

# Naheeno Park Community Garden Research Project

## FINAL REPORT



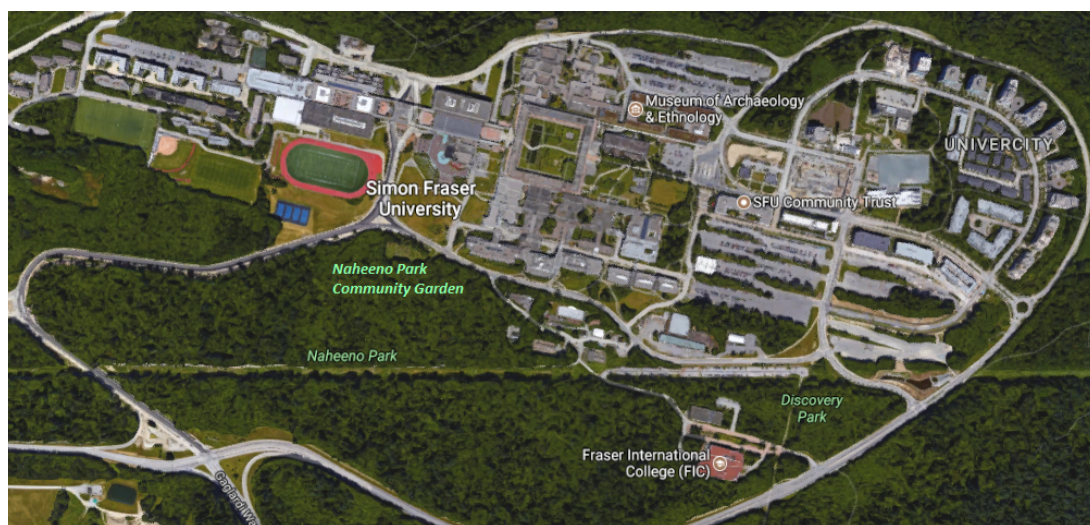
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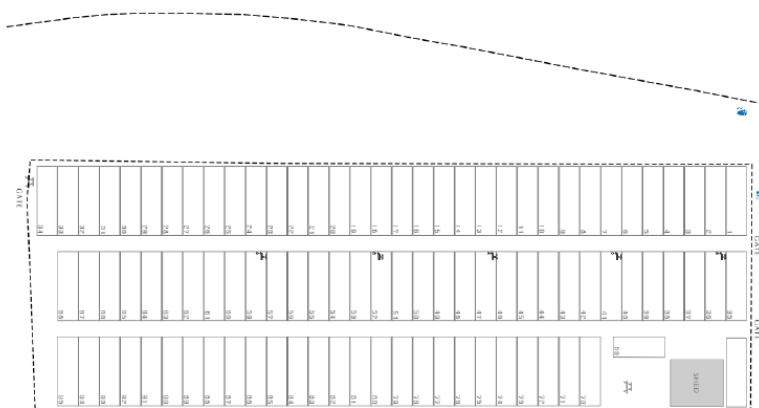
## I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

One of the first community gardens on Burnaby Mountain and SFU Campus was established in the early 1970s within the boundaries of Naheeno Park (See Figure 1). Naheeno Park Community Garden (NPCG) is located on Simon Fraser University land and has a total of 94 individual garden plots (See Figure 2).<sup>1</sup> The garden was founded by students who were dedicated to community-led grassroots development and continues to operate as a community garden.

Currently, the SFU Community Association (SFUCA) is licensed to operate, manage, and maintain the NPCG since February 2016. In partnership with the SFUCA, the SFU Community Trust (the Trust) is assisting with the coordination of garden maintenance and administrative duties associated with the NPCG (See Figure 3: A description of how SFU organizations assist with the operational management of the NPCG).



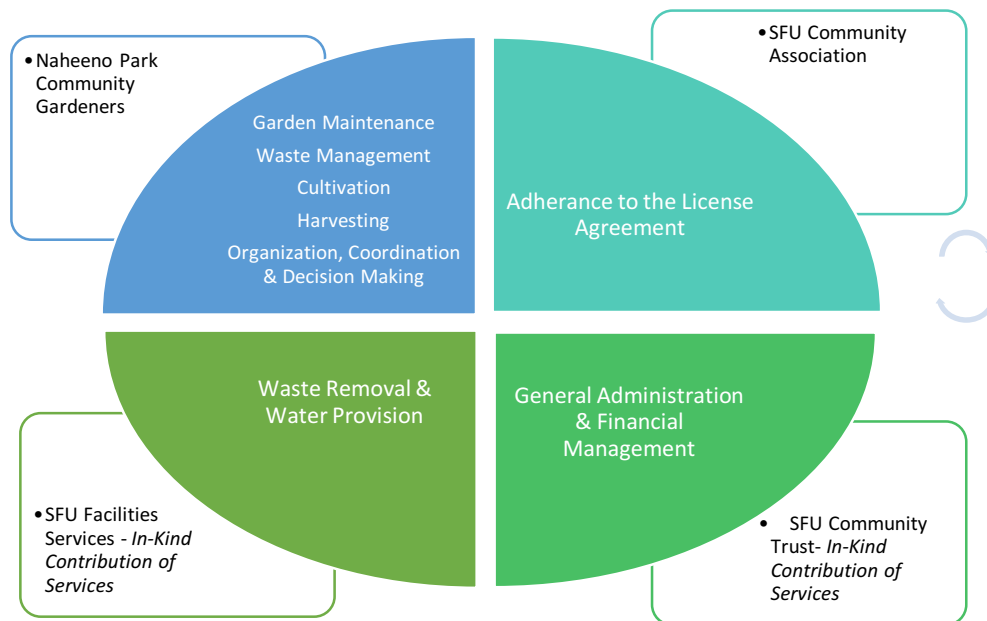
**Figure 1: Location of Naheeno Park Community Garden**



