

**Project Proposal: Rufus King Neighborhood Community Garden**

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**Abstract**

The Rufus King Neighborhood on the northwest side of the City of Milwaukee has seen a decline in social capital and cohesiveness since the mid-1980's. Evidence indicates community gardens foster both social capital and cohesiveness. Additionally, community gardens provide health benefits, promoting well-being for participant households. Using community development frameworks, this proposal analyzes the feasibility, and potential benefits of a community garden in the Rufus King Neighborhood.

## **Rufus King Neighborhood Community Garden**

Over the last 20-30 years, the Rufus King Neighborhood has become a network of strangers. No longer do youth and adults greet each other by name, participate in neighborhood events or notice when someone is missing. During the 1980's, a neighbor could chastise a misbehaving youth and then discuss events with the parents for further discipline. The close-knit community in Rufus King Neighborhood had low incidents of youth mischief, vandalism and petty crime. Over time, the familiarity between residents has diminished. Part of this decline is now transient nature of community neighbors. Recent years have seen a change in owner-occupied to leasee-occupied properties or outright selling of homes. According to an informal interview with residents, current and past, the influx of new faces do not seem receptive to the culture of community for which the Rufus King Neighborhood was once known.

### **Community Problem**

The proposal for the Rufus King Neighborhood community garden seeks to further decline crime statistics in the primary and secondary target areas, improve social capital and build relationships between neighbors. Methodology for measuring success includes an outcome-based evaluation with logic model and post-implementation qualitative survey of residents within the target areas. Outcomes were developed based on a literature review, SWOT analysis and Logic Model.

The literature review details the history of community gardens, insight to gaining community buy-in, individual, community and societal benefits, pitfalls and cautions for community gardening and modern ideas for community gardening.

## Literature Review

The idea of community gardens was in the United States began in the 1890's and expanded during World War I, the Great Depression and World War II, as a source for "domestic food supply" (University of Missouri Extension, 2009). The idea and use of community gardens was repurposed during the 1970's to address areas of decline, poverty, health concerns, community building and social capital (University of Missouri Extension, 2009). This review explores the continuing theme of social capital, community gardening project benefits on various levels from individual to societal, and methods for measuring outcomes.

### Social Capital

Social capital, an outcome desired for the Rufus King Neighborhood community, describes the investment of community members in their community. It includes behaviors that demonstrate belonging to the community. The 2011 report, "*Developing "community" in community gardens*" further includes the strength of community networks, reciprocity, interdependency, shared values and a level of trust between community members (Firth, Maye, & Pearson, 2011).

Social capital has three classifications: bonding, bridging and linking (Firth, Maye, & Pearson, 2011 and Alaimo, Reischl, & Ober Allen, 2010).

- Bonding relates to familial, friend and neighbor connections. Individuals typically share demographic similarities, helping them identify with each other.
- Bridging is more diverse and includes acquaintances, like co-workers. At this level demographic similarity may not connect members.
- Linking describes relationships built without similarities. This classification of social capital is the link to decision makers, both political and financial.

### **Prevention and Correction**

*Community gardening, neighborhood meetings, and social capital*, a 2010 article by Katherine Alaimo, Thomas M. Reischl, and Julie Ober Allen, presents findings from their qualitative research of “...four diverse low income neighborhoods [in Flint, Michigan] with community gardens”. Their research reports a correlation between measures of social capital benefits, the influence on community behaviors ranging from national to neighborhood levels and health statistics including mortality, well-being, teen pregnancy and crime (Gold, Kennedy, Connell, & Kawachi, 2002; Lochner, Kawachi, & Kennedy, 1999)” (Alaimo, Reischl, & Ober Allen, 2010).

Qualitative survey, interviewing and group/panel discussion were presented as methods for measuring social capital. Firth, et al. and Alaimo, et al. indicate a strong community requires the presence of each classification, bonding, bridging and linking.

Bethany Rubin Henderson and Kimberly Hartsfield, authors of the 2009 article, *Is getting into the community garden business a good way to engage citizens in local government?* provides five elements required to achieve community engagement: meet community need, align with resources for implementation and sustainability, government support, land resources and commitment of funding. These criteria echo Monieca West’s requirements for development of a community-based organization in her article, *Establishing Community-Based Organizations*. Specifically, the elements mimic ‘mission and purpose’, ‘feasibility’, and ‘funding’. (West, 2009)

### **Initiation and Community Support**

Community gardens are commonly initiated by a few groups – local government, community members, or community agencies. Leon H.H. Tan and Harvey Neo’s article, *“Community in Bloom”: local participation of community gardens in urban Singapore*,

documents issues of exclusivity, land use and access, and community buy-in. Under state control through sanctioned “Residents’ Committees”, some community gardens in Singapore fail to increase social capital, specifically under the linking classification. Decision-making does not reside with the individual or group, decreasing community buy-in. Community gardens are floral or decorative, rarely producing food supply for sale or distribution.

