

## Chapter 4: Current Conditions

Chapter 4 profiles current land use conditions in the Town of Barrington. This chapter is subdivided into the following sections:

- Section 4.1: General Land Use
- Section 4.2: Natural Resources and Recreation
- Section 4.3: Demographics and Housing
- Section 4.4: Historic Resources and Preservation
- Section 4.5: Transportation and Infrastructure
- Section 4.6: Economy
- Section 4.7: Services and Infrastructure
- Section 4.8: Community Governance, Organizations and Institutions

The information contained within this chapter is intended for use as the basis for specific recommendations contained within the Chapter 5, Community Vision and Recommendations.

### Section 4.1: General Land Use.

Current land use patterns and conditions in the Town are overwhelmingly rural and agrarian, with the major exceptions of the Keuka Lake shoreline and the Route 14A corridor. The Town’s shoreline is densely built up with cottages, while Rt. 14A is currently witnessing a growth in commercial development, mainly in businesses run by the Mennonite community. Very little land in the Town is devoted to commercial and industrial functions, but home-based businesses are not considered because they are subsidiary to the primary residential function of the property. Much of the Town is covered with abandoned agricultural land that has reverted back to forest. (Please see **Appendix A, Map 4: Barrington Land Use** and **Appendix A, Map 5: Barrington Agricultural Districts and Mennonite Farms**)

Table 4.1 illustrates land uses in the Town by using data from the New York State Office of Real Property Services (NYS ORPS). Yates County’s Office of Real Property Services compiles this data and reports it to the State; the assigned land use column represents the State’s official estimation of land use.

<b>NYS ORPS Categories:</b>	<b>Assigned Land Use:</b>	<b>Number of Parcels:</b>	<b>Percent of Parcels:</b>	<b>Acreage*:</b>
100	Agriculture	89	7.3 %	7,991.0
200	Residential	751	61.9 %	13,035.8
300	Vacant Land	309	25.5 %	5,594.7
400	Commercial	23	1.9 %	384.8
500	Recreation & Entertainment	1	0.08 %	88.0
600	Community Services ( <i>public buildings, institutions, etc.</i> )	13	1.1 %	65.1
700	Industrial	4	0.3 %	64.0
800	Public Services ( <i>utilities, etc.</i> )	23	1.9 %	6.6
900	Wild, Forested, Conservation Lands & Public Parks	1	0.08 %	1.5

\*Not all parcels have an assigned acreage. Therefore, these acreage figures do not represent the total acreage of land in the Town or the total acreage devoted to each land use.

The above table indicates that the Town's land use is predominately used for residential purposes, with substantial acreage devoted to agriculture and left as vacant, undeveloped open land. Just over 60% of the Town's parcels are used for residential purposes, while about 25% of the parcels are listed as vacant land (this includes all abandoned farmland as well as wooded areas). A very small percentage of parcels are used for commercial, recreation, service provision, industry, and other uses.

#### **Section 4.2: Natural Resources and Recreation.**

Like its neighboring municipalities within the Keuka Lake watershed, the Town of Barrington is blessed with an abundance of beautiful and irreplaceable natural features, including woodlands, wetlands, waterfalls, gullies, forested slopes, scenic vistas over the lake, and broad expanses of rolling farmland interspersed with wooded areas and farm buildings. The Town also has a rich array of wildlife including birds, animals, and plants. (Please see **Appendix A, Map 6: Steep Slopes**)

According to the Planning Board's survey, the protection and preservation of these assets is a widely recognized goal for the Town to realize through the planning and zoning processes.

Among the Town's most unique assets is Eggleston's Glen, which is currently located on privately owned land. This glen, named for an early settler, is an extraordinary natural resource that should be protected by its landowners and the Town for future generations to marvel at and enjoy. The stream has carved an elaborate glen out of the bedrock. The stream flows out of the gully over a waterfall that drops 110 feet into the valley below before continuing to flow out to Keuka Lake at Eggleston's Point.

The Town does not own any lakefront property and does not have any public open space apart from the grounds of Town facilities and the cemeteries that it maintains. There are no County or State lands, parks, or preserves within the Town.

One goal of the 1976 Comprehensive Plan was to secure public access to Keuka Lake. Unfortunately, this goal was never reached. While still a remote possibility, the Town would incur a great expense if it were to purchase and redevelop lakefront properties for use as a Town park or boat launch. However, the possibility of acquiring public access to the lake should remain a long-term goal of the Town, to be pursued if and when the opportunity arises.