**Figure 2: Map of Naheeno Park Community Garden**

<sup>1</sup> The Naheeno Park Community Garden: License Agreement states that “SFU is the registered owner of those lands legally described as Parcel Identifier Number: 025-571-117...”.

In approximately three years, the Trust will not be able to continue to provide administrative and operational support to the NPCG: the Trust will be closing operations by the year of 2021. Also, the License Agreement between SFU, SFUCA, Simon Fraser Sustainability Association, and SFU Community Corporation will end in the year of 2019. Considering these impending organizational changes, and with direction from the Trust staff, I developed a research project on how the NPCG currently operates in order to provide information and recommendations to inform future decisions pertaining to the community garden.



**Figure 3: NPCG Operational Structure**

## II. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The following objectives guided the research project:

**Objective 1** - To identify preferential options pertaining to appropriate leadership and operating structure for the NPCG

**Objective 2** - To identify the benefits, challenges, priorities, and operational needs identified by community gardeners and associated community organizations

Objective 1 was developed to identify an appropriate organization to take on the operational responsibilities of the NPCG. Objective 2 was included in the research with the understanding that there is a gap in available information pertaining to the current operational experiences of gardeners and SFU organizations. The overarching goal of this research project is to collect information and showcase research findings that will provide a better understanding how the SFU Community Trust, in partnership with gardeners and connected entities, could proceed with planning future operational changes.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The Naheeno Park Community Garden Research Project was implemented during the month of July 2017 and finalized by the middle of September 2017. The research methodology consisted of the following:

- **Documentary Review**

A review of key documents was conducted pertaining to proposals, SFU agreements and policies, community garden resources in reference to themes of community garden management and operational structures. The following key documents were reviewed:

*SFU, City of Burnaby, and NPCG Documents*

1. Naheeno Park Community Garden General Information
2. Naheeno Park Community Garden Handbook & Policies
3. Naheeno Park Community Garden License Agreement
4. Naheeno Park Community Garden 2017 Budget
5. Naheeno Park Community Garden: Site Redevelopment Proposal 2017
6. Sustainable SFU Gardeners Survey & Dialogue Report
7. Emails from Naheeno Park Gardeners during the year of 2015

*Community Garden Operational Resources*

8. The Baraga Handbook: Bylaws, Policies and Procedures of the Burnaby and Region Allotment Gardens Association
9. Burnaby Food First: Local Food Security
10. Can You Dig It:
  - a) Description of Garden Committees
  - b) Benefits of Community Gardens
  - c) A Year in a Community Garden
  - d) Troubleshooting
  - e) 10 Awesome Tips for Inclusive Community Gardening
11. City of Surrey: Holly Park Community Garden Guidelines and Agreement
12. City of Vancouver: Inclusive Community Gardens

- **Walkabouts**

On three occasions, I walked through the NPCG and observed the garden to compare and contrast research findings with visible characteristics of the garden.

- **1 Focus Group Session with Community Gardeners**

A preliminary online survey was sent to the email list of gardeners to determine the availability and willingness of gardeners to attend a focus group session during the month of August. Out 95 gardeners, the largest number of gardeners who would attend a focus group session was on August 23rd, 2017. In total, 5 gardeners attended the focus group session.

- **Semi-Structured Interviews**

Seven interviews were carried out with the following participants:

Elizabeth Starr, SFU Campus Planner - SFU Facilities Services/Campus Planning  
Jay Haynes, Grounds & Maintenance - SFU Facilities Services/Campus Planning  
Erin Daly, Executive Director - Embark Sustainability  
Pablo Vimos, Garden Coordinator - Embark Sustainability  
Michael Denhamer, Garden Coordinator - Can You Dig It  
Pansy Hui, Manager, Communications & Community Relations - SFU Community Trust  
Jacint Simon, Development Manager - SFU Community Trust

- **1 Online Survey**

Although, the majority of gardeners were unable or not willing to attend a focus group session; almost all gardeners were willing to complete an online survey. Considering the detailed information received from the other methods applied, the online survey was developed in order to seek additional information and consult the wider garden membership. Out of the 95 gardeners who were sent the NPCG Online Survey, 57 gardeners (60%) responded to the survey.

The online survey was designed with close ended questions. This meant that gardeners had to select the most relevant response provided within the survey and gardeners were not able to write their own responses.

