

## **Blessington Local Area Plan Submission - Report**

Who are you:	Group
Name:	Blessington Allotments Campaign
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Reference:	BLESSLAP-212026
Submission Made	April 2, 2024 10:28 PM

**Topic** Heritage – Biodiversity- Green infrastructure- Climate Action- Energy **Submission** Provision of a space for the Blessington community to grow food locally. See attached for more information.

#### File

BLAP Blessington Allotments Campaign 020423.pdf, 0.82MB



#### Introduction

The Blessington Allotments Campaign started our campaign in May 2018 when residents of Blessington contacted Wicklow County Council requesting the provision of allotments in Blessington in line with legislation such as the Local Government Act 2001. The discussions have continued since, with a formal presentation given at the Baltinglass Municipal District meeting in April 2019 requesting the provision of allotments in the Blessington area, which received the full support of the councillors in attendance.

Over 40 members of the Blessington community have previously registered their interest with the Blessington Allotment Campaign since we started seeking members of the community to register their interest.

Several of our members previously utilised allotments in other local authority areas such as Kildare or South Dublin County Council.

#### **Local Projects**

In January 2021, our campaign launched a new grow your own initiative with the local Blessington Educate Together National School. In this initiative, we purchased strawberry, raspberry and blueberry plants, along with apple and pear trees and seeds. Every student (55) received seeds and plants to encourage them to learn about where food comes from.

The feedback from the students and families was incredible, with several of them stating how much of a mental boost this gave them and their children particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In June 2021 following receipt of a community award grant from Kildare County Council in partnership with Gaelscoil na Lochanna (based in Kildare), the Blessington Allotments Campaign organised for 185 strawberry plants and seeds to be purchased for the students of the school.



### Land sought for community allotments in Blessington

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Yourself Ireland have also been provided for each class in the school. This project: The demand for grow your own initiative the common sector of the school of the school of the Integrated for the school of the school of the school of the Integration of the school of the school of the school of the Educate Together and their families taking the this Grow your Own project. The idea was championed by the Blessington Allotments Campaign who successful spapied to the Wickow County Council Community Awards 2020 to finance Kormake said. We are delighted the Wickow County Council Community for students in Blessington Allotate Together National School grows raspherries, strawbarries, apples, paras duper the school of the school of the school of the grows raspherries, strawbarries, apples, paras spberries, strawberries, apples, pears, ries. Throughout the year they will re-er 16 different types of seeds including

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THAT CAN BE GAINE	THE NUMEROUS BENEFIT D FROM COMMUNITIES AN ING TO GROW THEIR OWN	

In January 2022 using the 2021 Wicklow County Council Community Award Grant, the Blessington Allotments Campaign organised for 194 strawberry plants to be given to the Blessington No. 1 school in Blessington, Co. Wicklow.

In June 2022 we sourced and donated 50 strawberry plants to Sakura Educate Together.

In January 2023 using the 2022 Wicklow County Council Community Award Grant, the Blessington Allotments Campaign organised for 250 strawberry plants to be given to St. Mary's Junior National School in Blessington, Co. Wicklow.



### Blessington school gets 250 strawberry plants



# busy planting strawberries



WICKLOW PEOPLE | Wednesday, May 3, 2023

Finally, St. Mary's Senior National School were chosen as the final school in Blessington. This was the largest school to receive pollinator friendly plants as part of the pollinator friendly Edible **Blessington Project.** 

Blessington Tidy Towns partnered directly with Blessington Allotments Campaign to support this stage of the project.

Since our campaign with local schools started, over 1100 local students have received plants for growing food at home such as apple and pear trees, strawberry, raspberry and blueberry plants, along with seeds to encourage the students to grow their own.

In recent weeks, our campaign has also organised a Plant Swap within Blessington with hundreds of plants, seedlings and seeds available for sharing between the Blessington community.

This shows the large impact that having an area within Blessington assigned for community growing space could have to the wider population.



# 'Grow your own' project ends as 1,100 plants given to young pupils

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#### **Background Details**

Wicklow County Council are one of eight local authorities who provide no allotments or community gardens, according to the LGMA. Every local authority that borders Wicklow provides allotments and community gardens - see here for details on the LGMA report:

https://www.lgma.ie/en/publications/local-authority-sector-reports/a-profile-of-local-governmentclimate-actions-in-ireland-final.pdf

#### Reductions in carbon and GHG emissions from community gardening

In the past, organisations such as the Scottish Allotments and Gardens Society have estimated the potential reduction in CO2 emissions from community growing spaces. According to their document "Briefing paper on Allotments, Food and Climate Change: how growing one's own food can reduce emissions from food production":

"If we assume that 25% of a plot-holders food is grown on their plots and there is a commensurate reduction in all bought food (but not in the domestic processing) then 4% (0.5 tonnes) of an individual's total emissions will be saved each year. Surveys show that crops are usually shared by families, friends and local community groups. If we use a conservative estimate of two people benefiting, then at least 1 tonne of CO2 is saved by each standard allotment plot every year and a one hectare allotment site saves 50 tonnes of CO2 per annum."

