

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EEDS Capstone Sustainability Assessment Project

Urban Agriculture

Sustainable Healthy Food for Columbus

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Executive Summary

Purpose of the Research: The goals of this research are to (i) establish a baseline for Columbus in terms of its sustainable local food production through urban agriculture and (ii) provide targeted recommendations, based on research findings, on how to improve upon this baseline.

Research Steps: We collected data from a number of sources to create a baseline measure of urban agriculture that can be used to measure future improvements to the city's overall diversity and quantity of urban agriculture types. We then established key barriers to continued growth through key informant interviews. Finally, we evaluated a set of case studies to locate viable solutions to the barriers identified through our interviews. Finally, we created a list of recommendations for the City of Columbus to use in improving the City's urban agriculture efforts as a whole.

Main Findings:

- The STAR rating system is unclear as to how it defines 'urban agriculture.' This should be addressed by providing clear parameters for defining and measuring urban agriculture. Additionally, the measurements used should be differentially weighted based on the productivity of the particular type of urban agriculture that is included.
- The data reveal that Columbus had strong support and momentum for increasing its urban agriculture through many partnerships and a high level of activity citywide.
- There are many different organizations working independently instead of working together.

Recommendations:

- Improve the City's urban agriculture website to contain updated information,
 connections to the City's many partners in urban agriculture and interactive tools
 for reporting plots and requesting zoning information.
- Work with the Ohio State University to brand the city as an innovator in urban agriculture by transforming land in high visibility areas into demonstration gardens that illustrate new techniques for addressing the issues faced in Ohio in creating sustainable agriculture
- Use the examples of successful indoor agriculture from other cities in the region
 as a jumping off point for working with interested parties in removing obstacles
 and creating incentives and space to actively participate in more resilient forms of
 urban agriculture across the city.

Introduction

Urban agriculture is important to the sustainability of cities for a number of reasons. First, by emphasizing local production of food, spending can be directed back into the local economy. Farms on all scales also contribute by creating jobs for local residents and imparting new skills that grow the industry and increase the community's knowledge base on agricultural techniques. Many gardeners mention that they have recently 'rediscovered' gardening, which may have been abandoned for a generation or even two in their families. This connection to knowledge and skills is kept alive through active participation and each new generation experiences it in its own way.

In addition to economic incentives and knowledge sharing, another key benefit to communities is the access that urban agriculture provides to healthy, fresh food choices that many communities lack. These communities are known as food deserts—communities that typically only have access within walking distance to gas stations, corner shops and fast food outlets. These neighborhoods tend to have the highest rates of diet-related diseases as well. Urban agriculture has the potential to benefit these communities the most, although all communities stand to benefit from the community building interactions by working together to bring life to a thriving local urban agriculture marketplace.

The trade-offs of reducing the carbon footprints of foods that are typically transported cross-country can be difficult to quantify. Nonetheless, there are environmental benefits from reducing the amount of food that is shipped long distances to our city. Additionally, these gardens provide green space and reduce impervious cover, thereby reducing the urban heat island effect and filtering surface runoff.

Research Goals

Our first research goal was to establish a baseline quantity of acres of land dedicated to urban agricultural activities within Columbus in order for the City to understand the quantity and location of this land use. Without a baseline, it is impossible to measure improvement, which is what STAR Communities requires to become accredited through its rating system. Specifically the system requires a sustained increase in amount of land dedicated to urban agriculture for three consecutive years of measurement. In addition to this basic requirement, we are interested in how Columbus as a city could establish a more resilient urban agricultural infrastructure, that provides facilities and knowledge that can help urban agriculture activities to adapt to climate change.

Research Steps

We began by gathering data from local sources on existing urban agricultural lands and compiling it into a spreadsheet to establish the needed baseline quantification of space dedicated to urban agriculture. We then proceeded to interview key informants to determine the most common perceived barriers to increasing urban agriculture within the community. Once we had a target, we conducted a benchmarking study to establish some of the best potential strategies that are being used in other cities in the region to address the perceived barriers that we identified. The results are a few targeted recommendations for the City to improve its overall urban agriculture as well as continue to increase the amount of land dedicated to growing food.

Data Collection

The STAR Communities guidelines are not very precise in terms of defining what constitutes 'urban agriculture' nor do they allow the opportunity to include types of agriculture that can't be accurately measured in acres, such as indoor farming. These facilities do not occupy much space, but are highly productive in comparison to outdoor agriculture. Since in Columbus raising livestock on an urban scale is not practiced within the City, except for the dairy farm at Waterman Farm on the OSU campus, we only included chicken farms within the city limits in terms of animal-based agriculture. This decision is made in order to provide definition and direction for our own efforts and those that may occur subsequent to this project's completion. Our partners and key sources of data are the Growing Green Program at the Franklin Park Conservatory, the Columbus Office of Land Redevelopment, and the American Community Gardening Association. By collecting and cross-referencing these data, we are able to generate a spreadsheet containing locations, acreage and type of urban agricultural plots. Figure 1 illustrates these data.

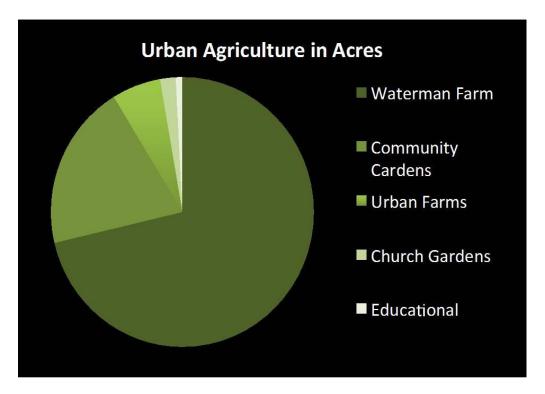


Figure 1: Distribution of urban agriculture acres by type of facility (by Raylee McKinley).

These results provide the following baseline for Columbus' urban agriculture: a total of 380 acres of land, which includes Ohio State University's261-acre Waterman Farm Complex. The entire table with subtotals of acreage by type is included in Appendix A. In order to attain STAR Communities accreditation, Columbus needs to grow and expand its urban agriculture over a three year period. Of course it will be necessary for the City to continue to track its progress by maintaining an up-to-date database of active farming types throughout the City, which will represent a challenge without a central data management hub to collect these data.

