
Newsletter of the South Harpenden Allotments and Gardens Society

Our Society

2015 was a busy year for the Society and especially for the Committee with members carrying out many tasks to ensure that we are well managed and the sites are well maintained. It is the members of the committee, representing all plotholders, who ultimately make the decisions on the direction of the society, raising and spending money, purchasing machinery, letting plots, organising social activities, managing the Awards scheme, agreeing the annual plan and keeping members up to date with what's going on. Your site reps are key members who feed into the meetings what's happening on the sites and what the needs are and keep in touch with members about the work of the Committee. I'm sure you join me in recognising the hard work of our Committee - I hope they will say that being on the Committee also has its fun side!

At the annual inspection last summer, led by the Chair of the Environment Committee, Town Councillor Nicola Linacre, we were congratulated on the condition of our sites – and the excellent vegetables and flowers. The sites had never looked better and this is due to the work of the site representatives and the efforts of many plotholders who do that extra bit to keep paths mown and the sites tidy.

We didn't start many new projects last year because after two years of substantial work and funding, e.g. a flower meadow and eco loo on Cross Lane, a manure pen at Piggottshill and path widening on Oakley Road, we needed to pause. However, there were some developments - at Cross Lane bees are now in residence and a bug hotel has been built. At Churchfield Keith Davison, the site rep, led the work on clearing the area at the back of the site ready for a grass meadow to be planted and also built a manure pen. All developments are down to the enthusiasm and hard work of willing volunteers so thank you to all those members who got stuck in.

Our shop also makes a big contribution to the success of the Society and much of this is due to the hard work of Roger Gillett, our shop manager, his helpful team who turn up every Sunday, and the many members who choose to support our shop rather than buy elsewhere. The wide range of stock, low prices, and Roger's quick response to requests for anything you can't find make a visit on Sunday morning very worthwhile – even if it's just for a chat...

Communication via our web site is very much thanks to Rod Cooley, who many of you will know was elected as a Town Councillor last May but has continued to manage our website despite a big increase in his workload.

Our lettings figures remain high at about 97%, with a waiting list for Harpenden Rise plots. On some sites there are plots which are almost unlettable due to their situation or neglected state. Plots given up in this condition require time and money to clear them, so if for any reason you cannot work your plot this year please let your site rep. know as soon as possible so the costs of getting the plot back to a lettable state can be avoided.

Looking ahead to the coming year the committee has decided to concentrate resources on machinery. Last summer we had many mowers damaged through careless use or plotholders not knowing how to use them correctly, resulting in high repair bills and machines off site for lengthy periods of time. We are looking at ways of speeding up repairs and buying more robust machines but the best thing would be not to damage them! At the moment the machines are in winter storage and will be returned to the sites fully serviced in the spring. Please take care of them when they come back!

Our regular supplier of manure has moved and may not be able to deliver as before, so if anyone knows of a supplier who could deliver to sites with a trailer which can get through the gates please let me know. The supply which has arrived so far is £1.50 per barrow load and payment should be made at the shop on Sunday mornings. If you have already taken some loads please count up your total and pay at the shop

All the best for a successful season ahead.

Lin Norman
Hon. Chairman

The 2016 Annual Plan

As some of you may know, in November the Committee, which is entirely made up of other plot holders just like you, agreed an action plan for the coming year. We first agree the budget; this sets out all our running costs, which include water, rates, insurance, machinery service and repairs, and all the general costs of running all our nine sites. We look at our income from last year and calculate if it will be the same for next year. We then decide how much money we can spend on site improvements and the purchase of new machinery. Over the past few years we have made considerable investment in improvements to our sites and, with the help of volunteers, to the buildings at Piggottshill. Unfortunately last year many of our sites had problems with the lack of mowers, many due the delay in repairs. We will be talking to Tim Wall from Hertfordshire Garden Machinery (who does our machinery maintenance) to see if we can improve the turn round on repairs next year, but most importantly we are reviewing all our machinery to see what needs replacing and whether any additional new equipment would be helpful. So this year, although there are a few site improvements, including a new manure pen at the top of Piggottshill by the car park, most of the money will be allocated to machinery. The average cost of a new mower is about £400, which is your money, so please take care when using our mowers as last year we had to write off a mower which had been badly damaged through rough handling. Having said that, we would like to thank all of you that keep the pathways near your plot in good

order. Harpenden Town Council were very complimentary about the hard work done to keep our sites looking good.

