

MUNICIPALITY OF NAPLES: PARCO METROPOLITANO DELLE COLLINE DI NAPOLI CASE STUDIES

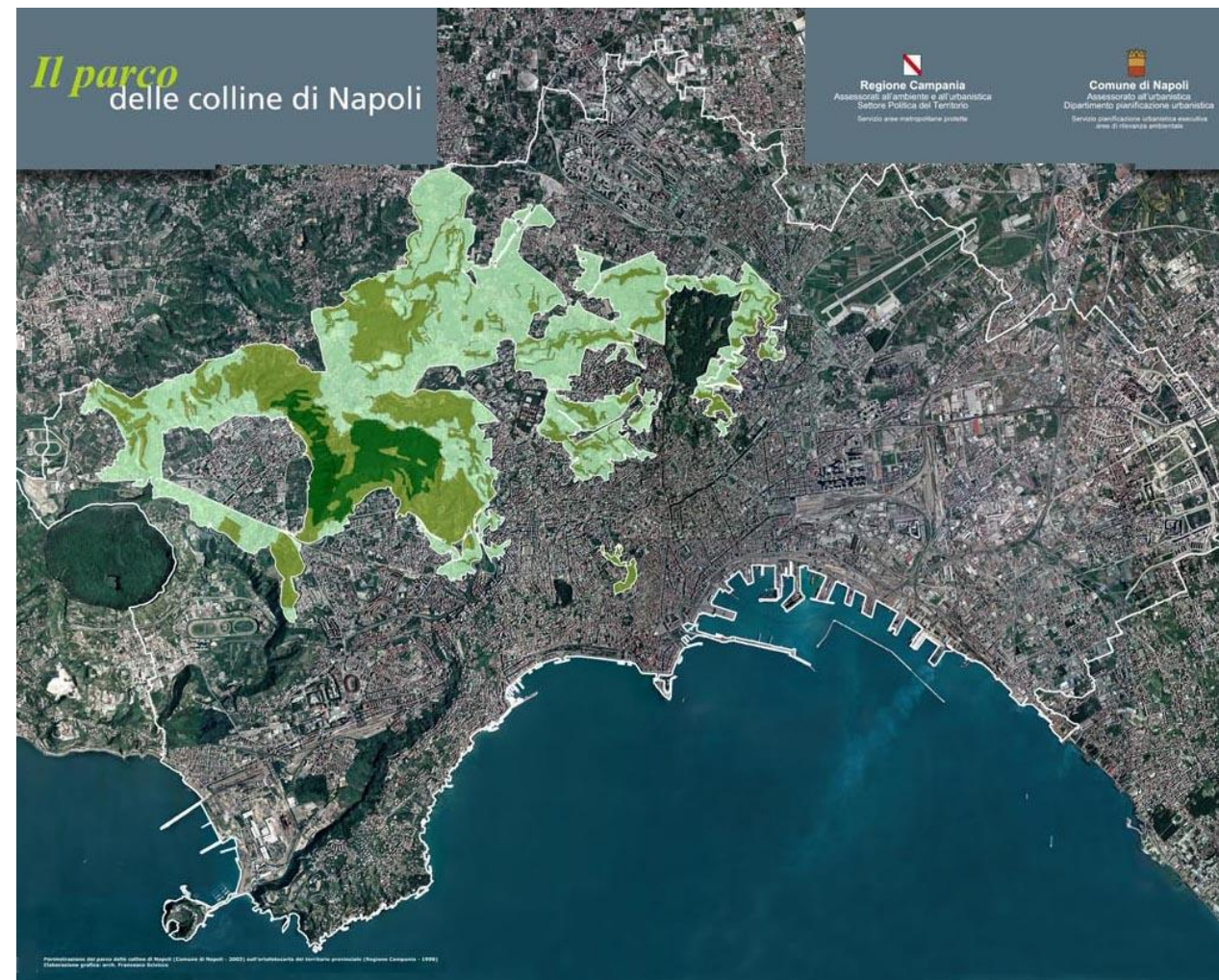
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Territorial Context



Municipality of Naples

Population:
962,003 (2011)
inhabitants

Surface: 117.27 km²

Total Utilized agricultural area, (2010): 10.64 km²

Utilized agricultural area (2010): 9.22 km²

Case study: Parco Metropolitano delle Colline di Napoli

Population: 104,689 (2011) inh.

