Fall 2020

PLN 403/505: Planning & Design Studio A

# A Green New Deal Approach: Imagining Community Gardens for the Historic East End Neighborhood

# Contents

- 1. Field Observations
- 2. Background Research (Neighborhood Characteristics)
- 3. Review of Existing Plans
- 4. Green New Deal and Community Garden Ideas
- 5. Case Studies
- 6. Methods and Analysis
- 7. Funding Plans
- 8. Urban Models and Posters

# 1. Field Observations

- Located along E. Miner St. and E. Market St.
- The Charles A. Melton Center is one of the first buildings you notice.
- It's old and block shaped, with a mural depicting various figures related to its history. It's surrounded by trees and it has a field and basketball courts.
- Despite its condition, it remains a major fixture in the community. Offers a variety of programs, ranging from educational programs, to sports programs, to community building programs (including a community garden program).





# 1. Field Observations

- Go behind the Melton Center and you'll find the rest of the neighborhood.
- Streets filled with churches, townhouses and apartments along with public housing.
- Mostly older buildings made from brick and concrete, most likely built during the early to mid-twentieth century. Some had small yards with chain linked fences.
- Some new homes that have cropped up as a result of gentrification.

# 1. Field Observations

• Notable sites:

- St. Paul's Baptist Church
- Bethel AME Church
- Tent Sister's Hall
- Magnolia House Hotel



## 2-1. Cultural & Physical Characteristics

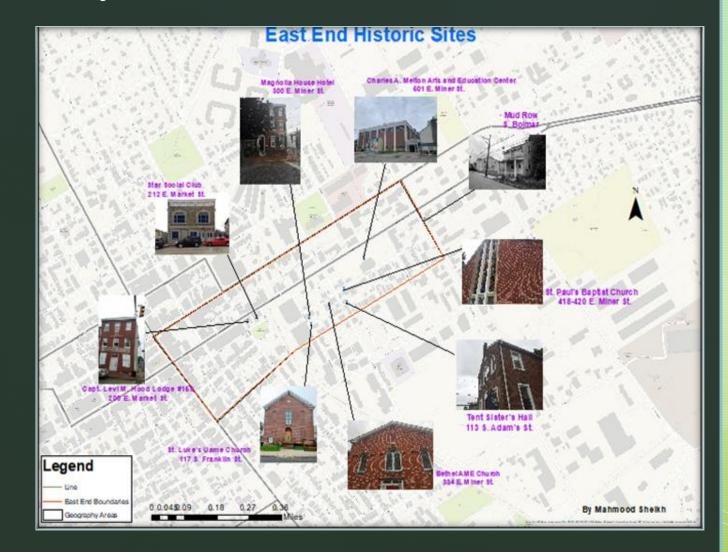
 Land Use and Zoning in the East End Neighborhood

# <section-header>



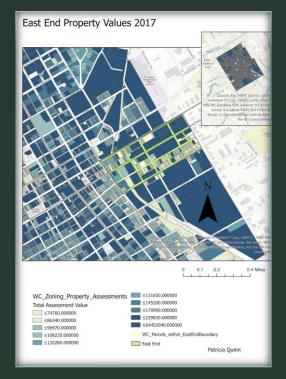
# 2-1. Cultural & Physical Characteristics

- Historical Sites
- 3 Historically black churches: St. Paul's Baptist Church, Bethel AME, and St.Luke's UAME.
- Magnolia House Hotel
- Tent Sister's Hall
- Star Social Club
- The Melton Center
- Mud Row



# 2-1. Cultural & Physical Characteristics

- Property Values
- Community
  Demographics
- Improvements and amenities











# 2-1. Social & Economic Considerations

In terms of the neighborhood's racial demographic, East End is West Chester Borough's largest historically black neighborhood, with a rich cultural history.

# 2-1. Social & Economic Considerations

Other demographic data show a wealth and income gap with the Historic East End neighborhood compared to West Chester Borough and the county.

This infographic provides a set of quick facts about income, poverty, Social and Economic unemployment, and education in West Chester Borough's Historic east end. Data sources include: Esri Consumer Spending and Esri Market Potential data. **Characteristics of Historic** Learn more about this data: www.esri.com/data/esri\_data East End INCOME POVERTY \$36,069 \$16,330 \$14,009 26% 3% Median Per Capita Median Net Household Income Worth 2018 Households Below 2018 Married Couple Income the Poverty Level (ACS Families below Poverty Level (ACS 5-Yr) 5-Yr) **EDUCATION** 70% 8% White Collar 15% 10% No High Blue Collar School Unemployment Some 6 6 15% Diploma 43% Rate College Services High School Bachelor's/Grad/ Graduate Prof Degree © 2020 Esri This infographic contains data provided by Esri, Esri and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Esri and GfK MRI. The vintage of the data is 2020, 2025.

# 2-1. Social & Economic Considerations

Most residents in the East End neighborhood have health insurance, with the uninsured being primarily in the 35-64 age group. The residents here are at greater risk due to their economic status limiting access to care and larger average household sizes than the borough.

