

# Neighborhood Farm Initiative



## COMMUNITY GARDEN CENSUS

FALL 2010

A report on the state of community gardening in DC

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DC's  
**FIELD  
TO  
FORK**  
NETWORK

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## Introduction

Urban agriculture is growing in Washington DC. From restaurants with raised beds to gardens on apartment rooftops, from the Obama's organic garden on the White House lawn to families growing their own food at home, this diverse movement has enormous potential.

It's not just about growing food: "Urban agriculture involves land use decisions, nutritious meals at schools, employment and job training, food processing and delivery, the creation of clean green working spaces in urban areas, citywide systems of composting waste, and much more."<sup>1</sup>

Here, we focus on one subset of urban agriculture: community gardens. Community gardens are publicly held green spaces dedicated specifically to food production. The goals of the Neighborhood Farm Initiative's Community Garden Census are threefold:

- to provide readily accessible information so that DC residents can find gardens in their neighborhoods;
- to provide a blueprint of best practices for garden management and structure; and
- to facilitate resource-sharing and information between gardens.

Prior to our first community garden census (conducted in Fall 2009), there were no existing statistics that definitively assessed the total number of gardening units or area of public land under cultivation in the District of Columbia. The 2009 report established baseline data which can be used to assess annual change in number of community gardens, area cultivated, and active usage over time.

In 2010, we will be expanding the report in order to make the information more useful and accessible to a wide variety of DC residents. This report is a summary of the full report, which will be released in the summer of 2011. In the summary of our report, we've included four case studies and a summary of best practices.

As we work on finalizing the full report in the coming months, we'd love to hear your feedback! Please email [NeighborhoodFarm@gmail.com](mailto:NeighborhoodFarm@gmail.com) with questions, suggestions, and leads on new gardens.

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<sup>1</sup> Rinehard, Lee. "Urban Farms Cultivate Food and Community." *Start a Farm in the City*. 2009:2.

## What does DC's community gardening landscape look like currently?

There are currently 36 community gardens in Washington DC.

Ward 1	Common Good City Farm, Kalorama
Ward 2	Independence, Temple, West End
Ward 3	Fort Reno, Friendship, Glover-Archbald, Melvin Hazen, Newark Street, Whitehaven
Ward 4	Blair Road, Emery, Fort Stevens, Peabody, Rock Creek, Takoma, Twin Oaks
Ward 5	Mamie D. Lee Community Garden, Montana, Washington Youth Garden
Ward 6	Green East, SEED, Hill East, Hilton, Kings Court, Lovejoy, Pomegranate, Virginia Ave., Waterside, Wylie Street
Ward 7	Fort Dupont, Kingman Park-Rosedale, Lederer Youth Garden
Ward 8	Fort Stanton, Shipley

### 2010 Community Garden Data

<b>Total number of plots/gardeners</b>	1816
<b>Total Acreage under cultivation</b>	~26.5 acres
<b>Total Number of Community Gardens</b>	<b>36</b> (+1 from 2009)*

\*In 2010 DC gained 2 new community gardens (SEED and Shipley) and lost 1 (Barry Farm)

### Methodology

Data was gathered through in-person visits to each garden during the fall harvest season, when it was expected most gardeners would be present. During each garden visit, volunteers and interns conducted interviews with garden managers and a random sample of present community gardeners whenever possible. If unavailable for an in-person interview, follow-up interviews with garden managers were conducted through phone and email contact.

Community garden managers were asked a specific set of questions that included information regarding the management structure of their garden, plot utilization data, and length of waiting list (if applicable). Community gardeners were asked questions to determine how, what, and why people garden in DC, and to learn how the community gardening experience can be affected by the management practices at each garden.

In 2009, volunteers walked the perimeter of each garden while marking waypoints with a GPS device. In 2010, only new gardens were mapped as no existing gardens experienced an increase in cultivated acreage over the 2010 growing season.

## **Management structure**

Managers were interviewed for every garden in DC with the intention of gaining insight into the overall management structure of the garden and to determine a blueprint of best practices for community garden management. Most gardens are organized similarly, with an elected manager and executive board.

