

Community Gardening: An Annotated Bibliography



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Published by Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network

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The Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network supports and promotes community gardening, and connects community gardeners around Australia. www.communitygarden.org.au

Why an annotated bibliography?

The Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network is dedicated to producing resources to promote and support community gardening. We often receive requests from students and researchers looking for information about community gardening, and from community gardeners seeking evidence of the benefits of community gardening for their submissions and proposals. We hope this publication will meet their needs and encourage and facilitate further research.


What's included

Community Gardening: An Annotated Bibliography includes brief descriptions of guidebooks and manuals, books, honours and masters theses, articles in academic and professional journals, and a number of other research-based documents, such as project evaluations and submissions.

In addition, there are brief introductions to sources on key areas that provide additional context and evidence for community gardening: therapeutic horticulture, urban agriculture, organics and permaculture.

The emphasis is on furthering understanding of community gardening in Australia. Hence we have attempted to be exhaustive in our inclusion of Australian sources.

Community Gardening: An Annotated Bibliography also includes many sources from and about North America and Britain. It doesn't include all published research about British allotments, though it does include a number of articles that raise issues relevant to Australia. The bibliography doesn't include the many articles that have been published in Australia and overseas in newspapers and magazines. Many of these are available online. The substantial literature on gardening in schools is also omitted, but will hopefully be covered in a future publication.

Sources from or about Australia are marked with . Publications are listed in chronological order.



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Guidebooks and Manuals

There are also numerous gardening manuals aimed at allotment holders in the UK and Europe that are not included here.

Naimark, Susan (ed) (1982) *A Handbook of Community Gardening* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 180pp. hardcover

One of the first books on the practice of community gardening. Composed of chapters from several members of Boston Urban Gardeners on the history and practice of community gardening, from the practicalities of finding land and other resources, soils, compost, and water, to land ownership alternatives and local food systems.

Sommers, Larry (1983) *The Community Garden Book: New Directions for Creating and Managing Neighbourhood Food Gardens in Your Town* Burlington: Gardens for All/ The National Association for Gardening 121pp.

A step-by-step guide to starting community gardens, focusing on forming partnerships with 'sponsoring organisations' such as churches, horticultural groups, community agencies and local councils. Covers budgeting and resource acquisition, getting and keeping land, site design, and soils. Also suggests solutions to perennial problems such as vandalism, pests, effective volunteer management, and dealing with surpluses. Examples from community gardens around the US.

Abi-Nader, Jeanette, Kendall Dunnigan and Kristen Markley (2001) *Growing Communities Curriculum: Community Building and Organisational Development through Community Gardening* Philadelphia: The American Community Gardening Association 352pp.

A hefty spiral bound volume detailing the ACGA's Growing Communities curriculum, including background information, workshop handouts, and facilitation tips. Workshop outlines cover creating and strengthening community gardening organizations, leadership development, planning, and forming partnerships. Contains an enormous amount of material on using community gardens for community development within an assets-based community development framework.

Payne, Karen and Deborah Fryman (2001) *Cultivating Community: Principles and Practices for Community Gardening as a Community-Building Tool* Philadelphia: American Community Gardening Association 56pp.

Outlines a range of strategies for using community gardening for community organising and development, including nurturing leadership, including families, and 'economic empowerment'. Examples from around the US.

Andrews, Sophie (2001) *The Allotment Handbook: A Guide to Promoting and Protecting Your Site* Bristol: Eco-logic Books 108pp.

A handbook with a focus on saving allotments that are under threat. Includes an overview of allotment history and legislation, ways to revitalise allotments with additional projects, such as community gardens, events, horticultural therapy programs and orchards, and the basics of non-violent direct action if all else fails. Forward by George Monbiot.

Crouch, David, Joe Sempik and Richard Wiltshire (2001) *Growing in the Community: A Good Practice Guide for the Management of Allotments* London: LGA Publications 88pp.

Includes sections on the benefits of allotments, and how local authorities can promote and support them, as well as strategies for designing and managing existing and new allotments.

Surls, Rachel (2001) *Community Garden Start-Up Guide* University of California Cooperative Extension 9pp.

A basic step-by-step guide to starting a community garden, from gathering people to form a 'garden club' to finding and securing land, and troubleshooting as the garden develops.

☞ Milne, Greg (2002) *The Good Practice Guide For Community Gardens* Melbourne: Cultivating Community 40pp.

Australia's first general community gardening manual. Includes practical advice on starting and developing a working group, finding a site, securing resources and funding, garden management, and working with people. Frames community gardens as a form of urban agriculture.

Emerson, Brian (2002) *From Neglected Parcels to Community Gardens: A Handbook* Salt Lake City: Wasatch Community Gardens 67pp.

Practical information for starting community gardens, including site assessment, fundraising, and promotion. Includes sample letters to property owners, meeting agendas, budgets, examples of policy documents, and volunteer job descriptions.

☞ fulton, claire (2004) *Community Gardening in South Australia: Resource Kit* Adelaide: Department of Health, Government of South Australia and Community And Neighbourhood Houses and Centres Association Inc. 94pp.

Resources for starting new community gardens, and developing and maintaining established ones. Outlines benefits of community gardening. Ideas for getting started, involving people and growing community, garden design, finding resources, garden management, and running workshops and training programs. Includes basic gardening fact sheets.

Zaro-Moore, Kyla, Rina Rossi, Leena Oberthur and Jo Williams (2004) *Twin Cities Community Garden and Urban Greening Resource Guide* Minneapolis: Twin Cities Greening Coalition 59pp.

More an alternative phone book than a garden manual, this is an extensive A-Z directory of resources and contacts for community gardeners, on everything from soil remediation services to seed retailers, with practical information on cultivation, fundraising, and starting a new garden.

☞ Thomas, Faith (2008) *Getting Started in Community Gardening Sydney*: City of Sydney 77pp.

A comprehensive start-up guide, based on the *Community Gardening in SA Resource Kit*, and ACFCGN start-up guide, covering all the essentials for groups starting out, ongoing management, and social and organisational systems.

☞ Grayson, Russ (2008) *Carss Park Community Garden: Gardeners Guidebook Sydney*: Carss Park Community Garden, Kogarah Municipal Council and Living Schools 20pp.

An operations manual aimed at users of an established garden, detailing Carss Park's model for garden management and administration. Covers governance, site management, organic gardening basics and safety.



Books

Research and analysis

✂ Elliott, Christine (1983) *Growing in the City: Employment, Education and Recreation in Australian City Farms and Community Gardens* Milsons Point NSW: Social Impacts Publications in association with The Land Commission of NSW

One of the first Australian publications on community gardens. Describes community gardens as a form of urban agriculture, also emphasising community and job training benefits. Profiles the thirteen community gardens and two city farms identified in Melbourne, including management structures, land tenure, funding, activities, participants, and employment opportunities, with sample documents from profiled gardens, such as newsletters and constitutions. Provides recommendations for local governments to support community gardens.

Landman, Ruth H. (1993) *Creating Community in the City: Cooperatives and Community Gardens in Washington, D.C.* Connecticut: Bergin and Garvey

An ethnographic study of several co-operative enterprises, a housing co-op and eleven community gardens. Includes physical descriptions of the gardens, interviews with gardeners, historical background, and an analysis of 'community' in community gardens. Also discusses policy issues for community gardens and co-ops.

☞ Phillips, Darren (1996) *Australian City Farms, Community Gardens, and Enterprize Centres Inventory* Hobart: Symbion

The first published national study of community gardens in Australia, this extract from Phillips' PhD thesis gives details of the 38 community gardens, city farms, and 'enterprize centres' he identified around Australia in 1994. Widely distributed, this publication was the impetus behind the establishment of the Australian Community Gardens and City Farms Network.

Feenstra, W. Gail, Sharyl McGrew and David Campbell (1999). *Entrepreneurial Community Gardens: Growing Food, Skills, Jobs and Communities* California: University of California Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Communication Services. 110pp.

A study of 27 Californian community gardens focusing on productivity, employment, training and entrepreneurialism. Describes conditions that enable gardens to flourish. Indepth case studies of 5 gardens, lists of contacts and resources.

