

Jameston



COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

PLANED's 'Supporting Communities' project is part-financed by the European Union Objective 1 (EAGGF) and the Welsh Assembly Government through the Local Regeneration Fund, Environment Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales.



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COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN for Jameston

Prepared in conjunction with



(Pembrokeshire Local Action Network
for Enterprise and Development)

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This Action Plan was agreed at a Public Meeting held on 17th April 2007 following the circulation of the Draft Action plan to all household in the community.

Background to the Action Plan

Jameston is a small rural village, situated on the A4139 between Pembroke and Tenby and is part of the Manorbier Community Council area.

There is a longstanding interest in community action. Jameston have already had one action plan which was written after a community appraisal exercise in the 1990's. The Jameston Community Association was formed in 2001 to take forward community activity in the village.

Since the first action plan, a number of proposals have been achieved, including:

- Agreed lease of the Mission Room from the Church in Wales Authority
- Village centre enhancement – seating area
- Interpretation panel – local history
- Support for community events e.g. St James Fair
- Support to review Action Plan and re-generate Community Association
- Village notice board.



Village seating and interpretation area – a previous Action Plan proposal

In 2006 the community agreed that the Action Plan needed updating and during the autumn two Community Visioning Workshops were facilitated by PLANED. This provided an opportunity to collect information to update the Action Plan, to regenerate interest in community projects and involve newer residents in the process.

Information gathered at the workshops has been drawn up into this draft Action Plan. After reviewing it with the workshop participants, a draft will be circulated to the whole community. This included an invitation to a public meeting, where the draft was considered in detail and amendments were discussed. The final version provides an agreed plan for community action.

The 2006 Community Visioning Workshops consisted of the following activities:

- Something Special – celebrating the special qualities of the parish.
- A Community Audit – listing the main features and facilities
- The Community in the Bigger Picture – considering global and local issues
- Weaknesses, Threats, Strengths and Opportunities
- The Vision for 2016 – an aspirational view of the future
- Skills and Resources Audit – illustrating the variety of local skills
- Translating Ideas into Action – using the information to plan projects



The Action Plan Area

Jameston is set in the attractive coastal belt of agricultural land south of the Ridgeway, about 5 miles west of Tenby and four miles east of Pembroke. It is served by a network of narrow rural lanes, and the nearest beach is at Manorbier, about a mile to the south.

The village lies about 60m above sea level, at the junction of the east – west A4139 road and several minor roads. It consists of a small central group of 18th and 19th century buildings and modern dwellings. It was an agricultural village, but there are now two working farms, with large ranges of modern agricultural buildings, located on the southern fringe of the village.

High stonewalls surrounding the two-storey 16th century Swan Lake Inn at the centre of the village, around this are a cluster of local limestone-built, slate roofed mainly mid-to-late 19th century dwellings. Some stone-built agricultural buildings of an old farm in the centre of the village have been partly converted to non-agricultural use. The Mission Hall, a small church of gothic style is also situated in the village core. Two substantial old farms of considerable architectural sophistication lie on the village fringe. The substantial stone-built ranges of outbuildings set informally around the courtyard of both farms have been converted to residential use. Modern houses, in small estates and individual dwellings, in a variety of styles and materials, are interspersed with

the older buildings, and maintain the tight centre of the village. A caravan park is located at the east end of the village.

The economy is based on tourism and agriculture with the majority of people working out of the immediate area. Since the previous Action Plan was compiled, the village shop has closed although the garage has a small shop. The nearest primary school is at Manorbier. There is children's play area and playing field. There is a public telephone, post box, village notice board and a bus shelter on the south side of the road but not on the north side.

There is a regular bus service between Jameston, Tenby, Pembroke Dock and Haverfordwest, although fewer buses run in wintertime. Residents can catch a train from Manorbier station, about a mile to the north east, which is actually nearer to Jameston than to Manorbier itself.