Barriers: Community Engagement

In order for urban agriculture to work, a bottom-up strategy needs to be in place.

Community engagement is imperative for getting people interested and ultimately

becoming permanently involved in urban agriculture projects. Finding a champion is important. Ideally, a champion is someone who is trusted and well respected by members of a community. Through mutual respect and trust, a champion is more likely to inspire others to get involved and stay involved. During our interview process, Sarah Lenkay from Mid-Ohio Food Bank identified finding and establishing a champion as a barrier in Columbus. Finding a champion is a challenge in and of itself, in addition to the challenge of sustaining that champion in the long run. Having a key individual is important so that urban agriculture projects remain strong and do not fail. Columbus needs to work on building models for engagement to better serve champions in communities.

During the team's research process, we found an example of a champion who was featured in a PBS production of "Food Forward." Abeni Ramsey is an example of how community engagement can change people's lives as well as encourage urban agriculture involvement. Ramsey is a well-educated and connected mother residing in Oakland, California. In 2008, Ramsey fell onto hard times with the downturn in the economy and had resorted to unhealthy food options because of the wide availability and affordability in her neighborhood. One day the people of City Slicker Farms started selling fresh produce in her community, and helped her start her own vegetable garden in her backyard. In "Food Forward," Ramsey confidently explained, "My transition has been unbelievable. I am the farm manager of Dig Deep Farms and the owner of City Girl Farms" (PBS). Ramsey now inspires and educates others on the importance of fresh food and is a prime example of what a good champion can do for a community and urban agriculture.

Barriers: City Code/Zoning

Columbus is already taking action to promote urban agriculture through the Land Bank Program and Rain Barrel programs. Despite these efforts, other barriers associated with city policies exist. Our research identified that city codes can be a barrier for newcomers wishing to expand agriculture production in residential districts such as Franklinton. Adding exemptions into zoning and city code that would allow for small-scale livestock production in the form of chickens, ducks, rabbits, similar animals and bees would be one way to further urban agriculture in Columbus. The proper restrictions would need to be included to ensure that operations were conducted in a responsible manner, while maintaining clean and healthy neighborhoods. Necessary restrictions such as number of animals, setbacks and fences and enclosures would validate the addition of farm animals in certain residential areas. The City of Cleveland has done a good job of adding exemptions that allow for farm animals in residential areas, while outlining restrictions. Appendix B provides additional details.

The American Planning Association emphasizes three important roles that cities should play to encourage urban agriculture: "1. Include urban agriculture in the planning process as a component of land use and food policy. 2. Establish programs and organizations. 3. Create urban agriculture zoning and permitting processes". In addition, the Sustainable Cities Institute recommends that cities work with nonprofits, community organizations, markets, farms and government initiatives to develop a city code that is suitable for the city. For example, the Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Food Policy Coalition partners with many city departments including the City of Cleveland's Office of Sustainability, in order to provide healthy foods across the county.

The City of Cleveland provides a useful example of how zoning laws can be amended to promote urban agriculture. In 2007 Cleveland added an Urban Garden Zoning District; in 2009 it added a "Chicken and Bee" Zoning; and in 2010 added an "Agriculture in Residential Districts" as well as an "Urban Agriculture Overlay District" to steadily increase urban agriculture. In our interview process, people involved in urban agriculture cited that adding exemptions particularly related to livestock options, weeding, and bulk storage would be beneficial. In addition, our interviewees suggested that altering code to allow for the sale of fresh produce in residential areas would be useful. A simple breakdown of Cleveland ordinances can be seen in Appendix B.

Barriers: Variable Climate

With a growing concern over a changing climate, Columbus needs to consider what the future climate of Ohio might look like. According to the IPCC (2014), "Each of the last 3 decades has been successively warmer at Earth's surface than any preceding decade since 1850. In the Northern Hemisphere, 1983-2012 was likely the warmest 30-year period of the last 1400 years." Columbus already has a relatively short growing season due to its climate. The Midwest region is expected to experience more intense storm events, especially in terms of harsh winters, as well as more frequent droughts with more extreme temperatures overall. Along with climate uncertainty come concerns over food supply. Given that Ohio is ranked second in the nation in fruit and vegetable processing, a changing climate could have devastating effects on both food supply and the economy. The Buckeye State should consider indoor urban agriculture ventures as a mitigation strategy to climate change.

Case Studies

For the purpose of this report, we focused on current urban agriculture projects happening across the country that we found to be effective at increasing local food supply. Upon researching these urban agriculture sites, we chose four that could be plausible for implementation in the Columbus area.

Green City Growers Cooperative, Cleveland, Ohio

We began by looking into Cleveland after talking to people involved in Columbus urban agriculture recommended we do so. Cleveland is presently going through economic decline as well as population loss; its population has decreased from a peak of 914,808 in 1950 to 396,815 as of 2010 (Schuering, 2010). Incorporating urban agriculture into the fabric of industrial cities is one way that cities can adapt to population flight. As many industrial cities struggle with emigration of population, urban agriculture is one option to dealing with and adapting to a shrinking city.

Cleveland is home to the largest urban greenhouse in the United States, the Green City Growers Cooperative (GCGC), shown in Figure 2. The GCGC is located in a central area of Cleveland, known as the Greater University Circle. It is a state-of-the-art 3.25 acre greenhouse that uses a floating hydroponic system to produce about '3 million heads of lettuce and three hundred thousand pounds of herbs every year'. The greenhouse is 15,000 square feet, which includes packinghouse and office space.

The GCGC was made possible by the Evergreen Cooperatives, which was established in 2008 by various Cleveland based institutions in an attempt to transform the economy in poverty stricken areas by providing areas with worker owned cooperatives.

