



# SU PER

il festival  
delle periferie  
a milano



**Notes for**  
**a meditative**  
**city**

Between 2015 and 2017 Super led us to organise 23 walking tours through the least touristic or trod paths of Milan and to meet more than 160 local initiatives. Moreover, in 2018 we organised 5 thematic tables, inviting anyone, local residents and not, to each and every event, to express their peculiar views: receiving, and recording many, and diverse, sensible voices.

We have explored a city, that in its suburbs and even in its most neglected, forgotten neighbourhoods, rely on and

reveal a wide variety of human and grassroots excellences, formal and informal, all unique in their effort to hold, build and re-build the fabric of our communities.

Educators, horticulturists, social and cultural workers and activists; artisans, shopkeepers, booksellers; volunteers and common citizens... each and all engaged to improve and

transform their own communities, and the spaces they inhabit; a city unique in its own diversity, very different from the stereotypes too often painted in the media.

We have here gathered the essential points of their labouring, their looking at the city-at-large from a peripheral point of view. We have arrived to a landscaping of Milan under many, diverse eyes which enrich our own perspective. Now it is time for us to share it with the city administration and the other local stakeholders, in order to deliver usually unheard voices to them and to all citizens of Milan.



— Notes for a meditative, pensive city.

Super, the festival of the peripheral, unheard, unconsidered Milan, began, tentatively, in 2015, following a call-of-action of TumbTumb, an interdisciplinary group which designed walking tours in all Milan's more outer neighbourhoods. During 23 walks TumbTumb met and talked with around 160 citizen initiatives, informal groups, associations and enterprises whose narrations contributed to questioning the stereotype, too often circulating around media and politics, that merely depicts the peripheries as places of degradation. 10 thematic projects were conceived.

## Where we started from

Super focused mainly on the many experiences of active, often informal, generators of actions from below; more and more capable to respond, using their own means, to local needs and desires,

sometimes reaching out to entire neighbourhoods.

After this first contact and the collection of an archive of interviews, in 2017 TumbTumb went a step further, and to do this it submitted an entry to participate in the 2016-2017 edition of the European Cultural Foundation Idea Camp program: selected among over 200 other candidatures, it was awarded with a grant issued in May 2017. Thanks to this, Super has since activated a new cycle of workshops, aiming to engage once again the whole spectrum of groups, enterprises and associations encountered and to retain the network created in these first two years of activities.

We then began with the organisation of five workshops, whose topics originated from the analysis of the multi-faceted narrations we collected in the tours. All entities we encountered were firstly invited, and then divided, in five main, thematic working groups: Life between homes, Re-meaning, Being small - being big, Ideas for a social capital, Weaving together a Tale of Tales.

All meetings were held in different venues of some of the most significant, symbolic Milan's barrios: Stadera, Gallarate, Dergano, Via Padova, Lambrate.

Each workshop was facilitated by professionals and monitored by external experts who, after following a first phase behind closed doors, returned their elaborations and debate in sessions open to the public.

This document is the outcome of the route we walked together. A path that has led us to identify ourselves in many of the people taking part in the workshop, getting to know their roles within the processes they are dealing with in their daily life.

After a long processing of the collected materials, we here highlight the recurrent issues, and possible, grassroots solutions to the more reproduced, and relevant issues.



Super — Notes for a meditative, pensive city.

# Beyond simplifications, towards a multicentered city

Super has been learning from the many Milan citizen initiatives acting “from below” and has been nourished with their stories. Thanks to these narrations, Super has tried to **deconstruct the polarization centre-suburbs** and to go beyond the stereotypical representation of peripheries as territories ruled by marginality and incompleteness, in constant need of top-down solutions granted from experts to restitch, mend, correct their supposed limits.

We do not underestimate that in the Milan's more depleted neighbourhoods coexist complex situations, often linked to 20th century low income housing developments or to the absence, or decadence, of significant public spaces, and to the scarcity of essential, basic services. All elements that do not contribute to alleviate poverty and social vulnerability, and instead increase the risk of perpetuating or even increasing these conditions.

