

First Italian Report

WG 2 _ Urban Agriculture Europe: governance models and policy contexts

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Introduction

This report aims to describe the forms of urban and peri-urban agriculture (UPA) in Assisi and Milan areas and ongoing Italian public policies affecting the UPA. This work was structured as follows: the first paragraph discusses materials and methods used to describe the UPA and to interpret the “continuum”; the second provides a brief review of institutional level of territorial organisation and Public Policies supporting UPA; the third paragraph presents the representative forms of UPA in the Assisi and Milan Municipalities; the fourth paragraph presents a summary table which shows schematically the forms of UPA providing the normative reference and actors involved in its management and at the end some conclusions.

1- Materials and Methods

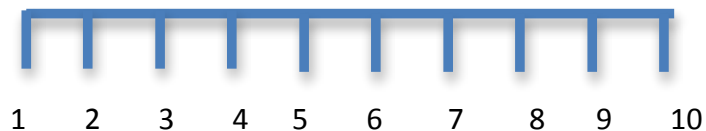
We assume that:

- urban agriculture would be defined according to an extended definition (including farming, rural-urban interface) and a limited definition (urbanites engagement with agriculture);
- a framework for analysis of UPA and PP will evolve long a continuum: from urbanites engaging in agriculture to agriculture in urbania.

Urbanities

In Agriculture

Agriculture in Urbania



The "continuum" has been interpreted both as regards the links between (urban/rural) actors and the degree of professionalism on farming. Therefore consider the gradient with respect:

- on the one hand: greater or lesser interaction of farmers and agriculture with consumers and the city
- on the other hand: level of professionalism (from citizens cultivating their garden as an hobby / part-time job /entrepreneurs producing for the global market). Ten “forms” of UPA have been found by a discussion between several researchers involved in the Cost Action Program.

So the two poles are:

- . at the point 1: urban actors interested in gardening
- . at the point 10: farmers who produce and sell their products in the global market.

So a “continuum” between all forms of agriculture which may be an expression of different links between "actors" and/or an expression of different degree of professionalism (professional, hobby, part-time, recreational, educational, etc.) on farming. To interpret the continuum in a comparable way we decide to provide a grid of analysis (see paragraph 4) where indicate:

- **Ten “forms” of agriculture (horizontally):** for each form of agriculture will describe the features and provide some quantitative and quality elements based on the available information focusing several case studies,
- Various **elements** that may characterize the mode of governance and ongoing public policies supporting each form of UPA.

Whereas there are no public policies (at municipal, regional or national level) that directly support UPA, it was decided to analyze public policies (education, food, health-care etc.) that indirectly support the UPA and that can affect the different “forms” of agriculture. Considering the large number and diversification of policies and programs affecting UPA we decided, according to others researchers, to identify some case studies in order to describe the forms of UPA and detect the public policies supporting them.

The analysis has been conducted at municipal level focusing on Assisi and Milan municipalities. For the first one an introduction of peri-urban agriculture was made while in the second case were presented the ten forms of agriculture indicated in the diagram.

2- Institutional Level of Territorial Organisation and Public Policies supporting UPA

In Italy the levels of local government are 4: Municipalities, Provinces, Regions and State and each level has its own administration. State bodies are: the parliament (legislative), the government (executive), the judiciary (judiciary), Constitutional Court (powers of control and legitimacy) and the President of the Republic that represents national unity. The principle of vertical subsidiarity (as defined in Article 5 of the Treaty for the establishment of the European Union and encoded also in the art. 118 of the Italian Constitution), according to which the decisions are to be taken at the level that is as close as possible to the citizens, is applied in order to define the distribution of powers between the different levels of government. In this perspective, it has to be considered whether a particular public measure is really justified in relation to the possibilities of action at national, regional or local level. The principle of subsidiarity provides that the municipalities carry out the administrative functions; the provinces and the regions have tasks of coordination and planning while the State Administration exercise the powers that the other levels of organization would not be able to pursue for the public interest (ex. choice of location of a nuclear power plant). The State has exclusive legislative powers on matters referred to the art.117.2 of Italian Constitution¹ and a competence shared with the regions in the matters referred to the art. 117.3 of Italian Constitution².