However, there are several gardens that do not have boards at all, and they often have managers who volunteer for the position. In such cases the manager alone monitors accounts, plot dispersal, and plot inspection. This often occurs in gardens with less involvement from gardeners and the community. In these instances, the determination by one gardener to keep the garden running until there is greater interest in these positions by gardeners is common. In gardens such as these, many of the managers that were interviewed had been in their position for upwards of ten years.

There were a few gardens which, despite having dedicated management teams, experienced a poor sense of community, which in turn seems to impair the cohesiveness and success of the garden as a whole. This indicates that a successful garden is not solely dependent on good management structure, but also on the ability of the managers and gardeners to create and maintain a strong sense of community. To this end, NFI's Community Garden Census also asked questions to determine how the managers communicated with their gardeners and how they facilitated communication between gardeners. Managers were also asked whether or not their gardens had mandatory garden-wide workdays or community meetings.

There was a positive correlation between the frequency of workdays and meetings and the strength of the sense of community among gardeners. Having visited the gardens during some of these workdays and parties, it is clear that these gatherings facilitate communication and camaraderie. It is important to keep in mind, though, that these types of events require a time commitment from all involved, and in some communities (especially predominantly working class neighborhoods) gardeners may have little outside time to devote to their gardening efforts beyond actually working their garden plots.

## **To obtain a community garden plot**

In 2010, a vast majority of community gardens in DC have waiting lists of aspiring gardeners wanting plots. Procedures to obtain a garden plot varies by garden, though gardens often request mail or email so that you may be added to their list. Most gardens operate on first-come, first-serve basis, although some hold a lottery to randomize the selection process. Please contact an individual garden for any distance/residency requirements and its plot acquisition procedure.

Our table listing DC's community gardens, garden manager contact information, garden fees, and waiting list data is updated annually online at:

[www.fieldtoforknetwork.org/community-gardens/chart](http://www.fieldtoforknetwork.org/community-gardens/chart)

## **Resource-sharing**

NFI researched resource-sharing across community gardens within the District as well as among gardeners within individual community gardens.

As for sharing resources across gardens, current census results indicate that there is little sharing of resources or coordination between gardens outside of the Capitol Hill community, which is well organized through the Capitol Hill Community Garden Land Trust. (See case study for more information.)

One purpose of the census is to help establish connections which will facilitate resource-sharing between DC's community gardens, and has the potential to inform a coordinated land management strategy for urban agriculture in DC. Each community garden has developed with its own distinct culture and values, and it is not assumed that "Best Practices" could (or should) be implemented blindly across the board without closer examination. However, if garden managers were to regularly communicate with each other, their individual efforts could be coordinated, allowing each garden to be inspired by other gardens' successes.

Currently, within community gardens, communal infrastructure varies dramatically across the District – some gardens have deer fencing, tool sheds with communal tools, communal composting systems, picnic tables, watering systems, fruit tree orchards, shade trees and chairs/benches, and/or dumping areas for coordinated deliveries of woodchips, manure, or "Leafgro" compost. Other gardens simply have individual buckets to collect rainwater and exhibit no signs of communal infrastructure.

Certain garden management structures allow for fundraising committees, grant-writing activities, coordinated donation of gardeners' surplus harvest, communal tool procurement, garden social events, educational programming for youth or adults, hosting school field trips, or other community-building activities. Other gardens are comprised of individual gardeners who seldom interact with one another.

By allowing gardeners and garden managers to recognize that their garden is one of almost 40 such sites in the District alone, the Community Garden Census has helped to establish the connections that will encourage future resource-sharing between and among DC's community gardens.

### **Interviews with Gardeners**

Gardeners were interviewed to gain insight into:

- why they choose to garden,
- why they keep gardening,
- how they garden, and
- how they learned the gardening techniques they employ.

These questions and others were designed to understand the motivations of community gardeners. NFI aims to discover which benefits of urban agriculture are the most motivating for gardeners. For example, are many residents turning to community gardening in recent times of economic recession out of necessity, or do the majority of gardeners join community gardens for the physical and mental health benefits? The garden census also collects voluntarily-disclosed demographic information about the participants such as age, race, gender, and profession in order to discover who has the greatest access to and/or the most interest in community gardening. Through this information, DC's urban agriculture movement can begin to understand who is benefitting from the movement and examine the reasons why.