Wilson, Peter Lamborn and Bill Weinberg (Eds.) (1999) *Avant Gardening: Ecological Struggle in the City and the World* New York: Autonomedia

A collection of short articles focusing on gardening as a radical act of resistance and creation. Includes accounts of creating and struggling to save community gardens, issues in food production and urban greening, as well as articles on the meaning and philosophy of gardening.

von Hassell, Malve (2002) *The Struggle for Eden: Community Gardens in New York City* Westport: Bergin and Garvey

A scholarly analysis of the history and present of community gardens in the Lower East Side of New York, with emphases on the gardens' organisation, activism in support of threatened gardens, the roles children play, and the limitations and possibilities of urban food production.

☞ Bartolomei, Linda, Linda Corkery, Bruce Judd, and Susan Thompson (2003) *A Bountiful Harvest: Community Gardens and Neighbourhood Renewal in Waterloo* Sydney: NSW Government – Department of Housing and The University of New South Wales

Billed as "the first significant study of community gardens in Australia", this publication details an interdisciplinary research project on the role of community gardens in a Sydney public housing estate, focusing on community development

and neighbourhood improvement. Based on in-depth interviews, focus groups, and observation, the study finds that community gardens enhance community and social life on the estate, fulfilling multiple roles including community building, health promotion, reclamation of public space, environmental education, and providing opportunities for cultural expression. Also covers policy and design issues and makes a number of recommendations for public housing authorities, community workers, designers and gardeners.

Crouch, David (2003) *The Art of Allotments: Culture and Cultivation* Nottingham: Five Leaves

Explores the culture of allotments though art produced in and about them.

Written by the preeminent scholar of British allotments. Reflects on allotments and friendship, landscape, and politics. Includes many colour and black and white illustrations.

Boekelheide, Don (ed) (2004) *Community Greening Review: 25 Years of Community Gardening* Philadelphia: American Community Gardening Association

Community Gardening Review is the ACGA's annual publication, directed at academics and the general public as well as community gardeners. This 160 page 25th Anniversary edition includes articles from 1984 – 2002, grouped in themes of 'what good are gardens?', history, transformation, managing, and 'the world in the garden'. Includes several oft-cited articles, such as David Malakoff's (1995) 'What good is community greening?' and reports of the ACGA's major surveys.

History of community gardening

Warner, Sam Bass Jr. (1987) *To Dwell is to Garden: A History of Boston's Community Gardens* Boston: Northeastern University Press

Maps the development of community gardening in the US, from its roots in 18th Century Britain, the first US community gardens in the late 1890s, American

community gardening in WWI and WWII, and the role of the Civil Rights movement in community garden development in the 1960s. Warner then uses plots in contemporary Boston community gardens – their plants and how they're cultivated – to tell stories of migration from Italy, Africa, China, Latin America and the UK. Also includes beautiful portraits by photographer Hansi Durlach, with quotes from the gardeners. The key published source on the history of US community gardens.

Crouch, David and Colin Ward (1988) *The Allotment: Its Landscape and Culture* Faber and Faber (also reprinted by Five Leaves in 2003)

The definitive history of allotments and community gardens in Britain and Europe. Explores the culture and landscape of allotments from the enclosure of the Commons to their revitalization by environmentalists, focusing on allotments' culture of community and reciprocity, written by two anarchist scholars.

Jeremy Burchardt (2002) *The Allotment Movement in England, 1793-1873* Woodbridge, UK: Boydell Press 287 pp.

A socio-political history of allotments and their role in the lives of rural workers based on a PhD thesis. Shows the development of allotments as a form of resistance, rather than an example of paternalism.

Lawson, L. J. (2005). *City bountiful: A Century of Community Gardening in America* Berkeley, California: University of California Press.

Draws on Bassett's (1979) analysis to describe the history of community gardening in the US as a series of 'movements' responding to political and social contexts and economic cycles. Covers urban gardening programs emerging in the 1890s, gardens during and between the World Wars, new movements for 'community greening' from the 1970s, and developments from the 1990s to present.

Community garden stories

✂ Ball, Colin and The Urban Permaculture Consultants (1985) *Sustainable Urban Renewal: Urban Permaculture in Bowden, Brompton and Ridleyton* Armidale, NSW: Social Impacts Publications in association with the Permaculture Association of South Australia.

Details a plan to redesign an entire gentrifying former industrial area of Adelaide along permaculture principles. A city farm was at the centre of the design (and was established in 1986). One of the first permaculture books and an example of the relationships between community gardening and permaculture.

Hynes, H. Patricia (1996) *A Patch of Eden: America's Inner-City Gardeners* Vermont: Chelsea Green

Success stories of many urban community gardens in Harlem, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Fransisco, their development and impact on their local communities, with analysis of why so many of the gardens are run by women.

Woelfle-Erskine, Cleo (ed) (2002) *Urban Wilds: Gardeners' Stories of the Struggle for Land and Justice* revised and expanded second edition Oakland: Water/under/ground Publications and AK Press

An inspiring collection of articles about community garden projects in the US (and Cuba and Slovenia), and campaigns to keep them growing. Includes a section on practical permaculture strategies for guerrilla gardening, urban water, and neighbourhood food production. Community gardens are portrayed as part of a grassroots movement for sustainable cities and a 'free and just' world.

Alaimo, Katherine and David Hassler (2003) *From Seeds to Stories: The Community Garden Storytelling Project of Flint* Michigan: Flint Urban Gardening and Land Use Corporation and The University of Michigan Prevention Program

Stories and pictures gathered from community and school gardens that were part of a community storytelling project. Includes an introduction outlining the gardens' significance to their communities, particularly though increasing community safety.

☞ Woodward, Penny and Pam Vardy (2005) *Community Gardens: A Celebration of the People, Recipes and Plants* Victoria: Hyland House
Profiles plot holders in Melbourne's inner-city public housing community gardens, and of the plants they grow. Focuses on ethnic diversity, with stories arranged by gardeners' countries of origin. Many colour photographs. Forwards by Peter Cundall and Stephanie Alexander.

Book Chapters

Hopkins, Rob (2000) "The Food Producing Neighbourhood" in Hugh Barton (ed) *Sustainable Communities: The Potential for Eco-neighbourhoods* UK: Earthscan pp. 199 – 215

An argument for producing food in cities, citing environmental and social benefits. Advocates a permaculture approach and suggests principles for effective urban food growing projects, including promoting local wealth and using and building upon existing networks. Describes allotments and community gardens as strategies to provide city-dwellers with 'clean, fresh and affordable food'. Includes considerations for urban planners and urban eco-village designers.

☞ Davison, Aidan (2006) "New Environmental Movements, Community Gardens and the Not-for-profit Business, Sustaining Settlements Inc., an Obituary" in *Community Voices: Creating sustainable spaces* Perth: University of Western Australia Press pp. 205-218

The story of the development and demise of the Fremantle Community Garden Nursery in the context of the wider Western Australian community gardening milieu and the Australian environmental movement.

Buckingham, Susan (2003) "Allotments and community gardens: A DIY Approach to Environmental Sustainability" in Susan Buckingham and Kate Theobald (Eds.) *Local Environmental Sustainability* Cambridge: Woodhead Publishing pp. 195 – 212

Describes allotments as 'the epitome' of Local Agenda 21 at its best. Argues allotments and community gardens are becoming 're-radicalised', with people increasingly seeing them as a means to 'empower disadvantaged social groups',

avoid the marketplace, and produce ecologically sustainable food. Outlines international research discussing the social (including health, community development, and education), economic, and environmental benefits of community gardens and allotments. Strengths are said to stem from co-operation 'synergies' among local people, community groups, and local authorities (though acknowledges they often thrive despite local government). Suggests that local authorities learn from grassroots community gardens, and try not to block them, rather than running community gardens themselves.

