A community garden can help transform people who happen to live in the same place into a united community. It celebrates diversity in individual plots while creating opportunities for people to work together and learn from each other—about gardening, food preparation, and more. Gardeners learn to respect each others’ differences and to appreciate what they have in common. Community gardens build relationships that last beyond the growing season.

In addition, community gardens lead to a more livable environment, creating beauty and reducing crime (Hynes, 1996; Warner and Hansi, 1987), increasing home values (Been and Voicu, 2006), and improving the image of the community (Been and Voicu, 2006). The skills learned in developing the garden can be used to gain access to public policy and economic resources, which can then help address critical problems such as crime, homelessness, and urban blight (Armstrong, 2000).

Benefits of Community Gardens
In addition to providing fresh fruits and vegetables, a garden can also be a tool for promoting physical and emotional health, connecting with nature, teaching life skills, and promoting financial security.

Health: Community gardens provide a place to grow healthy, nutritious food resulting in both gardeners and their families eating a wider variety, larger quantity (Alaimo, Packnett, Miles, and Kruger, 2008), and higher quality of fresh fruits and vegetables. In addition, gardeners increase their physical activity and overall health (Wakefield, Yeudall, Reynolds, and Skinner, 2007).

Nature: For many urban dwellers surrounded by high-rise buildings and concrete, a community garden may provide the only contact with plants, birds, butterflies, and nature. Lessons learned in the community garden about water conservation, water quality preservation, environmental stewardship, and sustainable land use may be taken back to homes, businesses, and schools and implemented, improving environmental health.

Life Skills: In addition to a wealth of basic horticulture information, gardeners learn important life skills such as planning, organization, and teamwork.
How to Organize an Allotment Community Garden

**Finance:** Community gardens may have financial benefits for both the gardener and the landowner. Some gardeners sell the produce they grow. Others benefit by reducing the amount they spend on produce. Property owners may generate income by renting garden plots.

Participating in a community garden improves the health of the gardener, as well as his or her family, the community, and the environment.

**Types of Community Gardens**

Community gardens are as varied as the neighborhoods in which they thrive. Each is developed to meet the needs of the participants who come together on common ground to grow fruits, vegetables, flowers, herbs, and ornamental plants. Community gardens can be found at such diverse locations as schools, parks, housing projects, places of worship, vacant lots, and private properties.

While all these gardens serve as catalysts for bringing people together and improving community, some of them focus on growing food for the gardeners themselves. Others donate their produce to the hungry. Some focus on education, some on nutrition and exercise, still others on selling produce for income. Some simply provide a venue for sharing the love of gardening. All community gardens provide opportunities for neighborhood renewal and beautification.

**Types of Community Gardens**

- Allotment Gardens (divide into individual plots)
- Cooperative Gardens (work as a team on one large garden)
- Youth Gardens
- Entrepreneurial Market Gardens (sell produce)
- Therapeutic Gardens

**Allotment Gardens:** One familiar strategy is to subdivide the garden into family-sized plots, or allotments, ranging in size from 100 to 500 square feet. Sometimes a section of the garden is reserved for the community to grow crops too large for individual plots (corn, pumpkins, watermelons, fruit trees, grapes, berries). Gardeners divide the bounty from these shared plots. (See a design of a typical allotment garden in the appendix). On a quarter-acre lot, there is room for approximately 35 garden plots, each 10 feet × 20 feet separated by three-foot-wide pathways.

**Cooperative Gardens:** In a cooperative garden, the entire space is managed as one large garden through the coordinated efforts of many community members. Produce from the garden is sometimes distributed equitably to all the member gardeners. Often these gardens are associated with communities of faith, civic groups, or service organizations that donate part or all of the produce to charitable organizations such as food banks and soup kitchens.

**Youth Gardens:** With the increasing interest in science and nutrition education, many primary schools in the United States are planting gardens to serve as outdoor learning laboratories. In the garden, everyone is transformed into a scientist, actively participating in research and discovery. Besides providing a motivating, hands-on setting for teaching skills in virtually every basic subject area, the garden is a wonderful place to learn responsibility, patience, pride, self-confidence, curiosity, critical thinking, and the art of nurturing. Usually, raised-bed gardens, or a section of the school landscape, are assigned to classes. Hands-on curricula and activities are selected to supplement and support the standard course of study for science and nutrition for specific grade levels. In some cases, school gardens require extensive volunteer support so that classes may be split into small groups of children to work in the garden.

