**Script for the video lesson “Introduction to Social Farming”**

1. Welcome to the first video lesson of unit one of module three which shall be the Introduction to the topic “Social Farming”.
2. Let me introduce myself first: I am Thomas van Elsen and I discovered the topic of SF about 18 years ago. I am agro-ecologist, made research on agro-biodiversity and landscape development on farm level at Univ. of Kassel, am board member of Petrarca, (Europ. Academy for the Culture of Landscape) and since 2004 engaged in developing Social Farming. I was involved in several international and national research projects on Social Farming and am head of the German community of practice of Social Farming DASoL (www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de)
3. Petrarca, the European Academy for Culture of the Landscape was founded in October 2000 and aims for new approaches developing landscape. The academy is based on: the international conference *The Culture of the European Landscape as a Task,* the European Landscape-Convention and aspects of the EU-concerted action *The Landscape and Nature Production Capacity of Organic/Sustainable Types of Agriculture* (1993-1997).
4. P E T R A R C A strives for help of individual approaches on farm level to introduce sustainable development of landscapes, help for farmers who are willing to improve their landscape by seminars that lead to awareness rising of the values in the landscapes and the development of examples of farms that contribute to a sustainable development of European landscapes in a bottom-up approach.
5. My personal eye-opener was a visit of Loch Arthur, a Camphill Community at the border of Scotland and England: The historical landscape composed of pastures, stonewalls and hawthorn-hedgerows was falling apart,
6. while on the landscape of the camphill farm there were new plantations of hedges, restored stonewalls and .
7. a new built pond to increase biodiversity. The farmer of the living and working community with disabled people showing us around said: “We can do this because we have more helping hands!” I recognized that social farming can be a way to include more people into farming, supporting environmentally friendly approaches of managing the land.
8. The module on Social Farming within SWEDA is composed of five units: :
9. The introduction
10. Social Farming across Europe
11. Added values of Social Farming
12. How to start a Social Farm
13. Excursions of concrete examples and discussing their concepts
14. What does “Social Farming” mean? On international level, also other terms like “care farming”, green care and farming for health are used, with slightly different meanings and focusses.

The term “Social Farming” means “combining agriculture with social work and pedagogics.”

1. There is a huge diversity of target groups and farm concepts.
2. Social activities in agriculture ...: There is a political demand for *multifunctionality* of agriculture that should not only produce food but furthermore be holder of social tasks and rehabilitation in rural areas. Across Europe there is a discussion about Social Farming as a perspective for the future. Examples are: pedagogic school farms, therapeutic institutions on farms, farms that integrate disabled people (workshops, WfBM), kindergarten-Farms, farms that integrate elderly people that want to remain active, farms that offer social work …
3. Multifunctionality of the care farm approach …Care farms …a heathy (“green”) environment provides a healing atmosphere for the people on need of help; “natural processes” (animal-client interactions, natural rhythms used in horticultural therapy) …
4. The relationship to nature and landscape: … providing self-esteem by the feeling to be productive, the farm-environment gets *used* for healing purposes, … i.e. farm animals serve as healing tools for people in need of help.
5. “The farm-environment gets used for healing purposes” … could this one sided relationship be changed to added values for all actors invoved?!
6. Interdisciplinarity of Social work and Farming: pedagogics: Nature pedagogics, environmental protection; Social Work: employment, rehabilitation; Health and healing: “green care“, horticultural therapy, ergotherapy, animal assisted therapy (hippotherapy); it covers also other green activities like “gardening, landscaping, fruit production, etc.
7. The following slides show the example of a farm run by a charity organisation of the protestant church. It belongs to a “workshop for disabled people” (WfbM), having at least 120 participants. www.diakonie-kamenz.de/behindertenhilfe\_missionshof\_-\_werkstatt\_fuer\_behinderte\_menschen\_de.html
8. What is happening on the farm is “real work” and “real production”
9. Carpentry
10. Carpentry
11. Carpentry
12. Stable
13. Man at work.
14. Exhibition about working areas … work in the forest. “Workshop for *special* people”
15. Slaughtery
16. Assembly and packaging
17. Beekeeping and working with animals
18. Forest work
19. Brewery
20. Brewery
21. After showing the example of the big institutional farm, I want to carry on presenting different examples of farms integrating different target groups. The first is Dannwisch farm near Hamburg. The farm is biodynamic since 1957; ca. 30 people living and working on the farm, including 6 people with handicaps. The land is no private property but owned by an NGO. 116 ha land, 40 dairy cows, 300 chicken and 40 pigs, horticulture with herbs and vegetables, , own processing of milk and cheese making. And the farm has a farm-kindergarten.
