Allotment (gardening)

[A group of houses in a garden

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kleingaerten.jpg)Allotments in Germany

An **allotment** (British English),[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-1) is a plot of land made available for individual, non-commercial gardening for growing food plants, so forming a [kitchen garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kitchen_garden) away from the residence of the user. Such plots are formed by subdividing a piece of land into a few or up to several hundred parcels that are assigned to individuals or families, contrary to a [community garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_garden) where the entire area is tended collectively by a group of people.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-2) The term "[victory garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_garden)" is also still sometimes used, especially when a garden dates back to the [First](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) or [Second World War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II).

The individual size of a parcel typically suits the needs of a family, and often the plots include a shed for tools and shelter, and sometimes a hut for seasonal or weekend accommodation. The individual gardeners are usually organised in an allotment association, which leases or is granted the land from an owner who may be a public, private or [ecclesiastical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecclesiastical) entity, and who usually stipulates that it be only used for gardening (i.e., growing vegetables, fruits and flowers), but not for permanent residential purposes (this is usually also required by [zoning laws](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoning_laws)). The gardeners have to pay a small membership fee to the association and have to abide by the corresponding constitution and by-laws. However, the membership entitles them to certain democratic rights.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-4)

**Socio-cultural and economic functions**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=1)]

[A group of houses in a forest

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:FI-Tampere-20131014_161231_HDR.JPG)An allotment garden in [Petsamo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petsamo,_Tampere), [Tampere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampere), Finland

The [Luxembourg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luxembourg)-based *Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux*, representing three million European allotment gardeners since 1926, describes the socio-cultural and economic functions of allotment gardens as offering an improved quality of life, an enjoyable and profitable hobby, relaxation, and contact with nature. For children, gardens offer places to play and to learn about nature, while for the unemployed, they offer a feeling of doing something useful as well as low-cost food. For the elderly and disabled, gardens offer an opportunity to meet people, to share in activity with like-minded people, and to experience activities like planting and harvesting.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-5)

**By country**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=2)]

**Austria**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=3)]

The first garden was started in [Purkersdorf](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purkersdorf) in 1905.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-6)[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-7)

**Canada**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=4)]

In cities like [Vancouver](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vancouver), [Toronto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toronto), [Calgary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calgary), [Montreal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Montreal), and [Ottawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottawa), these are called community gardens.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-8)

**Czechoslovakia**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=5)]

[A house with a garden

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chaticky_Krejcarek.jpg)Allotment plot, [Prague](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prague), Czech Republic

Allotment gardening used to be widely popular in the former [Czechoslovakia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Czechoslovakia) under the communist regime. It gave people from suburban prefab apartment blocks – called [*paneláky*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panel%C3%A1ky) in Czech – a chance to escape from city chaos, pollution, and concrete architecture. [Holiday houses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holiday_house) and gardens served also as the only permitted form of investment of savings for common [middle-class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle-class) citizens.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Denmark**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=6)]

In 1778, land was laid out outside the fortifications of the town of [Fredericia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fredericia) for allotment gardens, and, according to an 1828 circular from the royal chancellery allotment, gardens were established in several towns.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

Private initiative formed the first Danish allotment association in [Aalborg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aalborg) in 1884, and in [Copenhagen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copenhagen) an association named *Arbejdernes Værn* (lit. 'The Workers' Protection') founded the first allotment gardens of the Danish Capital in 1891. Since then, allotment gardens have spread to most Danish towns.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

[A aerial view of a green area with many houses and roads

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:DeOvaleHaverOct152022_03.jpg)[The Oval Allotment Gardens](https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_Runde_Haver), [Nærum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N%C3%A6rum), Denmark[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kolonihave,_Skovlunde,_Denmark.jpg)Kolonihave in winter, [Skovlunde](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skovlunde), Denmark

In 1904, there were about 20,000 allotment gardens in [Denmark](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark). 6,000 of them were in Copenhagen. During the interwar years, the number of allotment gardens grew rapidly. In 2001, the number of allotment gardens was estimated to be about 62,120.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

In 1908, twenty allotment associations in [Copenhagen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copenhagen) formed the Allotment Garden Union, which in 1914 was expanded to cover all of Denmark. The Allotment Garden Federation was founded to negotiate more favourable deals with the state and the municipalities from which the allotments associations rented the land. Today, the federation represents roughly 400 allotment associations in 75 municipalities.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The Danish tradition for allotment gardens later spread to the other Nordic countries: first [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden), then [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway) and [Finland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finland).[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-9)

Today, most allotment gardens are on land owned by the municipality, which rents the land to an allotment association. The association in turn gives each member a plot of land. To preserve allotment gardens as something that is available for all kinds of people, the membership charge is set significantly below what a market price would be. Since allotments are often placed on attractive plots of land, this has led to huge waiting lists for membership in many allotment associations.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

Although the main purpose of the allotment is gardening, most allotment gardens have a pavilion built in them. These pavilions can range in size from an old rebuilt railway car to a small summer house. Many people grow so fond of their allotment gardens that they live there the entire summer. In most cases, however, members are not allowed to live there the entire year.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Finland**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=7)]

[A group of houses in a forest

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vallilan_siirtolapuutarha_toukokuussa_2010.jpg)Allotment gardens in [Vallila](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vallila), only 2–3 km from central [Helsinki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helsinki). Each allotment contains a summer-cottage-type building.

The Federation of Finnish Allotment Gardens is a non-profit organization that supports allotment gardeners and connects them to allotments and each other. The first allotment garden was established 1916 in [Tampere](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tampere),[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-10) and today there are about 30 allotment associations all around Finland made up of roughly 3700 allotmenteers.[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-11)

**France**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=8)]

Family gardens, or allotments, which appeared at the end of the 19th century, are plots of land made available to inhabitants by municipalities. These plots, most often allocated to vegetable gardening, were initially intended to improve the living conditions of the workers by providing them with social balance and food self-sufficiency.

Today, they are enjoying renewed interest by helping to create “green oases” near cities, which are useful in the face of the threat of global warming. They also respond to current concerns to produce vegetables locally by low-income categories of the population and participate in creating "social ties" in urbanized areas. Created in February 2007, the National Council of Collective and Family Gardens (CNJCF) aims to encourage and promote their development, the protection of plant heritage and biodiversity, gardening that respects the environment and defends its positions with public authorities and other institutions. The CNJCF today federates nearly 135,000 members, making up the three founding associations: the National Horticultural Society of France (SNHF), the National Federation of Family and Collective Gardens (FNJFC)15 and the Garden of the Railwayman (Jardinot).

