

Allotment Strategy 2010-2021



Green
Space



Revue
existing
provision



Optimise
their use



Well
managed
and
maintained
allotments



Cyngor Bwrdeistref Siroi



Bridgend County Borough Council 2010 – 2021

Contents

1.	Purpose and objectives of the strategy	2
2.	Strategy drivers	2
3.	Background	3
4.	The strategy	4
5.	Strategy objectives	5
7.	Recommendations	9
9.	Action plan	11

Appendices

Appendix i	Allotment legislation	15
Appendix ii	Designation of allotments sites	16
Appendix iii	Planning policies	17
Appendix iv	Schedule of allotment sites in council ownership	18
Appendix v	Planning audit	21

1. Purpose & objectives of the Allotment Strategy

1.1 Purpose of the Strategy

The purpose of this strategy is to provide strategic guidelines for the provision and management of allotments in Bridgend County Borough. The Strategy sits under and supports our Asset Management Plan 2021.

It recognises the importance of allotments as a leisure and recreational facility and for their benefits to communities, health and well-being and wildlife, as well as in producing low cost locally produced food in a sustainable way.

1.2 Allotment Strategy Aims

The aims of the strategy are:

- G** Green Space - Allotments are a valuable green asset and a sustainable approach to their care and management will be encouraged.
- R** Review existing provision of allotments and seek to identify areas for potential future allotment sites.
- O** Optimise their use for existing and potential plot holders, suiting the requirements of all sections of the community.
- W** Well managed and maintained allotments

2. Strategy drivers

2.1 The Corporate Plan

This strategy directly meets a number of the Council's Corporate Plan objectives including

- ▶ Safe and inclusive communities
- ▶ Improving physical and emotional wellbeing by promoting active lifestyles, participation and learning
- ▶ To continue to promote Bridgend and its green spaces as a great place to live and enjoy
- ▶ To improve the way we work to ensure effective and efficient use of our financial, technological, physical and human assets.

2.2 Corporate programmes; Directorate service plans and projects including

- ▶ Community Strategy
- ▶ Asset Management Plan

- ▶ Health, Social Care and Wellbeing Strategy
- ▶ Sports and Physical Activity Strategy
- ▶ BCBC Corporate Equalities Scheme 2009-2012
- ▶ Bridgend County Borough Council Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan 2010 – 2012

3. Background

Allotment gardening is a pursuit that provides wide-ranging benefits to local communities and the environment and can make a positive change to the quality of people's lives. In addition to the advantages of producing good quality, local, low cost, fresh food gardeners gain the benefits of healthy exercise that is active, socially inclusive and reflects the ideals of sustainability and well-being. Allotments are available suitable for use by all sections of the community.

Allotments are a unique and valuable local assets contributing to the quality of the environment and the range of local leisure provision. They also contribute to the Council's Community Strategy, provide opportunities for wildlife and can contribute to the retention of traditional skills. Gardening is the single biggest leisure activity undertaken by the public and in recent years an increasing amount of attention has been shown to allotment gardening.

The Council has a statutory duty to provide allotments and recognises them as an important asset. There is a complex network of legislation relating to allotment administration, which is governed by statute and case law.

The legislation which directly affects allotment administration and the development constraints on this strategy are shown at Appendix I. The various acts are collectively known as the 'Allotment Acts' and will be referred to as such in this strategy.

In addition, there are three different types of allotment sites - statutory, temporary and private which are defined in Appendix II

The designation of a local authority site is important since under allotment legislation, a local authority must seek consent from the National Assembly for Wales before selling, appropriating, changing the use of or disposing of a "statutory" site.

Under the current legislation, the only protection against change of use for "temporary" and private allotment sites is provided by the normal planning procedures. The Council's planning policies which directly affect allotments are shown at Appendix III.

The Local Government Association commissioned a major study on allotment management in England in the early 2000's. The study, entitled "Growing in the Community: a good practice guide for the management of allotments" was published in 2001 and based upon extensive research into current good practice, innovation and successful ideas implemented by Local Authorities

across England and Wales. A second edition of the guide was published in 2008.

