

Addressing The New Urban Question

*Developing an inclusive strategic framework for
the right to the city in the peripheries of Milan
through critical planning*

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Addressing the New Urban Question
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Master Thesis P5 Report
M.Sc. Architecture, Urbanism and the Building Sciences

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Addressing the New Urban Question

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According to Secchi, cities worldwide are facing a New Urban Question, which entails the problems concerning social inequalities that go together with spatial injustices in our cities along with the issues related to climate change and the idea that mobility should become a right for every citizen. These social discrepancies are visible in the slums of the global south but also in the European peripheries. The causes of these social discrepancies are the consequences of the neoliberalization of planning and the financialization of housing. In this context, more and more people are unable to exert their right to the city. Moreover, due to urbanization and the complex processes present in our cities, peripheries can no longer be defined as the “*outer edge of a city*”. Peripherality has become a multifaceted issue that is present in our cities.

This thesis aims to develop a strategic framework for the peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan. The latter will be done by understanding where the peripheral conditions appear in the Metropolitan City of Milan and who are excluded. Moreover, it seeks to understand why those peripheral conditions appear by looking at the processes of peripheralization. The idea is that those aspects will contribute to forming a strategic framework that can be more inclusive.

In the wider context, this thesis wants to add to the discourse how the different kinds of peripheral conditions influence each other and foster the exclusion of people.

Motivation

I started the MSc of Urbanism at TU Delft because I firmly believe that by designing the cities we live in, one can make a difference to make people lives better. I think that Urbanism is a solid political field, as by making design choices, we are making political decisions for the urban development of cities, limiting or fostering the possibility for people to make use of their rights.

Moreover, I think that Urbanism can play a crucial role in response to the challenges that lay ahead, such as the rapid growth of urban areas, climate change, and immigration. By designing the different types of landscapes, we can give people a more humane life. Like Brazilian/Italian architect Lina Bo Bardi states, the architects (and urbanists) should be “an active fighter for the social injustice”. They should have “a sentiment of collective responsibility”(Bo Bardi, 1987) in: (Settis,2017)).

In recent years, with the idea of bigness, in which cities around the world should be all the same and the globalization which causes cities to strive for competitiveness, we see a more and more present similarity in the way we urbanize, neglecting the different cultural memory of the city (Settis, 2017)(La Cecla, 2015). However, I agree with Settis when he states that the success of a city should not be measured by its bigness or by its capacity of competing with other cities, but rather by its capa-

city to distribute within itself goods and services that could grant a civil live to the majority of its population (Settis, 2017).

The current way of urbanization has caused problems that are different sides of the same coin, such as slums and gated communities in the global south, or such as the historical city and the periphery in Italy or the problematic relationship between “paesaggio” (landscape in Italian but with a different etymological nuance) and the growth of the Italian cities (Settis, 2017). Also, it may help to foster the polarization of the political spectrum in Europe, which might be caused by a lack of spatial integration of immigrants (Settis, 2017) (La Cecla, 2015).

I am interested in understanding how design can impact those so that more and more people around the world can exercise their rights such as the right to the city, the right to nature, and the right to culture.

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To Alessandra, thank you for reminding me daily what love means and thank you for supporting me daily in pursuing this research project.

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To Jort, for always providing me with intensive feedback during this years, but most importantly for being a great friend

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Global Context

Urbanization processes

The world is increasingly becoming more urban. While in 1950, the global urban population was 11.8% of the total population, the UN estimates that by 2050 this percentage will increase to 78.3% (United Nations et al., 2019). The population of cities worldwide has increased due to migration from rural to urban environments, to the natural increase of population in cities, and due to reclassification, which is the process of incorporating neighbouring settlements due to expansion (United Nations et al., 2019). Even though urban areas have many positive aspects, such as economic growth, innovation, and employment, those are also areas where inequalities thrive (UN-Habitat, 2016). Around the world, in most urban areas, wealth coexists with severe pockets of deprivation (United Nations et al., 2019). These urban inequalities have social, economic and spatial dimensions. However, the increase of urban population has not been increasing equally across every area of the world. In the developing world, urbanization has occurred more rapidly than in the more developed areas, which consequence in the increase of slum dwellers and informal settlements, which goes together with an increasing marginalization and exclusion of the urban poor (UN-Habitat, 2016) (United Nations & Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020). The UN states that reducing inequality is one of the key objectives to achieve sustainable development as it strengthens the social fabric,

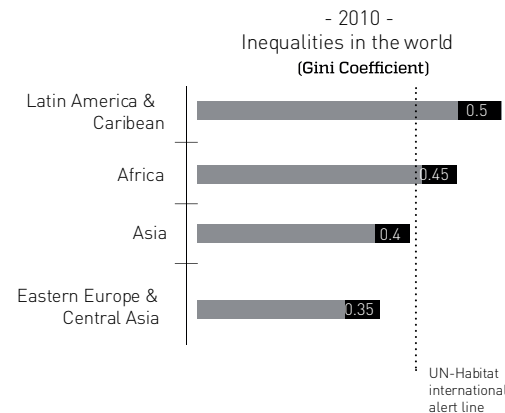


Fig. 1.1. Gini- Coefficient of the Continent (Adapted from UN-Habitat, 2016)



Fig 1.2. Gini- Coefficient Calculation (Adapted from UN-Habitat, 2016)

economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development (United Nations & Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020). However, even if slums and informal settlements are the most visible signs of exclusion and marginalization, such issues are also present in the peripheries of the cities of the more developed world (United Nations & Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020). Moreover, economic inequality, which the GINI-coefficient measures, has been increasing since the 1990s (United Nations et al., 2019). However, it should be acknowledged that Europe is the most egalitarian area of the world (UN-Habitat, 2016).

