AESOP4FOOD

Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

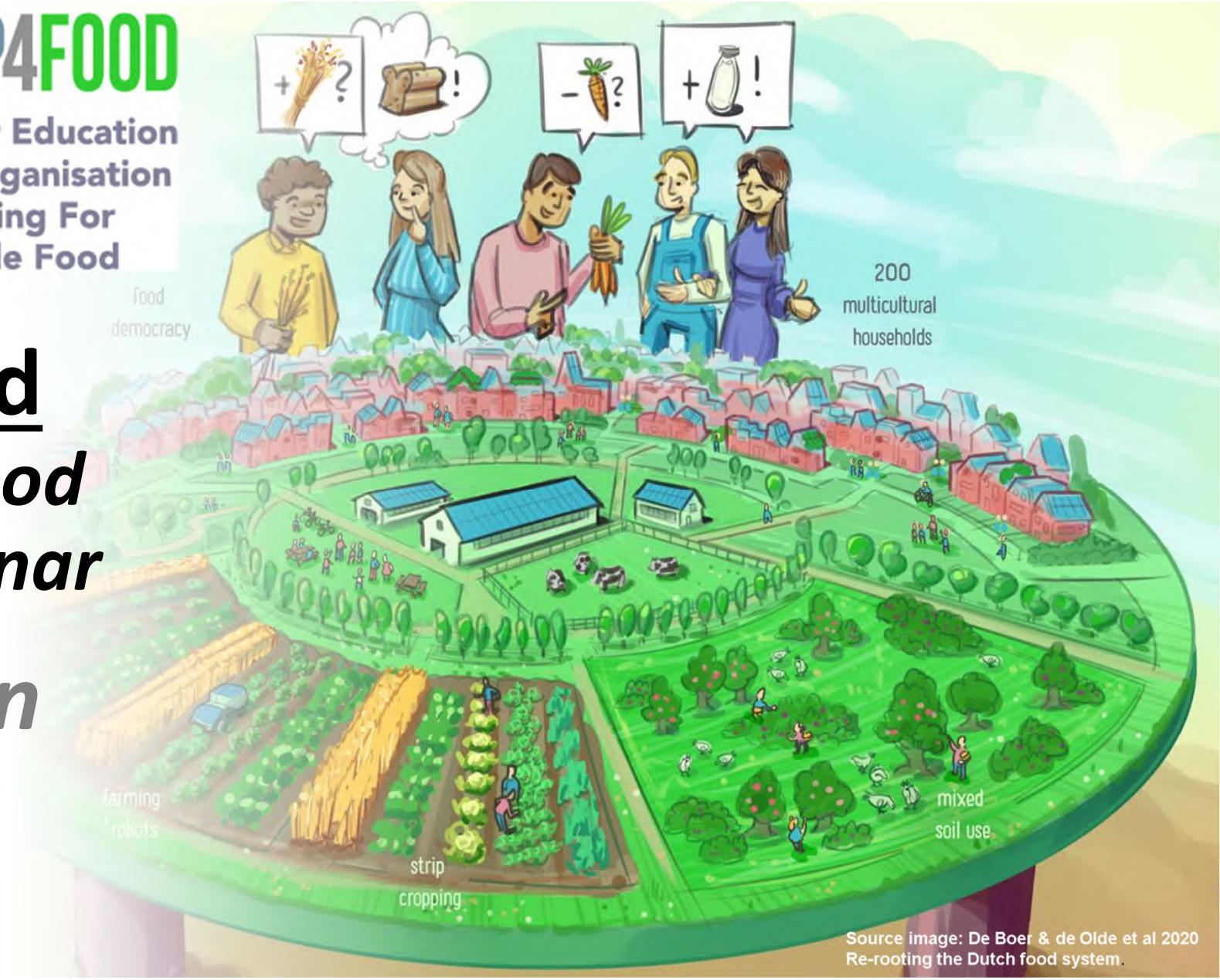
AESOP4Food

Sustainable Food Planning Seminar

Third session

PHASE I / 2023

March 16, 2023



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

AESOP4food Online Seminar 2023

AESOP4FOOD
Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

COURSE SCHEDULE March 2nd – June 1st, 2023 Thursday / 17:00 to 18:30 CET

Mainly for students from partners Universities

INTENSIVE WORKSHOP GHENT 9 – 18 July, 2023

LE:NOTRE Institute – Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice
POLITÉCNICA
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Agenda March 16, 2023

- *Introduction*
- *Short recap:* ***Field of play of sustainable food planning***
- INTERACTIVE*: poll*
- *Invited lecturer:* **Joe Nasr & Matt Potteiger***: **Spaces, systems and infrastructures: From theories to strategies for the productive urban landscape***
- *Q&A session*
- INTERACTIVE*: breakout rooms*
- *Next session* + compulsory reading

Recap of the two first sessions

- *Field of play, sustainable food challenges*

- *Introduction on the main concepts –*
  - *Food systems*
  - *City-region approach*
  - *Agroecology*
  - *Food democracy and justice*

Agroecology

Application of ecological principles to the study, design and management of agroecosystems that are

- both productive and natural resource conserving
- culturally sensitive
- socially just
- economically viable

Altieri and Toledo 2011; Gliessman 2012; Fernandez et al. 2013.

Damien Conaré presented the limits of an industrialized food system

Health

. 850 million undernourished – 1.5 billion overweight – 300 million diabetes type 2
. “nutrition transition”: shift to processed foods (richer in salt, sugar and saturated fats) often less nutritious

Socio-economic

. maximize efficiency gains *vs.* distributional concerns
. regional hyper-specialization
. creation of giant agri-food corporations
. precarious working conditions

Environment

. soil degradation
. water shortages
. biodiversity loss
. waste and losses
. pollutions, GHG emissions

City Region Food Systems

A food system is the complex set of activities and relationships in the food cycle: growing, producing, processing, distributing, marketing, retailing, storing, preparing, consuming and disposing' (City of Hamilton 2014).

An ideal CRFS fosters four interconnected elements throughout the food chain:

1. food security and nutrition;
2. livelihoods and economic development;
3. sustainable natural resources management;
4. social inclusion and equity (FAO and RUAF 2015).

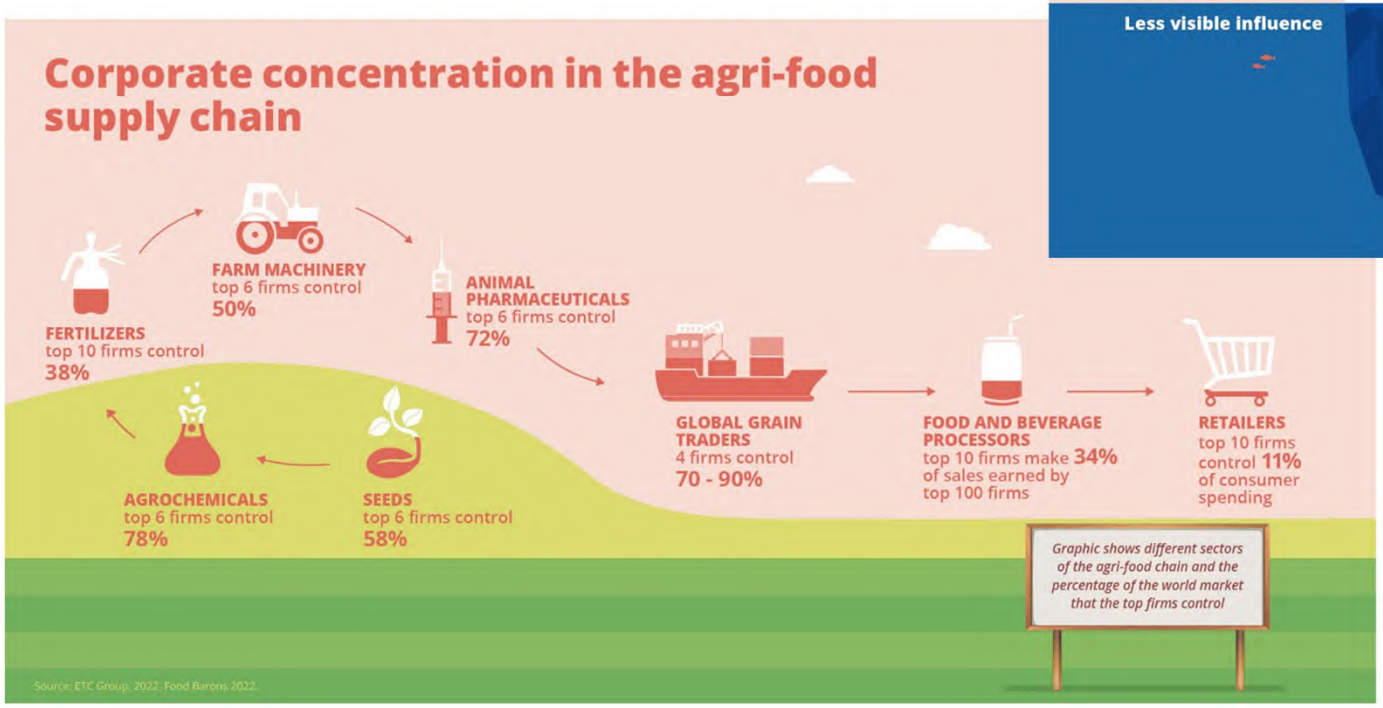
Better connections among cities and towns and between them and their rural surroundings

Damien Conaré; a multiform distanciation

political	loss of control by citizens over their food system asymmetry with more powerful actors
economic	multiplication of intermediaries between farmers and consumers to circulate, process, store and distribute food
geographical	distancing from production areas urban sprawl + low shipping costs
cognitive	loss of contact between city dwellers and farmers, and lack of knowledge about the world of agriculture and food generates 'eater anxiety'

Nicole Pita IPES-food

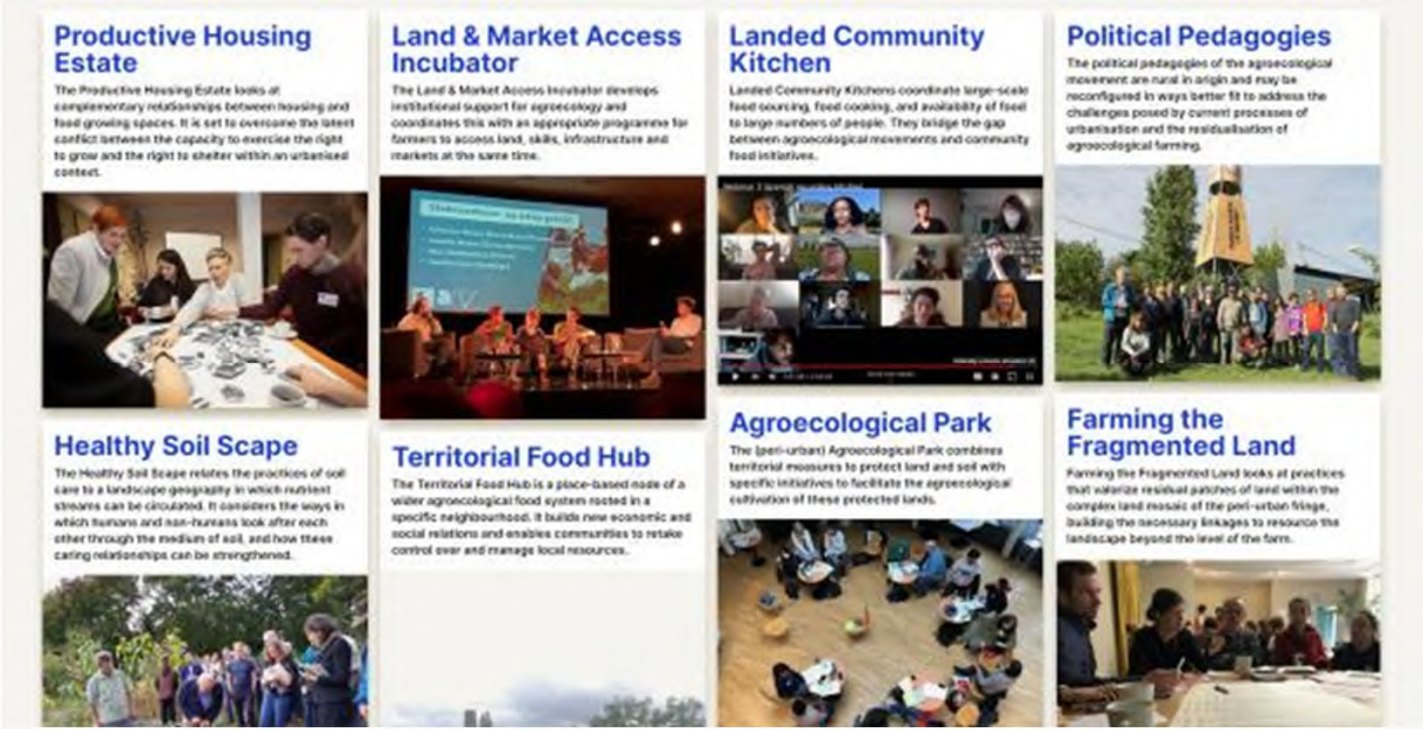
Corporate influence on the global governance



Building blocks of an Agroecological Urbanism

Michiel Dehaene

the development, approaches and components of an agroecological urbanism



Poll on Long Food Movement

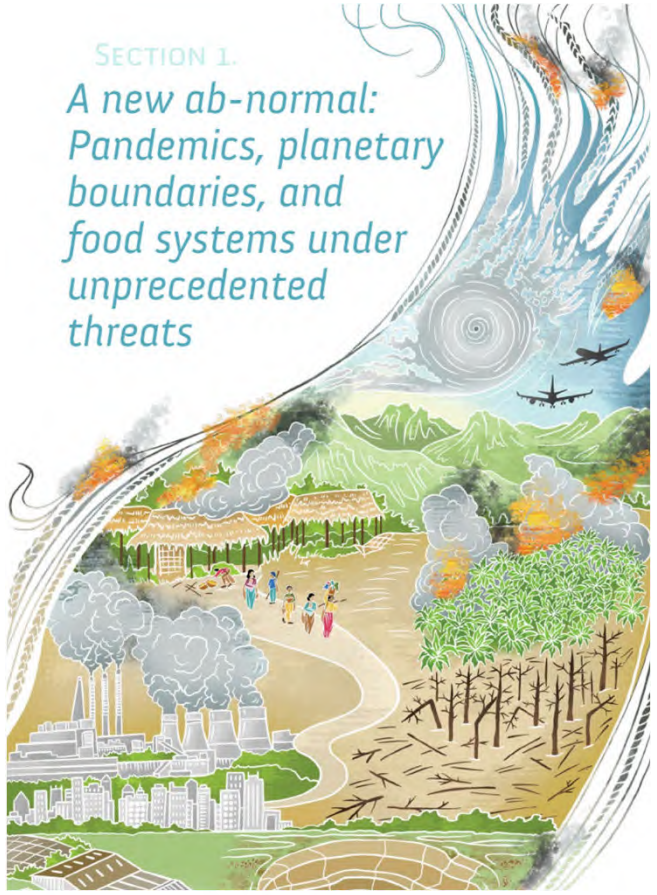
What do you think is the main motivation of IPES for publishing the LFM.

a. The EU does not seem capable of implementing such a policy because **countries do not agree**

b. There is a strong **lobby of agribusiness** and existing policies only to **stay within the sectoral domains.**

c. They see that transformations will only be successful by fostering **collaboration across multiple scales** and **strengthening civic engagement**.

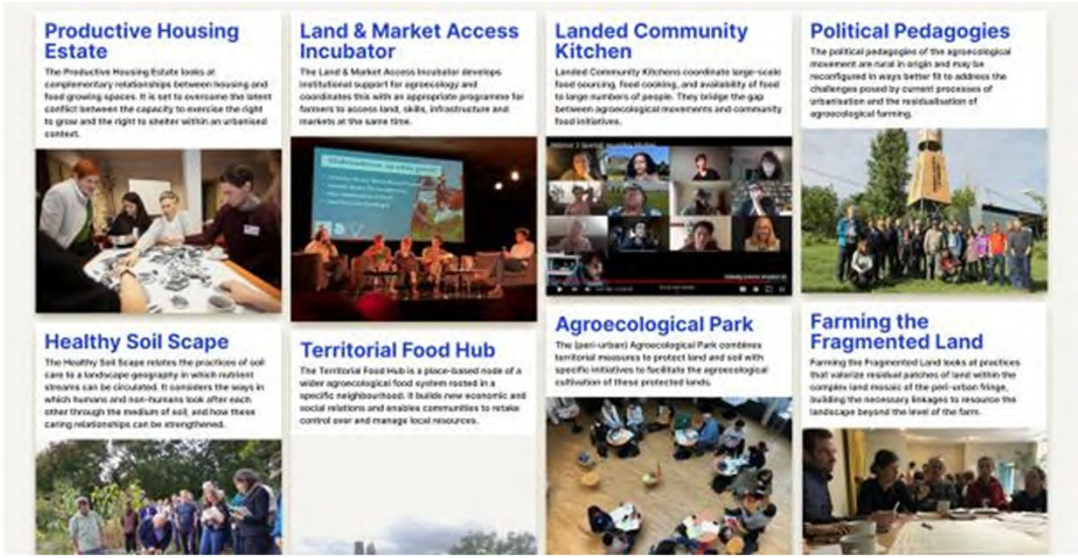
d. There is a need for **technical solutions** in the food chain, such as smart agriculture, precision agriculture, so we should not wait for policies.



What would be your preferred building block to use as an approach?

Michiel Dehaene presented eight building blocks that are approaches for an Agroecological Urbanism.

a. Productive Housing Estate
b. Land & Market Access Incubator
c. Landed Community Kitchen
d. Political Pedagogies
e. Farming the Fragmented Land
f. Territorial Food Hub
g. Healthy Soil Scape
h. Agroecological Park



AESOP4FOOD
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Spaces, systems and infrastructures

From theories to strategies for the productive urban landscape

LE:NOTRE Institute
Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice

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Invited lecturers

Joe Nasr

Joe Nasr is an independent scholar, lecturer and consultant based in Toronto.
He has been exploring ***urban agriculture*** and ***food security*** issues for three decades. Joe taught or held fellowships at a number of universities in several countries; he is a l**ecturer and member** of the ***Centre for Studies in Food Security*** at Toronto Metropolitan University.
He co-wrote or co-edited five books and dozens of articles and co-edits the Springer Urban Agriculture Book Series.

Matthew Potteiger

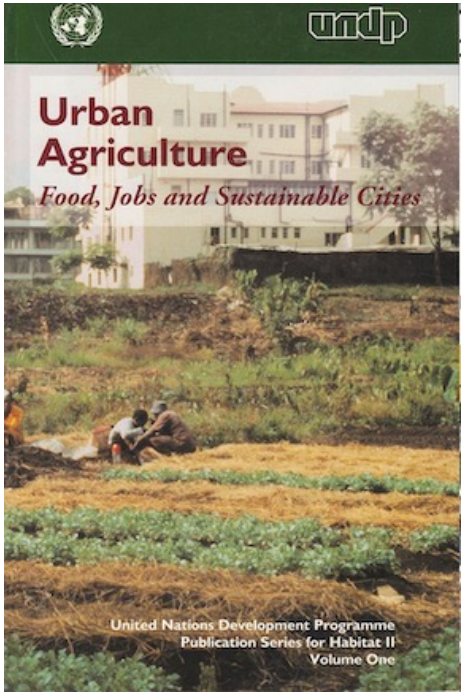
Matthew Potteiger is a **Professor of Landscape Architecture** at the ***State University of New York, Syracuse***, where his teaching, research and community projects focus on linking food systems with the design of landscape systems. He has studied food systems of Japan, Brazil and North American cities.

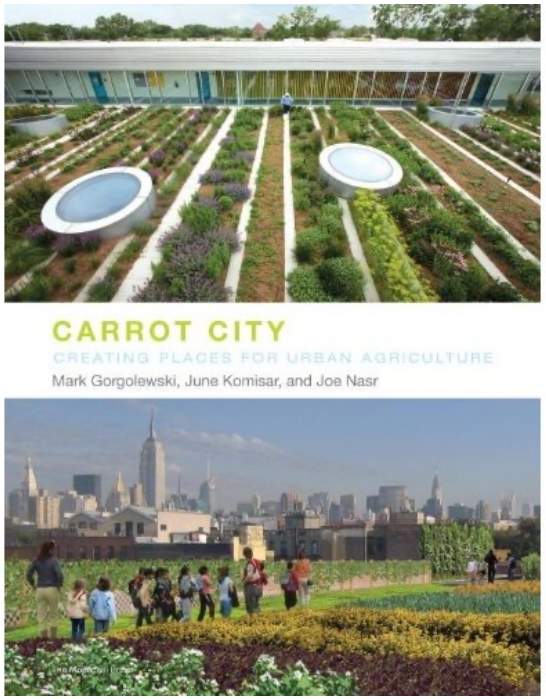
For 10 years he taught a ***food systems design studio*** and has lead *numerous community-based food system projects* to for urban agriculture, public markets, and regional foodshed planning in New York State.

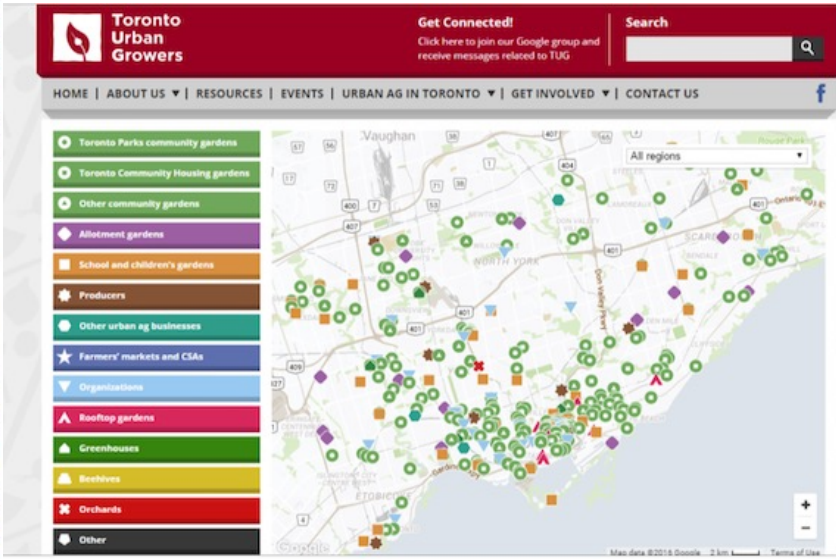
Spaces, systems, and infrastructures: from theories to strategies for the productive urban landscape

Joe Nasr and Matthew Potteiger

Joe Nasr


undp
Urban Agriculture
Food, Jobs and Sustainable Cities
United Nations Development Programme
Publication Series for Habitat II
Volume One


CARROT CITY
CREATING PLACES FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE
Mark Gorgolewski, June Komisar, and Joe Nasr


Toronto Urban Growers
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Toronto Community Housing gardens
Other community gardens
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School and children's gardens
Producers
Other urban ag businesses
Farmers' markets and CSAs
Organizations
Rooftop gardens
Greenhouses
Beehives
Orchards
Other
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All regions


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Components
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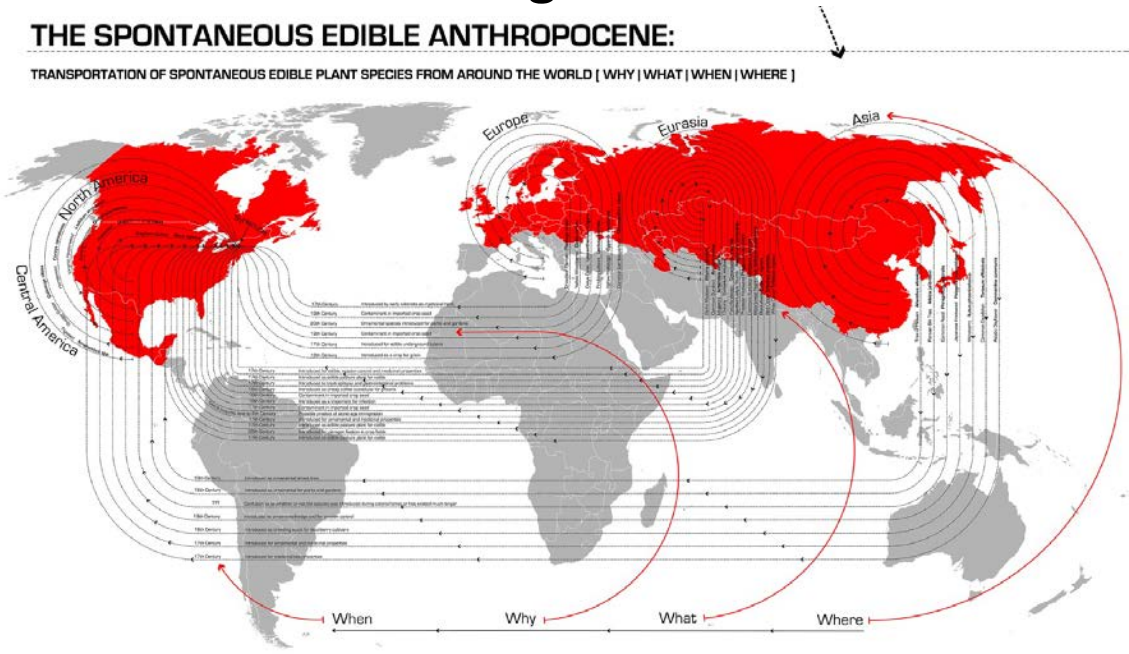
Matthew Potteiger

FoodPlan CNY

SALT CITY HARVEST FARM



Public Farm #1 NYC

Urban Voids competition
Philadelphia, PA

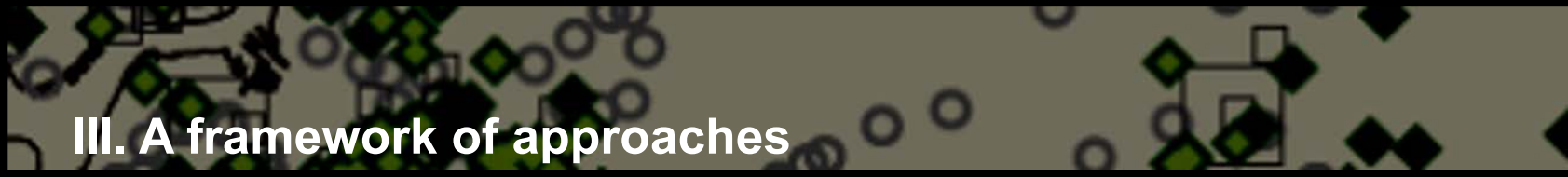
Agriburb development

New typologies of spaces for production, roof tops, alleyways, front yards, boulevards, agriburbs ("farms are the new golf course")…


Introduction


I. Foundational visions of productive urban landscapes


II. Contemporary conceptions of productive urban landscapes


III. A framework of approaches


Concluding thoughts

II. Foundational visions of productive urban landscapes

- Reconfiguring the urban/rural dichotomy
- Scale and density of the productive city
- Controlling spaces vs systemic change
- Social organization, agency, and justice