22. The farm offers pupils to come as trainees – mainly from Waldorf schools who have this in their curriculum.
23. Sabine Gehle is running the farm kindergarten.
24. Only when it’s too wet or too cold, the children are inside their little hut.
25. The regular environment of this special kindergarten is the whole farm. Being asked “where is the kindergarten?” Sabine replies: „The farm *is* the kindergarten!“ The concept is similar than a forest kindergarten: The children play outside whenever possible. The difference is that the surrounding is not natural forest, but agri-culture. The children experience the seasons, the animals, the plants and the soils during all seasons.
26. Another example: The Farm-Community Weide-Hardebek. It includes people with mental , focusses on nature and landscape development, offeres the “FAMIT-training” (“epert for milieu building and inclusion), and has a collaboration with 8 other farms
27. Another example of an institutional farm belonging to a sheltered workshop is Richerode farm that we visited during our excursion. It belongs to Hephata (protestant church) since 1915 ca. 80 disabled persons are co-workers on the organic farm. It has ca. 120 ha / 60 ha arable land, growing grain, potatoes, field fodder (clover grass); 50 bulls, mother cows, chicken … On the farm there is a potato peeling plant for canteens. The farm is the second biggest employer in the region.
28. SOS-Kinderdorf Hohenroth: The slide shows examples of typical winter work. Especially for farms focussing on horticulture it is a challenge to find enough handwork during winter season.
29. Haus Segenborn is an example of a farm caring for homeless people. Run by the church, it has a long tradition in caring for this target group.
30. The mudra forest project is working with addicted people.
31. The Waldeckhof is one of the few farms offering work for long-term-unemployed people. Due to the unsecure financing it is a big challenge to keep the farming running.
32. From community garden to urban gardening and social inclusion: AnnaLinde, Leipzig is a good example that social farming does not only exist in rural areas but also in cities.
33. They offer activities for children, migrants and other target groups.
34. Starting with the Community of Practice *Farming for Health*, Petrarca has been involved in a lot of European social farming research- and training projects. The first meeting in 2004 was the starting point for several European projects.
35. Conferences took place in 2004 (Voorden, NL), 2005 (Wageningen, NL), 2006 (Stavanger, NO),
2007 Gent (B), 2009 Pisa (I), 2013 Lisbon (Pt).
36. First theses were written by students from Witzenhausen. Amelie Günther explored therapeutic institutions for clients with drug diseases in Germany by using a questionnaire. Some results were published in conference proceedings and are available as pdf.
37. Working areas of the clients: Besides animal keeping, horticulture and gardening landscaping plays an important role.
38. Marie Kalisch investigated three farms with people with mental disabilities concerning their landscape impact
39. Care farms …“use” nature as a tool to “heal” people, “natural processes” (animal-client interactions, natural rhythms in horticultural therapy) On the other hand care farms can also contribute to the care for healthy nature and landscapes! … by additional manpower (clients) and less economical pressure (additional income): a relation of give-and-take! … integrating functions like caring for disabled people and contributing to develop rural landscapes!
40. The SoFar-project - Social Services in Multifunctional Farms - was a Specific Support Action on Social Farming, elaborating recommendations for European policies. Partner-contries were Italy, Belgium, Slovenia, The Netherlands, France, Ireland and Germany. The project allowed to compare the realities of Social farming in the countries involved.
41. „Social“ agriculture widens the task to produce healthy food by social and therapeutic work, i.e. the integration of people with disabilities, former drug addicts, school- and kindergarten farms, and the integration of people from the edge of society. Of special interest there are potentials of such farms not only to “use” nature and the cultural landscape for the purpose of therapy or employment, but to contribute to their further development by “more helping hands”.
42. First publications followed – most is written in German, but there are also some in English available as pdf-files on [www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de), i.e. this poster being presented on a COST-action conference in Thessaloniki.
43. Together with experts of social farming, a national platform started with a strategic workshop) at the 11th of May 2007 in Kassel. DIAGNOSIS, VISION and STRATEGY were the steps.