The following indicators were applied in the Online Survey:

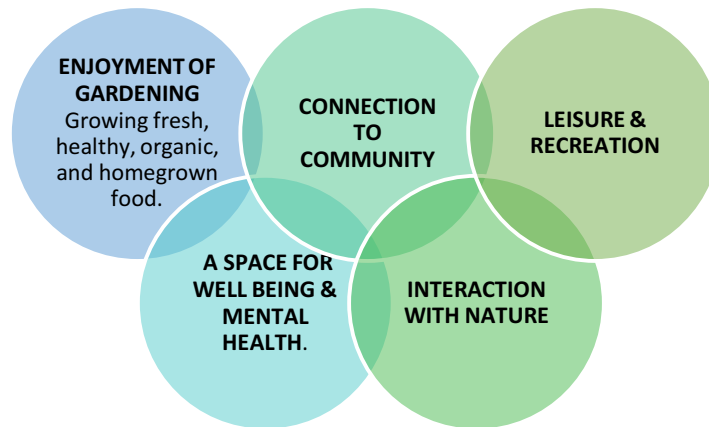
1. Gardener's level of satisfaction with NPCG operations
2. Areas of garden operations that gardeners are least satisfied with
3. The first, second, and third aspect that gardeners would begin to change about the NPCG
4. Images with characteristics that best reflect gardeners' vision of the NPCG
5. Number of gardeners who think that the NPCG needs a paid Garden Coordinator, compared with the number of gardeners who are opposed
6. Number of gardeners who think that SFU Community Association, Facilities Services, Embark, or the NPCG itself should be the organizational body that takes on NPCG operations
7. Number of gardeners who think that the NPCG should have multipurpose garden spaces, compared with the number of gardeners who are opposed
8. Number of gardeners who would like to attend garden work parties, compared with the number of gardeners who would not
9. Number of gardeners who would like to rent a smaller plot (with a rental fee less than the current garden plot fee) than their current garden plot
10. Number of gardeners willing to have their garden rental fees raised up to \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100, and over \$100 in order to cover some of the costs of improvements to the NPCG



#### IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS

##### Naheeno Park Community Garden Benefits

Focus group participants identified five key benefits and motivations for why they participate in the community garden (See Figure 4). Considering documents reviewed, these are common benefits identified by many community gardeners, as well as community garden advocates and municipalities in Metro Vancouver. It is important to note that the benefits of gardening go beyond growing food. The value of the NPCG space were revealed in conversations about why residents and SFU students continue to participate in the community garden.



**Figure 4: Benefits and motivations identified by Naheeno Park Community Gardeners.**

##### Key Operational Challenges

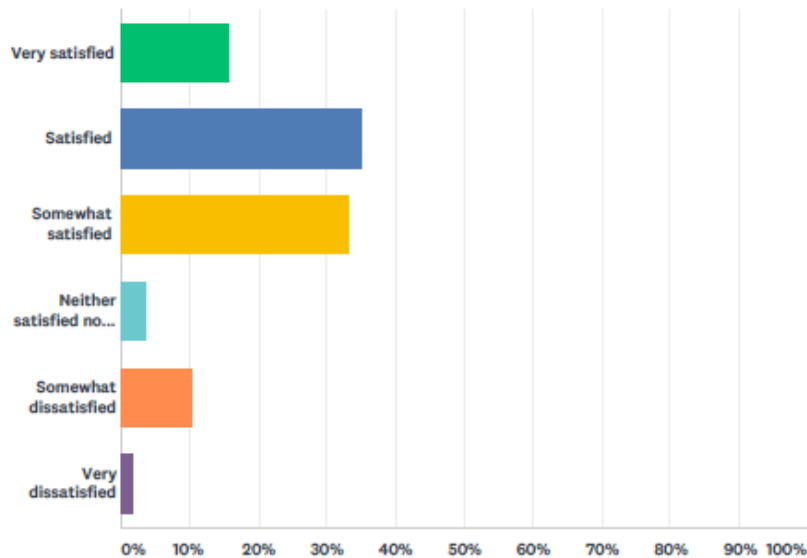
In the focus group session, gardeners described diverse challenges pertaining to insufficient funding, garden design, animals entering the garden, organizational structure, and garden maintenance. Many of the challenges that gardeners acknowledged were also described by interviewees, survey participants, and within the Naheeno Park Site Development Proposal. In order to summarize research results, Figure 6 reveals key operational challenges.

Interestingly, in the online survey, the majority of gardeners (84%) expressed that they felt some level of satisfaction in regards to how the NPCG currently operates. Considering the many challenges identified, gardeners feel generally satisfied with overall NPCG operations (See Figure 5).

