

URBAN AGRICULTURE ON THE JORDAN RIVER

An Analysis of The Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard in the Context of Salt Lake City and County Planning



PREPARED FOR:

The Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard

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DATE: MAY 2022

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OVERVIEW

Using public land alongside the Jordan River Parkway, The Og-Woi People’s Orchard and Garden (Og-Woi) provides free and accessible food for all. Thanks to the collaborative work from Arm in Arm 4 Climate, Dirt 2 Table, Neighborhood Resiliency Initiative, Utah Tar Sands Resistance, and SLC Revolutionary Collective, this project directly addresses homelessness, food insecurity, and community resiliency.

While many residents and Og-Woi participants view the garden as a valuable tool to combat food insecurity and provide alternatives to the agro-industrial food system, some residents have expressed concern. There has been speculation that



this garden is connected to the increased number of temporary dwellings along the Jordan River inhabited by those experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Some neighbors have also expressed concern that the garden did not follow traditional channels to obtain city approval for the use of public land. With these concerns in mind, the Salt Lake City Public Lands Division designed and implemented a survey about Og-Woi. Many of the authors of this report helped to conduct those surveys and though these results have not been shared publicly, the additional context we have sought through studying city and county planning and sustainability documents, may help planners, farmers, residents, and all eaters consider the dilemmas and tradeoffs that surround mutual aid gardens in marginalized urban settings.

In this report, we review relevant information to provide an analysis of Og-Woi People’s Garden and Orchard’s alignment with development plans laid out for Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County by exploring 3 fundamental questions:

- *What amenities is the Jordan River Trail designed to provide and for whom?*
- *Is growing food along the Jordan River consistent with the goals of the Salt Lake City and County governments?*
- *How might Og-Woi and/or other public garden projects be best aligned with city and county government planning?*

To do this, we rely on four primary planning documents including, The Salt Lake County Jordan River Trail Master Plan (2008), The Westside Master Plan (2014), the Salt Lake City Food Assessment (2013), and The Salt Lake City Food Equity Task Force Recommendations (2022). We also look to data collected from farmers and food advocates in Salt Lake City referencing the [SPARC EJ Lab Research Report “Increasing Food Sovereignty: Insights from Salt Lake City Farmers and Food Advocates.”](#)

JORDAN RIVER TRAIL, AMENITIES, AND AUDIENCE

From Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake, the Jordan River travels roughly 44 miles across varying terrains, communities, and cities. In the past, people have used the Jordan River in a variety of

ways, including hunting and fishing, that highlight the cultural and historic importance of this waterway. Within Salt Lake City, the Jordan River Parkway Trail (JRT) is situated along the Westside of the valley and stretches 22 miles between North Salt Lake and Sandy.

Salt Lake County's Jordan River Trail Master Plan (JRTMP) provides a comprehensive vision for the various amenities, functions, and priorities of the JRT. The plan is designed to encourage people to interact with the river while preserving its valued qualities. This report lays out an extensive list of amenities for pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians along with water access facilities and activities; park and recreation sites; rest areas and viewing sites; signage; and educational nature facilities.

THE JORDAN RIVER TRAIL AND WESTSIDE COMMUNITY

The JRT is also included in Salt Lake's City's planning department documents, such as *The Westside Master Plan* (WMP) which references six parks, spanning over 75 acres that are directly connected to the trail and three parks over 25 acres that are within a quarter mile. Within these parks, people have access to tennis courts, baseball and softball fields, football and soccer fields, playgrounds, a skateboard park, walking trails, and picnic areas. In addition to these societal amenities, the JRPT offers environmental amenities such as the oxbow habitat restoration and stormwater wetland reconstruction projects that aim to preserve and restore wildlife habitat, wetlands, and water quality, and have interpretive and educational opportunities. The Jordan river flows through the middle of the residential community of the Westside, so recognizing the people that use the JRPT and its amenities is essential in to understand who is impacted by city development plans involving the trail.

The Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard is located in the Westside. According to the Westside Master Plan¹, 34 percent of residents in the Westside are below the age of 18 as compared to 23 percent in Salt Lake City overall. In addition, the population of ethnic minorities on the Westside is

¹ Salt Lake City Planning Division (2014). *The Westside Master Plan*. Available Online at: <http://www.slcdocs.com/Planning/MasterPlansMaps/WSLMPA.pdf>

higher than the rest of the city when considered as a percentage of the entire population². Roughly 53 percent of Westside’s residents identify as either Hispanic or Latino, while only 22 percent of the whole city reported the same³. In terms of income, Westside households average earning about \$45,000 less than the citywide mean household income⁴. Although the Jordan River Parkway Trail is used by people from all around the valley, residents in the Westside are most directly impacted by city development plans that affect the Jordan River and its trail.

