on to what is now Ashton House Farm at The Green and the remoter farmsteads off Bar Lane and Dogshead Lane.

The more easterly expansion was along Efflinch Lane which leads south and east to the Fishpond, to farmsteads and cottages at The Efflinch and, originally, on to the historically important Barton Mill, the remains of which are now effectively isolated on the east side of the A38 dual carriageway.

Joining these two routes are two east-west roads, Short Lane and Captains Lane.

In the late 18th & 19th centuries individual properties were built fronting onto this road framework, particularly along Station Road.

Twentieth century development is categorised by being mainly infill development of 'pattern'-type housing, whether it be Victorian/Edwardian terraces, 1930s semis or bungalows, or 1960s, 70s and 80s 'spec-built' designs.

Before the Second World War most development was frontage infill along the existing roads. Post War development has seen increasingly large scale infill of the field systems within the old road framework and major expansion to the west in the form of the Westmead and Barton Park estates.

Open and Connecting Public Spaces

The amount of open and connecting green space within the village has declined over the past 50 years.

The village still has a web of public footpaths, an historic relic of those which provided access across open fields to the village centre from the outlying isolated farmsteads and settlements.

These rights of way have been preserved within the large-scale housing developments, often as narrow alleys, and the paths now provide car-free access for the residents of the various housing estates to village services.



In the village street scene there are several distinctive public open spaces:

- The wide pavements outside some shops, by St James Church and by the 'Shoulder of Mutton' on Main Street

- The War Memorial and the open area by the fingerpost sign in Main Street are a focus, particularly when entering the village from Station Road or Dunstall Road.

- The forecourt of the 'Middle Bell'

In the wider village context important interlinked 'green' open spaces are shown on the village plan.



Conservation Area

Much of the historic settlement lies within the *Barton under Needwood Conservation Area*, designated in 1967, which extends from the entrance to The Knoll in Upper Main Street eastward to past the 'S' bend in Station Road, and includes parts of Wales Lane, Crowberry Lane, Bell Lane, Dunstall Road, Church Lane, Efflinch Lane, Meadow Rise and Holland Park.

Despite this designation, and *Conservation Area* advice published by ESBC, erosion of the character of the *Conservation Area* is still occurring, for example where old boundary walls are taken down and replaced in different brick bonds.

Settlement Guidelines:

- Infill development or extensions to existing buildings should not fill gaps that provide views out to surrounding countryside or into open space within the village.
- The remaining existing public open spaces within the built-up area of the village should be preserved and enhanced.
- The footpath network in and around the village should be preserved and enhanced in keeping with the local character and provision of adequate footpaths should form part of any new development.
- Village character should be enhanced by design elements which are sympathetic to the general character of the settlement and to the particular locality.

New development should include the provision of open spaces and complement existing ones by:

- providing links to existing footpath and recreational routes
- allowing for informal recreation or meeting places
- providing well-planned and furnished playgrounds
- creating and planting incidental open spaces
- landscaping car parking areas.

The footpath and bridleway system should be maintained and developed to increase direct access to the countryside by:

- maintaining or opening up existing rights of way
- promoting and making use of permissive access agreements.

Buildings

Many examples of building types can be found in the village from every century since the fifteenth but only in Main Street is there any significant concentration of the elements that give Barton a particular historic identity.

Building Form

The winding Main Street which, together with Station Road, forms the backbone of the *Conservation Area*, has changed very little in essentials in over a hundred years and in plan for many centuries. Some of the timber-framed and thatched cottages that fronted it in the 16th and 17th centuries remain today but they were changed in appearance by the brick cladding and tile roofing of the 1850s. They lie close alongside the more substantial 18th and 19th century houses, shops and Victorian villas which have replaced older buildings. As the village grew many sizes and types of dwellings were inserted into its centre, sometimes densely juxtaposed. There was limited growth on outlying lanes.

Overwhelmingly however, the greatest expansion has been in the past forty years when groups of similar types of houses have been built within the historic perimeter of the village and estates of standard pattern houses have considerably extended the village to the south

and west. Diversity of types and sizes is now Barton's style.

Relationships

The view westward along Main Street from the church is of a variety of cottages and larger, later buildings on both sides of the street, their line broken by yard entrances. Their heights vary and there is an interesting diversity of roof pitches and chimneys. Some buildings have been rendered and painted, losing the attractive continuity of the mellow red bricks. The curving and narrowing of the street constricts the views and gives a pleasing enclosed effect.

