

Kinsale 2021

An Energy Descent

Action Plan – Version.1. 2005



By Students of
Kinsale Further Education College

Edited by Rob Hopkins



Kinsale Further Education College
Oideachas Tré Eachtra



Kinsale 2021 – An Energy Descent Action Plan

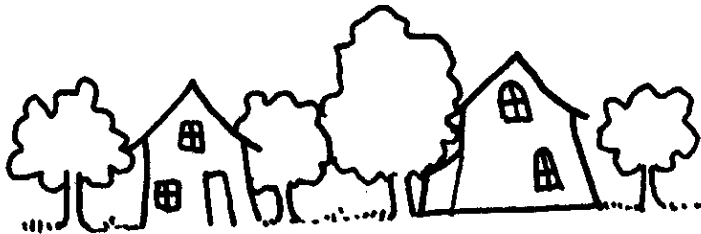
The report that you hold in your hand is a very important piece of work. It is the first attempt at setting out how Kinsale, a West Cork town of about 7,000 people, could make the transition from a high energy consumption town to a low energy one. The impending peaking of world oil production will lead to huge changes around the world, and Ireland will not be immune from this.

This report, prepared by permaculture students from **Kinsale Further Education College**, looks at how Kinsale could navigate this uncertain time by setting out a clear vision of how a lower energy future could be, and then identifying a clear timetable for achieving it. This is, as far as we know, the first time this has happened in Ireland. The report looks at most aspects of life in Kinsale, including food, energy, tourism, education and health. Also described is the process that produced this report, in the hope that it can be rolled out in other towns across the country.



Produced by:
Kinsale Further Education College with the
support of Kinsale Town Council, Kinsale
Environment Watch and The Hollies Centre
for Practical Sustainability.

All profits will go towards the implementation of this plan in Kinsale.



Acknowledgements

This document is the result of the hard work and commitment of a number of people, all of whom deserve our appreciation and recognition. First and foremost, John Thuellier, principal of Kinsale FEC, under whose guidance the Practical Sustainability has taken root in Kinsale soil and been nurtured and allowed to flourish. Without his care and vision, it would still be but a dormant seed. Secondly all the students of the course over the years, all of whom have contributed in one way or another to its development, and to the document you now hold in your hand. Their passion and zeal for implementing practical solutions has always given me a real hope for the future. My fellow teachers at Kinsale FEC deserve recognition for their inputs into this project, namely Thomas Riedmuller, Paul O'Flynn, Phoebe Bright and Philip Ward. Also to the people who gave their time towards helping to shape this work, Dr. Colin Campbell, Andy Langford, Graham Strouts, Tom Atkins, Dr. Stephen Gascoigne, Judith Hoad, Quentin Gargan and Clare Watson, Dominic Waldron, Caroline and Eddie Robinson and Xavier Dubuisson, as well as the thinkers who have inspired it, David Holmgren, Richard Heinberg, Bill Mollison, Howard Odum, Richard Douthwaite, David Fleming, Helena Norberg-Hodge and Patrick Whitefield. Thanks also to James Casey-Ellis of www.smallgiant.biz for the graphic image on the cover. Finally the people of Kinsale who have greeted this project with great enthusiasm, and for whom, ultimately, we have produced this document.

We would also like to extend our deep gratitude to Kinsale Town Council and Kinsale Environment Watch for their help with the publishing of this report.

This document is dedicated to the memory of permaculture student and dear friend Andrew Long (1972-2004) and to peace in the world.



“If you want to build a ship, don't herd people together to collect wood and don't assign them tasks and work; but, rather, teach them to long for the endless immensity of the sea”.

Anon

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“Traveller, there are no roads, roads are made by travelling”

Spanish Proverb



The Practical Sustainability Course at Kinsale FEC

The **Practical Sustainability** course at Kinsale FEC is the first full-time 2 year permaculture course in the world. Developed over the last 4 years by permaculture designer and teacher Rob Hopkins, it offers students the opportunity to study permaculture and related topics in an inspiring setting and with some of Ireland's leading thinkers in the field of sustainability. The course is run under the auspices of Cork Vocational Education Committee, and leads to FETAC qualifications, a maximum of 8 of which can be undertaken in one year.



The modules covered are NCVA Level 2 awards, and are as follows – **Year One** – Permaculture Design, Sustainable Woodland Management, Organic Production Principles, Organic Horticulture and Field Ecology. **Year Two** – Applied Permaculture, Green Building, Starting Your Own Business, Community Leadership and Conflict Resolution.



The course is taught in a very accessible and student-centred way, with many site visits to projects of interest around Munster, and with a number of hands-on projects. In previous years students have built a strawbale house, planted an edible hedge, planted a woodland, made living willow sculptures, put up a polytunnel, planted a forest garden, made a pond, built an earth bread oven and built drystone walls. This year's has seen the completion of the cordwood amphitheatre, a beautiful new theatre built from local and natural materials. It was opened in May 2005 with a performance of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' by the college's drama students. The whole emphasis of the course is on giving students a toolkit that they can use in their lives to make their homes, their communities and their world more abundant and sustainable.

Guest speakers on previous years courses have included the organic writer Joy Larkcom, community housing specialist Jose Ospina, renewable energy consultant Gerry Cunnane, Anne B. Ryan, author of 'Balancing Your Life', local tree folklorist Ted Cooke, reedbed engineer Feidhlim Harty, permaculture gardener Dominic Waldron, Davie Phillip of The Village eco-village project in Co. Tipperary and many more. The course contains assessed modules in all of the above areas, and also completion of the Year One Permaculture Design module will lead to the awarding of a certificate of permaculture design, an internationally recognised qualification in permaculture, the pre-requisite for doing the Diploma in Applied Permaculture.



The course is taught by the following;

Rob Hopkins has taught permaculture design in Ireland for 7 years and has taught widely around the country. He is a founding Director of The Hollies Centre for Practical Sustainability, and has become one of the country's leading pioneers of natural building.

Paul O'Flynn is an organic grower, landscaper and woodsman of over 15 years experience. Until recently he ran an organic market garden in Newcastle West, Co. Limerick, producing a range of organic produce for local Farmers Markets and restaurants.

Philip Ward is a local ecologist with an unrivalled knowledge of the ecology of West Cork.

Thomas Riedmuller of The Hollies Centre for Practical Sustainability teaches conflict resolution and community leadership, and has done much to promote this area in Ireland.

Phoebe Bright teaches Start Your Own Business. She runs Vivid Logic, a consultancy company which offers solutions on sustainable business, Information Technology, and website development. She is trained in the Natural Step which she also teaches.

To find out more or to receive an application form contact Kinsale Further Education Centre at kinsalefurthered@eircom.net or ring ++353 (0)214772275.

The Kinsale Energy Descent Energy Action Plan – an introduction.

by Rob Hopkins, course co-ordinator, Kinsale FEC

Oil

Oil is an amazing material. It can power aeroplanes, run cars and lorries, heat our homes and generate electricity. It can be turned into a huge array of plastics and other polymers the world has never seen before, allowing us access to a great diversity of products our ancestors could only have dreamt of – what Kinsale's ancient mariners would have given to get their hands on fibreglass and silicon mastic! It can be manufactured into medicines; the vast majority of modern drugs are petrochemical-based. Oil is used to power the production of high embodied energy materials such as cement, aluminium, steel and glass, which we use to house ourselves. It has facilitated a huge growth in employment and economic wealth, created prosperity previous generations could only have dreamt of. It has allowed us to build an economy where we manufacture less and less and import more and more. We export butter and we import butter. We remove our native orchards and buy apples from the cheapest seller wherever that may be around the world. We have created a façade of wealth while at the same time wantonly discarding the very things that at any other time in history constituted real wealth - well managed diverse woodlands, local, vibrant, diverse food markets, local skills and traditions, local genetic diversity, breeds and varieties uniquely suited to local climate and soils.

However, while oil has brought undeniable benefits, these have come with a price tag. The dangers posed to us all by global warming are known to all at this stage, but suffice to say we have altered the climate in ways that are already causing chaos around the world, and it is only just the beginning. We live in a world where oil has allowed us to create a huge range of chemical compounds never seen in the world before, many of which have been linked to problems in human health and environmental pollution. It is estimated that we all carry about 400-500 chemicals in our bodies that did not exist sixty years ago. It has also allowed us to create a lifestyle where we live faster - we drive to shop, drive to work, drive to be entertained. We are more stressed and unsatisfied, we sit down to meals with our families less and less, we have less and less time to relax with friends, there is a growing sense that "something is missing".

The Peak

As Dr. Colin Campbell's article below sets out, we are reaching a pivotal point in human history. At that moment, global oil production will peak, and from then on, demand will always exceed supply. There will never again be as much oil available as there is now. In short, we will reach (or have already reached) the point at which growth will become impossible. Our economies will need to make the transition to continual contraction rather than relentless growth. There will still be oil in the ground, but its extraction will become unfeasibly expensive and impractical, and our economies, designed on the fundamental assumption that they will always be growing, will have a traumatic period of adjustment to the new reality. The co-founder of permaculture, David Holmgren, likens our situation to being on the top of a mountain, from where we have views that no-one has ever seen before, but where the storm clouds are gathering. We have to navigate a way down the mountain while we still can, while we still have favourable weather and daylight. If we just allow the peak to happen, without planning for it, we will be in for a very rough ride.

Energy Descent – a planned way down

There is an old saying, "*there are three kinds of people; one who watches things happen, one who makes things happen and one who says 'what happened?'*". We do have an alternative to just sitting back and allowing a deeply uncertain future to simply unfold. Our collective dependence on fossil fuels leaves us very vulnerable, and indeed is largely responsible for the instability we see in the world today. To quote Jan Lundberg of the Sustainable Energy Institute, "*real peace in a petroleum-fuelled world means rejecting petroleum dependence in all ways possible*".

As a country on the Western seaboard of Europe, far from centres of distribution or oil production, we find ourselves at the end of a very long supply line. Ireland imports over 90% of its food and almost the same proportion of our energy. Much of our building materials are imported, likewise our medicines and many other essential goods. Despite our great material prosperity and our 'booming' economy, we are very vulnerable to fluctuations in supply or international events. Given that we can see the unfolding picture as regards peak oil, it beholds us to act and to do something about it, but what? The late renowned ecologist Howard Odum coined the term 'energy descent' for the transition from a high fossil fuel use economy to a more frugal one, also coining the term 'a prosperous way down' to show that, if planned, this could be an opportunity for great inventiveness and abundance. This report is,

as far as we know, the first time an Energy Descent Action Plan has been prepared for a settlement anywhere in the world. It is the first time a community has looked realistically at how it might manage this transitional period to the benefit of all in a timetabled step-by-step way.

In his indispensable book on the subject, *'The Party's Over – oil, war and the fate of industrial societies'*, Richard Heinberg invites the reader to take a trip to a city centre and observe how energy is being used. How does energy underpin the work people do, where goods come from, transportation, heating and so on? He then suggests imagining the same scene with 10% less energy, then 25% less, then 50%, then 75%. Once we peak, we can expect an annual decline of available energy of around 2% each year. This exercise is worth taking the time to do. The results are quite sobering, and it is what second year students at Kinsale Further Education College have been doing over the last year. It can lead to your asking some very uncomfortable questions and coming up with some very surprising answers.

Kinsale 2021

Students on the Practical Sustainability course at Kinsale FEC have spent the last year looking at what the realities of energy descent could mean for Kinsale, and what could be done about it. They have consulted with many of the leading thinkers in the field, and have researched the issue deeply. In February 2005 they held a one-day event entitled *"Kinsale in 2021 - Towards a Prosperous, Sustainable Future Together"*. To this event they invited many influential people in Kinsale, and began by showing them the recent award-winning film 'The End of Suburbia'. The rest of the event was designed as a community think-tank, to enable the community to discuss issues raised by the film and brainstorm ideas about what could be done in the town to address them. The event was a great success, and gave the students many ideas and a feel for the community's hopes and fears. As a follow up to this, a conference is being planned for June 2005, called 'Fuelling the Future – the challenge and opportunity of Peak Oil', which will be addressed by many of the world's experts on the subject and on creative ways of adapting to it. We feel that these, together with this report, constitute very firm first steps towards a more holistic way of approaching Kinsale's future.



Ideas from the community being recorded and displayed during the Kinsale 2021 event

This Report

The report you now hold in your hands is the result of the students' endeavours over the last year. It is a bold and visionary piece of work. It offers a timetable by which Kinsale can begin putting in place the elements it will need in order to navigate the troubled waters ahead. It is a roadmap to sustainability, to localisation, to abundance. Some of the ideas it contains may have occurred to you before, many of them may never have. Put together they offer a way forward, with Kinsale leading the way for the rest of the country, setting an example as the first town that didn't stick its head in the sand, didn't hope the problem would simply go away if ignored. Kinsale could gain great advantage by being the first town off the blocks, the first town to begin this process. However, ideas are nothing if they just remain words on paper. To quote Joel Barker, *"vision without action is merely a dream, action without vision just passes the time, vision with action can change the world"*. We offer this vision as the first step towards the action that will we hope will follow.

It is for this reason that the appendices of this report include an article exploring the concept for the Kinsale Sustainability Centre. This sets out how a Sustainability Centre could be established and what its functions might be. The Centre would have the broad remit of implementing this plan in the town, initiating many of the projects and initiatives set out here. We include it here in the hope that its inclusion might contribute to its realisation. We offer this report as a first step on a long, exhilarating and fascinating journey.

Rob Hopkins is course co-ordinator of the Practical Sustainability course at Kinsale FEC. He is a founding Director of The Hollies Centre for Practical Sustainability and has taught permaculture and natural building widely around Ireland. To find out more visit www.theholliesonline.com.

The Dawn of the Second Half of the Age of Oil

by Dr. C.J.Campbell of ASPO Ireland.

The World is not about to run out of oil, but it does face the end of the First Half of the Age of Oil. That opened 150 years ago when wells were drilled for oil on the shores of the Caspian and in Pennsylvania. The cheap, convenient and abundant energy, it supplied, led to the growth of industry, transport, trade and agriculture, which in turn allowed the population to expand six-fold exactly in parallel with oil. Lastly, it created huge amounts of financial capital, which in turn led to the subject of classical Economics. In short, commercial banks lent money in excess of what they had on deposit on the assumption that tomorrow's expansion provided the collateral for to-day's debt. In addition the control of world trading currencies, formerly the pound sterling and now the US dollar, provided a huge unseen tribute that flowed to the issuing country, being the primary asset of Empire. This system controls the very fabric of the modern world, its business and indirectly its politics, but is due to collapse as the energy supply that made it possible heads into decline.

Oil is a finite resource formed in the geological past. In fact, the great bulk of current production comes from just two brief epochs of extreme global warming 90 and 150 million years ago. Algae proliferated in the warm sunlit waters to provide the organic material, which fell to the depths of stagnant rifts that formed as the continents moved apart. It was in turn buried beneath sands and clays until it was heated enough for chemical reactions to convert it into oil. Gas was formed in a similar way, save that it was derived from vegetal remains as found in the deltas of tropical rivers. Ordinary oil also broke down into gas if over-heated by excessive burial. Once formed, the oil moved generally upwards through the rocks to collect in structural traps containing porous reservoirs, capped by effective seals of salt or clay.

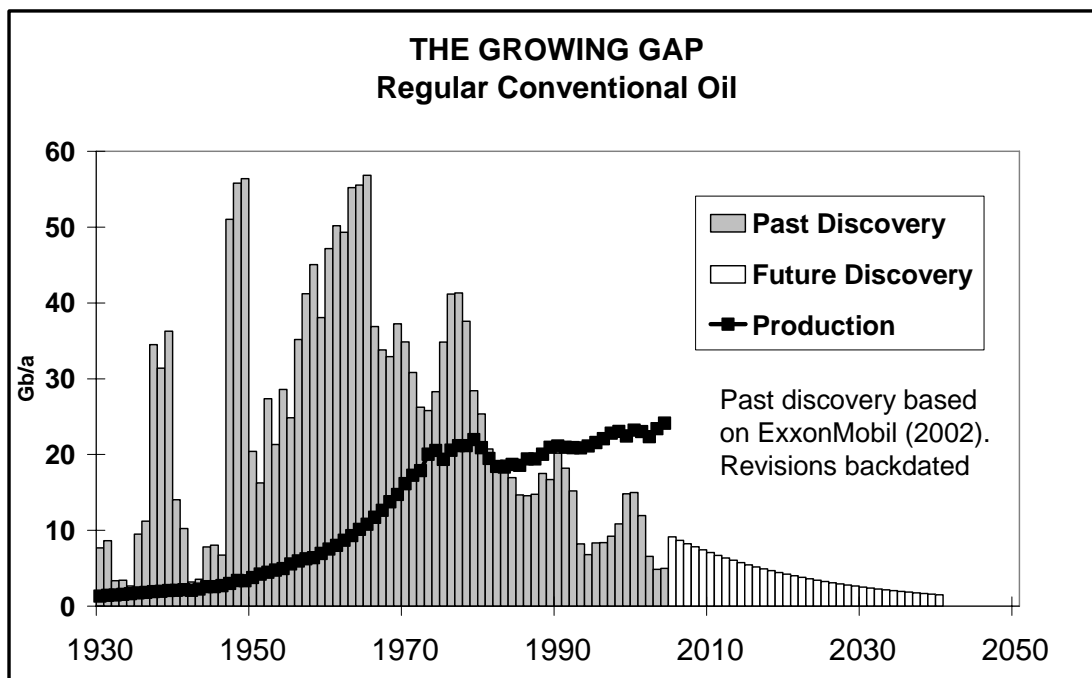
As every beer-drinker knows, the glass starts full and ends empty. He further understands both that the quicker he drinks it, the sooner the glass will be empty and that every bar has a closing time. So, how far along the oil depletion curve are we? The first step in answering this question is to ask how much has been found so far and when it was found, because production has to mirror discovery after a time-lapse. Extrapolating the discovery trend gives a good indication of what is left to find. These sound like simple questions, being just a matter looking up the data, but as we dig into the issue, we find a minefield of confusion, obfuscation and disinformation.

