



COMMUNITY GARDENS GUIDE

Where Gardens and Growers Thrive!





INTRODUCTION

Welcome to **GrowNorfolk**, where gardens and growers thrive! This toolkit was designed to help new and existing growers navigate through Norfolk's resources in order to achieve success. Please use this toolkit and its knowledge to grow a successful garden. You are encouraged to use this toolkit along with online resources. Take time to complete the exercises, review the community engagement materials and visit some of Norfolk's existing garden sites. Conversations are the best way to grow a positive garden outcome!

GrowNorfolk wants this to be YOUR community garden. It should fit the vision and needs of the neighbors it serves. While every garden is different, we know they share the same core values and benefits. Feel free to customize the information that follows to fit your garden vision.

Now is the time to begin a community garden. So let's start growing!

DEDICATION

GrowNorfolk's Community Gardens Guide is an accumulation of resources from around the country from planting experts and experienced gardeners. We would like to thank the Norfolk City staff, the Virginia Cooperative Extension, University of Missouri Extension, Denver Urban Gardens, Wasatch Community Gardens, Philadelphia Green and Boston Natural Areas Network for use of their information, experience and guidelines for successful growing.

For more in-depth information beyond this guide, we suggest visiting these two sites first:

Community Gardening Toolkit, University of Missouri Extension:
<http://extension.missouri.edu/p/mp906-6>

Virginia Cooperative Extension, Norfolk:
<https://norfolk.ext.vt.edu/>

A complete list of resource sites is listed in the back of this guide. Happy growing!



THINGS TO CONSIDER WHEN STARTING A COMMUNITY GARDEN

MANAGEMENT - Community gardens are management intensive. They demand patience, time and capacity to work with and organize people and projects. They also typically require systems to develop and enforce rules and resolve conflicts.

MAINTENANCE - Community gardens are maintenance intensive. Grass will need to be mowed, adjacent sidewalks cleared of weeds and snow, equipment repaired, and plant debris composted, among other things.

PARTICIPATION - From year to year, gardeners and garden leaders come and go for a variety of reasons. Because of this, it can be challenging to maintain a sense of community and consistency at gardens. Unless there is broad participation, garden leaders "burn out."

THEFT/ VANDALISM AND SAFETY - Theft and vandalism are commonplace. Broad community engagement and prompt harvesting are key to prevention.

GARDENING SKILLS - Many new and some returning gardeners don't know a lot about gardening. Gardeners who have poor gardening experiences may be more likely to give up.

We encourage you to copy sections of this toolkit and give them to your gardeners, complete the exercises and ADD your own materials!

FIVE CORE BELIEFS OF COMMUNAL GARDENING

1

There are many ways to start and manage a community garden.

- Be inclusive
- Make room for diverse ideas
- Utilize local assets when starting a community garden
- Recognize many forms, functions and purposes of community gardens

2

In order for a garden to be a sustainable community resource, it must reflect the strengths, needs and desires of the local community.

- Garden decisions, development and management should be delegated to those using the garden.
- Garden should be aligned with the broader purpose of the site, as in the case with a garden in a park, on school grounds, or as part of an affordable housing development.
- Garden should be planned for and protected as a highly valued neighborhood asset.
- Assistance from people/organizations outside the community can be helpful.

3

Diverse participation and leadership at all phases of garden operation enrich and strengthen a community garden.

- Gardens can be stronger when they are developed and led by people from different backgrounds

4

Communication is key. Each community member has something to contribute.

- Listen to ideas and suggestions.
- Allow people to make their own unique contributions to the garden.
- Provide opportunities for group communication, such as regular meetings, communal events, forums, etc. (this is an excellent recruitment strategy)

5

Gardens are communities in themselves, as well as part of a larger community.

