

# The Really Useful Allotment Tenants' Handbook



All you need to know to be a successful allotment gardener (well, most things) and lots more useful information too.

# About this Guide

This Guide is provided for anyone who rents or may be thinking of renting an allotment garden from the Town Council.

The Guide should be read in combination with your agreement.

The Guide is not an authoritative interpretation of all applicable allotment law, but it attempts to explain your obligations under the formal agreement that is made between a tenant and the Town Council.

It also contains the Allotments Charter, which indicates the Town Council's commitment to allotments provision and services.

The guide is divided into three main sections; general information about allotments, what to do and what not to do, advice on getting started and also useful contacts and publications.

You may have further questions, which can be asked of the Town Council or direct to the Allotments Manager who will do his best to provide an answer. Contact details are provided in the guide.

The success of an allotment site is dependent on cooperation between garden tenants, allotment representatives and those responsible for the management of the site as a whole.

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## Allotment Holders' Charter

*We promise that we will:*

- ❑ *Cut the public areas of grass 12 times a year at appropriate times.*
- ❑ *Remove rubbish from the site 26 times a year as appropriate.*
- ❑ *Inspect boundaries approximately every 6 weeks, including trees, fences, hedges and gates, and carry out maintenance as appropriate.*
- ❑ *Inspect litter and debris on the site approximately every 6 weeks, and remove as appropriate.*
- ❑ *Maintain vacant gardens in a suitable condition.*
- ❑ *Inspect access roads, carrying out repairs and maintenance once a year.*
- ❑ *Ensure that there is a supply of water on the site.*
- ❑ *Inspect water supply approximately every six weeks.*
- ❑ *Undertake the administration of allotment sites, including administration of lettings, contracts, planning matters, boundaries, legal protection, insurance, and to provide immediate access through the Allotment Manager for allotment holders who have queries or complaints.*
- ❑ *Inspect the condition of gardens approximately every 6 weeks, and maintain suitable standards of care, issuing warnings and notices to quit as appropriate.*
- ❑ *Meet with allotment holders once a year to discuss the condition of the sites.*
- ❑ *To work closely with allotment representatives and tenants to ensure the provision of an appropriate and satisfactory allotment service.*

## WHAT IS AN ALLOTMENT?

An allotment garden is a piece of land; sizes vary but are usually about 250 sq. m., which has been provided by the Town Council for rent. It can be used for growing fruit and vegetables for you and your family. There are also some plots that are used for keeping poultry and pigeons.

## WHERE ARE THE ALLOTMENTS?

Sites are provided at:

Allotment	Address
St. Oswald's,	Off Hylton Close
Clarence Chare,	Clarence Chare.
Finchale Road,	Finchale Road.
Byerley Park,	From Middridge Ln
Aycliffe	Off Congreve Tce.
Village,	

## WHY WOULD I WANT AN ALLOTMENT?

Cultivating an allotment will provide a source of good, quality fresh fruit and vegetables. If grown in an organic manner they will reduce exposure to pesticides, herbicides and fungicides.

It is recognised by the Council that allotment gardening can be a very rewarding pastime and can make a valuable contribution to the quality and health of people's lives. They are

also important as recreational assets and can be a social activity.

## WHO CAN HAVE AN ALLOTMENT?

Anyone who lives in the parish of Great Aycliffe can apply for an allotment garden.

Application forms are available from the Town Council Offices.

## WAITING LISTS

When sites are full with all gardens let, the Town Council will keep a list of people interested in renting a garden.



When a garden becomes available the Town Council will offer it to the person who has been waiting the longest.

## WHAT COULD I GROW?

Allotment gardeners may grow vegetables, flowers and fruit on their garden. Part of the Allotment may be used as a leisure garden.



Where possible you should plant fruit-trees in the middle of your garden, not at the edges where they may cast shade over neighbouring gardens.



## MAINTENANCE OF FENCES AND PATHS

The Town Council is responsible for maintaining the fences, hedges, gates and hard surfaced paths on the sites. We will also



arrange to mow the grass on the main paths though the sites.

Grass mowing on minor paths between gardens is the responsibility of the allotment gardeners on each side of the path.