Community gardening in Singapore is exclusionary and falls into a natural order of hierarchy according to Tan and Harvey. Three individuals/groups tend to emerge: “The “Gardener” (the main person in charge of day-to-day management of the gardens); “Garden Members” (residents who assist the “gardener” in the garden undertakings); “Community Participants” (members of the community who benefit from the garden but are not actively involved in gardening roles)” (Tan & Neo, 2009). Community participants share traits with out-groups, rarely do they interact with the gardener or garden members. Garden members tend to feel proprietary. They may attempt to set visiting hours, and insist on gated gardens. Under these conditions, community buy-in, community benefits and social capital are low.

A newer trend, backyard gardening, shares similar issues with community gardening in Singapore. *Backyard bounty: exploring the benefits and challenges of backyard garden sharing projects* by Analisa Blake and Denise Cloutier-Fisher (2009), researches the collaboration with homeowners and volunteers to create and maintain produce gardens in Canada. Similar to the social capital gained with community gardening, backyard garden sharing project individuals benefit from “...improved nutrition, physical activity, and social and psychological well-being (Blair et al. 1991, Myers 1998, Nutbeam 1998, Armstrong 2000, Brown and Jameton 2000, Hanna and

Oh 2000, Milligan et al. 2004)” (Blake & Cloutier-Fisher, 2009). Although a promising venture, several issues emerged with the practice of backyard garden sharing – roles and responsibility, distribution of the harvest, lack of volunteer partners, and proximity to homeowners.

## **Methodology**

### *Land use*

- Contact city of Milwaukee and We Energies for policy on easements for public use
- Complete permanent easement for public use agreement for filing
- Alderman Ashanti Hamilton public support and recommendation
- Complete / coordinate landscape rendering of completed space

### *Volunteers*

- Contact Rufus King High School and the University of Milwaukee environmental studies instructor for collaborative work ideas
- Volunteer request to St James Missionary Baptist Church – local church

### *Donations/funding*

- Contact Home Depot, Lowe’s, Menard’s, Hawk’s, Bluemels, Minors and Stein Gardens and Gifts for sponsorship and donations
- Make appointment to meet with Weber’s Garden Center for sponsorship and donations – local business
- Lena’s Food Market (21st & Capital Dr)
- Complete application for grant from Neighborhood Improvement Development Corporation (“Matching grants of up to \$3,000” (City of Milwaukee) for aesthetically pleasing, sustainable neighborhood projects that improve community cohesiveness)

### *Neighbors*

- Atkinson Library policy on community room use for public forums
- Door-to-door brief questionnaire on community needs
- Public forum and panel discussions on community needs and benefits of community gardening

- Qualitative survey at intervals – pre- and post- breaking ground, 1 year, 2 year, and 5 year.

*Task List*

- Demographic research
- Research benefits of community projects – specifically gardens (floral and vegetation)
- Complete community needs assessment
- Develop/re-use survey instrument for planned impact area
- Forum for community to develop SWOT analysis
- Determine project cost proposal and find funding
- Develop management toolkit for community garden
- Develop timeline for implementation

**Rufus King Neighborhood Community**

Approximate Rufus King Neighborhood borders are W. Congress Street to the north, W. Capitol Drive to the south, W. Atkinson Avenue to the west and N Green Bay Road to the east, in aldermanic district 1, police district 5, zip code 53209 (City of Milwaukee). The 53209 zip code encompasses the four municipalities in Milwaukee County: city of Milwaukee, and the affluent villages of Brown Deer, Glendale and River Hills (United States Postal Service, 2013).

United States Census Bureau, American FactFinder data from 2007-2011, indicates less than 10% of all residences within the 53209 zip code are vacant; 52.4% of all occupied homes are occupied by the homeowner, an important measure to gaining community support of the proposed project (US Census Bureau, 2012). The 2010 reported population for the 53209 zip code is 46,917; 65.3% self-identified as African American and 28.2% self-identified as Caucasian (US Census Bureau, 2012). The majority of residents in the 53209 zip code are in the labor force and self-report as

employed; 62.8% and 54.5% respectively (US Census Bureau, 2012). The table below, adapted from American FactFinder data adjusted for 2011 inflation rates, represents income range for the 53209 zip code (US Census Bureau, 2012).