The Scottish Government also highlighted the reduction in carbon emissions from community growing, with estimates of between 2kg and 5kg of carbon equivalent for every kilogram of vegetable produced:

"Carbon emissions (including reducing energy use, more sustainable transport and less waste) can be reduced by between 2kg and 5kg of carbon equivalent for every kilogram of vegetable produced"

Ref: <u>https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/consultation-paper/2018/06/allotments-further-guidance-local-authorities-part-9-community-empowerment-scotland/documents/00537266-pdf/00537266-pdf/govscot%3Adocument/00537266.pdf</u>

#### Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report, 2019

A large argument in favour for the provision of more community growing spaces is that the spaces assist in the reducing of greenhouse gas emissions, improving urban food security, improving biodiversity and adapting to climate change impacts. In 2019, the IPCC released a report which included Urban Agriculture initiatives, as follows:

"Urban and peri-urban agriculture reduces the food carbon footprint by avoiding long distance food transport. These types of agriculture also limit GHG emissions by recycling organic waste and wastewater that would otherwise release methane from landfills and dumping sites (Lwasa et al. 2014). Urban and peri-urban agriculture also contribute in adapting to climate change, including extreme events, by reducing the urban heat island effect, increasing water infiltration and slowing down run-offs to prevent flooding, etc.

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(Lwasa et al. 2014, 2015; Kumar et al. 2017a1209). For example, a scenario analysis shows that urban gardens reduce the surface temperature up to 10°C in comparison to the temperature without vegetation (Tsilini et al. 20151210). Urban agriculture can also improve biodiversity and strengthen associated ecosystem services (Lin et al. 20151211)."

"In summary, urban and peri-urban agriculture can contribute to improving urban food security, reducing GHG emissions, and adapting to climate change impacts (robust evidence, medium agreement)."

#### Ref: https://www.ipcc.ch/srccl/chapter/chapter-5/

#### Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Report – Working Group III, March 2022

Following the 2019 report above, the IPCC released their Working Group III report in March 2022. Detailed within this were climate and biodiversity actions related to increasing the amount of urban agriculture in urban areas, as detailed below:

**D.2.1** Sustainable urban planning and infrastructure design including green roofs and facades, networks of parks and open spaces, management of urban forests and wetlands, urban agriculture, and water-sensitive design can deliver both mitigation and adaptation benefits in settlements (medium confidence). These options can also reduce flood risks, pressure on urban sewer systems, urban heat island effects, and can deliver health benefits from reduced air pollution (high confidence).

**8.1 Sustainable Development:** Urban agriculture, including urban orchards, roof-top gardens, and vertical farming contribute to enhancing food security and fostering healthier diets.

**8.2.2 Economic development, competitiveness, and equity:** Urban agriculture can not only reduce household food expenditure, but also provide additional sources of revenue for the city.

**8.4.6** Urban-rural linkages: Urban food systems, as well as city-regional production and distribution of food, factors into supply chains. Reducing food demand from urban hinterlands can have a positive impact on energy and water demand for food production (Eigenbrod and Gruda 2015) (see 'food system' in Glossary). Managing food waste in urban areas through recycling or reduction of food waste at source of consumption would require behavioural change (Gu et al., 2019). Urban governments could also support shifts towards more climate-friendly diets, including through procurement policies. These strategies have created economic opportunities or have enhanced food security while reducing the emissions that are associated with waste and the transportation of food. Strategies for managing food demand in urban areas would depend on the integration of food systems in urban planning.

Link: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC\_AR6\_WGIII\_FullReport.pdf

#### Sustainable Development Goals

Community growing spaces also clearly help contribute towards some of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, for example:



#### World Health Organisation recommendations for public green spaces

The World Health Organisation included reference to allotments and community gardens in their publication "Urban green spaces: a brief for action". In addition, they recommend the following:

"As a rule of thumb, urban residents should be able to access public green spaces of at least 0.5–1 hectare within 300 metres' linear distance (around 5 minutes' walk) of their homes."

https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/344116/9789289052498eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

#### **Citizen's Assembly on Biodiversity Loss**

In March 2023, the Citizen's Assembly on Biodiversity Loss issued their final report to the government.

The final report of the Citizen's Assembly on Biodiversity Loss recommended the following:

51. The State must ensure the expansion of community gardens and allotments through local authority initiatives in conjunction with private landowners, in both urban and rural communities.

