AESOP4FOOD

Action for Education Spatial Organisation and Planning For Sustainable Food

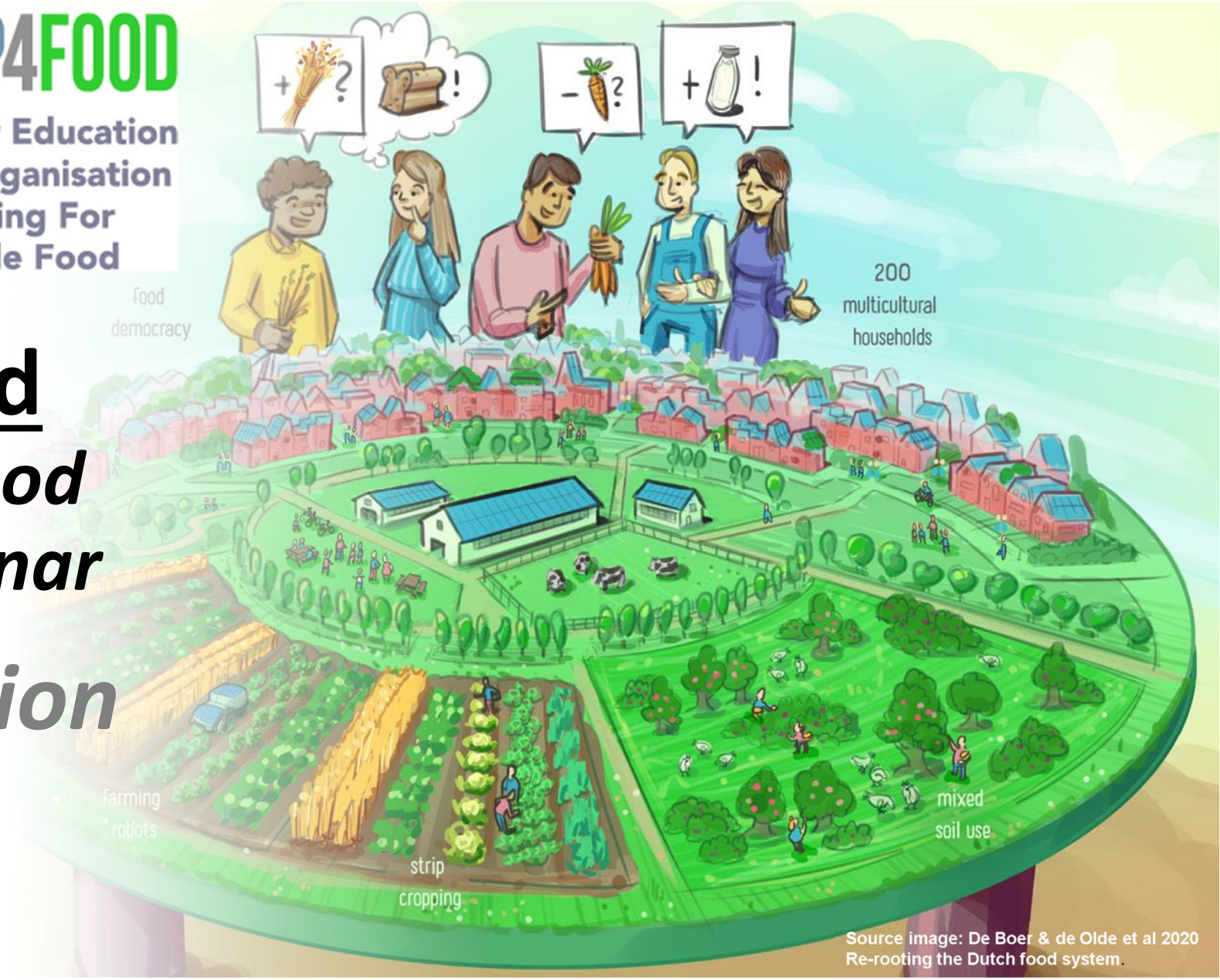
AESOP4Food

Sustainable Food Planning Seminar

Second session

PHASE II / 2023

March 23, 2023

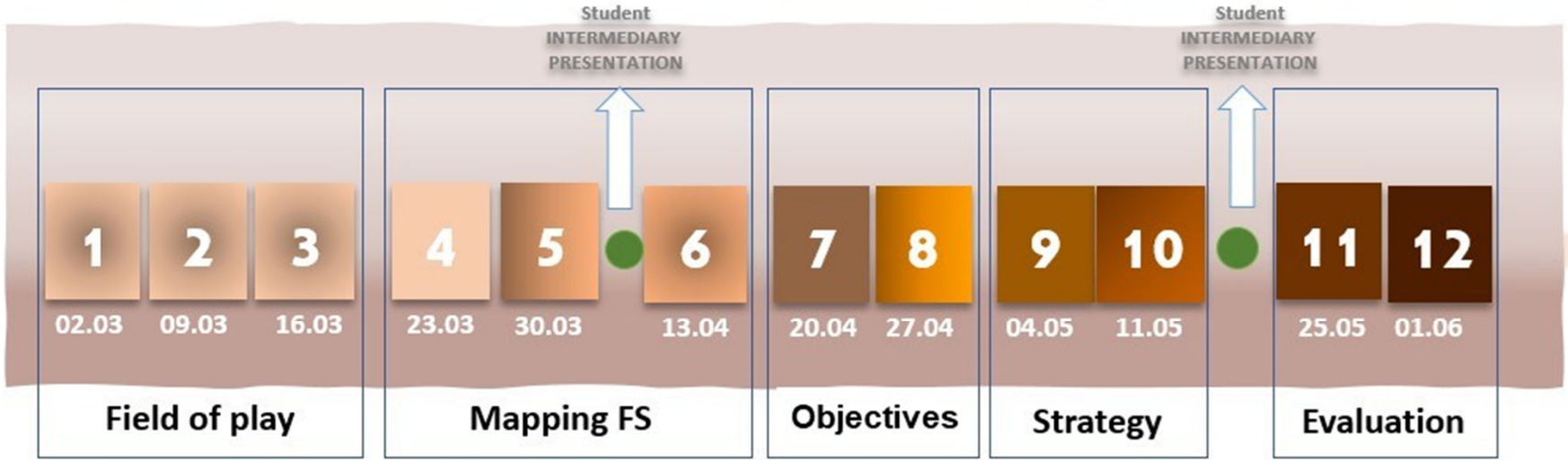


Source image: De Boer & de Olde et al 2020 Re-rooting the Dutch food system.

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



Student FINAL PRESENTATION

FP

15.06

Mainly for students from partners Universities

INTENSIVE WORKSHOP GHENT 9 – 18 July, 2023

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

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pracownia dóbr wspólnych

Terres en villes

Erasmus+

Phase II. Mapping

- ***Spatial participatory food (systems) mapping.*** *Katrin Bohn, Bohn&Viljoen Architects, School of Architecture & Design, University of Brighton .*

- ***Mapping the Short Food Supply Chains,*** *Jorge Molero, Red de Municipios por la Agroecologia*

- ***Combining Tools for Transformative Cartographies*** *Marian Simón UPM*

Agenda March 23

- ***Introduction to Phase II. Mapping.*** *Marian Simón, UPM*
- ***Spatial participatory food (systems) mapping.*** *Katrin Bohn, Bohn&Viljoen Architects, School of Architecture & Design, University of Brighton .*
- ***Q&A*** *session on introductions and readings*
- *Outlook on next session M*

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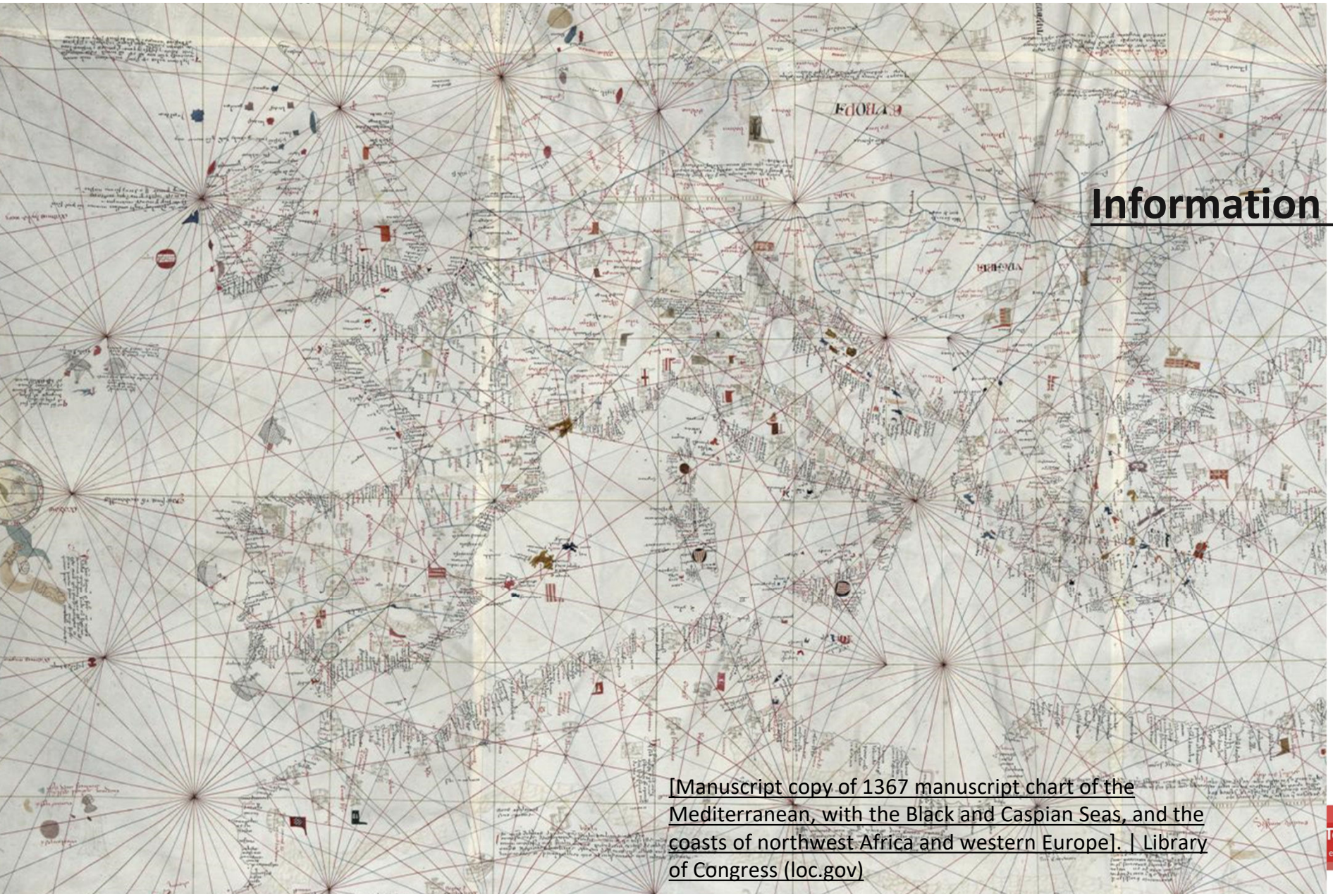
Information is power