Additionally, NFI hopes to learn whether community gardens that offer educational programming and social activities for youth and/or adults are more attractive to prospective first-time gardeners than gardens without measurable and established community-building activities. Is there a difference in length of plot retention by new gardeners correlated with such activities?

Finally, NFI hopes the waiting list data gathered through the garden census will be used to present a convincing case to relevant government agencies for the creation of more community gardens in the District. Finding suitable land is always the first barrier to starting a new community garden, and by reserving a portion of public land for this use, that barrier could be lifted.

## Gardener Trends

### How do most gardeners learn to grow?

Almost all gardeners reported that they had learned to garden from their parents and other family members during childhood, which indicates the importance of involving children in gardening projects.

### How long have people been gardening?

Responses varied considerably, with respondents indicating that they have been gardening in DC anywhere from less than a year to 25 years.

The average DC gardener has been active in their plot for 12 years. In other words, many gardeners are dedicated, long-term community gardeners.

### Why do people garden?

- Most respondents replied that they garden purely because they enjoy doing so.
- Their next most common response was that they gardened in order to eat better, followed by physical exercise.
- Other responses include beautification of the community, interest in local foods, and community engagement.

## Case Studies

Four case studies are included in this report in order to highlight a few examples of successful gardening activities throughout DC. The four gardens or gardening organizations highlighted here were chosen to give a sample of various organizing techniques that can be employed when structuring a community garden.

Though determining the success of individual gardening projects will be dependent on each group's own objectives, here we identify several general indicators of a successful community garden:

- Strong community interest
- A dedicated management team
- Access to resources and networking
- High rates of participation in garden committees

### What do people grow in DC?

Most commonly grown
Squash
Herbs
Greens like spinach, arugula, lettuce, cabbage, kale, collard greens

DC gardeners also grow	
Artichokes	Eggplant
Lima beans	Carrots
Radishes	Melons
Sweet corn	Berries
Lemongrass	Okra
Garlic	Peas
Leeks	Huckleberry
Cotton	Broccoli
Soybeans	Cucumber
Peppers	Peanuts
Beans	Sweet potatoes
Onions	Oriental vegetables

## Newark Street Community Garden

Newark Street Community Garden is one of the biggest and most clearly structured community gardens in DC. It is located in Ward 3 at the intersection of 39th St & Newark St NW on land held by DC Department of Parks and Recreation.

The garden is over 36 years old, with a cultivated area of 2.2 acres, plenty of grassy open space, and a view overlooking the National Cathedral. Newark Street Community Garden is a beautiful place to spend time and has been certified as a wildlife habitat by the National Wildlife Federation.

The garden plots themselves number around 190-200 and are about 15'x15' in size. Many of them have been fenced in by previous gardeners due to issues with deer. The garden has been entirely organic since 2003.

Newark Street Community Garden has many beneficial partnerships and resources that have aided in its development and expansion. Through a partnership with [Casey Trees](#), a variety of fruit trees were planted in the community area. A local youth organization has built several large compost units for Newark Street as part of a community service project. Gardeners themselves have planted communal raspberries, blackberries, and other fruit around the borders of the garden.

The garden is **organized into committees of volunteer gardeners** who oversee aspects of the garden such as community composting, garden potlucks, tool maintenance, water pipe & hose spigot maintenance, partnerships with local food pantries for donation of surplus produce, scheduling deliveries of wood chips, and more. If gardeners opt out of volunteer work they must pay a higher plot fee, a policy that ensures high participation in committees.

Gardeners are held strictly accountable for the maintenance of their plots. Demand for Newark Street garden plots is high (the waitlist fluctuates around 80 people), so gardens tend to be very well-maintained. The Rules Committee checks garden plots several times during the growing season to be sure that all plots are being utilized. If a plot appears in violation of the rules or appears abandoned, gardeners are notified and given one week to improve. If gardeners do not comply after one week, they are given one more and then evicted from the garden if they fail to comply.<sup>2</sup>

Due to strong community interest in the garden, a dedicated management team, access to resources and networking, and significant participation in committees by gardeners, Newark Street is a model garden for those looking to start a new community garden.