According to gardeners, 'Garden Maintenance' was the least satisfactory dimension of current garden operations. However, when asked what would be the first aspect that gardeners would change about NPCG operations, gardeners did not specify that they would change aspects of garden maintenance. Rather, 'improvement to the landscape design of path boundaries to promote accessibility, safety, and walkability' was the most selected option. Subsequently, gardeners would change the following (in descending order according to the most selected option):

1. Improvement to the landscape design of path boundaries to promote accessibility, safety, and walkability
2. Increase sun exposure of garden plots
3. Decrease the frequency of unused and unmaintained plots
4. Improve rainwater drainage and hydrological conditions
5. Decrease the frequency of accumulated garden materials and waste within plots, along pathways, and garden areas

The first two items, along with the fourth, directly speak to issues of garden design and the third and fifth item address issue of garden maintenance and plot use.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Very satisfied	15.79%	9
Satisfied	35.09%	20
Somewhat satisfied	33.33%	19
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	3.51%	2
Somewhat dissatisfied	10.53%	6
Very dissatisfied	1.75%	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57</b>

**Figure 5: Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with Naheeno Park Community Garden operations?**

## Insufficient funding

- Lack of financial resources to support the provision of collective garden services and resources and improved landscape design.

## Garden Design

- Shade:** Areas of the garden are shaded by surrounding trees and lack sufficient sun exposure (particularly the South row/West side).
- Pathways:** Some pathways are too narrow. Some are not maintained which affects mobility and accessibility
- Plot Size:** Large ground level plots are less accessible for people with disabilities and seniors. Large plots require more time commitments and maintenance than small plots. Current plots sizes are inappropriate for people who are starting out as gardeners or individuals who do not wish to commit to cultivation and maintenance of a large plot.
- Slope:** The NPCG is on a sloped parcel of land which affects soil depth and hydrological conditions. A key issue which causes flooding and drainage issues and affects gardening productivity.
- Public Space:** Multipurpose gathering spaces are not incorporated into design which negates the community from accessing and benefiting from the space.
- Location of Watertap/Hoses:** Gardeners with southern plots have difficulty carrying hoses from the other end of the garden.

## Animals

- ☐Bears have entered into the garden and gardeners express concern about safety
- Deer have jumped over the fence and consumed garden produce

## Organizational Structure

- Garden Coordination:** Lack of organized meetings, workshops, and work parties with the participation of gardeners in order to fully maintain and operate the garden was a key theme in the research findings.
- Governance:** Lack of clarity and communication in terms of roles and responsibilities of gardeners and connected community organizations.
- Vision & Objectives:** There is no formal documented vision or objective(s) of the community garden. Notably, there is community debate in regards to the future vision of the community garden.

## Maintenance & Garden Resources

- Gardening Practices:** Some plots are not sufficiently weeded or become abandoned and unused. Also, dumping of garden waste in inappropriate spaces of the garden has been another key issue.
- SFU Facilities Services Maintenance:** Gardener's expressed that water has been turned off during the garden season. Work order requests have been slowly processed and waste removal has delayed.

### Figure 6: Summary of Key NPCG Operational Challenges

#### The Vision of the Naheeno Park Community Garden

The appearance of the garden was one of the most debated topics in research findings. Some individuals and groups discussed how they would like to have a “tidier” and “orderly” appearance to the garden. On the other hand, some interviewees appreciated the “wild” or less structured appearance of the garden. In interviews, people attributed a lack of garden maintenance with the disorganized or untidy appearance of the garden. The following issues were mentioned:

- Diverse gardening practices
- A need for improved landscape design
- Lack of community organization and participation



In order to provide some general idea of how gardeners envision the landscape of their community garden, the most feasible method was to ask gardeners to select images in response to the question: Which of the following images demonstrates characteristics that best reflect your vision for the NPCG? Gardeners were able to respond to this question by selecting images; they could select as many images as they saw fit. The results of selected images are listed below in descending order: starting with the most selected image. 62.26% of gardeners said that characteristics of Image One reflected their vision of the NPCG. As opposed to Image Six, only 3.77% of gardeners selected this image. In some sections of the NPCG, Image Five reflects the current appearance of the garden. Notably, Image Five was one of the least selected images: 13.21% (7 gardeners) selected this image.