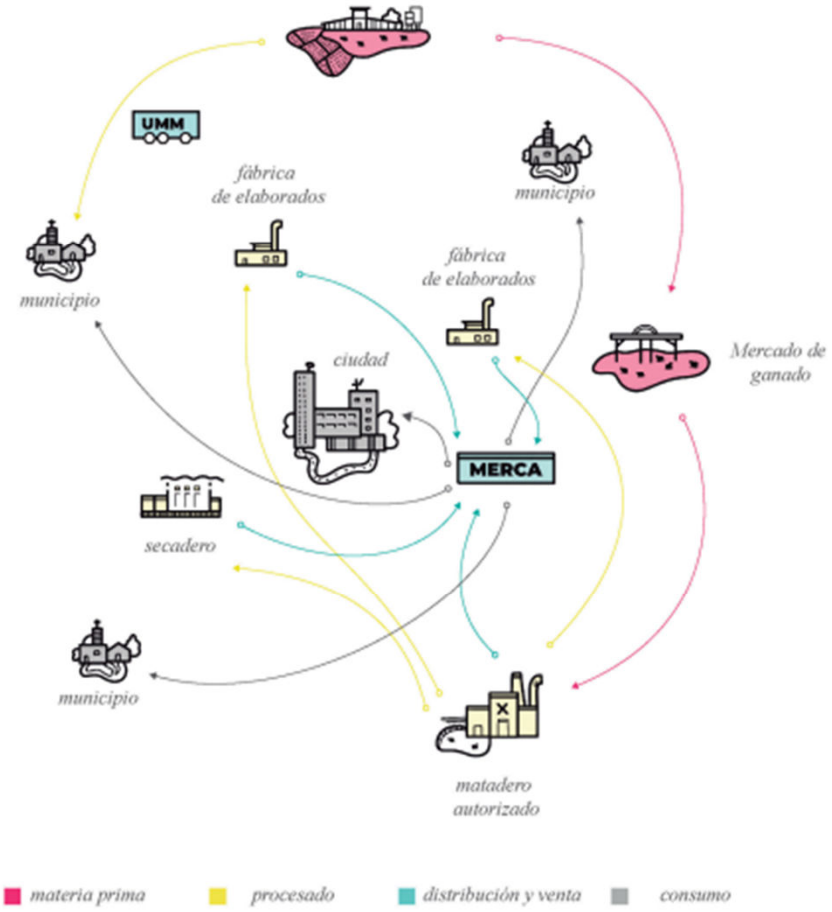


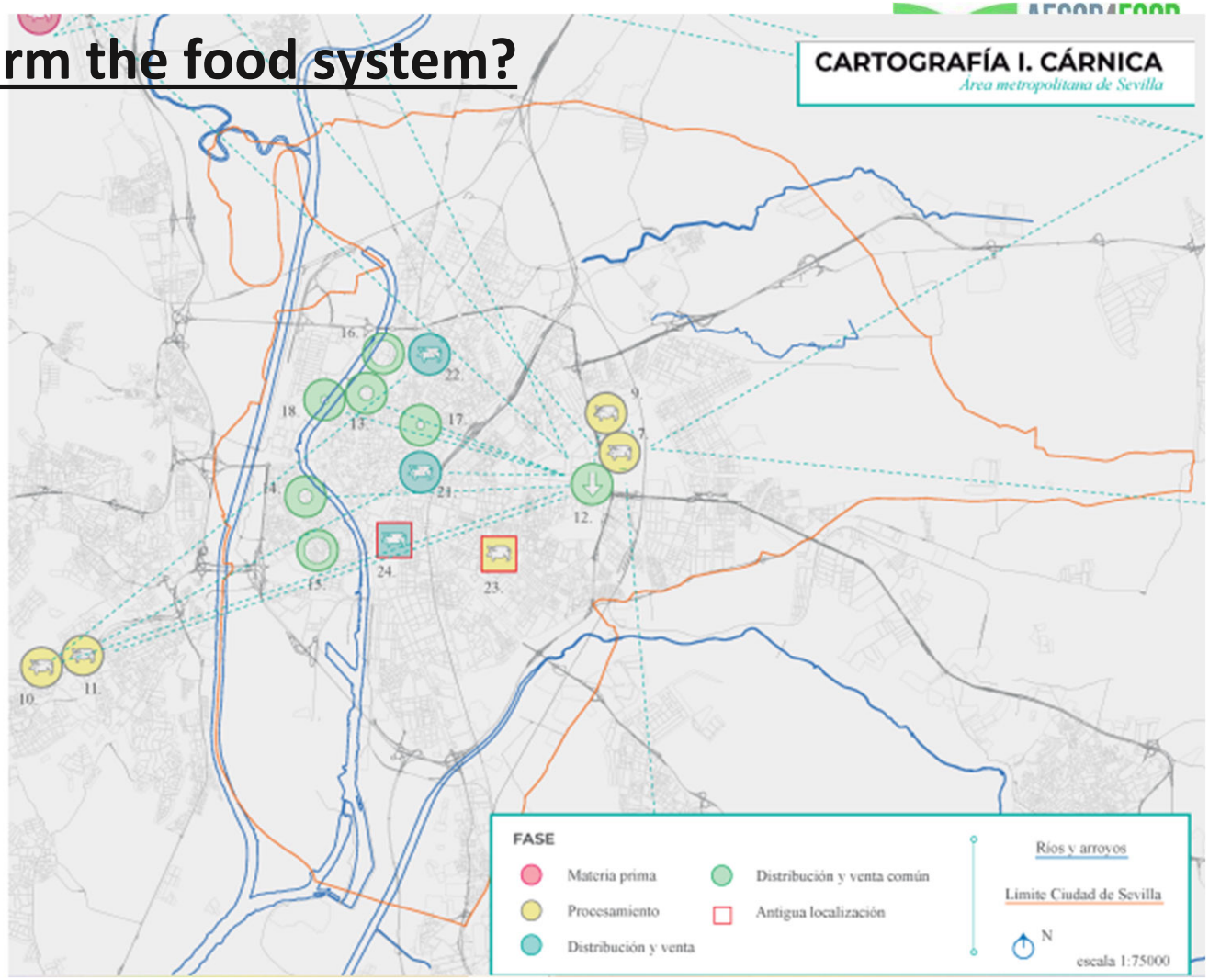
[Manuscript copy of 1367 manuscript chart of the Mediterranean, with the Black and Caspian Seas, and the coasts of northwest Africa and western Europe]. | Library of Congress (loc.gov)

Terres en villes

Erasmus+

How can maps serve to transform the food system?





Heterotopías alimentarias: arquitectura de la alimentación en Sevilla - Archivo Digital UPM

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Figure 4: Food systems main stakeholders

Source: Collaborative Framework for Food Systems Transformation

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Who has the power to change the food system?

Who can be mobilized?

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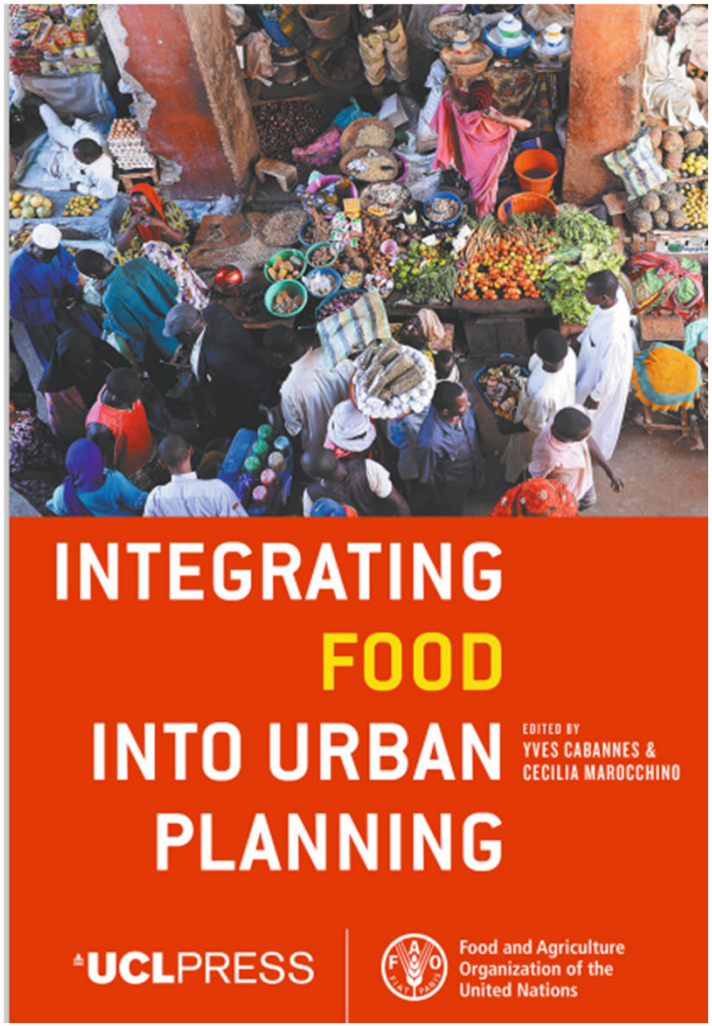
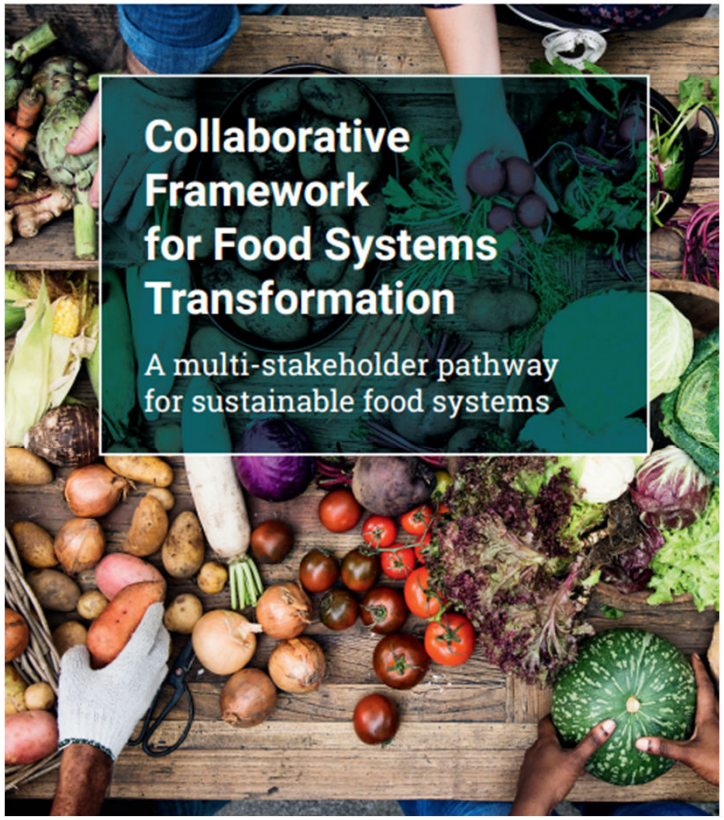


