



THE RECONNECTION BETWEEN AGRICULTURE AND THE CITY NEEDS TERRITORIAL INNOVATIONS

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Montpellier
FRANCE



- Why do we need innovations to reconnect agriculture and the city?
 - Rural-urban divide
 - No single recipe: local solutions
 - Lack of knowledge: researchers invited to engage

Objective

- Look at initiatives at the rural-urban interface
- Explain their contribution to the city-agriculture reconnection as a combination of territorial innovations

Presentation

- Case study: Montpellier, France

What's happening at the rural-urban interface? Contradictory trends

New links



- Mixed land uses
- New urban demands
- New local authorities at the metropolitan scale (devolution of power)

Rural-urban divide



- Competition over land use, sprawl
- Commodity farming in periurban areas
- Global food system > local

Our hypothesis: the city-agriculture reconnection needs territorial innovations

- Agriculture comes back into the city (urban farms)
→ **technical & social innovations**
- New interactions between public/private/community
→ **organizational, institutional or informal innovations**



Case Study: Montpellier, France

- 500 000 inhabitants, very attractive (tripling of the population since 1960)



The long trends of the relations between the city and agriculture

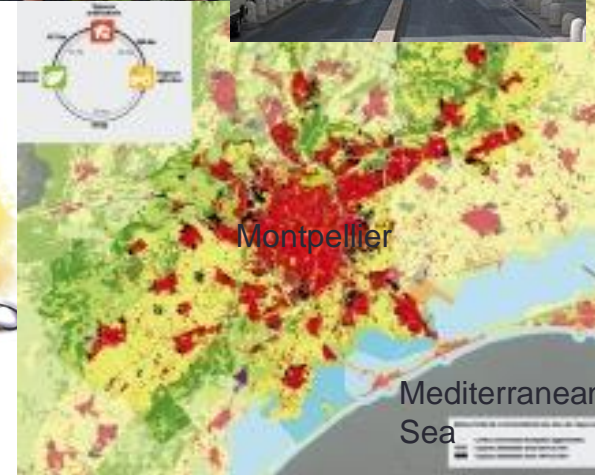
Until 1960: a mid-size agricultural city

- Wine economy, monoculture



1960-2000: sea, sun & science !

- Tourism
- Tertiary economy, French “Silicon Valley”
- Urban sprawl



Since 2000: towards a reconnection ?

- New Metropolitan authority (31 municipalities)
- New initiatives at the rural-urban interface

Methods to study rural-urban initiatives

- **Collective inventory** by our interdisciplinary research team since 2003 (8 researchers + post docs, PhDs, Master students).
- **Longitudinal qualitative study**: document analysis, in-situ observations, comprehensive interviews
- Analysis through the lens of **territorial innovation**

Are these initiatives territorial innovations?

- **NOVELTY**: How do they contribute to the city/agriculture reconnection? (urban food planning, Morgan, 2009; multifunctional land-use, Lovell, 2010)
- Which **ACTORS** interact? (public/private/community; governance? Wiskerke, 2009)
- Which **PLACE/SPACE/SCALE** are concerned? (Agnew, 2013)

1. Farming diversification: adaptation to urban demands for food, agriculture, nature



- The wine crisis left land available for other farming styles:
 - Commodity producers (cereals)
 - Urban-oriented direct marketers (vegetable)
 - Small recreational farms (horse, olive trees)



NOVELTY

- New productions, new types of “farmers”
- Multifunctionality of agriculture

ACTORS **Private → Private**

- Private (individual or collective) initiatives
- Farmers, City dwellers (bottom up)

SPACE/SCALE

- New periurban agricultural landscapes

2. Quality wine as a new territorial resource



- Renewal of the wine sector: quality turn, heritage, tourism
- The city of Montpellier ties high quality wines to its image

NOVELTY

- The city changes its perspective on the wine sector
- Territorial marketing strategy

ACTORS **Private** → **Public**

- Farmers' unions, coops, wineries
- Public support (metropolis)

