

Sustainable Food Planning Course 2026

Session 4

March 19, 2026

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LE:NOTRE Institute,

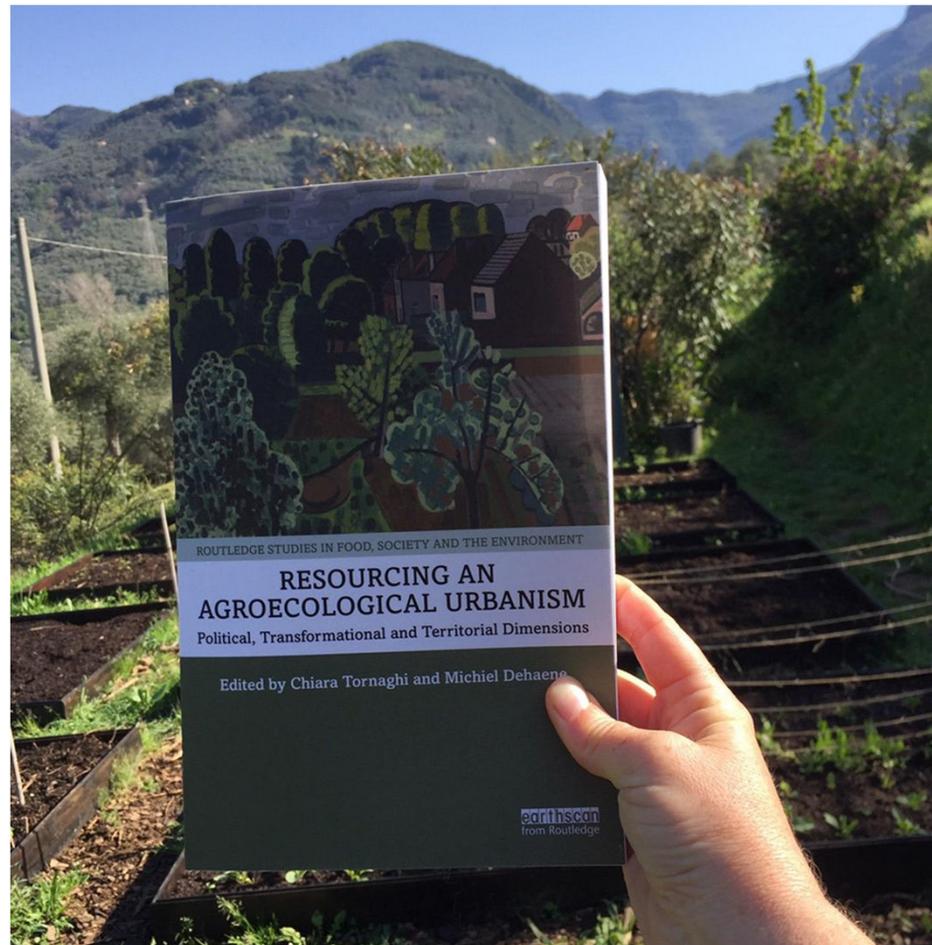
based on material of
the AESOP4Food
project

R. Raveel
Roger Raveel, Voor een blauw gelijkende akker en een grijze lucht, 1975

Today's lecture

The approach of an Agroecological Urbanism, the building blocks and how they may be applied.
Productive Housing Estate, Land & Market Access Incubator, Landed Community Kitchen, Political Pedagogies, Healthy Soilscape, Territorial Food Hub, Agroecological Park, Farming the Fragedmented Land. Exemplary case studies of some of the blocks.

An agroecological urbanism



Agroecology

the application of ecological principles to the study, design and management of agroecosystems that are both productive and natural resource conserving, culturally sensitive, socially just and economically viable

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

a practice, a science and a social movement that has been embraced by the international food sovereignty movement through the Declaration of the International Forum for Agroecology

Anderson et al. 2015:3 & Nyéleni Declaration, Mali, 27 February 2015

Coming soon: Call for Coalitions February 2023 Coming soon: Call for Coalitions February 2023 Coming soon: C

Agroecological farmers and cities are insufficiently understanding and finding each other.

How can we move beyond the conversation stoppers that block the identification of shared matters of concern?

<p>Urbanisation destroys agriculture.</p>		<p>Territorial Food Hub The territorial food hub is an organisation that is a central component (or node) of a wider agroecological food system or network that operates within, and is closely identified with, a specific neighbourhood or district.</p>	<p>Farming the Fragmented Land The Farming the Fragmented Land building block calls for new agroecological imaginaries that allow distinctive food growing to transform and thrive in a heavily fragmented territory.</p>
 <p>Mapa 1: Disminución de unidades agrícolas en zona suroeste del municipio de Rosario</p>	<p>Working and living on protected farmland Agricultural Colony Rosario</p>	<p>Land & Market Access Incubator The Land & Market Access Incubator develops institutional support for agroecology and coordinates this with an appropriate programme for farmers to access land, skills, infrastructure and markets at the same time.</p>	<p>Brussels Gardening contested lands</p>
<p>Territorial coordination of municipal public policy Cinturón Verde</p>			<p>Agroecological farmers are less productive but deliver ecosystem services. Let's pay them for those services!</p>
<p>Political Pedagogies This building block aims to contribute to the reconfiguration of the political pedagogies of the agroecological movement in a way better fit to address the challenges posed by current processes of urbanisation and the residualisation of agroecological farming.</p>			<p>The city is first of all an opportunity to sell my products (at a higher price):</p>

<https://agroecologicalurbanism.org/>

Agroecological farmers are not busy with urbanisation or are mostly confronted by the problems it causes. Cities do not see the farmers and the transformative potential of agroecology.

How can we move beyond the conversation stoppers that block the mobilisation around shared matters of concern?

Urbanist Community

Agroecological farmers are less productive but deliver ecosystem services. Let's pay them for those services!

It is good that environmental policies are seeing the ecosystem services that can be derived from nature inclusive and regenerative farming models, such as carbon sequestration, nature or water management. However, exclusive focus on the benefits may distract from the farming model through which services are provided. Sponsoring benefits does not guarantee the transition to sustainable forms of farming. Agroecology is more than a set of tricks, it requires intensive engagement with the local context, and a lasting balance between farmers' production and investment in the regeneration of soil fertility, knowledge, and skills. If we want lasting ecological benefits, let's start caring for the soil carer, beginning with supportive physical and social infrastructure.

[continue the conversation ...](#)

Urbanist Community

The agricultural system is organised (inter)nationally, rendering cities powerless.

Food is not an urban question by default, it is only so to the extent that urban communities (re)claim their role. As consumption centres, cities have a high mandate and impact to localise the food system. And as responsible authority in many other areas (land policy, green policy, etc.), cities possess many instruments that can also be used for agricultural purposes. How do we rethink these instruments so that they actively support a *local* food system?

[continue the conversation ...](#)

Agroecological Community

Urban agriculture is not agriculture.

Yes, some urban farming initiatives are emblematic

Agroecological Community

Agriculture is just a function on the urban land use map that has not been rezoned yet.

At present, most cities have no coherent vision on the agricultural land within their jurisdiction. This puts agricultural land in a fragile position. Agroecology has a role to play to turn this around because it has the unique potential to break the conflict between environmental objectives and productive objectives in the open space arena. A growing number of cities realise that they need specific farmers close to the city: to reach ambitious goals around local food production, and to help realise climate policy, to combat the loss of biodiversity, to manage the landscape, and so on. What if agroecology became a matter of public policy?

[continue the conversation ...](#)

Agroecological Community

Let us farm and spare us all the extras.

3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

8 Building Blocks (BB)

	Building Blocks			
Interrupt logics of substitution	Agroecological Park		Farming the Fragmented Land	
Embodying an ecology of care and more-than-human solidarities	Territorial Food Hub	Healthy Soil Scape		Community Kitchen
Building resourceful communities through empowering infrastructure	Land and Market Access Incubator		Productive Housing Estate	
	Political Pedagogies for Urban Agroecology			

<https://agroecologicalurbanism.org/>

8 Building Blocks

Productive Housing Estate

The Productive Housing Estate looks at complementary relationships between housing and food growing spaces. It is set to overcome the latent conflict between the capacity to exercise the right to grow and the right to shelter within an urbanised context.



Land & Market Access Incubator

The Land & Market Access Incubator develops institutional support for agroecology and coordinates this with an appropriate programme for farmers to access land, skills, infrastructure and markets at the same time.



Landed Community Kitchen

Landed Community Kitchens coordinate large-scale food sourcing, food cooking, and availability of food to large numbers of people. They bridge the gap between agroecological movements and community food initiatives.



Political Pedagogies

The political pedagogies of the agroecological movement are rural in origin and may be reconfigured in ways better fit to address the challenges posed by current processes of urbanisation and the realisation of agroecological farming.



