

# DOWNLOAD PDF CITY LIMITS; BARRIERS TO CHANGE IN URBAN GOVERNMENT

## Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - Homelessness in New York City

*City limits; barriers to change in urban government by Diana R. Gordon, , Charterhouse edition, in English.*

The majority of the structures in the Grant Park neighborhood are residential but the area also includes the school buildings, churches, neighborhood commercial clusters and recreational buildings that have served the historic neighborhood. Rambling Victorian era mansions and small cottages, early twentieth century bungalows and many brick paved sidewalks characterize the neighborhood. A majority of the structures were built from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Large two-story mansions were constructed face the park, more modest two-story, modified Queen Anne, frame dwellings were constructed on surrounding streets, one-story Victorian era cottages and Craftsman bungalows predominate in the streets to the east of the park. The streets are lined with mature trees and there is an extensive sidewalk system, portions of which are the original brick. Due to the topography, retaining walls are an important landscape feature. Throughout its existence, Grant Park has provided a respite for the city dweller as a place for recreation and amusement. Grant donated to the city on May 17, Grant had purchased large tracts of land southeast of the city in the s and later subdivided the property and sold the lots for residential development. Lemuel Pratt Grant was born in Frankfurt, Maine in He began working for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad working his way up quickly in the business. From until well into the s, Grant continued his involvement in railroad building, working for several lines including the Central Railroad of Georgia, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and Georgia Western now Georgia Pacific. John Robert Smith, in his article on Grant as a railroadman, states, "more perhaps than any other person, Lemuel Grant sparked the development of the very rail system by which the City of Atlanta was launched into greatness" Atlanta Historical Journal, Summer Grant was made a colonel in the Confederate Army in During late and early , Grant was responsible for the design and construction of a system of defensive fortifications for the City of Atlanta. After the war, Grant expanded his business career. He continued his railroad activity becoming an officer of several lines , participated in early street railway building, developed his real estate interests and served local government in several capacities. As might be expected from its name, the neighborhood owes much of its development primarily to decisions made by Lemuel Pratt Grant, particularly his decisions first to buy large tracts of land southeast of the city in the s and s, second, to hold the tract through the s, and finally to subdivide and sell them in the s. The interplay between the private decisions of Grant and landowners like him and the public need for residential sites around the blossoming downtown districts defines much of the development of the neighborhood. Initially, the early neighborhood must have seemed a nearly rural domain on the fringes of bustling Atlanta. In the s the city founded its main cemetery, Oakland, on the north side of Fair Street Memorial Drive. Oakland Cemetery has ever since defined most of the northern boundary for the neighborhood. The Atlanta city limits in were a circle with a one-mile diameter centered at the Zero Mile marker downtown. At that time the city officially included only the far northwest portion of the future neighborhood. Grant Park proper was an attractive amenity that encouraged suburban development in the surrounding area. Development in the western section of the neighborhood began in the s after Grant subdivided and sold residential lots. By maps show that almost all of the present day roads were designed, if not built. In order to attract prospective home builders, developers used the availability of amenities such as public transportation or recreational areas to enhance their real estate and to make it more attractive to buyers. Grant must have known that a city recreational area would increase the value of his property in this area, and he later worked to extend the streetcar line out to Georgia Avenue to link his landholdings to the downtown area. Boulevard Avenue was extended southward into the Grant Park neighborhood in Street extensions and public transportation improvements resulted in rapid growth for the entire Grant Park residential area. The parkland itself has always been open to all citizens. Grant placed no racial restrictions in the deed for the park, but the zoo and cyclorama developed later and were restricted to allow whites only. The Grant Park neighborhood was once solidly white and composed exclusively of single

