

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

*HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS*

**SUBJECT: SOUTH-WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA FOOD SYSTEM DESIGN AND
PLANNING PROJECT**

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council authorize staff to participate in the development of the South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project through the in-kind contribution of an indentified staff liaison and the sharing of City of Burnaby information relevant to the project.
2. THAT a copy of this report be sent to the Environment Committee for information.
3. THAT a copy of this report be sent to Dr. Kent Mullinix, Kwantlen Polytechnic University – Institute of Sustainable Horticulture, at 12666-72 Avenue, Surrey, BC V3W 2M6; *and* other interested parties who have corresponded with Council on this matter.

REPORT

The Executive Committee of Council, at its meeting held on 2013 June 20, received and adopted the attached report responding to a Council request to review a proposal regarding the development of a South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor P. Calendino
Chair

Councillor P. McDonell
Vice Chair

Councillor D. Johnston
Member

Copied to:	City Manager Deputy City Managers Director Planning & Building Director Engineering Director Finance Director Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services
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TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL

DATE: 2013 June 12

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING AND BUILDING

FILE: 76500 20
Reference: Urban Agriculture

SUBJECT: SOUTH-WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA FOOD SYSTEM DESIGN AND PLANNING PROJECT

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REPORT**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

At its 2013 January 14 meeting, Council received a delegation from Dr. Kent Mullinix, a co-principal investigator of the South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project led by Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture. In his presentation, Dr. Mullinix presented an overview of the project and requested the support of Burnaby in three ways:

- a commitment to engage in the design and planning of the project;
- a financial contribution to the project of \$4,000 a year for three years (total of \$12,000); and
- identification of a staff person who will act as a liaison to the project team.

Arising from discussion of the delegation's presentation, Council directed the matter to staff for review through the Executive Committee. This report responds to that request.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF SOUTH-WEST BRITISH COLUMBIA FOOD SYSTEM DESIGN AND PLANNING PROJECT

The project in question is an initiative undertaken by Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture to engage communities throughout south-west B.C. in the development of a

bio-regional food system design and implementation plan. This plan is intended to provide a “vision and roadmap of prioritized steps that can be taken by farmers, entrepreneurs, consumers, governments, and First Nations to create a Bio-Regional Food System that reflects aspirations for increased food security and self-reliance”¹. A ‘bio-region’ can be generally understood as a geographic area sharing common characteristics of flora and fauna, and often contained within a watershed(s).

For the convenience of Council, a full list of the stated key project objectives are *attached* as Appendix 1. Based on these objectives, the project is being proposed in three stages:

- collecting a baseline assessment of regional resources, attributes, limitations and potentials related to a food system plan;
- designing a food system plan as shaped by stakeholder participation; and
- developing, with stakeholders, particular tools and strategies for implementation.

The project’s geographic boundaries include the Powell River, Sunshine Coast, Squamish-Lillooet and Fraser Valley Regional Districts, as well as Metro Vancouver. The research is being led by Dr. Kent Mullinix and Dr. Arthur Fallick as co-principle investigators from Kwantlen Polytechnic University. The study also includes investigators from the University of British Columbia, the University of the Fraser Valley, Royal Roads University, Simon Fraser University, Ben-Gurion University, the Pacific Institute for Climate Studies and Farm Credit Canada.

The project team is currently in the process of garnering participation commitments from all levels of government, community and industry stakeholders related to the project, including local and regional governments within the defined geographic area. To date, to the knowledge of staff, partnerships and funding have been secured from The Real Estate Foundation of BC (\$300,000), VanCity Credit Union (\$50,000), City of North Vancouver (\$12,000), the District of Maple Ridge (\$12,000), the Township of Langley (\$12,000), the City of Langley (\$6,000), and the District of Squamish (\$6,000). In addition, in-kind support of a staff liaison and the sharing of relevant information has been committed from the District of North Vancouver, the City of Port Moody, the Village of Pemberton, the Small Scale Food Processor Association of B.C., and the First Nations Agricultural Association. Over its proposed three-year span, it is anticipated that the project will require approximately \$1.4 million in funding. Of this overall amount, approximately \$747,000 is being sought from local governments and regional districts. A further \$10,000 in funding is being requested from the Provincial Government and another \$50,000 in funding from the Federal Government – neither of which, to the knowledge of staff, have yet been secured. The balance is being sought from community and industry stakeholders related to the project.

