# Supplementary File 2. Characteristics of Included Studies.

| Author | Location | Publication | Setting (context) | Participants (population) | Phenomena of interest (concept) | Methodology (overall approach) | Method of data collection | Data analysis & reporting | Extent of agency/citizenship discussion |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Birtwell & Dubrow-Marshal (2018) | United Kingdom | Counselling and Psychotherapy Research | Own home | 5 people living with dementia | Attitudes to, and acceptability of, psychological support for people with mild dementia, from their perspective | Qualitative study | Semi-structured interviews were conducted with five people identified from secondary care services | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting | The authors briefly discuss agency in theory, but not in relation to a garden. In practice, gardening is identified as one of several psychosocial interventions that supports people to build a new identity with 'self-agency and efficacy'. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Buse et al. (2023) | United Kingdom | Ageing & Society | Own home, including the home garden | 6 people living with dementia | The role of domestic gardens in the everyday lives of people living with dementia and their households | Qualitative study | Sit-down interviews (face-to-face and via videoconferencing), filmed walking interviews, diary, garden tour (via videoconferencing) | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech and diary notes of people with dementia included in reporting | Embodied agency is discussed in theory in the introduction to the study and also in practice in the study's findings as part of a theme about play and enjoyment in the garden. In the discussion section, the authors discuss agency and relational citizenship in the context of broadening notions of relationships to include 'non-human actors' as shaping encounters, e.g. pets |
| Campbell et al. (2023) | United Kingdom | Geriatric Psychiatry | Own home, including the home garden | 46 people living with dementia | Meaning of home from the perspective of people living with dementia supporting ongoing discourse around ageing in place and the significance of creating more inclusive communities | Qualitative study, influenced by sensory ethnography | Home tour interviews using a range of participatory and creative approaches including video, photographic images and in situ interviews | Reflexive thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech and photographs informed by people with dementia included in reporting | Discussion of agency is implied, rather than directly discussed. It mainly relates to participants having an opportunity to engage in meaning-making and narrative citizenship via objects in the home. Specific references to gardens were restricted to Isobel pruning an indoor plant and a photograph of Dennis's garden and neighbourhood view. Citizenship is discussed briefly |
| Charras et al. (2020) | France | Dementia | A training workshop for students from Versailles’ National School of Landscape Architecture, in which students interviewed people with dementia and family members to learn more about their needs and preferences | Number of people living with dementia attending the workshop not stated | Design of an environmentally suitable garden for people with dementia that reflects an 'inclusive and integrative approach of landscape design' and involves users  | Qualitative research to inform a landscape design project | Interviews (type not specified) conducted by landscape architecture students as an input to students' presentation of a 'friendly' landscape design | Not stated; quotes from people with dementia not included in reporting | Discussion of agency is implied, rather than directly discussed, in the authors' observation that participants reported that students' projects reflected their feedback. The authors place the study in the context of 2016 legislation enacted by the French government, 'Adaptation of Society to Aging', that addresses future needs of an ageing population, including citizenship and care |
| Fielder & Marsh (2020) | Australia | Australasian Journal of Ageing | Own room in the care home (n = 5), home of family member (n = 1) | 6 people living with dementia,4 staff members, 2 community member volunteers, 1 family member | Whether communal gardening sites enabled residents of a care home to participate in the activities of gardening and whether it improved social connectivity | Phenomenological qualitative inquiry | Semi-structured interviews | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting | Discussion of agency is implied, rather than directly discussed, in the authors' finding that an enduring identity as a gardener provided a framework for maintaining a link between gardening, finding meaning and maintaining a sense of self. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Foster-Collins et al. (2024) | United Kingdom | Ageing & Society | Community garden (n = 1), via videoconferencing, location not stated (n = 2) | 3 people living with dementia, 10 care partners,6 group leaders | How community-based gardening groups can be used to support the psychological, physical and social health of people living with dementia | Exploratory qualitative study | Semi-structured interviews conducted either face-to-face during gardening sessions in situ, or via videoconferencing or telephone | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting | Agency is discussed in theory as being supported by autonomous gardening activities. Discussion of agency relates to the authors' observation of participants' enhanced sense of identity and agency and their ability to 'make decisions and act for themselves'. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Johansson et al. (2022) | Sweden | Ageing & Society | 8 care homes, 7 of which included dementia units | Number of people living with dementia not stated | How a sense of home and belonging is enacted and can be supported in everyday life, with a particular focus on the relationships that connect everyday life and the environment in care home contexts | Ethnographic study | Interviews, participant observations, photographing and observations of the environment, field notes, photographs and notes from reflective discussions | Hermeneutic; direct quotes and observations about people with dementia recorded in fieldnotes included in reporting | The authors discuss agency briefly in the context of stability and 'everydayness', which 'can be understood as an expression of care and safety that provides a basis for participation and agency in everyday life' for care home residents, while supporting a sense of home and belonging. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Li et al. (2021) | United Kingdom | Ageing & Society | Own home | 5 people living with dementia, 5 family members | Meaning, construction and place of neighbourhood in the lives of people with dementia and their care partners | Narrative inquiry within a longitudinal (up to 1 year), participatory approach | Face-to-face interviews, co-constructed neighbourhood maps, photographs, diaries, field notes containing observations and reflections | Thematic narrative analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech and photographs informed by people with dementia included in reporting | Agency is briefly discussed in relation to couples seeking and using tools to enhance their agency in the home environment, neighbourhood environment and local care services. The authors describe the study as 'an early attempt to shape the traditional approach to dementia-friendly communities through a social citizenship lens' |