	Age 5-17	18-64	Age 65+	Total	-3005-	-		ORS	: IM	PACT	PLANNIN	IG _
	68	322	11	401	7998°	Historic East	End					
	3	18	7	28 25	580	2.92	198	30.	4 9	\$36,069	\$265,323	70
Well					Population	Avg Size Household	Households	Media Age		Median ousehold Income	Median Home Value	Housing Affordability
ish Well	0	15	0	15 15								
	0	0		0	POPULATION	AND POVERTY STAT	IUS (ACS)		Total		SCHOOL ENROLLN	IENT (ACS)
ot Well					Population for wh	om Poverty Status is Del	termined		496	30 -		
1	0	35	•	35	Income to Povert				78			
ish Well	0	19	0	10	Income to Povert				111			
h Not Well	0	16		16	Income to Povert				17	20	_	
					Income to Povert	(Ratio 1.25-1.49						
	0	0	0	0	Income to Povert	Ratio 1.50-1.84				10		
glish Well	0	0	0	0	Income to Poverty	Ratio 1.85-1.99						
Not Well					Income to Poverty	Ratio 2.00+			263			
POP	ULATION	BY AGE	:	_	POVERTY LEV	ELS (ACS)	Below	Above	Total	Treadland could	owne castel crate?	Grade P.12
					Total			151	203			
					Total Married Couple F	amilies	52 6	151 74	203 80	, T		
H	$\vdash$	+	+		Married Couple F	amilies Male Householder				÷	SENIOR POPU	
					Married Couple F Other Families w			74	80 11 45			
					Married Couple F Other Families w	Male Householder Female Householder		74 0	80 11	12		
					Married Couple F Other Families w/ Other Families w/ Nonfamilies w/M	Male Householder Female Householder		74 0 13	80 11 45	12		
					Married Couple F Other Families w/ Other Families w/ Nonfamilies w/M	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder		74 0 13 30	80 11 45 31	12-		
					Married Couple F Other Families w/ Other Families w/ Nonfamilies w/W Nonfamilies w/Fe	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder	6 11 32 1 2	74 0 13 30	80 11 45 31			
					Married Couple F Other Families w/ Other Families w/ Nonfamilies w/W Nonfamilies w/Fe	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder male Householder	6 11 32 1 2	74 0 13 30 33	80 11 45 31 35			
					Married Couple F Other Families w Other Families w/M Nonfamilies w/Fe NO HEALTH IN Population <19 Population Age 1	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder male Householder ISURANCE COVERA 9.34	6 11 32 1 2	74 0 13 30 33 (ACS) %	80 11 45 31 35 Total 11 5			
			Apr 45- 10		Married Couple F Other Families w/ Other Families w/ Nonfamilies w/Fe NO HEALTH IN Population <19	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder male Householder ISURANCE COVERA 9.34	6 11 32 1 2	74 0 13 30 33 (ACS) %	80 11 45 31 35 Total 11			
(33.0%)	Age 18164		Age 65- (3)	~	Married Couple F Other Families w Other Families w/M Nonfamilies w/Fe NO HEALTH IN Population <19 Population Age 1	Male Householder Female Householder ale Householder male Householder ISURANCE COVERA 9-34 5-64	6 11 32 1 2	74 0 13 30 33 (ACS) % 2.2% 1.0%	80 11 45 31 35 Total 11 5	8-		

a: Earl Roscants Roy 2020, U.S. Carmus Burnau 2014 2018 American Community Survey (ACS) Data, Businesses counts From Infogroup



# 2-3. Natural & Environ. Characteristics

## Impervious Coverage

-There is a considerable amount of impervious coverage in the East End neighborhood, from large buildings, businesses and parking lots.

-The Melton Center is in the center of the neighborhood and is surrounded by the largest continuous area of greenspace in the neighborhood.

#### **Urban Forestry**

-Using the map to the right it is clear to see that the East End neighborhood has a large amount of street trees lining E Miner St. Behind the Melton Center.



# 2-3. Natural & Environ. Characteristics

#### Green Spaces

-There is one park within the boundaries of the East End neighborhood. It is called the John O. Green Park and is owned by the West Chester borough.

-Although there is only one park in the neighborhood you can see that there is another only about a block away. This greenspace is called Fugett Park.

-Not shown on map (Melton Center property).

#### 100 Year Floodplain

-This map shows the floodplain that runs through West Chester Borough. The floodplain runs through the Western most part of the East End neighborhood.

-Based on both maps we can determine that the floodplain may intersects with the John O. Green Park. This could be beneficial when it comes to flooding in the neighborhood.





# 2-3. Natural & Environ. Characteristics

#### Nearby Water Resources

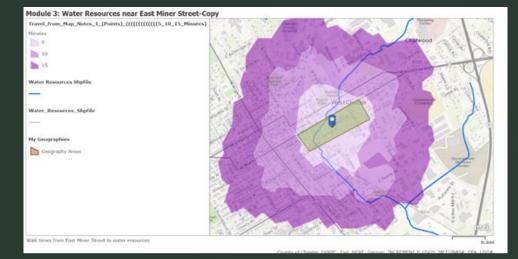
-This map shows the walking distance within 5, 10, and 15 minutes from the center of the East End neighborhood.

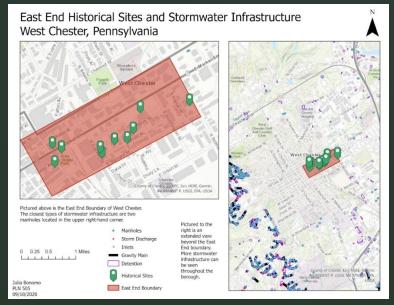
-As you can see there is a small stream that runs through the western half of the neighborhood. This information is valuable if homeowners rely on wells or incase water is needed in an emergency.

## Historical Sites and Stormwater Infrastructure

-This map shows historical locations in the East End neighborhood and how they interact with stormwater infrastructure. The West Chester borough does not have a lot of infrastructure in place and the closest to the neighborhood are two manholes on Gay St.

-These sites are important and culturally significant to the black community in the area. Without adequate stormwater infrastructure these sites are vulnerable to damage.





# 3. Review of Existing Plans

- Borough of West Chester Comprehensive Plan (2016)
  - Local

- Chester County Comprehensive Plan (2018)
  - Regional
- DVRPC Long-Range Plan (2017)
  - Mega-Regional

#### • Introduction

 Plan's Implications for the East End Neighborhood (how does this plan affect the neighborhood's present and future?