✂ Holmes, Katie, Susan K. Martin and Kylie Mirmohamadi (2008) 'Reimagining the Garden' in *Reading the Garden: The Settlement of Australia* Carlton: Melbourne University Press pp. 196 – 222

An exploration of the role of gardens in multicultural identities. Community gardens are shown as places where non-Anglo migrants create public spaces, raising issues of difference, belonging, memory and place. Analyses the construction of community gardens as sites that embody the success of multiculturalism, including in Woodward and Vardy (2005) above.



Theses

Theses have generally been included only if they're reasonably available, for example online, or via interlibrary loan from the author's university department or library. We encourage people who have written theses to make them available at www.communitygarden.org.au.

✂ Barnett, Kate (1996) *I Never Promised You a Rose Garden: Place-making at King William Park* Unpublished Honours Thesis, Murdoch University, Perth
A reflective case study of the FINCA community garden in Fremantle, by one of its initiators and organisers. Explores the development process, the garden's aims and visions, relationships with local council and with wider concerns of place-making and community. See also Stocker and Barnett (1998) under Environment.

Hall, Diana (1996) *Community Gardens as an Urban Planning Issue* Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of British Columbia
Argues that community gardens should be a planning priority, recognised as valuable recreational facilities as well as sites of food production, and zoned to protect tenure. Community gardens are portrayed as an 'incremental step to more sustainable communities' by easing the stress of alienating urban environments, and preserving green and community spaces in the midst of increases in urban density. The thesis applies lessons from the analysis of benefits generated and obstacles faced by an existing community garden to the development of a new garden.

☞ Sullivan, Daniel (1997) *Community Gardens and Sustainability* Unpublished Honours Thesis, Monash University, Melbourne
A review of Melbourne's community gardens before the Department of Human Services – Housing created a position supporting community gardens and funded Cultivating Community to manage the housing estate gardens. Identifies and provides details of 42 gardens, and assesses their potential contributions to urban and household sustainability.

☞ Crabtree, Louise A. (1999) *Sustainability as Seen from a Vegetable Garden* Unpublished Honours Thesis, Macquarie University, New South Wales
Case studies of eight Sydney community gardens and the Australian City Farms and Community Gardens Network outline management structures, what the gardens mean to participants and 'issues' identified by gardeners. Analyses the gardens' sustainability and accessibility, drawing on Actor Network Theory and permaculture principles and emphasising information flows and networks among gardens, NGOs and local councils.

☞ Gelsi, Emanuele John (1999) *Gardening in the Street: Sociality, Production and Consumption in Northey Street City Farm*, Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Queensland
Based on interviews and participant observation at Northey St City Farm (Brisbane) in its early years of development. Focuses on 'consumption' as an economic and cultural practice. Frames community gardens as a form of urban agriculture and suggests that "the emergence of community gardens in Australia seems to be both unnecessary and undesirable, given that presently most... consumer goods can be easily obtained from commercial outlets." As food produced at the farm did not significantly add to gardeners' income, participation is explained as resulting from 'environmentalist ideology' and group identity, rather than personal benefit. Emphasises potential differences in motivation between community garden organisers and gardeners/ plot holders.

Warman, Dena Sacha (1999) *Community Gardens: A Tool for Community Building* Unpublished Honours thesis, University of Waterloo

Based on a survey of organisers of 14 community gardens in suburban Canada.

Unlike the gardens in much US research, most of these projects were initiated by organisations such as churches and food banks, rather than by neighbourhood groups, and most had good security of tenure. Concludes that gardens started by agencies can be as successful in meeting community development aims as grassroots projects, provided gardeners 'share in the garden's responsibilities and accomplishments'. Identifies conflict between gaining support from local authorities, and remaining independent from bureaucratic assumptions as an issue for community gardens.

Spence, Sarah Eve (2001) *Benefits of Adult Education in Community Gardens as Perceived by Community garden Educators* Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Outlines and compares six US community gardens' adult education programmes, based on telephone interviews with co-ordinators. Reviews and compares horticultural therapy and adult education literature.

Maxwell, Jody K. (2002) *Community Gardens: Marigolds of the Inner City* Unpublished Honours Thesis, Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, Washington State University

Drawing on social capital theory, Maxwell surveys 27 community gardens in urban blight neighbourhoods. The gardens were found to contribute to increased physical order, such as reduction of graffiti and vandalism, and to social outcomes such as increased intergenerational interaction and access to fresh food. Includes narrative case studies of five of the gardens.

✂ Richardson, Kay (2002) *Collingwood College Kitchen Garden – Digging In!* Unpublished Masters Thesis, Le Cordon Bleu Graduate Program in Gastronomy, University of Adelaide

Qualitative study involving students, teachers and parents of the Kitchen Garden at Collingwood College, run by Stephanie Alexander and Cultivating Community. Shows the innovative curriculum has potential positive impacts on children's

food preferences, learning, and social development. Recommends further evaluation of the program.

Williamson, Erin A. (2002) *A Deeper Ecology: Community Gardens in the Urban Environment* Unpublished Masters Thesis, University of Delaware

Outlines history of community gardens in US, following Bassett's (1979) analysis. Drawing on ecofeminist and deep ecology analyses, argues that community gardens redress dualism and disconnection by addressing multiple interlinked issues, and enabling people to reconnect with 'nature', 'community' and food systems. Proposes deep ecology as a guiding philosophy for community gardening. Also reviews issues for planners and policy makers, recommending holistic and collaborative food systems planning within a strong philosophical framework.

Walter, Andrew (2003) *A Pattern Language for Community Gardens* Unpublished Masters Thesis, Landscape Architecture, University of Georgia

Inspired by Christopher Alexander's *A Pattern Language* (1977), this thesis identifies common themes in case studies of seven community gardens in South East USA, and from these proposes 'patterns' for elements to include in the design of community gardens to maximise productivity and community building. Patterns include 'A mixture of personal and communal beds', 'a shaded seating area with a view of the garden', 'a participatory and changing aesthetic' and 'an attractive public face'.

Warner, Valerie Dawn (2006) *Finding Common Ground: Community Garden as Connector Between Culture, Nature, and the Individual* Unpublished Masters Thesis, Landscape Architecture, University of Texas at Arlington

Focuses on gardening as a practice of connection with nature, and concludes that participation in community gardens can produce greater social and environmental connections than gardening individually. Based on case studies of four gardens and interviews with community gardeners, organisers, and professor of landscape architecture, Mark Francis. Includes transcripts of interviews.



Journal articles and conference papers

Social impacts and community development

Schukoske, Jane E. (2000) "Community Development Through Gardening: State and Local Policies Transforming Urban Open Space" *Legislation and Public Policy* **3**(35): pp. 351 – 392

Written in response to struggles over community gardens in New York in the late 1990s. Shows the success of community gardeners in the United States in turning urban 'blight sites' into safe, productive, and beautiful spaces, which build social capital through collaborative action. Outlines legislative obstacles, including forms of tenure, and proposes legislation at local and state level in the US that would support community gardens.

Hanna, Autumn K. and Rikai Oh (2000) "Rethinking Urban Poverty: A Look at Community Gardens" *Bulletin of Science, Technology and Society* **20**(3): pp. 207 – 216

Summary of two undergraduate theses on community gardens in Philadelphia.

Focuses on the benefits of community gardens to de-industrialised inner-city communities dominated by poverty. Analysis of poverty as having multiple interconnected causes which cannot be redressed by solely economic means.

Primary benefit of community gardens is identified as food production as a means of alleviating poverty, particularly in areas where there is limited availability of fresh produce, with the additional benefits of social capital creation,

access to 'nature', neighbourhood improvement and community building, and the potential for small enterprises.

Kurtz, Hilda (2001) "Differentiating Multiple Meanings of Garden and Community" *Urban Geography* **22**(7): pp. 656 – 670.

Frames community gardens as places where people develop understandings of 'garden' and 'community', and where different interpretations of these ideas become embodied. Case studies of three gardens in urban Minneapolis – one a collection of working allotments remaining from the 1940s, one an open, mostly ornamental garden focusing on involving children, and the third a fenced garden with individual plots and a focus on community building – focus their differences, particularly in regards to their enclosure and their subsequent ability to involve people and foster community. Argues for need to make distinctions among different types of urban gardens.

