

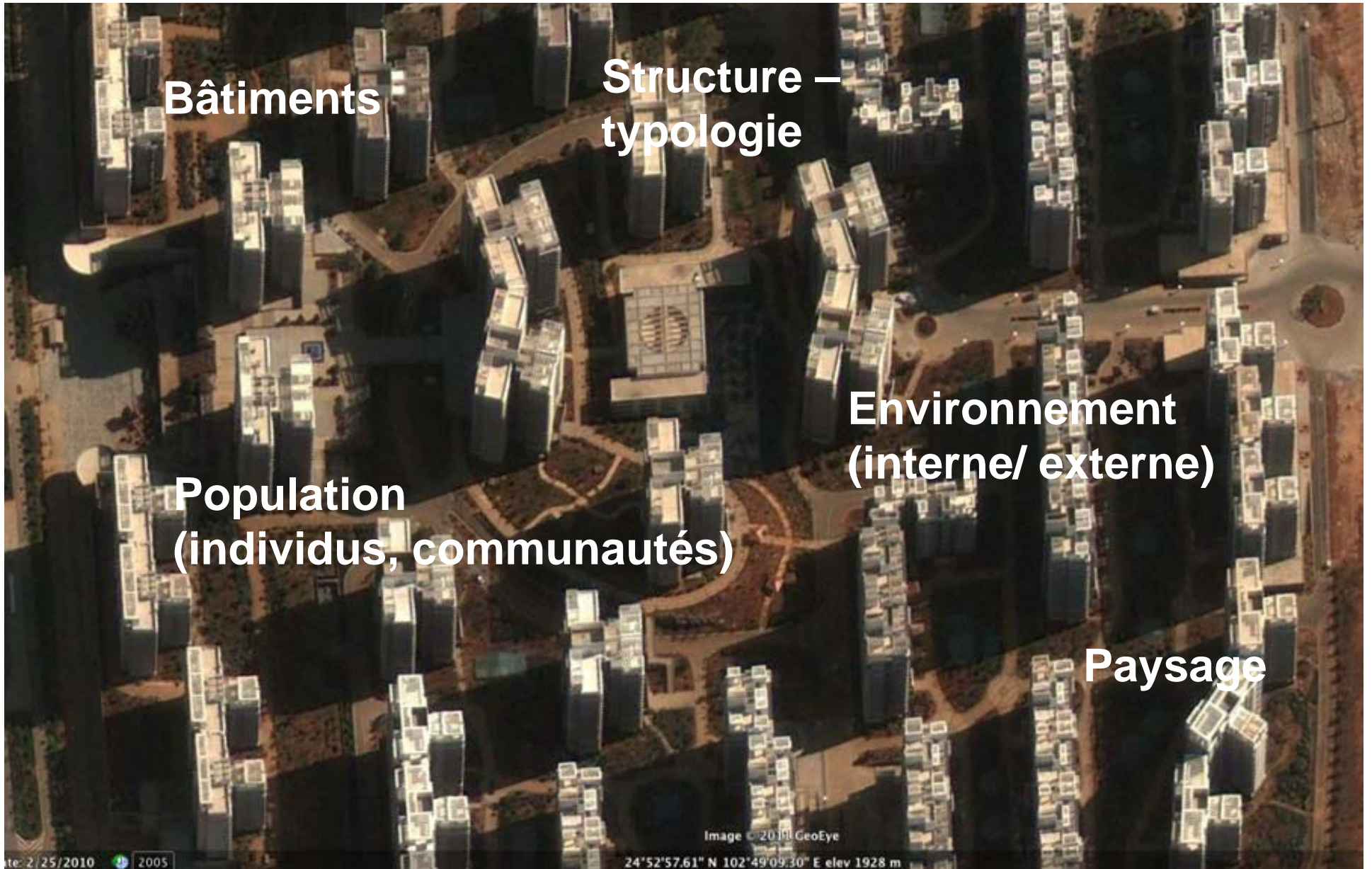
Des villes modèles

Pratiques et systèmes en place

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Réseau - Agriurbain.ning.com



