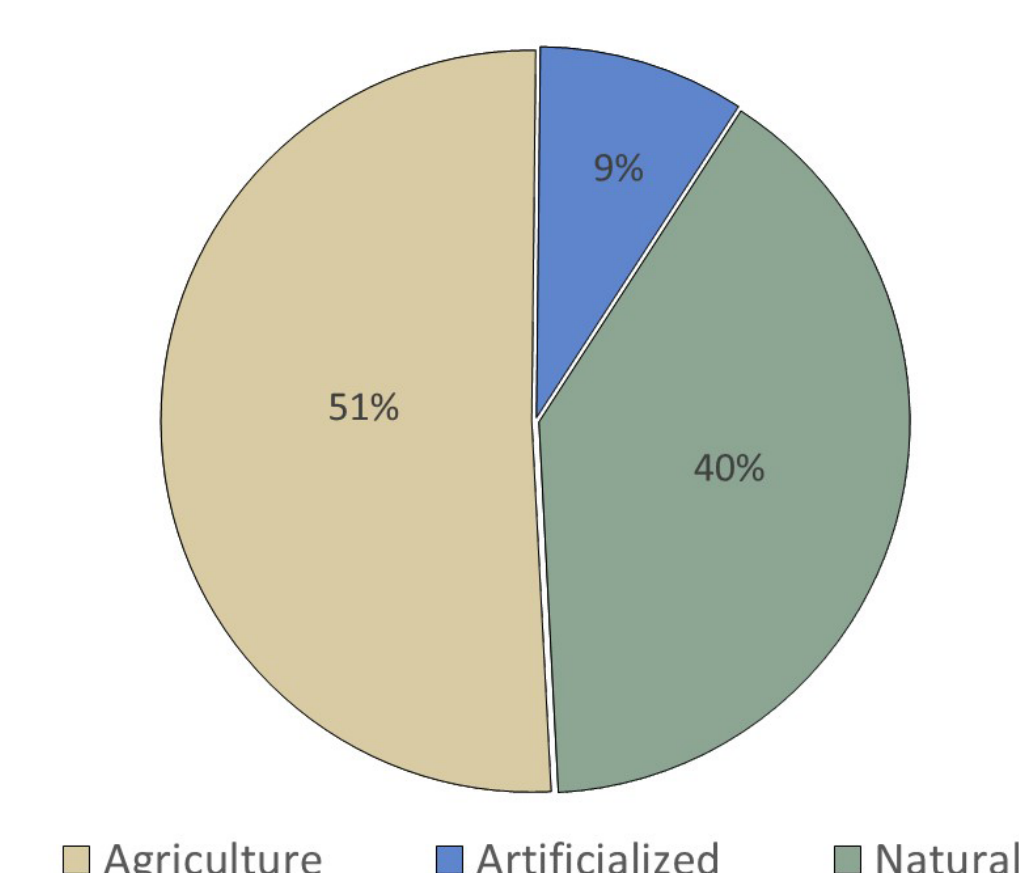


Situation - Agriculture facing land take - A French specificity

