Consultation and Engagement



Allotments Engagement 2026

Engagement survey report

October 2026

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Executive summary

ES1 Overview

This report summarises the quantitative findings from the 2026 engagement survey on Bristol's allotment service. The survey received 468 responses and asked for views on proposed rent models, site-based water charges, the draft Allotment Tenancy Agreement and proposed rules covering the management and use of allotment plots. It also asked respondents to rate possible improvements relating to communication, enforcement, site representatives, cultivation, security, waste, water, wildlife, waiting lists, vacant plots, support for new tenants, allotment communities, accessibility and inclusion. Percentages are based on those who answered each question.

ES2 Key findings

The preferred rent option was Model 1, comprising inflation plus routine repairs and maintenance, selected by 41% of respondents. The remaining responses were relatively evenly distributed between Model 2, covering inflation, routine maintenance and top-priority works; Model 3, with rent increasing over three years to cover top-priority works; and Model 4, with rent increasing over three years to cover a full programme of works.

Views on site-based water charges were mixed, with a higher percentage disagreeing than support. Overall, 42% disagreed or strongly disagreed with site-based water charges, compared with 32% who agreed or strongly agreed, while 26% neither agreed nor disagreed.

Almost half of respondents who answered the question about the draft Tenancy Agreement had read it and did not have any suggestions for changes. A further 27% had read it and wanted to suggest changes, while 25% had not read the agreement.

Most of the proposed allotment rules received majority support. Particularly strong support was recorded for rules relating to tenant and visitor conduct, vehicles and access ways, prohibited weapons, invasive plants, site security, waste management and asbestos reporting. For example, 96% supported the prohibition of firearms and similar weapons, 97% supported the rule concerning invasive plants, and between 91% and 95% supported each of the proposed conduct rules.

There was also substantial support for tenants keeping contact details up to date, maintaining clear plot boundaries and numbers, preventing the use of barbed wire, regulating overnight stays and recording equipment, controlling waste, complying with vehicle and access requirements, and allowing authorised Council representatives to inspect plots and livestock.

A smaller group of proposals attracted lower levels of support or greater disagreement. The requirement for at least 75% of a plot to be under active cultivation received 41% support, while 40% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The requirement to obtain permission before installing a pond received 47% support and 35% opposition, while the requirement for prior permission to plant fruit trees received 52% support and 30% opposition.

Views were divided on the proposed prohibition of fires and other forms of combustion. Overall, 43% agreed or strongly agreed with the rule, while 44% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The rule

concerning sheds and other structures also received comparatively lower support, with 54% agreeing and 28% disagreeing.

Most water-management rules received majority support. Support was highest for restricting site water to horticultural purposes, at 76%, and lowest for prohibiting hosepipes and irrigation systems connected to the mains water supply, at 60%. More than a quarter of respondents, 27%, disagreed with the hosepipe and irrigation rule.

Respondents placed a high priority on faster and clearer management of allotment sites. Reducing delays in dealing with abandoned plots was the highest-rated enforcement option, with 86% rating it as being of high or very high importance. Respondents also prioritised regular reviews to remove inactive applicants from waiting lists, greater officer support when security concerns arise and clearer information about responsibilities.

There was an appetite for greater flexibility and practical support. Greater flexibility around cultivation expectations was rated as highly important by 67% of respondents. Discounted water butts were the leading water-management solution, also rated highly by 67%, while discounted rents for difficult-to-let plots were the highest-rated solution for reducing vacant plots, at 69%.

Environmental considerations were important to respondents. Nearly three-quarters, 72%, rated greater recognition of the environmental benefits of allotments as being of high or very high importance. Clear waste guidance was the highest-rated waste-management improvement, selected as highly important by 60% of respondents.

Respondents supported greater clarity and support for site representatives. Better explanation of the site representative role to tenants was the highest-rated proposal in this area, at 74%. Conflict resolution, mediation and de-escalation was the leading training priority, while 51% rated delegating routine matters to trained site representatives as highly important.

For a digital allotment portal, plot information was the highest priority, with 60% rating it as being of high or very high importance. In relation to Council communication, respondents placed the greatest importance on clear information about who is responsible for what, while quarterly newsletters were the lowest-rated communication option.

Support for new tenants, accessibility and inclusion was also identified as important. Welcome packs were the highest-rated form of support for new tenants, while better support for disabled tenants, including clearer information about available support, was the leading accessibility and inclusion proposal, rated as highly important by 61% of respondents.

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Bristol City Council is reviewing aspects of the allotments service, including rent, the tenancy agreement, rules and issues faced by the council and tenants.

For this, we wanted to hear from tenants to understand their views and experiences of allotments in Bristol.

We engaged with Bristol citizens in June and September 2026.

1.2 Scope of this report

This engagement survey report describes the engagement methodology, the questions we asked, and the feedback received. Feedback will be considered by council officers before a decision is made on the proposed strategy.

- **Chapter 1** introduces the engagement
- **Chapter 2** describes the engagement methodology
- **Chapter 3** presents the engagement survey response rate and respondent characteristics
- **Chapter 4** summarises the responses to the strategy
- **Chapter 5 describes how this report will be used and how to keep updated on the decision-making process.**

2 Methodology

2.1 Workshops

2.1.1 Purpose of workshops

Three workshops were held in June to bring together allotment stakeholders and facilitate solution-focused discussions on issues affecting allotment sites. Invitations were circulated via the Allotments Forum, site representatives, and community groups, resulting in attendance from 61 participants, including 32 site representatives. The workshops provided an opportunity to identify challenges, share experiences, and discuss potential solutions.

Workshops were carried out on:

- 8 June 2026 – The Park Centre, Daventry Road, Bristol
- 10 June 2026 – Greenway Centre, Doncaster Road, Bristol
- 13 June 2026 – Watershed, Canon's Road, Bristol

2.1.2 Survey

The allotments engagement survey was available on the council's survey site (SmartSurvey) between 28 August 2026 and 20 September 2026.

Survey questions

The survey questions sought respondents' views on the following:

- what rent model respondents prefer
- whether respondents agree or disagree with water charges being based on how much water a site uses
- whether respondents suggest any changes to the draft tenancy agreement
- whether respondents agree or disagree with the suggested rules for allotments
- how important some of the issues faced on allotment sites are to respondents

The 'About you' section requested information which helps the council to check if the responses are representative of people across the city who may have different needs.

- Respondents' postcode: this identifies if any parts of the city are under-represented in responding to the engagement and it can show if people from more deprived areas of the city have different views compared to people living in less deprived areas
- Equalities monitoring information: this enables the council to check if people with specific protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are under-represented in the responses

Respondents could choose to answer some or all questions in any order and save and return to the survey later.

2.1.3 Alternative formats

Other formats of the survey (paper surveys, braille, large print, Easy Read, and translation to other languages) were available on request.

2.2 Publicity and briefings

2.2.1 Objective and background

The following programme of activity was carried out to publicise and explain the Allotments Engagement workshops and survey.

2.2.2 Communication channels

- Allotments Forum Newsletter
- Email blaster from Bristol City Council's Consultation and Engagement team

3 Survey response rate and respondent characteristics

3.1 Response rate to the survey

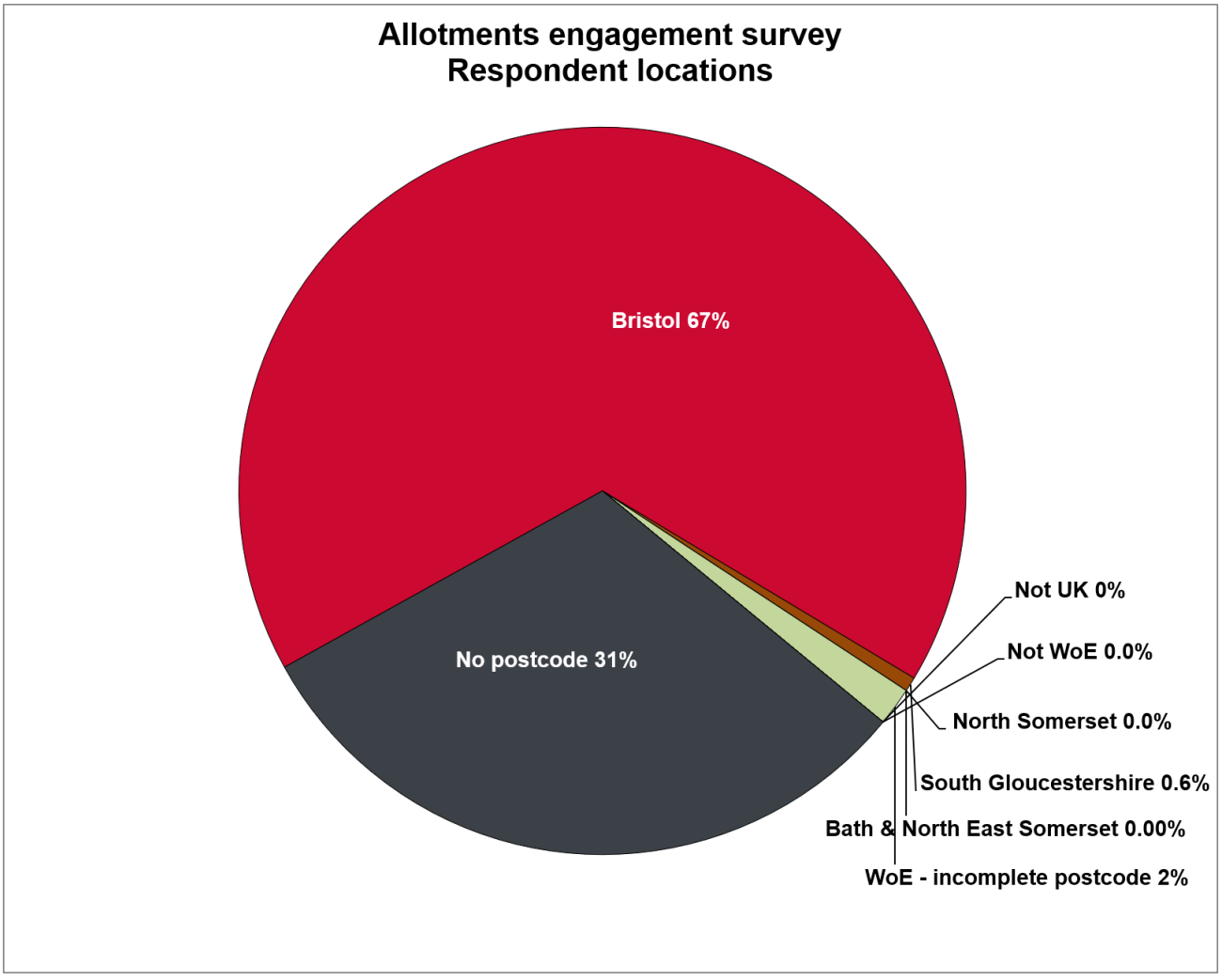
The Bristol Allotments Engagement Survey received 468 responses to the online survey.

3.2 Geographic distribution of survey responses

The geographical spread of responses was analysed using postcodes provided by respondents.

- 312 responses (67%) were received from postcodes in the Bristol City Council area
- 3 (0.6%) responses were from South Gloucestershire
- 8 (2%) were from unspecified locations within the 4 West of England authorities
- 145 (33%) did not provide a postcode or state if they live in Bristol.

Figure 1: Geographic distribution of responses



Of the 312 responses from within the Bristol City Council area, 297 provided a full or partial postcode that could be used to determine which ward or deprivation decile the respondent lived in (Figures 2 and 3).

Figure 2: Map of distribution of responses in Bristol

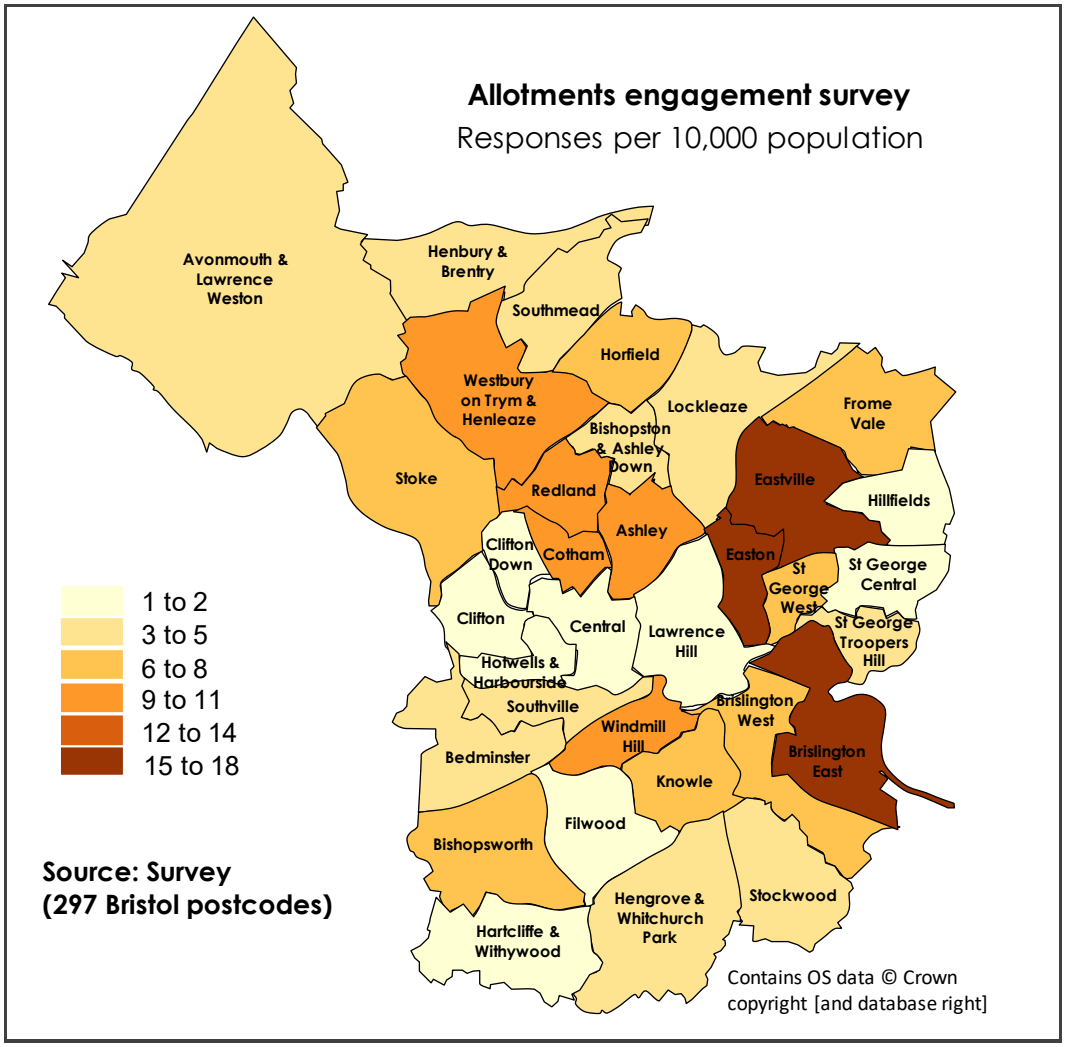
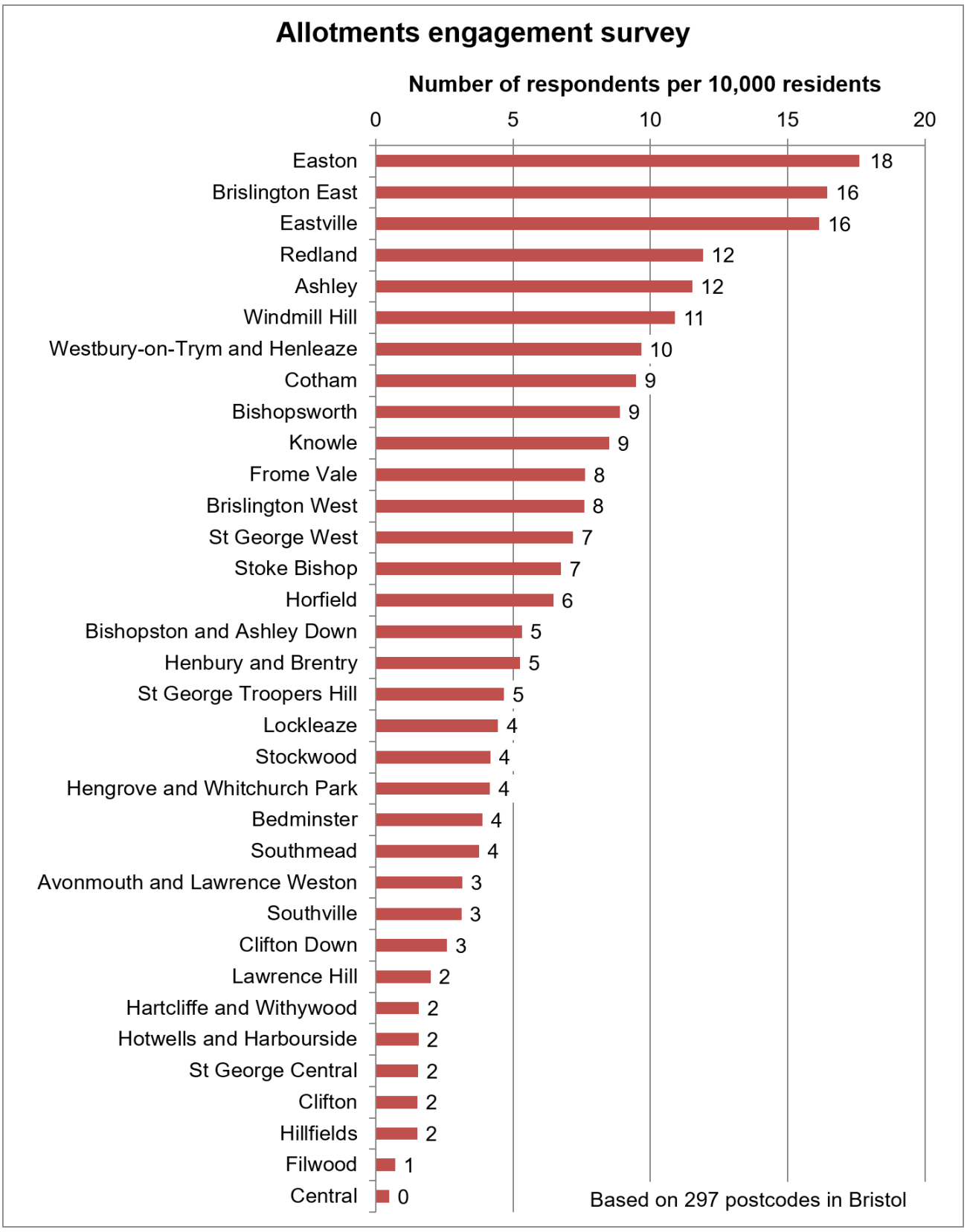


Figure 3: Response rate by Bristol ward

3.3 Response rate from areas of high and low deprivation



The location of respondents in Bristol was compared with nationally published information on levels of deprivation across the city[1] to review if the responses received include a cross-section of people living in more deprived and less deprived areas.

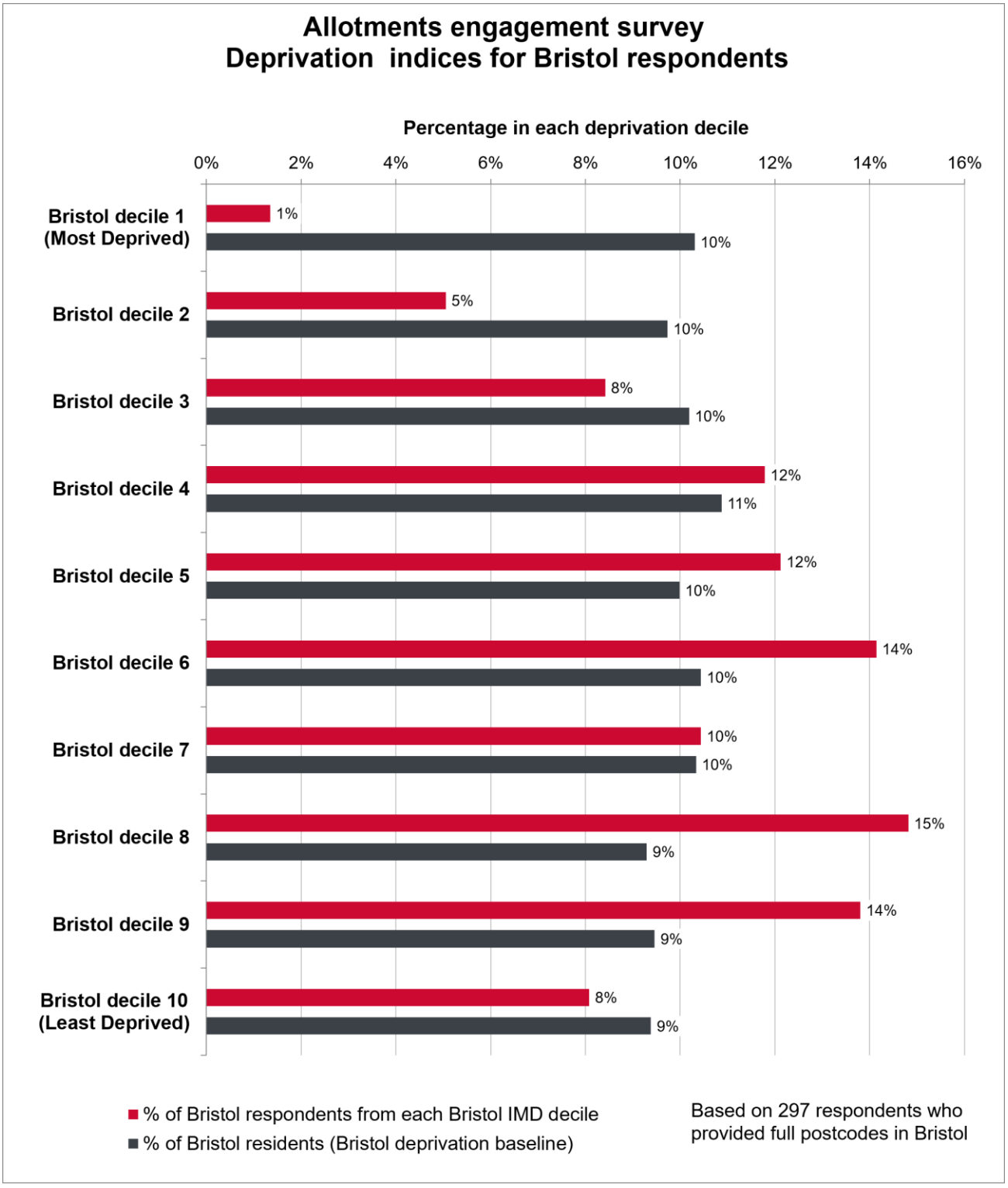
The comparison looked at level of deprivation in 10 bands ('deciles') from decile 1 (most deprived) to decile 10 (least deprived). **Error! Reference source not found.** compares the percentage of Bristol respondents[2] living in each deprivation decile (orange bars) to the percentage of all Bristol citizens who live in each decile (grey bars).

Figure 4 shows:

- The two most deprived deciles were under-represented compared to Bristol residents.
- Deciles 6, 8 and 9 were notably higher in proportion compared to Bristol residents

[1] The Office for National Statistics (ONS) publishes information about deprivation for small areas throughout England, known as 'Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOAs). For each LSOA, a measure of deprivation is published called 'Indices of Multiple Deprivation' (IMD), which takes account of 37 indicators that cover income, employment, education, health, crime, barriers to housing and services, and living environment. Postcodes provided by respondents can each be matched to one of 268 LSOAs in Bristol and thus to one of the deprivation deciles. Note: postcodes provide approximate locations. Postcodes are not used to identify individuals or specific addresses.

[2] Based on 266 respondents who provided a full or partial postcode in the Bristol administrative area from which deprivation decile could be identified.



Percentages in **Error! Reference source not found.** are shown to the nearest whole number. The length of each bar reflects unrounded percentages; hence bars shown with the same percentage (e.g. decile 5) may be slightly different in length.

3.4 Characteristics of survey respondents

3.4.1 Protected characteristics, carer, care-experience and refugee/asylum status

367 (78%) people answered at least one of the equalities monitoring questions. These included:

- protected characteristics defined in the Equality Act 2010: age, disability, race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin, religion or belief, sex, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, pregnancy and maternity
- if they are a carer[3], if they are care-experienced[4], and if they are a refugee or asylum seeker

We compared the proportion of respondents with each characteristic to the proportion of Bristol's population with that characteristic, to see if any groups were under-represented.

Groups that were under-represented in the responses were:

- children (under 18), people aged 18 to 34 years and people aged 85 and older
- non-disabled people
- people of Asian or Asian British backgrounds; Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African backgrounds; and people of other ethnic background
- Christians, Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs
- male citizens
- people who have a gender identity different from their sex recorded at birth
- heterosexual citizens

The following groups responded in higher numbers than their proportion in the population:

- people aged 55 to 84 years
- Disabled people
- people of White British background
- people with no religion and Buddhists
- female citizens
- people who have the same gender identity as their sex recorded at birth
- bi and gay/lesbian

[3] A carer is anyone who provides unpaid support for a family member or friend etc. who needs help with their day-to-day life because of illness, Disability or other needs. A young carer might also provide support for other children/siblings.

[4] Care-experienced means a person has spent any time in foster care, residential care, or received support from a leaving-care service. This includes adoption or arriving in the UK as an unaccompanied asylum-seeking child.

3.4.2 Age

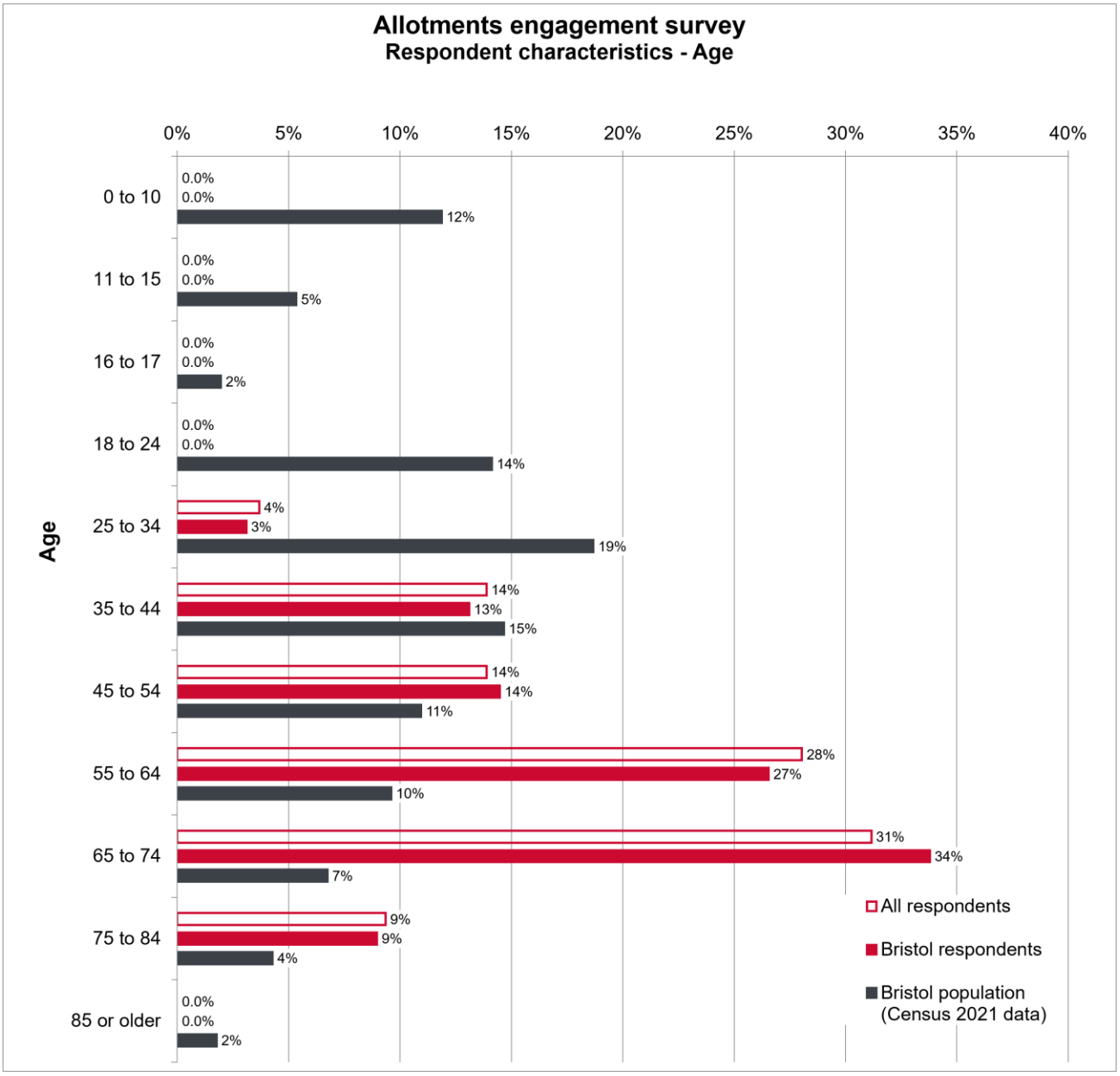
Figure 4 shows the age distribution of respondents and Bristol's population.

The highest number of responses were from respondents aged 65–74 years (31% of all respondents) followed by 55–64 (28% of all respondents).

The response rate from people aged 35 to 44 is similar to the proportion of citizens in this age group living in Bristol. All age groups between 45 and 84 responded in higher proportions than these ages in the population. Survey responses from children (under 18), people aged 18-34 and people aged 85 and older were under-represented. These percentages exclude respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

In each age category, the proportions of 'all respondents' and 'Bristol respondents' were similar.