# 3. Review of Existing Plans

1. Borough of West Chester Comprehensive Plan (2016)

#### Introduction

What is the plan about?

Why was this plan created?

When was this plan created?

Who did create this plan?

How was this plan created?

Plan's Implications for the East End Neighborhood (how does this plan affect the neighborhood's present and future?

Community & Economic Vitality

**Environmental Sustainability** 

Preservation of the historic character

Future enhancement areas

West Chester University

Other areas (land use, housing, transportation, community facilities, urban centers) 2. Chester County Comprehensive Plan (2018) Introduction

What is the plan about? Why was this plan created? When was this plan created? Who did create this plan? How was this plan created? Plan's Implications for the East End Neighborhood (how does this plan affect the neighborhood's present and future?

How We LAP<sub>3</sub>C Live Appreciate Protect Preserve Prosper Connect

# 3. Review of Existing Plans

3. DVRPC Long-Range Plan (2017) Introduction

What is the plan about?

Why was this plan created?

When was this plan created?

Who did create this plan?

How was this plan created?

Plan's Implications for the East End Neighborhood (how does this plan affect the neighborhood's present and future?

Principle

Sustain the environment

**Develop Livable Communities** 

Expand the economy

Advance equity and foster diversity

Create an integrated, multimodal, transportation network

4. Conclusion

Renewable and Zero Emission Energy Sources and Clean Air

- Solar Panels allow for clean renewable energy
  - Large initial investment, but cost effective over time
  - Promotes renewable energy amongst community members
  - Powers lights and outlets which increases safety and accessibility for visitors
- Clean Air
  - Addition of native trees to increase clean air in area
  - Use of renewable energy sources also promotes clean air





## Biodiversity

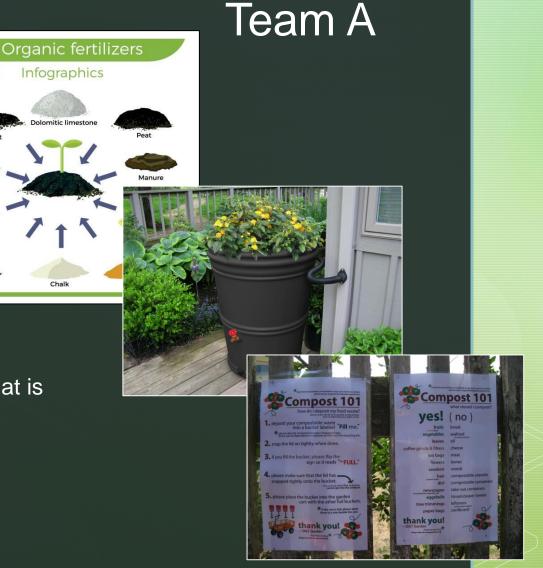
- Creates urban habitat
- Supports local pollinators
- Enhances productivity and stability of ecosystem
- Biodiversity of Produce
  - Appeals to more community members
  - Accounts for more culturally significant dishes



# 4-1. GND and Community Garden Ideas:

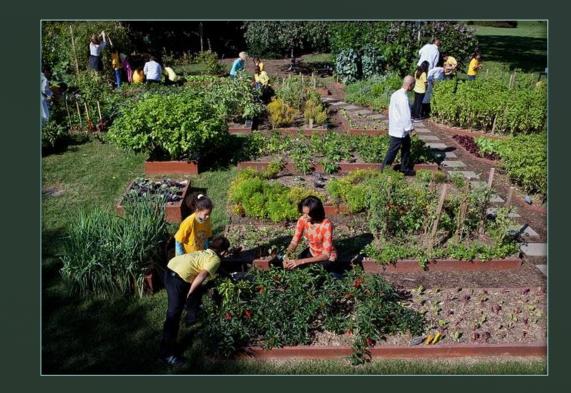
## Sustainable Environment

- Use Natural Fertilizers
- Water Conservation
  - Rain Barrel
  - Teach proper watering methods
- Compost
  - Allow for community to drop off compost
  - Educate on how to start your own compost/ what is compostable



Access To Healthy Foods and Nature

- Reduces food insecurity in a disadvantaged neighborhood
- Provides the community with fresh fruit and vegetables and promotes eating a healthy diet
- Gets community members involved in an interactive, skill building, physical activity that can also help improve mental health.
- Improves environmental health in the community
- Provides shade reducing heat island effect
- Connects disadvantaged communities to nature
- Gives community a public green space to gather



Job Creation

- 1. Create a permanent job opportunity for community members
- Care for the garden, manage sales, plan events
- Create a local micro economy for the neighborhood
  - 2. Connect with local schools for educational programs similar to the Youth Garden Project ( <u>https://www.youthgardenproject.org/</u> a good model)
- Teaching community members (kids, and parents), essential gardening skills and the benefits of growing food locally
- Growing food drastically reduces personal carbon footprints for whoever participates, due to less reliance on food that has to travel great distance.
  - 3. Having high participation in our community garden reflects an increase in community engagement
- Communities that have engagement are prone to positive change.

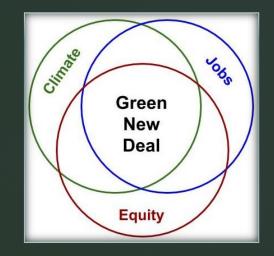


- Green New deal is proposed plan, that would take role in tackling climate change.
- Primarily looking to reduce the emittance of greenhouses gasses to avoid the non-reversable consequences of climate change, planning for a net-zero emissions by 2050.
- Such as, intense heat waves, wildfires, rising ocean levels and finally droughts. Potentially costing the United States millions of dollars.