**Image One**



**Image Two**



**Image Three**



**Image Four**



**Image Five**



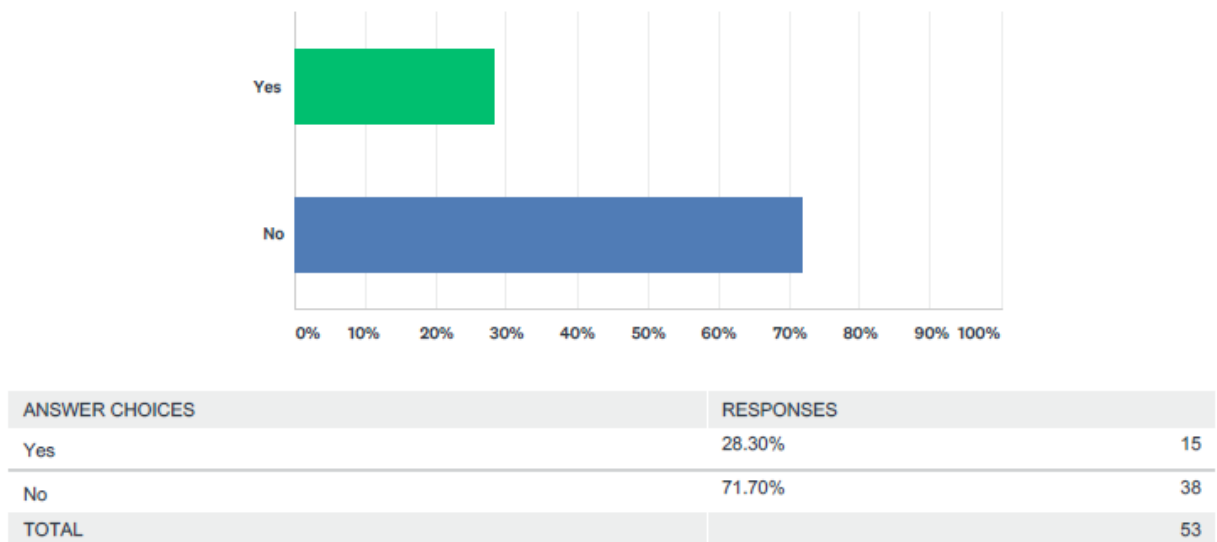
**Image Six**



These findings may suggest that most gardeners prefer a ground level garden with defined and weeded plots, pathways, and sufficient sunlight, among other characteristics identifiable in Image One and Two. Furthermore, there should be further analysis of these images and why exactly gardeners chose Image One compared to, for example, Image Five and Six.

### **Multipurpose Gathering Spaces**

Semi-structured interviews and documents discussed the community benefits of public multipurpose gathering spaces integrated within community garden landscapes. However, in the case of the NPCG, research findings suggested that there were deliberations as to whether multipurpose gathering spaces should be included in the garden design. Decidedly, survey respondents (71.70%) stated that they did not believe that multipurpose gathering spaces were appropriate in the NPCG environment (See Figure 7).



**Figure 7: Do you think that the community garden should have multipurpose gathering spaces for public use?**

The question of how respondents conceptualize and understand “multipurpose gathering space” was not determined in this research project; this could have affected research results. Further questions arise from these findings such as: how do gardeners define and understand multipurpose gardener space? Why do 38 respondents oppose the inclusion of multipurpose gathering space within the NPCG? Why are 15 respondents in favour of including multipurpose gathering space within the NPCG? If the gardeners and SFU organizations consider improving landscape design and developing a vision for the NPCG, multipurpose gathering spaces open to the wider public should be a prioritized topic for discussion.

### **Plot Size & Design**

Large garden plots require gardening skills, time commitment, and physical ability in order to maintain, cultivate, and harvest gardens. Documents on ‘inclusive garden spaces’

revealed that some community members, such as seniors, youth, children, and people with disabilities, may require alternative garden designs. For example, raised garden beds with small dimensions are easier for people with back issues or who require wheel chairs (An example of raised garden bed is shown in Above Section “The Vision of the Naheeno Park Community Garden” – See Image 6). Small raised beds do not require gardeners to stand or bend over because they can sit in a chair and reach around their plot to cultivate and weed their garden.

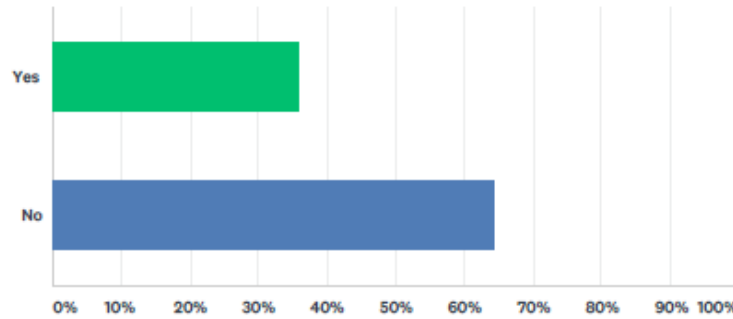
The online survey consulted gardeners regarding the preference for a smaller garden plot: 11 out of 53 respondents said that they would prefer a smaller plot. The reasons for why the 11 respondents would prefer a smaller plot are unknown. However, some aspects of the latter explanation may be applicable.

Notably, gardeners did not prefer Image 6 (characterized by small raised garden beds) and the majority of gardeners preferred Image 1 (characterized by ground level beds). If the NPCG continues to solely offer large ground level plots (approximately 8 ft. x 32), compared to diverse plot sizes and a multifunctional design to meet community gardener’s needs, the garden will exclude certain groups of residents from participating in the garden (i.e. seniors, people in wheelchairs, inexperienced gardeners). The question remains: how can the NPCG ensure a more inclusive and accessible space for diverse community groups of different ages, languages, abilities, and socioeconomic backgrounds?