Looking east on the main road with the Swanlake pub in the background

Local History

During the medieval period, Jameston lay within the Anglo-Norman manor of Manorbier (and Penally) which was a barony held by the service of 5 knights, of the Lordship and Earldom of Pembroke, a heavily Anglicised region that was brought under Anglo-Norman control before 1100, re-organised along English manorial lines and never retaken by the Welsh. The barony had been held, since the very early 12th century, by the de Barris and, on their extinction in 1392, was sold to the Dukes of Exeter before reverting to the crown in 1461. From that point onwards it was leased to a succession of individuals before being settled on the Philippses of Picton Castle, with whom it remained until the 20th century.

A number of authors have attempted to define and to date Jameston's topography. Roberts suggested that it was a pre-Norman settlement within a later, Anglo-Norman field system. However, as noted by other authors, the surrounding field system is likely to have prehistoric origins (probably Bronze Age), based on the prehistoric 'ridgeway' (see Manorbier Newton strip fields character area), and the village appears to overlie this field system. Kissock has argued that the village has a radial plan, suggesting pre-Norman origins. However, his 'radial' plan-elements do not convince; moreover, Kissock himself acknowledged that the settlement formerly lay around a formal, rectangular village green (now infilled). An Anglo-Norman foundation is more probable. Jameston has little recorded medieval history. A chapel is marked in the village on Saxton's map of 1578, presumably a chapel-of-ease of Manorbier parish, but its date is unknown. It may have been a late foundation. The place-name, recorded as 'apud Sanctu Jacob' in 1295, and again as 'Saint Jameston' in 1331, may be derived from a fair rather than from the chapel - the late 16th century source.

George Owen recorded that an annual fair dedicated to St James was held in the village. Jameston then appears to have been established as a manorial vill, exploiting the good-quality arable land of the locality. It was recorded in some detail in three later surveys of the Manor of Manorbier, in 1601, 1609 and 1618. It represented one of the three divisions of the manor, with a reeve responsible for rent-collection, and from the late 17th century was the scene of the manorial courts. It was the second largest vill in the manor, and had seven substantial farms, ten houses and one cottage. Corn-production in the village hinterland is confirmed by the surveys, but the loss of 22 acres of arable is recorded between 1609 and 1618.

It is clear from documentary evidence that the process of enclosure of the surrounding field strips had already begun by the early 17th century. Tenants held land by freehold, and by two forms of copyhold called 'husbandry hold' and 'censory hold', which appear to be relics of an earlier, feudal tenure. At Jameston, 5 freehold tenants rendered either cash or customary red roses. Over the three surveys, 22 husbandry tenants are recorded possessing substantial farmsteads - a total of 8 barns, 10 haggards (corn hay barns) and 7 cowhouses are recorded. The seven censory holdings seem to have had the poorest land and only one barn, and 2 cowhouses are recorded.



By 1840 the village green had already been infilled. Most of the present community buildings are of 18th- and 19th-century date, and include the church, which was not established until the 19th century. A nonconformist chapel was built in 1820 while, during the 18th century, a

Quaker Meeting house and burial ground were established. Jameston still has farms, and a public house, but is now overwhelmingly residential in character, with 20th century housing and an estate of contemporary housing. The annual fair has been revived and the Church Mission Room is in the process of being converted into a community hall.

Sources: Austin 1988; King and Perks 1970; Kissock 1997; Manorbier Parish tithe map 1842; Milne 2001; Owen 1892; Roberts 1987; Walker 1992

People & a Sense of Place

An activity carried out during the Community Visioning workshops encouraged residents to sum the essential qualities of their village. Friendly, caring people who value their roots and are proud of their community are among the features that make Jameston special. The slow pace of life and friendly neighbourhood, with its emphasis on family values, were also mentioned.

A sense of safety, security and trust were highlighted. The location, in the peaceful countryside but near to the beautiful coastline, was valued. Access to local towns and reasonable transport links were practical advantages to living in the village.

The pub is regarded as a good meeting place but there is sadness that the village shop closed. An old photograph illustrated the way the village has changed physically over the past decades but the sense of community remains strong.



The local pub is a popular meeting place

Local skills were also valued – these vary from those with teaching, nursing and mechanical skills such as craft, agricultural, building and trade skills, through to drama, choral singing and storytelling, whilst the location encourages pastimes such as fishing and walking.