Green New Deal socioeconomic aspect

- The Green New Deal plans to attack issues in our society such as, economic inequality and racial injustices.
- The plan is to have an increase in highpaying jobs.
- While also supplying the necessary training and new economic development for the individuals who rely primarily on the fossil fuel industries.



GND + Community garden

- The community garden plans to incorporate many of the GND aspects.
- Such as, Promoting more natural, environmentally conscientious ways of providing energy, crop growing/food production and transportation.
- Creation of jobs and other economic factors.





- Bike racks will be available
  - Encourage alternative means of transportation
  - Effort to cut down carbon emissions
- Installation of solar panels
  - Expensive investment
  - Help cut down energy cost in the long-term
  - Partner with Bethel AME to help power church
  - Provide power source to the garden if needed
  - Renewable as well as clean energy





- Use of raised garden beds
  - Provide better drainage for water/stormwater
  - Easier access for gardeners with disabilities
- Farmers Market
  - Allow users of the garden as well as local farmers to sell goods at a fair price
  - No single use plastic permitted in sales
  - Open to all citizens
  - Promote consumption of locally grown food
  - Decrease carbon footprint

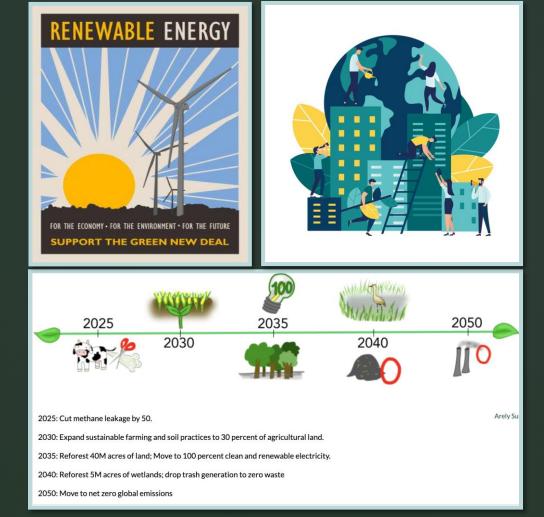




## Climate

- Central theme in the Green New Deal
- Large-scale high tech, small-scale low tech
- Community Gardens

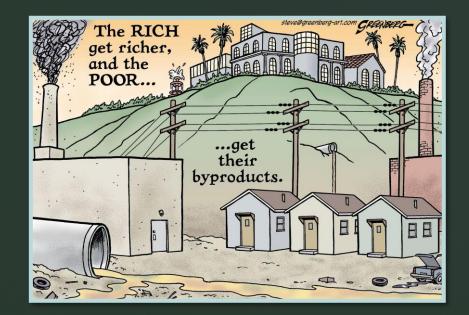
- Greenspace benefits
- Indirect benefits



## Equity

- Shifts economic priorities and investment
- Vulnerable communities

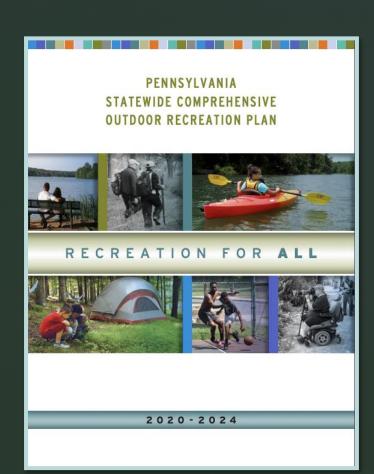
- Community gardens & equity
  - Access to greenspace
  - Community Revitalization
  - Food Deserts



## **Equity Cont'd**

- Access to greenspace & parks
  - 88% feel recreation is essential
  - Only 52% can safely walk to a park
- o Community revitalization
  - Asset building
  - Gentrification avoidance
- Food desserts

 2 million lack access to grocery stores



## Technology

The Green New Deal  $\cap$ aims to take the energy footprint behind technological industries and make transitions towards clean and sustainable footprints against clean energy, the manufacturing process, and uses of transportation and agriculture.

This includes, reporting results of company carbon footprints properly, helping consumers and distributors make sustainable decisions, and advocating for reusable and future reliable policies.

These ideals focus on understanding the importance between technological products that provide a productive relationship to our society and the protection of the natural environment

- Rain Water Barrels
- Repurposing household items
- Rain water contains more oxygen
- Saves money
- Overall garden is healthier
- Easy to make DIY



## **Community Benefits**

- The deal would help build community ties if everyone brainstormed ideas together that would help their communities. For example, residents would get to know their neighbors through participation in creating the policy and would often see each other at the community gardens spread throughout their communities.
- Gives residents the opportunity to actively participate in helping create the policy that will in turn create a better life for their family and themselves, especially those living in communities facing environmental degradation.

- Opportunity to build community ties
- Health benefits
- Education
- Potential job opportunities
- Decreases crime



The John Green
 Memorial Park Lot



## 4-4. GND and Community Garden Ideas: Team D



Shaded Seating

Water fountain/bird bath

Racks for Bicycles







## Enhancements:

- Create a more inviting open space for East End residents
- Remove current fencing that restricts access
- Create a new entrance from Matlack Street
- Add neighborhood signs for wayfinding

## 4-4. GND and Community Garden Ideas: Team D



#### Community Engagement

- Promote greater community engagement with the new community garden
- Great opportunity for programs and volunteer efforts
- Options for partnerships with local community groups

## 5-1. Case Studies (example 1)

- Sugar Creek Garden and Herb Farm, was cofounded officially in 2010 by Sally Wylde and Louise Jackson, and located Decatur, Georgia
- Kids cutting through neighbor's flower beds and trampling them is what originally inspired the cofounders
- Sugar Creek is one of many different gardens being managed by the Wylde Center



## 5-1. Case Studies (example 1)

- Located in Decatur, Georgia, this community farm is 100% free of any mechanization, everything done by human hands!
- This land sits on 4 acres of flood plain, and the 1 acre contains pollinator flowers, herb meadows, fruit trees, shrubs, and veggie beds.