### **Future Garden Coordination & Organizational Structure**

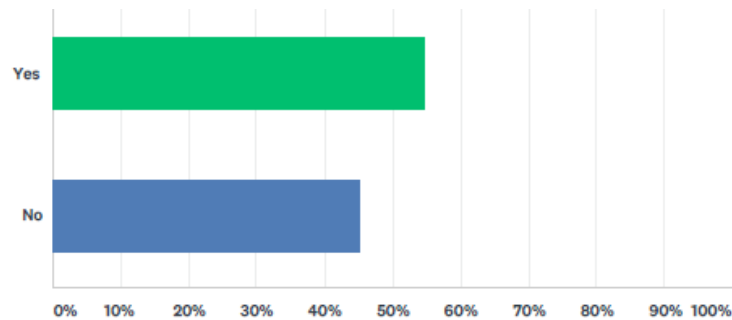
Interviews and the focus group session revealed that individuals were interested in exploring whether or not the NPCG should contract a part time Garden Coordinator for the garden season. This question arose in acknowledgements that the NPCG does not have specific person or group of people who dedicate time to community building and participation, as well as organizational and maintenance activities. Operational documents discussed that it is a best practice to have at least one volunteer or paid garden coordinator (See the ‘Garden Committees’ resource on the Can You Dig It Website). Therefore, the survey asked gardeners if they think that the NPCG needs a paid Garden Coordinator position (See Figure 8). The majority (64.15%) of online survey respondents stated that they did not deem it necessary for the NPCG to have a paid Garden Coordinator (See Figure 8). If a paid garden coordinator position was considered necessary, the question remains: how would a paid garden coordinator position be funded?

Operational documents recommend work parties and garden maintenance committees as best practices in order to ensure proper upkeep and oversight of garden plots and the overall garden space. In terms of gardeners themselves maintaining and cultivating the garden, respondents were divided in their responses as to whether they would like to attend work parties (See Figure 9). 54.72% said they would like to attend a work party and 45.28% said that they would not like to attend. The reasons for why gardeners do not want to attend work parties needs to be further understood in order to create appropriate opportunities for gardeners to maintain the NPCG.



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	35.85% 19
No	64.15% 34
TOTAL	53

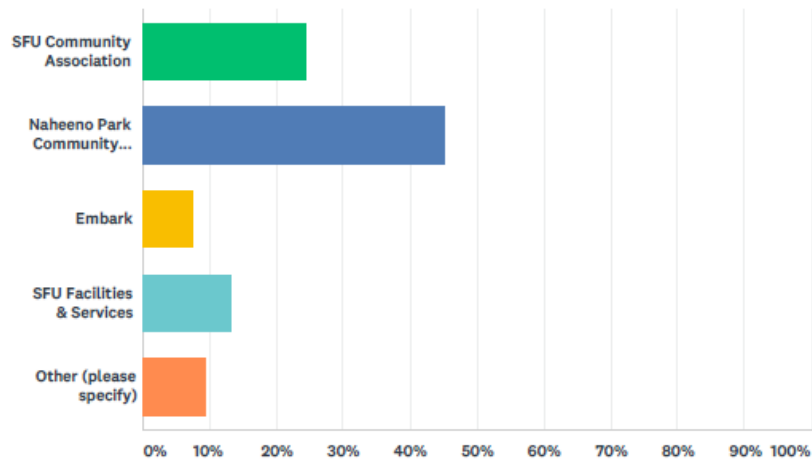
**Figure 8: Do you think that the Naheeno Park Community Garden needs to have a paid Garden Coordinator position during the garden season?**



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Yes	54.72% 29
No	45.28% 24
TOTAL	53

**Figure 9: Would you enjoy the opportunity to attend scheduled garden work parties during the garden season?**

Considering the SFU Community Trust ends their operations in approximately 2021, SFU organizations interviewed have been interested in beginning discussions as to which SFU organization should take on the operational responsibility of the NPCG. Online survey results revealed that 45.28% (24 respondents) believed that the NPCG itself should become responsible for operations (See Figure 10).



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
SFU Community Association	24.53%	13
Naheeno Park Community Garden	45.28%	24
Embark	7.55%	4
SFU Facilities & Services	13.21%	7
Other (please specify)	9.43%	5
TOTAL		53

**Figure 10: When the SFU Community Trust ends their operations in approximately 2021, what organizational body do you think should take on the operational responsibility of the Naheeno Park Community Garden?**

This particular research finding suggests that there is a perception that community gardeners should be responsible for full garden operations (administration, financial management, maintenance, garden coordination, legal responsibilities etc.). However, the survey result is inconclusive as to whether gardeners as collective group feel that they would be willing to take on the full responsibility of the NPCG. However, this is a possibility when considering operational documents reviewed in this research project; many community gardens are self-run, without a paid garden coordinator, and a strong organized volunteer membership within Metro Vancouver.

An assessment of the NPCG 2017 Budget, interviews, and the focus group revealed that there was a considerable amount of expenses that have been covered through in-kind contributions through the Trust and Facilities Services (See Table 1). The following chart is not an exhaustive, nor quantified, list of expenses incurred. Yet, the list visualizes how financial responsibility of insurance coverage and general administrative duties and financial management of the garden are currently handled by the Trust. Therefore, if community gardeners decided to assume the full responsibility of the NPCG, further consideration needs to take into account what organizational structure and capacity is necessary for gardeners to be able to successfully assume the full responsibility of the NPCG.

