Appendices to the dissertation: An Urban Farm at Zernike

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Appendix 1. International examples

1.1 Brooklyn Rooftop Garden

**Goal:** To make use of unused space in the city so the community and city can benefit from this garden. Improve life quality and provide city with fresh food. Eventually to train and educate more city farmers. (Greenroofs.com, 2010)

**Location:** Long Island City, Queens, New York, United states of America.

**Concept:** Rooftop garden. 3.716 m²

**Yield:** Various salad greens, herbs, carrots, fennel, beets, radishes, beans, and many other crops are also farmed here about nine months of the year. In the winter, they will use cover crops like rye, buckwheat, vetch and clover.

**Target group:** School groups, families and volunteers are welcome, participate and learn.

**Managed:** privately owned, Management by 4 farmers. Commercialized. People can buy a “farm stock” in exchange they will receive a bag of fresh vegetables every week.

**Website:** [www.greenrooftops.com](http://www.greenrooftops.com)
1.2 Peaceful belly farm

Goal: “We strive to help create a better community not only through our produce but through the many outreach and educational programs we have created and partner in. Our goal is to ensure that our food can be enjoyed by all social classes.” (peacefulbelly.com, 2013)

Location: Dry creek road, Boise, Idaho, USA.

Concept: Basically a regular farm. However the main purpose is to education and give back to the community. “Peaceful Belly believe strongly in giving back to the community, we donate 1000 of pounds of food into the hunger communities and other outreach programs.” (peacefulbelly.com, 2013)

Yield: 90 types of vegetables, fruits, herbs, flowers and berries in addition to raising pastured poultry

Target groups: volunteers, youth, customers

Managed: 12 farmers who consider themselves a “farmer family”. Not a real family but a group of dedicated people to give something back to the community.

Website: www.peacefullbelly.com
1.3 Seattle youth garden works

**Goal:** “Homeless and underserved youth participate in a job training program emphasizing responsibility and growth. They grow, harvest and sell produce at farmers markets, participating in all aspects of the food system and gain a range of employment and life skills. We want to inspire and educate people to safeguard our natural resources while building an equitable and sustainable local food system.” (seattletilth.org, 2013)

**Location:** Throughout Seattle, Washington, USA

**Concept:** Urban farm on vacant lots, where possible.

**Yield:** Kiwi vines, fruit trees, worm bins, grapes, vegetables, native plants and crops.

**Target group:** Kids and families, unemployed, homeless, youth, interns, volunteers.

**Managed:** Seattle tilth, mainly volunteers.

**Website:** [www.seattletilth.org](http://www.seattletilth.org), 2013
1.4 Zenger farm

**Goal:** “Zenger Farm is a non-profit farm and wetland in outer southeast Portland dedicated to promoting sustainable food systems, environmental stewardship and local economic development through a working urban farm. We are a working urban farm that models, promotes and educates about sustainable food systems, environmental stewardship, community development and access to good food for all” (zengerfarm.org, 2013)

**Location:** Portland, Oregon, United States

**Concept:** City farm

**Yield:** Four acres of mixed vegetables and fruits. Hens and turkeys seasonally. Bees and honey. Red wiggler worms to compost farm waste (zengerfarm.org, 2012)

**Target groups:** Youth, farmers, families, local restaurant customers, local market customers.

**Managed:** Zenger farm in cooperation with volunteers and interns.

**Website:** [www.zengerfarm.org](http://www.zengerfarm.org), 2013
1.5 Seattle p-patches

**Goal:** The P-Patch trust builds healthy and diverse communities by fostering community gardens, urban farms and green space. This is accomplished through public engagement, partnerships, leadership development, advocacy and land acquisition.

**Location:** Seattle, Washington, United States.

**Concept:** Urban farms on public and private land, wherever possible.

**Yield:** vegetables, fruits, herbs, fruits

**Target groups:** everybody who is interested in having a urban farm, volunteers.

**Managed:** "The sites are managed by volunteer coordinators and leadership teams who take on the tasks of providing vision and overall responsibility, maintaining infrastructure, developing plans and work parties, and enlisting the support of gardeners and the surrounding neighborhood. City P-Patch staff oversee and support the gardens by providing organizational structure, skills, materials, resources, and countless hours of time for the P-Patch system as a whole." (ppatchtrust.org, 2013)

**Source:** [www.ppatchtrust.org](http://www.ppatchtrust.org), 2012
1.6 Youth Grow Program

Goal: “Youth Grow programs encourage the next generation of veggie eaters and growers to be healthy. Our programs improve nutrition and decrease the risk of food insecurity by teaching children at risk lessons in where food comes from, the importance of eating fruits and vegetables and how to grow food through fun hands-on activities.” (growing-gardens.org, 2013)

Location: Portland, Oregon, United States

Concept: After school garden clubs, summer garden camps, school gardens, parent/child workshops, youth garden education training

Yield: Kale, Butternut squash, collard greens, Kohlrabi, Beets, Spinach and worm bins

Target groups: Children, parents, families.

