

ALDENHAM PARISH COUNCIL

Allotment Tenant's Handbook

Contents

The following sections are intended to be helpful as you get started and especially if you haven't had any previous experience of managing a garden or allotment.

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Note: The information in this handbook is correct at the time of publication, July 2024, but may be revised in the course of time. Revisions will initially be published on the council website www.aldenham-pc.gov.uk/allotments

1. **Before signing up**

An **allotment** can be a very rewarding experience as well as good for one's general health and well-being. However, it is not something to take on lightly. The following points need to be considered before signing the tenancy agreement.

- a) An allotment is primarily for growing vegetables, fruit and flowers.
- b) **Considerable time is needed** (see * below) to prepare the ground, seedlings, planting out, harvesting and processing for consumption or storage in a freezer.
- c) To keep an allotment in good condition it will be necessary to attend it **throughout the year** although more time is required during the growing season (March – October) than during the cooler winter months. It will also depend on what you intend to grow. Some crops can be grown and harvested during the winter months but if you decide that you don't want to grow such crops then it will need minimal attention during December to February.
- d) Failure to put in the time will allow weeds to get established making it more time consuming due to having to remove them, preferably before they go to seed and spread.
- e) There will be costs involved and certainly you will not save money but the rewards of having your own fresh produce (or growing items not available in a supermarket) far out way the costs.

* To give you some idea of the time needed here are the experiences of current allotment tenants:
How much time you can spare per week to look after your plot: preparing the ground, planting, watering in dry weather, picking produce (which will need to be processed when you get home), weeding, mowing / strimming the edge pathways and putting suitable plant material into a compost bin. As a rough guide,

a full plot is likely to require in the order of 12 hours per week during the growing season (March - October) and 6 hours per week in the winter months (Nov – Feb). This assumes that all of the plot is under cultivation and not sections of it left to grass between separate beds which is likely to knock about 1/5th off these figures. It's always easier if there are two people sharing the work. A **half plot** will require proportionately less time. The **mini plots** will require less than this. **Mini plots** are available for rent through the Radlett Horticultural Society. Details are on the website www.radletthortsoc.weebly.com/mini-allotments.html

The allotment season runs from 1st October to 30th September. For the current rates look on the Council's web site www.aldenham-pc.gov.uk/allotment.

When signing up for a plot for the first time **a deposit of £100** is required. This is refundable on relinquishing the plot subject to it being left in good condition.

2. **Getting Started**

Planning Your Allotment

To get off to a good start with your allotment a planned approach and a little determination is all that's needed. Before you start work on your plot draw up a plan of what you would like to grow and where you think it should go; don't worry if this changes over time as you develop more experience.

Drawing up your plan

When drawing up your plan you need to consider:

- Situation and light levels
- Ease of access for maintenance and watering
- Soil condition and drainage
- The space needed for plants to grow and flourish

- Permanent planting areas
- Permanent features such as:- paths, raised beds, storage, etc.

There are plenty of books and internet resources to help you with planning your plot and guidance on the best conditions for different plants to flourish. You could also talk to other plot holders. Planning should help you to organise your growing to make the best use of the space available to you throughout the year.

Tenancy Agreement limits

When planning the layout of your allotment please be aware that at least 2/3rds of the total area of your plot must be used for cultivation, namely ground cleared of weeds and used for growing crops.. Greenhouses/Polytunnels count as cultivated space. Lawns, sheds, compost heaps, paths, and areas covered with weeds count as uncultivated, when added together, these must not take up more than 1/3rd of the total area of your plot (see also Structures section).

Pathways between plots are the responsibility of tenants and should be a minimum width of 2ft (60cm), that is wide enough for a mower or wheelbarrow, and kept clear of any debris.

The Council has published a **Code of Conduct** for the allotment site. It is reproduced as Appendix h.

Planting Areas

Planting beds can be any shape or size. You may need to consider access by means of paths to ensure you can easily reach into the middle of the planting area.

A recommended width is 120cm (4 feet) to enable you to reach the middle from both sides; remove weeds entirely from your planting area and dig over the soil.

The prongs of your fork should eventually go easily into the bed to turn the soil, don't forget to remove larger stones or other debris that could impede your plant growth.

If you mark the edges of your planting area with wood or other materials, this will help to prevent accidental walking on the area and compaction of the soil. A useful tip is to work off a plank to spread your weight.