**Germany**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=9)]

[An aerial view of a city

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kleingartenanlage_am_Ackermannbogen,_Schwabing,_M%C3%BCnchen.jpg)Allotments in Schwabing, Munich

The history of the allotment gardens in [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany) is closely connected with the period of [industrialization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrialization) and [urbanization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbanization) in Europe during the 19th century, when a large number of people migrated from the rural areas to the cities to find employment and a better life. Very often, these families were living under extremely poor conditions, suffering from inappropriate housing, [malnutrition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malnutrition) and other forms of social neglect. To improve their overall situation and to allow them to grow their own food, the city administrations, the churches or their employers provided open spaces for garden purposes. These were initially called the "gardens of the poor".[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The idea of organised allotment gardening reached a first peak after 1864, when the so-called "[Schreber](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Gottlob_Moritz_Schreber) Movement" started in the city of [Leipzig](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leipzig) in [Saxony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saxony). A public initiative decided to lease areas within the city, to give children a healthy and close-to-nature environment to play in. Later, these areas included actual gardens for children, but soon adults tended towards taking over and cultivating these gardens. This kind of gardening also became popular in other European countries, especially Germanic countries such as [Austria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria) (and its dependencies), the [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) and [Switzerland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Switzerland).[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Crouch2000-12)[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Sidblad2000-13)[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-14)[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-15)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-16) In German-speaking countries, allotment gardens are accordingly generally known as *Schrebergärten* (singular: *Schrebergarten*), sometimes literally translated as "Schreber gardens". Another common term is *Kleingärten* ('small gardens', singular: *Kleingarten*).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The aspect of [food security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_security) provided by allotment gardens became particularly evident during [World Wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War) I and II. The socio-economic situation was very miserable, particularly regarding the nutritional status of urban residents. Many cities were isolated from their rural hinterlands and agricultural products did not reach the city markets anymore or were sold at very high prices on the black market. Consequently, food production within the city, especially fruit and vegetable production in [home gardens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Residential_garden) and allotment gardens, became essential for survival. The importance of allotment gardens for food security was so obvious that in 1919, one year after the end of [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I), the first legislation for allotment gardening in Germany was passed. The so-called "Small Garden and Small-Rent Land Law", provided security in land tenure and fixed leasing fees. In 1983, this law was amended by the [Federal Allotment Gardens Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Federal_Allotment_Gardens_Act&action=edit&redlink=1) [[de](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bundeskleingartengesetz)] (*Bundeskleingartengesetz*). Today, there are still about 1.4 million allotment gardens in Germany, covering an area of 470 km2 (180 sq mi).[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-17) In Berlin alone, there are 833 allotment garden complexes.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-18)

**Malta**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=10)]

[A field of vegetables and plants

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:September_5,_2011_(II).jpg)Allotments at Għammieri, [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta)

[Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta) introduced its first allotment gardens in April 2011.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-19) The objective of the scheme, which was called *Midd Idejk fil-Biedja* ('Try Your Hand at Farming'), was to encourage people, especially the young and those living in urban areas, to take up organic farming. The scheme had over 50 allotment plots located at Għammieri, [Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malta), with each plot measuring 50 square metres in size.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-20) All plots were fully irrigated and those who participated in the scheme received continual support and training. Malta's allotment gardens were terminated in 2013, following a change in administration.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-21) In September, 2019, [Heritage Malta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heritage_Malta), an agency which falls under the Ministry for Culture, started an initiative to re-introduce the concept of allotments.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-22) Located just above the [Abbatija Tad-Dejr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abbatija_Tad-Dejr) catacombs in [Rabat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabat,_Malta), the new allotment plots were issued with several restrictions in an effort to protect the sensitivity of the archaeological site.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-23)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-24)

**Netherlands**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=11)]

[A small house with a garden in the back

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Volkstuin_rotterdam.jpg)Allotment in [Rotterdam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotterdam)

The first allotment gardens in the [Netherlands](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) were founded in 1838. In the 19th century, cities started allotment gardens for working-class families. Around the first world war, in which the Netherlands remained neutral, the users of the gardens started demanding that the gardens would be governed by the members. In 1928, the allotment garden societies founded the national level *het Algemeen Verbond van Volkstuindersverenigingen in Nederland* (AVVN). During the German Occupation of WWII, many "Volkstuinen" started. Until the 1950s, the gardens were primarily used for vegetable production; since then there has been a shift to recreational use. Depending on the city and society, small sheds, greenhouses or small garden houses are allowed. In some cases, permanent habitation is allowed during summertime. The Netherlands has 240,000 allotments.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Norway**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=12)]

There are 13 allotment gardens in [Norway](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norway), with around 2000 allotments. The oldest, [Rodeløkkens Kolonihager](https://no.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rodel%C3%B8kkens_kolonihager), dates to 1907. The largest, Solvang Kolonihager, has around 600 allotments and is in Oslo, close to the woods and Sognsvann lake. The allotment gardens are quite popular, and there can be a waiting list of 10 and in some cases even 20 years.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Philippines**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=13)]

[A field of plants with blue barrels

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kauswagan_Allotment_Garden.JPG)Kauswagan Allotment Garden, [Cagayan de Oro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cagayan_de_Oro)

In 2003, the first allotment garden of the [Philippines](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippines) was established in Cagayan de Oro, [Northern Mindanao](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Mindanao) as part of a European Union funded project.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-25) Meanwhile, with the assistance of the German Embassy in Manila and several private donors from Germany, this number has grown to five self-sustaining gardens located in different urban areas of the city, enabling a total of 55 urban poor families the legal access to land for food production. Further four allotment gardens, two of them within the premises of public elementary schools are presently being set up for additional 36 families using the [asset-based community development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asset-based_community_development) approach.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-26) Some of the gardeners belong to the poorest in the city, the garbage pickers of the city's landfill site.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-27) Aside from different vegetables, the gardeners grow also [herbs](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbs) and [tropical fruits](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_fruits). In some gardens, small animals are kept and fish ponds are maintained to avail the gardeners of additional protein sources for the daily dietary needs. Each allotment garden has a [compost](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compost) heap where [biodegradable wastes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodegradable_waste) from the garden as well as from the neighboring households are converted into organic fertilizer, thus contributing to the integrated solid waste management program of the city. Further, all gardens are equipped with so-called urine-diverting [ecological sanitation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological_sanitation) toilets similar to practices in Danish allotment gardens described by Bregnhøj et al. (2003).[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-28)

**Poland**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=14)]

[A garden with a house in the background

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:ROD_Relaks,_allotment_gardens_in_Pozna%C5%84,_Poland..jpg)ROD imienia ks. L. Przyłuskiego, allotment gardens in Poznań, Poland