Beloved Community Garden, Greensboro. Homeless men grow produce to sell to local restaurants and the community.

Fayetteville Community Garden, Fayetteville.
Entrepreneurial Gardens: Gardeners, young and old, learn business principles and skills by growing and selling produce for local markets and restaurants. Many children have no idea where food comes from before it arrives in the supermarket. They have never seen a garden and have no skills in growing food. At entrepreneurial market gardens, youth learn not only how to grow food but also how to sell it at local farmers’ markets or grocery stores. As in 4-H, a leader guides the team through the entrepreneurial process that begins with planning the garden and ends with selling the produce.

Therapeutic Gardens: Still other gardens focus on horticulture therapy, using plants to improve the social, educational, psychological, and physical well being of the gardeners and their caregivers, family, and friends. Located in hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, retirement communities, outpatient treatment centers, botanical gardens, and other settings, therapeutic gardens are generally designed to be accessible to people with physical limitations. They may include raised beds and firm pathways to provide access to participants in wheelchairs, Braille signage for blind gardeners, special tools for gardeners with limited physical strength, and other accommodations. Therapeutic gardens may be designed for active gardening programs or as a quiet space for reflection.

Each of these types of community gardens has different goals and strategies for success. This guide will focus on community gardens with individual family-sized plots, outlining the steps in organizing a community garden.

Many types of organizations sponsor community gardens. Any of the following groups may have land, resources, and interested employees or clients.

- Churches
- Citizens’ groups
- Colleges and universities
- Community and senior centers
- Community service/development organizations
- Cooperative Extension
- Food banks
- Health departments
- High-density housing developments
- Housing and social service authorities
- Municipalities
- Neighborhood associations
- Parks and recreation
- Private businesses
- Railroad and transit lines
- Retirement communities
- Schools

Begin by identifying who will be gardening. Will it be youth, families, seniors, a special population, or people in a specific geographic region? All your decisions will be driven by the goal of meeting the specific needs of the gardeners.

Form a planning committee and make preliminary decisions

Include those who will be gardening, nearby residents, and potential partners. Identify and invite leaders within the community and other interested people to an organizational meeting and social gathering. Including food at events is always a plus. Develop a well-organized leadership team with committees assigned to specific tasks (for example: recruitment, partnership development, special events, garden organization). Develop bylaws (see appendix) that clarify the purpose and objectives of the garden. Determine how decisions will be made and what process will be used to select leaders. Clarify how work will be shared and who will be responsible for what. Decide on the scope of garden including the size and the components (fruit trees, berries, shared community plot for large crops). Make management decisions including whether there will be any restrictions on the use of pesticides and fertilizers. Choose a name for the garden.

Create a prioritized budget and a wish list of desired donations and update it regularly (see appendix). Identify how you will raise money (membership dues, fund raising, grants, sponsors).
Consider the need for insurance as well as potential sources and costs. Explore whether any of your partnering organizations can provide insurance for free or at a minimal cost. Many landowners require liability insurance, but many insurance carriers and their underwriters are reluctant to cover community gardens. Consider working with a firm that represents many different carriers, and get at least one quote from one of the ten largest insurance carriers.

**Identify potential partners, sponsors, or funders**
Seek out donations of money, labor, land, soil amendments, tools, seeds, plants, fencing, and supplies. See the sample budget and the potential funding sources in the appendix. To build effective relationships with partners, donors, or funders it is useful to track several kinds of information: 1) contact information; 2) actual contacts (who from the garden contacted whom, when contacted, with what request, what was the outcome); 3) gift history (what have they donated to the garden in the past). See the appendix for a sample tracking form.

**Choose a site**
Clean water, healthy soil (local or imported), six hours of sunlight per day, and a location in which gardeners feel safe are essential to success. The site should be convenient to the intended audience. There should be easily accessible, clean, and affordable irrigation water available. Once you have found a suitable lot, identify the land owner to see if he or she is interested in making the land available for gardening. If possible, obtain a list of previous uses of the land to evaluate potential contamination. Do a soil test to identify the existing nutrient level and ensure the absence of heavy metals.

Negotiate a lease or written agreement that allows the space to be used as a community garden for at least 5 years. In the written agreement clearly identify:

- who is responsible for providing water and security
- what liability insurance is required
- what fee, if any, will be required and when it is due
- who will be responsible for clearing the property to prepare it for gardening
- what, if any, resources the owner will be providing
- what would be grounds for terminating the contract (vandalism? weeds?)
- who the primary contact for the garden and the property owner will be and their contact information.