Getting Help

If you need help with your plot don't be afraid to ask. Other plot holders are often willing to give you advice, or sometimes even to help you with your plot. There is a WhatsApp group and email group for the use of allotment tenants which you can join.

If your query concerns your tenancy agreement contact the Open Spaces Officer, Aldenham Parish Council, First Floor The Radlett Centre, 1 Aldenham Avenue, Radlett, Herts., WD7 8HL (Tel. 01923 856433 or email adminos@aldenham-pc.gov.uk). If it concerns a cultivation issue there is plenty of help on the internet.

3. CULTIVATION

Plot Preparation

When you are getting started it's advisable that you don't use a rotavator before tackling weeds, as some, particularly the more persistent (bindweed, docks, couch grass, nettles) will be chopped up, spread and multiply as a result. (see section on Weeds below). Instead, cut back to stubble height and dig out.

Crop rotation is an essential component of soil nutrition. This is further explained in Appendix e.

Only work your soil when it is in the right condition – if it sticks to your boots it is too wet and you will do more harm than good.

What Can I Grow?

It is a requirement of your tenancy agreement that you keep your plot in a good state of cultivation. This means that you must use your plot to grow mostly vegetables, fruit and possibly flowers and herbs. Fruit trees are only permitted if they are a dwarf variety and you have written permission from the council. Trees must be maintained at a moderate height (about 7 to 10 ft max) and not allowed to overshadow a neighbouring plot.

Where to Begin

If you have not grown fruit and vegetables before then you will learn as you go along. There is lots of advice available from books and websites. If you are struggling, try attending a vegetable growing course or getting in touch with other tenants via WhatsApp groups or other external organisations.

To start with you could grow easy vegetables that you know your family will like such as early potatoes, peas, runner beans, french beans, salads (lettuce, radish, rocket etc), onion sets, beetroot, courgettes, carrots, tomatoes and squashes. Potatoes in particular are a good crop to grow on recently cleared ground that hasn't been cultivated for some years.

Steps Towards Cultivation

After 3 months you should aim to have parts of the plot cleared and dug over. The best time of year to do this is the autumn and winter months when the soil is moist. If left until the spring or summer it may have dried out making the task much harder.

After 6 months you should aim to have some crops in place (depending on the time of year) and the plot substantially dug, or uncultivated areas covered with weed suppression fabric.

By the end of the first year of your tenancy your plot should be in a reasonable state of cultivation. If you have difficulty achieving this please contact the Council Open Spaces Officer to establish whether you wish to retain or give up your plot.

Inspection Process

Allotment sites are inspected annually by the Council at a suitable time during the growing season. A notice will be issued about 4 weeks in advance of the inspection. If your plot is not well maintained in accordance with the tenancy agreement you will be given a warning followed by a 4 week period to rectify any issues. After that there will be a reinspection and if your plot is not up to the required standard you may be asked to give up your tenancy. It is therefore important that you develop a regular cultivation routine. You are required to maintain visibility into your plot or allow access for inspections to occur.



Please contact the council if you are struggling or unable to attend to your plot for any reason so that advice and support can be provided.

4. Weeds

Weed Matting (woven porous polythene or geotextile)

Weed matting is relatively inexpensive and can be really useful under paths within your plot and as a temporary cover to suppress weeds until an area can be worked. It is also possible to grow some crops (e.g. courgettes) through holes in the matting.

Wood chips may only be used for access paths to flower or vegetable beds and as a mulch around fruit bushes.

Carpet is NOT permitted on the allotments.

Mulches

Examples of mulches are compost and leaf mould, all of which need to be applied in a layer 50 - 75mm (2-3 inches) thick. Placed on top of the soil, surrounding your plants or over weed matting, these will act as an effective weed suppressor. Any well established weeds must be removed before applying the mulch otherwise they will reappear.

Disposing of Weeds

You can compost annual weeds (avoid seed heads) but roots of perennial weeds will grow again if they are composted before they are killed. Common perennial weeds are dandelion, thistle, alkanet, ground elder and bindweed. These should be removed as soon as they appear and certainly before they flower and produce seed! The longer that you leave them the more difficult it is to remove them.

Use the internet or a good gardening book to help you identify common annual and perennial weeds.

Weeds can also be disposed of in the domestic green wheelie bin or at a Household Recycling Centre such as Allum Lane, Elstree.

