

The Integration of Urban Agriculture into the Urban Planning

Although current developmental plannings are made within the context of modernity and with the aim of its sustainability, the process of planning is predetermined by certain arrangement. Thus, any factor that is desired to be integrated into developmental plannings and put into practice in this way should be based on a certain place within this arrangement. On the other hand, the factor which should be functionable and integrated into the process is the condition that this factor be not blocked by other factors of the process.

Integration of urban agriculture into developmental plans and its applicability depends on its inclusion into the process of public certification within the context of Basic Land Usage and Possession Classification. The classification to be formed, first, should determine the defects and faults, and then eliminate these problems.

Proposal “Basic Land Usage and Possession” Classification

Viewed from “Basic Land Usage and Possession Classification Codes” within the scope of existing situation in Turkey, it seems that the classification codes used by Ministry of Public Works is more flexible and more open to update. Codes of land usage and possession classifications by the ministry of public works and those derived and developed from them would be more easily adapted because the important place and the function of this ministry in the process of planning. It is also known that Provincials Bank uses the same land usage and possession classification as the ministry of public works outside of central commercial area. Taking all of these into consideration, the proposal for basic land usage and possession classification begin to being constituted with the update of the current code system.

Basic Land Usage and Possession Classification Codes, which are proposed to include urban and peri-urban agricultural areas, is adapted under the heading of article 8 of the Ministry of Public Works (It is necessary that mining sector included under this heading be excluded and given under its former name “source produce and mining (kaynak üretim ve çıkarımı)”).

Land Usage and Possession Classification Proposal:

8. Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture
 81. Livestock and Related Services
 811. Fold and Crib Livestock Raising and Related Services
 812. Apiculture and Related Services
 813. Commercial Raising of Rabbits and Related Services
 82. Forestry and Related Services
 83. Fishery and Related Services
 84. Areas Used to Supply Resources for Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture
 841. Solid and Liquid Home Waste Collecting and Recycling Areas
 842. Marketing Areas

Examination Of The Applicability Of The Proposal

Curently, urban and peri-urban agriculture are practiced with diffrent ways in different countries of the world.. To include the practice to city plans embrace in our country and to be more active and to be more rapid the process, the applications which have been doing and can be done about agriculture and livestock should not be ignored in our country (For example, consumption and raise of pig pork are almost non-existant in our country). Consequently, that the proposal is designed according to activities made in our country serves as an factor which make the application easier.

In the following section, the classification used by the ministry of public works are given.

9. Non-used areas and water sources (İşlenmeyen arazi ve Su alanları)
 - 9 1 Areas which are not used and processed (İşlenmeyen ve Kullanılmayan arazi)

Under the classification of areas which is not used and processed, although forest areas are included within the code, the term “other than forest areas non-tradable” is used. In this way, as mentioned earlier, the usage of forest for economic benefits is determined under the two separate code classes. Therefore, for the applicability of the proposal and its meaningfulness, forest areas should be exluded from the class of code (9).

The realizability of urban and peri-urban agriculture, in way which goes beyond being mere discourse, depends on the functionality between central and local administrative units and the overcoming the aforementioned defects in this hierarchy. On the other hand, the efficient division of labor among active units like il özel idareleri and ministry of public works is an important point in application of the classification proposed.

It is clear that the integration of urban and peri-urban agriculture into the existing urban planning system of Turkey is relatively easy job since what is required is not the abolishment of the system altogether but just its reform. At this point, it is the important factor is that efficiency and coordination between the Ministry of Public Works, Provincial Directoryship of Public Works, Provincial Administration and Provincials Bank can become more productive as mentioned above.