

Wildlife in the Garden

Module 4 section 6

L/O

Winter is almost over and now is a good time to have a look in your garden for wildlife.

- In this module you will look at what species of birds you can see in your Garden or park.
- You will need to record your findings
- Then make a poster of birds you have found giving a little information on each.

Carry out a survey of birds in your Garden
record different types of bird you see.

- Name and number of birds seen
- How often do they visit your garden

What are these birds called?



Fill the names of these birds

R _ _ I _

CHAF _ _ _ _ _

BRAM _ _ _ _ _

B _ _ _ FIN _ _

G _ _ _ F _ _ _ H

L _ _ _ - T _ _ _ ED _ i _

C _ _ _ T _ _

D _ _ _ O _ _

G _ _ DC _ _ _ _

How could you encourage Birds in your
Garden, write below your ideas

Wildlife in the Garden

Module 4 section 9

L/O

Prepare a poster or leaflet of top 10 interesting facts about different creatures that come in your garden

L/O

Prepare a poster or leaflet of top 10 interesting facts about different creatures that come in your garden

Your poster should have pictures and facts



A bumble bee can fly up to 6 miles

Ladybirds
only live one
year



L/O

List creatures you find in your Garden. List what you like and don't like

- I like.

- I don't like

Growing food the allotment

Module 2 section 1

Allotments?

- **what are they?**

Allotments are pieces of land that are spilt into sections to grow food.

- **Where do you get one?**

You apply to the people who own the land they are on, this can be the council or private owner.

- **Do you pay for them?**

You pay a yearly rent which can be anywhere between £5⁺ £100

- **Can anyone have one?**

- Yes anyone can rent them but you usually have to go on a list



The origin of the modern allotment began back in the 1600s, known as the enclosures. The use of the land became restricted to the owner to grow his food.

Allotments have been in existence for hundreds of years, The system we recognise today started in the Nineteenth Century. when land was given to the labouring poor to grow food. As Poor people struggled to eat, and there was no welfare to help them.

However it wasn't until the end of the First World War that land was made available to all.

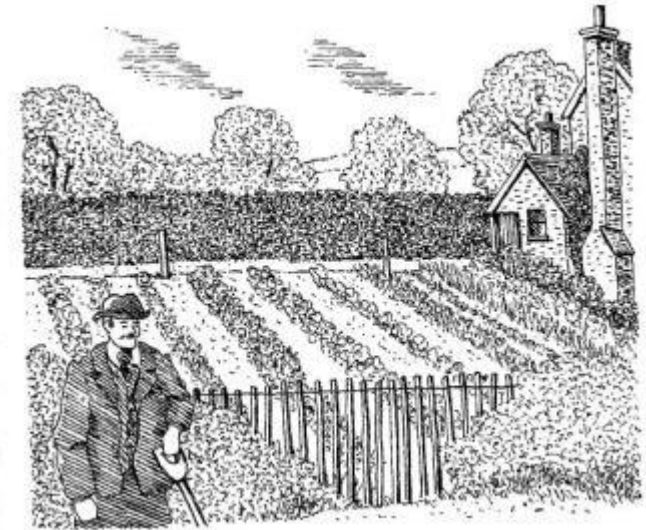
The rights of allotment holders in England and Wales were strengthened through the Allotments Acts of 1922

The most important change can be found in the Allotments Act of 1925 which said allotments which local authorities run could not be sold off or covert without Government consent.



Allotments used to be in strips, Each villager had a number of strips that were allocated at a public meeting

Then landowners changed their minds about giving fields up for the poor to grow food. but did let a few fields be shard.



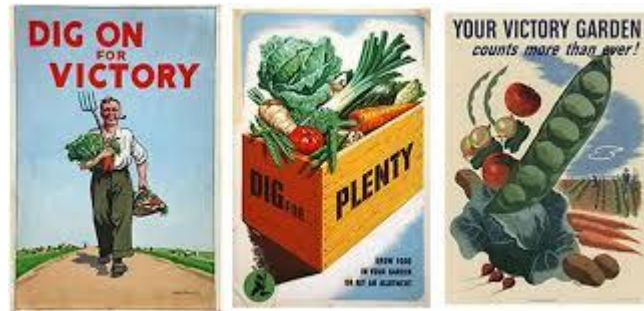
It was then agreed that poor people would benefit from growing their own food and would stop crime like stealing.



During the war the government wanted people to grow food as it was in short supply.



In Victorian times it land was used for allotments to feed the poor and keep them out of trouble.



Now allotments are used by many different people including whole families, friends.

Empowerment Act came in to force on 1 April 2018 and updates rules on allotments. It requires local authorities to maintain waiting lists and take reasonable steps to provide allotments if the waiting lists get to long.

It also strengthens the protection for allotments and clarifies the rights of local authorities and plot holders. Provisions allow allotments to be 250 square metres in size or a different size that is to be agreed between the person requesting an allotment and the local authority.

