



Planning for urban agriculture

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Municipal planning for urban agriculture- content

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1. From activism to a strategy in urban development?

- Urban agriculture(UA) is not new
- However, new grassroots initiatives for cultivating, often in public spaces.
- Mixed group of initiators
 - Ildsjel (interested individuals)
 - Housing cooperatives
 - Growers association (organic)
 - Transition movements
 - Social entrepreneurs



UA as a strategy in urban development

- Political/administrative strategies for supporting UA initiatives
 - National strategy
 - Local strategies
- Market actors (property developers) promote UA in their building projects





2 Dimensions in justification of UA

- Food-food systems
 - Food production- contribution to local food supply
 - Alternative food distribution channels
 - Work places-High tech production/microgreens
 - Connection to and support peri-urban agriculture
- Social dimensions- Extended welfare
 - Social meeting places- life quality
 - Education
 - Integration
 - Work training



Dimensions in justification of UA (continued)

- Urban attractiveness
 - Greener cities/nature diversity
 - Lively/active urban green space
 - Densification and attractiveness of transformation areas/new development
 - Physical aspects of “områdeløft”
- Active citizenship (international literature)
 - Local community building
 - Control over local environment
 - Interest in growing/local food/organic food
 - Food justice
 - Transformative practices- new food systems



3 Dimensions of UA in strategic plans Oslo- Bergen

- Main/first goal urban attractiveness_ “greener cities”
 - From grey to green- attractive places
 - Increase biodiversity – pollinating insects
- Food – food production comes second in the argumentation together with social dimensions
 - Local food /periurban agriculture/new distribution systems, commercial growing to be supported
 - Social meeting places, community building
- “activism” -is not an aspect discussed explicitly



Strategic plans Oslo Bergen

- Competition over space: both Bergen and Oslo
 - between development and protection of land /agricultural land
 - Internal competition in multifunctional green structure
- Implementation:
 - Bergen: incorporated in the strategic plan
 - Land use: Connecting to overall planning and long-term availability of land (parsellhager)
 - Oslo: working on a separate plan for implementation
- Trondheim: walks the talk”



UG as a governance problem – Measures strategic plan

- How to connect overall planning/strategies with fragile, temporal, fragmented and little organized bottom- up activities?
- Voluntarism: earlier, membership and central leadership- now disconnected groups communicating through social media, varied ideas and ways of organizing
- Networking to implement UA
 - between growers and municipality,
 - Internally municipality
 - regional authorities /municipality/farmers association
- Increase knowledge among growers
- Protect farmland/secure land availability
- Integration,inclusion, work training
- Support commercial growing

4 The municipalities' roles in urban agriculture

- Securing public or private land for cultivation in their role as planning authority
- Support initiatives: economic, practical work and knowledge
- Integrate UA as a means to achieve sectoral goals in e.g education, health care, integration, urban renewal
- Edible cities, change green space management





5. Land availability – Competition over space

- *Bystyret ber byrådet sikre at ikke uformelle og selvorganiserte aktiviteter fortrenses når man tar i bruk såkalte restarealer til urbant landbruk.*” (Oslo bystyre, comments to the approved strategic plan for UA)
- Informal and self organized activities should not be squeezed out when socalled “left-over areas” are used for urban agriculture

Battle for land- UA initiative and the 100 meter wood



Urban agriculture: an element in local resistance



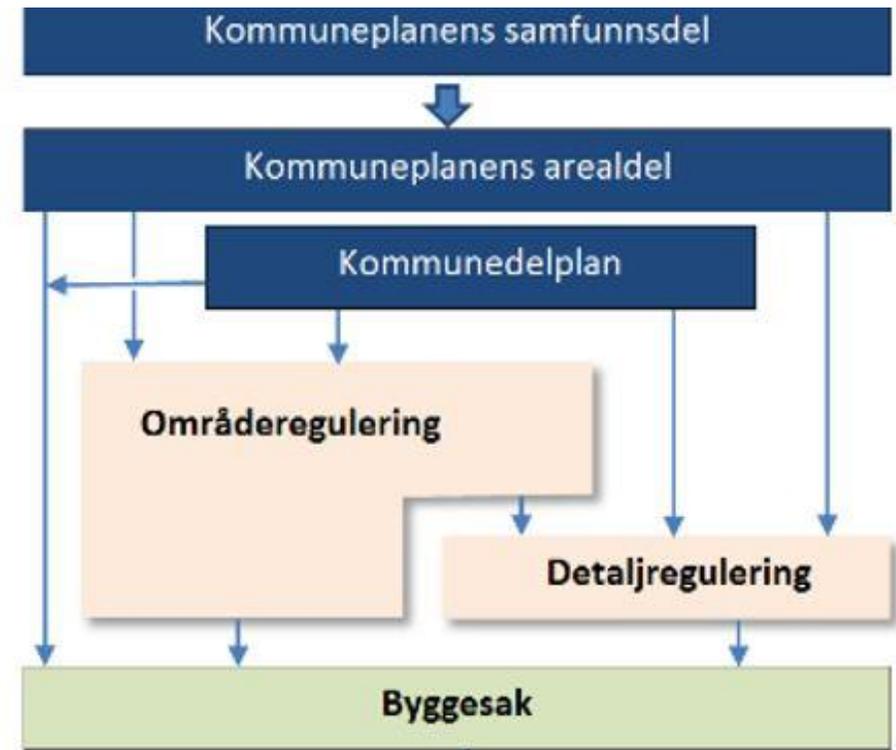
Revise green space/public space management practices