Bâtiments

**Structure –
typologie**

**Environnement
(interne/ externe)**

**Population
(individus, communautés)**

Paysage

Image © 2010 GeoEye

24°52'57.61" N 102°49'09.30" E elev 1928 m

Xian de Chenggong, Kunming
(Unnan, Chine)

Viabilité urbaine



Qu'est-ce qu'une ville **modèle** pour l'AU

1. Des projets diversifiés et une vision large de l'agriculture urbaine;

2. Des acteurs **structurés** ayant une réflexion intégratrice de l'agriculture urbaine dans le développement de la ville et dans le système alimentaire;

3. Une organisation structurelle (collaboratrice, consultative, multi-acteurs, d'intervention/support, etc.) avec une vision du développement de l'agriculture urbaine comme un outil social, communautaire, économique et environnementale;

4. Présence d'éléments sociopolitiques et financiers pour supporter les initiatives, les innovations et le développement de toutes les formes d'agriculture urbaine;

Reconnaître la diversité des approches et que l'agriculture a une teinte culturelle;

Des structures politiques différentes demandent des approches différenciées

New York



Added Value Community Farm
Red Hook, Brooklyn



Three-acre organic farm on Governors Island will grow and sell produce.

New York



One-acre rooftop farm Brooklyn Grange

Growing trend: A one acre urban farm in the Long Island City neighborhood of Queens



Hell's Kitchen Rooftop Farm, Manhattan
2011.

New York



Transformation: The High Line, an elevated park in the sky built on top of the tracks of a disused railway, weaves its way through the city blocks

New York

La ville de New York City a 52 000 acres de cours arrières. Le projet bk farmyard donne aux espaces une fonction additionnelle de production alimentaire.



New York



NORC FARMS will:

- restore older rent-stabilized and affordable public housing with local agriculture
- use urban agriculture to transform gray (to socially, environmentally, economically) unproductive space
- plug into the existing social and institutional infrastructure
- restore the sense of the park into the park
- activate the city's 200K "Open Spaces"

Historical social inclusion: the development and restoration of affordable public housing in the 1950s-60s created an affordable (to low-income) middle class.

Historical social exclusion: the development and restoration of affordable public housing in the 1950s-60s created a space for intergenerational learning.

Naturally Occurring Retirement Community FARMS
growing [order] in place

[premises] we're in a place where we can make a difference. We're in a place where we can make a difference.

- 100 of NYC's 200K "Open Spaces" are public housing projects
- public housing spaces in NYC are almost exclusively controlled by gross residential floor area. This translates into a high density of gross residential floor area per acre. This is not a problem if the space is used for housing. The problem is when the space is used for housing and the space is not used for housing.
- there is little production public space within the project. Not only are the residents displaced from the surrounding neighborhood, they are also displaced from the project. This is not a problem if the space is used for housing. The problem is when the space is used for housing and the space is not used for housing.
- public housing in other cities has been abandoned or sold. The problem is when the space is used for housing and the space is not used for housing.
- the city is currently transferring its urban agriculture to NYC. It is not a problem if the space is used for housing. The problem is when the space is used for housing and the space is not used for housing.
- a small organization has been established to maintain the building. But since it is a small organization it is not a problem if the space is used for housing. The problem is when the space is used for housing and the space is not used for housing.

While the urban agriculture of the town in the park hasn't been realized, the public housing of the town in the park has. NORC Farms transforms the town in the park into a public housing project, creating a new social space, new connections to the city, and access to local food.

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Naturally Occurring Retirement Community FARMS
growing [order] in place

[growing in place: a design strategy]

NORC Farms is an innovation strategy to create and sustain farm plots, NYC local markets within public housing complexes with other associations. NORC Farms is a model for the development of local food systems within public housing complexes. NORC Farms is a model for the development of local food systems within public housing complexes. NORC Farms is a model for the development of local food systems within public housing complexes.

