

# **The North Cadbury & Yarlington**

## **PARISH PLAN**

*marrying the future to the past*

**July 2006**



**Views  
of  
the  
Villages**

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# 1. INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the words of the Countryside Agency's Official Guide to Parish Plans<sup>1</sup> "a Parish Plan is a statement of how the community sees itself developing over the next few years". Without the cooperation of nearly three-quarters of the population of the Parishes of North Cadbury and Yarlington, it would have been impossible to produce a Plan for the Parishes which reflected a true majority view of the Parishioners, and their contribution through the Q-Doc Survey must be fully appreciated and acknowledged. Similarly we would never have obtained this information without the dedicated efforts of a large team of distributors, collectors and analysts, upon whom the success or failure of the Q-Doc Survey depended. The Steering Committee is most grateful for all their hard work. Then there were the specialist Working Parties, each with its own brief. The Plan as it appears in Chapter 3 is heavily reliant on their conclusions and reports.

Individually, the Steering Committee would like to thank Tim Cook, Development Manager at South Somerset District Council, Area East, for his constant guidance and support, and for arranging the printing of the Q-Doc Questionnaire and the Summary of the results, and also this final Plan document. Special thanks are also due to Sam Miller, for his greatly-valued short History of the four villages, and to Delia Cuckney for her excellent photographs which illustrate and adorn the text of this Plan.

It has been the Steering Committee's objective to achieve the production of a meaningful Parish Plan at minimum cost and maximum relevance, and our thanks are due to all who have contributed in one way or another in making this possible.

<sup>1</sup> Parish Plans - Guidance for parish and town councils - July 2004

## 2. GAZETTEER

### NORTH CADBURY:

Church: St Michael the Archangel  
Village Hall with Reading Room  
Pub: The Catash  
School: Church of England Primary School  
Farms: 3  
Houses/Residential Units: 197  
Population (estimated) 375

### GALHAMPTON:

Church/Chapel  
Village Hall  
Pub: The Harvester  
Farms: 1  
Houses/Residential Units: 146  
Population (estimated) 284

### YARLINGTON:

Church: St Mary the Virgin  
Village Hall  
Pub: The Stag's Head  
Farms: 2  
Houses/Residential Units 57  
Population (estimated) 125

### WOOLSTON:

Farms: 1  
Houses/Residential Units 38  
Population (estimated) 73

***Estimated total population: 857***  
***Total houses/Residential Units: 438***

North Cadbury, with Galhampton and part of Woolston, and Yarlington with the other part of Woolston are two separate Parishes with a single Parish Council. For simplicity the two Parishes are referred to as "the Parish" in this document.

### 3. A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARISH

by Sam Miller

#### **NORTH CADBURY**

*In the Domesday Book as Cadeberia.*

By far the largest village settlement at that time in the South of Somerset.

It was primarily an estate village (along with South Cadbury) until the later years of the 19th Century with the gradual sell-off of various smaller farms and cottages. Much more of the estate was sold in the 1920's and 1930's.

However the village still retains something of the estate "feeling" especially in the Woolston Road - High Street areas.

The first major changes of the 20th century were the Mitchells Row Council Houses, built in 1918/20; further developments of Council Housing took place in the late 1940's and late 1950's. It was then (c. 1960) that real change began taking place with the first bungalows in the village built as "in filling" in High Street, opposite the Catash and in the Lower Cary Road area.

Since then much more building has taken place, both new and "conversions".

The village was always supplied by various tradesmen. Several Bakeries, Butchers, Grocers shops, etc. and also from time to time several Public Houses. Today just the Catash Inn (dating from 1796) and the Post Office and General Stores remain. The Post Office has been in existence since at least 1851.

The highest population for North Cadbury Village, as opposed to the whole parish, was 589 in 1831 (a further 394 were at Galhampton and 126 at Woolston). In the cases of Galhampton and Woolston these figures were higher in 1821 and 1851 for Woolston and in 1851 and 1871 for Galhampton. It is also interesting that in the whole parish in 1851

four families accounted for 1/5th of the entire population.

The village has continued to grow with small developments of housing, mainly in Cary Road and Cutty Lane.

Besides the Catash and the Post Office, the village can also boast an excellent Primary School (built in 1875 mostly by private subscriptions and from the rates). There is also a large 1930's Village Hall, modernised in the 1980's, and a comfortable 'Reading Room', the old village school of the 19th century.

The Parish Church built in 1471 in the perpendicular style is greatly admired by villagers and visitors alike, not only for its architecture but also for the setting - next to the Elizabethan Manor House and approached by an avenue of Beech Trees.

The village is largely within a conservation area and contains many listed buildings, some of them thatched.



North Cadbury Country Fair 2006

#### **GALHAMPTON**

Galhampton is one of the few settlements in Somerset not to be mentioned in the Domesday Book. It has always been part of North Cadbury Parish.

Some historians seem to think the name may be derived from a personal name, being Gamlin's Ton - the village belonging to Gamlin. This family owned vast estates in West Somerset.

## YARLINGTON

*In the Domesday Book as Gerlington.*

One of the earliest mentions of the village is in November 1432, when Alice Wynford, widow of John, gave land at Galhampton (exact spelling not certain) to help found a chantry and chaplain at Yeovil Parish Church to pray for the soul of her dead husband.

As far as the parish registers are concerned, the first entry to especially mention Galhampton was in 1568 with the burial (in North Cadbury Churchyard) of Walter Gane.

James Chaffey Cooper of Galhampton became the only "home bred" High Sheriff of Somerset, this was in 1738.

Much of the village came in the possession of the Rogers family of Yarlington and the Mellea family of Wells, though neither family were resident. There were also a lot of private owners (much more than at North Cadbury) and there were many small farms, most of which have been "eaten up" by large land-owners.

The population, like other parts of the parish, reached a peak in the middle years of the 19th century with the peak occurring in 1871.

Galhampton was a centre for Non Conformist activity, with the Zion Chapel at Redlands and later the Congregational Church being built in Middle Street/Long Street. Their building is now used by the Church of England who had no meeting place except the Parish Church at North Cadbury until 1887 with the building of a dual purpose building, part Church (St Gabriel) part Village Hall. Later a Village Hall was built and then replaced in 1970 with the present building.

The Village remained a quiet place until the 1970's when much infilling in March Lane and Long Street and further barn conversions, etc., in the 1990's altered for ever its hamlet status. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th century Galhampton could boast of its post office, Public House (several at one time), Butchers, Bakers and Village Stores.

It was also a centre for the glove-making trade. Many dozens of women and children making gloves at home for a few pennies a dozen.

Surprisingly as more new homes were built in the later 20th century so the facilities dwindled and the last shop and post office closed some years ago, as did the Garage on the High Road and for a time the public house was closed too. This is now reopened, and until recently two Agricultural Engineers existed, with one closing only in 2005.

Some of the older buildings are listed.

The village was early in the ownership of the baronial family of Montacute who owned the advowson of the Church. This family owned the estate of Yarlington until 1521 when it became Crown property.