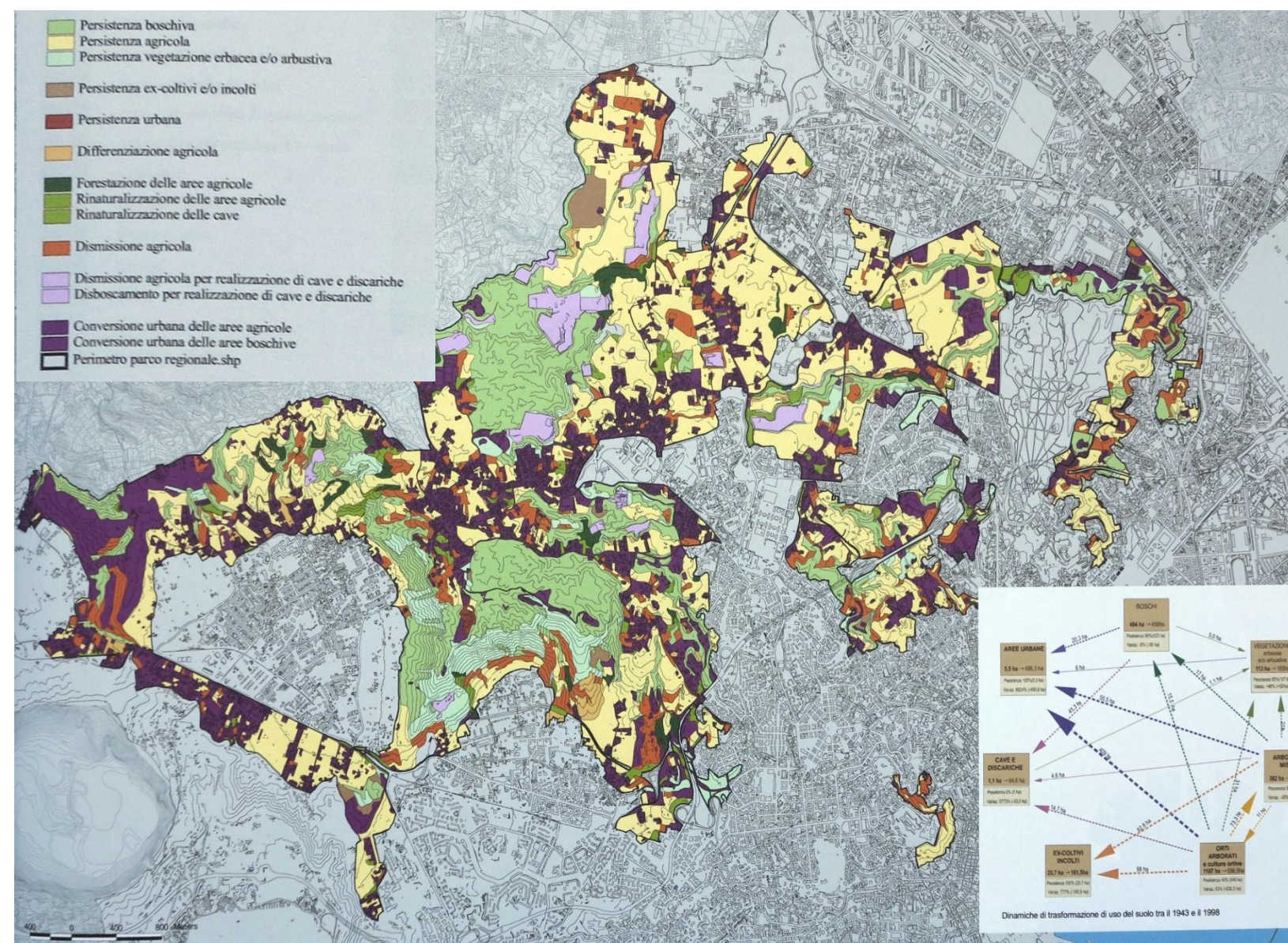
Surface: 22.15 km²

Total Utilized agricultural area (2010): 8.40 km²

Utilized agricultural area (2010): 7.20 km²

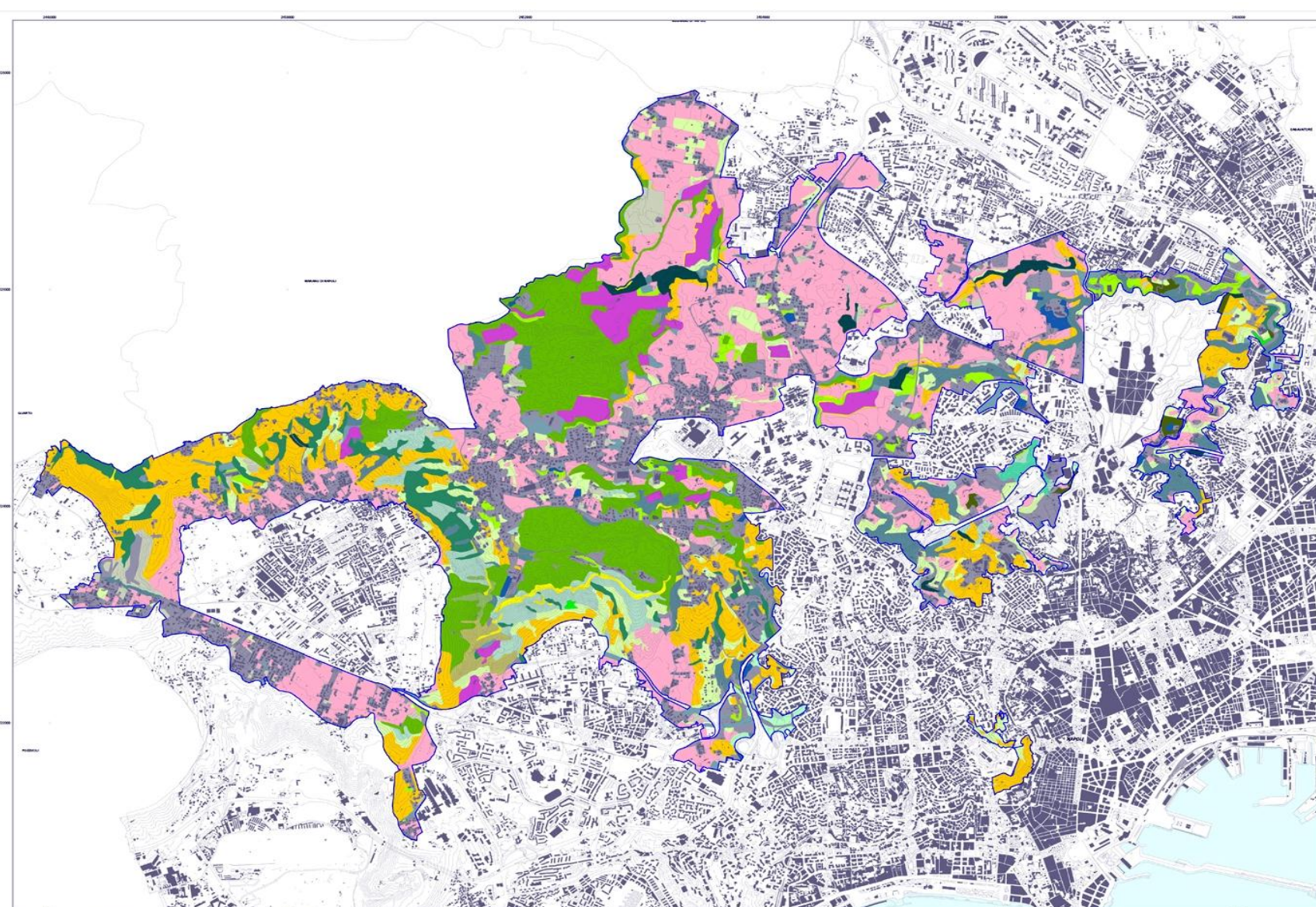
Total farms: 402

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" : "Creation of natural parks and protected areas 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"
17/10/2003		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 Metropolitano 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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 - Boschi di latifoglie decidue | 17 - Cespuglieti radi |
| 2 - Boschi a Roverella | 18 - Vegetazione steppica |
| 3 - Boschi a Roverella e Leccio | 19 - Formazioni delle rupi e dei muraglioni interni |
| 4 - Boschi a latifoglie degradati | 24 - Ex coltivi |
| 5 - Cespuglieti misti di ricolonizzazione | 26 - Aree incolte |
| 6 - Nuclei di ricolonizzazione a Roverella | 27 - Prati e pendici erbose |
| 7 - Castagneti | 28 - Cespuglieti delle aree ruderali |
| 8 - Castagneti degradati | 29 - Vegetazione erbacea delle aree ruderali |
| 9 - Boschi a Leccio | 30 - Arbori misti di variabile complessità strutturale e vigneti |
| 10 - Leccete | 32 - Orti arboreali ad elevata complessità strutturale |
| 11 - Pinete | 33 - Colture ortive su ampie superfici ciononate o sub-pianeggianti |
| 14 - Boschi a Robinia | 38 - Vegetazione delle scarpate ferroviarie e stradali |
| 16 - Boschi a Robinia | 39 - Aree a verde urbano |
| | 40 - Cave e discariche |
| | 42 - Aree edificate e delle strade urbane |