44. Within SoFar the first public national conference on Social Farming was held (26.-28.10.2007 at the Faculty of Organic Agricultural Sciences at the University of Kassel in Witzenhausen). Topics were (Friday) introduction, fields of action in Social Farming in Germany; (Saturday:) case studies and visions, working groups social farming: visions, perspectives and steps for the future, and (Sunday): excursions to 3 social farms.
45. On the conference, a very first draft of the “Witzenhausen Position Paper on the Added Value of Social Farming” was presented and compiled by participants of the conference “The added value in social farming” afterwards in a participatory process, including feedbacks and proposals of the participants.
46. It took several month to finalize the position paper that was published later on. The three pages contain the following chapters:
Background: Description of Social Farming and its specific contributions, Developments in Europe, Dissatisfactory Situation in Germany
Requirements: 7 Points to support the development
Outlook: socially-minded future. The added value of social farming opens up prospects of a potential paradigm shift.
47. Within SoFar, a European Platform 18./19.10. 2007 in Brussels followed. Practitioners of all partner countries took part, SWOT analyses of Social Farming in each of the countries were presented (to be found in the SoFar-book, edited byDiIacovo & O’Connor)
48. Social dinners and the informal networking during such meetings are as important as the official parts of project meetings…
49. … strategic plans were continued during the night.
50. The German idea of elaborating a position paper was appreciated by all project partners and adopted to develop a “European manifesto”, too. The first draft was presented on a conference in Modena 1,5 years later.
51. Presentation of SoFar-resuts by Francesco Di Iacovo (Univ. Pisa)
52. The audience was involved in discussing the contents of the “Manifesto”
53. Experts from Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, France, Portugal and Switzerland presenting national views for a European position paper …
54. … followed by vivid exchange with the audience!
55. The contents of the draft discussed in Modena:
**E u r o p e a n d e m a n d s**
Farming and Healthcare both face strong demands and challenges across Europe. Rural development tries to keep people and services in rural areas as a means of preventing landscape degradation and depopulation. Agriculture is highly valued for its cultural and multifunctional contribution within Europe. Small-scale farms and human labour on farms need specific approaches to survive and develop and the cultural landscapes, diversity of genetic resources, species and biotopes need attention in order to survive and flourish. In recent times, we see that EU countries' subsistence agriculture needs to find coherent pathways of adaptation.
56. Health care (both in terms of prevention and cure) is another challenge facing all of Europe. The inclusion and participation of people with disabilities, migration and demographic changes are further challenges that Europe has to face. There is growing awareness of the need to take into account the social aspects of disability, rather than regarding it only as a 'medical' or 'biological' dysfunction. There is also increasing recognition of the importance of the contextual/environmental factors within which an individual’s functioning and disability occurs.
Both the future of agriculture and farming and the future of health care require a paradigm shift.
57. **Social Farming as a contribution to Europe of the future**Social Farming adopts a multifunctional view of agriculture and produces some collective goods. The main products, in addition to saleable produce, are health and employment, education or therapy, a better environment and a care for biodiversity. Agriculture offers opportunities for people to participate in the varied rhythms of the day and the year, be it in growing food or working with domestic animals. Social farming includes agricultural enterprises and market gardens which integrate people with physical, mental or emotional disabilities; farms which offer openings for the socially disadvantaged, for young offenders or those with learning difficulties, people with drug dependencies, the long-term unemployed, active senior citizens; school and kindergarten farms and many more. Prevention of illness, inclusion and a better quality of life are features of social agriculture. It can offer good living conditions for those who are strongly dependent on long-term care.
58. **Throughout Europe** social farming initiatives are springing up. Farming enterprises are increasingly becoming the focus of developments in rural areas, creating work and employment for the socially and physically disadvantaged and providing care for the elderly. They are taking on an educational role and developing new sources of income through enhanced reputation associated with their production and the provision of social services. Social farming needs political and financial support.
59. **R e q u i r e m e n t s a n d p r i o r i t i e s**
60. The added value created for society by social farming must receive recognition and targeted support. The diversity of social and cultural services and the social endeavour for people and nature need public support in order to maintain and develop the various fields of activity in social farming and its foster its identity. The integrative and educational work in particular, but also the health provision and therapeutic effects of social farming (through meaningful work and therapy, responsible use of natural resources, sustainable nutritional education) must be recognised, encouraged and researched further. The potential cost-savings for health insurance schemes and the health sector as a result of health improvements appears to be an additional argument.