Community and senior centers, where people gather with the expectation of taking part in organized activities, have excellent potential as community garden sites. Becoming involved prior to construction increases the likelihood of space being reserved on site for gardening.

**Organize the garden**
Establish criteria for membership in the garden: residence in a specific geographic region, payment of dues, agreement with rules, and participation in upkeep of common areas. Identify the selection process for initial gardeners and for gardeners chosen to fill vacancies. Determine a strategy for assigning plots (family size, residency, need, order of requests). Specify how maintenance of the common areas of the garden will be managed (weeds, irrigation, tools, compost piles). Spell this out in bylaws and the memorandum of understanding. (See appendix.)

Identify how dues (if collected) will be used and what services, if any, will be provided to gardeners in return. If you decide to obtain communal tools, hoses, and supplies, identify how they will be stored and distributed. Decide how often the gardeners will be expected to participate in group workdays. Schedule group projects, workdays, and pot lucks. Social events enhance the success of the garden. Consider the pros and cons of forming a non-profit organization and working toward owning the garden site.

Keep governance simple and responsive. In the beginning (and even later for small gardens), an informal structure may be all you need. As the number of people and the workload expands, a more formal structure may enable each gardener to participate fully and the group to perform effectively. Structure can promote stability, trust, and a foundation for growth. It also provides a framework.
within which new leaders can be cultivated. Some potential recruiting strategies include:

- contacting community organizations such as churches and schools
- posting flyers
- advertising through local media
- connecting with residents who can help spread the news.

Developing written bylaws is an excellent process for being sure that the planning committee agrees about expectations for members and officers as well as consequences for not following the rules. It is also useful in communicating these to the members. If enforcement becomes necessary, the steps are clear and fair application is transparent. See the sample in the appendix and review samples from organizations that you respect.

Many gardens find it useful to have a Memorandum of Understanding signed by each gardener. See the sample in the appendix. This document clearly identifies all of the requirements, timelines, and consequences for not adhering to the rules.

Develop the garden

Create a garden plan with plot size(s) and location. Reserve space in the plan for all of the components you hope to eventually add in the garden, even if you do not currently have the resources to install them. Consider including storage sheds, compost bins, picnic tables and gathering space, a rainproof bulletin board, a children’s plot, ornamental perimeter plantings (for curb appeal), and an irrigation system (see the appendix for a sample garden design). Wide pathways make for good neighbors. A minimum of three feet is necessary to allow for wheelbarrows and carts to pass by plots without damaging plants.

Plan community workdays to remove existing rubbish and weeds, lay out the beds, and prepare the soil. Install an irrigation system if desired. This might include installation of 1-inch PVC pipe placed underground which connects to conveniently located spigots and/or drip irrigation for individual beds. Consider freeze-proofing the plumbing to prevent the expense and inconvenience of flooding if the pipes burst.

Install a sign with contact information and a bulletin board to share educational information, meeting notices, contact information, and tasks.

Potential Problems and Solutions

No topsoil

Many potential garden sites in communities and schools had the topsoil removed during grading or have been built on “fill” materials. If this is the case, raised beds with imported topsoil may be needed. Beds should be 12 to 24 inches deep.
How to Organize an Allotment Community Garden

Weeds

**Prevention:** In the memorandum of understanding, specify weed management requirements for personal plots, pathways, and community areas. Assign all plots in the garden so none are left untended for weeds to spread. Encourage the use of mulch around plants to minimize the soil surface area available for weeds to grow.

**Management:** Intervene early. The smaller the weed, the easier it is to remove. By removing weeds before they flower and set seed, you prevent the next generation. Have a work day and encourage gardeners to work together to remove weeds.

Angry neighbors

**Prevention:** Specify in bylaws how the plots must be kept and the consequences for not complying. Enforce the bylaws. Work at building a positive relationship with neighbors.

**Management:** Meet with the neighbors in person to clearly identify their concerns, and if well founded, explain how you intend to address them. A well-organized garden with strong leadership and committed members can overcome almost any obstacle.