- Edible cities
- UA as a part in management of parks and public space.



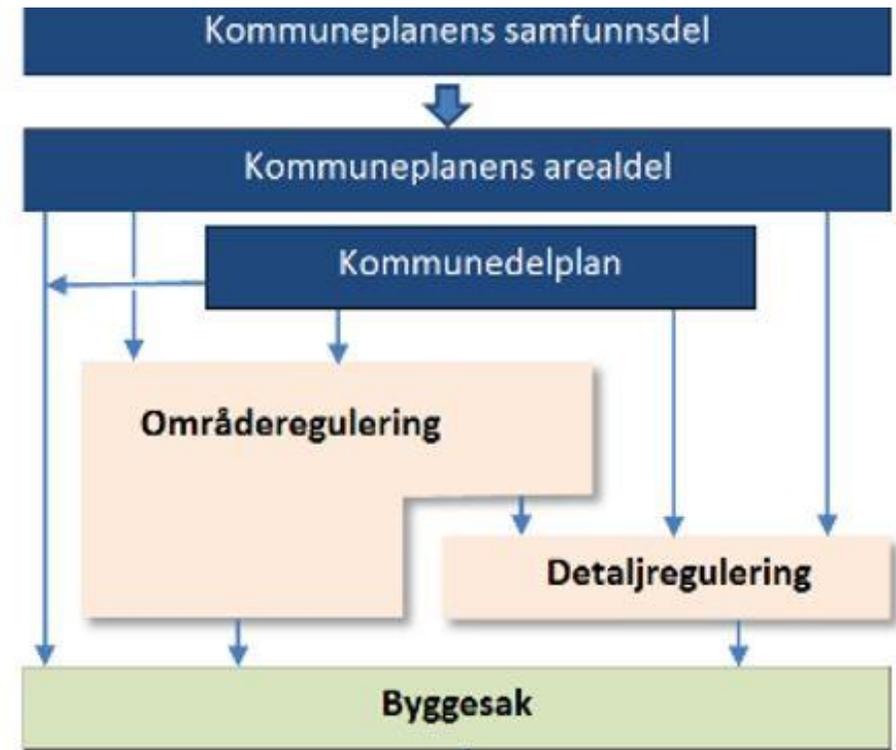
Steering mechanisms in urban development

- Hierarchy: typically the legally binding land use planning system
- Market: exchange through prices
- Networks: Cooperation and exchange of interdependent actors.



