

# **Landwirtschaft in der Stadt als kulturelles Erbe**

Prof. Dr, Frank Lohrberg, RWTH Aachen

Fachsymposium Stadtgrün,  
Berlin, 15.-16.11.22

# Hintergrund

## Dissertation

2001



## Projekte

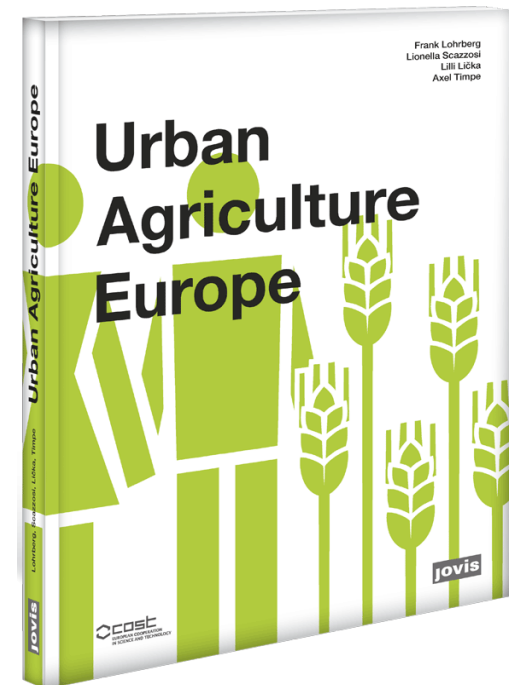
lohrberg  
stadtlandschaftsarchitektur,  
Stuttgart



Landschaftspark Belvedere: Four lookouts  
out of steel mark the paths

## Forschung

Institut und Lehrstuhl für  
Landschaftsarchitektur  
RWTH Aachen



LOHRBERG, F., LICKA, L., SCAZZOSI, L.,  
TIMPE, A., (Hg.) (2015): Urban Agriculture  
Europe. Berlin: Jovis

# Hintergrund

## Dissertation

2001



## Projekte

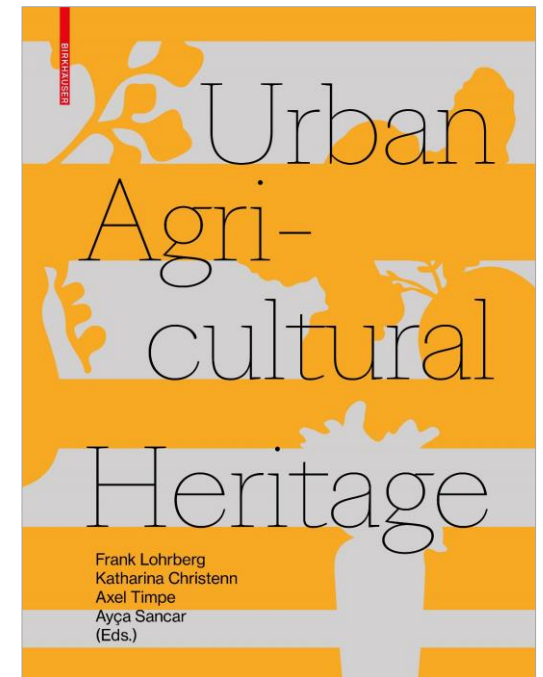
lohrberg  
stadtlandschaftsarchitektur,  
Stuttgart



Landschaftspark Belvedere: Four lookouts  
out of steel mark the paths

## Forschung

Institut für  
Landschaftsarchitektur  
RWTH Aachen



Preview Cover – Graphics & Layout by  
Studio Pandan Berlin

# Hintergrund

## Urban Agriculture / Urbane Agrikultur

### Urban Farming

#### On-site Experience

 Leisure Farms	 Social Farms
 Educational Farms	 Therapeutical Farms

#### Flows

 Local Food+ Farms
 Environmental Farms

 Cultural Heritage Farms
 Experimental Farms

### Urban Food Gardening

#### Individual Production

 Allotment Gardens
 Family Gardens

 Squatter Gardens
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### Collective Production

 Educational Gardens	 Community Gardens
 Therapeutical Gardens	 Allotment Gardens

Abb. 40: COST Action Urban Agriculture Europe, Frank Lohrberg, Lehrstuhl für Landschaftsarchitektur, RWTH Aachen

Abb. 41: COST Action Urban Agriculture Europe, Frank Lohrberg, Lehrstuhl für Landschaftsarchitektur, RWTH Aachen



# Hintergrund



???