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family houses of the middle and lower-middle classes. Today the neighborhood has a diverse population that reflects the cultural makeup of Atlanta. The lands around the park annexed by the city in were soon subdivided and sold as residential lots. As a result, much of the housing in the community was built around the turn of the century or just thereafter. In , by a uniform added distance from the Zero Marker, the City extended its limits between one-half and one mile in order to include the donated Park, and in the process, virtually all other land owned by LP Grant. In , a streetcar line extended into the Park and in a rudimentary zoo appeared. In , Atlanta lumber merchant George V. Gress gave the City a collection of former circus animals and buildings to house them in Grant Park. That was the beginning of what was to become the Municipal Zoo, now Zoo Atlanta. In April, , the City purchased 44 acres from Grant to the north of the original tract in Land Lot 44 to bring the total acreage of the park area to Gress donated The Cyclorama, a large circular painting of the Battle of Atlanta, painted by German artists in Milwaukee, , to the City and it was moved to Grant Park and housed in a circular, wood shingled building, since replaced by a substantial masonry structure. There are several significant individuals that have been a part of the Grant Park neighborhood. Of course there is Lemuel P. Grant for whom the area is named for, who was instrumental in bringing the railroad to Atlanta, a large landholder in the area, a prominent individual in the area, and the person who donated his land for a park and recreation area. There is also former Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield who resided in the Grant Park neighborhood at the time of his election to mayor in the s. Hartsfield for whom the Atlanta International Airport is named strongly promoted the city as an airline hub. The City Limits of Atlanta were also greatly expanded during his administration. Architectural Significance Grant Park has a significant collection of historic houses reflecting various styles of late Victorian and early 20th century residential housing trends. The Queen Anne styled houses found in Grant Park are primarily homes with design elements that include steep pitched irregular roof lines, asymmetrical massing, turned front porch supports with decorative spindlework, and an occasional turret. Leaded glass in the windows and differently textured wooden shingles are also common in these relatively modest homes and can be seen throughout the Grant Park neighborhood. There are many excellent examples of the Queen Anne style home in Grant Park. The Folk Victorian homes in Grant Park are mostly one-story cottages and consist of a house type that is either a gabled ell or has a central hallway. The decorative features added to the simple folk house type define the style. Ornamental features in the form of bric-a-brac, or gingerbread are added to the porch, gables, and around the door and window casings. There are several clusters of homes constructed in the English Vernacular Revival style scattered throughout Grant Park. Although there are not many examples of the English Vernacular Revival style in the neighborhood, it was a common style constructed throughout the country from the early part of the twentieth century. The defining architectural characteristics include steeply pitched roofs, brick exteriors often interspersed with stone, decorative half-timbering, arched front entries, and asymmetrical front facades. The English Vernacular Revival resources constructed in Grant Park are fairly modest examples of the style, which is in keeping with the overall middle class setting of the neighborhood. In the early 20th century, the prevalent residential style is the Craftsman bungalow. The Grant Park neighborhood has many examples of this early style. The distinctive elements of this style include a low pitched roof that is either front gabled or hipped thus giving a generally horizontal effect, deep overhangs with exposed rafter ends, brackets, broad front gables, porches that have short square columns set on heavy masonry piers extending to the ground. Windows may have a multi-paned sash over a large one-pane sash. A folk style house known as the Shotgun and Double Shotgun was a popular house type in the south. There are a few examples found scattered around the north western and western side of the neighborhood. The houses are narrow gable-front dwellings one-room wide and three or more rooms long. The Shotgun houses in Grant Park are of a very simple design and little ornamentation. The community had two Italianate mansions, one of which is left standing. They were built in and and served as family homes for Lemuel P. The house was located at St. Paul Avenue and has been damaged by fire and deterioration. Historic photographs show that the house was rectangular with giant order pilasters at each corner. The roof was hipped with dormers and there was a heavy cornice supported by paired

