Brin Bendon, well known to many who attend BIGGA Management training courses, starts a new series aimed at improving your off-course skills

Procrastination

'Procrastination is opportunity's natural assassin. Victor Kiam

These are many reasons why people procrastinate: perhaps to escape an unpleasant or overwhelming task by doing easy, low priority jobs first or to excuse poor work. They might try to get someone else to do the job for fear that they won't be able to do the job or because they don't know where or how to start. Or they argue that there won't be time to do the job perfectly

These are some of the 'escapes' people use: indulging in something they like doing such as reading, socialising or day dreaming; indulging in negative feelings like anxiety, fear or worry and running away from the job or using perfectionism as an excuse, and blaming others for interruptions.

Attitudes to adopt

So if you are serious about improving your time management, her are some attitudes to adopt:

 Admit you have been wasting time.

 Decide work isn't necessarily unpleasant - adopt a positive attitude.

 Separate your feelings about the job from your decision on what to do about it.

Recognise and acknowledge the futility of procrastination.

 Decide to face unpleasant tasks square on.

Think through previous jobs and recognise that fears of failure are usually unfounded. Use this to boost your confidence.

Taking control of your time. **The Pareto Principle**

Wilfredo Pareto, the Italian philosopher and economist, was the author of something that we now refer to as the 80120 Rule, namely:

most of our effectiveness (say 80%) will come from a relatively small

number of key activities (say 20%). Poor time management often means that we can spend a great deal of our time (80%) on things which contribute very little to our overall effectiveness (20%). We may be busy, but not particularly productive or effective.

So to be effective we need to:

1. Define clear goals and tasks

Prioritise tasks in terms of urgency and importance i.e. Must do Now, Should do Soon, Like to do Later

3. Delegate or ask for help if you are up against tight deadlines 4. Make a start

'Work expands so as to fill the time available for its completion'

Parkinson's Law - Professor C Northcote Parkinson

Techniques to help you work smart, not hard

Decide to do the most unpleasant job of the day first.

 Break the job down into small tasks.

• Start anywhere, if starting is a problem.

 Commit yourself by telling someone you're going to do the job.

 Set your own deadlines
Reward yourself at stages through the job.

 Remove or avoid your escapes and distracters, eg socialising.

Schedule start times for jobs.

Stick to high priority jobs.

Consider the consequences of procrastination.

 Do one job at a time. Breaking off and having to come back to it wastes time

Ask 'what's the best use of my time now?

Regularly review your progress and take corrective action when necessary.

30 ways to make more time

Preparation and

organisation Become aware of time

2. Place a clock where everyone can see it.

3. Prepare a daily to-do-list

4. Prioritise tasks in terms of Importance and Urgency

- 5. Delegate tasks
- 6. Be assertive
- Say 'no' to jobs that aren't yours
- Set realistic deadlines 8

9. Give yourself private time.

10. Keep your desk or workspace tidy

Dealing with interruptions

11. Work out who needs access to you at all times and insist that others make appointments

12. Get your secretary (if you have one) or a deputy to deal with the rest 13. Ask people why they've come to see you

14. Stand up when they come in 15. Be gracious with people and ruthless with time

16. Suggest you arrange a meeting later when it suits you

17. Make the meeting in the other person's office

18. Perch on the edge of the desk

19. Save small talk for the pub

Meetings

20. Be conscious of wasting other people's time. If you have to attend, do have to be present for the whole meeting or for just part of it?

21. Plan the meeting - have a clear objective. Start and end on time.

22. Don't allow meetings to be interrupted or side-tracked.

Dealing with the telephone

23. Use telephone technology to field your calls and have a call back system

24. Make your calls in blocks. (It's

a good idea to make them just before lunch and just before people are about to finish work for the day. It focuses their minds and prevents rambling telephone calls and pass-

timing.) 25. Write down the points raised in the call

26. Be especially aware of time passing on the phone. Use an egg timer to time your calls and complete them within 3 minutes

Office systems

27. Finish one job before you go on to the next

28. Spend 5 minutes in the morning planning the day 29. Have an administrator screen

mail and handle each piece of paper only once

And finally...