¹ a) foreign policy and Italian international relations; b) immigration; c) relations between Republic and the religious confession; d) defense and army; security of the State; e) money, saving protection and financial trade; protection of trade competition; banking system; national taxation system; equalization of financial resources; f) State bodies and related electoral laws; national referendum; election of the European Parliament; g) administrative order and organization of the State and national public bodies; h) public order and security; i) citizenship, civil state and register office; l) Jurisdiction and law of procedure; penal and civil order; administrative justice; m) determination of essential levels of performance concerning civil and social rights that must be guaranteed over all the national territory; n) procedural law over the education; o) social security; p) electoral legislation, government bodies and fundamental functions of the municipalities, Province and metropolitan cities; q) customs, protection of National boundaries; r) weights, measures and time determination; national, regional and local statistical informative coordination; **s) protection of the environment, ecosystem and cultural heritage**

In matters of concurrent legislation the Regions have the legislative power, except for the determination of the fundamental principles, reserved to the State legislation, and it is up to the Regions have legislative powers in respect of any matter not expressly reserved to the State in that case means the residual jurisdiction of the regions as indicated in the article. 117 paragraph 4 of the Constitution³. Concerning the Provinces, in accordance with the article 19 of the Decree of 18 August 2000, n.267 "Testo unico delle leggi sull'ordinamento degli enti locali" the functions of provincial interest, related to administrative functions⁴ concerning large areas at inter-municipalities or department level, are defined. The Provinces level is under revision concerning the competences and the boundaries of their intervention (some provinces are abolished and merged with others). And finally, the Legislative Decree 267/2000, partially amended by Constitutional Law 3/2001 defines the municipalities' tasks⁵.

3. Description of UPA of Assisi and Milan municipalities

ASSISI

In the territory of the Assisi far from the center of Santa Maria degli Angeli, the countryside "in transformation" shows a diversified scenario, with outsourcing of processes and functions once linked to agricultural family production (see B1 Fig.3.1). Currently they are part of "composite" business related to tourism that sells "experiences" that their quality is proportional to the state of preservation of the traditional territory and the environmentally friendly practice of farming. On the contrary, the countryside, bordering the city center of Santa Maria degli Angeli, shows an approval of agricultural land through both the urban sprawl and the recruitment of a productivist approach predominantly monocultural (see A Fig 3.1). At the same time the community, characterized by an increased environmental culture, add value to increasing the efficient use of scarce resources (water, air, land, forests), requiring an environmental improvement through the reduction of monoculture, the integration of flora and fauna, the introduction of organic farming, the provision of landscaping services, sports, culture (see

² a) International linkages with European Union of the Region; b) trade with the foreign countries; c) protection and safety of work ; d) education; e) professions; f) scientific research and technology and innovation support to the productive sectors; g) health protection; h) alimentation; i) sport organisation; l) civil protection; m) land management; n) harbours and airports; o) big network of transportation and navigation; p) communication; q) production, transport and delivery of energy; r) complementary and integrative social security; s) public balance harmonization and public financial coordination and taxation system; t) enhancement of cultural heritage and environmental goods, promotion and organisation of cultural activities; u) savings bank, rural banks, credit company a regional nature; v) public corporation of land and agrarian credit on regional nature

³ • Administrative organisation • Public Services • Economic development: tourism and hotel industry; regional road system; pits, leading; agriculture; crafts; mineral and thermal water; • Environment and territory, urbanism, protection of fauna, hunting and fishier, woods and flora, land protection and fight against the pollution.

⁴ a) land protection, environment enhancement and protection e calamity prevention; b) enhancement and protection of water and energetic resources; c) enhancement of cultural heritage; d) practicability and transportation; e) protection of flora and fauna of parks and natural reserve; f) hunting and fishier; g) organization of waste disposal at provincial level, detection, discipline and control of waste water and air emissions and noise; h) health care, public hygiene and prophylaxis, attributed by national and regional legislation; i) tasks related to the secondary education level and artistic and vocational training including school construction, attributed by national and regional legislation, l) data collection and processing, technical and administrative assistance to local authorities.