Arguments between gardeners

**Prevention:** Make pathways at least three feet wide. This minimizes the possibility of damaging plants when passing by with a wheelbarrow or cart. Stake the corners of the plots to prevent hoses from being dragged across plants. In the memorandum of understanding clearly state any restrictions on fertilizer and pesticide uses. Consider setting aside part, or all, of the garden as either organic or pesticide-free. Group all plots designated as organic or pesticide-free to minimize the potential for chemical drift from other gardeners’ plots. Manage weeds. Enforce the bylaws and the memorandum of understanding.

**Management:** Engage those involved in identifying issues and potential resolution. Handle issues before they escalate.

Abandoned plots

**Prevention:** Include in the memorandum of understanding clear expectations for how the plot is to be maintained and the process for reassigning the plot as a consequence of failure to comply.

**Management:** Charge an initial deposit that can be used to cover the cost of cleaning up abandoned plots.

Theft

**Prevention:** Designate a plot near the entrance for people to “help themselves.” Put up a sign inviting them to harvest from this, and only this, plot. Plant potatoes, other root crops, or less popular vegetables such as kohlrabi along the sidewalk or fence. Plant the purple varieties of cauliflower and beans or white eggplants to confuse vandals. Rather than purchasing fancy new hoses, get old hoses donated. Old hoses are rarely stolen. Encourage gardeners to plant more than they will need to prepare for potential loss. Recruit garden neighbors to keep an eye out for and report intruders.

**Management:** Keep gardeners and neighbors informed.

Vandalism

**Prevention:** Put up a sign identifying the garden as a neighborhood project. Raised beds may prevent trampling. Be inclusive. Develop a shared vision and ownership of the garden. Nurture relationships with neighbors and community residents. Request their assistance in keeping a protective eye out over the garden. Establish children’s plots within the garden and invite young people...
within the community to participate. Consider marketing the youth plots to local scout troops, day cares, foster grandparent programs, and church groups to increase the number of people in the garden and decrease the amount of time it is vacant. Consider offering free small plots in the children’s garden to the children of community gardeners. Create a comfortable shady meeting area in the garden and encourage gardeners and neighbors to spend time there. Harvest all ripe fruit and vegetables on a daily basis. Red tomatoes falling from the vines are hard to resist. Hold meetings and encourage others to hold meetings and social events in the garden. Install a fence. This will not keep out someone who is determined to come in. However, it clearly marks possession of a property and will keep out dogs. Plant raspberries, blackberries, roses, or other thorny plants along the fence as a barrier to climbing.

**Management:** Take time to allow the gardeners to reflect on the experience and share ideas on how to prevent future vandalism.

The keys to a successful community garden of individual plots include forming a strong planning team, choosing a safe site accessible to the target audience with sunlight and water, organizing a simple transparent system for management, and designing and installing the garden. Even with all of these strategies, it is possible to have problems. Address them quickly and fairly before tensions build.

**Appendices**

1) Garden Design – Sample layout for allotment garden
2) Bylaws – Suggestions for what to include in by-laws
3) Gardener Application – Sample application for a garden plot
4) Gardener Memorandum of Understanding – Minimize conflict by spelling out the expectations in writing and having each gardener sign the document.
5) Budget – List of items you may want to include in your budget; and Strategies for Tracking Funders – Tips for organizing fund development information
6) Sources of Funding – Some ideas on where to go for support
7) Resources – Other sources of information

**References**


Prepared by
Lucy Bradley, Department of Horticultural Science, NC State University
Keith Baldwin, Cooperative Extension Program, NC A&T State University

The authors would like to express their appreciation to Don Boekelheide, Karen Neill, Liz Driscoll, Julie Sherk, Brantley Snipes, Amy Hill, Viki Balkcum, and Karl Larson for their contributions to this project.
Appendix 1.

SAMPLE PLOT ASSIGNMENT MAP

Illustration by Julie Sherk and Brantley Snipes based on original work by Don Boekelheide.
BYLAWS

Include these key components in bylaws:

- Official name and address of organization
- Goals and philosophy of organization
- Eligibility requirements and membership categories
- Dues: amount, date collected
- Schedule of meetings of membership and board of directors
- List of officers, duties, length of term, and selection process
- Committee structure, purpose, and method of operation
- System for amending or rescinding bylaws
- Official policies and practices. For example:
  __Gardeners will avoid the use of hazardous substances in the garden.
  __Gardeners will keep all pathways adjacent to their garden plots clear and weed free.

