



# AESOP4FOOD

Action for Education  
Spatial Organisation  
and Planning For  
Sustainable Food



200  
multicultural  
households

## PHASE II Analysing your local foodscape

### Session 2

May 1228, 2022



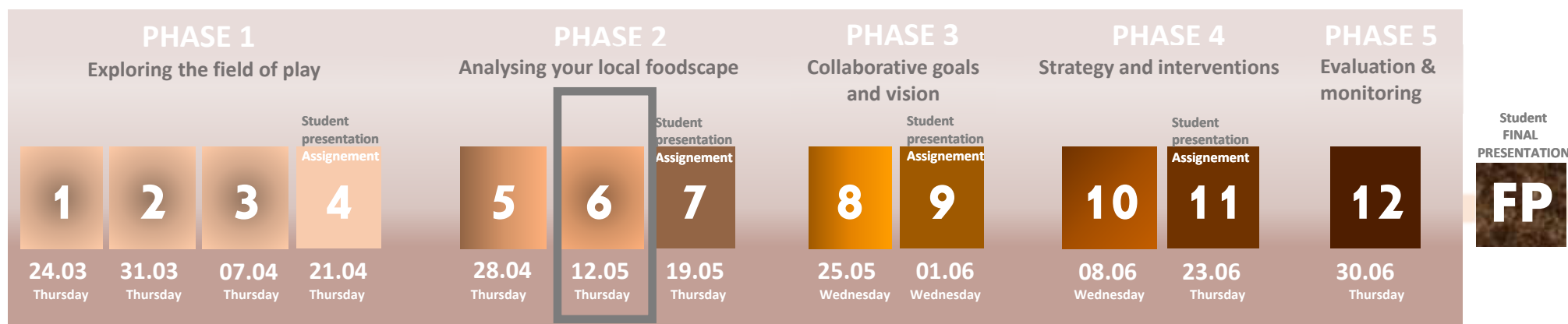
Source image: De Boer & de Olde et al 2020  
Re-rooting the Dutch food system.

# Online Seminar

## COURSE SCHEDULE

March 24 - June 30, 2022

Thursday or Wednesday / 17:00 to 18:30 CET



## ASSIGNMENTS

- Assignment 1** - Exploring the field of play
- Assignment 2** - Analysing your local foodscape
- Assignment 3** - Collaborative goals and vision
- Assignment 4** - Strategy and interventions
- Assignment 5** - Evaluation & monitoring

## INTENSIVE WORKSHOP

Madrid

June 26- July 5, 2022

# AGENDA of the session of May 12

## Introduction

Marian Simón Rojo, Universidad Politecnica de Madrid

## Spatial participatory food (systems) mapping

Katrin Bohn, Bohn&Viljoen Architects, School of Architecture & Design, University of Brighton

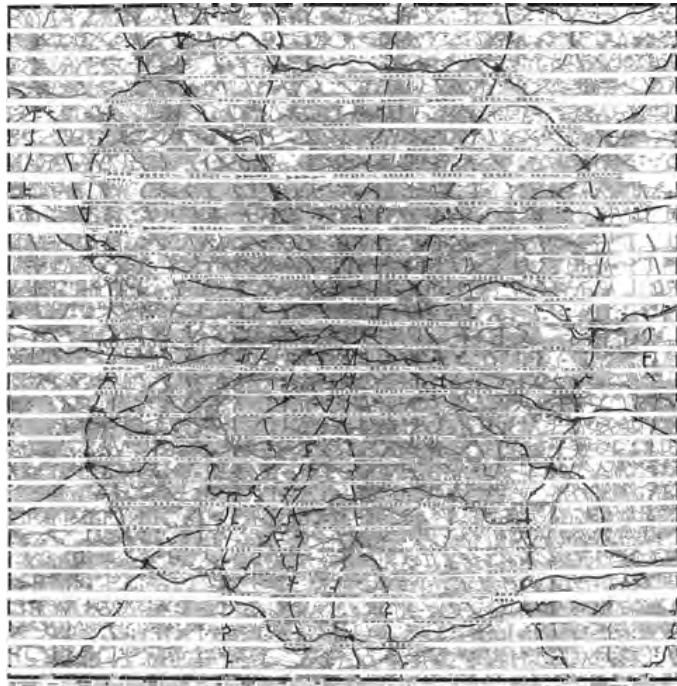
## Participatory assessment: easing the path to a democratic food agenda?

Mary Corcoran - National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Department of Sociology

## Exercise II.2 Role play

## Closure

## Spatial and participatory food (systems) mapping



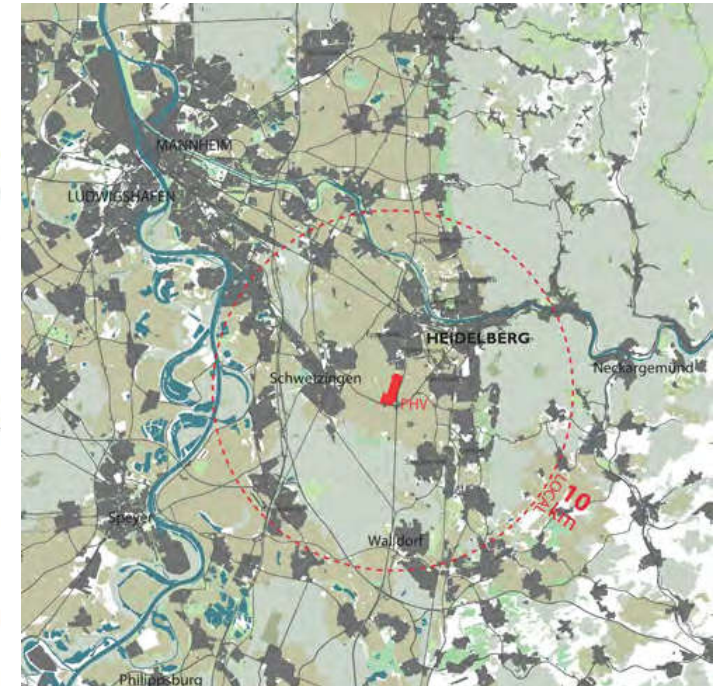
1998

Making the case for urban agriculture, co-creating international discourse



2007

Triggering urban agriculture projects for and with community groups



2016

Responding to municipal demands for urban agriculture / food systems projects

# Continuous Productive Urban Landscape [CPUL]

**[C] connects open space :**  
parcels of inner-urban open land,  
inner-urban land to a new  
infrastructure,  
inner-urban land to the rural land

**[P] uses open space :**  
through placing Urban Agriculture  
environmentally,  
economically and  
socially productive

**[U] happens 'inside' :**  
the greenbelt stays green,  
greenfield sites stay green,  
brownfield sites become green

**[L] is landscape :**  
with spatial and visual qualities  
of the rural and the urban



Action **VIS**  
**Visualising Consequences**

The **qualities and aims** of urban agriculture and productive urban landscapes, such as CPULs, **need visualising** to convince decision makers and raise public awareness.

**An inventory** is necessary for each location, especially of spatial, resource, stakeholder and managerial capacities in order to best respond to local opportunities.