The eastward view is similarly constricted by the curve in the opposite direction but between is an open area with trees by the church. This space is bounded by the dominant presence of the Old Vicarage and its tall trees, the church yard with its massive cedar, the limes by the church, the three storey Gower House and the pub and its neighbours.

This grouping, embracing the War Memorial, provides an important focus. The brightness of decoration and sizes of the buildings contrasts with the more enclosed views to west and east.

Some modern houses have been built in Main Street with direct entry from the street, similar in style to the adjacent old cottages. Such a terrace style could provide



welcome variation in layout and provide high quality, higher density housing that is needed in the village.

Materials

Only a few houses have timber framing still visible externally. Two of these are in Main Street in the open area by the church contributing to the diversity of structures in various materials in that area.

The original village building material was timber framing combined with wattle and daub, but this was superseded by locally made bricks of a pleasant mellow red-brown colour. Staffordshire blue bricks were used to a minor extent in later structures but in no period



have coloured bricks been used to make patterned walls to any degree.

Thatch was replaced by locally produced plain red clay tiles which still roof most old buildings.

In the early nineteenth century Welsh slate came into use. Slates permitted the roofs to be less steeply sloped than is necessary either with thatch or plain clay tiles.

Little use has been made of stone, other than for the Tudor church, except for details such as lintels, quoins and sills. The larger houses are brick, sometimes rendered or painted.

Slow growth by random infilling has occurred over a long period and a few examples of many styles can be seen in brick and tile or slate dating from the Georgian period to the First World War. However the greatest expansion has taken place in the last forty years when estates of houses of standard designs have been built in brick with concrete tile roofs and standard softwood joinery. Replacement of timber window frames by metal and plastics has been to the detriment of some older buildings.

Proportion and detail

There are some distinctive local building types and materials, some of which may provide useful references for new designs of houses or in the restoration of existing buildings.

In older buildings, bricks are commonly laid in variants of Flemish bond.

Brick clad timber-framed cottage: Single span, one-and-a-half or two storey building with steeply pitched gabled roof with plain clay tiles. Most exteriors were clad in the 1850s with locally-made bricks. Brickwork is plain with only simple embellishments such as



denticulation or dogtooth work at the eaves.

Original windows are wooden with side hung casements. The lower floor windows are elongated with flat arches of rough brick with segmental mortar joints. In the upper storey they are flat topped, close under the eaves. Dormer windows are common, placed in the roof or through the eaves line. Typically there has been much alteration to internal design, often two cottages have been converted to a single dwelling.

18th century house: There are several examples e.g. Radhurst Grange (1760), the Old Parsonage, Yew Trees, and No. 8 Main Street. Large, flat fronted, three storey dwellings, brick built with hipped or gabled plain tile roofs.

Farmhouse: Early 19th century. Brick built, gabled, with steeply pitched tiled roof or sometimes with hipped slated roof. Flat double-fronted four square house. Windows tall with vertically sliding sashes and with stone lintels and sills or brick



voussoirs (shaped brick arches). Imposing central front door with wooden doorcase or brick and stone porch.

19th century paired and terraced houses: Unremarkable, in brick and slate but the brickwork in many instances is in Flemish bond carrying the characteristic denticulations at the eaves.

Victorian and Edwardian villas: Individual designs, some large and elaborate. In brick with stone embellishments, or stuccoed and painted.

Recent houses: Unremarkable in general, but close attention has been given to the design of some "executive" style houses inserted recently into the Conservation Area, e.g. two large houses in Dunstall Road have details echoing the mid-Victorian style of their neighbours.

Modern Housing Estates: The village has examples of relatively high density housing built in the 1960s and more spacious estates of the 1970s & 80s but neither type makes any reference to local character in design or layout. The older areas make inadequate allowance for modern needs. There are cramped and unimaginative layouts with narrow roadways and very little space around the houses. Inevitably in such places public and private areas are now suffering in terms of aesthetics and convenience as people adapt the spaces that are available to meet their needs.



New Building Guidelines:

Building Form

A range of building types and sizes is to be encouraged provided careful consideration is given to the suitability of the location, spacing, grouping and the effect on the existing character of the area.

Relationships

The relationship of public to private open space and of building size and type to plot size must be carefully considered and accord with *Local Plan* policies.

Materials

Bricks should be matched to traditional local shades. Light and multicoloured types and patterns in brickwork should not be used.

Roof tiles should be compatible in colour and style with the traditional local clay tiles.

