





The Way We Were



Fishing has always been a popular past time at the Flash, this picture was taken in 1930



Pennington Junction 1928. Now the site of Pennington Flash's main car park



View from Bickershaw Colliery circa 1940's. Coal was mined here from 1877 - 1992

The West Leigh line ran to Bickershaw colliery long after the Flash formed around it, shown here in 1955



The lake at Pennington Flash was created by mining subsidence

14th MARCH

1 BRANBLING
24 GOSSARDER
18 GOLDSHEY















As a pilot project, we propose using our 'toolkit' to transform the Cargo Fleet site into a nectar producing landscape.

'nectar' becomes a symbol for a successful integration of human and 'wild' environments and a positive synergy between the planned and the unplanned.

Plants produce nectar to encourage pollination, reproduction and growth. Animals collect nectar for food and aid plant reproduction in a symbiotic relationship.

A successful nectar-scape will welcome and support the people using Cargo Fleet with an improved environment: in terms of visual appeal, ancillary activities, psychic well-being and air quality.

The diagram on the right shows a one possible proposal using the tool-kit. It shows the dynamic interplay between prototypes from the A66 toolkit'

'If we were to progress to the competition stage our process would be as follows:

1. site visit to establish key contextual issues
2. preliminary ecological survey and desk-top research on biodiversity of the area
3. locate key sites for prototypes
4. local research on Cargo Fleet and discussions with key stakeholders
5. design development of select prototypes by entire team to include cultural, ecological, performative and graphic landscape components
6. presentation of the Cargo Fleet strategy as part of the A66 Tool-Kit.



1. Picnic areas:

An example 'focus' activity, where site users are encouraged to take time off and enjoy the nectar-scape



2. 'Living' surfaces / Planting:

Walls and embankment landscaping are designed with crevices, slopes, soil retention and chambers that support plant and animal species; birds, bats, plants and insects. Planting is targeted at ensuring habitat diversity and creating precursor conditions that ensure long-term biodiversity and landscape management - nectar-scape operates with an ethos of nurtured 'wildness' with low control and maximum room for diverse colonization.



3. Graphic / Cultural landscapes:

Nectar-scape uses tactics such as colour-coded planning and macro-patterned surfaces to signal the interventions at Cargo Fleet. Focal points might be 'wild' advertisements (where billboards might house nesting sites), art installations and / or information panels.



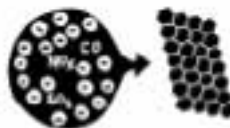
4. Vehicle-friendly landscaping:

Cars are the key vector for human activity on the site, the nectar-scape allows for car-friendly hybrid surfaces. Hard surfaces that allow activities such as rest, romance, eating and markets etc. are 'blended' with 'soft + wild' surfaces. The notion of the 'wild' carpark is an important way of signalling the nectar-scape to the people using Cargo Fleet



5. Bat colony?

The nectar-scape will support increased numbers of insect species such as moths; this in turn allows new species (bats?) to gain a foothold. An underground hibernaculum or bat roosts become a 'tool' for encouraging biodiversity.



6. Depolluting surfaces:

Targeted use of new materials technology aims to lower pollution levels across the site.

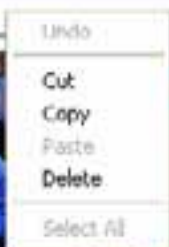


7. Roadside lagoon:

Road-surface water is fed to a series of constructed ponds that support diverse wildlife habitats.







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FCFCG

Federation of City Farms and Community Gardens

FCFCG is the representative body for city farms, community gardens and similar community-led organisations in the UK.

- There are 59 city farms, nearly 1000 community gardens, 66 school farms and a number of community-managed allotments in the UK.
- An estimated 500,000 people volunteer on them and they attract over three million visitors each year.
- FCFCG promotes and represents its members at a national, regional and local level.
- It also provides a wide range of services, advice and support for city farms and community gardens, whether they are well-established or just getting off the ground.



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Urban Farming



Tomato plants flourishing on balconies, growing spaces sprouting in the streets, farmers looking at how to improve organic and sustainable farming. The Urban Farming project based in Tees Valley is aimed at getting the area growing, and eating their locally produced fresh food.

The number of miles our food travels before it hits our plate increased by 15% in the ten years

Re-cycling landscape/townscape:
That green stuff can glue towns
together!



Developing landscape and townscape to achieve transformational change by management techniques e.g. agriculture and food production.