Fig 1.3: Rural to Urban Ratio (Adapted from World Bank)



Housing

According to UN-Habitat, the land use of most cities is accounted for 70% by housing, which determines urban form and densities. Since 1996, housing has become an asset for investment in the developed world rather than a place to live (UN-Habitat, 2016). This process is called the financialisation of housing (Rolnik, 2018). Due to this phenomenon, speculation rose, and housing prices went up, making it unaffordable for many. Housing practices and policies have recently increased the levels of inequalities between generations (UN-Habitat, 2016). In Europe, the post-second world war generation was able to afford their own house, whereas nowadays, most young people are unable to afford their own house.

Economic Structure

In 2008, cities in the world had to face the most significant economic recession since 1929. Due to the consequences of the crisis and a more global economy, unemployment grew, particularly in urban areas. Employment is key to reduce inequalities, and it is key for economic and social development. (UN-habitat, 2016) At last, unemployment might rise as a consequence of automation. Therefore, there is a need of integrating economic development to reduce inequalities.

Governance Performance

Since the 1990s, governance has become more and more important for the development of urban areas. In developed countries, it was used to tackle the complex issues that arose in a multilevel and globalizing context. UN-Habitat(2016) has advocated since early 2000 an urban governance characterized by the encouragement of participation of civil society, decentralizing responsibilities to local authorities, and using partnerships to achieve common goals. Urban governance is key to developing sustainable and inclusive cities. However, many city governments are struggling due to limited power and the economic crisis of 2008 (UN-Habitat, 2016).

Migration

An emerging issue that has implications for cities is involuntary migration. Even though involuntary migration is a global issue, it has impacted Europe in recent years due to the humanitarian crisis in the Middle East (UN-Habitat, 2016). Moreover, the Mediterranean Sea has recently been the door for people entering Europe legally and illegally from African countries and the Middle East (UN-Habitat, 2016). The influx of migrants to Europe has led to the surge of xenophobia, right-wing populism and anti-immigrant parties due to the recent rise of terrorist attacks in Europe and the scarce labour market. According to UN-Habitat (2016), migration should be seen as an opportunity for

the socio-economic development of cities. If migrants are put in the conditions to integrate well, they are a resource for the economy of the city. Without integration policies, ghettos and marginalized communities could grow and lead to frustration, vulnerability and disenchantment (UN-Habitat, 2016).

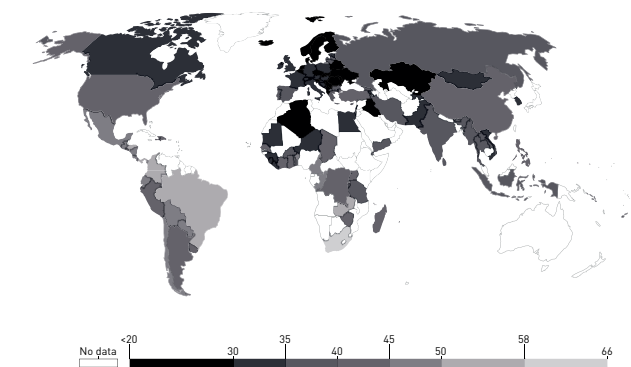


Fig 1.4. Percentage of Migrants per Country (Adapted from World Bank)

Sustainable Development Goals

In this context, the UN developed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was signed by all the member states in 2015. The goal of the UN is to set up the guidelines of development for peace, prosperity, planet throughout time. The cornerstone of the previously mentioned Agenda is 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are a call for action for developed and developing countries.

This project focuses on the following SDGs:

- 1. No Poverty
- 8. Decent work and Economic Growth
- 10. Reduced Inequalities
- 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities.



Fig 1.5 SDGs (Adapted from World Bank)

1.2 Problem Field

Social Exclusion

As mentioned before, the levels of inequality are higher than 30 years ago. This urban division excludes and stigmatises different social groups. Moreover, it makes sure that the excluded social groups can not benefit from the positive social and economic aspects of the urban areas in which they live (UN-Habitat, 2016). The UN recognises four types of exclusion in contemporary cities.

First, exclusion from socioeconomic space, which, in developed countries, entails that the process of foreign and local property speculation keeps driving housing prices upward, which pushes people towards the peri-urban areas and the peripheries. This kind of social exclusion has direct consequences for the socioeconomic spaces in cities around the world. Moreover, due to globalisation, immigration flows, outsourcing of jobs to developing countries, and the welfare state crisis have affected the urban economy. If middle-class workers had a secure job and safety nets until recently, they can now find themselves in a situation of precarity (UN-Habitat, 2016).

Secondly, the exclusion from political space. The question of who should and who should not be included in the political jurisdiction and who has the right to participate in the democratic decision-making process is one of the pressing questions of contemporary democracies. In Europe, this pressure has become more and

more pressing Europe due to the issues of foreign investors and cross-border migrants. In host countries, migrants often lack the most basic civic countries, and, as they increase, the European democracies are becoming less democratic due to this exclusion (UN-Habitat, 2016). Moreover, according to different studies due to the economic crisis of 2008 and the consequent competition for scarce jobs fuelled an anti-immigrant and anti-Eu sentiment, which is especially present in the places outside cities.

Another kind of exclusion is the so-called spatial exclusion (UN-Habitat, 2016). The former entails distance to basic services, residential segregation and the problems of deteriorated living conditions. In Europe, those are present in the peripheries (UN-Habitat, 2016).

At last, the exclusion from the collective socio-cultural space is mentioned. The latter entails excluding minority groups, LGBT communities and women from the participation in the socio-cultural spaces of cities (UN-Habitat, 2016). The current inequalities and consequential form of exclusion, together with the consequences of climate change and with the idea of mobility as one of the rights of a citizen, are at the centre of what Secchi (2013) calls The New Urban Question, which in the current European cities play themselves out in the peripheries.