Before painting, rendering, cladding or otherwise covering original brickwork consideration should be given to the potential impact of the change on the local street scene so that proposals harmonise with neighbouring properties.

Proportion and Detail

New buildings should be well designed and properly proportioned and where possible make use of traditional materials and local features so that they enhance the village scene.

Particular consideration should be given to window patterns, the provision of chimneys and to variety in roof pitches.

'One off' infill designs have greater scope for architectural expression but should enhance the street scene and not detract from adjacent historic buildings.

The good practice laid down in *Conservation Area* principles should be followed more widely elsewhere in the village with respect to designs, materials and proportions with particular reference to ESBC guidance notes.

When windows and doors in buildings are replaced there should be careful attention to design and materials to retain harmony with the structure.

Changes to external details in buildings should be carefully considered particularly on the edge of the settlement where changes may give rise to visual intrusion in the surrounding landscape.

Transport

Despite the opening of the A50 dual carriageway connecting Stoke with the M1, Barton still suffers from the considerable amount of freight and other traffic using the A515 and B5016 cutting the corner from the A50 to the A38.

Heavy goods vehicles reduce the amenity of the village due to noise and vibration and at certain times of the day contribute to severe traffic congestion. Recent introduction of traffic calming measures at the entrances to the village on the B5016 reduce traffic speed locally but average speeds through the village are still high, predominantly above 30mph.



Pedestrians and Cyclists

The village is served by a network of public footpaths and these are well used for access to the three schools in the village and the shops in the Main Street and at Oak Road. The paths provide access to most parts of the village and are an important historic legacy.

Footpaths in part of the Main Street are narrow and have considerable crossfall. At times of heavy traffic flow pedestrians are intimidated, particularly the young and the elderly.

There are no dedicated cycleways, cyclists often use the footpaths.

Transport Guidelines:

- Proposals for any major building development in or on the edge of the village should be accompanied by a traffic impact analysis assessing the capacity of the infrastructure and the likely traffic effects on the settlement.
- Major developments should be capable of being served by public transport and developers should engage in discussions with public transport operators when bringing schemes forward.
- The Parish Council should investigate additional traffic calming measures including a reduction in the speed limit through the centre of the village from 30 mph to 20mph.
- The existing network of footpaths should be preserved and enhanced, where appropriate by new surfacing and lighting, to provide a safe and viable alternative to car use within the village.
- Additional permissive paths should be negotiated with local landowners where they would encourage people to walk rather than drive.
- Developments should provide for adequate pedestrian and cycle access links to the centre of the village.



Street Furniture

Street furniture such as road signs, lamp posts and litter bins exhibit a mixture of styles and materials. Often the siting of the growing numbers of structures has been haphazard so that they have become visually intrusive in the street scene.

Few areas of the village incorporate traditional materials in road or pathways. Exceptions are the sandstone kerbstones in Main Street and the cobbled areas outside the west door of St James Church and in the yards of some of the older farms.