⁵ 1) the management of local public services (urban transport, water distribution, electricity, gas) through municipal companies, 2) traffic management and control of emissions of pollutants 3) maintenance of municipal roads, 4) social services assistance to the elderly, handicapped, immigrants, low-income people; 5) nurseries and kindergartens (nursery schools) 6) school services: construction of primary and secondary schools (ie primary and secondary), school transport, school meals, support to students with of disability, the right to education (eg free books for poor students) 7) registry: certificates and documents; 8) management electoral service 9) control of the territory through the municipal police, 10) land planning ; 11) urban renewal; 12) authorizations for the use of public areas; 13) approval of public places (restaurants, bars, clubs) and supervise business activities; 14) approval of sporting activities that occupy land public (eg marathons), 15) concessions on state property; 16) management only shop for companies, for the provision of permits for economic activities; 17) participation in program agreements for the economic development of the territory, 18) cultural services: libraries, museums, galleries, theatres, 19) participation in management bodies of parks and nature reserves, 20) civil protection at the Municipal level; 21) kennels management.

B2 Fig 3.1.). It's required to agriculture to play a strategic role to improve the welfare of the entire urban community (residents and tourists), rekindling an interrupted "dialogue" between urban and suburban; built-up areas, open spaces and daily leisure.

Agriculture is characterized by the presence of numerous small owners whose economic interest is primarily targeted to off-farm activities; the presence of approved farms, the lack of sensitivity of non-agricultural economic operators to "reward" the agricultural operators for the function of "territory's production."

Most farmers have diversified their activities towards tourism sector (ex. there are about 54 agritourisms in Assisi municipalities), marketing of products (at the moment there are only 3 companies that make direct sales), recreational sector (as horse-riding, archery, ...) social-care and education (there is 1 farm oriented on social farming and 1 on didactic sector both located in rural area). Unfortunately there is no data on the number of companies that have started to offer sports activities such as horseback riding or horse riding.