How to Weed Safely

- Don't tackle more than you can manage in one go
- Use appropriate, sharp and well-maintained tools
- Be aware of plant species that cause irritation or are poisonous
- Wear suitable clothing, including gloves and long sleeves
- If you are strimming, check for any hazards hidden in the vegetation
- Avoid using weedkiller chemicals, they can kill more than just the weeds.

Invasive Species

Please inform the council immediately if you have any invasive species on your plot as you may need specialist advice to remove them.

A complete list can be found in the Health and Advice section on the following website www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants.

Ones to watch out for on allotments include: Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam and Giant Hogweed.

5. Structures

Permission is needed for any NEW structures or MODIFICATION to existing structures. All structures should be sound, well maintained and of good appearance.

Sheds & Polytunnels

You may want to consider putting a shed or polytunnel on your plot. Polytunnels extend your growing season and increase the range of crops you can grow.

What is a Structure?

Definition: Any man-made construction that protrudes from the ground that has one or more sides (or roof) which is non-permeable at any point. Such as:

A Shed, Greenhouse, Polytunnel, Wind break, Pergola, Decking Area, Fence, Raised bed over 2 ft high. As a general guideline the maximum size for a shed, greenhouse or polytunnel is 8 ft long, 6 ft wide, 8 ft high. However each application is considered individually within the context of the plot.

Glass is not permitted as part of any new structure or for any other purpose.

All structures must be capable of being removed at the termination of the tenancy. No permanent structures are permitted. No concrete bases, No foundations, Posts must not be concreted into ground

Apply to the Council for the standard form used to specify the proposed structure. It has to be completed and approved by the Council before beginning construction of a structure.

Email adminos@aldenham-pc.gov.uk or call Open Spaces Officer 01923 856433.

Items such as bean poles, fruit cages (made of netting), and other such seasonal temporary items made from poles to aid cultivation are NOT considered to be a structure.

It is recommended not to store anything of value in sheds on the allotments.

Historic Structures

Over the years, the restrictions on various forms of structure on the allotments have changed which can be confusing for plot-holders as historic structures exist which do not meet the current restrictions. These are permitted for the life of the structure as long as they are kept in a good state of repair.

Repairs are permitted to historic structures, but they cannot be modified or replaced without permission.

6. Security and Respect

Consider security at all times - all tenants have a responsibility for maintaining security on their site.

In particular:

- ✓ Please respect tenants, neighbours
- ✓ Report any incidents to the police (using 101 for non- emergencies or 999 for emergencies)
- ✓ Please make the Council aware of any incidents
- ✓ Please keep dogs on a lead
- ✓ Children must be supervised at all times and not allowed to wander around the allotment site or interfere with other plots

✗ Do not visit other plots without permission or cause a nuisance to your neighbours.

Aldenham Parish Council takes no responsibility for loss of tenants' property stored on the site.

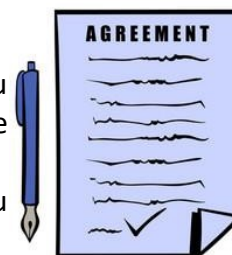
Lock the Allotment Site Gates

Ensure the both gates is kept shut at all times – when you arrive and when you leave. Each tenant is notified of the lock code when signing the tenancy agreement. The code is changed annually at the beginning of the season on 1st October each year. Tenants are notified the new code by email when they settle their invoice during September.

Join the allotment WhatsApp group: Sharing information with other plot holders and being vigilant whilst you are on the allotments.

7. Tenancy Guidelines

Allotment use is subject to legislation. It is therefore important that you read your **Tenancy Agreement** carefully and follow the rules set out in it. To help you we have included some basic do's and don'ts throughout this booklet. Remember that your Tenancy Agreement is a legally binding document and if you do not adhere to the rules you may lose your tenancy.



Rent

Allotment rents must be paid by the 1st October each year. An invoice will be sent out to all plot holders approx. 1 month before with instructions on how to pay.

Sharing and Co-working

You may wish to be assisted on your plot by someone else. If you would like the person you are assisted by to have rights with regards to the tenancy agreement then you must register them with the Council as a helper.

You cannot sublet your plot and any tenant found to be doing this will have their tenancy terminated. You can have friends/family help you with your plot.

Joint Tenancy Agreement

If more than one person is working a plot and if one should be unable to continue managing the plot, the remaining person will have to give up the tenancy unless they have signed a Joint Tenancy Agreement – see Appendix for details.

Swapping Plots

Transferring to another plot may be possible provided you leave your current plot in a re-lettable condition. Please contact the Council if you are interested in swapping plots.