## COMPOSTING

Most organic matter such as vegetable waste, grass mowings, hedge trimmings, and even weeds can be used in a compost heap. Leaving weeds to dry out in the sun will make sure they are dead when you add them to the heap but it is best to avoid fleshy perennial weeds such as bindweed as they may continue to grow in your compost.

If possible have two or more heaps, so you can be adding to one while you use the compost from another. Although a simple heap will work well, you can keep your composting area tidy by making composting bays. Composting bins may be available from Durham County Council.

Build the compost heap with layers of different materials with each layer no more than 15 centimetres thick. This

will help to keep the heap open and allow air to circulate which is essential if the compost is to rot down quickly.

Sprinkle a handful of compost starter, fertilizer or animal manure on the layers will speed up the rate of decomposition.

As the heap starts to rot the temperature of the compost will rise, helping to kill weed seeds and spores in the compost. Cover the heap with black plastic sheeting to keep the heat and the moisture in.

Turn the heap to let air in and keep the compost rotting. Usually it takes about six months for the heap to break down into a dark brown, nutritious compost.



Home made compost is an essential part of every organic gardeners garden and is cheap and easy to make, with the benefit of giving a supply of nutritious organic matter to restore the soil and feed and mulch your crops.

## RESPECT FOR OTHER GARDENERS

There are more than 100 allotment gardeners in Great Aycliffe with almost as many different styles of

gardening. It is up to individuals how they choose to work their garden.

Traditional allotment gardeners may want to cultivate the entire garden and plant rows of vegetables and flowers. Others may have a lawn with beds of produce.

The Town Council encourages gardeners to cultivate allotment gardens and enjoy their gardening. Please respect other allotment gardeners and remember you have a duty of care to each other and also visitors to the allotment site.

## VOLUNTEER SITE REPRESENTATIVES



Volunteers represent their site at the Environment meetings. They can take part in the discussions about how the Town

Council runs the allotments, help identify the concerns of gardeners on their site and decide how we can tackle problems together.

You will find a list of site representatives on the allotment notice board. If there is a vacancy for a representative, anyone who has a garden can volunteer to represent their site. Representative's positions are confirmed at the Annual Allotment Meeting.

## ALLOTMENTS' ANNUAL MEETING

Allotment gardeners, poultry site and pigeon loft tenants are invited to an annual meeting usually held in late



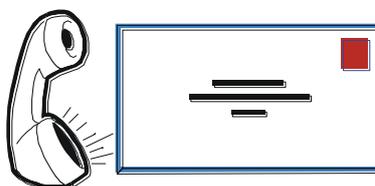
November to discuss the condition of the sites, and any suggestions for improvements

together with any problems the Council may have experienced during the year. Recommendations are then forwarded to the Environment Committee for consideration if appropriate

## REPAIRS AND ENQUIRIES

Have you spotted a damaged fence, leaking water tap or had difficulty opening the lock to your site? If so please ring the Town Council to let us know and we will arrange the repair as quickly as possible.

## CONTACTING THE TOWN COUNCIL



If you need information, have an enquiry about your bill or waiting lists, call Great Aycliffe Town Council on 300700, or write to Great Aycliffe Town Council, Council Offices, School Aycliffe Lane, Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham. DL5 6QF. For other general enquiries about your allotment or problems,

please contact the Allotments Manager direct on 0797 0559 520.

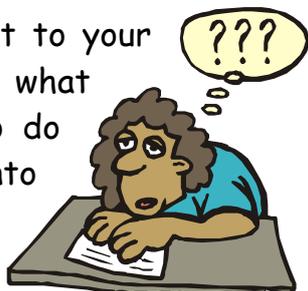
## BEGINNER'S GUIDE TO GARDENING

Gardening must be one of the most popular hobbies in the country, so you can easily find magazines, books and television programmes full of useful advice.

Remember the County libraries have a good selection of books for you to borrow free of charge. But to help start you on the way to a successful allotment here are some simple guidelines.