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<sup>2</sup> Newark Street Community Garden Manager. Personal Interview. 2 October 2010.



## Common Good City Farm

Common Good City Farm is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, operating as an urban farm and education center. Common Good sits on what was once the baseball field at Gage-Eckington Elementary School. When the DC Public School closed in June 2008, the grounds were abandoned. Simultaneously, the 7th Street Garden (which ran from 2007 to 2009 - a joint project of Liz Falk and Susan Ellsworth, with help from the Shaw Ecovillage's EcoDesign Corps at Bread for the City's Shaw site) was looking for a new home.

The LeDroit Park Civic Association and residents of the area invited the 7th Street Garden to operate its programs serving low-income residents on the grounds of the former school. In October 2008, the 7th Street Garden became Common Good City Farm and began growing food and community at their new site.<sup>3</sup>

Currently, the farm serves as a demonstration site where people can get hands on training in food production, nutrition, and sustainability. For example, Green Tomorrows is Common Good's program that provides fresh food to low-income individuals or families in DC in exchange for educational opportunities. Program participants do hands-on work on the farm in exchange for produce; similar to a "work for food" program, this is a "learn for food" program.

Currently, the farm is in the third year of a three-year agreement, a "license to occupy" from the District of Columbia's Office of Property Management that must be renewed this year. On the other part of the site, the Deputy Mayor's Office of Planning and Economic Development is developing a multi-use recreational green space, which will include a playground, dog park, playing field, and community garden plots.

The Common Good example shows that **working with city government requires patience and attention to detail**. For instance, in order to build an outdoor wooden structure on the property, the organization and the contractor worked for 7 months to gather the necessary permits and involved at least 4 different government offices. However, staff found that having a responsive ally working in government offices is essential to navigating these protracted processes.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> "Our History." Common Good City Farm. 15 January 2011.

<sup>4</sup> Ellsworth, Spencer. Personal Interview. 17 January 2011.

## City Blossoms

City Blossoms is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization based in Washington DC and Baltimore, committed to utilizing community gardens as outreach mechanisms. Working primarily with children and youth, City Blossoms focuses on activating community spaces through gardening while promoting art education.

Founders of City Blossoms, Lola Bloom and Rebecca Lemos, began working together in CentroNia's school garden in Columbia Heights more than ten years ago. In 2003 they became City Blossoms, and have now worked with more than a thousand children in eight gardens throughout DC and Baltimore.

In addition to working directly with local children in gardens through both short-term workshops and long-term commitments, City Blossoms also offers consulting services for groups looking to start their own gardens. They are also in the process of developing a bilingual curriculum tailored to the standards and learning goals of area schools.

Partnering with Alliance for a Healthier Generation, City Blossoms has recently put together a guide to starting School Gardens. The guide outlines tips for planning and launching a garden, as well as ideas for learning activities that work well in a garden setting. A pdf version of the document is available on their website.

City Blossoms has had success in acquiring land through direct leases with private landowners and housing developments, in addition to partnerships with schools and community centers.<sup>5</sup> Although land tenure is a common roadblock to forming long-term gardening projects in cities like DC, **partnerships with places that already have control of the land is a great way to increase the permanence of a gardening project.**

DC Parks and Recreation has initiated demonstration gardens in every recreation center in DC, and would love to work with community members interested in gardening at their local recreation center. Contact your recreation center, or get in touch with Kelly Melsted (Kelly.Melsted@dc.gov) for more information on this opportunity.

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<sup>5</sup> Bloom, Lola. Personal Interview. 21 January 2011.

## Capitol Hill Community Garden Land Trust

The Capitol Hill Community Garden Land Trust is a 501(c)3 non-profit that was established to take ownership of the parcel of land where the King's Court Community Garden is located. Before the creation of the King's Court garden (founded in 1997), the land was a vacant back-alley lot.

With help from a local City Council member, special legislation was passed to waive back-taxes on the property and allow the landholder to donate the land free of a land-transfer charge. The Land Trust now officially holds title to this land, as well as the land of a second garden, the Hill East Community Garden. Both lots were donated to the Land Trust, and as long as the space is used for community gardening, have been exempt from future property taxes by the DC Council.