URBAN AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC LANDS PLANNING

The purpose of the JRT, as stated its Master Plan, is to provide people with a positive experience with the Jordan River but also to preserve and protect the environment. Planners express interest in improving river health while also giving the community a space to engage with the natural world. In addition, protecting sensitive environments, identifying specific trails, developing a full river loop path that is unobstructed and more accessible are key elements of the plan. Urban agriculture is neither an identified purpose nor one that is antithetical to the JRT in this master plan.



Urban agriculture is promoted in the Westside Master Plan in several contexts. Initiatives to foster community interactions and connections in public spaces are a key element of the Westside Master Plan, in which gardens are explicitly highlighted:

“Community gardens are public spaces which encourage residents to share resources and become more involved in their neighborhood. This type of ongoing social interaction cultivates safer and

² Salt Lake City Planning Division (2014). *The Westside Master Plan*. Available Online at: <http://www.slcdocs.com/Planning/MasterPlansMaps/WSLMPA.pdf>

³ Ibid

⁴ Ibid

healthier neighborhoods.”⁵ It is also suggested that the Public Lands Division should identify the most appropriate spaces for gardens and recognizes the role of gardens in providing a sustainable approach to food production that decreases the need for industrially farmed produce and resultant transportation costs. Finally, the plan notes that Salt Lake City should “highlight educational programs at the Sorenson Unity Center regarding urban agriculture and consider the expansion of the center's existing community garden.”⁶ Enhancing a sense of community on the West Side and along the Jordan River Trail (JRT), facilitating urban agriculture education, and establishing resource-sharing for community gardens are goals outlined in this document.

These ideas resonate well with those expressed in the SLC Community Food Assessment and The SLC Food Equity Advisor Recommendations for Future Success in that both the city and county would like to increase the number [of community gardens] and accessibility to community garden space. While specific management strategies are not defined, the city currently contracts exclusively with Wasatch Community Garden whose model of community gardening hinges on leasing sub-plots through a paid membership structure. Wasatch Community Garden plots are all fenced and signed, a management strategy that does not resonate with all groups. Many of these gardens provide places for people to donate produce outside of the fencing structure.

The SLC Food Equity Recommendations for Future Success and SLC Community Food Assessment also provide information relevant to urban agriculture needs on the Westside. The SLC Community Food Assessment references the higher rate of ethnic diversity in this area of Salt Lake City and articulates the need for greater food access and security in westside communities. Noting that population increases and expanding development in Utah generally and Salt Lake City specifically have diminished historical agricultural parcels.⁷ This assessment also describes both the growth of community gardening and its importance and encourages edible gardens in public community spaces. The Equity Recommendations for Future Success include an “Edible City for

⁵ Salt Lake City Planning Division (2014). *The Westside Master Plan*. Available Online at: <http://www.slcdocs.com/Planning/MasterPlansMaps/WSLMPA.pdf>

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Salt Lake City (2013). *Salt Lake City Community Food Assessment*. Available online at: http://www.slcdocs.com/slccgreen/SLC%20Food%20Assessment%20Report%20COMPLETE_highres.pdf

All⁸ resource toolkit which encourages individuals, neighborhoods, and schools to grow their own biodiverse food and pollinator gardens in varying spaces and living circumstances. In addition, this document notes that JRPT provides the opportunity to grow orchards in new housing developments, school sites, vacant lots, city parklands, and other locations throughout the city. Finally, it encourages providing people with more opportunities and resources to grow fresh produce in their communities.

Ultimately, urban agriculture and community gardening on public is promoted in almost all of these documents where it is described as an asset that can build community, connect people to the Jordan River and to each other, and ameliorate issues of food insecurity and equity.

ALIGNING OG-WOI MANAGEMENT WITH CITY AND COUNTY PLANS



The Og-Woi People’s Garden and Orchard aim to provide local produce to people in the community, teach community resiliency and care, and protect the overall health of the local environment⁹. Having analyzed whether urban agriculture is aligned with existing public planning documents, we recognize that the expansion of public gardens on the Westside, and growing food along the Jordan River is consistent with the goals of the Salt Lake City and County governments. Yet, questions remain in how Og-Woi and/or other public garden projects may be managed to achieve desired outcomes.