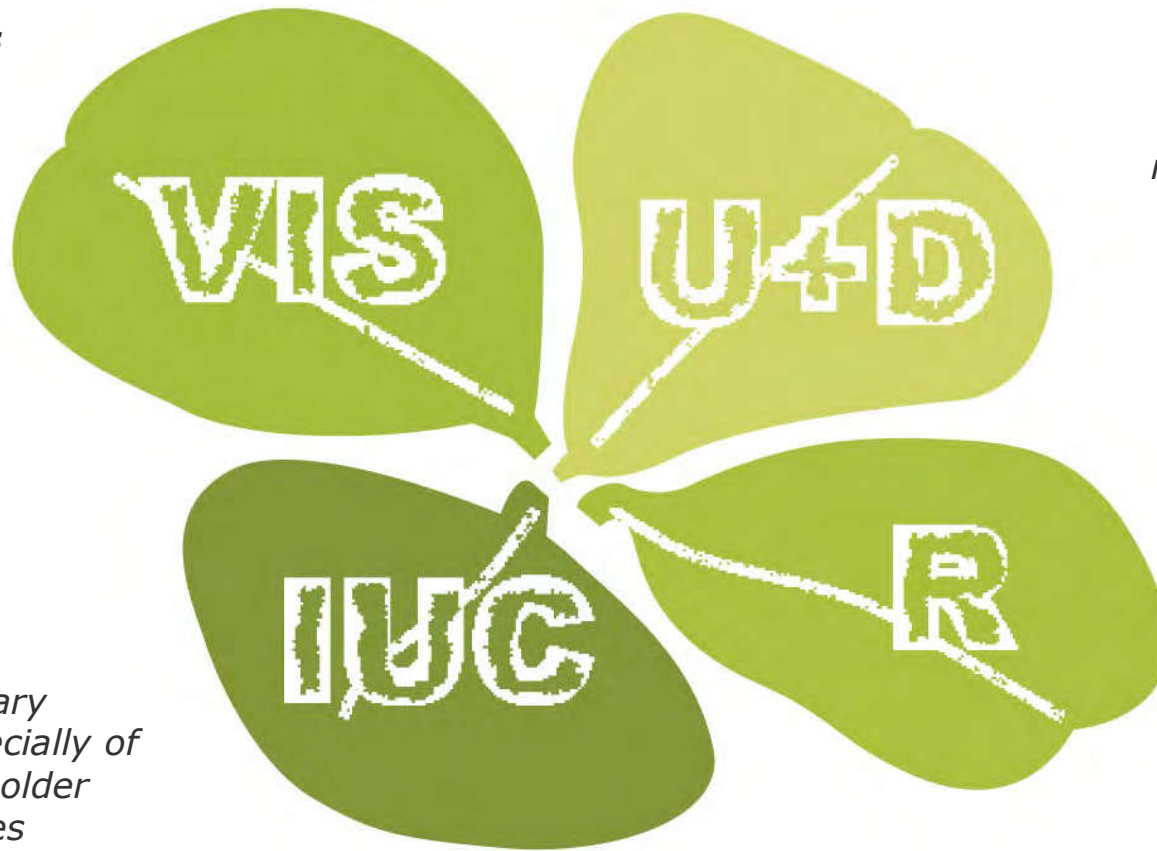
Action **IUC**  
**Inventory of Urban Capacity**

Action **U+D**  
**Bottom-Up + Top-Down**

Infrastructural, as well as individual food-productive projects need **parallel top-down and bottom-up** initiatives and integrative design and planning.

**Constant research,** development and consolidation of productive urban landscape projects and concepts is needed **to respond to changing circumstances.**

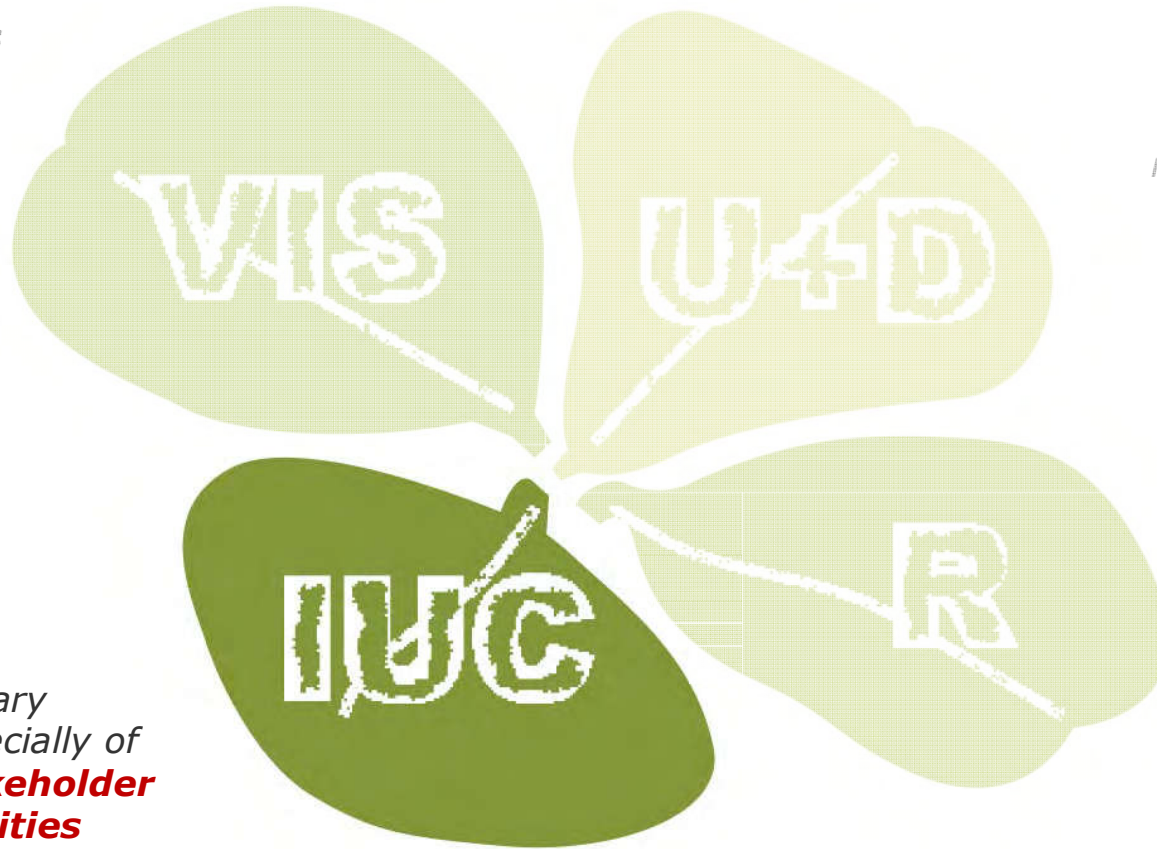
Action **R**  
**Researching for Change**



# MAPPING OPPORTUNITIES AS PART OF THE INVENTORY OF URBAN CAPACITY

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Action **IUC**  
**Inventory of Urban Capacity**

Action **R**  
**Researching for Change**

# MAPPING OPPORTUNITIES AS PART OF THE *INVENTORY OF URBAN CAPACITY*



## Action IUC = Inventory of Urban Capacity

*An inventory is necessary for each location, especially of spatial, resource, stakeholder and managerial capacities in order to best respond to local opportunities.*

At the beginning of the relatively short history of the urban agriculture movement in the Global North, (planning) emphasis was given to identifying (i.e. location, state of use, availability/ownership) and mapping (i.e. area, sun direction, soil quality, pollution, water, exposure to wind, adjacency to markets and compost) open urban space. In recent years, it has become clear that stakeholder and managerial/maintenance capacity around a site and in a food growing project are as important. Moreover, available resources need to be recorded and systematically integrated into the planning and execution of productive urban landscape projects.

Within this action, it is important to address the following strategies, steps or tools necessary for a successful implementation of any urban agriculture project:

### **1. Map physical sites**

taking into account that suitability for urban agriculture includes issues such as land, orientation (sun), soil, air, boundaries, access, supply (water) and ownership in order to build a catalogue of spatial opportunities.

### **2. Identify potential goals and stakeholders**

for the project's different development stages from start-up to establishment to longer-term prominence, in order to ascertain and/or grow sufficient local capacity to maintain the project.

### **3. Aim for no-waste systems –**

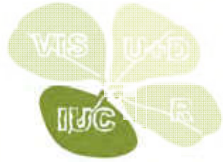
grow, eat, compost, grow... – as one aspect of maximising the *Ecological Intensification* on open urban space.

### **4. Identify local resources and managerial capacities**

as a basis for new economic models, environmentally friendly production and fair trade for urban farmers.