Abbildung <http://www.davidsheer.com/rum/lepie/15.htm>

Ernährungssicherheit und Verstädterung als globale Herausforderungen

# Aufhänger

## Yedicle Bostans in Istanbul

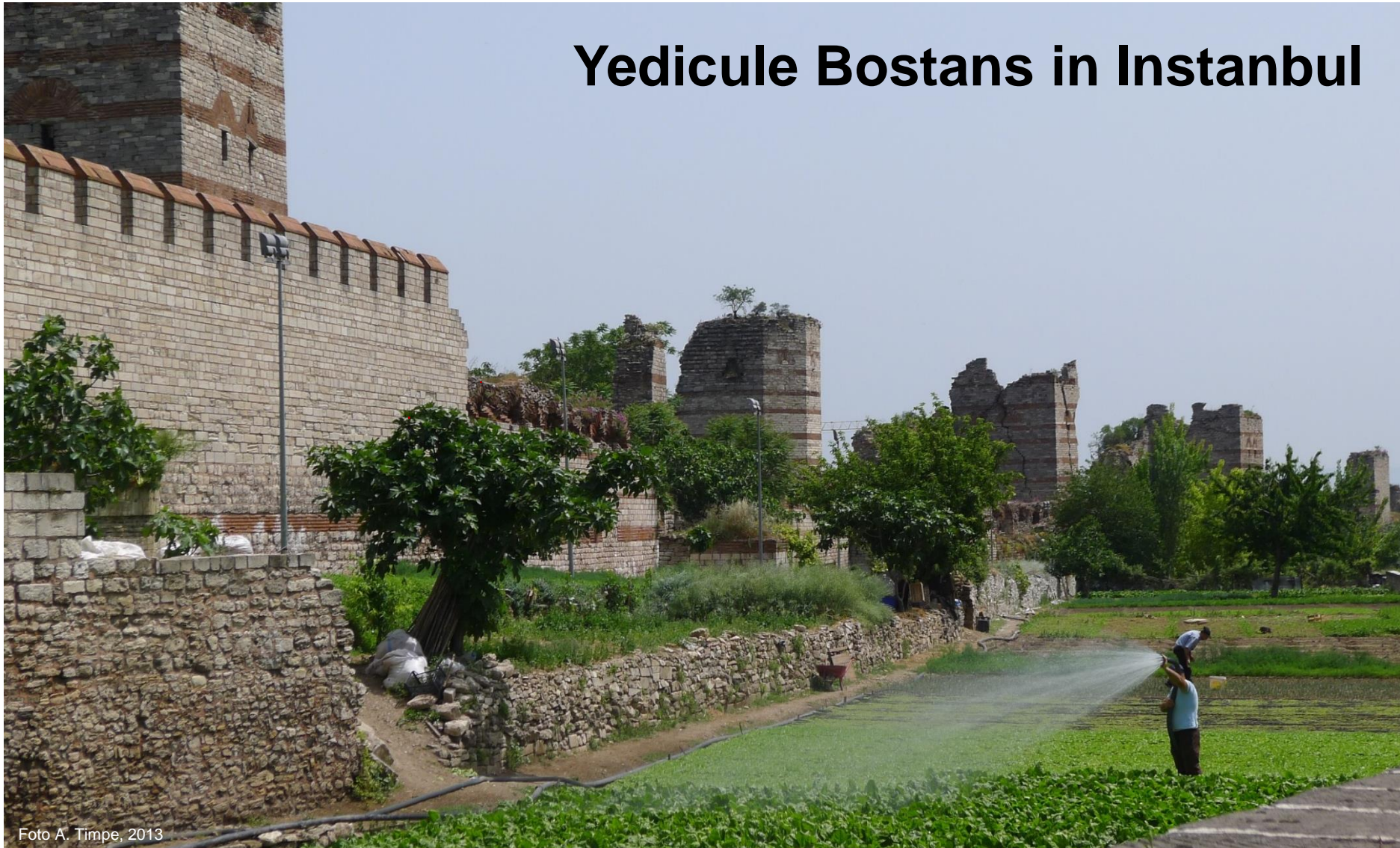


Foto A. Timpe, 2013

Istanbul: Theodosian Wall and Yedikule Bostans



Abb.7: Foto A. Timpe, 2013









Foto: Lehrstuhl Landschaftsarchitektur, F. Lohrberg, 2011

# Traditionelle Formen urbaner Agrikultur als grüne Infrastruktur! Summer School Istanbul Landmauern 2012

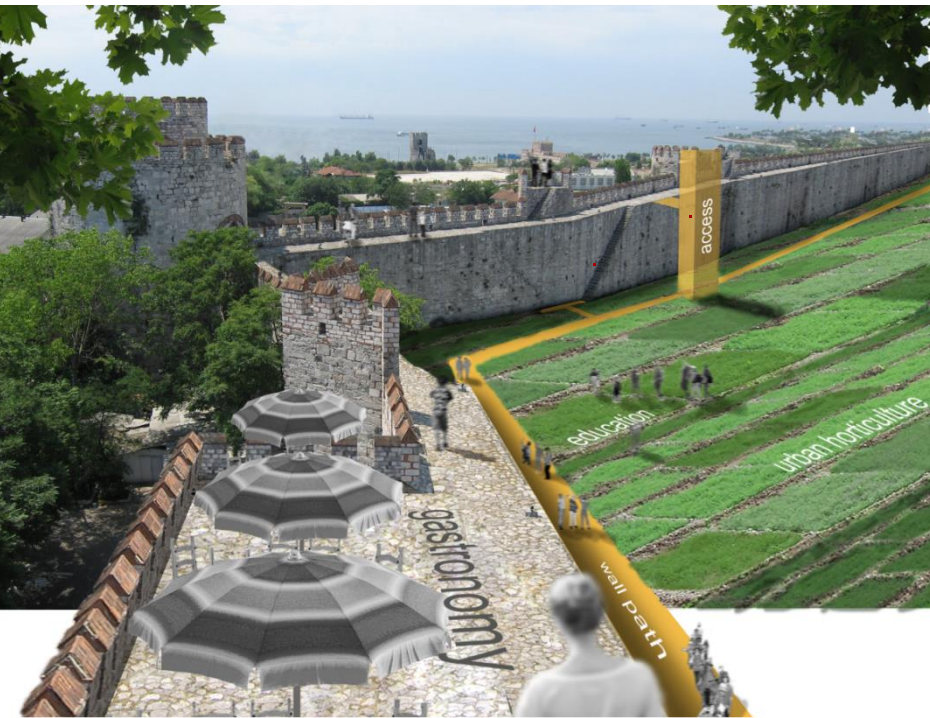


Abb. 8: Lehrstuhl Landschaftsarchitektur, RWTH Aachen, Autor: A. Timpe, 2012



Abb. 9: Lehrstuhl für Landschaftsarchitektur, RWTH Aachen, Autor: A. Timpe, 2012.

# Traditionelle Formen urbaner Agrikultur als grüne Infrastruktur?





Abb. 11: <http://www.cornucopia.net/blog/writing-on-the-walls/>, Autor: John Scott, 2013.

*Yedikule Konakları is a new development built and owned by TOKİ. Vegetables, say TOKİ, are lowering the real estate value of the flats – at least that's the story.*



Abb. 14: freigegebene landwirtschaftliche Fläche, <https://onedio.com/haber/son-5-yilda-tuz-golu-nun-2-kati-buyuklugunde-tarim-arazisi-imara-acildi-408117>, 2014



Abb. 12: <http://www.citylab.com/politics/2013/07/centuries-old-gardens-are-latest-battleground-rapidly-developing-istanbul/6192>, Autor: Fatih Municipality, 2013

*A rendering of the proposed new park in Istanbul's Yedikule neighborhood.  
(Fatih Municipality)*



Abb. 13: <http://www.cornucopia.net/blog/some-good-old-advice/>, Autor: Mimar Ufak, 2013

*Sunday's group united. Photo: Mimar Ufak, one of the proponents of the Yedikule bostans movement*





<https://www.ontasarim.com.tr/upload/categories/cultural-heritage/6-2017-yedikule-bostan-tarim-park-35/yedikule-bostan-sera.jpg>



Situation Nov. 2022 (google maps)

# Konzept: Urbane Agrikultur als Erbe



Urban Agriculture is acknowledged as a valuable tool to achieve a sustainable urban development - **but a look back is missing.**



**Where there is no awareness of the historical features and heritage values of Urban Agriculture it will be destroyed.**

# Was ist kulturelles Erbe? “Faro-Konvention”

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE


*Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 199*

## Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society<sup>\*</sup>

Faro, 27.X.2005

### Article 2 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention,

- 
- a cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time;
  - b a heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.

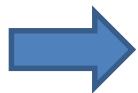


## **Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society<sup>\*</sup>**

Faro, 27.X.2005

### **Article 4 – Rights and responsibilities relating to cultural heritage**

The Parties recognise that:



- a everyone, alone or collectively, has the right to benefit from the cultural heritage and to contribute towards its enrichment;
- b everyone, alone or collectively, has the responsibility to respect the cultural heritage of others as much as their own heritage, and consequently the common heritage of Europe;
- c exercise of the right to cultural heritage may be subject only to those restrictions which are necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the public interest and the rights and freedoms of others.



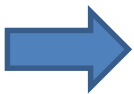
## **Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society<sup>\*</sup>**

Faro, 27.X.2005

### **Article 5 – Cultural heritage law and policies**

The Parties undertake to:

- a recognise the public interest associated with elements of the cultural heritage in accordance with their importance to society;
- b enhance the value of the cultural heritage through its identification, study, interpretation, protection, conservation and presentation;
- c ensure, in the specific context of each Party, that legislative provisions exist for exercising the right to cultural heritage as defined in Article 4;
- d foster an economic and social climate which supports participation in cultural heritage activities;



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE


*Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 199*

## **Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society<sup>\*</sup>**

Faro, 27.X.2005

### **Article 2 – Definitions**

For the purposes of this Convention,

- a cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time;
-  b a heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.

# Heritagisation

Heritagisation encompasses the production of the cultural meanings of the heritage and the framing and explaining the fragments of history to the contemporary audience.”

Kalakoski, I., S. Huuhka, O-P. Koponen, 2020: *From obscurity to heritage: Canonisation of the Nordic Wooden Town*, International Journal of Heritage Studies, (26:8), 790-805



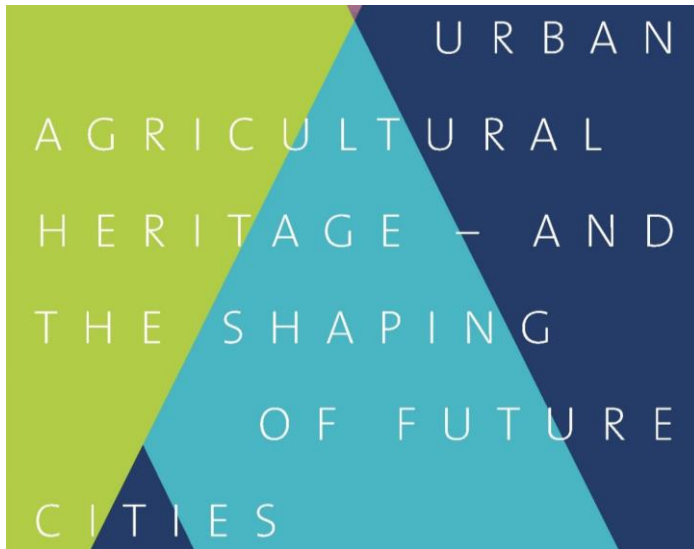
# Heritigisation



	Bonta phases	Davallon phases	This book's activities
<b>Pioneering</b>	<i>Blindness</i> : few pioneers recognize [the heritage's] significance	[early] <i>Recognition</i> of value of the object	(Herrenhausen Conference)
<b>Precanonical knowledge-building</b>	<i>Precanonical responses</i> : different but equal interpretations	<i>Production of knowledge</i> about the object	Linking urban agricultural heritage to historical research, concepts of cultural memory and practice, and of cultural landscape
<b>Canonical interpretation</b>	<i>Canonical interpretation</i> : a consensus about the object of study		Integrative introduction to urban agricultural heritage
<b>Authoritative interpretation</b>	<i>Authoritative interpretation</i> , where the prestige of a recognized authority affirms the correctness of the interpretation		Showcasing and reflecting active heritage approaches, both universal and local
<b>Activation and designation of heritage</b>		(official) <i>Declaration</i> of the heritage status, <i>Public access</i> to a site or object	Showcasing and reflecting active heritage approaches, both universal and local
<b>Mainstreaming</b>	<i>Dissemination</i> , where the canonical interpretation breaks free from the academic circles to the consciousness of the general public	<i>Transmission</i> of the object to the future generations	
<b>Reiteration and reinterpretation</b>	<i>Silence or oblivion</i> , as the reiteration of the same interpretation/ reinterpretation, which restarts the interpretation process		

Fig. 1 Steps of heritagization

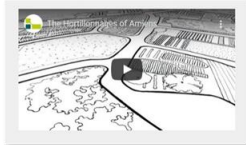
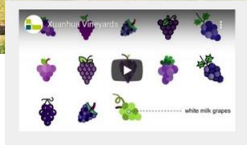
# Heritigisation



The Herrenhausen Conference on  
Urban Agricultural Heritage  
May 5-7th 2019, Hanover  
Herrenhausen Palace



