



BEAUMONT

Urban Agriculture Report



Executive Summary

This report examines the strategic implementation of urban agriculture in the Town of Beaumont. It includes an extensive background review and analysis of urban agriculture, primarily in Canada. In addition to background research, this report also includes an analysis of Beaumont's legislative framework, identifying urban agriculture's potential role in Beaumont's future development. This report also contains an engagement plan and summary of engagement results. Finally, this report includes policy and bylaw recommendations that will enable the Town of Beaumont to move forward.

Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around an urban area. This can include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals on public or private property. While typically for personal consumption, urban agriculture can also be undertaken for commercial purposes. Agriculture activities within urban settings differ from rural agriculture practices in scale and intensity. Urban agriculture's positive social, environmental, and economic impacts make it a valuable asset in communities. These positive impacts are making urban agriculture a rising trend in municipal policy in Canada.

Urban agriculture in Beaumont is consistent with the 2017 Municipal Development Plan (MDP) and Beaumont's Open Spaces and Trails Master Plan (2015). Additionally, due to its location, the Town of Beaumont is part of the Edmonton Metro Region Board (EMRB). The EMRB Growth Plan (2017) promotes urban agriculture as a growth directive, and Beaumont's (MDP) also recognizes the importance of urban agriculture as a way of embracing Beaumont's agriculture heritage. Following the directions set out in the EMRB Growth Plan, Beaumont's MDP, and the Open Spaces and Trails Master Plan, the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy is being developed to provide policy guidance and implementation mechanisms that meet the unique needs of Beaumont. Additionally, this policy draft identified a number of conflicts within the Animal Control Bylaw (Bylaw #851-15) and Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw 796-12), which may need to be amended to make urban agriculture possible in Beaumont.

Public engagement consisted of an online survey and an internal stakeholder workshop. The online survey was distributed by the Town of Beaumont through established streams. The survey was open for a two week period in which 295 responses were

gathered from residents. An internal workshop took place on March 7th, 2018. Multiple internal stakeholders from the Town of Beaumont were invited to participate in group activities aimed at gaining an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an agricultural policy in Beaumont. Both the internal and external engagement found that public amenities like community gardens and edible landscaping, along with school and community programming, may be very compatible and beneficial in Beaumont. Front-yard edible gardens, urban hens and urban beekeeping received more mixed responses.

Based on research and engagement, this report suggests Beaumont undertake additional public consultation on urban agriculture. Land Use Bylaw and Animal Control Bylaw Amendments will be necessary if the Town wishes to encourage and allow urban agriculture on public and private property. This report offers potential next steps for Beaumont to move forwards.

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Beaumont
ALBERTA

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Source: Adapted from original photo by Colton Nelson



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1 Introduction

This report examines the potential for the strategic implementation of urban agriculture in the Town of Beaumont. Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around an urban area. This can include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals on public or private property. While typically for personal consumption, urban agriculture may also be undertaken for commercial purposes. Agriculture activities within urban settings typically differ from rural agriculture practices in scale and intensity of the activities. Urban agriculture's positive social, environmental, and economic impacts make it a valuable asset in communities.

Due to recognition of urban agriculture as an important tool for increasing the quality of life in communities, it is increasingly being utilized in municipalities throughout North America. A number of Canadian municipalities and counties have implemented urban agriculture policies, including Airdrie, Burnaby, Edmonton, Kamloops, Grand Prairie, London, Montreal, Okotoks, Red Deer, and Strathcona County.

This report includes an extensive background review and analysis of urban agriculture, primarily in Canada. Background research also includes an analysis of Beaumont's existing policy context identifying urban agriculture's potential role in Beaumont's future development as well as identification of potentially restrictive

bylaws. Following the background review, this report includes an overview of our engagement plan, a summary of engagement results and finally, the report includes policy and bylaw recommendations. Additionally, this report contains conceptual imagery, exploring the potential for an urban agriculture network in Beaumont.

This urban agriculture strategy is intended to support the successful implementation of urban agriculture in Beaumont by providing recommendations and implementation guidelines. This report is intended to serve as a starting point for further public engagement and policy development. The Town of Beaumont is a municipality of roughly 18,000 residents, located approximately two kilometres south of Edmonton and five kilometres east of the Queen Elizabeth II Highway. The area surrounding Beaumont is predominately made up of agricultural lands. The townsite itself is a vibrant community, with an extensive network of shared-use trails that connect parks, lakes, and open space.

Phase 1

- Background research
- Prepare public engagement plan

Phase 2

- Initiate external engagement
- Initiate internal engagement

1.1 Beaumont

Beaumont is a fast-growing municipality with a variety of demographics. Beaumont’s amenities and lifestyle are particularly attractive to young families, as well as older adults and seniors. As the community grows and diversifies, there is increased interest in urban agriculture as a tool for achieving a healthy and vibrant community. This report is the result of a project completed by the students in their final year of a Bachelor’s in Urban and Regional Planning at the University of Alberta. The project was divided into four phases (Figure 1). The final product is this report, which is intended to provide initial policy recommendations and implementation mechanisms for urban agriculture that meet the unique needs of Beaumont.

The first phase of developing this policy involved an extensive background document review and an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges of urban agriculture in Beaumont. An internal and external engagement plan was prepared to gain insight from community members about the

Phase 3

- Policy, LUB changes, implementation mechanisms, areas of application

Phase 4

- Reporting and monitoring guidelines
- Finalize the plan

Figure 1: Project Phase Diagram

1.2 What to Expect

opportunities and concerns surrounding the implementation of urban agriculture strategies in Beaumont.

Phase Two involved two engagement opportunities: an online survey and an internal workshop. The online survey was distributed to community members by the Town of Beaumont through multiple media streams. The survey was open for a two week period, after which the survey results were reviewed. In addition to public engagement, an internal engagement was held for internal stakeholders from the Town of Beaumont on March 7th, 2018. Group activities in this workshop were aimed at gaining an understanding of the opportunities and challenges associated with implementing an urban agriculture policy in Beaumont. Feedback from the two engagement opportunities informed recommendations and conclusions in this report.

Phases Three and Four involved drafting and finalizing the urban agriculture policy recommendations. This included the development of policy recommendations and draft bylaw changes, particularly for the Land Use and Animal Control bylaws. Potential areas of application have also been explored.

The complete Terms of Reference for this report can be found in [Appendix A](#).

2 Urban Agriculture

2.1 Defining Urban Agriculture

Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around an urban area. This can include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals. Urban agriculture may occur on either public or private property. Urban agriculture is typically for personal consumption, but can also be used for commercial purposes. Urban agriculture activities differ from rural agriculture in terms of scale and intensity of the activities.

Adapted from the Beaumont Municipal Development Plan, Strathcona Urban Agriculture Plan and the City of Airdrie



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2.2 Benefits and Limitations of Urban Agriculture

This section provides an overview of the potential benefits and shortcomings of urban agriculture. Much of this section is derived from work by Santo, Palmer, and Kim (2016) and expands on the benefits and highlights some of the challenges associated with urban agriculture. The most substantial benefit of urban agriculture is the production of local, fresh food. In addition, there are several reasons a municipality might pursue urban agriculture. Urban agriculture can impact the community by encouraging constructive social interaction, provide numerous and varied learning opportunities, improve the accessibility of fresh fruit and vegetables, improve the mental health of town residents, diversify the local economy, and improve connections to broader ecosystems. These connections are encompassed by the health, social, economic, environmental, and educational benefits that urban agriculture offers. [Figure 2](#) is an infographic that provides a brief overview of these benefits, along with their interconnected nature.

(“Benefits of Urban Agriculture”, n.d; London Urban Agriculture Strategy, 2017; Region of Waterloo Urban Agriculture Report, 2005, p. 2; Santo, Palmer, & Kim, 2016)





Figure 2: Urban Agriculture Benefits and Challenges Infographic

2.2.1 Social Benefits and Limitations

Urban agriculture contributes to community development and cohesion. Urban agriculture projects of a communal or public nature (such as community gardens, edible landscaping, etc.) provide gathering opportunities and therefore opportunities for social interaction. These social interactions and engagement aid in facilitating sense of place and contribute to building a strong sense of community. Furthermore, increased activity in public spaces and strong social bonds contribute to perceived safety within communities. By providing spaces and opportunities for interactions among diverse populations, urban agriculture also contributes to cultural preservation and integration. People of different races, religions, ages and other demographic

characteristics engage in a common practice and develop relationships (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016); the formation of these relationships aids in building a sense of belonging within communities.

However, while in theory urban agriculture has these opportunities, Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) note that in reality the majority of urban agriculture initiatives are lead by young, white people and often people of color and low-income groups are unintentionally excluded from the venture. Furthermore, access to land and funding is more difficult for urban agriculture initiatives in lower-income communities.

Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) also promote urban agriculture as an instrument for youth development and education. Urban agriculture initiatives afford space and opportunity for youth to engage in a constructive activity (an alternative to undesirable activities such involvement with crime and substance use). Urban agriculture activity provides a learning environment for all ages, not just youth, as those involved can develop new skills and gain knowledge on nutrition, agricultural processes, and sustainability. However, Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) note that higher resource costs and labour requirements are associated with larger initiatives and access to these may limit the potential scale and success of an urban agriculture initiative.



2.2.2 Environmental Benefits and Limitations

Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) state that the various forms of urban agriculture aid in increasing biodiversity by providing habitat and conditions for pollinators and animals. Additionally, vegetation offers air filtration, temperature moderation, and water retention services collectively aiding in reduction of urban heat island effect, risk of flooding, and depleting groundwater levels (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016). Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) note however, that irrigation and fertilization practices can hold negative ecological implications if not carefully regulated.

Proponents of urban agriculture argue that it holds potential to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with food production transportation. Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) argue however, that the GHG emissions reduction assumption holds true when urban agriculture operations replace air-freighted produce, otherwise the majority of GHG emissions arise from production. Therefore, Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) caution that urban agriculture operations may increase GHG emissions due to inefficiencies of most small-scale, fragmented agricultural operations. These inefficiencies include less efficient transportation GHG emissions, fertilizer, water, and other resources compared to large-scale agricultural operations



(Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016). That being said urban agriculture indisputably provides carbon capture and storage, opportunity for composting and therefore reduction of waste output, and protects urban green spaces (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016).

2.2.3 Economic Benefits and Limitations

Santo, Palmer and Kim (2016) state that urban agriculture is shown to increase property values, particularly in economically disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These increased property values generate more revenue for municipalities and also may stimulate an increase in investment and redevelopment in the neighbourhood (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016). However, while increased property values is one economic benefit of urban

agriculture, it may lead to the displacement of individuals as a result of neighbourhood gentrification (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016). An opposing argument would be that some forms of urban agriculture may utilize valuable land that could be developed to generate greater property tax revenue.

2.2.4 Health Benefits and Limitations

Urban agriculture offers substantial health benefits to communities. At an individual level, urban agriculture can function as a form of physical activity, which has a positive impact on mental and physical health by relieving stress, providing a sense of accomplishment, and strengthening relationships between the participants with nature. Environmental and ecosystem benefits, such as air filtration and reduction of urban heat island effect,

are also beneficial to the health and well-being of individuals.

However, there are several limitations and potential risks to the health of participants in urban agriculture, particularly relating to the proper use and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides, and contaminated soils. The ingestion of pollutants on the surface and even within the tissues of produce that has been grown in contaminated soils can have negative health impacts (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016). Soils contaminants are often at higher concentrations within urban areas due to their proximity to industrial areas, roads, waste facilities, demolition sites, and building fires. As a result, soils may contain contaminants such as heavy metals (e.g. lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, etc) as well as petroleum products and asbestos. Additionally, biohazards including untreated waste, septic tanks, and wastewater can contaminate soil in urban areas. Urban agriculture users can be exposed to contaminants through the ingestion of soil on the surface of grown produce, the inhalation of dust, direct skin contact, or the ingestion of soil (for which children are particularly at risk) (Soil Safety Resource Guide for Urban Food Growers, 2014).

However, there are measures that can be taken to reduce the risk of ingestion. Contaminants can be removed by peeling vegetables, removing leaves, and washing produce. Root vegetables are most at risk of becoming unsafe for



human consumption as they accumulate more contaminants in their tissues than other fruits and vegetables. Additionally, it is possible to assess soil quality and permit (or reject) urban agriculture proposals based on knowledge of soil quality. There are some issues associated with soil testing, as no test can completely analyze the safety of a sample. Therefore, determining historic land use (including adjacent lots) through local community and local government knowledge, and by consulting government environmental agencies is essential to assessing the soil quality of a particular area. There are several precautions outlined in *The Center for a Livable Future's Soil safety resource guide for urban food growers* that include measures to reduce the ingestion and exposure to potentially contaminated soil. Raised beds can be an effective way to minimize exposure to contaminated soils,

but they are not without limitations as the risk of exposure to contaminated soils can rarely be completely resolved (Soil Safety Resource Guide for Urban Food Growers, 2014).

In terms of improving food access and security within communities, urban agriculture increases access to fresh and healthy food for both gardeners and the remaining community through surplus produce and/or donations. While the intent is not to replace retailers as the primary suppliers of food within communities, urban agriculture can supplement diets for the purpose of cost-savings and to provide culturally appropriate food (Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016).



“Gardening can support mental health and well-being through reducing stress, providing purposeful activity, improving self esteem and a sense of accomplishment, aiding physical and emotional healing, and strengthening people’s relationships with nature”

- Santo, Palmer and Kim, 2016, pg. 11

2.3 SWOT Analysis

The following is an analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with urban agriculture in the Town of Beaumont. Strengths and weaknesses refer to the existing positive and negative conditions of the site area. Opportunities and threats refer to the potential future development or conditions external to the site area.

This analysis of urban agriculture in the context of Beaumont was developed after a background review of policy documents and urban agriculture strategies. Community insight was incorporated in this SWOT analysis following the completion of internal and external engagement.



STRENGTHS

- There is currently a community garden is run by the Beaumont and District Agricultural Society (BADAS)
- Beaumont is located in a Class 2 (prime) soil area
- Young families are looking to settle down and create community bonds
- Older adults are invested in the community and looking to increase community bonds
- Most residential properties have access to private green space
- Strong local business community with existing interest in local food/resources

OPPORTUNITIES

- Expressed public interest in urban agriculture
- Reduced heat island effect due to increased vegetation
- Potential for urban agriculture to lead to revenue opportunities
- Potential to integrate urban agriculture into school programming
- Significant young population
- Increase in property values
- Increased food security
- Centre-Ville Area Redevelopment Plan offers the opportunity to include urban agriculture
- Densification goals of Centre-Ville increasing demand for urban agriculture amenities
- Upcoming Land Use Bylaw update
- Revamping the Centre-Ville design guidelines with the Area Redevelopment Plan present opportunity to include urban agriculture guidelines
- Strong community groups supportive of urban agriculture - Wild Beaumont, BADAS, etc.
- Urban agriculture can function as a community node and aid in forming social bonds
- Urban agriculture fosters sense of place
- Encourages participation from people of all ages and abilities
- Opportunity to create online maps outlining the locations of urban agriculture

WEAKNESSES

- Land Use Bylaw does not include specific bylaws relating to urban agriculture
- Currently no specific policy for urban agriculture
- Current residential development pattern provides adequate space for private gardening - minimal need to utilize public spaces for gardening
- Beaumont regularly has water bans in summer
- Conditions of specific sites, contaminated sites from previous uses may impact food

THREATS

- Pushback and perception of urban agriculture
- Particularly urban hens, front yard gardens, bees
- Noise or odours associated with urban agriculture (specifically urban hens or bee colonies)
- Structural engineering required to prepare rooftops for rooftop gardens
- Proximity to rural agriculture
- Winter climate conditions
- Limitations to the growing season
- Upfront costs for the implementation of urban agriculture
- Maintenance responsibilities associated with urban agriculture
- Potential neighbour issues depending on the type of urban agriculture (e.g. front yard gardens)
- Issues with invasive plants or weeds
- Trespassing or vandalism
- Enforcement of regulations and restrictions
- Liability associated with incidents relating to public urban agriculture (e.g. residents becoming sick after consuming edible landscaping)

3 Forms of Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture is varied and diverse. Urban agriculture forms can be broken down into different forms. Urban agriculture forms vary considerably in scale and purpose, as they can be for personal consumption or commercial sale. Additionally, urban agriculture can be either private or public and involve varying degrees of community engagement, from personal and private gardens to large, publicly operated, community gardens. There is also diversity in type of food produced, from fresh fruit and vegetables to animal by-products such as honey and eggs. Providing a variety of urban

agriculture types translates to variety of types of food produced within the community. This is crucial to sustainable urban food production and increases the availability and accessibility of urban agriculture opportunities that promote a socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable urban food system. The following sections outline the forms of Urban Agriculture prevalent in North America, common benefits and challenges associated with each form as well as some case studies to outline how towns and municipalities of various sizes are implementing and supporting them.



Source: Creative Commons



Community Garden and Greenhouses



Rooftop Gardens



Edible Landscaping



Front Yard Edible Gardens



Yard Sharing



Urban Bee Keeping



Backyard Hens



School Gardens and Programming



3.1 Community Gardens and Greenhouses

Community gardens consist of clusters of garden plots gardened by community members for personal use. Community gardens can be on private or public land and owned by the town (therefore accessible to the entire community of Beaumont), started by community groups on private property, (for example churches or seniors centres creating garden for their community members), or started by community groups on public property. Community gardens may include amenities such as raised beds, tool sheds, and water access.

The benefits of community gardens extend beyond food production and addressing food security. While these gardens offer community residents space to produce food, the gardens also function as social spaces that foster community bonds and sense of place (Strathcona County Urban Agriculture Strategy, 2016). Because of these attributes, community gardens and greenhouses support the goals of the MDP (see Section 4.1). Community gardens can be valuable additions to established communities as an enhancement mechanism as they have the potential to transform underutilized spaces into a beneficial community amenity that is low-cost and low maintenance. Community gardens established in new neighbourhoods can aid in fostering social connections and sense of community not yet prevalent in neighbourhoods without a shared history.

However, there are some challenges associated with community gardens. Drake and Lawson (2014) note that they occupy land which may have alternative development potential, which not only could be used for densification but also to bring in city revenue through property taxes. Further, there are everyday challenges to the successful maintenance of community gardens. Access to resources and materials such as soil, water and compost are common issues in the sustenance of community gardens. In particular, Drake and Lawson's study (2014) also found that the majority of respondents found rain water barrels inadequate for the provision of water and noted the difficulty of delivering water to gardens sites. Furthermore, funding and sustaining community interest and engagement is critical for the success of community gardens. While the initial start-up fund is often not an issue, sustained funding for ongoing costs are critical and are the most often overlooked. Maintaining community interest and long-term community participation is a challenge and due to the volunteer-oriented nature of community gardens, community involvement is critical. The top reported reasons for garden loss by Drake and Lawson (2014) is lack of gardener interest, loss of land, and loss of funding.

Beaumont's MDP calls for increased density in Centre-Ville; as the town continues to grow and residential units per acre increase, green spaces and gardening become increasingly important. Community gardens and greenhouses are

solutions for the provision of green space in new developments where not every individual residential unit will have access to their own garden.

City of Grande Prairie, Alberta

In 2014, Grande Prairie began supporting neighbourhood associations and other organizations who wanted to implement community gardens in their neighbourhood. The City recognizes community gardens and edible landscaping as a contributing to food security and the provision of healthy food options. Community Garden/Edible Landscaping Policy No.212 was created to support and promote the establishment of community gardens and edible landscaping on public lands. Definitions of various forms of community gardens are provided to permit gardens on approved municipal land that are grown and maintained by either a community, individuals on rented plots, or residents. (City of Grande Prairie, Policy No. 212)

A Community Garden Guidelines procedure was established to supplement the Community Garden/Edible Landscaping Policy 212. The procedure outlines the application process for establishing community gardens: interested groups must submit a Community Garden Application to the Environmental Stewardship Department by a specific date. The application contains a finance plan, site plan, operating plan that outlines watering methodology and tool storage, and a



Source: Creative Commons

support plan that shows commitment from 10 gardeners and 65% of surrounding neighbours. Additionally, the application must include an exit strategy in the face of an unsuccessful endeavour as well as the ability to obtain \$5 million dollar liability insurance. The garden group is also responsible for annual reporting on the progress of the garden. The city's role in community gardens in the City of Grande Prairie is fairly limited in this case study, with involvement in providing horticultural and grant information as well as advertising and communication support. (City of Grande Prairie, Procedure No. 212-1)

In terms of large scale, commercial community gardens, amendments were made to the Grande Prairie land use bylaws that facilitated goals of local food production. Grande Prairie incorporated the definition of intensive and

extensive agriculture in the land use bylaw. Intensive agricultural operations are larger scale commercial operations while extensive operations produce crops or livestock but not for commercial purposes. Intensive agriculture includes uses such as greenhouses, market gardens, beekeeping, etc. Extensive and/or intensive agriculture were included into the land use bylaw as either permitted or discretionary uses within particular zones. For example, Grande Prairie's Urban Reserve District protects land from premature subdivision and allows extensive agriculture as a permitted use; intensive agriculture is discretionary and requires approval from the Discretionary Uses and Protective Services Committee.

Red Deer, Alberta

The City of Red Deer's Recreation, Parks, and Culture division have a community gardening initiative supporting the goals of their Environmental Master Plan (2011). These policies work to actively enhance Red Deer's natural environment and minimize its ecological footprint. The Master Plan acknowledges community gardens as a critical element of Smart Growth and a step towards attaining complete communities that feature access to local food. This food accessibility contributes to better health in Red Deer; specifically, the mission is to create one new community garden each year over a ten year period.

The *Red Deer Neighbourhood Planning and Design Standards* (2015) document contributes to the goals of Red Deer's Environmental Master Plan, including encouraging neighbourhood development to incorporate a variety of park sizes and types. Community gardens are included as an option to fulfil this mandate. The plan calls for the provision of spaces that allow for community gardens and orchards within or adjacent to multi-family developments.

The City of Red Deer holds two different community garden options for residents: the Garden Plot Program and Neighbourhood Community Gardens. The Garden Plot Program offers garden plots that are prepared and managed



Source: Jeff Schutler



Source: Strathcona Urban Agriculture Strategy

by the City, which people can register to use for personal gardening (Garden Plot Program, 2018). Lots are provided in small, medium and large sizes at a cost per growing season ranging from \$17.00-\$46.00. Parks and Public Facilities Bylaw 3225/2000 prohibits the use of conventional pesticide on city garden plots and the City encourages the use of organic fertilizers to promote environmental protection. A Registration Agreement Form ([Appendix B](#)) is completed by interested persons, it outlines gardening etiquette, maintenance requirements and other liabilities.

The Neighbourhood Community Gardens are smaller, localized gardens within communities that promote walkability (Neighbourhood Community Gardens, 2017). Interested community groups apply and partner with the City to attain a

development permit and service agreement. The City provides necessary materials but community groups are responsible for construction, management and maintenance, and volunteer leadership. An annual report must be submitted to Parks Section outlining the challenges, successes and recommendations of the program. The City of Red Deer Land Use Bylaw includes Community Gardens as a discretionary use in all land use districts, subject to approval by the Development Authority. In addition to the application forms mentioned, the City provides a *Steps to Starting a Community Garden* (n.d.) document for interested community members ([Appendix C](#)).



3.2 Rooftop Gardens

Rooftop Gardens are areas on public or private rooftops that support gardening. They are a means of providing additional green space and community gathering space without using extra land. There are two different types of green roofs, extensive and intensive. Extensive green roofs have a thinner depth of growing medium and grow lighter ground cover plants such as grass; these can be retrofitted green roofs on existing roofs and cannot normally accommodate foot traffic. Intensive green roofs have a greater depth of growing medium to support woodier plants such as trees and shrubs; these are easier to build into new building designs (Edmonton, 2016). Public rooftop gardens have the potential to provide similar social benefits to gardens and

greenhouses: fostering community relationships, sense of place and culture. In addition to social benefits, rooftop gardens have environmental benefits as well. Green roofs provide habitat for animals hence contribute to increasing biodiversity (GSA, 2011). As opposed to hardscaped roofs, vegetation in rooftop gardens aid in the absorption of carbon dioxide, have insulative qualities and therefore can reduce heating and cooling costs and energy use, extend roof lives, retain stormwater runoff and mitigate the urban heat island effect (GSA, 2011). Challenges associated with green roof construction and installation influence implementation. Rooftop gardens and green roofs entail structural and installation considerations, retrofitting limitations, and maintenance requirements (GSA, 2011). It is important to also consider the accessibility of rooftop gardens and green roofs, as they may not be accessible for those with mobility impairments.

Edmonton, Alberta

The Edmonton Zoning Bylaw defines green roofs and incorporates the provision of green roofs in various ways into particular sections of the bylaw. Within the downtown heritage area, the urban design regulations require podium roofs of new developments be aesthetically enhanced if they are visible from adjacent developments; one means of aesthetic enhancement is through having a green roof. Within the downtown core, the Land Use



Source: Aimee Schubert

Bylaw mandates that tower rooftops are designed to reduce the heat island effect and suggests green roofs as a potential mitigation method. For residential zones, rooftop gardens are incentivized through increasing allowable site coverage; as green roofs do not contribute to the 70% allowance of impermeable site coverage material.

Strathcona County, Alberta

Strathcona County Urban Agriculture Strategy (2016) recommends working with the government

to have rooftop garden defined and approved within all zones of the bylaw. While this permits green roofs, the strategy also recommends encouraging green roofs through incentivization such as zoning variances to building height and lot coverage as well as promoting green roofs through as pilot projects in the construction or renovation of public buildings.



Image Source: Greenroof.com

3.3 Edible Landscaping

Edible landscaping is a form of urban agriculture which involves landscaping with food-producing trees/shrubs in public spaces. Edible landscaping is best suited for high pedestrian traffic areas along trails, streets, and within parks. Typically, supplementary signage is required to inform and educate the public about safe consumption.

Edible landscaping is more commonly considered part of public agriculture where ornamental landscaping is replaced with edible vegetation. Not only do edible ecosystems contribute to attractive landscaping and placemaking but it also can serve as an educational tool to build food awareness, increase biodiversity, and promote recreational foraging and therefore offers a new way to experience the public realm.

Literature and research on edible landscaping in the public realm is limited. Sheppard (2011) discusses the issues and concerns surrounding food grown for public consumption on public land. These concerns include allergies, mistakenly eating non-edible plants, edible plant pesticide contamination, vandalism, increased maintenance, damage to infrastructure, watering requirements, public liability risk, management, and pests. Careful species selection is one technique recommended to mitigate pest attraction and if the local government is looking to share responsibility of produce maintenance, community groups and other social institutions can be looked to for help. The use of native plants alleviates issues of maintenance (e.g. watering requirements, winter die off). Furthermore, it should be noted that vandalism, allergens, damage to infrastructure are also potential barriers to non-edible landscaping on public property.

Grande Prairie, Alberta

As previously mentioned, the City of Grande Prairie passed the Community Garden/Edible Landscaping Policy No.212 in 2014. The policy supports and promotes the establishment of community gardens and edible landscaping on public lands and outlines the City's commitment to planting edible vegetation as a portion of their annual plantings in parks. The Edible Landscape Guidelines (2014) supplements Policy 212 with guidelines for the use of edible plants on municipal landscapes and outlining the benefits



Source: Creative Commons

and risks of edible landscaping. The City views edible landscaping not only as a social instrument to foster sense of community but also as a means to address food security through the provision of local, edible plants. The guidelines define two categories of edible landscape plants based on utility; fresh use crops that are ready to eat at maturity (i.e. raspberries, apples, etc.) and process use crops (i.e. chokecherry jelly). Providing both types of crops is advisable. Additionally, the City recognizes edible landscaping's ability to promote environmental awareness through connecting residents with their food and engaging them with the ecosystem. The guidelines view edible landscaping as additional habitat for diverse species, contributing to the diversity and ecological health of a city.

The guidelines delineate site selection regulations as well as animal conflict and ecology considerations. For example, potential sites for mass planting of edible plants requires documented support from the majority of adjacent landowners and is restricted within 10 meters of a playground. The implementation procedures incorporate edible trees into the annual tree replacement by the Municipality as well as requiring plant beds to include a variety of edible plants and signage. (City of Grande Prairie, Policy No. 212)



Potential concerns regarding edible landscaping pertain to accidental poisoning and attraction of unwanted wildlife. While plants have evolved to deter animal feed, the guidelines see low risk of poisoning due to the unpleasant taste of hazardous plants.

In terms of implementation procedure, the guidelines recommend replacing ornamental trees with edible vegetation as they die off. Additionally, edible plant beds are comprised of exclusively plant with edible fruits, nuts or plant parts and signage is installed. The Grande Prairie Edible Landscape Guidelines (2014) place the responsibility of edible landscaping on the municipality of Grande Prairie; stating that the City will:

1. Install and maintain the edible landscapes
2. Install resilient signage for defined edible landscape sites
3. Consult with neighbourhood groups during the site selection process to assess local interest
4. Provide edible crop use information to neighbourhood residents
5. Develop a process where local community group may participate at defined sites provided they meet the requirements under the Community Garden Guidelines.
6. Consider possible test projects, such as orchards and multi-crop beds.
7. Provide project assessment. (The Grande Prairie Edible Landscape Guidelines, 2014, p.1)

Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton's Fresh Strategy (2012) suggests the creation of an edible landscape strategy that outlines permissible plants in the Urban Parks

Management Plan (2006). It recognizes edible landscaping as a tool to expose citizens to healthy food options and as a form of public recreation that should be encouraged on portions of Municipal Reserve.

Edible trees currently exist within Edmonton's public landscaping; the City recently released an interactive map online that shows the location and fruit type of these trees. Through the online website or downloadable application, residents can search what areas of the City have edible foliage.

The City of Red Deer, Alberta

The City of Red Deer provides edible landscaping throughout the city in the form of food forests and orchards. Red Deer does not have specific edible landscaping policies or bylaws as they are provided by the City on parkland. These are managed in partnership with community groups and all nuts and fruits grown on parkland are public goods.

The City website offers information about the edible landscapes for Red Deer residents. The site outlines proper etiquette for fruit and nut picking as well as an interactive map with the location of edible forests and orchards.

3.4 Front Yard Edible Gardens

Edible gardening entails growing food for personal consumption on a portion of, or an individual's entire, front yard. Front yard gardens offer the opportunity for direct, daily interaction with food production. Permitting low maintenance, attractive, edible plants in the front yards of private residences can increase healthy food accessibility to participating residences, contributing more generally to better community health. Overall, they can be seen as a critical piece in the larger system of urban agriculture.

Front yard gardening provides opportunity for agriculture to permeate more publicly visible areas. Residents that may not have adequate backyard space or want more space for growing edible plants are provided opportunity to use front yard space. Due to the visibility of front yard gardens, they can be a contentious form of urban agriculture among community members. Improper maintenance or unsightly gardens can affect neighbouring property values.

Strathcona County, Alberta

The Strathcona Land Use Bylaw (2015) does not explicitly prohibit front yard edible gardens within residential districts. However, the bylaw is vague, and it is possible to challenge the implementation of certain species of edible foliage. Ultimately, the Land Use Bylaw requires front yards be either seeded, sodded or that any exposed earth is design as flower beds or cultivated gardens. Additional



challenges arise before and after the growing season, when portions of the yard are left as bare soil.

Edmonton Alberta

Edible front yard landscaping is not explicitly permitted nor restricted within the Edmonton Zoning Bylaw. The City promotes front yard beautification and edible landscaping through the *Front Yards in Bloom* program, which is a partner program with the City, Edmonton Horticultural Society, and the Canadian Union of Postal Workers. The Front Yard in Bloom Awards are hosted every year to highlight the front yards that contribute to Edmonton's beauty and encourage Edmontonians to make their communities more beautiful. While the *Front Yards in Bloom* program comprises predominantly non-edible landscaping, there is an Edible Front Yard award category which requires at least 60% of the plants in the yard to be edible.



3.5 Yard Sharing

Yard sharing is an attempt to fully utilize private gardening space while allowing residents to share their passion and knowledge of gardening and strengthen relationships between residents. When a resident has underutilized space in their private garden, they can allow community members to access this space to grow food. The primary goal of yard sharing is to increase the utilization of private gardening space within a region. There are two main types of residents that would participate in yard sharing: a resident with underutilized gardening space but that does not have the ability or

interest to fully utilize it themselves and a resident with an interest in gardening but is unable to do so due to the lack of space on their property, not possessing property of their own, or not having an accessible community garden.

