FOREWORD

This advisory handbook is one of a series available to Parish Councils as part of the Advisory Service administered by the National Association of Parish Councils.

Details of the Advisory Service and copies of this and other advisory handbooks may be obtained upon application to any of the addresses given on pages 15 and 16.

March, 1951.

PARISH COUNCILS ADVISORY HANDBOOK
No. 9

ALLOTMENTS

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
THE RT. HON. TOM WILLIAMS, M.P.,
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

PUBLISHED FOR
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS
BY
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
(INCORPORATED)
26 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.
1951
INTRODUCTION
BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Since the Small Holdings and Allotments Act of 1908 came into force, allotments have played an increasingly important part in the life of our towns and villages. Appreciation of their value has extended to all sections of the community, particularly in wartime, when the nation's food supplies have been in peril, until today more than a million people in England and Wales are finding pleasure and profit in cultivating allotment plots. As the Advisory Committee that recently reported to me said, "the first world war proved the value of having an allotment, not only as a source of food, but also as a healthy occupation providing interest and a means of self-expression, and giving scope for enterprise and skill".

Responsibility for providing and controlling allotments falls mainly on local authorities—which very often means the Parish Councils—and over the last few years the great majority of local authorities have done their best to fulfil this responsibility and to encourage the proper cultivation of allotment plots. They have found, no doubt, that one thing, more than any other, discourages the energetic and enthusiastic allotment holder—the fear of being turned off the plot on which he has spent so much time and effort. I know that Parish Councils realise that plot holders on statutory allotments enjoy a wide measure of security under the Allotments Acts, and I am very glad that more and more Councils are taking care to meet the needs of their communities by providing statutory allotments and by acquiring land which they now hold only temporarily.

Some of the difficulties that have confronted Parish Councils in providing and adapting land for allotments have been diminished by the new Allotments Act of 1930. In particular, the Councils may now make their plans in the knowledge that they can recover parts of the expenditure by a charge on the general rates fund, and I am sure that, as a result of this change, it will be easier for them to acquire and adapt land for permanent allotments.

What we look at an allotment as a hobby or recreation or as a means of providing cheap fresh food, I think all of us must be impressed by the interest and pleasure which the plot holder gets from his work. There is something inherently satisfying in tilling the soil and in watching and finally realizing the results of one's labour. This satisfaction, and the skill, interest and beautiful exercise that go with it, are now open to all, and are not limited as they used to be to those with farms or large gardens of their own. In carrying out their responsibility of providing allotments for the people who need them, Parish Councils are doing a most important job, which, besides producing material results, is of real social value.

Y. Wilson
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

ALLOTMENTS

Parish Councils, and Parish Meetings where there are no Parish Councils, are the local authorities responsible for the provision and management of allotments in rural areas in England and Wales. Their powers and duties are set out in a number of Allotments Acts and are similar to those exercised by borough and urban authorities except that the use of certain powers is subject to confirmation by the County Council. These powers have been greatly strengthened by new provisions included in the Allotments Act, 1950, which received the Royal Assent on the 26th October, 1950. Whilst there are a number of Acts of Parliament which have some bearing upon allotments, the following only need be mentioned: The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908 (generally referred to as the principal Act); The Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919; The Allotments Act, 1922; The Allotments Act, 1925; The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1926; The Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Act, 1931 (which has never been brought into operation apart from amendments of the previous Acts) and the Allotments Act, 1950, already mentioned.

As some of these Acts have to be read in conjunction with each other it is difficult for those who are not familiar with them to form a very clear impression of the obligations of the various local authorities. It is hoped, therefore, that this handbook will make the position clearer and will be of use to those who are interested in this vitally important matter.

Before proceeding to a detailed consideration of the provisions made in the various Acts, it will no doubt be helpful if a brief account is given of the action taken by the National Association of Parish Councils to safeguard the interests of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings in the matter of allotments.

With the publication of the Report of the Allotments Advisory Committee, representations were made to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 24th January, 1950, drawing the Minister's attention to certain recommendations which, if given legislative form, would have been detrimental to the interests of Parish Councils.

The Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on the 11th May, 1950, and it was satisfactory to note that it incorporated the main recommendations which, as mentioned above, were submitted by the Association and to which reference is made in the paragraphs which follow.
DEFINITION OF “ALLOTMENT” AND “ALLOTMENT GARDEN.”