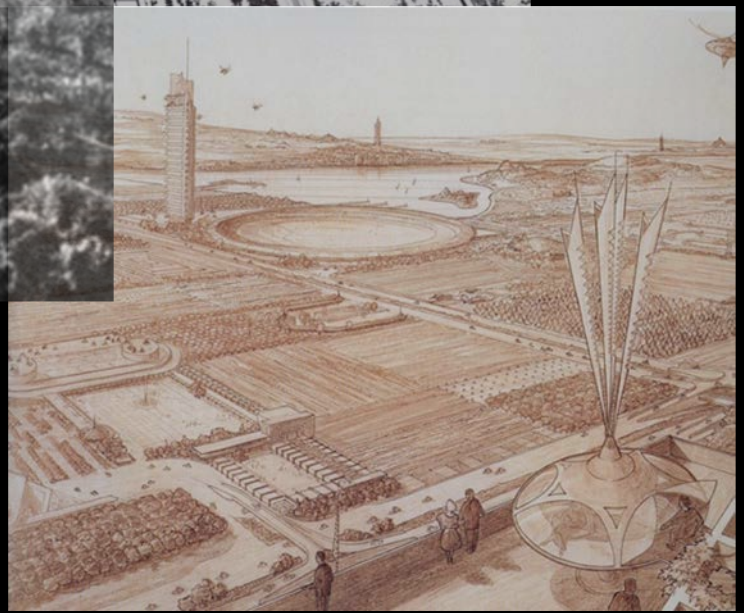
Foundational visions

Howard

Hilberseimer

Migge

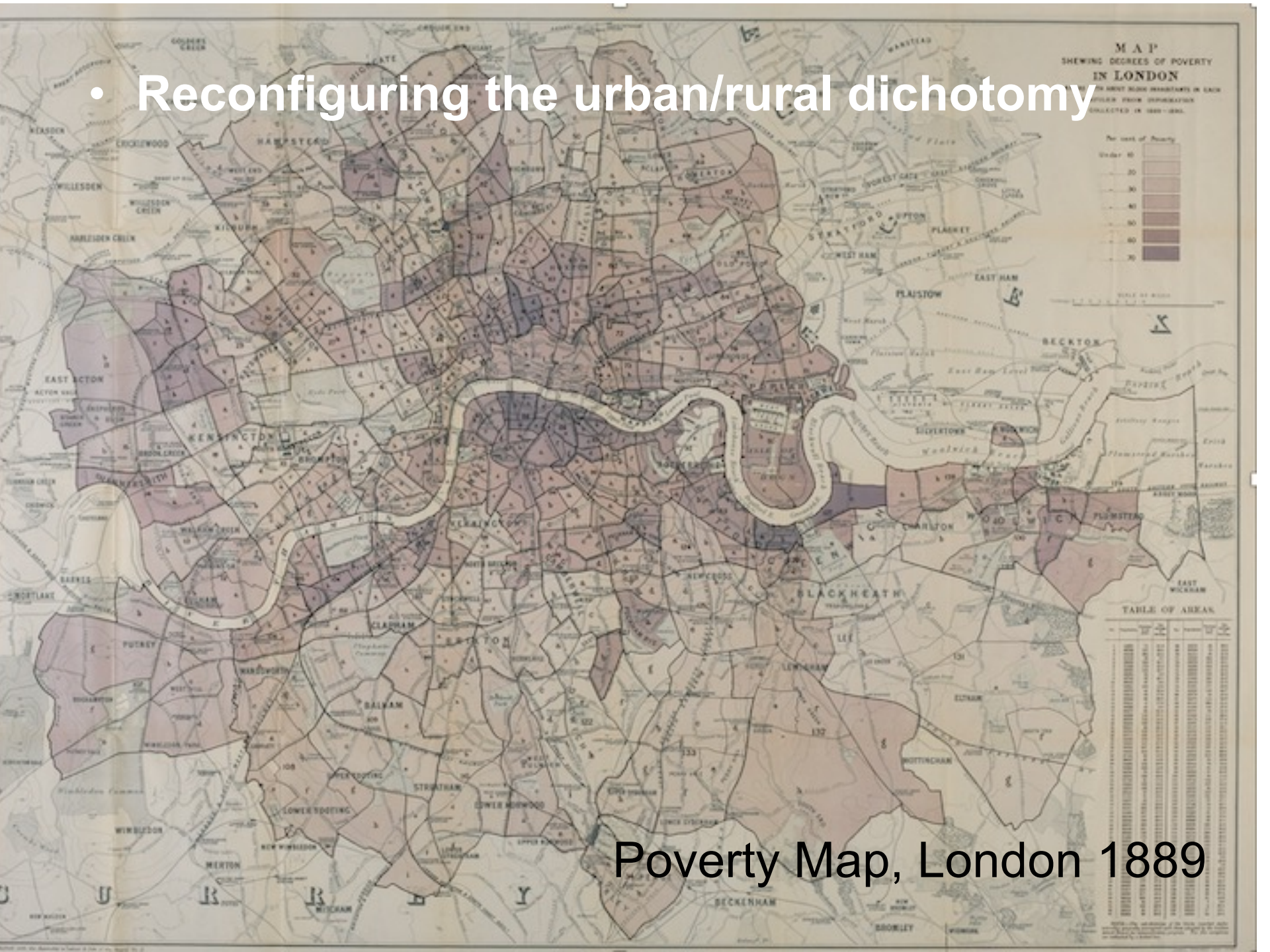
Wright



agricultural/industrial revolutions

growth of London

- **Reconfiguring the urban/rural dichotomy**



Poverty Map, London 1889

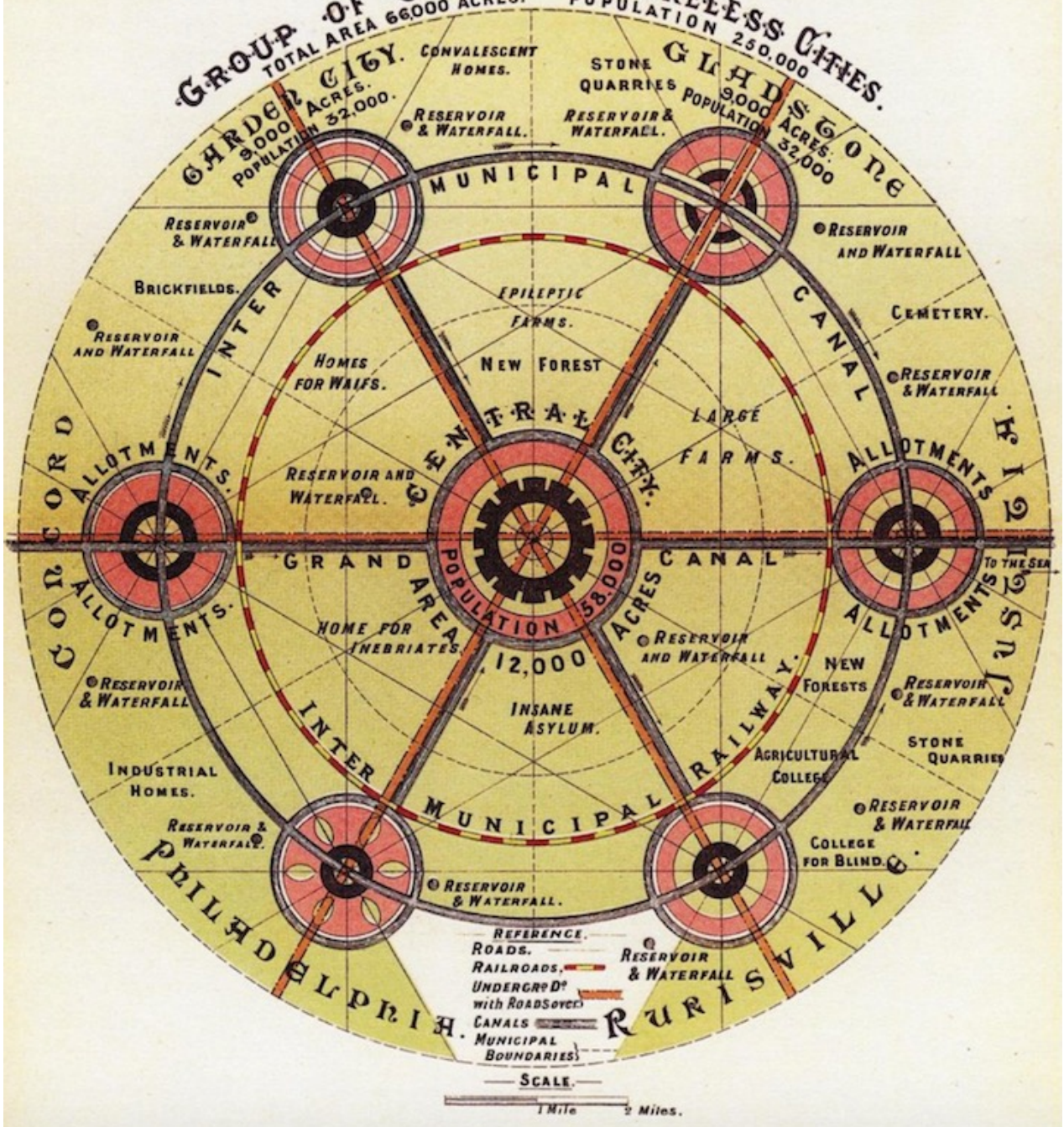
http://www.slate.com/content/dam/slate/blogs/the_vault/2015/11/12/Lg2BoothSheet2.jpg

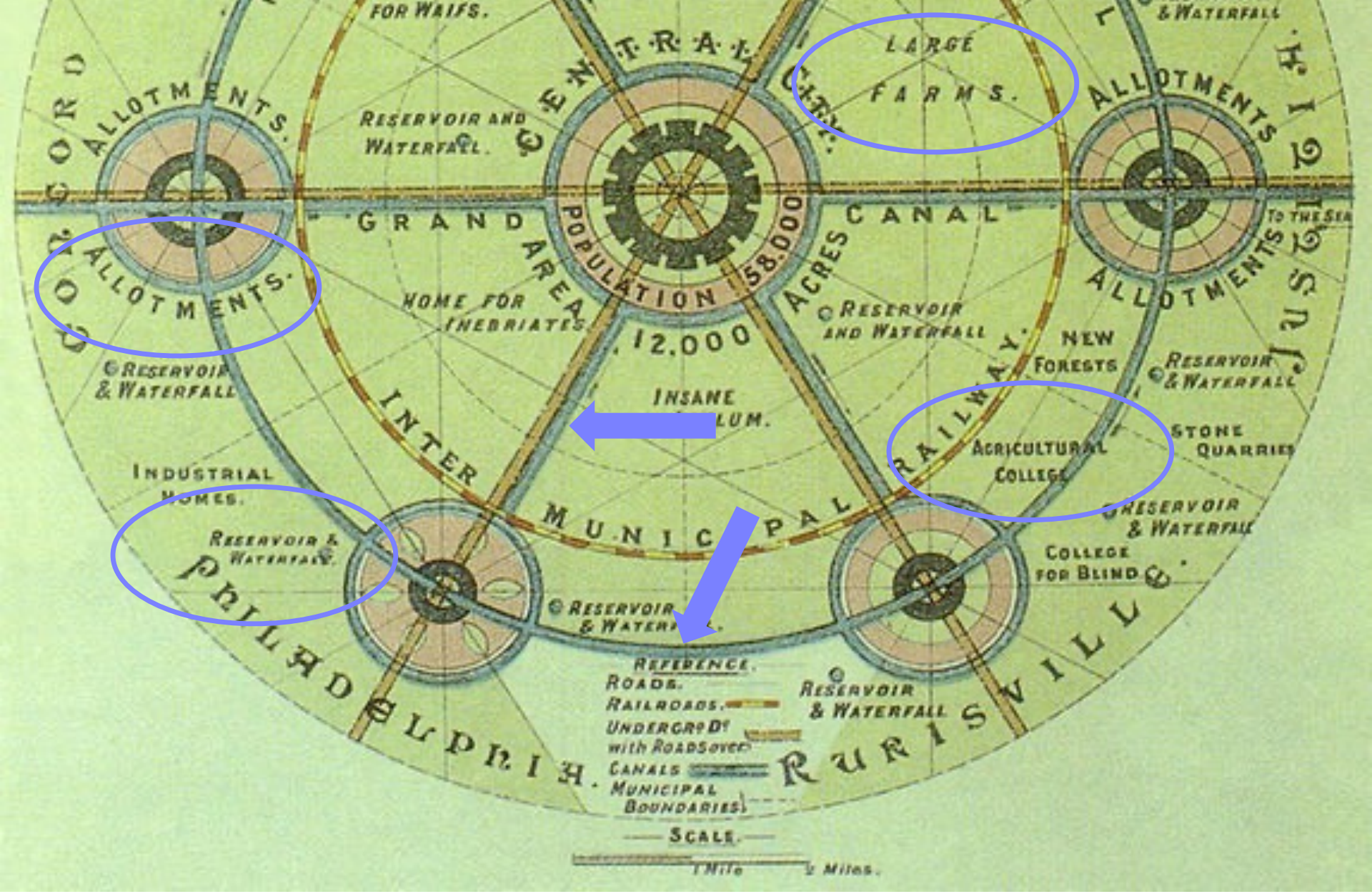
Booth's Poverty Map of London, 1898 showing urban edge of northeastern section

— No. 7. —

GROUP OF SLUMLESS SMOKELESS CITIES.

TOTAL AREA 66000 ACRES. POPULATION 250,000



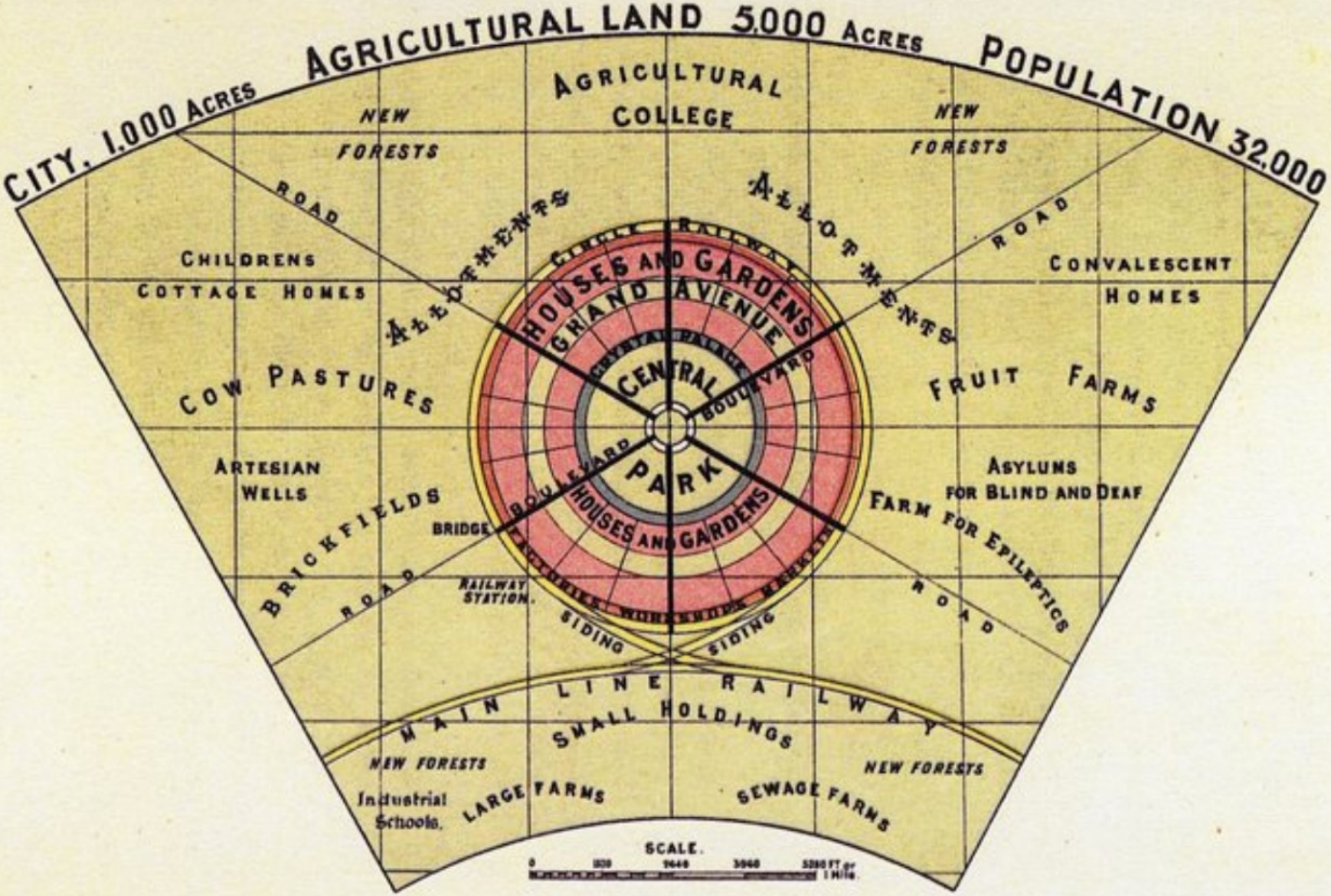


Garden Cities of Tomorrow Ebenezer Howard

1898-1902

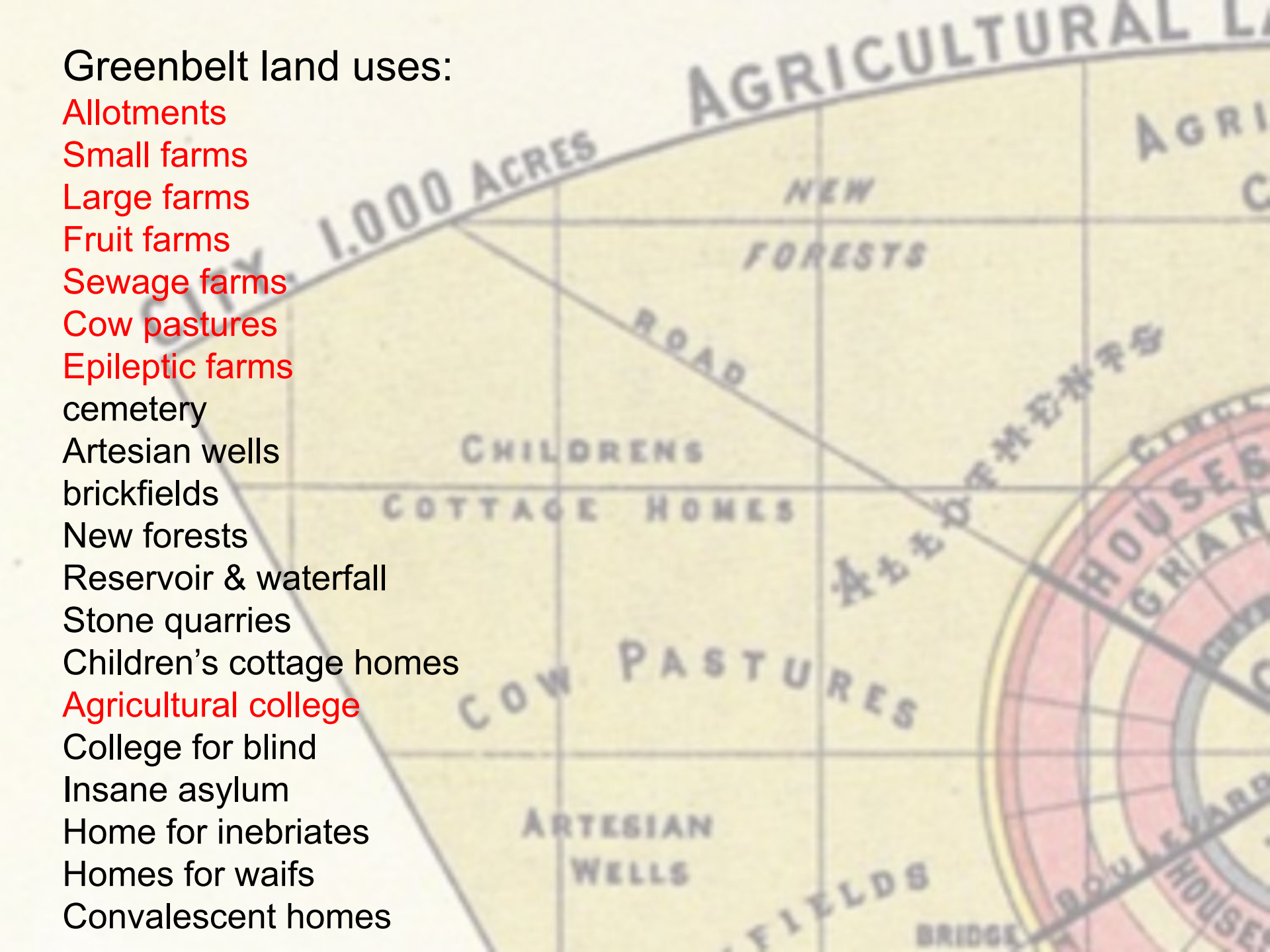
— N°2 —

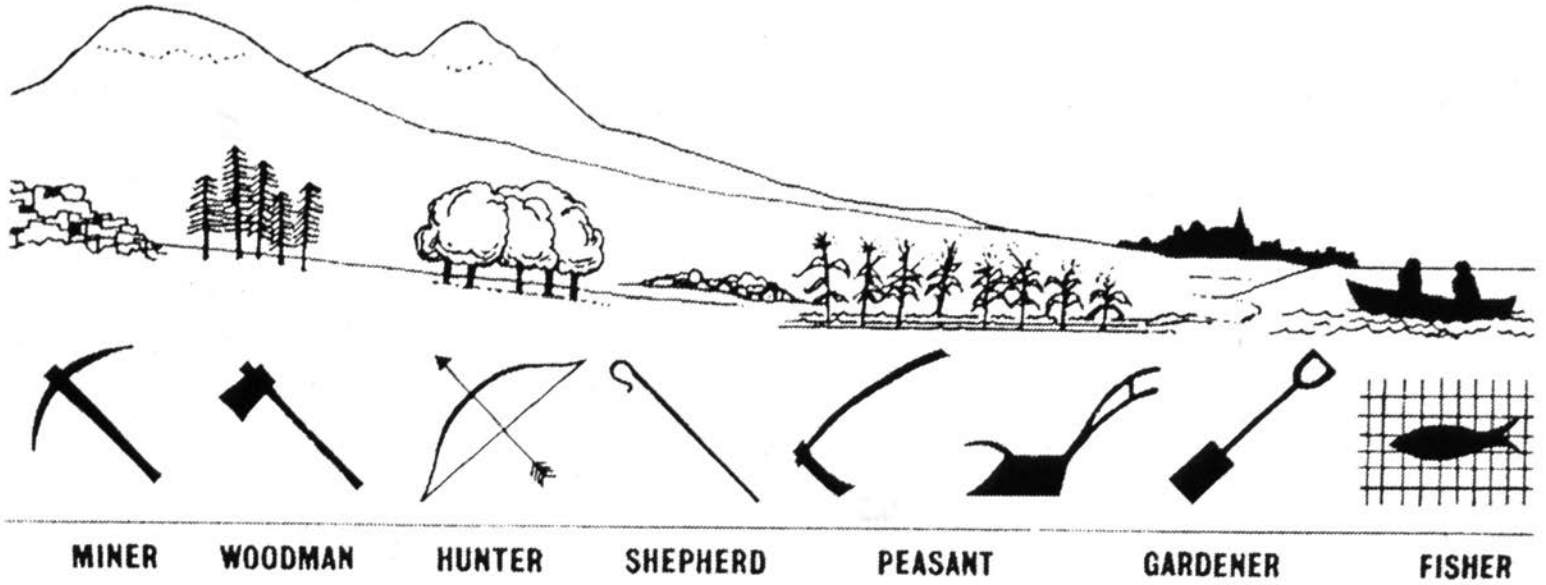
GARDEN-CITY



Greenbelt land uses:

Allotments
Small farms
Large farms
Fruit farms
Sewage farms
Cow pastures
Epileptic farms
cemetery
Artesian wells
brickfields
New forests
Reservoir & waterfall
Stone quarries
Children's cottage homes
Agricultural college
College for blind
Insane asylum
Home for inebriates
Homes for waifs
Convalescent homes

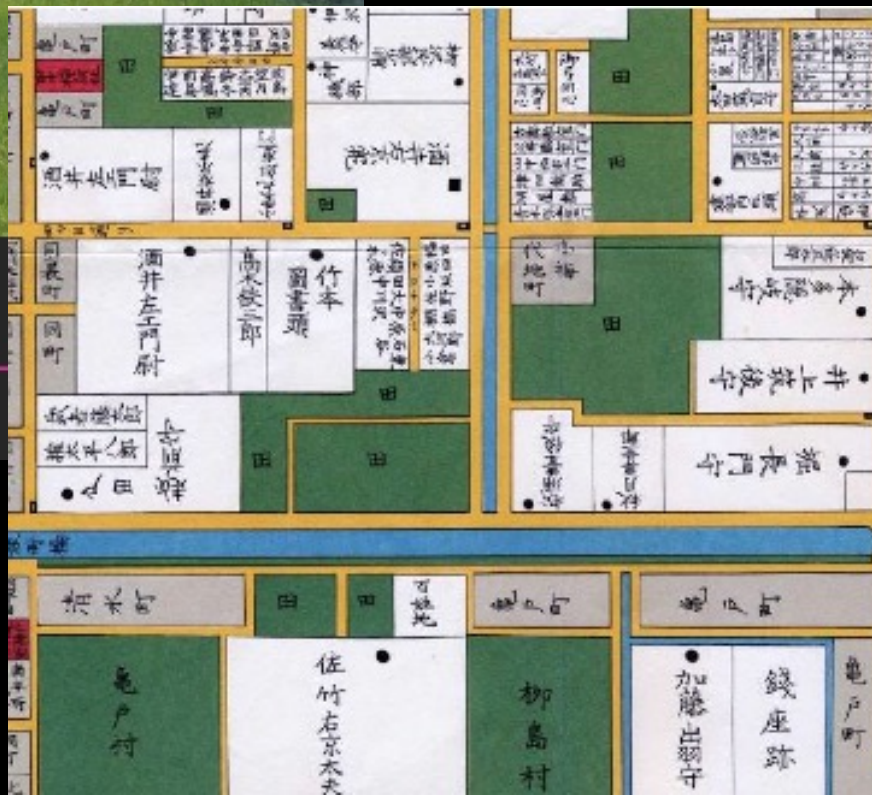




Geddes: Valley Section


GREEN BELT
Possibility grows here.
GEORGIAN BAY
LAKE HURON
LAKE SIMCOE
LAKE ONTARIO
Wiarton
Owen Sound
Port Elgin
Collingwood
Barrie
Bracebridge
Gravenhurst
Midland
Orillia
Bobcaygeon
Lindsay
Peterborough
Cobourg
Port Perry
Uxbridge
Stouffville
Oshawa
Whitby
Ajax
Bowmanville
Alliston
Shelburne
Orangeville
Arthur
Goderich
Vaughan
Brampton
Toronto
Mississauga
Acton
Guelph
Waterloo
Kitchener
Cambridge
Oakville
Burlington
Hamilton
Paris
Brantford
Caledonia
St. Catharines
Niagara Falls
N
ONTARIO'S GREENBELT
Ontario's Greenbelt
Built-Up Area*
Highway
Major road
scale in kilometres
10 0 10 20 30
Road network from Digital Cartographic Reference Base of Ontario, Geomatics Office, Ministry of Transportation, Ontario, 2000. *Built-Up Area current to 2001 and provided by the Neptis Foundation.
While the Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation has made every effort to depict accurate and current map information, there may be discrepancies or errors in the depiction that are unintended.

Microclimate control effect of paddy fields in urban areas

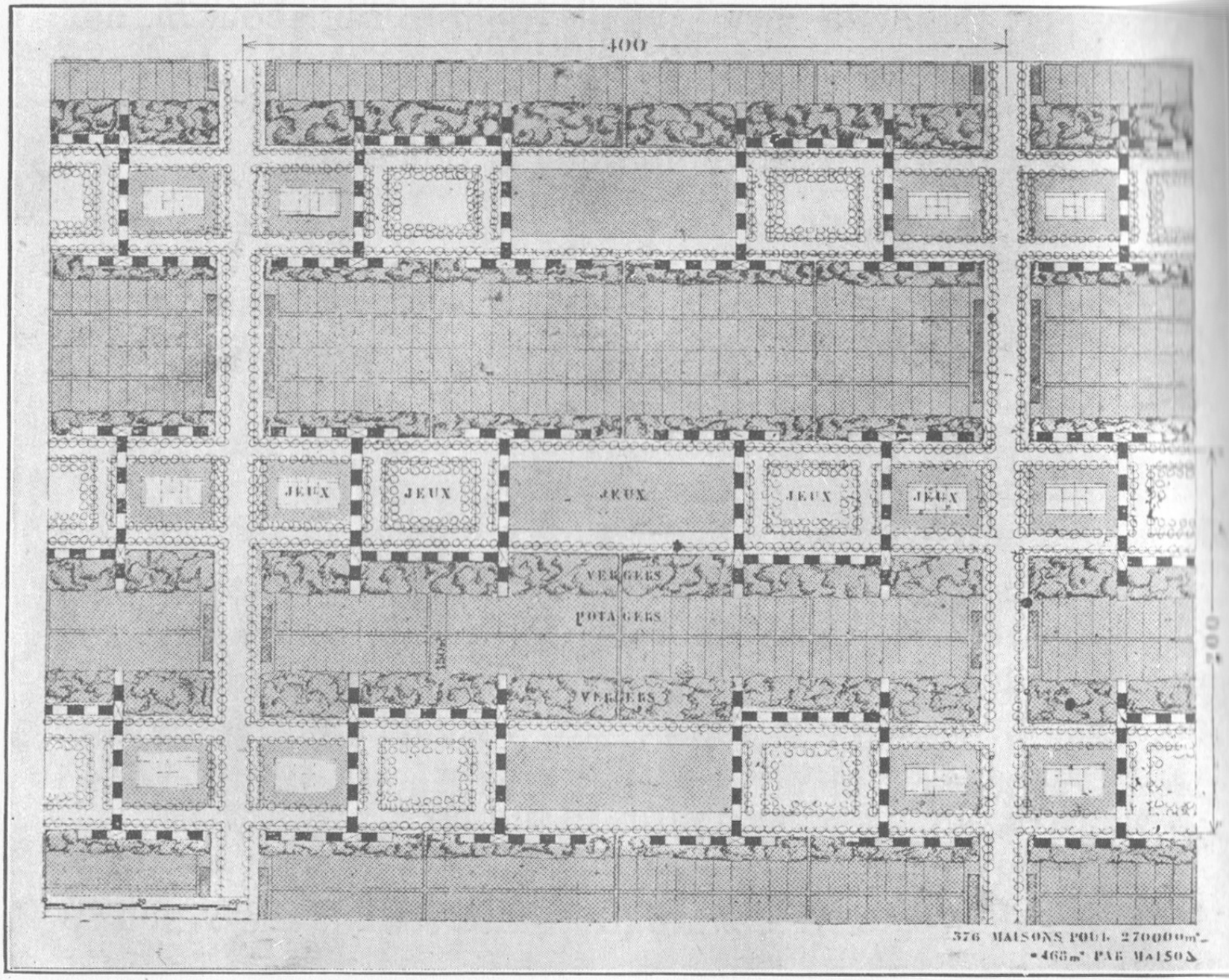


Historic Edo, Japan
40% of city
As productive land
- Yokohari

- Scale and density of the productive city

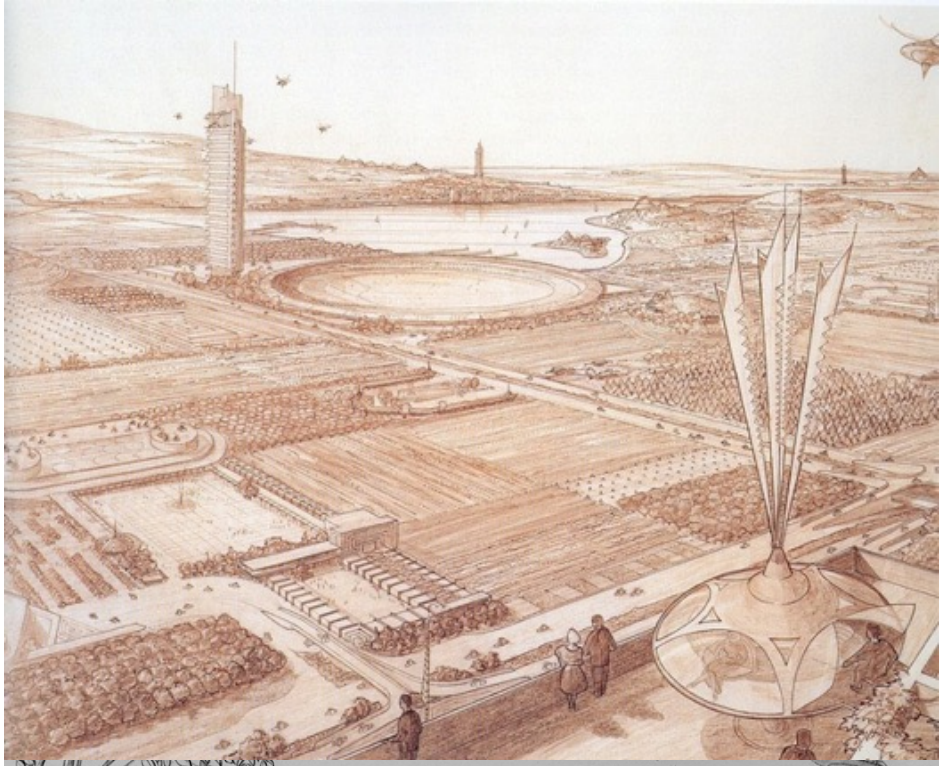
Lebrecht Migge. Kitchen gardens in Römerstadt Siedlung, Frankfurt, 1930

