

Questions posed on the Carter Farm project from a neighborhood meeting 10/24/22 and responses by the Carter Farm development team (in italics).

1. What is the business plan for the farm? It was reported that a business plan of the farm does not yet exist. Why is that?

The business plan for the farm in outline is as follows. The farmland will continue to be owned by the HOA. The HOA will lease the land to a professional farmer. The goal of the plan is to make the farm viable by reducing the cost as much as possible to the farmer who will work the farm and the development will provide CSA memberships revenue to the farmer through the HOA. Due to the extended time period for approvals, we have not been able to commit to a start date for the farm. We have had a number of discussions with local farmers and Future Harvest, and we believe that once we have a clear start date for the project that we will be able to identify a local farmer.

Our farm advisory group is led by Michael Sands PhD in agronomy. Michael is a successful farmer nearby in Virginia and was the farm advisor for the very successful Prairie Crossing Agrihood in Grayslake Ill. See <http://prairiecrossing.com/> Also on the AG advisory committee, Beth McGee Senior Scientist and Ag policy expert at the Chesapeake Bay Foundation and Matt Nielsen, Tidewater Organics LLC.

2. There are varying definitions of the term agrihood. How does the Carter Farm Project qualify as an agrihood? Why does it seem so different than other agrihood projects?

Agrihoods vary in size. Please see the below publication "Building Communities with Farms". This document contains a significant amount of information regarding how farms and residential development work symbiotically with each other.

Carter Farm qualifies as an agrihood since it will occupy nearly 20% of the developable land and in addition to the community's natural setting along the water, the farm will be a significant amenity. Proportionally, based on the number of homesites, the amount of land dedicated to the farm is in line with other Agrihoods.

We don't believe that it is different than other agrihood projects. Ed McMahon from ULI who literally wrote the book on Conservation Communities has reviewed the plans for Carter Farm and has endorsed them.

See <https://americas.uli.org/senior-resident-fellows/ed-mcmahon/>

3. Clarify the benefits of being a mandatory CSA member and the total individual subscriber cost. What does participation buy a resident that is a member?

The farm is expected to produce significant amounts of fresh vegetables that will be a part of the CSA share. Cost is projected at \$60. Per month.

4. There are serious questions about the Carter Farm "numbers" as a whole. How were the property tax numbers/the tax base determined?

The wastewater capacity charges were estimated at \$14,599. per edu at 126 residences plus some commercial area, the total revenue to the Town is approximately \$2,000,000. County Impact fees were estimate \$5.67 per sf for a total of approximately \$1.25 MM. Real estate and income taxes generated were estimated using average household income and a projection of real estate values x the current rates at a combined total of per below. While these projections are preliminary, they do show the scope

of income to the various governmental entities. Again, we think that the state revenue is significant and should be pointed out to the state officials in their decisions regarding funding of the WWTP.

	Annual Real Estate and Income Tax
Town	\$ 358,000
County	\$ 672,000
State	\$ 712,000

5. Is the Town subsidizing the project for the first couple of years until there is a positive revenue?

The developer will pay for all property improvements, some of which will be dedicated to the Town i.e., two trails, one in the buffer zone, one multimodal and new public streets.

6. The town will not have a new/expanded wastewater treatment facility for at least 4 to 5 years after funding is secured. How will Carter Farm's requirement for wastewater treatment be handled within this timeframe?

We look forward to further discussions with the Town regarding the development's timeline for development and the timeline for the wastewater treatment plant upgrades.

7. Can the traffic study be released in its full version to the public? How are the existing traffic issues being mitigated?

The traffic study is available through the Town website. There have been discussions with Town council member Eric Johnson Jr regarding the impact of school drop off and pickup which seems to be the biggest traffic concern.

The Carter Farm traffic study showed little overlap with the school pickup and drop off.

8. Has a crime impact study been completed and if not, when will it be completed? Can the results be provided to the community?

No crime impact study has been completed. None has been required for other residential developments to our knowledge in the past.

9. Has a school impact study been completed and if not, when will it be completed? Can the results be provided to the community?

No school impact study has been completed. None has been required for other residential developments to our knowledge in the past. We note that the County impact fees include funding for schools.

10. Has an environmental impact study been completed and if not, when will it be completed? Can the results be provided to the community?

An extensive amount of documentation had been produced for the Growth Allocation requirements and has been submitted to the Town. This can be made available on the website. The stormwater management plan is extensive in its use of best management practices, and we have received complementary comments on our storm water plan from the CAC staff and Town consulting engineers. Wildlife habitat will be preserved and expanded through extensive new native

plantings. Please note that the Corsica River Conservancy has reviewed our plans in detail and have endorsed the development.

11. As a result of the current financial climate, is the project's business plan still viable? Considering the impact of the pandemic, rising interest rates, inflation, and other variables, do the market study and financial analyses need to be repeated?

Our buyers for parcel 1b remain keenly interested in the development. Once we have a clearer idea of the approval process and start date, we will begin discussions with local area builders for other parcels. . Mortgage rates are expected to fall late in 2023.

12. Can the community see the full marketability study results?

An executive summary of the market study will be available in accordance with the growth allocation legislation.

13. What were the factors used to determine the Town of Centreville as the best location for this project?

The site is an extremely attractive natural setting that will strongly appeal to buyers interested in living in a conservation community. Proximity to the Town center, a high walkability score, the nearby school, the new YMCA and all the other amenities of Centreville make Carter Farm a great fit. Centreville is an extremely well-maintained community with the pride and care that the residents take in the appearance of their properties and is an important asset in our marketing efforts.

14. Why is a 5-acre farm preferable to a community garden?

The agrihood concept almost always utilizes a professionally managed farm to provide fresh food for the development residents and the greater community as well.

15. The developer claims to have a plan for everything but the entire plan is not shared. Can the community see the full plan?

Full plans have been provided to both the Planning Commission and Town council in accordance with the regulations for both Conditional Approval and PUD approval. These are very detailed and can be made available on the Town website. .

16. What is the benefit of a CSA farm versus developing more lots?

The benefits are decreased density and traffic, and including an amenity that will provide local jobs, fresh local food and mark Centreville as a community that supports farm to table and local areas farmers.

17. Is section 8 a possible option in phase 2? What else are potential options for phase 2?

Carter Farm will be marketed as an owner-occupied residential community. We do not believe that other options for parcel 2 exist other than owner occupied residences. Section 8 is not a possible option.

18. Who is the builder? Project developers have indicated they don't yet know. Can the community meet with the builder and look at the site plan?

Sota Construction Services Inc will serve as construction manager / general contractor for sitework, and parcel 1b.

Again, we are interested in beginning discussions with local builders for the other parcels as well in the development pending the approval timeline.

19. There are concerns about construction costs. The average cost for builder grade materials is \$170 a square foot with a structure costing approximately \$300K to build a 1600 to 1800 square-foot home. With an average mortgage rate on top of that at 7% or more, and having to subsidize a farm, a person could buy much more for the same/less. How does a Carter Farm home purchase make sense in light of these dynamics?

Carter Farm is a unique site, the homes will be highly energy efficient and healthier by utilizing the DOE zero energy ready metrics which also require the homes to use 30% less water and provide for healthy building materials and hvac systems. They will be a great value and will provide a variety of housing types and price ranges.

20. In the site plan, the architect is shown as a contractor that works as an individual out of his home. Should the developers be using more reputable/robust architects and contractors?

The Architect is a very experienced residential architect who has produced excellent plans that are available on the Carter Farm website.

The Community planner for the development is LaQuatra Bonci, who were the master planners for Gibson's Grant, Easton Village and other award-winning communities nationwide.

21. The townhouse elevation has still not been provided. Can the community see these plans?

Townhome elevations will be available in the future. They will exhibit the same quality of architectural detail and contextual sensitivity as the single-family plans currently show.

22. There are concerns about the fourth note in the Growth Allocation ordinance document. This note states that "the [Planning] commission remains concerned about the viability of sewer capacity in the state and condition of the wastewater treatment plan itself and wants the council to make sure that they remain enough allocations to serve the full needs of the PUD." The EDU allocation must be approved in whole, rather than by individual phase (one section at time). If all EDUs are approved (based on a May 19, 2022, project hearing document... slide #23) the town's capacity will be at 102%! The town simply cannot approve more than 100% of its limited wastewater treatment units/resources. Can you address this?

Further discussion is necessary with the Town regarding available EDUs. We remain committed in working with the Town to be a part of the solution. Again, please note the over \$2,000,000. in sewer tap fees mentioned above.

Based on our extrapolations from the Wastewater Preliminary Engineering Report cost projections for additional capacity; these funds could generate approximately another 200 EDUs in wastewater treatment capacity beyond what currently exists. Last, we note that we have asked that a phased wastewater allocation for the development be considered, and we remain open to that option.

23. The house property is used as part of a defined green space footprint but then it is excluded in other documents. Can this be explained?

Green space for the development is best shown on the open space plan which was submitted as a part of the PUD requirements.

24. There is a lot of “this is what we hope to be able to do” versus actual plans in many discussions between community members and the developer. Can you please help the community feel more confident in more solid versus hopeful planning?

We believe that the documents submitted in accordance with the PUD regulations are very detailed and should be reviewed.

25. What are the specific plans for the restaurant? Noting that many restaurants fail, what is the contingency plan for that space/building if it is not viable over time?

There are no specific plans for a restaurant at this time. It is an allowed use. Once approvals are further along, if a viable restaurateur is interested, they will be vetted for experience and their financial capabilities to ensure success.

26. In one of the project documents there’s an excerpt that says there is “no limitation on commercial.” What, if any, limitations are the developers willing to concede for the commercial footprint of this project over time?

The PUD documents show a total proposed square footage for commercial on the site that is less than that allowed by statute, we are not interested in developing any more than that stated in our PUD documents.

27. The Carter Farm traffic study doesn’t reflect the actual traffic numbers reflected in the previous project that is detailed in the Feb 2015 approved growth allocation. Why is there a discrepancy?

We do not fully understand the question i.e., please provide detail on the citation from the 2015 study and we will submit the question to our traffic engineers for response.

28. Some residents have spoken with prospectors/site reviewers from Ryan Holmes that do not believe the Carter Farm Project buyers will come. Please address concerns that residents have in light of this dynamic and assure community members that buyers will in fact come.

Again, we do have interested buyers and feel that the unique natural beauty of this site and the above-mentioned attributes will attract other buyers. Several years ago, and right before his untimely death, the Carter Farm team had the privilege to meet with John Wilson, the developer of Gibson’s Grant. John was generous in his time and spent several hours with us reviewing the concept plans for the development. John voiced strong support for the concept and location and pledged to assist in any way that he could. He understood the value of the conservation community approach. The success of Gibson’s Grant shows this and again we note that we are using the same master planner as Gibson’s Grant.