Managed: volunteers, teachers from partner schools

Website: www.growing-gardens.org, 2013

Extra: “I love garden club, I wish I could live in the garden” - Alder Garden Club student, age 11. (growing-gardens.org, 2013)
1.7 Home garden program

**Goal:** “The Home Garden Program decreases chances of food insecurity by empowering low-income families to grow food for themselves, friends and neighbors in their own back yard.” (growing-gardens.org, 2013)

**Location:** Portland, Oregon, United States

**Concept:** Home gardens, if the space is limited, the families receive containers

**Yield:** vegetables, fruits, herbs

**Target groups:** low income families.

**Managed:** growing gardens, supported by the municipality Portland

**Source:** www.growing-gardens.org, 2013

**Extra:** “Our 2011 end of year surveys found:
93% of Home Gardeners saved money on food as a result of their garden.
88% of Home Gardeners shared extra produce with someone outside of their household.
46% of Home Gardeners met new neighbors as a result of their garden.
66% of Home Gardeners increased their daily fruit & vegetable consumption as a result of their garden.
54% of Home Gardeners spent more time outdoors as a result of their garden.
Of the Home Gardeners who report regularly using emergency food boxes 32% decreased the number of food boxes as a result of their garden. “(growing-gardens.org, 2011)
1.8 Baby and toddler nutrition workshop

**Goal:** “To provide new parents a workshop to learn about healthy food for their newborns or toddlers. Besides that the parents will learn the necessary skills to provide their babies and or toddlers with fresh healthy food. We would also like to give new parents confidence and the necessary skills to access and prepare healthy food for their children, and helps new parents to see food in different ways.” (foodshare.net, 2013)

**Location:** Toronto, Ontario, Canada

**Concept:** baby and toddler nutrition workshop

**Yield:** vegetables, fruit

**Target groups:** parents with new born or toddlers

**Managed:** foodshare.

**Website:** [www.foodshare.net](http://www.foodshare.net)
1.9 Student nutrition

**Goal:** “As a key partner in TPSN, FoodShare continues to do on-the-ground work to support student nutrition programs across the city. FoodShare takes responsibility for the Community Development Team of TPSN, which is based at FoodShare and provides intensive on-site support for 720+ programs across the City of Toronto serving approximately 141,000 healthy, nutritious meals and snacks to children and youth in schools and community sites each school day. FoodShare’s community development animators work with each site developing strategies for long-term sustainability of the nutrition programs within their school or community site.”(foodshare.net, 2013)

**Location:** Toronto, Ontario, Canada

**Concept:** student nutrition programs

**Yield:** healthy meals and education

**Target groups:** students

**Managed:** FoodShare works in partnership with Toronto Public Health, Toronto District School Board, Toronto Catholic District School Board, The Toronto Foundation for Student Success, The Angel Foundation for Learning and other community agencies”(foodshare.net, 2013)

**Website:** [www.foodshare.net](http://www.foodshare.net)
1.10 Food summer camp

**Goal:** “The Stop’s After School Program at The Green Barn engages children aged 8 to 12 (grades 3 to 6) in fun, hands-on activities that teach skills necessary to grow, cook and select healthy food and encourage positive attitudes towards healthy eating. While cooking and growing activities are central to the program, children also participate in a range of other activities that support positive development, including arts, games, homework help and field trips.” (thestop.org, 2013)

**Location:** Toronto, Ontario, Canada

**Yield:** Vegetables, fruits, worm bins, herbs

**Concept:** Workshop

**Target groups:** Children age 8 to 12

**Managed:** The stop community food centre

**Website:** [www.thestop.org](http://www.thestop.org)

![Picture 1.10. Kids preparing home grown veggies (thestop.org, 2013)]
1.11 Yes in my backyard

Goal: “Backyard gardening is a great way to access fresh, organic veggies for a lower cost, contribute towards a healthier environment by reducing chemical inputs and pollution caused by the industrial food system, and grow things you might not be able to find at the grocery store – all while getting exercise, fresh air, and the satisfaction of watching food grow! In fact, gardening is one of Canada’s most popular outdoor recreational activities. But here in Toronto not everyone can go right out and start digging – many people would like to garden but live in apartment buildings or do not have access to yard space suitable for growing food. And yet others have access to a yard but do not have the time, interest, or the physical ability to maintain a vegetable garden. Some just like the idea of co-operating with others to create a garden together.” (thestop.org, 2013)

Location: Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Yield: Vegetables

Target groups: People who like to garden or who have space to garden.

Managed: Participants themselves. The stop acts as an connector.

Website: http://www.thestop.org/yes-in-my-back-yard
1.12 Urban roots

Goal: The Urban Roots Community Gardening Training Program is a 9-week course designed to teach community leaders core community organizing and horticulture skills. The course emphasizes organic gardening and is designed for gardens that are producing food.

Location: Detroit, Michigan, United States

Concept: farm/garden combined with a school

Yield: vegetables, fruits, herbs.

Target groups: students

Managed: Urban roots community gardening training program

Website: www.detroitagriculture.net
1.13 Keep Growing Detroit Season Extension Program

**Goal:** to provide thousands of pounds of fresh, nutritious produce for Detroit families and improve our communities by connecting neighbors, providing an attractive alternative to trash-strewn vacant lots, improving property values and reducing crime.