Healthy Soil Scape

The Healthy Soil Scape relates the practices of soil care to a landscape geography in which nutrient streams can be circulated. It considers the ways in which humans and non-humans look after each other through the medium of soil, and how these caring relationships can be strengthened.



Territorial Food Hub

The Territorial Food Hub is a place-based node of a wider agroecological food system rooted in a specific neighbourhood. It builds new economic and social relations and enables communities to retake control over and manage local resources.



Agroecological Park

The (peri-urban) Agroecological Park combines territorial measures to protect land and soil with specific initiatives to facilitate the agroecological cultivation of these protected lands.



Farming the Fragmented Land

Farming the Fragmented Land looks at practices that valorize residual patches of land within the complex land mosaic of the peri-urban fringe, building the necessary linkages to resource the landscape beyond the level of the farm.



Productive Housing Estate

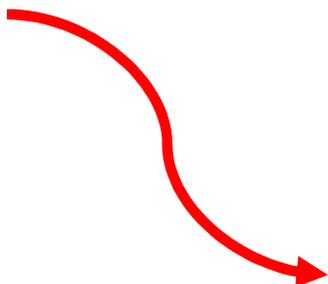
- **The right to grow.**
 - The care for the availability and access to growing soils is a structural responsibility of an urban community and requires the needed solidarity with growers and the necessary support to exercise the right to grow.
- **The right to shelter.**
 - The right to live in close proximity to growing spaces is key to secure the sustainable livelihoods of agroecological growers.
- **Proximity and place-based solidarities.**
 - Proximity matters and is a powerful resource to foster mutual engagement between agroecological growers and housing communities both highly dependent on access to land. This may help to build a more inclusive land agenda, including the preservation of growing spaces as part of urban development rather than playing one against the other.

Example of Oosterwold, Almere, the Netherlands, 2022

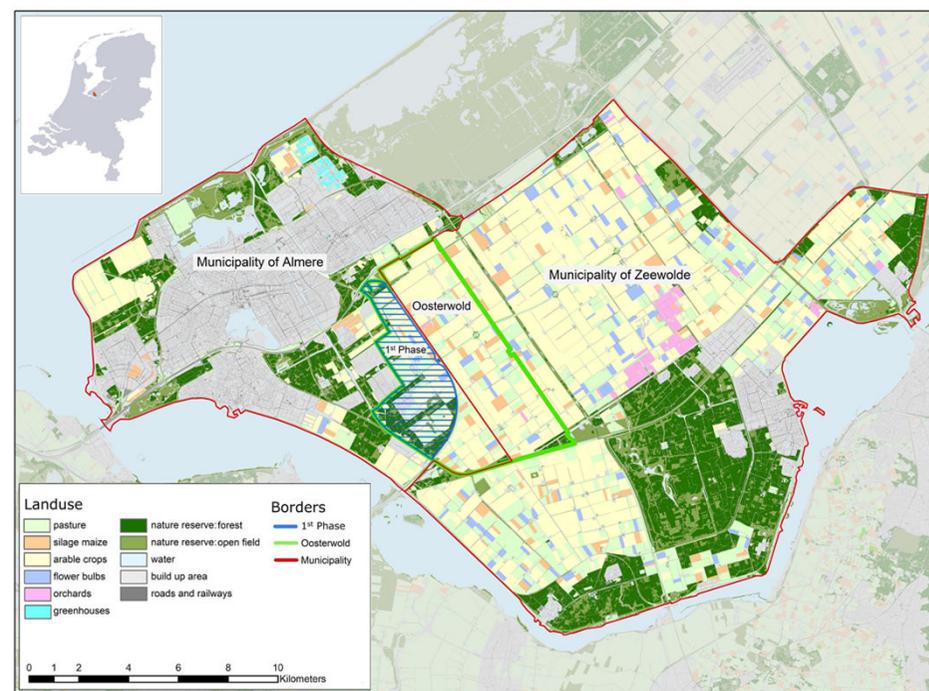


Presentation AESOP SFP conference 2024, J.E. Jansma

Almere Oosterwold



And urban agriculture....



4,300 ha and 15,000 new homes

ACTION PHASES

Phase 1

2002
2006

Exploring &
Substantiating

Phase 2

2006
2009

Designing &
Co-creating

Phase 3

2009
2016

Advising &
Monitoring

Phase 4

2016
2022

Re-exploring &
Supporting

Phase (4): results

Planners and residents take responsibility for urban agriculture in Oosterwold



Land and Market Access Incubator & Farming the Fragmented Land

enables the next generation of agroecological farmers by institutionally supporting and coordinating access to land, skills, infrastructure and markets.

New entrants into agroecology quickly encounter difficulties to develop food growing activities, often on many fronts at the same time, whether they are farmers in transition, professional neofarmers or self growers.

**experiences of farmstarts,
alternative local supply chains
skill sharing**

lowers the threshold for pioneers in agroecological production

both on the production, processing and consumption side of the food system.

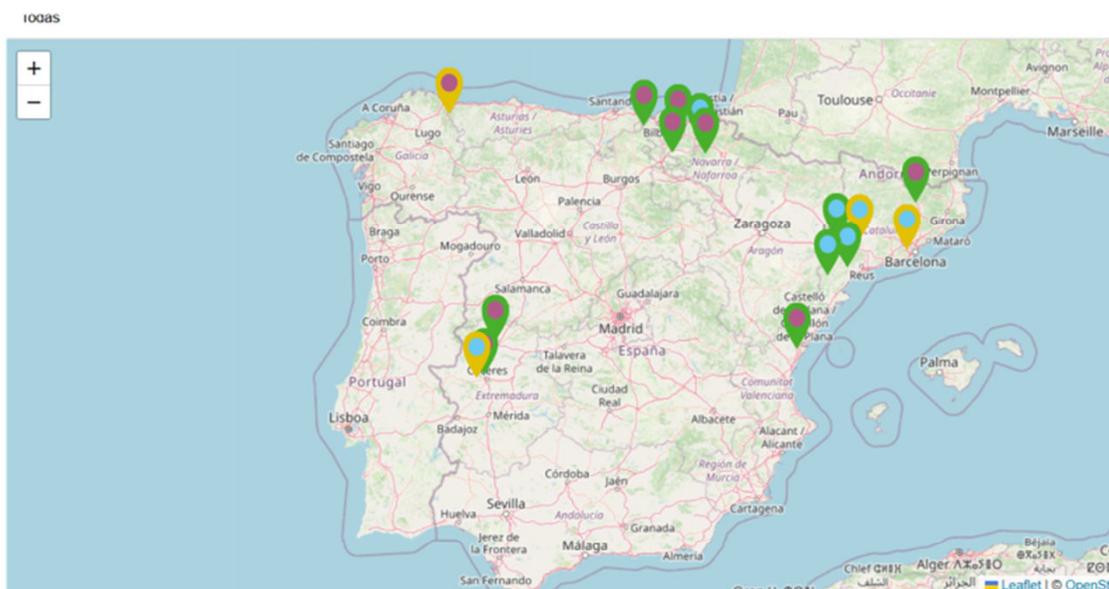
Example Incubator

Operational Group RETA: Network of Farm Incubators Spain

A model that reduces the barriers faced by new farmers.

- New entrants can test a farm project in real conditions, with reduced risk.
- The incubator combines access to land, training, legal support and technical mentoring.
- Commercialisation is supported while responsibility grows progressively.

<https://espaciostestagrarios.org/>



-  Agrarian test spaces that already have a core working group and/or are working on the design of the agrarian test space
-  Agrarian test spaces that are under preparation, in final set-up, and/or in the pre-selection phase for test participants
-  Agrarian test spaces with test participants are those that have already completed a selection process and/or already have test participants working.

Member Test Space



Non-member Test Space



Paid entrepreneurial pathway

- Paid internship agreement
- Agricultural entrepreneurship grants

Paid training pathway

- Work-study contract
- Cooperative employment in agriculture

Legal frameworks for the test participant

Unpaid entrepreneurial pathway

- Self-employed registration under the general regime (code 911)
- Registration under the agricultural regime

Unpaid training pathway

- Internship agreement
- Volunteering

RETA: Network of Farm Incubators Spain

Test participants

- 27 test participants
- under 40 years old
- 40% women
- 60% men

Legal coverage adapted to the context

- Internship contract
- Part-time contract
- Full-time contract
- Volunteering programme
- Self-employed agricultural holder
- Work-study contract

Variety of productive orientations

- Horticulture and fruit growing
- Dairy and meat goats and sheep
- Beef cattle

Presence of diverse regenerative and/or organic projects

Structuring of projects with short marketing circuits

Promoting entities

- Municipalities
- Local action groups
- Cooperatives
- Associations
- Foundations

Funding sources

- Operational Groups of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
- RIS3, Smart Specialisation Strategies
- Own funds of local authorities

Individual and collective entry pathways

- Own funds of local foundations
- Own funds of agricultural cooperatives
- Daniel and Nina Carasso Foundation
- La Caixa Foundation
- Demographic Challenge programme of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge

Data updated in December 2024

Current status of Agrarian Test Spaces in Spain

A network that is steadily consolidating



- 11 active agrarian test spaces**
 in Catalonia, the Valencian Community, Extremadura, Navarre, and the Basque Country.

