

Cost Action: « Urban Allotments in European Cities »

Les représentants des jardiniers associés, réunis au sein de l'Office International du Coin de Terre et des Jardins Familiaux ont participé pendant quatre années ensemble avec 170 personnes représentant 91 autorités, universités et instituts de recherche ainsi que des autorités communales venant de 32 pays différents à cette étude.

Les recherches scientifiques ont été clôturées par une conférence "Growing in the cities" (cultiver en ville) organisée du 8 au 10 septembre 2016 à Bâle.

Au cours du 38ème congrès de l'Office, Runrid Fox-Kämper, présidente de l'action, a soumis ses conclusions dans une présentation PowerPoint, qui est jointe en annexe.

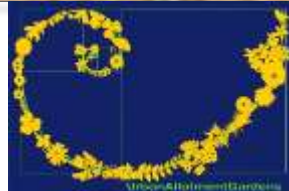


Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities.

Challenges and lessons learned in four years of COST Action

Runrid Fox-Kämper

**ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development,
Aachen**





Outline

- 1. The COST-Action - an overview**
- 2. Output of the Action**
- 3. Urban Gardening – insights from all over Europe**
- 4. Findings from four years of collaboration**

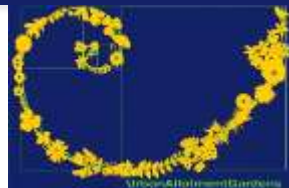
Internationaler Garten in Hannover; Photo: Martin Sondermann



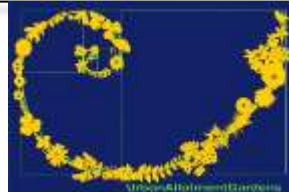


COST Action TU1201 Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities

UrbanAllotmentGardens



- COST is an intergovernmental framework for European **Cooperation in Science and Technology**
- It allows the coordination of nationally-funded research on a European level
- An **Action** is a science and technology network with duration of four years and a minimum participation of five COST Member Countries.
- The research itself is **not** funded by COST



Mission of COST Action TU1201 Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities...

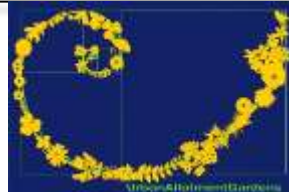
...is to fully comprehend **relevance of and challenges for urban (allotment) gardens in Europe** from four research perspectives:

1. Urban Development and Policies

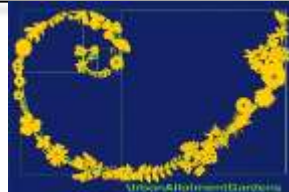
2. Sociology

3. Ecology

4. Urban Design



Urban Gardening - what are we talking about?



Plot in Aachen Hanbruch allotment,
Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Chelas Valley urban
allotment park, Lissabon;
Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Plot in Wasserwiese allotment, Wien;
Photo: Eva Schwab





Allmendekontor Tempelhofer Feld, Berlin;
Photo: ILS



Edible Eastside in Birmingham, UK;
Photo: Silvio Caputo





On the roof of a research institute
in Paris;
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper

on r



Edible City Stadt
Andernach,
Photo: Runrid
Fox-Kämper

or in public parks



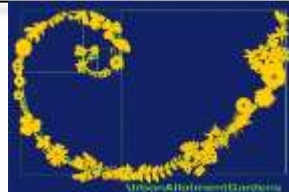
gardens'



What types of urban gardens were the focal point?

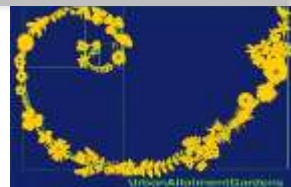
- Allotment gardens
- Community gardens
- Assisted garden plots
- Rooftop gardens
- Edible cities

- Rule for all: **diversity instead of simplicity**



Members of the COST-Action network

- 31 countries and New Zealand as international partner country
- 170 individuals from 91 institutions
- Different groups:
 - Universities and research institutions
 - Allotment garden groups
 - Municipalities from different countries
- Gender Balance:
 - 99 female, 71 male → 58 % female
- 30 Early stage researchers plus 20 PhD students



Motivations of different groups

Researchers

- Analysing and understanding different types of urban gardening comparatively
- Analysing the position in urban context (contributions and challenges)
- Comparison of different research perspectives

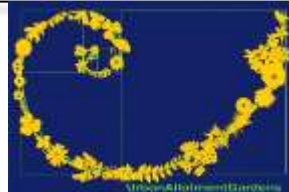
Stakeholder

- Learning from dealing with urban gardens in different contexts
- Suggestions for the own association work

Local authorities

- Identifying possible actions for communal work
- Learning from examples in other cities

➤ **All: mutual exchange of knowledge**



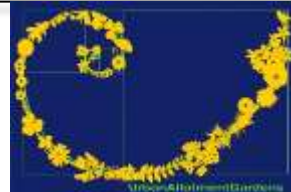
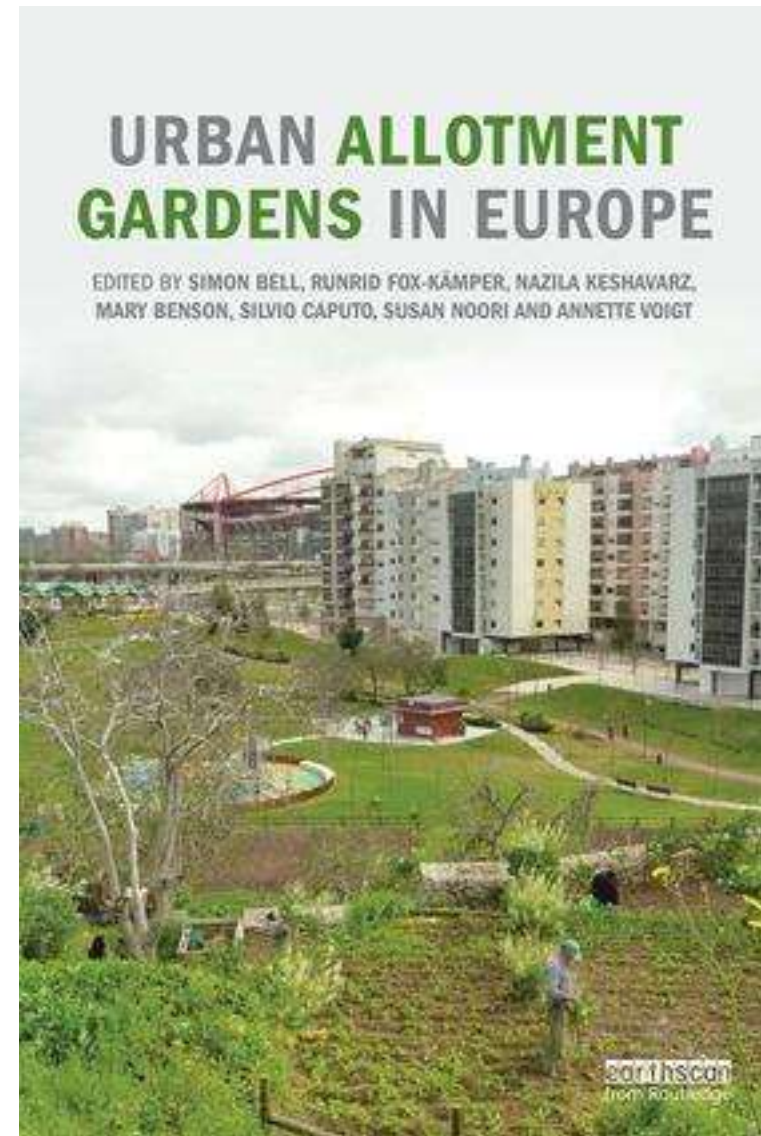
Scientific programme of COST Action

- Management Committee meetings
- Bi-annual meetings of all Working Groups
- Network of case studies in all participating countries
- Short Term Scientific Mission of early stage researchers (ESR) in other countries
- Training Schools for students and ESR
- Disseminating results via papers, publications, conferences



Output of Action (I)

- International book publication
URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS
IN EUROPE
- Special Issue in Landscape and
Urban Planning (submitted)
- Comprehensive scientific
publications
- Catalyst for additional national
research funding



Output of Action (II)

- 14 „Factsheets“ as brief information about present topics



Challenge

How can allotments be rebranded away from being sometimes seen as a low-value collection of small individual plots towards a high value complex performing a better socio-environmental role in order to help to reduce the risk of their loss?

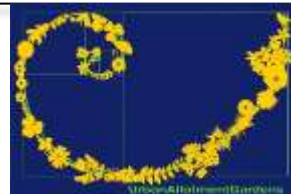
How can the wide range of functions and opportunities be promoted in order to convince policy makers and planners of the value of allotments and the need to protect existing areas and to establish new allotment sites?

Problem 1: Why are local green spaces lost to development and budgets reduced?

Problem 2: Why are allotment sites more prone to development and more of a target to developers or seen as more dispensable by local authorities than parks?

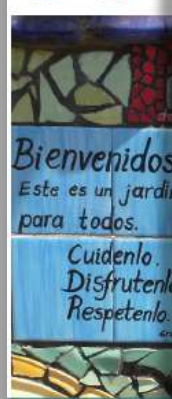
- Because the monetary value of the land is known but the (often non-market) benefits of the allotments has not been calculated in monetary terms?
- Because of their location? E.g. in marginal or city centre areas?
- Because gardeners and the public do not maximise the multifunctional potential of allotment sites?
- Because community groups do not share the site with the local people and do not sufficiently contribute to local urban policy development?

This factsheet addresses both gardeners and policy makers: Gardeners will find information on how to work effectively internally and externally so as to be an integral, positive part of society; Policy makers will find information on the contribution of allotments to society and nature.



01

UR
INFO



HOW TO ALLOTM

Challenge

How can allotments individual plots to help to reduce the ri

How can the wide ra and planners of the allotment sites?

Problem 1: Why are Problem 2: Why are seen as more disper

- Because the mon allotments has no
- Because of their l
- Because gardeners
- Because commun contribute to local

This factsheet addresses both gardeners and policy makers: Gardeners will find information on how to work effectively internally and externally so as to be an integral, positive part of society; Policy makers will find information on the contribution of allotments to society and nature.

02

UR
INFO



HOW TO OF URBA

Challenge

Allotment and commu and dynamics. Even t to maintain relevance Allotment Gardens (U

- The uncertainty re
- Uncertainty regard
- Risk of loss to urba
- Change in the com
- The lack of attract
- The lack of diversit

Question 1: How can the garden more rel

Question 2: Why should public authorities strengthen the validity of urban gardens in the city and can they do this?

WHERE CANNOT

Challenge

In many European c tend to privilege the demand.

Challenge 1: When land is scarce?

- Is it possible to g
- Can you use con
- Are there other

Challenge 2: Provid their use?

This fact-sheet is m find inner city land v makers, providing them with reasons to facilitat unconventional spaces.

04

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO S IT GOING

Challenge

In European cities many v garden project you may fa

Challenge 1: Once a suit

- Permission to use the
- Neighbours' consent; a
- Access to funding

Challenge 2: Managing a clash with other activities

- Additional skills you do
- A team to share respon
- Local volunteers helpin

This factsheet addresses t addresses policy makers, type of projects.

05

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO T MOTIVATI PLANNING

Challenge

In many European cou garden associations ha they can get a plot for to incorporate urban g architects and landsc

When considering dev wide set of expectation

Furthermore, consider planning can only be h and designing the gar potentially have for ur

Finally, some urban ga understanding of moti relation to gardeners' The challenge we want gardeners into the pla

06

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE



HOW TO YOUR O

Challenge

There is no other spa same degree as an ur they are also places fr personalisation of plot some, they become a

Challenge for garde or joining a gardening This creates a chall

Challenge for garde to engage gardeners the same time be res

This factsheet aims to

- How to make the g
- How to develop yo
- How can the garde belonging?