- Involve and be aware of the larger community as well as its needs and goals.
- Encourage individual self-sufficiency and integrity while collectively developing strong social networks in which participants look after, learn from and share with one another
- Provide healthy food and promote healthy lifestyles in which members celebrate growing, cooking and eating together
- Model environmental stewardship through organic and sustainable practices including composting and water conservation

BENEFITS OF A **COMMUNITY GARDEN**



Food Production

- Provides a place to grow one's own food
- Allows for significant savings on produce



Health Benefits

- Provides access to fresh fruits and vegetables, especially in low income, low access areas, or "food deserts"
- Provides produce with little to no chemical residues from fertilizers, pesticides or preservatives
- Provides an excellent opportunity for on-going, outdoor exercise
- Effectively prevents and mitigates cardiovascular disease, the city of Norfolk's leading cause of death, as well as a host of nutrition-related diseases, such as diabetes (Source: Virginia Department of Health, Norfolk Health District)



Municipal Benefits

- Can potentially increase property values in the surrounding area
- Can attract new business owners
- Less costly to maintain than park space



Community Benefits

- Provide an opportunity to establish relationships and collaborate with a diverse group of people
- Provide a safe place for youth to engage with each other and community members productively
- Provide an excellent, project-based, experiential learning tool for schools, and an opportunity for schools and students to become more engaged with their communities
- Provide hands-on green industry job training and education for all involved
- Can retain and filter rainwater and help reduce storm water and flooding, as well as contribute to cleaning local streams, rivers, lakes and groundwater.
- Can add to the overall beautification of the neighborhood and enhance people's awareness and appreciation of living things and interconnectedness



TYPES OF COMMUNITY GARDENS



Traditional: With individuals/groups of individual permanently assigned to their own areas, this style of community garden is typically the most straight forward to manage and requires the least amount of coordination and adjustment. *Example: Knitting Mill Creek*



Communal: Communally Managed gardens require a more attentive management style than a traditional style community garden, as participants' roles tend to pivot and change over time depending on need. Fundamentally this is a more demanding management style which requires greater levels of commitment, flexibility and communication from both the manager and participants. *Example: Park Place Peace Garden, Teens with a Purpose, Safe Creative Community Space*



Entrepreneurial/Job Training Market Gardens: Typically established by non-profit organizations or other agencies, these gardens teach business or job skills to youth or other groups. They grow and sell the produce they raise. Proceeds from the sale of garden products are used to pay the participants for their work. Programs typically rely on outside sources of funding to offset costs.



School-Based: This garden's primary purpose is to expose young people to gardening and nature, give them the opportunity to do some of their own gardening and/or educate them in a variety of subject areas. These gardens are among the best tools providing project-based, experiential learning opportunities that target multiple areas of both Standards of Learning, as well as Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education (for more information contact your local Virginia Cooperative Extension office:



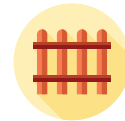
<https://norfolk.ext.vt.edu/>). Additionally, schools have opportunities to infuse produce from the garden into the cafeteria and community at large through programs such as Garden to Cafeteria and Youth Farmer's Markets. School-based community gardens can also provide neighbors a space for gardening, especially when school is not in session during the summer. *Example: P.B. Young Elementary School, Granby Elementary School*



Specialty: These gardens are designed and developed for specific populations with distinct characteristics, unique circumstances and needs. *For example, Therapy Gardens provide horticultural therapy to hospital patients and others. A trained horticulture therapist often leads programs and classes.*



Demonstration Gardens: Showing different types of gardening methods, plant varieties, composting techniques and more, demonstration gardens located at working community gardens are often open to the general public for display and classes. They may be managed and maintained by garden members, garden support organization staff, or trained volunteers, such as Master Gardeners. *Example: Square Foot Gardening Demo Garden at Fred Heutte Center*



Location-Based: Other gardens are distinguished more by their location and less by their purpose. These gardens may combine elements of a neighborhood community garden with other community garden models. *Examples include, but are not limited to: public agency gardens, community center gardens, senior gardens, church gardens, apartment complex/public housing gardens and prison gardens.*

EXERCISE: DEVELOPING A VISION FOR YOUR GARDEN

Defining why you want to develop a community garden will help you create a vision for your garden project. Similarly, it will help you (your garden group) identify what you want to accomplish and how you will prioritize your garden's goals. This will help to recruit new garden members and gain community support. A community garden doesn't just happen, it takes planning and team work!