The Right to the City

The Right to the City is a notion introduced by Lefebvre in 1968 as a cry or demand. The Right to the City can be defined as the Right to necessities that make it possible to live a decent life (Marcuse, 2009). According to Marcuse (2009), the Right to the City is a unitary right that entails more rights. Moreover, the Right to the City is not only the Right to consume what the City has to offer, but it also entails the Right to produce the City. The Right involves, thus, the possibility of determining what is produced and how it is produced. The Right to the City entails the aspiration of the community to share the collective capital of the City, which is constituted by historical buildings but also, and maybe more importantly, the capacity and potentiality of the citizens (Settis, 2017). In this sense, according to Schmid (2011), the Right to the City is also the Right to centrality, which is understood as a place of encounters and innovation which is not necessarily bound to a geographical space. In direct anthesis to the Right to the City, there is an unlimited private property on land use and buildings. In this sense, the state should provide a role for the limitation of the speculation on private property (Settis, 2017). An excellent example of the latter is to be found in Brazil, where private property has by law a “social function”. The Right to the City is the Right of those excluded from the benefits of urban life. Marcuse (2009) makes some examples such as the oppressed, the alienated and the insecure.

Protests

According to different scholars, the recent wave of protests such as the Gezi Park protest or the Occupy Wall Street Movement is all protests against exclusion (UN-Habitat, 2016, La Cecla, 2015, Marcuse, 2009). These kinds of protests demand a better, inclusive world, in which people acknowledge that the idea that endless growth would be equally redistributed failed. According to different scholars, the exclusion of people from their use of the Right to the City appears in protests that claim it and in various widespread emotional-groups phenomena (Rodriguez-Posé, 2018, La Cecla, 2015 Marcuse, 2009). It seems that the deprivation from the Right to the City does not automatically lead to support of the claim of it. The populism rise, racism and anti-EU movements are all effects of this deprivation. The people that live in the so-called “places that don’t matter” have made electoral choices, such as Donald Trump or Brexit in the USA and In the UK, that are jeopardizing the economic development of their countries (Rodriguez-Posé, 2018). These choices have been made by people who live in areas affected by poverty and social problems (Rodriguez-Posé, 2018).

Fig 1.6. Occupy Wall Street Movement (Platt, 2011)

Neoliberal Planning

Even though Neo-liberal and planning might sound like an oxymoron, the neo-liberalization of the political, social and economic processes are pervading the discourses and practices of planning, development and governance, which are pushed into a market-oriented direction (Taşan-Kok & Baeten, 2012). According to different planners, neo-liberal planning entails the financialization of housing, the hyper commodification of land and of other necessities (Rolnik et al., 2019, Marcuse, 2009). This goes together with the constant search for competition between cities which creates urban planning that has high growth as its end goal (La Cecla, 2015, Taşan-Kok & Baeten, 2012).

Neo-liberal planning is a result of the large-scale capital investments which were mobilized into the cities as property development projects due to globalization, dividing the city between major capital holders that can afford the high-value land of cities (Taşan-Kok & Baeten, 2012).

New Urban Question

It is in this context that what Secchi calls the New Urban Question emerge. The New Urban Question is formed by the problem concerning social inequalities, which go together with spatial injustices in our cities together with the issues related

to climate change and the idea that mobility should become a right for every citizen. Cities have been long understood as safe spaces of innovation, protected from the outside world, where different people could enter in contact with each other (Secchi, 2013). However, cities have always been places of exclusion, where the difference between rich and poor is made visible (Secchi, 2013). Therefore, it is not the first time that an urban question has appeared. The “Housing question” at the end of the 19th century or the “Grossstadt question” at the end of the 20th century is an example of that. According to Secchi (2013), every time that there is an economic and societal shift, a new urban question present itself. At the beginning of the industrial revolution, when the mass society was constituted by the Taylor-Fordist organization of labour and now with what Baumann calls “the liquid society” (Secchi, 2013). Which is the conception of a society where the individual experience and the social interactions are signed by the characteristics and structures that are formed and destroyed rapidly, in a situation of precarity, fluid (Bauman & Minucci, 2016). A society where the social references are lost and where the power structures are not controlling people (Bauman & Minucci, 2016). Secchi (2013) explains that the New Urban Question present itself in years of deep crisis of the western economies and society due to the growing individualization united with a higher understanding of the scarcity of

the resources of the environment. The New Urban Question is visible in the favelas, in slums, in gated communities, but also in the peripheries of the European metropolis. It is here where it is not bound to any past heritage; on the contrary, in Europe, it shows a breach with the conception of social justice based on mechanisms of redistribution, which was formed at the end of the 19th century (Secchi, 2013).

Problem Field - Summary

In the past, Western cultures understood for a long time the city as the space of social and cultural integration. A safe space, protected from the outside world, where new identities, subjects and ideas were born by the exchange of different people entering in contact with each other (Secchi, 2013). However, the city has also been, and now more than ever is, a place where the poor and the rich are visibly distant (Secchi, 2013). If during history the wall of a city was the clear division between the city and landscape, nowadays, due to the fact that cities around the world have expanded in the last century devouring the landscape and such a division does not exist anymore, new urban divisions are formed (Secchi, 2013, Settis, 2017). Those urban divisions entail issues of socio-spatial segregations, which become increasingly visible in the western metropolis. The social discrepancies that give birth to an evident form of spatial injustice, together with the consequences of climate change and with the idea of mobility as one of the rights of a citizen, form what Secchi calls The New Urban Question (Secchi, 2013).

Different authors maintain that one of the causes for these discrepancies may be found in the financialisation of housing and the hyper commodification

of land and other necessities that constitute the neoliberal way of planning. (Rolnik, et al., 2019, Marcuse, 2009). Moreover, the constant search for competition within the scope of the globalising world creates urban planning that has high growth as its end goal. (La Cecla, 2015, Taşan-Kok & Baeten, 2012). This way of urbanisation not only created cities that are starting to look more and more alike across the globe, losing contact with the specific identity of the place but also created a system in which the majority of people that did not benefit from this growth were more and more unable to make use of their right to the city, which is a unitary right that entails other ones (right to housing, right to mobility, education, health care, democratic participation, etc.) (La Cecla, 2015, Marcuse, 2009). This is due to the fact that people started to move from the city centres, which became too expensive, to the more economical periphery, which became almost endless (Secchi, 2013, Settis, 2017). In this context, the city centre becomes a place for the wealthy and the tourists, and the endless and fragmented periphery becomes a space for the less financially capable. The welfare system has been strongly under attack by this faith in the growth which in Europe changed the idea that social justice was based on mechanism of redistribution of wealth, which resisted