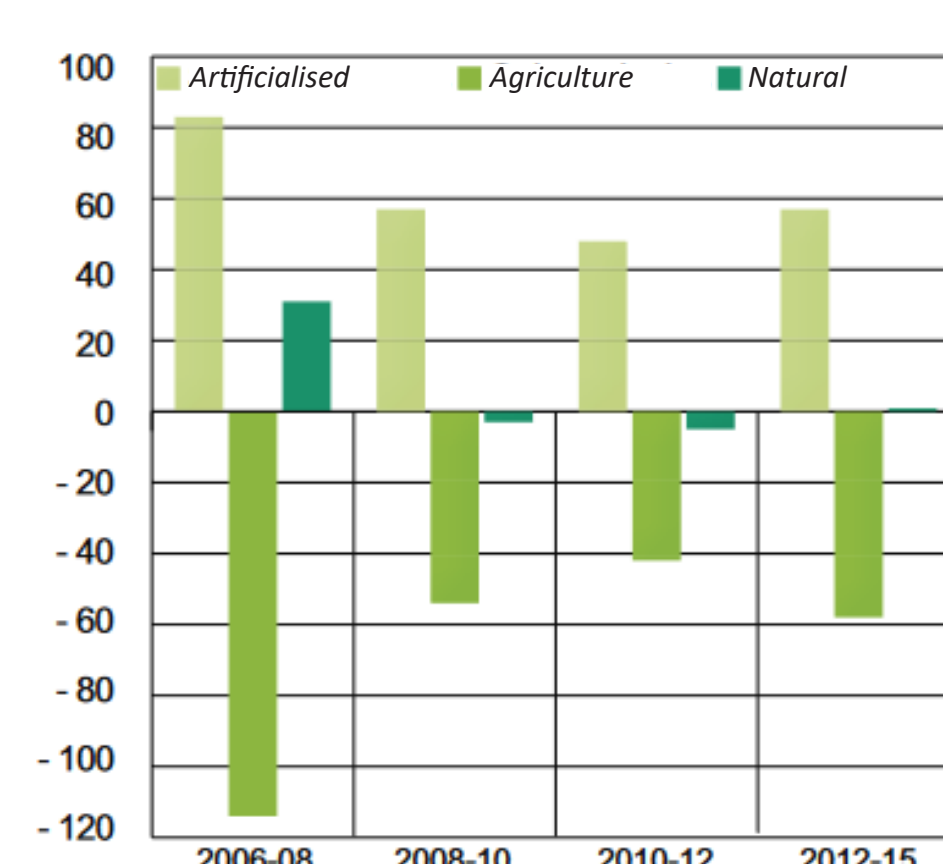
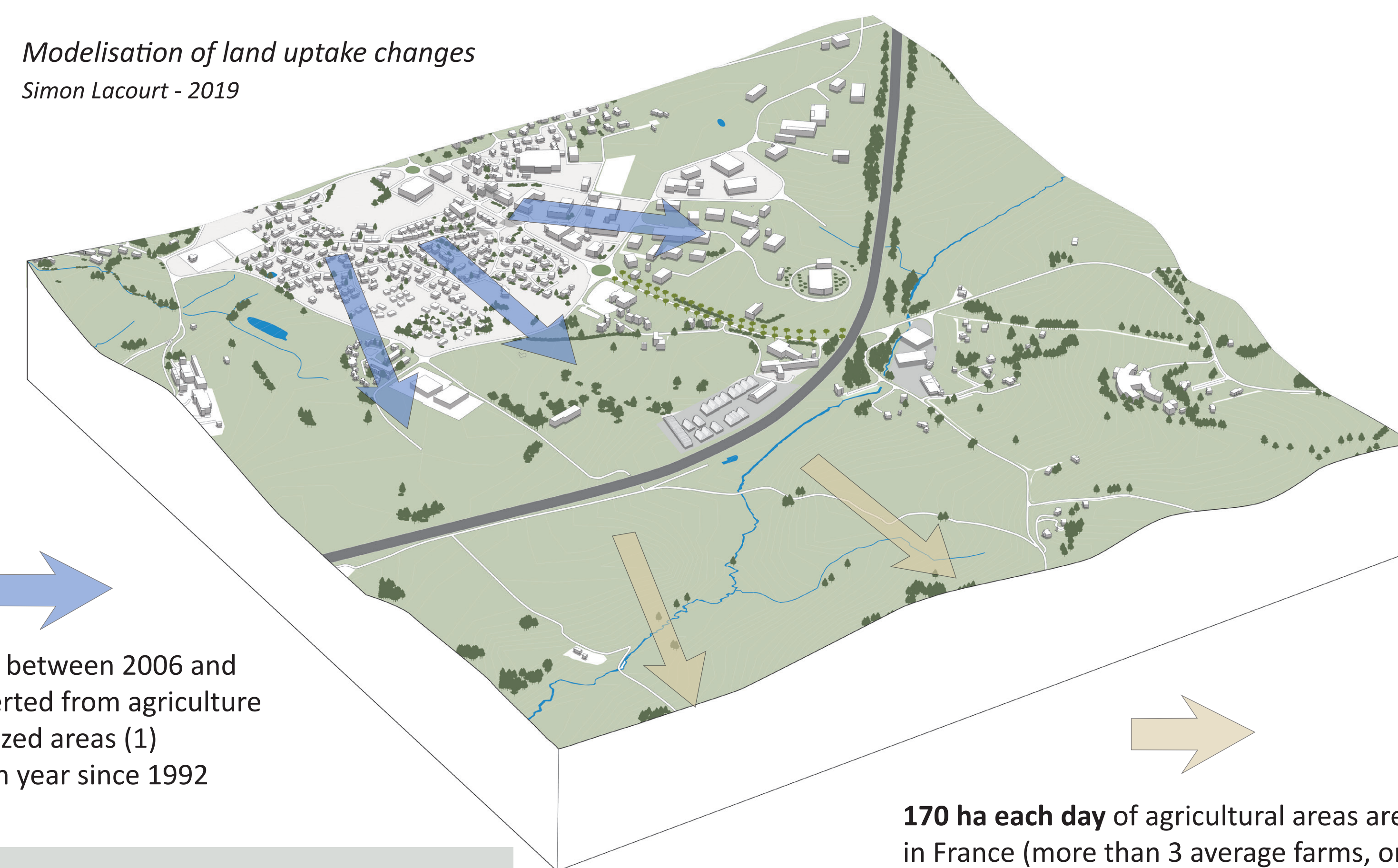