The Town could do much more to protect and preserve these areas than it currently does, mainly through a combination of zoning regulations and public education/outreach. Chapter 5 lists a number of specific recommendations for protecting the Town's precious natural resources through the planning and zoning process.

#### **Section 4.3: Demographics and Housing.**

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the Town's population in 2005 is 1429. As Table 4.2 indicates, this figure is still considerably below the Town's highest recorded population, which stood at 1868 people in the mid 1800s. Between 1840 and 1960 the Town's population gradually declined until it reached a nadir of 754 people in 1960. Since then, however, the population has steadily if gradually rebounded to reach 1396 people in 2000, which is about the same number of people who lived in the town in 1890. Genesee/Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council population forecasts indicate that the Town's population will rise to about 1,700 people by 2040.

Year:	Population:		Year:	Population:
1840	1868		1950	771
1850	1550		1960	754
1860	1574		1970	929
1870	1566		1980	1091
1880	1474		1990	1195
1890	1393		2000	1396
1900	1249		2005 Est.	1429
1910	1044		2010 (projected)	1,506
1920	822		2020 (projected)	1,584
1930	790		2030 (projected)	1,654
1940	782		2040 (projected)	1,720

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000; Barrington Comprehensive Development Plan, 1976.; G/FLRPC Population Forecast for Yates County, 2003.

Table 4.3 provides a comparison of Barrington’s recent population trends with those of other nearby towns (Jerusalem, Milo, Starkey, Tyrone, and Wayne) along with Yates, Steuben, and Schuyler Counties. As this table indicates, both Yates County and the Town of Barrington experienced significant population growth between 1990 and 2000. In Barrington, much of this population growth can probably be attributed to a rise in the number of Mennonites moving to the Town and a rise in the number of seasonal residents converting to year-round residency. The Town of Barrington (14.4%) grew at a faster rate than the county as a whole (7.4%). Most of the surrounding towns and their respective counties also demonstrate population increase during this 10-year span.

Town/County	1990	2000	Percent Change
Barrington	1,195	1,396	14.4
Jerusalem	3,784	4,525	16.4
Milo	7,023	7,026	0.0
Starkey	3,173	3,465	8.4
Tyrone	1,620	1,714	5.5
Wayne	1,029	1,165	11.7
Schuyler County	18,662	19,224	2.9
Steuben County	99,088	98,726	-0.4
Yates County	22,810	24,621	7.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table 4.4 profiles the age distribution of the Town’s inhabitants and provides comparisons with nearby towns and counties. In 2000, Barrington had a slightly younger population than most of its neighboring towns, as well as Yates County as a whole. One third of the population is 19 or under, while only 14.8 % is 65 or older.

<b>Table 4.4: Age Distribution, 2000</b>		
<b>Town/County</b>	<b>Percent of Population 19 and Under</b>	<b>Percent of Population 65 and Over</b>
Barrington	33.3	14.8
Jerusalem	28.5	15.1
Milo	28.8	17.5
Starkey	33.4	15.8
Tyrone	28.4	17.4
Wayne	22.0	20.5
<b>County</b>		
Schuyler County	28.3	14.6
Steuben County	28.6	15.2
Yates County	30.4	15.5
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

Table 4.5 provides further details about the Town’s age structure by breaking down the population into a series of age brackets. In the year 2000, out of a total population of 1396, there were 689 males and 707 females. The median age of the Town’s population is 36.3 years.

<b>Table 4.5: Age Brackets, 2000</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Under 5 years	126	9.0 %
5 to 9 years	119	8.5 %
10 to 14 years	119	8.5 %
15 to 19 years	101	7.2 %
20 to 24 years	44	3.2 %
25 to 34 years	164	11.7 %
35 to 44 years	189	13.5 %
45 to 54 years	174	12.5 %
55 to 64 years	154	11.1 %
65 to 74 years	122	8.7 %
75 to 84 years	71	5.1 %
85 years and older	13	0.9 %
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

Table 4.6 (on the following page) provides information on basic educational levels among the Town’s residents. As compared to its neighbors, Barrington has the lowest percentage of its population that graduated high school in 2000. It also falls below the Yates County share of 80.0%. Barrington also has the lowest percentage of residents with a bachelor’s degree with the exception of Tyrone (Schuyler.)