### GETTING STARTED

On your first visit to your garden, decide what work you need to do to bring it back into cultivation. If the previous gardener looked after the garden well, you can probably use a fork and spade to hand-dig the soil. Digging loosens the earth, letting air and moisture in and breaking up hard compacted earth. Plant roots and seedlings can then grow through the soil easily, quickly making vigorous healthy plants. Fork in compost and soil improver to stop the soil compacting down again, to feed the plants and to help keep moisture where plant roots can reach



it easily. Then level the soil using a rake.

If the garden is overgrown with long grass or weeds such as brambles, you may need to use a strimmer or hedge clippers to cut them down.

Treat difficult weeds such as brambles, couch grass and ground elder with a suitable weed-killer, at least two weeks before you start cutting them down. This will help to stop them growing back. Check the packaging to see if it is suitable for the type of weeds on your garden. Always read the instructions and follow them carefully.

Store weed-killer in a safe, secure place at home, not on your garden where it is difficult to store it securely. You can compost the weeds you have cut down, but leave them to dry out in the sun first. Never compost weeds sprayed with herbicide.

Don't try to clear the whole garden straight away. Work on a section at a time clearing and planting it before moving on to clear the next patch. Remember, you must keep weeds down in the uncultivated section.

This way you will be sure to have something to harvest in your first year.

The best time for digging is autumn or early winter if you want to be ready for seed sowing in spring. Choose a dry spell and remember if the soil sticks to your boots, it is probably too wet for digging.

## SEED SOWING AND PLANTING

Seeds need fine stone-free soil, warmth, moisture and air to germinate well. Wait until the weather warms up in spring, then prepare a seed bed by lightly forking an area of your well-cultivated garden. Rake the surface to a fine tilth removing any stones and firming the soil with the back of the rake. Then follow the directions on the seed packet. You will not go far wrong if you follow the golden rules.



- Sow when the weather warms up the soil.
- Cover the seeds with a thin layer of fine soil about as deep as the seed diameter.
- Sow thinly in rows to make it easy to sort out the weeds from the seedlings.

## HOW MANY SEEDS?

Most seed packets hold more seeds



than you will need at one sowing. For crops that cannot be stored such as lettuce, radish and fresh coriander leaves, sow a few seeds every couple of weeks, so you always have some ready for picking.

## THINNING OUT & TRANSPLANTING

Thin out the seedlings as soon as they appear so they are not overcrowded. Remove weeds at the same time. Then gently firm the soil and water the seedlings to settle the soil around the roots.



You may need to transplant some crops, such as lettuce and marrows. When the seedlings have produced a few true leaves they can be transplanted into rows for growing on.

Gently lift the seedlings with a hand fork and replant in the new position. Lift the seedlings by a leaf not the stem, for if the stem is damaged the plant will die.

## HARVESTING YOUR CROPS

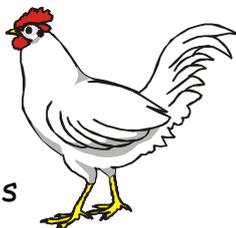
Most crops are best harvested when they are small and tender, especially peas, carrots and beans. With some crops such as marrows, cucumber, peas and beans picking regularly encourages the



plants to produce more fruit or pods. Leaving mature fruits or pods on the plant may bring cropping to an end.

## LIVESTOCK AND BEE-KEEPING

You must not keep animals or livestock on your garden. Great Aycliffe Town Council is keen to encourage bee-keeping but for safety reasons only allows bee-keeping on certain locations.



Bee-keepers must be able to give a telephone number where we can contact them in case of emergency. They must also give an alternative number for use if we cannot contact



them on the first number. This could be the number of a friend or bee-keeping colleague who is willing to deal with emergency situations.

We expect bee-keepers to be members of local bee-keeping societies which can provide advice on insurance and legal matters.

Specific sites are allocated for keeping pigeons and poultry. Enquiries should be made to our office. These plots are subject to separate, special agreements.

## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE GARDENING

### TRY ORGANIC GROWING

Organic Gardeners avoid using artificial fertilizers and pesticides that may harm wildlife and people too. There is a strong organic gardening movement throughout the country and locally.

You can also join the Henry Doubleday Research Association, which promotes the organic way nationally and is a mine of information.