The City of Cleveland and its Mayor Frank G. Jackson were one of the first supporters of GCGC, and as a result the City of Cleveland was the first to receive Federal and State grants for the development of urban agriculture. The venture is a collaborative public-private-nonprofit partnership. Senator Sherrod Brown helped secure \$10 million from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for GCGC, in addition to awarding tax credits. The GCGC not only provides jobs and food to the local community, but also partners with local restaurants and grocery stores to spread their produce within a 150-mile radius of Cleveland.

Columbus' population trend is not at all like Cleveland; it has been on the rise with a current population of around 809,798. But according to the City of Columbus Land Bank Website, Columbus currently has 427 abandoned lots listed for sale, some of which could easily be converted into urban agriculture projects. An increase in population comes with an increased demand for fresh food, and with a changing climate it is imperative that Columbus take preventative measures to ensure food demand is met today and in the future.



Figure 2: GCGC 3.25-acre indoor hydroponic system. (National Development Council)

Sweet Water Organics, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois

Sweet Water Organics is an example of repurposing a vacant structure for urban agriculture. It was an abandoned crane factory in Milwaukee, Wisconsin that was converted into an urban fish and vegetable aquaponics farm in 2008. Aquaponics is the combination of aquaculture and hydroponics. The process is a symbiotic, cyclical one, in which the fish naturally fertilize the water with their waste, which is then transferred to a settling area where the ammonia is converted by worms and microbes into nitrates; that fertilized water is then transferred to the plants, which naturally filter the water back to the fish tank.

How aquaponics works

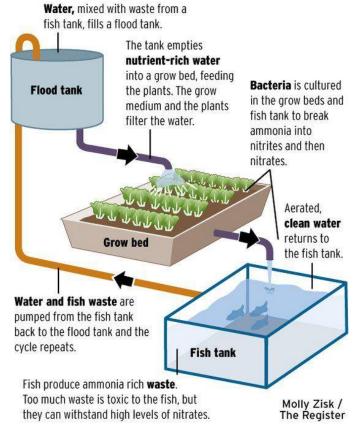


Figure 3: Simplified version of how aquaponics works. (Open Source Aquaponics) from Zisk, M. (2013)

After Sweet Water Organics was initially started, the City of Milwaukee gave the organization a city loan from the city's Development Fund of \$250,000. The loan is entirely forgivable if the organization meets yearly job creation targets, with the end goal of 40 jobs in 4 years. If the yearly goals are not attained, Sweet Water is penalized and has to pay back a percentage of the loan.

The company transitioned from a for-profit into a nonprofit and is now run by the Sweet Water Foundation (SWF), which has locations both in Chicago, IL and Milwaukee, WI. SWF focuses on innovative education, as well as using urban agriculture as 'a vehicle of community development' by turning waste into a community

resource. The structure contains 34 aquaponics systems that produce about 7,500 fish (perch and tilapia varieties) every week in addition to a large variety of lettuces, herbs and vegetables. SWF partners with many universities, businesses and people predominately in Milwaukee, WI and Chicago, IL but also with national and international organizations.

Sweet Water Foundation has Innovation Centers and Hubs that they use to educate people on aquaponics, and urban agriculture. In the 2012-2013 year, the organization grew 5,000 pounds of vegetables and 7,000 pounds of fish, installed 30 aquaponics systems in homes and schools in 5 U.S. cities and presented at 15 conferences internationally (SWF, Annual Report). The foundation now has a second branch in the South Side of Chicago, in which it collaborated with the University of Chicago to build another educational aquaponics center in an abandoned shoe factory. These two urban fish and vegetable farms provide sustainable food sources for their local communities by partnering with restaurants, schools, farmers markets and food banks. They also provide jobs to the local communities as well, which keeps the money and food in the local economy.

We believe that implementing an urban aquaponics operation in Columbus is completely plausible in one of the various vacant buildings within the city. According to Fresh Harvest Farm, aquaponics use 2% of the water and 70-90% of the energy traditional farming requires. Fresh Harvest Farm is an aquaponics farm located in Richwood, Ohio that sells products at farmer's markets and restaurant in Columbus. In an article by Ohio's Country Journal, owner of the farm, Jeni Blackburn explains that the demand is there, "We can't supply our demand. We have had to turn customers away. We

have so many people who want local, pesticide-free fresh produce". This leads us to believe that now is the perfect time for Columbus to help fill the gap and meet demand.

Recommendations

Website and Central Data Hub

Columbus has information for prospective gardeners on its website. However this webpage could become a resource for more than just community gardeners. As interest and demand to participate in urban agriculture increases, residents will increasingly need a robust and user-friendly interface with which to learn about available options. We have the following specific recommendations for improving the website. The website could become a 'central data hub' that brings all the information on what is happening in the urban gardening community with up to date events, contact information for partners working on local food in Columbus, links to their websites and a interactive interface that allows users to voice concerns and report urban agriculture that isn't on the list yet. The City could easily use this information to update the Public Health Office's food mapping website and to generate data on its total acreage. Specifically, links to OSU's Extension offices and up-to-date contact information for appropriate zoning personnel in the case of starting a new farm or urban agriculture activity would be very useful to newcomers and established farmers alike. There might be a way to link all these things together on the City's urban agriculture web page as well. Since zoning and food safety were issues that were raised during our investigation into barriers to urban agriculture, links to appropriate contacts and resources in these areas within the City's staff or community partners would also be very beneficial. Finally, by highlighting recent and coming developments and

ways to get involved with an events calendar, the City could encourage a great deal more enthusiasm and community buy-in to these initiatives, which as we pointed out in the barriers section, is critical to keeping urban agriculture going.

Demonstration Gardens

The City of Columbus has an excellent resource in The Ohio State University. The University was founded as an agricultural college and continues to this day to have a very strong presence within the agricultural research and educational universities with new and innovative projects and research continually taking place both on campus and in surrounding communities. The University has participated in community outreach since its inception. Its most recent collaborations include the Weinland Park Food District and Local Food Hub, which is collaboration with the Knowlton School of Architecture. With a strong center of innovation and outreach like the University, the City and its partners could work together to make possible the development of a number of demonstration gardens that could define the City of Columbus as a hive of innovation. The demonstration gardens could inspire local residents to use the innovative techniques featured in the them, including: incorporating storm-water retention and infiltration, planting perennial fruit trees and shrubs, creating "food forests" or permaculture gardens, and providing solutions for gardening on vacant lots, parking lots, small spaces, and indoors. The team saw potential to start these gardens around the campus area and spread into the local communities, creating an urban agriculture system that could be toured during special events that highlight local food.