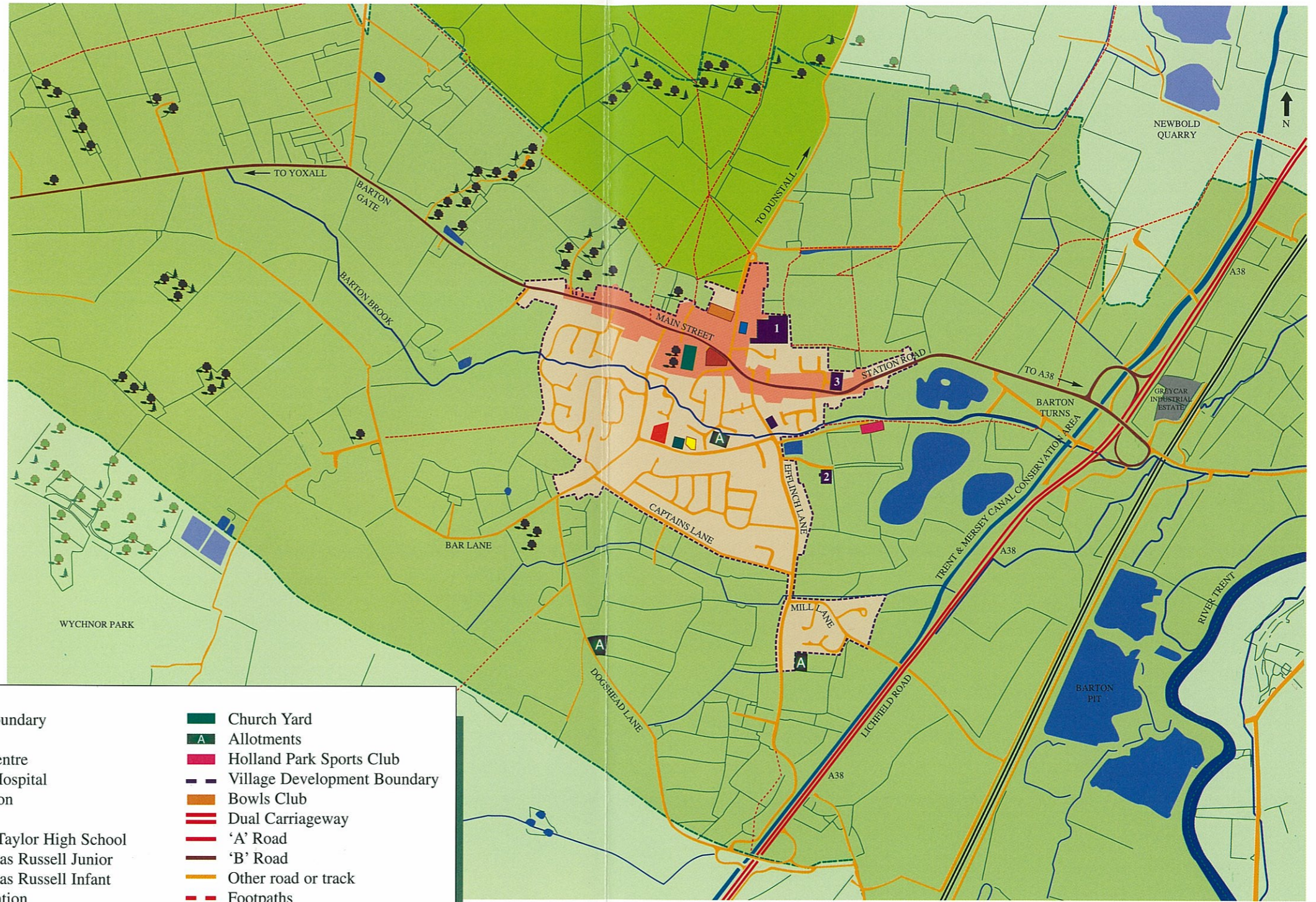


Street Furniture Guidelines:

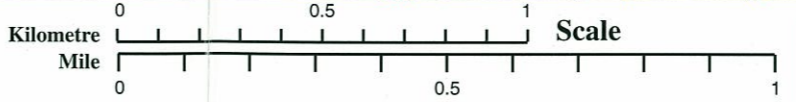
- A uniform pattern of street furniture should be adopted and a programme of replacement begun, starting with the *Conservation Area*.
- Street signs should be carefully designed and located to prevent further visual intrusion in the street scene especially in the *Conservation Area*.
- New or replacement street lighting should adopt best practice to reduce glare and light pollution. The use of modern designs of high pressure sodium lamps direct a more pleasant light more efficiently.