“Growing in the Community” provides a framework in which Local Authorities might manage their allotment portfolio and includes the Local Government Associations ‘Advocacy Document’ for allotments, a powerful summary of the many benefits which allotments can provide.

The National Assembly for Wales Sustainability Committee published in July 2010 a report entitled “Allotment Provision in Wales”. The Committee has concluded with a significant number of recommendations which is anticipated will underpin and compliment those recommendations in this strategy.

This strategy has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations on developing an allotment strategy and the proposals are in keeping with the examples of best practice given in “Growing in the Community: a good practice guide for the management of allotments”. It also has regard to the new National Assembly for Wales guidance and will evolve as new guidance is issued.

4. The Strategy

4.1 Allotments in Bridgend

Bridgend County Borough has a population of approximately 135,000 and this Council provides a total of 430 plots over 19 allotment sites with a total area of approximately 9.78 hectares at the present time although we do not directly manage any of these sites. Some sites have provision for half plots, plots for the disabled and community plots.

For the purposes of this document an “allotment site” is defined as having at least 6 plots.

Of the Council’s 19 allotments sites, 16 are designated as “statutory sites” and the remaining 3 are “temporary” sites. Of these temporary sites, 1 is held on a short term lease and the other 2 were acquired for education purposes.

A schedule of Council owned allotment sites is set out in Appendix IV.

In terms of assessing the adequacy of provision, there is currently no recognised quantitative standard for allotment provision although the publication “Growing in the Community, Good Practise Guide” recommends that a useful measure is “15 plots per 1,000 households”. However the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners suggest a national standard of 20 allotments per 1000 households. The higher (NASLG) standard equates to approximately 0.2 hectares of allotments per 1000 population, based on an average plot size of 250m² and an average household size of 2.38.

The Council’s Communities Directorate have recently undertaken an “audit” of allotment provision across the County Borough. Sites have been identified on

the basis that they are currently in use for allotment purposes and this information will be used to inform the recreation policies in the new Bridgend Local Development Plan (LDP).

The “audit” identifies all allotments sites both in public and private ownership and the higher national standard of 0.2 hectares per 1000 population has been used as a bench mark. Provision across the County Borough Council has been assessed on a sub-area basis and an extract from the document identifying the 8 sub-areas and the provision within the sub-areas shown at Appendix V. A copy of the full document is available on CD on request from the Council’s Development Planning Section.

4.2 Management of Allotments

In partnership with Bridgend County Allotment Association (BCAA), 10 Council owned sites are now managed by BCAA under a 10 year management agreement from December 2006.

5 sites are let to Bridgend Town Council, who in turn let out the individual plots and a further 4 are let to individuals or independent Allotment Associations who again let out the individual plots.

This means that at the present time, the County Borough Council does not directly manage any of its allotment sites.

4.3 Register of Tenants / Waiting Lists

As the Council does not directly manage any of its sites, it does not currently keep a waiting list. As a result, any requests are usually referred to the BCAA and they hold waiting lists for the respective sites. We understand that as at October 2010, BCAA had a waiting list of approximately 115 people for the various sites, mainly in the Bridgend and Porthcawl areas.

We have also been advised that all of the sites managed by the Bridgend County Allotment Association are fully let.

5. Strategy Objectives

The strategy is made up of 5 inter-related objectives

5.1 Objective 1: To maintain and improve the quality of our allotment sites.

The infrastructure of an allotment site is very important to its tenants, in particular security against theft and vandalism.

It is important for the Council to establish an agreed quality standard for allotment sites in consultation with appropriate partners. This standard should seek to ensure good access, security, facilities, paths, adequate water provision and prompt attention to neglected plots.

