TCPA New Communities Group Seminar

Edible Cities

Tuesday 29th January 2019

Wifi: TCpa2005
Welcome and introduction from the Chair

Julia Thrift
TCPA
Food and Garden Cities – an introduction

Susan Parham
University of Herts and International Garden Cities Institute
Food and garden cities: background, recent work and future directions

Dr Susan Parham
Head of Urbanism and Planning
University of Hertfordshire
Where do garden cities ‘fit’
in relation to food and place?
Have been working on food and place issues since early 1990s.

In recent years have looked more closely at garden cities in relation to food.

There’s a section on garden cities and food in this 2015 book.
We should remember Ebenezer Howard’s food ideas didn’t come out of nowhere:

Was influenced by range of sources in the 19th century which had particularly rich history of utopian relationships to food – within a strongly radical political economy:

The phalanasterie

Charles Fourier
Influences included:

- Robert Owen at New Lanark and the ‘Owenites’
- Charles Fourier’s Phalanstere/gastroosophy - and the Fourierists/ Associationists in the USA
- Jean-Baptiste André Godin (1817 –1888) Familistère at Guise
- The socialising design and planning of food by the ‘material feminists’ including Charlotte Perkins Gilman
If want to read more on Food, Utopian Traditions and the Garden City look at
And this slideshare talk
https://www.slideshare.net/UniversityofHertfordshire/dr-susan-parham-utopias-food-and-the-radical-tradition
So what did Ebenezer Howard actually say about food?
In Howard’s proposals food was covered in great detail - the garden city showed holistic spatial and economic relationships to food - and included socialised food spaces such as gardens, kitchens and dining rooms (Ravetz: 1989) and vegetarian ideas (Spencer, 1996; Miller, 2010)
Howard’s food ideas – a ‘sustainable food system’
Unlike many later suburban developers, Howard particularly concerned with possibilities for agricultural production in close vicinity of garden city settlements for ensuring a ‘sustainable food system’.

Howard stressed local nature of some proportion of food system, it’s direct economic value, and health benefits: ‘Every farmer now has a market close to his door. There are 30,000 townspeople to be fed... and this is a market which the rent he contributes will help to build up’ (Howard, 1902: 12).

Howard argued Garden Cities would advance healthy living not just because houses would be well sited, but ‘because the gardens and surrounding agricultural belt will supply fresh and pure food and milk in place of the transit-soiled articles to which the average dweller in an ordinary city is condemned’ (Purdom, 1925, in Cherry, 1972: 136).

Food and the green belt
Howard also proposed ring of allotments around the edge of the settlement - some of these still exist in Letchworth - as well as shared community vegetable gardens, orchards and generous private gardens with space for fruit and vegetable growing.

Productive agricultural greenbelts proposed by Howard not just a landscape setting for Garden Cities but highly practical, food-centred component of the economic base underlying these settlements. Howard saw urban food waste (and human waste for that matter) going back into countryside around garden city settlements to enrich the soil (ibid: 13-14).

These growing space ideas were influential. Places including Helsinki which were influenced by Garden City ideas, saw this influence flow on into the allotment movement and the establishment of allotment gardens in the early 20th century, particularly to deal with food shortages (Lento, 2006: 198).

Howard’s diagrams proposed very food focused greenbelt round the edge of each settlement.
And equally food focused in urban neighbourhoods
A localised food system
Presciently, Howard proposed electrically powered transit arrangements which would keep the ‘smoke fiend...well within bounds’ and allow produce to be sent to more distant markets (Howard, 1902: 6). Food was to be moved around by rail and canal rather than by road.

At the same time Howard did not expect Garden Cities to be completely self-sufficient in food (Ward, 2002: 228).

Instead, townspeople would be ‘perfectly free to get their foodstuffs from any part of the world [but] consider vegetables and fruit. Farmers, except near towns, do not often grow them now. Why? Chiefly because of the difficulty and uncertainty of a market, and the high charges for freight and commission...[but by] placing producer and consumer in such close association...the combination of town and country is not only healthful, but economic’ (Howard, 1902: 12).

Food as a whole system including consumption
Garden city approach not just about food production - the whole food chain was considered ie food shopping given close scrutiny

Howard described proposed ‘Crystal Palace’ as in part given over to ‘that class of shopping which requires the joy of deliberation and selection’ (Howard, 1902: 4). As a form it is thought to have contributed to the idea of the ‘covered collective retail space’ of the regional shopping mall (Ward, 2002: 229) so was an extremely influential in how food shopping space is organised today.