Rents and Tenancy Agreements

As allotments are leased from landlords, allotment holders are required to pay rent. This money is used to cover the water rates and general maintenance bills. This rent can be anything from a peppercorn amount through to £100 a year per plot holder, but most are in the region of £25 -£125 each.



The number of allotments peaked at 1.5m during World War I and 1.75m in World War II.

In the second half of the 20th century saw people give up there allotments, as people earned more money.

The early part of the 21st century has witnessed some renewed enthusiasm, but there are in general no signs of additional land being made available, rather plots are getting smaller.

There was a strip system for growing food this was the first allotments. As the population grew, the lack of land made it difficult to maintain the system.

The landed gentry and the clergy had social consciences. They wanted people to have allotments the main reason being it would reduce crime and immorality and it would reduce the amount of Poor Relief that was necessary. it would also provide incentives if people had a stake in the land they would keep the land in good order.

During the first and second world wars the government encouraged family's to have allotments, and grow their own food because there was a lack of fresh food available.

In the war years lots of state-owned land was made available for allotments so people could grow food.

Lots of allotments are located next to railway lines as this land was often available as it was not always suitable for housing.

The Great War 1914 -1918 During the First World War Germany's blockade caused food shortages which increased the demand for allotments.

Parcels of land were often allotted to the railway workers and this is the reason that you will often see allotments by railway lines today.

In the UK, allotments are small parcels of land rented to individuals usually for the purpose of growing food crops.

There is no set standard size but the most common plot is 10 rods, an ancient measurement equivalent to 302 square yards or 253 square metres.

Rental costs vary tremendously across the country. Some pay as little as £8.00 pa and others £80.00. Most tend to be in the region of £20 to £40 per year often with discounts for the unwaged, retired etc.

The General Enclosure Act of 1845 made provision for the landless poor to have "field gardens" limited to a quarter of an acre. This was really the beginning of allotments as we have today in the UK.

The Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops Act 1887 obliged local authorities to provide allotments if there was a demand for them.

1908

To the Victorians allotments were a productive use of time keeping the poor away from the evils of drink and away of getting food for a workforce housed in homes without gardens

During the First World War Germany's blockade caused food shortages which increased the demand for allotments.

Following the Great War there was a decrease in demand for allotments and this, combined with increased demand for building land for housing reduced the number of allotments.

Second World War

Once again Britain was blockaded and food shortages the norm. The pressure was greater than that of the First World War and even public parks were pressed into use for food

Current Situation

By 1996 there were around 297,000 plots available and, although definite figures do not appear available, since then the rate of decline appears to have decreased whilst at the same time there has again been an upsurge of interest in growing food crops.

Concerns about genetic modification of foodstuffs, chemical pollution and contamination of our food and the desire for the ultimate in freshness has seen empty plots filled and waiting lists appear for sites that previously had high vacancy rates.

Allotments are small pieces of land that are rented to local people so that they can grow their own fruit, vegetables, and flowers. The history of allotments goes back to Anglo-Saxon times and they are still measured in the Anglo-Saxon measure of rods or poles.

In the late 1500s under Elizabeth I let common lands used by the poor for growing food and keeping animals began to be enclosed dispossessing the poor.

An allotment is traditionally measured in rods (perches or poles), an old measurement dating back to Anglo-Saxon times. 10 poles is the accepted size of an allotment, the equivalent of 250 square metres or about the size of a doubles tennis court.

7 good reasons to have an allotment.

Exercise. ...

You eat more fruit and vegetables...and they're free of pesticides. ...

Help the environment. ...

Sense of community. ...

Routine, project work and daily maintenance. ...

Saves you money. ...

Allotments and grandchildren.

L/O

- Design a poster showing local allotment in your area,
- Invite people to come along.
- Use pictures
- Write a brief fact sheet to go with it all about how allotments started

This website will be helpful

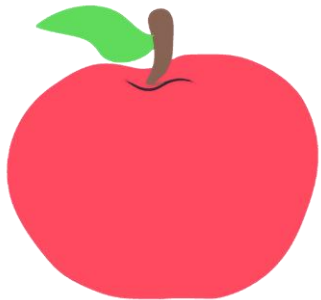
www.allotment-garden.org/allotment-information/allotment-history/

Example: The history of allotments.

Design a poster to promote an allotment



Why not start
your own
allotment!



Lovely
fresh veg



Loads of fun
and good
exercise



Its great way
to meet people

Growing food on the Allotment

Module 2A 2

Plant knowledge

What fruit and vegetables are grown on a allotment?

You can grow most things on a allotment but mostly people grow what they will eat themselves.

There are root vegetables, green vegetables, herbs and fruit.

Its important to plan what you want to grow in advance because plants only grow at certain times of the year.

You will need to order your seeds and get ready to plant way before you even dig the plot.see what you can find out about this.

L/O

- Find out what people grow on a allotment and make a list using the work sheets for each quarter of the year
- Make a plan of what vegetables can be planted at what time of year, draw an allotment and what you would put on it
- Find some pictures of these vegetables and make a collage of vegetables by finding pictures and placing on a plain sheet of paper.