Firstly, there is confusion over what to measure. There are many different categories of oil, each with its own costs, characteristics and, above all, depletion profile. Digging up a tar sand in Canada with a shovel is not the same as producing oil from a free-flowing Middle East well. Some types are cheap, easy and fast to produce, whereas others are the precise opposite.

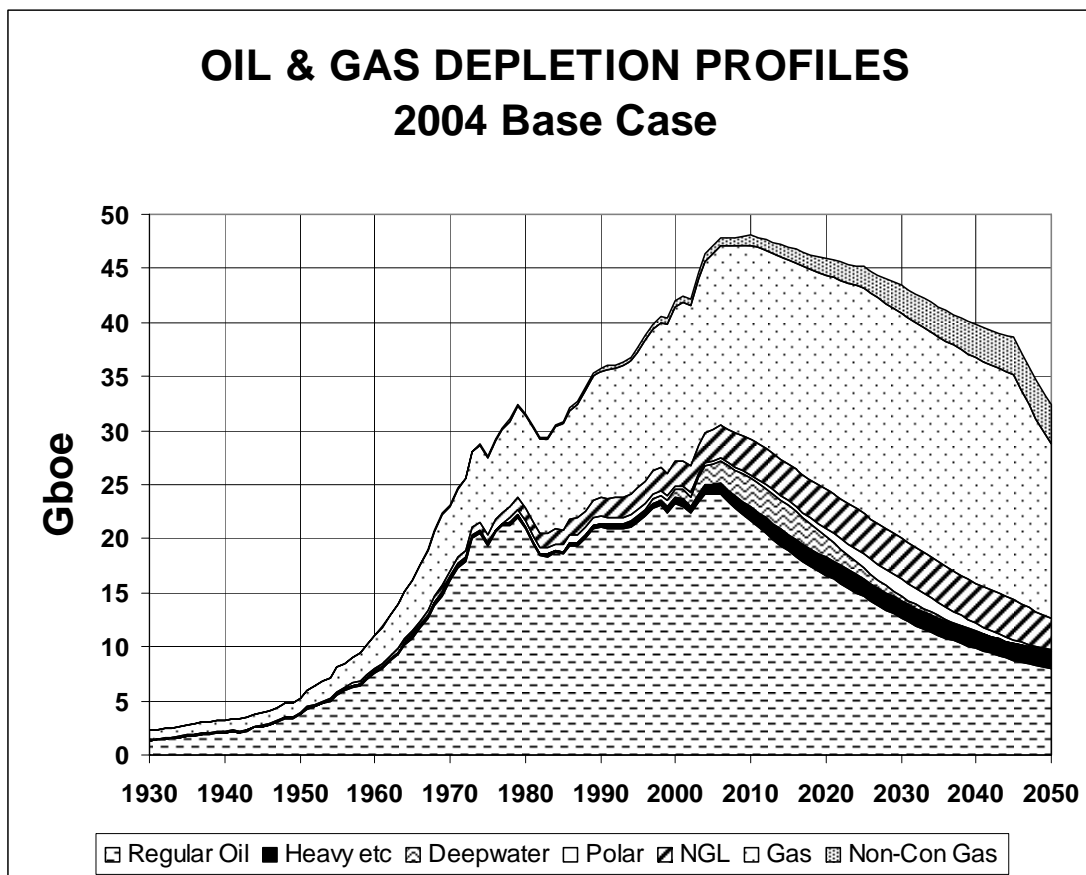
The reporting of reserves is the second major area of confusion. Reserves are financial assets, subject to strict stock-exchange rules. They were designed to prevent fraudulent exaggeration, but smiled on under-reporting as laudable commercial prudence. In practice, the oil companies reported just as much as they needed to report in order to deliver satisfactory financial results, building up for themselves a useful stock of unreported reserves to tide them over lean discovery years and cover any temporary setback around the world. As a result, reserves have been progressively revised upwards, giving a comforting but very misleading impression of steady growth. But those days are now over, as Shell's recent experience of having to radically reduce its reserves confirms.

OPEC, for its part, announced enormous over-night reserve increases in the late 1980s. It now transpires that these countries in fact started reporting the total found, not the remaining reserves as commonly supposed, explaining why the official numbers have barely changed since then despite production. It made sense to have a fairly static number from the standpoint of OPEC production quotas.

Unravelling all of these confusions so far as possible indicates that World discovery has been in decline since 1964. It has been declining despite a worldwide search always aimed at the biggest and best prospects; despite all the many technological advances; and despite a favourable economic regime whereby most of the cost of exploration has been offset against taxable income. It means that there is no good reason to expect the downward trend to change direction, which by extrapolation gives a good indication of what is left to find. Figure 1 shows the discovery record, based on properly backdated industry data, published by ExxonMobil.



The World started using more than it found in 1981, and last year it found about one barrel of so-called *Regular Conventional Oil* for every five consumed. This term is used to describe the cheap and easy oil that has provided most to-date and will dominate all supply far into the future. It excludes oil from coal and shale, bitumen and heavy oil, deepwater and polar oil, as well as the liquids that are extracted from gasfields in specialised plants. The production of oil in any country normally begins to decline when half the total available has been extracted. The following graph shows the approximate status of depletion for all the different categories of oil and gas.



In short, the Second Half of the Age of Oil now dawns. The current high oil prices mark the onset of this new epoch when there is neither material spare capacity nor hope of securing any. Many claims are made that technology will come to the rescue and extract a higher proportion of the oil in the rocks, but this is largely wishful thinking. The oil industry already uses very advanced methods achieving optimal recovery. Natural Gas is less depleted than oil

but has a very different depletion profile simply because it is a gas not a liquid. In an open market, the end of production when it comes, comes abruptly and without price signals, as the United States has discovered.

The transition to decline will be a time of great international tension as the countries of the world, led by China and the United States, vie with each other for access to supply, most of which lies in just five countries bordering the Persian Gulf. Few doubt that the Anglo-American invasion of Iraq, which cost more than 100 000 Iraqi lives, had a certain oil agenda, whatever the declared pretexts. Some hope that opening the Middle East to western companies would solve the problem, but they fail to grasp that most of the oil in the Middle East lies in a small number of very large fields found long ago. These countries are having to run faster to stand still as they desperately try to offset the natural decline of the ageing giant fields. Besides, if production were to be stepped up in the Middle East by massive investment and superhuman effort, it would simply make the peak higher and the subsequent decline steeper. There is an irony about depleting a finite resource: *the better you are at doing the job, the sooner it ends*".

The Second Half of the Age of Oil will be characterised by a decline in the supply of oil, and all that depends upon it, including eventually financial capital. That speaks of a second Great Depression and the End of Economics as presently understood. It is an unprecedented discontinuity of historic proportions, as never before has a resource as critical as oil become scarce without sight of a better substitute. All countries and all communities face the consequences of this new situation. There is no solution in the sense of finding enough oil and gas to prolong the past epoch, but there certainly are responses by which to plan and prepare. It is not difficult to formulate some useful steps:

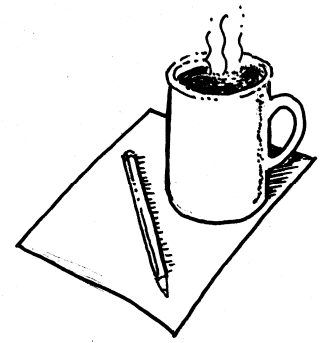
- 1) Establish an entity to properly evaluate the real situation so as to avoid being misled by erroneous forecasts promulgated by international organisations that are under political pressures.
- 2) Undertake a massive programme of public education, so that everyone may become more energy conscious and find ways to be less wasteful. Eventually, an efficiency factor should be incorporated into utility charges to penalise the wasteful and encourage the efficient. The transport system in particular demands urgent attention.
- 3) Encourage the rapid development of renewable energies from wave, tide, solar, wind, and other sources, including the growing of energy crops.
- 4) Re-evaluate the nuclear option, including for example the new small scale fail-safe gas-cooled system, such as the SGR-2004.
- 5) Cut demand to match World depletion rate, currently running at only 2.5% a year, in accordance with the so-called Rimini Protocol, which is to be addressed by world leaders in Rimini in 2005. If implemented, it would have the following main effects:
 - a) World oil price would moderate by putting demand in balance with supply, which would allow the poorer countries to afford their minimal needs. This in turn would prevent excessive financial flows to the Middle East, further destabilising the world financial system.
 - b) Force the consumers to better face the reality imposed by Nature

This is not a doomsday scenario. Indeed, countries which adopt appropriate measures could achieve great competitive advantage by being better prepared than those that continue to live in the past. The new age that dawns conjures up an almost romantic image of smiling people living in harmony with themselves, each other and their environment. Thriving local communities and markets offer a more rewarding future than unloading consumer durables from a Chinese container ship. But the transition will be difficult and very challenging.

Dr Colin Campbell worked in the oil industry for 30 years and is the founder of the Association for the Study of Peak Oil. He lives in Ballydehob.

The Scenario of This Report

Rob Hopkins



This report takes the scenario painted by Dr Colin Campbell in his article as its opening premise. If he is right (and many believe his predictions to be by far the most reliable currently available), by 2021 Kinsale will have only about one half of the fossil fuel available to it that it currently has. This has implications for every aspect of life in Kinsale.

The headings below hopefully cover most aspects of life in Kinsale. Each section follows the same format. It begins with a brief look at the current situation in Kinsale with regards to the subject in question. This attempts to summarise the issues involved in a way which is both succinct and relevant. This is then followed by the Vision. This is our idea of how Kinsale could be in 2021, if the steps suggested have been taken. This aims to give you an idea of the potential result of the recommendations, and how it could actually be a step forward from where we are now rather than a retreat.

Then come the actual recommendations. These are laid out in chronological order, from the present day until 2021. The proposals are practical and realistic, and where their implementation involves the input of a particular body this is included. The proposals are laid out in a clear and easy-to-read format so that they are easy to follow. Each area is then concluded by a section of resources, places you can find out more about some of the ideas that have been discussed. These include books, websites, organisations and so on. Please do follow up any areas that interest you, you never know where they might lead!

This report is not intended to be comprehensive, please view it is a first draft being put out into the community for consultation. It is not the work of professionals. It may occasionally be guilty of naivety, being misinformed or overly optimistic, but it is our attempt at starting this process rolling. You can look upon it as being the first step in a long process, offered to you warts'n'all for discussion, rather than a comprehensive document. It will be used as the basis for next year's students to revise and add their own updates to, based on further and deeper community consultation. If you have any thoughts or views on what you have read, you can either write to the college, or post your thoughts on our website, www.fuellingthefuture.org. There you will find a bulletin board where you can post your views, and these will be taken into consideration when we revise it next year. We hope that you will enjoy this document and that it may lead to the change to which it aspires.

Further Peak Oil Reading

Darley, Julian *High Noon for Natural Gas* Post -Carbon Institute

Douthwaite, Richard (ed.) *Before the Wells Run Dry- Ireland's transition to Renewable Energy* Ed. Feasta 2003

Hartmann, Thom *The Last Hours of Ancient Sunlight* Three Rivers Press (US) 2004

Joplin, John and Douthwaite, Richard (eds.) *The Feasta Review* Green Books/FEASTA 2001

Kunstler, James Howard *The Long Emergency- Surviving the Converging Catastrophes of the 21st Century* Atlantic Monthly Press 2005

Mason, Colin *The 2030 Spike: Countdown to Global Catastrophe* Earthscan 2003

McKillop Andrew (ed) *The Final Energy Crises* Pluto Press 2005

Savinar, Matt, J.D. *The Oil Age is Over- What to Expect when the World Runs out of Cheap Oil 2005-2050* Morris Publishing 2004

Further What-We-Can-Do-About-It Reading...

Hargroves, Karlson & Smith, Michael. *The Natural Advantage of Nations – business opportunities, innovations and governance in the 21st Century.* Earthscan 2005

Holmgren, David. *Permaculture – principles and pathways beyond sustainability.* Holmgren Design Press 2003

James, Sarah & Lahti, Torbjorn. *The Natural Step for Communities – how cities and towns can change to sustainable practices.* New Society Publishers 2004

Whitefield, Patrick. *The Earth Care Manual – a permaculture handbook for temperate climates* Permanent Publications. 2004

Food

Deirdre Barry, Rob Hopkins



The Present

Kinsale is known widely as the Gourmet Capital of Ireland. While it does indeed host many fine restaurants, it is as dependent on imported food as anywhere else in the country. Over 90% of the food consumed within Kinsale comes from outside the area, and this percentage is rapidly increasing as imports become cheaper. Farmers are being paid to let their land do nothing, whereas it could be growing food for local markets. In the near future, when the reality of Peak Oil makes itself increasingly apparent, we will discover that food security is not only a Third World issue. As the recent fuel crisis in the UK showed, supermarkets only contain 3 days worth of food at any given time, as the old saying goes 'civilisation is only 3 meals deep'. Much of what we consume has travelled great distances, is saturated with pesticides and other chemicals, and is grown in ways that deplete rather than build soils. Even if we choose organic, there is a very high chance, if we shop in Kinsale, that the organic food we are buying has been grown overseas, with the resultant environmental impacts of transporting it over long distances to reach us. Food is one of the basic cornerstones of life, as oil prices steadily increase, we will discover how dependent we have become on a totally undependable system.

The Vision

By 2021, Kinsale has made the transition from dependency to self reliance. Food growing has become an integral part of life in the town. Lawns are a thing of the past, lawnmowers now hang in pubs as old ploughs did in 2005, relics of a bizarre form of land use that people used to practice in the dying days of the Oil Age. All landscaping in the town comprises of edible plants, fruit trees line the streets, all parks and greens have become food forests and community gardens, and every back garden contains a food garden. The resurgence in food production had great benefits for the community. People rediscovered old varieties, and began once more to save and exchange seeds. As peoples' diets improved with more and more fresh vegetables, and people enjoyed the exercise of making a garden, so health increased and common illnesses decreased. People are now more aware of the seasons, and a vibrant local economy in local honey, vegetables, fresh fish and poultry and fruit has now replaced the monoculture of the supermarket so popular in 2005.

Practical Steps:

2005

- The Kinsale Sustainability Centre appoints a Local Food Officer, with the brief of promoting local food. His/her first job is to organise an Open Space Think Tank event, inviting all those involved in food in Kinsale to discuss the recommendations in this report and to add new ones
- A Local Food Partnership is formed as a follow up to this meeting. Made up of interested parties and representatives of the various sectors in Kinsale with an interest in food, the Partnership serves a few roles. Firstly it is useful for ongoing discussion about food issues, secondly it facilitates the design of local food networks, and thirdly it gives profile to this work.

2006

- The Local Food Officer, together with the Local Food Partnership, produces a Local Food Action Plan for Kinsale, which sets out practical steps towards local food in Kinsale. A summary of this report is produced, together with a Directory of Local Food, listing all the local producers and growers in the Kinsale area.
- The Local Food Officer works with the local schools to change their procurement policies as regards food. Schools undertake to purchase 60% of their food from local producers, of which 40% is organic.

- The Local Food Partnership forms a Steering Group to begin to move Kinsale towards being a Slow Food town. They arrange a trip to existing Slow Food towns elsewhere in Europe to get a feel for their experience.
- Kinsale FEC adds a module to the Practical Sustainability course in Organic Market Gardening, so as to give people the commercial as well as the practical skills needed for making a living growing food within Kinsale.
- Identify a number of sites for orchards around Kinsale, and plant them with local school children, using rare West Cork varieties where available.

2007

- The Slow Food Steering Group formally applies to make Kinsale a Slow Food Town. This change means that the focus for Kinsale's restaurants stays on good quality food, but shifts subtly to add an emphasis on local, organic and high quality food. It also puts an emphasis on local recipes and delicacies, and helps reconnect people to their food heritage. The Slow Food group introduce a Kinsale Slow Food label, which restaurants which meet the criteria can be awarded. The scheme is launched with a Slow Food banquet in Kinsale Town Hall.
- The energy behind Kinsale's becoming a Slow Food Town leads to the obstacles to a Kinsale Farmers' Market being overcome. The Farmers Market is held every Friday, and brings local food to the community, and is a celebration of local food culture. As has been the experience of many other places, the Farmers Market creates many niches for small growers and is a real social focus for the town.
- Kinsale Town Council introduces reduced rates for businesses using more than a stated percentage of locally produced food.
- Kinsale Hospital introduces a Local Food Procurement policy, sourcing as much of its food locally as possible.
- Kinsale Town Council brings in new guidelines for its grounds maintenance staff. They are all required to undertake a permaculture design course. Wherever new trees are to be planted, they must be productive tree species. Especially recommended are nut trees such as walnut and sweet chestnut, as well as the wide range of fruiting trees. New guidelines are also introduced for developers, all new planning applications must be accompanied by a full edible landscaping plan. The new guidelines create employment opportunities for students from the Practical Sustainability course at Kinsale FEC, who are uniquely qualified to do this work, a number of whom set up design consultancies in order to serve this new demand.
- Students from Kinsale FEC begin working with local schools to design and install food gardens in each school.

2008

- Kinsale becomes recognised as Ireland's first Slow Food Town. A Slow Food Festival is held to celebrate. The high profile of being the first Slow Food town allows the Town Council to source funding to initiate a number of urban food growing projects. These include;
 - A community food garden in the garden in front of the town hall
 - A 1601 Fruit Trees for Kinsale initiative, which makes free fruit trees available to residents of Kinsale, as well as an aftercare advice service for people in how to take care of them.
 - A proposal for the current Supervalu car park site to transform it into a mini-Eden Project, a glass dome incorporating a 'Living Machine' waste water treatment system, a café, a subtropical fruit arboretum, and food growing. This structure would become a major attraction, and would be a ground breaking example of a tourist attraction designed to bring great benefit to a town beyond simply attracting tourists.
 - An 'EasyGarden' scheme, where salad and vegetable plants are propagated in trays at a central point and then passed on to people to plant directly, saving them the perceived 'hassle' of growing their own plants from seed.

- A programme to seek out any rare apple or other fruit varieties in Kinsale so that cuttings can be taken and the varieties can be preserved.