**Location:** Detroit, Michigan, United States

**Concept:** urban farms on vacant lots. Provide resources.

**Yield:** vegetables, fruits

**Target groups:** Everybody who likes to garden. Homeless and people with food insecurity.

**Managed:** Detroit agriculture

**Website:** [www.detroitagriculture.net](http://www.detroitagriculture.net)

Picture 1.13. “Connected” neighbours showing their produce (detroitagriculture.net, 2012)
Go to the Earthworks website: [www.cskdetroit.org](http://www.cskdetroit.org)
1.15 Harlem Grown

**Goal:** "We raise support for physical renovation of abandoned lots, providing the tools, supplies and manpower to physically transform wasted space into a vibrant garden classroom through a number of grant sponsored initiatives. We also work to engage pro-bono partners in developing a structured learning curriculum that lets kids participate from the planning through the planting, crop management and harvest and finally to food preparation, nutrition and even sales. We also would like to connect local public schools to the greater community through the use of common garden spaces and mutually engaging activities” (harlemgrown.org, 2013)

**Location:** Harlem, New Jersey, United States

**Concept:** Urban farms on vacant lots

**Yield:** Vegetables, fruits, herbs.

**Target groups:** Youth, students, parents.

**Managed:** Harlem grown

**Website:** [www.harlemgrown.org](http://www.harlemgrown.org)

Picture 1.15. Building a farm in Harlem. (harlemgrown.org, 2013)
Appendix 2: Dutch examples of Urban Farming

2.1 CBS building, Heerlen

Goal: The municipality of Heerlen wants to preserve this special building by means of its historic value. The CBS-building was one of the first office complexes to be received by the den Hague administering as an compensation for the closure of the mines. Walas Concepts has bought the CBS building for a symbolic number. It has been decided to change the use of the building to cultivate fish and vegetables. Next to being partly a museum.

Concept: Empty buildings.

Production: Fish, vegetables, fruits, plants

Target groups: unemployment benefits, mentally challenged people.

Managed: Walas concepts

[website: www.walasconcepts.com]
2.2 “De stadsboerderij” (The cityfarm)

**Goal:** it can be tricky to connect several stakeholders who are interested in urban farming. This could be caused by cultural differences, different timing, unreachability or people having different ideas. In practice a lot of good ideas do not leave the drawing table because of the above mentioned causes.

Cityfarm tries to connect the several stakeholders. Furthermore, to create recognizable sport in the Netherlands where urban farming is being put into practice. A place where people can connect, gain ideas, inspiration and share knowledge. Not only in one spot, but eventually throughout the Netherlands.

**Location:** Almere, Kemphaanpad 14

**Concept:** City farm

**Production:** Beef and seasonal produce

**Target group:** Everybody who is interested

**Managed:** stadsboerderij almere.

[website: http://www.stadsboerderijalmere.nl]
2.3 Plant Paradise in Eindhoven

**Goal:** To create food security for areas who are struggling with food production. Furthermore, Plant Paradise is a leading example in cultivation vegetables with mathematic precision. By adding minimal light to the growing process on any vegetable, vegetables can be cultivated anywhere. This makes it possible to grow huge amounts of vegetable, fruits or other crops in any environment.

**Location:** Het klokgebouw op Strijp S (Industrial property - Eindhoven).

**Concept:** Empty building

**Production:** Fruits and vegetables

**Target group:** Local market

**Managed:** Priva and PlantLab

[website: http://www.priva.nl/nl/blijf-op-de-hoogte/persberichten/2011/12/plant-paradise-vers-om-de-hoek/ ]
2.4. Groene ruimte maken (creating green space)

Goal: The motive behind this project was the low quality of life in some neighborhoods in Amsterdam. “Everything we learn, we pass on to the community and city farmers, by means of workshops, training about community building, soil control, recruiting city farmers, permaculture, healthy soil, vital nutrition, etc. etc.” (groeneruimtemaken.nl, 2013)

Location: Several neighborhoods in Amsterdam

Concept: Urban farms in public spaces

Production: Vegetables, crops, plants

Managed: neighborhoods residents themselves

Website: www.groeneruimtemaken.nl
2.5 Het hof van Reseda

**Goal:** Empty space behind some neighborhoods. Also cultivate healthy food and create a social meeting point

**Location:** Resadastraat, Groningen

**Concept:** Farming in “containers” to reduce the impact to the local environment.

**Production:** Vegetables, fruits and herbs

**Target groups:** Resident of the resedastraat, Groningen

**Managed:** By the Resident of the resedastraat, Groningen

[website: [www.hofvanreseda.nl](http://www.hofvanreseda.nl)](http://www.hofvanreseda.nl)
2.6 De dakboerderij (The rooftop farm)

**Goal:** formal building by V&D was being redesigned. The new companies wanted a roof farm. Currently multiple companies are occupying the building. Together with some company restaurants. The idea behind the roof farm is to connect people from the companies occupying the building. Furthermore, the produce will be used to sell in the restaurants.

**Location**
Spaklerweg, Zuidpark Amsterdam

**Concept:** Rooftop farm, 3000m²

**Production:** Vegetables, herbs, and small fruit

**Managed:** Several companies located in the former V&D building

[website: [http://www.bright.nl/nederlands-eerste-dakboerderij-van-formaat](http://www.bright.nl/nederlands-eerste-dakboerderij-van-formaat)]
2.7 Buurtmoestuin de Middenmoes (neighbourhood garden de middenmoes)

Goal: A vacant lot. Neighborhood residents saw this as a motive to change this to an urban farm. The urban farm is exclusively for neighborhood residents. Residents are given the opportunity to cultivate their own “sustainable” vegetables, herbs and fruits. Next to that, it is a place to meet, cooperate and to exchange vegetables and fruits. Furthermore schools are welcome to learn and farm.