Conclusion

Team Urban Agriculture finds that Columbus has strong potential to attain STAR Communities accreditation in the area of urban agriculture. With a baseline of how much land is dedicated and a system for collecting further data, Columbus can capture the momentum it currently has in this area. We would make a case to the STAR Communities administrators to consider weighing elements of a city's urban agriculture system that improve productivity by providing infrastructure in addition to acreage, such as indoor aquaponics and greenhouses, food processing and distribution hubs, and demonstration gardens. We discovered that these forms of agriculture stand to contribute more value to the community than a simple metric of acreage. We also see the potential for Columbus to easily attain additional points for innovation, which are included in the appendices of the STAR Communities rating guide and represent a substantial gain in points for the city, by encouraging partnership with the Ohio State University.

Urban agriculture reaches the City's most vulnerable residents. It connects communities as well as supports the health and recreation of all residents living within its neighborhoods. Community gardening has always been a strong point for the City of Columbus. By expanding its activities and becoming more resilient, the City will define itself as a strong, healthy and innovative community.

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"What is Aquaponics?." *Fresh Harvest Farm.* N.p., n.d. Web. 26 Mar. 2014. http://www.freshharvestfarmllc.com.

The American Community Gardening Association website:

Appendix A: Urban Agriculture Quantification for Columbus, OH

Key sources of data: Growing Green Program at the Franklin Park Conservatory, Columbus Office of Land Redevelopment, American Community Gardening Association

TYPE of Garden	PROJECT NAME	Garden Address	ZIP	garden size (Acres)
	Youth Vegetable Garden and Flower Gardens/Neeighborhood Beautification	640 South Ohio Ave.	43205	0.002
Church	Mt Vernon Ave, AME Church Communtiy Garden	279 N. 22nd Street		0.13
Church	Peace + Plenty Community Garden	4295 E Broad	43213	0.12
Church	Courtyard Garden Patch	1450 E Dublin- Granville Rd	43229	0.006
Church	Smoky Row Community Garden	7260 Smoky Row	43235	0.02
Church	Living Vine Community Garden	4142 Westerville Rd. (corner of Morse and Westerville Rd.)		0.03
Church	Community Garden	Madison & Latta		0.03
Church	Emmanuel Chin Community Garden	Gantz Rd		0.21
Church	Cypress Wesleyan Church Community Garden	377 Alton-Darby Creek Rd,	43204	0.23
Church	The Growing Place	151 Avondale Ave		0.35
Church	Garden of Eating	225 Schoolhouse lane	43228	
Church	Vines of Life	28 N. Terrace Ave	43204	0.14
Church	Cypress Wesleayn Church Communtiy Garden	377 Alton Darby Creek Rd,	43119	0.17
Church		5442 Sunbury Road	43230	0.23
Church	St James Community Garden	dalawn& Huy Rd - Back of St James the Less Church		0.42

Church garden	Buckeye Lake-Water' Edge	4852 Walnut Rd. Buckeye Lake	43025	0.002
Church garden	Bethany Outreach Community Garden	1130 E. Livingston Avenue	43205	0.01
Church garden	Extending the Table - Maple Grove	7 W. Henderson Rd.	43214	0.01
Church garden	Hope Lutheran Church	820 Lilley Ave.	43205	0.02
Church garden	Lutheran Ascension Church Community Garden	Lutheran Ascension Chruch, Morse RD	43229	0.03
Church garden	East Baptist Church/ Peace & Plenty	4295 E. Broad St	43213	0.05
Church Garden		NE Corner of S 22nd and Carpenter		0.035
Church garden	Seeds of Hope community garden	2070 Ridgecliff rd		0.05
Church garden		New Hope Church 4739 W. Powell Rd	43065	0.06
Church garden	Northwold-Production Garden	2511 Northwold Drive	43231	0.3
Church garden	Family Life Garden	2875 E. Livingston Avenue	43209	0.07
Church garden	From the Ground Up	1000 Atcheson Avenue	43203	0.076
Church garden	Growing Tomorrow	2833 Valley View Drive	43204	0.095
Church garden	Epworth Church's Veggie Garden or Christian Assembly Community Garden	5100 Karl Road	43229	0.11
Church garden	Messiah Lutheran Chruch	1200 Waggoner Rd	43068f	0.12
Church garden	Grace Place Comm Garden	NE.of East 6th ave & Gould beside 3050 East 6th ave	43219	0.14

Church garden	Good Seeds Community Garden	Corner of Sharon Woods & Beechcroft Rd	43229	0.34
Church garden	Three Sisters Garden	11239 Fancher Rd	43082	0.34
Church garden	The Church of the Redeemer Moravian Church	3883 Summitview Road	43016	3
Church Garden		2303 N. Cassady Avenue		
Church garden	KIPP Journey and new walk garden	1406 Myrtle Ave	43211	0.057
				7.003
Communitiy	Arc West Therapy Garden	Arc Industries West, 250 W. Dodridge Rd.		0.008
Community	Urban Alchemy Garden	997 Carpenter St		0.1
Community		1779 East Maynard Avenue	43219	0.023
Community	Heritage North Community Garden	1700 Dublin Granville Road	43229	0.148
community	NNEMAP Pantry Garden	1064 N. High St., Columbus, Oh 43201	43201	0.002
Community	Growing Wellness Garden at CarePoint East	543 Taylor Ave, behind CarePoint East	43203	0.003
community	Dodd's Garden	480 Medical Center		0.004
Community	OutBack	14 W. Lakeview, behind the CRC		0.005
community	Alvis house Garden	624 South Ohio Ave	43205	0.006
Community	Corner Stone			0.01
Community	Garden of Eatin'	corner of Calumet & Oakland Park, behind St. James Episcopal Church		0.01
Community	Three Rivers Civic Association	1 at Elk Run Park, 2 at Hendron Rd. & Williams, 2 at three Rivers Dr. &	43125	0.01

