



# **Knoxville-Knox County Community Garden Toolkit**

The Knoxville Area Guide to  
Community Gardening  
2011

Knoxville-Knox County



K n o x   C o u n t y  
**Health Department**  
 Every Person, A Healthy Person

# Introduction

A community garden can take shape in many ways. It can be many small plots located in various backyards or a large plot in an unoccupied lot. Regardless of the shape or size, what makes a community garden is you and your neighbors working together to grow a successful garden and in turn, a healthy community.

A successful community garden will deliver many benefits. It can provide a variety of healthy fruits and vegetables, create a beautiful area for your neighborhood, and provide an excellent way to exercise. Also, working together in a garden can help build friendships and strengthen communities.

While community gardens offer a variety of benefits, there are a couple of considerations to address early on. First, do you have the time to commit to creating a sustainable garden? Other community gardeners say that with at least five families, it takes about 3-5 hours a week to plan for the garden over at least three months: one weekend to prepare the garden, and then about 2 hours a week once seeds are planted. Also, while there are a variety of programs to assist you financially, creating a garden does require some money. This toolkit will help you work through other issues such as acquiring land, water, and seeds.



## Who is the toolkit for?



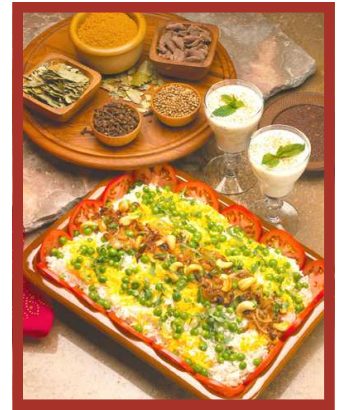
This toolkit is for anyone in the Knoxville or Knox County area interested in beginning a sustainable community garden in their neighborhood. It will walk you through gathering a group of interested people, overcoming barriers such as acquiring land and getting access to water, addressing some legal issues such as gardening contracts and by-laws, gardening development, and identifying potential costs and grant agencies.

# Steps to Getting Started

## Forming a "Planning Committee"

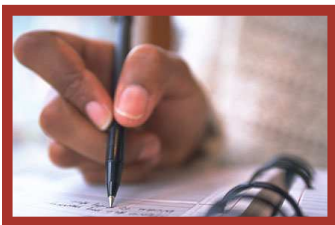
As you begin to entertain the idea of starting a community garden, there are a few questions you should ask yourself. First, is there a need for a garden in your community? Also, are there other people in your neighborhood who are interested in starting a garden with you? A good rule of thumb is to have about five families or gardeners involved. Expect half of the people who begin planning the garden to drop out, so try to find ten families or gardeners interested in the beginning. You can find these potential gardeners several ways:

- Ask around your community. There is usually at least one person in every neighborhood that knows a lot of people. Find out who they are and have them introduce you to the neighbors you may not know yet.
- Host a community potluck or picnic.
- Go door-to-door to meet people and talk about your ideas.
- Ask local organizations such as Beardsley Community Farm (see information in "Resources" section at end of the toolkit) if they know of any other interested people.



## Preparing for the 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting

Before your first meeting, create an agenda of all the things you would like to discuss. Include in this agenda every order of business and the amount of time allotted to that topic. Ask someone to keep time; this will help you stay on task and end the meeting on time. Also, recruit a friend to take notes throughout the meeting. A meeting summary should be sent out to everyone in attendance as well as those who are interested but not able to attend.





# Steps to Getting Started

During the first meeting, you should determine a common vision for the community garden. This will include addressing what type of garden you want to create, what you want to grow in it, and what you will do with the food that is harvested. You can facilitate this by having people describe what they see the garden looking like, how they see the garden being run, and what their personal goals are for being involved with the garden. Once a common vision has been established, create a "To Do" list of all the things that should be done in order for the garden to begin. You will most likely add to this list as you develop your garden plans further. A shared understanding of the vision, expectations and each person's role is important from the very beginning.

At the conclusion of the meeting, schedule the next meeting time and assign tasks that need to be accomplished prior to the next meeting. Also, find out the best way to communicate and stay in touch. Some examples may include a phone tree, email, or a FaceBook page.

