Mary P. Corcoran and Patricia C. Kettle (eds.)

COST Action Urban Agriculture Europe: Documentation 3rd Working Group Meeting

Dublin/Maynooth. 11-14/9/2013

National University of Ireland Maynooth

Department of Sociology/NIRSA

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This publication is supported by COST

ESF provides the COST Office through an EC contract

COST is supported by the EU RTD Framework programme

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NUI Maynooth /Dublin, IRELAND September 11-14, 2013

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Meeting setting: NUI Maynooth and the City of Dublin

The COST Action TD1106 on Urban Agriculture Europe (UAE) held its third working group meeting, 11-14 September 2013. Delegates were based at the historic campus of the National University of Ireland Maynooth located 25 km west of Dublin city in the rich farmland of Co. Kildare. The university draws on a heritage of over 200 years commitment to education and scholarship. Formally established as an autonomous university as recently as 1997, NUI Maynooth traces its origins to the foundation of the Royal College of St. Patrick in 1795, as a seminary for the education of priests. It is simultaneously Ireland's youngest university and one of its oldest educational institutions.

NUI Maynooth is today a university of international standing, renowned for the quality and value of its research and scholarship, for its dedication to excellent teaching, for providing an outstanding learning experience for its 8,500 students, and as a uniquely collegial environment in which to pursue scholarly work. Mary P. Corcoran and Patricia Kettle, the local organisers, were delighted to host 56 COST ACTION members from eighteen different countries over the four day meeting.

The aim of the meeting was to continue the action's work toward the development of a common and specifically European approach to urban agriculture that will influence European, national and regional policies on urban agriculture, and to develop a closer alignment between the CAP and innovative forms of sustainable development.

The focus of the meeting was on urban and peri-urban agriculture in the Dublin reference region. The Dublin metropolitan region consists of 921km² (92,100 hectares). The population of the Region is 1,270,603 million (2011), an increase of 7% on the 2006 figures and representing 28% of the State's total population. Approximately 525, 383 persons live in the Dublin Metropolitan Area with the remainder outside the city limits. In 2006 densities ranged from 3 persons per km2 (Wicklow mountains) to 19, 500 persons/km2 (parts of Dublin City Centre). The Dublin metropolitan Region comprises the constituent city/county council administrative areas of Dublin City, South Dublin County, Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County and Fingal County in the east of Ireland. Most of the recent population growth has been on the perimeter of the city and in the adjoining counties pointing to a pattern of suburbanization and ex-urbanization. The field trips associated with the meeting involved visits to the adjoining county of Meath, Fingal County, and Dublin City.

Introduction and overview of the Dublin meeting

Agriculture and food remain central to the Irish economy. The food and drink industry is Ireland's most important indigenous sector, employing 106,000 people, with a turnover approaching €24 billion and accounting for two thirds of all indigenous exports[7] . Contemporary Irish food systems mirror in many ways those of other Western economies, and particularly those of English-speaking nations such as Britain and Australia. While a number of food systems intertwine and cross-cut at local, regional and national levels, the power of multinational retailers and distributors is increasingly significant. Ireland has some food multinationals of its own (e.g. Kerry Foods, Glanbia and Fyffes) that span the world and compete with other global giants such as Nestle. A challenge for social scientists is to link the use of food in everyday life to the broader conception of the food system. Such an approach can link practices in relation to food to broader questions relating to such issues as food regulation, food quality, sustainability, risk and trust.[8]

Mary Corcoran

Ireland is moving along the same trajectory as other jurisdictions where food systems are dominated by multinational corporations. For instance, the dairy, supermarket and alcoholic drinks sectors are dominated by a small number of large firms. At the same time, there is a growing awareness among policy makers that Ireland's 'green' image can be harnessed as a resource both to fuel growth in the agricultural production sector and in terms of food or 'gastro tourism'. A recent discussion document notes that the Dublin City Council Development Plan, contains new supportive policies for the food sector mirroring a renewed focus on the sector at national and regional level and also a variety of private sector initiatives. DCC policies include the promotion of outdoor markets, the promotion of market streets, facilitation of ethnic food businesses on designated streets, facilitation of a City Markets project, promoting competition and innovation.[9]

Patricia Kettle

Demand for food is going up, and commodity prices have been rising. Ireland is very well placed to develop its agricultural sector as part of national economic recovery. Agricultural raw materials are produced in Ireland, largely processed in Ireland and constitute a significant (and growing) element of exports. There has been a lot of innovation in the sector with the development of new products and the generation of new markets, both at home and abroad. Bord Bia- The Irish Food Board- has been involved in promoting Ireland as a green and sustainable source of good food.

Comparatively little is known of how people choose, obtain and consume food, and in what settings, in the Irish context. We do not know how taste is defined and experienced in the everyday lives of contemporary Irish households. In recent decades, however, new movements have emerged particularly out of environmentalism which have challenged us to think more about our food, food provenance and food security issues. Many of these social movements are linked by a generalised concern with sustainable development. For instance, the recent economic crisis has brought into sharp relief an emergent trend toward Urban Agriculture in developed countries including Ireland. While disparate urbanites derive utility value in terms of production of food for consumption, there are also ancillary benefits that indirectly are derived from UA- the promotion of social capital, enhancement of community solidarity, the redefinition of public space, rehabilitative for marginal groups such as the homeless, prisoners, travellers and the inculcation of an alternative developmental imaginary built around the principle of sustainability. Another trend is the alliances that are "formed between urban, middle class consumers concerned about the safety and the edibility of their food, and small rural producers trying to find ways of producing food that is both economically and ecologically sustainable."[10] Still others are evident in the creation of a plethora of advocacy and interest groups addressing the issues of food hunger through supporting access to healthy and affordable food for low income groups; providing information about food waste and encouraging preventative programmes; engaging in 'guerrilla' gardening, and advocating for healthier lifestyles.

In putting the programme for the 3rd COST meeting together we were conscious that we wanted to give partners information that would allow them to get a real feel for agriculture in Ireland, in general, and in the Greater Dublin region in particular.

To this end we designed the Short Term Scientific Mission and the programme conactivities in this sector in the region.

The brief of our STSM was to focus on horticulture as a very significant element of agricultural production in the Greater Dublin region. The most recent profile of the horticultural industry dates from 2001. The purpose of the STSM was to devise an up to date profile of horticultural activity in the peri-urban area, mapping the productive lands around the city, detailing the nature of production and its sale into local markets, estimating the value of the industry to the local economy, identifying niche industries within horticultural practice such as organic farming, and farmers markets that source produce locally, etc. You can read a summary of Dr. Helene Wessinger's presentation on p.100 and the full report on her findings on pgs 100-1 below.

We invited Mr.Simon Coveney, The Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine to meet with delegates and to discuss with us his own perspective on the recent CAP negotiations in the EU and his vision for the future of agriculture. An edited version of the Minister's comments appears on pages 27-29. A range of stakeholders who are involved in the promotion of urban agriculture were identified and invited to participate in the meeting and their presentations are also summarised in this report. We felt it was very important to include a civil society perspective and to afford the opportunity to delegates to meet some of the local actors in the field. Civil society participants in turn were excited about participating in our event and learning more about the issue from a European perspective, and indeed from a wider global perspective. They were particularly taken by the Keynote address on 'Agri-activities in Asian Cities" by Professor Makoto Yokohari of Tokyo University.

Finally, we put a lot of thought into the field trips. We choose the following for inclusion because we felt they best represented the diversity of agri-activities in the Greater Dublin Region:

Artisanal food company Newgrange Gold's production facility is located at the Rogers family farm, Crewbane, Co. Meath. Rapeseed and camelina oil are grown and produced on this farm in the heart of the Boyne Valley, Co. Meath, just beyond Co. Dublin. The rapeseed and camelina are grown using the best tillage techniques. Bees assist in the pollination of the crop. The oils are cold pressed on site, and are 100% traceable because they are locally grown, pressed and bottled. The farm itself looks out over the ancient ring forts and souterrains to be seen in this part of Co. Meath. The farm house at Crewbane is a Herdsmans house some 200 years old and it peers over the lip of the Boyne Valley giving magnificent views of the Boyne, the ancient burial tomb at Knowth and the lush flat plain that makes the Boyne Valley. www.newgrangegold.ie

Major urban food grower and distributor Keelings is a family owned Irish company. The family's expertise in growing dates back to 1896 when they worked a farm in the Donabate areas of County Dublin. In the 1930s, Keelings began growing fruits and salads and supplying them to the local Dublin markets. Keelings today focuses on growing, sourcing, shipping, marketing, sales, distributing fresh produce and supplying produce specific ERP software solutions and consultancy. Its head office is located at FoodCentral, Co. Dublin, but the company has operations in the UK, Europe, and is currently expanding in Asia. The company employs 2,000 people and has a turnover of approximately €300m. Group Managing Director, Caroline Keeling, won Image Magazine Businesswoman of the year in 2013. See: www.keelings.com

Community growing initiatives were represtented by Skerries Allotments, located in Hacketstown, Skerries, Co Dublin. These allotments started as an initiative of Sustainable Skerries, a sub-committee of which met with Fingal Co Council (North Dublin) in November 2009, eventually leading to the opening of the allotments in March 2011. The allotment land was provided by Fingal County Council and more than 250 plots are on site. The site accommodates strict Organic, Transitional Organic and Conventional plots and is also sustainable.

Guinness Storehouse in the heart of Dublin city is Ireland's leading visitor attraction providing an interpretative journey into the heart of the world famous Guinness brand and company. Abutting the river Liffey, in a renovated industrial building that is part of the original Guinness brewery founded in 1759, visitors learn about the history and process of stout production and the place of Guinness in Dublin's heritage and urban history. See: www.Guinness-Storehouse.com.

Flavours of Fingal Show: Fingal (North Dublin) is a food rich area encompassing horticultural, farming and fishing. It is Ireland's foremost horticultural area, employing approximately 970 people with a total farmgate value in the region of 81m. It produces 14.5% of national potato output, 47% of field vegetable output and 37% of protected fruits, vegetables and nursery plants. There are 600 farmers in Fingal farming an estimated 25,000ha, of those 180 are involved in tillage (12,000ha). There are approximately 70 herds cows / cattle and 80 flocks of sheep. Two of Ireland's leading fishing ports, Skerries and Howth, are located along Fingal's 88kms of Dublin Bay Coastline, with daily landings of fish and shellfish. There is also a plethora of artisan/speciality food producer, restaurants and food retailers in the area. The Flavours of Fingal County Show , held annually, features a program of livestock and sheep competitions, equestrian contests and other agricultural displays. In the historic walled garden of Newbridge House food producers exhibit favourite local food delights. The Flavours of Fingal Show is sponsored by Fingal County Council, Fingal Farmers, Fingal Tourism, and Newbridge House and Farm. See: www.flavoursoffingal.ie

Dublin Community Growers Harvest Festival, Wolfe Tone Square, Dublin 1.

Acknowledgemensts: we are grateful to the following for their help and support in planning and executing the 3rd Working Meeting:

- Ted Massey, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
- Michael Hoey, CEO, Country Crest Ltd. North Dublin
- Bord Bia
- Keelings Group, North Dublin
- Newgrange Gold
- Skerries Allotments/Sustainable Skerries
- Denis Healy, Healy's Organic Farm
- Sonairte Centre
- Dr. Eoin Flaherty
- Ms. Rhona Bradshaw, NIRSA
- Aoife Dowling, Justin Gleeson and Eoghan McCarthy, AIRO
- Teagasc

Welcome remarks by Professor Philip Nolan, National University of Ireland Maynooth

Thurs, September 12th, 8:45 am.

Tá an-áthas orm fáilte a chur roimh go léir ag an gcomhdháil seo. Tá súil agam go mbeidh sé tabhachtach, suimúil agus spreagadh.

Prof. Philip Nolan

I have real pleasure in welcoming you here and welcoming you in my native tongue. Failte as you probably know means welcome, comhdáil means conference or coming together , tabhachtach means important, siumúil means interesting and finally spreagadh is the Irish for the English word "stimulating". I think you will agree with me that the Irish word is more evocative.

I might just share with you a little piece of my own personal sociology. My father was born and grew up here in Maynooth. Maynooth was a very small town from the 1840s (the time of the Famine) through to the 1970s when the population remained stable at around 1700 people. My father migrated to the nearby city of Dublin, 25 km away to work and we settled in a typical suburban neighbourhood. The early Irish suburbs were influenced by the garden city movement in the United Kingdom and so we had an enormous back garden. And I remember in the 1970s- in the middle of the oil crisis- my father and grandfather planning potatoes, cabbage, carrots and rhubarb. They were doing it for very complex reasons: partly it was a reaction to the economic crisis which put pressure on families but partly it was a form of resistance to the lack of self sufficiency in the lives of urbanites and suburbanites. My parents- as is, and was the case for many Dubliners- came from rural backgrounds. And of course, vegetable tending was about father-son relationships. I remarked upon it at the time and now we see the re-emergence of this phenomenon around the city in the current economic crisis. And no doubt, it is re- appearing for more complex reasons.

I am delighted to welcome you all to this COST meeting on the campus of NUI Maynooth. NUI Maynooth is what you might call a 'peri-urban' university located as it is in the 'middle landscape' between the metropole of Dublin and the rich pasture lands of the mid-East region. The town today is home to 15,000 people.

I am particularly pleased to welcome Prof. Dr. Frank Lohrberg, of Aachen University in Germany who is the chair of the COST ACTION, Professor Makoto Yokohari, of Tokyo University your keynote speaker and the 56 delegates who have come from a range of countries which are worth listing: Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Slovenia,Slovakia, Estonia, Poland, France, Germany, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Iceland, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Estonia, the United Kingdom. All of them are good footballing nations of course, too good for my liking! I would also warmly welcome other stakeholders who are here from across a range of civil society organisations, and the policy sector. I am delighted that you are meeting here 25 km from Dublin in Ireland's only university town. NUI Maynooth is also special because of its relatively modest size at about 8,500 students and our concentration on the fundamentals of the Humanities, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. Mary Corcoran is one of Ireland's leading sociologists, and the Department of Sociology has a long tradition in the study of the city and the suburbs, quality of life, sustainability and social and civic cohesion. The National Institute of Regional and Spatial Analysis which is co-hosting the working meeting, grew out of the Departments of Geography and Sociology. I know tomorrow you will be hearing from Justin Gleeson who will show you an important mapping tool that has been developed in NIRSA, a collaborative institution that marries quantitative and qualitative approaches, spatial and sociological methods, in particular.

I understand that you are meeting here in Maynooth in order to study and get a feel for agriculture in the Greater Dublin Region with a view to developing a range of pan European resources that can contribute to policy development in this field. Another tradition that we have here at NUI Maynooth and of which we are extremely proud is a history of strong public intellectuals in the social sciences. There is a willingness to devote time and energy to bridging the gaps between academic analysis and policy making in both directions.

I mentioned earlier the impact of the Famine on agriculture and our patterns of agricultural and farming systems. While it is true to say that agriculture has been in decline in the twentieth century, since the recent economic downturn the perception of agriculture- amongst both government and the people- has changed. They see it now as a strength and an area of comparative as opposed to competitive advantage. Agriculture

of agriculture- amongst both government and the people- has changed. They see it now as a strength and an area of comparative as opposed to competitive advantage. Agriculture in this country is different and distinctive. We have a reputation for safety, traceability and transparent food provenance. Food in Ireland is still characterised by the idea of craft and the quality of human contact.

A lot of people in Ireland have a link back to the land, and we haven't had the same intensification of agricultural production as has occurred in other countries. We have smaller cities, and a relatively unspoilt countryside. We are increasingly aware of issues such as food safety and food miles. This is evident in civil society where lots of individuals and communities have started, indeed re-started to engage with urban agriculture- on allotments, in community gardens, at farmers markets, through school education such as the incredible edibles programme. (I am reminded that there is part of a suburban in Toronto colloquially known as cabbage town because of the Irish growing cabbage there during WWII). At the level of public culture and the popular consciousness there has been a noticeable shift in attitudes. We understand that there is an important interaction between food, environment and health and well being. We are becoming increasingly aware of the quality of the food we eat, its provenance and traceability, and the place of nature in our everyday lives. This COST Action offers us a terrific opportunity to bring a European, international and inter-cultural perspective to bear on urban agriculture. I hope that your gathering, your coming together here to deliberate (comhdail) is a productive and interesting one. Go raibh maith agat.

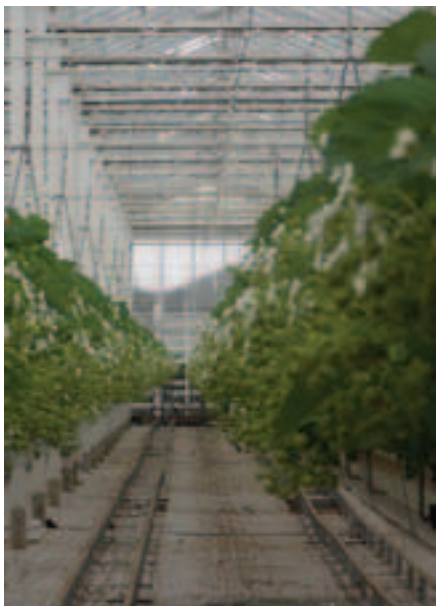
Programme of the Dublin Meeting

Wednesday 11th Sept 2013

14:00	Welcome coffee
14:00-16.30	Working Groups Meet – update on work, schedules & tasks for Dublin meeting New WG 5 Group Meets: Urban Agriculture Metabolism
16:00	STSM Presentation: Dr. Helene Wessinger Poster Display of Short Term Scientific Mission (STSM) findings IONTAS foyer
17:00	Management Committee Meeting (only MC members) Guided Tour: National University of Ireland campus (for Non MC members)
19:30	Traditional Evening in The Merry Ploughboy Pub, Rathfarnham Dublin 16

Thursday 12th Sept 2013

08:45	Welcome address by Professor Philip Nolan, President, National University of Ireland Maynooth
09:00	Keynote Speech: Professor M. Yokohari, University of Tokyo Agri-activities in Asian Cities
10:00-11:00	Panel discussion with stakeholders from Irish urban agriculture sector Community Growers Network: Sandra Austin Dublin Community Growers: Peadar Lynch SPUDS/ Lifeline Project: Kaethe Burt-O'Dea Fingal County Council: Hans Visser Grow It Yourself Ireland Michael O'Cadhla
11:00-11:30	Coffee
11:30	Short presentations by Working Groups Introduction by Chair Frank Lohberg WG 1: Dr. Marian Simon Rojo WG 2: Dr. Joelle Salmon Cavin WG3: Prof. Wolf Lorleberg WG4: Prof. Luis Maldonado
12:30- 13:00	Address by Mr.Simon Coveney, Minister for Agriculture, Food and theMarine
13:00	Light lunch
13:30	Afternoon excursion Crewbane Farm: "Newgrange Gold", Slane, Co. Meath Keelings Fruit and Vegetable Producers: St.Margarets, North County Dublin Sustainable Skerries allotment gardens. Skerries, North County Dublin



Friday 13th Sept 2013

9:00- 10:30	Working in Working Groups
10:30-11:00	Coffee
11:00-11:30	Justin Glesson, All Ireland Research Observatory: demonstration of AIRO mapping tool
11:30-13:00	Working Group meetings resume
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Working group meetings resume
15:30-16:00	Coffee
16:00-17:00	Closing plenary session

Saturday 14th, September 2013 (OPTIONAL)

10:00	Dublin city: tour of Guinness Storehouse
12:00	Flavours of Fingal Show
14:00	Dublin Community Growers Harvest festival Dublin City Centre

Prof. Makoto Yokohari

Agri-activities in Asian Cities
Prof. Makoto Yokohari,

Division of Environmental Studies, Dept. of Natural Environmental Studies/ Landscape planning, Ecological planning, University of Tokyo, Japan.

After completing a doctoral program at the University of Tokyo in 1992, Prof. Makoto Yokohari worked at the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences, University of Tsukuba, and the Graduate School of Frontier Sciences, University of Tokyo. Professor Yokohari's main research interests lie in the forms and functions of open spaces, in re-developing planning concepts of green open spaces in the urban fringe areas of Asian mega-cities, and the evolving processes behind the form and function of green open spaces in new towns in Japan. He has been invited to speak at various universities and conferences all over the world. Together with Prof. Jorge Pena-Diaz (Cuba) and Dr. Bernard Keraita (Ghana) he will follow the working process of the Action and enrich it with perspectives outside the boundaries of a European context.

In his keynote speech, Professor Yokohari focussed on the key challenges facing many Asian cities, exploring in particular (1) the potential of Urban Agriculture in future urban planning and (2) the significance of Urban Agriculture for the future sustainability of Asian cities at risk of natural disasters.

Cities at risk of Natural Disaster:

Just over two and a half years ago, over 20,000 people lost their lives in an earthquake and tsunami in Tokyo, Japan. However, Japan has had a long history of earthquakes and this was not a unique natural disaster. Over twenty years ago, a major earthquake struck the city of Kobe in Western Japan. On this occasion the death toll exceeded 6,000 and injuries reached 40,000. In December 1923 a large earthquake hit the city of Tokyo at midday, generating a series of fires that destroyed the downtown. Over 60% of homes were lost and 60% of the city's population (60,000) which stood at 1.5 million, perished. It has since been predicted that another major earthquake is imminent in the very near future. Whilst Europe and North America are relatively earthquake-free zones, the city of Tokyo sits on one of the major earthquake zones in the world, and is therefore more at risk of earthquakes and natural disasters than any other city in the world. To combat the impacts of such disaster, secure food provision and generate sustainable Asian cities of the future it is imperative to (re)develop sustainable urban planning concepts to include urban agriculture.

History of European cities and Urban Agriculture

Historically, European cities were defined by boundary walls clearly separating densely populated areas from the rural open landscape. This European legacy succeeded into twentieth century modern urban planning and it is clearly reflected in many green belt areas around cities across the world today. In 1944 for example, The Greater London Plan by Sir Patrick Abercrombie's Team showed that the growth of London was maintained and contained within a tightly compacted boundary through the implementation of greenbelt zones surrounding the city beyond which no urban planning was permitted. These urban areas comprised juxtaposed homogeneous urban land units. Specific inter-unit functional relationships became highly dependent on each other within the city boundary. For example, residential units relied on transport systems for the transportation of food between units, while commercial units relied on residential units to travel to consume manufactured and other goods. Similarly, rural areas outside the city boundary also followed the same planning principles.

However, these urban principles mean that urban residents rely heavily upon other units for the supply of food and other resources in the event of any natural disasters. As such, the concept of modern urban planning has been predicated on the idea that you will always have these inter-unit functional relationships. However, in the event of earthquakes and other natural disasters, (as witnessed on 11th March, 2011), these supply chains are fractured, leaving Asian populations at higher risk of mortality because of the time it takes to secure food provision. So the question then remains: how do people survive in the event of such disasters? Despite the city's ability to restore transportation within one week of such events, urban populations remain at risk. By developing urban planning concepts to include urban agriculture, urban populations in Asian cities have a higher chance of survival.

The Japanese case

Professor Yokohari reviewed models of urban planning in historical-comparative context. He then proceeded to look specifically at the Japanese case. He identified five Urban Agriculture models:

Urban Agriculture on the fringe of the city

Agriculture meant to be in the city

Agriculture swallowed by urban expansion

Agriculture emerging in the city (more prevalent today in many cities)

Community Supported Agriculture, remote from the city but supported by the city.

Focusing on 'Agriculture meant to be in the city', ProfessorYokohari elucidated how this model was integrated through gardens, forest patches and various sites across Tokyo. Once the city had lots of green spaces. Over 1,000 gardens and forests inside the city boundary accommodated 40% of the land designated for agricultural use. In the mid-nineteenth century, Tokyo had a population exceeding 1 million (larger than Shanghai, London or Paris), making it (perhaps) the largest and most densely populated city of the world. Despite its high density, 40% of the land in Tokyo was assigned to agricultural use. For instance, Professor Yokohari pointed to the case of Paddy Fields situated 2kms from the city centre surrounded by densely populated residential area, which played an integral role in the provision of cereals and vegetables to the expanding urban population. Because of an unsophisticated transport system, having urban agriculture close to the citizenry proved an ideal means of supplying food to the growing urban population.

In addition, other micro-eco systems were also incorporated into the city design principles (urban waste was also re-transported back to fertilise the soil, but was carried by humans). And so by the mid-nineteenth century when Japan opened up to the world, many immigrants were surprised to discover that Tokyo was a clean city despite its high population density. Having urban agriculture in the city acted as a preventative measure against pollution. Despite the city's rapid expansion from 1937 onwards, tiny plots devoted to urban agriculture remain.

Whilst maintaining patches of land devoted to urban agriculture may be perceived by urban planners as a failure of urban planning, there is a need to change such perceptions. It is necessary to redevelop urban planning principles to maintain the inter-provision of food inside cities, and include UA as an integral component in the future sustainability of Asian cities at risk of natural disasters. They play an important role in future emergencies, even if in the short-term. By maintaining the inter-provision of food inside these urban areas cities at risk, can become more resilient and self sufficient in situations where natural disasters occur. UA can be key to food provision in such scenarios.

Furthermore, Professor Yokohari's research indicates that many top quality/highly fertile soils can be found in and around the centre of Asian cities. The findings indicate that the most fertile soils were found closer to city centres, which provides a strong case for maintaining UA in cities. In addition, these areas host a number of eco-systems including micro climate control which can play an important function. In his research he found that green patches reduce the temperature in the city. In particular, his team demonstrated a 2 degree centigrade differential between measured air temperatures in the Paddy Fields as compared to the air in the residential areas surrounding them. UA can therefore play an important role in the reduction of heat effects. This is all the more significant given that Tokyo witnessed an extremely hot summer in 2013, and the high likelihood of further extreme weather events. Thus, creating urban environments stocked with a variety of urban agri-greens will be both suitable and sustainable for Japanese cities and other Asian cities.

Approaches to contemporary Urban Agriculture in Tokyo

Professor Yokohari outlined a typology of Urban agriculture actors in contemporary Japan: Professional Farmers: Even though Tokyo is one of the largest cities in the world 1.5% of the land mass is maintained for agricultural use. Currently there are 6,000 farmhouses inside the city of Tokyo. Some cultivate large pieces of land, focus on cultivating specific foods and sell directly to the market. Others cultivate smaller parcels of land, but despite their small size, (on average 0.14ha) they are still

considered professional farmers. Although the number of professional farmers is decreasing, and many have predicted that such practices within the city will disappear, these farmers continue to maintain practice. For instance, Professor Yokohari pointed to one locally supported farmer who cultivate orchards in the heart of a densely populated residential area. He grows pears and grapes which he sells directly to the public (who travel to him).

Semi-Professional Farmers: A new wave of semi-professional farmers has recently emerged in the city through the collaborative efforts of professional farmers and urban dwellers who choose to farm in their retirement. They generally comprise retired blue-collar workers, averaging in age between 60-65yrs, who have 'returned' to the land/farming. Professor Yokohari characterised these actors as "those who choose to go back to the land" and who "want to become farmers". They are not volunteers, but are working the land for a wage, and use farmers' land to cultivate food. Initially many urban farmers were reluctant to employ these men. Some enrolled in agri-courses and re-educated themselves in order to secure parcels of land in which to cultivate food. Other professional farmers eagerly provide land, resources and education. Despite having small patches of land, they grow a wide variety of vegetables (potatoes, squash and greens) and produce on average 9kg per sqm. These farmers play an important role in securing food provision, especially in cities at risk.

Hobby Farmers: Skyscrapers dominate the Tokyo cityscape. However, many now have community gardens open to the public. Many downtown residents use these spaces as their gardens but they are generally located in affluent areas in Tokyo, and members pay a substantial annual fee (2,000 US Dollars on average) to become a member. So on the one hand, you have professional farmers cultivating large amount of land and specific produce which goes to the market, while on the other hand, you have hobby farmers who cultivate food for personal consumption. However, between these two types, you have a convergence of the two, and new practices are also beginning to emerge through co-operations between urban residents and farmers. These farmers can play a key role in securing food provision in the event of natural disasters.

Ageing Population

The discussion of UA must be set against the backdrop of Japan as a super-ageing society. The life expectancy of the Japanese is the longest in the world (80 years for men, 86 years for women), and fertility rates are the lowest in the world (1.2% approximately, well below replacement level). By 2040 over 25% of the population will become retirees. Thus, the total population is shrinking in the sense that there will be abandoned sites inside the urban environment, which is already occurring in the suburbs. One Tokyo commuter suburb, for example, which is located 20 km from the city centre, and was densely populated in the 1970s and 1980s has since suffered depopulation. This resulted in abandoned sites at risk of attracting anti-social behaviour.

However, local residents are beginning to engage in hobby gardening activities and now cultivate a wide variety of fruit and vegetables on previously abandoned plots. So historically, Tokyo had agriculture in the city, and agriculture was meant to be in the city, which was maintained by professional farmers. Despite urbanisation swallowing up much agricultural land, somehow agricultural land survived. However, now there is a growing interest in urban agriculture. Not only are there professional farmers, but semi-professional farmers and hobby farmers who are linked in a new way. Thus, the urban landscape in Tokyo comprises a mixture of small scale agriculture, fragmented urban and urban mixed land uses, which may not appear aesthetically pleasing. However, they play an important function in creating sustainable cities at risk of natural disasters in Asia. Thus, it is time to change the concept of urban planning to include urban agriculture in the cities of the future.

Local stakeholder presentations

The Community Garden Network: supporting Community gardens in Ireland and Northern Ireland

The Community Garden Network (CGN) is an all – island network of community growers with over 130 members representing community gardeners in both urban and rural areas. The aim of CGN is to support and connect community gardeners and growers all around Ireland and Northern Ireland by centralising information, and encouraging the discussion and exchange of ideas between members. They meet four times a year at different locations around the country and use their website as a resource for centralising information and as a virtual meeting place to showcase members' gardens.

Ms. Sandra Austin, Community Growers Network provided an insight into the development of a national civil society network promoting urban agriculture in Ireland

- Inclusive
- Accessible
- Representative
- Support
- Advocacy
- Linking
- Raise Awareness
- Funding
- Conferences
- Constitution
- Innovation Academy
- Charitable Status
- We are experimenting with new event formats:
- Seminar: [skills to promote sustainability and longevity of Community Gar dens] e.g. fundraising, group dynamics, team management, volunteer co-ordination and motivation, social enterprise
- CGN consultation/feedback meeting [as usual]
- Workshop: [Practical/horticultural skills]
- Site Visit to local community gardens


Ballybeg
Greense


Goresbridge
Community Garden


bloom

Local stakeholder presentations

Peadar Lynch, Dublin Community growers
Dublin Community Growers: Dublin's network of community gardens


Mr. Peadar Lynch, Dublin Community Growers

Dublin Community Growers is a network of community gardeners who meet monthly within central Dublin. An open group, they meet to discuss community gardening projects, and the issues faced by these projects. Dublin Community Growers also organise events to promote community gardens as amenities to be valued. The core ethos of Dublin Community Growers is represented by social inclusion, and environmental responsibility. They also support organic principles of agricultural production.

Mr. Peadar Lynch, Dublin Community Growers spoke about the specific experience in Dublin of establishing and maintaining allotments and community gardens for the benefit of the Dublin citizenry.

