# Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society Volume Two

# Agriculture in an Urbanizing Society Volume Two:

## *Proceedings of the Sixth AESOP Conference on Sustainable Food Planning*

Edited by

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of the Sixth AESOP Conference on Sustainable Food Planning

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# PREFACE TO VOLUME TWO

The Sixth Annual Conference of the Special Working Group on Sustainable Food Planning of the Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP) was held at the Post Plaza in Leeuwarden, the Netherlands, November 5–7, 2014. The Conference theme was "Finding Spaces for Productive Cities." Out of the 128 abstracts received, the Scientific Committee used a blind peer review process to select sixty-two to be presented as full papers at the Conference, representing a broad range of papers of high quality from academics, policy advisors, and practitioners. The authors worked conscientiously and under time constraints, and thanks are extended to all the reviewers on the Scientific Committee for their contributions and comments, sometimes provided in extremely short timeframes, which helped to improve the papers for presentation.

The papers selected for inclusion in these Proceedings have been slightly revised, edited, and (in some cases) updated for publication in two volumes. This Volume Two includes twenty-eight papers submitted under tracks 4–9: Entrepreneurship, Environmental Flows, Health, Social Innovation, Local Initiatives, and Extraordinary Ideas; the papers submitted under tracks 1–3 are published in Volume One.

The delegates to the conference came from all continents (except Antarctica) and from thirty different countries. The range of subjects, contributing disciplines, places of origin, and the actuality and depth of the presented papers and research makes these Proceedings a very good representation of the current state of the art in academic and applied research in urban agriculture and sustainable food systems.

At the end of the conference, three awards were presented. The Scientific Committee selected the best scientific paper, which was awarded to Anna Maria Orrù of Chalmers University in Sweden for her paper, "Extracting Urban Green Potential: Critical Design-Based Use of Digital and Bodily Cartography Methods", which is published as Chapter Forty-Four in Part IX of this Volume. The award for best oral presentation, chosen by the participants of the conference, went to Angela Million for her presentation of the paper, "Roof Water-Farm: Participatory and

Multifunctional Infrastructures for Urban Neighborhoods", by Angela Million, Grit Bürgow, Anja Steglich, and Wolf Raber. This paper is also published in this Volume, Chapter Thirty-One, in Part V.

The third award, for best poster, chosen by the participants of the conference, went to Anna Chiara Leardini and Stefano Serventi for their clear poster presentation of "Via Emilia: Infrastructure for Cultural Landscape and Food Heritage", which is published in Volume One.

In addition to eighteen parallel sessions with oral presentations and design labs/workshops, there were two special sessions, one for local governments and organizations, and one for PhD candidates and young professionals.

The conference included several high-level keynote speeches, which are not included in these Proceedings. After the Opening Address by Isabelle Diks, Alderman of the Municipality of Leeuwarden, and Diane Keizer-Mastenbroek, member of the Board of VHL University of Applied Sciences, Conference Chair Rob Roggema made his Opening Remarks. The keynote addresses, all of high quality, were given by Dan Kinkead (Future City Detroit), Guido Santini (FAO), Greg Keeffe (Queen's University, Belfast), and Andre Viljoen (Brighton University, and chair of AESOP's Special Working Group on Sustainable Food Planning).

We would like to thank everyone who contributed to the 6th AESOP Conference on Sustainable Food Planning and made it such a success.

—Dr. Ir. Rob Roggema
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Conference Chair and Editor of the Proceedings

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# INTRODUCTION TO VOLUME TWO

## Part IV: Entrepreneurship

In Part IV, the Entrepreneurship section of this Volume, seven papers are collected. The thematic purpose of this part is to discuss how urban agriculture can be realized. It takes into account the entrepreneur as a catalyst for food production in the city, ways of successful implementation of urban food production, ways to realize urban agriculture, and financial models, business cases, and business models. Pölling et al. (Chapter Twenty-Three) found a heterogeneous and multifunctional range of business models in operation in the Ruhrgebiet (Ruhr Valley). Giorda (Chapter Twenty-Four) describes the way local food communities are present in the postmodern city of Detroit's Eastern Market. In Chapter Twenty-Five, Eweg and Van Hal discuss how Living Labs can be used to re-design agricultural value chains and business models, through collaboration and mutual learning. Milone et al. (Chapter Twenty-Six) focus on the benefits a short food chain brings for both farmers and consumers. Lee (Chapter Twenty-Seven) describes how entrepreneurialism could enhance long-term food security, while Taylor et al. (Chapter Twenty-Nine) focus on solving the same problem using rooftop hydroponic farming. In Chapter Twenty-Eight, Christodoulidis discusses the role that social enterprises can play from a political–ecological point of view.