In looking at Og-Woi, where conflict has arisen over the value of these gardens and the audience for them, we see a critical need for developing a diversity of management strategies for gardens

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Blue Sky Institute. (n.d.). *The Og-Woi People’s Orchard and Garden*. Dirt 2 Table. Retrieved December 13, 2021, from <https://dirt2table.org/dirt2table/the-og-woi-peoples-orchard-and-garden/>.

on public lands. For example, because safety and the presence of unsheltered people in the Og-Woi People's Orchard and Garden have been voiced as a concern by residents¹⁰, fencing was suggested as a management strategy, yet garden founders and participants point out that this is antithetical to their vision of a garden based in access for all. The Og-Woi People's Orchard and Garden is meant to help address food insecurity in the community and has been described as a part of a larger grassroots movement to reclaim food production, increase sustainability, and build inclusivity in community.

Salt Lake City Resident Food Equity Recommendations bring additional depth to the question of public garden management generally and questions of fencing specifically. These recommendations include and aim to “focus first on neighborhoods where marginalization continues to impose fresh and healthy food barriers; making sure to include and create equitable food environments for people who are sheltered, informally sheltered or unsheltered” and, outlines the vision of “improving and expanding ways and places for people to grow food, as well as enhancing the exchange of healthy food growing and preparation knowledge for people of all ages and walks of life.”¹¹

Where fenced membership-based community gardens communicate who has access and ownership via physical barriers and signs and convey exclusionary messages on public land, Og-Woi hopes to inspire participation, curiosity, and foster community connection to nature without barriers. It is important to consider whether selected management of public land and community spaces suggest a sense of community ownership and inclusion. Within four months of collecting public feedback, Salt Lake City Public Lands Division has already synthesized the survey responses and made an initial decision to uphold the Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard. Ultimately in the

¹⁰ Peterson, K. (2021). This unsanctioned community garden is dividing a neighborhood on Salt Lake City's west side. Retrieved from https://www.sltrib.com/news/2021/12/27/this-unsanctioned/?fbclid=IwAR1QvSsTMLxyRAvOu3P_IsriYJbuiVWBhXGocEt6_nH2xCZYonXr9CBc0zo

¹¹ Salt Lake City Department of Sustainability (2021). Salt Lake City Food Equity Recommendations for Future Success. Salt Lake City Resident Food Equity Advisors. Available online at: http://www.slcdocs.com/slsgreen/Food/2021_RFEA_Recommendations.pdf

current agreement proposed by the city, the garden will have established borders not defined by fencing but by trellises and rail ties. The city will map the garden's boundaries on ArcGIS as outlined by the agreement. The open garden space is designed to facilitate community engagement and education by keeping the "commons" open and represents a new model for public space gardening albeit with more limited support than their sole source contracting with Wasatch Community Garden. Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard provides the community with opportunities to support urban agriculture, collaborate with others in the neighborhood, and experience the natural world through a unique lens. In this sense, the garden does align with the city and county development plans discussed in the four documents. Supporting the Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard through the Salt Lake Public Lands Division will facilitate their mission and allow other communities and organizations to use Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard as a framework for positive collective action.

COMMUNITY VISIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE

Public gardens on public land can take many forms and create complexity for urban agriculturists, residents, and policy makers. Recognizing that urban agriculture has an important role to play in food equity and community resilience, the SPARC EJ Lab Research Report "Increasing Food Sovereignty: Insights from Salt Lake City Farmers and Food Advocates," includes data from residents, urban farmers, food access advocates, seed-saving groups, refugee resettlement agencies, and city government representatives that describe the challenges and opportunities of Salt Lake City's local food system more broadly.¹² In the interviews, participants were asked for feedback about the best uses of funding for urban agriculture. Analysis of participant's priorities suggested that Og-Woi would be an ideal project to support. Several participants named supporting the garden as an explicit goal, and for the majority of others Og-Woi aligned with

¹² Joyner, L., Cachelin, A., Yagüe, B. (2022). Increasing Food Sovereignty: Insights from Salt Lake City Farmers and Food Advocates. Research summary and report prepared for *SPARC Environmental Justice Lab*, Salt Lake City, UT. University of Utah. Available at <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ueNeA8eGVIS964Chfo5n-MKBcWn3OE7V/view>

identified priorities. We used these data in combination with the planning documents reviewed, as well as the literature in the attached annotated bibliography to recommend the following:

- ▶ Create clear and diverse policy options and support structures for urban agriculture by coordinating city, county, and state policy makers working in the areas of public land, food, and community and economic development including advisory boards working from local and international data.
- ▶ Diversify garden management contracts and approaches to include models that are based in free access as opposed to small plot leasing.
- ▶ Consider how all food and farming policies and contracts either reinforce or disrupt inequity
- ▶ Invest in research relating to urban ag, food access for communities of color, and people experiencing homelessness.
- ▶ Support community-driven urban agriculture in a low-income communities
- ▶ Support infrastructure for urban growers (ex. walk-in coolers, hoop houses, garden supplies, and tools).
- ▶ Pay urban growers to donate excess food for hunger relief programs.
- ▶ Support efforts to increase food and farming access advocacy programs multilingually:
- ▶ Support educational and accessible (e.g. free and no internet required) programs related about agricultural education.

In assessing how Og-Woi and/or other public garden projects be best aligned with city and county government planning and the understandings of local farmers and food advocates, we hope the above recommendations provide a starting point for urban agriculture policy makers and practitioners.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES – ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, D., Hardman, M., & Larkham, P. (2015). Exploring guerrilla gardening: gauging public views on the grassroots activity. *Local Environment*, 20(10), 1231–1246. <https://doi-org.ezproxy.lib.utah.edu/10.1080/13549839.2014.980227>.

This article discusses the negatives and positives of guerilla gardening, which the authors also refer to as ‘informal urban agriculture’. The purpose of this article is to describe approaches from around the world and how those have an impact on their community. They describe how these gardens can bring together a diverse group of people for a common goal that improves their community. On the other hand, they explain how using this land without permission can make other community members disgruntled due to lack of consultation. The authors also describe how a big driver of these unplanned gardens is a lack of knowledge regarding land planning because often regulations are confusing and difficult to surmount. One instance was guerilla gardening in South Africa that is a representation of diverse agricultural practices that resulted from apartheid. This garden helped reach the economic and nutritional needs of a poor urban community. The authors conclude by arguing that more research should be done on this topic, including diversifying areas of research (not focusing solely on the U.S. and U.K.) and more quantitative data collection should be done to properly assess the risk of these guerilla gardens.

Carothers, T. L. (2018). *Justice and the river: community connections to an impaired urban river in Salt Lake City* (Order No. 13419318). Available from ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global. (2158038235). Retrieved from <https://login.ezproxy.lib.utah.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/dissertations-theses/justice-river-community-connections-impaired/docview/2158038235/se-2?accountid=14677>.

Through the environmental justice theory framework, this dissertation analyzes the importance of urban rivers and green spaces to communities, and how predominantly minority communities in Salt Lake City interact with and relate to the Jordan River. Despite some negative views and associations of social problems around the Jordan River, community members report an overall positive association indicating that both adults and children highly value the Jordan River as a community resource and have suggestions for improving it. This research is relevant to the efforts of Og-woi People’s Orchard and Garden because the results in this dissertation can help close the gap between local city government officials and this minoritized community to help improve the Jordan River and connections to the community. The research indicates that people want to have an active role in policies and decisions surrounding the Jordan River.

Cohen, Nevin, and Kristin Reynolds. “Urban Agriculture Policy Making in New York’s ‘New Political Spaces.’” *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, no. 2, SAGE Publications, Mar. 2014, pp. 221–34. *Crossref*, doi:10.1177/0739456x14526453.

This study analyzes urban agriculture processes in New York City and argues that collaborations between stakeholders are essential for problem-solving and how they can open opportunities for participation in the planning process. The authors argue that informal connections are imperative to this process. Study participants expressed the need for policies to help reduce class and race disparities within the urban agriculture system. This study is relevant to Og-woi because the authors give guidelines for enlisting participation in urban agriculture policy, including addressing institutionalized inequalities. This could be valuable for the collaboration between the City and the garden moving forward.

Draper, C., & Freedman, D. (2010, April 10). *Review and Analysis of the Benefits, Purposes, and Motivations Associated with Community Gardening in the United States*. Taylor & Francis. Retrieved October 1, 2021, from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10705422.2010.519682>.

