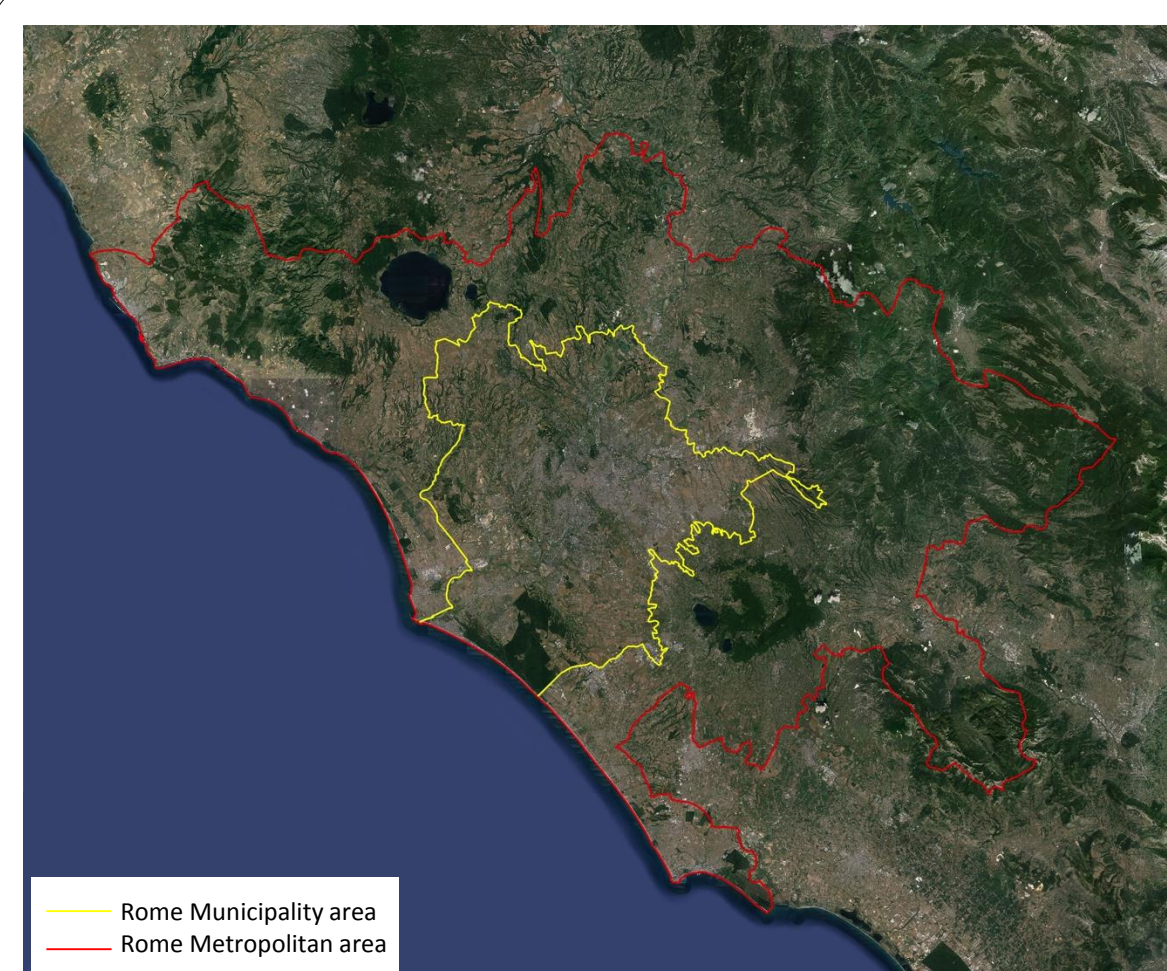


# ROME METROPOLITAN AREA

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## Territorial Context

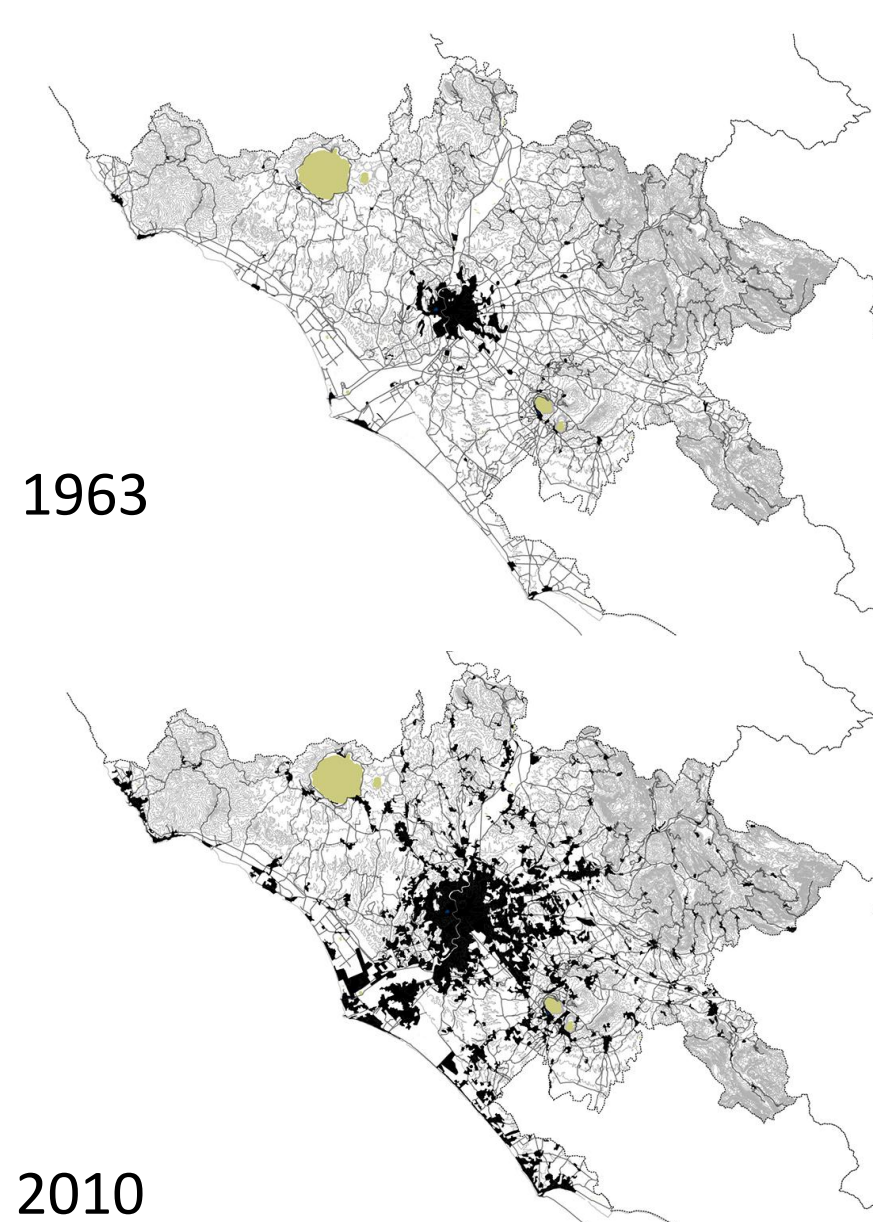
### Rome Municipality

**Population:**  
2,872,659 (2015) inhabitants  
**Surface:**  
1,285 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Utilized agricultural area:**  
43,271 hectares

### Rome Metropolitan Area

**Population:**  
4,331,856 (2014) inhabitants  
**Surface:**  
5,363 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Utilized agricultural area:**  
175,977 hectares

Source: [http://www.codellacometa.it/studi/cartografie/basi/gall\\_files/vib\\_images/04\\_googlepro\\_vincija.jpg](http://www.codellacometa.it/studi/cartografie/basi/gall_files/vib_images/04_googlepro_vincija.jpg)