Nevertheless, without underestimating objective challenges, we believe that the so-called peripheries cannot be confined to only such undeniable aspects. They coexist with the presence of many active entities, communities and processes, autonomously grown, that are the vibrant and active soul of our neighbourhoods. Seen under such light, we think that the periphery is the place of interculturality of eminence; where life is often easier and where new forms of coexistence evolve and are continuously experienced.

Behind these processes we met the force of the individuals and people who invest their **passion and time in the recomposition of vital spaces and meaningful relationships**, sharing a perspective of the **common good**, both through profit and non-profit activities.

It is the case of some big organisations along, mostly, small associations and informal groups of citizens, active individuals, all working hard to improve their own living spaces, neighbourhoods and communities.

Often the **margins** of a city are fields for the surging of **new, creative, and dynamic visions for the whole city** that can be witnessed, consciously developed or merely identified. Peripheries offer a more open view on envisionable, potential directions for the city development, that are more difficult to isolate when acting from the city centre, from where the system could appear stable and unshakable.

In these times of growing uncertainties, often the logic of preservation of the past only prevails because of the costs of change and so-called social innovation being perceived as higher than those of maintaining the *status quo*.

**TumbTumb**, moving slowly over a two-year span, and only relying on the **free, voluntary work** of its promoters, aimed to question and fight this stance: it **listened to the more active realities** of these neglected quarters of Milan,

reaching out to 160 of them. As a result, Super encourages the people who conceived it to reverse the usual starting points: instead of assuming that their local issues, Super began investigating on the resources and skills that contribute to the rising of processes of innovation. Instead of analysing reality and its transformations through the professional lenses of urban planning and welfare policies, we focused on the processes, people and organisations that generate local, grassroots resilience.

This **approach has brought** out a peripheral vision of Milan and its neighbourhoods, putting at its centre the **skills and wisdom** of those who act and live on the ground every day. A territory where the production of **social value and change** happens thanks to the passionate and continuous commitment of its inhabitants, and through a wide range of civic volunteerism. **Needs, dreams, desires** and new imaginaries give life to projects which grow and **interweave** within areas ruled by stiff **laws and bureaucracies**.

These human and social factors are at the base of an urban change patiently crafted by these active groups and by the resident population at-large: the production of a new dimension of sense and belonging is its fundamental outcome, where **taking care of the city** and **defending the rights** of those who live it constitute the gratification and recognition of the work of those who commit their time and expertise without claiming anything in return.

In a society devoted to a numerical and quantitative culture, where everything has to be measured with data and diagrams, the commitment of these active realities that set in motion and valorise **local resources** in order to **fulfil needs** independently from any public support from institutions, is a clue of the true **inestimable value** of this kind of free and constant political action.

The outcome of this long investigation resulted in the emergence of some **key issues**, which, with this paper, we want to bring to the attention of city administrations, private and public investors, institutional subjects and all power players of this city. Transversal processes and perspectives that have a lot to say to the ones who define the city agenda in terms of welfare system, urban planning, rules and labour policies. We are convinced that without constantly listening of active, grounded accounts from individuals it is not possible for institutions to find keys to recompose society and its living spaces. Super obviously cannot, and neither pretend to be, representative of the whole city: the subjects we met represent only a fraction of the great variety of Milan civic activism. A city, moreover, that is constantly changing. Nevertheless, our efforts to bring out hidden, experienced glances and points of view, have proven to be a useful leverage for the uncovering of a diverse concept of quality of life, of the city's many strata and complexities. A matrix that goes beyond the “Modello Milano” - a supposed recipe for urban success, self-contented, promoted by the high ranks of the local stakeholders in the last few years - keeping in mind that if on one hand Milan is for many increasingly attractive, fast, and at the heart of international debate, on the other for a large part of those who inhabit it, it is getting harder and harder to proceed at the same social, cultural and economic pace.