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brackets. The second Grant house, built in , is of stuccoed brick and frame and sits on the southwest corner of Hill and Sydney Streets. It is a prominent visual feature of the district and has Italianate wooden detailing in the eave brackets, porch posts with segmental arches, and a round arch above the front door. The neighborhood has several churches scattered throughout the residential area. While many are small twentieth century structures, some are architecturally notable. For example, the former Georgia Avenue Presbyterian Church, on the northwest corner of Grant Street and Georgia Avenue, is an early twentieth century red-brick Gothic Revival building with pointed arch stained glass windows, a crisply detailed crenellated corner turret, and a projecting Gothic arched entrance porch. Diagonally across Georgia Avenue on the southeast corner of Grant Street the monumental classical portico of the buff-brick Mt. Further north on Grant Street is an church structure, the Neo-Romanesque, granite building that houses St. Paul United Methodist Church. There are three or four business nodes and about a dozen small individual structures within the Grant Park neighborhood. Most of the older buildings are from the early to mid s. They are excellent examples of early neighborhood commercial structures, many are still being used for small independent businesses. References Atlanta City Directories. Atlanta City Building Permits. Atlanta Historical Society Magazine:

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## Chapter 2 : City of Winston-Salem | Urban Agriculture

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Generating Knowledge to Build Connections Researching innovative food system plans and policies and understanding barriers to food systems policy change. In other food systems issues, beyond urban agriculture, began receiving unprecedented municipal government support. For example, the municipal government began linking food production policies with strong food access goals. This required multi-sectoral approach to policymaking. Cleveland is a minority majority city with a Like other industrial cities of the 20th century, Cleveland experienced major population decline and staggering property vacancies beginning in Compounded by the recession, more than half the city population had left Cleveland by [2]. Urban agricultural production in Cleveland is diverse, but focuses primarily on specialty crops such as fruits and vegetables. More and more producers are beginning to raise bees, chickens or ducks in the city. There is also potential to further develop egg and meat production in the city. The models of urban food production are as varied as the products including residential agriculture, community gardens, market gardens, as well as urban and peri-urban farms. Within the broader Cuyahoga County, demand for healthy food has increased alongside the growing number of people interested in urban agriculture. This demand and interest is mirrored by more opportunities for direct sales and marketing of local agriculture products in the county including more farmers selling directly to restaurants. Food producers are nevertheless challenged by a limited growing season; barriers to accessing businesses licenses, land leases, insurance, and capital; as well as soil quality and water access issues. Accessing the necessary infrastructure to produce and subsequently distribute food to retail outlets is also a challenge for commercial growers. Urban farmers additionally struggle with pricing food affordably, yet high enough to cover their livelihoods, and persuading residents to make healthy choices by purchasing locally farmed goods. Residents face their own set of challenges in accessing healthy affordable food, urban grown or otherwise. These include a lack of walkable or transit-friendly grocery store or market options as well as limited incomes with which to purchase food. As a result, Cleveland residents “ Low-income residents, seniors, and children are some of the most underserved populations in Cleveland and face significant food access challenges. Despite the challenges, the Cleveland municipal government has been able to implement a number of policies and programs to support food production and improve food security in part because of ongoing multi-sectoral collaboration largely coordinated by the City of Cleveland and Cleveland-Cuyahoga County Food Policy Coalition. This was the first of several important policy efforts of the municipal government to increase opportunities for urban food production and improve food access within city limits. Today, the program currently supports gardens on Series of Urban Agriculture Regulations to Between and the City of Cleveland adopted a number of urban agriculture policies to promote urban agriculture as a land use and to reduce barriers to urban agriculture for those wishing to grow food in the city. Urban Garden District, The Urban Garden District prompted the creation of a new zoning category for urban gardens. If a non-garden use is proposed in this zoning district, a public hearing is required. Restrictions on the Keeping of Farm Animals and Bees, This zoning ordinance revises the zoning and health code to allow for the keeping of small livestock, including bees, throughout Cleveland. Cleveland Land Bank Policy Changes, Agriculture in Residential Districts, Amendments to the zoning code providing regulations for residential districts to allow farm stands, guidelines for farm fencing, and allowing urban agriculture as a principal use on vacant lots. Water Access Policy, This was a collaborative policy process leading to more affordable water access for urban agriculture activities. Gardening for Greenbacks, The program was initiated in under Mayor Frank G. Jackson as a health promotion initiative in the form of an urban agriculture incentive program. A major objective of the program is ensuring residents have access to fresh, healthy, and affordable food. The

