

# South East Community Food Growing Study

Final Report

For further information relating to this study please contact:-

Susan Carr and/or Terry Tweed

Community Alliance Trust

Hays Community Business Centre,  
Hay Avenue, Edinburgh,  
Midlothian EH16 4AQ

0131 657 0500

[www.communityalliancetrust.org.uk](http://www.communityalliancetrust.org.uk)

Community Alliance Trust (CAT) is a development trust, and is a non-profit distributing organisation set up by the Craigmillar Regeneration Forum to develop community assets and new social enterprise initiatives in the Craigmillar area and improve the quality of life of Craigmillar residents. CAT is a company limited by guarantee which is currently seeking charitable status.

The study was delivered by Re:Solution Urban Design & Development, as part of their community food growing programme [www.edibleestates.co.uk](http://www.edibleestates.co.uk).

The study was funded by Awards For All a distributor of the National Lottery.



# Contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Neighbourhood Survey</b>	<b>1</b>
Magdalene	2
Bingham	10
Niddrie Mill	16
Neighbourhood Statistics	22
<b>Community Greenspace Interventions</b>	<b>24</b>
Promote Nature and Community Food Growing To Residents	25
Set up an Community Food Growing Group/s	26
Prepare Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Plans	27
Engage With Young People	28
Establish Community Food Growing Hubs	29
Community Backgreens	30
Establish and Support a Network of Distributed Growing Spaces	31
Potential Neighbourhood Interventions	32
Recommendations	35
<b>Magdalene Community Growing Project</b>	<b>36</b>
Development Flow Chart	36
Magdalene Community Food Growing Hub	38
Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Planning	44
Costs & Funding	46



## Overview

This study was commissioned by the Community Alliance Trust to investigate the viability of establishing community greenspace projects in three neighbourhoods in south east Edinburgh. Magdalene, Bingham and Niddrie Mill.

### Community Greenspace Study

The study examined the greenspace around these estates, and interviewed a proportion of the residents around each estate to gain an understanding of their enthusiasm for participating in community greenspace projects.

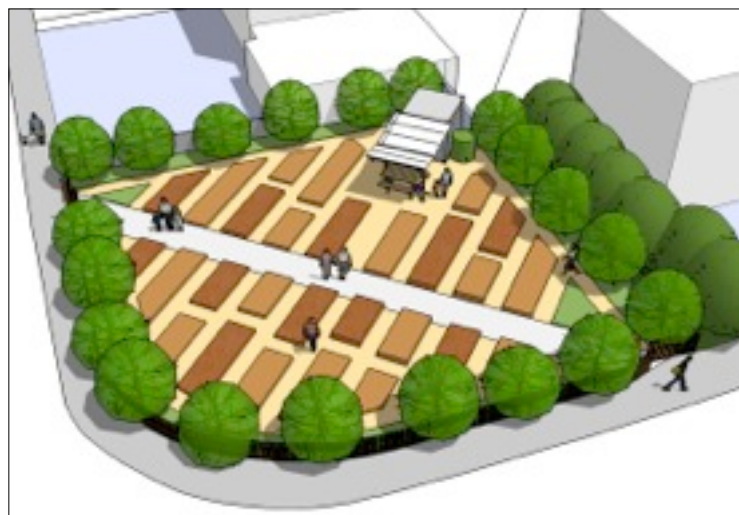
We identified greenspaces in each estate which could provide sites for the development of community gardens like Lochend Secret Garden. We explored what kinds of interventions would suit different greenspaces, such as wildflower meadows, growing plots etc.

We found that there was sufficient resident demand and greenspace sites to support the development of community greenspace projects in each of the estates, but that Magdalene offered the most promise to deliver a successful project.

### Magdalene Community Growing Project

The study team recommends that the next step should be to establish a community food growing project in Magdalene.

We have identified a site for a hub and developed designs and costings to establish the hub over the course of an 18 month project. The development of the hub would be followed by a Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Planning Exercise, which would explore future developments for the estate.



Lochend Secret Garden





# Neighbourhood Survey

## GREENSPACE SURVEY

A survey of the greenspace at the three target neighbourhoods was carried out in Sept/Nov 2012. The purpose of the survey was to gain an understanding of the nature of the greenspace in the neighbourhoods, their layout, maintenance, condition, use, ownership and management. This information will be used to consider what community greenspace interventions might be relevant for the neighbourhoods.

We have sought to develop a classification of green spaces at the three study neighbourhoods to assist in understanding their use and management:-

- Open greenspace not specific to groups of housing.
- Private gardens.
- Greenspace within a building curtilage.
- Greenspace enclosed by flatted blocks defining a space pertaining to that group of housing
- Woodland/unmaintained greenspace.
- Play and recreational spaces.

On the following pages we have identified the location of the different greenspace types and provided some typical photographs.

## COMMUNITY SURVEY

We carried out a door to door survey of a representative sample of households at four study neighbourhoods, (between 100-150 households at each neighbourhood). We asked whether they may be interested in food growing, whether they might want to involve their children and whether they would like training into how to grow their own. We have reported this along with other general information about the neighbourhoods.

## QUICK SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The neighbourhood surveys found that there are suitable sites and community interest, to warrant the development of community food growing projects in three neighbourhoods - Magdalene, Bingham, and Niddrie Mill.

Recommendations for community greenspace interventions are presented in Part 2 of the study report.



# Magdalene

## NEIGHBOURHOOD SURVEY OVERVIEW

### **Landscape**

Magdalene is a council estate of approximately 985 households in the south east of Edinburgh.

The estate is approximately 35 hectares in area, 60% of which is set out as greenspace. Most of the greenspace is managed by the Council, which cuts the grass, prunes the shrubs, and collects litter. There are four main greenspace types: open, tenement, private and enclosed square.

### **Housing Type**

The estate has a mix of flatted and terraced housing. There are three, four and five story terraced blocks of flats with shared front/and or back greens, and two story family houses with private garden in the front and back of the house.

### **Community Survey**

There are 985 households in Magdalene. A survey carried out in September indicates that up to 80 households may be interested in community food growing.





## ESTATE STATS

The table below provides some keys stats about the greenspace around Magdalene (not including the Dell or the school grounds). As is clear from the site plan above, Magdalene benefits from a large area of greenspace, 14.1 hectares. However, a half of the greenspace is made up of private gardens, 35% is tenemental greenspace, with the remainder made up by the greenspace at street corners.

### Estate Stats

Total Estate Area	25.2 hec
Estimated Households	985 households
Greenspace/Household	143 m <sup>2</sup> /household

Greenspace Types	Area	% Estate	% Greenspace
Tenement Space	3.6 hec	14%	26%
Private Gardens	6.9 hec	27%	49%
Open Mown - Squares	1.2 hec	5%	9%
Open Mown - Other	2.4 hec	10%	17%

Total Greenspace	14.1 hec	56%
------------------	----------	-----

1 hectare = 10,000m<sup>2</sup>



## COMMUNITY SURVEY

### Community Activity/Facilities

There is a shopping parade in the centre of Magdalene including two cafes and a bakery. The shop owners are keen to be involved in a local food growing project.

Magdalene, has a community centre in the grounds of the local primary school on the eastern side of Magdalene.

The residents of Magdalene are represented by Magdalene Tenants & Residents Association, which meet at the community centre.

### Local Interest in Growing

The results of the door to door survey and public meeting are presented below. We knocked on the door of 228 flats. 19

households (8%) said that they would be interested in taking a growing space at a community food growing site, 21 households said that they would like a Grow Your Own course.

If we assume that the 228 flats surveyed are representative of all the households in Magdalene, it follows that the number of households in the estate which would be interested in taking a food growing space is over 82. A successful community food growing project needs in excess of 20 participants so we have well in excess of sufficient demand.

We have collated a contact database of interested residents.

### Involving Children

12 of the households indicated that they would like to involve their children in a growing project. Across the estate this would represent over 52 children.

### Public Meeting

We held a public meeting at the Magdalene Community Centre on Tuesday, 6th of November. Four residents attended the meeting. They were very positive about setting up a community food growing site and other greenspace ideas. We believe we would have had more attendees if the meeting had been held in in Spring.

#### Door To Door Survey Stats

Total households (estimated)	985
Households in Survey	228
% Surveyed	23%
Total Respondents	39

Survey Questions	Yes	Maybe	% Yes
Support the idea?	31	1	13.6%
Participate in Project?	21	4	9.2%
Would you like a veg growing space?	19	6	8.3%
GYO Course?	22	6	9.6%
Involve Children in Growing?	12	3	5.3%
Number of Children/Grand Children	22		

Whole Estate Assumptions	Yes
Households interested in growing space	82
Households interested in course	95
Households with children involved	52
Children involved	95

## OPEN GREENSPACE

There is approximately 2 hectares of open mown greenspace at Magdalene, (see pink areas in plan below).

These spaces are all maintained by the Council, which cuts the grass, removes litter etc.

There are some mature trees and shrubs planted throughout the estate.





### TENEMENT GREENSPACE

There are 3.6 hectares of tenement greenspace. All blocks have an area of tenement greenspace to the front and the rear (see blue areas in plan below).