## Identifying Stakeholders

A stakeholder is anyone who is interested or who can help with the community garden. For example, if there is a business with some open land near your neighborhood, the business may be willing to lease the land to your community garden group. In turn, the land around the business will look more visually pleasing. Another stakeholder in Knoxville is Beardsley Community Farm. Beardsley is an urban demonstration farm, offering a wide variety of knowledge and skills that will be very applicable to your own garden. In return, your gardeners may donate some time to help tend their plots.



# Organizing Your Effort

Investing time in organizing your effort on the front end will help build a more sustainable community garden over the long term. Community garden committee bylaws, gardener applications and guidelines are all good tools to create as you are planning your community garden.

## **Bylaws**

Formalizing your community garden committee by creating bylaws helps assure that everyone involved understands the purpose of the garden and expectations of committee members. Bylaws also help sustain the garden committee as members change. Information in the bylaws is useful for filling out grant applications, writing informational materials or for reference when a decision needs to be made concerning the garden.

Bylaws often include the name of your garden, the mission and vision statement, membership requirements, structure of committees, and a clause that releases the property owner of the garden site from being responsible for any injuries that may occur on the plot. Twin Cities Community Garden Start Up Guide, referenced in the Additional Resources section at the end of this toolkit, has an excellent section on mission and vision statements.

## **Gardener Applications**

Organizing volunteers and motivating gardeners is often the most difficult job in a community garden. Most established community gardens will recommend that you have potential gardeners apply for a plot in your community garden. There are many good reasons to have gardeners apply for, and sometimes pay for, a plot. An application or contract, in addition to regular positive motivation from peers, may keep gardeners participating in spite of uncooperative conditions (the heat of summer, for example). A gardener application should have clearly defined rules for gardeners and volunteers, gardener contact information and possibly a statement releasing the garden from liability in case of injury. Once a garden application is signed, it can serve as a garden contract and should be filed away.

# Organizing Your Effort

## Garden guidelines

Garden guidelines provide basic rules that all gardeners in your community garden will follow. Guidelines will give new gardeners a clearer understanding of the goals and vision of the community garden and expectations of those who garden on the site. Most gardens have these rules or guidelines posted where everyone can see them. The rules may include what methods are used on site (organic fertilization, no-till practices, consensus voting, tool-sharing, etc), who works in the garden, who benefits from what is grown, a history of activity on site or anything that may not be known by a newcomer. Some community gardens educate new volunteers and gardeners about the aim of the garden is and what is expected of the people who garden there. The Missouri Extension Agency has a sample "Gardener Guidelines," located in the Additional Resources section at the end of this toolkit



# Picking Your Site

Now that you have established your group of gardeners and community garden organization, it is time to begin the actual garden development. There are many things to think about when initially setting up a garden, the first of which is selecting and gaining access to a suitable site.

## Suitable Plots for Gardens

The location and type of land needed for your garden will vary depending on what you are planning to grow. However, all gardens need adequate soil, sun, and water.

Your garden site will need lots of sunlight, at least six hours daily. If plans for the garden are being made in the winter, remember that the trees will soon be full of leaves and casting shade. Note too that brick walls and the exterior walls of buildings will reflect or hold heat, and always keep in mind that raised beds (especially the smaller ones) will quickly dry out in the summer.

Other considerations may include how close the land is to the gardeners, availability and ownership of the land and, potentially, zoning ordinances and neighborhood or subdivision rules and covenants.

Some examples of potential sites may be:

- Backyards and sideyards
- Empty lots
- Container on your back porch





# Picking Your Site

The best way to locate potential sites is to take a walk around your neighborhood. Do you see some potential sites but are not sure who owns them? If the land is in Knoxville or Knox County, visit the KGIS website at <http://www.kgis.org/Portal/OnlineData/OwnerCard/tabid/60/Default.aspx> to find data on lot ownership and owner contact information.

More detailed information—including an interactive map and zoning can be obtained by following these steps:

- 1) Browse to <http://www.kgis.org> and click on "Knox Net Where" in the upper right hand corner of the home page.
- 2) A disclaimer page will come up. Click on "I ACCEPT".
- 3) Click on search by address. Enter the address data as directed.
- 4) Use the navigation tools to zoom in and out, pan, and check out other parcels.
- 5) In the upper right hand corner, use "Select a Map Theme" drop down menu to see other map layers, particularly the zoning.
- 6) Note that KGIS.org data, while generally accurate, can some times be out of date. Verify what you find on this site.

