

EFUA – FACTS! Conference 29-30 March 2022



Planning with Urban Agriculture

Round Table

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Urban planning strategies towards UA

First findings

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Defining a comprehensive set of urban planning approaches supporting UA development



RESEARCH QUESTIONS: **How to plan with UA ?**

- How are UA benefits perceived and “used” by urban planning?
- How UA benefits can be alternatively/additionally/ differently used in order to be transferred towards **next practices?**
- What are the **main characteristics** of UA practices and their **governance models** that can help or hinder them in achieving the goals of **urban development strategies?**
- What are **successful UA-related urban strategies?**

EFUA Task 4.2 – (May 2021 – March 2023) Lead: Polytechnic University of Turin

(PoliTO Research group: C. Cassatella, E. Gottero, G. Cotella, E. Salizzoni, E. Pede, S. Quaglia)

Urban planning strategies towards UA & role of UA in urban planning

Analysis of practices



METHOD:

- Review of Literature and R&I project
 - > Long list of case studies
- In depth-analysis of 40 selected case studies
 - > Case study database
- Interviews with decision/opinion makers
 - > insights on challenges and opportunities for UA
- FACTS! Roundtable with experts
 - > further insights, feedbacks
- Questionnaires/interviews for practitioners, farmers and gardeners
 - > demands for urban planning

Case study Database



Name	Agromere - The Master Plan of Oosterwold
Country	Netherlands
City	Almere
Intentional public policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy/vision; • Land-use zoning instrument;
Urban strategy type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • urban-rural partnership • local community development
Description (max 200 words)	<p>Agromere is a concept plan launched in 2009 for an area situated in the city of Almere, at north-east of Amsterdam. The aim of Agromere was to integrate urban agriculture in the city's development plan and create a living space for 5,000 inhabitants combined with urban agriculture practices. The Agromere plan was born from some principles for sustainable urban development such as "cultivate diversity, connect place and context, combine city and nature, anticipate change, continue innovation, design healthy systems and empower people to make the city" (Jansma & Visser, 2011; Jansma & Wertheim-Heck, 2021). The Agromere design process involved several stakeholder and representatives of local farmers, city developers and local authorities (city councils, province and Ministry of Agriculture). This process defined some common principles such as the integration of housing and agriculture, the organic production of all farming, as well as the agricultural use of public area, in order to provide public green areas, public services and other facilities. The plan concerns 180 ha of agricultural areas and 70 ha for houses and relatives infrastructure. The plan was designed considering four different type of urban farms according to the households' needs for food and other agricultural products: vegetables and fruits (with chickens and cereals), greenhouses, arable farming with beef cattle, as well as Dairy and community services" (Jansma & Visser, 2011; Jansma & Wertheim-Heck, 2021).</p>
References	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jansma, J. E., & Wertheim-Heck, S. C. O. (2021). Thoughts for urban food: A social practice perspective on urban planning for agriculture in Almere, the Netherlands. <i>Landscape and Urban Planning</i>, 206. • Jansma, J. E., & Visser, a. J. (2011). Agromere: Integrating urban agriculture in the development of the city of Almere. <i>Urban Agriculture Magazine</i>, (25), 28-31.

Multiple types allowed

- **Public policy:** Strategy/vision, Programme, Project, Land-use zoning, Sectoral policy, Regulation
- **Thematic Domain:** urban-rural partnership, urban green development and management, climate adaptation and/or mitigation, urban nature protection, Urban forestry, local community development, urban renewal, health and education policies, Food strategies
- **Planning system:** state-led system, market-led, neo-performative system, conformative system, proto-conformative systems, misled performative systems, Other

First findings and remarks



Intentional public policies towards UA

ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL:

- **municipal** level, but also some National strategies (for inst. Norway, France)

POLICY TYPE:

- mainly **strategies** or vision
- fewer Land-use zoning (see next slide)

POLICY DOMAIN:

- close relationship with **Urban Greenery/GI** or **Food system**

First findings and remarks

LAND-USE PLAN OR INSTRUMENT:

- master plan, **regulations** (on UA, but also on mentions in regulations on green areas, on green roofs,...),
- action plan, **incentive zones** (in part. in North America)
- NB: UA is not a zone!

PLANNING SYSTEM (in EU Countries): case studies mainly belong to **conformative and state-led system**. This can explain formats and path dependencies

- All **success cases?** Lack of impacts/results **assessment**

Round table – framing case studies



Almere: city planning The Master Plan of Oosterwold

Lisbon: agro-park The agrofood parks network in Lisbon Metropolitan Area

Turin: green infrastructure The strategic plan for green infrastructures

Rome: peri-urban agriculture Roma Agrifood Plan 2030

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Round table – questions



Which policy tool favored the development of UA practices in your case study, which obstacles were/are posed by the planning framework?

(20')

Which lesson can we learn and transfer to the EU cities and region on the integration of UA into urban planning and policies?

(15')

Q&A with the general public (chat)