61. Improving and developing Social Farming across Europe requires an enabling environment. A fruitful co-operation between the different sectors of policies and administration (health/ social/ agricultural/ employment) is needed - at European, national, regional and local levels. Furthermore the production and exchange of research knowledge, professional and practical knowledge across Europe is an essential requirement.
62. Social farming enterprises already provide society with added value at several levels within multifunctional agriculture. The measures for supporting social farming detailed in this position paper call upon politicians, ministers, scientists, consumers and the wider public to be aware of, recognise, maintain and promote these services. Social farming opens up the social, cultural, educational and therapeutic potential of managing the land.
63. We do not want to see social farming as merely another specialist option for agricultural enterprises, but also as a possible building block for a more socially-minded future. Social agricultural enterprises within transparent systems offer opportunities for the personal development of those in need of help; a sustainable approach to managing nature and the revitalisation of rural areas. When many individuals act in concert and develop social values, small-scale alternatives to advancing rationalisation, greater competition and price wars can begin to emerge. The added value of social farming opens up prospects for a potential paradigm shift.
(The final version of the manifesto was published in 2009 by van Elsen & Finuola).
64. As a national follow-up we applied for a national project “Social Farming on Organic Farms in Germany” together with the social scientist Alfons Limbrunner† from the University for Applied Sciences Nürnberg.
65. Contents of the project were: Innovative cases of Social Farming in Germany, Examples of best practice; Meetings with actors and institutions of social and pedagogic work; Strategic workshop with experts and practitioners in order to develop a strategy of improvement; Second public conference to support networking and exchange, founding of the German Association of Social Farming (DASoL) (2009).
66. Some results: Organic farms are specially suited: diverse structure, more handwork, less sources of danger (i.e. no use of pesticides); Engaged actors despite difficult financial conditions. high intrinsic motivation of actors; Good examples for multifunctional agriculture, that contribute to the development of rural areas, of landscapes and regional networks; Starting regional and thematic working groups in different regions: Franken, Thüringen, Schleswig-Holsten, Berlin-Brandenburg, Harz & Heide, Sachsen … and „Social Shepards“ (Phase II).
67. Within the project also more case studies were carried out, i.e. in the “On-farm school” for children with learning disabilities Wendisch-Evern … Schlüterhof
68. Besides the school activities the Schlüterhof is a “real farm”
69. Farms can be also a place to live for retired old people – the example of Hof Klostersee at the Baltic Sea in Schleswig Holstein is an example.
70. Mainly the initiative of Alfons Limbrunner was to start regional Social Farming networks in different regions – starting with kick off meetings in Northern Bavaria (Erlangen) and Thuringia (Hauteroda) …
71. In Bavaria the networking is supported by the federal state; therefore it plays a leading role in Germany.
72. The DASoL (German Community of Practice for Social Farming) was founded as a non-profit organisation within the project. DASoL as an umbrella of the regional and thematic network. It provides regular meeting of “process responsibles“ of the different networks and projects in order to exchange experiences and coordination of activities; the e elaboration of basic and policy papers, the organisation of national thematic events are further tasks. It sustains the common website [www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de) and improves / keeps it updated. It provides information about initiatives and serves as a contact-point and provides information/advice. Via a regular newsletter reaching almost 7.000 e-mail addresses in German speaking countries the DASoL. The DASoL tries to provide a common identity communicating about SF with policies/lobbying
73. The website [www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de) contains a lot of information -please have a look!
74. There are to be found: informations about Social Farming, data to find Social Farms with links to other data banks, articles and newsletters for download; links to special initiatives (Green workshops, school farms, animal assisted therapy, garden therapy …), Links to Social Farming in other European Countries
75. The newsletter which can be ordered for free informs about events but also contains articles on SF topics, like here about a visit of social farms in Czech Republic. All old newsletters are also available as pdfs.
76. The Good Seed project initiated by AIAB Liguria allowed visiting farms in Czech Rep., Italy, Germany and Portugal.
77. Visit in South Bohemia in Týn nad Vltavou: Social farm run by Jiří Netíc.
78. Visiting farms abroad widens the horizon by realities that are different from Germany. I.e in the Netherlands hundreds of farms provide daycare for people with dementia.
79. In cities of Portugal many city gardens exist that include many social activities
80. The example of Coimbra: The local university supports inhabitants in organic horticulture
81. Also in the former socialistic countries of Eastern Europe Social Farming initiatives are to be found – the example of Bachkovo in Bulgaria
82. Another example from Portugal close to the border of Spain (near Almeida): The NGO ASTA provides work for mentally disabled people and plays an important role to offer services for the people living in the village Cabreira nearby.
