Calne Without Parish Council Proposal to establish a Community Orchard

1. Background

A Community Orchard is a collection of fruit trees shared by communities and growing in publicly accessible areas such as public greenspaces, parks, schools, churchyards and allotments. Of the people who responded to Calne Without Parish Council's 2022 Climate Survey, 55% expressed an interest in a community orchard project.

The benefits of community orchards include:

- They provide a source of free locally grown produce to residents.
- They can provide a focal point for community activities, such as Orchard Days, Apple Pressing, picnics, story-telling events, Wassailing, etc., increasing community cohesion.
- Traditional orchards have been designated as a priority habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan because of the wildlife (flora and fauna) that can be supported by this environment.
- Two thirds of Britain's orchards have been lost since 1960. Community orchards can help to sustain local and rare varieties of fruit trees.
- Community orchards may be used as an educational resource for local schools and children.
- They provide an opportunity for community members to learn new skills both through the maintenance of the orchard trees and through the use of the fruit.
- They can provide a pleasant outdoor space for people to relax and socialise in.
- They can enhance the visual and aesthetic environment.

2. Proposed Site

It is proposed to develop the Community Orchard on the area of land that runs alongside the Studley Gardens development, as indicated on the plan below:



The site is bounded to the east by Studley Lane and lies just north of the A4 road to Calne.

The reasons for proposing this site are:

- (a) It is near to the largest village within Calne Without Parish.
- (b) It is already public open space, so no land acquisition is likely to be required.
- (c) It will enhance the existing public open space without detracting from other uses of the site (such as recreation, play facilities for children or exercising dogs).

3. Layout of Site

An indicative layout of the site is provided below:



The site would be large enough to accommodate approximately 13 orchard trees (or more, if dwarf varieties are selected). Depending on demand, the orchard could be expanded in the future by further planting around the margins of the main open space.

Trees should be spaced at a minimum 7m separation, for full-sized standards. This allows for enough light and air penetration to each tree and reduces the susceptibility to and spread of pests and diseases.

The variety of trees to be planted remains to be determined, but it is anticipated that the orchard would comprise a mix of apple, pear, plum and potentially other fruits, with a strong emphasis on traditional local varieties.

The layout of the orchard could include seating and potentially other features to enhance the wildlife value of the site such as bird boxes and bug hotels.

4. Management

The Orchard will be managed by a management team comprising parish councillors and volunteers from the community.

The Parish Council will provide oversight through the Climate Emergency and Environment Working Group. A quarterly report will be provided to the Council during the initial phase of the project, moving to an annual report once the orchard has become established.

5. Establishment, Establishment and Maintenance

Planting

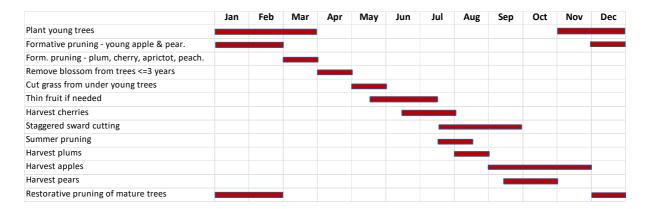
Trees will be sourced from a suitable nursery. Assuming the orchard trees are purchased bare-rooted (rather than potted), these should be planted between November and March. Materials will need to be sourced to plant the trees, including:

- Stakes to support the tree and wire mesh.
- Wire mesh to protect the trees from predation by deer.
- Spiral guards to protect the base of the tree from damage by rabbits.
- Mulch mats or wood mulch to suppress weed growth and help retain moisture.

Establishment and Maintenance

Orchard trees, such as apple and pear, will generally start bearing fruit in four to six years.

As the orchard develops, there will be a range of maintenance activities throughout the year, as follows:



6. Cost and Funding

Capital and ongoing maintenance costs will need to be determined.

Funding will be from the Parish Council's CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) reserve. The possibility of supplementing the costs from other bodies should also be explored. These could include:

- Coronation Living Heritage Fund
- People's Trust for Endangered Species.
- Wiltshire Council Calne Area Board.
- National Lottery.

7. Next Steps

Next steps are to include:

- a) Approach other parish councils who have developed community orchards to gain knowledge and understand lessons learned in order to further develop the proposal.
- b) Check and confirm Studley Gardens Management Committee are in favour. Determine any permissions that would be required.
- c) Take paper to Parish Council meeting for approval to progress project.
- d) Discuss with Terry Offen (WC Woodland Officer) to develop a planting layout for the orchard.
- e) Identify potential nurseries for the supply of trees, with a local preference.
- f) Cost up proposals.
- g) Undertake community consultation and adapt proposals.
- h) Recruit volunteers.

Additional sources of information:

People's Trust for Endangered Species: - https://ptes.org/campaigns/traditional-orchard-project/

Common Ground - https://www.commonground.org.uk/community-orchards/

The Orchard Project - https://www.theorchardproject.org.uk/

Orchard Network - https://www.orchardnetwork.org.uk/

Department of Communities and Local Government - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ community-orchards-a-how-to-guide

Planting fruit trees - https://www.rhs.org.uk/fruit/fruit-trees/choosing-the-best