



HERRENHÄUSER
KONFERENZEN

URBAN
AGRICULTURAL
HERITAGE – AND
THE SHAPING
OF FUTURE
CITIES

MAY 2019

DEAR PARTICIPANTS!

On behalf of the Volkswagen Foundation and the organizers, we are pleased to welcome you to our Herrenhausen Conference 'Urban Agriculture and the Shaping of Future Cities'.

Given the global challenges of rapid urbanization and limited resources, Urban Agriculture has become an important tool for a sustainable planning of cities since the Millennium. However, it is mostly unknown, that Urban Agriculture already has a long history. This is the point of departure for the Herrenhausen Conference on Urban Agricultural Heritage. It aims at providing a first global survey of projects and initiatives dealing with traditional forms of food production in cities and shall lead to a better understanding and academic awareness of the issue. Experts from academia, international organizations, and civil society will approach the Conference's theme from different angles. Reasons will be identified why valuable agricultural heritage must not be neglected or even destroyed. Based on this, the Conference organizers look forward to elaborating new perspectives for research and management in the field of Urban Agriculture with you.

It is a great pleasure to have you here in Hanover and to welcome you to Herrenhausen Palace. We are looking forward to an inspiring exchange of views and stimulating debates!

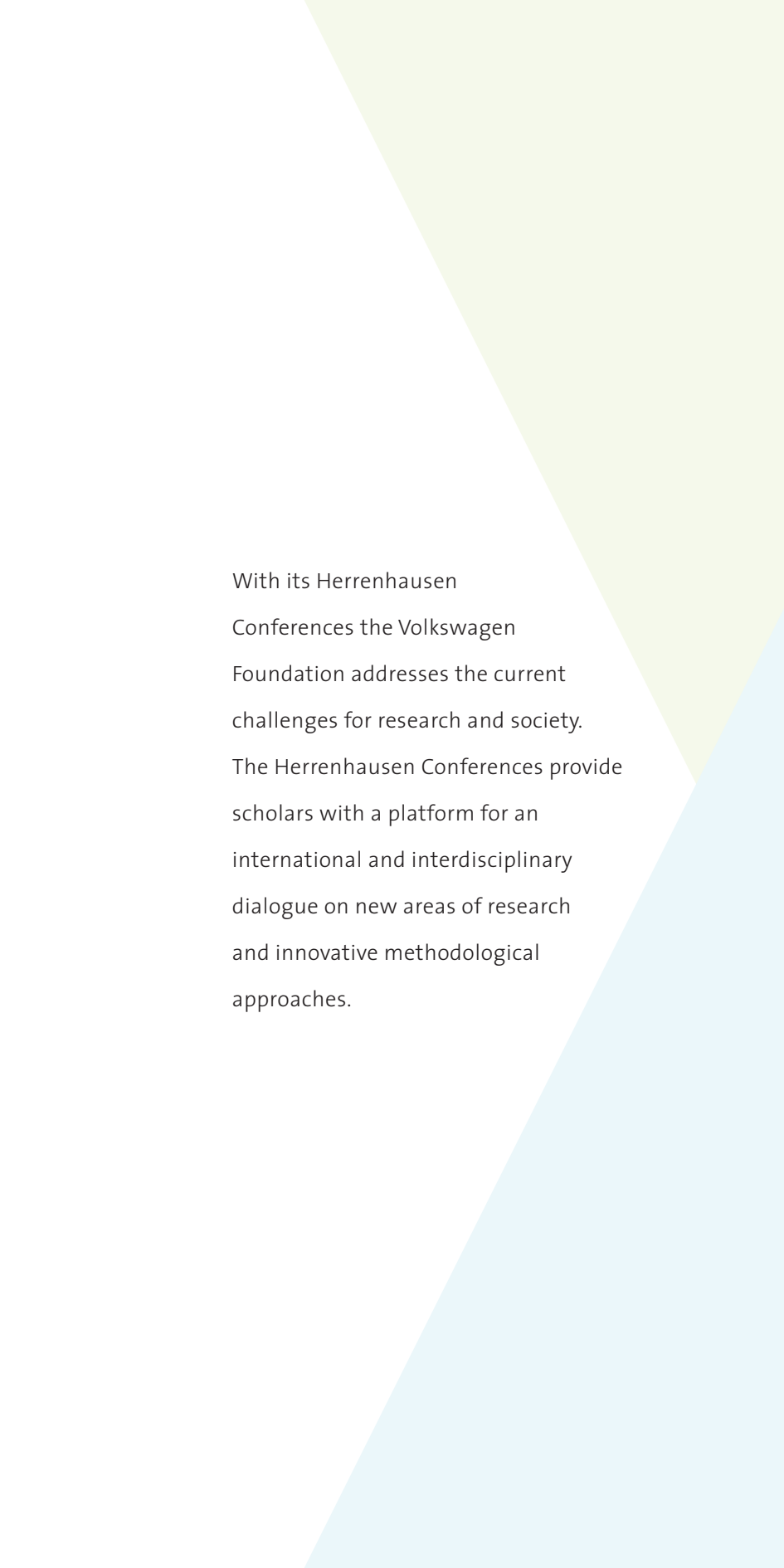
Yours sincerely,

WILHELM KRULL

Secretary General, Volkswagen Foundation

FRANK LOHRBERG

Chair for Landscape Architecture, RWTH Aachen University



With its Herrenhausen
Conferences the Volkswagen
Foundation addresses the current
challenges for research and society.
The Herrenhausen Conferences provide
scholars with a platform for an
international and interdisciplinary
dialogue on new areas of research
and innovative methodological
approaches.