The Berkeleys of Bruton later purchased the estate and then eventually sold to the Rogers family who owned it until the Second World War, when the estate was finally broken up. The new Manor House, (Yarlington Lodge, now Yarlington House), was built in 1782 and enlarged in 1911

Yarlington Fair was founded in 1315 under a special Charter to last three days in August every year. Games of swords and daggers (single stick) and wife-selling were two of the more obscure "side shows". The fair was discontinued in 1900 and recreated in the 1980's. At one time the village had a thriving school and post office and also a village shop - all now gone. With a population of over 300 in the 1830's and 40's it was a busy place. It is still able to produce a community spirit envied by some larger villages. It has an ancient parish Church and a busy public house.

## WOOLSTON

*In the Domesday Book as Ufetone.*

Woolston has always been a hamlet in the parish of North Cadbury.

Even so it was variously known as Nether Wulfeta and later on South Woolston during the 15th - 16th centuries.

The history of this small settlement has always been associated with North Cadbury and has never had a village hall, church or chapel or separate school. It did have a small shop and draper's business and also a pork butcher's.

By the 18th century Woolston was a village of small farmers and small holdings in the ownership of over 24 individuals - some absentee landlords. The population reached a peak of 841 in 1851 with many young families and therefore lots of children.

Today there is only one working farm left, although the Vale of Camelot growers is still going strong, during the late spring and summer months.

Not much development has occurred here - a few bungalows in the 1970's, a barn conversion in the late 1980's. Some of the houses are thatched and of some antiquity and are listed.

## 4. THE PROBLEMS WE FACE

**SO much we would like to achieve. So much we are not allowed to do. So much the responsible authorities cannot afford to provide for us. This mix of aspiration and frustration summarises the first, investigative phase of the North Cadbury & Yarlington Parish Plan. The Parish responded magnificently to the "Q-Doc" questionnaire, which achieved a 70% response. The distribution, collection and analysis of these questionnaires and the subsequent research and reporting of the Working Parties involved many willing volunteers. The three "Roadshows" at Galhampton, Yarlington and North Cadbury provided a valuable opportunity to discuss the conclusions and the options available and to pick up some new ideas. The Parish Plan Steering Committee now has a clear sense of the Parish's priorities and this is reflected in the Action Plan on pages 17 and 18.**

**Much needs to be done. We are now caught up in a grossly over-regulated society. With less regulation and therefore more up-front money, a lot more could be done to benefit the Parish**

**1. To give a few examples** of the frustrations which have come to light as a result of the questionnaire:

1.1) Many parishioners want to be able to renew their vehicle licences at the very efficient and well-equipped North Cadbury Post Office. The Parish Council decided to treat this as a matter of urgency, and the Chairman exchanged letters with Post Office Customer Care Office in Sunderland. No adequate reason was given as to why this service could not be provided in North Cadbury. The two nearest Post Offices (Castle Cary and Queen Camel) were both more than 2 miles from the village, which was the set distance within which the facility would not be provided. There is an obscure financial agreement between the DVLA and the Post Office under which the Post Office pays a fixed sum to the DVLA and decides how many outlets can be afforded for this payment. Detailed information regarding this agreement was refused. There is no way of knowing therefore whether there is any proper relationship between the annual payment and the service provided. Our frustration was increased when our MP Mr David Heath took the matter up at our request and received no satisfactory answer either. The problem has now been resolved to some extent as it has become possible to renew vehicle licences on-line, but this only helps those who are connected to the internet.

1.2) As a result of an excellent improvement to the school buildings at North Cadbury Primary School, an old "temporary" classroom is now available for out-of-school-hours use, and attempts have been made to satisfy the enthusiasm of Years 5 & 6 schoolchildren for extra activities. These have so far been frustrated, partly due to a lack of volunteers amongst the school parents, and others young and fit enough to keep up with the children, and partly through the indifference of the

Education Authority to the benefit to the community if joint use of the school facilities were on offer.

1.3) There were more complaints in the Q-Doc replies about speeding traffic than on any other subject. These were split more or less equally between traffic exceeding the speed limit on the A359 in Galhampton, and traffic speeding through North Cadbury, particularly near the School. Although approval in principle has been given to a 30mph zone in North Cadbury, Somerset Highways have so far been unable to implement the introduction of a speed limit due to lack of funds for the erection of signs. Efforts are continuing for this work to be prioritised. As for a 20mph zone around the Primary School, which is approved County Council policy, North Cadbury's place in the queue is No. 157, and no funds are available to accelerate the creation of this zone.

1.4) The Q-Doc survey revealed a quite striking demographic imbalance in the age-ranges of the parish. In a well-balanced population one could expect the 25-40 age-range percentage to be over 20%. The 2001 National Census statistics for Cary Ward show that the percentage of population in the 20-44 age range (a wider age range, but not significantly) was 27%. In North Cadbury & Yarlington, the 25-40 age range percentage is 11%. Due to government restrictions on development in rural areas it is very difficult to take action to redress the balance, and like many other parishes in a similar situation, this can put our Parish at risk of accommodating a diminishing number of young and active residents. The problem is dealt with more thoroughly in the Section on "Housing Need & Development" (see pp. 7 - 8).

1.5) One of the important roles of the Parish Council is to comment on the Planning Applications within the Parish as they are notified to the Clerk

by the District Council. In recent years planning laws and procedures and guidance, and what amount to directives from central government, have become more and more complex and difficult to keep up with. Indeed, many of the difficulties which the Parish Council experiences in this field come from poor interpretation of badly-drafted laws and "statements". Expert help and advice is often needed in applying this Code to individual applications. It is common knowledge that right across the country there is a severe shortage of trained planning officers, and South Somerset District Council is affected as badly as any Borough or District. This means that the help and advice which a Parish Council needs in dealing with the applications is difficult to obtain, and often when given is not very helpful - sometimes advice from two different officers is contradictory. If there was a lessening of effort to control from the top on a "one-size-fits-all" basis, and local planning authorities were given greater discretion, as once they were, the complexity of planning-decision-making would be reduced, and more young job-seekers would be attracted to the planning profession.

1.6) Not strictly a matter for "frustration", more of commiseration, the process of relicensing the Village Halls in North Cadbury and Galhampton has involved the Treasurers of both halls in hundreds of hours of work and having to meet a very tight schedule. Without their competence and dedication it would have been a task for which a professional could have charged a hefty fee. It is now apparent that this was purely a tax-raising exercise, and had no other purpose. The communities of North Cadbury and Galhampton are greatly indebted to the two Treasurers for all the time which they spent on this thankless task.

**2. Central to our problems** are "the 3 S's", ***Safety, Standards and "Sustainability"***. Each of these is now in its own way out of control, and hovers over our heads like a great black cloud.