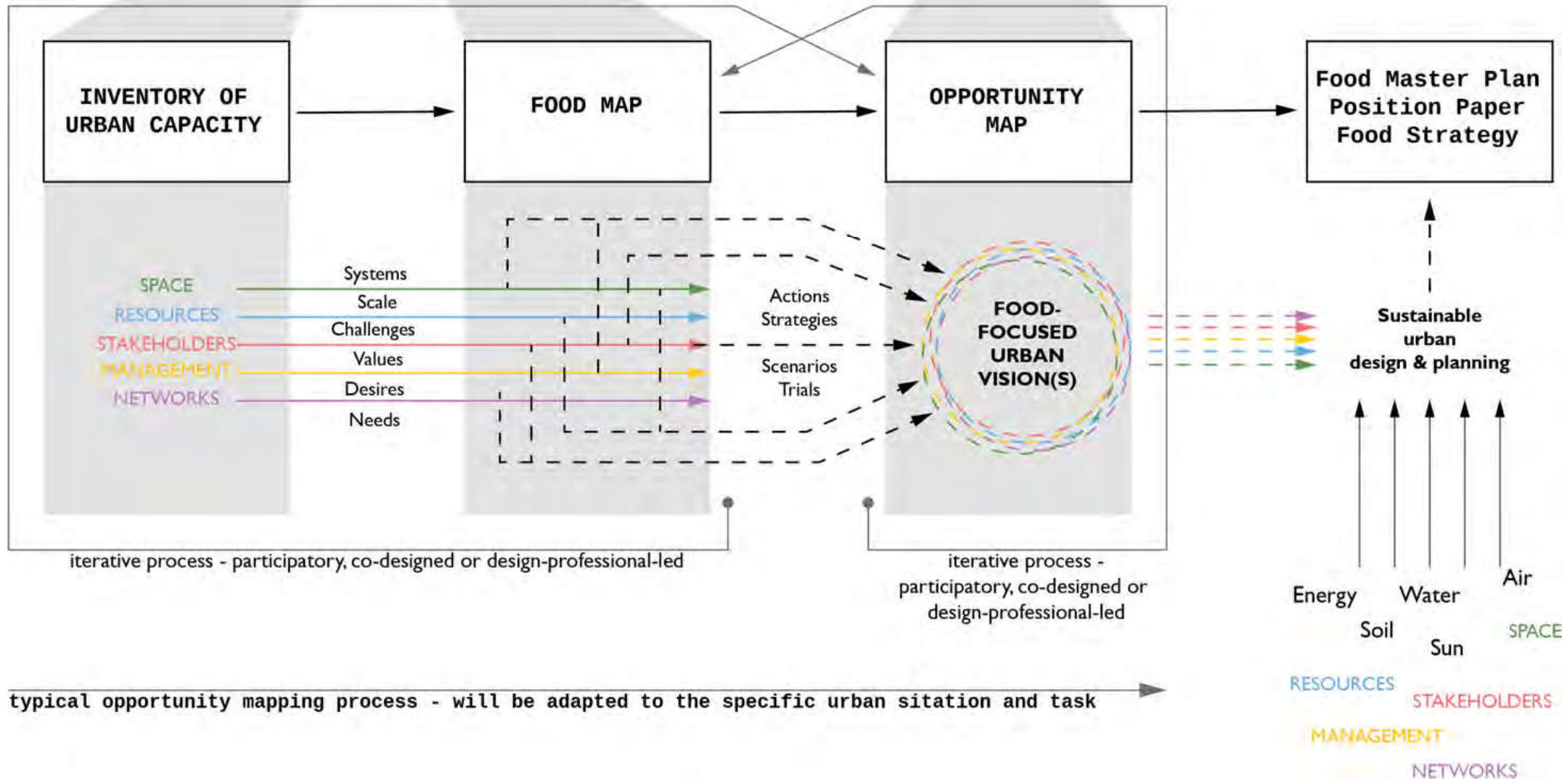
# THE OPPORTUNITY MAPPING PROCESS



**The Existing**  
 understanding - making visible  
 mapping the status quo

**The Potential**  
 proposing - making visible  
 mapping the visionary

**The CPUL City**  
 implementing  
 mapping the process

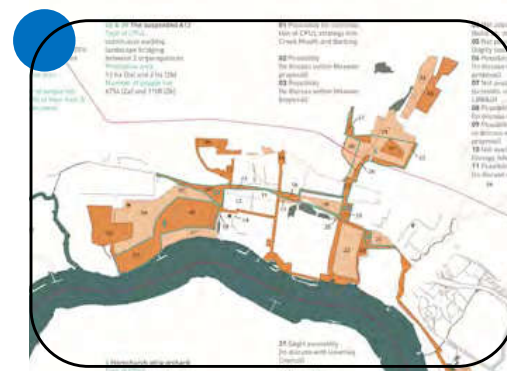


# EXAMPLES OF FOOD & OPPORTUNITY MAPS FOR URBAN DESIGN PROJECTS



**Urbane Agrikultur  
in Köln-Ehrenfeld,  
Germany**

*scale: neighbourhood*  
*mapping method: participatory*



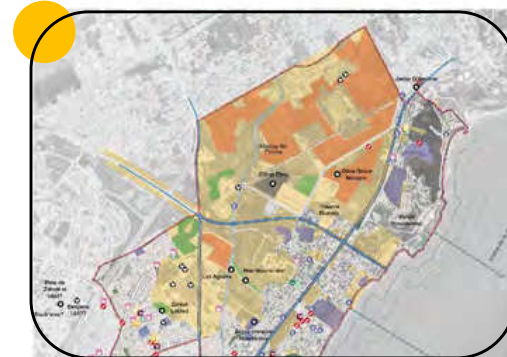
**London  
Thames Gateway,  
Great Britain**

*scale: suburban / metropolitan*  
*mapping method: design-professional-led*



**The Urban Farming  
Project  
Middlesbrough,  
Great Britain**

*scale: city*  
*mapping method: participatory*  
*as well as design-professional-led*



**Carthage –  
Ville Comestible,  
Tunisia**

*scale: city*  
*mapping method: participatory*  
*as well as design-professional-led*

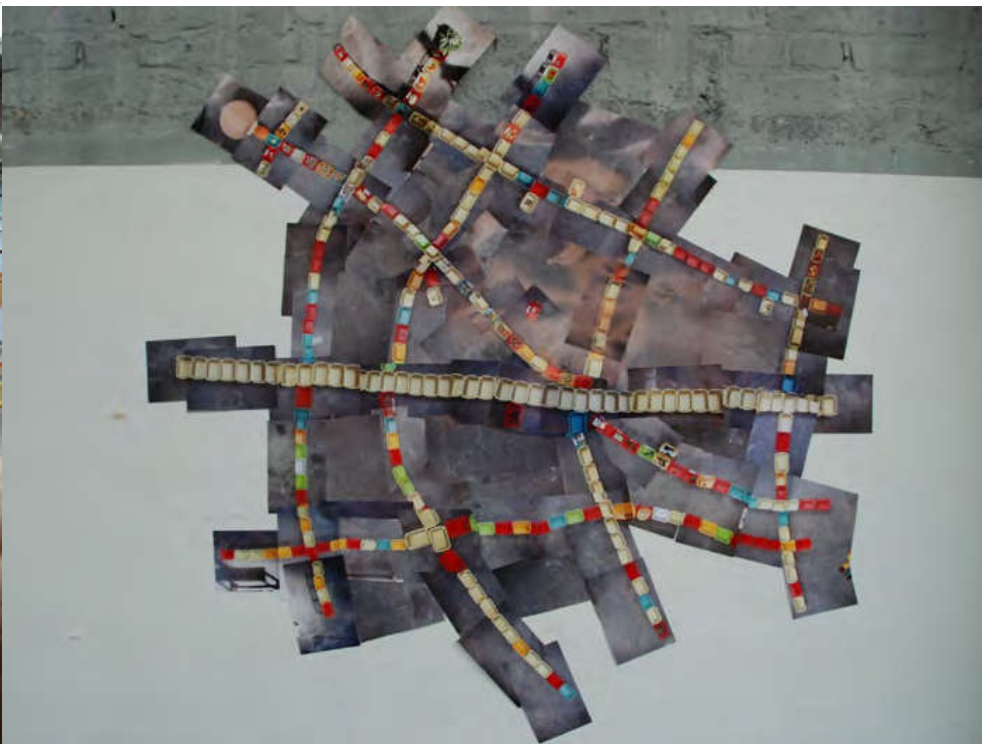
# Urban Agriculture in the Ehrenfeld neighbourhood of Cologne, Germany

**scale:**  
**neighbourhood**

**stakeholders:**  
arts-based project initiators,  
local residents, food producers/  
processors/ distributors,  
urban agriculture /CPUL experts