## Gaining Access to Land for Your Garden

When you find a plot of land appropriate for your garden, you must gain access to the land through ownership, a lease agreement, or another type of agreement. Contact the owner of the land to explore your options. Is the owner willing to allow use of the land for gardening with a simple "hold harmless" agreement for gardeners? Can your neighborhood organization negotiate purchase of the land? Can you lease the land for the garden?





# Picking Your Site

## Gaining Access to Land for Your Garden (continued)

The land may be owned by the City of Knoxville or Knox County. The City of Knoxville is currently working on a policy with respect to community gardens. Details on this policy are pending.

If the site can only be used temporarily, how long will you be allowed to use it? Who will be responsible for cleaning the garden up once you are not allowed to use it? Getting as many stakeholders involved as possible will help you maintain your garden for the long-term.

Regardless of who owns the lot, certain zoning ordinances and codes issues will apply. See below for separate city and county rules.

### If Knox County Owns the Lot...

For information about lots owned by Knox County, contact the Knox County Office of Community Outreach, 215-HELP

### If the City of Knoxville Owns the Lot...

**\*\***At present the City cannot lease or license city-owned land for a community garden. A policy addressing this issue is under review.

**\*\*IF** the City eventually is able to lease or license a city-owned lot for a community garden, it likely would require the community group to obtain liability insurance.

## City Zoning & Permitting Issues

Current zoning and building regulations allow some aspects of community gardens but not others.

**Zoning:** Whether a vacant lot is owned by the City or by a private party, the parcel has to be zoned properly in order to plant a garden legally. Agricultural crops are permitted as a “use by right” on any lot in R-1, R-1A, R-1E, R-2 and R-3 residential zones, as well as the O-1 and O-2 office zones. Use KGIS.org to determine the zoning of a parcel.

# Picking Your Site

## City Zoning & Permitting Issues (continued)

**Zoning (continued from pg. 9):** On-the-spot sale of produce from gardens in these zones can be done only with a permit, only for 4 months out of the year, only from a produce stand no larger than 100 sq. ft., and only by the owner of the lot.

**Garden Sheds:** Most community gardeners would expect to build a garden shed to hold tools, soil amendments, and other necessities. However, a garden shed would be considered an accessory structure. There is no provision in the current city code for building an accessory structure without a primary structure (i.e. a house ). A change in the zoning code will be required in order for community gardeners to build garden sheds on vacant lots.

**Plumbing Permit:** A plumbing permit is required to install a water line and faucet on a vacant lot. Prior to beginning any plumbing work, contact the City's zoning inspector at 215-4473 to make sure the parcel is zoned for agricultural crops. Second, get bids from plumbers licensed by City of Knoxville to install a water line and faucet on the parcel . The plumber you hire will be responsible for obtaining the permit. Make sure the plumber puts "community garden" on the permit application.

**KUB/Billing:** Customers who would like to use water exclusively for outdoor watering or irrigation may call KUB's New Service Dept. at 558-2555 and place an order for an irrigation meter (water registered on an irrigation meter is not assessed a wastewater charge). KUB will schedule a meeting with the customer on-site to assess the area and discuss options for installation of service. Once the customer agrees to the cost/conditions of service, installation of the irrigation meter is typically completed within a few weeks.

# Picking Your Site

## Testing for toxicity of the soil

If you are growing food in the garden, the past uses of the plot should be investigated to check for possible contamination of the soil.

A soil test should be completed to identify any potential contaminants in the soil. Soil testing can also determine if your soil has adequate nutrients to promote plant growth. Soil testing kits can be purchased at many local gardening stores such as the Mayo Garden Centers located around Knoxville. If you need help interpreting the results, call the UT extension office at (865) 215-2340. The extension agent will need your sample number in order to look up the results online. He or she can then offer suggestions to fix any problems you may have.