- Network of Community Gardens in Dublin
- Formed in 2009 to promote gardening in the city
- Membership of over 35 member gardens
- Aims to promote and support community gardens

Typical community gardens

- Initial local contacts
- Find a site
- Local promotion
- Get permission from landowner/sign lease
- Get insurance
- Get growing!
- Typically weekly activities on-site
- Community development potential
- Usually core group of volunteers

Challenges

- DCG meeting limits of capacity
- No dedicated funding for community gardens
- Funding currently delivered through environmental and community funds and through some philanthropic groups

Future directions and key learning

- To be decided by the community gardens
- Continued growth of movement
- Social enterprise
- Policy development
- Influencing policymakers and stakeholders
- Open participatory approach working
- Gives members opportunities for personal development and growth


Dublin Community Growers
Dublin's Network of Community Gardens
www.dublincommunitygrowers.ie
www.dcg.ie


DUBLIN HARVEST FESTIVAL 2013
PRESENTED BY DUBLIN COMMUNITY GROWERS
FILM SCREENINGS, WORKSHOPS, CHILDRENS ACTIVITIES, DEMONSTRATIONS, LIVE MUSIC
WOLFE TONE SQUARE
SAT 14TH SEPT
12:00 PM TO 5:00 PM
PM GROUP
epa
CHURCH
JOIN THE GROWING COMMUNITY
WWW.DCG.IE
WALK
Green Communities

Local stakeholder presentations

Ms. Kaethe Burt-O'Dea
The Lifeline and SPUDS projects

Ms. Kaethe Burt-O'Dea

Ms. Kaethe Burt-O'Dea provided an overview of two different innovative projects aimed at raising environmental awareness and putting people in touch with nature.

The Lifeline project proposes the sensitive regeneration of the disused Midland Great Western Railway line (MGWR), from Broadstone to Broombridge in Dublin's north city sector, into a productive green corridor, public amenity and inter-model transport link. The project aims to promote urban agriculture, biodiversity, eco-tourism, green transport and innovative models of health-care, recreation, and waste management. The concept challenges our conventional image of the urban commute and asks us to imagine the Luas light rail system traversing a vibrant multi-functional corridor animated by walkers and cyclists, living walls, a circus school, edible forest garden, a city farm, ecological technologies, beekeeping, and a bioremediation workshop. Ms. O'Dea described Lifelines as a long living laboratory promoting active partnership with nature.

Ms. O'Dea has been engaged in multi-disciplinary research in collaboration with the Dublin Institute of Technology, Students' Learning with Communities Programme. After five years of research the group have produced a publication, an established product (Lifeline Soap) and a proposed festival of ideas to popularize the project and bring it to a wider audience. You can watch the Lifeline Project film by Gregory Dunn of Stoneybatter at http://stoneybutter.com/project/the-lifeline-project/

Many renowned Irish food producers believe that "Ireland's island nature provides us with a unique opportunity to stay GM free and capitalize on the growing market for pure wholesome food that people can really trust" (Darina Allen, food producer, activist and educator). The SPUDS project was launched in 2012 as a proactive response to the decision to trial genetically modified (GM) blight resistant potatoes in Ireland. SPUDS is a community based action research project examining the sustainability of Ireland's agricultural system through the eye of the potato. To raise awareness about the growing interest in GM crops and explore the alternatives, SPUDS gave away 1.5 tons of non-gm naturally blight resistant potatoes in 2012 to anyone who was interested in growing them and documenting their experience. More than three hundred growers – large and small – across the country took part in the research. These 'citizen scientists' recorded their progress growing and tending these potatoes and documented the yield, quality and taste of their crop at harvest. The intention of this project is to revive Ireland's national treasure – the potato – a highly sustainable source of nutrition – and demonstrate that naturally blight resistant potato varieties have the potential to reduce our use of fungicides and lower our carbon footprint, despite our blight friendly climate. Currently naturally blight resistant potatoes are not being grown in large quantities in Ireland as they are not deemed to be commercially viable. Through this project we aim to prove otherwise. Read more about these projects at www.desireland.ie

Local stakeholder presentations

Mr. Hans Visser, Fingal County Council

Mr.Hans Visser
Urban Agriculture in Fingal

Mr.Hans Visser, Bio-diversity officer, Fingal County Council (North Dublin) gave an overview of the role of the local council in promoting environmental awareness, bio-diversity and urban agriculture in North Dublin

Dublin's food supply: 50% of the national vegetable output-grown in Fingal County (Dublin) and 75% of all glasshouse crops grown in the country are produced here.

Agricultural policy has two aims: To protect prime agricultural land into the future, and support agricultural innovation.

In Fingal County area there are 4 public allotment schemes with 850 allotments on 30 acres in total. These are available in 3 sizes; 5x10, 10x10m and 20x10m. Public provision is supplemented by 7 private schemes. Community gardens are located at Racecourse Park, Baldoyle; Santry Demesne, Santry; Broadmeadow, Swords; Millenium Park, Blanchards-town.

Amongst the initiatives which Fingal County Council supports are community led approach to UA. The emphasis is on bottom up approaches where locals organise the development and management of the garden. In this case the Council makes the space available and provides supporting funds to develop the gardens. The Council also sup-ports a growing places initiative, park management and the goats for Howth project. There are extensive heathland on Howth and we are looking for ways to protect it. We are exploring flailing, burning and grazing, the latter is the most sustainable. There used to be goats on Howth and they were put back there as part of a pilot project. People can volunteer as a goatherd.

Local stakeholder presentations

Mr. Micheal O'Cadhla

Mr. Micheal O'Cadhla
Grow It Yourself (GIY) Ireland

Mr. Micheal O'Cadhla explained how the Grow It Yourself initative had evolved from a seed idea to a national organisation promoting the principles of sustainable urban agriculture across Ireland[7]

Journalist and author Michael Kelly set up the first GIY group in Waterford. Michael and his wife have been growing their own food for about five years in their garden - in 2008 they went in search of a local food growers group for them to join so that they could learn more about growing from some real experts and get to know other like-minded folk in the area. But there was no such group so Michael decided to set one up.

Over the next couple of years the number of such groups mushroomed under the umbrella of Grow It Yourself (GIY) Ireland, committed to promoting back-garden vegetable growing and the idea of GIY groups nationwide. The organisation aims to establish GIY groups in every town and village in Ireland - there are now over 40 GIY groups around Ireland. GIY Ireland is a not-for-profit initiative and is supported by Social Entrepreneurs Ireland. GIY Ireland is responding to the unprecedented interest in producing organic food in back gardens, allotments and community gardens. Many people now believe that growing and rearing your own food is a lifestyle choice that not only makes sound economic sense, but also makes you feel more vibrant, alive and connected to your community and environment.

Unfortunately, right at the time when it would be most useful, there is a deficit of practical expertise about growing and rearing food. As individuals and as a society we have lost the necessary knowledge and skills that a generation ago would have been a given. GIY groups aim to take the ''self'' out of ''self-sufficiency'' by getting amateur growers together so that they can learn those skills from each other and connect with like-minded individuals.

Meitheals

The word meitheal describes the old Irish tradition where people in rural communities gathered together on a neighbour's farm to help save the hay or some other crop. Each person would help their neighbour who would in turn reciprocate. They acted as a team and everybody benefited in some way. This built up strong friendships and respect among those involved in the meitheal. GIY meitheals are small groups of 6-10 people who meet up approximately monthly to carry out some growing-related task in one of the meitheal member's garden. We have found the meitheals generate a huge level of camaraderie and friendship - they are hard work and great fun.

An interesting off-shoot of the meitheals is the idea of a seed meitheal - each member of a seed meitheal grows the contents of a packet of seeds in seed trays and then pots them up for sharing among other members. Each member only has to take care of one type of seed and gets five other types of potted up plants in return. For example one member might sow 50 tomato plants and give away 40 of them to fellow meitheal members. In return they might get back courgette, peas, broad beans, squashes etc. More information at www.giyinternationally.org

7 Information here was sourced from the website of GIY (Ireland)

Keynote address: Mr. Simon Coveney, Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, IRELAND[7]

Simon Coveney TD was appointed Minister for Agriculture, Marine and Food on March 9, 2011. He represents the Cork South Central constituency. He was first elected to Dáil Éireann (Irish Parliamnet) in October 1998. Simon served as a member of the European Parliament between 2004 and 2009. He is also a former member of Cork City Council. Simon holds a B.Sc. in Agriculture and Land Management from Royal Agriculture College, Gloucestershire. In 1997/8 he led the "Sail Chernobyl Project" which involved sailing a boat 30,000 miles around the world and raising €650,000 for charity. For a number of years he was responsible for the management of the family farm and family interests in County Cork

Mr. Simon Coveney, Minister for Agriculture, Food and the Marine, Ireland

Can I first welcome all of you who have travelled, some from as far away as Tokyo. I know everybody is here for one purpose, and that is to share ideas, what works and what doesn't in different urban environments and hopefully, to work towards producing a policy framework that will allow people like me and others to turn ideas into action, in the years ahead using broad policy initiatives like the Common Agricultural Policy. The European Union spends an enormous amount of European tax payers money and we need to ensure that we are spending that kind of money in a way that reflects modern society and the modern European global challenges that we must collectively overcome. And that is why I am so pleased to be here today.

I would say that the number of hours that I have put in to debating the latest agreement on the CAP which in my view, will be formalised in the next few weeks is certainly in the hundreds of hours, maybe more, maybe thousands.

I don't think there was one discussion on the term 'Urban Agriculture' in that debate. That is not to say that many of my colleagues and Ministers and policy makers have not discussed issues that are clearly related to the Urban Agriculture Agenda or thinking, around farmers markets, around allotments in urban areas, around raising awareness and improving education by exposing people to how plants grow and how food is produced in a way that helps both well-being but, more importantly, helps people who understand the food that they take into their bodies. I think that even though the concept of urban agriculture as a term is relatively new to policy makers, the actual thinking behind it about using natural resources in an urban environment in a different way, in a healthier way, in a way that promotes a better understanding and education around how food is produced, where it comes from I think that debate is taking place. Perhaps it is not taking place in the CAP discussions but certainly it is relevant to debates on diet and health and nutrition. And the other way we in Ireland, along with other European countries, are prioritising it is through research. So I would really like to hear the outcomes of your conversations. I actually like to take, probably more, spend more time taking questions actually than speaking to you to you, I'd be really interested in getting some feedback as to what your perspective is in relation to the CAP reform process, and I'd like to be challenged by you in terms of some of your frustrations as regards what is not happening around urban agriculture that potentially could be happening in that domain.

Let me just maybe, give you a five minutes overview on CAP reform and in particular, how it is different now to where we have come from. I think that the CAP in the past has been traditionally focused on protecting farmers, as opposed to food production systems. It has been about protectionism. In other words, building in an artificial wall around the European Union and creating an artificial market for food, to create an artificial price to ensure that farmers can survive on the land and that family farms can still survive on the land. That is still a very important part of the CAP. What has changed this time is that there's a real recognition that there are other factors that were not in existence in terms of political debate seven or ten years ago but are now. There is a huge challenge for humanity to overcome around how we square the problems of food security and climate change considerations for example. How we look at issues like obesity and diet, how we look at a rapidly growing population, and the urbanisation of that population not so much in the European Union but outside of the European Union, in particular, in Africa and Asia and South America. These blocs are becoming essential trade partners for the European Union. What has driven political decision making most [in the EU] is protecting your own interests and the interests of your own people. I think people are starting to realise that the comfortable position that the European Union is in at the moment in terms of its wealth, whereby we can simply produce food in a way that we are comfortable with, that meets our demand in terms of volume, and we can simply import the rest from other parts of the world [is not a long terms solution]. We can produce food in a cost competitive way but maybe not in a way that is sustainable in terms of the environment

7 This text is based on an edited transcript of the Minister's speech.

with, that meets our demand in terms of volume, and we can simply import the rest from other parts of the world [is not a long terms solution]. We can produce food in a cost competitive way but maybe not in a way that is sustainable in terms of the environment and climate change, in terms of the labour that is provided to produce that food.

And so there is a realisation that actually because of the growing populations of the developing world, the assumption that we will be able to buy cheap food from other parts of the world to fill the gap in terms of consumption that is slowly growing in the European Union, that option simply will not be there in five or ten years time. And that actually, those countries that export to the European Union at the moment may struggle to feed their own populations. And actually the European Union may need to go from being a net importer of large volumes of food to being a very significant net exporter of a new type of food, that is produced much more sustainably, but also in increased volumes. And that is where technology and innovation and new ways of producing and thinking about how food is produced are so important. And the new CAP has not dealt with at all with those issues in as ambitious a way as I would like. But it is certainly attempting to move in that direction. That is why, in terms of the sustainability of food production, for the first time, farmers will only get 70% of the direct supports from CAP as they have got up to now. The remaining 30% will be held back until they can show that they have met basic greening or environmental criteria in terms of how they produce that food. Which isn't perfect, in terms of its environmental ask but, but it is a benchmark above which all farmers will have to produce food.

We are also looking for generation change profile. For the first time we are going to positively discriminate in favour of farmers under the age of 40. In Europe, we have 6% of farmers under the age of 35. In Ireland, there are more farmers over the age of 75 than under the age of 35. That is no basis for the kind of innovation that we need in this industry.

And then thirdly, we are looking at accepting the reality that the European Union is actually now producing food in a globalised economy. We can no longer have the kind of protectionism that we had in the past, we are moving away from for example of supply controls, like dairy quotas because it is immoral apart from anything else for Europe to deliberately reduce the amount of milk that we produce. We do not allow countries like Ireland and Denmark and the Netherlands that have capacity to produce more milk in a more sustainable way when there are significant shortages of dairy product. We know that there's going to be a massive increase in demand across many of the growing populations in the future. So we are moving away from that type of protectionism and moving into a new reality of Europe, exporting and producing a lot more food. Some people might find interesting that back in 1983 when dairy quotas were introduced into the European Union Ireland and New Zealand had the same size dairy industries. We both produced about 4 billion of litres of milk per year. These are relatively small in terms of European terms. Ireland still produces just over 4 billion of litres of milk per year, New Zealand now produce just under 20 billion of litres of milk per year. And still there is a growing demand for safe, sustainable and quality dairy produce.

So what I am saying is that the context around the broader thinking around CAP [is changing]. What I would be interested in exploring is the role of a new thought process which also reflects the changing context, and changing population pattern. We need more innovation and thinking not only to raise awareness of how food is produced, but also to produce certain types of food, and create the kind of positive community aspect around that production, that can help deal with things like urbanisation; that create community projects that can contribute in a very high value way to urban and farmers markets; that produces produce in urban parklands, in urban schools, which is already happening here in a very active way in Ireland. We also need local authorities using public land for urban allotments which they can, which you can manage in all sorts of ways to facilitate food production in an urban environment. But we need to do it in a way that is perhaps more ambitious than is currently the case. If this was to happen in a way that is coordinated at a European level or is coordinated at a national level, then it can achieve significant results.

I think there is also a very positive dividend from a landscape point of view, in terms of how we perceive urban environments, in terms of how we live in urban environments and in terms of quality of life. And again, I think that Ireland, I hope, has an opportunity to do that perhaps in a more ambitious way than other countries because actually our cities and towns are not very big. We do have a lot of unused other country in the western world, in terms of houses versus apartment living, and practically all of those houses have a garden.

green space that could be used in a much more productive way, and we probably have more people in terms of percentage of population living in houses than any other country in the western world, in terms of houses versus apartment living, and practically all of those houses have a garden. And most of those gardens aren't used in the kind of way that they could potentially be used in terms of the production of food. I'm sure many of you know an awful lot more about this than I do.

So I'd love to maybe take questions for maybe five or ten minutes and if you want to explore any of those questions or if you want to ask me any other questions I'm happy to try and answer them. If you're asking me for money , I'd probably be likely to tell you to get lost [audience laugh] but I don't mean that in the [laughs] in a way that it sounds. I do think that, actually if the proposal makes sense, then, the money will always be found for initiatives that make sense both for communities, and for sustainable food production. So if I was you I would concentrate not on trying to lobby people for a budget for urban agriculture, but instead to put a vision in place for the European Union around promoting in an ambitious way, a new way, of using urban space for food production, for agricultural-linked production. And, if that makes sense at the end of that process, the budget will be found to deliver it. I mean, that's how you deliver it. There are a whole series of funding streams including the CAP and innovation funds. The European budget is significant and if projects are good enough, and make sense, then the advocacy around them will, will result in the financial support that you need.

So thank you for coming to Ireland. It's a very good day for agriculture, lots of soft rain, and any day that the grass is growing is a good day for me!

Prof. Frank Lohrberg, Action Chair
Chair of Landscape Architecture,
RWTH Aachen University

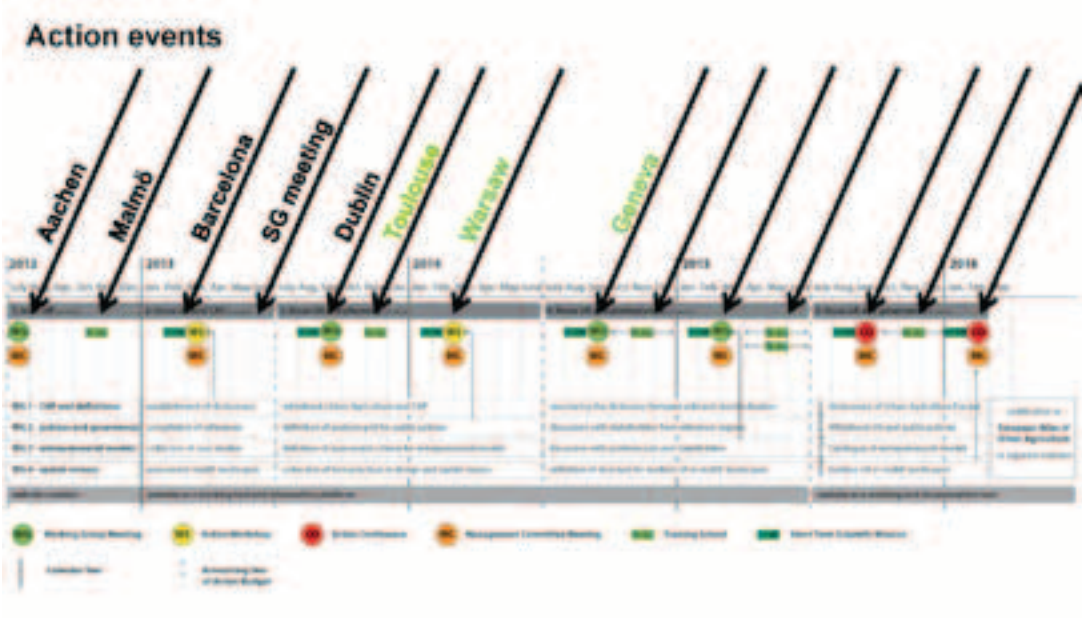
Professor Frank Lohrberg the chair of the ACTION provided a brief overview of the progress of the ACTION to date

Main/primary Action objectives defined by the MoU

The main objective of the Action is to develop a common, specifically European approach to urban agriculture among European scholars and professionals in this field.

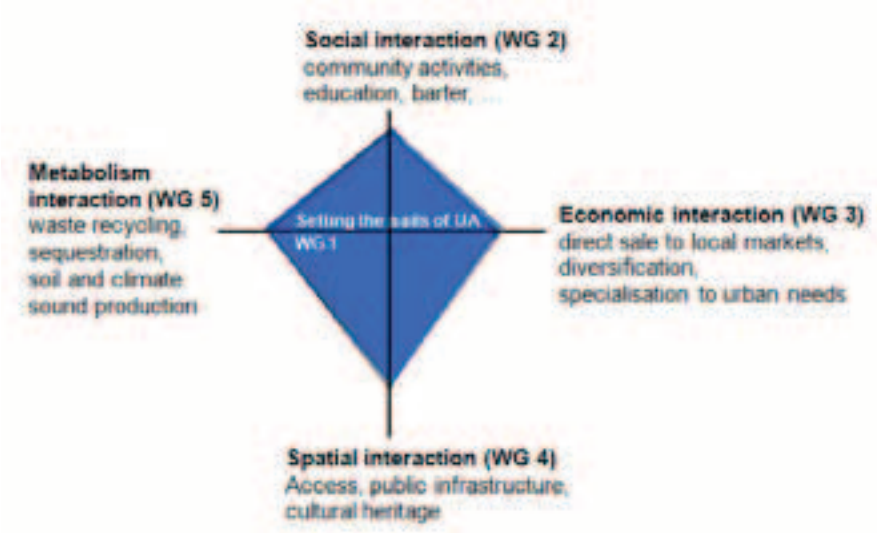
This will be established by the method of a European Atlas on Urban Agriculture grounded in field experiences and reference regions and will serve European policy makers for the further development of policies.

23 Partner Countries at present



Conclusion of Brussels steering group meeting

To elaborate policy recommendation not only for CAP but for other policies as well
To offer a new working group on UA metabolism
To clarify the role of food



Report from the annual progress conference

Evaluation: Outstanding (best of four grades)

Comment:

"The Action is very well managed and runs particularly well. The particularity of the "reference European regions" is of real added-value. The Action has not been able to input into the revision of CAP due to some delay in start-up of the Action. The awareness of the work undertaken by the Action TU1201 is crucial for preventing overlapping efforts. There is a plan for synergy activities with that Action; the DC endorses this initiative. There is a need to re-enforce the expertise in the field of agriculture and agronomy, since the food production related to urban agriculture is also a very important issue, especially with respect to involving private stakeholders (e.g. farmers). In addition, the Action should provide information about the volume of food production which is or could be generated from urban agriculture versus the global production."

Session 8 (plenary) – Cities and food production: focus on urban agriculture and allotment gardens

Chaired by: **Mate Srsen** (University of Rijeka, Croatia)

11:45	Frank Lohrberg	RWTH Aachen, Lehrstuhl für Landschaftsarchitektur, Germany Action TD1106: Urban Agriculture Europe (UAE)
11:55	Simon Bell (Vice-Chair, replacement of Runrid Fox-Kamper)	ILS -Institut für Landes und Stadtentwicklungsforschung, Germany Action TU1201: Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities - Future, Challenges and Lessons Learned
12:05	Discussion	

Conclusion of Rijeka annual progress meeting

To have joint events with COST action TU 1201 (about urban allotment gardens) and FP 1204 (about urban forestry and green infrastructure)

To make better use of the COST network by systematically asking member countries for specific national input To hold a mid term conference (Geneva) in combination with a journal's special issue, to ask the WGs members for papers, all in order to promote the action's work

The aim of the Dublin meeting was to continue the Action's work toward the development of a common and specific European approach to urban agriculture that will influence European, national and regional policies on urban agriculture and to develop a closer realignment between the Common Agricultural Policy and innovative forms of sustainable development. The newest working group WG5 Urban Agriculture Metabolism held its inaugural meeting at NUI Maynooth. Each working group convened on Wednesday afternoon and again, on Friday to advance their agendas in relation to the COST ACTION as a whole. At the closing plenary session on Friday, September 13, each group reported on progress at the meeting and set out the objectives to be reached before the planned next meeting in 2014. Below is a summary for each Working Groups activities.

Goals: "Top-down" – Common Vision.

Theory building based on publications and research about the benefits of UA and their influence for policies, that can be the scientific basis for CAP and other policies.

Types of Urban Agriculture Marian Simon Rojo

List of WG1 participants: Sebastian Eiter (NW), Patricia Kettle(IR), Rafaella Laviscio (IT), Frank Lohberg (DE), Donna Pickard (BU), Xabier Recassens (SP), Lionella Scazzosi (IT) Marian Simon (SP) and Makoto Yokohari (guest)

Distance contribution (paper) by Barbora Duží (CZ).

Marian Simon Rojo

Community gardens

General common characteristics: Small, within the city, relatively recent phenomenon. They emerge as bottom up initiatives and are tended collectively. Usually located in public spaces. An agreement with the authorities/proprerty is negotiated, nevertheless they are not always legalized. Rules and organization are established by the community, which is open and usually (not always) integrated in a network to share experiences and learn together. The main functions are social: meeting places to build a sense of community. The educational and cultural activities are very relevant also. They are to be found in Southern countries (GR, IT, PO, SP), Central (DE), Eastern (CZ, not in BU), Islands (IR). There are signs of community gardens starting to appear in other countries especially in countries hit by the crisis (GR, IR, SP...) it is an emerging urban phenomenon which has "proliferated" in recent years and they are often connected to social or environmental movements reclaiming a different model of development.

Allotment Gardens

General common characteristics: Located at the urban fringe, suburban or periurban. Medium size, subdivided in small plots that are rented under a tenancy agreement. In some cases administration is undertaken by the allotment gardens association (NW). Usually they stem from municipal initiatives in public land and their regulation is highly formalized and precise, sometimes even with regional or national laws (DE-Federal State Law, AU, Federal Law, CZ). In some countries allotment gardens have a long tradition and are widespread: DE, IR, CZ. They received strong public recognition and support, especialy in CZ where by 1983 the Czech Gardener's Union had over 400,000 members. In general the functions have shifted from self-provision to leisure, although legislation may establish minimum criteria for production, for example in DE 30% of the allotment has to be for food production. In Austria they are turning into private long term lease and in some areas permanent living is being allowed.

There are new motivations/functions (re)emerging like reconnecting to food, and to organic, overcoming social isolation (IR) . In southern countries these initiatives are more recent and are more common in big cities. They combine self-provision and leisure functions. Some of them include requirements regarding ecological practices. Lately there has been an increase of farmers that divide and rent small plots close to the cities (SP, IR). In other countries like NW although they fulfill some self-provision functions, they are mainly for leisure

Educational Gardens

Developed by an educational institution, their location depends on that of the hosting institution (within the city or at its fringe). There are two subtypes: those gardens located in educational institutions (school/kindergarten..) and those for educational purposes, open to visits. The first ones are usually embedded in public policies at municipal level. The spread of these gardens depends primarily on the public support/framework and also on the personal involvement of teachers. In countries where it is in general terms a minor phenomenon, some municipalities have achieved a rate of over 80% of public schools with educational gardens (SP-Cat). In central (DE) Europe there is a long tradition of these educational gardens. Also in CZ, where gardening was even an obligatory subject and around 80% schools still have gardens.

Family Gardens (private gardens)

Location may be urban, suburban or periurban. Familial gardens are not on the political agenda, but are developed as individual activities. There is a huge different between countries. These differences are connected both to the different housing typology and to the different needs/cost of food. In southern countries with high urban density and blocks of houses without gardens (SP) familiar gardens are irrelevant; sometimes on balconies or terraces, flowers are being replaced by food.

urban density and blocks of houses without gardens (SP) familial gardens are irrelevant; sometimes on balconies or terraces, flowers are being replaced by food. In countries where detached or semidetached houses with garden are common (East, Cental, North, Islands) familial gardens are more common. In BU their were born out of subsistence needs and represent a link to their rural past (cultural and self-provision functions) sometimes with a strong self-food production function (BU). In other countries like NO, where the familiar expenditure on food only represents 11% of the total, familiar gardens are seen as a hobby and is more common to have lawn than vegetables. In the southeast of Italy they are widespread.

Urban farming

Their location may be suburban or periurban. They develop new farming models, on previous agrarian rural land that has turned out to be urban or periurban because of urban growth. Urban multifunctional farming produce food, but try to gain benefit from their interaction with the city. There are different forms of specialization to take advantage of this location: organic leisure farming, short food supply-chain, subscription farming, basket schemes, healthcare farming, horses in meadows, which implies that these type of UA is multifunctional with a wide range of combinations of functions (food production for local market, environmental functions, social, educational, health...). (This item → Subtypes)

Fringe farming

Outside the urban system. Their location may be suburban, but is normally periurban. They keep their conventional farming activities on areas that previously were agrarian rural land and have turned out to be urban or periurban because of urban growth. This farming is the most common one in all countries.

It implies large scale production, mainly orientated to national or international markets. Sometimes they feed local markets, but with various intermediaries.

Because of their location there is an increasing competition for this land (NW, SP), it is not strange that small farms are swallowed by larger ones (IR). The farm activity may benefit from subsidies and is regulated by national or regional policies concerning the agrarian sector, but also environmental laws (GE). The negative environmental impacts are relevant, especially when vast spaces of monoculture (or less than 3 crops) are developed (BU). On the contrary in UK the green belt policy, from the 1960s implied a protection for the landscape and farms have to provide greening. The enterprises are usually individual farmers (NW) although there is an increase of cooperatives in dairy farms with part-time farmers (NW) because mechanization (which is regulated) implies inversión. Others waiting to see if it is better to be integrated in some of the “big types” or deserve one for themselves

Community Supported Agriculture

Agrarian Park

Therapeutic Garden

Experimental/research farms

Guerilla gardening

Immigrants

Training gardens

Working Group 1: Urban Agriculture Definitions and Common Agrarian Policy

General Agenda:

Planned Deliverables:	Achieved so far:
Definition of UA	Paper Definition-components
	(UA in institutional documents)
Whitebook UA and CAP	Replaced by the Barcelona Declarati on
	(Working papers: CAP UE policy decision levels CAP and UE
	Non-CAP EU policies and urban agriculture
UA dictionary	Wiki
UA typology	Working paper dimensions Work in progress Eurpean distribution
Synopsis scientific basis	List of bibliographic references
UA benefits - > policies	(Mendeley Group)

Next Steps/Challenges:

Planned Deliverables:	
UA typology	Paper dimension – spidergram Size/share of income/Distance from city centre/Formality/Community & Collective/Formalityproperty rights/ Market orientation and commerciali zation/Culture identity/Environmental performance
	UA types European distribution Functions – Benefits / Spatial/ Actors-Stakeholders/policies UA topic list for categorizing UA Atlas entries
	Strategic alignment Collecting research needed to influence Horizon calls or to define Joint Pro-gramming initiatives
Publication management	Publications as catalysts of action's work Call for paper for mid term confe rence referring to the WG's main to pics/questions search for a coopera ting journal
Dissemination management	atlas, report, book, exhibition

WG1 Minutes (Marian Simon Rojo) Outcome of the Dublin meeting

Participants:
Sebastian Eiter (NW), Patricia Kettle(IR), Rafaella Laviscio (IT), Frank Lohberg (DE), Dona Pickard (BU), Xabier Recassens (SP), Lionella Scazzosi (IT) Marian Simon (SP) . Makoto Yokohari (guest) and contributions (paper) by Barbora Duží (CZ)

Agenda

- Types of UA (geographic differences)
- Links between types of UA and benefits. Methodology for collecting

  -sharing references. Coordination-interaction with other WGs
- Discussion on dimensions
- Recapitulation. Planning future steps. Brainstorming research ideas for 2020

Types of UA

Progress since Barcelona is not considered really sufficient.

An informal workshop was held to share knowledge and ideas in order to develop a Europe-wide panorama of types of UA according to: Name (type of UA), Location, Functions, Actor(s), Policies, Commonality

After the discussion, six types were defined: Community Gardens, Educational Gardens, Family Gardens, Allotment Gardens, Urban Farming, Out-of-the-Urban-system farming (after the meeting a different name was sugested: Fringe farming). These types might include subcategories. (See above)

The report on UA types will be disseminated through the WG1 and the whole action, to obtain feedback and widen the geographical information and references for each type.

The group aims to synthesize the information in a collective document (as a paper for a common SI of the Action).

The types will be checked by applying the "dimensions framework" Discussion on dimensions

- Size. WG1 agrees to use the categories stablished by WG3
- Share of income. WG1 decides to work on income, not share of income.

  This dimension needs further clarification → Dona and Patricia
- Formality and Formality property rights. WG1 decides to work together in

  both dimensions. They need further clarification → Dona and Patricia
- Community-Collective (types of organization) Values of reference along the

  axis have to be defined → Dona and Patricia
- Market orientation+commercial WG1 relies on the work done by WG3
- Culture identity. Values of reference along the axis have to be defined →

  Lionella and Rafaella
- Environmental performance This dimension needs further clarification →

  Xabi and Marian
- Social value Dona and Patricia

Dimensions have to be operational, they will be tested by applying the framework to the farms and gardens that have been visited in the different meetings (Aachen, Barcelona, Dublin)

Future Action points

- First draft Types of UA (geographical patterns) End October 2013: Sebastian + Marian.
- Dimensons on UA. End October 2013:
- Income/Formality+formality in property rights/community and collective: Dona+Patricia
- Culture identity: Lionella + Rafaella
- Environmental performance: Xavi + Marian
- Test dimensions / types with cases studies (from the visits): November 2013.
- Ask for input from other Cost members Nov 2013
- Conclusions about types to be disseminated and discussed within the Action: January 2014
- Paper on UA types in Europe April 2014
- Correlations UA types-benefits-policies. From Jan14 on

WG1 –Cultural Identity as a dimension of Urban Agriculture

Lionella Scazzosi, Raffaella Laviscio, Paola Branduini

At the meeting in Barcelona WG1 agreed that UA may be characterized by a number of dimensions according to which it is possible to differentiate various forms of UA.