2.1) **SAFETY**, in the context of Health & Safety, first became a matter of public concern in the early days of industry and rail transport. Quite rightly those injured in industrial and railway accidents were given a right to compensation. Then in the early 20th century third party insurance was made compulsory for drivers of motor vehicles. But it was not until third party liability was extended as a matter of course to local authorities and hospitals, coupled with the litigation mania imported

from the USA, that the notion developed that every accident was someone else's fault. *No one is now ever to blame for hurting themselves*. Public authorities, hospitals, school teachers, sports organisers and others live in a constant state of fear of litigation; those in their care, especially children and young people, are the ones that suffer most, as the chance to learn how to take risks sensibly, and to show courage in the face of danger is so often denied them. Right down to grass-roots levels, prohibitive insurance premiums deter village communities from providing the sort of adventurous equipment and experience which these children need.

This is a huge national problem awaiting a solution. It is too big for one government or a government department or even the Law Commission to solve. What is needed is a Royal Commission which has the time and scope to take a fresh look at the law of Negligence and the measure of damages, and to consider, among other possible solutions, the introduction of compulsory Personal Accident Insurance and No-Fault Compensation.

2.2.1) **STANDARDS**: A Code of Conduct which was originally intended to apply only to MP's as a response to the "sleaze" scandals of the 1990's has now been extended right down to the lowest level of local government, and although this only affects Parish Councillors directly, its impact is wider because it has a deterrent effect on individuals who might otherwise be prepared to serve the community on parish councils. Nothing illustrates better the ignorance of central government regarding the workings of a rural parish council than its failure to distinguish between a Town Council, which has a sizeable income and significant delegated powers, and a rural Parish Council, which has a very small income and no delegated powers of any importance. The Code prevents a Councillor from participating in a debate involving his or her own interest (as did the previous Code). But the new Code extends this to the interest of "friends" (undefined). As parish councillors like to feel that they share a friendship of sorts with most parishioners, this can in theory (and sometimes in practice does) stifle any debate on a particular matter. And what about "enemies"? The Code says nothing about them, so whereas a parish councillor is required to leave a meeting when a matter affecting a "friend" is under discussion, there is nothing to prevent him or her from putting the knife in, when an "enemy's" interest is being debated. It is a ridiculous situation. The Code has no place in the

deliberations of small parish councils. Government should agree to exempt these councils from the Code, so that the former, perfectly adequate Code can be reinstated.

2.2.2) Under the same heading, our Parish Councillors look on helplessly at the new severe restrictions which the Code places on contacts between our District Council Ward members and their constituents in this Parish who are submitting a planning application. It can only be regarded as a denial of natural justice and an erosion of local democracy that an elected representative of a person making a planning application is not allowed to discuss with, advise or speak on behalf of that person. No such restriction applies to members of Parliament. Why should it apply to local councillors?

2.3) **"SUSTAINABILITY"**: This is a word which should never have been allowed to creep into the official Development and Planning vocabulary. It *does* have a correct and approved definition. It refers to anything:

*"which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."*<sup>2</sup>

This is a fairly open-ended concept but Ministers have taken it upon themselves to interpret it specifically, amongst other meanings, to mean that the use of cars has to be reduced to save fossil fuel. As future generations of car users will soon be run-

ning their cars on some other fuel the ministries' interpretation would not appear to carry much weight. Unfortunately it goes much further than this - planning officers and inspectors are using the word "sustainability" to mean exactly what they want it to mean (and therefore, because it is a long, mysterious word, silencing debate) in support of a national planning strategy which, if it were continued for any length of time, would effectively sterilise rural England. As Ross Clark says; "In the absence of any precise meaning the concept of sustainability is pointless. It could mean virtually anything, and therefore means absolutely nothing. It has become a marketing slogan". In future any planning decision affecting North Cadbury & Yarlington which incorporates the word "sustainability" will be rigorously scrutinised to see what the real grounds of the decision are.

**3. Despite all the difficulties** and setbacks described above the Steering Committee is firmly resolved to complete the formulation of the Parish Plan and to implement the Action Plan, keeping as close to the schedule as possible. Funding will of course affect the timing of certain projects, and the support of the Parish community at large will in some cases determine whether a project can be achieved or not. But failure to complete a project by a target date will not normally result in the abandonment of the project.

<sup>2</sup> See Ross Clark in "The Times" 29th October 2005



Rehearsing - Yarlington Fringe

## 5. THE NORTH CADBURY AND YARLINGTON PARISH SURVEY & PLAN

### 1. HOUSING NEED AND DEVELOPMENT

1.1 It is important to note that this Section of the Parish Plan could be adopted as a *"Supplementary Planning Document"*, to be officially taken into account in relation to the "Local Development Framework" which will in due course replace the 1998 South Somerset Local Plan, and in relation to planning decisions by the Local Planning Authority. This will not necessarily be the case, since any Supplementary Planning Document must conform to local development policy, and if the object of a Parish Plan is to attempt to lay down guidelines for a parish's development over a period of 10 years or so, there can be no certainty that a policy which conforms at the time when the Plan is published will continue to conform (or *vice versa*), taking into account changes in government policy and political changes at different levels of local government, to say nothing of possible local government restructuring.

1.2 In many ways the views of the Parish community as ascertained by the Q-Doc Survey and the subsequent Village "Roadshows" conform to the principles set out by central government in its document PPS7 of 2003. No great housing need has been established in the Parish. On the basis of the Q-Doc Survey the need can be shown at present for about 3 affordable housing units, which can be accommodated within the development area of one of the villages. As required (in terms of prioritisation) by PPS7, public interest since the survey has shown that there is support for a limited amount of development on brownfield sites, and the fact that most parishioners wish the villages to remain as they are indicates their agreement to the principle that "new housing in the countryside should be strictly controlled". It must be noted that there was no support at the Roadshows from the present Parish community for social housing, nor was there any interest in a Community Land Trust.

1.3 It must however be borne in mind that this Plan looks to the future, and that both the principal brownfield sites in the Parish are already the subject of planning applications for housing development within the government's criteria for housing density. Can one therefore ignore any future need? Can one overlook or dismiss the demographic imbalance (see p 4) which is likely to continue even after the completion of the two developments referred to above? If the answer to these questions is negative, where should further develop-

ment take place in the Parish?

1.4 This is where the misinterpretation and false definition of the word "sustainability" by the now defunct ODPM has created such difficulties for rural planning and development. Central government has effectively determined that unless new rural development is within pram-pushing distance of a shop or bus-stop, it will be prohibited. If this pseudo-definition is allowed to persist, the effect on rural areas will be the very opposite of sustainable. Recalling the true definition:

*"anything which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"*

what would be the effect of limiting development in the Parish to North Cadbury, which is the only village which complies fully with the pseudo-definition, and refusing development elsewhere in the Parish? At worst it could mean that North Cadbury would expand, perhaps grossly, on to greenfield sites, perhaps even encroaching upon and joining up with Galhampton and Woolston, while a sentence of slow and lingering death would be passed on Yarlinton. Could anything compromise future generations more utterly than that? Of course the actual threat of this happening will depend on the pressure for new housing in the Parish, which at the moment is unpredictable, but for the purposes of this Plan it is essential to state where, if housing is needed, it should be provided, and the only solution currently available under government directives and guidelines is clearly unacceptable.