2009

- The Slow Food label rolled out to include B&Bs. By meeting certain criteria they are allowed to call themselves a Slow Bed and Breakfast (or Bed and Slow Breakfast... (!)). Criteria are established for how they would qualify. One is that they provide local breakfasts, with all the components of the breakfast being sourced locally. Switching all of Kinsale's B&Bs over to the Slow Food label would create a considerable market for local produce.

2010

- By 2010, the various changes in procurement from schools, the hospital and B&Bs and also the now well-established Farmers Market have begun to create significant market opportunities in Kinsale for people to produce local food. Poly tunnels start popping up on open ground around Kinsale, and the sound of chickens is once again heard in the town. West Cork LEADER make grants available to people starting up small scale food production, and also offer business support.
- As part of the Slow Food process, and in the interest of promoting Kinsale as a Sustainable Town, Kinsale Town Council bans the use of herbicides along road sides in the town.

2011

- Groups of farmers with land around Kinsale get together and form an organic local food co-op. With the help of Teagasc, they convert their land to organic, and work together to grow food specifically for the local market. They focus on bulkier crops such as potatoes, carrots and parsnips, to complement the salads and more easily transported crops being grown nearer to or in the town.
- The farmers co-op also turns its dairy herds organic, and begin to value add the milk they produce by making cheese and butter on the farm for local markets. The co-op also, with all its member farmers, takes a fresh look at all of its practices in the light of Peak Oil. This leads to lower stocking densities, and a widespread adoption of the practice of Foggage Farming, as developed at Fordhall Farm in the UK (see Resources). In this system all livestock are 100% Free Range and graze the species-rich chemical free pastures all year round (there would be a certain conversion period to reseed pastures and to build up the required root mat in the sward). No routine antibiotics or growth hormones are used. Stock is not housed through the winter, so there is no need for any additional concentrates. Hardier cattle varieties are used.
- The Farmers Co-op and the local growers get together to design a Community Supported Agriculture Scheme, whereby customers can order food directly from local sources. A box of mixed produce is delivered on a weekly basis to homes in the town. This also allows the customer to make a direct link with the growers, so they know where their food comes from.

2012

- A 'Tasty Towns' competition is introduced as a national challenge to towns to see which town can grow the most food in the most imaginative way within its town boundaries. Other criteria looked for are the most imaginative ways of incorporating the widest cross section of society in food growing and the revival of old varieties and traditional techniques. It is co-ordinated and run in a similar way to the Tidy Towns competition, but does a great deal to promote local food growing in Ireland. Its central office is based in the Sustainability Centre in Kinsale.
- Training is offered to the Kinsale community on innovative niche markets for food production. These include organic mushrooms such as shiitake, unusual vegetables, and innovative ways of growing grains. These

workshops are hosted at Kinsale FEC and funded by Bord Bia and West Cork LEADER.

2013

- A laboratory is set up producing spores for gourmet and medicinal mushrooms, modelled on the Humungous Fungus company in the UK (see Resources below). They sell spawn and also set up a series of growers around the region growing mushrooms on. These mushrooms have amazing health benefits, indeed the majority of medicines in China and Japan are made from mushrooms.
- In order to make it easier for individuals to grow their own food, the 'EasyGarden' scheme links with the Community Composting Scheme, and offers a whole package, teaching people how to very easily make no-dig gardens as well as providing them with the plants to fill the beds.
- Apple Day begins to be celebrated as an annual festival in Kinsale, celebrating Kinsale varieties and reconnecting people with the history of the apple in Kinsale.

2014

- In the interests of energy efficiency and also of promoting local food growing, grants are made available for people to put lean-to conservatories on their houses, provided they meet certain design criteria, for example they are not to be heated, they are to be thermally isolated from the rest of the house, and they should be on the south side of the house. Help is then given with designing food growing inside and identifying suitable species.

2015

- A 'MatchMaking Service' is set up to get around land access issues in Kinsale. A number of younger more physically able people live in flats and in houses with no gardens, while many older people live in houses with gardens they are no longer capable of looking after. Many of these older people would love to see their gardens being used in a productive way, perhaps in exchange for a 'vegetable tax', a small proportion of the produce. The Matchmaking Service would co-ordinate this, make introductions between people and working as an intermediary in the case of any problems arising.

2016

- An aquaculture system is designed for the town. Being a natural bowl, Kinsale is in many ways ideal for an urban sustainable aquaculture system. Water is channelled into a series of ponds which are used to raise freshwater fish, such as trout. This is carefully designed so as to also allow for other uses such as recreation and the production of other crops such as watercress and water chestnuts.
- The orchards planted in 2007 begin to come into regular production. A press is set up in the town to facilitate the production of apple juice, cider and cider vinegar.

2016 – 2021

- Assisted by the various organisations now in place and the highly visible benefits of local food growing, the move towards a culture of local food growing is well under way. Kinsale is well ahead of the rest of the country in not only having put in place the infrastructure of a local food economy, but also holding a number of events to celebrate it. The ecological aquaculture system is put in place, bringing the sound of running water to the streets of Kinsale as well as high quality fresh fish. The glasshouse project for the Supervalu car park site in Kinsale is granted planning permission and also funding, and work begins on its construction. Kinsale now has an in-built resilience to enable it to deal robustly with shocks and shortages in the food supply system.

Resources

Books

Bell, Graham *The Permaculture Garden* Permanent Publications 2004
Fern, Ken. *Plants for a Future – edible and useful plants for a healthier world* Permanent Publications 2002
Jeavons, John *How to Grow More Vegetables Than You Ever Thought Possible on Less Land Than You Could Possibly Imagine* Ten Speed Press 1995
Norberg-Hodge, Helena et al., *Bringing the Food Economy Home* Earthscan Books, ISEC
Whitefield, Patrick. *The Earth Care Manual – a permaculture handbook for Britain and other temperate countries* Permanent Publications 2004
Stickland, Sue, *Back Garden Seed Saving: Keeping Our Vegetable Heritage Alive* Ecologic Books 2003

Internet

An tIonad Glas – Organic College, Drumcollogher, Co. Limerick www.organiccollege.com
BBC Gardening with Children www.bbc.co.uk/gardening/children
Bendalls Farm (UK) www.bendallsfarm.com
Biodynamic Gardening and Farming Association (US) www.biodynamics.com
Bord Bia, www.boardbia.ie
Church, Norman *Why Our Food is So Dependent on Oil* (an excellent article on the oil dependence of our food supply system) - available online at www.fromthewilderness.com/free/ww3/040605_world_stories.shtml
Demeter – the biodynamic certification organisation www.demeter.net
Federation of Irish Beekeeping Associations www.irishbeekeeping.ie
Fordhall Farm, Shropshire, UK. where the Foggage Farming system was pioneered. www.fordhallorganicfarm.co.uk
Gardening with Schoolkids www.4children.org/news/798bugs.htm
Good Gardeners Association – promoting no-dig methods (UK) www.goodgardeners.org.uk
Humungous Fungus Company, in Wales, who have pioneered small scale organic gourmet mushroom production. www.humungus-fungus.co.uk
Irish Seed Savers Association www.irishseedsavers.ie
Irish Seed Savers Association www.irishseedsavers.ie
Journey to Forever – a wonderful site full of interesting ideas www.journeytoforever.org
Organic Centre, Rossinver, Co. Leitrim www.theorganiccentre.ie
Permaculture Association (UK) www.permaculture.org.uk
Plan Organic – a great Irish organic resource www.planorganic.com
Pretty, J.N. et al. *Farm Costs and Food Miles: An Assessment of the Full Cost of the UK Weekly Food Basket*, in *Food Policy* 30 (2005), pp.1-19. www.elsevier.com/locate/foodpol
Ragman's Lane Farm (UK) www.ragmans.co.uk
Slow Food Ireland, www.slowfoodireland.com
Sustain, www.sustainweb.org Their website contains a wealth of very useful articles on the practicalities of putting global food structures in place. Essential.
The Edible Schoolyard www.edibleschoolyard.org

Sources of Unusual Plants and Organic Supplies

The Herb Garden, Co. Dublin www.theherbgarden.ie/homepage.htm
Peppermint Farm and Garden, Co. Cork www.peppermintfarm.com
Future Forests, probably the best tree nursery in the country (Co. Cork) www.futureforests.net
Fruit Hill Farm, Co. Cork www.fruithillfarm.com/contact.shtml
Agroforestry Research Trust www.agroforestry.co.uk
Cool Temperate – plants and services for a sustainable world www.cooltemperate.co.uk
Future Foods - seeds and tubers of many trees, shrubs, vegetables and herbs, many hard to find elsewhere. Also sell mushroom spawns. I challenge you to read their incredible catalogue and not buy anything! www.futurefoods.com
Organic Centre, Rossinver, Co. Leitrim www.theorganiccentre.ie
Plants For A Future - Resource and information centre for edible and otherwise useful plants www.scs.leeds.ac.uk/pfaf/

Youth & Community

*Michael O'Callaghan, Rob Hopkins,
Michelle Walsh, Carmel Geary*



The Problem

Kinsale youth are admirable. They are lively, sincere and concerned, and they represent the positive energy of the future. However, Kinsale like any other town or urban centre, has challenges with the untapped and often mis-directed energy of youth. These misaligned energies of find expression in socially and self-destructive behaviour, i.e. vandalism, alcoholism, drug-abuse, joy-riding, noise pollution, loitering and nuisance. While many excel at sports and activities, more are sedate, house-bound and lost in high-tech Playstations, TV, etc. There are fewer opportunities to engage their energies in creative, social activities. Their problems are often encapsulated in the moan: "Nothing to do and nowhere to go". Peak Oil will affect today's young people in many ways; diminishing opportunities, lower material standards, reduced work opportunities and thwarted ambitions. As these impacts begin to be felt, young people could become increasingly bewildered and angry, lacking even the basic skills for self-reliance and looking for others to blame.

The Vision

By 2021 young people are the vibrant energy driving the cultural shift well underway in Kinsale. They are empowered, skilled and focused, and their ideas and opinions are reflected in the local political process. Their schooling has been re-oriented around core ecological values, their school environments having become as sustainable as possible. They represent the future, and they are supported by the wider community in their building of a more sustainable future.

2006.

- An Opinion Forum will be organised for Kinsale's young people. This will be co-ordinated by Kinsale FEC's second year permaculture students, and will aim to identify areas of interest to young people in Kinsale, as well as to introduce the concept of visioning the kind of future they want. The event will be celebratory, designed so as to attract young people, and will enable the students to identify stepping stones through young peoples' interests.

2007

- Launch a Youth Photography Competition, with a prize for the best 2 photographs, one which best illustrates a positive vision for how the future could be, and another that best illustrates the worst case scenario of how things could be.
- Coordinate and host an International Youth Conference and Festival. This conference would aim to build a positive self image for Kinsale's young people, and would identify the movers and shakers among young people. The event's main speaker would be Lewisham's Youth Mayor, Emanuel Hawkes.
- The conference would produce a Youth Manifesto for Kinsale.
- Offer a Permaculture Design Course free to young people from the town.
- Local schools begin to introduce Green Work Experience for their Transition Year students, placing them for a week or two in a business with green intentions
- Launch a Youth Movie Circle, to watch a film each week and discuss it afterwards, with a high degree of sustainability related films, such as The End of Suburbia, The Corporation and SuperSize Me.

2008

- A presentation to Kinsale Town Council of the Youth Manifesto for Kinsale.
- Launch the Kinsale Young Mayor Training. This would include training in citizenship issues, manifesto writing and what they would spend the mayor's budget on. Anyone wanting to run for the position of Mayor would need to undertake this training.
- Launch Community Notice board on the Kinsale Links website (see Livelihoods and Economy above).

2009

- Elections for Kinsale's Youth Mayor, elected by mobile phone and/or ballot vote. Candidates are invited from anyone between 14 and 18 living in
- The successful candidate would then specify what they plan to spend their €10,000 budget on over the next year. He/she would also have a seat on the Kinsale Town Council.

2010

- Open Kinsale's Youth Café, funded by Cork County Council. This space would function as a café, but would also be used as a cyber centre, for Poetry Slams, graffiti competitions, cartoon exhibitions, chess clubs, a drop-in advice centre, talks, one act play competitions and much more.

2011

- Continuing support for the above
- Kinsale Youth Mayor re-elected on an annual basis
- Kinsale hosts the World Youth Conference – putting Kinsale on the international map as a place where young people are becoming more central to the designing of a more sustainable future.

2012

- Youth Exchange Programme. As a follow up to the World Youth Conference, a series of international exchanges are organised.

Resources

Internet

Young Mayor For Lewisham – www.youngmayor4lewisham.co.uk

Education

Diana Good & Pernilla West



The Present

Education in Kinsale, like all of Ireland, is focused towards academic achievement. This is understandable in the current economic system. The training of future workers is essential. The end of cheap oil however, will bring a new set of difficulties and realities that need addressing. We will need to explore new ways of educating. The whole community needs to learn a combination of new ways of thinking, designing and living as well as reviving old skills and crafts to deal with the reality of decreasing fossil fuels. Education of the community starts at home and also in the schools.

The Vision

By 2021 education has been reorganised around key ecological principles. The schools themselves are model sustainable systems, generating no waste and being very energy efficient. The daily school routine is a combination of academic and practical, with young people learning basic skills of food production, sheltermaking and self reliance alongside their other studies. Every school has a garden and produces much of the food served in its canteen. Students leave school equipped with the skills they need for the new emerging post-carbon world they are about to go out into, rather than the outdated 20th century fossil fuel rich world. Their education has left them empowered and skilled, and ready to make an active contribution to this exciting new reality.

Practical Steps

2006

- Host a Think-Tank for teachers. Show the film *The End of Suburbia*, discuss the implications this has for education in Kinsale.
- Request local people with traditional skills and knowledge to offer training/courses to local school children, as a way of keeping these skills alive within the community
- Highlight issues regarding health and food through initiating projects in the local schools to begin growing organic food on the grounds. This has many benefits, in terms of exercise, healthy food, environmental education, learning about plants and soils, and giving students a basic skill for self reliance
- Work with school kitchens to ensure that all schools produce wholesome meals for students and teachers to enjoy.
- Set up compost systems in all Kinsale schools and run training workshops in composting for school staff and interested parents.

2009

- Develop a Sustainability Action Plan for each school, looking at energy use and food in the school, as well as other areas where the school could become more sustainable. This Plan could be undertaken by students at Kinsale FEC as a project, or by the school students themselves as a project supported by Kinsale FEC.
- Each school in Kinsale will have an Energy Awareness Week where they are given $\frac{3}{4}$ less energy to use for a week. This could be an opportunity to re-evaluate the use of energy in preparing for a low carbon future.
- A week long festival where the students of Kinsale schools invite other students from neighbouring towns for a forum. Where they will share their experiences of growing organic food, the low energy week, building a cob oven and enjoying a shared meal together.

2012

- Reassess all the practical changes so far. How have they worked? What can be improved? Are the schools examples of what they are teaching? Is the education a realistic preparation for life outside the school?
- Practical skills like woodwork, sustainable tree management, organic gardening, sailing, animal and people care etc. are now a weekly part of the curriculum
- Invite students to have hands-on experience of sustainable crafts and skills. The practical courses should enhance the school environment. E.g. the woodwork class builds roofs and school furniture and the metal work course could build casing for solar panels or wind turbines.

2015

- LETS (A local exchange trading system where no money is involved) can now be implemented in the town and also within the school, the students have now gained skills and knowledge they can trade.
- The Permaculture design course becomes a transition year module.
- Practical sustainability is now a full Leaving Cert subject.
- The schools are living examples of what they are teaching, almost totally self sufficient in energy and food.

References

Books

Stephen Sterling *Sustainable Education: Revisioning Learning and Change* - Schumacher Briefing 6 Green Books, UK

Internet

Education for Sustainable Development (UK)

<http://www.envirocentre.co.uk/sustainability/education.asp>

The major sustainability initiative operating in schools at the moment in Ireland is the Green Schools Initiative, run by An Taisce.

<http://www.antaisce.org/projects/greenschools.html>

It also has a separate website; http://www.eco-schools.org/countries/pages/page_ire.htm

Learning Through Landscapes, a UK organisation is doing excellent work bringing imaginative landscaping into schools; <http://www.ltl.org.uk/>. They have produced an excellent downloadable leaflet called 'Growing Food in School Grounds', which can be downloaded from <http://www.ltl.org.uk/secondary/growing-success/documents/Growing%20food.pdf>

Growing Schools is an excellent UK based organisation promoting food growing in schools.

<http://www.novamedia.co.uk/growingschools/>

Eco-learning website <http://www.eco-learning.com>

Environment Education Link - an excellent resource in the US -

<http://nceet.snre.umich.edu/>

Gigglemoose – exploring and preserving nature with children, parents, and teachers. Includes related merchandise for home and school.

<http://www.gigglemoose.com/>

Second Nature, education for sustainability

<http://www.secondnature.org/home.html>

South Central Iowa Solid Waste Agency has a brilliant section on making Christmas decorations from recycled stuff. very good

<http://www.sciswa.org/crafts.html>

..or even how to do your tree as well with recycled stuff...

<http://www.dep.state.pa.us/>

Use Less Stuff.com, has a complete Christmas checklist for a greener Christmas...

<http://www.use-less-stuff.com/ULSDAY/42ways.html>

Housing

Jan Brady, Anna Aherne and Abbie North



The Present

Housing capacity in Kinsale has grown rapidly over the last number of years but unfortunately without any sustainable planning practices. There are several developments dotted around the town and its environs mainly made up of apartments and housing estates. Further similar developments appear to be in the pipeline. It is fair to say that no sustainable building practices have been applied to the houses that have been built and that this also applies to future developments in Kinsale. This results in houses that are extremely dependent on fossil fuels for heating, which expose their inhabitants to unhealthy and sometimes toxic materials, which are very expensive and do little to encourage sustainable lifestyles or community development. Also, much of Kinsale's existing housing stock has very poor levels of energy efficiency, resulting in a far higher per capita energy consumption than can be sustained into the future.