This project is similar in nature to a project also being undertaken by the Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture in the Yukon Territory to develop a Yukon Food System Design and Implementation Plan. This study is being funded by the Canadian Agricultural Adaptation Program, the Yukon Agricultural Association and some Yukon local and First Nations governments.

¹ South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project Summary (pg. 1) March 2013. *Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture.*

3.0 BACKGROUND

To assist in defining the appropriate City roles in the study, this section outlines the City's mandate and areas of responsibility in relation to agriculture.

3.1 Jurisdictional Responsibility

The Provincial Ministry of Agriculture is primarily responsible on a day-to-day basis for agriculture and supportive economic development policies and programs in British Columbia. However, management and regulation of agriculture is a shared jurisdictional interest of both the federal and provincial governments, and the Provincial Ministry receives financial support from cost share programs through the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada.

In practice, the Provincial Ministry operates with the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) and the B.C. Farm Industry Review Board (B.C. FIRB). The ALC, established in 1973, is an independent Provincial crown agency that oversees the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) that is funded through the Ministry. The B.C. FIRB is an independent Provincial administrative tribunal with responsibilities relating to the supervision of commodity boards and commissions, and administration of the Farm Practices Projection (Right to Farm) Act.

The ALC operates within the Agricultural Land Commission Act (ALCA) and has three main purposes, one of which is to work with local governments, first nations governments, and other relevant government bodies to enable and accommodate farm use of agricultural land, and uses compatible with agriculture in their plans, bylaws and policies.

3.2 Legislative Framework

Under Section 46 of the ALCA, local governments must ensure their bylaws and plans are consistent with the Act, and the regulations and orders of the Agricultural Land Commission. As well, within the Local Government Act, Part 26, Division 2, Section 878(1) permits local governments to include statements related to farming in their Official Community Plans, but also, in Section 882(3)(c), requires that copies be referred to the ALC for comment if the included statements refer to land located in the Agricultural Land Reserve.

Elsewhere within the Local Government, Act Part 26, Division 8, Sections 915 – 919 pertain to agriculture. Specifically Section 917 gives local governments the ability to make bylaws in relation to farming areas, subject to approval of the Minister. In addition, Section 903(5) prohibits local governments from restricting the use of land for a farming business in a designated agricultural area unless Ministerial approval for the refusal is obtained.

Finally, Part 7, Division 4, Section 86(c)(x) of the Land Titles Act gives an approving officer the ability to refuse a sub-division if it is anticipated that the development would unreasonably interfere with adjacent farming practices.

Given the above, the role of local government in the agricultural sector is largely limited to the regulation of land-use practices and some related accessory uses (e.g. sale of farm produce from commercial outlets located on agricultural lands) as defined through Provincial legislation. Within this constrained legislative framework, Burnaby has not only complied with requirements, but has

also encouraged and protected agricultural land and production within the city. Details of this involvement are summarized below in *Section 4.0*.

4.0 OVERVIEW OF URBAN AGRICULTURE IN BURNABY

Based on the content of a recent report to the Environment Committee on the topic of Community Gardens, this section provides an overview of urban agriculture in Burnaby. Urban agriculture is agriculture that takes places within cities and towns; it may be undertaken on a commercial or non-commercial basis, and on a large or small scale. Urban agriculture also includes the related transport, processing, marketing and sale of agricultural products, as well as supporting/ancillary industries; for example, farmers' markets and food-related education initiatives help to encourage healthy eating and sustainable purchasing, and improve the access of citizens to locally produced food. Through such initiatives, urban agriculture is integrated with urban social, economic and ecological systems.