1.5 PPS7 *plus* "sustainability" (under the ODPM definition) equals a total ban on rural development. Take sustainability out of the equation, and a very different picture emerges; (i) strict control on new building in the countryside and (ii) priority for brownfield sites. This policy would seem to point the way forward *provided* that disused farmhouses and farm buildings, wherever located in the Parish, were categorised as brownfield sites (even if this required amending legislation). It would have three advantages: (i) it should meet the ongoing not-very-pressing housing need in the Parish; (ii) the smaller and remoter settlements in the Parish would be able to renew and "sustain" themselves in the true sense of the word; (iii) it would solve the problem of what to do with deserted and decrepit farm buildings; if they were sited in such a way as to impede the develop-

ment of a small cluster of well-designed new houses, they could be demolished.

1.6 This then is the Planning Development Policy which the Parish wishes to endorse in its 2006 Parish Plan, and hopes that it will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document by the Local Planning Authority. At the same time it will be the Parish's intention to take whatever opportunities arise to ensure that affordable and low-cost housing can be provided to meet future needs without changing the character of Parish villages.

## **2. THE PARISH ORCHARD**

2.1) After careful examination and a broad measure of support from parishioners we recommend that the establishment of a Parish Orchard should be included as a major element in the Parish Plan. Assuming that a suitable site can be found and acquired, and the necessary permissions obtained, the Parish Orchard will have a special attraction for two reasons: i) the Parish is situated in some of the best apple-growing country in England and ii) the unusual topography of the Parish, consisting of a hollow square with its four villages close to the four corners, invites, if not demands, some form of centre of gravity. Here is an opportunity to provide that centre without erecting any building, other than one or two small sheds or shelters.

2.2) The principal purpose of the Orchard is to grow apples as a communal resource, so that the crops can be picked and harvested by parishioners. There will have to be a volunteer supervisory team (the title "orchardeers" has been suggested) who will ensure the good health, shape and condition of the trees through the year. A warden may also be appointed to supervise the other activities which are proposed for the site. The Parish Orchard should be large enough to include a picnic site, an allotment area, a mountain bike track, an adventure playground and as large an area as can be spared for kickabout football and other sports. Other uses can be considered according to demand once the Orchard is established. As the lanes in the middle of the Parish are all narrow, the Orchard site will have to include its own parking space, although walking and bicycle use will be strongly encouraged as the primary method of visiting the site.

2.3) If in various different ways the Parish Orchard can become a meeting-point for a substantial number of parishioners of all ages and interests, including teenagers, with minimum disturbance to other residents, it will provide the way forward to a new social unity linking the several parish communities, which is currently lacking.

## **3. SPEED LIMITS**

3.1) The difficulty in getting signs erected to mark the North Cadbury 30mph zone has already been mentioned. A quite separate concern is the wanton disregard of the speed limits on the A359 through Galhampton, which most parishioners regard as a dangerous road. No speed cameras are displayed on the road, so the police are unable to carry out spasmodic speed checks. However the South Somerset District Council (Area East) have made road safety a priority concern in their development programme, and have launched a "speed-watch" initiative in which trained volunteer teams using portable speed cameras can check vehicle speeds, and send details of offending vehicles to the police, who then send a warning letter to the vehicle owner. Volunteers for this scheme have come forward, and it is intended that the speed-watch operation will come into effect on the A359 as soon as training can be completed.

## **4. THE PARISH WEB SITE**

[www.northcadbury.org.uk](http://www.northcadbury.org.uk) [www.galhampton.org.uk](http://www.galhampton.org.uk)  
[www.yarlington.org.uk](http://www.yarlington.org.uk)

4.1) The first "product" of the Parish Plan survey is the Parish website which is now already in operation. The Q-Doc response showed a higher than expected level of internet connections in the Parish - 426 households, expected to exceed 500 within the next 5 years. The benefit to the Parish of having its own website was therefore obvious, and this has now been designed with a view to providing ongoing information about everything that is happening in and around the Parish, together with links to other relevant websites such as Camelot and the District and County Councils. There is also a Notice Board for individuals to post their own notices (e.g. for sale and wanted, events, and services provided or needed) and a commentary box for debating local issues and matters of interest. There will be a young people's page which will also be open to individual contributions. Editorial control will be applied with a light touch to individual contributions.

4.2) The objective is to create a permanent up-to-date reference point which will be available to every house in the Parish with an internet connection. With this connection no one will be able to say that they are "being kept in the dark" about what is going on. Clubs and Societies which use the website to give notice of their meetings and activities will benefit from increased support from all four villages in the Parish. And anyone who wishes to "let off steam" (within reason) can capture the attention of the whole Parish.

## **5. BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

North Cadbury is renowned throughout Britain and beyond for its matchless Cheddar Cheeses. However it is not generally appreciated that there are other substantial businesses operating within the Parish boundaries, which together generate a turnover estimated at not less than £6 million per annum and employ about 90 employees, of whom 14 are known to be living in or close to the Parish. The businesses are mostly situated on what one might call the "A359 Corridor" from Tor View Farm to the Cadbury Business Park. Despite the fact that not a penny of the Business Rates which they pay is received by the Parish, the businesses are none the less important to the community, not least in providing employment opportunities, and helping to give the Parish a more widely-known identity. As part of the Plan, it is intended to strengthen the links between the Parish and its businesses. A small charitable fund will be set up, managed by the Parish Council, to which businesses have already indicated their willingness to contribute. The annual amounts received will be spent entirely within the Parish on projects for which the Parish precept is either inadequate or unsuited. And there will be social events to which the business employees and executives will be invited. The more substantial businesses are as follows:-

### **INDUSTRIAL**

Cary Concrete Ltd	Concrete manufacturer & sand and aggregate suppliers
David Braybon	Tree Surgeon
EP Digital Screen Ltd	Banner printing
Gray & Son	Agricultural Contractor
Heliwest	Helicopter Maintenance
JA & E Montgomery Ltd	Cheesemaker
Sycamore Process Engineering Ltd	Stainless steel processing for food and drink industry
Town & Country Retail Ltd	Agricultural, equestrian and horticultural suppliers
Universal Steels & Aluminium	Metal Stockholders for the Aircraft Industry
(South-West) Ltd (a subsidiary of Universal Steels plc)	
W.H.Longman & Sons	Cheesemaker

### **FARMS**

JA and E Montgomery	Manor Farm, North Cadbury
Alan Bartlett	Fir Tree Farm and North Town Farm, North Cadbury
WH Longman and Son	North Lease and Cadbury Park Farm, North Cadbury
Ian Horner	Whitewoods Farm, Galhampton
R.House	Manor Farm, Yarlington
R.Masters	Eastwood Farm, Yarlington
R.Amor	Woolston Manor Farm, Woolston

### **NURSERIES**

M. Coulsey	Vale of Camelot Growers
J and E Dennis	Cider Apple Tree Growers

## **6. VILLAGE HALLS AND RECREATION GROUNDS**

6.1) North Cadbury and Galhampton are very fortunate in having excellent Village Halls and dedicated Committees responsible for running them. Substantial sums have been raised and spent on each hall in recent years, and plans for renovation and further improvements continue to be made, with still larger capital sums needing to be found. North Cadbury is planning a complete replacement of its playground equipment to include a section for the Toddlers (see Section 14). In each village the Hall is at the centre of the life of the community - in Galhampton it stands alone in this respect; in North Cadbury it shares this role with the Church, the School and the Post Office and Stores.

