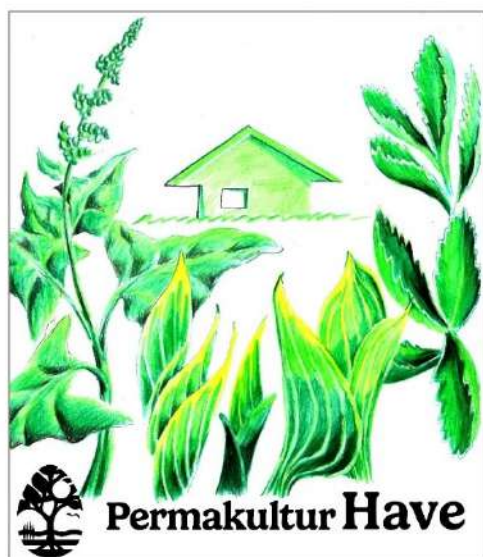


Diploma Apprentice's Name	Aleksandra Kudojare
Date Apprentice started Diploma	01. February 2020
Project Title	New permaculture demonstration concept in DK
Design Number	5 of 10
Date Design Started	01.09.2022
Date Design Completed	01.07.2023
Has the Design been implemented?	yes
Online Link to Design (if available)	
Type of Design	Non Land Based
Design Category	Education & Culture / Land & Nature Stewardship
Name of Personal Tutor	Looby Macnamara & Delvin Solkinson
Ready for Presentation	Yes Ready
Name & Signature of Assessing Tutor	
Date of Assessment	

New permaculture demonstration concept in DK "Permaculture Garden"

Concept, accreditation process and implementation plan development



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Design Brief

I kept coming across different garden signs/labels: "Vild med vilje" (Wild gardens), "Giftfri have" (poison free gardens) or "Gravefri have" ("no-dig" gardens); and wondered: "Why, why isn't there a sign that says: "Permaculture garden"?"

The aforementioned initiatives are good and important, but we all know that permaculture can do so much more because it is a holistic concept. Here you get it all! You get wild areas, and passive forest gardens and intensively cultivated kitchen gardens. You are poison-free *and* no-dig. You get yield for people and animals and soil. You garden smarter because you have a whole toolbox, you know about sectors and zoning, about input and output. You store CO₂. You save resources, you save manpower and time. You work with nature, and not against it.

In this design, together with Permaculture Denmark association (PKDK), I set out to develop new permaculture demonstration concept. The specific goals are to develop:

- concept
- accreditation process
- realization plan

The client for the Design is Permaculture Denmark association that will take over the project.

Goals of the design

The goals of this design are:

- 1) to develop an alternative to LAND demonstration concept
- 2) to develop the accreditation process
- 3) to develop a project charter for PKDK to enable realization of this initiative

Although it's most likely that I will also be working on the implementation of this project, I would like to keep the scope of this design to the project plan development to make it scope-, deliverable- and time-specific.

The client is PKDK.

ETHICS

People care

Each year there are around 150 people receiving a Permaculture Design Certificate (PDC). After taking a PDC course they often end up changing their lifestyles and their gardens to a small or a large extent. Not all choose or have the opportunity to set up a LAND center. Many people for different reasons will not be going "all in" with permaculture (i.e., living off permaculture, self-sufficiency, teaching, designs with animals etc.). We must be able to recognize also smaller scale efforts: e.g., traditional villa gardens turned into a food forest. There are many permaculture gardens around that are not noticeable. But these have the capacity to attract more people and bring more people to permaculture, because turning a villa garden to a permaculture garden is achievable to a lot more people than a LAND center would be. Recognizing all the efforts, enabling people to show their permaculture gardens, are in line with People Care ethic.

Earth care

The new demonstration concept aims at spreading the knowledge about Permaculture even further by making it more accessible. The hope is that eventually more lawns will be transformed to productive biological systems. More awareness regarding Earth Care will be raised.

Fair share

With this initiative I would like to enable more people to be able to show their gardens and how they apply permaculture principles. I also hope that more people will be able to visit permaculture locations in their proximity. Furthermore, I would like to give opportunity to more people to contribute with development of this new demonstration concept. I want to reach out beyond the association and my immediate network and to get a feel of who else is out there working with permaculture. What are their needs, challenges, concerns, strengths?

Design Framework

For this design I will apply OBRADIM design framework, for two reasons:

- I think understanding of resources and boundaries for this project is the key to a successful resolution;
- I would like to gain experience with this framework.

Observation

LAND - current demonstration concept

Currently, permaculture is demonstrated at LAND centers. LAND stands for Learning, Activity, Network and Demonstration. LAND center is a physical place “with a low consumption of energy, water and time, as well as the least possible waste and the most possible self-sufficiency. The LAND centers demonstrate permaculture in practice and share knowledge through local networks. The LAND centers typically offer tours, exchange skills and hold courses in sustainable adaptation to lower energy consumption. A LAND Center must be a center of inspiration for a sustainable lifestyle.”¹ There are 8 LAND centers in Denmark at the moment. As mentioned earlier, only relatively few people have the opportunity to set up a LAND center. And although the association expects to double the number in the next few years, many people for different reasons will not be going “all in” with permaculture (i.e., living off permaculture, self-sufficiency, teaching, designs with animals etc.). The permaculture garden concept can be a powerful way to spread the philosophy and increase network by attracting new members.

The below table captures the difference between LAND and the anticipated Permaculture Garden concept, based on the first brainstorm interview with Pernille Cauchi (PKDK board representative). The blue boxes show the areas where the requirements will be softened. The red box shows an area that should be analyzed in greater depth – a requirement to have PDC.

¹ www.permakultur.dk

Figure 1. LAND vs PC garden summary

Requirements	LAND (starter + center)	Permaculture Garden
PKDK membership	Mandatory	Mandatory
PDC holder	Mandatory	Mandatory (preliminary, to be further analyzed)
Covered domains, Permaculture flower	All	min: Land and Nature stewardship
Demonstrates practical permaculture	Systems, elements, function	Systems, elements and functions
Formal design and base map	Mandatory	Optional
Education activities	Minimum 12 activities per year	Optional, informal
Entire property	Yes, incl. house	Partial
Insurance and safety procedures	Mandatory	not required

Boundaries

- Complexity**
 Permaculture is a complex holistic design-intense concept – it is not easy to explain what permaculture is in one or even a few sentences. Treatises of Mollison and Holmgren are a proof of that.
- Disagreements**
 Different opinions exist among leading permaculture professionals in DK about the right way / the best way to demonstrate permaculture – the “permaculture is not only about gardening” notion.
- Limited resources in PKDK**
 PKDK consists of relatively few people that do a lot of work. It is sub-optimally financed. It is a challenge to increase the workload further by introducing new concepts.