A **free** soil testing resource for community gardens is available through the Tennessee State Environmental Laboratory. To obtain a free soil test, e-mail Bob Read at [bob.read@tn.gov](mailto:bob.read@tn.gov). The lab will provide sampling containers free of cost and analysis for heavy metals.

For more information about lead in soil, check out the Tennessee Alliance for Lead-safe Kids information located in the Local Resource Directory at the end of this toolkit.





# Designing Your Garden

## Start Small

A common mistake in newly formed gardens is to take on too much work in the beginning stages, which can lead to burnout of your valuable volunteers. Think about starting small and only planting what you know the group can manage.

There are two basic styles of gardener participation in community gardens—assigning individual beds to each gardener or working beds together as a group. Gardens can also be organized as a combination of the two styles, with some individual beds and some group beds.

### *Individual beds:*

Individual beds are often built as 'raised beds'. Raised beds can be constructed with boards or logs of a set dimension, and filled with soil, manure, rock dust, and other soil amendments. Raised beds offer many advantages, such as an easily defined space for each gardener, safer distance from possible soil contamination, easier to access for people with back or knee pain, and easier garden maintenance.

Yet individual beds can also be assigned within a larger, more traditional garden. Rows within the larger garden can be assigned to individual gardeners. Beardsley Community Farm (see Local Resources at end of toolkit) organizes their community garden by assigning gardeners to a row located in a fenced in area. The rows are approximately 3 feet wide and 23 feet long. There are one-foot walkways between each row. Under this garden design, gardeners are often responsible for their chosen rows, but share the harvest of the garden as a whole.



# Designing Your Garden

Depending on how much space you have, you can design your garden as an individual effort for each gardener. This works well on larger plots of land. In this case, each gardener receives their own plot that they are responsible for maintaining.

If you cannot or choose not to designate a separate plot of land for the entire community garden, you may decide to have each neighbor grow some vegetables in their own back yard. Each gardener can be responsible for one particular type of fruit or vegetable. For example, one neighbor can grow ten tomato plants while another grows several cucumber vines. At harvest time, all gardeners can share the product that is collected.

## ***Group beds:***

You may decide to have one garden bed that all the neighbors collectively work on together. No one would have their own row; instead, everyone is responsible for helping work in the garden throughout the year and everyone shares the produce harvested from the plants. This is an excellent way to work together and really get to know your neighbors! In this case, however, it is important to establish gardener guidelines.



# Water

## Access to Water

If the plot of land you have selected does not currently have a water access point, contact your local utility board to discuss installing a water supply line and meter. The members of your community garden will need to address how you plan on paying for the water used in the garden. You may decide on a monthly charge or a yearly application fee to cover the costs.

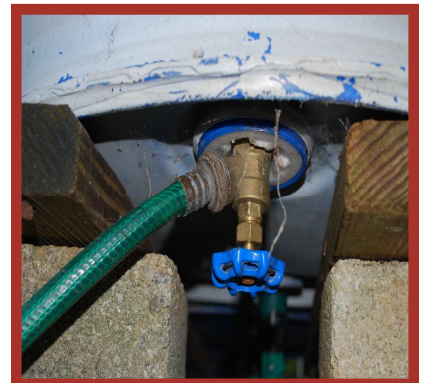
Following are some other options for garden watering.

### *Rain barrels*



Local gardening centers, and many gardening catalogs, sell rain barrels. The prices vary, with some models available for around \$50. You can often buy barrels for a few dollars from local plastics recyclers. BEWARE of the contents! Many plastic barrels contained highly concentrated chemicals, such as those used to make industrial soaps. Ask for "food-grade" barrels, and look at the labels. Wine and vinegar are non-toxic.

Place your barrel under a downspout, high enough (using cinder blocks or some other sturdy platform) so that you can easily fill your watering can or bucket beneath. If you have a plastic barrel, flip it upside down for easiest use. You'll see in the picture to the right that a \$10 faucet has been threaded into the "bung" cap that comes with each barrel (simply drill out the holes at the bottom of the threaded center of each cap). Help with designing and building water systems can be found through the Knoxville Permaculture Guild, found in the Local Resources Directory at the end of the toolkit.