since the 19th century (Secchi, 2013). In addition to this, in Europe, socio-spatial segregation has been increased by the introduction of fear in the political discourse. Until the last decades of the 20th century, Europe had been a more homogenous continent in terms of ethnicity and race than the USA, which helped the redistribution as there was no possibility for the enemies of the social state to demonise a racial minority, which led to a more natural process of the redistribution for a long period (Secchi, 2013). In fact, social inequality was decreasing until the end of the 1980s in European countries (Secchi, 2013). However, the recent immigration waves have led the European population to vote for urban politics that were less redistributive due to the rise of fear and demonisation in the political discourse, which increased the socio-spatial segregation of certain ethnic groups. (Secchi, 2013). Moreover, the discontent that follows from being excluded, and thus from not having the right to the city, gave rise not only to social movements asking for being included but also to widespread emotional group spread phenomena such as anti-immigrant sentiments, racism, homophobia and so on (Secchi, 2013). It is in this context that this thesis will look at the peripheries of Milan.

1.3 Italian Context

Inequality

Since 2008, Italy has seen a rise in inequality. The gap between rich and poor has widened, and the amount of people that live in extreme poverty conditions has doubled, rising to 6,9% in 2017, of which 10% in the south of Italy (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). Moreover, in 2018, the 21 Italian billionaires present in the richest people of the world list edited by Forbes owned as much as 20% of the poorest people of the country (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). According to ISTAT, amount of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion is 28%, which is among the highest in Europe (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). The GINI-coefficient of Italy is among one of the highest in Europe. The majority of the people affected by the increase of inequality is concentrated in the urban peripheries, in the small towns and in the rural areas (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). In addition to that, the people that live in this kind of area do not see any possibility to outgrow their condition. Moreover, the issue of lack of social mobility is present throughout the Italian territory: around 40% of the children of low-skilled parents become themselves low-skilled workers (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). It seems that for the first time since the beginning of the 20th century, the people that are now between 25 and 40 years old will maintain the social standard of their parents (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). The causes of Inequality in Italy are di-

verse. First, automation, together with the increased precarity of jobs, has created a gap between the rich and the poor (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). These two trends went together with historical factors of social, economic and political degeneration (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). An example is a collusion between the mafia and the political and economic powers, which also expanded in the North of Italy. In addition to that, in Italy, there is growing resentment towards migrants and social culture, which is still strongly patriarchal (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019).

Economic Structure

According to FocusEconomics (2020), Italy's economy is a diversified industrial economy. The economic structure divides the country into an industrial north, where approximately 75% of the wealth is produced, and a highly subsidized, less-developed south, which has mainly an agricultural south (FocusEconomics, 2020). In the south of Italy, unemployment is high (FocusEconomics, 2020). However, Italy is the ninth biggest economy in the world. The GDP relies for three quarters on services and manufacturing. In the service sector, the most important contributors are retail sales, transportation and wholesale. The industrial sector employs around 30% of the total workforce (FocusEconomics, 2020). The most important industrial subsector is manufac-

turing, which is specialized in high-quality goods and is
The Italian economy is facing some important challenges, one of which is unemployment, which reached a peak in 2013 at 12,5%. In 2019 unemployment declined to 9.7% (FocusEconomics, 2020). As mentioned before, unemployment is one of the key reasons for growing inequalities and thus for growing exclusion.

Governance Processes

The state is responsible for the definition of general objectives and minimum assistance levels; regions are responsible for the planning and designing of social policies; provinces coordinated support local levels; municipalities, also in the associated form, are in charge of the implementation and delivery of services and support horizontal subsidiarity is, in Italy, the engagement of the various social actors in the community through their involvement in both policy design and the provision of services. Inequalities are fostered by political, social and economic processes of degeneration, such as the collusion with the mafia.

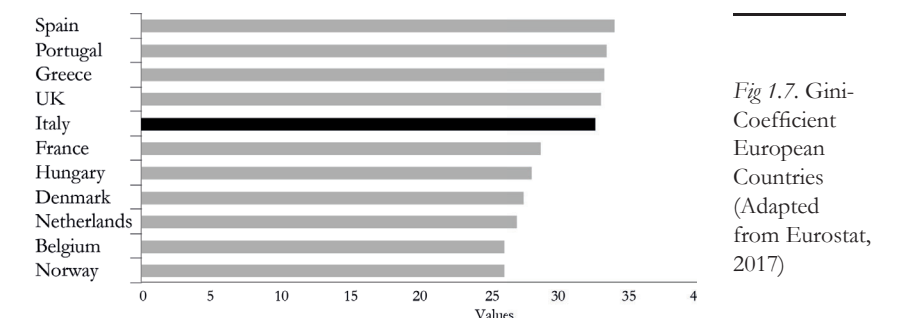


Fig 1.7. Gini-Coefficient European Countries (Adapted from Eurostat, 2017)