Link: https://citizensassembly.ie/wp-content/uploads/Report-on-Biodiversity-Loss mid-res.pdf

In April 2023, the Children and Young People's Assembly on Biodiversity Loss recommended the following:

28 Encourage people to grow more vegetables for themselves 35 Make more green spaces in cities and urban areas

Link: https://cyp-biodiversity.ie/



#### Planning Act, Development Plan and other Requirements:

2010 Planning and Development Act:

https://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2010/act/30/enacted/en/print#sec77

13. Reserving land for use and cultivation as allotments and regulating, promoting, facilitating or controlling the provision of land for that use.

Wicklow County Council has a role in the 2010 Planning and Development Bill to reserve land for use and cultivation as allotments. Wicklow County Council should call out which lands allotments and community gardens can be placed upon, similar to other local authorities.

Sustainable and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities:

In the Sustainable and Compact Settlements Guidelines for Planning Authorities, it details:

Public open spaces should be designed to cater for a range of active and passive recreational needs (including play, physical activity, active travel, cultural uses and community gardens and allotments, as appropriate to the context) and to conserve and restore nature and biodiversity.

https://www.gov.ie/pdf/?file=https://assets.gov.ie/280882/af1b1694-6ff4-4a14-b2c6f104347ffb53.pdf#page=null

Wicklow County Council Development Plan 2022 - 2028:

CPO 7.48 To support and facilitate the development of allotments and community gardens, of an appropriate scale, on lands which meet the following criteria:

- land situated within or immediately adjacent to the edge of towns/villages;
- land that is easily accessible to the residents of a particular town or village;
- where an adequate water supply can be provided;
- where adequate road infrastructure and access exists/can be provided; and
- where adequate parking facilities can be provided.

Chapter 7 | Community Development

#### Allotments & Community Gardens

Interest and activity continues to grow in the use of land for allotments and community gardens. Allotment gardens allow a number of people to cultivate their own vegetables in individual plots/land parcels on lands owned by another private individual or body. The individual size of a plot/parcel ranges between 200-400sqm and often the plots include a shed for tools and shelter.

The individual gardeners are usually organised in an allotment association which leases the land from the owner who may be a public, private or ecclesiastical entity, provided that it is only used for gardening (i.e. growing vegetables, fruits and flowers), but not for residential purposes. Unlike allotments which are plots of land that that are worked on by individuals or families, a community garden is all about sharing – both the work and the harvest.

#### **Blessington Allotments Campaign**



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Public allotments and community gardens are becoming an increasingly important element of sustainable communities. They have a number of benefits including the promotion of healthy lifestyles, biodiversity and providing a cheaper local and sustainable source of food. The Council supports the provision and wider distribution of such facilities across the County.

Chapter 18 also classes Allotments and Community Gardens as Green Infrastructure.

Appendix 1:

In larger developments (in excess of 1ha), consideration should be given to dedicating part of the residential open space (not exceeding 25% of the total space) to community gardens; at a minimum, landscaping plans will be required to identify a suitable area (in terms of soil type, gradient, light, drainage etc) within the residential open space area that would be suitable for future community garden use by the resident community

https://www.wicklow.ie/Portals/0/adam/Documents/dYzSEvBnzU6gMW897FmMxg/Link/Appendix% 201%20-%20Development%20and%20Design%20Standards.pdf



#### 2013 Blessington Local Area Plan

In the 2013 Blessington Local Area Plan, no mention of allotments or community gardens are present. No land is allocated for allotments or community gardens within Blessington.

In addition, the Blessington Zoning Matrix in section 10.2 does not include any mention of allotments or community gardens. This should be updated to include a variety of different land, given the wide-ranging impact of allotments or community gardens.

For example, local authorities throughout Ireland regularly allow the use of allotments on a variety of zoned land. Louth County Council, for example, in their County Development Plan allow allotments for generally permitted use for the following zones:

- A1 Existing Residential
- A2 New Residential Phase 1
- A3 New Residential Phase 2
- B2 Neighbourhood Centre
- G1 Community Facilities
- H1 Open Space
- K1 Agriculture

https://www.louthcoco.ie/en/publications/development-plans/louth-county-development-plan-2021-2027/volume-1-all.pdf

#### **Recommendations for Blessington**

An area within Blessington should be allocated as a space for Blessington residents to grow food as a community. This has been shown in numerous other locations around Ireland to benefit climate and biodiversity actions locally, but also to help with social integration and community cohesion.

Community growing spaces throughout Ireland are shared outdoor spaces, with a variety of different activities making use of the space.

Land needs to be zoned appropriately for a community growing space within Blessington, with the Blessington Local Area Plan providing details on this.

The Blessington Allotments Campaign request that the Blessington Local Area Plan include both a recommendation for land to be allocated for a community growing space within Blessington, along with defined actions to ensure the swift provision of this much needed community amenity.