In Poland, allotment gardens date back to 1897 when Doctor Jan Jalkowski founded the 'Sun Baths' ([Polish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polish_language): *Kąpiele słoneczne*) community gardens and health area in [Grudziądz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grudzi%C4%85dz).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-29) The emergence of allotment gardens in Poland, similarly to the situation in other European countries, was linked to the industrialisation epoque. The creation of the allotments was treated as a response to food and health problems of a growing number of rural population migrating into cities.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-30)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-31) Former peasants were encouraged to reproduce their rural subsistence patterns in a new environment to increase social stability through additional food provision, creation of green spaces, and exercise.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-32) The organisers opted that the gardens should first and foremost meet the needs of the poorest.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-culture.pl-33)

The role of allotment gardens did not change significantly in the twentieth century.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Klepacki_123-34) During the Communist regime allotment gardeners were mostly focused on improving the household budget by producing food for family needs.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276-35) In the late 1980s, food expenses comprised 40% of the household budget.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-36) It was also during that time when spending time at the allotment gardens (Polish: *działkowanie*) became a cultural phenomenon.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-culture.pl-33)

With the collapse of Communism and the arrival of Capitalism, the function and main purpose of the allotment gardens were redefined.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276-35) In 2013 the regulator characterised their primary role as to satisfy recreational and other social needs – food security was only mentioned among the latter.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-37)

Currently, there are 965,000 registered allotment gardeners in Poland.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-38) Allotment gardeners, who cultivate publicly owned urban space, constitute the largest group of city land managers in the country.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276-35) The transition from the predominantly productive character of the allotments to the pleasure gardens that has been observed in Poland is the combined result of market trends, current aesthetic needs, pressure from allotment administrators, and city developers willing to adopt these attractive green spaces.[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-Klepacki_123-34) Progressive urbanization is threatening the existence of allotment gardens especially those located in city centres, the other threat is an idea of turning allotments into public open spaces, which would most probably transform them into parks.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-39)

In the past years, the interest in allotment gardens has been rising again, mostly around younger people who see their environmental, community building, and leisure potential.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-culture.pl-33)

**Portugal**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=15)]

[A garden with a fence and buildings in the background

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:HortaCSBras.JPG)Allotments on the outskirts of Lisbon

Since 2011, the municipality of Lisbon has created more than 19 allotment gardens (*parques hortícolas* or *hortas urbanas*).[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-40) These are granted to residents by means of a public application process.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-41)

Otherwise, allotment gardens in Portugal are often precarious, as land is spontaneously divided into strips as cities grow.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Russia**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=16)]

[A landscape with trees and buildings

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:E7159-Kstovo-industrial-right.jpg)Russian allotments ([dacha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacha)), [Nizhny Novgorod Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nizhny_Novgorod_Oblast), Russia[A group of houses on a hill next to a body of water

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sisto-Palkino.jpg)Allotments at Sista-Palkino, [Lomonosovsky District, Leningrad Oblast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lomonosovsky_District,_Leningrad_Oblast), by the Sista river

The first allotments ("[dachas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacha)") in [Russia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) began to appear during the [reign](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reign) of [Peter the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_the_Great). Initially they were small [estates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estate_(house)) in the [country](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countryside), which were given to loyal vassals by the [Tsar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tsar). In archaic Russian, the word *dacha* (да́ча) means *something given*.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

During the [Age of Enlightenment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Age_of_Enlightenment), [Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) [aristocracy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristocracy) used their allotments for social and cultural gatherings, which were usually accompanied by [masquerade balls](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Masquerade_ball) and [fireworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fireworks) displays. The [Industrial Revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution) brought about a rapid growth in the urban population, and urban residents increasingly desired to escape the heavily polluted cities, at least temporarily. By the end of the 19th century, the allotment became a favorite summer retreat for the [upper](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upper_class) and middle classes of Russian society.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

After the [Bolshevik revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolshevik_revolution) of 1917, most dachas were [nationalized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nationalization). Some were converted into vacation homes for the [working class](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Working_class), while others, usually of better quality, were distributed among the prominent [functionaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Functionary) of the [Communist Party](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communist_Party_of_the_Soviet_Union) and the newly emerged cultural and scientific [elite](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elite). All but a few allotments remained the property of the state and the right to use them was usually revoked when a dacha occupant was dismissed or fell out of favor with the rulers of the state. [Joseph Stalin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Stalin)'s favourite Dacha was in [Gagra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gagra), [Abkhazia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abkhazia).[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-42) The construction of new dachas was restricted until the late 1940s and required the special approval of the Communist Party leadership.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The period after [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II) saw a moderate growth in dacha development. Since there was no actual law banning the construction of dachas, [squatters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squatting) began occupying unused plots of land near [cities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/City) and towns, some building [sheds](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shed), [huts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hut_(building)), and more prominent dwellings that served as dachas. This practice of squatting was spurred by the desire of urban dwellers, all living in multi-story [apartment buildings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apartment_building), to spend some time close to nature, and also to grow their own fruits and vegetables. The latter was caused by the failure of the [centrally planned](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centrally_planned_economy) [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) agricultural program to supply enough fresh [produce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Produce). As time passed, the number of squatters grew geometrically and the government had no choice but to officially recognize their right to amateur farming. The 1955 [legislation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislation) introduced a new type of [legal entity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juristic_person) into the [Soviet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) [juridical system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juridical_system), a so-called "gardeners' partnership" (садоводческое товарищество; not to be confused with community garden). The gardeners' partnerships received the right to permanent use of land exclusively for agricultural purposes and permission to connect to public electrical and [water supply](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_supply) networks. In 1958, yet another form of organization was introduced, a "cooperative for dacha construction (DSK)" (дачно-строительный кооператив), which recognized the right of an individual to build a small house on the land leased from the government.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The 1980s saw the peak of the dacha boom, with virtually every affluent family in the country having a dacha of their own or spending weekends and holidays at friends' dachas. Often ill-equipped and without indoor [plumbing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plumbing), dachas were nevertheless the ultimate solution for millions of Russian working-class families to having an inexpensive summer retreat. Having a piece of land also offered an opportunity for city dwellers to indulge themselves in growing their own fruits and vegetables. To this day, [May Day](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/May_Day) holidays remain a feature of Russian life allowing urban residents a long weekend to plant seeds and tend fruit trees as the ground defrosts from the long Russian winter.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Since there are no other national holidays that are long enough for planting, many employers give their staff an extra day off specifically for that purpose.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The [collapse of communism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collapse_of_communism) in the Soviet Union saw the return to private [land ownership](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_ownership). Most dachas have since been [privatized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privatization), and Russia is now the nation with the largest number of owners of [second homes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vacation_property).[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] The growth of living standards in recent years allowed many dacha owners to spend their [discretionary income](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discretionary_income) on improvements. Thus, many recently built dachas are fully equipped houses suitable for use as permanent residences. The market-oriented economy transformed the dacha into an asset, which generally reflects the prosperity of its owner and can be freely traded in the real estate market.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