- 10 agrarian test spaces under development**
 in Asturias, Catalonia, Castile and Leon, Extremadura, Galicia, Navarre, and the Basque Country.

- 30 requests for information from interested organisations since the launch of RETA**
 from Andalusia, Asturias, Castile and Leon, Catalonia, the Community of Madrid, the Valencian Community, Extremadura, Galicia, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Murcia, Navarre, the Basque Country, and La Rioja.

Landed Community Kitchen



Nottingham
"Ecoworks":



workshop and dining area
in the eco-self built



the kitchen area



lovely wood-fire cooked
food

Landed Community Kitchen

addresses the gap between social movements promoting agroecology and food sovereignty

the reality and livelihood of farmers

vs

community initiatives and policy discourses focused on food poverty, food justice and urban food policies,

land-based and as much as possible provides food sourced from agroecological growers

enables community empowerment and reskilling

seeks to transform the broader food system to ensure access to healthy food and dignified livelihoods

Landed Community Kitchen

There are many community kitchens with different goals, and the landed kitchen should have a connection with farmers, and needs to have a social as well as a nutrition function.

For developing a Landed one, it is possible to build upon existing facilities in semi-public buildings, community houses, schools, etcetera.

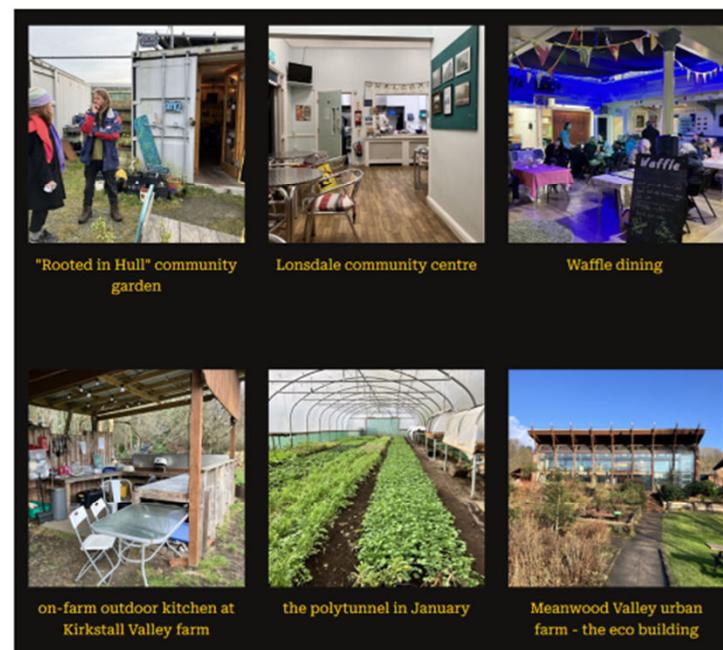


Photo: R. Triboi, 2025

North of England prototypes

A community kitchen linked directly to agroecological land and growers.

- - It connects farmers, cooks and communities rather than separating production from food access.
- - It combines food provision, re-skilling and community empowerment.
- - In the North of England, regional coalitions are prototyping different landed community kitchens.



Healthy Soilscape

Healthy soilscapes

Helping to recover soils for:

- carbon capture
- flooding prevention
- water management
- more nutritious food production
- supporting biodiversity

No tilling

Circular agroecology

No artificial fertilizers

No pollution / pesticides

Depletion of nutrients

deepen people's understanding of soil,
and the life it supports, in all its
complexity, and how to care for it.



Rosario, Argentina –healthy soil as public infrastructure

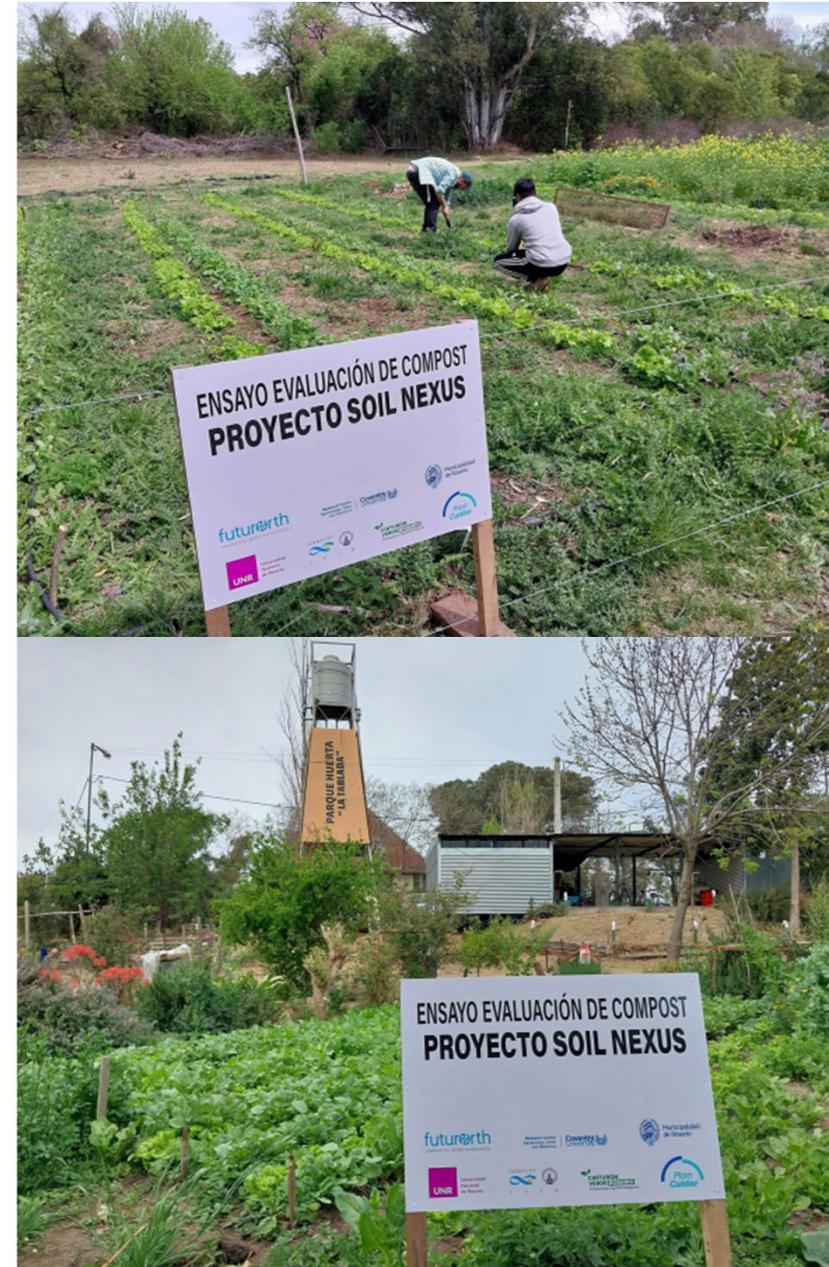
-Rosario prioritised the recovery of degraded, marginal and residual soils for agroecological food production.

- In the Soil Nexus Rosario study, **5 composts** were prepared in **2021** and used in **2022** on **2 farms** to test soil fertility management for food growing.

- The compost mixes used locally available waste streams: **municipal leaf waste, brewer's bagasse, chicken manure and rumen.**

- Soil care linked with practical infrastructure: **rainwater harvesting, solar water systems, solar food drying, and ecological toilets with biodigesters.**

- 800 ha** protected through the Green Belt approach for agroecological fruit and vegetable production.



Territorial Food Hub

Territorial foodhub

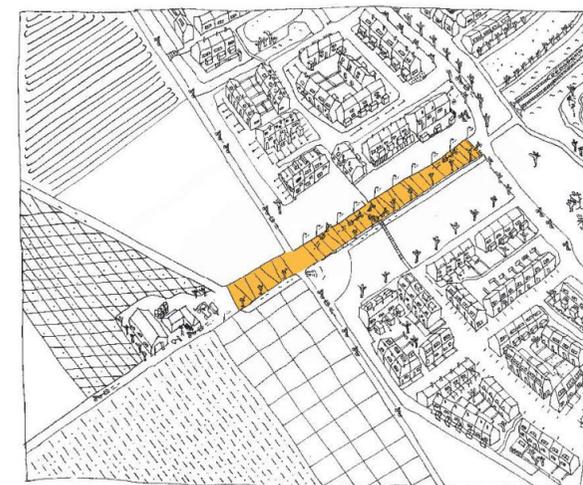
A centre or node for a wider agroecological food system or network related to a specific neighbourhood or district

provides coordination, nurturing and shared identity to the different food businesses operating within the local system

acts to connect producers, local initiatives, consumers and municipality

practical support and access to assets and resources

helping local communities to develop a stake in their living places, enter in dialogue, overcome colonial attitudes to food, and build food democracy.