While shown in the famous garden city diagrams, an actual Crystal Palace was not built in Letchworth or Welwyn, the first two garden city settlements, although at a stretch it might be suggested Welwyn’s Howard Centre next to the railway station owes it a conceptual debt.
Food shopping in garden city masterplans
In Parker and Unwin’s plan for Letchworth Garden City, shopping ‘parades’ with food shops, cafes and restaurants were built in the town centre; while Louis de Soisson’s 1920s master plan for Welwyn Garden City showed a town divided into four by railway lines, with each area boasting its own local food shops (Miller, in Parsons and Schuyler, 2002: 125).

Barry Parker’s 1927-29 plan for the municipalised Garden City of Wythenshawe in Greater Manchester, meanwhile, included neighbourhood shops and plans for a major town centre (Miller, 2010: 84).

Unwin’s proposals for Hampstead Garden Suburb also included two shopping parades but these failed to be translated into Edward Lutyens plan: instead a 1930s development called The Market Place was built ‘astride a diversion to the major roadway of the A1’ (Miller, 2010: 65) to make good this absence.
Letchworth as an urban food laboratory

Within the Garden City movement, was considerable interest in collective housekeeping. Letchworth as first garden city to be built offered urban laboratory for socialised domestic work in relation to food.

Kitchenless houses built as co-operative quadrangles at Letchworth, Welwyn Garden City and Hampstead Garden Suburb (Ravetz: 1989: 192).

Barry Parker’s plans for schemes based partly on the design of university quadrangles, which in turn reflected monastic design sources, would have common rooms in which cooking and serving meals would replace the ‘thirty or forty little scrap dinners’ of individual housewives and do so considerably better and more cheaply (Davey, 2008: 106).

Raymond Unwin similarly proposed communal laundry, cooking and dinning rooms in the design of some dwelling units, rather more prosaically to reduce expenditure (Jackson, 1985).
Collective food space in domestic architecture in Letchworth

Homegarth designed by H. Clapham Lander an early example in Letchworth of co-operative kitchen and dining arrangements in a quadrangle plan. Lander, however, complained about “all the cranks who want to live there” (Pearson, p96)

Another example was Meadow Way Green cottages with communal dining room and kitchen – designed by Courtenay M Crickmer, built 1914 in a development promoted by Miss Pimm and Miss Dew through the Howard Cottage Society
Spread of garden city influenced design ideas for food
Were a number of other examples at Letchworth, Welwyn and Hampstead Garden Suburb exploring aspects of socialised food preparation, cooking and dining.

Waterlow Court, and Parker and Unwin’s ‘The Orchard’ co-operative flats for older people in Hampstead Garden Suburb featured quadrangle based plans and some communal food space

Such socialised food arrangements had been advocated by William Morris and were being strongly argued for by HG Wells in early 20th C
Garden cities and food today
Saw the blurring of Howard’s city ideals including for food in later suburban interpretations of the garden city model (Dentith, 2000: 20).
Residents in garden cities - as elsewhere - mostly drive to supermarkets for food buying
Some garden city residents also experience food poverty, food deserts, food swamps and obesegenic environments (Lake and Townshend, 2006, 2010; Mikkelsen, 2011)...
Garden cities and food repair
Now a number of approaches to repairing broken food systems
One of these is ‘food transect’
The food transect expressed in permacultural terms...

Agri-Urban Spectrum

Permacultural Concepts and the Urban-Rural Transect

1. Silviculture/Forestry
2. Aquaculture/Fishery
3. Agriculture/Farm/Ranch
4. Viticulture/Vineyard
5. Organic Farm
6. Agri-Tourism/Farm Stay
7. Farmstand
8. Boutique Farm
9. Backyard Animals
10. Raised Garden Bed
11. Edible Landscape/Streetscape
12. Greenhouse
13. Farmers’ Market
14. Community Garden*
15. Civic/Park Garden*
16. Market/Festival Street
17. Community Supported Agriculture
18. Rooftop Garden
19. Living Building
20. Vertical Farm

RURAL  |  URBAN

Permaculture is an ecological design system for sustainability in all aspects of human endeavor. It teaches us how to build natural homes, grow our own food, restore diminished landscapes and ecosystems, catch rainwater, build communities and much more. Permaculture.org

* Community, Civic and Park Gardens are ideal sites for Community Emergency Centers which could include emergency equipment, supplies, portable toilets and manual water pumps.