These dimensions comprise cultural identity.

At the moment, at the scientific world level, there is not a shared method to describe and assess cultural identity. There are few specific scientific contributions from some disciplines and few official references (international documents). We assume, as references:

- UNESCO WHC 1972 and their Guidelines
- European Landscape Convention 2000 and their Guidelines 2008
- Faro Convention Europe 2005

The documents focus on:

- Material and immaterial heritage concept (Unesco)
- Integrity and authenticity concepts (Unesco Guidelines)
- Actors involvement (not only expert, but also people concerned) (ELC)
- Description and assessment process (ELC and FARO

According to these, we can say that "cultural identity" is a complex concept that requires an interdisciplinary approach, a reading of the many aspects that constitute it and the relationships established among them. We propose for the discussion a set of criteria which are essential for the identification of UA cultural identity:

- **Tangible Heritage** that pertains to the material elements of agricultural landscape, to the historical value and its permanence in the time.
- **Intangible Heritage** (Symbolic) that pertains to the interpretation and to the significance attributed by the population to places.
- **Physical perception** that pertains to the aspects readable by the human senses: visual perception, sound perception, olfactory perception, taste, touch.

But what are the "descriptors" that allow us to recognize consistency of tangible and intangible heritage and of physical perception? We here outline some of them.

Tangible heritage

If tangible heritage pertains to the landscape historic value, that comes from the past and is still recognizable today a useful descriptor is:

- Authenticity/Integrity that is a measure of how "intact" a landscape is.

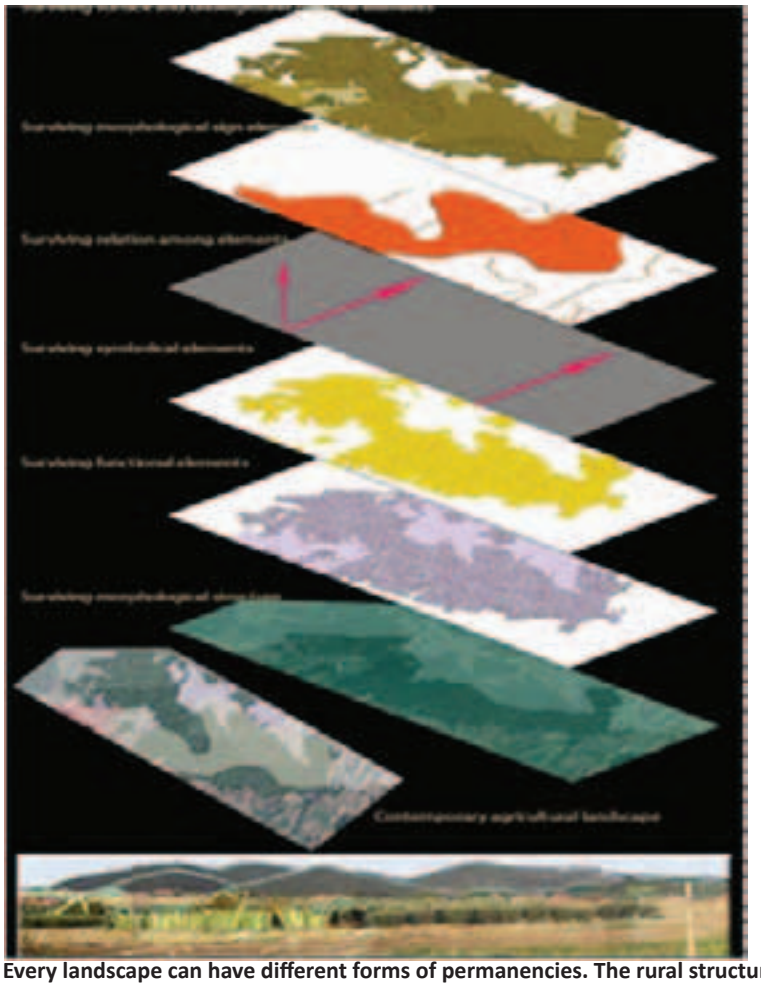
The characteristics of authenticity are expressed through a variety of attributes including:

- Soil design of places (as morphological feature, centuriation, land parcel ling, settlement localization, alignments, road tracks, water and channel network,…)
- Physical features where old materials and building techniques prevail (as terraces, a row of century –old trees, an ancient wooded area,…)
- Way of use (productive, recreational…)
- Visual, functional and spatial links (as between castles network, villa with gardens and farmland property)
- *Symbolic links (as between churches towers,…)*
- Way of cultivation techniques, or of traditional maintenance systems (as for a trained vineyard, an olive or fruit plantation..)
- Giving meaning to elements and places (as places of local memory, linked

to festivals, historic events, local cultural traditions, and places celebrated by "high" *culture through past and recent iconography, photos, texts written by intellectuals*

to festivals, historic events, local cultural traditions, and places celebrated by “high” culture through past and recent iconography, photos, texts writ ten by intellectuals and travellers,…)

The agrarian landscape is determined by the interaction between all forms of permanencies.



Every landscape can have different forms of permanencies. The rural structure is determined by the interaction between all forms of permanencies (physical, functional, social, historical , symbolic...).

Intangible heritage

Intangible heritage, symbolic perception has often a very important role in the identification of a landscape. It refers to the meanings attributed to places or given by the uses that have been set in the collective culture and memory by educated or popular sources. Some descriptors are:

- Customs and traditions: festivals, conferences, rituals, liturgical ceremonies that are strictly connected with a specific agricultural landscape
- Typical products: typicality is certainly an expression of cultural identity; it recalls to specific crops and cultivation techniques of each place
- Fame/notoriety: when the object (buildings and landscape) is recognizable due to existence of literary references, cinematography

Physical perception

Landscape is always read by senses: we see a landscape, we smell a landscape, we hear a landscape.

Therefore some descriptors are:

- Visual recognition: when the object (buildings and landscape) is distinguis hed from the context due to its formal characters, its grandiosity, its diversity…..
- Silence: when you cannot hear the typical noise of the city (traffic, urban activities,…)
- Sound recognition: when you can hear characteristic sounds of agriculture (agricultural machines, wind, water, insects, birdsong, animal noises, ….)
- Olfactory recognition: when you can smell the agriculture (perfume/odor, seasonal smells of crops and plants , …)

Finally, we can read agrarian landscape as a set of these overlapping layers; each one provides essential information for understanding the current character of each agrarian landscape.

Maintaining traditional landscapes certainly performs cultural services to the society; however all agrarian landscapes in urban contexts (traditional and not traditional) have a cultural component that the reading methodology explained above enables us to recognize.

For a detailed explication of how to read the cultural dimension of the landscape see the paper presented for WG4 “Representing cultural identity dimension: an example”.

Representing cultural identity dimension: an example

Lionella Scazzosi, Paola Branduini, Raffaella Laviscio
Politecnico di Milano

Following the definition of indicators explained) in Wg 1 by Scazzosi, Branduini, Laviscio (cultural identity as a dimension of urban agriculture), it can be useful to synthesize some tools helpful to collecting and representing data. Some example of representation are offered here in the urban and peri-urban context.

Tangible heritage

The criterion to evaluate the effects and the consequences of past events in the present time is an assessment of authenticity and integrity. To represent it you can combine: Historic plans, historic documents, survey….

Integrity is the expression of the number of elements still remaining from the past and of relations between them still existing and recognizable. It is a qualitative not a quantitative descriptor.

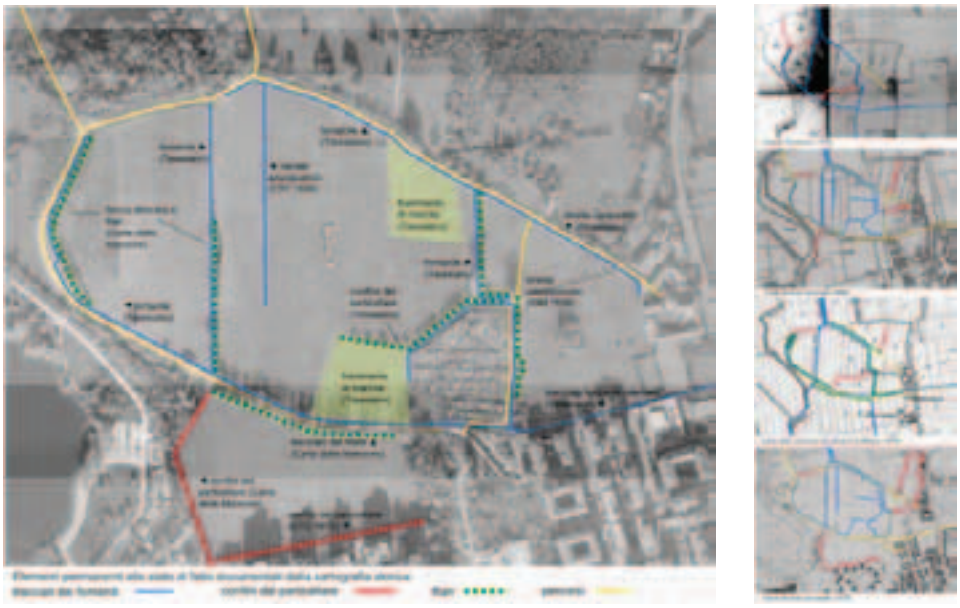


Fig. 1 Actual aerial view with graphic elaborations. In the right part a diachronic reading, made by a sequence of historical maps (1722, 1878, 1956, 1972) where are put in evidence the agrarian elements. In the left part a synchronic reading made on the actual aerial map (©google) where are put in evidence the permanencies of physical elements composing an agrarian landscape system
Permanencies of the landscape form in a farm situated in the city (Linterno farm, city of Milan, Italy)

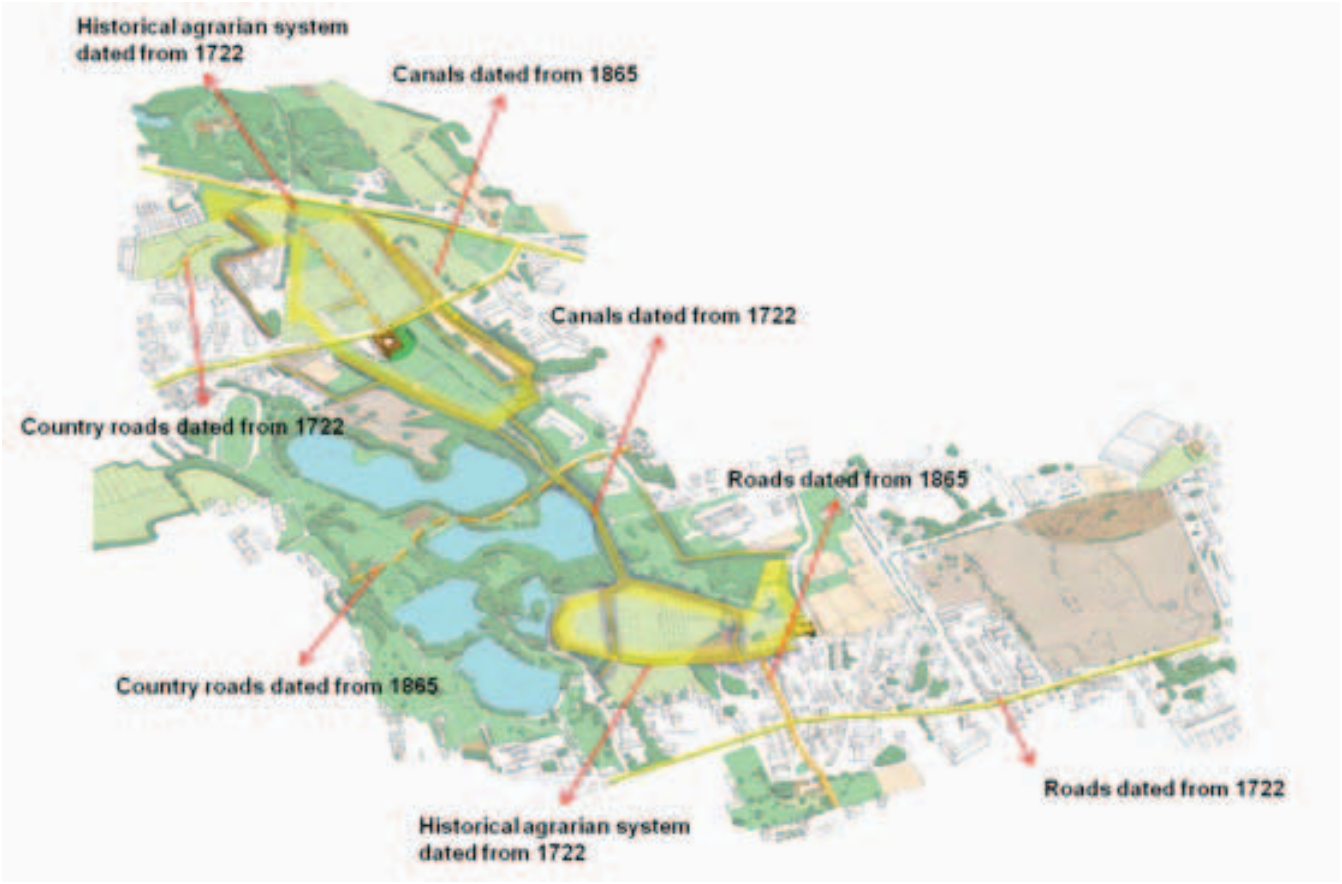


Fig. 2 Bloc diagram with permanencies of historic elements at the present state: channels, roads, fields belonging to the same age are colored with the same color. All these elements occur to form an agrarian landscape system.

Example of landscape permanencies of two farms situated in the city of Milan, Italy.

Intangible heritage

Indicators of the interpretation and to the significance attributed by the population are fame and notoriety, both in the past and in the present. This is an indicator of sense of belonging of a place to a group of people.

Sources of collecting historical data could be: Literature/ cinema
Sources for collecting present data can be : interview/ press/ Web information

Fig. 3 Photos illustrate the participation of people in events recalling traditional agricultural rituals and ceremonies (e.g. preparation of bonfire for the animal blessing). The photos show the atmospheres of genius loci.

Example of a farm situated in the city (Linterno farm, city of Milan, Italy)

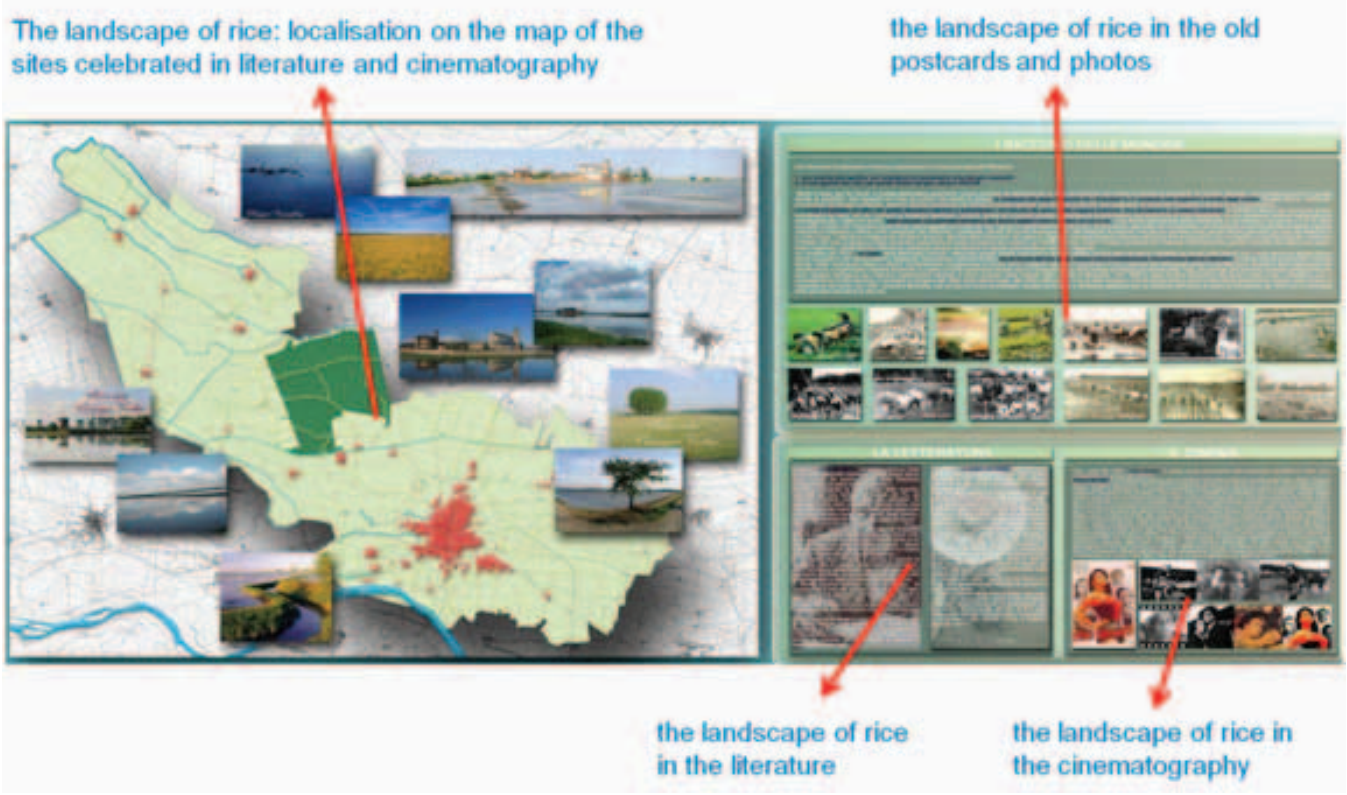


Fig. 4 Plan with photos representing the landscape sites in the literature, cinema and painting. The plan localize the atmospheres by photos.

Example of a peri-urban landscape of rice in the metropolitan region of Milan, Italy

Physical perception

It is readable trough the five senses in particular through sight, hearing and sense of smell. These perceptions characterize places and allow them to be distinguishable from others. The main tool is a survey.

Collection of data: *Surveys in different times*

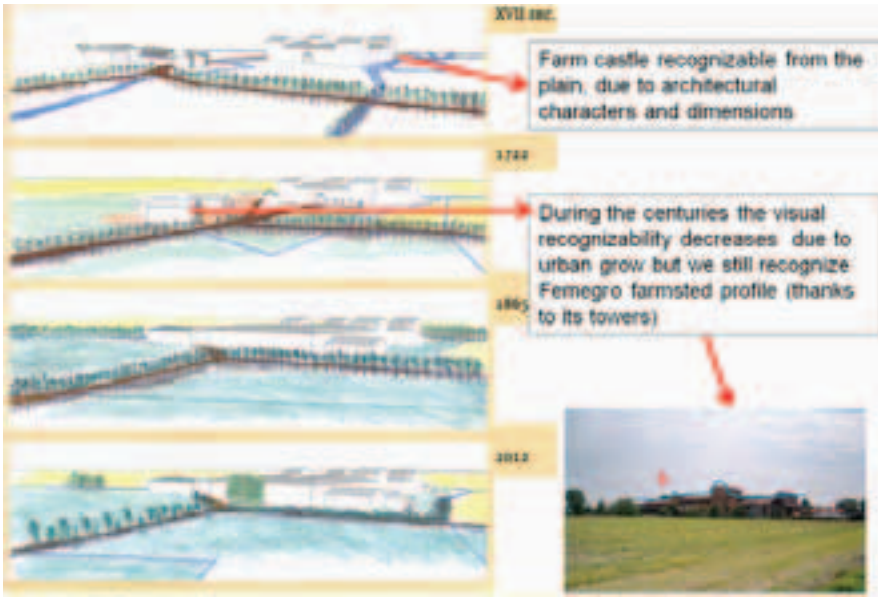


Fig. 5 Visual recognizability through perspectives and photos: a farm/castle is today still recognizable in the landscape due to some visual elements (medieval towers included in the later construction)

Example of a peri-urban farm (Femegro farm, metropolitan region of Milan, Italy)

Fig. 7 Agricultural and city smells are in opposition: the plan with symbols shows it through different colours

Example of a farm strictly close to the city (Campazzo farm city of Milan, Italy)

Example of a farm strictly close to the city (Campazzo farm city of Milan, Italy)

Working Group 2: Urban agriculture governance and local policies

Participants: Adam Bradford, Maria Bihnuova, Joëlle Salomon Cavin, Mary P. Corcoran, Tim Delshammar, Isabelle Duvernoy, Oliver Ejderyan, Daniela Hadem-Kalber, Salvor Jónsdóttir, Denise Kemper, Cyril Mumenthaler, Carlos Verdaguer

The Dublin meeting intended to develop further the analysis which we worked on in Barcelona in March 2013. To prepare for the Dublin meeting participants were asked to undertake two tasks:

- first, to test and to fill the Carlos model [developed in Barcelona] with the data of your region. We are seeking a way of organising the material each of us has gathered more systematically

- second, to test and fill the continuum with the data of each reference region. A working group of WG2 has been refining this model and we think it is worthwhile to see if each contributor can utilise it for their own reference region.

We also invited new members of WG2 to make a presentation on their reference region. Examples of such work are available on the wiki which has an archive of all the documentation currently available for WG2

The draft program for the WG2 meeting in Dublin was as follows :

Wednesday afternoon:

- welcome and presentation of the new WG2 members

- review of the EU policy presentation in Brussels (Joëlle)

Friday morning:

- Overview of the continuum developed and refined by Olivier Ejderyan et al. (sub group)

- Discussion on the different contributions to the Carlos model.

Friday afternoon :

Propositions for the contents of the mid-term report/publication in 2014.

The paper on how WG2 might analyze various forms of governance and policies by Isabelle Duvernoy, Olivier Ejderyan, Giulia Giacchè, Salma Loudiy was presented to the WG2 group, and is reproduced here.

Working Group 2: Urban agriculture governance and local policies

Dr. Joëlle Salomon Cavin

Participants: Adam Bradford, Maria Bihnuova, Joëlle Salomon Cavin, Mary P. Corcoran, Tim Delshammar, Isabelle Duvernoy, Oliver Ejderyan, Daniela Hadem-Kalber, Salvor Jónsdóttir, Denise Kemper, Cyril Mumenthaler, Carlos Verdaguer

Chairs :

Prof. Mary Corcoran (National University of Ireland Maynooth)
Dr. Joëlle SALOMON CAVIN (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)

WG2 objectives

- Survey of existing public policies on Urban Agriculture
- Policy analysis against background of national and regional institutional settings
- Whitebook Urban Agriculture and Public Policies / Governance :
- With example of best practices
- With recommendations

WG2 : Done

1) Nice compilation of references (12) on :
   - Governance models of UA at regional an local level
   - Identification of key actors and stakeholders
   - Review of policies of UA / or the different policy fields to which it is linked
   - Identification of key actors and stakeholders

2) Common frame to analyse and compare UA governance

WG2 : Main results

1) «UA is below the policy radar» (Peter from Bergen)

- Not a policy field in its own but cross cut with a number of policy domains:
- Between landscape and economy
- Between planning and agriculture
- Viewed as marginal at least by national state
- Gap between policies focusing on landscape/leisure and the need to pro mote economic production

WG2 : Main results

2) Importance of bottom up strategies

- Emerging from civil societies (NGO's, neighborhood communities (Malmö, Dublin, Reykjavik), private-public partnership (Milan)
- Meeting between farmers and civil society (Baix Llobregat)
- The initiative comes from below and is supported and sustained by the local authorities

WG2 : to be done

- To consolidate the information gathered into a common coherent format
- To develop a categorization and write up examples
- To identify theoretical models of governance to analyse the type of information we have gathered :
- Work with experts in public policy (e.g : political scientist)
- To develop cooperation and knowledge transfer with key policy actors and stakeholders.

Next Steps:

Agenda

Deliverables

- Comparative analysis of governance and local policies of selected European case studies for submission to academic journals
- White Paper

Work plan :

- By Dublin each reference region reviews their case study in light of the Carlos model as a first step towards developing a categorization of knowledge

Need for 2020 research

- Identify policy intersections and the potential for their integration with urban agriculture as a key fulcrum

Dublin Meeting:

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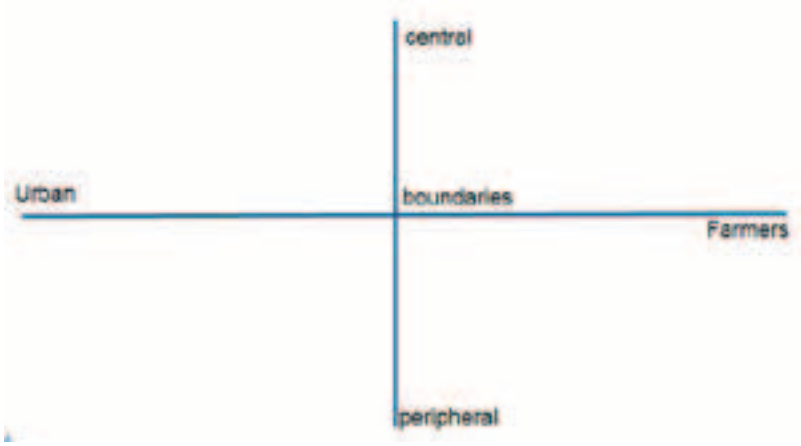
The continuum and its use for the analysis of UPA governance and policy

Isabelle Duvernoy, Olivier Ejderyan, Giulia Giacchè, Salma Loudiyi

From governance to policy analysis

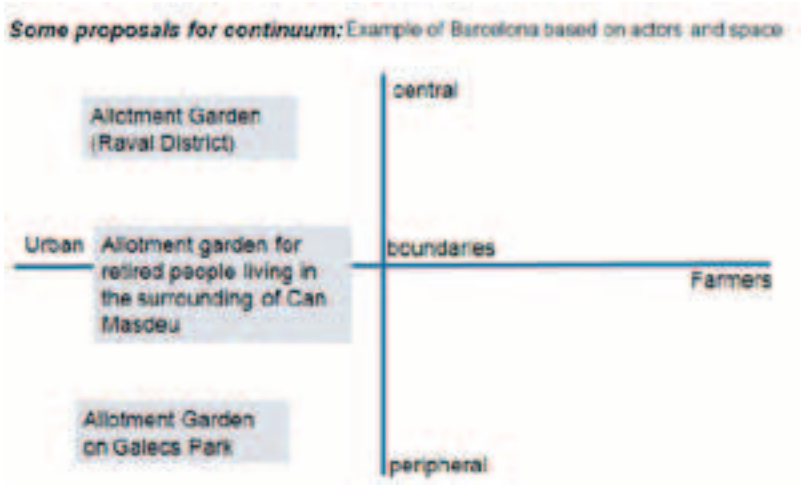
- Variety of forms of UPA along the continuum :Giulia Giacchè
- Various modes of governance (of UPA) : Salma Loudiyi, Isabelle Duvernoy;
- Public Policies : Olivier Ejderyan
- The “continuum” concept was proposed also by several authors in order to define:
- sociology attempting to understand the social changes consequent upon rapid urbanization (Redfield, 1941),
- space (Pahl, 1968; Bryant, 1982; Cecchi, 1988; Saraceno, 1994; Champion & Hugo, 2004; Gant et al., 2011, Schlesinger, 2013),
- design strategy (Viljoen and Bohn, 2005),
- the typologies of landholders’ (from lifestylers to farmers) (Maller et al, 2007) or actors (Overbeek, 2009
- the implication in politics and urban planning (Small, 2006; Mason and Docking, 2005),

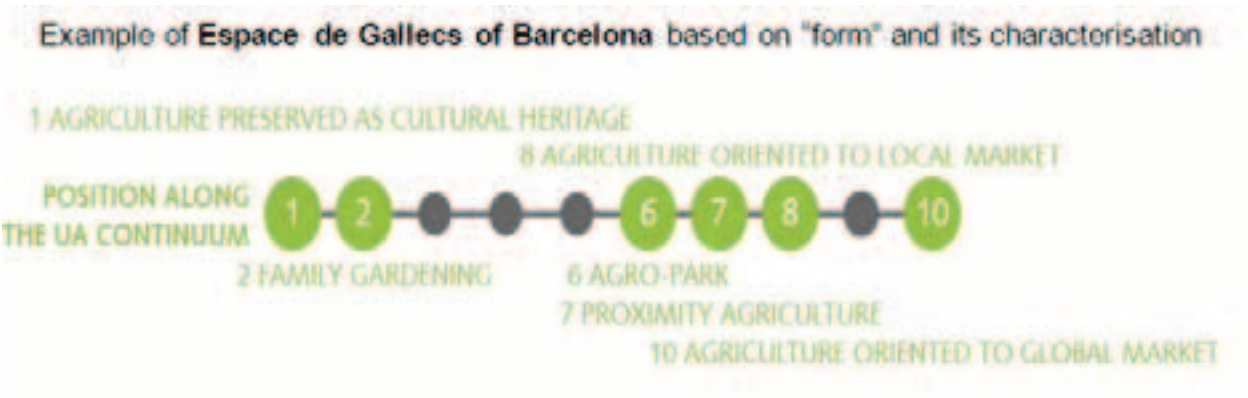
Our proposal of the "continuum" is based on actors -from "urbanites involved in UA" to "professional farmers" (Ejderyan and Cavin, 2012), space (from the city center to the countryside) and the relation established between them (10 forms of UPA).



2 problem to solve:

How to interpret the continuum ? How to interpret the forms of UPA?





Form of UPA interpretation

Are we sure that we are talking about the same thing when we're talking about allotment gardens in different countries?

kleingärten (Austria, Swiss and Germany); allotment gardens (England) Unido, ogródek dzialkowy (Poland), rodinná zahrádka (Czech Republic), kiskertek (Hungary), volkstuin (Netherlands), jardins ouvriers or jardins familiaux (France and Belgium), kolonihave (Denmark), kolonihage (Norway), kolonitraedgard (Sweden), siirtolapuutarhat (Finland), shiminnoen (Japan).

Allotment garden (England)

An "allotment garden" is defined in the Allotments Act 1922 as an allotment not exceeding 40 poles (or 1,000 square metres) which is wholly or mainly cultivated by the occupier for the production of fruit or vegetables for consumption by himself and his family, and this definition is common to all the statutes in which the term occurs. An „allotment garden" is what people commonly mean by the term allotment, that is a plot let out to an individual within a larger allotment field. Local authorities' duties and powers now in general only extend to allotment gardens.

"an allotment garden, or any parcel of land not more than five acres in extent cultivated or intended to be cultivated as a garden farm, or partly as a garden farm and partly as a farm." (Allotments Act 1925)

The Law of Allotment (1922) is discussed on : Mitchell (1922), THE LAW OF ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOTMENT GARDENS, P. S. KING & SON, LTD

State Level Rural developement (FRANCE)

Jardins familiaux (France)

« Les associations de jardins ouvriers, qui ont pour but de rechercher, aménager et répartir des terrains pour mettre à la disposition du chef de famille, comme tel, en dehors de toute autre considération, les parcelles de terre que leurs exploitants cultivent personnellement, en vue de subvenir aux besoins de leur foyer, à l'exclusion de tout usage commercial, doivent se constituer sous la forme d'associations déclarées ou reconnues d'utilité publique conformément à la loi du 1er juillet 1901.» (art. 561-1 of Rural Code).