Resources

EXTERNAL

- Collaboration with PKDK
 When I reached out to PKDK with the idea of introducing “Permaculture Garden”, I learned that there were similar ideas already circulating in the association. Therefore, the possibility of combining efforts is a valuable resource.

- Human resources
 - Pernille Cauchi – LAND coordinator and PKDK board member
 - PKDK board and members
 - PKDK consultants hired in for LAND project optimizations
 - Permaculture local networks
 - Permaculture enthusiasts
 - Diploma guilds
 - Diploma mentor
- Social media platforms and groups
- Learn from experiences from other garden concepts, e.g. “Vilde have” by Praktisk Økologi (PØ) (“Wild garden” by Practical Ecology association) with Mikael & Trine
- Parallel initiatives, that I am collaborating on
 - Permauniverse started by Aiah Noack with the goal of creating a simplified narrative around permaculture
 - LAND concept revision, including external consultants
- Permaculture principles

Whereas permaculture ethics are carved in stone, the principles that we choose to apply should be helpful in achieving the desired outcome. There is a number of different sets of principles that we can choose from. For example, for defining what “permaculture garden” is I find principles from Mollison & Slay being particularly helpful and a great resource (more on this in the Evaluation / Analysis section).

INTERNAL

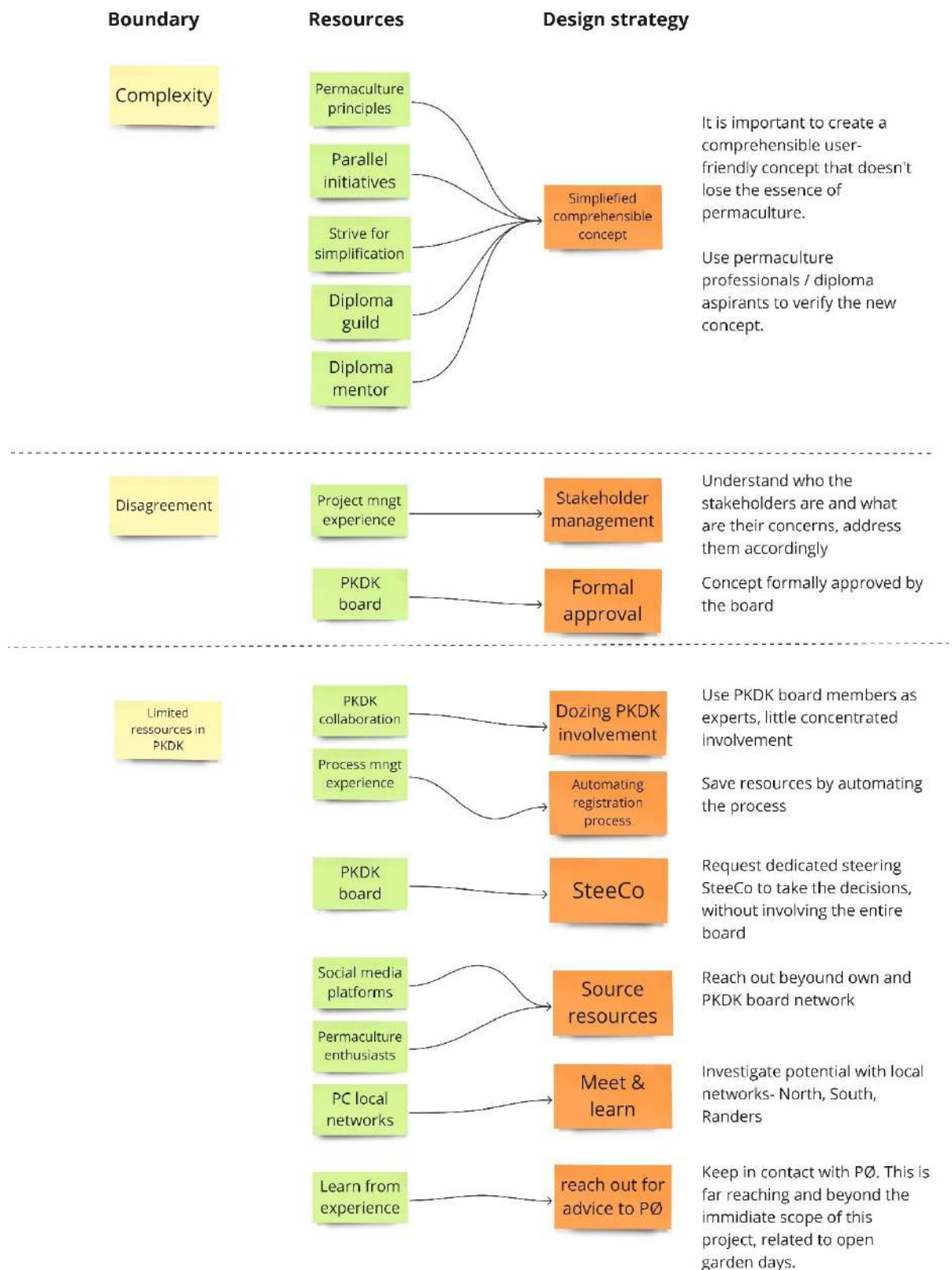
- Personal project management and process management skills and experience;
- Being relatively new to permaculture, still very well remembering life and thoughts on the other side, as well as my gradual comprehension of what permaculture is; 😊
- Appreciation and adoration of complex concepts explained in simple ways, and constantly practicing and challenging myself to advance in it.

Evaluation / Analysis

Boundaries vs. Resources analysis

To be able to better understand how the resources can help resolving the boundaries and what design strategies I have to apply to get to the desired outcome. This exercise was very giving and helped structuring all the different intuitive ideas that I had in my head.

