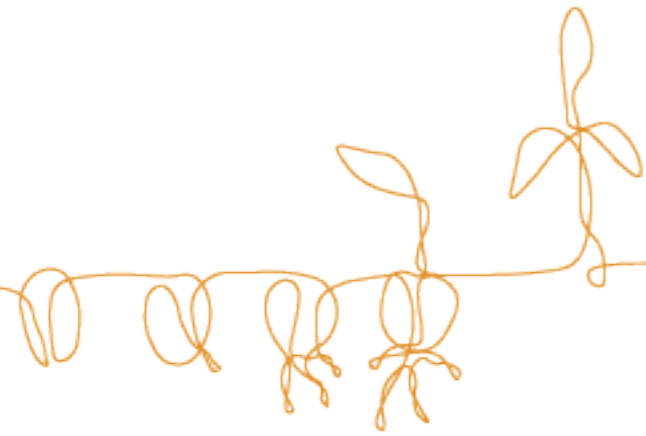


FROM SEED TO SOCIETY



MASTER THESIS MISMeC
September 2023

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ABSTRACT:

This research explores the potential of community gardens for improving the daily social reproduction and the consequent impact on the social structure of a neighborhood. Specifically, it focuses on how addressing spatial factors when choosing locations for community gardens can contribute to addressing the socio-economic disparities (i.e. gender related dynamics, intergenerational cohesion, etc.), the research uses the case study of barcelona's neighbourhood La Pau, characterized by socio-economic inequality and the loss of solidarity among the younger generation.

The study engages the factors related to the establishment of the garden within the urban fabric, and its effects on the social and economic well-being of the community.

To comprehensively analyze these aspects, a mixed-methods approach is employed: Literature review, comparative study of relevant examples, spatial analysis, and a workshop involving active participation from neighbors.

The research builds on theoretical framework from various authors, such as Colin Ward's concepts of self-organized allotments and the mutualist values that underpin their operations. Further, Silvia Federici's exploration of cooperative societies in everyday reproduction provides insights into understanding the role of spatial qualities in fostering social cohesion at the neighborhood level. Carolys steel's work supports the intersection of food production and urban life and complex set of values attached to community gardens.

Through this research, the aim is to shed light on the transformative potential of community gardens in promoting social cohesion and improving the socio-economic balance of impoverished areas. By examining the interplay between the garden's establishment, socio-spatial factors, and their impact on the everyday relations of community making, the study contributes to a deeper understanding of how community-led initiatives can shape and be shaped by spatial factors and what impact this has on social structures within a neighborhood context.

*Thanks to my biggest supporter,
Activist humanist
Nazdar Kahramaner...*

For the memory of Baba Mezin...

*And thank you for Jere Kuzmanic for all the process
of my research, showing all his best and waiting
the result with a supportive and patient way...*

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[Picture 1]. Prinzessinnengarten, photo by Marco Clauser



1. From Seed to Society

Introduction

Barcelona has a long history of community-oriented initiatives and a culture of collective action that in some cases involved into the realm of food production and communal land cultivation. In 1864, a politician and writer Fernando Garrido Tortosa wrote about collective actions in Spain, marking the early recognition of this concept. Soon after, in 1865, the first consumer cooperatives are established in Catalonia, the most industrialized region Spain. The formation of Agricultural Credit Cooperatives in Marçia followed in 1891, four years after the adoption of the Associations' Law, which was the first legal text that mentioned cooperatives in Spain (Spain Archives - Cooperative housing, no date). Between 1920 and 1930s, women played an active role in feeding the city while autonomously organizing the activities and participated actively in Catalan cooperation (Camps-Calvet, Gorostiza and Saurí, 2022).

Additionally, many schools in the war time initiated their own gardens as well. For example In a school established by the workers of a collectivized water company in Barcelona. Students of each class take care of the animals and take care of the garden in the schoolyard (Wendenburg, 2010).

During the Spanish Civil War from 1936 to 1939, Mujeres Libres (Free Women), a group of women, took a proactive stance in empowering women war refugees. They placed an advertisement in the Republican press, encouraging these women to engage in agricultural courses provided in Barcelona. This initiative aimed to equip them with practical skills and knowledge in agriculture during a time of conflict and displacement.

This understanding of memory and the historical experiences of collective agricultural efforts remain pertinent in the present context. Active participation in grassroots movements, neighborhood associations, and housing cooperatives in Catalunya and Spain (La Borda, 2017; Inicixes, 2023) builds upon this legacy. It signifies a continuation of the collective spirit, emphasizing the importance of shared knowledge, cooperation, and resilience in addressing contemporary challenges.



[Picture 2]. Mujeres Libres Poster

The following pages are inspired by these kind of stories on empowerment of communities by food production. Besides these stories is also my personal experience in Yesil Cinar garden located at Lake Hazar on the east region of Turkey which provide living and gardening purposes of my relatives from 2000 till today. I am one of the



[Picture 3]. Yesil Cinar Garden Female participants (Photo by Nazdar Kahramaner)

participants of the community of Yesil Cinar garden that showed me from first hand the potentials of a community garden in creating a hub for interaction and collaboration. were times when disagreements arose over water usage and varying priorities that led to conflicts. Despite the initial difficulties, the challenges we faced

ultimately strengthened our bond, Collaborate to collect local seeds and protect the sustainable living environment that we have. At the results some time we shared our fruits and vegetables, supported each other during the challenging responsibilities. Most of the time we cook together clean the common zones together and also do social activities together despite inter-generational and cultural differences.



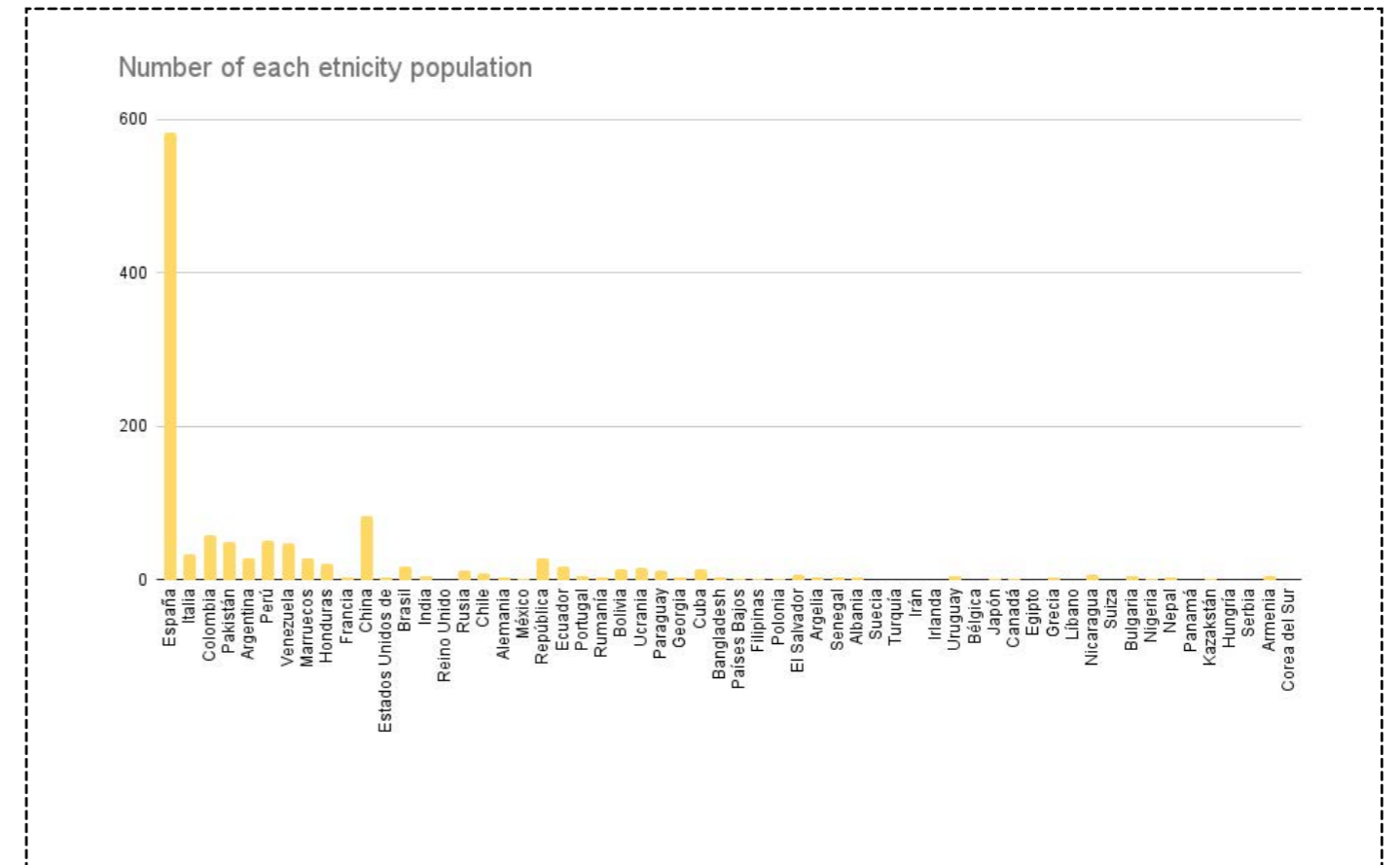
[Picture 4]. Jarrahdale Pumpkin (Photo by Nazdar Kahramaner)

1.1.Social Structure of La Pau neighbourhood in Barcelona

La Pau is neighbourhood of Barcelona within the Sant Marti district in between areas of Besos, Maresme and Provençals de Poblenous. The larger district is known as mix of residential, commercial, and industrial areas built in second half of 20th century. La Pau is situated between two major thoroughfares, the Rambla de Guipúscoa and the Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes. Notably, La Pau with the 6.186 inhabitants stands out with one of the highest population densities in the entire city of Barcelona. (Departament d'Estadística,2023)



[Picture 5]. La Pau borders within Sant Marti Territory (Open Da



[Picture 6]. Number of Ethnicities in La Pau and Verneda (Ajuntament Barcelona, 2023)

According to figure 6, The communities with the most representation are Chinese, Colombian and Pakistani on the other hand, Gypsies are also one of the important communities to take part in.

As for the state of strength of the associative fabric, the last few years have been a time of transformation: the configuration of the entities has mutated and there has been a certain disconnection and weakening of associative movement.

Although some parts of the neighborhood are well-maintained and have access to quality services, large number of residents of La Pau overall is neighborhood that is faced with economic challenges, limited access to resources, and certain social issues. For this reason it is important to consider different socioeconomic realities within the community .



[Picture 7]. Ortofoto La Pau, 2012

Caregiving in one of the oldest population of city:

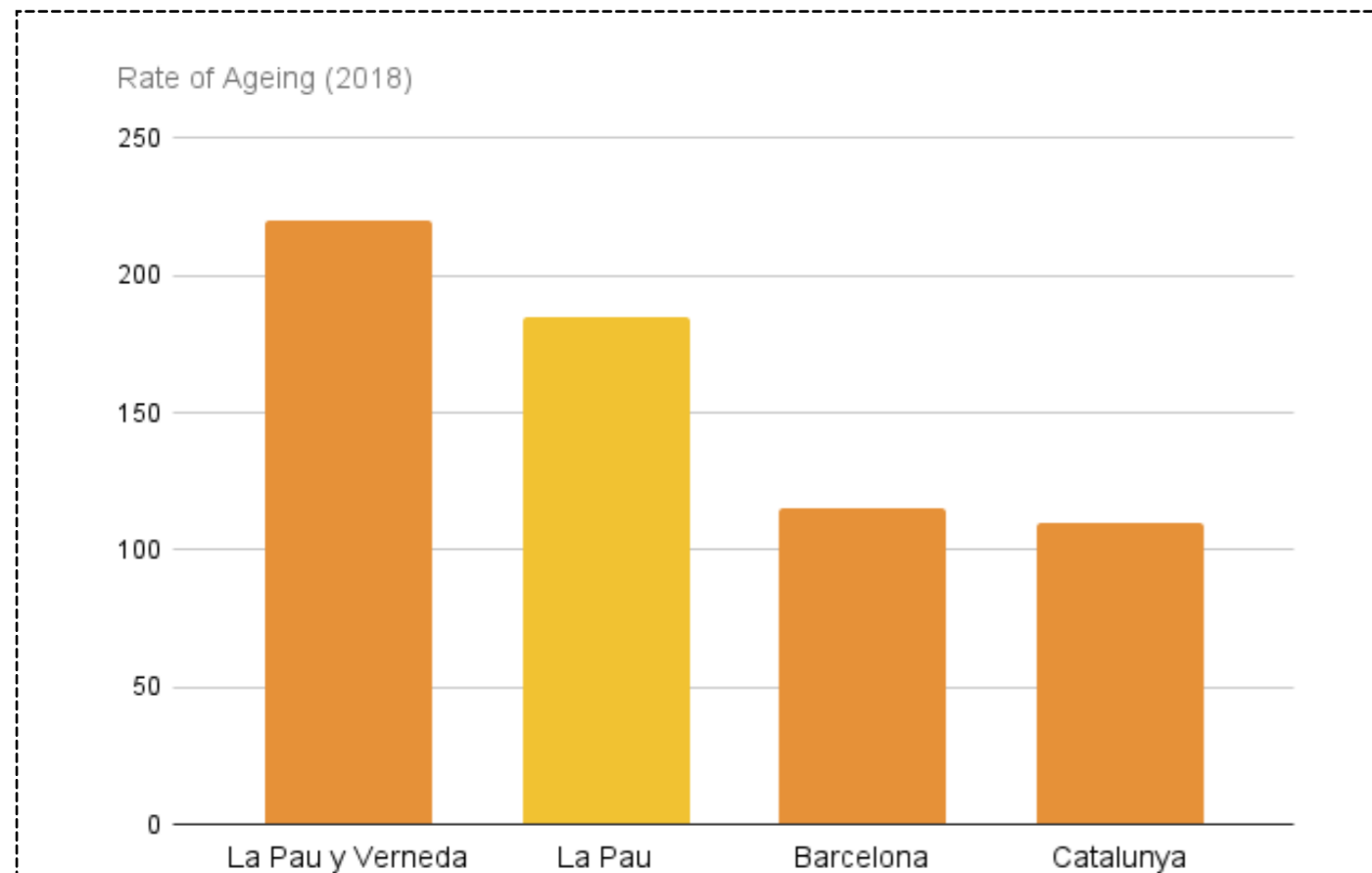
One of the key issues in La Pau is the need for proper care and support for the elderly population, as the neighborhood is home to one of the oldest populations in the city.

Ageing index shown in figure 4, calculates the percentage of people that are 65 years old in the community and compares the number of the population who are less than 15 years old.

The Concrecio de Pla (Ajutament de Barcelona, 2017) points out necessity to promote active and healthy ageing and reduce the isolation of the elderly, based on strategies and programs that encourage intergenerational relationships between children, young people and the elderly. (Ajuntament de Barcelona , 2017)

It appears that the table highlights a significant risk of poverty for the older population, with more than 70% of this demographic being affected.

The table also provides insights into how the risk of poverty differs between genders within the older population.



[Picture 8]. Rate of Ageing (Pla d'Accio Comunitaria, 2023)

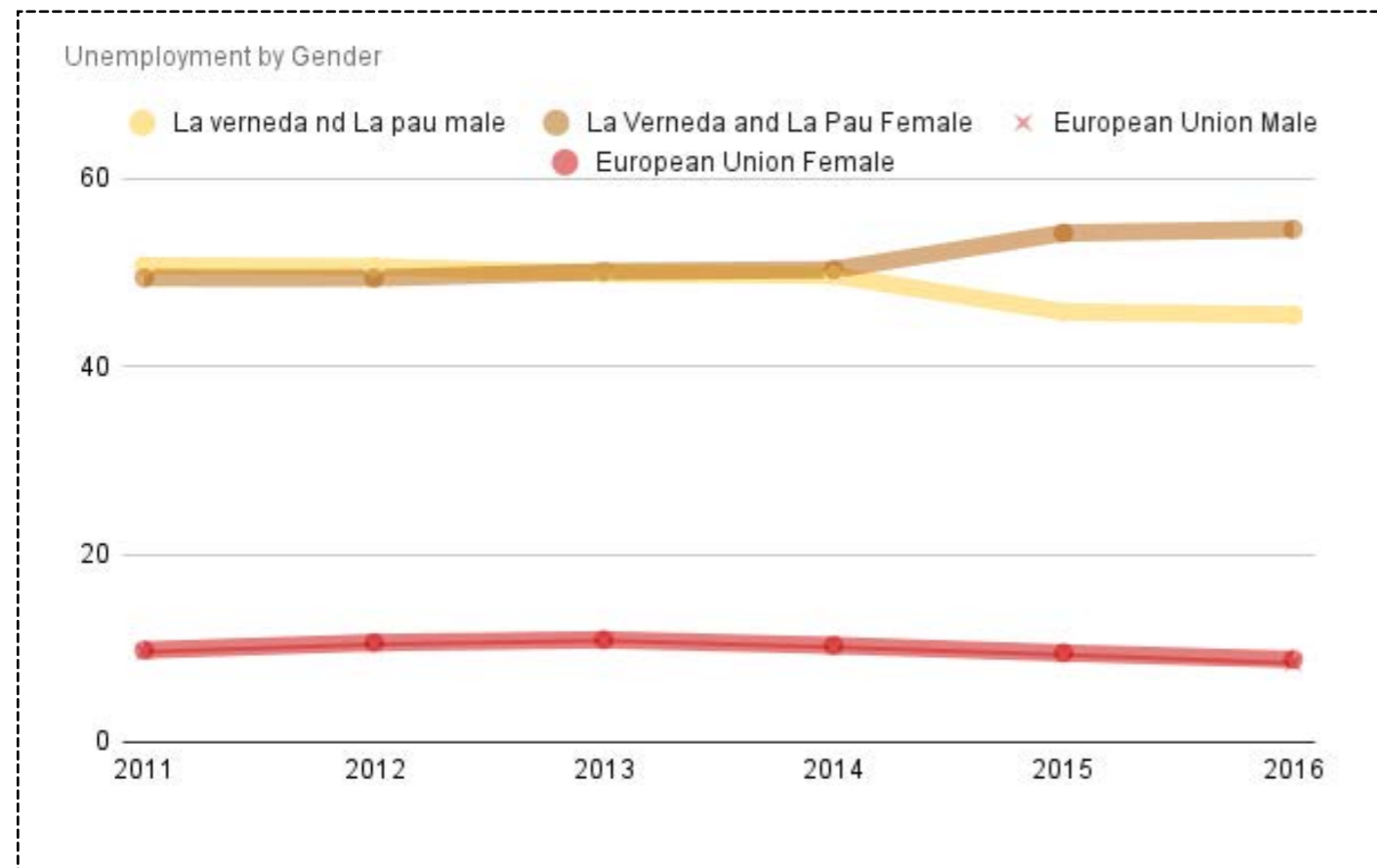
At Risk of Poverty rate by gender and age Before Social Transfers					
Year	2011	2016 - 2017	2017 - 2018	2018 - 2019	2019 - 2020
Total	50,6	43,4	44,0	43,4	41,1
Female	-	45,0	44,9	43,7	42,1
Male	-	41,7	42,9	43,1	40,0
Age					
Younger than 16 years	-	35,1	39,2	42,2	35,1
Ages between 16 and 34 years	-	37,2	34,9	32,3	30,0
Ages between 35 and 54 years	-	29,7	31,5	32,3	26,1
Ages between 55 and 64 years	-	33,5	33,7	32,6	36,1
Ages between 65 and 74 years	-	75,9	72,9	72,3	77,1
75 year and older	-	86,1	88,2	84,1	84,1

[Picture 9]. At risk of poverty rate by gender and age before social transfers (Ajuntament de Barcelona, 2023)

According to the figure 5, Female elders are at risk of poverty more than the male elders. This information suggests that there's a pressing need for policies and initiatives that address the economic well-being of the elderly population in La Pau y Verneda.

The feminization of poverty

Another reality that needs to be addressed. Like many metropolitan cities in Barcelona, women have a higher structural and long-term unemployment rate than men, a more precarious presence in the labor market, with more partiality and temporary work, and worse wage conditions (Ajuntament de Barcelona 2017).



[Picture 10]. Unemployment by gender, Pla D'accio Comunitaria (2018)

"Figure 9 shows that La Vernada and La Pau, consistently has a higher unemployment rate than the European Union (EU) over the years. Additionally, we see that the gap in unemployment between women and men is increasing. This means that with each passing year, more women are affected by poverty compared to men."