Carole Pamphlett
Hon. Treasurer.

Tribute to Aubrey Gibbard, 1927 - 2015

Many of you will know Aubrey from the South Harpenden Allotment and Garden Society where he used to run the shop and the Society made him Honorary President because of his long service and commitment.

He enjoyed many a weekend at Piggotshill, weighing out bags of seed, bulbs or potatoes, and taking delivery of countless bags of fertilizer and, of course, simply drinking tea and eating biscuits whilst enjoying a joke with his band of mates. His characteristic trademark was a smart brown smock, with glasses and penknife in his top pocket, standing at the till complete with the shiniest pair of shoes of any gardener I know!

Gardening was Aubrey's main pastime. He was never happier than when he had his hands in compost. Aubrey's front garden always used to rival something from the Chelsea Flower Show and the nerve centre of his operations was his cherished greenhouse, which dominated his garden. He went in for vegetables as well, with the rest of his garden, not to mention an allotment, given over to the cultivation of many a prize marrow, leek, cauliflower, radish or potato. I have fond recollections of him wandering over my Dad's garden armed with a hosepipe aimed at the runner beans whilst treading on the occasional unfortunate miscreant snail intent on devouring the lettuces. Later he would sit in the garden shelling broad beans or sorting other garden produce into bags to sell at the church for various charities.

Many people have described my Uncle Aubrey as 'a lovely man' and indeed he was one of the most kind and generous people that I have known. Aubrey George Gibbard was born on 5th October 1927 in St Albans and lived with his brother Roy before moving to Colney Heath Lane when he was about seven. He was keen on sports and moved from Fleetville Boys School to the new Beaumont School in September 1939. Aubrey excelled in woodwork and, as it was wartime, he put his talents into making wooden boxes to help the war effort. One of Aubrey's greatest qualities was that he would always go out of his way offer to help.

At the age of 14 he joined the General Post Office, following in a family tradition of his father and grandfather before him. He served as a delivery boy, riding a motorcycle in the blackout even during bombing raids. He was called up for the Royal Navy in July 1944 and by September 1945 he had been promoted to Petty Officer. His first ship was the Fleet Minesweeper, *HMS Wave*, clearing mines in Icelandic waters. He ended his active service in 1948 in charge of the Fleet Post Office at Portland Naval Base. Aubrey spent the rest of his career back in the Post Office where he met his wife, Doris. They were married in 1954 at St Nicholas Church, Harpenden, and had a son, Kevin.

Sadly, Aubrey was badly affected by arthritis which necessitated a double hip operation at a very early age and a second hip replacement 25 or so years later. It was his metal hips that gave him his characteristic shuffle and adept use of his extendible 'grabber'. He always said 'keep smiling' to me after every visit, and that is how I remember him. I hope he is doing this now. Goodbye Aubrey.

Dave Gibbard

Allotment widow

I am a vegetable widow. At weekends and on nice summer evenings my spouse goes to our allotment with his spade and his fork and his little tub of slug pellets. And there he does ... I know not what. He grows things, I expect, and digs the soil and plants seeds. I don't think much weeding goes on, judging by the stern tidy up letter we received from t' Committee last spring. And then he comes home, happy and smiling and dumps two large carrier bags full of broad beans on the kitchen counter. The idea is for me to peel and blanch these before they're frozen. Have you ever thought 'how nice, I could be wasting time reading the Sunday papers, but I'd rather be standing over a steaming pot lifting broad beans in and out of boiling water?' No, I haven't either.

Or I get ten courgettes, some of which are growing into marrows - or torpedoes as I privately call them. The neighbours are starting to cross the road when they see me in late summer because they know I'll be pressing courgettes on them. Sometimes I am reduced to furtively leaving them on the doorstep, like foundlings. And let's not forget the haricots that are left on the bean frame until October and then lovingly peeled, the dried husks stripped off the pale white beans. After which they are put in a Parfait jar at the back of the larder and equally lovingly forgotten about until it's time to throw them away. Does any family actually manage to get through 15 large red cabbages in one winter (asking for a friend).