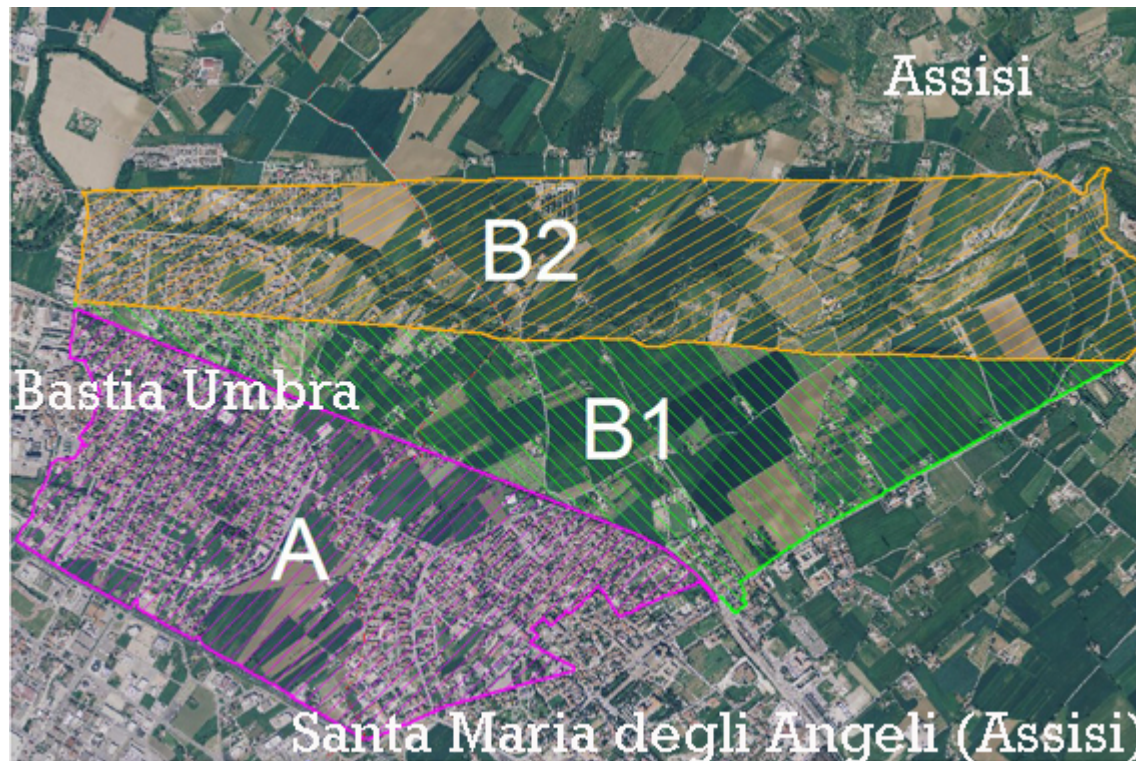


Fig. 3.1. Peri-urban agricultural areas of Assisi municipality located between Assisi, Santa Maria degli Angeli and Bastia Umbra

MILAN

Agriculture preserved as cultural heritage

Most of the agricultural areas of the city of Milan are subject to a "landscape bond" as part of the South Milan Agricultural Park or part of the historical landscape systems (Ticinello area, Abbeys area, area between the two Navigli channels). The Park preserves agriculture both as a productive activity and as maintenance of the territory, including the manufactured product of historical interest. Any intervention on landscape, as considered cultural heritage (on water network, tracks road, architectural buildings, system of the vegetation) should be authorized by the Park and by the Sovrintendenza per i Beni Architettonici e per il Paesaggio (peripheral body of the Ministry of Culture). The issues concerning the governance of this landscape are: preservation of quality of landscape systems (farmstead and his fields), identification of priorities in restoration and valorisation of public heritage (farmstead property of public institutions like Municipality of Milan, Major Hospital etc), definition of a model management of this heritage (uses, procedures,)

Home Gardening

There are not many in the municipality of Milan.

Community Gardening

From the sixties we can record different example of community gardens in Milan, born from the initiative of groups of families who want to grow a garden in the city. Most part of them are municipal (1883 gardens on 243870 squared meter on municipal areas, managed by the office of Decentralisation), a part are managed by Parks (Quarries park, Nord park), one is private filed and manage by a private (Chiodi street gardens) and another one is managed by a cooperative (ortofficina Cordata Zubiani street). The rest are illegal, realized in result areas, near rails, channels, and big roads, located in places more or less degraded both physically and socially. Some garden is located in historical sites (such as the Gardens of the Sun in the Park Trotter_giardino and nineteenth-century buildings designed for the trot of the horses, and the former Psychiatric Hospital Paolo Pini), others in green areas degraded (shared gardens "Red Poppies") others in places previously linked to agricultural production, but now in disuse (Torchiera farm).

Agro-Park (2 forms)

Institutionalized: PASM Agricultural South Park Milan is the broad "protected area" recognized by the region as Lombardy "regional park" (regional law 23 April 1990, no. 24), regarding the agricultural land and sixty municipalities in South Milan. It is managed by the Province of Milan, differently from other regional parks in Lombardy, managed by a consortium of them municipalities. The territorial plan of PASM (Regione Lombardia, 2000) divided the territory by the role of agriculture offered to the city: economic and productive, protection of landscape and recreation for citizens, landscape and environment requalification. The instrument for the planning and governance of contact parts between country and city should be governed by "urban belt plans", defining the urban functions compatible with the farm activities: they are formulated but still unapproved.