# Heritigisation



# Heritigisation

## Introduction

- 10 **Urban Agriculture as Heritage**  
Frank Lohrberg

## Linking Urban Agricultural Heritage to Historical Research and Food Policies

- 26 **Early Modern Urban and Peri-Urban Horticulture in German Territories**  
Ansgar Schanbacher
- 34 **The City as a Driver of Regional Agriculture: Erfurt and Its Horticultural Heritage**  
Sibylle Küttner, Frank Lohrberg
- 42 **The Role of Centralized Policy Planning for Bulgarian Urban Agricultural Heritage from the Socialist Period**  
Dona Pickard
- 46 **Heritage at the Urban Fringe: Allotment Gardening in Europe as Urban Agricultural Heritage**  
Attila Tóth
- 52 **Russian Dachas: A Popular Urban Agricultural Heritage**  
Johanna Altendorf, Jay Heydecke, Katharina Christenn, Axel Timpe
- 58 **Resilient Cities with Urban Agricultural Heritage: Tokyo**  
Giles B. Sioen, Makoto Yokohari

## Linking Urban Agricultural Heritage to the Concept of Cultural Memory and Practice

- 68 **Belgrade's Garden Colonies: Where Memory, Nature, and People Meet**  
Slavica Čepić, Dragana Čorović, Jelena Tomićević-Dubljević
- 74 **From Marshes to Market Gardens: Hortillonnages d'Amiens and Marais de Bourges**  
Leandra Brunet, Nicole Laufhütte, Axel Timpe, Katharina Christenn
- 82 **From Orchard to Wetland Park: Guangzhou's Approach to Transform Urban Agricultural Heritage**  
Mengyun Chen, Guangsi Lin
- 90 **Urban Agricultural Heritage of Lisbon: From the Past to the Future?**  
Mariana Sanchez Salvador
- 100 **Urban Agricultural Heritage in Benin: The Role of Traditional Coconut-Cattle Systems in Cotonou**  
Bossima I. Koura, Eric Boenecke, Frank Lohrberg, Luc H. Dossa

## Linking Urban Agricultural Heritage to the Concept of Cultural Landscape

- 108 **La Vega de Granada: A Cultural Landscape Built Around Irrigation**  
Anna Kerfers, Ardiana Rahimi, Axel Timpe, Katharina Christenn
- 114 **Hidden Urban Agricultural Heritage at the Manzanares River: Toward an Agroecological Wedge in the Southeast of Madrid City**  
Nerea Morán, Marian Simón Rojo
- 122 **Protection and Values of the Cultural Heritage of the Campagna Romana between Public Policies and Movements from Below**  
Anna Lei
- 128 **Urban Gardening as a Practice to Safeguard Historical Agricultural Sites in Can Cabanyes and Torre Codina (Badalona, Catalonia)**  
Xavier Recasens, Dolores Nieto, Clara Forn, Oscar Alfranca

## Showcasing and Reflecting Active Heritage Approaches

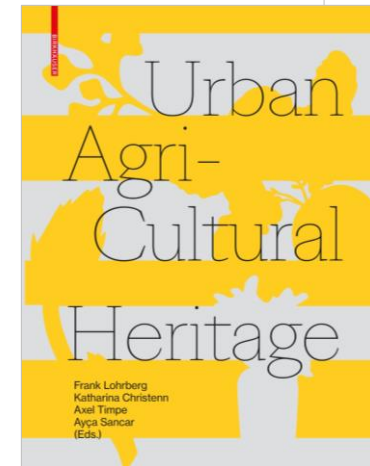
- 136 **Intangible Agricultural Heritage as a Resource for Sustainable Contemporary Cities**  
Paola Branduini
- 144 **Bamberg Market Gardeners' District – A Living Cultural Heritage for Centuries: Solutions for Dealing with Tangible and Intangible Heritage**  
Diana Büttner
- 152 **Strategies to Reanimate the Urban and Agricultural Heritage of Oasis Settlements in Oman: The Case of Al Hamra**  
Alexander Kader
- 160 **Chinampas of Xochimilco: Urban Agriculture from the Ancient Americas Until Today**  
Laura Camacho Latz, Sophie Laukemper, Katharina Christenn, Axel Timpe

## Informal and Local Approaches to Urban Agriculture Heritage

- 170 **Transformation of Everyday Landscapes into Heritage: A Driver for Territorialized Agro-Food Systems in the Peri-Urban Context of Madrid**  
Rafael Mata Olmo, Carolina Yacamán Ochoa, Esther Sanz Sanz
- 178 **Murs à Pêches de Montreuil: Rediscovering Urban Agricultural Heritage**  
Ayda Hamid Kargari, Kevin C. Wehnert, Katharina Christenn, Axel Timpe
- 184 **Reconnecting City and Countryside: Participatory Solutions for Hamburg**  
Ole Oßenbrink, Birte Mehrkens, Andreas Ulbrich, Cord Petermann
- 190 **Enhancing and Promoting Milan's Peri-Urban Agricultural Landscape as a Cultural Resource: The Case of MUSA**  
Andrea L'Erario, Paola Branduini, Raffaella Lavisio, G. Matteo Mai, Lionella Scazzosi, Francesco C. Toso

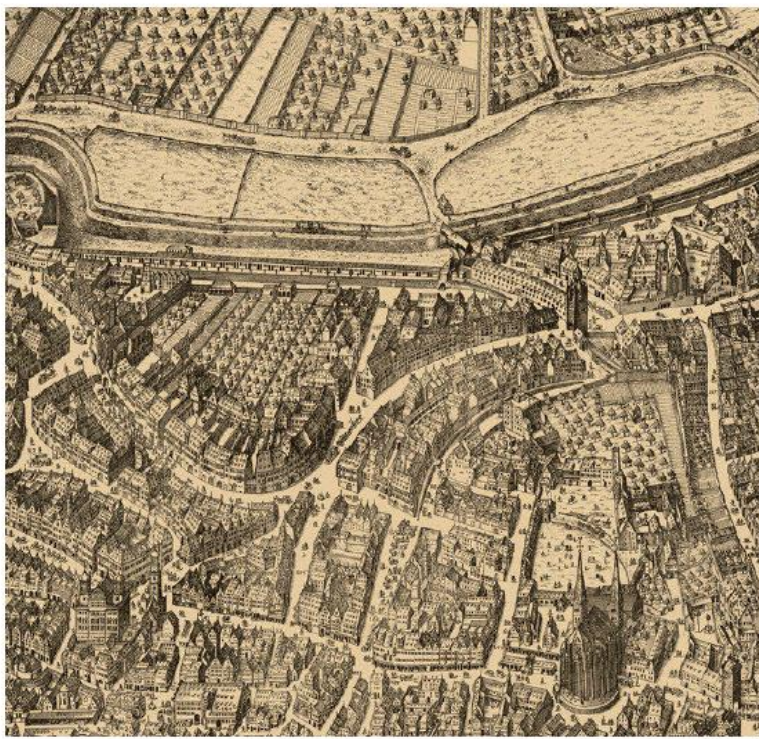
## Appendix

- 200 **References**  
213 **Image Credits**  
217 **Authors' Affiliations**  
218 **Editors' Biographies**





- Agrikultur als steter Begleiter der Stadtentwicklung
  - Blüte in der Frühen Neuzeit
  - Enge räumliche, stoffliche und gesellschaftliche Durchwirkung
  - Intensivierung hin zum Stadtkern (Thünen'sche Ringe)
  - Stadtregionale Versorgung, Direktvermarktung, Diversifizierung
  - Kommunale Landwirtschaftspolitik!
  - Stadt als Innovationsmotor!
- 
- Bedeutungsverlust durch Industrialisierung
  - Moderne sieht Agrikultur als Gegensatz zur Stadt
  - Rückbesinnung seit der Millenniumswende



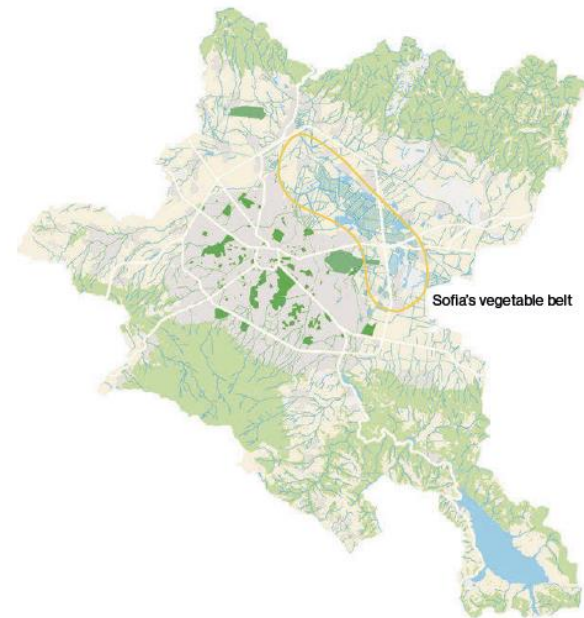
**Figs. 1a-b** Wolfgang Kilian, "Augusta Vindelicorum/Augsburg," 1626 (detail)



**Fig. 1** How alive the memory of woad cultivation is in the Thuringian Basin is shown by the woad mill in the municipality of Ballstädt, Gotha county, which was reconstructed here and erected in 2014. In 1991, 152 original millstones still existed in the region. One of them can still be found in front of the German Horticultural Museum on the grounds of the egapark.