Designed as part of the L'Enfant Street Plan, this neighborhood has a unique layout that creates the interior lots where the four gardens are housed. **Because the alley access roads are less than thirty feet wide, DC Code prohibits the construction of buildings on the lots. Undesired by developers, some of these lots remained vacant and unmanaged.**<sup>6</sup> Through the creation of their community gardens, the Land Trust and garden members have transformed blighted land into healthy and productive community spaces.

The inability to develop these lots with buildings has played an important role in the Land Trust's ability to acquire and maintain ownership of the garden space. While this particular design for interior lots is believed to be specific to this section of the city, it seems likely that there are other lots throughout DC with similar development restrictions. If identified, the Land Trust's model for land acquisition could be followed, offering a chance for more gardeners to secure land in their own communities.

DC Code 48-402 mandates that the city keep current inventory of all vacant lots and encourage the production of food on vacant land, by enacting policies and programs that encourage landowners to donate land for cultivation. Property tax rates also serve as incentive for property owners to turn blighted land into useful space – blighted land is taxed at 10%, vacant land at 5%, and occupied land between 0.85 and 1.85%.

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<sup>6</sup> Taylor, Pat. Personal Interview. 18 November 2010.

## Best Practices for Community Gardening

- Confirm a water supply.<sup>7</sup> Though securing land for a community garden may be the biggest hurdle in creating a new garden, a reliable supply of water is just as important. If there is no existing water source in the garden space, arrangements can often be made with neighbors or nearby businesses to utilize their water supply.
- Test your soil! Urban environments are home to many potential soil contaminants, notably lead and arsenic. These substances are heavy metals that accumulate in soils, and can be especially toxic to children and pregnant women.<sup>8</sup> Before you start gardening, make sure the soil is safe. If soil contaminants are a problem in your garden space, using raised beds is a viable alternative.
- Have an organizational structure for your community garden.<sup>9</sup> Be sure to identify committed leaders and develop a set of ground rules or garden bylaws. Deciding who gets priority for plot space, setting plot fees, and deciding the fate of neglected plots is important. Clearly communicating these expectations to all gardeners is essential.
- Be an active and positive addition to your surrounding community.<sup>10</sup> Becoming allies with other neighborhood organizations (such as churches or housing associations) will be advantageous in the long run. Working together on projects with community organizations can be mutually beneficial, and becoming known and appreciated in the neighborhood will be helpful in maintaining the use of your land.
- Coordinate with other local community gardens. Figure out who else is out there so you can collaborate and share resources. Coordination among gardeners can help reduce costs and labor.

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<sup>7</sup> Taylor, Pat. Personal Interview. 18 November 2010.

<sup>8</sup> “Urban Soils and Soil Testing: Avoiding Lead & Other Heavy Metals.” *Start a Farm in the City*. 2009: 9.

<sup>9</sup> Taylor, Pat. Personal Interview. 18 November 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Rollins, Carl. 14 December 2010.

## Visions for Urban Agriculture in DC

Urban agriculture initiatives, such as community gardens, seek to increase local production and consumption of healthy foods. Such projects may focus on different objectives, ranging from environmental education and childhood development to urban renewal and improved food security for low-income communities, or the objective may simply be neighbors finding a common space to each grow a portion of their family's food. Whatever the ultimate goal of each gardening project, all efforts can be enhanced by working together to transform the DC landscape into a fertile environment for urban agriculture.

What would might collaboration look like? Some visions from people in the field include:

- Active and flourishing community gardening space at every recreation center in DC.<sup>11</sup>
- Initiatives to open up school gardens to the community during summer months, when school is not in session and the growing season is at its peak.<sup>12</sup>
- Building new gardens where playgrounds already exist - playgrounds often have extra land and already have a community of families utilizing the space.<sup>13</sup>
- Seeking partnerships with local churches and religious organizations, many of which already have programs to distribute food in their neighborhoods, as well as space to build new gardens.<sup>14</sup>
- Establishing a government-based organization to streamline the process for creating new urban agriculture projects and protecting land from industrial development.<sup>15</sup>
- Concentrating efforts for new gardening projects in areas considered food deserts, to enhance access to fresh and healthy produce.