Ferris, John, Mandy Morris, Carol Norman and Joe Semipk (Eds.) (2001) *People, Land and Sustainability: A Global View of Community Gardening* Nottingham: P.L.S

Proceedings from an international conference on community gardening held by Nottingham University in 2000. Articles, predominantly from the US and UK, are grouped in five themes: gardening in the community, gardening and health, children and gardening, food security, and reclaiming the land. Many colour photographs.

Griffiths, Richard (2002) "Plotting Eden: Community Gardens in the 21st Century: An Analysis of Community Gardening in Three Pacific Rim Cities" *Suburbia: A Conference* National Trust of Australia (NSW) February 23 – 25 2002 pp. 89 – 93

Describes community gardens in Seattle, Vancouver and Sydney. Attributes the Seattle gardens' success to city council support, and partnerships between grassroots organisations and local government. Suggests that Sydney gardens would be assisted by statutory authorities integrating community gardening into planning processes and employing community garden co-ordinators/liaison officers.

Glover, Troy D. (2003) "The Story of the Queen Anne Memorial Garden: Resisting a Dominant Cultural Narrative" *Journal of Leisure Research* **35**(2): pp. 190 - 212
Report of a narrative inquiry of a the establishment of an urban community garden in a US neighbourhood affected by poverty, violence and drug use. Demonstrates how the development of the garden enabled residents of a neighbourhood that had developed a negative reputation to tell a different story, one which emphasised effective community collaboration and resistance. Includes a brief review of community gardening literature, with sources on psychological and community building benefits of community gardening.

Glover, Troy D. (2004) "Social Capital in the Lived Experiences of Community Gardeners" *Leisure Sciences* **26**: pp.143 – 162
Uses the social networks of the community gardeners in the above study as a context to theorise about the nature of social capital. Frames community gardens as 'third places' (Oldenberg 1999) where people generate and draw on forms of 'social capital' such as reciprocity, trust and civic participation. Shows that social capital was a prerequisite to the development of the garden, but that some participants had less access than others to the social resources the garden generated. Access to social capital was not commensurate with effort, but reflected and reinforced a wider context of inequality and oppression. Glover argues that social capital needs to be regarded as a potential mechanism of inequality as well as a social benefit.

Shinew, Kimberley J., Troy D. Glover and Diana C. Parry (2004) "Leisure Spaces as Potential Sites for Interracial Interaction: Community Gardens in Urban Areas" *Journal of Leisure Research* **36**(3): pp. 336 - 355
Shows community gardens as places where positive interracial interaction and relationship building occurs. Found that community gardens were less racially segregated than other leisure settings, and that many gardeners believed community gardening brought people of different 'races' together. Also found that the reasons for, and satisfaction with, involvement in a community garden were similar for black and white interviewees. Includes statistics about gardeners' motivations and sense of community.

Saldivar-Tanaka, Laura and Marianne E. Krasny (2004) "Culturing Community Development, Neighbourhood Open Space, and Civic Agriculture: The Case of Latino Community Gardens in New York City" *Agriculture and Human Values* **21**: pp. 399 – 412
Describes the multiple roles of 20 Latino gardens, their organisational structures, gardener demographics, gardening practices, institutional support, cultural and educational activities, and the issues they face. Found that gardeners and support organisations viewed the gardens more in terms of community building than agricultural production. Gardens also lead to further community organising, and contributed to community food security and agricultural literacy.

Glover, Troy D., Diana C. Parry, and Kimberly J. Shinew (2005) "Mobilizing Social Capital in Community Gardening Contexts" in Tom Delamere, Carleigh Randall, and David Robinson (Eds.) *Proceedings of the Eleventh Canadian Congress on Leisure Research* Department of Recreation and Tourism Management, Malaspina University-College, Nanaimo, BC: Canadian Association for Leisure Studies
Ways 'grassroots organisations' such as community gardens mobilise social resources to meet their projects' needs. Based on interviews with gardeners in the US, the paper identifies relationships within and beyond the garden as mechanisms for resource acquisition. Sociability – being friendly and welcoming – and engaging in 'leisure' as well as 'work' are recognised as essential to form the social ties necessary to produce and access social capital.

Buckingham, Susan (2005) "Women (re)construct the Plot: The Regen(d)eration of Urban Food Growing" *Area* **37**(2): pp. 171 – 179
British allotments have traditionally been seen as the province of low income, older men. Since the late 1990s, numbers of women, middle-class, and tertiary-educated plot holders have been increasing. This article, based on surveys and interviews in London allotments, explores the significance of these changes. Found that women, across classes, were more focused on environmental sustainability and organic food production than men, and were more likely to involve children in their allotments – hence that allotments were becoming more focused on these issues. Reviews literature about women as food gardeners. Also touches on women's roles in establishing community gardens.

☞ Kingsley, Jonathan 'Yotti' and Mardie Townsend (2006) "Dig In' to Social Capital: Community Gardens as Mechanisms for Growing Urban Social Connectedness" *Urban Policy and Research* **24**(4): pp. 525 – 537

Qualitative study of a Melbourne community garden considering the kinds of connections that have been formed among gardeners in terms of social capital theory. Found that members experienced the community garden as socially beneficial, but that connections formed within the garden didn't appear to extend outside the garden setting. Factors that enhanced social connectedness were the layout, location, and effective voluntary management of the garden.

Langhout, Regina Day (2006) "Where am I? Locating Myself and its Implications for Collaborative Research" *American Journal of Community Psychology* **37**: pp. 267 – 274

An 'autoethnography' about the experience of a white academic working with an African American community to grow a community garden in a school, reflecting on her realisation of the role of racism and white privilege in her interactions with gardeners and students.

Health

Labonté, Ronald (1986) "Social inequality and healthy public policy" *Health Promotion* **1**(3): pp. 341 – 351

An early example of community gardens as part of a public health programme. Outlines a social and ecological view of health promotion, as adopted by the City of Toronto. Describes a community garden which was central to the community development aspect of the City's health promotion strategy.

Blair, Dorothy, Carol C. Giesecke, and Sandra Sherman (1991) "A Dietary, Social and Economic Evaluation of the Philadelphia Urban Gardening Project" *The Journal of Nutrition Education* **23**: pp. 161-167

Survey of 144 community gardeners and 67 non-gardeners from the same neighbourhoods. Found that gardeners ate significantly more vegetables than control interviewees, particularly brassicas, squashes and eggplants, and less sweets, soft drinks and dairy products. The output of garden plots was measured and estimated the market value of the produce calculated at between \$2 to \$1134, with an average of \$160 of produce from each plot (values calculated as conventional, not organic produce). Gardeners' reasons for involvement included recreation, mental health, exercise, produce and contact with nature. There was also a correlation found between involvement in a community garden and 'life satisfaction'.

Hancock, Trevor (2000) "People, Partnerships and Human Progress: Building Community Capital" *Health Promotion International* **16**(3) pp. 275 – 280

Assuming that 'health is wealth', article looks at how community gardens create 'community capital' by generating natural, social, human and economic resources.

Armstrong, Donna (2000) "A survey of community gardens in upstate New York: Implications for Health Promotion and Community Development" *Health and Place* **6**(2000): pp. 319 - 327

Survey of co-ordinators of 63 urban and rural community gardens, including physical characteristics of gardens, people's reasons for participation, and demographics of gardeners. Found that gardens improved social networks and community capacity by creating a social gathering space and a focus for community organising. Concludes that community gardens are useful for health promotion, addressing multiple determinants of health. Includes literature review demonstrating benefits of gardening for a range of health outcomes.

Restorative gardens and horticultural therapy

Research data on the health and therapeutic benefits of gardening provides further evidence of the benefits of community gardening. It is produced in several disciplines and research clusters, including 'people plant interactions', leisure studies, public health, occupational therapy, and horticultural therapy.

