

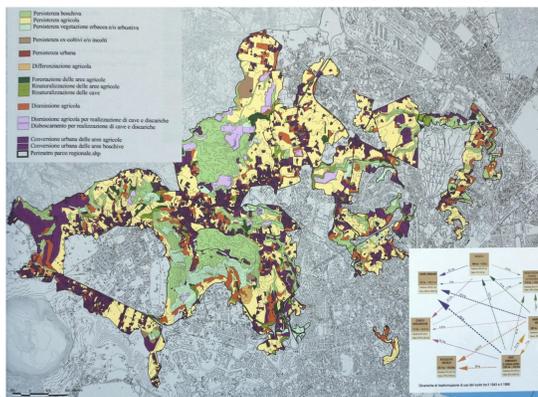
### Territorial Context



**Municipality of Naples**  
**Population:** 962.003 (2011) inhabitants  
**Surface:** 117,27 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Total Utilized agricultural area, S.A.T.(2010):** 10,64 Km<sup>2</sup>  
**Utilized agricultural area, S.A.U.(2010):** 9,22 Km<sup>2</sup>

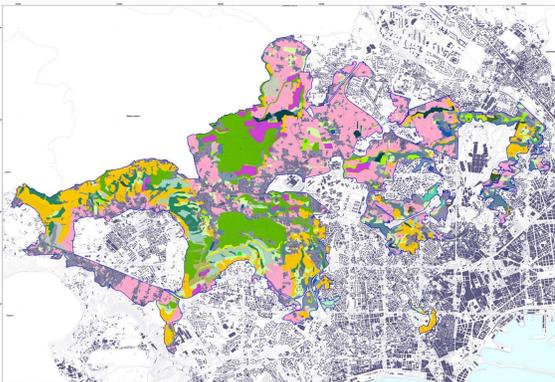
**Case study Parco Metropolitan delle Colline di Napoli**  
**Population:** 104.689 (2011) inh.  
**Surface:** 22,15 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Total Utilized agricultural area, S.A.T.(2010):** 8,40 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Utilized agricultural area S.A.U.(2010):** 7,20 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Total farms:** 402

### Spatial Planning/history phenomenon



Levels	National	Regional	Municipalities
06/12/1991	Framework law n. 394 for the creation of protected regional and national natural areas		
01/09/1993		Regional law n. 93 "Istituzione dei parchi e delle riserve naturali in Campania"	
19/02/2001			Resolution of the town council n.35: variation to the Naples urban management plan, "Historical center, eastern area, north-western area", promotes with the implementing rules, the creation of the "Parco Regionale delle Colline di Napoli"
17/02/2003		Regional law n. 17: "Creation of the urban parks network of regional interest" that provides for the creation of the "Parco Regionale metropolitano delle Colline di Napoli"	
10/06/2004		Regional Committee resolution n. 855 creating the "Parco Metropolitan delle Colline di Napoli": Proof of address and rules safeguarding	
14/07/2004		Decree of the President of the Regional Government n. 392 creating the Park authority	

### Agriculture land use



- Gennaio 2010
- Legenda**
- 17 - Cespuglieti radi
  - 18 - Vegetazione steppica
  - 19 - Formazioni delle rupi e dei muraglioni interni
  - 20 - Ex coltivi
  - 21 - Aree incolte
  - 22 - Prati e pendici erbose
  - 23 - Cespuglieti delle aree ruderali
  - 24 - Vegetazione erbacea delle aree ruderali
  - 25 - Arboreti misti di variabile complessità strutturale e vigneti
  - 26 - Orti arboreali ad elevata complessità strutturale
  - 27 - Colture ortive su ampie superfici diglionate o sub-pianeggianti
  - 28 - Vegetazione delle scarpate ferroviarie e stradali
  - 29 - Aree a verde urbano
  - 30 - Cave e discariche
  - 31 - Aree edificare e delle strade urbane
  - 1 - Boschi di latifoglie decidue
  - 2 - Boschi a Roverella
  - 3 - Boschi a Roverella e Leccio
  - 4 - Boschi a latifoglie degradati
  - 5 - Cenosi arboree miste di ricolonizzazione
  - 6 - Nuclei di ricolonizzazione a Roverella
  - 7 - Castagneti
  - 8 - Castagneti degradati
  - 9 - Boschi a Leccio
  - 10 - Leccate
  - 11 - Pinete
  - 14 - Boschi a Robinia
  - 16 - Bosaglia a Robinia

The area included in the "Parco Metropolitan 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 their main purposes. In fact, this area is interested by transformations aimed to the development of semi-natural ecosystems. The area is mainly characterized by steep slopes and rough tracts: the hydrogeological stability of these lands has been possible thanks to the terracing technique; nevertheless, this stability is often threatened 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 remains 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 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, archaic techniques of farming are easy to be found in these rural areas, which produced some varieties of trees nowadays considered in extinction or superseded by industrial cultivars.