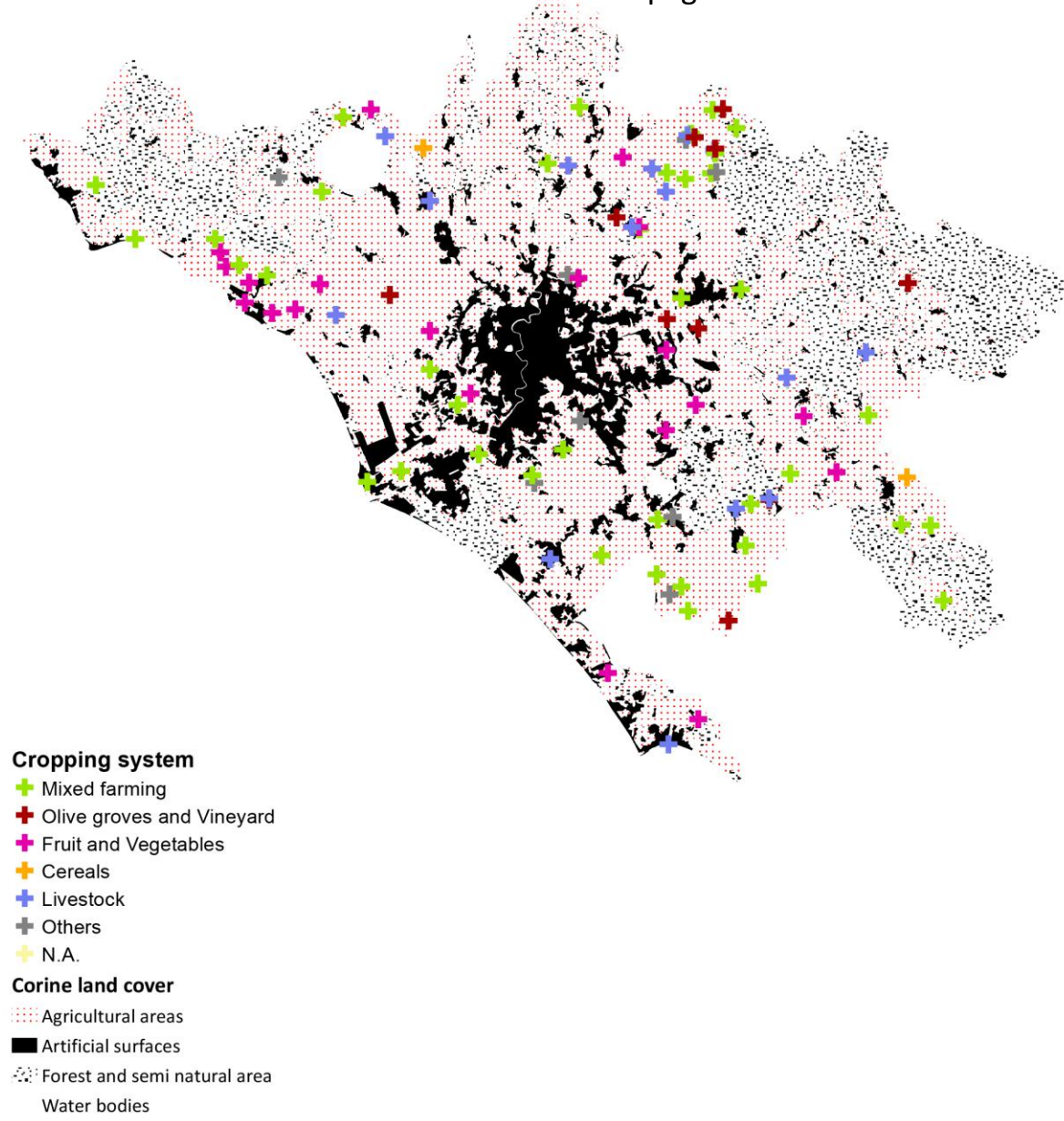


## Spatial Planning/history phenomenon

	Metropolitan	Municipality
1883	-	The First Rome's plan was elaborated by Engenier. A. Viviani. The Plan strategy's was strictly oriented towards the urban growth of the Capital.
1909	-	Nathan and Sanjust planned also the urban expansion of the city with a relevant attention to the urban fabric and public space and parks for the middle class and urban needs.
1931	-	The GUR group coordinated by Piacentini developed a plan again in urban expansion, introducing an idea of protected area more linked with the heritage values.
1962	-	The Plan moved trough a zoning approach to planning introduced two different zones Agro Roman (H1) and the protected Agro Roman (H2) recognizing the role of agriculture in Roman municipality.
2008	-	The last plan introduced Agro Roman in the Ecological Network, within a complex system of protection tools.
2010	The agricultural territories and rural landscapes became a strategic issues within the Territorial General Plan (PTPG).	-