In addition to economic disparities, there is an unequal distribution of caregiving responsibilities between men and women (Concreció del Pla, 2017). Women often take on a larger burden of caring for dependent family members, such as children, elderly parents, or family members with disabilities. This can impact their ability to participate fully in the labor market, leading to reduced job opportunities, lower income levels, and limited career progression.

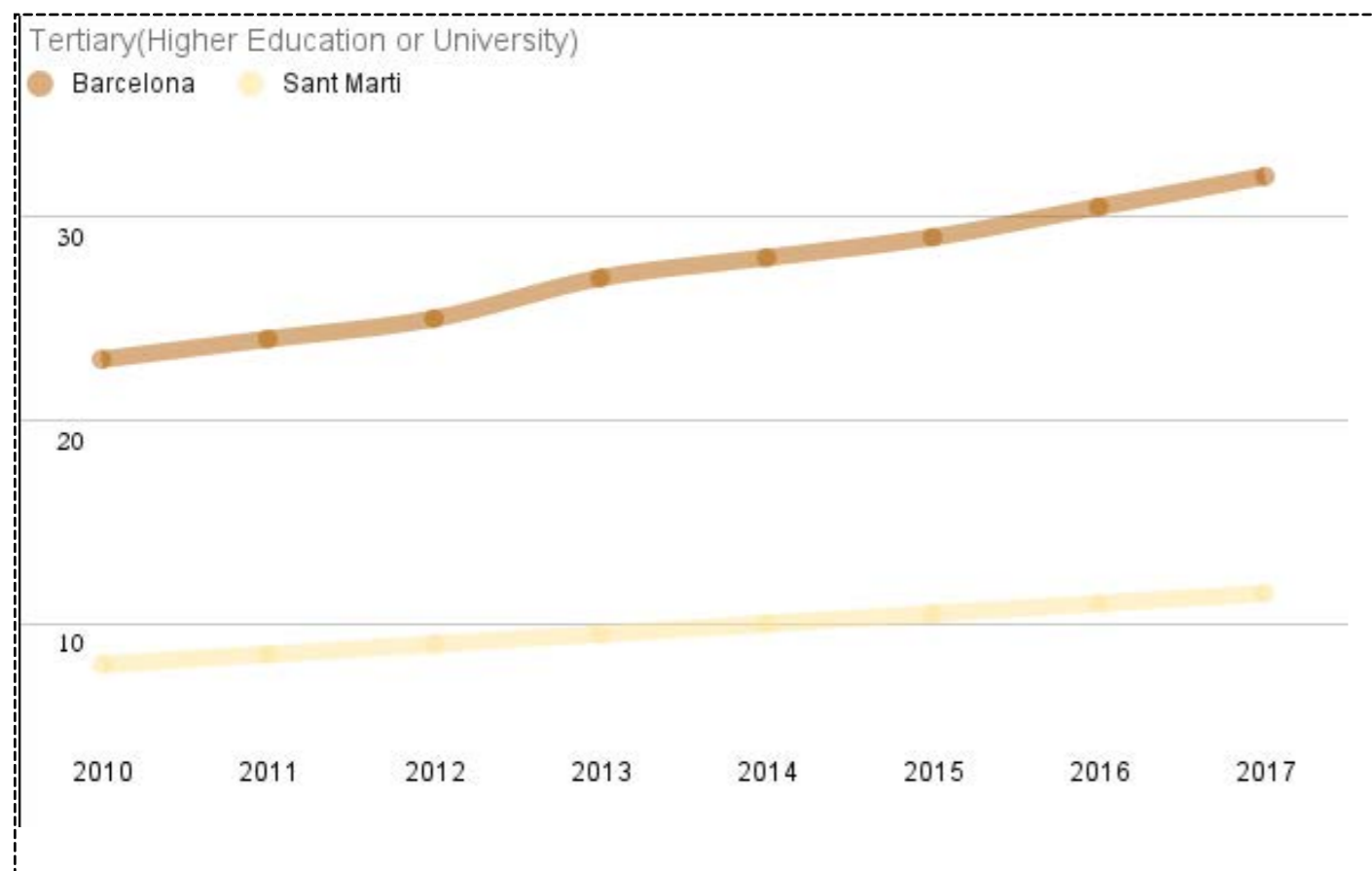
To effectively address the feminization of poverty, it is essential to undertake comprehensive efforts. These efforts should encompass the implementation of policies and programs aimed at advancing gender equality within the labor market. Such measures may include initiatives to ensure equal pay, expand opportunities for women's professional growth, and establish supportive work environments that accommodate caregiving responsibilities.

Moreover, providing accessible and affordable childcare services, along with eldercare support, can help alleviate the caregiving burden placed on women. This, in turn, empowers them to pursue employment and attain economic independence."

Educational

According to the figure 10, residents of La Pau averagely have a lower level of education. It has a percentage of people with university degrees below the district average and far from the city's data. Absenteeism and early school leaving are two of the key indicators on which it is necessary to work in a multidisciplinary manner, combining efforts and strategies from different areas and programs, and taking schools as centers of new opportunities (Educació - La Verneda i La Pau, 2020).

The Concrecio de Pla (Ajutament de Barcelona, 2017) claims that, it is necessary to provide educational opportunities throughout the entire life cycle, improving the public offer of education for adults and ensuring that people of migrant origin or with functional diversity have quality educational opportunities that respond to their needs.



[Picture 11]. higher education persantage (Pla d'Accio Comunitaria, 2023)

Figure 10 provides insights into the educational landscape of the Sant Marti district. It is evident that the acceleration in the percentage of higher education attainment within this district lags behind the average in Barcelona. This data underscores a notable disparity in the rate of educational advancement, indicating that educational levels in Sant Marti are increasing at a significantly slower pace when compared to the broader context of Barcelona.

Economic Status

Mental health in adults and young people is related to unemployment, the lack of expectations and the resulting economic problems.

The promotion of healthy leisure, training and pre-work placement experiences, to reduce the consumption of psychostimulant substances in young people.

At the same time, the disposable family income index is one of the lowest in the city, as it is the neighborhood of surveys 3 main titles I am going to highlight for the La pau society that needs to highlight the discussion surrounding the socio/economic dynamics of La Pau.

Urban Ecology

The La Pau neighborhood is located in the northeastern part of Barcelona, Spain. It is situated within the larger Sant Martí district. Strategically positioned between the Besos River and the bustling urban core. The neighborhood's proximity to the Besos River has significantly influenced its development, both socially and spatially. The development and urbanization of the area have reduced the availability of green areas, making it challenging for residents to find ample space for outdoor activities and relaxation.

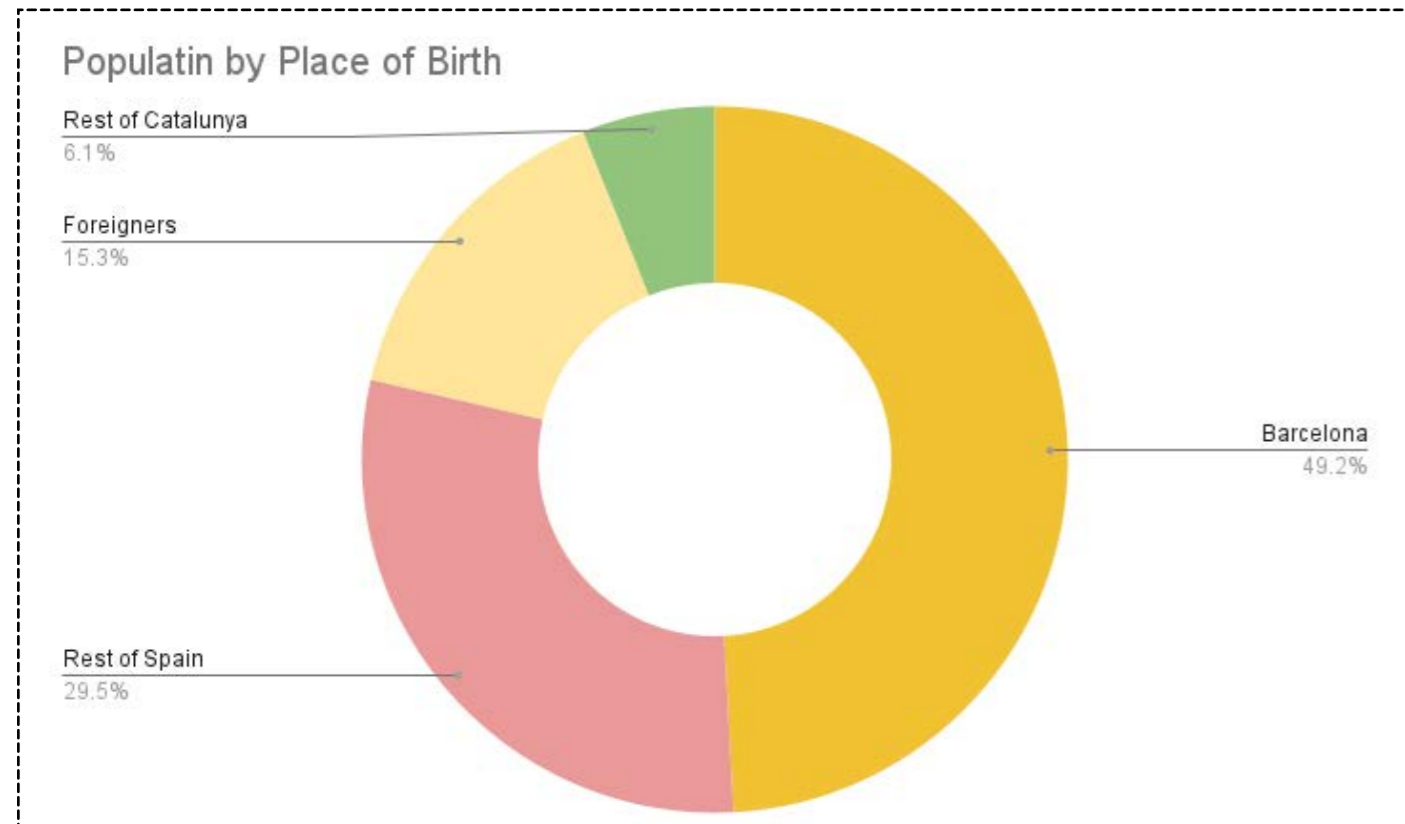
Some areas of the neighborhood, due to their geographical location, are heavily influenced by isolation and lack of connectivity such as industrial. The territorial situation, combined with existing inequalities and the structural impoverishment of the residents, worsen the feeling of isolation.

It's surrounded by several other neighborhoods and is well-connected by public transportation. Its location places it to the north-east of the city center, primarily residential area, with apartment buildings and local amenities.

One of the notable landmarks in La Pau is the Parc de la Pau. Most of the social gatherings and events are being held here. It has been one of the most important points in the neighborhood throughout history, its location is strategically important. It is located in between Poligon and the church of La Pau. It helps get attraction of La pau community in big gatherings even in daily routine. It is one of the attraction places for parents with kids or elders who gather around sitting benches to socialize and spend some time with family.

Improving connectivity and accessibility in the most isolated areas is a key priority that needs to be addressed within the Neighborhood Plan framework. One such area is Via Trajana, which experiences a significant sense of urban and social isolation, not

only within the neighborhood but also in relation to neighboring territories. From a perspective of territorial equity, it is necessary to enhance access through urban reforms and development processes that generate new social and community uses, promoting intercultural integration. (Pla de Barris de la Verneda i la Pau,2017)



[Picture 12]. *population by place of birth*

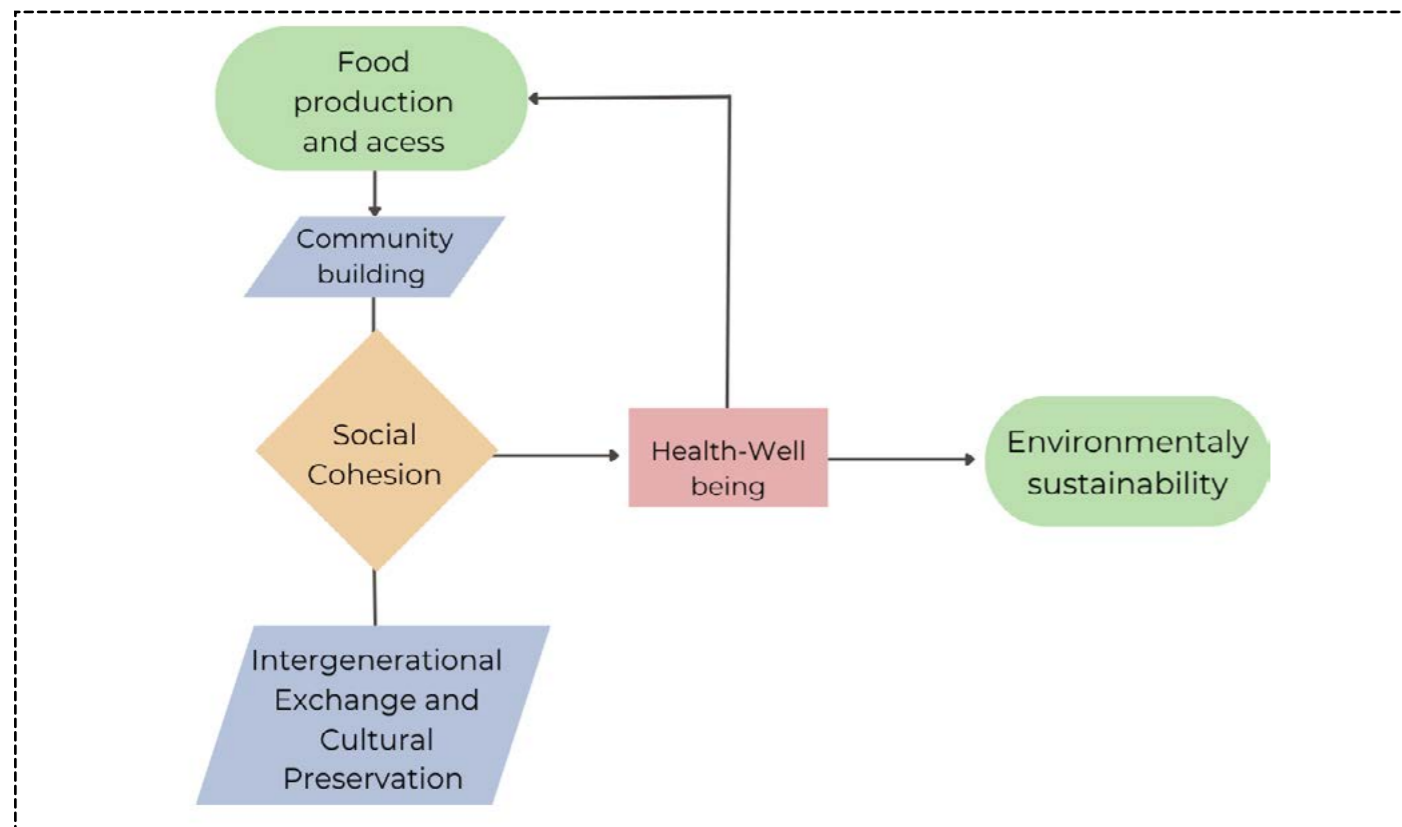
Additionally, the neighborhood has a network of nearby facilities that, in some cases, lack accessibility, thereby hindering the fulfillment of a wide range of needs within the neighborhood. Although we can expect that in the future some of these facilities will be improved, and efforts will be made to improve accessibility to some of them the challenge is to ensure within the neighbourhood a catalyst for new processes of defining and designing new facilities, including fostering a community dynamic that strengthens the bonds between neighbors and enhances the overall quality of life.



[Picture 13]. *Placa de Conxita Badio*



[Picture 14]. *Placa de la Cultura*



[Picture 15]. *Main Purpose of Community Garden*

1.2. La Pau community, what is the potential of an urban garden?

Urban spaces are intricately linked to social reproduction. The distribution of resources within cities can create disparities in social reproduction outcomes, affecting the overall social structure. Furthermore, the physical design and amenities of urban spaces play a role in shaping social interactions and well-being. Understanding the relationship between urban space and social reproduction is crucial for policymakers and urban planners to create inclusive and equitable cities that support the well-being and development of all individuals and communities.

In neighborhoods like La Pau, where the quality of public spaces is lacking, many residents may be reluctant to utilize these spaces.

However, the establishment of a community garden could potentially transform the habits and perceptions of the local residents. Community gardens have the potential to serve as focal points for social interaction, recreation, and food production.

My hypothesis is that by creating a shared space where neighbors can come together to grow their own food, exchange knowledge, and engage in collective activities, community gardens can foster a sense of social cohesion and solidarity.

Moreover, the act of cultivating the land and nurturing plants can promote physical and mental well-being among participants. All this can play a role in connecting the residents across the axis of generational, gender and socio-economic gaps.

What is a Community Garden?

A community garden is a situation where everyone works collaboratively, with people from different backgrounds and interests to create a shared space for growing food, learning, and building social connection.

Community gardens can be in public or in private space that serves various purposes to provide a healthy eating and stay active physically or psychologically while providing direct access to healthy, local food while encouraging interaction of community and providing educational opportunities for a continuous community at the same time.

How it works

To make this collaborative garden to work there are some layers to be obtained by those communities that are responsible for. These are:

- Finding a location; may be provided by a local government or a private organization.
- Forming a group; To have a continuous cycle of a harvest cycle members should be around, these members can be part of a community, volunteers.
- Planning and Design; the garden should be planned from what to plant, how to arrange the field, those processes should have been held by experts from each field which are landscaping, community organizing and gardening etc.
- Building the Garden: The garden bed has to be prepared and the soil should be ready and water infrastructure has to be applied for a productive field. This can be done by the volunteers some donations or with the paid workers who can be part of the community as well
- Planting and maintaining the Garden: Organizing the volunteer working hours, schedule for garden maintenance and sharing the work among the group members
- Sharing the harvest: on the period of Harvesting the crops, food can be shared between the community directly or by an event that is organized by the community.

Community garden encompass a variation of types and forms that are related to models of governance, purpose and ecological concept behind the emergence of the garden. what all of these have in common is that they are community-led and they are food productive and not ornamental or only recreational gardens.

According to the needs and interest of community , those gardens can include different types of concepts such as:

Allotment Gardens: An allotment (British English), or in North America, a community garden, is a plot of land made available for individual, non-commercial gardening or growing food plants, so forming a kitchen garden away from the residence of the user. Such plots are formed by subdividing a piece of land into a few or up to several hundred parcels that are assigned to individuals or families.

Cooperative Gardens: Cooperative gardens are defined by their shared nature; gar-

deners work collectively to manage a garden for shared benefit

Therapeutic Gardens: Those gardens are generally located in mental healing environments to provide a rehabilitative space with different features of activities within gardening

Youth-Education Gardens: Educational gardens are being built as an environment to develop soft skills for young or excluded groups of people from society through the maintenance of urban farming or harvesting. Within local young profile involvement, young populations obtain new skills and take part in creating their own neighborhood instead of marginalizing.

Community gardens in Barcelona:

As the official municipality's documentation on urban gardens states, The urban gardens network in Barcelona is a participation program initiated by the Department of Environment, specifically targeting citizens aged 65 and older. Its objective is to engage this demographic in environmental improvement activities through organic vegetable cultivation.

The program's roots date back to 1986 when the Hort de l'Avi garden in the Gracia district was established following a request from a group of neighbors. The official launch of the program occurred in 1997 with the introduction of the Can Mestres gardens.(Ajuntament de Barcelona,)

Urban gardens hold significant social value for the individuals involved as they provide a meaningful way to spend their time. These gardens also foster the formation of new relationships and contribute to an improved quality of life through physical activity, positively impacting participants' health.

Additionally, urban gardens hold high environmental value for the city as they transform underutilized spaces into new public areas.(Ajuntament Barcelona, no date)

Another notable aspect is the role of urban gardens in environmental education, particularly through activities targeted at schools. These initiatives allow children to learn about agriculture and the principles of organic farming. Educational activities conducted in these gardens promote connections between children and the elderly, strengthening relationships between different generations. (Red de Huertos Urbanos)

How Does it work?

The program is specifically designed for individuals aged 65 and above who are registered residents of the district where the urban garden is situated. To participate,

they should be physically capable of engaging in agricultural work. Additionally, it is a requirement that individuals applying for a plot in the urban garden cannot reside with someone who already holds a plot.