Phase 1: Activation

- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture

Phase 2: Growing

- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture

Phase 3: Plug-in

- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture

Phase 4: Production

- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture

Phase 5: Harvest

- activate the site for urban agriculture
- activate the site for urban agriculture
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growing [order] in place

Projets à l'échelle du quartier

[activated public spaces + year round growing]

NORC Farms will be a catalyst for social engagement for a demographic that is often left out of the benefits of public space and social activity. NORC Farms will be a catalyst for social engagement for a demographic that is often left out of the benefits of public space and social activity. NORC Farms will be a catalyst for social engagement for a demographic that is often left out of the benefits of public space and social activity.

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Naturally Occurring Retirement Community FARMS
growing [order] in place

[access to healthy and affordable food]

NORC Farms will support increased health and nutrition of NYC's aging population.

- restoring direct access to seasonal, fresh and locally sourced produce
- creating a connection between food, food is a public health issue
- encouraging food systems and activities in low-income urban areas
- restoring social network ties
- providing a local food system for older adults
- growing food organically

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growing [order] in place

NORC

LOCATION
Wed Hook, Brooklyn, New York, USA

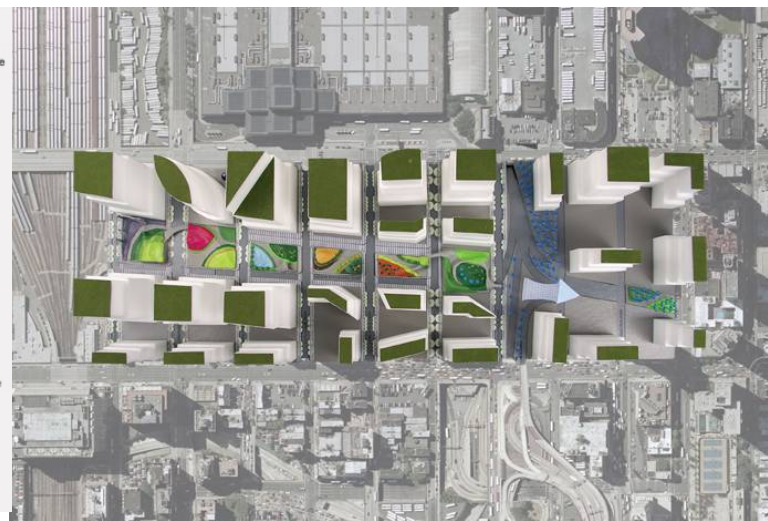
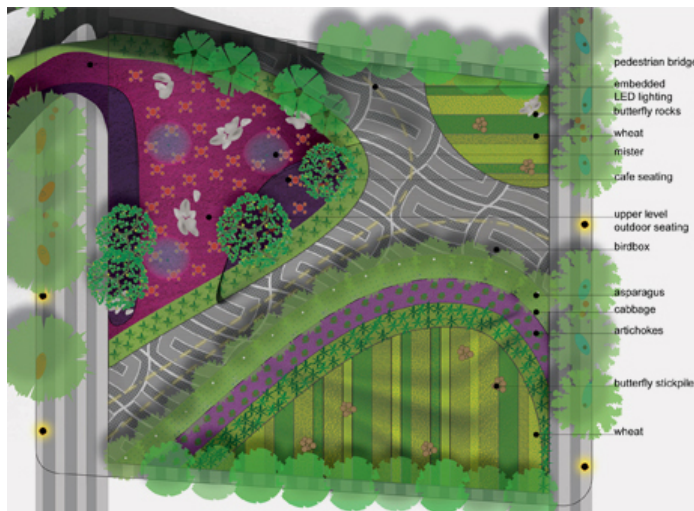
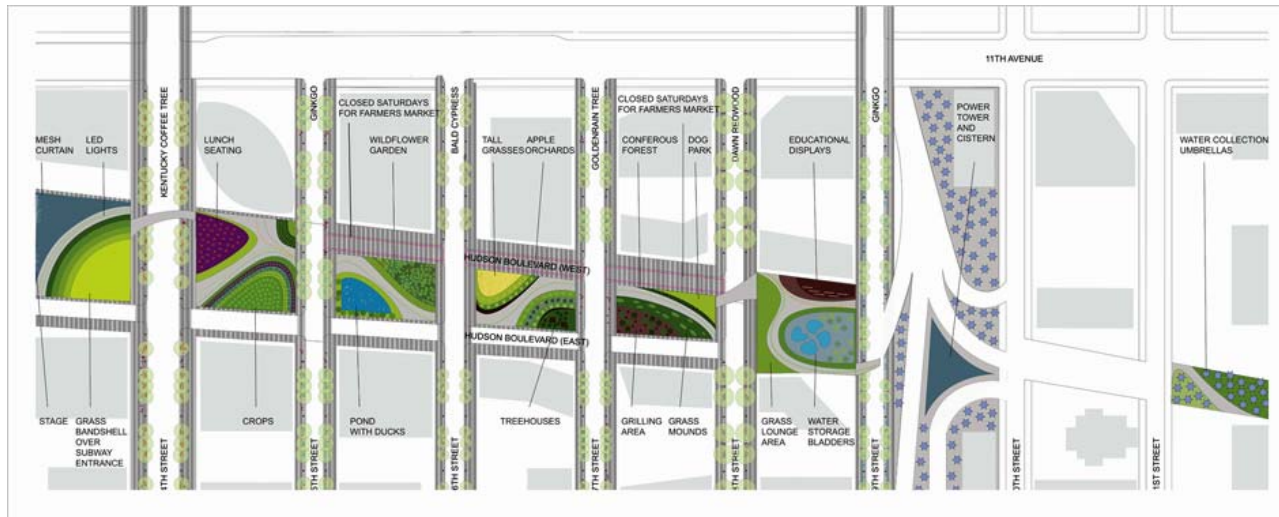
STARTING DATE / PERIOD OF OPERATION
Anticipated starting date of 2011 (TBD)