Kamloops, British Columbia

As part of their Local Food System Framework, Kamloops recognized and developed six key component areas, one of which addressed food production and land availability. The policy recognizes and encourages the continued use of existing yard sharing online registries and models.



Source: Creative Commons

Where the practice of yard sharing is uncommon or informal, municipalities can work with community organizations to develop online forums or make use of an existing social media platform to provide opportunities for residents to connect with other interested parties. This can allow interested parties to make that initial contact, share their expectations and/or concerns (which could include the property owner's rules and regulations), and determine the best fit. Rules and regulations can be agreed upon informally prior to the initial contact, it could be determined by the platform or model used, or it can be set by the municipality or community organization. Extensive intervention by the municipality is not likely to be required.



3.6 Urban Bee Keeping

Beekeeping is the practice of keeping bee colonies in an urban area for the production of honey. Several municipalities throughout North America allow urban beekeeping in private and/or public spaces. Typically, they are regulated under provincial legislation, but additional restrictions and regulations are detailed in local bylaws. Jurisdictions permitting bee hives have adopted regulations limiting the number of hives in one location, hive size, and setbacks. They also address concerns relating to proper husbandry, training, and ensure the notification of neighbouring properties.

Urban beekeeping provides numerous benefits beyond the production of honey. Bees are important pollinators for plants, which in turn, can help improve biodiversity and resilience within urban areas, and they provide recreational and educational opportunities by connecting people to our food systems.

However, some research has suggested that urban areas already possess adequate pollinators without the inclusion of bees, though there is no evidence of conflict or competition between pollinators since honeybees are able to live harmoniously with the other pollinators. They suggested that honey bees in urban settings are not necessarily required for improving biodiversity, but do not have detrimental impacts. There are also concerns related to population density within hives. If a hive's density is exceeded without the beekeeper



Source: Creative Commons

becoming aware, swarms can leave the colony and seek to establish a new colony elsewhere, creating a possible nuisance in an urban area. In addition, while the spread of disease to other hives has typically not been an issue in urban bee populations, increased hive densities in urban areas could increase the risk (Berquis et al., 2015).

In addition to ecological concerns, urban beekeeping is not economically sustainable. The potential gains from selling honey do not cover the costs of beekeeping. Finally, fear, public perception of bees, and allergies are legitimate

threats to the success of urban bee colonies. While honey bees are generally passive and unlikely to sting, measures have to be considered to prevent contact between adjacent properties and neighbours from hive entrances. Conflict resolution mechanisms also should be developed in the event that an externality extends beyond the hive (Berquis et al., 2015).

Strathcona County, Alberta

Strathcona County and its unique status as a specialized municipality consisting of both urban and rural areas, presents a unique scenario as there was already an existing apiculture bylaw. However, to allow beekeeping in the urban areas of the county, revisions were made to the existing bylaw to permit demonstration bee hives along low traffic, institutional, or civic sites. The primary purpose of these demonstration hives is educational, while the production and sale of honey is secondary. Demonstration hives act to provide education on the importance of bees to ecosystems, where the costs associated with installation, maintenance, training, and programming can be offset by the sale of honey. Sites are supervised by a professional beekeeper and are subject to approval by the administration. Private, residential beekeeping was not the purpose of these bylaw revisions.

Additional Case Studies

Several municipalities have created new bylaws or revised existing ones to permit urban beekeeping. The City of Edmonton amended their Animal Licensing and Control Bylaw (2016) and provided clear direction for interested residents. In the City of Burnaby, amendments were made to the Land Use Bylaw (2017) to allow beekeeping in certain residential districts. Finally, the City of St. Albert passed the Urban Beekeeping Bylaw which in addition to permitting hives in residential districts, outlines the regulations required for participation. All of the above contain steps for licensing, both locally and provincially, and ensure that applicants are appropriately trained and prepared for the challenges of urban beekeeping.



Source: Milner Feeds



3.7 School Gardens/Programming

The integration of gardening and urban agriculture into school or community programming can ingrain a passion and interest for sustainable urban food production at a young age. The primary purpose of school gardens or urban agriculture programs is to spark an interest in local food production and to educate children and youth on how to garden and raise livestock for personal use. Urban agriculture can be integrated into schools through the creation or modification of curricular or extracurricular programs. Additionally, municipalities can work with existing community groups and their own children's programming to facilitate the creation of urban agriculture programming outside of school.

There are several benefits of school-based community gardens which include positive impacts to the academic, physical, and social health of children. Research has shown that for students who attend schools with integrated gardening programs tend to score higher on science achievement tests. School gardens allow students to have a positive connection to nature and connect with their food. It also exposes children to healthy food while providing a moderate form of exercise. Socially, school-based gardens provide a safe space for students of all backgrounds; they can improve interpersonal skills, and provide a positive activity for underprivileged youth (“Benefits of School-Based Community Gardens A compilation of research findings”, n.d.)

Kamloops, British Columbia

The Food Systems Framework that was developed in Kamloops focuses on programming that encourages social interaction through community and school programming. One of the initiatives included is the establishment of community kitchens where, in addition to providing an inviting community space, they can also host educational workshops on food preparation and preservation. In addition, Kamloops works in partnership with existing community groups to provide workshops on multiple urban agriculture topics.



Source: Creative Commons

Additionally, the installation of educational signage regarding urban agriculture and urban agriculture programming is a useful tool to spread awareness and information. The City of Kamloops also puts a strong emphasis on the importance of working with school districts to explore the potential of developing educational edible gardens.

Strathcona County, Alberta

Strathcona County recognizes the benefits of school garden programs in reducing behavioural issues, improving overall health, and promoting an entrepreneurial spirit. Included in their definition of school agriculture programs are classroom gardens, growing demonstrations, community gardens, training gardens or greenhouses, and vertical growing operations. Included in the strategy is an action to facilitate the establishment of a school garden at every school in the county. This also involves working with schools to establish a set of best practices for starting new school gardens.

London, Ontario

The City of London's Urban Agriculture Strategy notes the many functions and benefits of school gardens including the opportunity for connecting children to food production, the engaging learning environment, and their role in establishing community hubs. A primary focus of this strategy with regards to school garden programming is the development of linkages between the curriculum and teacher training materials, but also between



school boards, the municipality, community groups, and parent councils in order to promoting the establishment of gardens at all schools. Using food grown in school gardens within school nutrition programs is also important in this strategy, as it allows students to appreciate the direct linkage between the school garden and the food they consume.

3.8 Urban Hens

Several municipalities in Alberta and throughout North America have explored the idea of permitting backyard hens in urban and suburban areas for the production of eggs. In municipalities where hens are permitted, there are regulations in place limiting the number of hens, the size and setbacks of coops, addressing concerns related to proper husbandry, training, enforcement, waste disposal, drainage, odour, and the notification of neighbouring properties. Typically, the raising of hens is only for the production of eggs, not for meat. On-site slaughter is rarely permitted. In most cases, once hens are no longer able to produce eggs they can be brought to a licensed butcher.

Urban hens provide a number of benefits including the production of a fresh and sustainable source of food within urban areas. They provide a unique opportunity for residents to connect with their food, and they can act as a natural form of garden pest control. Additionally, their litter can be an effective fertilizer, and they are popular as companions.

There are challenges and limitations associated with urban hen keeping, including disease prevention, dealing with waste, predators and vermin, ensuring the coop and flock are prepared to deal with extreme weather conditions, and understanding the economics of raising backyard



Source: Creative Commons



Source: Creative Commons

hens. However, many of these challenges can be mitigated by good husbandry practice.

Economically, the cost of raising hens for eggs is typically more expensive than purchasing eggs from a local grocery store. Additionally, the egg laying window for hens is short (only the first three to four years of their life). For the remainder of their seven to eight year lifespan, owners typically either keep them as pets, give them away, or arrange for their slaughter. Complications can arise from slaughter and disposal, as on-site slaughter is rarely permitted in an urban context.

Urban hen training certification (typically offered by community groups) has to be a requirement upon approval not only to ensure that owners possess the knowledge to responsibly care for their chickens and all associated externalities, it also gives prospective hen owners the knowledge in purchasing hens that are an appropriate species to deal with Alberta winters, and to ensure that they are healthy and disease free upon purchase.

Strathcona County, Alberta

As part of Strathcona County's Urban Agriculture Strategy (2016), several pilot projects, policy statements, and bylaw amendments were considered in order to allow the raising of livestock in urban areas. Amendments were made to the existing Animal Control Bylaw (2011) and an Alternative Pets Bylaw is being considered in order to clarify some of the complexities surrounding livestock in urban



areas. Amendments to the Animal Control Bylaw included clarifications to the definition of agricultural animals. The Alternative Pets Bylaw contained definitions for animals traditionally kept as livestock, but have been bred solely as pets. Both bylaws drew heavily from The Wildlife Act (2014), the Alberta Agricultural Pests Act (2014), the Animal Health Act (2007), and other provincial and federal regulations. The Alternative Pets Bylaw included prohibitions of species based on size, threat (should the animal escape), noise, waste, and threat of disease.

Kamloops, British Columbia

Within the City of Kamloops' Food and Urban Agriculture Plan (2015), exists a policy statement on the development of regulations within the Animal Control Bylaw to allow the raising of urban hens on single and two-family residential lots. Included are regulations to address coop setbacks, weather, noise, odour, vermin, roosters, waste disposal, deceased animals, predators, number of hens permitted, animal welfare, registration and enforcement, and lot sizes.

Pilot Projects

Urban hens pilot projects, which allow select participants to raise hens on their private property, have been completed in the City of Edmonton, the City of Airdrie, the City of Red Deer, the Town of Okotoks, and the City of St. Albert. The number of pilot projects depends on the size of the municipality; the standard model involves one hen license per 1500 residents.

The findings of the first phase of the City of Edmonton's Urban Hen Keeping Pilot Project were presented to council in March 2017. As per a survey administered to several abutting properties, as well as properties within close proximity to pilot project sites, 85% of respondents indicated that they would support a bylaw amendment to allow hens, assuming there were strict regulations in place. In addition, a city wide survey was administered and indicated that the majority of residents would

support hen keeping near their properties. Pilot sites were subject to regular inspections and it was found that the majority of sites were in compliance. For the sites that were not, the attraction of nuisance birds, noise, and smell were the primary issues. However, more serious concerns, such as the attraction of predatory wildlife, were not realized. No issues with predatory wildlife were reported during the pilot project. In addition to proper licensing, enforcement, monitoring, guidelines and regulations, training on proper and climate-appropriate husbandry practices, and mitigating the impact on neighbouring properties were concerns identified throughout this project. With regards to policy and bylaw changes, licenses were administered under the existing Animal Licensing and Control Bylaw.

The City of Airdrie, the City of Red Deer, and the Town of Okotoks launched similarly scaled urban hen pilot projects which involved the creation of a new bylaw specifically for raising urban hens in Okotoks and Red Deer, and amendments to the Animal Control Bylaw in Airdrie. In all cases, reports were submitted and approved by council, and appropriate regulations and guidelines were developed.



4 Policy Context

This section examines how urban agriculture is consistent with existing statutory and non-statutory policy in Beaumont.

4.1 Beaumont Municipal Development Plan

The development of urban agriculture opportunities is consistent with a number of principles expressed in the MDP (2017). Urban agriculture supports development goals of enhancement and complementary uses in established residential areas and future residential areas. Additionally, public urban agriculture

amenities such as community gardens can function as gathering places in community commercial/employment centres. Demand for accessible gardening space is also likely to increase in Centre-Ville as density increases in-line with development goals. Residents residing in condos and apartments without back or front yard areas are more in need of community gardening space. In addition to goals in these specific areas, urban agriculture aligns with components of two of the six policy themes: healthy vibrant community and responsible development. It is also supportive of a number of specific sections within the MDP.

The theme of Healthy, Vibrant Community focuses on the provision of amenities and opportunities contributing to emotional, physical, and spiritual well-being. These opportunities should take into account diverse populations, including, for example, different ages and income levels. Additionally, given Beaumont’s agricultural history, the MDP “encourages opportunities for all types of urban agriculture” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 33.). This urban agriculture policy, particularly components detailing community gardens, supports sections in the MDP requiring community spaces that function as gathering places for residents. One such section is section 3.1.5: “ensure through current and innovative land use planning, the provision of gathering places and spaces where the community can come together at a street, neighbourhood, and community level” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 34.).



The addition of increased community garden amenities and support for other urban agriculture forms is consistent with sections 3.1.7: “existing community gardens and spaces where residents can harvest their own food will be supported and opportunities for new facilities will be encouraged” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 34) and 3.1.8: “urban agriculture pilot projects such as backyard chickens, beekeeping, or rooftop gardens will be considered” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 34).

Urban agriculture can assist in achieving section 3.1.23 of the MDP, which seeks to “ensure that services and opportunities are available that promote the spiritual, emotional, and physical well-being of Beaumont residents” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 35), as it serves as an educational tool, satisfying hobby, and point of community connection. Development of further urban agriculture in Beaumont also furthers section 3.1.12, along with other key goals in the MDP, “encourag[ing] the development of... facilities to educate and highlight Beaumont’s rich Indigenous, French, and agricultural heritage” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 34).

In addition to alignment and support of Healthy Vibrant Community, this urban agriculture policy supports themes of Responsible Development in the MDP. Urban agriculture amenities and permission can facilitate residents “meet[ing] their everyday [fresh food] needs in a readily

accessible way” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 39). Repurposing otherwise underutilized public and private space for food production increases efficient use of land and contributes to community sustainability. Further, urban agriculture supports goals of increased density, such as those expressed in section 4.1.21: “mixed-use developments that are vertically oriented and incorporate a mixture of housing, commercial, office uses, live/ work units, and secondary suites will be encouraged” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 40) as demand for garden access increases.

Urban agriculture, particularly community gardens, have the potential to function as tremendous community nodes, supporting section 4.1.25: “gathering spaces within neighbourhoods shall be encouraged to provide safe places for children to play and foster community interaction and engagement” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 40). Community gardens can also act as destinations, as per section 4.1.63: “Centre-Ville shall incorporate parks, open spaces and plazas, services, and facilities that are accessible complement commercial uses, and act as destinations” (Town of Beaumont, 2017, p. 46).

Finally, the MDP notes that “urban agriculture in all forms are thriving within the community” is an indicator of success in the Healthy Vibrant Community section.

4.2 Environmental Master Plan: Keep it Green Beaumont

Urban agriculture is consistent with the Beaumont’s Environmental Master Plan (EMP) and is goal of “maintaining an environment that enhances human health and fosters a transition toward sustainability.”(CITE p. 4) The introduction of an urban agriculture policy and support for activities, particularly community gardens, move Beaumont forward in this regard.

Notably, under the key topic of Land Use, food growth and communities gardens are understood as “vital processes” (p. 16). Further, promoting and encouraging the use of community gardens is

listed as an action item for Beaumont. The EMP recognizes that community gardens can serve as a educational tool for residents of all ages, a social environment, and improve access to fresh food.

Urban agriculture, particularly public amenities, also contribute to another key topic in the EMP: Sense of Community. While not listed as a potential acting for increasing and encouraging a sense of community in Beaumont, urban agriculture like community gardens or yard sharing has the potential to promote these values.



Source: Creative Commons

4.3 Open Space and Trails Master Plan

In addition to the MDP, the Open Space and Trails Master Plan (2015) is particularly relevant to this project. The Master Plan envisions diverse, healthy, aesthetically pleasing, usable and accessible open spaces. Notably, Open Space Principle #6 includes the consideration of sustainable initiatives such as the implementation of orchards or community gardens, where their ability to promote sustainability, health and community spirit is noted. Further, urban agriculture directly addresses several environmental goals including the noise insulative properties of vegetation (6.1), its effect on comfort and aesthetics (6.2), the potential to reuse waste for fertilizer (6.6), the creation or enhancement of wildlife habitats (6.7), and the maintenance of natural processes (6.8).

The addition of public urban agriculture amenities to Beaumont's landscape moves the town towards the vision of diverse and usable open spaces. While urban agriculture is not specifically named as a possible primary use, it easily fits into the hierarchy of open space. Gardens are considered potential amenities in community-level parks, neighbourhood parks, and pocket parks but they are not required amenities in any type of open space. The Master Plan emphasizes the importance multi-functional open space and the addition of agricultural amenities could serve to diversify Beaumont broader open space system.

Principle #7, which contains a strategy on the continued development of Beaumont's trail system, provides an adequate framework for the consideration of urban agriculture within open spaces and along trails. Section 7.5 and its emphasis on the importance of linkages between residential areas and open space amenities will be crucial as Beaumont continues to grow. Ensuring urban agriculture amenities are accessible to all residents in Beaumont via trails is imperative.

The Master Plan's requirements around trees and landscaping also provide scope for the implementation of edible landscaping. While not explicitly mentioned, the Master Plan communicates the value placed on trees through requirements such as 70 trees per hectare (above normal water line) and the use of foliage to enhance aesthetics. Landscaping enhancements are indicated as the desired outcome for many trails; incorporating edible landscaping into their enhancements could be done along primary routes. Also, native edible plants should be an important consideration when incorporating edible landscaping, as per Principle 6.5. The opportunity for edible landscaping is apparent, as the public has voiced a clear desire for an increase in the number of trees along existing trails, where Principle 8.2 recommends a minimum of 50 per kilometre.

4.4 Edmonton Metropolitan Region Board

Beaumont is also a part of the Metro Region Board. As part of the Metropolitan Area policy tier. This urban agriculture plan is consistent with the mandate of the Edmonton Metro Region Plan: to manage future population, job growth and related infrastructure investment to ensure the attractiveness, livability and economic prosperity of the Region for future generations. Particularly, the EMRB plan recognizes the opportunity to address issues of climate change and the environmental impact that continued growth in the region will have. Significant changes to the agricultural sector include the overall decrease of agricultural lands and operators. This urban agriculture plan is consistent with the EMRB's understanding of the agricultural sector as a key economic asset and its importance in enhancing local food security. The decrease in agricultural

lands and the EMRB's Growth Plan emphasis on food security indicate that urban agriculture has value within town boundaries.

This urban agriculture policy is also consistent with a number of goals laid out in the statutory Growth Plan, particularly the value placed on complete communities as a planning strategy. The Growth Plan emphasizes responsible growth through the inclusion of adaptable and complete communities, environmental protection and encouraging the growth of the agriculture sector. Agriculture is also a primary policy focus area, where urban agriculture contributes to a diverse, thriving agricultural sector. Agriculture is a key policy focus on the Growth Plan, and thriving urban agriculture programming is considered an indicator of this.



4.5 United Nations New Urban Agenda

Alignment with the United Nations' New Urban Agenda (2017) is articulated in the MDP as a goal for Beaumont. In regards to Urban Agriculture, the New Urban Agenda (2017) envisions communities where the rights to food security and nutrition are satisfied. Urban agriculture is an effective means of moving towards those rights. Additionally, the New Urban emphasizes the role of social, green spaces such as community garden and their benefits to urban life. Urban agriculture plays a role in the implementation of these visions, as it contributes to the diversification of urban life and strengthens food systems.



*“Promote safe, accessible and green public spaces:
Human interaction should be facilitated by urban planning, which is why the
Agenda calls for an increase in public spaces such as sidewalks, cycling lanes,
gardens, squares and parks”*

-The New Urban Agenda: Key Commitments

5 Public Engagement

This section summarizes the methods of engagement used to develop this document. The engagement process aimed to provide an opportunity for internal and public input into the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Two methods of engagement will be used:

- Online Public Survey
- Internal Stakeholder Workshop

Information gathered from the online survey and the internal stakeholder workshop were used to guide and inform the development of the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy. The complete summary of internal and external engagement can be found in [Appendix D](#) and [Appendix E](#).

Online Public Survey

An online survey was distributed to community members between March 14, 2018 and March 23, 2018. The online survey allowed for community members to participate at their convenience. Respondents were asked to provide feedback and comments on questions about multiple forms of urban agriculture including community gardens, rooftop gardens, edible landscaping, private front yard edible gardens, beekeeping, backyard hens, yard sharing, school gardens and urban agriculture programs.

Internal Stakeholder Workshop

An internal stakeholder workshop took place on March 7th, 2018 from 10:00am to 12:00 pm at the Beaumont Town Hall. A total of 12 internal stakeholders from the Town of Beaumont were in attendance including representatives from the planning, engineering, recreation, and parks and facilities departments. This workshop involved group activities aimed at informing stakeholders of the multiple forms of urban agriculture and gaining an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an agricultural policy in Beaumont.

Engagement Limitations

While efforts were made to reach a broad group of community members, engagement was constrained by a short project timeline, and therefore is limited to an online survey and an internal stakeholder workshop.

We recommend that the next step in the development and implementation of the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy be to conduct further public engagement based on the direction and recommendations set out in this document.

5.1 Summary of Internal Workshop

The following is a brief summary of feedback received during the internal engagement. The complete summary of internal engagement can be found in [Appendix D](#).

Respondents were asked to rank multiple forms of urban agriculture based on perceived compatibility with the Town of Beaumont ([Figure 3](#)). This was based on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 indicating not compatible and 10 indicating

very compatible. Yard sharing and school gardens/ garden programs both received very positive feedback, with respondents considering both types of urban agriculture very compatible with Beaumont. Edible landscaping, community gardens, and urban bee colonies were also ranked fairly highly. The remaining types of urban agriculture including rooftop gardens, front yard edible gardens, and urban hens, were ranked lower in comparison with the other types.

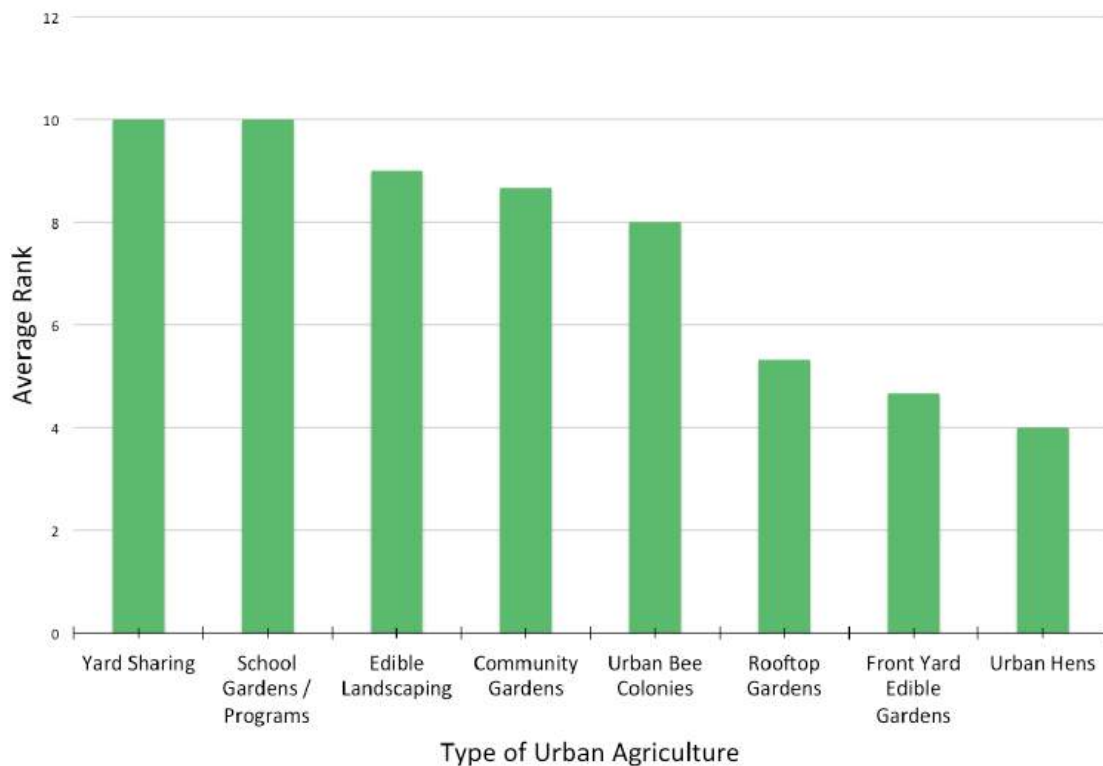


Figure 3: Average rank for each type of urban agriculture, based on compatibility with the Town of Beaumont according to respondents.

5.1.1 Perceived Challenges

Respondents identified challenges associated with urban agriculture in Beaumont. The challenges identified can be grouped into three broad categories relating to administrative challenges, community support, and safety (Table 1).

Administrative	Community Support	Safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating regulations • Enforcement • Municipal liability • Resources and costs to implement and maintain urban agriculture • Public versus private ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and political acceptance • Political buy-in • Ownership and stewardship • Community perception 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism • Security • Fencing • Wellbeing of animals • Ensuring the safety of individuals • Bad products

Table 1: Perceived Challenges Associated with Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

5.1.2 Perceived Opportunities

Respondents identified opportunities associated with urban agriculture in Beaumont. The opportunities can be grouped into broad categories relating to social and community benefits, health benefits, education, environmental benefits, economic benefits, and municipal resources to support urban agriculture (Table 2).

Social and Community Benefits	Health Benefits	Education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages interactions • Pride in the community • Activities for all ages • Diversification of activities in town • Engages public spaces • Recreation • Tourism • Social services: improve access to food • Beautification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic leisure activity • Increase access to local, fresh food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tool for education about food supply • School Programming
Environmental Benefits	Economic Benefits	Municipal Resources to Support Urban Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment • Sustainability: use rainwater to reduce impact on water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial involvement: planting and maintenance • Local employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth centre • Promotions committee • Recreation and culture • Parks

Table 2: Perceived Opportunities Associated with Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

5.1.3 Role of Town of Beaumont

Respondents were asked to discuss the role that they see the Town of Beaumont playing in managing public urban agriculture amenities such as community gardens or edible landscaping. Many of the responses related to the regulatory role that the municipality would hold, which would involve updating regulations and developing new policies, granting permits and approvals, and enforcing the regulations. A number of comments also mentioned that the Town of Beaumont would play a role in advertisement and increasing public awareness of urban agriculture amenities. Respondents also mentioned the responsibility of the municipality to maintain public land, and potentially assess the soil quality of public land to ensure any food

produced was safe for consumption. Some other suggestions relating to the role of the Town of Beaumont included providing funding and grants, supporting community groups in various capacities, and programming spaces.

Lastly, respondents were asked to discuss how they see the Town of Beaumont facilitating private urban agriculture amenities such as yard sharing or front yard edible gardens. In general, a hands-off approach was desirable when it came to facilitating private urban agriculture amenities. Respondents suggested that the municipality could provide general information about urban agriculture including tips guidelines, host education sessions, and engage the community through social media platforms, an awareness campaign, and advertisements. Similar to the previous question, the municipality would be responsible for updating the Land Use Bylaw and establishing guidelines and responsibilities relating to the types of urban agriculture. Suggestions including expanding the Communities in Bloom program and the Rain Barrel program were brought up. Concerns were raised about the liability of the municipality.

5.1.4 Mapping Exercise

As part of the internal engagement workshop, groups participated in a mapping exercise to identify appropriate locations for community gardens and edible landscaping. Examples of the



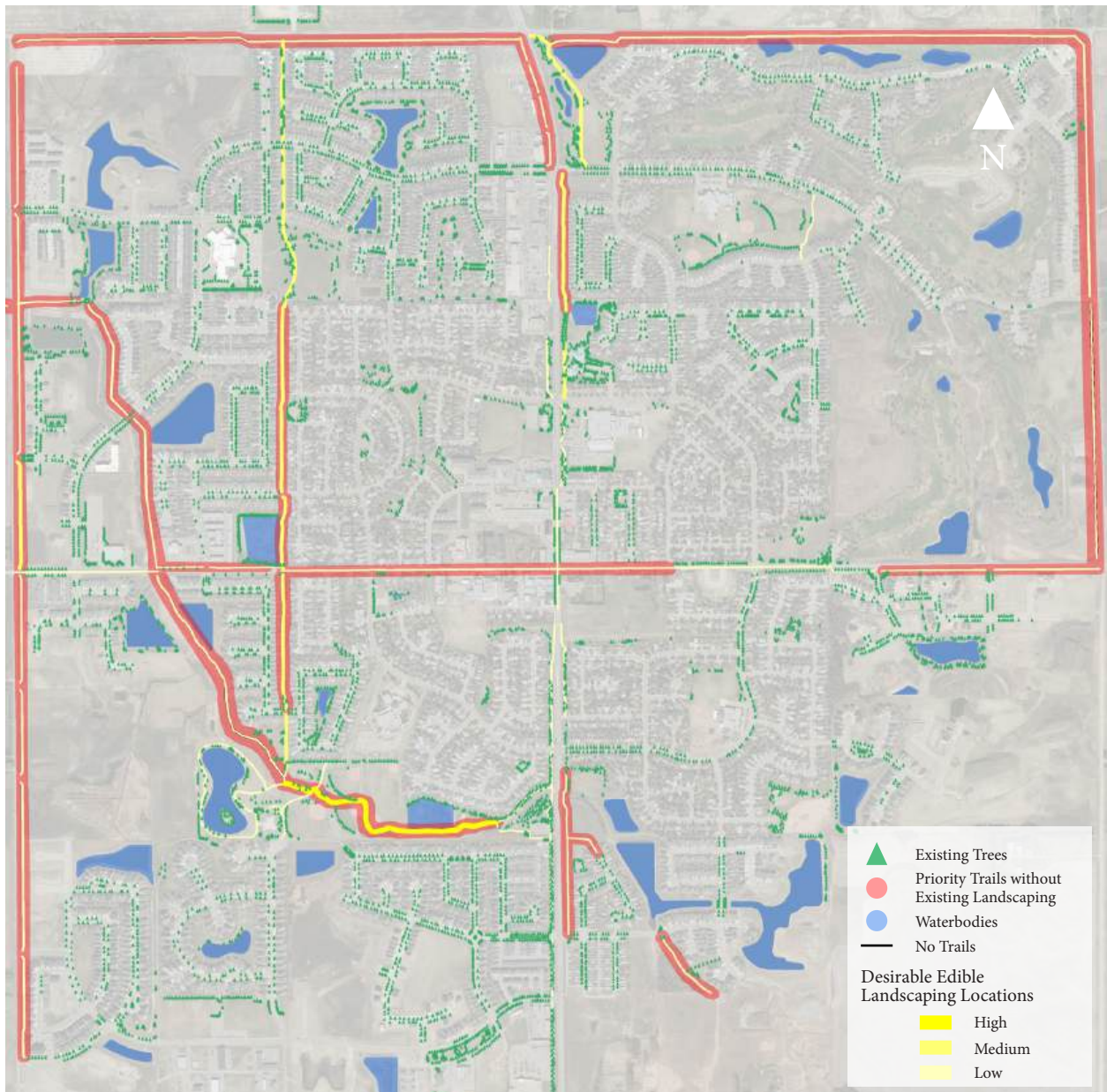


Figure 6: Desirable Edible Landscaping Locations

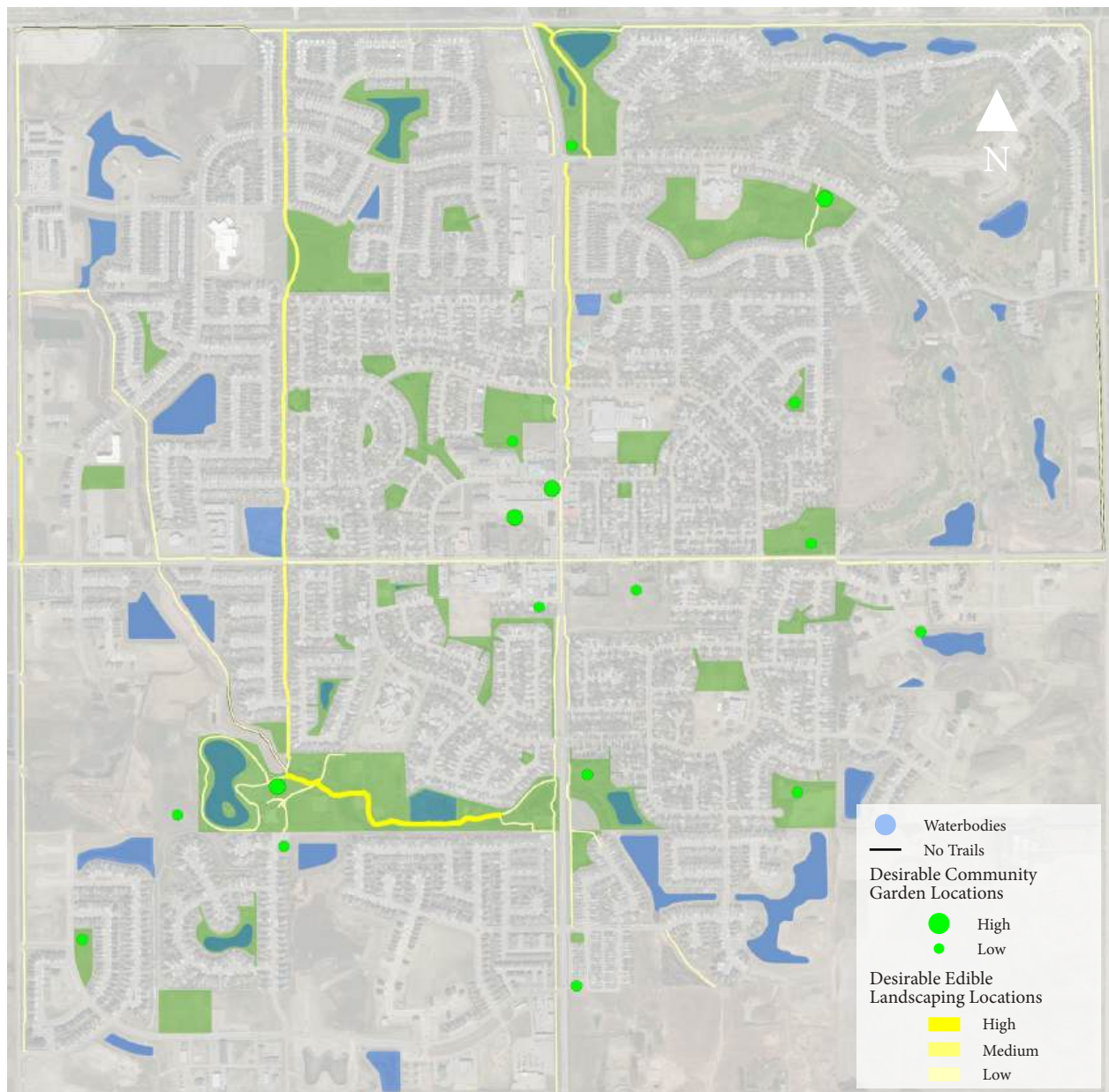


Figure 7: Desirable Community Garden and Edible Landscaping Locations

5.2 Summary of Public Survey Results

The following is a brief summary of feedback received from the public survey. The complete results of the external engagement can be found in [Appendix E](#).