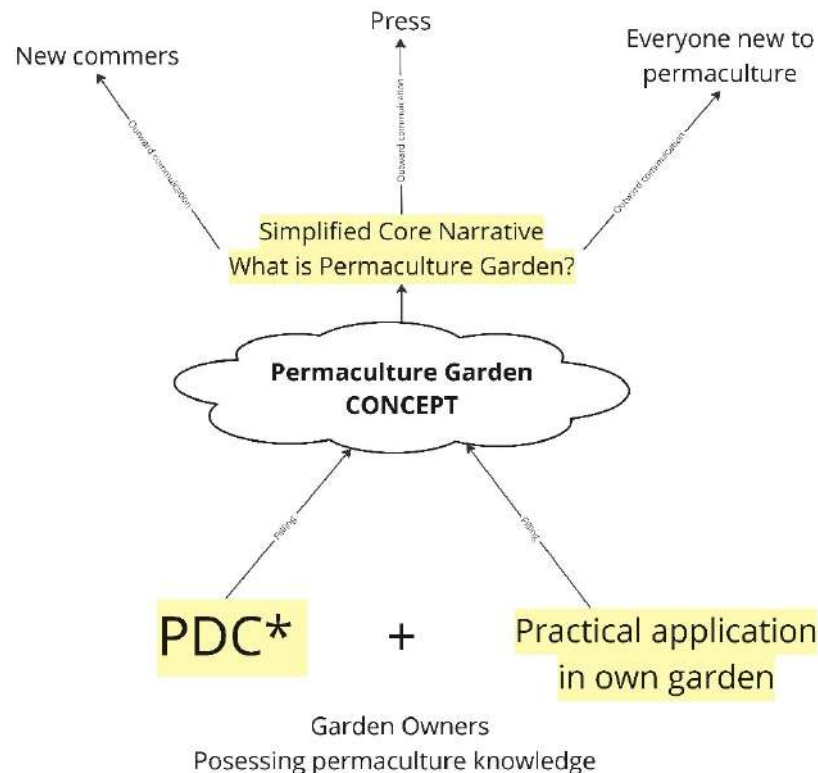
Figure 2. Boundary vs. Resources analysis



Permaculture as a complex and holistic concept

“Permaculture garden” should be a comprehensible, user-friendly concept that *the general public* can relate to. It’s important to arrive to a concept definition or core narrative that is comprehensible to anyone without prior permaculture knowledge:

Figure 3. Outward communication needs around permaculture garden concept



Permaculture as discipline evolves with time. As summarized by D. Holmgren, it moved “from permanent (sustainable) agriculture to permanent (sustainable) culture”. For “the permaculture garden” it perhaps makes sense to stay with the original definition of permaculture: “Consciously designed landscapes, which mimic the patterns and relationships found in nature, while yielding an abundance of food, fiber and energy for provision of local needs.” Thus, for the purpose of creating the permaculture garden concept, Mollison and Slay’s principles can be particularly helpful as these were developed with the focus on land management. The goal is to find a way to summarize these principles in a user-friendly comprehensible way without losing the essence of permaculture. The way I will approach this is by brainstorming on my own; and in parallel I will set up a brainstorming session with the focus group (to be defined). Will cross-check the results with PKDK board as well as my Diploma mentor prior to arriving at the final result.

Different opinions on permaculture demonstration

Personal thoughts:

We all agree that Permaculture is not only about gardening. But we can all also agree that a large part of permaculture deals with land management, land-based designs, etc. Furthermore, entering permaculture through a garden gate is in many cases one of the most natural and comprehensible

ways to do so. Often times permaculture principles are easier demonstrated and explained on natural systems (e.g., forest garden) and later on, when understood, can be applied in other settings including the social dimension. If we ensure that PC principles are applied and the all-round knowledge of permaculture is possessed by the owner, then “Permaculture garden” would be a safe demonstration concept. One of the most natural ways to secure this would be a requirement to have PDC.

Strategies:

1. To ensure that the new demonstration concept is accepted by all, an appropriate stakeholder analysis is required.
2. Formal approval by PKDK board. It shall not be an initiative that is developed out of LAND and network daughter group. The initiative goes beyond that.

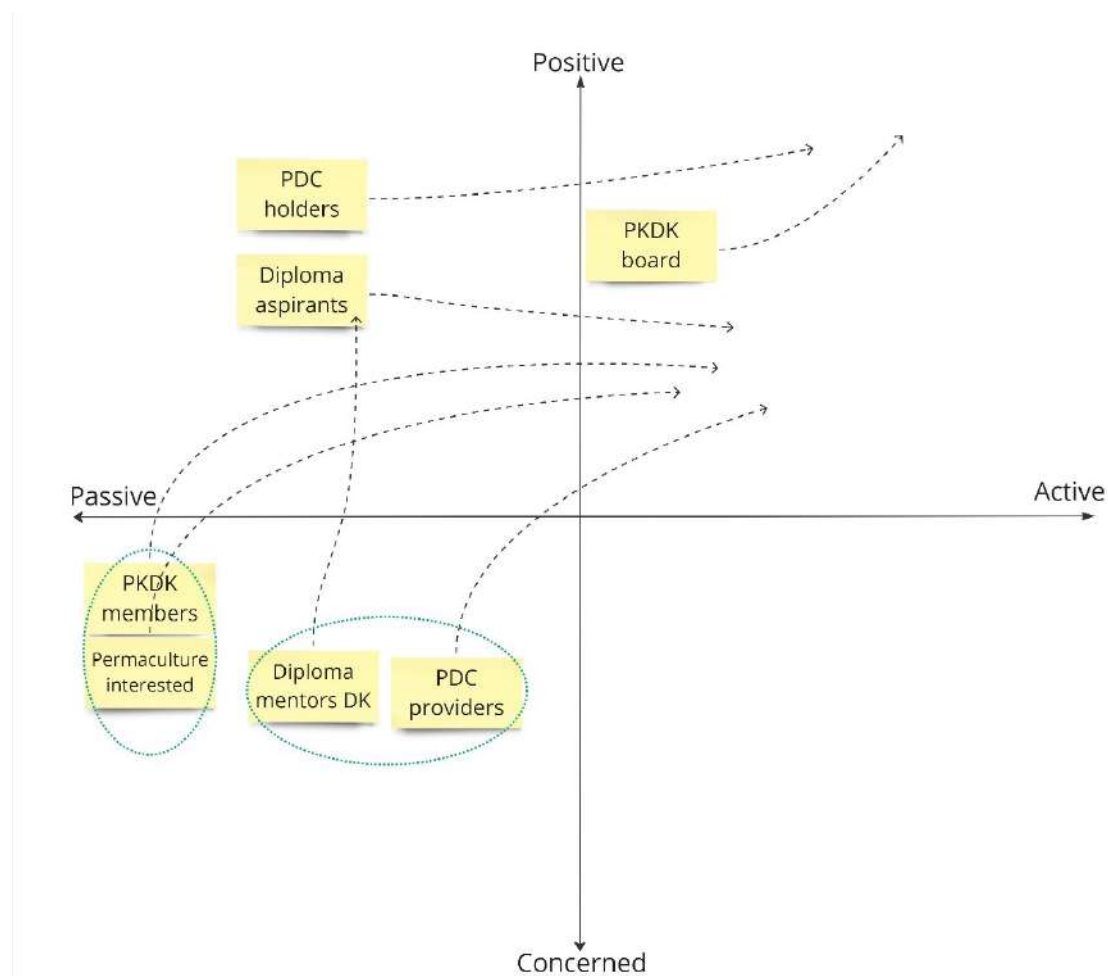
Stakeholder analysis

First, I have listed the stakeholders and their attitudes.