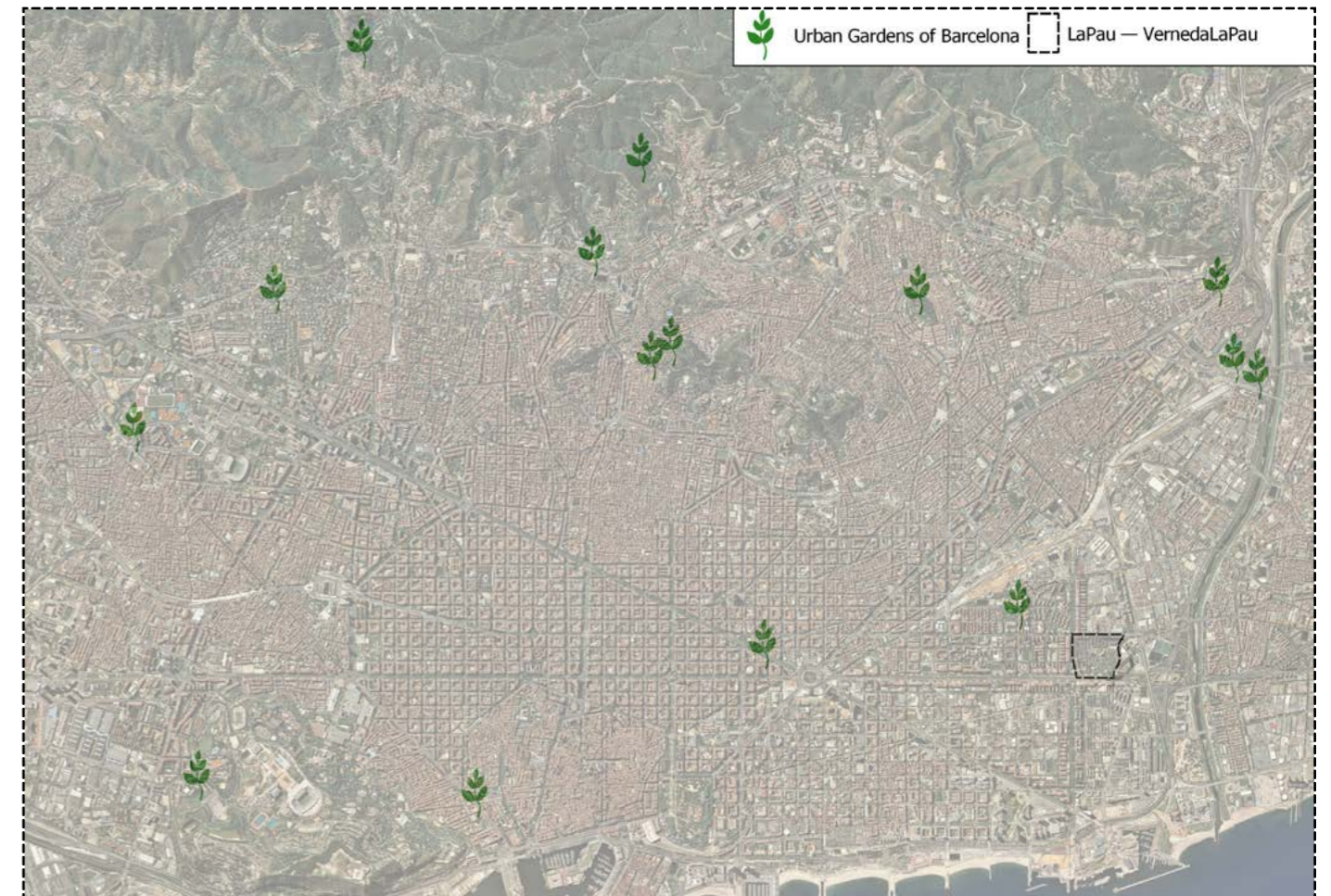
Furthermore, a portion of the program is dedicated to organizations that support

individuals facing social exclusion. This ensures that opportunities within the urban garden program are extended to those who may be at risk and in need of additional support.

In addition to the network of urban gardens established through the Department of Environment's participation program, it is important to note that urban gardens in Barcelona are not solely limited to this initiative. Some neighborhoods have taken autonomous approaches, independently creating and maintaining urban gardens. In some cases, unused spaces have been repurposed through squatting, allowing community members to transform neglected areas into vibrant gardens. The autonomous urban gardening movements in Barcelona, including Can Masdeu, Hort de Gràcia, LaCol, Guerrilla Gardens movement, and Huerto de Collblanc, showcase the grassroots efforts and innovative spirit of the city's residents. These initiatives exemplify the organic growth and diversity of urban gardening practices within Barcelona, reflecting the resourcefulness and collective action of its residents. By cultivating green spaces and fostering community engagement, these movements demonstrate how residents come together to create sustainable and vibrant urban environments.

These projects are typically self-managed and rely on the collective efforts of volunteers and participants who contribute their time, skills, and resources.

The cooperative culture of Barcelona residents fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility within urban gardening initiatives. It encourages individuals to actively engage in the design, maintenance, and decision-making processes of these gardens. Collaboration is seen not only within the project itself but also extends to sharing knowledge, experiences, and resources with neighboring communities and similar initiatives throughout the city.



[Picture 16]. *Urban Gardens of Barcelona*

1. Huerto Sant Pau del Camp c. de l'Abat Safont, 12
2. Huerto Sagrada Família c. de Padilla, 199
3. Huerto Can Mestres c. del Foc, 132
4. Huerto Pedralbes c. de Castellet, 2
5. Huerto Torre Melina c. de Torre Melina, 15
6. Huerto Can Pujades camino de la Múrgola, 13
7. Huerto Collserola c. de Carles Pirozzini, 2
8. Huerto Turull pje. de Turull, 10
9. Huerto Hort de l'Avi c. del Torrent del Remei
10. Huerto Can Soler ctra. de Sant Cugat, 114
11. Huerto Can Peguera c. de Camós, 3
12. Huerto Casa de l'Aigua c. de Garbí, 2
13. Huerto Baró de Viver p. de Santa Coloma, 125
14. Huerto Trinitat p. de Santa Coloma, 60
15. Huerto Can Cadena c. de Menorca, 25

1.3 Main research question and objectives

As stated in hypothesis this research builds upon the implications community gardens have for social cohesion. This motivates me to use the la pau neighbourhood as the case study to evaluate how the community gardens empower its users while enhancing the larger community's access to sustainable food sources and places of socialization. Furthermore, it builds upon the impression that the gardenING enhances community members' knowledge and skills related to sustainability, and self-reliance, and further influencing their sense of agency, autonomy, and sense of belonging.

By investigating the empowerment aspects of the community garden in La Pau, objective is to understand how engagement in community-led food production transforms social practices and fosters a sense of cohesion and autonomy among community members.

Objective is framed by the impression that the collective management and decision-making processes within the community garden can help identify social practices that promote collaboration, inclusivity, and a sense of ownership, ultimately strengthening social cohesion within the community.

The aim is to shed light on the transformative potential of community gardens in urban spaces, particularly in areas where public spaces are limited and access to spaces of socialization is constrained. By understanding the relationship between community gardens, social practices, and empowerment, we can provide valuable insights for urban planners, policymakers, and community organizations seeking to create sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban environment.

The research question that this research addresses is:

What are the key spatial features of the community garden that can contribute to social cohesion on neighbourhood level based on the case study of la pau neighbourhood?

1.4.Subquestions:

In what ways can specific location of the community garden in La Pau can contribute to the transformation of daily social reproduction practices, leading to enhanced social cohesion?

Which criteria in choosing location for a community garden should be taken into consideration when using participative methodology?



[Picture 17]. Prinzessinnengarten, photo by Marco Clauser



2. Plan(t)ing community Garden Relationship

2.1 Methodology

- **Literature review:** After defining the research question relevant keywords such as Social Cohesion and social reproduction in urban gardens helped to reach to Silvia Federici, Colin Ward and Carolyn Steel with different and similar aspects. This process continued with reviewing each literature and get key themes and fill each literature gaps with the other.
- **Comparative study:** Comparison involved analyzing 3 different community garden movements from different countries with different patterns. After analyzing the data I have identified the similarities and differences that helped me to make meaningful conclusions for the La Pau case.
- **Spatial analysis:** I have gathered the spatial data, such as maps and current pictures of the environment and to visualize the findings I used QGIS techniques to identify patterns and show my collected data, afterward interpreted the results, considering how spatial factors influence the phenomenon.
- **AVV workshop:** After identifying the purpose of the workshop and preparing a questionnaire for the attendees from a final phase was to document the outcomes of the workshop including one questionnaire that has been part of the workshop.

2.2 Theoretical framework

In this discourse, 3 different aspects will illuminate diverse dimensions to the social aspects. With Carolyn Steel's examination of the intricate relationship between food and urbanization, Silvia Federici's incisive analysis of gender, labor and capitalism, and Colin Ward's exploration of anarchism and community dynamics collectively form

2.2.1 Carolyn Steel and Hungry City

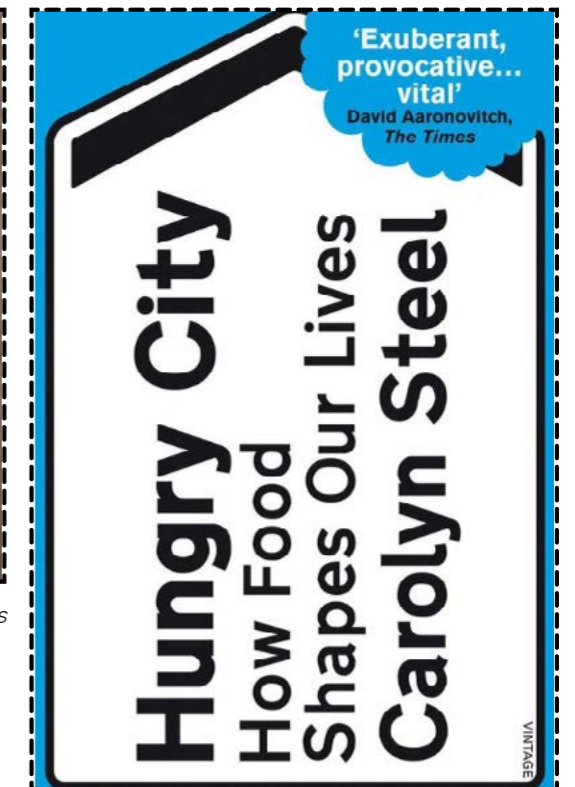
"Hungry City: How Food Shapes Our Lives" by Carolyn Steel explores the intricate relationships between food and urban environments. In the book, Steel discusses various spatial aspects of food systems that highlight the interconnectedness between cities, people, and the production, distribution, and consumption of food. Some of the key spatial aspects of food systems discussed in the book include:

Urban Planning and Design: Steel explores the role of urban planning and design in shaping food systems. She discusses how city layouts, zoning regulations, and public spaces can influence food production, distribution, and consumption patterns.

Social and Cultural Spaces: Steel examines the social and cultural dimensions of food within cities, including the spatial layout of restaurants, cafes, communal dining areas, and other spaces where people gather to share meals and experiences.



[Picture 19]. Carolyn Steel, Photo by Errol Jones



[Picture 18]. Hungry City

Historical and Future Trends: Throughout the book, Steel traces the historical evolution of food systems in urban environments and discusses potential future trends, considering how spatial aspects might change in response to technological advancements, population growth, and environmental challenges.

Mixed-Use Developments: Urban planning that encourages mixed-use developments can create vibrant neighborhoods where people live, work, and shop within walking distance. This can lead to more frequent interactions with local food markets and retailers, fostering a stronger connection between consumers and their food sources.

Food Festivals and Events: The organization of food-related events and festivals can facilitate cultural exchange and community bonding. These events often bring together people from various backgrounds to celebrate and appreciate different cuisines.

Community Kitchens and Gardens: Spaces like community kitchens and gardens foster collaboration and knowledge sharing among residents. They provide platforms for learning about food production, preparation, and preservation while strengthening community ties.

Health and Well-Being:

The spatial aspects of food systems can impact public health and well-being, particularly in terms of food accessibility, choices, and nutrition.

Social Inclusion: Well-designed food spaces can promote social inclusion and equal access to food resources. Initiatives that provide affordable and nutritious food options to underserved communities help address social inequalities.

In “Hungry City: How Food Shapes Our Lives,” Carolyn Steel discusses community gardens as an important aspect of urban food systems and explores their significance within the broader context of urban planning, social interactions, and sustainability. Here’s what the book says about community gardens:

Local Food Production: Community gardens contribute to local food production, allowing urban residents to grow their own fresh produce. This localized approach to food cultivation can reduce the distance food travels from farm to plate, thereby decreasing the environmental impact associated with long transportation routes.

Access to Fresh Produce: The book emphasizes that community gardens can provide access to fresh, nutritious food for individuals who might otherwise live in areas with limited access to supermarkets or farmers’ markets. This is particularly significant in addressing food deserts and improving food security.

Social Interaction and Community Building: Community gardens serve as gathering spaces that foster social interactions and community bonding. They bring together people from diverse backgrounds who share a common interest in gardening and sustainable living. These spaces encourage dialogue, knowledge sharing, and the exchange of cultural traditions.

Educational Opportunities: Many community gardens offer educational programs and workshops on gardening techniques, composting, and sustainable practices. These initiatives empower individuals with the knowledge and skills to grow their own food and contribute to environmental stewardship.

Wellness and Mental Health: Engaging in gardening and spending time outdoors has been linked to improved mental well-being and stress reduction. Community gardens provide urban residents with a natural environment where they can connect with nature and find solace.

Urban Aesthetics and Green Spaces: The book acknowledges the aesthetic value of community gardens and their role in enhancing the urban landscape. Green spaces

like community gardens contribute to urban biodiversity, improve air quality, and create visually appealing areas within cities.

Bottom-Up Participation: Steel highlights the grassroots nature of community gardens, emphasizing how they often emerge as bottom-up initiatives driven by local residents who take ownership of their neighborhood’s food production and social cohesion.

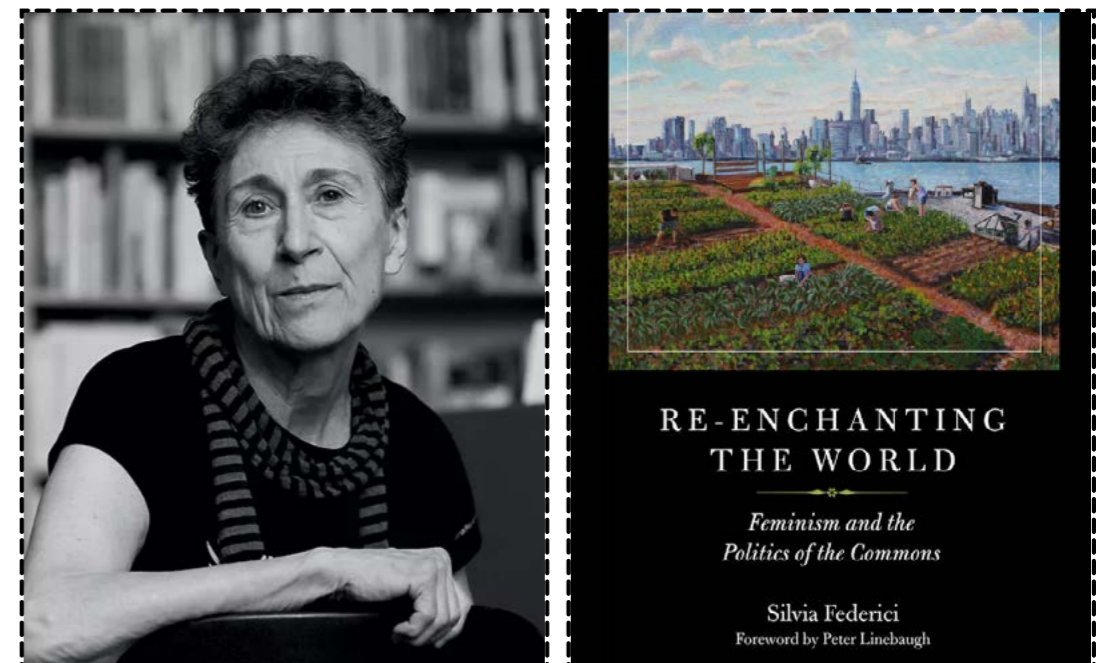
Resilience and Sustainability: By promoting self-sufficiency and local food production, community gardens contribute to the overall resilience of urban food systems. They can help reduce the vulnerability of cities to disruptions in global supply chains.

Overall, “Hungry City” recognizes community gardens as spaces that offer multiple benefits at the intersection of urban planning, social interactions, and sustainable food systems. These gardens play a role in addressing various urban challenges, from food security to social isolation and cultural interaction.

2.2.2 The Social Dimensions of a Community Garden through Silvia Federici’s Perspective

Silvia Federici is a feminist writer, teacher, and activist, who is known for her contributions to the feminist movement. She co-founded the International Feminist Collective and played a crucial role in the Wages for Housework Campaign. Alongside other feminist authors, she has developed the concept of ‘reproduction’ as a key aspect of exploitation and domination as well as autonomy and the commons.

Federici has been involved in various social movements, including anti-globalization and anti-death penalty movements. She is a co-founder of the Committee for Academic Freedom in Africa and has taught at Hofstra University.



[Picture 21]. *A community*

[Picture 20]. *Reenchanting*

Drawing on Federici, into my research encompasses collective efforts, social equity, community empowerment, and cultural preservation, It focuses the community garden contributes to the local community. By analyzing the social dynamics within the garden, this research shed light on its potential for fostering social connections, empowering community members, and promoting social inclusion in La Pau.

“Re-enchanting the World: Feminism and the Politics of the Commons” by Silvia Federici explores the concept of the commons, which refers to resources and spaces that are collectively owned, managed, and shared by a community. While “Reenchanting the World” does not specifically focus on community gardens, it discusses various forms of commoning and how they can facilitate social cohesion. The book’s emphasis on reclaiming and collectively managing resources aligns with the idea of community gardens as facilitators of social cohesion.

In the context of community gardens, “Reenchanting the World” could be interpreted as follows:

Commoning and Shared Resources: Federici’s exploration of commoning resonates with the idea of community gardens as shared resources. Community gardens bring people together to collectively cultivate and manage a piece of land, fostering a sense of ownership and shared responsibility. This shared endeavor can contribute to a stronger sense of community and social cohesion.

Collective Labor and Decision-Making: Federici discusses how commoning involves collective labor and decision-making. In community gardens, participants collaborate in planting, tending, and harvesting crops. Decision-making about garden rules, design, and activities often occurs through communal processes, encouraging participatory engagement and building social connections.

Empowerment and Resistance: Federici’s work emphasizes how commoning can be an empowering act that challenges dominant systems of ownership and exploitation. Similarly, community gardens can be seen as sites of resistance against conventional food systems and urban planning. Engaging in gardening collectively allows participants to reclaim agency over their food sources and urban spaces.

