

#### Planning Tools for Healthy Eating & Active Living:

Highlight on Promoting Health through Community Gardens

Annual RMLUI Land Use Conference
Thursday March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012
University of Denver

# Agenda

- \* Introductions
- Context Setting
- \* Tools for Planning Healthy Eating and Active Living Environments
- Promoting Health through **Community Gardens**
- **₹** Q&A





#### Introductions

- \* Lisa Walvoord
- Wendy Peters Moschetti
- \* Louise Chawla
- **₩** Jill Litt
- \* Michael Buchenau
- **₩** Who is in the room...?



#### LiveWell Colorado

LiveWell Colorado is a non-profit organization committed to reducing and preventing obesity among all Coloradans by promoting healthy eating and active living in the places we live, work, learn and play.







## **HEAL** and the Built Environment



#### **HEAL & BE Framework**

- Healthy Food Access
  - Food production
  - Food retail
- Physical Activity
  - Parks and recreation centers
- Mobility
  - Public transportation
  - Walking and biking



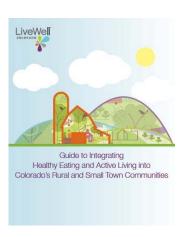
#### **HEAL Guides**

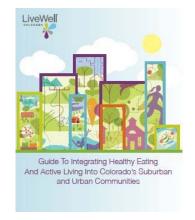
#### Methodology

- Key informant interviews
- Scan of existing surveys and assessments
- Literature review of reports and best practices
- Review and refinement of emerging findings and recommendations

#### Structure

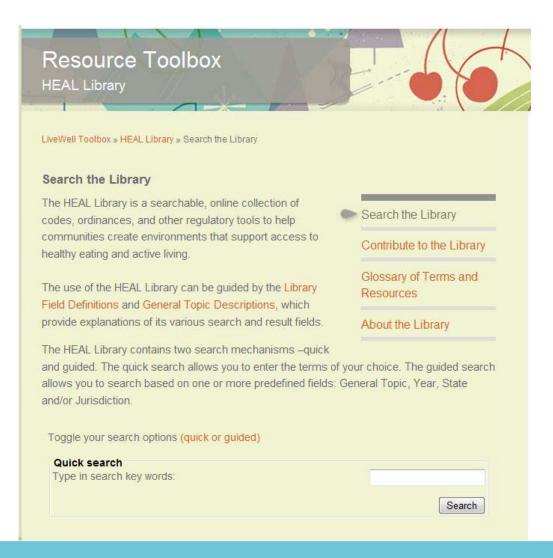
- Local Action Strategies
- State-level Recommendations
- Overarching Strategies







## www.livewellcolorado.org/HEALlibrary



# **HEAL Library**



# Methodology

- Gathering examples
  - Colorado scan
  - Mountain west scan
  - Best national examples
- Selecting examples
  - Relevant to Colorado
  - Usable
  - Accessible
  - Reliable





# **Topic Areas**

- **\*** Bicycling
- **\*** Walking
- **\*** Trails and Parks
- Complete Streets
- **\*** School Environments
- Community Food Production
- \* Food Processing and Distribution
- \* Healthy Food Retailing





# Focus on Community Food Production

- Community-level Strategies from Rural and Urban/Suburban Guides:
  - Identify, preserve, and promote land for human food production
  - Make every kitchen a community kitchen
  - Promote healthy food retail of all shapes and sizes
  - Review regulatory impediments to urban agriculture
  - Use zoning to mitigate unhealthy food retail
  - Strengthen support for backyard gardens
- ★ Model Policies and Codes that Support Strategies:
  - County Garden Plan
  - Zoning for Urban Agriculture
  - Cropland Policy
  - Adopt-a-Lot



#### What You Can Do

- **Visit** <u>www.livewellcolorado.org/HEALlibrary</u>
- Contribute to the library
- Check out the HEAL Guides and consider how you can apply the local community strategies
   and support to the state recommendations
- Connect with your LiveWell community, if relevant

# **Questions & Answers**







#### gardens growing healthy communities a research partnership of: Note: The Colorado School of Public Health & Denver Urban Gardens an ecological place a cultural place a social place to grow food, be active to work together to to develop and express place-based and enjoy nature improve the quality of aesthetic, spiritual and environmental in an urban setting individual and community lives experiences and values an individual place where participants are empowered to cultivate relationships: engaging in meaningful activities together, learning from each other, and giving back to others a healthy place An example of an everyday neighborhood landscape, community gardens are affordable and accessible to everyone, regardless of age, income, education or background. Participation requires active engagement both with nature in the growing of fresh food and with family, friends and neighbors through social interaction. Thus, community gardens embody natural, highly valued places that strengthen neighborhoods and promote healing, health and wellness.

# Implications for land planners, health officials and policymakers:

- Weave community gardens throughout the fabric of communities.
- Encourage programming that connects community gardens to other entities in local food systems including food banks and shelters, farmers' markets, and local chef networks.
- Consider community gardens as a primary and permanent open space option as part of master planning efforts, on par with valued elements such as playgrounds, bike trails and community plazas;
- Include community gardens in land planning processes rather than as an afterthought in urban development projects;
- Establish zoning codes that protect community gardens, while liberally allowing them in appropriate zone codes and identifying them as a use-by-right;
- Consider gardens as a viable use across institutionalized properties where gardens become part of the permanent programming of a site, such as school grounds and affordable housing developments.

**Suggested Citation:** Litt, J.S., Soobader, M., Turbin, M.S., Hale, J., Buchenau, M., Marshall, J.A. Socio-environmental influences on fruit and vegetable consumption: Understanding the role of social involvement, neighborhood aesthetics and community garden participation. The American Journal of Public Health (2010) (*Revised and resubmitted*)







# Tangible Benefits of Community Gardens

- 100% of community gardeners stated that their main reasons for gardening were to be outside in nature and to get their hands dirty
- •community gardeners are more than twice as likely to meet national guidelines for fruit and vegetable intake
- 95% of community gardeners give away some of their of their produce to friends, family, and peolin need; 60% specifically donate to food assistance programs
- •88% of people who do not garden want to see gardens in their neighborhood
- almost 80% of community gardeners gardened as a child
- at 114 community gardens in Metro Denver, 264 tons of food are grown annually;
   26 tons of produce are donated







## Site Selection:

Location, Ownership, Agreements, Access, Environmental Status, and Ideal Site Characteristics

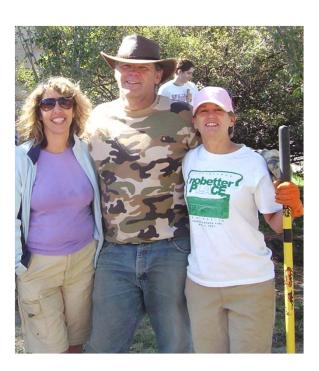
# **Key Considerations:**

Community Assets/Leadership/Commitment; Reciprocal/Sustainable Partnerships Denver Urban Gardens supports programs to expand the reach and develop long-term stewardship of gardens including: education & mentorship programs • community refrigeration units school gardens & youth farmers markets

- bee keeping greenhouses gardens for isolated populations
  - seeds & transplants for low-income residents









# www.dug.org

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