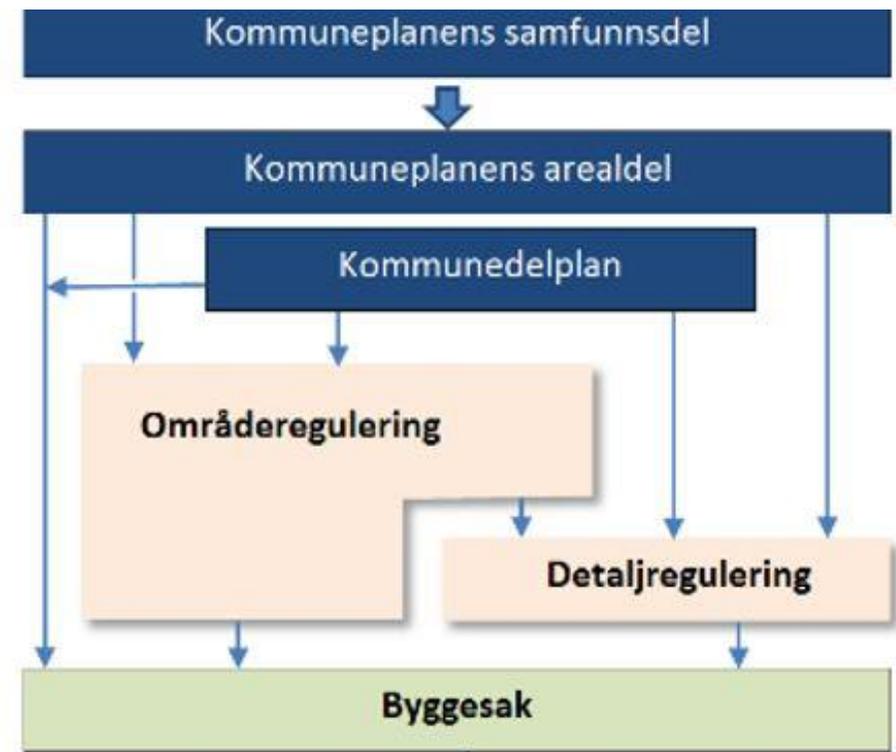
UA in the formal planning system- Overall municipal plan

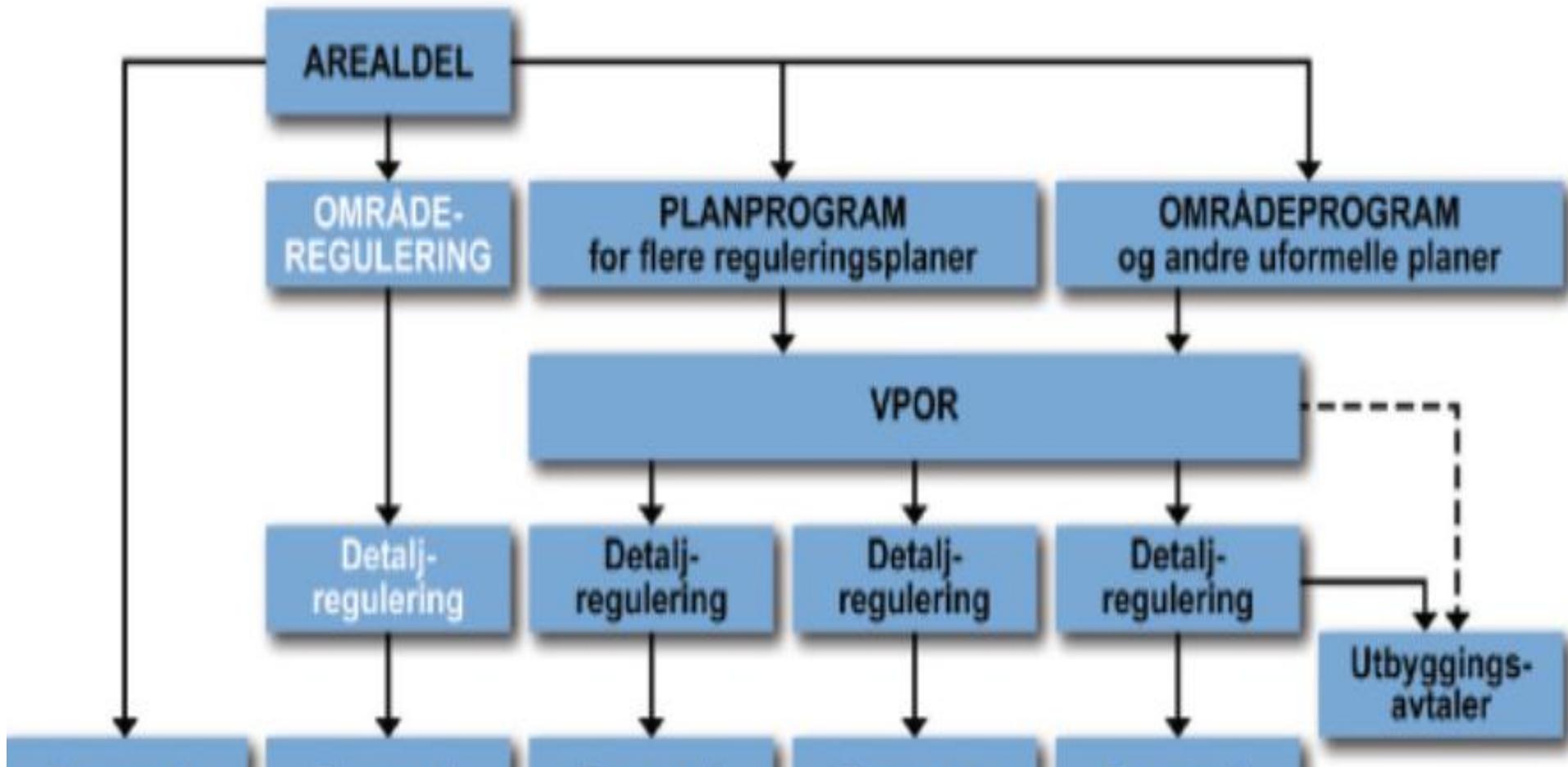
- OSLO: Kommuneplan (2019): UA a part of the multifunctional green structure, but also «social meeting places.
- . «Bykuben» as centre for outreach towards the public/voluntary sector
- BERGEN: Not mentioned
- TRONDHEIM (old plan)not mentioned