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City of Cleveland is an original funder of the program. While the coalition is no longer funded by the City of Cleveland, instead accessing private funds, and is not an official advisory group to government, City and County staff are still largely involved in the coalition as part of its leadership team. The coalition supports a large number of program and policy areas, including developing the Cleveland Food Charter, and brings together a broad scope of public, private, and agricultural partners. Cleveland Food Charter, This plan for re-purposing vacant land in Cleveland includes strategies for improving local food security, among other goals. Many of these include making land available for urban food production as a way of improving food access for residents such as by creating an urban agriculture land use category and ensuring residents are within walking distance of farm and garden space. Local and Sustainable Purchasing Ordinance No. The City of Cleveland adopted this ordinance in giving preference to local and sustainable businesses in municipal bidding processes. This includes local producers and local food purchasers. In addition to the urban agriculture and food systems policies highlighted above, the City of Cleveland boasts a strong collection of additional food production, food security, and other food policies:

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## Chapter 3 : Cass County Today – A Service of KAQC TV

*City Limits Barriers To Change In Urban Government City limits in depth reporting on new york city, city limits uses investigative journalism through the prism of new york city to identify urban problems, examine.*

Generating Knowledge to Build Connections Researching innovative food system plans and policies and understanding barriers to food systems policy change. The municipal government and its strong non-governmental partners take a full systems approach, addressing food system areas ranging from urban agriculture to local food business, community kitchens, public markets, food retail and access, and neighborhood connections. This feature highlights Homegrown Minneapolis, an innovative, city-wide local foods initiative launched in , and subsequent administrative, regulatory, financial, and programmatic changes responsible for institutionalizing food systems issues across municipal government departments, effectively engaging community partners, and supporting the local food system. Minneapolis is home to approximately , residents. A sector of small and mid-sized fruit and vegetables growers are also clustered around the Twin Cities region. Within Minneapolis city limits, urban agriculture is prominent including backyard gardens, community gardens, commercial urban farmers, and other forms of urban food production. There is also strong demand and interest in organic, sustainably grown, and local produce among Minneapolis consumers. The city is home to 7 natural foods cooperatives, the largest group of natural foods cooperatives in the country, which has enabled smaller growers access to this consumer market. Minneapolis also hosts more than 30 farmers markets and mini markets and three licensed incubator kitchens. Small urban growers, however, also face a number of challenges. For starters, there is a lack of infrastructure to support the regional food system. Land is expensive and difficult to access; land tenure is unpredictable; food processing equipment is challenging to finance; and aggregation infrastructure is in short supply. Low-income residents also face major barriers to accessing affordable, healthy food, which is unevenly available across the city. Along with inequitable income distribution across Minneapolis, transportation and car ownership play a major role in food access in the city as those without a car face difficulty traveling to food stores. As a result of these opportunities and challenges, the Minneapolis municipal government has developed a number of policies, programs and projects to support food production and improve food security. A number of these specifically focus on urban agriculture or access to healthy food; however, a few innovative plans and policies take a comprehensive and holistic approach to addressing these issues and consider the linkages between the two: Homegrown Minneapolis , , Phase I. In November , then Mayor R. Rybak convened a meeting with staff from various municipal government departments to propose a citywide, local foods initiative called Homegrown Minneapolis HGM. This initiative focused on ways in which the municipal government could facilitate more growing, processing, distribution, eating and composting of healthy, sustainable, locally grown foods in the city and the surrounding region. HGM showed leadership in food systems efforts and engaged the public; utilized a co-leadership model to effectively engage community partners; made city departments accountable and responsible for addressing food; and provided dedicated staff time and funding to implement specific recommendations. Some of the most significant outcomes of HGM include: Adoption of several resolutions that acknowledged the importance of local foods to the economy, environment and health of residents paved the way for city departments to work on food issues; provided the means to develop and implement a number of recommended actions; and established the Homegrown Minneapolis Task Force and Food Council. Securing of state and federal public health grants to initially support a Homegrown Minneapolis Coordinator position and fund the implementation of specific recommendations like the Market Bucks Incentive Program. Amendments to farmers market regulations, which included the creation of Mini Markets. Development of the Urban Agriculture Policy Plan, including urban agriculture zoning text amendments. Homegrown Minneapolis Coordinator , In May , the Health Department incorporated aspects of the HGM initiative into their grant writing processes in order to fund the Coordinator position. The department competitively applied for and