There is no general definition of the word “Allotment” in any Act of Parliament, but for certain specific purposes, such as compensation etc., the following definition is used and this is generally accepted as a fairly accurate definition of what an allotment really is:

“(In this section) the expression ‘allotment’ means any parcel of land, whether attached to a cottage or not, of not more than two acres in extent, held by a tenant under a landlord and cultivated as a farm or garden, or partly as a garden and partly as a farm.”

(Section 3 (7), Allotments Act, 1922)

The Allotments Act, 1925, provides that for the purposes of that Act, an “allotment” includes land up to 5 acres in extent cultivated as a garden or farm, or partly as a garden and partly as a farm.

“Allotment Gardens”, on the other hand, are usually smaller parcels of land, being a quarter of an acre or under in extent. They are defined as follows:

“The expression ‘allotment garden’ means an allotment not exceeding forty poles in extent which is wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of vegetables or fruit crops for consumption by himself or his family.”

(Section 22 (1), Allotments Act, 1922)

APPLICATIONS FOR ALLOTMENTS.

Allotments must be provided (if practicable) for all persons of either sex who are able and willing to cultivate them. Section 23 of the Act of 1908, as amended by Section 9 of the Act of 1950, makes the provision of allotments (of up to a maximum of forty poles in extent) by Parish Councils a statutory obligation, when there is a demand for allotments, and requires a Council to take into consideration a written representation made to them by any six registered Parliamentary electors or rate-payers resident in the Parish. The demand for allotments will usually come from an allotment association or a body of people acting together. However, there may be cases where the desire for allotments is not so presented and, in such circumstances, it is the duty of Parish Councils to ascertain the demand. If the extent of the demand is not obvious it might be advisable to hold a Parish Meeting at which the whole matter could be discussed. In this connection, it should be noted that a room in a public elementary school may under certain conditions be used free of charge to discuss any question relating to allotments. The consent of any two School Managers is necessary.

(Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, Section 35)

PROVISION AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND FOR ALLOTMENTS.

When the number of applicants requiring allotments and the area of land needed has been ascertained, the next step is to look round for suitable sites. Three important factors should be borne in mind:

1. The proximity of the land to the homes of the applicants;
2. The suitability of the land for cultivation; and
3. The cost of acquiring and adapting the land to make it fit for allotment purposes.

In most parishes there will be plenty of land suitable for cultivation as allotments, but where parishes are, for example, semi-urban in character, some difficulty may be experienced in acquiring land for that purpose. In both cases acquisition may be proceeded with in one of the following ways:

(i) Purchase of the land by agreement.

Where an owner is willing to sell at a reasonable price and the County Council and the Ministry of Local Government and Planning are prepared to sanction the loan, where this is necessary, it will be in the interests of the allotment holders for the Parish Council to purchase land, as security of tenure for the cultivators will thus be obtained.

Land purchased or appropriated for allotments by a local authority becomes permanent allotment land and is protected by Section 8 of the Allotments Act, 1925, as amended by the Agricultural Land (Utilisation) Act, 1931. It cannot be sold, appropriated, used or disposed of for any other purpose without the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries after consultation with the Minister of Local Government and Planning. Unless suitable alternative land for allotments is available. Such consent is given only under exceptional circumstances.

(ii) Lease of land by agreement.

This may be found to be a suitable alternative procedure to the acquisition of land by purchase for allotments, but care should be taken to see that the lease or agreement contains no unduly restrictive covenants, and that there is an option to purchase.

The success or otherwise of any allotment undertaking is largely dependent upon the tenure under which the land is held.

The rent should be reasonable, bearing some relation to the agricultural value of the land and to the rents which the allotment
holders will be called upon to pay. Section 16 of the Allotments Act, 1922, which requires that all expenses, with certain exceptions, must be recouped out of the rents to be obtained for the allotments and that the rents be the full fair rents for the use of the land as allotments, has been amended by Section 10 (1) of the Allotments Act, 1950, which omits the reference to "full fair rent" and allows more discretion in fixing rent, and by Section 11, which now empowers a Parish Council and Parish Meeting to levy a rate of 2d. to meet any deficiency arising. This rate is excepted from the rate limit imposed upon Parish Councils and Parish Meetings by Section 193 of the Local Government Act, 1933.