Location: Heerhugowaard

Concept: Urban farm on vacant lot

Production: Vegetables, herbs, fruit

Target groups: Neighborhood residents, schools

Managed: Volunteers

[website: http://www.middenmoes.nl ]
2.8 Urban Green Court

**Goal:** Urban green court is a national initiative to contribute to the awareness of “sustainability”. On the urban green court, gardening is not only the goal but also a tool to make children more aware about: sustainability, health, water, milieu, playing together, norms and values and raise awareness about food production. By doing this, children will respect nature more. By educating children, the foundation for a healthy sustainable live has been made. Next to the educational aspect, the urban green court contributes to the social cohesion in the neighborhood.

**Location:** Elementary school de kaleidoscoop, Kanaleneiland Utrecht.

**Concept:** School garden

**Production:** vegetables, fruit and plants

**Doelgroep:** Children, families and neighborhood residents

**Managed:** Elementary school de kaleidoscoop

[website: [http://www.urbangreencourts.nl](http://www.urbangreencourts.nl)]
2.9 Meezenbroek

**Goal:** The neighborhood “Meezenbroek” is being renovated. The changing population provides the opportunity to create a strong future and tackle its problems. By creating urban farm, people are connected, working together, improving the social cohesion. This is being sponsored by housing associations and Heerlen.

**Location:** Several spots in the neighborhood Meezenbroek, Heerlen.

**Concept:** Urban farm & fruit farm

**Production:** Vegetables, hebs, fruit

**Target group:** Neighborhood residents

**Managed:** Neighborhood residents

[website: http://www.mijnmsp.nl/projecten ]
2.10 Stadshoeve de Tuin

**Goal:** The goal was to create a temporary social meeting point. Because of its central location, it was the perfect meeting point between the rural and urban area. Governments and residents can experiment to create support for urban farming.

**Location:** Tilburg.

**Concept:** Flexible garden

**Production:** vegetables, fruits and herbs

**Target group:** Neighborhood residents

**Managed:** Neighborhood residents

[website: [http://stadshoevedetu.in.nl/site/](http://stadshoevedetu.in.nl/site/)]
2.11 De Voedseltuin (the foodgarden)

Goal: To provide the clients of the “voedselbank” with fresh healthy food. Other goals are to provide employment and educate people who have trouble finding a job.

Location
Gedempte Keilehaven – Rotterdam

Concept: Urban farm

Production: Vegetables and fruits

Target groups: Employees of the “voedselbank” and people who find it hard to find a job.

Managed: “Voedselbank”

[website: http://www.natuurwerk.nl/content/stichting-voedseltuin-rotterdam]
2.12 Tuin aan de Maas (garden on “de Maas”)

**Goal:** A vacant lot next to “de Maas” was the motive from neighborhood residents to start an urban farm.

**Location:** Rotterdam, Mullerhoofd, Schiemond.

**Concept:** Urban farm on vacant lot

**Production:** flowers, plants and fruit

**Target group:** Neighborhood residents

*Managed: Neighborhood residents*

[website: www.tuinaandemaas.nl]
2.13 Hof van Jannie (court by Jannie)

**Goal:** a formal grass field, people were tired of all the dog poo laying around. Furthermore a new place where people can meet and greet. Furthermore to create more social cohesion

**Location**
Vaargeul – Lewenborg – Groningen.

**Concept:** Urban farm in a neighborhood

**Production:** Vegetable and fruit

**Doelgroep:** Neighborhood residents

**Managed:** Neighborhood residents

[website: www.hofvanjannie.nl]
2.14 Geveltuinen XXL (facade gardens XXL)

**Goal:** A resident saw the opportunity to provide his street with flowers and plants to make it more beautiful.

**Location:** Amsterdam, de Bloemkwekerstraat

**Concept:** Small urban gardens

**Production:** Plants and flowers.

**Target group:** Neighborhood residents

**Managed:** Neighborhood residents

2.15 Buurtmoestuin Parmenides (neighborhood garden, Parmenides)

Goal: End 2007, the residents ‘committee decided to make the neighborhood more green. A few residents had told the residents committee that they wanted a urban farm. Together with other interested stakeholders it was decided to approve this plan. Now this urban farm is a part of a larger plan to create more social cohesion.

Location: Parmenidesstraat in Amsterdam Geuzenveld.

Concept: Urban farm in city center

Production: Vegetables and fruits

Target group: neighborhood residents

Managed: Government of Amsterdam

Appendix 3: Interview Hanneke Lestestuiver

Hanneke Lestestuiver has functioned as an expert for the research Urban Farming at BNR. Furthermore Hanneke Lestestuiver has written the new food policy for the municipality Groningen and therefore could explain more what the Municipality could do for this project.

What is your general opinion about this idea?

“There, very, very nice. I think this is a great project and I really hope this is going to be put into practice. The flyer you’ve made is a real showcase with some nice examples. Of course not everything can be realized. However if 2 or 3 examples you’ve pointed out could be realized, it would be a great thing.

What could the municipality Groningen do for this project?