American FactFinder Income Data adjusted for 2011 inflation rates

Income & Benefits	Estimate	Percentage of all residents
Total households	18,678	
Less than \$10,000	1,918	10.3%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	4,921	26.3%
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5,806	31.1%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,733	14.6%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,611	8.6%
\$100,00 to \$149,999	1,274	6.8%
\$150,000 or more	415	2.2%
Median household income (dollars)		\$33,998
Mean household income (dollars)		\$46,324

Table 1 US Census Bureau, 2012

### Community Resources

- Grocery (within 2 mile radius per Maps.Google.com using target area one address of 1970 W Olive, Milwaukee, WI 53209)
  - Lena Food Market (0.3 mi S)
  - Outpost Natural Foods (1.4 mi E)
  - Aldi (1.5 mi E)(2.0 mi NW)
  - Piggly Wiggly # 350 (1.8 mi E)
  - Trader Joe's (1.9 mi NE)
- Public Transportation (Milwaukee County, 2013)
  - Route 12 – Teutonia - Hampton
  - Route 62 – Capitol Drive
  - Route 80 – 6th Street
- Public Properties/Services and area schools (maps.google.com)
  - Rufus King High School
  - Messmer High School
  - Atkinson Library
  - Milwaukee Keenan Health Center

- Houses of Worship within 0.5 mile from target area one (maps.google.com)
  - New Hope Missionary Baptist Church
  - St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church
  - St. Mark AME Church
  - Elim Tabernacle
  - Antioch Missionary Baptist Church
  - New Covenant Temple Holy Church
  - Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
  - St. James Missionary Baptist Church
  - Powerhouse of Deliverance Church

### **Community Issue**

An informal interview conducted October 10, 2013 with Carl McKinley, 30-year resident homeowner, and James Johnson a former 25-year community homeowner until 2005, when he relocated to live with family due to declining health, indicated an increase in delinquency and vandalism. Additionally, loitering is a mutual concern; teens and young adults congregate along the backside of a low-income apartment complex adjacent to McKinley's property. Using snapshot crime statistics from late September and October 2012 versus 2013, incidents of crime in the primary and secondary target areas have actually declined (City of Milwaukee ITMD & Milwaukee Police Department, 2013). The core issue for the community, according to McKinley and Johnson, is the loss of community cohesiveness created by knowing neighbors.

### **Analysis & Planning Tools**

As part of this proposal for the Rufus King Neighborhood community garden, a SWOT analysis and Logic Model were completed. SWOT, an acronym for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, is typically depicted using graphs or diagrams,

although a narrative format works as well. SWOT is adaptable to personal and business evaluation (MindTools.com, 2013). Use of a SWOT analysis in this proposal fulfills two needs – community discussion and strategic planning. The SWOT analysis completed by the researcher is included as [Appendix 2](#); however, Wasatoh Community Gardens publication, *Community gardens. A community organizing handbook* (2010) recommends a SWOT analysis be completed by a diverse group of project participants. The SWOT analysis, Appendix 2, is from the perspective of an outsider, limited by assumptions developed from an informal interview and literature review. A community developed SWOT will include specific skills, relationships, resources of neighbors and different opportunities and threats unknown to the researcher. Further, a SWOT analysis developed by participants increases commitment and ownership of the project.

The Logic Model tool evaluates the effectiveness of existing programs or helps clarify issues and logically develop programs and projects to achieve desired outcomes. This proposal uses a Logic Model for project development, by identifying resources and needs to achieve long-term community outcomes of health and well-being, biodiversity, elimination of food scarcity, relationship development, social capital and cohesion. The logic model, included as [Appendix 3](#), was created by the researcher based on an informal interview and literature review. A logic model for this project should be developed by community members.

A Logic Model has five distinct sections: situation/issue, inputs, outputs, outcomes and external influences. Clearly defining the situation or issue on a logic model communicates the relevance of a project or program by illustrating, “...a sequence of cause-and-effect relationships” (McCawley, 2002). Statements of the issue should include who or what is affected; that issue should be fully resolved in long-term

outcomes. Inputs include every resource used to address the issue: people, money, time, materials, buildings and other real estate, technology, etc. Outputs are activities and participants. The sample in Appendix 3 includes planting, harvesting and weekly maintenance for activities. Outcomes are developed in three stages:

- Short-term, which are internal changes, usually involving increased knowledge or awareness.
- Intermediate, demonstrated by a change in behavior or commencement of a project. Intermediate outcomes are usually activity-based.
- Long-term are external, influencing a change in community – local, state, national, global, and resolves the issue statement of the logic model.

External influences, the last section of a logic model commonly are divided in two sections: assumptions and external factors. Assumptions are notations of what will happen to make the project or program successful. Appendix 3 includes cooperation, support and similar sentiment as assumptions of the project. External Factors include outside influences that effect success of the project. Notations on Appendix 3 include competition, political, police and business organization response.