## Part V: Environmental Flows and Circular Economy

The theme of Part V is environmental flows; three papers appear under this topic. Under this theme, the flows of materials, energy, water, nutrients and waste, the metabolism of urban systems, and resource management are taken into account. Anastasiou et al. (Chapter Thirty) analyze the potential of recycling organic waste in the city of The Hague and how innovative initiatives could help to increase that potential. In Chapter Thirty-One, Million et al. describe the case study of the Roof-Water-Farm, a decentralized system of water recycling and farming technologies in Berlin. The third paper in this section, by Swagemakers et

al. (Chapter Thirty-Two), discusses the role of social groups in the design and maintenance of productive green infrastructure.

## Part VI: Health

Part VI contains four papers addressing the theme of Health. This thematic area deals with the benefits of being close to where food is produced; it discusses the potential impact of local production on health, activity, school performance, sport, and the well-being of youth, adults, and the elderly, and the advantages of a clean, controllable, and secure food supply. Van Wezel et al. (Chapter Thirty-Three) discuss the potential benefit of using shrimp shells in shrimp broths and shrimp croquettes in the fight against obesity, among other reasons. Remmers (Chapter Thirty-Four) assesses the claims of patients to good food and the role patients can play in the development of sustainable food systems. Chapter Thirty-Five, by Di Iacovo, focuses on the contributions of cities to developing social sustainability in times of scarcity and crisis. Barry (Chapter Thirty-Six) describes the benefits of urban agriculture to health at both the community and individual levels, meanwhile contributing to health policy.

## Part VII: Social Innovation

The five papers under the thematic area of social innovation emphasize new ways of public involvement, innovative coalitions and new alliances, brokerage concepts, the role of NGOs, and eco-innovators. In Chapter Thirty-Seven, Rondeau dives into the role that urban farming training programs can play in the development of alternative food systems. Landman and Blay-Palmer (Chapter Thirty-Eight) explore the potential impact of community collaboration for urban agriculture as a viable contribution to mixed-use sustainability in the Yorklands Green Hub case study in Ontario, Canada. Jégou (Chapter Thirty-Nine) describes how local groups can support municipalities in addressing sustainable food issues, beyond the availability of land, in ten European cities in the URBACT II network. Sjöblom (Chapter Forty) describes the origin and current development of Community Supported Agriculture in Sweden, and Massari (Chapter Forty-One) presents the approach undertaken by the Call to Action in the Milan Protocol.

## Part VIII: Local Initiatives

The two papers in the Local Initiatives section discuss case studies of best practices, and the advantages, disadvantages, takeaways, and tips for starting projects. Dansero et al. (Chapter Forty-Two) present the results of interdisciplinary research that examines Turin's assets and skills to build and manage a local food system, following a territorial approach. Stein (Chapter Forty-Three) examines three related urban food initiatives in Greater Manchester, which currently has the lowest level of locally produced food in the U.K.: a co-operative of organic growers and buyers, an incubator farm, and providers of volunteers for organic growers.

## Part IX: Extraordinary Ideas and Initiatives

Seven papers are part of the extraordinary ideas and initiatives thematic area. In this section, proposals and projects in unexpectedly related fields such as art, performance, installation, or other impossibilities are presented or researched with viewpoints outside current discourses, and everything else. Orrù (Chapter Forty-Four) presents explorative modes of inquiry incorporating digital and bodily cartography, tools, and platforms that provide an alternative approach to greening the city, engaging citizens as agents, and transforming urban food-related lifestyles. Aubry et al. (Chapter Forty-Five) explore the structure of urban agriculture milieus, the interconnections between urban agriculture actors, and the way they operate as networks. In Chapter Forty-Six, Christabell focuses on approaches in the Indian state of Kerala that support community organizations (including women's initiatives) and food security. Zeunert emphasizes in his contribution (Chapter Forty-Seven) the potential benefits of urban agriculture in existing public green space, in terms of economic viability, crop intensity, and net income. Peano et al. (Chapter Forty-Eight) underpin the statement that conservation of biodiversity, properly integrated with agricultural practices, can generate ecological and socioeconomic benefits, especially for small-scale producers, and have a positive effect on food security. Tal Alon-Mozes compares, in Chapter Forty-Nine, two Israeli case studies of contemporary urban agricultural practice, and discusses their productivity and impact on the participants. In the last chapter of Volume Two, Viljoen and Bohn (Chapter Fifty) draw some future pathways of urban agriculture, consolidating linkages between arts, design, and policymakers to shape emerging productive urban landscapes.