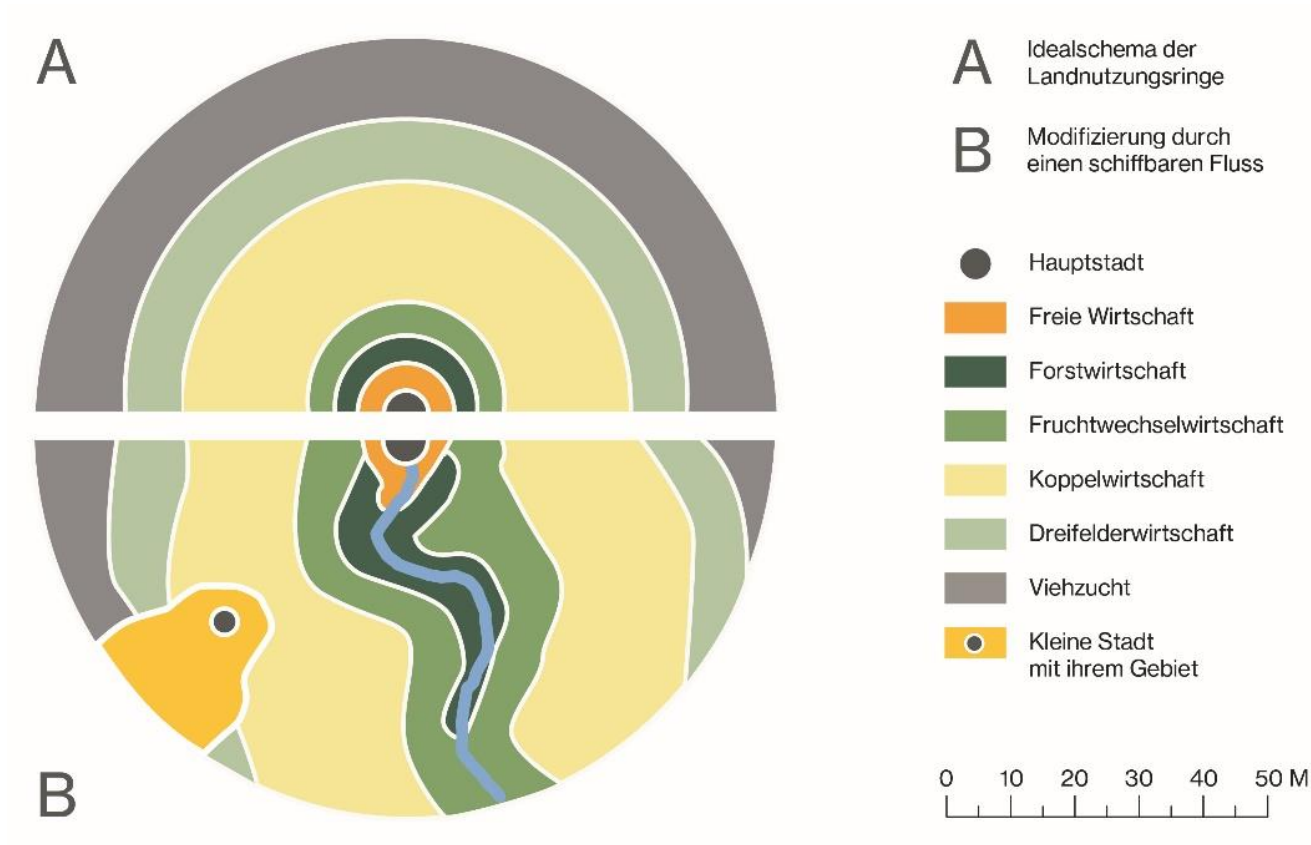


**Fig. 3b** Harvest on the Haage cress basin fields after modernization, ca. 1961. To increase yields, the strips between the basins were removed.



**Fig. 4** Agricultural land and Sofia's green belt

# Thünen'sche Ringe an der Zeitenwende (prä-fossil – fossil)



**Abb. 1. Ideal der Landnutzungsringe** um eine Stadt (A) und Modifizierung durch einen schiffbaren Fluss (B) nach Thünen (1842), Abbildung aus Henke (2004), Nachzeichnung J. Zander & K. Christenn.

# Zeitenwende (prä-fossil – fossil)

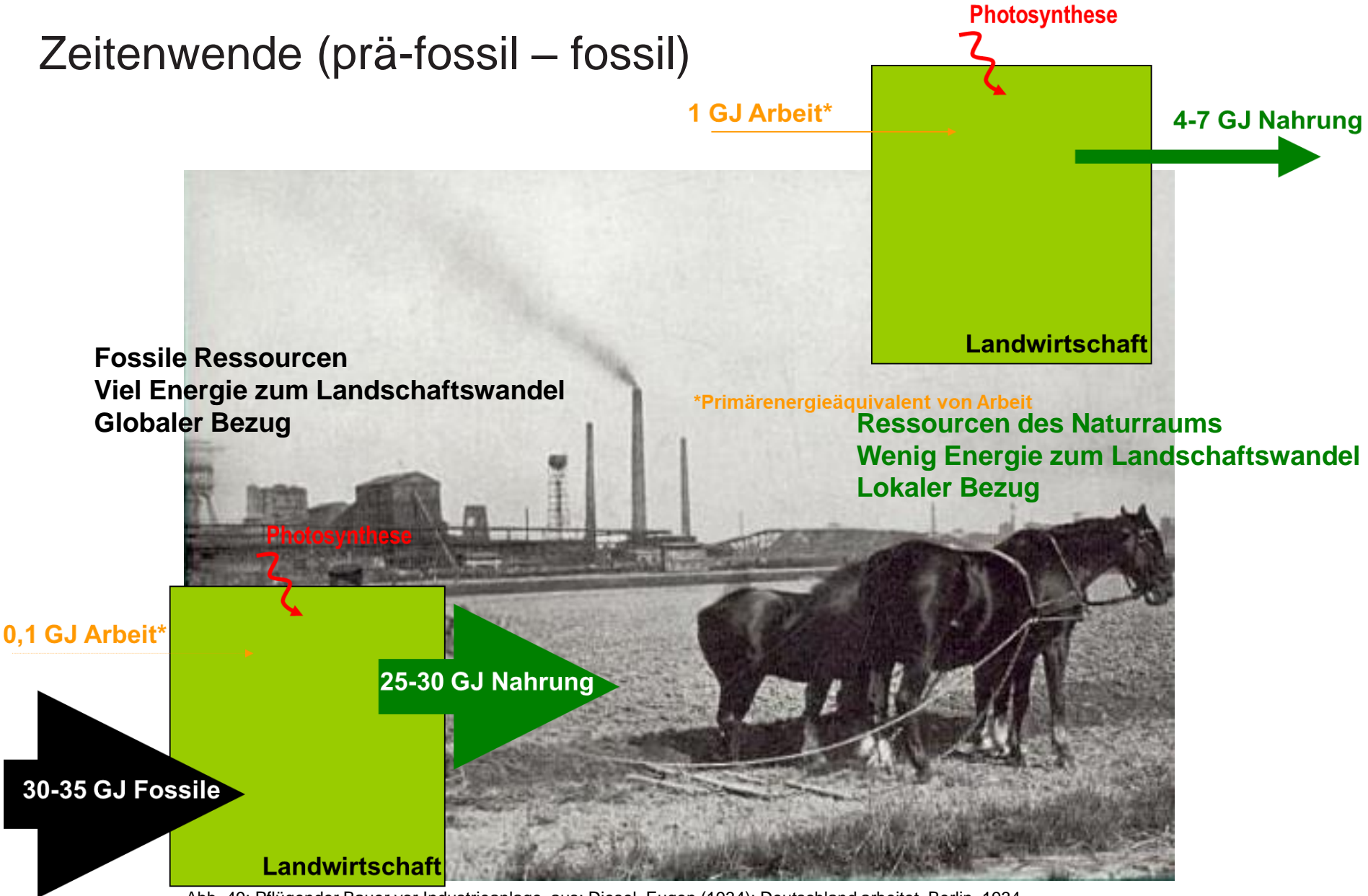



Abb. 49: Pflügender Bauer vor Industrieanlage, aus: Diesel, Eugen (1934): Deutschland arbeitet. Berlin, 1934





- Agrikultur als steter Begleiter der Stadtentwicklung
  - Blüte in der Frühen Neuzeit
  - Enge räumliche, stoffliche und gesellschaftliche Durchwirkung
  - Intensivierung hin zum Stadtkern (Thünen'sche Ringe)
  - Stadtregionale Versorgung, Direktvermarktung, Diversifizierung
  - Kommunale Landwirtschaftspolitik!
  - Stadt als Innovationsmotor!
- 
- Bedeutungsverlust durch Industrialisierung
  - Moderne sieht Agrikultur als Gegensatz zur Stadt
  - Rückbesinnung seit der Millenniumswende
- 
- **Agrarkultur als stete Begleiterin der Stadtentwicklung!**
  - **Besseres Verständnis der Auswirkungen der Karbonisierung der Landwirtschaft**
  - **Low-carbon-Agrikultur als Wissenpool für anstehende De-Karbonisierung**



