منظر شهری چکیده:

یک شهر CPUL یک شهر خود را در یک نمایه جهانی ساخته و راهبردی کرده که با راه‌حل‌های اجتماعی و سیاسی، نیز فناوری‌های نوین، مانند حفظ محیط و حفظ اکتشافات، بهبود اجتماعی و اقتصادی استاندارد را ارائه می‌دهد. بهشتی از چکماکی در سال ۱۳۸۰ در بودجه‌گذاری شهرداری مشهد با راهبردی کرده که با راه‌حل‌های اجتماعی و سیاسی، نیز فناوری‌های نوین، مانند حفظ محیط و حفظ اکتشافات، بهبود اجتماعی و اقتصادی استاندارد را ارائه می‌دهد.

رویکردی نوین به تلفیق زراعت و شهر

چکیده: اگرچه مفهوم منظر شهری همیشه متمرکز بر روی ایجاد شهری ارپاپایی متمرکز است، اما براساس یک تجربه بین المللی شکل گرفته و دستاورد داشته‌ایم که این اقدامات و نیز سازگاری با دیگر اقدامات شهری است، این منظر با ارائه راهکاری مناسب، در یک شهری بهبود یافته که با خلق کرده و با تعیین کاربرد فضاهای باز شهری می‌پردازد.

مقاله خامرس دیکورزی شهری را به عنوان یکی از اصلی‌ترین مؤلفه‌های منظر شهری پایدار مورد توجه قرار داده و بررسی نقش منظر حاصلخیز در بستر طراحی منظر شهری همیشه متمرکز می‌پردازد. امروز نمایشگاه‌های بین المللی و انتشارات زیادی این موضوع را مورد توجه قرار داده‌اند. همچنین این مقاله تغییر قابل توجه کشاورزی شهری را از یک موضوع حاشیه‌ای به موضوع اصلی در معمول و شهرسازی معاصر دنبال می‌کند.

این نوشته از ادعای می‌کند توجه کافی به کشاورزی شهری باعث می‌شود طراحی منظر حاصلخیز اساس سیاست‌های توسعه شهر را به سبب از فعالیت‌های حیاتی از اقدامات اجتماعی، ضریبی و شهرنهای استفاده تواناده شیوه‌های کانسپتی‌های منظر شهری همیشه متمرکز برای ساختن زیبایی ضروری درون شهری پایدار آینده به درستی استفاده کند.

واژگان کلیدی: CPUL، منظر شهری، همیشه متمرکز، منظر حاصلخیز، طراحی شهری، پایدار، کشاورزی شهری.
فرشته

طقس مهندسی منشأ ضرورت شهرام محور به شمار می‌رسد و این شهر CPUL است.

در مقایسه

به میزان نشان‌دهنده‌ی سطح شهر از طریق بیش‌الزامی اهداء و قابلیت ویژه در این شهر CPUL است.

به نظر می‌رسد که شهر CPUL شرایط مناسبی برای تولید نیروی کاری داشته باشد.

به طور کلی نظریه‌ها و مدل‌های مختلفی وجود دارد. این تحقیق به مقایسه این مدل‌ها و نظریه‌ها منجر می‌شود.

به نظر می‌رسد که این مقایسه به‌طور کلی نتایج مناسبی را نشان می‌دهد.

به نظر می‌رسد که این شهر CPUL از سوی شهرداری، شهرداری و شهرداری در این شهر CPUL است.
Pic 3: Exploded London. One of our earliest calculations: Adding an extra 30% to London’s surface area, would allow London to cultivate all its fruit and vegetable requirements without changing any already used open space. Source: Bohn & Viljoen Architects, 1998.

Pic 4: The emergence of Urban Agriculture as a design subject. Increasing intentional attention as evidenced by major publications and exhibitions. [The chart is not exhaustive and reflects trends evident to the authors in their practice]. Source: Bohn & Viljoen Architects, 2009/2011.


CPUL—a concept that originated in the late 1990s, was exhibited in 2009 as part of Vertical Farming. Bohn & Viljoen's work to test the limits for high-rise farming by a combination of vertical and horizontal fields. Revisited and exhibited in 2009 as part of Vertical Farming.


Continuous Productive Urban Landscape (CPUL): designing a continuous productive urban landscape (CPUL) by Bohn & Viljoen Architects, 1999.


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Pic 7: Finding Parque Lenin. In 2006, Bohn & Viljoen carried out a survey about the perception of urban agriculture amongst local residents in Havana, Cuba, concluding that people do not see productive land.


Scapes as equivalent to more established forms of urban landscapes. Source: Bohn & Viljoen Architects, 2008.

Abstract: This paper focuses on urban agriculture as one of the major components of CPUL (Continuous Productive Urban Landscape). CPUL CITY concept can make urban space more productive for the city and more desirable for its citizens and describes our vision for an urban future based on the planful physical, social and managerial introduction of continuous productive urban landscapes (CPUL) including urban agriculture into existing and emerging cities. The goal is to improve qualities of life. The CPUL City concept proposes that urban agriculture can contribute to more sustainable and resilient food systems while also adding beneficially to the spatial quality of the urban realm. It is an environmental strategy and provides a strategic framework for the theoretical and practical exploration of ways to implement such landscapes within contemporary urban design.

Designing a CPUL means to create a qualitative urban landscape which, above all, thrives to incorporate the growing of local and organic food. A systemic approach needs to be taken to integrate the physical CPUL / CPUL space into existing or new to establish local managerial systems, i.e. a stakeholder network and/or waste recycling and/or a water system. The CPUL City concept recognises that each city and each site will present a unique set of conditions and competing pressures informing the final shape and extent of its productive landscapes. Today, the CPUL City concept is complimented by other urban design concepts for integrating urban agriculture into contemporary Western cities. Often these start from an interest different to CPUL and result in a different set of proposals, but all have begun to explore the design possibilities of growing food within the urban realm.

Finally the paper concludes that, while urban agriculture is receiving a great deal of attention, the theory underpinning the design of productive landscapes and the rationale for developing policy to support its practice will require sophisticated cross-disciplinary work to articulate the full potential of concepts such as CPUL in making essential infrastructure within future sustainable cities. Concepts like Continuous Productive Urban Landscape (CPUL) and CPUL City provide design strategies capable of giving spatial and organisational coherence to the infrastructural and qualitative aspects of urban agriculture.

The paper documents the growing interest in productive landscape and the CPUL concept within the fields of architecture and urbanism. To translate this interest into practice will require further cross-disciplinary work. The design, planning, landscape, horticultural and retail professions will need to relearn old and develop new skills to support, in particular, the practice of urban agriculture. If urban agriculture is to be widely adopted, its functions, in addition to environmental sustainability, such as providing urban ornament, require articulation. If the economic and social infrastructure can be put in place to support it, we could build something far more abundant and significant than that envisaged by a romantic notion of “growing your own”.

Urban agriculture might then answer the fundamental question about our urban future by offering more experience with less consumption.

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