Selling
Processing
Education / communication
Link with farmers
Inclusive
Connecting communities

Territorial foodhubs in Milano

Cascina Cuccagna in a 17th-century farmhouse preserved in central Milan, with spaces for culture and participation, has a farmers' market, an educational garden, a library, a macrame and plant shop, a guesthouse, and cookery school.



Gallaratese Hub, one of three currently in Milan, is part of the city's pioneering efforts to cut down food waste.

<https://spazioindifesa.terredeshommes.it/>

Selling
Processing
Education / communication
Link with farmers
Inclusive
Connecting communities

Building block: The Agroecological Park

**New Agricultural Parks
regenerating city-region
landscapes**

https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/Project_results_and_outputs#Report_on_a_New_Model_for_Agroecological_Parks

Definitions

agricultural parks are designed for multiple uses that accommodate small farms, public areas and natural habitats

they allow small farmers access to secure land and local markets

they provide fresh food, and are an educational, environmental, and aesthetic amenity for nearby communities

Agricultural parks

facilitate the continuity of agriculture as the practice of cultivating the land in urbanised landscapes

the concept as a 'park' is intended to convey its role for open space preservation

suggests the permanent land conservation and recreational use exemplified by the public park

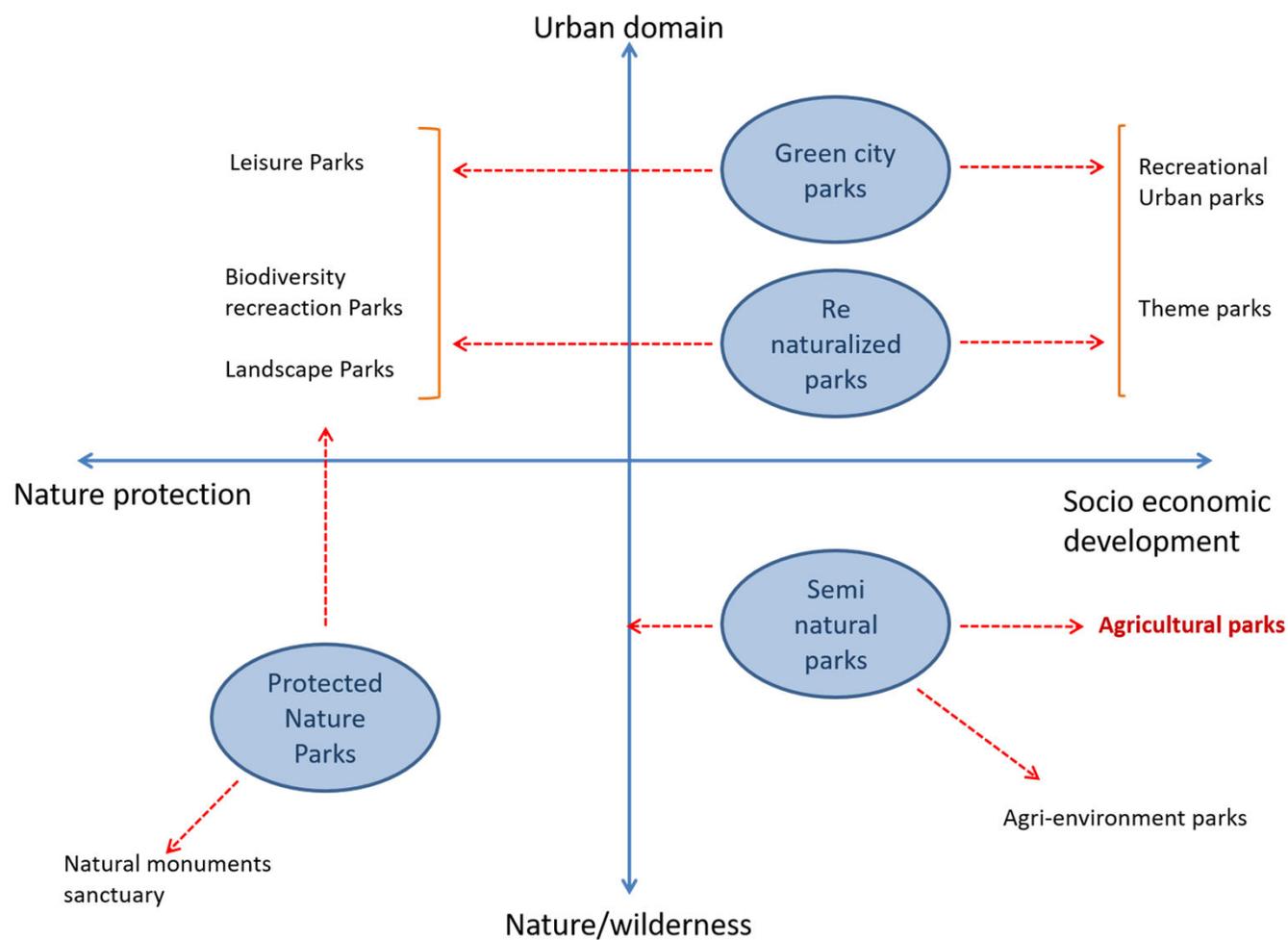
Agroecological parks

regaining control over the use of peri-urban land under urbanisation pressure

rules creating favourable circumstances for agroecological farming & preservation and protection of territorial assets against advance of the urban frontier and development of large scale, export oriented, extractive forms of farming

shared infrastructure, shared management, and technical assistance, for farming, food processing and marketing