The majority of these spaces are laid out to grass which is

maintained by the Council with no involvement of the residents. However some of spaces are maintained by residents flower borders, this creates color and interest.





## TENEMENTAL COMMUNITY GREENSPACE

There are eight enclosed greenspaces, which are shared by tenements which form a perimeter around them, (shown in yellow in plan below).

All of the squares are set out as grass with drying areas maintained by the Council and the occasional mature/semi-mature tree and shrubs.





## PRIVATE GARDENS

Private gardens cover approximately half of the estate. The gardens range between 200-300m<sup>2</sup>. Whilst we did not have the opportunity to survey the backgardens of the terraced homes, the majority of front gardens were well maintained.

Most of the people who own such a garden show an interest in growing and maintaining plants.





## RECREATIONAL & PLAYSPACES

There is a large open grassed and wooded area, with a small river to the south of Magdalene (the Dell), and a large park with playing field to the north (Portobello park), however these are not part of this study.

### School Playground

There is a playground within the grounds of the primary school which we understand to be open outside school hours (orange in plan below right). There is no designated play area area for older children such as a ball court.

### Magdalene Community Centre

Magdalene Community Centre, also in the grounds of the school, has a community garden to the south with five raised beds (pictured). The garden is run by the community centre staff and local residents.

### Shops

Approximately in the middle of Magdalene, there is a green area, (pink in the plan), surrounded by small businesses such as grocery store, bakery, couple of cafes and a hairdresser.







# Bingham

## NEIGHBOURHOOD SURVEY OVERVIEW

### **Landscape**

Bingham is a council estate in the south east of Edinburgh. The majority of the estate is made up of terraced family houses. The estate is approximately 287 hectares in area.

Approximately 50% of the estate is set out as greenspace, most of which is managed by the Council, which cuts the grass, prunes the shrubs, and collects litter. There are three main greenspace types: tenement, private and enclosed squares.

There are a small number of open green spaces within the estate, these are the corner bits, which are mostly covered by tarmac .

### **Housing Type**

There are two types of households in Bingham estate. One of them has the same built form of three and four story terraced blocks of flats. the other type are single two story family houses with private garden in the front and back of the house.

### **Community Survey**

There are approximately 380 households living in Bingham. A survey carried out in September indicates that up to 40 households may be interested in community food growing.





## ESTATE STATS

The table below provides keys stats about the greenspace around Bingham. As is clear from the site plan above, Bingham benefits from a large areas of greenspace to the north, Bingham Park, and to the south, another greenspace with a ball court. Approximately 70% of the greenspace is private gardens, the remainder is made up of five central greenspaces within perimeter blocks and a some open greenspace.

### Estate Stats

Total Estate Area	10.2 hec	(1hectare = 10,000m <sup>2</sup> )
Estimated Households	383 households	
Greenspace/Household	148.3 m <sup>2</sup> /household	

Greenspace Types	Area	% Estate	% Greenspace
Private Gardens	4.0 hec	39%	70%
Tenement Greenspace	0.8 hec	7%	13%
Open Mown - Squares	0.7 hec	7%	12%
Open Mown - Other	0.3 hec	2%	4%
<b>Total Greenspace</b>	<b>5.7 hec</b>	<b>56%</b>	

## COMMUNITY SURVEY

### Community Activity/Facilities

Bingham community centre is located on the northern edge of the estate. The residents of Bingham are represented by a local tenants & residents association.

### Local Interest in Growing

The results of the door to door survey and public meeting are presented below. We knocked on the door of 123 flats. 12 households said that they would be interested in taking a growing space at a community food growing site, most of these

respondents said that they would like a Grow Your Own course, and

If we assume that the 123 flats surveyed are representative of all the households at Bingham, it follows that the number of households in the estate which would be interested in taking a food growing space is approx 37.

A successful community food growing project needs in excess of 20 participants so we have sufficient demand.

### Involving Children

7 of the households indicated that they would like to involve their

children in a growing project. Across the estate this would represent over 53 children.

### Public Meeting

We held a public meeting at Bingham Centre on Sunday 11th of November. Three residents attended the meeting. They were very positive about setting up a community food growing site and other greenspace ideas. We believe we would have had more attendees if the meeting had been held in in Spring.

#### Door To Door Survey Stats

Total households (estimated)	383
Households in Survey	123
% Surveyed	32%
Total Respondents	39

Survey Questions	Yes	Maybe	% Yes
Support the idea?	18	1	14.6%
Participate in Project?	16	1	13.0%
Would you like a veg growing space?	12	4	9.8%
GYO Course?	15	0	12.2%
Involve Children in Growing?	7	1	5.7%
Number of Children/Grand Children	17		

Whole Estate Assumptions	Yes
Households interested in growing space	37
Households interested in course	47
Households with children involved	22
Children involved	53



## PRIVATE GARDENS

There are 4 hectares of private gardens. All single family houses have an area of private greenspace at to the front and the rear (see orange areas in plan below). These spaces are approximately 10m deep at the

back and 5m in the front (100-150m<sup>2</sup>). The private gardens cover approximately 70% of the estate. Most of the people who own such a garden show an interest in growing and maintaining plants.





## COMMUNITY GREENSPACE

There are five enclosed community gardens in Bingham (shown in yellow in plan below). Each greenspace is surrounded by single family houses. There is a perimeter of private gardens and then the community garden, which all

households have gated access to. All of the gardens are set out as grass and have occasional mature/semi-mature trees and shrubs. They are maintained by the Council.

There are large recreational greenspaces to the north - Bingham Park, where there is a play park for small children, and to the south of Bingham where there is a ball court, (both shown in red in the plan below).





## TENEMENT GREENSPACE

Only about 0.8 hec 13% of greenspace is tenemental greenspace. There is a small number of three and four story

blocks of flats with a curtilage space in the front and at the back. The majority of these spaces are laid out to grass which is maintained by the Council with no involvement of the residents.

However some of spaces are maintained by residents with flower borders and a sign of gardening maintenance.







## Niddrie Mill

### NEIGHBOURHOOD SURVEY OVERVIEW

#### **Landscape**

Niddrie Mill is an estate in the south east of Edinburgh. The estate is well defined by a railway to the north, a stream to the west and main roads to the south and east. To the south, the Jack Kane centre which has sports facilities. The estate is approximately 8.5 hectares in area.

Approximately 40% of the estate is set out as greenspace, where only half of it is managed by the Council, which cuts the grass, prunes the shrubs, and collects litter. There are two main greenspace types: tenement fenced gardens and enclosed squares.

#### **Housing Type**

Unlike the other estates in the study, Niddrie Mill is part council/ Manor Estates housing association. The housing is mostly tenemental with six flats in the block, with some terraced family homes.

#### **Community Survey**

There are approximately 300 households living in Niddrie Mill.





## ESTATE STATS

The table below provides some keys stats about the greenspace around Niddrie Mill. Niddrie Mill does not benefit from a large area of open greenspace. Most of the available greenspace is locked, including the central greenspaces within the perimeter blocks.

### Estate Stats

Total Estate Area	8.5 hec
Estimated Households	311 households
Greenspace/Household	127.7 m <sup>2</sup> /household

Greenspace Types	Area	% Estate	% Greenspace
Tenemental Space	1.4 hec	16%	35%
Private Gardens	0.7 hec	9%	18%
Com Gardens	0.3 hec	3%	7%
Open Mown - Other	1.6 hec	19%	40%
<b>Total Greenspace</b>	<b>4.0 hec</b>	<b>47%</b>	

1 hectare = 10,000m<sup>2</sup>

## COMMUNITY SURVEY

### Community Activity

The residents of Niddrie Mill are represented by Niddrie Mill Tenants & Residents Association.

### Local Interest in Growing

The results of the door to door survey and public meeting are presented below. We knocked on the door of 100 flats. 6 households said that they would be interested in taking a growing space at a community food growing site, 6 households said that they would like a Grow Your Own course.

If we assume that the flats surveyed are representative of all the households in Niddrie Mill, it

follows that the number of households in the estate which would be interested in taking a food growing space is approx 19. A successful community food growing project needs in excess of 20 participants so we are borderline for participants.

We have collated a contact database of interested residents.

### Involving Children

Five of the households indicated that they would like to involve their children in a growing project. Across the estate this would represent over 12 children.

### Public Meeting

We held a public meeting at the Mission Church on Saturday, 17th of November. Three residents attended the meeting. They were very positive about setting up a community food growing site and other greenspace ideas. We believe we would have had more attendees if the meeting had been held in in Spring.

#### Door To Door Survey Stats

Total households (estimated)	311
Households in Survey	100
% Surveyed	32%
Total Respondents	39

Survey Questions	Yes	Maybe	% Yes
Support the idea?	8	0	8.0%
Participate in Project?	6	1	6.0%
Would you like a veg growing space?	6	0	6.0%
GYO Course?	6	0	6.0%
Involve Children in Growing?	5	0	5.0%
Number of Children/Grand Children	4		

Whole Estate Assumptions	Yes
Households interested in growing space	19
Households interested in course	19
Households with children involved	16
Children involved	12



## OPEN GREENSPACE

There is approximately 1.6 hectares of open mown greenspace at Niddrie Mill, (see pink areas in plan below). We have excluded the

tenement greenspace adjacent to the blocks of flats (discussed below). There is some wooded land on the west side of the estate.