SPACE/SCALE

- Periurban vineyards (wine routes)
- Urban public spaces (wine festivals)



3. Food & UA community initiatives (2004)

- Short food chains (CSA, farmers' markets)
- Allotments and community gardens



NOVELTY

- Bottom up initiatives

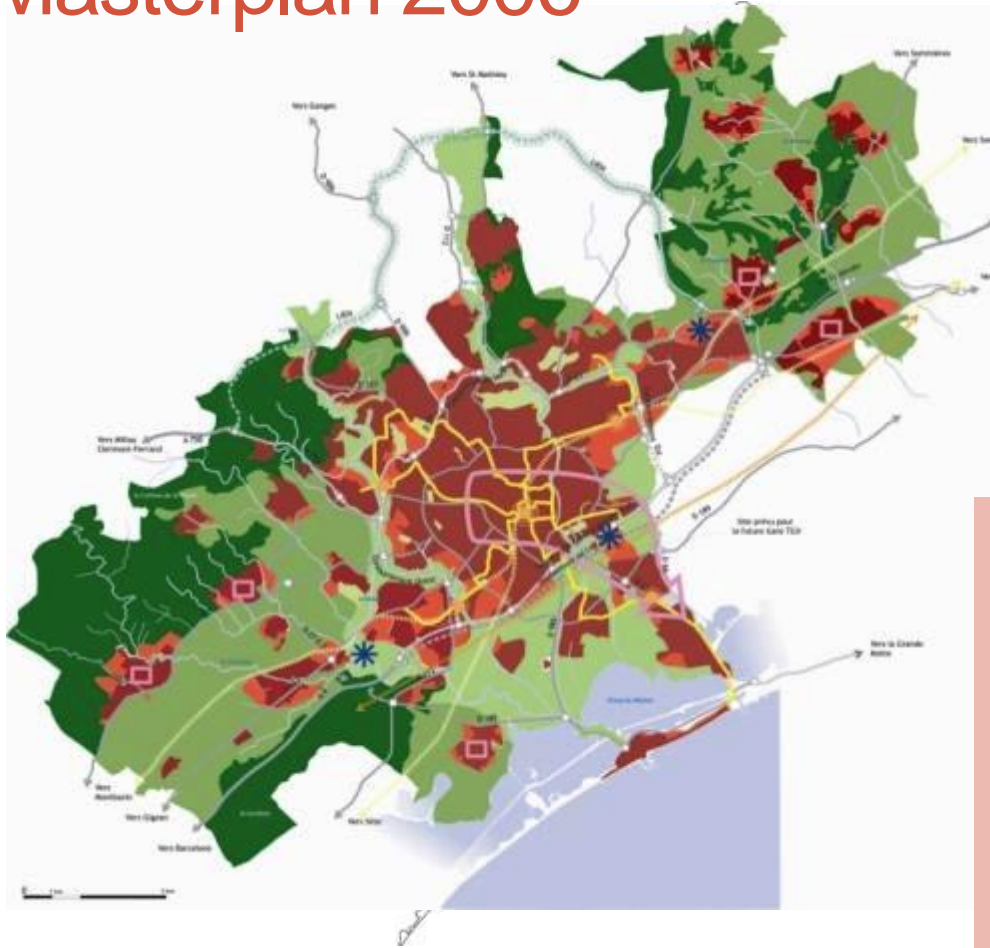
ACTORS **Community /Private** → **Public**

- New alliances btw producers & consumers
- Community initiatives are being institutionalized

SPACE/SCALE

- New places for direct sale
- New economic spaces
- New productive farmland within the city

4. Integration of agriculture in urban planning Masterplan 2006



« Sight inversion »