It is important to investigate ways of securing financing to ensure the continual improvement of the allotment service. This will involve exploring new and creative ways of generating additional funding, by way of local and national grant mechanisms. Potential funding sources for both the Council and appropriate partners will be investigated

Despite limited capital investment opportunities in the recent past, infrastructure improvements have been made to the Council's allotment portfolio. In 2003 the Council, again in partnership with BCAA, was successful in securing some £50,000 in grant funding from the Open Spaces Lottery Fund to enable improvements to be undertaken to the five sites in their initial management agreement. These works included access and path improvements and the provision of the fencing.

The Council has also provided funding for other works including:

- ▶ 2006/2007 £4850 for fencing works to Pencoed Allotments
- ▶ 2006/2007 £5560 for fencing works to Badgers Brook Allotments
- ▶ 2007/2008 £25,000 for fencing works to Wilderness Allotments in Porthcawl and the Ogmores Vale Allotments (top site).
- ▶ 2008/2009 £2,500 for additional fencing to the Ogmores Vale Allotments (top site)

In addition, the BCAA was successful in obtaining grant funding for some additional fencing works at its Ogmores Vale site which the Council match funded to the sum of just under £5,000.

We will continue to work with our partners to improve facilities - please see 7.0 Action Plan 7.0 (1.1 – 1.2)

5.2 Objective 2: To promote allotments as a benefit for the whole community, realising the opportunity they offer for education and lifelong learning and to increase social inclusion initiatives

It has long been recognised that there is something special about allotment communities. Within the setting of the allotment site age, gender, race, social status and occupation have little relevance.

The Council will review and update the provision of allotment information by developing the allotment pages on the Council's website. It is also important to develop links with other Council promotions and strategies, such as healthy living.

The Council will investigate with the BCAA the production of guides for new tenants, which could take the form of an allotment starter pack. This could help to reduce early drop out rates and to retain new tenants.

In recent years more interest has been shown by some allotment sites and community groups in having 'communal gardens' where everyone works together for their mutual benefit, this can help strengthen bonds in the community. There are true opportunities for skills sharing and project opportunities for older and younger people.

It is therefore important to widen the appeal of allotment sites for the older generations and vulnerable sections of the community and to increase accessibility. This could include making the sites more physically accessible with wider paths and raised beds. This aspect of allotment development needs further detailed research with relevant parties so that a focused provision can be established.

There are other opportunities for extending the allotment theme to private gardens with shared garden schemes which are already in existence in other parts of the United Kingdom but this is outside the scope of this Strategy.

Please see 7.0. Action Plan (2.1 – 2.6)

5.3 Objective 3: To highlight the role that allotments play in developing a more sustainable environment, encouraging biodiversity and conservation

The integration of allotment gardening into local sustainable community development strategies can enhance the benefits of allotments. By growing their own food, allotment gardeners already make a contribution to local food production and the reduction of 'food miles' and this benefit can be enhanced through the distribution of surplus crops within local communities. The growing of fresh vegetables, flowers and fruit is a sustainable activity and as a consequence this strategy provides a contribution to achieving the goals contained within the Council's emerging Sustainable Community Strategy. This is also backed up the Welsh Assembly Government's 2010 'Community Grown Food Action Plan.'

Allotments contain vital habitats that provide refuge for wildlife in urban areas. A well managed allotment can provide a diversity of habitats, acting as 'green wedges' and 'stepping stones' that contribute to species migration and connectivity of the environment (green infrastructure).

Many plot holders are already environmentally aware, and garden sustainably. For most of them, being able to grow organically is one of the main benefits of having an allotment, and the function of nature and wildlife in this process should be recognised. Birds and insects play an integral role in pollination and pest control and allow gardeners to move away from the use of herbicides and pesticides. Allotments managed with biodiversity in mind will allow the adoption

of organic methods which will in turn provide further benefit to wildlife, these mutually beneficial responses are sustainable from an ecological standpoint.