A total of 295 people participated in the survey. Participants were from a large range of neighbourhoods and represented diverse ages, from 16 to 99.

Overall, every type of urban agriculture mentioned in the public survey received a majority support. Garden programs and urban agriculture programs, community gardens, and edible landscaping received the greatest support, with at least 80% of respondents in support. Respondents recognized urban agriculture as a method of encouraging a sense of community, sustainable urban living, and contributing to healthy lifestyles and a healthy community. Respondents suggested that more education would be required before implementing some types of urban agriculture.

“ I look forward to seeing new opportunities for residents and groups to bring urban agriculture to Beaumont. I feel this is an area where the community could grow and become a leader in promoting this lifestyle.”

-Survey respondent on Urban Agriculture

Community Gardens

The majority of respondents (89%) either strongly agree or agree that the establishment of community gardens would be beneficial in Beaumont. The majority of respondents (89%) would also support the municipality allowing community organizations to develop community gardens on public land. Overall, respondents largely recognize the social benefits of community gardens. The provision of a space for those who do not currently have access to outdoor space for gardening was also considered a benefit of community gardens. Some concerns include vandalism and security, community garden maintenance, location, and the cost of implementing and maintaining community gardens.

Community Orchard

The majority of respondents (86%) strongly agree or agree that a community orchard would be beneficial for the Town of Beaumont. The majority of respondents (86%) also either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should allow community organizations to develop and manage community orchards on public land after undergoing an appropriate approval process. While respondents recognize the benefits of a community orchard, such as social benefits and access to fruit, concerns include the increased maintenance, climate compatibility, vandalism, fruit waste and rot, as well as the associated costs.

Rooftop Gardens

The majority of respondents (70%) strongly agree or agree that the municipality should offer incentives to support and encourage new developments to incorporate rooftop gardens. Recognized benefits of rooftop gardens include the social, health, economic, and environmental benefits associated with the provision of green space. With the future increase in density, rooftop gardens were also recognized as a method of increasing green space without taking away from developable land. Concerns included the current lack of supportive infrastructure, zoning restrictions, and the impacts of additional weight and moisture on infrastructure.

“Edible trees and shrubs would be a nice addition. They do however require extra care and maintenance. They are less hardy and more susceptible to disease.”

-Survey respondent on Edible Landscaping

“Strict guidelines need to be put in place to ensure that the sites do not become eyesores.”

-Survey respondent on Edible Landscaping

“A good opportunity to use under utilized space.”

-Survey respondent on Community Gardens

“I think it should be allowed in the community, with advertising to promote it.”

-Survey respondent on Rooftop Gardens

Edible Landscaping

The majority of respondents (82%) either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should incorporate edible landscaping into public lands. Respondents were supportive if education and signage were incorporated to inform users of the edible landscaping. Some concerns about edible landscaping were raised including liability issues, disease or insect infestations, contamination of the fruit from vehicle exhaust, animal waste, or pesticides, and increased maintenance requirements.

Front Yard Edible Gardens

The majority of respondents (66%) strongly agree or agree that homeowners should be encouraged to have a front yard edible garden. Respondents recognized that private yards should be utilized according to the preferences of the owner, however concerns were raised including landscaping requirements, aesthetics, unkempt gardens and weeds, maintenance, vandalism, and neighbour disagreements.

Yard Sharing

Approximately half of the respondents either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should encourage yard sharing. Respondents generally considered yard sharing to be a private matter which would require minimal or no municipal involvement. Concerns including personal security and privacy, neighbour disputes, and property maintenance were brought up.

Urban Hens

The majority of respondents (65%) strongly agree or agree that they would be in support of homeowners being allowed to raise backyard hens given appropriate regulations are adopted. Similarly, the majority of respondents (66%) either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should consider a pilot project which would allow a sample of homes to have backyard hens.

“There definitely needs to be strict regulations and monitoring, but I believe this could be highly beneficial to the community.”

-Survey respondent on Urban Hens

“ Too loud, too messy, too smelly.”

-Survey respondent on Urban Hens

Respondents are supportive of backyard hens given appropriate regulations are put in place, as well as incorporating an educational component. A suggestion was made to take decibel readings before and after the backyard hen pilot project to access the noise levels. Overall, many concerns were raised regarding the raising of backyard hens including issues with noise, smell, cleanliness, disease, attracting other animals or predators, vandalism, neighbour disputes, and the logistics of animal and waste disposal.

Bee Colonies

The majority of respondents (71%) either strongly agree or agree that homeowners should be allowed to keep bee colonies in their backyards for the production of honey. The majority of respondents (76%) also either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should allow community organizations to manage bee colonies in low traffic, public spaces after going through an approval process. Respondents recognize the importance of bees to the environment and ecosystem processes. However concerns were raised including the prevalence of bee allergies, location of bee colonies, regulations (such as the Bee Keeping Act), liability issues, vandalism, and the need for education.

School Gardens and Programming

A large majority of respondents (94%) either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should work with existing community groups to facilitate gardening or urban agriculture programming for children and youth. Similarly, a large majority of respondents (92%) either strongly agree or agree that the municipality should work with schools to initiate gardening or urban agriculture programming for students. Respondents recognize the educational opportunity associated with urban agriculture programming, as well as the potential to raise funds through the production of agricultural products. Some concerns were raised including the potential costs associated with programming, maintenance responsibilities, and safety and security concerns.

“We need more bees!”

-Survey respondent on Urban Bees

“While I agree, I am allergic to bee stings and wouldn’t be able to manage if this was done in my neighbouring houses.”

-Survey respondent on Urban Bees



Source: Tiernan McKay

6 Implementation Mechanisms

6.1 Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

This section considers what the Town of Beaumont should be conscious of moving forward and suggests policy recommendations as well as necessary bylaw amendments. It is informed by research and engagement listed above.

It will be critical to alter the Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw #851-15) to allow urban agriculture, particularly for growing food and keeping livestock. Of the listed uses, two specifically pertain to urban agriculture (Farming and Cultivation and Greenhouses and Nurseries) and are limitedly permitted. The Farming and Cultivation use does denote developments primarily intended for the farming and agricultural production. Greenhouse and

Nurseries use also denotes development primarily for the indoor growing of plants, edible or otherwise. It will be necessary to include uses explicitly referring to urban agriculture forms discussed to ensure they are permitted and regulated appropriately. In addition to the Land Use Bylaw, the Animal Control Bylaw will require amendments.



Source: thehappyfrog.com

6.2 Community Gardens and Greenhouses

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

As discussed, community gardens consist of multiple garden plots gardened by community members. Community gardens may be on public or private land and may include amenities such as raised beds, tool sheds, and water access.

Given the predominantly favourable response in both the internal and public engagements, it is recommended that the town facilitate the application for the approval of community gardens. Doing so requires clarification within the Land Use Bylaw - a new use “Community Garden” be added as discretionary in most zones. Currently, only two uses pertain to community gardens and their permission are very limited. Farming and Cultivation and Greenhouses and Nurseries, are limitedly permitted. Farming and Cultivation is only permitted in the Agricultural Reserve District. Greenhouses and Nurseries are permitted in the Temporary Francophone School District and the Industrial Business District. It is discretionary in the Agricultural Reserve District. Greenhouses are also potential amenities in community gardens, and they may require or otherwise benefit from the permitted use of greenhouses. Greenhouses can extend the growing season and increase the usability of community gardens. The creation on this discretion use create the option of community groups creating a community garden while still allowing the town and other residents some say in their creation.

Additionally, other municipalities, such as Red Deer, have further facilitated the creation of community gardens by waiving application fees for community groups looking to get a garden created on their own property.

Further public engagement may assist the Town determine the best course of action for community gardens. Clarification in the zoning (as discussed above) will facilitate the creation of community gardens on private property. However there are additional factors to consider when implementing community gardens on public property. It may be that community groups in the town are sufficiently funded to follow a registration process such as the one used in the City of Grande Prairie (see section 3.1). Alternatively, a more supportive approach such as the one in Red Deer (see section 3.1) may be more conducive to success. If community groups wish to start community gardens on public property, it would be advisable that the town select areas (see section 3.1) where community groups may apply to start a community garden. Alternatively, if the town wishes to start a community garden, there are a number of factors to consider additionally. Siting is crucial, and

chances of success in the future may perhaps be increased by the implementation of a pilot project to test certain areas and assess compatibility. Siting should be near mixed family housing or other more dense residential areas, or alternatively near

Future Actions

- Conduct further public engagement
- Add community garden as a discretionary use within most zones
- Consider permitting greenhouses as an accessory structure to community gardens
- Establish municipal level of involvement in management, maintenance and implementation of community gardens
- Consult and coordinate with relevant community groups (BADAS, Wild Beaumont, etc)
- Consider ongoing financial requirements
- Site Selection to consider proximity to cultural amenities and multi-family housing
- Address water, pest, pesticide, soil contaminants, and vandalism concerns
- Facilitate application process for the approval of community gardens
- Consider winter programming of community gardens

other cultural amenities to encourage use. Centre-ville, given its increased density goals and role in the community, would be an excellent location for a community garden assuming an appropriate lot is found. Incorporating community garden or other urban agriculture requirements into the ARP may assist with appropriate prioritization. While start-up costs are not high (even with the construction of accessories such as greenhouses), ongoing financial requirements must be considered for community gardens. It is crucial to consider the ongoing funding required to sustain the garden as a common error for municipality is to consider the start-up of community gardens as a one-time cost.

Currently, Beaumont's only community garden is accessible to anyone who wishes to apply for a plot. It is managed by Beaumont and District Agricultural Society (BADAS). Given BADAS' experience and knowledge, it may be advisable to enable BADAS to manage any future community gardens. While BADAS would likely require additional funding from the town to manage more community gardens for increased administrative costs. Water access is another important consideration.

Concerns around cost to taxpayers and security emerged from the public engagement. In future engagement and subsequent policy and planning, it may be important to stress the low-cost nature of community gardens. Start-up costs are low, and while there is an continued cost associated with maintenance and administration, these are also low compared to other recreational facilities such as swimming pools, arenas, or larger rec centres. It is also important to consider year-round usability; community gardens sites may not be usable in winter and it may be helpful to re-purpose to area for winter specific activities in those times, such as ice rinks. Vandalism also emerged as a concern from the public engagement. It would be important to consider security measures that both reduce the risk of vandalism but also increase sense of ownership in the community. Lighting and accessibility may be better means of increasing security and community-ownership than things like fences or security patrols which reinforce the idea that the garden is restricted.



Potential Areas of Application

Potential areas of application were identified in the internal engagement workshop where groups participated in a mapping exercise to identify appropriate locations for community gardens. Refer to Figure 7 in Section 5.1.4 of our internal engagement summary for highly desirable locations for community gardens as identified in this mapping exercise.



Source: Colton Nelson

6.3 Rooftop Gardens

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

As discussed, green roofs come in two types: extensive and intensive. While extensive green roofs are easier to retrofit and are a lower-cost option, they are not conducive to gardening or social functions.

Based on feedback from internal and external engagement, rooftop gardens are not a major priority in Beaumont. The engineering considerations required to support rooftop gardens are extensive. Unlike green roofs, which require fewer structural supports and can often be retrofitted onto existing buildings, rooftop gardens require extensive supports and typically need to be built into new buildings.

While many large municipalities have used incentives such as increasing height allowances for buildings that incorporate green roofs, it would be important to consider incentives that are relevant to Beaumont if the town wishes to encourage green roofs in the future. Doing so would allow Beaumont to demonstrate interest and support for future developers who may wish to include rooftop gardens. It would be also important to consider how altered requirements for buildings with rooftop gardens would align with the current architectural guidelines. Including the option of green roofs or rooftop gardens in the architectural guidelines is a potential way to encourage the development of green roofs. For example, the City

of Edmonton requires that all new buildings with roofs visible from other buildings must undertake some beautification measures; green roofs are one potential measure to satisfy this requirement.

Rooftop gardens fall under the use of green roofs as defined in the Land Use Bylaw. While defined, it would be useful to incorporate green roofs as explicitly permitted development components in some districts as they involve building roofs that support gardening activities.

Future Actions

- Consider using incentives to encourage rooftop gardens
- Express Beaumont's interest and willingness to support rooftop gardens to future developers
- Explicitly permit green roofs in specific zones within the Beaumont LUB
- Consider incorporating green roofs into architectural design guidelines

6.4 Edible Landscaping

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

Based on engagements, edible landscaping emerged as a quick and easy way to incorporate urban agriculture in Beaumont. Doing so would require a revision of the types of trees permitted within the General Design Standards to include trees and shrubs that produce fruit or other edible components. It is also advisable to incorporate native plants as much as possible, as this will reduce upkeep needs. Edible landscaping, as it involves landscaping with food-producing trees/shrubs in public spaces, is classified as soft landscaping as defined in the Land Use Bylaw. Soft Landscaping is required for a number of developments, and it may be possible to incorporate the requirement of native, edible plants into these requirements.

Future Actions

- Revise trees permitted within the general design standards to incorporate edible vegetation
- Consider restrictions on types of plants to reduce required maintenance
- Consider necessary changes to maintenance operations within edible landscaped areas
- Incorporate signage to inform residents

Edible landscaping aids in accomplishing key goals of the Beaumont MDP through creating an environment for social encounters and fostering sense of place (see section 3.6). As Centre Ville moves towards its densification goals, edible landscaping is a place-making technique to consider for maintaining its status as the cultural core of the Beaumont.

It is possible to incorporate edible landscaping into areas that are already landscaped by adding additional plants where possible and replacing inedible plants with edible plants as necessary (e.g. when existing plants die). Entirely edible landscaping can also be added to new areas. In order to encourage community engagement with edible landscape, online resources showing where edible landscaping is placed and details (e.g. types of plants, when they are fruiting, etc) may be necessary.

Community buy-in is crucial to address concerns around intentional contamination of edible plants that arose in both internal and external engagement. Maintenance, such as removing rotting fruits or clearing fruit from paths would address lots of community concerns around safety

and feasibility. This maintenance could likely be incorporated into regular landscaping duties. Risk of pesticide contamination from nearby use was a concern mentioned in engagement, but can likely be addressed by adjusted landscaping practices and caution.

In addition to slight changes to maintenance, the other key component to successful landscaping is clear, well-placed signage informing residents how to harvest fruits (or other edible parts of plants) and which plants are safe to eat. Signage may be accompanied by educational programming or campaigns to increase success and use of edible landscaping.

6.4.1 Potential Areas of Application

Potential areas of application were identified in the internal engagement workshop where groups participated in a mapping exercise to identify appropriate locations for edible landscaping. Refer to [Figure 6](#) and [Figure 7](#) in Section 5.1.4 of our internal engagement summary for high traffic trails that are desirable for edible landscaping. [Figure 7](#) displays highly opportune areas for edible landscaping that are currently not landscaped by trees



6.5 Front Yard Edible Gardens

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

Currently, growing food for personal consumption on a portion of, or the entire, front yard is neither permitted nor forbidden in the land use bylaws. It is governed by the requirements in section 4.17 of the Land Use Bylaw, requiring that any portion of the site not occupied by building be “landscaped or maintained” (CITE). If the Town wishes to allow front-yard edible gardening, it will be necessary to amend the bylaw and ensure they are clearly permitted where desired.

Front yard edible garden received mixed reviews in both internal and external engagement. The primary concern is the aesthetics of a front yard edible garden, and in particular before and after the growing season when front yards would be predominantly bare soil. Based on this mixed

reviews, further public engagement should be undertaken. Additionally, restricting front yard edible gardening to a portion of the front yard, a specific height, specific plants, and to raised beds will address concerns around, aesthetics erosion and soil spreading to the sidewalk or adjacent properties. Including accessory structures used to extend growing season (e.g. coverings) also address aesthetic concerns.

However, while restrictions of height and plant type are possible regulations for addressing aesthetic concerns, internal engagement revealed that enforcement of plant restrictions may pose challenges. The City of Edmonton, for example, required that gardens on the properties of single-detached and semi-detached housing have a maximum height of 3.2 meters.

Future Actions

- Conduct further public engagement
- Amend bylaw with appropriate regulations and restrictions
- Consider enforcement challenges to addressing aesthetic concerns

6.6 Urban Bee Keeping

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

Keeping bee colonies in Beaumont for the production of honey currently poses challenges as bees are classified as pest and hives are required to be removed from any property upon discovery. In order to allow the keeping of bees within Beaumont, it would be necessary to alter the animal control bylaw. However, bees received tremendously mixed responses in both internal and external engagement. There is evidently interest in Beaumont, but it will be important to address concerns through education and regulation.

All potential beekeepers would be required to adhere to the specifications laid out in the provincial Bee Act, which includes specifications for reducing the risk of disease, the responsibilities of provincial inspectors, and requirements for beekeepers to satisfy, including registration. These restrictions can be supplemented by requirements for municipal licensing, which may place such restrictions as distance from other uses. Additionally, bees are currently classified as Pests within the Animal Control Bylaw and are required to be removed from any property upon discovery. This is not conducive to the permitted use of beehives. It may be advisable to alter this requirement to require to obtain a permit to keep bees and that beehives are a discretionary use in some low-density residential areas assuming applications have appropriate permits.

There is also concern around the liability of the town in the event that an allergic resident is stung and suffers a severe and/or fatal allergic reaction. If the Town wish to move forward with bees, it may be necessary to seek legal advice, though many other municipalities have implemented bees without issue.



Future Actions

- Further public engagement including educational component
- Amend Animal Control Bylaw
- Develop requirements for municipal licensing that are consistent with provincial regulations
- Address liability concerns

6.7 Urban Hens

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

Presently, the Animal Control bylaw (Bylaw #851-15), under section 4.12., forbids the keeping of livestock within Town (with the exception of areas zoned for agriculture). Livestock is defined as animals typically kept for agricultural purposes, and notably includes chickens. While a Peace Officer can provide a permit for the harbouring of livestock in Town under Section 4.13, it would be advisable to allow keeping chickens within Town with some restrictions rather than forbidding keeping chickens with some exceptions at the discretion of Peace Officers. Amendments to the Animal Control Bylaw should be compliant with provincial regulations. For example, in order to obtain a permit to keep chickens within town applicants must obtain a Premises Identification (PID) Account and PID Number, as per the Animal Health Act. It may be helpful to define the raising of small livestock (such as chickens) for

byproducts (such as eggs or honey) for small-scale production within the Animal Control Bylaw and make a specific, discretionary use in most residential districts in the Land Use Bylaw.

In order to address concerns from public survey respondent around noise and smell, it is recommended that the town restrict chickens to exclusively hens (which is common when chickens are just for egg production) and the number of animals a single household may raise to 2-3 animals. This is consistent with other municipalities. Regulations around coop requirements as well as upkeep will also address concerns around smell and pests. However, many concerns around chickens are in contradiction to the research: keeping small numbers of hens are not significant producers of smell, noise, nor do they attract substantial quantities of pests and vermin. Therefore, if the town wish to move forward with chickens it is advisable to consider educational campaigns as well as pilot projects.

Future Actions

- Further public engagement including educational component
- Amend the Animal Control Bylaw based on best practices
- Consider pilot projects

6.8 Yard Sharing

Policy and Bylaw Recommendations

Yard sharing allows residents with underutilized space in their private garden to allow community members to access their space to grow food. As it stands there is nothing preventing residents from engaging in backyard sharing activities. However, if residents wish to share front yards, yard sharing will require the same adjustments as front yard gardening.

Both internal and external engagement indicated that while yard sharing was appealing to many Beaumont residents, it was not necessary for the Town become involved beyond raising awareness and providing guidelines on how to get started. No policy needed other than a supportive attitude and educational materials.

Future Actions ▲

- Raise awareness of yard sharing
- Consider producing guidelines for interested residents

Future Actions ►

- Consult and coordinate with schools on potential gardening programming
- Incorporate urban agriculture into Town programming
- Consider winter programming

6.9 School Gardens/Garden Programs

Policy Recommendations

The purpose of school gardens or urban agriculture programs is to encourage interest in local food production and educate children and youth on how to garden and raise livestock for personal use. Gardening programs are reliant on appropriate facilities and are interwoven with permitted community garden uses. School programming would require coordination between the Town and schools to ensure access to appropriate garden facilities. However, the school year does work well with the growing season. As children's garden programming was very popular in both internal and external engagement it may be more appropriate to incorporate it into the Town's existing summer programming for children. The creation of a public community garden would facilitate such programming. There is also the potential for winter specific programming for adults and children, such as food preservation classes (e.g. jam making, pickling, etc).

Some public survey respondents expressed concern over increased taxes to fund children's programming. Depending on demand, it may be possible to alter existing programming to include gardening elements rather than create new gardening programs required additional resources.

7 Urban Agriculture Network Conceptualization

Urban agriculture in Beaumont can be systematically integrated into Beaumont’s environment and social systems to create an interconnected network that physically and socially connects the Town of Beaumont. An example of what this network could look like is provided in [Figure 9](#). The network is highly conceptual but is based on the site selection activities from the internal engagement as well as a geographical analysis of Beaumont. Furthermore, [Figure 8a](#), [Figure 8b](#), [Figure 8c](#) and [Figure 10a](#),

[Figure 10b](#), and [Figure 10c](#) represent existing spaces in Beaumont and corresponding renderings depict how they can be transformed through urban agriculture in the summer and through programming in the winter months. The creation of an urban agriculture network, interwoven with existing public space and trails, is consistent with the vision of diverse, usable, and accessible open spaces in the Open Space and Trail Master Plan (see section 4.3).



Figure 8a: Existing



Figure 8b: Urban Agriculture Intervention



Figure 8c: Urban Agriculture Intervention and Winter Programming



Figure 9: Conceptual Urban Agriculture Network in Beaumont



Figure 10a: Existing



Figure 10b: Urban Agriculture Intervention



Figure 10c: Urban Agriculture Intervention and Winter Programming

8 Conclusions and Next Steps

The goal of this document is to provide background information and direction for the implementation of urban agriculture in Beaumont. Urban agriculture may include community gardens, rooftop gardens, edible landscaping, front yard gardens, yard sharing, urban beekeeping, urban hens, and school or community programming. The multiple types of urban agriculture provide many social, economic, environmental, and health benefits to communities. Considering the background research and engagement input, this document has provided a number of considerations to include when creating an urban agriculture strategy and necessary bylaw amendments. It is important for Beaumont's urban agriculture policy to be adaptable to changing conditions, such as the

legalization of cannabis plants and a changing climate affecting viable plants.

Due to a short timeline and limited resources, the internal and external engagement completed for this project was minimal. However, even the modest engagement completed for this project indicated that there is an enormous interest in urban agriculture in Beaumont and what forms may be prioritized and what forms required extensive additional research and engagement.

Community gardens were a clear favourite in both internal and external engagement. Next steps include consulting with BADAS around the possibility of a partnership wherein they are responsible for the administration of another community garden more centrally located in Beaumont. Prolonged participation in community gardens was noted as one of the main challenges, promotion of community gardens and garden initiatives must be made continual effort ensure the success and longevity of community gardens in Beaumont. Further community and stakeholder engagement will work towards gaining this community buy in and support necessary.

Edible landscaping is a quick win for Beaumont and also received very positive responses in community engagement. Updating the landscaping list to include more edible, native species is an initial step as well as consulting



with Landscaping to confirm changes in duties regarding the maintenance of edible plants. Rooftop gardens are not a priority for Beaumont. Next steps include considering the building codes amendments necessary so that in future buildings may incorporate green roofs if desired.

Front-yard edible garden will not be as quick to implement as there is some resistance around aesthetics. However, education as well as specific restrictions may address these concerns. Further public engagement is advised, as well as inclusion as a defined use in the Land Use Bylaw updates with restrictions that work for Beaumont and Beaumont residents' concerns.

To move forwards with urban beekeeping, additional public consultation is necessary as well as clarifying liability issues if the Town wishes to have public bee hives. However, public bee hives did not emerge as a priority from the internal engagement, while community members expressed an interest in privately keeping bees. Developing regulations that require appropriate training for would-be beekeepers and ensuring neighbourhood support are necessary.

Extensive public engagement and education is required if the Town wishes to move forward with urban hen keeping. Pilot projects are strongly advised. This is not a key priority for urban agriculture in Beaumont.



Minimal action is required on the part of the Town for yard sharing beyond the production of guidelines on how interested residents may enter into yard sharing agreements and publicly supportive attitude.

School and other children's gardening programming were tremendously popular in both internal and external engagements. Next steps include consulting with schools to gauge interests and needs, as well as considering how to coordinate the Town's existing summer programming with existing and future community garden amenities.

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Appendices



Appendix A

Terms of Reference

Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy

Project Sponsor: Town of Beaumont

Term: Winter 2018

Purpose

To develop an urban agriculture policy that meets the unique needs of Beaumont with clear policy recommendations and implementation mechanisms.

Context

As urbanization continues to rise, municipalities across the globe are recognizing the implications on our food systems and the importance of urban agriculture. Urban agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing, and distributing food in or around an urban area. It may involve animal husbandry, aquaculture, agroforestry, urban beekeeping, and horticulture. Urban agriculture is not a new concept, but in recent years it has re-emerged as an important contributor to urban food security, improved nutrition, improved urban ecological systems, and numerous economic and social benefits.

Urban agriculture is promoted on a variety of scales, from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan. Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan – *Our Complete Community* also advocates for an urban agriculture policy in Beaumont and includes the following key objective: "Beaumont embraces its agricultural heritage and encourages opportunities for all types of urban agriculture" (Section 3e). *Our Complete Community* also has various policies that support this objective by encouraging regulations related to community gardens/rooftop gardens, backyard chickens, and urban beekeeping. The introduction of new urban agricultural practices also requires additional considerations including where these projects should be located, how they should be administered and regulated, what role is there for the private vs. the public realm, and how do we monitor and evaluate these projects.

Scope & Deliverables

Phase 1: Initiating

Task 1: Background research (This should include: a review of the Beaumont's legislative framework; a SWOT analysis; and a review of best practices in urban agriculture)

Task 2: Prepare Public Engagement Plan - activities should include engaging stakeholders in the community and internal staff. (Possible approaches include a community engagement event, a internal engagement event, interviews with some key groups, and other forms of engagement). The final engagement plan should be developed in consultation with the client.

Phase 2: Stakeholder Engagement

Task 1: Initiate public engagement with internal staff

Task 2: Initiate public engagement with external stakeholders

Deliverable - Mid-term report and Presentation:

- Background research (including best practices, Beaumont's context, SWOT analysis)
- Consultation summary to date and next steps

Phase 3: Drafting the Plan

Task 1: Develop policy recommendations and clear implementation mechanisms to achieve the policy goals including draft Land Use Bylaw changes

Task 2: Identify areas of application within existing vs. Greenfield developments

Phase 4: Finalizing the Plan

Task 1: Develop reporting and monitoring guidelines

Task 2: Report back to the project team

Deliverable - Final Report and Presentation:

- A final urban agriculture policy document which should include:
 - The final versions/updates from the mid-term report
 - Recommendations and implementation strategies
 - Reporting and monitoring guidelines
 - Be graphically appealing and branded in alignment with Our Beaumont
- Draft Land Use Bylaw changes
- PowerPoint presentation (Ideally we would like the group to present their findings to Council for their information)

Resources

Reference Material

- Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan
- *Our Complete Community* - Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan
- **Beaumont's Open Space and Trails Master Plan**
- Examples from other municipalities (Example: Fresh- Edmonton's Food and Urban Agriculture Strategy & Strathcona Urban Agriculture Strategy)

Beaumont Contacts

Various departments in Beaumont will assist with this project as required (Ex. Planning & Engineering, Parks & Recreation, Infrastructure, and Communications). The key points of contact are:

Lisa Drury, Planner

Phone: 780-929-3322

E-mail: lisa.drury@beaumont.ab.ca

Kendra Raymond, Director of Planning & Engineering

Phone: 780-929-2202

E-mail: Kendra.raymond@beaumont.ab.ca



Appendix B



THE CITY OF RED DEER GARDEN PLOT PROGRAM REGISTRATION AGREEMENT

Date: _____ Garden Site: _____ Plot ID: _____

Name: _____
Mr. Mrs. Ms. Miss PARTICIPANT (PRINT NAME) EMAIL ADDRESS (PRINT CLEARLY)

ADDRESS CITY/TOWN POSTAL CODE PHONE

Agreement Requirements:

1. The City gives the Tenant permission to use the designated portion of land as indicated on the Garden Plot Map, for the sole purposes of the garden plot. **The plantings must be confined to within the staked area of the assigned plot. PLOT SIZES ARE APPROXIMATE.**
2. The term of the Agreement shall be for the period of **May 18 to October 9, 2018**, unless terminated by one or both parties.
3. The Tenant will pay a non-refundable fee of **\$46 for a large plot, \$29 for a medium plot, \$17 for a small plot** to be paid in full when this agreement is signed.
4. The Tenant agrees to accept the garden plot as it stands, and agrees that there are no promises, representations or undertakings by the City with respect to the condition of the garden plot. They must cultivate the garden plot in proper agricultural manner, taking care not to cause the land to deteriorate in any way.
5. **The Tenant agrees to use his best efforts and approved horticultural methods to prevent the growth of all weeds on the garden plot and walkways. If the Tenant fails to do so, The City will cultivate or mow the plot to prevent the spread of weed seeds after JULY 2nd with NO notice to the tenant. In such an event, The City will not be liable to the Tenant for any damage to crops.**
6. The Tenant agrees to care for and harvest the crop and leave any plant material on the surface of the soil within the Tenant's assigned garden plot at end of season. During growing season please use the onsite compost bins for disposal of plant material. **Diseased plant material must be removed from site and discarded with regular garbage.**
7. The Tenant agrees to dispose of all garbage from the garden plot, other than plant material, in a proper manner.
8. The Tenant will ensure that the Tenant's family or invitees cause no nuisance or disturbance to other tenants or adjacent neighbours.
9. **Pets are not permitted with the garden plot boundaries.** The Tenant agrees to refrain from the trapping, poisoning or killing of any bird or animal on land protected by the Parks and Public Facilities Bylaw 3255/2000.
10. The Tenant agrees to use the garden plot at their risk. The City is not liable in any way for any loss, injury or damage caused to any person while such person(s) is in or about the garden plots.
11. **The Tenant acknowledges The City is not responsible for supplying water to the garden plots.**
12. The Tenant releases The City from any and all liability for any claims whatsoever arising out of damage to, loss of, or theft of the Tenant's property kept or stored on the garden plot, including the crops grown in the garden plot.
13. The Tenant acknowledges that lands adjacent to the garden plots may be cultivated or developed, possibly including spraying with herbicides and other pesticides. While all reasonable caution will be used, damage to the crops of the Tenant from drifting spray is possible. The Tenant agrees that he shall not have any claim against The City or the person farming or developing the lands adjacent to the garden plots in respect of such spraying or any damage or injury caused by it.
14. If the Tenant breaches or fails to perform any of the above points, then The City may declare the Tenant in default, declare the agreement null and void and repossess the land without any refund of rent.