### **Community Supporting Agencies**

***Milwaukee Urban Garden (“MUG”)***  
***(<http://www.milwaukeeurbangardens.org/>)***

Mission/Vision: “...a program of Groundwork Milwaukee, Milwaukee Urban Gardens serves as a nonprofit land trust dedicated to acquiring and preserving urban land and partnering with neighborhood residents to cultivate healthy gardens and communities that improve the quality of life in Milwaukee” (Milwaukee Urban Gardens , 2012).

Programs: MUG works specifically with gardening and specializes in negotiation for land use from the city of Milwaukee, fire hydrant use from Milwaukee Water Works, resources and community partnerships for “...technical advice, tools and help with organizing projects” (Milwaukee Urban Gardens , 2012).

MUG’s website has links to documents required to start a garden on city property and organizations with tips and tricks for gardening. The relationships and sponsorships developed are within the community and in some cases state-wide. The organization has government, business and community support, demonstrated on the list on the website sections: “Who We Are”, “Our Sponsors”, and “Partner Organizations” (Milwaukee Urban Gardens , 2012). The online forms for city of Milwaukee land use seem easy to follow and a contact is available for additional assistance. One form covers permit/permission for hydrant use, which is included in this report as [Appendix 4](#).

Recently merging with Groundwork Milwaukee, MUG appears to follow a visioning process described by Derek Okubu in Chapter 7 of *An Introduction to Community Development* (Okubu, 2009). Visioning is a five-step process of developing the vision, understanding trends, forces and pressures, determining community civic infrastructure, evaluating performance areas and implementing plans. (Okubu, 2009) The MUG website indicates the merger with Groundwork Milwaukee is a good fit because the principles align and increase MUG’s capacity to serve the community. Additionally, existing board members of MUG have joined the board of Groundwork Milwaukee (Milwaukee Urban Gardens , 2012). Both the reasons behind merging and procedures for merging demonstrate the visioning process – understanding trends,

determining community civic infrastructure, evaluating performance and implementing 'new' plans.

### ***Growing Power (<http://growingpower.org/>)***

**Mission:** "Growing Power transforms communities by supporting people from diverse backgrounds and the environments in which they live through the development of Community Food Systems. These systems provide high-quality, safe, healthy, affordable food for all residents in the community. Growing Power develops Community Food Centers, as a key component of Community Food Systems, through training, active demonstration, outreach, and technical assistance" (Growing Power, Inc., 2010).

**Vision:** "Inspiring communities to build sustainable food systems that are equitable and ecologically sound, creating a just world, one food-secure community at a time" (Growing Power, Inc., 2010).

**Programs:** In addition to community gardens, school gardens and community garden partnerships, Growing Power operates both Farmers Markets and a Market Basket program. The Farmers Markets operate at various sites year round, including the indoor Growing Power Winter Farmers Market in Butler, just north of W. Capitol Drive and west of N. 124<sup>th</sup> Street (Growing Power, Inc., 2010).

The Market Basket program delivers "safe, healthy and affordable produce" (Growing Power, Inc., 2010) from Growing Power gardens or the Rainbow Farmer's Cooperative to Milwaukee, Madison and Chicago area residents weekly. The website describes the venture as "... a cross between a mobile grocery store and a community supported agriculture (CSA) program" (Growing Power, Inc., 2010). Orders for baskets can be placed online or by leaving a message on a general hotline. Market basket costs in the Milwaukee area range from \$9.00 to \$27.00. Four baskets are available for

purchase and designed to last a week. Three baskets contain both fruits and vegetables for either large or small households or a fourth option is the fruit only basket. One basket mentioned above contains fruits and vegetables organic certified and sustainably grown.

***Neighborhood Improvement Development Corporation (“NIDC “)***  
***(<http://city.milwaukee.gov/NIDC>)***

Mission/Vision: “NIDC works with City departments, community-based agencies, financial institutions, developers, local foundations, and most importantly, residents, to improve Milwaukee’s neighborhoods. NIDC is affiliated with the City of Milwaukee’s Department of City Development” (City of Milwaukee).

**Programs:**

- Home Rehabilitation – Loans to eligible-income homeowners for “code-related work” within the Community Development Block Grant Area. (City of Milwaukee)
- Rental Rehabilitation – Loans for investors agreeing to accept low-income residents. Properties must be city owned foreclosures or within Targeted Investment Neighborhoods.
- Healthy Neighborhoods Initiatives – partnership with Greater Milwaukee Foundation to encourage “neighbors and homeowners to invest in their neighborhoods and position them as good places to live” (City of Milwaukee).
- Tax Incremental Districts – Loan resources generated through a “...financing tool that enables the City to borrow against the growth of tax base in” (City of Milwaukee).
- Emergency Loan Program – Loan program for emergencies to make homes habitable. The Homeowners’ Emergency Loan Program “...is not available for maintenance, code violations, or other work that is not a true emergency” (City of Milwaukee).