Allotments should be encouraged to set aside areas for nature and to develop site specific management plans to encourage biodiversity. Valuable habitats (including adjacent sites) such as water courses, woodland, hedgerows, scrub, protected areas (Tree Preservation Orders) and areas where protected species have been found should be identified and buffer zones promoted where appropriate to protect these features. Simple management changes such as planting native species hedgerows will not only create habitats and contribute to Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) targets but also have the added benefit of increased security. Allotment associations can actively support biodiversity by installing additional features, such as wildlife ponds, nest boxes, butterfly gardens and bat boxes, to supplement the natural habitats on sites.

The Council will seek opportunities to improve and sustain the biodiversity of allotment sites and at the same time support and assist allotment societies in raising awareness of biodiversity and with bids for biodiversity project funding to create community gardens and nature areas. Expert advice should be sought on better management of existing natural features and the creation of new wildlife habitats with actions on biodiversity enhancement included in the action plan. Advice can also be sought on habitat improvement from the Council's countryside team.

Not all food grown on allotments is organic but it is fresh and it is local. In these days of 'food miles' – the average item of food consumed in the EU has travelled over 4,000 kilometres from origin to kitchen table. In the USA it is a staggering 20,000 kilometres. Food that has travelled from just down the road can therefore make a significant contribution to local sustainability. The opportunity to share with others the fruits (and vegetables) of one's labour is an intrinsic part of the culture of allotments. Surplus produce is often given away to neighbours, friends and relatives in a sociable and generous spirit of reciprocity.

Most allotment holders are committed to recycling materials, self-sufficiency and environmental competence by the very nature of what they do. Allotments are the heart of living a sustainable lifestyle and support the environment in many ways. The Council will encourage recycling methods and composting initiatives where possible and provide additional guidance on sustainable practices.

Please see 7.0. Action Plan (3.1 – 3.4)

5.4 Objective 4: To develop a health agenda for allotments, focusing on the benefits, in terms of improving health in the county borough

The value of allotment gardening in terms of public health was identified in the Select Committee report "The Future of Allotments". This report highlighted the therapeutic value of allotments to people with physical and mental health problems. The report strongly recommends that allotments are explicitly

included in national public health strategies and are integrated into local delivery.

The Health Education Council recommends gardening as a good form of exercise, especially for older age groups who are less likely to participate in active sports or use leisure centres. The mental health benefits of allotment gardening should also not be underestimated.

Please see 7.0. Action Plan (4.1 - 4.3)

5.5 Objective 5: To review the existing provision of allotments in Bridgend County Borough and seek to identify areas of potential future allotment provision.

The “audit” of allotments showed an overall surplus of allotment provision throughout the Borough. However, it also identified areas as having a deficit in the supply of allotments and priority will be given to providing any new sites, or bringing abandoned plots back into beneficial use, in those sub-areas identified as having a deficit. This is primarily the Bridgend sub-area although small deficits have also been identified in the Garw Valley and Valleys Gateway sub-areas.

Of equal importance is the need to safeguard the Council’s existing allotment sites. The Council’s Development Plan Policies are designed to protect existing provision provided the Council can produce evidence to prove that there is a need to that facility (i.e. the facility is being used to capacity, there is a deficit in provision in the area, or there are waiting lists for the area).

With regards to new facilities, the Council can negotiate contributions from developers towards such community facilities as allotment gardens when new residential developments are proposed which are likely to place increased pressure on existing provision in the area beyond their capacity and a proven need is demonstrated.

In addition, several Community Councils and Community Groups have expressed interest in leasing Council owned land for use as allotments/community gardens which could increase the total allotment provision with the County Borough.

As of November 2010, a planning application for a community garden has been submitted for a community garden on Council-owned land in Llangeinor in the Garw Valley. Another proposal is being developed for a site belonging to Valleys to Coast in Caerau and Creation Development Trust is working on a scheme with the Garw Valley Community Council. The Communities Directorate is supporting and advising on the development of these projects.

The review of allotment provision will need to include an assessment of both current needs and latent demand, which will need to be balanced against the

Council's ability to achieve a manageable level of provision where quality can be maintained within available resources.