## COMMUNITY GREENSPACE

There are four enclosed squares in Niddrie Mill (shown in yellow in plan below). Two of these squares are surrounded by blocks of flats, the western space is 1700m<sup>2</sup>, the eastern 930m<sup>2</sup>. Both are maintained by Manor Estates. These greenspaces are fenced off,

but we understand some residents have keys to these spaces. The other two are free standing open greenspaces also maintained by the council.

There are no designated play areas in Niddrie Mill. There is a playground next to the Mission

church, but this has been locked for some years. Play equipment in many gardens shows the needs of the younger households. In the center of the estate there are a couple of shops including a grocery store, bakery and a barber.





## TENEMENT GREENSPACE

About a third of the greenspace is made up of tenement gardens, (shown in blue in plan below). There is a number of three story blocks of flats with a greenspace at the back.

The majority of the front gardens are laid out to grass whilst the drying courts to the rear are tarmaced. We understand that most of these tenements are managed by Manor Estates (mixture of social rent/private rent/

owner occupier), and that they charge a fee of £100/pa for maintenance of the front gardens and drying courts. Some of the gardens show an interest in gardening, and many gardens have play equipment for children.



## Neighbourhood Statistics

### SCOTTISH INDEX OF MULTIPLE DEPRIVATION

We have provided information from the Census and the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

The plan below shows the SIMD datazones in the South East of Edinburgh. The colours correspond to the rankings below. Red are the 5% most deprived communities in Scotland.

Red	0-5%
Pink	5-10%
White	10-15%
Light Blue	15-20%
Purple	20-100%

#### Magdalene

Two datazones cover the Magdalene estate. The western half is in the 0-5% most deprived range, the other falls into 15-20%.

e.g Magdalene Drive, EH15 3EE;  
Datazone: S01002044; SIMD Rank: 272

#### Bingham

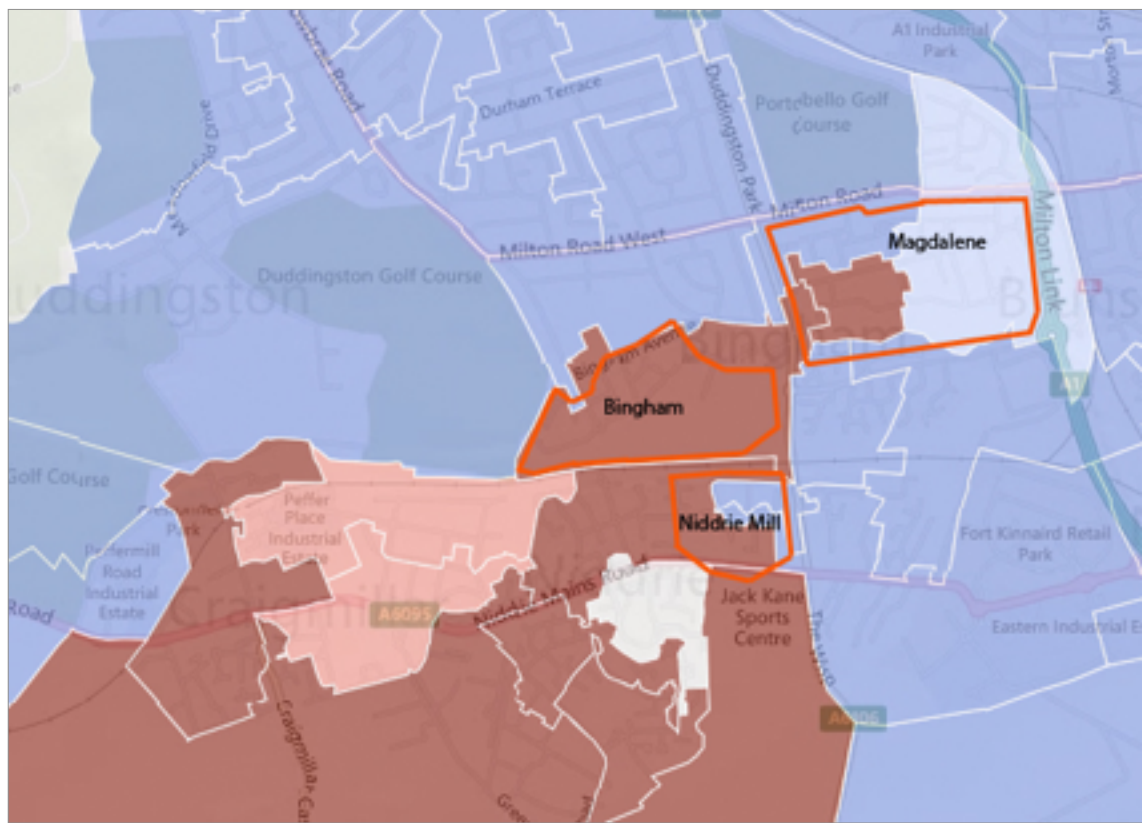
Bingham estate is in the S01002017 datazone. It is in 0-5% most deprived.

e.g Bingham Broadway, EH15 3JL;  
Datazone: S01002017; SIMD Rank: 60.

#### Niddrie Mill

Three datazones cover the Niddrie Mill estate, approximately half of the site is 0-5% most deprived and the other half is 15-20%.

e.g Niddrie Mill Terrace; Datazone: S01001978; SIMD Rank: 310.





## SCOTTISH CENSUS 2011

The information below has been interpreted from the 2011 Scottish Census.

**Magdalene**

Approx. 2/3 of housing in Magdalene is social rented and 1/3 owned. Magdalene has a relatively young population, children make up 1/4 of the residents, whilst only 1/10 are pensioners.

2/5 of the population are income deprived. Approximately 1/10 of

adults, and 1/5 of 16-24 year olds are claiming jobseekers allowance.

**Bingham**

1/4 of housing in Bingham is owned and approximately 3/4 is social rented. 28% of Pop. are pensioners, twice the city average.

2/5 of the population are described as income deprived.

Approximately 1/10 of adults, and 1/6 of 16-24 year olds are claiming jobseekers allowance.

**Niddrie Mill**

Niddrie Mill crosses three SIMD datazones. We have chosen S01001978, which is largely Niddrie Mains, an estate with terraced family homes.

Unfortunately, the neighbourhood statistics website is down at this time. We will update this information, when the website is returned

	<b>Bingham</b> S01002017	<b>Magdalene</b> S01002044	<b>Niddrie Mill</b> S01001978	<b>Edin</b>	<b>Scot</b>
<b>Population</b>					
Total Population - Children (%): 2011	18	26		15	17
Total Population - Working Age (%): 2011	54	63		69	63
Total Population - Pensionable Age (%): 2011	28	10		16	20
<b>Economic Activity</b> ( Total Population)					
% Income deprived: 2009/2010	46	43		13	16
% Aged 16-24 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2012Q01	14	18		4	7
% Aged 25-49 claiming Jobseekers Allowance: 2012Q01	12	11		3	4
% Working age population who are employment deprived	43	28		10	13
% Aged 16 to 24 Claiming Key Benefits: 2012Q01	40	35		9	14
% Aged 25 to 49 Claiming Key Benefits: 2012Q01	50	37		11	16
<b>Health</b>					
% Prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis: 2009	10	3			
Hospital admissions for drugs misuse - rate per 100000	946	914		173	127
<b>Housing</b>					
% Owned: 2001	24	32		69	62
% Social Rented: 2001	75	60		18	30
% Private Rented: 2001	1	8		13	8
Total number of dwellings per hectare: 2011	15	48		9	0
<b>Index of Deprivation</b>					
Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation Vigintile (twentieth's)	60	272			
Current Income Deprivation Decile: 2009	1	1			
Employment Deprivation Decile: 2009	1	1			
Health Deprivation Decile: 2009	1	1			
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Decile: 2009	1	1			
Crime Deprivation Decile: 2009	1	2			
Housing Deprivation Decile: 2009	2	1			

# Community Greenspace Interventions

## OVERVIEW

In Part 2 of the report, we have presented potential community greenspace interventions for the study neighbourhoods.

We have first considered interventions which are applicable generally and indicated how they may be applied at each estate. These interventions have been developed from action research conducted at community greenspace projects developed by over the past seven years.

These ideas would require further detailed design and development work, in particular community participative design and consultation to ensure that they are appropriate and achievable.

## AIMS

In considering potential community greenspace interventions, we have kept in mind the goals set out below:-

### **Social**

Health & Wellbeing  
Intergenerational / Social Isolation  
Placemaking / Beauty  
Community Resilience  
Engage Young People

### **Environmental**

Biodiversity  
SUDs

### **Economic**

Volunteering  
Training & Employment  
Enterprise  
Efficient Use of Resources /  
Community Assets

## QUICK SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

We have recommended a series of interconnected community greenspace interventions including:-

- the delivery of a community greenspace campaign which raises awareness about community food growing and biodiversity.
- the set up of an Community Food Growing Group in each neighbourhood to provide a vehicle for the creation and management of a community food growing project.
- to hold community participatory design workshops in each estate to prepare Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Plans
- the community build of a Community Food Growing Hub in each estate to provide a place to grow, learn and to base for the development of other community greenspace projects in each estate.
- to carry out further research to investigate the development of a market gardening community enterprise for the South West



## Promote Nature and Community Food Growing To Residents

The Council is seeking to change its management regimes for greenspace. This includes preparing GIS maps of the estates (which can pin point different management protocols for each greenspace); and its work with Scottish Wildlife Trust's Living Landscape's project which seeks to support and increase biodiversity.