Agricultural parks versus other parks

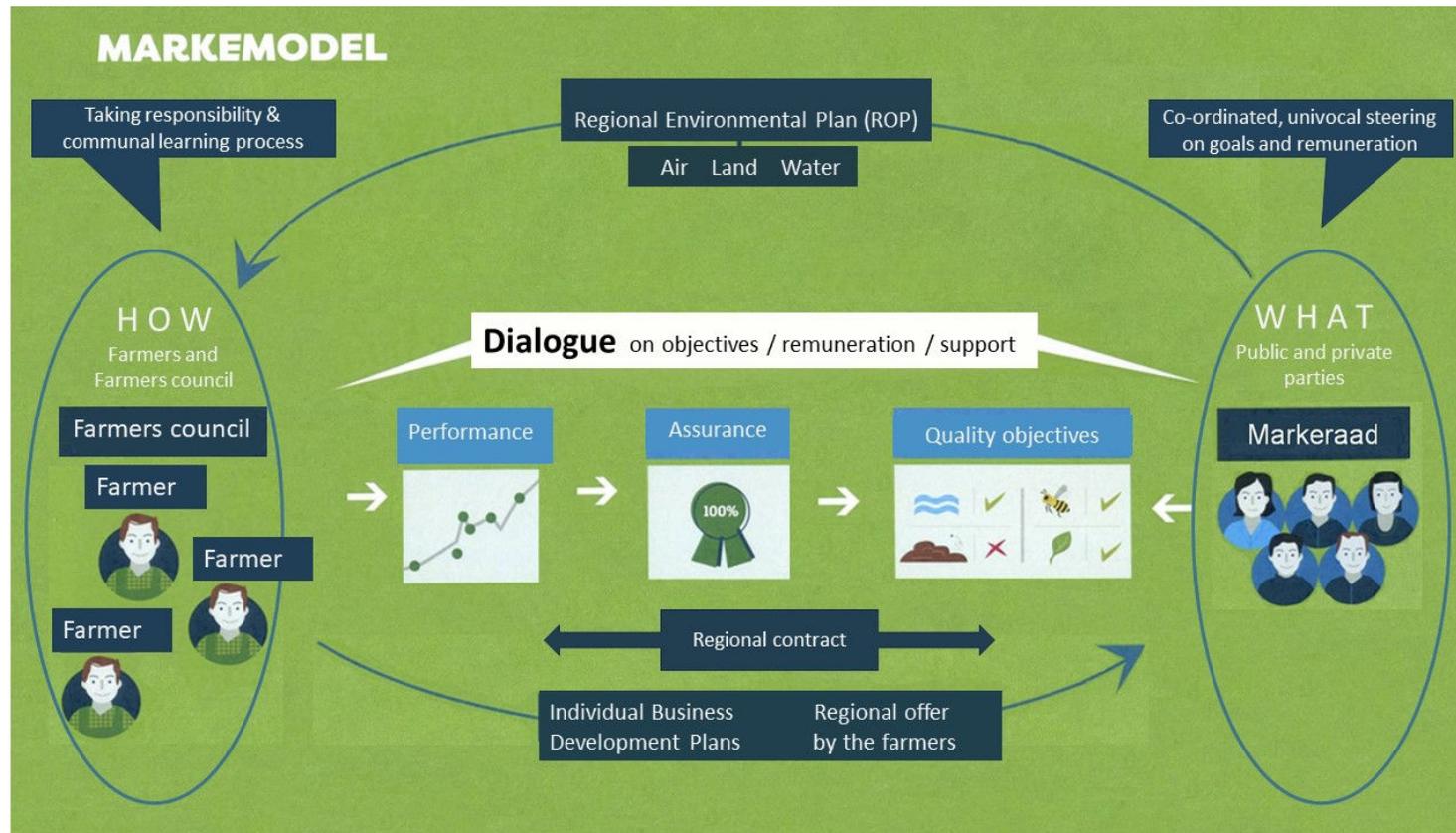


D. Fafani, 2019

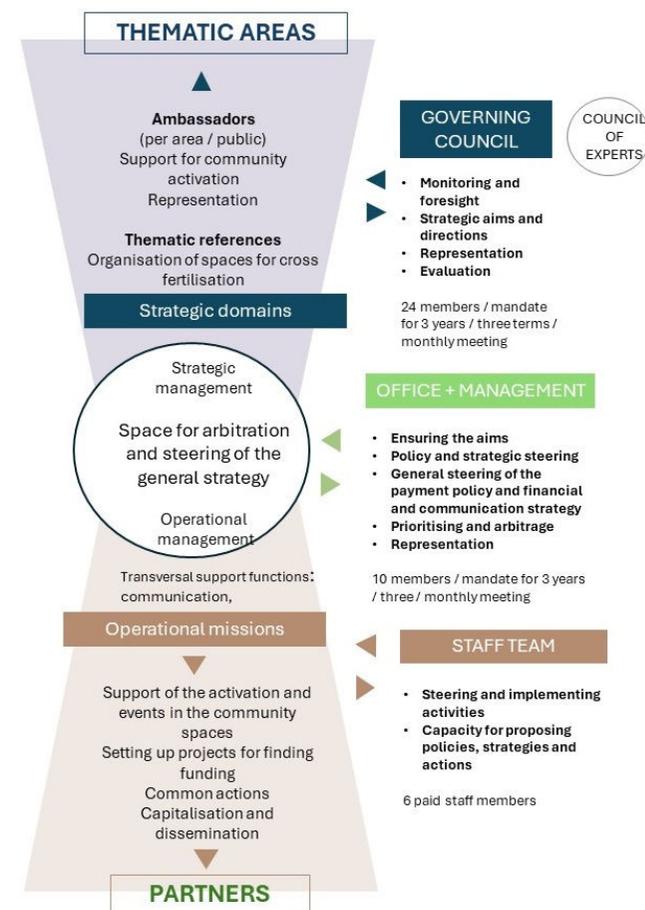
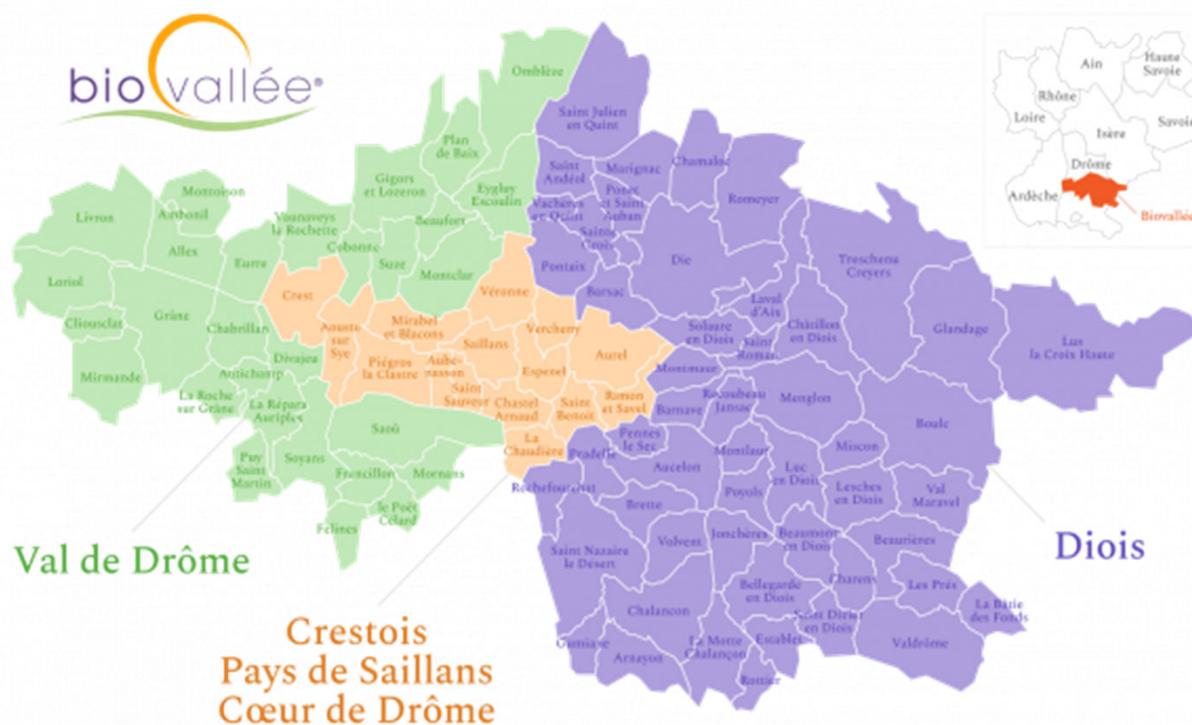
Aims of current agricultural parks

	Aspect	Aims
governance	land use	Regain control of land use & Counter urban sprawl
	organisation of governance	Including stakeholders at multi levels Co-production by actors & co-creation of strategies
economy	income	Fair income for farmers
	land use	Workplaces: production, processing, environmental protection, education
	stability	Access to land for (new) farmers
social	infrastructure	Promoting innovation / diversification for a sustainable production model Common infrastructure: machinery, facilities for sales, storage, composting.
	sales	Connection to urban markets / short chains
	well-being	Providing opportunities for leisure, recreation, nature experience, mainly in the form of routes for walking, cycling.
environment	food security	Providing fresh, healthy food
	territorial assets	Stewardship of: farmland, cultural heritage, nature areas
	ecosystem services	Climate mitigation, city cooling, water retention, clean water, healthy soils, clean air, improving biodiversity, landscape improvement.

Comparable territorial organisation - NL



Comparable territorial organisation - FR



Principles for future agricultural parks -1

**active land use protection
strategies**

**profitability enhancement of agriculture
locally driven market form: short chains
circular flows of matter and energy**

**logistic & processing
capabilities**

community shared infrastructure

civic, fair, interactive local agrifood system

Local Food Hubs

**hubs in the urban area: public space for selling,
marketing, farmers' services provision and education**

Principles for future agricultural parks - 2

facilitation & support
farmers cooperation

nature based and agroecological farming systems
cooperative and aggregative schemes between farmers
agroecological patterns design
landscape aesthetic improvement and sustainability

common & mutual
learning space

collective intelligence and cross-disciplinary approach
involving producers, urban consumers, and policy
environment. farm incubator place.
production pacts (e.g. community supported agriculture)
short food supply chains schemes
food prosumerism and social inclusion