**aim:**  
to work with residents on the  
participatory regeneration of  
an urban neighbourhood

**mapping method:**  
**participatory** design  
process in four stages



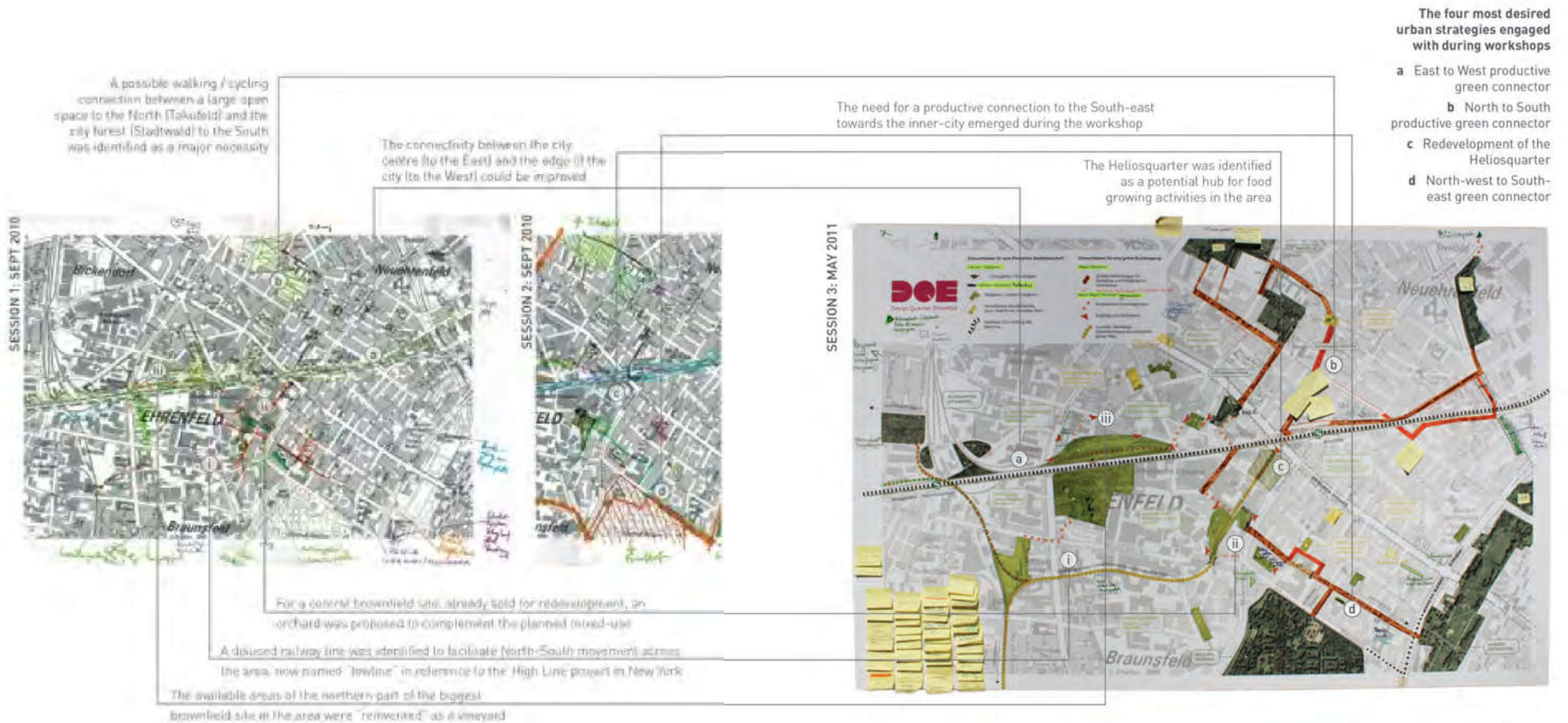
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image: Urbane Agrikultur in Köln-Ehrenfeld - Bohn&Viljoen Architects, DQE urban regeneration project and Nishat Awan, FG Stadt & Ernährung TU Berlin - 2011

# Dott 07 Opportunities for a green and edible Middlesbrough

## 01 An urban design concept

plant continuous open space corridors (CPUL) around the wild  
productivity in a

scale:  
city

## 03 energy (economics)

use the ground more effectively in economic terms  
near districts  
new landscape

## stakeholders:

arts-based project initiators,  
local residents, local council,  
urban agriculture /CPUL experts

## 05 health

offer individual choice in living with contrasting  
city through

## aim:

to engage the public in improving  
qualities of the city's urban  
spaces and its urban life

## 07 An urban lifestyle

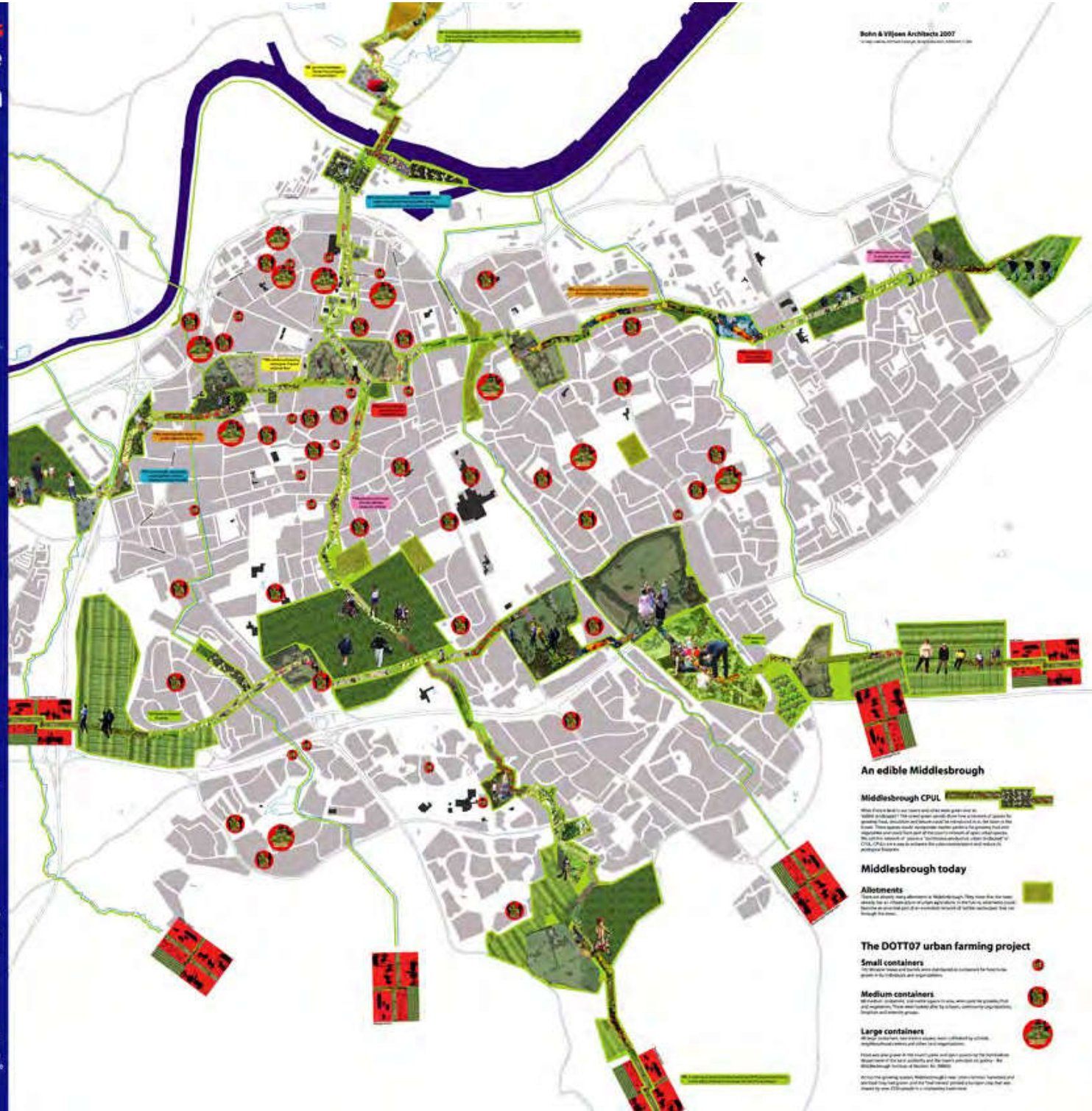
representing the rural on the  
th and  
ports and weather

## mapping method:

participatory as well as  
design-professional-led

represents the first practical testing of a concept for continuous  
productive urban landscape (CPUL). Individuals and organisations  
participated by growing fruit and vegetables in small, medium  
and large containers. Over 200 containers were distributed across  
the city. There was and is a positive acceptance and enthusiasm  
for urban farming, evidenced by the number of participants who  
wish to continue growing fruit and vegetables next year and  
several who wish to expand the area under cultivation. People  
enjoy being close to edible landscapes.