### LOVE YOUR SOIL

Organic gardening is all about the health of your soil. By using bulky organic composts instead of rapidly soluble artificial fertilizers the soil builds up flourishing populations of micro-organisms which allow natural fertility. Most plant material can be composted and dug



back into the soil. Dolomitic limestone is a slow release alternative to lime that gently releases lime into the soil over a period of up to two years.

It can take some years to get the soil back into good health if it has been exhausted or contaminated by pesticides but healthy soil will repay you in the long run.

Green manures such as grazing rye, buckwheat and field beans work wonders on soil and are an alternative at any time of the year to bare soil, which can be eroded by wind and rain. A clump of the herbaceous plant comfrey may last for years and produces mounds of leaves that when composted give a high potash feed, especially good for tomatoes.

## ROTATING YOUR CROPS

### SIMPLE CROP ROTATION

A simple rotation is shown below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area 1</i>	<i>Area 2</i>	<i>Area 3</i>
<b>1</b>	Root Crops Potatoes Carrots, parsnips	Brassicas Cabbage, sprouts	Pod & Salad Crops Lettuce, peas, onions
<b>2</b>	Brassicas	Pod & Salad Crops	Root Crops
<b>3</b>	Pod & Salad Crops	Root Crops	Brassicas

If you grow the same type of vegetable in the same place each year, it will deplete the soil of the nutrients it needs and pests and diseases will increase. To avoid these problems, rotate your crops. Plant a

different type of crop on each part of your garden each year.

## BE INTELLIGENT

Crop rotation prevents a build up of pests and diseases. Clever companion planting can deter pests; a typical example is growing onions near your carrots to confuse the carrot root fly.

Local wildlife should eat your slugs, so look after hedgehogs, toads and frogs, slugs' natural predators.

Blackfly and greenfly can be squashed or brushed off and should attract predators such as lady birds after a few weeks.

Rusts and mildews are difficult to control but growing resistant varieties will help reduce their spread.

## ORGANIC GARDENING BEGINS WITH COLLECTING

The Beginners Guide to Gardening in this handbook explains the gardening basics. If you want to go organic, use plenty of space and stockpile anything green you can get hold of for the future. Nettles and long grass from waste ground are marvellous.



Fresh ground should grow wonderful potatoes in the first year, with

nothing added to the soil. Just remember to keep the weeds down. Always dig the soil carefully and remove perennial weed roots fastidiously. Dig in manure or compost and sow grazing rye over the first winter and you have a beautiful, fibrous soil the next spring for peas and beans. You can then add dolomitic limestone and plant over-wintering onions the second winter.

So far you should not have needed to use any pesticides. If your crops are attacked, don't give up; this is usually because of historical build-ups.

Healthy soil will support a whole chain of predators to do your pest control work for you. You will need to keep the weeds down, though. The old saying is true, one year's weed is seven years seeds.

## YOUR ALLOTMENT AGREEMENT

### WHAT TO DO AND WHAT NOT TO DO!

The agreement is between The Council and you, the tenant.



When you sign your agreement you are agreeing to take on a yearly tenancy and to look after your garden and allotment site. You are agreeing to abide by the conditions in the

agreement and the Allotment Gardeners' Handbook.

The conditions in the Allotment Gardeners' Handbook and agreement were prepared following discussions between Council officers and Allotments representatives together with allotment tenants at the A.G.M.

Please **read** your agreement and make sure you understand your obligations before signing.

### SUBLETTING AND GARDEN SHARING



You may have a private arrangement to share your garden with a friend, however you will still be the tenant.

The garden can only be held in one name at a time. The tenant is always responsible for the maintenance of the garden even if he/she chooses to share.

If you decide to give up your garden, you must not pass it on to your friend directly. You must let the Town Council know you intend to give up your garden. We will then arrange a new agreement with your friend. But remember, if there is a waiting list for the site we will offer the garden to the next person on the waiting list.

## LIMITS ON THE USE OF YOUR GARDEN

You must use your garden as an allotment and leisure garden for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables and for no other purpose.