“First of all, do not expect too much. Groningen could provide you with a lot of information. However they are really busy. So again, do not expect too much. Furthermore they could tell you where ground is available. Also there is a “bestemmingsplan Zernike 2006” you could use this to see where ground is available and who owns the ground. Furthermore if you contact the municipality try to ask for a contact person. This could be Tjeerd, Tjeerd something, anyway he is the guy who decides about agriculture. Furthermore I can say for certain, there is no need from the municipality to start an urban farm at Zernike and there is definitely no money to start an urban farm. So I can advise you to start with the entrepreneurs and companies at Zernike. If you decide to go to the municipality make sure they don’t steel or adopt you idea. Often when a project becomes successful they say it is their project. So be aware.”

What are, according to you, the critical success factors?

“First of all, try to speak to as much stakeholders and find out what kind of interest they have and why they should join this project. Furthermore try to make a communication plan and bring stakeholders together. If you have found people who want to work on this project, make sure everybody know what to do and what is expected from them. Do not try to do everything by yourself! Make sure you use the knowledge there is. Furthermore have meetings with stake-holders to make sure who does what. Keep motivation high. Make sure the involved people are involved. Do not be afraid to ask for help. Furthermore what is important, do not make this one huge project, try to divide it in multiple projects and try to divide the responsibilities. Lastly try to communicate very clearly what you want in order to get what you want. And the rule here is: the sooner you communicate the better.”

On a scale from 1 til 10, if this project is put into practice, how successful could it be?

“First of all, find out what are the needs of the stakeholders. And have meeting with people who are allowed to decide something. If you do that and there is enough interest. I would say a 9.”
If this project is adopted as a project for Bureau Noorderruimte, can we contact you for a role?

“Yes, you can contact me for the role as an expert. I really like this project. The municipality could be contacted for information, nothing more.”

Do you have any other comments, anything to add or tips?

“Try to find an ambassador! And make sure you find people who want to really work. Enthusiastic people are always present, however not all enthusiastic people would like to do something. Furthermore the moment from “Yes” to really doing something is crucial.”
Appendix 4: Interview Mark Mobach

Mark Mobach is a FM lector at the Hanze University. Mark Mobach has experience in spatial environment and how users experience their environment. The reason to interview Mark Mobach is because, Mark Mobach could help with the project, get other insights and use his knowledge to gain new ideas.

What is your general opinion about this idea?

“I’m a positive about the idea. But what you don’t know is what the problem is why Zernike needs the urban farm. Therefore my advice is try to find out what the institution and students experience as problems. I assume that the institutions would like it if there would be a meeting point. Even better, a meeting place for students from different kind of studies. And even better is people from the Hanze university and the RUG are meeting at this urban farm.”

What are the critical success factors according to you?

“One of the most important things, maybe a bit to practical already, is the fact that it should be visible. In my opinion if you use the land here right in front of the Van DoornVeste, It is visible, you have your own marketing tool. It should not be the case that the gardens is put away somewhere way in the back and nobody knows and sees it is there. Secondly try to get in contact with project that are already successful and try to find out why it is so successful. And try to find out why people like to urban farming.

Another problem that I foresee is the fact that, if for example you start with an apple tree. You can harvest an apple tree only once, so what are you going to do the rest of the 10 months? furthermore who is going to maintain the garden, and with the biological garbage. For example you can use the garbage to feed pigs. Not saying you need to have pigs, but try to use every produce the garden has to offer. An unavoidable question is who is going to pay for this? And what ground is available. Next to the who is going to build the garden. Who is going to provide the tools? Who is going to finance everything? Who is going to put the seeds in the ground and how are you going to seed.”

So basically what you are saying is. How are you going to make sure this project is continuous?

“Yes indeed, you have to make sure you have vegetables and fruits throughout the whole year, what kind of vegetables do grow in this climate. Maybe if you visit some farmers in the area, maybe they are willing to help you. Or maybe you could start up some workshops or something like that. Next to the fact that you have to use social media.

But then again, you have to fin out why do people like this. You have to find out why people like it at a different place so you can try to replicate the same thing here at Zernike. Furthermore you have to think about the practical side. If I wear a suit, I’m not going to garden in my suit, so I have to bring other clothes, I need to have a place to wash my hand, etc. maybe you could make use of the agriculture school to design the garden. Do not let them “build” the garden. But have the people who like to garden, build the garden. Furthermore, this is my own opinion, I would like to see old Dutch food, like parsnip. Who knows parsnip? Nobody. And you have tons of examples like this. I am 100%
sure, if you can realize to cultivate old Dutch food and get the real flavor, people will feel the nostalgia. and if you combine this with the “fresh biological fair food” this is going to work.”

Well what I am thinking right now is, if you can get the older generation to cultivate the typical old Dutch food and combine it with new generation (students), both target groups will socialize. Together with a workshop how to cook and a market to sell this vegetables, why wouldn’t this work?

“Yes indeed, international, national and all employees will social. But have you thought about installing a greenhouse and give this to the Chinese international students. They can grow their own local food they can’t buy over here, we have the parsnip. So you can use this as a social binding tool. And we can learn from them and they can learn from us.

Then again, Parts of China have the same climate and temperature as us, so they can grow their food, learn us about how to prepare their food and you have a nice concept. However, we can think about a lot of things but the main point is: why do people like to urban farm? You really have to find that out. Another interesting point is, people aren’t the same. For example a urban farm wouldn’t work out for me because I don’t have structure in my live. But you need people who will spend half an hour per day on the farm, but also have the possibility for other interested people who would like to farm to help out, when they have time. You can compare it with a barber where you have to make an appointment or a barber where you can just walk in.”