It is, however, still important to ascertain what will be the likely income of the Council on the basis of reasonable rents, allowing a margin for possible losses of rents due to plots being vacant. This will be put towards meeting the rent of the land or the interest on the purchase money and other out-goings, including maintenance and management expenses (if any). Among the expenses which need not be included in the above calculation are repayment of principal in the case of purchased land and expenses in relation to the acquisition of land other than the purchase price or rent or other compensation payable in respect of the land, expenses on making roads to be used by the public, and sinking fund charges on loans raised for purchase of the land. It is customary for the rent to be paid half-yearly to the landlord and the rents from the allotment holders should be collected in good time to meet the payments when due.

(iii) Compulsory purchase or hiring of land.

Where a Parish Council is unable to secure suitable land for allotments on reasonable terms either by purchase or on lease, the Council may represent the case to the County Council who may on behalf of the Parish Council exercise their powers of compulsory acquisition under the Acts by means of an Order which must be confirmed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Compulsory purchase order procedure is now uniformly regulated by the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946 and the Compulsory Purchase of Land Regulations, 1949, and is on the lines of that laid down in the Local Government Act, 1933.

(iv) Appropriation of land.

Subject to the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Local Government and Planning, the Parish Council may appropriate for the purpose of allotments any land held by them for other purposes.

No consent or approval is required to the letting for allotments of land held for charitable purposes. In this connection it is hoped that playing pitches on Playing Fields, Recreation Grounds and Children's Playgrounds will not be taken for allotments, but that every attempt will be made to secure other land for this purpose.

MANAGEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS.

The management of allotments may either be undertaken by the Parish Council or delegated to a Committee of "Allotment Managers" consisting partly of councillors and other persons or wholly of other persons, provided they reside in the locality and contribute to the rates. Should the tenants form a properly constituted Allotment Association a Parish Council has power to let or sell allotment land to such bodies with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. If a Parish Council itself manages allotments several important matters must be considered:

(1) The amount of rent to be charged. The rent charged for allotments must be the rent a tenant may reasonably be expected to pay as a full fair rent for the use of the land as allotments, except where the Council is satisfied that there exist special circumstances affecting the person which render it proper to reduce the rent. Not more than one quarter's rent is to be paid in advance except where the yearly rent is £25 or less.

(2) Rules for the letting of allotments may be set out on the model set obtainable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4-10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, and require confirmation by the Ministry. If desired the rules may include a form of agreement between the Council and the tenant. Such agreements, duplicates or counterparts are exempted from the payment of stamp duty where the rent does not exceed 10s. per annum and no premium is paid. (Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, Section 21 (5).) It should be noted that an allotment cannot be sub-let except with the consent of the Parish Council.

A register of allotments (including allotment gardens) should be kept showing the rents received in respect of each quarter and separate accounts must be kept of the receipts and expenditure of the Parish Council with respect to allotments provided under the Allotments Acts.
IMPROVEMENT AND ADAPTATION OF ALLOTMENT LAND.

A Parish Council may improve any land acquired by them for allotments and adapt the same for letting by draining, fencing, and dividing the same as they may think fit. They may also maintain those fences and drains.

Parish Councils and Allotment Associations (and those persons with private gardens attached to houses or cottages) are able to buy lime at half price and basic slag at three-quarters price by taking advantage of the Land Fertility Scheme, provided that an Approved Association is formed, that the land is used mainly for the cultivation of fruit and vegetable crops and that a bulk order of not less than two tons is placed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has accepted a recommendation made by the National Association of Parish Councils that arrangements for grant-aiding water supply schemes should be extended to allotments owned, managed or controlled by Parish Councils under the Allotments Act, 1922.

Under these new arrangements, Parish Councils will be able to submit applications for grant-aid towards the cost of bringing water to one (or in special cases, more than one) convenient central point, but distribution from that point would not qualify for grant. The grant is at the rate of 25 per cent. of the total approved cost of an agreed scheme.

Two essential conditions to qualify for grant-aid have been laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture:—

1. That the laying-on of water will help to increase food production, and
2. That the tenure of the allotments involved is reasonably secure.

Applications will not be considered in respect of groups of allotments comprising less than about 2 acres in extent, and all applications must be sponsored by the National Association.

Parish Councils will be required to complete application forms, which will be supplied to County Associations for this purpose, and the County Association will be asked to furnish a brief report upon the scheme in order that a decision can be reached as to the merits of each application submitted. This report should, inter alia, satisfy the general requirements that a substantial increase in food production is likely to be achieved as a result of the proposed water supply and that the scheme is justified also from the point of view of duration of tenure.