Urban agriculture is the growing of plants and raising of animals within and around cities. The most striking feature of urban agriculture, which distinguishes it from rural agriculture, is that it is integrated into the urban economic and ecological system: urban agriculture is embedded in—and interacting with—the urban ecosystem. RUAF.org

Urban-to-Rural Transect courtesy of NewUrbanism.org

www.stephensplanning.com
rico@stephensplanning.com
The food transect expressed as ‘agrarian urbanism’
- T3 urban edge space shown here
‘Agrarian urbanism’ – T4 more dense food focused urban space shown here
In Hertfordshire some of these approaches influenced work to consider options for healthy food-centred settlements - explored theoretically as series of scenarios for sustainable growth (2008)
Food spaces based on an ‘urban village’ model rather than a neighbourhood unit/New Towns model of development

The diagram to the left depicts two models of growth, the post-war suburban pattern, which is currently common within the County and the ‘Urban Village’ pattern, which has numerous historic precedents in Britain.

The suburban model (depicted on the left side), features cul-de-sacs and collector roads which rarely connect to the greater network. Shopping centres and office parks exist as isolated entities, with separate access to the main roads and no direct connections to the nearby residential areas. Landscaping is not continuous throughout the development, with trees primarily serving as buffers. This approach to development isolates the housing and can lead to an unwarranted dependence on the car. The Urban Village model (depicted on the right side) accommodates a similar number of residential and commercial units. Housing is accommodated on a network, which offers residents alternative routes to most destinations. Retail and offices are allocated within a high street. This approach to development not only lessens dependency on cars; it can foster a sense of community and local identity.
The Hertfordshire Guide to Growth (2008) proposed building a new standalone garden city in Hertfordshire as well as smaller garden city inspired settlements.

SIX GROWTH SCENARIOS

The strengths and weaknesses of each Scenario are analysed in the following sections.

1. CONTINUING EXISTING TRENDS

Growth continues at its existing rate and pattern, with the housing primarily on smaller sites wherever found.

This Scenario advocates the status quo, proposing that the County continue with its current approach, developing plots of all kinds as opportunity arises.

2. BROWNFIELD & GREYFIELD SITES

Some of the housing is placed on large previously developed or underutilised sites.

This Scenario advocates the development of both industrial brownfield sites, and commercial car parking sites, or 'greyfields.'

3. TRANSPORT-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

Some of the housing is placed along transportation nodes.

This Scenario proposes the development of housing within walking distance to existing rail and bus stations. This will require the radical intensification of existing areas.

4. SETTLEMENT EXTENSIONS

Some of the housing is attached to the edges of existing settlements on Green Belt land.

This Scenario proposes the distribution of new housing on the boundaries of existing settlements of all sizes, including towns, villages and hamlets.

5. SATELLITE (GARDEN) VILLAGES

Some of the housing is assigned to new villages in proximity to existing settlements.

This Scenario envisions the development of new settlements of a small scale, some of which would provide an opportunity for farming and agriculture.

6. STAND-ALONE GARDEN CITY

The majority of the housing is assigned to a new Garden City on the existing rail network.

This Scenario proposes the development of one major new settlement to accommodate most of the new housing, along with the jobs, infrastructure and amenities to support them.
The same site, regenerated as urban blocks enclosing parking decks and featuring a mix of shops, offices and flats. The supermarket has been retained.
Research in 2014 reviewed the original research work and looks at the current development, design and planning situation in the county including about food (a bit)
Notable moves forward since HGTG included the Old Hatfield charrette process which underpinned comprehensive renewal of Hatfield train station as start of a TOD and a series of sustainable urbanism including food focused improvements to Hatfield old town (new food shops, cafes, food market space) by retrofitting its dysfunctional, underused post-war town square)
Two further charrettes resulted in new proposals from Gascoyne Cecil Estates to build a sustainable urban village (Stanboroughbury) and a garden village (Symondshyde); both at the northern edge of Hatfield New Town (2016) - both with a food focus including allotments, market square.
Town food gardens visualised in proposed garden village (Symondshyde) at the north western edge of Hatfield New Town.
Entry for Wolfson Prize in 2015 explored food and health focused repair as part of proposals for making a new garden city through mixed land use, walkability, active travel, local food and jobs etc (Parham, Downs, Murray with illustrations by Hernandez)
Three types of new ‘Garden City’

We envisaged three main types – a stand-alone Garden City, new Garden Suburbs and repairing new towns and other settlements to Garden City principles inc in relation to food.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A stand-alone Garden City</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Minimal impact on neighbours</td>
<td>· Diminishing of greenfields</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Rational provision of infrastructure</td>
<td>· Complex planning process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· High traffic capture</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Economies of scale</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Excellent jobs and housing balance</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Decreased trip generation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Rational provision of facilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Provides strategic infrastructure</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Garden Suburbs</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Equitable distribution of growth</td>
<td>· Could block existing greenfield views</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Sustains community facilities</td>
<td>· Blocks access to green belt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Integrated with transport</td>
<td>· Impacts all communities</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repairing to Garden City principles</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Advantages</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disadvantages</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Conserves green belt</td>
<td>· Incurs additional clean up costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Reuses land resources</td>
<td>· Removes industrial and commercial space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>· Reuses existing infrastructure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Remediates contaminated land</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Transport based</td>
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Placemaking aspects