place tailored farming,
food management &
technology

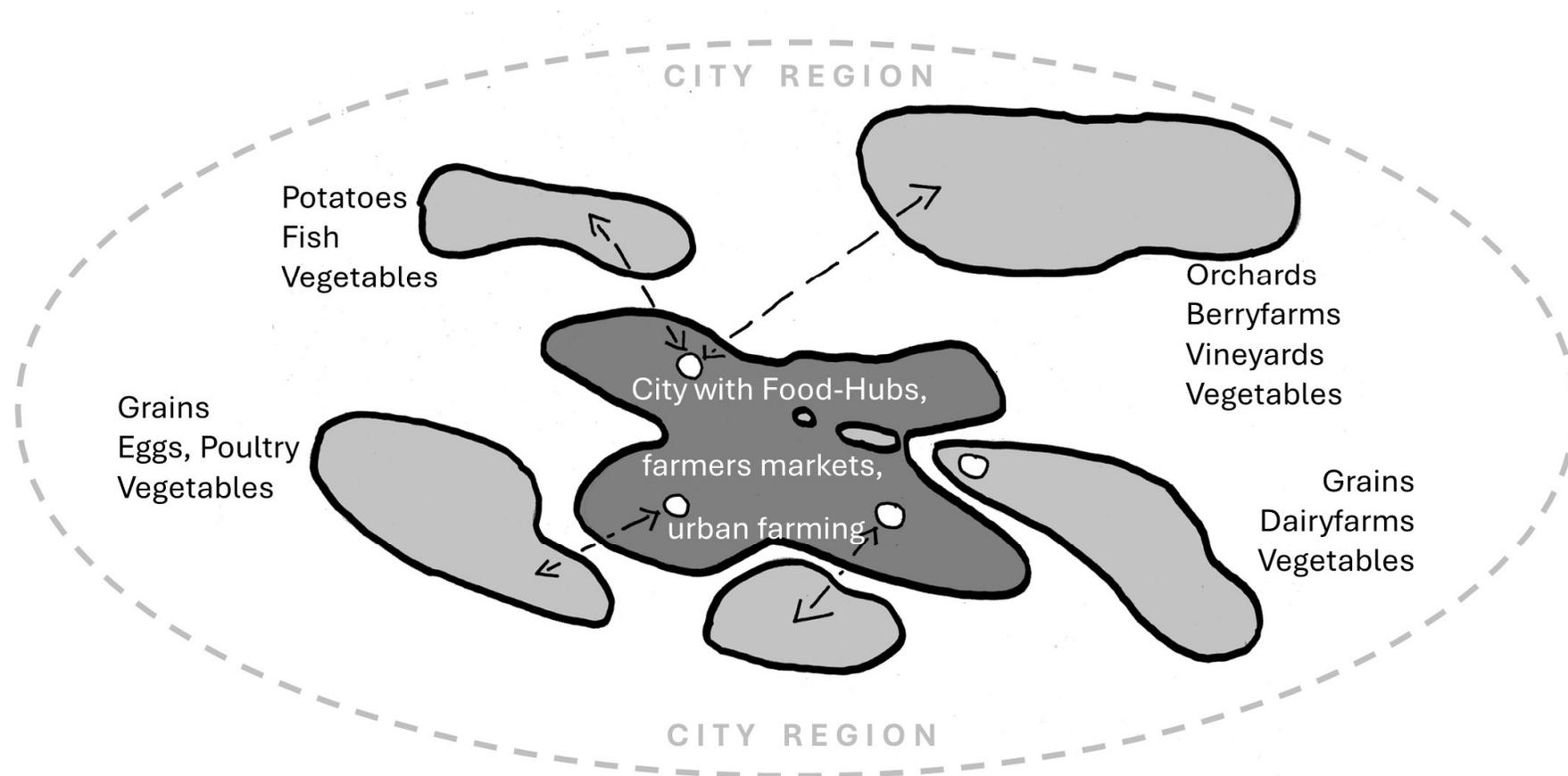
innovative technologies & organisation for small scaled
farming
diversification of farming, to meet the local food demands

New Agricultural Park Model - NAPM

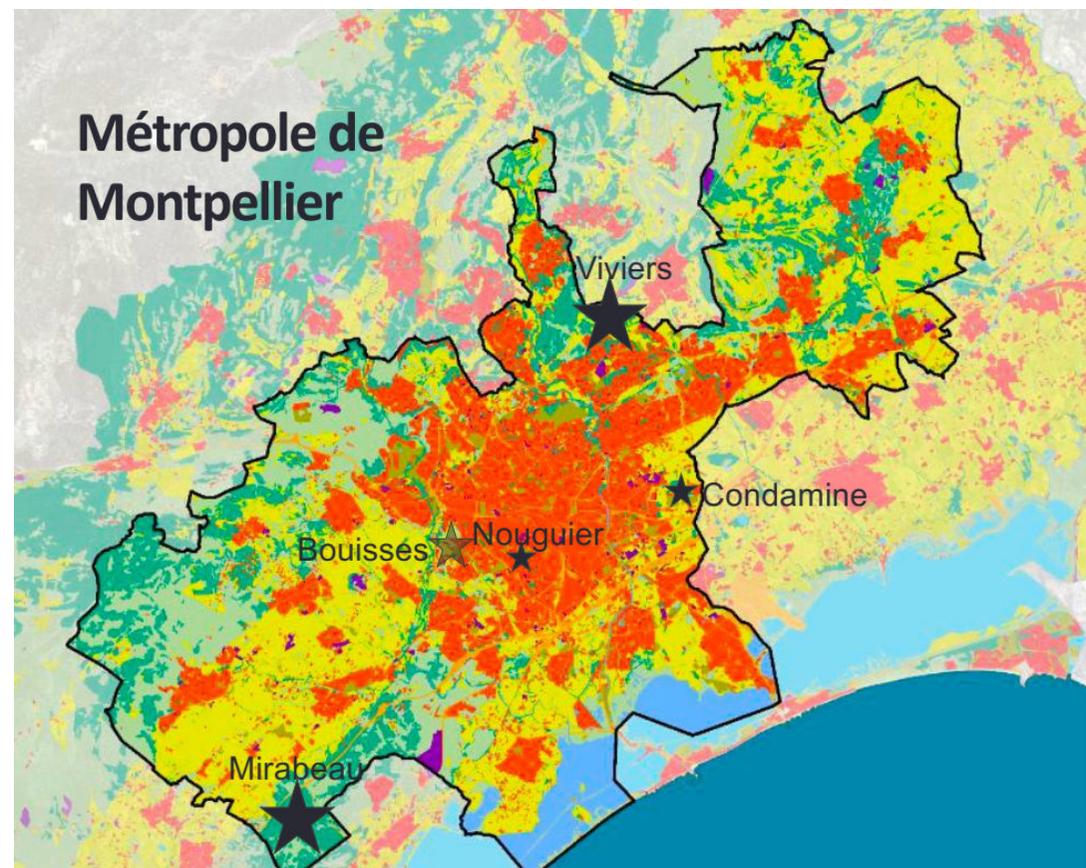
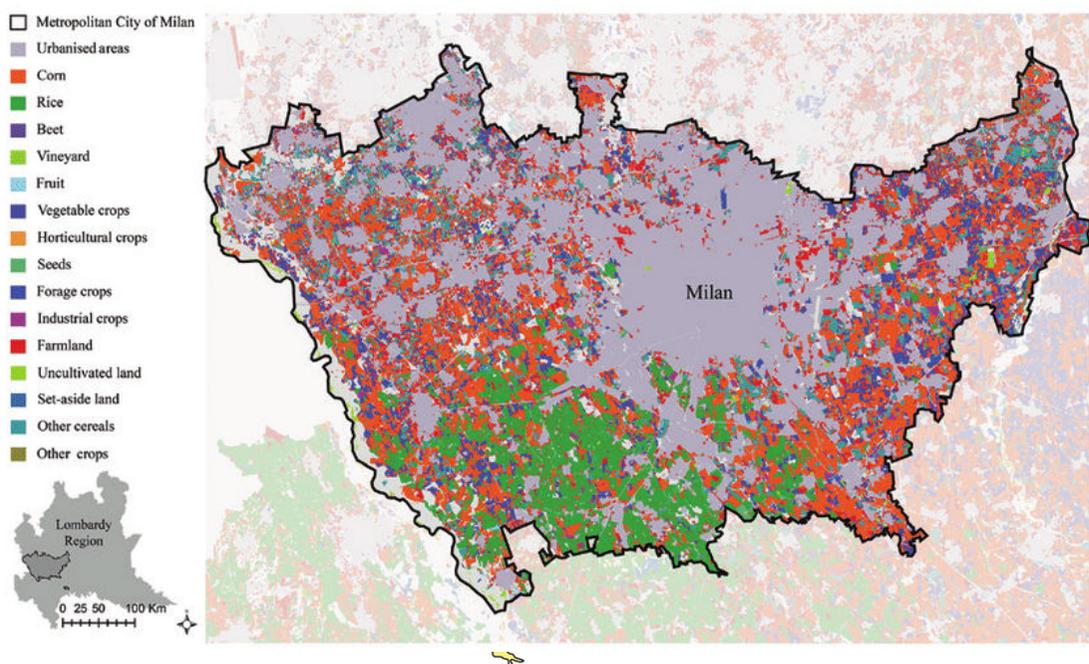
network of agricultural parks