29. Will the phase 1 residents know the farm around them will be shrinking in size over time?

The site plans are very detailed and show the final acreage of the farm.

30. How will all of this land be tilled while the massive infrastructure will be built?

The infrastructure does not run through the farm.

31. Who is currently responsible for the old Carter farmhouse? It is deteriorating inside, with reports of black mold. Is somebody going to ensure upkeep and repair in the immediate future?

The main structure is sound, one-story additions to the west of the main building were poorly built and require demolition. There has been some water infiltration into the structure which will be repaired. The landowner has authorized measures to ensure the farmhouse will remain stable. A lease is under negotiation with a local farmer to allow for organic production and certification of the farm as organic.

32. Many of the project comparisons are for other states that have very different communities and geographies. Can project developers point to the one community that has an Agrihood project that is MOST like Centreville/the Eastern Shore of Maryland?

Willowsford comes to mind. It is a greater scale of development but contains many of the the same features as Carter Farm see <https://willowsfordconservancy.org/> We will try to find other nearby examples. Please see the LPF document below for some other examples.

33. Parcel 4 (commercial) is not addressed in the HOA, nor is parcel 3C (multi-family) Why is this? How are these parcels to be affected by the HOA?

Parcel 4 is the commercial portion of the development and will have its own management entity, they will not be a part of the residential HOA. Parcel 3c is a part of the HOA.

34. There is no detail provided on the proposed “clubhouse.” As it is referenced in the HOA documents/benefits, only 25 houses in parcel 1 are responsible for the clubhouse. Is this correct? The source of this is “HOA analysis; reserve replacement costs,” 8/31/22 presentation)

Yes, the clubhouse in parcel 1b is to be shared by the residents in that parcel.

35. Why are the second-story units of the parcel 4/commercial structures referred to as “live – work”? What does this mean?

Live work is where the owner of the building also resides in it, this is usually a professional office and residence combination.

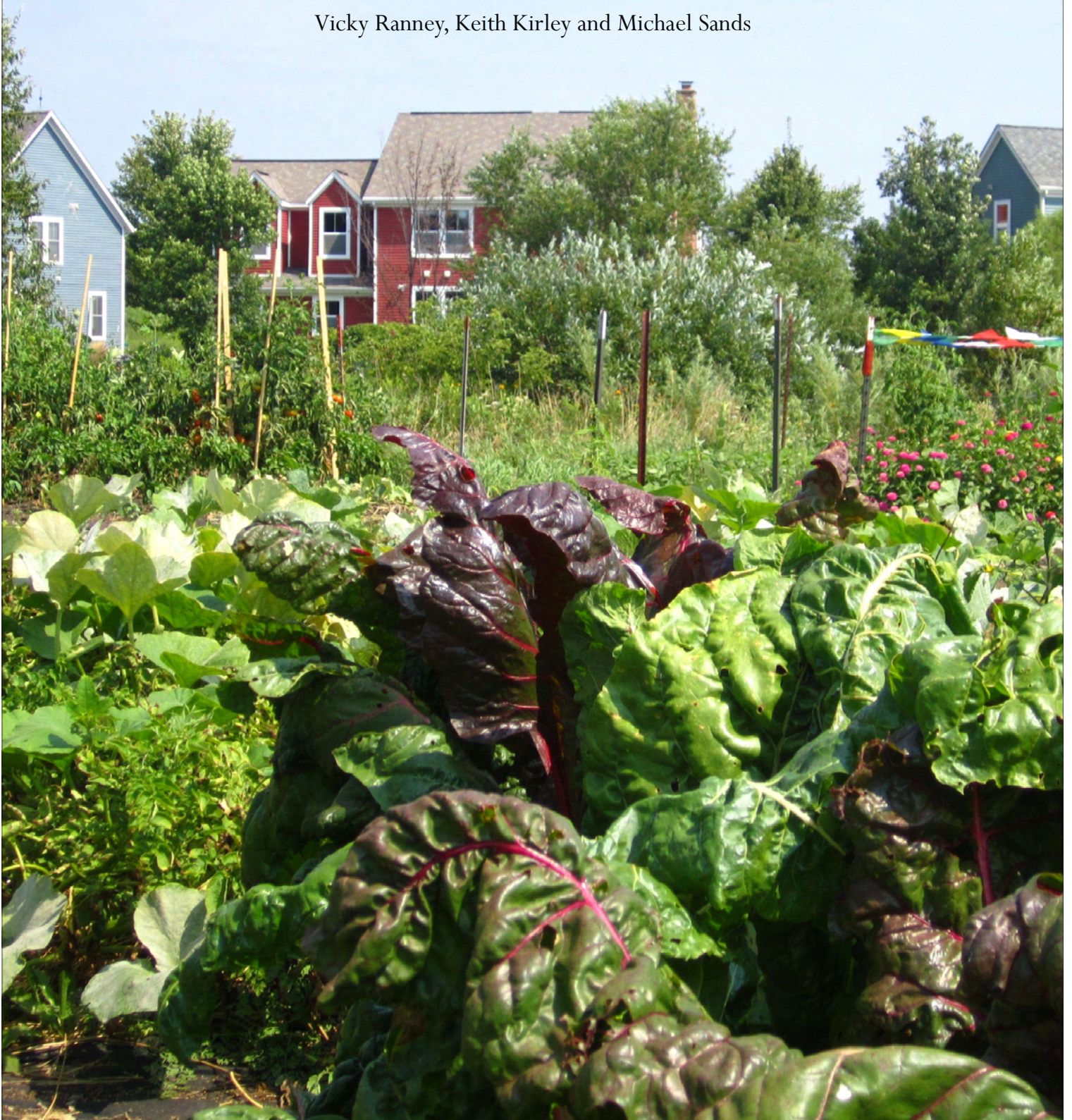
36. Can you describe in detail, and annotate specifically on the site plans, the covered parking areas? Are these for golf carts?

The covered parking is for one of the two cars required for each of the homes. One or two golf carts may be used by the residents in the future but given easy personal vehicle access to the homes this may not be necessary.

BUILDING COMMUNITIES WITH FARMS

*Insights from developers, architects and farmers on integrating
agriculture and development*

Vicky Ranney, Keith Kirley and Michael Sands



THE LIBERTY PRAIRIE FOUNDATION

Part I:
Introduction

Overview

Vicky Ranney

Co-Developer of Prairie Crossing & Chairman, Liberty Prairie Foundation

Contents

Part I: Introduction

Report Objectives 2

Mike Sands, Ph.D. 3
“Just hire a farmer”

Part II: Case Studies

Vicky Ranney 8
Case Study I: Prairie Crossing

Matt & Peg Sheaffer 11
Sandhill Organics

Steve Nygren 12
Case Study II: Serenbe

David Scheuer & Will Raap 14
Case Study III: South Village

Robert Baldwin, Jr. 16
Case Study IV: Bundoran Farm

Frank Martin 18
Case Study V: Hidden Springs

Part III: Round Table

Discussions 20

Allies and Progress 21

References 22

Organizers & Participants 23

Interest in healthy local food has spread across the country, fed by concerns about obesity, food-related diseases like diabetes, and the methods of industrial farming and food production. Michelle Obama’s White House garden and prominent writers such as Michael Pollan have put these issues into the national spotlight.

The strong public appeal of local and sustainably grown food has not been lost upon residential developers. A group of practitioners from around the country – developers, architects and farmers – recently gathered in the historic Byron Colby Barn at Prairie Crossing in Illinois to talk about their designs for incorporating agriculture into new communities and how they have worked. They discussed various models and the benefits and challenges of this type of development, which is sometimes referred to as agricultural urbanism. The two-day session began with a tour of Prairie Crossing, one of the first modern developments in the country planned with a working organic farm, and included five instructive presentations of new communities organized around farming. These examples provide useful ideas for future development.

This topic is particularly relevant at a time when global issues like climate change and the demand for local food coincide. The worst depression since the 1930’s has brought the housing industry to its knees, and virtually no new communities are being built, let alone ones with farms. But developers are wondering what form recovery will take and reviewing how to re-enter the market. On the assumption that the ground under our economy may be shifting, and that the future of development lies with community designs that take into account climate change, public health concerns and new forms of agriculture, it is appropriate to consider the best innovative farm-based communities.

This report summarizes findings from the workshop and reviews practices and issues that landowners, developers, design consultants and public officials might find useful as they consider building or encouraging communities with farms.

Labor Day, September 6, 2010

Report Objectives

- Explore the potential benefits and challenges of building communities with farms
- Provide case studies of communities that have successfully included farms in their designs
- Encourage landowners, developers, design consultants and public officials to consider development models that include agriculture for future projects
- Establish the Liberty Prairie Foundation as a research and design center for the communities with farms development model

Contact Information

Vicky Ranney

Liberty Prairie Foundation
vranney@prairiecrossing.com
t: 847.548.4062 ex.21
f: 847.548.4063

Mike Sands

Liberty Prairie Foundation
msands@prairiecrossing.com
t: 847.548.4062 ex.10
f: 847.548.4063

Keith Kirley

University of Notre Dame
M. Arch candidate
keithkirley@gmail.com
t: 401.261.1354

Information can also be found online at: www.prairiecrossing.com



Liberty Prairie Foundation
32400 North Harris Road
Grayslake, Illinois 60030

“Just Hire a Farmer”: Putting Intent into Practice

Michael Sands, Ph.D.

Environmental Team Leader at Prairie Crossing & Executive Director, Liberty Prairie Foundation

“Just hire a farmer.” I wish it were that easy to create a viable farm within a new or existing community. What are some of the practical considerations in turning the desire for a farm in a new community to reality? I will draw from our experience at Prairie Crossing over the past 15 years.

If there is any market for new development in the near future, evidence indicates communities that distinguish themselves with integrated farms are gaining momentum in the marketplace.

Potential Benefits and Challenges

What are the potential benefits and challenges in the incorporation of food production into a community? It is important to evaluate these issues from the perspectives of the different stakeholders, as they may well have different interests. To succeed, a project will often need to satisfy these disparate interests. Below are examples of potential benefits and challenges for stakeholders.