Two professional journals specialise in research and reporting about horticultural therapy:

- *Journal of Therapeutic Horticulture* is published by the American Horticultural Therapy Association. Details are available at <http://www.ahat.org>
- *Growthpoint: The Journal of Social and Therapeutic Horticulture* is published by Thrive in the UK, with details available at www.thrive.org.au

Other key sources include:

Ulrich, Roger S (1981) "Natural Versus Urban Scenes: Some Psychophysiological Effects" *Environment and Behavior* **13**(5): pp. 523-556

One of several oft-cited articles by Ulrich detailing research demonstrating that views of gardens and nature having positive influences on emotional and physiological wellbeing. Ulrich examines and advocates the 'biophilia' hypothesis – that contact with 'nature' is beneficial to human wellbeing.

Relf, Diane (Ed.) (1992) *The Role of Horticulture in Human Well-Being and Social Development* Oregon: Timber Press

A collection of papers from a symposium on people-plant interactions, including gardens' role in communities, in human culture, in health promotion, and for people with disabilities.

Lewis, Charles A.(1996) *Green Nature, Human Nature* University of Illinois Press

Maps the theory and practice of horticultural therapy, from the role of plants in human evolution to participation with green nature in the garden, by one of the key proponents of people-plant interactions and horticultural therapy.

Sempik, Joe, Jo Aldridge and Saul Becker (2003) *Social and therapeutic horticulture: Evidence and messages from research* UK: Thrive/ Centre for Child and Family Research, University of Loughborough 60pp.

Comprehensive literature review of more than 300 articles about the practices and outcomes of social and therapeutic horticulture.

✂ Maller, Cecily, Mardie Townsend, Peter Brown and Lawrence St Leger (2002) *The Health Benefits of Contact with Nature in a Park Context: A Review of Current Literature* Social and Mental Health Priority Area Occasional Paper Series Vol. 1: Report to Parks Victoria and the International Park Strategic Partners Group, Melbourne: Deakin University Faculty of Health and Behavioural Sciences.

A comprehensive review of literature about the links between human health and access to parks and nature. Includes references to community gardening. See also Volume 2, an annotated bibliography of literature about health and parks.

Twiss, Joan, Joy Dickinson, Shirley Duma, Tanya Kleinman, Heather Paulsen and Liz Rilveria (2003) "Community Gardens: Lessons Learned From California Healthy Cities and Communities" *American Journal of Public Health* **93**(9): pp. 1435 – 1438

Evaluation of a program that initiated six community gardens, showing that participants increased their physical activity and their fruit and vegetable consumption. Identifies 'key elements' for community garden programs to succeed in improving public health and increasing community capacity: local leadership, community participation and partnerships, and skill-building opportunities for participants. Identifies need to develop tools to effectively quantify the benefits of community gardens.

✂ Henderson-Wilson, Claire (2005) "The impacts of access to 'nature' on inner city highrise residents' quality of life" *Urbanism Down Under Conference: Creative Urban Futures* Wellington, New Zealand, 18-20 August 2005. Available at <http://www.deakin.edu.au/hmnbs/hsd/research/niche/include/Qualityoflife.pdf>

Based on surveys and interviews with inner-city highrise residents in Melbourne and Sydney, including public housing tenants. Survey respondents with good access to 'natural environments', including community gardens, reported higher levels of 'quality of life' than those with poor access.

Alaimo, Katherine, Elizabeth Packnett, Richard A Miles, and Daniel J. Kruger (2008) "Fruit and Vegetable Intake among Urban Community Gardeners" *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior* **40**(2) pp. 94 – 101

The research many community gardener advocates have been waiting for – quantitative data substantiating a link between participation in a community garden and increased fruit and vegetable consumption. The survey of 776 adults in a US city found that adults with a household member who participated in a community garden consumed fruits and vegetables 1.4 more times per day than

those who did not participate, and they were 3.5 times more likely to consume fruits and vegetables at least 5 times daily. The authors suggest that community gardens may encourage fruit and vegetable consumption by increasing access to fresh produce, providing low-cost produce that is perceived as of high-quality, and increasing people's preference for fruit and vegetables.

Food security, food policy, community food systems

Gottlieb, Robert and Andrew Fisher (1996) "Community Food Security and Environmental Justice: Searching for a Common Discourse" *Agriculture and Human Values* **3**(3): pp. 23 – 32

Clear, though somewhat dated, introduction to a community food security perspective. Identifies bridges between the environmental justice and community food security movements based on their shared systemic analyses and commitment to social justice and community empowerment. Community gardens and urban farms are offered as examples of projects integrating food security, environmental and social justice issues.

Allen, Patricia (1999) "Reweaving the Food Security Safety Net: Mediating Entitlement and Entrepreneurship" *Agriculture and Human Values* **16**: pp. 117 – 129

A critical review

of a community food security approach, drawing attention to the limitations of localism and community-based initiatives for addressing inequality and dynamics at larger scales (eg. Federal policy and economic globalisation). Situates the development of the community food security approach in the history of food security and distribution in the US. Community gardening is located as part of a community food security approach, which promotes the development of new systems of food production and distribution. Concludes that community gardens are a form of urban agriculture which can contribute to meeting people's nutritional needs, but cannot be relied on as stable sources of food, due to

insecurity of land tenure. Also includes an analysis of the limitations of CSAs. Concludes that the state must provide food assistance and that justice and equity issues must be addressed in addition to the development of local food systems.

Baker, Lauren E. (2004) "Tending Cultural Landscapes and Food Citizenship in Toronto's Community Gardens" *Geographical Review* **94**(3): pp. 305 – 325
Situates community gardens within the community food security movement, as alternative food networks enabling people to begin 'delinking' from global corporate food systems and as means for food education and participation. The three case of community gardens in Toronto, Canada show plots being cultivated intensively and creatively to produce substantial amounts of food, and growing diverse crops not otherwise available. In stories that closely parallel those from Melbourne's public housing community gardens, Baker emphasises the importance of translators and culturally sensitive NGOs to enable participation of non-English speaking gardeners and meet the needs of immigrants and refugees.

urban agriculture

Howe, Joe and Paul Wheeler (1999) "Urban Food Growing: The Experience of Two UK Cities" *Sustainable Development* **7**(1): pp. 13 – 24
A study of the allotments, city farms and community gardens in Leeds and Bradford and their contributions to sustainability. Looks at community gardens as a form of urban agriculture, but acknowledges that community development and education may be more of a focus than food production at some sites. Outlines the arguments for growing food in the cities of developed nations, including environmental, social, economic, educational, and health benefits. Finds that community gardens and city farms contribute in a range of ways to environmental and social sustainability, as well as education and health, with allotments having a narrower range of benefits. Argues that urban food growing should be supported as part of local government policy.

urban and Civic Agriculture

The RUAF Foundation (Resource Centre on Urban Agriculture, Forestry, and Food Security) website, www.ruaf.org contains an enormous amount of information, including the Annotated Bibliography listed below, conference papers and policy briefs. RUAF also produces *Urban Agriculture Magazine*.

Bruinsma, Wietse and Wilfrid Hertog (Eds.) (2003) *Annotated Bibliography on Urban Agriculture* prepared for the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) by ETC - Urban Agriculture Programme in cooperation with TUAN and other organisations Leusden, The Netherlands: ETC Urban Agriculture Programme

An exhaustive 804 page bibliography of research on urban agriculture, with introductory essays to each section. Indexed and cross-referenced. Includes numerous references to overseas research on community gardening (in several languages). Downloadable in searchable pdf format from www.ruaf.org's publications page.

Brown, Karen H. (2002) *Urban Agriculture and Community Food Security in the United States: Farming from the City Center to the Urban Fringe*, report prepared by the Urban Agriculture Committee of the Community Food Security Coalition, February 2002, available at www.foodsecurity.org/urbanag.html [last accessed 2.9.2008]

Overview of current urban and peri-urban food production in the US, including home, community garden and commercial agriculture, challenges facing urban agriculture, and policy changes to promote and preserve urban food production.