PROMOTER
Civic Plans Transforms Architecture, Avedon Value & Herben Solutions, Inc. (a local community-based urban farming NGO, already operating Wed Hook Community Farms in a NYC Park)

SUPPORTERS
NYC Department of Parks & Recreation, American Society of Landscape Architects, New York City Housing Authority

New York

Le Wild West Side est une proposition pour la création d'un nouveau quartier à Manhattan.



New York

New York City addresses the issue of urban agriculture in three main ways: (1) the **GreenThumb program**, administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation, (2) **animal husbandry**, governed by zoning ordinance and health codes, and (3) **beekeeping**, governed by the recently amended health code.

Noticeably absent from New York City's rules and regulations are any mention of individual or home gardens. It is also not clear whether community gardens that are not part of the GreenThumb program are allowed.

Goldstein et al, 2011

Chicago



Movable Farm

Chicago's City Farm,= is built on movable plates, so the entire operation can be relocated at the end of a growing season if leases change.



Grant Park "Art on the Farm" Urban
Agriculture Potager
Growing Power

Chicago

Chicago residents have formed **policy organizations to support these and other community groups**. One such organization, the Advocates for Urban Agriculture (“AUA”), works with **community members and city leaders** to promote city policies that increase access to healthy food in urban neighborhoods. Many other grassroots organizations, such as the Chicago Food Policy Advisory Council (“CFPAC”), also work with the city to enhance urban agriculture opportunities in Chicago.

In response to the growing community support of urban agriculture, Chicago worked with advocates from community groups like AUA and CFPAC to **study the food system in Chicago**. In 2004, the city sponsored a working group that produced the “Eat Local Live Healthy” plan to enhance public health and create food-related economic opportunities by increasing the availability of fresh, local food. In 2009, Chicago’s Department of Zoning and Planning worked with CFPAC to develop a Food Systems Report which provided an outline of food systems needed in Chicago.