Due to the rapid increase in urbanization in Russia, many village houses are currently being sold to be used as allotments. Many Russian villages now have *dachniki* ([да́чники](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/%D0%B4%D0%B0%D1%87%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA#Russian)) as temporary residents. Some villages have been fully transformed into dacha settlements, while some older dacha settlements often look like more permanent lodgings. The advantages of purchasing a dacha in a village usually are: lower costs, greater land area, and larger distances between houses. The disadvantages may include: lower-quality utilities, less security, and typically a farther distance to travel.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Sweden**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=17)]

[A group of people standing in a field

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Barn%C3%A4ngen_1915.jpg)Barnängen, Stockholm allotment garden in 1915[A small red house with a garden behind it

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Allotment_hut_in_red_1920s.JPG)Allotment huts in the open-air museum [Skansen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skansen), Stockholm

In [Landskrona](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landskrona), around the area of the [Citadel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landskrona_Citadel), the first allotment gardens of [Sweden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweden) were made available for lease in the 1860s,[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-43) later followed by those in [Malmö](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malm%C3%B6) in 1895, and [Stockholm](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockholm) in 1904. The local authorities were inspired by [Anna Lindhagen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_Lindhagen), a social-democratic leader and a woman in the upper ranks of society, who visited allotment gardens in Copenhagen and was delighted by them. In her first book on the topic devoted to the usefulness of allotment gardens she wrote:

For the family, the plot of land is a uniting bond, where all family members can meet in shared work and leisure. The family father, tired with the cramped space at home, may rejoice in taking care of his family in the open air, and feel responsible if the little plot of earth bestows a very special interest upon life.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-44)

Anna Lindhagen is said to have met Lenin when he passed through Stockholm from the exile in Switzerland on their return trip to Russia after the February Revolution in 1917.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-45) She invited him to the allotment gardens of Barnängen to show all its benefits. However, she did not win his approval. Lenin was totally unresponsive to this kind of activity. To poke in the soil was to prepare the ground for political laziness in the [class struggle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Class_struggle). The workers should not be occupied with gardening, they should rather devote themselves to the [proletarian revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proletarian_revolution).[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-46)

The [Swedish Federation of Leisure Gardening](http://www.koloni.org/) was founded in 1921 and represents today more than 26,000 allotment and leisure gardeners. The members are organised in about 275 local societies all over Sweden. The land is usually rented from the local authorities.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

**Turkey**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=18)]

[A row of houses in a garden

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hobby_Gardens_in_Turkey.png)Hobby Gardens in Turkey

Allotments or hobby gardens ([Turkish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_language): *hobi bahçeleri*) as they are known in Turkey became really popular after 2000s. A hobby garden or organic garden is an area or plot of land where vegetables and fruits can be grown. Hobby gardens, which have become very popular in recent years, offer a natural environment in city life.

Hobby gardens, which are mostly prepared by municipalities and put into service by charging annual rental fees, are now used by many people to grow vegetables and fruits and to be in touch with nature. The size of the hobby garden and the type of soil may vary depending on the region.

Hobby gardens can also be put up for sale through share deeds. In addition, in the parceling prepared, the hobby garden must be specified in the same way on the real land.

**United Kingdom**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=19)]

[A group of children playing in a yard

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:A_group_of_boys_set_to_work_creating_an_allotment_on_a_bomb_site_in_London_during_1942._D8956.jpg)Boys creating an allotment on a bomb site in London, 1942[A collage of several different garden beds

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Jordansallotments.jpg)Allotments in the rural village of [Jordans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordans,_Buckinghamshire)[A field with a group of houses

Description automatically generated with medium confidence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Allotment_gardens_near_Boosbeck_-_geograph.org.uk_-_1727984.jpg)UK allotment gardens near Middlesbrough, showing typical sheds and use of junk and recycled materials

A 1732 engraving of [Birmingham](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birmingham), England, shows the town encircled by allotments, some of which still exist to this day. Another old allotment site is Great Somerford Free Gardens in the [Wiltshire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wiltshire) village of [Great Somerford](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Somerford). These were created in 1809 following a letter to [King George III](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/King_George_III) from Rev Stephen Demainbray (a [chaplain to the king](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honorary_Chaplain_to_the_King)) in which he asked the king to spare, in perpetuity, six acres from the [Inclosure Acts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inclosure_Act) for the benefit of the poor of his parish.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-47)[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-48)

Following these Inclosure Acts and the Commons Act 1876,[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-49) the land available for personal cultivation by the poor was greatly diminished. To fulfill the need for land, allotment legislation was enacted. The law was first fully codified in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908,[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-50) then modified by the Allotments Act 1922[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-51) and subsequent Allotments Acts up until the [Allotments Act 1950](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotments_Act_1950).

Under the Acts, a local authority is required to maintain an "adequate provision" of land, usually a large allotment field which can then be subdivided into allotment gardens for individual residents at a low rent. Allotment sizes are often quoted in square rods, although the use of the rod has been illegal for trade purposes since 1965.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-52) The rent is set at what a person "may reasonably be expected to pay" (1950); in 1997 the average rent for a ten [square rods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Square_rod), or 1⁄16 acre (250 m2) plot was £22 a year. In February 2012 the UK's first [Green](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Party_of_England_and_Wales)-controlled council, [Brighton and Hove](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brighton_and_Hove_City_Council), caused controversy when they stated their intention to raise the rent for a standard 250 m2 plot to £110 per year, with many people suggesting that this was contrary to the environmental agenda on which they were elected. Each plot cannot exceed forty square rods, i.e. 1⁄4 acre (1,000 m2) and must be used for the production of fruit or vegetables for consumption by the plot-holder and their family (1922), or of flowers for use by the plot-holder and their family. The exact size and quality of the plots is not defined. The council has a duty to provide sufficient allotments to meet demand. The total income from allotments was £2.61 million and total expenditure was £8.44 million in 1997.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-53)

The total number of plots has varied greatly over time. In the 19th and early 20th century, the allotment system supplied much of the fresh vegetables eaten by the poor.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-54) In 1873 there were 244,268 plots and by 1918 there were around 1,500,000 plots. While numbers fell in the 1920s and 1930s, following an increase to 1,400,000 during World War II there were still around 1,117,000 plots in 1948. This number has been in decline since then, falling to 600,000 by the late 1960s and 300,000 by 2009. The Thorpe Inquiry of 1969 investigated the decline and put the causes as the decline in available land, increasing prosperity and the growth of other leisure activities.[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-55)