DeLind, Laura B. (2002) "Place, work, and civic agriculture: Common fields for cultivation" *Agriculture and Human Values* **19**: pp. 217 – 224

Defines civic agriculture as a 'collection of food and farming enterprises that addresses the needs of local growers, consumers, rural economies, and communities of place', including farmers' markets, CSAs and community gardens. Sees civic agriculture as more open and flexible than other frames such as local food systems or community food systems. Argues that civic agriculture has the potential to transform the food system to one that promotes civic engagement and place-based ecological restoration, but that its focus is too often on 'green' consumption (and production), rather than 'green' citizenship.

Lyson, Thomas A (2004) *Civic Agriculture: Reconnecting Farm, Food and Community* Massachusetts: Tufts University Press

The most comprehensive introduction to civic agriculture by the writer who coined the term. Includes history of agriculture in the US and the impact of globalising food systems. Includes community gardens and city farms as examples of food production based on non-marketed defined relationships.

✂ Gaynor, Andrea (2006) *Harvest of the Suburbs: An Environmental History of Growing Food in Australian Cities* WA: University of Western Australia Press

A fascinating history of the culture and cultivation of food production in Australian cities from the 1880s to the present. Includes community gardening as a form of urban food production.

Garnett, Tara (2000) Urban agriculture in London: rethinking our food economy in Henk de Zeeuw, N. Bakker, M. Dubbeling, S. Gundel and U. Sabel-Koschella (Eds.) *Growing cities, growing food*. pp. 477-500. Feldafing: German Foundation for International Development (DSE)

Overview of urban agriculture in London, focusing on allotments, community gardens and city farms, mapping who is involved, what's produced, and current and potential contributions of urban agriculture to health, environmental, economic, educational, community goals.

Education

Doyle, Rebekah and Marianne Krasny (2003) "Participatory Rural Appraisal as an Approach to Environmental Education in Urban Community Gardens" *Environmental Education Research* 9(1): pp. 91 – 115

Describes the process of engaging students in research in community gardens using Participatory Rural Appraisal – a form of action research – as a methodology. Young people in a community environmental education program documented the gardening practices of recent immigrants in urban community gardens, collecting oral histories and mapping garden processes.

☞ Corkery, Linda (2004) "Community Gardens as a Platform for Education for Sustainability" *Effective Sustainability Education: What Works? Why? Where Next? Linking Research and Practice* Proceedings from Council on Environmental Education Conference Sydney, 18 – 20 February 2004 (also published in *Australian Journal of Environmental Education* 20(1): pp. 61 – 75)

This article revisits a study of community gardens in one of Sydney's public housing estates (see Bartolomei, et al 2003 above) to assess their contributions to non-formal education for sustainability. Draws on the NSW Environmental Education Plan. Finds that the gardens contributed to multiple dimensions of sustainability, through the gardeners' learning about sustainable gardening practices and self-management, the physical benefits of the gardens to the quality of life in the estate, and the involvement of multiple agencies in a project with sustainability education outcomes.

Politics and social action

Jamison, Michael S. (1985) "The Joys of Gardening: Collectivist and Bureaucratic Cultures in Conflict" *The Sociological Quarterly*, **26**(4): pp. 473 – 490

Compares the ways community garden movement activists and government agencies supporting and running community gardens viewed and practiced urban gardening. Despite claiming the same benefits for community gardening (community development, increasing self-worth and confidence, food production, promoting equality and co-operation), Jamison found that agencies attributed these to individual gardening activities, while movement organisations attributed benefits to the community effort of starting and growing the gardens. Agencies saw gardeners as 'clients' or facility users, movement organisations saw them as participants and movement members, with gardeners expected to be involved in the management of the garden. Shows community gardening movement having to change its structures and ways of working to accommodate bureaucratic assumptions in order to gain government support and funding.

Schmelzkopf, Karen (1995) "Urban Community Gardens as Contested Space" *Geographical Review* **85**(3): pp. 364 – 381

Discussion of conflicts over land use between developers, low-cost housing advocates, and community gardeners. Based on an area of New York with over 75 community gardens. Describes their diversity – some squatted, some well-established community parks with gazebos and lawns and fruit trees, some inspired by Puerto Rican casitas, some growing only flowers where the soil is too contaminated for food – the reasons people are involved, and the impacts the gardens have had in creating community and safety. Involvement of non-government organisations such as Green Guerillas (they spell it with one 'r'), and government programs in both supporting the community gardeners and engaging in conflict over land use.

Crouch, David (2000) Reinventing Allotments For The Twenty-First Century: The UK Experience. *Acta Hort* **523**: pp.135 – 142

Outlines arguments by current allotment activists and advocates based on environmental and community-building benefits. Brief history of allotments in the UK, from their origins in the 17th Century.

DeSilvey, Caitlin (2003) "Cultivated Histories in a Scottish Allotment Garden" *Cultural Geographies* **10**: pp. 442 – 468

An exploration of the ways allotments' complexity – resisting categories of urban/rural, public/private, leisure/production, and having multiple benefits relevant to several portfolios – affects advocates' efforts to frame their value. Draws on de Certeau's conceptualisation of tactics and strategies to examine gardeners' political practices, focusing on submissions to the Scottish Parliamentary Inquiry into allotments in 2001. Includes historical examples of ways allotment's benefits have been described, and how advocates have tentatively drawn on contemporary discourses such as 'sustainability' and 'social inclusion'.

Schmelzkopf, Karen (2002) "Incommensurability, Land Use, and the Right to Space: Community Gardens in New York City" *Urban Geography* **23**(4): pp. 323 – 343

An analysis of the successful campaign to save New York's community gardens in the late 1990s. Details history of campaigns to save NY's gardens, in which housing advocates joined with community gardeners in refusing Mayor Giuliani's framing of the issue as 'gardens vs. affordable housing'. Affirms that conflict was not about need for housing, but about values. Drawing on the work of Lefebvre (1991, 1996), shows how market values and metaphors are incompatible with people's right to 'inhabit' cities and public spaces, that they are and incapable of assessing the use value of community gardens.

Smith, Christopher M. and Hilda E. Kurtz (2003) "Community Gardens and Politics of Scale in New York City" *Geographical Review* **93**(2)

Further analysis of the conflict over NY's community gardens. Shows how community gardeners mobilised support at various 'scales' to resist the destruction of their gardens and the 'neoliberalization' of urban space through

neighbourhood, local area, city-wide and national organising. Their strategies included staging public protests to raise awareness of the issue, linking their cause to wider political struggles, and using the internet to gain support outside New York. Also shows how framing was used on both sides of the controversy, suggesting the 'housing-versus-gardens' conflict was fabricated by Mayor Giuliani's office.

Purdup, Mary Beth (2008) "It takes a Garden: Cultivating Citizen-subjects in Organised Garden Projects" *Geoforum* **38**: pp. 1228 – 1240

Examines the changing discourses about 'the supposedly transformative power' of gardening. Analyses recent developments in community gardening in the context of neoliberalism, in which community and non-government organisations take on roles that were previously the responsibility of governments, and focus on individual 'adjustments' and improvement, rather than collective responses to social problems. Purdup suggests using the term 'organised garden project' rather than 'community garden' to avoid the vagaries of the term 'community' and to address what she sees as a trend in the literature to label a wide range of gardening practices as 'community gardening' (such as hospital, school and prison gardens and gardens growing only ornamental plants). The article reviews two 'organised garden projects': Alice Waters' Edible School Yard, and a prison gardening program. Argues that since the early 1990s, a new discourse has emerged which is distinct from the previous era's emphasis on community organising and development, environmental improvement, food security, and social space. The new wave of programs draw on this tradition, but seek not to facilitate collective resistance or action, but individual transformation and the cultivation of neoliberal citizen/subjects. These projects are initiated not by local neighbourhood members, but 'quazi-state' actors. Change is seen as coming from relationship with 'nature' and 'gardening' rather than community engagement.

Environment

☞ Bodel, Neal and Martin Anda (1996) "Community Gardens: Places for Food Production, Places for People" *Proceedings from International Permaculture Convergence 6*, September 1996, Perth Western Australia

Frames community gardens as part of a permaculture approach to redesigning cities and as a form of urban food production that is compatible with increased urban density and community space. Describes five Western Australian community gardens.