A good photographic record exists. The variety of buildings are valued, as are many local characters. The annual Jameston Fair, based on a medieval event, has been revived in recent years, thanks to the efforts of local people. There is respect for the Mission Room's history and people are pleased that restoration is proposed for community use. They are proud of their involvement in the community – as members of the Community Association and as Luncheon Club organisers. The Manorbier community mini bus is another source of pride.

The Bigger Picture

The participants of the workshops looked at the impact of the world on Jameston and Jameston's impact on the world. Local people are aware of global and local sustainability issues and are concerned about those that might affect their community in the future.

Global concerns included the squandering of energy and other resources, along with the effects of poor diet, which also impact on health and education. All of these also had local implications. There was a distrust of the government's will to act in the best interests of local people.

Increasing volume and speed of traffic and the associated safety implications, were a particular concern. Pollution from vehicle engines presented an extra disadvantage.

Producing too much waste and a lack of commitment to recycling were also discussed. There was a sense that everyone needs to have more courage in their convictions about these issues. There is scientific evidence regarding the detrimental effects of global warming, for example, so everyone should take responsibility for their own actions and reduce the burden on the environment in every way possible.

The 21st Century Vision

During the workshops, participants were asked to envisage their ideal community in ten years time. The shared vision of a more environmentally sustainable community with convenient recycling facilities, preferably run as a community enterprise. A community wind turbine was also mooted.

Many more community activities would take place, based in the Mission Room, creating a vibrant village atmosphere and strengthening community spirit. A facility offering on the lines of a traditional shop and post office, was suggested as was community internet connection and a village website.

Road safety measures and infrastructure changes were suggested, such as signage, pavements, speed limits, street lighting and improved public transport

Young people would be encouraged to feel involved in their community, with all generations mixing together. There would be better facilities for young people, including a Youth Club and sporting amenities, such as football nets on the goals or, preferably, a larger football pitch. The children's play ground would also be updated and refurbished.

Pride in the village history would be refreshed, perhaps through a historical event such as a festival with maypole dancing and other traditional features. The physical appearance of the village would also be given a facelift with some areas being tidied up. There is also a desire for tree and flower planting and for a communal garden area with seating. The practical side of horticulture was covered by a proposal encouraging people to grow their own produce through communal allotments which would have a positive social impact as well as health benefit.

Action Plan Proposals

Issues raised in the workshops have been grouped into broad themes and, where appropriate, related to named sites, with specific proposals.

Community Facilities, Sport & Recreation

Commentary:

Improvements to several of the village facilities were suggested by the community, especially the Mission room development.

These include adding toilets to the Mission Room facilities as part of a next phase of building and an extension is proposed. It would include facilities to encourage even more usage and the potential for a community enterprise such as a facility selling local produce and a satellite post office service. Health provision and services such as a hairdresser were ideas discussed.

Any improvements to the building are to be energy efficient, using sustainable building techniques where possible. The toilets might be of the compost variety. Local contractors and craftsmen should be used wherever possible. Alternative energy sources, such as wood pellets, solar panels and wind turbines should be considered. This needs research and visits to other community buildings which combine a traditional building with a new extension. The newly refurbished Church Hall at Maenclochog is a good example and PLANED energy saving officer can offer advice on alternative energy sources and information.

Equipment and furnishings for the Mission Room should be sourced locally wherever possible and again advice should be sought from communities already experienced in this exercise. For example, a Film Club would need quality projecting equipment.

Improving the children's play area was discussed. This is seen as a valuable community resource – a safe environment for children to play, with a social

aspect for parents meeting there. This was reflected in the suggestions for a new roundabout and adult swings. The community is working on this sort of project has encouraged children to get involved in re-designing facilities. This would be a step towards the aim of all ages mixing and working together for a common purpose.

A playing field or at least a multi use games area (MUGA), with facilities for various sports, including tennis and football, were suggested. Current sporting and recreation activities include walking, aquarobics, bowling, fishing, boating and exercise classes but most take place outside the village.

Technical advice would be needed from the County Council, Sports Council and other agencies, who could also provide funding guidance. A number of organisations, such as PAVS, may help with this sort of project but the common requirement is for community need and involvement.