The popular 1970s British television programme [*The Good Life*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Good_Life_(1975_TV_series)), about a couple seeking to "escape the rat race" by becoming "totally self-sufficient" in a suburban setting, utilised an allotment to achieve their aims.[[*citation needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Increased interest in "green" issues from the 1970s revived interest in allotment gardening, whilst the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG), and the Scottish Allotments and Gardens Society (SAGS) in Scotland, continued to campaign on behalf of allotment users. However, the rate of decline was only slowed, falling from 530,000 plots in 1970 to 497,000 in 1977, although there was a substantial waiting list. By 1980 the surge in interest was over, and by 1997 the number of plots had fallen to around 265,000, with waiting lists of 13,000 and 44,000 vacant plots. In 2008 [*The Guardian*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Guardian) reported that 330,000 people held an allotment, whilst 100,000 were on waiting lists.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-cur-56)

In 2006, a report commissioned by the [London Assembly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_Assembly)[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-57) identified that whilst demand was at an all-time high across the capital, the pressure caused by high-density building was further decreasing the amount of allotment land. The issue was given further publicity when *The Guardian* newspaper reported on the community campaign against the potential impact of the development for the [2012 Summer Olympics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics) on the future of the century-old [Manor Garden Allotments](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manor_Garden_Allotments), Hackney Wick.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-58) In March 2008, Geoff Stokes, secretary of the NSALG, claimed that councils are failing in their duty to provide allotments. "[T]hey sold off land when demand was not so high. This will go on because developers are now building houses with much smaller gardens."[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-cur-56) The [Local Government Association](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_Government_Association) has issued guidance asking councils to consider requiring developers to set land aside to make up for the shortfalls in allotment plots.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-59)

Against the falling trend of land set aside for allotments is an increasing awareness of the need for cities to counter issues of food security and [climate change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change) through greater [self-sufficiency](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-sufficiency). This drive to expand allotments is also a response to food price inflation, a desire to reduce [food miles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_miles) and surplus provision of land in post-industrial towns and cities in the developed world. Some of these themes were taken up in a recent urban agriculture project in [Middlesbrough](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middlesbrough) in the [Tees Valley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tees_Valley).[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-60)

[A group of women preparing vegetables

Description automatically generated](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Members_of_Springfield_Women%27s_Institute_(WI)_in_Essex_make_chutney_at_a_table_set_up_in_the_garden_of_the_rectory,_August_1941._D4273.jpg)Members of Springfield Women's Institute (WI) in Essex make chutney at a table set up in the garden of the rectory, August 1941. D4273

The gendered origins of allotment spaces has been the subject of research, with findings including that a lack of toilets and sanitation can be a barrier to women, with some even miscarrying on their plots.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_note-61)

**United States**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=20)]

*Main article:*[*Community gardening in the United States*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_gardening_in_the_United_States)

Many "[community gardens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Community_gardening_in_the_United_States)" founded in the United States began as "[victory gardens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_garden)" in [World War II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_II), and later evolved into community gardens. Plots in these gardens are often rented out by the city, starting at plots of just 5 ft × 5 ft (1.5 m × 1.5 m). The [environmental movement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_movement_in_the_United_States) has increased interest in community gardening.

**See also**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=21)]

* [Dacha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dacha)
* [Garden sharing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garden_sharing)
* [Intercultural Garden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercultural_Garden)
* [Leisure](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure)
* [Online platforms for collaborative consumption](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_platforms_for_collaborative_consumption)
* [P-Patch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/P-Patch)
* [Simple living](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_living)
* [Urban agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_agriculture)
* [Subsistence agriculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subsistence_agriculture)
* [Permaculture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permaculture)
* [Smallholding](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smallholding)
* [Peach wall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peach_wall)