AGRICULTURAL CRISIS

- Loss of soils ressources
- standardisation of landscapes
- Food security challenge
- Depleted soils
- Loss of biodiversity
- Falling crops prices

If it is agreed that the farmer is a landscape creator, his activity is not considered as constitutive part of land management. The specialization of agriculture makes him a resource producer more than landscape producer. In a context of climate change and major crisis, France since 2015 pledges on an agroecological project and planners and local actors are asked to start the territorial transition.

561 000 ha between 2006 and 2015 converted from agriculture to artificialized areas (1)
+ 1,8% each year since 1992



LAND TAKE

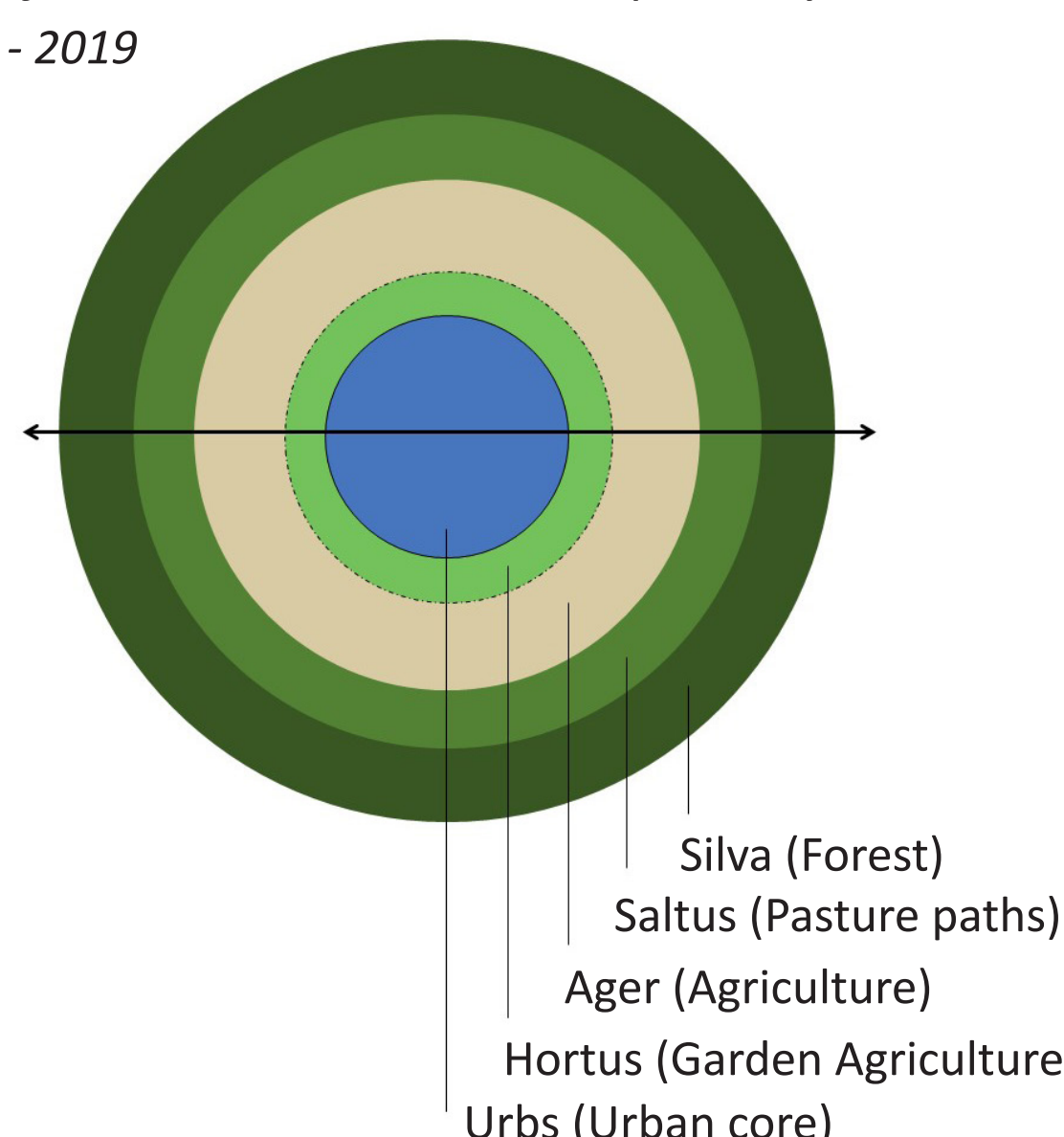
- Pressure on soils and ressources
- standardisation of landscapes
- Loss of life quality
- Increasing transport disamenities
- Increasing risks (floods especially)
- Increasing pollution