Figure 4. Stakeholders and their attitudes

Stakeholder	Description	Attitude	Reach out mode
PKDK board	Pernille, Eva, Vic, Jette, Jozef	Positive	Informal talks with Pernille, Eva, Jette Board meeting
PDC providers	Karoline Cathrine Kristiane	Concerned-Positive	LAND gathering Informal talks
PDC holders	Everyone in DK who has PDC	Positive	LAND gathering Open info session on Zoom
PKDK members	PKDK members without PDC	Concerned	LAND gathering Open info session on Zoom
Permaculture interested	People without PDC & PKDK membership	Concerned	Open info session on Zoom
Diploma aspirants		Positive	Peer design review (Lise, Mette)
Diploma mentors	Karoline Cathrine	Concerned	Through design review, gathering immediate reaction

Figure 5. Attitude-Involvement grid



The attitude response was gathered over a period of time, while the concept was maturing.

The dashed arrows indicate where a stakeholder could be placed in case the right management / communication strategies are in place. From nearly all stakeholders I would love to see more active involvement: either when developing, promoting, communicating or participating in the realization of the Permaculture Garden concept.

There are a few stakeholders who raised concerns. They can be grouped based on the type of concern:

- Diploma mentors and PDC providers
- PKDK members and Permaculture interested both without PDCs

Diploma mentors & PDC providers:

Karoline's concern was related to how to ensure the quality and that design principles are implemented. How to avoid that the garden is not just one herb spiral or wild garden. Cathrine and Kristiane have also raised a similar concern, suggesting that having an explicit design will ensure compliance with essence of Permaculture.

Concern from PKDK members and Permaculture interested parties is related to the exclusion of many people if PDC is to be a pre-requisite for application.

Please find my thinking and decision regarding [PDC as a pre-requisite](#) in the respective section.

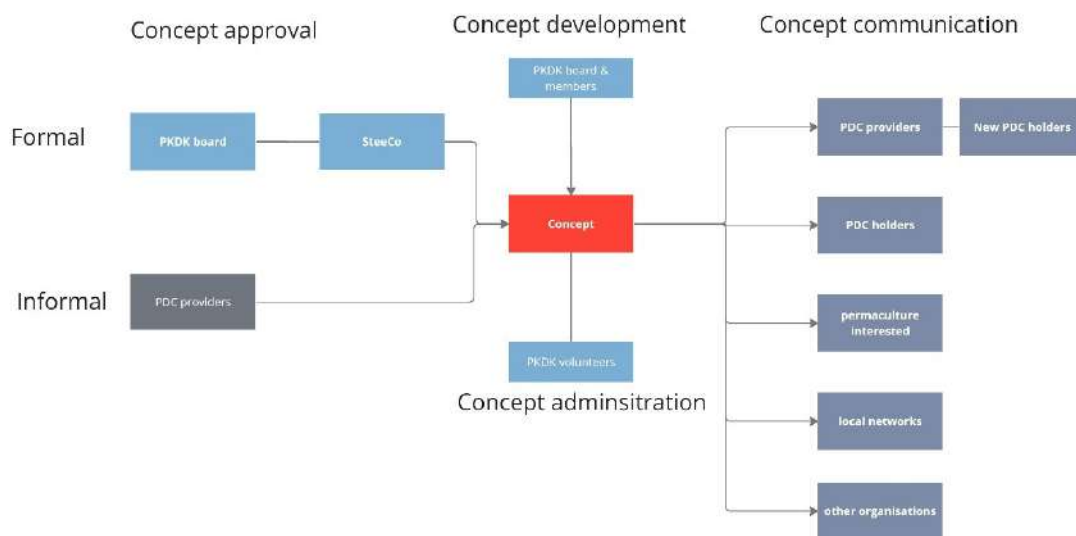
Limited resources in PKDK

A number of strategies have been generated to deal with limited resources in PKDK board.

- Rationing expert involvement (e.g., raising specific questions 1:1)
- Request dedicated SteeCo to be appointed by PKDK, that can make decisions on behalf of the board
- Make registration process as automated as possible
- Source resources outside PKDK board and own network, use available groups of permaculture enthusiasts on social media
- Use PØ for inspiration based on their experiences with “Wild Garden” demonstration concepts
- Get to know representatives from local network for potentially getting additional resources and experience exchange

Setting up resources, inspiration charter:

Figure 6. Task based resources mapping



Analysis and exploratory work towards concept definition

The concept was defined in two iterations. First, initial brainstorm and approval by the board. Second, tweaking and fine-tuning details, making it deeper and more user-friendly. Securing that it is simple, self-explanatory and concise, yet has the depth.

First iteration

As discussed [earlier](#), we should be clear on the core narrative that explains what “permaculture garden” is. How is it different from other known garden labels (i.e. wild garden / “vilde haver”, wild by will / “vild med vilje”).

From the very beginning when we were just playing with the idea, we agreed that three key differences compared to other ecological garden concepts are:

- Yield
- Design
- Holistic approach

The first definition ended up looking like this:

“Permaculture garden” is a garden

- with living soil and buzzing life
- that gives yield to humans, animals and soil
- that is bio-diverse
- where we work with nature and not against it
- with closed loops to the extent possible
- where design principles are implemented to ensure low maintenance work and low human effort

We have plotted these “new” principles across Mollison and Slay’s principles to cross-check if anything significant is left out:

Figure 7. Principles’ analysis

“Permaculture garden” defining criteria	Mollison Principles	Permaculture Ethics
Living soil and buzzing life	Using biological resources Cycling of energy, nutrients and resources	Earth care, Fair share
Yield to humans, animals and soil	Small scale intensive system	Earth care, People care, Fair share
Biodiversity	Diversity, including guilds	Earth care, Fair share
Working with nature and not against	Capturing energy and available resources Accelerating succession and evolution	Earth care, Fair share, people care
Closed loops	Using biological resources Cycling of energy, nutrients and resources	Earth care, Fair share
Design principles implemented	Relative location Each element performs many functions Each important function is supported by many elements Efficient energy planning: zone, sector & slope Information and imagination intensive.	People care, earth care

At this point, we found the result satisfactory and presented this both during the LAND gathering as well as to the PKDK board. I have also run them by my Diploma mentor. The intention has always been to fine-tune them later. (Oct-Dec 2022)

Tweaking - Second iteration

Second iteration took place in Feb-Mar 2023. By that time I had matured in my understanding that even though I am happy with the topics, I am not happy with the form and contents. The core narrative wasn't particularly self-explanatory or user-friendly.