Critiques of this Approach:

While community gardens can indeed facilitate social cohesion and empowerment, there are also critiques associated with this approach:

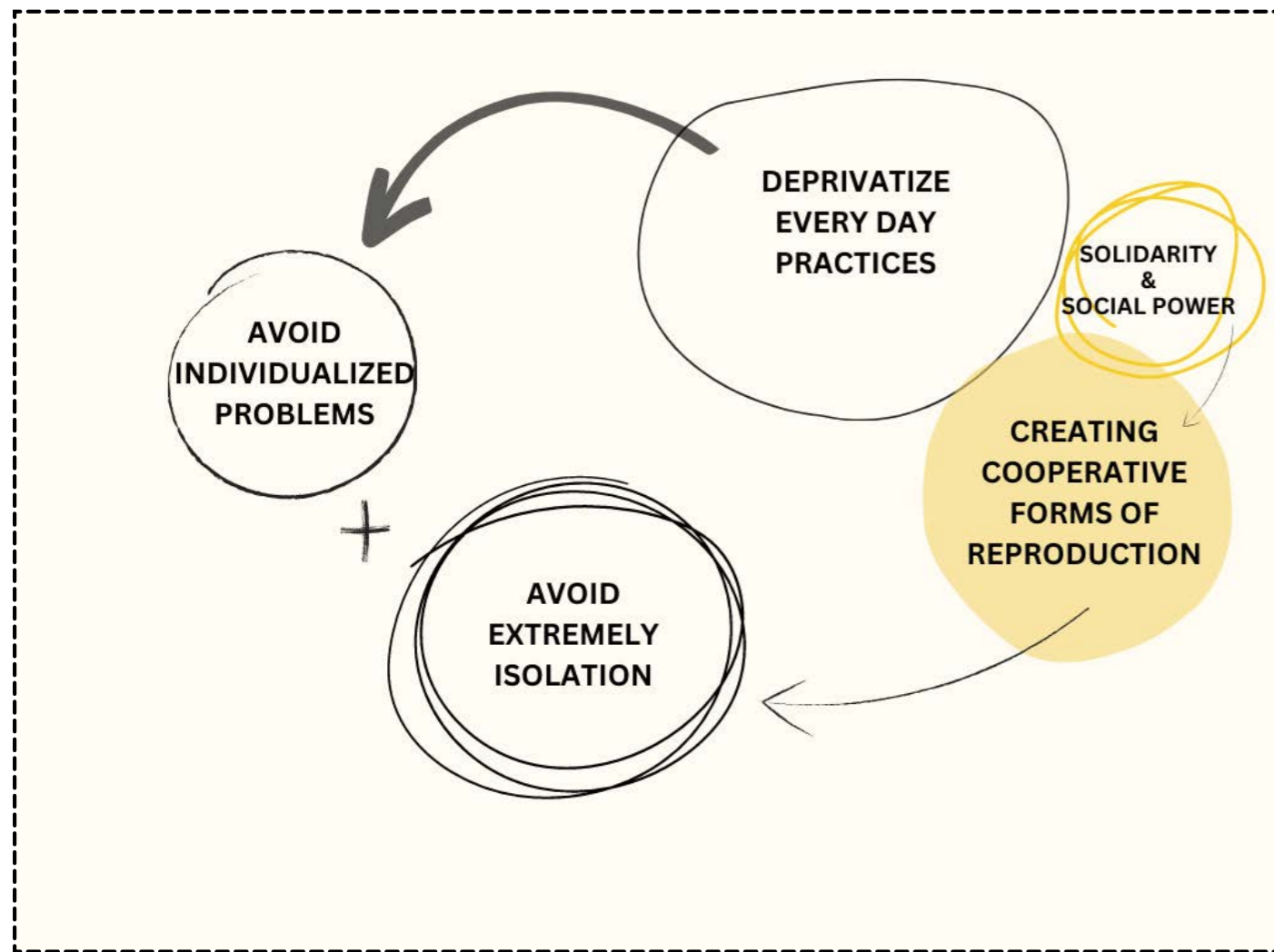
Limited Impact: Some critics argue that community gardens, while valuable at the local level, might have limited impact on broader social and structural issues such as food insecurity, economic inequality, and urban planning. The transformative potential of community gardens may be constrained by larger systemic factors.

Exclusivity: Community gardens have been criticized for potentially excluding certain groups, particularly marginalized communities with limited time, resources, or knowledge about gardening. In some cases, community gardens may inadvertently reinforce existing inequalities if they are not accessible or welcoming to all.

Gentrification: There are concerns that community gardens could contribute to gentrification in certain neighborhoods. As neighborhoods become more desirable due to the presence of community gardens and other cultural initiatives, property values may rise, displacing long-standing residents and perpetuating social inequities.

Symbolic vs. Structural Change: Critics question whether community gardens offer genuine structural change or if they serve as symbolic gestures that mask deeper systemic issues. While they can promote social cohesion on a local scale, some argue that more comprehensive policy changes are needed to address the root causes of food insecurity and urban challenges.

It’s important to note that critiques of community gardens do not negate their potential positive contributions to social cohesion and empowerment. Instead, these critiques highlight the need for thoughtful and inclusive approaches that address both local community dynamics and larger systemic issues.

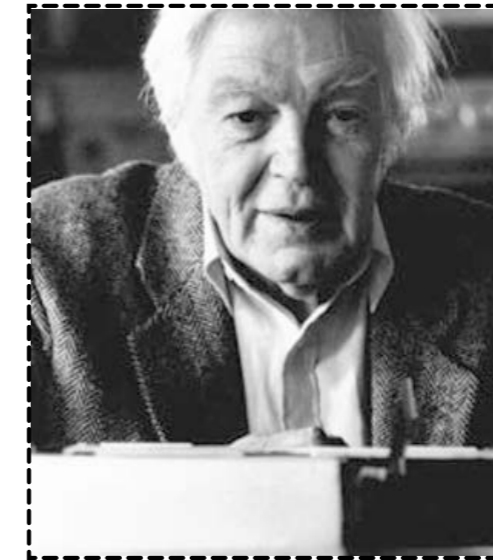


[Picture 22]. Silvia Federici Diagram

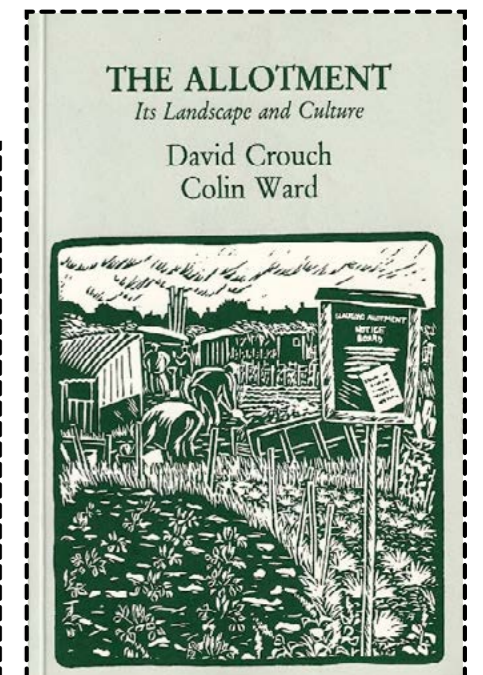
The book of Silvia Federici *Re-Enchanting the world*, keywords like solidarity, cooperative forms and their relations, social roles and their everyday practices made me come up with a graphic

2.2.3 Practicing healthy neighborhood with Colin Ward

“Allotments” by Colin Ward is a book that explores the history, significance, and social aspects of allotments, which are small plots of land that individuals or families can rent for gardening and cultivation purposes. The book delves into the cultural, political, and spatial dimensions of allotments.



[Picture 23]. Colin Ward-



[Picture 24]. Book of The AllotmentA

Colin Ward’s “Allotments” examines the history and multifaceted nature of allotments in urban and rural settings. The book delves into the evolution of allotments from their origins as common land to their role in addressing urbanization, food security, and community interaction.

The book addresses several spatial aspects related to allotments (Crouch and Ward, 1997):

Social Geography: Ward emphasizes how allotments contribute to the social geography of neighborhoods. These spaces bring together people from diverse backgrounds, fostering interactions and relationships that may not have occurred otherwise.

Community Spaces: Allotments are portrayed as communal spaces that promote social cohesion. They provide opportunities for people to work together, share knowledge, and engage in collective activities, thereby enhancing the spatial dynamics of community life.

Personal and Shared Territories: The book explores the individual cultivation of allotment plots within a larger shared space. This balance between personal and communal use highlights the spatial negotiation and coexistence of private and public realms.

Cultural Identity: The spatial location of allotments can reflect cultural and historical identities. Ward discusses how allotments may be influenced by local traditions and practices, enriching the spatial tapestry of a community.

Access and Equity: The spatial distribution of allotments raises questions of access and equity. The book explores how geographical disparities may affect who can engage in allotment gardening and how this relates to broader social issues.

Colin Ward's treatment of autonomy in relation to social cohesion, particularly in the context of community gardens, reflects his perspective on self-organization, shared spaces, and the potential for decentralized decision-making. Ward's writings often emphasize the importance of allowing individuals and communities to exercise autonomy in shaping their environments and fostering connections. This approach can be seen in how he discusses community gardens and their impact on social cohesion.

Autonomy and Community Gardens:

Bottom-Up Decision-Making: Ward's emphasis on autonomy aligns with the idea that community gardens often emerge as grassroots initiatives driven by local residents. He values the self-organization that occurs when people come together to create and manage these spaces. Community gardens provide an opportunity for participants to collectively make decisions about garden design, rules, and activities, fostering a sense of ownership and autonomy over the space.

Personal Empowerment: Ward believes that autonomy leads to personal empowerment. In the context of community gardens, individuals and groups are empowered to take control of their food production and urban spaces. By cultivating their own plots, participants gain a sense of agency and autonomy over their environment, contributing to their overall well-being.

Cultivation of Responsibility: Community gardens offer a platform for individuals to take responsibility for their actions and decisions. Participants must collaborate to maintain the garden, make choices about planting and maintenance, and address challenges that arise. This cultivation of responsibility contributes to a sense of autonomy within a shared context.

Shared Autonomy and Social Cohesion: Ward's perspective on autonomy recognizes that shared decision-making and collective action can enhance social cohesion. In community gardens, participants collaboratively manage the space, negotiate re-

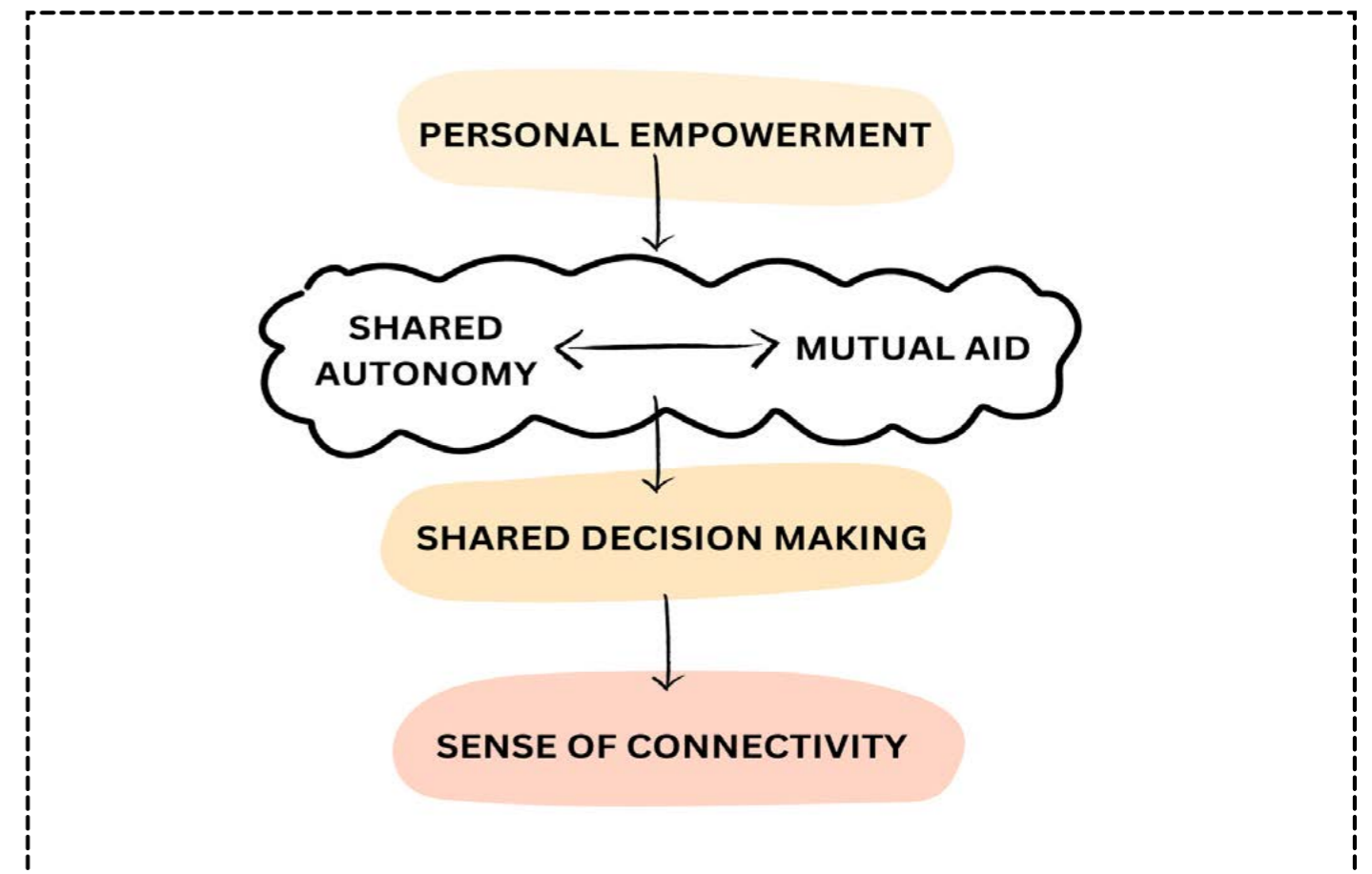
sponsibilities, and share resources. This shared autonomy fosters connections, builds relationships, and encourages social interactions among diverse individuals, contributing to a sense of community and social cohesion. (Crouch and Ward, 1997)

Critiques and Considerations:

While Ward's emphasis on autonomy in relation to social cohesion is generally celebrated for its potential to empower individuals and communities, there are some critiques to consider:

Potential for Exclusion: In some cases, a focus on autonomy can inadvertently lead to exclusion, particularly if certain groups have more resources or influence in decision-making processes. This can undermine the inclusivity and diversity of community gardens.

Equitable Access: Autonomy must be balanced with the need to ensure equitable access to resources and opportunities. Some individuals or communities might face barriers to participating in community gardens, limiting their ability to exercise autonomy.



[Picture 25]. Colin Ward Diagram

Interconnectedness: While autonomy is important, it's essential to recognize the interconnectedness of communities and environments. Decisions made within a community garden can impact neighboring spaces and the larger ecosystem, highlighting the need for collaborative approaches that extend beyond the boundaries of the garden itself.

In summary, Colin Ward's treatment of autonomy in the context of community gardens underscores its potential to empower individuals, promote shared decision-making, and enhance social cohesion. By allowing participants to exercise autonomy within a collective framework, community gardens offer a practical example of how self-organization and mutual cooperation can contribute to a sense of community and connectedness.

2.3. Conclusions

Carolyn Steel's book "Hungry City" explores the relationship between food and cities, focusing on the global food system and its impact on urban communities. While her work may not directly address community gardens or allotments, we can still connect some aspects of her ideas to those of Colin Ward and Silvia Federici in relation to the key features and functions of a community garden in La Pau.

Carolyn Steel's perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding the complex networks that sustain urban food systems. She examines issues such as food distribution, waste, and the environmental impact of food production. While her work may not directly address the grassroots efforts of community gardens, it can provide valuable insights into the larger context in which these gardens operate. Community gardens can be seen as local, alternative models that challenge the dominant food system by promoting localized food production and reducing reliance on global supply chains. By fostering self-sufficiency and community empowerment, community gardens align with Steel's broader critique of the industrialized food system.

On the other hand, Colin Ward and Silvia Federici's perspectives bring a more grassroots and community-focused lens to the analysis of community gardens in La Pau. Ward's emphasis on self-organization, voluntary cooperation, and community empowerment resonates with the participatory and collective decision-making processes inherent in community gardens. His ideas highlight the potential for communities to take control of their food production and shape their local environments according to their needs and preferences.

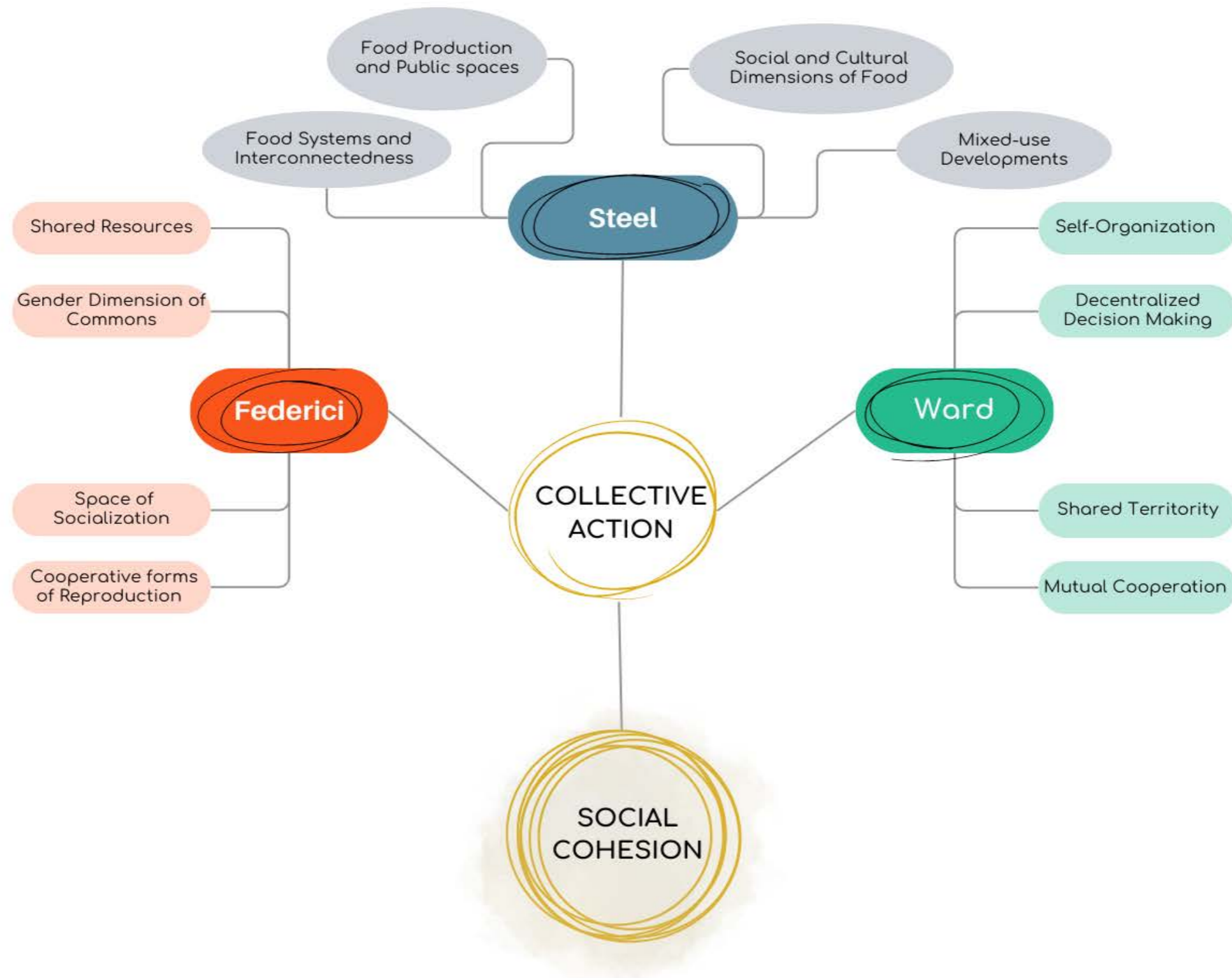
Similarly, Silvia Federici's focus on collective efforts, social equity, and community empowerment aligns with the social dimensions of community gardens. Her emphasis

on reclaiming control over resources and challenging dominant power structures resonates with the goals of community gardens to promote self-sufficiency, food sovereignty, and social inclusion. Additionally, Federici's recognition of the importance of education and knowledge sharing connects with the educational opportunities and skill-sharing activities that community gardens can offer.

While Carolyn Steel's work provides valuable insights into the larger food system and its impact on urban communities, it may not directly address the specific features and functions of community gardens.

However, the perspectives of Colin Ward and Silvia Federici complement Steel's analysis by focusing on the grassroots, community-driven aspects of community gardens, such as self-organization, social equity, empowerment, and cultural preservation. Together, these perspectives provide a more comprehensive understanding of the potential of community gardens in La Pau to address the challenges posed by the global food system and promote social, environmental, and cultural well-being at the local level.

A Final literature summary can be summarize on a diagram like this:



[Picture 26]. Colin Ward Diagram

What are the key spatial features the community garden and how could they contribute to the local community in La Pau?

In the realm of community gardens, there are diverse perspectives that shape our understanding. When we talk about community empowerment and things related to solidarity without being dependent on centralized control, we can adapt Colin Ward's philosophy on self organized spaces like community gardens that highlights the significance

of community autonomy, self-governance, and decentralized decision-making within the gardens. They also draw attention to the need for inclusivity, equitable access, and addressing social inequalities.

Furthermore, these perspectives emphasize the importance of challenging dominant power structures and resisting the commodification of food within the context of community gardens.

Additionally, they underscore the value of localized food production, reconnecting urban dwellers with their food sources, and fostering sustainability, resilience, environmental awareness, and healthier food choices within urban environments. Together, these ideologies contribute to our comprehensive understanding of community gardens as spaces that empower communities, promote social justice, challenge dominant systems, and create sustainable and inclusive food systems

2.3.1 Community garden as a situation

The relationship between urban spaces, social reproduction, and food supply is a topic of growing interest among researchers and policymakers. In this context, community gardens have emerged as a potential catalyst for change.