PROGRAM

MONDAY

12:00 P.M. *Registration and Lunch*

1:30 P.M. **WELCOME ADDRESSES**

WILHELM KRULL

Volkswagen Foundation, Germany

FRANK LOHRBERG

RWTH Aachen University, Germany

2:00 P.M. **SESSION 1:
CONNECTING URBAN AGRICULTURE
AND CULTURAL HERITAGE – FRAMING
THE ISSUES**

Introduction and Chair

LIONELLA SCAZZOSI

Polytechnical University of Milan, Italy

Comments

TIM SOENS

University of Antwerp, Belgium

**The Value of Grey-Planning for a Resilient
Future of Asian Cities**

MAKOTO YOKOHARI

University of Tokyo, Japan

**Agriculture and the Birth of Cities
in Central America**

SAÚL ALCÁNTARA ONOFRE

Metropolitan Autonomous University,
Atzacotzalco, Mexico

3:30 P.M. **LIGHTNING TALKS 1**

Chair

CAROLA NEUGEBAUER

RWTH Aachen University, Germany

4:00 P.M. *Coffee Break*

4:30 P.M. SESSION 2:
REPORTING FROM THE FRONTIER –
TWO CASES

Introduction and Chair

DONA PICKARD

Bulgarian Academy of Science, Communities
and Identities Department, Sofia, Bulgaria

Comments

PAY DRECHSEL

Institute for Water Management,
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Urban Horticulture in the World Heritage
City of Bamberg

DIANA BÜTTNER

Centre of World Heritage, Bamberg, Germany

Istanbul's historic produce gardens and
the struggle for their preservation

ALEKSANDAR SHOPOV

Rachel Carson Center for Environment and
Society, Munich, Germany

6:00 P.M. LIGHTNING TALKS 2

Chair

CAROLA NEUGEBAUER

RWTH Aachen University, Germany

6:45 P.M. *Poster Session and Market Place of Ideas*

TUESDAY

9:00 A.M. SESSION 3: THE FED CITY

Introduction and Chair

AXEL TIMPE

RWTH Aachen University

Comments

HAN FENG

Tongji University, Shanghai, China

Urban Agriculture in Early Modern
Cities of Central Europe

ANSGAR SCHARBACHER

University of Göttingen, Germany

Feeding the City: Lessons learnt from
Histories of Urban Agriculture

TIM SOENS

University of Antwerp, Belgium

10:30 A.M. Parallel Lunch Excursions to Sites of Urban Agriculture (and Heritage)

2:00 P.M. *Return and Coffee*

2:30 P.M. SESSION 4: GENES AND MEMES, SPACES AND FLOWS – APPROACHES FROM URBAN AGRICULTURE'S PAST TO ITS FUTURE

Introduction and Chair

JORGE PEÑA DÍAZ

Technical University of Havana, Cuba

Comments

HAGEN EYINK

Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and
Community, Berlin, Germany

Making urban agriculture
a place – Milan's approach

PAOLA BRANDUINI

Polytechnical University of Milan, Italy

Re-cycling the flows – Lessons Learnt
from African and Asian Cities

PAY DRECHSEL

International Water Management Institute,
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Tradition revisited – The Case of Beijing
Jinxi-Rice Heritage

JIANMING CAI

Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

Urban Species as Heritage – African
Indigenous Vegetables in Sub-Saharan
Cities

MARGARET PASQUINI

Obonuco Research Center, Columbia

4:30 P.M. *Group Photo Break*

5:30 P.M. KEYNOTE LECTURE:
SITIOPIA – SOLVING THE URBAN
PARADOX

CAROLYN STEEL

London, United Kingdom

*preceded by 3 short reports from lunch
excursions*

7:00 P.M. *Dinner*

W E D N E S D A Y

9:00 A.M. SESSION 5: SHAPING THE FUTURE

Introduction and Chair

KERSTIN MANZ

German UNESCO-Commission, Bonn

Comments

CAROLA NEUGEBAUER

RWTH Aachen, Germany

Opportunities and Challenges of Dynamic Conservation of Agricultural Heritage Systems and its Application to Urban Agricultural Heritage

PARVIZ KOOHAFKAN

World Agricultural Heritage Foundation,
Rome, Italy

Heritage-Based Solutions in the Field of Urban Agriculture

CHRISTER GUSTAFSSON

ICOMOS International, Uppsala, Sweden

10:30 A.M. *Coffee Break*

11:00 A.M. SESSION 6:
DEFINING THE FUTURE AGENDA
OF URBAN AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

Chair

FRANK LOHRBERG

RWTH Aachen University, Germany

Panel

HAGEN EYINK

Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and
Community, Berlin, Germany