- Neighborhood Stabilization - limits vacant and foreclosed homes through purchasing program.
- Community Improvement Projects – “Matching grants of up to \$3,000” (City of Milwaukee) for aesthetically pleasing, sustainable neighborhood projects that improve community cohesiveness.

The NIDC website is embedded in the City of Milwaukee website under the Department of City Development webpage. NIDC has an extensive list of programs, with differing criteria for eligibility, found by using the hyperlinks to maneuver from program to program webpage.

Webpage information does not indicate that NIDC has the organizational model of a community development corporation, with members from the community, according to Monieca West in Chapter 7 of *An Introduction to Community Development*. Programs implemented by NIDC, seem to follow a Public–Private Partnership (“PPPS”) model. PPPS exist on three levels outsourcing (contracting), privatization (sale of public assets) and the mix of those two. On each of these levels government and the private sectors create an agreement for use of public assets by private industry (West, 2009).

### **Costs and Funding**

An assumption of this project is that monetary funds and equipment required will be donated by foundations, local businesses, grants and community members. Additionally, labor required for the project will be supplied by community members and volunteers in close proximity to the target areas delineated on [Appendix 1](#).

Project plants and seeds are estimates based on a suggested garden layout ([Table 1](#)) created by Brahim Gaddour, a project supporter and avid gardener. The American

Community Gardening Association does not recommend garden plot sizes, instead suggesting that determination be made by community gardeners. This proposal uses roughly 8% (4,000 square feet) of the larger target area, which exceeds 47,700 square feet. A plot of this size requires lots of seeds, seedlings, and plants. Costs estimates are dependent on produce planted and is difficult to estimate without that information from the community.

### **Recommendations/Considerations**

Community gardens are a participative practice that has lasted several decades in the United States. Research indicates communities and individuals benefit from community gardening in increased social capital and cohesion, food supplement supply, crime rate reduction and health and wellbeing.

Implementing a community garden in the Rufus King Neighborhood community may address the issues of low social capital and cohesion, youth mischief and vandalism. This proposal relies on several assumptions of participation, desired outcomes and available funding and land. However, the Rufus King Neighborhood community has resources available through supporting organizations to bring the project to fruition.

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## Appendix 1

### REPRESENTATIONS OF PROPOSED AREA



Proposal Area:

Rufus King  
Neighborhood  
20<sup>th</sup> & Olive  
Milw. 53209

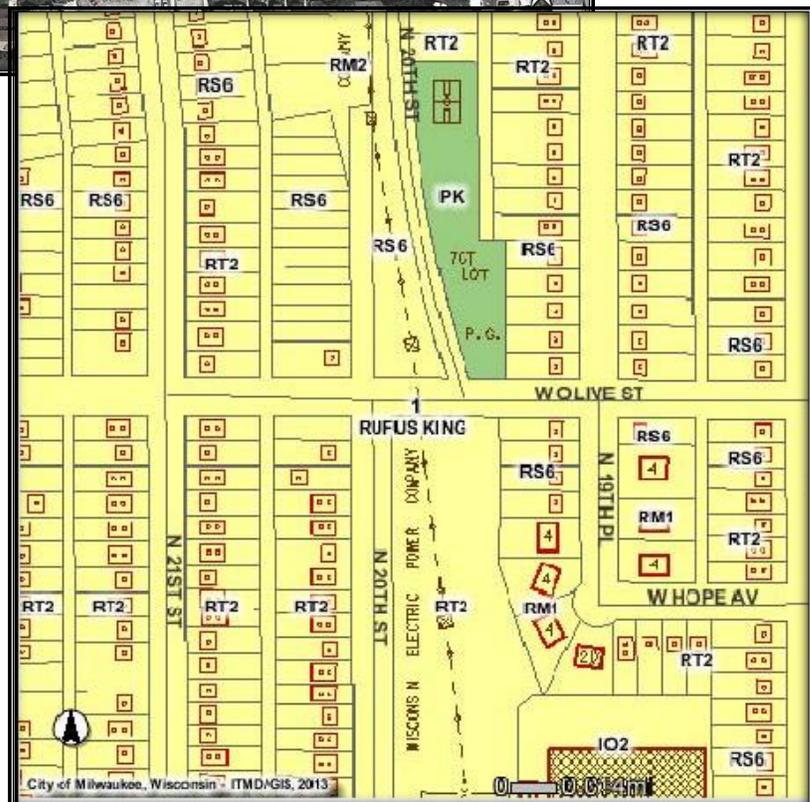
Planned Impact  
Boundaries:

N: W Congress St  
S: W Fiebrantz St  
E: 19<sup>th</sup> St  
W: 21<sup>st</sup> St

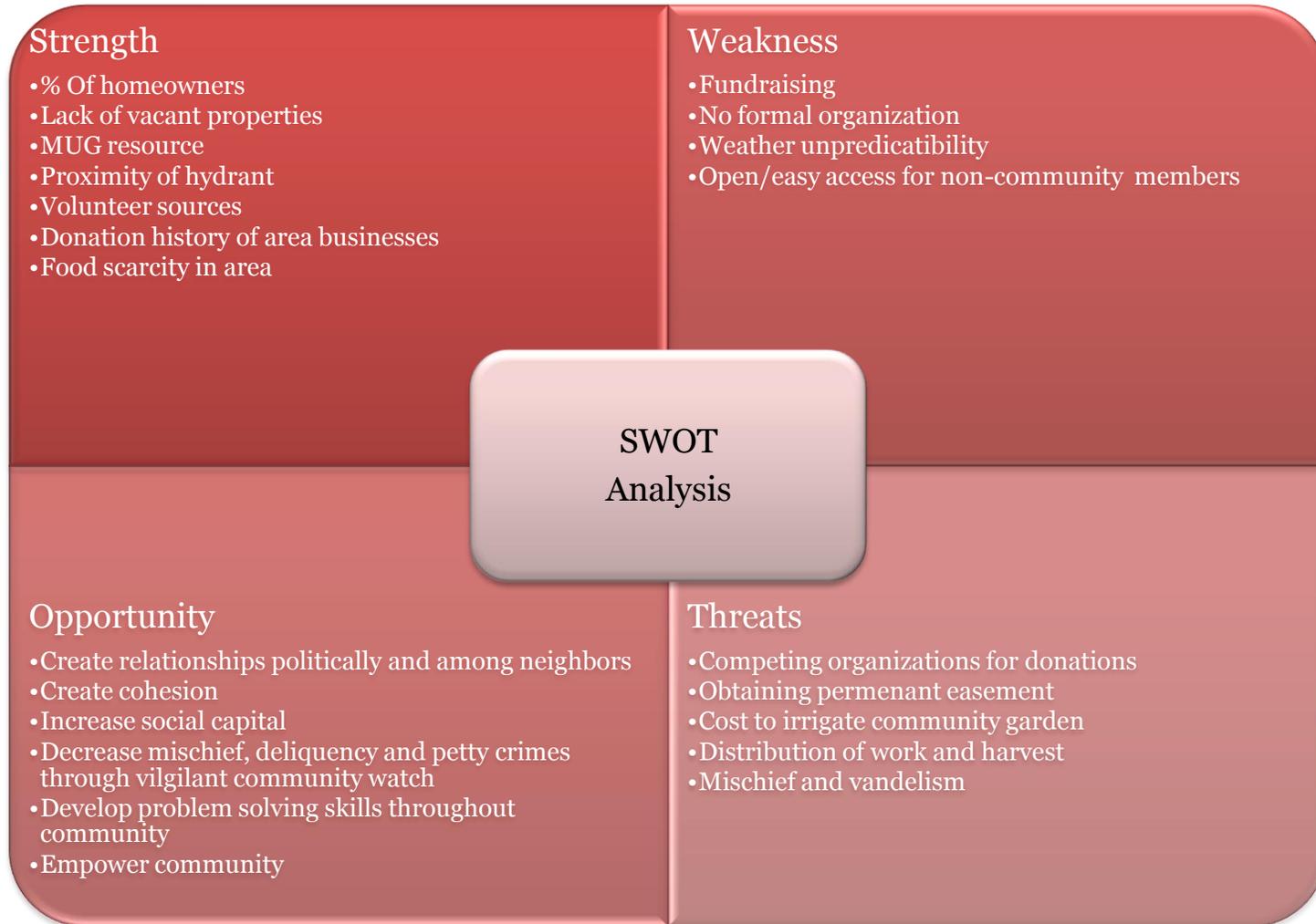
Proposal Area:

Land Information

- ❖ Target 1
  - City of Milwaukee
  - 1970 W Olive
  - Park Zoning
  - Tax Key: 2440001100
- ❖ Target 2
  - WI Electric Power Co.
  - 1968 W Fiebrantz
  - RT2 Zoning (2 Family - Residential)
  - Tax Key: 2441001100



## Appendix 2



**Appendix 3**

RUFUS KING NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY GARDEN LOGIC MODEL