170 ha each day of agricultural areas are lost in France (more than 3 average farms, or more than a french 'departement' every 10 years)
- 0,23% of the whole surface each year between 2006 and 2015 (1)

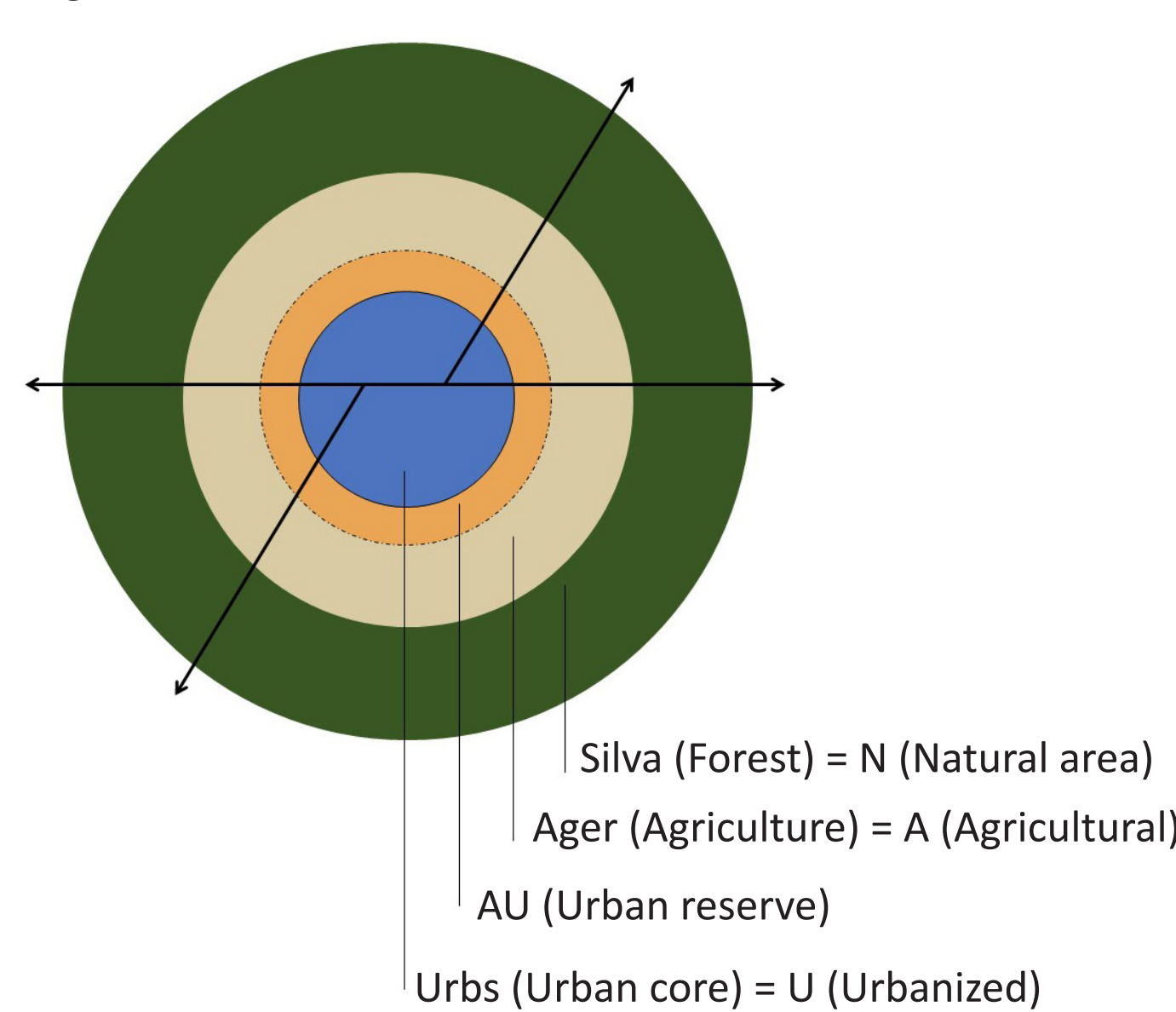
(1) Teruti Lucas - Agreste 2015

Face the crisis - Find new agricultural and territorial management for a new modernity and landscapes - A territorial transition