A.) HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE INVOLVED IN WORKING THIS GARDEN? _____

B.) HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BENEFIT FROM THE PRODUCE GROWN? _____

Signature (person responsible for the plot)

Parks Department

THE CITY OF RED DEER GARDEN PLOT PROGRAM REGISTRATION AGREEMENT

Garden Plot Program Expectations

The City of Red Deer Garden Plot Program provides great opportunities for Red Deerians to get outside, grow healthy food, meet people and enjoy our community through the growing season. There is an expectation that participants will do their part to ensure that the program remains successful and enjoyable for all participants. Gardeners are to be stewards of the entire garden area, reporting misuse, picking up litter, being responsible for the surrounding environment and keeping noise levels down. The following checklist of rules guides users through the appropriate activities for participating in this program.

1. You are responsible for maintaining your garden plot and any access or walkway to your garden plot. This includes weed and litter removal.
2. Individual garden plot boundaries will be staked and marked; boundary markers should not be removed. Verify the numbers on the boundaries before planting. **Ensure to plant in the correct location.**
3. The City of Red Deer is not required to provide a watering source at any of the garden plots. You are encouraged to use rain barrels or community-led watering initiatives.
4. In order to protect sensitive natural areas and aquatic ecosystems the use of conventional pesticides (which includes but is not limited to herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides) within garden plots and on public lands is prohibited; certain ecologically sensitive pest control products may be considered at the discretion of Parks staff. As an added measure of environmental protection you are encouraged to use organic fertilizers in place of synthetic ones.
5. Composting is permitted and encouraged within your plot boundaries.
6. Diseased plant material must be bagged and disposed of with regular garbage; do not place in compost bins.
7. Be considerate of your neighbors; do not plant sprawling crops or tall ones that might interfere with the garden next to yours.
8. Do not water, weed or prune another plot unless requested to by the gardener responsible for that plot.
9. Do not enter any private lands adjacent to the garden site.
10. If vandalism or theft occurs, notify the Parks garden representative immediately. If you need immediate assistance call RCMP/Bylaw Complaint Line – 403.343.5575. The City of Red Deer is not liable for any loss of crops due to theft.
11. If you are not able to tend your plot, notify the Parks garden representative. Neglected plots will be reassigned or tilled.
12. If you will be away during the growing season ensure that someone will tend to your plot.
13. At the end of the gardening season all plant materials, including weeds, should be pulled from the ground and left on the surface of the soil.
14. Plots are assigned according to the waiting list maintained by the Parks garden representative.
15. Existing gardeners have priority for plot assignments or trades.
16. Failure to comply with the above rules may result in the loss of gardening privileges.



Appendix C



Should a community group be interested in starting up a community garden, here are a few steps that need to be taken...

1. The interested community group will present a garden proposal to the Parks Section of The City of Red Deer. This proposal will include a **Letter of Intent** and a **sketch** of the anticipated garden plot layout. The Letter of Intent will identify information including but not limited to: the purpose of the gardens (i.e. intended for public use), parking availability, number of plots, garden capacity, garden box design, and clarification of the community group's responsibilities.
2. This Letter of Intent will then be submitted with an **application for Development Permit** to the Inspections & Licensing Department
 - The City will cover all permit related costs
 - The approval process associated with each permit can take up to 8 weeks, as the proposed plans will be circulated to various City departments as well as to the public if so required. Following this review period the project will be subject to the Development Authority (Development Officer and/or the Municipal Planning Commission) for land use approval.
3. Once the permit is approved a **Service Agreement** between the Parks Section and the interested party will be clearly outlined in order to identify respective responsibilities and the agreement timeframe.
4. The community group will need to add The City of Red Deer as 'additionally insured' on their insurance coverage.
5. The Parks Section will have the required materials delivered to the garden site at the appropriate time. The interested community group is responsible for the construction, volunteer leadership, and management/maintenance of the gardens.
6. The community group responsible for the gardens will be required to provide the Parks Section with an **annual report** highlighting program successes, challenges, recommendations, etc. All reports must be submitted by February 1st.



Appendix D

Background

The internal stakeholder workshop took place on March 7th, 2018 from 10:00am to 12:00pm at the Beaumont Town Hall. A total of 12 internal stakeholders from the Town of Beaumont were in attendance including representatives from the planning, engineering, recreation, and parks and facilities departments.

This workshop involved group activities aimed at informing stakeholders of the multiple forms of urban agriculture, and gaining an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an agricultural strategy in Beaumont.

The administrative perspective is valuable when developing a policy that will work for all residents and the municipality. Local Knowledge and support are important to the success of the urban agricultural strategy, and therefore the feedback from this internal engagement helped to inform the development of Beaumont's Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Internal Engagement Format

The internal engagement took place as a workshop, which involved both group work and large group discussions. The workshop began with introductions, and a presentation outlining the different types of urban agriculture. Participants worked together in three groups of four to discuss and answer seven questions outlined in a workbook. The questions in the workbook aimed to gain an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an urban agriculture policy in Beaumont. Large group discussion followed the completion of questions.

What are some challenges or opportunities that spring to mind when we talk about each form of urban agriculture? Rank each of the forms of urban agriculture based on your perceived compatibility with the Town of Beaumont. (Rank based on a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not compatible and 10 being very compatible).

Community Gardens

Rank:	Average:
8	8.67
8	
10	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a community garden in Beaumont - Possibility for more within communities - Community building - Gathering place - Good for children to interact with agriculture - Local restaurants - Educational - Leisure activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of water - Maintenance - Logistics (watering, fees, etc.) - Supplies and resources - Distribution - Need more space - Who is responsible for the community garden - Strong community drivers to take ownership - Ownership (Town takes ownership taxes increase) - Compliance with legislation - Cannabis - Activating the space in the winter - Funding - Security

Rooftop Gardens

Rank:	Average:
3	5.33
10	
3	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Possible for future development- Good use of space- Reduces urban heat island effect- Good amenity space- Gathering space- Environmental benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bylaws- Costs- Design and structural requirements<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flat roof- French village design guidelines- Very limited existing buildings- Access to rooftops- Incentives- Building code- Where would this be located

Edible Landscaping

Rank:	Average:
9	9.00
9	
9	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Online maps- Education- Education on other forms to water plants (rain barrels)- Fun to pick foods- Encourages people to interact with the environment- Increased food security- Good use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Updating standards- More maintenance required for parks in public spaces- Rotting fruit- Animal nuisance- Where is the product going- Parks cost- Education- Signage- Incorporating into municipal policies and guidelines- Invasive species choking out other vegetation- Neighbour issues- Cannabis- Water ban- Contamination- Vandalism

Front Yard Edible Gardens

Rank:	Average:
2	4.67
9	
3	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased food security- Filters pollutants- Less lawn- Less runoff- Replenish water tables- Share with neighbours	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regulations- Enforcement challenges- Aesthetics- Unsightly yards (weeds)- Community standards- New areas- Neighbours- Social pressure- Sight lines- Small lots- Spreading of invasive plants or weeds- Weed enforcement- Vandalism

Urban Bee Colonies

Rank:	Average:
10	8.00
9	
5	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Private spaces- Education- Helps ecosystem- Pollination- Local honey- Fresh honey- Increased food security- Location (designate areas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Bylaw updates required- Regulations- Enforcement- Liability- Political opposition- Allergies- Fear of bees- Enclosures- Neighbours- Education- Resources- Location - public versus private

Urban Hens

Rank:	Average:
4	4.00
6	
2	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Agricultural production- Local eggs- Humane production of eggs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Odor / smell- Noise- Unsightly premises- Bylaw updates required- Regulations- Enforcement- Education- Resources- Location- Neighbours- Salmonella- Predators- Animal health- Carcass disposal- Shelters and fencing- Manure

Yard Sharing

Rank:	Average:
10	10.00
10	
10	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Private, not public, involvement- Education- Public Q & A- Awesome, go for it- Free property maintenance- Provide a platform- Raise awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Neighbours<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Change of house ownership- Change their mind- Municipal enforcement - municipality does not want to be involved- Civil issue- Access- Service calls- Hours of operation- Security- Trespassing- Fencing

School Gardens / Garden Programs

Rank:	Average:
10	10.00
10	
10	

Opportunities:	Challenges:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Education- Develop skills- Opportunity for programming- Good community building- Pass along agriculture processes- Celebrate agricultural heritage- Incorporate CPTED principles (lighting, good visibility, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Water supply, would this be publicly provided?- Same challenges as community gardens- Vandalism- Stealing food

Are there any other forms of urban agriculture that might work in Beaumont?

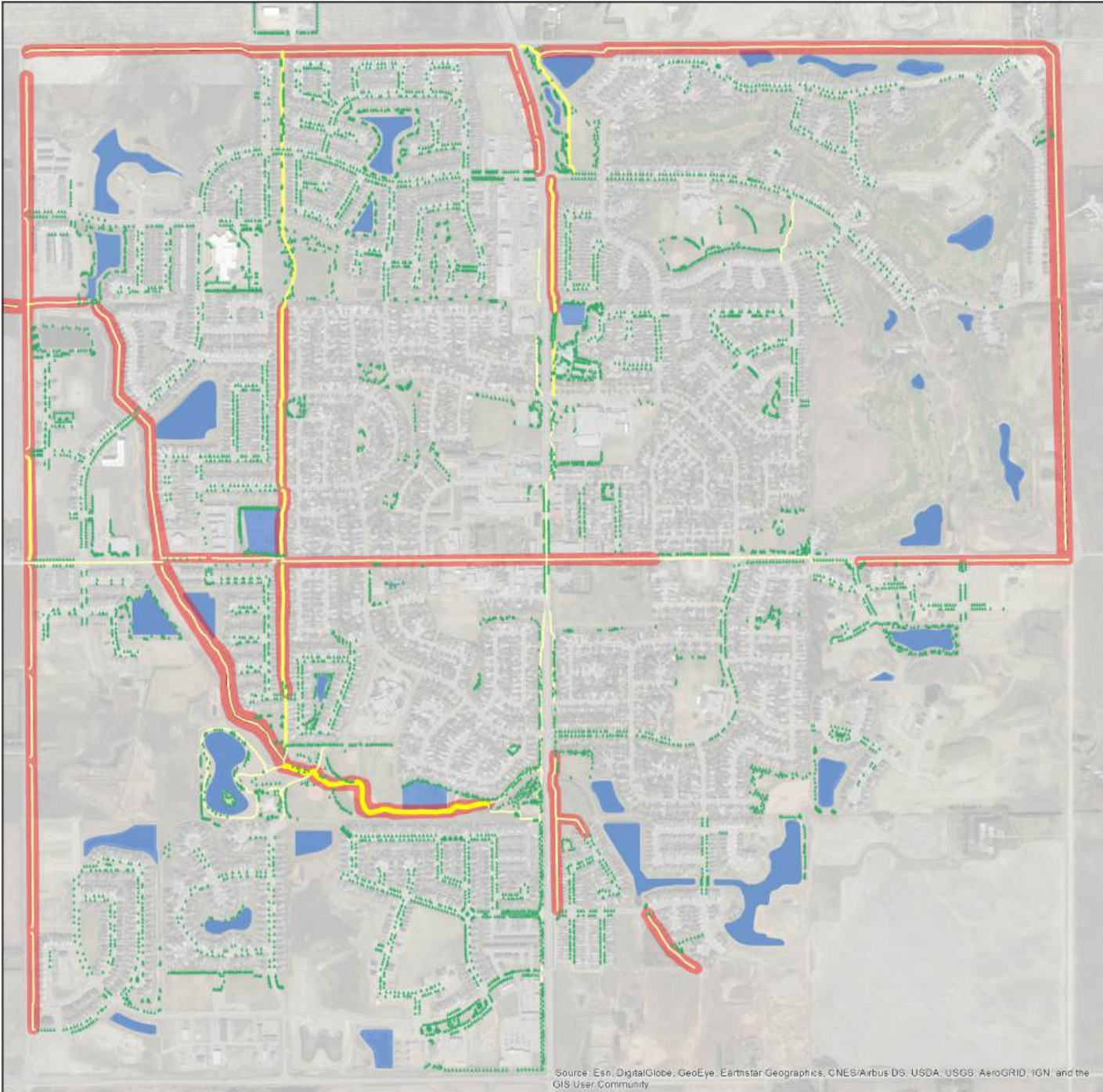
- Goats or sheep in public spaces
- Goats for maintenance
- Food sharing (personal excess harvest is shared with others)
- Fish farming
- Cannabis
- Butterfly garden

What are the challenges of implementing urban agriculture in Beaumont?

- Regulations (updates)
- Process of regulating
- Enforcement
- Liability to municipality
- Political buy-in
- Community and political acceptance
- Resources
- Costs
- Education
 - Alignment with federal and provincial regulations
- Ownership
- Stewardship
- The perception of the community (e.g. looks of yards)
- Public versus private
- Community ownership versus municipally run (in particular for community gardens)
- Logistics
- Environment
- Vandalism
- Security
- Fencing
- Wellbeing of animals
- Edible landscaping
 - Liability if fruit is bad
 - How do you ensure the safety of people

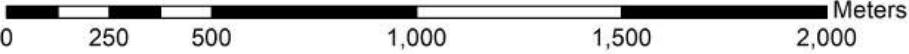
What are the opportunities for integrating urban agriculture in Beaumont?

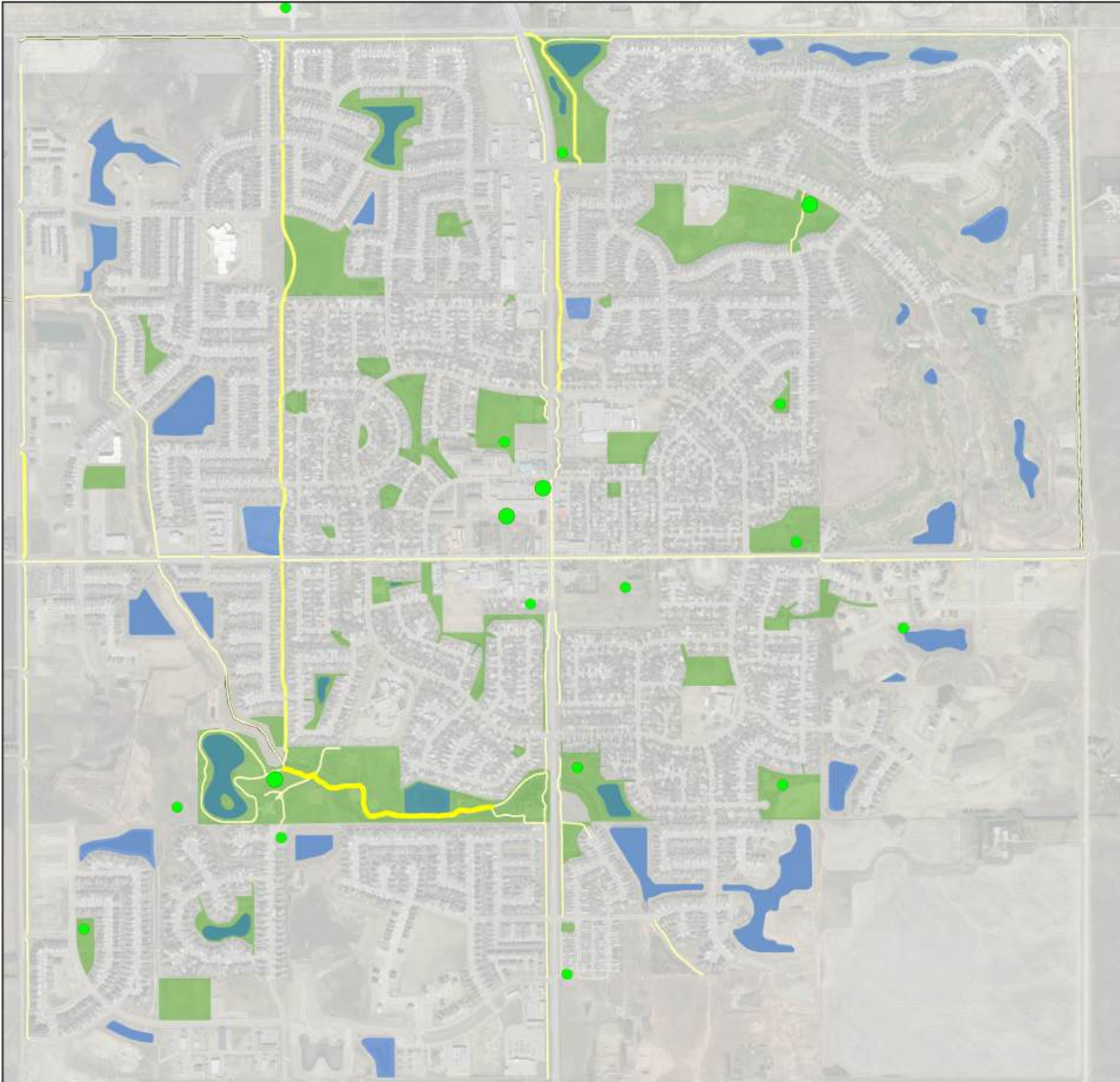
- Sense of community
- Social impact
- Brings the community together
- Encourages people to interact
- Pride in the community
- Improved quality of life
- Therapy
- All ages
- Diversity
- Diversification
- Engage public spaces
- Aesthetic benefits
 - Beautification of the community
- Security
- Education about food supply
- Schools
 - Shop programs
 - Home Ec
- Health benefits
- Local food
- Food security
- Environment
- Sustainability
 - (water - rainwater)
- Commercial
 - Commercial involvement - planting and maintenance
- Local employment
- Social services
 - Low income access
- Recreation
- Tourism
- Municipal resources
 - Youth centre
 - Promotions committee
 - Recreation and culture
 - Parks



Legend

- Trees
- Trails_internal_highestpriority
- Trails_internal_highpriority
- Trails_union2
- priority_trails_nolandscaping
- Trails_internal_A_new
- Trails_internal_C_new
- Waterbodies

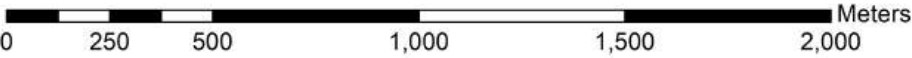




Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Legend

- gardens_internal_point_ABC_higherpriority
- gardens_internal_point_ABC
- Trails_internal_highestpriority
- Trails_internal_highpriority
- Trails_union2
- Trails_internal_A_new
- Trails_internal_C_new
- Waterbodies
- BeauParks



What role do you see the Town of Beaumont playing in managing public urban agriculture amenities?

- Developing new policies and regulations
- Enforcement
- Regulatory role
- Permits
- Approvals
- Design guidelines
- Land Use Bylaw
- Maintenance of public property
- Public awareness
- Education
- Engagement
- Marketing
- Initial involvement would be greater to establish guidelines
- Water
- Permitting
- Funding and grants
- Soil quality - is it safe for consumption, prior land uses
- Pesticides
- Development of land
- Support community groups / hands-on
- Support businesses
- Programming spaces

How do you see the Town of Beaumont facilitating private urban agriculture such as yard sharing or front yard edible gardens?

- Q & A and tips
- Guide / best practices
- Education sessions / events
- Engagement
- Social media
- Platform
- Awareness campaign
- Signage and advertisements
- Bylaws
- Establishing guidelines and responsibilities
- Liability
- Not facilitating
- Setting the table
- Communities in Bloom program expansion
- Rain Barrel program expansion



Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy
Charrette Workbook
HGP 495 Winter 2018

Janna Bradshaw
Madisen Killingsworth
Colin Poitras
Madeleine Stout

Project Background

Urban agriculture is increasingly being utilized in municipalities throughout North America including Edmonton, Airdrie, Kamloops, and Vancouver, as it is recognized as an important method of increasing the quality of life in communities. Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around an urban area. This can include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals. Urban agriculture may occur on either public, private, or commercial property. Urban agriculture activities differ from rural agriculture in terms of scale and intensity of the activities. Urban agriculture has the potential to positively impact the social, environmental, and economic aspects of a community.

Urban agriculture is recognized in the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan, which promotes urban agriculture as a growth directive. Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan - *Our Complete Community*, also recognizes the importance of urban agriculture as a way of embracing Beaumont's agriculture heritage, and encourages opportunities for all forms of urban agriculture. Following the directions set out in both the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan and Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan, the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Strategy was initiated to provide policy recommendations and implementation mechanisms that meet the unique needs of Beaumont.

This strategy will be developed over a period of four months, and will consist of an extensive background review, an engagement plan and summary of engagement results, policy recommendations, implementation mechanisms, and reporting and monitoring guidelines.

Overall, this strategy is intended to provide recommendations for urban agriculture in Beaumont, and will serve as a starting point for further public engagement.

Purpose:

The questions in this workbook aim to gain an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an urban agriculture policy in Beaumont. We believe that the administrative perspective will be valuable when developing a policy that will work for all residents.

Urban Agriculture

Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating food in an urban setting. This may include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals. Urban agriculture may be occur on either public or private property.

Types of Urban Agriculture

1. Community Gardens

Community Gardens consist of clusters of garden plots gardened by community members for personal use. Community gardens may include amenities such as raised beds, tool sheds, and water access, among others. In addition to being places where people produce food, community gardens may also function as social spaces

2. Rooftop Gardens

Rooftop Gardens are areas on public or private rooftops that support gardening

3. Edible Landscaping

Edible Landscaping is a form of urban agriculture which involves landscaping with food-producing trees/shrubs in public spaces. Edible landscaping is best suited for high pedestrian traffic areas along trails, streets, and within parks. This should be supplemented by appropriate signage to inform and educate the public with regards to safety.

4. Front Yard Edible Gardens

Growing food for personal consumption on a portion of, or your entire, front yard

5. Urban Bee Colonies

Is the practice of keeping bee colonies in an urban area for the production of honey. Many municipalities now allow urban beekeeping in private and/or public spaces. These municipalities have adopted regulations limiting the number of hives in one location, hive size and setbacks, concerns related to proper husbandry, training, and the notification of neighbouring properties. At present, beekeeping is not permitted in Beaumont.

5. Urban Hens

The raising of backyard hens for eggs (not for the consumption of meat). In municipalities where hens are permitted, there are regulations in place limiting the number of hens, the size and setbacks of coops, concerns related to proper husbandry, training, enforcement, waste disposal, drainage, odour, and the notification of neighbouring properties. At present, the raising of backyard hens is not permitted in Beaumont.

6. Yard Sharing

When a resident has underutilized space in their private garden they can allow community members to access this space to grow food. Intended to fully utilize private gardening space and foster a sense of community.

7. School Gardens / Garden Programs

Gardening and urban agriculture programs in schools or as part of town programming (e.g. summer camps). The purpose of school gardens or urban agriculture programs is to encourage interest in local food production and educate children and youth on how to garden and raise livestock for personal use.

Types of Urban Agriculture

1. What are some challenges or opportunities that spring to mind when we talk about each form of urban agriculture? Rank each of the forms of urban agriculture based on your perceived compatibility with the Town of Beaumont. (Rank based on a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not compatible and 10 being very compatible).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Community Gardens

- we have one, challenges (lack of H₂O, who is responsible)
- possibility for more within communities

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Rooftop Gardens

- bylaws
- costs
- design
- very limited existing buildings
- access to rooftops
- possible for future development

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Edible Landscaping (public)

- updating standards
- parks cost
- education
- signage
- online maps

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Front Yard Edible Gardens

- enforcement
- aesthetics
- community standards

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) Urban Bee Colonies

- bylaw updates needed
- education
- private spaces

1 2 3 (4) 5 6 7 8 9 10 Urban Hens

- odor
- noise
- bylaw updates

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) Yard Sharing

- private, not public ~~involvement~~ involvement .
- education
- public Q:A, but that's it .

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) School Gardens / Garden Programs

- education
- H₂O supply - public provided?

2. Are there any other forms of urban agriculture that might work in Beaumont?

- goats
- food sharing - personal excess, ^{harvest} shared with others

3. What are the challenges of implementing urban agriculture in Beaumont?

- Regulations (updates)
- Education ←
- resources.
- Enforcement resources.
- Alignment w Fed. & prov. regs.
- ownership
 - public / private
- logistics.
- community ownership ↔ vs. municipally run (in particular community gardens)

4. What are the opportunities for integrating urban agriculture in Beaumont?

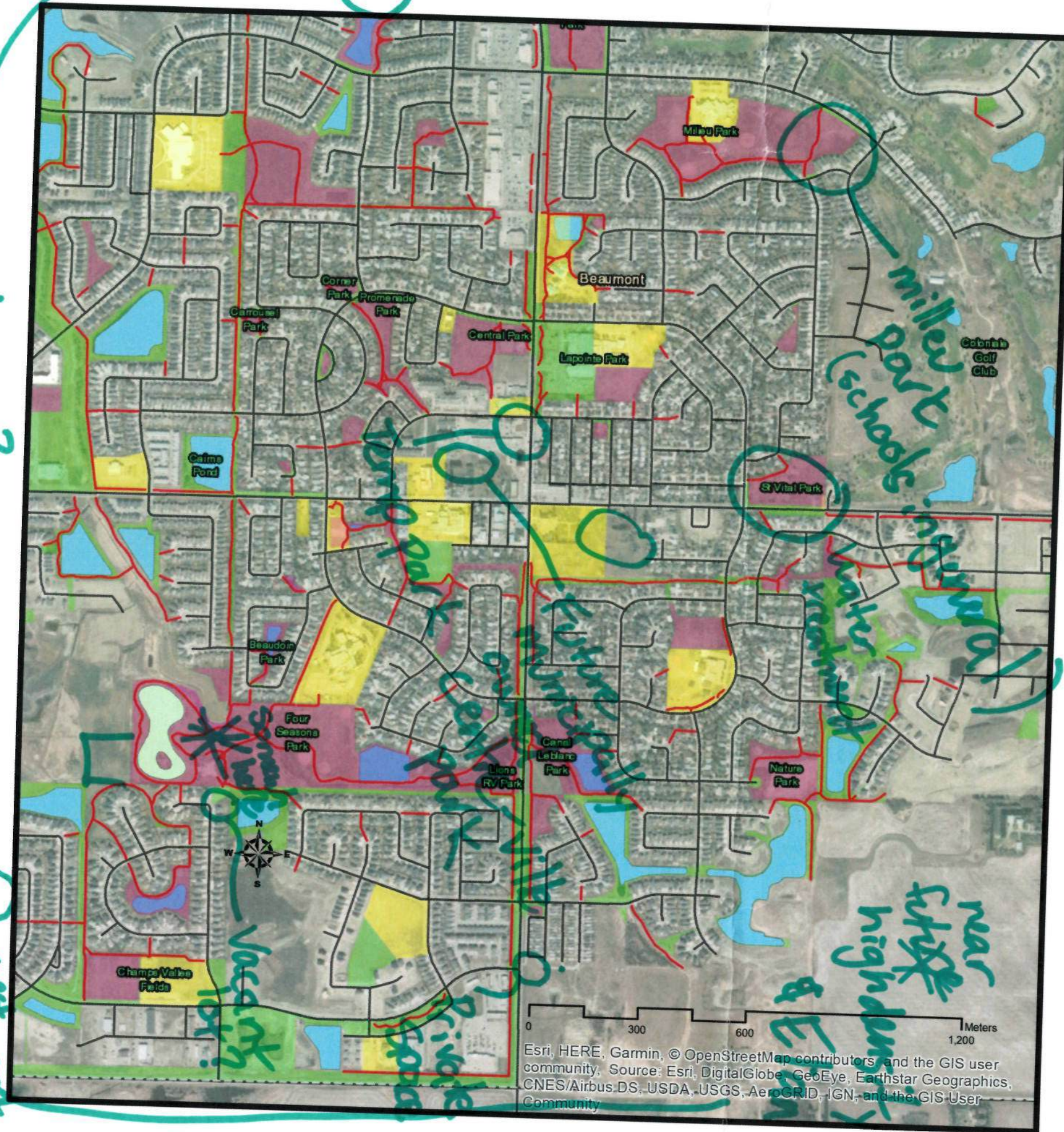
- Sense of community
- All ages (old, young etc.)
- Engage public spaces.
- Education about their food supply.
- Health benefits. / Environment
(could be good or bad)

5. Using the map of Beaumont provided, a) please mark areas you think would be a good fit for community gardens and b) using a highlighter, mark high traffic trails that would be suitable for edible landscaping. Feel free to mark anything else you think might be useful.

Beaumont Trails, Parks, & Land Use

Legend

- BeauTrails
- Streets
- BeauLake
- BeauParks
- BeauPonds
- LUB_USI
- LUB_PRS



Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus-DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

X

6. What role do you see the Town of Beaumont playing in managing public urban agriculture amenities?

- new policies, regulations
- public property - maint.
- public awareness / education
- initial involvement greater to establish guidelines
- H₂O.
- permitting.
- funding / grants
- soil quality - is it safe for consumption
- pesticides . - prior uses.

7. How do you see the Town of Beaumont facilitating private urban agriculture such as yard sharing or front yard edible gardens?

- Q&A / tips .
- guide / best practices .
- education sessions / events
- awareness campaign .
- bylaws

B

Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy
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Gardening and urban agriculture programs in schools or as part of town programming (e.g. summer camps). The purpose of school gardens or urban agriculture programs is to encourage interest in local food production and educate children and youth on how to garden and raise livestock for personal use.

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1. What are some challenges or opportunities that spring to mind when we talk about each form of urban agriculture? Rank each of the forms of urban agriculture based on your perceived compatibility with the Town of Beaumont. (Rank based on a scale of 1-10 with 1 being not compatible and 10 being very compatible).

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 **8** 9 10 Community Gardens

Challenges: - Strong community drivers to take ownership
 - can garden maintenance
 - logistics (watering, fees etc.) distribution
 - compliance w/ legislation

opportunities - community building
 - good for kids to interact w/ agriculture.
 - local restaurants

Cannabis?
 - activate space in winter.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **10** Rooftop Gardens

Challenges - flat roof
 - structural requirements
 - incentives?
 - building code.