07

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO DEVELOP URBAN GARDENS AS LEARNING SPACES?

Challenge

Urban gardens are important learning spaces, different types of skills and knowledge are created, both an individual and communal level. This applies to both allotment gardens and newer forms of gardening projects, such as community gardens.

On a communal level, gardens are spaces where people learn how to interact with other people, how to deal with internal conflicts and integrate newcomers, how to react to dislocation threats and how to become politically involved. Gardeners gain knowledge about sustainable and environmental issues and learn how to cultivate plants. In addition, gardens are great places to interact with different social groups and build friendships.

However, despite the potential for these various learning processes in urban gardens, the learning potential is not always fully realized. Skills and knowledge are not developed and disseminated as much as they could be.

This factsheet provides information for allotment and community gardeners about how to support learning processes and facilitate the dissemination of skills and knowledge between gardeners.

Output of Action (III)



COST ACTION 12014 URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

GROWING IN CITIES

INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN GARDENING

9-10 SEPTEMBER 2016
BASEL . SWITZERLAND

WWW.URBANALLOTMENTS.EU/FINAL-CONFERENCE.HTML

n|w University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland
School of Social Work

IS ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development

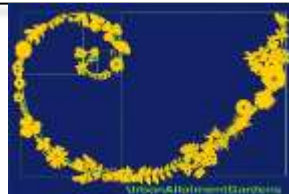
cost EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

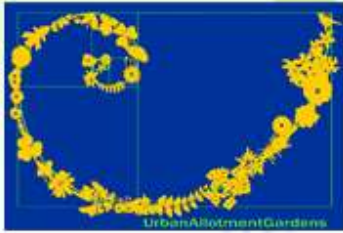
EUROPEAN UNION COST IS SUPPORTED BY
THE EU FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
HORIZON 2020

**GROWING
IN CITIES**

BASEL 2016

- Attention far beyond Europe
- 4 internationally known keynote speakers
- Over 70 scientific lectures und posters from all over the world





URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS

Output of Action (IV)

website: www.urbanallotments.eu

HOME / CASE STUDIES / FRANCE

FINAL CONFERENCE

LOGIN

ACTION IN DETAIL

ACTION'S BOOK

LIST OF MEMBERS

CASE STUDIES

- ▶ Austria
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Croatia
- ▶ Cyprus
- ▶ Czech Republic
- ▶ Denmark
- ▶ Estonia
- ▶ Finland
- ▶ France
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Greece
- ▶ Ireland



CASE STUDIES FRANCE

MANAGEMENT OF METALLIC SOIL POLLUTION IN THE URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS OF NANTES

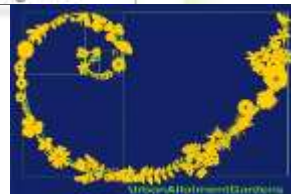
Researchers: Armelle BRAUD (LPGN), Beatrice BECHET (IFSTTAR), Cecile LE GUERN (BRGM), Lliiane JEAN SORO (IFSTTAR), Thierry LEBEAU (LPGN)

Institutes: BRGM - Pays de Loire Territorial Agency, IFSTTAR - Water and Environment Laboratory, University of Nantes - LPGN UMR 6112 CNRS

Location: NANTES

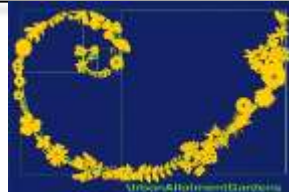


The emerging concept of sustainable city encourages the expansion of allotment urban gardens. However, gardens may have been developed on areas where soil quality was not taken into account in urban planning. Attentive to the potential health risks associated with consumption of vegetables growing on contaminated soils, the city of Nantes has launched a program to assess the soil quality of its 24 collective gardens (one thousand plots) towards organic



Urban gardening – insights from all over Europe

- The role of urban gardening for the society
- The role of urban gardening for the sustainable city
- The role of urban gardens for urban development
- The economic role of urban gardens

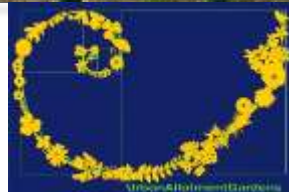


Example Les Jardins du Zephir, Aulnay-sous-Bois, Paris: Urban gardening as measure to improve neighbourhoods

- Urban gardening as a tool against advanced decay
- Cooperation of housing and allotment garden association
- 52 small gardens, 30 m² each
- Space for interaction



Photo: Ville de Aulnay



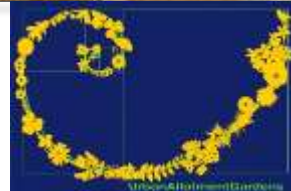
Example: Jardins Partagés

- Rethinking gardens as an answer to decreasing demand for classic allotment plots
- Gardens in new contexts
- Smaller plots (20 - 150 m² instead of up to 600 m²)
- Gardens for new users (elderly, disabled, groups,...)



(above) Garden in the distance green of a residential building

(below) Special plots for wheelchair users in Quetigny, photos: Hervé Bonnavaud



The role of urban gardening in an ageing society

- The WHO identifies „**Access to safe open space and nearby located green**“ and „**social participation**“ as two of the most important issues of age-friendly cities
- Both can be found in urban gardens



Age-friendly city topic areas;
Source: WHO guide Global age-friendly cities



Example Barcelona: Xarxa D'hortos municipal

- Initiated by the city of Barcelona (1997)
- New construction of organic-maintained garden plots for residents over 65
- 14 gardens until 2014



Photo: Carolina Villar
Urban Allotment Area in Barcelona

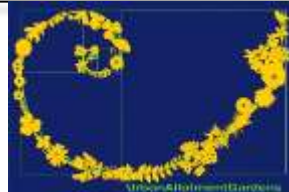
Interview statements from a survey within COST Action:

„Thanks to the garden I bow, stretch, pluck weed and move all morning.“

„Since I am gardening, I virtually stopped doing other sports.“

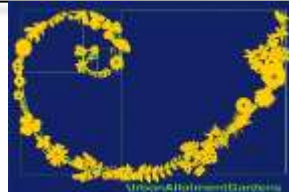
„I can't get sick during gardening season– who else would take care for the garden“

„The garden helps to solve the problem of personal isolation in the city.“



Urban gardening – insights from all over Europe

- The role of urban gardening for the society
- The role of urban gardening for the sustainable city
- The role of urban gardens for urban development
- The economic role of urban gardens



The role of urban gardening for the sustainable city

- Micro-climate regulation
- Cleaning of air and carbon storage
- Water cycle regulation

Urban Gardening near London City;
Photo: www.capitalgrowth.org



Fresh air corridor Tempelhofer Feld, Berlin Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper

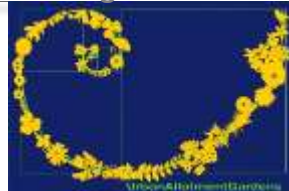


Preservation of habitats and biodiversity



0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

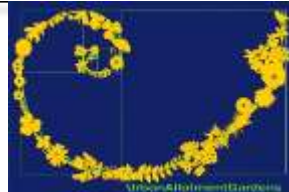
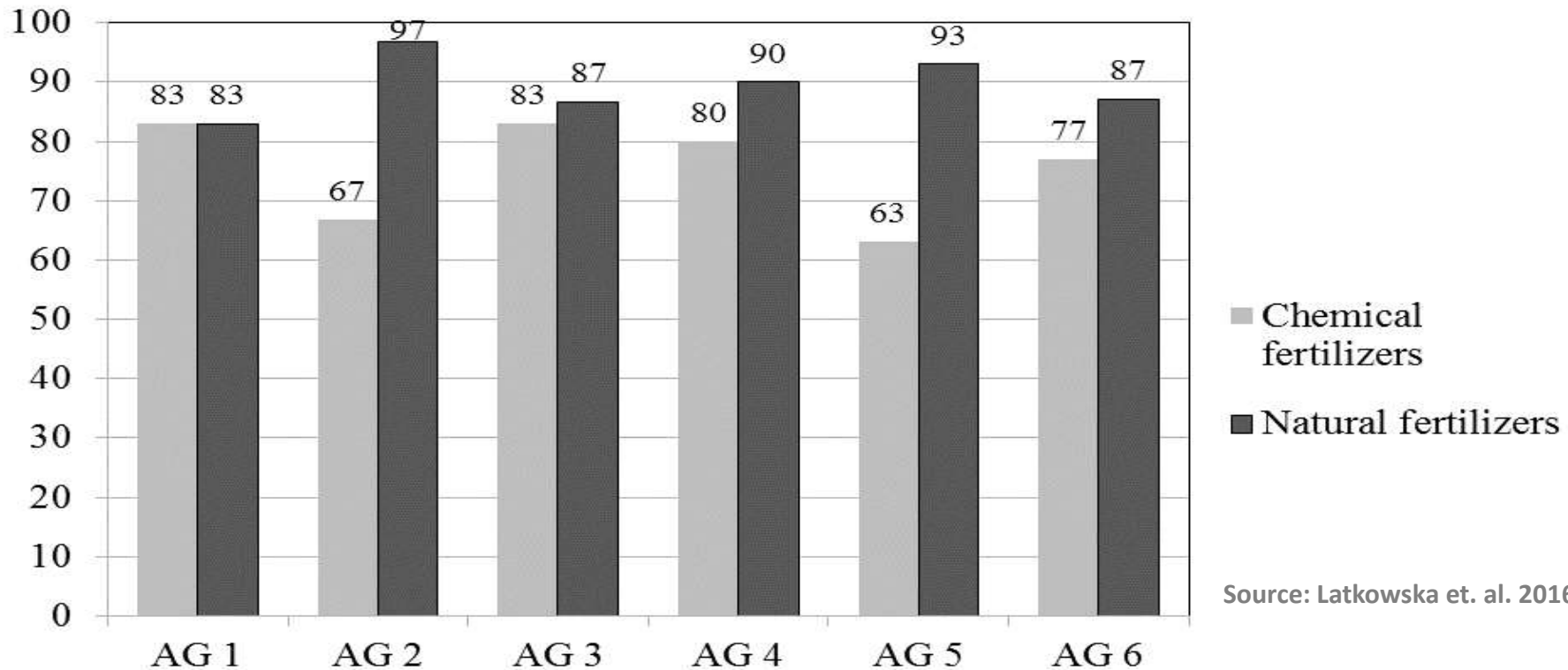
Range of bumble-bees originating from allotment gardens in inner Stockholms; Fig.: Colding et al. 2006



Sustainable cultivation in urban gardens

Results of a study within COST Action 2013 in 6 allotment gardens in Warszawa:

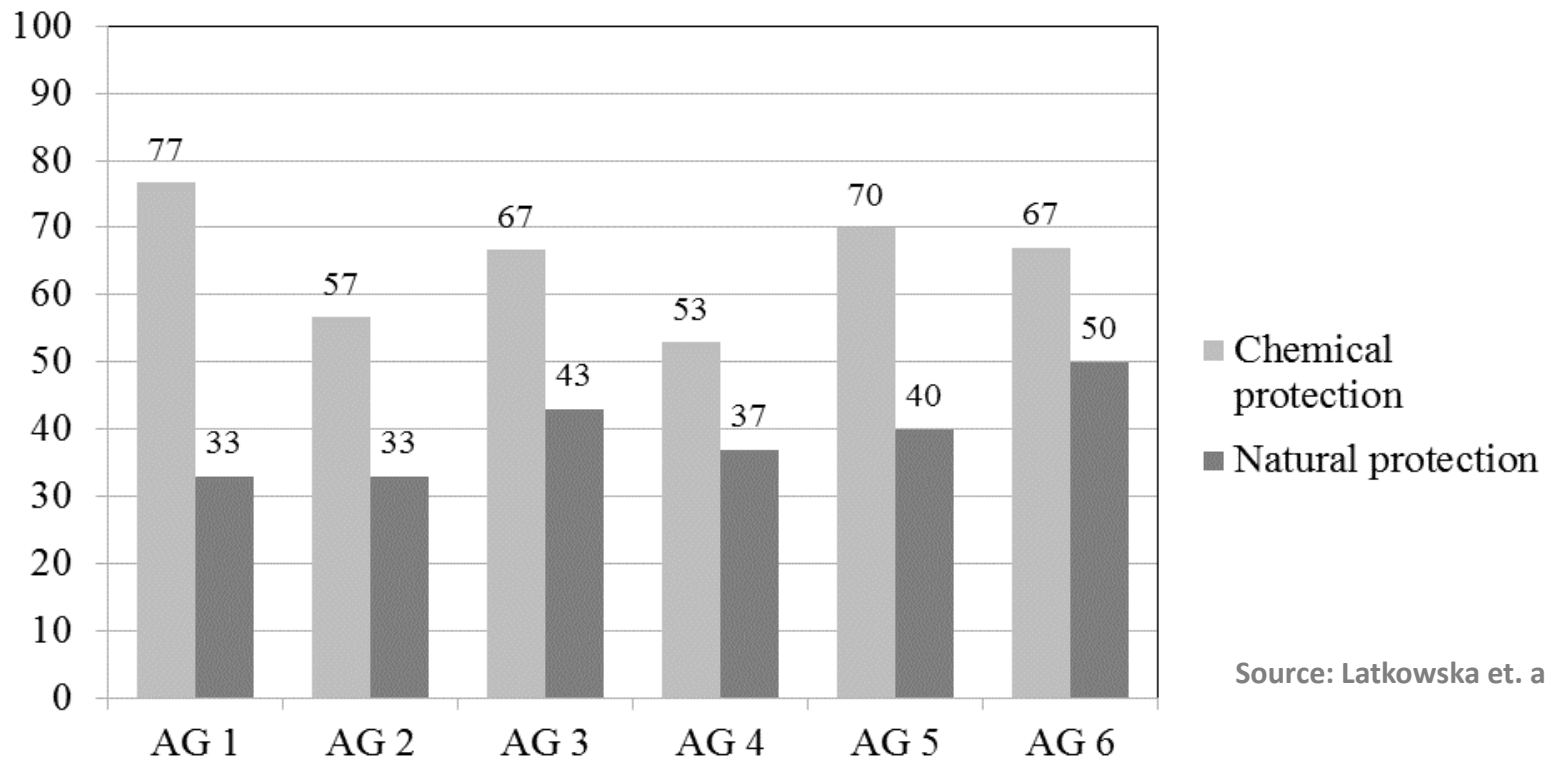
- Usage of synthetic and natural fertilizers



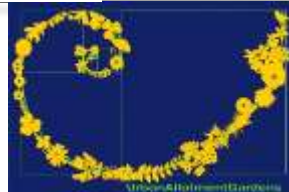
Sustainable cultivation in urban gardens

Results of a study within COST Action 2013 in 6 allotment gardens in Warszawa:

- Usage of chemical and natural pesticides



Source: Latkowska et. al. 2016



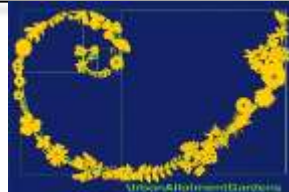
Urban gardens for a sustainable lifestyle

Example Eco-Viiki, Helsinki (2.000 residents)

- 129 allotment gardens as green fingers
- Plant mix of crop and wild plants
- Studies confirmed an extreme biodiversity



Allotment gardens in Eco-Viikki, Helsinki; Photo: Minttu Kervinen



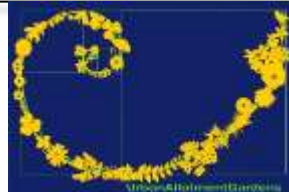
Example Andernach: Die „Essbare Stadt“ (Edible City)

- Use of public parks and green areas for urban agriculture since 2010
 - Vegetable cultivation (rare breeds)
 - Fruit growing (climate adapted)
 - Low maintenance shrubs
 - Flower fields
- Everyone can participate and harvest
- Improved image of the city



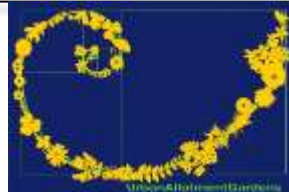
Above: Beans in public park in Andernach

Below: Harvesting citizen in park in Andernach; Fotos: Fox-Kämper



Urban gardening – insights from all over Europe

- The role of urban gardening for the society
- The role of urban gardening for the sustainable city
- The role of urban gardens for urban development
- The economic role of urban gardens



Example Lisbon: transformation of the urban landscape

- Enormous population loss since decades
- Insufficient quality of open space
- 2008: Green masterplan as a strategic concept for more quality of life within the city



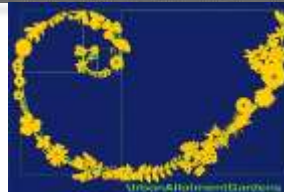
Aerial view on Lisbon; Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper



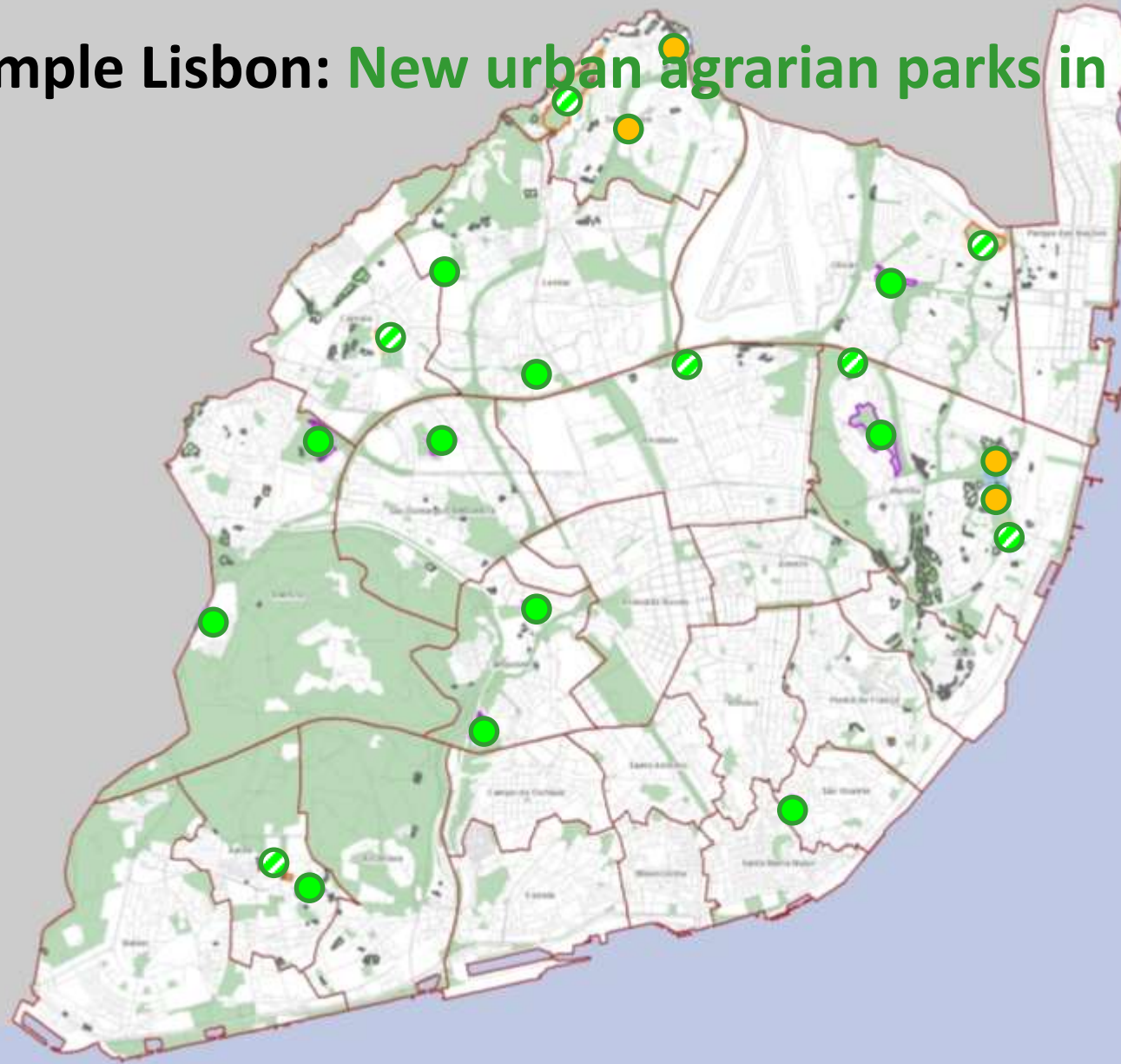
Example Lisbon: **New urban agrarian parks in the city**

- Public-private-partnership for infrastructure projects
- Linked concepts with 60 km bike paths
- New use of urban brownfields
- Urban agrarian parks as multifunctional spaces (gardens *and* public parks)

Green Masterplan Lisbon; Source: Stadt Lissabon

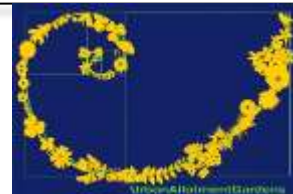


Example Lisbon: New urban agrarian parks in the city



- Realized
- ◌ In Implementation
- Planned

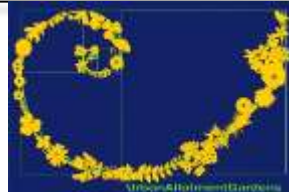
Location of urban agrarian parks in the city;
Source: City Council Lissabon, modified



Example Lisbon: New urban agrarian parks in the city



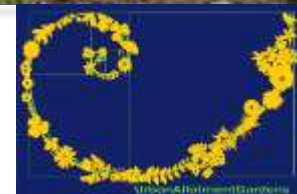
- Before: illegal urban agriculture and brownfields





■ Now: designed agrarian park with public areas

Quinta da Granja, Lissabon;
Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper

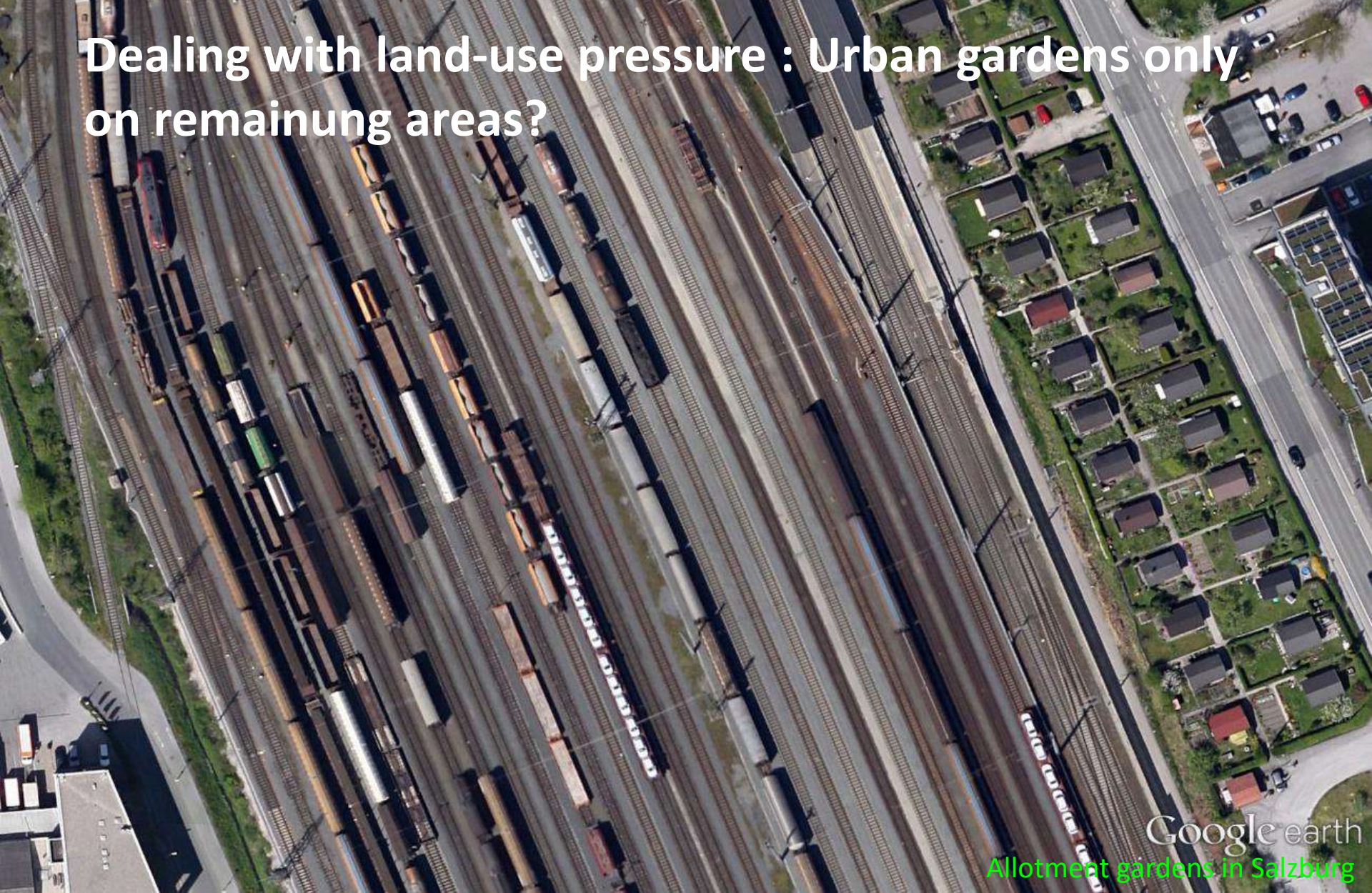




Gardener in Quinta da Granja, Lissabon;
Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Dealing with land-use pressure : Urban gardens only on remaining areas?



Google earth
Allotment gardens in Salzburg



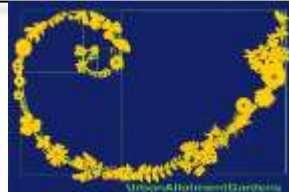
Legal status of urban gardens

Allotment gardens:

- Secured by law and/or legally regulated in many European countries
- Importance as a part of green infrastructure often not reflected in land use plans
- Relocation under growth pressure (to the urban fringe)

Community gardens:

- Not secured by law
- Often interim use on wasteland (building law!)
- Normally limited contracts

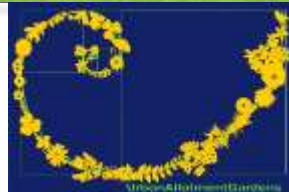


Example Basel: Dealing with growth pressure

- 2009 plans to turn down 3 of 33 allotment garden areas for construction (= 40% of the total area within the city of Basel)
- Subsequently massive protests
- 2011 Referendum with 3 options (40%, 20% und 0%)
- Conclusion: majority for a compromise and an initiative to secure remaining family gardens

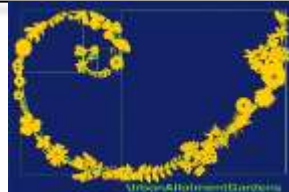


Source: <http://io3.ch/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=familiengarteinitiative-unterschriftenbogen.pdf>



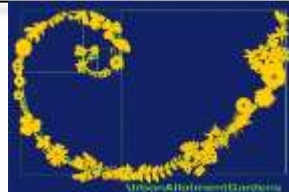
Example Basel: Dealing with growth pressure

- New allotment garden law since 2013
- Saving 80% of present allotment garden areas
- Changed perception of allotment gardens due to a pluralizing society
 - Increasing importance of public access
 - New patterns of usage in public space such as catering, playgrounds and sport areas,...
 - New user groups
- Changed image towards „leisure and weekend gardens“
- Intensification of use



Urban gardening – insights from all over Europe

- The role of urban gardening for the society
- The role of urban gardening for the sustainable city
- The role of urban gardens for urban development
- The economic role of urban gardens



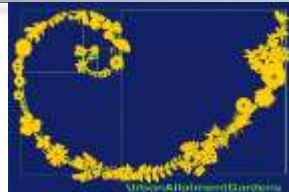
The economic role of urban gardens

- Can urban gardens provide a significant contribution to family income?
- Do they contribute to strengthening local economies?
- Are they important for the labour market?

Solidarity market in Athens; Photo: Theodosia Anthopoulou



Gardener on her way to the market in Ljubljana; Photo: Ina Suklje

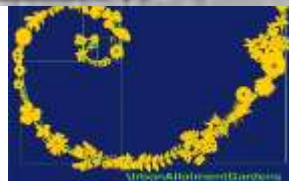


Exkursus: Urban gardening in times of crisis

- ...have a long tradition
- 19th Century: „Schreber-“garden movement as result of increasing industrialisation



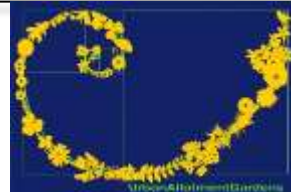
Historic „Schrebergärten“ in Leipzig Source: kleingartenverein.at



Word War I and II: War or Victory gardens



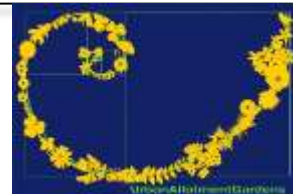
Sources: (l.) Library of congress; (r.) victorygardens.green



Establishment of most allotment garden associations in Western Europe as result of Great Depression in 1920s



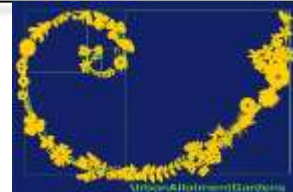
Main Entrance n
Hanbruch Allotment
Garden Aachen;
Photo:
Runrid Fox-Kämper



...in Eastern Europe after World War II for food supply („Dacha“-culture)



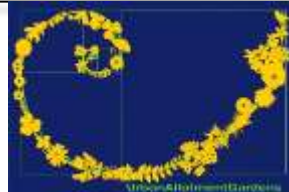
Abandoned garden plot
in Riga; Photo: Runrid
Fox-Kämper



Community gardens in New York City since the 1970s as a result of the oil and financial crisis

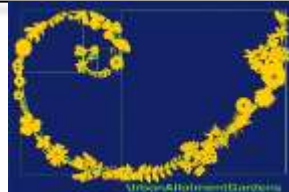


Liz Christie Garden, one of the first community gardens in New York
Source: http://www.lizchristygarden.us/lcbh_files/LCBH%20Wide.JPG



Summary: The role of urban gardens in times of crisis

- The emergence of urban gardening is linked to economic crises or critical transformations of the city.
- Today to be experienced in European countries without an urban gardening tradition: Greece, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Cyprus



2014: Thessaloniki, Greece Kipos3 Garden

Photo: Runrid Fox-Kämper



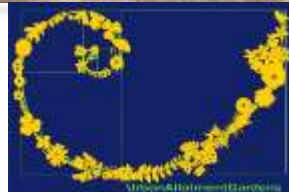
2009: Porto, Portugal Horta à Porta Programme by LIPOR

Photo: Maria Sousa



2012: Nicosia, Cyprus Community garden in a public park

Photo: Byron Ioannou



Results of a field survey about the economic impact of urban gardening

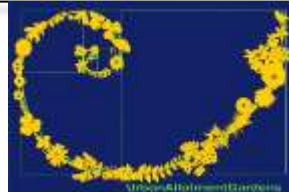
- In a allotment garden area newly founded in 2012 in Agios Dimitrios, a municipality at the fringe Athens in Greece
- Over two thirds of all gardeners unemployed

Allotment Garden area Agios Dimitrios near Athens; Photo: Theodosia Anthopoulos



Results of a field survey about the economic impact of urban gardening

- Reasons and motivations of the gardeners (sorted by quantity of answers):
 - Developing a local identity
 - Doing something useful
 - Eating healthier and more conscious
 - Healthier living due to outside activity
 - **Contribution to household income**
 - Ways out of isolation
- **Mainly motives addressing physical and mental health of gardeners**



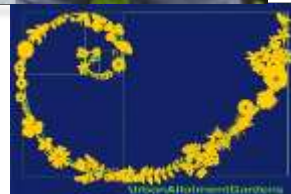
Example Martineau Gardens, Birmingham, UK

On the way to professionalization

- Founded as non-profit organisation in 1997
- Therapeutical gardening
- Some permanently employed and many volunteers, amongst them many with handicaps
- Open house days
- Sale of products

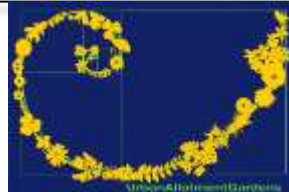


Martineau Gardens, Birmingham;
Photos: Runrid Fox-Kämper



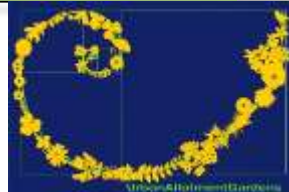
Findings from COST Action (I)

- Clear evidence for the social value of urban gardening.
- Ecological contribution especially regarding biodiversity and raising awareness for a sustainable lifestyle.
- Urban gardens can be an important part of municipal green infrastructure and for urban development. Embedding them in green planning concepts is helpful to make them attractive also for residents and visitors.
- Crises are motors for the emergence of urban gardens. The economical role for fighting poverty in Europe is of minor importance, while there are chances for local economies.



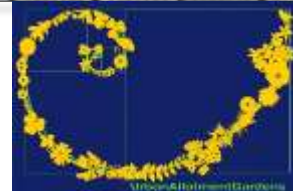
Findings from COST Action (II)

- The collaboration within the network and the motivation to contribute to the success of the Action were outstanding.
- The gained knowledge is rated extremely high by all participants.
- The analyzed case studies as well as the bi-annual meetings with field trips were a valuable foundation for the collaborative work.
- All participants from 32 countries met on eye level and benefitted from knowledge of others.
- The inclusion garden associations was viewed essential for the success of the action.





Thanks for your attention!



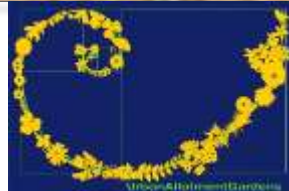


Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities.