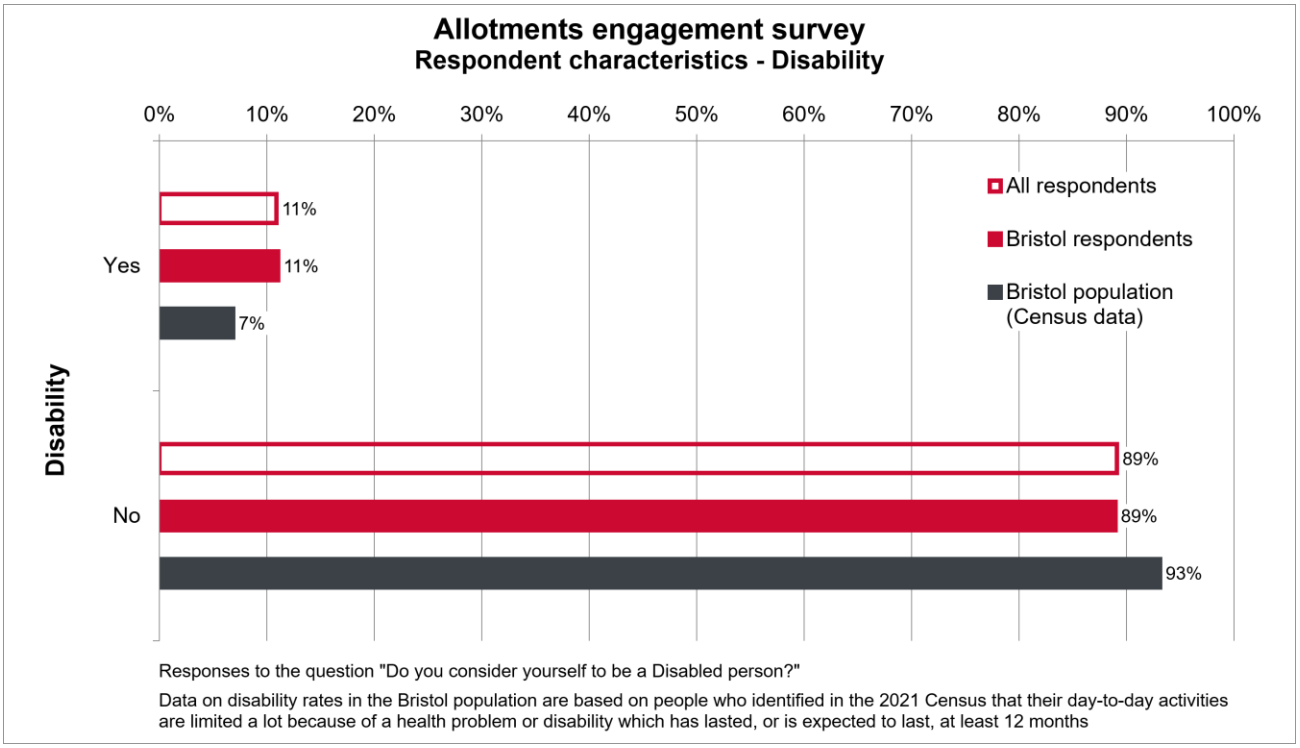
Figure 4: Age of respondents



3.4.3 Disability

The proportion of Disabled respondents (11% of Bristol respondents; 11% of all respondents) had higher representation than the proportion of Disabled people living in Bristol, as is shown in Figure 5. These percentages exclude the respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’

Figure 5: Disability



3.4.4 Ethnicity

The response rate from White British respondents (86% of Bristol respondents, 85% of all respondents) is higher than the proportion of these citizens in the Bristol population.

The response rate from Mixed or multiple ethnic groups (3% of Bristol respondents, 3% of all respondents) and Other White Background (10% of Bristol respondents, 10% of all respondents) closely matched the proportion of these citizens in the Bristol population.

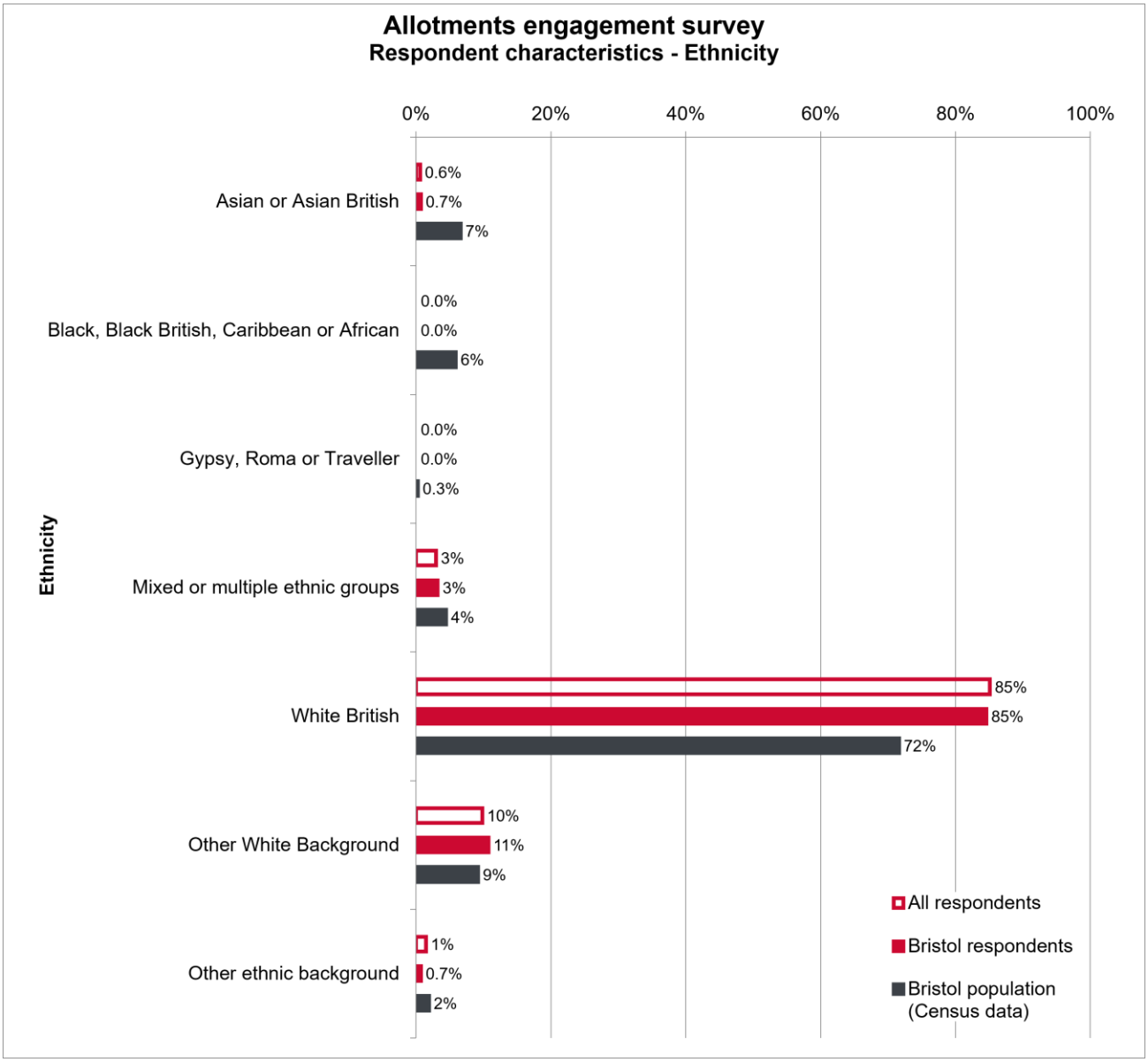
The following ethnic groups were under-represented in the response rates compared to the proportion of people in each of these ethnic groups living in Bristol:

- Asian or Asian British (0.7% of Bristol respondents, 0.6% of all respondents)
- Gypsy, Roma or Traveller (0.0% of Bristol respondents, 0.0% of all respondents)
- Black, Black British, Caribbean, or African (0.0% of Bristol respondents, 0.0% of all respondents),
- Other ethnic background (0.7% of Bristol respondents, 1% of all respondents),

These percentages exclude respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

Figure 6 shows the ethnicity of respondents and Bristol’s population.

Figure 6: Ethnicity of respondents



3.4.5 Religion or faith

People with no religion (69% of Bristol respondents, 70% of all respondents) and Buddhists (0.9% of Bristol respondents, 0.8% of all respondents) responded at higher rates than their proportion of Bristol's population.

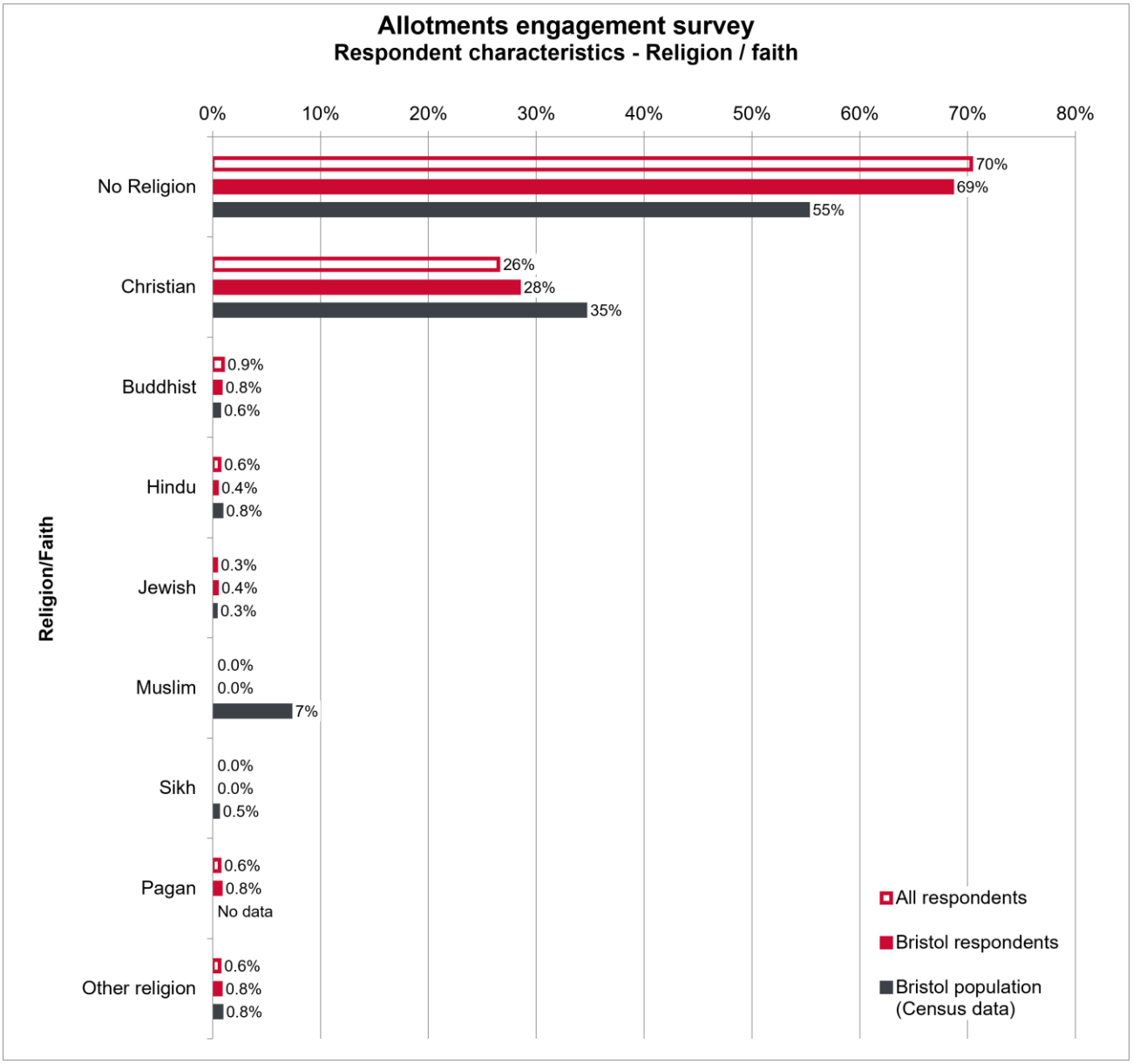
Jew (0.4% of Bristol respondents, 0.3% of all respondents) and Other religion (0.8% of Bristol respondents, 0.6% of all respondents) closely matched the Bristol population of these religions or faiths.

Christians (28% of Bristol respondents, 26% of all respondents), Muslims (0.0% all respondents and Bristol respondents), Sikhs (0.0% of all respondents and Bristol respondents) and Hindus (0.4% of Bristol respondents, 0.6% of all respondents were all under-represented compared to the Bristol population.

These percentages exclude the respondents who answered 'prefer not to say'.

Figure 7 shows the religion or faith stated by respondents and Bristol's population.

Figure 7: Religion or faith of respondents

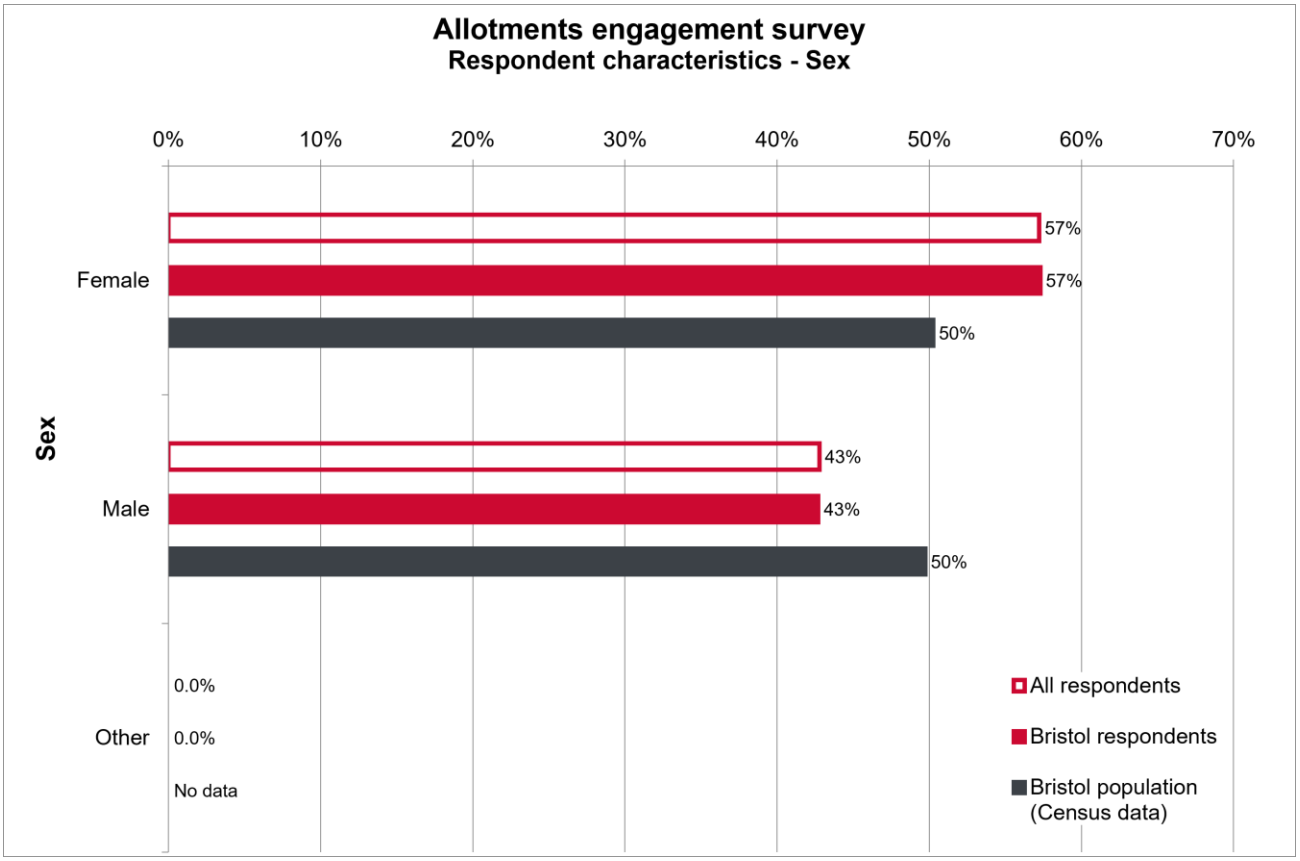


3.4.6 Sex

57% of survey responses were from women and 43% were from men. This compares to 50% of each sex in the Bristol population.

These percentages exclude respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

Figure 8: Sex of respondents

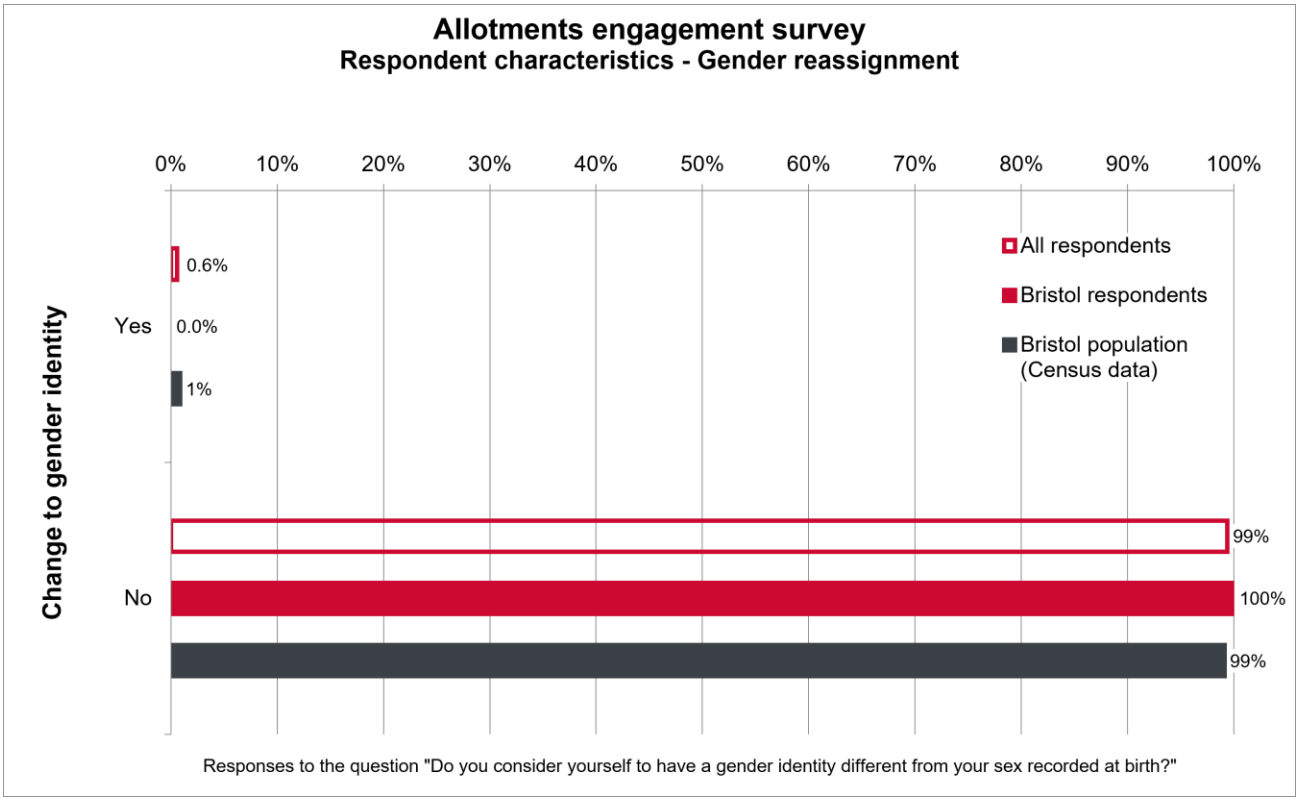


3.4.7 Gender identity

Respondents who said their gender is the same as their sex recorded at birth (99% of all respondents) closely matched the Bristol population.

These percentages exclude the respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

Figure 9: Gender identity



3.4.8 Sexual orientation

Figure 10 shows the sexual orientation of respondents and Bristol’s population.

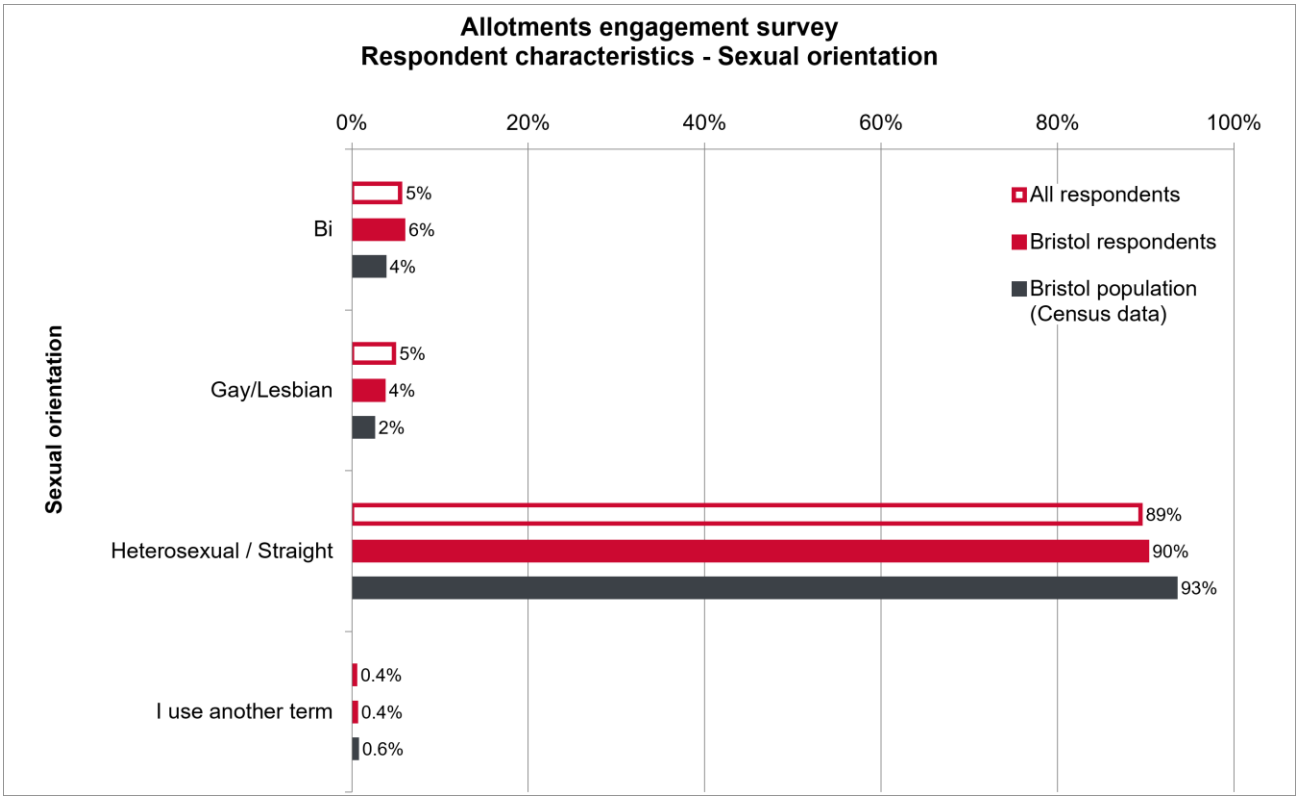
People who describe themselves as Bi (6% of Bristol respondents, 5% of all respondents) and gay/lesbian (4% of Bristol respondents, 5% of all respondents) responded in higher numbers than the proportions of these groups in Bristol’s population.

People who use another term for their sexual orientation (0.4% of Bristol respondents; 0.4% of all respondents) closely matched the Bristol population.

People who are heterosexual (90% of Bristol respondents and 89% of all respondents) were under-represented, compared to the Bristol population.

These percentages exclude the respondents who answered ‘prefer not to say’.

Figure 10: Sexual orientation



3.4.9 Pregnancy and maternity, carer status and refugee/asylum status

The survey also asked respondents about their pregnancy and recent maternity status, if they are a carer, are care-experienced, and if they are a refugee or asylum seeker.

People who were pregnant or who had given birth in the last 26 weeks made up 0.4% of Bristol respondents and 0.6% of all respondents.

Carers made up 11% of Bristol respondents and 12% of all respondents.

People who are care experienced made up 2% of both Bristol respondents and all respondents.

Refugees and asylum seekers made up 0.0% of all respondents, or Bristol respondents.

Census data are not available for the proportion of people with these characteristics living in Bristol. Figures 11, 12, 13 and 14 show the proportions of all respondents and Bristol respondents for each of these characteristics.

Figure 11: Pregnancy and recent maternity

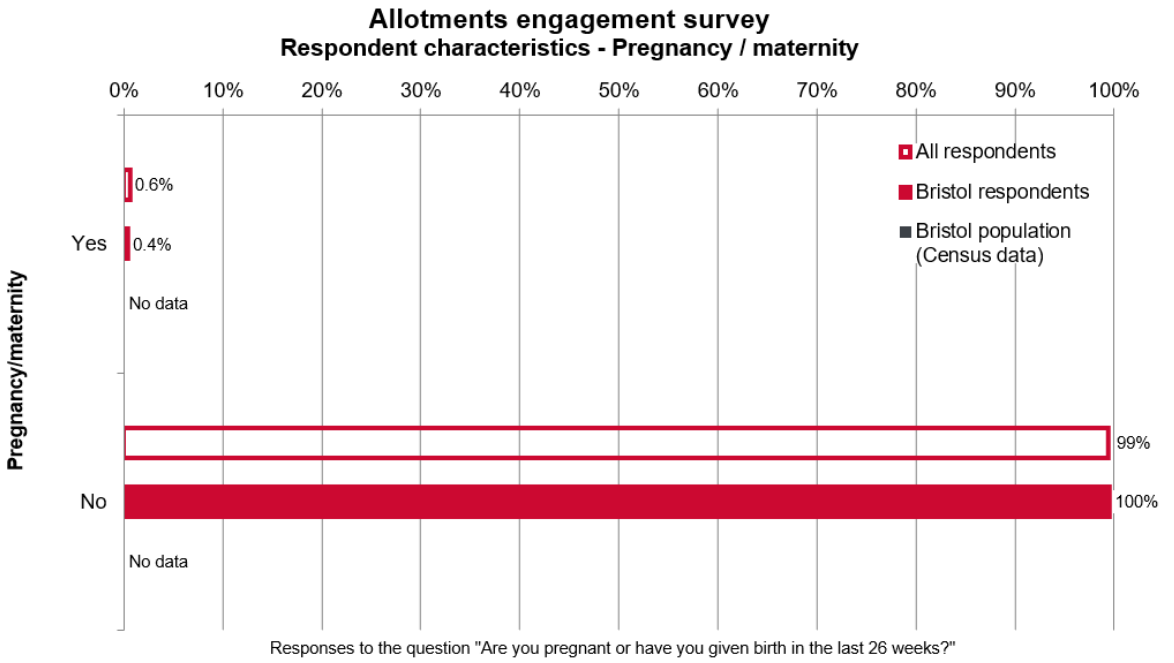


Figure 12: Carer status

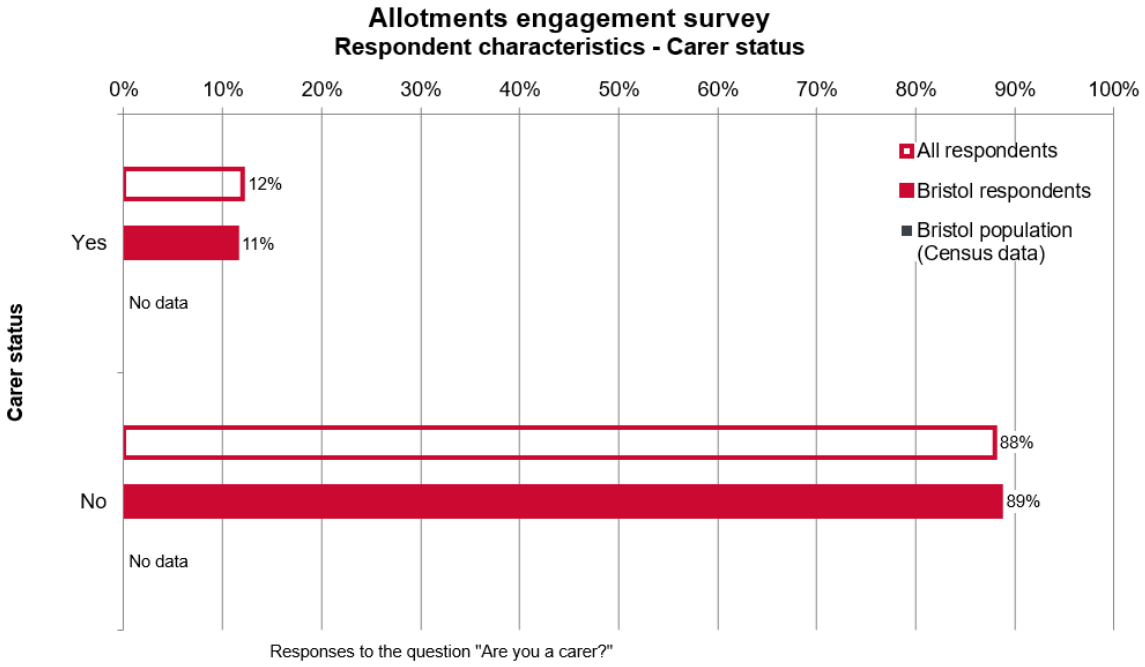


Figure 13: Care-experienced status

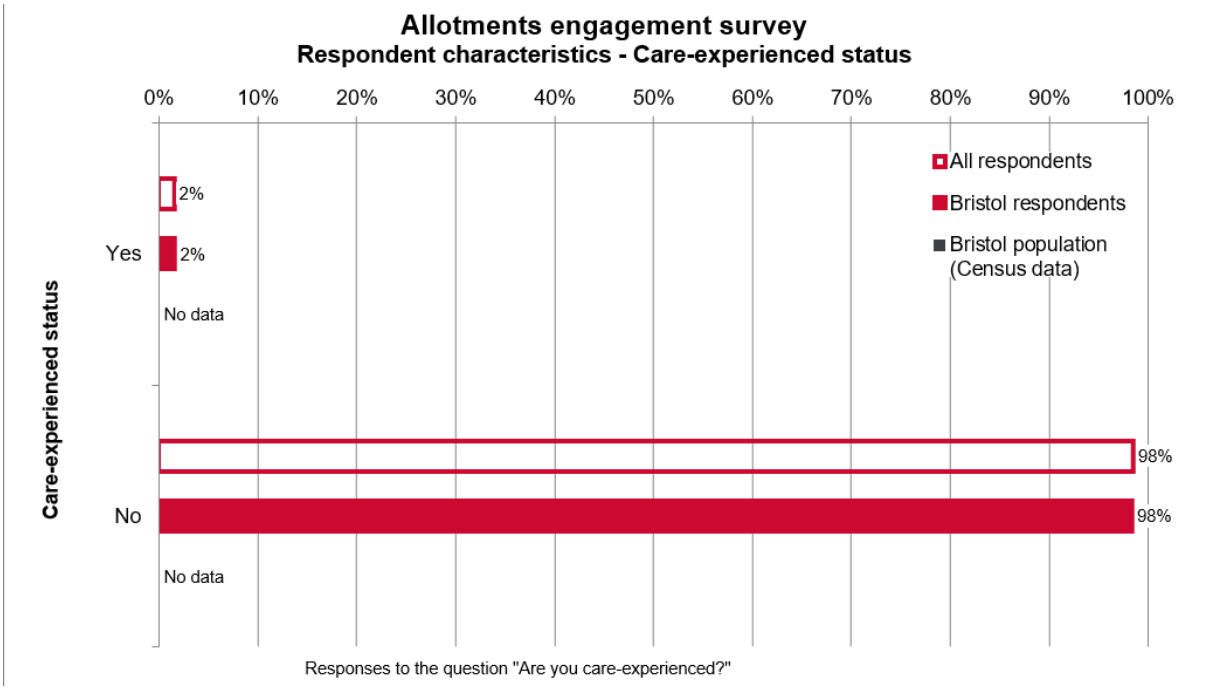
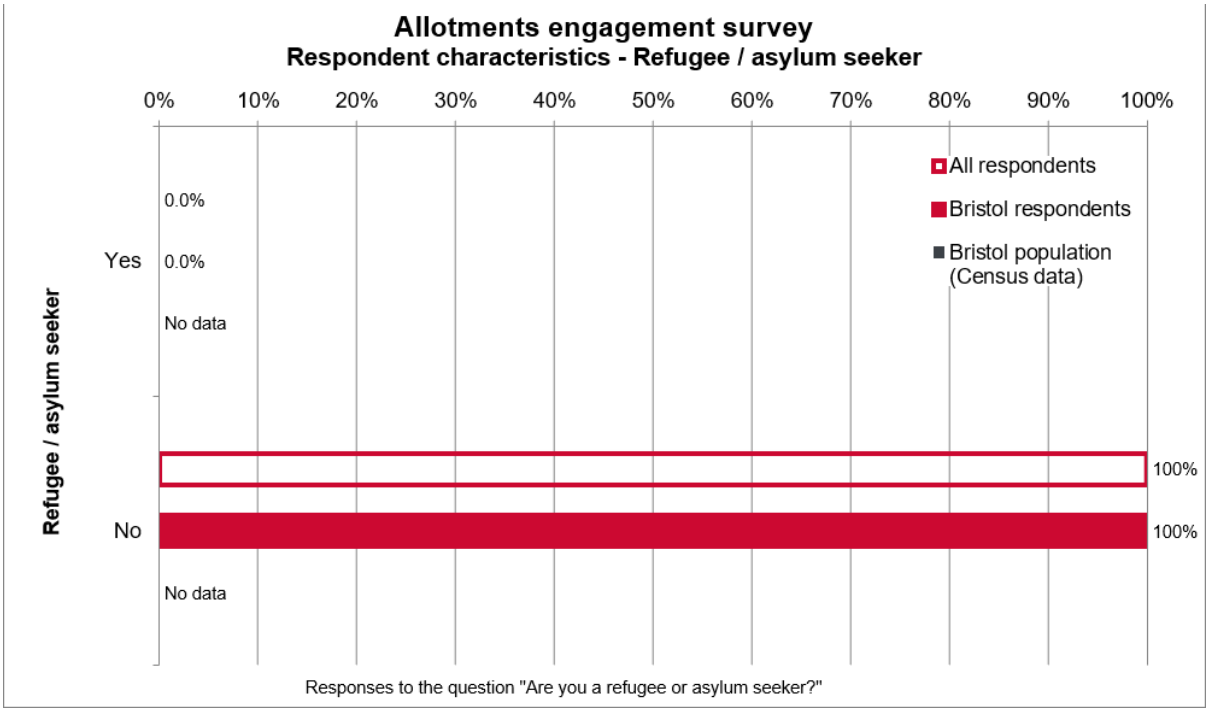


Figure 14: Refugee or asylum seeker status



4 Survey responses

4.1 Overview

This chapter summarises the quantitative survey responses. Overall, the findings show that model 1 had the strongest support amongst the rent proposals. There was strong support for the suggested rules with some controversy around bonfires and hosepipes.