- where?

opportunities - good use of space
 urban heat island - good amenity space
 - enviro. benefits

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10 Edible Landscaping

Challenges - more maintenance for parks in public spaces if fruit.
 ↳ rotting fruit - where is product going?
 ↳ animal nuisance

- incorporating into municipal policies / guidelines.
 - invasive species choking out other vegetation.

opp. - fun to picnic foods. - encourages people to interact with environment.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **10** Front Yard Edible Gardens

Challenges - neighbours
 - unsightly yards (weeds) - regulations
 - sight lines - weed enforcement
 - small lots
 - spreading / invasive plants

- food security
 - good use of land.

opportunities - food security / filters pollutants /
 - less lawn / less runoff / replenish water tables

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Urban Bee Colonies

- challenges - allergies / fears - education
 - enclosures? - resources
 - regulations - locations? public/private
 - political opposition - enforcement
- opportunities - helps ecosystem / food security
 - local honey

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Urban Hens

- challenges - noise - salmonella - education
 - smell - enforcement - resources
 - neighbours - location - animal health
 - humane production - manure
 - carcass disposal
- opportunities - ag production
 - local eggs

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Yard Sharing

- challenges - neighbours / change ownership / change mind
 - municipal enforcement - we don't want to be involved.
 - civil issue
- opportunities - Awesome, go for it.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 School Gardens / Garden Programs

- see community gardens
 opportunity for programming
 - good community building
 - good pass along ag processes
 - celebrate ag heritage
 - vandalism is an issue

(CPTED) - lighting - good usability

2. Are there any other forms of urban agriculture that might work in Beaumont?

- Goats/sheep in public spaces

3. What are the challenges of implementing urban agriculture in Beaumont?

- education
- enforcement
- political buy in.
- costs
- stewardship
- process of regulation
- perception of community (looks of yards)
- vandalism
- welfare of animals

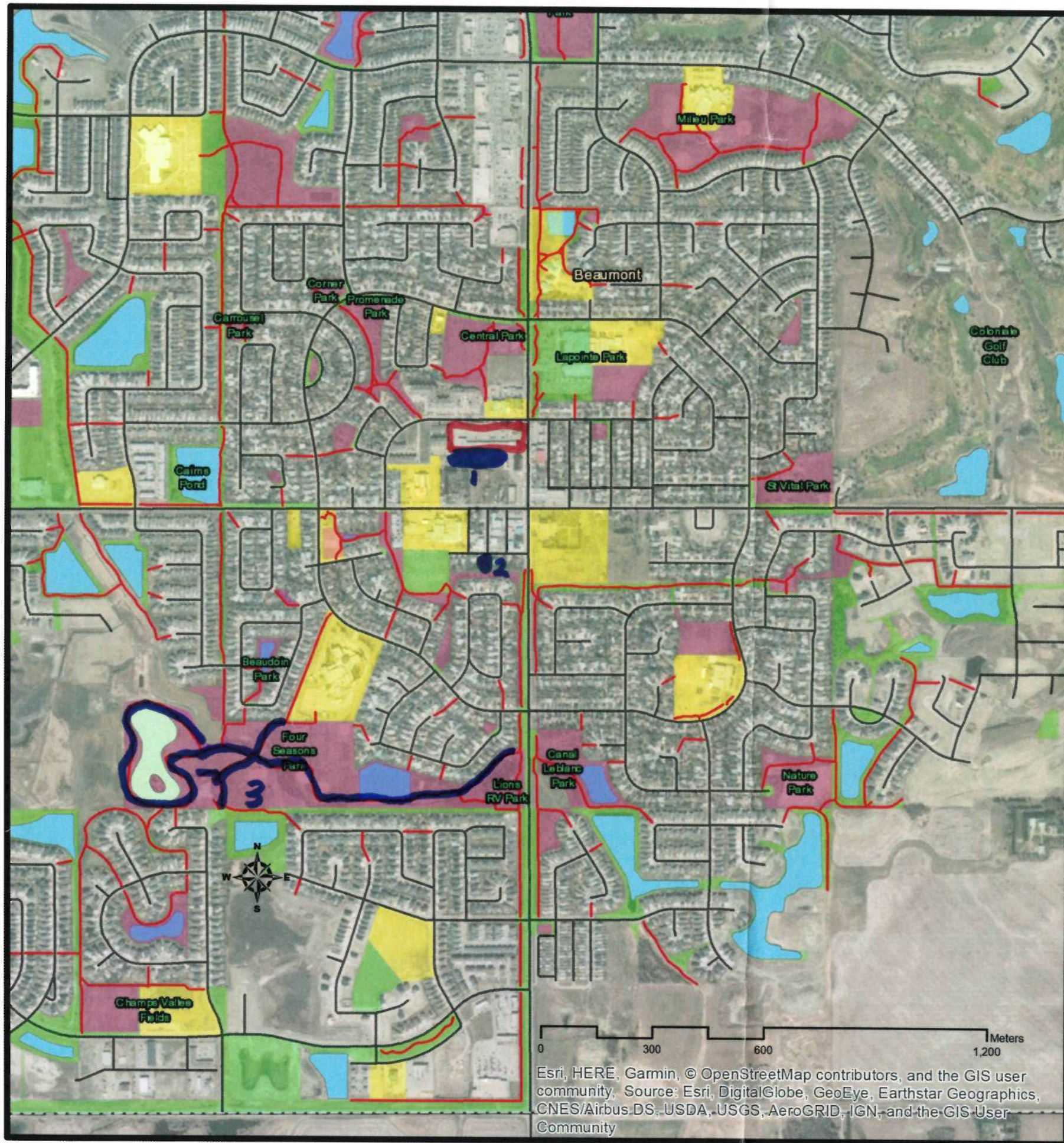
4. What are the opportunities for integrating urban agriculture in Beaumont?

- diversify
- community food
- security
- sustainability (water) rainwater ??
- beautification of the community
- local employment
- social impact.
- brings the community together
- therapy
- education (kids?)
- pride in your community

5. Using the map of Beaumont provided, a) please mark areas you think would be a good fit for community gardens and b) using a highlighter, mark high traffic trails that would be suitable for edible landscaping. Feel free to mark anything else you think might be useful.

- ① Mini central park → close to Youth Centre (mix)
- ② ~~East of~~ 49 Ave west of 50 St. across from
Boiler Depot. (V.P. park.) (Hot) (mix)
- ③ Four Seasons Park all trail for edible
landscaping
- ④ little bit of everywhere
each section would a specific
connecting trails

Beaumont Trails, Parks, & Land Use

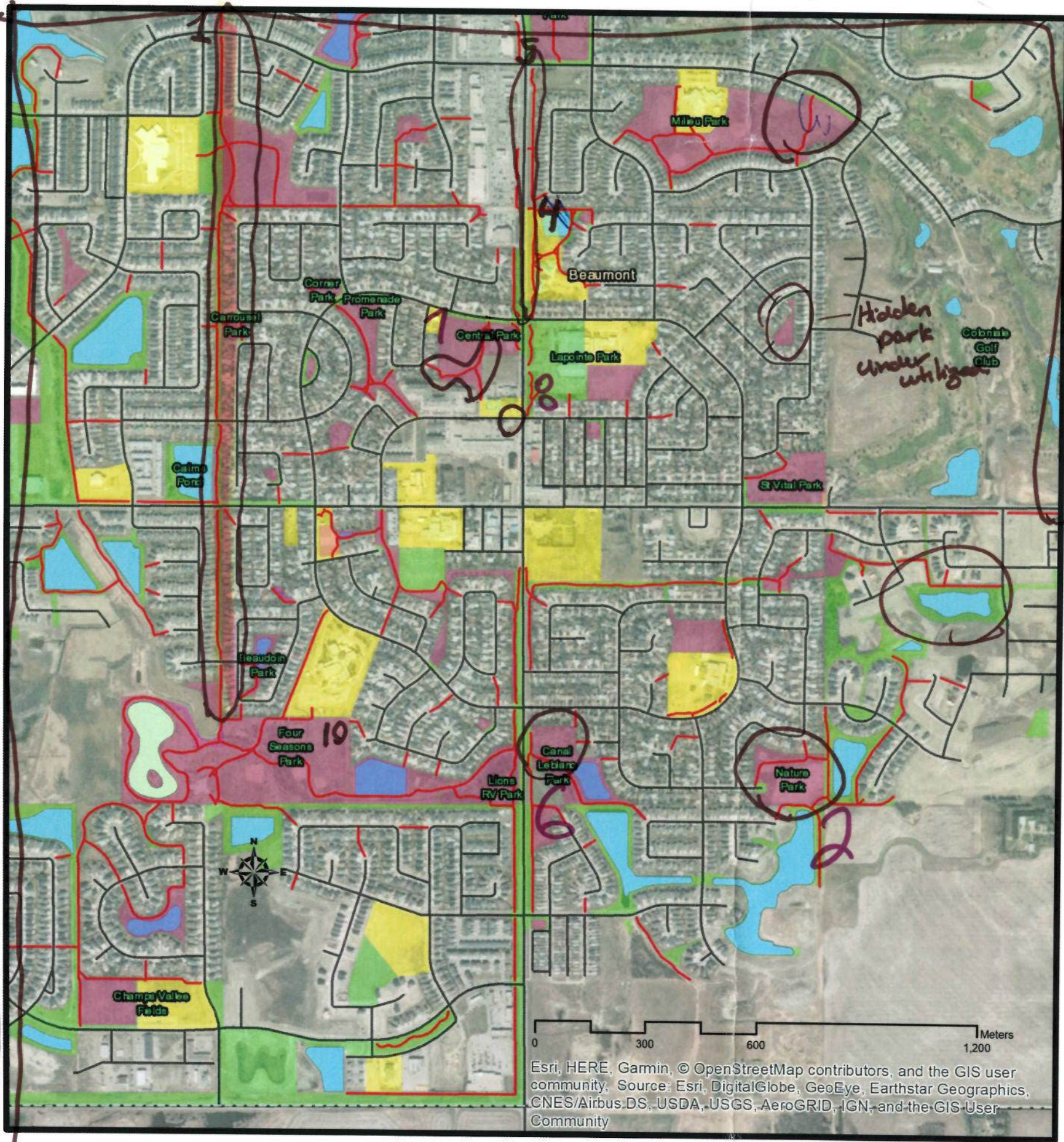


Legend

- BeauTrails
- Streets
- BeauLake
- BeauParks
- BeauPonds
- LUB_USI
- LUB_PRS

Esri, HERE, Garmin, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community, Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

98
C



Beaumont Trails, Parks, & Land Use

Legend

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0 300 600 1,200 Meters
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6. What role do you see the Town of Beaumont playing in managing public urban agriculture amenities?

- enforcing
- making regulations.
- development of lands.
- approvals.
- marketing
- education / engagement.
-

7. How do you see the Town of Beaumont facilitating private urban agriculture such as yard sharing or front yard edible gardens?

- signage / ads
- engagement
- social media
- platform
- being the table.
- establishing guidelines and responsibilities
- liability



Beaumont Urban Agriculture Policy
Charrette Workbook
HGP 495 Winter 2018

Janna Bradshaw
Madisen Killingsworth
Colin Poitras
Madeleine Stout

Project Background

Urban agriculture is increasingly being utilized in municipalities throughout North America including Edmonton, Airdrie, Kamloops, and Vancouver, as it is recognized as an important method of increasing the quality of life in communities. Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing food in or around an urban area. This can include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals. Urban agriculture may occur on either public, private, or commercial property. Urban agriculture activities differ from rural agriculture in terms of scale and intensity of the activities. Urban agriculture has the potential to positively impact the social, environmental, and economic aspects of a community.

Urban agriculture is recognized in the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan, which promotes urban agriculture as a growth directive. Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan - *Our Complete Community*, also recognizes the importance of urban agriculture as a way of embracing Beaumont's agriculture heritage, and encourages opportunities for all forms of urban agriculture. Following the directions set out in both the Edmonton Metropolitan Region Growth Plan and Beaumont's Municipal Development Plan, the Beaumont Urban Agriculture Strategy was initiated to provide policy recommendations and implementation mechanisms that meet the unique needs of Beaumont.

This strategy will be developed over a period of four months, and will consist of an extensive background review, an engagement plan and summary of engagement results, policy recommendations, implementation mechanisms, and reporting and monitoring guidelines.

Overall, this strategy is intended to provide recommendations for urban agriculture in Beaumont, and will serve as a starting point for further public engagement.

Purpose:

The questions in this workbook aim to gain an understanding of the opportunities and challenges that arise when implementing an urban agriculture policy in Beaumont. We believe that the administrative perspective will be valuable when developing a policy that will work for all residents.

Urban Agriculture

Urban Agriculture is the practice of cultivating food in an urban setting. This may include growing fruits, vegetables, herbs, or raising animals. Urban agriculture may be occur on either public or private property.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) Community Gardens

- Opportunities
- Gathering place
 - educational
 - leisure activity

- Challenges
- need more space
 - funding.
 - supplies
 - ownership (Town takes ownership, taxes go up)
 - security.
 - ~~pest~~
 - ~~maintenance~~ maintenance

1 2 (3) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Rooftop Gardens

- gathering space.

- design challenges
- flat roofs
- french village design guidelines

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (9) 10 Edible Landscaping

- education on other forms to water plants (rain barrels)

- neighbor issues
- cannibals.
- water ban.
- contamination
- vandalism

1 2 (3) 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Front Yard Edible Gardens

- share w neighbors

- ~~esthetic~~ aesthetic
- vandalism.
- social pressure.
- new areas?

1 2 3 4 (5) 6 7 8 9 10 Urban Bee Colonies

- location (designated areas)
- fresh honey.
- allergies
- scared/wounded.
- liabilities
- enforcement.

1 (2) 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Urban Hens

- regulations.
- enforcement.
- noise
- unsightly premises
- smell

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) Yard Sharing

- free maintenance.
- promoting
- education.
- provide platform.
- raising awareness
- access.
- service calls
- hours of operation.
- security
- trespassing

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (10) School Gardens / Garden Programs

- educational.
- develop skills.
- stealing food
- vandalism.

2. Are there any other forms of urban agriculture that might work in Beaumont?

Fish farming

Cannabis.

Butterfly Garden,

Goat maintenance

3. What are the challenges of implementing urban agriculture in Beaumont?

Regulations + enforcement

Education

Vandalism + security

Liability to municipality

Community + political acceptance.

4. What are the opportunities for integrating urban agriculture in Beaumont?

Endless

- commercial
- recreation
- tourism
- local food
- ~~sh~~ - schools

Municipal Resources

- Youth Centre
- Promotions Committee
- Rec & Culture
- Parks

Commercial involvement

- planting & maintenance

Schools

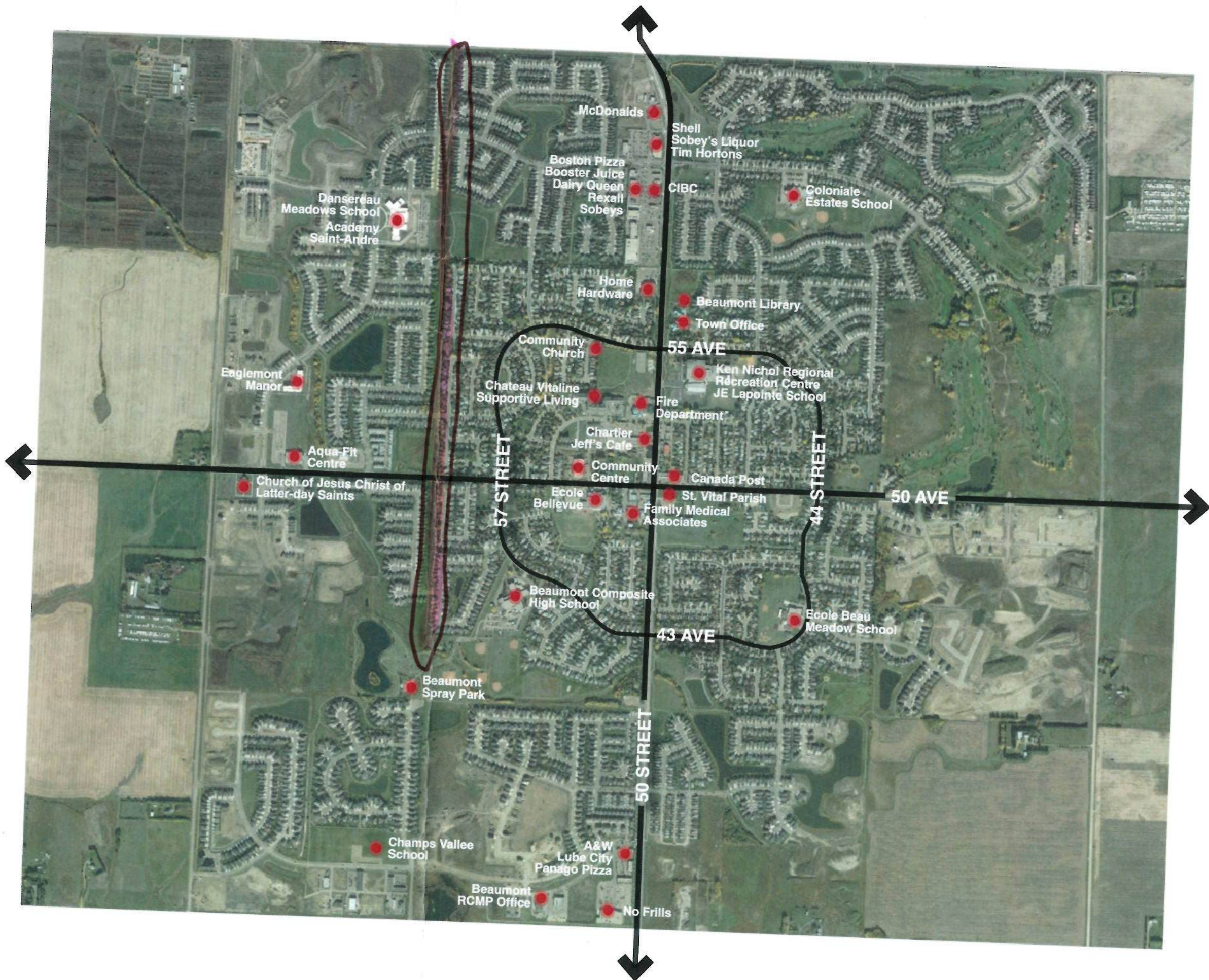
- have shop programs & home ec

Encourages people to interact

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- ① North/South Trail to Aqueduct is a high traffic trail - great for opportunity for edible landscaping
- ② Nature Park - may be opportunity for community gardens
- ③ Community garden / edible landscaping
- ④ Edible landscaping - high traffic
- ⑤ Edible landscaping / community gardens
- ⑥ Community gardens / Bees
- ⑦ Seniors community garden
- ⑧ Temp park - Fruit trees
- ⑨ High traffic trails / steep banks / wide areas - berry bushes & other edibles
- ⑩ Lions RU Park ↔ 4 Seasons park - many great opportunities & opportunity to partner with schools

Beaumont
Urban Agriculture Policy
Site Context Map



6. What role do you see the Town of Beaumont playing in managing public urban agriculture amenities?

- Regulatory / Enforcement (depending) ← permits etc.?
- Education
- support community groups / hands-on
- support businesses
- Programming spaces.

Design guidelines / LUB / etc.

7. How do you see the Town of Beaumont facilitating private urban agriculture such as yard sharing or front yard edible gardens?

→ Education/tips/promotion (not facilitating)

↑

Communities in bloom program expansion
rain barrel program expansion



Appendix E

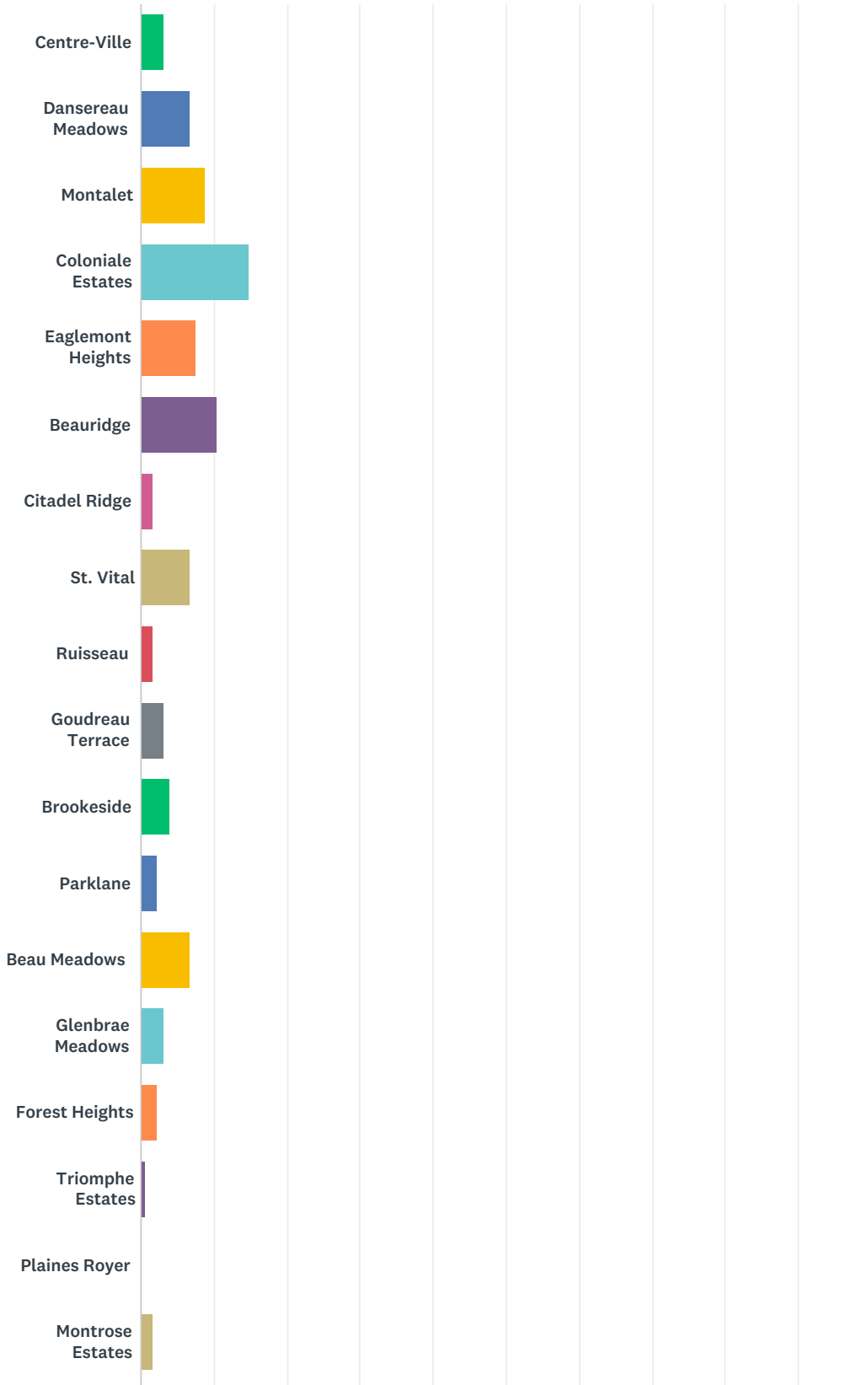
Background

An online survey was distributed to community members between March 14, 2018 and March 23, 2018. The online survey allowed for community members to participate at their convenience. Respondents were asked to provide feedback and comments on questions about multiple forms of urban agriculture including community gardens, rooftop gardens, edible landscaping, private front yard edible gardens, beekeeping, backyard hens, yard sharing, school gardens and urban agriculture programs.

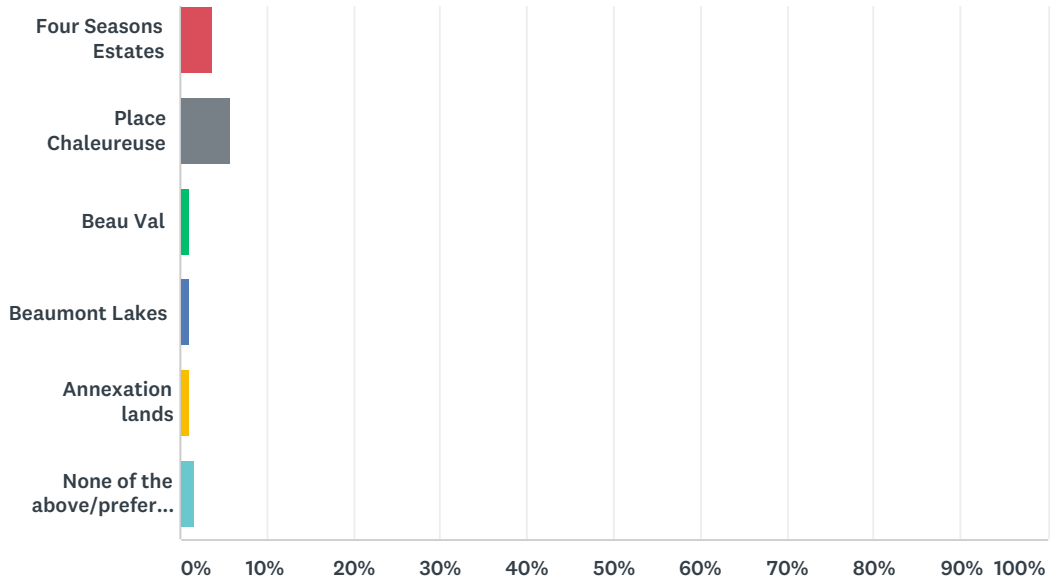
Local knowledge and support are important to the success of the urban agricultural strategy, and therefore the feedback from this external engagement helped to inform the development of Beaumont's Urban Agriculture Strategy.

Q1 What neighbourhood do you live in (select from the drop-down menu below based on the map displayed)?

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



Urban Agriculture in Beaumont



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Centre-Ville	3.05%	9
Dansereau Meadows	6.78%	20
Montalet	8.81%	26
Coloniale Estates	14.92%	44
Eaglemont Heights	7.46%	22
Beauridge	10.51%	31
Citadel Ridge	1.69%	5
St. Vital	6.78%	20
Ruisseau	1.69%	5
Goudreau Terrace	3.05%	9
Brookeside	4.07%	12
Parklane	2.37%	7
Beau Meadows	6.78%	20
Glenbrae Meadows	3.05%	9
Forest Heights	2.37%	7
Triomphe Estates	0.68%	2
Plaines Royer	0.00%	0
Montrose Estates	1.69%	5
Four Seasons Estates	3.73%	11
Place Chaleureuse	5.76%	17
Beau Val	1.02%	3
Beaumont Lakes	1.02%	3

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

Annexation lands	1.02%	3
None of the above/prefer not to disclose	1.69%	5
TOTAL		295

Q2 What year were you born in?

Answered: 293 Skipped: 2

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	1952	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	1983	3/23/2018 5:28 PM
3	1981	3/23/2018 4:18 PM
4	1957	3/23/2018 3:33 PM
5	1988	3/23/2018 3:28 PM
6	1987	3/23/2018 2:27 PM
7	1969	3/23/2018 12:21 PM
8	1953	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
9	1965	3/23/2018 11:08 AM
10	1978	3/23/2018 10:59 AM
11	1950	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
12	1965	3/23/2018 9:59 AM
13	1981	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
14	1963	3/23/2018 9:40 AM
15	1973	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
16	1982	3/23/2018 9:21 AM
17	1957	3/23/2018 8:49 AM
18	1965	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
19	1983	3/23/2018 8:31 AM
20	1983	3/23/2018 8:18 AM
21	1979	3/23/2018 8:17 AM
22	1969	3/23/2018 8:08 AM
23	1988	3/23/2018 7:59 AM
24	1965	3/23/2018 7:59 AM
25	1987	3/23/2018 7:58 AM
26	1985	3/23/2018 7:56 AM
27	1975	3/23/2018 7:44 AM
28	1980	3/23/2018 7:42 AM
29	1951	3/23/2018 7:42 AM
30	1978	3/23/2018 7:33 AM
31	1981	3/23/2018 7:29 AM
32	1981	3/23/2018 7:01 AM
33	1977	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
34	1976	3/23/2018 6:12 AM
35	1983	3/23/2018 4:00 AM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

36	1946	3/23/2018 1:43 AM
37	1988	3/23/2018 12:20 AM
38	1971	3/22/2018 11:19 PM
39	1978	3/22/2018 11:13 PM
40	1978	3/22/2018 10:48 PM
41	1974	3/22/2018 10:25 PM
42	1973	3/22/2018 9:57 PM
43	1973	3/22/2018 7:56 PM
44	1960	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
45	1974	3/22/2018 8:40 AM
46	1990	3/22/2018 8:36 AM
47	1975	3/22/2018 8:29 AM
48	1980	3/21/2018 10:34 PM
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50	1982	3/21/2018 9:57 PM
51	1969	3/21/2018 9:23 PM
52	1977	3/21/2018 9:10 PM
53	1984	3/21/2018 9:05 PM
54	1984	3/21/2018 9:01 PM
55	1919	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
56	1977	3/21/2018 8:48 PM
57	1991	3/21/2018 8:42 PM
58	1979	3/21/2018 8:31 PM
59	1984	3/21/2018 8:22 PM
60	1980	3/21/2018 8:11 PM
61	1985	3/21/2018 8:10 PM
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69	1970	3/21/2018 5:50 PM
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77	1978	3/21/2018 5:09 PM
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93	1959	3/21/2018 1:12 PM
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156	1991	3/15/2018 9:09 AM
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208	1972	3/14/2018 8:24 AM
209	1961	3/14/2018 8:22 AM
210	1956	3/14/2018 8:04 AM
211	1990	3/14/2018 8:00 AM
212	1969	3/14/2018 7:54 AM
213	1978	3/14/2018 5:42 AM
214	1993	3/14/2018 12:18 AM
215	1958	3/13/2018 11:40 PM
216	1978	3/13/2018 11:19 PM
217	1980	3/13/2018 11:00 PM
218	1976	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
219	1988	3/13/2018 10:19 PM
220	1984	3/13/2018 10:06 PM
221	1981	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
222	1990	3/13/2018 9:54 PM
223	1979	3/13/2018 9:44 PM
224	1983	3/13/2018 9:40 PM
225	October 01st,1983	3/13/2018 9:37 PM
226	1983	3/13/2018 9:32 PM
227	1974	3/13/2018 9:00 PM
228	1962	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
229	1978	3/13/2018 8:41 PM
230	1992	3/13/2018 8:11 PM
231	1965	3/13/2018 8:09 PM
232	1990	3/13/2018 7:48 PM
233	1949	3/13/2018 7:34 PM
234	1949	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
235	1969	3/13/2018 7:04 PM
236	1985	3/13/2018 6:42 PM
237	1979	3/13/2018 6:38 PM
238	1974	3/13/2018 6:34 PM
239	1993	3/13/2018 6:33 PM
240	1990	3/13/2018 6:18 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

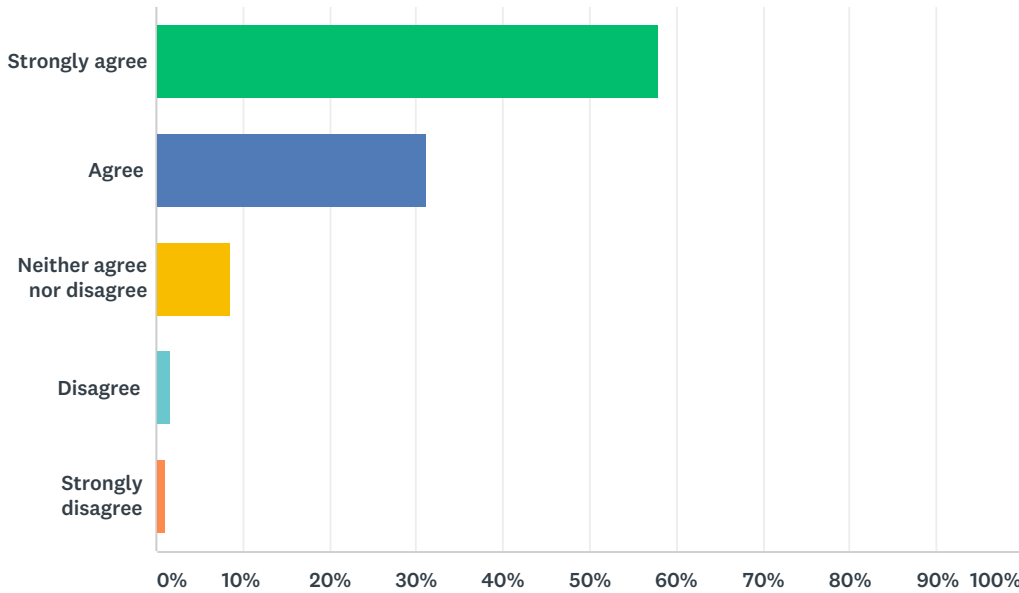
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246	1973	3/13/2018 5:08 PM
247	1957	3/13/2018 5:07 PM
248	1986	3/13/2018 5:04 PM
249	1967	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
250	1983	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
251	1946	3/13/2018 4:50 PM
252	1978	3/13/2018 4:39 PM
253	1979	3/13/2018 4:32 PM
254	1977	3/13/2018 4:31 PM
255	1977	3/13/2018 4:28 PM
256	1980	3/13/2018 4:20 PM
257	1969	3/13/2018 4:20 PM
258	1977	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
259	1968	3/13/2018 4:02 PM
260	1952	3/13/2018 3:59 PM
261	1967	3/13/2018 3:55 PM
262	1971	3/13/2018 3:54 PM
263	1977	3/13/2018 3:53 PM
264	1960	3/13/2018 3:53 PM
265	1971	3/13/2018 3:52 PM
266	69	3/13/2018 3:50 PM
267	1988	3/13/2018 3:50 PM
268	1970	3/13/2018 3:45 PM
269	1978	3/13/2018 3:45 PM
270	1971	3/13/2018 3:33 PM
271	1982	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
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273	1988	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
274	1980	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
275	1982	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
276	1969	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
277	1988	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
278	1985	3/13/2018 3:08 PM
279	1988	3/13/2018 3:06 PM
280	1987	3/13/2018 3:03 PM
281	1978	3/13/2018 3:02 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