**concept for the organisation and structure of
the separate parks**

network of agricultural parks



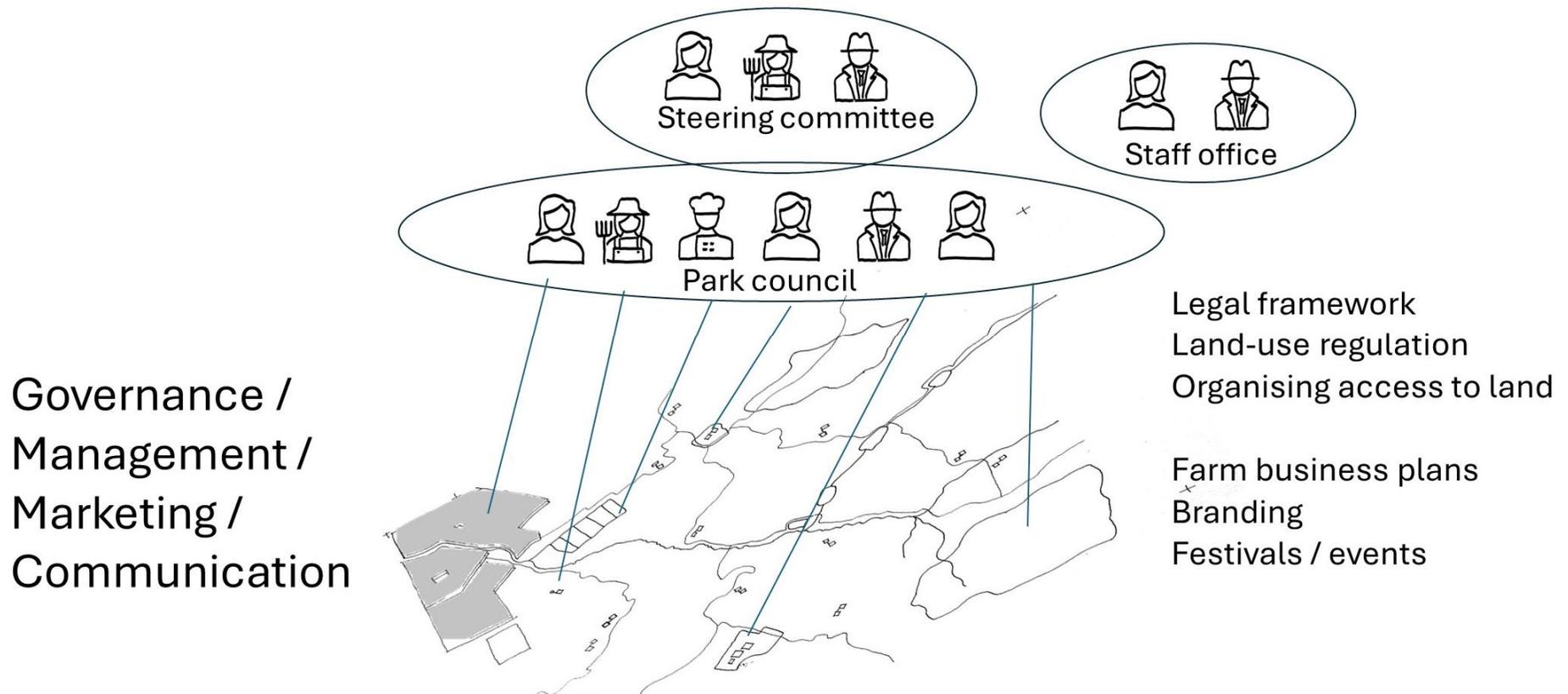
Example agriparcs in the city-regions of Milan and Montpellier



For more information on Montpellier you can visit:

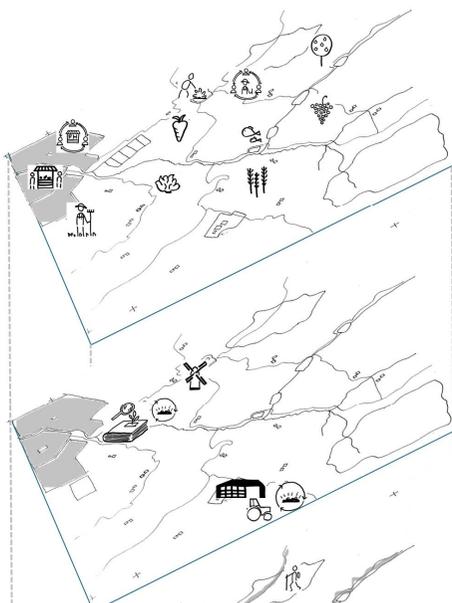
https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/Montpellier_2024#Presentations_during_the_IP

governance



Structure of the NAPM

agriculture /
food

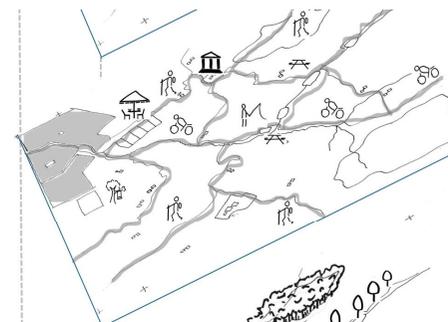


- Diversification crops
- pick your own
- CSA
- Allotment gardens
- Food forests
- City-food hub
- Farmers market

farm
infrastructure

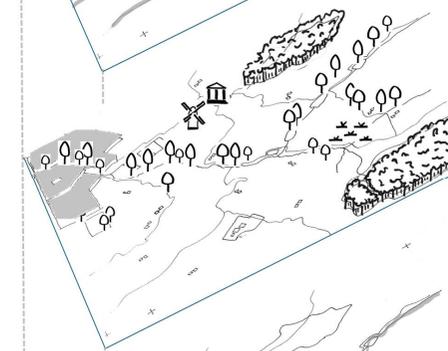
- Composting plant
- Collective storage / machinery
- Research / education
- Mills / food processing
- Farm incubators

recreation /
leisure



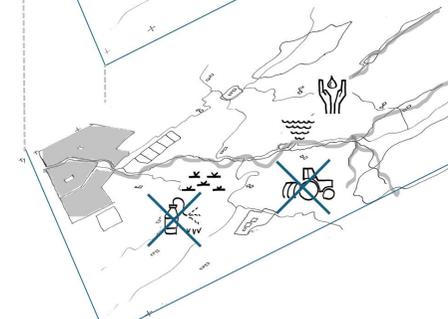
- Walking / cycling routes
- Pick nick areas
- Farm café / playground
- Open air museum
- Fishing pond

nature /
biodiversity /
culture



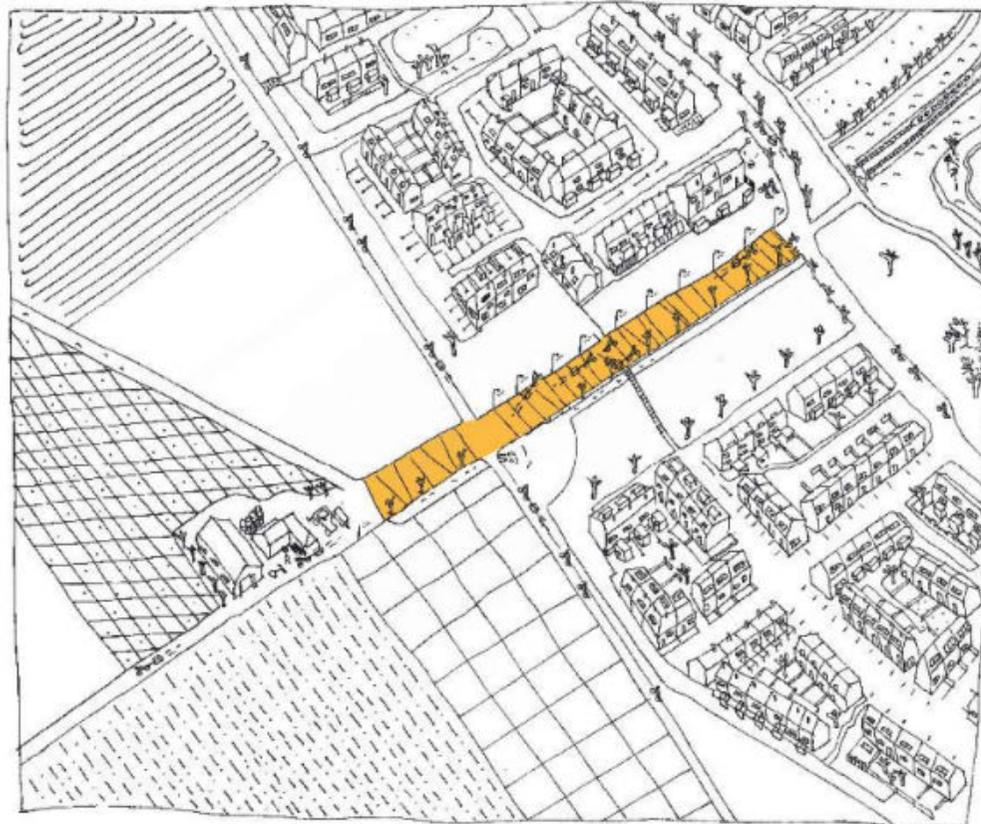
- Nature reserves
- Green-blue infrastructure
- Green-blue veining
- Agroecological farming
- Cultural heritage
- Agriculture traditions

water / soil



- Water storage
- Water retention
- River restoration
- Reducing tillage
- Reducing pesticides
- Increasing % organic matter

Foodgate



The transition between city and rural area is activated by creating Foodgates on specific sites. Public spaces connecting producers, processors and consumers.