One planet eat with care | Sustainable Food Systems

UN environment



Food Security
https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-021-01142-2

ORIGINAL PAPER

Mapping the production-consumption gap of an urban food system: an empirical case study of food security and resilience

Paul D. Jensen[1] · Caroline Orfila[1]

Received: 11 August 2020 / Accepted: 10 January 2021

Abstract
Urban food systems are complex and increasingly recognised as not being sustainable, equitable or resilient. Though globalisation and lengthening of agrifood supply chains has brought many benefits, such as year-long availability of fresh produce and modernisation opportunities for some developing regions, they have increased reliance on food imports and reduced the food and nutrition resilience of many cities. This premise has been widely witnessed following recent financial, climatic and pandemic driven disruptions to food supplies. A greater understanding is thus needed of the lived reality of a modern city's ability to sustainably and equitably feed itself in a crisis situation or otherwise. In a changing world, such knowledge is valuable on a variety of strategic planning levels. Employing publically available data, the scale of food security and resilience, and options for their improvement, are holistically assessed through a case study spatial analysis of the urban food system of the city of Leeds in the United Kingdom. The case study found that the Leeds city region is home to a significant and diverse food production and provision system, but it is not food secure in terms of providing sufficient energy or macronutrients, or functioning in an equitable manner for all of its residents. Options for improving the performance of the system, including urban farming and industrial symbiosis, were found to be nuanced and would only be effective alongside a range of complimentary interventions as well as high levels of investment, multi-sector cooperation and strong governance. Though food system evolution and development are grounded in local context, the methods, general findings and circular economy focussed recommendations emanating from the case study, are widely applicable.

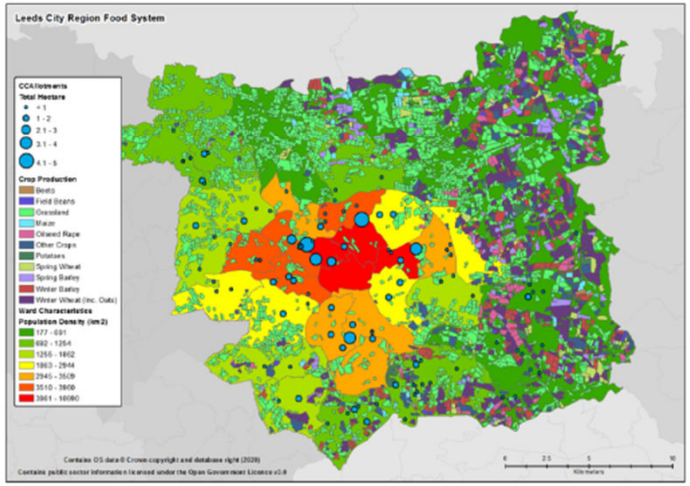


Fig. 5 Agricultural Land Use and Type in Leeds City Metropolitan Area

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1816 SGGW

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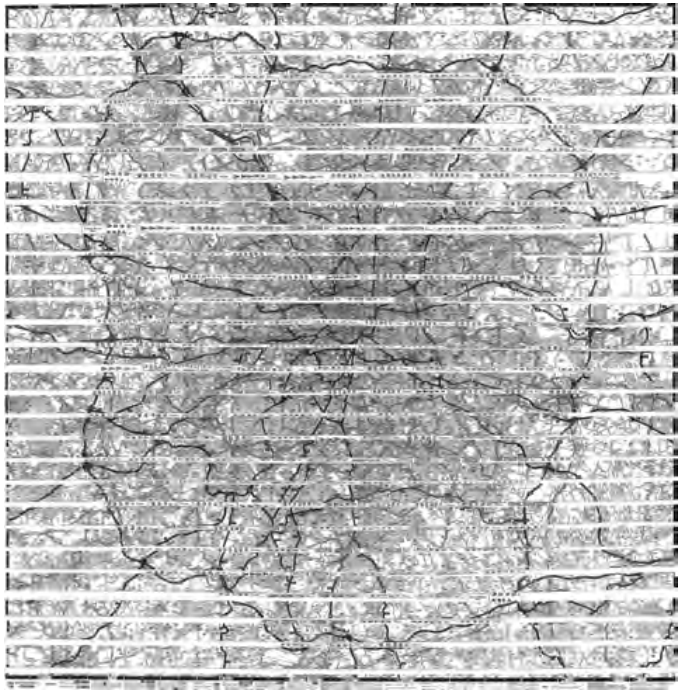
Terres en villes

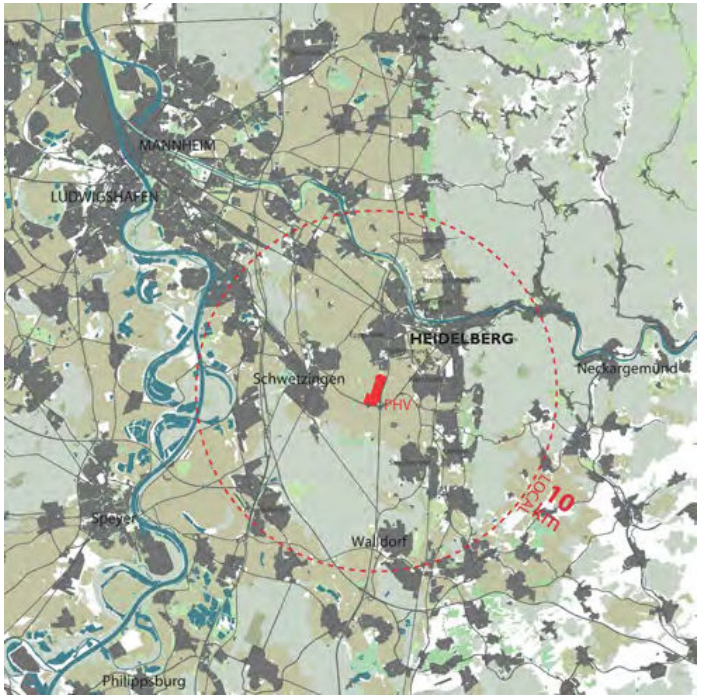
Erasmus+

Spatial and participatory urban food 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