We can support the Council to reduce its maintenance costs whilst sustaining an attractive landscape by raising awareness about living landscapes amongst local residents.

### **Raise awareness promote community greenspace good practice.**

In the course of this study we promoted wildflower meadows, community food growing and other ideas as an alternative to conventional grass management. This met with a positive reaction from residents.

To implement a successful community food growing project we will need to run a campaign to encourage participation of residents.

We recommend that this campaign is integrated with the Councils Living Landscapes initiative with the goal of raising awareness and winning acceptance for alternative grounds management strategies such as 'relaxed mowing' and

wildflower meadows which can increase biodiversity whilst reducing maintenance costs.

We should also investigate how relaxed mowing and wildflower meadows can fit into the goals of creating Natural Play opportunities for children.

Wildflower meadows are an increasingly popular way to convert verges and other grassed areas into biodiverse, beautiful green spaces whilst reducing maintenance. Meadows can be used to great effect to create 'outdoor rooms' and paths in large blank green spaces. The open mown green spaces on the perimeter of estates would be ideally suited for the development wildflower meadows.





## Set up an Community Food Growing Group/s

The heart of a successful community food growing project is well organised and happy community group. A community greenspace project is also a useful development tool to bring together residents who are motivated to make positive changes in their community.

Each of the study neighbourhoods have an existing representative group supported by the Neighbourhood Alliance. We understand that these groups have largely had a reactive relationship with local greenspace regeneration, being consulted by third parties rather than conceiving and promoting projects of their own. We suggest that promoting community greenspace projects would encourage more residents to become more engaged in their community representative bodies.

We would support group/s of individuals around an estate to work together to deliver community greenspace projects throughout their estate.

### Getting Started

Each community greenspace project requires intensive community development to get started, and for this to be sustained over several years to give it the opportunity

to become established.

An awareness raising campaign would include a door to door knocking exercise around every home to ensure that the message is well communicated. We have found that leafleting and stair posters are useful but not as effective as face to face communication. This can be supplemented by local networks, clubs and groups where they exist.

### Beyond Food!

The emphasis of the promotional campaign should be that there is something for almost everyone in a community food growing project. Even if folk don't want to grow, it can be a place to be around other people in a safe and supportive environment, particularly for those who are isolated), and a place to run activities which might interest children etc.

### Getting Established

Once a group of residents is brought together, the work would start to support them to become an effective and successful group. The community design sessions, and community build workshops will give opportunities to work together towards a common goal and have fun in doing so.

This will need to be augmented by training and support in how to run and organise a group - officers, minutes, meetings etc. Once established, the group will benefit from external support over the course of several years to ensure it is set off in the right course and that the inter-personal dynamics are working. This can be scaled down after the first year.

### Engage Young People

A special effort should be made to engage young people in the project, we have discussed this in the following pages, a 'youth wing' should be established for the Community Food Growing group for those interested in growing, and attention paid to how the design and management of the Hub and other greenspace can maximise their participation of children.





## Prepare Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Plans

The plans in this report (see following pages), indicate potential uses of the greenspace around the study neighbourhoods. These have been prepared without any involvement of the residents, they are only intended to give a picture of what could be done.

The development of successful neighbourhood plans will require the full participation of those residents who have an opinion as to how the the greenspace can be managed.

### Participatory Design Workshops

Participatory design workshops would be held in or nearby the study neighbourhoods following the awareness raising campaign.

They would include presentations about aspects of community greenspace and visits to existing projects to give participants ideas to incorporate in their own neighbourhood plans.

The plans would identify a site for a community food growing hub, but could investigate other opportunities such as:-

### Community Squares

Ideas could be developed for establishing community squares, this would require the involvement of the residents around each square. They could look at how their shared community greenspace could be improved and given its own character.

### Curtilage Growing

Individuals would have the opportunity to explore establishing their own growing space within the curtilage of their flats, perhaps to share with their neighbours. The design exercise would provide and interface between them and the Council.

### Living Landscapes

As described in preceding pages, the participative design sessions could explore the impact of integrating wildflower and relaxed mowing regimes into the estate, in particular around the perimeter.

### Natural Play & Play Audit

This would be a great opportunity to involve local children in an exercise to discuss how the local landscape works for them as a place for play and recreation. This form part of a wider engagement with young people described in the following page.

### Roll Out of Community Greenspace Plans

The design exercises would end with a process to examine what the priorities are for the community, and how they may be achieved, in particular looking at what goals could be achieved by the community with a little external support.



## Engage With Young People

We are particularly keen to encourage and support the involvement of young people in the Community Food Growing project.

The survey of the greenspace around the neighbourhoods (see Part 1 of this report), indicated that more could be done to improve the play landscape for local children.

Furthermore the involvement of children in community greenspace projects can support their socialisation within the broader community and provide new recreation opportunities.

### Play Audit

As described in the preceding page, we recommend the incorporation of a play audit in the development of neighbourhood community

greenspace plans. This would provide an opportunity to open a dialogue with local children as to how to create a successful play landscape within the estate and to open routes to involvement in the wider Community Food Growing project.

### Volunteering & Biodiversity

Several local organisations provide opportunities for children in volunteering, and biodiversity activities.

The project would work with local organisations to create opportunities for young people to gain employability skills through access to training and placements in gardening and horticulture, such as an Environmental Volunteers Outdoor Learning (EVOLS) group. The John Muir Award

scheme also run an Environmental Programme locally. We would investigate opportunities to integrate with these schemes, and particularly to encourage biodiversity projects to be delivered within the estates.

### Training & Work Experience

We would be keen to encourage children to explore horticulture as a route to employment. The project would seek to work with organisations like WEAFT, which provide the 'Get Skilled' programme to support young people to attend placements of 25 hours per week for 13 weeks.

Similarly, Oatridge College offer an NC in Horticulture and Garden Design, which could be incorporated into a Community Food Growing youth programme.

*Informal football area in Niddrie Mill*





## Establish Community Food Growing Hubs

The development of a Community Food Growing Hub along with the creation of an Community Food Growing Group, would be at the core of an Community Food Growing project.

The Hub would provide a place for residents to come together to grow, some of them for the first time. It will be a place to have a personal growing space, where to go for Grow Your Own classes, for advice, and to be around other people.

### Key Features

The design of the Hub would depend upon the size of the site and the group which will use it, and will be decided during the community participatory design workshops.

However, there are some key features which have been successful at other community

- a shared tool shed for the site;
- a shared community orchard;
- covered space for social activities.

### Criteria For Picking a Site

In the following pages we have identified potential sites for community food growing hubs in each neighbourhood. A good site is of sufficient size but not too large so as to be too much for an group to manage. It should be sunny a site, with good views if possible. It should be near the centre of the estate and existing community facilities if they exist. It should be overlooked by nearby flats to improve security.

### Community Build

A hub would be built wherever possible by local residents during community building workshops facilitated by a workshop leader

who would give guidance, encouragement and provide tools and materials.

### Handover & Cost

The management of the community food growing hub would be handed over to the Community Food Growing Group once the group is properly up and running and in a position to become independent, this may take 1-2 years.

The construction of the hub would be grant funded. There would not be a cost to the participants, however the community group may choose to levy a membership fee to meet operational costs.

The hub would provide a base for the extension of the project including the development of a community market gardening enterprise (see following pages).





## Community Backgreens

Community backgreens are the communal greenspace within tenement blocks, were not referring to tenement backgreens shared by a tenement stair but a greenspace enclosed and shared by many tenements. These spaces offer potential to developed as community gardens which provide areas to grow vegetables, play and recreation facilities, and a focus for positive community interaction.

There are several examples of community backgreens, the ones

developed in the victorian tenement areas by Edinburgh Community Backgreens Association, and more recent ones now on site in Granton, These sites were inspired by community backgreens in Copenhagen. See images below.

A key difference between a community backgreen and a community food growing hub is that they are just intended for the people that live around the community backgreen, not for people from the wider estate.

Whilst community backgreens can have great benefits, they require a lot of community development to establish, and the depend upon a group of proactive residents from the adjoining properties to sustain them.

There may be opportunities to work with the land manager (council or housing association), to provide some community gardening support, but this would require negotiation.





## Establish and Support a Network of Distributed Growing Spaces

The community food growing hub described on the previous page will support households to learn to grow, to set up a small growing space to grow their own food, it will encourage volunteering and create a new location for people to socialise in a positive context.

We would like to work with those who would wish a larger growing space to identify and set up a network of distributed growing spaces throughout the estate. It may also be possible to establish or participate in an Edinburgh wide social enterprise which would purchase surplus vegetables from the growers operating as micro market gardens.