Transfer Tenancy

Transfer of tenancy between immediate family members is allowed at the discretion of the Council, and only if they have been registered as helpers on the plot for at least two years.

Change of Address

If you move within Aldenham parish you are required to inform the Council of your change of address. This will not affect your tenancy agreement. At the discretion of the Council you may retain your plot if you move to a new address within Hertsmere.

Moving out of area

If you move out of the Hertsmere area, you will be required to relinquish your plot at the end of the current season on 30th September. Please advise the Council as soon as you know that you will be moving so that anyone on the waiting list for a plot can be contacted.

Motor vehicles

Cars and vans of plot holders driven onto the allotment site must be parked in the car parking area.

When the access tracks are firm, it may be possible to drive along these to provide access for direct delivery of items to your plot, after which vehicles must be removed to the car park for the remainder of your visit. A barrier may be placed across the access tracks when they are too wet to drive down.



Parsnips

APPENDICES

The following appendices are included to provide additional information which you may find useful.

a. Tools and Equipment

To start with you may only need a few basic tools but you will quickly find that a wide variety are available, many for specific tasks.

Essentials include a spade, fork, hoe, rake, hand trowel/fork and gloves.

You may also want to invest in secateurs, a pruning saw, shears or loppers, dibber, watering can and wheelbarrow... the list is endless!

Power Tools

Only use power tools if you are confident in their use. Read, understand and follow the manufacturer's instructions carefully and if necessary, make sure you have had appropriate training. For security reasons do not store power tools in sheds.

b. Water supply and storage

Water is essential for plants to grow. It is particularly important that seedlings get sufficient water until they become established and roots can find some of their own moisture deeper in the ground. All plots will hugely benefit from tenants collecting and storing water on their plot. This is easier if you have a shed or lean-to with a gutter and water butt or dipper tank.



Mains water is available in water tanks for dipping a can or bucket. There is also a tap available by the tank for filling a can with clean water or attaching a hose. If you use a hosepipe – this must be removed after use and not left on pathways. The water tanks must not be used for cleaning containers that have been used for storing chemicals or anything that will contaminate the water.

The Council is charged for water consumed on the site. It is therefore important to minimise its use in order to avoid unnecessary increases in rental charges.

The Council does not permit the use of sprinklers or other water spraying devices. A hose may only be used whilst being attended.

Organic matter can be dug into the ground and a thick layer of mulch placed around established plants to help retain moisture in the soil. In hot weather water your allotment in the morning or evening to reduce risk of evaporation or scorching.

Give plants a thorough soaking (not the area around which only encourages weed growth) to encourage deep rooting. Also, remember that over-watering can be just as unproductive as under-watering!

c. Composting

Why Compost?

Compost is a natural, nutrient-rich, soil-like medium of decayed organic matter. It is a product of the natural breakdown of dead plants and other organic matter such as fruit and vegetable matter. With time and a little bit of care and attention, this organic matter decomposes with the assistance of micro-organisms and earthworms to produce a valuable source of material which can improve and enrich the soil, helping to feed your plants and to encourage them to grow strong and healthy.



Using Multiple Bins

Some people use multiple bins for distinct types of compost (regular compost, slow compost like woody plants, and leaves collected in the autumn). Others like to have a three- bin system for the turning purposes.

Move the compost from one bin into the next, allowing it to turn. Then you can start a pile in the newly vacated bin. By the time the compost makes it into the third bin, it is ready for use.

Others find that a single bin is adequate for their needs, and just go out to stir it throughout now and then.

Making Compost

Making compost is not hard. The easiest method is to purchase a compost bin specially designed for the purpose. If you prefer the DIY approach, you can build your own compost bin. To do this you may want to contain the heap using reclaimed timber and four wooden posts to make a bottomless box; covering will also help to retain moisture.

Plot holders must ensure that compost does not cause a nuisance to other plot holders, including by emitting an unpleasant smell.

Turning over your compost occasionally will help to speed up the decaying process.

d. Organic or Non-organic

Growing Organically

Many people are moving towards a more organic approach to gardening. For some people this simply means not using slug pellets or other pesticides. Other people feel more strongly and will use only natural products and materials, buy only organic seed, and the whole idea becomes part of a wider lifestyle choice to live in harmony with nature.

Wherever you fall within the organic spectrum it is advisable to try to minimise the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides. Consider more organic approaches for the benefit of local wildlife and the wider environment. An example, plant marigolds next to carrots will help deter carrot fly.