		Williams Rd		
		Williams Na		
Community	Three Rivers Civic Association	Three Rivers Dr and		0.01
Community	Beauty Gardens	Williams, Hendron		0.01
	,	and Williams rd		
		1001 5 1 1 1 1 1 5 1	10010	0.00
Community	Sprouting Goodwill Garden	1331 Edgehill Rd	43212	0.03
Community		20 Village hall Road		0.03
	garden			
Community	Garden of Love	Cherry St & 22nd	43205	0.03
		Street		
o o mo mo u mitu u	Whitehall Community Garden	Whitehall Senior		0.038
community	Writterial Community Garden	Center 4924 Etna		0.036
		Road		
Community	MidGarden	619 Midgard (where		0.05
		it intersects the railroad tracks)		
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Community		between Innis &	43207	0.06
	South Side Settlement House (SSSH) Garden	Woodrow Ave. on Stanford		
Community	no name yet'	1200 Waggoner Rd	43068	0.062
Community	no namo you	1200 Waggonor Na	10000	0.002
community	Indianola - Euclid Garden	Euclid and Indianola	1000=	0.09
community	Old Freedom	913 E. Mound St.	43205	1.2
	1100000 11000	070 N 00 100	10000	0.40
Community Community	NOBO Community Garden Champion Community Garden	279 N. 22nd St 490 S. Champion	43203 43205	0.12 0.13
Community	Champion Community Garden	Ave	70200	0.13
Community	Garden of Communion	1101 Bryden Rd.		0.125

	D::			0.40
community	Bible Way Church/ SKIP Communtiy Garden	Sullivant and Highland Ave		0.16
Community	Florencia Gardens	444, 446 N. Garfield Ave	43263	0.17
Community	Florencia Gardens	444-446 N. Garfield Ave., 456-458 N. Garfield Ave.		0.18
community	Garden of Justice	308 Carpenter St.		0.185
community	Civic Community Gardens	Civic Park Community Garden		0.2
community	Livingston Community Gardens	Livingston Ave, Reynoldsburg, behind Truro Twp. FD		0.2
Community	Communtiy Garden	591 Stone Ave		0.2
Community	Sunflower Alley	NW corner of Bryden & Ohio Ave	43205	0.2
Community	Wilson	Wilson, 1/2 block north of Main St. on the west side		0.22
Community	Shepard Community Garden	Corner of Margaret Ave and Walcutt Ave		0.25
Community	Gardens At Cnetral College	West on North Street at Sunbury road		0.5
Community	Franklinton Gardens	Franklinton (multiple sites)		1.25
community	New Freedom	913 E. Mound St. at Carpenter		0.13
Community	ARC North	6633 Doubletree	43229	0.009
community	Sensory Garden	Northwest library, 2280 Hard rd	43235	

Community	YMCA North Branch	1640 Sandalwood Place	43229	
Community	Milo Garden	847 E. 3rd Ave	43201	0.023
Community	Garden Center	900 Harvey Ct		0.04
Community	Otterbein Community Garden	600 N Spring Rd.	43081	0.3
Community Garden	Whitehall Community Garden	4924 Etna Rd.	43213	0.001
	Summit on 16th Friends and Family Garden	82 D 16th Ave	43201	0.003
	Love and Learn Gardens	Union County Agriculture Building	43017	0.0036
	Enter City Garden "The Learning Place"	420 South Wheatland Avenue	43204	0.005
Community Garden	The Lytham	Lytham Rd		0.0058
Community Garden	Holton Gardens	Holton Recreation Center located at 303 North Eureka Avenue	43204	0.006
Community Garden	Hope Grows	130 Woodland Ave	43203	0.0066
Community Garden	Hope Grows	914 E 13th ave	43211	0.0068
Community Garden	German Village Comm Garden	Livingston united methodist church	43215	0.009
Community Garden		1399 augmount Ave	43207	0.009
	Jefferson Jewel Garden:Rooted in Pride	51 Jeffferson Ave	43215	0.012
Community Garden	Miss Lilley	1736 Bryderl Rd (rear)	43205	0.014

0:			40000	0.05
Community Garden			43209	0.35
Community I Garden	Livingston Gardens	3341 E Livingston Ave	43227	0.015
Community (Garden (Outdoor Learning Center Farm Garden	2879 Johnstown Road	43011	0.017
Community I Garden	Homestead @ the Preserve	Morse and Hamilton RD	43230	0.018
Community Garden	Ganthers Place Park for all People	562 Reinhard Avenue	43206	0.08
Garden	Huckleberry House	72 East 6th	43201	0.024
Garden	Fruit of the Vine	171 E. 5th Ave.	43201	0.03
Garden	Southpoint Community Garden	4135/4111 Southpoint Blvd	43207	0.034
	The Family Garden (a.k.a. Minnie's Pepper Patch)	369-371 Wilson Avenue, E. Side	43205	0.035
Community I Garden	Helping Hands Community Garden	2500 Medary Avenue	43202	0.04
Community I Garden	Minerva Park Community Garden	Hawthorne School off RT 161	43231	0.04
Garden	Polaris Employee Garden	McCoy Center at Polaris, 1111Polaris Parkway	43035	0.043
Community (Garden (Washington Beach Comm Garden	2500 Medary Avenue/ Helping Hands center		0.05
Community (Garden	Garden For All People	Southeast corner of East Kossuth Street and Ann Street	43206	0.056
Community I Garden	Nola Tech Garden	420 East 19th Avenue, In field north of school	43201	0.059
Community I Garden	Mary Simons Community Garden	Stewart Avenue and Heyl Avenue	43206	0.06