## Life in the *between* - Neighbourhoods, spaces of sociality, community.

In the peripheries, as in the whole city, life happens *between* building blocks; a *between* that represents the complexity of our territories, often born from a **need for homes**, but that cannot be limited to that. In such *between* of those districts — and of all the city's, one could rhetorically say — people live their stories and daily labours. A *between* which refers to the meaning of life intended

not as a sequence of moments but as a **process**. A process made of **time, relationships and powers**, places and spaces, practices of care and sharing, *in between* the building blocks that compose our living neighbourhoods.

## Generative processes

More and more social projects and policies, nowadays, talk about **citizens' participation** in processes of urban transformation: inappropriately policymakers conceive these important criteria paternalistically, pushing residents to activate under their leadership, and then leaving them alone to face degradation and abandonment. But engagement, expressing oneself in participating in a regeneration process, cannot be considered neither as a slogan nor as something that can be switched on and off. On the contrary, it is a difficult and long route entailing the construction of belonging and common projections and sense. The sole capable of generating a feeling of protection for citizens living those social and urban degradation more than often concentrated, and entrenched, at the city's periphery. To regenerate such *between* is to understand the levers that can lead individuals and groups to look out for what they do not have inside, for new **chances of redemption outside their solitude, marginality, degradation**. Paradoxically, also to look for alternatives to that enclosure of public life that takes place inside the houses, a process built through social media, Google and television, where insecurities and fears grow virtually, crystallize, never facing the actual community.

*How can we draw new paths and spaces of proximity and inclusiveness in peripheral neighbourhoods where more and more cultural and generational diversity are being stratified? How to make them permeable and welcoming toward innovation and change in terms of social, economic and ethnic composition?"*

## New significations - irregular practices, experimental uses

Many citizen initiatives activate in order to intercept expressed - or even unexpressed - needs, to which central government and local authorities fail to answer. There is a quite widespread agreement on the fact that grassroots realities are expected to be constantly geared to respond to these needs by restructuring and/or remodulating their actions by the integration of challenges normally falling outside their usual range of interventions. These phenomena give life to new aggregations which aim at reaching goals through the collectivization of resources in terms of skills, spaces and money: the following activation of experimental practices and processes heading to **new significance of urban spaces** - such as neighbourhood markets which house cultural spaces and service to individuals, schools which open in order to welcome activities started by and for citizens, sports associations opening gyms becoming social presidios - prove sometimes to be real **future-proof innovations**.

Sometimes representatives of the administration are involved in these processes, acting as potential facilitators and/or as agents capable of ensuring their continuity (not only financially): nevertheless, any of this practices entails an unavoidable confrontation with **rules and regulations**, often ending up into a detrimental friction act. This ends up making the continuity of grassroots/institutions relationships difficult and cumbersome, putting into crisis even the most solid realities, putting at risk the very survival of **irregular practices and experimentations** (which within certain limits we think should be allowed to grow outside the rules).

Situations often leading to **conflicts** between associations and the administration, that whence not resolved in real life times, risk reproducing and exacerbating the very same social conflicts which both grassroots organisations and institutions attempt to tame.

*The game and development of social dynamics appears changing often on a quicker pace than the laws. How, and to what extent, can the administration activate organisational or procedural changes to respond to social innovations with as much flexibility?*

## Being small being big - Relevance of the organisation size.

Who is the so-called active citizen out there, in the peripheries? Super has chosen to **privilege the investigation of small and medium-sized organisations/projects**, which often do not emerge in mainstream city narratives, because they are not part of the inter-institutional arrangements brokered in recent years between the public and private sectors. They have different organisational models (associations, structured groups, cooperatives, socio-cultural circles, local sections of national organisations, shops, entrepreneurial activities, etc.) but all share capacity for innovation and/or aggregation. In their main territory of reference, and very often beyond.