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 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 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 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



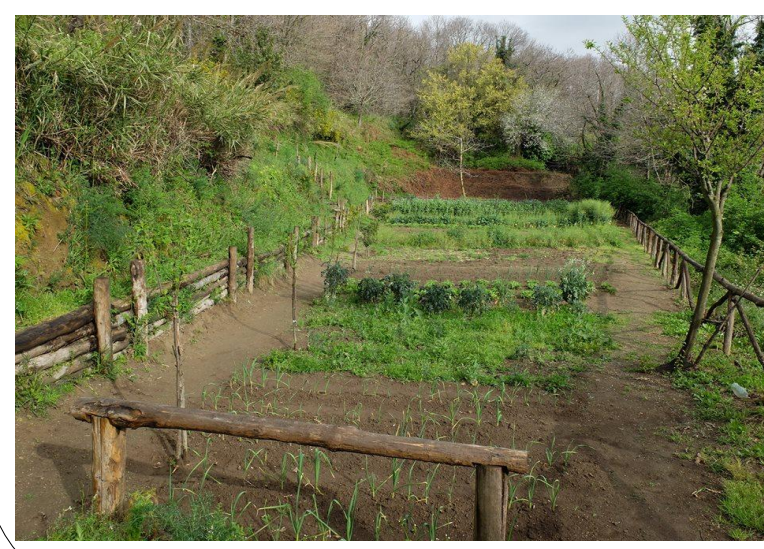
Masseria Cortile Grande

Types: Local food and Leisure farm.
Year: 1764-1870-1995.
Ha: 3 hectares 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 m², 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 m² total surface, 200 m² vegetable garden, 2,800 m² 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: 1 hectare tot surface,
Promoter: AGRIFOGLIO, ARTEMISION, CGD Napoli, MA-IA, Polisportiva NAPOLI A GONFIE VELLE, REALTA' FUTURA, ARCHITETTI '99, CONNM, FORTITUDO BASKET
Actors: none is a professional farmer
Functions: cultural, social, recreational