On a scale from 1 til 10, if this project is put into practice, how successful could it be?

“I think this is hard to estimate because I don’t know how big the target group is. But I’ve seen how enthusiastic people are, so I would say a 8 or a 9, if you can answer all the practical questions. Definitely 9. If it is a realistic plan! If this plan is not really thought about, not motivated people would say a 5 and motivated people would say a 7. “

What could Facility Management do for this project?

“Operational questions, events, and all other activities. For example think about what kind of events, workshops etc could you think about? Maybe you can invite guests to speak about this to get people inspired. Another interesting think to research is health. For example I had a meeting and I am really stressed, I go urban farming for an hours, Does my stress hormones went up or down? “

If this project is adopted as an project for Bureau Noorderruimte, can we contact you for a role?

“Advices and passive coaching is always possible. For example have a meeting, think about problems that occur. Active coaching, I don’t know. I think this is an interesting topic, however the questions is how we going to fill this in. the questions is who from this institution is enthusiastic and how we are going to do this. If you suggest this as an project I could mention this to IBO. And we could for example see how students can use this or think about this. “
Appendix 5: Interview Alex van Spijk

What is your general idea of this idea/project?

“I think this is an great idea and I have been thinking about something like this. However a problem is the bureaucratic system. I think if West 8 is involved and you find out how to use the guidelines, there are all kinds of opportunities. So it has to be approached creatively, rather than bureaucratically. Furthermore it should be dynamic and opportunistic. It has been an interest of mine for some time, it is connected to my research, it has absolutely been proven that we waste a lot of energy in our food that is food and distributed about food miles. It is also about awareness, people creating an awareness about what they put into their body and what is coming out. And vice versa. We’re just out of touch with that whole thing. I would like to help you with the recommendations to help you if you finish of your report. Because I think this is important to have as an project for next year. What should go in to the road map is, cost benefit analysis. It could be really interesting in term of facility management. The total cost of the entire site. If some would like at a part of Zernike and compare it to another part of Zernike and make it in slices. You could put someone from facilities management and engineering together, or architecture. because they have done analysis of this site and look at the systems here and say: this are the resources, this are the cost, this is going out of the system if we created a closed system, if this was kept within the system here, this is how much it would cost, this is how much energy we and money we save. If you want to come up with an creative solution, you have to be involved with the cost and benefits analysis. And if you have estimates, you can create a global picture and that becomes a justification for taking certain steps. You can’t come up with proposals without having justifications. I have already spoken to people here about ideas for Zernike. Absolutely closed. This doesn’t mean it isn’t’ possible. In the bureaucratic system, unless you have a large group of motivated people, and the analysis been done here. Basically you need the evidence. You should suggest further investigation of the feasibility study, so the feasibility study of a meet and green, the financial feasibility, and Hanze should release some ground at no cost. But with the financial benefit of the closed system in the future it will save Hanze money for example. And also the student welfare and student wellbeing. I meet students who ask: where can we get locally grown vegetables. I tell them to go the market, but it is expensive. You have to give them the opportunity to do so. I speak to students, and you can mention this in you report, 5 years ago it would have been unthought-of of, unimaginable who get excited about renewable energy, you can speak to law/architect students, they get excited about renewable energy. The something goes for food. This is definitely an opportunity. Instead of a scruffy urban farm, you can plant a beautiful with food producing species. Student can go work there and for they can take stuff out, or work there for their enjoyment. It would improve the environment and it would be better for their image. So it doesn’t have to be a scruffy “moestuin”. There is every reason why the creating of a properly food producing landscape area should become a future facility for applied sciences, at every level. MBO, HBO, WO it used to excited and the pantaigal gardens, in Haren, owned by the RUG, the RUG is trying to get rid of them now, they don’t see any future or use for them anymore. There isn’t anything like that in Groningen anymore it makes a lot of sense for the importance of the cycle of food, waste, resources, water and energy to be considered as an whole. The way to do that is with an landscape based facility. An area of land that is purposely designed to be managed that provide you to study those thing. And like you were saying you can incorporate social studies, you can look at resources and food and energy, you can create a proeftuin
What is the physical feasibility, that could be a study for engineering. What is the financial feasibility, that could be a study for facilities management or the MER. Maybe for facility management it could be a study how to maintain this? With the glass roof on top of here, there are a lot of question. What about the heat you creating, what about the humidity. But it could be a winter garden. Furthermore you can start your own restaurant. make some seasonal dishes, stampot for example. The eating of that food is important. De eetbare stad in Groningen in interesting, miss wijnja is the contact person. She will know something about subsidies.

This year there is something important happening during Noorder zon. They want to put Groningen on the regarding de eetbare stad. It could be interesting for you.”

What could you do this for project

“I happily be a coach/begeleider. I don’t feel uncomfortable putting myself forward as an expert since is it my professional field. As an landscape architect interesting in urban farming and food. It is part of my research. So you can put me down as an coach, or an expert. I wouldn’t want to be a client because, as soon as someone becomes a client, the communication shuts down till something has to be presented. I would rather be involved in the creative process and assist creatively.”

On a scale from 1 til 10, if this project is put into practice, how successful could it be?