Please see 7.0. Action Plan (5.1 – 5.5)

6. Recommendations

- 1. It is recommended that that the Council sets up and maintains a waiting list of allotment applications for the County Borough.**
The National Assembly for Wales has recommended "*that a standard is established for allotment waiting lists across Local Authorities to ensure the information that is captured is consistent*" [Recommendation 2].
It is proposed that the Council maintains a central list for the County Borough with the BCAA and Town/Community Council providing details of potential plot holders on their own respective waiting lists to ensure that an accurate picture of demand is available.
- 2. It is recommended that future Area Reviews undertaken by the Property Services have regard to the provision of allotments, taking into account the recent "audit" of allotments and latent demand.**
- 3. It is recommended that consideration is given to the use of surplus or underused Council owned sites for allotments which could have an impact on future capital receipts.**
- 4. Seek to identify potential new sites in those sub-areas identified as having a deficit in the "audit" of allotments and include in the new Bridgend Local Development Plan. This can be achieved by working with the third sector – see developments above. (*Time constraints may however prevent this*)**
- 5. When new residential developments are proposed, consider the use of contributions from developers towards the creation of allotment gardens and a proven need is demonstrated [Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 15: Community Facilities & Residential Development (2008)]**

7.0 Action Plan

Objective1: To maintain and improve the quality of allotment sites.			
	Action	Responsibility	Target Date
1.1	Agree a quality standard for all new sites and guidelines for existing sites to be improved in consultation with BCAA and other partner organisations	Property Services Property & Finance Department	9 months
1.2	Investigate potential funding sources	Property Services Property & Finance Department	On-going

Objective 2: To promote allotments as a benefit for the whole community, realising the opportunity they offer for education and lifelong learning and to increase social inclusion initiatives			
	Action	Responsibility	Target Date
2.1	Review and update the provision of allotment information on the Council's website	Property Services Property & Finance Department	6 months
2.2	Investigate the production of an allotment guide for new tenants with BCAA	Property Services Property & Finance Department	12 months
2.3	To work with Property Services and its partner organisations to develop promotion materials on the benefits of allotments societies on the well being of all sections of the community and to promote through the www.never2old.org.uk older peoples	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	October 2011

Objective 2: To promote allotments as a benefit for the whole community, realising the opportunity they offer for education and lifelong learning and to increase social inclusion initiatives			
Action		Responsibility	Target Date
	website and www.healthchallengebridgend.or.uk		
2.4	To investigate the possibilities for developing intergenerational allotment projects to promote the role of allotments in forming cohesive communities	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	March 2012
2.5	Promoting the benefits of allotments to children and young people through establishing links with Community Focused Schools, Healthy Schools Scheme and Eco Schools	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	October 2011
2.6	Where appropriate schools encouraged to link with local allotment societies as part of the above schemes	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	October 2011

Objective 3: To highlight the role that allotments play in developing a more sustainable environment, encouraging biodiversity and conservation			
Action		Responsibility	Target Date
3.1	Provide advice to allotment societies, tenants, and comment on site management plans to encourage biodiversity.	Countryside & Tourism Communities Directorate	On-going

Objective 3: To highlight the role that allotments play in developing a more sustainable environment, encouraging biodiversity and conservation			
Action		Responsibility	Target Date
3.2	Provide information on the best management practices to promote biodiversity in the proposed allotment guide for new tenants (e.g. management of hedgerows, ditches, compost heaps etc.)	Countryside & Tourism Communities Directorate	12 Months
3.3	Monitor and investigate potential funding sources for biodiversity projects in allotments.	Countryside & Tourism Communities Directorate	On-going
3.4	Encourage recycling methods and composting initiatives where possible and provide additional guidance on sustainable practices	Waste Management Street Scene Communities Directorate	On-going