# Water



## *Water tanks*

Some recyclers will have large water tanks. These tanks come in cages, and are designed to be moved around by a forklift. Thus, they are sturdy, and can be used for many years. As is the case with rain barrels, ensure that you have a container that is clean and non-toxic for use in watering your garden. The large tanks are designed for heavy discharge, and a visit to [Davis Hose & Supply](#) and [IPW](#) will get you the adaptors that allow the tank to drain into a standard garden hose. During the winter months, consider removing the valve to avoid freeze damage.

## *Berm and swale*

In one Knoxville garden where rain barrels could not be used (because there was no structure on the property), volunteers used shovels to create a swale (ditch) and berm (hill) system that trapped runoff water uphill from the plots. During a good rain, hundreds of gallons are captured in the swale and trapped there by the berm until it works its way under the surface of the soil and toward the garden rows. Help with swale and berm design may be found through Knoxville Permaculture Guild, found in the Local Resources Directory at the end of the toolkit.

## How much water will I get?

One inch of rain on 1000 square feet of roof will give you 600 gallons of water! You'll be amazed at how quickly your containers fill. If you're planning to use rain barrels, buy as many as you can fit in your vehicle when you're at the recycler. Five barrels around the gutters of a small house will easily fill during a short summer rain shower. If you have extra barrels left over, your friends are going to want them when they see your new water collections system!

# Sustaining the Effort

## Vandalism



A common problem reported with community gardening is vandalism. There are several ways to potentially head off this issue. First, make friends with neighbors who can see the garden from their windows. Ask them to keep an eye on your plot in exchange for some of the harvested produce. Also, if there are children in your neighborhood, get them involved in helping with

the garden. They will not want their friends to come into the garden and destroy the things they have worked so hard to create! Building a fence and putting a sign around your plot may also discourage vandals from causing harm. Let potential vandals or thieves know who your gardeners are with pictures or name badges at the plot. Some gardens plant their least appetizing crops nearest their fence line (hardy herbs, root vegetables, odd-looking heirloom varieties) Most importantly, promptly harvest ripe produce. There is nothing more tempting than a beautiful plump tomato ready to fall off the vine, even for the most honest of neighbors.

## Keeping it going

Even more than food, community gardens grow people, and motivation is one of the hardest and most critical jobs of a community garden organizer. Make sure to think about how you can keep your gardeners working well together. Many gardens hold seasonal potlucks to bring folks to the table and talk about the garden. Weekly emails, reminding gardeners to plant, water, weed, fertilize, etc. are usually useful to keep people on track. Small successes, or “low-hanging-fruit”, keep group energy at a high level. Remember to plan events, building projects or group plantings with this in mind. It is a good idea to have a communal area in your garden as well. People may not come regularly to pull weeds in the heat of summer, but they may come to cut fresh herbs, play a game of checkers or lounge in a hammock. Think about how every inch of space in the garden is not only functional, but also fun.

# Local Resource Directory

**Beardsley Community Farm (CAC):** <http://www.beardsleyfarm.org>

Beardsley Community Farm is an urban demonstration farm that can help you with most of your gardening questions. They offer workshops on gardening that are free and open to everyone. There are also limited community plots available through Beardsley that your group may decide to adopt and work while organizing the rest of your effort. This would provide you with an excellent learning opportunity if you have had no previous gardening experience.

**Diana Leaf Christian group consultation:**

<http://www.dianaleafchristian.org/workshops.html>

Gives workshops on how to work under 'group consensus'

**Edible Revolution:** <http://www.ediblerevolution.com/>

Design, installation and instruction for edible landscapes and gardens.

**El Puente:** <http://www.elpuenteknoxville.org>

We are a non-profit organization supported by families, foundations and local churches. Areas of focus include: Advocacy, Community Gardens, Small-business development, and biblical training.

**Flogistics:** [intuitiveengineer@gmail.com](mailto:intuitiveengineer@gmail.com)

Designs and builds water catchment and swale-berm systems for home and community gardens. Frank Callo, 865-523-9454

**Knox-County Extension:** <http://utextension.tennessee.edu/Pages/yardGarden.aspx>

We are here to serve the communities encompassed in the bounds of Knox County. We are in the business of providing education to the citizens on a variety of topics including: horticulture, family and consumer sciences, nutrition, 4-H youth development, agriculture, etc.