Non-institutionalized. Recently, the territory south of Milan (which corresponds to the territory governed by the PASM) saw-and still see- initiatives of small agricultural parks with a specificity and physical homogeneity, on landscape, history and culture, and with a social recognition (Risaie, Ticinello, Muggiano). Based on a bottom-up approach, these initiatives are an expression of the will of small groups of local actors (farmers and city dwellers) to assert their rights in land conservation and agricultural production activities, recovery, redevelopment, operation and management of the landscape. Collectively known as "park" and "agricultural park", these initiatives are voluntary forms of aggregation and active players, farmers, urban technicians, who are organized and are

committed to managing and recovery of a portion of territory-landscape-land, at times with the support of private sponsors (e.g. banking foundations) or public (for example municipalities). In this sense, we can speak of co-construction planning. Issues: which form of governance? Consortium? Association?

"Vertical" gardening or / and roof top farms

There isn't the agriculture, only greening in terraces. Boeri vertical forest: it is a new high-rise building. Each floor has large terraces with pools for the planting of trees and shrubs or herbaceous species. It is designed not for the cultivation of vegetables but for increasing of the benefic effects of vegetation.

Proximity Agriculture

The proximity agriculture is agriculture that sells "services" to the city, so a multifunctional agriculture. In Milan there are cereal farms (producing rice, corn, wheat, barley and other cereal by rotation) and livestock or grain farms (corn production, fodder and other grains by rotation; traditionally with dairy cows, now often become only meat). Almost all enterprises that are located within the municipality of Milan or just outside are enterprises that diversify the core business of production activities:

- Social (attachment to school, horticulture for disabled people, etc.),
- Recreational sports (horse boarding, riding, circus activities with horses, etc.),
- Educational (teaching farm, workshops for different age groups, etc.)
- Maintenance of public parks (Agriparco, park of the quarries)
- (Restaurants, brunch, quick lunch, snacks for children, etc.)
- Direct sales of products (rice, corn flour, rice, honey, meat, milk, ornamental plants).

Most farms rent the land or buildings by public bodies (Municipality of Milan, Ospedale Maggiore, Curia, etc.). Recently the municipality has renewed his agrarian contracts for long term, while in the last two decades, the trend was oriented to annual or biennial renewal (to allow the renter to the estrangement of building from field and subsequently transformation of building in residence).

Community Supported agriculture

In Italy there are the Solidarity Purchase Groups (GAS), consumer networks that are organized collectively to make purchases directly from selected manufacturers based on quality and ethics criteria. In Italy there is a network of national purchasing groups (www.retegas.org). In Milan one of the GAS between GAS with a web site is Buonmercato

There are some cases of home delivery of organic vegetables, or delivery at specific points of collection (initiative of the farmer). There is also home delivery for other foods such as meat and cheese, but are based on personal networks

Oriented agriculture to local market

Consists of the direct sale of farm products and / or selling at farmers' markets (land market of slow food, local street markets periodicals). The first case is almost always for companies with organic production (percentage is not high in the agricultural sector as Milanese ...), and for the few remaining horticultural.

Public procurement

A unique company called Milan Ristorazione serves all schools of Milan municipality. The company aims using products with a short chain but it is not implemented in a systematic way nor clearly communicated. Some private schools (nurseries and kindergartens) aim to supply with only organic products rather than from local or close.

Agriculture to external market oriented

Companies that are located more distant from the center and that have enhanced their products, with the ability to raise livestock and / or increase the number of fields and / or purchase land and buildings. Fall in South Milan Agricultural Park and so their territory is under protection and standards described above.