4.1 Guiding Policies

Burnaby has a long agricultural history that has significantly shaped the city's development. Burnaby's most productive agricultural lands are located in the Big Bend area. The City has ensured the protection of significant areas of these agricultural lands through community planning policies and zoning, and by advancing their designation as part of the Agricultural Land Reserve. The City supports both the protection of these agricultural lands, and the creation of other urban agriculture infrastructure in Burnaby, through several key policies and plans, including:

- Official Community Plan - OCP (1998)
- State of the Environment Report - SOER (1994)
- Economic Development Strategy - EDS (2007)
- Social Sustainability Strategy – SSS (2011)

The City is also currently in the process of developing an Environmental Sustainability Strategy (ESS), in which agriculture has been identified as one of the many topics supporting a sustainable city.

4.2 Agriculture in the Big Bend

Within the ALR, approximately 129 hectares (as of 2011) are in agricultural production². The City has made a significant contribution towards British Columbia's food security through the designation of these Agricultural Land Reserve areas within the Official Community Plan and the specific provisions of the Big Bend Community Plan. The long-term protection of these agricultural lands is an important objective in the City's overall planning framework which recognizes that:

- The soils of the Big Bend area are highly suitable for a variety of agricultural uses, demonstrated by the historic and current range of products that can be produced;
- There is significant opportunity for expansion and intensification of agricultural uses on remaining lands within the ALR; and
- The Big Bend agricultural producers are an important source for the agricultural supply and future production for the growing regional population.

² City of Burnaby GIS analysis, 2011.

The City has placed a high priority on the ongoing protection of the Agricultural Land Reserve within the Big Bend by ensuring that community planning initiatives are supportive of and compatible with the continued agricultural use of properties. These actions include: providing a stable environment for the agricultural sector; protecting agricultural lands from competing uses; and planning for the integration of agriculture with other uses.

The planning for the area has specifically ensured: continued protection and provision of farm access roads; provision of park trail/buffer areas between industrial and agricultural uses; zoning to support development of market garden stands/outlets for direct farmer to customer sales (both public and wholesale); restriction of residential construction to an established 200 foot wide district fronting Marine Drive, and public works improvements including protection and provision of drainage and irrigation infrastructure. Additionally, the City supported protection of the ALR through the initiation of a negotiated consolidation of farm parcels and the transfer of lands to support the development of Mayberry Farms, a large cranberry farm operation in the Big Bend.

Staff are also engaged in conducting a review of Burnaby's zoning bylaws to ensure ongoing consistency of applicable bylaws pertaining to lands within the Agricultural Land Reserve (Zoning Districts A1 and A3), as based on provincial guidelines. Consideration will also be given to the A2 agricultural/residential District, which apply to lands outside the ALR.

Most of the commercial agricultural operations in the Big Bend focus on growing food for human consumption, with some additional activities including the growing of ornamental plants for domestic and commercial landscaping purposes. Currently 234 hectares of land in the Big Bend exist as agricultural lands, both within the ALR, and as lands outside the ALR that are zoned for agriculture, such as the Riverside neighbourhood (see Sketch #1, *attached*).

As of 2011, 43 farms were in operation in Burnaby, all in the Big Bend. The average farm size was 12 hectares, with 70% of farms in Burnaby less than 4 hectares in size. The main crop in Burnaby was field vegetables, produced by 26 farms, followed by greenhouse products produced by 13 farms. In addition, cranberries, as referenced above, are one of Burnaby's best known crops, including Mayberry Farms that has 69 hectares of fields in production, representing approximately 67% of the field crop production in Burnaby.