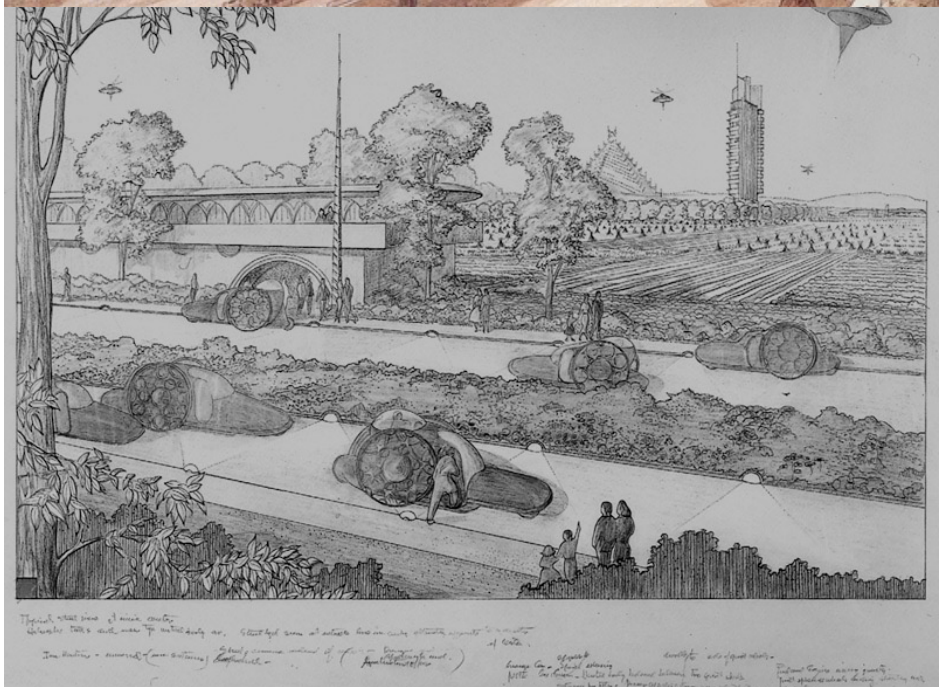
Leberecht Migge 1881-1935: Gartenkultur des 20. Jahrhunderts, Kassel: Bundesgartenschau, 1981



Le Corbusier. Workers house with “potagers” Villa Contemporaine, 1922

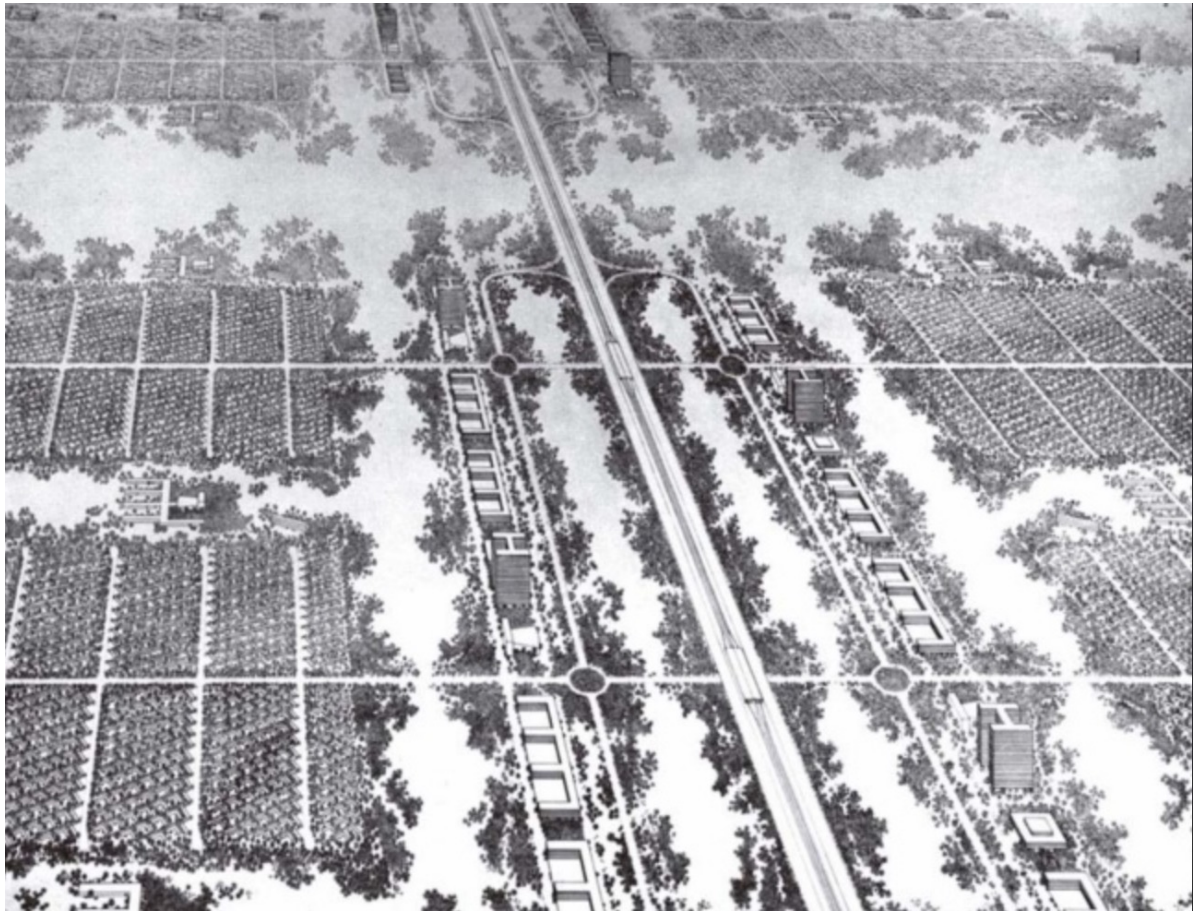
From Le Corbussier, *Urbanisme (Paris: Cres, 1925)*





F.L.Wright
Images of
Broadacre City

"Effect of different densities on the plan of houses", original diagram by L. Hlberseimer, The New City, 1944, p.91



"Birds-eye view of commercial area and settlement unit"
L. Hilberseimer.
In *The New City* (1944)

- Controlling spaces vs systemic change

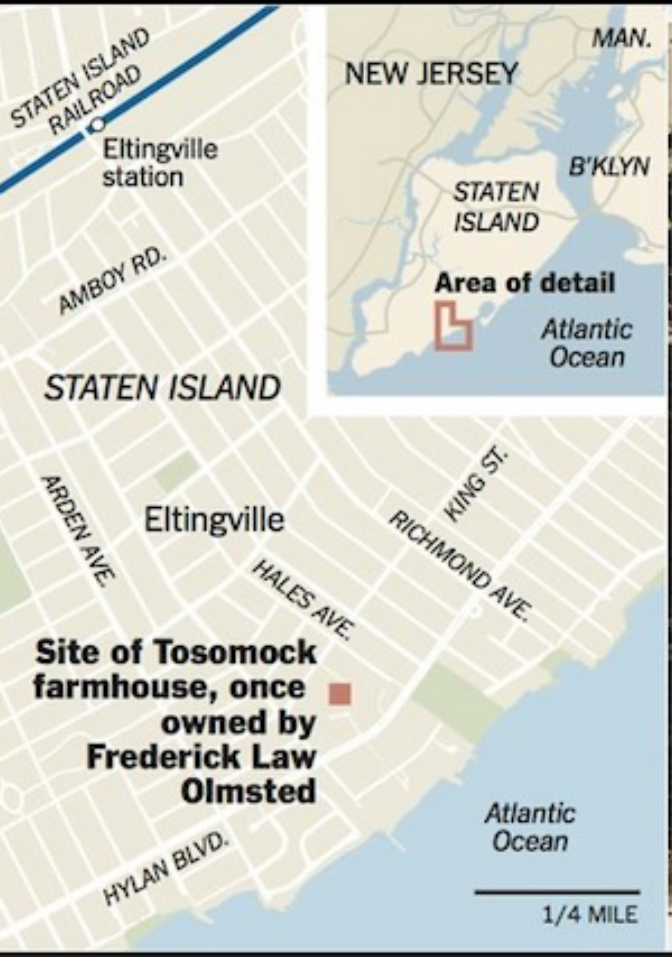
Clinton Square market. Syracuse, NY 1890's -- re-designed, market moved to edge of city

Urban markets and aesthetic ideology of City Beautiful movement

§ 5. *Good Order.*—Idlers and dogs shall not be permitted to remain on said markets. No person shall be guilty of any boisterous or disorderly conduct upon the said markets and no person shall resist or obstruct the custodian thereof or any officer of the market in the discharge of his duties, nor refuse to allow the custodian to examine the character and quality of any article of food offered for sale or to weigh or measure the same.

Franklin Park, Boston

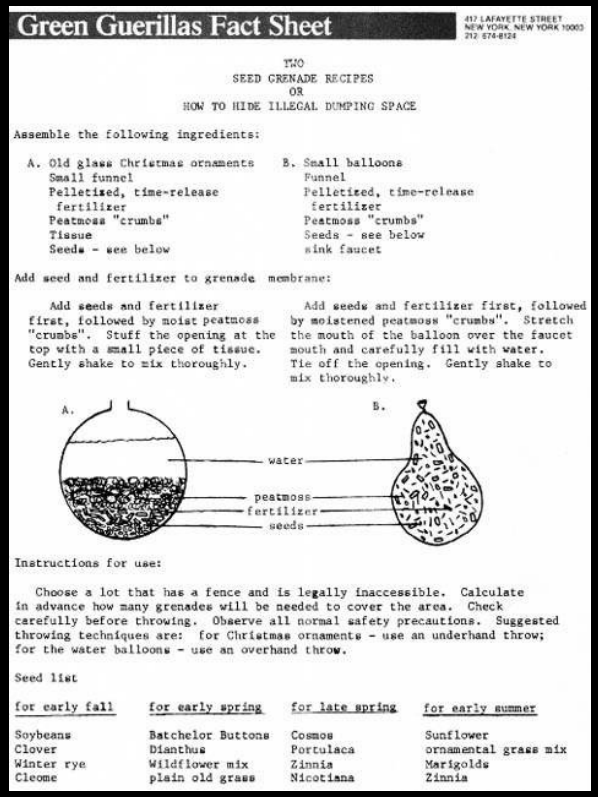
"…relieved of a few houses, causeways and fences,
left with an unbroken surface of turf
and secluded by woods on the hillsides,
this would at once supply a singularly complete and perfect
though limited example of a type of scenery which is perhaps the most soothing in its influence on mankind of any presented by nature."
-- Olmsted (from Zaitzevsky, Frederick Law Olmsted and the Boston Park System)



Olmsted's farm, Staten Island

http://www.nytimes.com/2012/08/05/nyregion/a-lab-a-home-a-memory

- Social organization, agency, and justice



Green Guerillas Fact Sheet

417 LAFAYETTE STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
212/ 674-8124

TWO
SEED GRENADE RECIPES
OR
HOW TO HIDE ILLEGAL DUMPING SPACE

Assemble the following ingredients:

A. Old glass Christmas ornaments
Small funnel
Pelletized, time-release fertilizer
Peatmoss "crumbs"
Tissue
Seeds - see below

B. Small balloons
Funnel
Pelletized, time-release fertilizer
Peatmoss "crumbs"
Seeds - see below
sink faucet

Add seed and fertilizer to grenade membrane:

Add seeds and fertilizer first, followed by moist peatmoss "crumbs". Stuff the opening at the top with a small piece of tissue. Gently shake to mix thoroughly.

Add seeds and fertilizer first, followed by moistened peatmoss "crumbs". Stretch the mouth of the balloon over the faucet mouth and carefully fill with water. Tie off the opening. Gently shake to mix thoroughly.

Instructions for use:

Choose a lot that has a fence and is legally inaccessible. Calculate in advance how many grenades will be needed to cover the area. Check carefully before throwing. Observe all normal safety precautions. Suggested throwing techniques are: for Christmas ornaments - use an underhand throw; for the water balloons - use an overhand throw.

Seed list

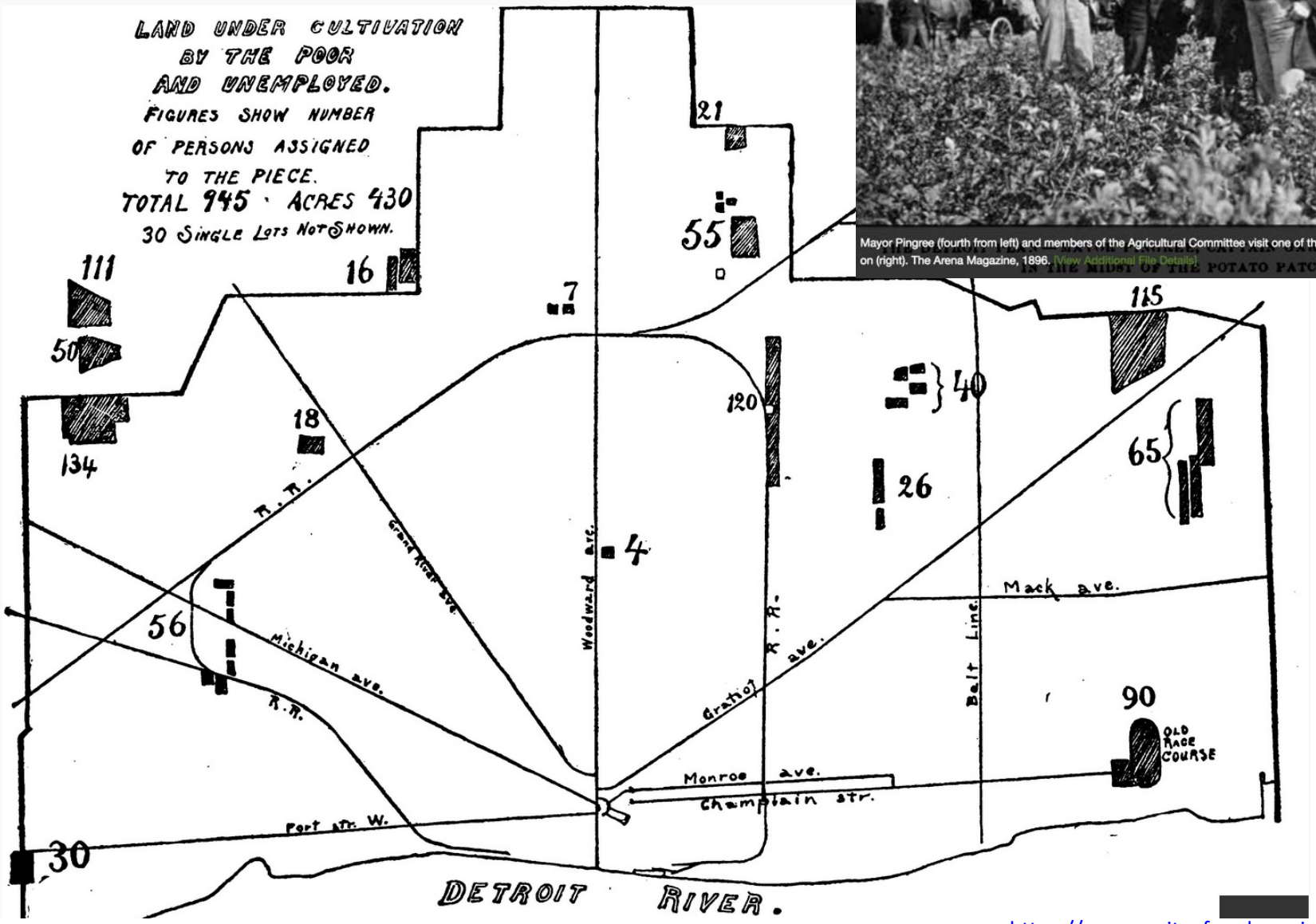
for early fall	for early spring	for late spring	for early summer
Soybeans	Batchelor Buttons	Cosmos	Sunflower
Clover	Dianthus	Portulaca	ornamental grass mix
Winter rye	Wildflower mix	Zinnia	Marigolds
Cleome	plain old grass	Nicotiana	Zinnia

Claiming public space in the city and the food system

Social justice—Community Food Security Coalition

Collection of social movements

“Potato Patch” gardens, Detroit

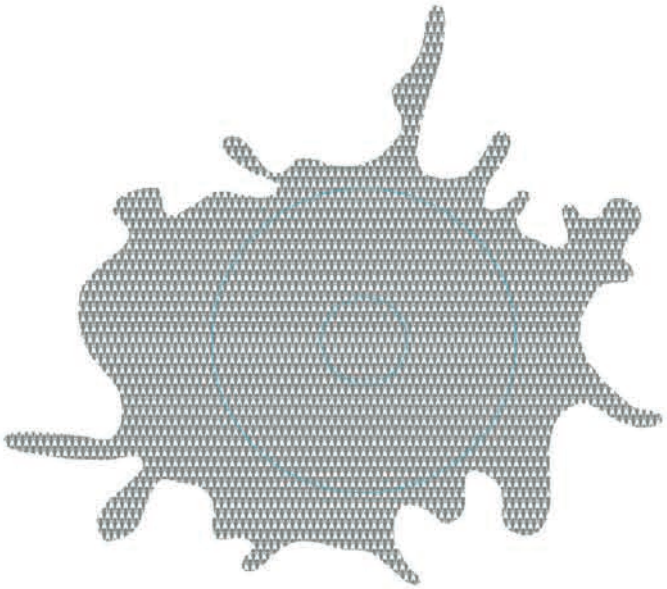


https://communityofgardens.si.edu/items/show/29

II. Contemporary conceptions of productive urban landscapes

- CPUL's: Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes
- Food Urbanism
- Agricultural Urbanism
- Agrarian Urbanism
- Smartcity
- R-Urban

Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes (2005)



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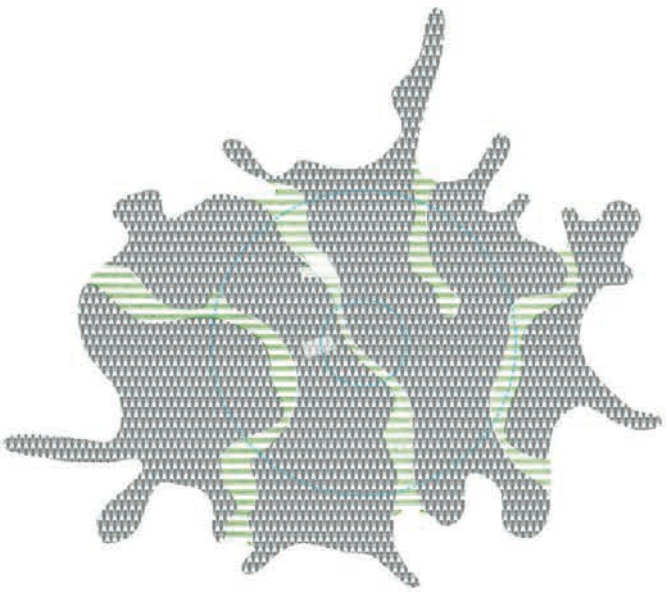

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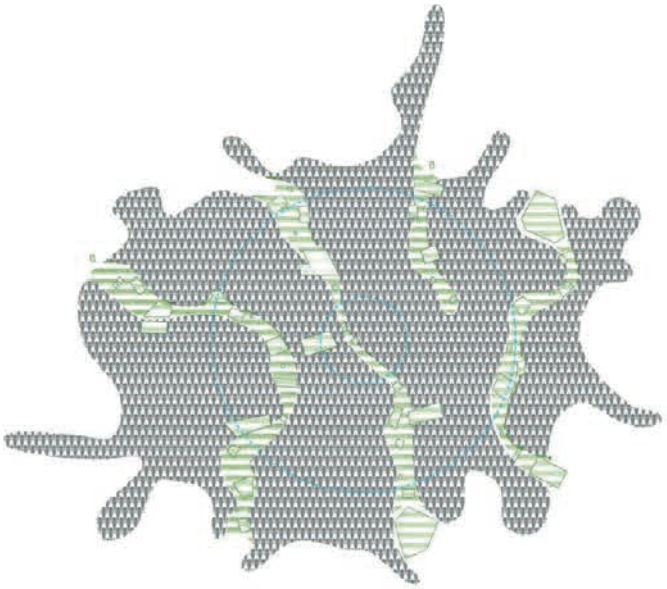

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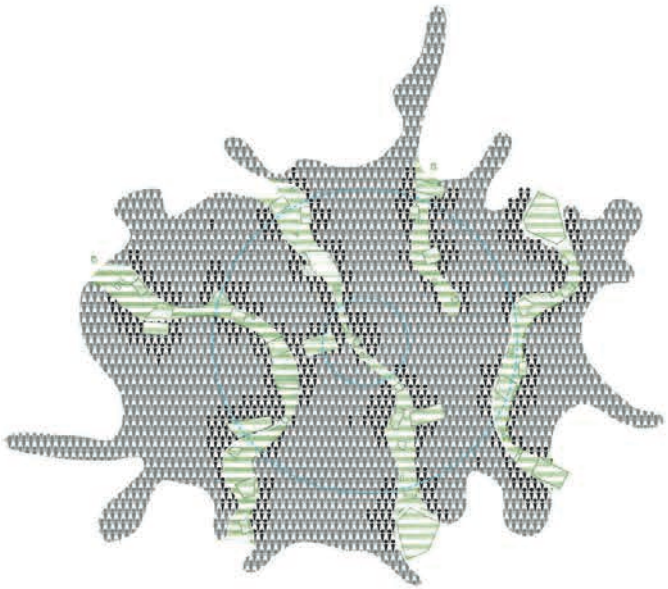
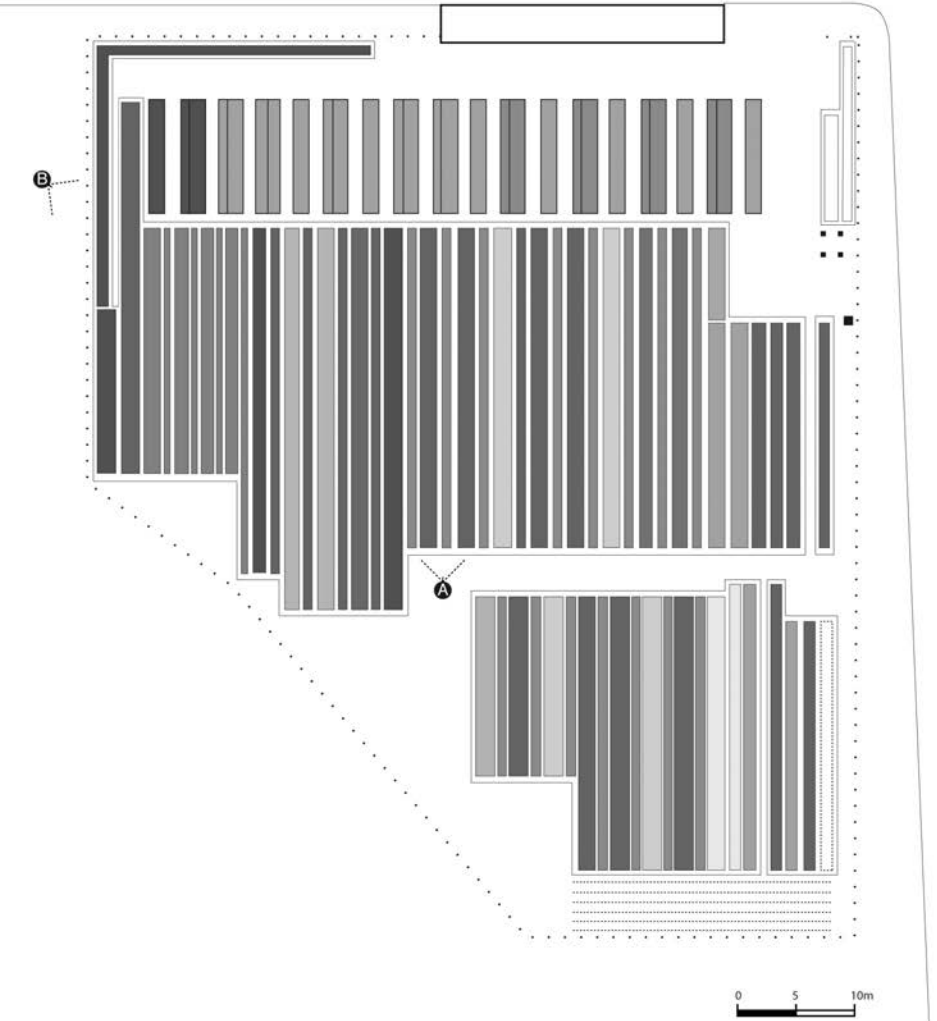


4


TATE MODERN
Continuous landscape
Existing parks
Currently underused open space
Existing large car parks (now semi-buried)
Existing playgrounds and playing fields
Small specific leisure buildings


continuous productive urban landscape detail
continuous landscape connecting city and countryside
green footpath
Productive Urban Landscape with multicoloured urban agriculture fields
individual urban agriculture fields
local farm store with wholesale market
local market or shop
individual consumer
food flow

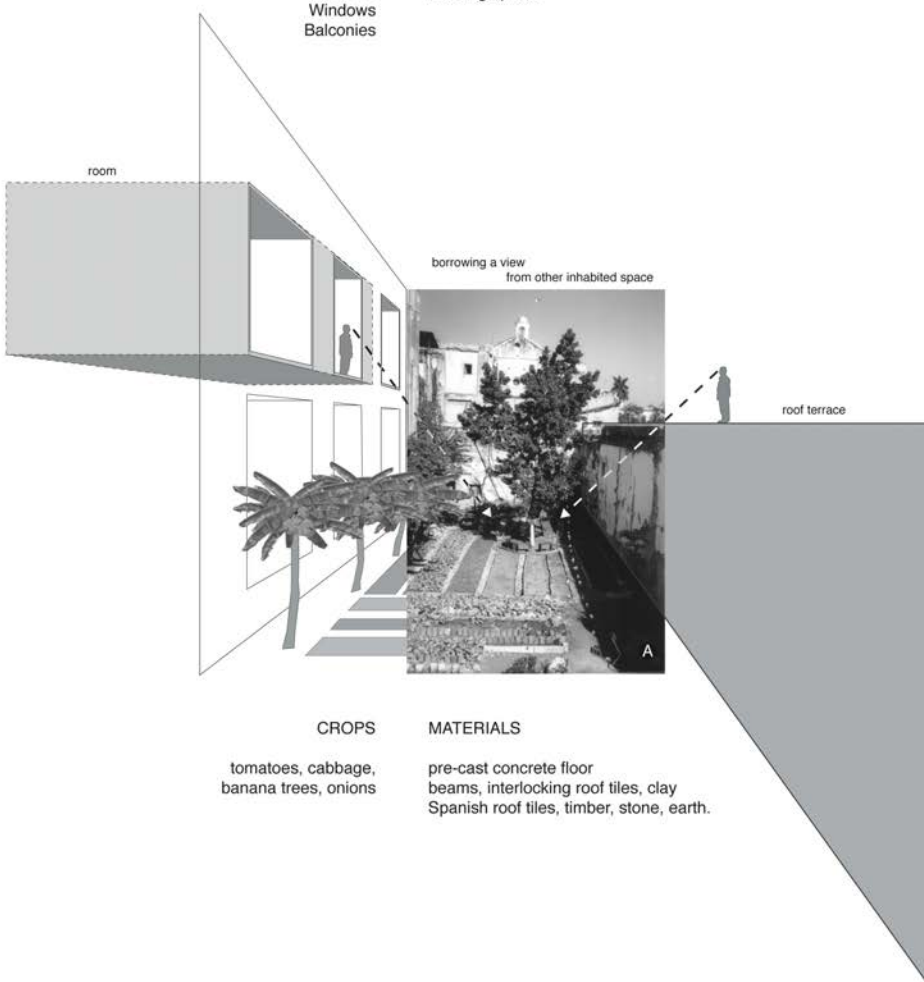


HUERTOS INTENSIVO HABANA, MERCED Y PAULA. HABANA VIEJA

CHARACTERISTICS

Linear micro garden
Outdoor class room
Debating chamber
Valley section
Marking space with shade
A shared visual facility
Terraces
Windows
Balconies

This site, in the historic quarter of Havana is managed by Alberto de la Paz. It provides food and functions as an educational facility for local school children, who visit and work on the crops. A tree shades an out door meeting space.



CROPS

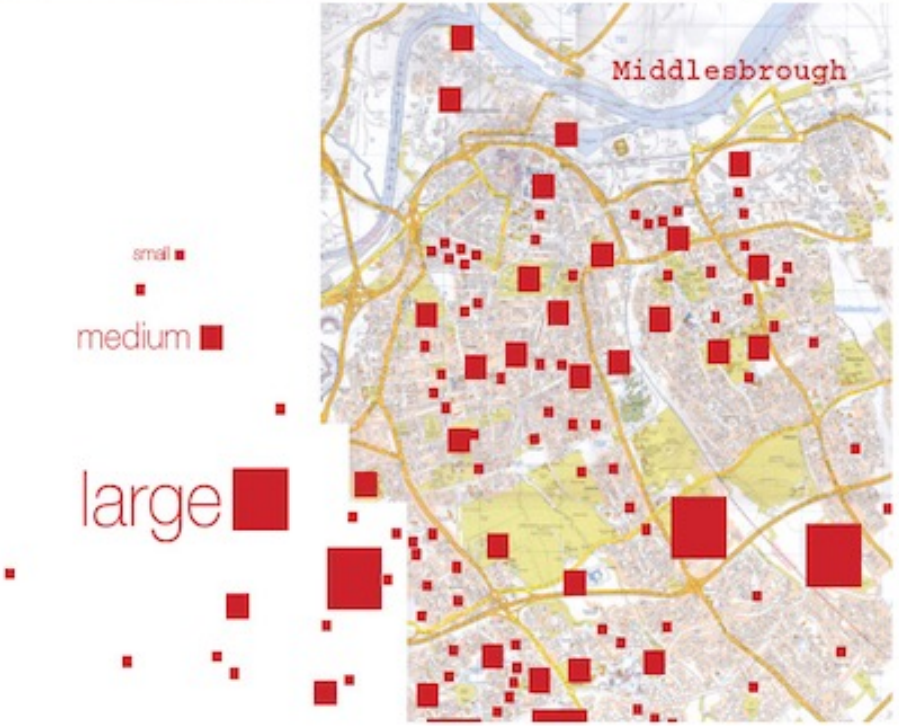
tomatoes, cabbage,
banana trees, onions

MATERIALS

pre-cast concrete floor
beams, interlocking roof tiles, clay
Spanish roof tiles, timber, stone, earth.