images: Bohn&Viljoen – 1998; 2007; 2016

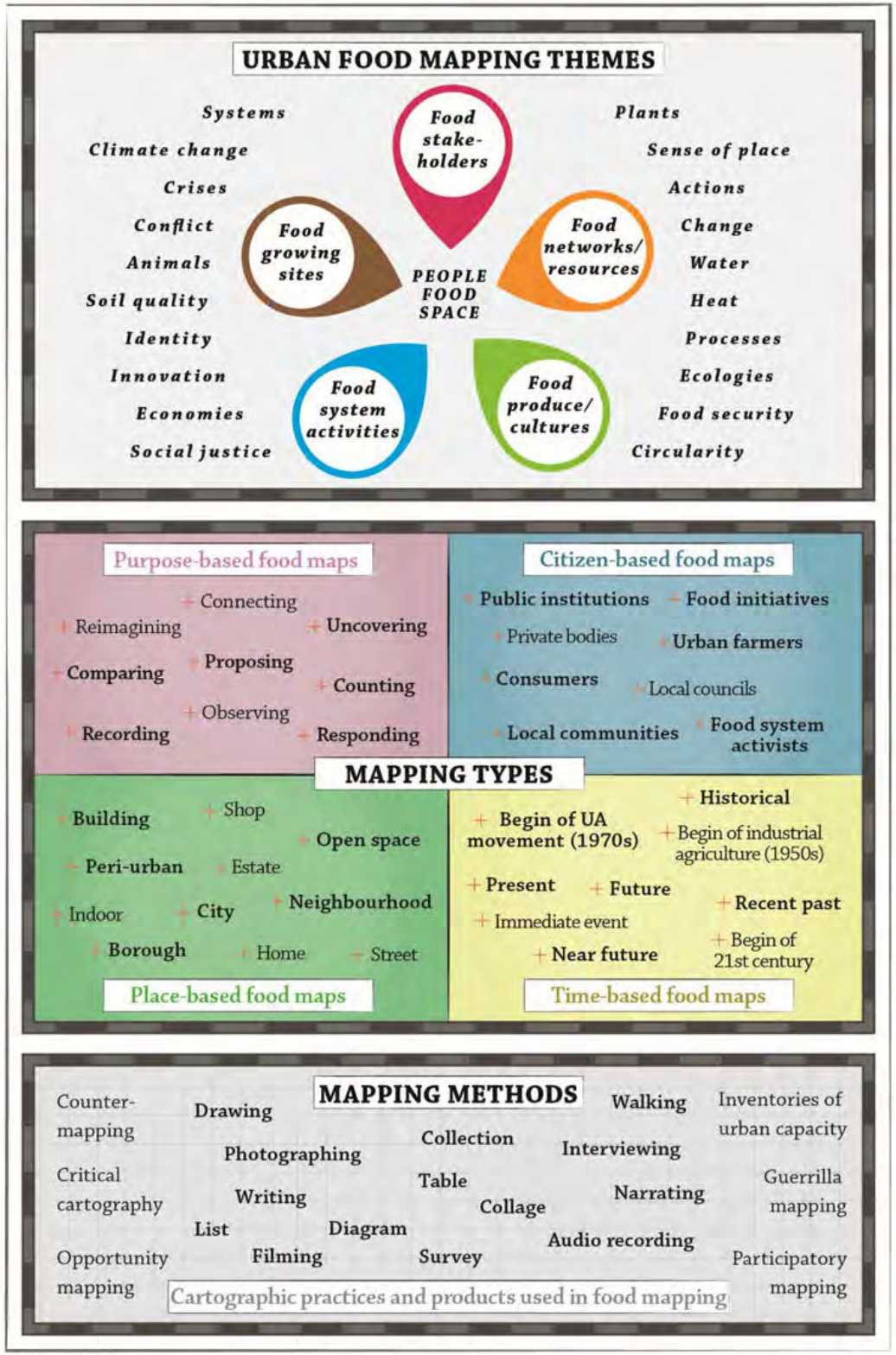


image:
The Urban Food Mapping Matrix - 2020

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

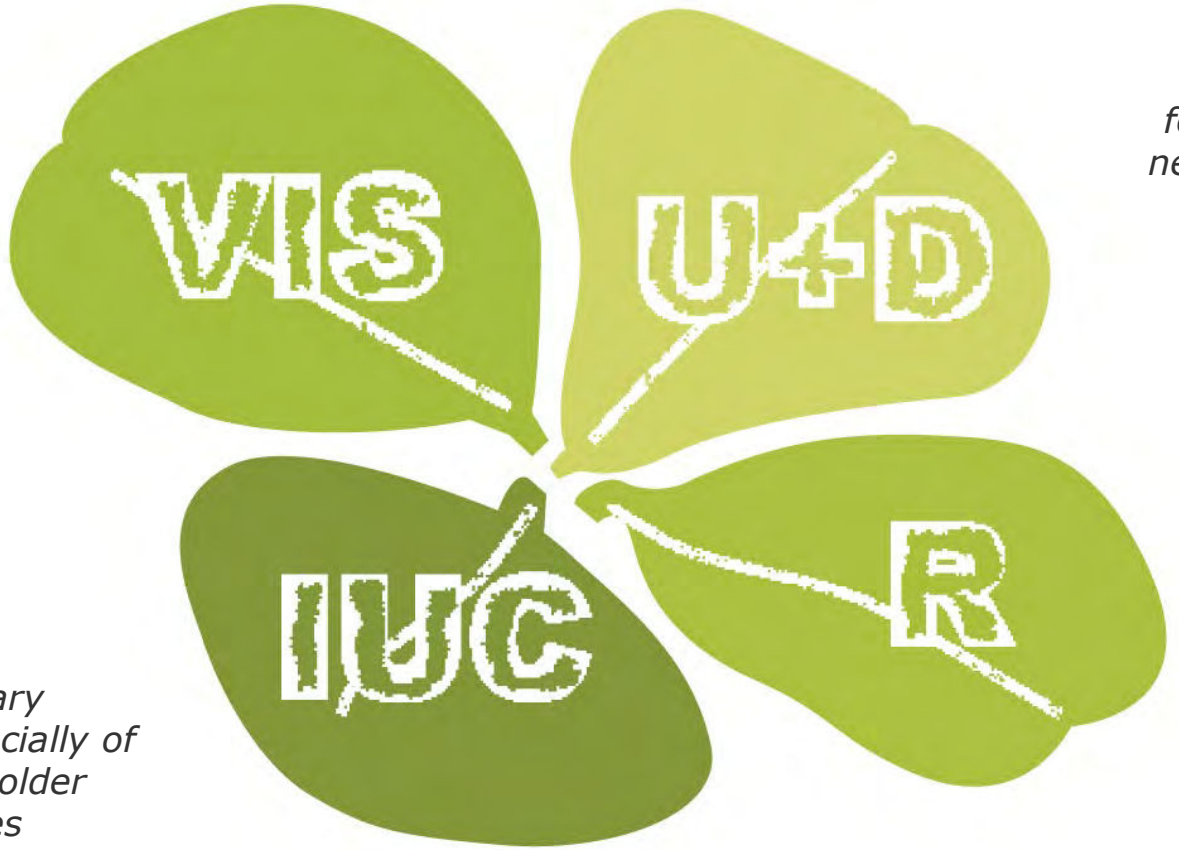
image: *The CPUL Concept* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2002

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.*

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.*



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.*

Action **R**
Researching for Change

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

image: *The CPUL City Clover* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2010

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

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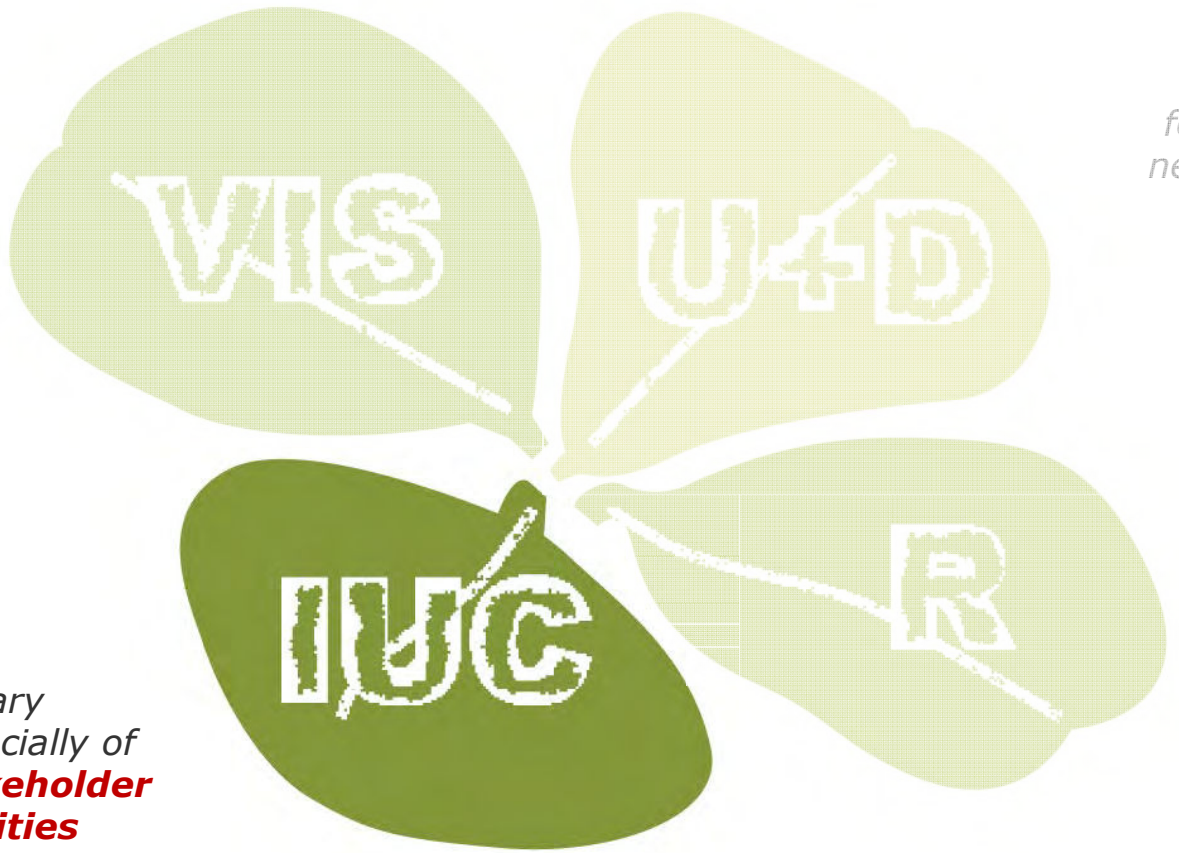

*Infrastructural, as well as individual food-productive projects need **parallel top-down and bottom-up** initiatives and integrative design and planning.*

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image: *The CPUL City Clover* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2010

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.

image: *The CPUL City, Clover Action IUC = Inventory of Urban Capacity* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2010