CFPAC also worked with **the city’s Metropolitan Agency for Planning to adopt a regional plan** called “GO TO 2040.” GO TO 2040 recommends that local governments surrounding the **Chicago area simplify zoning codes in an effort to incentivize the conversion of vacant lots and rooftops to agricultural use.**

Detroit

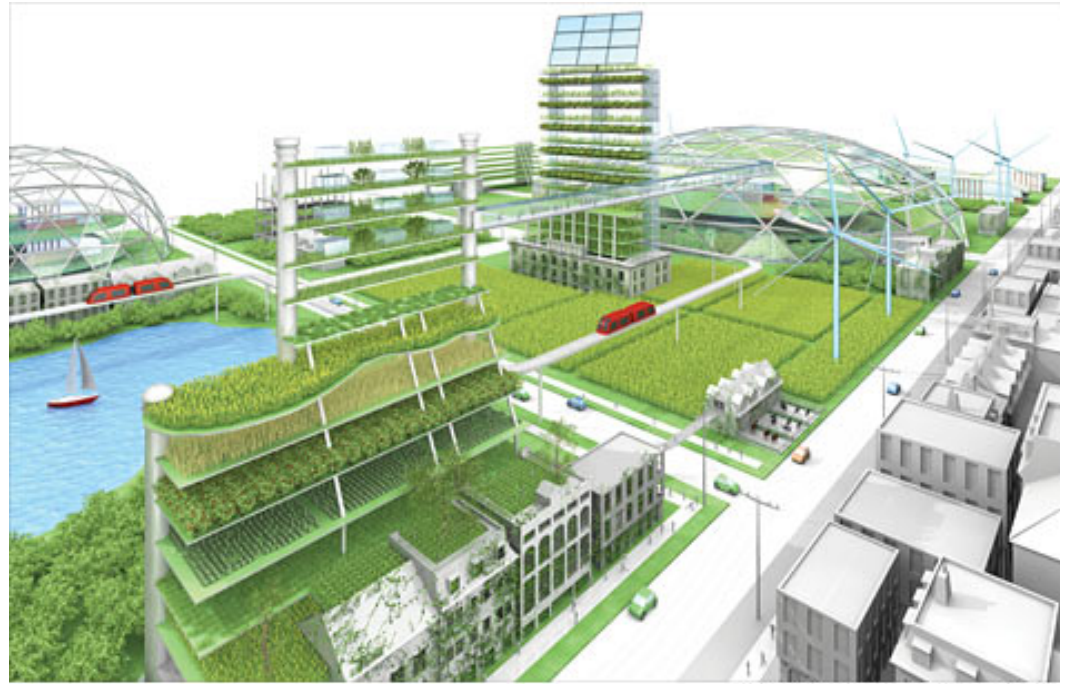


ILLUSTRATION: BRYAN CHRISTIE

Detroit

Currently, agriculture is not a permitted use in any zoning districts, and the code does not address urban agriculture or community gardening.

As discussed below, the **Michigan Right to Farm Act**, presents barriers to the city's ability to revise the code to permit urban agriculture.

The zoning code does not define urban agriculture or community gardens. **The City Planning Commission's Draft Policy defines "agricultural urbanism" as a "planning, policy, and design framework that focuses on integrating a wide range of sustainable food system elements into urban planning projects and neighborhoods."**

The Draft Policy proposes revising the zoning code in two stages: first **determining in which zoning districts urban agriculture activities will be allowed and under what standards and circumstances**, and then addressing the **keeping of animals like bees, rabbits, chickens, and horses**.

San Francisco

The main push for urban agriculture practices in San Francisco started with **nonprofit and grassroots organizations**. One such organization is the San Francisco Urban Agriculture Alliance. The Alliance “promotes the growing of food within San Francisco...through advocacy, education, and grassroots action

San Francisco **recently passed an urban agriculture ordinance**. The ordinance was unanimously supported by both the San Francisco Planning Commission and the Land Use Committee of the Board of Supervisors.

The new urban agriculture zoning ordinance aimed to consolidate and clarify San Francisco’s zoning code by creating a new use category, Urban Agriculture. The ordinance divides Urban Agriculture into three parts, **Neighborhood Agriculture**, **Large Scale Urban Agriculture**, and **Water Conservation** (exceeds 1,000 square feet).

Goldstein et al, 2011

Tokyo



Ferme en entreprise
Pasona Group

Vancouver



Two- acre farm being built on asphalt in Vancouver
Solefood

Montréal dans tout cela, ville modèle ?