4.2 What best describes you?

Respondents were asked what best described them. 468 respondents answered this question.

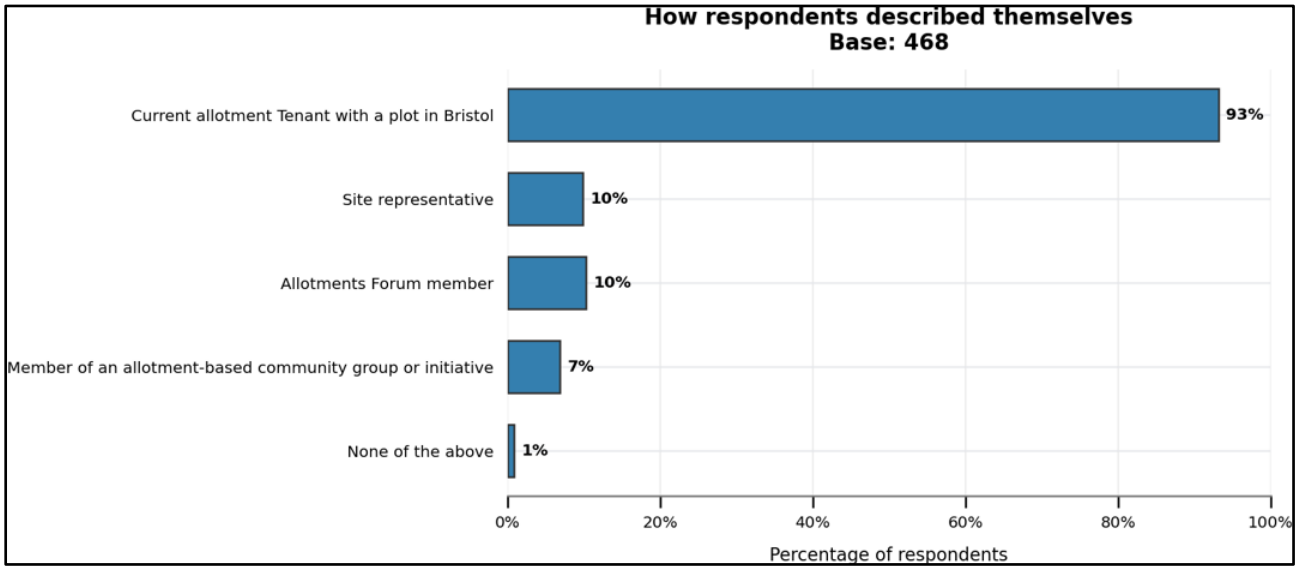
4.2.1 All respondents

Of the 468 respondents:

- 436 (96%) said they were a current allotment tenant with a plot in Bristol
- 46 (10%) respondents were site representatives
- 48 (10%) were allotment forum members
- 32 (7%) respondents were members of an allotment-based community group or initiative
- 4 (1%) said they were none of the above

The answers from all respondents described above are shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15: How respondents described themselves



4.3 Please tell us which is your preferred rent model

Respondents to this question were directed to **choose one rent model only**.

The survey was designed so that this question was answered only by respondents who stated in question 1 that they were a **current allotment tenant in Bristol, a site representative or allotments forum member**. Respondents who stated they were **part of a community initiative or group or selected 'none of the above'** are not included in the results for this question.

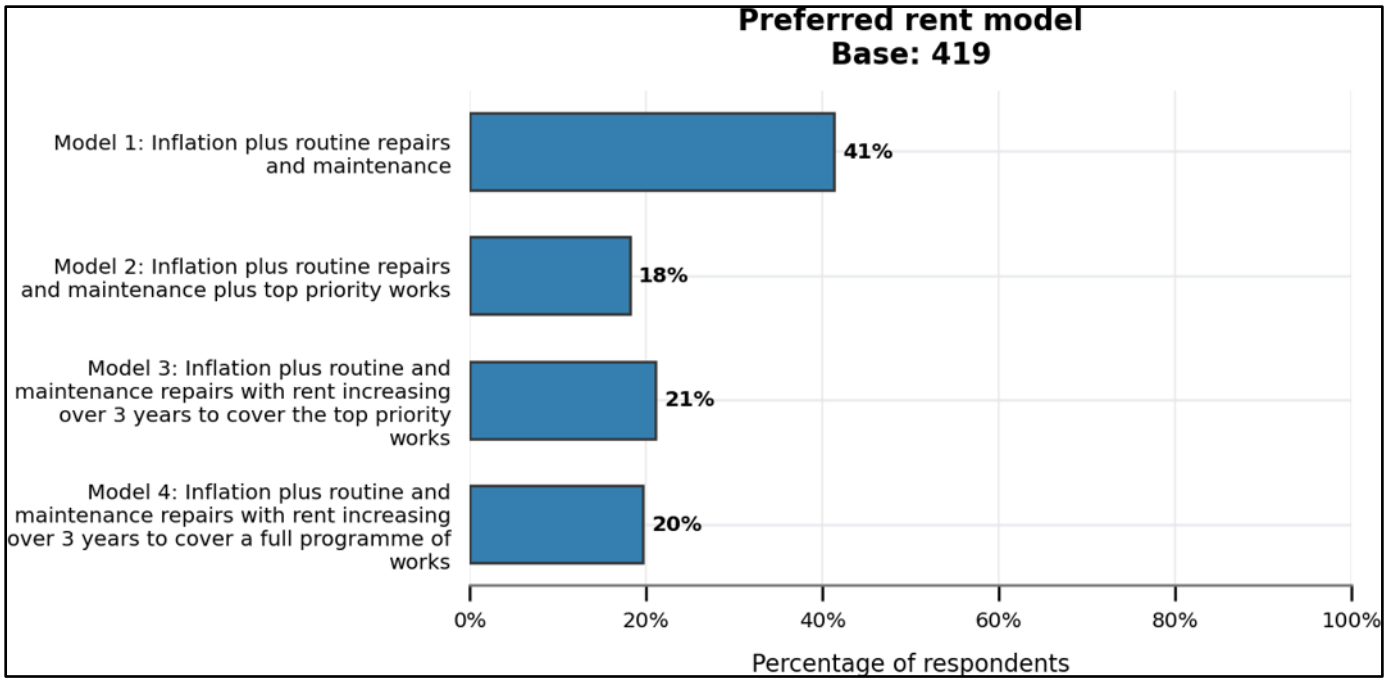
419 respondents selected which rent model they preferred.

- 173 (41%) respondents selected model 1: inflation plus routine repairs and maintenance

- 76 (18%) said they preferred model 2: inflation plus routine repairs and maintenance plus top priority works
- 88 (21%) respondents selected model 3: inflation plus routine and maintenance repairs with rent increasing over three years to cover the top priority works
- 82 (20%) said they preferred model 4: inflation plus routine and maintenance repairs with rent increasing over three years to cover a full programme of works

Figure 17 shows the number and percentage of respondents who selected which model they prefer.

Figure 17: Preferred rent model



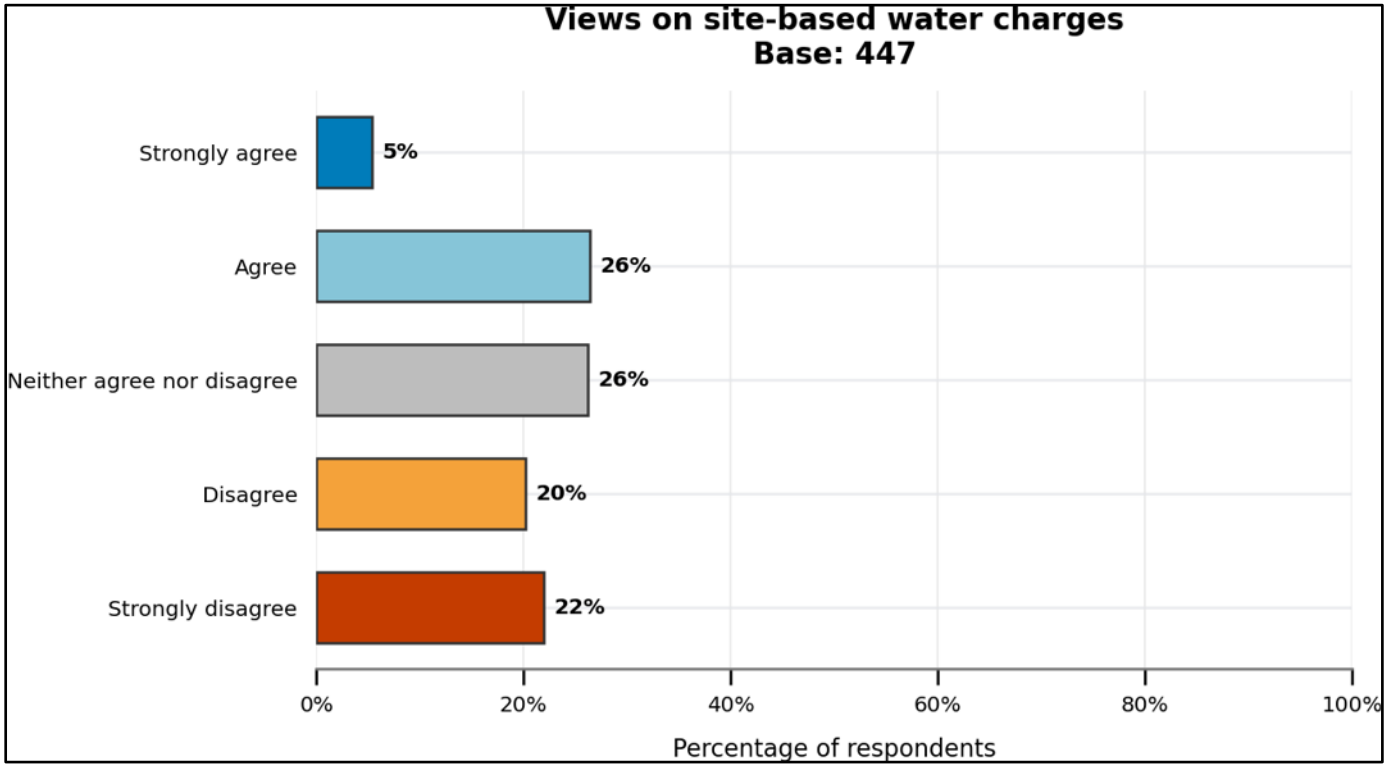
4.4 Please tell us if you agree or disagree with water charges being based on the amount of water used by each allotment site and charged in proportion to the square metre size of each plot on that site.

447 responded to this question.

- 24 (5%) said they strongly agree
- 118 (26%) respondents agree
- 117 (26%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 90 (20%) said they disagree
- 98 (22%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 18 shows respondents' views on site-based water charges.

Figure 18: Views on site-based water charges



4.5 Draft Tenancy Agreement

Respondents were asked about the draft Tenancy Agreement.

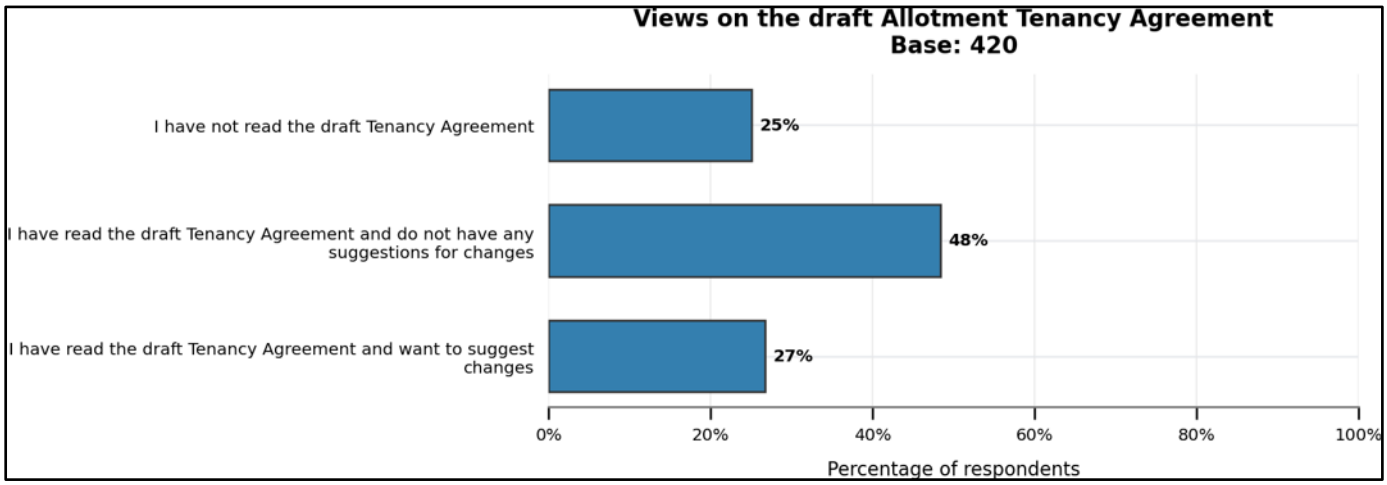
4.5.1 Which of the following best describes your view of the draft Allotment Tenancy Agreement?

420 respondents gave their views on the draft Tenancy Agreement.

Of the 420 respondents to this question:

- 203 (48%) selected ‘I have read the draft Tenancy Agreement and do not have any suggestions for changes’
- 112 (27%) said ‘I have read the draft Tenancy Agreement and want to suggest changes’
- 105 (25%) selected ‘I have not read the draft Tenancy Agreement’

Figure 19: Views on the draft Tenancy Agreement



4.6 Allotment site rules

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for allotments. These were categorised into themes to make it easier to follow.

4.6.1 Rules for rent and payment terms

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for rent and payment terms.

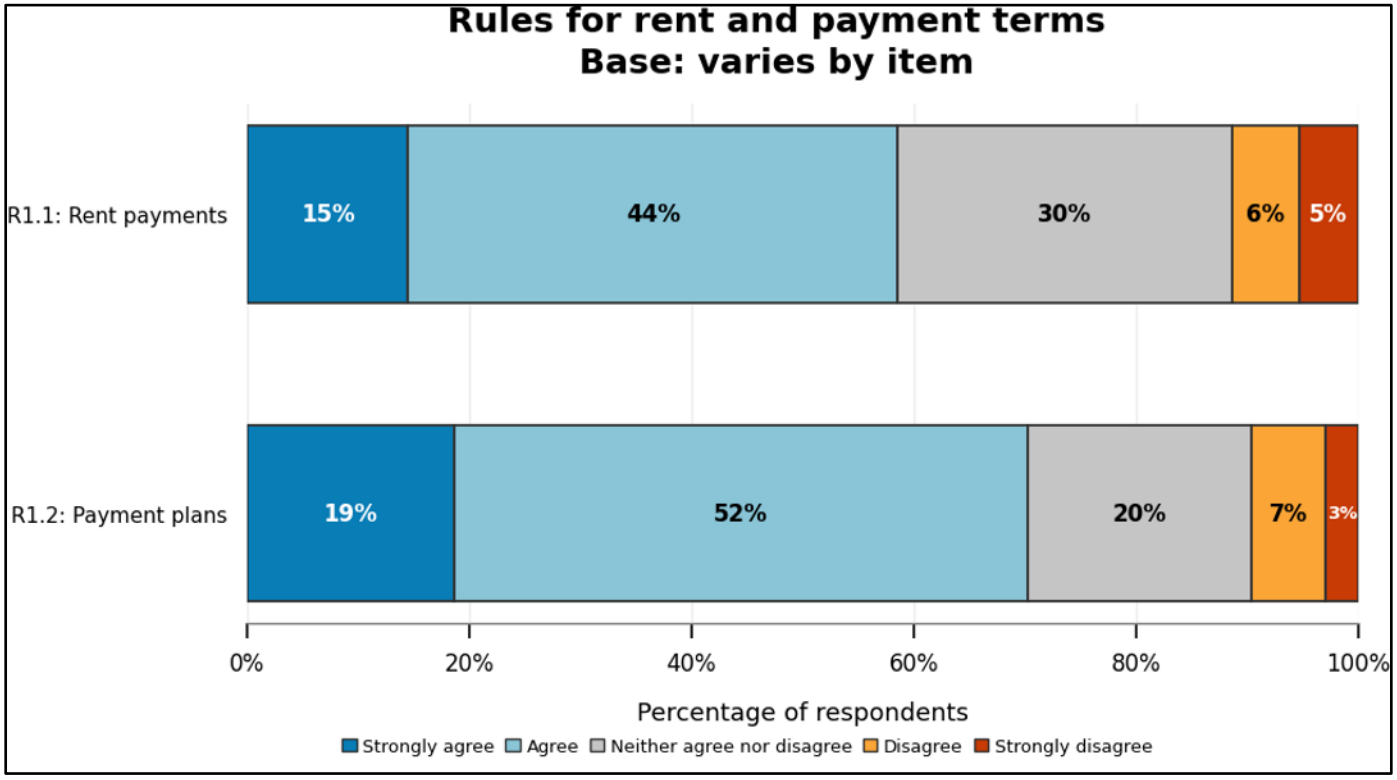
R1.1: (new rule) If the Tenant wishes to pay quarterly or monthly, prior agreement must be obtained from Bristol City Council. Penalty: Notice to Quit

- 60 (15%) said they strongly agree
- 182 (44%) respondents said they agree
- 124 (30%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 25 (6%) said they disagree
- 22 (5%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R1.2: (more specific wording to replace payment terms in the Dos and Don'ts) Where the Council has agreed a payment plan, the Tenant must ensure that all outstanding charges are paid in full by 31 August of the relevant tenancy year. These charges must be paid even if the Tenant decides to give up the plot before that date. Penalty: Notice to Quit

- 76 (19%) said they strongly agree
- 210 (52%) respondents said they agree
- 82 (20%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 27 (7%) said they disagree
- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 20: Rules for rent and payment terms



4.6.2 Rules for plot management rules: eligibility

Respondents were asked for their views on the plot management rules.

R2.1: The Tenant must live within 1 mile of the Bristol boundary. Tenants who live outside of the boundary of Bristol City Council (but within 1 mile) will not be able to apply for any rental concessions or discounts; any new Tenancy will be at the Council's discretion. Tenants residing outside the Bristol City Council administrative boundary are not eligible for any rental concessions or discounts offered by the Council. Site Representative discount will still apply. Penalty: Notice to Quit

- 112 (27%) said they strongly agree
- 208 (51%) respondents said they agree
- 56 (14%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 22 (5%) said they disagree
- 13 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

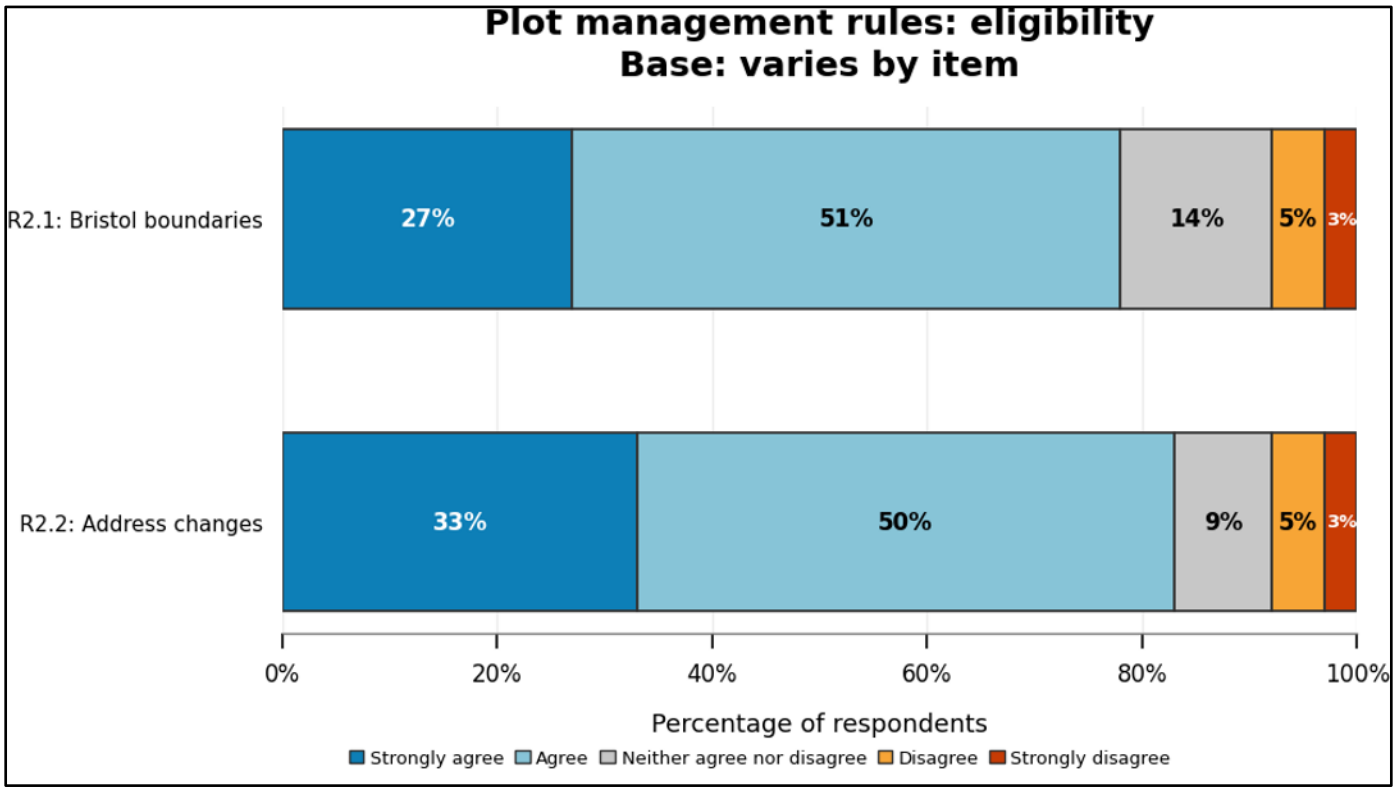
R2.2 (simplified wording combining existing rule TC12 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant must inform the Allotments Service of any changes in their address and contact details including email address. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 137 (33%) said they strongly agree
- 204 (50%) respondents said they agree
- 36 (9%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 21 (5%) said they disagree

- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figur shows the responses to plot management rules: eligibility.