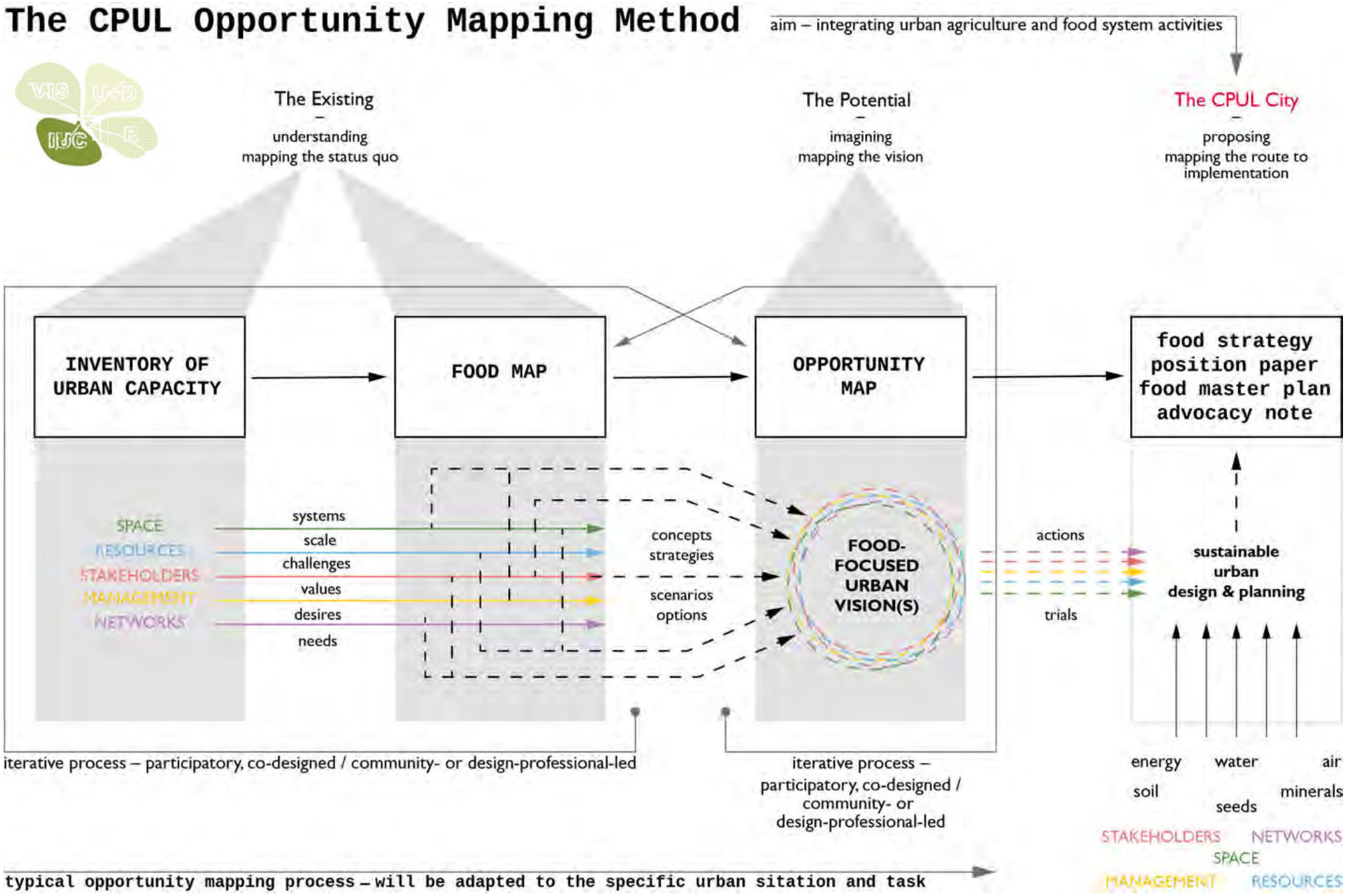
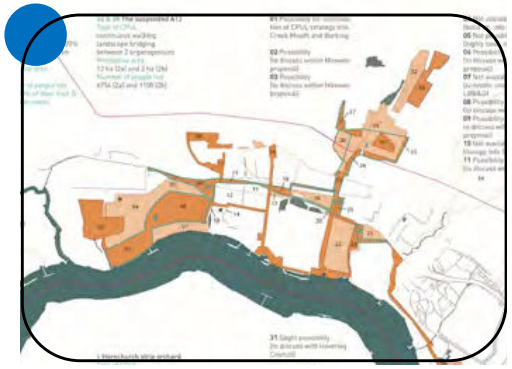


image: *The Opportunity Mapping Process* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2007-2022

EXAMPLES OF FOOD & OPPORTUNITY MAPS FOR URBAN DESIGN PROJECTS

Urbane Agrikultur in Köln-Ehrenfeld, Germany

scale: **neighbourhood**
mapping method: **participatory**

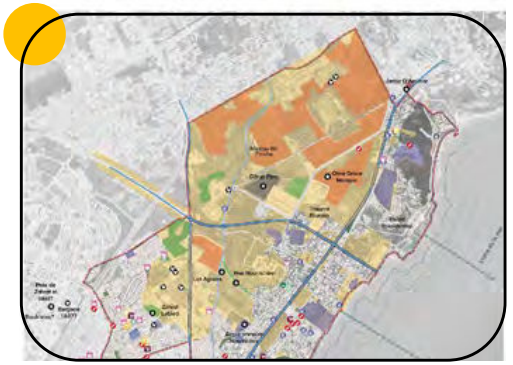


London Thames Gateway, Great Britain

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

data: *An introduction to the CPUL City Opportunity Maps* – Katrin Bohn – 2019 and 2022

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

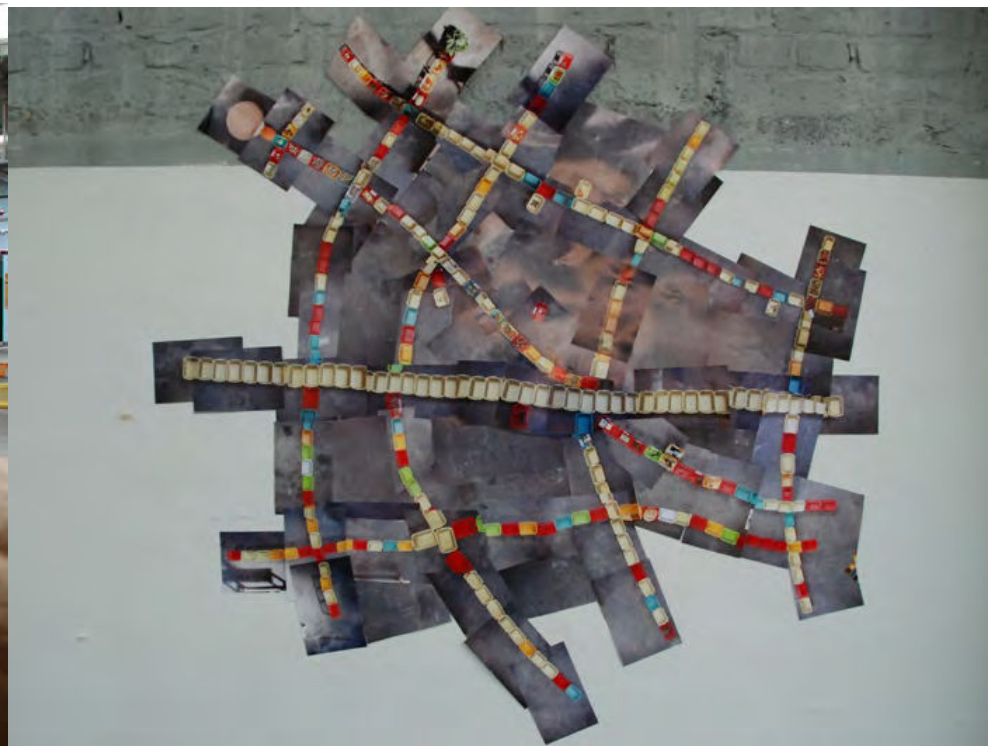


image: *Urbane Agrikultur in Köln-Ehrenfeld* – Bohn&Viljoen Architects, DQE urban regeneration project and Nishat Awan, FG Stadt & Ernährung TU Berlin – 2011

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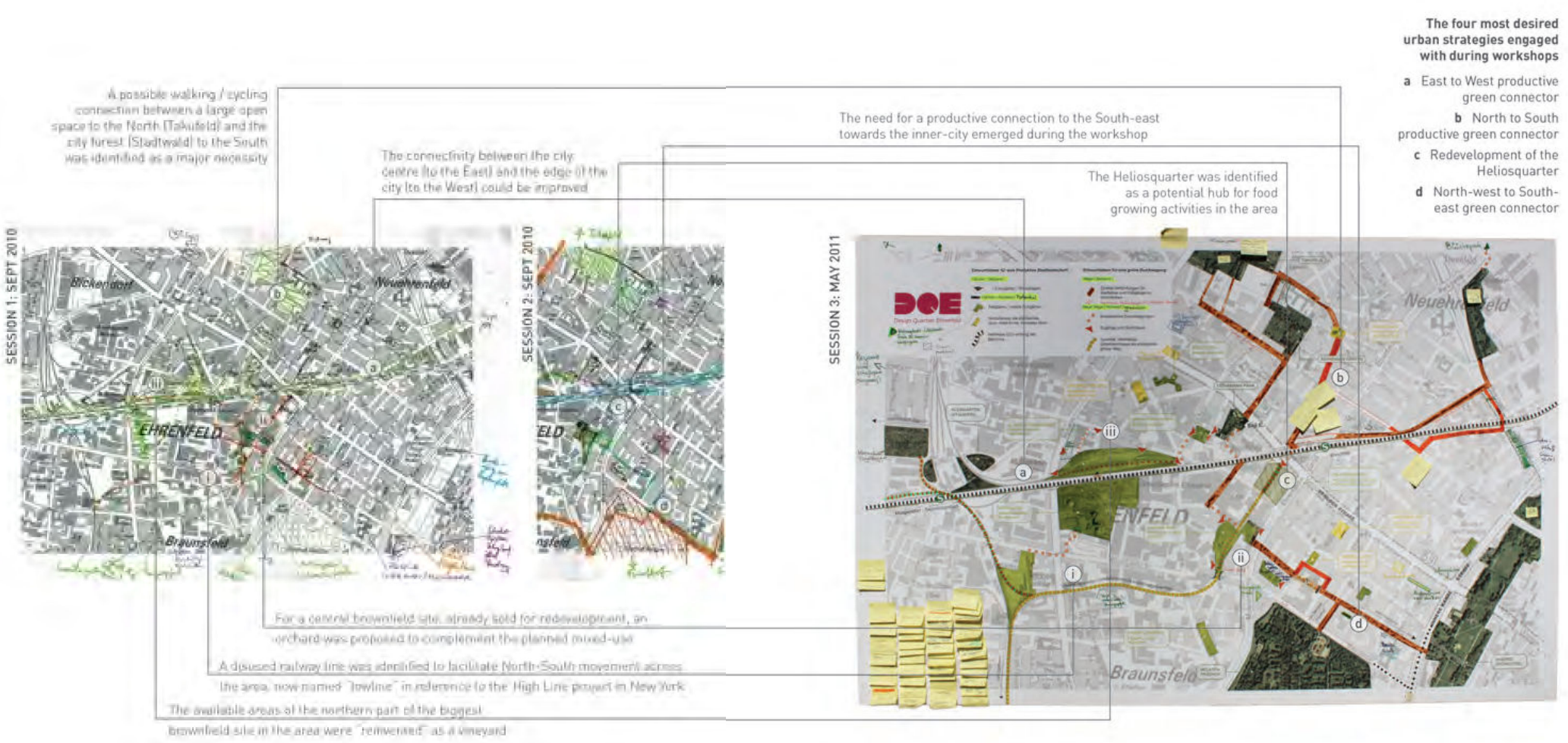