## Urban Agriculture Types

Local food farms in Rome: The farms of Campagna Amica network



### Farming level

#### Local food farms:

**Quantitative:** 5.399 local food farms (direct sale) (744 of these in Rome city), 43 farmers' markets (32 of these in Rome city), 71 SPG, 49 of which in the city of Rome  
**Qualitative:** expanding

#### Leisure farms:

**Quantitative:** 4 farms per 100.000 inhab  
**Qualitative:** Increasing

#### Agri-environmental farms:

**Quantitative:** <1 farms per 100.000 inhab in Rome city area, are not available data at metropolitan level (these data refer to the city of Rome that counts 2.863.322 inhabitants).  
**Qualitative:** Emergent

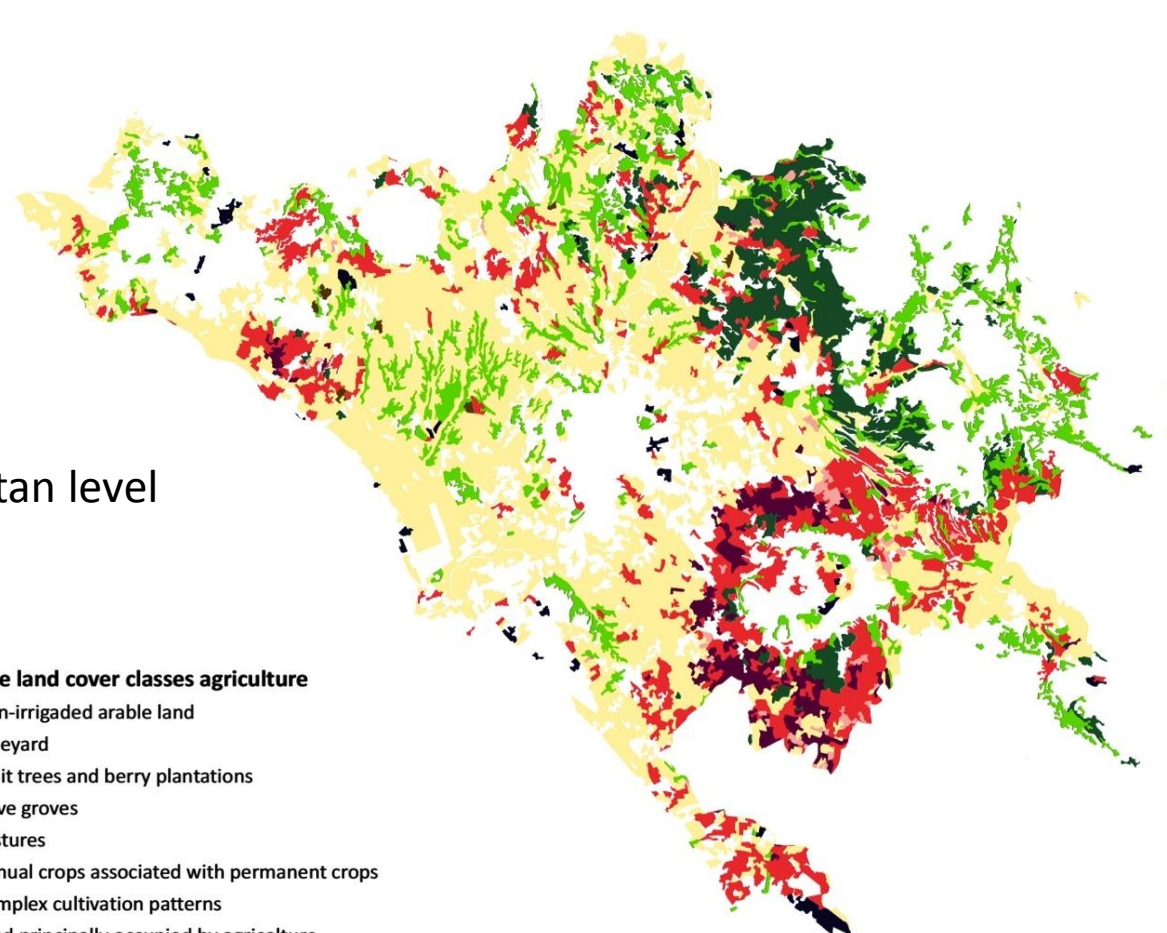
#### Social farms:

**Quantitative:** 101 (Source: Forum of Social farms, 2013).  
**Qualitative:** Increasing

### Gardening level

#### Allotment gardens

**Quantitative:** 82 gardens per 100.000 inhab approx. in Rome city area, Are not available data at metropolitan level (Source: Lupia 2014). These data refer to the city of Rome that counts 2.863.322 inhabitants.  
**Qualitative:** Expanding



## Urban Agriculture in Rome

The economic and social weight of the Roman countryside (known as the Agro Romano) has been gradually decreasing, caused by the drop in profits from farming and the particular landowner - landownership structure - whose origins lie in the great country estates belonging to noble families and the Church where they focused on growing arable crops and rearing livestock. The role of the Agro evolved within a framework of deep and rapid changes to the productive systems, which moved from an industrial to a tertiary economy and involved heavy repercussions, especially to the social configuration and use of space in the city.

The role played by the local food network in Rome is remarkable, particularly in case of farmers' market, SPG' and those linked to box schemes experiences have seen significant success (Marino and Cicatiello, 2012). The increasing importance of Alternative and Local Food Networks is showed in the data: the 60% of Rome municipalities farms sell directly (Istat, 2012) it was registered an increase of + 57% Farmers' market at municipality level and of + 64% in Rome's province (2010/13) (Marino et al., 2013). The local food network behind agriculture in the city, within a number of integrated social agrarian cooperative, who represented an alternative food production system and landmark for many initiatives carried out by the civil society, associations, cooperatives, volunteer and school sectors, community supported agriculture (CSA) initiatives.

### Agricoltura nuova

**Types:** Local food farm  
**Year:** 1977  
**ha :** 257 hectares  
**Promoter:** Cooperative  
**Functions:** commercial, social, cultural, historical, recreational



Source: [www.agricolturanuova.it](http://www.agricolturanuova.it)

### Cor.ag.gio

**Types:** Local food farm  
**Year:** 2014  
**ha :** 22 hectares  
**Promoter:** Rome City Council, Cooperative  
**Functions:** commercial, social, cultural, historical, recreational.



Source: [www.coop-coraggio.it](http://www.coop-coraggio.it)

### Tenuta del Cavaliere

**Types:** Local food farm  
**Year:** XVII century  
**ha :** 380 hectares  
**Promoter:** Rome City Council  
**Functions:** commercial, cultural, historical, recreational.



Source: [www.comune.roma.it](http://www.comune.roma.it)

### Orti solidali

**Types:** Social farm (Community Supported Agriculture)  
**Year:** 2009  
**ha :** 1 hectare  
**Promoter:** Rome City Council  
**Actors:** 2 persons  
**Functions:** commercial, social.



Source: <https://ortisolidali.wordpress.com>

### Barikamà

**Types:** Social farm  
**Year:** 2011  
**ha :** 0,5 hectare  
**Promoter:** Social Association and Social cooperative Barikama.  
**Actors:** 9 persons  
**Functions:** commercial, social.



Source: [www.barikama.altervista.org](http://www.barikama.altervista.org)

### Parco della Consolata

**Types:** Allotment gardens  
**Year:** 2010  
**ha :** 4 hectare  
**Promoter:** Rome City Council  
**Functions:** social, cultural, recreational.



Source: [www.comune.roma.it](http://www.comune.roma.it)

### Riserva dell'Aniene

**Types:** Allotment gardens  
**Year:** 2010  
**ha :** 0,4 hectare  
**Promoter:** Rome City Council  
**Actors:** -  
**Functions:** social, cultural, recreational.