At the same time, I came across Thyco and Karoline's book "Permakulturhaven" (Permaculture garden), where on page 22 they summarize what they call "Thyco & Karoline's permaculture principles. Gardening principles with nature as model". These principles helped me clarify a few things.

1. The narrative doesn't have to be some definitions that are mapped across e.g., Mollison's principles, it can be based on stand-alone, independent principles.
2. Thyco and Karoline's principles had a title and a small explanation which worked very well and was both user-friendly and self-explanatory.

With these understandings in mind, I set out to develop a set of principles for the "permaculture garden" concept. This time I used a bigger focus group to define what the permaculture garden is for each participant. I have then summarized and categorized all the replies. Then with help of my fellow co-aspirant Lise Fast we have formulated them to their final version. We aimed at the smallest number of principles possible, so it's easy to remember. We managed to condense it to 7 principles.

And here they are. As you can see, most of the topics remained the same. We have renamed closed loops to CO2 storage. This is based on the personal experience of importance to connect and explain CO2 with permaculture. We also added use of perennial vegetables as one of the gardening principles, as they deserve this focus. We have included explanation sections as well as keywords/examples to make it very specific. I have tested out these principles when teaching introduction to permaculture gardening course. I have discussed them with my new diploma mentor Delvin Solkinson.

The final principles' definition can be found in the [design section](#).

Analysis and exploratory work towards application requirements definition

PKDK membership

This one is rather straightforward. One must be a member of PKDK to become a Permaculture Garden.

PDC as a pre-requisite

PDC requirement is really a challenging topic. I must say that my understanding of this matter evolved over time and especially after meeting and talking to some people who do not have PDC but proved to be very knowledgeable with several years of practical experience.

At the beginning, I believed that PDC couldn't be omitted. Neither could I reason with myself why it should be omitted. I heard arguments that not all practicing permaculture have the time or finances to take a two-week course. My somewhat arrogant thinking around that at that time was that it's all

a matter of priority. Everyone can choose what to do with their money and time and it's just a poor excuse.

Furthermore, at the Permaculture Teacher Training course that I attended, Alfred Decker was talking about Permaculture as a term and associated copyrights. As far as I understood, Bill Mollison didn't create copyright and it was generally agreed and understood that anyone **that has PDC** can use this term. Hence, it felt logical that to have a name "Permaculture garden" one must have PDC.

This is why the initial proposal was to make PDC a mandatory requirement.

Tweaking moment

I have more or less decided on the PDC as a pre-requisite, until one day at a climate fair I met a young family with two small kids (a newborn and a toddler) who were also interested in registering their garden as permaculture garden, they had more practical experience than me, and also quite deep understanding of the theoretical base. The husband expressed that he would love to take PDC, but he doesn't see this possible in the foreseeable future. They have mentioned that it definitely saddens them to be excluded in a world where we are supposed to be inclusive.

Right after that I got an enthusiastic e-mail from a lady who was really excited about the new concept, saying that she can manifest all that she is doing and there are other pathways than PDC (she obviously didn't know that PDC was a pre-requisite at this time).

"Our garden is located in Hammer in South Zealand about 15 km south of Næstved. It is a form of community garden without housing. We ourselves live at the opposite end of the small town, and there are several people from the town and outside the town who are connected to the garden in one way or another.

The garden is 1.6 ha. We have the cultivation of annual vegetables, more and more perennial vegetables, the establishment of a forest garden - or at least a piece that is grown based on forest garden principles. Different micro-climate zones, different habitats for the sake of wildlife. Medicine garden. A small marketplace, fire pits, shelter.

We are slowly developing a shop selling surplus trees, shrubs, herbs and perennial vegetables, after three families have met their needs for fruit and vegetables - and the closest families and friends have received or exchanged some."

Now, dear reader, please tell me, how can we reply to her: "This is all very good but National permaculture association cannot recognize your efforts because you haven't taken a PDC course". And honestly, I don't have any desire to investigate WHY she was not able. Please do not misunderstand me, I am a firm believer in life-long learning, and PDC is an amazing learning opportunity. But obviously not the only learning opportunity.

For me personally, it would be so much easier, just to say PDC is a must, as everyone in my immediate network has PDC. Diploma and PDC providers will be happy, I don't have to stand and defend my views. But I can't do that. I have to give this a try. I will have to get the association to open up for non-PDC permaculture garden owners.

Permaculture principles in the garden

Third requirement is that permaculture principles should be implemented and visualized in different systems and elements in the garden.

- As the applicants possess prior permaculture knowledge, they are not limited to the 7 gardening principles and are free to demonstrate a variety of different permaculture principles.
- 7 gardening principles is a bare minimum that shall be demonstrated

Design

Goals of “Permaculture Garden” concept

The new concept should solve three key goals:

- Promote permaculture across Denmark, inspiring regenerative use of gardens
- Increase network, i.e., PKDK members
- Recognize more efforts by more people