4.3 Community Gardens

Community gardens are shared lands where local residents grow food or ornamental plants for personal or household use or for donation. Currently there are four recognized and approved long term community gardens, and one recognized and approved temporary community garden in Burnaby (see Table 1 *attached*). "Long term" in this case refers to community gardens that have been developed with the expectation of operating on a permanent or long term basis, as distinguished from temporary community gardens, which are explicitly an interim land use.

4.4 Teaching Gardens

In addition, there are three fully operating 'teaching gardens' established in Burnaby by schools in the P3 and P6 zones for the purposes of research and learning:

- Simon Fraser University Research and Learning Garden, established 2012;
- BCIT Community Garden, established 2010; and
- Forest Grove Elementary School – Edible School Garden Program, established 2011.

These speciality gardens established on lands in the P3 and P6 zoning districts are an integral part of the educational institutions and the community of students that they serve. This type of use is encouraged and supported by City through its policy framework.

4.5 Strata and Housing Cooperative Gardens

A number of gardens in the City have been established on the privately-owned common spaces associated with multi-family residential complexes and mixed use developments, including within courtyards and on rooftops. These gardens are normally established primarily or exclusively for the use of residents of the development and are often administered by the strata corporation board or the housing cooperative governing body; in some cases access to the gardens may be extended to other members of the surrounding community.

Several strata and housing cooperating gardens in Burnaby have been established independently by residents. As they generally consist of minor site landscaping uses, these gardens are considered an accessory residential use and do not require specific regulatory approval by the City, provided they do not conflict with the approved plan of development, the Zoning Bylaw, or the City regulatory bylaws.

Some strata and housing cooperative gardens have been established through redevelopment. These garden amenities are encouraged and supported by the City, and are subject to community review, through the City's rezoning and public hearing process. Usually the location, design and management structure of these strata gardens are established as part of a comprehensive design plan which takes into account potential conflicts of use within the site and with adjoining sites. For the convenience of Council a sample list of existing 'strata and housing cooperative gardens' is provided in Table 2, *attached*.

4.6 Bee-keeping Bylaw

In 2009, Council approved modifications to the Zoning Bylaw to permit beekeeping (apiculture) in seven residentially zoned districts of Burnaby and within the three agriculturally zoned districts³. Burnaby residents who meet both municipal and provincial requirements are encouraged to explore this activity. All beekeeping activities are required to be registered with the Provincial Ministry of Agriculture.

4.7 Edible Landscaping

Property owners often incorporate food plants in landscaping, for example fruit trees. This type of landscaping is encouraged and supported by the City. There may be additional incentives and opportunities for the City to encourage food plants in common spaces of new developments.

³ Specifically, beekeeping is a permitted activity in residential zoning districts R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R10, and R11 as an accessory use for domestic purposes. Beekeeping is also permitted in Burnaby's three Agricultural Zoning Districts, A1 (Agricultural District), A2 (Small Holdings District) and A3 (Truck Gardening District) for domestic and commercial purposes.

However, the management and maintenance of such landscaping needs careful consideration by property owners and managers, to ensure that waste food products (e.g., unharvested fruit) are properly managed.

4.8 Backyard gardens and balcony planters

Many residents in Burnaby are avid gardeners and successfully cultivate a wide array of food plants both in backyard gardens and in balcony planters. Backyard sharing is an emerging trend in many areas, and allows residents to collaborate in order to actively cultivate residential yards and develop social connections in the community.

4.9 Farmers Markets

Every year from May to October on Saturday mornings, the Burnaby Farmers Market operates in the parking lot at City Hall. The market is run by a non-profit society, Artisan Markets, under a licence agreement with the City. As well, Sustainable SFU, which is a student-run campus group, operates a ‘pocket farmers market’ every Wednesday afternoon from May to October on the SFU campus.