282	1985	3/13/2018 3:01 PM
283	1981	3/13/2018 3:00 PM
284	1972	3/13/2018 2:55 PM
285	1945	3/13/2018 2:53 PM
286	1976	3/13/2018 2:52 PM
287	1979	3/13/2018 2:48 PM
288	1992	3/13/2018 2:47 PM
289	1983	3/13/2018 2:46 PM
290	1978	3/13/2018 2:46 PM
291	1983	3/13/2018 2:42 PM
292	1984	3/13/2018 2:40 PM
293	1984	3/13/2018 2:38 PM

Q3 Community Gardens consist of clusters of garden plots gardened by community members for personal use. Community gardens may include amenities such as raised beds, tool sheds, and water access, among others. In addition to being places where people produce food, community gardens may also function as social spaces. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the establishment of more community gardens would be beneficial in Beaumont.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	57.97% 171
Agree	31.19% 92
Neither agree nor disagree	8.47% 25
Disagree	1.69% 5
Strongly disagree	1.02% 3
Total Respondents: 295	

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Community gardens would be social but as most people live in homes caring for a garden plot plus their property might be hard	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
2	Land cannot be wasted, it's a precious commodity. Given the tax rate in this town, if we can fit more housing into this space, it will put a minor dent in the per person's rate. We have to get our tax rates down, we can't continue this.	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
3	As long as they are properly taken care of.	3/23/2018 7:42 AM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

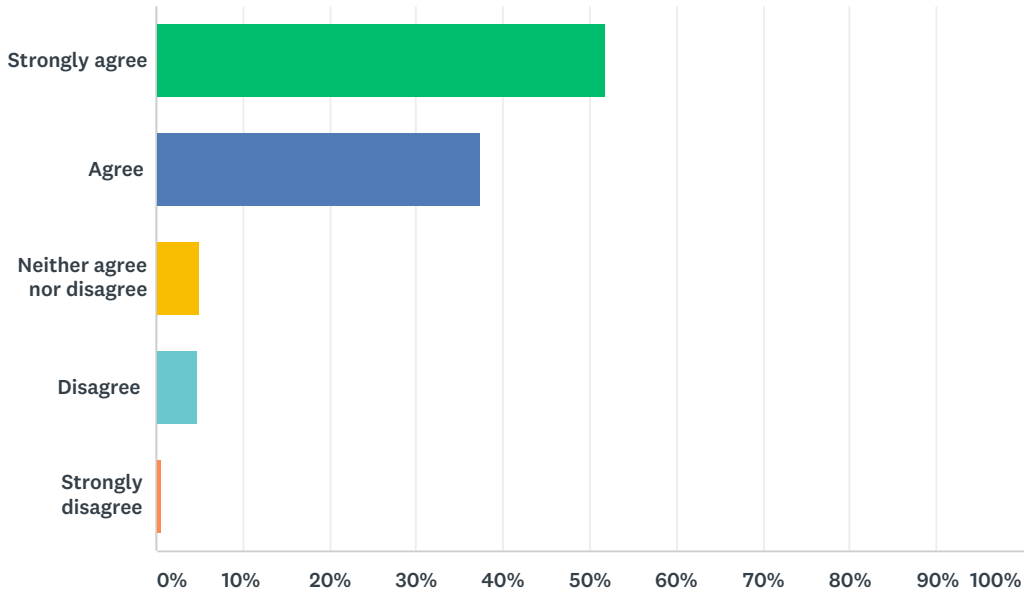
4	I feel it would be a great place for residents who don't have the space or means to create their own gardens to grow their own food and meet others.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
5	The Ag Society has done an excellent job of providing gardens on the west side of town for many years.	3/23/2018 1:43 AM
6	I would not use them.	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
7	They will not be properly attended and left to grow weeds.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
8	I have no interest but fully support resources going towards this if there is strong interest	3/21/2018 6:38 PM
9	No pesticides!!	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
10	IF you have a way to keep other people out. A garden that is accessible to the public is useless and renders the produce unusable and unsafe.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
11	Provided they don't become weed pits	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
12	The majority of people in Beaumont have a yard with space to plant a small garden.	3/21/2018 12:20 PM
13	A good opportunity to use under utilized space.	3/20/2018 8:45 AM
14	I think most people here in town could do gardening in their own yards	3/18/2018 12:54 PM
15	This is something that the Promitions Committee brought forward to the Town several yrs ago, as a part of the Centre Ville design, to include a small community Garden. The location is perfect, with it being accessible to the seniors in the area, and walkable for down town. It would also be a draw for people in that area.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
16	Beaumont is extremely far behind most communities in this regard! Many communities throughout Alberta have community use gardens!	3/18/2018 2:20 AM
17	This would support building a sense of community's while helping the environment	3/17/2018 7:54 AM
18	If this includes animals, no.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
19	Where would they be.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
20	Grow some sweet corn and then have a community corn boil at harvest.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
21	A fantastic idea for our community. I would be actively involved!	3/15/2018 1:39 PM
22	Consider those who do not weed their plot cannot renew their rent the following year. Also past experience indicates damage done to these gardens. Would require a degree of security.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
23	I currently live in Greisbach Edmonton and we have a community garden but will be moving to Beaumont	3/14/2018 1:39 PM
24	My family and I utilize the community gardens West of Beaumont, and find it to be an enjoyable and fulfilling experience. I believe that additional space or a new garden altogether would be great!	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
25	I feel community gardens could provide a great place for novice gardeners to learn from experienced gardeners. The gardens could also be a husband for community events and workshops on gardening related topics.	3/14/2018 10:30 AM
26	I think this would help foster a sense of community!	3/14/2018 10:25 AM
27	I think they would contribute to the sustainability of the community, help in reinforcing a "sense" of community by bringing residents together, and provide a productive and environmentally friendly use of some of our green spaces.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
28	residents are so demanding in this town that it would cost and raise taxes.	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
29	Great for community & environment	3/14/2018 8:55 AM
30	I would love to be a part of this committe	3/14/2018 8:22 AM
31	The only barrier for us is cost to rent a plot of land. If more gardens may equal cheaper rental prices, that would be amazing!!	3/14/2018 8:00 AM
32	Not everyone has a yard big enough to grow sufficient food or even space to have a garden at all. This is a great idea.	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
33	For people who would like to grow their own vegetables but do not have space (condo living) this might be good solution.	3/13/2018 8:50 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

34	For those who don't have yards to garden, it is a great idea. I'd be interested to know that demographic. It appears to me most people in Beaumont have yards sufficient for gardening.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
35	Will provide a good place to meet new role.	3/13/2018 4:50 PM
36	I think communities should demonstrate commitment before receiving any community garden infrastructure	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
37	There is a wait list for plots at the gardens I am involved with.	3/13/2018 3:59 PM
38	It's about time	3/13/2018 3:33 PM
39	I believe schools should be taking an active part in these community gardens, or have them available at their schools.	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
40	I would love to be a part of the program if it gets going	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
41	My concern is the number of delinquents in town that the gardens will get vandalized. Then there is the Pareto Principal, which i already experience daily due to our Provincial and Federal Governments.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Q4 Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should allow community organizations to develop community gardens on public land, such as parks or school grounds, in pre-selected locations.

Answered: 293 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	51.88% 152
Agree	37.54% 110
Neither agree nor disagree	5.12% 15
Disagree	4.78% 14
Strongly disagree	0.68% 2
Total Respondents: 293	

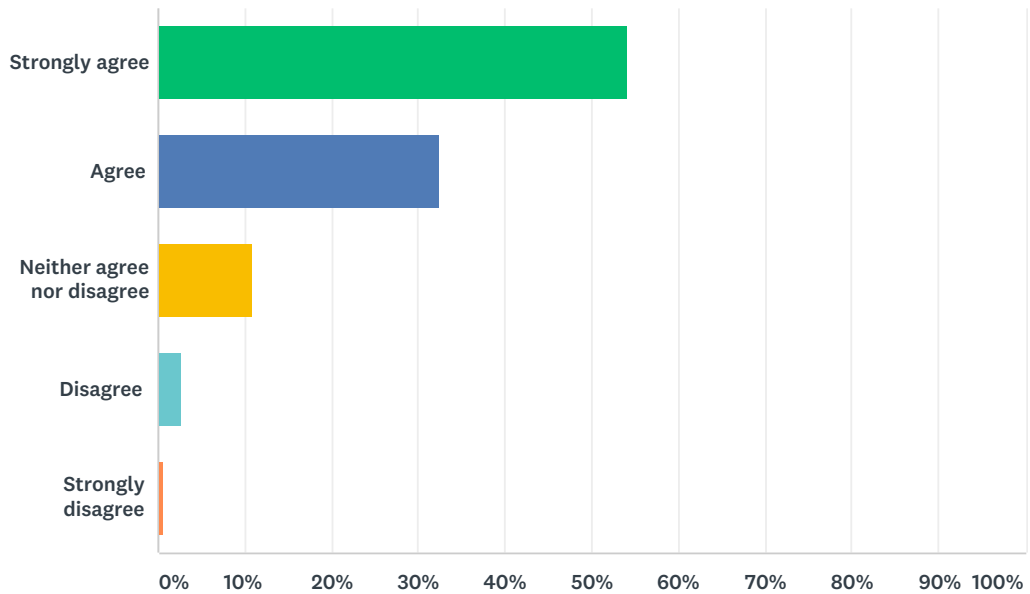
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Needs a commitment to maintain the community garden	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
2	Community gardens should also be permitted on private lands	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
3	provided the gardens are kept up and not allowed to be over grown, I think gardens have huge benefits to people, nature and the environment as a whole	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
4	Existing parks/school grounds, yes I agree. That can be attained	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
5	Vandalism is my only concern.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
6	Only under strict, enforced parameters	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
7	Not great to have it in areas where small children play	3/21/2018 9:01 PM
8	Residents are already taking over public spaces and restricting access or use of the space.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
9	Not parks or school grounds	3/21/2018 8:31 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

10	If on school grounds, I think that should be a parent committee that runs it.	3/21/2018 8:10 PM
11	I thinkbif it work for that space yes but not at the coat of play space	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
12	Great idea! Such a great learning opportunity for our children	3/21/2018 5:12 PM
13	Pre Selected location only	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
14	Within reason and guided by the town. Would want the gardens to meet a certain criteria and follow a theme so they add to the community and do not become an eye sore.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
15	Strict guidelines need to be put in place to ensure that the sites do not become eyesores.	3/18/2018 6:50 AM
16	Think that's schools should be encourage do to have their own garden. It would be great to have community members help the students.	3/17/2018 7:54 AM
17	Again no animals on publicland including goats ie for weed control.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
18	I don't think that we should take away from our parks.	3/16/2018 3:54 PM
19	Will it interferes. With already established play areas?	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
20	Many schools grow these as part of their science projects, however in the summer someone needs to be responsible from the parent council to rent this area out and in the fall the kids would need to complete the harvest, do the cleaning up, etc.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
21	As a teacer (not in Beaumont currently) developing gardens in school grounds could be problematic due to the variety of variables which would need to be considered such as allergies, and supervision required around the garden. However I still believe it would be a good idea to have these gardens around the town, and could be beneficial to the students who are interested in such - thing as well.	3/14/2018 1:54 PM
22	With some sortof guidelines/regulations to prevent these areas from becoming overgrown, weed infested eyesores, and to determine water supply and consumption.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
23	no	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
24	as long as the gardens are on open sustainable lands that are not earmarked for other purposes	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
25	[REDACTED]	3/14/2018 8:22 AM
26	This would be a great way for residents or community groups to help beautify Beaumont and be part of the community.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
27	Love the idea for schools	3/13/2018 10:19 PM
28	School ground gardening is a great teaching tool for youth. As long as the school is managing the gardens on school grounds this would be an excellent idea.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
29	There needs to Ben guidelines and an application/approval prpcess	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
30	I don't want to see all our parks become gardens since different people have different ideas of acceptable garden maintenance.	3/13/2018 3:59 PM
31	Not on school grounds without agreement and co-partnering	3/13/2018 3:53 PM
32	Rooftops. Have the schools set up a compost for their gardens.	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
33	As long as it does not come out of the town budget	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Q5 Community Orchards are small-scale, public orchards typically maintained for the purpose of producing fruit for personal/community consumption. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think a community orchard would be beneficial in Beaumont.

Answered: 293 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	54.27% 159
Agree	32.42% 95
Neither agree nor disagree	10.92% 32
Disagree	2.73% 8
Strongly disagree	0.68% 2
Total Respondents: 293	

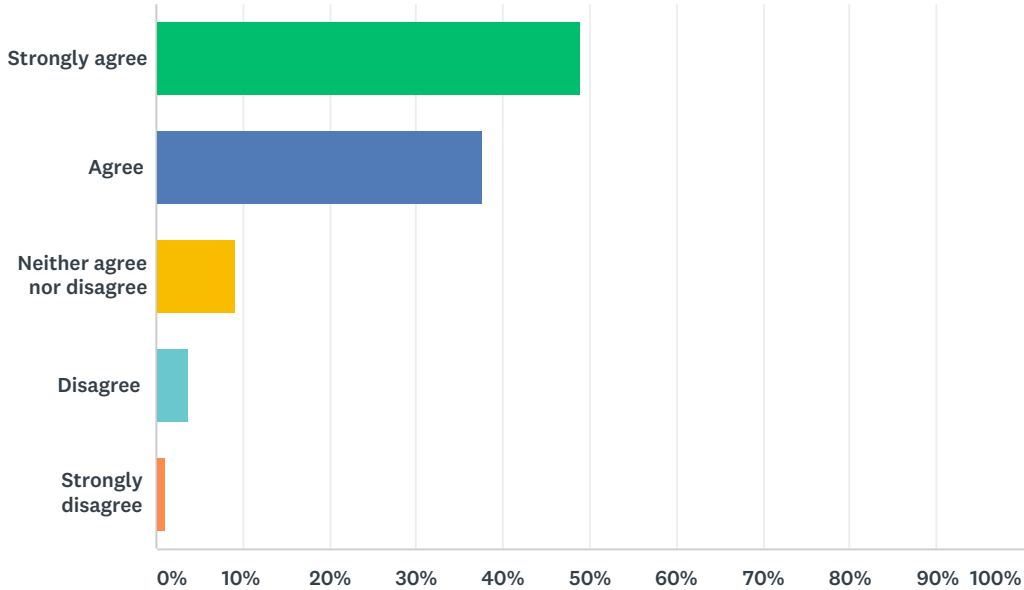
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Social benefits	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
2	An orchard would be an excellent addition to our community. Fruit trees do require extra care and maintenance.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
3	I would love to see this in beaumont, we have planning going on for new subdivisions and spaces in old subdivisiosn where these could go in	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
4	Only on "existing" public grounds ie school grounds/parks, etc	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
5	Are they planning to grow more crab apples that will be left on the ground?	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
6	That's what grocery stores are for	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
7	How exactly do you plan to prevent one person from taking too much?	3/21/2018 4:39 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

8	the only problem with any of this is the involvement of the town. The Town administration do not believe that they are here to serve the public thy seem to believe that the public ie the residents of Beaumont are here to serve the town administration	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
9	Again strict guidelines need to be in place. It would be very beneficial fro young people to find out more about growing your own fruits and vegetables.	3/18/2018 6:50 AM
10	Only if qualified people are willing to care for it and we do not try to overly green thevprobject	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
11	Would again need to be in a very public place where it can be exposed in order that the branches aten't Broken. I would suggest shrubbery for the town like Saskatoon, Nanking cherries, etc. To be part of the integrated landscape in all our parks. Pick some fruit while you watch a soccer game!	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
12	I like this idea but am concerned that orchards are more difficult to maintain than vegetable gardens. Perhaps volunteer experts would need to be involved?	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
13	What can grow in our climate that would be feasible? Not more crab apples please.	3/14/2018 10:03 AM
14	An extension of the edible plants/garden theme along our trail system.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
15	beneficial for who	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
16	I would hate to see people stealing others' fruits of labour though...how can that be prevented?	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
17	I would participate in this, I have no fruit trees in my yard.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
18	Can our climate handle it?	3/13/2018 3:33 PM
19	Providing trees available at discount for homeowners to purchase for more greenery	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
20	As much as i would like to see it i'll refer you to my previous comments; Delinquent Teenage Vandals, and the Pareto Principal	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Q6 Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should allow community organizations to develop and manage community orchards on public land after going through an approval process.

Answered: 294 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	48.98% 144
Agree	37.76% 111
Neither agree nor disagree	9.18% 27
Disagree	3.74% 11
Strongly disagree	1.02% 3
Total Respondents: 294	

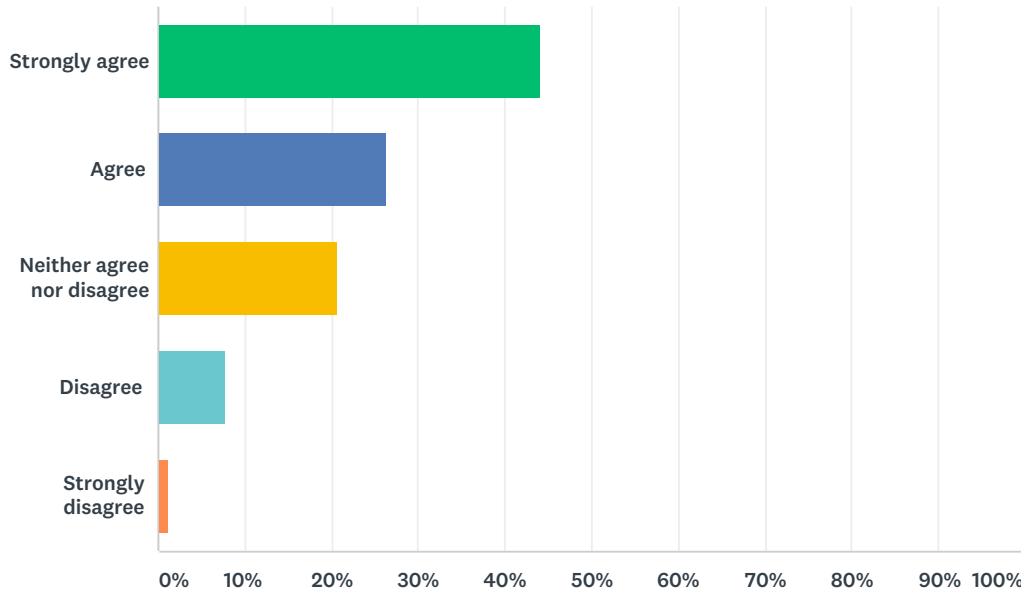
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Orchards take a lot more care and time management and if not taken care properly can get out of hand. A real committment is required here before we should consider this type of project	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
2	I am not sure what the approvals process would look like for this, I suppose perhaps rules and regs for the groups wanting to do this so they cannot be abandoned?	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
3	Define "public land", existing schools/parks = yes, public land that can be developed = no	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
4	Maintain needs to be added to this statement	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
5	If you really want to experiment with agriculture, why doesn't the town turn the swamp on the East end of 4 Seasons park into a wild rice operation? It used to be soccer fields but floods too often.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
6	Yes yes yes yes!! Awesome idea!!	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
7	Commnity orgs should sponsor and fundraise themselves without longterm financing from the town	3/21/2018 4:49 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

8	An organization should be responsible for maintaining and cleaning up at the end of the season. E.g. if apples are left on the ground the group should be responsible for cleaning up, not the town.	3/21/2018 10:42 AM
9	What does this process entail?	3/21/2018 10:21 AM
10	if the town can find a way to screw things up...they will	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
11	What would be the process and what would it cost to implicate. Would the organization cost out weigh the costs of the project and would the public participation lose interest due to excessive red tape.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
12	There are a number of facility service costs to consider. Who/what organization would bear those costs?	3/16/2018 11:20 AM
13	Security will have to be addressed/ poaching will happen	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
14	As long as the land remains as greenspace.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
15	I am not sure of what the approval process would be?	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
16	See above commmebt	3/14/2018 1:54 PM
17	how much the town will have to pay	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
18	Who will be responsible for looking after the orchards? This is a highly work intensive subject that the Town would need to be responsible for. This may be a capacity issue. Orchards and tree farms should be left to private businesses.	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
19	an approval process...and adherence to standards of care	3/13/2018 11:00 PM
20	This could also be a fundraising opportunity for community groups, they could then sell the fruit they harvest.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
21	I don't think we have the climate to do an orchard justice	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
22	Trees provide shade as well as food. They also help with air quality.	3/13/2018 3:59 PM

Q7 Rooftop Gardens are areas on public or private rooftops that support gardening. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should offer incentives to support and encourage new developments to incorporate rooftop gardens. Incentives could consist of zoning amendments or variances on building height or lot coverage.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	44.07% 130
Agree	26.44% 78
Neither agree nor disagree	20.68% 61
Disagree	7.80% 23
Strongly disagree	1.36% 4
Total Respondents: 295	

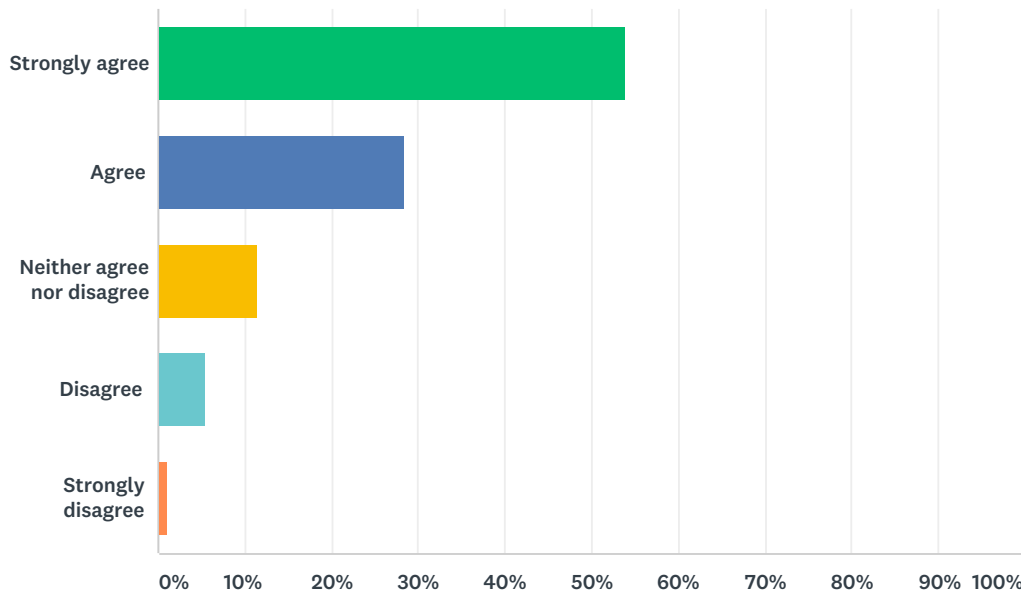
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Without a larger commercial tax base Beaumont cannot offer financial incentives. Public and private areas are sufficiently large to do major gardening.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	Any community garden rooftop or conventional is beneficial to a community. The incentive should be no different.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
3	To a degree this can work, but you have to place restrictions and limits as to how much can be grown on rooftops. If a "collapse" happens, in a multi-apartment location, the town of Beaumont would/could be held civilly liable would they not?	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
4	Would never happen with Beaumont's French architectural restrictions. Not a flat roof insight.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
5	Beaumont doesn't really have much appropriate roof top infrastructure to support this	3/23/2018 6:12 AM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

6	Put one on the town office as a pilot project. French theme anyone?	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
7	Indifferent	3/21/2018 6:38 PM
8	No rooftops in Beaumont so this isn't needed	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
9	Limited to condos, highrises, or apprtment buildings. Not for residential.	3/21/2018 4:49 PM
10	Beaumont does not want or need tall, flat-topped buildings that would make this a necessity.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
11	As long as it is not something like tax breaks that everyone else has to pay for.	3/21/2018 12:37 PM
12	This raises concern over additional weight, potential flooding	3/21/2018 10:50 AM
13	what an absurd idea	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
14	I've seen this done in the City of Edmonton and it provides fresh vegetables and fruit for local businesses, but also reduces the communities footprint. Anything we can add to do this is beneficial.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
15	in our climate they cold be very difficut to maintain	3/18/2018 6:50 AM
16	We do not have the flat roofs in Beaumont to implement this.Special engineering is needed to carry the loads that is needed to implement roof top gardens	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
17	This type of garden is usually restricted to herb gardens such as basil, parsley, celantro etc.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
18	Construction guidelines for these rooftops may have to inspected due to moisture water and weight. Trees are now incorporated on outside balconies specifically for that purpose , helping our environment with little steps.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
19	I think this is a great idea, especially as more close-quarters housing is built in Beaumont. I think that a rooftop garden would provide great social and health benefits to those living in apartments. I also think that this encourages businesses to be responsible by creating green space where they take some away with new developments.	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
20	I think the municipality needs to make every effort to ensure our community is as "green" and as environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable as possible for residents.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
21	I would love to see this, but it's so windy in Beaumont... I wonder how a rooftop garden would do in the wind. My backyard garden usually gets torn up a couple times a year by the wind.	3/13/2018 8:11 PM
22	Not sure how this would work	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
23	While I strongly agree, I'd like to know the architectural requirements for putting a garden on a roof and how expensive this would be. That would effect my agreement.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
24	Don't feel this is necessary.	3/13/2018 3:59 PM
25	The more green space in a community the better	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
26	Agreed	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
27	Would also recommend the same idea for older neighbourhoods. Green roofs are an excellent source of clean oxygen and reduction in your carbon footprint.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
28	My only real concerns are weight and moisture.	3/13/2018 2:53 PM
29	I would hesitate on the incentives involving building heights.	3/13/2018 2:46 PM

Q8 Edible Landscaping is a form of urban agriculture which involves landscaping with food-producing trees/shrubs. Edible landscaping is best suited for high pedestrian traffic areas along trails, streets, and within parks, it can also be incorporated into private property. This should be supplemented by appropriate signage to inform and educate the public with regards to safety. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should incorporate edible trees/shrubs into public landscaping.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	53.90% 159
Agree	28.47% 84
Neither agree nor disagree	11.53% 34
Disagree	5.42% 16
Strongly disagree	1.02% 3
Total Respondents: 295	

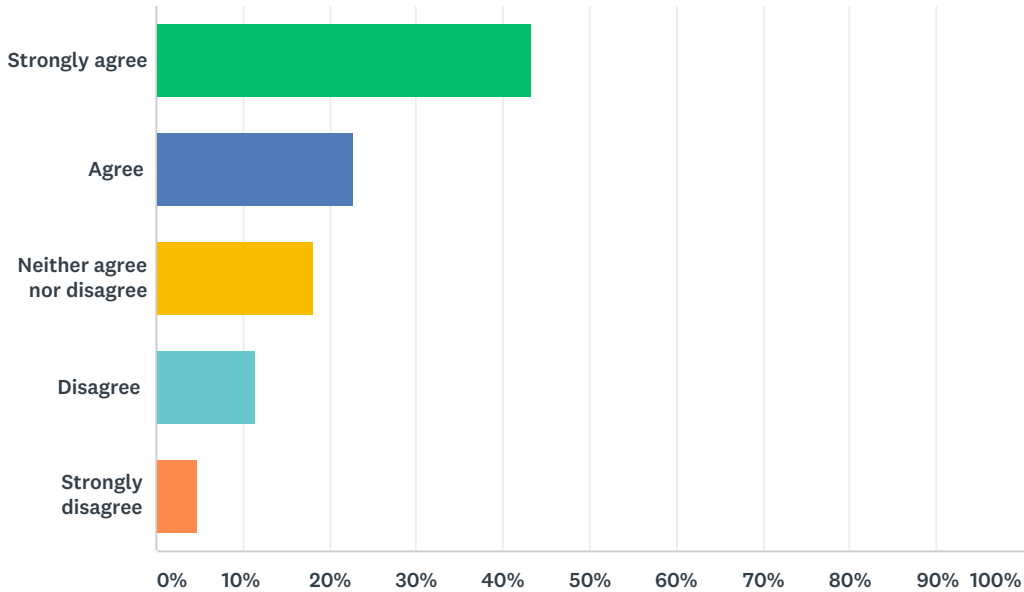
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Unless you can also provide education on values, morals and ethics - this type of planting should only be done in areas off streets. There is also the environmental aspect of exhaust around fruit & contaminating the fruit.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	Would attract animals and people could get very sick from pets using the gardens as a litter box or not picking up after dogs	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
3	At what cost	3/23/2018 10:02 AM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

4	Edible trees and shrubs would be a nice addition. They do however require extra care and maintenance. They are less hardy and more susceptible to disease.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
5	only concern I have hear is raspberries, I love them, but they spread everywhere. If there is a method that can be used to contain the stalks, I am all for it.	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
6	Liability issues occur to me if someone is injured or sickened by eating something from a public space	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
7	As long as it's not going to spread to neighbours lots	3/21/2018 10:17 PM
8	My dog loves to eat the berries that are left on the trees and shrubs.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
9	Be careful on public property as some berry bushes can run rampant.	3/21/2018 8:10 PM
10	Since you can not know who put what in the plants- it makes the fruit unsafe. Plus, these types of plants require much more care than traditional landscaping plants- increasing the cost to the town.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
11	I had issues with kids picking my not ripe apples from my front yard and throwing them, including at my neighbours house. Then there's bugs and birds... I'm undecided.	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
12	Please do not spray pesticides on these	3/21/2018 10:21 AM
13	Insect/wasp infestations and fallen fruit would become a municipal responsibility	3/20/2018 9:55 PM
14	Blackberries ??	3/17/2018 7:47 PM
15	It become a care problem. Pesticides, herbicides, pruning of the plants to keep them productive, turf wars on who should get the product are all foreseeable problems that can eat up tax dollars.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
16	Public education must be part of this, people will need to if they can harvest and what to eat	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
17	Give out info on how to pick the fruit and when. Unfortunately many are not familiar. Little garden indicators to say what it is.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
18	There are a lot of dogs on the trails, and I would worry about people consuming edible landscaping, even if there were warnings.	3/14/2018 2:55 PM
19	Ensure that any planted raspberry bushes don't spread out of control	3/14/2018 12:55 PM
20	I can see all kinds of problems with youth destroying and leaving a mess with fruit that has been picked and disrespected	3/14/2018 12:48 PM
21	I'm truly not an expert, but from a citizen perspective I think that the public would be slow to adopt this idea. In the long run this could work very well though! I have many great memories of eating raspberries from the bushes in the backyard of my childhood home, translating this to public spaces could be valuable!	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
22	With signage, indicating edible fruit and if it is free to help yourself.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
23	Though I think this is a great idea, there would definately have to be signage or education on what can and cannot be eaten. Also, it may drive extra wildlife into our urban areas... which could put people or those animals in situations with poor outcomes (deer, moose, bears).	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
24	We waste a lot of space planting grass.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
25	Dog waste. Kids. Not a good combination	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
26	consideration has to be made as to who would clean the mess if not picked.	3/13/2018 3:55 PM
27	Vancouver has community gardens everywhere. It is a huge success. Each neighborhood that has them cares for the vega plots.entire families get involved	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
28	I am worried about what the city would use to treat these edible landscaping. (I.e chemicals or something natural?)	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
29	Not at the cost of the tax payer	3/13/2018 3:01 PM