Source: [www.comune.roma.it](http://www.comune.roma.it)

### Fortunato

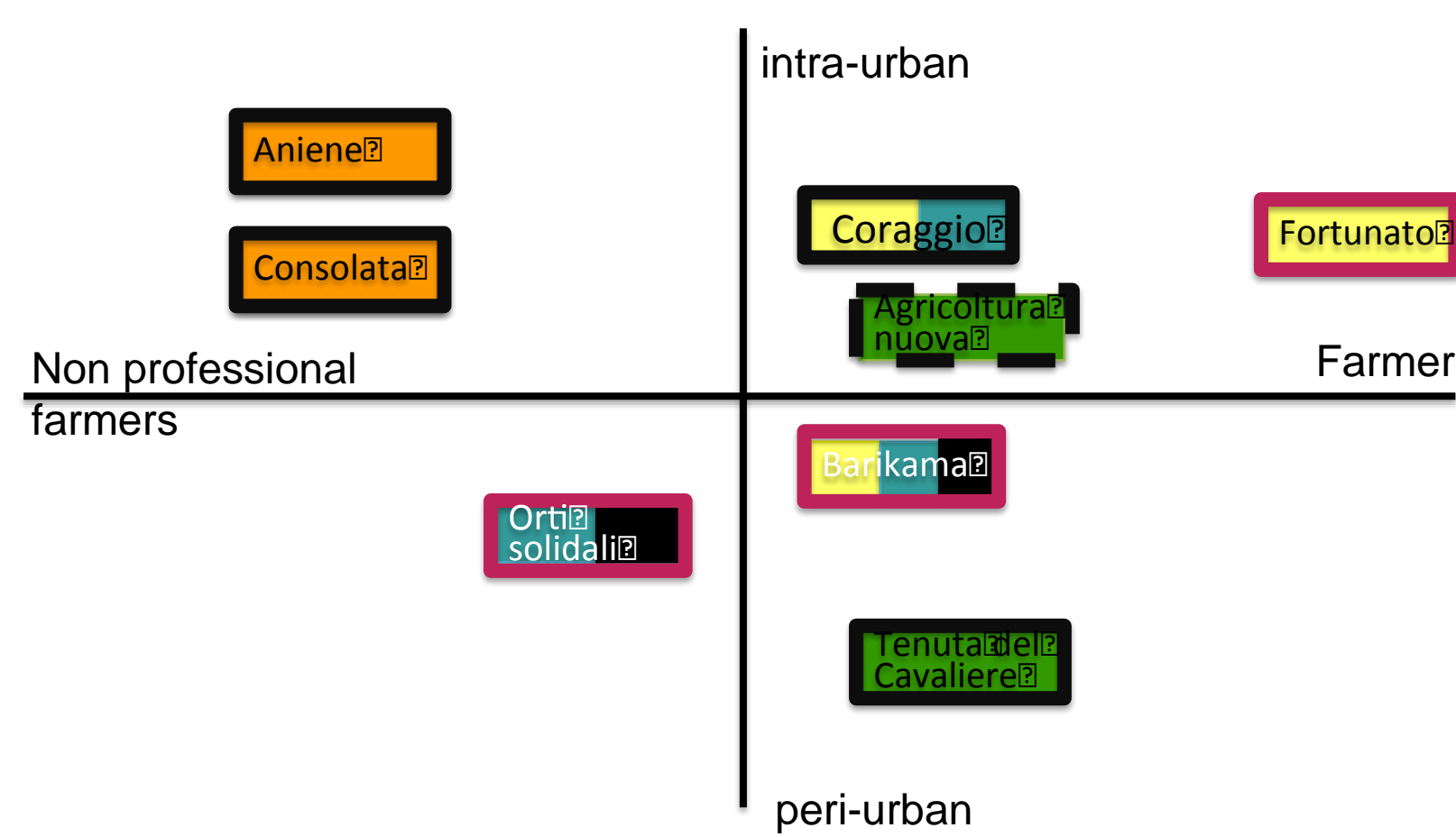
**Types:** Local food farm  
**Year:** 1980  
**ha :** 300 hectares  
**Promoter:** private.  
**Actors:** -  
**Functions:** commercial.