As well, the City has encouraged the establishment of commercial outlets for food produce and ornamental plants in the Big Bend, which enhances the business viability of these farm properties. In 2010, Burnaby’s gross farm receipts averaged \$269,000 per farm, close to the regional average of \$279,000 per farm, and significantly greater than the provincial average of \$149,000 per farm⁴.

4.10 Food Security Programs

In addition to the societies and groups operating the above-noted gardens and markets, there are a number of other food security programs and groups currently active in Burnaby, including the Burnaby Food-First Inter-Agency Committee.

Burnaby Food First Inter-Agency Committee is a coalition of service agencies and community members working together to promote food security in Burnaby. This group defines food security as a goal where everyone in Burnaby has enough food to eat – food that is healthy, enjoyable, and safe for people and for the planet. Along with governmental agencies such as Fraser Health and the Ministry of Children and Family Development, the City has had a representative on the Committee since its inception in 1999. Among other activities, the Committee is currently focusing on providing a variety of free, educational workshops for Burnaby residents on container-based food gardening for those without access to land, and food preservation (e.g., canning, pickling, drying) techniques. In addition to the involvement of a staff member on the Committee, the City supports the work of Burnaby Food First through the in-kind provision of space for community workshops.

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF KWANTLEN POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY’S PROPOSAL

As noted above, Council received a delegation from Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture regarding the proposed South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project. The delegation requested the City’s support, both financial and in-kind, for the project.

⁴ The figures in this paragraph are from the 2011 Census for Agriculture Bulletin, as summarized in the Metro Vancouver Sustainable Region Initiative (2012).

In subsequent correspondence with staff, representatives from the project also elaborated that Burnaby's Big Bend area has been identified as one of the possible case-study locales for the research. Specifically, this potential case study could include:

- updating the 2003 Agricultural Land Use Inventory⁵, conducted by the then-Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries, to confirm how much of Burnaby's ALR land is actively farmed today and generally characterize Burnaby's current agriculture in terms of crop production;
- analyzing the results of the baseline field work and, depending upon the results, either developing and determining strategies for enhancing agriculture production and economic impact in Burnaby *or* outlining the current economic magnitude of Burnaby's agriculture sector and assessing other policy and programming levers available to further support the local agri-food sector; and
- contextualizing the above by describing the role that Burnaby's agri-food sector could play in the larger food system within the bio-region.

The project framework presented above, including the specifics of the potential Big Bend case-study, includes a number of research elements where the collected data could be of interest to the City, to further inform civic agricultural land-use policy and economic promotion. However, Burnaby, as with all local governments in B.C., has limited jurisdictional scope in influencing the agricultural sector, as primary responsibility sits with the provincial government, with some additional oversight and financial contribution provided by the federal government.

Accordingly, it is foreseeable that the majority of the recommendations stemming from this research will be outside of Burnaby's direct responsibilities and ability to implement or alter. This concern has been echoed by the Metro Vancouver Regional Planning and Agriculture Committee which considered the project through a staff report presented at its 2013 February 01 meeting. Additional concerns of the Regional Committee included the absence to-date of agricultural producers in the design of the project; questions about the perceived prescriptive and ambitious scope and intent of the project; the lack of project 'buy in' from the provincial and federal governments; and the possible extended timeframe past the proposed three years, given the amount of stakeholder engagement and consultation required.

5.1 Review of Project Objectives vs. Jurisdictional Responsibility

As discussed in *Section 3.0*, local governments have important but limited jurisdictional responsibility related to agriculture. As part of staff's assessment of the project, its stated objectives were analyzed in reference to which level of government is understood to hold primary responsibility for acting on possible outcomes and recommendations relating to that objective.