Ein Erfahrungsbericht aus vier Jahren COST Action

Runrid Fox-Kämper

**ILS - Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung,
Aachen**





Gliederung

1. Die COST-Action im Überblick
2. Outputs der Action
3. Urbanes Gärtnern - Innenansichten aus Europa
4. Erkenntnisse aus vier Jahren Zusammenarbeit

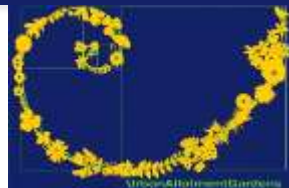
Internationaler Garten in Hannover; Foto: Martin Sondermann



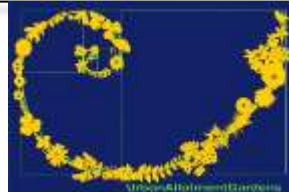


COST Action TU1201 Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities

UrbanAllotmentGardens



- COST ist ein internationales Programm zur Förderung der europäischen Zusammenarbeit in Wissenschaft und Technologie (**C**ooperation in **S**cience and **T**echnology)
- **Ziel:** Austausch über national geförderte Forschungsprogramme auf europäischer Ebene
- Eine **Action** ist ein Wissenschafts- und Technologie-Netzwerk (Förderdauer: vier Jahre) mit Teilnehmern aus mindestens fünf verschiedenen COST- Ländern
- Die Forschung selbst wird **nicht** von COST finanziert



Ziel der COST Action TU1201

“Urban Allotment Gardens in European Cities”

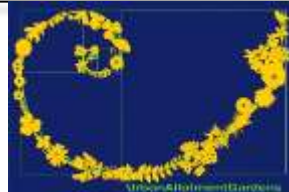
Untersuchung der **Relevanz von urbanen Gärten in Europa** und Identifikation von **Herausforderungen** aus vier Forschungsperspektiven:

1. Stadtentwicklung und Stadtpolitiken

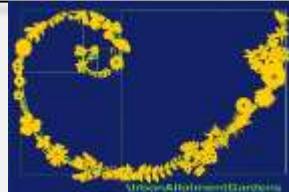
2. Soziologie

3. Ökologie

4. Stadtplanung



Welche Formen urbanen Gärtnern standen im Fokus?





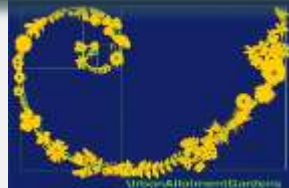
Kleingartenparzelle Kleingartenanlage
Aachen Hanbruch,
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Chelas Valley Urban
Allotment Park, Lissabon;
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Kleingartenanlage Wasserwiese, Wien;
Foto: Eva Schwab





Allmendekontor Tempelhofer Feld, Berlin;
Foto: ILS



Edible Eastside in Birmingham, UK;
Foto: Silvio Caputo





Auf dem Dach eines
Forschungsinstituts in Paris;
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper

als D



Essbare Stadt
Andernach,
Foto: Runrid Fox-
Kämper

oder in öffentlichen Parks.

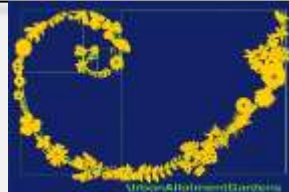
orten...



Welche Formen urbanen Gärtnern standen im Fokus?

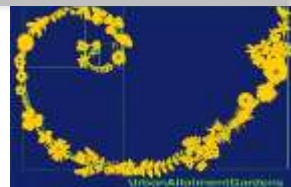
- Kleingärten
- Gemeinschaftsgärten
- Selbsterntegärten
- Dachgärten
- Essbare Stadt

- Für alle gilt: **Vielfalt statt Einfalt**



Beteiligte im Netzwerk der COST Action

- 31 Länder und Neuseeland als Internationales Partnerland
- 170 Teilnehmende aus 91 verschiedenen Institutionen
- Unterschiedliche Gruppen:
 - Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen
 - Kleingartenverbände
 - Stadtverwaltungen aus unterschiedlichen Ländern
- Genderaspekte:
 - 99 Frauen, 71 Männer → 58 % Frauen
- 30 Nachwuchsforscher plus 20 Doktoranden



Motivationen der unterschiedlichen Gruppen

Wissenschaftler*innen

- Unterschiedliche Formen des Phänomens Urban Gardening vergleichend analysieren und verstehen
- Rolle im städtischen Kontext (Beiträge und Herausforderungen) analysieren
- Vergleich unterschiedlicher Forschungsperspektiven

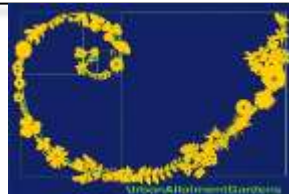
Verbände/„Stakeholder“

- Lernen vom Umgang mit urbanen Gärten in unterschiedlichen Kontexten
- Anregungen für eigene Verbandspolitik

Kommunen

- Handlungsmöglichkeiten für kommunales Handeln identifizieren
- Lernen von Beispielen aus anderen Städten

➤ **Alle: Gegenseitiger Wissensaustausch**



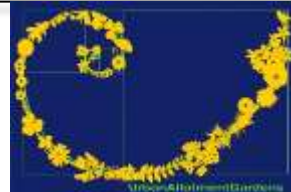
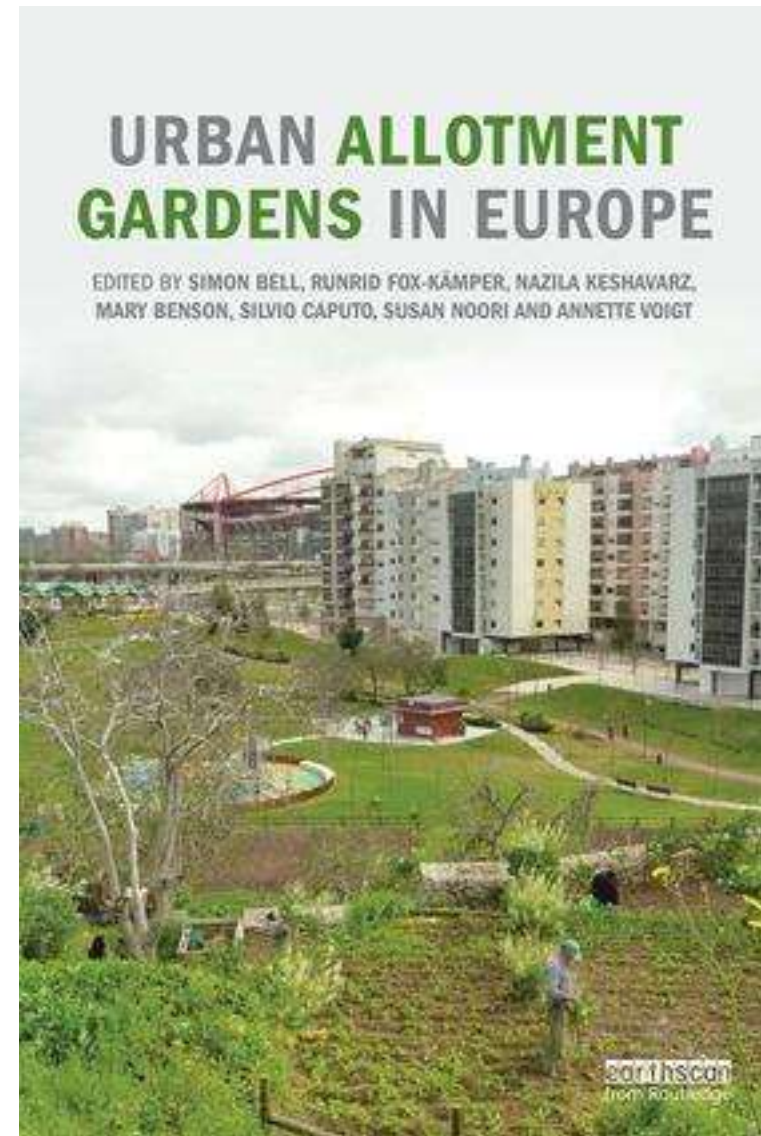
Forschungsagenda der COST Action

- Regelmäßige Treffen des Managementkomitees
- Halbjährliche Treffen der Working Groups
- Netzwerk aus Fallstudien in allen beteiligten Ländern
- Kurze Forschungsaufenthalte von Nachwuchsforschenden in anderen Ländern
- Training Schools für Studierende und junge Forscher
- Verbreitung der Ergebnisse über Aufsätze, Publikationen, Konferenz



Output der Action (I)

- Internationale Buchpublikation
URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS
IN EUROPE
 - Kompendium der Ergebnisse
der Zusammenarbeit in vier
Arbeitsgruppen
- Special Issue bei Landscape and
Urban Planning (eingereicht)
- Umfangreiche wissenschaftliche
Publikationen
- Auslöser für nationale
Forschungsförderung



Output der Action (II)

- 14 „Factsheets“ als Kurzinformationen zu aktuellen Themen



Challenge

How can allotments be rebranded away from being sometimes seen as a low-value collection of small individual plots towards a high value complex performing a better socio-environmental role in order to help to reduce the risk of their loss?

How can the wide range of functions and opportunities be promoted in order to convince policy makers and planners of the value of allotments and the need to protect existing areas and to establish new allotment sites?

Problem 1: Why are local green spaces lost to development and budgets reduced?

Problem 2: Why are allotment sites more prone to development and more of a target to developers or seen as more dispensable by local authorities than parks?

- Because the monetary value of the land is known but the (often non-market) benefits of the allotments has not been calculated in monetary terms?
- Because of their location? E.g. in marginal or city centre areas?
- Because gardeners and the public do not maximise the multifunctional potential of allotment sites?
- Because community groups do not share the site with the local people and do not sufficiently contribute to local urban policy development?

This factsheet addresses both gardeners and policy makers: Gardeners will find information on how to work effectively internally and externally so as to be an integral, positive part of society; Policy makers will find information on the contribution of allotments to society and nature.

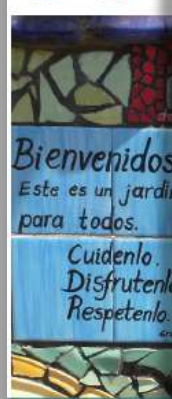
ies

| Fox-Kämper | August 2016 | Wien



01

UR
INFO



HOW TO ALLOTM

Challenge

How can allotments individual plots to help to reduce the ri

How can the wide ra and planners of the allotment sites?

Problem 1: Why are Problem 2: Why are seen as more disper

- Because the mon allotments has no
- Because of their l
- Because gardeners
- Because commun contribute to local

This factsheet addresses both gardeners and policy makers: Gardeners will find information on how to work effectively internally and externally so as to be an integral, positive part of society; Policy makers will find information on the contribution of allotments to society and nature.

02

UR
INFO



HOW TO OF URBA

Challenge

Allotment and commu and dynamics. Even t to maintain relevance Allotment Gardens (U

- The uncertainty re
- Uncertainty regard
- Risk of loss to urba
- Change in the com
- The lack of attract
- The lack of diversit

Question 1: How can the garden more rel

Question 2: Why should public authorities strengthen the validity of urban gardens in the city and can they do this?

WHERE CANNOT

Challenge

In many European c tend to privilege the demand.

Challenge 1: When land is scarce?

- Is it possible to g
- Can you use con
- Are there other

Challenge 2: Provide their use?

This fact-sheet is m find inner city land v makers, providing them with reasons to facilitat unconventional spaces.

04

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO S IT GOING

Challenge

In European cities many v garden project you may fa

Challenge 1: Once a suit

- Permission to use the
- Neighbours' consent; a
- Access to funding

Challenge 2: Managing a clash with other activities

- Additional skills you do
- A team to share respon
- Local volunteers helping

This factsheet addresses t addresses policy makers, type of projects.