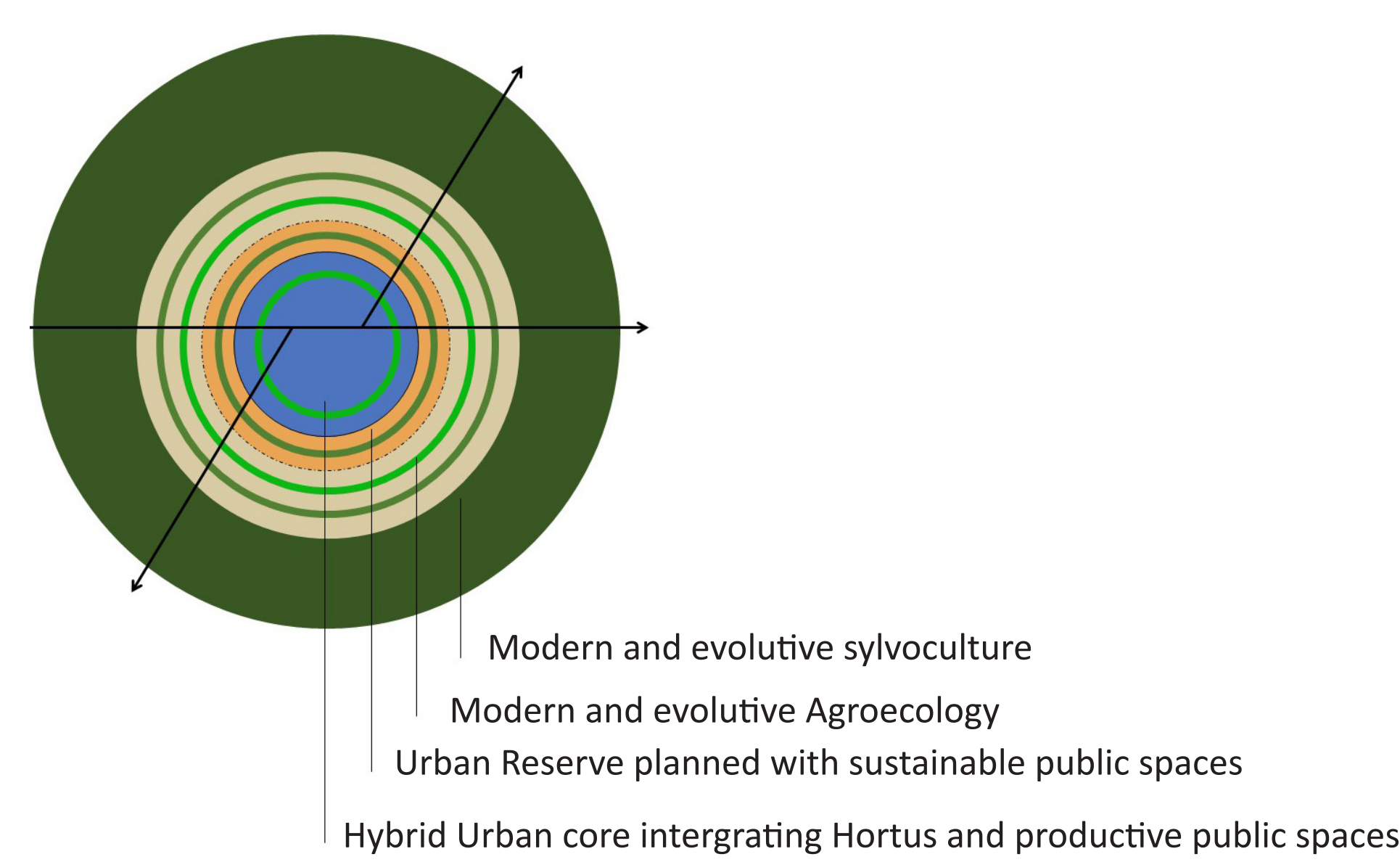
Proposition of territorial transition inspired by JH Von Thünen's rings
Simon Lacourt - 2019



JH Von Thünen's "ring-shaped" land-use model in 1826: territorial building was based on this complementarity and the city lived on external resources, in a short distance from the urban core