Of the stated project objectives, one aligns directly with the roles and responsibilities of local governments as related to agriculture. This objective is "*the connecting agriculture with key elements of the food system (processing, distribution, sales).*" In this instance the role of local government includes regulating supportive accessory uses (e.g., sale of produce from local farm stands located on the property) in order to better connect agriculture with opportunities for direct sales and distribution. Acknowledgement and encouragement of this role is articulated in a number of key City documents including the Official Community Plan – OCP (1998), the State of the Environment Report – SOER

⁵ For a copy of the inventory, please visit:
www.al.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/gis/lui_reports/Burnaby2003_LUIReport.pdf

(1994), the Economic Development Strategy – EDS (2007), and the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw⁶. Within Burnaby, this opportunity is already substantially addressed under permitted and accessory use provisions of the Zoning Bylaw, as evident in the prevailing markets and accessory sale venues established on agricultural lands in the Big Bend area.

Another stated project objective, “*identifying opportunities for small to medium sized businesses*” related to the interests of local government to promote economic development. Promoting economic development, as enabled by the Community Charter, is a voluntary (rather than mandated) service of local government⁷. Through the OCP, the EDS, and the City’s ongoing partnership with the Burnaby Board of Trade, as well as through its internal operations, Burnaby actively supports the development of all sizes of businesses in Burnaby in a wide range of sectors, including agriculture. For example, an initiative currently under way⁸, has staff working with local agriculture-based businesses to develop a ‘farm circle tour’ in the Big Bend, similar to those currently active in other Fraser Valley communities. A farm circle tour is a self-guided route for the public to locate and interact with a variety of local food and plant producers.

Of the remaining project objectives, local governments have no direct role in developing or managing the implementation of related outcomes. Given this context, it is the opinion of staff that, overall, while this is an important project that could lead to efficiencies in the agricultural sector, the project has an indirect relationship to the constrained jurisdictional ability of the City to respond to and implement the foreseeable recommendations stemming from this research. Rather the project has a more significant relationship to the responsibilities and roles of the Provincial and Federal levels of government.

It is acknowledged, however, that the data collected through the project, on elements such as the economic magnitude of Burnaby’s agricultural sector and how to best structure supporting accessory uses (etc.), could be of benefit in further informing City policy. Given this possible benefit, it is proposed that the in-kind contribution of an identified staff liaison, and the sharing of City of Burnaby information relevant to the project, be approved.

This proposed level of involvement will also provide an opportunity for the City to ensure that local data and experiences are considered in the project, to monitor results and emerging recommendations for avenues of local government involvement, and to review the final document for a full understanding of the ultimate findings and any impacts upon Burnaby.

6.0 CONCLUSION

This report responds to a request from Council to review the South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project led by Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture, including Burnaby’s possible financial and in-kind participation.

⁶ Specifically: *OCP*, Section Agriculture, 9.3 / *SOER*, Section ‘Urban Structure’, pg.17 / *EDS*, Section Agriculture, S10 / *Burnaby Zoning Bylaw*, Agriculture-Schedule VI.

⁷ Evaluating the Economic Development Role of B.C. Local Governments (2010), *Union of BC Municipalities*, pg. 11.

⁸ As defined by the “Riverside” Neighbourhood Identity Project working group process, and as approved by Council at its 2011 July 11 meeting.

To: Executive Committee of Council
From: Director Planning and Building
Re: South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project
2013 June 12 Page 10

At this time, staff are of the opinion that the data produced regarding certain elements of the project could be of benefit to further inform and support Burnaby's already strong track record of agricultural promotion and protection. Specifically, in areas over which the City has exercised its jurisdictional responsibility for the benefit of protecting agriculture lands and supporting viability through permitted uses, land related regulations, and area plans.

As such, this report recommends that the Committee request Council to authorize staff to participate in the South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project through the in-kind contribution of an identified staff liaison, and the sharing of City of Burnaby information relevant to the project. It is also recommended that a copy of this report be sent to the Environment Committee for information. Finally, it is recommended that a copy of this report be sent to Dr. Kent Mullinix, Kwantlen Polytechnic University - Institute for Sustainable Horticulture; and other interested parties who have corresponded with Council on this matter.