Linking Urban  
Agricultural  
Heritage  
to the Concept  
of Cultural  
Memory and  
Practice

- Agrikultur als Träger kollektiver Erinnerungen
- Kollektive Praktiken als wichtiger Bestandteil des Erbes
- Agrobiodiversität an „community of practice“ gebunden
- Großstädtische Agrikultur stark durch Migration geprägt




Büttner, D., 2022: Bamberg Market Gardeners' District - A Living Cultural Heritage for Centuries: Solutions for Dealing with Tangible and Intangible Heritage. In: Lohrberg, F., K. Christenn, A. Timpe, A. Sancar (Hrsg.). *Urban Agricultural Heritage*, Basel, Birkhäuser, 142-149



# African Indigenous Vegetables in Urban Agriculture

Edited by Charlie M. Shackleton,  
Margaret W. Pasquini and Axel W. Drescher





Linking Urban  
Agricultural  
Heritage  
to the Concept  
of Cultural  
Memory and  
Practice

- Agrikultur als Träger kollektiver Erinnerungen
  - Kollektive Praktiken als wichtiger Bestandteil des Erbes
  - Agrobiodiversität an „community of practice“ gebunden
  - Großstädtische Agrikultur stark durch Migration geprägt
- 
- Zugang zu Agrikultur als immateriellem Erbe
  - Landwirtschaft als „living heritage“
  - Wissenspool „orgware“
  - Urbane Agrobiodiversität als Forschungsgegenstand



Linking Urban  
Agricultural  
Heritage  
to the Concept  
of Cultural  
Landscape

- Agrikultur prägt Stadtlandschaften
- Strukturmuster werden deutlich:  
„Glacis“ / Stadt-Farm / „Marais-Marché“ / allotments / squatter gardens

# La Vega de Granada: A Cultural Landscape Built Around Irrigation

Anna Kerfers, Ardiana Rahimi, Axel Timpe, and Katharina Christenn

The city of Granada is best known for its medieval monuments. Architecture such as the Alhambra bears witness to the rich history of the former Nasrid dominion. But outside the gates of Granada extends a landscape that is just as complex and historically significant: For centuries, the Vega de Granada (floodplain of Granada) has been a continuously anthropized agrarian space, a breadbasket for the city and its surrounding villages. It is one of three main Andalusian basins. Surrounded by calcareous mountains in the shape of a horseshoe (Fig. 1), it opens up to the west through the narrow course of the river Genil (Zurita Povedano 2015, 166). The climate in this area is dry and continental, since the surrounding mountains serve as a barrier to humid Atlantic winds and Mediterranean breezes. Therefore, there is very little rainfall throughout the year, concentrated mainly in the winter season (24–33).

These conditions are difficult for farming and require optimal use of the available water resources. Prosperous agriculture is made possible in the Vega by a complex irrigation system, which covers approximately 15,500 hectares (Castillo Ruiz 2010, 21). This system was developed over centuries to ensure a widespread and fair distribution of water in the plain. Its preservation depends on a rich cultural knowledge that has been passed down over generations and is still in use today. However, urban development and vanishing cultural practices threaten the existence of the Vega's urban agricultural heritage.

## Reshaping the Vega for Agriculture

Agriculture in the Vega dates back to the Roman Empire, when it consisted mainly of the “Mediterranean triad”: olive trees, grapevines, and wheat—plants suited for dry soils and hot summers. Due to their cycles, they were harvested either in spring or autumn, while summer was a period of agricultural inactivity (Trillo San José, 2005, 168). This changed with the Muslim conquest in the eighth century, when tropical and subtropical plants such as aubergine, cumin, and mulberry were introduced to the Iberian Peninsula (Fig. 2). In order to grow them, a constant water supply is needed. The development of an extensive irrigation system allowed higher yields per hectare and an extension of the growing season into summer. One of the oldest documents explaining the irrigation system dates back to 1219 (Zurita Povedano 2015, 142). It shows how the areas around Granada were divided between family clans, with *alquerias* (a small group of dwellings) in their center, which later grew into villages (132). However, water canals not only supplied the agricultural plots but also the city of Granada. For this purpose, water from the Genil was diverted and carried toward the city by a canal (151). Due to the combined use by the rural and urban population, a clear organization in the distribution of water was essential to avoid conflicts. During the day, water was used for the fields; at night it filled up communal water reservoirs in the city (Trillo San José, 2005, 177). The distribution followed Muslim prayer times, dividing

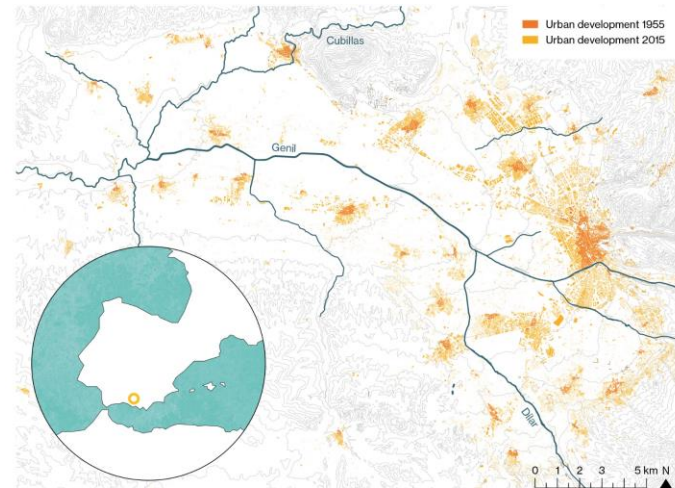


Fig. 1 Map of the Vega de Granada with its topography and urban development between 1955 and 2015

the day into five time slots—irrigation and daily life were closely linked (178).

The Muslim kingdom resisted the Castilian forces for about 300 years but eventually, at the end of the fifteenth century, the Christians conquered Granada. With the expulsion of the Muslim population, agricultural activity decreased and changed. While the cultivation of certain crops—for example mulberry—disappeared altogether, the new Christian inhabitants imported methods like crop rotation and adapted them to the existing irrigation system. Wheat, grapevines, beans, and later corn became the main products grown in the Vega (Fig. 2).

## The Irrigation Network and Its Hierarchy

While inhabitants and farming techniques changed, the irrigation system has hardly been altered because of its efficiency. Its backbone is formed by

the rivers Genil, Dilar, and Monachil. Together with smaller tributaries, they are the natural water suppliers of the plain (Fig. 3). Throughout the Vega, the *alquerias* were turned into official irrigation communities, which branch off water from a riverbed or spring and conduct the water to *pagos* (“payments,” meaning subareas of an irrigation community). An irrigation network is composed of the *acequias* (canals) for water transport and volume-dividing objects like gates, loops, or dividers. The *acequias* form a hierarchy (Fig. 3): The entire community depends on the *acequia madre* (mother canal). It feeds the smaller *acequias secundarios* (secondary canals) which then branch off into *terciarias* (tertiary canals). As the water advances, the canals decrease in category and size, finally turning into simple ditches. While some ditches end on a plot, others return surplus water to the river or feed the next irrigation community downstream (Junta de Andalucía 2017, 91). Farmers use simple blocking mechanisms to direct the water

from the ditches onto plots and over a relief of ridges and slopes. Depending on water availability, ground inclination, and soil, the field is modeled in certain ways, directing water faster or slower over its surface [Fig. 4] (Gimeno García et al. 2006, 5).

### How to Share and Distribute Water

The organization of the water supply is essential for the functioning of the Vega and depends on elaborate social arrangements, from the communal level down to individual farmers. In most cases a volumetric and a chronological division are combined (Fig. 5). The volumetric division is carried out through channels, controlled by their width and depth (García Leal 2014, 10). To ensure that the water volumes comply with the established regulations, the *acequeros* (farmers chosen to be in charge of distributing and dividing water according to customs) regularly check the water level in the canals (11). The chronological division is con-

ducted by water gates, which are opened or closed at certain times. The complex space-time organization in the distribution allows for an efficient and precise use of water, but any alteration at one point of the grid can affect the whole unit.