Today's Model inherited from a post War century of specialization. Multiplication of transports infrastructures and possibilities of supplies have caused the progressive vanishing of Hortus and Saltus



Proposition for a hybrid pattern, a new organisation of land based on agroecology and productive landscape (and so agroforestry) in a complex and modern new way of modeling territories

In France, until the creation of the Forest Code in 1827, the farmer took advantage of the wood close to the cultures and practiced silvopastoralism. According to JH Von Thünen's «ring-shaped» land-use model in 1826: Urbs / Hortus/ Ager / Saltus / Silva, the territorial management was based on this complementarity and the city lived on external resources. Ressources came from a short distance, with really few and slow transportations infrastructures. This system has lost its complexity with a specialized modern agriculture and the multiplication of speed and sorts of transportations supplies, reducing the importance of Hortus and Saltus in the territory organization. Today, legal planning documents divide French territory into s 'Areas' (U: Urban, AU: Urban Reserve, A: Agricultural, N: Natural).
If agroforestry proposes a hybrid solution for complementary and sustainable resources, can it also be a hybrid solution of planning, a new way of shaping the territory? Planners must integrate new agricultural models (and so farmers) to initiate the territorial transition, to find a complementarity between Urbs and Ager by productive landscape, the return of Hortus and Saltus?

A new modernity - Linking productive landscapes to both territorial planning and agriculture - A territorial adaptivity

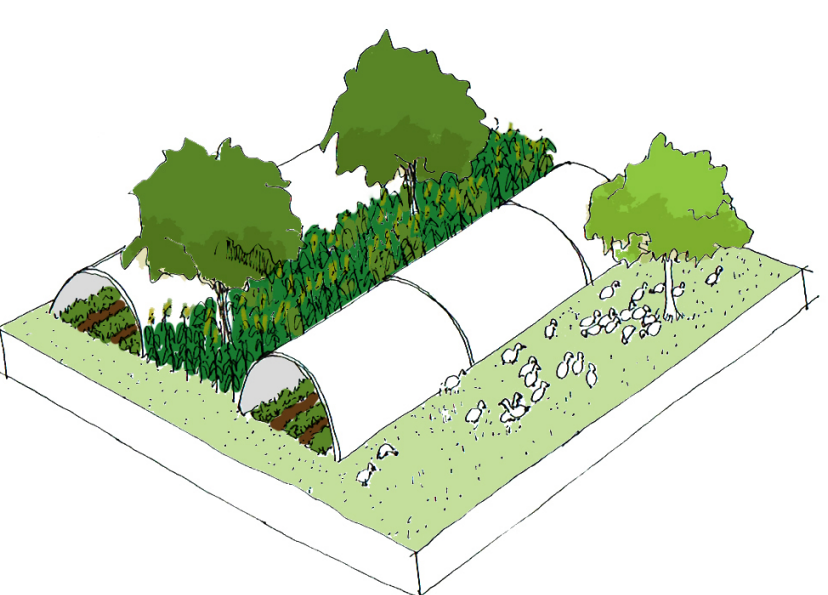
AGROFORESTRY MODELS

- Needs to be:
- Pragmatic
 - Efficient
 - Profitable
 - New sectors
 - Patrimony (soils and resources)