### Horticulture Apprenticeships

We are also interested in opportunities for locals to learn new skills and experience which may help them into work, and to create employment and enterprise locally.

The project would take on a group of apprentices for a year to train them in the management of a small market garden. This may be informal training or certificated.

There are several routes for this including a national certificate in Horticulture at Oatridge College, or the New Farmers Programme currently being developed. Class based learning would be supplemented by practical growing at a site in the estate. Apprentices of all ages would be encouraged. Upon completing the apprenticeship, participants could choose to seek outside employment in horticulture or take on a micro market garden on the estate.

### Distributed Micro Market Gardens

The concept of micro market gardens in an urban context has been developed by the Growing Communities project in Hackney, London.

The project would identify and establish micro market gardens in the estate which would be offered for management by the apprentices. This requires liaison with the council who would be the owner of most of the spaces. The size of the market gardens would depend upon availability of land and the confidence of each apprentice.

The apprentices would manage their market garden through the

year. Apprentices could keep fruit and vegetables for their own consumption. Surplus produce from the gardens could be sold to a community enterprise, providing income to the apprentice. Some growers at the Growing Communities project earn up to £2,000 during the growing season.

### Community Enterprise

A community enterprise could be established either at the estate level or Edinburgh wide to manage the apprenticeships and micro market gardens programmes. It would employ a community gardener who would train and support the apprentices and growers.

The community enterprise could buy the surplus produce from the growers to sell through a variety of potential markets; local businesses, box schemes, community supported agriculture, or by direct sale at a farmers market.

If economically viable, enterprise could also seek to provide subsidised healthy fruit and vegetables to local households.



## Potential Neighbourhood Interventions

In this next section we have sought to indicate how the Community Food Growing interventions might be applied at each estate.

These ideas would require further detailed design and development work, in particular community participative design and consultation to ensure that they are appropriate and achievable.

### BINGHAM

#### Recommendations

We suspect that it may be difficult to establish a fully featured Community Food Growing project at Bingham.

There are few tenement gardens, open greenspace on the corners. Two broad greenspace types dominate in Bingham, private gardens and communal backgreens. Any project should consider the potential uses of these greenspace types.

If a project was to be taken forward we would recommend that a community design exercise be carried out with the residents which live around the largest of the communal greenspaces to investigate the options for developing it as a community backgreen, with natural play, food growing and recreational features. If this was successful it could be rolled out to other communal spaces.

#### Potential Community Food Growing Hub Site/s

There are two potential hub sites. The large communal space to rear of the homes in the NE of the estate would provide a large site for a hub, however, we understand that this site is well used by children during the summer and this use may come into conflict with conversion to a community food growing hub. To the SW of the estate, there is a large open greenspace which could be enclosed to form a hub, however this would require the support of the households which adjoin the site.

#### Community Backgreens

The most significant feature of Bingham is the large communal greenspaces which the terraced houses are arranged around. It would be a worthwhile exercise to work with the residents to see how these spaces can maximise the amenity to residents which live around them.

#### Participation

The sample door to door survey estimated that up to 37 households would become involved to some degree. This is close to the borderline number to sustain a community food growing project.



Potential Hubs



Community Backgreens



## MAGDALENE

### Recommendations

Magdalene is the largest of the three estates in the survey and thus would be expected to assemble the largest number of residents to participate in the project. The sample door to door survey estimated that up to 80 households would become involved to some degree.

We recommend the development of the full suite of Community Food Growing interventions at Magdalene. A community food growing project is viable at Magdalene and that it is the strongest contender of the three estates to develop a successful project.

There are four broad greenspace types, private gardens, tenement gardens, open greenspace and communal backgreens for tenement squares. Any project should consider the potential uses of these greenspace types.

### Potential Community Food Growing Hub Site/s

Magdalene already has a community garden at the community centre which has several raised beds (see purple area, far right in the plan below). Any plans to develop a hub in Magdalene should bear this garden in mind, there would be real advantages to siting next to the centre, however the managers of the centre may be unwilling to create growing spaces for individuals and this may conflict with the existing uses of the garden.

The hub should be accessible to all residents around the estate, whilst several of the communal backgreens (see next intervention) are large enough to accommodate a hub, the residents around them may not wish to allow their use by folk from across the estate. A likely hub site within a tenement square would be the largest one, shown in yellow above.

The corner spaces around the estate are open access and so would be suitable for a hub. This would require consultation with neighbours and local residents to ensure that a space would not have an existing use which would be missed e.g. play/recreation/dog walking.

The largest of these areas (shown in pink left), is of sufficient size to be developed as a community food growing hub. There is a large block of flats directly to the south of this site, but it is set far enough back for this not to be too much of a problem.

### Community Backgreens

There are eight communal tenemental areas which could be developed as community backgreens, with recreation, play, and growing spaces. These community gardens would be designed with and for the residents which live around each square.



*Potential Hubs*



*Community Backgreens*



*Potential Community Food Growing Sites*



*Potential Biodiversity Areas*

### Community Food Growing

The image right shows all the areas in the estate which hold some potential to provide sites for distributed community food growing.

### Biodiversity

The plan right shows open greenspaces which could be managed as wildflower or reduced mowing spaces in line with the Council's Living Landscapes policy.

## NIDDRIE MILL

### Recommendations

The sample door to door survey estimated that up to 37 households would become involved to some degree. This is close to the borderline number to sustain a community food growing project.

We suspect that it may be difficult to establish a fully featured Community Food Growing project at Niddrie Mill. Much of the housing and land is owned by Manor Estates Housing Association, and the greenspace management team does not appear to be minded to make changes to its management of its land. This is not to say that it could not be persuaded, but this will require a sustained effort, requiring the support of its tenants.

As in Bingham, there are two enclosed greenspaces which would be suited to be developed into community backgreens, however these are on Manor Estates land.

We understand that the potential growing hub site (indicated in the plan right), is Council land and so would not require the support of the housing association.

### Potential Community Food Growing Hub Site

The best location for a community food growing hub would be in the area of openspace shown in pink in the plan right. The advantage of this site is that it could be a hub for the neighbouring community (Hay Drive etc.) on the other side of the bridge.

### Community Backgreens

There are two large tenemental communal greenspaces (see yellow areas below), which would be ideal to develop as community backgreens, if there was the support of the residents. However, we have met with the landowner, Manor Estates housing association, whilst the housing officer was supportive, she did not think that her colleagues in estates would wish to think outside of the box.

### Community Food Growing

The plan below shows that there is a large number of greenspaces which could potentially be turned over to community food growing with the support of the residents and the land owners.



Potential Community Food Growing Hub



Community Backgreens



## Recommendations

The tables below map the potential greenspace interventions in each neighbourhood. We have indicated the current priority levels of the interventions to indicate where resources should be directed, these priorities would change as projects develop.

At a meeting of the study team in July 2013, it was agreed to focus efforts on the development of an Community Food Growing type project in Magdalene. Whilst it may be possible to establish community backgreens in the other two estates, we think that the most viable project is Magdalene, and that if it successful, it may provide a springboard for other projects in the area.

	Bingham	Magdalene	Niddrie Mill
Community Food Growing Group		✓	
Community Food Growing Hub		✓	✓
Community Backgreens	✓	✓	✓
Biodiversity Planting		✓	✓
Distributed Growing Spaces		✓	