Photo by Sandhill Organics

Peg Sheaffer of Sandhill Organics at Prairie Crossing Farm

Continued on next page

Benefits and Challenges of Incorporating Agriculture into New Communities

For Developers, Design Consultants & Landowners

Potential Benefits	Potential Challenges
Creates identity for project and community	Loses land for competing profitable uses such as more houses
Enhances marketing potential for the community	Adds complexity to design, financing, permitting, management
Creates civic space for community interaction	Requires nontraditional development team capacity
Enhances potential for entitlements	Requires a suitable farm entrepreneur
Provides fresh and healthy food locally	May increase commercial traffic through community
Provides opportunity for education programs	

For Farmers

Potential Benefits	Potential Challenges
Creates affordable access to farmland and favorable lease terms	Involves close proximity of nonfarm neighbors
Provides high-value customer base at farm gate	Increases potential neighbor complaints of farm nuisances
Makes farmers members of a community	May increase distance to farm colleagues
Gives access to urban or suburban amenities	Reduces privacy
Developer may subsidize infrastructure	

For Public Officials

Potential Benefits	Potential Challenges
Adds jobs and commercial activity	Doesn't fit conventional zoning regulations
Adds taxable economic activity on open space	Adds complexity to permitting
Protects open land without use of public funds	Invites potential future complaints of farm nuisances
Requires relatively few municipal services	May require health department inspections
Provides an alternative development model	
Enhances status and property values outside the development	
Provides local source of healthy food (food security)	

How can communities with farms help planners and communities preserve farmland?

Mixed-use planning enhances local economies, provides amenities to residents, and promotes business development in new communities. A local farm may add businesses associated with distribution, value-added products, catering and commercial rental kitchens.

Defining Clear Goals & Objectives

A number of objectives must be considered when incorporating food production into a new community. Understanding these options and making a clear decision about which objectives are a priority for each project will make the subsequent design and planning more efficient. There are several common reasons why project teams become interested in incorporating food production components:

Marketing the project. For the developer, the opportunity to distinguish the project and enhance the marketing efforts is often critical. This requires that the food production component be developed early in the project. Additionally, the farm should be reasonably prominent and visually appealing. The farm staff should be able to communicate with potential homebuyers, as the developer will want to hold events at the farm to attract potential buyers and the press. The developer may be willing to invest resources from the marketing budget to support the early success of the farm. The corollary is that the developer may not have a long-term commitment to the farm after home sales are complete.

Opportunity for residents to grow food. Providing residents an enhanced opportunity to grow a portion of their own food provides a valuable amenity to a new community, particularly one trying to develop along New Urbanism standards of small lots and higher densities. A series of distributed community gardens near the residences will probably accomplish this objective best. To be effective, the gardens will need some infrastructure; at a minimum, water, a composting system, trash collection, and occasional access for trucks and tractors. Each location should contain enough plots (20-25) to create a sense of the “garden community.”



Photo by South Village

Community members at the South Village farm participate in the fall harvest

Opportunity for residents to buy local food. Traditional neighborhood developments appropriately mix uses to provide walking access to the necessities of daily life. Integrating business and office space provides jobs and local shopping. Providing fresh, local, high-quality produce would strengthen this model by locating sources of food near the community.

Production for local restaurants. Some chefs such as Dan Barber of Blue Hill Restaurant in Pocantico Hills, New York, are going beyond a general commitment to local sourcing and establishing either a shared or exclusive ownership in a farm. This may range from a larger farm able to provide meat products to smaller diverse vegetable production plots. The opportunity to locate a restaurant next to a farm gives a direct visual connection to its source of food, and can be a very powerful marketing opportunity. Imagine each dinner reservation starting in the garden with diners picking fresh produce for their meals. Such a restaurant is a distinctive amenity with the ability to attract potential homebuyers.

Additional independent community businesses. Mixed-use planning enhances local economies, provides amenities to residents, and promotes business development in new communities. A local farm may add businesses associated with distribution, value-added products, catering and commercial rental kitchens. These cost the developer little more than the potential opportunity cost of the land for houses and may provide rental income.

What is Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)?

Over the past 25 years, Community Supported Agriculture has become a popular way for consumers to buy seasonal food directly from a farmer, thereby supporting their local farms. The consumer purchases a share or membership in the farm and in return receives a weekly box of freshly harvested produce throughout the growing season. Besides vegetables, other farm products such as fruits, herbs, eggs, meat, cheese and flowers may be included.

Perhaps one of the most important questions to be addressed is the long-term ownership and control of the farmland. Options might include the development company or a local proxy, the homeowner association, a non-profit organization, or a farmer.

Views for the community. Farmland can provide aesthetically pleasing pastoral views for community members. If this is the primary objective, the developer might want to consider the visual impacts of the following different farming systems: Commodity crops (e.g., corn, soybeans, wheat, rice) provide large vistas of soothing monoculture, but often require seasonal herbicide and pesticide spraying from industrial-sized equipment or nighttime harvesting from lighted combines. Vegetable systems are more diverse and labor-intensive, with much more activity. They have greater requirements for buildings and field storage of equipment. Orchards provide attractive, symmetrical three-dimensional vistas, but usually require spraying significant amounts of pesticides. Grazing animals in well-maintained pastures can provide extremely attractive views. Prairie Crossing's residents paid lot premiums for views of the horse pastures.

Farm-based educational programs. Educational programs for the public and community members are another amenity that will enhance marketing efforts. However, an attractive experience requires attention to high-quality programming and staffing. The long-term business plan and appropriate institutional arrangements need to be addressed early, as educational programs will probably not be supported wholly from homeowner association dues. A percentage of the sale price of each home can be directed to a non-profit that helps support educational programs.

Connection to regional food initiatives. If the farm plays a role in a larger local food movement, it will provide a broader brand for the community beyond the typical real estate development. These efforts will also require an institutional home that outlasts developer buildout.

Design and Capital Implications

The design and development team will want to address a number of design and capital implications when setting specific objectives for their project's farm or food production efforts.

Scale. How big can the effort be? How much land is available for the initiative and what buyers do you hope to attract? Developing a 100-acre certified organic vegetable farm (Prairie Crossing Farm) says something very different than a 100-acre equestrian operation. Likewise, 4 acres of greenhouse or hoop-house production is a different initiative than 4 acres of com-



Photo by The Learning Farm

Eric Carlberg of the Prairie Crossing Learning Farm helps students in the summer youth farming program.

munity gardens. These have significantly different associated project costs and income streams.

Front & center versus back-forty. Typically the farm is on the edge or the "back-forty" of a new community. At Prairie Crossing, the farm is along the western border, and serves as a buffer for a potential new road and an existing landfill. However, because of this location, its connection to the daily pedestrian traffic of Prairie Crossing is limited. Alternatively, South Village's farm is right at the entrance to the community. Another consideration is that not all of the farm activities lend themselves to daily public exposure. Where does the compost production pad or the pig paddock go?

Connectivity to retail (restaurant & food store) and civic spaces. In most projects, the farm and retail are developed as separate areas. However, there may be opportunities to integrate these operations and gain a synergy that enhances the viability of both. Imagine the farm having a physical and visual connection to a restaurant at one end of a community's retail street.

Not all of the farm activities lend themselves to daily public exposure. Where does the compost production pad or the pig paddock go?

At Prairie Crossing, we started the project by hiring a couple as farm managers. They did a great job developing a successful working farm and hosting a large number of events that were critical in marketing the Prairie Crossing community and house sales.

Land and soil suitability. In the same way that certain portions of a site are more appropriate for certain types of development, not all soil and land conditions are conducive to a successful farm operation. What is the quality of the land for farming? What are the soil types, topography and pH? What is the drainage like? Different crops or production systems can utilize different land conditions. Some non-ideal conditions can be addressed with restoration technologies, others cannot.

Access. How is the farm or garden site accessed? Most farms will need to enable large trucks to get in and out of the farm. Some deliveries may be very frequent during specified periods of time (e.g. fall deliveries of municipal leaves for composting). Accessibility within the farm is also an important issue, particularly during inclement weather.

At Prairie Crossing, we realized the potential of the farm early; feature articles about the new local food farm helped to drive sales more effectively than ads in the real estate section of the Chicago Tribune.

Land ownership and control. Perhaps one of the most important questions to be addressed is the long-term ownership and control of the farmland. Options might include the development company or a local proxy, the homeowner association, a non-profit organization, or a farmer. Whatever the ownership, it is important to ensure sufficient protection against inappropriate future development (e.g. through a conservation easement).

ment). A long-term lease for the farmer will help stimulate investments in soil quality and farm infrastructure. The conditions of the lease should provide sufficient independence for the farmer to make on-the-ground management decisions, and adapt to changing market conditions and emerging technologies.

Financing Capital Development

Most farm projects will require initial capital investments. Depending on the existing facilities, there may well be \$250,000 to \$300,000 in initial investments required. These may include wells and irrigation, buildings, greenhouses, wash stations, coolers, tractors and other equipment. Much of this investment may be needed in the first year or two.

While this is a significant investment for a beginning farmer, it should be feasible for the developer with the creative allocation of a project's marketing funds. At Prairie Crossing, we realized the potential of the farm early; feature articles about the new local food farm helped to drive sales more effectively than ads in the real estate section of the *Chicago Tribune*. We were eventually able to recoup a portion of this investment by selling the equipment to the farm operation as the business reached a level of profitability.

Long-Term Financial Viability

What does the long-term business model for a farm in a new community look like? There are two major paths to choose from: to maintain close control by hiring a farmer as an employee, or to reduce control and facilitate the success of an independent farm entrepreneur.



Michael Sands, Ph.D.

With over 30 years of experience in sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation and community-based economic development, Mike has worked on a broad range of innovative projects. As Environmental Team Leader at Prairie Crossing, Mike provided leadership in the design and management of natural resources and farm lands. He coordinated the project's ecological programs for residents and the general public. Mike also serves as the Executive Director of the Liberty Prairie Foundation. This small, private operating foundation is dedicated to providing local and regional leadership for natural resource and land management, and conservation in northern Illinois. Current programs are focused on the integration of economically thriving, ecologically sensitive farms and the expansion of the Farm Business Development Center at Prairie Crossing Farm.

The experiences at Prairie Crossing, South Village, Serenbe and others demonstrate that incorporating farms into new communities can be a significant addition to the marketing and ongoing quality of new communities.

Hire a farmer. By hiring a farmer (farm manager) as an employee, the developer ensures access to the farm facility for visits, developer-generated events and other initiatives aimed at marketing the community or project. As most of these activities will compete with traditional farm production, marketing and management and will not generate much revenue for the farm, there should be limited expectations on the profitability of the farm enterprise as a stand-alone business during the initial home sales phase.

The challenge to this approach comes later in the project life, when the homes are sold out, no marketing dollars remain, and there is little justification for the developer to manage an ongoing business unit with limited or no profits.

Facilitate an entrepreneurial farmer. By identifying and facilitating the initial start-up of a bright, committed farmer-entrepreneur, the developer creates a potentially self-sustaining business. Now an individual (or a couple) has “ownership” of the project and all the incentive in making the farm successful. This model requires developers to sacrifice control over the daily operations of the farm in exchange for a better prospect for a financially viable long-term business. The challenge is finding the right entrepreneur, and developing a business plan that builds on the synergies available.