ALLOTMENTS IN PLANNING SCHEMES.

Parish Councils should keep in touch with the Planning Authorities to make sure that sufficient land for allotments is allocated in the Development Plans.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

A Parish Council may sell or let one or more allotments to a number of persons working on a co-operative basis, provided such system is approved by the County Council; the Parish Council may also, with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, let or sell one or more allotments to any non-profit making association formed for creating, or promoting the creation of allotments.

PRECEPTS AND LOANS FOR ALLOTMENTS.

It has already been indicated that Section 11 of the Allotments Act, 1950, makes an important addition to the existing financial powers of Parish Councils by permitting a rate of 2d. in the pound to be levied and this rate is specially excepted from the rate limits imposed by Section 193 of the Local Government Act, 1933. Loans may be raised for the purpose of acquiring, improving and adapting land for allotments under Section 195 of the Local Government Act, 1933. The consents of the County Council and of the Ministry of Local Government and Planning must be obtained before a loan is raised. The period for repayment of the loan must not exceed 60 years (or 80 years for acquisition of allotment land).

USE OF SMALL CULTIVATORS.

It has been found in some instances that an initial breaking up of new land taken for allotments has facilitated letting the plots. For this purpose, tractor or horse ploughing will usually be necessary, but under certain conditions small power implements such as the Auto-Culto, Rototiller and Gravely have been found suitable.

PROVISION OF SEEDS, MANURES, IMPLEMENTS.

Section 21 of the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, empowers Parish Councils to purchase seeds, plants, fertilisers or implements and to sell them to allotment holders, or in the case of implements, allow their use at a price or charge sufficient to cover the cost of purchase incurred by the Council, where there are no adequate facilities for purchasing from a society on a co-operative basis.
PRIZES FOR ALLOTMENTS.

The award of prizes to allotment holders, where the Council consider that such awards encourage allotment holders in their work, might be regarded as coming within the term "purposes of allotments" in Section 54 (1) of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908. The expenditure for such prizes would be treated as expenditure in the separate allotments account which the Council must keep under that sub-section and would fall to be defrayed out of receipts (i.e., rents, etc.) paid into that account.

The reasonableness of the expenditure of the Council on prizes would be a matter for review by the District Auditor.

EXEMPTION OF ALLOTMENTS FROM RATES.

Allotments and Allotment Gardens are included in the definition of "agricultural land" in Section 2 of the Rating and Valuation (Appportionment) Act, 1928, and as such they are wholly exempt from rates by virtue of Section 67 of the Local Government Act, 1929.

CIVIL DAMAGE AND TRESPASS ON ALLOTMENTS.

All Allotment Gardens are specially protected under Section 19 (1) of the Allotments Act, 1922, which reads as follows.

"Any person who by any act done without lawful authority or by negligence causes damage to any allotment garden or any crops or fences or buildings thereon shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding £5, but this provision shall not apply unless notice of this provision is conspicuously displayed on or near the allotment gardens."

In addition, Regulation 61 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, as amended, which has been continued in force for a further year, i.e., until December 15th, 1951, makes provision to the following effect:

"If, without reasonable excuse, any person trespasses on any land in the United Kingdom which is being used for the purpose of allotments, that person shall be guilty of an offence against this Regulation and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds."

(Warning Notices, enamel on iron, are supplied either in respect of the £5 or the £50 penalty at reasonable prices by the National Allotments and Gardens Society.)

MILITARY DAMAGE TO LAND AND CROPS.

A Claims Commission has been set up by the War Office which will deal with claims for damage done to land and crops during military training, other than those for occupation of and damage to property taken on requisition. Enquiries should be addressed to—The Controller of Lands and Claims, War Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Claims for lands and buildings taken on requisition, or in respect of work on land for defence purposes, will continue to be dealt with by the Lands Branch of the War Office.

DISPOSAL OF ALLOTMENT LAND.

A Parish Council may, with the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and after consultation with the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, sell, appropriate, use or dispose of allotment land for any purpose other than allotments, but the Ministry must be satisfied that adequate alternative provision will be made for the displaced allotment holders.

The proceeds of a sale or a change of allotment land must be applied to the discharge of any debt or liability arising from the acquisition, adaptation or improvement of land procured or exchanged for allotments, and any surplus may be applied to any other purpose which is approved by the Minister of Local Government and Planning.