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Bohn&Viljoen
case study

scale:
city

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

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

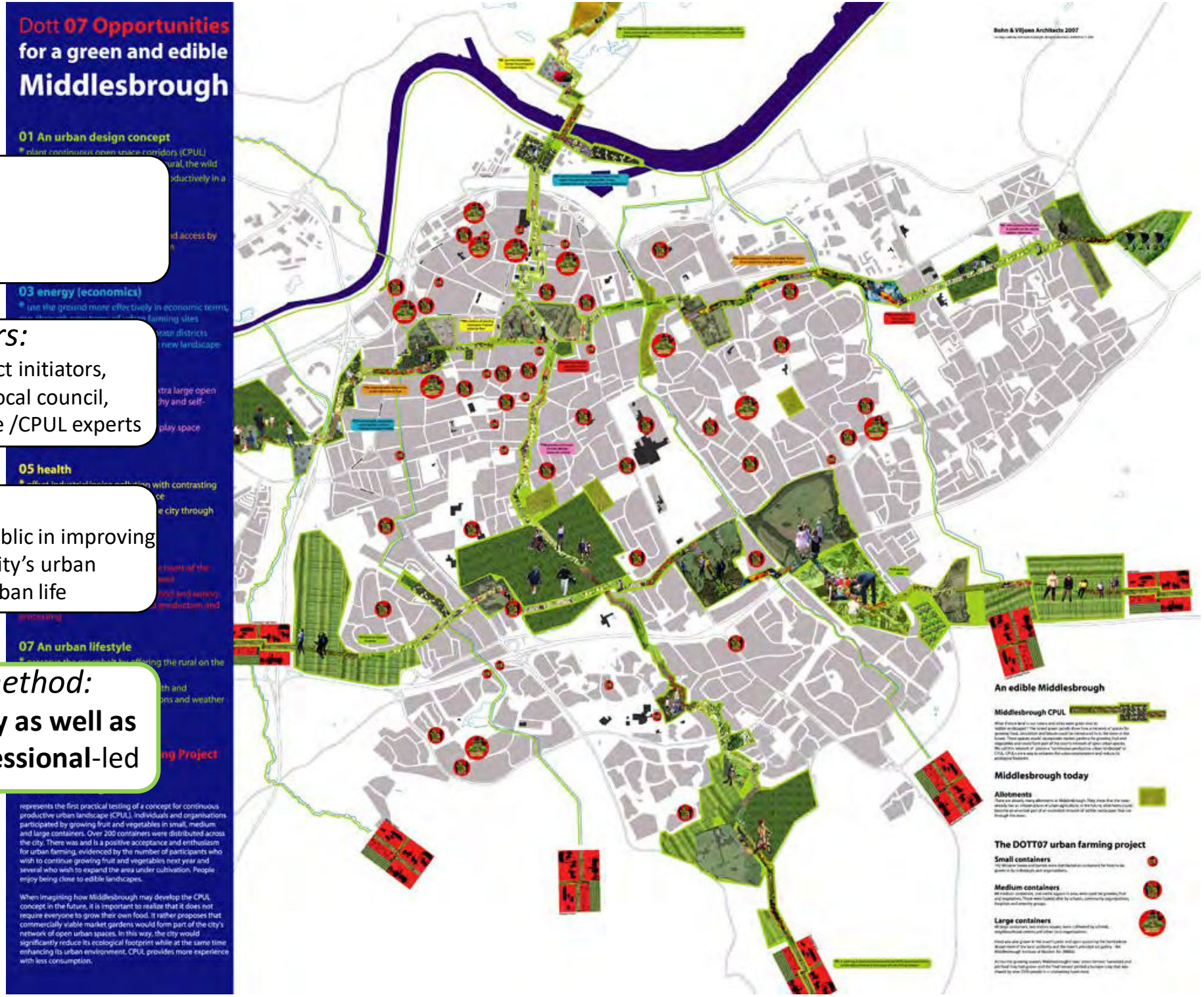

image: *The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2007

The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough, Great Britain

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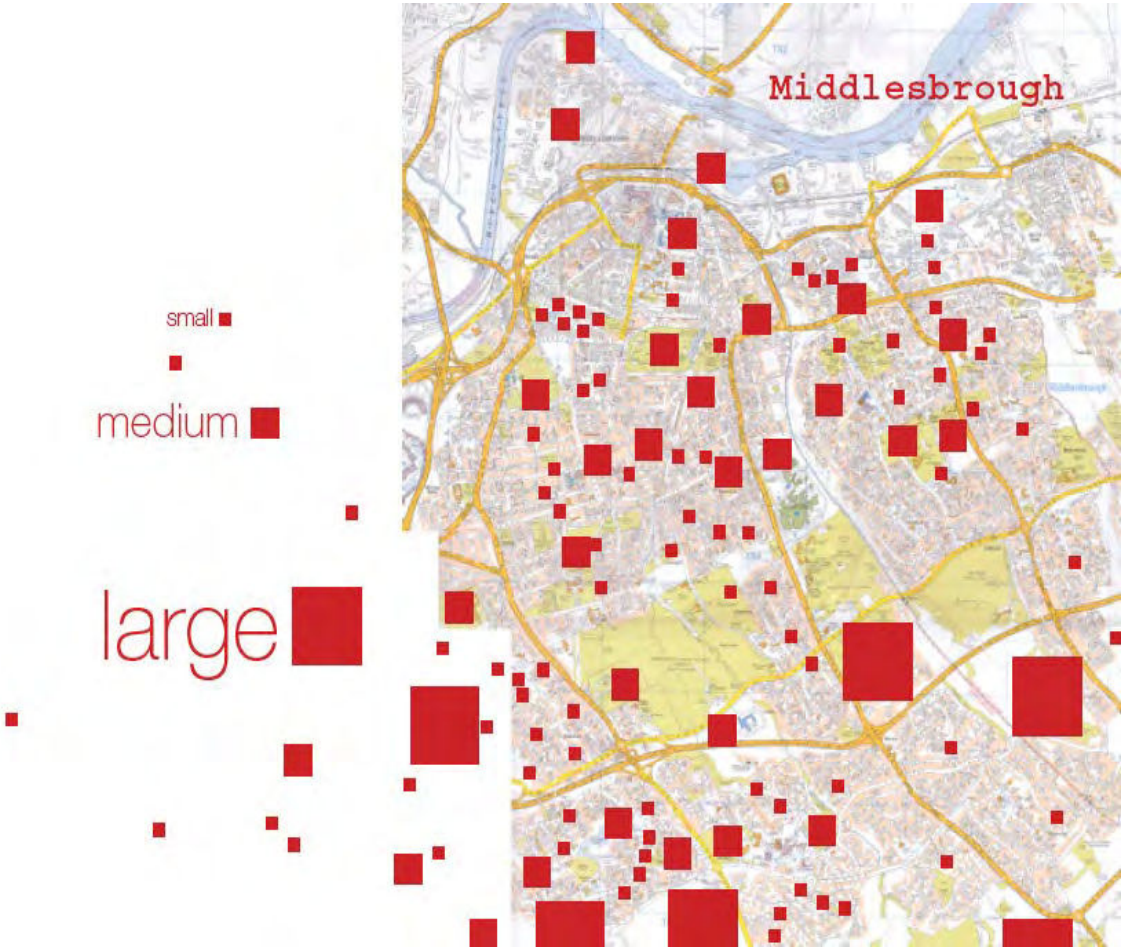

images: *The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough* – Bohn&Viljoen (1), David Barrie, dott07 (1) – 2006

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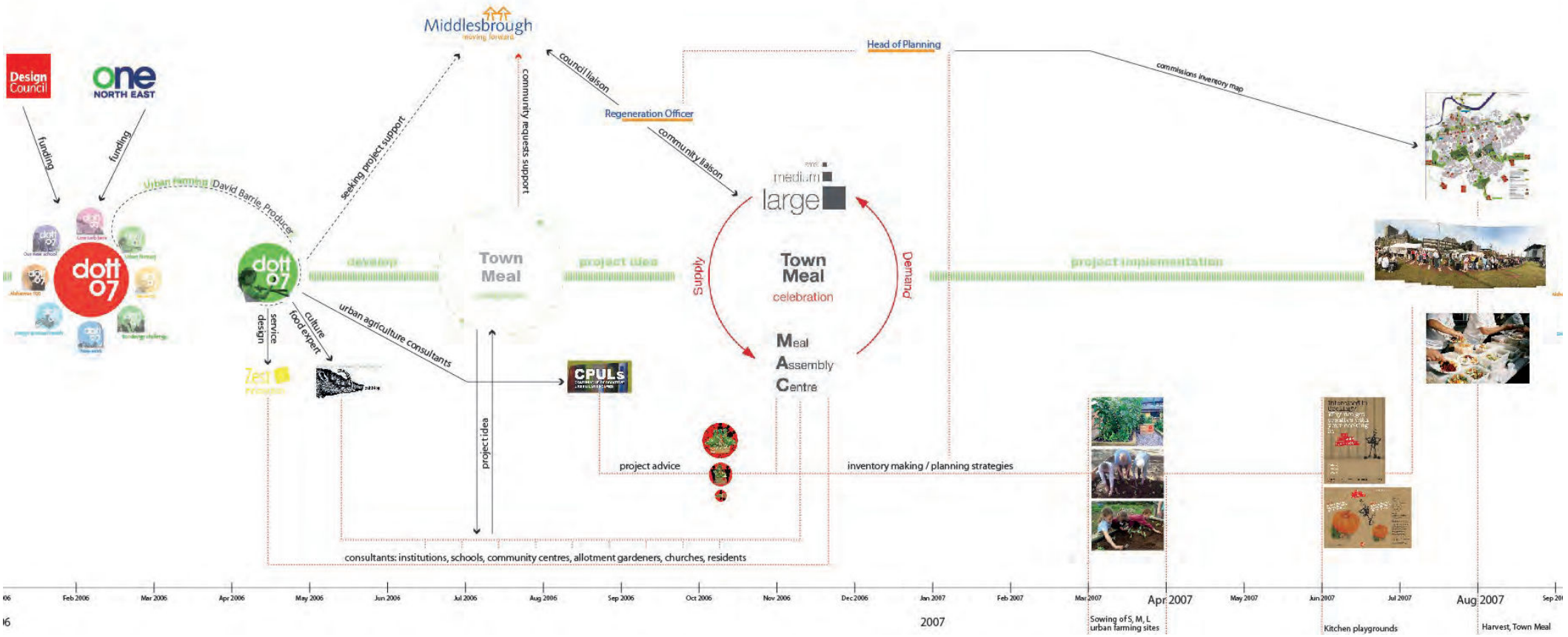

image: *The Urban Farming Project Middlesbrough* – FG Stadt&Ernährung TU Berlin – 2012