An example of such a complex system is the river Dilar and the six villages that draw their water from it (Fig. 6). There, the arrangements for water supply between the villages have not changed for centuries, with records dating back to the 1570s (8). Metal frames with identical proportions divide the river water into six portions, which are then distributed. Consequently, there are villages whose *acequia madre* is one metal frame wide, and villages with a higher water demand whose *acequia madre* is two frames wide. In addition to this volumetric split, there is a distinction between day and night usage [Fig. 7, right side]. While some villages draw water continuously, the village Las Gabias draws its water only at night, using *acequias* from three neighboring villages [Fig. 7, left side] (13). In this process, water is led to a watermill which, in addition to its grinding operation, also functions as a water distributor

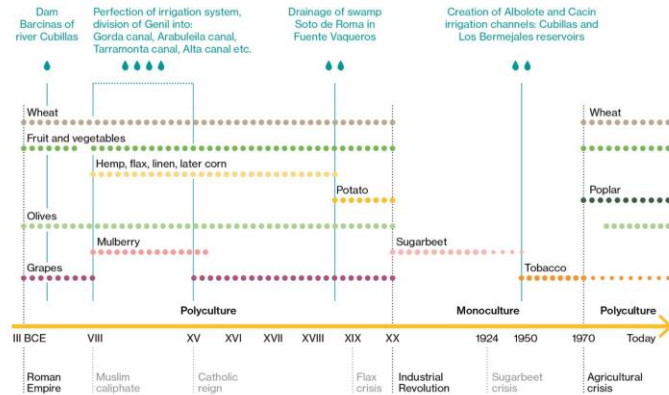


Fig. 2 Timeline of main irrigation developments, agricultural products, and cultural contexts in the Vega de Granada from 300 BCE

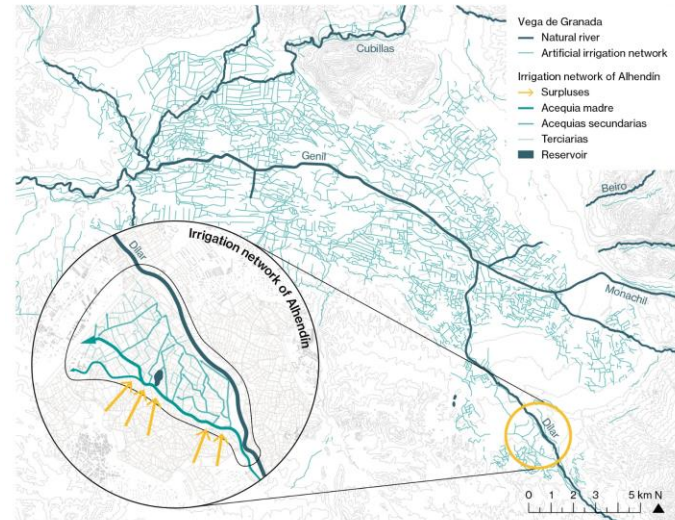


Fig. 3 Map of the Vega de Granada with its natural rivers and main irrigation elements; bubble: map of the irrigation network of the village Alhendin with its different elements

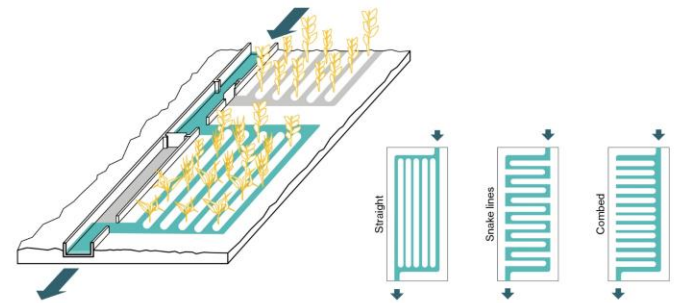


Fig. 4 Axonometric of an irrigated field section with ridges and slopes



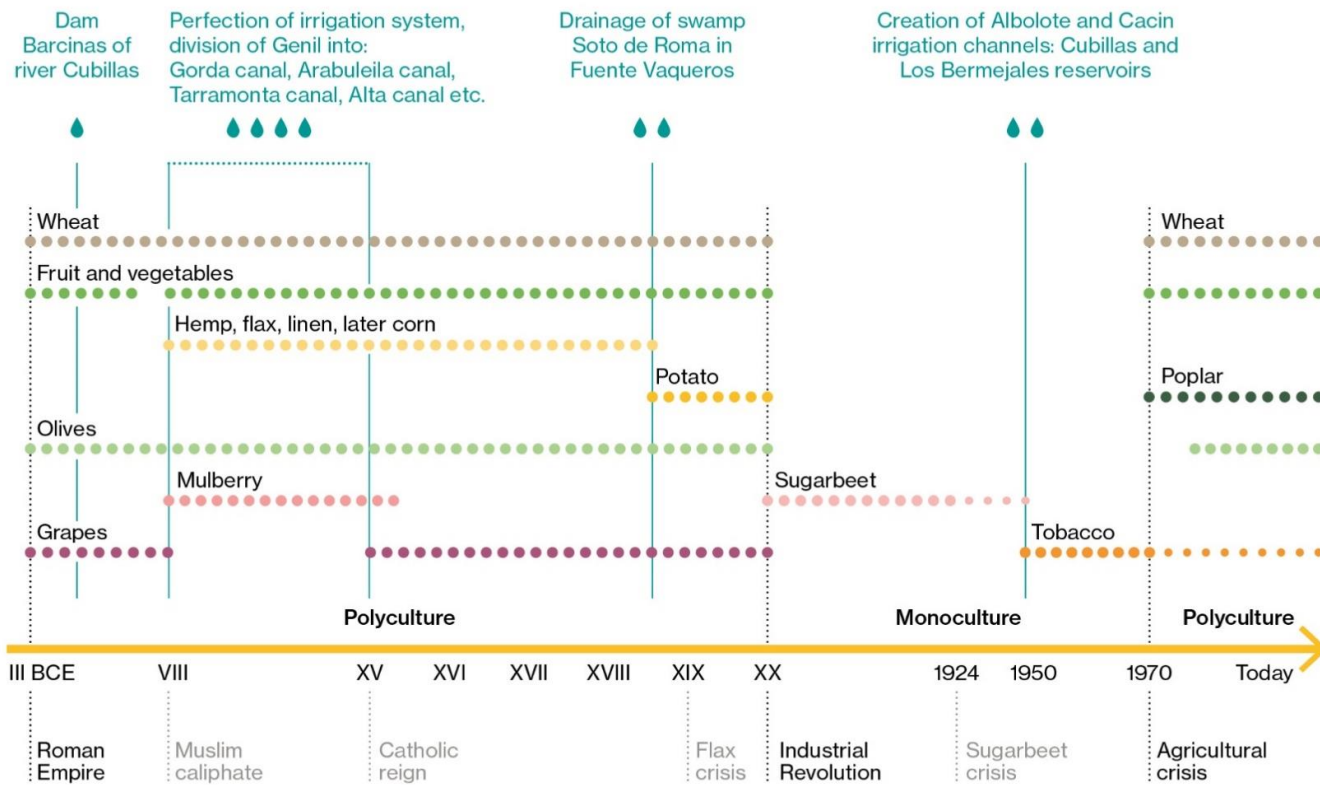


Fig. 2 Timeline of main irrigation developments, agricultural products, and cultural contexts in the Vega de Granada from 300 BCE



Linking Urban  
Agricultural  
Heritage  
to the Concept  
of Cultural  
Landscape

- Agrikultur prägt Stadtlandschaften
- Strukturmuster werden deutlich:  
„Glacis“ / Stadt-Farm / „Marais-Marché“ / allotments / squatter gardens

- Besseres, systematischeres Verständnis der agrarischen Stadträume
- Kulturelles Erbe als landwirtschaftliche Entwicklungsoption



Showcasing  
and Reflecting  
Active  
Heritage  
Approaches

- FAO zeichnet „Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems“ aus: „GIAHS“
- GIAHS v.a. im ländlichen Räumen mit hoher Agrobiodiversität
- GIAHS in städtischen Räumen die Ausnahme
- GIAHS in Deutschland unbekannt



## GIAHS

### Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



Background

GIAHS around the world

Become a GIAHS

GIAHS Contributions

News

Resources

Partners

FAQ

<http://www.fao.org/giahs/en/>

### GIAHS Kriterien:

- (1) Food and livelihood security
- (2) Biodiversity and ecosystem function
- (3) Knowledge systems and adapted technologies,
- (4) Cultures, Value systems and social organizations
- (5) Remarkable landscapes

# Saffron Heritage System



# Oases of the Maghreb



# Chinampas of Xochimilco



[https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/2400/1\\*alhJuUvcBmaejfjVgFmn\\_g.jpeg](https://cdn-images-1.medium.com/max/2400/1*alhJuUvcBmaejfjVgFmn_g.jpeg)

# Traditional Wine Gardens Xuanhua



Fig. 3-13 A bird-eye view of the traditional grape garden.