The Vision

Kinsale is a town where many people want to come and live, which puts Kinsale in the fortunate position of being able to set a standard or strong position in relation how it sees itself providing affordable sustainable houses/buildings. By 2021 all new buildings in Kinsale will include such things as a high level of energy efficiency together with a high portion of local sustainable materials used by local craftsmen/women. Houses will be of an appropriate size, and built to last. Kinsale will lead the way in providing attractive, progressive and pioneering developments, which other communities can also learn from and be inspired by.

New housing in Kinsale in 2021 will provide not just the fundamentals of shelter and heat but also the added benefit of building a community with a myriad of connections to local people. The existing housing stock has been retrofitted, made as efficient as possible

Practical Steps

2005

- Undertake a review of current building practices and future development plans for Kinsale.

2006

- Organize an Open Space Event and invite anyone with any involvement in all aspects of housing in Kinsale to participate. Invite Consumers and Developers/Builders. Publish results.
- The Open Space Event would lead on to the production of the Action Plan to promote sustainable housing for Kinsale.
- This would involve local architects, local housing authority, and local builders etc. Consult widely with existing organizations.
- Action Plan needs to look at a wide range of things, such as:
 - energy conservation and efficiency strategies
 - renewable energy options
 - ecological building techniques
 - proven historical natural building techniques in Kinsale
 - affordable housing
 - the role of existing organisations
 - a set of recommendations for a Sustainable Housing Strategy for Kinsale.
- Town Council introduce a new policy insisting on mixed dwellings in developments, i.e. Retirement homes, large family houses/small units for single occupancy. This will give a 'social mix' of different socio economical groups.

- Arrange meetings with appropriate bodies to discuss the incorporation of this Action Plan into all future housing developments for Kinsale. Work together with Incel, a local business providing and installing cellulose insulation manufactured from waste newspaper, to explore and establish a local manufacturing plant.

2007

- Set up information and training events to help builders in learning to use sustainable materials and techniques.
- Run a series of workshops to teach people on how to retro fit all old buildings by insulating to a very high standard, together with review of heating methods, in association with the Cork Energy Agency
- Undertake, at Kinsale FEC, trials on different ways of insulating existing buildings using locally available materials. Techniques could include hemp/lime blocks, hemp/clay, straw/clay, woodchip/clay and others. These could be tested for their practicability, insulation properties, drying times and financial viability. A classroom at the college could be insulated to as a trial.
- Workshops are offered teaching people with conservatories how they can use them to produce some food for themselves and/or family. One family's conservatory hosts the course and is developed as a model.
- Show people ways of reducing water usage in existing buildings and homes. The Global Action Plan could be initiated to help in this respect. This is a 6-week programme, which covers various topics (energy, waste, transport, consumerism, community) and shows people how to take action in relation to these topics and is already running throughout the Cork area (see Resources below).
- Facilitate training to show people how to install and use geothermal/solar/passive solar.
- Housing Authority will employ a qualified person in sustainable building practices and for a paid fee will offer information and up to date advice on designs/queries, as well as manage a website of practical green design advice, resources, suppliers and inspiring examples of eco-build.
- Initiate and run a full-time fully recognized Sustainable Building Course at Kinsale Further Education College teaching a wide range of practical green building skills.
- Invite FAS to become involved in the training of apprentices in aspects of sustainable building.

2008

- Show how oil fired central heating can be easily replaced with wood pellet boilers or other renewable sources. Families could be given a financial breakdown, shown a working model and other information.
- Explore the feasibility of a local manufacturing facility, producing insulation materials, based on the research described above, as well as the feasibility of hemp production.
- Commission the Video Production Department to create a video/DVD showing Kinsale in 2005 and contrasting it with positive developments and examples elsewhere. Use this as educational tool in promoting awareness.
- Educate and continue to raise awareness relevant to retrofitting older buildings and also new builds to increase their sustainability
- Have a display/information stand of sustainable building projects in the Library and Town Hall. This could consist of a variety of projects from Ireland and the UK.
- Kinsale Town Council will publish its Sustainable Building Design Criteria, which will set out standards that all new buildings will be required to meet. These will include requirements that each new development whether a house or an estate will meet defined standards of energy efficiency and use a given percentage of local/recycled materials, as well as reaching high standards in sustainable design, with passive solar design being compulsory. A possible model for these criteria appears in Appendix 2.

They are launched with a 1 day seminar presented as a positive and visionary step for the town.

2009

- Make a model of an exemplary sustainable housing project for Kinsale and have it on display in the Library/Council. Transition Year students might be able to undertake this project as part of their studies.
- Begin hemp growing trials with local farmers – the first trials harvested are processed into the first batch of insulating products. The first homes in Kinsale are insulated with them.
- All building demolitions or refits are now bound to recycle at least 20% of materials (Denmark has a legal obligation that at least 60% of all demolition waste is recycled).
- Encourage pre-fabricated houses to reduce cost of building and provide affordable 'starter' homes for young people. Web sites are listed below.

2010

- Kinsale Town Council introduces new guidelines that housing estates should not be built until consideration is given to:
 - Transport – will residents be totally car dependent?
 - Schools – are they walkable, and do the local schools have the capacity for more students?
 - Community building/recreation facilities – is the development designed so as to facilitate a sense of community or to discourage it?
 - Community energy or heating production – what steps have been taken towards minimising the CO2 outputs of the development?
 - Suitable areas for food production are incorporated into the design – has the site been designed so as to maximise potential south facing growing spaces?
 - Single house development will be only given permission by meeting strict criteria – one off housing is discouraged, being now viewed as an unaffordable (in energy terms) luxury
- Increase building waste recycling rate from 20% to 30%.
- Expand the locally made insulation scheme – set targets for the next 10 years for increased amounts of crops grown as well as for the numbers of houses insulated.

2011

- Build an acceptable example of a sustainable housing project in Kinsale. This could provide a working model of how sustainable housing works. The houses planned for the Eco-tourism project could be incorporated into this plan (see Tourism).
- Write and publish a series of manuals for both the homeowner and builders for further reference on the project. Define areas such as energy options, retrofitting old buildings, designing new buildings. These will be available to the public for reference.
- Produce a series of half hour DVD's on aspects of sustainable buildings such as energy options, retrofitting old buildings, designing new buildings. These will be available to the public for reference.
- Increase building waste recycling rates to 30%.

2012

- Continue on-going research in the area of sustainable housing.
- UCC/CIT could be brought on board to help in this research.
- Continue to increase building waste recycling rate by another 10% each year together with the creation of new markets in recycled materials, and the setting of quotas for the amount of recycled materials that should be included in new buildings..

Resources

GAP Global Action Plan Coordinator for Cork Region – Mike Holden, Glanlough West, Bantry, West Cork. Tel. 02762855. Email: mikeholden@cef.ie

Books

Steve Charter *The Somerset Sustainable Housing Study: The why, what and how of sustainable housing. A step-by-step guide.* Somerset Trust for Sustainable Development Barton, Davis and Guise. *Sustainable Settlements: A guide for Planners, designers and developers.* University of the West of England 1995

Internet

Sustainable Ireland – www.sustainable.ie

Bioregional Development Group, the instigators of Bed Zed, a ground-breaking London based sustainable housing project www.bioregional.com

Genesis Centre, Somerset. The UK's first dedicated centre for teaching sustainable building skills, in Taunton, Somerset. This is the web sit connected to the Somerset Sustainable Housing Study. www.pcha.org.uk

Examples of low cost sustainable housing developed by Peter Cowman of the Living Architecture Centre, Co. Leitrim www.livingarchitecturecentre.com

Examples of various prefab houses large and small scale. www.fabprefab.com

The Hollies-www.theholliesonline.com shows examples of sustainable housing in West Cork.

Solearth, ecological architects, Dublin www.solearth.com

Architype, London www.architype.co.uk

Constructive Individuals www.constructive.mcmail.com

Association for Environment Conscious Building (UK): www.aecb.net

The Ecological Building Network - lots of very useful material on ecological building www.ecobuildnetwork.org/

Sustainability Works www.sustainabilityworks.org.uk

EcoDesign Checklists www.cfsd.org.uk/nepd/etmuel/checklist.htm

The Hollies Centre for Practical Sustainability www.theholliesonline.com

The Alternative Building Company - a pioneering building company in the UK www.altbuilding.co.uk

Barbara Jones/Amazon Nails www.strawbalefutures.org.uk/

Straw Bale Building Association (for Wales, Ireland, Scotland and England)

www.users.globalnet.co.uk/~straw/index.html

Surfin' Strawbale – the mother of all strawbale sites – if it ain't on here, it ain't out there...

www.mha-net.org/html/igor.htm

Cob Cottage Company www.cobcottage.com

Mayglass 2000 – a project renovating an old cob house in Co. Wexford

www.mayglass-2000.ie/Innerlater/inproj.html

Build Something Beautiful, Kevin McCabe's cob building business, Devon UK.

www.buildsomethingbeautiful.com

All Things Cordwood www.daycreek.com/dc/HTML/allthingscordwood.htm

Isochanvre -fascinating French hemp/lime building website (in English!)

www.isochanvre.com

Walter Segal Trust – low cost timber frame system often used in social housing projects

www.segalselfbuild.co.uk

Earthships Biotecture – thoroughly comprehensive, an excellent site with great articles and information...www.earthship.org

The Traditional Lime Company (Co. Carlow) www.traditionallime.com

Natural Building Technologies (UK) www.natural-building.co.uk

Sheep Wool Insulation Ltd www.sheepwoolinsulation.ie

Building Resources – In San Francisco, a community owned building materials salvage centre. Can we have one here please? www.buildingresources.org

The Village - an Ecological Housing Project proposed for Co. Tipperary www.thevillage.ie

National Association of Building Co-operatives (NABCO) www.nabco.ie

The Living Village Trust (UK) www.livingvillage.com

UK Cohousing Network www.cohousing.co.uk

Global Eco-Village Network (GEN) Europe www.gaia.org

Hockerton Housing Project www.hockerton.demon.co.uk

SUN (Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood) Initiative www.urbed.co.uk

Economy and Livelihoods

Michael O'Callaghan and Diane Carton

*"It is better to light a candle
than to curse the darkness."*



The Present

The emergence of a transport-based global economy has undermined local and regional economies to the extent that local regions and localities are no longer wholly or even partially self-sufficient in energy, food supplies, building materials, clothing, crafts, etc. The economic ties that once underpinned communities are largely gone. Centralised funding structures have supplanted local economic autonomy.

The Background: - The Debt-Money System.

All money comes into existence as interest-bearing debt, issued by private banks.
(1) All loans must be repaid with interest, therefore all economies must continually grow, or face collapse. Economist Richard Douthwaite identifies this growth imperative as a social cancer, where the stress of background debt gives rise to relentless competition, obsolescence, waste, innovation, computerisation, acceleration, expansion, mergers and eventually monopolisation.

The positive aspects of this growth dynamic manifest as greater system efficiencies, accelerated technological innovation, competitive opportunity, wider markets, increasing economies of scale, apparent wealth creation, consumer choice, media impact and global markets. In short - the global industrial economy.

MATERIALLY however, the downside of growth manifests as jobs lost to increased efficiencies, poor-quality goods like clothes and food, an array of trivia and unwanted products, the cultural monotony of 'one-size-fits-all', the escalation of corporate power, invasive 24/7 advertising, and lower-paying jobs in a 'race to the bottom'.

In the core industrial, corporate and business sectors, humane and altruistic values are deemed unproductive and undesirable, while aggressive instincts are rewarded. These values then permeate throughout the wider economy.

SOCIALLY, this system impacts as career stress, loss of family time, loss of personal time, stress-related illnesses, depersonalised relationships, and the undermining of friendships, voluntary work, etc. As monetisation increases the social fabric suffers, children are reared in crèches, parents are placed in nursing homes, savings are eroded and retirement delayed. Regrettably these characteristics have become the accepted norm of modern life, as economic values overshadow all others.

The characteristics of the growth economy are so present and widespread they may even be difficult to perceive, particularly as we haven't experienced or imagined the alternatives. Besides, the human spirit is forever optimistic and incorrigible, taking each circumstance it finds and generally making the best of it: 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast.' Our good spirits may disguise the background realities.

Also, the pervasive "I'm-all-Right-Jack" syndrome receives official and media sanction. As long as we occupy a successful niche in the system then we are likely to support it, or at least not question it. Individualism - and isolation - is encouraged, while our collective instincts are slowly dismantled by the same market forces. Margaret Thatcher's notorious dictum "There is no such thing as

society - only individuals and their families" confirmed this reality of the market economy.

CONCEALED STRUCTURES. And so the structural components of our economic `reality' remain concealed. Market values and institutions are tacitly accepted by academia, the religions and the media. Indeed, `market values' now claim the moral high ground of the work ethic, whereby success in the system is deemed virtuous, while failure is a moral weakness. Meanwhile the debt-money mechanism quietly transfers wealth from the lower 80% to the `top' 10% of the population, and thence to the top 2%, etc. ⁽²⁾

ENVIRONMENTALLY the financial `growth cancer' is seen in the destruction of habitats, soil erosion, loss of bio-diversity, species extinction, air pollution, global dimming and warming, toxic land and ground water contamination. Our full supermarkets conceal the environmental costs of carbon fuel-miles, worker exploitation, land depletion and toxic waste. Our species is relentlessly depleting limited resources and exploiting the fragile biosphere in blind pursuit of the profits required to feed the financial system's (or money market's) insatiable need for growth. *"Growth is the heart of the environmental problem. The National Environmental Plan will never succeed because it is embedded in growth."*

R. Heuting, head of Dutch Environmental Statistics, The Hague, 1997.]

THE LOSERS. Those who cannot play a successful role in this economic competition quickly become marginalised, welfare-dependent, debt-laden, impoverished, even destitute. Their material insecurity and loss of social esteem serves as a silent threat to others to remain on the treadmill of (illusory) success, at whatever the cost. The material security offered by the globalised economy is largely illusory. Supermarkets hold an average of 5 days food-supply for the communities they serve. Companies owe no loyalty to place or population. Supply lines are stretched. The system is complex and vulnerable to geo-political tensions, industrial strikes, supply-line interruption and financial uncertainty and disruption. The system is top heavy: it fails to recycle its wealth and so maintain a healthy customer base. And it depends on cheap oil.

THE END OF CHEAP OIL. The low-cost distribution system which underpins the global economy was built on plentiful oil. A relentless rise in oil prices will force price-increases across the board. Competitive pressures will then increase and debt/repayment pressures will intensify. Uncertainty replaces confidence and the money supply contracts. Our vulnerability becomes starkly exposed. The consequences are potentially appalling. The need therefore to develop and strengthen stable local economies becomes clearer. However, this realisation may come too late for many exposed localities and regions such as ours.

The Future

Even in an optimistic scenario where plentiful alternative fuel/technologies emerge, the growth imperative of the global money system itself is unlikely to change, particularly as the system is no longer in the control of any single government or democratic institution. ⁽³⁾ Oil or no oil therefore, the challenge now is to (i) envisage and (ii) plant the seeds of, a healthy local economy - one which will place the quality of life and community above mere considerations of profit.

"If people living in an area cannot trade among themselves without using money issued by outsiders, their local economy will always be at the mercy of events elsewhere. The FIRST STEP is for any community aiming to become more self-reliant is therefore to establish its own currency system". R. Douthwaite.

First, a Note on Multiple (Parallel) Currencies

Progressive economists now agree that a multiple-currency approach will provide solutions to many of the problems above. To use an international currency for local transactions makes little sense, since the latter becomes exposed to the ills

and vagaries of the former. Edward deBono observes "*Multiple parallel systems, with permeable membranes between them, give very stable systems - as in the human body.*"

* LOCAL CURRENCIES encourage and support local skills and initiative, strengthening the web of local contacts and inter-dependence. Energy is captured and circulates locally - it doesn't dissipate or escape. Existing models include Time-Banks, L.E.T.S., The Roma, Ithaca Hours and Hour currencies; Our proposal here will present the Links Network concept as a means of (a) integrating and (b) initiating the best aspects of these local currency models into a single functioning model for Kinsale.

* REGIONAL CURRENCIES support regional and national autonomy and economic resilience. These have a wider geographical spread and acceptance than a local currency. Working models include Barter currencies like The Trade Pound, Trade Dollar, and the Swiss Wir. A 'BarterIreland' network was launched in April 2005. The (West Country) Celt and the South American Credito provide examples of regional 'mutual credit' currencies.

* AN INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY should serve international trade, and not undermine local and regional economies, as is currently the case. Economist John Maynard Keynes in 1933 said: "*ideas, knowledge, hospitality, science, travel - these are the things which should of their nature be international. But let goods be homespun wherever it is reasonable and conveniently possible and, above all, let finance be primarily national.*"

The Vision

Here in Kinsale we recognise that local information and exchange facilities are the key to re-establishing local resource management structures and community self-reliance. For us, the definition of a 'healthy economy' is one where debt-stress is removed from lives and livelihoods, and where everybody finds a useful and fulfilling role in a clean, sustainable environment. These are matters of first principle. By 2021 Kinsale could have a local currency, centred on community goals, and supporting a vibrant local economy of crafts and services. By simple means of currency fee and online transaction charges, Kinsale would have its own local revenue base, and be in a position to independently fund local community services and initiatives.

Under the guidelines set out below, local community organisations (CO's) will be able to 'fundraise' or resource themselves by soliciting offers of goods and services from their supporters and pooling these into a collective 'resource pool', thereby benefiting mutually from each other's untapped resources. A 'CORE Network' will administer these functions. Kinsale could be a leader in this regard.

Running parallel to this, a local TimeBank will co-ordinate volunteer activity, identify social needs and address local social problems, particularly for the youth, the elderly, the disabled and the underprivileged. In this Kinsale would be joining a growing world-wide TimeBank movement.

These initiatives will help Kinsale to become aware of its vulnerability and its strengths. When a local community is free to manage its local resources for the general good, its independence, resilience, health and sustainability are ensured.

Getting from Here to There

"Converting the vicious cycle of today's global economy that effects such a strong and divisive fracture within the human heart and mind into a virtuous and nourishing cycle will be no easy task. Community based action in an economics of solidarity is required [...] First, there needs to be a strong shared vision and community of interest within a defined population to engage with the task."