The authors compiled case studies, interventions, cross-sectionals, and reviews from 55 scholarly articles to determine the role of community gardens as a tool for social change. The results were categorized by common themes including health outcomes, social capital, youth gardening, and advocates versus landholder conflicts. In relation to the Og-Woi project, the most relevant results showed a positive correlation between community gardens and food security, nutritional and educational enhancements, social interaction, and community empowerment. This study is important and relevant because the positive effects of community gardens can be directly translated as a justification for the Og-Woi Garden and Orchard.

Glover T. D. (2021). *Healthy Garden Plots? Harvesting Stories of Social Connectedness from Community Gardens*. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 18(11), 5747. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18115747>.

The authors of this article depict the social interconnectedness that community gardening creates. The authors examine the positive mental health benefits that gardening has, further connecting it to social interactions as well. Throughout the text, the negative effects of loneliness are examined and rebutted with comparisons to persons involved in community gardening projects. Further, community gardening projects facilitate motivation, and impact a person's sense of worldview positively, through increasing access and connections to diverse populations that interact with the community gardens. The article argues that community gardens improve overall public health due to decreasing the negative effects of loneliness and creating an increased sense of community. This is important to the issue of community gardening because it exposes the positive benefits that occur within the community where a garden is present.

Hardman, M., Chipungu, L., Magidimisha, H., Larkham, P. J., Scott, A. J., & Armitage, R. P. (2018). *Guerrilla gardening and green activism: Rethinking the informal urban growing movement*. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 170, 6-14.

This article relates to this project by talking about issues and solutions to guerilla gardening. It also discusses the benefits and negative impacts to the community. The benefits outweigh the negative aspects due to what it can do for the people in the area. It not only provides food to some that don't have as easy of access but it also can create much healthier lifestyles. The environment can benefit from these gardens as well as it reintroduces insects that enjoy plants in the garden. The negative views of the gardens mainly consisted of concerned residents worried about their safety and the use of the land as a lot of these gardens are located on government-owned land. The reformation in management of these gardens is hard to accomplish as half the point of the garden is that it is protesting climate change by cultivating land that is technically owned by the government. The importance of these gardens establishing themselves before they are legally forced to leave is imperative to the success of community gardens.

Holvert Hung, *Formation of new property rights on government land through informal co-management: Case studies on countryside guerilla gardening*, *Land Use Policy*, Volume 63, 2017,

This case study on guerilla gardening in Hong Kong China describes the significant impacts that guerilla gardeners have on abandoned or neglected land. Guerilla gardening is the illegal use of someone else's land, often government land, for cultivation. This is often conducted on large pieces of land that have been abandoned. The purposes of this type of guerilla gardening are to provide people with social, recreational, and educational opportunities and to overall just involve them more with the community. This became a concept in Hong Kong in the 1960s but originally, the formation of the protected areas was to protect biodiversity and wildlife. Those that began to take over these sites called the gardens the Morning Walker Gardens and were often a group of friends spending their own time and money to cultivate a garden space. Once these sites started to be taken advantage of, these community members had to work within government regulations to manage these sites. The purpose of this article was to provide readers with three case studies to illustrate the significance of guerilla gardening and its impact on abandoned or neglected sites in urban areas. The author argues that these Morning Walker Gardens enabled community members to involve themselves in informal land management that benefits the community and the land-use value itself. This relates to the Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard because it is a story of how community members were able to take advantage of neglected land that was not being used and utilize it in a way to benefit the community.

Johnson, C. (2017). *Diverse neighborhoods, food access, and urban agriculture: a case study of four community gardens in Salt Lake*. [Unpublished Bachelor of Science thesis]. The University of Utah.

This thesis is relevant to Og-woi People's Orchard and Garden because it explores the demographics of people who participate in community gardens, and their reasons for participating. People are more likely to participate in community gardens when the garden is close-by and accessible to their homes. People are motivated to participate in gardens in order to access healthy food, connect with nature, and build relationships in their communities. Community gardens such as Og-Woi can be viewed as grassroots movements to reclaim food production, and as a response to food insecurity, increasing sustainability concerns, and community issues. This research indicates a growing need for urban agriculture, especially in areas that are "food deserts" or where socioeconomic status prevents access to healthy food. Efforts to address food insecurity and food access issues in Salt Lake City are increasing, although the research indicates that more can be done to create more equitable food policies by involving environmental justice advocates, urban planners, and other community players. The history of urban agriculture and community gardens should be considered when assessing the current needs of the community.