Today’s developers have access to a small but growing body of knowledge and professionals experienced in the structuring and operation of master-planned communities with farms.

Successful farmer-entrepreneurs must possess or have access to a number of important skill sets. Obviously they have to be good at **raising crops or livestock**, but a number of other skills go beyond what you might have been looking for in a good farm manager. They must be able to sell whatever they produce at the best possible price. They need to be skilled at **marketing**. They have to be good **financial managers**. That means managing not only the short-term cash flow, but also the issues of growth, debt and long-term planning. They also need to be good at **labor management**. As they grow, they will have to hire and motivate a great productive team. Finally they must be able to communicate well and directly with their customers. No single person is likely good at all these unique skills. Often a farm couple will have complementary skills to contribute. Agri-entrepreneurs must be able to identify how they will access the capacities that they do not have.



Photo by Serenbe

Early morning harvest at Serenbe farm

At Prairie Crossing, we started the project by hiring a couple as farm managers. They did a great job developing a successful working farm and hosting a large number of events that were critical in marketing the Prairie Crossing community and house sales. As the development neared buildout, we made a transition to an independent family farm operation. Sandhill Organics has a long-term market rate lease for a significant portion of the farmland and operates as a very successful independent business. They sell fresh organic produce to the general public as well as community members. The education activities at the farm are now the purview of the Liberty Prairie Foundation, an independent non-profit that supports itself with a .5% transfer fee from Prairie Crossing home sales, grants and fee-for-service contracts.

Summary

The experiences at Prairie Crossing, Hidden Springs, Serenbe and others demonstrate that incorporating farms into new communities can be a significant addition to the marketing and ongoing quality of new communities. Regardless of scale, all these projects experienced challenges in structuring and nurturing their farm operations to reach a model capable of long-term success. As a pioneer in the creation of this development model, Prairie Crossing learned through trial and error and succeeded largely through the continued commitment of the developer and community to the farming operation.

Today’s developers have access to a small but growing body of knowledge and professionals experienced in the structuring and operation of master-planned communities with farms. These resources address perhaps the most common challenge I hear of: the lack of experienced team members and existing projects to learn from. We encourage folks to use and build upon these resources.

The Liberty Prairie Foundation is an independent non-profit that supports itself with a .5% transfer fee from Prairie Crossing home sales, grants and fee-for-service contracts.

Part II:
Case Studies

I. Prairie Crossing

Grayslake, Illinois
Vicky Ranney, Co-Developer

www.prairiecrossing.com

Overview

Five noteworthy new communities with farms are summarized by their developers in reports delivered on October 27-28, 2009, with updates and additional information added since.

Prairie Crossing is a master-planned green community located 40 miles north of Chicago in the town of Grayslake, Illinois. George and Vicky Ranney began developing the conservation community in 1992, based on ten guiding principles. The master plan includes 360 Midwest vernacular homes; large areas of restored prairie; a charter school and community center; a mixed-use town center with 36 condominiums, shops and a restaurant next to two commuter rail stations; and a 100-acre certified organic farm. Prairie Crossing has been a leader in the conservation development movement and was one of the first planned developments in America to incorporate food production.



Photo by Maryanne Natarajan

Matt Sheaffer of Sandhill Organics at the Prairie Crossing Farm works with members of the Prairie Crossing Farm Business Development Center

Prairie Crossing:
Community Facts

- 668 acres
- 40 miles north of Chicago
- 60% open land
- 360 single family homes
- 36 condos
- Mixed-use commercial core
- Community center & fitness center
- 2 train stations
- 100-acre organic farm protected by conservation easement
- Horse pastures and stable
- Farm business incubator
- Learning farm
- 3 on-site schools: nursery, charter elementary, and Montessori adolescent program

The Ranneys assembled a planning team and built less than a quarter of the 1,600 units allowed by local zoning, while preserving 60% of the site as open land. One hundred acres of this land were reserved for the community's organic farm.

History

The initial vision for the community was generated from principles of conservation and the efforts of a group of neighboring landowners to preserve the rural character of the area east of Prairie Crossing, which included wetlands, woods, rolling farmland, and farmhouses. After lengthy lawsuits against a very dense proposed development on the Prairie Crossing site were settled, conservationists Gaylord and Dorothy Donnelley bought the property in 1987. They formed Prairie Holdings Corporation with a group of their neighbors and asked George and Vicky Ranney to develop it, hop-

ing to provide an alternative to the prevailing pattern of suburban sprawl. In response, the Ranneys assembled a planning team and built less than a quarter of the 1,600 units allowed by local zoning, while preserving 60% of the site as open land. One hundred acres of this land were reserved for the community's organic farm.

Landscaping and Sustainability

Nature conservation and farmland preservation played key roles in the design process of Prairie Crossing. The land, which had been

The farm generated a great deal of free press, and some families attracted by farm events purchased homes at Prairie Crossing.

farmed for corn and soybeans prior to development, was replanted to the original native prairie and wetland plant species that covered the Midwest prior to nineteenth century cultivation.

Native landscaping at Prairie Crossing is one of its defining features. Prairie vegetation on the common land has been a cherished aspect of the community, leading to the adoption of prairie landscaping by many of the residents in their own private yards. Volunteer work crews who remove invasive plants and burn the prairie in spring and fall generate an active sense of community.

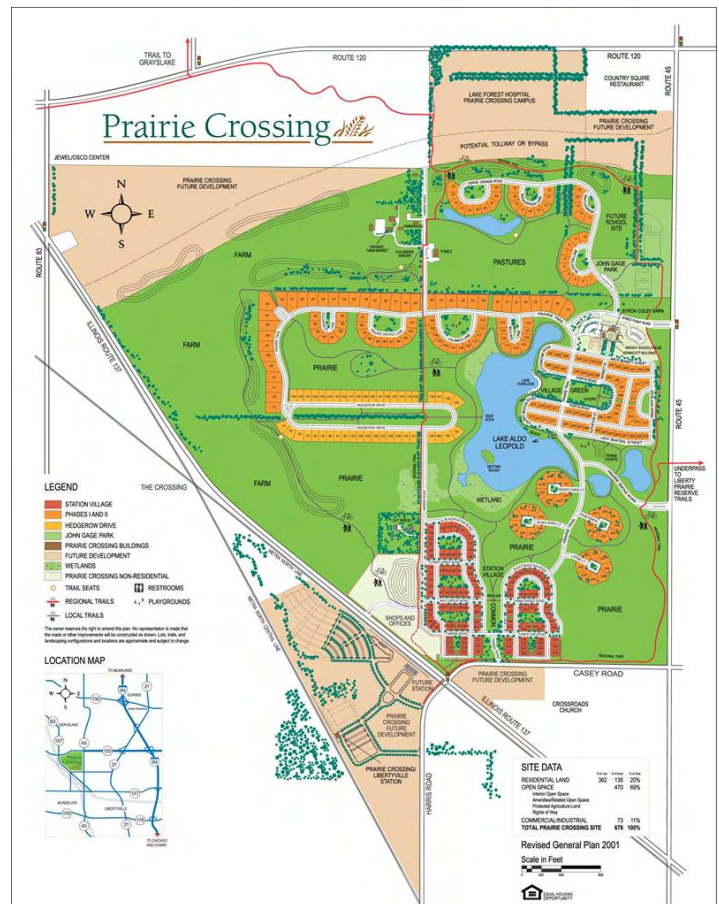
Through careful planning by an expert ecologist, Prairie Crossing achieved an innovative solution for stormwater disposition and simultaneously created an attractive habitat for wildlife and human beings. The stormwater collection system uses long-rooted native prairie plants to slow and purify rainwater and snowmelt on their way to the large centrally located Lake Aldo Leopold. This lake not only serves as a detention basin; it is also a popular amenity used for swimming, boating, fishing and skating by the community's residents.

The Farm

The Prairie Crossing Farm is home to three separate organic farming operations: Sandhill Organics at Prairie Crossing, a for-profit commercial family farm; the Prairie Crossing Farm Business Development Center, an incubator program for new farmers; and the Prairie Crossing Learning Farm, which serves three local schools, the residents, and the general public. These organizations work together under the oversight of Michael Sands, Executive Director of the Liberty Prairie Foundation, which owns and leases out the farmland. Although the Prairie Crossing Homeowners' Association does not own the farm or manage its operations, it contributes \$10,000 per year in recognition of the services the farm provides the community.

Funding the Farm Operations

The original budget for the farm operations was included as part of the marketing expense for the residential development. The farm generated a great deal of free press, and some families attracted by farm events purchased homes at Prairie Crossing. Cash flow generated from residential sales provided the funding required to operate the farm from start-up through the development's buildout. At that point, ownership of the farmland was transferred from the development company, Prairie Holdings Corporation, to the **Liberty Prairie Foundation**, which is based at Prairie Crossing and supported in part by a transfer fee



Prairie Crossing master plan

of .5% of the sale price of each home. The Foundation leases out the land and provides partial operating support to the non-profit Learning Farm and the Farm Business Development Center. The for-profit family farm, Sandhill Organics, leases 40 acres and is the largest farm operation at Prairie Crossing. Fully self-sufficient, it provides important mentoring to the newer farmers in the community.

The Farm Business Development Center at Prairie Crossing Farm (www.prairiecrossingfarms.com) supports the development of successful family farm enterprises that produce and market organic foods locally and regionally. Also known as an "incubator," it works by recruiting beginning farmers with some experience, leasing them up to 5 acres of land with farm infrastructure, renting them equipment, facilitating education programs and providing the informal support of other farmers. Thus it helps beginning farmers develop the entrepreneurial skills, farming knowledge and market networks needed to become successful professional farmers. The incubator provides

The Prairie Crossing Learning Farm coordinates several educational programs with schools in the community and beyond to promote farming and healthy eating habits for children.

The Prairie Crossing Homeowners' Association does not own the farm or manage its operations; it contributes \$10,000 per year in recognition of the services the farm provides the community.

these resources to its farmers using a market-based fee structure wherever possible. Farmers are a part of the incubator for up to 5 years, at which time they are expected to move to land they own or lease elsewhere. There are four incubator farmers in the program as of 2010.

The Liberty Prairie Reserve is a 5800-acre conservation area that includes Prairie Crossing as its western anchor. The desire to preserve most of the Reserve as open land was the impetus for developing Prairie Crossing.

The Learning Farm at Prairie Crossing (www.pclearningfarm.org) was founded with the purpose of educating and inspiring people to value healthy food, land and community through hands-on experiences on a working organic farm. It offers educational opportunities to people of all ages on its 5-acre plot of organic farmland, which features a greenhouse, a hoop house, a children's garden, a fruit orchard and a mobile henhouse for

egg-laying chickens. The organization is a 501(c)(3) non-profit under the oversight of the Liberty Prairie Foundation. Its programs include farm-based education, volunteer programs such as the "Henhouse Helpers," a children's farm camp, community garden plots, farm tours and the Prairie Farm Corps, a paid summer internship for area teenagers learning to farm and market their produce.