- Hold Harmless Clause. For example:
  "We, the undersigned members of the (name) garden group, hereby agree to hold harmless (name owner) from and against any damage, loss, liability, claim, demand, suit, cost and expense directly or indirectly resulting from, arising out of or in connection with the use of the (name) garden by the garden group, its successors, assigns, employees, agents and invites."
Appendix 3.

GARDENER APPLICATION

Key Components

• Name(s)
• Address
• Telephone number: Days__________ Evenings__________
• Email Address:
• Site Preference: (list options)
• Plot Size Preference: (list options)
• Season: (list options and dates)
• Check the appropriate items:
  __I have special needs for which I will require accommodation
  __This is my first year at this garden
  __I would like a garden next to my friend, ______________________(name)
  __I have gardened here before and would like plot #___ if available
  __I have gardened before at _________ for ______ years.
• Each gardener is expected to help with general chores. Please mark three areas where you would be interested in helping.
  __Site maintenance
  __Phone calls
  __Mailings
  __Assigning plots
  __Path maintenance
  __Construction projects
  __Watering
  __Annual planting
  __Fall cleanup
  __Composting
  __Social events

I have read the Community Garden Rules and understand that failure to meet the rules may result in loss of cleanup deposit fees and gardening privileges.

Signature_________________________________________ Date ________________
Appendix 4.

GARDENER MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Key Components

• I will pay a fee of $___ to help cover garden expenses.

• I will have something planted in the garden by _____(date) and keep it planted all summer long.

• If I must abandon my plot for any reason, I will notify the garden leaders.

• I will control weeds, trash, and litter and maintain the areas immediately surrounding my plot.

• If my plot becomes unkempt, I understand I will be given 2 weeks’ notice to clean it up. If the issue has not been addressed by the end of that time, the plot will be re-assigned or tilled in.

• I will actively assist with the fall cleanup of the entire garden.

• I will plant tall crops only where they will not shade neighboring plots.

• I will pick only my own crops unless given permission by another plot user.

• I will not use fertilizers, insecticides, or weed repellents that will in any way affect other plots.

• I will keep the paths bordering my plot clear.

• I agree to volunteer _____ hours toward community gardening efforts (include a list of volunteer tasks which your garden needs).

• I will not bring pets to the garden.

• I will not come to the garden intoxicated or under the influence of drugs, nor will I use alcohol or drugs while at the garden.

• I understand that neither the garden group nor owners of the land are responsible for my actions. I THEREFORE AGREE TO HOLD HARMLESS THE GARDEN GROUP AND OWNERS OF THE LAND FOR ANY LIABILITY, DAMAGE, LOSS, OR CLAIM THAT OCCURS IN CONNECTION WITH USE OF THE GARDEN BY ME OR ANY OF MY GUESTS.

____________________________________________________
Name (Please Print)

____________________________________________________     ______________
Signature     Date

Please keep a copy of this agreement and the garden bylaws for future reference.
Appendix 5.

BUDGET

Community garden budgets vary greatly depending on size and design. A typical community garden costs between $1,000 and $4,000 to start up, but some are started with no cash and others with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Most gardens have a least $200 in maintenance costs each year. However, community gardens have been created with less than $200, and some generate enough in sales to offset the annual maintenance costs. On the next page is a planning sheet with items you may want to include in your start-up budget, though they are not all essential to success.

You may be able to get many items donated. Record the names of potential donors, contact information, dates they were contacted, and their responses. It will save duplication of effort and serve as a reminder for future years. Below is a sample donor tracking form.

Note: The Total In-Kind Match can be used to demonstrate support for the garden and may be helpful in grant writing.

SAMPLE DONOR TRACKING FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garden Representative</th>
<th>Date of Contact</th>
<th>Person Contacted</th>
<th>Request</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLE: Herb Chard</td>
<td>5/10/11</td>
<td>Big Bucks Betsy</td>
<td>10 rakes</td>
<td>Donated 20 rakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You might keep a notebook of these with organizations in alphabetical order.
## Appendix 5. (continued)

### SAMPLE BUDGET WORKSHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Source (Name, Address, Phone, &amp; Email)</th>
<th>Donated</th>
<th>Purchased</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Donor</td>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Start-Up Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised beds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water connection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation installation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil amendments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pest repellents</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds / Plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulletin board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic tables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shade structure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recurring Expenses</strong></td>
<td>(annual)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mulch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds/Plants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Path materials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacement tools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticides</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total In-Kind Match</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash Expense</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 6.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

Adopt-a-Garden
Foster partnerships between businesses, service organizations, universities, or community colleges. Contact the local Chamber of Commerce to identify potential partners. Look to the parents of the children who garden for support from their businesses.