Thames Gateway

Middlesbrough, UK (DOTT 07)
A productive urban landscape



Middlesbrough, UK (DOTT 07)

CPUL Continuous Productive Urban Landscape

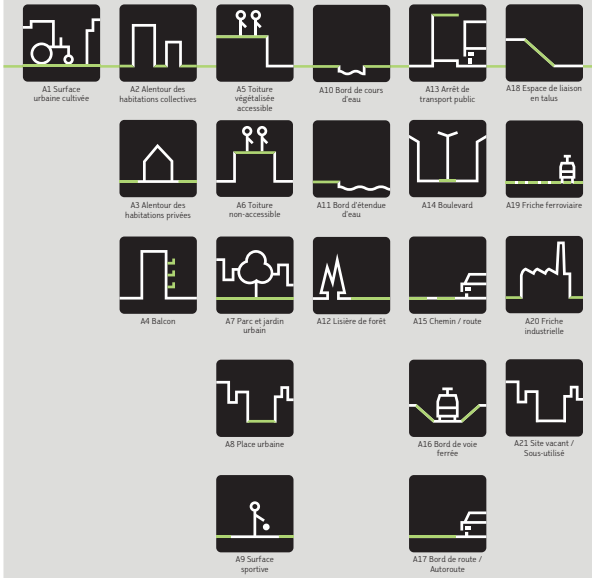
Images from DOTT 07 & Villiaen & Bohn, Architects

Food Urbanism Initiative (2011-)


Annex Organics Rooftop
Garden & Field to Table
FOOD
URBANISM
INGRÉDIENTS

TYPOLOGIES URBAINES

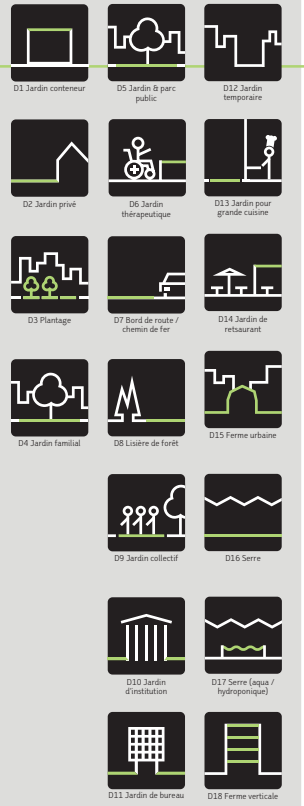
Type de site



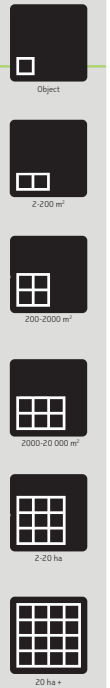
Type de cultivateur

Motivations

Entité de production

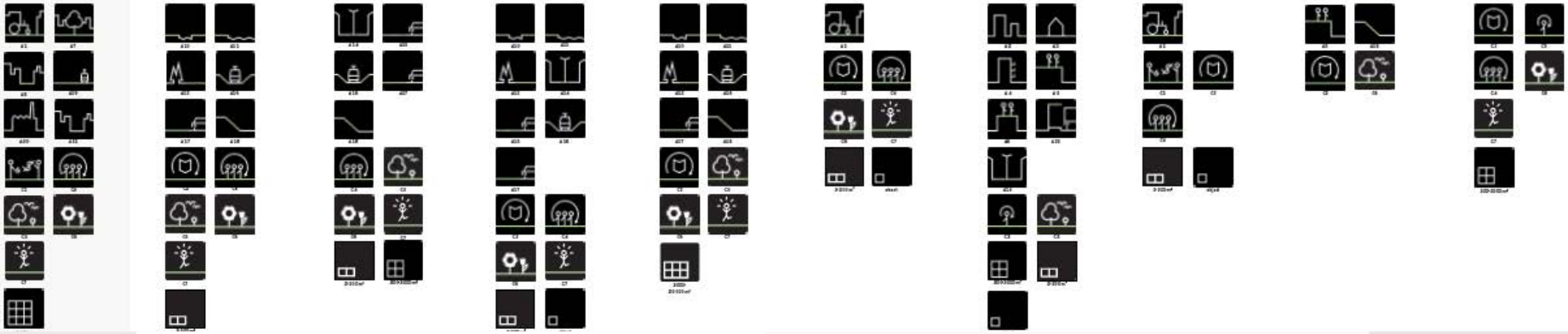


Échelle



COMPOSANTES URBAINES
typologies urbaines

Coeur | Espace de transition | Tentacule | Accès poreux | Corridor | Poche d'activité | Poche verte | Structure d'échange | Point de vue | Bâtiment



De grands espaces de culture agricole comme stratégie de récupération urbaine.

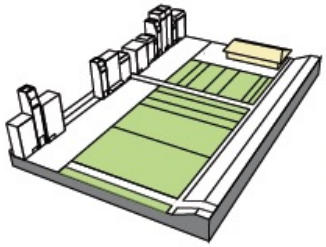
COEUR

INGRÉDIENTS

- parcelle maraîchère
- verger
- vigne
- espace didactique
- serre/tunnel
- pâturage
- prairie
- jachère
- basse-cour
- ferme urbaine

LIGNES DIRECTRICES FUI

- assurer la flexibilité et la rotation des cultures
- intégrer les cultures aux espaces publics
- promouvoir un partenariat avec les organismes locaux
- diversifier les modes de gestion et les structures productives à travers le parc
- assurer la visibilité du coeur productif depuis l'extérieur du site
- concentrer les bâtiments agricoles à proximité des cultures
- adapter la forme des cultures aux différents espaces et fonctions du site



espaces différents | espace continu | bandes | espace fragmenté

OBSTACLES

- répercussions environnementales négatives
- peut créer une barrière physique
- nécessite un sol riche, fertile et sain
- rupture d'échelle entre les cultures et les quartiers résidentiels
- protection contre les polluants: distance minimale de 10 mètres entre les cultures et les routes
- disponibilité des terrains

RÉFÉRENCES

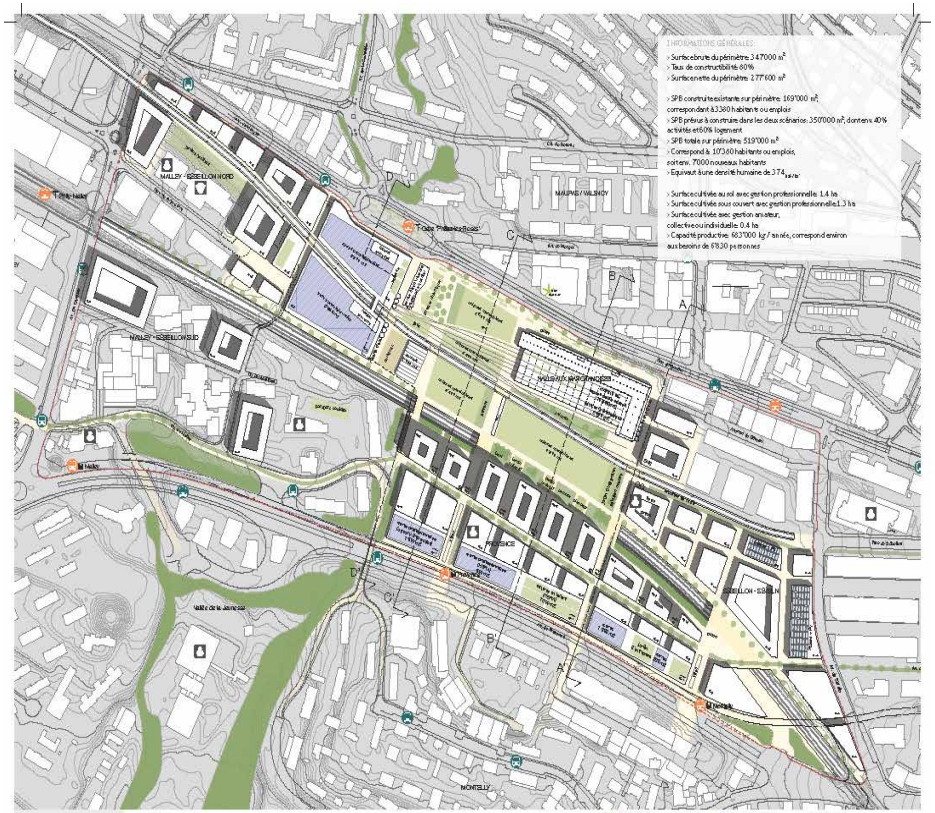
- Bieslandse Bovenpolder, Holland
- Loutet Park, Vancouver, Canada
- Downsview Park and Food-Cycles CSA

renforcer l'identité d'un quartier par des stratégies végétales

catalyser le développement économique par la production

protéger et améliorer la biodiversité locale

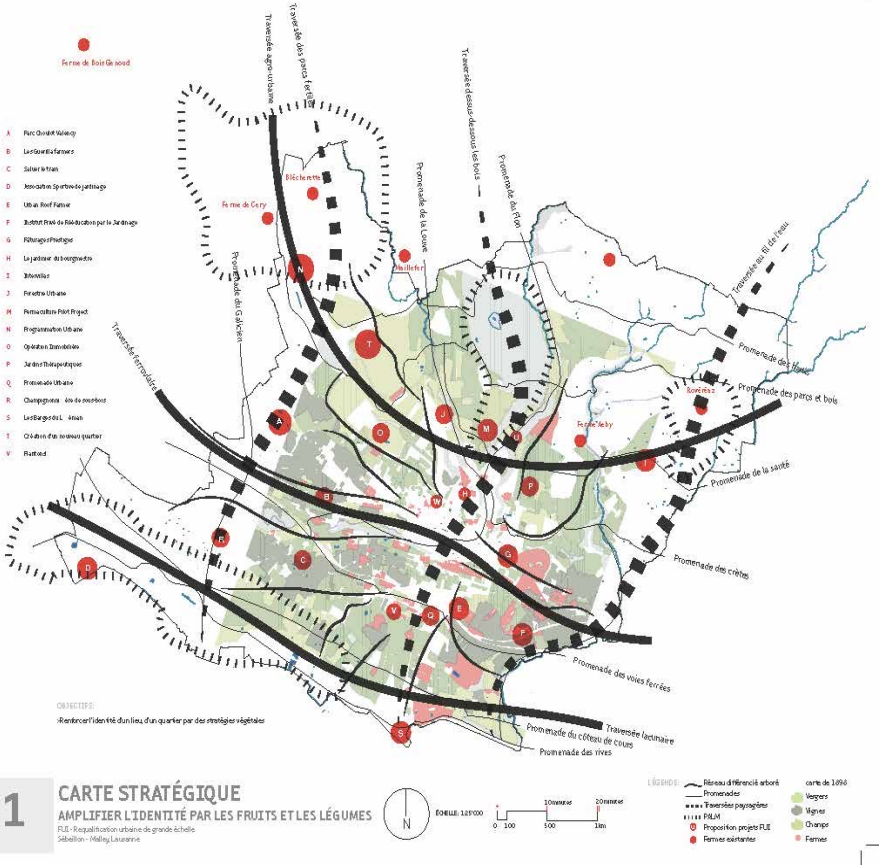
encourager la production alimentaire urbaine



03 SCÉNARIO - MEDIUM

ÉTUDE DE CAS

PUL - Requalification urbaine de grande échelle. Sébeillon - Malley, Lausanne



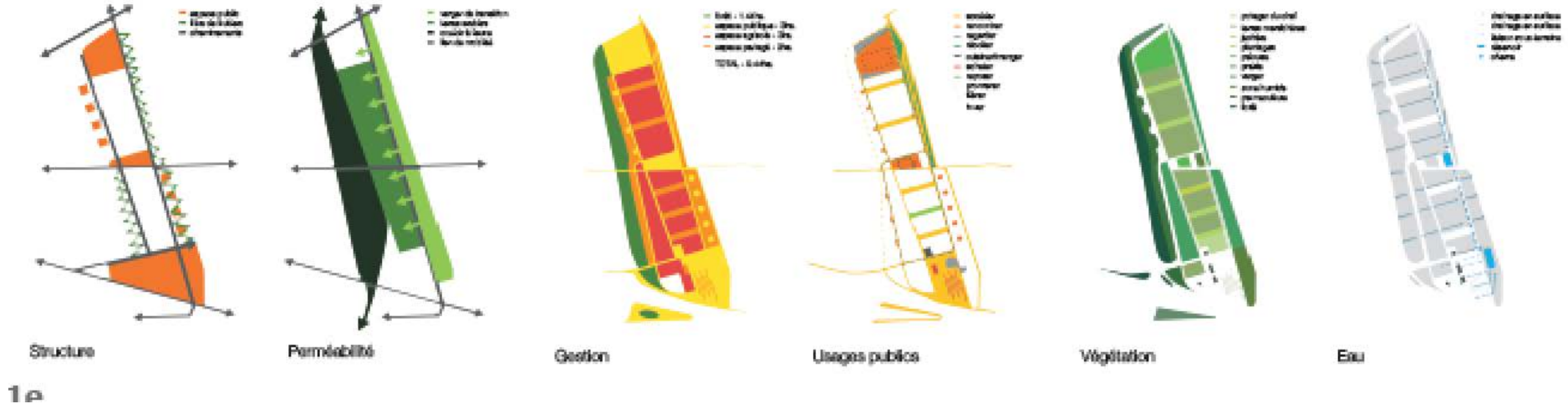
01 CARTE STRATÉGIQUE

AMPLIFIER L'IDENTITÉ PAR LES FRUITS ET LES LÉGUMES

PUL - Requalification urbaine de grande échelle

Sébeillon - Malley, Lausanne

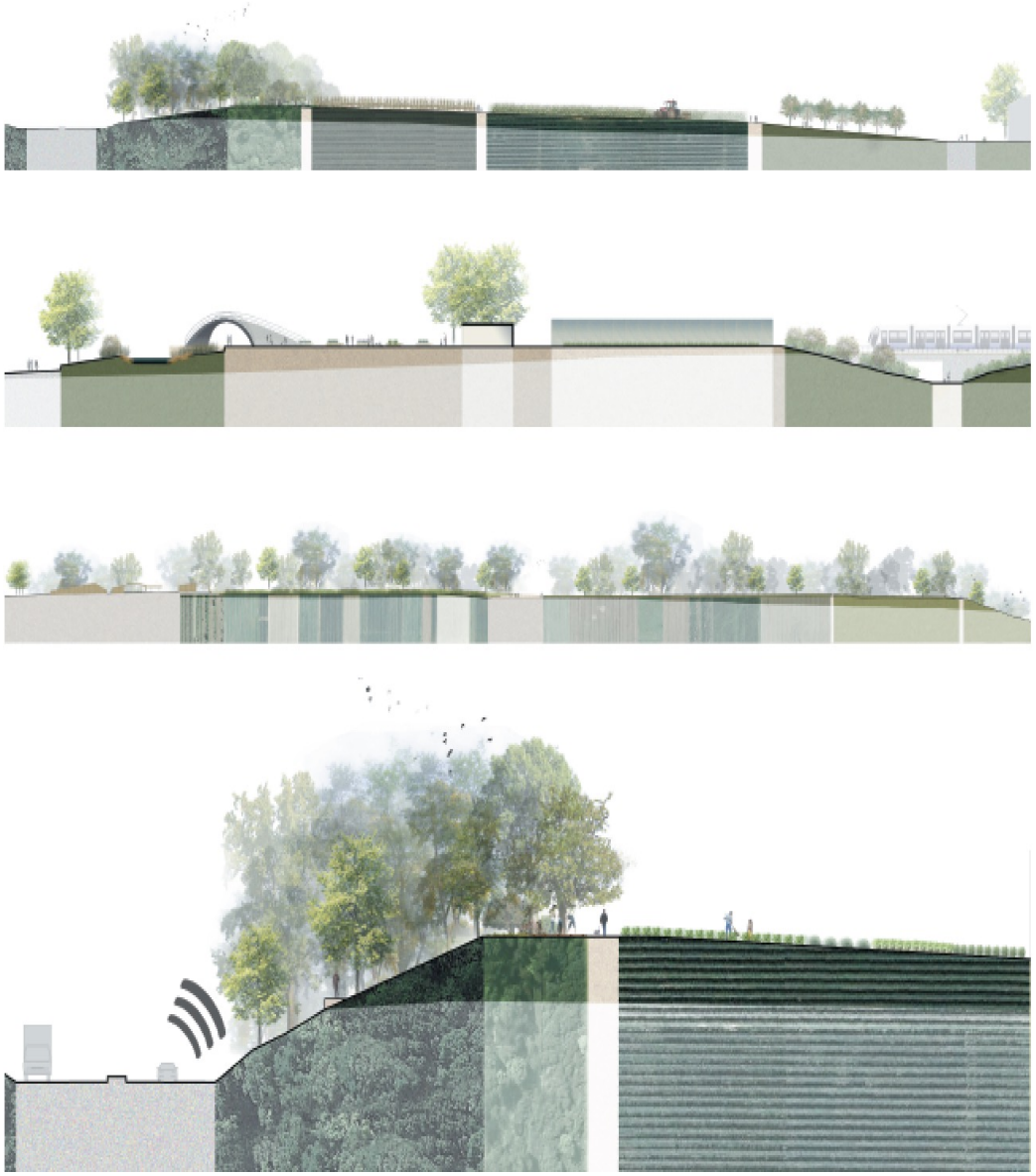
Images & Information from: Verzone Woods Architectes Sàrl (http://www.foodurbanism.org)



PARC AGRO-URBAIN, Bernex, Grand Geneve
(Verzone Woods Architects)

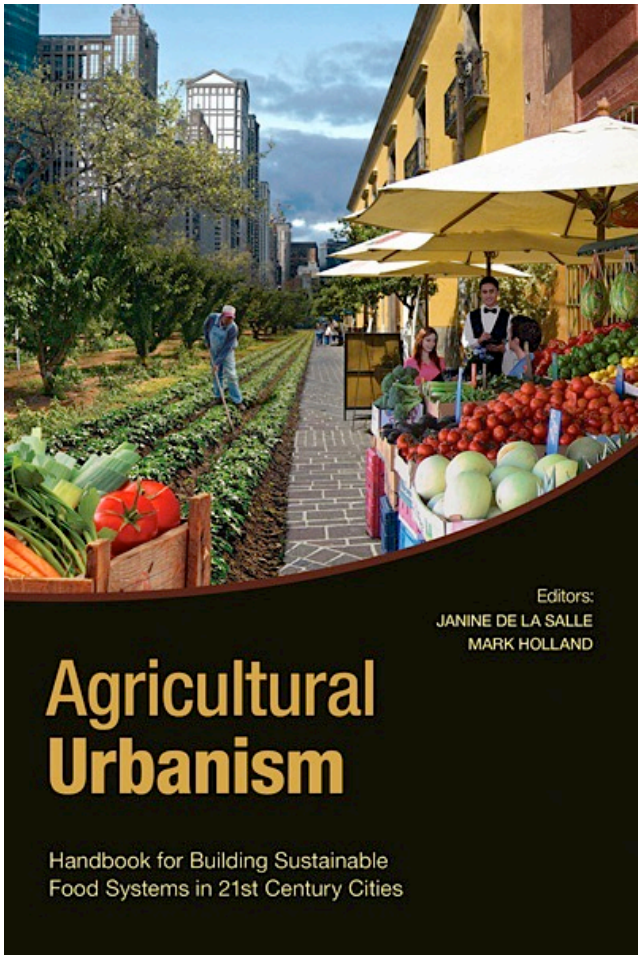
PARC AGRO URBAIN
(Verzone Woods)

1b

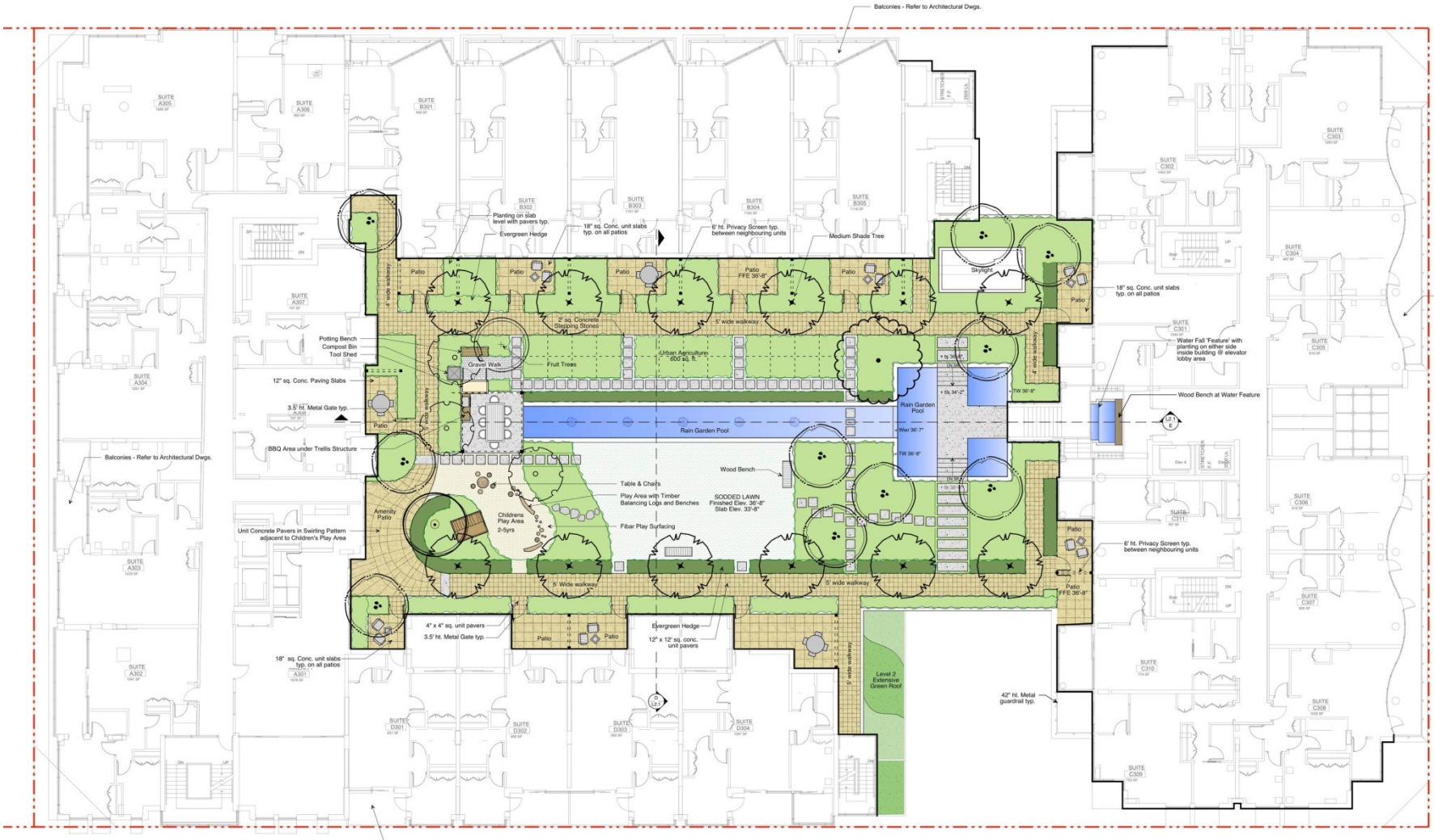


PARC AGRO URBAIN (Verzone Woods)

Agricultural Urbanism (2010)



Southeast False Creek
Urban Agriculture Design Guidelines



Rain Garden:

A portion of stormwater run off from the roof levels is directed to rainwater leaders that drain into rain garden pools & channels. Water is filtered through pools and channels and then over flows into the irrigation cistern. Cistern water is constantly pumped through the rain gardens to maintain water quality.

Urban Village

A compact, mixed-use, urban node focused on a waterfront, commercial street and plazas, which is surrounded by multi-family residential buildings.

1. **Production:** Roof top gardens provide the opportunities for shared food production by residents. Other areas include:
   - Window box gardens and balconies allow areas to grow food;
   - Community gardens
   - Locations for fruit bearing trees
   - Parks and plazas
   - Street medians and boulevards
   - Allies
   - Vacant lots

2. **Processing:** takes place throughout the urban village:
   - Restaurants and cafes
   - Home kitchens
   - Community kitchens
   - Bakeries and deli's
   - Small operator processing facilities and storage

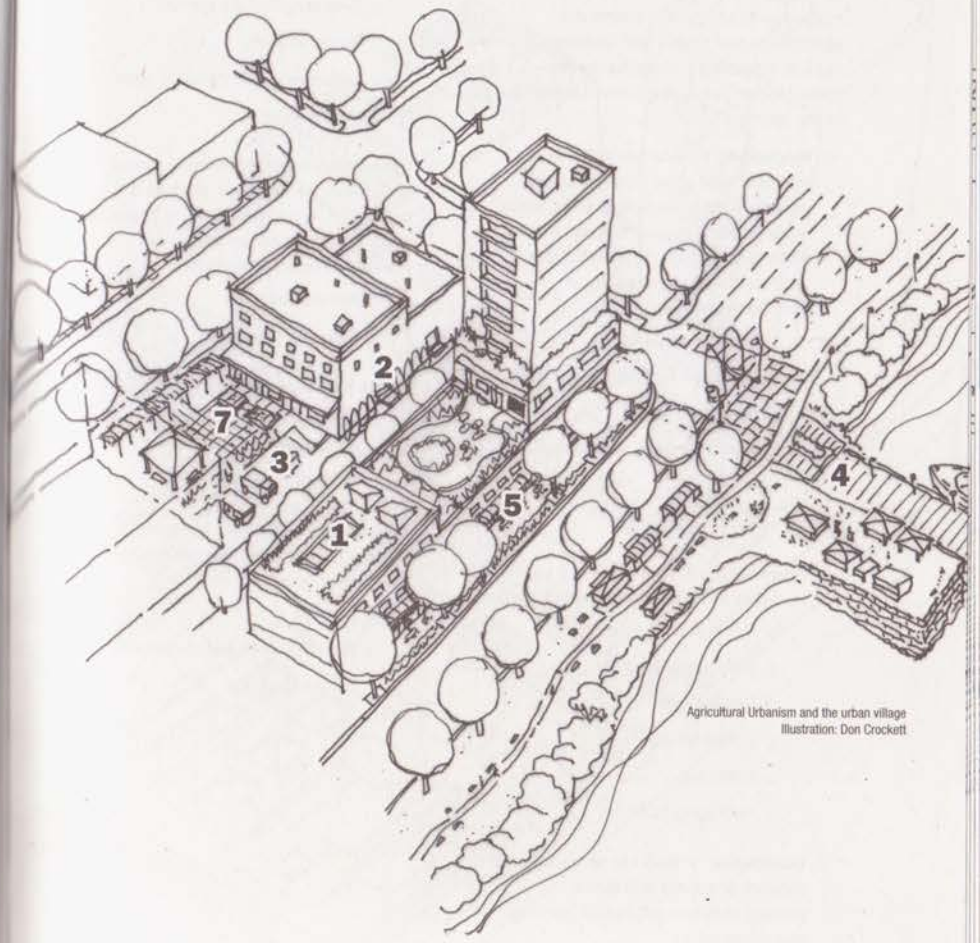
3. **Distribution:** Local farm trucks from grows at the market help connect the urban village to food harvesting and retailing activity by providing a visual link. Other forms of moving food within the village include:
   - Automobiles, bicycles and walking
   - Storage facilities will include pantries and refrigerators
   - Wholesale distribution and direct marketing

4. **Retail:** a fisherman's wharf offers a place to buy local seafood. Other retail opportunities include:
   - Seasonal farmers market
   - Street vendors
   - Restaurants and cafes
   - Neighbourhood grocer and corner store

5. **Consumption + Celebration:** sidewalk cafes and restaurants have patios that line the waterfront, providing a hub of activity. Other places to celebrate food include:
   - Street vendors near places to sit and eat comfortably
   - Closing a street for a food festival

6. **Waste Recovery (not shown):**
   - Municipal collection and composting program
   - Rainwater collection

7. **Education:** a weekend farmer's market is a place where one can meet local growers and learn about food. Further examples are:
   - Schools
   - Community gardens
   - Grocers, chefs and restaurants