4- UPA forms and PP in Assisi and Milano municipalities

Tab 4.1. Forms of AUP Assisi Municipality

Forms of AUP	Agriculture preserved as Cultural heritage	Family gardening	Community Gardening	Vertical gardening/ roof top farms	Agro-quarter	Agro-Park	Proximity Agriculture			Agriculture oriented to local market	Agriculture in transition	Agriculture oriented to global market
							Community Supported Agriculture	Residential agriculture	Social Farming			
Case study	The Wood of San Francesco is a beautiful example of Italian rural landscape. It is an area of 64ha restored by FAI (Fund of Italian Environment). Michelangelo Pistoletto created the "Third Paradise" using 160 olive trees.	No case study identified in the Assisi area	The urban garden (4300 mq) is located inside the monastery of the Benedictine monks of St. Pietro.	No case study identified in the Assisi area	No case study identified in the Assisi area	No case study identified in the Assisi area	In the municipality of Assisi there are two Joint purchasing groups (GAS)	The majority of farms are "non-enterprise farms" because they cannot generate enough income for one person. The most of them continue farming because they live in the peri-urban area and exploit the land around their houses.	Social farm of "Via del Monte Oliveto".	Public procurement for the school alimentation	The farms located on the city centers (Assisi and the fractions within the municipality boundary) boundaries are the biggest considering the economic and surface dimension.	
Localisation	Close to the city center		In the city center of Assisi.				Santa Maria degli Angeli and Rivotorto (two fractions of the Assisi municipality)	In the periurban areas and rural areas of Assisi municipality.	Armezzano (one fraction of Assisi municipality)	Assisi areas	Around the center of Santa Maria degli Angeli, Rivotorto, Capodacqua.	
Text/law	As the FAI is an association of environmental protection recognized by the Ministry of Environment, the Fund is detected as a reference entity in environmental issues. The FAI therefore has the right to participation and access to administrative documents of different types and is called to make observations, take charge of instances and to ensure the protection of the environment.						L.R. n. 1 of 10 February 2011, entered into force on 03.03.2011 on "Rules for the support of joint and popular purchasing groups and the promotion of agri-food products producing at zero kilometers, short chain." According to Article 2, the Region proposes to support the groups through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -granting of economic contributions -promoting the public procurement; -enhancing short supply chain 	At the moment there is not national law concerning the social farming. The XIII the Agriculture Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has completed a survey on social farming recognizing its importance. Several Italian Regions have their own legislation but at the moment in the Umbria Region, three law's drafts are being considered.	Notice of contract of service of school meals 01.09.2009 – 30.06.2012	Some of them are located on the protected agricultural area defined on urban plan of the city.		

Institutional Level	National		National				Region	Municipality	National / Regional	Municipality	Region / Municipality	
Space of Action	The intervention is located at the municipal level but national is the relapse of the operation		The basin of production and consumption is inside the perimeter of the municipality				The basin of consumption and production exceeded the municipal boundaries	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	Municipality	
Area/sector of PP	Environmental and landscape protection						Rural Development at regional level and local development at municipal level	Land management	Social inclusion	Education and Alimentation	Land management	
Tools or devices	Financials aid: -privates and public donations - San Paolo bank donates 60 ha of rural countryside Management -it is possible to adopt one olive tree for 1000 euros and in change a drawing signed by Pistoletto		Project: - create a Memorandum of Understanding, a common national guide-line for the all urban gardens; Management - the Benedictine monks work on.				Project: .the choose of farmers are based on several principles (farming practices (organic or low impact), proximity, ...); Management -the farmers and the consumers are engaged to produce and buy the products.		Financials aid: FSE European Funds	Tender for procurement of a service that including that the use of fruits (one a week), oil, vegetables, rice, pasta and tomatoes sauce have to be compulsory organic.	Financials aid: CAP	
Private Actors	Privates and Enterprises who have contributed		Benedictine monks				Farmers and Consumers	Farmers	Cooperative, disadvantaged people, consumers	Producers,	Farmers	
Public Actors	FAI,		Italia Nostra, Anci, Coldireti, Campagna Amica.				Region / Municipality	Municipality		Schools and Municipality	Municipality	
Issues	Restoring a rural landscape of enormous value both for the environment and cultural history.		The purpose of the national project of "Orti Urbani" is the creation of vegetable gardens in urban abandoned areas, understood not only as leisure time activities for the elderly and pensioners, the unemployed, but also as a stimulus to agricultural production to "km zero " and as an element of urban development facing urban sprawl.				The groups are based on the principles of critical consumption, equity and joint economy and protection of the environment. Therefore they choose those farmers that can guarantee not only the quality of products, even a low impact on the environment through organic farming, returnable packaging, use of local raw materials.		The farms is managed by Cooperativa La Fraternita. The non-profit Cooperative, in accordance with art. 1 of Law 381/1991, intends to pursue the general interest of the community to promote human and social integration of citizens developing between them the spirit of solidarity.	Ensure a healthy and balanced diet		