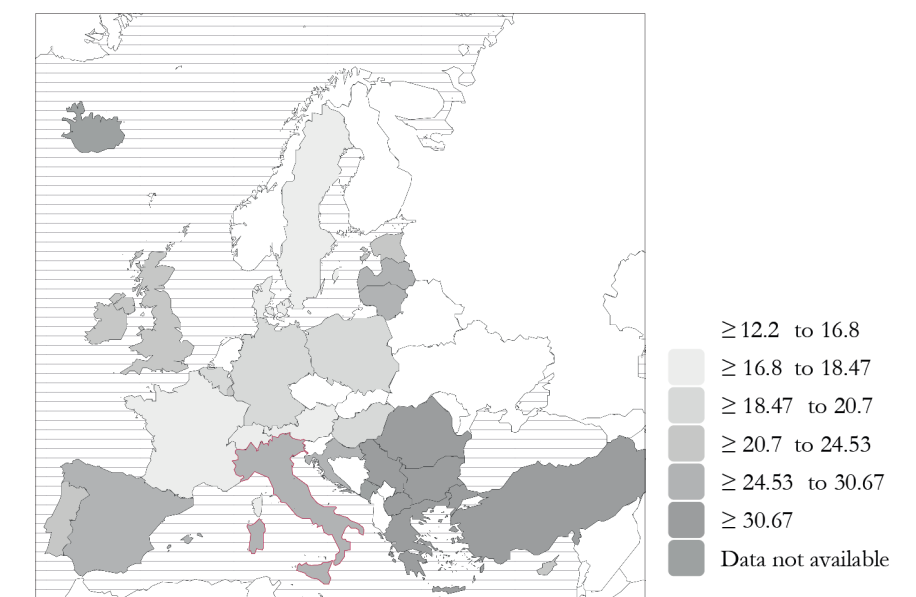


Fig 1.8. People at Risk of Social Exclusion (Adapted from Eurostat, 2017)

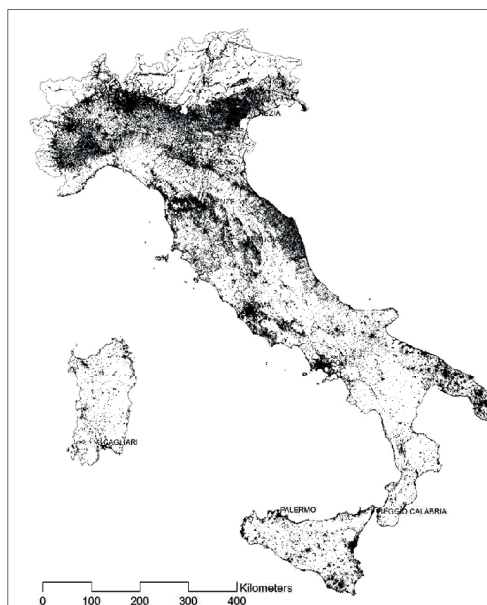
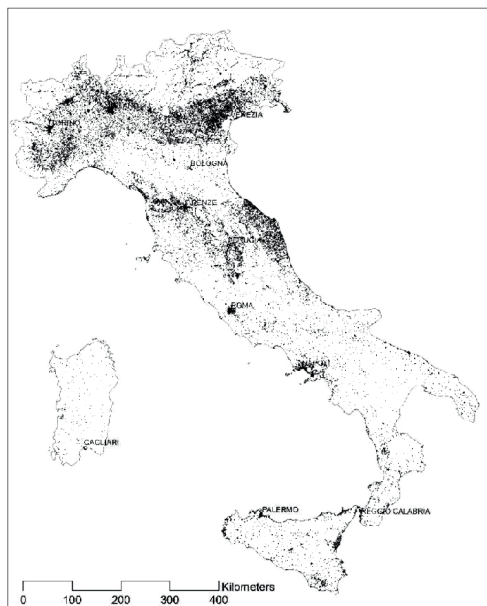


Fig 1.8. Urbanization process
Italy 1950-2015
(Adapted from Romano et
al., 2017)

Urbanization processes

Like other European Countries, the urban areas of Italy grew rapidly after the second world war. Italy is now around 68% urban and is characterized by a high number of small to medium-size urban settlements and a small number of metropolitan areas (Romano et al., 2017). Due to the process of urbanization, in the peripheries of the metropolitan areas, there is a high amount of problems such as decay, marginality, socioeconomic exclusion, insecurity and poverty.

Housing

The previously mentioned problems of affordability created by the financialisation of housing have also affected Italy.

Italy is a country of homeowners. 16% of dwellings are privately rented, 5% are publicly rented, and the rest of the dwellings are owned. Around 50000 people are homeless and excluded from the possibility of having a house (Commissione Parlamentare, 2017). At the same time, there are around 650 thousand people on the waiting list for social housing and 49 thousand illegally occupied public housing units (Commissione Parlamentare, 2017).

Migration

Italy has been at the forefront of involuntary immigration, which has been previously mentioned. However, the country has seen a crescent marginalization of non-western immigrants. This has to do with the difficulty for immigrants to get a permit (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019). The normative issues have created a condition of illegality that exclude the immigrants from the possibility of participating in the labour market, social services and schools (Pastorelli & Stocchiero, 2019).

Rise of Populism

Due to the economic crisis and the growing migration, Italy saw a rise of populist parties. In 2018, two populist parties won the national elections. The Lega Nord is the far-right populist party that is anti-Eu and against the immigrants, whereas the 5-Star Movement has a less clear definition. They want to create a system of direct democracy due to the demonization of previous politics and of the system.

It might be that the rise of populism in Italy has to do with different kinds of exclusions, and thus the impossibility to exert their Right to the City, such as in the other countries. However, it should be clear to the reader that, as for now, this is an assumption based on previous researches. I am aware of the fact that Italian political history is so complicated that the reason might lie somewhere else.

CHAPTER 2

Methodology

The social discrepancies, which are one of the that give birth to evident form of spatial injustice, together with the consequences of climate change and with the idea of mobility as one of the rights of a citizen form what Secchi calls The New Urban Question (Secchi, 2013). In the Metropolitan Region of Milan, the new urban question appears in the urban peripheries. This methodological chapter defines research approach, methods and framework that will help to guide this research. The Methodological framework is meant to give a comprehensive structure to the different body of knowledge that are of interest to the research project. The methodological framework is a tool to understand the methods and the theories that have been used and how those relate. The Methodological framework is set up following the research canvas by Latham (2014) The canvas is structured in two part. Firstly, it is important to get the “T” right. This means explaining the problem field, research purpose, research question and conceptual framework and how they are linked with each other. The second part of the canvas is structured around a “U”. This means explaining the literature review, the overall approach, the data collection, data analysis and the conclusion that have been drawn.