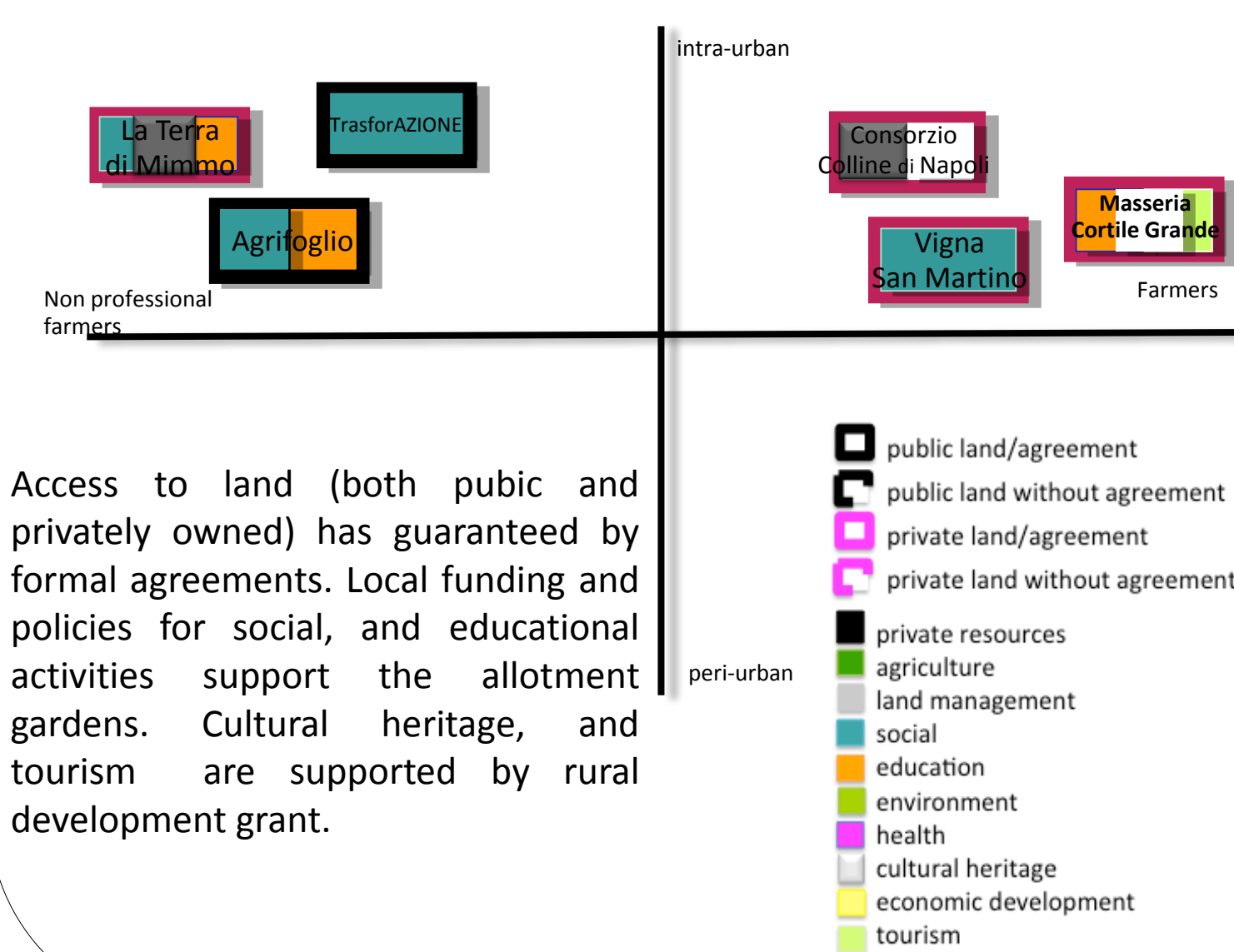


Paesaggi Rurali storici

Type: leisure farms
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.

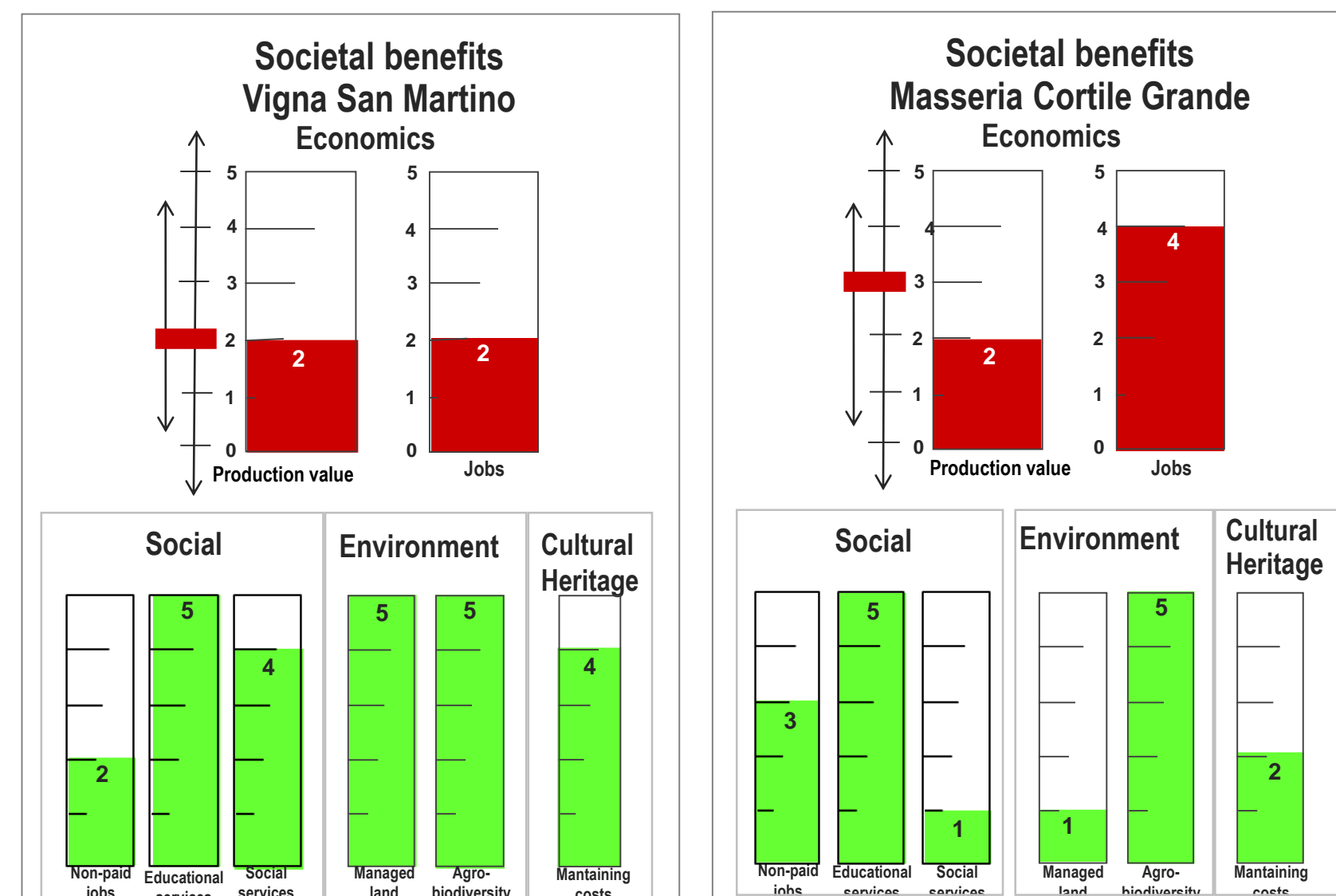
Associazione Agrifoglio: public land belonging to the Municipality of Naples, managed by Agrifoglio Association. The main purposes are social and environmental education.