HAN FENG

Tongji University, Shanghai, China

LIONELLA SCAZZOSI

Polytechnical University of Milan, Italy

JORGE PEÑA DÍAZ

Technical University of Havana, Cuba

MAKOTO YOKOHARI

University of Tokyo, Japan

**12:30 P.M. BEST POSTER AWARD AND
CLOSING REMARKS**

12:45 P.M. *Lunch and End of Conference*

2:00 P.M. *Wash-Up with Early-Stage Researchers*

SHORT BIOGRAPHIES

SAÚL ALCÁNTARA ONOFRE

is an architect at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Azcapotzalco. He has a master's degree in Landscape Architecture from the Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy, and his design doctor and titular professor from the Universidad Autónoma. He is a titular member of the Seminario de Cultura Mexicana, an advisory member of the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes, and President of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, ICOMOS Mexico. His latest publications include: *El Paisaje*, SCM, Mexico, 2018, and *Campeche, Patrimonio y Paisaje. La Recuperación de la Ciudad Amurallada*, Campeche State, Mexico, 2015. He restored various national heritage buildings in Mexico and Italy.

ANNIKA BJÖRKLUND

received her PhD in Human Geography from Stockholm University in 2010. Since 2012 she has been working at the National Archives in Stockholm in a research project on Medieval land ownership and settlement history. In 2016 and 2017 she received funding for a small project on Historical school roads at the Department of Human Geography, Stockholm University. In 2014 she organized a session on historical urban agriculture at the EAUH-conference in Lisbon. She was member of the editorial board of the scientific Swedish journal *Bebyggelsehistorisk tidskrift* from 2009 to 2014.

PAOLA BRANDUINI

architect, PhD in Rural Engineering, is a Research Fellow at the Department of Architecture, Built environment and Construction engineering at the Politecnico of Milan where she teaches Landscape as Heritage. Her research fields include knowledge, conservation and management of rural landscape as heritage and enhancement of urban agriculture with cultural heritage. She organizes international training projects and research seminars on peri-urban agricultural landscape with many European universities and was involved in the COST-Action Urban Agriculture Europe. She leads projects of knowledge and promotion of cultural heritage and rural landscape with local Italian authorities. She also is a consultant for the French Ministry of Ecology.

D I A N A B Ü T T N E R

works as a Project Manager at the World Heritage Office of the City of Bamberg. The World Heritage Office coordinates the local implementation of the World Heritage Convention and serves as the main contact point for all matters relating to the World Heritage site. Diana Büttner is a trained architect and heritage conservator, oversees the developments of Bamberg's Market Gardeners' District and provides technical support to the establishment of the planned World Heritage Visitor Centre in Bamberg. She is a founding member of several registered associations, which support the preservation, care, distribution and marketing of regional crops and local varieties of Bamberg.

J I A N M I N G C A I

is a full professor at the Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research at the Chinese Academy of Sciences and of the RUAF China regional coordinator of RUAF Foundation, based in the Netherlands, which is an international organization with seven regional partners worldwide and promotes urban agriculture by multi-stakeholders for urban producers. He got his first degree from Beijing University, a Master's Degree from ITC of the Netherlands, and his PhD from the University of Hong Kong. He is the author of *Modern Geographical Sciences* and co-author of more than twenty books. He frequently serves as a senior consultant or expert on urbanization, regional development, urban agriculture and food security issues to international agencies. His current research focuses on globalization and the spatial restructuring of China's large cities with an emphasis on peri-urban development, dynamics and metropolitan governance in those cities, as well as urban agriculture, agro-tourism and sustainable city development.

PAY DRECHSEL

holds a PhD in Environmental Sciences and is a principal researcher and research division leader at the International Water Management Institute, based in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Pay has 25 years of working experience in urban farming and the rural-urban interface of developing countries, coordinating projects addressing the safe recovery of irrigation water, nutrients and organic matter from domestic waste streams for agriculture, with an increasing interest in business models. Pay has authored more than 300 publications, half in peer-reviewed books and journals, and also edited several books. He has worked extensively in West and East Africa, and South and South-East Asia. In 2015, Pay received the IWA Water and Development Award for Research.

HAGEN EYINK

studied landscape architecture at the Technical University of Berlin and Leibniz Universität Hannover and obtained his PhD from the Technical University of Munich. He has an honorary professorship at the Beuth University of Applied Sciences Berlin. From 1987 to 1995 he worked at the Senate Department for Urban Development and Environmental Protection in Berlin. After that, he held positions in various ministries of the Federal Republic of Germany. He is currently Head of Division for Small Towns in Rural Areas; Urban Green Spaces at the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community. His research interests include landscape architecture, conservation of historic gardens, precautionary flood control, offshore spatial development and urban development assistance.

CHRISTER GUSTAFSSON

is a Full Professor in Conservation at Uppsala University, Sweden, ICOMOS Advisory Committee Officer, Secretary-General for the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Economics of Conservation and Vice Chairman of the expert panel for European Heritage Label (appointed by the European Commission). His trans-disciplinary research is focusing on boundary-spanning challenges and opportunities for cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable growth and heritage-led innovation-driven regional/urban development. At the moment, he is engaged in the EU Horizon 2020 project CLIC – Circular Models Leveraging Investments in Cultural Heritage Adaptive Reuse.