Objective 4: To develop a health agenda for allotments, focusing on the benefits, in terms of improving health in the county borough			
Action		Responsibility	Target Date
4.1	To further develop the role of allotments within the Bridgend Nutritional Action Plan	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	By October 2011
4.2	To establish links between allotment societies and the current network of Bridgend Food cooperatives	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	By October 2011

4.3	Appropriate links to be established between Bridgend County Allotment Association and health and wellbeing programmes, such as Bridgend Integrated Health and Leisure model	HSCWB Health Living Wellbeing Directorate	By October 2011
-----	---	---	-----------------

Objective 5: To review the existing provision of allotments in Bridgend County Borough and seek to identify areas of potential future allotment provision			
Action		Responsibility	Target Date
5.1	Review current allotment provision and identify future need with a view to addressing and reducing waiting lists	Property Services Property & Finance Department Development Planning Section Planning Department Communities Directorate	12 months and then monitored
5.2	Identify suitable new sites in consultation with BCAA and other partners primarily in those sub-areas identified as having a deficit in the "audit" of allotments	Property Services Property & Finance Department Working through community forums with the support of the Communities Directorate	On-going
5.3	Investigate potential funding sources	Property Services Property & Finance Department Communities Directorate	On-going
5.4	Investigate granting leases of suitable sites to Community Groups or Town/Community Council for use as allotments on a County Borough wide basis following the Councils Community Asset Transfer protocol where appropriate.	Property Services Property & Finance Department Communities Directorate	On-going

5.5	Consider the use of contributions from developers towards the creation of allotment gardens when new residential developments are proposed and a proven need is demonstrated.	Development Planning Section Planning Department Communities Directorate	On-going
5.6	Review of Allotment Strategy by Corporate Property Group	Annually	

Principal Allotment Legislation

Act and Date	Relevance
Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908	<p>Repealed and consolidated all previous legislation and laid down basis for all subsequent legislation.</p> <p>Placed duty on local authorities to provide sufficient allotments, according to demand. Also makes provision for local authorities to purchase compulsorily land to provide allotments.</p>
Allotments Act 1922	<p>Limited the size of an allotment to one-quarter of an acre and specified that it should be mainly cultivated by the occupier for growing fruit and vegetables for consumption by himself or his family.</p> <p>Also protected tenants by laying down periods of notice, ensuring compensation for termination of tenancies and compelled most allotment authorities to set up allotment committees.</p>
Allotments Act 1925	<p>Required local authorities to recognise the need for allotments in any town planning development and as a consequence is relevant to the Council's Unitary Development Plan and the emerging Local Development Plan.</p> <p>Established "statutory" allotments which a local authority could not sell or convert to other purposes without Ministerial consent.</p>
Allotments Act 1950	<p>Followed on from the findings of the Allotments Advisory Committee Report of 1949. This Act included issues relating to notices to quit and compensation. Provisions relating to rents were also affected.</p> <p>Also confined local authorities obligation to "allotment gardens" only.</p>

Other relevant legislation

The Local Government Planning & Land Act 1980 and the Local Government & Planning (Amendment) Act 1981:	Consolidated planning legislation, which has further influenced the forward planning of authorities.
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004:	Has considerable influence on the forward planning of allotments and is relevant to the Council's Unitary Development Plan and the emerging Local Development Plan.

Designation Of Allotment Sites

Statutory sites	This is allotment land of which the freehold, or a very long leasehold interest, is vested in the Council and which was originally acquired for the purpose of being allotment gardens or subsequently appropriated for allotment use
Temporary sites	This is allotment land which is rented by the Council or was acquired for other purpose and are used as allotments in the interim.
Private sites	Privately owned land can also be let for use as allotments. These plots have the same legal status as temporary allotment sites but the Council has no control over them.

Adopted Planning Policies

Policy RC3 of the existing Adopted Bridgend Unitary Development Plan (2005) states that “development which adversely affects an existing or proposed recreation facility whether formal or informal, will be permitted only where:-

- (1) the developer is prepared to provide alternative facilities of equivalent community benefit; or
- (2) in the view of the local planning authority, there is an excess of such provision in the area; or.
- (3) in the view of the local planning authority, the existing facility is already redundant”.