Municipal land-use plan: Land for UA?

- Oslo: (2015): not discussed
- Bergen (2018): not discussed
- Trondheim (under preparation)
 - Green border: explicitly discusses farmland protection, peri-urban farming and farming in a food production perspective balancing need for urban expansion





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Videreutvikling av eksisterende strukturer

4. Trosterudparken

Kategori: Park og urbant jordbruk | Tiltak: Omforming og ny | Areal: 19 000 m² | Status: Del av VPOR

Eksisterende situasjon

Området preges i dag av grønne flater, bygninger med kulturhistorisk verdi og inntiliggende skoler og barnehager.

Et kreativt senter for beboere i området, med fokus på kultur og urbant jordbruk

Trosterudparken vil bli en viktig møteplass for beboerne i denne delen av planområdet, samt besøkende til området. Parselhagene som i dag ligger på Haugerud-siden flyttes til Trosterudparken. Trosterud Parselhagelag og Foreningen Dr. Dedichens Grønne Torg har sammen utviklet en plan for urbant jordbruk i parken, som åpnes opp mot allmennheten. Dette vil styrke et allerede velfungerende tiltak i området og invitere flere til å ta del i dyrkingen. Området der Trosterudparken ligger var tidligere et jordbruksområde, og parselhager her vil videreføre stedets historie. Dette vil også styrke identiteten til de historiske bygningene i området, som Nordre Trosterud gård. For å sikre aktiv bruk tilpasset lokale behov bør bevaringsverdig bebyggelse som ligger i Trosterudparken få et bredt og fleksibelt reguleringsformål som f.eks. sentrumsformål uten krav til parkering



Det foreslås satt av et felt i tilknytning til Trosterudparken som arealer for barnehage med opptil 12 avdelinger. Barnehagen vil ligge inntil parselhagene og vil, sammen med andre nærliggende skoler og barnehager, kunne delta i dyrkningsteltassskapet.

For det kan igangsettes utbygging sør eller nord for Trosterudparken, skal den være utredet og gjennomføring skal være sikret. Det er viktig å avklare eie- og driftsforhold. I samarbeid med bydelens områdeleif skal det gjennomføres et skisseprosjekt i løpet av våren 2018 for å avklare funksjoner, målgrupper, rammer og strategier for utvikling og bruk av Trosterudparken.



Trosterudparken



Trosterudparken med barnehage, dyrking og drifhus. Illustrasjon: Erlend Skjåaa Arkitekter



Prozess Garten, Berlin. Foto: Marco Clausen

«Strategic plan for the green ring Hovinbyen



Land use planning for UA?

- Limited use of formal planning options
- Some use of informal planning tools to include UA.
 - Strategies
 - Visions
 - Policy signals



.Market actors and UA: temporary cultivation – Løren botanical





Networks: Supporting UA initiatives

- Reception of initiatives:
 - Access to land: Trondheim: directly contact to department of property
 - Networks between growers
 - Networks between peri-urban agriculture and urban agriculture
 - Networks/co-working between municipal departments
 - Networks between regional authorities, municipality

Networking: market actors, transition movements

- Networking:
 - Market
 - Transition movement
 - Sharing knowlede



6 Advice on the practical level

- Access to land:
 - Land-use planning, market, green space management
- Practical help- clearing of land, access to water, toilet, joint eating facilities
- Knowledge : growing, soil quality, compost etc..
- Economic support
- Help through bureaucratic procedures