## 5-1. Case Studies (example 1)



- Sugar Creek along with the other neighboring community ran gardens focuses on producing herbs, pollinator flowers, herb meadows, fruit trees, shrubs, and veggie beds.
- All to be distributed to local Atlanta, as well as nearby communities.
- All sales help to fund for the Wylde Center, the green space the farm is located on and helped managed by the Wylde Center staff

## 5-1. Case Studies (example 2)

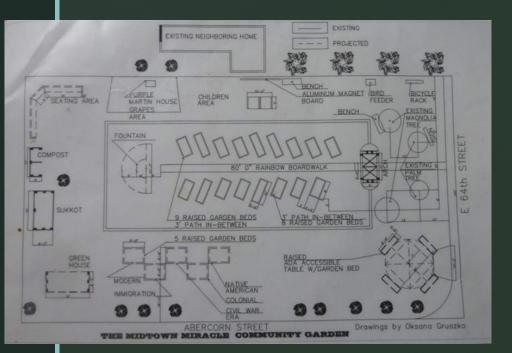
- Midtown Miracle Community Garden
- Run by Carol Greenberg and Steve Taylor
- Located in Savannah Georgia

- E 64th Street and Abercorn
- Built on a reclaimed condemned FEMA lot
- Collaborative effort between the City of Savannah and Morning Star Cultural Arts
- Vast arrays of expertise were used to construct the garden
  - City of Savannah
  - UGA Extension
  - Master Gardeners
  - Landscapers
  - Engineers, Architects, Carpenters
  - Garden volunteers



## 5-1. Case Studies (example 2)

- Creating the garden took a bit of hard work
- The lot needed to be cleared of dead foliage
- Gravel was trucked in for the plant beds
- Volunteers put together the plant beds on site
- Volunteers from all over gathered to help construct the community garden





## 5-1. Case Studies (example 2)

#### Objectives

 Grow food for personal use

- Provide meal prep for Kid's café program
- Promote sustainable living practices
- Encourage more neighborhoods to establish community gardens

Education and Outreach

- Host's monthly free gardening workshops
- Fundraising events such as martini night
- Food preservation and safety classes
- Local schools and culinary programs partner to help educate youth

Accomplishments

- Garden setup completed in 6 months
- Over 1000 lbs of food donated
- Delivers fresh flowers to ill neighbors and fresh vegetables to local residents.

## 6. Methods and Analysis

- The Methods and Analysis worksheet was effective at keeping the sustainable development requirements a major priority in our course project. The table provided each group with a 'checklist' to guide us into maintaining a healthy environment at our construction site.
- This simple worksheet guided each team to prepare for the final stage(s) of the course project. Each team completed the third column of the worksheet, the 'results column', by following the recommended method in the second column, to ultimately answer the question in the first column.
- It allowed us to analyze our own work so we can better focus on areas in need of improvements. The tasks proposed in this table are questions future developers need to ask themselves periodically throughout a project, no matter how big or small.

## 6. Methods and Analysis

- The first column includes questions about the site's landscape, amount of sunlight, debris, and public access. The table also asks about the nearby homes, zoning codes, flowers, soil, water sources, and budget, as you will see on the next slide.
- These are questions a developer would likely have already answered throughout the project, but an organized table is useful because it can easily be communicated to a local planning board.

## 6. Methods and Analysis

#	Task/Question	Recommended Approach/Method	Results of Analysis/Assessment
1	Does it get a good amount of sun (6-8 hours a day)?	ArcGIS Urban (sunlight & shadow analysis)	Full sunlight until 4:00 PM. Full shade at 5:45 PM
2	Is it relatively flat?	CalcMaps	Yes, it is very flat with negligible sloping.
3	Is it within walking distance of nearby homes?	Any ArcGIS product or Google Map Check whether it is within 3 blocks or 300 meters (1000 ft.) from the nearby homes.	Yes, there are homes within one block of our site and many homes surround the area.
4	Any debris in it?	Google Street view or site visit (if available)	No debris in our site via google earth.
5	Who's the owner of your site?	Chescoviews	Clifford DeBaptiste (3 parcels)
6	Which zone your site sits in?	West Chester Zoning Map	Neighborhood Conservation Group 2; Block Class C
7	Is a water source available in/near the site?	Ask the owner or the utility company	Aqua - public water access
8	Will the garden grow vegetables, flowers, or both? All organic, or are some pesticides okay?	Make suggestions (e.g., choose 5 crops you'd recommend) *We do this for the concept development and the cost- revenue estimation. The EE residents will eventually decide on this.	Vegetables and flowers are permitted. Tall growing plants must not block sunlight in other plots. The garden will focus on organic herbicides, if there is a persistent weed problem, we may consult experts for advice; if no solution works, some chemical pesticides may be used. Tomatoes, peppers, zucchini, corn, pumpkin (Seasonal crop rotation)
9	Will the garden have a single space that everyone manages together, or separate plots for individuals to tend?	Make a suggestion (e.g., choose from the "allotment" type, the "communal" type, or the combination of both) *The same reason applies here as the above.	Semi-communal; mostly individually owned plots with a few communal plots
10	Will the garden be open to the public? If so, how often, and will a member need to supervise?	Make a suggestion. *The same reason applies here as the above.	Yes, open to the public every day. Plot owners will volunteer shifts to supervise the garden.
11	What will be the name of this garden?	Give a temporary name to your proposed concept. *The same reason applies here as the above.	Bolmar Street Gardens
12	Where can the residents do soil testing?	Make a recommendation. Check where/how the residents can do soil testing affordably.	Penn State's Agricultural Extension Tests run as low as \$9 and can include add-ons for an additional cost.
13	Budget	EPA Urban Farm Business Plan Worksheets	Module 10 Group Assignment (1/2)
14	Funding Sources	Identify and recommend potential funding sources (and suggest how they might be obtained).	Module 10 Group Assignment (2/2)
15	Designing the Garden	ArcGIS Urban, ArcGIS Pro, and SketchUp (if necessary)	Modules 11, 12, and 13 Group Assignment