2006

STEP 1. Compile and design an information website for Kinsale community. To attract both the mature browser and the youth, have it carry useful convenient links for the local and Cork area. The first six of these are essentially `bait' to attract users. (Imagine professional design: neat pull-down menus). The 7th is the real purpose...

1. ENTERTAINMENT: cinema, theatre, sports, festivals, concerts, arts, gatherings; `whazon' etc.

2. NEWS & MEDIA LINKS radio stations, main newspapers, webs, tv links; Weather Reports.

3. TRAVEL LINKS: to the airlines, rail timetables, bus services and ferries, holidays; Links to LOCAL TOURIST attractions;

4. MOTOR LINKS to AA, Car Insurance; Motor Tax online; Routes, Weather;

5. Links to LOCAL & GOVT. SERVICES - County Council: library, grants, planning, etc); waste recycling; roads dept;

6. GENERAL LINKS: i.e. COMPLAINTS (where to complain), HELPLINES (support groups etc); HOBBIES - like gardening; PREGNANCY and other useful links designed to generate hits;

7. LOCAL COMMUNITY LINKS to local sports, schools, community groups, charities, churches, clubs and voluntary groups. Where a group has no web address of its own, provide a page or paragraph where their Profile may appear. This section to gradually receive priority and `pride of place'.

Suggestion: Call the site Kinsale Links ("Local Information Network for Kinsale & Surrounds") or similar.

STEP 2. Include a highlighted `RECYCLE' or `FREEBIES' Noticeboard, where anything not wanted can be listed free of charge. (Listing are automatically removed after a selected time.)

STEP 3. Once the local community organisations (CO's) are included, involve them further by designing an online EVENTS NOTICEBOARD, plus a neat printable A4 version for the benefit of off-line people. The COs will manage their own listings (via security pin number) or may assign an online friend or young person (see below) to update their listings, and to look out for needed `freebies'.

At this stage, Kinsale will have its own online, non-commercial, community-centred - Events Guide, Links, CO's listings and online Recycle Centre.

2007

STEP 4. Include a local online NEED LISTINGS or `WANTED' facility, whereby the CO's and schools may publicise their needs (plus their `wish list'). This will require some training as `needs' can include voluntary time for example, lifts for members, special skills, specific material contributions, specialist professional information or advice, non-professional assistance, etc. `Wish Lists' require a group to have dreams and aspirations - an important ingredient for success!

STEP 5

VOLUNTARY TIME CONTRIBUTIONS

Include a database facility on the web whereby voluntary time contributions are

(i) recorded by the recipient organisation and

(ii) acknowledged (a) privately or (b) publicly (optional) on the website and/or in the newsletter. This structure is the beginnings of a local TimeBank, which may develop more formal structures as it generates activity.

STEP 6 (c) Develop the website so the newsletter can be a weekly or fortnightly email (`Yahoo-group') newsletter or ezine.

STEP 7. Engage the local teachers/schools /pupils to help :

(a) create publicity (b) disseminate information (c) elicit creative opinions and responses (d) to locate young web/online aficionados to help with the web design and maintenance aspects of the site and (e) attract online users to become `Key Links' who offer to print out the newsletter fortnightly and give it to offline relatives, family, friends, neighbours and colleagues.

STEP 8.

(a) Develop an online Discussion Forum email group to help develop and evolve the site, to attract active `steering group' participants, to explore new ways forward, to formulate poll questions and questionnaires. Aim to synthesise the discussion into a paragraph or two monthly for submission to the Ezine/Newsletter.

(b) Develop a `Your Opinion' section. Develop its style with a long-term view to taking spot polls on issues of local importance, encouraging positive (and negative) feedback, new ideas, etc.

At this stage the community newsletter or `Noticeboard' will contain (at various degrees of development):

- useful links (listed above)
- profiles of local CO's (Community Organisations)
- listings of CO's wants /needs (highlighted)
- a record of contributors
- up-to-date information on local events
- goods available for recycling
- the beginnings of a local TimeBank
- a local Opinion Poll format
- a Discussion Forum group
- any other material the steering group deem appropriate to include.

Many online users will now be printing off copies for offline contacts, and receiving acknowledgement for their effort as the Key Links in the community. (Suggestion: Annual Gold Link Awards ?).

2008

STEP 9.

Publicise the website further using local press, small notices and cards, stickers etc., (where sponsored).

STEP 10.

Prepare to register as a charity. Name it `CORE Network' or similar, in order to run the growing service, with a steering group drawn from the local CO's and young people from the schools who show interest and energy. The Core Network forms the beginning of a national co-ordinating body for other localities wishing to follow Kinsale's example. The CORE Network is in a position to help and reciprocate by providing web updates, collective experience, support, publicity, PR, events, etc. [CORE Network = Community Organisations Resource Exchange Network].

Broadly speaking, CORE is about core community values; core environmental values; and core ethics in the area of money and exchange. CORE aims to develop new opportunities for communication and exchange at neighbourhood and community level, and to release positive personal and collective energies that may currently be dormant. CORE aims to facilitate the coming together of community organisations (and their supporters) to inter-link and prosper by sharing collective assets.

STEP 11.

Encourages local CO's to

- (i) list their unused and potential resources online
- (ii) 'contribute' or include these resources in an online collective Resource Pool which may be accessed or 'harvested' equitably by the participant community groups, via an online currency called 'Credits' or 'Community Credits' (CC's).

'Unused and potential resources' include time or material resources (goods or services), or anything someone may contribute (other than money). N.B. Such contributions need not relate directly to the group's needs: the group benefits from the credits that such offers generate, and the group may use such credits to :-

- (i) Purchase other goods and services from the resource pool;
- (ii) reward assistance the group has received;
- (iii) assist in part-paying for services for which the group is under-funded;
- (iv) supplement existing funds and purchases, taking some pressure off money resources (to preserve these for more essential purchases).

Conventional money is absent from the equation and real resources are released. Skills, hobbies and natural abilities, which may or may not be recognised or utilised in the conventional economy, become relevant and useful on this community exchange network.

Unused resources may be solicited or forthcoming :

- * from the group itself - the services it offers as a group;
- * from the group's friends, families and supporters;
- * from the group own membership and associate members;
- * from the groups beneficiaries or 'clients', thereby facilitating the 'co-production' or reciprocal principle.

All offers or contributions are presented in Voucher format. Each carries a stated value, e.g. [1 X Drain Cleaning to Max E75, within 10-mile radius; Sports Club supporter.]. or e.g. [Experienced Babysitter X 3 evenings, Thursdays & Sundays excluded, Value E66, valid to June 15; in support of Elder Care Assoc.]. Once uploaded to collective online 'Resource Pool', these Vouchers are automatically numbered and their value in community credits is added to the CO's online account.

Vouchers may be -

- (i) used directly by a CO in pursuit of its aims;
- (ii) offered for sale for cash (or at a discount) to the general public, as a cash fundraiser;
- (iii) contributed to the collective Resource Pool, and the credit equivalent spent on other (more needed) Vouchers from the pool.

The Resource Pool automatically releases the Voucher on receipt of the appropriate payment in cc's. Their function completed, the cc's are automatically cancelled.

STEP 12

Develop a structure whereby contributors of Vouchers to the Resource Pool are

- (i) mentioned in an online 'Thank You' column;
- (ii) listed in a 'Thank You' Column in the Newsletter (optional)
- (iii) entered into a Donors Prize Draw
- (iv) any other means of acknowledging a donor's generosity

2009

Kinsale Time Bank

STEP 13. The level of voluntary activity (in response to CO's listing their voluntary requirements) has reached a level where some more formalised structures and safeguards are deemed appropriate. A Kinsale Time-Bank group forms to promote and administer these activities. They liaise with Time-Banks in the US & UK, sometimes exchanging young administrators and liaison officers

with TimeBanks in Hawaii, Colorado, Boston, London and Cape Town. They send delegates to the World TimeBank Conference in California who return motivated and inspired with fresh energy. New structures whereby helpers are screened and interviewed are put in place, allowing for an expansion of services.

In Kinsale, the isolated elderly in the outlying areas are identified and assisted with lifts, visits, shopping trips, house-care and special events. The TimeBank organises voluntary help for youth programmes literacy classes, environment programmes, and leads the way in organising student skill exchanges. Kinsale addresses its own problems using its TimeBank facility.

A NOTE ON TIMEBANK PRINCIPLES:

TimeBank principles are well established. Several Hundred local TimeBanks are in operation across the US and in the UK. The main principles are:

(a) that all voluntary work is measured as equal in value, i.e. one voluntary hour = one time credit, regardless of the skills one offers;

(b) Everyone is seen as special with a contribution to make;

(c) The donor's time contribution is formally recognised and acknowledged; individual Timebank 'statements' are issued periodically.

(d) The donor may later ask for help - if the need arises - and receive priority attention. Credits may thus be 'spent'. In this way the TimeBank serves as a form of social insurance

(e) Credits may be 'donated' or transferred to another account, e.g. to an elderly family member, to a central Credit Pool, or even to a TimeBank in another locality.

(f) Time Credits thus stored are not subject to charges or interest, but remain constant.

2010 - Individual Accounts Online

STEP 14.

INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS ONLINE

14 (a) Divide the Resource Pool into two listing: (i) PRIORITY LISTING - the listing new offers; (ii) GENERAL LISTING - of Vouchers still on offer after 1 week. (i.e. not booked by the CO's)

14 (b) At the same time facilitate members of the public to offer their skills and resources online. i.e. to add their offers to the Resource Pool, to open an online account and to earn cc's. CC's may principally be earned by supplying a CO's need or wish-list item. Such earnings allow access to the Resource Pool (General Listings). All offers carry a guideline price, with information on availability, delivery, etc. Having previously contributed services or goods to the Resource Pool, some people may like to continue offering their services for cc's. These are likely to be the initial individual account holders.

14 (c) To encourage spending and discourage hoarding, unspent savings are subject to a small 'parking fee' or negative interest of say 0.5% to 1% per month. Online transactions are similarly subject to a community charge (say 5% to 10%). All charges and fees are automatically credited either to either

(a) the CORE Community Fund or

(b) the CO of the account-holder choosing, or

(c) both. [policy decision].

A higher contribution % is optional, i.e. any amount from 15% to 100% of a transaction. e.g. You sell a ladder online and transfer 50% of the earnings to the Girl Guides account.

14 (d) Sufficient currency must now be made generally available to facilitate the purchase of these new items on offer (14b above). This allows for the creative issue of new currency into circulation. CORE principles state that such currency be issued in core areas (care of the elderly, the young, the disabled), and at a universal rate of pay (i.e. not consultant's fees!) which serves as a stable guideline rate throughout the local economy. The Time Bank qualifies as a

principal recipient, thereby enabling it to resource its activities materially (as well as with voluntary hours). CORE provides a list of priority activities to assist in spending decisions. (i.e. the homeless or hungry take precedence over sports and the arts, who are capable of their own fundraising). The Resource Pool is thereby enlarged for the benefit of the community. The transaction charge helps build up a community fund.

A story from 2010 YOUNG BANDS ON THE WAY UP ...

Several groups of local young musicians organise to form a Co-op. Once established, they apply to register with Kinsale Links as a recognised CO (Community Organisation). Once approved by the steering group, their aims and needs are profiled on the web. They need rehearsal space and equipment, but are very short of cash. They open an online account for local community credits (cc's).

They 'fund-raise' a list of offers from their families, friends, contacts, and from their own resources. Their initial Offers List includes items like an inlaid coffee table (value €60), a chiropody session (€35), truck transport (€100), a book token (€30), solicitors advice (€150), 2 X garden-pond cleaning (€35), 3 nights babysitting (€60), a website design (€200), 1 days house painting (€80), tall bedside lamp (€18), 3 grass cuttings (€45), etc. At this point their Offers are worth approx. €780. Each offer has been written on a slip, signed and dated.

The Co-op add their offers (with Euro values) to the Kinsale Links site. Their online account is automatically credited with 780 cc's (Community Credits). Their offers appear automatically as 'latest offers' in the Community Resource Pool and in the Ezine /printed Newsletter.

The Co-op acquire some useful items in the Resource Pool - including some late-night taxi vouchers, a kettle and fan heater, some high stools and extension leads. But so far a rehearsal space eludes them. Some of the items they offered online raise discount cash (Step 9 above). Then the old church hall committee decides to repair the roof. They need cc's to achieve this. They offer rehearsal space to the Co-op at 30cc per afternoon or evening session, plus cash for the electricity usage, with strict conditions,. The Co-op agrees. Six months later the bands play a blinder of a public concert for the Harvest Festival, and earn 600cc for their services. A local man Pete, an old hippie drummer, parts with his spare drum-kit and Zuider cymbals for 500cc. (He's spends them on sauna vouchers for sessions up at Mitchell's converted garage, indirectly helping the school's new landscaping programme). The bands are busy. Their New Year's charity gig is already booked out. Everyone is still 'broke', but everyone's happy.

2011 - Printed Currency In Circulation

STEP 15

In order to access a wider resource base and to encourage a wider acceptance of cc's, Core now issues cc's as a paper-based currency. These are issued in 3 ways:

- (a) Account holders may withdraw cc's as cash (for a small fee).
- (b) CC's are spent into wider into circulation by directly funding community initiatives and worthwhile community projects (see 14d above).
- (c) Making interest-free loans available to CC's and individuals for appropriate purposes. In this way worthwhile 'non-core' activities may be further supported. Transaction charges apply. Breaches of contract are made public. Good name is the 'collateral'.

The currency notes carry information promoting the website. All notes carry a 'valid-until date' based on a 10-15% per annum currency fee, so that a small portion of circulating notes go out of service each month. (see below)

Even while circulating beyond the apparent reach of the online accounts and listings, these notes nonetheless contribute further support to the core community groups activities by :

- (i) opening up a huge 'resource pool' i.e. the general Kinsale community;
- (ii) promoting the website, thereby further encouraging its direct use;
- (iii) prompting further contributions to the local CO's and voluntary resource pool...
- (iv) by eventually passing their 'use by date', the currency notes are continually either
 - (a) allowing room for further creative issues (or 'funding') from the CORE Community Account.
 - (b) where it is deemed there is a surplus of currency, the fee mechanism (valid-until date) automatically removes currency from circulation.
- (v) because a proportion of currency notes are lost or taken away as souvenirs, further community spending may thereby be facilitated.

STEP 16. Make special short-term, medium-term and long-term saving accounts available online, wherein attractive 'parking' rates are as low as, say, 2% on 5 year accounts are available.

STEP 17. Indicators of the level of demand for currency in the wider community will include a Combination of Indicators, including

- The level of cc's going into special saving accounts;
- The demand for loans;
- Contribution levels to CO's accounts;
- Prices reached at online auctions;
- Direct feedback 'from the street';
- Other indicators to be explored and discovered.

At this stage the essential features of a community currency are initiated. This currency supports both individual 'trade and exchange' and beneficial community activities. It is envisaged as an altruistic currency at all times, but nonetheless supports and encourages local individual skills and greater economic independence.

The envisaged currency

- is asset backed;
- is monitored with inbuilt controls, guidelines and parameters;
- is designed to interlink easily with official currency, but is issued on different principles and ethics, with different aims and a different ambience;
- it makes it easy to support the local community;
- It strengthens existing community links, and helps create new links.

2012. Kinsale launches a new Natural Kinsale programme, offering healing holidays' in natural surroundings with locally grown wholefoods, orchard walks, wildlife ventures, ecology trips, natural medicines, etc.

2013. The Hospital is threatened with closure due to severe Government cutbacks. Together with the CORE Network and the Kinsale TimeBank, the Local Council raises the resources to keep the hospital open. The ill and disabled provide the opportunity to issue fresh local currency into circulation. In the early years stress and heart related problems, together with obesity, chronic fatigue and various medicinal addictions are high on the agenda. These are collectively classed as suffering from 'Celtic Tiger Syndrome'. Otherwise, comforting those who are wracked with regrets for their wasted and broken lives in the industrial economy is the chief concern...

2014. The plentiful local currency makes possible Kinsale's efforts to revitalising old crafts and skills, including boatbuilding, sea-fishing, ironmongery, basketry, tool making, wood working, and traditional farming skills.

2015. As a tourist centre, some 30,000cc of special issue notes are taken away as souvenirs annually, allowing CORE to issue this amount again through the community budget.

2016. Despite the collapse in pension funds internationally, credits at the Kinsale TimeBank, which keeps records of all voluntary community activity, ensures that those who have contributed actively over the years are looked after in their old age, as the need arises. Most pensioners turn out to be net ongoing contributors to the TimeBank, however, just to confound the age-ist critics and the doom sayers.

2017. Kinsale has become renowned as a centre of learning and education, which generates further national and international currency. Unlike any time in the previous 500 years, the sense of community, participation and 'joi-de-vivre' here has transformed working in Kinsale into an experience of motivated, fulfilled living.

2018. Having pioneered a new local currency network, Kinsale hosts the first International CORE Network conference, with representatives sailing in from all over the world... !

2019. There is no shortage of fulfilling work. Even the youngest in the community can earn credits in the local TimeBank, or learn crafts or sports or music on the local Skill Exchange Network. The youth find apprentice-work in crafts, and technology, in organic growing, fisheries, at the bioenergy plants, in local construction, communications or natural medicine, among others. Kinsale's reputation for craft boat building is fast becoming established. With our warmer climate, flower production is flourishing, supplying the Cork region with fresh flowers daily.

In the early years, the apprentices earn mostly local currency. By the time they qualify they are earning a higher proportion of national currency. Some will go on to become high earners of international currency, either directly or via salary negotiation, depending on their talents.

2020.

Economist Richard Douthwaite describes the 'Features of a sustainable territory' as follows;

"It provides the basic necessities of life for its population from renewable resources under its control and expects to be able to do so without over-using or degrading those resources for at least the next thousand years. [...] It has no debts to lenders outside and there are no net flows of capital across its borders, thus allowing its interest rate to fall close to zero as it moves to maturity. It does not depend on continual economic growth to stave off collapse."