6.2) The Committees in each village are responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of the Recreation Ground (Galhampton) and the Playground (North Cadbury). These open spaces play a vital part in village life, and the North Cadbury playground also provides a home for the Tennis Club, which is currently the most active sports facility in the Parish. The preparation of the Parish Plan coincides with a decision of the District Council to withdraw all annual recreation ground grants. Up until the current fiscal year (2005-6) the District Council has contributed 50% of the annual expenditure on the upkeep of these

grounds, Parish Councils contributing an equal amount. Fixing the amount of the grant has been a matter for the Village Hall Treasurers and the District Council; the Parish Council has simply noted the sums agreed and paid its 50% share. The District Council's decision to withdraw the grants means that the whole weight of the annual grants now falls on the Parish Council, which is having to increase its precept to meet the extra cost. It also means that the Parish Council

will be directly involved in fixing the amount of the grants each year. It may be argued that this is desirable, as the playground and recreation ground are assets of direct local benefit to the community, and there will now be a more meaningful dialogue between Council and Committee not only in regard to the annual budget, but also the longer-term management and improvement of the open spaces and their equipment. In the short-term there is an immediate challenge to be met - the replacement and extension of the North Cadbury playground equipment for children of all ages including the Toddlers, for which a total estimated budget of £30000 has been set

6.3) The problem of Yarlinton Village Hall is a more difficult one. The existing small hall is totally inadequate, and because of the limitations of the site is probably incapable of improvement. Discussions are ongoing as to whether attempts should be made to extend the existing site or to find a new site and to raise the funds required to build an entirely new hall.

## **7. THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT**

7.1) The Q-Doc responses on this issue were varied and interesting; whatever views were expressed, it was clear that parishioners have a real concern for the natural environment around them and how it is being maintained and/or neglected. As so many of the environmental features which make up the landscape of the Parish are in private hands, it would be wrong in a parish plan to attempt to re-shape or regulate them in any but the broadest terms. This applies in particular to the hedges and hedgerows which are a dominant feature of most of the lanes in the Parish. Many comments were received on this subject. There was a widespread concern about the effects of mechanical hedge trimming and the fact that this was done annually. It would of course be much better if hedges could be laid manually in the traditional manner, but the economics of farming today rule this out as standard practice. There are however two serious criticisms of mechanical trimming when it is done indiscriminately. The first is that it greatly reduces the nesting potential for songbirds, some species of which are becoming rare, if not almost extinct, in South Somerset. The second is that it is virtually impossible to plant specimen trees in the hedgerows, as the young trees fall prey to the cutter at the same height as the rest of the hedge. Another complaint about hedge-trimming is that the trimmings are left in the road after the work is finished. This is not only dangerous, especially to cyclists, but may also be illegal.

7.2) There is currently no dialogue whatever between the Parish Council or any conservation body and the landowners who own the hedges and either trim them themselves or employ contractors for the purpose. In an effort to reduce the environmental concerns of parishioners, the Parish Council will explore the possibility of developing a hedge-management scheme with the landowners, with a view to some hedges being left untrimmed for more than a year, and for trees to be planted which could be conspicuously tagged so that they are avoided by the hedge-trimmers. If there are amateur enthusiast hedge-layers, their time and skill could also be brought into play on suitable lengths of hedge.

7.3) Although the land on which the bridlepaths and footpaths in the Parish have been created is mostly privately owned, the paths are used by the public at large. The Parish is said to have the greatest mileage of footpaths of any parish in Somerset, and it is therefore very satisfying to be able to report that a large number of parishioners have taken an active interest in the SSDC Parish Footpath Stewardship Scheme, and to be able to count on their involvement as a factor in the environmental planning for the Parish. The Scheme is in essence a partnership arrangement between the Footpath Rangers of the District Council (which has delegated statutory authority for the maintenance of the footpaths), and the Parish teams who each take responsibility for sections of footpath across the Parish, and carry out maintenance work under the Rangers' supervision.

7.4) For some time some of the old farm tracks in the parish which have been classified as "roads used as public paths" ("RUPPS") have been under threat from trail-riders and 4WD cross-country vehicles, which have caused much damage to the tracks. It is hoped that new government legislation will enable the County Council to put a stop to this once and for all, but the Parish's own footpath stewards will be able to act as a first line of defence in monitoring the improper use of the RUPPS, and carrying out minor repairs and improvements where necessary.

7.5) Maintenance of the roads, verges and ditches is the responsibility of Somerset Highways, a partnership between W.S. Atkins plc and the Environmental Department of Somerset County Council. There are times when it appears that the work that this requires is more than the Agency can cope with, and there have been proposals put forward for discussion that a group of parish councils should get together to employ a "lengthsman", who would spend a fixed number of days each month in each parish, carrying out the necessary maintenance work and any other jobs which a parish council would otherwise have to

employ an outside contractor to do. The idea has its attractions, but even with a 50% contribution from the County and District Councils the charge to the Parish precept would be substantial, and would involve a big increase in the Parish Rate. For the time being it is felt that the maintenance work is best left in the hands of the Highway Agency, but the length-man scheme will be kept in mind.

7.6) The Q-Doc response to the suggestion of planting more bulbs and spring plants in the road verges was generally favourable, although some commented that this would give the villages a suburban appearance. What needs to be done is to find suitable sites where the plants will not be damaged by verge trimming, and to invite volunteers to do the planting. A mix of daffodils and primroses would seem to be what is required, as the introduction and naturalising of wild flowers is a more complex process than is generally recognised.

7.7) One other topic needs to be considered under the environmental heading, and this is refuse in all its unattractive forms. There are two sorts of refuse to consider: 1) disposed or binned and 2) undisposed or dumped.

7.7.1) With regard to the first category, the Parish has to follow the lead of the District Council which is responsible for refuse collection. The District Council's plan to introduce "wheelie bins" right across the district has been greeted with some trepidation by a significant number of parishioners, some due to infirmity, others because of unsuitable access (steps and steep slopes), and many because some narrow lanes will be completely blocked when the bins are placed by or in the road for emptying. A further problem is that for the new collection scheme to work properly the refuse must be sorted *before* collection, and this will almost certainly mean that each house will require more than one refuse container. Fortunately these are all problems which the District Council has already been experiencing where wheelie bins have been introduced in other rural areas, and we are assured of proper individual consultation before final decisions are taken as to the means of collection from each property.