List three aspects of community gardening that excite you and why your group wants to develop a garden.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Define what you want to accomplish and prioritize your goals. What activities do you envisage happening in the garden? Who will use the garden and what will they use it for?

1. Our primary goal is to produce fresh nutritious food for our families and our neighbors.
2. We want to clean up our neighborhood block and create a beautiful garden where people can come together.
3. We want to educate youth about gardening and the importance of environmental stewardship.

List three goals your garden group wants to accomplish and then prioritize.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Use your garden goals to create a brief mission statement. Create a mission statement that unites the group and the garden to a larger purpose. Identify how your garden project will benefit your neighborhood and community. Think of examples:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

EXERCISE: ASSESSING COMMUNITY READINESS

When a group of community members comes to agreement that a community garden complements their vision for their neighborhood, the community must assess its own readiness to support and sustain a community garden.

This requires a community to affirm that there is:

1. A critical mass of committed participants (we recommend a core group of 15-20 committed individuals to begin the planning process) Other suggestions: letter of support from the civic league as well as a vote from the civic league, focus on neighbors that would be impacted the most. Use this Guide to help
2. Broad-based support
3. Agreement from the participants on the need for the garden and the multiple purposes it may serve
4. An available, sustainable, long-term site
5. We encourage groups to answer the following questions:

a. Is there a demand for the garden, by whom?

b. Does a broad base of support reflect the demographic makeup of the surrounding neighborhood?

c. Do you have partnerships to strengthen the connection between the community garden and the surrounding community? (Examples may include culinary arts program, service learning programs, youth education organizations, and senior centers.)

10 STEPS

TO STARTING A COMMUNITY GARDEN



1. Organize a meeting of interested people.

Determine whether a garden is really needed and wanted, what kind it should be (vegetable, flower, both, organic?) whom it will involve and who benefits. Invite neighbors, tenants, community organizations, gardening and horticultural societies, building superintendents (if it is at an apartment building)—in other words, anyone who is likely to be interested.

2. Form a planning committee.

People who feel committed to the creation of the garden and have the time. Choose a garden coordinator. Form additional committees to tackle specific tasks, e.g., funding and resource development, youth activities, construction and communication.

3. Identify your resources.

Do a community asset assessment. What skills and resources already exist that can aid in the garden's creation? Look within your community for people with experience.

4. Approach a sponsor.

Some gardens "self-support" through membership dues, but for many, a sponsor is essential for donations of tools, seeds or money, for example. Churches, schools, private businesses or parks and recreation departments are all possible supporters. One garden raised money by selling "square inches" at \$5 each to hundreds of sponsors.

5. Choose a site.

Consider the amount of daily sunshine, availability of water, and soil testing for possible pollutants. Find out who owns the land. Can you get a lease agreement? Will public liability insurance be necessary?

6. Prepare and develop the site.

In most cases, the land will need considerable preparation for planting. Organize volunteer work crews to clean it, gather materials and decide on the design and plot arrangement.

7. Organize the garden.

Members must decide how many plots and how they will be assigned. Allow space for storing tools, and don't forget the pathways! Consider planting the garden's edges to promote good will with non-gardening neighbors, passersby and municipal authorities.

8. Plan for children.

Consider creating a special garden just for kids. Children are not as interested in the size of the harvest but rather in the process of gardening.

9. Determine rules and put them in writing.

The gardeners themselves devise the best ground rules. We are more willing to comply with rules that the group creates. Think of it as a code of behavior. Some examples of rules are: how dues are charged, how will the money be used, plot assignments, tools, meetings and regular maintenance?