Richard Douthwaite - The Growth Illusion p.335

Here in Kinsale we are largely immune to the vagaries of the world's stock market. Our regional and local currencies have protected us from interest rate hikes, from stock market falls and from the currency speculators. Most people are now debt-free, and debt-stress is a thing of the past. The difference is tangible. We are already 70% self-sustaining in food and fuel, and 50% in building material supplies. Kinsale fisheries, harbour facilities, together with a range of locally produced goods, crafts and services generate sufficient national currency to meet our trade purchasing requirements (e.g. glass, paper, and steel from the re-established Irish mills). The Kinsale hospitality industry in particular now generates sufficient international currency to provide for our import requirements (e.g. energy technology, fabrics, transport and communication technology, etc.)

2021. The pace of life is easy. The stress is gone. Since 2012, Kinsale's increasing reputation as a centre for fresh local cuisine, natural herbs and healing, local brews, and relaxed 'de-tox' holidays in a clean, natural

environment has attracted visitors from as far afield as Derry and Donegal seeking respite from the ravages of the industrial economy. Travellers and sailors from further afield visit regularly, few want to leave. Many have elected to settle here. Can you blame them?

Conclusion

"If money is liberated, commerce will be liberated; if commerce is liberated, the people will be empowered to the full extent of their abilities to serve one another; the liberation of capital and land and the popular control of politics will follow as a matter of course".

‘Money’ by Thomas H. Greco, Jr, p13.

FOOTNOTES:

1. It is not widely understood that all money [excluding the 3% cash and coin in circulation) is created as DEBT, i.e. as interest-bearing loans. If no individual or institution ever borrowed again, money would gradually disappear as the old loans were all repaid. Furthermore, banks do not merely lend out money, banks actually create money, based on collateral, and charge interest on it. [See Palmers Leaving Cert. Economics Textbook p234]. All money is lent/borrowed into existence.
2. Interest & Inflation Free Money, by Margarit Kennedy, p.26 ff. Of the 10% of people living from interest on money creation, the last 1% of these earn 15 times more again, while the final 0.01% earn 2,000 times more.
3. Indeed even governments depend for their public borrowing on the private commercial banks, like the US ‘Federal Reserve’. Central Banks at best can regulate or ‘tweak’ the financial system, but they cannot change the debt-money system itself.
4. The traditional Meitheal of the Irish rural countryside, whereby neighbouring work-teams exchanged work days at planting and at harvest time, building walls, etc. operated on a Time exchange basis, using the communal memory as its exchange facility. A Time Bank replaces the communal memory with a computer record.

Resources

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- Jopling, J, & Dowthwaite, R., *The FEASTA Review - The Foundation for the Economics of Sustainability*.
- Keen, Stephen, *Debunking Economics - The Naked Emperor of the Social Sciences*.
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- Korton, David, *When Corporations Rule the World*
- Macarov, David, *What the Market Does to People - Privatization, Globalization and Poverty*.
- MacGillivray, A., *Accounting for Change - Indicators for Sustainable Development*
- McIntosh, Alastair *Soul and Soil - People versus Corporate Power*
- Palmer, Noel. *Economics*
- Peart, Sr. Dorothy *Our Money History - Explained in Cartoons*
- Robertson, James, *The New Economics of Sustainability*
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- Rowbotham, Michael, *The Grip of Death - modern money, debt slavery and destructive economics*
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- Zarlenga, Stephen, *A Brief History of Interest* American Monetary Institute

Health

*Compiled by: Michelle Wash,
Ben Girling, Carmel Geary, Rob Hopkins*



Present Situation:

In Kinsale there is the Kinsale Cottage Hospital, which deals mainly with elderly patients. There is also the holistic centre where private reiki and massage practitioners work. There are also local doctors, dentists and social work facilities. At present there is a heavy reliance on oil based pharmaceuticals which are often imported long distances. There are no A&E facilities in Kinsale leaving patients reliant on ambulance services to the city. The prevailing belief system is in favour of conventional mainstream medicine, while the general population's growing interest in alternative and complementary medicine is yet to be reflected in mainstream medicine. Buildings used for medical and health services are heavily reliant at present on fossil fuels for heating, lighting and medical equipment. Much knowledge concerning indigenous medicinal plant cultivation and use has been lost with the passing of the older generations.

The Vision

By 2021 a shift towards individuals understanding their own ailments and taking natural steps to heal themselves will be well underway. Medicine will have fully recognised the principal that health is about much more than simply the absence of disease. It has been established that the establishment and maintenance of good health should take priority over the treating of disease.

The lack of oil reliant pharmaceutical drugs is increasingly offset by a flourishing array of locally grown medicinal plants and herbs. Education about the benefits of healthy, locally grown foods and healthy lifestyle are of prime importance. Both alternative and complementary medicine are available to all and supports the role of conventional medicine. Without the availability of cheap fossil fuels, health establishments have switched to green alternatives such as wind and solar, with bio-digesters turning green waste into compost for hospital gardens. A healthy environment with meaningful work and good community support has been achieved through community action and co-operation.

Practical Steps

2006

- Organise and hold a Health Forum in Kinsale to stimulate ideas and bring together different groups from all sectors of healthcare to identify issues and possible solutions for further action. Invite hospital and local health care workers.
- Establish the Kinsale Natural Health Partnership as a follow-up to the above, which would be an ongoing vehicle for issuing ideas and strategies, seeking funding for research projects, and meeting regularly to discuss new ideas and directions
- Write modules for and then launch a course at KFEC in Herbal Medicine, which could run either in conjunction with or separately from the permaculture course already established. This would aim to introduce herbal medicine skills to a new generation and in a new context.

2007

- Build outreaches into the community and liaise with other groups such as Cork Community Art Link, the Cork Mandala Gardens Project, art therapy groups and local therapists and doctors.
- Raise awareness of healthy organic food by having a Slow Food festival involving local restaurants.
- Talk to local schools about methods of raising awareness in the children about diet and health issues.

2008

- Introduce a Walk to School Programme for local schools, to encourage children to walk or cycle to school. Walking clubs could be formed to get children from different parts of town to walk in together, so as to allay parents' safety fears.
- Identify a site, preferably within Kinsale, and begin and establish a medicinal herb garden, talk to Kinsale Town Council and hospital as possible donors.
- Continued development of Kinsale Natural Health Partnership.
- Approach Kinsale Hospital management with a view to commissioning a thorough Energy Audit for their buildings, followed by a renewables plan, designed with the long term aim of making the hospital a Zero Carbon building.
- Begin to work with an existing doctors practice in Kinsale to develop it into an Integrated Community Health Centre. This would aim to shift the focus from treating disease to promoting health. As well as running a conventional clinic, the practice would begin with each patient by building up a complete lifestyle picture, looking at the individual's life history, medical history, exposure to toxins, family history and so on. This would be complemented by a physical examination, with facilities for basic blood testing and so on available on site. Building up this complete picture would allow the practitioner to design a healthy living programme for each person. The centre would also have a nutritionalist, who would advise on diet and lifestyle issues. The clinic would also grow to include a herbal apothecary, making herbs and medicines using local plants, and working with the newly established medicinal gardens. The Centre would make space available for yoga classes and a range of other complementary therapies. It would also offer support for homebirthing mothers in Kinsale.

2009

- Lobby politicians and councillors to start up Primary Care Trust programme in Kinsale. These are run by local GPs, nurses, health and social care workers as well as representatives of patients and the community who become responsible for securing health and social care and tackling health inequalities locally. This is proving very successful in the UK where it started recently.

2010

- Medicinal herb farm becomes established giving local employment and source of income through sale of plants and tinctures/remedies. Planning applied for to construct a naturally built herbal clinic on the same site.
- Hold a meeting on the idea of setting up a health panel of local people to help make decisions about funding and other issues. This community participation will be supported by using a Time Bank. For every hour spent giving support to others or participating in some way, they earn credits through the time bank. This empowers people and builds a stronger local community network.

2011

- Local schools switch to using locally produced organic food in the school meals. This is backed up by the introduction of a Food Procurement Policy by Cork County Council and is facilitated by a newly established Local Food Partnership, consisting of local growers, teachers, nutritionalists and other suppliers, designed to iron out problems regarding the creation of a reliable local food supply.
- The Integrated Community Health Centre has now become a model for community health care widely respected throughout Ireland and beyond. It has proved a groundbreaking pioneer, and it is now felt that it has outgrown its current venue, and requires its own dedicated building. Plans are drawn up, funding is sought and a site within the town is identified.

2012

- Work begins on construction of new cob Health Centre. The Centre is designed as a synthesis between conventional and alternative healthcare approaches, and also a showcase of healing architecture. Built using local and natural materials, the building is free of any toxic materials and integrates the building and its garden of medicinal plants in a delightful calming and healing way. It is designed to serve many functions, mostly to do with promoting health in the community. It also serves as a natural birthing centre for local women.

2013-2021

- The Health Centre continues to go from strength to strength. The need for prescribed medication begins to reduce, and the proportion of common ailments treated using locally produced medicines continues to increase.
- The increasing amount of available locally produced food begins to make itself apparent in the reduced levels of childhood obesity, asthma and other common ailments.
- Ongoing research discovers more uses for locally produced plant materials, adding to an evolving and growing body of knowledge on local medicines.

Resources

Articles

Katherine Willow ND and Michael Willow *Blueprint for Action – Developing Integrated Community Health Centres* Permaculture Activist magazine No. 45, March 2001

Internet

The Herbalist – loads of information on all different herbs and their uses, really well set out... www.info-galaxy.com/Herbs/

Growing Herbs in the Home Garden – from the Centre for Agriculture, Natural Resources and Community Development, West Virginia University

www.wvu.edu/~agexten/hortcult/herbs/ne208hrb.htm

Hygeia Foundation Inc www.hygeia.org

Herbal Medicine and Spirit Healing the Wise Woman Way www.susunweed.com

Botanical.com www.botanical.com

Herbal Gardens www.herbalgardens.com

Medicinal Herbs Online www.egregore.com

Online Herbal Encyclopedia www.naturalark.com

HerbMed www.herbmed.org

The Urban Herb Website www.cliik.to/urbanherb

Henriette's Herbal Homepage www.ibiblio.org/herbmed/index.html

Alternative Nature Online Herbal www.altnature.com/index.html

Homoeopathy World – excellent site, has a free homoeopathy course...
www.homoeopathyworld.com

Tourism

By Becci Neal



The Present

Kinsale's economy is at present largely reliant on tourism. It is well known for being the "Gourmet Capital of Ireland", and the town's turbulent local history as well as its natural and architectural beauty attracts great numbers of visitors every year. But tourism is a trade born in times of rich resources, and given that a large proportion of visitors come from overseas, what would happen if the availability and price of oil prevented people from travelling so easily? Flying abroad for holidays will become more of a luxury the further we slide the slippery slope of oil descent and certainly won't be regarded a worthwhile investment of the earth's dwindling supplies. It is highly likely that international tourism as we know it will become a thing of the past and most visitors to the town will be local traders and business people rather than sightseers. It is therefore very important that we envisage a future economy that is no longer reliant on the existing tourism trade.

The Vision

With forward thinking and good planning Kinsale could indeed make a 'prosperous way down' with regards to tourism. The key to this is transforming what is at present an unsustainable and vulnerable trade into something solid that will still be viable in a post-carbon era.

Kinsale has many attributes that give it great potential for becoming a 'sustainable town', and as such could become a leading example of a community's dedication to surviving oil decline. The national and international attention this would receive would provide a safe and secure transitional period for Kinsale to wean off unsustainable tourism, and in the long term put into place sustainable systems of living for future residents. "Ecotourism" is typically defined as travel to a destination that conserves the natural environment whilst improving the well being and enhancing the integrity of the local people. It is growing at a rate of around 30% per annum, which is significantly higher than the rate of growth of 4% for tourism as a whole, and studies have shown that tourists are more willing to pay extra for ecotourism packages than standard tourism packages.

Through implementing the ideas set out in this report, Kinsale would become an Irish town at the forefront of active sustainable design; a unique and innovative leader setting the precedent for other towns and communities to follow, while at the same time using tourism as a vehicle for building the infrastructure and economy that will sustain it beyond tourism.

Practical Steps

2006

- Kinsale Sustainable Development Centre is set up (see Appendix 1) and acquires funding to employ people. Among the first key people to be employed is an Ecotourism Officer, whose role is to promote, educate and offer a consultancy service in all aspects of sustainable tourism. Their primary task would be to organise, in association with Cork/Kerry Tourism, a Public Think Tank event where all members of the tourism trade in Kinsale are invited to participate in open discussion about the potential of ecotourism in a low energy future. Market research is carried out to find out present tourists opinions on matters of travel, tourism, the environment and Kinsale.
- Set up an Association to help, support and unite local businesses, institutions and residents who wish to actively work towards the basic principles of ecotourism, as set out by TIES (The International Ecotourism Society):
 - Minimise impact

- Build environmental awareness and respect
 - Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts
 - Provide direct financial benefits for conservation
 - Provide financial benefits and empowerment for local people
 - Raise sensitivity to host countries political, environmental and social climate
 - Support international human rights and labour agreements
- Formalising a body as a recognised Association for the purpose of promoting the initiative of the local community means that the Council can then promote you and apply for funding on your behalf. Therefore an Action Plan must be drawn up and information and research gathered to prepare a proposal that will be presented to the Council. Part of this should include a report that identifies which fundamental trades and skills are absent from Kinsale, stressing the need to diversify the local economy.

2007

- Association begins a training programme for those wanting to convert their business to meet the ecotourism criteria. This programme should be ongoing for as long as interest is shown. Funding for this could be acquired from established government organisations, such as West Cork LEADER.
- Begin 'Slow Food' promotion, targeting restaurants and cafes. In the same way that Clonakilty is Ireland's first Fair Trade town, Kinsale could become Ireland's first Slow Food town, combining the existing gourmet 'brand' with more local sustainable food practices.
- Make Kinsale Further Education College more visitor friendly and more of a focal point for the local community, by holding Farmers Markets there and having regular days when it is open to the public. The Practical Sustainability course which is currently being run there is a valuable source of innovative thinkers, and is the only course of its kind being run in Europe.

2008

- Businesses start applying for 'green accreditations', for example the EU Flower, which is awarded to tourism accommodation providers who respect the surrounding environment. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) commissioned ECOTRANS to carry out a worldwide inventory and comparative analysis on 104 eco-labels, awards and self-commitments called VIST – Voluntary Initiatives for Sustainable Tourism. These can all be found on their web site (see Resources below).
- Find a suitable location for student accommodation to be built using green low-impact methods, such as cob. Sites could either be on private land or sites made available by Cork County Council. During the summer months these buildings could be used as unique and exceptional tourist accommodation. Students from the FEC are competent to build such designs, and backing from Town and County Councils would help considerably in their realisation.
- Start a community campaign to reach out and gain support of residents for Kinsale to become Europe's most sustainable town. Apply for Community Funds, which levy households to raise money for projects.

2009

- Create a beautiful yet practical garden/edible landscape in the centre of town. This community garden would grow and supply food for local accommodation providers, so guests could see where their meals were coming from and learn about sustainable food production.

2010

- By this date no more tourist attractions or buildings that are not conducive to Kinsale's goals of sustainability should be allowed to be set up within the town. The Council will ensure this. A way of consolidating this aim would be to make Kinsale part of the Slow Cities movement. This

is an offshoot of the Slow Food movement, and now has more than 80,000 members in its organisation, across 100 countries. Called 'Cittaslow' in Italy, the country of its birth, it is a movement in which people choose to deliberately preserve and cultivate the values they consider threatened by the insistence on doing everything ever more quickly. The market town of Aylsham in Norfolk this year became the second in England to join Slow Cities because "*Cittaslow celebrates the town that is as well as providing a framework for future improvement... Aylsham is a living town – not just a showcase for historic buildings or a dormitory serving the city. It has held on to its traditional role as a working market town, serving the area round it. Aylsham people show very strong support for their town. The award of Cittaslow status rightly celebrates their commitment to this distinctive, living and thriving place*". This movement encourages tourism, and if Kinsale fulfilled the requirements it would be able to use the name 'Slow City' and the logo, and to allow the logo to be used by "all initiatives, public and private, which contribute to the attainment of the movement's goals" Slow Cities are regularly checked by inspectors who make sure they are achieving the standards to which they have committed themselves.

2015

- Every restaurant in Kinsale is to have a Slow Food option on their menu, and there is to be a Slow Food festival held in the summer celebrating and promoting the newly titled 'Slow Food Capital of Ireland.' Ludlow in England is a good example of a small town with quality food and drink firmly in their vision. They actively support Slow Food and Fair Trade, and have subsequently become known as the centre for quality food and drink in Britain.

2020

- Kinsale becomes widely recognised as Ireland's most sustainable town, having implemented the wide range of ideas set out in this report.

2021

- The Sustainable Kinsale accreditation is approved and awarded to other towns and businesses across Ireland who adhere to sustainable tourism practices.

Resources

Kinsale Chamber of Tourism www.kinsale.ie

Cork/Kerry Tourism www.corkkerry.ie

The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) official website www.ecotourism.org

Sustainable tourism declarations, charters, codes and information sheets. Definitions and visions of ecotourism - European Network for Sustainable Tourism Development (ECOTRANS). Extensive information on tourism and environment in Europe, certificates and labels www.gdrc.org/uem/eco-tour/eco-tour.html

Eco-Tip - Tourism and Environment in Europe www.eco-tip.org

The European Eco-label for tourist accommodation service www.eco-label-tourism.com

Eco Cottage Tourism Development project - eco-tourism in Ireland www.sustainable.ie/directory/subcategory.php?id=58

Official Slow Food website www.slowfood.com

Slow Cities information www.cittaslow.net

Ludlow, the UK Capital of Food and Drink www.ludlow.org.uk/fooddrink.html

Organic Holidays in Ireland <http://www.aboutorganics.co.uk/>

Transport

Becci Neal and Bridget Hannan



The Present

Kinsale attracts thousands of visitors every year. While some of these people sail into the harbour, the majority of them arrive by road, either by car or bus, and during the summer months the town gets extremely congested. This results in a stressful and polluted atmosphere which is hardly attractive. The towns' narrow streets make it ideal for pedestrians and cyclists but the two-way traffic system and amount of vehicles travelling on them make it very unfriendly and unsafe. While there are bike-hire facilities there isn't actually anywhere to park your bike or safe routes for them to travel on. The results from a number of Cork Environmental Forum meetings in Kinsale clearly show that local residents are in great need of more efficient public transport, which at the moment has a lot of room for improvement.