<b>Table 4.6: Educational Attainment, 2000</b>		
<b>Town/County</b>	<b>Percent of Population with a High School Diploma or Higher</b>	<b>Percent of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher</b>
Barrington	75.7	13.6
Jerusalem	87.1	25.5
Milo	78.1	16.7
Starkey	77.0	16.5
Tyrone	76.2	11.0
Wayne	82.7	21.8
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Schuyler County	82.4	15.5
Steuben County	82.8	17.9
Yates County	80.0	18.2
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

Table 4.7 provides a basic overview of income and poverty levels in the Town. Barrington has the least amount of families as compared to the neighboring towns. It is near the middle of the six comparison towns in regards to median family income. It is below the median family income of Yates County as a whole, which is at \$40,681. Among all six towns, Barrington has the second highest percentage of families living below the poverty line (11.5%). It also has a higher percentage of impoverished families as compared to the county as a whole. Please refer to Section 4.6, Economy, for additional information on the Town's workforce and income.

<b>Table 4.7: Family Income and Poverty, 2000</b>			
<b>Town/County</b>	<b>Number of Families</b>	<b>Median Family Income in 1999</b>	<b>Percentage of Families Below the Poverty Level</b>
Barrington	382	38,864	11.5
Jerusalem	1,120	45,254	6.6
Milo	1,817	38,547	9.6
Starkey	862	34,453	13.6
Tyrone	486	34,444	10.5
Wayne	367	42,292	5.2
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Schuyler County	5,204	41,441	8.8
Steuben County	26,360	41,940	9.9
Yates County	6,316	40,681	8.9
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.			

Barrington's 1976 Comprehensive Plan included an excellent overview of the Town's approach to housing issues. According to the Plan:

“Planning for efficient housing development is related directly to land use. For instance, housing lots should be large enough or have adequate facilities to insure pure water intake and acceptable sewage disposal. On-lot drainage and roadside drainage should be appropriately constructed so that the individuals and neighbor's homes are safeguarded from flooding, ground seepage and erosion. Steep slopes, wetlands, wildlife areas, unique woodlots and other natural features should be conserved, and housing discouraged in

these areas. Transportation problems, as related to housing, should be anticipated and planned for (e.g. adequate setbacks to accommodate road widening, not commit housing to a planned transportation corridor, acceptable roadside drainage, etc.). It should be realized that scattered, and strip development of housing increases costs (e.g. road maintenance, driving time to commercial centers, utility services, school bus routes, etc.). There are also definite areas where housing development should not take place because of critical natural features e.g. wetlands, severe slopes, wild life areas, etc.). Both of these characteristics should be accommodated when planning for housing.”<sup>1</sup>

The Town has generally followed this statement with regards to housing, and there are many good examples in the Town of sensitively designed and located homes that blend with the surrounding rural landscapes.

Table 4.7 provides a basic overview of the Town’s current housing stock. In 2000, Barrington has the least amount of housing units as compared to its neighbors. It has a higher percentage (91.8%) of owner-occupied housing than all neighboring towns.

Town/County	Total Housing Units	Percent Owner Occupied	Percent Renter Occupied
Barrington	900	91.8	8.2
Jerusalem	2,523	84.4	15.6
Milo	3,422	64.5	35.5
Starkey	1,624	70.6	29.4
Tyrone	1,296	82.2	17.8
Wayne	1,242	89.5	10.5
<b>Schuylers County</b>			
Schuylers County	9,181	77.1	22.9
<b>Steuben County</b>			
Steuben County	46,132	73.2	26.8
<b>Yates County</b>			
Yates County	12,064	77.1	22.9
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.			

Since the mid 1970s, when the current comprehensive plan was issued, the housing situation in Barrington has vastly improved. This is largely due to the presence of the Mennonite Community. Many older homes that were in a state of serious decay have been repaired and restored by Mennonite farmers. Since 2004, two homes that were on the verge of ruin in Warsaw have been restored.

The growth of modular housing in the town, as seen along Route 230 and on the north end of Pre-Emption Road, has made attractive and affordable housing available to many of the Town’s middle income residents. The presence of modular housing has greatly improved the quantity, quality and appearance of middle income housing.