In many of them, a tension emerges between the desire to grow (in terms of size and also in their fundraising capacity) in order to have greater impact on their territory and on public policies, and the fear of actually jumping too long ahead because the enlargement is perceived as a threat to their original and fundamental heritage, ethical and political. To understand what is at stake between being small and big, we start inquiring on the social value that these organisations carry on. First, their magnitude and values are not to be considered only in quantitative terms, by the calls and bids they can have adjudicated; by the size of their memberships, or the budget they manage. The lens cannot be focused only on instrumental aspects. Rather, the **creation of contexts of protection of human rights and coexistence** that can arise from face-to-face relationships, and the **ability to give continuity** to a perspective focused on the broader picture and on horizontality beyond traditional pyramidal power relations in city policies, are equally important evidences to be taken into account. According to the citizen initiatives we met, remaining tied to an original identity entails the risk to produce self-centred and static behaviours with a feebleness impact on the context which sometimes worsens social and spatial fragmentation. Conversely, **facing the risk to taint rooted identities by embracing diversity**, even if it entails the risk (and the chance) to fail, is seen as a behaviour that can facilitate connections and the chance of horizontal growth of the very same grassroots initiative. In this sense to grow larger, pushing for cultural self-promotion and visibility becomes an important key and a sign of maturity, highly valued by the organisations we met.

*Who really makes the city? If we review the figure of the differences between small and large initiatives in terms of the social value that they are able to produce, is it possible that the little ones can take care of something as the big within an urban agenda, fine tuning their tasks to their resources?*

## For an idea of social capital - How to extricate oneself through resources, relapses.

Milan, as it is well known, expresses an historical vitality of the third sector, and a vocation to exemplary civic participation. But how does this change the intention and the chance of activating processes of care and transformation of the territory, when one moves from downtown to the more demanding neighbourhoods, in terms of responses to basic needs?

How would we rethink the concepts of resources and impact if we listened more closely to those who take responsibility and act in peripheries on a daily basis? Without any desire to omit the fundamental role of the economic factors,



we think these need to be evaluated together with other variables equally important in the construction of social values: **passions and commitments** of the communities intercepted, **human relations and exchanges**, **time** (even when it is only spent to have a *caffè*, because direct, open-hearted contact generates real activism), attention to details, dreams, physical and mental energy, solidarity, **mutualism**, rituals that build mutual confidence (that make to overlook and overcome the scarcity of resources in relation to the enormity of the objectives).

Not forgetting the very strong demands of public policies arising from below, which would like the local administration to be closer to citizens and more open to a cross-fertilization in terms of knowledge and skills developed on-the-ground. An administration who provide support to civic entrepreneurship in terms of economies and space, which are often let unused instead of being made available free-of-charge to the collective; an administration who foster its support for the communal use of public assets aimed at combining inputs and the social, material, and aggregation needs expressed by the community; an administration who organise trainings based on the actual needs of operators, not intermediated by private agencies, but designed within a large-scale, international horizon; an administration able to create networking models which interweave stories and lives coming from the whole world, learning mutually and building new relations. An administration encouraging citizens to create more cohesive organisational models, in order to guarantee the ownership of goods and services to those who benefit from it and not — once again — intermediated by welfare professionals who keep all resources for themselves without returning any to the community. An administration committed to enhance, promote and support economies based on social, human values, which recognises those initiatives who are already building them, providing them with forms **of direct support**, more than incentives that risk to alter their specificities. The city taking care and safeguard the independence of these realities, and the direct support from the institutions, are the two prerequisites for being able to feed the scenario, so that new actors can emerge and grow in an ecosystem more cooperative than competitive.