30. There is no such thing as dead time if you are serious about managing your time. So make use of committed time such as when you are in your car or on a train. These are opportunities that afford you the time to think. Embrace these ideas and make them into habits and you will be able to achieve much more with less.



Brin Bendon is the Managing Director of Vector Training Ltd., an approved training provider for BIGGA and many other corporate and public sector clients. Brin is well known to many Greenkeepers in his role as one of the lead tutors on the BIGGA's Management Development Programmes. Vector Training can be contacted via telephone on 01904 642462 or by email: enquirles@vectortraining.demon.co.uk.

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John Lelean reports on the recent conference at St. Andrews which gave rise to some serious predictions about coastal erosion

In course for change



At Turnberry, fencing made from chestnut paling is staked into the top of a threatened dune to help prevent erosion

> The aptly entitled 'On Course For Change' conference at St. Andrews in February brought together a group of the most powerful and influential representatives ever assembled in European golf.

Course Managers mingled with secretaries, architects with constructors, head greenkeepers with environmentalists and there to keep the pot boiling was Michael Barratt of Nationwide fame, whose chairmanship ensured there were few dull moments. His searching questions to the array of speakers during the two days was a replica of his professional performance before the BBC cameras and even Michael Meacher, the Minister of State for the Environment did not escape a friendly 'grilling' on government policy.

The R&A, who sponsored the event can feel justly pleased with its success, not only from their choice of subjects and speakers, but the depth of knowledge stimulated by contributions from the floor.

BIGGA's newly elected President Sir Michael Bonallack, the current Captain of the R&A, ably set the scene on the opening day. He said the conference was set-up to identify the real facts that will affect the management and maintenance of golf courses in the light of climatic change. It was not the time for decisions, but discussions, utilising the wealth of expertise gathered in the body of the hall.

Within minutes John Pethick, a professor of marine science at Newcastle University had the conference intrigued and stunned with his predictions of impending disaster to many of our more famous links courses as a result of climatic change.

Temperatures, he said are already showing a significant rise and this in turn is increasing the height of sea levels. Warmer, wetter winters and dryer, hotter summers have been recorded in recent years and the trend will continue.

He added that coastal courses are most at risk, particularly those links on estuaries such as St. Andrews

This theme was developed by Dr Mike Hulme from the University of East Anglia who with some impressive graphs and statistics showed how since the 1980s excessively cold spells in winter had halved and conversely the hotter summer days had increased.

Sea levels had already risen around our coasts of between 15-20 centimetres in the past 20 years, which predicted a further sea level rise over the next century of some 30 centimetres higher than it is today.

Storm surges accompanying heavy winter rain could produce high tides five times the current expected levels and even if there was an immediate reduction in the production of greenhouse gases, it will still take hundreds of years for nature to repair the damage already done.

Inland courses were also warned of the dangers facing them. Although they would not be eroded by the sea,

change for

Coastal Erosion

On-shore wind patterns cause sand to be blown inland, and typical 'dune' structures are eroded. This allows the sea to advance at a faster rate than normal, as it is not impeded by the normal dune structure.



inshore, over the top of existing dunes, causing the coastline to advance inland



Graphic: David Emery, BIGGA

the length and depth of the chestnut paling fence.

of dissipating, collects along

Over several months, the drifting sand collects sufficiently to allow further fences to be erected on top of the original one, where the entire process continues. This causes the dune to increase in size, and help protect the Golf Course beyond.

Newly collected sand

for over 6 years at Turnberry. Before the installation, drifting sand coming onto the links course was a major problem. Now however, virtually no sand is visible on the course, and the erosion is minimal. George estimates the cost for replacing the fencing every year is approximately $\pounds750 - \pounds1,000$.

worms will dig deeper in the hotter summers, but be more active in warmer wetter winters.

He also forecast an increase in the rat population, more wasps and slugs, greater mole activity and in uncultivated grassland weeds would flourish, particularly ragwort and thistle. Even the heathlands would not escape, , heather will die back, heather beetles more numerous and bracken will take over the vacated ground.

The culprit he explained, was man's method of energy production, in other words, higher levels of carbon dioxide and methane gas in the atmosphere producing the greenhouse effect.