| Marsh et al. (2018) | Australia | Health & Place | 2 community gardens | 4 people living with dementia,10 members of the DIGnity Team,3 care home employees,2 community garden volunteers | Elementsof the DIGnity Supported Gardening that that engendered dementia inclusivity (the active practice of including people who might otherwise be excluded due to the isolating impacts of living with dementia) | Participatory Research | Videography; semi-structured interviews | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting | The authors discuss citizenship in the introduction, results and discussion sections of their paper, concluding that the community gardening program supported 'active citizenship' in the form of positive risk-taking opportunities and 'respectful intersubjectivity'. The authors briefly discuss agency in the context of cosmopolitan citizenship and being able to make choices |
| Morris et al. (2021) | United Kingdom | Dementia | Community garden | 4 people living with dementia,10 current or former care partners | Impact of attending the Good Life Club community-based gardening group on the self-reported well-being for people living with dementia and care partners | Mixed methods study | Semi-structured interviews and structured observations using Dementia Care Mapping | Thematic analysis and Dementia Care Mapping (DCM) coding; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia and aggregated scoring from DCM structured observations included in reporting | Discussion of agency is implied, rather than directly discussed. It mainly relates to participants having an opportunity to make choices and to interact and participate with other people experiencing life in similar ways. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Noone & Jenkins (2018) | United Kingdom | Aging & Mental Health | Community day centre garden | 6 people living with dementia, 4 care workers, 3 professionals | The lived experiences of people with dementia who participate in community-based gardening programs | Pragmatist methodological perspective, drawing upon elements of phenomenology and action research, with each gardening session forming an action research cycle | Semi-structured group interviews (group and individual); observations | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech and observations of people with dementia recorded in fieldnotes included in reporting | The authors discuss agency in the context of participants' expression of identity and embodied selfhood, whereby people demonstrate behaviour reminiscent of a previous vocation. Agency is also discussed as being expressed through participants' engagement in the project. The authors conclude that participants’ determination to prove themselves in the project highlights the potential of the garden as a forum for the practice of citizenship |
| Robertson & McCall (2020) | United Kingdom | Ageing & Society | Day centre and a care home, including arts-based activities in the garden | 28 people living with dementia, 8 day centre and care home staff, 7 day centre volunteers | Critical reflection on the process of facilitating creativity during an arts-based intervention to focus on the co-constructed learning processes between the person with dementia, staff/volunteer facilitators and peers in the group | Secondary analysis of qualitative data from a project in 2016 that explored the impact of a creative activity toolkit to support participatory arts-based activities for people with dementia | Observations in a day centre and a residential care home recorded in field notes; interviews with staff who led activity sessions (n = 5) and team leaders (n = 2) | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech and observations of people with dementia recorded in fieldnotes included in reporting | The authors discuss embodied creative agency as being supported by arts-based engagement. They argue that framing people with dementia as active partners in their care supports a model of relational citizenship that emphasises reciprocity and interdependence to promote agency and participation |
| Smith-Carrier et al. (2021) | Canada | Dementia | Community day centre garden | 6 people living with dementia | Experiences of therapeutic gardening for persons with dementia (in a therapeutic gardening program), and their perspectives on the senses and emotions elicited in the gardening process that promote well-being | Phenomenology, hermeneutics, and idiography | Semi-structured interviews; observations with fieldnotes | Interpretative phenomenological analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting  | Agency is discussed briefly in general terms in relation to habitus, embodied selfhood and therapeutic gardening. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Styck & George (2022) | United States | Journal of Alzheimer’s Disease Reports | Care home garden | 10 people living with dementia, 3 caregivers | How gardening (in the form of an 18-session gardening program) may influence sense of purpose for people with dementia | Qualitative study | Semi-structured interviews | Thematic analysis; direct quotes from recorded speech of people with dementia included in reporting | The authors briefly discuss agency in general terms in relation to gardening, a 'sense of identity' and independence. Citizenship is not discussed |
| Swift et al. (2024) | United Kingdom | Journal of Aging Studies | Community day centre garden | 6 people living with dementia | The role of community gardening as an act of resistance against the disabling narratives and loss of agency and autonomy experienced by many people with dementia | Action research, with each gardening session forming an action research cycle | Informal, semi-structured group interviews after each gardening session; documented observation of each gardening session | Thematic analysis; vignettes, direct quotes from recorded speech and observations of people with dementia recorded in fieldnotes included in reporting | The authors discuss agency in general terms as exercised by participants demonstrating resistance against structures that diminish their agency and strengths as people with dementia. The authors identify the garden as a potential forum for the practice of citizenship among people with dementia |