Community	Garden of Champion	Corner of South	43205	0.06
Garden		Champion Avenue and East Mound Street		222
Community Garden	Epworth Veggie Garden	5100 Karl Road	43229	0.064
Community Garden	Threshold Community Garden	4099 Karl Rd	43224	0.064
Community Garden	Marysville community Garden	Avondale Ave		0.069
Community Garden	East Fifth Avenue Apartments	3005 East 5th Avenue	43219	0.072
Community Garden		67 East Innis Avenue	43207	0.073
Community Garden		445-51 Stoddart Ave	43205	0.14
Community Garden	Horn of Africa Garden	2154 Eddystone Ave	43224	0.087
Community Garden	Each One Teach One	3500 First Ave,	43123	0.09
Community Garden	Kingdom Bussiness Southfields	1399 augmont Rd, 637 Stambaugh	43207	0.09
	Kongdom Bussiness Southfields	503 Glendower	43207	0.13
Community Garden		453 North 20th Street, behind church	43203	0.098
Community Garden	Highland West Community Gardens	29-31 N Wheatland Ave	43204	0.1
	Kongdom Bussiness Southfields	637 Stambaugh	43207	0.1
Community Garden		3500 First Ave.	43123	0.1
Community Garden		1379-1381 N 4th St	43201	0.106
Community Garden		Merchants Drive	43068	0.11
	NECKO Neighborhood	Perry St Alley/ behing Creative Living	43235	0.112

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	Weinland park Community Garden	303 E. 6th ave	43201	0.125
	Olde Towne Community Garden	Corner of Oak & Garfield (East of Parsons)	43205	0.13
Community Garden	Jezreel Garden	123 W park Ave	43222	0.15
	East Columbus Community Garden	854 Alton Avenue	43219	0.169
Community Garden	Juvenile Offenders Garden	490 South Champion Avenue (Near East Fulton)	43205	0.17
Community Garden	Jazzy Green	King Arts Complex, 867 Mt. Vernon Ave.		0.18
Community Garden	none yet	Old Leonard & Parwood	43219	0.19
Community Garden	Vineyard Columbus	6000 Cooper Rd	43081	0.19
Community Garden	Harveys Place	909 w Rich st	43222	0.2
Community Garden	AASAC Garden	1675 Arlington Ave.	43211	0.5
	North of Broad Community Garden	279 N. 22nd Street		0.22
Community Garden	Lutheran Church garden	2300 Mill Run Drive	43026	0.229
Community Garden	Bexley Community Garden	Frendale Dr. South West Bexley	43209	0.24
•	American Addition Learning Garden	1362 Sigsbee Ave	43219	0.25
Community Garden		107 Jefferson st.	43215	0.25
community Garden	Hooper Farm-Tremont Green Ave	2835 W 11th Ave	43219	0.284
	East Meets West Community Garden	1810 E. 25th Avenue	43219	0.3
Community Garden		300 Stanaford Place (Behind South Side Settlement House, North of Innis Avenue)	43207	0.33

Community Garden	The Renaissance Garden	2364 W. Mound St.	43204	0.41
Community Garden	Bexley Community Garden	Livingston and Ferndale in Bexley	43209	0.46
	Pickerington Community Garden	none given		0.5
Community Garden	St Johns Garden	Avondale Ave	43222	0.5
	Highland Ave. Community Garden	67-71 S. Highland Ave.	43204	0.5
Community Garden	Worthington Community Gardens	345 E Wilson Bridge Rd	43085	0.5
Community Garden		Corner of Gilbert Street and East Fulton Street	43205	0.61
Community Garden	Hills Community Garden	5567 Sinclair Road		0.64
Community Garden		4065 Kenny Rd	43220	0.65
	Franklin Park Community Garden	1777 East Broad Street (South of Main Building)	43205	0.67
	South 6th Street Community Garden	South 6th Street	43215	1.14
Community Garden	Buckeye Village Garden	Ackerman Road (Between 315 & Olentangy)	43085	1.35
	Mlound Street Community Garden	Corner of Mound st and 4th st (downtown behind Jury Room	43223	1.5
Garden		1581 West Goodale Boulevard (Corner of Grandview Avenue & Goodale Boulevard)	43212	1.56
Community Garden	Three Acres for Three Sisters			3
	Mid-Ohio Foodbank Comm Garden	Mid Ohio foodbank	43223	7
	The Edible Landscape Garden (Old First Church- Phase 2)	1101 Bryden Road	43205	1
Community Garden	Ama Vera's Garden	2400 Block fo Cleveland Ave / 1 block N. Myrtle between Arlington & Myrtle	43212	2.5

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Community Garden	Shepherds Corner Ecology Center	987 North Waggoner Road	43004	4
Community	Berwyn East / Barnett Recreation Center	1184 Barnett Rd.	43227	
Community Garden		1134 Mt. Vernon Ave.	43203	0.09
	Community Green House Project	1150 E. Main Street	43205	
Community Garden	City Hall Community Garden	120 W Gay St	43215	
Community Garden	The Forum at Knights Bridge	4590 Knightsbridge Boulevard (The Forum at Knightsbridge)		
Community Garden	Driving PWC Community Garden	712 Bulen Avenue	43205	
Community Garden	The Giving Garden	2593 N. High Street	43202	
Garden	Frank Fetch Park	200th Block of East Beck Street (Between 5th Street and 6th Street)	43206	
Community Garden	Indian Mound Green Space Beautification and Learning Project	3901 Parsons Ave.	43207	
Community Garden		TBD		
Community Garden	Merry Garten	corner of Stewart & Heyl	43206	
Community Garden		1235 Northwest Blvd.	43212	
Community Garden	Shannon Road Farm	Shannon Road		
Community Garden	Israel Initiative Incorporated	Multiple in Columbus and abroad in Rwanda & Israel		
Community Garden	Hilltop Farmers of Tomorrow	66 Highland Ave	43085	
	Nationwide Children Hosp Comm Garden	Nationwide Children Hosp		
Garden		New Albany		
Community Garden		On School grounds		
Community Garden	Village Green	1824 N.High st	43201	