Conclusions for agroecological parks

a newly developed agricultural park cannot include all features of the model

it must build upon the existing local situation, civic society and local policies

to be successful in the sustainable development of food systems and foodscapes, a democratic governance, an integration of social, environmental, and economic goals and the production of healthy food for all are essential

Pedagogic policies

3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

EXAMPLE: Political Pedagogies BB

- **Farmer-to-farmer training**, *dialogos de saberes*, and other horizontal forms of knowledge exchange are central in the **political strategies** of territorially grounded agroecological movements
- importance of political pedagogies beyond farmer's immediate needs: used as tools for gaining political traction, **building alliances** with consumers and other communities with a certain territory (i.e. '*extension inversa*')
- Rural-oriented pedagogies: the content of **agroecological schools and farmers-led learning networks**, however, have been overly focused on rural experiences, practices and challenges.



3. Pathways to an agroecological urbanism

EXAMPLE: Political Pedagogies

- Urban specific challenges need specific learning and strategising: especially around access to land-housing; urban finance/funding; urban infrastructures; educating consumers
- How can cities become place in which agroecological food production can thrive?
- How can agroecological farmers take up a role as stewards of the resources needed for agroecological farming (starting with soils)?
- How can agroecological farmers become part of urban political constituency?
- How can agroecological farming be valued in an urban context and be sheltered from urban speculation?







Ernährungsrat

StadtRegion Stuttgart

An example

A Food policy council Stuttgart & surroundings

Idea, Status & Statements



organizational hub: Association (Verein)

- Foundation 30.9.2021, financially supported since Summer 2022 City of Stuttgart, close cooperation
- three board members, management, project coordination
- actually 15 members, coming from: *Civil society, agriculture, large-scale catering, administration, research, food processing, regional and fair trade*



ERSTR – Food policy council CityRegion Stuttgart

Our way of working

Multi Stakeholder Approach:

1/3 Civil society

1/3 Economy & business

1/3 Administration /politics /
municipalities

The food policy council shall
provide and activate a local and
ecological transformation of
the food system.



Fields of action of the Stuttgart Food Council

Farming and direct marketing

Climate protection

School catering & education

„Edible city“

Transports & Logistics

Campaign „Mein BISSchen mehr Stuttgart“

Fellbach AGRICULTURE meets MANUFACTURING

Farming and direct marketing

Small farms and gardeners in the region should be strengthened to give citizens more opportunities to buy regionally and organically produced food - and to make farming and gardening more tangible for urbanites.



Climate protection

Food makes climate. Alongside transport and energy, our diet is one of the biggest CO₂ emitters, both globally and locally. From a very sober point of view, this calculation can be made for our consumption behavior: Roughly speaking, land use, food production and transport contribute to about 30 percent of the greenhouse gases emitted worldwide.



School catering & education

Children's eating habits are strongly influenced in the daycare center and at school. Therefore, the offer of fresh food from the region and healthy preparation should be strengthened



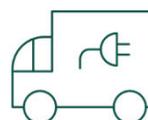
„Edible city“

"We can't garden virtually" - Andreas Zeger from the urban gardening project Chloroplast e.V. puts it in a nutshell: It is necessary to create areas for the cultivation of vegetables close to the city and to protect them from the land consumption of the gray infrastructure



Transports & Logistics

What does it take for local gastronomy and food crafts to increase the share of regional, artisan-processed food? An increase in cultivation, hubs for information and trade, and infrastructure for processing. Local and regional solutions for climate-friendly logistics and transport should be jointly developed and used.



Campaign „Mein BISSchen mehr Stuttgart“

A new communication-platform for information, exchange, mapping and events - as an extension of the website Ernährungsrat

- Activities / Events / Education
- Places, institutions, companies
- Facts, News, Contexts
- Personalities & Positions



ERSTR CityRegion of Stuttgart Good practise:

Fellbach AGRICULTURE meets MANUFACTURING

Urban and sub-urban land use. Problem addressed:
Intensive agricultural & horticultural Land use

- 2,8 million inhabitants in Stuttgart CityRegion: 763 inhabitants per square kilometer.
- High competition in soil use // high competition between „gray“ and „green“ infrastructure
- Even though in the Stuttgart Region 14% or 504 km² of the soils are in high quality (high yielding sandy loam), the land use is stamped by intensive cultures like cereals, Mais and sugar beet, less for self-sufficiency with potato and vegetable.
- Low awareness of soil health in civil society. ...and farmers ...??
- Self-sufficiency Index for Stuttgart Region: vegetables 24%, for potato 37%, for sugar beet 114%, für cereals incl. mais 106%



Mouans-Sartoux's food project

AESOP4Food ERASMUS +
23 May 2024

https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/AESOP4Food_seminar_2024#Session_May_23,_2024



L'EUROPE INVESTIT DANS LES ZONES RURALES

What next?



**Every spatial planner, urban planner,
landscape architect, food planner needs:**

**to find his/her own position in the planning
process**

&

**select suitable pathways and building blocks
for the planning domain, area or project.**

Lecture material based on

- *Food council of Stuttgart Region – presentation for LE:NOTRE Landscape Forum – April 2023.*
- *Agroecological Urbanism and the difference with traditional planning approaches - Michiel Dehaene*
- *Presentation Agriparcs- AESOP sustainable food planning conference 2024 – Jeroen de Vries*
- https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/AESOP4Food_seminar_2024#Session_May_23,_2024.

Main references agroecological parks

https://wiki.landscape-portal.org/index.php/Project_results_and_outputs#Report_on_a_New_Model_for_Agroecological_Parks

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Fanfani, D. (2019) Chapter 10. Agricultural Park in Europe as Tool for Agri-Urban Policies and Design: A Critical Overview David Fanfani in © Springer International Publishing AG, part of Springer Nature 2019, E. Gottero (ed.), *Agroubanism*, GeoJournal Library 124, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-95576-6_10

Lina María Hoyos Rojas. (2022). *Progressing on urban-rural connections: An Exploratory Approach towards an Agro-park Network in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon*. Dissertação de Mestrado, Mestrado em Ordenamento do Território e Urbanismo Fevereiro de 2022

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Webpages

DeHaene, M. and H. Renting, page on Agroecological Parks that resulted the Urbanising in Place project, an international and transdisciplinary project based on the experiences in four local cases (Brussels, London, Riga and Rosario).

<https://www.agroecologicalurbanism.org/building-blocks/agroecological-park>, accessed April 8, 2024.

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IPES-Food, 2021. Read the management summary. (9 pages) **A long food movement. Addresses global challenges and opportunities for transforming food systems towards sustainability.** This comprehensive report emphasizes the urgent need to overhaul current food systems to address pressing issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, inequality, and public health concerns. It outlines a vision for a sustainable food future, where long-term planning and grassroots movements play key roles.

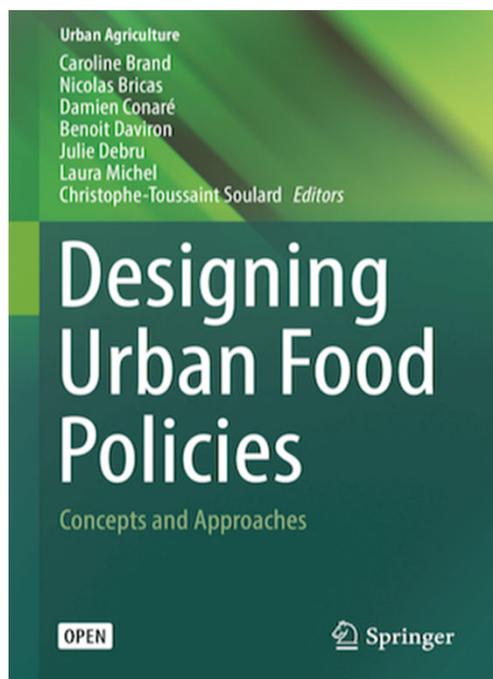
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FAO. 2019. FAO framework for the Urban Food Agenda. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/ca3151en> Helps to understand the policy context and frameworks that guide urban food systems, aligning with understanding sustainable food planning concepts.

Food and agriculture organisation. FAO Report : "**Integrating food into urban planning**" page 18 - 32.

References on Food Councils and Policies

<https://ruaf.org/document/urban-agriculture-magazine-no-36-food-policy-councils/>



Available in open access at:

<http://library.oapen.org/handle/20.500.12657/23052>