

Creating localised food systems:

The role of the metropolitan planning strategy

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Theme and Structure

By necessity food production and a localised food
system was historically part of our cities – and our
metropolitan planning strategies – then it wasn't -
what happened?
BUT - Food has emerged again on the agenda of
cities for very different reasons
How can we again make food and localised food
systems a key ingredient in our metropolitan planning
strategies?



- ☐ Historically cities were small (we forget how small) many foods couldn't be stored and transported long distances so a lot of food was grown and produced in and around cities much the way it still occurs in and around many cities in the developing world (estimated to be 30% of the world's food)
- ☐ Cities in the west increased their population dramatically fresh food production (market gardens and livestock) expanded rapidly on the edge of cities to cope with this demand



- □ In Australia, once a upon a time, every second home on a quarter acre block had a veggie patch, fruit trees and some chooks
- □ Large scale, long haul transport, large scale refrigerated storage and combined (refrigerated transport) were invented and the necessity for a nexus between a city and its localised food supply were severed – it looked like forever



The Story So Far

☐ Local farmers growing food and selling in a city economy were replaced by large scale farmers producing commodities sold by contracts to manufacturing companies, wholesalers and supermarket chains

Vegetables and other food production became part of a supply chain



- ☐ House sizes kept increasing and backyards kept getting smaller – backyards are converted to entertainment areas and swimming pools
- □ Supermarkets supply year round produce so why bother growing it at home
- ☐ Productive market gardeners in and around cities sell up and move out as land developers buy them up and produce the last crop housing



- Metropolitan planning strategies were originally developed in part to protect and support agricultural production in and around cities
- ☐ MMBW 1954 'a line must be drawn somewhere, or the city will continue sprawling over a wider and wider area, increasing the disabilities inherent in this type of growth and putting out of production more and more food producing areas'



- □ Metropolitan planning strategies increasingly provided only token reference to food production land producing food was increasingly seen as largely an aesthetic value in the eyes of policy makers
 □ In terms of policy makers –little practical necessity and
- In terms of policy makers —little practical necessity and argument for the retention of food production in and around our cities
- ☐ The loss of productive agricultural land is *inevitable*



But the story wasn't finished – there is more!

Increasing numbers of people, for a growing range reasons, are **not happy** with how the story unfolded and appears to have ended



George W and Laura have definitely move out





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Not Happy!

Supermarket chains are evil
Naming and blaming for obesity breaks out
Fast food challenged by slow food
Water supplies dried up and the inefficiency of water and food exposed
The rise and rise of Jamie Oliver
Farmers markets are trendy and good for you
Consumers dare to question what is in their food – and they don't like
the answer
Agriculture & food miles are discovered to cause climate change
Michelle Obama gives the White House lawn a makeover



The benefits of local food systems are proclaimed
Guerrilla gardening breaks out and is legitimised!
Edible landscapes sound and look funky
We can grow vegetables on roof tops!
We can even have vertical gardens!
Urban agriculture is not an oxymoron!
Food sensitive urban design invented (Kirsten Larson 2009)



What about the economy, land use and transport of food in our Australian cities?

 \square Food to obsert 10.20% of Molbourno's CV/A (gross value added)

Ш	rood is about 12.3% of Melbourne's GVA (gross value added)
	and employs 210,000 persons
	(SGS Economics and Planning 2009)
	Food is a major component of the economy of all cities eg
	tourism
	Transporting food and transport to buy food is not factored into
	transport planning and land use



Ш	Cities, regions and whole countries are <i>discovered</i> to be food
	insecure and vulnerable
	Community agitation, some disturbing data (eg the identification
	of 'food deserts'), and combining the need for climate change
	action with the discovery of the benefits of urban food production
	produces a new coalition of forces
	Populist Mayors (overseas) establish food councils, city wide
	food policies and food is part of the strategic planning agenda
	Food is at last back on the table – an essential ingredient in the
	call for new metropolitan strategies and major revisions to
	existing strategies



	The Next Deficiation of Metropolitain Flaming Otrategies		
	Fo	od	
		where it is grown,	
		how far and how many times it has to be transported,	
		where it is sold, bought and consumed	
		who has convenient and equitable access to it	
		how the wasted product is disposed of, and	
		the planning rules that impact on and support food	
Are	e all	vital ingredients and must be addressed in the next round of	
	me	tropolitan strategies	

The Next Congration of Metropolitan Planning Stratogies



What needs to be done to get food on the	
	metropolitan planning strategy agenda
	Integrate every aspect of food into the social,
	environmental and economic agenda of land use
	planning
	Move away from references to 'food insecurity' when
	talking at the local level in terms of land use planning
	Talk about local and regional food economies



What needs to be done to get food on the	
	metropolitan planning strategy agenda
	Link food in its widest sense to health outcomes that
	relate to land use planning and urban design
	Get food into local Councils Municipal Strategic
	Statement
	Get food into the State Planning Policy Framework
	and it will be in the Metropolitan Planning Strategy and
	VCAT decisions