Lou Pelletier, Director
PLANNING AND BUILDING

RM:sla

Attachments

cc: City Manager
Deputy City Managers
Acting Director Engineering
Director Finance
Director Parks, Recreation and Culture
Acting City Clerk

Key objectives¹ of the South West BC Food System Design and Planning Project include:

Support agriculture and food provisioning by:

- Connecting agriculture with key elements of the food system (processing, distribution, sales);
- Providing regionally appropriate information for current and future farmers;
- Incorporating elements designed to attract and prepare new farmers;
- Delineating climate change adaptation strategies for agriculture; and
- Identifying opportunities and strategies for expanding the regional food sector.

Strengthen the regional economy by:

- Identifying ways to retain more of the “local food dollar” and position the agri-food sector to contribute directly to the regional economy;
- Identifying opportunities for small to medium sized businesses; and
- Identifying the potential to create rewarding, satisfying jobs that will appeal to a new generation.

Promote environmental stewardship and health by:

- Proposing strategies to mitigate environmental degradation and lessen overall ecological footprints associated with food and agriculture;
- Proposing strategies to contribute to regional greenhouse gas emissions reductions;
- Promoting energy efficiency within the food sector; and
- Identifying means to integrate ecologically sound agriculture with natural landscapes.

Foster food security and public health by:

- Proposing strategies to make healthy, fresh, culturally appropriate foods more available; and
- Identifying strategies which will reduce reliance on imported foods.

Strengthen communities and build social capital by:

- Building capacity within S.W. British Columbia communities to engage in agriculture and the food system; and
- Bringing together diverse communities by catalyzing action around mutual goals and shared food system values.

¹ South-West British Columbia Food System Design and Planning Project Summary (pg. 1) March 2013. *Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture.*

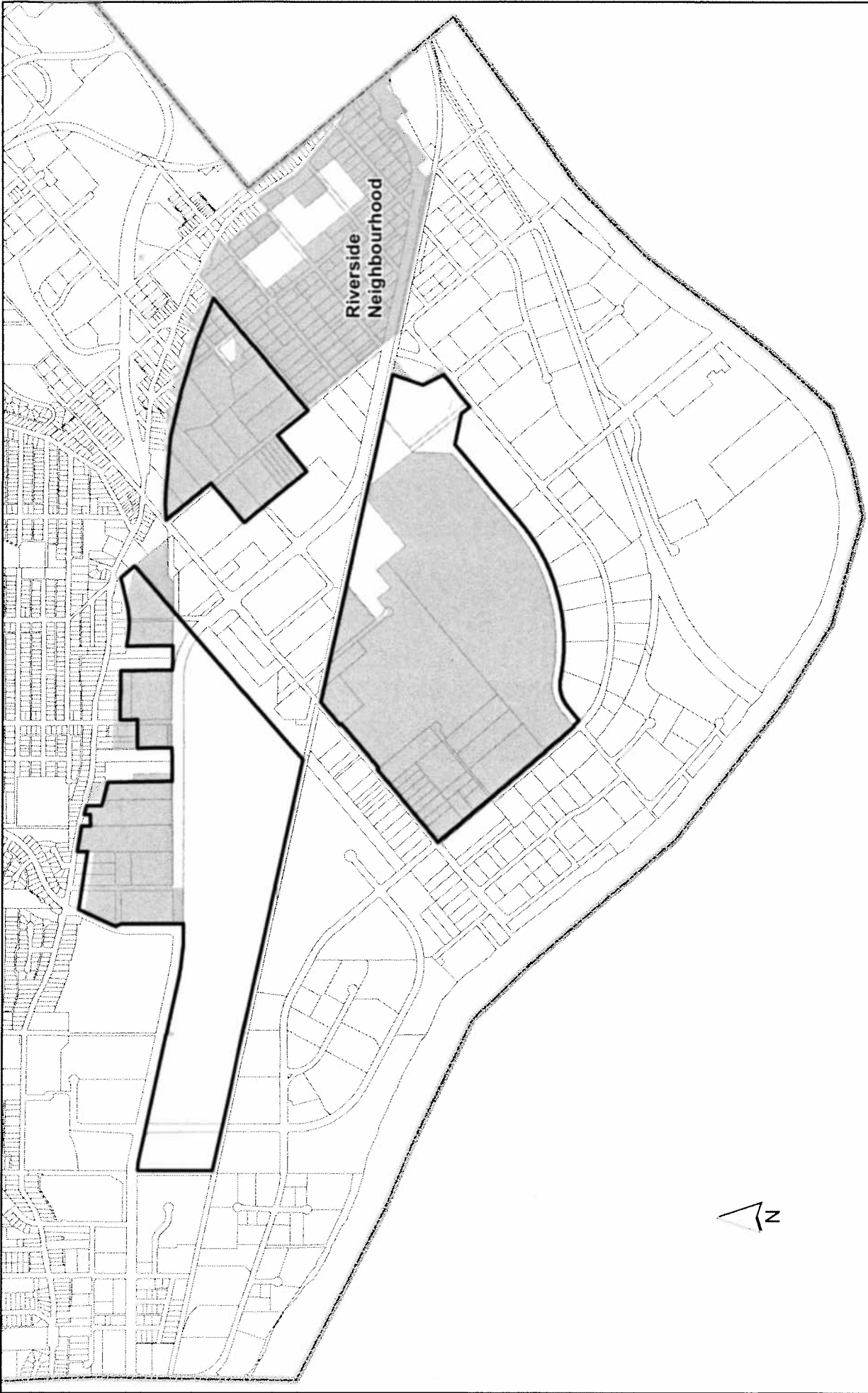
Table 1: Existing Community Gardens in Burnaby