Joyner, L., Yagüe, B., Cachelin, A., & Rose, J. (2022). Farms and gardens everywhere but not a bite to eat? A critical geographic approach to food apartheid in Salt Lake City. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 11(2), 67–88.

<https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2022.112.013>

The authors investigate how political and economic practices have created food apartheid and the ways in which this legacy complicates efforts toward equitable urban agriculture in SLC's Westside. They partner with a small urban farm operating within a USDA-designated food desert in SLC's Westside to explore the farmers' own questions about whom their farm is serving and the farm's potential to contribute to food justice in their community. Specifically, they examined (a)

the geographic distribution of the farm's customers, and (b) the underlying sociopolitical, economic, and geographic factors, such as inequitable access to land, housing, urban agriculture, food, and transportation, that contribute to this distribution. Using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) analyses developed with community partners, they revealed spatial patterns between contemporary food insecurity and ongoing socioeconomic disparities matching 1930s residential redlining maps. Findings resonate with a critical geographic approach to food apartheid and inform a need for deeper and more holistic strategies for food sovereignty through urban agriculture in SLC.

Kou, H., Zhang, S., & Liu, Y. (2019). Community-Engaged Research for the Promotion of Healthy Urban Environments: A Case Study of Community Garden Initiative in Shanghai, China. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 16(21), 4145. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16214145>.

This article unpacks the necessary resources and steps to facilitate a successful community garden and further examines the benefits of community gardens within society. The article cites previous research showing the positive benefits that community gardening has on ecology, community cohesion, physical health, mental health, empowerment, and environmental justice. The authors use this research to develop, promote, and sustain community gardens. Through research conducted on the community, the authors were able to understand the initial stages of community gardens that need to be organized through professionals and organizations. By following the steps and gaining community support, community gardens grow to become community-run and organized. This then results in a positive impact on the community. This is relevant to the Og-Woi People's Orchard and Garden because it unpacks the steps needed to maintain and promote a garden in which the community around the garden is heavily engaged.

Mendes, W., Balmer, K., Kaethler, T., & Rhoads, A. (2008, October 15). *Using Land Inventories to Plan for Urban Agriculture: Experiences from Portland and Vancouver*. Taylor & Francis. Retrieved October 1, 2021, from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01944360802354923?scroll=top&needAccess=true>.

The authors compare municipal land inventories and potential for urban agriculture within the cities of Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, British Columbia to assess the use of city land for urban agriculture. By doing so, they were able to find that land use inventories can enable the implementation of urban agriculture into policymaking and planning. More specific results showed that the Portland land-use inventory enabled the implementation of urban agriculture into policymaking and even promoted social and ecological sustainability. Results from Vancouver were similar but fewer efforts for integration meant less public involvement and social sustainability. This study proves relevant to the Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard efforts due to the garden's dependent relationship with the Public Lands department and its impact on social sustainability.

Tharrey, M., Perignon, M., Scheromm, P., Mejean, C., & Darmon, N. (2019). Does participating in community gardens promotes sustainable lifestyles in urban settings? Design and protocol of the Jardins study. *BMC public health*, 19(1), 589. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-6815-0>.

This study examines the impact that community gardens have on the community. It examines the environmental, health, economic, and social impact that a community garden has on the participating people at the community garden. The authors examine these benefits stating that all of these factors were

positively impacted by community gardens. Environmentally, fresh plants helped stimulate the insect and soil to thrive. Physical labor and socialization helped community members maintain and improve health. Community members were able to save money and stimulate the economy through their savings. Lastly, people were able to engage with other community members over a shared interest/ passion. Overall, this study concluded that the benefits from the community garden were extremely impactful on the community being surveyed. This is relevant to the Og-Woi People's Garden and Orchard because it helps uncover more benefits that community gardens create.

Van Holstein, E. (2016). Transplanting, plotting, fencing: Relational property practices in community gardens. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 48(11), 2239–2255. <http://doi.org/10.1177/0308518x16653405>

This article explores how local governments wishing to 'green' cities and make the urban environment more 'inclusive' can promote community gardening as a means to meet policy goals. The authors explore how the positive promises of community gardening can be complicated due to their position within the greater urban landscape. Specifically, community gardeners may (re)produce property relationships across a variety of common and private property models. The author finds that gardeners may have contradictory motivations that are geared both towards community inclusion and the protection of personal interests. Finally, the author discusses how gardeners' feelings of ownership can contribute to a sense of community belonging, while also legitimizing defensive and/or exclusive spatial claims.