Tab 4.2. Forms of UPA of Milan Municipality

Forms of AUP	Agriculture preserved as Cultural heritage	Home gardening	Community Gardening	Vertical gardening/ roof top farms	Agro-quartier	Agro-Parc		Proximity Agriculture			Agriculture oriented to local market	Agriculture in transition	Agriculture oriented to global market
						<i>Institutionalized (top down process)</i>	<i>Non institutionalized (bottom up process)</i>	Community Supported Agriculture	Residential agriculture	Social Farming			
			<i>Public Private illegal</i>			<i>Institutionalized (top down process)</i>	<i>Non institutionalized (bottom up process)</i>	Community Supported Agriculture	Residential agriculture	Social Farming	Public procurement / private procurement		
Case study	Ticinello area. It is an agricultural area in the south of Milan that maintain landscape characters of traditional farming: <i>marcita</i> fields, trees alignments, small channels and closed courtyard farmsteads (with agricultural enterprises)	No case study identified in the Milan area	Public : Alessandrini park gardens/North park gardens Private: Chiodi street gardens Illegal: Martesana channel gardens	"Vertical wood", residential towers by Boeri studio	No case study identified in the Milan area	Agricultural South Park of Milan, Institutionalized park of 61 municipalities in the east, south and west belt of province of Milan	Rice field park small non institutionalized park	Association of GAS Buonmercato, Corsico town		cascina Caldera (or Cascina Basmetto)	Cascina Gaggioli		Ronchettone Cereals farms/dairy cattle breeding
Localisation	4, 2 km to city center (Duomo church) at the south fringe of the dense city		In the urban fabric or in the periurban fringe	City center		Around Milan from 7 to 20 km more or less	5 km to city center (Duomo church), agricultural area between two historical channels now inside urbanisation			In the green belt of west park of Milan 7 km to city center (Duomo church)	Periurban agricultural landscape; 5 km to city center (Duomo church)		15- 20 km from city center (Duomo church)
Text/law	This area is considered a landscape heritage under the Code of Cultural Heritage and Landscape (L.42/2004). His characters are specified in a decree and any intervention in the landscape is subjected to an authorisation from the decentralized bodies of Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities, called Sovrintendenze. The area is included		Public - common regulation for assigning - local regulation for every garden Private (for ins. Orti in affitto) - local regulation			- park regulation - Territorial plan (2000 revised 2012) - urbanism plan of Milan (just approved 2012) - Other municipalities urbanism plans	Presentation of project on website			Land use: New Urbanism plan PGT just approved	Agriculture: Reg. CEE organic farming Landscape: Agricultural South Park of Milan for landscape heritage		PSR Agricultural regional law

	in Agricultural South Park of Milan, depending of Province of Milan, and it is in the administrative territory of Municipality of Milan.												
Institutional Level	National (decentralized body) Provincial Municipal		Municipality,			- Regional - Provincial - Municipal	Municipal				National (decentralized body)		Regional provincial
Space of Action	Municipal level but with a potential regional interest		The citizens interested to cultivate a garden are in the same quarter or even farther			His territory	Local (quarter and city)			West part of Milan Sometimes entire city	Mainly south part of the city Sometimes entire city Sometimes tourist (Italian or stranger) due to agritourism		- European - regional
Area/sector of PP	Actually: urbanism, agriculture Potential: cultural, landscape and agricultural protection		- Decentralisation Office - Agriculture service (part of the Culture office)			- Province of Milan: agriculture, urbanism, buildings - Municipality of Milan: urbanism -Others municipalities: urbanism (technical bureau, green areas bureau)	Urbanism Culture (agriculture)			Municipality sector: - parks and gardens -Urban planning - Culture/agriculture	Agricultural regional policies Urban planning		Agriculture environment
Tools or devices	Project - recognise as a local park and improve accessibility and landscape Financials aid: -regional funds for landscape system (public announcement) - provincial funds for forestry in the plain Management - Agricultural South Park of Milan - farmers		- Regulation for assigning - Garden regulation - "Coltiva-mi" (crops-me) : new call of municipality (September 2012) for assigning free and unused area to community gardens			- project of preservation and maintenance of historical agricultural landscape (ie marcite) - reforestation: trees alignments, hedgerows, little woods - "park point" informative point by some exemplificative farmstead - "park label" for environmental sustainable farmsteads - guidelines for landscape preservation - promotion of local initiatives: course for sustainable horticulture, courses and laboratories at Chiaravalle mill restored...	- project of citizens' participation (CIVES) -requalification of paths			Maintenance green field in the Cave park Pedagogical activities	Agrotourism Direct sells of own product (rice, meal, eggs, honey) and others product from organic farm in Italy (not necessary in the proximity) .		