Q9 Private Front Yard Edible Garden - Growing food for personal consumption on a portion of, or your entire, front yard. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think homeowners should be encouraged to have a private front yard edible garden.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	43.39%	128
Agree	22.71%	67
Neither agree nor disagree	18.31%	54
Disagree	11.53%	34
Strongly disagree	4.75%	14
Total Respondents: 295		

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Partial only. A full front yard devoted to potatoes was never appealing.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	My front yard is no different than my rear yard! Should have opportunity to grow a garden where the sun exposure is best	3/23/2018 5:28 PM
3	Too easy to become unkempt weeds	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
4	People should do what they want with their property.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
5	I would encourage this strongly. I see no reason why everyone should have to keep grass in their front yard if they don't want to.	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
6	This I could support, this is libertarian, and we all deserve the right to do as we wish provided it's no harm to others whatsoever	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
7	Can really destroy property value and look horrible if unkempt. Unmowed lawns are bad enough, but an easy fix.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM

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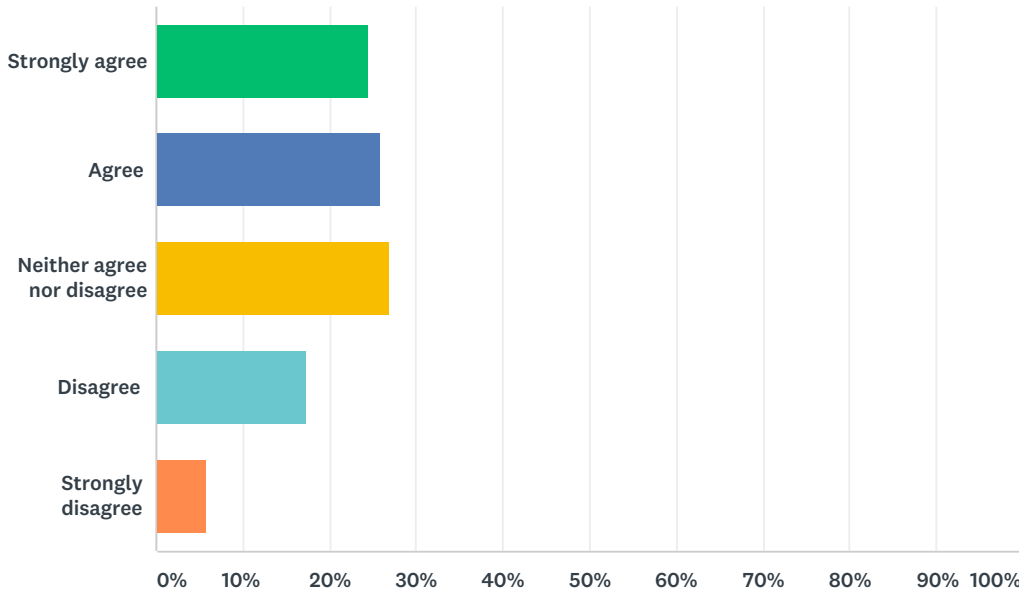
8	I feel we could do that now if desired. That is a personal preference.	3/23/2018 1:43 AM
9	Agree if it is not the entire yard and it is required to be maintained. Curb appeal affects the entire community, resale for neighbors etc	3/22/2018 8:29 AM
10	Hard to keep the food from getting stolen	3/21/2018 10:17 PM
11	I've seen a few of these "country gardens" in Beaumont and they are invariably neglected.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
12	Personal preference - if anyone wants to they should be allowed	3/21/2018 6:38 PM
13	Home owners should be allowed to utilize their front yards as they see fit!	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
14	Such a better idea than plain old grass, especially as grass clippings are proving difficult to deal unless people mulch them	3/21/2018 5:44 PM
15	A back yard garden is much safer and neater looking.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
16	but why FRONT yard??	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
17	In my particular neighbourhood we have enough people who don't mow their lawn. I think the maintenance required for a garden could get out of hand in some people's yard	3/21/2018 10:50 AM
18	As long as the yard is maintained I do not think anyone should be governed on whar they grow on their property.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
19	I think it would be acceptable to allow people to plant edibles only if they are incorporated into landscaping.	3/16/2018 6:09 PM
20	How can we provide security for these gardens? We already have vandalizim with ornamints in front yards	3/16/2018 3:54 PM
21	It is their property and they can do what they want to. Having lawns has been away for years to keep unruly yards at least half way tolerable.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
22	private land, do what you want. If there are neighbor concerns, they can be addressed with the neighbor	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
23	I don't have an issue with growing it but it may attract vandalism from kids	3/15/2018 3:44 PM
24	Front yard gardens can look very messy and unruly if not looked after properly. I wouldn't want that next to my well kept yard.	3/15/2018 9:06 AM
25	In the "day" we use to plant gardens where new homes were built while the property settled. We only put in sod and trees when we could afford it. Our gardens had potatoes in the front, less likely to be damaged and the whole backyard was a garden. Fed our family even through the winter with the plentiful ness.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
26	Unmaintained gardens in front lawns could become an eyesore	3/14/2018 4:53 PM
27	I think that this is a fantastic idea. I am taken aback by the amount of water that is wasted to keep a lawn in the Summer months. And for what purpose? A private front yard edible garden would be useful and would look unique!	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
28	If peope are allowed to park their steroid trucks on their skinny driveways which often results in their hitches poking out, gardens housl eb allowe don anyone's own personal property.	3/14/2018 11:14 AM
29	Vegetable gardens can be designed in an attractive way along with perennials and shrubs so that they dont take away from the aesthetics of the neighborhood.	3/14/2018 10:30 AM
30	I would probably be more comfortable growing edible plants in my backyard	3/14/2018 10:25 AM
31	it depends what is being planted at the front yard. I don't disagree but should only be allowed if it doesn't interfere with the structural control.	3/14/2018 10:04 AM
32	oh i can hear the bitching from here	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
33	I prefer the back yard	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
34	I think it should be allowed in the community, with advertising to promote it.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
35	As long as it is done in a manner that is tasteful for the neighbourhood.	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
36	With this idea there is at least usage of the front yard other than just mowing the lawn.	3/13/2018 8:50 PM

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37	In the newer parts of town, front yards are so small. Not a lot of space for growing food. Also landscape requirements in place.	3/13/2018 8:11 PM
38	Not sure how this would work if neighbours don't agree	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
39	This would have to be maintained and monitored by by-law as to ensure that the gardens are maintained, not unkept or abandoned.	3/13/2018 7:04 PM
40	This one especially. Grass is ridiculous. It serves no purpose except to be green. It wastes water and time.	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
41	That sounds like a recipe for trouble - blurring the line between public use and private property	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
42	It's hard enough to have residents maintain a lawn in certain areas of town, proceed in this direction with extreme caution.	3/13/2018 3:52 PM
43	Within certain parameters, this needs to be done keeping aesthetics in mind, not everyone wants to look at an over grown garden. We need to keep our neighbours in mind.	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
44	I believe that we should be able to have veg and fruit gardens	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
45	I like a clean well manicured yard. If my neighbours converted their whole front yard to a garden i'd be rather upset.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
46	I already produce food in my front yard and it will be expanded emmensely in the next 2 years.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
47	I am definitely for this!!	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
48	so long as there are guidelines in place to ensure the garden is well-maintained & aesthetically-pleasing	3/13/2018 3:00 PM
49	Some of our little yard already is, and because the front yard has more sun, I am considering moving at least part my herb garden into one of the flowerbeds.	3/13/2018 2:53 PM
50	I think the option should be available but doesn't require encouragement.	3/13/2018 2:46 PM

Q10 Yard Sharing - when a resident has underutilized space in their private garden they can allow community members to access this space to grow food. This is intended to fully utilize private gardening space and foster a sense of community. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should encourage yard sharing.

Answered: 293 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	24.57% 72
Agree	25.94% 76
Neither agree nor disagree	26.96% 79
Disagree	17.41% 51
Strongly disagree	5.80% 17
Total Respondents: 293	

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	We gardeners/neighbours have found each other. It can be presented but as a taxpayer I wouldn't want a lot of money put in to this.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	The municipality can encourage this but stay out of regulating it	3/23/2018 5:28 PM
3	People can do that on their own, no need for municipal involvement	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
4	No. If people want to rent out space for others to grow food, it's up to them to come up with an agreement that is suitable to both parties. A registry could be utilized to connect people, but legislation is not needed.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
5	as long as it is maintained and not abandoned, perhaps a yearly commitment?	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
6	If one chooses to do so, then by all means, allow them the right to "help thy neighbour"	3/23/2018 8:32 AM

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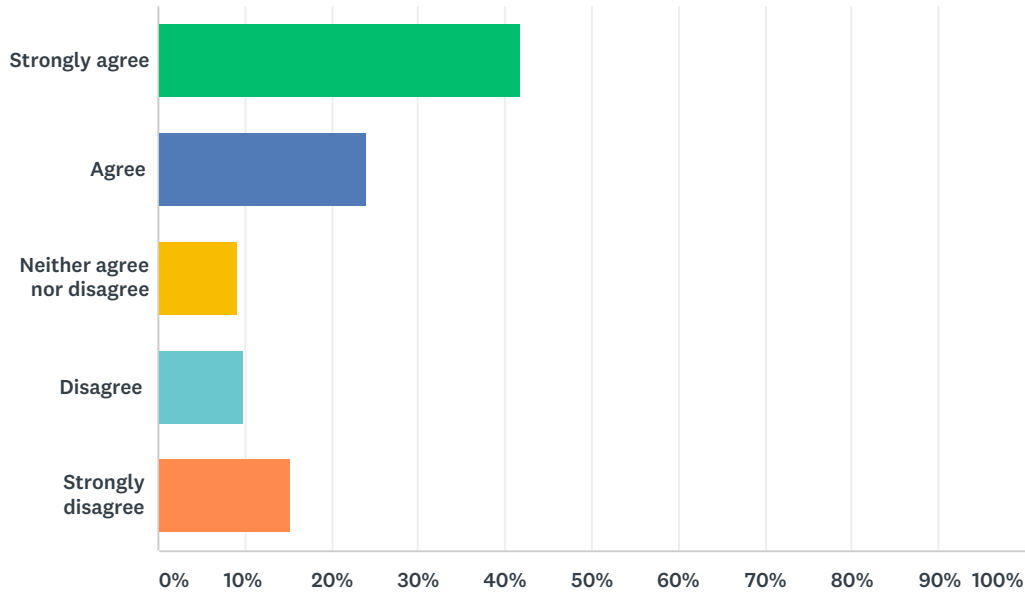
7	Risk factor too high for me.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
8	Intriguing idea- only as successful as relationships with neighbors!!!	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
9	What level implications are there? (ie someone gets hurt on your property)	3/21/2018 9:01 PM
10	I feel it's important to maintain privacy and would personally feel the safety of my family is in question when strangers are allowed on the premises.	3/21/2018 8:22 PM
11	Great idea, not sure the municipality needs to be involved with this	3/21/2018 5:44 PM
12	That is personal as a yard is part of the home so would be a totally personal choice	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
13	This is not a municipal issue. Community orgs should handle this as the municipality doesn't need to involve itself in this.	3/21/2018 4:49 PM
14	Beaumont would have to start building decent sized back yards to do this	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
15	My yard is not to have other people trample all over it..	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
16	Feel like this opens home owners to lawsuits.	3/21/2018 12:20 PM
17	A private resident should not feel obligated to share any of their space. It is their land.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
18	There could be a lot of "he did this to my yard"	3/16/2018 3:54 PM
19	I personally think it would not work. We already have neighbourly fences 6 ft high and I feel society has evolved to believe that their privacy is important. We are a long way from a utopian view of the world.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
20	private matter	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
21	Back yard only	3/15/2018 4:29 PM
22	May cause disputes	3/15/2018 9:06 AM
23	I think the kids and people share their properties either for kids playing hockey in their driveways or gardening, is strictly to the discretion of the homeowners. The municipality need not be involved in relationships of neighbours.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
24	It wouldn't work for me -I like my privacy but OK for anyone who wants to	3/14/2018 1:45 PM
25	Sounds nice in theory, but I see problems arising with the owner not wanting this and that on their property. For example if a homeowner is not likely to plant fruit trees on their property, I can see them complaining about the numbers of wasps in their yards. Some people just don't get it.	3/14/2018 12:48 PM
26	I don't feel someone should be entering my property without my knowledge.	3/14/2018 10:04 AM
27	Encourage and provide guidelines, but essentially hands-off; strictly an agreement between neighbours with disputes being a civil matter rather than a municipal one.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
28	Should be homeowners choice and they can apply to have their property in this program	3/14/2018 9:05 AM
29	wow	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
30	This becomes an ownership issue and who would mediate any issues?	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
31	I think there should be a site to promote residents who want to take this option. But I don't think this should be a municipality responsibility.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
32	This would be completely up to the homeowner case by case. I don't see why the municipality would have to encourage this.	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
33	If people would like to share their yards that's ok, but not that people have to share their yards.	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
34	Not sure how this can be managed	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
35	Yard sharing can be difficult. A good relationship would be paramount.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
36	This is good too. Community is important!	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
37	Another recipe for trouble I think - liability, safety, etc.	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
38	I guess it's up to each individual	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
39	Why does the government need to interfere with this? Stop meddling. If I had some space I wanted to share I would. What if you send someone to share who I don't get along with?	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

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40	The only problem with that is if the sharing party does not assist in the maintenance of the yard space.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
41	Only if the parties agree to it. I personally am not.	3/13/2018 3:20 PM

Q11 Backyard Hens - the raising of backyard hens for eggs (not for the consumption of meat). In municipalities where hens are permitted, there are regulations in place limiting the number of hens and the size and setbacks of coops; addressing concerns related to proper husbandry, training, enforcement, waste disposal, drainage, odour, and the notification of neighbouring properties. At present, the raising of backyard hens is not permitted in Beaumont. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think the municipality should consider a pilot project allowing a small number of homes to have backyard hens.

Answered: 294 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	41.84%	123
Agree	24.15%	71
Neither agree nor disagree	9.18%	27
Disagree	9.86%	29
Strongly disagree	15.31%	45
Total Respondents: 294		

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Chickens can be dirty, are noisy & the potential for animal abuse is high (maybe not from owners but vandals)	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	Yes! We would love to raise hens!	3/23/2018 3:28 PM
3	It is bad enough dealing with the barking dogs and screaming kids no need to a chickens	3/23/2018 11:17 AM

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4	I would agree to only a pilot project . Again this type of arrangement can become tenious if your neighbors are against it.	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
5	No. Biosecurity is a very important step in disease prevention on a commercial farm. Ordinary citizens are not trained to diagnose or treat avian disease. Household pets such as cats carry fowl cholera. Cholera is extremely contagious and can be detrimental to nearby commercial producers. IFL is also a highly contagious disease. It often starts in backyard flocks and can wipe out entire commercial populations.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
6	This is not acceptable, not by any means, no "ifs", "ands" or "buts", no way, nodda, not gonna happen. If they want to raise livestock, there are farming areas for sale nearby, they can go there! This impedes on neighbors noise tolerance as well	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
7	Backyard hens will bring in rodents, coyotes etc.	3/23/2018 7:42 AM
8	I back TWP 510 and the golf course pond...wildlife makes it so leaving our windows open in the summer is impossible as the geese arrive at 5am. Noise complaints would be my concern. Chickens can get loud.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
9	This is an excellent idea to promote learning and accessibility with regards to food	3/23/2018 12:20 AM
10	Do it do it do it!!!	3/22/2018 9:57 PM
11	Nimby	3/22/2018 5:22 PM
12	I don't want to wake up to chickens in the morning.	3/21/2018 10:17 PM
13	Crows, ravens, and dogs provide enough ambient noise.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
14	I would love to be part of the pilot project	3/21/2018 8:48 PM
15	During your pilot I would take decibel readings of the neighbourhood before and after the placement of the hens.	3/21/2018 8:10 PM
16	I raise chickens outside of Beaumont and want to have them at my home	3/21/2018 6:38 PM
17	No issues with this	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
18	Pick me!! Yes please!	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
19	I want this. This very doable here in Beaumont.	3/21/2018 5:18 PM
20	Noise in town is already a Problem w dogs. Hens wont make it better.	3/21/2018 4:49 PM
21	There is no way to keep the smell away from a neighbour, regardless of coop setback. There is also no way to stop noise from waking neighbours. Completely unacceptable. People have a right to expect that they will not be bothered by farm animals when they purchase a home in town.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
22	They should be inspected to insure cleanliness and animal health	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
23	I grew up on a farm with chickens and hens. I have no desire to live anywhere near them again.	3/21/2018 12:37 PM
24	Absolutely not. The smell, the noise, the rodents. The amount of loose cats and barking dogs is already enough to drive a person mad	3/21/2018 12:20 PM
25	I love the idea! But the theory is chickens are noisy and don't care about the clock	3/21/2018 10:50 AM
26	Roosters would not be popular!	3/20/2018 9:55 PM
27	we are potentially interested in taking part in such pilot project	3/19/2018 10:28 PM
28	this would be awesome!	3/19/2018 9:56 AM
29	I very much agree with this statement.	3/18/2018 3:04 PM
30	I think it would draw even more Coyotes into town. It's already an issue. We are also located to many small farms who can provide fresh eggs.	3/18/2018 10:32 AM
31	This would be another thing that there would not be the resources to enforce the regulations. It would be the same as noise bylaws and the large number of dogs who bark non-stop, or the yards that look like junk yards, but in the end the resources are not there to enforce current regulations and bylaws, and neither will these. I grew up on a farm, and with full understanding in what it takes to run a chicken, this is not something I support in my municipality.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
32	There are plenty of communities permitting this already - very easy to work off all the examples that have been operating with success!	3/18/2018 2:20 AM

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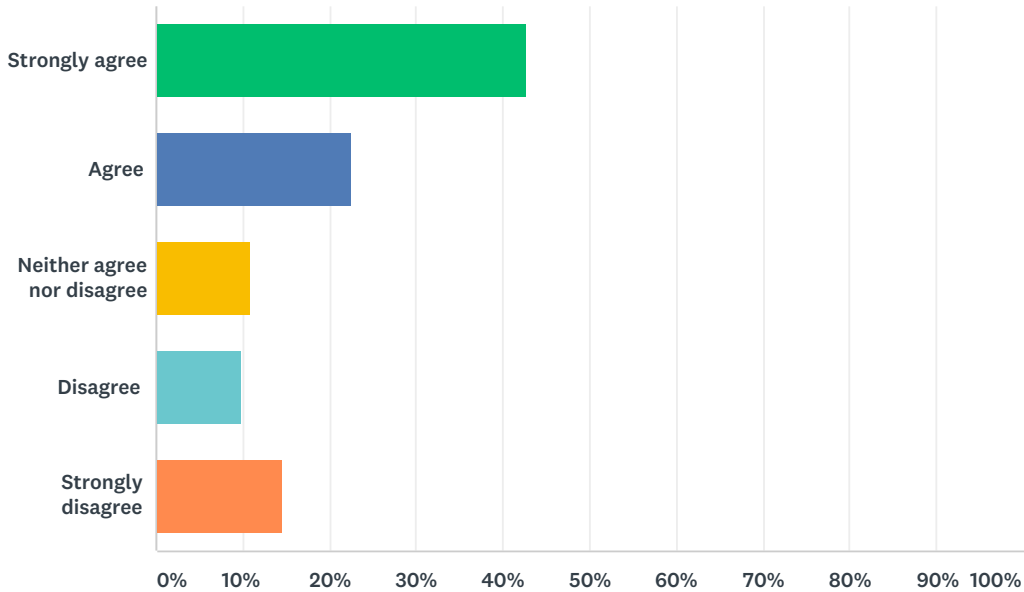
33	Hens on private land is fine. No more than 5	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
34	As long as there are strict guidelines by in place and homeowners can have their priveledges revoked if they break the rules.	3/16/2018 6:09 PM
35	People that want to do that sort of thing usally make there homes in areas that are more aceptate to this practice like 3rd world countries. My friend has a chicken coup on his property , has to heat it in the winter keep it tidy, and listen to roosters crowing at all times night or day.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
36	No agricultural animals should be allowed, including pot belly pigs, all have a smell and waste to deal with.	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
37	This would have to be closely monitored for cleanliness.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
38	An urban environment is no place to have a chicken coop no matter how small it may be. They attract rodents and predators, not to mention smell.	3/15/2018 4:29 PM
39	As much as I would love to have some hens of my own, I can see it causing problems with neighbors not liking the smell and noise.	3/15/2018 9:06 AM
40	Possibly on larger lots and on the outside perimeter. Hens and roosters encourage other animals also, so need to be sure you sustain a balance. I.e more coyotes into town, more dogs barking due to their presence. How you dispose of dead chickens, and manure ???	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
41	Too loud, too messy, too smelly	3/14/2018 1:48 PM
42	I think that this is a fantastic idea, provided that measures are taken to ensure that the hens are raised in a responsible and ethical way.	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
43	I smell pot everyday and people are always lettgin their cats crap in my yard. Sure, why not allow hens.	3/14/2018 11:14 AM
44	Strongly regulated to mitigate adverse effects on adjacent property owners.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
45	move to an acreage	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
46	For this to be successful it would require the whole street to be on board. It has the potential to create yard conditions (unsightly) and potentially public health issues	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
47	Why not give it a try. See how the pilot goes.	3/13/2018 10:00 PM
48	Absolutely not. Hens are livestock and they smell. If people want to raise chicken they should live out of town. I did not buy a house in town to live next to a hen house and the rooster. How will you ever be able to sell your house if you want to move. The other thing is people here in town can not even keep their dogs in their yards, we will be overloaded with escaped chickens. complaints about dogs killing chicken, cats stealing eggs and so on. This is just inviting a lot of trouble, aggravation and fighting between neighbours. It all seems like a good plan but for sure it will not enhance a sense of community. Allowing this will for sure get the pitchforks out of Beaumontonians!	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
49	hens are stinky	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
50	Absolutely not, the care and attention that these animals need year round is not suitable for backyard use. We also don't need "eggs" to maintain a healthy diet.	3/13/2018 7:04 PM
51	It would be important to include standards of chicken coupes and enclosures to protect against predators and keep animals penned.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
52	There definitely needs to be strict regulations and monitoring, but I believe this could be highly beneficial to the community.	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
53	I raised chickens as a kid - they're awesome, but I don't feel they belong in town. The truth is people can't even properly and responsibly dispose of their dog waste...can you imagine them having chickens? I think it would also attract pests and others wildlife	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
54	Again, too risky to rely on homeowners to maintain a standard of care as well as the high potential for noise complaints.	3/13/2018 3:52 PM
55	If they are cared for and smell doesn't become an issue.	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
56	Please allow me to partake in pilot project ??	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
57	I don't want the added noise or smell	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

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58	Absolutely not. I grew up on a farm. I now live in town for a reason. I would actively fight or sabotage this!	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
59	I would be interested in being one of those pilot homes.	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
60	I agree to this as long as there is proper education for all residents on the importance of biosecurity. I would be happy to be part of the pilot program	3/13/2018 2:40 PM

Q12 Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I would support homeowners being allowed to raise backyard hens provided that Beaumont adopted regulations similar to those mentioned above.

Answered: 293 Skipped: 2



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	42.66% 125
Agree	22.53% 66
Neither agree nor disagree	10.92% 32
Disagree	9.90% 29
Strongly disagree	14.68% 43
Total Respondents: 293	

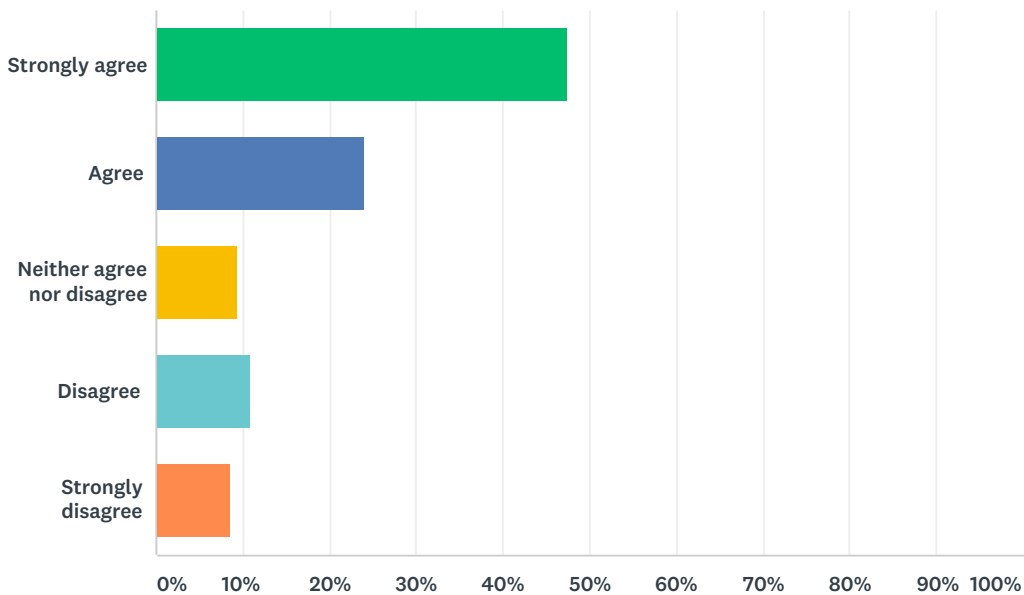
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Will create tension among neighbours	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
2	Sexing of chicks is extremely difficult. If a rooster is recieved instead of a hen what is the procedure? Will this bird be culled? In Alberta commercial chicken farmers are required to take and pass an Animal Care Program this program ensures that any culling that needs to be done is done in the most humane way possible.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
3	I would agree based on results of the pilot project and having more information	3/23/2018 9:21 AM
4	Please see my comments in previous question # 11, feel free to highlite and repeat it should you feel the urge.	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
5	Who is going to supervise? Bylaw can't deal with the off leash dogs and roaming cats as it is now.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
6	No issues with this	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
7	Nope. Run . Community hen at the agri site.	3/21/2018 4:49 PM

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8	Adopting a regulation is a far cry from enforcing a regulation- refer to the constant cat/dog complaints. And, as stated above, there is no way to regulate sounds and smells.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
9	I grew up on a farm with chickens and hens. I have no desire to live anywhere near them again.	3/21/2018 12:37 PM
10	again Beaumont is the town administration ie the municipality the legal entity... the legal authority..not the people who live here	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
11	I am torn on this one - but I also grew up on a country side - hens are loud and I see room for conflict here. For example, I would not buy a house if the neighbors have a coop.	3/17/2018 7:47 PM
12	Respecting your friends and niebours should be a priority. Always remember what is good for you is not always good for every one else.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
13	People would never follow allow the regulations needed to keep this sanitary/ non nuisance	3/15/2018 3:05 PM
14	What regulations?	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
15	I would NEVER want hens living beside me.	3/14/2018 1:48 PM
16	no no no	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
17	I have wanted a program like this for years; I would love the opportunity to raise hens in my backyard.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
18	Along with a quota of how many per block overall. First come first serve. Otherwise the sound, smell etc. Might get too much.	3/13/2018 10:19 PM
19	Again no way is this a good idea. Chickens belong on a farm out of town not in a backyard. I am already getting upset thinking about this idea! We are living in a town, dogs, cats, squirrels all ok....my neighbour raising chicken NO!	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
20	I would have to understand the requirements better before agreeing.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
21	Why stopc at hens my daughter wants a horse too....this could be awesome.	3/13/2018 3:50 PM
22	Absolutely not. I grew up on a farm. I now live in town for a reason. I would actively fight or sabotage this!	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Q13 Beekeeping is the practice of keeping bee colonies in an urban area for the production of honey. Many municipalities now allow urban beekeeping in private and/or public spaces. These municipalities have adopted regulations limiting the number of hives in one location, hive size and setbacks, addressing concerns related to proper husbandry, training, and the notification of neighbouring properties. At present, beekeeping is not permitted in Beaumont. Please indicate your level of agreement on the following statement: I think homeowners should be allowed to keep bee colonies in their backyards for the production of honey.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	47.46% 140
Agree	24.07% 71
Neither agree nor disagree	9.49% 28
Disagree	10.85% 32
Strongly disagree	8.47% 25
Total Respondents: 295	

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Honey bees are a value to society but I don't like them swarming around me as I pass by a yard or garden with a colony. Experienced this at Edmonton Northlands Garden where they keep bees.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	Lots sizes are not large enough to keep bees and people apart	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
3	I notice that beekeepers in the country keep locate the hives in isolated areas , I don't know how this would work in our town. I'm skeptical to say the least.	3/23/2018 10:02 AM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

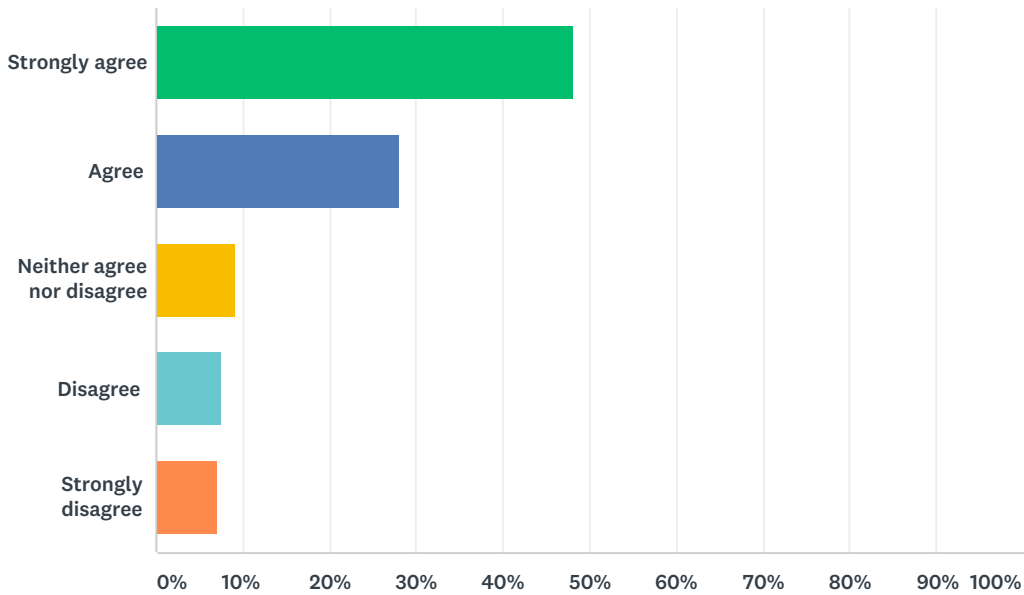
4	Bee keeping in Alberta is regulated by the bee keeping act. Some training may be necessary before ordinary citizens can set up hives.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
5	yes as long as all rules and regs followed and reasonable limits are placed on quantities of hives permitted.	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
6	I could see this leading to U.S. style civil lawsuits, I don't need a crystal ball to see that and you shouldn't either. Out in the farming areas, yes sure, not in a municipality like Beaumont	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
7	Allergies in the family. Will Beaumont reimburse us for Epipens???	3/23/2018 7:42 AM
8	I know bees are harmless but psychology if my neighbours has bee colonies we would never enjoy our yard. Better kept to acreages.	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
9	Dependent on property size	3/22/2018 9:57 PM
10	Only because bees are a necessity to flora and are going away	3/21/2018 10:17 PM
11	Allergic to bees. There is no problem with the number of wild bees in town.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
12	Potential Beekeepers would need education...	3/21/2018 8:48 PM
13	Worried about children's safety and ones with allergies.	3/21/2018 8:31 PM
14	Save the bees!!!	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
15	Definite limits on size of colonies and boxes need to be in place. Lkmit to small colinies	3/21/2018 4:49 PM
16	How do you plan to regulate the bees not flying over my fence??	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
17	1-3 hive max	3/21/2018 4:11 PM
18	There should be license application so they are not all in one area. No more than 1 hive per lot.	3/21/2018 3:16 PM
19	We are just too close to our neighbours. With small children the danger of bees is too much in a tight space	3/21/2018 10:50 AM
20	Location close to allergic person could be a divisive issue/liability.	3/20/2018 9:55 PM
21	I really want a hive in my back yard and have asked about it in the past but was denied	3/18/2018 12:54 PM
22	But - colonies grow! From one bee hive into a second. What if the bees suddenly start searching for a new home? Who takes care of hives that are going „wild“. Who controls the owners of the bee hives that everything is done properly for the sake of the animals? Yearly inspections? Quarterly? We need to protect the bees, in order to do that some of the green spaces in parks need to be converted into wild flower areas! If we don't provide food the bees will either migrate somewhere else or die.	3/17/2018 7:47 PM
23	With the decrease of the bee populations, I believe this is a very impo	3/17/2018 7:54 AM
24	Bee keeping should require explicit consent of neighbors. People with allergies have valid concerns and should not be subjected to increase risk. Such approvals should be required every 2 years.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
25	I had bees in my house siding one year. All I got was a lot of flak that hornets were around my house. They were no aggressive but people's fears and lack of knowledge are hard to over come. Having qualified bee keepers keep bees in areas close to urban areas can help pollination. We have had a garden for 38 years and though we live in the middle of town the bees seem to find our property quite well.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
26	two sides to the issue - if you are having orchards / edible landscapes, bees are needed. If you are allergic or fearful of bees, this could be dangerous for some residents	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
27	Good for the environment and pollination.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
28	Having raised bees I don't believe bees will be contained in someone's yard and the immensity of care, knowledge etc. Required is quite huge. Would need to know more of how this process would work if a child gets into that persons yard.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
29	my childeren are alergic to bees very dangerus	3/14/2018 3:26 PM
30	I strongly think that homeowners should be allowed to keep bees. It helps the ecosystem, is relatively low maintenance, and can be a very rewarding hobby.	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
31	As long as they aren't really large colonies	3/14/2018 10:25 AM

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32	I dont' know for sure if these bees stings or not. Id rather not have any homeowners to keep the bee colonies in their backyard. The reason being is i'm allergic and so are my children I don't want to take those chances.	3/14/2018 10:04 AM
33	This like orchards should be centralized and privately controlled.	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
34	Severly allergic and would be very nervous with bee hives all around me. They do not belong in a highly populated area.	3/14/2018 8:25 AM
35	I would only worry about safety if the bees did not stay within the hive..? If there are people with severe allergies to bees next door, etc.	3/14/2018 8:00 AM
36	any letter of concern from an adjacent landowner, however, should be considered....you should need 100% approval around you to get a permit approved.	3/13/2018 11:00 PM
37	Bees are such a benefit to nature, in more ways then just honey production.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
38	Too many walking paths, kids, dogs.	3/13/2018 10:19 PM
39	what about people being allergic to bees? They have a hard enough time in the summer being outside and then being surrounded by neighbours raising bees! Chicken , Bees, what next? Cows, Goats, Turkeys? For things like that farms are there, most of the farms have gone and all of a sudden we are starting back yard farms as the new "in" thing to do, until another insane idea as been found.	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
40	Not sure how this works, I am afraid of children getting stung.	3/13/2018 7:23 PM
41	While I agree, I am allergic to bee stings and wouldn't be able to manage if this was done in my neighbouring houses.	3/13/2018 5:00 PM
42	Absolutely. We need bees. Anything we can do to encourage more bees is excellent. Again, regulations need to be in placec	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
43	I don't have a high degree of confidence that the average person can raise healthy bees. For the sake of neighboring bee colony health backyard beekeeping shouldn't be allowed	3/13/2018 4:32 PM
44	Must be sure neighbours don't have severe allergies to bees!	3/13/2018 3:59 PM
45	Not sure about this one need more information related to risk vs. benefits	3/13/2018 3:52 PM
46	My concern would be the neighborhood. Perhaps instead of in town the bee keepers are surrounding farms? Perhaps ifthe farmer would allow land for this?	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
47	We need more bees!	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
48	I am ok with bugs to a point. But, If i am out back mowing the lawn and bees start hovering around i will kill them and their home without hesitation	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
49	I definitely am for this. I would love to have beekeeping available in my backyard	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
50	This is something I personally would love to be able to do	3/13/2018 3:06 PM
51	backyards are too close to private residents	3/13/2018 3:01 PM
52	Again proper education in biosecurity and antimicrobials will need to be discussed	3/13/2018 2:40 PM

Q14 Please indicate your level of support for the following statement: I think the municipality should allow community organizations to establish and manage bee colonies in low traffic, public spaces for the production of honey and/or education purposes after going through an approval process.