Argued any new Garden City should start with Ebenezer Howard’s design principles

Also benefit from masterplanning, mixed use, avoid ‘dormitory’ approach

Based on food ‘transect’ approaches

Backed with design codes and pattern books that reflect 21st century elements like communications technologies and low carbon production
Over 2013-17 I ran a research project with Ben McCabe using a food transect approach to look at food retrofitting possibilities in a new town (and surrounding villages and hamlets)
Defining sites for design based interventions along the food chain in a New Town context

Diagram by Ben McCabe
Reviving mid-block allotment spaces

Illustration by Ben McCabe
Bringing ‘excess’ green space related to ‘Radburn’ influenced layouts into productive use

Illustration by Ben McCabe
Visualisation of Pond Croft community garden near Hatfield New Town town centre

Illustration by Ben McCabe
An edible urbanism’ approach to redesigning Salisbury Square, Old Hatfield Village

Illustration by Ben McCabe
Hatfield Food Retrofit – ‘potager’ visualisation, Mill Green, Hatfield

Illustration by Ben McCabe
An inter-campus ‘food way’...to challenge traffic engineering norms and car/bus dependency and make walkable, edible (in some sections) urbanism space

Plan by Ben McCabe
Section of proposed intercampus food way - bird’s eye view

Illustration by Ben McCabe
Bringing a ‘pedigree landscape’ business park back into convivial use...

Hatfield Food Retrofit—business park allotments

Illustration by Ben McCabe
Hatfield Food Retrofit - business park allotments visualisation
5. Future directions?
Food-sensitive planning and urban design

A conceptual framework for achieving a sustainable and healthy food system
Design for ‘convivial green space’ (Parham, 1992) or for ‘continuous productive urban landscapes’ – the CPUL (Viljoen and Bohm, 2005)
‘Worked’ examples from places including the Netherlands
The current design competition to design a new part of Letchworth has foodspace design and planning according to garden city principles as food as a key requirement.

Re-Imagining the Garden City

To discover new designs for a modern garden city to meet the needs of the 21st century, whilst recapturing the pioneering spirit that led to the development of the world’s first garden city at Letchworth.

- 13 December 2018
- Letchworth Garden City
- 0113 2031490 | riba.competitions@riba.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Small scale/limited</th>
<th>Large scale/highly specialised/industrialised</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Locally based for all but luxury goods</td>
<td>De-localised/global</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High proportion of population involved in agriculture</td>
<td>Majority of population have no links with food production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Within local boundaries</td>
<td>International/global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange governed by kinship and other social networks</td>
<td>Access governed by money and markets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>Swings between plenty and want dependant on harvests and seasons</td>
<td>Food always available at a price independent of seasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Choice limited and dependent on day</td>
<td>Choice available to all who can</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Garden cities show can reinforce strengths of traditional food systems (on the left of the slide) in an era when the ‘modern’ system (on the right of the slide) is causing us such problems...
Thank you!

s.parham@herts.ac.uk
Edible Garden Cities
Katy Lock
TCPA
NCG Seminar 2019

Edible Garden Cities

Katy Lock, Projects & Policy Manager, TCPA
Garden City principles

- Land value capture for the benefit of the community.
- Strong vision, leadership and community engagement.
- Community ownership of land and long-term stewardship of assets.
- Mixed-tenure homes and housing types that are genuinely affordable.
- A wide range of local jobs in the Garden City within easy commuting distance of homes.
- Beautifully and imaginatively designed homes with gardens, combining the best of town and country to create healthy communities, including opportunities to grow food.
- Development that enhances the natural environment, providing a comprehensive green infrastructure network and net biodiversity gains and using zero-carbon and energy-positive technology to ensure climate resilience.
- Strong cultural, recreational and shopping facilities in walkable, vibrant, sociable neighbourhoods.
- Integrated and accessible transport systems, with walking, cycling and public transport designed to be the most attractive forms of local transport.
Practical guides to delivery

- Locating and consenting new Garden Cities
- Finance and Delivery
- Design and Masterplanning
- Planning for Energy and Climate Change
- Homes for All
- I’d love to live there! Art and Culture
- Planning for Green and Prosperous Places
- Creating health-promoting environments
- Long-term Stewardship
- Coming soon: Community participation
Guide 10: Edible Garden Cities

Photo courtesy of Incredible Edible Todmorden
What do we mean by Edible Garden Cities?
Why bother?