Figure 21: Plot management rules: eligibility



4.6.3 Plot management rules: plot boundaries

Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with the proposed plot management rules: plot boundaries

R2.3 (new rule) The Tenant must not alter the plot size or shape. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 140 (34%) said they strongly agree
- 220 (54%) respondents said they agree
- 43 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 3 (1%) said they disagree
- 3 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.4 (simplified wording to replace existing rule TC11) The Tenant must ensure their plot number is displayed clearly. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 88 (22%) said they strongly agree
- 228 (56%) respondents said they agree
- 71 (17%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 10 (2%) said they disagree
- 11 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.5 (more specific wording combining existing rule TC7 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant must maintain a clear and unobstructed division path of at least 450 mm (18 inches) in width on each side of their allotment plot. Paths must be kept in a safe condition at all times, including the regular cutting of any grass growth at the edges and weeding of the path itself. The Tenant must keep in repair every path bordering their allotment and keep all hedges bordering on, or forming part of their allotment, properly cut and trimmed and ditches cleaned out and in working order, except such roads, hedges and ditches which the Council has agreed to maintain in good order. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 87 (21%) said they strongly agree
- 222 (54%) respondents said they agree
- 56 (14%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 31 (8%) said they disagree
- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.6 (simplified wording replacing part of existing rule TC6) The Tenant must not plant hedges or erect fences, gates, walls or any other barrier that forms, or is intended to form, a perimeter or boundary around the whole or part of the plot other than those with a purpose agreed with the Council. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 96 (24%) said they strongly agree
- 201 (50%) respondents said they agree
- 53 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 41 (10%) said they disagree
- 14 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.7 (simplified wording replacing part of existing rule TC6) The Tenant must not construct compost enclosures from corrugated iron sheets or any other thin sheet metal. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 80 (20%) said they strongly agree
- 182 (45%) respondents said they agree
- 105 (26%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 23 (6%) said they disagree
- 15 (4%) respondents said they strongly disagree

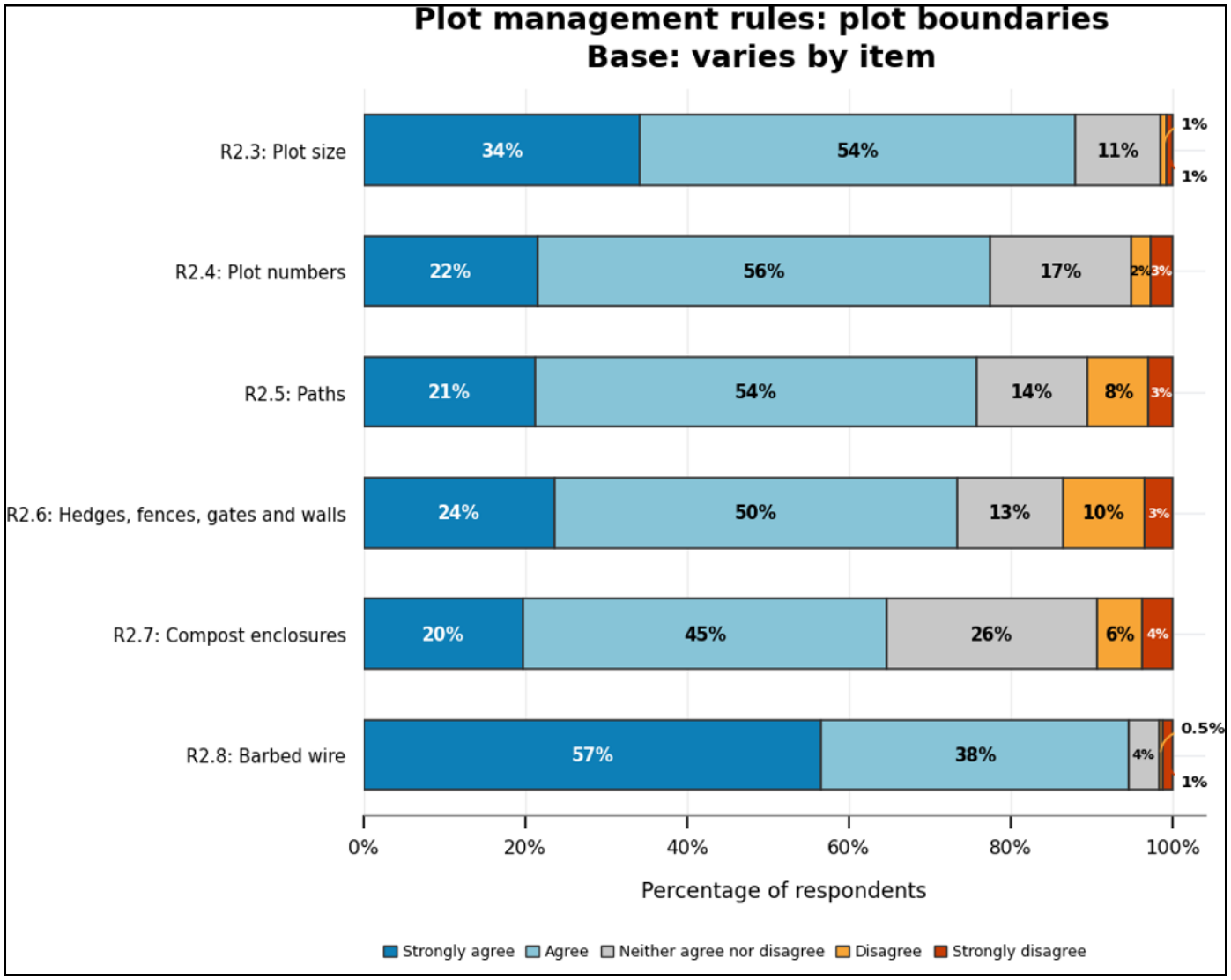
R2.8 (simplified wording replacing part of existing rule TC4) The Tenant must not install, erect, maintain or permit any barbed wire on the plot or on any fence adjoining a path, access way or hauling way. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 231 (57%) said they strongly agree
- 155 (38%) respondents said they agree
- 15 (4%) said they neither agree nor disagree

- 2 (0.5%) said they disagree
- 5 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 22 shows plot management: plot boundaries

Figure 22: Plot management: plot boundaries



4.6.4 Rules for plot management rules: regulated and prohibited uses

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the proposed plot management rules: regulated and prohibited uses White respondents

R2.9 (more specific wording combining existing rule TC2 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant must use the plot as an allotment garden in accordance with the Allotments Act 1922, namely wholly or mainly for the production of vegetable, fruit and herbs for the consumption or enjoyment of the Tenant and their family. The plot must not be used for any trade or business whatsoever. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 139 (34%) said they strongly agree
- 211 (51%) respondents said they agree
- 32 (8%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 15 (4%) said they disagree
- 13 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.10 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC21) No person has permission to use the plot for residential or overnight stays. This includes the overnight erection of tents, yurts and other temporary structures. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 184 (45%) said they strongly agree
- 178 (43%) respondents said they agree
- 37 (9%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 7 (2%) said they disagree
- 5 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.11 (more specific wording to replace Dos and don'ts) The Tenant must obtain written permission to install a pond from the Council. This will be considered to be within the non-cultivated area of the plot and it must be sited on the plot so as not to cause a hazard to other allotment site users. Penalty: Notice to Remedy

- 63 (15%) said they strongly agree
- 128 (31%) respondents said they agree
- 74 (18%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 93 (23%) said they disagree
- 51 (12%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.12 (new rule) The Tenant must not photograph, film or record other people on the Allotment site without their prior permission. CCTV cameras are not permitted. Wildlife cameras can be installed but must be positioned so they do not photograph or film outside the plot boundary. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 140 (34%) said they strongly agree

- 189 (46%) respondents said they agree
- 51 (12%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 21 (5%) said they disagree
- 10 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.13 (new rule) Any person flying drones over the Allotment Site must have permission from the Council. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

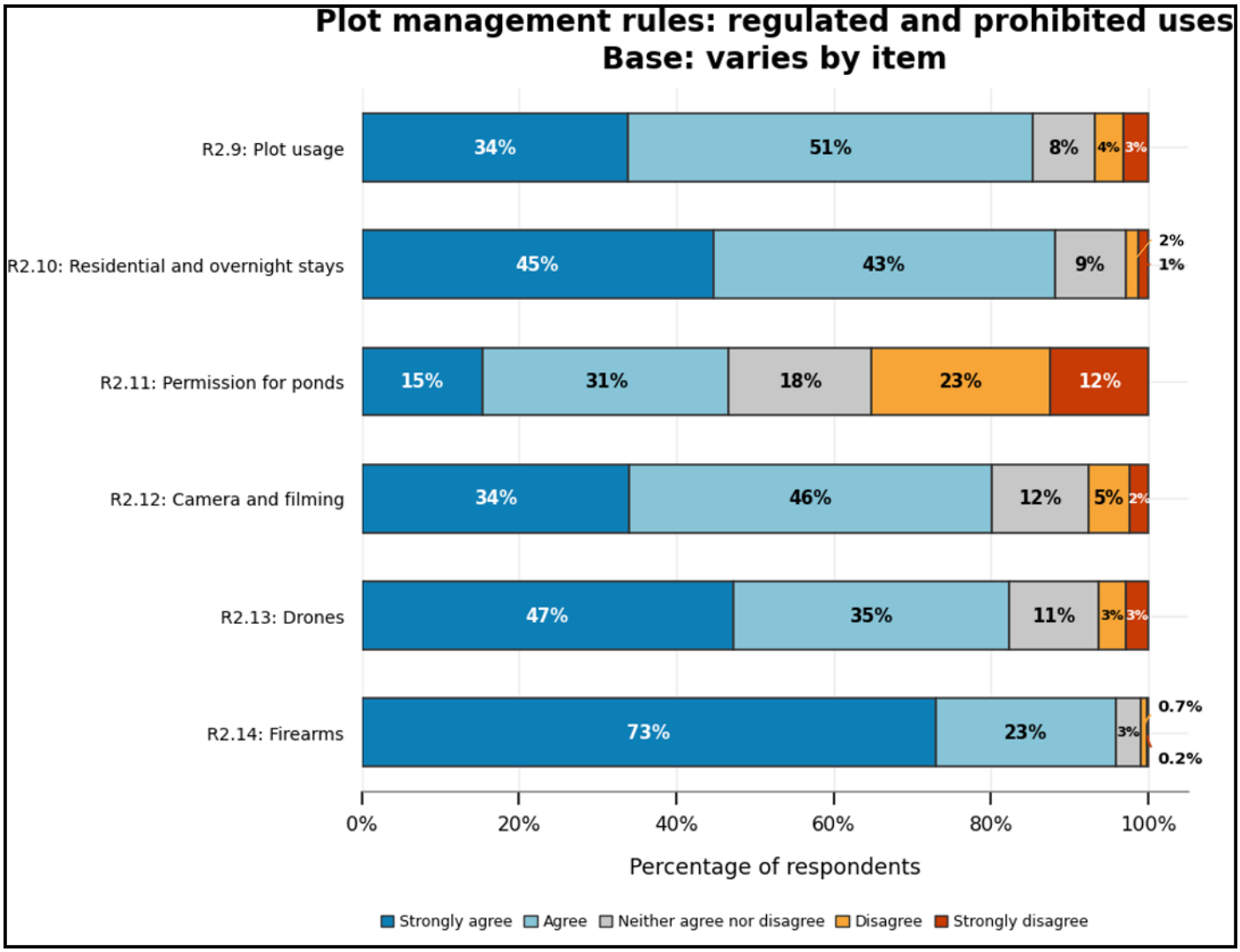
- 194 (47%) said they strongly agree
- 144 (35%) respondents said they agree
- 47 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 14 (3%) said they disagree
- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R2.14 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC23) The Tenant must not bring onto, or permit any other person to bring onto, the Allotment Site, any firearm, imitation firearm, air weapon, BB gun, pellet gun, catapult or similar weapon. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 299 (73%) said they strongly agree
- 94 (23%) respondents said they agree
- 13 (3%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 3 (0.7%) said they disagree
- 1 (0.2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure shows the responses to plot management: regulated and prohibited uses

Figure 23: Plot management: regulated and prohibited uses



4.6.5 Rules for cultivation, planting and structures

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the proposed rules for cultivation.

R3.1 (more specific wording to replace existing rules TC3, C2 and Dos and Don'ts) The plot must have no less than 75% of its area under active cultivation for the recreational production of vegetables, herbs, fruits and edible flower crops. Such crops shall be regularly maintained and harvested. No more than 20% of the plot can be taken up by fruit trees or fruit bushes. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 42 (10%) said they strongly agree
- 123 (30%) respondents said they agree
- 78 (19%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 100 (25%) said they disagree
- 63 (16%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R3.2 (change to rule C1 to permit less than 75% cultivation for the first 12 months) The first 12 months of the tenancy shall be considered a probationary period, if insufficient progress is made to bring the plot under cultivation the Tenant will be issued with a Notice to Quit. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 102 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 174 (43%) respondents said they agree
- 52 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 43 (11%) said they disagree
- 30 (7%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R3.3 (more specific wording to replace existing rule C4) The Tenant must keep the plot free of weeds that are likely to cause nuisance to neighbouring Tenants. Weed seed heads must be removed before the seed has set. The plot must be free from bramble growth. The Tenant must control perennial weeds which spread through root extensions and or runners (e.g., bindweed, brambles, couch grass, ground elder and creeping buttercup). Penalty: Notice to Remedy

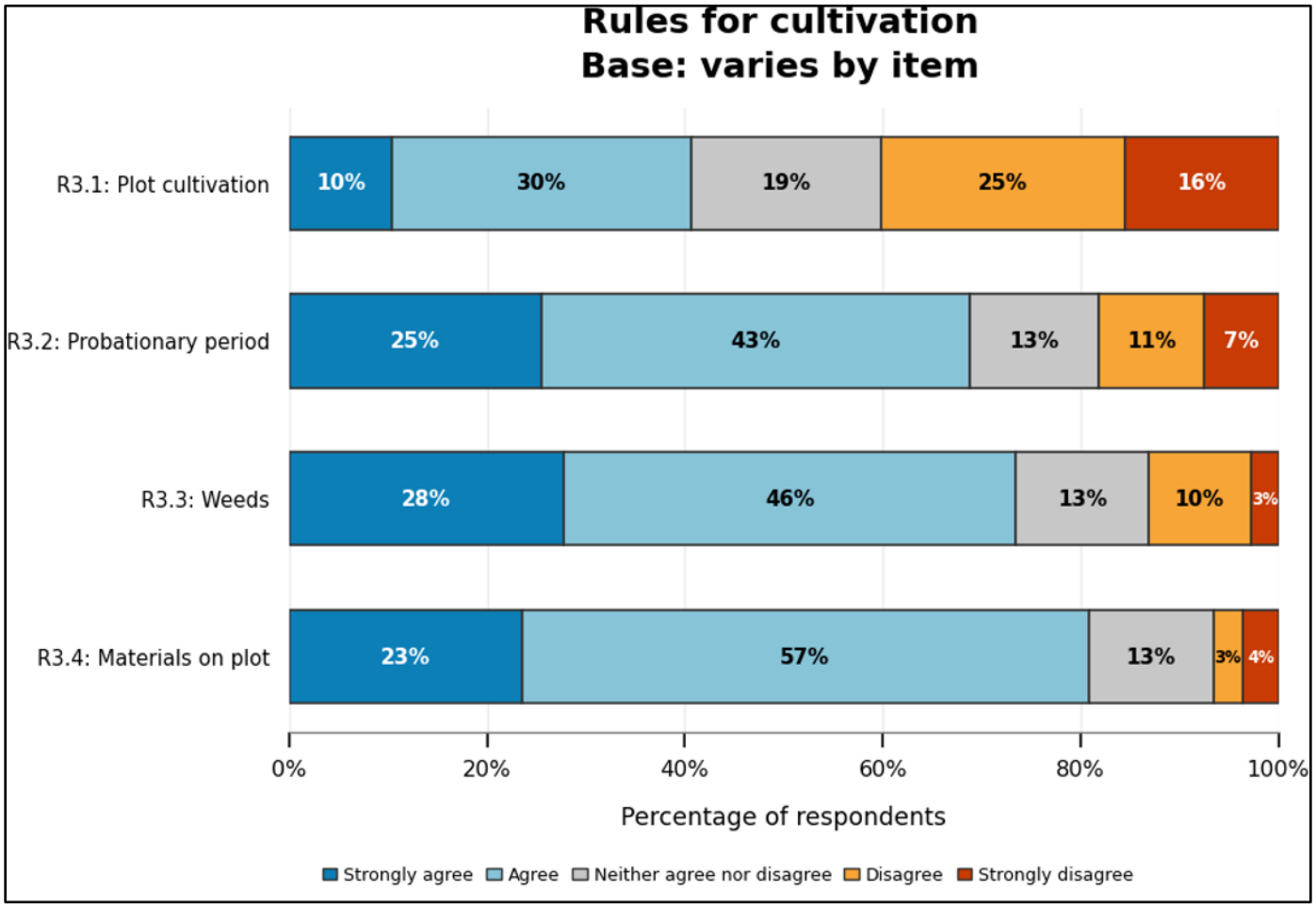
- 110 (28%) said they strongly agree
- 181 (46%) respondents said they agree
- 53 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 41 (10%) said they disagree
- 11 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R3.4 (new rule) The Tenant must not deposit on the plot any earth, road sweepings, refuse or other material except organic materials in reasonable quantities required for composting and mulching. This includes but is not limited to straw, leaf mould, coffee grounds, grass cuttings, vegetable scraps and manure. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 93 (23%) said they strongly agree
- 227 (57%) respondents said they agree
- 50 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 12 (3%) said they disagree
- 14 (4%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 24 shows the respondents' views on cultivation, planting and structures.

Figure 24: Cultivation, planting and structures



4.6.6 Rules for trees, hedges and planting

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for trees, hedges and planting.

R4.1 (change to rule for trees to replace rules TC9 and G1) The Tenant must obtain prior written permission from the Council before planting any fruit tree on the plot. Only fruit trees grown on dwarf rootstock will be permitted. The Council reserves the right to limit the number, type and location of fruit trees permitted on a plot. The Tenant must not allow any trees to grow on the plot, other than any trees which the council may require to be preserved. The Tenant must not allow any self-seeded tree to grow on the plot. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 50 (13%) said they strongly agree
- 157 (39%) respondents said they agree
- 73 (18%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 72 (18%) said they disagree
- 47 (12%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R4.2 (more specific wording to replace existing rule C3 and Dos and Don'ts) Fruit trees or bushes must not impede access over roads, paths or neighbouring plots or shade an adjoining allotment or residence. Unless agreed with the Council, new trees must be planted not less than the following distances from the boundary of the allotment:• dwarf root stock fruit trees: 1 metre (3 ft approx)• gooseberry, currant and other bush fruit: 1 metre (3 ft approx) Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 77 (20%) said they strongly agree
- 203 (52%) respondents said they agree
- 70 (18%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 25 (6%) said they disagree
- 19 (5%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R4.3 (more specific wording to replace Dos and Don'ts) Hedges are not permitted to be planted on allotments. If a hedge is already in place on the allotment plot, the Tenant is responsible for ensuring, through regular maintenance, that hedges and shrubs:

- **do not obstruct paths**
- **do not encroach onto neighbouring plots**
- **do not create health and safety hazards.**

Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 98 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 229 (58%) respondents said they agree

- 44 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 16 (4%) said they disagree
- 5 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R4.4 (new rule) Invasive plants must not be planted on the allotment plot, including:

- **Japanese knotweed**
- **Giant hogweed**
- **Himalayan balsam**
- **Rhododendron ponticum**
- **New Zealand pygmyweed**

This is not an exhaustive list. A full list of invasive plants can be found on www.gov.uk/guidance/invasive-non-native-alien-plant-species-rules-in-england-and-wales#list-of-invasive-plant-speciesPenalty: Notice to Quit.

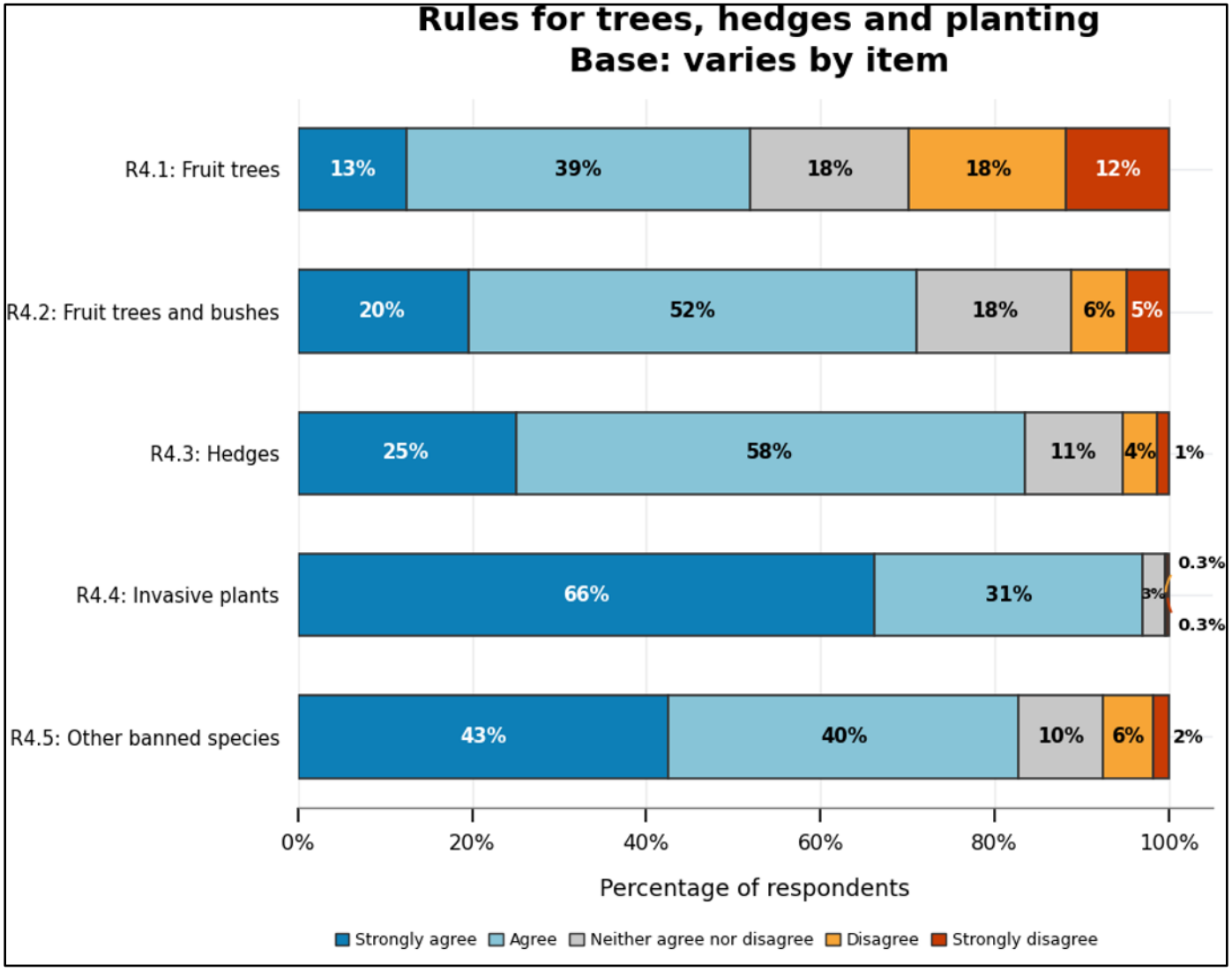
- 262 (66%) said they strongly agree
- 122 (31%) respondents said they agree
- 10 (3%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 1 (0.3%) said they disagree
- 1 (0.3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R4.5 (new rule) In addition to invasive species, the Tenant must not plant or grow bamboo, any type of willow, blackthorn, cherry laurel and conifers (including Christmas trees). Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 168 (43%) said they strongly agree
- 159 (40%) respondents said they agree
- 38 (10%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 23 (6%) said they disagree
- 7 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 25 shows the respondents' viewss on trees, hedges and planting.

Figure 25: Trees, hedges and planting



4.6.7 Rules for structures

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for structures.

R5.1 (simplified wording to replace rules TC6, G2 and G3) The Tenant can erect one purpose-built shed not exceeding 6 ft x 4 ft in size. To install any other building, polytunnel or greenhouse or other structure for growing or livestock, the Tenant must have prior written consent of the Council. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 50 (13%) said they strongly agree
- 163 (41%) respondents said they agree
- 68 (17%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 78 (20%) said they disagree
- 34 (9%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R5.2 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC28 and Dos and Don'ts) Any permitted structure must be kept in a good state of repair and condition to the satisfaction of the Council. Should a structure fall into disrepair or become unacceptable, the Tenant must repair or remove it from the plot. Failure to comply will result in the Council arranging

for its removal and recovering any associated costs from the Tenant. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 79 (20%) said they strongly agree
- 226 (59%) respondents said they agree
- 53 (14%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 18 (5%) said they disagree
- 10 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R5.3 (simplified wording to replace existing rule TC29) The Tenant must not use any structure other than for purposes in connection with the cultivation of the allotment garden. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

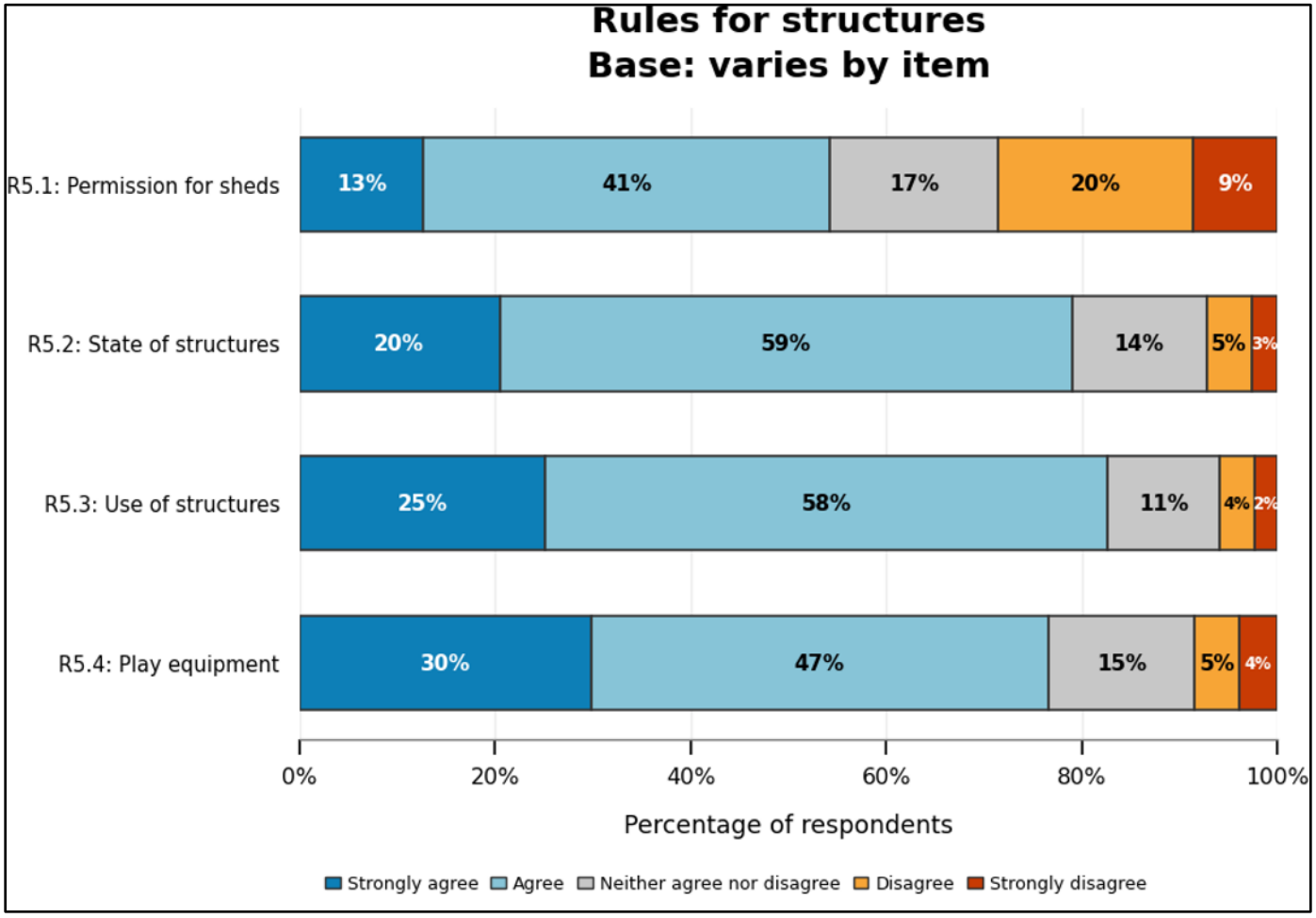
- 97 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 222 (58%) respondents said they agree
- 44 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 14 (4%) said they disagree
- 9 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R5.4 (new rule) Any play equipment brought onto a plot must be portable, used only on a temporary basis, and not be permanently installed, fixed to the ground, or attached to any structure or tree. All such equipment must be removed from the plot at the end of the tenancy. The Council reserves the right to require the immediate removal of any item that it considers unsuitable or unsafe. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 116 (30%) said they strongly agree
- 182 (47%) respondents said they agree
- 58 (15%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 18 (5%) said they disagree
- 15 (4%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 26 shows the respondents' viewss on rules for structures

Figure 26: Views on rules for structures



4.6.8 Rules for livestock

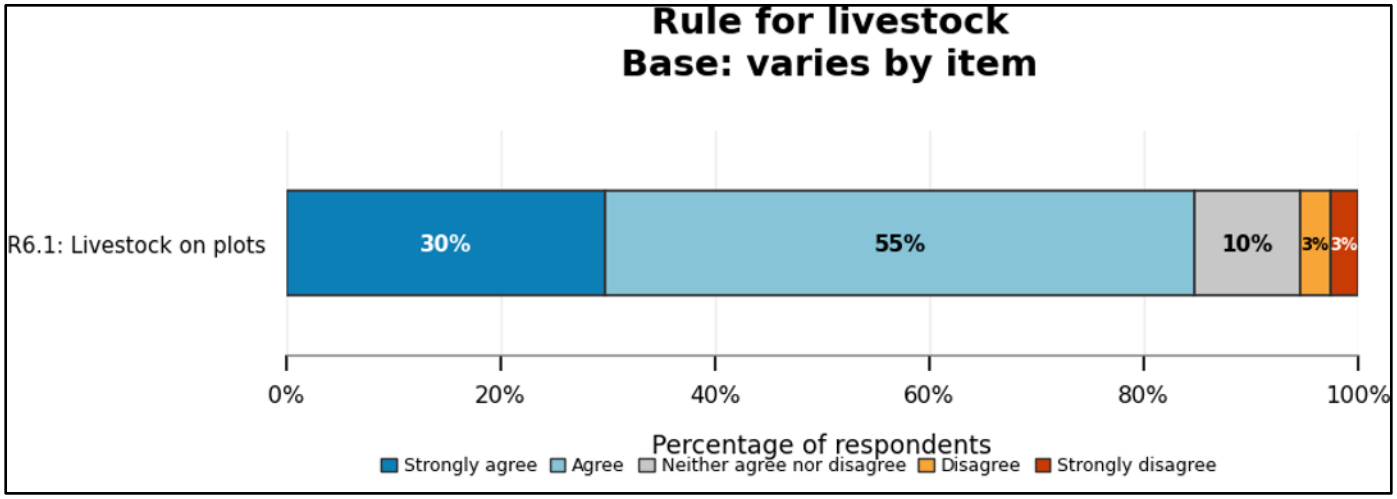
Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rule for livestock.

R6.1 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC24) The Tenant must not keep cockerels, pigs, sheep, horses or any other animals on allotment gardens. Bees, rabbits and chickens may be kept on allotments with permission from the Council. Permission may be withdrawn if livestock cause a nuisance to local residents or other plot holders. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 115 (30%) said they strongly agree
- 213 (55%) respondents said they agree
- 38 (10%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 11 (3%) said they disagree
- 10 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 27 shows respondents' viewss on livestock rules.

Figure 27: Livestock rules



4.6.9 Rules for security, conduct, bonfires and water

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for site security.

