The area included in the “Parco Metropolitano delle Colline di Napoli” is not exclusively devoted to production, but also affected by an agricultural activity whose conservation has the safeguard and the restoration of the land as its main purposes. In fact, this area is intensively transformed aimed to the development of semi-natural ecosystems.

The area is mainly characterized by steep slopes and rough tracts: the hydrogeological instability of these lands has been possible thanks to the terracing techniques; nevertheless, this stability is often threaten by the building expansion.

The farmed lands are often bordering on the residential areas or, conversely, some buildings arise from areas devoted to the agriculture.

Some remorse of the past agricultural activities still present agricultural systems of remarkable importance, both historical and ecological. The progressive isolation of these lands, effectively involved the conservation of traditional factors, such as the abandoning of terraces, the abandoning of cultivated species and the farming techniques.

The urban farms, characterized by a subsistence agriculture of the family run and scarce plots, are considered as valuable sources of biodiversity with a high ecological importance.

Therefore, agricole techniques of farming are easy to be found in this rural areas, which produced some varieties of trees nowadays considered as extinction or superseded by industrial products.

Apart from the agricultural use, the areas less suitable for farming are characterized by chestnut coppices, maquis vegetation and spontaneous intercropping. The whole set represents a complex environmental system; besides, the abandoned quarries nearby, which used to cause discomfot in the agricultural landscape, nowadays represent an exclave scenario, together with the cultivated lands.

The two cases analyzed in the social benefits are the one of Vigna San Martino, managed by the association Agriturismo Masseria Cortile Grande.

This area has a strongly different nature, the former is an association that carries out activities exclusively for purposes of social utility while the second is an activity with a strong productive purpose but also educational.

The urban agriculture metamorphosis is a strategic issue, in line with the European policy, with a wide framework of rules, safeguarding the natural species of its purpose.

The fourth area of the Regional law n. 93 “Istituzione dei parchi e delle zone storiche”, presents colors in the urban landscape: in line with the historical areas with terraced orchard gardens on the hills of Naples.

The association in line with the European development fund “POR Campania 2007/13” is aimed to the production of vegetables from the European Development Fund “POR Campania 2007/13”.

The urban agriculture, the social agriculture and the agri-tourism: the three areas are the one of Vigna San Martino, managed by the association Agriturismo Masseria Cortile Grande.

The association Agrifoglio: the private land belonging to the Municipality of Naples, managed by Agrifoglio Association. The main purpose of these lands is the social and environmental education.

The two cases analyzed in the social benefits are the one of Vigna San Martino, managed by the association Agriturismo Masseria Cortile Grande and the one of Vigna San Martino by the association Agrifoglio: the former is an association that carries out activities exclusively for purposes of social utility while the second is an activity with a strong productive purpose but also educational.