*Last but not least, there is a rising demand for a procedure able to measure the social impact of any activity. It would have to be rethought under the light of these inestimable, not measurable values which some interventions on the city present and cannot be quantified through conventional parameters or through expert evaluations. Could a citizens and urban stakeholders' involvement be a viable hypothesis to develop new tools?*



## A tale of tales - Learning to share your own story.

Narrating one's own story is essential to **resist and to exist**. What one cannot tell, one cannot spread and will not put roots. Without an effective account of what is done in the neighbourhoods, the barrios, the peripheries, within the associations, in the between of building blocks, we run the risk to miss two important goals for each and any association: the **recognition** of the work of the committed individuals, on one hand; and the possibility of obtaining funding, without which some goals become impossible to attain, on another. Narrating what one does in an effective way also serves to **put order** in what works or not in his, her own business, and at the same time it is essential to evoke public opinion and institutions on the life of neighbourhoods: on their real issues, on their prospects of growth or risks of decline. The initiatives that took part in the workshops began with an analysis of the tools they use every day to communicate either to the citizenry, to the institutions, and actual or potential financial supporters. All of them, obviously, have channels on social networks and new media, but not for all it is clear their potential, nor how to define the success of an executed **communication strategy**. Moreover, in several cases it is reported the difficulty of finding regular and reliable channels of communication with old media (newspapers, radios, televisions), due to a certain distrust in journalists, seen as more than often guided by the need to shout scoops and headlines, and not from genuinely reporting reality. **Learning to communicate** directly, in strategic, multimedia, creative ways, is particularly important for the realities we met but, in general, for all the actors acting on the ground. A renewed narrative and self-narrative ability is therefore fundamental to reach out to the eyes and ears of the interlocutors.

*To what sources do Milan central institutions attain to try to understand what is happening out there, in the farther neighbourhoods? In addition to press reviews and reading newspapers and official websites, are there any other paths followed, like blogs and social media, personal and/or associative?*

## Moving on... to what future?

The realities we encountered are every day engaged in processes where citizens are not only, at least not always, beneficiaries of policies or users of services. They also activate as cultural agents, who in their imperfectness, **co-produce common value and knowledge**, that over time can prefigure changes and build mutual support, and fix communities. We do not think that all social and cultural processes of the city should

influence the urban and political agenda. We believe, however, in the role of the institution in **governing and co-designing innovation** and change, identifying priorities. Integration of institutional structures (within the administration itself but also between public and private agents) is often considered the premise for successful strategies but, however, it often risks to remain unapplied or with very limited real impact on the communities.

It would be more effective, in the fragmentation we are living, to firstly identify a shared urban agenda and a gradual integration of priorities and intervention patterns. If processes of innovation and change would become the administration's priority, that would be a more difficult path to walk on, but, we think, a more effective and productive one. If, instead, priority is given to institutional integration and to the application of measures (protocols, agreements, etc.) we risk channelling all energies towards the more grounded, financially stable agencies; in a perhaps more coherent institutionally, but certainly less cohesive and weaker public agenda.

How can a policy that valorise the existing, informal entities and networks that often makes the city more welcoming and less difficult be included among the many meritorious experiments that the administration is realizing?

We recognise that this process has been started by several civil servants and sector of the administration. However, the municipality often intends the respect of outdated and contorted rules as a key for recognition and legitimacy. **Bureaucracy** thus often blocks civic deals of initiative at any level (e.g. organising a street party) and is generally felt as a passive tool for suffocating unusual ways of living or to silence grassroots initiatives. The risk is to put genuine, virtuous practices underground, and as such ostracised by public institutions.

Informality is vital but it becomes difficult to sustain if one has to repeatedly contravene to **rules**, or is even pushed to give up despite the obvious added social value generated. Can the administration change the rules? To what extent are rules dictated by the national level and what are the margins of change at the local level?

We gathered many testimonies, among the most virtuous social innovators, whose projects were pushed forward only thanks to the initiative of single officers and managers, who, alone ran the risk of contravene to rules to start processes they valued socially important.

How to integrate the galaxy of the micro- and macro- grassroots interventions that contribute to tackle Milan's public challenges, without encouraging the State and City administration to retract from public responsibilities, providing them with an excuse to not intervene?

How to really include small and large generators of civic initiatives at the same level, and by this equally entrust the responsibility in the actions conception and design without differentiating their importance depending on each institutional recognition, and economic or communicational resources? If the administration took a public responsibility, would the outcome be more substantial?