Although some of the sceptics viewed this prediction of doom and gloom like a page from Old Moore's Almanac, it stimulated a lively discussion after John Pethick, developing his examination of coastal erosion suggested that money spent on sand dune defences was akin to throwing cash into the sea.

He inferred that like King Canute, golf courses could not hold back the tide, no matter what defences they erected, be it rock, concrete or any of the various schemes tried at St. Andrews, Brancaster, Crail or Hayling Island.

His solution was that where links are under threat they should accept they will lose holes to the sea and re-build others where the moving sand has created new dunes.

Armoured defences were not sus-

tainable, they merely stop the sand coming in and prevent the dunes reacting to changing sea levels. Instead he proposed the migration of holes, employing a flexibility of architecture to suite the situation.

Among links most at risk was the Old Course itself, where the Eden estuary is widening, undercutting the defences built over the past three hundred years. His prediction was that in time the par-3 11th will be washed away and probably the 12th tee.

away and probably the 12th tee. The reaction of Sir Michael Bonallack, quoted in the following day's issue of the Glasgow Herald , was - "To move this hole would be like repainting the Mona Lisa. I think there would be utter dismay throughout the world of golf... I hope it does not happen in my lifetime".

The Royal West Norfolk course at Brancaster, the venue of a seminar to discuss the wider aspects of coastal erosion last October, prompted the identification of a major conflict. This was the lack of agreement between various government bodies and singled out for special criticism was English Nature, who it was alleged were a 'bureaucratic spanner in the works' pursuing their own agenda regardless of the consequences and the interests of others.

They were accused of adopting a policy of preservation rather than conservation, though this was denied by Keith Duff, representing English Nature, who softened antagonism from the delegates with the confession that



he was one of a rare breed of environmentalists by also being a golfer!

Some decisions emanating from the European Parliament also attracted the wrath of many, who felt much of the legislation was draconian and unnecessary.

It was at this point there was a suggestion that the R&A could play an important role where there appeared to be unresolved differences, a mantle they were quick to accept, despite Sir Michael's earlier comment that the conference was for discussion not decisions

Throughout the two days of intensive debate, the conference discussed irrigation, changing pesticide legisla-tion, planning problems and the recently launched 'Committed to Green Foundation', headed by David Stubbs. This is the organisation that has taken over the role formerly held by the European Golf Association Ecology Unit. (Note - See last month's interview with David Stubbs by Scott MacCallum).

Committed to Green is currently funded by the R&A, the European Tour and the European Golf Association to promote environmental awareness in golf course management and design and construction, but Stubbs said he believes it should have a wider base,

encompassing more sports than golf. He told delegates that an approach had been made to the football authorities, which prompted Chris Kennedy, Wentworth's Course Manager to ask what common interests he had identi-

fied between golf and soccer. Many felt that by expanding into other sports it would dilute the effect the organisation had set out to achieve in the Valderrama Declaration, though this was not accepted by some of the European representatives.

A Belgium representative said that what is lacking in the UK is a National Ecologist. The continentals would like Committed to Green to be expanded into other sports to give golf a bigger and better profile.

To close what had been two stimu-lating days, Michael Meacher, Secretary of State for the Environment, left the Commons early on Friday to give the conference an update on how the government were tackling the effects of climatic change, new pesticide regulations and pending legislation on water abstraction.

He said, referring to questions on coastal erosion, he accepted there was conflict on occasions between various departments under his control and agreed at times local officials used the written rules rather than the guidance notes

Asked how clubs should react when met with bureaucratic intransigence, he suggested there was always a higher authority and if that did not work, take the matter up with a local MP. Finally he added, one can write directly to me.

Summing up, Mr Meacher said the way forward must be by consultation, not legislation. The R&A are in the van of environmental protection.

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On course for change NOTES

Water

Water is a commodity that we in Britain take for granted, though perhaps it is opportune to reflect on Thomas Fuller who wrote in the mid 17th century - "We never know the worth of water until the well runs dry".

