

## Appendix D

### Municipal Food Planning and Production

Below are examples of cities that have incorporated planning for food:

#### Seattle: [Food Action Plan](#)

- Five-year plan adopted in 2014. Includes their [TDR program](#), Seattle Farms for leases to farmers on public lands, maintaining a volunteer program to manage 16 public orchards, P-Patch community gardens, Fresh Bucks to Go to deliver food to families,
- There is an [Urban Food Systems Program](#) with Parks and Recreation Department with a focus on racial equity.
- The Puget Sound Regional Council produced the report: [Integrating Food Policy in Comprehensive Planning: Strategies and Resources for the City of Seattle](#).

#### New Haven (Connecticut):

- Map with distribution of density and urban agriculture connects. 80% of people live within ½ of a community garden, urban farm, or farmers market. <https://due-parsons.github.io/methods3-fall2017/projects/new-haven-s-urban-agriculture/>
- Recently awarded \$590k in grants from USDA to develop a local urban agriculture master plan and build out a citywide composting program. The plan will be developed by a community advisory board, who will be compensated for their work:
- [https://www.newhavenindependent.org/index.php/archives/entry/food\\_grants/](https://www.newhavenindependent.org/index.php/archives/entry/food_grants/)
- <https://foodpolicy.newhavenct.gov/feedback/surveys/f6284917704940f8bb046b8dc427d53a/explore?appid=d4ce40871c994438b60234bd49b2b1e8&edit=true>
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#### Hamilton (Ontario): [Food Strategy](#), also the [full plan](#)

- Includes priority actions, low hanging fruit, community actions, and mid to long term actions around four goals:
  - Support food friendly neighborhoods to improve access to healthy food for all
  - Increase food literacy to promote health eating and empower all residents
  - Support local food and help grow the agri-food sector
  - Advocate for a healthy, sustainable, and just food system with partnership and at all levels of government.

#### Bristol (England): [Good Food Plan](#)

- This document produced by the [Bristol Food Policy Council](#) is centered on developing a plan for local food culture. The Council was formed in 2011 after the *Who Feeds Bristol* report and is made up of volunteers with administrative support from the City. “The purpose of the food plan is to enable every organization in the city to examine how they can influence the food system and where they can take action.”
- Eight objectives are offered to develop this plan, under the overarching objectives of “To promote system change by outlining realistic targets, actions and a call to arms to all relevant stakeholders involved in the food industry - producers and consumers alike” and “To give people practical and tangible solutions to a bewilderingly complex issue.”
  - Objective 1: Encourage people to cook from scratch, grow their own, and eat more fresh, seasonal, local, organically grown food.

- Objective 2: Champion the use of local, independent food shops and traders to help keep our high streets vibrant and diverse.
- Objective 3: Promote the use of good quality land in and around Bristol for food production.
- Objective 4: Grow and distribute Bristol grown fruit and vegetables to restaurants, cafes, markets, and households.
- Objective 5: Minimize food waste by encouraging composting and the redistribution of food that would otherwise be wasted.
- Objective 6: Retain and strengthen city links with local wholesale markets, and nearby abattoirs, dairies and farms.
- Objective 7: Increase procurement of regional staples and establish more markets for local producers.
- Objective 8: Promote community-led food trade such as co-operatives, buying groups, Community Supported Agriculture, and pop-up shops.

**Niagara Falls:** [Local Food Action Plan](#)

- Developed by the Healthy People Healthy Foods work group conducted a year-long process to develop this plan. They offer an overview of the community process. Their four priority areas are:
  - Agriculture (urban agriculture, community gardens, farmers markets)
  - Healthy Neighborhoods (access, civic engagement)
  - Education (consumer education, schools)
  - Economic Development (infrastructure, workforce development)

**Minneapolis:** [Food Action Plan](#)

- Born out of the Homegrown Minneapolis movement, which started in 2009.
- “The goal of the Minneapolis Food Action Plan (MFAP) is to develop a 2030 roadmap for Minneapolis food systems action, building on previous efforts and plans, aligning with Milan Urban Food Policy Pact and incorporating data and community input.”
- “MFAP will serve as an appendix to the City’s Climate Action Plan and a stand-alone framework with food systems data and recommended goals, strategies, tactics and measurable indicators for City of Minneapolis policy and investment and Food Council action.”

## Parks and Open Space

Below are examples of cities that have incorporated food production into their public lands.

- [Fishers AgriPark](#) (Indiana): a new urban farm park entering its second growing season. [In this article](#) about the concept: “This 33-acre urban farm aims to inspire future generations of farmers, scientists, agronomists, robotics engineers, chefs, and more. The first of we’ve seen of this kind, the AgriPark is a city park that’s actually a working farm.”
- [Rainier Beach Urban Farm and Wetlands](#) (Seattle): completed in 2017, this park includes “environmental education, urban farm production, food distribution, experiential

learning opportunities, and community-building activities into the Rainier Valley neighborhood.” [Operated by the Tilth Alliance](#).

- [Public Farming Program](#) (City of Bainbridge Island): The City signed a 30-year lease with [Friends of the Farms](#) for them to maintain and improve 60 acres of public farmland. The City provides financial operating support for the organization. Friends of the Farms provides the city with [an annual report](#).
- [Curren Apple Orchard](#) (University Place): a preserved 7-acre orchard. Maintained by a volunteer group with the City.
- [Kelsey Creek Farm](#) (Bellevue): Not active in food production. Historic barns preserved and farm animals kept for education (cows, goats, ducks, ponies, sheep, rabbits, chickens).
- [Sherrett Food Forest](#) (Portland): The .68 acre “edible ecosystem” on Sherrett street is operated by a pair of young farmers who were selected by the city of Portland to grow an urban food forest. The project is meant to explore alternatives to conventional agriculture and was made possible as part of the city’s Climate Action Plan. Offers CSA shares.
- [Beacon Food Forest](#) (Seattle): Permaculture farm on land owned by Seattle Public Utilities, a water reservoir site. They pay rent in order to be allowed to charge for classes and pay instructors. Their motto: “Public Food on Public Land”
- [Park City](#) (Utah): In 2018, Park City initiated regenerative agriculture on an iconic piece of land, where undisturbed grass would grow and die, never decomposing into the soil. They partnered with [Bill White Farms](#), a nonprofit dedicated to regenerative agriculture, to introduce cattle to the land and create carbon-sequestering soil. Their overall strategy for regenerative agriculture on public land [is in this presentation](#).
- [Alpharetta Farm](#) (Georgia): Farm converted to a park and then back to a farm within the City’s Recreation, Parks, and Cultural Services Dept. “The Community Agriculture Program was developed in 2018 with collaboration and guidance from numerous residents and community organizations. It includes a quarter-acre organically-grown vegetable and fruit garden, community garden plots, and an outdoor classroom, located within Old Rucker Park.”