**References**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=22)]

* 1. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-1) The term "allotment" is not used in the United States to refer to these garden plots, as shown by the entries in the [American Heritage Dictionary](http://www.yourdictionary.com/allotment) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20120813072843/http:/www.yourdictionary.com/allotment) 2012-08-13 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) and the [Cambridge American English Dictionary](http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/american-english/allot?q=allotment) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20130527034522/http:/dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/american-english/allot?q=allotment) 2013-05-27 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine).
  2. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-2) *MacNair, Emily (2002).*[*"The Garden City Handbook: How to Create and Protect Community Gardens in Greater Victoria"*](https://polisproject.org/files/2021/12/Garden_City_HB.pdf)*(PDF). Polis Project on Ecological Governance. University of Victoria.*
  3. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-3) *Drescher, A. W. (2001),*[*"The German Allotment Gardens — a Model for Poverty Alleviation and Food Security in Southern African Cities?"*](http://www.cityfarmer.org/germanAllot.html)*, Proceedings of the Sub-Regional Expert Meeting on Urban Horticulture, Stellenbosch, South Africa, January 15–19, 2001, FAO/*[*University of Stellenbosch*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Stellenbosch)*,*[*archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20090414160309/http:/www.cityfarmer.org/germanAllot.html)*from the original on 2009-04-14, retrieved 2009-03-13*
  4. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-4) Drescher, A. W., Holmer, R. J. and D. L. Iaquinta 2006. "Urban Homegardens and Allotment Gardens for Sustainable Livelihoods: Management Strategies and Institutional Environments". In: Kumar, B. M. and Nair, P. K. (Eds) 2006. *Tropical Homegardens: A Time-Tested Example of Agroforestry*. Series: Advances in Agroforestry 3, Springer, New York.
  5. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-5) [*"What do we encourage?"*](http://www.jardins-familiaux.org/office/eng/eoffer.html)*. Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20140114003429/http:/www.jardins-familiaux.org/office/eng/eoffer.html)*from the original on 14 January 2014. Retrieved 13 January 2014.*
  6. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-6) [Großes Interesse am Wohnen im Gartenhaus](http://wien.orf.at/news/stories/2835862/) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20170409023215/http:/wien.orf.at/news/stories/2835862/) 2017-04-09 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) orf.at,
  7. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-7) [Wiener Kleingarten Messe – Die Messe für Bauen, Gestalten und Wohlfühlen in Haus und Garten](http://evotion.at/kleingartenmesse/?page_id=8) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20180509134905/http:/evotion.at/kleingartenmesse/?page_id=8) 2018-05-09 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) evotion.at, Vienna Allotment Fair
  8. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-8) [*"Canadian Community Gardening"*](https://www.cityfarmer.org/canadaCC.html)*. www.cityfarmer.org. Retrieved 2021-06-12.*
  9. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-9) [*Salmonsens Konversationsleksikon*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salmonsens_Konversationsleksikon)*, 2. udgave*, A/S J. H. Schultz Forlagsboghandel, Copenhagen 1915-1930.
  10. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-10) [*"KOSKESTA VOIMAA - ARKI - AIKAKAUSI 1918-1940 - SIIRTOLAPUUTARHALIIKE"*](http://www15.uta.fi/koskivoimaa/arki/1918-40/siirtolsapuutarhaliike.htm)*. www15.uta.fi.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20080608101433/http:/www.uta.fi/koskivoimaa/arki/1918-40/siirtolsapuutarhaliike.htm)*from the original on 2008-06-08. Retrieved 2017-04-17.*
  11. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-11) [*"The Federation of Finnish Allotment Gardens - Suomen Siirtolapuutarhaliitto ry"*](http://www.siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi/siirtolapuutarhaliitto/the-federation-of-finnish-allotm/)*. www.siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170418081612/http:/www.siirtolapuutarhaliitto.fi/siirtolapuutarhaliitto/the-federation-of-finnish-allotm/)*from the original on 2017-04-18. Retrieved 2017-04-17.*
  12. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Crouch2000_12-0) *Crouch, D. (2000). "Reinventing Allotments for the Twenty-First Century: The UK Experience". Acta Horticulturae (523): 135–142.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.17660/ActaHortic.2000.523.18*](https://doi.org/10.17660%2FActaHortic.2000.523.18)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0567-7572*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0567-7572)*.*
  13. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Sidblad2000_13-0) *Sidblad, S. (2000). "Swedish Perspectives of Allotment and Community Gardening". Acta Horticulturae (523): 151–160.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.17660/ActaHortic.2000.523.20*](https://doi.org/10.17660%2FActaHortic.2000.523.20)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0567-7572*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0567-7572)*.*
  14. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-14) Haavie, S. 2001, [Parsellhagedyrking i Oslo](http://www.21firstst.com/parsell/forskning.asp) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20061018105454/http:/www.21firstst.com/parsell/forskning.asp) 2006-10-18 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) — en statusoversikt. Rapport/Osloforskning 1/2001 ([ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier)) [82-8053-000-2](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/82-8053-000-2))
  15. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-15) Jensen, N. 1996. [Allotment Guide](http://www.cityfarmer.org/DenmarkHistory.html) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20060829103039/http:/www.cityfarmer.org/DenmarkHistory.html) 2006-08-29 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) — Copenhagen & Surroundings /Kolonihave Guide Kobenhavn & Omegn, Copenhagen, Denmark.
  16. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-16) [Rent-a-Plot: Germany's Garden Ghettos.](http://www.spiegel.de/international/0,1518,410799,00.html) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20070223085102/http:/www.spiegel.de/international/0%2C1518%2C410799%2C00.html) 2007-02-23 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine) *Der Spiegel*, 2006-04-11. Accessed 2006-03-17.
  17. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-17) Gröning, G., Wolschke-Bulmahn, J., 1995. Von Ackermann bis Ziegelhütte, Studien zur Frankfurter Geschichte, Band 36. Frankfurt am Main, Germany.
  18. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-18) [*"The History of Berlin's Green Space: Allotment Gardens"*](http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/umwelt/stadtgruen/geschichte/en/kleingaerten/index.shtml)*. Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20120805060600/http:/www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/umwelt/stadtgruen/geschichte/en/kleingaerten/index.shtml)*from the original on 5 August 2012. Retrieved 24 March 2012.*
  19. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-19) [*"Try your hand at farming"*](https://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20110420/local/try-your-hand-at-farming.361507)*. timesofmalta.com. Allied Newspapers. 20 April 2011.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170109064334/http:/www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20110420/local/try-your-hand-at-farming.361507)*from the original on 9 January 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018.*
  20. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-20) [*"Malta's blossoming green fingers"*](https://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20120527/local/Malta-s-blossoming-green-fingers.421431)*. timesofmalta.com. Allied Newspapers. 27 May 2012.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170109061953/http:/www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20120527/local/Malta-s-blossoming-green-fingers.421431)*from the original on 9 January 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018.*
  21. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-21) [*"'Positive' allotment project is dumped by government"*](https://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20140625/local/-Positive-allotment-project-is-dumped-by-government.524908)*. timesofmalta.com. Allied Newspapers. 25 June 2014.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170109113316/http:/www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20140625/local/-Positive-allotment-project-is-dumped-by-government.524908)*from the original on 9 January 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018.*
  22. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-22) [*"Expression of Interest among the General Public for the Use of Allotments at Abbatija Tad-Dejr Garden, Rabat"*](https://heritagemalta.org/hm28-01-2019-expression-of-interest-among-the-general-public-for-the-use-of-allotments-at-abbatija-tad-dejr-garden-rabat/)*. Heritage Malta. Retrieved 22 January 2020.*
  23. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-23) [*"Heritage Malta offers community garden to the public in Rabat"*](https://www.maltachamber.org.mt/en/heritage-malta-offers-a-community-garden-to-the-public-in-rabat)*. The Malta Chamber of Commerce. Retrieved 22 January 2020.*
  24. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-24) [*"Heritage Malta offers community garden to the public in Rabat"*](https://newsbook.com.mt/en/heritage-malta-offers-community-garden-to-the-public-in-rabat/)*. Newsbook. 27 September 2019. Retrieved 22 January 2020.*
  25. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-25) *Holmer, R. J.; Clavejo, M. T.; Dongus, S.; Drescher, A. (2003).*[*"Allotment Gardens for Philippine Cities"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20070927195812/http:/www.ruaf.org/node/358)*. Urban Agriculture Magazine.****11****: 29–31. Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.ruaf.org/node/358)*on 2007-09-27.*
  26. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-26) [Health Promoting Schools, Ecological Sanitation and School Gardens in Mindanao](http://puvep.xu.edu.ph/snews/headlines/health_promoting_schools/) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20061010235949/http:/puvep.xu.edu.ph/snews/headlines/health_promoting_schools/) 2006-10-10 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine)
  27. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-27) *Gerold, J.; Drescher, A. W.; Holmer, R. J. (2005). "Kleingärten zur Armutsminderung – Schrebergärten in Cagayan de Oro". Südostasien.****21****(4): 76–77.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*1434-7067*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1434-7067)*.*
  28. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-28) *Bregnhøj, H.; Eilersen, A. M.; von Krauss, M. K.; Backlund, A. (2003).*[*"Experiences with Ecosan in Danish Allotment Gardens and in Development Projects"*](http://www.puvep.com/publications/Experiences%20with%20ecosan%20in%20Danish%20allotment%20gardens%20and%20in%20development%20projects.pdf)*(PDF). Proceedings to 2nd International Symposium on Ecological Sanitation "Ecosan – Closing the Loop", April 7 to 11, 2003 Lübeck, Germany.*[[*permanent dead link*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Link_rot)]
  29. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-29) [*"Najstarszy Ogród Działkowy w Polsce - Historia Ogrodu"*](http://kapielesloneczne.pl.tl/Historia-Ogrodu.htm)*. kapielesloneczne.pl.tl.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20171005051847/http:/kapielesloneczne.pl.tl/Historia-Ogrodu.htm)*from the original on 5 October 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2018.*
  30. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-30) *Barthel, Stephan; Parker, John; Ernstson, Henrik (2015-05-01).*[*"Food and Green Space in Cities: A Resilience Lens on Gardens and Urban Environmental Movements"*](https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098012472744)*. Urban Studies.****52****(7): 1321–1338.*[*Bibcode*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bibcode_(identifier))*:*[*2015UrbSt..52.1321B*](https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2015UrbSt..52.1321B)*.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.1177/0042098012472744*](https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0042098012472744)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0042-0980*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0042-0980)*.*[*S2CID*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S2CID_(identifier))[*154985303*](https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:154985303)*.*