The image shows a screenshot of the website 'Agriculture Urbaine MTL'. The header features the city skyline and the text 'AGRICULTURE URBAINE MTL'. Navigation links include 'ACCUEIL', 'CARTE', 'NOUVELLES', 'JE VEUX JARDINER', and 'LE JARDIN DE A À Z'. There are also social media icons for Facebook and Twitter, and links for 'ACCÈS USAGER' and 'CONTACT'. Below the header, there are several filter buttons: 'RUCHERS', 'FERMES', 'PROMENADES', 'JARDINS INDIVIDUELS', 'JARDINS À PARTAGER', 'JARDINS COLLECTIFS', 'JARDINS COMMUNAUTAIRES', and 'JARDINS INSTITUTIONNELS'. The main content area is a map of Montreal and its surrounding areas, with numerous colorful icons representing different types of urban gardens. A search bar at the top right of the map area contains the text 'Toute l'île de Montréal'. At the bottom, there are two tabs: 'LISTE DES JARDINS' and 'DÉTAILS'. The map includes a scale bar (10 km / 5 mi) and a copyright notice: 'Données cartographiques ©2012 Google - Conditions d'utilisation'.

Montréal dans tout cela, ville modèle ?

1. Des projets diversifiés et une vision large de l'agriculture urbaine;

2. Des acteurs structurés ayant une réflexion intégratrice de l'agriculture urbaine dans le développement de la ville et dans le système alimentaire;

3. Une organisation structurelle (collaboratrice, consultative, multi-acteurs, d'intervention/support, etc.) avec une vision du développement de l'agriculture urbaine comme un outil social, communautaire, économique et environnementale;

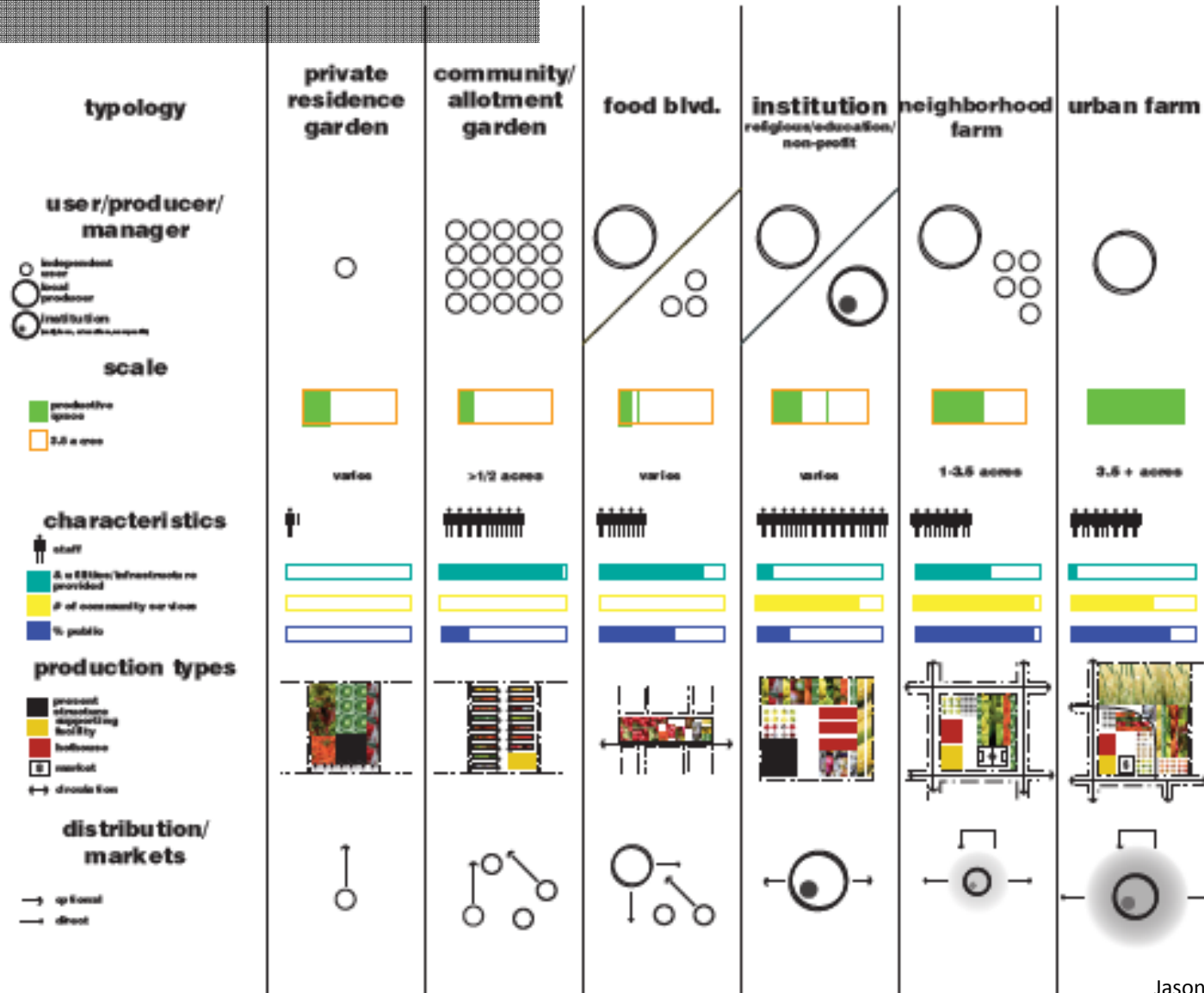
4. Présence d'éléments sociopolitiques et financiers pour supporter les initiatives, les innovations et le développement de toutes les formes d'agriculture urbaine;