Agricultural Urbanism and the urban village
Illustration: Don Crockett

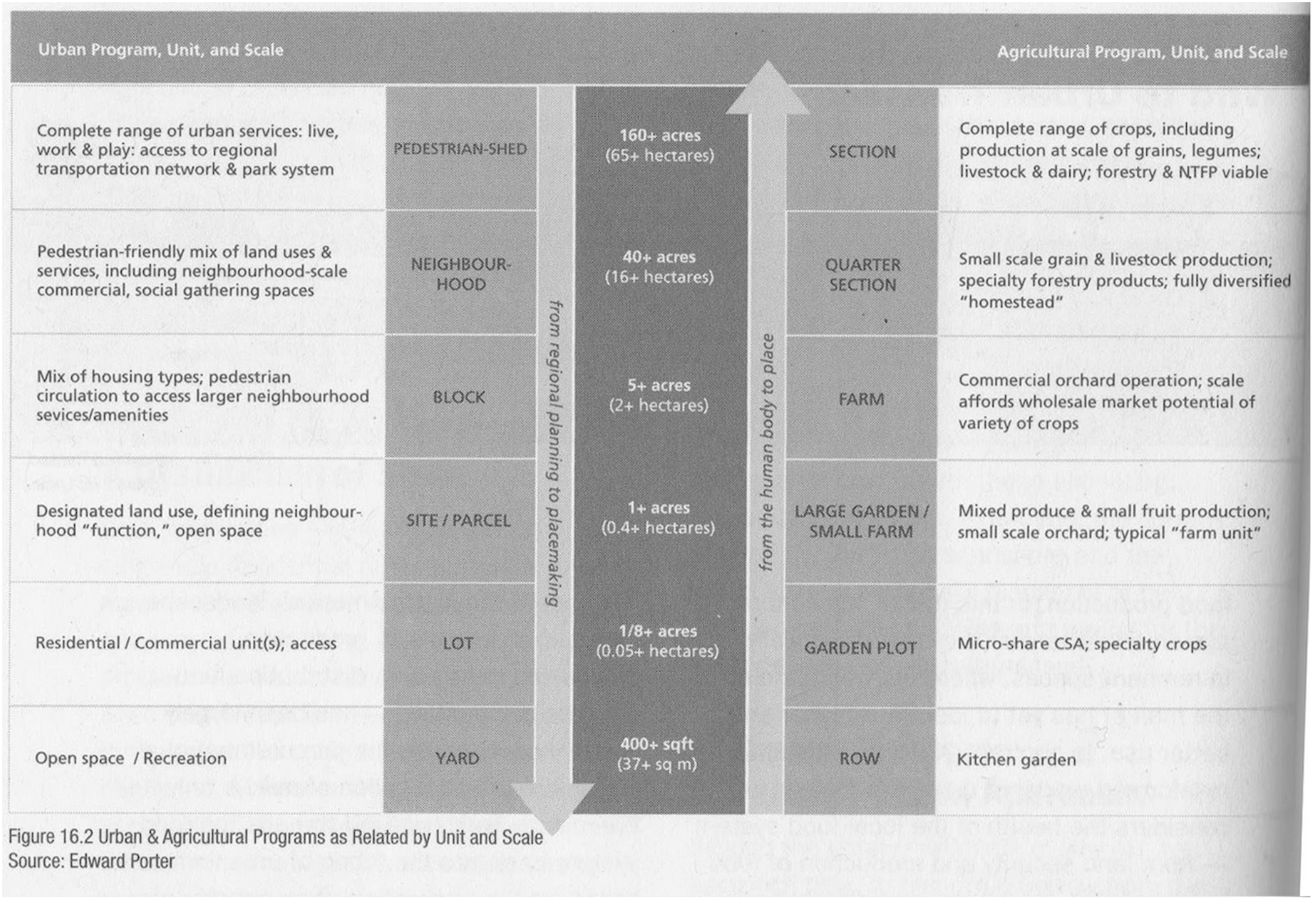
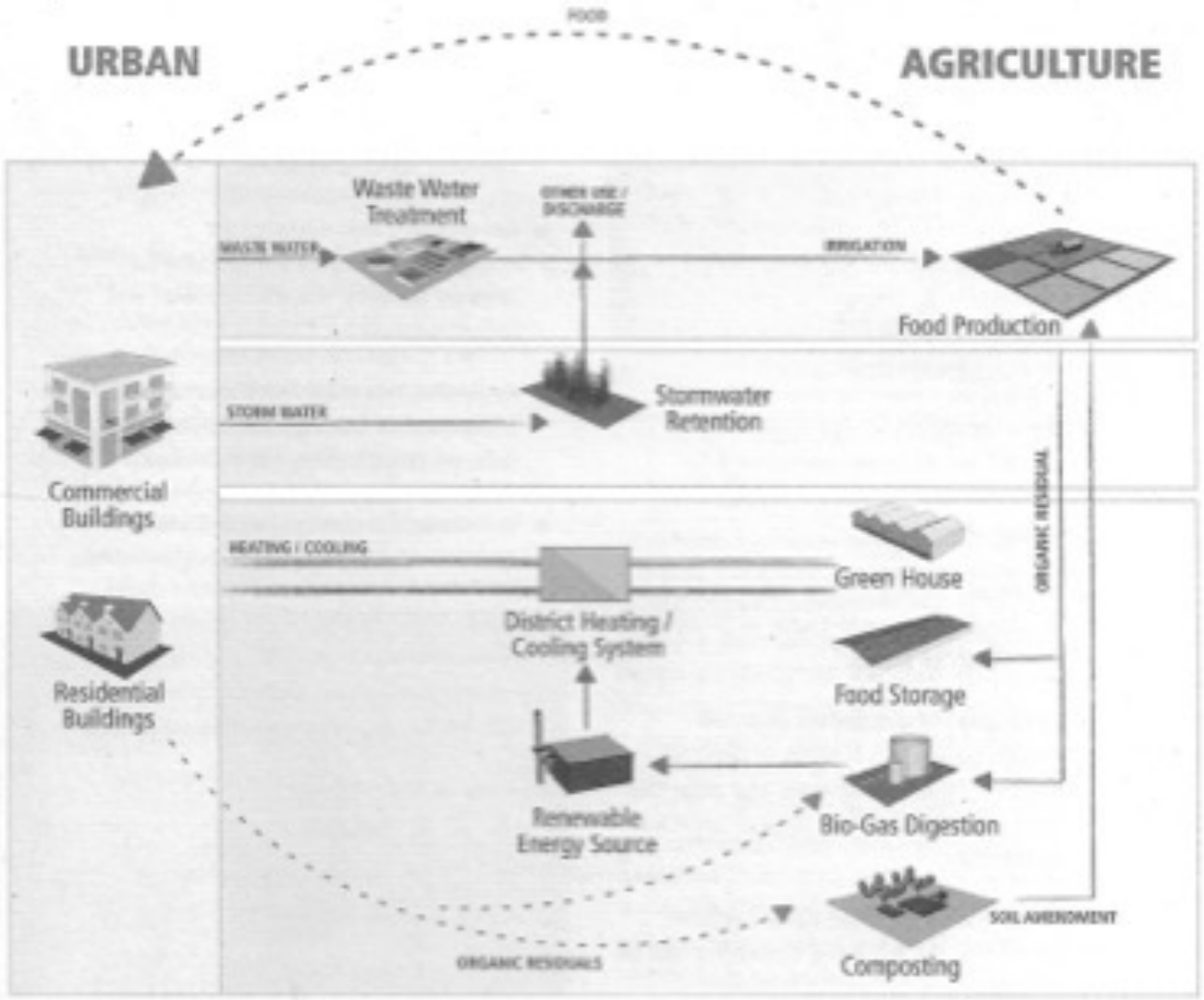
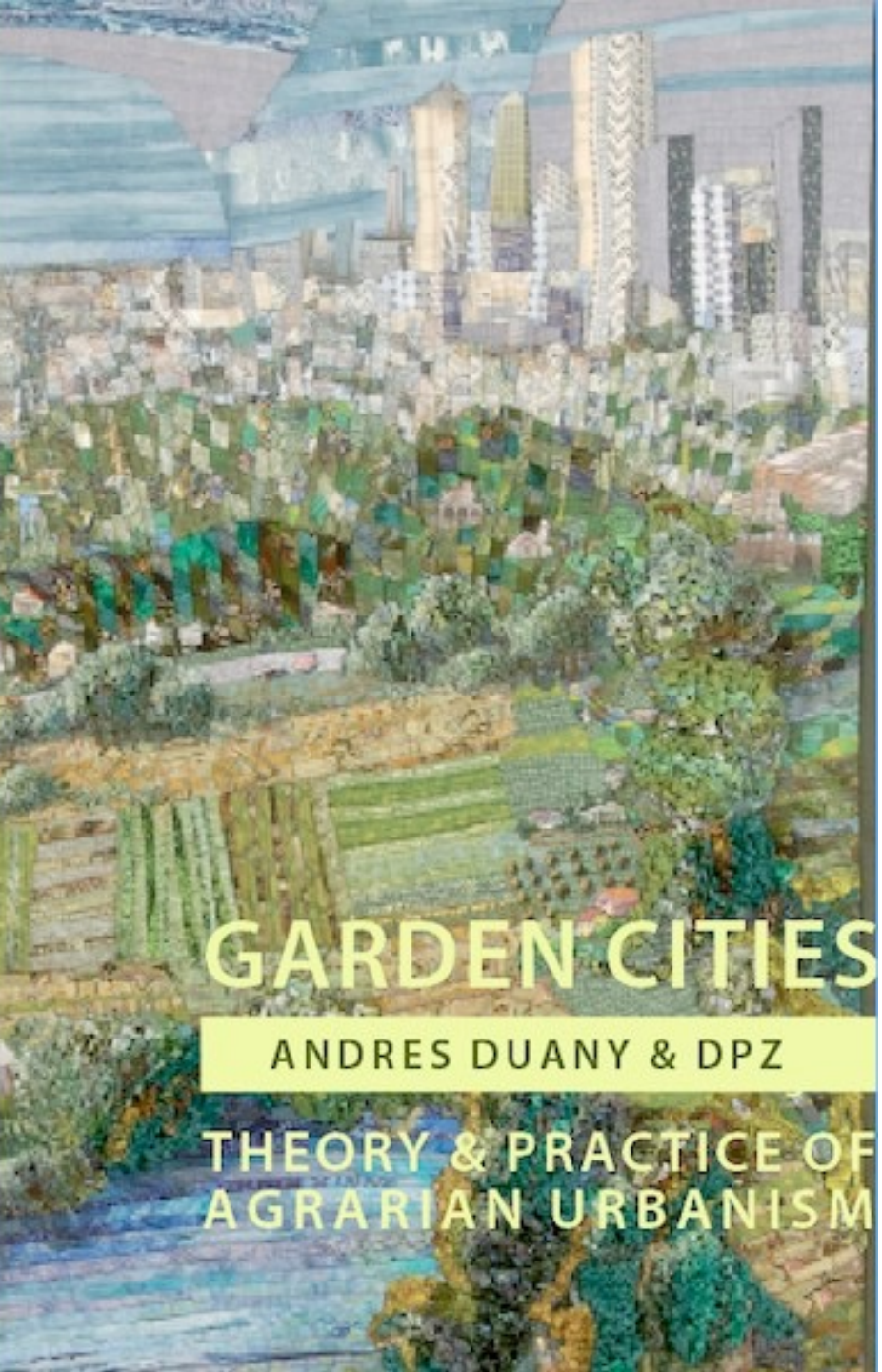


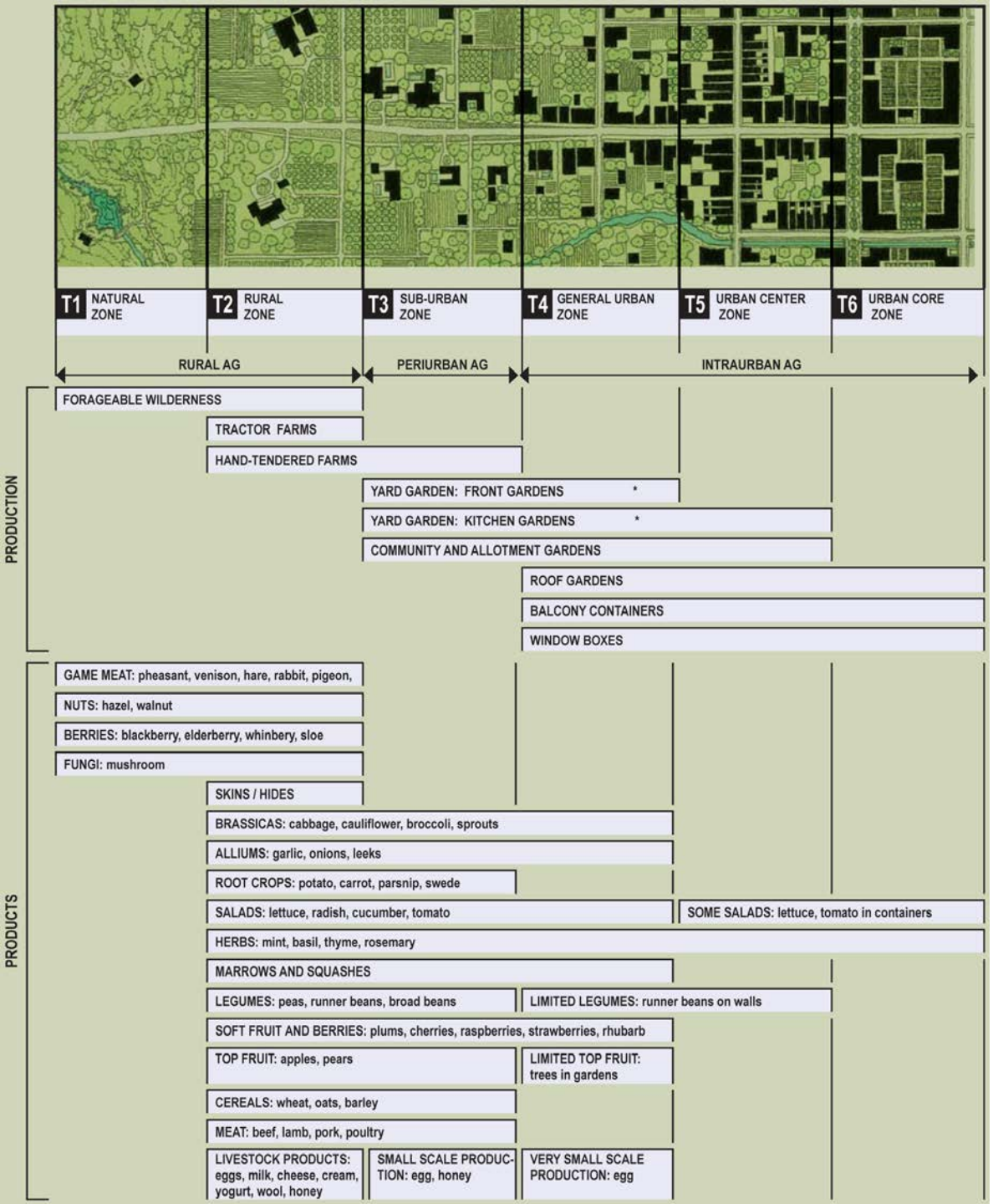
Figure 16.2 Urban & Agricultural Programs as Related by Unit and Scale
Source: Edward Porter

urban and agricultural programs as related by unit and scale

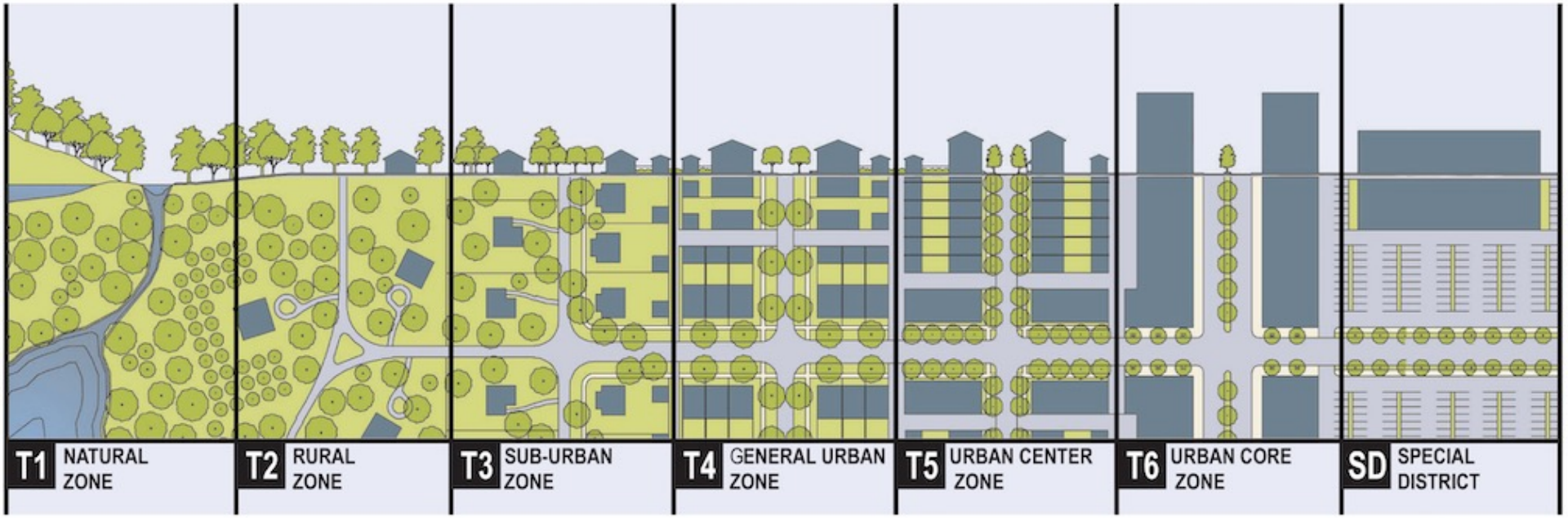

URBAN
AGRICULTURE
FOOD
Waste Water Treatment
WASTE WATER
IRRIGATION
Food Production
Stormwater Retention
STORM WATER
Commercial Buildings
Residential Buildings
HEATING / COOLING
District Heating / Cooling System
Green House
Food Storage
Bio-Gas Digestion
Renewable Energy Source
ORGANIC RESIDUAL
SOIL AMENDMENT
Composting
ORGANIC RESIDUALS

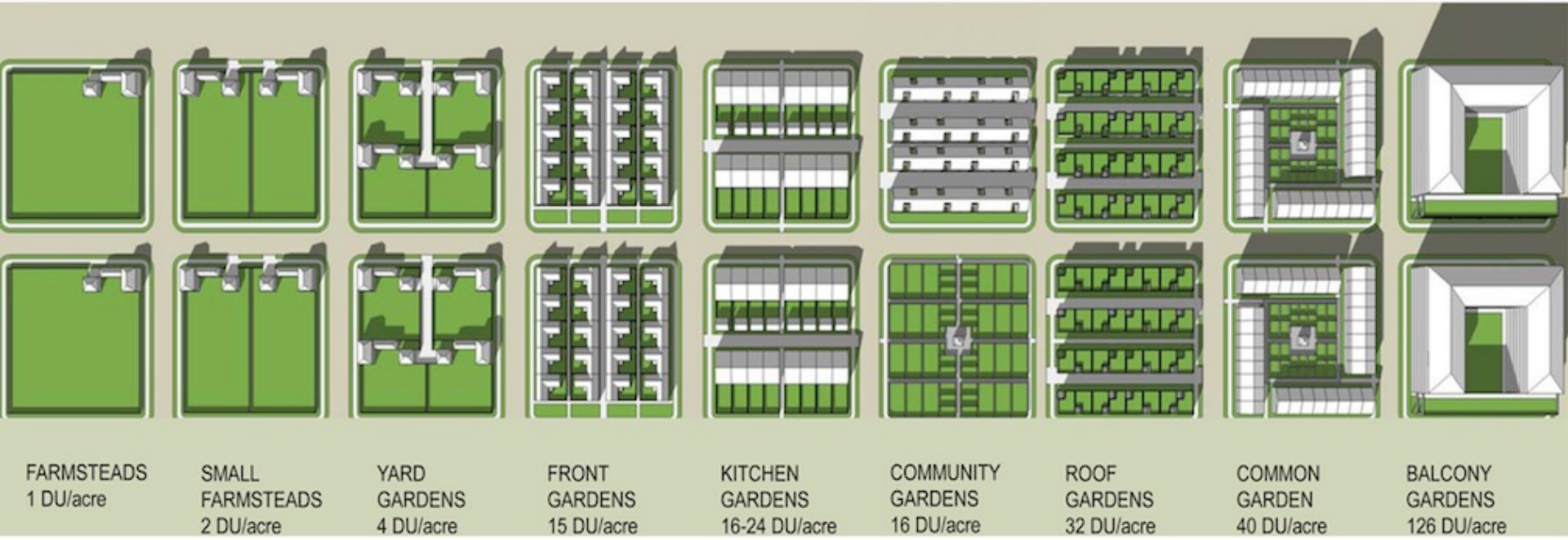


Agrarian Urbanism (2011)



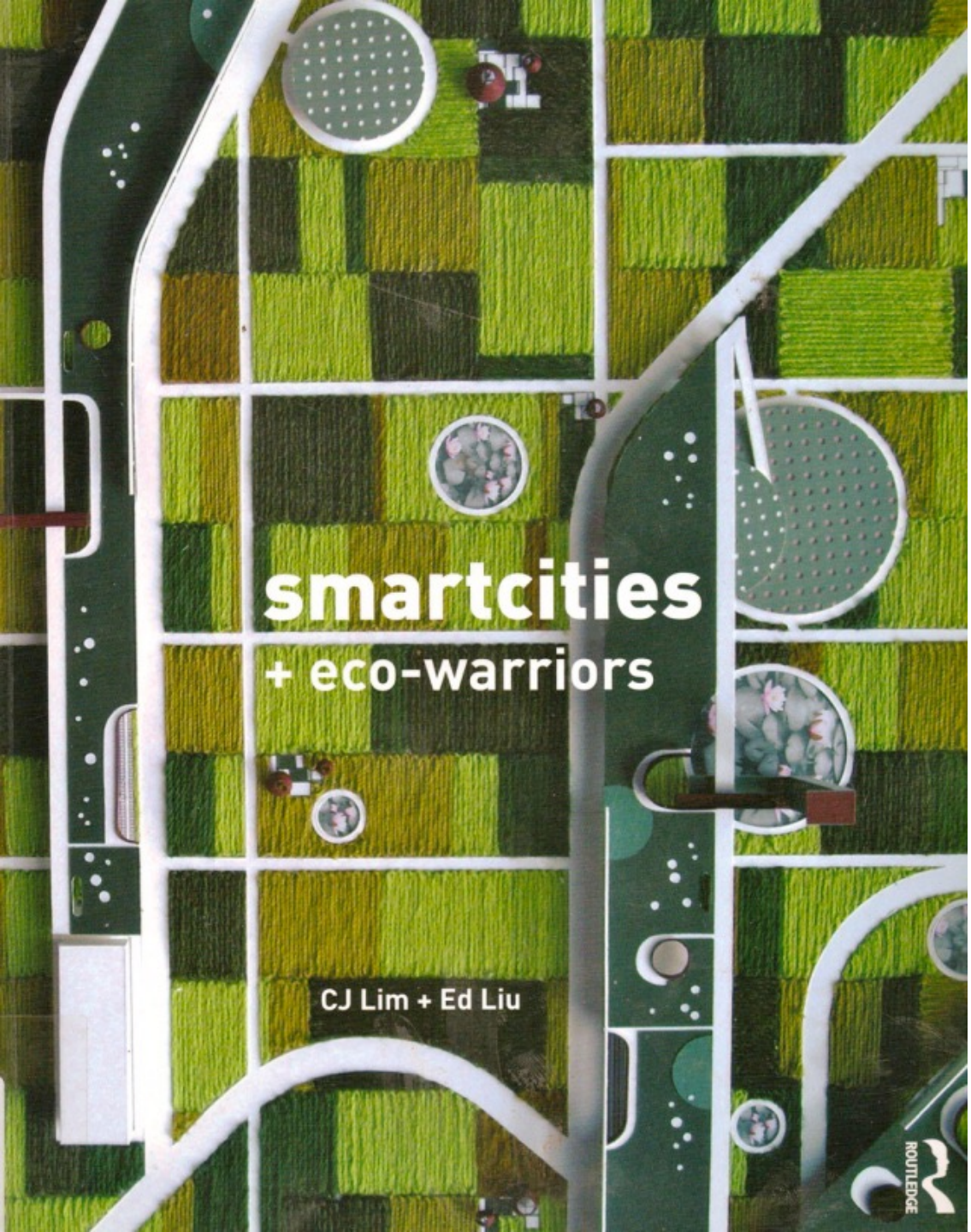
Food production along transect



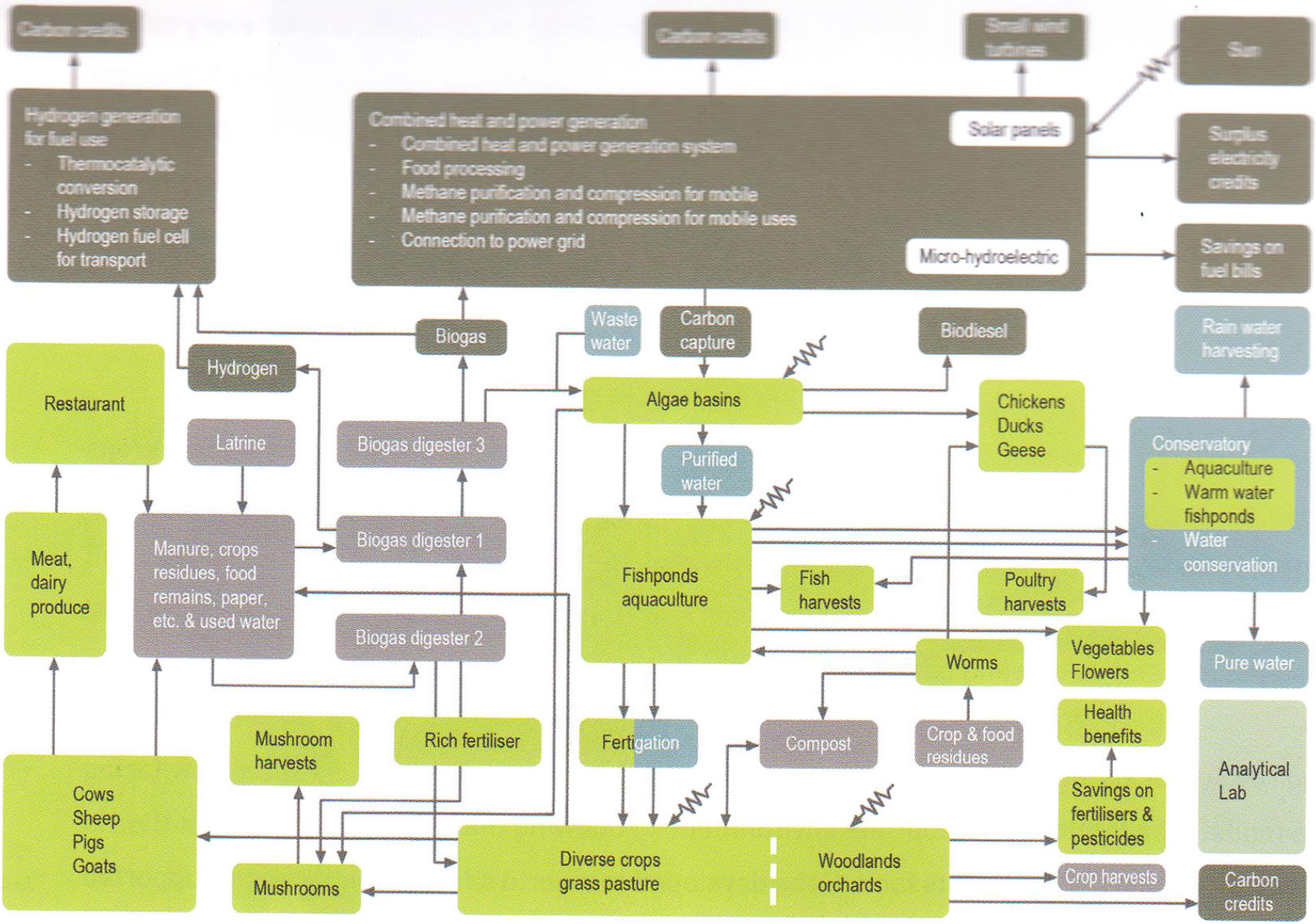


Typology of productive landscapes along transect

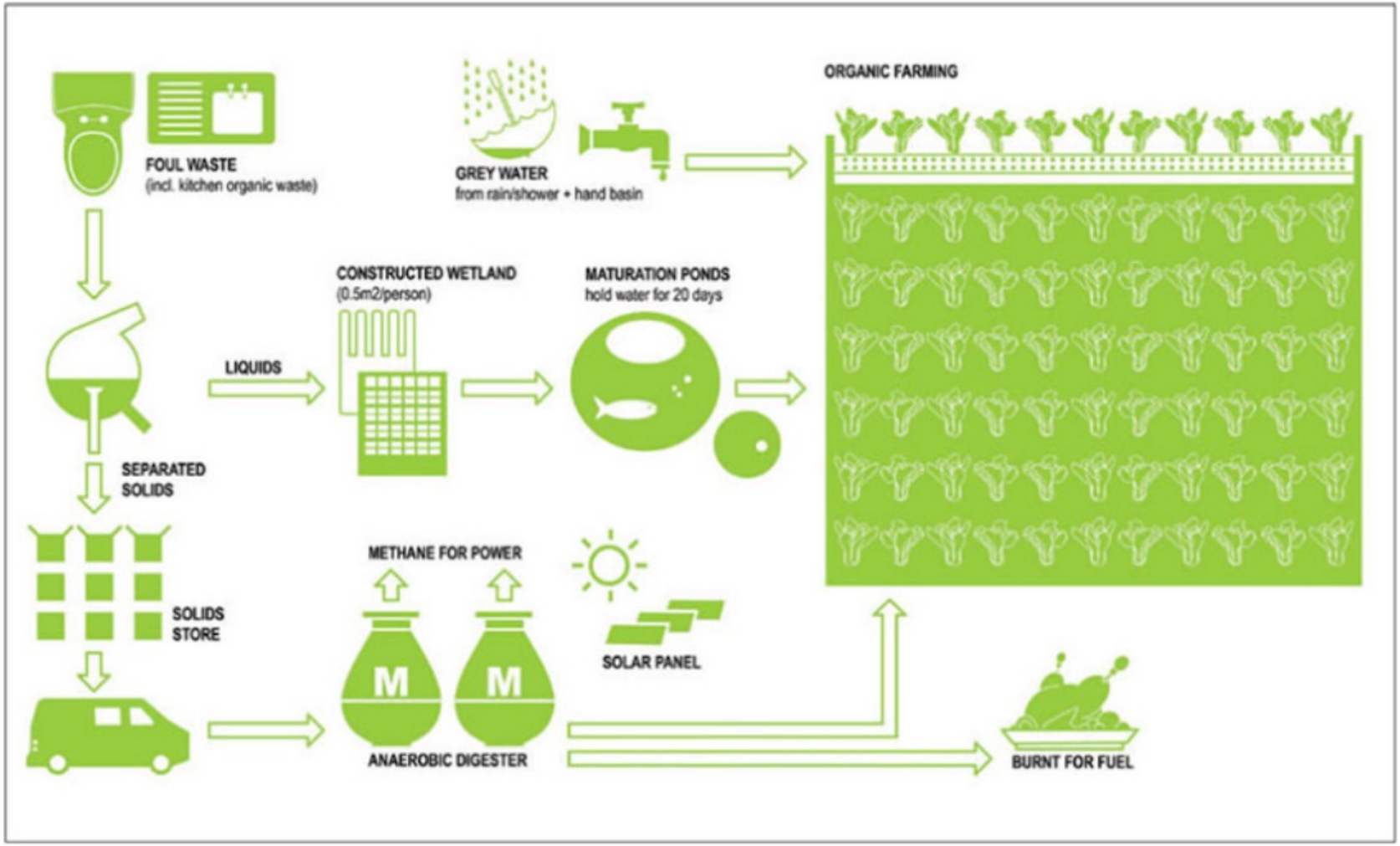
Plug-in agriculture at urban edge



Smart Cities (2010)