7.7.2) The second category includes litter and dog-mess, on which subjects some respondents were quite aggressive. The Parish Council will need to spend time considering the provision of litter bins, and arranging for them to be regularly emptied, but parishioners should also be prepared to say a sharp word to offenders, and in particular to report dogs which are allowed to wander and foul the pavements unsupervised. If dog-owners in

the Parish were prepared to appoint a voluntary dog-warden to protect their reputation as responsible owners, this would be an initiative which would be sure to enjoy general support.

7.8) One interesting environmental improvement was proposed during the Roadshows, which was to create a wildlife pond in the boggy area behind the Stags Head in Yarlington. This is a proposal which deserves serious consideration by Yarlington residents, and if favoured by them, should be put to the Parish Council for more detailed examination.

## **8. LOCAL TRANSPORT**

8.1) The Q-Doc survey showed that 86% of respondents had access to a car on a daily basis and 72% travelled to work or school by car. Rather more than 10% of the Parish population is therefore dependent on public transport or voluntary help. To assist this small minority and also to encourage others to take advantage of alternative transport facilities the Parish website will provide full details of the Wincanton Ring & Ride Community Accessible Transport scheme (CAT), and the Ansford & Cary Minibus. The CAT scheme is designed to enable residents in the Wincanton neighbourhood (which includes our Parish) to get to local destinations not served by a convenient bus-route, and the Ansford minibus is intended to provide transport for small groups wherever they wish to go. Although both facilities are subsidised, there is of course a financial cost for the use of these services, but senior citizens can obtain a bus-pass from the District Council Office at Churchfields, Wincanton, which entitles them to a 50% discount on the Wincanton minibus.<sup>3</sup> The Ansford minibus is designed for wheelchair access (for a maximum of two wheelchairs) and is therefore particularly suited to group outings for elderly or disabled people. Volunteer drivers, who are required to attend a short course before being allowed to drive the Ansford minibus, are in great demand, and hirings from within a parish will be greatly facilitated where the parish can provide its own qualified driver, as is the position in our Parish (see the website for details).

8.2) The practice of car-sharing in the Parish needs to be encouraged. It is something which is difficult to organise centrally except in the case of group expeditions. It requires some individual initiative in situations where, for example, two persons or couples find that they are making parallel journeys to the same destination fairly regularly. Using the Parish website Notice Board to notify a particular trip may also prove to be a useful way of saving unnecessary car use.

3. Free off-peak travel may now be available under new government concessions.

## 9. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

9.1) The Working Party which looked at this topic discovered an enormous range of activities which are on offer in the district, and these will be regularly listed on the website, either individually or by linkage to the website of the organising body. It is unfortunate that most of these activities are offered at some distance from the Parish; this naturally acts as a disincentive, but it is precisely where the local transport and car sharing facilities mentioned in the last section can offer a solution. Once again the parish website can provide a unique means of linking people with a shared interest. For example if "Mrs Glad-

expensive to organise in the parish. Regular contact must also be maintained with suppliers of courses, such as Yeovil College.

9.2) A lot of interest has been shown in Keeping Fit (114), Pilates (84), First Aid (75), and Self-defence (72), and a determined effort must be made as part of the Parish Plan to run courses within the Parish on these physically important activities.

9.3) Less active but equally important are computer classes, an art class and two book clubs. These are either up and running or in preparation.

## 10. TEAM SPORTS

10.1) The results of the Q-Doc survey and the Roadshows gave a rather confusing picture: perhaps "some interest but little enthusiasm" best describes the verdict. The North Cadbury Tennis Club is of course the exception. It provides the one sports facility in the Parish which is readily available. It is actively and skilfully managed and attracts a lot of support from within the Parish and beyond. In contrast, while the Q-Doc responses showed a reasonable level of participatory interest in the three major field sports, Football 52, Rugby 45, Cricket 44, at the three Roadshows virtually no interest was shown in any attempt to make up teams from within the Parish in any of these games. For the time being therefore finding sites in the Parish and creating pitches (apart from the kickabout ground in the Parish Orchard) will be given a low priority.

10.2) There does however seem to be real interest in laying out a Badminton Court in North Cadbury Village Hall, and this should be encouraged, even if the ceiling height is less than that

specified for first-class tournaments. There is also a lot of interest in Walking as a group recreation, and this too should be encouraged with the help of the Parish web site and notice boards. Twice as many parishioners are interested in Swimming as in Cricket - another opportunity for group transport or car-sharing to and from Wincanton.



**Party in the Park - Galhampton**

stone" would like to attend a course on Politics in Sherborne, and wants to find someone to go with, she can put a notice on the website, and may find that parishioners "Mr Palmerston" and "Miss Disraeli" would also like to join the course. The three could then enrol together. This could apply equally to sports and other activities which it may be difficult or too

## **11. A REMEDIAL PROGRAMME**

11.1) A Parish survey would not be complete if it denied parishioners the opportunity to express their concerns about what worries them most. Q-Doc produced a very-wide ranging response, including some interesting comments which were perhaps more relevant to a social study of village life than to the Parish Plan. In general terms it is probably necessary to re-emphasise that life in villages which are still agriculturally active requires greater tolerance in regard to farm traffic than would be acceptable in a suburban environment. There were no fewer than 247 complaints about "mud on roads", but, as some respondents expressly recognised, this is an inevitable part of country life. Except in the driest conditions, when vehicles have been used in fields they will deposit mud on the roads. All that can be asked of farmers is that excess amounts of soil and solid clods or lumps are scraped or washed off the tyres of tractors and trailers before they are taken on to the roads.

11.2) Litter (139) and badly-parked cars (152) were also highly rated as nuisances. The Parish Council will need to give consideration to finding ways of solving the litter problem and identifying the badly-parked cars (if this complaint mainly relates to the dropping-off and collecting children at the Primary School, it is a brief problem recurring daily that could only be solved at enormous expense, which it would be hard to justify in economic terms. The only practical solution is to reduce the number of cars being used on school runs (see p 15)).

11.3 The reference to nuisance from crows was ridiculed by some, but for the record it should be noted that other respondents added jackdaws, seagulls and ducks to the list, and the quadrupeds complained of included horses, cats, badgers, foxes, rats, rabbits, mice and squirrels. Again it is necessary to remember that this is a rural environment!

## **12. CRIME PREVENTION**

12.1) One of the objectives of every parish council, especially in rural areas must be to do everything possible to eliminate all crime within its boundaries. Although a lot of concern was expressed in the Q-Doc responses about serious crime, the statistics recorded by the police in recent years are rather more satisfactory than these concerns suggest. For the Castle Cary beat, which includes the Parish, for the 12 months to January 2006, there were 18 cases of bodily injury (an increase of 1 on the previous year) and 14 of "common assault" (which may include mugging). There were only 4 domestic burglaries

(down by 3). On the other hand non-domestic burglary increased to 20 from nil, and there were 38 thefts from vehicles, an increase of 27. There were 68 cases of criminal damage, which includes vandalism, compared to 66 the previous year.