### DOGS



- Dog owners must keep their dogs on a lead while on the site.
- Dog owners must make sure their dogs do not damage other gardeners' gardens.
- Dog owners must comply with Dog Fouling By-laws and pick-up and dispose of dog litter.



## ENDING THE ALLOTMENT AGREEMENT

In some circumstances the Council can end the allotment agreement with you. The agreement shall end on the 1<sup>st</sup> October following the death of the tenant. The tenancy may also be ended in the following ways:

By the Council giving the tenant twelve month's notice in writing, expiring on or before the 6<sup>th</sup> April or on or after the 29<sup>th</sup> September in any year.

Or

By giving three month's notice in writing, if the land is required for building, mining, or any industrial use, or for roads or sewers needed for these uses. Or any purpose for which the allotment garden has been appropriated under any statutory provision.

Or

By giving one month's notice in writing if the rent or part of the rent is in arrears for forty days or more, whether it has been legally demanded or not. Or if the tenant has breached the conditions in the allotment agreement and Allotment Gardeners Handbook. Or if the tenant becomes bankrupt.

## PROBLEM TREES

Allotment gardeners must not remove or prune trees on allotment sites. If a tree is causing you difficulty please call the Town Council. We will inspect the tree and deal with the problem if possible.



## CARING FOR YOUR ALLOTMENT GARDEN

The main requirement of your agreement is to keep your garden or gardens cultivated and tidy by removing litter and rubbish, and controlling weeds regularly so they do

not seed and cause problems for other gardeners.

If you cannot manage to cultivate your entire garden, it is acceptable, as a **temporary measure**, to mulch part of it with polythene sheeting or organic mulch to keep the weeds down.

Do not use rubber backed carpet, as the backing may rot down releasing harmful chemicals into the soil and causing pollution.

Do not stockpile timber, sheeting or other materials, as they may become a hazard and also a breeding ground for rodents.



Your garden will be inspected approximately every 6 weeks. If not cultivated or if there is a breach of the agreement you will be written to and asked to bring the plot up to the required standard in the timescale indicated.

The plot will be re-inspected at the stated date and if not up to standard your tenancy will be terminated.

If you have temporary problems please let the Allotments Manager know. He will be able to advise on what can be done. Under certain circumstances we may be able to offer assistance.

## BRINGING COMPOSTS AND MANURE ON TO THE SITE

Gardeners may bring green waste such as hedge clippings, grass clippings and weeds onto their garden for making into compost for use on their garden.

Similarly gardeners can arrange for deliveries of manure. However you must not bring on to the site more material than you can use during the year.



You must cover fresh manure and compost heaps with a tarpaulin or plastic sheeting to help lessen the problems of strong smells and flies.

Delivered manure should be moved on to the allotment garden within 24 hours of delivery.

## WATERING YOUR CROPS

Water is a precious commodity, please use it sparingly and consider other allotment gardeners when watering your garden. Follow these simple guidelines to sensible watering.



If other tap sharers are waiting, limit your watering to half an hour. Don't leave hoses or sprinklers

running when you are not on the allotment site.

Never leave hoses or sprinklers running overnight.

Remember that hosepipe and sprinkler bans imposed by the water companies apply to allotment gardeners and they can fine you for ignoring a ban.

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please let the Town Council know your new address if you move house, so we can update your records.



This is important, as we will continue to write to you at your last known address. If for example your rent invoice does not reach you and we do not receive payment, we will assume you have given up your garden. You could even lose your garden.

## SHEDS AND GREENHOUSES



You can build sheds and greenhouses not exceeding 6' x 4' x 6' high by submitting a written application with sketch plan. Application forms are available from the Town Council offices.

Buildings must be within your garden boundary and not obstruct paths between gardens.

We recommend you to position buildings on the southern edge of your garden so shade falls on your garden rather than on your neighbours.

Sheds and greenhouses should be removed upon termination of the tenancy, however an agreement may be made with the incoming tenant if it is appropriate.

Should the shed or greenhouse remain on the site longer than one week from the termination date it shall become the property of the Town Council. Please refer to condition on the application form.