“10 out of 10, why not? It is important in your report as well, you can quote how food shape our lives. Read the book by Carolyn steel or go look at TED talk about her book. It’s like a lecture but less formal.In November there is a sustainable cities module. That could be interesting. From November till February. Students from civiele techniek are studying sustainable urban design, they could undertake, as part of their model, research of the physical feasibility. You could put my name in there as a contact. You can put doutse krol as an contact. He is a docent from civiele techniek. We get engineers to look at the soil at access at soil, you have power lines so you have to think about that, what is the physical feasibility and what are the benefits? what would work for the entrepreneurs at Zernike, as if they are part of something green. It it improves their green image. the commercial person think in an economic cycle, It is shorter than a year, and all the thing we are talking about here takes years and years and years. So you have to talk about something in their scope and their timeframe. If you say, you could recommend: investigation of sponsoring and collaborating who see opportunities to improve their green credentials. And maybe even offsetting. For example big companies who say we produced so much CO2, we going to plant some trees. Looking at that kind of sponsor ship or involved, and a few organizations working together, it goes a long way. So the thing to do is come up with an attractive marketing plan, and you get a large company to sign up for that and you call it the "thousand one hundred” and if oyu show them they will benefit from this, students will live a healthier lifestyle their employee live a healthier lifestyle. There is nothing to lose for them. If they all donate a 1000 euro’s. that is a good starting base and you could really do something. I should put that in as part of an strategy. So you need a market research if companies are interested.”

What are, according to you the critical success factors?

“For the long term success you need a roadmap. How to develop and how to guarantee continuality. A plan how to develop how to develop in the future.”
Appendix 6: Interview Paul van Eijk.

What is your impression about this idea

“I find this project very good. Besides the educational part. However there are seeing 2 goals: educational goals, but you also want to change something physically. But that are two different things. If you are talking about change something at the campus, the campus will be the “living Lab”. But my questions is, what is you r goal to turn Zernike into a park and how is functioning now, and what kind of changes do yo have to make to the system and what kind of plan do you get? If you talking about that you still have a few steps to take ahead of you. But the idea in general, I like it. You have my blessing. You are saying for example, it would be a good idea to have a “Moest tuin” for students and they could have vegetables from this garden instead of buying it in the supermarket. That could be an option. However you could also look at this like: there is to many concrete, because of that for example the temperature is higher. We could plant a lot of fruit trees, set out bees, and the bees could fertilize the trees and other plants. But if you are talking about rooftop gardens, and use the gardens to save water and use this water too flush toilets in the van DoornsVeste, because of this I lessen the burden on the water system, in my opinion you also have to make an analysis of the water system and if there is a need for more water. So I am looking at the flows, so show me for example a waste flow. So I need a basic study to find out a problem. There is a problem but maybe not on this scale. You should emphasis the societies problem and this could be a small realize case for society.

What are according to you the CSF?

“I think, a good story. It is important to start somewhere. I think a good hook could be to bid ecology and economy. And the look at the food flow, make it tangible with figures. if the campus will be more green it will contribute to the quality of the campus. you can see for yourself that there is a lot of concrete. That’s something you can do something with. You need a few quick wins so you can start directly.”

What could architecture do for this project?

“Our students could think with you, for example to conduct a study to façade greenery. They could conduct a study about the rain water that could be held in this rooftop gardens. What this means for the burden to the sewage. What kind of possibilities are there for the exciting buildings. so basically to include ecology in the building, that is something our students can think about.”

Could the ideas you just said be a graduation study for architect students?

“At least an internship. If mieke Oostra has an research questions like how do I improve the bio diversity in existing building. They could do research”.

On a scale from 1 til 10, if this project is put into practice, how successful could it be?

“I think this could be a success. A 7 or an 8. “

If this project is adopted as an project for Bureau Noorderruimte, can we contact you for a role?

“I would like to be a client. But connected to BNR. And off course students can contact me for information. But I expect that people to do something with it.”
Appendix 7: Frankville
Frankville: De Stadstuin

Inleiding
Als wij in de huidige maatschappij om ons heen kijken zien wij een soort vervreemding als het op eten aankomt. Men weet niet meer waar het eten vandaan komt en weet daardoor ook niet hoeveel kilometers het afgelegd heeft om in de schappen te belanden. De afgelopen paar jaar zijn we ons bewuster geworden van deze perikelen, alleen komen er weinig mensen met een oplossing hiervoor. In de stad Groningen willen wij (ook voor de Universiteit) ons steentje bijdragen door een stadstuinproject te beginnen.

Groningen, de metropool van het Hoge Noorden, leent zich uitstekend voor het project dat wij willen realiseren. Als enige grote stad in de Noordelijke provincies én als ‘Transition town’ mag Groningen zich best onderscheiden van de rest. Met een nuchtere blik op de wereld; een subtiele voorliefde voor natuur en een goed arbeidsethos zijn Groningers en de studenten die hier wonen perfecte kandidaten om stadstuinieren een welverdiend leven in te blazen.

In dit document willen wij u (en uw collega’s) laten zien wie wij zijn, wat wij willen en hoe wij het voor ons zien. Veel leesplezier toegewenst!

Wie zijn wij?