Proposals:

- Develop the Mission Room to include
 - Storage
 - Toilets
 - Kitchen
 - Main hall extension
 - Disabled access
 - Creating a pleasant and comfortable environment
- Evaluate and monitor Mission Room development
- Research sustainable building and energy efficiency techniques for extension.
- Visit other community buildings which have experience in this field and seek advice from them and appropriate agencies.
- Compile a list of local contractors and suppliers in preparation for tender process in the future.
- Organise a survey of local children and their parents to assess the type of facilities and equipment needed to update the Play Area.
- Research options for a sports area e.g. any local land available for rent or sale.
- Obtain technical advice and funding guidance for these facilities.

Community Activities & Communication

Commentary:

Traditionally, Jameston has a strong sense of community spirit but it has been suggested that this currently applies to a core of people rather than the wider community. Apathy and lack of enthusiasm for community activities were weaknesses mentioned during the community workshops. Other challenges included lack of time for community projects and lack of support from central government.

A need for more community activities was identified several years ago when the Mission Room project was first suggested. The agreed lease of the hall

from the church is regarded as a huge achievement, following a concentrated community effort.

Extending the range of activities available locally is regarded as an important step towards re-generating community spirit and involving people who have not had a chance to participate in the past. It should be an integrated approach, taking into account existing venues such as the pub and Tudor Lodge where cream teas are held in the summer.



The Mission Room would be the main focus for classes and leisure activities - busy at all times of day, with people of all ages meeting to enjoy a range of activities. A large local garden has also been offered to extend the range of activities in summer.

When the improvements are made to the Mission Room, everyone will be encouraged to get involved in its activities. At present there is no formal programme of activities or education classes in Jameston, although residents participate in various interests in neighbouring villages and towns. These include short mat bowling at Skrinkle and attending Manorbier WI. Painting, choral singing and a gardening club were also mentioned. Residents travel to the Torch Theatre and as far as Theatr Mwldan for drama productions. The Mission Room when completed will be available to hire from people outside its community.

Suggestions for a local programme of activities include:

- Development of art, cultural and library resources
- Arts and Crafts classes
- Dance, Drama and Music classes
- A Film Society – look at projector equipment and popcorn maker
- Computer classes
- Mother and Toddlers Group
- Children's parties
- A Youth Club with activities such as table tennis and a pool table
- Keep Fit for the elderly, yoga classes and general health promotion
- Bingo and games, including bridge and whist.
- More night life....

A Community Activities Survey would assist this process. It is important that this is not just a wish list but a practical indicator of need and commitment to offering, skills, experience and knowledge. There is a whole range of these – as evidenced by a Community Skills Audit that took place during the workshops. This was just a flavour as it was only a portion of the community represented but the wide range of skills – ranging from administrative, to fund raising and public speaking, drama, dance and singing was inspirational. Some are also willing to contribute resources of time and enthusiasm and practical help such as use of a computer.

Fund raising, community enterprise options and looking at the potential for attracting visitors already in the area were discussed. Extending St James Fair to include a heritage and food aspect, or holding separate events on these themes were suggested. An ‘in bloom’ competition would make the village even more attractive and involve another set of people who have horticultural interests. It was suggested that events could alternate between Jameston and Manorbier to ensure a sustainable approach.

Local people are keen to improve communication, this is especially relevant with the proposal to widen community activities – this would need good promotion to ensure success. In addition to an active community association, a local newsletter is an effective means of promoting local activities, featuring news items from local organisations and general information about community council decisions etc and bringing a community closer together through encouraging involvement in a common aim.

Community Newsletters can be used to advertise meetings and events, assess interest in community project proposals and encourage a wide range of residents to get involved in local activities. Use of a small group of enthusiastic people is needed to run the newsletter and a commitment from local groups to supply information for each edition. Some communities secure small adverts from local businesses to sustain the publication. PLANED runs a Newsletter course to assist this process.

Other forms of communicating local news include the notice boards outside Jameston Court and by the bus stop which is well maintained and a community web site is near completion.

Events – perhaps a food festival or heritage event – would attract visitors and locals. The Narberth Food Festival was cited as a good example, having small beginnings but support from many local businesses would be needed to make this a success.