R7.1 (minor rewording to replace existing rule TC20) The Tenant must lock the gates when entering and leaving the allotment site. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 228 (59%) said they strongly agree
- 138 (35%) respondents said they agree
- 18 (5%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 3 (0.8%) said they disagree
- 2 (0.5%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R7.2 (more specific wording to replace an existing rule in the Dos and Don'ts) Site access codes can only be shared with the Co-worker. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

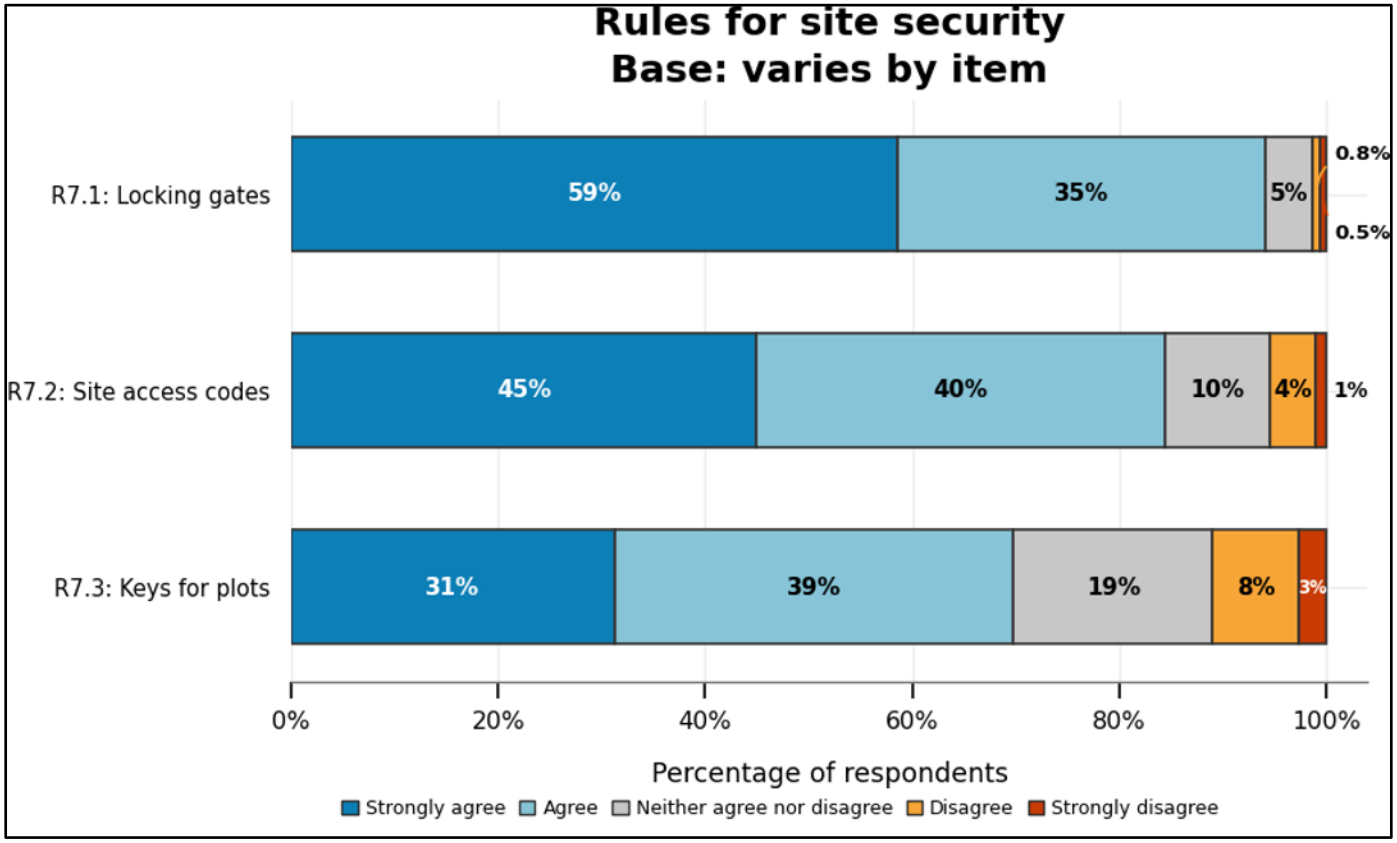
- 174 (45%) said they strongly agree
- 153 (40%) respondents said they agree
- 39 (10%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 17 (4%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R7.3 (new rule) Only one key per plot will be issued to the Tenant. This remains the property of the Council and must not be copied or passed to other persons apart from the Co-worker. The key must be returned upon termination of the Tenancy. Replacement for lost keys is chargeable to the Tenant. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 120 (31%) said they strongly agree
- 148 (39%) respondents said they agree
- 74 (19%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 32 (8%) said they disagree
- 10 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 28 shows respondents' views on security for allotment sites

Figure 28: Views on site security


Rules for site security
Base: varies by item
R7.1: Locking gates
59%
35%
5%
0.8%
0.5%
R7.2: Site access codes
45%
40%
10%
4%
1%
R7.3: Keys for plots
31%
39%
19%
8%
3%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Strongly agree
Agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Disagree
Strongly disagree

4.6.10 Rules for tenants and visitors

Respondents were asked how much they agreed or disagreed with the proposed rules for conduct of tenants and visitors.

R8.1 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC22 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant is responsible for their behaviour and that of all Co-workers and visitors to the allotment and must ensure that Co-workers and visitors comply with these rules. The Tenant must be held accountable for the actions of any Co-worker or visitor. Examples of unacceptable behaviour or nuisance include, but are not limited to:

- **harassment, intimidation or bullying.**
- **threatening, aggressive, violent or abusive behaviour.**
- **abuse directed towards staff, volunteers, Tenants, visitors or members of the public.**
- **discriminatory behaviour of any kind.**
- **criminal activity.**
- **persistent or repeated nuisance, disturbance or anti-social behaviour.**
- **Loud music.**

This prohibition applies to conduct carried out in person, by telephone, text message, email, social media, or any other electronic or online communication and includes conduct that occurs on or off the allotment site where it relates to or impacts upon the allotment site, its users, or its management. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 222 (58%) said they strongly agree
- 141 (37%) respondents said they agree
- 12 (3%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 3 (0.8%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R8.2 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC19) The Tenant, Co-worker or their visitors, must not trespass onto other plots or remove produce or any other items from another plot without the express permission of the allotment garden plot holder or the Council, this includes vacant plots. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 207 (54%) said they strongly agree
- 151 (39%) respondents said they agree
- 16 (4%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 8 (2%) said they disagree
- 1 (0.3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R8.3 (more specific wording to replace an existing rule in the Dos and Don'ts) Children must be accompanied at all times whilst on the allotment site. The accompanying adult is

responsible for their safety and behaviour and must ensure that they do not enter water tanks, shared areas, or trespass on other Tenants' plots. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 214 (56%) said they strongly agree
- 146 (38%) respondents said they agree
- 12 (3%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 6 (2%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R8.4 (simplified wording to replace existing rule TC30 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant can bring dogs on site but they must be kept on a lead at all times and not cause a nuisance. In addition:

• dog waste must be collected and disposed of appropriately.

• dogs must not be left unattended on plots.

Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

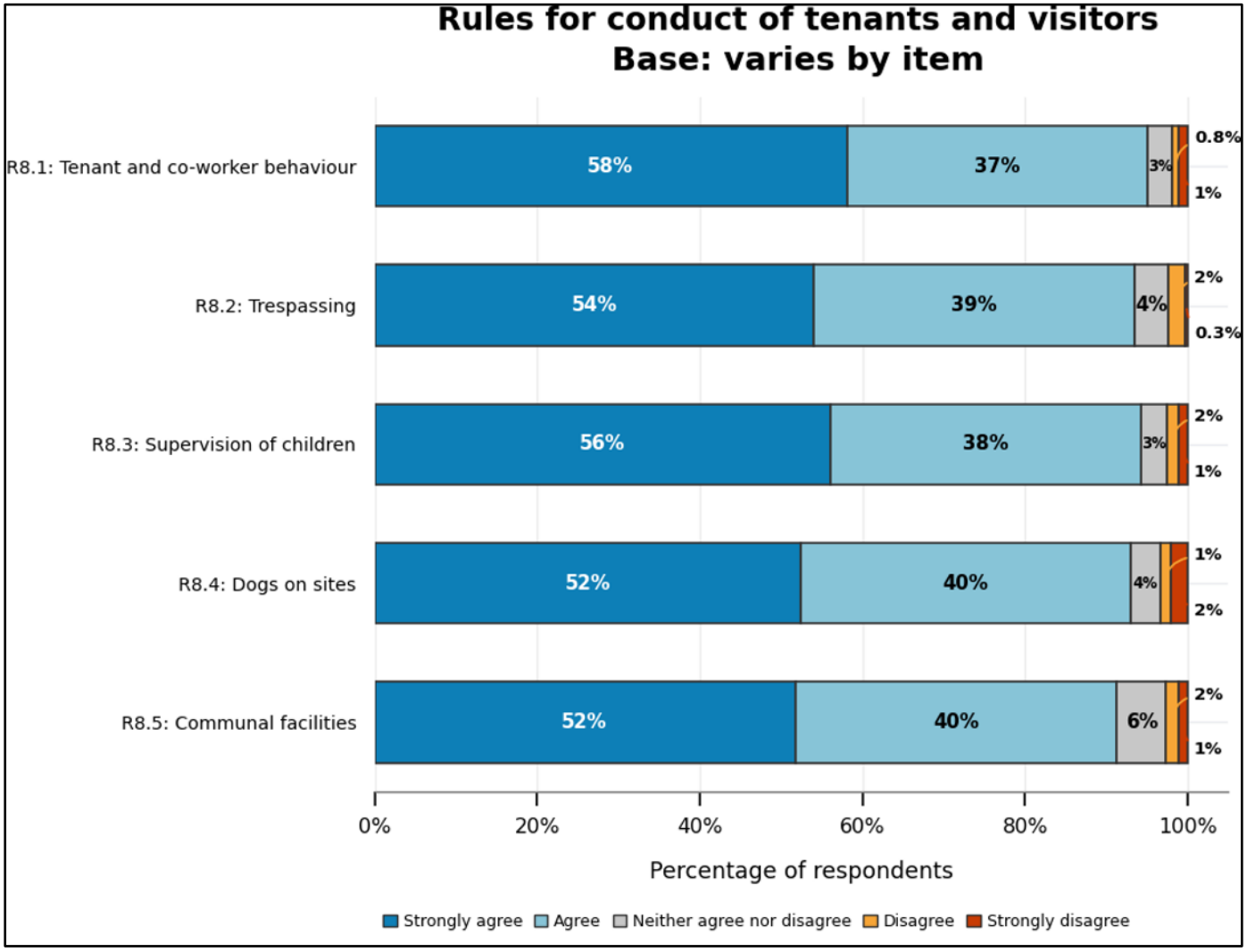
- 201 (52%) said they strongly agree
- 155 (40%) respondents said they agree
- 14 (4%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 5 (1%) said they disagree
- 8 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R8.5 (new rule) The Tenant must not tamper with, modify, misuse, damage, vandalise, or interfere with any communal facility, shared resource or Council-owned property on the allotment site. This includes, but is not limited to: fences, gates, locks, water systems, water tanks, taps, pipes, signage, access roads, pathways, storage areas, buildings, and any other infrastructure provided for the benefit of allotment users. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 196 (52%) said they strongly agree
- 150 (40%) respondents said they agree
- 23 (6%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 6 (2%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 29 shows respondents’ viewss on rules for tenants and visitors

Figure 29: Views on rules for tenants and visitors


Rules for conduct of tenants and visitors
Base: varies by item
R8.1: Tenant and co-worker behaviour
58%
37%
3%
0.8%
1%
R8.2: Trespassing
54%
39%
4%
2%
0.3%
R8.3: Supervision of children
56%
38%
3%
2%
1%
R8.4: Dogs on sites
52%
40%
4%
1%
2%
R8.5: Communal facilities
52%
40%
6%
2%
1%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Strongly agree
Agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Disagree
Strongly disagree

4.6.11 Rules for bonfires

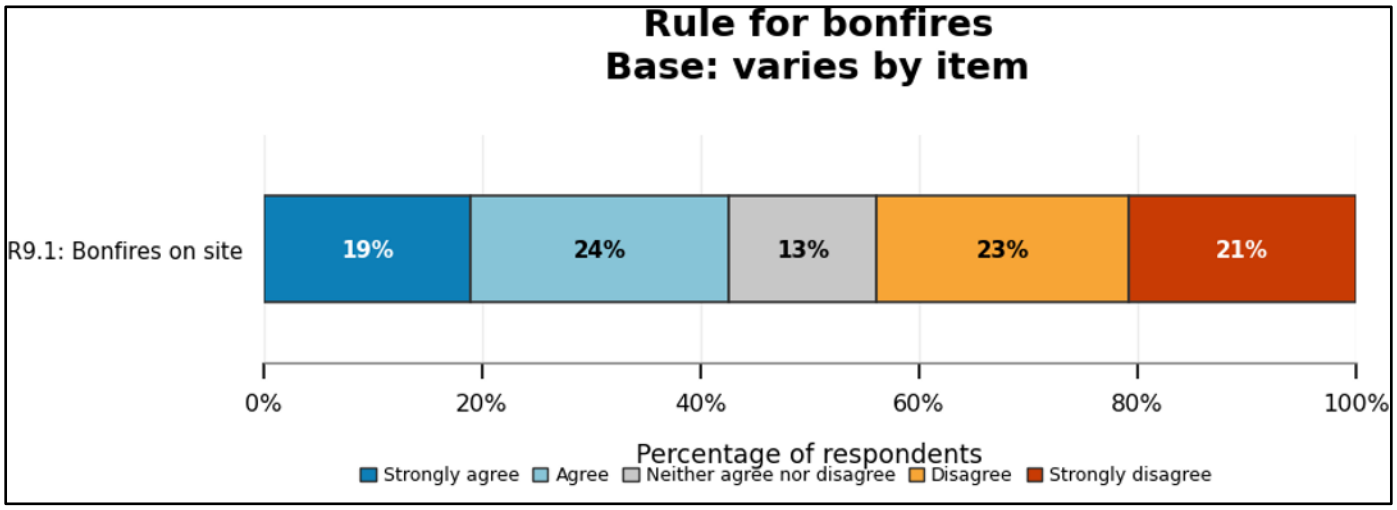
Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rule for bonfires

R9.1 (prohibition of fires replacing existing rules TC18, TC25 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant is not permitted to have fires or any form of combustion which includes but is not limited to bonfires, incinerators, pizza ovens, chimineas or wood-burners. Barbecues and camping gas cookers raised off the ground are permitted. This is to help reduce the impact of smoke particles on health and air pollution in Bristol and reduce the risk of wildfire. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 72 (19%) said they strongly agree
- 90 (24%) respondents said they agree
- 51 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 88 (23%) said they disagree
- 79 (21%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 30 shows respondents' views on bonfires.

Figure 30: Views on bonfire rules



4.6.12 Rules on water management

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for water management.

R10.1 (new rule) The Tenant must ensure that all appropriate structures on their plot are fitted with suitable rainwater harvesting and storage facilities, such as water butts, and that such facilities are maintained in good working order. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 71 (19%) said they strongly agree
- 162 (42%) respondents said they agree
- 64 (17%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 54 (14%) said they disagree
- 31 (8%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R10.2 (new rule) All water trough lids must be closed after use. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 100 (27%) said they strongly agree
- 174 (46%) respondents said they agree
- 71 (19%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 20 (5%) said they disagree
- 10 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R10.3 (more specific wording to replace existing rules TC16 and Dos and Don'ts) Hosepipes are not allowed on the allotment site. Irrigation systems cannot be connected to the mains water supplies. The Tenant must use watering cans or water collected and stored on site, such as from water butts, unless otherwise authorised by the Council. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 96 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 134 (35%) respondents said they agree
- 50 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 38 (10%) said they disagree
- 64 (17%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R10.4 (more specific wording on water use to replace existing Dos and Don'ts) Water provided on the allotment site must be used solely for horticultural purposes connected with the cultivation and maintenance of allotment plots. The water supply must not be used for drinking, cooking, food preparation, washing produce, or any other form of human consumption. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 113 (30%) said they strongly agree
- 175 (46%) respondents said they agree

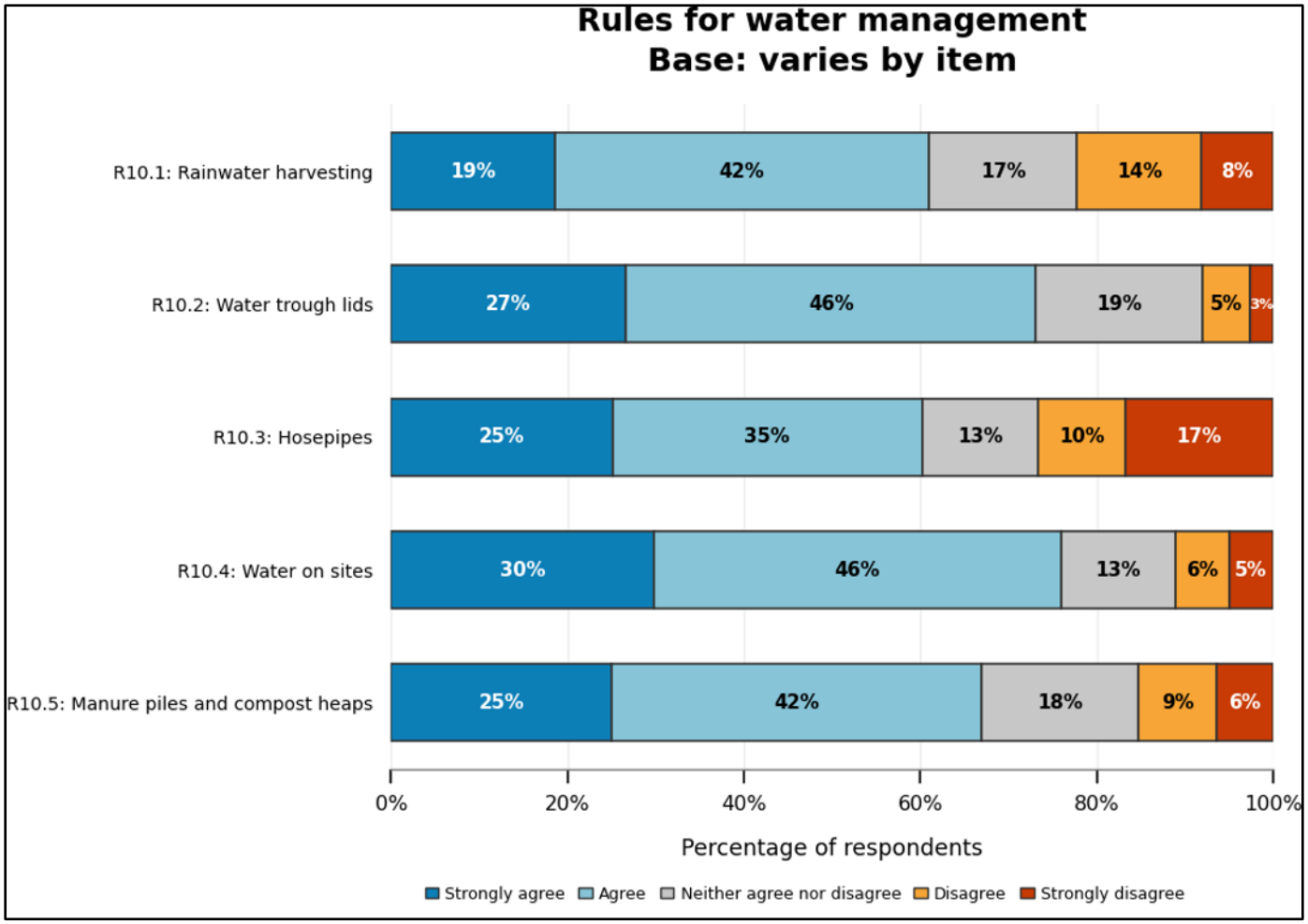
- 49 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 23 (6%) said they disagree
- 19 (5%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R10.5 (new rule) Manure piles and compost heaps must not be located within 10 metres of a water tap or edge of a trough. Pesticides must not be used within 5 metres of the edge of a water tap or trough. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 95 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 159 (42%) respondents said they agree
- 67 (18%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 34 (9%) said they disagree
- 24 (6%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 31 shows the respondents' views on water management.

Figure 31: Views on water management



4.6.13 Waste management and prohibited materials

Respondents were asked if they agree or disagree with the rules on waste management and prohibited materials.

R11.1 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC17 and Dos and Don'ts) The following materials and items are prohibited on allotment plots and must not be brought onto, stored, used, buried, or disposed of anywhere on the allotment site:

- tyres
- carpets, carpet underlay, and artificial grass/turf
- barbed wire, razor wire, or similar materials
- hazardous, toxic, or contaminated construction materials
- domestic, household, or commercial waste
- broken glass
- corrugated iron – must only be used for roofing
- asbestos or asbestos-containing materials
- gravel, hardcore, concrete, rubble, or similar materials
- non-UV-stabilised tarpaulin
- mortar- or render-encrusted bricks or tiles
- any other material which, in the opinion of the Council, presents a health and safety risk, environmental hazard, or nuisance

Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 146 (39%) said they strongly agree
- 184 (49%) respondents said they agree
- 25 (7%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 12 (3%) said they disagree
- 9 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.2 (new rule) Where asbestos or suspected asbestos-containing materials are found on a plot or elsewhere on the allotment site, the Tenant must immediately notify the Council by telephone on 0117 922 0000 or by email at allotments@bristol.gov.ukPenalty: Notice to Quit.

- 218 (58%) said they strongly agree
- 134 (36%) respondents said they agree
- 13 (3%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 5 (1%) said they disagree

- 5 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.3 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC10 and Dos and Don'ts) The Tenant must not deposit, accumulate, store, or permit to be deposited on the allotment plot any rubbish, refuse, waste, or decaying matter, except for compost, manure, and other organic material reasonably required for the cultivation of the plot. The Tenant must not dispose of, deposit, or allow any waste, refuse, materials, or other matter on any adjoining plot, communal area, roadway, watercourse, or neighbouring property. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 178 (48%) said they strongly agree
- 169 (46%) respondents said they agree
- 18 (5%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 2 (0.5%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.4 (new rule) The Tenant must not bring onto, or store on, the allotment site any building materials except those reasonably required for authorised allotment purposes, such as the construction, maintenance, or repair of permitted structures and features. Any such materials must be used as soon as practicably possible and must be stored safely, neatly, and in a manner that does not cause nuisance, obstruction, or risk to others. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 129 (35%) said they strongly agree
- 193 (52%) respondents said they agree
- 37 (10%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 9 (2%) said they disagree
- 3 (0.8%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.5 (new rule) Any surplus, unused, discarded, or waste materials, including any waste not suitable for composting or cultivation purposes, must be removed from the allotment site without delay and disposed of lawfully at the Tenant’s expense. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 108 (29%) said they strongly agree
- 196 (53%) respondents said they agree
- 40 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 18 (5%) said they disagree
- 7 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.6 (new rule) The Tenant shall not store any inflammable liquids or gas bottles on the plot except small canisters (less than 230 g) for camping gas cookers. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

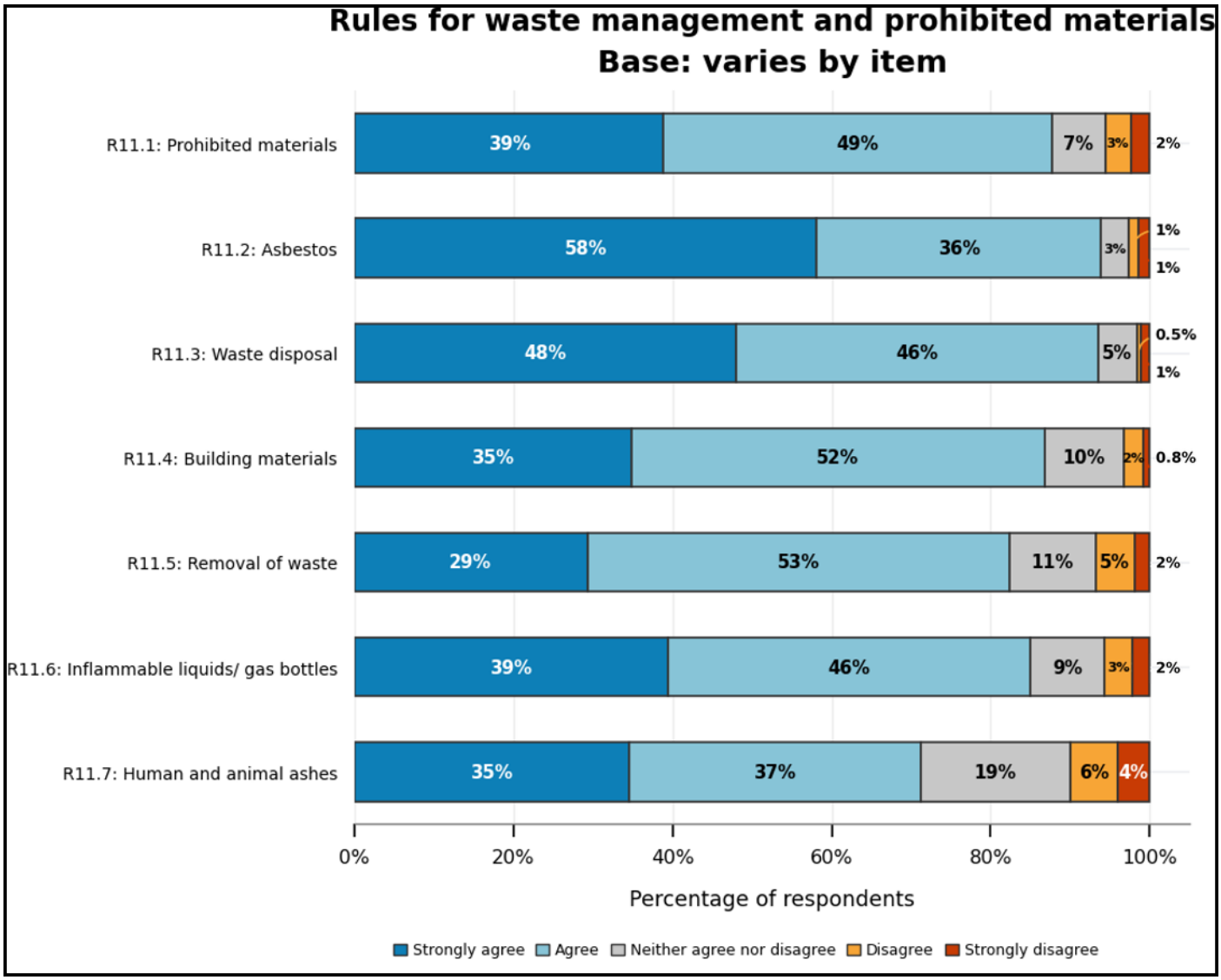
- 147 (39%) said they strongly agree
- 170 (46%) respondents said they agree
- 35 (9%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 13 (3%) said they disagree
- 8 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R11.7 (new rule) No human or animal ashes can be scattered on the allotment plot or site. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 128 (35%) said they strongly agree
- 136 (37%) respondents said they agree
- 70 (19%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 22 (6%) said they disagree
- 15 (4%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 32 shows the respondents' views on waste management and prohibited materials

Figure 32: Views on waste management and prohibited materials



4.6.14 Rules for vehicles, trailers and access ways

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for vehicles, trailers and access ways.

R12.1 (new rule) Motor vehicles and trailers must not be parked overnight, stored, or left on site while the Tenant is absent from the site. Caravans, motor homes, and any other live-in vehicles are prohibited on site at all times. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

- 193 (52%) said they strongly agree
- 146 (40%) respondents said they agree
- 19 (5%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 5 (1%) said they disagree
- 6 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R12.2 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC4) The Tenant must not obstruct or encroach upon any path or hauling way intended for the use of occupiers of adjoining or neighbouring properties. Vehicles may only be brought onto such areas temporarily for the purposes of loading or unloading. Once loading or unloading has been completed, vehicles must be moved immediately to the designated parking areas. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

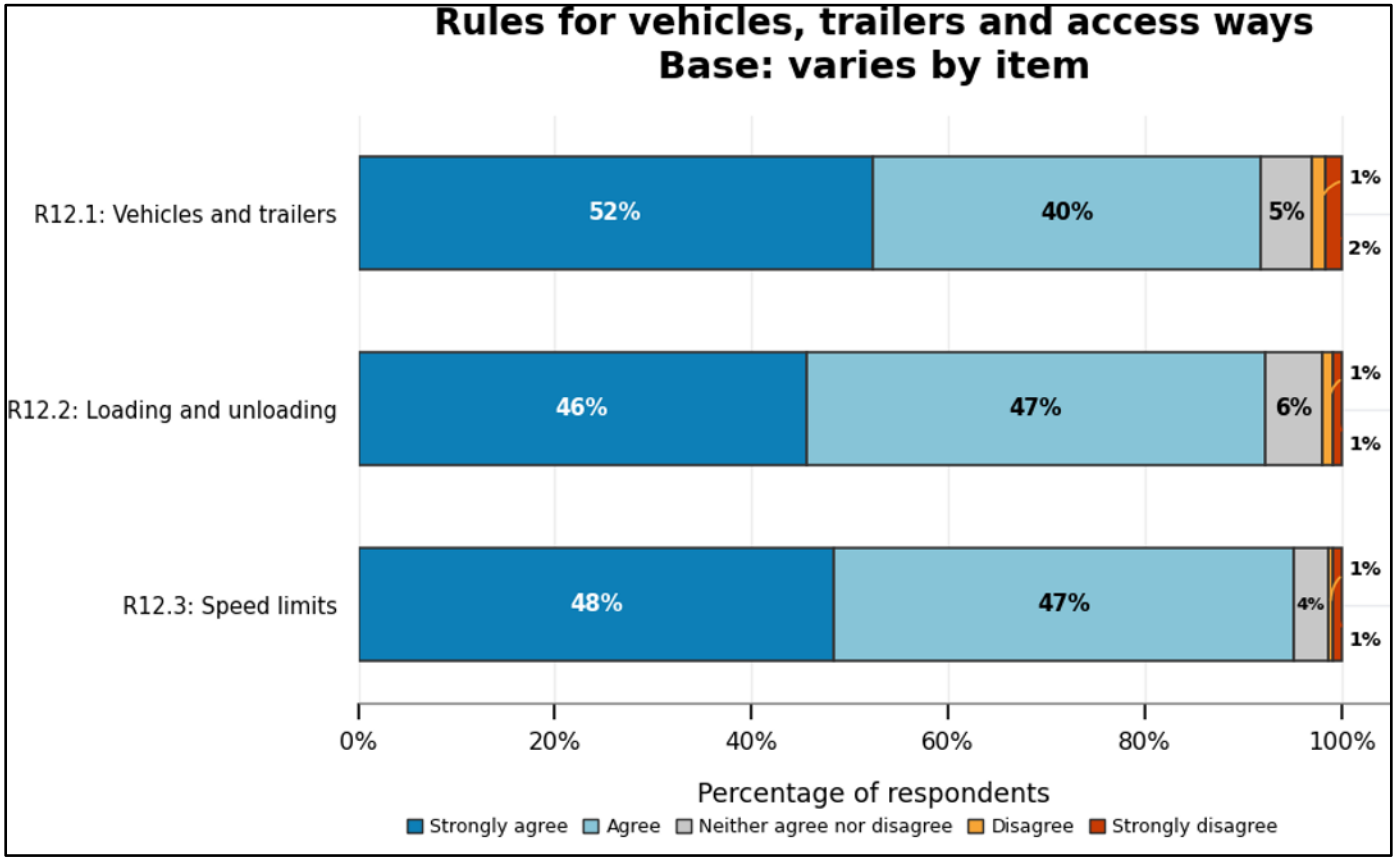
- 169 (46%) said they strongly agree
- 173 (47%) respondents said they agree
- 22 (6%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 4 (1%) said they disagree
- 3 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R12.3 (new rule) The Tenant and their visitors must comply with the site speed limit of 5 mph at all times while driving on the site. Cyclists and persons using scooters must ride with due care and attention, at a safe speed, and in a manner that does not endanger, obstruct, or inconvenience other site users. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 178 (48%) said they strongly agree
- 172 (47%) respondents said they agree
- 13 (4%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 2 (1%) said they disagree
- 3 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 33 shows respondents' views on vehicles, trailers and access ways.