Directly along Keuka Lake, however, the steady rise in property taxes, caused by the growing demand for lakeside property by affluent buyers, is making lakeside housing increasingly inaccessible to traditional lakeside property owners. This includes many long time seasonal or year round residents. This trend has led to further pressures for new housing along the hillsides overlooking the lake, specifically for highly desired “vista properties.” Increasingly, private home ownership along the lake is becoming the exclusive privilege of the Town’s more affluent residents.

<sup>1</sup> Town of Barrington Comprehensive Development Plan, 1976. Page 6.

The absence of a subdivision law and the prevalence of the “subdivision by deed” process threatens to create a patchwork of housing development that is not supported by coordinated infrastructure improvements and could threatening scenic vistas, forested areas, and vineyards. An outdated and inadequate PDD law recently threatened a fragile severe slope along the lake with dense housing development. The Town will address its lack of a subdivision law when it updates its zoning code.

#### **Section 4.4 Historic Resources and Preservation**

Barrington is fortunate in that many of its historic buildings, structures and sites, including some from the earliest years of settlement, remain intact. Furthermore, the presence of Mennonite farmers has led to the reuse and revitalization of some of the Town’s historic farm properties. However, on several related issues, the current status of historic preservation projects calls for serious efforts by interested citizens to begin and sustain preservation activities. The Town’s limited financial ability to support such activities means that any public support for historic preservation will have to come from interested citizen volunteers and non-profit organizations, and not rely on the Town for direct financial support.

**1. Historic Buildings, Structures and Sites:** Historically significant buildings in the Town include private homes like the Finton House on Sturdevant Road and the Ira Chubb House on Chubb Hollow Road, which have either been renovated in such a way as to obscure their historic character or are in need of stabilization and restoration. The John Carr Cabin (1810) across from the Crosby Church has been destroyed. However, the John Spicer House (1819), which houses the *Red Brick Inn Bed and Breakfast*, has been restored and is the only building in Barrington currently listed on the National Registry of Historic Places. In addition, the Wortman House on the East Lake Road and the Nathaniel Kenyon House on Knapp Road have been well maintained and restored. Other unique historic sites in the Town include the three steamboat landings along the lakeshore, the Corning-Bath-Sodus Bay railroad bed, and Camp Arey, once a summer camp for young women, on Eggleston’s Point.

**2. Local Cemeteries:** Since the 1976 Plan was issued, the Town has cleaned up and now maintains the Methodist Cemetery at Porters Corners. According to the Division of Cemeteries of the New York State Department of State, this is the only cemetery in the Town that that Town is obligated to maintain.

However, there are several other cemeteries in the Town that are of historic value. For example, the Finton Cemetery, the site of the only known revolutionary soldier in Barrington, remains in an unrestored and inaccessible state. It is important as the final resting place of Joseph F. Finton, an early Barrington pioneer and Revolutionary War veteran. His and his family’s remains are located here despite the fact that years ago descendents moved the headstones to Penn Yan. The Town should consider identifying and locating the parties responsible for the maintenance of this and other local cemeteries in order to ensure these historic sites are maintained and preserved.

**3. Public Awareness of Historic Preservation Issues:** The 2005 survey distributed to property owners in the Town did not include any questions about historic resources and preservation activities, and the written responses to the surveys did not comment on historic preservation issues. While the Town’s residents may not be aware of the value of preservation planning or consider preservation an important issue that is worthy of attention, historic preservation activities could be a strong corollary to the Town’s interest in preserving its rural and agrarian character.

Please see **Appendix A, Map 7: Barrington Historic Sites** for the location of these buildings, structures, and sites.

**Section 4.5: Transportation and Infrastructure.**

The Town of Barrington is serviced by a fairly dense network of local roads, although many of them are in poor condition. The Town’s complex topography exerts a profound influence on the location of roads, many of which were originally laid out in the early 1800s, or as is the case with Bath Road, in the late 1790s. (Please see **Appendix A, Map 8: Barrington Transportation**)

There are only two direct north/south routes through the town. State Route 54 runs along the eastern Keuka Lake shore from the southwest to the northwest corners of the Town. County Road 17, or Bath Road, runs from the Yates/Schuyler county line at the southern edge of the Town to the Barrington/Milo town line on the north. Other main roads, such as Rt. 14A and Rt. 230, follow routes shaped by the valleys on the Town’s eastern end.