The Vision

In Kinsale in 2021 there are fewer cars and fewer fossil fuel resources, commuting long distances to work is no longer possible. Back in 2005 nobody enjoyed being stuck in traffic, struggling to find a parking space, the endless costs of owning a car and the problems that can arise. With the introduction of sustainable integrated transport design within the town, starting first with traffic calming and reduction and leading on to a healthier and more localised lifestyle for all within the area, Kinsale is now a far more pleasant and efficient place to live.

Over the years since 2005, as the town became more self-reliant, the need for private car ownership steadily reduced. Kinsale residents gradually came to see that while it is important for everyone to have access to a means of travel and that goods needed to be moved from one place to another, this no longer necessitated every family owning their own car. Transport in Kinsale now consists of a wide mixture of choices, from easy safe ways to get around by bicycle, car sharing clubs and lift sharing bulletin boards, improved public transport and more efficient short distance vehicles. Plans for a light railway between Cork and Kinsale are well underway. The benefits are clear for all, and people still occasionally look back with horror on those summer days 16 years ago when the streets were clogged with fume pumping cars and coaches.

Practical Steps

2005

- Renewal of the Kinsale-Cork bus times, allowing adequate journeys for commuters to use the service for getting to and from work. It has been suggested that buses should run hourly at peak times of the day.

2006

- Remove 'The Wave' installation on Pier Road, and replace with a hard-shoulder for buses to pull into. A shelter should also be built which can accommodate waiting passengers.
- A Transport Officer is employed by the new Sustainable Development Centre in Kinsale (see Appendix 1), to research into opinions about pedestrianisation of Short Quay and Market Street, and the introducing of a one-way system around the town. Residents and businesses are shown case studies where pedestrianisation has improved not discouraged business as there is a lot of fear surrounding this move. A vote is then held.

- Begin, in collaboration with Kinsale Town Council, **Bike In Kinsale!** campaign for making Kinsale bicycle friendly. Primary objectives should be to;
 - Plan and implement bike paths – initially in the busiest areas of town
 - Produce maps of all cycling routes in the area
 - Provide lockers, racks and secure parking for bikes
 - Provide maintenance service and safety education
 - Promote, educate and raise awareness of the benefits of cycling
 - Ensure cyclists will be able to take their bikes on public transport for free

The campaign should look to using the more flexible county transportation funds for bike facilities and programmes.

- Set up a 'lift-share' website for Kinsale. This will have two sections; a 'lifts wanted' section, and a 'lifts offered' section. This could form a part of the www.KinsaleLinks.ie website which is referred to in more detail in the Economy and Livelihoods section. A notice board for the public to post journeys on should also be put in the Sustainability Centre, and promotion signs should be put on lampposts in and around the town.
- Local schools conduct a traffic survey, to identify traffic patterns and the percentage of local/medium/long distance journeys.

2007

- Pave the chosen pedestrianised area. Locked bollards should be put in place for delivery access.
- Begin a programme to encourage children to walk to school. This would alleviate traffic congestion within the town and cut down car emissions. Other towns and villages across Europe have very successfully established 'walking buses' where a member of staff or a volunteer parent will collect and mind children on the walk to school.
- Begin building cycle paths around the town and to surrounding villages.
- Establish a centre for recycling and reprocessing vegetable and mineral oils for and from vehicles. This centre should now begin to investigate into possibilities of having a bio-diesel filling station in Kinsale, and start promoting the idea to Kinsale residents.
- Begin horse and cart taxi, giving tours of Kinsale. There could be pick-up and drop-off points at all the car parks around the town. These tours could eventually turn into 'Sustainable Tours', taking people to see all the different sustainable features of Kinsale, including a visit to the horse stables for a demonstration of sustainable blacksmithing. Another possible tour would be a historic one, going to Charles Fort and James Fort, with a ferry connecting them.

2008

- Electric Vehicle (EV) circular route bus service to pick up elderly people twice a day from the Kinsale area, and bring them to town. This bus could also be used by other residents but priority would be given to those who do not have access to other means of transport. The batteries for this bus could be charged by a wind turbine on the outskirts of the town, or by a photo-voltaic system within the town.
- Dial-a-Ride scheme to be set up. This is a door to door transport system for those who are unable to use or find it difficult to use public transport, and do not have their own means of getting about. Customers pay a small registration fee, and then can ring up to book a journey anywhere within the area up to seven days in advance. The drivers of the vehicles are trained in both first aid and in the assistance of those with mobility problems. These already exist in many counties in the UK, and have proved to work very well.
- Trialling to begin of high-profile vehicles that are run on bio-diesel, such as school buses, waste collection and An Post vans. Subsidised engine conversions should be offered to the public.

- Conduct a survey of Kinsale residents to see who they work for and how far they have to travel. Identify the largest and work with them to identify options for homeworking or for liftsharing.

2010

- A Bio-fuel filling station to be set up in the town as part of one of the existing petrol stations in town. As oil supplies become scarcer the government will welcome fuel alternatives such as bio-diesel and bio-fuel. The area on Pier Road where the current bus stop and garage are situated could become a central focus for sustainable transport and information.

2012

- The feasibility of a funicular railway for climbing the steep hills of Kinsale is investigated.

2015

- All service stations to have solar panelled roofs so that customers can bring in their solar car batteries for charging.

2021

- By 2021, Kinsale should be totally weaned off petroleum transport, and be self-sufficient in its bio-fuel production, using land around the town to grow the required materials for the making and processing.

Resources

Books

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 James, Sarah & Lahti, Torbjorn. *The Natural Step for Communities – how cities and towns can change to sustainable practices*. New Society Publishers 2004
 Seymour, John and Giradet, Herbert *Blueprint for a Green Planet*, 1987
 Von Weizsacker, Ernst, Lovins, Amory B. & Lovins L. Hunter *Factor Four – Doubling Wealth, halving resource use* Earthscan
 Walter, Bob, Arkin, Lois and Crenshaw, Richard *Sustainable Cities – Concepts and Strategies for Eco-city Development*

Websites

Centre for Sustainable Transport, definitions and visions for the future www.cstctd.org
 10 steps to Sustainable Transport www.greenfleet.com.au/htm/transport
 Useful material on electric vehicles www.cvleisure.co.uk
 ...and electric bicycles... www.ecoelectricbikes.co.uk
 How to run a diesel engine on vegetable oil www.autoinfozone.com
 Some general bio-diesel information www.biodieselworldwide.com
 How to make your own fuel www.bio-power.co.uk/makeit.htm
 A model car-pool website for the UK www.car-pool.co.uk
 Eilish Oils Ltd., producers and suppliers of Pure Plant Oil and bio-diesel in Ireland. Kilmurray, NewtownMountKennedy, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. Tel: 01 286 3673, 01 284 2777
www.eilishoils.com -

Waste

Jan Brady and Anna Aherne



The Present

Kinsale is producing household, business/industrial agricultural and hospital waste. Agricultural waste is usually spread on the land as slurry but this process will probably be discontinued. A sewage treatment plant is in the process of being built which will deal with the sewage problem. Some recycling facilities are in place for glass, cans and plastic but are inadequate. The collection bins are often left overflowing and the site is usually full of litter, not very welcoming or encouraging. There is no system to deal with kitchen waste or garden waste. The supermarket is selling products which are usually lavishly over packaged. Customers don't want all this excess packaging. The hardware store also sells many products that are also over packaged. In general Kinsale is not coping with its waste problem at the moment.

92% of Ireland's waste is sent to landfill. Domestic waste categories for the Cork region show that 37% of waste going to landfill is compostable. However, awareness is rising and it may start to pick up now with Cork County Council's introduction of bin charges and of course the rising price of oil. Unfortunately the increased cost of pay by weight system is encouraging illegal dumping of refuse.

The Vision

Our vision for Kinsale in 2021 in relation to waste is that there would be no waste generated that could not be dealt with by Kinsale itself. Zero waste in other words – to avoid landfill by reducing waste at source, then reusing, recycling and recovery of all remaining waste. All waste generated would be either biodegradable or used in some other process. Most of the products which now carry lots of packaging would no longer have this type of packaging and any packaging that had to be used would have to be recyclable or reusable for some other process. As a result of oil becoming a scarce commodity a lot of waste which is now a consequence of the abundant oil era would naturally disappear and biodegradable waste could be used to generate energy or Kinsale could start to manufacture its own packaging locally.

Practical Steps

We are proposing that the above statement can best be met through the following activities/steps to be activated between 2006 and 2012.

2006:

- Kinsale Sustainability Centre will employ a Zero Waste Manager who will implement a Waste Strategy programme which will include:
- Setting up an imaginative education programme that will help educate the whole community on all aspects of waste and how to deal with it.
- Information Boards on all recycling points.
- Use newspapers/articles/organize events/video/DVD to promote awareness.
- Cork County Council instigates a local Kinsale based collection system for glass, plastic, cans and biodegradable items.
- Investigate anaerobic digesters that would be fed with biodegradable waste to produce energy/generate heat for community buildings/hospital.
- The Global Action Plan (GAP) is set up which will raise awareness through the community. GAP is a series of six classes covering topics such as transport, energy, consumerism, waste, and community. These classes show people how to take action to solve these problems/concerns.
- Arrange school visits to promote awareness around reducing waste. The children of today are the adults of 2021.
- Teachers are invited to join the GAP Programme.

2007

- Kinsale Town Council and Zero Waste Manager work with the community through a series of public meetings in finding suitable location points for recycling facilities.
- Run workshops to show households/hotels/restaurants/schools etc how to set up their own compost system.
- Set up community composting scheme, which would compost all organic waste, which could not be composted at source. This scheme could be located in the car park of Kinsale Further College. Bins would be located behind a wall made from recycled materials and using sustainable building practices in its construction.
- Investigate starting a kerbside collection facility/provide biodegradable sacks.
- Apply to The National Lottery or similar organizations for funding in relation to this project.
- Continue school visits to ensure on-going participation in the goal of reaching zero waste.
- Incorporate reed beds to deal with waste from the sewage treatment plant. See under Resources for some reed bed installers.
- Have a variety of bins placed around the town for plastics, cans, glass etc instead of the one for all bin in operation at the moment.
- Have a "sustainability stand" in the library. The library could build up a special section offering books, DVD's, CDs, web site addresses etc on all aspects of sustainability as well as offering clear and free information in leaflet form.
- Arrange with local supermarket to have a Sustainable Kinsale Section. This would have a range of products produced locally with little or no packaging as in The Market Garden shop in Kinsale. Promote the idea well beforehand, work up interest, have official opening etc. This section could include a refill service for washing up liquids, cleaners etc. This idea could be used as a pilot programme with the results monitored and researched. Talk to shoppers; get their reaction to this section.
- Provide easy to read information in leaflet form. The supermarket might allow one of its employees to manage this section.
- Publish results. Set up similar schemes in other shops.
- Get someone to sponsor a sign showing sustainable section e.g. Musgraves.

2008:

- Arrange a meeting with the IFA to discuss ways it will offer support to help Kinsale become sustainable.
- Talk to Teagasc about their possible involvement in carrying out an Environmental Impact Study on agricultural waste and how it can be dealt with from a sustainable point of view.
- Talk to the EPA to discuss ways they will help Kinsale achieve its target of zero waste.
- Begin demonstrating innovative things people can do with the compost, which is now being produced from the community composting scheme. The compost could be used in school gardens or edible hanging baskets.
- Set up a community shredding system run by a bio-diesel shredder, that will take large garden clippings for a small fee. The clippings could then be sold on as compost.
- Establish links with UCC/CIT to arrange for postgraduates to research this project further.

2009:

- Start to investigate ways to generate heat using waste e.g. gasification and/or pyrolysis are ways of generating heat/electricity from waste.
- Investigate Anaerobic Digesters to take farm waste such as agricultural slurry and organic residues. Excellent examples are available here in Ireland (see link to Ballytobin in the Resources section below). Local interest groups could take tour and see how these digesters operate.
- Investigate areas that could be heated by these units e.g. the local hospital or a community centre.

- By the end of 2009 have a site located and begin work on building an anaerobic digester.
- Form Co-op of farms to supply waste to digester.
- Convert recycling vehicles to run on bio diesel.

2010:

- At the Kinsale Sustainability Centre the Zero Waste Manager will investigate ways of growing a crop that could produce local paper. Agricultural residues such as straw could be used to make paper. See Resources below.
- The Zero Waste Manager will investigate the growing of hemp, which could be used to produce fabric/textiles.
- Arrange site visits to other areas to see how they are growing a crop to produce a local product.

2011:

- The Zero Waste Manager together with local farmers and other interested group's come together to implement a plan in relation to the production of a local hemp crop for local use.
- Start field trials on growing hemp.
- Publish results.

2012

- A small local paper milling plant will be set up to make paper for Kinsale. Initially this is used for paper bags and packaging.
- Organize marketing drive to promote "Kinsale Paper".

2012-2021

- The Zero Waste Manager continues to investigate ways to make Kinsale sustainable in relation to waste. He/she will research the inputs and outputs for Kinsale and put in place ways to achieve the goal of a sustainable Kinsale by 2021.

Resources

Sustainable Ireland Co-op – www.sustainable.ie

Cork County Council, County Hall, Cork. www.corkcoco.ie

Feidhlim Harty Wetland Systems – www.ballymaloe.ie/fhwetlands/

Enfo, 17 St. Andrew Street Dublin 2. Tel 1890200191 or 01 888 3001: Fax 01 8883496: e-mail: info@enfo.ie: Website: www.enfo.ie

A local council in Norfolk, England, showing ways it is dealing with its waste.

<http://www.breckland.gov.uk/breckland/waste.nsf/pages/index.html>.

Fortwilton Ltd. Supplier of High Quality Litter Management Products, 6 Cedar Estate, Killarney Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

Example of working anaerobic digester in Co. Kilkenny

[www.irishenergy.ie/uploads/documents/uploads/publications/Task_29_camphiII community-Ballytobin.pdf](http://www.irishenergy.ie/uploads/documents/uploads/publications/Task_29_camphiII_community-Ballytobin.pdf).

Bioregional Development Group – has great community examples of how waste can be managed. www.bioregional.com

A great list of links on recycling can be found at Patricia McKenna MEP's website, www.pmckenna.com/resource/recycling.html

Tips of All Sorts – an excellent resource of interesting recycling ideas www.tipsofallsorts.com/recycle.html

See how they do it on Merseyside www.clean-merseyside.com

-- or in Devon. www.dcrn.org.uk

or, one of the best ones, in South Central Iowa www.sciswa.org

Irish Peatland Conservation Council www.ipcc.ie

The Community Composting Network in the UK www.othas.org.uk/ccn

The Compost Resource Page www.oldgrowth.org/compost

The Master Composter Site – a wealth of stuff here... www.mastercomposter.com

Environmental Protection Agency - www.epa.ie

Energy

Pernilla West & Bridget Hannan



The Present

Kinsale town is dependant on an outside supply of oil and other fossil fuel to generate electricity and heating for homes, businesses and all public buildings. This situation is not sustainable as we are approaching a time of oil depletion. Although fossil fuels will still be available, it won't be affordable for the average person. When this time comes questions will be raised within the community.

- How to cook and store food?
- How to treat water?
- How to heat, light and power homes, schools and other buildings?
- How to priorities the use of energy to provide for our needs rather than for luxuries?

The Vision

Our aim for Kinsale is that by 2021 the majority of its energy will come from sources within a ten-mile radius. With this in mind we would envisage Kinsale as having pulled all its resources together and set up a far more sustainable energy network, incorporating several renewable energy sources. Wind would be the main one. It has been proven that, with wind, you can harvest twenty times more energy per hectare than energy crop plantations of short rotation coppice¹. With wind speeds of 30 mph providing over 3 1/2 KW of power it will certainly meet Kinsale's energy requirement if combined with other sources such as solar, anaerobic digesters² and Combined Heat and Power (CHP)³.

In addition to the introduction of renewable sources of energy, there will also be actions put in place to help Kinsale in saving energy in the first place. This needs to be done as soon as possible. To do this there will be an Energy Rating Scheme set up, which will survey buildings. The data will be used to analyse how energy efficient they are and also to identify what changes need to be made to ensure that the buildings no longer waste energy. Educational resources will be incorporated so that people can follow clear and simple guidelines to help them reach a 5 star rating. By 2021 people will look back on the amount of fossil fuel energy it took to sustain the 2005 lifestyle and be astonished that we were so wasteful.

Practical steps

2005

- Provide every household and business with information on practical steps to save energy. These steps include such things as using long-life light bulbs, switching off all electrical appliances instead of leaving them on stand-by, only boiling the required amount of water instead of always filling the kettle, having properly insulated immersion tanks etc. This information has already been produced by ENFO and could be sourced from them. It would need just a single sheet specific to Kinsale.

¹ Broadleaved trees are cut during the dormant season, which then produce continual multi stems that are harvested for wood products.

² Waste materials such as human sewage and food scraps are used to produce methane, which is used to produce heating and power.

³ Combined Heat and Power involves the simultaneous production of heat and electricity from the same primary fuel source. A fuel that is perfectly suited to this is woodchip made from the tree surgeons trimmings. From an article in "Construct Ireland" by Richard Douthwaite - he mentions that an estimated 30,000 houses in the London area could be heated from this fuel source alone.

- Encourage people to switch to sustainable energy supplier such as Airtricity, who guarantee that all the power they provide is generated from renewable sources (see Resources).
- Fit small solar panels to public lampposts, so as to make them energy autonomous, their high visibility being a good public awareness exercise.