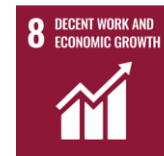




- FAO zeichnet „Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems“ aus: „GIAHS“
  - GIAHS v.a. im ländlichen Räumen mit hoher Agrobiodiversität
  - GIAHS in städtischen Räumen die Ausnahme
  - GIAHS in Deutschland unbekannt
- 
- Leuchturmfunktion für die Bedeutung agrikulturellen Erbes
  - Internationale Verständigung durch Experten befördert Kanonisierung
  - GIAHS für urbane Agrikultur möglich und sinnvoll



- Bottom-up Initiativen greifen urbane Agrikultur auf
- Kulturelles Erbe als Zugang zu lokalen Qualitäten und nachhaltiger Entwicklung
- Arbeit an der landwirtschaftlichen Geschichte von (banalen) Orten



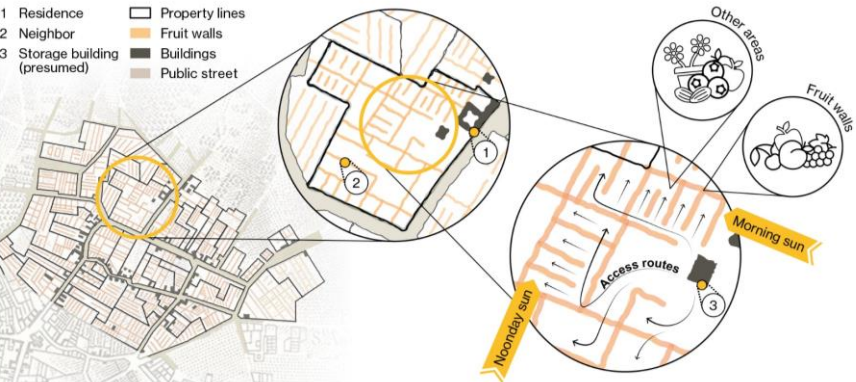
**SDG 11:**  
make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.  
Target 11.4  
strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

Abb. 13: <http://www.cornucopia.net/blog/some-good-old-advice/>, Autor: Mimar Ufak, 2013

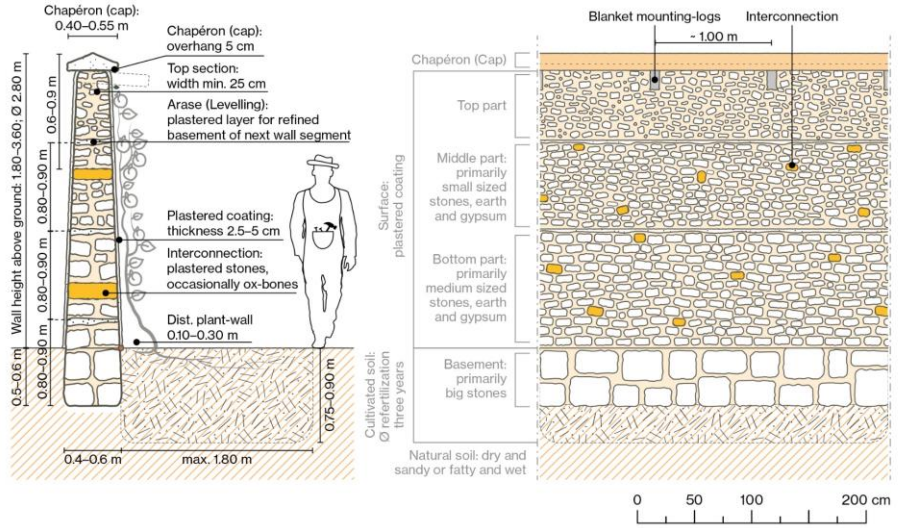


**Fig. 8 Pas à Vendre (not for sale) protest, 2020**

<p><b>2 ZERO HUNGER</b></p>	<p><b>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</b></p>	<p><b>5 GENDER EQUALITY</b></p>
<p><b>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p>	<p><b>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</b></p>	<p><b>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b></p>
<p><b>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</b></p>	<p><b>SDG 11:</b> make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. <b>Target 11.4</b> strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	

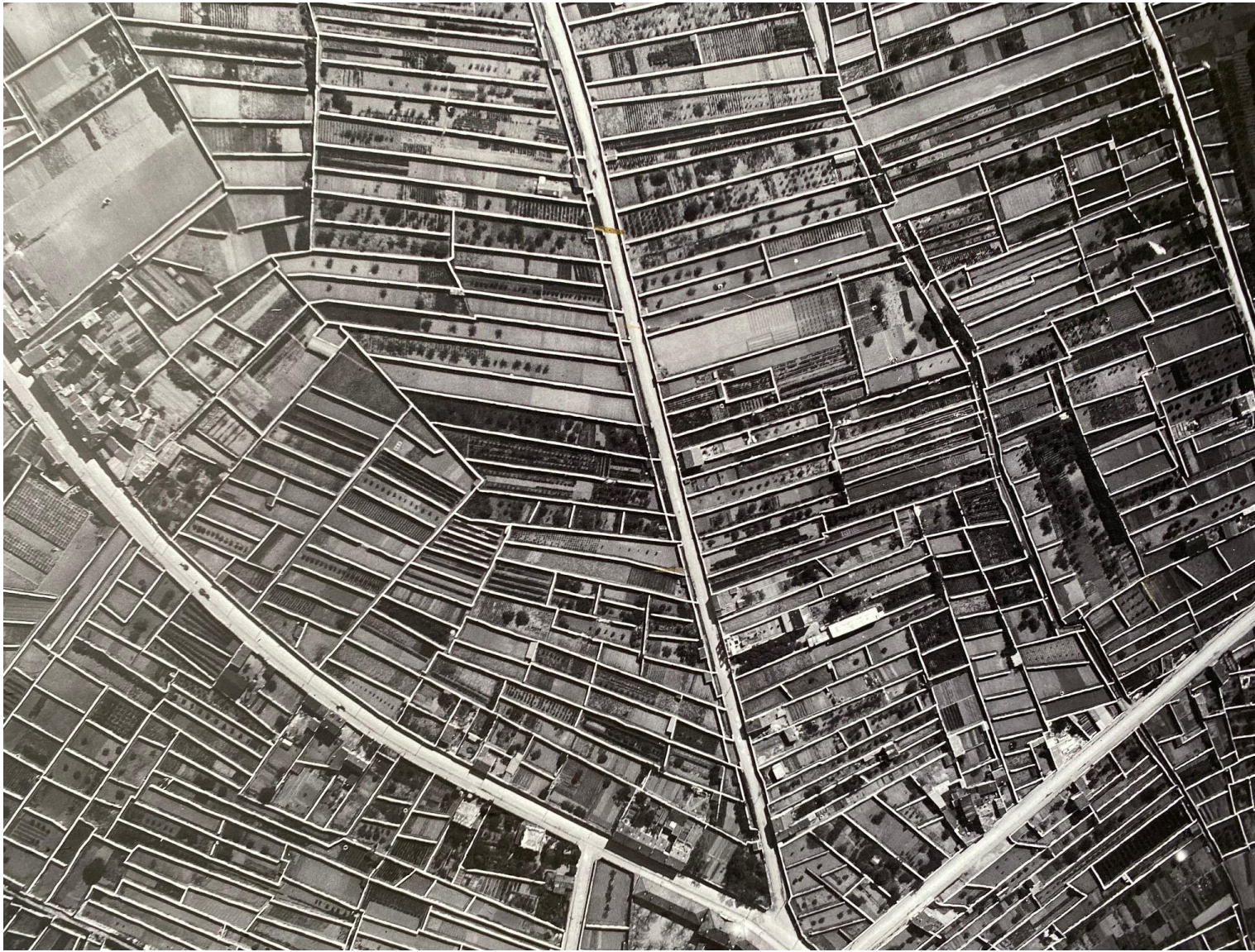


**Fig. 4 Spatial analysis of the Murs à Pêches (map, 1773; analysis, 2021)**



**Fig. 5 Peach Wall constructive details, 2021**

# Murs à Pêches de Montreuil (Paris)



Murs à Pêches de Montreuil (Paris)



BB Il y avait des insectes très nuisibles sur les arbres, qu'il fallait alors traiter. Pour cela, on dépelait l'arbre auvent, c'est à dire qu'on le décrochait du mur. Puis nous, les femmes, venions dans les champs avec un petit réchaud à charbon, de la colle de peau de lapin et de la dre, dans une gamelle était fondu, on en badigeonnait l'arbre de nicotine. Quand ce mélange était fondu, le faire chauffer pour qu'il bas en haut et de haut en bas. Il fallait le faire très vite, car il refroidissait, cette préparation imprègne bien l'arbre. Vraiment, ce n'était pas d'une distraction. On avait froid au bout des doigts et le souffrait de rougeurs et de saignements au mains et au visage. C'était toujours un peu écopées par le produit. C'était sans accologique, mais quel travail !