Source: [www.aziendaagricolafortunato.it](http://www.aziendaagricolafortunato.it)

## Actors and Public Policies

Rome municipality is engaged in different initiatives strictly linked with agriculture and food. The programme 100 Resilient Cities, financed by the Rockefeller Foundation (100RC), is seeking new ways to preserve its rich cultural heritage and protect itself from a variety of environmental and socioeconomic shocks and stresses. Regarding the public food service Rome represents a model at international level in school canteen (Morgan and Sonnino, 2008). One of the most important project deserving to be presented is known as the Quality Revolution, concerned with school canteen service in Rome. The Rome City Council is enhancing actions to promote integrated management of rural areas within the Charter of the Short Food Chain of Rome, defining tools aimed the promotion of food quality, protection of biodiversity and landscape of Roman countryside. At the level of municipalities the Rome City Council is particularly active: the initiative promoted by the XIV Municipality within the Agricultural Park of "Casal del Marmo", in Project Turas funded by the FP7 program.



## Spatial Issues

This strengthens the image of Rome following a radial configuration, where urban areas alternate with wedge-shaped zones of agricultural and natural land.

Looking at the main directions involved in the urban development of Rome, an interesting point is that, in 2008, the number of people who moved from Rome to neighbouring towns was 14% more than in 2005. Confirming these processes, between 2002 and 2008, the population of Rome increased by 7%. Over the same period, the towns on the Roman belt grew by 23%.

The basic agricultural mosaic is formed mainly by areas of arable crops and, sometimes, legumes, fodder plants, tree and vegetable crops. Moving away from the centre, the cultivated areas include vineyards and olive groves, together with smaller parcels of mixed areas, which are important in terms of the landscape, with their assortment of annual crops, pasture and/or perennial crops. The latter, known as *complex cultures* and traditionally associated with subsistence farming, despite being rather dispersed, cover relatively large areas close to the urban fabric.

The system described above configures the set of all the different forms of foodscape in Rome as a device of resilience for the city, made up of places where flows, relationships and processes become increasingly more sustainable, and where both physical and intangible spaces act as an infrastructure in their exchange with the city. Furthermore, the available data confirm the general considerations presented in our introduction, whereby a pact between producer and consumer is put in place within a territorial network system, meaning that they are no longer in conflict but involved in re-writing the market rules together.

## Social Benefits

Rome has what we could call a compact structure compared to the dispersed urban model and this has encouraged the development of local agricultural systems, where both flows and landscapes involve the city. This account of short supply chains in Rome is inevitably the account of an urban phenomenon. It is indeed the city that determines its special characteristics for both physical and relational aspects. The mapped farms are mostly located near the main routes that radiate from the city to the countryside, underlining the centrality of the flow of exchanges that take place with the city.

On an economic level, according to data on the incidence of direct sales on turnover, for 50% of the farms, the business from consumer purchases on farm premises is of over 20%. Furthermore, 100% of the farms with a positive turnover access the market directly through their farm shops. Regarding aspects links to employment, 66% of the farms are individual businesses, and 33% employs labour from outside the family, contributing positively towards the employment market. With most being family-owned farms, as confirmed by the main juridical forms and a feature of the agricultural sector in Italy, it would be expected that they would be in the UAA classes of farms with less than five hectares.

## Urban Agriculture Metabolism

The issues connected with resources sovereignty have different forms in Rome.

The role of prevention of food waste in Rome is particularly interesting. Many associations of religious character and are not active actions to promote the collection of unsold food or meals to be allocated to migrants (particularly during the most recent crisis) and in general to people in need.

The movements related to access to land (both linked to farmers who are already active in people who wanted to become one) are particularly active in Rome (i.e. Coraggio cooperative), they have played a key role in shaping the institutional process for the allocation of some public lands that recently taken place in the city.

Also the role played by people involved in community gardens relevant the major resources sovereignty, in terms of land, water and recycled flows.