The Liberty Prairie Foundation, Reserve & Conservancy

Three entities established by the developers are important to farming at Prairie Crossing. One is the Liberty Prairie Foundation (see above).

The Liberty Prairie Reserve is a 5,800-acre conservation area that includes Prairie Crossing as its western anchor. The desire to preserve most of the Reserve as open land was the impetus for developing Prairie Crossing. 3,200 acres of this public and private land have been permanently protected from further development, thanks to parcel-by-parcel negotiation with landowners by George Ranney and the **Liberty Prairie Conservancy** (www.libertyprairie.org).

The Conservancy is a non-profit organization founded to promote the preservation of natural areas and farm-

Prairie Crossing's Ten Guiding Principles

- 1 Environmental protection and enhancement
- 2 A healthy lifestyle
- 3 A sense of place
- 4 A sense of community
- 5 Economic and racial diversity
- 6 Convenient and efficient transportation
- 7 Energy conservation
- 8 Lifelong learning and education
- 9 Aesthetic design and high-quality construction
- 10 Economic viability

land in the Liberty Prairie Reserve. Now a county-wide land trust, the Conservancy is making farmland available for lease to new organic farmers, including those progressing through the incubator program at the Prairie Crossing Farm.

Vicky and George Ranney

Vicky and George Ranney came to their positions as their developers of Prairie Crossing via unlikely paths. Vicky grew up across from a farm near Boston, and became an associate editor of the papers of Frederick Law Olmsted, the American landscape architect and planner. She was a member of the taskforce that passed the Illinois Food Farms and Jobs Act in 2009.

George, who grew up on a farm east of Prairie Crossing, is an attorney, former steel company executive, and CEO of Chicago Metropolitan 2020, a regional planning organization of the Chicago business community.



Sandhill Organics

Prairie Crossing Farm, Grayslake, Illinois

Matt and Peg Sheaffer, Owners

www.sandhillorganics.com

Matt and Peg Sheaffer own and operate Sandhill Organics, the largest farm business at Prairie Crossing. They have a long-term lease on 40 acres of land and are currently producing on 20+ acres. Here they provide an inside perspective of a farmer's role in the community and their successes and challenges at Prairie Crossing.

Matt and Peg identify the freedom of choice as a key element in the success of their farm. Their lease and contract with the Liberty Prairie Foundation gives them independence from the Homeowners' Association, allowing them to operate with the flexibility required to achieve profitability. A berm between the community and the farm helpfully separates the agricultural land from the residential portions of the development.

The Sheaffers believe strongly in the importance of the farm incubator program at Prairie Crossing, and cited this program as an essential element to



Photo by Maryanne Natarajan

Matt and Peg identify the freedom of choice as a key element in the success of their farm. Their contract gives them independence from the Homeowners' Association, allowing them to operate with the flexibility required to achieve profitability.

the continued success of their operation. Items such as hoop houses (plastic-covered greenhouses where plants are grown in the ground) have an important role of extending growing seasons to increase profits.

Matt Sheaffer of Sandhill Organics speaks to community members during an event. Sandhill is one of five separate farm operations that share facilities and lease land at the Prairie Crossing Farm. Frequent interaction among farmers creates a community of sharing.

The success of Sandhill Organics and its growth since 2004 was achieved through hard work and dedication on the part of the farmers and their support system at the Prairie Crossing Farm. When they first came to Prairie Crossing, they struggled with the isolation of being virtually the only organic farming operation in the area. The unique integration of the farm into the development resulted in a re-creation of the traditional farming community that historically played a vital role in the lives of nineteenth and early twentieth century farmers. The Sheaffers created a new dynamic interaction be-

tween the typically separate residential and agricultural zones. Today they embrace this new level of interaction and continue to play an active role in the community, a stipulation that is required in a general way by their contract and welcomed by them.

Next Step

Strengthening the distribution channels for Sandhill Organics produce is identified as the logical next step for the future growth of the farm.

In total, the five farms at Prairie Crossing currently serve over 450 members with their yearly Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) programs.

II. Serenbe

Chattahoochee Hills, Georgia
Steve Nygren, Developer

www.serenbecommunity.com

Serenbe: Community Facts

- 1,000-acre site
- 224 currently platted home sites ; 800 additional home sites planned
- 5-acre organic farm with up to 25 acres available
- About 100 completed homes
- 240 current residents (98 families)
- Currently completing phase 2 of 4
- Each phase emphasizes one of four key elements: arts, agriculture, wellness and education
- Amenities:
 - Local boutiques
 - Inn at Serenbe
 - Farm and barn, stables
 - Dog park & green space
 - Fishing ponds & forests
 - Pedestrian path network
- 3 critically-acclaimed restaurants focused on the farm-to-table concept
- 1% transfer fee on homes and 3% on open lots fund community institute for the arts and environment
- Natural, indigenous and edible landscaping — no toxins or chemicals used
- 160 acres of protected open land, including farmland, with 700 acres to be protected at buildout
- 120-member CSA program & weekly farmers market

The development of Serenbe in the newly created city of Chattahoochee Hills, Georgia, on the edge of Atlanta is a model for the successful integration of farming and development in a master-planned community. Steve, who began his career as a successful restaurateur in the Atlanta region, became concerned about the effects of urban sprawl and led a group of landowners in a 40,000-acre area to change the land use plan, which now calls for 70% of the land to be preserved for trees and greenspace, conservation and agriculture. He realized that a community based on principles of farming, conservation and sustainability would be the most appropriate model for future growth.

Nygren's incorporation of farming into the original master plan of Serenbe, and his use of restaurants within the community to promote both the farm and the overall community, has proven to be a successful example of the benefits of local food production and its effectiveness in promoting home sales and



Photo by Serenbe

A view of mixed-use buildings in downtown Serenbe

which now has a green space and trail plan approved by four counties for their respective land. The vision was so compelling that 33,000 acres have now been incorporated into a new city, Chattahoochee Hills, to further protect the principles of land preservation. His efforts began with a two-year campaign aimed at garnering public support for the

Nygren's incorporation of farming into the original master plan of Serenbe, and his use of restaurants within the community to promote both the farm and the overall community, has proven to be a successful example of the benefits of local food production and its effectiveness in promoting home sales and healthy lifestyles.

healthy lifestyles. Serenbe is now recognized as a model for agriculture-oriented development and is a popular destination for the food-loving public as well as professional designers, planners, developers and local food movement advocates seeking to experience a working model of this type of community.

Land Preservation: The Chattahoochee Hill Country

Nygren's vision for preservation in the Atlanta region encompasses roughly 65,000 acres (the 40,000 listed above plus additional acreage) of open land in the Chattahoochee Hill Country,

Chattahoochee Hill Country project. Early public design charrettes focused on creating a sustainable vision for the estimated 30,000 residential units that would eventually populate the region. These design sessions led to the realization that smaller compact villages would allow for healthier growth in the region while at the same time enabling the preservation of large areas of land. The final plan allows for 20% more dwelling units than would have occurred with traditional development, while saving the majority of the land for agriculture and preservation.

Transfer of development rights (TDRs) help achieve the balance of protecting the existing farms and the farming way of life

The presence of the farm and restaurants allowed the developer to reduce the advertising budget to zero while sustaining home sales on the stream of press covering the community and the farm. As Nygren likes to say, “People come for a cupcake and end up buying a house.”

while accommodating and controlling growth. A land bank was established within a conservancy organization to oversee the process of purchasing the development rights and to provide the ongoing management of the newly established TDR system.

The Serenbe Farm Business Model

Nygren amortized the initial investment in the farming operation as part of the amenities budget for the development. This method provided the start-up capital necessary for the farmer to begin operations and to grow the business during the initial four years required to reach a level of profitability. The farm sells its produce direct through the Serenbe Farmers Market (Saturdays, May through October), Community Supported Agriculture shares and wholesale to the restaurants within the community, plus a few Atlanta restaurants.

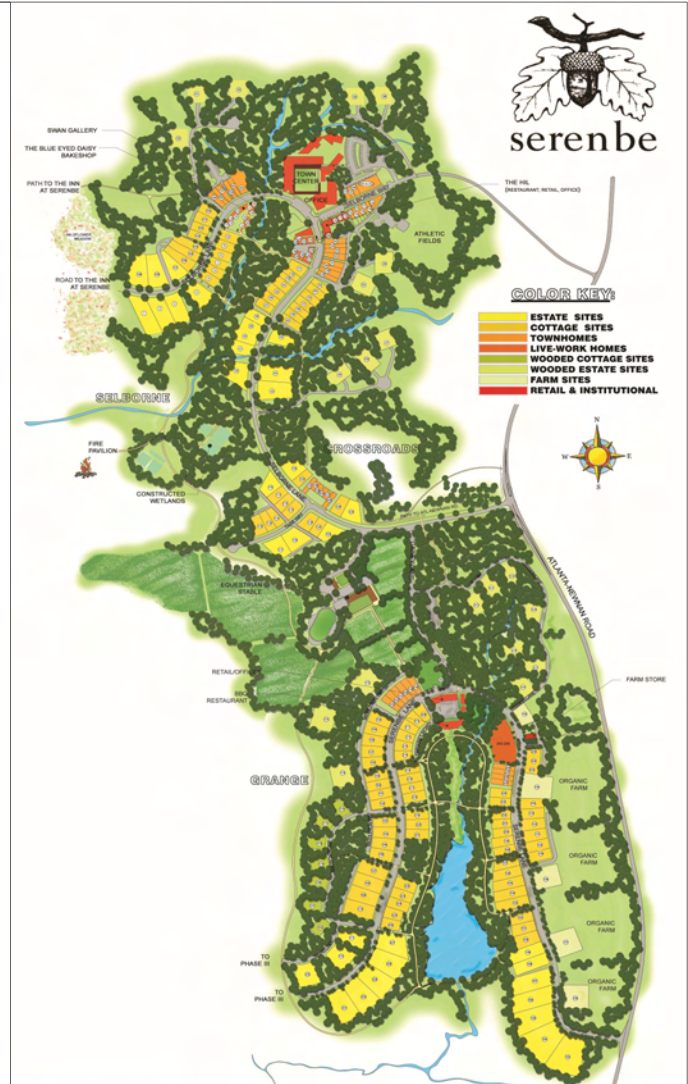
Food and the Community

Building a sense of community around food and farming was a goal of the developer from the earliest phases of the design process. Nygren set out to achieve this goal by creating a local food production center in coordination with the restaurants and bakery located within the community. His simple equation for success was, “food equals community, which in turn creates value.”