Quelqu'un avec Raymond Mandon, 1995

Murs à Pêches de Montreuil (Paris)



F. Lohrberg 2022

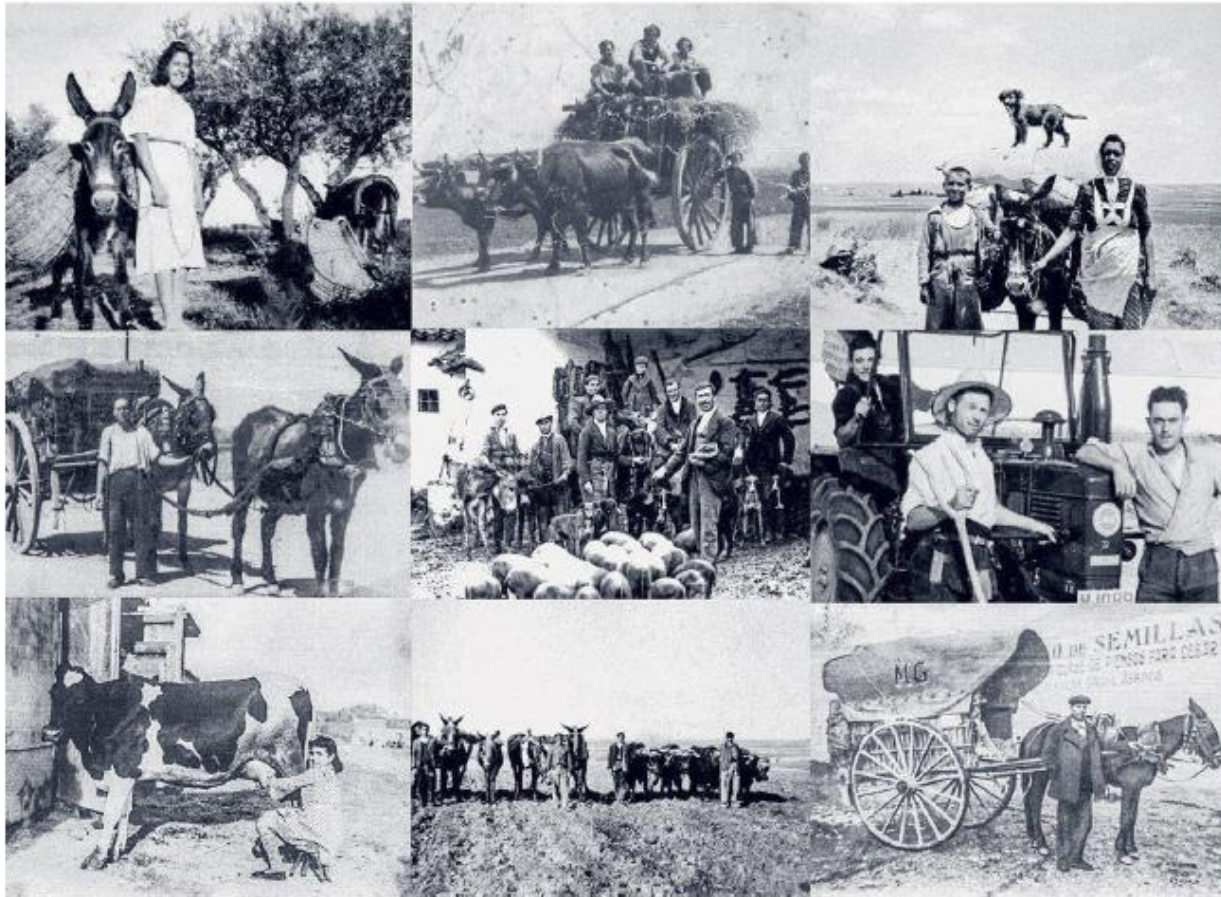
Murs à Pêches de Montreuil (Paris)





F. Lohrberg 2022

Murs à Pêches de Montreuil (Paris)



Figs. 4a-i Traveling photographic exhibition on Fuenlabrada, with photographs provided by residents, farmers, and findings from the municipal archive

<p><b>2</b> ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p><b>3</b> GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<p><b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY</p>
<p><b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<p><b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<p><b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>
<p><b>11</b> SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<p><b>SDG 11:</b> make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Target 11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	

## Fuenlabrada Agrarian Park (Madrid)

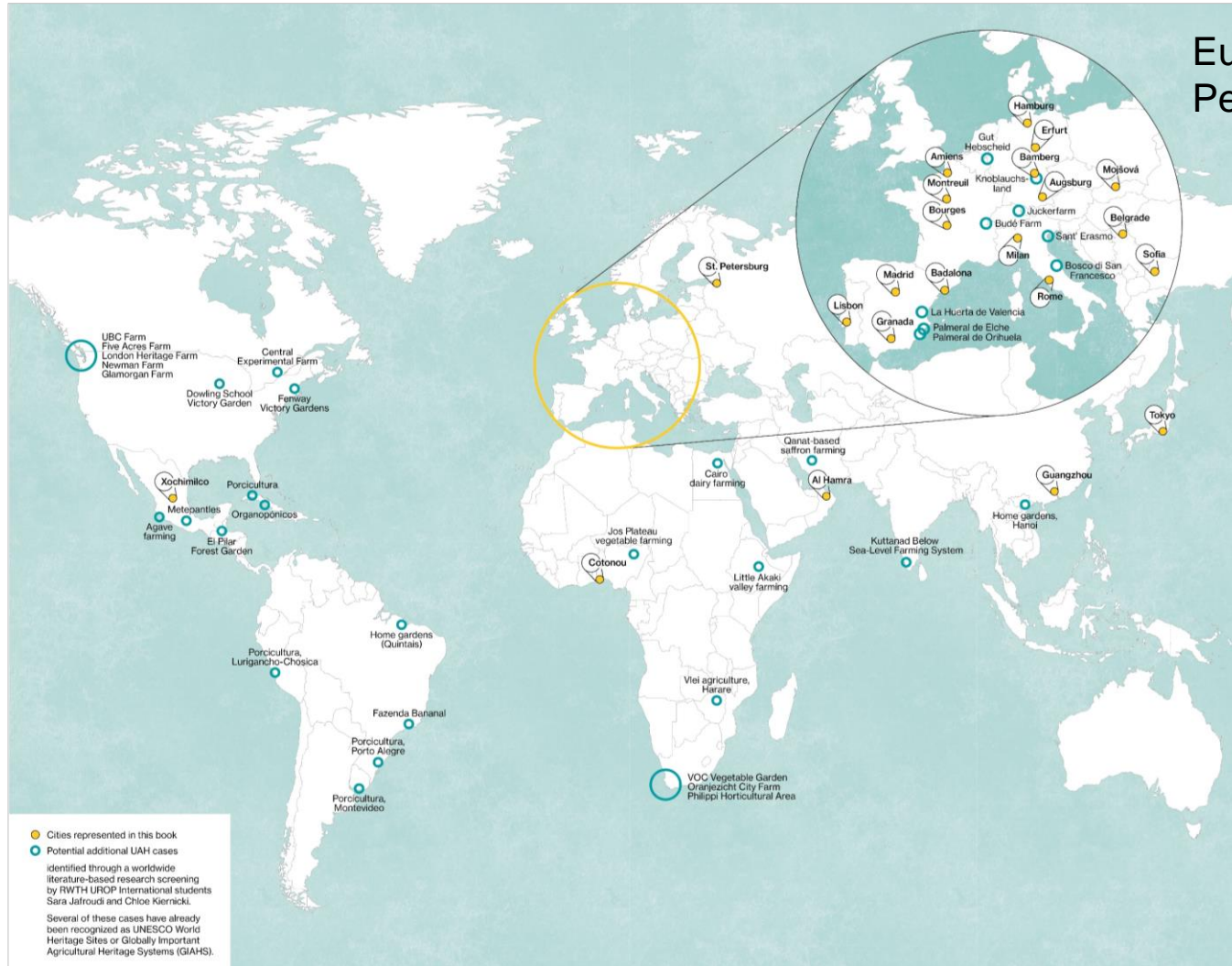


Fig. 5 Historical plots in the Fuenlabrada Agrarian Park. Each color represents the property of a different landowner.



- Bottom-up Initiativen greifen urbane Agrikultur auf
  - Kulturelles Erbe als Zugang zu lokalen Qualitäten und nachhaltiger Entwicklung
  - Arbeit an der landwirtschaftlichen Geschichte von (banalen) Orten
- 
- Flächenfunktion
  - lokale Verständigung durch Akteure befördert nachhaltige Entwicklung
  - Koproduktion von Erbe erlaubt Identifikation und fundierte Bewirtschaftung

# Eurocentric Perspective



# Heritigisation

INSUAH **I**ntegrated **S**tudy on **U**rban **A**griculture as **H**eritage

Metastudy on Urban Agricultural Heritage (2022-26) based on 5 regional studies



**Frank Lohrberg**

Professor of Landscape Architecture  
RWTH Aachen University



**Luciana Fukimoto Itikawa**

Research Associate  
University of Sao Paulo  
Brazil



**Jorge Peña Díaz**

Senior Professor of Urbanism and Architecture  
Havana Polytechnic University  
Cuba



**Katharina Christenn**

Research Associate  
RWTH Aachen University



**Makoto Yokohari**

Professor of Environmental Studies  
University of Tokio  
Japan



**Oekan S. Abdoellah**

Professor of Human Ecology  
Universitas Padjadjaran-Bandung  
Indonesia

# Heritigisation

INSUAH Metropolregion Nürnberg als GIAHS?



Bildquelle: <https://original-regional.metropolregionnuernberg.de/unsere-originale>