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Community	Growing Hearts and Hands	1536 Oak St	43205	0.14
Garden		1000 Oak Ot	43203	0.14
Community Garden		204 S. Hague		0.18
	Franklin County Juvenile court Garden	490 S. Champion Ave	43205	0.11
Community Garden	AnaHata Food Project	7657 Feder Rd/ Just this farm	43119	0.137
	Living Vine Community Garden	4142 Westerville Rd	43224	0.15
Community Garden		530 McNaughton Road	43213	0.64
Community garden		2154 Edddystone	43224	0.5
	Fairfield County Community Gardens	22 acres in Lancaster and small church & family plots	43130	22
Community Garden	The Herb Patch	Linwood Avenue (1/2 block north of East Main Street)	43205	
Community Garden	The Oakwood Patch	Oakwood Avenue (1/2 block north of East Livingston Avenue)	43205	
Community Garden	Vegetables Gardens in the Neighborhood of Weinland park			
Community Garden		1114 Mt. Vernon Avenue		0.1
Community Garden		1548 Oak Street		0.13
Community Garden		1590 Tiffin Street		0.08
Community Garden		2455-2457 Cleveland Avenue		0.28
Community Garden		Toni Street		0.26

Community	1012 Sullivant	0.05
Garden	Avenue	0.00
Community	1455 N. 4th Street	0.08
Garden	1433 N. 4til Street	0.08
Community	156 N. 21st Street	0.09
Garden	100 111 2101 011001	0.00
Community	482-484 Taylor	0.09
Garden	Avenue	
Community	502-504 Taylor	0.11
Garden	Avenue	
Community	490 Taylor Avenue	0.14
Garden	i so rajis. / ii siias	0
Community	494-500 Taylor	0.14
Garden	Avenue	
Community	478 Taylor Avenue	0.1
Garden		
Community	1399 Gault Street	0.2
Garden		
Community	1111-1113 E. 16th	0.09
Garden	Avenue	
Community	1124 E. Rich Street	0.12
Garden		
Community	1696-1698 E. Main	0.09
Garden	Street	
Community	156 Latta Avenue	0.1
Garden	ACCA Kalan Diaga	0.4
Community Garden	1604 Kohr Place	0.1
Community	573 Whittier Street	0.09
Garden	373 William Glicot	0.00
Community	640 Gilbert Street	0.08
Garden Community	456-458 Garfield	0.11
Garden	Avenue	0.11
Gardon	, worke	
Community	1821-1823	0.12
Garden	Cleveland Avenue	
	1007.01	
Community	1827 Cleveland	0.11
Garden	Avenue	
Community	2880 Bretton Woods	0.16
Garden	Drive	

Community Garden		1680-1684 E. Main Street		0.1
Community Garden		802 St. Clair Avenue		0.13
Community Garden		820 Kelton Avenue		0.1
Community Garden		150-152 Clinton Street		0.07
Community Garden		620 E. 3rd Avenue		0.2
Community Garden		Johnson Street		0.07
Community Garden		241 E. Morrill Avenue		0.09
Community Garden		267 Monroe Avenue		0.05
Community		265 N. Monroe Avenue		0.05
Community		272-276 Talmadge Street		0.05
Community Garden		456 Johnson Street		0.11
Community Garden		257-259 N. Monroe Avenue		0.16
Community		1589-1591 E. Rich Street		0.14
Community Garden		488 Reynolds Avenue		0.08
Community Garden		285 N. Sylvan Avenue		0.13
Community Garden		1380-1382 N. 5th Street		0.1
Community Garden		2923 Keystone Drive		0.16
Community Garden		462 Johnson Street		0.05
Community Garden		Scott Street		0.2
Community Garden		1034 Scott Street		0.2
Community Garden	Crestview Community Garden	South East Corner of Weber and Calumet	43202	0.38
Community Garden ?	Karen's Kare	1832 Fariwood Ave		0.02
Community Gardens		1185 E Broad St	43205	0.005

Community Gardens	Courtyard Gardens	3724 A Olentangy River Rd	43214	0.02
Community Gardens	South Linwood Family Garden	372 Linwood Ave	43205	0.15
Community Gardens		924 E Main st	43205	0.07
Community Gardens		148 Linwood Ave	43205	0.11
	Avondale Gardens	290-294 Avondale Ave	43223	0.2
Communtiy Garden	My Community Garden Two	2224/2226 Cleveland Ave	43211	0.96
				72.9378
Education	The Buckey Ranch School Garden	The Buckeye Ranch		0.005
Education	The Ohio Governor's Residence and Heritage Garden		43209	0.036
Education		6141 Clark St Rd	43230	1.5
Education	Outback Garden	900 Hague Ave	43204	
Education	Small Childs Gardnen	Corner front of building		0.004
education	Grace Abound	E Lakeview		0.073
Education	Lincoln Park Communtiy Garden	behind school 579 East Markison Ave	43207	0.15
Education		333 W. Broad Street		
Education and Demonstration		3920 Wintercress Ct	43207	0.75
Education/Sch ool Garden	Barrington Elementary		43221	0.01
Education/Sch ool Garden		Hilliard Community Center		0.015
Education/Sch ool Garden	WBA/ IRES Grow 2 Serve	62 West Bridge	43017	0.017
Education/Sch ool Garden	Franklin County Early Childhood Learning Center (MRDD)	4141 Rudy Road	43214	0.04
Education/Sch ool Garden	•	4300 Cherry Bottom Rd.	43081	0.09
Education/Sch ool Garden	Godman Guild	6th Avenue & 6th Street	43201	0.3
Private	Kitchen Garden at Dragonfly	247 King Avenue	43201	0.005
School/Educat ion Garden	MDS Salsa Garden & Butterfly/ Bird Santuary	72 Woodlawn Ave	43103	0.002
School/Educat ion Garden	Childrens Garden	255 Rebb Ave		0.004
				3.001
Urban Farm		285 Canyon Dr.		0.1
Urban Farm		2624 Woodland Ave.		5
Urban Farm		Woodsede and Columbus-Wooster Rd.		0.5
Urban Farm		Medina ave.		
Urban Farm		3555 Watkins Rd.		7
Urban Farm		4670 N High st., Farm is in North		1.72
	ı	1		

		Linden	
Urban Farm		Not sure	
Urban Farm		East of Clintonville	2
Urban Farm	Clarfield Farm	3220 Groveport Rd.	6.5
Urban Research Farm	Waterman Farm	Kenny and Lane	261
	4th Street Farms	weinland park on 4th TBD	