Protection of open space as
rationale for urban containment

NOVELTY

- Adaptation of a normative urban planning tool
- Recognition of UA by planners

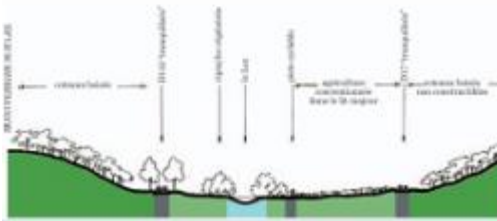
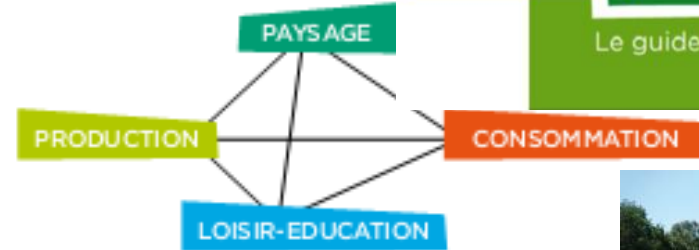
ACTORS **Public**

- Researchers, Planners (top down)

SPACE/SCALE

- Urban growth boundaries
- Restrictive zoning: end of sprawl

5. Urban agricultural parks (2010)



NOVELTY

- Multifunctional farming on public land
- UA as urban infrastructure, green lung

ACTORS **Public** → **Private/Community**

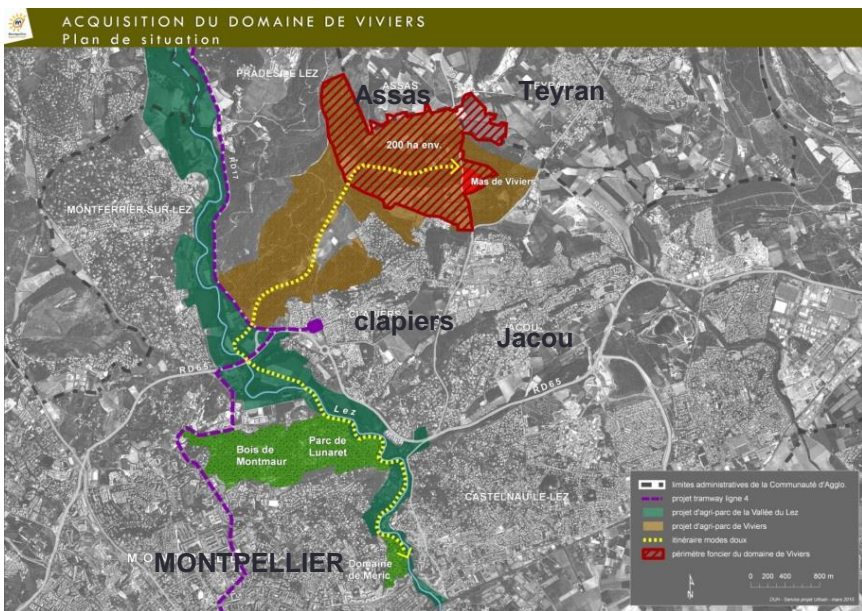
- Planners, Metropolis, City (top down)
- Farmers, NGOs

SPACE/SCALE

- 2 former wine estates (200 ha & 18 ha)
- New spatial patterns/interfaces

Land access in a public agricultural park (*agriparc*)

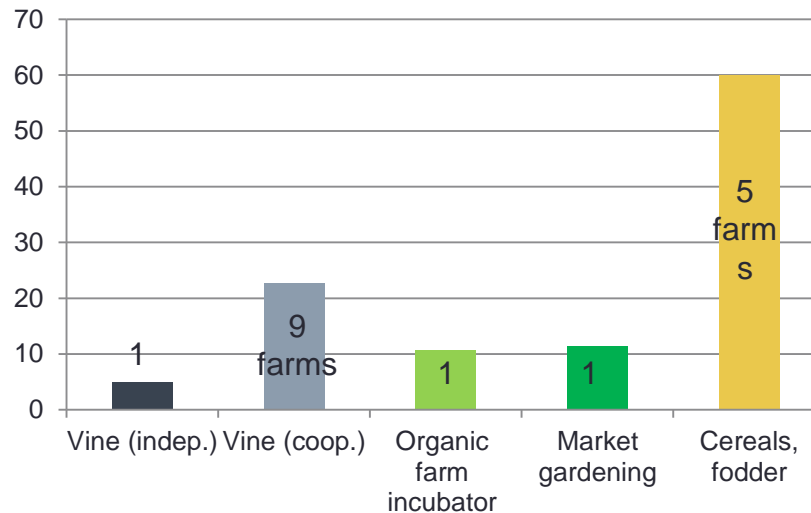
Jarrige et Perrin 2017, Hasnaoui et Perrin, 2017