Following the canvas, the methodological structure will first present the problem field, focus and statement. Thereafter, the research aim is presented and the expected output. A strategic approach following the steps of critical planning (Marcuse, 2009) (Expose, Propose, Politicize) is proposed and from there question are drawn. The Conceptual Framework is presented as an equation for the Right to the City for integration. At last, the methods and relevance is explained.

Problem Field	_____	The New Urban Question appears do to the consequences of neoliberal planning, societal transformation. The prolem of inequality is one of the main aspect of this Question																		
Problem Focus	_____	Inequalities and Exclusion in the Peripheries																		
Where?	_____	Metropolitan City of Milan																		
Problem Statement	_____	The peripheral areas of the Metropolitan City of Milan present a multidisciplinary set of peripheral conditions that interrelate with each other and reinforce each other. The housing sector presents problems that are related to the immobilism of the public governance actors, which then create social problems. Moreover, the city failed to address the consequences of the economic restructuring which had impact on the spatial and working condition of the area. This coexistence of problems exclude certain social groups from the city. Different kind of exclusion are present, namely exclusion from the socioeconomic space, exclusion from the political space and spatial exclusion. This is worsened by institutional immobilism. Due to this the affected groups can not exert their right to the city. Milan is now trying to tackle this problems, however, due to previously explained processes of lack of replicability and path-dependencies, those attempts can not be the final answer of the city.																		
Strategic Approach	_____	<p>Transformative Worldview The research inquiry is strongly linked to politics. It implies a political change in the agenda to confront social oppression.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Critical Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expose ① is the phase of analysis of the roots of the problem and their interrelations Propose ② is the phase in which actual proposal are put forward Politicize ③ entails the clarification of the political action implication Disclose ④ the research might disclose the limit of planning 																		
Research Questions	_____	<p>Main Research Question How can critical planning address the multidisciplinary problems that are present in the urban peripheries of Milan in order to include the marginalized groups ?</p> <p>Sub Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Where do the peripheral conditions present themself in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions? How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan? ? ② What are the strategies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries? What is the relation between the strategies and the embedded cultural identity of the peripheries? ③ How can those strategies be implemented? 																		
Research approach	_____	Convergent Mixed Methods																		
Conceptual Framework	_____	$\left[\text{Right To The City For Integration} = \frac{\text{Economic Well-Being} \times \text{Spatial Integration} \times \text{Social Integration} \times \text{Housing}}{\text{Governance Performance}} \right] \times \text{Time}$ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Analytical Framework</td> <td>←</td> <td>Theoretical Framework</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Economic Well Being</td> <td></td> <td>Foundaries Of The Future (Croxford 11t Al., 2020)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spatial Integration</td> <td></td> <td>Horizontal Metropolis (Barcellona Corte et al., 2018)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Social Integration</td> <td></td> <td>Social Integration (Dempsey et al., 2011)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing</td> <td></td> <td>Housing as a Verb (Turner, 1972)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Governance Performance</td> <td></td> <td>Integrated, adaptive and participatory spatial planning: Trends across Eruope (Nadin,et al., 2020)</td> </tr> </table>	Analytical Framework	←	Theoretical Framework	Economic Well Being		Foundaries Of The Future (Croxford 11t Al., 2020)	Spatial Integration		Horizontal Metropolis (Barcellona Corte et al., 2018)	Social Integration		Social Integration (Dempsey et al., 2011)	Housing		Housing as a Verb (Turner, 1972)	Governance Performance		Integrated, adaptive and participatory spatial planning: Trends across Eruope (Nadin,et al., 2020)
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Design Product	_____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Macro Scalar</td> <td>Meso Scalar</td> <td>Micro Scalar</td> <td>Nano Scalar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Metropolitan City</td> <td>City</td> <td>Neighbourhood</td> <td>Plot</td> </tr> </table>	Macro Scalar	Meso Scalar	Micro Scalar	Nano Scalar	Metropolitan City	City	Neighbourhood	Plot										
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Reflection	_____	④ Evaluation																		

2.1 Problem Focus

Right to The city

The Right to the city is a notion that was introduced by Lefebvre in 1968 as a cry or demand, the Right to the city can be defined as the Right to necessities that make it possible to live a decent life (Marcuse, 2009). According to Marcuse (2009), the Right to the city is a unitary right, that entails more rights. Moreover, the Right to the city is not only the Right of consuming what the city has to offer, but it also entails the Right to produce the city as well. The Right entails, thus, the possibility of determining what is produced and how it is produced. The Right to the City entails the aspiration of the community to share the collective capital of the city, which is constituted by historical buildings but also, and maybe more importantly, the capacity and potentiality of the citizens (Settis, 2017). In this sense, according to Schmid (2011), the Right to the city is also the Right to centrality, which is understood as a place of encounters and innovation and that is not necessarily bound to a geographical space. Therefore, the fight for the Right to the city addresses the spatial dialectics between the centre and periphery.

Defining the Periphery

Following the definition of the previously mentioned definition of the Right to the City, it becomes clear that the periphery is the place where people can not exert this Right to the City. This follows Secchi's line of the New Urban Question appearing in the European Periphery. However, according to different scholars, defining areas as peripheral only due to their distance to the centre is not sufficient anymore. In this sense, it can be argued that there are other conditions that are explicit in peripheral areas, which are the consequence of complex processes. In table 1, the different conditions that are outlined in the literature are played out. For a more in-depth articulation of those arguments, I would like to refer to the essay chapter present in this thesis.