De groep bestaat op het moment uit vijftien enthousiaste studenten (en af- en uitgestudeerden) die een gezamenlijk doel voor ogen hebben- namelijk het oprichten van een ecologische stadstuin en deze samen onderhouden. Wat de groep speciaal maakt is het feit dat de mensen in de groep allemaal een verschillende achtergrond en motivatie hebben.

- Ze komen uit verschillende delen van het land en genieten van uiteenlopende studies of opleidingen. Er zitten studenten van allerlei faculteiten in de groep (Medisch; Gedrags-en Maatschappijwetenschappen; Economie en Bedrijfskunde, Rechtsgeleerdheid en Letteren) dit maakt het tot een complementair geheel.
- Ook is er onderscheid in welke fase van het studentenleven de groepsleden verkeren: Er zijn eerstejaars, afgestudeerden, maar ook mensen die aan het einde van hun bachelor periode zitten. We vergaderen periodiek op een ontspannen manier met elkaar zodat we het groepsgevoel vasthouden en versterken.
- Naast de ‘in-group’ van zo’n vijftien leden komen er steeds meer mensen bij die het idee mooi vinden en willen helpen met het aanleggen en voortzetten van de moestuin. Het is dus belangrijk dat er rekening gehouden wordt met het feit dat het stukje grond voor de stadstuin ook ruimte om zich heen heeft om te groeien.

Wat willen wij doen?
Wij willen op de korte termijn een groep studenten enthousiasmeren om een stadstuin op te zetten, te onderhouden en ervan te genieten. Op deze manier kunnen we bijdragen aan de eetbare stad, terwijl de deelnemende studenten zelf bewuster worden over duurzaamheid en hier een leerervaring uit kunnen halen.

- Wij willen zo snel mogelijk kunnen beginnen met het aanleggen van de stadstuin omdat we er heel veel zin in hebben en nu tegen natuurlijke deadlines aanhinken.
- Met dit project verwachten wij een stadstuin te kunnen realiseren waar wij verschillende gewassen op kunnen verbouwen. Van deze gewassen denken wij een aantal keren gezamenlijk te kunnen eten, wat ons voldoening en gezelligheid oplevert.
- Wij willen graag door middel van het moestuinproject, gewillige jongvolwassenen het levende voorbeeld geven van deze mogelijkheid. Door zelf hiermee te beginnen kunnen wij een geloofwaardig en inspirerend verhaal vertellen.


Hoe we het voor ons zien

Wij zien de stadstuin niet alleen als een plek waar we leren onze groenten en fruit te cultiveren. Het moet ook een plek zijn waar andere mensen inspiratie uit kunnen halen. We willen op den duur gaan experimenteren met verschillende manieren van tuinieren zodat de tuin als voorbeeld kan dienen voor toekomstige enthousiastelingen.

- Op basis van onze ervaringen willen we met het netwerk dat we hebben ervoor zorgen dat meerdere mensen voor zichzelf gaan beginnen met het kleinschalig verbouwen van eigen groenten, fruit en kruiden.
- Ook verwachten wij een vruchtvolle samenwerking met de gemeente, omdat ons project in het imago van de stad Groningen past.
- Omdat de groep veel verschillende en gemotiveerde mensen bevat denken we dat uit het stadstuinproject mogelijk nog vele andere projecten zullen vloeien.
- Wij hopen dat over een aantal jaar het stadstuinieren in populariteit toeneemt en dat menig dakterras bedekt is met kleine moestuintjes.
- Wij kunnen continuïteit garanderen. De meeste mensen van onze groep blijven in ieder geval nog enkele jaren in Groningen. Daarnaast kennen wij in onze directe omgeving veel mensen die nu al razend enthousiast zijn over het plan en graag hun steentje willen bijdragen.

Wat is er nog nodig?

Om te beginnen moeten er naast de locatie uiteraard wel een aantal zaken geregeld zijn. Wij hebben bedacht dat we de volgende stappen moeten ondernemen om ervoor te zorgen dat we over genoeg kennis en
vaardigheden beschikken én goed uitgerust zijn.

Wij willen graag...

I. ...met een aantal leden van de groep een cursus moestuinieren gaan volgen. Ook gaan we workshops en lezingen visiteren.

II. ...langsgaan bij mensen die al een moestuin hebben zodat we hun kunnen helpen met de werkzaamheden.

III. ...informatie en inspiratie opdoen uit boeken, via mensen en op het internet zoeken naar leuke manieren om de tuin vorm te geven. Ook willen we experimenteren met concepten zoals verticaal tuinieren.

IV. ...Onze tuingereedschappen en andere aanverwante middelen (zoals stoeptegels voor paden e.d.) proberen we zo veel mogelijk gratis te verkrijgen uit ons netwerk en mensen die het project een warm hart toedragen.

V. ...een mooie locatie zodat er gewerkt kan worden. We maken dan per semester een plan in de vorm van een tijdslijn waarop staat wat wanneer gedaan moet worden.

VI. ...kijken of er mogelijkheden zijn omtrent subsidies

Conclusie

Wij hopen, in verband met de natuurlijke deadlines, dat de gemeente Groningen ons zo snel mogelijk een kans geeft om een stukje braakliggend terrein om te toveren tot een heuse stadstuin. Wij zijn een gemotiveerde groep en hopen spoedig een bijdrage te kunnen leveren aan het duurzame karakter van de stad Groningen!

Picture 7.1 Land that will be used by Frankville