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received a grant, which funded a two-year Center for Disease Control Prevention Specialist who served as the initial HGM Coordinator. A key recommendation was to advise the City Council to establish the Homegrown Minneapolis Food Council, which has since been launched. Local Food Indicators , These indicators, along with other sustainability indicators are part of the municipal comprehensive plan, and their use is mandated across all 18 city departments. The indicators are being updated in This resolution established the Homegrown Minneapolis Food Council and required the Food Council to provide annual progress reports and development of subsequent annual work plans to the city government. The Food Council was created to build on HGM efforts, and collaborate with residents, local businesses and organizations, other partners, and city staff and elected officials on the advancement of food policy in Minneapolis. The Food Council also includes staff representatives from the Minneapolis Public Schools and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, which are both free standing governmental entities. This ordinance amended the Minneapolis Code of Ordinances related to farmers markets and other market types, supporting the dual goals of increasing access to healthy foods and supporting local farmers. Amendments included the following: By formalizing mini-markets this ordinance implemented a key recommendation of HGM to make local foods more available in communities that have historically had limited access to healthy foods. Urban Agriculture Policy Plan , The plan examines existing urban agriculture policies and facilities farmers markets, community gardens, etc. Key recommendations centered on altering the zoning code to allow urban agriculture activities; incorporating urban agriculture into long range planning and encouraging it to be integrated with new construction projects as appropriate; and reviewing the city owned land inventory to make land available that is not desirable for development, but well-suited for urban agriculture. In response to the adoption of the Urban Agriculture Policy Plan, numerous zoning code and text amendments were adopted by city council to codify recommendations from this plan. As a result of the amendments and for the first time since , people in Minneapolis are now allowed to grow food for sale in market gardens and urban farms. Commercial growing and aquaculture are allowed on a larger-scale at urban farms on property zoned for industrial use. Arbors, trellises, raised planting beds, cold frames and hoop houses are also allowed. An additional amendment extending allowable days of farmstand operation was adopted in Homegrown Business Development Center , Mobile Food Stores, Ordinance Or , This ordinance amended Chapter of the Minneapolis Code of Ordinances to allow a larger selection of healthy foods and expand the locations available for mobile food stores. Previously, mobile food vendors were allowed to only sell pre-packaged foods at designated senior citizen high rises that did not have a licensed grocery store on their premises. The ordinance removed this requirement and allows for the selling of fresh produce raw, uncut fresh fruits and vegetables at additional locations beyond senior citizen high rises; and created a requirement that all mobile food stores offer at least 50 items of fresh fruits and vegetables in at least 7 varieties. Staple Foods, Ordinance Or , A ordinance requiring corner stores to sell 5 varieties of fresh fruits and vegetables was considerably strengthened in The updated ordinance is a first in the country and requires Minneapolis stores that hold a grocery store license to stock a certain number of items from the following categories: The Minneapolis Health Department is helping stores to comply with the new ordinance by providing technical assistance and education. The City of Minneapolis has made considerable investments in achieving food system goals in relatively few years since the inception of Homegrown Minneapolis and the launch of the Food Council. These range from stand-alone to comprehensive policies and plans with a strong emphasis on addressing the food production and access issues facing the city. Other notable City of Minneapolis food policies include:

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## Chapter 4 : Atlanta, GA : Grant Park

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Nonresidential zoning districts require a permit from the Zoning Officer. Included in this document are images, resources, information and useful tips for starting your own community garden. Community gardens are a great tool for not only producing food but also provide areas for community socialization, therapy, education, open space and even job creation. Below are some general recommendations you should keep in mind if you are interested in beginning a community garden in your neighborhood: Get your neighbors involved. There is a lot of work involved in starting a new garden. Make sure you have several people who will help you. Survey the residents of your neighborhood to see if they are interested and would participate. Form a garden club. If you have enough support, form a garden club. This will help in making decisions and dividing up the work effectively. It also ensures that everyone has a vested interest in the garden and can contribute to its design, development and maintenance. Also give your garden area or club a name. Names can provide a means of association and a sense of ownership. Find land for the garden. Look around your neighborhood for a vacant lot that gets plenty of sun – at least six to eight hours each day. A garden site should be relatively flat. A site without pavement, relatively free of trash and debris is best. Also choose a location within walking distance, or no more than a short drive from you and the neighbors who have expressed interest in participating. Find out who owns the land. In order to obtain permission, you must first find out who owns the land. Contact the land owner. Communicate with the owner of the land you desire to begin a community garden on and ask their permission to use the land. If necessary, establish an agreement in writing with the owner stating such things as the intent of use, hours of operation, maintenance, liabilities, fees for use, etc. Anyone who participates in the gardening of the site should be required to sign this agreement. Obtain any necessary permits. Refer to the zoning ordinance and Inspections Division to determine any required permits, site plans, or public hearings that may be required before putting any seeds in the dirt. This will also include the construction of any fences, storage buildings, and additional amenities that you intend to have within your garden. Other useful suggestions to keep in mind: Check for water availability and establish how water fees will be paid. The type of irrigation system you will use will go a long way in determining how much water will be necessary for the garden. If the site is located in an area of known soil contamination, get your soil tested. The quality of soil can have an effect on the products your garden produces as well as the type of garden you may eventually use. A form of gardening in which soil is formed in a bed which can be of any shape or length. The soil is raised above the surrounding soil, and is sometimes enclosed by a frame generally made of wood, rock or concrete blocks. Any system that combines conventional agriculture with hydroponics cultivating plants in water in a symbiotic environment. A structure with walls and roof made chiefly of transparent materials, in which plants requiring regulated climatic conditions are grown. Additional permits may be required for construction of such structures. For more information on community gardens, different types of gardens, and general agriculture related questions please see the Resources section following. Urban Livestock The City of Winston-Salem allows certain types of livestock to be kept within city limits. Citizens interested in keeping urban livestock must obtain a permit in most cases and must meet shelter, setback, and sanitation conditions. Please refer to the brochure linked below for more information and resources.

## Chapter 5 : City of Minneapolis, Minnesota | Growing Food Connections

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## Chapter 6 : Atlanta, GA : Brownfield Program

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## Chapter 7 : Olivia opposes zoning change east of city limits | West Central Tribune

*affordable housing within city limits. Linkage fees are essentially government taxes on new developments, either commercial or residential, that are utilized for affordable housing developments. The state charges developers a set amount in exchange for allowing them to complete their new projects.*

## Chapter 8 : City limits; barriers to change in urban government ( edition) | Open Library

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## Chapter 9 : City of Cleveland, Ohio | Growing Food Connections

*Cities Have Their Limits Urging urban leaders to go it alone celebrates a deep dysfunction in federalism”and normalizes a self-destructive shift in politics.*