200 ha bought by the Metropolis

Objective: multifunctional agriculture (production, SFSC, landscape, biodiversity, leisure).

Nb ha allocated in 2012



2016: second allocation of farmland to

- 1 organic market gardener (4,5 ha)
- 1 multifunctional collective farm (6 ha)

Can allocation of public land be a driver for...

> access to farmland for a large diversity of farmers ?

> a transition towards more agroecology and local food provisioning ?



6. Metropolitan strategy for agriculture and food (2014)



NOVELTY

- A new framing of public policy through the prism of food and agro-ecology.
- New governance pattern:
 - Coordination btw sectorial policies
 - Co-building btw metropolitan & municipal authorities

ACTORS **Public** → **Private**

- Researchers (diagnosis + mediators)
- Metropolitan council, elected representatives (top down)

SPACE/SCALE: interterritorial dialog

Ce que l'on se propose de faire ensemble
Les axes opérationnels de l'action publique

<p>I - Coordonner les lieux des fermes, ramassées en votre direct</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Créer un lieu de travail collectif • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets 	<p>II - Favoriser l'approvisionnement local de la ville, en particulier de la restauration collective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer des circuits courts • Renforcer la transparence publique • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets 	<p>III - Promouvoir la diversité des produits alimentaires de proximité</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer des circuits courts • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets
<p>IV - Soutenir les entreprises innovantes dans le domaine de l'agroalimentaire et des circuits courts agricoles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Créer un lieu de travail collectif • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets 	<p>V - Mettre en place des circuits courts de distribution et de vente</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Développer des circuits courts • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets 	<p>VI - Construire une démarche commune d'intégration de l'agriculture dans les projets urbains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Créer un lieu de travail collectif • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets • Mettre en place un plan de gestion des déchets

Synthesis

2000'



2- Quality wine strategy

2006

4- Masterplan



2010

5- UA parks



PRIVATE

1. Diversification, multifunctionality

COMMUNITY

2000'

PUBLIC

2010'

PRIVATE

COMMUNITY

3- UA – SFSC
2004



6- Metropolitan strategy for agriculture and food



2014

2000'



Conclusion

- **Montpellier case shows**

- The diversity of private/cmty initiatives at the rural-urban interface
- A scaling-up of initiatives through actors networks, new gouvernance patterns, a public recognition of this diversity
- A traduction into a territorial strategy at the metropolitan scale

- **The reconnection between agriculture and the city**

- Is based on the local combination of heterogeneous initiatives
- Needs time: an on-going process in consolidation

L'agriculture dans les politiques d'aménagement urbain

Les villes réinvestissent le champ de l'agriculture (Guiomar 2011)

- **Soutien économique à des filières agricoles patrimoniales**
- **Sanctuariser** le foncier agricole contre l'urbanisation (zonages 1970-2000) (Jarrige et al. 2009, Perrin 2009)
- Instrumentaliser l'agriculture comme “**infrastructure verte**”, contribuant au développement urbain durable (depuis 2000).
 - **multifonctionnalité** des espaces agricoles ((Duvernoy et al. 2005; Zasada 2011)
- **Projets et politiques alimentaires territoriales** (depuis 2010) (Brand 2015, Soulard et Michel 2017)

⇒ **Entrée par “l'espace” plus que par “l'agriculteur”**

⇒ **Comment ces politiques territoriales organisent la co-existence entre différents modèles agricoles / profils de pratiquants agricoles urbains ?**