12.1.1) Where we are currently failing, and where there is also widespread concern, is in relation to juvenile crime, which can be divided into four inter-related categories: drunkenness (and under-age drinking), drug-taking, vandalism and graffiti. It is significant that every Q-Doc complaint in relation to these offences has originated from North Cadbury; Galhampton, Yarlinton and Woolston appear not to have been affected. The problem is therefore a pernicious but small, localised one, and it is important not to blow it up out of proportion. It is equally important to make every possible move to put a stop to it. As a result of a major reorganisation and the introduction of a team of Police Community Support Officers (PCSO's) who can be contacted by mobile telephone, the police are able and ready to help our community. The Parish Council will try to ensure that the contact telephone numbers are always accessible (and updated when necessary) within the Parish.

12.2) The following steps need to be taken:

12.2.1) We have to find out who is supplying alcohol and drugs to North Cadbury youth. (Supplies are almost certainly coming from outside the Parish, but it has to be remembered that any parent who fails to erect a barrier between his or her children and any alcohol in the house, either by keeping it locked away or by enforcing "house rules", is just as guilty as a retailer who ignores the under-age law).

12.2.2) Every act of vandalism must be reported, with the date and time of the incident, and any suspicion of who was responsible. A parish log of all incidents of vandalism is being kept at the Post Office and Stores.

12.2.3) The ingrained fear of reporting the identity of a vandal or young law-breaker must be overcome. Anyone seeing a young person committing an act of vandalism or other criminal act should immediately telephone a PCSO (parishioners without access to the internet are advised to copy the PCSO telephone numbers from a Parish Notice Board and keep them in a prominent place at home) or telephone Crimestoppers (0800 555 111) with the name of the culprit if possible. The identity of the person making the call can remain confidential except in the extremely rare situation

where an act of petty crime turns into something really serious.

12.2.4) Every effort needs to be made to absorb into the community the small number of young people who are suspected of committing these petty crimes. A distinction needs to be made between those who are in the last stages of immaturity and who are merely high-spirited, becoming irresponsible under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and those who through a childhood of neglect and possibly abuse have become incapable of integrating and of "feeling". As the potential ring-leaders in causing trouble and damage in the community these young people are the ones for whom the community must somehow show most concern, instead of rejection. It is not something which should be left to the Social Services - it is a communal responsibility, although a quasi-maternal one-to-one relationship can sometimes have the best results.

### **13. CHURCH AND SCHOOL**

13.1) It may seem inappropriate to try to include in the Parish Plan two of the Parish's oldest institutions, both of which have their own governing bodies and each of which is answerable to a different higher authority, the Church to the Diocese of Bath & Wells, and the Primary School to the Education Authority in Taunton. It certainly would be tactless and undiplomatic to propose major changes or new initiatives without prior reference either to the Church Councils (North Cadbury and Yarlington) or the School Governors. This is not the intention. Church and School both have a strong heart-beat, which does much to keep the Parish circulation going. North Cadbury in particular is fortunate in that the School is a Church of England primary school, and this gives the children the opportunity to familiarise themselves with the Parish Church and what goes on there, which many other schools do not offer. The active links



**St Michael the Archangel, North Cadbury**

12.2.5) Every effort should be made to engage all these young people in youth activities which are adventurous and physically testing, and financial support should be sought for this.

between Church and School should be given every support by the Parish, and the initial experiment of involving the school choir in church services needs to be encouraged in the hope that it will become a regular component within the cycle of church services. Music is a vital ingredient both in education and in the church liturgy.

13.2) The Q-Doc responses showed a widespread interest in the Church and its part in the life of the Parish. As expected there was a core of parishioners whose reason for not going to church was that they "had no religious beliefs". This was approximately one-fifth (20%) of the population. 28% said that the churches were important to them for Sunday worship, and 47% for weddings and funerals. Coincidentally the same percentage thought that the churches were

children's benefit, but also as an opportunity for mothers to get together on a regular weekly basis, and to take advantage of regular visits from the Health Visitor.

14.2) In Galhampton there is a thriving Playgroup which attracts children not just from the parish but also from places as far away as Queen Camel and Evercreech. It has 7 members of staff and meets five

mornings a week in the Village Hall. It needs to expand as it has now reached maximum numbers, but faces the two problems of effectively monopolising the Village Hall during the daytime on weekdays, to which there is naturally some local resistance, and needing some financial support (initially at any rate) in order to provide the extra sessions.



North Cadbury School Choir

important as village landmarks.

13.3) If one is looking, as part of the Parish Plan, for projects in which Church and School could jointly participate, there is one which should perhaps be given serious consideration, even if it cuts across the "local transport" facilities referred to in section 8. Two factors point to a common conclusion; the first is that the 10 Camelot parishes are not as integrated as they perhaps should be; the second that many of the children at the Primary School who do not live within walking distance are unable to take advantage of the school buses, and have to be brought and collected by car by a parent. The solution could be that a parish minibus is acquired, owned jointly by Church and School, which could provide church transport on Sundays and special occasions, and school transport during the week.

#### **14. PLAYGROUP AND TODDLERS**

14.1) Infants and children up to school age are well-provided for in the Parish. In North Cadbury there is a "Parent and Toddler Group" which meets in the Village Hall once a week. This is run not just for the

#### **15. NORTH CADBURY POST OFFICE & STORES**

15.1) The Village Shop and Post Office in North Cadbury is another energy source for the Parish which it is only necessary to include in the Plan in order to emphasise strongly that it is an essential contributor to the life of the Parish as a whole, making allowances for Galhampton which is more conveniently oriented for shopping in Castle Cary.

15.2) The management of the shop and post office by Ted and April Moran received high praise in the Q-Doc survey; about 500 respondents said that they were customers, divided almost equally between "frequent" and "occasional" users. Excluding Galhampton, only 13 parishioners said that they did not use the shop. Several of those who commented gave it an "excellent" rating. There was a complete absence of any adverse comment. It is to be hoped most sincerely that the Post Office and Stores will be one feature of North Cadbury which will "stay as it is".

## **16. VOLUNTEERS**

16.1) None of the proposals contained in this Plan can be attained without the willing and dedicated involvement of volunteers. For various reasons (it would be hurting to use the word "excuses", and one can justifiably put some of the blame on the Health and Safety culture referred to on page 5) volunteers nationwide in recent years have become a scarce commodity, and communities everywhere are suffering as a result. The burden of voluntary work falls on a diminishing circle of committed people, who find themselves asked to do more and more because fewer and fewer new volunteers are prepared to make the commitment. The problem is then aggravated by the impres-

sion of haste and fatigue given by the overworked little band.

16.2) If one includes councillors, school governors and helpers, committee members, charity collectors, church cleaners and volunteer drivers, there are probably about 60-70 volunteers currently working in the Parish. This number needs to be doubled if the Plan is to be effective; some of the existing voluntary work needs to be shared out more equitably, other work will be quite new. We would like to encourage everyone in the Parish not already involved in some voluntary activity to ask themselves two questions: 1) "Why have I not volunteered to do anything?" 2) "What volunteer activity would I be most interested in?"



**Tea Time at Yarlington Fringe**

## **17. ACTION PLAN**

17.1) The Action Plan on pages 17 and 18 is based on the proposals set out in the Parish Plan. It contains estimates of the costs and (where possible) the start and finish dates in respect of each proposal. These are to be treated as estimates and no more, as so much will depend on funding, and the degree of support received from parishioners.