DETERMINATION OF TENANCY OF AN ALLOTMENT.

Section 1 of the Allotments Act, 1950, extends the length of notice to quit an allotment garden from 6 months to 12 months. The provision of Section 1 of the 1922 Act, that notice to quit must expire on or before the 6th April or on or after the 29th September in any year, is retained. The provisions for re-entry, where land is required for certain specified purposes, are also retained.

COMPENSATION TO ALLOTMENT HOLDERS.

The basis upon which compensation is payable, and the circumstances under which it is paid, in respect of Allotment Gardens is affected by Section 2 of the Allotments Act, 1950.

The restrictions in Section 2 of the 1922 Act which limited the right of a tenant of an Allotment Garden to compensation for crops and manure only where the tenancy is terminated between the 6th April and the 29th September in any year or by re-entry at any time...
upon the allotment, are amended, and compensation is now payable whenever the notice expires.

In addition, the tenant of an Allotment Garden whose tenancy is terminated otherwise than by normal notice is entitled by Section 3 of the Allotments Act, 1950, to compensation for disturbance. This Section applies mainly to cases of re-entry on allotments for certain specific reasons and where the landlord's tenancy of the land used by tenants for allotments is terminated. There are not many allotments of this type.

The amount of the compensation will, in respect of a termination of tenancy of the whole of the land, be an amount equal to one year's rent of the land, and in respect of a termination of tenancy of part of the land, a proportionate amount having regard to the area of the part in relation to the whole.

Publicity.

(i) Conferences.

One of the best means of stimulating interest and activity in allotments is undoubtedly by holding conferences of Parish Councils and these should be held preferably for each Rural District Council area to overcome the difficulties of travel. Expenses incurred in connection with such conferences on allotments and food production matters may be regarded as coming within the term "purposes of allotments," in Section 54 (1) of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, although the legality and reasonableness of such expenditure will be subject to the final decision of the District Auditor. Alternatively, Section 113 (3) of the Local Government Act, 1948, now enables a Parish Council to defray the reasonable expenses incurred by their members or officers in attending a conference or meeting.

(ii) Demonstration Plots.

Demonstration plots established on allotment sites or in open spaces will help to attract public interest, and will also serve as a guide in providing practical instruction. It is important that these plots should be well organised, e.g. that they should be protected from damage but remain quite accessible to interested spectators; labels should be used for the benefit of the novice and a notice board should give information as to points of interest and advice concerning seasonal work.

(iii) Publications.

Attention is drawn to certain of the Ministry of Agriculture's publications which are suitable for allotment or garden holders. The following leaflets may be obtained in reasonable quantity by Councils for distribution to interested persons:

"Dig for Victory" Leaflets (Free).

1. Cropping Plan (10-rood plot).
2. Onions and Related Crops.
4. Peas and Beans.
5. Cabbages and Related Crops.
7. How to make a Compost Heap; Manure from Garden Rubbish.
8. Tomato Growing.
9. How to make Bordeaux and Burgundy Mixtures in Small Quantities.
12. Seed Potatoes.
13. Storing Potatoes.
14. Drying; Salting; Pickles; Chutneys.
16. Garden Pests and how to deal with them.
17. Potato Blight.
20. How to Dig.
21. Saving your own Seed.
23. Cropping Plan (5-rood plot).
25. How to use Cloches.

"Growmore" Bulletins:

No. 1 Food from the Garden (Price 3d).
No. 2 Pests and Diseases in the Vegetable Garden (Price 4d).
No. 3 Preserves from the Garden (Price 4d).

These may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4-10, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.
Other useful publications on allotments are:

Model Rules for Societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts 4d. each.
By-laws and Membership cards for registered societies 1s. Prices on
Rules and Membership cards for unregistered societies ½ application.

Leaflets: (free on application)
Advantages of forming an Association.
Allotments Associations Registered under the Industrial and
Provident Societies Acts.
Acquisition of Land for Allotments.
The Purchase, Sale and Distribution of Garden Requirements.
The above may be obtained on application from the National
Allotments and Gardens Society, Ltd., Drayton House, Gordon
Street, London, W.C.1.