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<sup>11</sup> Melsted, Kelly. Personal Interview. 2 February 2011.

<sup>12</sup> Toscano, Laura. Personal Interview. 27 January 2011.

<sup>13</sup> Toscano, Laura. Personal Interview. 27 January 2011.

<sup>14</sup> Rollins, Carl. Personal Interview. 14 December 2010.

<sup>15</sup> Rollins, Carl. Personal Interview. 14 December 2010.

## Useful Government Resources

- DC DPR and National Park Service
  - Put together a list of publicly owned land in DC

<http://www.capitalspace.gov/>
- DC Department of Parks and Recreation
  - Community Garden & Beehive Program

<http://dpr.dc.gov/DC/DPR/Facilities+and+Permits/Recreation+Facilities#4>
- DC Department of Real Estate Services
  - Lists vacant lots

<http://dres.dc.gov/DC/DRES/Services/Property+Search>
- DC Office of Tax and Revenue
  - Recorder of Deeds

<http://otr.cfo.dc.gov/otr/frames.asp?doc=https://gov.propertyinfo.com/DC-Washington/>
- DC Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
  - Regulate land use and development

<http://dcra.dc.gov/DC/DCRA>
- DC CODE - Food Production and Urban Gardens Program
  - Division VIII General Laws*
  - Title 48 Food and Drugs*
  - Subtitle 1 Food*
  - Chapter 4 Food Production and Urban Gardens Program**

<http://www.dccouncil.washington.dc.us/dcofficialcode>

Garden	Ward	Location	Plot Size	# of Plots	Fee	Wait List?	Contact	Contact Info	Acreage
<b>Common Good City Farm</b>	1	Oakdale Pl NW and V Street NW	An urban farm and education center growing food for low-income residents in Washington, DC. Volunteers welcome: see <a href="http://CommonGoodCityFarm.org">CommonGoodCityFarm.org</a> for details.				Spencer Ellsworth	<a href="mailto:spencer@commongoodcityfarm.org">spencer@commongoodcityfarm.org</a>	0.538
<b>Kalorama Garden (DPR)</b>	1	Kalorama Rd. & Columbia Rd., NW		19	\$25 annual fee for tools, etc.	Yes, 10-20 people	Carole Grunberg & Chris Otten	<a href="mailto:KaloramaCommunityGarden@gmail.com">KaloramaCommunityGarden@gmail.com</a>	0.097
<b>Independence Garden</b>	2	6th St. & Independence Ave., SW (across from the Air and Space Museum)	Various sizes	38	No cost	Waiting list 2-3 years.	Kendall LePoer, coordinator	<a href="mailto:kendall.lepoer@verizon.net">kendall.lepoer@verizon.net</a>	0.181
<b>Temple Garden</b>	2	15th St. & S St., NW	15'x15' or 15'x7.5'	72	\$40 initial fee, \$20 annual fee	Yes, 40 people	Vikki Frank, list keeper	<a href="mailto:vikki@lanierplace.com">vikki@lanierplace.com</a>	0.275
<b>West End Garden (DPR)</b>	2	25th St. & N St., NW	10'x25' or 5'x25'	20	\$20/year	Yes, 30 people	Kevin Platte	<a href="mailto:kevinplattewdc@yahoo.com">kevinplattewdc@yahoo.com</a>	0.163
<b>Fort Reno Garden (NPS)</b>	3	Belt Rd. & Chesapeake St., NW	20'x35 and 25'x25'	12	No cost	Waitlist of 20-30. To be added to the waitlist, mail a card or note to address at right. They will be kept in order of postmark.	Martha Hamilton	3615 Albemarle St. NW, WDC 20008	0.187
<b>Friendship Garden (DPR)</b>	3	45th St. & Van Ness St., NW	15'x15', 10'x15', and 15'x30'	50	\$10	25 people, call or email Penni St. Hilaire	Penni St. Hilaire & Tommy Tomlinson	<a href="mailto:tommyt@erols.com">tommyt@erols.com</a>	0.551
<b>Glover-Archbald Garden (NPS)</b>	3	42nd St. & New Mexico Ave., NW	25'x25'	150		70 names	Dino Kraniotis	GPCGA, 4122 Edmunds St. NW, WDC 20007	2.701
<b>Melvin Hazen Garden (NPS)</b>	3	Sedgewick Ave. NW, just west of Connecticut Ave.	200 sq. ft.	102	\$15 initiation fee + \$25 annual dues	Yes, approx. 125 people, 1-2 year waiting.	Karin Adams, President Loretta Castaldi, Secretary/membership	<a href="mailto:Melvin.Hazen.Garden@verizon.net">Melvin.Hazen.Garden@verizon.net</a>	0.723
<b>Newark Street Community Garden (DPR)</b>	3	39th St. & Newark St., NW	15'x15'	190-200	\$15 a year + extra \$20 if no community service	Yes, 80 people. Wait is usually 1-2 seasons	Linda & Lew Berry	<a href="mailto:Nyacklb2@aol.com">Nyacklb2@aol.com</a>	2.207
<b>Whitehaven Garden (NPS)</b>	3	40th St. & W St., NW	Average size 20'x25'	50	\$50 initial deposit, \$25 annual dues	Yes, 25 people (average wait: two years)	Matthew Riley, Manager	<a href="mailto:whitehaven_garden@gmail.com">whitehaven_garden@gmail.com</a>	0.912