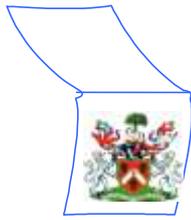
If you wish to build a shed or greenhouse larger than the size indicated above please contact the Allotment officer and discuss what you would like to do. Your requirements will be discussed with Site Representatives before a decision is made. You are not permitted to erect any other type of building or structure on the allotment garden.

## SOIL & MINERALS

Allotment gardeners must not take away or sell soil, earth, sand and gravel from the allotment site.

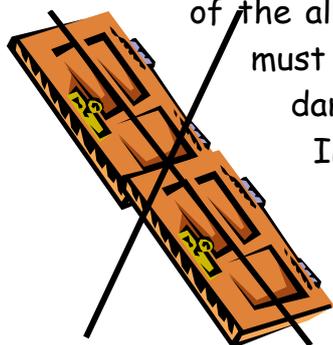
## RIGHT OF ENTRY

Councillors, Officers of the Council, and others employed by the Council may enter, inspect and carry out maintenance work on your allotment garden without notice. For example if there is burst water pipe or damaged fence on your garden.



## FENCES

Either the Council or private landowners in the bordering properties own the boundary fences of the allotment site. You must not move or damage any fences.



In particular please do not pile rubbish against fences as this can cause them to lean and rot.

Gardens may be fenced, however, you must not use barbed wire, or any other materials that might injure passers-by, such as doors or windows with glass panels as these often break leaving dangerous glass shards on your garden.

Please also avoid brightly coloured materials as they often cause offence to neighbours, and take care not to obstruct the pathways.

## DISPOSAL OF RUBBISH

Allotment tenants may dispose of allotment waste on the approved tipping area located at each allotment site.

The Council would ask each gardener to consider composting as an alternative to disposal by the Council. Non-green waste should be located on the approved tipping area. (See the section on composting).

You must not deposit or allow anyone else to deposit rubbish anywhere on the allotment site. This includes the hedges and ditches around the allotment site and unused allotment gardens.

## GIVING UP YOUR GARDEN

When you decide you no longer want your allotment garden please let us know in writing or by telephoning our office. This will end your agreement. Please do not wait until we invoice you for the rent.

We would ask for six months notice but you can give up your garden at any time. We will note the date you wish to finish, even if months away.

By letting us know early, we are able to arrange to have your garden taken over as soon as you stop working it. This will help you make arrangements if you have sheds etc. that can be

sold to the incoming gardener, get the new gardener off to a flying start and makes sure the garden is not overgrown.

Due to the administrative costs involved, we are unable to refund rent for any part of the year that is remaining from the date that you give up your garden.

Remember your allotment garden must be in an acceptable condition when you give up your tenancy, otherwise you may be required to pay compensation to have the allotment garden brought up to an acceptable condition.



### **MOVING TO ANOTHER GARDEN OR SITE**

If you wish to move to another site please contact us to establish which sites are available. If there is a waiting list you will be added to the list at the site you request.

### **STATUTORY NOTICES**

In special circumstances the law of the land requires the Council to give notice to tenants. For example the Council must issue a statutory notice to terminate your agreement. Any Council Officer can sign the notice.

### **SECURITY**

You must keep all gates closed and locked when not in use. This prevents trespass and illegal tipping.

Visitors to the site must be accompanied by the tenant or his family.

### **HOW THE TOWN COUNCIL WILL SERVE STATUTORY NOTICES**

The Town Council will serve notice in one of the following ways:

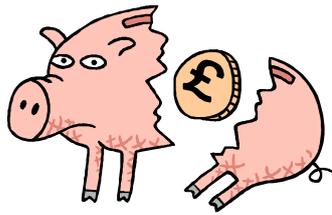
1. writing to you at the last address you have given to us.
2. putting the notice in a prominent place on the allotment site.
3. putting the notice on the Allotment Notice Board.

### **YOUR RENT**

You, the allotment gardener are a tenant of the Council and agree by signing The Agreement to pay the yearly rent in advance at the rate set by the Council. Your rent is due on 1<sup>st</sup> January and the Council will issue a reminder invoice. The rent is due in advance.

## HOW TO PAY YOUR RENT

You can pay your rent in cash or by cheque at the Council Offices.