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 discontinuity in the agricultural landscape, nowadays represent an evocative scenario, together with the cultivated lands.

### Vigna San Martino

**Types:** Social farm, allotment and community garden  
**Year:** historic place, since 2008 managed by the Piedi Per la Terra Association.  
**Ha:** 7,5 total surface, vineyard, olive and citrus groves, annual crops  
**Promoter:** Piedi Per la Terra Association, Vigna San Martino Association, and landowner.  
**Actors:** professional farmer, agronomist, and no professional farmers  
**Functions:** social



### Masseria Cortile Grande

**Types:** Local food and Leisure farm.  
**Year:** 1764\_1870\_1995.  
**Ha:** 3 total surface, orchard, vegetable garden, didactic vineyard.  
**Promoter:** landowner.  
**Actors:** professional farmers.  
**Functions:** production, recreational, educational



### Associazione Agrifoglio

**Types:** community garden.  
**Year:** 2007.  
**Ha:** 500 m<sup>2</sup>, synergistic garden.  
**Promoter:** Agrifoglio association.  
**Actors:** none is a professional farmer.  
**Functions:** social, environmental, educational.



### La Terra di Mimmo

**Types:** allotment and community garden  
**Year:** 2005  
**Ha:** 3.000 m<sup>2</sup> total surface, 200 m<sup>2</sup> vegetable garden , 2.800 didactic garden.  
**Promoter:** landowner  
**Actors:** none is a professional farmer  
**Functions:** recreational , social



### Consorzio Colline di Napoli

**Types:** 5 local farms, 3 leisure farms, 8 agri-environmental farms, 1 didactic-farm  
**Year:** 2007  
**Ha:** 11,5 tot al surface, 7,5 orchard , 4 annual crops  
**Promoter:** 6 professional farmers  
**Actors:** farmers  
**Functions:** production, short supply chain, traditional food



### Associazione TrasformAZIONE

**Types:** community and allotments gardens and others  
**Year:** 2007  
**Ha:** 1ha tot surface,  
**Promoter:** AGRIFOGLIO, ARTEMISION, CGD Napoli, MA-IA, Polisportiva NAPOLI A GONFIE VELE, REALTA' FUTURA, ARCHITETTI '99, CONM, FORTITUDO BASKET  
**Actors:** none is a professional farmer  
**Functions:** cultural, social, recreational

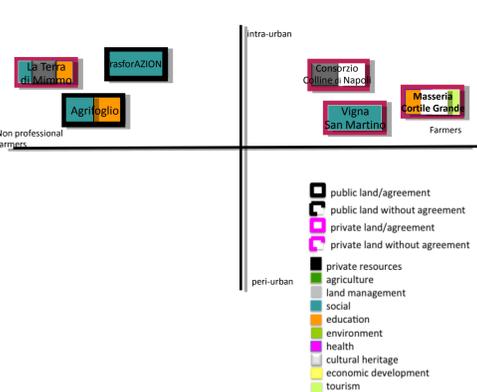


### Paesaggi Rurali storici

**Type:** Leisure  
**Year:** Historical area with terraced orchard-gardens on the hills of Naples  
**Ha:** 218 around Masseria of Chiaiano  
**Actors:** None is a professional farmer  
**Functions:** rural landscape preservation



### Actors and Public Policies



Vigna San Martino: private land with agreement managed by the association Piedi per la Terra which purpose is social utility through: education to ecological culture; urban gardens; GAS (purchasing groups); alternative economy seminars; social farming for disabled; days of natural farming.

Agriturismo Masseria Cortile Grande: private land, the promoter is the owner himself. Multifunctional farm with productive purposes, didactic aims (didactic farm) and agritourism.