La Pau is characterized by a lack of quality public spaces, which has resulted in limited utilization by local residents. However, by introducing a community garden into the neighborhood, we aim to explore how such an initiative can transform existing habits and foster a healthier social cohesion.

The Role of Community Gardens in Transforming Social Practices:

Community gardens have the unique ability to reshape social practices related to food production, consumption, and community engagement. Community gardens create a space

that challenge the traditional gender roles and with various tasks genders encourages themselves to participate and feeling more inclusive, none of the individuals take

unbalanced tasks, which foster to development of new skills and gaining confidence. This empowerment can lead self-sufficient communities.

Another important point is creating safe and inclusive spaces where individuals of all genders feel comfortable and respected. By establishing rules and guidelines that promote gender equality and respectful interactions, community gardens become environments that challenge discrimination and promote inclusivity.

In the case of La Pau, the establishment of a community garden provides an opportunity for residents to actively participate in growing their own food. This shift from passive consumption to active engagement not only promotes self-sufficiency but also creates a sense of empowerment and ownership within the community. By collectively working on the garden, neighbors can share knowledge, resources, and experiences, thereby building social connections and fostering a stronger sense of solidarity.

Enhancing Food Supply and Security:

In addition to transforming social practices, community gardens have the potential to improve local food supply and security. In La Pau, where access to fresh and nutritious food may be limited, the presence of a community garden can offer a sustainable source of produce. By growing fruits, vegetables, and herbs locally, residents can reduce their reliance on external food sources and contribute to a more resilient and diverse food system.

Furthermore, the community garden can serve as an educational platform, teaching residents about sustainable farming practices, healthy eating habits, and the importance of biodiversity in food production.

In the realm of community gardens, there are diverse perspectives that shape our understanding. When we talk about community empowerment and things related to solidarity without being dependent on centralized control, we can adapt Colin Ward's philosophy on self organized spaces like community gardens that highlights the significance of community autonomy, self-governance, and decentralized decision-making within the gardens. They also draw attention to the need for inclusivity, equitable access, and addressing social inequalities.

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2.3.2 Community garden as socio-spatial catalyst

Urban spaces are the physical environments where we live, work, and interact, and they play a crucial role in shaping social reproduction. The concept of social reproduction refers to the processes through which societies reproduce themselves socially, economically, and culturally over time. These processes involve the reproduction of the labor force, social norms, values, and the overall social structure.



[Picture 27]. *Festa Major, La Pau* (Arya Kahramaner, 2023)

Most of the time people connect with each other by sharing the same environment. During our research in La Pau most of the time elders create their own community to play game or communicate with each other while using actively the Plaza of La Pau. At the same time most of the activities inside of the neighborhood held in those plazas, people sometime bring product to sell, or feed their kid in those plazas.

For instance, when certain neighborhoods within a city lack access to quality education, it can perpetuate a cycle of limited opportunities for the residents. This can lead to decreased social mobility, limited access to well-paying jobs, and a perpetuation of socioeconomic inequalities across generations. On the other hand, neighborhoods that have better access to resources and amenities can provide individuals with opportunities to thrive and contribute to the overall well-being of the community.

Furthermore, urban spaces also influence social reproduction through the physical layout and design of the built environment. Factors such as the availability of green spaces, public transportation, and community infrastructure can shape social in-

teractions, health outcomes, and overall quality of life. For example, well-designed urban spaces that promote walkability, social cohesion, and community engagement can contribute to positive social reproduction outcomes by fostering a sense of belonging and social support.

Exploring the Interconnection between Community Gardens, Food Supply, and Social Practices in Urban Spaces.

The relationship between urban spaces, social reproduction, and food supply is a topic of growing interest among researchers and policymakers. In this context, community gardens have emerged as a potential catalyst for change. La Pau is characterized by a lack of quality public spaces, which has resulted in limited utilization by local residents. However, by introducing a community garden into the neighborhood, we aim to explore how such an initiative can transform existing habits and foster a healthier social cohesion.

The Role of Community Gardens in Transforming Social Practices:

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Community gardens as an action of collective roles

How Collective gardens serve as a catalyst for modeling collective roles/community engagement in social reproduction?

Urban gardens have emerged as vital spaces within cities, fostering civic participation and promoting environmental responsibility. These green areas have proven to be centers for community involvement and the preservation of the natural environment (Bendt, Barthel, & Colding, 2013).

Barcelona, a highly populated city in Europe, is known for its limited availability of urban green spaces per person. On average, each individual in Barcelona has access to approximately 6.64 square meters of urban green space.

Collective gardening as social environment

Community garden is a space where gender roles are hard to define as it has been limited in societal norms, but rather, is much more adaptable and cooperative. All genders come together as equals, breaking free from the limitations that once defined their roles, and these are the essential points that encourages the collective roles to feel more connected with the society and it provides individuals to create bridges and be part of the successful social cohesion and those connection can built in an environment that carries:

Welcoming shared spaces: Collective gardening creates a shared space where community members of all ages can come together to work towards a common goal. This shared space can foster a sense of community, providing a platform for intergenerational interaction and collaboration.

Knowledge sharing Atmospheres: Collective gardening provides an opportunity to share knowledge and skills related to gardening, agriculture, and environmental



[Picture 28]. #Festa mayor La Pau (Arya Kahramaner 2023)



[Picture 29]. Festa Major, La Pau (Arya Kahramaner, 2023)

stewardship. Younger members of the community can learn from the experience and expertise of older members, and vice versa.

Supportive teamwork: Collective gardening requires teamwork and collaboration, which can bring together community members from different backgrounds and generations. Working together towards a shared goal can help to build trust, foster social connections, and promote community engagement.

Promoting healthy habits: Gardening is a healthy activity that can promote physical activity, mental well-being, and healthy eating habits. This can be particularly important for older adults and youth, who may be at risk for social isolation and lack of physical activity.

Celebrating community events: Collective gardening can be used as a platform to celebrate community events and welcome all neighborhood together. Harvest festivals, community meals, and other events can help to promote social connections and intergenerational interaction.

Collective gardens as educational environment

Community gardens often attract people of all ages, creating opportunities for intergenerational learning. Elder gardeners can share their wisdom and experience with younger generations, Besides many community gardens host workshops and educational classes to built new abilities or improve skills. fostering a sense of community and knowledge transfer.

Education environment of Ecotov community can be a good example of educational environment of Community gardens . Adobe housing project was one of the project idea of the young participants, that they want to build a house from adobe but they did not have enough information for that, Bisar Icli agreed on making this house together and he shared his knowledge about construction adobe house. Community learned how to built while spending quality time with community. As a result, Camp gained a Adobe Library that everybody can use.

2.3.3. Collective gardens and spatial factors

Points to consider planning a shared space for collective garden

Accessibility: The space should be easily accessible to members of the community,



[Picture 30]. Adobe House construction, Ecotov

especially those who may have limited mobility or transportation options

Sunlight and Water: The space should receive adequate sunlight and have access to water. Consider the orientation of the space in relation to the sun, as well as the availability of water sources.

Soil Quality: The quality of the soil in the space should be considered. Look for areas with well-draining soil that is free of contaminants such as heavy metals.

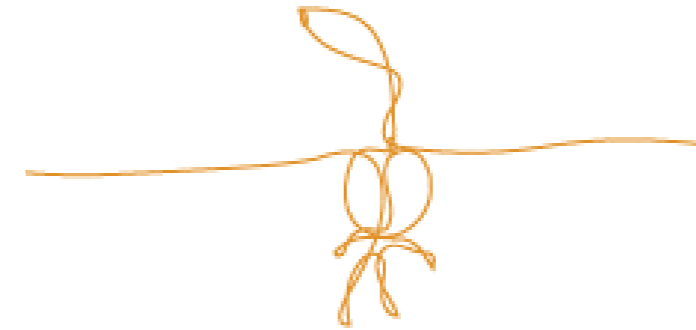
Safety: The space should be safe and secure, with minimal risk of vandalism or animal attraction sometime. Consider the history of the area and the level of community involvement in the project.

Land Ownership: The ownership of the land should also be considered. The space should either be public land or have the permission of the owner for use as a collective garden.

Community Involvement: It can also be helpful to involve members of the community in the selection of the shared space for the collective garden. This can increase buy-in and ensure that the space is well-suited to the needs and preferences of the community. (Glennie, 2020)



[Picture 31]. Ecotoyworkshop, 2022



3. Care-Taking of the plan(t) Practical research

3.1. Seeds of Change: Comparative Study of Urban Gardens in Different Countries

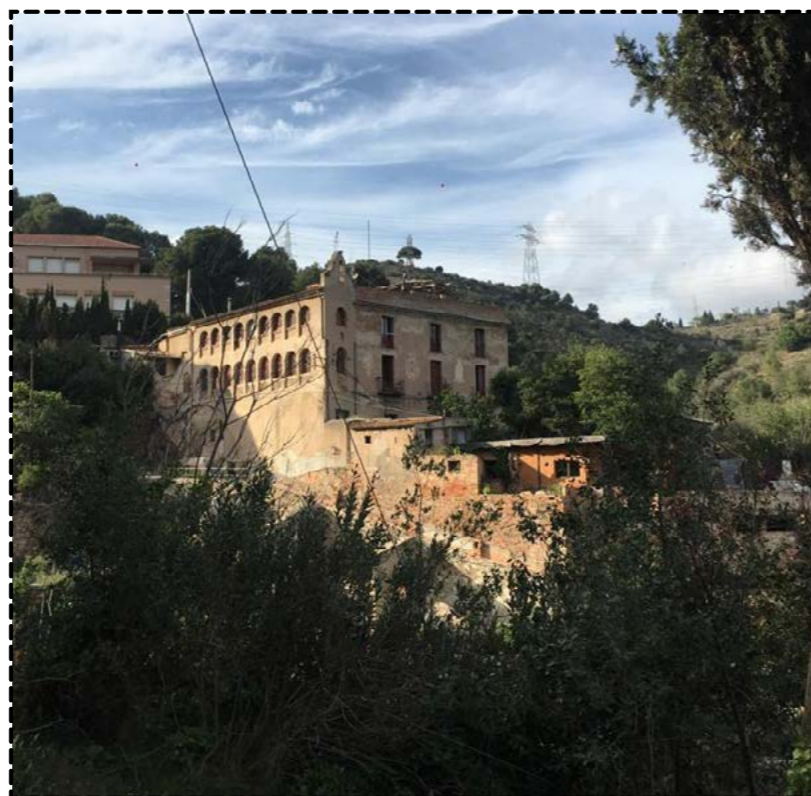
3.1.1 Can Masdeu - Barcelona

Can Masdeu, which is located in Collserola Park near the outskirts of Barcelona. Its accessible location, which bridges urban and natural realms, enables it to foster a distinctive connection between residents and the surrounding ecosystems that sustain them.

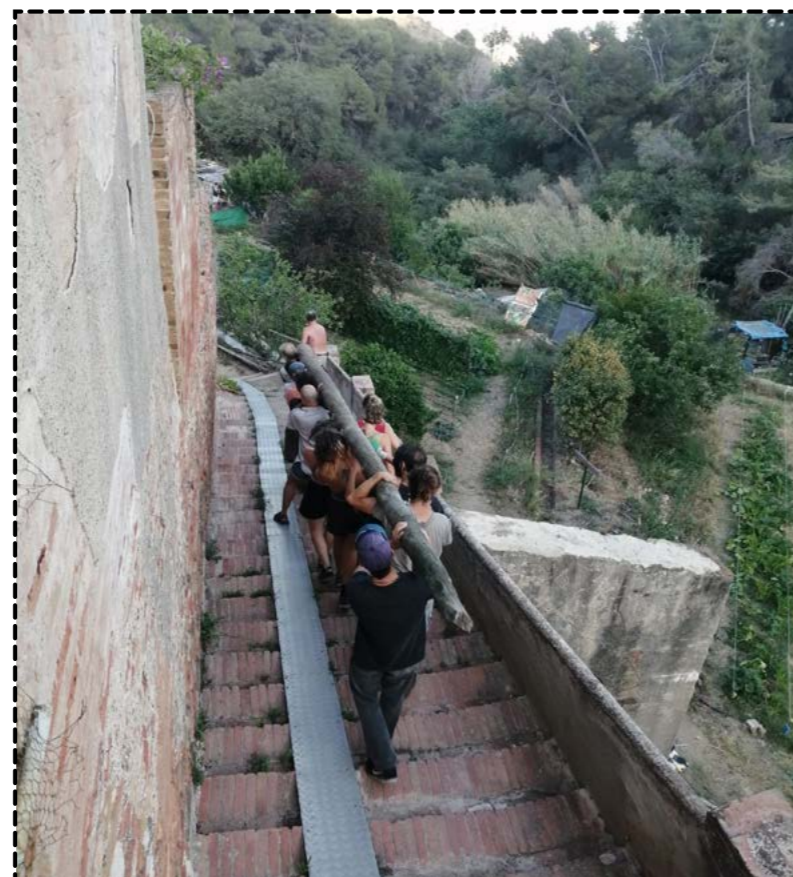
As it was squatted early 2000s, There is a community that inhabits the old leper colony, serving as a cornerstone for the daily management of the estate and as a political collective. Their responsibilities include maintenance and organization

tasks. They actively strive to transition from an extractive capitalist era to a regenerative symbiotic one. They achieve this by working with local natural resources and accessible technologies to simplify their lifestyles, share resources collectively, and make conscious choices in consumption that contribute to transformative economies. The organization for workdays of week held by their planning for example how to sector-specific committees, the distribution of reproductive tasks, assemblies, and spaces dedicated to relational care (Comunidad – Vall de Can Masdeu, 2023)

La Casa dels Futurs is a component of a federation consisting of



[Picture 32]. Can Masdeu



[Picture 33]. Can Masdeu Collective work by volunteers

various associations that collectively oversee the management of Vall de Can Masdeu in collaboration with park services. This federation comprises self-organized community gardens, a regenerative agriculture collective, a self-organized social center known as PIC, and

Can Masdeu, a squatting collective living project established in 2001. Additionally, the federation actively participates in the assembly of the neighboring Nou Barris working-class neighborhood.

This community-led initiative operates on a voluntary basis, promoting a horizontal organizational structure based on thematic issues and collaborative efforts. To ensure effective coordination, monthly coordination meetings are held, following the principles of democratic organizing outlined in the Jemez Principles. These meetings foster inclusivity and democratic decision-making within the community.

The center hosts a diverse range of events facilitated by workshop leaders, activists, and artists. These events provide attendees with enriching and engaging experiences, fostering knowledge sharing and collective action. Additionally, the Climate Justice Center offers a variety of permanent resources for community use, including the Library, where individuals can access relevant educational materials, the Free Shop, which encourages resource sharing and sustainability, the Seed Bank, which preserves local plant varieties, and the Bulletin



[Picture 34]. Collaborative work inhabitants and volunteers



[Picture 35]. Can Masdeu Garden with numbered plots

Board, which serves as a platform for community announcements and information sharing.

Together with the local community gardens, the social center, and the co-living project, the Climate Justice Center and Movement School create a comprehensive environment for community engagement, learning, and collaboration. By incorporating coordination meetings, democratic principles, diverse events, and essential resources, this initiative empowers individuals and encourages active participation in the pursuit of climate justice.

3.1.2 Amed Ecology Movement – Diyarbakir, Turkey

Amed Ecology Movement is a community created in Diyarbakir, a city that located in the South-eastern region of Turkey. Mother earth of Diyarbakir city is known one of the oldest farming lands within existing world oldest farming zone called “Hevsel Gardens”.

Bişar İçli and Zeki Kanay are the members of Amed Ecology Movement. In 2014 the grassroots movement initiated by Bişar İçli and his colleagues for the most of the Yazidi refugees who passed Turkish borders. This grassroots movement’s mission was to facilitate refugee rehabilitation and self-sufficiency through sustainable agriculture.

In the early stages of the Amed Ecology Movement, the community focused on collecting local seeds from villages and establishing orchards in refugee camps. İçli underlines the collaborative nature of this endeavor, attributing its success to the dedicated contributions of numerous volunteers.

“Over the span of two and a half years, we managed to establish a total of 185 orchards,” İçli recounts.

The success of this endeavor prompted the construction of an adobe library with mainly children and young refugees.

Over time, the movement evolved and expanded its scope, giving rise to community gardens within the city and ultimately transforming into a thriving urban gardening initiative.



[Picture 36]. Community Garden in Immigrant Camp (Photo by Bişar İçli)

İçli explains the importance of the movement with this statement :

"Battlefields have often turned into agricultural areas throughout history. Especially in historical regions such as Mesopotamia, human migrations caused by wars have made the provision of living spaces, which is a basic need, an urgent

issue. However, beyond providing living space to these migrating people, ensuring their own food production is also an extremely critical element. Unfortunately, due to the effects of wars, many people have moved away from production processes. Therefore, reintegrating these at-risk communities into production processes is an important step towards healthier social development. This approach not only meets basic needs but also encourages these communities to become self-sufficient and adopt a sustainable lifestyle."



[Picture 37]. Woman immigrant in Allotment (Photo by Bişar İçli)

The success of the project caught the attention of the Diyarbakır municipality, leading to the integration of the urban garden movement into city neighborhoods, including Kayapınar, Yenişehir,

and Bağlar. Seeds from the camp orchards were distributed to these urban gardens. This transition was instrumental in addressing the issues faced by seasonal migrants and unemployed women, as the urban gardens aimed to provide a source of sustenance and employment.



[Picture 38]. Community Garden in Kayapınar Diyarbakır

Diyarbakır Metropol-

tan Municipality Women's Policies Department Head Yüksel Aslan Acer , likened the urban garden project to the "Landless Peasants" movement in Brazil. (Karakoç, 2019)

In 2015, the Amed City Ecology Council collaborated with local residents to establish three

community gardens, covering a vast expanse of land to support 60 families engaged in agriculture.

Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality harvested 200 acres all around the city to support those families who fled from war or need economic support. This way production cooperation of the city also provided people to create themselves an economic source (Bozkurt, 2016).

However, the political crisis of 2016, marked by the assignment of a Trustee to the Diyarbakır Metropolitan Municipality, disrupted all ongoing projects, including those related to the urban gardens. The involvement of key movement leaders in activist work led to their dismissal from municipal and university positions.

After their involvement in activist work led to the loss of their positions at the municipality and university, both Bişar İçli and Zeki Kanay made the decision to withdraw to the countryside, where they turned to agricultural pursuits. This countryside community called "Ecotov yaşam alanı"

Bişar İçli further explains, "Every element you observe within this space has been acquired through support or through a process of exchange. Monetary transactions have not been involved in any aspect of our endeavors here."

Today, Ecotov is de-



[Picture 41]. Ecotov, preparation of onions to sell



[Picture 39].