10. Help members keep in touch with each other.

Good communication ensures a strong community garden with active participation by all. Consider: forming a telephone tree, creating an email list; installing a rainproof bulletin board; and regular celebrations. Community gardens are all about creating and strengthening communities. Always be recruiting!

SAMPLE TIME LINE FOR PLANNING AND STARTING A NEW COMMUNITY GARDEN

Community gardens are all about creating and strengthening communities.



Summer - Fall

1. Publicize the community garden project, make a list of interested individuals, and then call, email or give each of them an introduction/welcome letter.
2. Call a meeting for those who showed interest in the garden project.
3. First meeting agenda:
 - Welcome, introduction
 - Envisioning stage. What type of garden - theme (ex. Neighborhood garden), goals, objectives.
 - Form a planning committee (subcommittees for each task), organizational structure, positions
 - Next steps: (1) Investigate land options (2) Outreach/build support, funding
 - Schedule next meeting date



Fall

1. Review and assess land options/contact owners, soil test
2. Continue outreach, generating interest
3. Start drafting budget, listing garden needs, determine garden plot rental fee (if there will be one)



Fall - Winter

1. Finalize budget/start fundraising, looking for donations (\$ and in-kind)
2. Choose a site, negotiate lease
3. Plan the garden - determine rules and regulations
4. Insurance



Winter

1. Continue fundraising
2. Outreach - look for volunteers (to help develop site) and gardeners
3. Plan the garden - layout



Winter - Spring

1. Organize the Gardeners: orientation, applications, waivers, fees, etc.
2. Finalize garden plan
3. Gather all remaining materials needed - plants, seeds, tools, compost, etc.



Spring

- Prepare and develop site

ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES AND GROWING YOUR GROUP

GARDEN GUIDELINES

Guidelines Inspire - Guidelines are goals with behaviors associated to them. They are more than a list of "Do's and Don'ts."

Begin with a brief mission statement that unites the group and the garden to a larger purpose. Example: "Our mission is to strengthen our neighborhood by maintaining a sitting garden where people can get to know each other."

Set a few small goals for the garden per three-month phases and the year. Review them, adjust them, set a few new ones.

Identify the garden's needs and name the responsibilities people will have to take on to meet the needs and support the mission. Know the group's abilities and limitations before setting goals.

Start with a few guidelines that will help the group get going. Write them out and provide each person a copy. Plan to review the guidelines each year as a group, growing them along with the group.

RULES VERSUS GUIDELINES

"No leaving tools out." vs. "We value our resources; be sure to put all tools away."

COMMUNICATION

The most important skill is **LISTENING**, hearing another person from their perspective. "Seek first to understand, then to be understood." Win - win vs. Lose - lose. Give everyone a chance to voice their opinion, and be sure everyone feels heard.

Expect differences. From the beginning, set up how the group will resolve differences and conflicts.

CONFLICT IS AN OPPORTUNITY to create strength in the group by embracing it and navigating to resolution. Never give up, even in times when the group is struggling.

CELEBRATE! Frequent small celebrations; occasional big ones featuring juice and cookies, pot lucks, BBQ, musicians, plays, poetry readings, a bake sale. Share the joy of successes along the way. Show pride, joy, appreciation of each other and community. This is a great way to recruit newcomers.

SHARE LEADERSHIP

Everyone has some leadership qualities in them, so find ways that they can be expressed. Share leadership via roles, responsibilities, committees, etc. Support each other in filling the roles.

A common mistake is that one person assumes the role, the group lets them, and some form of dictatorship occurs, or a good-hearted person burns out from taking on too much. Inventory the group's skills and resources, person by person. Match a person's skills to the roles and how that fits into the mission. This keeps people personally invested in the project.

REACHING OUT

Growing the Growers is an important ingredient in every community garden!

AN OPEN INVITATION

A group must seek new participants to assure success. Always reach out to people to participate. Ask in an inviting way, honoring a “no,” without accepting it as a final answer. Some people need to be asked a few times. Stop when it’s clear they won’t participate.