Golf course irrigation, relatively new, but now regarded as essential will have to adapt to changing conditions. Mains water surprisingly used by two thirds of UK courses is certain to become far more expensive or discouraged altogether, extraction licences are to become 'time limited' and even where courses have their own supply such as bore holes it is likely amounts will be strictly controlled. The predicted warmer, wetter winters will provide the opportunity for water storage and this is to be the government's policy, either held in lakes and ponds or perhaps underground tanks.

There could also be a trend to use re-claimed sewage effluent, where the quality of the water is quite safe for irrigation, but below the standards required for drinking. It also has the advantage of being far cheaper even when delivered by tanker into storage tanks.

Robin Hume suggested water costs can be cut dramatically by conducting an audit on annual usage. How much do you use? Are there any leaks on the system? Are the sprinklers spaced correctly? Is there surface run-off when the system is operating?

He said an on site weather station can prove invaluable in saving water or failing that greenstaff should have access to up to date predictions of rainfall from their local meteorological centre.

And food for thought from the floor... It was reported that Hayling Island golf club have a 15 acre lake to meet their irrigation requirements. They also have a tangible investment with an annual income of £12,000 from the sale of fishing tickets to local anglers!

Turnberry

Put a highly experienced greenkeeper on the rostrum and invariably there will be a great deal of sense. Make the speaker George Brown, Turnberry's highly thought-of Course Manager and the presentation will be educational and not without some sharp witted humour.

Brown's two courses on the Ayrshire coast are quite unique. Twice these links have been torn up to build airfields, firstly during the 1914-18 war, then again in 1939 and with the construction of three concrete runways for U-boat hunting bombers it seemed that golf at Turnberry was doomed for ever.

It was Frank Hole, a British Transport executive who fought the government for sufficient compensation to re-build the links and this he did with Mackenzie Ross, recreating first the Ailsa course and then the Arran, putting on the map two of the finest golf courses in the world.

So good in fact, that had the Ailsa not been there, the Arran would have been more than a suitable venue for the Open Championship.

Turnberry has had several owners since it was sold off by the railway company, but that long low glittering white hotel with its distinctive red roof still attracts golfers from all over the world.

As George said, 45,000 rounds of golf a year and as a round is now exclusive to hotel guests, they are always looking for that final game before flying to Japan, Australia or the USA, even if it means a 6.00am tee-off.

Maintaining two courses to a standard of perfection for twelve months in the year creates problems. His answer is aeration to greens, tees and fairways to minimise compaction, though if he adopted the usual method of tackling a green at a time with a hollow corer followed by top dressing, play would be disrupted.

His solution is to work on three greens at the same time, but only hollow tine half of the putting surface, leaving the remainder for play to continue. By this method he can complete a course in 12 days and still keep play continuous without resorting to alternative greens.

Similarly he has adapted his vertidrain by adjusting the gears and altering the tine spacing to produce holes between 2 - 3 inches apart to cause less disruption to the surface. Slitting is undertaken on all the greens at least once a month.

Taking up Professor Pethick's argument that nature must take its course and nothing will stop the eventual erosion of the dunes, George showed how he has successfully harnessed wind and sand with the aid of simple, cheap chestnut paling.

chestnut paling. The fencing is staked into the top of a threatened dune at an angle and as the sand builds up and covers the fence another is erected on the top. The dune then becomes stabilised with up to four fences buried in the sand one on top of the other.

This would seem to be a method that could usefully tried on other links with similar problems.

Pesticides

Pesticide use has been increasing condemned by the 'Greens' as nothing more than chemical warfare on the environment. A description put with fervour and feeling by Mark Davis of the Pesticide Trust.

His view, certainly not shared and which most believed was totally over stated, was that the hi-tech courses rely more and more on pesticides without considering the alternatives. He said that world-wide there were

He said that world-wide there were over 1,000 chemical products that had been approved and used, many containing acute toxicity which in the long term can produce chronic health affects. He added that in the UK there were 72 chemicals being applied to the environment which were suspected to be endocrine disrupters or in other words can cause cancer.

His argument was for organic methods rather than chemical, though he appeared to have few solutions to worm control and none at all to an invasion of leather jackets. Woodhall Spa's Peter Wisbey, no

Woodhall Spa's Peter Wisbey, no doubt with tongue in cheek, suggested the use of a fine tines perhaps with barbs for spearing, though George Brown thought closely spaced deep slitters could be more effective.!