  31. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-31) Villace, B., L. Lebajos, L. Aceituno-Mata, R. Morales, and M. Pardo de Santayana. 2014. La naturaleza cercana. Huertos urbanos colectivos madrileños. Ambienta 107:54– 73 [online] Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264554421_La_naturaleza_cercana_Huertos_urbanos_colectivos_madrilenos>
  32. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-32) *Klepacki, Piotr; Kujawska, Monika (March 2018).*[*"Urban Allotment Gardens in Poland: Implications for Botanical and Landscape Diversity"*](https://doi.org/10.2993%2F0278-0771-38.1.123)*. Journal of Ethnobiology.****38****(1): 123–137.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.2993/0278-0771-38.1.123*](https://doi.org/10.2993%2F0278-0771-38.1.123)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0278-0771*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0278-0771)*.*
  33. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-culture.pl_33-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-culture.pl_33-1) [***c***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-culture.pl_33-2) [*"Grow Your Own Beetroot: Poland's Allotment Culture"*](https://culture.pl/en/article/grow-your-own-beetroot-polands-allotment-culture)*. Culture.pl. Retrieved 2021-04-25.*
  34. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Klepacki_123_34-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Klepacki_123_34-1) *Klepacki, Piotr; Kujawska, Monika (2018-03-01).*[*"Urban Allotment Gardens in Poland: Implications for Botanical and Landscape Diversity"*](https://doi.org/10.2993%2F0278-0771-38.1.123)*. Journal of Ethnobiology.****38****(1): 123.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.2993/0278-0771-38.1.123*](https://doi.org/10.2993%2F0278-0771-38.1.123)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0278-0771*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0278-0771)*.*
  35. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276_35-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276_35-1) [***c***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-Bellows_247%E2%80%93276_35-2) *Bellows, Anne C. (October 2004).*[*"One Hundred Years of Allotment Gardens in Poland1"*](https://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07409710490893793)*. Food and Foodways.****12****(4): 247–276.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.1080/07409710490893793*](https://doi.org/10.1080%2F07409710490893793)*.*[*ISSN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISSN_(identifier))[*0740-9710*](https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0740-9710)*.*[*S2CID*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/S2CID_(identifier))[*153333812*](https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:153333812)*.*
  36. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-36) *Pawlikowska-Piechotka, Anna (2011).*[*Active recreation space 'for all' : family gardens in Poland*](http://worldcat.org/oclc/998801617)*.*[*OCLC*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OCLC_(identifier))[*998801617*](https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/998801617)*.*
  37. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-37) [*"USTAWA z dnia 13 grudnia 2013 r. o rodzinnych ogrodach działkowych - Tekst pierwotny - Baza aktów prawnych - INFOR.pl - portal księgowych"*](https://www.infor.pl/akt-prawny/DZU.2014.004.0000040,ustawa-o-rodzinnych-ogrodach-dzialkowych.html)*. www.infor.pl. Retrieved 2021-04-25.*
  38. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-38) Gorczyca, M., 2013. Stan rozwoju pracowniczych ogródków działkowych, Wiadomości Statystyczne 12:80–85
  39. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-39) Szczęsny, M., and K. Kimic. 2012. Możliwości adaptacji terenów ogrodów działkowych na obiekty ogólnodostępne na przykładzie Rodzinnego Ogrodu Działkowego przy Kanale Gocławskim w Warszawie. Czasopismo Techniczne. Architektura. 109:179–185.
  40. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-40) [*"Sítio da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa: Parques Hortícolas Municipais"*](http://www.cm-lisboa.pt/viver/ambiente/parques-horticolas-municipais)*. www.cm-lisboa.pt. Retrieved 2019-08-23.*
  41. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-41) [*"Sítio da Câmara Municipal de Lisboa: Hortas urbanas - candidatura"*](http://www.cm-lisboa.pt/servicos/pedidos/ambiente-e-espacos-verdes/hortas-urbanas-candidatura)*. www.cm-lisboa.pt. Retrieved 2019-08-23.*
  42. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-42) [Abkhazia: where Stalin’s ghost holds sway](http://www.thefirstpost.co.uk/index.php?storyID=7039) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20070918220951/http:/www.thefirstpost.co.uk/index.php?storyID=7039) 2007-09-18 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine)
  43. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-43) *Kolonilotter.*[*"Kolonilotter"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170914133556/http:/www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/samhallsplanering-och-kulturmiljo/landskapsvard/kulturmiljoprogram/historia-utveckling/fritidens-landskap/sem-rekreation/Pages/Kolonilotter.aspx)*. www.lansstyrelsen.se (in Swedish). Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/skane/Sv/samhallsplanering-och-kulturmiljo/landskapsvard/kulturmiljoprogram/historia-utveckling/fritidens-landskap/sem-rekreation/Pages/Kolonilotter.aspx)*on 2017-09-14. Retrieved 2017-09-14.*
  44. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-44) Lindhagen, A., 1916. Koloniträdgårdar och planterade gårdar, Stockholm.
  45. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-45) Conan, M. 1999, From Vernacular Gardens to a Social Anthropology of Gardening: In: Conan, M. (Ed) Perspectives on Garden Histories. Series Dumbarton Oaks Colloquium on the History of Landscape Architecture (Vol 21): 181-204 [*"Archived copy"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20070207114605/http:/www.doaks.org/Perspectives/perspec09.pdf)*(PDF). Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.doaks.org/Perspectives/perspec09.pdf)*(PDF) on 2007-02-07. Retrieved 2007-03-21.*
  46. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-46) Per Gustafsson, Lena Ignestam and Christel Lundberg, 2000. The return of Lenin. A film made based on (the true) story about Lenin's visit in Stockholm 1917, and his relationship to allotment gardens. [*"Archived copy"*](https://web.archive.org/web/20061209084755/http:/www.gungardens.kulturservern.se/filmer/the_return_of_lenin.mov)*. Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.gungardens.kulturservern.se/filmer/the_return_of_lenin.mov)*on 2006-12-09. Retrieved 2007-03-23.*
  47. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-47) *Savill, Richard (10 March 2009).*[*"England's oldest allotments celebrate 200 years"*](https://www.telegraph.co.uk/gardening/4967971/Englands-oldest-allotments-celebrate-200-years.html)*. The Daily Telegraph.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20161224032023/http:/www.telegraph.co.uk/gardening/4967971/Englands-oldest-allotments-celebrate-200-years.html)*from the original on 24 December 2016. Retrieved 23 December 2016.*
  48. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-48) *Baggs, A.P.; Freeman, Jane; Stevenson, Janet H, eds. (1991).*[*"Victoria County History: Wiltshire: Vol 14 pp194-204 – Parishes: Great Somerford"*](http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol14/pp194-204)*. British History Online. University of London.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20170728160823/http:/www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/wilts/vol14/pp194-204)*from the original on 28 July 2017. Retrieved 23 December 2016.*
  49. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-49) [Commons Act 1876](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Vict/39-40/56/contents)
  50. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-50) [Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Edw7/8/36)
  51. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-51) [Allotments Act 1922](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo5/12-13/51)
  52. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-52) *Waterford, Douglas (2015-02-21). 21st century homestead : urban agriculture. Lulu.com.*[*ISBN*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier))[*9781312936515*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9781312936515)*.*[*OCLC*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OCLC_(identifier))[*936340204*](https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/936340204)*.*
  53. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-53) [*"House of Commons - Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs - Minutes of Evidence"*](https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm199798/cmselect/cmenvtra/560-iii/560iii02.htm)*. publications.parliament.uk. Retrieved 2019-09-04.*
  54. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-54) *Martin, Alex (15 May 2014). The Novice Gardener's Guide to Allotments. Lulu Press.*
  55. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-55) *Smithers, Rebecca (19 February 2009).*[*"Dig for recovery: allotments boom as thousands go to ground in recession"*](https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2009/feb/19/national-trust-allotments)*. The Guardian.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20140223010519/http:/www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2009/feb/19/national-trust-allotments)*from the original on 23 February 2014. Retrieved 10 February 2014.*
  56. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-cur_56-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-cur_56-1) Vidal, John. "[Coming up roses? Not any more as UK gardeners turn to vegetables](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/mar/22/food.gardens) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20161224035647/https:/www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/mar/22/food.gardens) 2016-12-24 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine)", 22 March 2008, *The Guardian*. Accessed on 22 March 2008. [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20080327213727/http:/www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2008/mar/22/food.gardens) on 22 March 2008.
  57. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-57) [A lot to lose: London's disappearing allotments.](http://www.london.gov.uk/assembly/reports/environment/allotments.pdf) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20070930204731/http:/www.london.gov.uk/assembly/reports/environment/allotments.pdf) 2007-09-30 at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine)
  58. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-58) *Hanson, Michele (13 February 2007).*[*"Michele Hanson doubts the validity of the 'Green Olympics'?"*](https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2007/feb/13/olympics2012.comment)*. The Guardian.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20160326004107/http:/www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2007/feb/13/olympics2012.comment)*from the original on 26 March 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2018.*
  59. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-59) Womack, Sarah. "[Developers forced to set up new allotments](https://web.archive.org/web/20080322185915/http:/www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/main.jhtml?xml=%2Fearth%2F2008%2F03%2F22%2Feallot122.xml)", 22 March 2008, [*The Daily Telegraph*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Daily_Telegraph). Accessed on 22 March 2008. on 22 March 2008.
  60. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-60) *Early, Catherine (26 March 2008).*[*"Urban Jungle"*](https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/mar/26/cityfood)*. The Guardian.*[*Archived*](https://web.archive.org/web/20140113181525/http:/www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/mar/26/cityfood)*from the original on 13 January 2014. Retrieved 13 January 2014.*
  61. [**^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allotment_(gardening)#cite_ref-61) *Cox, Elizabeth (2023-12-12).*[*"Leaks and pees: How women allotment gardeners manage bodily mess and the remains of early loss"*](https://thesociologicalreview.org/magazine/december-2023/mess/leaks-and-pees/)*. The Sociological Review Magazine.*[*doi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doi_(identifier))*:*[*10.51428/tsr.tour5403*](https://doi.org/10.51428%2Ftsr.tour5403)*.*