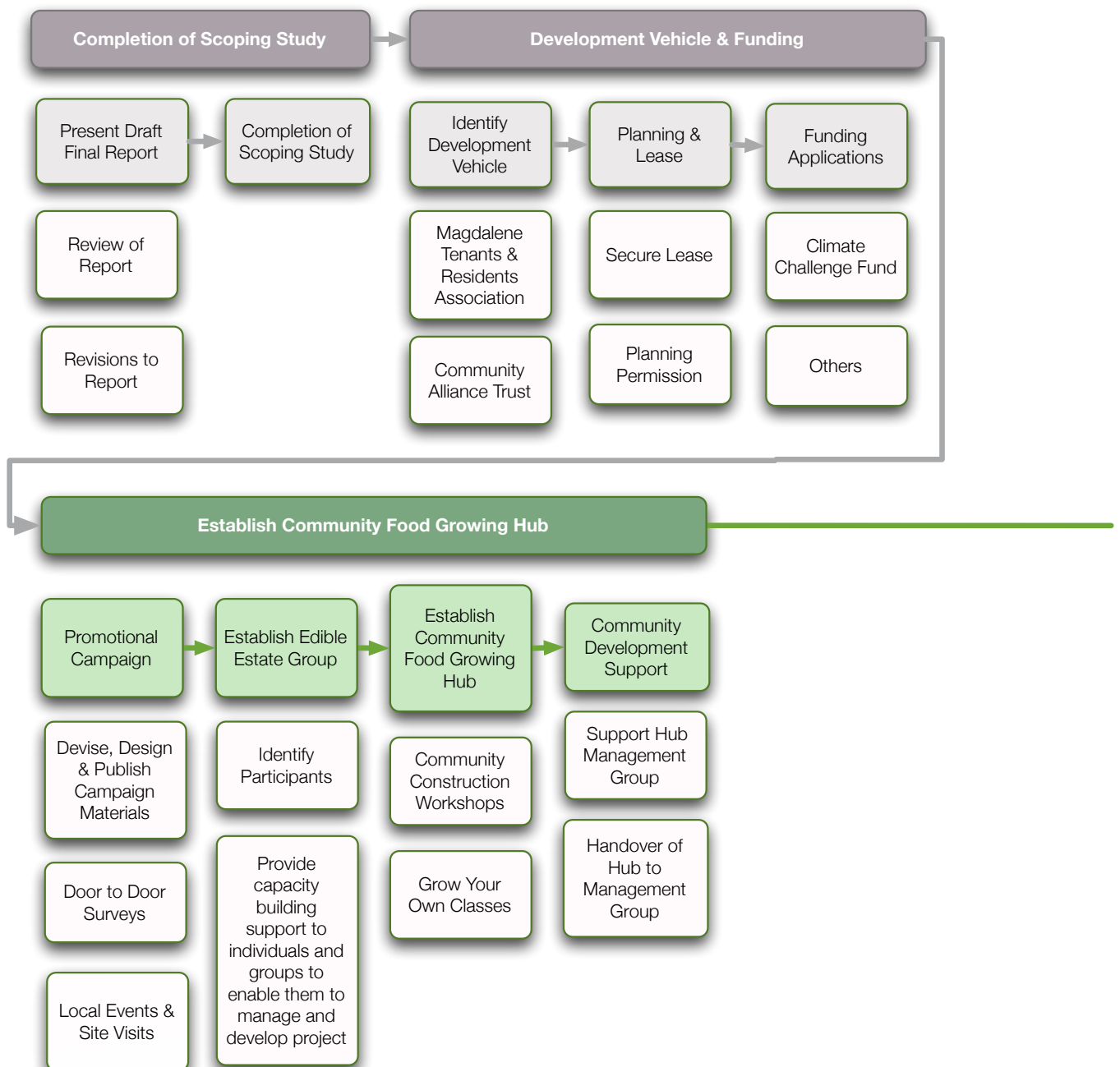
# Magdalene Community Growing Project

## Development Flow Chart

It was agreed at a meeting of the study team and representatives of the Neighbourhood Alliance to focus the remainder of the study on proposals for the development of an community food growing project in Magdalene. In the following pages, we have sought to show the sequence of events which would lead to the delivery of a project in Magdalene

using the Community Food Growing model as introduced in Community Greenspace Interventions earlier in this report.

The diagram below provides an overview to the proposed development of the community growing project.





### Completion of Scoping Study, Development Vehicle & Funding

Following presentation of the draft final report, any consequent revisions will be made and the study signed off.

It will be necessary to identify what organisation would provide the vehicle to take the project forward, this may be the Community Alliance Trust and/or the Magdalene Tenants & Residents Association.

A community growing project would be a strong contender for an application to the Climate Challenge Fund. However CCF require for any projects involving community gardens to have planning permission and a fifteen year lease in place for any sites.

We therefore recommend that a planning application for the community food growing hub be submitted, and the Council

approached to seek a peppercorn lease for the site. We understand that a fee is not required for an application submitted in the name of a community council.

Once agreed, funding applications would be submitted for the costs of developing a community food growing hub and delivering a Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Planning Exercise.

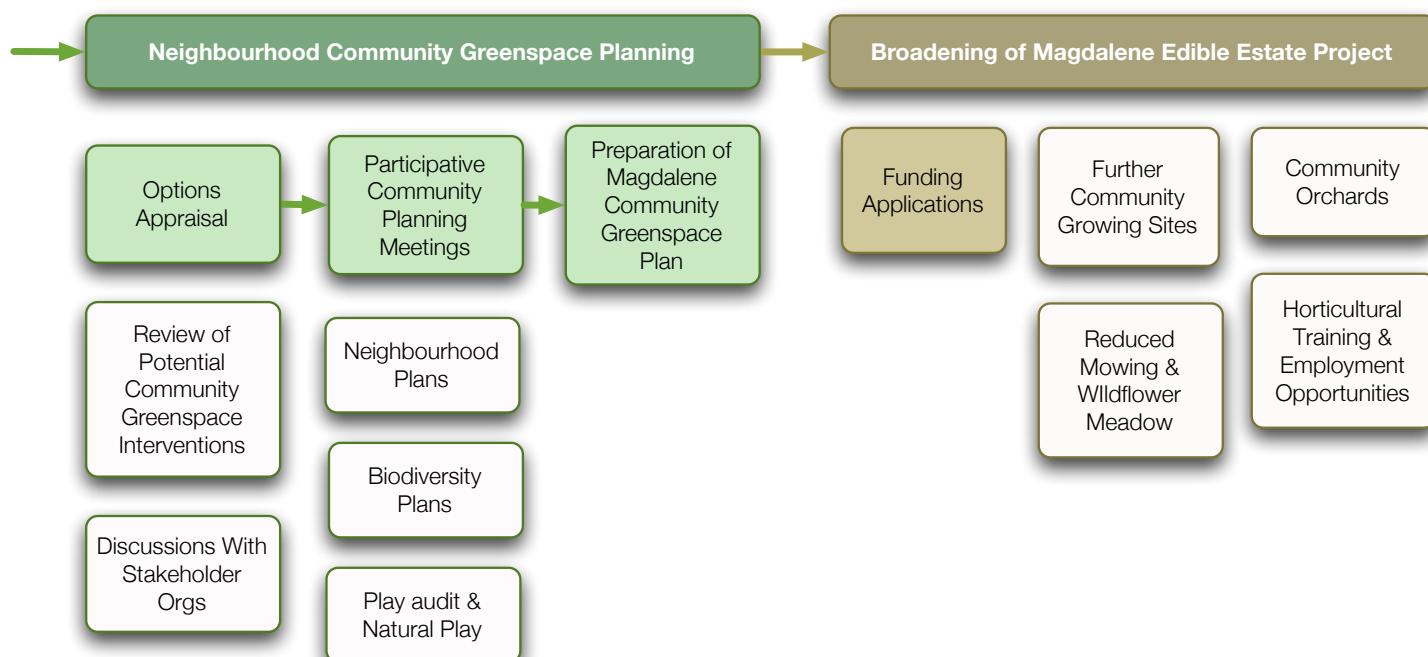
### Community Food Growing Hub & Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Planning

The community food growing hub would be delivered during community self-build workshops, and Grow Your Own courses. The hub will serve to raise awareness about the project, and encourage participation of more residents.

Following completion of the hub, we would embark upon a series of meetings and events to put together a neighbourhood community greenspace plan for Magdalene. The plan would take as its starting point the community greenspace interventions described in this report.

### Implementation of Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Plan

Following completion of the neighbourhood plan, the community and its representative bodies would decide what projects to take forward.