Invite everyone: the neighborhood, store owners, local organizations, local officials to meetings, garden work days, celebrations, etc. Invite neighbors into the garden just to see it from the inside. Just being into it without feeling pressure to participate can inspire people to join and/or support your group.

YOUTH

Youth Is The Future In The Present

Reach out to youth again and again. Be patient and encouraging with them as they learn. Allow mistakes. Let their interest grow gradually.

They Just Want To Belong

Youth who vandalize gardens but were invited in to learn rather than be punished often become eager participants and protectors of the gardens. Get past anger and feeling victimized; don’t grow animosity.

GROW GARDENERS!

Like with conflict, youthful indiscretion is an opportunity to learn and teach.

Some Areas of Gardening Where Groups Can Grow:

- Planning the Garden
- Providing for the garden
- Sharing the physical work
- Organizing people
- Growing through conflict
- Watering/providing water
- Keys to garden: open but with managed access
- Organizing events
- Outreach
- Attending gardening workshops, bringing new knowledge to the group
- Growing community:

Turn an organized garden group into a community group that shapes its neighborhood and destiny. Invite the neighborhood so they catch the bug!



TOOLS, SUPPLIES, AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR A GARDEN

Tools: Indicates most essential tools

- Long handled, Round-nosed Shovels, for general turning of soil and compost
- Steel, Level-head or Bow Rakes, for smoothing and grading soil, incorporating compost into the soil surface, and covering seeds
- Wheel-barrows, for moving soil/compost or if removing sod from the site
- Spading (Digging) Fork, for turning and aerating soil and compost, and digging for root crops
- Hand Shovels and Trowels, for weeding, cultivating and planting seedlings in prepared beds
- Short/D-handled, Square-nosed Digging Spade, for double-digging and sod removal
- Rectangular Digging Spade, for digging straight-edged holes (for trees or larger shrubs)
- Garden Hoes, for weeding, cultivating soil, and making furrows to plant seeds into
- Small Front-tine or larger, more powerful, Rear-tine Rotary Tillers, (depending on the size of the area to be tilled and the hardness of the soil) for initial preparation and aeration of beds, and working compost into soil.
- Broad-fork, (if needed) for loosening and aerating soil with minimal structural disturbance to soil and soil organisms (sometimes used instead of the double-digging method)
- Mattock, (if needed) used if the soil is very hard
- Sod Cutter, (if needed) for removing sod (manual or motorized), but you can use shovels
- Loppers, for pruning small-diameter tree and shrub branches
- Swivel Saw, for pruning back shrubs and trees

Supplies:

- Gardening gloves
- 100+ ft. measuring tape
- Building tools and supplies if building a fence, tool box/shed, raised beds, signs or a bulletin board
- Irrigation system supplies: timer, hoses, drip line, filter, sprinklers, etc. depending on which type of irrigation system has been chosen.
- Garbage bag for litter
- String and stakes for delineating plots
- Untreated wood for raised beds, lining the paths, etc.
- Benches and tables

Other Resources:

- Compost
- Extra topsoil
- Wood chips for the path
- Mulching materials
- Plants and trees that will occupy the communal spaces



IDENTIFYING NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCES EXERCISE

Growing the Growers is an important ingredient in every community garden!

The key is to focus on what a neighborhood has, not what it doesn't. This process is sometimes called **Asset-Based Community Development** (ABCD). The overall process includes doing surveys and developing a neighborhood inventory, as well as creating a Reciprocal Map.



Before undertaking the exercise consider five categories of assets or resources:

Individual Gifts:

Identify the specific talents and skills of yourself and others. Consider also identifying who are the community leaders; who knows the neighborhood history; who seems to know everyone, etc.

Associations:

Identify the small formal or informal groups of people working together for a common goal – scouts, service organizations, alumni organizations, book clubs, park friends groups, crime watch, etc.

Institutions:

Identify the local government, businesses and community organizations, religious, health care, and educational entities, to name just some.