Ecotov adobe house drone picture (Photo by Bişar İçli)

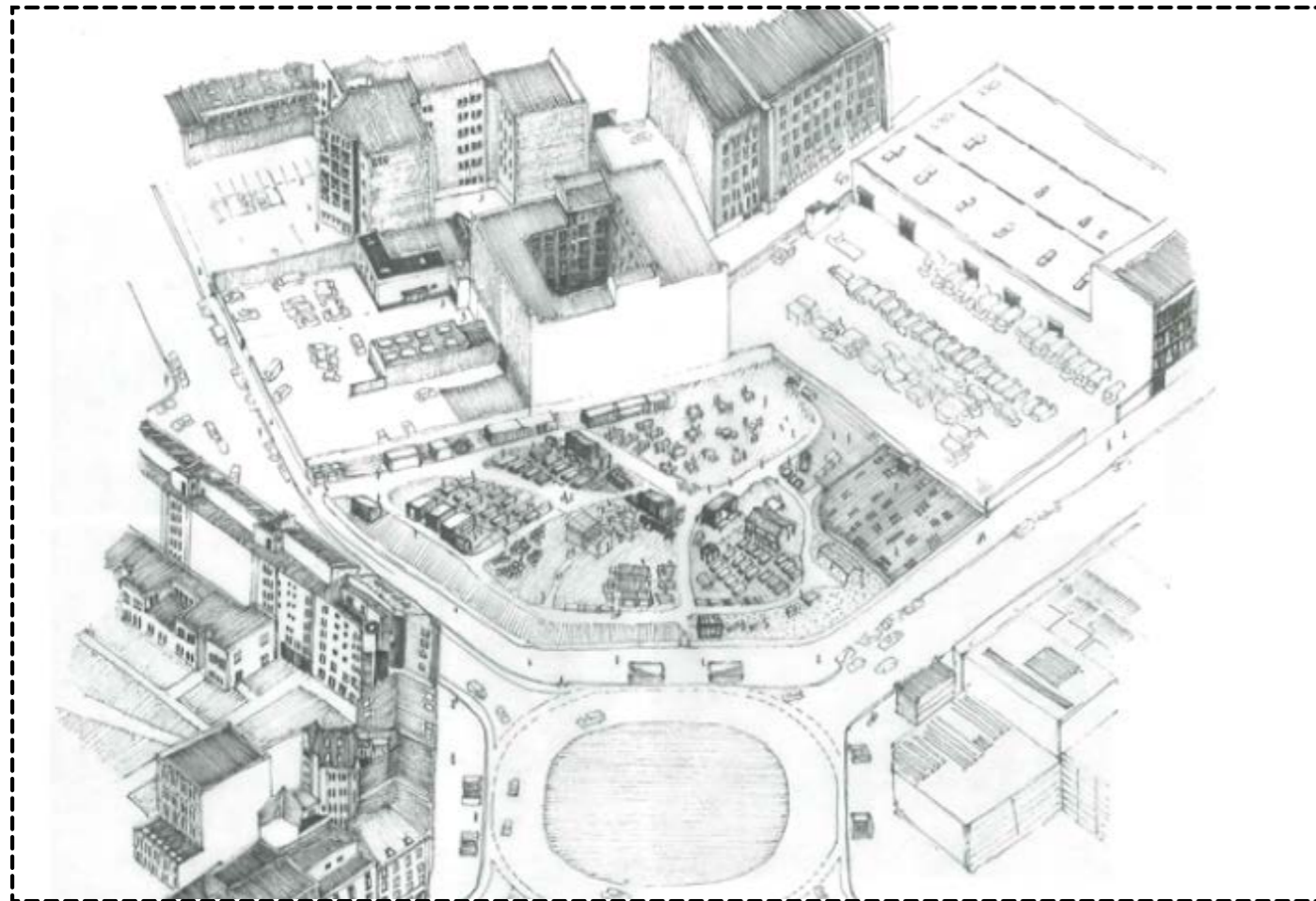
veloping the community and connecting with urban garden communities. Number of members in community increases. People who are interested coming to work in the field, socialize, attend to the talks or can watch movie at some movie days. Some of the universities and primary schools are coming with group of young students who want to experience this community hub.



[Picture 42].

Ecotov young visitors (Photo by Bişar İçli)

3.1.3 Prinzessinnengarten - Berlin



[Picture 43]. Prinzessinnengarten Grafik: Natalia Hosie

The Prinzessinnengarten is an urban vegetable garden situated in Berlin's Kreuzberg 36 district. It has started as a pilot project at Moritzplatz, Berlin (Prinzessinnengarten, About Prinzessinnengarten). It occupies a bustling roundabout between Prinzenstraße, Oranienstraße, and Prinzessinnenstraße. The garden draws inspiration from urban gardens in Cuba and was established with the aim of promoting social consciousness and addressing economic needs. The concept was founded by Robert Shaw and Marco Clausen whom envisioned a space where stable work and earning a living could be achievable, aligning with the expectations of the community.

The Prinzessinnengarten operates by renting the land at Moritzplatz from the city, but this arrangement carries the risk of potential privatization in the future. To ensure their activities are flexible and adaptable, the garden utilizes disused and converted shipping containers as spaces for the bar, kitchen, workshop, and storage facilities. This repurposing of containers not only provides functional spaces but also contributes to sustainable practices through upcycling.



[Picture 44]. Prinzessinnengarten Google earth Moritzplatz Berlin 2006 vs. 2012

In terms of cultivation, the Prinzessinnengarten employs creative methods to overcome land limitations. Crops are planted in raised beds made from stacked crates or in rice sacks, which enables organic cultivation even in paved or contaminated areas. This innovative approach, known as the Mobil Garden, allows for the utilization of safe materials and maximizes limited space for urban agriculture. It also offers the advantage of temporary use, as the garden can be easily relocated if needed.



[Picture 45]. Prinzessinnengarten (Photo by Marco Clausen)

To support their endeavors, the Prinzessinnengarten acquires funds for various educational projects. These funds enable the implementation of initiatives aimed at raising awareness, promoting sustainable practices, and providing educational opportunities to the community. By leveraging these resources, the garden not only sustains its operations but also serves as a platform for knowledge exchange and empowerment.

Overall, the Prinzessinnengarten exemplifies a creative and adaptable approach to urban gardening, utilizing alternative spaces, innovative cultivation methods, and funding opportunities to foster community engagement and sustainable practices in a dynamic urban environment.



[Picture 46]. *Prinzessinnengarten, some of the educational activities*

(Photo by Marco Clausen)

Can Masdeu

Characteristics

- Located on a transformed field with abandoned Hospital Sant Llatzer in Barcelona into a lasting Climate Justice Center and Movement School.
- Community operates on a voluntary basis, promoting horizontal organization based on thematic issues and working
- It is a self-organization
- Together with local community gardens, a social center, a co-living project

How it Works

- Coordination meetings are held on a monthly basis
- Dedicated with Jemez Principles for Democratic Organizing.
- Events are facilitated by diverse workshop leaders, activists, and artists, providing an enriching and engaging experience for attendees.
- PIC's permanent resources: the Library, the Free Shop, the Seed Bank and the Bulletin Board.

Programs

- During open days, visitors can enjoy a range of free activities such as workshops, talks, screenings, concerts, and performances.
- Trans-local Research Center
- Living Archive: An evolving archive to simultaneously document and share our organizing process.
- Intergenerational Exchanges
- Youth Programs
- Leader may be forced to change to autocratic style in some cases
- They must work at creating a balance between allowing others to take lead and keeping control of the overall process

Outcomes

- It's important that every team member contributes their own creativity and knowledge to the process
- Ready to prioritize training and team development
- Efficient creating a new team of people who have not worked together before and need to get in gear quickly
- It became quickly a hub for social interaction among people of all ages and backgrounds.
- Many events, gatherings and shared spaces are created there



Prinzessinnengarten

Characteristics

- Is an urban vegetable garden
- Located in the Kreuzberg 36 district of Berlin, between Prinzenstraße, Oranienstraße and Prinzessinnenstraße, on a busy roundabout.
- Inspired by urban gardens of Cuba.
- It is created by concept of social conscious and economic reasons,
- Robert Shaw is the founder of the concept.
- Stable work and Earning a living was some of the expectations

How it Works

- The Prinzessinnengarten rents the land at Moritzplatz from the city.
- Carries the risk of privatization
- The bar, kitchen, workshop and storage facilities are located in disused and converted shipping containers.
- Crops are planted in raised beds made from stacked crates or in rice socks.
- A method that overcomes land limitations by utilizing safe materials, enabling organic cultivation despite paved or contaminated areas. (Mobil Garden)
- Possibility of temporary use (because of the method)
- Via funds they acquire for the implementation of various educational projects.

Programs

- Space for diverse activities
- There is a garden café and a variety of cultural events.
- Anyone can participate, or attend workshops on seed harvesting or pickling vegetables
- You can sit at homemade tables built out of drink crates and eat meals prepared with produce that has been freshly harvested from the garden.
- Anyone can participate, or attend workshops on seed harvesting or pickling vegetables

Outcomes

- The Prinzessinnengarten has become a lively meeting place with appeal far beyond the neighborhood
- Example of a new type of gardening in the city.
- Focus on local food production.
- Is developing as a community project with self initiative.
- The emphasis making the garden a place of learning.



Ecotov

Characteristics

- Ecology council started as Amed Ecology Movement
- Started with allotment project in Shengal imigrant camp to rehabilitate Yazidi imigrants who flew away from homelands with tough traumas.
- After 2,5 years 185 allotment 185 orchards were established.
- Collected Seeds are from local villages, and stored in seed banks
- In 2016 Amed City Ecology council together with the Amed Metropolitan Municipality, built 3 urban gardens in Yenişehir, Kayapınar and Bağlar districts.
- Main motivation was to reunite the residents of the neighbors with earth and agriculture.
- Care Process of the gardens totally belongs to the neighbors and imigrants

How it Works

- Gardens have been created with youth community under the leadership of women.
- Almost every tent had an allotment next to it.
- Inhabitants made gardens part of daily habit to collect the vegetables to use in their meals.
- Improve productivity in some environments
- There is also a project that allows families to collect and sell products in order to provide financial support, but in most of the acres people take what they want.
- Mainly municipality provide some of the tools and seedling may needed.

Programs

- In particular, women and youth were included in these activities.
- Seed Workshop
- Adobe House and Seed Commune
- Chicken and Pigeon hut construction
- Youth Programs
- Paralelly, Municipality of city has a production cooperative on a bigger scale for the families who flew from war
- In contact with ecology movements operating in the west and North east of country to solidarity.

Outcomes

- Psychologically positive developments have been observed in individuals who are actively involved in production in terms of self-sufficiency.
- migration and refugee problems, can be overcome by ensuring their active participation in agriculture and agricultural production.
- Some of migration difficulties, had been overcome by ensuring active participation in agriculture and agricultural production.
- Transferring knowledge and experience in such activities
- In contact with ecology movements operating in the west and North east to solidarity.





[Picture 47]. *Plaza de La Cultura*

3.2.Spatial Analysis

In analyzing the neighborhood of La Pau, it becomes evident that while there are numerous spacious squares and gardens, they are lacking in terms of providing leisure activities and opportunities for socializing. Although these areas exist, they do not effectively

cater to the community's needs for quality recreational time.

To address this issue, it is crucial to consider the requirements of different age groups within the neighborhood. Specifically, there is a need for more dedicated spaces for young people, including sports facilities and areas designed for children. The inclusion of such amenities would contribute to a more vibrant and inclusive environment, fostering physical activity and social interaction among residents.

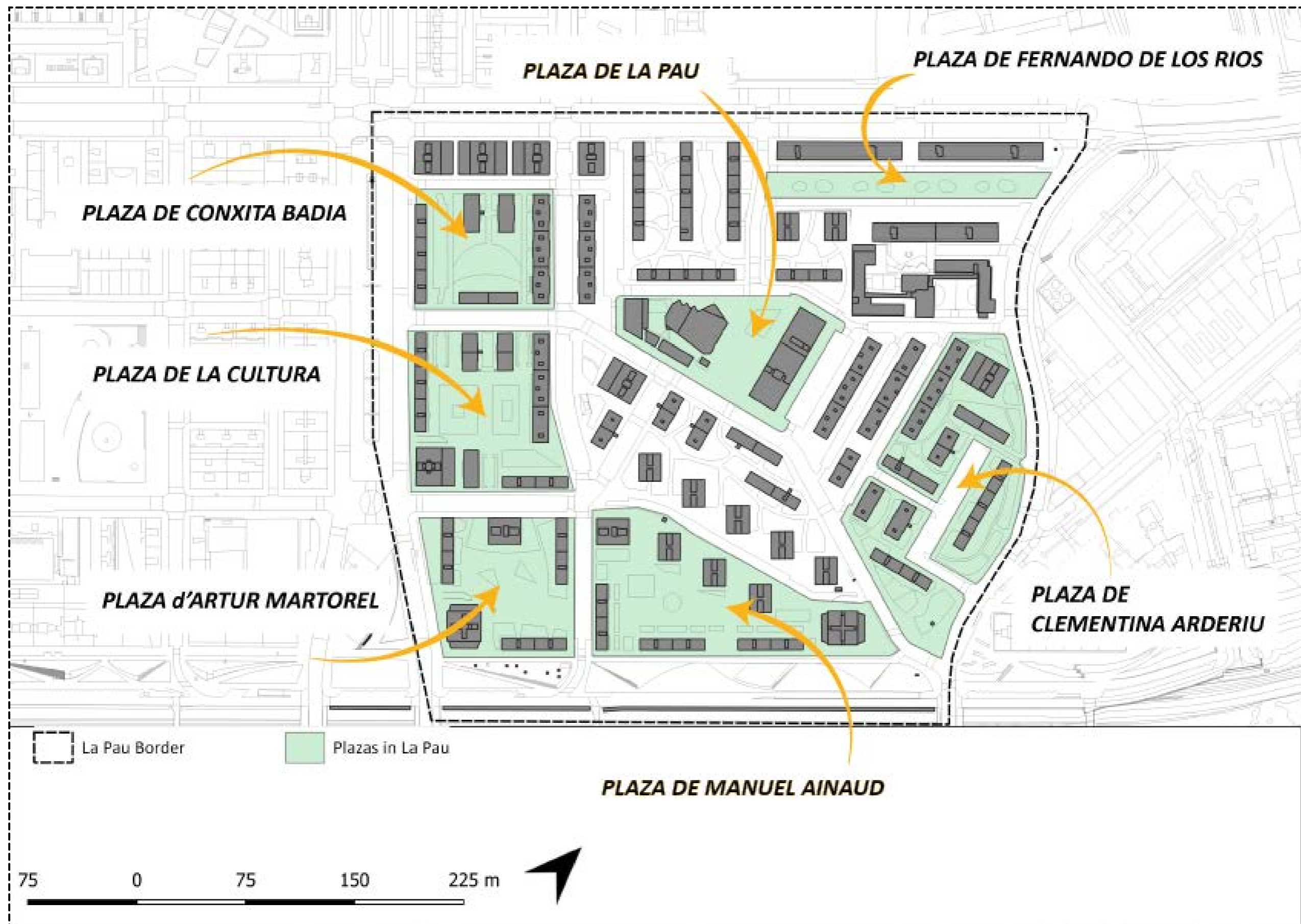
In addition to the need for designated spaces, it is crucial to address the maintenance and amenities available within these squares and gardens. The installation of additional benches would provide comfortable seating for residents to relax and enjoy the surroundings. Moreover, regular and thorough maintenance is essential to ensure that these spaces remain attractive and inviting to the community.

By addressing these shortcomings and incorporating the suggestions put forth by residents during the workshop, it is possible to transform the existing squares and gardens in La Pau into vibrant and welcoming spaces that meet the diverse recreational needs of the neighborhood.



[Picture 48]. *Plaza de La Cultura*

3.2.1 Public spaces of La Pau





[Picture 50]. *La Pou In between space*



[Picture 51]. *Plaza de La Cultura*



[Picture 52]. *Green zone next to AVV*

3.2.2. Public Amenities of La Pau



This map provides a visual representation of the locations and accessibility of essential services and amenities, Amenities such as church, healthcare facilities, school and bar centralized in center of the neighborhood. Most of the time Plaza de Pau is the hub of activities in neighborhood and attracting residents of La Pau point mostly for the elders to gather

3.2.3. Connectivity in La Pau

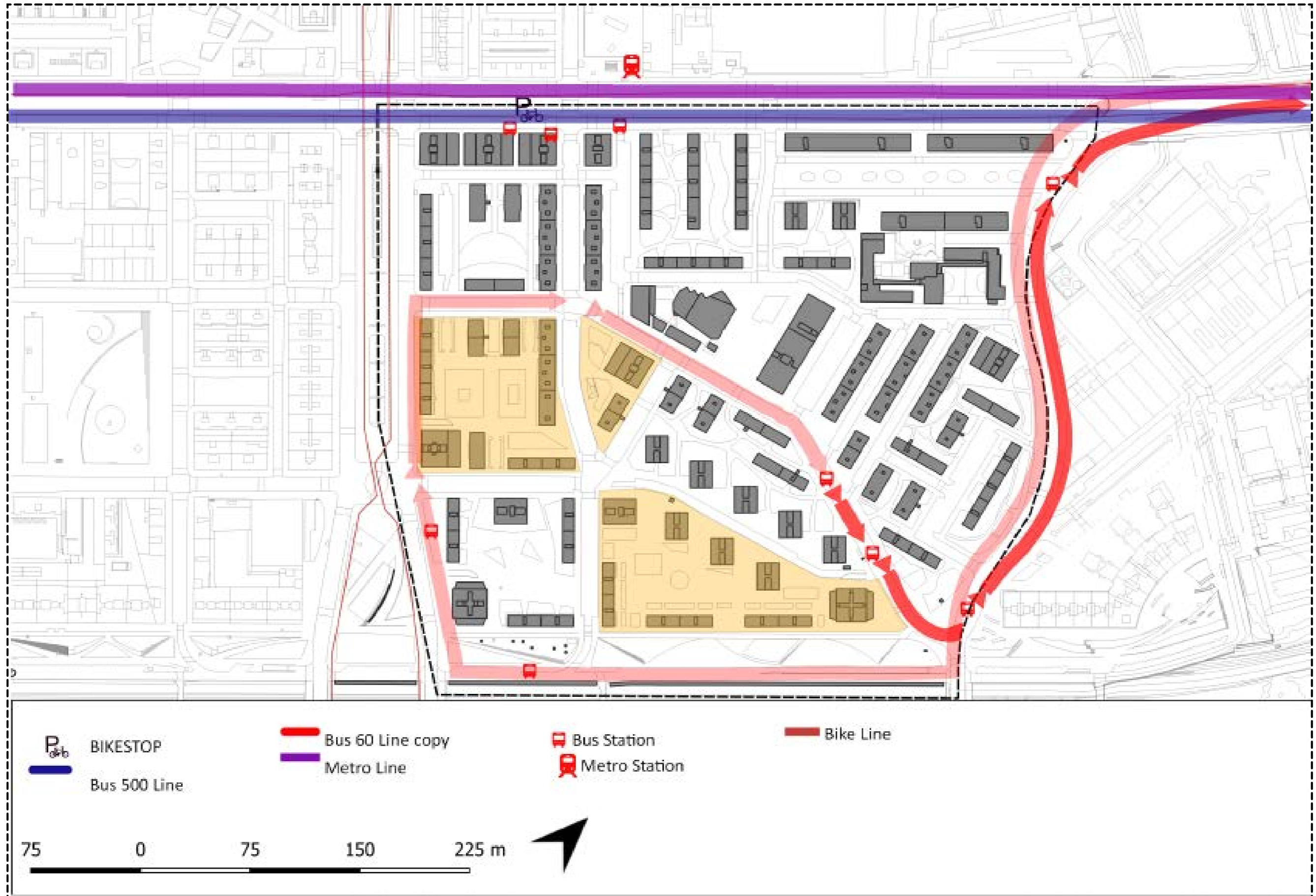
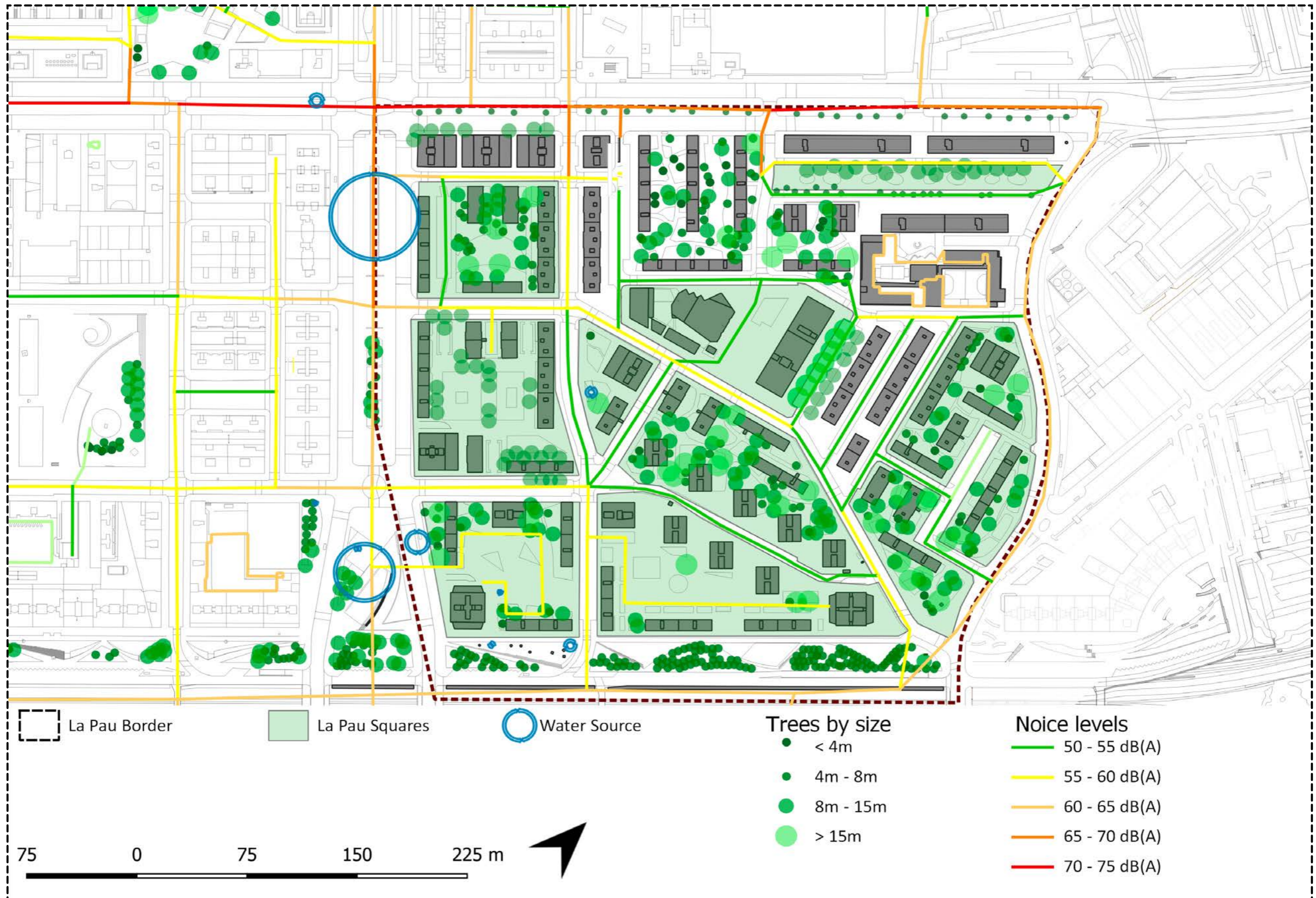


Figure 46, illustrates the connectivity of selected squares with public transportation. Plaça Manuel Ainaud stands out as slightly farther from the other two squares. Situated on the upper northwest side of La Pau's borders, it boasts excellent access to metro and bus stations. Furthermore, it offers a dedicated bike lane with a Bicing stop on Carrer Guipúzcoa. The proximity of this location to the future garden could facilitate easy access for both outsiders and local residents, promoting enhanced connectivity within the community

3.2.4.Environmental Conditions in La Pau



The presented figure 48, provides a comprehensive map of natural resources in the urban area of La Pau. Noise analysis reveals that Carrer Guipúzcoa and the upper side of La Rambla experience high levels of noise pollution, which could be a source of annoyance for the predominantly older community. In contrast, areas around Plaça de Cultura and Plaça de La Pau exhibit lower noise levels. Additionally, it is noteworthy that most of the plazas in the neighborhood lack sufficient vegetation. Considering a potential tree planting initiative within the neighborhood, it's worth noting that the south-western side of the neighborhood has a readily available water source that could supply the necessary water for a garden.