Figure 33: Views on rules for vehicles, trailers and access ways


Rules for vehicles, trailers and access ways
Base: varies by item
R12.1: Vehicles and trailers
52%
40%
5%
1%
2%
R12.2: Loading and unloading
46%
47%
6%
1%
1%
R12.3: Speed limits
48%
47%
4%
1%
1%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Strongly agree
Agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Disagree
Strongly disagree

4.6.15 Plot transfers

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for plot transfer.

R13.1 (updated wording to replace existing rule TC5 and the Dos and Don'ts) The tenancy of an allotment plot is personal to the Tenant and is not transferable. Under Section 27(4) of the Allotment Act 1908, the named Tenant must not assign, sublet, or part with possession of all or part of the allotment plot. Penalty: Notice to Quit.

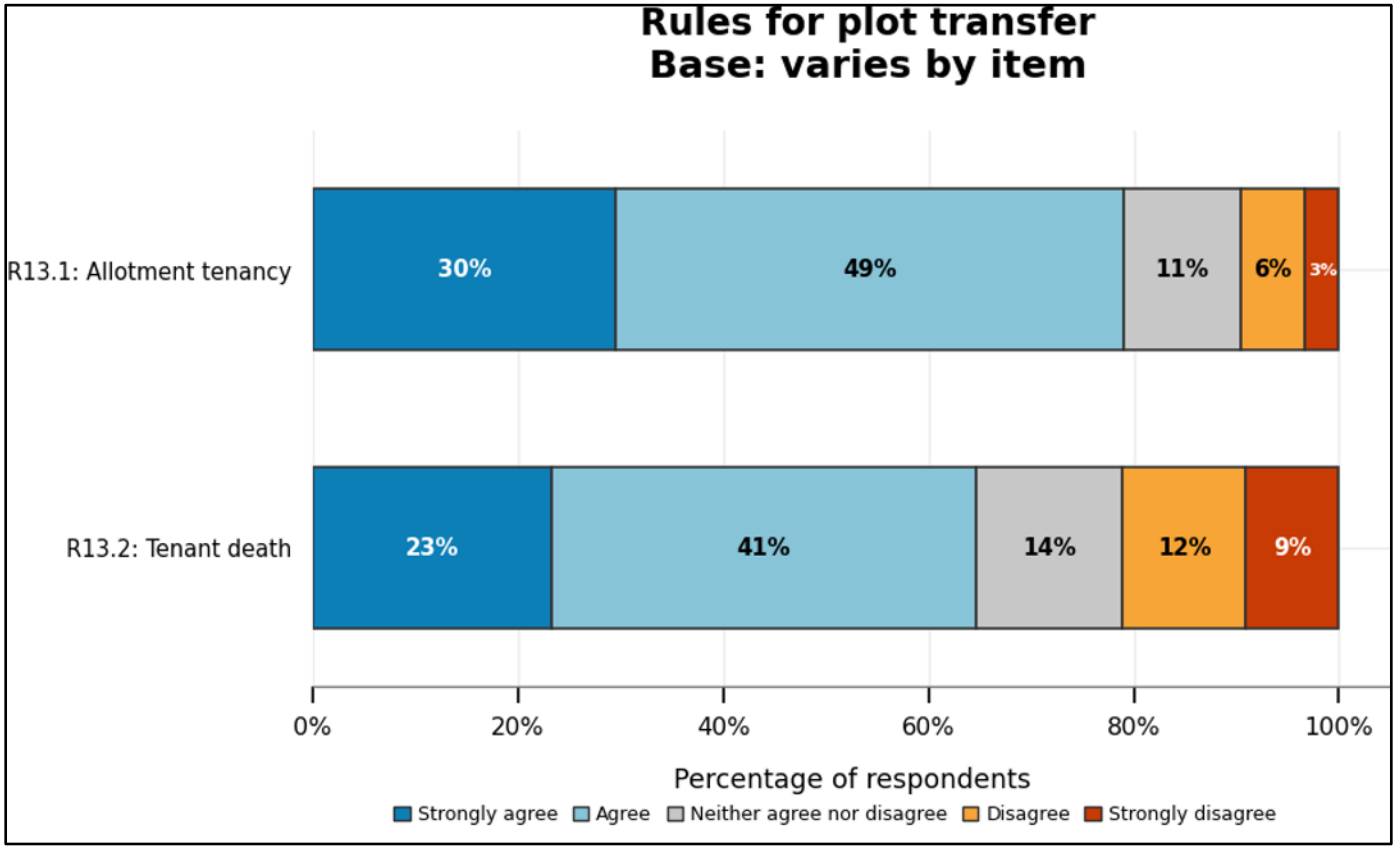
- 108 (30%) said they strongly agree
- 181 (49%) respondents said they agree
- 42 (11%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 23 (6%) said they disagree
- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R13.2 (new rule) In the event of the Tenant's death there are no automatic succession rights to the tenancy. Tenancy requests from immediate family within the same household or Co-worker will be considered by the Council. No penalty.

- 85 (23%) said they strongly agree
- 151 (41%) respondents said they agree
- 52 (14%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 44 (12%) said they disagree
- 33 (9%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 34 shows respondents' views on plot transfers

Figure 34: Views on rules for plot transfers


Rules for plot transfer
Base: varies by item
R13.1: Allotment tenancy
30%
49%
11%
6%
3%
R13.2: Tenant death
23%
41%
14%
12%
9%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Strongly agree
Agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Disagree
Strongly disagree

4.6.16 Rules for co- workers

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rules for co-workers.

R14.1 (new rule) The Tenant may request permission to add a Co-worker at any time. No penalty.

- 169 (45%) said they strongly agree
- 162 (43%) respondents said they agree
- 29 (8%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 7 (2%) said they disagree
- 6 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R14.2 (new rule) The Co-worker must be registered with the Council prior to being allowed access to the allotment site. The proposed Co-worker will be required to sign a copy of these rules before approval is granted. Penalty: Notice to Remedy.

- 94 (25%) said they strongly agree
- 177 (48%) respondents said they agree
- 55 (15%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 29 (8%) said they disagree
- 16 (4%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R14.3 (new rule) The Tenant remains responsible for the conduct and actions of their Co-worker at all times. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

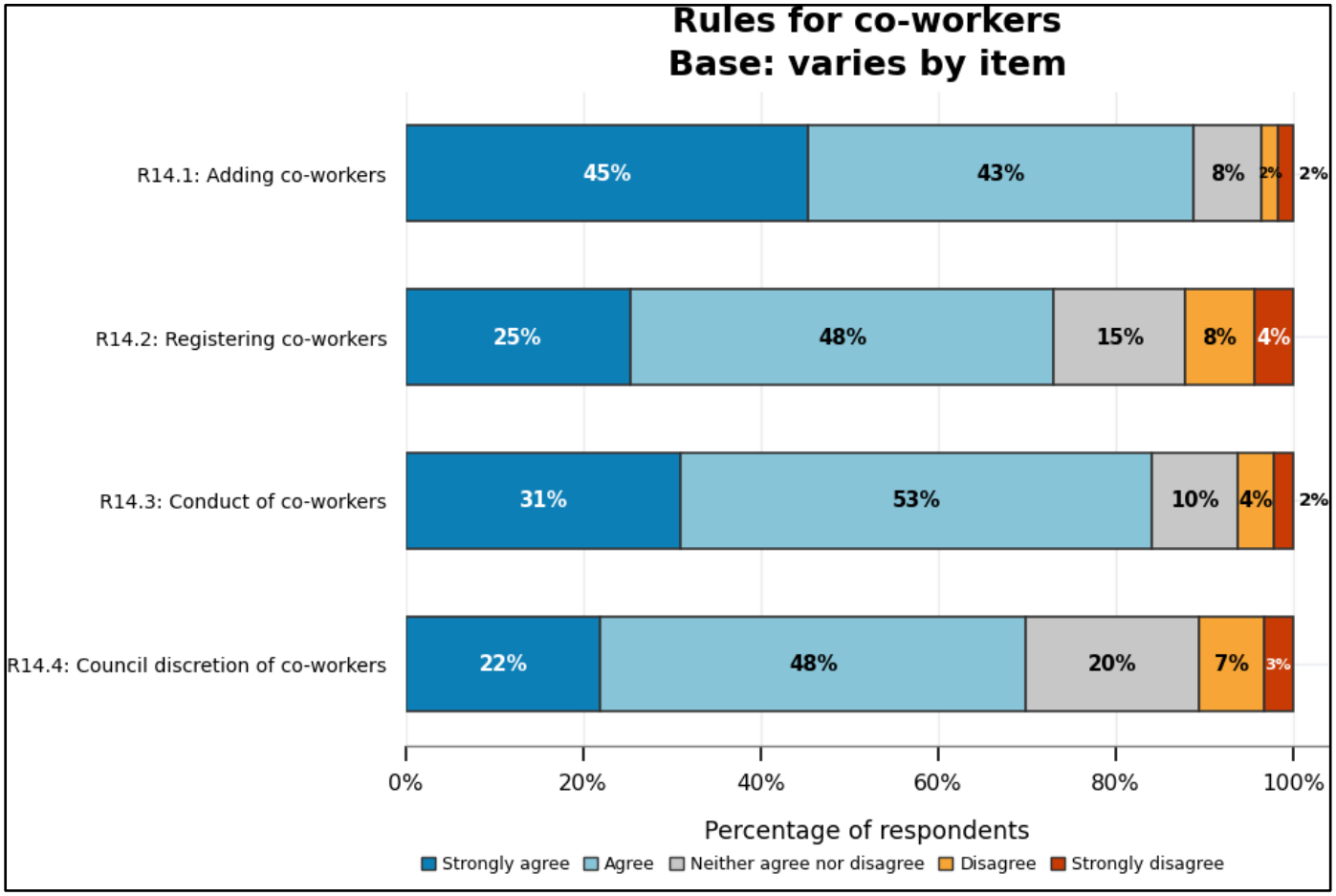
- 115 (31%) said they strongly agree
- 197 (53%) respondents said they agree
- 36 (10%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 15 (4%) said they disagree
- 8 (2%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R14.4 (new rule) The Council has the right not to accept a person as a Co-worker or to terminate their status. No penalty.

- 81 (22%) said they strongly agree
- 177 (48%) respondents said they agree
- 72 (20%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 27 (7%) said they disagree
- 12 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 35 shows the respondents' viewss on rules for co-workers.

Figure 35: Views on rules for co-workers



4.6.17 Rules for inspections and re-entry

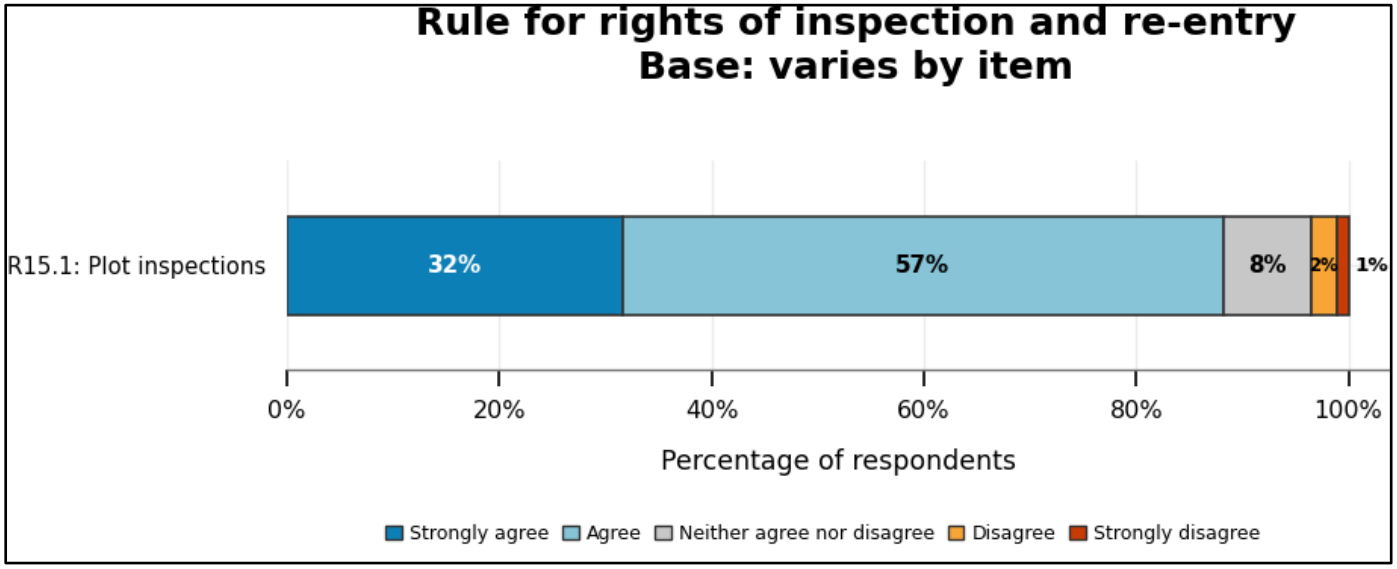
Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed rule for rights of inspection and re-entry.

R15.1 (simplified wording to replace existing rule TC8 and the Dos and Don'ts) The Council retains the right to permit any duly authorised individual or officer of the Council at any time to enter and inspect the plot and livestock. Penalty: Notice to Remedy or Notice to Quit.

- 115 (32%) said they strongly agree
- 206 (57%) respondents said they agree
- 30 (8%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 9 (2%) said they disagree
- 4 (1%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 36 shows respondents' views on rules for rights of inspection and re-entry

Figure 36: Views on rules for inspection and re-entry



4.6.18 Rules for end-of-tenancy plot conditions

Respondents were asked how much they agree or disagree with the proposed end-of-tenancy plot condition rules.

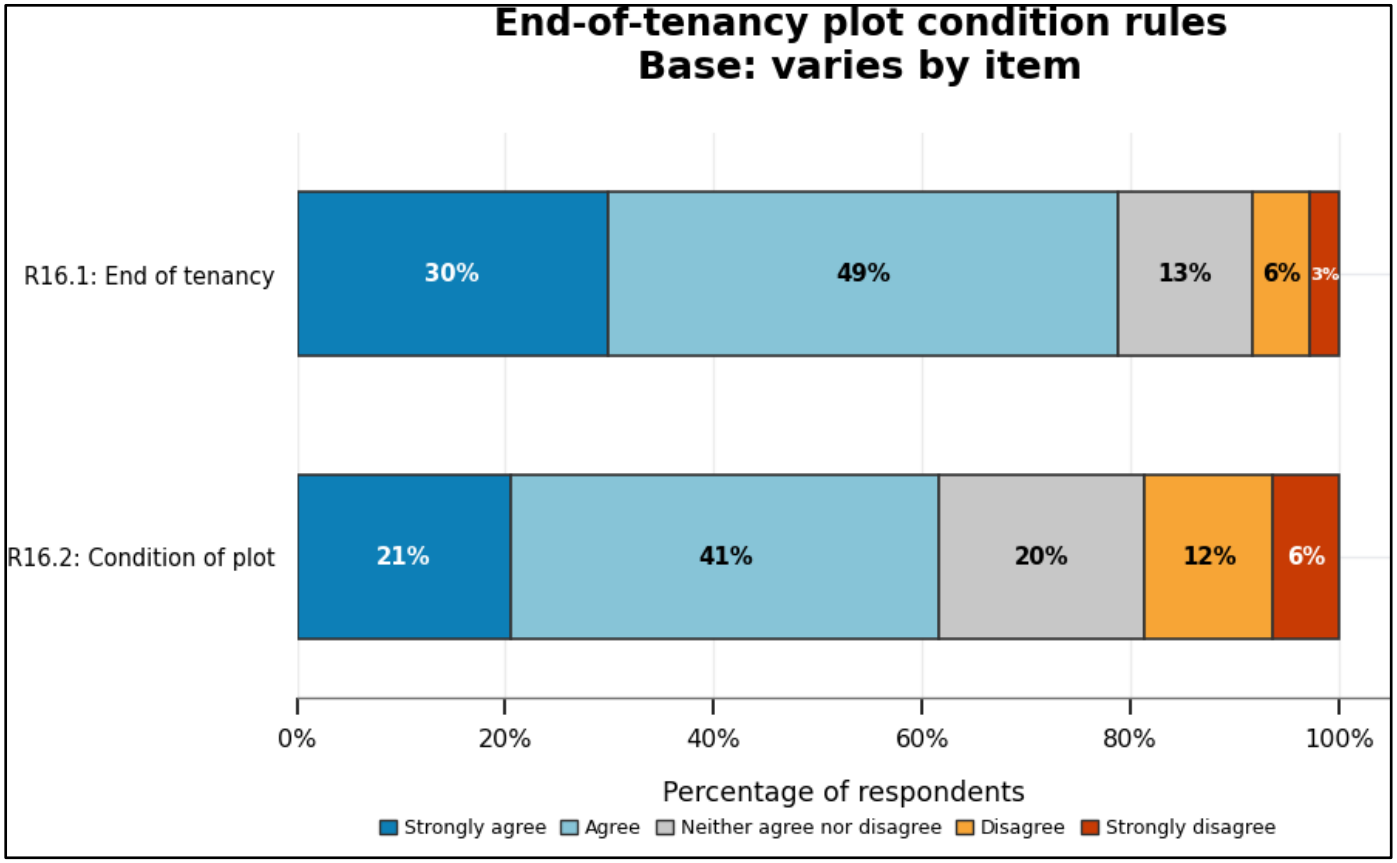
R16.1 (more specific wording to replace existing rule TC14) At the end of tenancy, plots must be left:

- **free from waste**
- **free from abandoned structures and materials**
- **in a condition suitable for reletting**
- 107 (30%) said they strongly agree
- 176 (49%) respondents said they agree
- 46 (13%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 20 (6%) said they disagree
- 10 (3%) respondents said they strongly disagree

R16.2 (more specific wording to replace the Dos and Don'ts) The Council will recover compensation (at cost) from the Tenant upon termination of the tenancy for any deterioration caused by a failure to maintain the condition of the plot, this includes structures and cultivation. To avoid a recharge (Council-recovered compensation) you must not leave rubbish on your plot, structures should not pose a risk to health and safety and your plot must be cultivated. If you are concerned about any potential recharges, please contact us so we can identify those issues that may need rectifying.

- 74 (21%) said they strongly agree
- 148 (41%) respondents said they agree
- 71 (20%) said they neither agree nor disagree
- 44 (12%) said they disagree
- 23 (6%) respondents said they strongly disagree

Figure 37: Views on rules for inspection and re-entry



4.7 Other solutions

In June 2026, a series of workshops was held with more than 60 site representatives and members of the Allotments Forum. Participants discussed the issues affecting their allotment sites and identified a range of potential solutions and improvements to the allotments service.

Respondents were asked how important these solutions to issues were.

4.7.1 Digital allotments portal

Participants wanted a central online platform that would provide access to:

- waiting list information
- plot information
- applications and forms
- site maps and accessibility information
- plot permissions and approvals
- tenancy records
- site representative resources
- frequently asked questions

- standard operating procedures
- request tracking and previous correspondence

Different access levels were suggested for:

- tenants
- site representatives
- council officers

Participants felt this would significantly reduce officer workload, improve transparency, reduce duplicate enquiries and improve customer experience.

Respondents were asked how important each of the proposed content of the portal was to them.

Waiting list information

- 75 (21%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 124 (35%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 81 (23%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 50 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 29 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Plot information

- 84 (23%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 131 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 100 (28%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 28 (8%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Applications and forms

- 72 (20%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 136 (38%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 92 (26%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 37 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Site maps and accessibility information

- 74 (21%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 115 (32%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 118 (33%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 34 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Plot permissions and approval

- 67 (19%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 122 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 118 (33%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 32 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Tenancy records

- 44 (12%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 79 (22%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 130 (36%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 64 (18%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 40 (11%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Site representative resources

- 79 (22%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 120 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 107 (30%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (6%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 26 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Frequently asked questions

- 75 (21%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 130 (37%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 99 (28%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 33 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

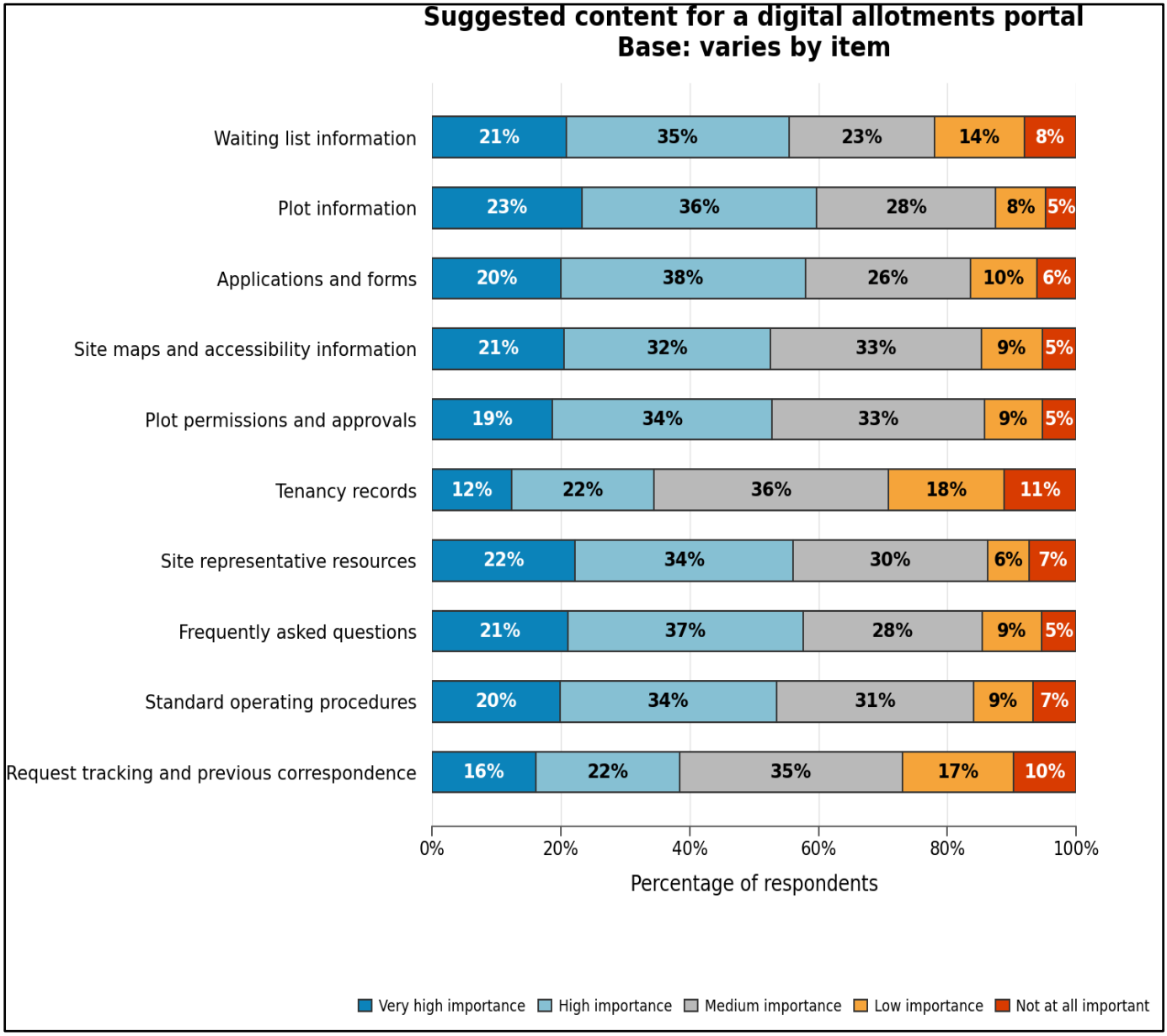
Standard operating procedures

- 71 (20%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 120 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 109 (31%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 33 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 24 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Request tracking and previous correspondence

- 58 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 80 (22%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 124 (35%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 62 (17%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 35 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 38: Views on a digital allotments portal


Suggested content for a digital allotments portal
Base: varies by item
Waiting list information
21%
35%
23%
14%
8%
Plot information
23%
36%
28%
8%
5%
Applications and forms
20%
38%
26%
10%
6%
Site maps and accessibility information
21%
32%
33%
9%
5%
Plot permissions and approvals
19%
34%
33%
9%
5%
Tenancy records
12%
22%
36%
18%
11%
Site representative resources
22%
34%
30%
6%
7%
Frequently asked questions
21%
37%
28%
9%
5%
Standard operating procedures
20%
34%
31%
9%
7%
Request tracking and previous correspondence
16%
22%
35%
17%
10%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Very high importance
High importance
Medium importance
Low importance
Not at all important

4.7.2 Improve communication

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested improvements to council communication. Improve the user experience of digital services.

Automatic acknowledgement emails that let tenants know their query has been received

- 96 (27%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 136 (38%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 88 (24%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 32 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 8 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Quarterly newsletters to tenants

- 32 (9%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 59 (17%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 151 (43%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 83 (23%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 30 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Annual allotments reports from Bristol City Council

- 55 (15%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 102 (29%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 136 (38%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 46 (13%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Annual tenant surveys to gather feedback

- 48 (14%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 106 (30%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 142 (40%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 42 (12%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Regular site visits by officers

- 78 (22%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 77 (22%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 122 (34%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 61 (17%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 18 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Improved signposting on the website

- 37 (11%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 91 (26%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 148 (42%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 53 (15%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 21 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

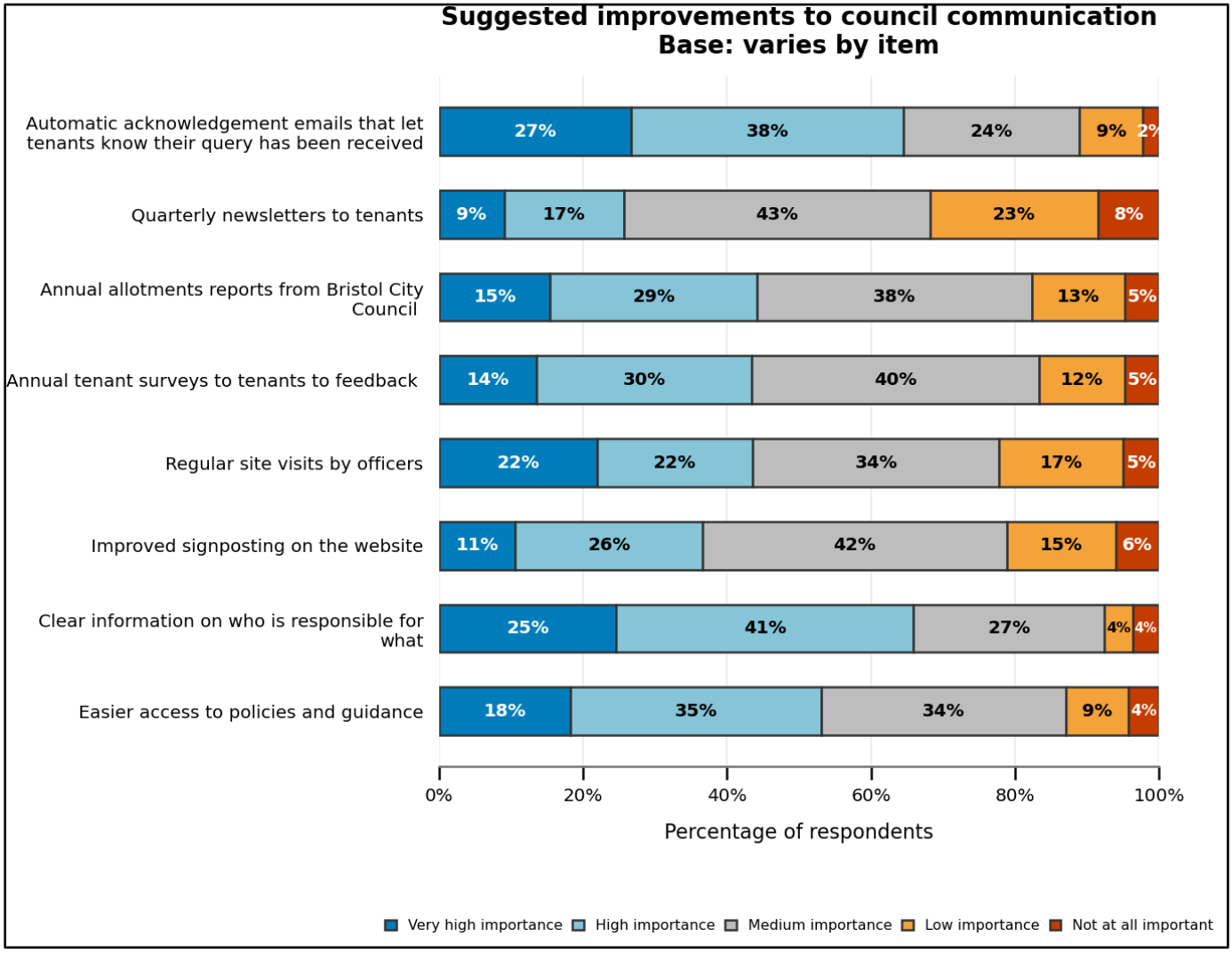
Clear information on who is responsible for what

- 88 (25%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 148 (41%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 95 (27%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 13 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Easier access to policies and guidance

- 65 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 124 (35%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 121 (34%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 31 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 39: Views on suggested improvements to council communication



4.7.3 Simplify rules and improve consistency and enforcement

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggestions for enforcing rules.