When imagining how Middlesbrough may develop the CPUL  
concept in the future, it is important to realize that it does not  
require everyone to grow their own food. It rather proposes that  
commercially viable market gardens would form part of the city's  
network of open urban spaces. In this way, the city would  
significantly reduce its ecological footprint while at the same time  
enhancing its urban environment. CPUL provides more experience  
with less consumption.



### An edible Middlesbrough

**Middlesbrough CPUL**  
What if every leaf in our town and city were green and so  
valued as a leaf? This would mean a world of new possibilities for  
growing food, producing and sharing it. It is the aim of the  
CPUL. These spaces would encompass market gardens, allotments, fruit and  
vegetable growing from pots on the rooftops of urban buildings.  
The CPUL is a network of green spaces, both public and private, that  
will be used to grow food and to enjoy the benefits of a green  
and healthy city.

### Middlesbrough today

**Allotments:**  
There are currently 10 allotments in Middlesbrough. They have the same  
access to the river as the CPUL. The CPUL will be a network of green  
spaces that will be used to grow food and to enjoy the benefits of a green  
and healthy city.

### The DOTT07 urban farming project

- Small containers**  
These are the smallest and most numerous. They are used for growing  
potatoes, onions, and other vegetables.
- Medium containers**  
These are the medium-sized containers. They are used for growing  
fruit and vegetables.
- Large containers**  
These are the largest containers. They are used for growing  
fruit and vegetables.

image: The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough – Bohn&Viljoen – 2007

# The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough, Great Britain

*scale:*

city

*stakeholders:*

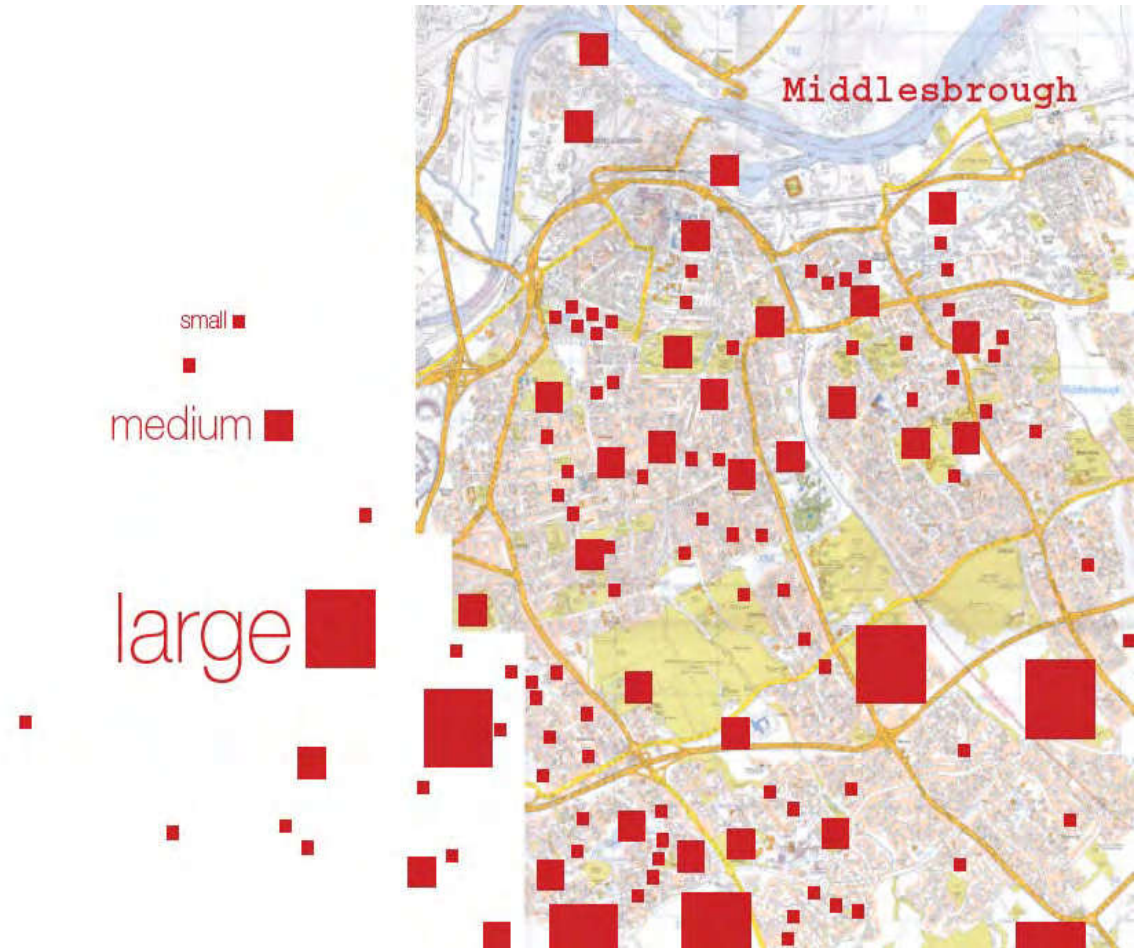
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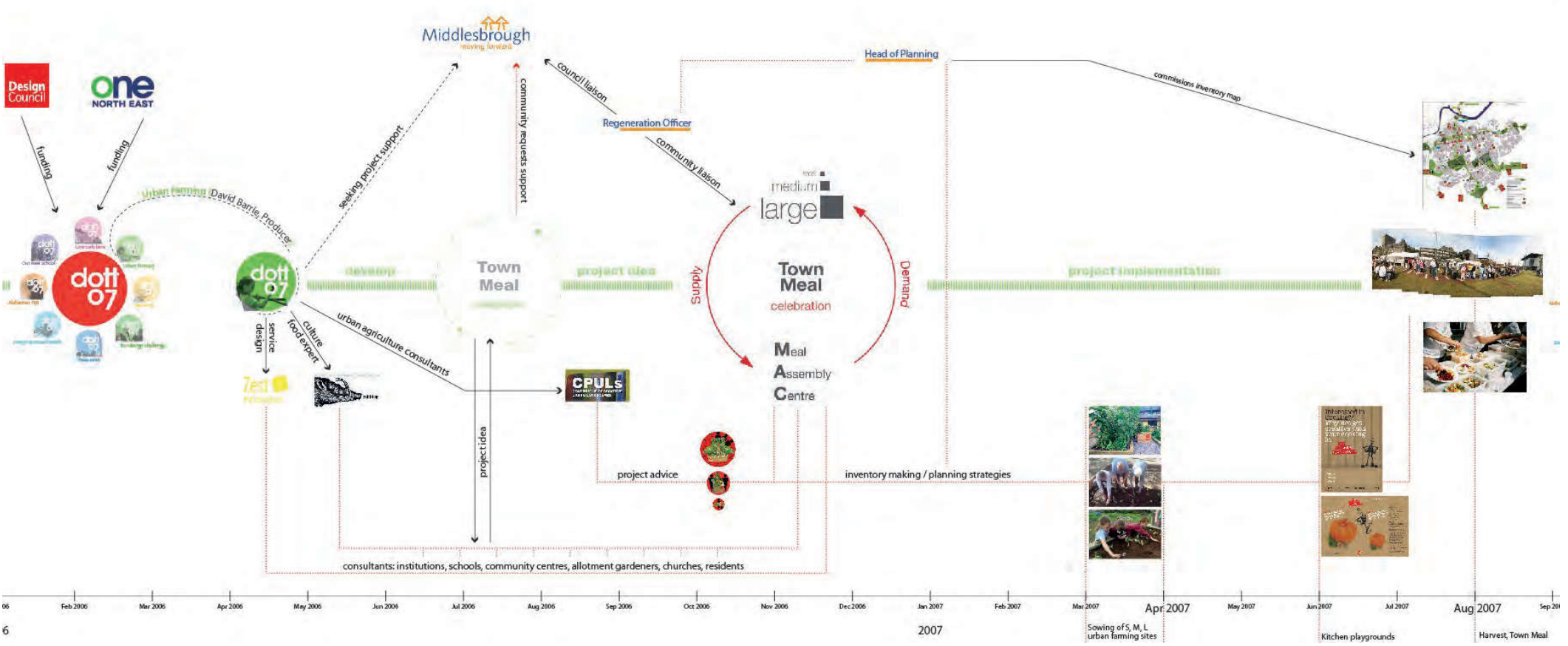


image: The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough – FG Stadt&Ernährung TU Berlin – 2012



# Carthage – Ville Comestible, Tunisia

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**aim:**  
to locate and systematise urban  
food system activities and spaces  
in the city, existing and potential