"Les associations ou sociétés qui ont pour but de grouper les exploitants de jardins familiaux pour faciliter l'exploitation de ceux-ci et de favoriser par une propagande éducative le développement des jardins familiaux doivent se constituer sous la forme d'association déclarée, conformément à la loi du 1er juillet 1901." (art. 561-2 of Rural Code).

MUNICIPALITY LEVEL / Planning sector

Allotment gardens will be established in all ten neighborhoods

(Draft for UA policy to be part of the next Municipal plan of Reykjavik, Oct.2012)

With regard to the implementation of the policy, following steps are suggested: Allotment gardens:

- In each neighbourhood there will be facilities for the common vegetable gardens and/or allotments. Location of the gardens will be determined in neighbourhood and site plans.
- The city will initiate cooperation with the local energy company for use of (surplus/waste) warm water to warm up soil to improve conditions for ve getable growing.
- The city will initiate cooperation with the local waste management compa ny to set up recycling centres for organic waste for composting in connec tion with the allotment gardens in all neighbourhoods.

State Level:

Specific policy

The Allotment Act (1926) identified an allotment as a "means a piece of land containing not more than one-quarter of a statute acre let or intended to be let for cultivation by an individual for the production of vegetables mainly for consumption by himself and his family".

Planning sector

Allotments are defined as "an area of land comprising not more than 1,000 square metres let or available for letting to and cultivation by one or more than one person who is a member of the local community and lives adjacent or near to the allotment, for the purpose of the production of vegetables or fruit mainly for consumption by the person or a member of his or her family" (The planning and Development Act, 2010).

The Act also allows local authorities to indicate in a Development Plan an intention to reserve land for use and cultivation as allotments, and for regulating, promoting, facilitating or controlling the provision of land for that use

Departmental Level (ex. Fingal County)

Development plan

Chapter 3 – Green Infrastructure, states:

Objective GI27

"Provide opportunities for food production through allotments or community gardens in new green infrastructure proposals where appropriate."

Objective GB04

"Promote the provision of allotments within the rural areas of the County especially within the Greenbelt, which have good access from the built-up and residential areas."

-specific policy

Fingal Allotment Strategy (March, 2012)

In Fingal area there are 600 allotments provided by Fingal County Council and the provision of approximately 200 more allotments is planned. A **strategic approach** is required to address the increasing demand and to ensure the benefits of allotment gardening are properly recognised and available to all. This strategy seeks to **improve the quality and quantity of allotments and to provide support for the development** of allotments by identifying ways to give more people the opportunity to grow their own food and promoting other food growing initiatives.

Key Policies 1: Ensure sufficient provision of allotments / 2: Ensure good administration/ Provide high quality allotments / Ensure environmentally sustainable allotments / Secure resources

MUNICIPALITY LEVEL (ex. Dublin) / Economic sector

Dublin city development plan (2012-2017)_ Chapter 6 "Greening the city"

It is the policy of Dublin City Council:

To support the provision of community gardens/allotments/ local markets/pocket parks, where feasible and in particular as temporary uses on vacant, under-utilised or derelict sites in the city

It is an objective of Dublin City Council:

To support on a phased basis, the development of allotments on appropriate sites in the city

WG2: Governance and local public policies for urban agriculture

Reflections from Isabelle Duvernoy, Toulouse, UMR Agir, Salma Loudiyi, Clermont-Ferrand, UMR Metafort

Introduction

We are inspired by:

French public system where there is a strong sectorial organisation of farming (neo-corporatism)

Two kinds of literature, classical literature in political sciences (difference between politics, policies, and polity) and the school of deliberative policy analysis (Hajer, Wagenaar)

Urban and periurban agriculture (U&PUA) depends on several kinds of public policies:

sectorial farming policies (for instance, CAP 1st pilar), and transversal policies (i.e. land

planning, water management), some of which can be locally designed (Leader).

In some cases, places (town, aglomerations) provide economic support to U&PUA

(Vandermeulen et al.). In other cases, they develop or implement policies helping to maintain Urban farming: land planning, land buying, marketing organization, buying products, education etc.

Other actors, organised in networks, lobbies, favorize U&PUA… with new legitimacies to act.

Which organisation of all this in a place?

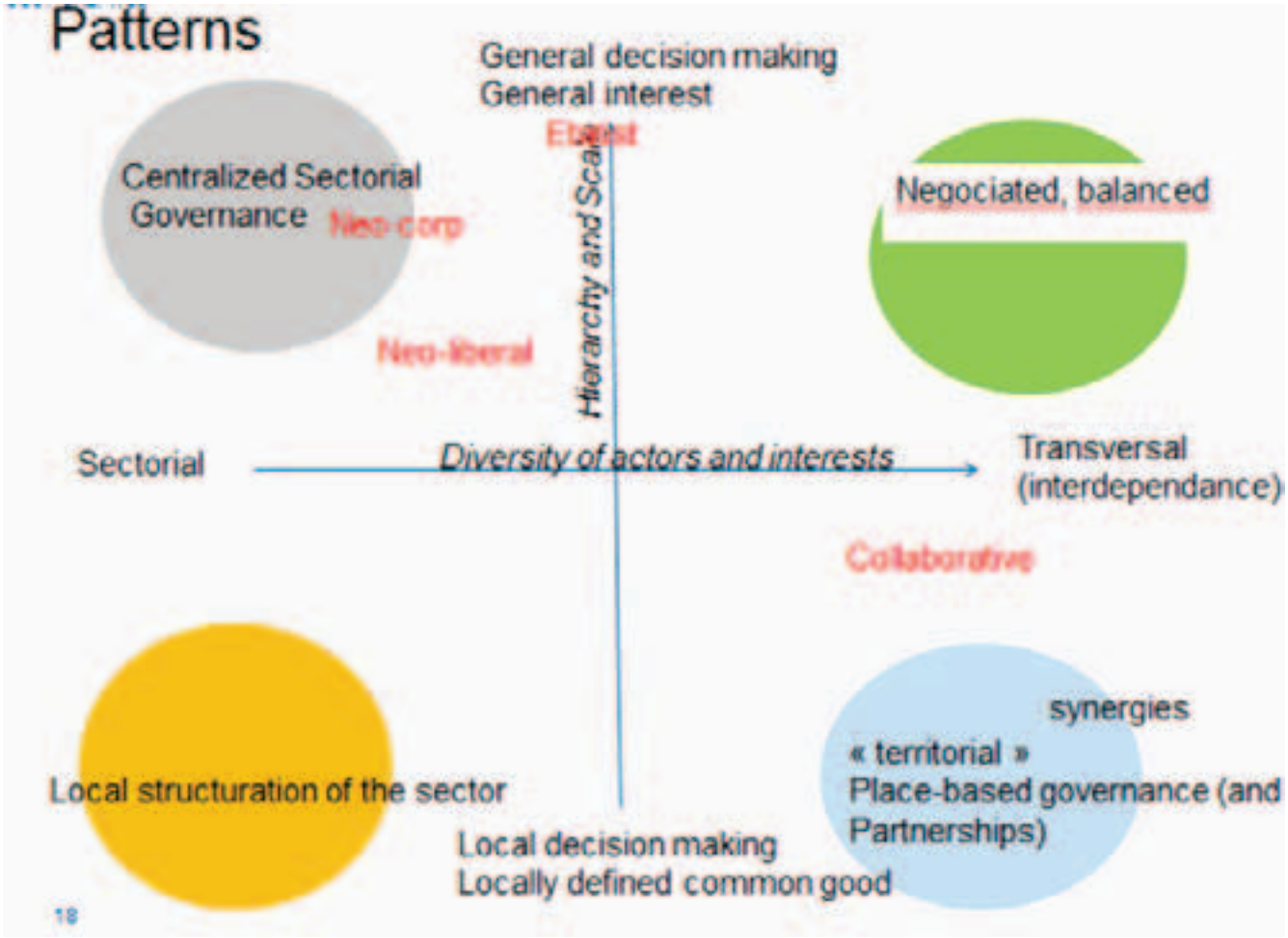
Governance for U&PUA.

NB: analytic and normative dimensions in the term of governance

Dimensions of governance : : An illustration

	Institutional dimension Informal-formal	Political dimension State-Non State actors	Regulatory dimension Hard – Soft Law
	Quantity and diversity of actors engaged in the **institutionalized** process in question	Quantity and diversity of actors with some degree of **power or influence** over decision /output	Quantity and diversity of actors engaged in the **regulatory** arrangement
	Origin and nature of **mandate** Nature and extend of consultation with affected interests Outcome: formal decision or "rolling" supervisory power Monitoring and implementation	Actual formal decision-making **power** Actual not formal **ability** to influence decisions and outcomes	Precision (how closely does the output **prescribe and constrain** private action?) Obligation (how legally binding is the obligation?) Delegation

From Tollefson *et al.*, 2012, page 14



So what?

The governance notion

- Governance structures but also processes (it's dynamic)
- Broaden the issue (forms of government, of public action, powers, legitima cies of private actors in public domains, forms of linking, scales etc.

A normative notion:

- Should we advocate for one form of governance? Based on which analy sis? Defending which values?
- With which legitimacy to do so?
- How to compare between countries with distinct institutional cultures ?

Proposal

- Describing the effect of the governance on the diversity of U and PUA forms (cf the "continuum")
- the diversity taken into account and supported by public policies (cf. Carlos' grid)
- the diversity of actors (power? legitimacy?) representing agriculture in the governance processes
- Developing tools to improve discussions and co-ordinations btw different actors (cf. Toulouse TS)

Olivier Ejderyan, Geography Unit, University of Fribourg

UPA policies in the reference regions

- Dublin: "There is no national policy on UA. The prerogative is retained by local governments"
- Geneva: "There are no laws, policies or guidelines that are specifically mentioning UA at any institutional level"
- Milano: "The public policies that support UA are mainly linked to other themes"

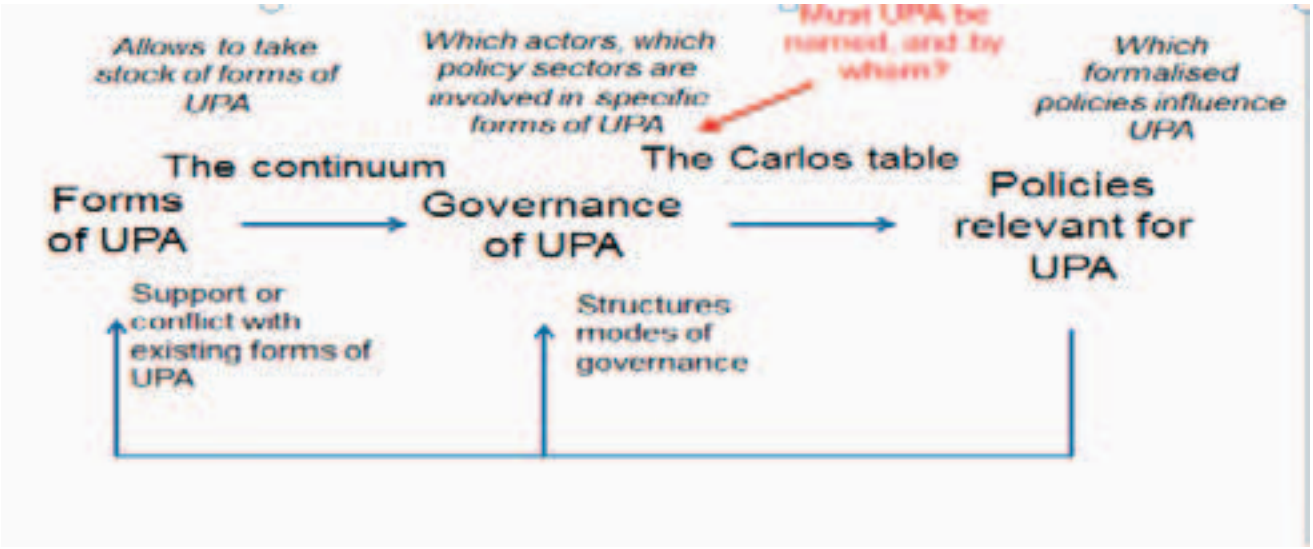
UPA in policy

- "All participants report that there is policy development and innovation at municipal level around UA, though frequently this may be only indirectly aimed at UA" (WG2 02/2012 scoping doc)
- Few mentions of UPA policies beyond the municipal level";? what does this mean?
- Need for clarification on the used terminology

What is a (public) policy for UPA ?

- Public policy: "A course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a given problem or interrelated set of problems" (Pal, 2010);
- Legal framework for allotment gardens are to be found in all Europe
- Are they necessarily part of a UPA policy everywhere?
- Ex.: Genève. http://etat.geneve.ch/dt/amenagement/projet-723-5301-13395.html
- Ex.: Fribourg. http://www.ville-fribourg.ch/vfr/fr/pub/officielle/affaires_bourgeoisiales/propriete_instit/jardins_fam.htm

Continuum and policy



A basis to fill the Carlos model

POLICY MAKING SECTORS

SECTORS	URBAN AGRICULTURE ADDED VALUE	MAIN UA ACTORS INVOLVED		
		MARKET	STATE	CIVIL SOCIETY
AGRICULTURE	DISTRIBUTION SHORT CIRCUITS LOCAL FOOD SYSTEM			
MOBILITY	PROXIMITY ENERGY REDUCTION			
TOWN PLANNING	CITY GREENING, URBAN METABOLISM, DERELICT SPACES, LAND USES			
REGIONAL AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING	LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION AND STEWARDSHIP, GREEN INFRAESTRUCTURE, LAND USE			
SOCIAL AND WORK	INTEGRATION , ANTICRISIS, IMMIGRATION			
ENVIRONMENT	CLIMATE CHANGE RESOURCES, WATER, ENERGY, WASTE REDUCTION, ECOSYSTEMS SERVICES, GREEN NFRAESTRUCTURE			
HEALTH AND WELFARE	LOCAL FOOD, FOOD SECURITY			
ECONOMY	SELF SUFFICIENCY, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, SHORT CIRUCUITS			
EDUCATION AND CULTURE	SCHOOL GARDENING LAND ART			

Why start from the forms & modes of governance?

- Relevant scale is provided by the actors involved in the issues
- Might inform about chosen « inaction » as policy options
- Might reveal relevant policy sectors or sub-sections we did not think of

So what?

- Our analysis of public policies must address strategies chosen by public authorities (governance, but builds on governance)
- We cannot examine «exisiting policy cycles» on UPA
- We must reconstruct UPA policies transectorally

What type of analysis can/should we provide?

- Policy analysis: “an applied social science discipline which uses multiple methods of inquiry and arguments to produce and transform policy-rele vant information that may be utilized in political settings to resolve policy problems” (Peter deLeon and Danielle M. Vogenbeck, in Fischer et al.,2007

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Two further presentations were made to WG2 on the Hanover region and the Emscher Park both in Germany.

Daniela Hadem-Kalber, The Hanover Reference Region, Presentation to WG2 September 13, 2013

1.1 Top-down

In the year 1987, 19% of the urban area was used for agricultural production. Five years later only 17. 5% remained. 1994, the municipality of Hanover developed a so called "Landwirtschaftsprogramm" (agricultural program). Its objective is to stop the decline of urban agriculture by developing ecological agriculture within the urban area. To fulfil this purpose, different methods are used. Mainly, they focus on subsidising traditional farmers. Financial grants should promote the transformation from intensive to extensive land-use. The idea is further, to stimulate a sustainable agriculture and to promote it among the urban population. To this day, positive results regarding the conservation of traditional agricultural activities failed to appear. Still farmers sell their land arguing that the strong competitiveness between the farmers (a result of the industrialisation of agriculture which creates low prices) prevents practising extensive urban agriculture. On the other side, some interesting programs have been set, which promote ecological agriculture and short ways from the producer to the consumer.

1.2 Examples for the sucessful implementation of top-down policies

The methods to implement ecological agriculture in the Region of Hanover can be described as exclusively top-down: The farmers have to fulfil rules to receive the financial support from the city of Hanover.

Farmers markets in the city of Hanover: On different small markets (once or twice a week) farmers sell their products. The majority is certified with labels for ecological farming, i.e. Bioland, Demeter etc.

Cooperation between regional ecological farmers and public canteens: This project already finished, but still public canteens serve food which is certified with an eco-label.

1.3 Bottom-up structures

Conventional farming practices: associations and unions of farmers

- Regional farmers' association (Landvolk/ Landesbauernverband e.V.): Within 3.600 members, representing more than 90 percent of the farmers and property owners in the municipality and region of Hanover. The domain of the association covers around 120.000 ha of the area used for agricultural production.

- Association for horticulture (Wirtschaftsverband Gartenbau e.V.): Association of companies who are dedicated to the production and distribution of fruits and vegetables as well as of ornamental plants in Hanover/ Region Hanover.

- Association of Rural Women, (Landfrauenverband Hannover e.V.): Association which builds on the previous experiences of the agricultural housewives clubs.

Ecological Farming Practices

- Regional Association of ecological agriculture Lower Saxony (Landesvereinigung Ökologischer Landbau Niedersachsen e.V.; LÖN): The objective of this association is to promote nature conservation and environmental protection, i.e. the pollution of soil, water and air within the framework of organic farming. Further it aims to influence on the development of the state legislature and the public sector to improve the financial and legal framework for organic farming. 10 farmers of the municipality of Hanover are integrated in this organisation.

- Distribution alliance („Gemüsekiste"): Around 20 farms are integrated in this distribution collective. Certified horticulture products, as well as dairy and corn products are distributed directly to the consumer via supply service. The consumer pays around 9 EUR for one "vegetable-box" (since 15 years). Consumers can take out a subscription for the weekly distribution.

- Association of the Intercultural/ International Gardens in Hanover (Internationale Gärten Hannover e.V.): The association was founded by private initiatives (International

- Association of the Intercultural/ International Gardens in Hanover (Internationale Gärten Hannover e.V.): The association was founded by private initiatives (International Gärten Sahlkamp, Teegarten Hainholz etc.). With the help of a private foundation (Stiftung Interkultur) they were integrated into the network of German intercultural gardens. In the meantime, they are able to finance a half-day job through a public-private-partnership.

- Community Supported Agriculture ("Gärtnerei Wildwuchs"): This is a merger of one farm with a group of private households. Based on the estimated annual cost of organic agricultural production, this group is committed to pay in advance a fixed amount to the farm. The purchasers can obtain the entire harvest as well as products such as bread, cheese etc. Close to Hanover, to the day only one farm was founded as a CSA.

- Transition Town Hanover: Founded in 2010, this initiative attracts sufficient private and public funding to enable a great number of activities in order to promote urban agriculture in Hanover. In 2013, eight initiatives are situated inside the urban area, one is located in Laatzen, a small town close to Hanover. Some of the Urban Gardens (which all produce vegetables and herbs in an ecological way) cooperate with schools, others are mainly organised by neighbourhoods (i.e. Kügäli, Pagalino). Transition Town Hanover also counts on 15 workers who receive unemployment benefit.

- Network school gardens (Schulgartennetzwerk): This project was also founded by Transition Town Hannover. To the day, five schools are cooperating with the Transition initiative. The idea is to (re-)cultivate school gardens where pupils learn how to cultivate healthy food. The products can be used to supply the school-canteens.

- WanderGardens (Wandergärten): One of the most successful formats invented by Transition Hanover are the "Wandergärten". Built out of recycled pallets, these gardens can be transported from one place to another through pallet lifting trucks at various times a year. In this manner healthy food is produced within the urban area. Mainly the fresh products are cooked by the gardeners themselves and directly on-site. Through these "migrating" gardens, a notable part of the cities´ community is reached. They get in touch with the idea of a self-nourishing city.

- In cooperation between Transition Town, the Leine Volkshochschule (adult educational centre), the Jobcenter of Hanover and Laatzen, the Landwirtschaftskammer and other actors the proposed project 'Tafelrunde' (2014-2016) will qualify another twelve currently unemployed people to start up their own sustainable business by working for two years in Community Supported Agriculture (CSA).

- Municipality of Hanover: All agricultural land is cultivated GM-free.

2 Key governance actors

Key government actor: Municipality of Hanover

Key social actors:

1. Transition Town Hanover

2. Foundation Stiftung Interkultur. Located in Munich, this private foundation helps to establish community gardens and network structures

3 Good examples of governance which link top-down or bottom-up approaches

- Chamber of Agriculture Lower Saxony (Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen/ Hannover): The chamber represents the self-government of all agricultural enterprises in rural as well as in urban areas. This organisation is partially financed through charges and other incomes (41%). Around 17% are contributions from enterprises and 42% are payments from the federal state of Lower Saxony. The chamber works closely with municipalities and districts as it is the body officially responsible for agriculture.

- Network "AgriKultur": Inspired by a meeting with a research initiative from the University of Oldenburg, different stakeholders from the local Transition Town Initiative, the Chamber of Agriculture Lower Saxony and the municipality of Hanover

decided to build up a working group. Its objective is to inform about existing urban agriculture initiatives in the city/ region as well as to support new projects.

-Garden Network (Gartennetzwerk): Founded in 2012, different public and private stakeholders, such as NGOs (Wissenschaftsladen, Transition Town) and representatives of the municipality of Hanover exchange their ideas in order to promote Urban Agriculture as well as more traditional forms like small allotments. Also the objective to open the traditional allotments is discussed in this network.

-Competence Centre Ecologic Agriculture Lower Saxony (Kompetenzentrum Ökolandbau Niedersachsen): Members are the associations for ecological farming (Bioland, Demeter, Naturland and Ecological Horticulture in Northern Germany[LÖN]). The federal state of Lower Saxony supports KÖN in project funding.

4 Outlook

To date, the conventional associations for horticulture and farming are not linked with the new urban agriculture/ urban gardening movement. Also ecological farming to date does not appear in their strategies or policies. Instead of that, they often act as a pressure group, hindering ecological, sustainable or even social practices regarding the welfare of farm animals. To stop the decline of agriculture within the city, it will be necessary to break new ground regarding cooperation between conventional farmers and actors who support the transformation of agriculture. For a successful policy regarding the links between bottom-up and top down structures, it is very important that the German government focuses on the Political agreement on new direction for common agricultural policy (CAP) of the European Union (June 2013).

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All further data and information is based on personal interviews with: Dr. Antje Brink, Landeshauptstadt Hannover, Fachbereich Umwelt und Stadtgrün, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Bessler, Landwirtschaftskammer Niedersachsen and Dr. Thomas Köhler, Pestel Institut Hannover/ Transition Town Hannover.

Policies and Governance structures in Hanover

- Introduction
- The agricultural program
- Conventional farming associations
- Ecological Farming Alliances
- Key governance actors
- “Best practices“

Agricultural Program

- Decline of urban area used for agricultural production
- Since 1994: Agricultural Program: extensive production and marketing support

Farmers Markets

2 Examples for the sucessful implementation of the agricultural program:

1) Farmers markets in the city of Hanover: On different small markets (once or twice a week) farmers sell their products. The majority is certified with labels for ecological farming, i.e. Bioland, Demeter etc..

2) Cooperation between regional ecological farmers and public canteens: This project already finished, but still public canteens serve food which is certi fied with an eco-label

These methods to implement ecological agriculture in the Region of Hanover can be described as exclusively top-down: The farmers have to fulfil rules to receive the financial support from the municipality of Hanover.

Conventional Farming Practices : Bottom-up structures

- Landvolk (Regional Farmers´Association)
- Wirtschaftsverband Gartenbau (Association for Horticulture)
- Landfrauenverband Hannover e.V. (Association of Rural Women)

Wildwuchs
Gemeinschaftsgärtnerei

Community Supported Agriculture ("Gärtnerei Wildwuchs")

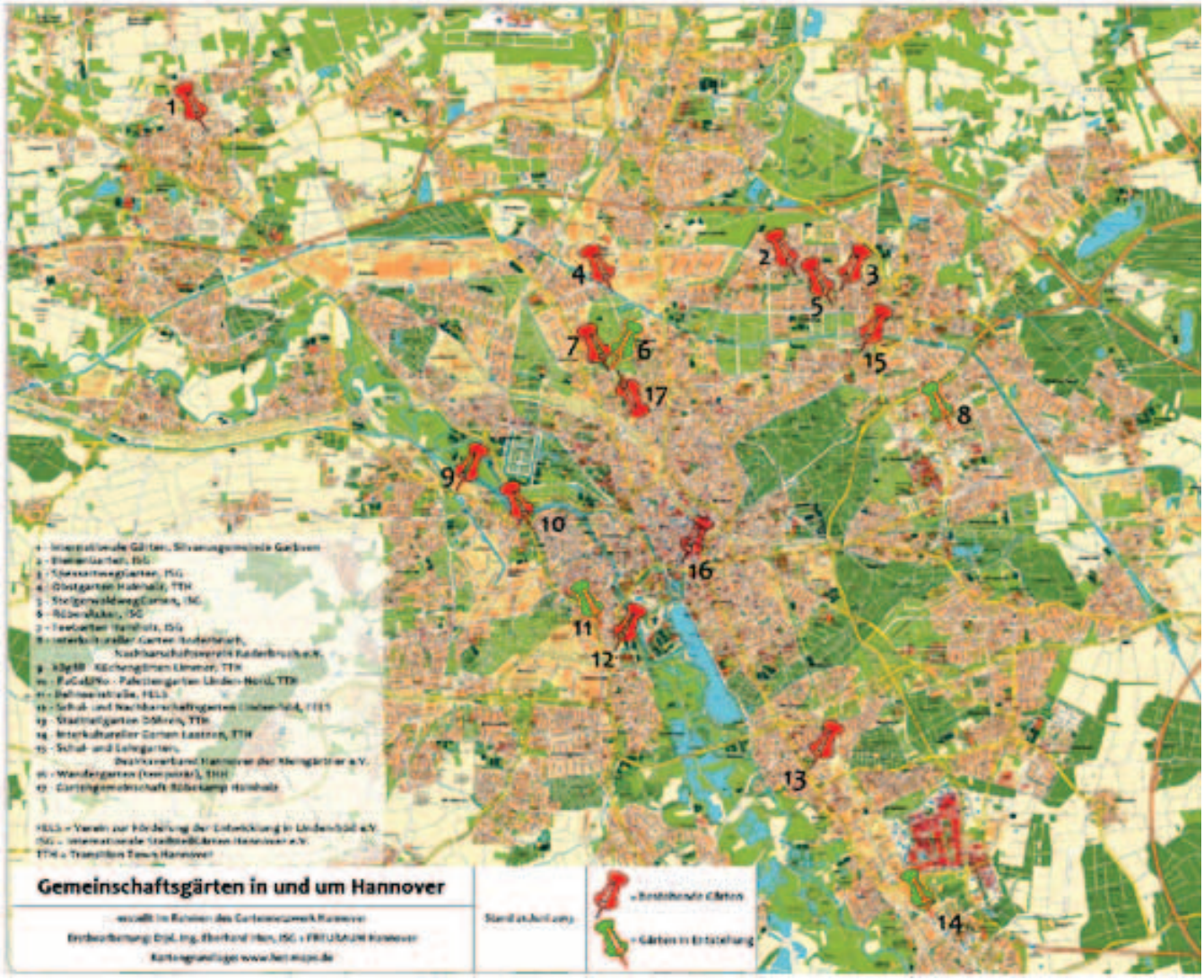
Ecological Farming Practices

- Regional Association of ecological agriculture Lower Saxony (Landesverei nigung Ökologischer Landbau Niedersachsen e.V.; LÖN)

Gemüsekiste

Distribution alliance („Gemüsekiste")

Association of the Intercultural Gardens (Internationale Stadtteilgärten Hannover e.V.)



Transition Town Hanover

KüGäLi

Wandergarten

Key Governance Actors

- Key government actor: Municipality of Hanover
- Key social actors
- Transition Town Hanover
- Foundation Stiftung Interkultur

Good examples of Governance

- Chamber of Agriculture Lower Saxony (Landwirtschaftskammer Nieder sachsen/ Hannover)
- Network “AgriKultur”
- Competence Centre Ecologic Agriculture Lower Saxony (Kompetenzentrum Ökolandbau Niedersachsen)

Denise Kemper, The Emscher Landscape Park Presentation to WG2, September 13, 2013

1.0 Introduction

Within the workgroup 2 of the EU COST Action Urban Agriculture Europe this working paper presents an example of existing urban agriculture in the Emscher Landscape Park (ELP), a regional park in Germany. By means of the description of the reference region, its agricultural areas in regard to challenges, potentials and the existing framework, this work highlights existing governance models and policy contexts of urban agriculture in the ELP. In general the EU Workgroup defines governance as "the relationship between the local administration and other actors or constituencies". Moreover, the municipal level is the focus of this analysis. (DOCUMENTATION WG 2, EU COST 2012) The objective of the paper is to identify policies and governance structures as well as key actors and examples of linking the policy level to other approaches and activities in the reference area ELP. The description focuses on agricultural activities within urban open space.

2.0 Reference Region (ELP, stakeholders, Government)

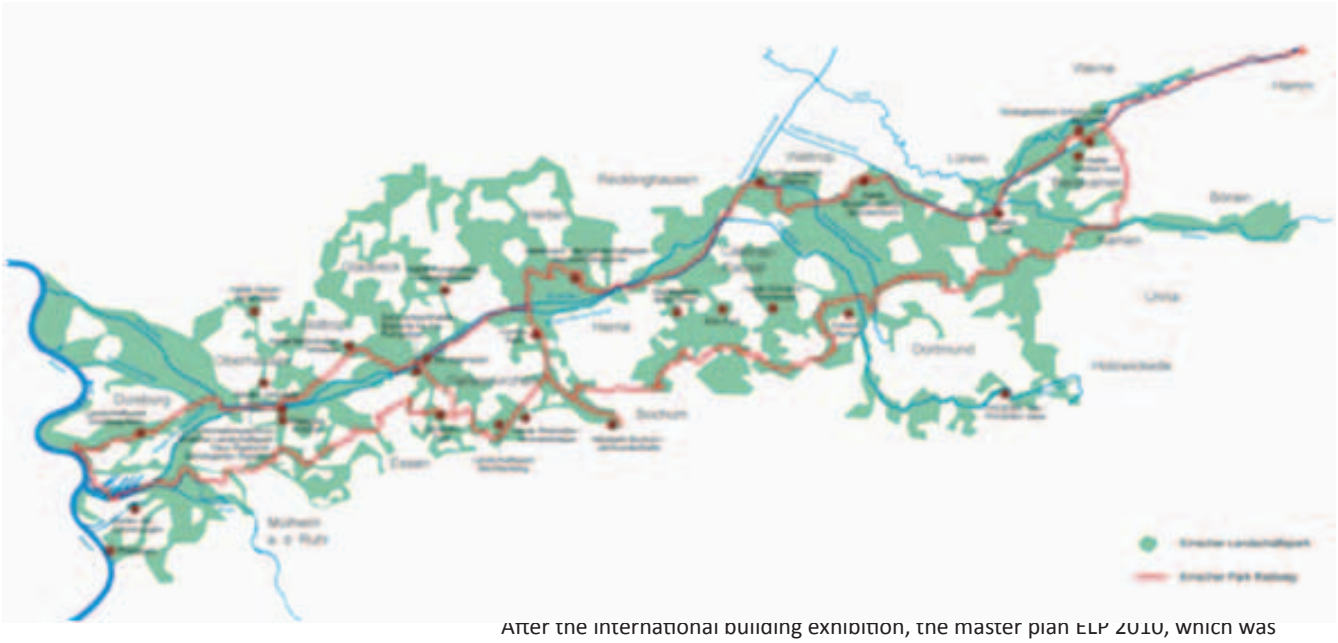
In the following, the reference region, important stakeholders and its governmental structure are described to draw the framework and conditions for this urban agricultural area: The reference region ELP, which is located in the federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia in Germany along the River Emscher, is part of an agglomeration of eleven cities and four counties, the so-called "Metropolis Ruhr" (see map no.1).