Other ideas being explored include events to celebrate the community’s heritage, ‘bring back a historical perspective – a festival and maypole dancing’, commented one workshop participant. One thought is to extend the scope of the St James Fair which is a popular annual event dating back to medieval times. It could include food, musicians, entertainment - using different venues around the village.

The aim would be to involve all community organisations. Local historians would be ideally placed to help research the project. The event would have wide ranging benefits – from attracting visitors and making the area’s rich heritage available to a wider group of people thus boosting the economy through to supporting local producers and involving organisations in a joint project.

Proposals:

- Jameston Community Association to continue to meet on a regular basis – involving as many residents as possible in driving forward the Action Plan proposals. It should meet regularly to review progress on each proposal and keep everyone informed and involved.
- Organise well publicised launch on completion of the new Mission Room facilities, with an opportunity for residents to view the changes and offer their ideas and time to creating improvements and a programme of activities and events. This will engage a wider group of people, ensure it is well used and raise sufficient revenue to maintain it.
 - Utilise the existing Activities Survey to assess interest in a range of activities and education options. Ask for volunteers to run classes. Include specific sections for young and older community members.
 - Consult with other communities who already have a busy Hall programme such as Llanteg – how do they encourage participation and sustain interest?
- Form Events Group to look at various options including development of St James Fair and organising other events to raise funds.
- Consider options for community enterprise to help sustain activities, tap into local visitor base – *see Business & Enterprise section*.
- Young people would be encouraged to take an active role in all of these and may wish to run specific youth events such as a band and talent evening.
- Investigate possibility of starting a Jameston Newsletter and recruit volunteers, organise training.
- Develop the Jameston Website – the title has been registered and it will promote the Mission Room facilities as well as other community interests.
- Continue to fundraise for the Mission Room improvement.
- Organise events to celebrate local heritage.
 - Agree a format – involve food producers, local musicians, artists etc
 - Seek advice on events organising from PLANED and liaise with other communities that have experience of such an event e.g. Lamphey.
 - Research funding, insurance and licences.

Environment, Enhancement & Recycling

Commentary:

The local environment is regarded as a great asset by local people who are keen to enjoy and protect it. Among Jameston's strengths, workshop participants highlighted 'wonderful countryside/ nature and coastal location'. The 'lovely, rural environment' and coast path was appreciated, some referred to themselves as 'good walkers.'

There was discussion about organising guided walks and maybe forming a Walking group to enjoy the local countryside, quiet, tree lined lanes and many historical features. If the public paths are in good order, this should be a straightforward and enjoyable past time. It would have social and health benefits too.

There is a general interest in gardening and local produce. Communal allotments were discussed and whether any land or unused garden space is available for rental. There is growing interest in the value of growing produce and following organic principles. A summertime local produce market or organic food co-operative was suggested as another potential activity for the Mission Room.

There is interest in undertaking village enhancement and planting which could tie in with the gardening interest. A suggestion of 'more trees and flowers to beautify the village' was made during the workshops. A working party could carry out practical improvements. Examples include the Sardis project near Saundersfoot. Suggestions for village events and encouraging community involvement included a proposal for an 'in bloom' competition. Local nurseries would be asked for help with plants and planting. A local businessman offered use of a garden and horticultural equipment.

Many residents are keen on recycling but more facilities are required to make this convenient and effective. Rubbish collection could also be improved – 'wheelie bins' for tidier rubbish disposal and the 'orange bag' scheme, where rubbish is sorted ready for recycling collection, were discussed. There would also be interest in learning more about opportunities for recycling a range of materials, including plastic and cardboard which could raise some revenue. A local recycling project was discussed where people of all ages would be encouraged to recycle and compost. A scrap store was also discussed – a resource for all groups to use. Assistance could be provided by the County Council and the Strategic Recycling Scheme.

Raising awareness about sustainable living, including the impact of global issues and the potential for alternative sources of power, was another suggestion. Looking at the commercial aspect of a wind turbine to provide power for the whole community was also discussed (see *Business & Enterprise section p15*).

These interests could be covered by forming a local Environment Group that would meet regularly - inviting speakers to raise awareness and provide advice on various topics and maybe undertaking practical works such as path surveys. Local organisations could be invited to get involved e.g. the WI movement undertake environmental projects in some areas.