# Magdalene Community Food Growing Hub

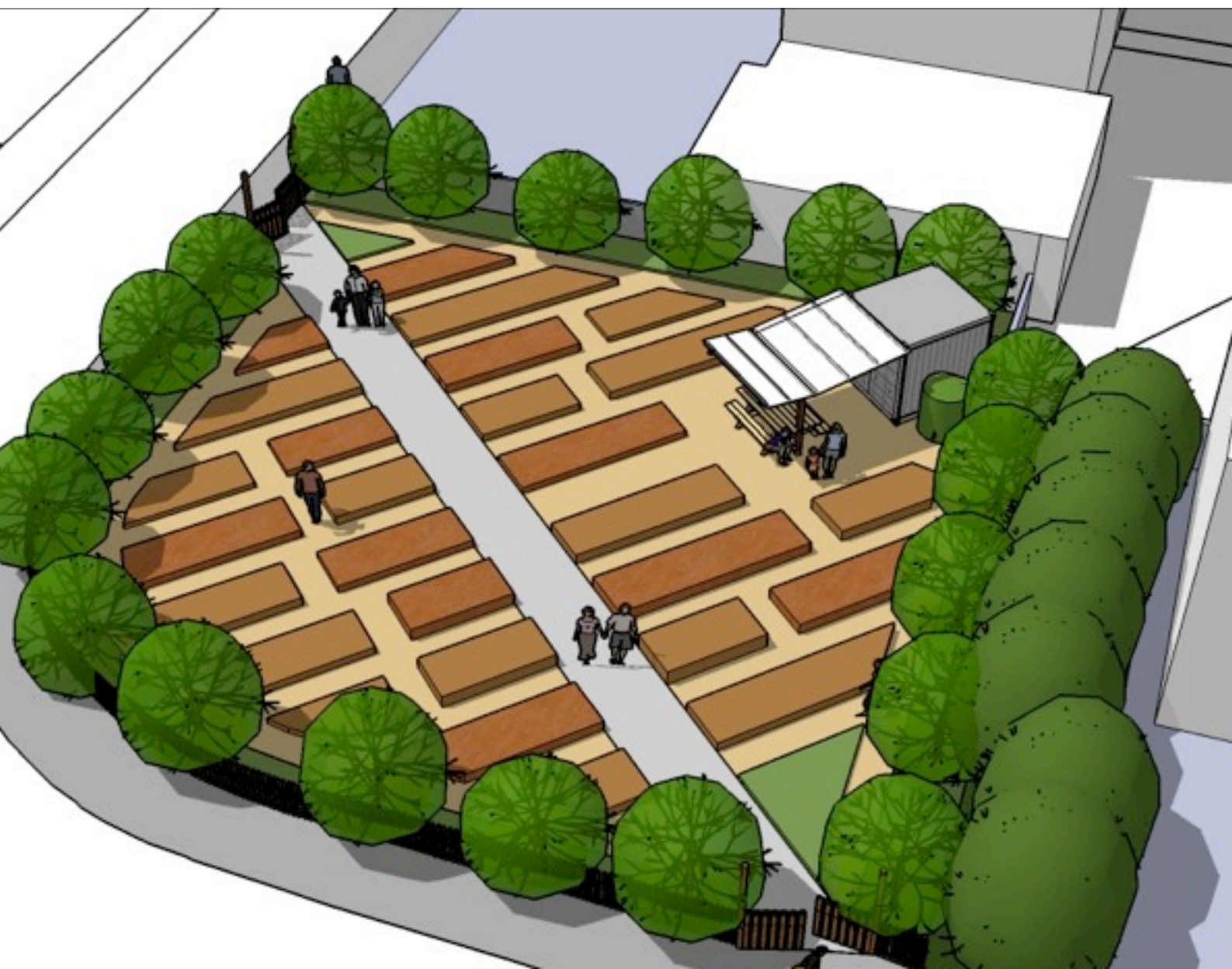
## INTRODUCTION

We recommend the delivery of a community food growing hub in Magdalene as the first step in establishing an Community Food Growing project. As described below, we have identified a site in the centre of Magdalene which has high visibility and can be openly accessed by all residents in Magdalene. The site could accommodate approximately 25 growers.

The hub would follow the model of the successful Lochend Secret Garden, which has become established over the past three years in Lochend, Edinburgh.

The construction of the community food growing hub would be the first step in the development of a community food growing project for Magdalene. The aspiration of the project would be to establish community led greenspace projects throughout Magdalene over the coming years. The hub provides an opportunity to test the idea to see how it is received by the residents.

*Magdalene Community Growing Hub*





## LOCATION

The plan below shows the location of the many greenspaces which would have potential to be developed as community food growing gardens. They are of two types, large tenement squares (yellow), and corner sites (blue). Whilst the tenement squares have a lot of potential, and some are very large, we are keen that the first site be one which does not pertain to any one block of tenements, that it is a site which is visible and accessible by all households in Magdalene.

We have chosen one of the corner sites across from the shops on Magdalene Drive. It is the eastern of the two plots on the corner of Magdalene Drive and Magdalene Place. We believe that this location will benefit from being near the shops.

The western plot is larger, but it has a large tree which throws shade over the site, and its roots will likely impede cultivation.

The eastern plot is approximately 390m<sup>2</sup> (Lochend Secret GArden is 1000m<sup>2</sup> approx.). It faces south and has a good solar aspect. It is bisected by a tarmac path.

There is a street lamp on the southern boundary.



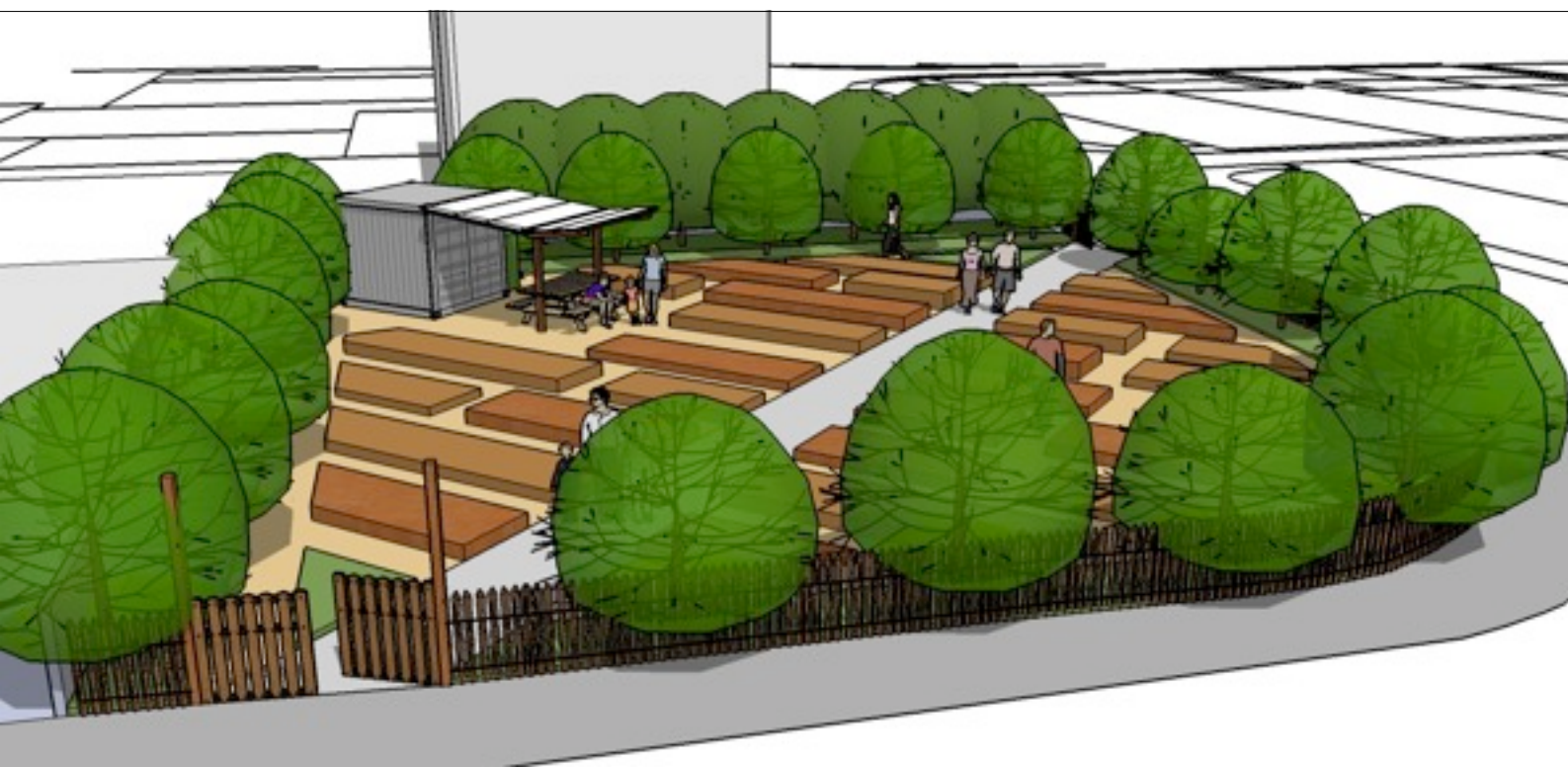
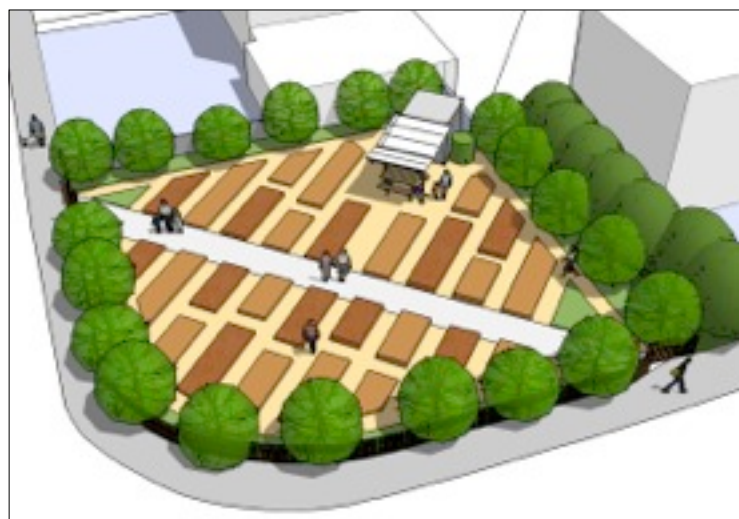


## PROPOSED LAYOUT

The illustrations below show the proposed layout for the community food growing hub.

The site is currently open, we would enclose it with a 90cm high split chestnut paling fence with gates to the south and west. The gates would be on a self closing mechanism, but would not be locked.

We would establish a community orchard of fruit trees and bushes around the perimeter of the site. A 10ft x 10ft long shipping container would provide tool storage. A veranda would be fixed to the front of the container to provide cover from sun and rain for the growers.





We have set out below the outline elements for the delivery of the community food growing hub. We have described the aims of each intervention, the elements, the human and other resources required for their delivery.

## PROMOTIONAL COMMUNITY GREENSPACE CAMPAIGN

### Aims

The aims of the campaign include to:-

- raise awareness about community greenspace, food growing, biodiversity, community resilience etc. issues, amongst the local residents and encourage participation in the Community Food Growing project;
- collect information which is relevant to the Community Food Growing goals from local residents;
- collect contact information from residents which wish to participate.
- to reflect back at residents information about the positive things that are happening in their community.