# Local Resource Directory

**Knox County Health Department (KCHD):**

<http://www.knoxcounty.org/health/index.php>

The mission of the Knox County Health Department is “to encourage, promote, and assure the development of an active, healthy community through innovative public health practices.” KCHD provides workshops throughout the year covering a variety of topics; these workshops are open to the public and may interest you and your community gardening group. Also, explore the KCHD website to determine if there are any on-going community health promotions in your neighborhood.

**Knox County Office of Community Outreach:**

<http://www.knoxcounty.org/communityoutreach/>

Feel free to contact the Knox County Office of Community Outreach with your questions about zoning or ordinance issues. The Office of Community Outreach can be reached at 215-HELP. Their staff is a great resource for any and all questions you have about County government services.

**Knoxville Botanical Garden:** <http://www.knoxgarden.org>

The Board of Directors for the Knoxville Botanical Gardens and Arboretum considers it important that this 44-acre “secret garden” in East Knoxville be preserved and ultimately restored for the benefit and enjoyment of the public. This site has potential significance for the cultural and horticultural history of Knoxville as well as historical data from Civil War and Native American activity on this property. We see the preservation and restoration of this site as a catalyst for the ongoing improvement and development of East Knoxville in addition to contributing to the revitalization of downtown Knoxville.

**Knoxville-Knox County Community Action Committee (CAC):**

<http://www.knoxcac.org>

CAC is a public agency that serves the Knoxville community. They can offer a variety of services, including seed assistance. Explore the website to determine what programs your group may qualify for.

# Local Resource Directory

**Knoxville Permaculture Guild:**

<http://www.knoxvillepermacultureguild.ning.com/>

The Knoxville permaculture guild is a forum that Knoxville residents can use to share and apply permaculture ideas, designs, and events. It highlights other programs such as the Knoxville Hen Coalition and the Knoxville Slow Food. This website provides an excellent platform to share, discuss, and learn gardening tips with other Knoxville residents.

**Old North Knoxville Neighborhood Community Garden:**

<http://www.oldnorthknoxville.org/>

(ONK) was established to preserve, promote and protect the neighborhood, which is a residential and business district built from the 1880's to the 1940's. It includes the triangle formed by Central Street, Broadway, and Woodland Avenue, as well as the area east of Broadway bounded by Cecil Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Glenwood Avenue and Broadway.

**Tennessee Alliance for Lead-safe Kids:** <http://www.mtsu.edu/talk/>

The Tennessee Alliance for Lead-safe Kids (TALK) is a HUD funded grant at Middle Tennessee State University that works to educate parents, child care and health care providers, and housing professionals about the dangers and prevention of childhood lead poisoning. The Centers for Disease Control estimate that approximately 250,000 U.S. children under the age of 6 have enough lead in their blood to cause action from public health agencies. Lead poisoning can permanently affect nearly every system in the body and can rob children of their potential.

**Tennessee Environmental Laboratory:**

The Tennessee State Environmental Laboratory provides free soil analysis to community gardens. Sample containers are also provided free of charge. For more information, contact Bob Read, Director of Tennessee Environmental Laboratory at [bob.read@tn.gov](mailto:bob.read@tn.gov).

# Local Resource Directory

**The City of Knoxville Office of Neighborhoods:**

<http://www.ci.knoxville.tn.us/development/neighborhoods/>

Knoxville's Office of Neighborhoods works with established neighborhood groups and with new or emerging organizations to help strengthen and improve Knoxville's neighborhoods. The mission of the Office of Neighborhoods is to improve communication and foster accountability between and among neighborhoods and city departments; ensure timely and well-coordinated inter-departmental responses to neighborhood needs; and collaborate with neighborhoods to identify, understand and address issues of shared concern

**Tribe One:** <http://www.tribeone.com>

Tribe One's mission is to prepare under-served youth for active citizenship in their community through leadership development, educational enrichment, and entrepreneurial training within a supportive environment. We see these as the most effective avenues through which we can motivate and activate young people toward their own strength and success.