According to the Yates County Highway Department, there are total of 87.27 miles of public roads in the Town. The Town has jurisdiction over 56.80 miles of roads and the County has jurisdiction over 16.00 miles of roads within the Town. The County roads that run through the Town are County Road 11 (Chubb Hollow Road), County Road 13 (Six Corners Road), County Road 17 (Bath Road), and County Road 38 (Porters Corners Road). In total, there are 72.80 miles of roads which are under local (Town & County) jurisdiction within Barrington.

New York State has jurisdiction over the remaining 14.47 miles of roads within the Town on Routes 54, 14A, and 230.

Table 4.9 lists the lengths, in miles, of all roads maintained by the Town:

<b>Table 4.9: Town Roads: Lengths</b>			
<b>Road Name:</b>	<b>Length*</b>	<b>Road Name:</b>	<b>Length*</b>
Andrews Hill Road	1.52	Gibson Road	0.55
Arthurs Road	0.22	Goodwin Hill Road	0.93
Ballard Road	1.25	Gravel Run Road	2.56
Bellis Road	2.23	Gray Road	2.13
Bennett Road	0.55	Haley Road	1.57
Bill Bailey Road	2.06	Hobson Road	0.33
Bossard Road	1.71	John Green Road	3.06
Buckle Road	1.00	Keuka Vista Road	1.00
Charles Brace Road	0.32	Knapp Road	2.69
Charles Van Gordon Road	1.98	Moon Hill Road	0.73
Crystal Springs Road	1.25	Norris Road	0.36
Dibble Road	0.95	Porters Corners Road	0.97
Dombroski Road	1.39	Pre-Emption Road	4.49
Dutch Street Road	1.52	Ray Crosby Road	1.72
East Lake Road	4.27	Sturdevant Road	1.96
Ellis Road	2.60	Sutherland Road	0.45
Fred Taylor Road	1.25	Welker Road	4.50
*Lengths provided in miles.			
<b>Centerline Miles Total: 56.07</b>			
<b>Lane Miles Total: 112.14</b>			
Sources: Town of Barrington Highway Dept.; <a href="http://www.townofbarrington.org/roads">www.townofbarrington.org/roads</a> .			

The principle form of transportation within the Town is by private automobile; no mass transit services are currently available either in the Town or within Yates County. However, the Mennonite population typically relies on horse-drawn carriages and bicycles for transportation around Town; these vehicles are a common sight along the Town's roads. Future transportation planning initiatives should include provisions for accommodating this form of transport. Widening shoulders, improving pavement conditions along shoulders, and placing warning signs at hidden intersections are all prudent actions for safeguarding the traveling public.

Travel modes such as biking, hiking, and skiing are widely used throughout the Town for recreational purposes.

The Route 14A Corridor Study, issued in May 2006, includes valuable information regarding land use conditions along the stretch of 14A that passes through Barrington. It is also useful because it includes several good planning and zoning recommendations for the Town to integrate into an updated Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Code (Please see Chapter 5, Section 5.5 for additional information). According to the Corridor Study, a focused area of commercial development has grown up between the Barrington-Milo town line and Hobson Road, centered around the Windmill Craft and Farm Market at the corner of Hobson Road and Rt. 14A. The Windmill is a regionally and locally important market offering produce, foods, and crafts to tourists and residents; it can draw between 8,000 and 10,000 people on the busiest days.



**Figure 4.1:** A section of Route 14A in Barrington, showing the agriculture-based businesses that are typical to the area.

The presence of the Windmill market and several other nearby farm supply businesses has led to increased traffic congestion problems along Rt. 14A during Saturdays, when the market is open. Cars, trucks, and horse-drawn vehicles all compete for limited parking space in this area, although the market itself recently expanded its parking to safely accommodate this congestion. As a result, many people park along the Rt. 14A shoulders, causing visibility problems for drivers and pedestrians and forcing slow moving vehicles, such as horse-drawn carriages, into the travel lanes.

Further south from this area, Rt. 14A runs through the Dundee Wellhead District (DWD), an overlay district that places special restrictions on development within its boundaries to protect the water quality in the aquifer from which Dundee's wells draw their water. The Town should avoid allowing large-scale new development within and nearby the DWD.

A critical issue in the Town is the lack of clarity regarding which roads have been officially abandoned by the Town. The concern among Town officials and residents is that someone might build a home on an abandoned road and then demand that the Town maintain the road. If need be, Town staff should conduct an extensive search of their records to determine what roads the Town is responsible for maintaining.