<i>Long Term Community Garden & Operator</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Land Owner</i>	<i>Number of Plots</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zoning District</i>
Burnaby and Region Allotment Garden / BARAGA	1974	City of Burnaby	373	7450 Meadow Avenue	A1
Northeast Burnaby Organic Community Garden / N.E. Burnaby Community Association	1993	Burnaby School District	74	2740 Beaverbrook Crescent	P3
Stride Community School Garden / Stride Community School Association	2009	Burnaby School District	16	7014 Stride Avenue	P3
Naheeno Park Community Garden / Sustainable SFU	1975	City of Burnaby	100	8888 University Drive	P3

<i>Temporary Community Garden & Operator</i>	<i>Year Established</i>	<i>Land Owner</i>	<i>Number of Plots</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Zoning District</i>
Heights Community Garden / Heights Community Garden Association	1996	City of Burnaby	43	3885 & 3897 Pender Street	P3 (CD)

Table 2: Existing 'Strata and Housing Cooperative' Gardens in Burnaby

Multi-Family Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Haven, 4250 Marine Drive • Lakepark Village Co-op, 8580 Cumberland Place • The Firma (roof garden), 4562 Hastings Street • Affinity, 2232 Douglas Road • Jewel, 6188 Wilson Avenue • Cranberry Commons Co-Housing, 4272 Albert Street
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Vista Care Centre, 7210 Mary Avenue • Seton Villa Retirement Centre, 3577 McGill Street • George Derby Care Centre, 7550 Cumberland Street • Hall Towers, 7264 Kingsway
Single-Family Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burnaby Association for Community Living – group home, 7731 Wedgewood Street ('Edmonds Community Garden')
Industrial/Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burnaby Association for Community Living, 2702 Norland Avenue



	AGRICULTURE AREAS OF THE BIG BEND COMMUNITY PLAN	
DATE: SCALE: INITIAL:	June 13 2013 20,000 AY	<div><div><div></div><div>Agricultural Land Reserve Boundary</div></div><div><div></div><div>Agriculture Districts (A1, A2, A3)</div></div></div>