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

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

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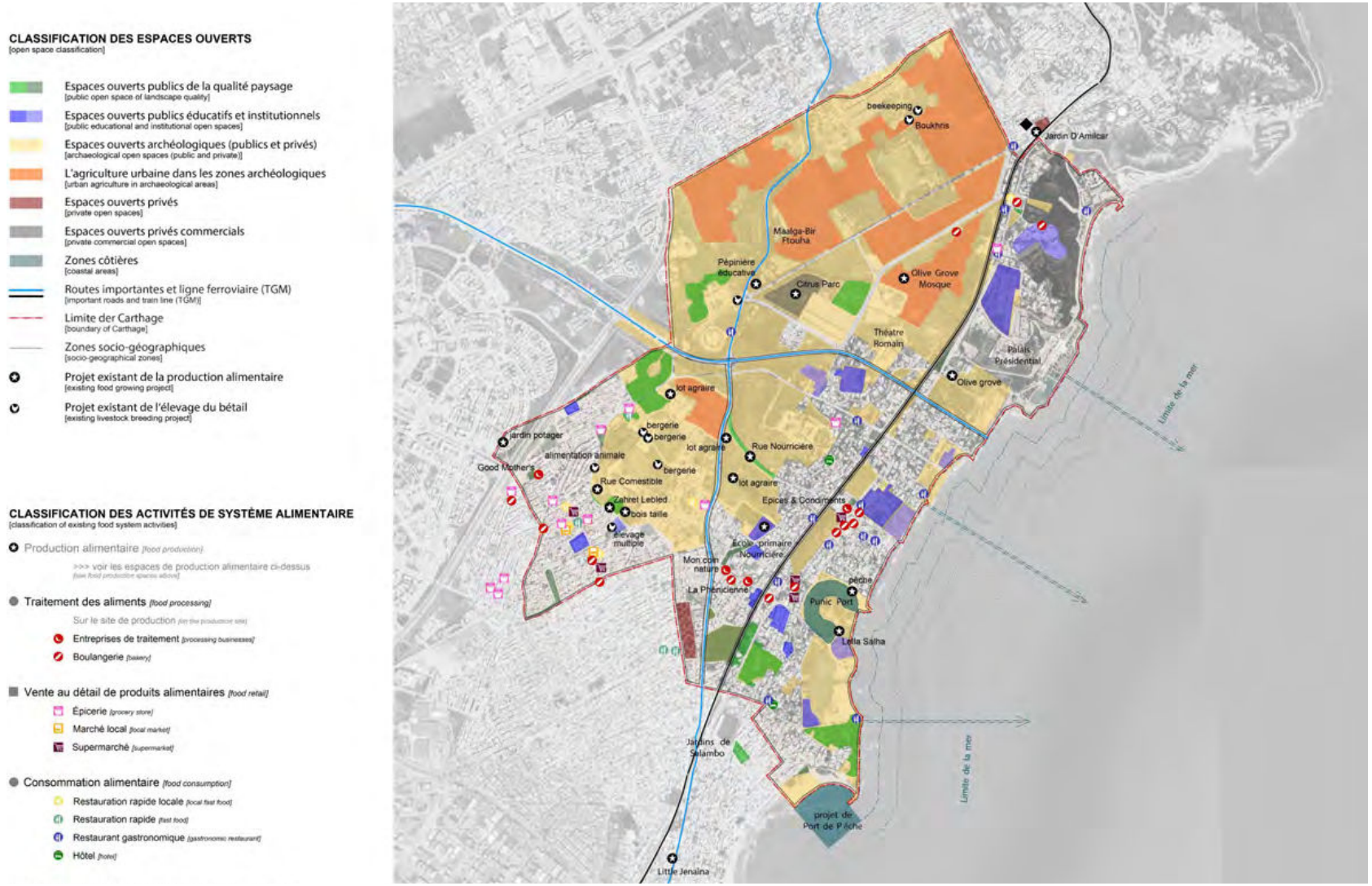

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#1 // Everything is a resource, especially waste and grey waters

#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

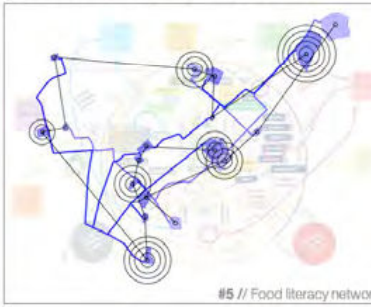
#3 // L'agriculture, pilier de l'économie de Carthage

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

#4 // La ville auto-sufisante

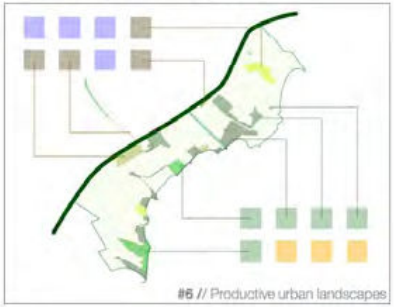
#4 // The self-sufficient city

#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

ASSOCIATION LA RECHERCHE EN ACTION

CARTHAGE

EdiCitNet

BOKU

University of Brighton

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

Bohn&Viljoen case study

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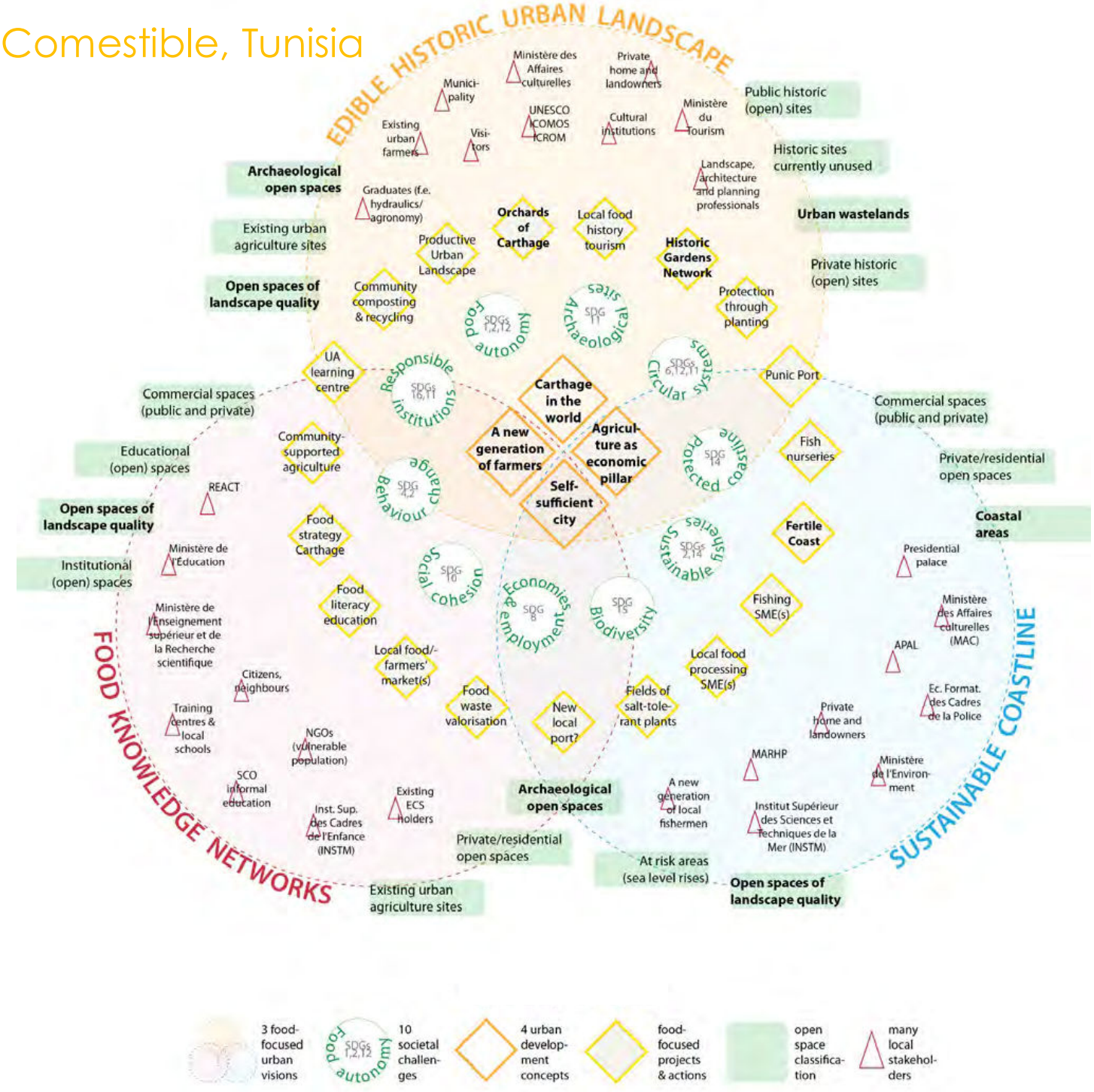

image: *An Opportunity Map (Diagram) for Carthage* – Ian Bailey, Katrin Bohn, University of Brighton and City Team Carthage – 2021