Geographic (spatial) urban peripherality (GUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > GUP 1: Absolute distance from the urban core (i.e. a suburban location on the fringes of the metropolitan area). > GUP 2: Relative spatial distancing as metropolitan areas are “bypassed” by the physical and social urban infrastructure. > GUP 3: Discursive marginalization of urban space and communities: for example, the pejorative dismissal of sprawling suburban landscapes or the demonization of blighted inner cities and suburban tower blocks.
Hard (material) urban peripherality (HUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > HUP 1: Poor quality or limited access to formal urban infrastructure services (transport, water, waste, energy, and communications). > HUP 2: Poor quality or deteriorating built environments, including housing, buildings, roads, bridges, pipelines, etc. > HUP 3: Lack of proximity to quality educational and cultural institutions, public spaces, knowledge infrastructure, hospitals, and other civic facilities.
Soft (social) urban peripherality (SUP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > SUP 1: Limited or absent diffusion of knowledge, culture, competencies, civic participation, social equity, and social innovation. > SUP 2: Concentration or growth of subjects excluded from economic activity (e.g. long-term unemployment, youth unemployment, people engaged in precarious/illegal labor markets). > SUP 3: Concentration or growth of socially vulnerable populations (e.g. low-income families, the elderly, disconnected immigrant communities) alongside significant indicators of urban marginality, (e.g. high crime rates, low rates of school graduation, etc.)
Peripherality as the ‘Other’	the negative twin of the urban scene as the calm neighbourhoods or the classic working-class quarters. In this case, the periphery is not only the result of presumed or real perceived danger, but it is also visual and physical. The decay of certain neighbourhoods is symbolized by real features of the buildings such as graffiti, rubbish or broken glass.
Periphery as a ‘Badland’	certain urban areas have gained the reputation of no-go areas and dangerous places

Fig. 2.1 Adapted from (De Falco, 2018 & Foot, 2000)

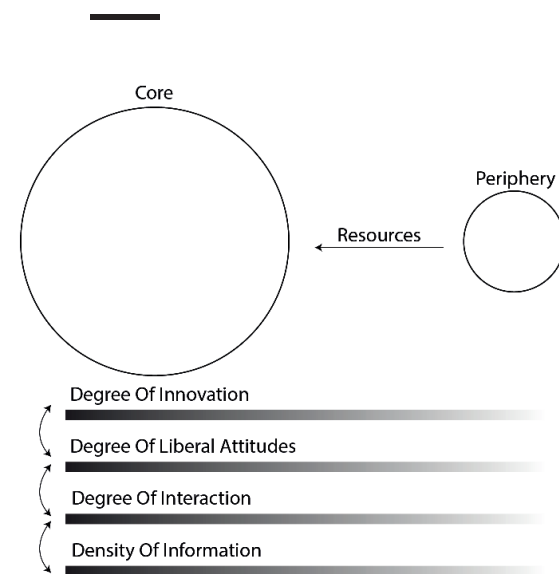


Fig 2.2: Peripheralization process according to Economic Geography (Image by Author)

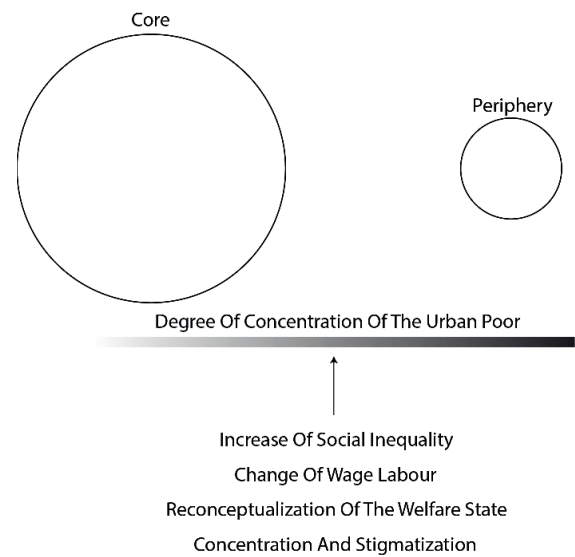


Fig 2.3: Peripheralization process according to Sociology (Image by Author)

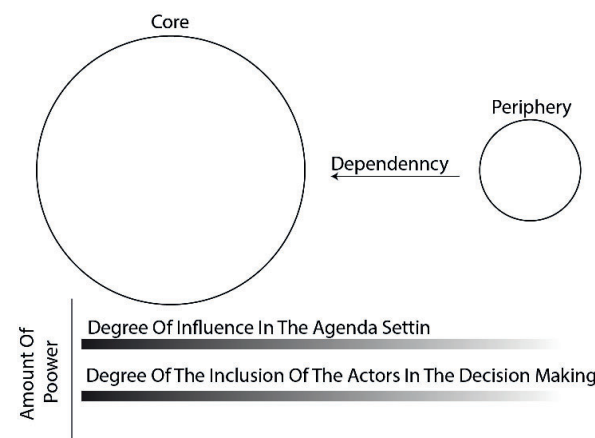


Fig 2.4: Peripheralization process according to Political Sciences (Image by Author)

Peripheralization

As explained before, peripheries are often understood in relation to their geographical location. This view looks at the peripheral conditions as the outcome of a process. As the geographical location is not the only factor that leads to the formation of those conditions, different scholars and fields have been exploring the complex process of economic, demographic and socio-cultural change which lead to the formation of those (Kühn, 2014). This process is called peripheralization. Moreover, different bodies of knowledge find different explanations for the rise of peripheral conditions. The economic perspective argues that the lack of innovation in certain areas leads to the peripheralization of certain areas (Kühn & Bernt, 2013). At the same time, sociologists argue that the concentration of poverty is key to the rise of peripheral conditions. At last, the perspective from political scientists explains the production of peripheral conditions through the lack of power in decision-making processes and in the setting of the agenda (Kühn & Bernt, 2013).

Exclusion in the periphery

Summarizing, this thesis focuses on the exclusion from the right to the city in the periphery of the Metropolitan City of Milan. Moreover, it focuses on the individuation of the peripheral conditions and on explaining the processes of peripheralization that have to lead to those conditions. It should be acknowledged that there are multiple types of exclusion.

First, exclusion from socioeconomic space, which, in developed countries, entails that the process of foreign and local property speculation keeps driving housing prices upward, which pushes people towards the peri-urban areas and the peripheries. This kind of social exclusion has direct consequences for the socioeconomic spaces in cities around the world. Moreover, due to globalization, immigration flows, outsourcing of jobs to developing countries and the crisis of the welfare state have affected the urban economy. If middle-class workers had until recently a secure job and safety nets, now they can find themselves in a situation of precarity (UN-Habitat, 2016).