The research requirement by COSHH of all new products was highlighted by Richard Minton, Scotts Marketing Manager. He said it required up to ten years research and millions of pounds investment extending to 100 individual tests before a new product satisfied European law. This could be a valid reason for the high cost.

The agricultural industry was by far the largest market for pesticide products, accounting for 97% of the products sold. Amenity and private gardens took up the remaining 3%, with gardens taking the larger share. With these figures one can but won-

With these figures one can but wonder why golf courses are believed to be such pollute of the countryside, especially when on an average sized course of 120 acres it is only the greens and tees that receive a chemical application.



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When Rod Feltham launched Avoncrop Amenity Products on February 1, 1990, from a converted house a few miles outside Weston Super Mare, in Somerset, his wildest dreams and most optimistic projections would not have placed him, a mere 10 years later, in his custom-built office looking back at a decade of virtual uninterupted progression and success, as BIGGA's latest Golden Key Supporter.





where we haven't got anyone. We certainly haven't finished expanding," he smiled. Avoncrop Amenity Products was launched with a team of

areas - Norfolk and Suffolk -

ne

was launched with a team of five who'd worked together for another company in the Bristol area, which had sold out, and it was to another former colleague Rod turned for assistance when the decision to strike out on their own was made.

"Avoncrop Ltd supply the commercial horticulture sec-

tor and the Managing Director is David O'nions. David and I worked for the same company in our raw, younger days and had remained friends ever since," explained Rod.

⁴He started Avoncrop Ltd in the early 70s and in 1989 we decided that we would form a sister company called Avoncrop Amenity Products to serve the local authority and sports club sector."

The two companies are entirely separate in their operation and are just linked at the top.

"My wife, Jennifer, and 1 are 50% partners with Avoncrop Ltd. It's virtually unheard of that a company should

Above (L-R): Rod Feltham, Johanna Feltham and Chris Briggs Sure you can still see that original house from the window of the new offices on a small industrial estate in the village of Sandford but in every other respect you would need extremely powerful binoculars to look back and view the beginnings of the company from where they are now.

"In our first two years we reached where we hoped to be in five and if we'd said, ten years ago, that we'd be as heavily involved in London and the Home Counties, and indeed the entire south of England, I certainly wouldn't have imagined it," said Rod, who has 30 years experience of the amenity industry under his belt. The rate of expansion of the company is almost at odds with Rod's own philosophy which is to take a cautious approach and not over stretch. "It would have been easy to have said

"It would have been easy to have said 'we're going into London and we'll need "x" number of reps, let's put them in.' We didn't do it that way. We took on one rep and as the business grew, gradually took on more reps to the extent that in the five years since we opened our Bracknell depot we've taken on five," he said, by way of illustrating just that philosophy.

"It just evolved that way. Business came in and we needed to expand...and we still need to expand as there are some

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be in partnership with two individuals. In fact initially there were no forms to cover such a situation at the tax office," laughed Rod, as he remembered the incident.

"We decided to adopt the Avoncrop name because it had become widely known in commercial horticulture and we also decided to use the same logo." From the beginning Rod was keen



Above: Johanna displays one of the products from the many ranges Avoncrop stocks that the company should be more than about merely selling products. They should also provide a service to clients.

"As business grew we took on more field staff and we were always extremely careful in who we appointed believing that we needed highly competent, technical people to provide the in depth back-up service we wanted to provide."

They also took the decision to start their own fleet of vehicles and now 98% of deliveries are completed this way.

"It is expensive to have your own fleet but on the other hand you do have control right to the end and that pays dividends. I believe the person who delivers the order is as important as anybody in the company. You often hear the phrase 'top management down to the lorry driver or warehouse man' but to me that's not right. As far as I'm concerned we're a team and every member of that team is equally important."

When Avoncrop Ámenity Products was launched it was operating exclusively in the West Country and South Wales but since then - as well as the London breakthrough already mentioned - they cover the whole of the south of the country and much of the midlands.