There is good support available to such groups. PLANED's Valuing the Environment officer works with local environment groups, providing training and support. The Pembrokeshire Biodiversity Officer will assist in carrying out habitat and species audits; the County Council will give advice and support for rights of way issues. There is also a variety of funds available for community environment projects.

Proposals:

- Form an Environment Group to provide information on a range of topics including local biodiversity. It could also encompass gardening and recycling. A programme of speakers and practical projects would engage more residents and extend the Mission Room's programme.
 - Gardeners could pool knowledge and exchange produce or even sell it locally. They might organise an 'in bloom' competition.
 - Review Recycling practice in the community e.g. investigate possibility of 'orange bag' scheme and research community composting.
- Walking enthusiasts could survey paths and undertake improvements. They could then organise local walks and monitor path conditions. This would also have health and social benefits.
 - Organise a 'village walk about' to note areas where enhancement, such as seating and planting, might be appropriate.
 - Work with local volunteers to organise practical improvements – all licenses and permissions to be secured first.
 - Any footpath furniture should be chosen from sustainable sources – advice from Pembrokeshire Coast National Park Authority.
- Research alternative energy sources and wind turbine proposal. Explore options for community enterprise – see 'Business & Enterprise' section.
- Plants should be chosen that are suitable for the local environment and should enhance habitats.
- Work with local landowners and the appropriate agencies to ensure an informed and effective approach to environmental matters.

Business & Enterprise

Commentary:

The village has a welcoming and cosy pub which serves food, a garage shop no longer selling petrol, a restaurant and training centre, guesthouse and self catering accommodation. It is surrounded by holiday parks and several farms. Private businesses include a physiotherapist, a graphic designer, a garden machinery store and repair workshops. Mobile services include a hairdresser, painters and decorators, roofers, and a market garden among others.

Local people were sorry to lose a traditional village shop several years ago and are interested in community enterprise.

During the community workshops, alternative forms of providing energy and power were discussed, which led to exploring the idea of a community wind turbine. It was suggested that this could be sited near the refurbished Mission Hall to help power it and to attract attention to the facility. It would generate power for community needs and possibly generate an income for community benefit.

Research and information is needed to even consider these ideas. Participants were interested in finding out more about this type of enterprise in other areas where extra power is sold to the national grid. No more than an idea at this stage, it shows that there is a growing awareness and a will to explore different options.

Proposals:

- There is particular interest in the Mission Hall being run as a community enterprise. PLANED and other organisations can offer guidance and support on this topic. Join PLANED's Area Enterprise Group which looks at the economic aspect of rural community life and measures that can be taken to build capacity.
- Gauge interest in holding local produce markets during the summer when there is an abundance of goods, possibly in tandem with any heritage events.
- The community wind turbine idea could be researched as part of the Environment Group's remit. The West Wales Eco Centre could be invited to attend a meeting to explain more about this type of power generation. A visit to an area which is already operating this type of scheme could also be organised.

Heritage & History

Commentary:

Jameston has a mix of history, with a rich religious legacy that includes the Quaker movement, a Wesleyan Chapel the Anglican Mission Room and Penuel Chapel which is near Manorbier Station. The latter is the only survivor, with local people still worshipping there.



Historic buildings include Penuel Chapel near Manorbier Newton

Other interesting buildings include Tudor Lodge, Jameston Court, Green Grove the old shop and Plough Cottage. There is a local history interpretation panel in the middle of the village, next to a seating area. Local people are keen to research the local history further and to recognise it in a variety of ways. One workshop participant said that he would like guidance to write a historical leaflet for the village.

There is a memorial to local men killed in the two world wars located in the Mission Hall.

The formation of a local history group was suggested to cover a range of activities and projects. An exhibition of old photographs and other memorabilia could be held in the Mission Room – interesting in itself. This could be a social occasion with tea and cakes and raise funds, as well as providing a fascinating insight to the past. Everyone has something to contribute – an article or book or newspaper cutting that has sat on a shelf for years can be fascinating.



The Tudor Lodge - an early 19th century building, possibly on an older site.