There is plenty of expert advice readily available in books and on internet sites to find out more. An on-line search will produce links to useful websites. Here are two to consider:

Royal Horticultural Society: www.rhs.org.uk/growyourown

Garden Organic: www.gardenorganic.co.uk

e. Crop Rotation

Crop rotation involves dividing your crops into groups to plant in designated beds which address their preferred growing conditions. You can establish your own system to set out in your plan and have fun choosing the fruit and veg you like eating and growing. Crop rotation helps to avoid the build-up of pests and diseases, and to keep the soil in good condition.

There is plenty of online information, and many books are available. Basically there is a 3 year rotation or a 4 year rotation. Here is the guide from the Royal Horticultural Society web site:-

Divide your vegetable garden or allotment into sections of equal size (depending on how much of each crop you want to grow), plus an extra section for perennial crops, such as rhubarb and asparagus. Common diseases that can be minimised by rotation include clubroot in brassicas and onion white rot.

Group your crops as below:

- **Brassicas:** [Brussels sprouts](#), [cabbage](#), [cauliflower](#), [kale](#), [kohl-rabi](#), [oriental greens](#), [radish](#), [swede](#) and [turnips](#)
- **Legumes:** [Peas](#), [broad beans](#), [French](#) and [runner beans](#)
- **Onions:** [Onion](#), [garlic](#), [shallot](#), [leek](#)
- **Potato family:** [Potato](#), [tomato](#), ([pepper](#) and [aubergine](#) suffer from fewer problems and can be grown anywhere in the rotation)
- **Roots:** [Beetroot](#), [carrot](#), [celeriac](#), [celery](#), [Florence fennel](#), [parsley](#), [parsnip](#) and all other root crops, except swedes and turnips, which are brassicas

Move each section of the plot a step forward every year so that, for example, brassicas follow legumes, onions and roots, legumes, onions and roots follow potatoes and potatoes follow brassicas. Here is a traditional three year rotation plan where potatoes and brassicas are important crops:

Section	Year 1 -Crop	Year 2 - Crop	Year 3 - Crop
1	Potatoes	Legumes, Onions, Roots	Brassicas
2	Legumes, Onions, Roots	Brassicas	Potatoes
3	Brassicas	Potatoes	Legumes, Onions, Roots

Alternatively a four-year rotation could be used, where potatoes and brassicas are not as important, but more legumes (which take up a lot of space) and onion-type crops are required:

Section	Year 1 -Crop	Year 2 - Crop	Year 3 - Crop	Year 4 - Crop
1	Legumes	Brassicas	Potatoes	Onions & Roots
2	Brassicas	Potatoes	Onions & Roots	Legumes
3	Potatoes	Onions & Roots	Legumes	Brassicas
4	Onions & Roots	Legumes	Brassicas	Potatoes

Perennial vegetables (such as rhubarb and asparagus) do not fit into the rotation. Certain annual crops such as cucurbits (courgettes, pumpkins, squashes, marrows and cucumbers), salads (endive, lettuce and chicory) and sweetcorn can be grown wherever convenient, merely avoiding growing them too often in the same place.

f. Wildlife: Bees and pests

Beneficial Wildlife

Allotments provide a range of habitats for birds, small mammals, amphibians and insects, to name but a few. Many animals are beneficial to gardeners as they prey on pests such as aphids, slugs and snails. As far as possible, tenants should look to share their allotments with local wildlife.

Birds can be encouraged with nest boxes and feeders placed in trees. Remember not to disturb nesting birds.

Beehives

A beekeeper has permission to keep beehives in the fenced off area beyond the car park. This area is out of bounds to allotment tenants.

It is possible that the bees may swarm and settle outside the enclosure. If this does occur, or for any other issues regarding the bees the please contact – Inga Armstrong on 07887792113. In the event that Inga is unobtainable, please contact Steve Hill on 07767672278. This information is available on the site notice board by the car park.

Unwelcome Wildlife

Rats are attracted by uncultivated areas, spaces under sheds, piles of debris and open compost heaps as well as available food, such as unharvested crops and excessive stored items. Keeping your plot tidy and well cultivated helps deter them.

Pigeons: will eat leafy crops, in particular the brassica family (cabbages, brussel sprouts, cauliflower etc.) The only way to ensure protection for crops is to cover them with netting ensuring that it is well supported as they will land on the netting to try to get at the plants underneath. This is particularly true during the colder winter months when food is in short supply.