London Thames Gateway, Great Britain

scale:
suburban / metropolitan

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

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

mapping method:
design-professional-led

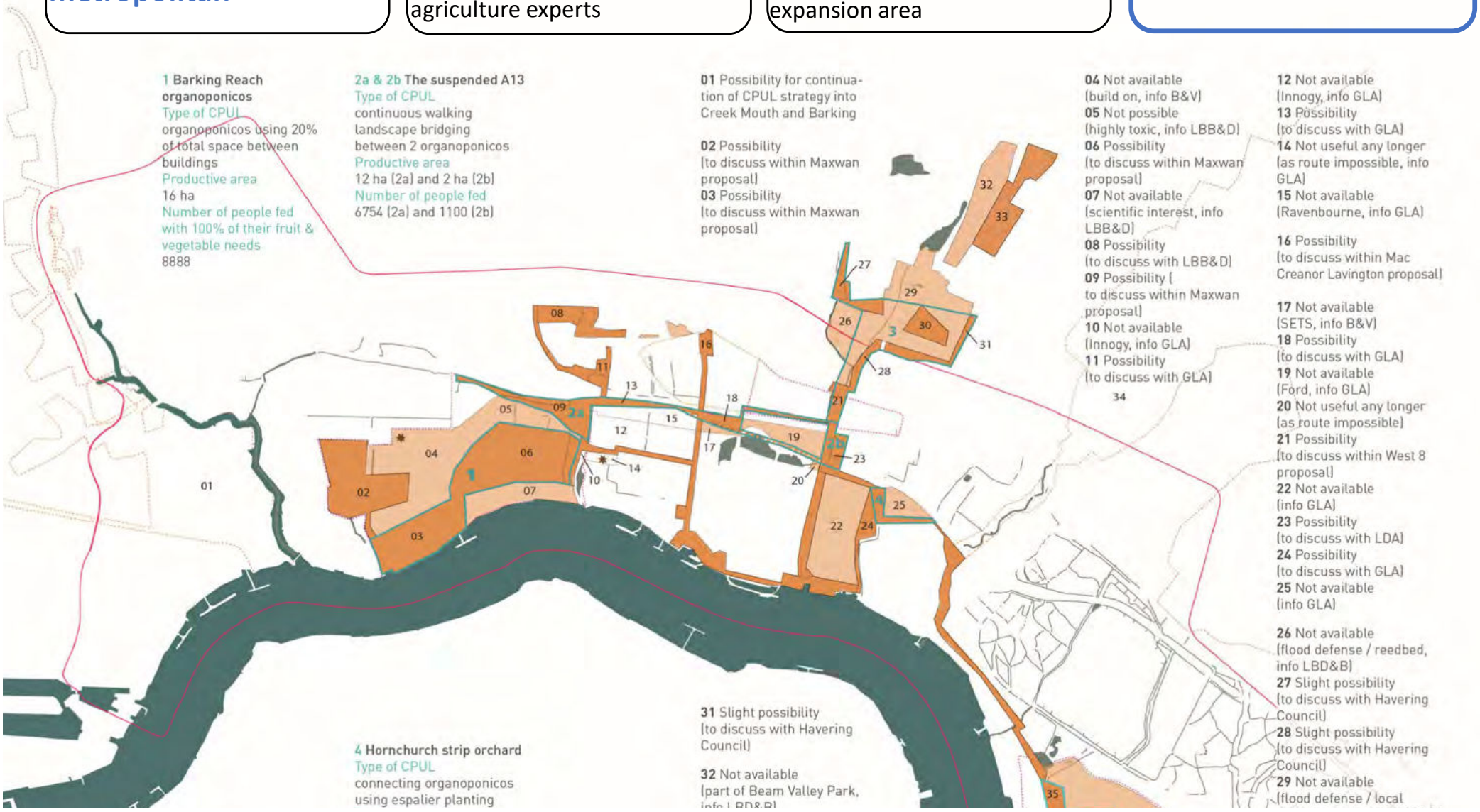

image: *The Thames Gateway Report* – Katrin Bohn, André Viljoen, University of Brighton and Bohn&Viljoen Architects – 2004

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THANK YOU!

Katrin Bohn
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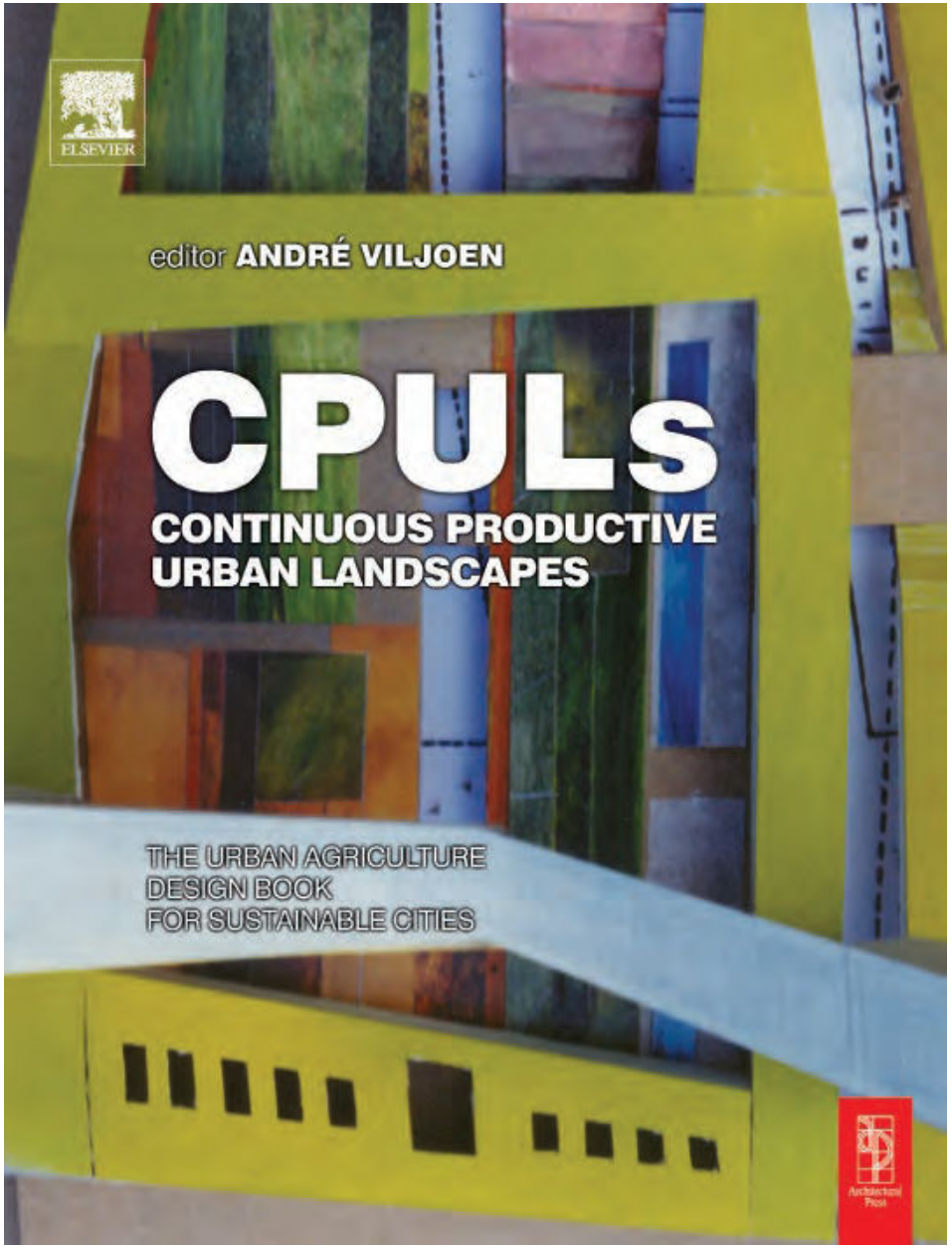
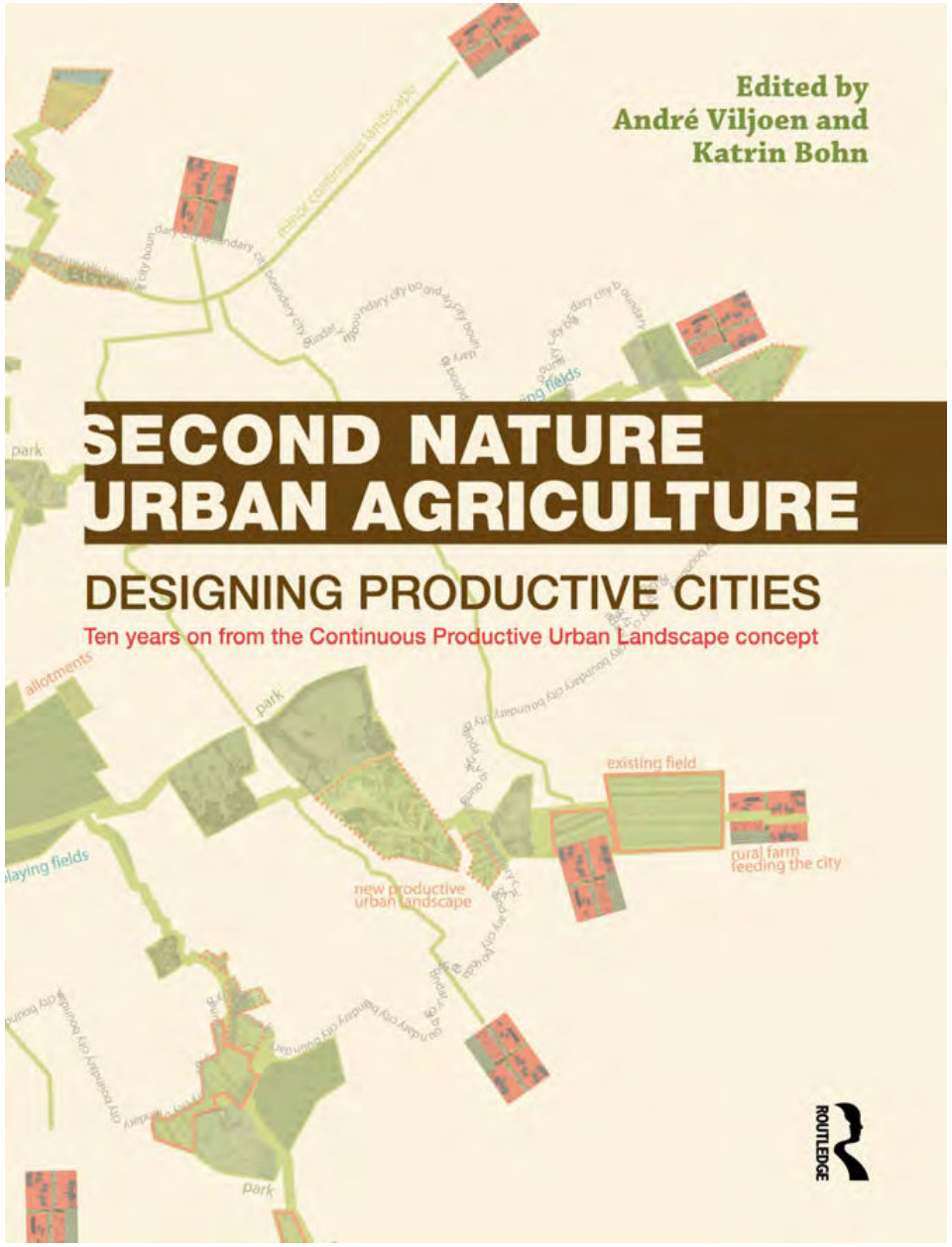


images: *The CPUL book* – Bohn&Viljoen – 2005



The Second Nature book – Bohn&Viljoen – 2014