“Permaculture garden” definition – The 7 gardening principles

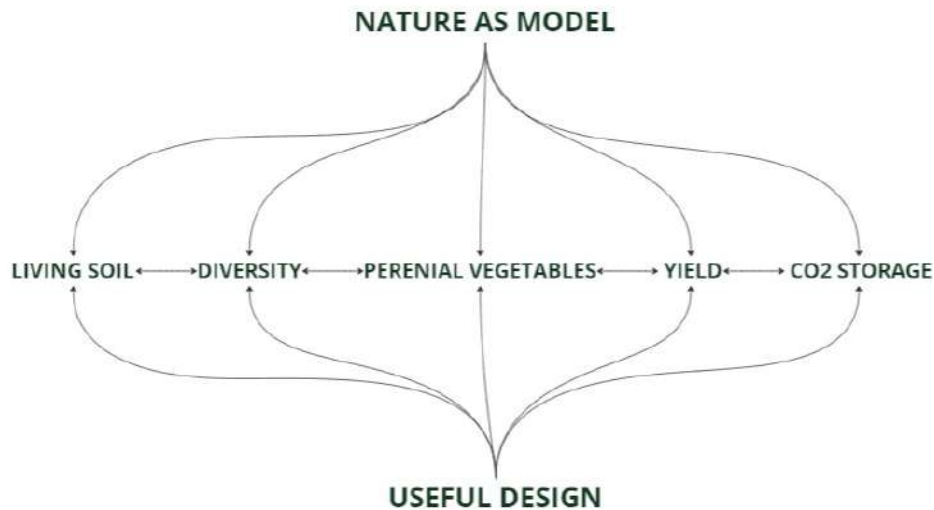
Figure 8. The 7 gardening principles

	"Permaculture Garden" principles	Description	Examples of methods and elements / key-words
1	Living soil	80% of soil microorganisms are found in the top 5 cm and they want to stay there. We nourish the soil and improve the humus content while we cultivate it. "When the earth beneath our feet is more likely like a dark moist living sponge than a dead concrete slab, then we know we are on the right track." D. Holmgren	dig-free use of mulch and ground cover plants only use of organic material poison-free nitrogen fixers accumulator plants animals in the garden
2	Perennials	Without human intervention, nature will evolve towards perennial and larger plants. They are more robust, have larger and deeper roots. They can provide a lot of yield with almost no maintenance. In addition, perennial and wild plants are a source of many different vitamins and minerals. We focus on perennial plants and vegetables.	perennial vegetables forest garden gathering paradise
3	Diversity	We want to create the greatest possible diversity in the garden: in the plants, insects, etc. Diversity creates balance and health in the garden. The more diversity, the greater the chance for plants and insects to find a partner, a friend in the garden. The greater the diversity, the healthier the soil and plants and	Plant guilds accumulator plants nitrogen fixing plant Poison-free Beneficial insects habitats for animals stone, branches, water

		wildlife.	
4	Yield	Our garden is not just an expression of our ideals. We use the garden actively and obtain yield from it in different ways. We grow food for ourselves and the animals in the garden. We get recreational and health benefits from the garden.	kitchen garden forest garden perennial vegetables super food medicinal plant tea plants insect plants partial self-sufficiency self-sufficiency animals in the garden meat and eggs
5	CO2 storage	We use our garden as a CO2 store. The plants are made to store CO2 from the atmosphere within themselves, especially trees and shrubs, due to their large biomass. That is why our gardens have lots of trees and shrubs. In addition, we do not drive garden waste away, but everything is decomposed in our own garden. When the wood mass is dead, the stored CO2 breaks down slowly and the soil's humus content increases.	trees and bushes perennial plants biomass hedgerow fence organic material use ground cover everything is recycled in the garden closed loops
6	Design	Continuous thorough observation and interaction with care and creativity. When we plant the garden, we take local conditions into account and apply Permaculture knowledge. How are the sun, wind and rain conditions? How often are we in different corners of the garden? How is our soil? Can we make useful connections? All considerations help to reduce the maintenance effort in an established garden and improve the yield.	useful connections relative location exploit the natural behavior of animals garden elements and their functions needs analysis design
7	Nature as model	Working with nature and not against it Learning from nature Continuous thorough observation and interaction with care and creativity	succession symbiotic relationships ecosystem holistic approach observation careful interaction

I find the below representation of the principles quite helpful. All principles are interconnected and affect one another. Nature and design are on opposite poles, representing natural forces and laws and human effort to design nature-like systems. Both are more holistic and to some extent vaguer than the concrete principles in between.

Figure. 9 Flow, connection and dependences among the 7 gardening principles



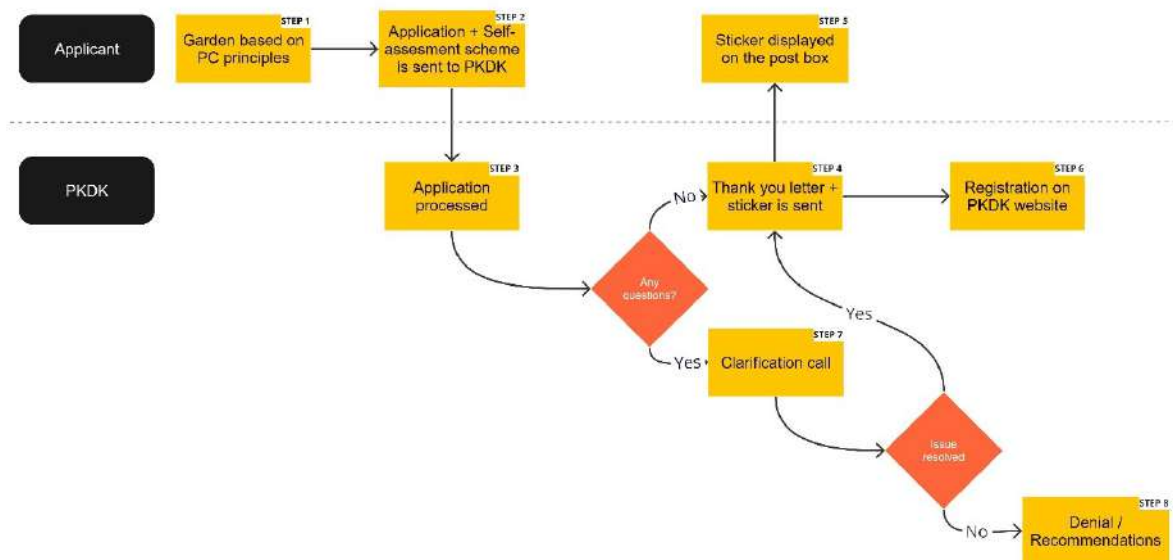
Requirements' definition

- PKDK membership
- PDC or 3 years practical permaculture experience practical permaculture experience based on self-studies
- Permaculture principles implemented and visualized in the garden's elements and systems

Application process design

Process is based on "apply self-regulation" principle, so as automated as possible

Figure 10. Application process flow



Step 1

Applicant executes desired modifications of their homestead in adherence to PC ethics and principles.

Step 2

The assessment is done by the applicant himself/herself (applying self-regulation principle), via filling out the [self-assessment scheme](#) online. The purpose is to list the elements and systems that have been implemented as well as to describe their function and what design principles have been met. Along with the self-assessment scheme, the applicant must fill out the form with personal data that will be later used for the register's purposes.

Step 3

Application received and processed by PKDK.

Step 4

In case, everything is clear, the application is thorough, incl. a number of pictures; and there are no additional clarifications needed, the sticker and the welcome / thank you letter is sent to the applicant.

Step 5

Materials received by the applicant and sticker is placed on the postbox.

Step 6

The garden is listed on the PKDK website (performed by the website responsible)

Step 7

In case additional clarifications are needed, PKDK reaches out to the applicant.

Step 8

In case PKDK judges that the application is pre-mature, PKDK has the right to deny the application.

Project Charter Design

For the realization the following project charter was created. Please see the attachment.

Figure 11. The most critical extracts of Project charter: deliverables, project phases and main actions.