☞ Stocker, Laura and Kate Barnett (1998) "The Significance and Praxis of Community-based Sustainability Projects: Community Gardens in Western Australia" *Local Environment* **3**(2) pp. 179 – 189

Based on Barnett's honours thesis (see above), this article explores grassroots community gardens' contributions to local sustainability, with a case study of FINCA community garden in Western Australia.

Ferris, John, Carol Norman, Joe Sempik (2001) "People, Land, and Sustainability: Community gardens and the social dimension of sustainable development" *Social Policy and Administration* **35**(5): pp. 559 – 568

Reports on research carried out in USA, aimed at relevance to policy development in the UK, with a focus on Local Agenda 21 and social aspects of sustainable development. Avoids defining community gardens, but offers a typology of kinds of garden, including demonstration gardens, child and school gardens, and healing and therapy gardens. Argues that all types contribute to environmental justice and sustainability.

Holland, Leigh (2004) "Diversity and Connections in Community Gardens: a contribution to local sustainability" *Local Environment* **9**(3): pp. 285–305

Survey of community gardens in the UK, focusing on their relevance to Local Agenda 21. Reports results of a range of questions asked of 96 community gardens and city farms including reasons for gardening, organisational structure, demographics of participants, and how successful gardens have been in moving towards their aims. Although the gardens were not developed in response to LA

Organics

Throughout the US, UK, Canada and Australia, community gardens are predominantly organic in their outlook and methods, and an understanding of organics is important to understanding the values and practices of community gardeners.

The proceedings from IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements) and ISOFAR (International Society of Organic Agriculture Research) conferences are an excellent source of research and analysis about organics.

☞ Lockie, Stewart, Kristen Lyons, Geoffrey Lawrence and Darren Halpin (2006) *Going Organic: Mobilising Networks for Environmentally Responsible Food Production* Wallingford: CABI Publishing

A recent Australian publication with a focus on the politics and social issues of organics. The individual authors have also published a number of relevant papers.

Permaculture

Permaculture is often conflated with organics because of its emphasis on sustainable food production. Coined by Australian environmental designers David Holmgren and Bill Mollison in Tasmania, permaculture takes a systems design approach to sustainability. This is most often applied to gardening and agriculture, but also seeks to integrate food production with housing, energy, economics, and community for designing sustainable and ethical human environments. Many community gardens in Australia have been strongly influenced by permaculture.

☞ Mollison, Bill (1988) *Permaculture: A Designers' Manual*, Tasmania: Tagari Publications
For many years, this has been permaculture's core text, the most detailed exposition of permaculture ideas and strategies. Unlike the many how-to books on permaculture, the *Designers' Manual* details philosophy and ethics. The chapter on 'The strategies of an alternative global nation' is particularly useful in understanding permaculture's influence on community gardening, and how the permaculture movement sees community gardening as central to its agenda.

☞ Holmgren, David (2002) *Permaculture Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability* Melbourne: Holmgren Design Services
Holmgren explores the understandings which underpin permaculture practice, and questions many of the assumptions of the 'sustainability' debate.

☞ Hill, Stuart and Martin Mulligan (2002) *Ecological Pioneers: A Social History of Australian Ecological Thought and Action*, Cambridge University Press
Chapter 8, 'Thinking like an Ecosystem: Australian Innovations in Land and Resource Management' includes a critical review of the history of permaculture, which celebrates the role of Holmgren and the influence of PA Yeoman's Keyline system on permaculture.

21, Holland suggests that the community garden model could inform the implementation of integrated social, economic and environmental policies at the local level.

☞ fulton, claire (2005) "Growing Sustainable Communities: Community Gardens in the Australian Organic Movement" in Köpke *et al* (Eds.) *Researching Sustainable Systems: Proceedings of the 1st Scientific Conference of the International Society of Organic Agriculture Research (ISOFAR)*, held in cooperation with the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement (IFOAM) and the National Association for Sustainable Agriculture, Australia (NASAA), 21 - 23 September 2005, Adelaide, South Australia
Frames organics as a social movement with a broad social as well as environmental agenda. Outlines community gardens' contributions to the organic movement as incubators of organic enterprises (including farmers' markets), developers of innovative urban agricultural practices, and through education and awareness raising about organic food production.

Svendsen, Erika S. and Lindsay K. Campbell (2008) "Urban Ecological Stewardship: Understanding the Structure, Function, and Network of Community-based Urban Land Management" *Cities and the Environment* **1**(1): art. 4
Maps the roles, resources, contributions, and networks of local environmental NGOs the in management of urban spaces in north east USA. Includes community gardens as examples of 'urban ecology stewardship' and community-based resource management.

Planning, urban design, place making

Francis, Mark (1987) "Some Different meanings attached to a public park and community gardens" *Landscape Journal* **6**(2): pp. 101 1987
A comparison between a neighbouring public park and community garden, focusing on the perceptions of users, non-users, and government officials. Community gardens in this article are framed primarily as user-developed and managed open space. Study found the development and maintenance of the

community garden cost a fraction of that of the park (\$2 750 cf \$61 000). Both spaces were well utilised, with the park mostly used for passive activities, such as eating and resting, and the community garden for active uses – watering, weeding, harvesting and so on. When describing the places, community garden users referred to sociability and production. The park users referred mostly to visual attractiveness and space for children. Safety and homeless users were major concerns for park users and barriers to non-users, but not for people in the fenced community garden. Residents, both park and garden users and non-users, were favourable to the community gardens, seeing them as visually pleasing, inclusive and deserving of permanency, where as city officials saw them as a temporary use of vacant land, and as being perceived as restrictive because of fences.

Francis, Mark (1989) "The Urban Garden as Public Space" *Places* **6**(1) pp. 52 – 59
Looks at the emergence of a range of community open spaces – including school and community gardens – as distinct kinds of public space, designed and managed by the people who use them. Explores the meanings of gardens as reflecting local culture and values, and the multiple benefits to users.

Crouch David (1989) "The Allotment Landscape, and Locality: Ways of Seeing Landscape and Culture" *Area* **21**: pp. 261 – 267
One of many articles by David Crouch on the culture and landscapes of British allotments. This one looks at the allotment as one of the few landscapes in contemporary culture which is created by its users, within political and economic contexts, and explores connections between local culture and relations and the landscapes they produce. Compares allotments in four parts of Britain.

DeKay, Mark (1997) "The Implications of Community Gardening for Land Use and Density" *Journal of Architectural and Planning Research* **14**(2): pp. 126–149.
Develops a number of practical design tools for including community gardens as part of new urban design projects (rather than as infill in existing developments). Covers gardens' requirements for solar access, proximity to users, and balancing community gardening goals with other site functions, such as buildings and

parking. Frames community gardens as a form of urban agriculture necessary for sustainable cities.

Irvine, Seana, Lorraine Johnson, and Kim Peters (1999) "Community Gardens and Sustainable Land Use Planning: A Case Study of the Alex Wilson Community Garden" *Local Environment* 4(1): pp. 33 – 46

Case study of the establishment of a community garden in Toronto Canada, which combines food production with ecological restoration. Planning process used Local Agenda 21 guidelines to address socio-economic, community participation and ecological considerations, and was based on a desire to create a landscape that could 'heal connect and empower, that make[s] intelligible our relations with each other and with the natural world'. A literature review with an international perspective frames community gardening in 'First' and 'Third' world cities as a response to environmental and social consequences of globalisation and looks at them in the context of urban agriculture and sustainable development.

Rishbeth, Clare (2001) "Ethnic Minority Groups and the Design of Public Open Space: An Inclusive Landscape?" *Landscape Research* 26(4): pp. 351 – 336

Reviews literature about the use and experience of parks and the 'countryside' by immigrants and ethnic minorities. Explores allotments and community gardens as landscapes designed with a 'facility provision' approach to including people of ethnic minorities, which meet needs enabling the cultivation of preferred food plants, and space for socialising and sharing food.