At other times I get a bucket of plums. 'To make jam with' he suggests helpfully. Last year I made 44 jars. We're still eating them now and that is after giving quite a few away. I am now officially on jam making strike. Also on conserve making strike. And preserve making strike. Yes, there is a difference between these three methods of keeping fruit for the dark winter days. I'm sure you'll find a Wikipedia page that explains it, if you look.

The raspberries are fairly innocuous, they can go on flat trays and be frozen without any work. But they're sour. Why do we assume red fruit is automatically sweet? I feel guilty when I put half a teaspoon of sugar over mine - the road to perdition, according to the dire warnings from medical people.

I have to go now. I'm expecting a large delivery of glyphosate and paraquat. I've offered to help spouse on the allotment this weekend. Just to make life a little easier for him. And me.

Irene Boogerman

Please look out for hedgehogs!

Hedgehogs do a very useful service to the gardener or allotment holder. They eat slugs and other pests with a voracious appetite, scuttling around the vegetable and fruit plots. Unfortunately, many gardeners swathe their plants in cheap plastic netting, which is used to protect crops from birds and small animals but does little to guard the crops against slugs. They slither unharmed through the small holes and young, inexperienced hedgehogs, blunder in after them and find themselves enmeshed in netting. It is vicious stuff: the poor creatures get so bound up, they can't move and lie there, half-strangled, waiting to die.

Our Cairn terrier, Mungo, has become very adept at finding trapped hedgehogs. His keen nose has sniffed out five this Summer, all entangled in the folds of netting protecting strawberries in the Piggottshill Allotments in Harpenden. Unfortunately, two were already dead, and it took hours to unpick the netting which was strangling the other three. But after a good snack of Mungo's dry dog food and water they made a swift recovery (not milk as they are lactose intolerant.)

Hedgehogs are now waking up in the spring so, all gardeners, please help by regularly checking nets in the garden or allotments. If you see apparently neglected plots with the green netting pictured, please check round the edges of these too. Keeping nets tight where they touch the ground and removing any surplus folds also helps. Hedgehogs are mainly nocturnal, so just because they are not easily visible in the day doesn't mean they are not about.

We all sympathize with the demise of animals like the tiger or rhino in Asia or Africa but we can at least do something physically here in Britain for these little creatures that are very much part of our life and culture but are becoming increasingly uncommon.



Hedgehog trapped in netting

Russell and Mary Taylor

The humour of the Society

It is fun looking back to see what makes people tick and so I have selected a few items from the minutes to prove the point. For example, a few years ago our then Treasurer (Mr R White) reported that a plotholder had retained 16p of his water charge because the water on his site hadn't been laid on until 1 May whereas it should have been ready on 1 March! Fortunately, it didn't break the bank.

It is true that allotment sites are not always used in the manner for which they were intended: two domestic baths appeared on separate occasions at one site and at the same site a few years later a trampoline was spotted. A bad plot was the subject of a letter at Churchfield: instead of an apology the Committee received a letter explaining that the plot-holder was 'attempting to achieve the maximum crop for the minimum of effort'. It was also recorded one year that a family of children were causing a nuisance: while two of them were having water pistol fights, one had gone fishing.

One of the most bizarre minute entries was the one which reads: 'This secretary refuses to put on permanent record in these minutes the complete waste of time and the deluge of harsh words that followed. It seems we forgot that we were there to discuss allotment gardening business.' This comment was to be replaced by the Chairman's (Percy Bradbury's) amendment: 'Whilst much of the Discussion Document's contents were well received by the Committee and were felt worthy of future discussion, it was felt that the presentation left much to be desired.'

But let's leave the final thought to our old friend Health & Safety. In November 2010, an item appears that lids are required to cover all water butts to meet Health and Safety requirements. It was also noted that in the previous August and September that about four inches of rain had fallen. A minute states with conviction: 'No children found inside to date'.