Approximately 5.2 million inhabitants live in the largest urban agglomeration in Germany covering an area of 4.435km². Within the European Union, this metropolitan region is also the third largest urban and most populated area after the Metropolis of London and Paris. (SOURCE: IT.NRW 2012; BBSR 2012). To understand the circumstances, which lead to the establishment of the Emscher Landscape Park, it is necessary to take a short historical retrospect of the development of this area.

Since the 20th century, the region has been focal point of the industrial development and immigration in Germany due to its growing mining and steel industry. After the world economic crisis (1958 and 1971) and the increasing globalisation, the region has been affected by deep structural changes. To set a sign for change and to give new inputs, several structural programmes were initiated by regional, national and international support srructures (e.g. The International Building Exhibition Emscher Park (1989-1999), European Culture Capital (2010), application for Green Capital (2015).

Map1: Location of the Metropolis Ruhr, RVR 2012

Within the International Building Exhibition (initiated by the federal state North-Rhine Westphalia) the concept of a regional park - the “Emscher Landscape Park” - was implemented and constructed to revalue the industrially characterized cultural landscape and to initiate new impulses for further development (RVR, WEBSITE 2012).



After the international building exhibition, the master plan ELP 2010, which was created under the direction of the Project Ruhr GmbH<ref>The Project Ruhr Gmbh was a subsidiary company of the federal state of NRW to organize the realization of projects within the regional park from 2000-2006), provided a basis for the design of the park and was declared a regional objective by political decision makers in 2005. One year later, the regional association Ruhr (RVR) became responsible for the implementation of the ELP. “In cooperation with 20 municipalitiesThe 20 Municipalities of the Emscher Landscape Park are the following: Duisburg, Mühlheim an der Ruhr, Oberhausen, Bottrop, Gladbeck, Essen, Gelsenkirchen, Bochum, Herne, Castrop-Rauxel, Herten, Recklinghausen, Waltrop, Dortmund, Lünen, Bergkamen, Kamen, Werne, Bönen, Holzwickede as well as Recklinghausen and Unna Districts, two districts, three regional governments, the State of North-Rhine Westphalia and the water company Lippeverband/Emschergenossenschaft it is responsible for both: conceptual further development and maintenance management” (AUER 2012: 2)

Today, the ELP is the central park and green belt of the metropolitan area Ruhr with an extension of 70km from North to South and 85km from West to East, a green and open space which comes up to the total size of 465km². Although the given name of the particular park may create the association that, it is not a traditional park, but an unconventional, polycentric park, built by a regional network of landscape and district parks. The name was also chosen as a provocation as well as a vision to support the transformation of the highly polluted and industrial sewage channel Emscher back to a re-cultivated and clean stream (planned for 2020, realized by the Emscher Genossenschaft). Within the environment of infrastructure and settlements the park consists of several open spaces and connecting paths as well as pieces of green areas and mosaic of nature (AUER 2012:2).

3.0 Agriculture in the ELP

Due to the industrialisation and the increase of urban development, cities grew and incorporated more rural villages and surrounding area. The remaining farms and their fields became part of the urban agglomerations of the metropolis Ruhr. Today, based on the open green space, land for cultivation is mainly used by commercial, productive agriculture and on a small scale in allotment gardens, but also in a few projects on fellowland.

In terms of area, the largest surface ratio (37%, approximately 170km²) - within the shape of our reference area, the Emscher Landscape Park- is in agricultural use for farming, grassland and specialized horticulture (FNK 2009, REGIONAL ASSOCIATION RUHR). In addition with the areas of fallow land and allotment gardens the percentage of land increases to 41% (about 192km² of the total ELP area)

(FNK 2009, REGIONAL ASSOCIATION RUHR). Since inner-urban activities of cultivation are rare, projects like roof-top gardening and vertical farming should not be the main focus of this work. Only one example, the research project "InFarming" experimenting with vertical farming, is known from the city of Oberhausen. Generally, the development of new gardening projects is rather low in comparison to other regions in Germany.

The definition of urban agriculture in this paper is modified according to LOHRBERG (2001). Thus urban agriculture includes not only conventional agriculture, but also non-commercial allotment gardens within urban agglomerations as part of open space planning and design (LOHRBERG 2001:5).

4.0 Existing framework –Governance and legal laws

There are innumerable stakeholders in the Emscher Landscape Park coming from various fields. Some of the most important key actors are:

a) In the field of Institutional actors:

Ministry of Climate Protection, Environment, Agriculture, Nature and User Conservation of the federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia/ Ministerium für Klimaschutz, Umwelt, Landwirtschaft, Natur- und Verbraucherschutz NRW (MKULNV)

The Regional Association Ruhr/ Regionalverband Ruhr (RVR) The Ruhr Regional Association (RVR) is the regional hub of the eleven independent municipalities,Bottrop, Gelsenkirchen, Oberhausen, Herne, Dortmund, Bochum, Essen, Mühlheim a.d. Ruhr, Duisburg, Hagen, Hamm) and four districts of the Ruhr Metropolis (Wesel, Ennepe-Ruhr, Recklinghausen, Unna) and responsible for developing the open spaces and the regional planning for the Metropolis Ruhr (RVR 2009).

Municipalities of the ELP (including 20 city councils and two district governments)

There are innumerable stakeholders in the Emscher Landscape Park coming from various fields. Some of the most important key actors are:

b) Other sectoral institutions and semi-governmental associations

Chamber of Agriculture North-Rhine Westphalia/Landwirtschaftskammer Nordrhein-Westfalen

Department of Nature, Environment and Consumer Protection/ Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz in NRW (LANUV)

c) Farmers and their staff members

Farmers:

In 2011, approximately 250 farms, with more than 5ha cultivate land within the ELP (RVR FNK 2012, LANDWIRTSCHAFTSKAMMER NRW 2012).

d) Associations and NGO's

Farmers' Associations (Westfälisch-Lippischen Landwirtschaftsverband (WLV) part of Deutscher Bauernverband e.V, Arbeitsgemeinschaft für bäuerliche Landwirtschaft (ABL)- also participating in via campesina international network).

Environmental Associations (NABU, BUND, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Natur- und Umweltbildung Landesverband NRW, e.V.)

Associations of Allotment Gardens (Landesverband Westfalen und Lippe der Kleingärtern e.V, , Interessensverband der Kleingärtner NRW e.V; Kreisverband Oberhausen der Kleingärtner e.V.; Bahn Landwirtschaft Hauptverband)

Allotment Gardens have a long history in the reference region and cover 11,6km² of the Metropolis Ruhr (RVR, FNK 2009).

Urban Gardening Projects and networks (Stifungsgemeinschaft anstiftung & ertomis; Stiftung Interkultur)

e) Local urban population and Citizens

User of the ELP (e.g. Gardeners, Consumer of locally-produced food, City-dwellers, Excursionists, Sportsmen…)

f) Economic players (promoters, landowners, associations)

User of the ELP (e.g. Gardeners, Consumer of locally-produced food, City-dwellers, Excursionists, Sportsmen…)

Land Owners (e.g. RAG Montan Industries, Thyssen Krupp Liegenschaften, water company Lippeverband/Emschergenossenschaft Churches, Foundations, Nobility)

Agribusiness

In the federal state of North-Rhine Westphalia, Agriculture generates 6 Mio Euro/year, ca. 850.000 people work within the food value added chain (LANDWIRTSCHAFTSKAMMER NRW 2012:30).

g) Research institutions

Universities (e.g. University of Duisburg Essen, TU Dortmund, FH Soest, ...) and their research programmes (e.g. the interdisciplinary research project KuLaRuhr)

h) Network and Initiatives

Only few initiatives exist, which also include an agricultural aspect. For example the regional network „Allianz für Fläche“ (MKULNV NRW WEBSITE 2012).

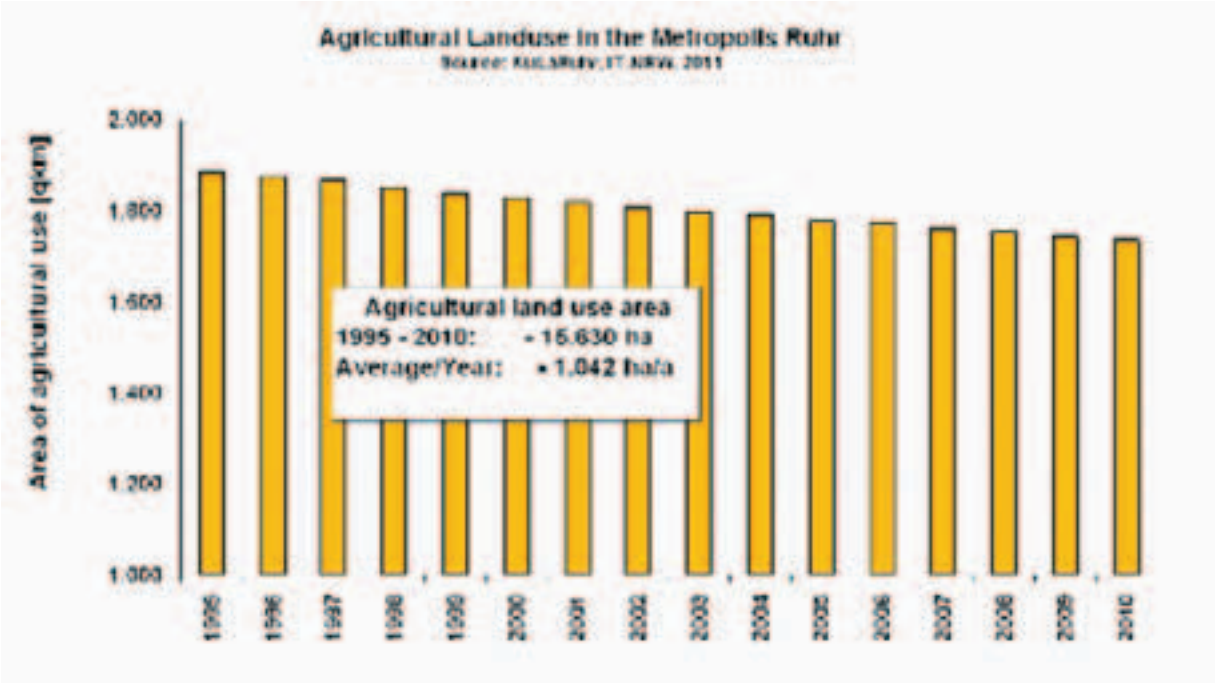
5.0 Problems and challenges

Stakeholder of urban agriculture in the ELP face especially following challenges:

Decrease of agricultural productive land:

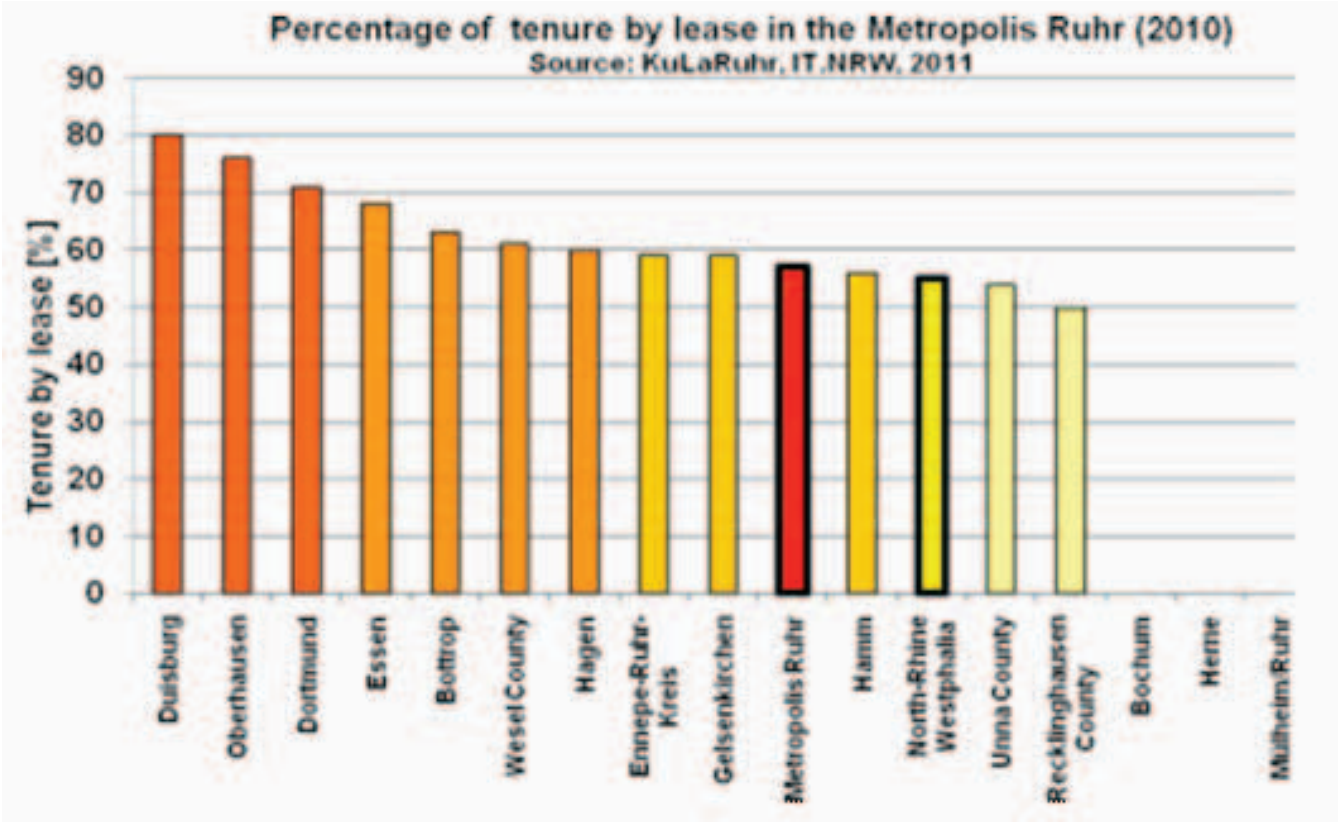
Since land is a limited factor in the urban reference region, the open space is affected by high pressure in demand and use. Land which is used for agricultural or gardening activities is permanently reduced and reused for other purposes (e.g. establishment of industries, infrastructure, settlements…)

In the ELP, on average 1.000ha of agricultural productive land are lost every (Illustration 1). Subsequently, the basis for cultivation is often withdrawn from the users and this often leads to the abandonment of projects and activities (IT:NRW 2012, ILLUSTRATION 1).



High percentage of tenure land in

in combination with short-term of lease prevent its users (farmers as well as small-scale gardeners) from managing and realizing projects and investments. In the ELP, tenure by lease land has usually very short periods of one year; meanwhile duration of a 20-year lease is common in other regions in Germany (IT: NRW 2012, ILLUSTRATION 2).



Lack of cooperation and political will

Between municipalities, decision makers and users (farmers, gardeners): Even a lot of strategic structural programmes and projects were carried out within the last 25 years, the participation of the population on planning, implementing and taking shares is rather low, probably based on long-term installed habitual patterns and top-down approaches. Processes of participation (e.g. common approach of land owner, municipality and users for gardening or educational projects) do only exist punctually on a small scale-level. In general, users of land (especially farmers and gardeners on leased land, but also residents) have no direct influence on land transformation and are dependent on determination of communal/state parliaments or land owners(HÄKPE 2012: 92).

Limited scope of action:

Considering the fact of tight budget situation in most municipal and also regional governmental administrations, only limited investments by public side could be made. Despite various tools of tax-reduction and grants for the agricultural sector, financially it is more worth for farmers to sell their land as construction zones. Therefore, new approaches and innovative ideas have to be found, to activate and give other stakeholders shares. Agriculture and gardening could take over responsibilities and shares in landscape design as well as cultivation and aesthetical open space management (AUER 2012:2).

Potentials

The following potentials of agricultural cultivation could be identified in the reference region:

Commitment of municipalities:

The federal government, the municipalities and relevant stakeholders agreed on the fact, that urban agriculture is an element of the cultural landscape and the ELP. The informal planning tool and foundation of the commitment is the "Master Plan Emscher Landscape Park 2010" (initiated by associated governmental bodies of the regional planning). In future, the importance of communal and inter-communal cooperation with stakeholders in the field of agriculture should be strengthened (GAILING 2007:92FF).

Multifunctional Agriculture:

Farms in the urban agglomeration of the ELP are characterized by a diverse, dynamic, adapted, innovative, and demand-oriented agriculture, which is historically and structurally integrated in the area of the Metropolis Ruhr. Agriculture can deliver and provide among economical aspects also social and environmental services. So far, these services are provided on a small-scale and only selectively, since a regional communication and marketing strategy or platform is not yet in place (LANDWIRTSCHAFTSKAMMER NRW 2012).

Innovations and experiences supported by structural action programmes:

The structural programmes, financed by European (European Cultural Capital Essen 2010), national or regional funds (International Building Exhibition Emscher Park 1989-1999), funding for maintenance activities in the ELP between RVR and the federal state 2006-2016) supported the development and establishment of the regional park ELP and urban agriculture as one part. For the application processes the municipalities of the Metropolis worked closely together and created inter-communal networks. Informal planning tools and guidelines built the framework of this process: For example:

Masterplan Emscher Landschaftspark 2005;

Law of organizing institution of the ELP between RVR and federal state of NRW (2006-2016)

Memorandum- Productive Park/Denkschrift Produktiver Park (guideline) 2010).

Within the framework structural programme of the International Building Exhibition Emscher Park, a large budget was available to initiate projects and to experiment. In this framework new innovative approaches were supported to experience ways, how urban agriculture could constantly be integrated as an element of the cultural landscape (HÄPKE 2012:73). In some places, examples served as innovative role models, e.g.

Productive agriculture in combination with aesthetical land art design and other services (Mechtenberg- Essen)

Educational center in an old farm building (Ingenhamshof, Dortmund), in combi nation of farming and to offer new services

Certified organic meat cutting hall (Neulandbetrieb, Bergkamen) as part of the agricultural value chain process.

Participation of stakeholders in planning processes

In preparation of the development of a new regional plan Metropolis Ruhr in 2014, the RVR as legitimate body organizes open discussions ("Regionale Diskurse") as a tool of the informal planning process and to enable a participatory process and communication. A regional discussion to address issues around agriculture and forestry is planned and relevant results should be included in a later working paper version (RVR WEBSITE).

Conclusion

To conclude the overview of the policies and governmental structures regarding urban agriculture in the regional park Emscher Landscape Park of the Metropolis Ruhr, the results should be analysed on basis of the structure and table of the first EU Cost Workshop in Aachen.

Conventional agriculture is protected by national and regional law. The German construction law §201 for example defines conventional agricultural production and activities. Nevertheless no policies and legal strategies exist for urban agriculture neither on national nor on regional level within Germany. However, agricultural activities are often key elements in policies of other departments (Environment, City planning, Food security, Architecture...).

In the case of the ELP, some informal planning strategies, like the “Masterplan ELP” (2005, Ruhr GmbH) and the “Guideline for agriculture in the Metropolis Ruhr” (2012, Chamber of agriculture) define urban agriculture and open space activities as important elements of the Metropolis Ruhr. (LANDWIRTSCHAFTSKAMMER 2012:34, PROJEKT RUHR GMBH 2005)

In the field of land cultivation in the reference region, a lot of different identified stakeholders are directly or indirectly involved in processes concerning the agricultural sector. By the effort of different stakeholders (amongst others governmental bodies, municipalities and association of the Metropolis Ruhr), the region received funds of different structural programmes. The funds were used to support the planning and implementation of innovative projects and processes in the cultural landscape, especially during the International Building Exhibition Emscher Park. Nevertheless, the link from a top-down to a bottom-up approach between governmental structures and urban population is still insufficient during periods where there is no external funding available. In the ELP, farmers in urban agglomeration are threatened by loss of agricultural leased land and the resulting lack of planning reliability. Small-scale initiatives from civil society (for e.g. gardening projects) often are hampered by administrative restrictions. Most of the municipalities are limited in scope of action due to budget shortages. Nevertheless, some processes of participation, also in the field of agriculture, are currently running successfully (e.g.in preparation to the regional plan), trying to connect various stakeholders and enable different approaches. (RVR WEBSITE 2012)

According to the continuum approach of WG2, urban agricultural activities show various characteristics in the ELP. Examples of urbanised gardeners (in a smaller extension and amount) exist as well as agricultural producers in an urban environment (in larger extension and higher amount). Few small scale gardening projects on fallow and public land (e.g. international and intercultural gardens) could be considered as the purest form of urbanities in agriculture (see schema 1). On the continuum, forms of allotment gardens would follow as examples of land cultivation in between social, ecological and economic characteristics. The model of conventional agriculture in combination as service provider for its urban surroundings could be representative for the category of agricultural producers in an urban environment.

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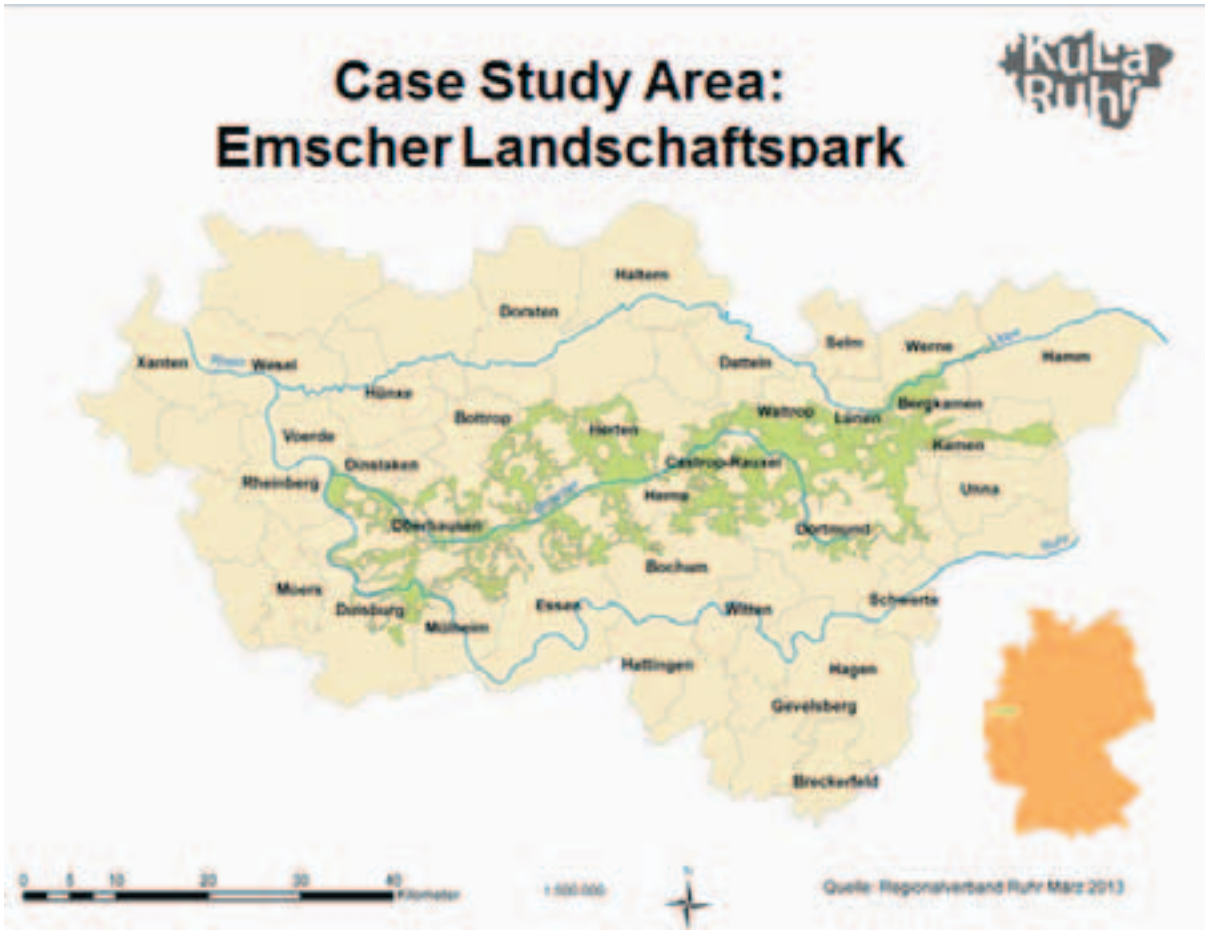
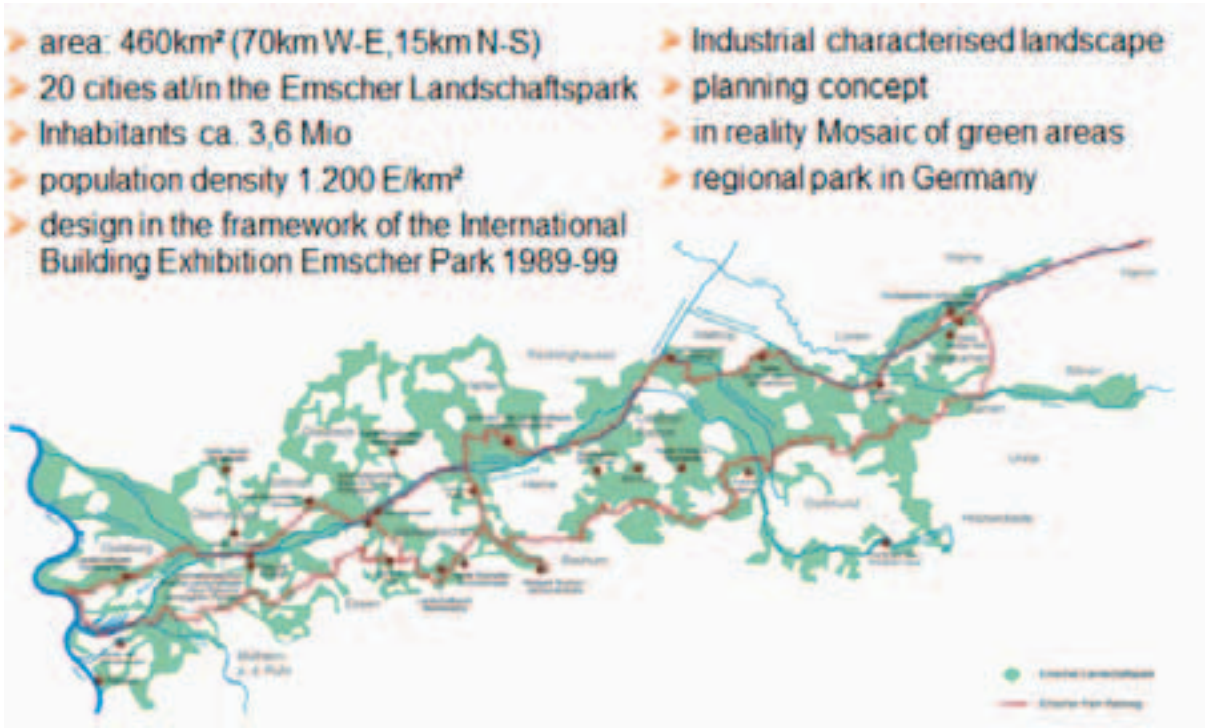
Urban Agriculture in the Emscher Landscape Park- Presentation of the case study area



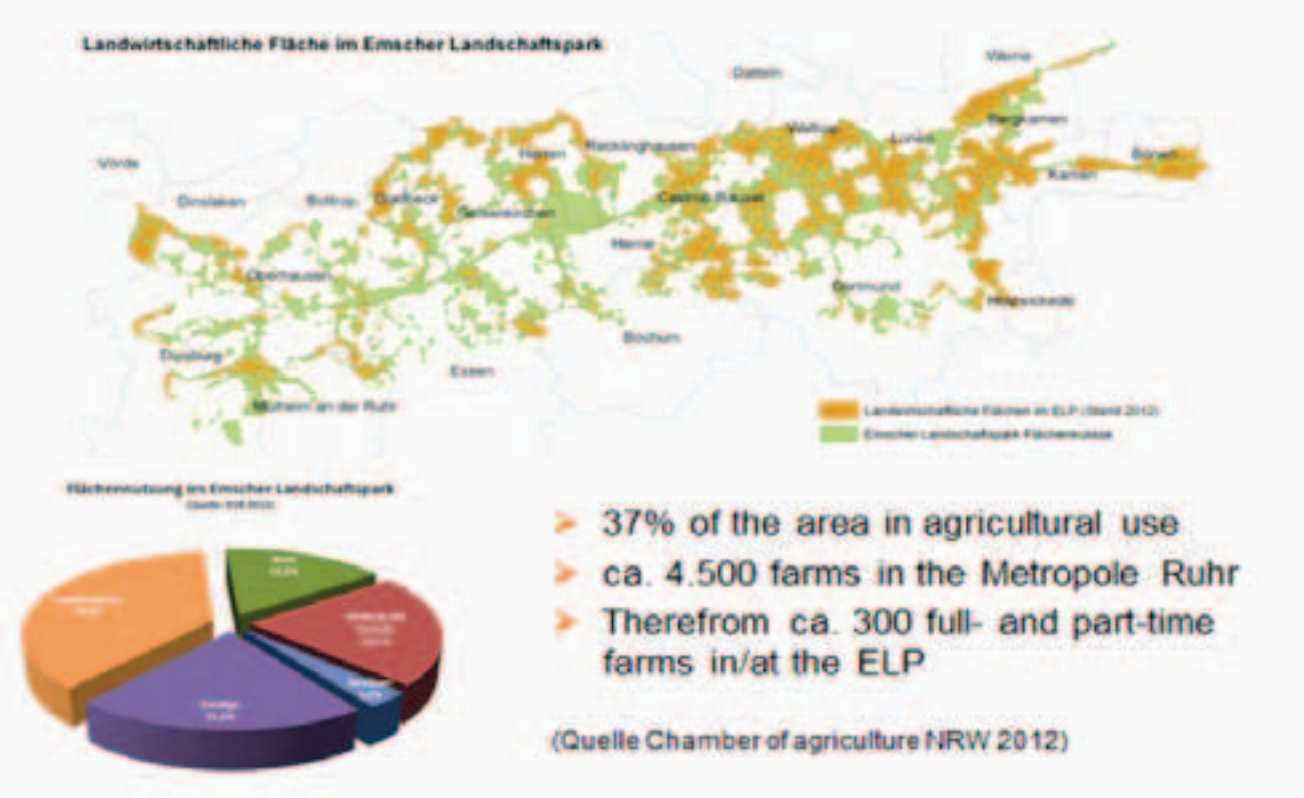
Case study region:

Emscher Landschaftspark



Regionalpark
Emscher Landschaftspark

Focus Urban Agriculture

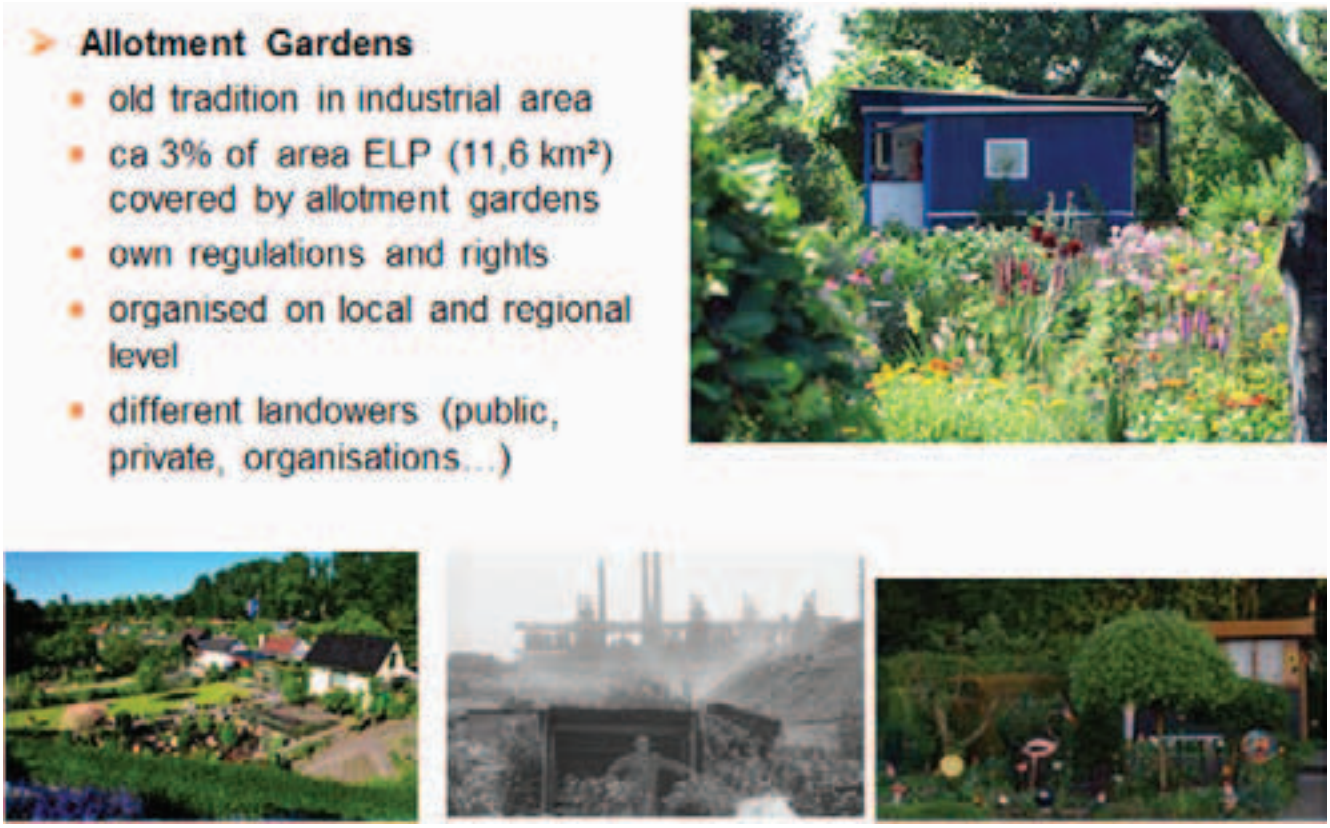


Professional Farmers – Production and Maintance

Professional farmers with agricultural Services

Professional farmers with agricultural Services- Land Art

Productive Spaces: Allotment Gardens



Productive Spaces: Urban Gardening

Continuum (Swiss Model)

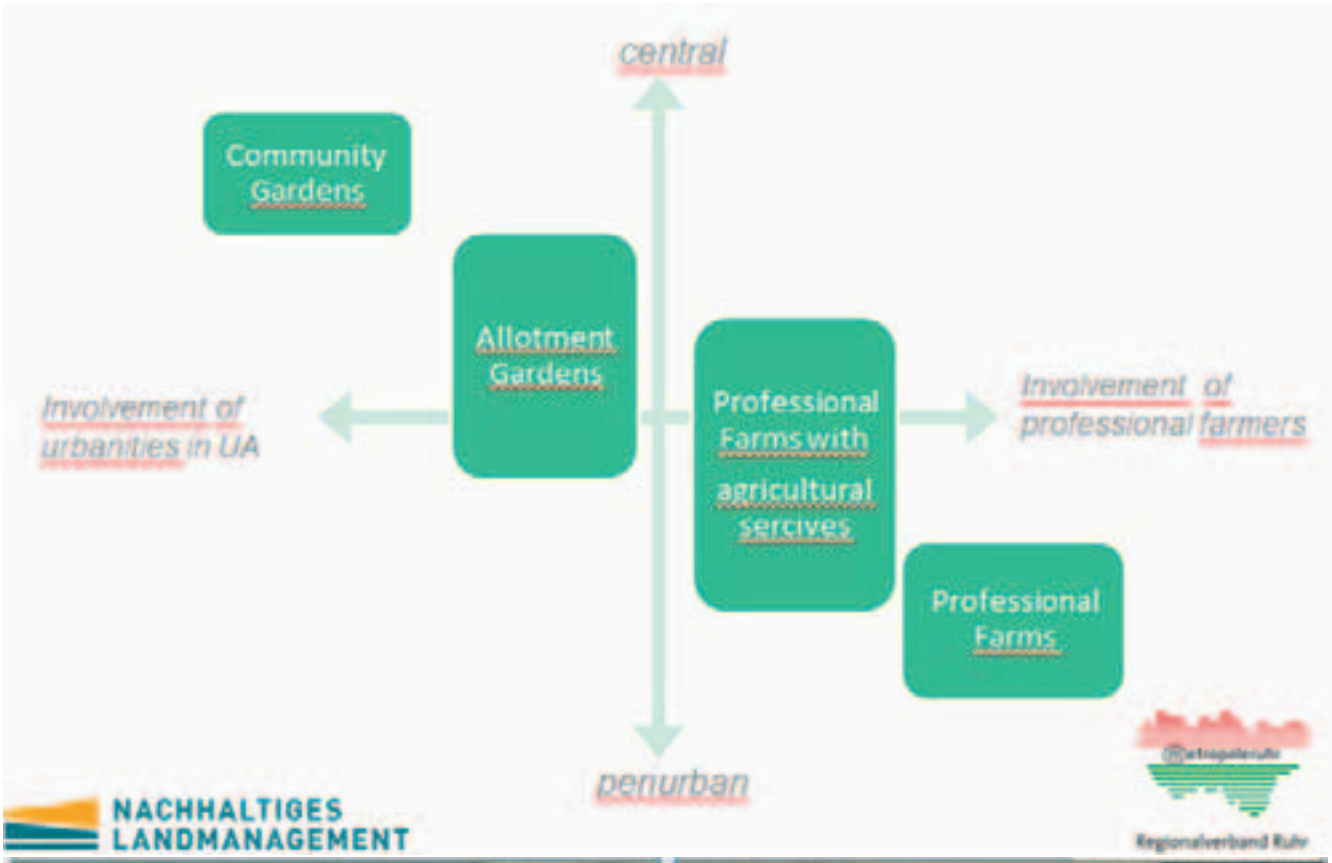


Foto: Ruhrnachrichten/ Günther Goldstein BVB Meisterbild als Maislabyrinth 2011. Hof Lünemann Cappenberg

NACHHALTIGES LANDMANAGEMENT

Regionalverband Ruhr

Outcome of 3rd Working COST ACTION UAE Meeting, Dublin/Maynooth, Sept 11-14, 2013

The Working group has a series of contributions already uploaded on the dedicated wiki section of the UAE website. Under methodology there is a document on Models of analysis based on our work to date and the creative contributions of our colleagues. We ask members to review reference region in light of these models and to fill out the requisite information in relation to each reference region. We already have rich qualitative material on reference regions (see the wiki) but we now want to try and systematise that information in order to be able to compare across the regions.

Time line for next steps of WG2 agreed at Dublin/Maynooth meeting, Sept 13, 2013

1. Enter data for each reference region on the heuristic tools provided in the Models of analysis (the Salma grid, the Carlos model and the continuum) (Oct 15, 2013)

2. Propose two case studies for deeper analysis with criteria for selection and rationale (Oct 30, 2013)

3. Evaluation of these selected case studies by Joelle and Tim (Nov 2013)

4. Feedback to each member on the selected case studies (Dec 1, 2013)

5. Describe two case studies , 5 slides each maximum (Dec 31, 2013)

6. Upload all case studies to the WIKI (Jan 15, 2014)

7. Review all case studies and think about comparative analysis (Feb 2014)

8. Identify and approach potential journals for a special issue on local policies and governance in relation to Urban agriculture. If successful, work out call for Papers and a timeline for submission. Proposed papers could serve as working papers for the mid-term review (2014).

Working Group 3: Entrepreneurial models of Urban Agriculture

Progress report WG 3

Entrepreneurial models of Urban Agriculture

General agenda (working steps fullfilled):

1 Overview over UA "models"

2 Discussion of classification / categorization

3 Discussion of information and data needed

4 Standard questionnaire for case studies

5 Field tests of standard questionnaire

6 Multiplying case studies

7 Publication of case studies in Online-Atlas

8 Discussion of further publication "Cataolgue of entrepreneurial models of UA"

9 Data analysis from case studies: success factors, income potentials, maroe conomic / societal benefits

Achieved so far: case study questionnaires (completed/in work)

Country	Enterprise case studies	Project case studies
Austria	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1
Estonia		2
Germany	4	2
Italy	1	1
Netherlands		2
Norway	2	
Portugal		3
Slovakia	1	
Spain	2	
Sweden		2
.....		

Next steps / challenges:

General agenda (working steps fullfilled):

- Feeding the online Atlas of UA
- Publication of case studies (best linked to data in the online Atlas
- Comparative analysis: success factors, income potentials, societal bene fits: common papers for journals? (Technical question: How to share (con fidential) data?)
- Defining research tasks / forming teams for European research programs (jpi-urbaneurope, Horizon 2020,.....)

WG 3 Results of 3rd WG meeting Dublin September 2013

Wolf Lorleberg

Participants Dublin/Maynooth meeting WG 3: Óscar Alfranca-Burriel (Spain), Gunilla Anderson (Sweden), Galina Koleva (Bulgaria), Wolf Lorleberg (Germany), Pedro Mendes-Moreira (Portugal), André Miguel (Portugal), Oleg Paulen (Slovakia), Bernd Pölling (Germany), Bruno Ronchi (Italy), Anke Schirocki (Germany), Biancamaria Torquati (Italy), Jan-Willem van der Schans (Netherlands), Tycho Vermeulen (Netherlands) and Helene Weissinger (Austria). - Paola Branduini (Italy), Denise Kemper (Germany) and Luís Neves (Portugal), COST members in WG 1 and 2 supported WG 3 by contributing documented case studies from their countries.

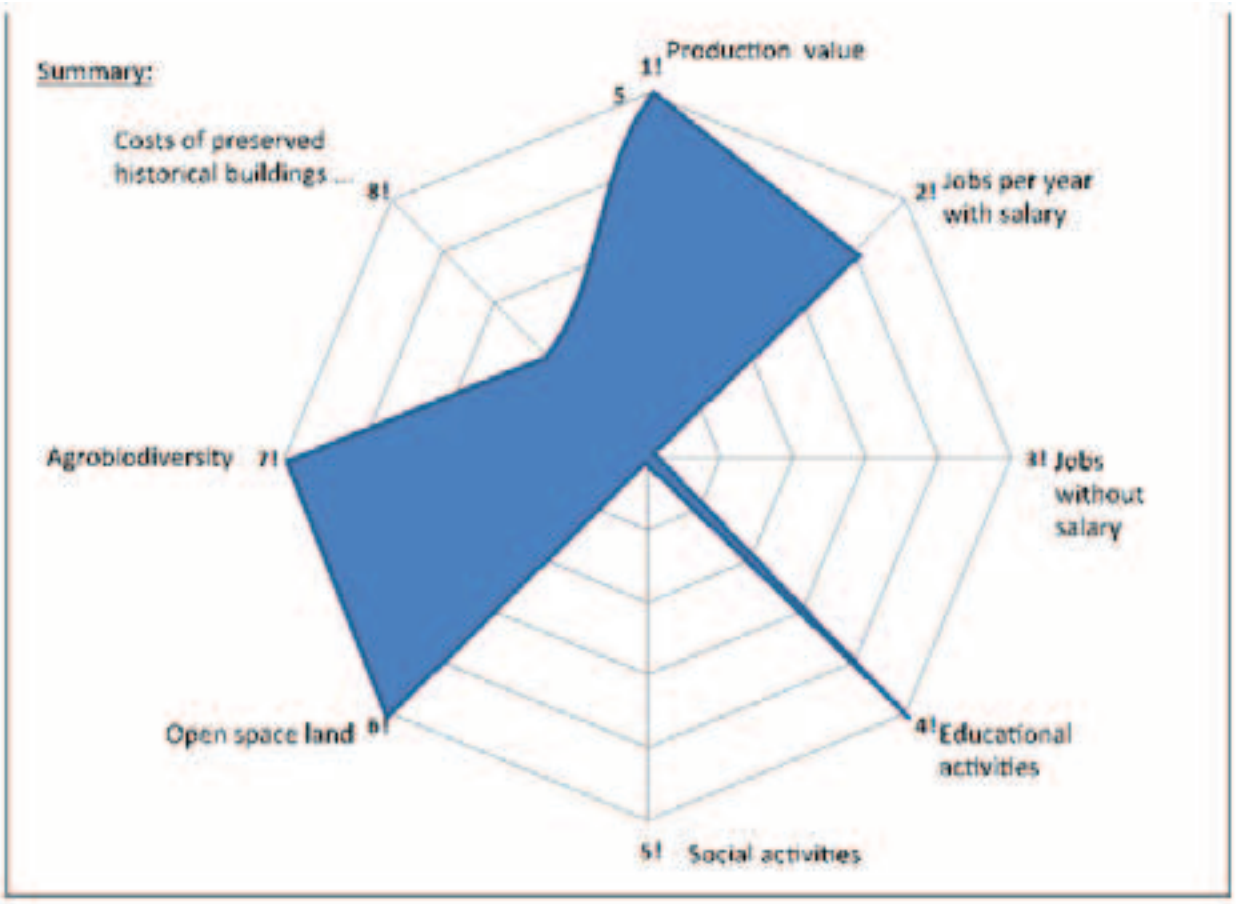
The Dublin meeting of WG 3 "Entrepreneurial models of Urban Agriculture" was mainly dedicated to getting an overview of the continuing field work of working group members in the last months. As we agreed at the 2nd WG meeting in Barcelona in March 2013, the "Questionnaire for analyzing urban and peri-urban agricultural activities" (also known as "standard questionnaire for case studies of UA"), developed in Barcelona and completed after that meeting, was tested by members with farm and project visits. The filled out questionnaires and presentations with main facts of several urban and peri-urban agricultural cases were brought to the Dublin meeting - however, time was too scarce to present and discuss all case studies, which are already finished or in an advanced stage of work (see table).

Table: Case study overview (status September 2013): 25 case studies completely documented, 20 more in preparation

Country	Enterprise case studies	Project case studies
Austria	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1
Estonia		(2)
Germany	4 (2)*	2 (1)*
Italy	3 (1)	2
Ireland	(2)*	(1)*
Netherlands		(2)
Norway	(2)	
Portugal		2 (1)
Slovakia	3	1
Spain	2 (3)*	(3)*
Sweden	1	1

Remarks: Numbers stand for completed case studies with fulfilled questionnaires, numbers in ( ) stand for case studies in work and/or where information collection has already started. * means, that case studies have been visited within Short term scientific missions (STSM) and/or within excursions at working group meetings

The first case for discussion was the Tenuta del Cavaliere (Knight's farm) in the Eastern part of the metropolitan area of Rome, Italy, analyzed by Bruno Ronchi. He gave also an overview on agriculture and horticulture in the municipality of Rome. Like a lot of other enterprises in the metropolitan area, the farm is focused on dairy farming with cows and sheep. Production is certified organic, and besides milk production the enterprise, which employs 20 persons, is partner in programs for social rehabilitation (e.g. professional training for labor inclusion of disadvantaged persons). Educational visits for children and guided tours on archeological sites are also offered. - Gunilla Anderson from Sweden presented on the urban gardening network Seved an outstanding project in the municipality of Malmö, which is run by housing companies. They have built up and financed a community garden in a former socially problematic housing area with a very high unemployment share and over 60 % migrant population. This really "bottom-up" project is accepted very well by local people and seems to improve social inclusion and integration. Criminality and vandalism in the area decreased reasonably. Besides the social benefits to people and the city, there is a remarkable economic benefit for housing companies, which are interested in stabilizing their apartment renting business. - From Bulgaria Galina Koleva reported the case of the Eco-Farm Elata, situated near Sofia. This farm works on preserving authentic Bulgarian animal breeds, sells its own products via direct marketing and offers for children "education days", also taking care of children with special needs. The activities also integrate volunteers. The Elata farm can be considered as a pioneer business model for farms in Bulgaria.



Picture: Example for a rough visualization of the "multifunctional" societal benefits of urban and peri-urban agriculture, as it resulted from data collected with the „standard questionnaire". For example a certain range of „jobs per year with salary" (here 6 - 10 full time jobs per year) correspond to a defined level of the cobweb diagram (here level 5). The advantage of this approach is, that farmers can - but must not - give exact and probably confidential data about their business, and interviewers are even with rough information able to get an idea of the relative importance of the activities.

Source: Questionnaire for analyzing urban and peri-urban activities

A synthesis of cultural heritage, land art, traditional organic agriculture and tourism offers the case of the Bosco di San Francesco di Assisi (Forest of Saint Francis) in Assisi, Italy, which was analyzed by Biancamaria Torquati. Designed by famous land artist Michelangelo Pistoletto and run by Italian environment organization Fondo Ambiente Italiano (FAI), the site attracts over 20.000 visitors per year. The park is regarded as a unique historical landscape system, which is conserved and protected by the project. - How small traditional farmers live and "survive" against high urban settlement pressure, showed the case of small family wine farm Can Coll in Badalona near Barcelona, Spain, presented by Óscar Alfranca-Burriel. Working on only 1 ha total production area, the farm is producing its own wine and has success by offering a local product with limited availability in the premium price range. Can Coll is the last of former several wine farms in his village - all others had given up due to the high opportunity costs of land. The business is actually in the hand of the fifth generation - and the family wants to keep it in future as agricultural heritage. - From Slovakia Oleg Paulen reported problems of settlement pressure as well, but in the case of PD Bratislava Vinohrady, a wine cooperative near Bratislava, whole grape production is realized on rented land from a lot of different land owners. Their speculation interests threaten the production base of the wine co-op, which offers high quality wine and can use regional origin as a unique selling proposition.

That urban allotment gardens are actually highly attractive for local citizens was demonstrated by the case of the municipal allotment program Hortas de Cascais in Cascais near Lisbon, Portugal, which is managed by André Miguel. The program is dedicated to improve life and environmental quality in the city and to take care of public green space. It is offering land plots without a rent to local residents. The plots must be well cared and must be open for visits by the population.

Actually over 1.000 people are on the waiting list for getting new plots. - From Vienna, Austria Helene Weissinger reported on an innovative partnership between a local restaurant owner/event organizer and an urban gardening community called Grünstern Lobauerinnen. Approximately 30 volunteers are planting vegetables and fruits on leased public land, for which the rent is paid by the restaurant owner. His open-air kitchen gets half of the harvest, the other half is for self-consumption of the volunteers. Besides production there is a strong motivation of the project initiators to „establish a new food culture, radically concentrated on its natural essentials". - From Germany Bernd Pölling presented the case of the Oberschuirshof farm in Essen, situated in the Metropolis Ruhr area. This farm has developed a business partnership with citizens interested in urban gardening - without obligations or formalities, which are often linked with „traditional" allotment gardening. The farm, which has animal friendly pig production, fruit plantations and a strong direct marketing activity with a farm shop, is offering plots to rent to citizens. These plots are already planted, and the farmer supports the gardeners with tools, weed control, irrigation water and production advices. The renting contracts are annual and running only over the growing season.

Overall, this first review of 9 of nearly 40 case studies / questionnaires in work showed, that the actual standard questionnaire is widely functional and easy to deploy by different interviewers, who may have diverse professional background. However, it seems impossible to offer an optimal questionnaire for all different kinds of UA projects and enterprise models - interviewers will and should adapt, specify and complete their questions in the field. Some details for improvement were suggested, e.g. focusing more on cultural heritage and history of buildings and landscape schemes. These suggestions will be taken into account, and in the next days the working group will decide by mail about new adaptations.

The next issue was the presentation of case studies in the Online-Atlas of Urban Agriculture, which is in preparation at the RWTH Aachen University. As soon as it is operational, working group members will start to publish their case studies within this framework. As a contribution to the typology and classification discussion, which is mainly done by working groups 1 and 2, Biancamaria Torquati proposed also a classification for urban and peri-urban agricultural activities in Dublin. It is based on her own research work with 11 Italian case studies and proposes to classify along the three criterions „actor component - supply" ("Who are the farmers?"), "actor component - demand" ("Who are the consumers?") and a "functional component" ("What is the role of agriculture?"). The approach should be considered in the overall discussion to classification within the COST action.

The following work of WG 3 will include:

- Continuing with case studies with the help of the standard questionnaire.
- Feeding the Online-Atlas of Urban Agriculture with facts from completed case studies.
- Discussion of data analysis from case studies: success factors, income potentials, macroeconomic/ societal benefits..... For such specific analysis, which should result later in joint publications, smaller teams of interested COST action members should be formed. Data exchange between interes ted scientists will be realized by Dropbox.
- Discussion of scientific publication(s) to specific issues.
- Discussion of the elaboration and publication of the „Catalogue of entre preneurial models of UA".
- Defining research tasks and forming teams for European research programs like JPI Urban Europe, Horizon 2020 and others. COST action members from eligible countries of JPI Urban Europe brainstormed in Dublin already about a joint research proposal; finally it was decided, to follow up this idea next year.

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Koleva, Galina (2013): Case study Eco-farm Elata, Zheleznitsa, Bulgaria. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Miguel, André (2013): Case study Hortas de Cascais, Cascais, Portugal. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Paulen, Oleg (2013): Case study PD Bratislava Vinohrady, Bratislava, Slovakia. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Pölling, Bernd (2013): Case study Oberschuirshof, Essen, Germany. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Ronchi, Bruno (2013): Agriculture in the metropolitan area of Rome: The case of the Tenuita del Cavaliere farm, Rome, Italy. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Torquati, Biancamaria (2013): A proposed classification of Italian case studies of urban and peri-urban agriculture. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Torquati, Biancamaria (2013): Case study Bosco di San Francesco, Assisi, Italy. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 13th of September 2013.

Weissinger, Helene (2013): Case study Grünstern Lobauerinnen, Vienna, Austria. Presentation on 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Further case studies are already elaborated and were prepared for the Dublin WG meeting, but due to the lack of time in the sessions they could not yet presented:

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Anderson, Gunilla (2013): Case study Dammstorp greenhouse and orchard farm, Malmö, Sweden. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Branduini, Paola (2013): Case study Cascina Linterno, Milan, Italy. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Branduini, Paola (2013): Case study Punto Verde, Milan, Italy. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Branduini, Paola (2013): Case study agriculture in the municipality of Milan with project agricity, Milan, Italy. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Henter, Sibylle (2013): Case study Allmende-Kontor Tempelhof, Berlin, Germany. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Herkströter, Kristine (2013): Case study Hof Blome with rent-a-field system „Meine Ernte“, Bochum, Germany. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Kemper, Denise (2013): Case study Gemeinschaftsgarten Siepental, Essen, Germany. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Koleva, Galina (2013): Case study Family gardens Kokalyane, Sofia, Bulgaria. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Lorleberg, Wolf (2013): Case study Gut Königsmühle, Dortmund, Germany. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Neves, Luís (2013): Case study Horta Biológica do Club Nacional de Natação São Bento, Lisbon, Portugal. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Paulen, Oleg (2013): Case study SHR Czako, Nitra, Slovakia. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Paulen, Oleg (2013): Case study Centrum výskumu rastlinnej výroby Piešťany, Piešťany, Slovakia. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Paulen, Oleg (2013): Case study VVDP Karpaty Pezinok, Pezinok, Slovakia. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Pölling, Bernd (2013): Case study Hof Mertin, Dortmund, Germany. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Weissinger, Helene (2013): Case study Biohof Radl, Vienna, Austria. Presentation prepared for 3nd Working group meeting of COST Urban Agriculture Europe, Dublin/Maynooth, 11th of September 2013.

Luis Maldonado, Co-Chair WG4

Working Group 4: Spatial Visions of Urban Agriculture

Luis Maldonado, Co-Chair WG4

ESAB/ETSAB-UPC Barcelona Tech

General Agenda: beyond a mere description

WG 4 Program at Maynooth 2013

- final common check of the charts methodology posed for Barcelona Meeting using the planned field trip case(s) of study as a common basis for the discussion.

- discussing the main topics to be developed by the group according to:

1. WG purpose in the action

2. other WGs

3. perspective of possible H2020 research lines.

Which topics (story lines) would/should, according to our:

- experience

-research

-interests

-cases of study

must arise and how to work/include them?

Achieved so far: a basis for a common language structure I

Working Group 4: Spatial Visions of Urban Agriculture

Luis Maldonado, Co-Chair WG4

ESAB/ETSAB-UPC Barcelona Tech

General Agenda: beyond a mere description

WG 4 Program at Maynooth 2013

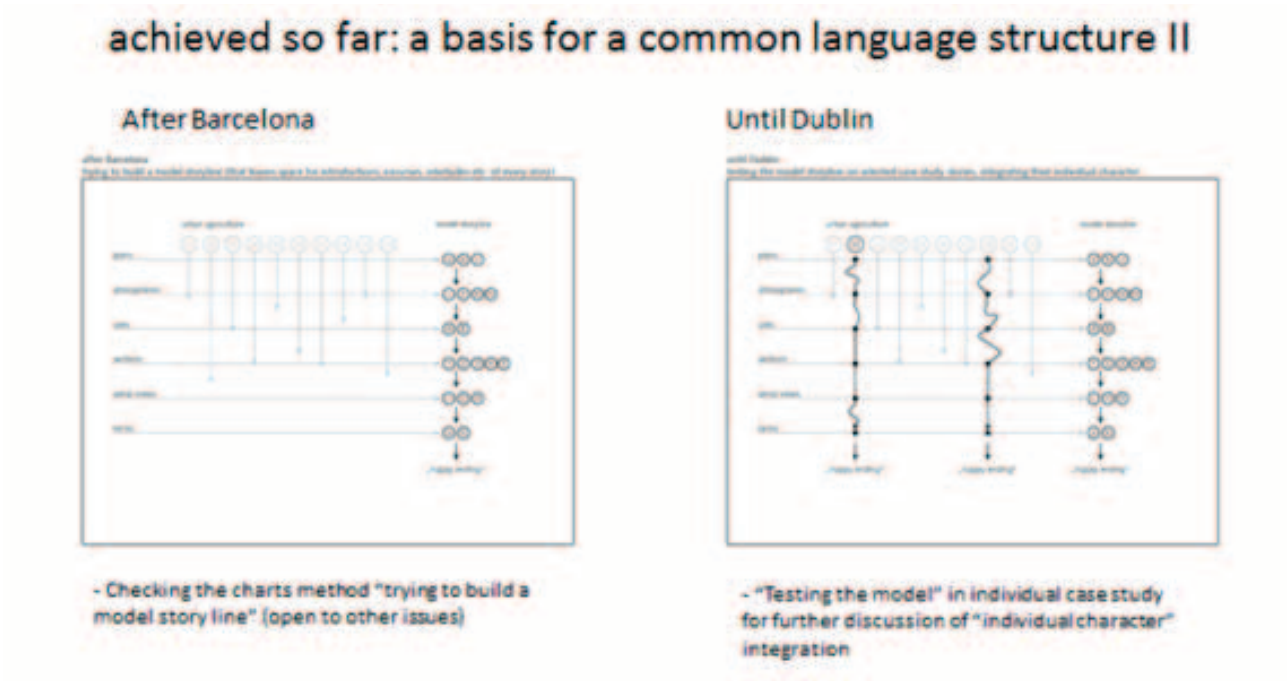
- initial idea of showing and studying typologies of UA
- wide range of situations, scales, approaches and
- mind maps seeking for common questions
- and issues later that could make our work possible

Charts methodology:

- mind maps of questions and interests and
- previous cases of study translated into a few mind
- charts of general common issues:

1. basic common structure for sharing information and visualising a place

2. general spatial representation tools that would make possible the diverse initial information to be compared



The Chair of the Action has explained us the DC comments at the Annual Progress Conference. Notice that the accent is in

food and food production

so to speak, in economics. Nothing about space but also nothing about environment, policies, entreprenurial models, social benefits, cultural heritage and identity, landscape, esthetic values… I guess agricultural policy is supposed to be covered by the CAP reform.

All we agree that food and food production are so important and that what we are developing makes no sense without them but try to think about our subject of work **without a site or location: the fact is that**

without a site or location: the fact is that

UA will take no place without space

No one can imagine our cities today without a waste management planning and the same can be said, for instance, about energy and transport infrastructures. I come from southern Europe where cities need a water supply management and planning.

Seems so far away to speak about a food planning in our cities but something of this is in the air when we hear about green or smart or slow cities or infrastructures. And, if it's the case, how can we think about them without placing it? As we saw at Barcelona a land use plan or protection laws are not enough.

WG4 chance in the Action is to identify, show and work the spatial characteristics that shape, drive and make UA possible but nothing of this will really change anything if we are not able to introduce UA Spatial Planning into the EU agenda.

Working Group 4: Spatial Visions of Urban Agriculture

WG4 Summary Report (Maynooth, 12th September 2013)

by Luis Maldonado

Participants: Paola Branduini, Agata Cieszewska, Michiel Dehaene, Michael Hardman, Pixie Jacobs, Friedrich Kuhlmann, Luis Maldonado, Paul Neuninger, Ina Suklje-Erjavec, Axel Timpe, Attila Toth, Xin Wang and Kang Zhao. Mr. Makoto Yokohari from the University of Tokyo attended to the last session of the group.

1.1 General Agenda: beyond a mere description

At Maynooth our program is (1) to make a final common check of the charts methodology posed for Barcelona Meeting using the planned field trip case(s) of study as a common basis for the discussion. Once the methodology is commented we'll speak (2) about which are the main topics to be developed by the group according to the WG purpose in the action; to the other WGs and in the perspective of possible H2020 research lines. So to speak, after discussing about language, we have to go further from the mere description of the cases

Possible questions related:

- How the charts methods work?
- Do we understand them in the same sense?
- Do we need to unify our way of drawing or representing?
- What do we miss in them?
- Which topics would/should, according to our: - experience
  - research
  - interests
- available cases of study… must arise and how to work/include them?
- Which of these topics could/should be subject of further study in the group?
- Which is the link between our work (spatial conditions) and what other groups are working? How to cooperate with them? When?
- Which is the link between the UA Atlas and our work? And lastly:
- Which of these topics could/should be related to H2020 lines of research?

1.2 Achieved so far: a basis for a common language structure

1.2.1 Aachen

As other groups did, WG4 began the 1st WGs Meeting at Aachen with the idea of showing and studying different typologies of UA to structure our work together. However, the wide range of situations, scales, approaches and interests showed made necessary seeking for common questions and issues later that could make our work possible.

1.2.2 Barcelona

For Barcelona 2nd WGs Meeting, Aachen's mind maps of questions and interests and our previous cases of study were translated into a few charts of general common issues. The Chart Method and the proposed topics are general spatial representation tools that would make possible the diverse initial information to be compared and then to focus and structure our work in the relationship between space and agriculture in our cities. The issues posed for Barcelona are a basic common structure for sharing information and visualising a place. This not means that they are necessarily the most important: they just allow a first able to be compared common view. Drawings showing WG4 evolution already published at Timpe. A, "On WG4 Method" at the Cost Action Urban ting Agriculture Europe: Documentation 2nd Working Group Meeting, pp. 128-129

1.3 Next steps: spatial conditions that make the difference

At Maynooth our program is (1) to make a final common check of the charts methodology posed for Barcelona Meeting using the planned field trip case(s) of study as a common basis for the discussion. Once the methodology is commented we'll speak (2) about which are the main topics to be developed by the group according to the WG purpose in the action; to the other WGs and in the perspective of possible H2020 research lines. So to speak, after discussing about language, we have to go further from the mere description of the cases

With a common way of placing our cases and areas of study and a list of the main topics in which the members of the group work and to be included we'll choose by focusing in the study and showing of the previous spatial conditions that could promote, make possible or successful urban agriculture.