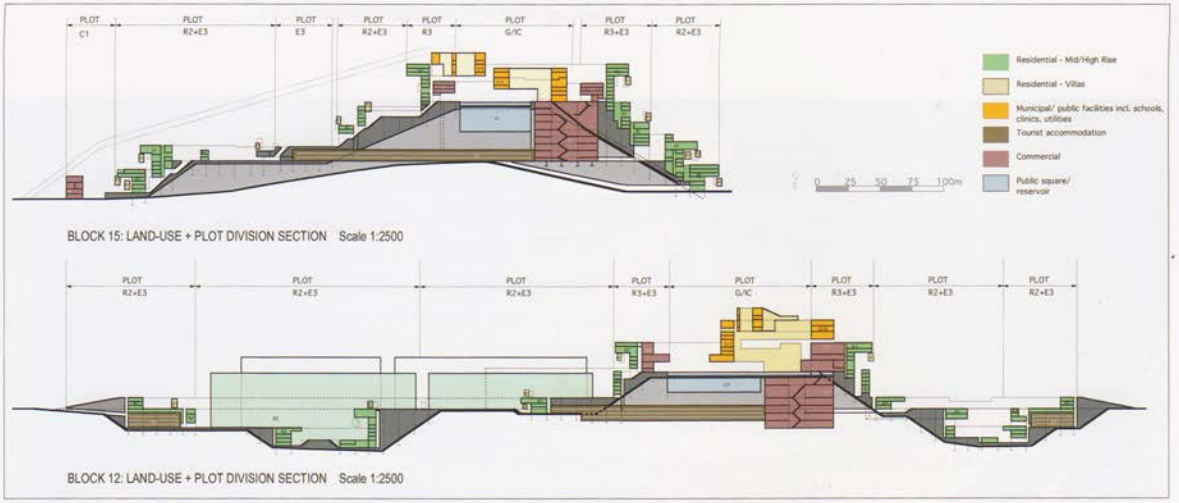


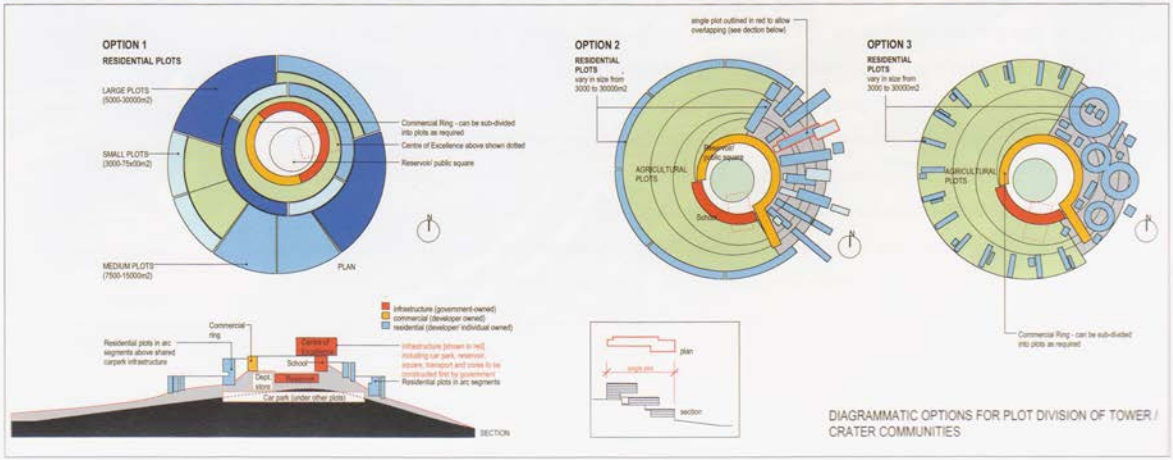
Dream farm systems diagram



Perpetual motion machine

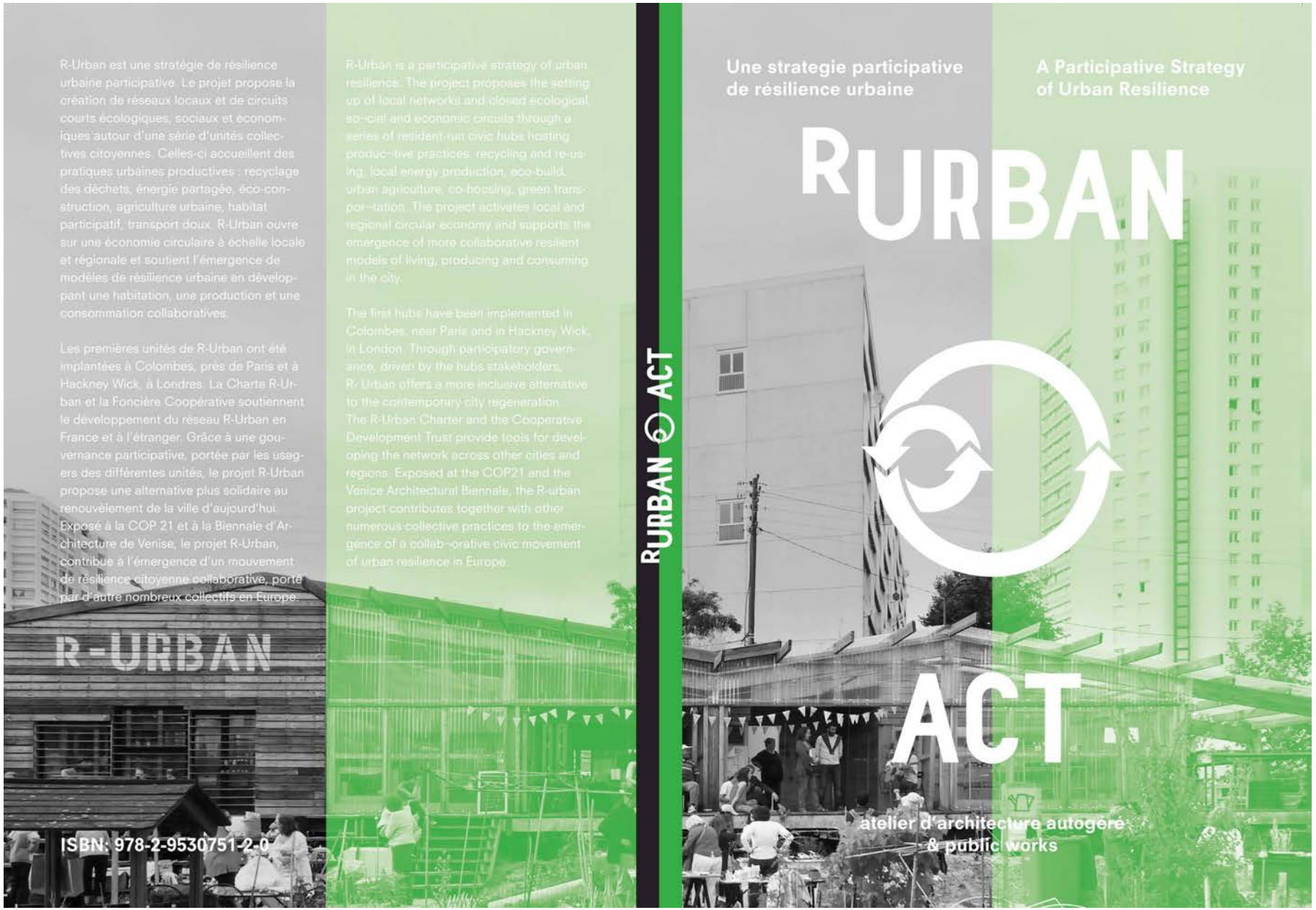
Guangming Smartcity





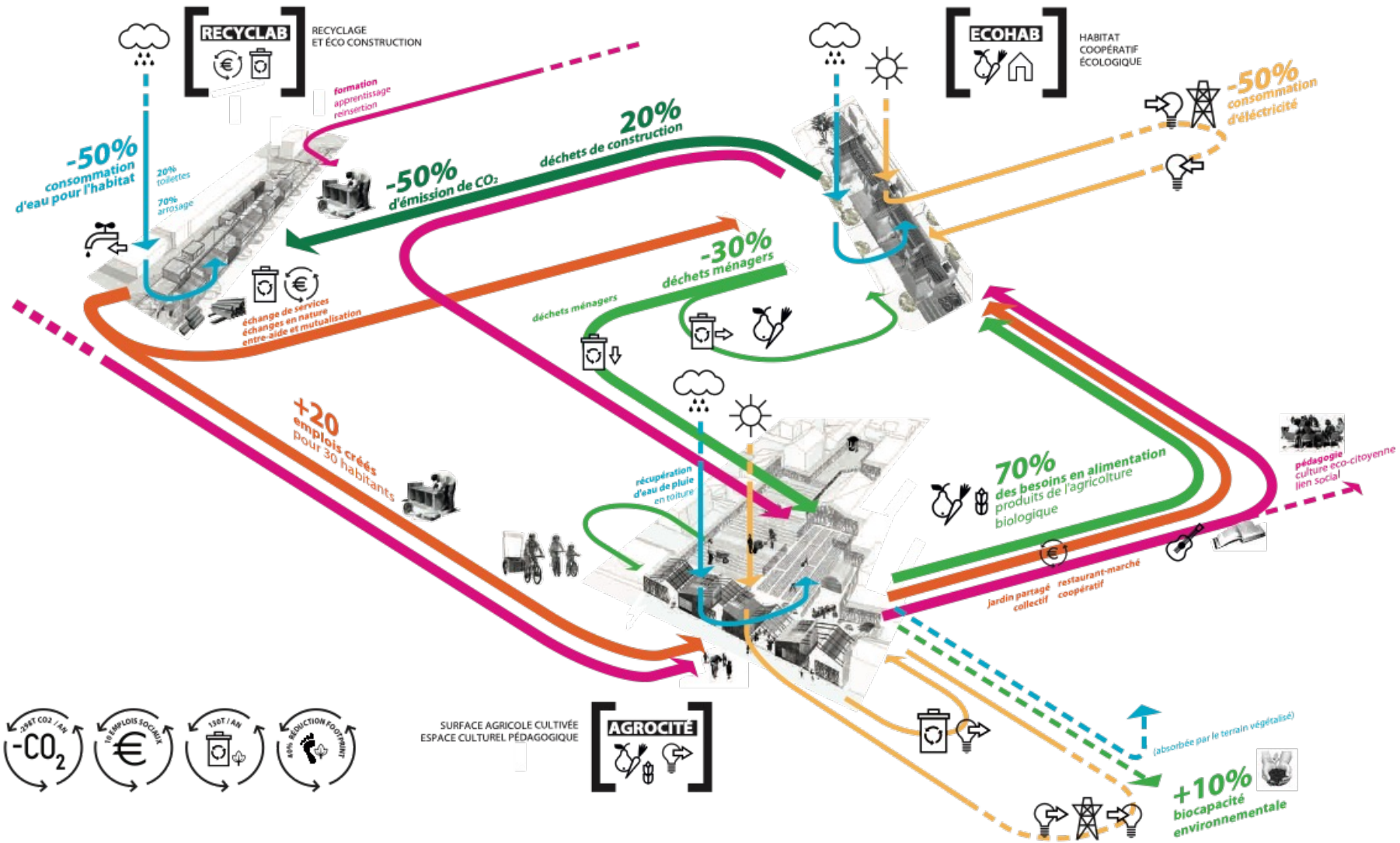
Mr Jiang - Farmer

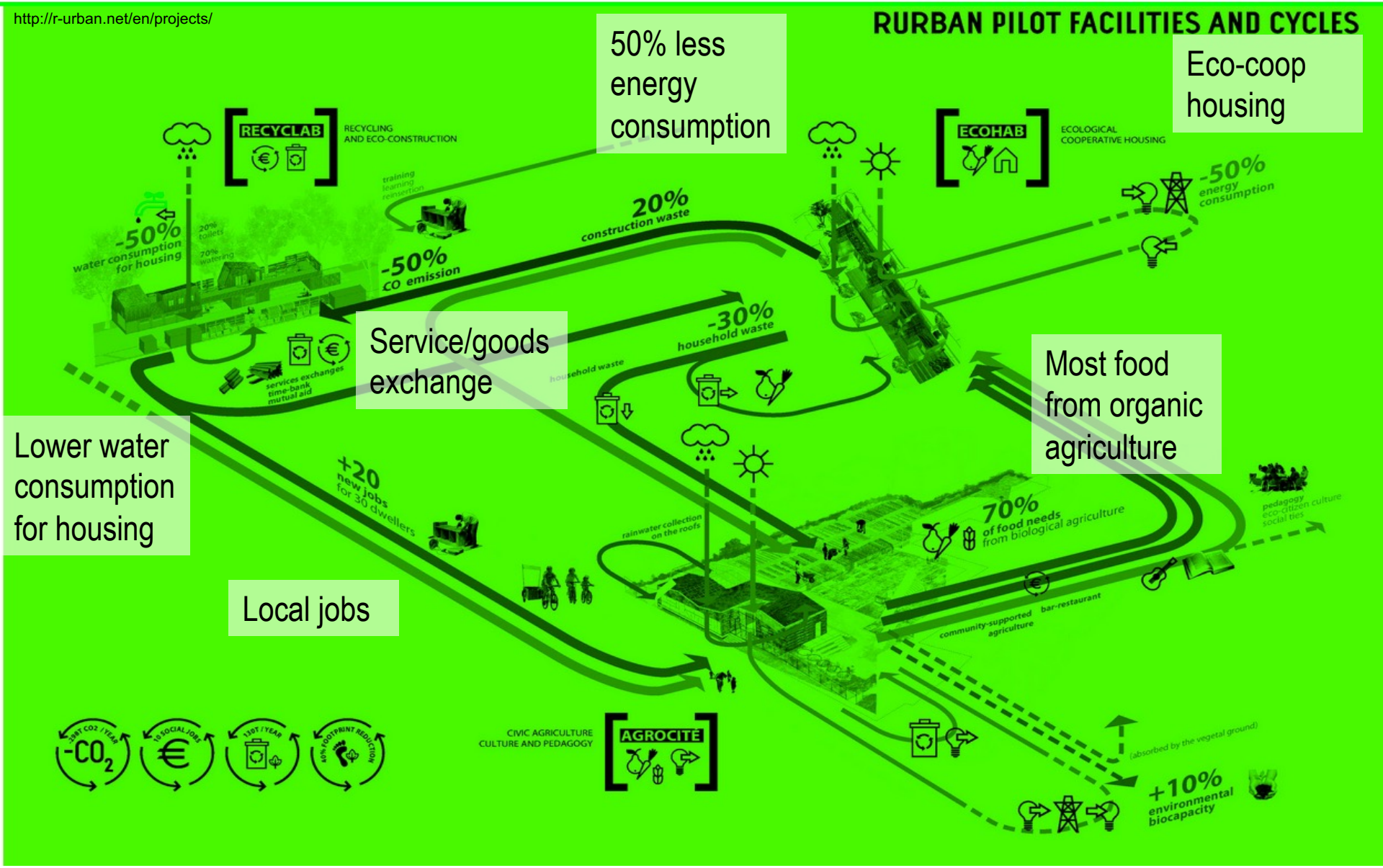
R-Urban

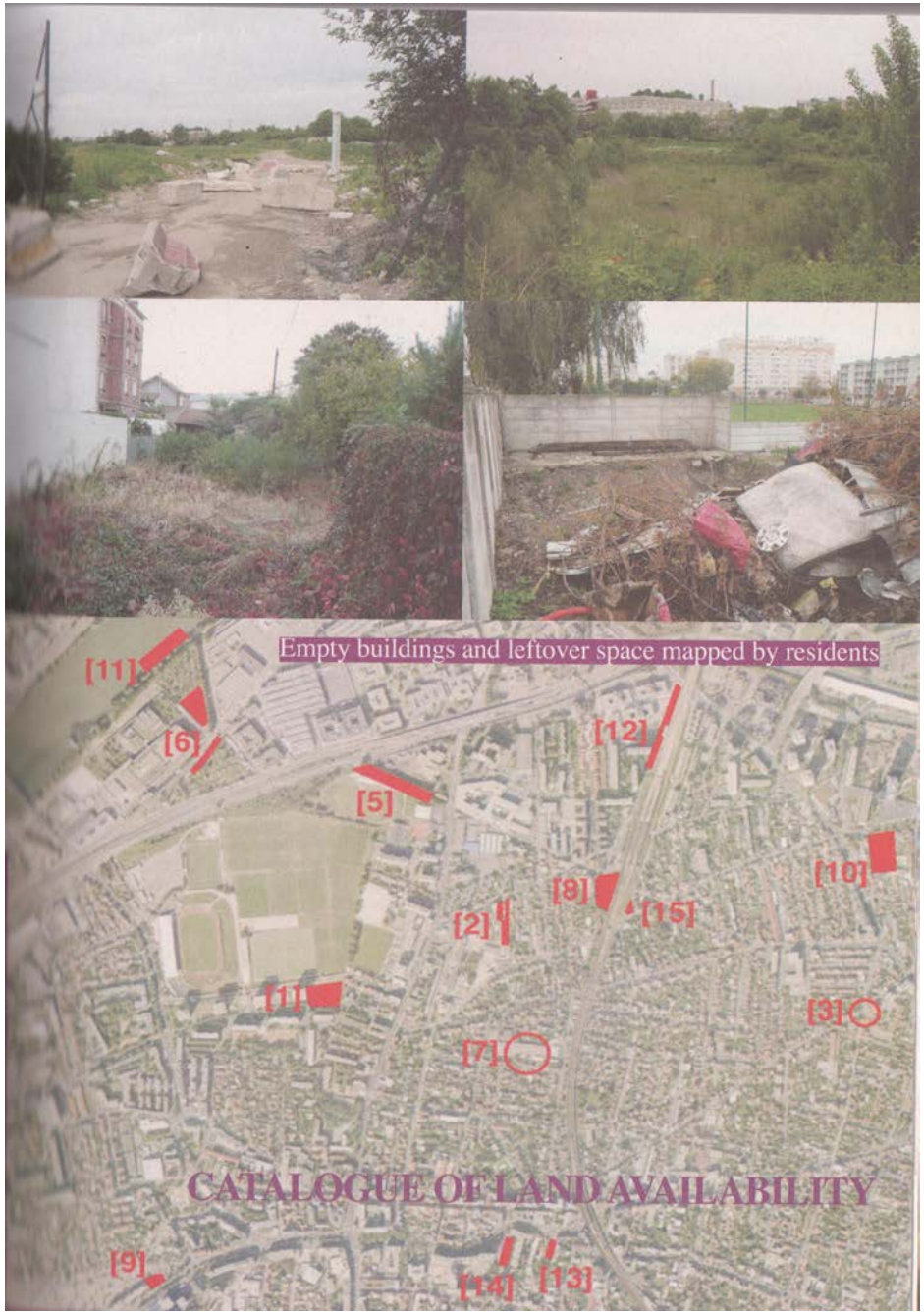


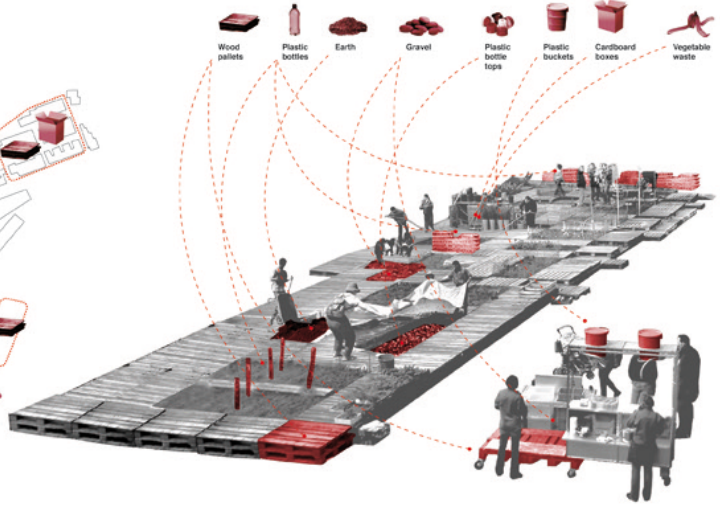
http://www.urbantactics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/5.Passage56-Street-View-PETRESCU@aaa-copy-2.jpg

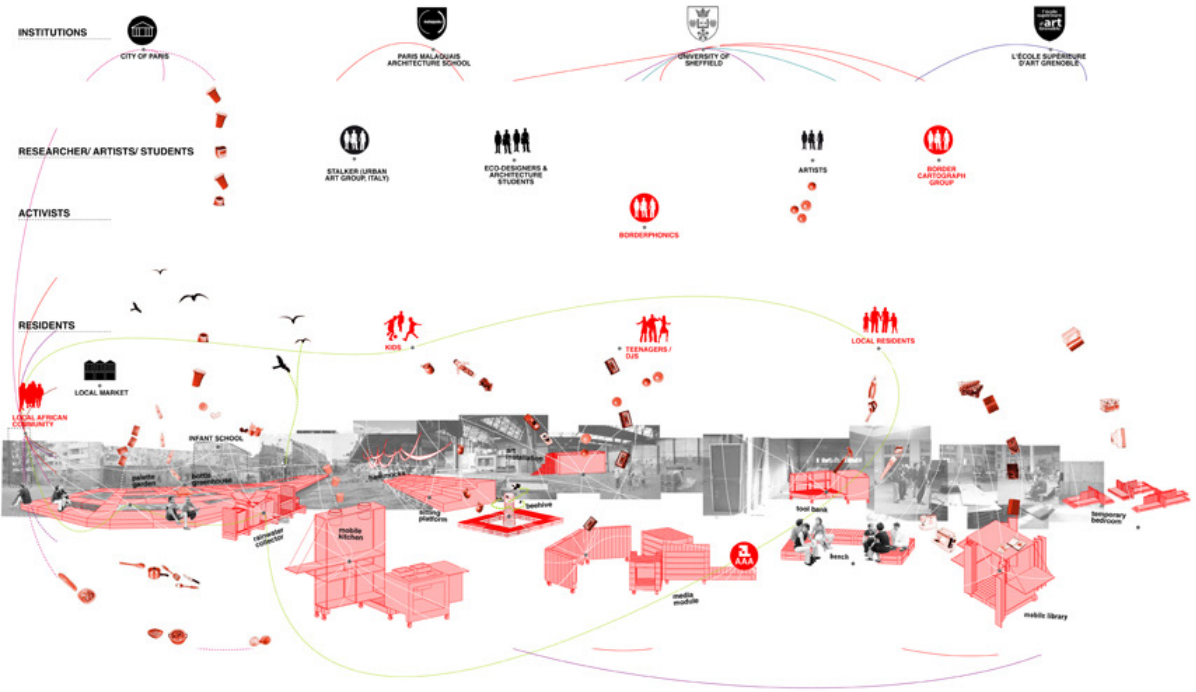
RURBAN PILOT FACILITIES AND CYCLES




http://r-urban.net/en/projects/
RURBAN PILOT FACILITIES AND CYCLES
50% less energy consumption
Eco-coop housing
RECYCLAB
RECYCLING AND ECO-CONSTRUCTION
ECOHAB
ECOLOGICAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING
-50% water consumption for housing
20% toilets
70% watering
training learning reinsertion
20% construction waste
-50% CO emission
-50% energy consumption
Service/goods exchange
services exchanges time-bank mutual aid
household waste
-30% household waste
Most food from organic agriculture
Lower water consumption for housing
+20 new jobs for 30 dwellers
rainwater collection on the roofs
70% of food needs from biological agriculture
pedagogy eco-citizen culture social ties
community-supported agriculture
bar-restaurant
Local jobs
-CO2
CIVIC AGRICULTURE CULTURE AND PEDAGOGY
AGROCITE
(absorbed by the vegetal ground)
+10% environmental biocapacity


Empty buildings and leftover space mapped by residents
[11]
[6]
[5]
[12]
[10]
[9]
[15]
[2]
[1]
[3]
[7]
CATALOGUE OF LAND AVAILABILITY
[9]
[14]
[13]


Wood pallets
Plastic bottles
Earth
Gravel
Plastic bottle tops
Plastic buckets
Cardboard boxes
Vegetable waste


INSTITUTIONS
CITY OF PARIS
PARIS MALAQUAIS ARCHITECTURE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
L'ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE D'ART GRENOBLE
RESEARCHER/ ARTISTS/ STUDENTS
STALKER (URBAN ART GROUP, ITALY)
ECO-DESIGNERS & ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS
ARTISTS
BORDER CARTOGRAPH GROUP
ACTIVISTS
BORDERPHONICS
RESIDENTS
KIDS
TEENAGERS / DJS
LOCAL RESIDENTS
LOCAL MARKET
LOCAL AFRICAN COMMUNITY
INFANT SCHOOL
mobile kitchen
beehive
tool bank
bench
media module
mobile library
temporary bedroom
EXTERNAL PARTICIPANTS AND PARTNERS
formal / institutional
informal / non institutional
INTERNAL PARTICIPANTS AND PARTNERS
formal / institutional
informal / non institutional
objects/use relation loops
people/use relation loops
people and groups nod of crossing activities
objects/ uses

Passage 56, rue St Blaise

http://www.urbantactics.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/5.Passage56-Street-View-PETRESCU@aaa-copy-2.jpg

http://www.urbantactics.org/

Agrocité – Gennevilliers | R-Ur. http://www.urbantactics.org/projets/agrocite-gennevilliers/
Atelier d'architecture autogérée [studio for self managed architecture]

III. A framework of approaches

1. Spatial design
2. Systems design
3. Productive infrastructure

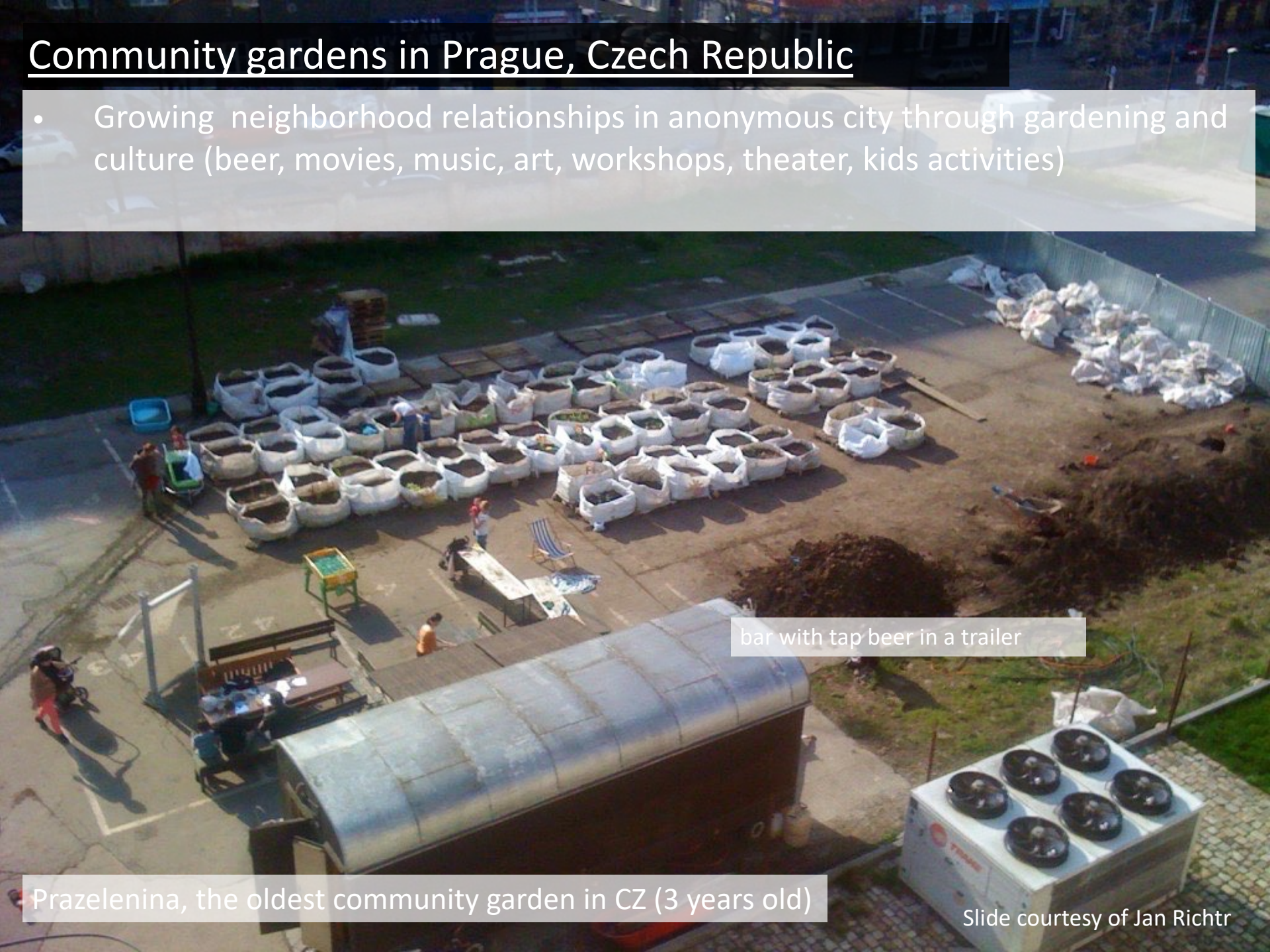
1. Spatial design -- (re)localizing

Alice Waters, the celebrity chef and an early advocate of local ingredients, at a farmers' market in January. She and other food activists see the White House as an ally in Washington.