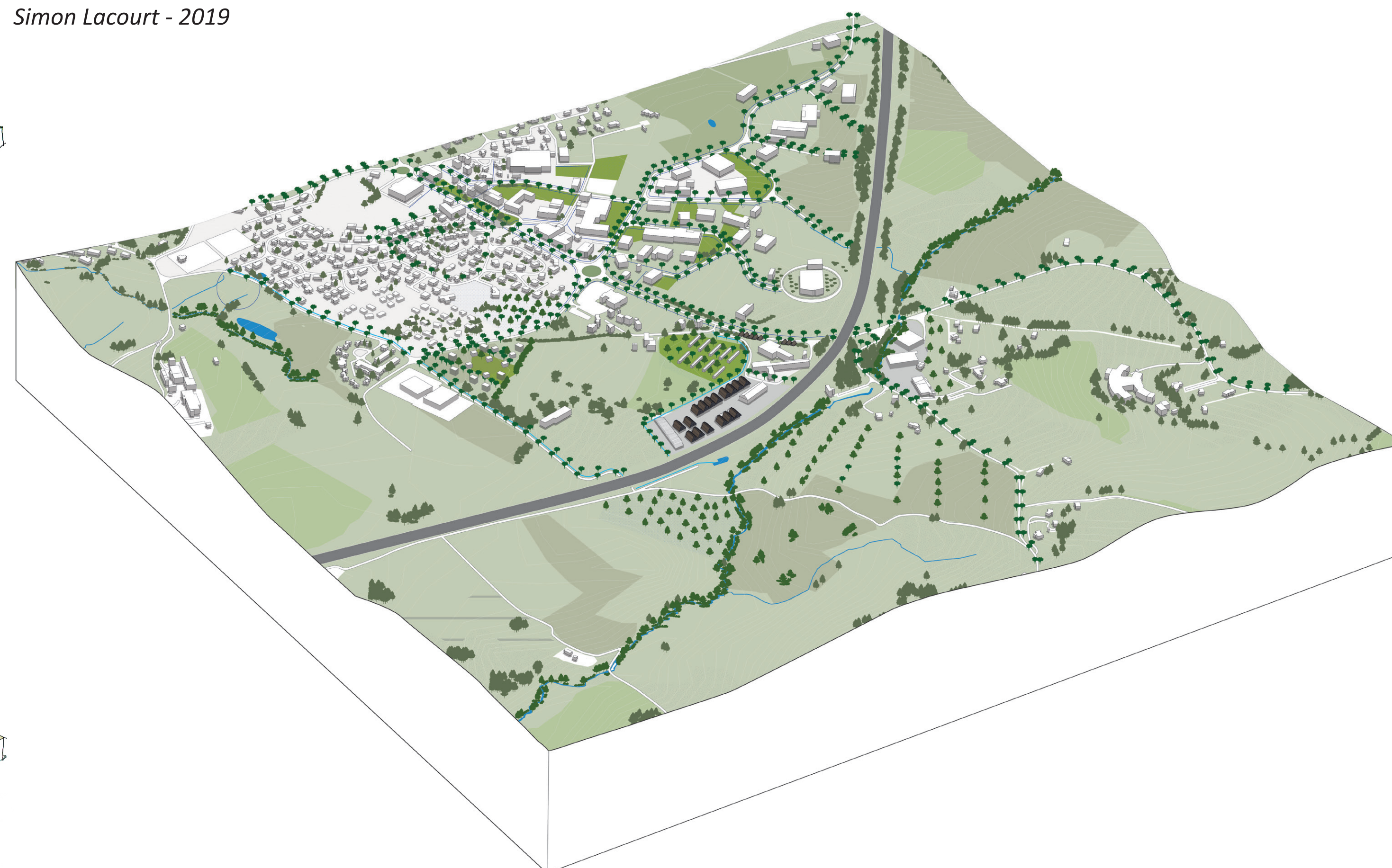


Agroecology can be organised a multiple types of models following the types of soils, climatic regions, local sectors etc.

Integrating trees allows to add a patrimonial value to the farm, lumber, energy etc, there are many possible types of agroforestries.



Modelisation of land cover proposition for a territorial adaptivity
Simon Lacourt - 2019

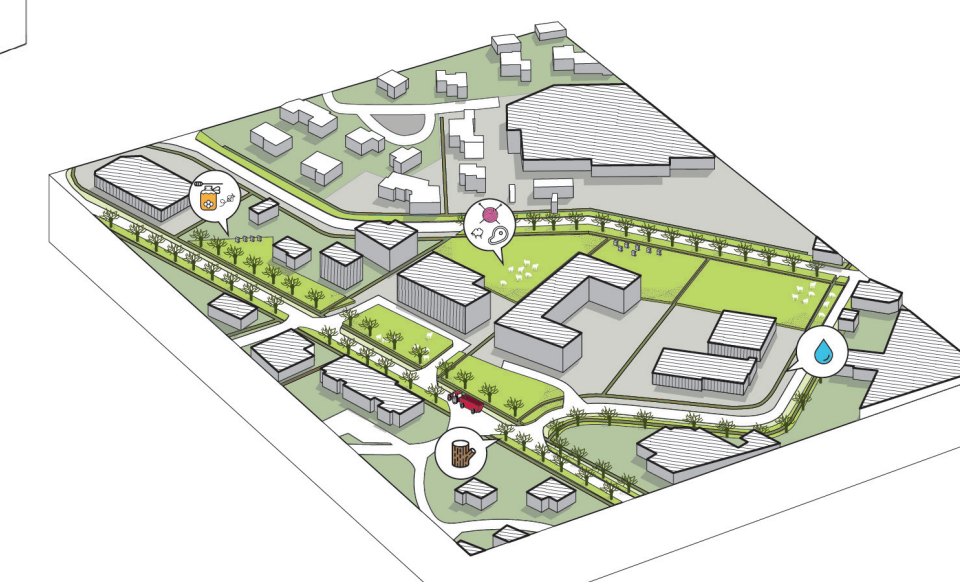


REASONED URBAN PLANNING

- Needs to be:
- Rational
 - Ecological
 - Frugal and resilient
 - Productive
 - Create local economy