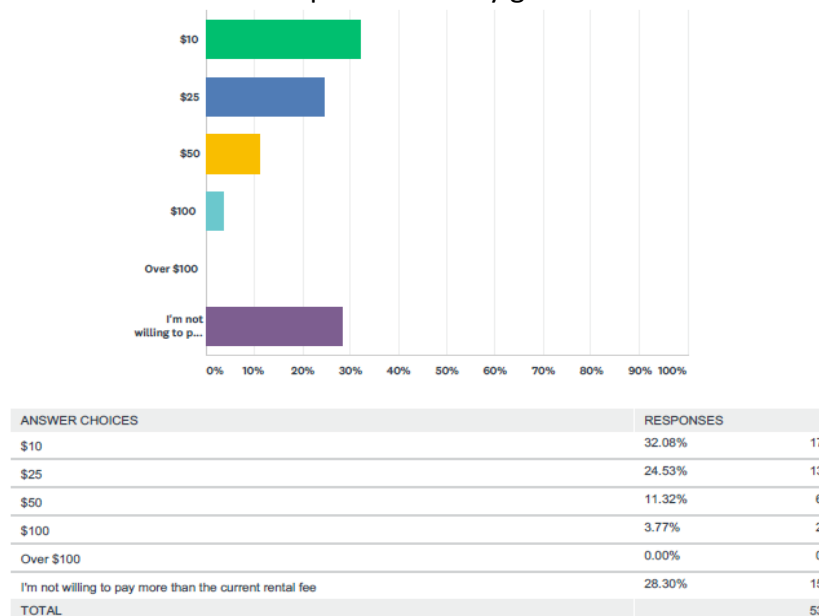


NPCG BUDGET ITEMS 2017	Actual Costs Covered by Plot Fees	SFU Community Trust <i>In-Kind</i> Contribution	SFU Facilities Services <i>In-Kind</i> Contribution
<b>Materials &amp; Supplies</b>			
Plot Replacement Items	X		
Replacement of Garden Hoses	X		
Soil Delivery	X		
Water Provision			X
Installation of Above Ground Hose	X		
<b>Other Expenses</b>			
Insurance Coverage		X	
Maintenance Work Request Administration		X	X
Garbage & Compost Removal			X
General Administration & Financial Management (estimated 125+ hours)		X	

**Table 1: Naheeno Park Community Garden Actual Expense List**

### Plot Fee Increases for Garden Improvement Projects

A key concern expressed by gardeners and interview participants was how to cover the costs associated with future upgrades and operational improvements to the community garden. One way to cover a small portion of these costs would be to increase plot rental fees (current fees are at an annual rate of \$50/\$25 for SFU students). The online survey asked gardeners if they would be willing to cover the costs of improvements through an increase in plot rental fees. The survey results revealed that 32.08% (17 people) were willing to have plot rental fees increase by an additional \$10/plot; following 24.53% (13 people) who were not willing to pay an extra fee allocated to improvements (See Figure 10). The range of results suggests that some gardeners would be willing to donate to garden improvement projects but a fee increase would not be favourable option for many gardeners.



**Figure 10: How much would you be willing to pay on top of current fees in order to cover some of the costs for garden improvements?**



## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the results of the online survey, gardeners identified three key priorities:

1. Improvement to the landscape design of path boundaries to promote accessibility, safety, and walkability'
2. Increase sun exposure of garden plots
3. Decrease the frequency of unused and unmaintained plots

### **Landscaping for Community Garden Improvements**

The first two priorities relate specifically to improving aspects of landscape design and maintenance. These action items would imply, for example, widening and leveling pathways (Item #1) and trimming trees that border the NPCG (Item #2). If, for example, pathways, plots, garden slope, shading, and water taps and hose placement were aspects improved within the landscape design, would these improvements also assist gardeners to more easily maintain and cultivate all 94 plots? Would overall operations improve if an appropriate and creative landscape design took into account gardener's needs and a community vision of the NPCG? Follow up questions are necessary pertaining to the implications and costs involved in addressing garden design.

It is evident that there are a host of issues and challenges associated with NPCG operations that directly relate to the landscape design and maintenance of the garden. Also, careful consideration of multipurpose garden spaces and providing an inclusive garden design is much needed. One first step could involve organizing a 'Design Committee' comprised of community gardeners and representatives from SFU organizations. The Committee could work directly with SFU Facilities Services in developing a landscape drawing. In order to begin this work, the Committee and/or gardeners would need to do the following:

1. Submit an SFU Facilities Services Project Initiating Form (PIF) stipulating the need for a landscape drawing and for the intended purpose of improving garden design. This form will end up in a 'blue folder' on a Facilities Services Project Manager's desk for review.
2. If there is no present budget for the development of landscape drawings, potentially Facilities Services or a landscape architect could volunteer their services to carry out an informal 'napkin' drawing (a loose sketch of the garden) or a detailed landscape drawing. This design phase involves a consultation process with gardeners and SFU organizations in order to produce a drawing that reflected the needs for improvements, upgrades, and vision of the NPCG.
3. After one drawing or multiple drawings (considering different design options) have been developed, a pricing phase begins in which the Project Manager carries out a cost estimate based on the drawing(s).
4. The Project Manager would present the cost estimate and consult with the Committee in regards to the viability of obtaining funds to cover the costs of the new garden design.
5. If the gardeners and SFU organizations were in agreement with the garden design and costs proposed, a fundraising plan would need to be developed.