Planting vegetables and Fruit January to March

[illegible][illegible]

Planting vegetables and Fruit July to September

[illegible][illegible]

Planting vegetables and Fruit October to December

[illegible][illegible]

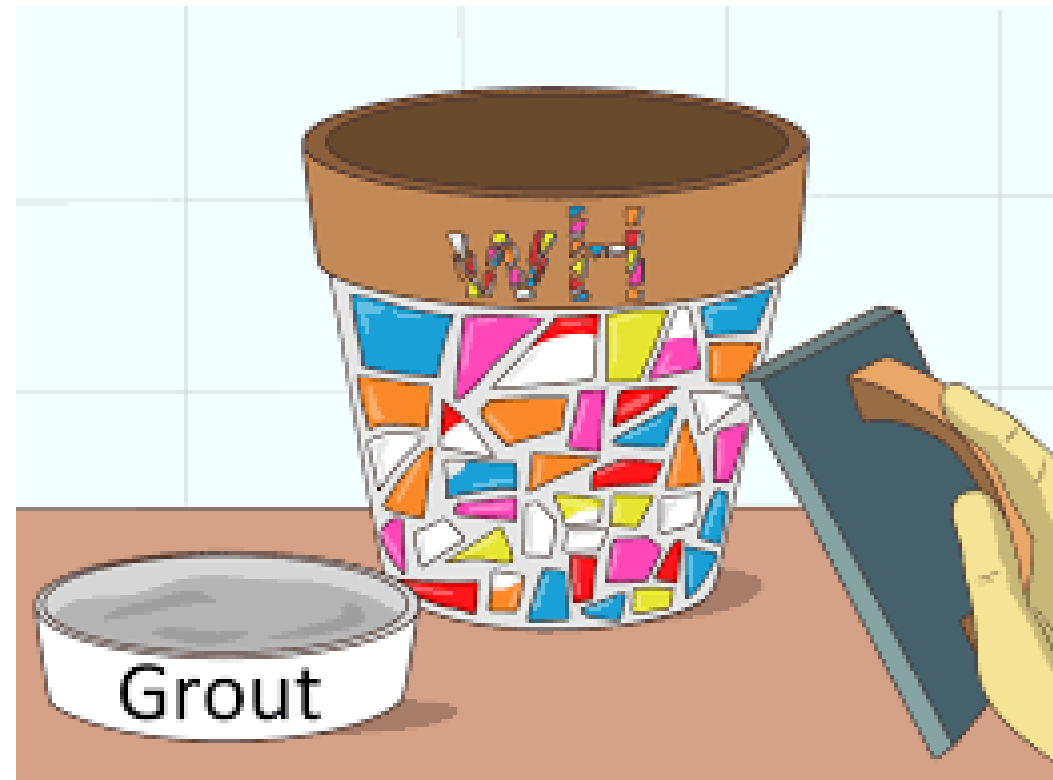
Planting vegetables and Fruit April to June

[illegible][illegible]

Gardening- OPTIONAL UNIT!

Module 7 section A1

In this module
we will be able
to transform
plain garden pots
with mosaic tile
pieces or paint.





Apron

You could need the following:



Terracotta
pot



Gloves

Adhesive



gg117988156 GoGraph ©

Broken tiles



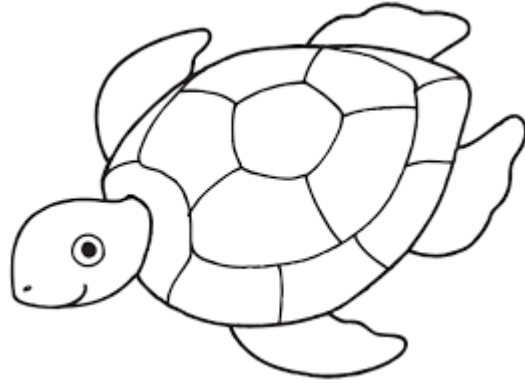
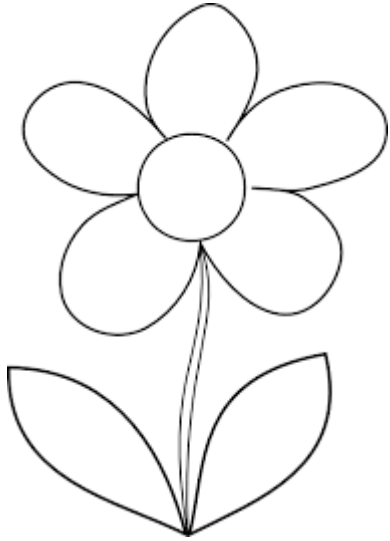
spreader



Or you can paint it



Draw a design or just mix tiles how ever you want



www.shutterstock.com - 622535648





- First decide what pattern you would like for your pot
- Draw it onto the side of the pot
- Then pick some tiles for your pattern.
- spread tile adhesive onto the pot
- Then add your tiles to make a pattern.



Please take a picture of what you have done