At the end of these reflections we want to highlight, in the form of open questions, two points that we think should become a central part of the reflection on any urban agenda:

### Open-source knowledge and institutional learning.

In order to value experimental activities and models self-activated on the field, it is essential for the citizenry, as well as for institutions, to understand how to build on these resources good, common value, look for ways to promote their elaborations and share their acquired knowledge; beside this, to learn how to translate their innovative elements, to identify common priorities, and to start a process of large-scale, not-confined-to-Milan replication: *Is this a task that we hand only on the municipality? Or universities, research centres, private firms, individuals, share a responsibility towards their own territory?*

*But, first and foremost, what role can the administration play in disseminating this knowledge and how can it translate into policies, shared knowledge, and good practices?*

### Value of time and care of processes.

One of the fundamental objectives of these initiatives working in the field is the accompaniment of communities and the care of processes and relationships on the way toward common objectives. It is a time-consuming labour, and a dimension which is often overlooked in our performing culture, where the immediacy and quantitative measurability of result prevails over long-term visions and quality of processes. We instead think that programs and visions must be generated through actual face-to-face gatherings and relationships: through these resources can result into new economic values for the Milanese peripheries. Local programs and policies can favour exchanges and investments in peripheries, resulting in an economic growth. Trust bonds between institutional and grassroots bodies are fundamental to the production of integrated plans, and these are primarily the outcome of reciprocity, relationships, non-mediated shared knowledge; processes of this kind are never linear though, as they face interruptions, difficulties and obstructions, often caused by bureaucratic constraints.

*How to integrate this investment on intangible assets into the city's economic trends, and make it contribute to generate value for everybody? How to simplify access to resources at times made available by private investors?*







Is this a task that we hand only on the city administration, or also universities, research centres and other private entities share a responsibility towards their own territory? What role can the administration, both at the municipal and at the borough scale, can play in disseminating this acquired knowledge, and how can it help its adoption into policies?



To all organisations and private citizens who with passion but also analytical look we have met in our 2 years of exploration of the peripheral neighbourhoods of Milan, and in particular to those who have supported us in the implementation of the “7 days of Super” project, by taking part to it. It is thanks to their determination and generosity, their skills and experiences that our project could have been realised:

Monica Sgrò - Liceo Artistico Caravaggio  
 Silvia Baldini - Mitades  
 Marcello Fichtner - Spluf (Coop. soc. Tuttinsieme)  
 Marta Meroni - Dynamoscopia  
 Antonio Dell'Atti, Elena Visentin - FabriQ  
 Niccolò Franchi, Lucia La Ganga – Associazione ESC, Cascina Martesana  
 Alberto Aldeghi - Si, si può fare (Coop. Soc. di tipo B)  
 Fabio Bedostri - Circolo dell'Ortica  
 Gianluca Alfano - Spazio Agorà ACLI  
 Paolo Mandelli - Spazio Terzo Tempo Ululi e Cooperativa La Mussa  
 Marco Nicotra - Bolo Paper e Tipografie Reali  
 Gianluca Ruggieri - È Nostra  
 Andrea Perini - Terzo Paesaggio  
 Andrea Capaldi - Mare culturale urbano  
 Cosimo De Monticelli - Birrificio La Ribalta  
 Mariella Bianchin - Architetti Senza Frontiere  
 Domenico De Monte - La Scheggia  
 Antonio Augugliaro e Gina Bruno - Nuovo Armenia  
 Massimo Torsello - Mercatino Agricolo Biologico Niguarda  
 Paolo Petrozzi - Baggio Bene Comune  
 Vincenzo Vasciaveo - CSA Fontanini Desr  
 Donatella Ronchi – FAS gruppo Ferrante Aporti Sammartini  
 Costantino Bongiorno - WeMake  
 Giulia Capodieci - Base Milano  
 Nicola Mogno - Shareradio  
 Margherita Giorgio, Maria Scicchitani - Asnada, una scuola per il mondo  
 Elena Maranghi, Gabriele Solazzi - Mapping San Siro  
 Ilaria Campi – Cascina Campi, associazione Campacavallo  
 Alessandra Micoli, Michela Bresciani - EUMM, Ecomuseo Urbano Metropolitano Milano Nord  
 Mario Donadio - Compagnia dell'anello, Milano nel tempo  
 Chiara Birattari, Milin Bonomi, Valentina Poggi - Serpica Naro  
 Antonella Bruzzese - Municipio3, Politecnico di Milano  
 Jean Pierre Orrù – Fondazione Casa della Carità “Angelo Abriani”  
 Matilde Albertini, Maria Chiara Cela – Dar=Casa società cooperativa  
 Roberta Bulgari, Paolo Pisani - Biblioshare  
 Valentina Sachero - Casa Ecologica Coop.  
 Rossella Sacco - ASM (via Padova 36)  
 Franco Beccari - Orti di via Padova – Legambiente Lombardia  
 Sara Costello - Giardino degli Aromi  
 Laura Berni - Lascia la scia  
 Stefano Pellegrini - Noi viviamo in periferia  
 Laura Riva, Chiara Lattuada - Connecting Cultures  
 Irina Suteu - Via dolce Via  
 Silvio Anderloni – Centro di Forestazione Urbana, Italia Nostra  
 Angela Moretti - Fondazione L'Aquilone  
 Marzia Pontone - Comunità Sant'Egidio  
 Paolo Valabrega – daydreamer