3.3. AVV Workshop

Associació de Veïns i Veïnes of La Pau (AVV), is an active neighborhood association and works as a platform for local residents to come together, discuss common concerns, and collaborate on projects to improve their neighborhood. They often engage in activities such as organizing cultural events, promoting social initiatives, addressing urban and environmental issues, and collaborating with local authorities on matters affecting their neighborhoods. After my first attempt to communicate with AVV, Pilar, as secretary of AVV, actively helped to find maps, and simulate the bottom-up decision making about grassrootsing of green zones in La Pau.

Barcelona itself is renowned for its vibrant community-led initiatives, and urban gardens in the city embody the spirit of grassroots participation and collaboration. Building on this background, the AVV is contacted to consider together implementation of a collaborative approach to urban gardening in La Pau and introduce new collective roles. Through the workshop, the goal is to create a space within the neighbourhood that promotes collective participation, counting for example on breaking away from traditional gender roles. The objective is to find the best location that will foster different social roles, connecting residents with one another and with other institutions and urban gardening initiatives in the city.

3.3.1 Criteria of implementation

questionnaire that you used for the workshop and explain what categories are inside. How it is organized and what are the questions you asked in relation to amenities, connectivity and quality of space.

Associació de Veïns i Veïnes of La Pau (AVV), is an active neighborhood association and works as a platform for local residents to come together, discuss common concerns, and collaborate on projects to improve their neighborhood. They often engage in activities such as organizing cultural events, promoting social initiatives, addressing urban and environmental issues, and collaborating with local authorities on matters affecting their neighborhoods. After my first attempt to communicate with AVV, Pilar, as secretary of AVV, actively helped to find maps, and simulate the bottom-up decision making about grassrootsing of green zones in La Pau.

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[Picture 58]. Location Plaça de Manuel Arnau

3.3.2 Pilot locations

a) Location Plaça de Manuel Arnau

Plaça de Manuel Arnau, situated in the southern part of the neighborhood, specifically between C/d'Andrade and Gran Via Corts Catalanes, is characterized by a vast public space dominated by a concrete pavement. However, this concrete expanse lacks diversity and visual interest, contributing to a sense of monotony within the plaza.

Located next to the AVV building, providing easy visibility and connection to the neighborhood association. This proximity enhances the potential for collaboration and interaction between the green zone and the AVV. Furthermore, the presence of a bus stop on the same street and the nearby accessibility of Metro Line L2, within a 4-minute walk, contribute to the overall convenience and accessibility of the area.



[Picture 59]. Prinzessinnengarten Grafik: Natalia Hosie

Additionally, the School of Infantil is situated on the opposite side of the street from the green zone. This proximity to the school presents an opportunity to maximize the potential usage of the green zone by individuals of different age groups. The presence of the school allows for the planning and organization of educational activities, creating a platform for learning and engagement within the green space.

However, it is important to consider that the open nature of the green zone and its direct connection with the street may pose challenges to the quality of the orchards within the space. The proximity to the street can expose the orchards to potential pollutants, noise, and disruptions from passing vehicles and pedestrians.

b) Location Plaça Cultura

It is on the west side of the neighborhood. Plaza Cultura, a central public square, faces three critical challenges: dead zones, neglected trees, and a lack of necessary equipment. To transform the square, these issues must be tackled.

Dead zones within Plaza Cultura hinder community engagement and activity. By re-designing these areas with inviting features, seating, and interactive elements, we can create vibrant spaces that foster social connections and a sense of belonging.

Neglected trees undermine the square's beauty and ecological health. Implementing a tree care program, including regular maintenance, pruning, and community involvement, will ensure their vitality and benefits, such as shade and improved air quality.

The absence of necessary equipment limits the square's functionality. Installing seating, waste management facilities, lighting infrastructure, and recreational amenities will enhance visitor comfort and enjoyment.

One notable issue within the plaza is the absence of equipment or amenities that could enhance the overall functionality and attractiveness of the space. The lack of seating areas, play equipment, or designated areas for leisure activities limits the potential for social interaction and community engagement.

Furthermore, the plaza suffers from insufficient tree coverage. While there are small rectangular openings in the pavement that accommodate a limited number of trees, the overall tree density is insufficient to provide adequate shade, aesthetic appeal, and ecological benefits. This deficiency detracts from the overall quality and livability of the plaza.



[Picture 60]. Prinzessinnengarten Grafik: Natalia Hosie

c) Location Green area next to AVV

Located next to the AVV building, providing easy visibility and connection to the neighborhood association. This proximity enhances the potential for collaboration and interaction between the green zone and the AVV.

Furthermore, the presence of a bus stop on the same street and the nearby accessibility of Metro Line L2, within a 4-minute walk, contribute to the overall convenience and accessibility of the area.

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However, it is important to consider that the open nature of the green zone and its direct connection with the street may pose challenges to the quality of the orchards within the space. The proximity to the street can expose the orchards to potential pollutants, noise, and disruptions from passing vehicles and pedestrians.

The questionnaire, spanning six pages, predominantly focused on exploring the spatial and social elements associated with the environment, people, and public spaces. Its primary objective was to gain insights into the criteria that hold significance for participants when selecting a location for an urban garden within their neighborhood

General information

How old are you?

What is your Gender?

How much do you use green and public spaces in your neighborhood?

Would you use a community garden if it would exist in the neighborhood?
Why?

Do you think the garden should be in the denser area of the neighborhood or isolated aside?

What kind of activities do you think could happen in the community garden?

Do you believe garden can play a role in connecting generations in the neighborhood?
Why?

Do you believe that gardens can play a role in connecting genders in the neighborhood?
Why?

Would you prefer to disperse community garden into neighborhood or have a certain gathering point would be better

3.3.3 Questionnaire

Criteria questions from 1 to 5

Mark how much you agree on a scale from 1 (not at all) to 5 (totally agree) of the following criteria that will help us locate the community garden.

The community garden should be close to facilities?

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

The community garden should be close to schools and kindergartens?

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

The community garden should be easily accessible from outside the neighborhood?

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

People of neighborhood can work together and take care of the garden as a team?

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

I would like to have an opportunity of having an income from my own garden

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

The community garden should be surrounded with a quality public space?

The community garden should be surrounded by some kind of protection

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

The community garden should have a high nature of qualities (access to sun, quality of water, etc)?

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

Consider the following criteria for the urban garden location. Rank them in order of importance to you, with 1 being the least important and 5 being the most important

Proximity to residential areas. 1 5

Access to natural light. 1 5

Availability of water sources 1 5

Noise levels and surrounding environment 1 5

Transportation Access 1 5

Safety of community garden 1 5

Visibility from residential building 1 5

Considering the importance of community involvement, which social infrastructure facility do you think would be best to place a garden nearby? Explain your answer

- AVV
- Iglesia
- Escuela la Pau
- Poligon
- Asociación de Hockey Línea Tucans
- Otros _____

Considering the importance of community involvement, what public space do you think would be the best place to collaborate with residents about gardening?

- Placa de la Cultura
- Placa de La Pau
- Placa de Manuel Ainaud

Different areas in the garden can be fun and interesting for different generations.

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

We can create those different areas according to our neighborhood interests.

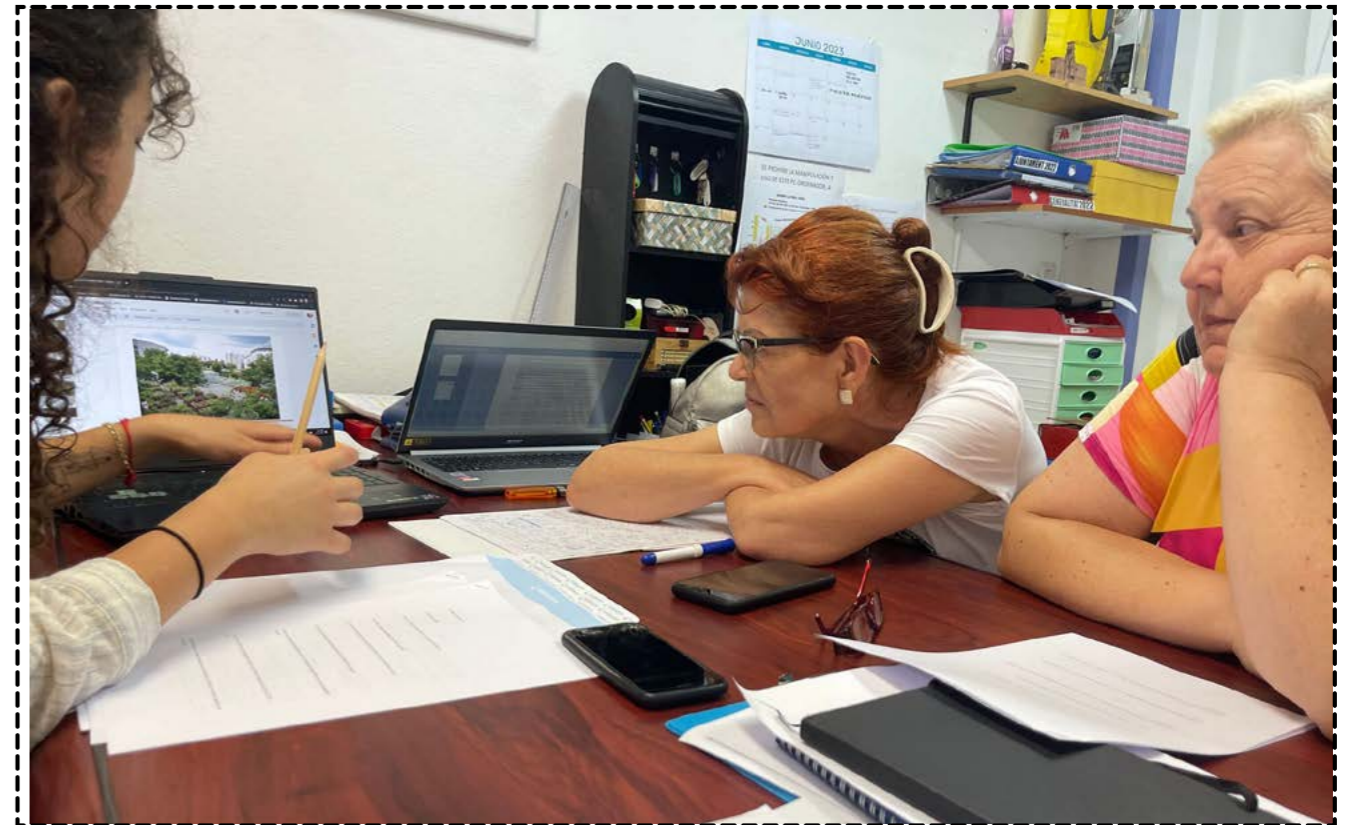
1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1

Daily responsibilities can be done in the urban garden more equally divided

1(not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5



[Picture 61]. Workshop Attendees and Me

3.3.4. Workshop organization

A workshop was recently conducted in the La Pau neighborhood with 4 attendees in the AVV building (Associació de Veïns i Veïnes, or Neighborhood Association). 3 person was active participants of AVV, one of them was Pilar who is Secretary of the community and a young woman out side of the AVV community. The workshop commenced with my presentation, showcasing different examples of successful community gardens and how they have evolved into thriving garden communities today.

As part of the study, the workshop included semi-structured interviews with participants, aiming to delve into their personal experiences and viewpoints. The conversations were guided by the participants' experiences, allowing for a more organic and insightful discussion.

To enhance the interviews, various tools were utilized, including digital photography, small presentations, audio recordings, surveys, and drawings. These tools were employed to provide a multi-dimensional understanding of the participants' perspectives and to capture their experiences in a comprehensive manner.

The interviews themselves began with a brief presentation by me, showcasing relevant case studies. This served as a catalyst to generate interest and set the stage for the discussions that followed.



[Picture 62]. Questionnaire, voice record and some useful Maps from Pilar

Overall, the workshop and interviews aimed to uncover valuable insights and experiences from the AVV attendees regarding community gardens. The combination of



[Picture 63]. Pilar showing some Pictures of public squares

presentations, interviews, and focus group discussions provided a comprehensive and interactive approach to explore the topic and engage participants in meaningful conversations.

During the workshop, we engaged in a discussion about the social and physical structure of the neighborhood. Despite initial concerns, the participants generously shared their thoughts and actively participated. We addressed the issues of neglected green spaces and the presence of unsafe areas with excessive tree coverage, which hindered visibility and light. Regrettably, these areas had become hotspots for drug-related activities, leading to feelings of insecurity, especially among women walking through narrow streets at night and during winter.

Another topic of discussion was the utilization of common areas. It became apparent that there were differing understandings of public space usage, which hindered integration among residents. Moreover, we observed a lack of interest in urban gardening projects in the neighborhood, primarily due to concerns about vandalism and the lack of community interest and support.

After the discussions, we proceeded to administer a questionnaire to gather further insights and data from the participants.

3.3.5. Results

The neighborhood association gave information about the uncontrolled green zones and how the neighbors complain about it. It has been said that unplanned sprinklers cause aluminosis on the walls and also waste of the water.

Some of the passageways of existing plazas due to lack of light, especially women, feel insecure while passing there.

Another issue has been enlightened that most of the young people go out of the neighborhood because in public space and the plazas do not include anything interesting for youth. Almost all of the plazas has the playground and some benches to make parents or elders have somewhere to sit or socialize, but there are no facilities or equipment to provide young individuals, or groups to have a space to spend time together, play some group sports. The only sport equipment is tennis table in the Placa de Artur Martorell, which is another complement of elders because of the sound of it while young pupils play it.

“For planting you have to ask permission for the Parks and Gardens, because individually there is no way to plan anything in the garden,” says Pilar from AVV.

“...There was a group of people in the neighborhood that asked permission from the parks and gardens to plan some vegetables, but some of the potato seeds were stolen by some of the mayors of the neighborhood. People shoot down the project...”
(from conversation with residents, AVV Workshops, June 2023)

For whom is urban gardening?

It is a movement of citizens who want to believe there is another way of living is possible. In the example of Mesopotamia Ecology Movement, most of the farmers are women who do not have work or economically dependent to a relative, it is also a way to support citizens who want to produce (Merkezi, 2015b).

The evidence from that kind of urban garden's success provides tangible examples of the positive impact on creating equal gender roles and fostering intergenerational bridges. This evidence can serve as a persuasive argument for those who are skeptical about the potential of urban gardens to bring about social cohesion.

Community Transformation:

The transformation occurring in the urban gardens demonstrates that community members who initially doubted the effectiveness of such projects can witness firsthand the positive changes they can bring. The success of the case study community gardens serve as arguments for the potential of urban gardens to foster community cohesion. The success of case study gardens, like Prinzessinnengarten, exemplifies this transformative power. Clausen, the co-founder, highlights that

Prinzessinnengarten is not merely a vegetable-growing space in the city but a multifunctional hub. The garden offers opportunities for active participation through open workshops, hosts a garden café, and organizes diverse cultural events.

As a result, Prinzessinnengarten has evolved into a vibrant meeting place that attracts people from beyond the neighborhood, demonstrating its broader appeal and influence. This example effectively supports the argument that urban gardens can serve as catalysts for community transformation and become thriving spaces that foster social engagement and connectivity. (Prinzessinnengarten, 2012).

A new alliance has emerged, uniting our efforts to address housing, public health-care, and urban spaces as we combat the influence of neoliberalism and work toward creating alternative visions for our cities. This alliance recognizes the vital link between urban development and surplus production and consumption. It underscores the importance of democratizing this right and emphasizes the need for a widespread social movement to enforce these changes. This is crucial for marginalized communities to regain control over what they've long been denied and to establish fresh urban development models. (Krasny, 2012, p. 31)

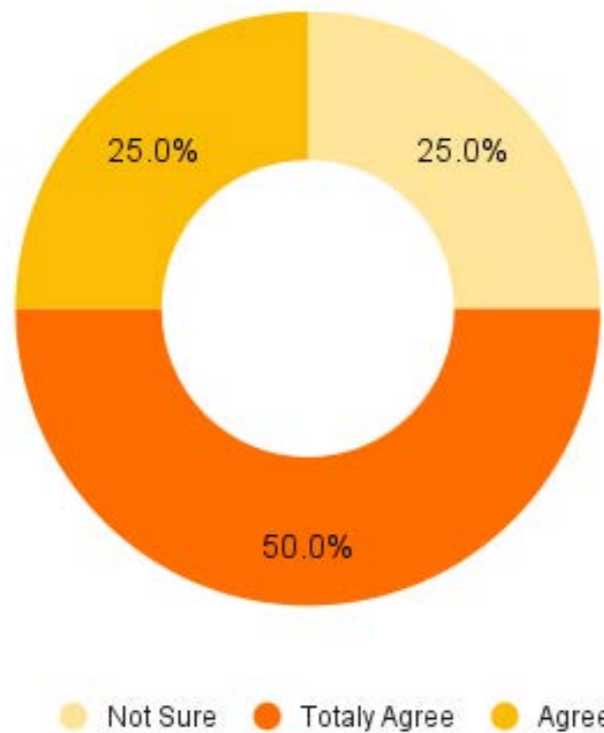
Conclusion of workshop

On general remarks

The neighborhood association shared information concerning the unattended green spaces and the concerns raised by residents. It has been noted that unregulated sprinkler systems not only lead to the development of aluminosis on the walls but also result in the wasteful use of water resources.