The Village of Barton under Needwood and it's Surroundings

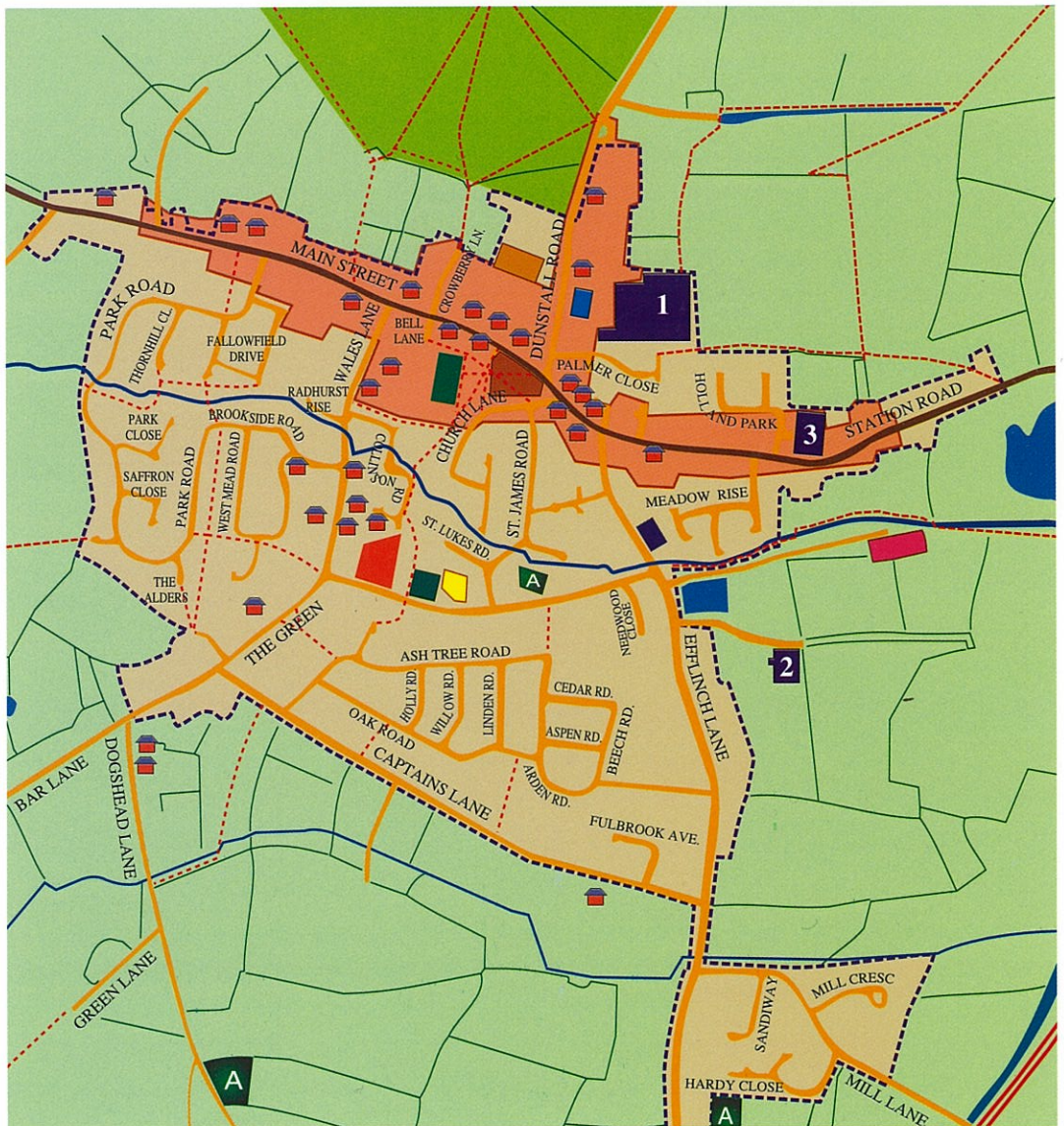


Key	
	Parish Boundary
	Ponds
	Health Centre
	Cottage Hospital
	Fire Station
	Schools
1	John Taylor High School
2	Thomas Russell Junior
3	Thomas Russell Infant
	Police Station
	Library Youth Centre
	St. James Church
	Church Yard
	Allotments
	Holland Park Sports Club
	Village Development Boundary
	Bowls Club
	Dual Carriageway
	'A' Road
	'B' Road
	Other road or track
	Footpaths
	Special Landscape Area



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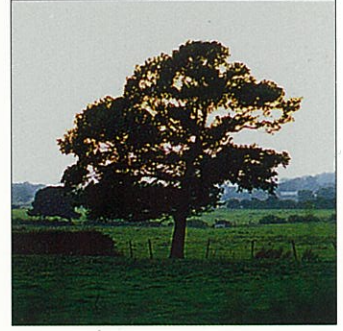
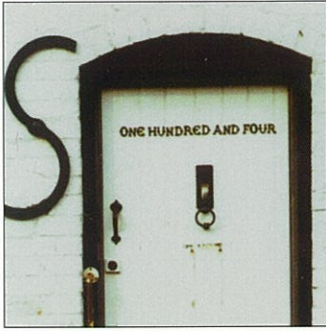
Barton under Needwood Street Plan



Key

	Conservation Area		St. James Church
	Current Housing		Church Yard
	Health Centre		Allotments
	Cottage Hospital		Holland Park Sports Club
	Fire Station		Village Development Boundary
	Schools		Bowls Club
1	John Taylor High School		"B" Road
2	Thomas Russell Junior		Other road or track
3	Thomas Russell Infant		Footpaths
	Police Station		Special Landscape Area
	Library Youth Centre		Listed Buildings

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Produced by the Barton under Needwood Village Design Group and Villagers of Barton under Needwood with the support and assistance of the Countryside Commission, Staffordshire County Council, East Staffordshire Borough Council and Barton under Needwood Parish Council

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