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.

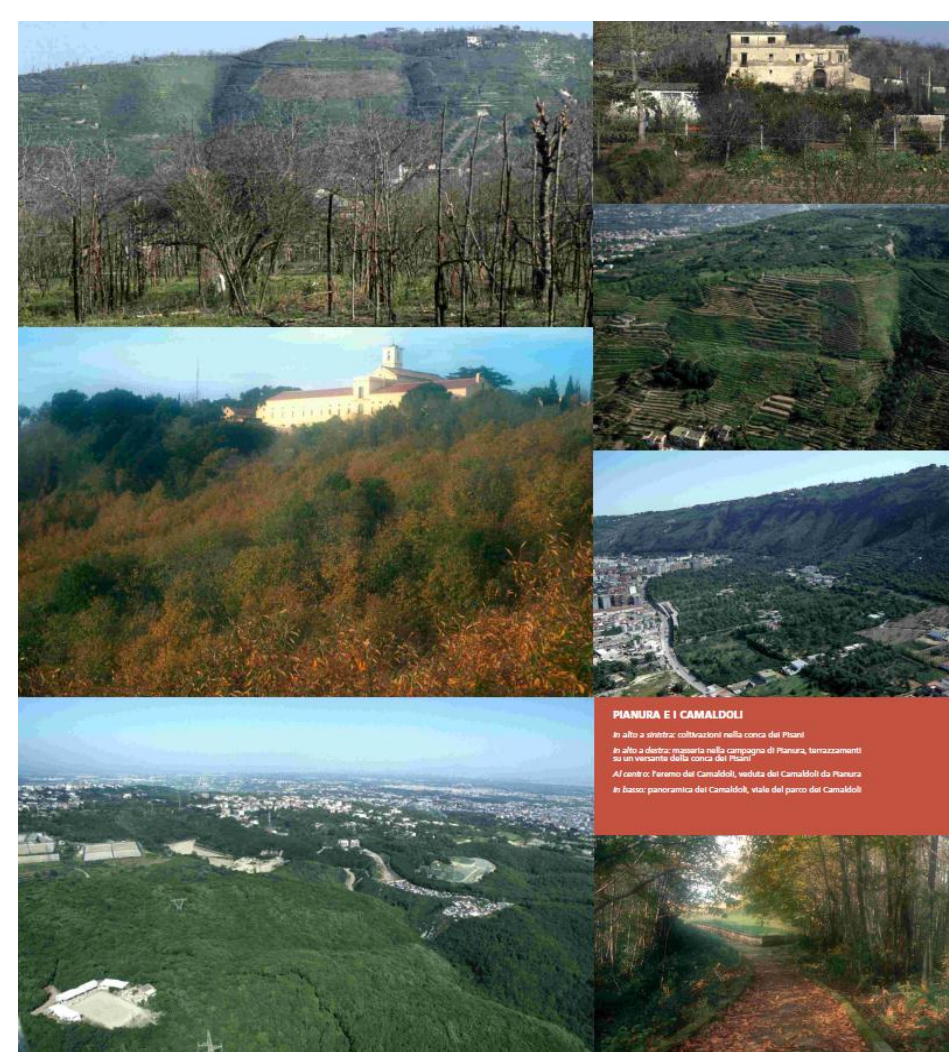
Associazione TrasformAZIONE: network of territorial subjects. Public land belonging to the Municipality of Naples managed with a loan of use. The association benefited founding from the European Development Fund "POR Campania 2007/13"; ongoing project from "Fondazione per il Sud".