"If you draw a line east to west through Stoke-on Trent that is about our border line. It roughly covers the Wash to Aberystwyth," explained Rod.

If there was a defining moment for Avoncrop Amenity Products - an occasion when the opportunity to move from being a regional West Country company to something somewhat larger - it was in '95 when, together with Avoncrop Ltd, they took the decision to take on a substantial depot, deep in the heart of the Home Counties.

"As we grew we began to get vibes that we should be moving into the London area but we felt we couldn't service them satisfactorily from our Sandford depot. So we decided to take the plunge and take over a large warehouse and offices in Bracknell. Our daughter, Johanna, who had joined us from a firm of accountants went up there and now runs that depot," said Rod.

"The cost was high but we felt we could do a good job. We worked out that within a 15 mile radius of the depot there were around 50 golf clubs."

It is a nice twist that Johanna Feltham runs the Avoncrop Amenity Product side of the Bracknell business and Chris O'nions, son of David O'nions, runs the Avoncrop Ltd side.

The Bracknell and Sandford teams get together at least twice a year while Rod does the majority of purchasing for both depots. Johanna, in her other role of Company Accounts Manager, travels to Sandford once a week on accounts business.

"There is a bit of healthy in-house competition about the size of our respective turnovers and until recently Sandford always held the upper hand but I think the scales have just about tipped in Bracknell's favour with about 51% of the total turnover coming from there," revealed Rod, with mock sorrow.

"There was a degree of inevitability about that but it has happened quicker than we'd thought," he said, while Johanna, on one of her visits to Sandford, looked on and smiled.

One of the other major appointments made by the company came 18 months ago when Chris Briggs, previously with Levingtons and Scotts, joined as Business Development Manager.

"The relationship between the distributor and the manufacturer is important and Chris was brought in to keep Technical Managers up to date with the new specifications of products and new recommendations from our manufacturer partners," said Rod.

"In the 10 year period that Avoncrop has been in existence technological advance has been greater than in the 30 years previous, such is the rate of change," explained Chris.

"I organise technical training meetings where manufacturers give presentations and training sessions either here or on their own sites.

"Our team sell a number of different ranges and to do this effectively they must carry a lot of information around in their heads. They are also in close contact with the manufacturers and their reps on the road and, if they are ever in any doubt about anything, can always give them a call."

Among the companies for which Avoncrop distribute are Scotts, Barenbrug, Green-Releaf, Terralift, Aventis, Pattisson, Tacit, Amenity Technology, Vitax, Rufford and Farmura while they also have their own brand fertilisers and top dressings.

"One of our policies was to have a very wide portfolio of products to offer the customer so that he had a choice but over the last couple of years we've looked to trim this a little," revealed Rod. Rod, Chris and the Technical

Rod, Chris and the Technical Managers are finding that the information required by the Course Manager or Head Greenkeeper is becoming much more sophisticated.

"They are becoming degree orientated," said Rod.

"When I first started in the West Country the greenkeeper had followed his father and possibly his grandfather into the club. It was handed down. There are still a lot of guys like that and they are very important to us but the new breed are coming in and keeping us on our toes."

Avoncrop became a Silver Key Supporter of BIGGA in 1995 but had been heavily involved in the Association from day one.

"We worked very closely with the local Sections and worked closely with Gordon and Marion Child in the first two years of Westurf to get it off the ground. They did all the hard work but we gave assistance and that is typical of the relationships we've had with the Sections in the area," said Rod.

"We have always tried to sponsor a golf day or a seminar within each Section and as we have grown over the last five years we decided to put a little more in and become a Golden Key member.

"It is very important that we keep our team educated and it follows that it is important that our customers are the same. By helping the Education and Development Fund we can do that."

Avoncrop is also involved with the IOG while Rod is particularly proud to be the English representative of the European Golf Distributors' Association.

"We meet once a year and have general discussions on various trades, means of trading and products throughout Europe. In fact through this means we have introduced products like Green-Releaf and Terralift to the continent which benefits the manufacturer."

If the rate of growth continues for Avoncrop Amenity Products who knows what the next 10 years with bring but one thing of which you can be sure, Rod Feltham will take a great deal of pleasure in plotting each path the company takes.