05

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO T MOTIVATI PLANNING

Challenge

In many European cou garden associations ha they can get a plot for to incorporate urban g architects and landsc

When considering dev wide set of expectation

Furthermore, consider planning can only be h and designing the gar potentially have for ur

Finally, some urban ga understanding of moti relation to gardeners' The challenge we want gardeners into the pla

06

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE



HOW TO YOUR O

Challenge

There is no other spa same degree as an ur they are also places f personalisation of plo some, they become a

Challenge for garde or joining a gardening This creates a chall

Challenge for garde to engage gardeners the same time be res

This factsheet aims to

- How to make the g
- How to develop yo
- How can the garde belonging?

07

URBAN GARDENS IN EUROPE

INFO SERIES | ISSUE 1 V. ENGLISH | DATE OF ONLINE PUBLICATION: 20 JULY 2016



HOW TO DEVELOP URBAN GARDENS AS LEARNING SPACES?

Challenge

Urban gardens are important learning spaces, different types of skills and knowledge are created, both an individual and communal level. This applies to both allotment gardens and newer forms of gardening projects, such as community gardens.

On a communal level, gardens are spaces where people learn how to interact with other people, how to deal with internal conflicts and integrate newcomers, how to react to dislocation threats and how to become politically involved. Gardeners gain knowledge about sustainable and environmental issues and learn how to cultivate plants. In addition, gardens are great places to interact with different social groups and build friendships.

However, despite the potential for these various learning processes in urban gardens, the learning potential is not always fully realized. Skills and knowledge are not developed and disseminated as much as they could be.

This factsheet provides information for allotment and community gardeners about how to support learning processes and facilitate the dissemination of skills and knowledge between gardeners.

Output der Action (III)



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

GROWING IN CITIES

INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN GARDENING

9-10 SEPTEMBER 2016
BASEL . SWITZERLAND

WWW.URBANALLOTMENTS.EU/FINAL-CONFERENCE.HTML

BASEL 2016

COST ACTION 12011 URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS

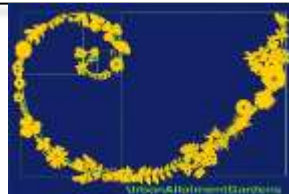
n|w University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland
School of Social Work

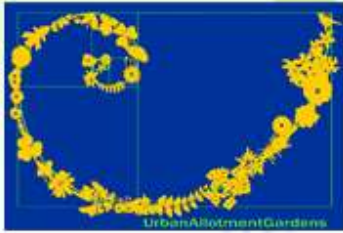
IS ILS - Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development

cost EUROPEAN COOPERATION
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

EUROPEAN UNION COST IS SUPPORTED BY
THE EU FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME
HORIZON 2020

- Aufmerksamkeit weit über Europa hinaus
- 4 international bekannte Keynote-Speaker
- Über 70 wissenschaftliche Vorträge und Poster aus aller Welt





URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS

Output der Action (IV)

website: www.urbanallotments.eu

HOME / CASE STUDIES / FRANCE

FINAL CONFERENCE

LOGIN

ACTION IN DETAIL

ACTION'S BOOK

LIST OF MEMBERS

CASE STUDIES

- ▶ Austria
- ▶ Belgium
- ▶ Croatia
- ▶ Cyprus
- ▶ Czech Republic
- ▶ Denmark
- ▶ Estonia
- ▶ Finland
- ▶ France
- ▶ Germany
- ▶ Greece
- ▶ Ireland



CASE STUDIES FRANCE

MANAGEMENT OF METALLIC SOIL POLLUTION IN THE URBAN ALLOTMENT GARDENS OF NANTES

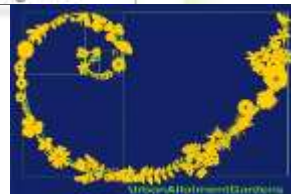
Researchers: Armelle BRAUD (LPGN), Beatrice BECHET (IFSTTAR), Cecile LE GUERN (BRGM), Lliiane JEAN SORO (IFSTTAR), Thierry LEBEAU (LPGN)

Institutes: BRGM - Pays de Loire Territorial Agency, IFSTTAR - Water and Environment Laboratory, University of Nantes - LPGN UMR 6112 CNRS

Location: NANTES

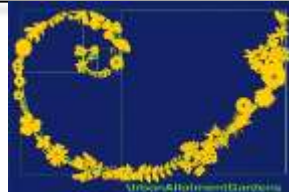


The emerging concept of sustainable city encourages the expansion of allotment urban gardens. However, gardens may have been developed on areas where soil quality was not taken into account in urban planning. Attentive to the potential health risks associated with consumption of vegetables growing on contaminated soils, the city of Nantes has launched a program to assess the soil quality of its 24 collective gardens (one thousand plots) towards organic



Urbanes Gärtnern – Innenansichten aus Europa

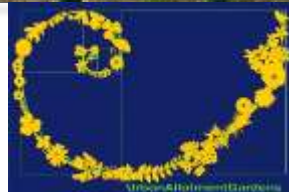
- Die Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns für die Stadtgesellschaft
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die nachhaltige Stadt
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die Stadtentwicklung
- Die ökonomische Rolle urbaner Gärten



Beispiel Les Jardins du Zephir, Aulnay-sous-Bois, Paris: Aufwertung einer Nachbarschaft durch urbane Gärten

- Urbanes Gärtnern als Mittel gegen den fortschreitenden Verfall
- Kooperation von Wohnungsgesellschaft und Kleingartenverband
- 52 kleine Gärten à 30 m²
- Raum für Begegnung und Interaktion

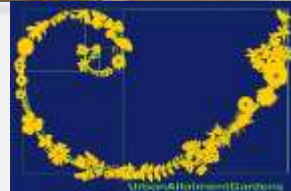
Foto: Ville de Aulnay



Beispiel: Jardins Partagés

- Umdenkprozess als Antwort auf schwindende Nachfrage nach klassischen Parzellen
- Gärten in neuen Kontexten
- Kleinere Parzellen (20 - 150 m² statt wie bisher bis zu 600 m²)
- Gärten für neue Nutzergruppen (Ältere, Behinderte, Gruppen,...)

Garten im Abstandsgrün eines Wohngebäudes
Spezielle Beete für Rollstuhlfahrer in Quetigny, Fotos: Hervé Bonnavaud



Die Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns in der alternden Gesellschaft

- Die WHO identifiziert „Zugang zu sicherem Freiraum und zu wohnortnahem Grün“ sowie „Soziale Teilhabe“ als zwei der wichtigsten Themenfelder für altersfreundliche Städte
- Beides ist in urbanen Gärten gegeben



Age-friendly city topic areas;
Quelle: WHO guide Global age-friendly cities



Beispiel Barcelona: Xarxa D'hortos municipal

- Initiative der Stadt Barcelona (1997)
- Neuanlage von organisch betriebenen Kleingärten für Bewohner über 65
- 14 Gärten bis 2014



Foto: Carolina Villar
Städtischer Kleingarten in Barcelona

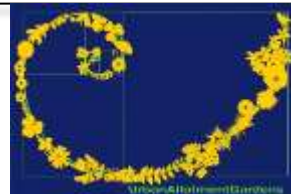
Interviewaussagen aus einer Untersuchung im Rahmen der COST Action:

„Dank des Gartens bücke ich mich, strecke ich mich, zupfe Unkraut und bewege mich den ganzen Morgen.“

„Praktisch mache ich keinen anderen Sport mehr, seitdem ich gärtner.“

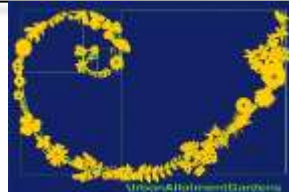
„Während der Gartensaison kann ich nicht krank werden – wer würde sich dann um den Garten kümmern?“

„Der Garten hilft das Problem der Einsamkeit in der Stadt zu lösen.“



Urbanes Gärtnern – Innenansichten aus Europa

- Die Rolle urban Gärtnerns für die Stadtgesellschaft
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die nachhaltige Stadt
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die Stadtentwicklung
- Die ökonomische Rolle urbaner Gärten



Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die nachhaltige Stadt

- Regulierung des Mikroklimas
- Filterung von Luftverunreinigungen und CO₂- Speicherung
- Regulierung des Wasserkreislaufs

Urban Gardening in der Nähe von London City;
Foto: www.capitalgrowth.org



Frischlufschneise Tempelhofer Feld, Berlin Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper

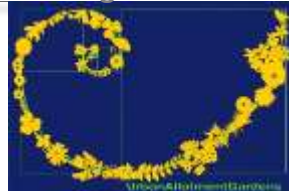


Erhalt von Habitaten und Biodiversität



0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Kilometers

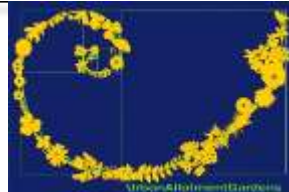
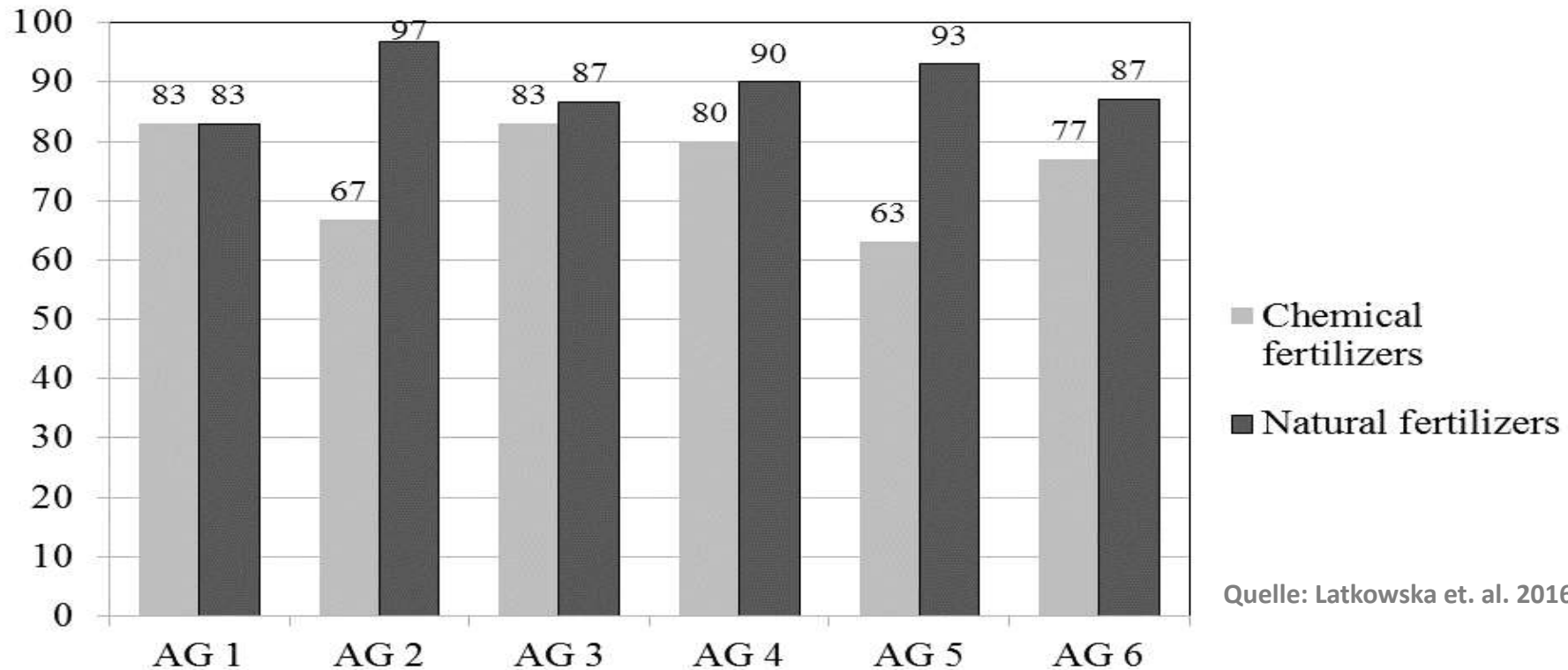
Radien des Bienenflugs ausgehend von Kleingärten im Stadtgebiet Stockholms; Abb.: Colding et al. 2006