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Appendix B

CLEVELAND'S ZONING FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE & GREEN SPACE

Open Space & Recreation Zoning District (Ch. 342 adopted in 2005)

②② gives the City the ability to reserve land for parks, recreation facilities and open space ②② permits parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, recreation centers, marinas, cemeteries, green

22 establishes setback regulations for recreation facilities from Residential District line

Urban Garden Zoning District (Ch. 336 adopted in 2007)

- gives the City the ability to reserve land for garden use through zoning
- permits urban gardens and prohibits all other use of a property
- requires public notice and a public hearing to change the zoning to permit building on an urban garden site
- permits "market gardens," including the sale of produce from farmers' markets

"Chicken and Bee" Zoning (Ch. 205.04 & 347.02 adopted in 2009)

- allows most residents to keep up to 6 chickens, ducks or rabbits (1 per 800 sq ft) and 2 beehives in a backyard or on small vacant lots
- requires greater setbacks and larger land areas for keeping of larger animals (pigs, goats, sheep)
- allows coops and cages in Residential back yards to be set located within 5 feet of side lot lines and 16 feet of rear yard lines
- requires licensing by the City's Public Health Department
- applicable citywide

Agriculture in Residential Districts (Ch. 337.02, 337.23, 337.25 adopted in 2010)

22 permits agriculture as a principal use on all vacant residentially zoned lots

22 permits sale of produce from farm stands in Residential Districts as conditional use with BZA approval, in consideration of established factors

22 permits 4-foot high vinyl-coated chain link fences in front yards of urban agriculture uses, whereas chain link fences are otherwise prohibited in front yards in Residential Districts

Urban Agriculture Overlay District (Ch 336A pending for adoption in 2010)

22 allows the City to designate particular areas for larger-scale farming activities

22 permits greater intensity of animal raising and permits larger animals (horses, cows, alpaca, etc.)

22 limits this larger-scale farming to areas specifically designated through ordinances adopted by City Council through a rezoning process

Appendix C

Interview Responses:

Megan Ogle, Franklinton Gardens

1. How much land devoted to Urban Ag. are you currently involved with?

Approximately 1.5 acres total, split into previously vacant lots scattered throughout the community.

2. Do you notice any trends recently in the urban agriculture field of Columbus?

Yes, it seems that there are 2 versions of urban farming – the first is typically a charitable focus, with community garden plots or faith organizations growing produce for soup kitchens or other food donation avenues. The other is young individuals interested in healthy food-based entrepreneurship, starting local food businesses starting on a very small scale. Our organization encompasses both of these trends in its mission.

3. Based on your experience what are the top barriers or challenges your farm/garden has experienced in its infancy and current state? (Focus on 3-5 barriers)

Our largest barriers are the residential zoning and city code enforcement rules not being designed for agriculture; volunteer labor coming in with too variable skillset or consistency; finding financial support as we work to establish our official 501c3 non-profit tax status; and realizing how difficult it is to successfully sell food at a price that covers the cost of growing it.

4. What factors need to be improved upon in order to encourage more urban agriculture?

While Columbus Code Enforcement/zoning laws are more favorable in Columbus to urban agriculture than some cities, they are still not nearly as favorable to agriculture initiatives as the lack of ruling in rural agricultural areas. Some cities like Cleveland have created a re-zoning opportunity specifically to urban agriculture which includes many more exemptions than we have. That would be one option.

Otherwise, more support from consumers is likely what would make urban agriculture more successful. Currently the price of farmland is so high that it already encourages small-scale, urban endeavors.

5. Are there any major policy or zoning issues you have encountered?

Yes. We have a lot of trouble with the codes regarding weed management and bulk storage. Also, we previously worked with livestock (chickens) but the city code strictly forbids the sale of any animal product produced in the city. You can eat your own eggs but you can't sell them, so as a result, we don't have as diversified farm.

6. Do you have any experience with any other cities urban agriculture efforts? If so, which ones?

Yes, I have experience in Cleveland and a little bit in Cincinnati. I have contacts in Cleveland, Youngstown, Toledo, Dayton, Cincinnati, and Athens of folks involved in urban gardening or farming initiatives.

7. Have you heard of food forests/parks, do you think people of Columbus would take advantage of them?

Yes, I have earned 3 permaculture design certificates and have designed many food forest layouts. Most of the people involved with the Franklinton Gardens are at least somewhat informed in perennial polyculture designs. I do not have great faith in the general public to take advantage of much of anything, but I think that there are enough "permies" in Columbus that if these food forests were publically mapped, they would take advantage of that food.

8. Would a centralized online database with up-to-date information on other local gardens/farms be of use to you?

We're pretty short staffed and tight-budgeted. We are connected with some other gardens on facebook and notice their updates when we aren't too bogged down with our own priorities. If this database was about sharing excess materials and volunteer labor, perhaps that would be useful.

Jorgenson Farm Email Response to Interview Questions

3. Based on your experience what are the top barriers or challenges your farm/garden has experienced in its infancy and current state? (Focus on 3-5 barriers)

In the beginning of the farm, we had difficulty finding what was actually worth doing on the farm. What herbs/vegetables to grow, what livestock should we raise? How to market the product? It took some experience for those questions to disappear.

5. Are there any major policy or zoning issues you have encountered?

We are in an agricultural zone, so no zoning issues.

7. Have you heard of food forests/parks, do you think people of Columbus would take advantage of them?

I certainly support those particular sort of initiatives. It allows people easy access to food that is alive, which has the potential to be a tremendous experience. Maybe it will inspire some to start growing at least a small portion of their daily diet. That would be incredible.

8. Would a centralized online database with up-to-date information on other local gardens/farms be of use to you?

It's funny you mention that actually. I think a database with local farmers, but also with local chefs and restaurants, would be very beneficial to both groups. It's really tough to have a consistent relationship because the farmer never knows how a particular crop might do in a certain season, and the chef doesn't necessarily know what sort of meals are going to sell best in a given night, weekend, month etc. However, I think having an online, largely decentralized organization would be a improved way to know what the chefs can cook and what the growers can grow.