Situation: Loss of community cohesiveness and decrease of social capital

Inputs	Outputs		Outcomes -- Impact		
	Activities	Participation	Short	Medium	Long
Volunteer hours  Material donations Garden equipment Garden seeds/plants Garden compost Garden sod/soil/fertilizer  Garden boxes or raw material to create  Monetary donations  Land easement Hydrant use rights Signage  Community meeting space Forums Development meetings Quarterly meetings  Marketing materials Flyers Surveys Meeting minutes Website/social media Free radio/tv ads	Property clearance  Planting season  Harvesting season  Forum including local legislators, businesses and media  Community survey report  Workshops by area garden centers  Weekly care day	Community gardeners  Community harvest recipients  High school volunteers  Church volunteers  Local business volunteers  Supporting Agencies  Media  Legislators  City of Milwaukee and/or We Energies	Community acknowledges lack of social capital  Community acknowledges lack of cohesion  Community learns about community gardening benefits and desire cohesion, social capital and healthy food option  Community believes their efforts will bring desired change  Community acknowledges that knowing each other may decrease delinquency, mischief and petty crime	Community members volunteer hours  Community members in leadership roles – organizing and planning garden projects  Community members participate in workshops  Community members seek out donations  Community members share garden news and developments  Community members acknowledges increase in social capital and cohesion  Community members acknowledges decrease in delinquency, mischief and petty crime – confirmed by crimes statistics in Police District 5 reporting	Increase in property values as a result of community garden influence on homeowner property upkeep  Health and well-being of community members improves  Biodiversity & decrease in food scarcity  Food Assistance to low income households in community  Relationships created with legislators and police department Relationships created with local leaders – places of worship, local businesses, schools and public library  Increase in social capital and cohesion

**Assumptions**

Community members want to feel connected to each other  
Community members will participate  
Local business and organizations will support project monetarily and through volunteering  
Activities done together increase social cohesion  
Social capital can be increased through community projects  
A permanent easement can be obtained for either target area one or two

**External Factors**

Competing community gardens/Competing organizations seeking funding from donors  
Local legislators  
Local police department  
We Energies  
Community organization not fully formed  
Buy in by community members

## Appendix 4

### SAMPLE 2013 APPLICATION FOR FIRE HYDRANT PERMIT

#### 2013 Application for Fire Hydrant Permit

If you have trouble filling out this form,  
please contact us for assistance 414-431-1585.



#### Garden Location

Address: (approximate if you don't know exactly) 1970 W Olive

Size -- square feet of beds or garden area you will water: 4,000

**Location of Fire Hydrant:** Please fill out the Milwaukee Water Works form on the other side

#### Garden Contact (the person responsible for organizing the garden)

Name: Carl McKaley

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Acknowledgement and Signature of Garden Contact

The garden group agrees not to harm or alter the hydrant including any alteration to the coupling to change it from a "hand carry" to a hose application. The garden group will pay for any damages to the hydrant caused by such actions by anyone in the group.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Contact Information for the Person Responsible for Paying the Hydrant Invoice

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Street address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Hydrant Permit Fee

Hand Carry (Hydrant is across the street or alley from garden): \$8/1000 sq ft of area to be watered	\$ <u>32.00</u>
Irrigable: (Hydrant is on the same side of the street as garden): \$21/1000 sq ft of area to be watered	\$ _____
Water Works charge to installation spigot	\$ <u>65</u>
Groundwork/MUG service charge	\$ <u>15</u>
Total Fee:	<u>112.00</u>

#### Make checks payable to Groundwork Milwaukee

Please note that the basic fees are established by the Wisconsin Public Service Commission.

Please fill out and return this form and the Water Works Application Form (other side) to:

Groundwork/Milwaukee Urban Gardens, 1845 North Farwell Avenue, Suite 100, Milwaukee, WI 53202

# Milwaukee Water Works

## Milwaukee Water Works Urban Gardening Site Hydrant Use Permit Application

Address of Site: 1970 W Olive

Requested Start date: April       New Site or  Previously Gardened Site

Requesting Organization:  MUG or  UW Extn       Hand Carry or  Irrigable

Gardening Group Name: Rufus King Neighborhood

Site Operator/Contact Person: Carl McKinley      Phone Number: [REDACTED]