Land and Buildings:

Determine if any of the above have available land or facilities that could be used for meetings and celebrations, etc.

Local Economy:

Identify businesses and lending organizations that can donate, publicize, and provide support.

EXERCISE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. On a large sheet, draw a circle in the middle and write "Community Garden"
2. Around the circle write the names of individuals, associations, institutions, businesses, etc. from each of the asset categories.
3. Draw 2 lines from the community garden circle to each of the assets listed. On the line with an arrow pointing to the Garden, indicate what could be obtained from that asset. On the other line with an arrow pointing to the Asset, indicate what benefit the Garden could provide.



FINDING VOLUNTEERS FOR YOUR PROJECT

Grow the Growers - Growing the Growers is an important ingredient in every community garden!

Get specific

Make a job description before you start looking for volunteers. Chances are, if the job can't be described in writing you're not ready for a volunteer.

Piggyback

Tap into existing programs. Other greening groups as well as non-related corporations often look for "cause for a day" events to promote.

Bark up the right trees

Not all greening volunteers have to be greening people. Maybe the right person to work is a statistician or paper pusher. The neighborhood social butterfly could be ideal to organize a festival.

Look locally

People are much more likely to take care of [plants] if they were involved in the planning and planting stages.

Ask

People volunteer for many different reasons but are much more apt to find reasons if they are sought after personally.



MAKING THE MOST OF MEETINGS

Growing the Growers is an important ingredient in every community garden!

A successful community garden is often the result of many factors, the most important of which may be effective, open communication among members. Whether an active member of the leadership team or a one hour a week gardener, everyone wants to feel that their voice is heard and that no important decisions are made in secret. The most effective way of ensuring this is to hold regularly scheduled meetings at which everyone's concerns can be addressed and all important decisions are openly discussed and agreed upon by the general membership. However, unless they're well organized, regular meetings can be an onerous obligation that attract fewer and fewer members as time goes on. Meetings that rehash the same old thing time after time can actually be an obstacle to open communication and can result in opposite of what was intended.

COMMON CONCERNS

People who are new to community gardening may have questions about whether the garden will affect the neighborhood in adverse ways. Below is a list of common concerns and ways in which these issues are addressed.

Theft and Vandalism

We recognize that theft and vandalism are different and may have different motivations. Community-wide engagement is the top priority in preventing both of these detrimental activities.

Odor and Rodents

There are often worries about the potential for unpleasant smells and unwanted rodents associated with garden compost bins. With a well-managed, contained, healthy compost pile these concerns are unwarranted. To avoid these nuisances, it is important to educate gardeners about what is allowed in the compost pile (we suggest garden material only be allowed with, no food scraps from outside sources) and to make sure that the compost pile is covered. In a well-maintained and regularly turned pile, matter decomposes quickly and does not emit an unpleasant odor.

Parking

There are often concerns that garden participants will monopolize a valued segment of street parking in proximity to the garden. While some people may regularly drive to the community garden, many will walk and bike. Community gardens, by their nature, inherently appeal to the immediate neighborhood and typically draw from a base of support within walking distance. Additionally, gardeners have varying schedules and visit the garden as their time permits, limiting the number of parking spaces needed at any one time.

Excessive Noise and Lighting

With a new amenity in the neighborhood, people may have concerns regarding excessive noise and night lighting. Community gardens occasionally conduct group work days, evening potlucks and may host a neighborhood event such as an art

opening, an education workshop, a public cooking demonstration, or even a wedding, dedication, or memorial service. While noise and lighting may have been an initial concern for neighbors, we have found that this apprehension dissipates once the garden is in place and events occur. Community gardeners need to be sensitive to their neighbors and celebrate and learn in such a way that is not intrusive or unpleasant. Additionally, community gardens will often observe quiet hours: a time by which gardeners are expected to keep their voices down or conclude events and gatherings (e.g. quiet hours may be from 9pm to 7am).