These are some of the initial steps to consider if SFU organizations and community gardeners wish to improve the long-term viability of NPCG operations.

### **Coordinating & Organizing for Community Garden Improvements**

The third priority item (decrease the frequency of unused and unmaintained plots) was associated more directly to garden maintenance and use; improving the third item would mean developing an appropriate operational structure that permits maintenance and oversight of plot usage. In the online survey, the majority of gardeners clearly stated that they did not want a paid garden coordinator. Also, results showed that many gardeners believe that the NPCG should be the organizational body that takes on garden operations. A fully self-run community garden is a viable option; one that is a prevalent operational model within the context of community gardens in Metro Vancouver. Documents revealed that successful community gardens heavily depend on the organizational skills, financial contributions, and committed volunteer membership of gardeners themselves.

One of the strengths of the NPCG is its large membership which could be dispersed in a decentralized organizational structure. For example, a maintenance committee, administration committee, finance committee etc. could be developed. Gardeners would need to refer to the BC Council of Garden Clubs in order to become a Registered Society. Notably, there are specific requirements of a Registered Society such as organizing an AGM and accessing Liability Insurance. For more information, refer to Community Garden Operational Resources in Section III of this report. If gardeners themselves wish to pursue taking on the management of the NPCG, they would need to seek approval from SFU. For example, the License Agreement indicates that the NPCG is located on SFU owned land and therefore decisions pertaining to the direction of garden management and landscape design would have to be approved by SFU.

Alternatively, the NPCG could continue to operate through a separate SFU organization that holds responsibility of the License Agreement. Whatever future organizational structure that the NPCG takes on, gardeners will remain accountable for garden maintenance and plot usage. It is recommended that gardeners consider work parties or garden committees as ways to maintain and operate the garden.

The research findings showed that SFU organizations have taken on different roles and responsibilities of the NPCG. It is highly recommended that all gardeners are aware of the in-kind contributions being made on behalf of SFU organizations in order to assist with garden maintenance, administration, financial management, and service provision. Gardeners should contemplate building their organizational capacity and structure in order to improve garden coordination, participation, communications, and maintenance in partnership with SFU organizations. Clearly defined and communicated roles and responsibilities of all entities involved would improve inter-organizational coordination of the NPCG.

In sum, there is no “one size fits all” model for successful community garden operations. Multiple visioning workshop sessions are recommended in order to facilitate dialogue with community gardeners in regards to how they wish to operate beyond 2019/20. It is recommended that the Trust, SFU Facilities Services as well as the SFU Community Association

attend meetings with gardeners to discuss interests and concerns pertaining to the future of the NPCG.

This research project was intended to serve as preliminary groundwork for future dialogue on NPCG improvements and development. Research findings revealed that garden maintenance, design, and coordination are the main operational issues of the NPCG. In conclusion, these three issues need to be resolved in order to improve the functionality of the garden. Moving forward, community consultation should occur with gardeners and SFU organizations in order to address the many challenges outlined in this report. Significantly, the research project identified many aspects that would promote a more appropriate, dynamic, and long term Naheeno Park Community Garden.

## ADDENDUMS

### Focus Group Questions

1. What are the main reasons you participate in the community garden?
2. What are the current operational issues and challenges faced by community gardeners?
3. What recommendations do you have to address this category of issues?

### Addendum 1: Focus Group Questions

### Online Survey Questions

1. For the purpose of this survey, "Garden Operations" are understood to involve administrative, leadership, coordination, and maintenance duties, as well as community gardening practices and garden design. Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with Naheeno Park Community Garden operations?
2. Which of the following areas of garden operations are you least satisfied with?
3. If you were to change THREE aspects of the garden, what would be the FIRST aspect that you would change?
4. Which of the following images demonstrates characteristics that best reflect your vision for the Naheeno Park Community Garden? You can choose more than one image.
5. Do you think that the Naheeno Park Community Garden needs to have a paid Garden Coordinator position during the garden season?
6. When the SFU Community Trust ends their operations in approximately 2020, what organizational body do you think should take on the operational responsibility of the Naheeno Park Community Garden?
7. Do you think that the community garden should have multipurpose gathering spaces for public use?
8. Would you enjoy the opportunity to attend scheduled garden work parties during the garden season?
9. If you had the option to rent a smaller garden plot (with a rental fee less than the current garden plot fee), would you prefer to rent a smaller garden plot than your current garden plot?
10. Current garden rental fees are allocated at \$50 (\$25 for SFU Students). In the case that there was a need to cover costs for improvements to the community garden, one option is to increase garden rental fees to cover some of these costs. In this case, how much would you be willing to pay on top of current fees in order to cover some of the costs for garden improvements?

### Addendum 2: Online Survey Questions

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