2006

- Introduce the Energy Rating Scheme.
- Implement new rigorous insulation standards for any new development in Kinsale town.
- Promote the use of double-glazing windows and proper roof insulation. Set up Buyers Clubs for insulation, so as to make it more affordable.
- Setup of a group to locate a suitable site for a wind farm, and to develop a wind farm co-op. Places to consider for this would be the Old Head, or possibly off shore. Representatives from the group would make visits to other wind farms in Ireland. The group will organize meetings aiming to increase people's awareness of wind farms and also discuss the possibility of their becoming shareholders in the co-op (the Baywind Energy Co-op in the UK is an excellent example of this).
- Identify site and begin the planting of a short rotation coppice woodlands for wood supply for highly efficient woodstoves.

2007

- Continue programme of work on private dwellings to improve energy efficiency levels.
- Setup an anaerobic digester to heat the hospital, bringing in farm waste from surrounding farms. If combined with a combined heat and power plant (CHP), this could also power a number of neighbouring homes.
- The wind farm co-op applies for planning and work begins on the construction of the wind farm.
- Solar panels and photo-voltaics⁴ begin to be installed in hotels, B&Bs and restaurants. Solar Clubs are set up in order to make solar water heating systems more affordable. Groups of 10 or more householders undertake to buy systems, resulting in their being in a very strong position for negotiating the price down.

2008

- Set up a second Combined Heat and Power scheme (CHP) in town, to heat school and community centre, powered by biomass from the Council's hedgerow pruning in the Kinsale area and from willow coppice plantations, part funded by LEADER and Sustainable Energy Ireland.
- Investigate the potential of the House of Tomorrow scheme⁵
- Encourage farmers to grow oats and straw for biomass heating⁶.

2010

- First wind farm is up and running. It is supplying 50% of Kinsale's energy on a private wire system, ie. supplying the town rather than feeding into the grid. This leads to far higher levels of efficiency.
- The buildings in the Energy Rating Scheme are being assessed again to ensure that they are reaching their targets.

⁴ A type of solar panel that generates electricity rather than hot water from the sun.

⁵ This is an initiative from Sustainable Ireland aimed to accelerate improvements in the quality of energy features in Irish housing. It will do this by funding projects researching, developing and demonstrating more sustainable energy practices. Its focus is to stimulate the widespread uptake of superior sustainable energy planning, design, specification and construction practices in both the new home building and home improvement markets.

⁶ A system where oats, straw and coppiced wood are burned to produce heat.

- 40% of the buildings in Kinsale now have the majority of their hot water supplied from solar water heating systems⁷.

2015

- Wind farms are now supplying 80% of Kinsale's energy.
- Anaerobic digesters and CHPs are supplying an additional 10% each.
- 80% of Kinsale buildings have solar heating systems set up. A grant system is now in place, allowing people to pay for their panels in instalments over a long period of time.

2021

- Kinsale has now achieved its target. It is the first town in Ireland where all heating and power come from renewable energy sources. The town has become a role model for Irish towns and cities who wish to do the same. It is a zero-carbon town.

Resources

Books

Ernst Von Weizsäcker, Amory B Lovins, L Hunter Lovins *Factor Four – Doubling wealth, halving resource use* Earthscan Books

Ecologist Magazine (ed) *Go Mad – 365 Daily ways to save the planet* Green Books (UK)

Richard Douthwaite (ed) *Before the wells run dry – Ireland's Transition to Renewable Energy* FEASTA/Green Books

Lester R Brown *Plan B. Rescuing a planet under stress and a civilization in trouble* - Earthscan Books 2005

Bri Nua Community Wind Energy Group, the Mayo Community Wind Energy Group, and the Western Development Commission (edited by Douthwaite, Richard) *To Catch the Wind To Catch The Wind: The Potential for Community Ownership of Wind Farms in Ireland* available for downloading by logging onto the web site www.wdc.ie or by contacting the WDC directly at Western Development Commission, Dillon House, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Roscommon tel. 094 986 1441. **e-mail:** fionacandon@wdc.ie

Internet

Airtricity (you can transfer you domestic energy bill to them, and know by doing so that you are buying your power from renewable sources <http://www.airtricity.net/>)

Baywind Energy Co-operative www.baywind.co.uk

Combined Heat and Power systems. www.chpa.co.uk

Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources. CHP and operating wind farms. www.dcmnr.gov.ie

Pure Technology Ltd. Convent Road, Bruff, Co. Limerick, Email: info@pet.ie, Telephone: 061 382882, Fax: 061 382883 www.pet.ie

For information on Solar, Wind and Geo-Thermal systems contact www.sei.ie/reio.htm, Sustainable Energy Ireland, Renewable Energy Information Office, Shinagh House, Bandon, Co. Cork, Email: renewable@reio.ie

Telephone: 023 29145, 29146, Fax: 023 29154

PREDAC – European action group for renewable energy. www.cler.org

To Catch The Wind – Renewable energy partnership. Provide an excellent free booklet (see above) www.wdc.ie

Andy Wilson, Bioclimatic House Design and Renewable Energy Services, Corrig, Sandyhill, Westport, Co. Mayo. Tel: 098 26281 or email futureenergy@eircom.net

Solaris Solar Energy Systems, Co. Cork <http://www.solaris-energy.com/>

EcoPlus (Co.Kerry) <http://www.ecoplusonline.com>

Cork City Energy Agency <http://www.corknrg.com/>

The Centre for Alternative Technology (Wales) <http://www.cat.org.uk/>

Irish Wind Energy Association (IWEA) <http://www.iwea.com>

Dunstar Ltd – geothermal heat pumps, Co. Cork <http://www.solterra.ie>

Biodiesel – Joshua Tickell's Biodiesel Report <http://www.VeggieVan.org>

British Wind Energy Association (BWEA) <http://www.bwea.com>

British Photovoltaic Association <http://www.pv-uk.org/>

Solar Clubs Project – a great scheme from the UK <http://www.cse.org.uk/>

SolarTwin <http://www.solartwin.com/>

⁷ Use of solar panels to heat water.

Appendix 1

The Kinsale Sustainability Centre – A Proposal - By Rob Hopkins

The Kinsale Energy Descent Action Plan sets out clearly a timetabled plan for Kinsale to make its transition from a high energy economy to a low energy one. This is essential work, and needs to be initiated as a matter of urgency, as Dr. Colin Campbell's articles makes clear. It is our proposal that the vehicle required to kick-start this process is the establishment of a Kinsale Sustainability Centre. It is the intention of this Appendix to sketch out an outline of how such a centre might operate and what its tasks would be.

The Resource

At present, Kinsale Further Education College's Practical Sustainability course produces many students each year who are qualified as permaculture consultants. It is our proposal that a Community Employment Scheme be created in order to fund 5 posts, which would run for a year. This would then give the best 5 students from each year the opportunity to gain work experience of applying permaculture on a community level. This would be invaluable experience for them.

The Kinsale Sustainability Co-operative

A new organisation would be set up in order to co-ordinate this project. It is recommended that this be run and managed as a Co-operative. One of the requirements for membership of the Co-op will be to have completed a Permaculture Design Course. There is excellent advice and support for co-operatives from the Centre for Co-operative Studies at UCC.

Co-op Activities

To begin with, the Co-operative would not require dedicated premises. It could either rent office space in the town, or it could use the strawbale house at Kinsale FEC. It is the intention though, that over time, the Centre would expand and become a dedicated Centre with a base in Kinsale town. This would then allow it to expand its work and to meet a number of needs currently unmet within the town. We anticipate some of its possible tasks as being;

Organic/Green Shop

At present Kinsale has no wholefood shop or organic food shop. This would be a very useful addition to Kinsale. It would also serve to make 'green' products, such as detergents and toiletries, available.

Organic/Vegetarian & Youth Café

The shop could also include a café, which could also serve as the Youth Café outlined in the Youth chapter above.

Organic Market Garden

The Co-operative could design and manage an organic market garden in Kinsale, which would supply produce for the shop/café and would also serve as a demonstration garden. This garden would serve as the first urban agriculture project in Kinsale, kick-starting the revival of urban food growing as outlined in the Food chapter above.

Community Composting Scheme

The need for a community composting scheme is one of the things that comes up most often in our community consultations. A well managed and well run composting scheme would be a very important addition to Kinsale, and many examples now exist of good community composting schemes. This would be run on a site within the town, and would compost the domestic organic refuse of the surrounding community.

Training

The Co-operative would also organise and deliver training courses within the town for a wide range of community groups. These could include gardening courses, energy efficiency courses and many others as well. Funding would be sought so that these could be delivered at low cost or free of charge.

The Posts Generated

It is proposed that 5 posts are created, as follows:

- An Eco-Tourism Officer – charged with implementing the Tourism section of this report.
- A Green Building Officer – to work with the County Council, the Town Council, the building industry and the local community to promote greener approaches to building
- A Local Food Officer – to network the various bodies with an interest in local food and to implement the recommendations in this report
- A Zero Waste Officer – to work at implementing the Zero Waste strategy as set out in the Plan, in liaison with the Waste Management Officer at Cork County Council.
- A Local Economy Officer – to develop the www.kinsalelinks.ie website and to co-ordinate the establishment of the local economy.

Each of these posts would run for 1 year and after that period a new person would be appointed. On leaving, the outgoing post-holder would be required to write up a summary of the work they had done and their recommendations for the incoming person.

Funding

It is our hope that, on the back of this report, we would be able to secure funding for this initiative, possibly from FAS or from another source. We will be investigating potential sources of funding over the coming months. One of the most important things about this initiative is that it doesn't go the way of many similar projects, which do extremely well while the funding is flowing, and then disappear once the funding dries up. We would, from the outset of designing the Co-op, design it in such a way that it begins to generate income streams from an early stage. The Co-op would also become the vehicle by which the County and Town Councils would implement their sustainability initiatives, which could become a regular source of funding as the Co-operative proved its ability to deliver a high quality and reliable service.

Conclusion

We feel it is essential that in order to navigate Kinsale's journey to 2021 we have some informed and inspired people working in the community to make this Action Plan a reality. They would be co-ordinating this process of managing Kinsale's descent from a wasteful, high energy settlement to a sustainable one. In the Practical Sustainability course at Kinsale FEC, Kinsale has an extraordinary resource, this is the first full-time two year course in Europe training in people in practical solutions to environmental problems. The course has really put Kinsale on the international map as a pioneering place, but this is yet to really manifest in the town itself. This co-operative will serve as a bridge from where we are now to where we want to be.

We feel that the Co-operative as outlined above is the best vehicle for taking the ideas of this report off the page and into reality in Kinsale, and we hope very much that the publication of this report will do everything possible to make that a reality.

Case Studies of Similar Centres

The Kinsale Sustainability Centre has been inspired by similar projects in Ireland and the UK. The two main ones of these are the Cultivate Centre in Dublin and the CREATE Centre in Bristol, UK.

The Cultivate Centre, Dublin – www.cultivate.ie



Based in Temple Bar in Dublin, the Cultivate Centre is Ireland's most pioneering and well respected Sustainability Centre. Run by the Sustainable Ireland Co-operative (www.sustainable.ie) it is home to the annual Convergence Festival, Ireland's leading sustainability event. Convergence has brought many of the leading names in sustainability to Ireland, and has hosted many ground breaking events.

The Cultivate Centre itself hosts exhibitions featuring sustainable solutions and an excellent shop containing a large selection of books and products. They co-ordinate an exciting calendar of workshops, talks, and cultural events throughout the year and the Yard at the back of the building has been transformed into an urban garden centre, specialising in edible and interesting plants. Cultivate sees itself as a resource and information hub for the network of projects and individuals across the island working to create a more sustainable world. It is also home to the Dublin Green Map Project and will soon also host the Cultivate Learning Centre.

Cultivate leads the way, and has gained widespread recognition for its work. It can be found at 15-19 Essex Street West, Dublin 8

The Create Centre - www.bristol-city.gov.uk/create



The CREATE Centre is owned and run by Bristol City Council and hosts its Sustainable Development Teams. Housed in a renovated cigarette factory, it is also home to over 20 voluntary organisations, charities, small businesses. These groups all work in different areas of sustainable development, such as Sustainable Energy, Recycling, Eco-tourism, Local Agenda 21, Education and Research, Air and Water Quality and Wildlife Conservation.

It offers Conference Facilities and meeting rooms for hire to local organisations. It also runs an annual themed Events Diary which includes large public Open Days, lectures and talks, exhibitions and displays, workshops and tours. Just outside the Centre is The Ecohome. This is a demonstration home full of ideas and information on eco-friendly construction and living, open to the public for special tours. It also hosts the CREATE Gallery, which is a spacious and highly adaptable space on the ground floor is available for hire on a weekly basis. The downstairs of CREATE hosts a Recycling Exhibition which is a hands on journey through waste and recycling available for use by schools and groups for environmental education. There is also a Café.

CREATE serves as a fantastic resource, both for those working to promote sustainability, and for the public who are interested in it. It has done a great deal to put Bristol at the forefront of being one of the most forward looking 'green' councils in the UK.

Appendix 2

A Proposed Sustainable Building Code for Kinsale.

It is proposed in the Housing chapter above that in 2008, Kinsale Town Council launch a set of criteria to which any new planning application in Kinsale must comply. This is an approach which is already working very successfully elsewhere. The London Borough of Enfield has produced guidelines for sustainable design and construction for both developers/builders and householders. Each new planning application in the area requires a 'Sustainability Assessment'. The Council also organises training for staff/key stakeholders/local builders and has 4 in-house experts on sustainable building. Developing a similar approach in Kinsale would be a pro-active way of ensuring that all new development in Kinsale reaches the standards that will be essential in a lower energy future.

Construction Materials

Giving consideration to the materials used in every aspect of the building's construction will ensure that their adverse environmental impacts are minimised.

- The use of whole, unprocessed, locally sourced materials is encouraged where possible i.e. timber, stone found on the site or from demolition within the Cork region, recycled slates, earth, clay, straw and other natural fibres. Timber should be FSC certified if not from local forests and the use of tropical hardwoods is should be avoided.
- Second hand materials should be used if possible in preference to new. i.e. structural timber, floorboards, doors, roofing etc.
- Try to avoid wastage of materials. When designing try to incorporate the use of standard sizes to avoid unnecessary cutting. There should be no skips or bonfires and all packaging materials should be separated and sent for recycling where possible.
- Low embodied energy materials are preferred except where other materials can be justified in terms of life cycle performance and recyclability.
- Materials, which are derived from petrochemical materials, should be kept to a minimum. If using any plastics materials try to ensure that they are derived from recycled plastics. PVC free solutions should be used wherever possible.
- Materials and design should take account of future re-use. Soft mortars, mechanical fixings avoiding glues, screws instead of nails etc.

Design for Low Energy

Careful thought given to energy efficiency at the design stage of the building will lead to a greatly reduced environmental impact as well as making the house much cheaper to run.

- Houses should be built with the objective of achieving at least Zero CO2 rating (as defined in the DETR/BRECSU Best Practice Guide No.53). If at all possible a better level should be the objective, such as Zero Heating.
- In order to achieve this, appropriately high levels of insulation and managed ventilation systems should be employed. Designs should make best use of passive solar energy, good levels of daylighting and wind sheltering.
- Low energy lighting and appliances should be used.
- Efficient heating equipment using LPG boilers, highly efficient wood burning or multi fuel stoves or electricity should be used. Oil fired heating should be avoided.
- Designs should incorporate well insulated thermal mass and heat recovery systems if appropriate.
- Buildings which strive to generate a significant amount of their own power needs, either through the use of photovoltaic cells, wind power or any other means are particularly encouraged.

Accessibility

Buildings should be created with consideration for all stages of one's life and also so as not to exclude any future visitors.

All houses should be designed to facilitate access and use by disabled people, prams, push chairs etc. including level access and aggrass, appropriate door widths, disabled toilet facilities on the ground floor.

- Buildings should be designed to facilitate adaptability, extension and alteration in the future.

Internal Environment

As far as possible, all houses should be constructed with materials, which avoid the use of toxic and carcinogenic substances.

- Timber treated with highly toxic materials such as copper chrome arsenic and lindane will not be permitted and suppliers of timber must be asked to provide details of treatment chemicals where used. Low toxicity chemicals such as boron/borax should be used internally.
- Natural fibres should be preferred to artificial and petrochemical products.
- Solvent free paints, timber oil and varnishes, glues and other finishes should be preferred. Paints and stains from natural and organic or low solvent, water based should be used.
- Composite boards and other timber products such as MDF, OSB, plywood, chipboard, PSL. LVL should have certified low formaldehyde or preferably zero formaldehyde content.
- The use of vinyl and high formaldehyde carpeting should be avoided.

Design in Context

Buildings should be designed which are adapted and designed to fit the landscape, rather than adapting and designing the landscape to suit the house.

- Care should be taken during construction to minimise disturbance to the existing ecology of the site, plants and wildlife. Any site works, foundations, draining work should be organised to minimise impact and soil compaction.
- The site should not be levelled nor should quarry stone be spread for levelling purposes except within the immediate curtilage of the building and for any agreed access road (routes and dimensions of proposed internal roads should also be shown in the submitted plans).
- Foundation design should attempt to follow the principle of touching the earth lightly. Large earth moving will only be permitted when earth sheltering is employed. Dynamiting or excessive rock breaking is discouraged.
- The external appearance, location, massing and arrangement of the building will be in accordance with the agreed principles of the overall development. This is based on respect for the site, the relationships between neighbours, visual impact of the buildings and local distinctiveness. Where buildings are grouped together there will be an expectation of visual harmony between them.

Water/Sewage Treatment

- Appliances and strategies for the conservation of water and the reduction of use should be outlined.
- If a composting toilet is employed, residents must outline it's design, its proper ventilation as well as how the faecal matter will be safely and hygienically composted in such a way as to create no odour or fly problem.
- Strategies for rainwater harvesting will be encouraged and welcomed.
- If flushing toilets are used, they must be low flushing models, preferably with urine separation.

Adapted from The Hollies Design Criteria, developed by Rob Hopkins of the Hollies Centre for Practical Sustainability and Professor Tom Woolley of Queens University Belfast. A pdf. of this document is available at www.theholliesonline.com

----- **END** -----