**mapping method:**  
participatory as well as  
design-professional-led



## SOCIETAL CHALLENGES

- Carthage is a city with a rich and multi-layered history. The challenges listed below have been identified by the citizens, a group of local citizens representing the local council, local research organisations and respected members of the public.
1. **Revaloriser l'espace des sites archéologiques et leur intégration aux dynamiques de développement**  
Revaloriser les sites archéologiques et leur intégration au développement (SUDS)
  2. **Stimuler les économies locales et régionales**  
Stimuler les économies locales et régionales (SUDS)
  3. **Revaloriser le patrimoine des zones**  
Revaloriser le patrimoine des zones (SUDS)
  4. **Stimuler l'innovation, la sensibilisation et le changement de comportement**  
Stimuler l'innovation, l'éducation et le changement de comportement (SUDS 4.1)
  5. **Assurer la durabilité de la pêche, également en ce qui concerne la pêche dans les sites archéologiques protégés**  
Assurer la durabilité de la pêche, également en ce qui concerne la pêche dans les sites archéologiques protégés (SUDS 2.1)
  6. **Renforcer la cohésion sociale**  
Renforcer la cohésion sociale (SUDS 3)
  7. **Renforcer la biodiversité**  
Renforcer la biodiversité (SUDS 3)
  8. **Faire en sorte que les institutions publiques soient responsables et actives du changement de Carthage vers une ville durable**  
Faire en sorte que les institutions publiques soient responsables et actives du changement de Carthage vers une ville durable (SUDS 10.1)
  9. **Accroître l'adhésion citoyenne aux sites de Carthage et au-delà**  
Accroître l'adhésion citoyenne aux sites de Carthage et au-delà (SUDS 10.1)
  10. **Lutter contre la dégradation de l'eau**  
Lutter contre la dégradation de l'eau (SUDS 14)

**Insufficient food education and awareness**  
Carthage has an incredible diversity and cultural history with highly developed culinary and heritage traditions. Engaging citizens with food, through the systems and processes that exist, is essential for people to feel more self-sufficient and aware of their personal roles in Carthage's food system. This can be achieved by means of education and awareness.

**Lack of spaces to support social cohesion**  
Carthage has a rich history and a long tradition of social cohesion. However, the city's urban form, which is a mix of high-rise buildings and low-rise residential areas, does not provide enough spaces for social cohesion. Creating more public spaces, such as parks and community centres, can help to foster a sense of community and social cohesion.

**Historical/archaeological redevelopments prevent use of many sites**  
Many of the sites in Carthage are of historical and archaeological interest. However, the city's urban form, which is a mix of high-rise buildings and low-rise residential areas, does not provide enough spaces for these sites. This can be achieved by means of redeveloping these sites in a way that respects their historical and archaeological value.

**Unused space around public buildings**  
Many of the public buildings in Carthage are surrounded by unused space. This space can be used for a variety of purposes, such as parks, community centres, and public spaces. This can help to improve the city's urban form and provide more spaces for social cohesion and community activities.

**Local water scarcity and high energy costs**  
Carthage has a high water demand and high energy costs. This can be addressed by means of implementing water-saving measures and using renewable energy sources. This can help to reduce the city's carbon footprint and improve its sustainability.

**High water usage and water management system**  
Carthage has a high water usage and a water management system that is not efficient. This can be addressed by means of implementing water-saving measures and using renewable energy sources. This can help to reduce the city's carbon footprint and improve its sustainability.

**No specific waste management or recycling**  
Carthage does not have a specific waste management or recycling system. This can be addressed by means of implementing a waste management and recycling system. This can help to reduce the city's carbon footprint and improve its sustainability.

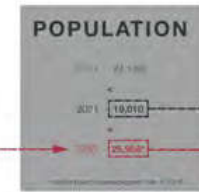
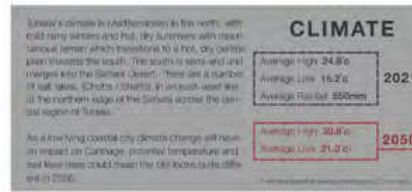
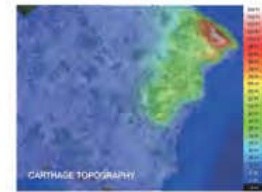


image: A food map for Carthage – Ian Bailey, Katrin Bohn, University of Brighton and City Team Carthage – 2021

# Carthage – Ville Comestible, Tunisia

**scale:**  
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**stakeholders:**  
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to locate and systematise urban  
food system activities and spaces  
in the city, existing and potential

**mapping method:**  
participatory as well as  
design-professional-led

**MAP KEY**

- Espaces ouverts publics de la qualité paysage  
*(public open spaces of landscape quality)*
- Espaces ouverts privés  
*(private open spaces)*
- Espaces ouverts publics éducatifs et institutionnels  
*(public educational and institutional open spaces)*
- Espaces ouverts archéologiques (publics et privés)  
*(archaeological open spaces (public and private))*
- Urban agriculture in archaeological areas
- Espaces ouverts privés commerciaux  
*(private commercial open spaces)*
- Espaces côtiers  
*(coastal areas)*
- Routes importantes
- Frontière
- Zones géographiques
- ⊕ Existant ECS
- ⊖ Élevage du bétail

**FOOD SYSTEM INFORMATION**

- Production alimentaire *(livestock production)*  
See food production spaces above
- Traitement des aliments: *(food processing)*  
On the production site  
Processing businesses
- ⊖ Bakery
- Vente au détail de produits alimentaires: *(food retail)*
  - Grocery Store
  - Local Market
  - Supermarket
- Consommation alimentaire: *(food consumption)*
  - Local fast food
  - Fast food
  - Gastronomic restaurant
  - Hotel
- Recyclage des déchets alimentaires: *(food waste/recycling)*