Appendix I

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parish Councils Advisory Handbooks:</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 1. Constitution and Powers</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 2. Election of Parish Councillors</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 3. Recreational and Social Facilities in Villages</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<td>No. 4. Members, Officers and Meetings</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<td>No. 5. Public Lighting in Rural Parishes</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 6. Opportunities for Service</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<td>No. 7. The Local Government Act, 1948</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>No. 8. Rights of Way, Access to the Countryside and National Parks</td>
<td>1/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9. Allotments</td>
<td>1/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Association of Parish Councils Constitution</td>
<td>6d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The National Association of Parish Councils and its County Associations: &quot;Your Questions Answered&quot;</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Parliament of the Village</td>
<td>6d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>First Annual Report, 1947-8</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Report of the Second Annual Meeting</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Place of the Parish Council in the National Life—Report of the First National Conference of Parish Councils</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Voice of the Village—Report of the Second National Conference of Parish Councils</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;The Minister's Reply&quot;—being a brief summary of the results of the Resolutions passed by the Second National Conference of Parish Councils</td>
<td>Free</td>
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<tr>
<td>The &quot;Parish Councils Review&quot;—The official journal of the National Association of Parish Councils, published quarterly</td>
<td>1/-</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Annual Subscription)</td>
<td>3/-6</td>
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Appendix II

ADDITIONS OF SECRETARIES OF COUNTY ASSOCIATIONS OF PARISH COUNCILS

AS AT 1ST JANUARY, 1951

ANGLIA | 27, High Street, Llanegafel, Anglesey.
BEDFORDSHIRE | 7, Hills Road, Cambridge.
BERKSHIRE | 4, Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol 8.
BRIGHTON | 2, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
Buckinghamshire | W. E. Stokes, Esq., Highfield Road, Amersham, Bucks.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE | 2, Slate Quarry, Caernarvon.
CAMBRIDGE | 7, Hills Road, Cambridge.
CARDIGANSHIRE | 2, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
CARMARTHENSHIRE | 15a, Guildhall Square, Caernarvon.
CHESTER | 22, Newgate Street, Chester.
CORNWALL | 6, St. Michael's Terrace, Truro.
CUMBRIA | 54a, Castlegate, Penrith.
DORSET | 36, Wall Street, Bath, Dyrham.
DENBIGHSHIRE | 43, Keswick Road, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE | 4, Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol 8.
DORSET | 4, Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol 8.
DURHAM | 0, Stanley, Esq., 24, Dryburn Road, Framwellgate Moor, Durham.
ESSEX | 7, Hills Road, Cambridge.
FLINTSHIRE | 58, New Street, Chesham.
Gloucestershire | 2, Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
GLoucester | Community House, Gloucester.
HAMPSTEAD | 4, Berkeley Square, Clifton, Bristol 8.
HAMBLEDEN | 7, St. Owen Street, Hereford.
HEREFORD | 7, Hills Road, Cambridge.
HUDSON | 86, Newland, Lincoln.
HUMBERSIDE | 7, Hills Road, Cambridge.
KENT | 1, Holme-Town Terrace, Folkestone.
KYE | "Westholme," Leicester Street, St. Albans.
LANCASTER | W. V. Vesty, Esq., 44, Lutterworth Road, Hulne.
Lincoln | 86, Newland, Lincoln.
MERIONETH | Lion Cottages, Lion Street, Dolgelly.
MONMOUTHSHIRE | 8, Pontypridd, Newport, Mon.
MONTSERRAT | Community House, Severn Place, Newtown, Mon.
NORTHAMPTON | 17, Elliston Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1.
NORTHUMBERLAND | 11, Park Row, Nottingham.
NOTTS | 25, Beaumont Street, Oxford.
Pembroke | Panteg House, Haverfordwest.
SCOTLAND | 24, High Street, Oakham.
THE FERTILISER SERVICE for
SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS OF ALLOTMENT ASSOCIATIONS, HORTICULTURAL
SOCIETIES AND SIMILAR ORGANISATIONS

Over the past 50 years we have built up a service for
supplying commercial users with all their needs in
Fertilisers, Manures, Insecticides, Washes, Paints,
Composts and Potting materials of every kind. The
experience gained of growers' special needs enables
us to offer today a complete range of all requirements.
Only the highest-grade products are supplied, but
prices are low; large or small quantities are supplied,
and all orders are promptly delivered carriage paid
to any address.

May we quote you for: Super Hop Manure (large bag covers
600-1,000 sq. ft., retail price 14½ delivered to door.); J. L.
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