Richard White

Blight and potato varieties

Dear *Nadine*, - who could resist such a beguiling name for an early potato? Playing safe, maincrop potatoes *Desiree* and *Valor* were also in my plot.

You were lovingly planted and earthed up in the traditional way. Soon you made good progress, but then your leaves turned pale and progressed to yellow as the Blight swept through the allotment. Your tubers were few, scabby, and showed the tell-tale signs of Blight infection. Insult was added to injury by slug attacks.

Two rows away your vigorous cousin *Desiree* was making progress but, like you, was soon ravished by the Blight. Leaves and stems died back and though there were some large tubers there were not enough to fill even a quarter of a sack and these were slightly scabby and some were mined by slugs.

Meanwhile *Valor*, sandwiched between a row of *Nadine* on one side and a row of *Desiree* on the other, seemed indifferent to the onset of Blight. Leaves and stems stayed green and the tubers were huge, though they were not immune to slug mining.

Should I try *Wilja* next year? Or something else? [Possibly *Orla* or *Sarpo Mira*? Ed.]

Pat Fisher

Does Growmore fertilizer allow you to grow more potatoes?

I wanted to answer the questions ‘how big is the benefit of using Growmore (7:7:7) fertilizer on main crop potatoes’ and ‘what is the best rate to use to maximise yields’?

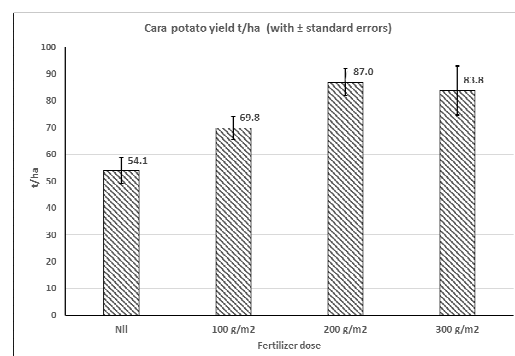
Method: I applied Growmore fertilizer (7% N; 7% P₂O₅; 7% K₂O) at four rates to sub-plots on my Topstreet allotment prior to ridging up, with two replicate sub-plots for each rate. The rates were: no fertilizer; 100 g/m² (70 kg NPK/ha); 200 g/m² (140 kg NPK/ha); 300 g/m² (210 kg NPK/ha). Within each sub-plot I planted four chitted tubers (variety Cara) on 13 April 2015 in 32 inch rows. As the whole plot is not rectangular, spacing between tubers had to vary so, at each rate, one sub-plot was planted at 15 in. and the other at 17 in. spacing between tubers within the row. Thus 8 tubers were planted at each of the four fertilizer rates.

Growing conditions during the summer were very good and all plots were treated twice with Bayer Garden Fruit & Vegetable Disease Control to prevent blight but not watered artificially. Foliage was cut off with shears on 10 October and potatoes dug up on 24 and 31 October – Cara is a late maturing variety. The weight of tubers for each plant was recorded.

Results: The yields were very high overall, averaging 2.436 kg tubers per plant over all treatments – this is equivalent to 74 t/ha – an excellent commercial yield. There was a clear benefit to using Growmore fertilizer as the figure shows (S.E. \pm 6.16; L.S.D. ($P \leq 0.05$) 17.8)



The potato experiment - 8 August



- The mean yield of 1.797 kg/plant with no fertilizer was equivalent to a yield of 54.1 t/ha – surprisingly good and probably reflecting the good background fertility of the soil.
- Using 100 g of fertilizer/m² increased yields by 29% to 2.317 kg/plant, or 69.8 t/ha.
- Using 200 g of fertilizer/m² increased yields more, by 61% to 2.892 kg/plant or an impressive 87.0 t/ha. The highest rate of fertilizer (300 g/m²) used gave no further yield benefit, giving a yield of 2.737 kg/plant or 83.8 t/ha.

Conclusions: Applying 200 g Growmore fertilizer/m² to plots prior to forming ridges gave a considerable increase (61%) in yields of Cara potatoes compared to using no fertilizer. Using 100 g/m² gave a lower yield benefit (29%) but using 300 g/m² was no better than 200 g/m². Potatoes are a demanding crop nutritionally and it is my observation that many crops on allotments would benefit from a higher fertilizer input. So the answer to the question posed in the title is – yes!