Productive public spaces can be developed in every situation

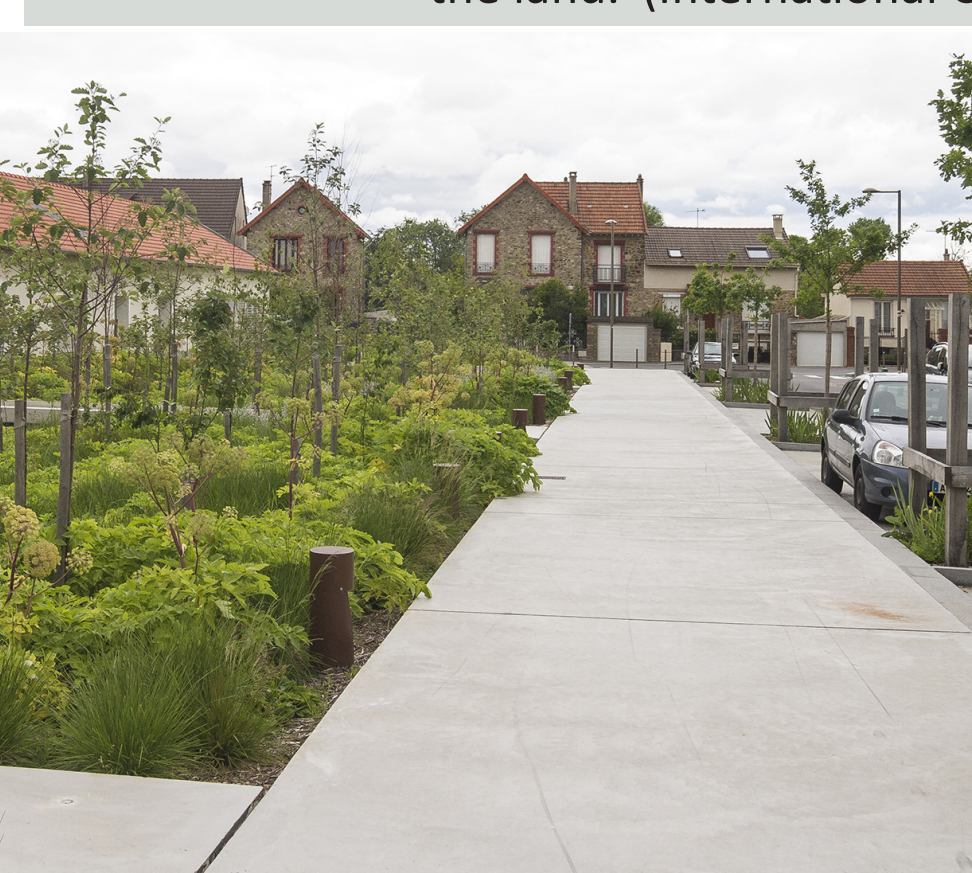


Avenue trees, energy hedges, municipal herd for natural spaces care, public greenhouses and market gardening...

KEYWORDS: **Agroforestry:** 'Dynamic system of ecological management (...) which integrates trees on farms and the rural landscape and thus allows to diversify and maintain production in order to improve the social, economic and environmental conditions of all users of the land.' (International Centre for Research in Agroforestry - ICRAF)

Landscape projects: 'Landscape management to create, protect, develop and maintain places and landscapes; in order to make them both functional, pleasing to the eye, sustainable and thus adapted to different human, social, environmental needs, economic and cultural. (International Federation of Landscape Architects - IFLA)

Productive landscape: 'This value is attached to all the elements seen or perceived in a landscape that highlight the exploitation of primary resources. It is linked to an obvious economic dimension, but it is not limited to it' (Y. Droz, 2005)



Productive public spaces in Brétigny
Atelier Jam



Nantes - Rustic hedge
Caudex



Nantes - Horse skidding in public spaces
Caudex



Vitry sur Seine - 96ha of natural and productive parc in a dense urbanistic area
Val de Marne department



Versailles (Potager du Roi) - A historical productive garden



Agroforestry vineyards (Photo)Verre de terre production



Miribel Jonage (Lyon)
SeGAPAL



Agroforestry farm - Houdicourt (08)

Illustration of productive landscape typologies - From urban public spaces to private farms
Simon Lacourt - 2019

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