83. As a result of the national project, the first German book on Social Farming was published (title: “the ground under your feet”)
84. Some information about further European projects we were involved in: the DIANA project – “Disability in sustainable agriculture: a new approach for training of practitioners” was about training for the staff on social farms.
85. DIANA was initiated by the Italian Social Farm Conca d‘Oro in Northern Italy and administrated by the University of Bologna. Partner countries were the Netherlands, France, Germany and Portugal.
86. On the farm they had a problem of communication between trainers and tutors with psycological or educational background and the agricultural staff. The intention of the project: Integration of “transversal” competencies and technical ones belonging to very different fields: farming, farm management, human resources management, mental disabilities care… etc. The outcomes: Initial survey and exchange of good practices; A model of training pathway with related tools and guidelines; Pilot training pathways in some countries involved in the partnership; Cd rom and roundtables to disseminate the results.
87. A project initiated by the German NGO Thüringer Ökoherz was MAiE. Partner countries were the Netherlands, Italy, Finland, Portugal. Bulgaria and Czech Republic.
88. Results of the project: A 120 hour social farming curriculum with 80 hours theory and 40 hours practice has been developed; the curriculum was based on ECVET standards and/or national level education institutions; A web based resource provided comprehensive background materials for social farming teachers and other stakeholders.
89. A poster was presented at the last *Farming for Health* – conference in Lisbon.
90. It gives an overview of the project.
91. The poster can be downloaded at [www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de)
92. “Inclufar” *Inclusive Farming. A new educational approach in Social Farming* was focusing on the transfer of training concepts to countries being in a pioneer status – Inclusive Farming. A conference paper - VAN ELSEN, T., HERZ, G., EHLERS, H., SCHÄFER, W., MERCKENS, K. (2014): INCLUFAR – Inclusive Farming –A new educational approach in Social Farming.- In: RAHMANN, G., AKSOY, U. (Edit.): Proceedings of the 4th ISOFAR Scientific Conference ‘Building Organic Bridges’, at the Organic World Congress 2014, 13-15 Oct., Istanbul, Turkey (eprint ID 24071): 517-522. You can find here: <http://www.orgprints.org/24071/1/24071%20paper_ISOFAR_final_new_MM.pdf> , Countries involved were Germany, the Netherlands, Austria, Norway, Estonia, Finland, Turkey and Bulgaria.
93. The Erasmus + -project PROFARM - *PROfessional and Personal Empowerment in Social FARMing* –was initiated by EGINA.
94. Three partner countries The Netherlands, Italy, Germany were involved. The focus was the empowerment of disabled young people by training and support on farms Within the project an elaboration of a Case-Manager-concept (companions for people with special needs) took place (publications in German available here: [www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de/materialien/publikationen](http://www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de/materialien/publikationen)
95. The EIP (European innovation partnership)-project – Added values of Social Farming for agricultural production took place in the federal state of Hesse (Germany). Details will be provided in the unit about added values of social farming later.
96. After this overview of several projects that Petrarca had been involved in and/or initiated, I would like to point out the specific situation of Social Farming in Germany at the moment:
Concerning Social Farming, Germany is characterized by specialized farms: a) Farms with “workshop status“, belonging to instiutions running a ”sheltered workshop for disabled people“ (WfbM) … Green Workshops (farming, horticulture, gardening), usually people with mental disabilities, b) Anthroposophical living and working communities with biodynamic farms, partly as Camphill communities, usually people with mental disabilities, c) Pedagogical school farms („Schulbauernhöfe“), open for school classes and providing real farming experiences for children (Network: BAGLoB); d) Diversity of farms specialized at different users, like addicts, psychriatric patients, homeless people, youth care (youngsters with different problems), elderly people with dementia, Kindergartens on farms, …🡪 Each having different sources of financing (§s in the “Sozialgesetzbuch”, the national law on support of people in need of support).
97. We can expect a development from specialized farms … towards the integration of into ‚normal‘ farms:people with special needs into “normal” farms: Driving force is the new national law on inclusion: „Bundesteilhabegesetz“ (Dec. 2016), based on the UN convention on the rights of people with disabilities (which, by the way, is a very interesting document). Until now the situation is like follows: Sheltered workshops (WfbM) with at least 120 people with disabilities offer “sheltered jobs” (industry, also agriculture). A farm that wants to offer a workspace has to make a contract with a WfbM. Due to the new law on inclusion the future: “other service-providers” are able to offer workspaces, i.e. farms. The question still not solved is quality assurance. The case manager concept developed within the PROFARM project could be a solution.