Another issue has been enlightened that most of the young people go out of the neighborhood because in public space and the plazas do not include anything interesting for youth. Almost all of the plazas has the playground and some benches to make parents or elders have somewhere to sit or socialize, but there are no facili-

We can create those different areas according to our neighborhood interests



[Picture 64]. Preferred Location percentage

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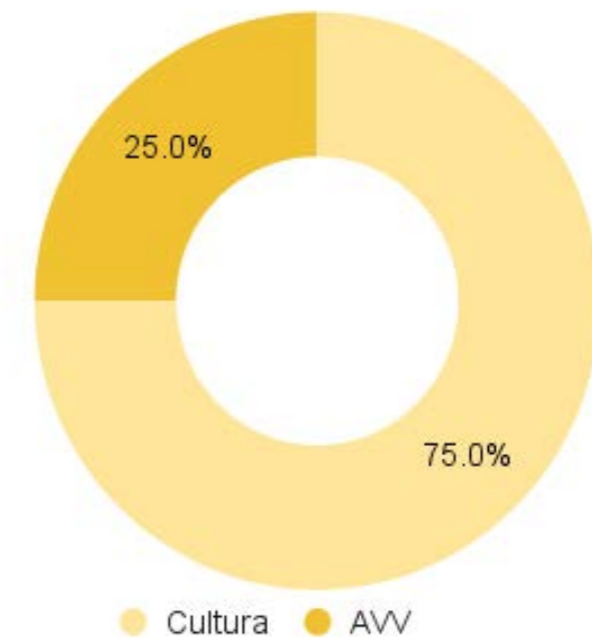
sound of it while young pupils play it.

"For planting you have to ask permission for the Parks and Gardens, because individually there is no way to plan anything in the garden," (Pilar, personal communication, June 10, 2023)

"...There was a group of people in the neighborhood that asked permission from the parks and gardens to plan some vegetables, but some of the potato seeds were stolen by some of the mayors of the neighborhood. People shoot down the project..." (Pilar, personal communication, June 10, 2023)

While discussing those situations, they are behaving hesitantly towards urban gardening mainly because of these two reasons.

Which of these locations would you prefer as the community garden?



[Picture 65]. Preferred Location percentage

And due to that majority of the attendees has lack of interest in collaborative work with the neighborhood, which is one of the strongest theme that social cohesion is hard to create here without changing the existing habits and by that people need to

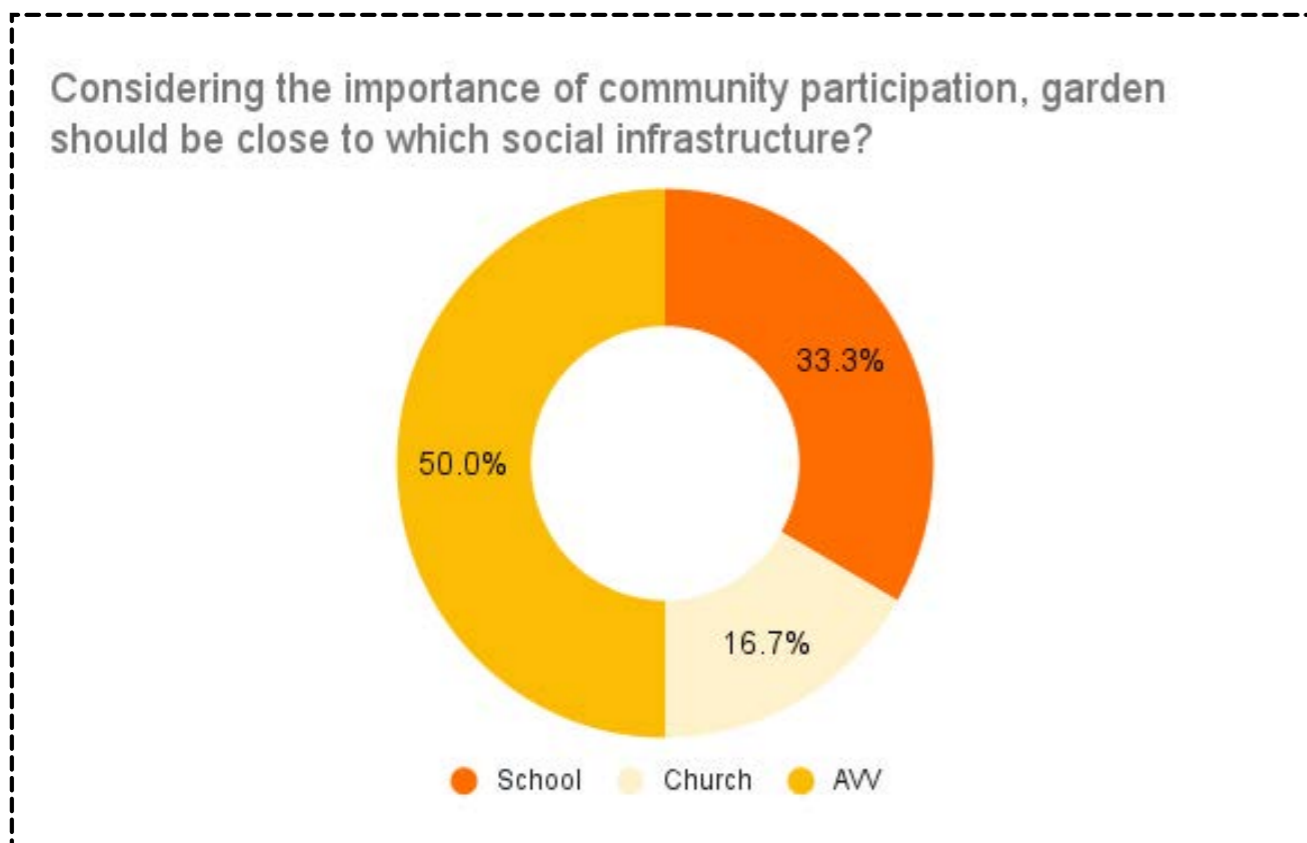
find interest outside but there is also another result that most of the people think that they don't have time to spend in public space,

Other results show that most of the majority of attendees that the young generation is not that much interested in being part of an action but according to neighborhood association Interview, the main reason behind this is the lack of equipment and infrastructure for adolescents and young adults. Locating a community garden in a place with lack of equipment might help to activate the environment, and this activation can bring different activities that intergenerationally held.

On spatial aspects

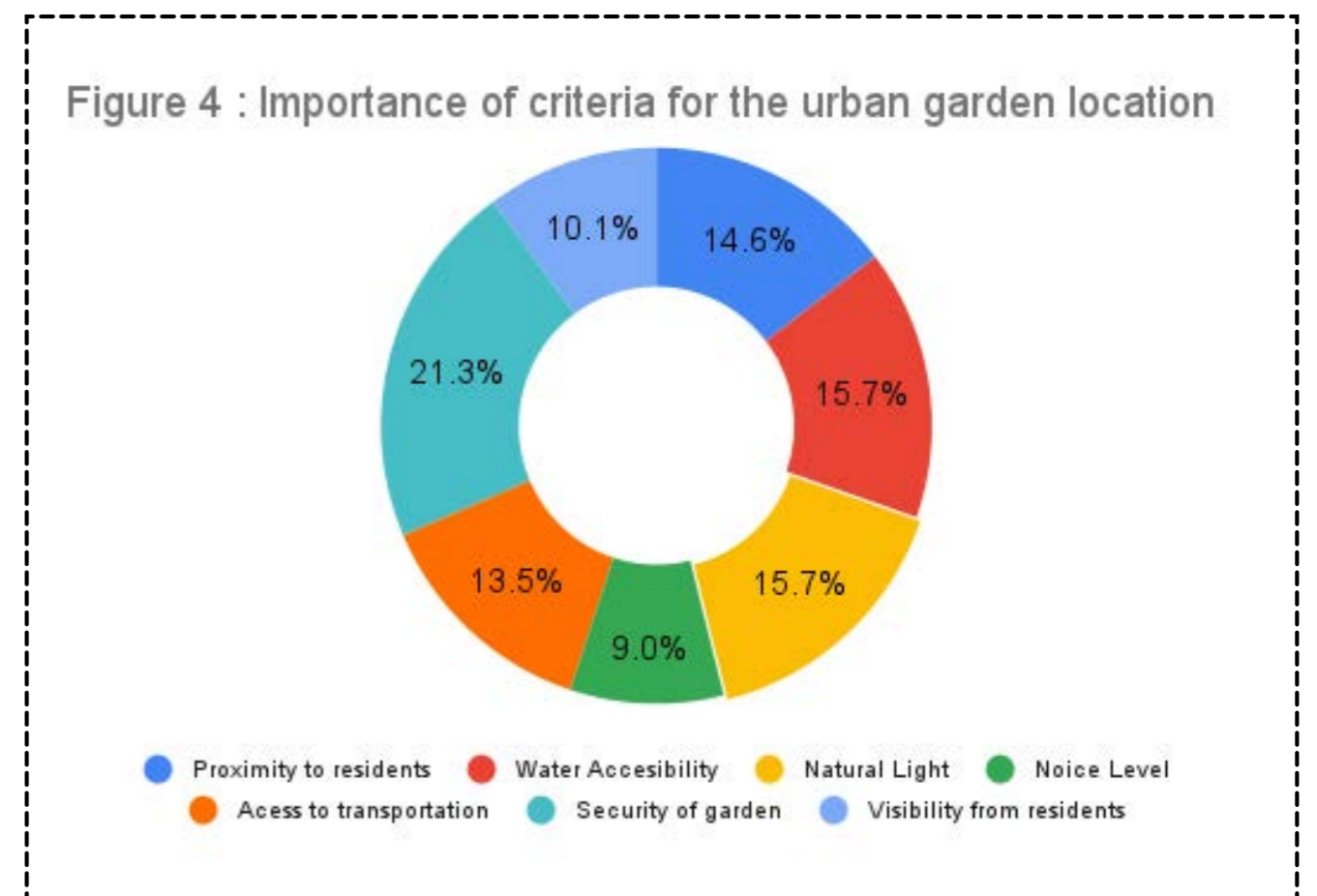
According to the survey some results show Plaça Cultura is the most wanted place to be an urban garden . Due to its location being in between 2 metro stops, being close to AVV and having a wide kindergarten and earth but not long trees like any other plaza make people interested to choose Plaça Cultura.

According to a survey conducted during the workshop, half of the attendees ex-



[Picture 66]. Social infrastructure acessibility

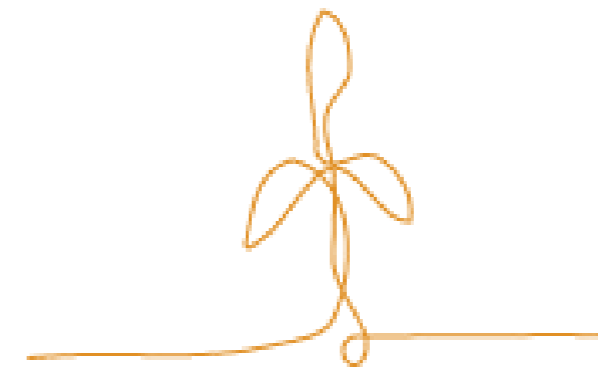
pressed the belief that proximity to the AVV would facilitate social interaction and make it easier to collaborate with the association. Conversely, some participants highlighted the potential of the La Pau school as a catalyst for collaboration with school associations. They suggested creating a platform that strengthens intergenerational bonds and educational programs. Holding workshops in the garden, involving people of different age groups, could foster community engagement. (Figure 56)



[Picture 67]. Importance of criteria for the urban garden location



[Picture 68]. *Prinzessinnengarten*



4. Fruits of the research

Conclusions

Within all the theoretical research and spatial analysis, La pau has a lost sense of belonging to the neighborhood. Old generation already lost its interest to explore the different communities who live inside of La Pau. Young population of the neighborhood can not find a space or interest to spend time inside of the neighborhood, by that reason after a certain age most of the young people leave the neighborhood, visiting elders are also rare because the persons who get out of the neighborhood do not get excited to travel La Pau. Most of the public spaces have benches, kindergartens but lack of sport facilities or any kind of cultural activities separate integration of those young people with different ages.

Common areas almost do not exist, Plaça La Pau as a most active square has only a kindergarten and a few benches for the parents or elders. One of the strongest reasons for the absence of Millennials is lack of equipment and facilities. Most of the Gypsy families spending their time in the squares or streets but itCreating activity or space for socializing and find bridge between generations, cultures and genders are much more easier to find common activities such as cinema nights, workshops, planting, harvesting that can touch everyones interest will make usage of space more collective. According to one of the AVV community member, a green space next to the AVV was not in use and it was located right next to AVV center. this field was open to interact easily and well connected with AVV, this way they could take care of daily routines and keep an eye on it and trough the garden AVV community could build a bridge trough the neighborhood, another spatial aspect was its distance to Escola d'Educacio Infantil El Petit Santa Maria church and main Plaza La pau,

4.2. Using Community Garden

The survey results indicate that the concept of a community garden demands a significant amount of time and effort. However, it's crucial to emphasize Henri Lefebvre's perspective, that any meaningful societal change must encompass urban dimensions in the broadest sense. Neglecting this aspect could render efforts ineffective or inconsequential. (D.Harvey,2008).

While it is possible to transform La Pau from being merely a dormitory, it's essential to remember that La Pau initially faced challenges. Positive changes in the environment occurred in response to the demands of the La Pau community. Once again, the responsibility for creating a more sustainable and citizen-friendly neighborhood lies in the hands of La Pau's collaborative efforts.

gathering and being collaborative does not automatically ensure the development of connected community Paradoxically, a lack of connection can lead individuals to withdraw and distance themselves following negative experiences.

Conversely, Masi et al. (2011) suggest that group interventions have the potential to foster a sense of belonging and security. However, they raise valid concerns about whether this effect is a direct outcome of the intervention itself or merely a consequence of gathering in a group.

According to Cacioppo et al. (2015), simply being around other people in a group doesn't guarantee close relationships or a sense of belonging, even if someone desires connection. In fact, this lack of deep connections can make individuals more likely to withdraw and distance themselves after going through negative experiences. But on the other hand Masi et al. (2011) propose that group interventions can indeed foster a sense of belonging and security. However, they raise concerns about whether this effect is truly a result of the intervention itself or simply the act of gathering to gather in a group.

Collaboration with other communities I believe that it is important to feeling part of a community and sense of belonging. It will come up with health social relations that provide social cohesion and solidarity. the increase of solidarity will bring community to feel more secure and active inside of the neighborhood. An urban garden can be a space that people can transform it to a home that built by the community of neighborhood.

4.3. Blossoming from Concrete

The concept of civic ecology suggests that a sustainable city should not only incorporate nature into its physical environment but also integrate it into the daily practices and experiences of its residents(Krasny et al., 2014) .

However, the perspective of cities as interconnected social-ecological systems is not yet widely embraced in urban planning. Nevertheless, our findings reveal that the values associated with ecosystem services provided by urban gardens in Barcelona are often influenced by intricate social-ecological relationships, including institutional factors.

Future research in the realm of collective urban gardening and its association with social cohesion and social reproduction should also explore the role of cooperation in Barcelona and how it affects community-led collectives. Investigating the nature of cooperation within the context of urban gardening initiatives would provide valuable insights into the dynamics of community participation and collaboration.

Research should aim to understand the level of cooperation among different stake-

holders involved in collective urban gardening projects in Barcelona. This includes examining the collaboration between community members, local authorities, NGOs, and other relevant organizations. Understanding how cooperation is fostered and maintained within these initiatives can shed light on the factors that contribute to successful community-led collective gardens. Additionally, This would involve examining how cooperative efforts enhance community engagement, resource sharing, knowledge exchange, and decision-making processes. Understanding the benefits and challenges of cooperation within these initiatives would provide valuable insights for improving and supporting community-led collectives in Barcelona.

After conducting this research, several questions emerge that point toward the future direction of this study. While we, as individuals, often experience a sense of disorientation or fatigue within the urban structures of our present-day cities, effecting changes in our understanding and alignment with diverse values isn't always a straightforward endeavor. These shifts in perspective can be particularly challenging, given the myriad factors that vary among us – generational disparities, gender distinctions, economic or educational backgrounds, and cultural dissimilarities. These factors can create barriers within society that are at times difficult to overcome (Bendt et al., 2013: 29). Nevertheless, an inherent truth remains: as humans, we naturally form connections due to our shared needs, and the communal spaces we collectively construct should be a result of our deliberate choices. This empowers us to ensure that social cohesion flourishes in a positive and sustainable manner.

In the words of Colin Ward;

“Together they produce a shared culture: their own landscape, made out of their use of space, materials and crops. They share in these continuities, pressures and rhythms. It's like a dance where everyone contributes to make their community's story, connecting people to each other and the place they call home.”



[Picture 69]. sketch of Placa de Cultura garden

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Interviews

Pilar - Secretary of Associació de Veïns i Veïnes./ Barcelona Spain

Bişar İçli - Founder of Ecotov and member of Amed Ecology Movement /Diyarbakir Turkey

¿Cuántos años tienes?

52

¿Cual es tu género?

MASCULINO

¿Con qué frecuencia usas los espacios verdes del vecindario?

POCA

Si existiera un jardín comunitario ¿lo usarías? ¿por qué?

NO - FALTA DE TIEMPO

¿Crees que el jardín debería estar en la zona más densa del barrio o aislado a un lado?

AISLADO A UN LADO

¿Qué tipo de actividades crees que podrían realizar en el jardín comunitario?

CULTIVAR FLORES
DEPORTE

¿Crees que el jardín puede desempeñar un papel en la conexión de generaciones en el vecindario?

¿Por qué?

NO - EGOISMO DE LOS JOVENES

¿Crees que el jardín puede desempeñar un papel en la conexión de géneros en el barrio? ¿Por qué?

DIFFICIL - CONECTAR GENERACIONES ES COMPLICADO

¿Preferiría dispersar el jardín comunitario en el vecindario o sería mejor localizar el jardín en un solo punto?

EN UN SOLO PUNTO

Preguntas de criterio 1 A 5

Marca que tan de acuerdo estás en la escala del 1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo) de los siguientes criterios que nos ayudarán a localizar el jardín comunitario

El jardín comunitario debería estar ubicado cerca a instalaciones tales como el centro cívico, bibliotecas, etc...

1 (nada de acuerdo) 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

El jardín comunitario debería estar cerca a escuelas y jardines infantiles

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

El jardín comunitario debe ser de fácil acceso desde fuera del vecindario

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Las personas del vecindario podrán juntos cuidar del jardín y trabajar como un equipo

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

I would like to spend more time with my neighbors in our neighborhood

Me gustaría pasar tiempo con mis vecinos en el barrio

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Creo que si hubiera más actividad para que todos podamos reunirnos, nuestro vecindario estaría más interesados en realizar estas actividades

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

I would like to be part of the neighborhood activities

Me gustaría ser parte de las actividades del barrio

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

El jardín debería estar en medio de la zona residencial

1 5

La población joven es activa en el barrio
1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Hay suficientes actividades para reunir a todas las edades

1 5

Me gustaría tener la oportunidad de tener un ingreso de mi propio jardín

1 (not at all) to 5 (completely agree)

1 5

El jardín comunitario debe estar rodeado de algún tipo de protección

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

¿El jardín comunitario debe tener un fácil acceso a cualidades naturales (acceso al sol, calidad del agua, etc)?

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Considerando los siguientes criterios para la ubicación del jardín urbano. Clasifíquelos en orden de importancia para usted, siendo 1 el menos importante y 5 el más importante

Proximidad a zonas residenciales. 1 5

Acceso a luz solar. 1 5

Disponibilidad de fuentes de agua 1 5

Los niveles de ruido y el entorno circundante. 1 5

Acceso al transporte 1 5

Seguridad del jardín urbano 1 5

Visibilidad desde edificio residencial 1 5

Teniendo en cuenta la importancia de la participación de la comunidad, ¿qué instalación de infraestructura social cree que sería mejor colocar un jardín cerca? Explica tu respuesta

AVV

POR COLABORACION SOCIAL

Iglesia

Escuela la Pau

Poligon

Asociacion de Hockey Linea Tucans

Otros _____

¿Diferentes áreas en el jardín pueden ser divertidas e interesantes para diferentes generaciones?

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Podemos crear estas diferentes áreas de acuerdo con los intereses de nuestro vecindario

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Las responsabilidades diarias se pueden hacer en el jardín urbano más equitativamente divididas por géneros

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Acceso

¿Qué transporte usas más, qué estación debería ser más accesible desde el jardín?

Metro

Bus

Parada de bicicletas o caminando

¿Cuál es de fácil acceso a pie o en bicicleta?

zona verde cerca a Avv

Placa de Cultura

Placa Manuel Ainaud

El jardín comunitario debe ser de fácil acceso desde el vecindario

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

¿Las personas que viven lejos del jardín pueden visitar y ser parte del jardín urbano?

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

Community garden should be center of residential zone

1 (nada de acuerdo) al 5 (totalmente de acuerdo)

1 5

¿Cuál de estos lugares preferiría como jardín comunitario? ¿Por qué?

Zona verde cerca a Avv



POR LABOR SOCIAL

Placa de Cultura



Placa Manuel Ainaud



¿Por qué? _____