Community Development Block Grants
Federal funds which are given to the cities to use to meet local priorities and needs. $500 to $50,000 available for one program. Contact your local mayor’s office for information and application procedures. Involve the children in the process of securing funds. They can attend council meetings and write letters to successfully lobby for city block grant money for their gardening program.

Community Foundations
The Foundation Center, http://fdncenter.org/
79 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, (800) 424.9836
The foundation directory lists corporate and private foundations. Call for locations and phone numbers of regional offices.

Corporate Partners
Can be a source of funding, in-kind donations, workforce, networking, publicity and more.

Donations
Develop a budget and a specific wish list. Form a plan for raising the money including a list of potential donors, what you will request, who will do the asking, how donors will be recognized and involved in the project, and how you will express your appreciation.

Library
Visit the reference section of your local library to identify potential funding.

Publicity
Fame brings fortune. Seek out publicity. Apply for awards and recognition. Donors want to be associated with success. Demonstrate that you are making a difference. Contact your mayor’s office to find out about local educational and environmental awards.

Sales
Consider selling produce from the garden, food and artwork made from produce from the garden, stepping stones, fence pickets and more.

Service organizations such as Jaycees, Optimists, and Rotary

Special Events
Offer classes in gardening, art and cooking; Host special harvest celebrations, guest speakers, tours, meals, tasting.
Appendix 7.

RESOURCES

NC Community Garden website
• http://NCCommunityGarden.ncsu.edu

Fund development
• Benevon: Creating Sustainable Funding For Nonprofits www.benevon.com

Gardening information, training, and networking to local resources
• American Community Gardening Association, www.communitygarden.org
c/o Franklin Park Conservatory, 1777 East Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43203.
phone: (877) ASK-ACGA or (877) 275.2242, info@communitygarden.org
• Cooperative Extension Service in your county
  __ http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/hort/
  __ http://www.extension.org/horticulture
• Neighborhood Gardens Association
  A Philadelphia Land Trust, 100 N. 20th Street, Suite 309, Philadelphia, PA 19103
  Phone: (215) 988.8797 Fax: (215) 564.5572 Email: nga-staff@ngalandtrust.org
  http://www.ngalandtrust.org/about.html
• Garden clubs
  __ http://www.gardenclub.org/
  __ http://www2.gcamerica.org/
• Garden centers
• Horticultural societies

Organic matter
• Dairies
• Gardeners (source of grass clippings and leaves. Do not use grass clippings from lawns
  sprayed with herbicides.)
• Horse farms
• Poultry farms
• Utility line clearing crews, city street tree maintenance, and yard waste management
  departments
• Leaves

Seeds
• America the Beautiful Fund, 725 15th Street, NW, Suite 605,
  Dept. AG, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 638.1649
  http://www.freeseeds.us/OperationGPform.html
RESOURCES

(continued)

• Seeds of Change (donate to organic gardens only) PO Box 15700, Santa Fe, NM 87592, Phone (505) 438.8080, Fax (505) 438.2573 http://www.seedsofchange.com/donations/
• Garden centers and hardware stores

Starting a community garden
• American Community Gardening Association
  www.communitygarden.org
• Eat Smart Move More North Carolina: Growing Communities through Gardens
  http://nccommunitygarden.ncsu.edu/primer.html
• Food Share Learning Center — 10 Steps to Starting a Community Garden
  http://www.foodshare.net/toolbox_month07.htm
• Neighborhood Nutrition Network: Resource Guide for Starting a Community Garden
• University of California Community Garden Start-Up Guide
  http://celosangeles.ucdavis.edu/garden/articles/startup_guide.html
• Urban Harvest: How to Start a Community Garden
  http://www.urbanharvest.org/community/howtostart.html
• Information on incorporating as a non-profit (a state function)
  The Foundation Center
  Nolo
  http://www.nolo.resource.com/cfmx/catID/CE94A6B3-EFB6-40368498D5414328FD73/111/262/
• Information on applying to become a 501(c)(3) tax deductible charity (a federal IRS function)
  The National Grantsmanship Center
  http://www.tgci.com/magazine/501%20c%203-%20To%20Be%20Or%20Not%20To%20Be.pdf

Transplants
• Local nurseries
• Vocational-tech and high school horticulture departments
• Parks department