Stephen Moss

Want something new to grow in 2016? Try Tromboncino d'Albenga!

During our annual holiday visits to Madeira we always go to the Mercado Lavradores in Funchal – the large commercial Farmer's Market. They sell locally grown vegetables, fruit, flowers and bulbs. Among the vegetables we found a very large curly vegetable labelled 'Aboboras' – squash. The market also sells seeds to gardeners and we identified this vegetable from a seed packet as Tromboncino d'Albenga. It is an heirloom squash originally from Liguria in Italy. We have now grown this successfully for several years on our allotment. It can be grown flat on a bed or up a trellis as a vine. A single plant covers 30 – 40 square feet so it needs plenty of room. Soak seed overnight and sow on its side (to prevent it rotting), 2-3cm deep into a 9cm pot of compost under cover from late March to April. It can then be planted out after last frosts, from May to June. The fruits can be harvested at about 1 ft. long when they are green, but will grow much larger to about 3 ft. in length and 3 in. in diameter. When ripened and dried, the larger fruits can be stored for several months like winter squashes. You can buy the seed from Suttons Seeds as one of James Wong's Grow for Flavour varieties, from Chiltern Seeds, Sarah Raven Seeds and others. The fruit has seeds only in the bulbous end. It can be grilled, roasted, fried or boiled to include in soup.

Tony Cartwright

Glyphosate – does it cause cancer?

Glyphosate ('Roundup' is a common product name) is the most widely used herbicide worldwide and is almost certainly the most widely used herbicide on allotments. It is on mine where its use has meant that I am close to declaring my plot a 'bindweed free zone' after three years of intensive spraying.

However, early in 2015 those spoilsports at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that ‘Glyphosate is probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A)’. If you are really keen you can read the 92 pages of their full monograph 112, although it can hardly be described as ‘light reading’: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol112/mono112-02.pdf>

Predictably, there was an outcry from Monsanto, the principal manufacturer, who stated that this conclusion was surprising and inconsistent with the reviews conducted by global regulatory agencies for more than 40 years. However, their stance was supported by a recent (November 2015) report from the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) who concluded that ‘glyphosate is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic hazard to humans’. Their 107-page report can be found here: http://www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/scientific_output/files/main_documents/4302.pdf

Predictably, Greenpeace described the EFSA review as a ‘whitewash’ and the Soil Association claimed that the EFSA approach simply serves the interests of pesticide companies. So who do you believe when the conclusions of two thorough and lengthy investigations by panels of experts form opinions which appear to be contrary? It might be tempting say that any risk should be avoided by simply banning glyphosate, but things are not quite that simple. Other known or suspected carcinogens include alcoholic beverages, emissions from coal fires, mineral oils, outdoor air pollution, sunlight, red meat – and even tobacco. BBQs are really bad due to the double whammy of burning charcoal emissions and burnt red meat – a potentially lethal combination. Surely we should ban them too?

If you consider rationally the situation that exists on allotments, you can appreciate that any risk from use of glyphosate is likely to be very small. Bear in mind that glyphosate kills most living plants so you do not apply it directly to plants you are going to eat, unlike many other pesticides. In addition, applications will often be made to individual plants, like the bindweed on my allotment, so the amount applied overall is very small, especially when compared with farm use. Glyphosate is rapidly broken down in the soil, so residues are unlikely to be an issue either. In agriculture, glyphosate is often used as a desiccant and applied a week or two before harvest of crops such as wheat which is then used in bread and other foods we eat. It is this use, quite rightly, that is likely to come under greater scrutiny, and indeed EFSA have, for the first time, proposed a limit on the maximum safe daily dose (0.5 mg per kg of body weight).

Certainly glyphosate, like all pesticides should be used with care, and most exposure is likely to occur when measuring out concentrated solutions and spraying inappropriately, such as using too fine a spray which drifts everywhere. Simple measures like using gloves, using ready diluted solutions and washing hands straight after spraying will greatly reduce any risk. It’s worth bearing in mind that there are much greater risks on allotments than use of glyphosate – mowers, rotavators and even the humble fork cause far more accidents. I doubt anyone would seriously consider banning them. I, for one, will continue to use glyphosate on my plot – but I might be a little less cavalier when using it in future than I have been in the past...