'No-deal' Brexit would leave shelves empty, British Retail Consortium warns

The warning comes after Sky News learned that 126,000 staple food items are in short supply across the UK.

By Sky News Business Reporter

Extreme weather triggers surge in ‘food shocks’ over past half century

Extreme weather events are causing a surge in ‘food shocks’ over the past half century, according to a new report.

To tackle urban obesity, make healthier food available and affordable

The report calls for action to make healthier food options more accessible and affordable in urban areas.

Allotments are a ‘way of life’ not a plot of land, says National Society as they battle long waiting lists

Despite the benefits of allotments, the National Society has warned of long waiting lists and a lack of resources for new plots.
The benefits

Local food

- Economic Development, Skills & Investment
- Health & Wellbeing
- Inclusive Communities
- Environmental Restoration & Sustainability
- Amenity & Good Design
National policy requirements

- **NPPF Principles** 2, 8, 11, and 15
  - Sustainable development
  - Efficient land use/biodiversity/health/social and cultural wellbeing

- Considering the role of **Garden City principles**

- **Guidance on Health & Wellbeing**
  - Councils can specify standards in local plan policy...
  - CIL & s106

- **Guidance on Open space, sports recreation**...
  - Specific mention of local food growing spaces...

- **25 Year Environment Plan**
  - Natural capital and sustainable local food systems

- **Allotments Act**
Making it happen: Planning

- Embedding in Local Plan policy
- Understanding existing provision
- Green Belt reviews to consider integration of food and energy uses
- Space/provision standards
- Consider finance and stewardship from the outset
- Embed in processes for public participation in planning for new community
Making it happen: Design & Delivery

- Part of a landscape-led masterplan approach
- No ‘Food-washing’! Meaningful opportunities as part of an holistic whole-system approach to food and urbanism
- Commitment to space and quality standards from large scale to building design
- Flexibility in design and land use
- Consider meanwhile uses and a sense of place
- Encouraging healthy habits at an early stage
- Continuity of public participation in design - consider how to enable locally-led action on local food
Making it happen: Management & Stewardship

• Consider long-term stewardship from the outset
• Not just greenspace – processing/distribution/waste/energy
• Range of models from Community Land Trusts to Co-ops and more...
• Opportunities throughout the food cycle
• Enabling grassroot-led initiatives
• Long term view
Making it happen: Finance

- Land value capture
- Ecosystems services
- Part of wider network of green infrastructure
- Revenue funding & Capital funding needed
- Consider maintenance in design
- Planning gain – CIL & s106 commitments
What kind of legacy do we want?
Thankyou

Katy Lock
Projects & Policy Manager
Katy.Lock@tcpa.org.uk
@Katy_Lock
Facilitating community-led action on local food

Pam Warhurst

Incredible Edible Movement
GROWING A NEW NORMAL

Pam Warhurst
INCREDIBLE BEGINNINGS
Why bother?

- Huge weather swings
- Health problems through the roof
- Water wars on the horizon
- Increasingly divided societies
We galvanize our community through growing and celebrating local food

We bring learning to life, from plot to playground

We support local and we buy local
INcredible Year One Beginnings
And then...
...this happened

Todmorden
A groups of friends with a shovel and some passion

Lambeth
People start to hear the story and dance to the same tune

100
Groups UK wide

IE:UK
The formation of a network for all the UK groups

WIGA
The beginning of the Incredible North

IE:Global
Around 1000 groups. France, USA, NZ.
WE’RE A GROWING MOVEMENT
Spread not scale
Seeing differently — Spaces
SO
WHAT’S
NEXT
from the grass roots

NORTHERN POWERHOUSE  

GREEN

REDEFINING PROSPERITY
INCREDIBLE NORTH

growing...

HEALTH

WEALTH

HAPPINESS

IF YOU EAT
YOU'RE IN
Incredible grass roots innovators & change makers

Influence Anchor Institutions:
Local Government, NHS & Social Landlords...