In a bold move, Nygren chose to build the town bakeshop, The Blue Eyed Daisy, when only four homes had been completed. His experience in the restaurant industry gave him the confidence that this early investment would be a key element in the future success of Serenbe. Nygren found the combination of the farm and bakeshop created a unique marketing tool that helped to differentiate the development from others in the region. The eventual expansion of the community led to the inclusion of two additional restaurants, The Hil and The Farmhouse at Serenbe. Nygren estimates more than 1000 people visit the restaurants each weekend.

Landscaping and Sustainability

Areas of local food production are integrated throughout the community in the landscaped areas and open spaces. Almost 70% of the landscaping incorporated into the community’s path system consists of edible species, including blueberry bushes, fig bushes, peach trees and spotted apple trees. This unique feature, in combination with restrictions on lawns, stringent water conservation programs, and sustainable Leadership



The Serenbe master plan

in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) and Earth Craft certified construction, makes Serenbe a holistic model for sustainable development.

Lessons Learned

The inclusion of organic farming, and its coordination with restaurants within the community, continues to be a winning combination for Nygren in his efforts to publicize and market the community. The presence of the farm and restaurants allowed the developer to reduce the advertising budget to zero while sustaining home sales on the stream of press covering the community and the farm. As Nygren likes to say, “People come for a cupcake and end up buying a house.”

Serenbe has three restaurants within the community, and plans to add four more. The restaurants use produce from Serenbe’s farm, and focus on farm-to-table dining.

III. South Village

South Burlington, Vermont

David Scheuer & Will Raap, Developers

www.southvillage.com

South Village: Community Facts

- 220-acre site
- New Urban master plan
- 334 proposed units including affordable housing
- 13-acre farm
- Storm water swale system
- Effort to eradicate non-native species
- Currently completing phase I

Raap estimates the CSA will require approximately 130 members to reach a level of sales capable of supporting one part-time farmer. Despite these challenges, the developers are still enthusiastic about the farm.

The master planning process for the community of South Village began in 2001 with an initial design charrette focused on principles of agriculture and New Urbanism. The design team identified alternative development models to conventional sprawl that would allow for the continued operation of the farm that existed on the site. This early focus was guided by developer David Scheuer and Will Raap, the CEO of Gardener's Supply Company and founder of the Intervale Farm Center. Their ideas eventually expanded to include preservation of open space and restoration of the site's ecosystem.

The Farm

The farm at South Village currently has three of its 13 acres of land under production. Two part-time employees lease and operate the business using a Community Supported Agriculture program (CSA) as their primary distribution channel. The CSA program started in 2008 with 30 members and expanded to 65 members during the 2010 season.

The process of starting and operating the farm at South Village required both determination and skill on the part of the developers. Early obstacles included difficult soils, bad drainage, high winds and inadequate irrigation. Raap's network in the Burlington region proved to be a valuable asset, helping the farm to procure free manure from University of Vermont to build the soil. Nonetheless, Raap

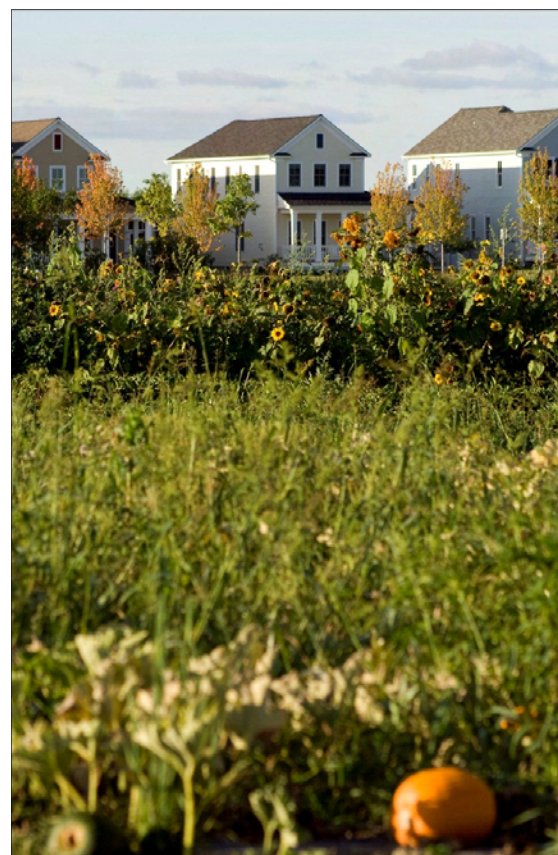


Photo by South Village

A view of South Village homes from the community's organic farm, which occupies 13 acres within the community

emphasizes the challenges of overcoming the major expenses of infrastructure and the ongoing cost of operations in establishing a profitable working farm at South Village.



Will Raap

Will is the founder and past Chairman of the Board for the Intervale Center (www.intervale.org). The mission of the Intervale Center is to develop farm and land-based enterprises that generate economic and social opportunity while protecting natural resources. The Intervale family of businesses includes Intervale Compost Products, Intervale Conservation Nursery, Intervale Agricultural Development Consulting Services, and Intervale Food Enterprise Center, plus 13 private farms developed in the Center's farm incubator program.

Raap is also the founder and chairman of the Gardener's Supply (GS) family of companies. Founded in 1983 in Burlington, Vermont, GS employs more than 250 people and is one of the largest online and catalog gardening companies in the country.

In hindsight, the only regret that Scheuer identifies was their failure to implement the farm earlier in the development process, as their early projections underestimated the power that the farm would have on establishing and promoting the community.



South Village master plan

Lessons Learned

Sustained efforts and resources will be required for the farm to reach a level of profitability. Raap estimates the CSA will require approximately 130 members to reach a level of sales capable of supporting just one part-time farmer. Despite these challenges, the developers are still enthusiastic about the farm and the potential it holds for the community. Scheuer is clear in his belief in the farm and its power to generate interest in the development. He also identifies the essential role of the CSA program and its ability to strengthen the connection between South Village and the surrounding communities. These benefits provided the developers with the incentive to continue expanding the farm business regardless of the early capital and time expenditures. In hindsight, the only regret that Scheuer identifies was their failure to implement the farm earlier in the development process, as their early projections underestimated the power that the farm would have on establishing and promoting the community.

South Village Founding Principles

- Environmental stewardship
- Design integration
- Community creation through civic institutions
- Mix of housing types and prices
- Promotion of sustainable agriculture
- Recreation and lifelong learning
- Commitment to quality

The Farm Business Development Center at Prairie Crossing was modeled after Will Raap’s Program at Intervale Center in Burlington, Vermont.

IV. Bundoran Farm

Charlottesville, Virginia
Robert Baldwin, Jr.

www.bundoranfarm.com

Bundoran Farm: Community Facts

- 2,300 acres of pasture, orchard and forest
- 10 minutes south of Charlottesville, Virginia
- 108 parcels ranging from 2 to 98 acres, each with 1 to 2-acre home sites
- About 12 parcels closed with 5 completed homes
- Construction not required for lot purchase
- Outside the homesites, over 90% of the land is preserved by agricultural-forestry easement
- 175-acre commercial orchard
- 700-acre commercial cow-calf operation (200-head)
- 300-acre grass-fed beef operation
- 40-acre vineyard under development
- Small-scale experimental ag operation
- 1,000 acres of managed forest and 20-mile trail system
- Infrastructure includes low-impact access roads with minimum clearing and grading, natural storm-water management, and improvements to sustain and improve active farming such as fencing, water distribution, wetland enhancement and restoration
- Homes must be built to Earthcraft standards.
- Community/Farm Educational Center

Bundoran Farm integrates residential development with existing farmland and pastures, permanently securing working lands within a flexible, privately funded structure that allows for changes to agricultural practices. The master plan combines traditional single-family, large-lot residences with a high percentage of permanently protected and professionally managed orchards, forests and pasture land. It is a suburban model of agriculture-based development that preserves farmland, ecological assets and the farming way of life while accommodating single-use residential development and a sustainable, healthy lifestyle.



Photo by Bundoran Farm

Bundoran Farm

Bundoran Farm is a suburban model of agriculture-based development that preserves farmland, ecological assets and the farming way of life while accommodating high-value, single-use residential development and a sustainable, healthy lifestyle.

Background

Robert Baldwin, Jr. is the managing principal of Qroe Farm (pronounced “crow”), which specializes in the integration of conservation land and residential development. Qroe has honed its approach over more than ten conservation development projects, mostly in New England. For Bundoran Farm, Qroe partnered

with Celebration Associates, developers of Traditional Neighborhood Developments and resort-oriented Conservation Developments in the Southeast.

Bundoran Farm is located on a historic property most associated with its owners since World War II, the Scott Family. When the time came to sell Bundoran Farm, owner Fred Scott sought a solution which would meet the family’s economic objectives, while maintaining most farm operations. As a result, the project has received support from neighbors, public officials and the environmental and farming communities. Mr. Scott has remained a resident of the farm throughout its development.

Community Design

The Qroe model typically does not rely on government or charitable easement programs. Instead, all land is divided into lots of 2 to 98 acres for sale. Within each lot, a 1 to 2-acre homesite is reserved and permitted for a home, subject to design review. The remaining acreage, totaling over 90% of the property, is reserved by easement for agriculture, forestry, ecological functions or recreational uses.

Qroe Farm recently established the Baldwin Center at Bundoran Farm. This non-profit foundation was created to showcase innovative practices in agricultural preservation, environmental stewardship and sustainable growth.