Stephen Moss

Karin's Pumpkin Soup

[o. Kurbisuppe mit Ingwer und Kokosmilch. Source: Tegut/Marburg. November 2011]

For 6 portions

800g prepared pumpkin
600g prepared carrots
1 onion, chopped
5cm piece of root ginger – peeled and chopped finely
Butter
1 litre vegetable stock
500ml coconut milk
salt & pepper
1tbsp soya sauce
Juice of ½ lemon
Chopped coriander leaves to garnish – optional

Method

Fry/sweat the chopped onion in butter for 10 minutes

Peel, prepare and dice the pumpkin (no need to peel Hokkaido pumpkin or similar), carrots, and ginger and then add to the onions and sweat for 5 minutes.

Add the stock to the vegetables and cook for 15-20 minutes until tender.

Liquidize the vegetable mixture.

Add coconut milk, salt, pepper, lemon juice and Soya sauce – adjust to taste!

Brian and Sue Smith

Allium Leaf miner - *Napomyza gymnostoma*

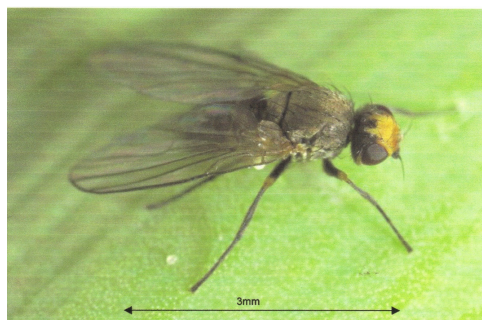


Figure 2. Adult *Napomyza gymnostoma*

Months	Insect activity	Symptoms/Action	Other info
MARCH- APRIL	Eggs are laid by the fly on leaves	Look for tiny puncture holes in leaves. Cover emerging plants with fleece. Spray with systemic insecticide eg dimethoate.	
APRIL-MAY	Larvae active in plant	Look for leaf distortion and small white grubs in the white outer layers. Spray as above	The grub does not touch the core of the plant so you may think the plant is recovering because the central leaf is growing normally. It isn't and won't.
JUNE-SEPT	Larvae pupate in the host plant then emerge as the fly.	Dig up and dispose of affected plants. If you don't, the pupae will hatch on your plot and the fly will start its life cycle again.	Cleanliness is very important Leave no affected plants on site.
OCTOBER	Eggs laid	See March-April above	
NOVEMBER	Larvae active		
DECEMBER-FEBRUARY	Pupa overwinters in host plant		
<p>The critical times of year are in early spring and autumn when the fly is active.</p> <p>The chances of an attack can be reduced by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing under cover, either indoors or in a frame or under fleece • Delay setting out seedlings/sets until at least mid April • Grow under protection 			

Originally from central and eastern Europe, the Allium Leaf Miner is now widespread in Europe. The first UK outbreak was discovered on leeks in a private garden in Wolverhampton in 2003. Ten outbreaks have since been found locally. *Napomyza gymnostoma* is a pest particularly of leeks, onions, garlic, and chives. It is also a potential pest of ornamental *Allium* spp.

Alliums should be checked for mining damage and split leaves. Peeling back leaf layers to reveal pupae, or slicing leeks, onions, and garlic longitudinally during November-March, and June-September, may reveal the presence of any larvae or pupae. Adults may be observed during March/April, and September/October.

Control: Cover crops with fleece in late February. Rotation with non-*Allium* crops would also be helpful. Avoid planting *Allium* crops until after the first threat of adult emergence has passed (after April). Later varieties of onions are available which will help make this possible. Suspected outbreaks should be reported to the Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate, Defra.

This note was produced by Ellie Agallou and Dom Collins, Central Science Laboratory, Defra, submitted here by Russell Taylor and abridged by the Editor.

Please send items for the next issue of *The Plot so Far* to the Editor at: david.ebbels@talktalk.net

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