98. To summarize some characteristics of Social Farming in general: Social Farming is working in the tension between therapy, employment, economy and quality of life.
99. Working with animals is an important pillar of Social Farming concepts, interactions with animals are important for many people integrated in social farms: In some cases, this allows also the reestablishment of old, nature preserving methods of farming, like fieldwork with horses or grazing with geese. During winter-time, clients can support biodiversity of the very small animals and build (and sell) insect hotels.
100. Some examples: A farm visit in Tuscany within zhe SoFar -project: Circina “Il Fonte”, 14.12.2006)
101. The farm works with people with mental disabilities.
102. The handicapped man telling the group about has work with the animals was introduced by the farmer as an autist who was absolutely unable to communicate when he came to the farm. Now his behavior has changed significantly: He presents the group his daily activities, he is responsible to feed the rabbits and to care for their health. A good example how people can change and develop by daily farm work with animals on a social farm.
Another reason including this example is the way how the rabbits are kept which does not seem to be considering their wellbeing properly: small cages out of metal wire … better would be not only *to use* animals on a social farm (in a way to exploit them for purposes of well-being of clients) but to keep them in a way that has also a social value *for them*… as an expression of give and take.
103. Another example from Stavanger, Norway: a farm visit during one of the Farming-fr-Health-conferences.
104. The farm was presented as a good example how social and pedagogical activities can provide an additional income for a farm: The farm was specialized to welcome children, school cases and also birthday parties. A lot of animals were kept, most of them in small cages. The principle was: the visitors took animal out of the cage for petting and put them in again …
105. While lots of the participants of the excursion were impressed by the concept of the farmer, Gerald Assouline, a collegue from France, said to me: Thomas, is this a care farm or Circus farming ? I agreed, for me is was an example of exploiting animals for pedagogical goals, definitely the opposite of what social farming should be!
106. After these two examples of exploiting nature for therapeutic or pedagogical purposes at least some examples of many cases of farms that add surplus values to nature shall be presented (Lenas presentation on added values will explain more about these farms)
107. Hof Steinich, providing care for 4 autistic adults and keeping a diverse landuse in a mountainous region
108. Mixed and biodiverse cropping …
109. Another example of synergies between social agriculture and development of the natural surroundings: Surcenord Farm, Alsace (France). The farm is situated on about 100 ha of largely sloping land at 850-1140 m AMSL above the parish of Orbey and Weisstal in the Vosges mountains.
110. Katrin Köppl wrote wrote her diploma thesis about the concept of the farm (Univ. f Kassel/Witzenhausen): Fifteen young people with learning disabilities aged between 15 and 27 receive instruction and therapy (riding, art therapy), work on the farm and undertake domestic duties. The farmers value a 'diversity of habitats' on the land they manage and strive to 'maintain and further develop' them.
111. Also within a research project (study on practical approaches on organic farms to develop biodiversty and the cultural landscape) examples of social farms were investigated.
112. Social farming … i.e. allows the use of hedgerows for dietary fodder. This will be explained more in detail in the lasson about added values.
113. The leaves of shubs can be harvested as winter fodder … Bauckhof Stütensen
114. Each year a course is carried out on landscape development on farm level … here: Gut Sambach, Thuringia
115. Landscape care by using ...
116. Willows could be used for baskets … Gut Sambach
117. On Richerode farm, we carried out an inclusive landscape seminar together with disabled people …
118. It was integrating different people: the farmer, the mentally disabled co-workers of the farm, the local priest, the major of the village, the hunter …
119. Many of the disabled who are not able to read nor write were able to express themselves by painting and made proposals how to improve the biodiversity in the landscape … by planting flower strips along the fields or removing the road dividing the farmland into two pieces.
120. On Hofgut Oberfeld, a biodynamic farm near Darmstadt, landscape seminars ended up in a planning process: Support for farms trying to combine green care and landscape work is a part of the work of the landscape academy Petrarca.
121. Landscape care … needs many helping hands ... and social farms are a solution for the multifunctional task of agriculture!
Further information about the contents of this presentation can be found in many publications in German language, most of them available here: www.soziale-landwirtschaft.de/materialien/publikationen