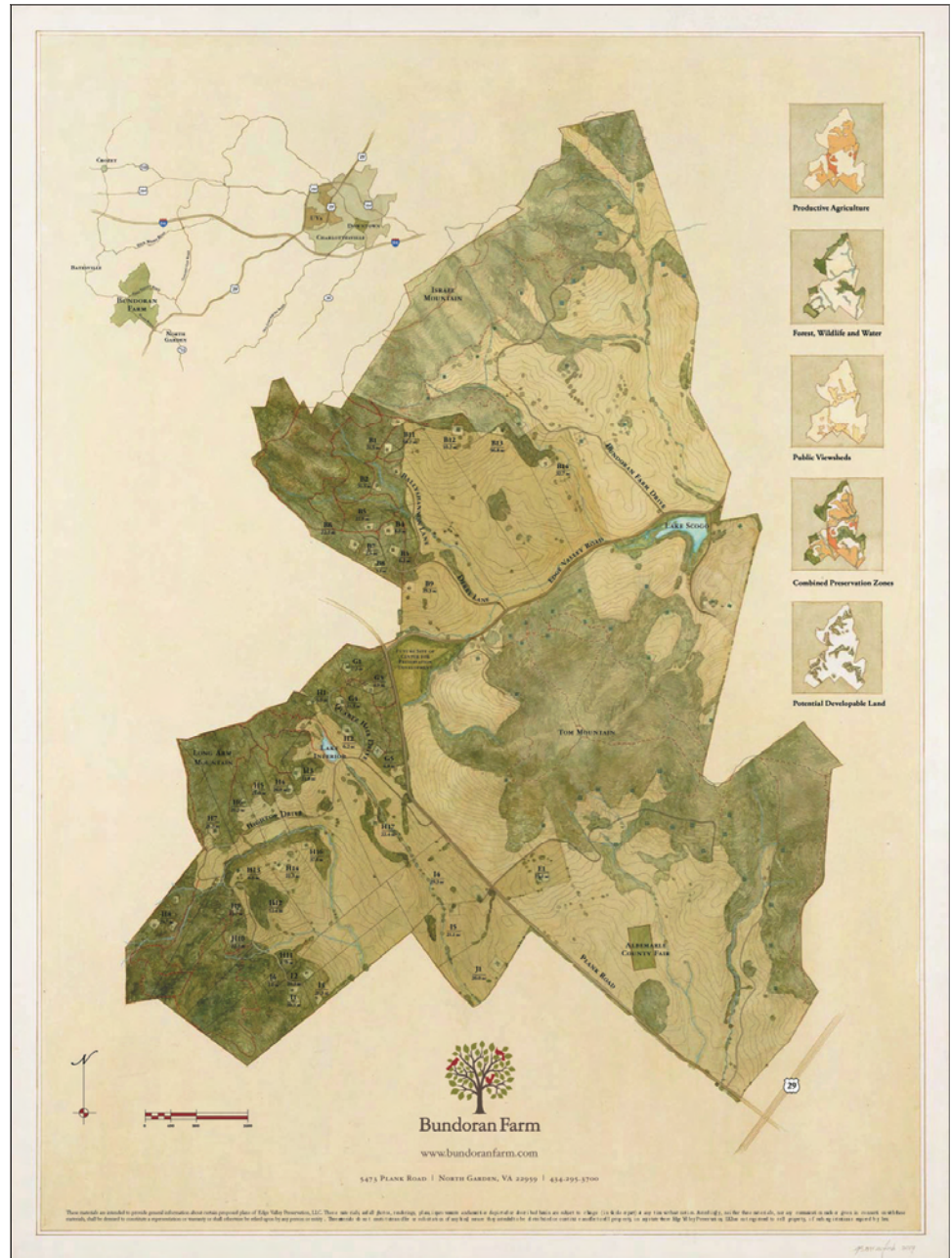
Landscape, Productivity and Sustainability

All easement areas of Bundoran Farm are managed in common by a committee empowered by the Community Association, with a community-sponsored environmental quality monitoring program. Management appointments must include agricultural and environmental experts. Pasture and orchard lands are leased to professional farmers at favorable terms, but with no direct subsidy. It is anticipated that the community, once fully built out, will comprise a sufficient household population to make CSA operations viable, and the developer has designated land and a lease structure to facilitate future farming initiatives; residents currently participate in several CSA opportunities already functioning in the region.

Owners retain control of individual homesites, but all construction is subject to design review and minimum sustainability requirements under the Earthcraft certification program. The primary goals are to reduce land impacts and to retain the visual character of this working landscape. Bundoran Farm provides support to homeowners who wish to go beyond the minimum, offering owners and builders expertise in green building, native landscaping and other approaches to an improved built environment.

The Baldwin Center at Bundoran Farm

In an effort to educate other developers and design professionals, the company established the **Baldwin Center at Bundoran Farm**. This non-profit foundation was created to showcase innovative practices in agricultural preservation, environmental stewardship and sustainable growth. A facility within the Bundoran Farm development provides a gathering



Bundoran Farm master plan

place for conferences and educational programs directed by the foundation, as well as a center for farm operations and community gatherings. The Center's inaugural symposium, "Residential Development and the Working Landscape,"

attracted fifty participants from around the country to a two-day program on farmland economics, conservation programs and regulation, and the practical integration of increasing residential use in rural areas.

Easement areas of Bundoran Farm are managed by a committee empowered by the Community Association, with a community-sponsored environmental quality monitoring program.

V. Hidden Springs

Boise, Idaho
 Frank Martin, Developer

www.hiddensprings.com

Hidden Springs: Community Facts

- 1,756 acres total
- 850 residences completed
- 1,000 acres of protected open space
- 4-acre organic farm (15 more acres reserved)
- Amenities include several miles of trails, community barn, Dry Creek Mercantile, bed and breakfast, clubhouse, library, community fitness center
- K-6 community school with farm collaboration
- Reclaimed wastewater irrigation system

Hidden Springs, a planned community of 850 homes, rests on 1,756 acres in the Dry Creek Valley 20 minutes north of downtown Boise, Idaho. Conceived as a model for sustainable development in the West, Hidden Springs was built around the site of a 145-year-old farmstead, integrating the rural character of the area with an environmentally responsible land plan and organic farming. More than 1,000 acres of open space give expansive views of the foothills. Paths within the community connect to regional trails. Homes emphasize resource efficiency and aesthetic de-



Dry Creek Mercantile located in the downtown area of Hidden Springs.

Photo by Hidden Springs

Conceived as a model for sustainable development in the West, Hidden Springs was built around the site of a 145-year-old farmstead, integrating the rural character of the area with an environmentally responsible land plan and organic farming.

signs and vary in size and price to foster a diverse community. In the semi-arid high desert, an innovative wastewater system utilizes reclaimed water for irrigation on the farm, playfields, and landscaped common areas. The

wastewater system is owned by the Town Association (HOA) thereby ensuring a cost effective supply of irrigation water for these facilities.



Frank Martin

Frank Martin is the managing principal of Martin Community Development, LLC in Boise, Idaho, and a senior advisor to Greenstreet Ltd. For more than 35 years, Frank has been a community developer and home builder, known nationally as one of the pioneers in conservation-based approaches to community development. As the president of Shaw Homes, Frank provided leadership to the Prairie Crossing development team prior to the Hidden Springs project.

A long-time member of the Urban Land Institute, Frank was a founding member of the Institute's Environmental Committee in the mid-1990's and served as chairman of ULI's Sustainable Development Council and chairman of ULI's Idaho District Council. He has been an advisor to nine communities in the United States through ULI's Advisory Services program.

The farm at Hidden Springs is currently producing on 4 of its 19 acres of agricultural land. Its farmstead is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Farm

The farm at Hidden Springs is currently producing on 4 of its 19 acres of agricultural land. Its 145-year-old farmstead is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Residents established the Dry Creek Historical Society to restore the farmstead and operate it as a living history museum. The property was donated to Ada County by the developer, and the County leases it to the Dry Creek Historical Society. Its land is permanently protected by a conservation easement.

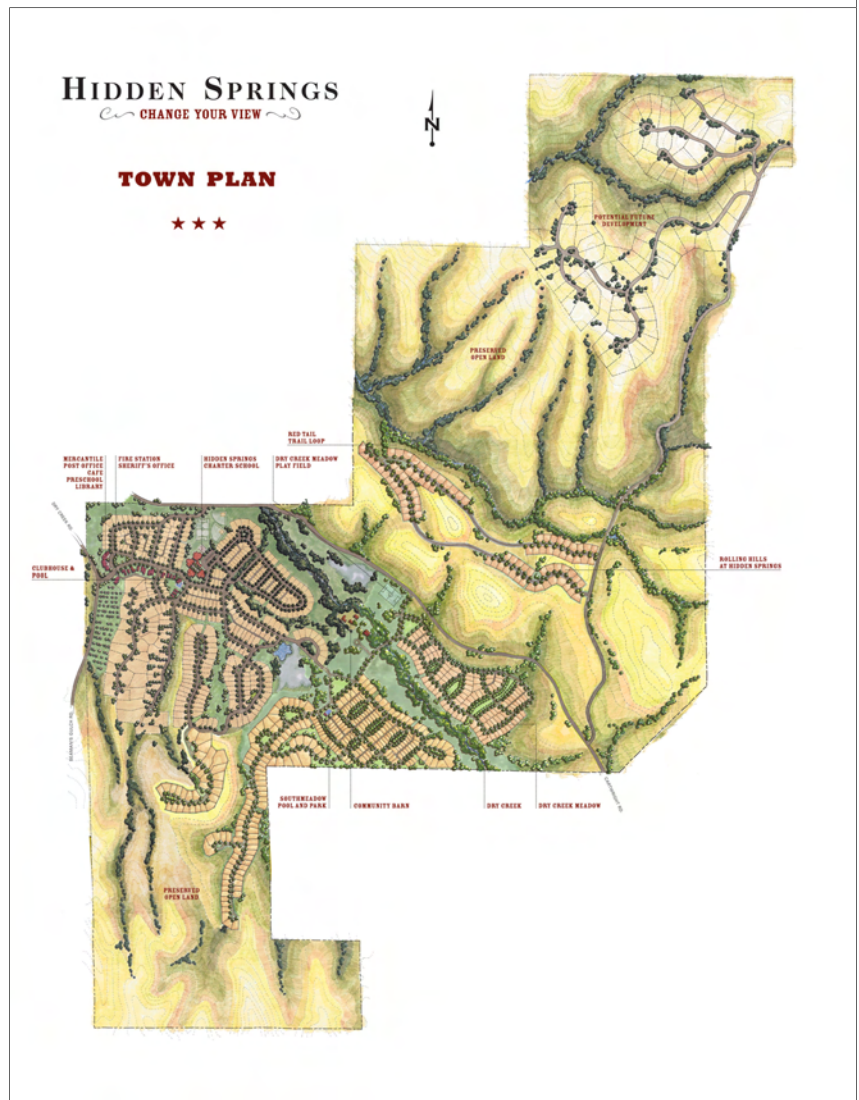
The Hidden Springs Community Farm Inc. was organized by residents with support from the developer and the Town Association, and was structured as a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit.

Martin discussed the challenges associated with finding farmers for their operation. The community has hosted a number of different farmers on the land while seeing a steady rate of turnover since the farm’s founding in 1997.

The farmers distribute and sell their produce primarily through a CSA program. This business model allows them to sustain their operations with a \$1 per year land lease from the Hidden Springs Town Association (HOA).

The Hidden Springs Community Farm Inc. was organized by residents with support from the developer and the Town Association, and was structured as a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit. This structure gave the farmers a level of independence not available through HOA governance.

Some of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of the community and farm are subsidized by a .25% transfer fee on all home sales and resales. This fee provides the funding necessary for the HOA’s continued support of the community and farm. Martin identifies the farm as a key community builder and believes it will be sustained by the community.