FENG HAN

is Chair of Department of Landscape Architecture of Tongji University, China. She received her PhD from Queensland University of Technology, Australia. She is the Vice President of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes, an expert member of IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, the founder and Chair of the Cultural Landscape Committee of the Chinese Landscape Architecture Society. She is also a board member of the *Journal of Cultural Heritage Management and Sustainable Development and Built Heritage*. For more than 30 years, her research and practice have focused on cultural landscape conservation and management involving cultural comparison, environmental ethics and social policies in the contexts of history, globalization and urbanization. Her practice of large scale landscape planning and conservation won a First Price of National Urban-Rural Planning and Design in China.

PARVIZ KOOHAFKAN

is Professor and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Humanity and Nature in Kyoto, Japan, and Honorary Senior Research Fellow in Bioversity International. He also is the Founder and President of the World Agricultural Heritage Foundation. Dr. Koohafkan worked as FAO Task Manager of Agenda 21 for the SDGs from 1992–2012 and conceptualized the UN Partnership Initiative on the ‘Dynamic Conservation of the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems’ in 2002. He has an Engineering degree in Agronomy and Natural Resources Management, a Master’s degree in Applied Ecology and a PhD in Terrestrial Ecology from the University of Sciences and Techniques of Montpellier, France. His most recent publications are: *Forgotten Agricultural Heritage, Connecting Food Systems and Sustainable Development*, published by Earthscan, Taylor and Francis and *Food and Wisdom* published by FAO and Bioversity International.

FRANK LOHRBERG

is a landscape architect and a leading thinker on Urban Agriculture. He won the Peter Joseph Lenné Award in 1990 and received his doctorate in 2001 from the University of Stuttgart. In 2002, he founded the office lohrberg stadtlandschaftsarchitektur, which focuses on the landscape architecture of regional open space. He is a member of the German Federation of Landscape Architects and the German Chamber of Architects. In 2009, he became a member of the German Academy of City and Regional Planning and was appointed Full Professor of Landscape Architecture at RWTH Aachen University. His institute has chaired the European Union funded COST-Action TD 1106 on Urban Agriculture Europe and runs several national and European (H2020) funded research projects in the fields of Urban Agriculture, Green Infrastructure and Cultural Heritage.

KERSTIN MANZ

is a geographer from Berlin and holds Master's degrees from the Technical University of Berlin and the University Paris-Sorbonne. For the last 15 years, she has worked on World Heritage with assignments as Programme Specialist at UNESCO Paris, as Head of Division at the German Commission for UNESCO, and currently as free-lance consultant with UNESCO and other institutions. She advises on strategic planning related to heritage conservation as part of sustainable urban development, to sustainable tourism and site interpretation, as well as to enhancing the understanding and joint management of cultural and natural values of sites.

CAROLA S. NEUGEBAUER

studied landscape architecture and urban design in Germany and France. Her PhD addressed the assessment of local heritage management approaches in UNESCO world heritage cities, revealing their impacts on urban sustainability. Carola Neugebauer is Associate Professor at the RWTH Aachen University. Taking up an interdisciplinary and comparative stance on cities, her research has been focused on urban transformations, planning and cultural heritage in Central Eastern Europe and the post-Soviet space. Currently, she is working in interdisciplinary teams on two edited volumes on *Post-socialist urban infrastructures* (Routledge) and *Urban Activism in Eurasia* (DOM Publishers).

MARGARET PASQUINI

is Director of the Obonuco Research Centre of the Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research. She has held posts as a lecturer in environment and development at the Interdisciplinary Centre of Development Studies, University of Los Andes (Colombia) and as a research officer at CAZS Natural Resources, Bangor University (UK). She has led research projects characterized by an inter-disciplinary approach, spanning the natural and the social sciences, in the fields of urban and peri-urban agriculture and the sustainable promotion and conservation of indigenous vegetables in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as traditional food plant knowledge and use in Afro-descendant communities in Colombia.

JORGE PEÑA DÍAZ

leads the Urban Research & Action Group at the Faculty of Architecture of the Technological University of Havana where he teaches and researches since 1995. The Urban Research & Action Group engages in transdisciplinary-oriented research projects, which are focused on the integration of urban sustainability-oriented concepts into planning and urban design strategies addressing topics such as urban food systems, mobility and accessibility, heritage conservation, urban prosperity and equality as well as population ageing. He obtained a postgraduate master on Environmental Engineering and Sustainable Infrastructure from KTH Stockholm and did his PhD in Havana, Cuba. Currently he is a Senior Lecturer, coordinates the Planning Postgraduate Master and leads the Havana chapter of www.urban-know.com.

DONA PICKARD

is a sociologist at the Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. She studies the social impact of urban agriculture practices on local communities, including its effect on solidarity, trust and social inclusion. She focuses on civil participation in local governance as a factor that boosts the positive social effect of urban agriculture activities. She was involved in the COST-Urban Agriculture European Action during which a review of the environmental, social and economic potential for urban agriculture development in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, was performed. Currently, she coordinates a research project that investigates the possible impact of urban agriculture on the quality of life in three different city regions in Sofia.