<b>Rock Creek Garden (NPS)</b>	4	Rock Creek Park Police stables near Northampton St. and Oregon Ave., NW	10'x20'	120	\$10 deposit, \$10 annual fee	Yes, wait list of 70 names. Typically it is a wait of 2-4 years.	Nancy Oswald	nmoswald@yahoo.com	0.736
<b>Blair Road Garden (NPS)</b>	4	Oglethorpe St. & Blair Rd., NW	1/2 plot: 15'x15', full plot: 30'x30', though all plots are not square.	~150	\$25 deposit + \$20 (half plot), \$35 (regular), \$70 (double)	No, 15 vacancies a year	Howard Williams (garden coordinator) or Mark Perry (section leader)	mtp616@gmail.com	5.283
<b>Emery Garden(DPR)</b>	4	9th St. NW & Missouri Ave, NW	about 20'x20'	~40			Kelly Melsted	Kelly.Melsted@dc.gov	0.354
<b>Fort Stevens Garden (NPS)</b>	4	13th Pl. NW & Ft. Stevens Dr., NW	Approx. 20'x20'	Roughly 50 plots	\$40 initial fee, \$15 annual fee.	About 5 people	Ms. Corinia E. Prince, President of the Ft. Stevens Gardening Association	202-829-8457	0.901
<b>Peabody Garden (NPS)</b>	4	9th St. & Peabody St., NW	25'x25'	84 plots		Yes	William Vest	Go to the garden	1.379
<b>Takoma Recreation Center Garden (DPR)</b>	4	300 Van Buren St., NW	average 20'x15'	8 plots	no fees	10 people	Stacy Mills	202-291-2055	0.073
<b>Twin Oaks Garden/Youth Garden (DPR)</b>	4	14th St. & Taylor St., NW	10'x10'	45	\$25/year	Yes, 10 people	Kelly Melsted	kelly.melsted@dc.gov	0.642
<b>Mamie D. Lee Garden (NPS)</b>	5	100 Gallatin St., NE	Half plots: 12.5'x25', full plots: 25'x25'	68 full plots, 12 half plots	\$15 per year for half plots, \$25 per year for full plots + a \$10 deposit for all plots	Yes, about 20 people	MDL Garden Manager	MamieDLeeGarden@gmail.com	1.376
<b>Montana Gardens</b>	5	17th St. & Montana Ave., NE	20'x30'	25-30	\$20 annual fee	No waiting list.		Go to the garden	0.443
<b>Washington Youth Garden</b>	5	US National Arboretum 3501 New York Ave., NE	No individual plots are available – participate through programs or volunteer. Contact WYG for applications. Volunteers are always welcome.				Kaifa Anderson-Hall, Program Director	washingtonyouthgarden@gmail.com	0.560
<b>Green East Community Garden</b>	6	Alley lot between 17th, 18th, D, and E St., SE.	12'x 4'	32	\$100 initial fee and \$50 yearly donations are encouraged.	Yes, 22 people	Tom Kavanagh (President)	tkav007@yahoo.com	0.154
<b>Hill East Community Garden</b>	6	In an alley between C and D St. and 17th and 18th St., SE	4'x12'	36	\$100 initial fee, \$50 annual fee thereafter	Yes, 8-12 filled every season (seeHillEastGarden.orgfor details of getting on the list)	Hill East Community Garden board members	board@hilleastgarden.org	0.154