Nachhaltige Bewirtschaftung urbaner Gärten

Ergebnisse einer im Rahmen der COST Action 2013 durchgeführten Studie in 6 Kleingärten in Warschau

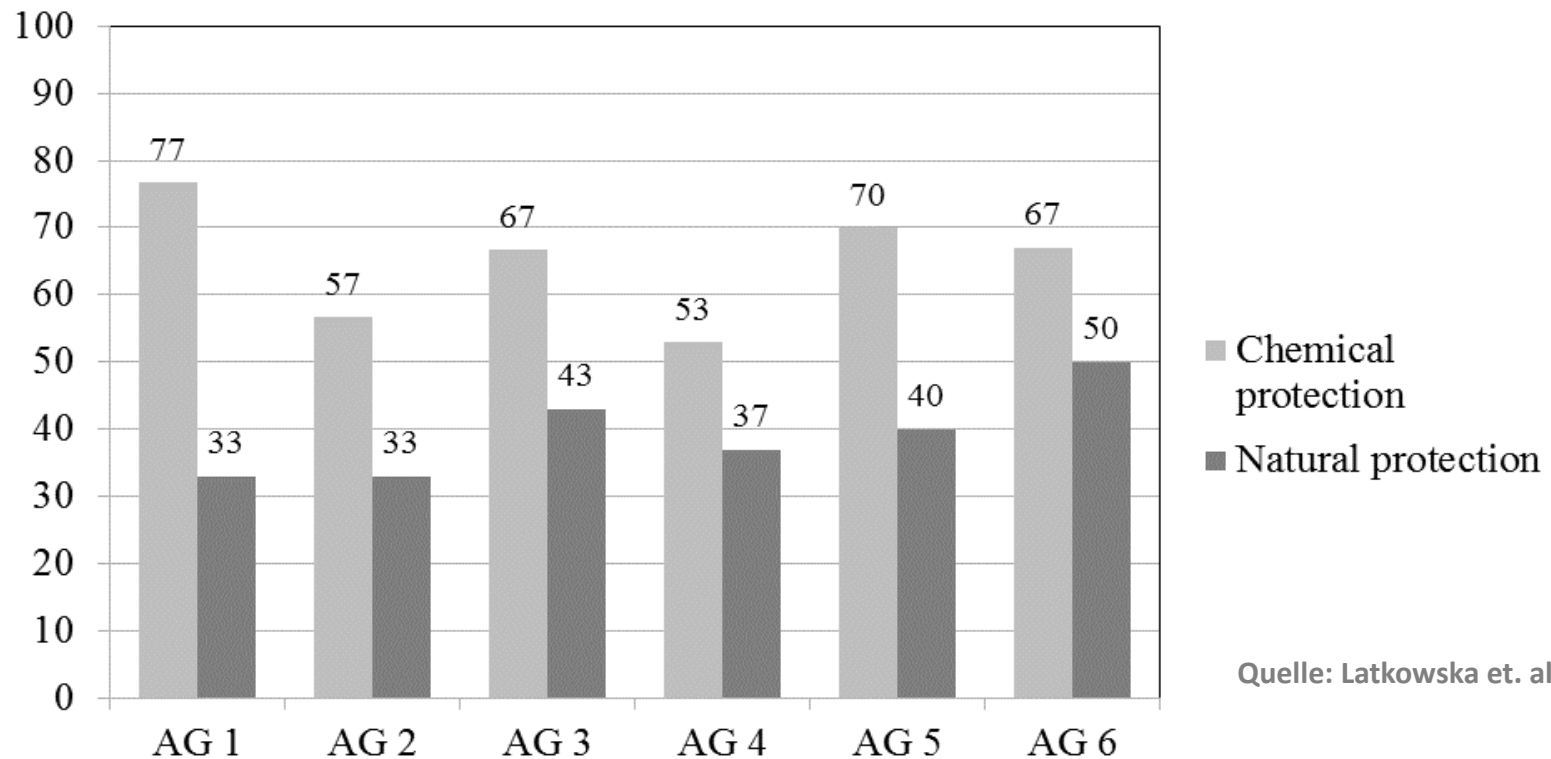
- Einsatz künstlicher und natürlicher Düngemittel



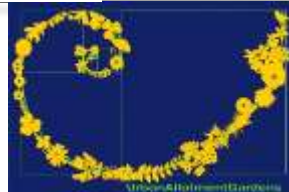
Nachhaltige Bewirtschaftung urbaner Gärten

Ergebnisse einer im Rahmen der COST Action 2013 durchgeführten Studie in 6 Kleingärten in Warschau:

- Einsatz chemischer und natürlicher Pflanzenschutzmittel



Quelle: Latkowska et. al. 2016



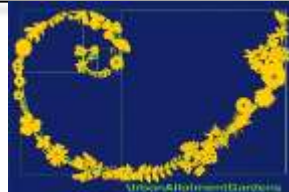
Urbane Gärten für einen nachhaltigen Lebensstil

Beispiel Eco-Viiki, Helsinki (2.000 Bewohner)

- 129 Kleingärten als grüne Finger
- Bepflanzung als Mix aus Nutz- und Wildpflanzen
- Extreme Biodiversität in Studien bestätigt



Kleingärten in Eco-Viikki, Helsinki; Foto: Minttu Kervinen



Beispiel Andernach: Die essbare Stadt

- Seit 2010 Nutzung städtischer Grünflächen für urbane Landwirtschaft und für naturnahe Bepflanzungen
 - Gemüseanbau (seltene Sorten)
 - Obstanbau (klimagerecht)
 - Pflegeleichte Stauden
 - Blumenwiesen
- Jeder kann mitmachen und ernten
- Image-Gewinn für die Stadt

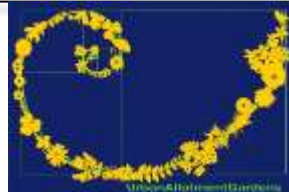
Oben: Bohnenspaliere im öffentlichen Park in Andernach

Unten: Andernacher Bürgerin beim Ernten im Park; Fotos: Fox-Kämper



Urbanes Gärtnern – Innenansichten aus Europa

- Die Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns für die Stadtgesellschaft
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die nachhaltige Stadt
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die Stadtentwicklung
- Die ökonomische Rolle urbaner Gärten

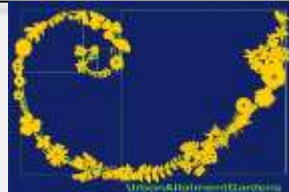


Beispiel Lissabon: Transformation der Stadtlandschaft

- Seit Jahrzehnten enorme Bevölkerungsrückgänge
- Unzureichende Freiraumqualitäten
- 2008: Grüner Masterplan als strategisches Konzept für mehr Lebensqualität in der Stadt



Luftaufnahme von Lissabon; Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Beispiel Lissabon: **Neue Urbane Agrarparks** in der Stadt

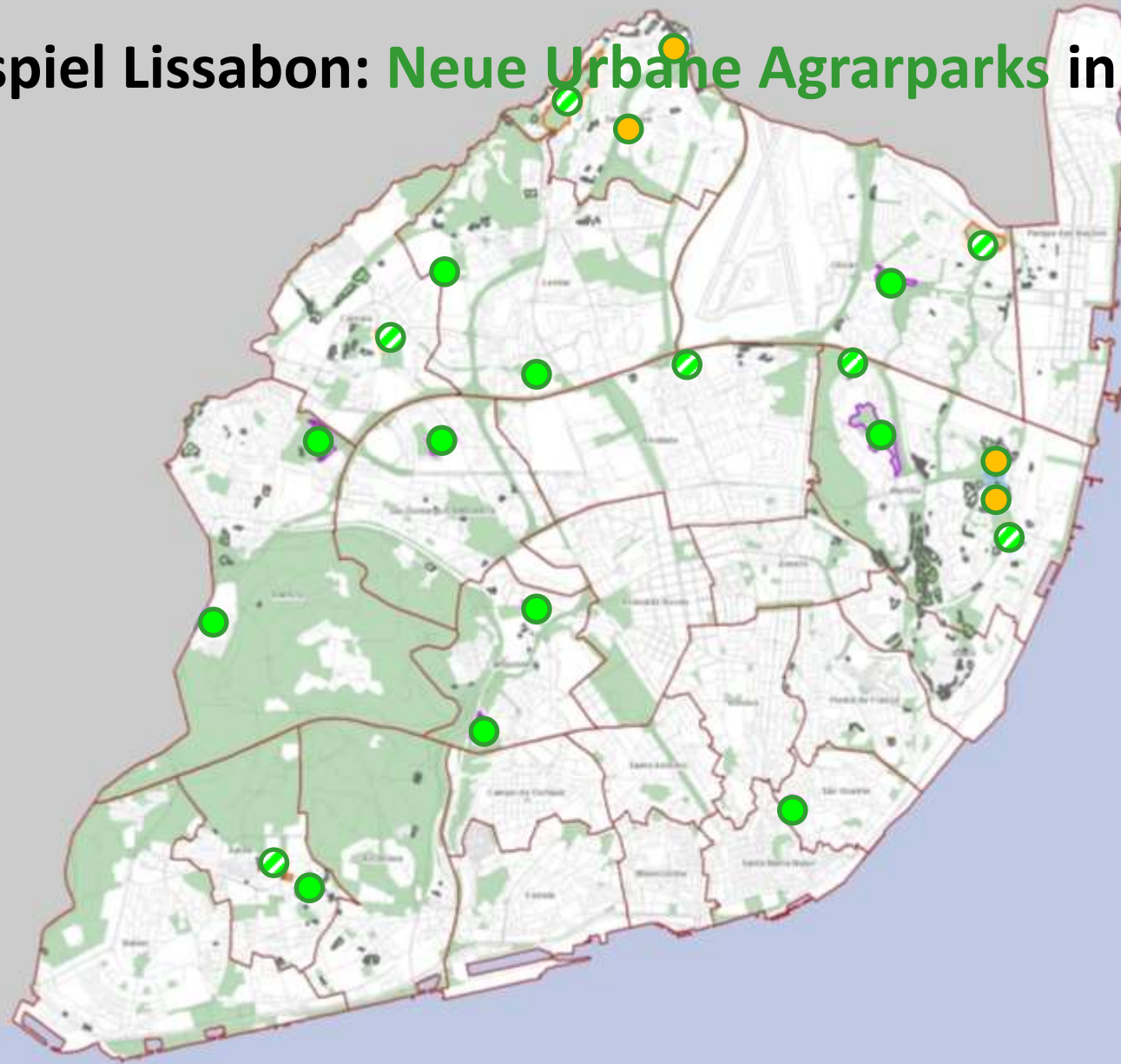
- Public-Private-Partnership für Infrastrukturmaßnahmen
- Vernetztes Konzept mit 60 km Radwegen
- Neue Nutzung für Brachflächen
- Urbane Agrarparks als multifunktionale Räume (Gärten *und* öffentlicher Park)



Grüner Masterplan Lissabon; Quelle: Stadt Lissabon

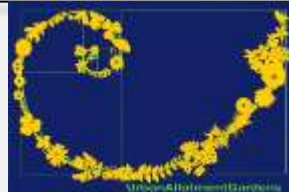


Beispiel Lissabon: Neue Urbane Agrarparks in der Stadt



- Realisiert
- ◌ In Umsetzung
- In Planung

Lage der urbanen
Agrarparks in der
Stadt;
Quelle: Stadt
Lissabon, verändert

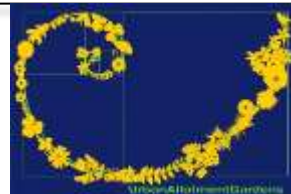


Beispiel Lissabon: Neue Urbane Agrarparks in der Stadt



Foto: Duarte da Mata

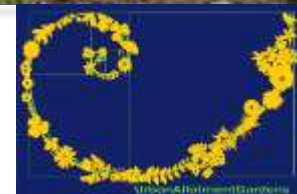
- Vorher: illegale urbane Landwirtschaft bzw. Brachflächen





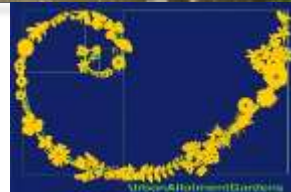
▪ **Jetzt: gestaltete Agrarparks mit Aufenthaltsqualitäten**

Quinta da Granja, Lissabon;
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper





Gärtner in Quinta da Granja, Lissabon;
Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper



Vom Umgang mit Wachstumsdruck: Urbane Gärten nur noch auf Restflächen?