BE THE CHANGE
MAKE THE CHANGE

A KINDER PROSPERITY

CHANGE THE SYSTEM

IF YOU EAT
YOU'RE IN
HOW WE DO IT

- **Bend** budgets
- **Review** use of public realm
- **Repurpose** healthcare
- **Rethink** curriculum
- **Reboot** enterprise funding to support sticky money
• **Procure** local
• **Pioneer** STEAM
• **Place** good food at heart of the NHS
• **Plan** for edible towns
BELIEVE IN THE POWER OF SMALL ACTIONS
Questions and discussion
TCPA New Communities Group Seminar

Edible Cities

Tuesday 29th January 2019

Wifi: TCpa2005
Planning and community food growing

Gillian Morgan
Sustain Planning Food Cities Project
Growing Awareness
Planning Food Cities

Putting planning policies in place
Gillian Morgan - Sustain
Spatial Vision for a Sustainable Food City
Food is a Spatial Planning Issue

What does a Sustainable Food City look like?

• Access to healthy food eg
  • protection of local shops,
  • encouragement of food markets,
  • location of hot food take-aways

• Space for community gardens and food growing in major housing developments

• Edible planting and species of biodiversity value in landscaping schemes

• Agricultural land in the urban fringe and Green Belt is in productive use
National Planning Framework

What is a Healthy Community?

For active healthy lifestyles
• green open space and safe places for food growing.

Planning Practice Guidance for England 2014
Local Authority Planning Role

Local Plan Making Role

• Local Plan Making
• Neighbourhood and Area Planning
• Publishing Planning Guidance

Decision Taking Role

• Development Management
Community Food Growing Contributes to Local Strategic Objectives

- Sustainability
- Climate Change
- Green Infrastructure
- Health
- Economy
- Regeneration
- Design and Amenity
Planning for Health

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Planning for Health
Supplementary Planning Document
Case Studies of New Development Space for Food Growing
Brighton Planning Context

Brighton and Hove Planning Advice Note 06, Food Growing and Development, 2011:

• “Recognise, safeguard, and encourage the role of allotments & garden plots within developments”

• **Goal:** allotment provision of at least 0.23 ha per 1000 residents, maximum 15 minutes walk

• **Benefits:** “improving the physical and mental health of residents, increasing bio-diversity in cities, reducing carbon emissions associated with long distance food distribution, and greening the urban landscape”
One Brighton

- 172 apartment mixed-use development Completed 2010
- set out to be one of the greenest and most sustainable urban communities in Europe
- Rooftop mini-allotments & balconies with integrated planters suitable for growing food, ‘edible landscaping’
- Allotment holders have a formal licence with responsibilities for repairs to allotment plots and keeping allotment garden areas clean and clear of rubbish/debris
Leeds Planning Context

• Core Strategy 2014
• Aire Valley Area Action Plan 2016/7

• make it easier for people to lead healthy lifestyles, with better access to fresh food shopping, the ability to grow their own food locally, and participate in recreational activities.
Saxton Gardens

- Close to Leeds city centre
- Refurbishment of two 50 year old failed blocks, stripped back to the main structure
- 410 one and two bedroom apartments available to buy, rent or through shared ownership. Completed 2012
- 97 mini allotments and an orchard
- The amount of communal garden space was a major marketing feature of the apartments: “space to grow your five a day, every day” “Green fingered? Love the idea of growing your own right on your doorstep?”
- Allotment Licenses £40 a year incl raised bed 2.5 m x 1.5m, use of one of the 12 sheds, communal tools, water troughs and compost bins.
- https://www.urbansplash.co.uk/regeneration/projects/saxton
Waltham Forest Planning Context

Waltham Forest Local Plan - Core Strategy, 2012

• Policy CS5 – Enhancing Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity
  E “ensuring the adequate provision and efficient use of allotments and other spaces on which to grow food and plants”

• 8.20 – “Allotments, community gardens, and urban farms are a useful resource for delivering a range of benefits including providing a healthy and sustainable food resource and fostering opportunities for gentle exercise.”

Development Management Policies , 2013

• Policy DM12 “The Council will expect development proposals to contribute to the supply, quality and accessibility of private and communal spaces on which to grow food and flowers”

• “Where such spaces are created maintenance plans play a valuable role in sharing long term success.”

sustain
the alliance for better food and farming
Walthamstow Stadium

- East London, borough of Waltham Forest
- Demolition of greyhound racing track besides historic sign
- 294 new homes of mixed form and tenure
- Community facilities including nursery, café, sports centre, and **new pocket allotments**
- L&Q housing association
- Long raised beds divided into mini allotments
- https://conranandpartners.com/project/lq-former-walthamstow-stadium/
Key Messages

• **Sustainable Food Cities**
  Think: what do you want your place to look like?