Salvadori, Iliaria (2001) "'Remove a Fence, Invite Chaos': Children as Active Agents of Change" *Local Environment* 6(1): pp. 87 – 91

Recounts the process of involving children from immigrant backgrounds in redesigning the landscape of the high-density housing estate where they lived. The children designed and implemented a community kitchen garden, as well as other play spaces.

☞ Hatherly, Janelle (2003) "Community Gardens: More than Urban Green Spaces" proceedings from *Greening Cities: A New Urban Ecology, Australian Institute of Landscape Architects Conference*, Sydney 29 – 30 April 2003

Review of Sydney's 'Community Greening' program, established by Sydney Botanic Gardens and the NSW Department of Housing to support community gardening. Compares it with New York's 'Green Thumb' program. Suggests that planners and government organisations should support, rather than drive, garden initiatives and that representatives of all community groups should be included in planning processes to increase acceptance and reduce vandalism of gardens.

☞ Freestone, Robert and David Nichols (2004) "Realising new leisure opportunities for old urban parks: the internal reserve in Australia" *Landscape and Urban Planning* **68**: pp. 109–120

Concludes that community gardens may be useful models in addressing issues in the maintenance of small pockets of urban land.

Lawson, Laura (2004) "The Planner in the Garden: A Historical View into the Relationship between Planning and Community Gardens" *Journal of Planning History* **3**(2): pp.151 – 176

Outlines the history of community gardening in the US from the 1890s, showing community gardens being used to address multiple agendas in different periods. Despite ongoing interest in the idea of community gardening, and intermittent support from planners and public agencies, community gardens are seen as interim activities, rather than as permanent places or public resources. Lawson identifies three reasons that planners have neglected community gardens: the persistent idea of community gardens as a temporary use of land that will be given over to a planned park or other development; the association of gardening with private land and the household and therefore belonging in the design of the suburbs, not the city; and that gardens initiated by 'planners' – including social workers and urban designers – are not necessarily successful in involving neighbouring residents in running the garden. Suggests need for 'collaborative partnerships' between grassroots gardeners and planners which balance participatory and evolving processes with long-term planning to create more strength and permanence for community gardens.


Economics

Patel, Ishwarbhai C. (1991) "Gardening's Socioeconomic Impacts" *Journal of Extension* **29**(4)

Based on interviews with 178 community gardeners in New Jersey, US. Found that economic benefits were significant to many gardeners. Estimates that in 1989 the area's 905 community gardens produced over \$450 000 worth of vegetables, \$500 per plot. Social contact and urban greening were also valued.

Voicu, Ioan and Vicki Been (2008) "The Effect of Community Gardens on Neighboring Property Values" *Real Estate Economics* **36**(2): pp. 241 – 283

Based in New York City, provides quantitative evidence to support gardeners' claims that community gardens are a valuable use of open space. Community gardens were found to have significant positive effects on the value of surrounding properties (and therefore on tax revenue available to the community). Gardens were found to have the most impact in the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, and 'higher quality' gardens had the greatest positive impact.



Evaluations, Submissions, Reports

Professional evaluations of community gardens contain the some of best empirical evidence of their uses and benefits, and some important research is hidden away in reports and submissions.

✂ Campbell, Angus (1998) *Community Gardens and Community Waste: Report into the Development, Management and Operation of Community Food Gardens in the South Sydney Council area* Produced for South Sydney City Council's Community Gardens Networks Project, Sydney: NSW Institute for Local Self Reliance inc. 91pp.

A substantial report that identified ways the Council could best support the development of community gardens, emphasising community gardens' potential role in urban waste management and local food production. Includes case studies of several NSW gardens, models of garden management, and information on nutrition promotion and soil fertility in community gardens. This report lead to the employment of a Community Gardens Officer by South Sydney Council.

Nemore, Carole (1998) *Rooted in Community: Community Gardens in New York City* Report to the New York Senate, Senate Minority Office.

Further background and a state level perspective on the struggle over land for community gardens in NY. Advocates the support of community gardening in context of NY state policy. Reports findings of a survey of 229 gardens in NY city, including gardens' age, physical description, activities, gardener demographics. Finds that community gardens are an important resource, able to uniquely meet needs of diverse communities in ways that other open spaces, such as

playgrounds, do not, and benefiting the wider community as well as garden members. Many gardens provided open space where no alternative spaces were available. Many gardeners were found to be involved in campaigns to save gardens, whether or not their garden was directly under threat.

☞ Stange, Luke Li (2002) *Perth City Farm: Cultivating a Vital Urban Community* Department of the Premier and Cabinet Sustainability Policy Unit, Government of Western Australia

Case Study of City Farm Perth, including its history, programs, and contribution to sustainability.

☞ Urbis Keys Young Pty Ltd. (2004) *Community Greening Program Evaluation Final Report* Prepared for: The Botanic Gardens Trust and the NSW Department of Housing, April 2004 77pp.

A detailed review of Sydney's Community Greening Program (see Hatherly 2003 above). Includes case studies of 5 gardens, new and established, urban and rural (including the Waterloo gardens in Bartolomei *et al* 2003 above). Found the gardens were effective in reducing crime, such as vandalism, and in increasing feelings of ownership and safety for both gardeners and neighbouring residents. They also decreased social isolation and benefited the health of gardeners. Provision of individual plots appeared to increase sense of ownership of the garden and encourage ongoing involvement. There was much learning, including of work skills, but there was been no significant change to employment status of gardeners. The program was also found to have had 'a considerable impact' on linking government and non-government agencies. Recommends sustained funding, start-up support for new gardens, increased knowledge-sharing among gardens, providing a range of activities in the gardens, efforts to involve young people and Indigenous people, and ongoing community consultation and involvement.

☞ Astbury, Brad and Patricia Rogers (2004) *Evaluation of the Stronger Families and Communities Strategy 2000 – 2004: Gilles Plains Community Garden, A Case Study* Australian Government Department of Family and Community Services and RMIT University Circle.

A profile and evaluation of Kurruru Pingyarendi Community Garden in the northeast suburbs of Adelaide, with a focus on its effectiveness in building

community capacity and capital. Explores the garden's development, aims, management, what it means to participants, and the impact of government policy and strategy. Includes an overview of community gardening literature and history and many photographs.

Christensen, Peta (2005) *Overseas developments in urban agriculture and food security focusing on community garden projects and community markets in low income communities* Report to The Winston Churchill Memorial Trust of Australia, available at <www.churchilltrust.com.au/res/File/Fellow_Reports/Christensen%20Peta%202004.pdf>

Outline of Cultivating Community worker, Peta Christensen's 2004 research tour as a Churchill Fellow. Includes vivid descriptions and photographs of numerous community gardens and community food systems in South America, the US and Denmark.

✂ Grayson, Russ (2007) *Community Gardens: Policy Directions for Marrickville Council* Petersham, NSW: Marrickville Council

Includes a brief history of community gardening in Australia, analysis of its benefits, and a range of management models, with examples from around Australia. Relates community gardening to global trends, such as interest in local food production, global warming, and peak oil. Examples of community garden policies from local governments other countries. Includes guide for community groups making submissions to councils.

✂ Grayson, Russ (2008) *Community Gardens: Policy Directions for Kogarah Municipal Council* Sydney: Kogarah Municipal Council and Living Schools

Includes overviews of the history and practice of community gardening in Australia, with examples from Sydney, Melbourne, Western Australia and Tasmania, and outlines social and environmental benefits. Reviews global trends that have stimulated the growth of community gardening in Australia. Outlines roles local government bodies play in supporting community gardens, and ways gardens benefit local government. Describes various models of garden governance and organisation, with recommendations for the development of proposed and future gardens in the Council area.

Additional bibliographical information is available in:

Duensing, Edward and Christopher Brune (1979) Urban Community Gardens Vance Bibliographies Public Administration Series, Bibliography #P-354 Monticello: Vance Bibliographies 11pp.

A comprehensive listing of publications on community gardening in North America from 1975 to 1979. Including newspaper and magazine articles, government publications and books, with a brief introduction by the authors.

Community Gardening: An Annotated Bibliography