18 **Thanks!**

... thanks also to all the other citizen initiatives which did not make it to participate, but were supportive and interested to the process.

Thanks to all facilitators and guests who have contributed to the design and implementation of laboratories and workshops:

Rosanna Prevete  
 Roberto Covolo - Ex Fadda, Bari  
 Barbara Di Tommaso  
 Franca Manoukian - APS  
 Jacopo Tondelli - Gli Stati Generali  
 Matteo Colle - Communication and business policy expert  
 Marco Carta - Associazione Da Sud, Roma  
 Giulio Focardi, Lorenza Salati - Osun Wes srl, Salerno  
 Francesco Midiri - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano  
 Daniela Patti, Levente Polyak - Eutropian, Roma/Vienna  
 Jacopo Larena  
 Ambra Lombardi  
 Erika Mattarella - Bagni Pubblici di via Agliè, Torino  
 Stefano Laffi - Codici



## European Cultural Foundation

Finally, our deepest thanks go to the European Cultural Foundation, the first institution which believed in this project from the beginning and made it possible. First of all, by selecting us for IDEA CAMP 2017, where we could conceive the idea, and then financially supporting us, enabling us to shape the process and to broaden in this way the confrontation with the different citizen initiatives who took part to “the 7 days of Super”.



Thanks also to the Cariplo foundation, whose support allowed us to lead the initial development of Super the festival of peripheries project.

Last but not least, a big thanks to the Working Group of The Seven days of Super: Nicla Dattomo, Elena Dragonetti, Chiara Lainati, Federica Verona, Carlo Venegoni with the contribution of Isabel Gizzarelli, Marco Caldera, Diletta Sereni e Gianmaria Sforza. Graphics by Marco Nicotra.

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## BIO of Super, the festival of Milan's forgotten neighborhoods

**Super il festival delle Periferie** is a project initiated by the cultural association TumbTumb, comprising a heterogeneous group of professionals (anthropologists, designers, architects, urban planners, photographers, journalists, performers, etc.) which aims to build horizontal connections, share skills, experiences, viewpoints and relationships.

By starting to listen territories, paying attention to their many voices, we pursue contamination, and the chance to experiment with diverse languages, research and communication practices, in which narrations and relations are interwoven with old and new technologies, the web and visual arts. We want to propose new forms of social and political action, and to turn the light on on neighbourhoods usually poorly observed or stigmatised. TumbTumb began in Milan but wants to be influenced by practices born in other Italian cities and the whole world.