Google earth
Kleingartenanlage in Salzburg



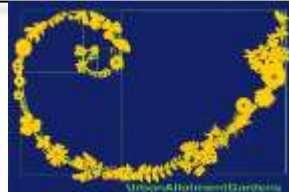
Rechtlicher Status urbaner Gärten

Kleingärten:

- Planungsrechtlich geschützt und/oder gesetzlich reguliert in vielen europäischen Ländern
- Bedeutung als Teil der grünen Infrastruktur wird häufig in Landnutzungsplänen nicht reflektiert
- Unter Wachstumsdruck Verlagerungen (an die Peripherie)

Gemeinschaftsgärten:

- Planungsrechtlich nicht geschützt
- Häufig als Zwischennutzung auf baulichen Brachen (Baurecht!)
- In der Regel zeitliche Befristung

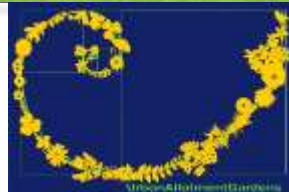


Beispiel Basel: Vom Umgang mit Wachstumsdruck

- 2009 Pläne zur Überbauung von 3 der 33 Kleingartenanlagen (= 40% der Gesamtfläche innerhalb der Stadt Basel)
- In der Folge heftige Proteste
- 2011 Volksabstimmung mit 3 Optionen (40%, 20% und 0%)
- Ergebnis: Mehrheit für den Kompromiss und Initiative zum Schutz der Familiengärten

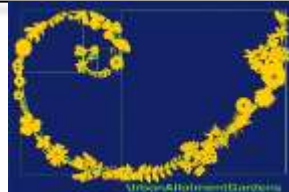


Quelle: <http://io3.ch/lib/exe/fetch.php?media=familiengarteinitiative-unterschriftenbogen.pdf>



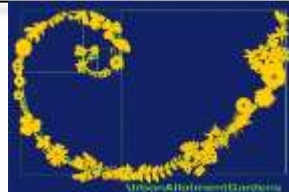
Beispiel Basel: Vom Umgang mit Wachstumsdruck

- Seit 2013 neues Kleingartengesetz
- Schutz von 80% der bisherigen Kleingartenflächen
- Veränderte Vorstellungen zum Kleingartenwesen angesichts der sich pluralisierenden Gesellschaft
 - Bedeutungszuwachs der öffentlichen Zugänglichkeit
 - Neue Nutzungsmuster im öffentlichen Raum wie Gastronomie, Spiel und Sport,...
 - Neue Nutzergruppen
- Verändertes Image in Richtung „Freizeit- und Wochenendgärten“
- Nutzungsintensivierung



Urbanes Gärtnern – Innenansichten aus Europa

- Die Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns für die Stadtgesellschaft
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die nachhaltige Stadt
- Die Rolle urbaner Gärten für die Stadtentwicklung
- Die ökonomische Rolle urbaner Gärten



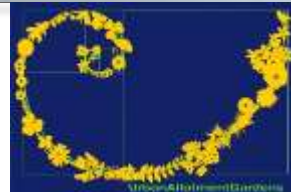
Die ökonomische Rolle urbaner Gärten

- Können urbane Gärten nennenswerte Beiträge zum Familieneinkommen generieren?
- Sind sie ein Beitrag zur Stärkung lokaler Ökonomien?
- Haben sie eine Bedeutung für den Arbeitsmarkt?

Solidaritätsmarkt in Athen; Foto: Theodosia Anthopoulos



Gärtnerin auf dem Weg zum Markt in Ljubljana; Foto: Ina Suklje

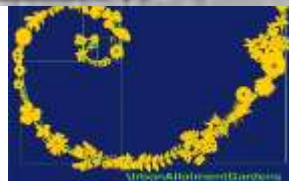


Exkurs: Urbane Gärten in Krisenzeiten

- ...haben eine lange Tradition
- 19. Jh.: Schrebergartenbewegung als Folge der zunehmenden Industrialisierung



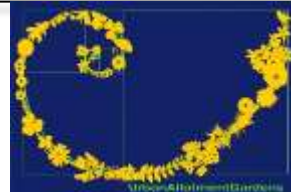
Die historischen Schrebergärten in Leipzig
Quelle: kleingartenverein.at



1./2. Weltkrieg: War oder Victory gardens



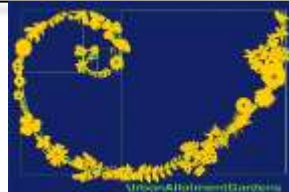
Quellen: (l.) Library of congress; (r.) victorygardens.green



Gründung der meisten Kleingartenvereine in Westeuropa als Folge der Rezession der 1920er Jahre...



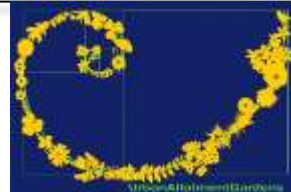
Hauptzugang zum
Kleingartenverein
Hanbruch Aachen;
Foto:
Runrid Fox-Kämper



....und in Osteuropa nach dem 2. Weltkrieg zur Versorgung der Bevölkerung („Dacha“-Kultur)



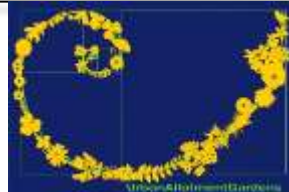
Aufgegebenes
Kleingartengrundstück in
Riga; Foto: Runrid Fox-
Kämper



In New York City ab den 1970er in Form von Community Gardens als Folge der Öl- und Finanzkrisen

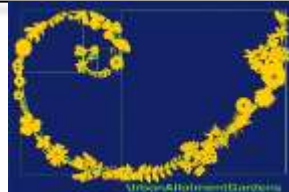


Liz Christie Garden, einer der ersten Gemeinschaftsgärten in New York
Quelle: http://www.lizchristygarden.us/lcbh_files/LCBH%20Wide.JPG



Zusammenfassung: Die Rolle urbaner Gärten in Krisenzeiten

- Das Aufkommen des Gärtnerns in der Stadt ist immer verbunden mit ökonomischen Krisen oder krisenhaften Umformungen der Stadt.
- In Europa heute erlebbar in den Ländern ohne Tradition urbanen Gärtnerns: Griechenland, Portugal, Slowenien, Spanien, Zypern



**2014: Thessaloniki, Griechenland
Kipos3 Garten**

Foto: Runrid Fox-Kämper



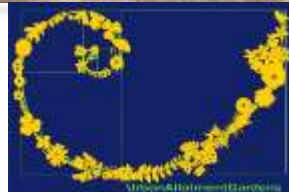
**2009: Porto, Portugal
Horta à Porta Programm von LIPOR**

Foto: Maria Sousa



**2012: Nicosia, Zypern
Gemeinschaftsgarten in öffentlichem Park**

Foto: Byron Ioannou



Ergebnis einer Feldstudie zur ökonomischen Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns

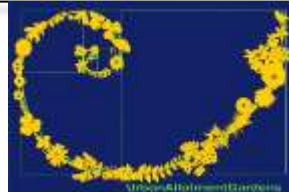
- in einer 2012 neu gegründeten Kleingartenanlage in Agios Dimitrios, einer Gemeinde im Umfeld von Athen
- Über zwei Drittel der Gärtner arbeitslos

Kleingartenanlage Agios Dimitrios bei Athen; Foto: Theodosia Anthopoulou



Ergebnis einer Feldstudie zur ökonomischen Rolle urbanen Gärtnerns

- Gründe und Motivation der Gärtner/innen (nach Häufigkeit der Nennungen geordnet):
 - Entwicklung einer lokaler Identität
 - Etwas Sinnvolles machen
 - Gesünder und bewusster essen
 - Gesünderes Leben durch Bewegung an der frischen Luft
 - **Beitrag zum Lebensunterhalt**
 - Wege aus der Isolation
- **Überwiegend Motive, die die physische und psychische Gesundheit der Gärtner adressieren**



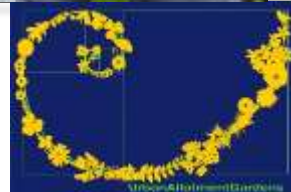
Beispiel Martineau Gardens, Birmingham, UK

Auf dem Weg in die Professionalisierung

- 1997 als gemeinnützige Einrichtung gegründet
- Angebot für therapeutisches Gärtnern
- Einige Festangestellte und Ehrenamtler, darunter viele mit Handicaps
- Tage der offenen Tür
- Verkauf von Produkten

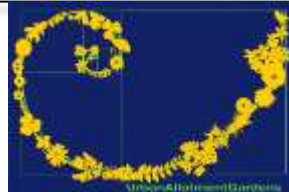


Martineau Gardens, Birmingham; Fotos: Runrid Fox-Kämper



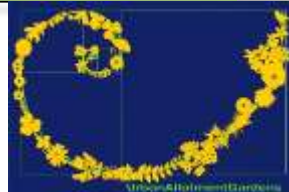
Erkenntnisse aus der COST Action (I)

- Eindeutige Belege für die soziale Bedeutung des Gärtnerns
- Ökologischer Beitrag vor allem in Bezug auf Biodiversität und Bewusstseinsmachung eines nachhaltigen Lebensstils
- Urbane Gärten können ein wichtiger Teil städtischer grüner Infrastruktur und damit für die Stadtentwicklung sein. Hilfreich ist ihre Einbettung in ein grünes Gesamtkonzept, damit sie auch für Bewohner und Besucherattraktiv sind.
- Krisen sind Motoren für das Entstehen der urbanen Gärten. Ökonomische Rolle für die Armutsbekämpfung in Europa vernachlässigbar, aber Chancen für lokale Ökonomien.



Erkenntnisse aus der COST Action (II)

- Die Zusammenarbeit im Netzwerk und die Motivation, zum Gelingen der Action beizutragen, waren hervorragend.
- Der Erkenntnisgewinn wird von allen Beteiligten als extrem hoch eingeschätzt.
- Die untersuchten Fallstudien sowie die halbjährlichen Treffen mit Exkursionen bildeten eine wertvolle Grundlage für die gemeinsame Arbeit.
- Alle Beteiligten aus 32 Ländern begegneten sich auf Augenhöhe und profitierten vom Fachwissen der anderen.
- Insbesondere die Anwesenheit von Verbänden wurde als essentiell für das Gelingen der Action angesehen.





**Vielen Dank für Ihre
Aufmerksamkeit!**