A Heritage Trail was another suggestion and a number of features were highlighted in relation to this during the workshops. These included limestone and sandstone kilns and the interesting buildings. This would be an opportunity to combine forces with the walking group to agree a route. This would also be an opportunity to agree the best position for interpretation panels. Local people were keen on health and fitness and this would combine enjoyment of the environment with its heritage.

Proposals:

- ❑ Form a local History Group to consider potential projects:
 - Organise a local history exhibition to promote interest and get a range of local people involved in whatever capacity.
 - Research and design a village leaflet.
 - Look at potential sites for interpretation panels.
 - Audit local historical features – help is available from Cambria Archaeology’s Ancient Sites and Monuments register.
 - Collect further photographs and other memorabilia of local life.
- ❑ Seek advice, training and support from various agencies, including the County’s Museums and Cultural Services Department and PLANED’s Heritage Training programme.

Transport, Traffic & Highways

Commentary:

Road safety issues were raised by a large number of workshop participants, particularly the increase and speed of traffic. Safety of children is a real concern.

There is a 30mph limit on the main road through the village and traffic calming lines on the western approach but a 20mph limit has been suggested through the village centre itself. Pavements for school children were suggested as there is no pedestrian way after Bush Terrace. A pedestrian crossing over the main road near to the pub was another suggestion.

Signing should be improved to ensure motorists are clear that they are entering a built up area when approaching along the narrow country lane that leads from Manorbier. It is felt that street lighting should be installed on the lane past Brumwells and in Kiln House Lane. Hedges and road verges should be tidied to improve visibility.

Public transport is reasonable but more buses are needed in the evenings.

It was suggested that another bus shelter is needed on the north side of the road, maybe similar to that adjacent to Penywel Chapel.



It would assist those catching the school bus and residents using public transport. Parking facilities are needed at Manorbier train station.

Alternative transport such as cycling is to be encouraged so that locals and visitors might use cars less and have minimum impact on the environment. A cycle trail could be a great advantage.

Car sharing was another suggestion towards cutting the amount of cars on the road. A pooling system or community transport initiative prompted debate. The Manorbier community bus could be used more often.

Proposals:

- The community council to liaise with highway authority to organise Traffic Survey. Gauge traffic speed and flow through village to provide up to date information for traffic calming request.
- Lobby train company for parking at the main station.
- Use findings as a basis for suggestions – pavements, pedestrian crossing etc.
- Undertake bus user's survey to gauge support for extending evening bus service.
- Review Dial a Bus and Country Cars schemes.
- To continue the campaign for a bus shelter for east bound transport.

Housing & Services

Commentary:

Local people are keen to retain the character of their village and surroundings and do not want more large scale housing development. However, they recognise that affordable housing (and employment) is needed if young people are to stand any chance of working and living in the area where they were born and brought up.

Jameston has a few local services, including a mobile library and mobile hairdresser. There is interest in providing a facility which would include local produce and a post office service – maybe on a community enterprise basis – see Business and Enterprise section.

The decrease of medical care in the community was a concern for some people who were interested in the suggestion of extending a community hall's facilities to include a once a week surgery or whatever might be appropriate.

Proposals:

- Encourage the community council to meet with the Rural Housing Enabler to undertake a local needs survey to assess demand for homes for first time buyers.
- The Community Association to support and research idea of community enterprise such as extending facilities at the Mission Room to include various social services.

Implementation/Activity Groups

In order that the Action Plan can be progressed effectively it is proposed to work through the Community Association – an umbrella body with representatives from the Community Council and all local organisations. Working Groups would progress the proposals – reporting back to the whole Community Association – and in consultation with the relevant providers, for example the Highway Authority.

The Working Groups could be centred on:

- Community - facilities, activities and communications (newsletter)
- Environment - including rights of way, energy & waste
- Heritage and History.
- Business & Enterprise
- Transport, Traffic & Highways
- Housing & Services.

It is important that the Groups would:

- Work within the agreed Action Plan and report to the main Association
- Work with existing groups and organisations, including the Community Council and other local authorities.
- Meet on a regular basis – at least four times a year.
- Keep the broader community informed of progress.

Support, advice and funding would be offered by PLANED and partner organisations to help progress the Action Plan proposals. In certain instances, local proposals might feed into wider area strategies which would be supported by Area Enterprise Groups.