We are used to the explanation (Fig. 1 A: UA as a model) of our environment, natural, rural and urban areas or landscape as the result of the interaction between natural (N), socio-cultural (C) and economic (E) realms but when speaking about UA what makes the difference (Fig. 1 B: COST-UAE) is spatial or urban interaction: it's the city and its citizens what shapes its structure including open spaces in/between it,; and it's the city and its citizens what drives its processes. Hence, we can speak about planning and designing open spaces in general and about agricultural spaces in them.

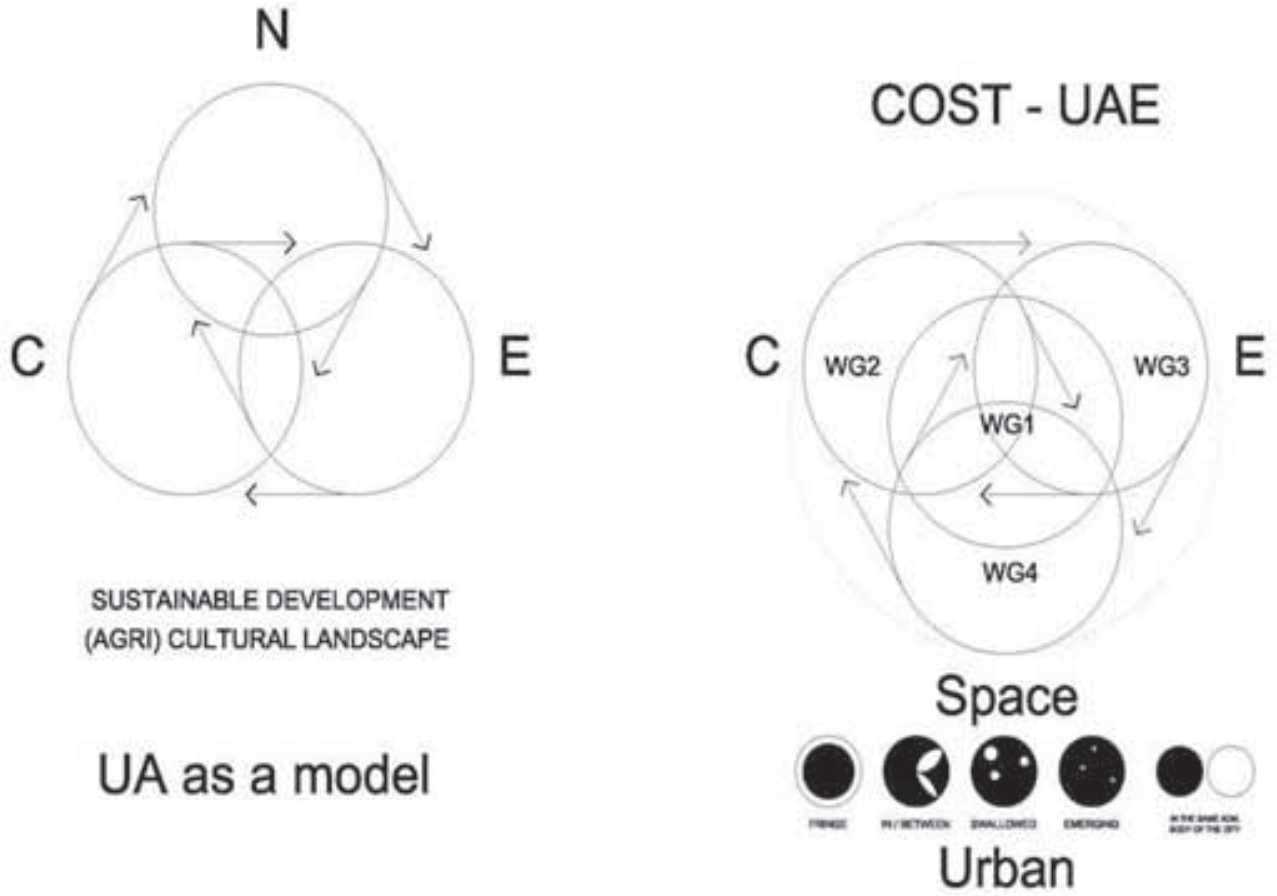


Fig. 1 UA as a model and COST-UAE structure schemes by Luis Maldonado; Urban Space diagrams redrawn from originals by Makoto Yokohari.

Having an open but common language, structure and methodology let us describe, analyse and learn from existing UA cases of study for protecting, promoting and designing – planning – UA existing or new areas. As a result of the interaction between cities, its citizens and UA food and producers in the context of a desired sustainability for our urban living nature and environment: a healthy environment, social justice and sustainable economic growth.

1.4 Challenges: to go UA spatial planning into play

The Chair of the Action has explained us the DC comments at the Annual Progress Conference. Notice that the accent is in food and food production, so to speak, in economics. Nothing about space but also nothing about environment, land use, cultural heritage, landscape. I guess agricultural policy is supposed to be covered by the CAP reform…

All we agree, I guess, that food and food production are so important and that what we are developing makes no sense without them but try to think about your subject of work without a site or location: the fact is that *UA will take no place without space.*

No one can imagine our cities today without a waste management planning and the same can be said, for instance, about energy and transport infrastructures. Seems so far away to speak about a food planning for our cities but something of this is in the air when we hear about green or smart or slow cities. And, if it's the case, how can we think about them without placing it? As we saw at Barcelona a land use plan or protection are not enough.

WG4 chance in the Action is to identify, show and work with the spatial characteristics that shape, drive and make UA possible but nothing of this will really change anything if we are not able *to introduce UA Spatial planning into the EU agenda.*

2. Work in Progress (Maynooth 11th-14th September 2013

by Luis Maldonado starting from Agata Cieszewska, Michiel Dehaene and Pixie Jacobs notes

2.1 WG Discussion Report

With a basic common language and general documents to structure, share and compare our description of a place the main issue for the meeting was to discuss how to go beyond from the mere description of places (cases).

The attendants agreed on the necessity of developing a narrative – also called a 'story-line' – based on data that we need to collect. There are clear common narratives posed by the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the Action for the working group as 'integration of UA into Urban Planning' or 'key spatial conditions for UA' but could be others to be found.

Discussing how to carry on the group split into two different points of view about how to begin:

- *Collecting data*
- *Previous developing of common 'narratives'*

In the context of the group work, the charts methodology discussed at Barcelona can be used in both senses. It can be generally understood as a strategy, an 'overall research plan or structure of the research study' that, in our case, highlights the spatial conditions through the use, or inquiring through, drawings and images as the most common language used by spatially related researchers and professionals. The difference between one way or another to proceed are no more than different tactics to achieve the same objective.

To address the development of the cases, to 'make a case', through the charts method, and being open about how to contribute two groups were formed to let arise which kind of questions could be clearly addressed to the group to develop the work. Field visits were used as a basis for the discussion due to the fact of not being strictly urban – from a spatial point of view - but clearly urban connected. The final list of possible inquires delineate two groups of questions:

1. *General basic 'Identity' data (list by A. Cieszewska)*

- *What is the location of UA regarding to urban structure?*
- *Size regarding to urban scale*
- *What is the relation between urban spatial system and agriculture system? or what is the relation to urban environment?*
- *What is the opinion of the different actors related?*

- *What is the origin of urban agriculture area (historical, illegal, planned, designed)?*
- *How is the perception of UA today? And how can perception be changed?*
- *What is the opinion of the different actors and are they related?*
- *Problems, threats for the area for the surroundings*
- *Accessibility to global or local markets*
- *Is there a sense of attachment to place.....etc (e.g. Visual quality / visual attractiveness or spatial characteristics that are important for the local and urban identity, among others)*
- *What is the ecosystem value of the area? Ecosystem services (e.g. Climate value? Adaptation / mitigation among others)*
- *Public accessibility of the area*
- *How it is important for urban quality?*
- *How it is attractive for social interaction, for leisure, recreation*
- *How it is important for producers? (self or market of food supply)*

2. *General questions not necessarily spatial but spatially related (list by M.Dehaene)*

- *Why can agricultural activities exist or continue to exist in this place?*
- *How does the place-project figure within existing plans and projects?*
- *Why does the place-project merit the qualification urban? Describe the process of urbanization it is part of?*
- *How would you describe the value of the urban agriculture project?*
- *How has its value been constructed and (re)produced in that place*

The lists of possible data and questions are extremely wide and open –as wide and open as the action or our topic is. They could provide lines of cooperation with other groups and possible H2020 (Horizon 2020) research lines.

As it's impossible to suggest a general structure showing or explaining everything, the group will receive an open template or structure to integrate the basic reference data, drawings, schemes and/or images, key words, an abstract and/or memory of their contribution. Every member could freely understand how to use it: with basic identity information, graphics, key words and an abstract or with basic identity information and a memory; and what to focus on. Only the basic structure, the extension and the necessity of being spatially addressed will be set.

The general questions to be addressed have been developed by Michiel Dehaene as a 'guideline for constructing a case base'. It's introduction 'translating the discussions into a call for cases' and explaining what do we understand by 'making a story-line' or developing a 'narrative'; and the varied topics, relationships and interactions that the initial list of questions allow will be sent together with the call for cases and the structure to explain them. The testing of the final list of questions in the cases of study is a draft for a framework that links the particularities of places with more general concepts. It could be used during the work time from Dublin to Warsaw as an open guide for the work

2.2 WG4: other topics commented

2.2.1 Outputs: An important part of the final discussion was related to the outputs of the WG4. There were few proposals for it:

- Scientific articles published in peer review journals – main problem is related with long process of publishing and also lack of funds to provide specific research necessary to create articles – also it is not sure how to split the whole group to into articles writers.
-

Book of the collected examples – the main problem to make a book is to find the editor interested by these subject,
- Web page with collected examples.

The group didn't decide yet the most suitable result according to the method of the work in whole Cost Action. Prof. Makoto Yokohari on the end of the meeting proposed that the results of the WG4 could be interesting for a publisher as Springer Japan – which is going to publish a book with selection of UA approaches in different parts of the world.

2.2.2 Summer school

Another topic discussed was the possibility of organizing a Workshop, Summer School or similar specifically addressed to the group to work on common issues to be developed. It can solve the necessity of time to work together and can be also understood as a way of using and sharing the 'research by design' methodology posed at the MoU (memorandum of understanding).

Axel Timpe (Science COST) will consult with COST Office the possibilities, conditions and possible budget within the COST rules and methodology and the approved action for it. As Axel pointed out, it would be so important to define conceptually what we do want to do and to prepare it in advance for being, if possible, consulted with the MC (Management Committee) and included in the annual COST timing and budget.

2.3 Tasks and Deliveries Timing Schedule

1. Mid October: WG4 annual and Maynooth report by Luis Maldonado star ting from Agata Cieszewska, Michiel Dehaene, Pixie Jacobs and Ina Suklje-Erjavec partial reports.
2. End of October: Call for cases of study 'making a story-line' according to a given simple structure based on Barcelona and Dublin group work, by WG Chairs (Lilli Licka and Luis Maldonado).
3. End of January: proposals of cases and stories to be exhibited at Warsaw Meeting, by all the members of the Working Group.
4. End of February: quotations on format or about cases if needed, by WG Chairs.
5. End of February to end of March: how to elicit information and to exhibit the work at Warsaw, by WG Chairs and local organizers (Agata Cieszewska and Barbara Szulczewska).
6. End of March: Printing and exhibit instructions and program for Warsaw, by WG Chairs.
7. Open: consultation of possibilities, conditions and possible budget within the COST rules for organizing a specific Workshop, Summer School or simi lar by the group, by Axel Timpe.

Working Group 5: Urban Agriculture Metabolism

Minutes of the 1st meeting, Dublin (NUI Maynooth)

by Chiara Tornaghi

Participants to the discussion in Dublin: Chiara Tornaghi, Luke Beesley, Colin Sage, Anke Schirocki, Xinmin Zhan, Eamonn Slater, Frank Lohrberg, Hendrik van der Kamp (COST Rapporteur)

All WG5 members:

Co-chairs:

Chiara Tornaghi, *Cities and social justice research cluster, School of Geography, University of Leeds, UK*
Luke Beesley, *Environmental and Biochemical Sciences, The James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen, UK*

Active participants:

Anke Schirocki, *Chamber of commerce and agriculture, Bonn, Germany*
Colin Sage, *Department of Geography, University College Cork, Ireland*
Xinmin Zhan, *College of Engineering, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland*
Nele Delbeque, *(PhD student), Department of soil management, University of Ghent, Belgium*
Barbora Duží, *The Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic*

Followers:

Frank Lohrberg, *Department of architecture and planning, Aachen University, Germany*
Jan-Willem van der Schans, *Rural sociology group, Wageningen University, NL*
Michiel Dehaene, *Dept. of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Ghent, Belgium*
Pedro Mendes Moreira, *Department of Agronomy, Escola Superior Agrária de Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal*
Rob Roggema, *Van Hall Larenstein University for Applied Sciences, Velp, NL*
Salvor Jonsdottir, *School of Science and Engineering, Reykjavik University, Iceland*
Mihaela Ulmanu, *Environment Protection Department, National Institute R&D for Nonferrous and Rare Metals, Pantelimon, Romania*
Christopher Bryant, *Université de Montréal, Canada*

Summary

During this first meeting the group has engaged with the challenging task of identifying key themes, a methodology and the suitable outcomes for this interdisciplinary new working group. The participant were a group of 3 social scientists, 2 natural scientists, and 1 practitioner with a background in horticulture. We have also benefitted from the inputs of the EU rapporteur for this COST Action, and from a number of informal discussions with other WG 5 group followers had already committed their time and inputs to other WGs.

The group has identified the following points (1 to 5.3) and started a collective brainstorming on point 5.2.

1) Rationale for this WG5. Background and policy demands

2) Key question

3) Themes

4) Methodology

4.1 analytical elements

4.2 data collection

5) Outcomes/deliverables

5.1 Paper

5.2 Themes overview

5.2 Themes overview

5.3 Themes interaction

The outcome of the discussion is reported below

1) Rationale for this WG5. Background and policy demands

Urbanisation, which has increased the geographical separation of where production, consumption and waste of food and other organic materials take place, has produced what is known in literature as a "metabolic rift" (cfr. Marx, Von Liebig, Moore, Foster, Schneider and McMichael). A metabolic rift is a process that 'breaks' or 'open' the cycle of soil nutrients, (for example, because organic waste, and with it soil minerals and other nutrients, do not go back into the soil) leading to soil quality loss and nutrients depletion.

Soils are our most vital natural capital. They perform a variety of functions to support ecosystems including nutrient provision, buffering against water pollution, also harbouring a vast microbial community and stock of carbon. Urban soils however are often sealed, disturbed, contaminated and their composition, chemistry and biology imbalanced, reducing or removing their functionality and impacting on waters within their proximity. Waste disposal to urban land and industrial legacy often introduces a risk element to the use of urban soils for crop productivity the mosaic of urban land uses makes it difficult to make bulk evaluations of land capability for UA on this basis. Further resource pressures from an expanding population may require the increasing use of recycled materials, or grey waters as well as alternative fertilisers derived from urban organic wastes.

However, the social acceptability and benefits of UA will require good basic natural resources, free of substantial risk to human health, so that the construction and maintenance of UA within urban space will also need to rely, to certain degrees, on the natural resource capital available at a local level. This is why the group considers urban agriculture metabolisms; people and nature working together.

Social scientists are interested in the cultural, political and economic determinants of these phenomena, and look at a variety of issues, from the macro (i.e. international trade) to the micro (i.e. composting habits) scale.

Natural scientists, and in particular industrial ecology, look more broadly at the flows of energy and materials, and the biochemical reactions implied in various metabolic processes.

There is an interesting paper which summarises well how the concept of urban metabolism is used in literature (Ropoport 2012, Journal of industrial ecology), so we will not go into details here.

Both natural and social scientists are aware of the current metabolic processes and their problems, and the particular relevance of these for the governance of urban agriculture. Both are invested by a range of new emerging policy demands.

Policy demands can be summarised as follow:

- From urban food growers: is urban soil fit and safe for growing food? What levels of metals and other components are safe? In what conditions do metals and other contaminants get absorbed into the plants and become potentially dangerous? What plants are more likely to stabilise soil metabolism and therefore to lead to healthier crops? How can small scale urban agriculture become more energy efficient and environmentally sound?

- From governing institutions: how can urban land, and in particular brown fields, become fit/suitable for urban agriculture, therefore contributing to food security? How can urban agriculture contribute to improve energy efficiency, absorb carbon, reduce run-off water (therefore reduce flood risks), make a better use of waste, and potentially contribute to close the soil nutrients cycles and "repair" the metabolic rift?

From a metabolic perspective UA has several potentials, not only linked to feeding people where they live, providing jobs opportunities and reducing food miles, but can also genuinely close (or aim to approximate) the closing of nutrient cycles, therefore making an efficient use of resources and substantially contributing to the sustainability of urban environments.

While this is conceptually simple, the challenge is to bring policy makers and citizens to grasp the link between social processes, available technology and the control of natural

While this is conceptually simple, the challenge is to bring policy makers and citizens to grasp the link between social processes, available technology and the control of natural processes.

Therefore in WG 5 we draw together natural and social sciences into the resource themes of soils, waters and wastes. We consider how people influence natural resources in urban areas, and how natural resources influence UA practices; urban agriculture metabolism (see Figure 1). Thus we examine issues, amongst others, surrounding:

- Changing awareness, perception and use of polluted land for UA
- Efficacy and acceptability of wastes recycling from diverse sources to UA plots
- Optimisation of water resources for UA; the role of grey water
- Assumptions about natural resource capital in urban areas
- The role of UA in increasing natural resource empathy and awareness

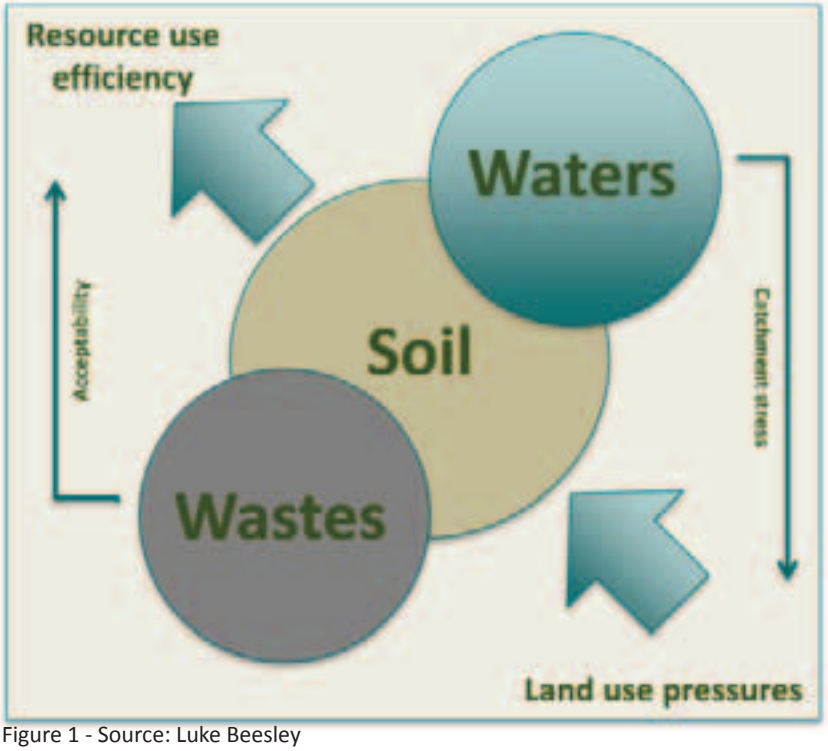


Figure 1 - Source: Luke Beesley

This working group aims to popularise available research into this field, point out areas that needs further research, contribute to knowledge sharing through a unique interdisciplinary mingling and dialogue, and ultimately identify ways for a future research agenda aimed at addressing policy making in this field.

2) Key question

To avoid getting lost while pursuing these goals, we have summarised our main task as follow:

How can we make a more efficient use of water, soil and waste (through urban agriculture-related activities), and attempt to close metabolic cycles in the city?

We are aware that "the city" might not necessarily be always the most suitable (economic efficient) scale for closing these loops. Also, the debate about the appropriate scale for UA, as urban, peri-urban, or bioregion is quite vast and unresolved. So, to have a pragmatic approach, and given the benefits of short food chains, energy conservation and local recycling, we have decided not to address this debate explicitly, but to take it into account if and when relevant in the following works of this group.

3) Themes

Three main themes have been identified:

1.Soil

2.Water

3.Waste

We believe these are interrelated in many ways in urban metabolic processes, and that carbon is a 4th crosscutting element which we will keep monitoring.

4) Methodology

To start working on these topics, we have started to develop a methodology. The first step was to identify, for each theme, the analytical elements that we want to take into account (4.1), and them to develop one or more exercises (4.2) to facilitate data collection among COST participants and urban agriculturalists.

4.1 analytical elements

For each of the three themes we want to know:

- from a social science perspective, look at the social processes connected to this theme –i.e. cultural/political/conceptualisations of "what is the prob lem" (i.e. attitude towards smells, what is dirt, definitions of economic ef ficiency…) , including misconceptions and antagonist views

- from a natural science perspective, look at what issues are considered of relevance, what is the problem (i.e. ground water pollution, phosphorous loss, etc), what is the current available technology, its actual use and where more research is needed.

- in what type of Urban Agricultural initiatives each specific theme is of re levance: distinguishing between professional, communal, individual and municipal schemes (i.e. while waste recycling or water pollution is regulated in professional food growing, this is not the case for community gardens, for examples. There is need to address specific categories of urban agricul ture in this respect.

- The cross themes connections and the relevance for climate change

4.2 data collection

The draft of a questionnaire is being developed by WG5 members after the Dublin meeting, and possibly will be launched before the next meeting. Anke Schirocki is taking the initiative to prepare a first draft.

5) Outcomes/deliverables

We have started to discuss possible outcomes of this WG. We don't consider this discussion concluded, but the following is what we have identified so far:

5.1 Paper

A paper on "The relevance of the urban metabolism for urban agriculture". This will try to take into account both social and natural science perspectives, and will have the aim of popularising concepts difficult to grasp for not specialists.

5.2 Themes analysis

To unpack each theme under the lenses of urban metabolism. A first brainstorming has been done during workshop 1. We have not decided yet what will be the best way to disseminate this work.

5.3 Reading list

To put together a reading list of selected articles relevant for this working group, and circulate them via email (drop box might also be used).

5.4 Research suggestions in view of Horizon 2020

A one page summary, to be given to Frank (COST Action chair), before the meeting in Brussels

Short term scientific mission: the horticulture sector in the Greater Dublin area

Dr. Helene Weissinger

Dr. Helene Weissinger, Austria

After visiting Ireland and working on an organic farm in County Wicklow nine years ago, Dr. Helene Weissinger was interested in exploring whether or not organic horticulture had developed in Dublin. The task of her scientific mission was to devise a profile of the horticulture activity in city and the peri-urban area of Dublin, to explore the market orientation of farms, identify niches in the market, and explore the relations between producers and consumers.

Research questions:

- What are the efforts to promote sustainability of agricultural / horticultural production of different stakeholders (farmers, institutions (Dept. of Agricul ture for eg), citizens, cooperations)?
- What are the efforts to promote local food supply chains (farmers, institu tions, cooperations)?
- Which institutions, persons, farms, cooperations can be seen as forerunners / pioneers?
- Which benefits do urban farmers provide to the citizens / to the environ ment?
- How do the farmers connect with the citizens?
- Who can be seen as the forerunners of sustainable innovation?

Methodology:

Helene conducted desk research and fieldtrips to various farms and urban agriculture sites on the periphery of the city. She interviewed farmers, growers and various stakeholders and officials involved in promoting the urban agriculture green agenda. (Example: Dept, of Agriculture Advisor, The Irish Food Board (Bord Bia) Marketing Dept responsible for the promotion of fresh food), Farmers in North and County Dublin, and Co. Wicklow. She conducted various fieldtrips to farms, allotments, community gardens and farms in and around the city).

Key Findings:

Figure 1 - The Greater Dublin Region

Ireland is 60% self-sufficient, in vegetables. There is really strong competition between producers. The supply chain is quite diverse, but despite its ability to be self-sufficient, Ireland imports a large percentage of fruit and vegetables from Spain and other European countries with many farmers finding it difficult to compete and remain in the market, which results in consolidation.

Conclusions:

- Connection between farmers and citizens seems to get lost
- Farms are in sparsely-inhabited, non-leisure areas with restricted access
- Farmers specialise and are orientated towards supermarkets
- Sales on farmers markets decreased over time and do now in recession time
- Interest of consumers in food increases - GIY
- Sustainable initiatives both from bottom-up and top-down
- Innovations from bottom-up involve citizens much more and are mostly based on organic principles

General profile of horticultural activities in the Greater

Dublin Region

The Greater Dublin Region has 1.53 million inhabitants and comprises four local authorities

(Fig 1). Dublin accounted for approx. 40% vegetable production in 2000 (Bord Glas 2001). The very most of the production in the Greater Dublin Region takes place in county Fingal where primarily potatoes, field and protected vegetables are produced. Fruit production is a very small niche, with soft fruits nearly totally restricted to protected production (Fig. 2+3). In the last decade, the average farm size increased from 15 ha in 1999 to 34 ha in 2010.

The number of growers was reduced by half whereas the area slightly increased (Fig. 4). Until 2008, there was pressure to rezone agricultural land. From 1990 to 2010, cultivated land has fallen from approx. 34000 ha to 27000 ha (McKeon 2010). This means that the proportion of field vegetables has increased in contrary to other field crops. At the moment there is no building pressure because the city is not growing now, it is overbuilt due to the property bubble. Moreover, a lot of young people leave the country because of the recession.

Full report can be accessed on :

http://www.urbanagricultureeurope.la.rwth-aachen.de/mediawiki/index.php/Urban_Agriculture_research

Weissinger, H. (2013): UA in the Greater Dublin Region, Short Term Scientific Mission Report. Vienna

All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)

Improving Evidence Informed Planning in Ireland

Outline

What is the All-Island Research Observatory (AIRO)?

- Visualising the 2011 Census
- Census 2011 – What's new?
- Key facts and figures
- AIRO Data Visualisation of census results
- Travel to Work Mapping
- Accessibility Mapping
- All-Island Deprivation Index
- Census of Agriculture 2010
- AIRO is a research unit and spatial data website focused on improving evidence informed planning in Ireland
- Collects, analyses and provides evidence and tools to support better planning and decision making
- Maps, data, policy advice, research and training
- Maximise the usage and benefit of publically funded and readily available datasets
- Highlight the benefit of proper collection, management and dissemination of datasets

Who do we work with?

Justin Gleeson, AIRO, NUIM

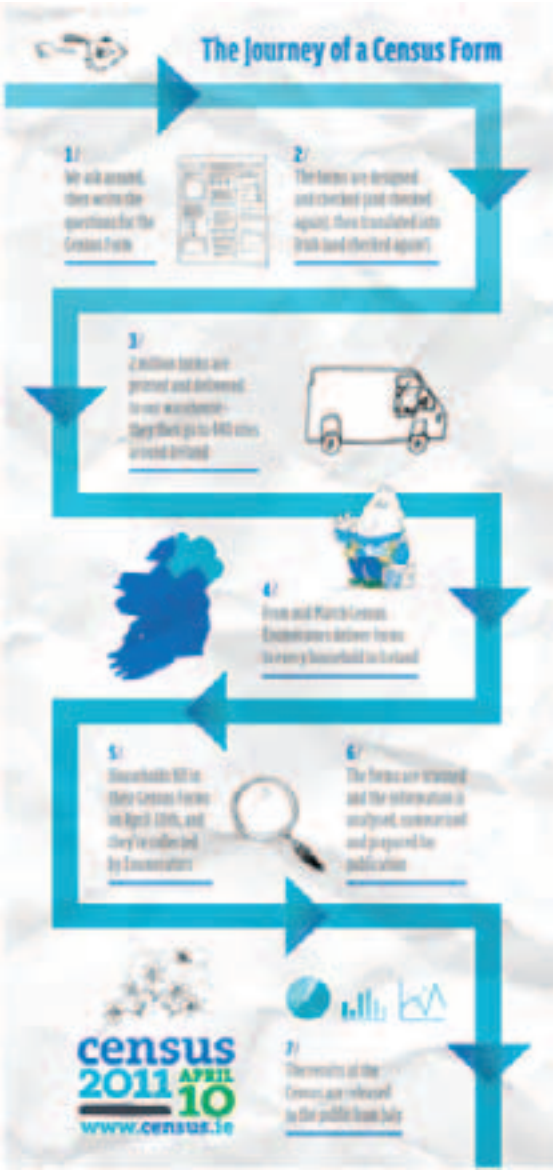
- Government Departments
- Semi-State bodies
- Regional Authorities, Local Authorities, Local Partnerships etc
- Academics, Researchers, Public
- Interactive website to provide users with a toolkit - free resource for public sector and civil society organisations
- Currently 3,000+ registered users on the site
- Requirement to register to download images
- Partnership between National Institute for Regional and Spatial Analysis (NIRSA) & National Centre for Geo-Computation at NUIM; works in colla boration with International Centre for Local and Regional Development (ICLRD)
- Main Data/Software Providers:

New approach to collecting Census 2011

- Used GeoDirectory to develop a collection strategy for all enumerators
- Pre-printing GeoDirectory addresses to Enumerator Record Book
- Reduction of labour input of recording and post-processing

New approach to collecting Census 2011

- Flexible geography outputs
- Sampling areas for CSO surveys
- Facilitate coding of industry details
- X,Y for residence and place of work
- Processing of census data
- Staff of 5,500
- 4,866 enumerator areas
- Processing of census data
- 2 million census forms
- 300 tonnes, 476 football pitches,
- 35 individual questions, 10 household questions
- 6 months processing
- Guillotines, scanners (introduced in 2002, halved staff input), recognition software (CACI UK)
- Total cost €51.6m / €40m on enumeration

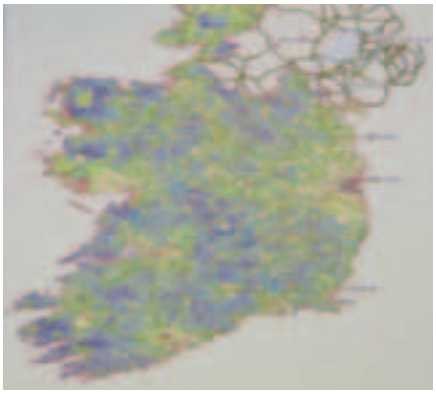


New census output geographies – Small Areas (SAs)

- 18,488
- Mean household (90)
- Mean population (250)

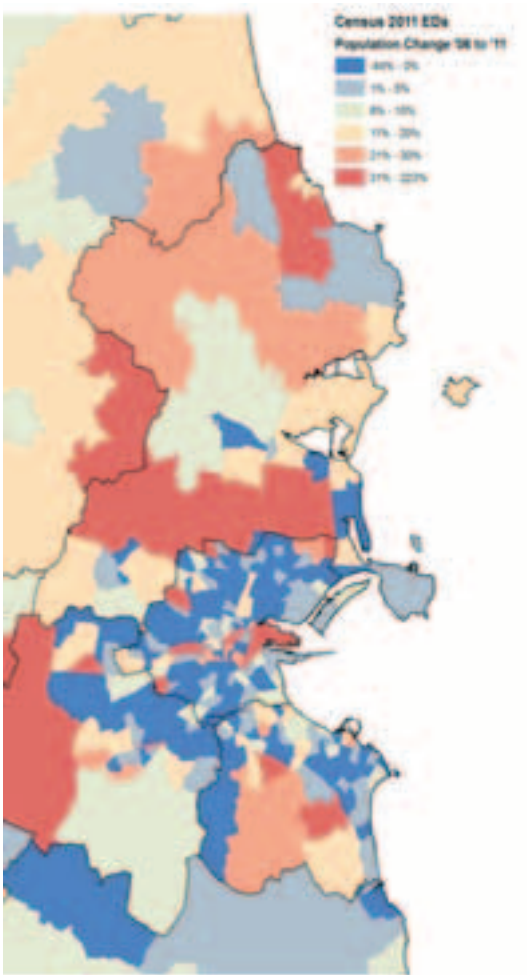
Benefits

- Provides much greater level of local analysis
- Comparable geography to NI Output Areas