LIONELLA SCAZZOSI

is an architect. She did a PhD in Preservation of Cultural Heritage and is now a full Professor for landscape policies at the Politecnico di Milano, Italy. Since 1998, she works as a consultant at the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Landscape for landscape policies. Since 2007 she has been member of the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) and a voting member for Italy. She also is responsible for the ISCCL World Rural Landscape Initiative (WRLI) and the ICOMOS Doctrinal Text 'Principles on Rural Landscapes as Heritage' (Dehli 2017). Lionella has been a scientific director of many national and international researches on landscape preservation and management, landscape enhancement policies and cultures and is the author of several international publications.

ALEKSANDAR SHOPOV

is an environmental historian of the Ottoman Eastern Mediterranean. He received his PhD from the Department of History and the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at Harvard University in November 2016. He previously held fellowships at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C., the Research Center for Anatolian Civilization at Koç University in Istanbul, and the Annemarie Schimmel Kolleg at the University of Bonn. Currently, he is a postdoctoral fellow at the Rachel Carson Center for Environment and Society at the Ludwig-Maximilians-University in Munich. He is currently writing a monograph on farming in Early Modern Istanbul.

TIM SOENS

is professor of Medieval and Environmental History at the Centre for Urban History of the University of Antwerp, Belgium. He has studied Medieval History at the University of Ghent, specializing in the rural and environmental history of the Flemish Coastal Plain (the 'Polder' Area), with a particular emphasis on the history of water management and flood protection. While continuing his own research on flood disaster in the North Sea Area, Tim Soens has developed a new research line 'Environmental and Rural History of Urbanised Societies' within the UA Centre for Urban History. Topics investigated range from the political ecology of medieval heathlands over natural hazards and risks to the history of urban agriculture.

CAROLYN STEEL

is a leading thinker on food and cities. Her award-winning 2008 book *Hungry City: How Food Shapes Our Lives* is an international best-seller and her concept of 'sitopia' (food-place) has gained broad recognition in the emergent field of food urbanism. A London-based architect, lecturer and writer, she studied architecture at Cambridge University and has since lectured and run design studios at Cambridge, London Metropolitan and Wageningen Universities as well as being the inaugural studio director of the London School of Economics Cities Programme. She is currently working on a sequel to *Hungry City* called *Sitopia*, to be published by Random House in March 2020.

AXEL TIMPE

is a landscape architect trained at Leibniz Universität Hannover and Centre d'Études Supérieures d'Aménagement in Tours. He started his professional career at lohrberg stadt-landschaftsarchitektur in 2003 and has been a research and teaching associate at RWTH Aachen University's Chair of Landscape Architecture since 2010. He accomplished his doctoral degree in January 2017. Axel Timpe is coordinating H2020 IA proGIreg, the transdisciplinary national Green Infrastructure research project CoProGrün and had a coordinating role in COST-Action Urban Agriculture Europe. His research focus lies on the green infrastructure functions of Urban Agriculture and Urban Forestry and the potential and procedures to co-design and co-produce these with local stakeholders.

MAKOTO YOKOHARI

is professor at the Graduate School of Engineering and the Graduate Program in Sustainability Science at the University of Tokyo. His professional career includes posts as a Research Fellow at the National Institute of Agro-Environmental Sciences (1986 to 1998), Visiting Scholar at the University of Guelph, Canada (1992 to 1993), Associate Professor at the University of Tsukuba (1998 to 2004), Professor at the University of Tsukuba (2004 to 2006) and Visiting Scholar at the University of Copenhagen (2015). His career as a technical advisor includes the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games Planning Committee, and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Planning Committee of Tokyo. He currently is the President of the Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture.

ABSTRACTS

THE VALUE OF GREY – PLANNING FOR A RESILIENT FUTURE OF ASIAN CITIES

(MAKOTO YOKOHARI)

A key concept of modern urban planning, which was initiated in Western Europe at the dawn of the 20th century, was to clearly separate urban fabrics from surrounding rural areas ensuring efficiencies both in urban developments in the city and agricultural production in rural areas. Today, most of the cities worldwide are following the same planning system based on the dichotomous land use concept. However, what can commonly be found in the fringe of Asian cities is a small-scaled mixture of urban and rural land use, which can be called a 'grey' landscape. From the perspective that prefers a dichotomous solution, 'grey' is often regarded as a symbol of an ambiguity and/or disorder. However, 'grey' as a blend of black and white may allow various darkness of the color. If the planning concept is based on a 'grey' approach, the result may become flexible to a given condition, which leads to adaptable solutions that may successfully provide resilience to cities. Japanese cities were developed by having urban/rural mixture as a part of their inherent structure since feudal years. Grey landscape with urban/rural mixture was not intended but it is now re-evaluated as a landscape that may provide various ecosystem services to the city including the provision of fresh and safe food as well as microclimate control. By having a growing concern about natural disasters as a result of the global climate change, cities in the world are now seeking for a new planning concept which may provide resilient solutions to these cities. For Asian cities, restoring 'grey' landscape, one of their historical and inherent characters, should be regarded as a practical answer to such a demand.