Hidden Springs master plan

The Benefits of Organic Farming to Developers

- Well-known federal (USDA) standard
- 3rd-party certifier takes burden of quality assurance off the developer
- Produces healthy food, attracting health-conscious homeowners
- Appropriate form of farming next to high-quality natural areas
- Does not release toxins into environment
- Promotes healthy soils, clean water and air

A .25% transfer fee on all home sales and resales provides the funding necessary for the HOA’s continued support of the community and farm at Hidden Springs.

Part III:
Round Table

Round Table Discussion

Communities with Farms Workshop
Prairie Crossing, Grayslake, Illinois

Overview

Developers speak about the future of building communities with agriculture

The round table focused on the future of communities with farms and ways in which the concept could grow in the development marketplace.

Robert Baldwin framed the conversation with a list of big-picture questions:

- What are possible objectives?
 - Food?
 - Aesthetic amenities?
 - Profit?
- What do you need for the farms to work?
 - Land – How much?
 - Does it need to be legally protected?
 - Knowledgeable farmers – How do you get them and keep them?
 - Capital and profitable business plans
- What type of farming will it be?
 - Organic?
 - Food or livestock production?
- What is the potential of the market?

Will Raap pointed to the growing movement behind conservation-based development and communities with farms. He explored the macro issues that promote this concept, such as environmental change and the importance of effectively using soils to sequester greenhouse gases. He asked whether local agriculture can sustain our population,



Cattle grazing at Bundoran Farm near Charlottesville, Virginia

Photo by Bundoran Farm

and suggested that government subsidies might expand local food production programs. He cited the Vermont public school system's program for purchasing local food for their cafeterias, in which two-thirds of the schools in the state participate. Other examples include several universities that are introducing local food production systems into their campuses. Raap said government policies are currently encouraging local food farming, providing positive reinforcement for communities with farms. In response, Vicky Ranney cited the Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Act of 2009, which established a goal for State institutions to procure 20% of all food and food products from local farms or manufacturers by

Frank Starkey, Developer, Longleaf, Odessa, Florida

Frank Starkey identified communities currently operating with farms, including Hammond's Ferry in North Augusta, South Carolina, developed by Steve J. Maun. He also spoke of the design by Duany Plater-Zyberk for the proposed community of Southlands, outside Vancouver, British Columbia, which incorporates a spectrum of agricultural features. He addressed the role of local food production in establishing strong food security systems in the United States.

As the chair of the National Town Builders Association (NTBA) and the Seaside Institute, Starkey is in a key position to collaborate with other developers around the country who are interested in New Urbanism, Traditional Neighborhood Development, and communities with farms. As landowners and co-developers, he and his brother Trey are researching opportunities to incorporate food farming into Longleaf, their 568-acre traditional neighborhood development begun in 1999, and potentially into Starkey Ranch, the 2,500-acre remainder of their family's holdings, where a number of "farmstead" lots are contemplated. They are seriously exploring agriculture as a long-term, if not permanent activity on their land. One option is a commercial blueberry operation, which could be very profitable because Florida's blueberries are high-quality in sweetness and size, and are ready for market about six weeks before those in Georgia. He also explained how agriculture might help developers in stalled projects to minimize their taxes by rezoning their land for temporary agricultural use.

Raap felt the interest in local food production was poised to grow in popularity as negative economic and environmental factors increased. These factors would provide advantages to communities capable of feeding themselves.

2020, as an example of state-led policy.

Raap addressed the importance of developing farm operations beyond subsidies to a level of self-sufficiency. He felt the interest in local food production was poised to grow in popularity as negative economic and environmental factors increased. These factors would provide advantages to communities capable of feeding themselves as well as those located in proximity to navigable waterways and rail networks. For Raap, it is essential to find the correct business model that will allow for the growth of the local food movement and its inclusion in new and existing communities. He suggested that marketing should be focused on those concerned about the issues of sustainability while being careful to create a sense of hope in the efforts of the movement. His vision includes a marriage of agriculture and design that encourages forms of farming that can be successfully used in modern planning.

Vicky Ranney cited the Illinois Local Food, Farms, and Jobs Act of 2009, which established a goal for State institutions to procure 20% of all food and food products from local farms or manufacturers by 2020, as an example of state-led policy.

Robert Davis, the founder of Seaside, Florida, stressed the significant global changes that lie ahead. He believes that rising oil prices are an inevitable fact and that society has to change for future generations to flourish. He posed the question: How do we stay ahead of this curve? His answer involved the Florida master-planned community known as “Sky,” designed by Duany Plater-Zyberk upon principles of agriculture and energy efficiency. He also asked: How can one promote hope rather than fear of changes that lie ahead? He identified the current support of the ideas of local food production and sustainability by younger generations as a key element for success and a tool to shape the future of the movement. He stated that it is essential to take advantage of this energy while it exists. He pointed to Serenbe as a model for future growth and cited Cuba as an example of what happens when oil runs out: every quarter acre becomes a plot for food. For Davis, the workshop was reminiscent of the early meetings of the Congress for New Urbanism and the organization of efforts to



Photo by South Village

A view of residences inspired by classical New England architecture at South Village in South Burlington, VT

rediscover what was once second nature to societies.

Davis also discussed the importance of a long-term vision and low carrying costs for the successful development of any master-planned community. This was the process by which he successfully built Seaside, and a model for surviving the fluctuating real estate market. As a final piece of advice, he suggested that all the participants assume that oil prices will one day reach \$200+ per barrel, and to use this assumption as a basis for future development and progressive, forward-thinking design.

Allies and Progress

Important recent work on building communities with farms has been done by several new or established organizations: the Baldwin Center for Preservation Development, the Congress for New Urbanism and the Urban Land Institute (ULI). The ULI recently published an excellent book, *Conservation Communities: Creating Value with Nature, Open Space, and Agriculture*, by Edward T. McMahon.

In May of 2010, the Congress for New Urbanism featured “Agricultural Urbanism” in a well-attended two-day track at its annual Congress in Atlanta. Andres Duany, Steve Nygren, Vicky Ranney and James Kunstler were among the speakers. Next year’s CNU Congress, entitled “Growing Local” will be held on June 1-4, 2011 in Madison, Wisconsin, a city known for its well-developed local food system.

A few of the other organizations that have natural

Davis cited the current support of the ideas of local food production and sustainability by younger generations as a key element for success and a tool to shape future progress.

In May 2010, the Congress for New Urbanism featured “Agricultural Urbanism” in a two-day track at its annual Congress in Atlanta. Andres Duany, Steve Nygren, Vicky Ranney and James Kunstler spoke at the conference.

affinities with this subject include the American Farmland Trust (AFT) with its focus on “new ruralism,” the National Town Builders Association (NTBA) and the American Planning Association (APA).

We are optimistic that the future growth of these ideas will lead to a fundamental shift in the way America

views agriculture and development. As interest continues to grow, we hope that together we can shape our future landscape upon the principles of sustainable agriculture and responsible development.

Additional References

The following list of resources and contacts is not intended to be comprehensive, but rather is an attempt to stimulate further research and exploration.

Organizations:

- The American Planning Association
- The Baldwin Center for Preservation Development
- The Congress for New Urbanism
- The Hampstead Institute
- The Liberty Prairie Foundation
- The Liberty Prairie Conservancy
- The National Town Builders Association
- The Seaside Institute
- The Serenbe Institute
- The Urban Land Institute

Farm Business Development Centers:

- Intervale Center
- Prairie Crossing Farm Business Development Center

New Books:

Agricultural Urbanism: Handbook for Building Sustainable Food & Agriculture Systems in 21st Century Cities, by Janine de la Salle & Mark Holland with contributors. Green Frigate Books, 2010.

Conservation Communities: Creating Value with Nature, Open Space, and Agriculture, by Edward T. McMahon, Urban Land Institute, 2010.

Related Websites:

- www.agriculturalurbanism.com
- www.breakingthroughconcrete.com

Regional Master Plans:

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP)
GO TO 2040: Metropolitan Chicago’s Official Comprehensive Regional Plan (2010)

University Research:

- Ryerson University, Toronto, Ontario
- Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Surrey, B.C.

Organizers & Participants

Workshop & Report Organizers

The *Building Communities with Farms* workshop was organized by the co-developers of Prairie Crossing, Vicky and George Ranney, in collaboration with Linda Wiens, Executive Director of the Prairie Crossing Institute, and Michael Sands, the Environmental Team Leader of Prairie Crossing and Executive Director of the Liberty Prairie Foundation. Keith Kirley of the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture assembled the minutes and coordinated this report.

Robert Baldwin, Jr.

Developer, Bundoran Farm
Charlottesville, Virginia
bbaldwin@qroefarm.com

Robert Davis

Partner, Arcadia Land Company
Co-founder and Developer, Seaside
Seaside, Florida
rdavis@arcadialand.com
rdavis@seasidefl.com

Keith Kirley

M. Arch candidate
University of Notre Dame School of Architecture
South Bend, Indiana
keithkirley@gmail.com

Bradley Leibov

Principal, Terra Firma Development
Chicago, Illinois
brad@terrafirma-co.com

Frank Martin

Developer, Hidden Springs
Boise, Idaho
frank@greenstreetltd.com

Steve Nygren

Founder and Developer, Serenbe
Chattahoochee Hills, Georgia
steve@serenbe.com

Will Raap

Founder & CEO, Gardener's Supply Company
Founder, Intervale Center
Investor, South Village
South Burlington, Vermont
willr@gardeners.com

Ben Ranney

Principal, Terra Firma Development
Chicago, Illinois
gbenranney@terrafirma-co.com

Vicky Ranney

Co-Developer, Prairie Crossing
Chairman, Liberty Prairie Foundation
Grayslake, Illinois
vranney@prairiecrossing.com

Michael Sands, Ph.D.

Environmental Team Leader, Prairie Crossing
Executive Director, Liberty Prairie Foundation
Grayslake, Illinois
msands@prairiecrossing.com

David Scheuer

Developer, South Village
South Burlington, Vermont
ds@retrovest.com

Matt and Peg Sheaffer

Owners, Sandhill Organics at Prairie Crossing Farm
Grayslake, Illinois
sandhillorganics@prairiecrossing.com

Frank Starkey

Developer, Longleaf
Odessa, Florida
starkey.f@gmail.com

Linda Wiens

Executive Director, Prairie Crossing Institute
Grayslake, Illinois
lwiens@prairiecrossing.com



Photo by Serenbe

The farmers market at Serenbe in Georgia

Liberty Prairie Foundation

32400 North Harris Road

Grayslake, Illinois 60030

vranney@prairiecrossing.com

Tel (847) 548-4062 ex.21

msands@prairiecrossing.com

Tel (847) 548-4062 ex.10

www.prairiecrossing.com