• **Developers**
  Improve social & environmental attractiveness of development

• **Councils**
  Planning for a sustainable food system meets many strategic objectives

• **All**
  • Policy is the start of the journey, engagement, facilitation and ongoing management are key
Resources

**Support for Councils**

**Planning Sustainable Cities and Community Food Growing**

*A guide to using planning policy to meet strategic objectives through community food growing*

https://www.sustainweb.org/publications/planning_sustainable_cities/

**Support for Communities**

**Sustain’s Planning Food Cities Toolkit**

https://www.sustainweb.org/planning/

Contact:

gillian@sustainweb.org
Other resources

- **Growing Health**: A project by Garden Organic and Sustain to see how community food growing can be routinely used by the health and social care services as a way of promoting health and wellbeing. https://www.sustainweb.org/growinghealth/

- **The Sustainable Food Cities Network** helps people and places share challenges, explore practical solutions and develop best practice on key food issues. http://www.sustainablefoodcities.org/findacity

- **Capital Growth** is London’s Food Growing Network for growers at home, on allotments, in a community group or school. Training, fact sheets, publications https://www.capitalgrowth.org/

- **Edible estates**: This guide has been developed by Neighbourhoods Green, Capital Growth and Planning Aid for London to share learning and good practice from communities and social landlords who have been involved in food growing initiatives on social housing owned land. https://www.sustainweb.org/publications/edible_estates/

- **Food Growing in Parks**: This guide, by Sustain & Shared Assets, shows how councils can take forward food growing in parks, using public assets to address local priorities. The guide shows councils not only the many benefits of using parks for food growing, but the different options for working with their local communities to manage these sites. https://www.sustainweb.org/publications/food_growing_in_parks/
Edible Ebbsfleet
Paul Boughen
Ebbsfleet Development Corporation

Cllr Sue Butterfill
Swanscombe and Greenhithe Town Council
NHSE Healthy New Town Programme Objectives

➢ To shape new towns, neighbourhoods and communities to promote health and wellbeing, prevent illness and keep people independent

➢ To radically rethink delivery of health and care services in areas free from legacy constraints, supporting learning about new models of integrated care

➢ To spread learning and good practice to other local areas and other national programmes
Our **Vision** for the Garden City as a model development for the 21st Century has HEALTH at its heart including the delivery of an exemplar built environment, served by an innovative model of care services, where citizens are positively encouraged to embrace healthier lifestyles, through the use of our green and blue natural assets.
Work Stream

**Objective:** working with new and existing residents to encourage positive behaviour change which improves their health outcomes through active participation in civic life and self-management of their personal health.

**Priorities for 2017/18:**
- To engage new and existing communities with the HNT programme
- To develop initiatives and programmes which directly improve local Quality of Life indices, specifically child and adult health outcomes.

Initiative

**Edible Ebbsfleet**

To promote access to and education about healthier eating to help address high incidence of childhood obesity, and adult diabetes.

*Promote an Edible streetscape with free access to fruit and vegetables as the norm across Ebbsfleet, targeting Northfleet in Phase 1.*
Scope of Work

From a successful start in Northfleet, Edible Ebbsfleet will have spread to 6 additional sites in Ebbsfleet by March 2019.
Evaluation

Example

Edible Ebbsfleet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Benefit</th>
<th>Cost savings for NHS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA Benefit</td>
<td>Cost savings for Local Authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wider Economy</td>
<td>Improved Local Economic Growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWP</td>
<td>Cost savings for Department of Work and Pensions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return on investment 4.8
An Active Community
Improved wellbeing
Regenerating green spaces and connecting builders to the community
Tackling social isolation
Connecting people to their community - new social bonds
Planning for Healthy Living at Northstowe

Clare Gibbons
Northstowe Healthy New Town Programme Lead
South Cambridgeshire District Council
HEALTHY NEW TOWN
NORTHSTOWE leads the way for other new developments

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Strategic Spatial Framework (non statutory)
Northstowe: a 21st Century New Town, planned with health in mind

- 10,000 homes
- 25,000 people
- 500 Hectares
- 25 year build
- 280 homes occupied
- 8 schools
- 3 sports hubs
- 1 town centre and 2 local centres
- 1 Health & Civic Hub
### Healthy New Town Timeline:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Northstowe Development Framework finalised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Phase 1 outline planning permission granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Phase 2 outline planning application submitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>House building commences (Phase 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 2016</td>
<td><strong>Northstowe confirmed as a Healthy New Town</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 2017</td>
<td>Phase 2 Planning Permission granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 2017</td>
<td>First new home occupied at Northstowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 2017</td>
<td>Phase 2 Design Code approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2018</td>
<td>Healthy Living and Youth &amp; Play Strategy approved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept 2018</td>
<td>New Primary School opened for Northstowe residents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>Submission of Phase 3 outline planning application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>First homes on phase 2 complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>Town Centre development commences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Community hub and health centre to open</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Healthy New Town Partners

Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group

Homes England

South Cambridgeshire District Council

Cambridge Institute of Public Health

Eastern Academic Health Science Network

Cambridgeshire County Council

Public Health England
## Site Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Approx. number of new homes</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fylde</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>1,400</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>Mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halton</td>
<td>North</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Brownfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicester</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitehill &amp; Bordon</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td>Brownfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranbrook</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barking</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>Brownfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northstowe</td>
<td>East</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebbsfleet</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Brownfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton</td>
<td>South</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>Greenfield</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Map**: 
- Fylde, Lancashire
- Darlington County Durham
- Halton Lea, Runcorn
- Bicester, Oxford
- Barking Riverside
- Northstowe, Cambridgeshire
- Cranbrook, Devon
- Whitehill & Bordon, Hampshire
- Ebbsfleet, Kent

**Legend**: 
- North
- South
- London
- East

**Total Applications**: 114 applications, 10 sites chosen
Health and behaviour
Latest figures show that 2 in 10 adults are smokers. 7 in 10 men and 6 in 10 women are overweight or obese. A third of people have drinking patterns that could be harmful. Half of women and a third of men do not get enough exercise.
Healthy New Town

Health and behaviour
Forty per cent of the UK’s overall disability-adjusted life years lost are caused by tobacco, high blood pressure, overweight and obesity and low physical activity (2010 figures). This is through their contribution to diseases such as heart disease, stroke and lung cancer.

40% of disability-adjusted life years lost
Our programme reflects three cross-cutting themes:

• Enabling residents to age well at Northstowe

• Reducing levels of obesity

• Creating a new care model to support health and wellbeing in Northstowe and its surrounding communities
Co-design of Community Orchard and Allotments, Phase 1

- Project to secure community involvement in the design of the allotment and orchard land
- HNT engaged a landscape architect to work with residents
- Design incorporates wildlife enhancement measures, community garden and public meeting space

We are addressing obesity in a number of ways: food and activity

Note: Local Plan policy requires 04 hectares/1,000 people, which equates to 32, 10 pole allotments per 1,000 households
The Design Code builds health in...
Achieved an additional £4.7m investment from Homes England in Phase 2 Northstowe through this approach.
Healthy Living and Youth & Play Strategy: investing in prevention

- Play
- Increased Physical Activity
- Contact with Nature
- Access to Sports
- Positive Social Interaction
- Design for All
- Positive Community Identity
- Low-Pollution Environment
- Access to Healthy Food
Healthy Living and Youth & Play
Strategy: investing in prevention
Edible environments

KEY
- Allotments - 8876 m²
- Orchards - 71.18 m²
- School 'Grow your own' Garden
- Potential for Foraging
- Community Garden
- Food Market on certain days

Phase 1

Longstanton

Phase 3
The strategy states that.. “the provision of community spaces, such as allotments, and the integrating of edible environments in public spaces, are opportunities which should delight and engage the community, encourage people to be active outdoors, and directly provide fresh and sustainable food.”
Requirements for housebuilders:

- Provision of adequate depth and quality of soil in private gardens to allow growing food
- Provision of fruit trees in private gardens

It calls for

- Provision of fruiting espaliers to boundary walls
- Interpretation within Greenways with information on foraging foods and how to include in recipes.
- Public realm, play areas and school grounds to include planting palette of foraging foods.
Healthy Living and Youth & Play Strategy: investing in prevention

• Inclusion of secure Community Garden within the Formal Greenway
• Provision of communal herb gardens within communal courtyard areas and commercial roof terraces
• Market stall space within Town Centre Square
• Retail floor space reserved within town centre for locally produced food outlets
• Restriction of fast-food outlets near schools and leisure facilities to reduce ease of access to these types of foods
Understanding the impact of active travel incentives

- Personalised travel planning
- Free one month pass for Stagecoach
- £50 Decathlon vouchers for walking/cycling equipment
- Cycling proficiency training for individuals and families
- Dr Bike sessions

Understanding the food environment

Data sharing with the Centre for Diet and Activity Research

- Food business registrations
- Council tax data
Clare Gibbons, Programme Lead
Northstowe Healthy New Town
clare.gibbons@scambs.gov.uk
Questions and discussion
Closing remarks from the Chair

Julia Thrift

TCPA
TCPA New Communities Group Seminar

Edible Cities

Tuesday 29th January 2019

Wifi: TCpa2005