Key Results / Deliverables	Date	Acceptance Criteria
1. Idea developed & approved	15/11/2022	Definition "What is 'PH'?" Prerequisites for application
2. Costs outlined	15/12/22	Cost structure created
3. Concept finetuned / Process developed and implemented	1/2/2023	Concept finetuned Process flow described Administration person appointed
4. Supporting systems in place	15/2/23	Websited updated with permaculture garden page & registration form. Map updated with 'PH' places.
5. PH label designed	15/2/23	Label designed, approved and printed
6. Test run	15/3/2023	Pilot test of 2-3 gardens
7. Communication carried out	1/4/2023	Article in PKDK magazine PDC providers informed (online meeting session) Social media posts
8. 50 gardens registered	1/6/2023	50 gardens registered in the system
9. Celebration event carried out	TBD	Form TBD

Timeline - Milestones / Work Packages & Main Actions	Baselined Date YYYY-MM-DD
Idea development - Phase 1	2022/11/15
Action 1.1 "Permaculture garden" concept ideation	2022/10/10
Action 1.2 Board approval	2022/11/11
Action 1.3 Idea presentation LAND gathering	2022/11/12
Preparation - Phase 2	2023/01/15
Action 2.1 Idea sharing session in permaculture community	2022/12/08
Action 2.1 First Team meeting	2023/01/15
Action 2.1 Cost estimation	2022/12/15
Development - Phase 3	2023/03/15
Action 3.0 Concept finetuned	2023/02/01
Action 3.1 Process	2023/02/01
Action 3.2 Label	2023/02/15
Action 3.3 Website	2023/02/15
Action 3.4 Test	2023/03/15
Implementation - Phase 4	2023/06/01
Action 4.1 Communication	2023/04/01
Action 4.2 Registration	2023/06/01
Action 4.3 Celebration	

Implementation

Activities

Figure 12. Executed activities



[Permakultur for Alle | Permakultur Danmark godkendte i november **et nyt demonstrationskoncept** – en ***Permakulturhave | Facebook](#)

Monitoring

Since 20.12 all the developed materials were handed over to PKDK. As I have also acted as the main force behind the implementation of the initiative, I had a good opportunity to monitor the performance of the developed plans.

Monitoring time was three months – Jan, Feb, Mar – by that time phase three should have been accomplished.

The following elements were monitored.

Figure 13. Monitored design elements

Design elements	Positive	Negative
Resources: SteeCo		Appointed SteeCo did not work out. Two out of three members were not responding to any request. That slowed

		down the decision making. Eventually we returned to getting support from two board members – Pernille and Eva
Resources: Working group	Roughly half of the group actively participated in finetuning the concept and requirements and attended all the meetings. Most importantly, they provided support and encouragement.	Another half was able to join on occasion.
Concept, the 7 principles	We hit about 85% of needed contents in the first draft.	Required more fine-tuning and many more hours than originally anticipated.
PDC requirement	Many opinions collected in preparation stage.	Required a lot more time and doubt than anticipated during design.
Application scheme	Well thought-through idea. Easy to implement.	Google form format was not compatible with the proposed excel scheme.
Project charter	Action list in the form of key results proved to be a very helpful tool to stay on track.	
Timeline	Proposed timeline was realistic. And well kept for the first three months.	

Evaluation

I believe the goals of the design were fulfilled, and a check mark can be put on all three point.

- 1) An alternative to LAND demonstration concept developed
- 2) Accreditation process developed
- 3) An implementation plan for PKDK to enable realization of this initiative developed

The following design strategies were particularly important and helpful to ensure the approval and support of the new initiative.

- Simplified comprehensible concept
- Stakeholder management
- Formal approval
- Dozing PKDK involvement
- Automating registration process
- Source resources beyond PKDK board network

The below strategies didn't turn out as intended:

- SteeCo nomination → as mentioned in the monitoring section
- Meet & learn from local networks → no specific action created / no time
- Reach out for advice to PØ → more relevant for the future open garden event, rather than concept creation

Tweaking

Based on the monitored results the following tweaking took place:

Figure 14. Summary of the key tweaking moments

Tweaked element	Comment
Concept definition	Concept definition - Second iteration
Requirement definition	PDC adherence – tweaking
Resources	Reaching out to more people than originally planned
Application scheme	Adjusting the format and the questions to fit Google form template, Adjusting the contents based on the received feedback

Final product:

[Permakultur Have – permakultur.dk](http://permakultur.dk)

Reflections

Ethics

The ethics were a great driver and inspiration behind this initiative.

The impact was mainly two folds:

- From one side People Care and Fair share – desire to open up demonstration possibilities for more people
- From another side Earth Care – a deep wish for more lawns to be transformed and more people find harmony with nature int their back yard

Process

There was both ups and downs. At some moments I felt supported, encouraged, enabled, and at others, like a horse pulling a plough. The design didn't cover social aspects, i.e., working in a group how to ensure joint ownership, enabling others to take active part, and that, I believe, I was missing along the way. I was very focused on the result and action oriented, and therefore the process was not as nurturing as it could have been.

Framework

Frankly, at first I was resisting the idea of making a design and applying a design framework. My initial plan was to approach it as a task, or perhaps as a project. I am very glad that my fellow co-aspirant has talked me into doing a proper design. I remember us driving in a car, where I tried reasoning that I would waste time doing the design. I said: "Suppose, I want to give it a try. Then I will go over the boundaries which are...., and then the resources..." As I was explaining the initiative using OBRADIMET framework, I became inspired, ideas were falling into places, getting structured in my head, clear vision. That was one of the wonderful emergence moments, that lead to me coming back home and drafting the first few pages of the design, making a solid base for explaining to others. Frankly, one of the reasons why the idea was accepted, I think, is due to the fact that it was a design for the diploma.

As mentioned, this was the first time I applied this framework. From the very beginning it was the Boundary – Resource connection that seemed very appealing and lay the ground for the entire design.

However, to be perfectly honest I believe I did the GOBRADIMET, putting clear goals in the very beginning of the design. Perhaps the result would be different, if the goals had been more vague and were arrived at after the OBR. Something to try out another time.

Tools

A few tools have been applied in this design. As usual, compared to land-based designs I feel I am able to apply less of the listed classic permaculture tools and more of what I call “self-made need-based” tools.

One of such tools is resource-boundaries analysis and generation of strategies. I think this was the high point of the design that guided me through the entire process. Simple, efficient, precise. Helped steering at the desired result.

Another, this time known permaculture tool, as well as classic project management tools: the stakeholder analysis. Provided good insights for decision making and can form basis for the future communication campaign.

The quick plus-minus analysis is always a great and a fast way to get an overview. This time used for capturing the monitoring phase, it highlighted the areas that needed tweaking.