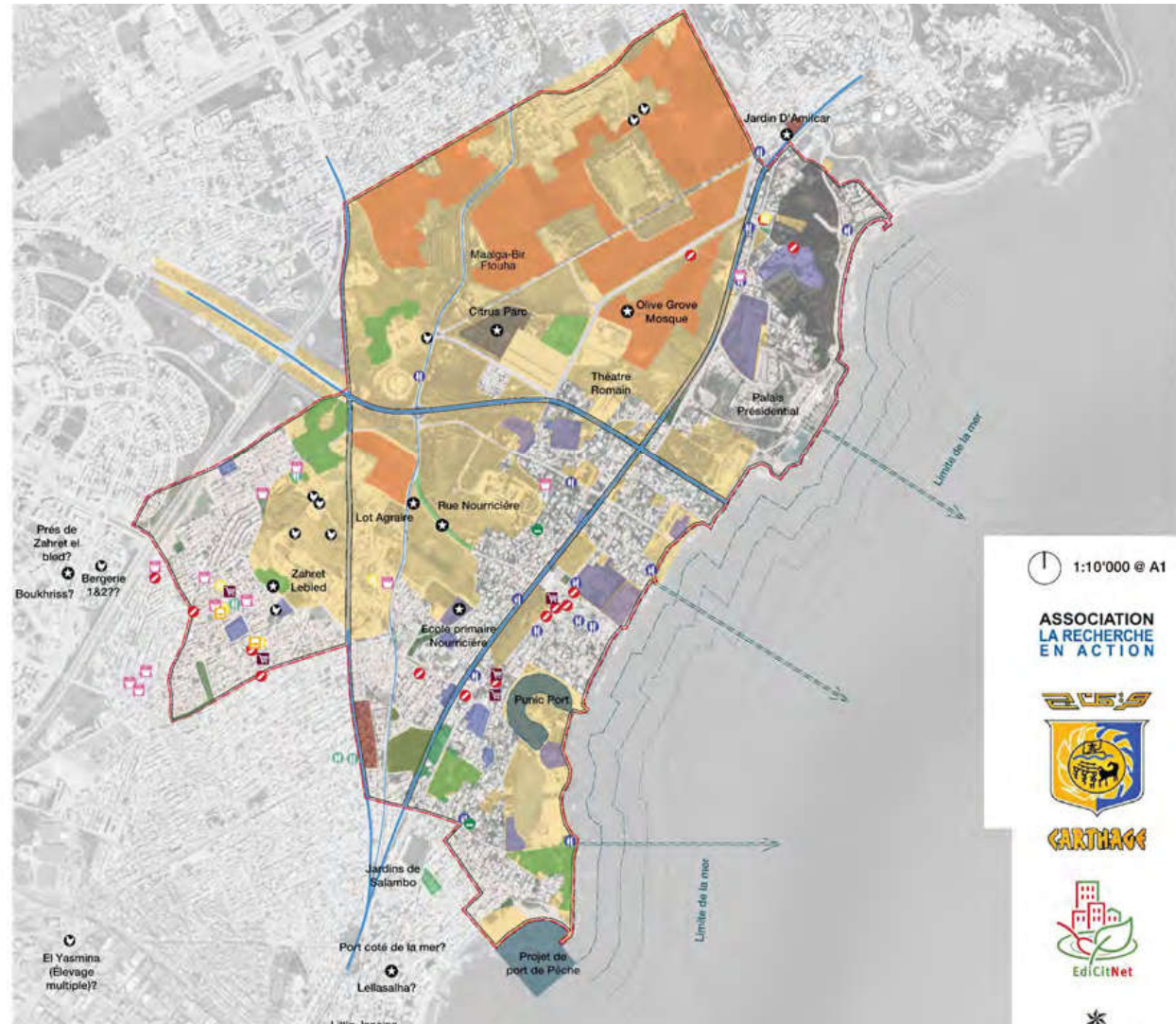


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- #1 // Everything is a resource, especially waste and grey waters
- #2 // Local food production is a target to start with
- #3 // Food system activities have a financial value
- #4 // There is educational value in connecting food literacy to food sites
- #5 // Pressure related to Carthage's world heritage status can be a benefit
- #6 // Strong linkages between municipality and community are good
- #7 // Where map layers overlap, we can best work together
- #8 // Unused urban spaces offer employment opportunities that the countryside does not
- #9 // Carthage's compactness can be a benefit
- #10 // Spatial networks can enable social networks
- #11 // Whatever is done, there is always a historical framework
- #12 // Carthage doesn't lack creativity, the challenge is to push boundaries & regulations

#1 // Les vergers de Carthage



#1 // The orchards of Carthage

#2 // Un réseau de jardins historiques



#2 // A network of historic gardens

#3 // L'agriculture, pilier de l'économie de Carthage



#3 // Agriculture, pillar of Carthage's economy

#4 // La ville auto-suffisante



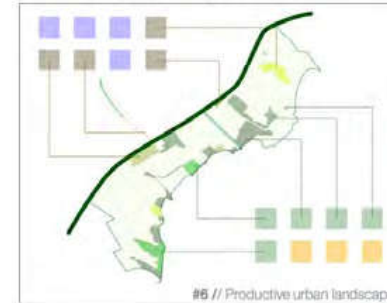
#4 // The self-sufficient city

#5 // Réseaux d'alphabétisation alimentaire



#5 // Food literacy networks

#6 // Paysages urbains productifs



#6 // Productive urban landscapes

#7 // Le monde te soutient



#7 // The world is supporting you

#8 // Côte fertile



#8 // Fertile Coast

#9 // Une nouvelle génération d'agriculteurs



#9 // A new generation of farmers



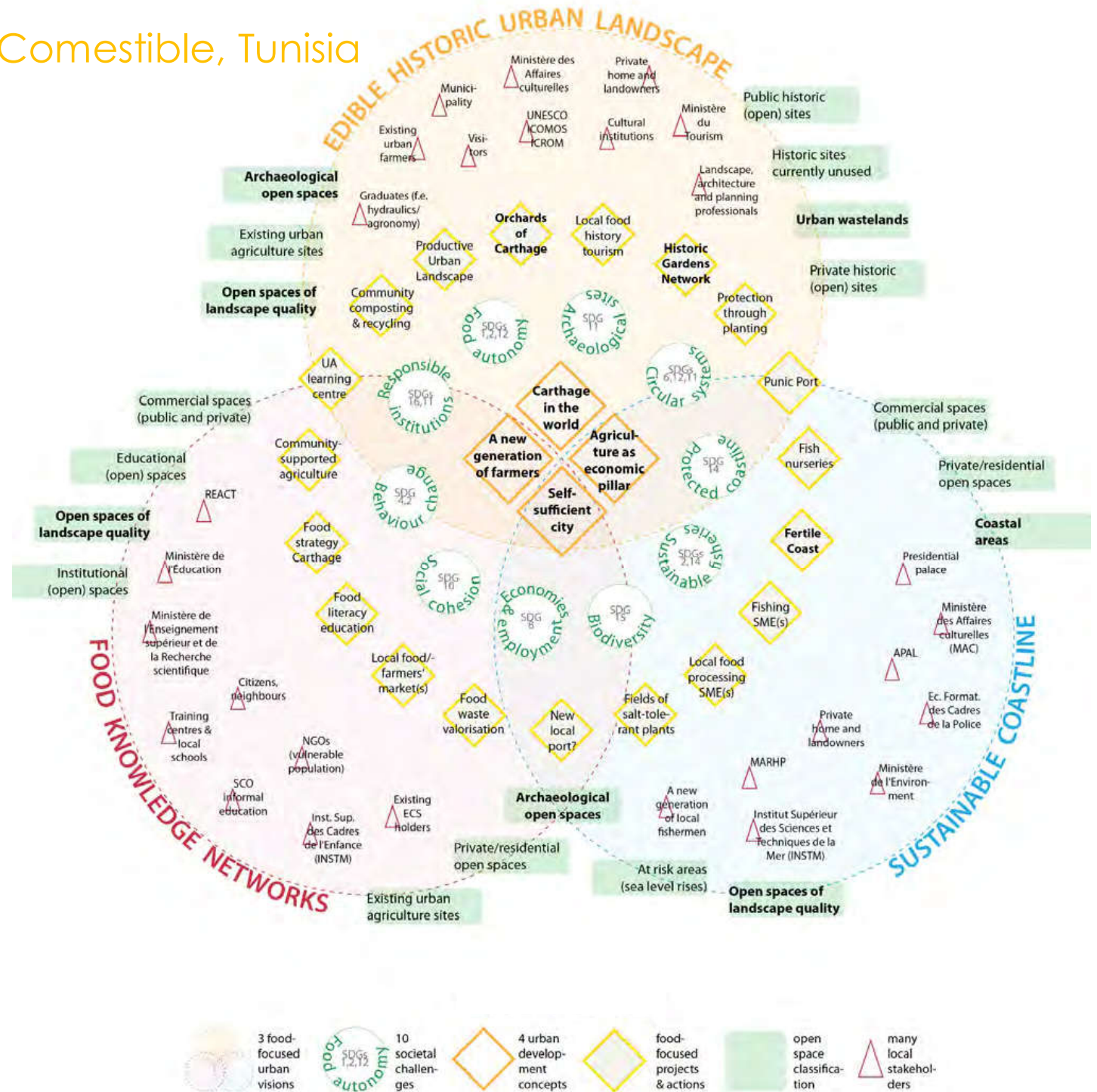
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# London Thames Gateway, Great Britain