New census variables

- Other languages spoken
  - Data on languages, other than English or Irish, that are spoken at home
  - Also provides information on how well English is spoken
- General Health
  - How is your health in general?
  - Country wide picture of peoples health
    - » Age
    - » Social class
    - » Education
  - Also being asked in NI Census and will allow an all-island analysis of health
- Place of School and Work Census of Anonymised Records (POWSCAR)
  - Place of Work
    - » Urban Areas catchments
    - » Job Density analysis
  - Place of School
    - » School catchments
    - » University Catchments



Population Change

4.58m: 8.2 % increase from 2006

Very high birth rate, low deaths

Natural increase of 225,000

Biggest increases:

Laois +20%

Cavan +14.3%

Fingal +14.2%

Longford +13.4%

Meath +13.1%

Smallest increases/decrease:

Limerick City -4.5

Cork City -.15%

Waterford City +2.15%

Kerry +4%

Dublin City +4.2%

Galway City +4.3%

Non-Irish Nationals

Increased by 124k or 30% to 544,357

12% of total population

Mostly Polish (+93%), Latvians (+54%), Lithuanians (+48%), Romanians (+125%), Brazilians (+98%) and Indians (+101%)

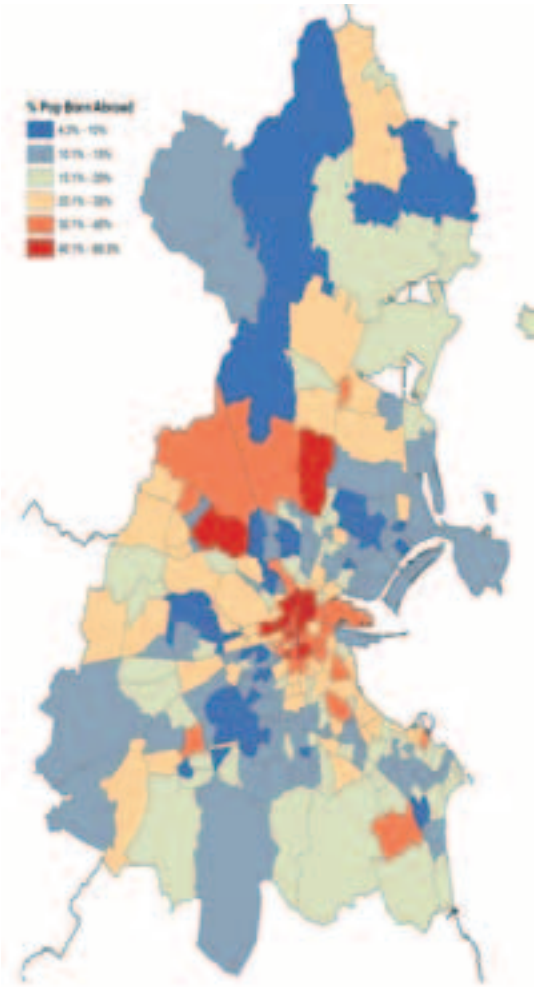
Slight decrease in the numbers from UK, US and Chinese

Polish nationals are now the largest non-Irish group living in Ireland

122,585 Polish

112,259 UK

Population born outside Ireland



Housing

1.99m total housing stock in 2011

– +12.7% from 2006

– 71% increase in stock in past 20 years (population by 30%)

» 785 housing units per 1000 population

• 1.65 million occupied permanent housing units in 2011 (82%)

– +187,100 or 13% from 2006

• Housing Vacancy rate at 14.5% in 2011

– Excluding holiday homes the rate is 11.5%

» Leitrim 22%

» Longford 20%

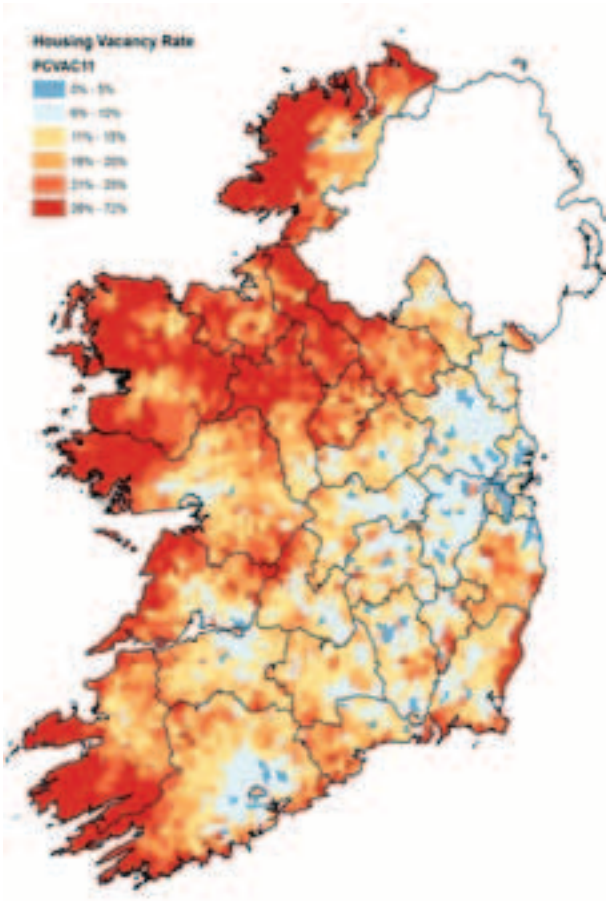
» Fingal 6.7%

» South Dublin 5.4%

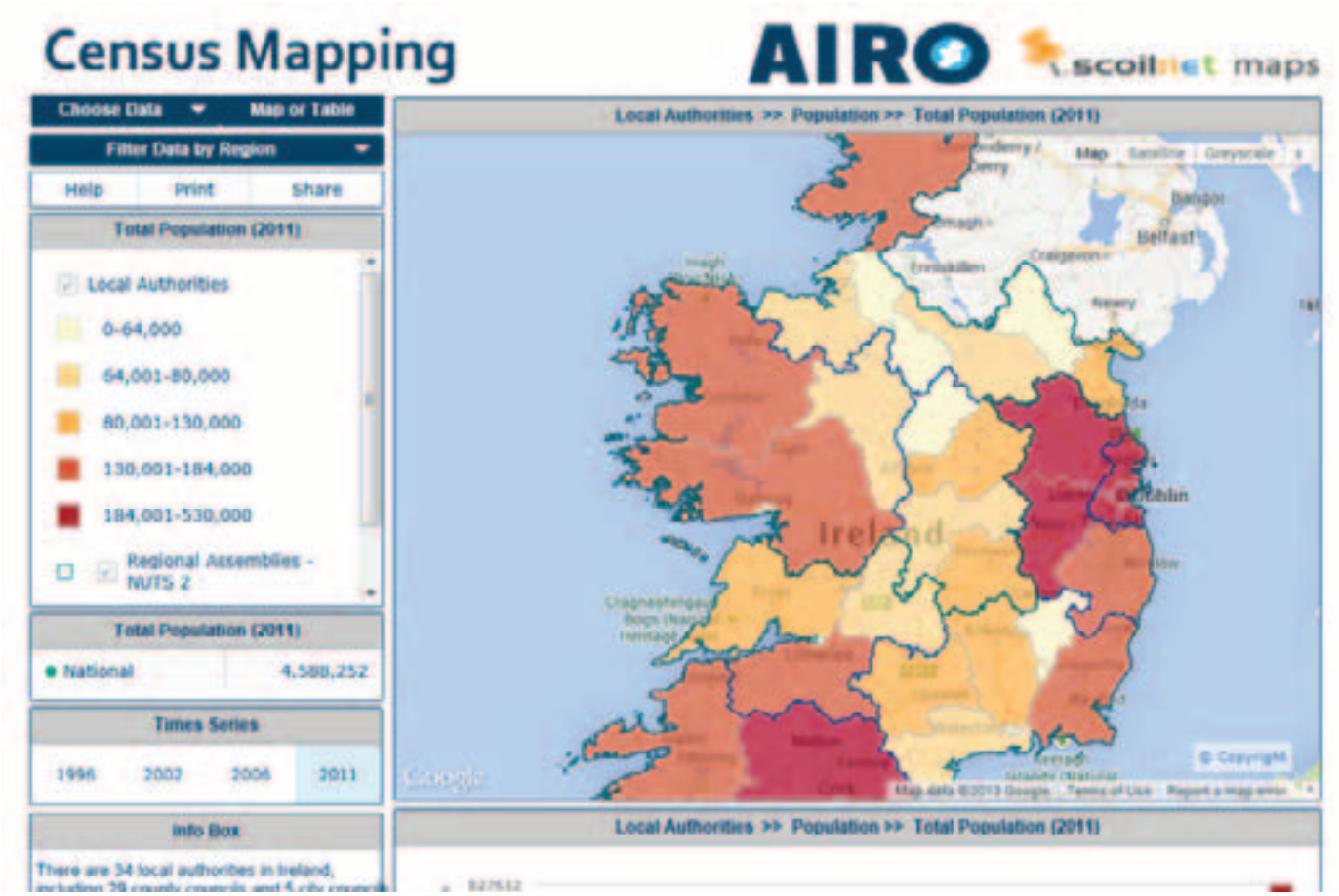
» Longford 20%

» Fingal 6.7%

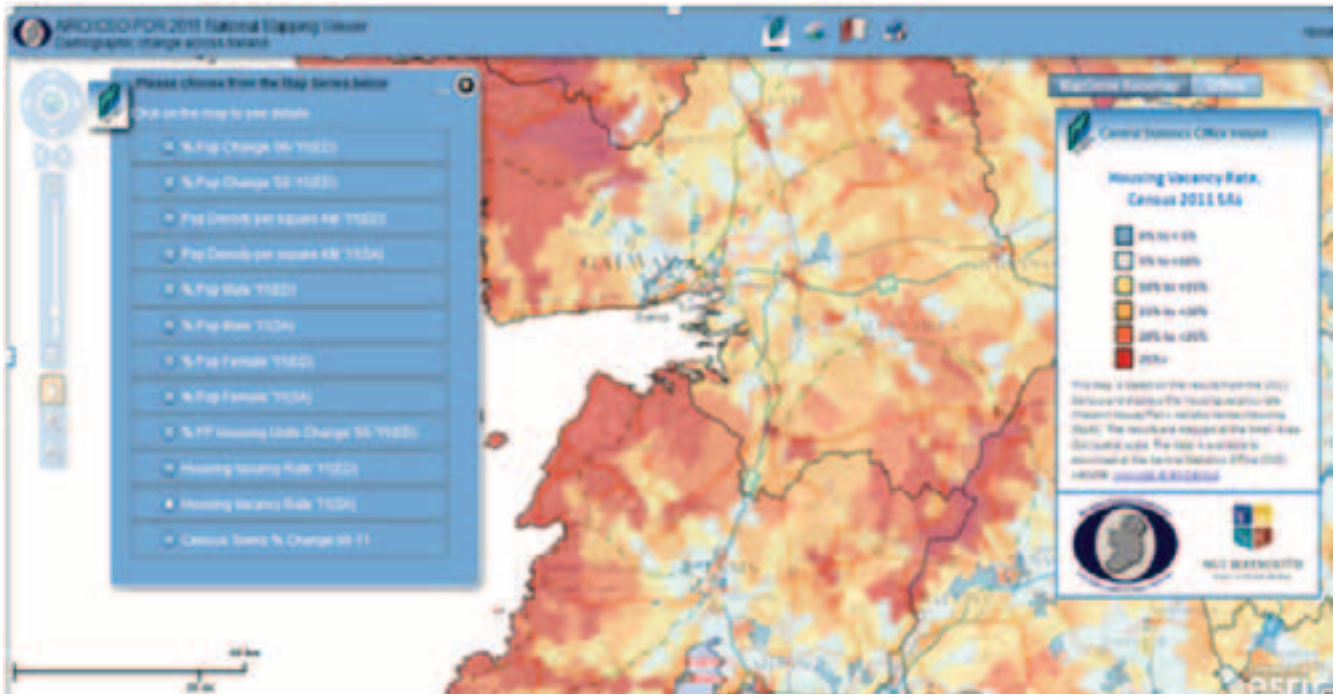
» South Dublin 5.4%

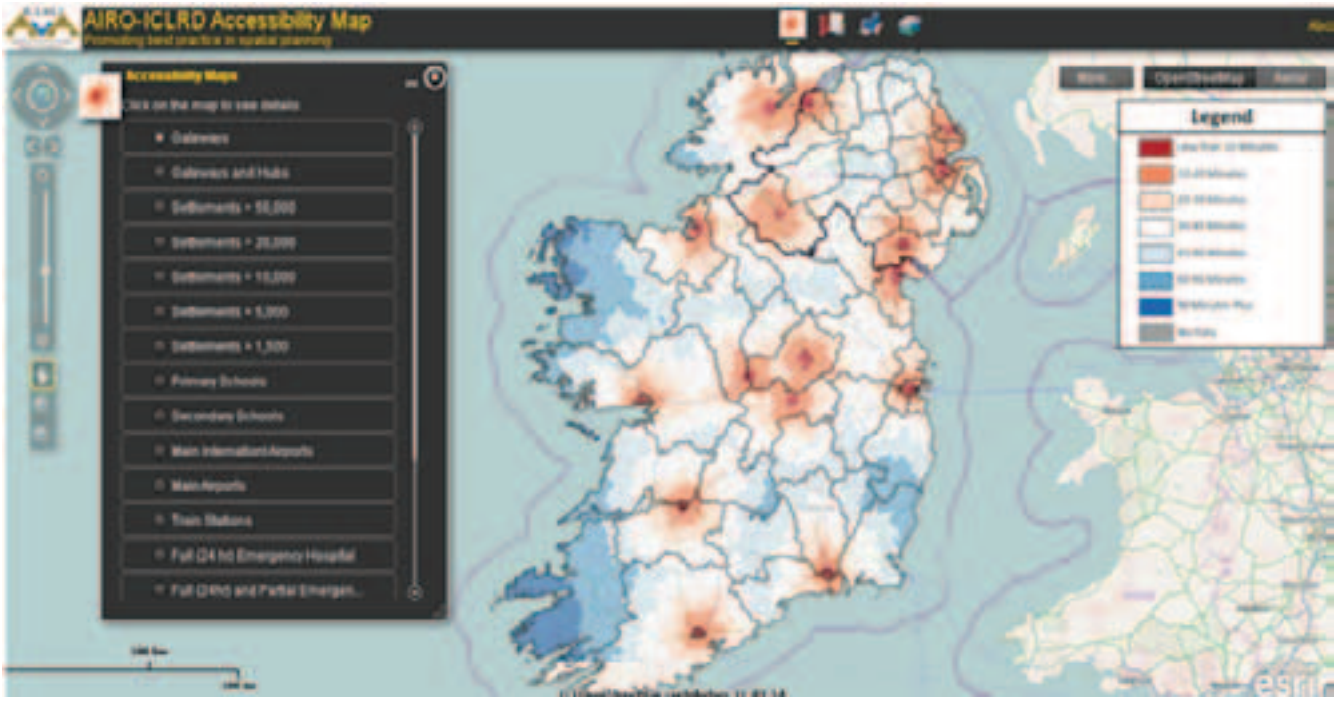


- Working with the CSO to improve the dissemination of Census 2011 results
- Public sector reform, important collaboration between public sector bodies to improve access to publically funded data
- Vital step in encouraging use of Census 2011
- Provide access for general public, government and private sector
- Individual Local Authority (34) and Regional Authority (8) Census mapping tools available on the AIRO site
- InstantAtlas (GeoWise) software
- Full set of variables for 2006 and 2011 at ED and SA level
- 15 themes
- Interface operates using a dynamic display which links spatial maps with graphs and comparison tables
- Let's have a look (http://www.airo.ie/mapping-module)

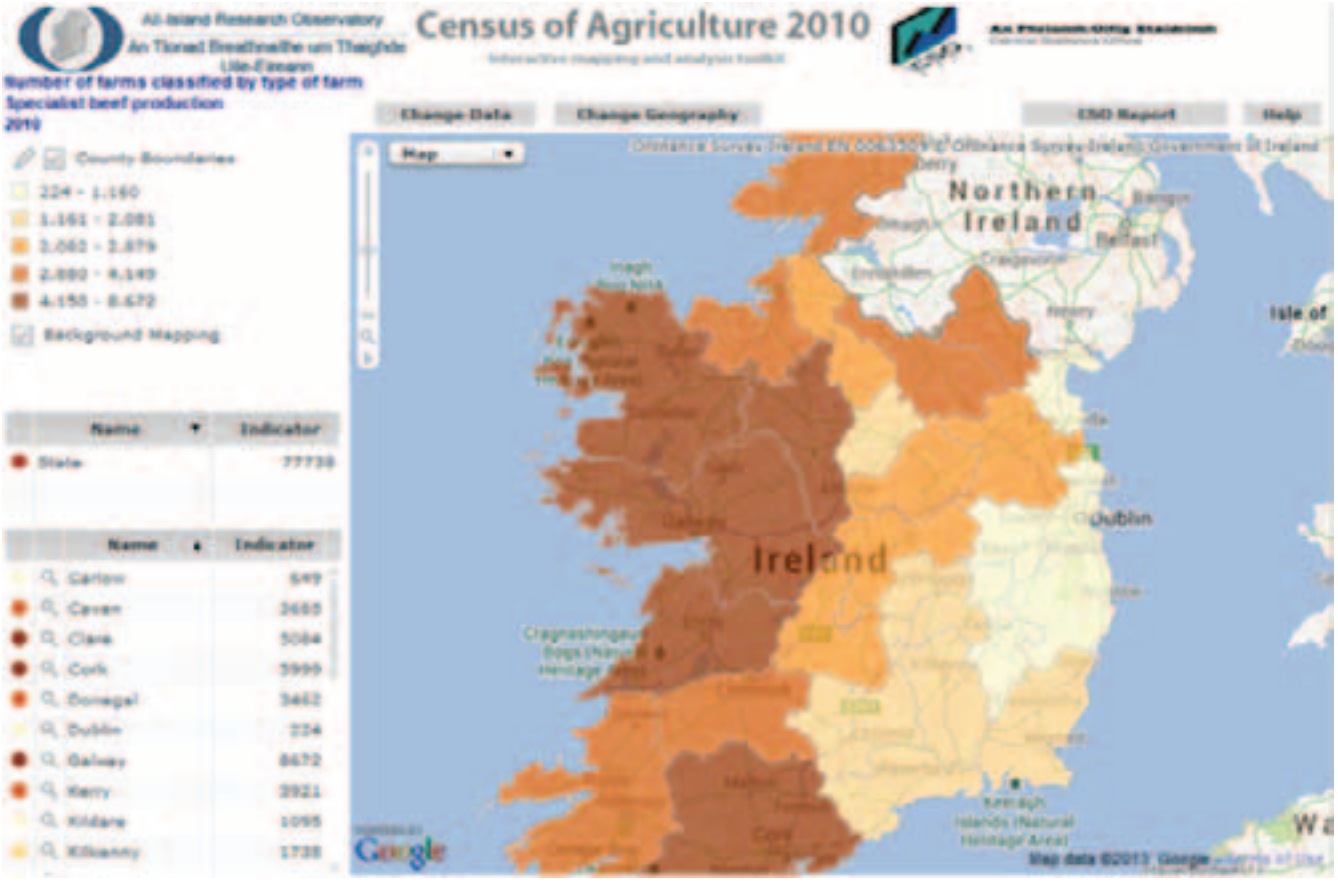


- National Census Mapping Viewer
- Requirement to display all 18k boundaries
- Published maps to ArcGIS for Server and displayed through ArcGIS Viewer for Flex
- 260+ maps on all census themes
- Counts, percentages and ratios
- Let's have a look (http://airomaps.nuim.ie/census2011)





All-Island Accessibility Mapping



Census of Agriculture, 2010


Irish Times - Picture of Ireland


Urban Agriculture: Dublin
AIRO

UA in Dublin

Flavours of Fingal

Flavours of Fingal Show: Fingal (North Dublin) is a food rich area encompassing horticultural, farming and fishing. It is Ireland's foremost horticultural area, employing approximately 970 people with a total farmgate value in the region of €81m. It produces 14.5% of national potato output, 47% of field vegetable output and 37% of protected fruits, vegetables and nursery plants. There are 600 farmers in Fingal farming an estimated 25,000ha, of those 180 are involved in tillage (12,000ha). There are approximately 70 herds cows / cattle and 80 flocks of sheep. Two of Ireland's leading fishing ports, Skerries and Howth, are located along Fingal's 88kms of Dublin Bay Coastline, with daily landings of fish and shellfish. There is also a plethora of artisan/speciality food producer, restaurants and food retailers in the area. The Flavours of Fingal County Show, held annually, features a program of livestock and sheep competitions, equestrian contests and other agricultural displays. In the historic walled garden of Newbridge House food producers exhibit favourite local food delights. The Flavours of Fingal Show is sponsored by Fingal County Council, Fingal Farmers, Fingal Tourism, and Newbridge House and Farm. See: www.flavoursoffingal.ie and salads in Ireland today.

historic walled garden of Newbridge House food producers exhibit favourite local food delights. The Flavours of Fingal Show is sponsored by Fingal County Council, Fingal Farmers, Fingal Tourism, and Newbridge House and Farm.

See: www.flavoursoffingal.ie and salads in Ireland today.

Dublin region case studies

(1). Newgrange Gold. Crewbane Farm. Slane, Co.Meath

Newgrange Gold Ltd was established by Mr. John Rogers and sons, in November 2010. Situated along the lush and beautiful Boyne Valley, in Newgrange, Co. Meath, the company grows, presses and bottles high quality culinary oils and has become of the leading providers of Rapeseed and Camelina oil to major retail outlets throughout the island of Ireland. Their Rapeseed is grown, pressed and bottled at source, and they pride themselves in the tillage techniques employed, product traceability, and 'no waste' high end product, which are uses as culinary alternatives to cooking oils, for salad dressings, and homemade mayonnaise and baking.

The company currently employs X people, who press and bottle over x litres of oil per week, and .....represents on entrepreneurial model of UA in Ireland today.

(2). KEELINGS (Food Central)

Keelings is a family owned Irish company. Their expertise in growing dates back to 1896 when the family worked a farm in the Donabate area of North County Dublin. The current farm was established in 1926 and in the 1930s, when they began growing fruits and salads to supply the local Dublin markets. Keelings supply over 90% of all Irish peppers consumed (8.8m), account for 70% of all Irish production of Strawberries and berries (more than 6 million punnets and over 100m berries) and 90% of pepper production in Ireland annually. In addition to growing berries and peppers they also grow lettuce, aubergines, pumpkins and Irish lilies.

They pride themselves in supplying fresh produce directly to consumers within 24hours of harvesting, choose to grow their produce in North County Dublin because of the rich soil and particular micro-climate in North County Dublin region. They employ specialist growing and cultivating techniques, and are one of the main providers of fruit and salads in Ireland today.

-bring in seed from Holland

- now using paper string to avoid damage to plants/produce/machinery

Invested X million in glass houses (all painted white to increase light & improve growing

Categories	Product	Hectares	Comments
Soft Fruit	Strawberries	6 hectares of New Glass Houses 7 hectares of old glass houses	Account for 60% of all Irish production of strawberries 90% of all peppers consumed (> 8 million punnets And 100m berries)
Soft Fruit	Blackberries	5 hectares	Early season start
Soft Fruit	Blueberries	4 hectares	3rd yr of production in 2010. Commercial volumes 2012
Soft Fruit	Raspberries	0.3 hectares	Trebled production since 2008
Salads	Peppers	6 hectares	Account for 90% of all Irish production of peppers (8.8m peppers)
Salads	Lettuce	60 hectares	On shelf within 24 hrs
Top Fruit	Bramley Apples Irish Eating Apples	47 hectares 11 acres of eating apples	Available since 2010

Source Fruit, Salad, Flowers & Plants from 6 Continents, 42 Countries around the Globe

Africa
South Africa, Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Egypt, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Namibia & Kenya

Oceania Australia & New Zealand.

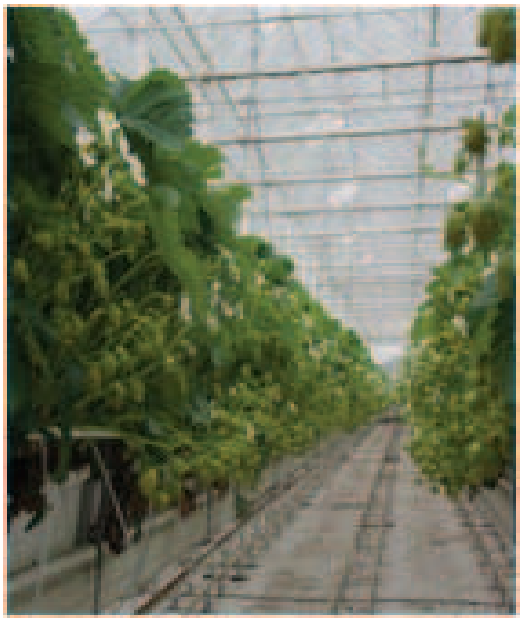
Middle East
Israel & Palestine

Asia, India & China.**Europe**
Ireland, UK, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Poland, Austria, France,Spain, Portugal, Italy, HungryGreece & Turkey.

South America
Chile, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, Columbia, Argentina & Ecuador.

North America
USA, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras

Source Fruit, Salad, Flowers & Plants from 6 Continents, 42 Countries around the Globe



(3). Skerries Allotments

Sustainable Skerries (Allotments)

Community growing initiatives were represtented by Skerries Allotments, located in Hacketstown, Skerries, Co Dublin. These allotments started as an initiative of Sustainable Skerries, a sub-committee of which met with Fingal Co Council (North Dublin) in November 2009, eventually leading to the opening of the allotments in March 2011. The allotment land was provided by Fingal County Council and more than 250 plots are on site. The site accommodates strict Organic, Transitional Organic and Conventional plots and is also sustainable

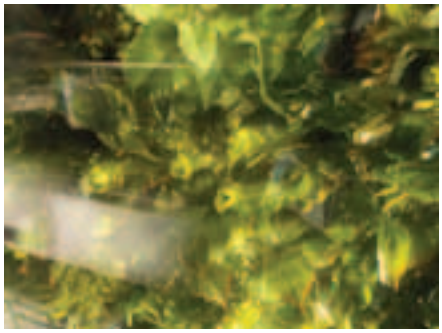
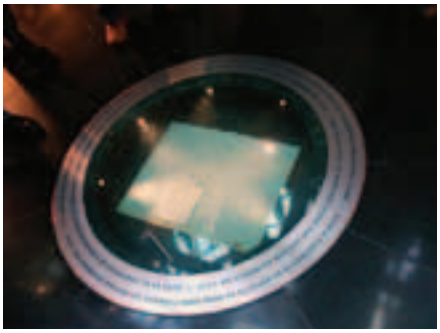
COST- the acronym for European **CO**operation in the field of **S**cientific and **T**echnical Research- is the oldest and widest European intergovernmental network for cooperation in research. Established by the Ministerial Conference in November 1971, COST is presently used by the scientific communities of 35 European countries to cooperate in common research projects supported by national funds.

The funds provided by COST - less than 1% of the total value of the projects - support the COST cooperation networks (COST Actions) through which, with EUR 30 million per year, more than 30.000 European scientists are involved in research having a total value which exceeds EUR 2 billion per year. This is the financial worth of the European added value which COST achieves.

A “bottom up approach” (the initiative of launching a COST Action comes from the European scientists themselves), “à la carte participation” (only countries interested in the Action participate), “equality of access” (participation is open also to the scientific communities of countries not belonging to the European Union) and “flexible structure” (easy implementation and light management of the research initiatives) are the main characteristics of COST.

As precursor of advanced multidisciplinary research COST has a very important role for the realisation of the European Research Area (ERA) anticipating and complementing the activities of the Framework Programmes, constituting a “bridge” towards the scientific communities of emerging countries, increasing the mobility of researchers across Europe and fostering the establishment of “Networks of Excellence” in many key scientific domains such as: Biomedicine and Molecular Biosciences; Food and Agriculture; Forests, their Products and Services; Materials, Physical and Nanosciences; Chemistry and Molecular Sciences and Technologies; Earth System Science and Environmental Management; Information and Communication Technologies; Transport and Urban Development; Individuals, Societies, Cultures and Health. It covers basic and more applied research and also addresses issues of pre-normative nature or of societal importance.

Visit to Guinness Hop Store, Dublin






Flavours of Fingal show, North County Dublin





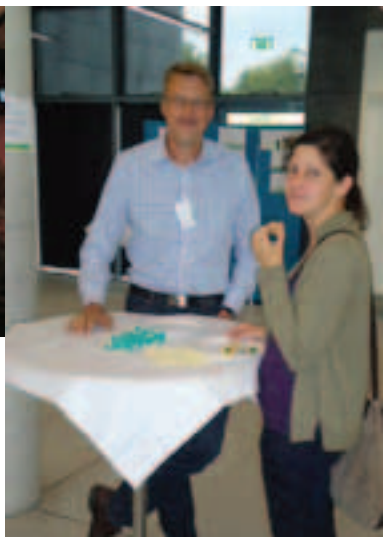





Harvest Festival, Dublin City Centre


Comhairle Contae
Fhine Gall
Fingal County
Council
Allotments available
Can You Dig It?


55%
14.5%
47%
37%
88 km





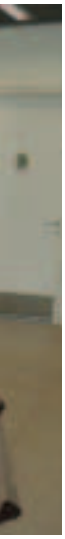



81m.



OGY



COST Participants Dublin Meeting

First Name	Lastname
Oscar	Alfranca
Gunilla	Anderson
Luke	Beesley
Maria	Bihunova
Adam	Bradford
Paola	Branduini
Joelle	Cavin
Agata	Cieszewska
Mary	Corcoran
Michiel	Dehaene
Tim	Delshammar
Isabelle	Duvernoy
Sebastian	Eiter
Oliver	Ejderyan
Ina	Erjavec
Michael	Hardman
Daniela	Hadem-Kalber
Pixie	Jacobs
Salvor	Jónsdóttir
Denise	Kemper
Patricia	Kettle
Galina	Koleva
Friedrich	Kuhlmann
Raffaella	Laviscio
Frank	Lohrbeg
Wolf	Lorleberg
Luis	Maldonado
Pedro	Mendes Moreira
Andre	Miguel
Cyril	Mumenthaler
Paul	Neuninger
Luis	Neves
Oleg	Paulen
Dona	Pickard
Bernd	Polling
Xavier	Recasens
Bruno	Ronchi
Colin	Sage
Anke	Schirocki
Lionella	Scazzosi
Marian	Simon
Axel	Timpe
Blancamaria	Torquati
Chiara	Tornaghi
Attila	Toth
Henk	van der Kemp
Jan Willem	van der Schans
Tycho	Vermeulen
Carlos	Verdaguer
Helene	Weissinger
Xin	Wang
Prof.	Yokohari
Xinmin	Zhan
Kang	Zhao