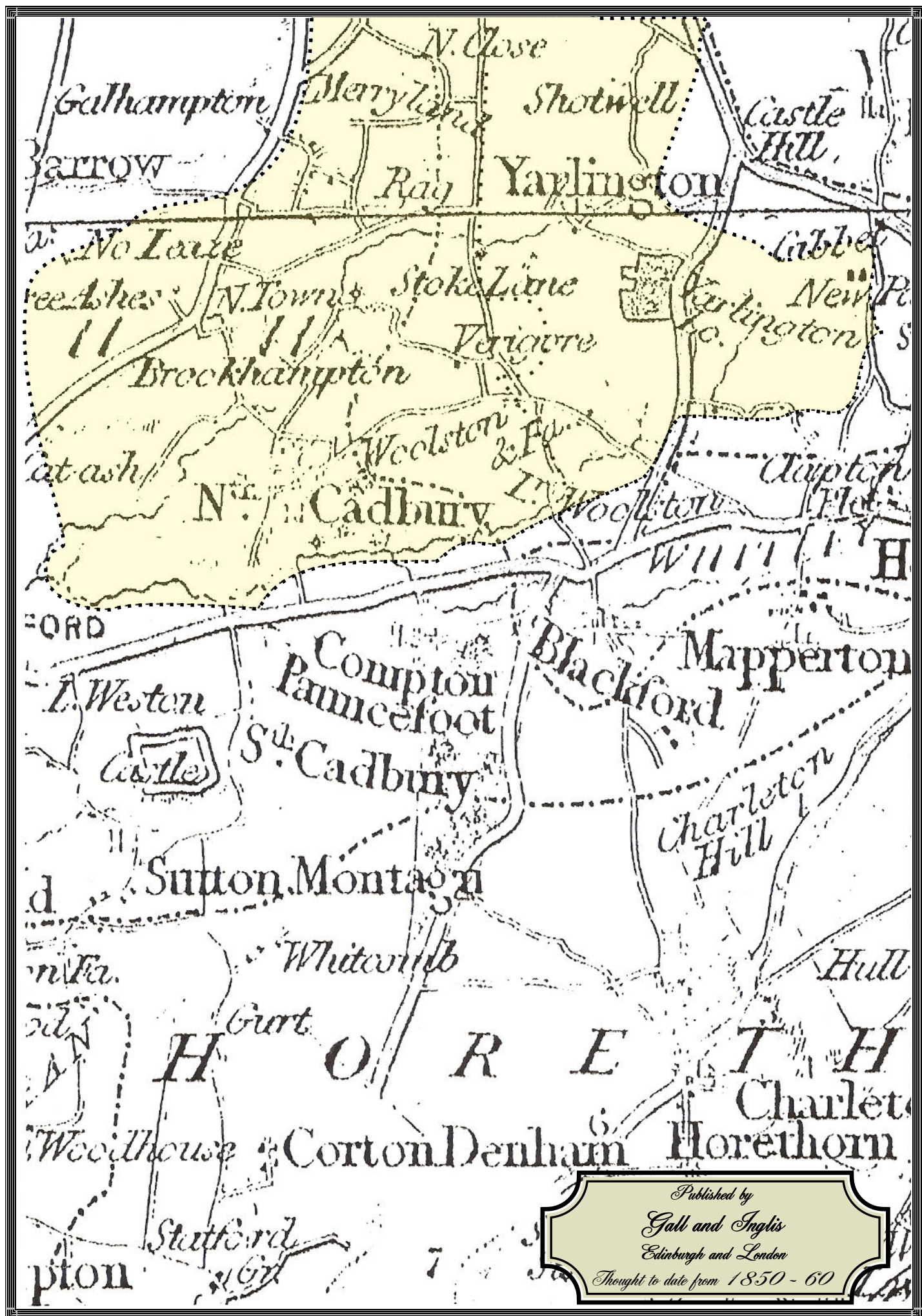
# ACTION PLAN FOR NORTH CADBURY AND YARLINGTON

SER	PROJECT	COST ESTIMATE	START DATE	FINISH	COMMENTS	Volunteers needed
1	<b>HOUSING</b>					
1.a	North Cadbury: Home Farm 12 units including affordable housing	n/a	late 2006	2007	awaiting planning permission	NO
1.b	Galhampton Harvester Works 12 units	n/a	2006?	2007	awaiting planning permission	NO
2	<b>PARISH ORCHARD</b>	£30,000	2006	indefinite	greatly reduced up front cost if land available for rent. (site not yet found)	YES
3	<b>SPEED LIMITS</b>					
3.a	Speed watch scheme	£250	2006	indefinite	training cost for Speed Watch scheme	YES
3.b	North Cadbury 30 mph	nil	2006		cost of £1500 if Parish Council has to provide signs	NO
4	<b>PARISH WEB SITE</b>	£150	2006	indefinite	already up and running. Create new links and invite advertising to cover costs	YES
5	<b>BUSINESSES</b>	negative	2006	indefinite	establish charitable trust and plan social activities	YES
6	<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>					
6.a	Footpath maintenance	nil	2006	indefinite	already operating in liaison with District Council Rangers	YES
6.b	Hedge Management Scheme	nil	2006		for discussion with owners	
6.c	Bulb planting	£40	2006	2006	for discussion with owners	YES
6.d	Lengthsman	£5000 pa			no action to be taken at present	
6.e	Wheelie Bins	nil	late 2006	indefinite	ensure full consultation in regard to all properties	

Continued on page 18

## ACTION PLAN FOR NORTH CADBURY AND YARLINGTON (continued)

SER	PROJECT	COST ESTIMATE	START DATE	FINISH	COMMENTS	Volunteers needed
6.f	Litter	£200	2006		Parish Council to provide litter bins where required. Campaign for litter to be taken home for disposal	YES
6g	Dog - Warden	nil	2006	indefinite	extra cost if more dog bins required	YES
7	<b>TRANSPORT</b>					
7.a	Ansford Minibus	cost paid by user	2006	indefinite	Parish volunteer driver now available	YES
7.b	<b>CAT (Wincanton Minibus)</b>	cost paid by user	2006	indefinite	Somerset Travelpass available for pensioners and others	
8	<b>LEISURE ACTIVITIES</b>					
8.a	Keep Fit, Self-Defence, Pilates, First Aid	course attendance fee	2007		Courses to be arranged - local representative required	YES
8.b	Badminton Court	£500	2006 - 7		Feasibility study re North Cadbury Village Hall	
9	<b>JUVENILE DISORDER</b>	£1,000	2006	indefinite	social involvement, consultation and provision of "shed"	YES
10	<b>PLAYGROUND AND TODDLERS EQUIPMENT</b>	£30,000	2006		purchase of playground equipment (North Cadbury)	
11	<b>PLAYGROUP</b>	?	2006	indefinite	expansion of group sessions, possibly finding additional premises	



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