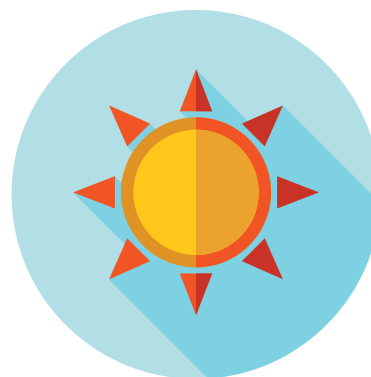
Invasion of Privacy

Concerns may arise about residential privacy, just by the adjacency of some gardens to private yards and outdoor spaces and by the presence of gardeners, especially in the early morning and evening hours. As noted earlier, many gardens observe quiet hours. Neighbors tend to find their initial concerns to be unfounded, as community gardeners end up being a built-in neighborhood watch group.

Aesthetics

There may be a concern that the community garden will become untidy and unsightly. Community gardens, by their nature, can appear eclectic and at times untidy to passers-by (especially in the offseason, November through March). It is our experience that even an eclectic garden will be accepted by the community, if it is constantly tidy, and why adherence to Garden Guidelines is critical.

Growing the Growers is an important ingredient in every community garden!



START-UP/ MANAGEMENT GUIDE WEBSITES

American Community Gardening Association: www.communitygarden.org

Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network: <http://communitygarden.org.au/>

Boston Natural Areas Network, Boston, MA: www.bostonnatural.org/communitygardens.htm

University of California Cooperative Extension Los Angeles County:

http://celosangeles.ucanr.edu/UC_Master_Gardener_Program/Community_Gardens/ (Includes link to a Spanish version of a Garden Start-Up Guide)

Cornell Small Farms Program, Guide to Urban Farming in New York State: www.nebeginningfarmers.org

Denver Urban Gardens, Denver, CO: <http://dug.org/>

Community Action Coalition for South Central Wisconsin, Madison, WI: <http://www.cacscw.org/garden>

Gardening Matters, Minneapolis, MN: <http://www.gardeningmatters.org>

Community Gardening Toolkit, University of Missouri Extension: <http://extension.missouri.edu/p/mp906-6>

North Carolina Cooperative Extension: <http://nccommunitygardens.ces.ncsu.edu/>

Gateway Greening, St. Louis, MO: <http://www.gatewaygreening.org/>

P-Patch Program, Seattle, WA: <https://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/ppatch/>

Wasatch Community Gardens, Salt Lake City, UT <http://wasatchgardens.org/>

Portland, OR: <http://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/39846>

Vermont Community Garden Network, Burlington, VT: <http://vcgn.org/>

Waterloo, Ontario, Canada:

www.together4health.ca/workgroups/waterloo-region-community-garden-council

Center for Rural Affairs, list of Spanish language farm/garden resources - Recursos en español sobre jardines/granjas: <http://www.cfra.org/community-food/siouxlandcommunitygarden>

ChangeLab Solutions (See Seeding the City and Ground Rules, A Legal Toolkit for Community Gardens) <http://changelabsolutions.org/>

Community Toolbox, University of Kansas: <http://ctb.ku.edu/en/toolkits>

LifeLab, School Garden Resources, including in Spanish: <http://www.lifelab.org/2011/07/spanish/>

GARDENS CITY RESOURCES

To register your garden: Visit www.norfolk.gov/knb and select the Grow Norfolk tab

Interested in Norfolk Development and Housing Authorities properties:

Contact: Michael G. Clark - Real Estate Services Director- 757-623-1111

Interested in Gem or vacant City Owned lots:

Virginia Cooperative Extension - Chris Epes

cepes1@vt.edu.

Keep Norfolk Beautiful -

Interested in Private Property:

Norfolk AIR to find Address Information. This resource allows users to find information about property in the City of Norfolk, Virginia.

For School properties contact:

Ashley Barnett - ashleynicbarnett@gmail.com

The Norfolk School Collective