**scale:**  
suburban / metropolitan

**stakeholders:**  
local council (initiator), local planning department, urban agriculture experts

**aim:**  
to explore the potential of integrating food-productive spaces into London's Eastern expansion area

**mapping method:**  
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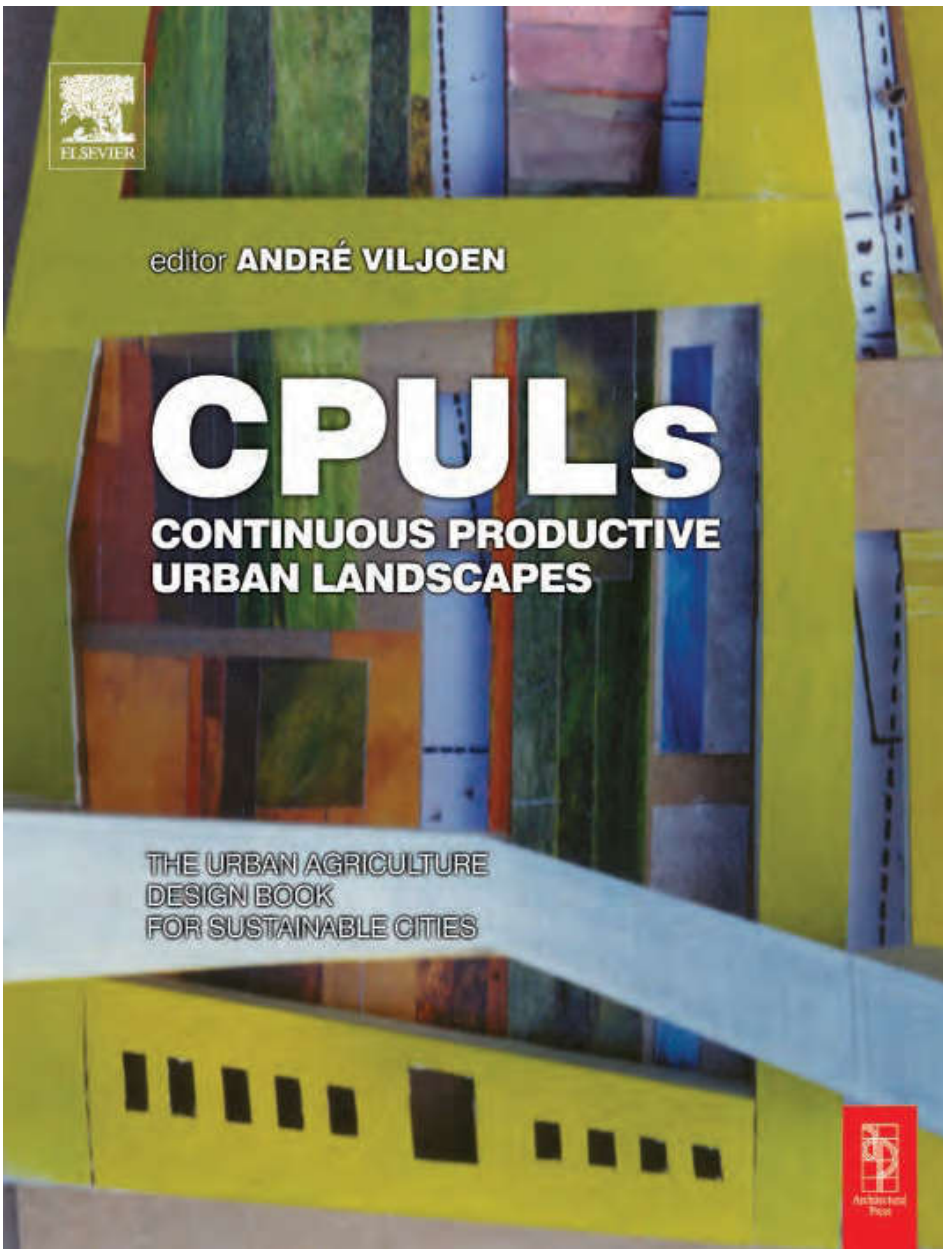
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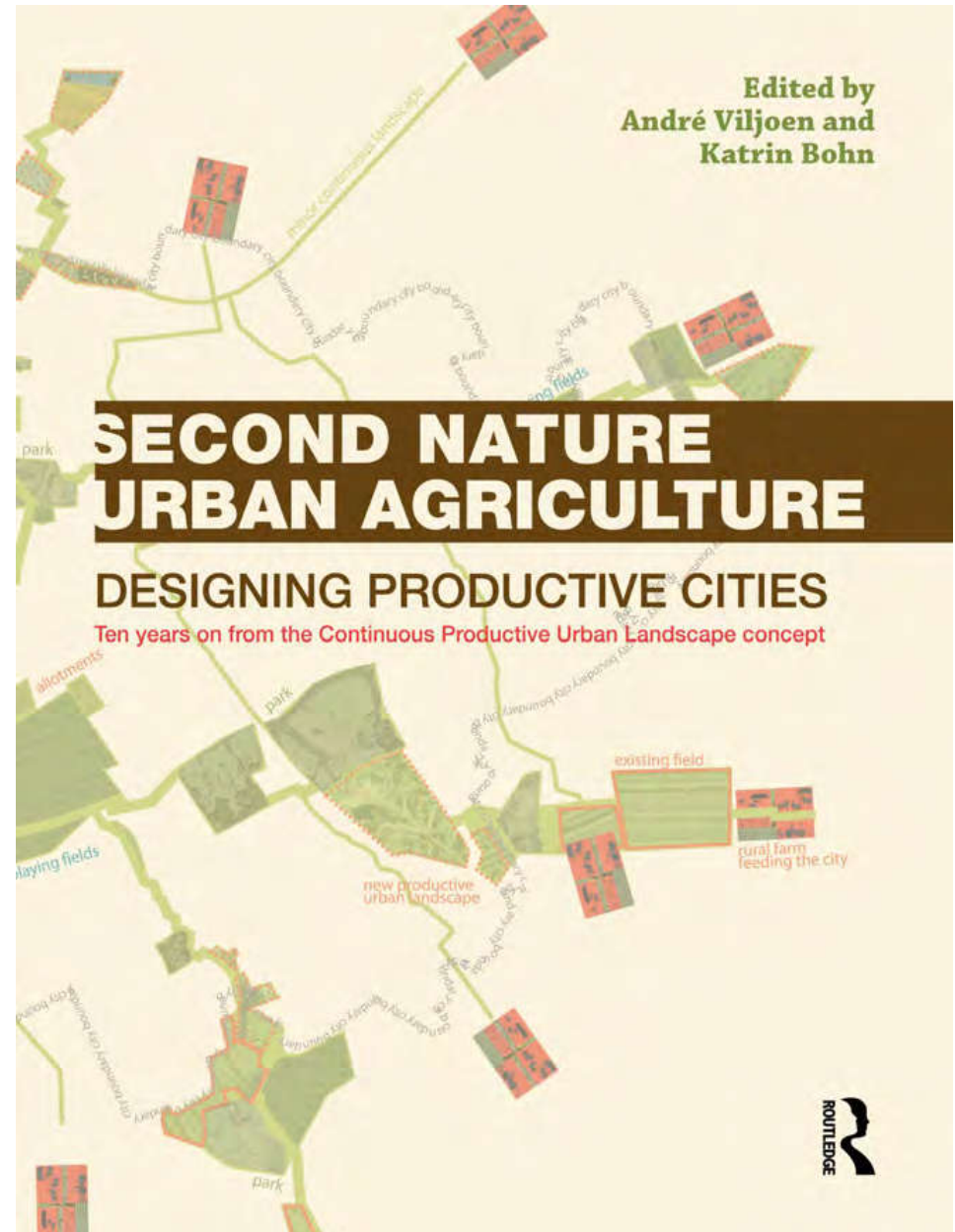


# THANK YOU!

Katrin Bohn  
katrin@bohnandviljoen.co.uk



images: *The CPUL book* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2005



*The Second Nature book* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2014

# Participatory assessment: easing the path to a democratic food agenda?

- In 2018 Mary Corcoran carried out a participatory action research in New Haven, Connecticut, USA
- Community-based activism around food justice in New Haven
- In 2012 established a Food Policy Council and later a Food Policy Director
- 28 in-depth interviews with civil society actors and participant observation across the food policy and urban agriculture (UA) sectors in the Fall of 2018
- Challenges in advancing a more democratic food agenda even when the municipality is relatively open to activist claims



# Three key messages

- Following in the American communitarian tradition, civil society groups working at grassroots level largely set the agenda for tackling food hunger in New Haven. That agenda, however, is broad-based and contradictory, incorporating initiatives aimed at addressing food insecurity and radical advocacy for food justice.
- The efforts of civil society actors are structurally constrained by their dependence on philanthropic or grant-based funding, on the one hand, and the symbolic rather than substantive support afforded by a fiscally weak, resource-poor municipality, on the other.
- There is an inherent tension within the civil society sector arising from the disjuncture between strategies that have the effect of depoliticizing hunger and those that increasingly demand a repoliticization of hunger. These issues have been brought into sharper relief in light of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and the 2020 Black Lives Matter (BLM) mobilization, which, in concert, expose deep fissures in American society.

# Five lessons

1. To be aware of the intersecting power flows (e.g. the map on slide 16 of the presentation of April 28)
2. How do you navigate that political continuum that emerges around the food democracy table? How do you maintain an openness in the process, while people have quite different agendas.
3. The importance of strategic leadership, and strategic mission alignment for advance the food democracy agenda. Help people to reflect on their position by participatory processes.
4. The recognise the importance of the lived experience as the catalyst for action. To help people to realise the actual existence of hunger, poverty, lack of food security.
5. We need with participatory processes to make space for telling stories and supporting grass roots organisers.

# References



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*Websites:* <http://bohnandviljoen.co.uk/>



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