AGRICULTURE AND THE BIRTH OF CITIES IN MESOAMERICA

(SAÚL ALCÁNTARA ONOFRE)

The origin of the cities in the 14th century in Mexico/Tenochtitlan islet was the result of the lacustrine agriculture in the chinampa system; overall, the cities located in the west of the lakeside produced vegetables and flowers. After the Spanish invasion in 1521, the indigenous built the *chinampas*

around Mexico/Tenochtitlan, because the Spaniards expelled the indigenous off the islet. The term *chinampa* derives from the Náhuatl ‘chinamitl’, which means reed boundary or hedge, or a fence with sticks or intertwined reeds. In general, they were of large proportions, so that the owner could build his dwelling in the central and most solid area. The pristine meaning of *chinampa*, ‘in the fence or fenced land’, refers to the sticks placed around a floating piece built as a raft, focusing on the production of the *almácigos*, little germination compartments (like a greenhouse) in order to generate different sorts of harvests, such as vegetables and flowers. A basic characteristic of the *chinampa* cultivation system is that canals located between the artificial islets, served as circulation passages and provision of water. This arrangement results in an extraordinarily fertile and highly productive agricultural pattern. Since the 16th century, and until the beginning of the 20th century, the intensive use of *chinampera* production was able to feed the urban population. There are archaeological zones where *chinampas* remains: Teotihuacan, and Cacaxtla-Xochitecatl.

URBAN HORTICULTURE IN THE WORLD HERITAGE CITY OF BAMBERG

(DIANA BÜTTNER)

In 1993, the town of Bamberg was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List due to its exemplary nature as a European town with a basically early medieval plan and many surviving ecclesiastical and secular buildings of the medieval period. The so-called Market Gardeners’ District is an integral part of the World Heritage site. It is characterized by urban areas of cultivable land, which is exclusively accessible through the houses of the gardeners. The City of Bamberg used the momentum of the State Garden Show in 2012 to strengthen Bamberg’s gardening tradition. Key elements of this initiative were an information campaign targeting locals and visitors, the promotion of local produce and the protection of gardening areas. Moreover, within the scope of this initiative, the Gardeners’ and Vintners’ Museum was reorganized in close collaboration with the gardeners and winegrowers themselves. The new permanent exhibition informs about Bamberg’s gardening tradition, its religious aspects as well as the gardeners’ and winegrowers’ everyday life. Additionally, old local vegetables are being

preserved. The strategic marketing of local produce fosters traditional market gardeners as well as a collaborative spirit among them.

ISTANBUL'S HISTORIC PRODUCE GARDENS AND THE STRUGGLE FOR THEIR PRESERVATION

(Aleksandar Shopov)

In the Early Modern period, *bostans* – highly productive commercial vegetable gardens – began spreading throughout Istanbul. These gardens, with their wells, water wheels, and geometrically arranged planting beds, soon became a major feature of the city's landscape, economy, and culture. By the early eighteenth century, there were more than three hundred *bostans* just within the walled city alone, employing more than one thousand gardeners. In the mid-twentieth century, Istanbul's *bostans* were depicted in major works of Turkish cinema, literature, and art. However, despite their historical importance, by the end of the twentieth century most of the gardens had been destroyed; today only a few remain, continually under threat from development. This presentation will discuss how the gardens became embedded in the civic identity of Istanbul even as they were being destroyed. Focusing on the struggle to protect the last remaining *bostans* that emerged in 2013, I will explore how this resistance drew from the central place of gardens in the city's identity, including oral histories related to the *bostans* and Istanbul's urban cultivars. Like no other city, Istanbul's urban identity has been associated with agriculture. The ongoing struggle to preserve the *bostans* should be seen as a reaction to the loss of green space across the city, which redefines 'green space' as a place of public engagement and social justice.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND ACCESS TO LAND IN SWEDISH TOWNS BEFORE 1900

(Annika Björklund)

Urban agriculture, defined as a combination of grain production, livestock keeping and vegetable cultivation, was historically a common activity amongst urban burghers. Written records and historical maps show its importance from the Middle Ages, during the Early Modern Period and up until the mid-19th century, when the prerequisites for urban

agriculture changed considerably. During this long period, urban agriculture was a complement provision for urban professions. This presentation gives an overview of how Swedish towns and cities gained access to agricultural land, how the land was distributed on a local urban level and how it was used. Estimated levels of grain production indicate high self-sufficiency in many cases. The agricultural urban land gradually transformed into settlement areas starting in the late 19th century. In this context, the paper identifies and discusses general factors that might create or counter-act urban agriculture.

FEEDING THE CITY: LESSONS LEARNT FROM HISTORIES OF URBAN AGRICULTURE

(TIM SOENS)

‘Feeding the city’ has been a prominent topic in historical literature for many decades. Most of this literature however remained based upon the assumption that cities, above a certain population level, are basically fed through the market, where rural agricultural surpluses are exchanged against the products of urban industry and trade. Urged by recent articulations of alternative ways of urban food provisioning – notably the rise of Urban Agriculture and all efforts to replace anonymous ‘Food from Nowhere’ by more localized ‘Food from Somewhere’ – this presentation questions the importance of alternative forms of urban food supply in European history since the later Middle Ages. Understanding its success and decline in different market configurations and in different social contexts might offer an important historical contribution to present-day debates on the viability and social dynamics of such food alternatives. As we argue, the key to understanding the importance of alternative urban food supplies in the past, is the access to land. Access to land generated food through (A) the direct cultivation of land in the city and its periphery, (B) through deliveries in kind by rural tenants or rural family-members and (C) through access to urban commons. Based on different case-studies for the Low Countries between the 14th and the 19th centuries, I will investigate in which conditions and for which social groups land provided such ‘alternative food entitlements’.