Improve consistency across sites

- 60 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 107 (30%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 121 (34%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 50 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 18 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Standardise procedures

- 57 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 115 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 132 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’

- 37 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 12 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Speed up enforcement action where appropriate

- 116 (33%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 118 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 89 (25%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 10 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Reduce delays in dealing with abandoned plots

- 194 (55%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 112 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 41 (12%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 5 (1%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 4 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

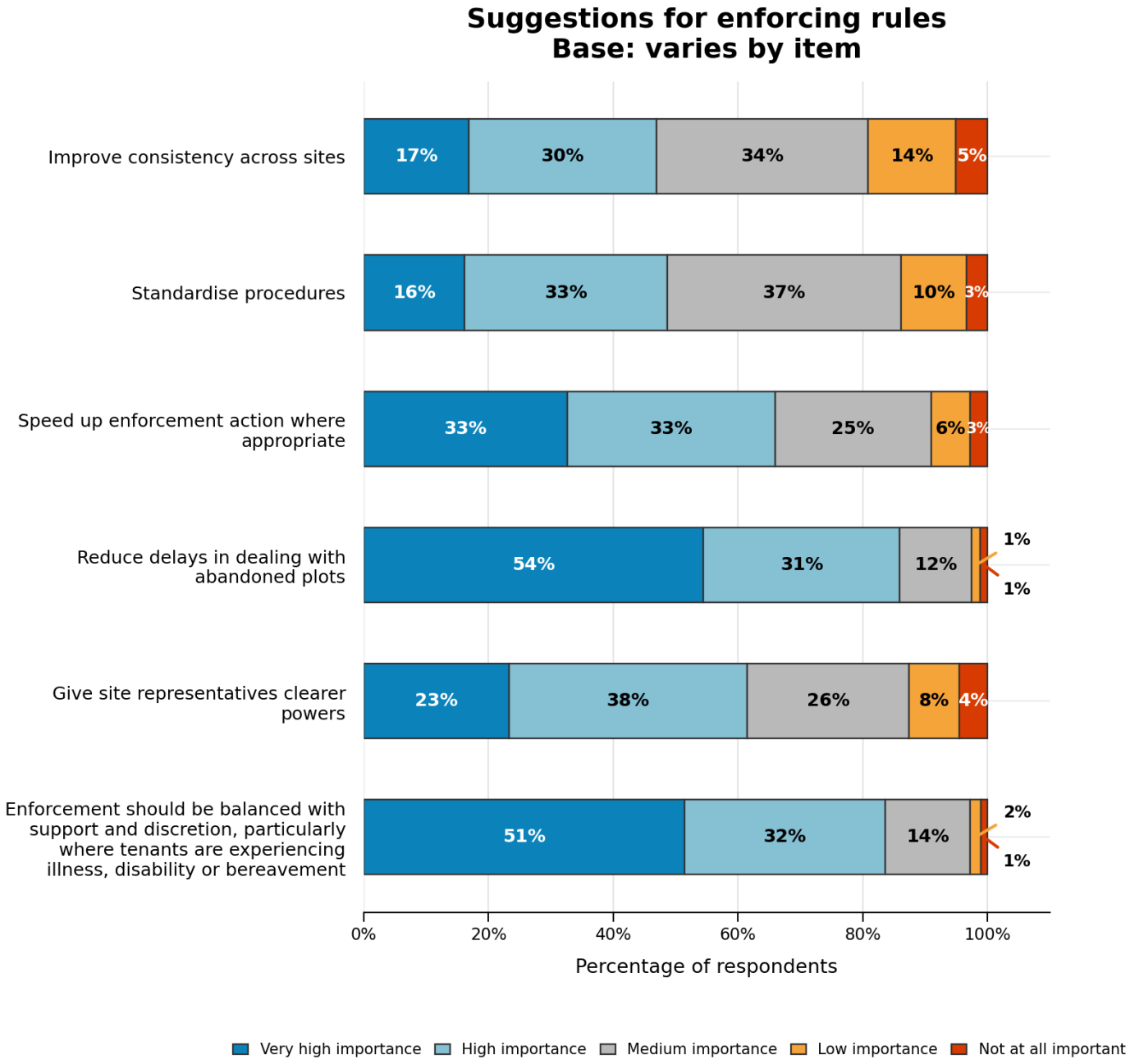
Give site representatives clearer powers

- 83 (23%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 136 (38%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 92 (26%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 29 (8%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 16 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Enforcement should be balanced with support and discretion, particularly where tenants are experiencing illness, disability or bereavement

- 185 (51%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 116 (32%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 49 (14%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 6 (2%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 4 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 40: Views on simplifying rules and improving consistency and enforcement



4.7.4 Empowering and supporting site representatives

A revised site representative role description

- 82 (23%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 128 (37%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 105 (30%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 28 (8%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 7 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Clear expectations

- 100 (28%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 140 (40%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 94 (27%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 4 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Defined limits of authority

- 95 (27%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 152 (43%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 86 (25%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 4 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

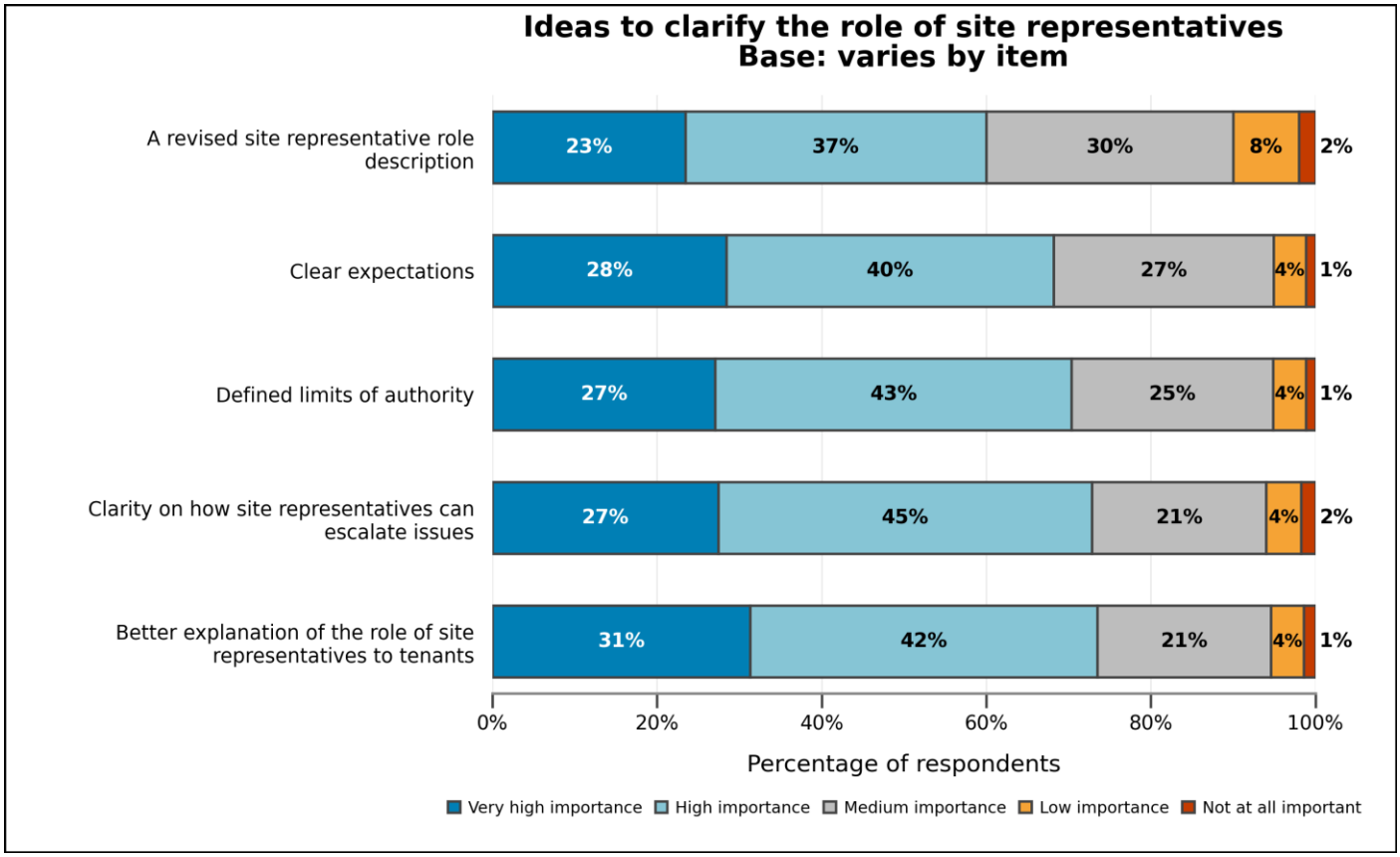
Clarity on how site representatives can escalate issues

- 96 (27%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 159 (45%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 74 (21%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 6 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Better explanation of the role of site representatives to tenants

- 110 (31%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 148 (42%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 74 (21%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 5 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 41: Views on ideas to clarify the role of site representatives



4.7.5 Training and development for site representatives

Respondents were asked how important each option was for training and development for site representatives.

Conflict resolution including mediation and de-escalation

- 64 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 117 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 106 (30%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 39 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Health and safety

- 64 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 118 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 109 (31%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 39 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Council systems and processes

- 51 (15%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 80 (23%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 140 (40%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 60 (17%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 16 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

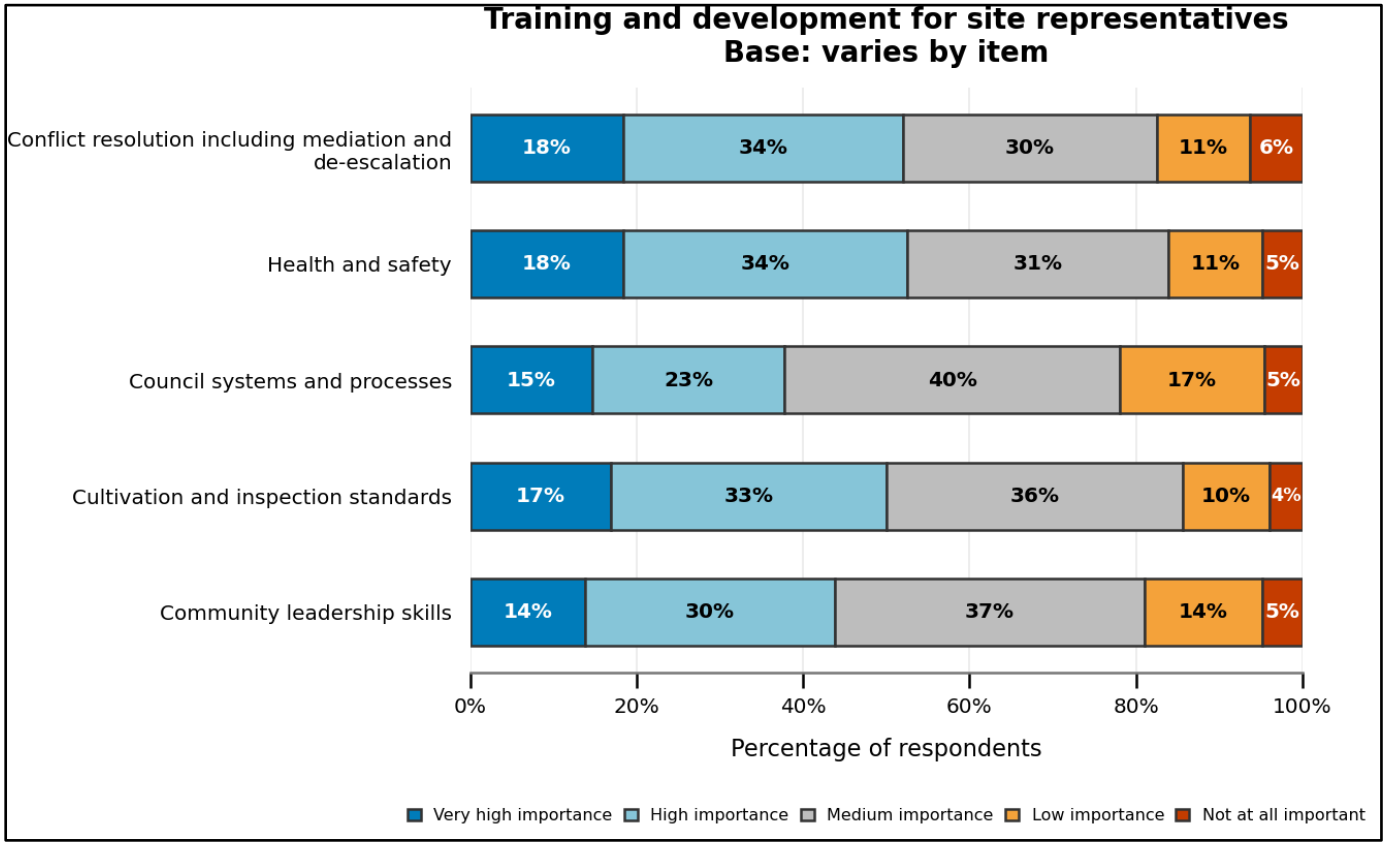
Cultivation and inspection standards

- 59 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 115 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 124 (36%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 36 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Community leadership skills

- 48 (14%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 104 (30%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 129 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 49 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 42: Views on suggested training and development for site representatives



4.7.6 Support networks for site representatives

Respondents were asked how important each option was for support networks for site representatives.

Site representative mentoring schemes

- 30 (9%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 78 (23%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 149 (44%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 55 (16%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 27 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Regional site representative groups

- 19 (6%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 61 (18%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 143 (42%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 81 (24%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 34 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

WhatsApp forums for site representatives

- 23 (7%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 83 (25%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 146 (43%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 52 (15%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 33 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

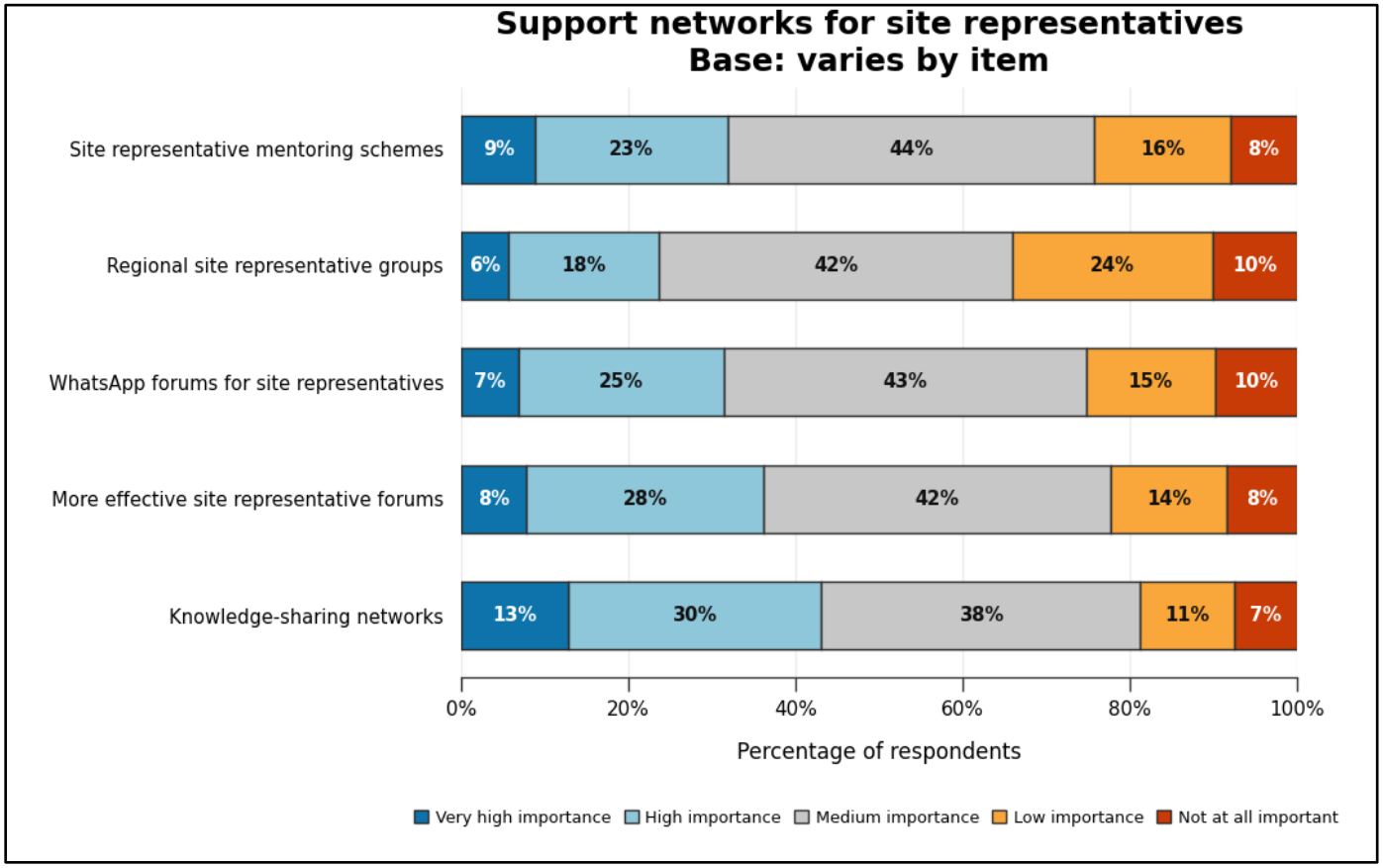
More effective site representative forums

- 26 (8%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 96 (28%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 140 (42%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 47 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 28 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Knowledge-sharing networks

- 43 (13%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 102 (30%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 129 (38%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 38 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 25 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

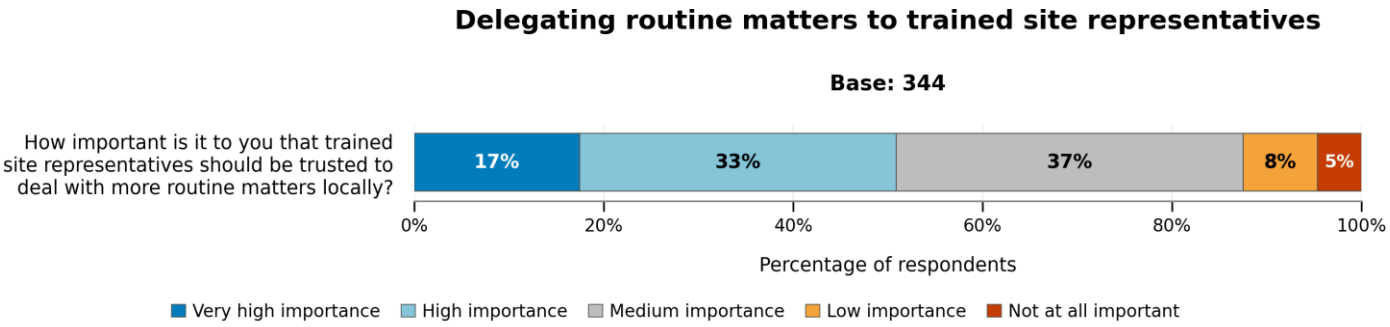
Figure 43: Views on support networks for site representatives



4.7.7 Trusting site representatives to deal with routine matters

- 60 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 115 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 126 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 27 (8%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 16 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 44: Views on trusting site representatives to deal with routine matters



4.7.8 Cultivation and plot management

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggestions for cultivation and plot management.

Better definition of cultivation

- 62 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 114 (32%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 124 (35%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 34 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Recognition of no-dig methods and biodiversity-friendly growing

- 110 (31%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 115 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 89 (25%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 16 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

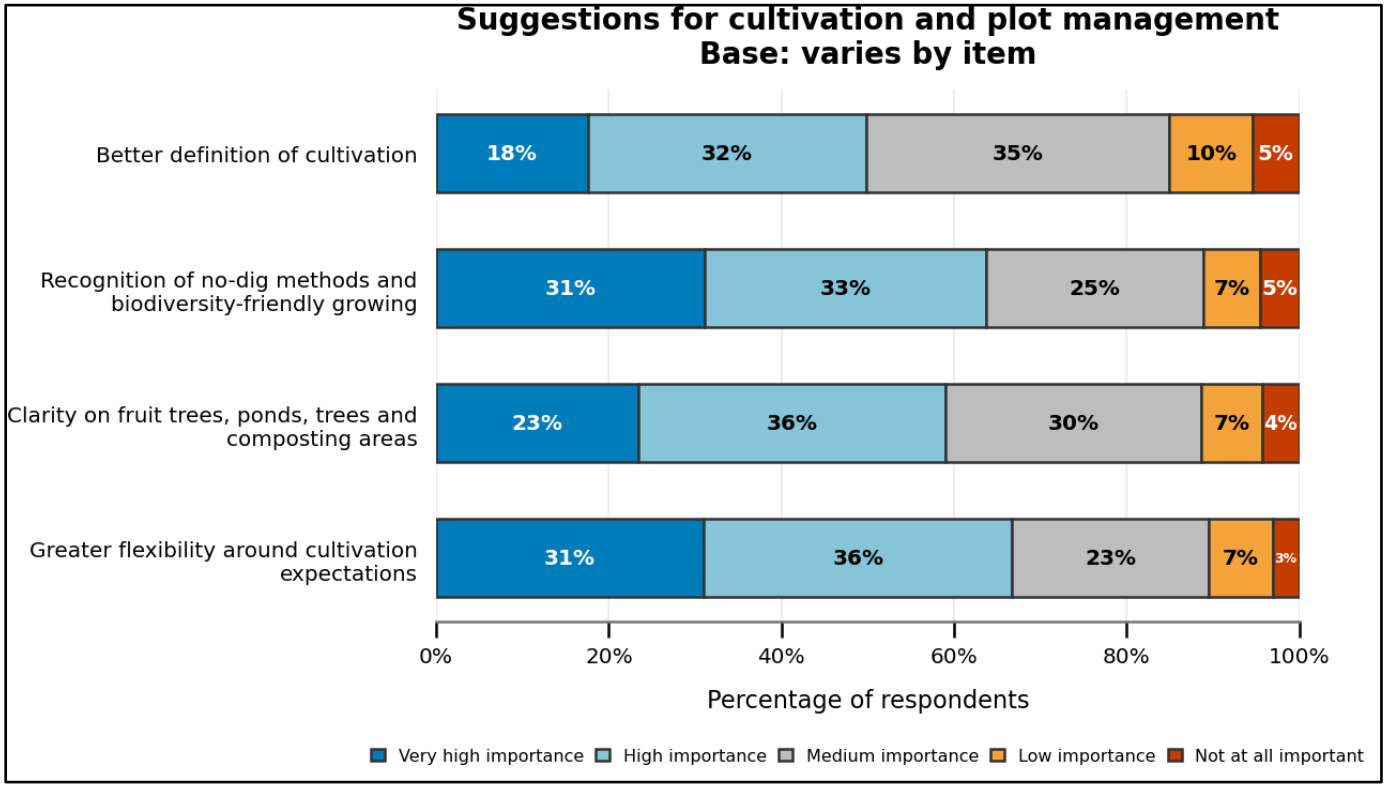
Clarity on fruit trees, ponds, trees and composting areas

- 83 (23%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 126 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 105 (30%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 25 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Greater flexibility around cultivation expectations

- 110 (31%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 127 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 81 (23%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 26 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 11 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 45: Views on suggestions to improve cultivation and plot management



4.7.9 Improvement to site security

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested improvements to site security.

More regular changes to site access codes

- 56 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 69 (20%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 126 (36%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 57 (16%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 41 (12%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Improved fencing and boundaries

- 98 (28%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 98 (28%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 99 (28%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 41 (12%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Better gate maintenance

- 118 (34%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 108 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 97 (28%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 6 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Improved signage and site maps

- 35 (10%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 55 (16%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 138 (40%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 88 (25%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 33 (9%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Better reporting systems

- 78 (22%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 106 (30%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 121 (35%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 33 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 11 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

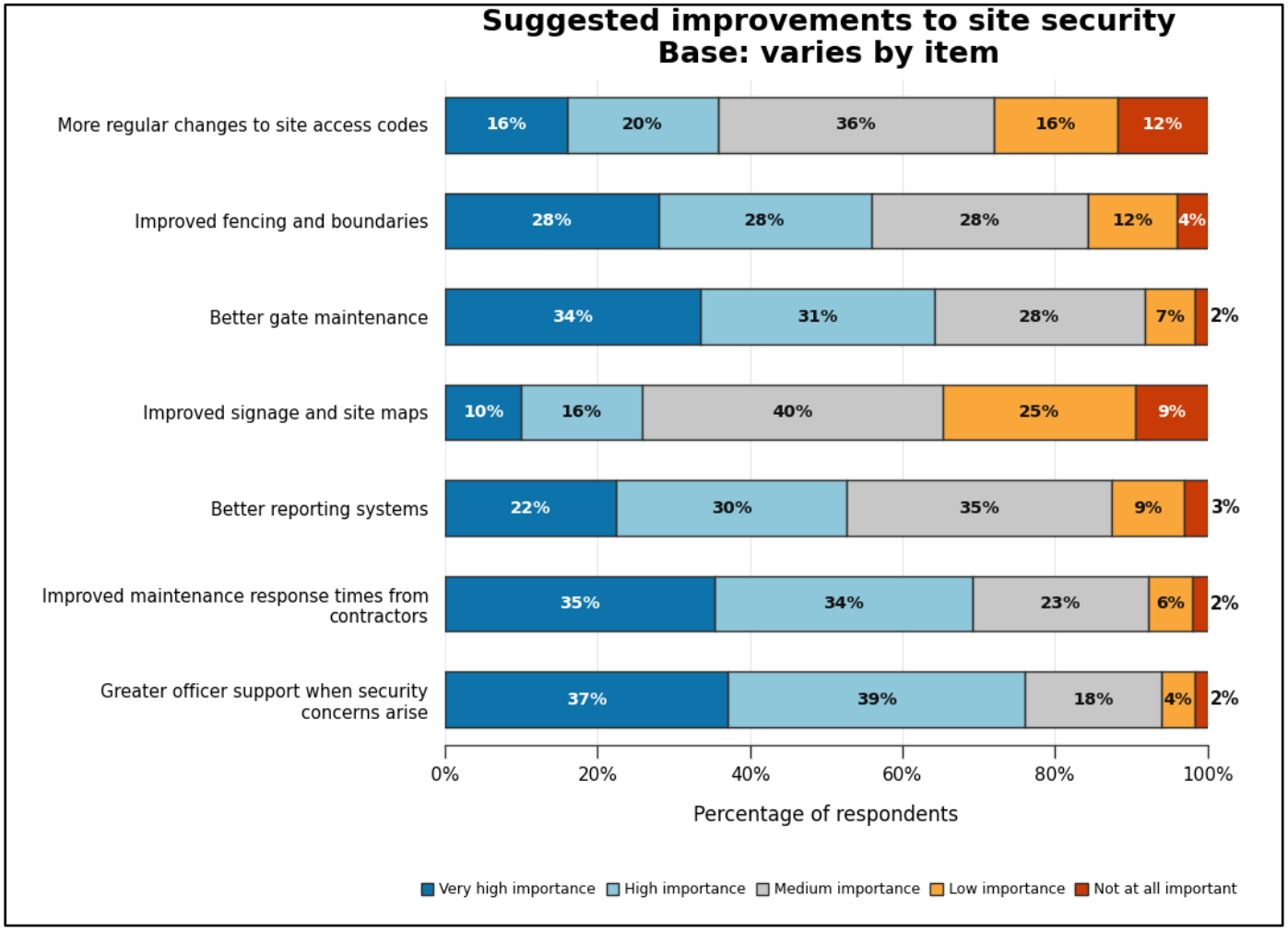
Improved maintenance response times from contractors

- 124 (35%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 119 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 81 (23%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 20 (6%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 7 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Greater officer support when security concerns arise

- 130 (37%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 136 (39%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 63 (18%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 6 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 46: Views on suggestions to improve site security



4.7.10 Waste management

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested improvements to waste management.

Deposits or penalties for abandoned waste or inappropriate materials

- 65 (19%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 123 (35%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 114 (33%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 35 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 13 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Clear waste guidance

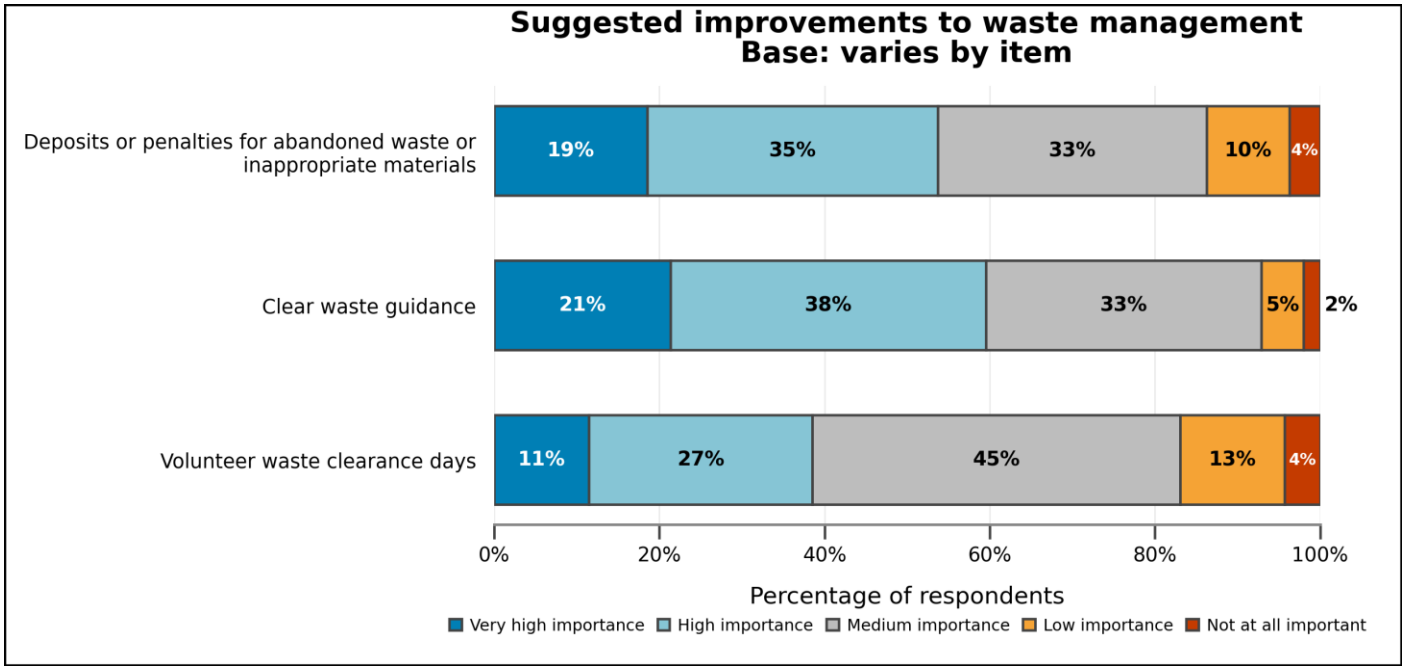
- 75 (21%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 134 (38%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 117 (33%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 18 (5%) said it was ‘low importance’

- 7 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Volunteer waste clearance days

- 40 (11%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 94 (27%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 155 (45%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 44 (13%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 47: Views on suggestions to improve waste management



4.7.11 Water management

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested solutions for water management.