**Section 4.6: Economy.**

Historically, Barrington’s inhabitants supported themselves through a variety of agricultural and agricultural-related activities such as food processing and basket making. In 1915 a total of 1017 people lived in the Town. 314 of them were farmers or farm laborers, 299 were housewives, 162 were school aged children, and 156 others were either too old or young to have an occupation. Of the remaining 86 people, less than ten percent of the total population, fourteen were teachers, nine were carpenters, seven were highway laborers, two were clerks, and one each was a machinery salesman, painter, school superintendent, preacher, barrel factory manager, baker and junkman.

Today, nearly a century later, Barrington’s employment profile has changed dramatically. Tables 4.10 and 4.11 provide additional information on the Town’s early twenty-first workforce. Table 4.10 breaks down the Town’s employed population by what industries people work in while Table 4.11 breaks down the employed population by what broad occupational categories people work in.

These tables indicate that while agriculture retains an important role in the Town’s economic life, most of the Town’s inhabitants do not draw their living directly from the land. However, active agriculture remains a vital component of the Town’s rural and agricultural landscape.

<b>Table 4.10: Employed Civilian Population (16 years and over) by Industry</b>		
<b>Industry:</b>	<b>Number:</b>	<b>Percent:</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	48	8.6 %
Construction	64	11.5 %
Manufacturing	87	15.6 %
Wholesale Trade	16	2.9 %
Retail Trade	63	11.3 %
Transportation and warehousing, utilities	20	3.6 %
Information	4	0.7 %
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	15	2.7 %
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	29	5.2 %
Education, health, and social services	122	21.9 %
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation,	33	5.9 %
Other services (except public administration)	27	4.8 %
Public Administration	29	5.2 %
<b>Total Employed Civilian Population (16 years and over)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>99.90* %</b>
*The .10% difference between 99.90% and 100% is due to rounding error.		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

<b>Occupation:</b>	<b>Number:</b>	<b>Percent:</b>
Management, Professional, and related occupations	165	29.6 %
Service occupations	90	16.2 %
Sales and office occupations	121	21.7 %
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7	1.3 %
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	74	13.3 %
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	100	18.0 %
<b>Total Employed Civilian Population (16 years and over)</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100.10* %</b>
*The .10% difference between 100.10% and 100% is due to rounding error.		
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

Table 4.12 breaks down income levels in the Town by household. This Table indicates that about three fourths of the Town’s households (355 or 74.8 %) fall between the \$15,000 to \$74,999 income brackets. The Town’s median household income in 1999 was \$36,184.

<b>Households:</b>	<b>Number:</b>	<b>Percent:</b>
Less than \$ 10,000	31	6.5 %
\$10,000 to \$ 14,999	27	5.7 %
\$15,000 to \$ 24,999	95	20.0 %
\$ 25,000 to \$ 34,999	75	15.8 %
\$ 35,000 to \$ 49,999	90	19.0 %
\$ 50,000 to \$ 74,999	95	20.0 %
\$ 75,000 to \$ 99,999	31	6.5 %
\$ 100,000 to \$ 149,999	19	4.0 %
\$ 150,000 to \$ 199,999	4	0.8 %
\$ 200,000 or more	7	1.5 %
<b>Total Households:</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.		

**Section 4.7: Public Services.**

**Fire Protection:** The Penn Yan Fire Department, Wayne Volunteer Fire Department, and the Dundee Volunteer Fire Department provide fire protection services to Barrington residents. The Town is divided between these three Fire Districts.

**Police Protection:** The Town does not have its own police department. The Yates County Sheriff’s Department and the New York State Police provide policing services to the community.

**Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Services:** The Town is served by the Penn Yan Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Wayne Volunteer Fire Department, Dundee Volunteer Fire Department, and Mercy Flight.

**Electricity:** Electrical service infrastructure in the town is provided by NYSEG and National Grid.

**Natural Gas:** No natural gas service is provided in the Town.

**Telephone:** Telephone services in the Town are provided by Frontier Communications and Verizon. Traditional copper wire telephone infrastructure in the Town is maintained by Verizon. The Town is served by two Area Codes, 315 and 607.

**Cable:** Cable television and internet service is provided by Time Warner Communications Rochester. This service is limited to areas along Routes 45, 14A, and Old Bath Road.