**UT Gardens:** [http://www.utgardens.tennessee.edu/news\\_events.html](http://www.utgardens.tennessee.edu/news_events.html)

UT Gardens are designed to "foster appreciation, education, and stewardship of plants through horticultural gardens, displays, collections, educational programs, and research." They offer educational programs, recent news about gardening, and a very helpful planting calendar for this area.

**YWCA Phyllis Wheatley Center:** <http://www.ywcaknox.com>

Our mission is to create opportunities for women's growth, leadership and power in order to attain a common vision: peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all people. We work to empower women and girls and to eliminate racism in Knoxville.



# Additional Resources

**Boston Natural Areas Network Ten Basic Rules:** [http://www.bostonnatural.org/cgOr\\_Rules.htm](http://www.bostonnatural.org/cgOr_Rules.htm)

**Container Gardening:** [http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/publications/guides/E-545\\_vegetable\\_gardening\\_containers.pdf](http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/publications/guides/E-545_vegetable_gardening_containers.pdf)

This resource developed by Texan A&M provides an excellent guide to container gardening.

**Friends of Burlington Gardens & the Vermont Community Garden Network:** <http://www.burlingtongardens.org/gardenorganizer.html>

**Hale-YMCA Community Gardens Vision Statement:** [http://www.ymcavt.citymax.com/f/Hale-YMCA\\_Garden\\_Vision\\_Statement.pdf](http://www.ymcavt.citymax.com/f/Hale-YMCA_Garden_Vision_Statement.pdf)

**Raised Bed Gardening:** <http://cmg.colostate.edu/gardennotes/713.pdf>  
Colorado State Extension agency provides an excellent resource on raised bed gardening.

**Sustainable Gardening:** <http://www.sustainable-gardening.com/>  
This website offers a variety of resources on successful sustainable and urban gardening.

**The American Community Garden Association:** <http://www.communitygarden.org/index.php>

The ACGA is a national non-profit organization consisting of people who are passionate about community gardening. The website offers a variety of learning tools along with an online store of available resources.

**The University of Missouri Extension:** <http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/DisplayPub.aspx?P=MP906>

The University of Missouri Extension offers an excellent community gardening toolkit, sample gardener guidelines, gardener welcome packages, and many more publications.

# Additional Resources

**Twin Cities Community Garden Start-up Guide:** <http://www.gardeningmatters.org/resources/startupguide.pdf>

**University of California Cooperative Extension Community Garden Start-up Guide:** [http://celosangeles.ucdavis.edu/garden/articles/startup\\_guide.html](http://celosangeles.ucdavis.edu/garden/articles/startup_guide.html)

**Urban Agriculture Notes/ Community Gardens-Sample Rules and Regulations:** <http://www.cityfarmer.org/gardenrules.html>

# References

**Community Gardening Toolkit. 1993. Bill McKelvey. The University of Missouri Extension.** <http://extension.missouri.edu/publications/DisplayPub.aspx?P=MP906>

**Community Gardens Toolkit. Portland Parks and Recreation.** <http://www.portlandonline.com/parks/index.cfm?a=282909&c=39846>

**Education: Expand Access to Healthy Local Food, Community Gardens. The Corporation for National and Community Service.** <http://www.serve.gov/toolkits/comm-gardens/index.asp>

**Natopia; Community Garden Toolkit. Liam Connel, Virginie Tassin, Lenka Vodstrcil. The University of Melbourne.** <http://www.sustainable.unimelb.edu.au/files/mssi/Natopia%20-%20Community%20Garden%20Toolkit.pdf>

**Starting a Community Garden Toolkit. American Community Gardening Association.** <http://www.communitygarden.org/learn/starting-a-community-garden.php#top>

# Photo Credits

Our sincere appreciation goes out to The Knoxville Permaculture Guild for the use of their members' photographs highlighting many of their achievements: Barrett Buie ( Page 7 ), David Johnson ( Page 6 ), Greg & Tracey ( Front page & page 2), Nicole ( Page 10 ), Robert Hodge ( Page 12 & 13), Stuart Currie ( Page 9 ) and last, but certainly not least, Tracie Hellwinckel ( Page 4, 8, 11 & 14).

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Knoxville-Knox County



K n o x C o u n t y  
**Health Department**  
 Every Person, A Healthy Person