Social Benefits

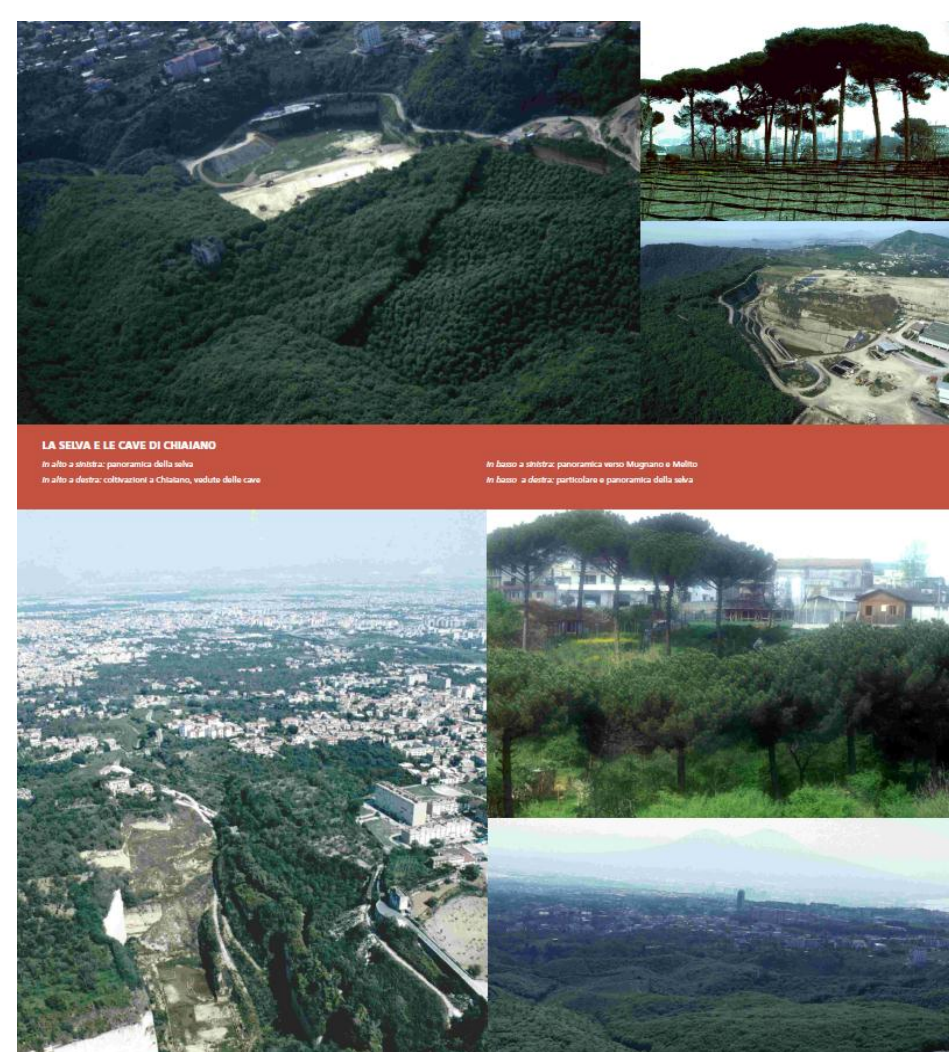


The two cases analyzed in the social benefits are the one of Vigna San Martino, managed by the association and the agritourism Masseria Cortile Grande. The two cases have a strongly different nature, the former is an association that carries out activities exclusively for purposes of social utility while 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