**L'AU est
une
friche**

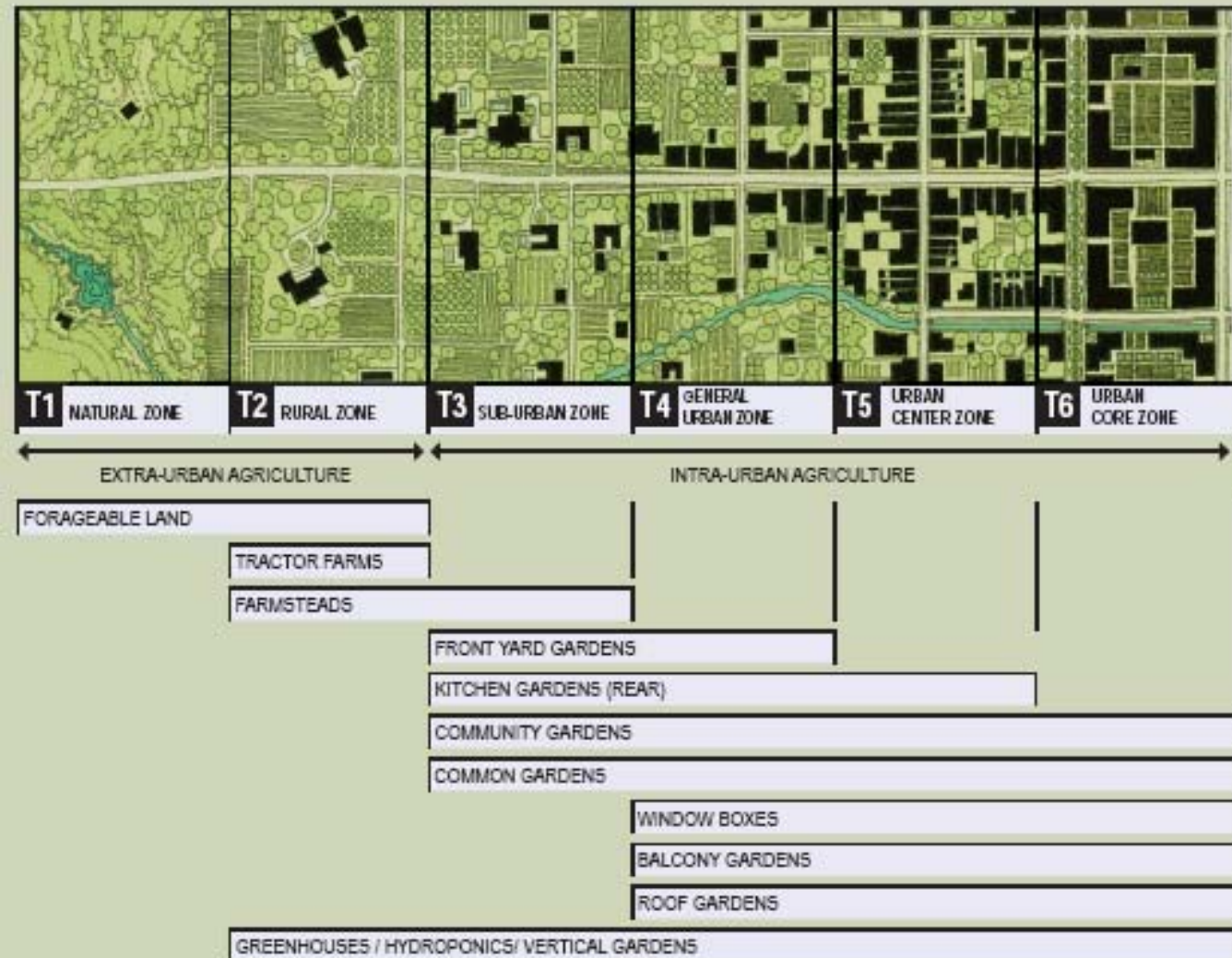
Reconnaître la diversité des approches et que l'agriculture a une teinte culturelle; **Développer le modèle montréalais**