### Elements

Towards the aims above, the key elements would include:-

#### *Postering & Leafleting Campaign*

Posters could include stair posters, in shops and public buildings, lamp posts. A postcard which could easily be posted through a letter box.

#### *Internet*

Develop a web resource specific for the neighbourhood on the Community Food Growing website.

#### *Door to Door Survey*

The most effective way of communicating with residents throughout an estate is to deliver a door to door survey, the recommended sequence for the survey would be:- postering campaign throughout the estate (one/two weeks before the survey), leaflets would be posted through the door (the day before) to let folk know that the survey team will be knocking on doors.

### Resources

The resources required would include:-

#### *Campaign Identity & Promotion Materials*

The campaign would require:-

- Further development of Community Food Growing identity for posters, leaflets, postcards (see draft logo below);
- Development of Community Food Growing website to incorporate neighbourhood sub home page, and social media;
- Printing of posters, leaflets, postcards

#### *Human Resources*

The campaign would require:-

- A temporary door to door survey team,
- Community development worker to organise and promote events
- Speakers/facilitators for events etc. as required.

#### *Liaison With Partners*

The campaign would benefit from the support of:-

- Community Learning & Development
- Neighbourhood councils
- Community groups
- Local third sector organisations.



Proposed Project Logo for Magdalene Community Food Growing Project

## COMMUNITY FOOD GROWING GROUP

### Aims

The aims of setting up an Community Food Growing Group would include to:-

- provide a forum and structure for participating residents to meet to discuss the development of their local greenspace for local community benefit;
- lobby the Council and other stakeholders to support the Community Food Growing project;
- enable the group to become self-managing following a year of support.
- provide a vehicle for the management of the community food growing hub following their handover to the group;

### Elements

Towards the aims above, the key elements would include:-

#### *Establish a Constituted Group*

To support participating residents to constitute themselves as an unincorporated association. This would include training in how to organise and manage an association, how to be an effective officer (chair, secretary, treasurer), administering a treasurers account, conflict resolution. During the first year this support would be intensive, e.g. the community development worker would attend meetings, taking minutes on behalf of the Secretary, provide advice, support and conflict resolution, this would drop off in following years with regular 'health' checks.

### Resources

The resources required would include:-

- Community gardener and/or community development worker.
- Access to meeting rooms.

## CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY FOOD GROWING HUB

### Aims

The aims for the construction of community food growing hub would include:-

- to provide an opportunity for participants to work together towards a common goal and to learn new skills whilst building the growing hubs;
- to increase community resilience.

### Elements

Towards the aims above, the key elements would include:-

#### *Community Construction Workshops*

The community food growing hub would be delivered during community construction workshops during which resident participants facilitated by workshop leaders would build the growing plots, community sheds and other features.

#### *Grow Your Own Courses*

During the first year the participants would be supported to develop the skills and knowledge to manage their own growing space and to collectively manage the community orchard.

### Resources

The resources required would include:-

#### *Site & Construction Materials*

The cost of tools and construction materials would be met by grant funding.

#### *Human Resources*

The community construction workshops would be facilitated by a community gardener.



## COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

### Aims

The aims for community development support would include:-

- for the management of community food growing hub to be handed over to the Community Food Growing group in the second year of the project;
- to ensure that the Community Food Growing group, are well run and effective in their goals;
- to provide support up until the point where the group become self-sufficient;
- for the Community Food Growing project to contribute to capacity building of community activism, engagement and representation in the management of their estates;
- to increase community resilience.

### Elements

Towards the aims above, the key elements would include:-

#### *Handing Over The Hub*

Following the first year of support the management of the community food growing hub would be handed over to the Community Food Growing Group. However, community development support would continue to be provided to the Community Food Growing Group to support them in their management function.

#### *Implementation of Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Plan*

Similarly, the South East Community Food Growing initiative would work with the Group to continue to deliver grow your own courses, other events, and the implementation of neighbourhood community greenspace plans. The goal is to put the groups in the centre of project decision making but to give project development support.

### Resources

The resources required would include:-

- Community gardener and/or community development worker.

## Neighbourhood Community Greenspace Planning

### Aims

The aims of preparing a neighbourhood community greenspace plan would include:-

- provide a report and map based approach for the utilisation of neighbourhood greenspace assets to the benefit of the community and to improve biodiversity;
- create an opportunities for local residents to have a direct say in their local greenspace, and to collaborate in a positive context with their neighbours;
- integrate the assets and capacities of different stakeholders (in particular, the residents and the Council) in pursuit of shared goals;
- identify which community greenspace interventions the Community Food Growing Group can develop themselves, and those for which they would require outside assistance.
- increase community resilience.

### Elements

Towards the aims above, the key elements would include:-

#### *Events, Workshops & Visits*

A series of events and workshops would be delivered at a local venue. The events will follow themes of greenspace, biodiversity, growing and cooking. They would be supplemented by visits to demonstration projects as appropriate.

#### *Community Participative Design Workshops*

Active participant residents would be asked to sign up to attend a series of design workshops. Continued involvement would be required as the group would build up knowledge and opinions based on involvement in the early workshops.

The intention would be to build the capacity of the active participants to take a lead role in the subsequent development of the projects. The project team would seek residents involvement in the delivery of the study including project raising awareness and involvement of their neighbours.

#### *Best Practice in Edible Landscaping - Site Visits*

One or more tours of best practice community greenspace projects in Edinburgh (e.g. Lochend Secret GArden, Royal Edinburgh Garden, Bridgend Allotments, Sunshine On Leith Gardens), would be organised to give participants first hand experience of ideas and implementation of edible landscaping.

#### *Mapping, Visits & Survey of Neighbourhood*

The active participant group would survey greenspace sites around the neighbourhood. The group would gain an understanding of the characteristics of the sites, solar aspect, soils, existing vegetation etc, which can be fed into the design process. This exercise will also provide an opportunity to capture information from residents about local issues which have a bearing upon sites.

#### *Site Investigations*

A potential problem in developing community food growing projects within housing estates is the presence of contamination in the soil from previous building works.

The project team will contact the Environmental Health department and dig test pits at potential sites to ascertain whether there is risk of contamination. If this is the case, it will be necessary to carry out analysis of the soil to identify any contaminants.

#### *Project Design Sessions*

A series of participative design workshops would be delivered with the participants to prepare edible landscape designs for their neighbourhood. Wherever possible we would seek to involve the local schools and other groups in the process.

The workshop/s would include a 'needs and wants' analysis which asks residents what features and activities they would like to have within their greenspaces.

We would use a design approach which would facilitate full involvement of the participants, using a combination of 'Planning



For Real' modelling and 3D computer design. The resulting designs would include plans and preparation of design policy statements to inform the implementation of the project. These would be presented as 2D and 3D models, written reports and mixed media.

#### *Presentation of Site Designs to Local Stakeholders*

The outline designs would be presented to residents and local stakeholders including the Council at public events, meetings and through the project website. Residents would be invited to comment upon the designs. Information from the consultation would be fed back into the design process resulting in a revised final draft.

#### *Biodiversity Action Plan*

The neighbourhood plans would incorporate the development of a biodiversity action plan.

#### *Delivery of the Interventions Identified in the Greenspace Plans*

The method of delivery of interventions would depend upon the nature of the interventions, for example the change of mowing regimes and other 'living landscape' greenspace projects would be implemented by the Council, although the community could play a part. The method of delivery of interventions would be considered during the planning sessions.

#### **Resources**

The community participative design workshops which would be delivered b. With support from:-

- Participative Design Coordinator
- Community Gardener
- Access to meeting rooms.

## Costs & Funding

### COSTS

The table below sets out the projected costs for the delivery of a community food growing hub and neighbourhood community greenspace planning exercise in Magdalene. We have estimated that the project would take 18 months from project start.

Item	Quantity	
<b>Staffing</b>		
Project Management, Design & Development	18 months	£20,250
Community Gardener	18 months	£18,720
		<b>£38,970</b>
<b>Promotional Costs</b>		
Posters budget (A4)	100	£75
Bulletins	1000	£250
Postcards budget (A5)	1200	£200
Web Development & Content Management		£1,000
Door to Door Survey	1200	£1,500
		<b>£3,025</b>
<b>Hub Construction</b>		
Planning Application		£200
Fencing		£1,000
Shed, Veranda & Interior Fit Out		£3,000
Tool Budget		£1,000
Geotextiles		£200
Timber	27	£1,080
Top Soil	27	£750
Fruit Trees, Bushes and Groundcover		£1,435
Woodchip		£500
Misc		£1,000
		<b>£10,165</b>
<b>Additional Courses</b>		
Kitchen Canny Workshops	2	<b>£1,000</b>
Total		<b>£53,160</b>



## FUNDING - CLIMATE CHALLENGE FUND

CCF will take applications for 100% of project costs, and do fund community food growing projects.

We would need to provide information about the location, design, cost and planning permission and lease arrangements for the site.

Following this route CCF could perhaps fund community

development and project development costs, workshops courses etc.

Any application to CCF will require a calculation of carbon reduction and a system for confirming these savings.

We could introduce other carbon saving elements to the application e.g. food waste and Cook Your Own reduction, but this may well over complicate the project.