**Further reading**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allotment_(gardening)&action=edit&section=23)]

* *The Allotment: Its Landscape and Culture*, David Crouch and [Colin Ward](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colin_Ward) Paperback 314 pages (June 1, 1997), Publisher: Five Leaves Publications [ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier)) [0-907123-91-0](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-907123-91-0)
* *The Allotment Handbook*, Sophie Andrews, "A guide to promoting and protecting your allotment site." Ecologic Books, [[1]](https://web.archive.org/web/20060508145425/http:/www.eco-logicbooks.com/index.cfm?fa=book_details&book_id=2)
* *The Art of Allotments*, David Crouch, Publisher: Five Leaves Publications [[2]](https://web.archive.org/web/20060508145433/http:/www.eco-logicbooks.com/index.cfm?fa=book_details&book_id=533)
* *The Allotment Chronicles: A Social History of Allotment Gardening*, Steve Poole, Publisher: Silver Link Publishing, [ISBN](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier)) [1-85794-268-X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1-85794-268-X)
* *Building Food Secure Neighbourhoods: the Role of Allotment Gardens*, Robert J. Holmer, Axel W. Drescher: Urban Agriculture Magazine (2005), No. 15, p. 19-20 [[3]](https://web.archive.org/web/20070309202037/http:/www.ruaf.org/node/783)
* Cox, E. (2023, December 12). [Leaks and pees: How women allotment gardeners manage bodily mess and the remains of early loss](https://doi.org/10.51428/tsr.tour5403) [Online]. The Sociological Review Magazine.