MAKING URBAN AGRICULTURE A PLACE – MILAN'S APPROACH

(PAOLA BRANDUINI)

Over the last 15 years the City of Milan has changed its policy in favor of agriculture within the city. This has been done through structural actions (restoration and recovery of farmhouses in collaboration with the private sector), management actions (legitimizing temporary informal land use, extensions of agricultural contracts, new contracts with civil associations) and with valorization actions (agriculture website, open-agri project – innovative hub for agriculture, farmer's markets, etc.). There has been an integration of policies at different levels. Which effects does the Milan urban agriculture policy have on the protection and enhancement of tangible and intangible agricultural heritage? The analysis shows that historical agricultural heritage has become a place of sharing both horticultural and cultural experiences, that allows raising awareness about tangible permanencies and historical meaning, based on the physical perception of space, the quality of conservation of built heritage and the applied involvement in transmission of knowledge activities. The City of Milan is building its future not only on food quality but also on agricultural heritage enhancement.

RECYCLING THE FLOWS, LESSONS LEARNT FROM AFRICA AND ASIAN CITIES

(PAY DRECHSEL)

Urbanization is changing rural-urban resource allocations – particularly in developing countries. The sustainable management of water and food as waste management and sanitation can hardly keep pace with urban growth and consumption. Based on some examples, the contribution of urban, peri-urban and rural agriculture for urban food supply are presented and the potential of closed loop processes analyzed. The presented data visualizes how cities are becoming 'nutrient sinks' with so far only limited formal efforts to enhance resource recovery for sustainable urban and rural development. In theory, significant shares of the agricultural demand for crop nutrients by urban and peri-urban farming could be covered if only the already collected food waste including fecal sludge would be treated for reuse. However, without planning for closed loops, the hungry and thirsty

urban metabolism is not only exhausting resources and polluting the environment, but also catalyzing a significant informal reuse sector, with related safety concerns. However, urban demands also offer opportunities for cross-sectorial business models, which require policy support to attract private capital. Options and experiences on how to integrate rural-urban thinking, safe water reuse, and closed loop processes for more rural-urban planning are presented.

TRADITION REVISITED – THE CASE OF BEIJING JINXI-RICE HERITAGE

(JIANMING CAI)

China is experiencing a profound transition from a quantitative expansion to a qualitative development approach after four decades' rapid urbanization, in which heritage is increasingly becoming a new anchor and engine in enhancing urban development. In peri-urban areas, agricultural heritage redevelopment is becoming the new dynamics in facilitating urban-rural integration and the new attraction for multi-functional urban agriculture development. This paper is to explore the situation of redevelopment of Jingxi-rice heritage in Beijing in an aim to understand the merits and challenges in this new round of innovation practices. It is expected that the innovation practice may provide good reference for other cities.

URBAN SPECIES AS HERITAGE – AFRICAN INDIGENOUS VEGETABLES IN SUB-SAHARAN CITIES

(MARGARET W. PASQUINI)

Indigenous vegetables are an important part of many Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries' biocultural heritage. Despite this, it has only been since the 1990s that the research and development community has taken an interest in these species, recognizing the under-exploited potential in terms of food and nutritional security, income generation and production capacity in marginal environments and low-input conditions. Various initiatives, undertaken mainly in rural areas, have sought to document local knowledge of these species and systematically examine their properties, uses, distribution, production/sourcing and commercialization.

Yet, considering that urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) supplies significant amounts of the vegetables consumed in SSA cities and that the population in urban areas is growing rapidly, it also becomes important to develop a perspective of African indigenous vegetables (AIVs) in urban areas. So, what is the status of AIVs in urban food systems in SSA cities? Which AIVs are already integrated in UPA, to what extent and for what reasons? Are there any AIVs with a special connection to UPA in specific cities? How are urban dynamics affecting the transmission of AIV heritage? And how could AIV heritage be leveraged in UPA to promote the development of more sustainable urban food systems? This talk aims to generate reflections around these questions and identify future directions for research and management.

SITOPIA – SOLVING THE URBAN PARADOX

(CARLOYN STEEL)

How do you feed a city? The question is as old as civilization, yet we are no closer to solving it than our ancestors. When living in a modern city, it is easy to forget the effort it takes to produce, transport, trade, cook, serve and dispose of enough food to supply us with millions of meals every day. Food arrives on our plates as if by magic, and few of us stop to wonder how it got there. Yet with some 70 per cent of us expected to be living in cities by 2050, the idea that feeding ourselves is easy is about to be shattered. We pay less for food now than at any time in history, yet the hidden costs are mounting: climate change, deforestation, soil degradation, water depletion, pollution, obesity and mass extinction are just some of the side effects of the way we eat. It is in this context that urban agriculture has such an important part to play in our future. Although cities can never feed themselves entirely – a condition I call the ‘urban paradox’ – they have always been at least partially productive: before the railways, most urban households kept pigs or chickens and fruit and vegetables were grown in city fringes to create largely local, circular food economies. Today, as we search for better ways of living on a shrinking planet, we have much to learn from our ancestors, who knew the true value of food. By learning to value food again – to build a place I call ‘sitopia’ (from the Greek *sitos*, food and *topos*, place), we can help to restore the social and ecological balances necessary to a good, healthy, enduring society.

OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF DYNAMIC CONSERVATION OF AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE SYSTEMS AND ITS APPLICATION TO URBAN AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE

(PARVIZ KOOHAFKAN)

The author conceptualised and will present the UN Partnership Initiative on Dynamic Conservation of Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS). This initiative was launched by the FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations) and covers some 57 GIAHS in 22 countries around the world. Among them there is a first example addressing urban agriculture, the Urban Vineyard system of Xuanhua (China). Starting from here the presentation explores potential links between GIAHS and the concept of Urban Agricultural Heritage. It is argued that on the one hand, the recognition and enhancement of cultural heritage can provide significant added value for those who undertake urban agriculture initiatives in terms of specific knowledge of places. On the other hand, urban agriculture can benefit initiatives for the preservation and enhancement of the existing agricultural heritage such as in historic buildings. Up to now there are 10 types of GIAHS (Koohafkan, Altieri 2017:45f.) dealing all with GIAH's 5 criteria: Food and livelihood security, biodiversity and ecosystem function, knowledge systems and adapted technologies, cultures, value systems and social organizations, as well as remarkable landscapes. Reflecting the Herrenhausen Conference insights, is it worth establishing another type ('No. 11') dealing with urban agriculture?

HERITAGE-BASED SOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF URBAN AGRICULTURE

(CHRISTER GUSTAFSSON)

Cities all over Europe are facing mega challenges such as climate change, globalisation, urbanisation, digitalisation and individualisation. Many cities are also suffering from unemployment, demographic changes, an ageing population and immigration. This paper presents the major trends and new models for cultural heritage policies to deal with urban agriculture and how heritage approaches might contribute to a sustainable development of cities. How to promote and implement heritage-based solutions in the field of urban

agriculture? What are the challenges, opportunities, and limits that this implies for the cultural heritage sector? What is the idea behind strategies aiming at valorizing the heritage? These questions open up for a demand for cultural heritage professionals to act as drivers for sustainable growth and to develop new business and governance models for adaptive reuse of cultural heritage and landscape, demonstrating the economic, social, environmental convenience, in terms of long lasting economic, cultural and environmental wealth. In such a heritage-driven urban development paradigm questions to deal with could be: How can investments in historic urban landscapes be understood as an infrastructure for environmental, social and economic sustainable development? A generic model is developed where the trading zone is defined as an active arena or a field of force corresponding to the actors' various policies, values, legal frameworks and resources.

INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE, RWTH AACHEN

The Institute of Landscape Architecture (LA) is one of Germany's leading research units in the fields of urban agriculture and green infrastructure and their links to cultural heritage. The Institute conducts action research on the European, regional and local level which directly influences policy making and practice by the creation of living labs. It is currently coordinating the Horizon2020 funded project 'proGInreg'. The involvement of stakeholders from outside the research world, e.g. from agriculture, civil society or public authorities, through tailored methods and approaches is a specialty of LA. The Institute is located at the Faculty of Architecture at RWTH Aachen. This university was established in 1870 and is one of Germany's top ranked universities of technology, science, engineering and design.

URBAN RESEARCH AND ACTION GROUP, UNIVERSITY OF HAVANA

The Urban Research and Action Group (INVacURB) is based at the Faculty of Architecture at the Technological University of Havana José Antonio Echeverría. INVacURB leads transdisciplinary research based on coproduction models in order to tackle problems of contemporary urban Cuba in partnerships with equivalence that involve multiple partners and actors of the urban context. The work of the group combines local action with an intensive international collaboration with universities such as UCL, ETH Zürich, RWTH, and Dalhousie University among others through projects such as Knowledge in Action for Urban equality (urban-know.com) and contributions to initiatives such as COST-Urban Agriculture Europe.

JAPANESE INSTITUTE OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

The Japanese Institute of Landscape Architecture (JILA), established in 1925, is a key academic institute in Japan in the field of landscape architecture, planning and design. The institute covers not only academic but also practical and governmental fields by having over 3.000 members

with various backgrounds. Urban agriculture has been one of the key topics for the institute, and is currently receiving even higher attention. In 2016, JILA Journal's special issue on urban agriculture was published, and in 2017 the annual conference was held with urban agriculture as the key conference topic. Its annual conference in May 2019, will feature on urban agriculture again.

RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTATION FOR LANDSCAPE, POLYTECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MILAN

Research and International Documentation for Landscape is the Research Unit of the Politecnico di Milano's Department for Architecture, Construction Engineering and Built Environment, which, since 2006, carries out research and documentation activities on the landscape field in application of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention and of the European Landscape Convention. It is specialized in the relationships between landscape and heritage, both from a theoretical/methodological and an operational point of view. The Research Unit has been working together with the Council of Europe and ICOMOS to name but a few. Furthermore, it is specialized on conservation and enhancement of the rural landscape, with particular attention to urban agriculture in metropolitan areas.

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