Alternatively you can pay by post by sending a cheque made payable to Great Aycliffe Town Council to: Council Offices, School Aycliffe Lane, Newton Aycliffe, Co. Durham. DL5 6QF.

For security reasons please do not send cash through the post.

## BURNING RUBBISH

It is not illegal to have a bonfire but creating smoke that causes a nuisance is an offence under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Allowing smoke to drift over nearby roads may also lead to prosecution under the Highways (Amendment) Act 1986 if it endangers traffic.

Remember that smoke from bonfires can be annoying to neighbours, ruining their enjoyment of their gardens, and preventing them from opening windows and hanging out their washing.

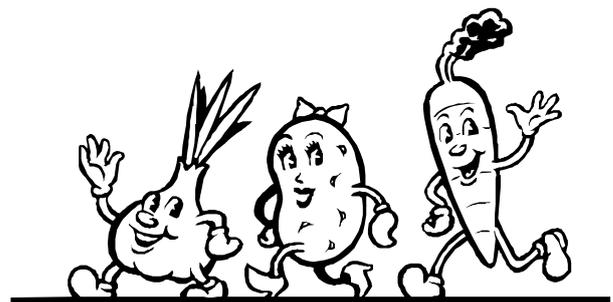
Bonfires or burning should be limited to burning diseased plants and dry material that will burn without smoke. Pick a time when it is not likely to inconvenience neighbours. You must not burn green or damp materials or

household rubbish that will cause smoke. Never leave a fire unattended! If you have a problem with smoke from a neighbouring property contact Sedgefield Borough Council's Environmental Health Section on 01388 816166 for help.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

You must not erect notices or advertisements on allotment property.

# Happy Gardening!



## USEFUL ADDRESSES, PUBLICATIONS AND CONTACTS

Great Aycliffe Town Council  
Council Offices,  
School Aycliffe Lane,  
Newton Aycliffe  
Co. Durham DL5 6QF  
E-mail: [info@great-aycliffe.gov.uk](mailto:info@great-aycliffe.gov.uk)

**Tel: 01325 300700**

Administration section - allotment letting, waiting lists and rents.)

**Tel: 07970 559520**

Allotments Manager  
Mr D. Thompson

British Bee-keeping Association  
National agricultural Centre  
Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. CV8 2LZ  
Tel: 02476 690682  
Web Site: [www.bbka.demon.co.uk](http://www.bbka.demon.co.uk)

Henry Doubleday Research  
Association, (HDRA)  
Ryton Organic Gardens  
Coventry. CV83LG  
Tel: 024 76303517  
Web Site: [www.hdra.org.uk](http://www.hdra.org.uk)  
E-mail: [enquiry@hdra.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@hdra.org.uk)

National Society of Allotment and  
Leisure Gardeners Ltd., (NSALG)  
O'Dell House, Hunters Road  
Corby, Northamptonshire  
NN17 5JE  
Tel: 01536 264509  
Web Site: [www.nsalg.co.uk/](http://www.nsalg.co.uk/)  
E-mail: [natsoc@nsalg.demon.co.uk](mailto:natsoc@nsalg.demon.co.uk)

Allotments: A Garden Holders Guide  
Copies available from  
DTLR. P.O. Box 236, Wetherby  
West Yorkshire  
LS23 7NB  
Tel: 0870 1226236  
Fax: 0870 1226237  
E-mail: [atlr@twoten.press.net](mailto:atlr@twoten.press.net)  
Also via Web Site: [urbon.dtlr.gov.uk](http://urbon.dtlr.gov.uk)

Amateur Gardening Magazine  
Westover House, West Quay Road  
Poole, Dorset. BH15 1JG  
Tel: 01202 440 840  
Fax: 01202 440 860  
[www.ipc.co.uk/pubs/amgarden/.htm](http://www.ipc.co.uk/pubs/amgarden/.htm)

Country Smallholding Magazine  
Articles and Equipment  
(available from newsagents)  
[www.countrysmallholding.com](http://www.countrysmallholding.com)

### Books

The Poultry Farms and Managers  
Veterinary Handbook by Peter W. Laing

Free-Range Poultry  
by Katie Thear (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)

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