Between December 2015 and July 2017 TumbTumb organised **23 open tours** through the city, met 160 realities grounded in the barrios, working to activate processes of regeneration at every level. Associations, informal groups, and individuals, who animate their territories in a sort of a large continuously moving palimpsest, remodelling them with cultural activities, sports, social, entrepreneurial initiatives. A common wave, neither uniform nor coordinated, which factually fill gaps left by traditional local welfare structures, thus suggesting new approaches to local policies. Working incessantly on the ground, whole pieces of city acquire new meanings and uses: housing projects are conquered by cultural activities which become social engines, sports get an educational and social function, the cure of gardens becomes a means to regain, retain possession and raise a new sense of belonging. All these citizen initiatives are spontaneous forms capable of aggregating different needs and giving more answers at the same time, messing up with the old, encrusted rules of social assistance, cultural promotion and urban planning.

At the end of its explorations, TumbTumb invited all the realities met to participate in a shared path of a nomadic work: **The 7 days of Super**, an itinerant work of comparison dealing with five main topics emerged during the tours, to collect instances and proposals, but also to promote a city-wide debate on the peculiarities of those experiences and their, perhaps common, future:



five laboratories who gathered citizen initiatives together with TumbTumb's working group, facilitators and Italian and European guest experts. This paper documents TumbTumb work of the past two years. Super, currently, is launching **10 new thematic projects**, aiming to maintain established relations, and to expand to other points of view on the peripheries and the whole city. All projects will be staged and discussed in a **final festival** in October 2018, to activate a confrontation on the topics treated during the Spring festival with national and international activists and experts.

## Le sette giornate di Super – Calendar

### THE SEVEN DAY OF SUPER

#### Launching of itinerant thematic workshops

Conference 2/12/2018

Facilitators: Super's working group and

Facilitators of the 5 laboratories

Location: Casa della Carità first stage,

Circolo Cerizza, second

stage, Adriano

### LIFE IN THE BETWEEN

#### Neighbourhoods, social spaces, community

Neighbourhoods, social spaces, community

Facilitators: Jacopo Lareno, Ambra Leonardi

Organizzazione Super: Federica Verona,

Elena Dragonetti

Guests: Stefano Laffi, Erika Martinelli, Bagni

Pubblici di via

Agliè

Location: Dar Casa, Stadera

### NEW SIGNIFICATIONS

#### Irregular practices, experimental uses

Workshop 24/02/2018

Facilitators: Giulio Focardi and Lorenza

Salati, Osun Wes

Organisation: Carlo Venegoni

Guests: Daniela Patti, Eutropian, Levente

Polyak, Eutropian,

Francesco Midiri, Università Cattolica

Location: Spazio Visconti, Mitades,

Gallaratese

### FOR AN IDEA OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

#### How to extricate

Workshop 24/03/2018

Facilitator: Rosanna Prevete

Organisation: Nicla Dattomo

Guest: Roberto Covolo, ExFadda

Location: Bocciofila Caccialanza, via

Padova

### BEING SMALL BEING BIG

#### Relevance of the organisation size

Workshop 10/03/2018

Facilitator: Barbara di Tommaso

Organisation Super: Chiara Lainati, Marco

Caldera

Guest: Franca Olivetti Manoukian, APS

Location: Negozio Aemocon -L'emozione

di conoscere i sapori, Dergano

### THE TALE OF TALES

#### Learning to share your story

Learning to share your story

Workshop 7/04/2018

Facilitators: Jacopo Tondelli, Gli Stati

Generali

Organisation: Diletta Sereni

Guests: Matteo Colle, Marco Carta, Il

messaggero and A sud

Location: Jolly bar, Biblioteca Valvassori

Peroni, Lambrate





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Print — Tipografia Reali, Milano

English translation — Guido Tassinari

Proofreading — Graham Pope, Carlo Venegoni

THANK YOU!