New York Times

Community gardens in Prague, Czech Republic

- Growing neighborhood relationships in anonymous city through gardening and culture (beer, movies, music, art, workshops, theater, kids activities)



Prazelenina, the oldest community garden in CZ (3 years old)

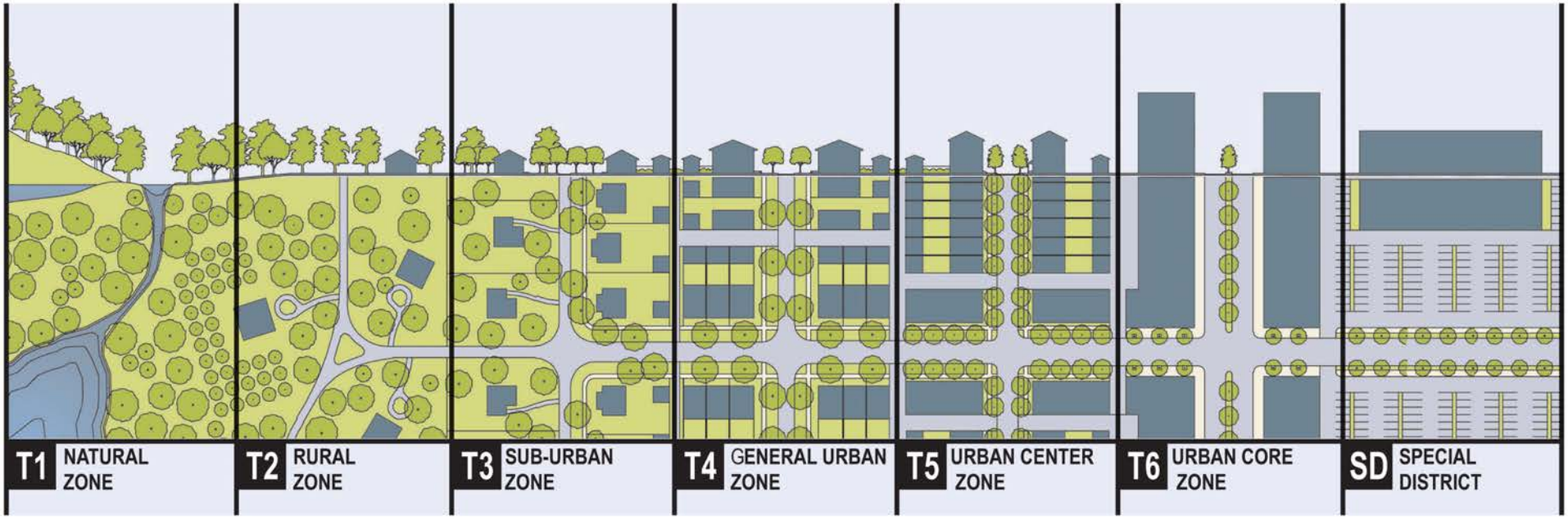
Slide courtesy of Jan Richtr

Brooklyn Grange, NY

Alec Baxt

Lafayette Greens, Detroit

Continuous Productive Urban Landscapes
and spatial connectivity

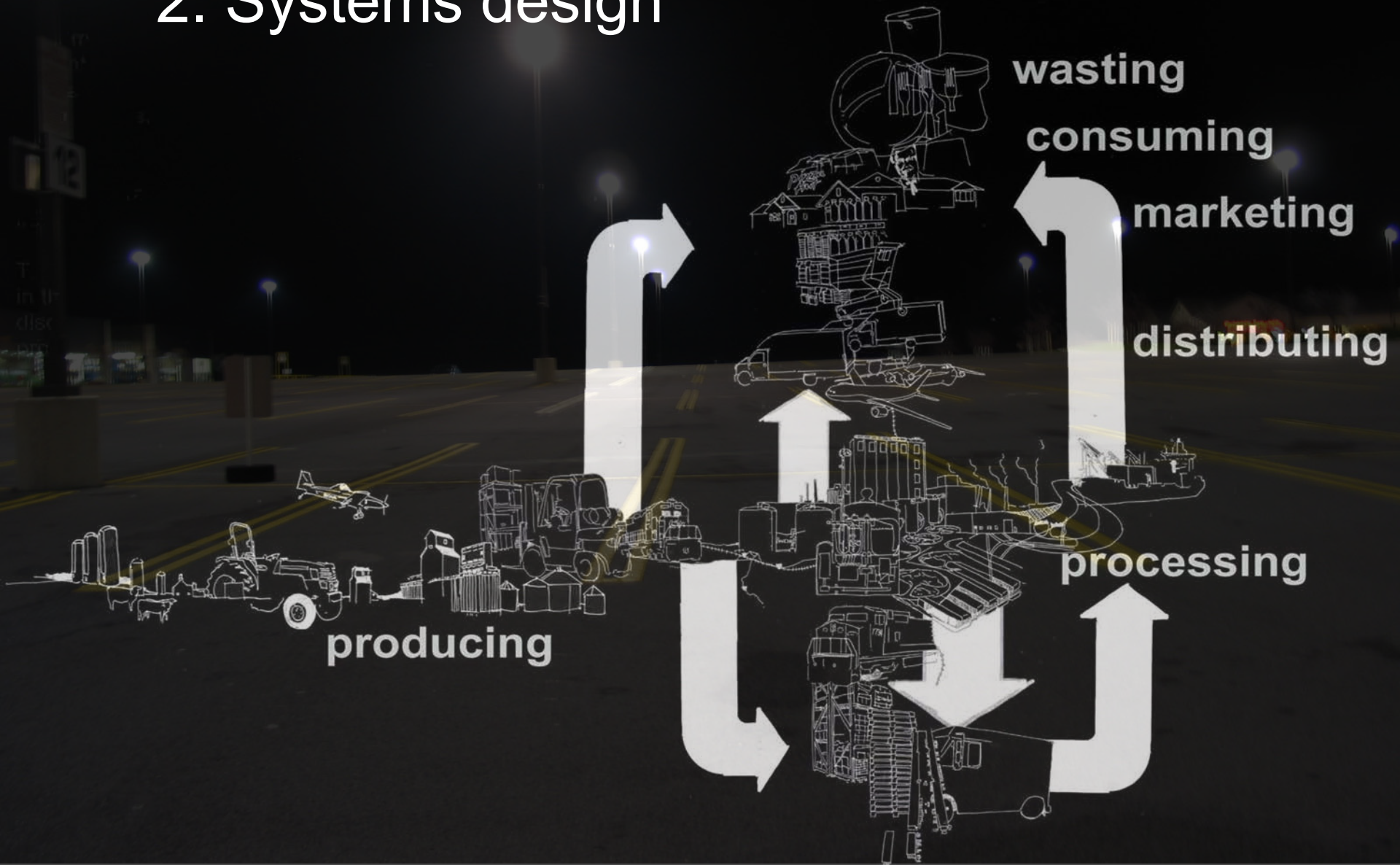


Agrarian Urbanism encoding an (historical image) urban gradient


STADT
Kirchenplatz
Kirche
anknüpfen
Landlplatz
Friedhofsplatz2
urbaner Kit
einfach verbinden
Dr. Müllner Platz
schnell
hallig
schrill
hallig
schrillschrill
barriere
rau
ölig
lärmen
lernen
barriere
barriere
barrierebarriere
hallig
schnell
Bildung
Industrie
Zukunft?
Zukunft?
Nachnutzung?
Zukunft?
Erholen
gemütlich
alt/jung
SPIELEN
Urbanität
sonnig
Arbeiten
Quartiersplatz
Puffer
ZWISCHENSTADT
schnell
lautlaut
laut
laut
laut bewegt schnell
laut laut laut
schnell laut
lautlaut

Food systems and landscape systems

2. Systems design



Food systems and landscape systems

Embedded in other systems:

Transportation

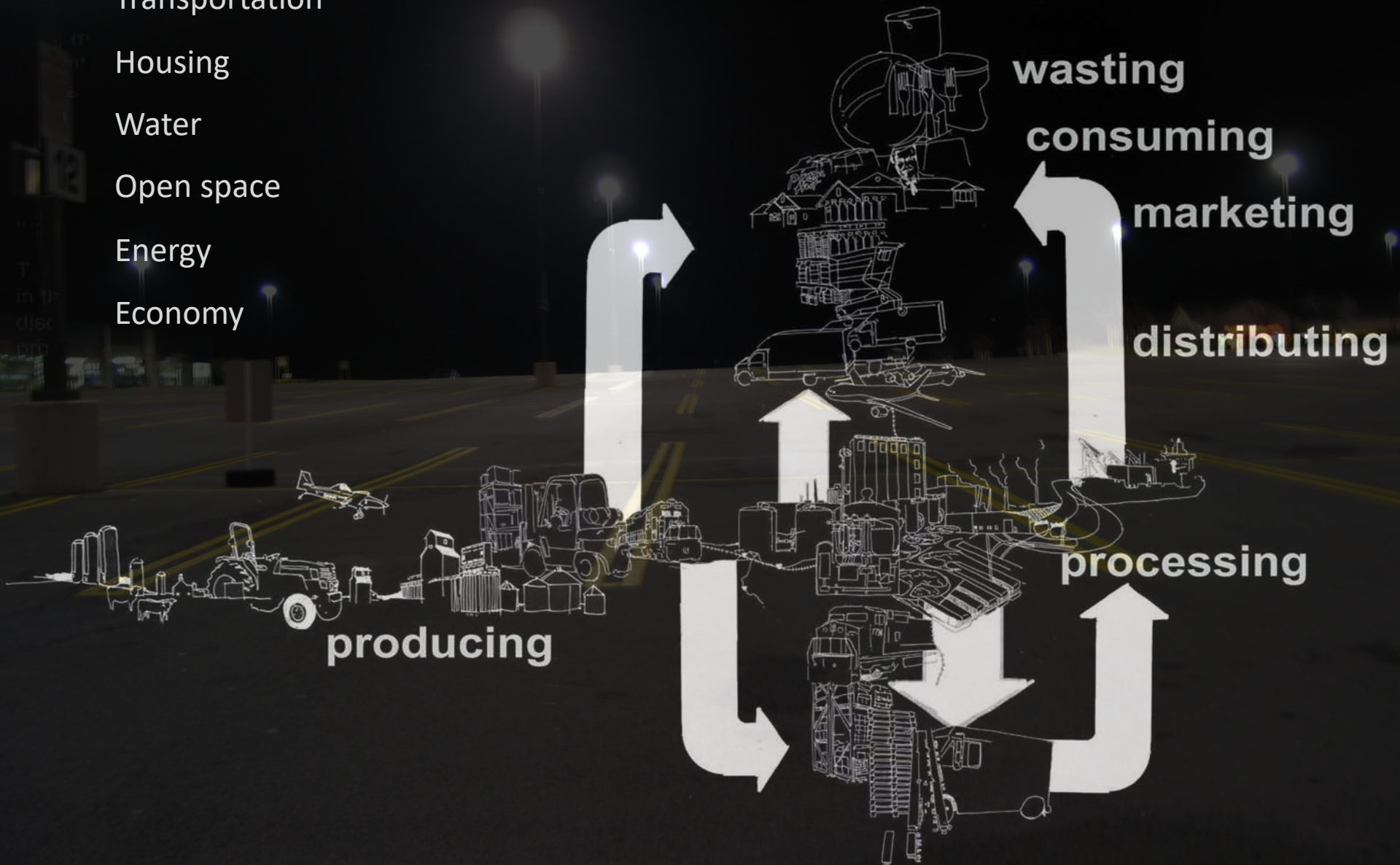
Housing

Water

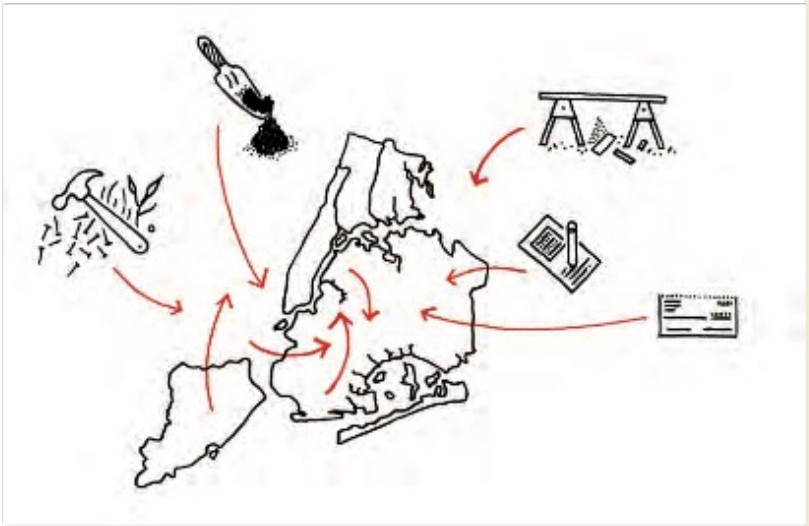
Open space

Energy

Economy



Zoom out again to the scale of the city, and urban agriculture appears as a complex system, with thousands of raised beds in hundreds of schoolyards and community gardens, on rooftops and public housing land. Scores of community-based organizations, government agencies, and philanthropies contribute soil, lumber, and funding, and run horticultural training and nutrition classes. Upstate and Long Island farmers and suppliers bring food and seeds, connecting city residents to the surrounding region. Underlying all of this activity are the invisible laws, regulations, and policies that influence where new farms and gardens locate and what activities are encouraged or prohibited.

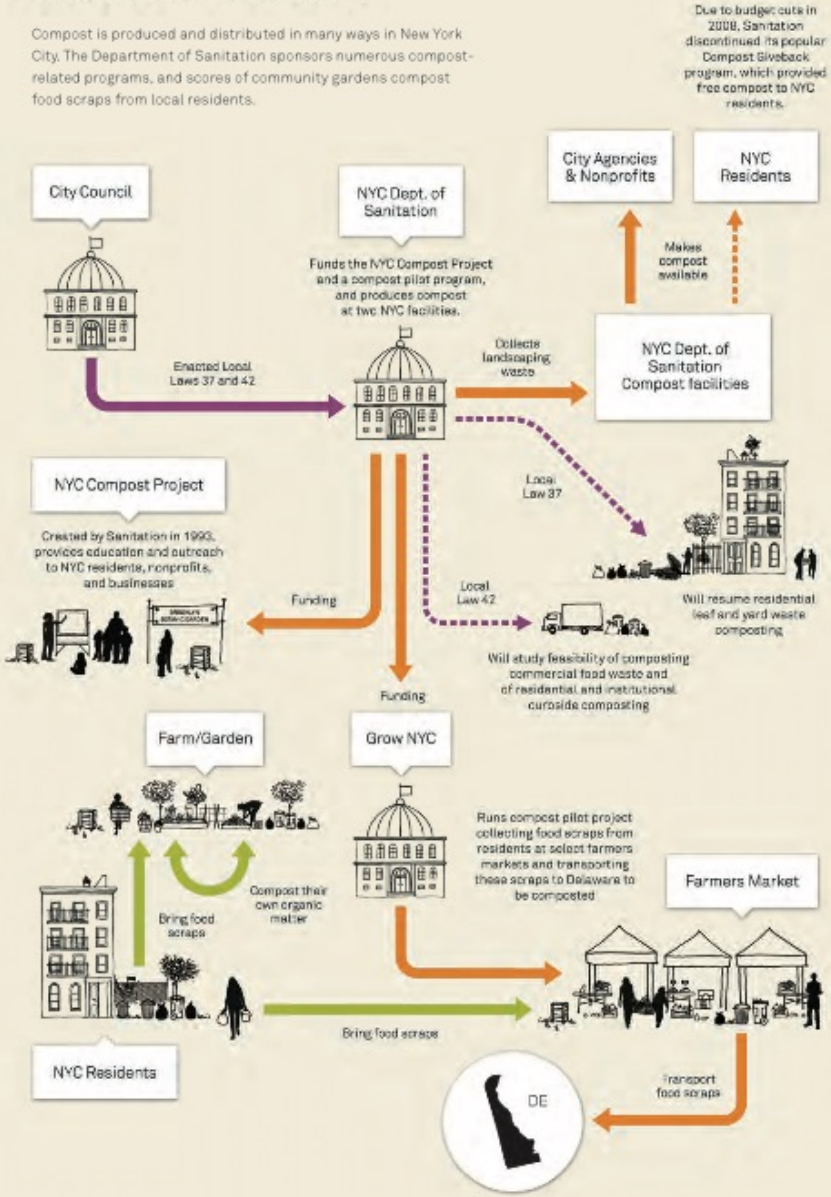


In order to recommend lasting and meaningful improvements to the urban agriculture system, and to produce tools that will be useful to its diverse spectrum of actors, the first step is to understand how it functions. This section provides a brief overview of the city's urban agriculture system, including:

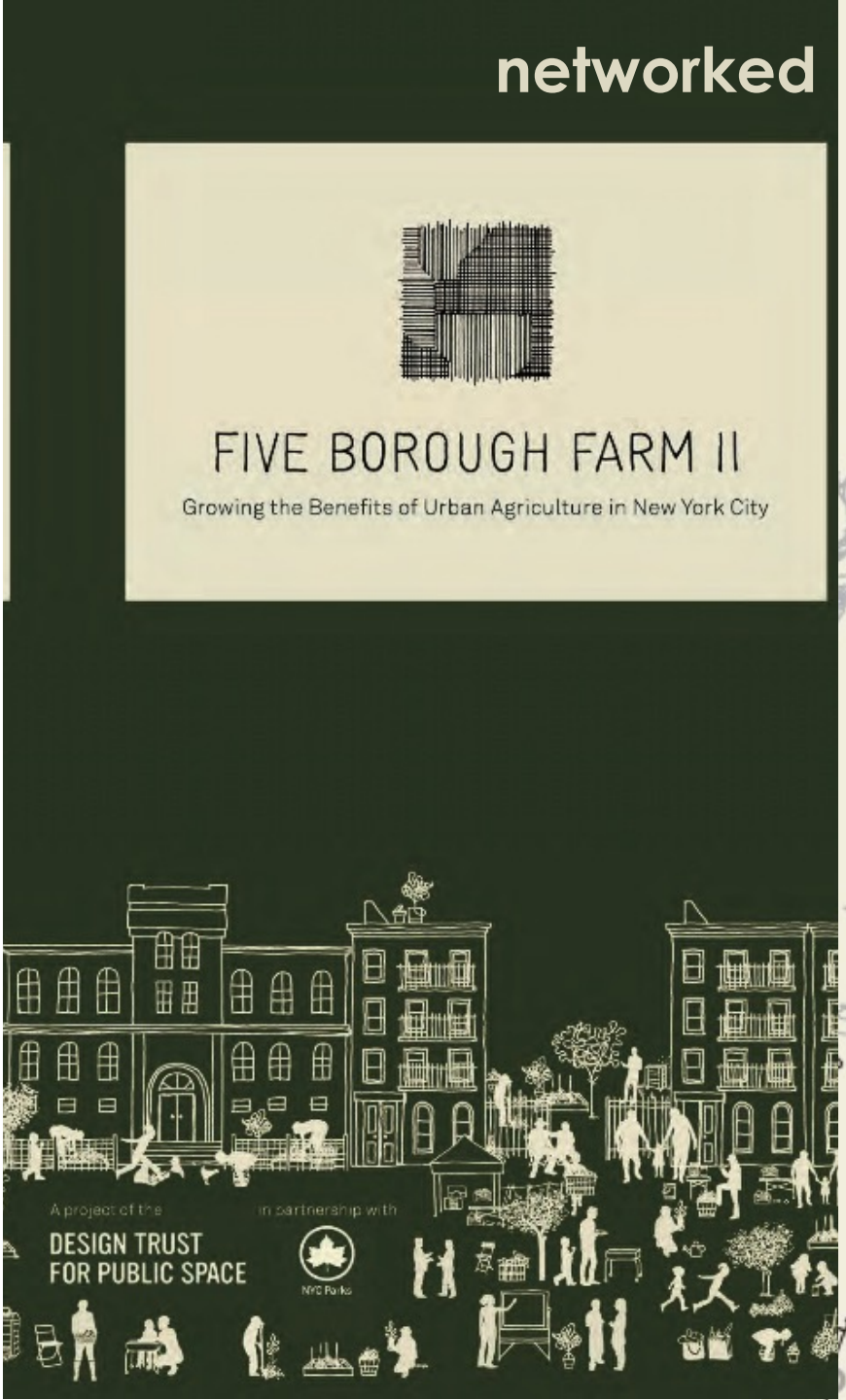
- Goals cited by farmers and gardeners, and the activities and programs they offer to meet those goals
- Defining characteristics of four main types of urban agriculture operations in New York City: institutional farms and gardens, commercial farms, community gardens, and community farms
- Resources the city's farmers and gardeners need to operate, and the challenges they face in obtaining those resources
- Roles of three other key urban agriculture stakeholder groups in New York City: support organizations, government officials, and funders

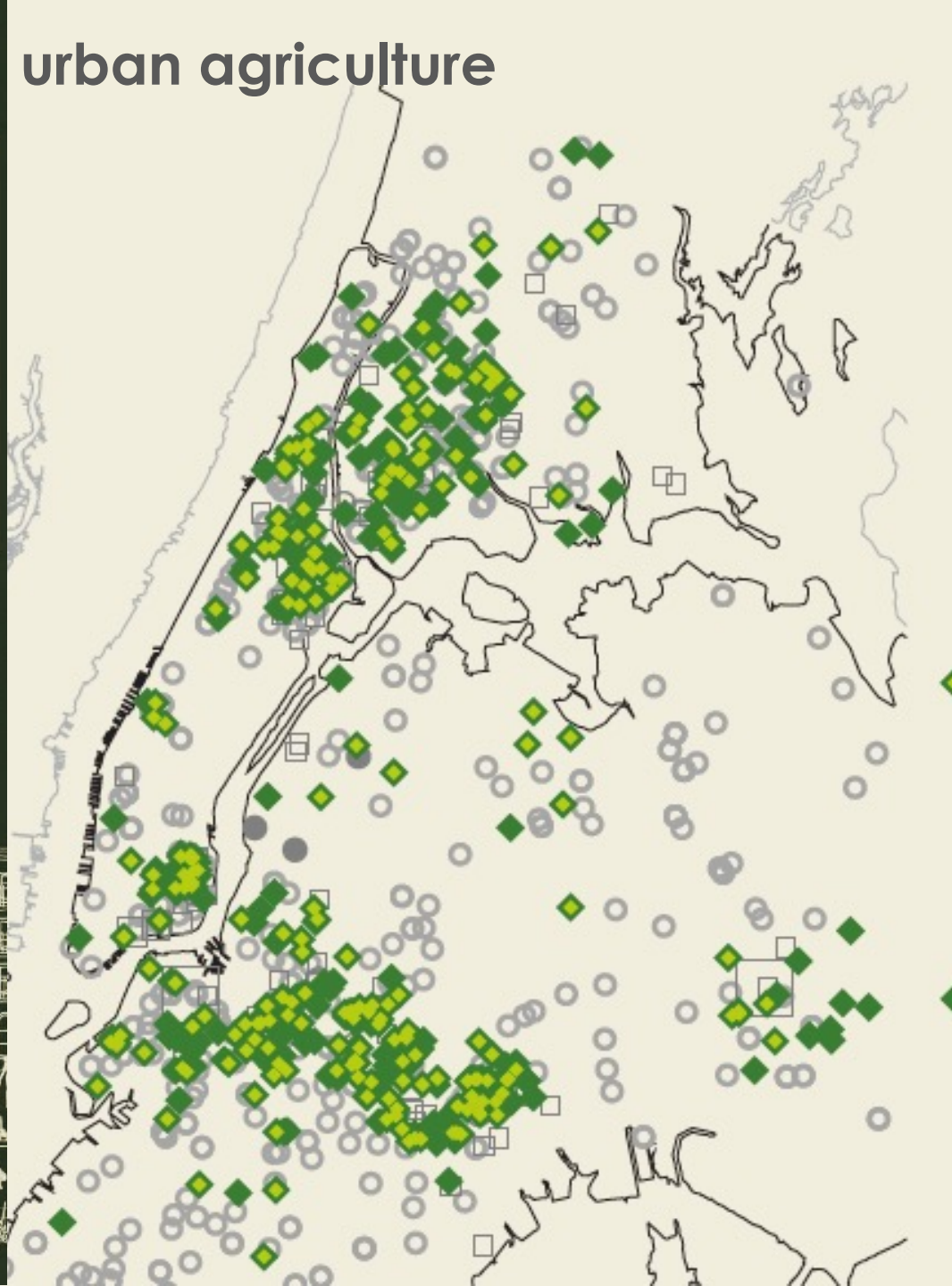
COMPOST IN NYC

Compost is produced and distributed in many ways in New York City. The Department of Sanitation sponsors numerous compost-related programs, and scores of community gardens compost food scraps from local residents.