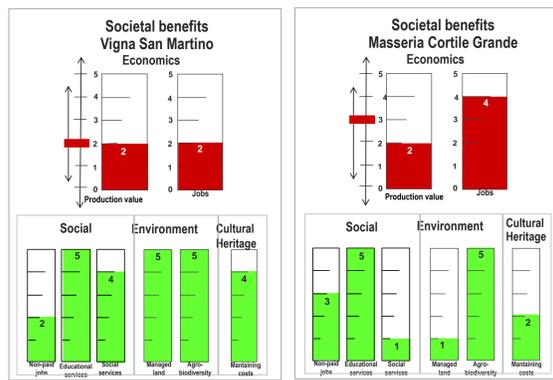
Associazione Agrifoglio: public land belonging to the Municipality of Naples, managed by Agrifoglio Association. The main purposes are social and environmental education.

La terra di Mimmo: private land belonging to Esposito family that manages it with other friends. The activity is totally self-financed and the purposes are recreational, educational and cultural, apart from the obtaining of healthy and monitored products.

Consorzio delle Colline di Napoli: consortium between farmers, transformers and restaurateurs. Private lands. The purposes are productive and cultural.

Associazione TrasformAZIONE: network of territorial subjects. Public land belonging to the Municipality of Naples managed with a loan of use. The association benefited funding from the European Development Fund "POR Campania 2007/13"; ongoing project from "Fondazione per il Sud".

### Social Benefits

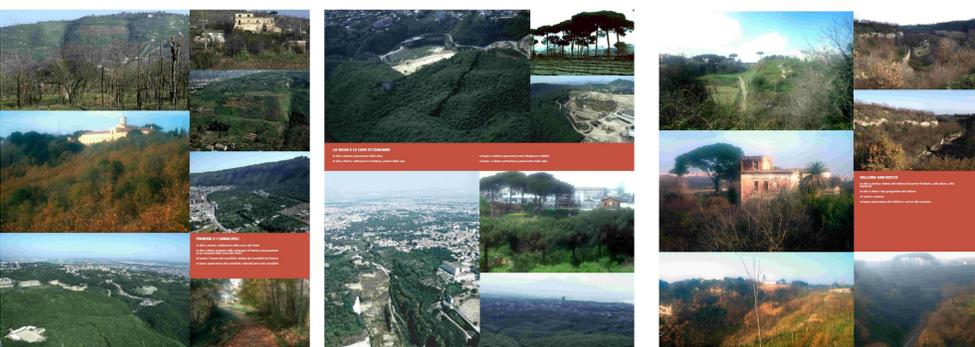


The two cases analyzed in the social benefits are the one of Vigna San Martino, managed by the association and the agritourism Masseria Cortile Grande.

The two cases have 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. Despite this, the value of production in terms of turnover by year is almost similar while the number of salaried workers is in line with the company's production goals, higher for the agritourism Masseria Cortile Grande.

Regards the value of social, environmental and cultural activities is much higher for the association Piedi per la Terra, in line with the nature of its purpose.

### Spatial Issues



Pianura and Camaldoli

The Woods and quarries of Chiaiano

Vallone San Rocco

### Urban Agriculture Metabolism

**Vigna San Martino:**  
Nutrients sovereignty:  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens: YES  
Compost production  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
- 6 - all the growers satisfy a large part of their food needs

**Agriturismo Masseria Cortile Grande:**  
Nutrients sovereignty:  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens: YES  
Compost production from animals wastes  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
- 7 - complete food self-sufficiency

**Associazione Agrifoglio:**  
Nutrients sovereignty:  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens : YES  
Rainwater harvesting  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
- 1 - only a few key people take the produce (e.g. the paid stuff), but only occasional food production

**La terra di Mimmo:**  
Nutrients sovereignty:  
- Diverting urban waste from the city: YES  
Compost production from household waste  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens : YES  
Compost production  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
- 5 - all growers get a share, but only seasonally

**Consorzio delle colline di Napoli:**  
Nutrients sovereignty:  
- Diverting urban waste from the city: YES  
Compost production from local restaurants wastes  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens : YES  
Compost production  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
Variables (from 2 to 5)  
Compost production from household waste  
- Establishing closed loops within the gardens : YES  
Compost production  
Nutrition sovereignty:  
- 5 - all growers get a share, but only seasonally