SEED	6	Alley lot between 17th, 18th, D, and E St., SE.	12'x4'	44		Yes	Dan Fitzgerald, membership coordinator	membership@seedgardenc.com	0.239
Hilton Garden	6	210 6th St., NE	70 sq. ft.	44	One-time \$20 initiation fee, annual dues are \$12.50/year.	Yes, it's long	Kendall LePoer, Chairman	kendall.lepoer@verizon.net	0.283
King's Court Community Garden	6	King's Ct. alley – between 200 block of 14th and 15th St., SE	20'x4' to 40'x4' (longtime gardeners have larger plots)	32	\$35 for single plot, \$70 for double plot	Yes, about 10 people	Pat Taylor	dc.greenthumb@verizon.net	0.128
Lovejoy Community Garden	6	12th St. and E St., NE	4'x8'	18	\$25/year plus a small key fee	Yes, 12 people	Wendy Gerlich	wendygerlich@hotmail.com	0.027
Pomegranate Alley Community Garden	6	11th St. & I (Eye) St., SE (in alley behind Ginkgo Gardens)	Average plot is 10'x10'	15	\$1.00/sq. ft.	Yes	Mark Holler (Ginkgo Gardens)	mark@ginkgogardens.com	0.128
Virginia Ave Community Garden	6	In Virginia Ave. Park, 9th & L St SE	12'x3.5', 20'x3.5' or 10'x10'	70	\$0.50/sq. ft.	Yes, 50. 2 years wait on average	Jennifer Lancaster, Membership Coordinator	Commgarden@yahoo.com	0.485
Waterside	6	600 M Street SW	varying sizes	14	\$20 for common needs, \$40 to Church for water and trash removal.	Yes, we have very little turnover.	Camille Cook	ccooka611@aol.com	0.038
Wylie St Community Garden	6	At the corner of 13th St. and Wylie St., NE (one block north of H St.)	5'x8'	8 raised beds	NA – We are a group of neighbors gardening a vacant lot.	NA	Diane Hoover, gardener	roadbikedc@gmail.com	0.074
Fort Dupont Park Gardens(NPS)	7	Ft. Dupont Dr & Ft. Davis Drive SE	25'x25'	220	Proposed fees for 2010: \$50	No waiting list	Kevin F. Barry	202-426-7723	3.572
Kingman Park/ Rosedale Community Garden	7	Rear of 400 block of 20th St., NE	16'x4'	16	\$80 initial fee, \$40 annual fee	Yes, about 1 year	Mandie Yanasak	myanasak@gmail.com	0.106
Lederer Youth Gardens (DPR)	7	4801 Nannie Helen Burroughs Ave., NE	40 children's plots (5'x15') and 20 adult plots (10'x15')	60 all together	Adult plots are \$30 per season. Children must register for each or all camp sessions	No waiting list, sign up is in January	Kelly Melsted	Kelly.Melsted@dc.gov	0.590

Barry Farm Rec Center(DPR)	8	1230 Sumner Rd., SE				Due to displacement by Dept of Housing, garden is not currently operating. Email Kelly for more info.	Kelly Melsted	Kelly.Melsted@dc.gov	0.028
Fort Stanton	8	1700 Gainesville St., SE			No cost	No waiting list	Addie Cooke, Fort Stanton Civic Association President	202-889-6729	0.232
Shipley	8	23 <sup>rd</sup> and Savannah St. SE	Various					Go to garden	0.025
<b>Total Public Acreage Designated for Food Cultivation in DC:</b>									<b>26.52</b>