networked urban agriculture



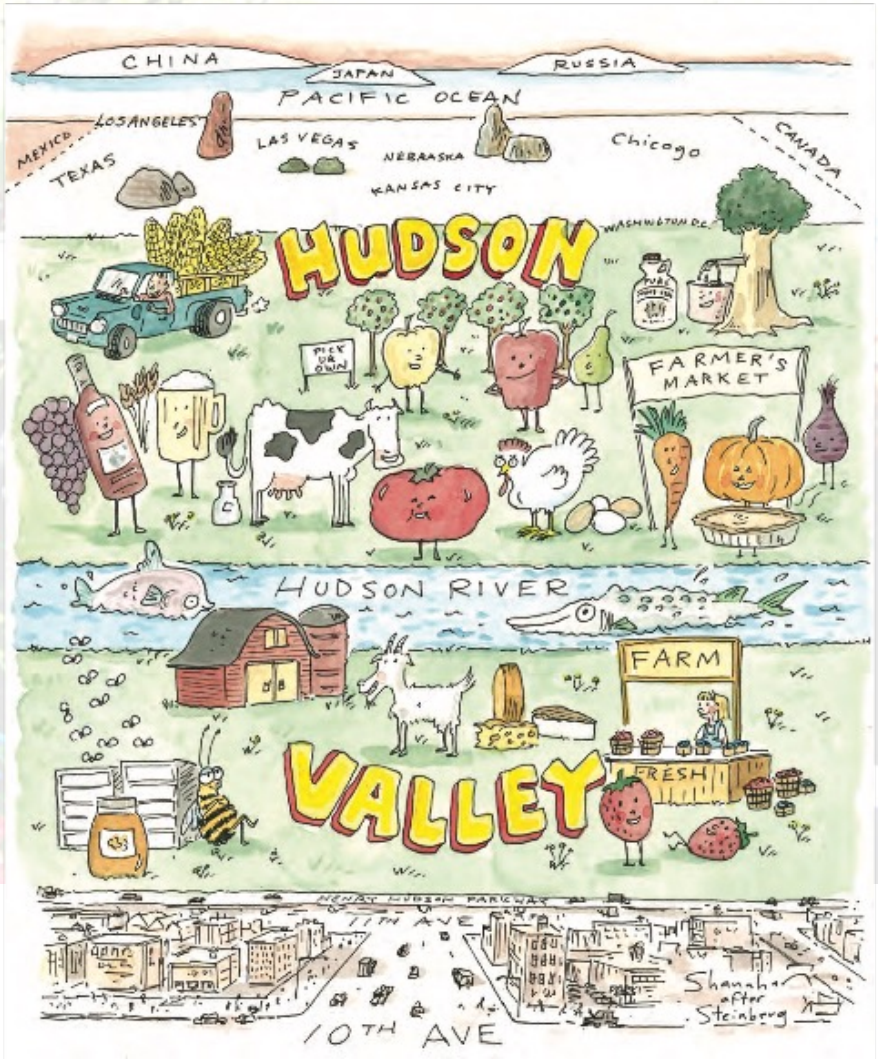


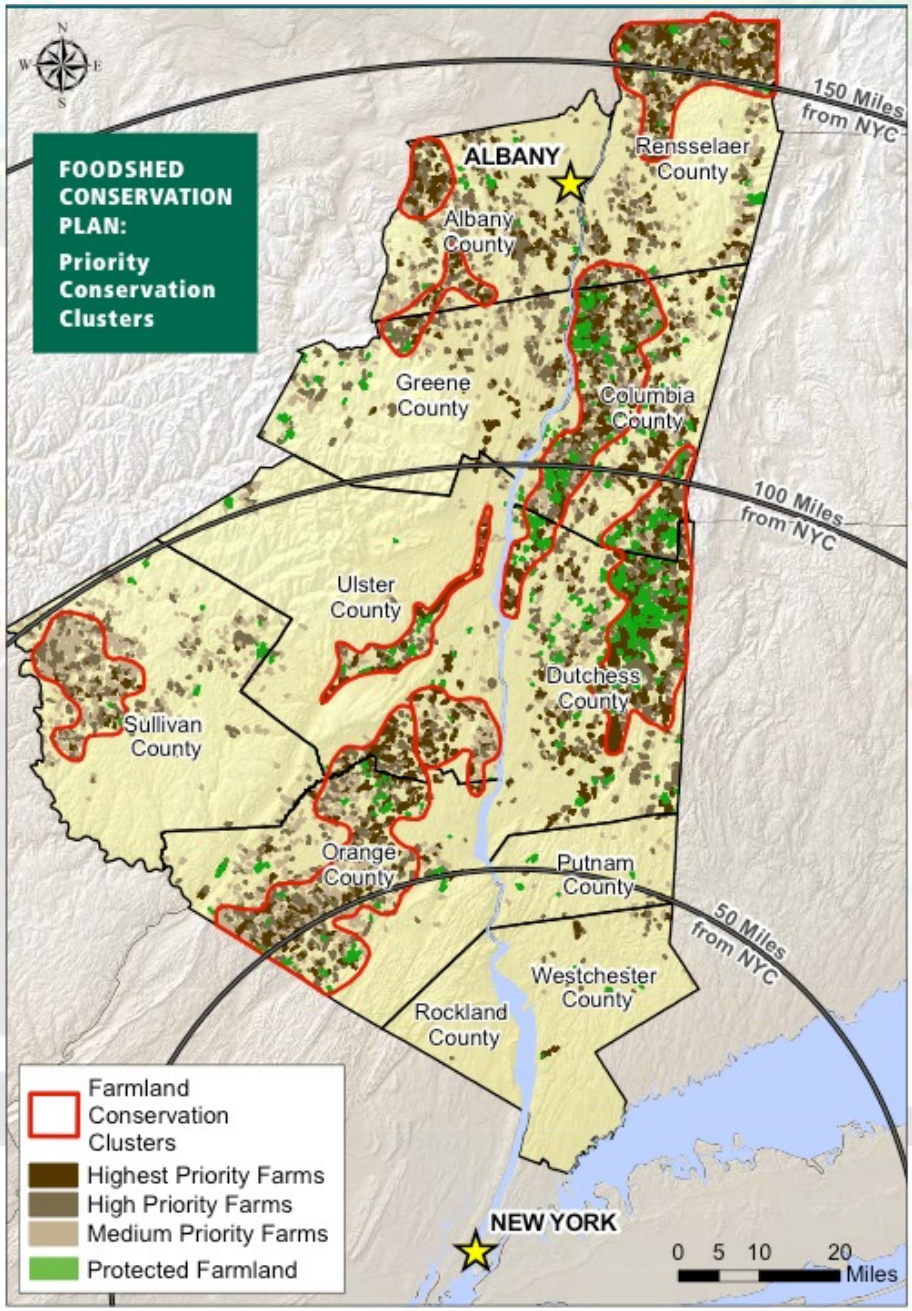
Greenmarket Union Square, NYC

SCENIC HUDSON
land ■ parks ■ advocacy

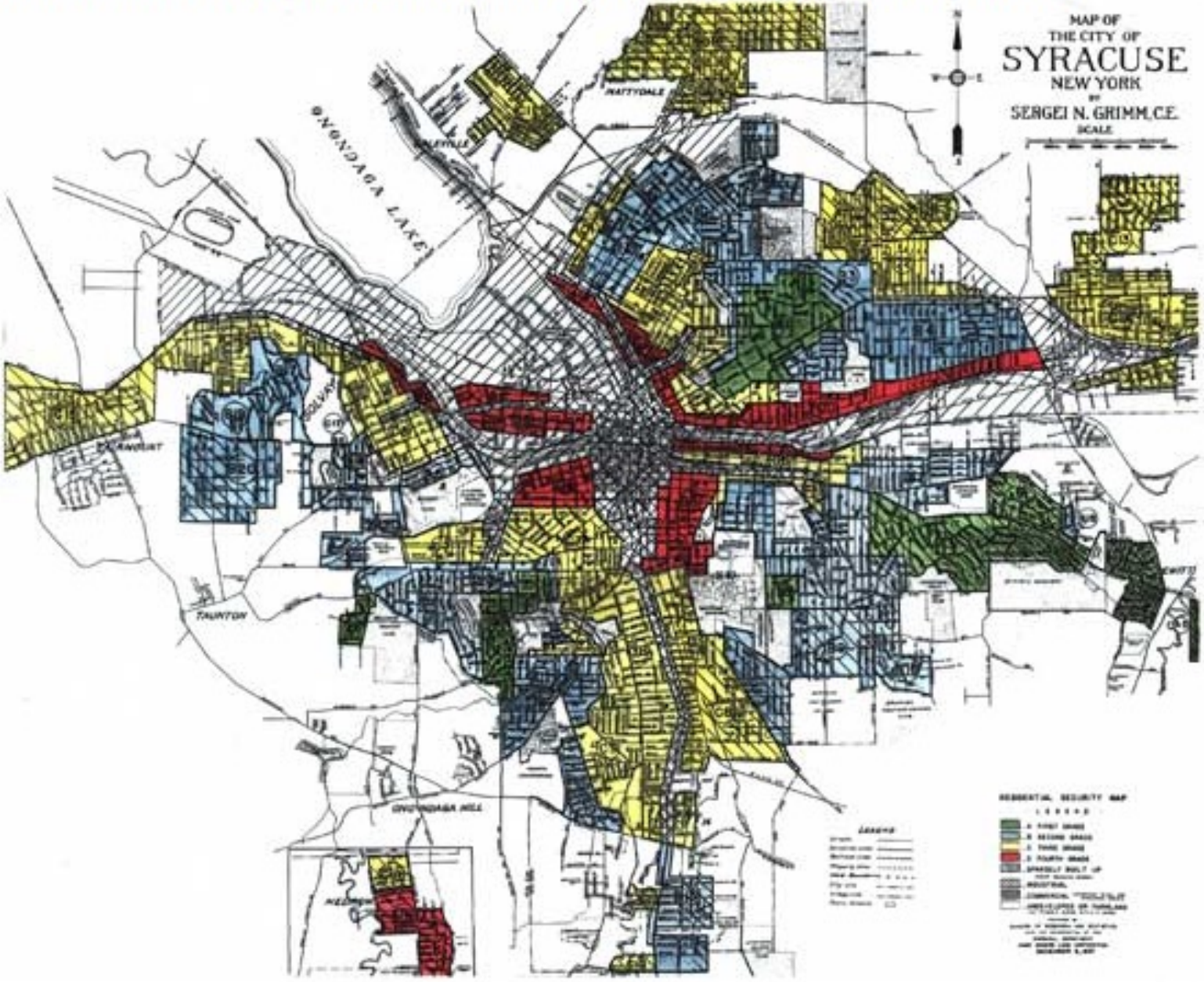
SECURING FRESH, LOCAL FOOD FOR NEW YORK CITY AND THE HUDSON VALLEY

A Foodshed Conservation Plan for the Region



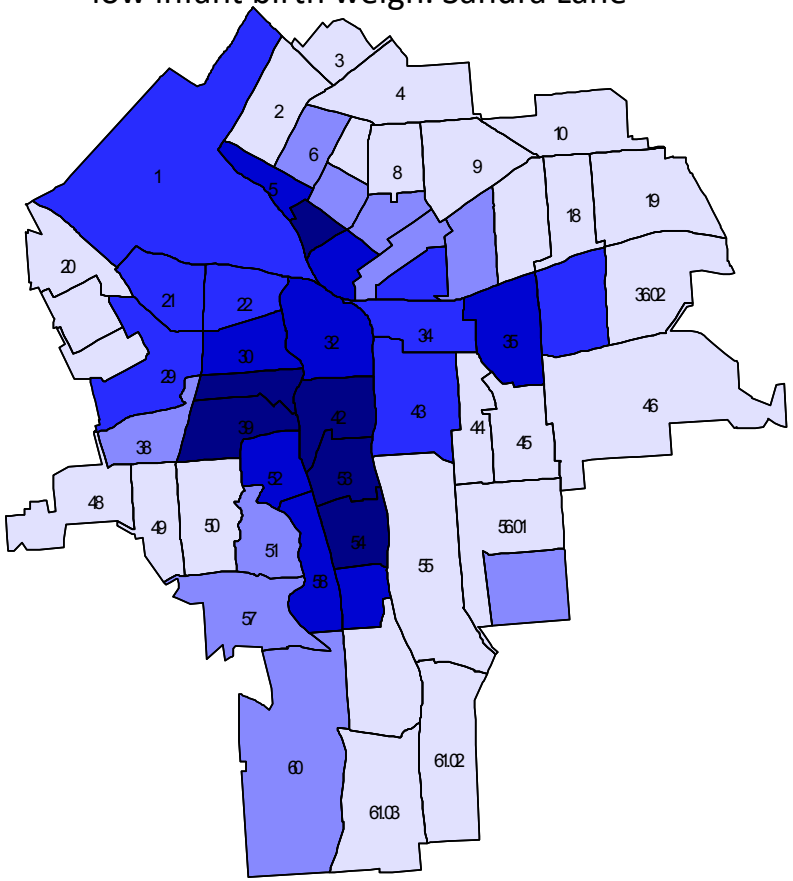


Home Owners Loan Corporation Red-Line Map of Syracuse and Vicinity

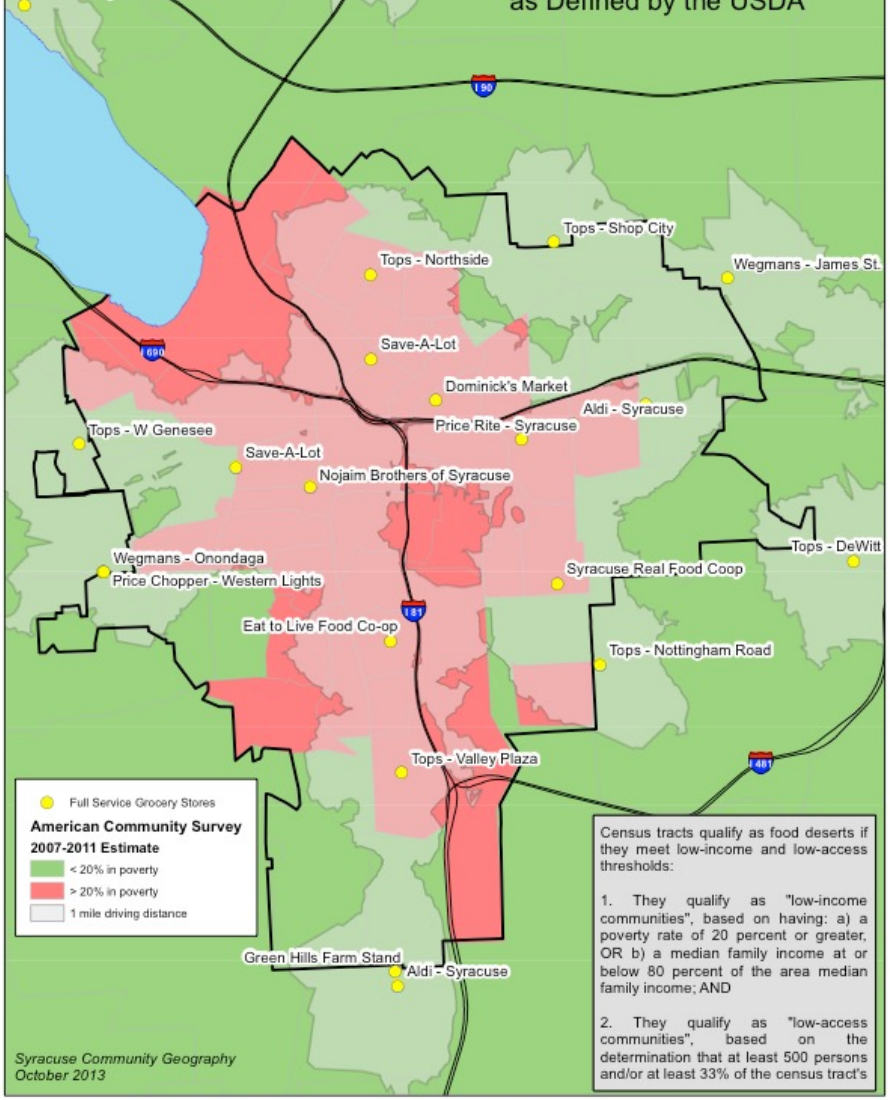


Sergei Grimm, 1937 HOME OWNERS LOAN CORPORATION RED-LINE MAP OF SYRACUSE AND VICINITY (1937). Courtesy of Emanuel J. Carter, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science and Forestry.

Structural violence: food deserts, corner stores and low infant birth weigh. Sandra Lane



Census Tracts Ranked by Aggregate Scores for Ecologic / Contextual Risks for Poor Birth Outcomes, Syracuse, NY, 2001 - 2002



Food system and Public health

Food deserts

Source: Sandra Lane. Syracuse University

Source: Syracuse Community Geography

City Region Food Systems

3. Productive infrastructure

Linking urban agriculture sites to form coherent urban spatial and ecological infrastructures
Providing ecological services

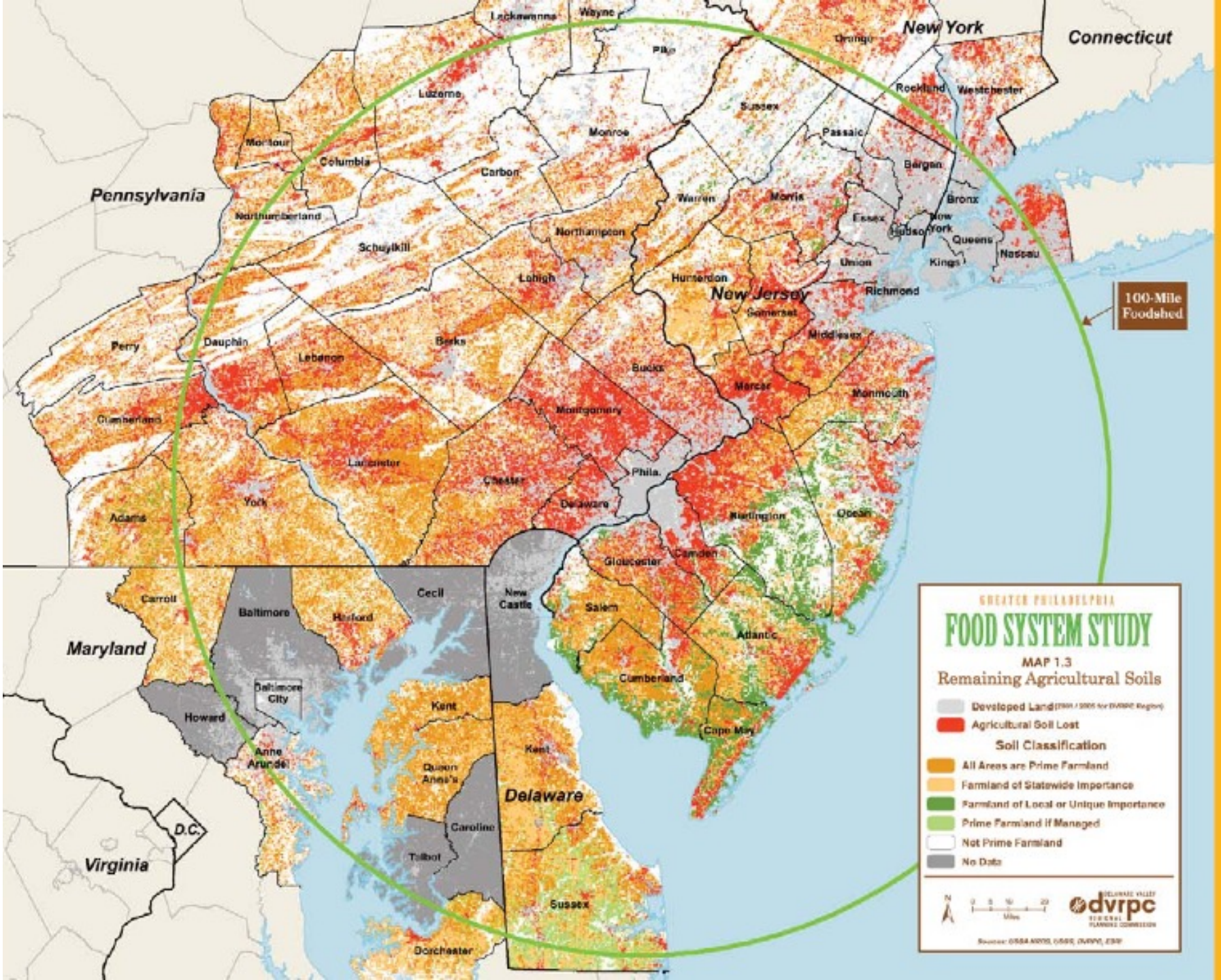
Mill Creek Farm, Philadelphia
Community garden and entrepreneurial farm
Land leased from Philadelphia Water Department

DELAWARE VALLEY dvrpc REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

January 2010

GREATER PHILADELPHIA

FOOD SYSTEM STUDY


Pennsylvania
New York
Connecticut
New Jersey
Maryland
Delaware
Virginia
D.C.
Lackawanna
Wayne
Pike
Orange
Rockland
Westchester
Luzerne
Sussex
Monroe
Passaic
Bergen
Monroe
Carbon
Columbia
Warren
Morris
Bronx
Essex
Hudson
New York
Queens
Nasseau
Kings
Union
Richmond
Northumberland
Schuylkill
Northampton
Lehigh
Hunterdon
Somerset
Middlesex
Monmouth
Mercer
Perry
Dauphin
Lebanon
Berks
Bucks
Cumberland
Montgomery
Lancaster
Chester
Phila.
Delaware
York
Adams
Burlington
Ocean
Gloucester
Camden
Carroll
Baltimore
Harford
Cecil
New Castle
Salem
Atlantic
Cumberland
Howard
Baltimore City
Kent
Cape May
Anne Arundel
Queen Anne's
Kent
Caroline
Talbot
Sussex
Dorchester
100-Mile Foodshed
GREATER PHILADELPHIA
FOOD SYSTEM STUDY
MAP 1.3
Remaining Agricultural Soils
Developed Land
Agricultural Soil Lost
Soil Classification
All Areas are Prime Farmland
Farmland of Statewide Importance
Farmland of Local or Unique Importance
Prime Farmland if Managed
Not Prime Farmland
No Data
dvrpc

HOW GREAT CITIES ARE FED

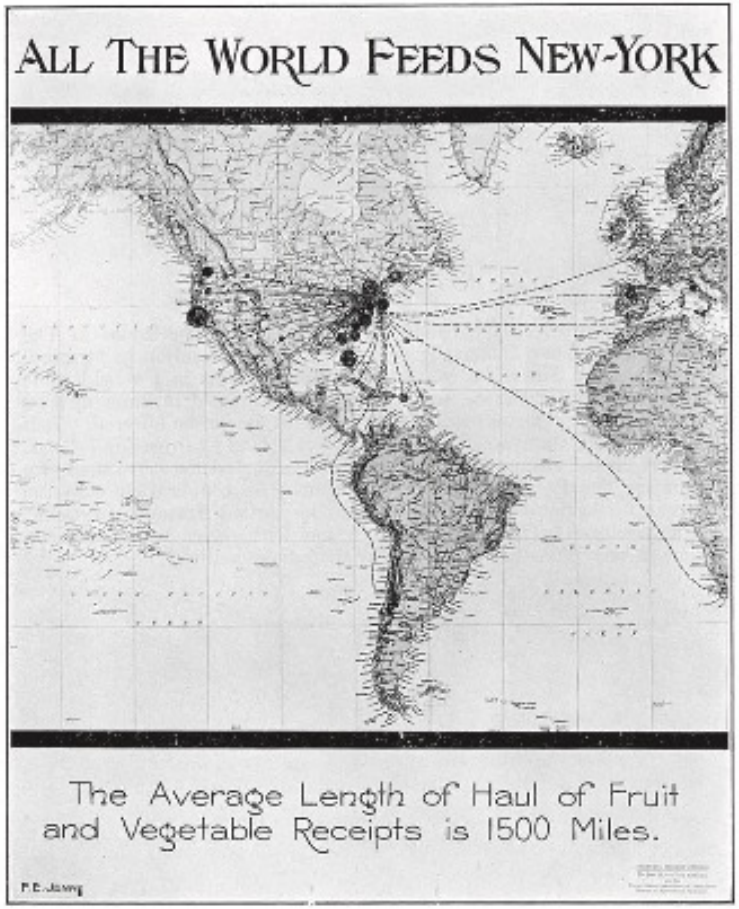
BY

W. P. HEDDEN

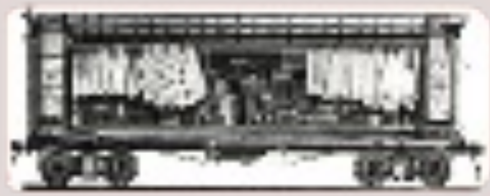
CHIEF, BUREAU OF COMMERCE, THE PORT OF NEW YORK AUTHORITY

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS
LONDON



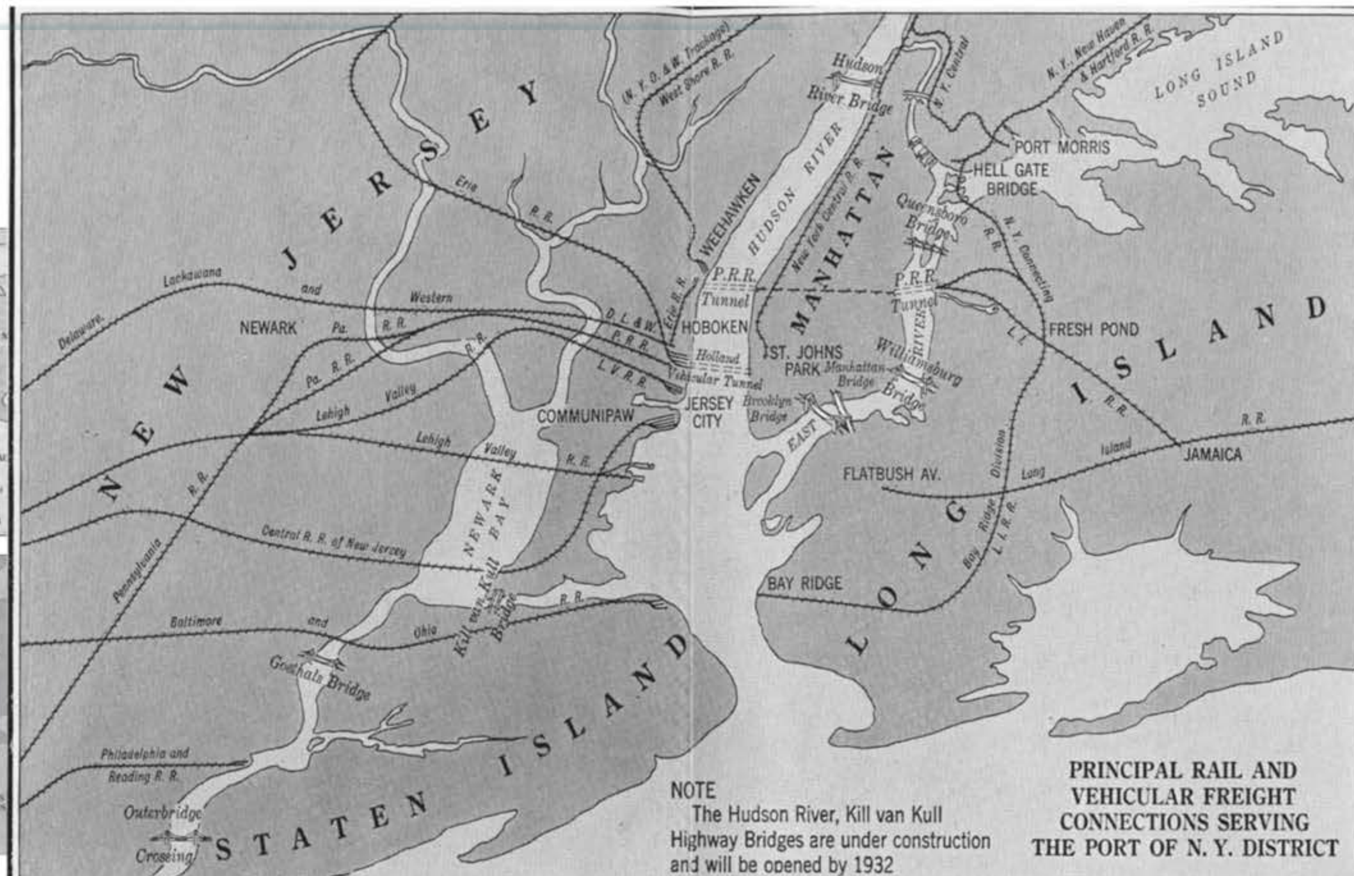
Rise of the Refrigerator Car (1890 --)
Complete Change in Food-Distribution



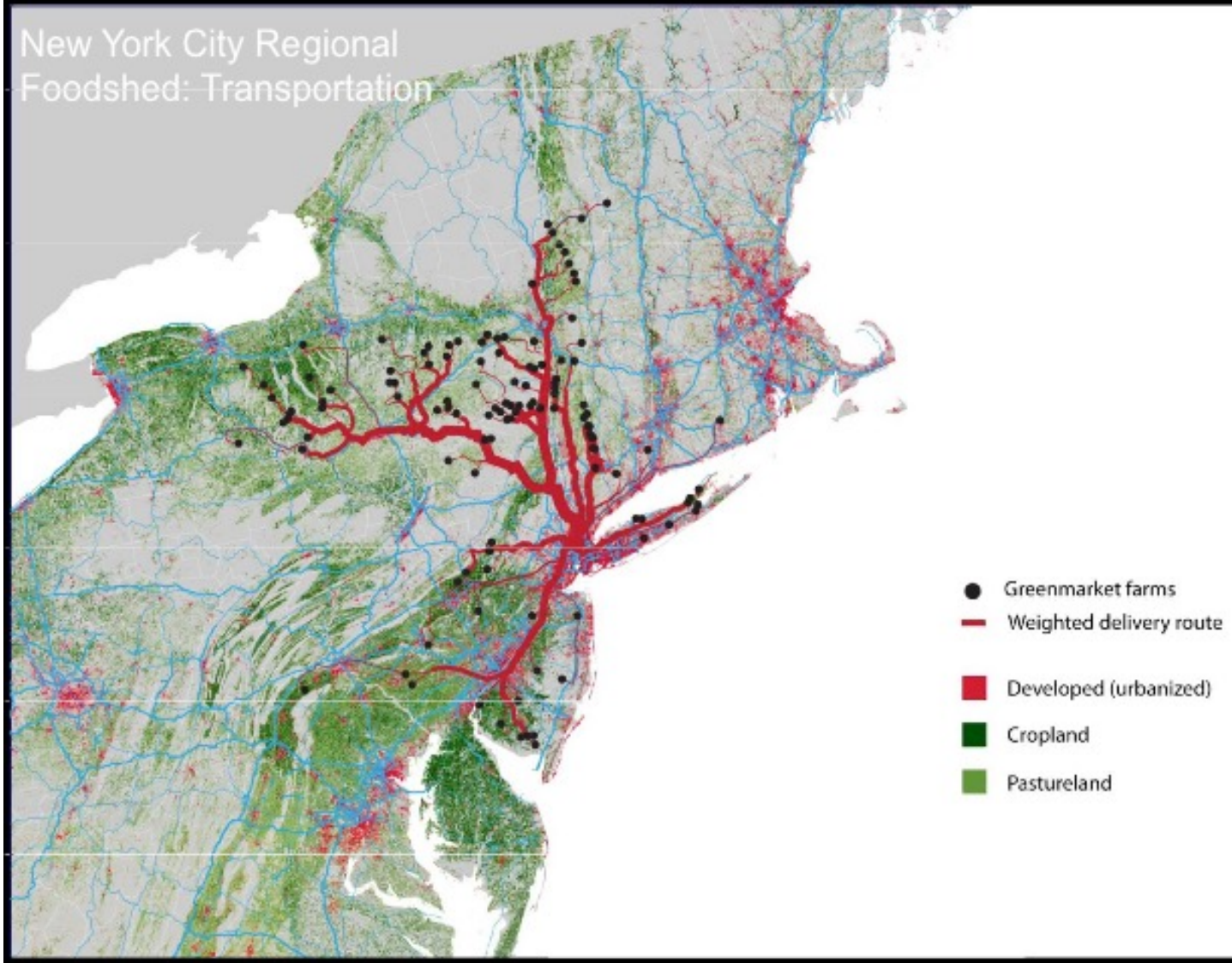
-A refrigerator car (or "reefer") is a refrigerated boxcar, a piece of railroad rolling stock designed to carry perishable freight at specific temperatures

HEDDEN FOODSHED

Hedden's foodshed came about because of the threat of a train strike, so naturally the maps derived are transportation based delineating how food gets from its source to the consumer.



Regionalizing the Food System



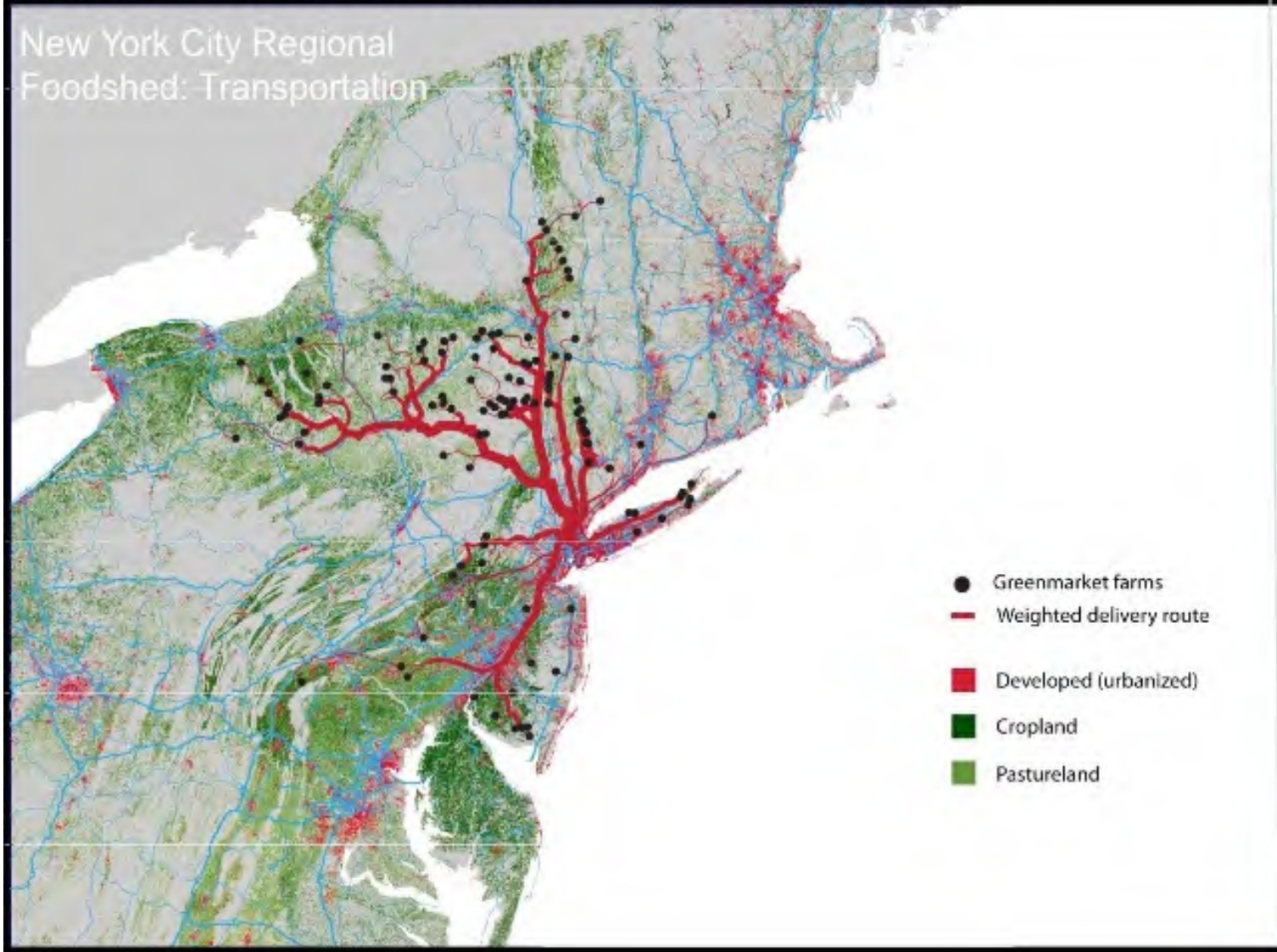
Much of the food comes into NYC by truck, but also rail, air, and ship, and we're currently analyzing the data on truck flows into the city, to see if there are existing nodes of transportation infrastructure that could be adapted to support a more regional system.

Source: GrowNYC Greenmarket Program..

Image: Urban Design Lab

URBAN DESIGN LAB
THE EARTH INSTITUTE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Regionalizing the Food System



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Source: GrowNYC Greenmarket Program..

Image: Urban Design Lab

URBAN DESIGN LAB
THE EARTH INSTITUTE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Concluding thoughts

Challenges

- How do food systems work at different **scales** and how can improvements in these systems be made across the multiple scales of urban territories?

- How can the **capacity** of various actors working on productive spaces be strengthened?

- How can the **flows** of labor, energy and other resources be managed for effective urban food systems?

- How can the **implementation** of such visions occur in the context of the dominant neo-liberal economy?

Concluding thoughts

Challenges

- How can the growing recognition of the necessity and urgency of addressing such vital problems be translated into concrete **actions** that place the urban environment at the center of solutions to food system problems?

- How can actionable spatial, systemic, and infrastructural responses to urban food problems be conceived and realized within the context of **structural inertia** that confronts attempts at addressing complex problems related to cities as well as food and agriculture?

- What are the implications of the emergent practices and actors working in productive urban landscapes for **social relationships and justice**?

Concluding thoughts

Joe Nasr
Centre for Studies in Food Security
Toronto Metropolitan University
jnasr@torontomu.ca

Matthew Potteiger
Dept. of Landscape Architecture
College of Environmental Science and Forestry
State University of New York, Syracuse
mpotteig@syr.edu

Challenges

1. Food systems work at different scales (from global to local). Could you mention examples of improvements in these systems made across the multiple scales of urban territories?
2. How can the capacity of actors working on productive spaces be strengthened?
3. Which changes in the flows of labor, energy, and other resources could contribute to more effective urban food systems?
4. Could you give 2 examples of change in governance to counter the dominant neo-liberal economy?

Opportunities

5. Could you think of two concrete actions that place the urban environment at the center of solutions to food system problems?
6. What actionable spatial, systemic, and infrastructural responses to urban food problems (*within the context of structural administrative inertia in addressing food and agriculture issues*)?
7. What implications of the emergent practices and actors working in productive urban landscapes for social relationships and justice?

AESOP4FOOD
Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

PHASE II

Analysing the food system

Session 4-6

LE:NOTRE Institute
Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice

POLITÉCNICA
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID

UNIVERSITEIT GENT

L'INSTITUT agro Montpellier

1816 SGGW

RED DE MUNICIPIOS POR LA AGROECOLOGÍA

pracownia dóbr wspólnych

Terres en villes

Erasmus+

AESOP4food Online Seminar 2023

AESOP4FOOD
Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

COURSE SCHEDULE

March 2nd – June 1st, 2023 Thursday / 17:00 to 18:30 CET

Mainly for students from partners Universities

INTENSIVE WORKSHOP GHENT 9 – 18 July, 2023

LE:NOTRE Institute – Linking landscape education, research and innovative practice
POLITÉCNICA
UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID
UNIVERSITEIT GENT
L'INSTITUT agro Montpellier
RED DE MUNICIPIOS POR LA AGROECOLOGÍA
pracownia dóbr wspólnych
Terres en Villes
Erasmus+

Learning objectives for PHASE II

- Understanding of **complexity of the spatial organization** of the city region food systems
- Developing skills to select the most adequate **methods and tools to be applied to map and/or analyze and evaluate** a specific situation of a **food system.**
- Designing of **sociograms / network maps** reflecting s**takeholders' connections** and **power structures** around the food system

AGENDA 4th session on March 23, 2023

- **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
- Q&A
- *Next session* + compulsory reading

Compulsory reading

- Compulsory reading:
  - FAO Report : "**Integrating food into urban planning**“ page 264 – 275 (Food asset mapping in Toronto and Greater Golden Horseshoe region, by Lauren Baker).
- Recommended reading:
  - Planning Food System Transitions: Urban Agriculture & Regional Food Systems (wiley.com)