# 7. Funding Plans

Goal

The startup cost is between \$2500 and \$5000

#### Cost analysis

 EPA spreadsheet to determine start-up costs and yearly expenses

## 7. Funding Plans

0%

0%

0%

0%

0%

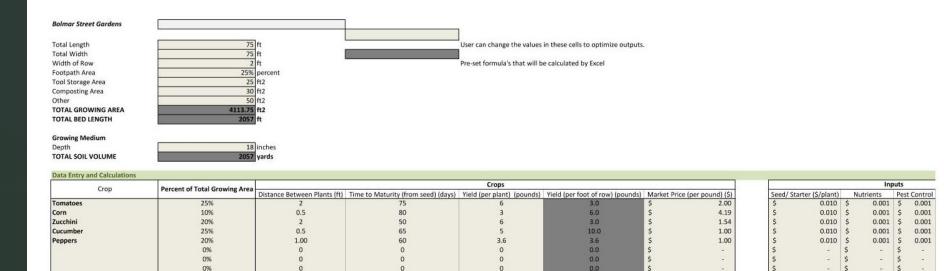
0

0

0

0

0



0

0

0

0

0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

0.0

Ś

Ś

Ś

Ś

\$

\$

Ś

- \$

-

- 5

-

-

Ś

Ś

- \$

Cro	12254	 P.A.

Business Name		The second s	Expected Annual Yield		Value of Annual Yield				Annual Cost of Inputs			
Crop	Percent of Total Growing Area	Total Length of Row (ft)	3 Season (lbs)	4 Season (lbs)	3 Season		4 Season		3 Season			4 Season
Tomatoes	25%	514	5631	7508	\$	11,261	\$	15,015	\$	863	\$	1,151
Corn	10%	206	4223	5631	\$	8,446	\$	23,593	\$	366	Ś	488
Zucchini	20%	411	6757	9009	\$	13,514	\$	13,874	\$	698	\$	931
Cucumber	25%	514	21657	28875	\$	43,313	\$	28,875	\$	931	\$	1,242
Peppers	20%	411	6757	9009	\$	13,514	s	9,009	\$	713	S	951
0	0%	0	0	0	\$		\$		\$		\$	-
0	0%	0	0	0	\$	*	\$	-	\$	÷	\$	
0	0%	0	0	0	\$	-	\$		\$	-	\$	
0	0%	0	0	.0	\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	
0	0%	0	0	0	\$		Ś		\$	-	\$	
0	0%	0	0	0	\$	2	\$	2	\$	2	Ś	
0	0%	0	0	0	\$	2	\$	14 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	\$	2	\$	
0	0%	0	0	0	\$		\$		\$	-	S	
	100%	2057			\$	90,048	Ś	90,366	\$	3,572	\$	4,763

0

0

0

0

## 7. Funding Plans

#### Methods

• Grants: Federal, State, Local, Private (40%)

- Membership Dues (10%)
- Crowdfunding (20%)
- Sponsorships (30%)

## 8-1. Urban Models and Posters: Team A



#### 8-1. Urban Models and Posters: Team A

#### A simple and Practical Concept

- Manageability
  - Clean ups
  - Ground maintenance
  - Planning crops
  - Repairs
- Appeal
  - Beautiful green space
  - An exciting new sense of place
- Affordability
  - Funding projects
  - Membership cost
  - Supplies
  - Mangement





#### 8-1. Urban Models and Posters: Team A

Components align with the Concepts of the Green New Deal

- "Access to healthy foods" "Renewable, and zero-
- emission energy sources"
- "Clean air"
- "Biodiversity"  $\square$
- "Access to nature"
- "Jobs"

Compost bin available to the community. Compost serves as a natural fertilizer and promote sustainable Flower garden- gathering area gardening with benches and a picnic table, offers access to nature and a healthy environment. The Picnic table also serves as a vending and display stand. Native plants support local wildlife and biodiversity. A variety of organically

Rain barrels conserve water and serve as water reserve for plants





Solar panels installed on the, garden lamps and the roof of the shed to serve as a power source



Shed serves as a storage building for gardening tools and supplies.



Fruit trees produce fresh fruits, provide shade, aid in storm water management, and sequester CO2

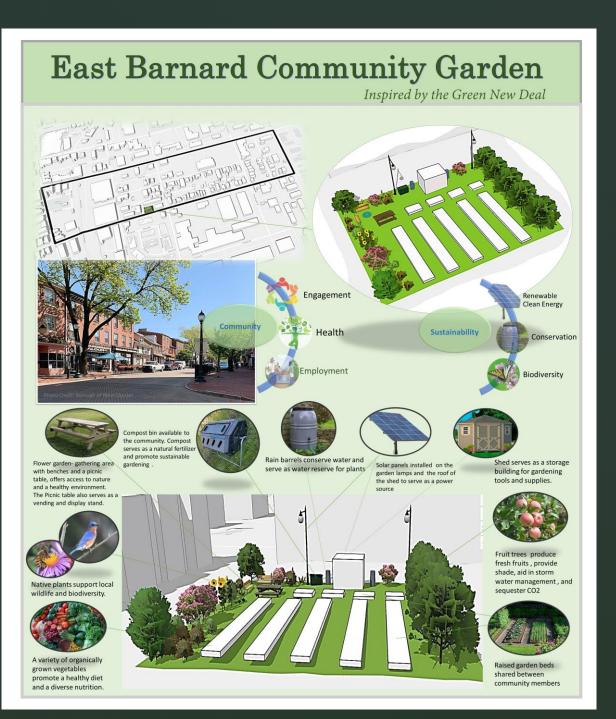


Raised garden beds shared between community members

grown vegetables promote a healthy diet and a diverse nutrition.