The project charter is a great project management tool.

Principles

For this design I have familiarized myself with Molison and Slays’ principles in greater depths. What I wish I would have done was to create a bullet point summary of each principle and do a more explicit / on-paper fit-gap comparison between our initial permaculture garden characteristics and the principles.

Furthermore, I have studied Tycho and Karoline’s garden-use principles and was very much inspired by them.

I have also attempted my take on the principles. I am curious how this will unfold, and whether they will play a part in spreading permaculture ideas for garden use in Denmark.

Lessons Learnt

It takes more for a person to commit to a project rather than a formal appointment.

While it’s important to be action and result oriented to execute a project, it is also needed to take in the social dimension.

Design frameworks and tools are powerful enablers and are a brilliant aid during analysis and decision making.

Progress as designer

I started this design prior to my transfer to Group Diploma Adventure with Looby and Delvin, and prior my completion of the CEED course and the reading of “People and permaculture”. I am completing and reflecting on it now, having done all that.

I am glad that I have managed to accomplish the design and that I have managed to actually introduce the new concept and that Permaculture Gardens are being registered this very moment. I don’t know though whether this reflects my project management abilities or permaculture designer ones. Probably both.

I am however very clear that for this initiative to live and fly, we need more than a project charter and a website listing the gardens. We need a permaculture garden community, that is active and lively, exchanging and sharing, supporting and encouraging each other. We need several members that will be active representatives in the board. We need to anchor gardens with the local networks. I am hoping that I will find energy, courage, compassion in myself to enable that.

I would love to do a truly joint design using Design Web (with joint ownership) with other enthusiasts to develop and strengthen the social and networking part of the “Permaculture garden” concept.

Literature

Holcomb, T. and Aaen K.N. “Permakulturhaven”, 2017

Holmgren, D. “Permaculture: Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability”, 2017

Mollison, B. and Slay, R.M. “Introduction to Permaculture”, 1991

Appendix

Appendix A Self-assessment scheme

Gardening principles	As a minimum all 7 principles shall be demonstrated in the garden. Please describe how the principles are manifested in your garden			
Living soil				
Perennials				
Diversity				
Yield				
CO2 storage				
Useful design				
Nature as model				
Category	Systems and elements in the garden	Set (x) if you have it	Description. What principles are used (please use principles from Mollison, Holmgren, Mollison & Slay)? What functions are met?	Photo attached
Type of the garden	Forest garden			
Type of the garden	Fruit orchard			
Type of the garden	Kitchen garden			
Other				
Method	Plantproduction from seeds, cuttings for own use			
Method	Ground cover (straw, grass, wood chips, seaweed)			
Method	Sædskifte			

Method	Kvæshegn			
Method	Biochar			
Method	Chicken / rabbit traktor			
Method	Self-feeding chicken yard			
Other				
Animals	Chicken			
Animals	Ducks			
Animals	Vagtler			
Animals	Bees			
Animals	Rabbits			
Animals	Goats			
Animals	Pigs			
Other				
Water	Pond			
Water	Aquaculture			
Water	Swales			
Water	Rain collection			
Other				
Compost	Cold compost			
Compost	Wormfarm			
Compost	Compost tea			
Compost	Bokashi			
Other				
Microclimate	stonepiles			
Microclimate	south wall			
Microclimate	wind protections			
Microclimate	edge effects			
Microclimate	Hugel bed			
Microclimate	Herb spiral			
Microclimate	Passive energy collecting systems			
Microclimate	Green house			
Other				
Activities	Share /exchange of seeds, cuttings, plants			
Activities	Sales of seeds, plants, veggies, flowers			
Activities	Refreshments			
Activities	Activities for kids			
Activities	Compost toilet			
Other				

Appendix B Project Charter

Project Charter

Program/Project Name
New permaculture demonstration concept "Permakultur Have" ("PH")

High Level Description of As-Is Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only one demonstration possibility - LAND center (not everyone want and can pursue LAND) - A big gap between taking PDC and LAND / Diploma pathways - Missing opportunities to demonstrate permaculture (other environmental organizations more successful in promoting via garden concepts, i.e. "Vild med vilje", "Vilde have")

High Level Description of To-Be Situation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New demonstration concept approved by PKDK - Process developed and implemented - First 50 gardens registered

Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote permaculture - To increase network - To recognise more efforts

Key Results / Deliverables	Date	Acceptance Criteria
1. Idea developed & approved	15/11/2022	Definition "What is 'PH'?" Prerequisites for application
2. Costs outlined	15/12/22	Cost structure created
3. Concept finetuned / Process developed and implemented	1/2/2023	Concept finetuned Process flow described Administration person appointed
4. Supporting systems in place	15/2/23	Websited updated with permaculture garden page & registration form. Map updated with 'PH' places.
5. PH label designed	15/2/23	Label designed, approved and printed
6. Test run	15/3/2023	Pilot test of 2-3 gardens
7. Communication carried out	1/4/2023	Article in PKDK magazine PDC providers informed (online meeting session) Social media posts
8. 50 gardens registered	1/6/2023	50 gardens registered in the system
9. Celebration event carried out	TBD	Form TBD

Scope
In scope:
2023 "PH" concept, process, logo, and registration of 50 gardens
Out of Scope:
2024 "Open garden" concept & process. PR& Marketing campaign, funding applications.

Timeline - Milestones / Work Packages & Main Actions	Baselined Date YYYY-MM-DD
Idea development - Phase 1	2022/11/15
Action 1.1 "Permaculture garden" concept ideation	2022/10/10
Action 1.2 Board approval	2022/11/11
Action 1.3 Idea presentation LAND gathering	2022/11/12
Preparation - Phase 2	2023/01/15
Action 2.1 Idea sharing session in permaculture community	2022/12/08
Action 2.1 First Team meeting	2023/01/15
Action 2.1 Cost estimation	2022/12/15
Development - Phase 3	2023/03/15
Action 3.0 Concept finetuned	2023/02/01
Action 3.1 Process	2023/02/01
Action 3.2 Label	2023/02/15
Action 3.3 Website	2023/02/15
Action 3.4 Test	2023/03/15
Implementation - Phase 4	2023/06/01
Action 4.1 Communication	2023/04/01
Action 4.2 Registration	2023/06/01
Action 4.3 Celebration	

Related Projects / Dependencies With Other Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This project will feed in to 2024 "Open garden" project, potential collaboration with Praktisk økologi • Some interdependencies, collaboration opportunities with "networking" workstream • Interdependencies with Permauniverse project by Aiah Noack - "formål at gøre det lettere at formidle permakultur til udenforstående"