Rainwater harvesting promotion

- 91 (26%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 127 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 95 (27%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 26 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Discounted water butts

- 116 (33%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 118 (34%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 83 (24%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 25 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 9 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

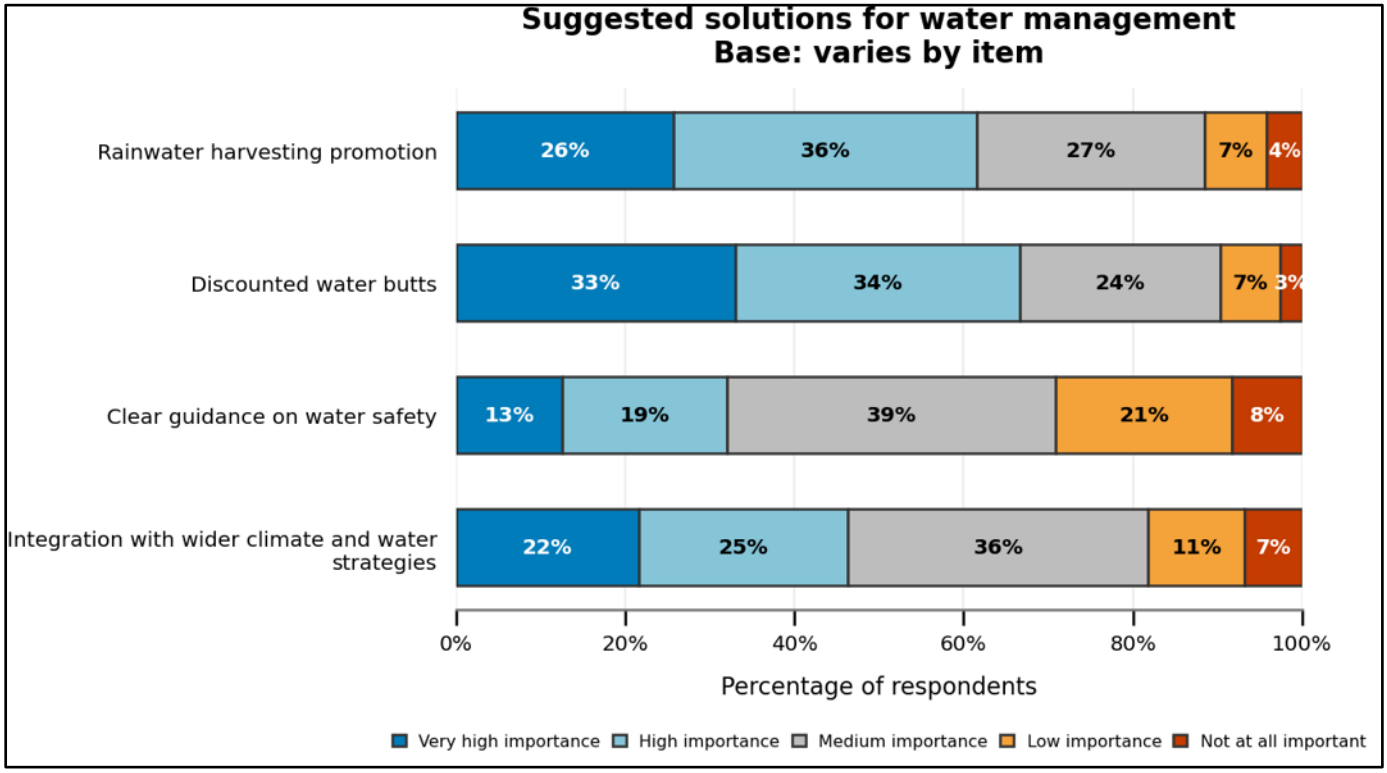
Clear guidance on water safety

- 44 (13%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 68 (19%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 136 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 73 (21%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 29 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Integration with wider climate and water strategies

- 76 (22%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 87 (25%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 125 (36%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 40 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 24 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 48: Views on suggestions to improve water management



4.7.12 Wildlife and sustainability

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested solutions for wildlife and sustainability.

Better education on wildlife law

- 56 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 101 (29%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 138 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 35 (10%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Wildlife surveys and biodiversity events

- 63 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 89 (25%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 133 (38%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 41 (12%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 24 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

More joined-up council policies on biodiversity and food-growing

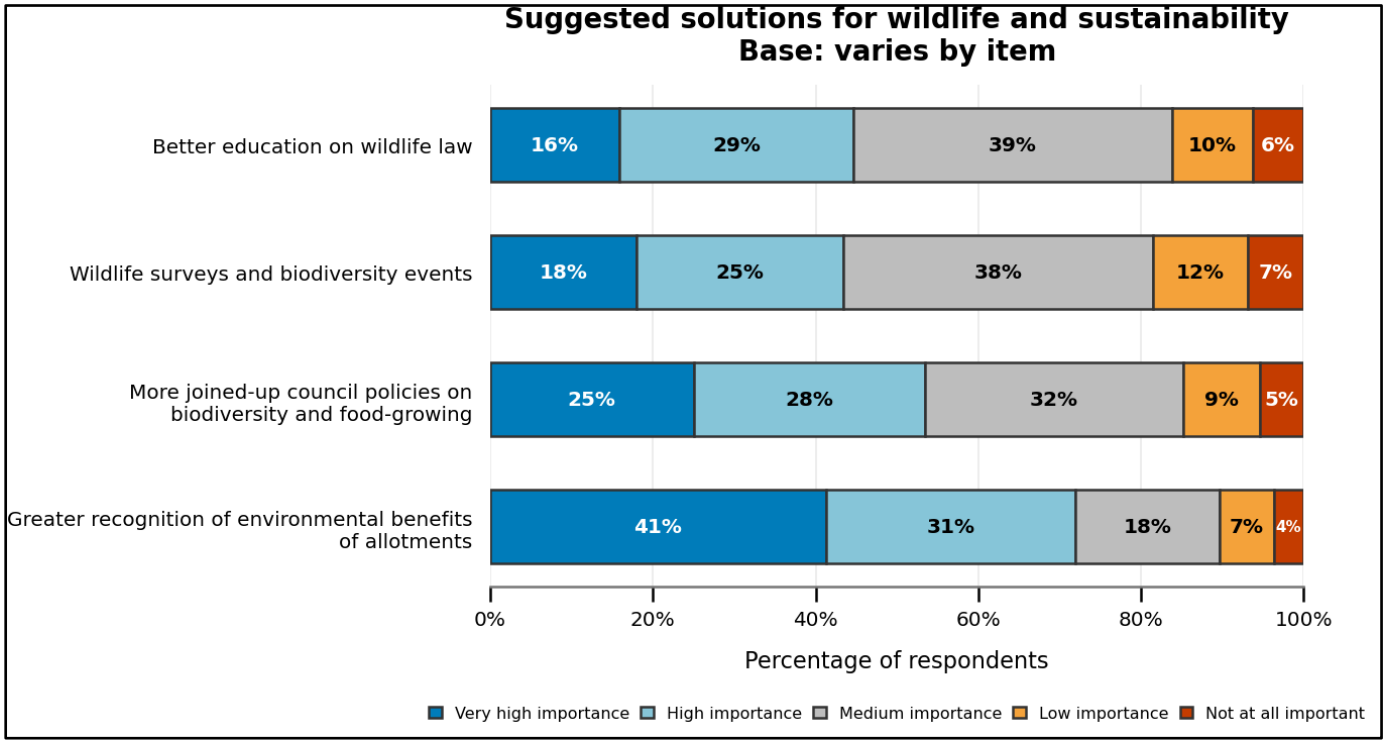
- 88 (25%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 100 (28%) said it was ‘high importance’

- 112 (32%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 33 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Greater recognition of environmental benefits of allotments

- 147 (41%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 109 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 63 (18%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 24 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 13 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 49: Views on suggestions for wildlife and sustainability



4.7.13 Allotment waiting lists

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested solutions for allotment waiting lists.

Regular waiting list reviews to remove inactive applicants

- 139 (39%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 127 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 70 (20%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 12 (3%) said it was ‘low importance’

- 5 (1%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Giving site representatives secure access to waiting list information

- 130 (37%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 129 (37%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 67 (19%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 17 (5%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 9 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Providing regular updates to people waiting for plots

- 86 (24%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 140 (40%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 95 (27%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 9 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

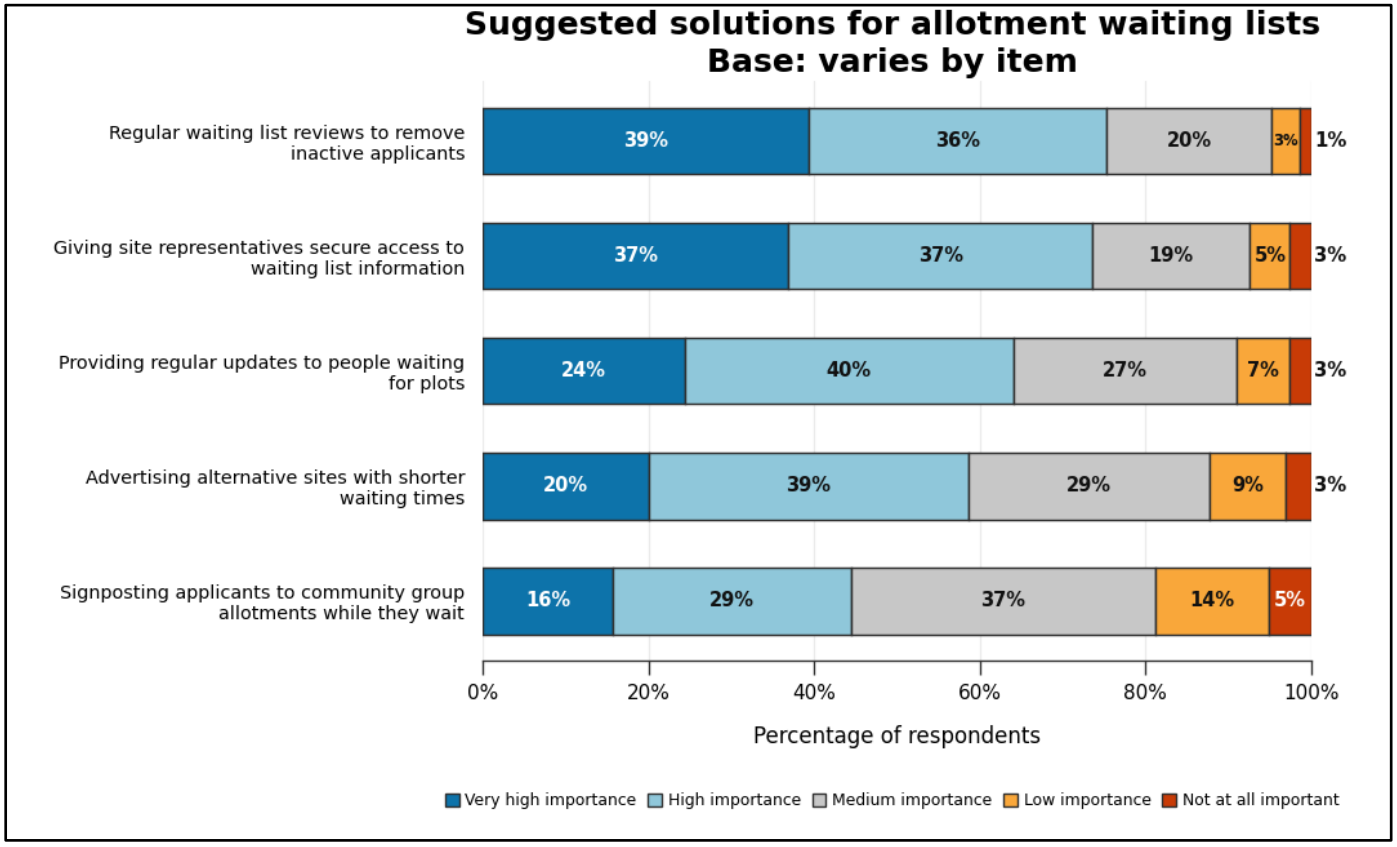
Advertising alternative sites with shorter waiting times

- 70 (20%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 135 (39%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 102 (29%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 32 (9%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 11 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Signposting applicants to community group allotments while they wait

- 55 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 101 (29%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 129 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 48 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 18 (5%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 50: Views on suggestions for allotment waiting lists



4.7.14 Reducing vacant plots

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested solutions to reduce vacant plots.

Open days for prospective tenants

- 48 (14%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 84 (24%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 129 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 63 (18%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 24 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Discounted rents for difficult-to-let plots

- 102 (29%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 140 (40%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 82 (23%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 6 (2%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Volunteer clearance days

- 49 (14%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 89 (25%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 143 (41%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 48 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

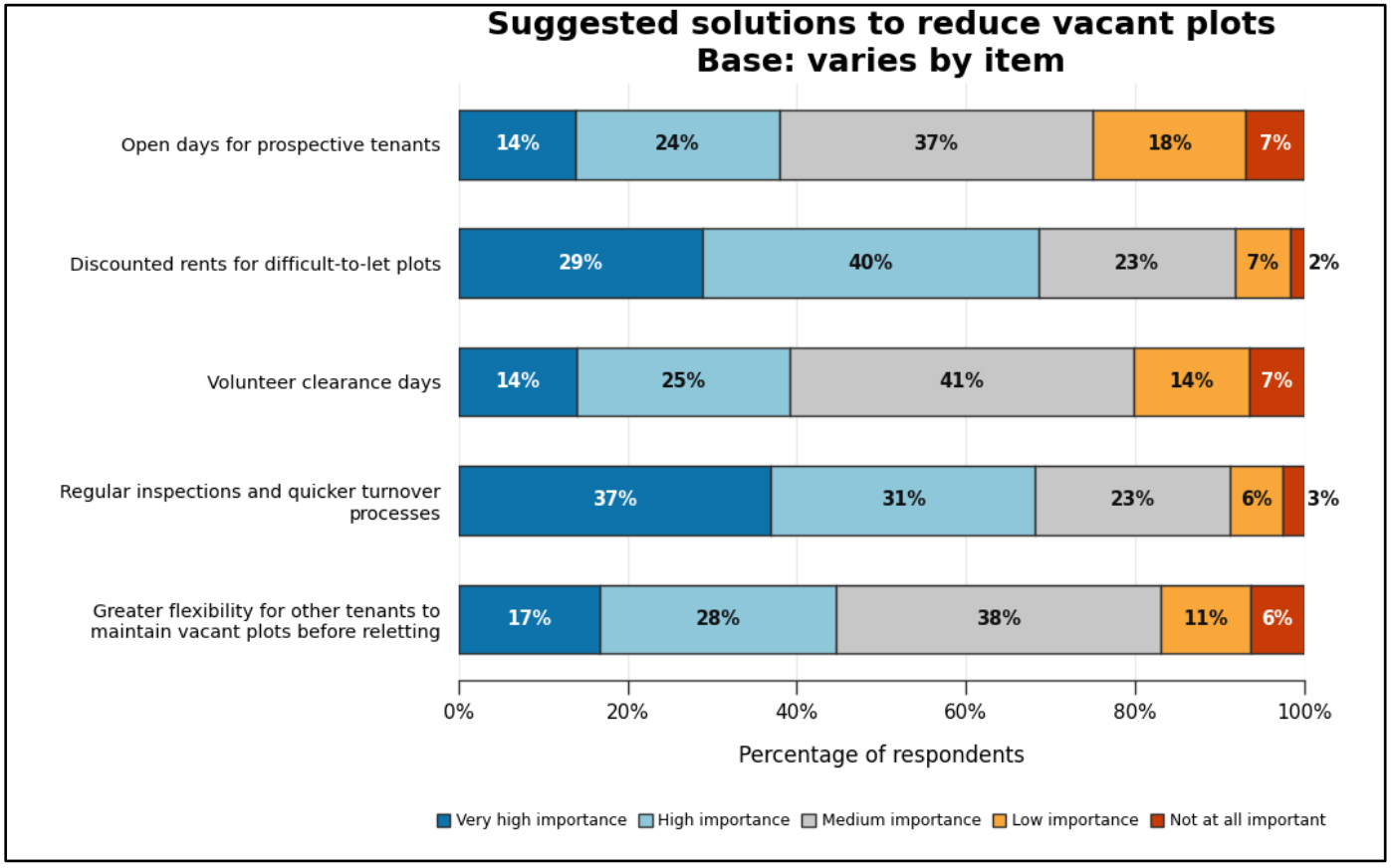
Regular inspections and quicker turnover processes

- 130 (37%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 110 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 81 (23%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 9 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Greater flexibility for other tenants to maintain vacant plots before reletting

- 58 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 97 (28%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 133 (38%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 37 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 22 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 51: Views on suggestions for reducing vacant plots



4.7.15 Support for new tenants

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested support for new tenants.

Probationary periods

- 68 (19%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 101 (29%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 112 (32%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 42 (12%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 27 (8%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Welcome packs

- 58 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 114 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 107 (31%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 40 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 31 (9%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Buddy and mentoring schemes

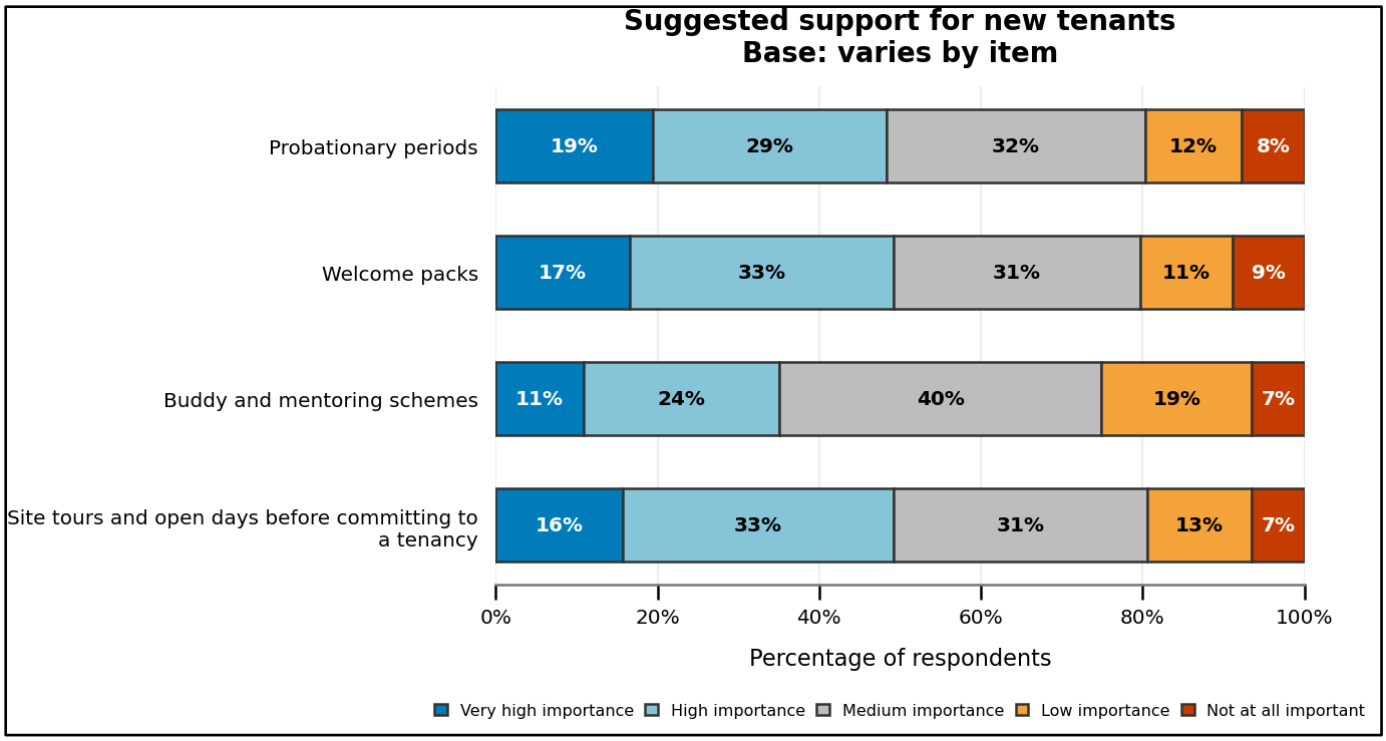
- 38 (11%) said it was ‘very high importance’

- 85 (24%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 140 (40%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 65 (19%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Site tours and open days before committing to a tenancy

- 55 (16%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 117 (33%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 110 (31%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 45 (13%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 52: Views on suggestions for supporting new tenants



4.7.16 Initiatives to improve allotment communities

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested initiatives to improve allotment communities.

Providing guidance for healthy community communication on digital platforms (including WhatsApp groups and Facebook groups)

- 24 (7%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 73 (21%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 133 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’

- 70 (21%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 41 (12%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Providing guidance on how to host a community event in an allotment

- 22 (6%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 63 (18%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 144 (42%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 74 (22%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 40 (12%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Providing a resource or contact options for community groups on Bristol allotment sites that are open to the public

- 33 (10%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 60 (18%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 133 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 69 (20%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 42 (12%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Sharing information on upcoming community events

- 38 (11%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 90 (27%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 131 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 47 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 33 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

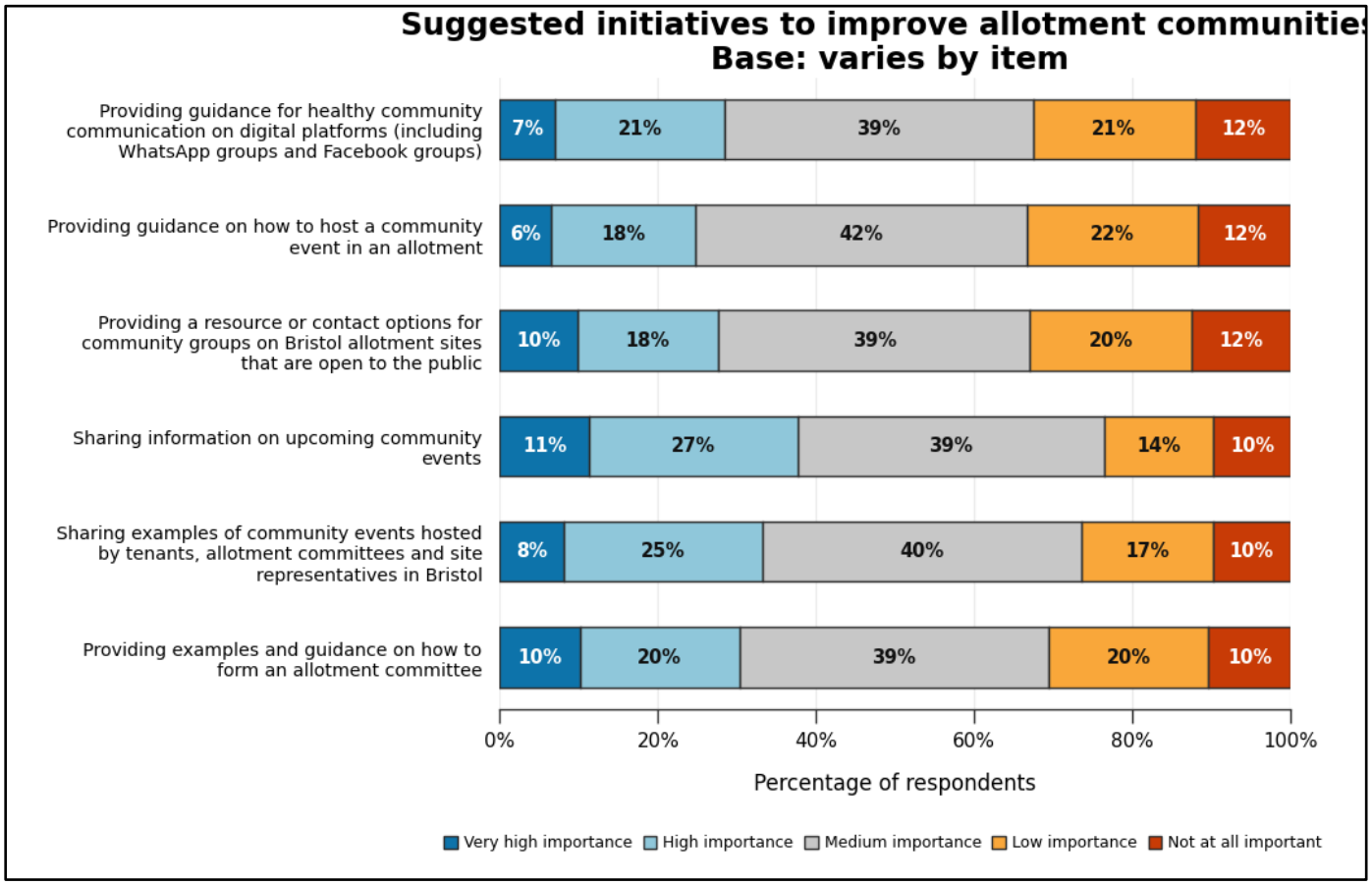
Sharing examples of community events hosted by tenants, allotment committees and site representatives in Bristol

- 27 (8%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 85 (25%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 136 (40%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 56 (17%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 33 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Providing examples and guidance on how to form an allotment committee

- 34 (10%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 68 (20%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 132 (39%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 68 (20%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 35 (10%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 53: Views on suggestions for improving allotment communities



4.7.17 Improving accessibility and inclusion

Respondents were asked how important each option was for suggested solutions to improve accessibility and inclusion.

Better support for disabled tenants including clarity on what support is available

- 87 (25%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 123 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 107 (31%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 15 (4%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 11 (3%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Easy Read version of communications

- 59 (17%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 117 (35%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 126 (37%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 23 (7%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 14 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Wider promotion of allotments to under-represented communities

- 81 (24%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 106 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 98 (29%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 39 (11%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 19 (6%) said it was ‘not at all important’

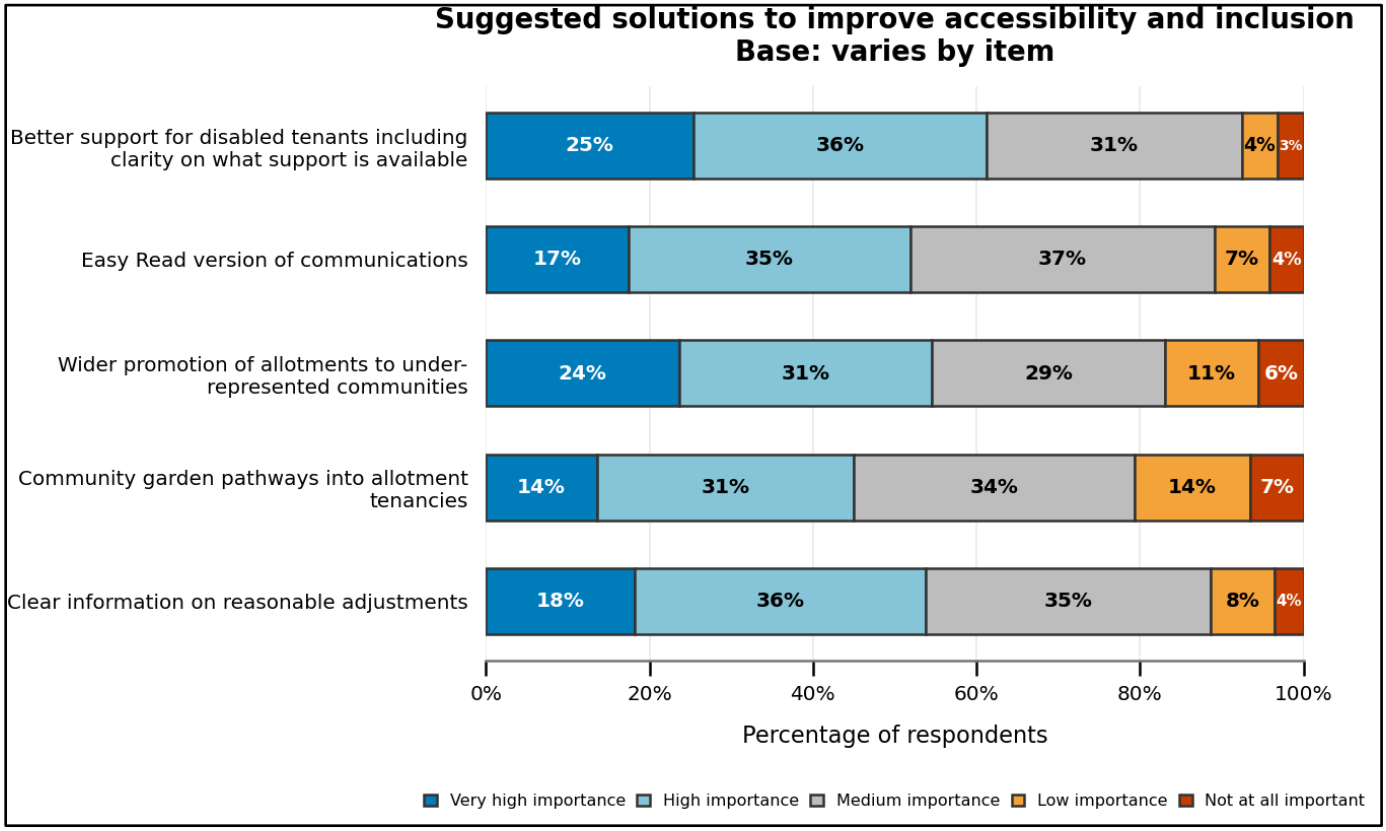
Community garden pathways into allotment tenancies

- 46 (14%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 106 (31%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 116 (34%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 48 (14%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 22 (7%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Clear information on reasonable adjustments

- 61 (18%) said it was ‘very high importance’
- 119 (36%) said it was ‘high importance’
- 117 (35%) respondents said it was ‘medium importance’
- 26 (8%) said it was ‘low importance’
- 12 (4%) said it was ‘not at all important’

Figure 54: Views on suggestions for improving accessibility and inclusion


Suggested solutions to improve accessibility and inclusion
Base: varies by item
Better support for disabled tenants including clarity on what support is available
25%
36%
31%
4%
3%
Easy Read version of communications
17%
35%
37%
7%
4%
Wider promotion of allotments to under-represented communities
24%
31%
29%
11%
6%
Community garden pathways into allotment tenancies
14%
31%
34%
14%
7%
Clear information on reasonable adjustments
18%
36%
35%
8%
4%
0%
20%
40%
60%
80%
100%
Percentage of respondents
Very high importance
High importance
Medium importance
Low importance
Not at all important

5 How will this report be used?

The findings of this report will be used to improve the allotment service in Bristol.

How can I keep track?

You can find the latest consultation and engagement surveys online on the council's Consultation and Engagement Hub https://www.bristol.gov.uk/ask

If you would like to sign up to receive automated email notifications about consultations and engagement, you can do this atwww.bristol.gov.uk/askbristolnewsletter