Des structures politiques différentes demandent des approches différenciées; **Innover et oser**

Food urbanism



Agricultural urbanism

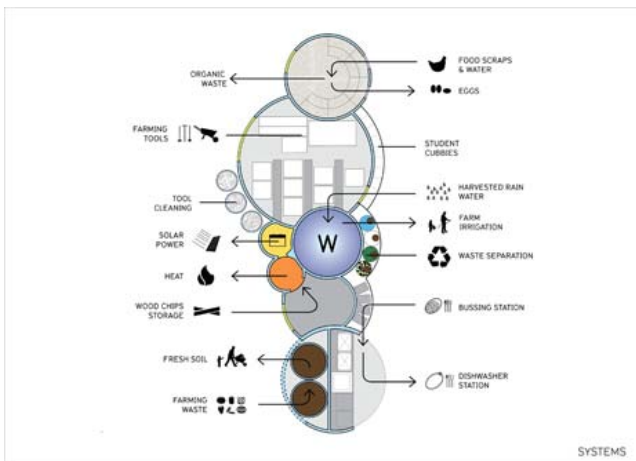


New York



The School of the Future building at 127
East 22nd Street

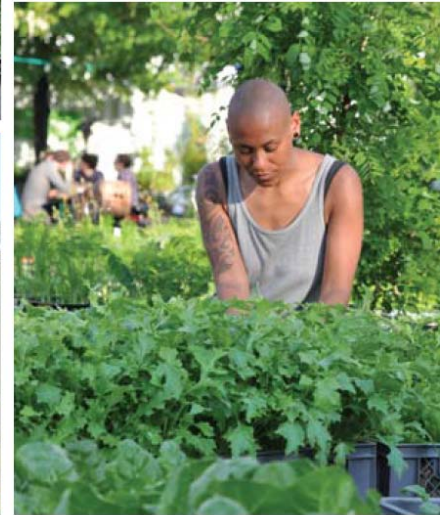
New York





In Perth, Australia, an organic community farm sprang up along a busy railway line.

L'agriculture urbaine prend
d'autres formes



PRINZESSINNEN- GARTEN BERLIN



LOCATION
Prinzessinnengarten, Moritzplatz in Berlin-Kreuzberg,
Germany

STARTING DATE / PERIOD OF OPERATION
July 2009 - Present

SUPPORTERS
Neighbors, friends, activists who
contributed with work, ideas, knowledge,
experience and donations

HYPERLINK
<http://www.prinzessinnengarten.net>