Allotments fall within the definition of a recreation facility and accordingly Policy RC3 is used when a planning application is received which affects an existing allotment site.

Policy RC15 provides additional protection for allotment gardens and states that “the development of allotments for other uses will not be permitted unless alternative equivalent provision, of similar size and quality, can be made in the vicinity, or it can be demonstrated that the allotments are surplus to long term requirements.

Policy RC14 of the UDP also states the Council’s intention to provide additional allotment gardens throughout the County Borough in relation to expressed demand. This intention is further reinforced in Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 15: Community Facilities & Residential Development (2008) which outlines how the Council will negotiate contributions from developers towards such community facilities as allotment gardens when new residential developments are proposed and a proven need is demonstrated.

Allotment Site Details

UPRN	ALLOTMENT SITE	STATUTORY/ TEMPORARY SITE	APPROX.SITE AREA (HA)	NUMBER OF PLOTS	COMMENTS
	Great Western Avenue Allotments, Bridgend	Statutory	1.047	47	BCBC own freehold and lease the site to the Bridgend Town Council
	Badgers Brook Allotment Site, Brackla	Statutory	0.388	23	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Chorleywood Allotment Site, Brackla	Statutory	0.274	18	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Bron Fair Allotments, Garth, Maesteg	Statutory	1.457	58	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Twmpath Allotments Heol Tywith, Nantyllyllon	Statutory	0.21	14	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Nantyllyllon Primary School - Proposed Playing Field, Nantyllyllon	Temporary	0.640	23	BCBC own freehold and lease site to the Magazine Street Allotment Association.
	Sunnyside Allotments Penprysg Road, Pencoed	Statutory	0.466	17	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement

UPRN	ALLOTMENT SITE	STATUTORY/ TEMPORARY SITE	APPROX.SITE AREA (HA)	NUMBER OF PLOTS	COMMENTS
	Heol-Y-Cyw Allotments High Street, Heol-Y-Cyw	Statutory	0.729	15	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Wilderness Allotments Porthcawl	Statutory	0.315	18	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Newton Nottage Road Allotments Newton Nottage Road, Porthcawl	Temporary	1.113	36	BCBC lease the site which is managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Land adjoining Mynydd Cynffig Junior School, Kenfig Hill	Temporary	0.638	26	BCBC own freehold and lease site to Pwlllygarth Allotment Association.
	Pyle Inn Allotments, Heol Tegfryn, Pyle	Statutory	0.529	20	BCBC own freehold and lease site to Pyle Inn Allotment Association
	Bryncethin Allotments R/O Wigan Terrace, Bryncethin	Statutory	0.245	22	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Coronation Street Allotments, Evanstown	Statutory	0.211	16	BCBC own freehold and let to Mr J H Evans, Secretary to the Ogwr Garden Association

UPRN	ALLOTMENT SITE	STATUTORY/ TEMPORARY SITE	APPROX.SITE AREA (HA)	NUMBER OF PLOTS	COMMENTS
	Ogmore Vale Allotments Greenfield Terrace and Park Avenue, Ogmore Vale	Statutory	0.26	17	BCBC own freehold and managed by BCAA under a Management Agreement
	Coychurch Road Gardens Allotments, Coychurch Road, Bridgend	Statutory	0.178	13	BCBC own freehold and lease the site to the Bridgend Town Council
	Jubilee Road Allotments, Jubilee Road, Bridgend	Statutory	0.318	16	BCBC own freehold and lease the site to the Bridgend Town Council
	Dunraven Park Allotments Dunraven Business Park, Coychurch Road, Bridgend	Statutory	0.309	15	BCBC own freehold and lease the site to the Bridgend Town Council
	Waunscil Avenue Allotments Coychurch Road, Bridgend	Statutory	0.45	16	BCBC own freehold and lease the site to the Bridgend Town Council