Private Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -farmers And association of farmers Agricultural District of Milan DAM - Real estates investors - Association of citizens (association Friends of Ticinello) 		<p>Citizens Arch. Cristofani, owner of private garden</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Owner of farmstead - farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers association (DAM-agricultural district of Milan) - citizens - Cariplo (bank) foundation 			Farmer (locator)	Producers,		Farmers
Public Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Agricultural South Park of Milan -Municipality of Milan -Province of Milan - Ministry of Culture 	.	<p>Municipality Different sectors</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lombardy Region -Province of Milan - Municipality of Milan -Others municipalities 	<p>Municipalities of Milan Agricultural South Park of Milan (province of Milan)</p>			<p>Municipality of Milan (owner of farmstead and fields)</p>	<p>PASM Province of Milan</p>		
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent management body for this area : it should be recognized as a park - Management plan for preserving and valorising farmstead and landscape quality (in discussion with Ministry of Culture) 		<p>For the municipality: - Costs of preparation of areas (clearing up, water supply,) - availability of free areas → no soil cultivation (in boxes) in order to avoid cost of clearing up</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preserve agriculture and farmstead - Improve people uses of spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Being recognised as park- Preserve agriculture and farmstead - Improve people uses of spaces 			<p>Being able to participate to Rural Development Plan: actually the periurban areas are considered as Urban Pole and they have no access to financial aides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have a location contract of 5 years in order to ask for agricultural support - have a contract of preservation and maintenance of buildings and landscape 	<p>For the occupant of a Municipal property: renew agrarian contract for a long term (20-25 years)</p>		...

6. Conclusions

Analyzing in detail the tasks of the various public bodies is clearly seen that the regions (for some subjects concurrently to the State) and municipalities have the tasks that most affect urban and peri-urban agriculture. In Milan a strong role is in charge to the province, due to the establishment of South Agricultural Park of Milan.

The public policies that support the various forms of UPA are mainly linked to other theme (mainly urbanism at local level), other from agriculture, ranging from the protection of the landscape and environment to social inclusion to territorial management. These policies and instruments that use should be analyzed to better understand their interrelationships and to identify possible synergies and potentiality to enhance the UPA.

We now propose to work together, following the method used, to:

- define a common questioning emerge from ours case studies;
- identify all the actors who are farming or could do it and all possible forms of UPA ;
- define the appropriate criteria to place the forms of agriculture along the continuum ;
- understand what are the policies in place and desirable to support them ;

The scheme proposed could be implemented considering others forms identified in other country and considering other elements important to define the governance model and identify the possible interaction and synergies between the different policies in order to support all forms of UPA enhancing it.

It could be important understand how to recognize and support all forms of UPA and all actors involved in order to define a public policies focusing on urban and periurban agriculture.

Some questions emerged from our case studies are:

- 1 As said in material and method, the main organism concerned for management of UPA is Municipality. So another relevant issue is the organisation of municipality to manage all different form of UPA: what form of bureau, a centralized one or decentralized, inter sectors? How is in the others metropolis?
- 2 what form of governance of bottom up extended initiatives like small agricultural parks? What should they need to be recognized? A legal status, a perimeter definition, an urbanism definition?
- 3 urban poles in RDP are not allowed to receive financial aids. They should be included in new CAP.