**Water:** No public water service is provided in the Town; the closest existing public water is in the Town of Milo along Route 54 and the Village of Dundee. Dundee draws water from wells in the central-eastern area of Barrington, near the Town's eastern boundary. This wellhead area is protected by the Dundee Wellhead District (DWD), established in 1998. The DWD is an overlay zoning district designed to protect water quality in the aquifer from which the Dundee draws its water by mandating a Development Permit be obtained from the Town prior to beginning excavation or construction within the DWD.

**Sewer:** No public sewer service is provided by or within the Town.

**Education:** The majority of the Town is covered by the Dundee Central School District. Dundee Central School is located at 55 Water Street in Dundee. A small area of the northwestern and western portion of the Town is covered by the Penn Yan Central School District. Penn Yan Central School District has elementary, middle, and high schools (Penn Yan Academy) in the Village of Penn Yan.

There are four private Mennonite schools located in the Town, which specifically serve the Mennonite population. These schools are Creekside School, located on Welker Road; Gravel Run School, located on Six Corners Road; Scenic Valley School, located on John Green Road; and Sunny View School, which is also located on John Green Road.

Please see **Appendix A, Map 9: Barrington School District Boundaries.**

**Library:** There is no library in the Town of Barrington. Most residents use libraries in Dundee and Penn Yan.

**Hospital:** There is no hospital in the Town of Barrington. The closest hospitals are Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hospital in Penn Yan, Ira Davenport Memorial Hospital in Bath, Schuyler Hospital in Watkins Glen, F. F. Thompson Memorial Hospital in Canandaigua, and Geneva General Hospital in Geneva.

#### **Section 4.8: Community Governance, Organizations and Institutions.**

The Town of Barrington is governed by a Town Board consisting of five members: the Town Supervisor and four Council members.

The Town Planning Board is the Town agency responsible for overseeing land use development in the Town, as well as preparing, maintaining, and implementing the Town's Comprehensive Plan.

The Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA) is the agency responsible for regulating land use in the Town through the Zoning Code, as well as hearing appeals for release from zoning restrictions.

The Town's Zoning Enforcement Officer (ZEO) is responsible for ensuring property owners, developers, builders, and others comply with the Town's Zoning Code.

In addition to the Zoning Enforcement Officer, the Town employs a Town Clerk, Deputy Town Clerk, Tax Assessor, Tax Assessor Secretary, Health Officer, Highway Superintendent, and six Highway Department staff, one of which is a part-time position. The Town also employs a Town Justice, who is assisted by a Justice Clerk.

The following organizations are profiled in detail because they are prominent community organizations that have a long history and enjoy strong support from the Town's residents.

**I. Barrington Rifle Club:**

1. Location: Grey Road
2. Description: The Rifle Club was founded in 1938 and originally met in an abandoned schoolhouse. In the 1940s the Club purchased the Lee and Angeline Morehouse grape farm and planted the farm with trees and shrub as well as renovating the farm's barn into a clubhouse with a target range and basketball court. The Club currently owns 78 acres and has approximately 100 members. Every Thursday the Club has trap shooting open to the public. Business meetings are held every third Thursday of the month at 8:00 PM. The biggest event at the Rifle Club is the annual September Gun Raffle, which usually draws 300-400 people. The Club also hosts various social events for members and their families, and members can rent out the grounds for personal celebrations.

**II. Lake Keuka Baptist Church:**

1. Location: East Lake Road at Crosby Road
2. Description: A seasonal church, housed in a beautiful wooden building overlooking Keuka Lake.

**III. Barrington Community Church:**

1. Location: Old Bath Road
2. Description: This church community was dedicated on January 17, 1839 after 37 people had met to form a religious conference a year earlier. Barrington Community Church was known as the Baptist Church at Warsaw, renamed Barrington Baptist Church and later the Barrington Community Church. In 1973 a local artist, Terry Moorehouse, created the Alto-relief sculpture entitled "The Life of Christ" with over 100 faces and a central Christ figure depicting a biblical scene of the "miracle portions" of the Bible, covering the wall behind the pulpit. The Church is a Bible believing, Bible teaching church with about 80 active members or regular attendees, holding weekly services including Sunday morning worship, Sunday evening, Sunday School, and Wednesday night prayer meetings.

**IV. Mennonite Churches:**

1. Locations: Ray Crosby Road and Route 232.
2. Description: These two churches serve the Town's Mennonite community.

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