

Community Garden

A Community Garden can enhance nutrition, physical activity and provide food security for those in need. Along with improving quality of life, community gardens can provide environmental benefits, connection with nature, teach life skills, promote financial security, and build social capital.

For this project, identify an area in your community that would be ideal for and benefit from a community garden. After identifying the potential location for a community garden, 1- Research the best potential partners, sponsors, or funders. This could include Summit Community Gardens, local churches, non-profit housing organizations, and more. 2- Form a planning committee and make preliminary decisions. 3- Identifying who will be gardening. Will it be youth, families, seniors, a particular population, or people in a specific community? 4-Organize and develop the garden, including criteria for membership, garden management and organization structure, plot sizes and locations, and more.

Resources:

[From Neglected Parcels to Community Gardens: A Handbook \(Wasatch Community Gardens\)](#)

[NC State Extension: How to Organize a Community Garden](#)

[Texas A&M Extension: Starting a Community Garden](#)

[Community Garden Start Up Guide by UCCE](#)

Placemaking: Paint the Pavement or Mural:Community Building & Engagement Through Art

From [The Project for Public Spaces](#):

“Strengthening the connection between people and the places they share, **placemaking** refers to a collaborative process by which we can shape our public realm in order to maximize shared value. More than just promoting better urban design, placemaking facilitates creative patterns of use, paying particular attention to the physical, cultural, and social identities that define a place and support its ongoing evolution.”

For this project, identify an area in your community that would be ideal and benefit from placemaking activity, such as a [Paint the Pavement](#) event or [Community Mural](#). This will involve completing research on how to get approval and who to work with for the project and how to organize the event. The links above provide information on how to go about organizing a placemaking project and activity.

Examples of projects:

[Paint the Pavement Project in Rose Park Neighborhood, Salt Lake City](#)
[Paint the Pavement Project in Boulder, CO](#)

[Greetings Tour Murals](#)
[Southern Yorke Peninsula Water Tower Mural Trail](#)

ADUs for Affordable Housing

An accessory dwelling unit (ADU) is a complete secondary residential unit that can be added to a single-family residential lot. ADUs can be attached to or part of the primary residence, or be detached as a separate building in a backyard or a garage conversion. An ADU provides completely separate living space including a kitchen, bathroom, and its own entryway.

Accessory dwelling units are part of a range of housing types that can help increase the housing supply with minimal impacts on the scale of an existing neighborhood. This makes ADUs an excellent option to help provide more affordable housing where other housing types may not fit well within the surrounding area.

This project would include research on how other municipalities/ governments have created ordinances and zoning laws that allow ADUs as a method to increase housing supply and housing variety as an avenue for more affordable housing.

Resources on ADUs:

[Utah League of Cities & Towns: ADUs for Affordable Housing](#)

[APA Accessory Dwelling Unit Information](#)

[HUD ADU Case Study Report](#)

[Salt Lake City's ADU Handbook](#)