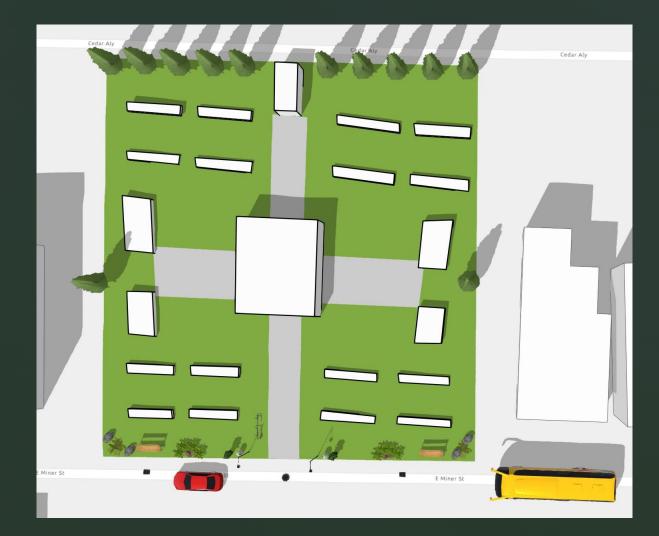
## 8-1. Urban Models and Posters: Team A

East Barnard Community Garden Poster



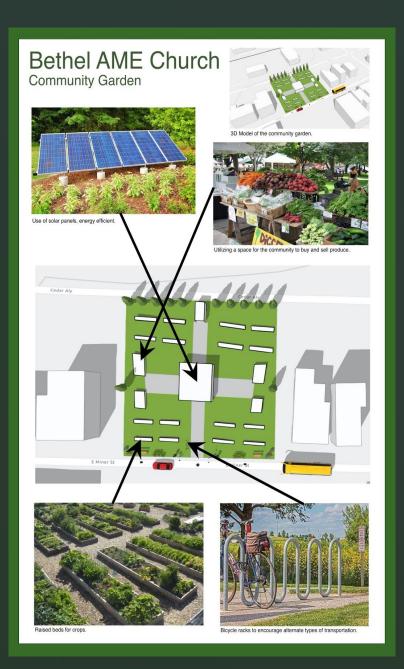
# S-2. Urban Models and Posters: Team B

## 8-2. Urban Models and Posters: Team B



## 8-2. Urban Models and Posters: Team B

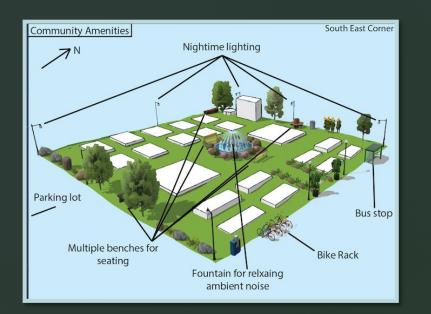
#### Inspired by the Green New Deal

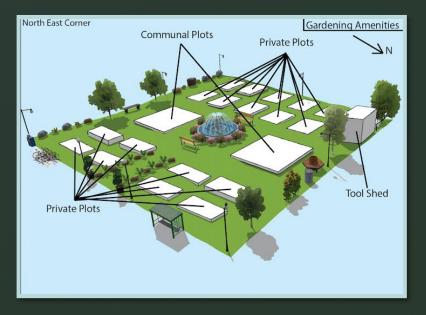


## 8-3. Urban Models and Posters: Team C

- Market Street Plaza lot in the northeast section
- Receives full sunlight for most hours of the day until 4pm.
- $\circ$  Relatively flat area of land.
- Located within at least a one block minimum from homes.
- Clean site with no debris, based on google earth.
- Site is in neighborhood conservation group 2, block class C.







### 8-3. Urban Models and Posters: Team C

- Semi communal; individually owned plots with 2 communal plots.
- Open to the public every day, dawn to dusk.
- Plot owners will volunteer shifts to supervise garden.
- Growing tomatoes, corn, zucchini, cucumber, and peppers.
- Community amenities: nighttime lighting, a parking lot, benches for seating, a fountain, a bike rack, and a bus stop.
- Gardening amenities: two different sized private plots, two large communal plots, a tool shed, compost machine

## 8-3. Urban Models and Posters: Team C

- Exemplifies the benefits of the community garden and relates it to the Green New Deal goals.
- This garden:
  - Empowers residents
  - Beautifies the neighborhood Ο
  - Promotes sustainable food 0 systems
  - Addresses food deserts
  - Supports environmental justice principles