Please be mindful to secure nets properly so that birds do not become trapped in loose netting. It is advisable to check netting after heavy snowfall or strong winds which may cause it to collapse.

Foxes: generally do not cause too many problems and the main issue is unwanted digging, particularly if animal-based fertilisers such as blood, fish and bone are used. The best way to avoid this is to minimise the use of such products and to cover areas of freshly-dug soil.

g. Bonfires

Bonfires or any other form of incineration are not permitted without APC consent.

h. Code of Conduct -- Aldenham Parish Council Allotments

1. The council recognises that allotments can be sociable places, populated by people who share a mutual appreciation of gardening. The council encourages activities that further the development of social interaction and a sense of community at allotments. At the same time, the council recognises that allotments are both public and private places, within which some tenants may wish to be left to garden in peace. The council recognises the right of any tenant gardening in compliance with their tenancy agreement to the quiet enjoyment of their allotment garden, a right that is violated by any form of unreasonable interaction within or across the boundaries of that individual's allotment garden.

2. Where disputes between tenants arise, tenants should, in the first instance, attempt to settle the matter amicably between themselves. Where a dispute cannot be settled it may be referred to the council.

3. The council maintains that responsibility for the behaviour of any person who is invited onto an allotment garden by a tenant lies with the tenant. This principle applies both to members of the tenant's family of whatever age and to third parties visiting the allotments with or on behalf of the tenant.

4. The council recognises the value and importance of good social relations between individual tenants and parties external to the allotments, including neighbours, sympathetic individuals and organisations, and institutions with the power to help protect allotment sites.

5. The council will not tolerate any forms of anti-social behaviour including discrimination, abuse, threats, intimidation, violence or bullying to tenants, staff or any other person however expressed. Any tenant(s) acting in an anti-social manner will receive a warning, and/or may be given notice to quit, or their tenancy terminated immediately.

i. Joint Tenancy Agreements

- Where two parishioners wish to jointly work an allotment then, subject to below, both tenants shall sign a Joint Allotment Tenancy Agreement.
- One of the joint tenants shall be nominated as the 'principal tenant' and will be responsible for all payments and correspondence relating to the allotment.
- Where an existing single tenant wishes to have a joint tenancy, then they must make an application for a joint tenancy, nominating the secondary tenant at the start of the tenancy annual year (i.e. 1st October). The existing plot holder shall be the "principal tenant".
- Both tenants shall agree to comply with and observe the allotment rules, but in the final analysis only the principal tenant shall be held responsible for payments and ultimately for the condition and maintenance of the plot. (Both tenants must live in Hertsmere.)
- In the event of the death of the principal tenant, the tenancy will automatically revert to a single tenancy in the name of the secondary tenant and vice versa.
- If either party wishes to give up their joint tenancy then they must write to the Council giving twelve months' notice. At their discretion, the Council may accept a shorter notice period. In the event of one tenant giving up their joint tenancy then the tenancy will automatically revert to a single tenancy in the name of the remaining tenant.

If you are an existing plot holder and wish to jointly work your allotment with another resident within Hertsmere please write to the council requesting a joint tenancy agreement and nominating the secondary tenant. Please send your request to the Open Spaces Officer at Aldenham Parish Council, contact details below.

j. Useful Contacts and Web sites

Aldenham Parish Council, Open Spaces Team

The Radlett Centre, 1 Aldenham Avenue, Radlett WD7 8HL

Tel. 01923 856433 Email: adminos@aldenham-pc.gov.uk

Web site: aldenham-pc.gov.uk/allotments

Allotment Information

- Allotment Garden: www.allotment-garden.org
- Garden Organic: www.gardenorganic.org.uk
- National Allotment Society: www.nsalg.org.uk

- Permaculture: www.permaculturenews.org
- Royal Horticultural Society: www.rhs.org.uk/growyourown
- Thrive: www.thrive.org.uk

Conservation

- Butterfly Conservation: www.butterfly-conservation.org
- Hertfordshire Bee Keepers Association: www.hertsbees.org.uk
- The British Bee Keepers Association: www.bbka.org.uk

Manure

Free from Elle Dani Stables in Allum Lane Elstree. Take your own bags (used compost or manure plastic bags are ideal) and a spade or shovel.

In the event of an emergency.

Dial 999.

Give the address as:-

19 Gills Hill Lane, Radlett, WD7 8DE.

Down track on left side of house.