Answered: 295 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	48.14%	142
Agree	28.14%	83
Neither agree nor disagree	9.15%	27
Disagree	7.46%	22
Strongly disagree	7.12%	21
Total Respondents: 295		

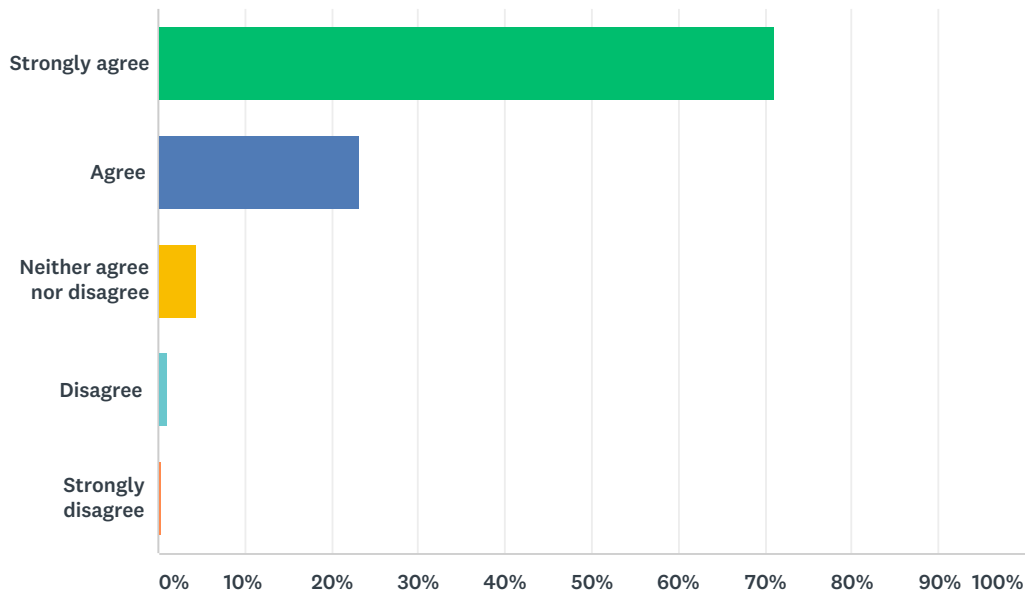
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Provided the people and bees are space	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
2	Need more information	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
3	Private property ie farms that are out of harms way for the general population, yes I can support that. But you're headed down a slippery slope having that within municipal grounds	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
4	I feel this will be too risky to leave in urban volunteer hands.	3/23/2018 1:43 AM
5	Bees should be raised outside of the town's municipal boundaries like chickens, pigs, cows, sheep, etc.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
6	Save the bees	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
7	Educational yes. Community orgs would be liable for selling/distributing a product that has potential health /food code implications. Even the municipality should not do.	3/21/2018 4:49 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

8	Proper signage would be required to inform people of the locations	3/21/2018 10:50 AM
9	what "approval proces" would that be ...if the town has anything to do with it any and all approval process will carry an a very high fee	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
10	Again neighboring property approvals should be required initially and re submitted every other year.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
11	Not on public property. People could damage the hives, contaminate the honey, steal honey, etc.	3/16/2018 6:09 PM
12	Government always seems to find away to complicate things making the cost out wiegh the benefits. There are many places where people can learn about bees if they really want to. We spend a lot of tax dollars educating people about things they really don't not care about. Parenting should be up to parents and those who what to encourage these type of activists with out tax dollars. There is opportunity out there a we must learn to find it if so desired.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
13	Bees are dying off and endangered. 1/3bites of good are made possible by bees	3/15/2018 3:05 PM
14	Not enough info on bees, personal experience says that they don't like being annoyed.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
15	again, I see the benefits of bees but this takes a level of expertise.	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
16	Allergies	3/14/2018 7:54 AM
17	yes....BUT, people need to keep good care of them. It is a LOT OF WORK to take care of bees.....people need to be prepared for that.	3/13/2018 11:00 PM
18	This gets tricky; I think the potential is there for too much damage to the hives and the bees habitat.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
19	Yes in low traffic public places where the bees will not be disturbed by curious children or teens and as well won't disturb the public in those immediate areas.	3/13/2018 3:52 PM
20	There will always be trouble makers...	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
21	Yes, Please!!!	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
22	Not near my house. Lot's of signage	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
23	Low traffic / public spaces are the right place to trial this not backyards	3/13/2018 3:01 PM

Q15 School Gardens/Urban Agriculture Programs - gardening and urban agriculture programs in schools or as part of town programming (e.g. summer camps). The purpose of school gardens or urban agriculture programs is to encourage interest in local food production and educate children and youth on how to garden and raise livestock for personal use. Please indicate your level of support for the following statement:I think the municipality should work with existing community groups to facilitate gardening or urban agriculture programming for children and youth.

Answered: 294 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Strongly agree	71.09% 209
Agree	23.13% 68
Neither agree nor disagree	4.42% 13
Disagree	1.02% 3
Strongly disagree	0.34% 1
Total Respondents: 294	

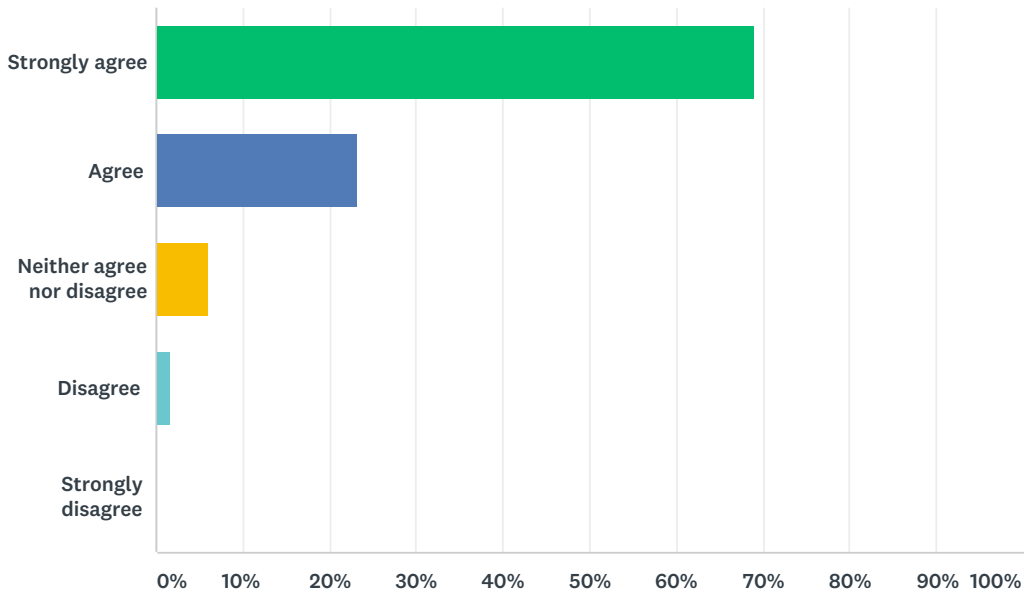
#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Everyone needs to know what goes into food production in order to understand the commitment & hard work & the sheer gamble associated with it. Farmers gamble each year that they will have a crop.	3/23/2018 9:38 PM
2	Good idea, but no tax dollars, strictly volunteer	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
3	This would be a great way for schools to raise funds. Kids can volunteer to work in the gardens. Products can be sold at local farmers markets. Several inner city schools in laces like Toronto run similar projects.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM

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4	YES! there is huge opportunity for learning with this	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
5	Strongly encourage this, any child today may want to grow up to be a farmer, that's why I support gardens on existing developed lands it school grounds	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
6	Id like to open our chicken farm to the public	3/23/2018 8:31 AM
7	I have seen this be a huge success in other areas and would love for our kids to do this at school.	3/23/2018 7:29 AM
8	On school grounds, acreages, farms, but not in public parks.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
9	Can't hurt!	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
10	Not livestock, just gardening	3/21/2018 4:49 PM
11	When schools have an area that can be gated and the food kept safe, it is a great idea	3/21/2018 4:39 PM
12	This sort of programming would allow children who have no exposure to agriculture the opportunity to learn and value where food comes from.	3/19/2018 3:44 PM
13	goods luck!	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
14	This is something that I think Parents should take a lead on teaching their children.	3/18/2018 9:17 AM
15	We have done this in Germany for the past 20 years! Mostly in elementary schools to teach kids that vegetables don't grow in grocery stores ??	3/17/2018 7:47 PM
16	Gardens yes. Chickens yes. Pigs goats and other livestock no.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
17	I think if the town wants to invite citizens to do so they should find away to incorporate them and welcome them into the system say a minimal cost to taxpayers. People will give of there time but it should be on their time and scheduling.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
18	hydroponics at the youth centre might be a good addition as well	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
19	Great idea for kids to experience how their food is grown.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
20	awareness at a young age is so important	3/15/2018 9:06 AM
21	Consider this question to be similar to question 4	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
22	Every school in Beaumont should have an urban garden.	3/14/2018 1:48 PM
23	It's is pathetic how children these days know nothing about how food is produced. It is their parents fault but maybe the community can pick up the slack where the parents have failed.	3/14/2018 12:48 PM
24	Urban areas are the playgrounds for adults; rural areas and the natural world, including agriculture, are the playground and classroom for the young.	3/14/2018 9:32 AM
25	This would be a great partnership and learning opportunity	3/14/2018 8:45 AM
26	Plant and harvest whatever you like, however no chickens or bee colonies!	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
27	Livestock is not necessary and should be left to the "farmers". Promoting a healthy lifestyle and growing fruits and vegetables is defiantly a priority!	3/13/2018 7:04 PM
28	I would support community programs but not school programs.	3/13/2018 4:31 PM
29	children need to understand the source of their food and the production of it. not just a grocery store mentality	3/13/2018 3:55 PM
30	Not only do I love this idea, I think it's necessary for sustainability.	3/13/2018 3:33 PM
31	Children need to learn where their food comes from, not to mention it's great to get kids outside at any opportunity possible. Teaching kids to grow fruits/vegetables/flowers is teaching them a life long skill.	3/13/2018 3:30 PM
32	Hell yes! We need to bring our children back so they can learn how to survive	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
33	Our children should have it as an additional option in education as well	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
34	Good idea. Although i don't grow near as much food as i did growing up i still grow some. And i also teach my daughter (6) the basics. It's just a good skill to have.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Q16 Please indicate your level of support for the following statement: I think the municipality should work with schools to initiate gardening or urban agriculture programming for students.

Answered: 294 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Strongly agree	69.05%	203
Agree	23.13%	68
Neither agree nor disagree	6.12%	18
Disagree	1.70%	5
Strongly disagree	0.00%	0
Total Respondents: 294		

#	PLEASE FEEL FREE TO PROVIDE ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:	DATE
1	Don't forget about the 3 R's	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
2	I think the town should encourage a program and offer support, but ultimately it should be up to the individual school if they should choose to participate	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
3	This would be the initiative that i would want worked on first	3/23/2018 8:49 AM
4	Yup, hands down	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
5	Maintenance during the summer could br an issue as schools are closed	3/23/2018 6:42 AM
6	Who takes care of it throughout the summer?	3/21/2018 10:17 PM
7	See #15	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
8	Just look at areas in the US thatvhave been turned around by this! It is a really cool initiative!	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
9	How!!	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
10	No pigs goats or other mamnals.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM

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11	Gardening and urban agriculture has been a family pastime for centuries. In our fast paced world and lack of time for real passions just having time for children to learn the curriculum they are given, participating in after school activities and the busy world of 2 working caregivers gardening and yard maintenance seem to be a low priority. It is easier to go to farmers markets and organic markets for quality food if that is your concern. My wife gardens, the grandkids like to help but it is for the love of it, not the savings on the grocery bill. Feeding you and your family by urban agriculture is not possible with the time constraints put on the majority of our population.	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
12	As a current retiree with an agricultural background I would volunteer to be actively involved in community garden initiatives.	3/15/2018 1:39 PM
13	I think the agriculture and farming district should also encourage this.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
14	Same as above	3/14/2018 12:48 PM
15	I think this is an initiative that is valuable to our children; however I think that the schools should initiate these programs for their students. If schools sought municipal support for space or approval, only then should the two be combined.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM
16	yes as long there is no livestock involved!	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
17	Winnipeg has been doing it for years	3/13/2018 6:34 PM
18	And from there, incorporate those foods into the kids lunches.	3/13/2018 4:58 PM
19	Yes!!!!	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
20	very important	3/13/2018 3:06 PM
21	Schools should manage themselves. They have their own land and resources to utilize	3/13/2018 2:46 PM

Q17 Please feel free to provide any additional comments/ideas/concerns on urban agriculture in Beaumont:

Answered: 78 Skipped: 217

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Urban agriculture is awesome! Backyard chickens and bees need appropriate regulations	3/23/2018 5:28 PM
2	More education needed to properly answer questions about hens and bees in neighborhoods.	3/23/2018 3:33 PM
3	This would provide such an great purpose in our little town. Not only by bringing people together but also bring the experience some people will bring around people who are just learning. What an amazing opportunity this would be to teach our children and you minds.	3/23/2018 3:28 PM
4	I am excited for the potential of more urban agriculture here! I strongly support it as part of a heathy community	3/23/2018 2:27 PM
5	Beaumont does not truly reflect an urban environment. The future is greater urbanization. Agriculture in a high density environment would be beneficial	3/23/2018 11:17 AM
6	I like the idea of having the town release some public land to the general public to use for gardening. This should not require any new tax dollars but should be run by volunteers with a set of guidelines given from the town council or a professional agricultural group	3/23/2018 10:02 AM
7	Please consider working closely or consulting with organizations such as Alberta Chicken Farmers, and the Alberta beekeeping commission. Mistakes made by amateur backyard farmers can be extremely costly and detrimental to local professional farmers.	3/23/2018 9:45 AM
8	I look forward to seeing new opportunities for residents and groups to bring urban agriculture to beaumont. I feel this is an area where the community could grow and become a leader in promoting this lifestyle.	3/23/2018 9:34 AM
9	Redeveloping urban agriculture would be a definite plus for Beaumont. I lived in a German village that followed urban agriculture. It was a pleasant addition to our lives.	3/23/2018 8:49 AM
10	Existing developed municipal lands - Yes Privately owned land by private homeowners - Yes Undeveloped land that can be developed - No way	3/23/2018 8:32 AM
11	Already supplied.	3/23/2018 7:42 AM
12	Yes to all! Let's implement health back into our community through small scale urban farming. Great idea.	3/23/2018 4:00 AM
13	I agree with the adoption of all these programs, I feel as if we have lost the connection of whee our food comes from before it hits our place and any sort of education, community and plant/animal husbandry to appreciate and learn about the process is beneficial to all!	3/23/2018 12:20 AM
14	I'm obviously not on the bandwagon that is already late leaving the starting line. All these initiatives has been proposed and attempted elsewhere with little in the way of positive results. Most have generated conflict between residents. Other than back yard gardens, agricultural activities should take place in places reserved or zoned for agriculture.	3/21/2018 9:00 PM
15	Thank you for looking into this.	3/21/2018 8:10 PM
16	No pesticides and leave weeds alone spraying is cancerous!	3/21/2018 6:09 PM
17	I support more urban agriculture in our community	3/21/2018 5:44 PM
18	I would love to help, I don't know much but would love to help! [REDACTED]	3/21/2018 5:40 PM
19	It is extremely inconsiderate to want to keep farm animals, or a large number of insects that can hurt people- in a populated area. The town already does a poor job of animal control, there is absolutely no way they could do even more. Growing food sounds like a great plan- until you look at the logistics of keeping it usable. In public areas, there is no way to be sure that someone didn't urinate on a raspberry bush last night, that someone didn't pour their drink on the plant, that it wasn't intentionally sabotaged, etc.	3/21/2018 4:39 PM

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20	We should already be doing all of this!	3/21/2018 4:11 PM
21	I feel that more focus needs to be on trees in park areas of Beaumont. When you drive through Sherwood Park or St. Albert, Spruce Grove, Leduc, Devon etc there is an abundance of foliage. Beaumont does not spend enough on trees in our parks. Our parks are basically open green spaces with a tree here and there.	3/21/2018 12:55 PM
22	I just don't want anything that adds noise or more smells. People cleaning up after their dogs is bad enough, let alone chickens crowing at all times of the day.	3/21/2018 12:37 PM
23	Community and school gardens within the municipality may need to be protected by fencing to reduce the threat of vandalism/theft	3/20/2018 9:55 PM
24	With the changes in economy and the family base communities within Beaumont, I believe this initiative is a very good one that is long overdue. Thank you for introducing this initiative and for looking at the variety of options as I know there are many who may not like the idea of some options.	3/19/2018 10:28 PM
25	This is fabulous forward thinking! Thank you!!!! As a staff working at the town office I actually took a call where a resident was asking about hydroponics.	3/19/2018 9:56 AM
26	The problem with this approach is that the town ie the legal municipal entity is in control of the process and operation. The career path for those employed at the municipal level is the management of budgets NOT THE QUALITY OF SERVICE or even what services the residents actually want or need	3/19/2018 8:04 AM
27	I think that all these questions are very relevant to our community. I personally miss the small town feel of Beaumont and all these things remind me of small towns. It's also educational for everyone and promotes healthy living!	3/18/2018 9:39 PM
28	i STRONGLY will get on board with any of the above measured initiatives. this survey quite excites me, i already produce a fair amount of produce in my yard and would love to have some backyard chickens. I also realize that strict guideline need to be in place to have bees and chickens but really look forward to the opportunity. this lifestyle is a natural fit for our community.	3/18/2018 6:16 PM
29	Finally a step forward for Beaumont! The integration of these types of projects/spaces are crucial to our community and our environment.	3/18/2018 3:04 PM
30	I really think this initiative is a great idea. I would like to have the opportunity to have a hive of bees	3/18/2018 12:54 PM
31	Great survey! Easy to use! Bravo!	3/18/2018 10:32 AM
32	Rather than being a leader, Beaumont is once again playing "catch up" with all of these initiatives. Let's get going!	3/18/2018 2:20 AM
33	My husband built me 4 raised garden beds 3 years ago! The yield is unbelievable and I share my produce with my neighbors, friends and co-workers. I am adding more boxes this year!	3/17/2018 7:47 PM
34	I am all for any form of gardening. Livestock; I support small hen coops only. No to any mammals.	3/16/2018 7:01 PM
35	I am really happy to see the town becoming more involved in urban agriculture! I personally have a garden in my backyard, and rent a garden plot at Beaumont Agricultural Fairgrounds, and would love to see more families get involved in growing their own produce. I am hesitant about the hens, however from what I've heard about Edmonton's experience, it would likely work out. Bees on private property would be great, especially to help with pollination if you're encouraging more gardens. Unless the hives are somehow locked in a fenced area on public property, I strongly believe that allowing hives on public property is a bad idea.	3/16/2018 6:09 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

36	My wife and myself are available to talk to the students who put this together. My wife's and my families have been in the Edmonton ,Beaumont area for almost 100 years of more. They pioneered the area and there was a time that they could only survive, by growing there own food.Some became agricultural specialist (farmers) and began to feed the community and then the world.Our families had large urban lots and had the room to grow enough to last the winter and spring. Fresh fruits in the winter were hard to come by, freezers for homes were a rarity and the work of canning and storing in root cellars was the reality of the day. Meat was bought when needed at the local butcher as long term storage was a luxury. Urban Agriculture is now only a long past dream . Lots in town are smaller with larger buildings southern exposer is rare and the commitment needed for community gardens is not a small task. Paying a person to supervise a so called community project will only turn out to be lostrevenue as the person doing this must be more passionate than the people taking part in it. It is not 40 he work week but a 24\7 endeavor. People who want to garden and grow produce but live in a urban area where that cannot support that activity happily rent a plot a land at u grow garden and look after it. When you pay for something that makes you passionate you respect it a lot more. I can see in Beaumont the red tape getting thicker and the novelty wearing off quickly. Please call me when the results of this survey are ready. [REDACTED]	3/16/2018 3:29 PM
37	service dogs are needed by some, regular dogs and cats are also expected. Exotic therapy animals, ducks, geese, goats, etc. should not be allowed. A dog, cat or other traditional pet can be a therapy animal.	3/16/2018 10:53 AM
38	For the gardens it will have go be determined if they should be organic or non-organic.	3/15/2018 5:44 PM
39	I think integrating nature into our everyday lives is becoming more and more vital every year. The concept of having gardens and bee hives scattered throughout public parks is an amazing idea and would not only provide useful produce for local businesses and property owners but would make the community look absolutely beautiful and inviting in the summer. I've always been a strong advocate for rooftop gardens and beekeeping. I think all these ideas are great and would be an amazing addition to beaumont. MAKE THESE CHANGES HAPPEN	3/15/2018 12:49 PM
40	I believe that all of these ideas would be beneficial.	3/14/2018 6:23 PM
41	Though I support this idea wholeheartedly, being a gardener can be a lot of work if you are going beyond your backyard box gate den idea. It is important that people know this. Also this could provide jobs for students and better awareness to our young people. Very few even know what a weed is. Impossible to hire someone to weed a flower bed while one is away. Education value and going back to the land is very important.	3/14/2018 5:59 PM
42	Love the idea of incorporating more community landscaping and garden projects into Beaumont! Gardens are a beautiful way to build a community :) I believe that keeping bees is an important part of their conservation and an amazing educational and community building opportunity.	3/14/2018 3:13 PM
43	Great Ideas! I am excited to see how this moves forward. Thank you for allowing me to provide my input.	3/14/2018 2:55 PM
44	Great ideas are presented in this survey. It would be awesome to see Beaumont move in this sort of direction. It would make me reconsider moving back to Beaumont and raise my future family there	3/14/2018 1:54 PM
45	No chickens because of noise and smell	3/14/2018 1:09 PM
46	Thank you for this survey, I hope something comes of it	3/14/2018 12:48 PM
47	N/A	3/14/2018 11:29 AM
48	Beaumont is not a leader in anything except municipally owned and operated quality child care. It is constantly behind the eight ball in essentially every service it attempts to provide. These ideas are great but still are not propelling Beaumont into a municipality that is a trend setter. I like this start but I do not think it should be satisfied with these ideas.	3/14/2018 11:14 AM
49	Yes! Let's make Beaumont's green spaces more interesting and edible!!	3/14/2018 10:30 AM
50	This is a great program to start especially for students and the community of Beaumont.	3/14/2018 10:04 AM
51	stop it	3/14/2018 8:56 AM
52	More urban agriculture would be amazing!!	3/14/2018 8:00 AM
53	As a farm girl, I would love opportunities to grow and supply my own food sources without having to leave my community.	3/13/2018 10:48 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

54	It's great Beaumont is looking at agriculture. It seems like we're behind. I'm jealous of Edmonton but not for long! Bring on the pilot phase!	3/13/2018 9:00 PM
55	For agriculture there use to be farms or acreages, but they had to give way for widening streets and building highways. Now people come up with the idea of making back yard farms and calling it urban agriculture. if people like to have livestock or bee colonies they should not move into town or city and torment other neighbours with their new found lifestyle. Who will look after the animals when people are gone travelling, camping and so on. What kind of sense of community will be enhanced when neighbours start to hate each other because the Rooster crows. Does anybody think of the outcome of these kind of implementations before hand, or is it just "that sounds great, we can all share eggs and hens"? People in this town can not even look after their own kids, dogs and cats now the town want to throw chickens and bees in the already existing chaos. People are unable to pick up their dogs poop but the town thinks that these people will muck out their chicken coops?! This whole urban agriculture thing will start a whole more trouble in this town than already exists! This is not a town of peace!	3/13/2018 8:50 PM
56	I would love to see more urban agriculture in Beaumont. Seems like a great use of space and a great learning opportunity for everyone.	3/13/2018 7:48 PM
57	As a vegan and a resident of Beaumont for over 12 years, I think it's an amazing and exciting opportunity for Beaumont to learn and promote how essential and easy it is to grow and incorporate more fruits and vegetables into your life it has only a beneficial impact to their health and our community and the environment.	3/13/2018 7:04 PM
58	All ideas mentioned are the future of urban living. Instead of being behind and the last to adopt Beaumont should be on the forefront of urban sustainable living. All of these initiatives would increase my quality of life and my children's.	3/13/2018 6:33 PM
59	All of these are great ideas! Nice to see they are being considered.	3/13/2018 4:28 PM
60	Thanks for leading this and asking for feedback - I think this is all very important. With the right processes and frameworks in place I think it could be very beneficial. In the absence of these provisions I think it could be quite disasterous.	3/13/2018 4:11 PM
61	by-laws need to be put in place that can be & WILL be enforced for animal husbandry agriculture within town limits. But I encourage edible plants in and vegetable gardens in backyards, not necessarily front yards.	3/13/2018 3:55 PM
62	All of these are great ideas and I hope all, or some, of them are implemented. We all should learn how to grow our own food, and be encouraged to do so. I would hope organic, non gmo foods would be grown, and any excess could be donated to soup kitchens if possible. Perhaps a community seed bank could be set up to supply/sell folks with heirloom seeds and allow community members to store seeds.	3/13/2018 3:54 PM
63	I think urban agriculture is a great idea. I think keeping farm animals in town is a very bad idea.	3/13/2018 3:53 PM
64	Not sure why community groups need gardens or hens.....Citizens having that right on their private property is fine.	3/13/2018 3:50 PM
65	This would be a great step forward.. such a good idea!	3/13/2018 3:45 PM
66	We are long overdue to start adopting urban gardening practise. I would also like to see bat houses as a means of safely keeping mosquito populations down.	3/13/2018 3:33 PM
67	I'm in agreement with both the veg and fruit gardens both in neighborhood and public areas. I believe we can do better with our citizens who are constantly strapped and forced to make a choice between heat and food. I believe if we can get a project going we can feed this town nicely. If this ever gets off the ground I would love to be a part of it.	3/13/2018 3:29 PM
68	I am so excited to see things changing. We need more sustainable sources of produce, a greenery environment for our neighborhoods, encouragement and acceptance in the town the icing ontop!	3/13/2018 3:28 PM
69	If backyard hens end up near my house there will be trouble... for the hens.	3/13/2018 3:25 PM

Urban Agriculture in Beaumont

70	A group of my neighbours and myself started something like this a few years ago where we plant vegetables in our front yards and share them amongst ourselves. We have had great success with our crops and are looking forward to expanding our project this year. All the neighbours that participate in this also have garden spots in their backyards as well. Urban agriculture is the future of sustainability in our communities. The ability to grow your own food is an excellent idea that should be supported by the municipality, local organizations and the residents of the town. There are several residents that already produce food in their front yards, and I think the more the merrier! Welcome to Urban Gardening/Agriculture Beaumont - its about time!	3/13/2018 3:25 PM
71	I am happy this topic has been brought up. I feel it would give us a distinct and valuable reputation. Right on trend with future predictions and I am glad to be apart of a community that potentially will be a trend setter.	3/13/2018 3:20 PM
72	I grew up on a farm and now live in town. I would love to see all that you have mentioned in the survey. I hope you get positive feedback!	3/13/2018 3:03 PM
73	Strongly encourage this initiative. Especially working with the schools to develop agriculture training	3/13/2018 3:01 PM
74	I think urban agriculture is a great initiative and has many benefits. I already have a backyard (vegetable) garden and fruit trees and it would be great to encourage others in Beaumont to do the same.	3/13/2018 3:00 PM
75	What a super idea!	3/13/2018 2:53 PM
76	I strongly hope these ideas are taken into consideration, I believe it would be valuable and enriching for our community.	3/13/2018 2:46 PM
77	Excited that Beaumont is considering moving in these directions. Policies/bylaws should be based on research from existing municipalities experiences and yet be flexible enough to allow for unforeseen issues.	3/13/2018 2:46 PM
78	I would love more information on how to be a part of this!	3/13/2018 2:40 PM