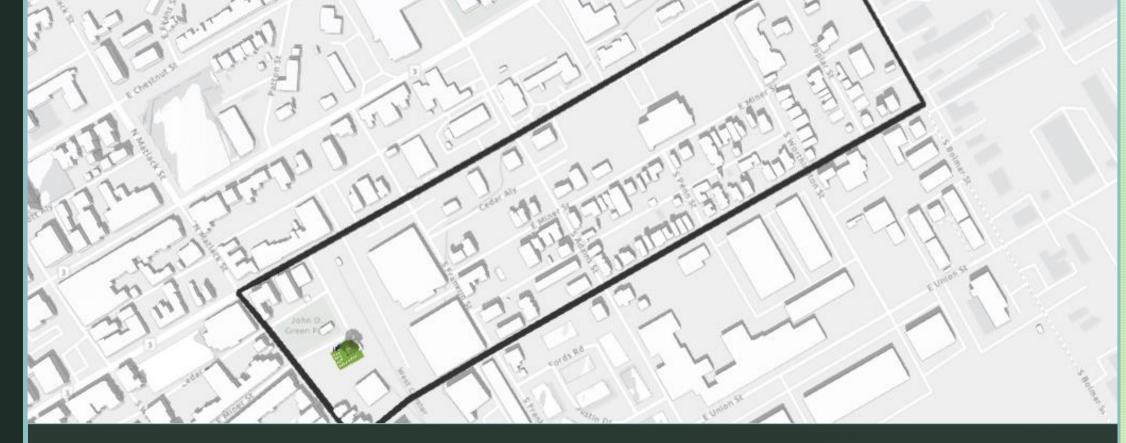


Deal!

**GREEN NEW DEAL SUPERSTUDIO** 

Fountain for relxaing ambient noise

Multiple benches seating



### 8-4. Urban Models and Posters: Team D John Greene Memorial Park

#### 61 John Green Memorial Park Community Garden is a community The John Green Memorial Park Community Garden is a community gathering spot proposed for one of West Chesters most densely populated Sustainable farming and equitable food practices affect everyone, no matter if you can afford quality sustenance or not.

Green New Deal Poster



With this garden providing a steady supply of year round produce to local markets, food security will increase and families experiencing food instability have more options and tools at their disposal.

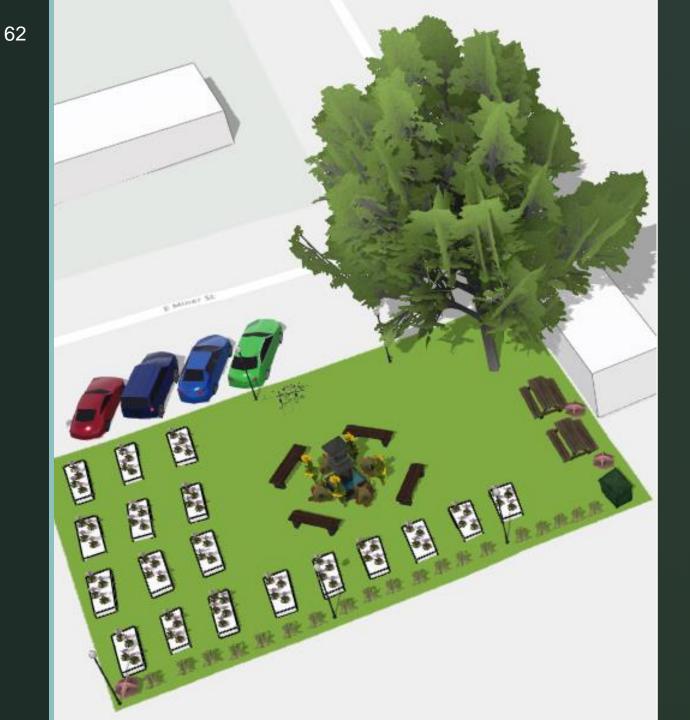




neighborhoods.

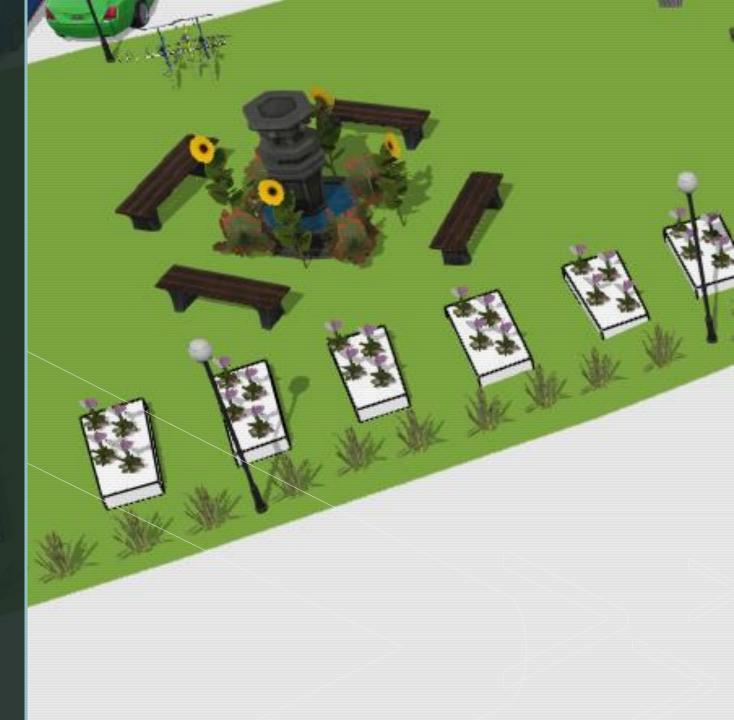


This park is an attempt to provide local area residents with the tools they need to reduce community hunger and increase civic participation, all the while providing an opportunity to work towards mitigating the effects of the climate crisis.



Bike Rack 4 Benches Fountain 2 Picnic Tables Compost Bin 18 Raised Beds

## Hedge Row Street Lighting



Fall 2020

PLN 403/505: Planning & Design Studio A

## A Green New Deal Approach: Imagining Community Gardens for the Historic East End Neighborhood

Thank you!

## Q & A

- Team A
- Team B
- Team C
- Team D