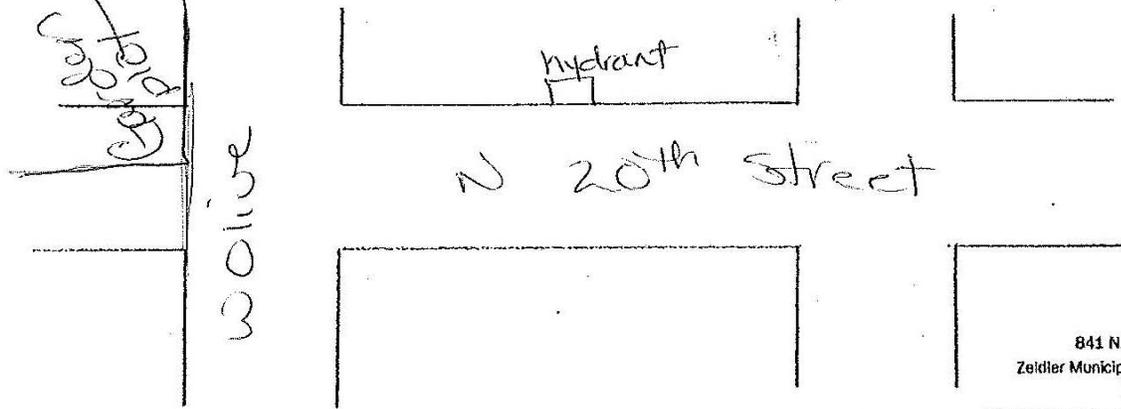
Address of Site Operator: [REDACTED]      E-Mail Address: [REDACTED]

Area of Garden: 4,000 sq ft

Plant Types grown at this site: vegetables

Requested Hydrant Location: mid-block      Hydrant Number: unknown

Sketch of Site: Please label the streets, location of garden and hydrant requested



841 N. Broadway  
Zeitler Municipal Building  
Room 409  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202  
[www.water.mpw.net](http://www.water.mpw.net)

Safe, Abundant Drinking Water.

## Appendix 5

### SAMPLE NOTIFICATION OF SURVEY

Adapted from Utah State University's Community Needs Assessment Survey Guide

## Community Needs Survey

Dear Rufus King Neighbors,

Beginning (date), you will be asked to share your assessment of the community. This is the chance to point out what you think is right or wrong with the community.

The survey covers a wide range of topics:

- Community involvement
- Economic development
- Community resources
- Community environment
- Community services

This survey will help develop steps to improve the Rufus King Neighborhood. Your input is vital to increasing services, activities and community improvements.

A forum will be scheduled to review results and develop a plan for community improvements. Don't miss out! Plan to be involved in the development and prosperity of the Rufus King Neighborhood.



**Community Starts with You!**

**Get involved to improve the Rufus King Neighborhood**

Questions:

XXXXXXXX (414) XXX-XXXX  
Rufus King Resident

XXXXXXXX (414) XXX-XXXX  
Rufus King Resident

XXXXXXXX (414) XXX-XXXX  
Rufus King Resident

## Appendix 6

### SAMPLE SURVEY

**Adapted from Utah State University's Community Needs Assessment Survey Guide**

- 1. How would you rate each of the following services in the Rufus King Neighborhood?**  
(Excellent, Good, Fair, Poor, No Answer)

**Services**

	E	G	F	P	NA
a. Law Enforcement					
b. Fire Protection					
c. Ambulance Service					
d. Emergency 911					
e. Mental Health Service					
f. Garbage Collection					
g. Roads/Highways/Streets					
h. Snow Removal					
i. Parks And Recreation					
j. Sidewalks/Pedestrian Safety					
k. Street Lighting					
l. MCTS Bus Service					
m. Library Service					
n. Postal Service					

- 2. Which, if any, are problems in your neighborhood?**  
(Yes, No, Unknown)

	Y	N	U
a. Vacant lots			
b. Condition of houses			
c. Cost of housing			
d. Vandalism			
e. Burglaries			
f. Recreational drug use			
g. Gangs			
h. Street parking too restricted			
i. Other (please list_)			

**Table 1**

**Plant & Seed Purchasing List**

**Suggested Garden layout**

Proposed Area 4,000 sq ft

Area divisions 100 sq. ft. per square

Tomatoes	Turnip Greens	Mustard Greens	Chilli Peppers	Green Peppers	Radishes	80 Plants/section
	Turnip Greens	Mustard Greens	Chilli Peppers	Green Peppers	Radishes	80 Plants/section
	Roma	Beefstake	Cherry	Yellow	Heirloom	50 Plants/section
	Roma	Beefstake	Cherry	Yellow	Heirloom	50 Plants/section
	Parsley	Celery	Red Onions	Chives	Basil	2 Ounces Seed
	Mint	Oregano	Thyme	White Onions	Yellow Onions	2 Ounces Seed
	Corn	Corn	Corn	Corn	Corn	600 Seeds/section
	Sun Flowers	Sun Flowers	Sun Flowers	Sun Flowers	Sun Flowers	50 Seeds/section

**Table 2 Prepared by Brahim Gaddour - RKN Advocate & Avid Gardner**