Secondly, the exclusion from political space. The question of who should and who should not be included in the political jurisdiction and who has the right to participate in the democratic decision-making process is one of the pressing questions of contemporary democracies. In Europe, this pressure has become more and

more pressing Europe due to the issues of foreign investors and cross-border migrants. In host countries, migrants often lack the most basic civic countries, and, as they increase, the European democracies are becoming less democratic due to this exclusion (UN-Habitat, 2016). Moreover, according to different studies due to the economic crisis of 2008 and the consequent competition for scarce jobs fuelled an anti-immigrant and anti-Eu sentiment, which is especially present in the places outside cities.

Another kind of exclusion is the so-called spatial exclusion (UN-Habitat, 2016). The former entails the conditions of distance to basic services, residential segregation and the problems of deteriorated living conditions. In Europe, those are present in the peripheries (UN-Habitat, 2016). At last, the exclusion from the collective sociocultural space is mentioned. The latter entails the exclusion of minority groups, LGBT communities and women.

Fig. 2.5: Periferie, Milano (Fantozzi, 1962)

2.2 Research Gap

From the theory paper, the following research gaps have been outlined:

- > It is not clear how the different processes of peripheralization influence each other.
- > It is not clear what the influence of the spatial form is on the peripheralization of certain areas.
- > It is unclear how the different approaches work on different scales as the focus of each perspective is on different scales but, as outlined before, the peripheralization process happens at all the scale.

2.3 Problem Statement Definition

Following those research gaps, five aspects of analysis have been chosen for the definition of the problem statement in order to include space and add to the discussion of how the different peripheralization processes might be complementary. Moreover, the five aspects present problems that prevent the citizens to fully exert their Right to the City:

1. Economic Structure
2. Social Conditions
3. Spatial Fragmentation
4. Housing
5. Governance Performance

The Case Of Milan

Problem statement

Milan is one of the most important cities in Italy. According to different scholars, it is the most important city in Italy. It is often considered as the economic capital of the country and a city with many opportunities. However, it is, at the same time, one of the unequal cities in Europe. Therefore, it is chosen as the city to develop the graduation project on.

Economic Structure

Milan and its Metropolitan City is the economic heart of Italy (Pasqui, 2020). Due to delocalization, the existing local productive system has experienced a process of decay (Garofoli, 2018). The productive peripheral areas squandered their previous specialization and their specific competencies, which made them lose their economic autonomy (Garofoli, 2018). Moreover, the employment rate increased in the municipality of Milan, which consequence in a large amount of working poor commuting peripheries to the city centre (Garofoli, 2018). According to Garofoli (2018), there is the need for a restructuring of the public and private partnership and launch new projects in the peripheries that focus both on economic issues on social issues. This is confirmed by Pasqui (2018), who states that work is one of the key points to regenerate the peripheries in the area. At last, it is important that the people are included in the productive cycle of the city so that they can use their Right to The City (Marcuse, 2020).

Spatial Fragmentation

Unlike other European cities, Milan has a finer spatial grain of peripheral conditions (Pasqui, 2020). There are places that are distant from the city centre, which present a fairly good quality of life and places that are more centrally located, which present the conditions previously mentioned (2020). Moreover, there are a lot of old industrial areas that are in decay and form sometimes drossscapes (Pasqui, 2018). This is the consequence of the disintegration of territorial industrial production that occurred between the early 2000s and 2018 (Garofoli, 2018). However, those areas are often well-connected due to their industrial past, which might be an opportunity. Moreover, the Metropolitan City of Milan finds itself as part of the città diffusa, which is an urban sprawl that goes from Turin to Venice. In this condition, one can acknowledge that the municipality of Milan is still really central in comparison to other metropolitan regions in Europe (Garofoli, 2018). As of last, there are signs of spatial segregation within migrants communities within the municipality of Milan (Costarelli & Magnani, 2020).

Social Conditions

In the area of Milan that presents peripheral conditions, there are different social situations happening. First, the periphery is where the current demographic changes that are affecting Italy coexisting (Pasqui, 2018). The ageing of the autotone population, which is often happening in the neighbourhoods that were built in the '50s, and the presence of the migrating population. This coexistence leads to issues regarding social cohesion and security (Pasqui, 2018).

Issues of security are mostly related to Latinos gangs that are formed by young migrants. This problem is especially present in the neighbourhoods of Lambrate, Mecenate, Quarto Oggiaro and Scalo Romano.

Moreover, the low education level and the relatively high unemployment, if compared to the other areas of the city, are often related to the discomfort (Garofoli, 2018). Besides the socio-spatial segregation, there is also the issue of stigmatization and autostigmatization by the people that live there, which are narratives of exclusion (Foot, 2000). According to Pasqui (2018), understanding this process of narratives are key to understand the complexity of the periphery,

Governance Performances

In the Metropolitan City of Milan, it could be stated that there is a problem in the governance performance. The role of the metropolitan government has been limited to different themes, such as the rehabilitation of old industries (Pasqui, 2020). However, there have been attempts to foster cooperation between the different municipalities to tackle the issues of the periphery, which resulted in a first attempt to create social cohesion in those areas (Costa, et al., 2016).

The issue of the economic problems of the stakeholders of these areas is present. Aler and the Municipalities have tried to solve these issues through the privatization of the stock. However, this has been insufficient (Pasqui, 2020). Moreover, due to the multi-level governance structure, there is institutional fragmentation, which prevents coherent strategies to solve the issue of peripheries (Savini, 2014)

The Municipality of Milan attempted to foster participation and social innovation policies to foster a better redistribution, however, the effect has of those have demonstrated a lack of replicability and an issue of path dependency, which have led to not fully use the potential of the different projects (Costa, et al., 2016) (Paris & Pezzoni, 2020). Different actors plead for a stronger collaboration between the different actors involved and advice to find new ways of participation and plead the Metropolitan City to have a more decisive role.

The Housing Problem

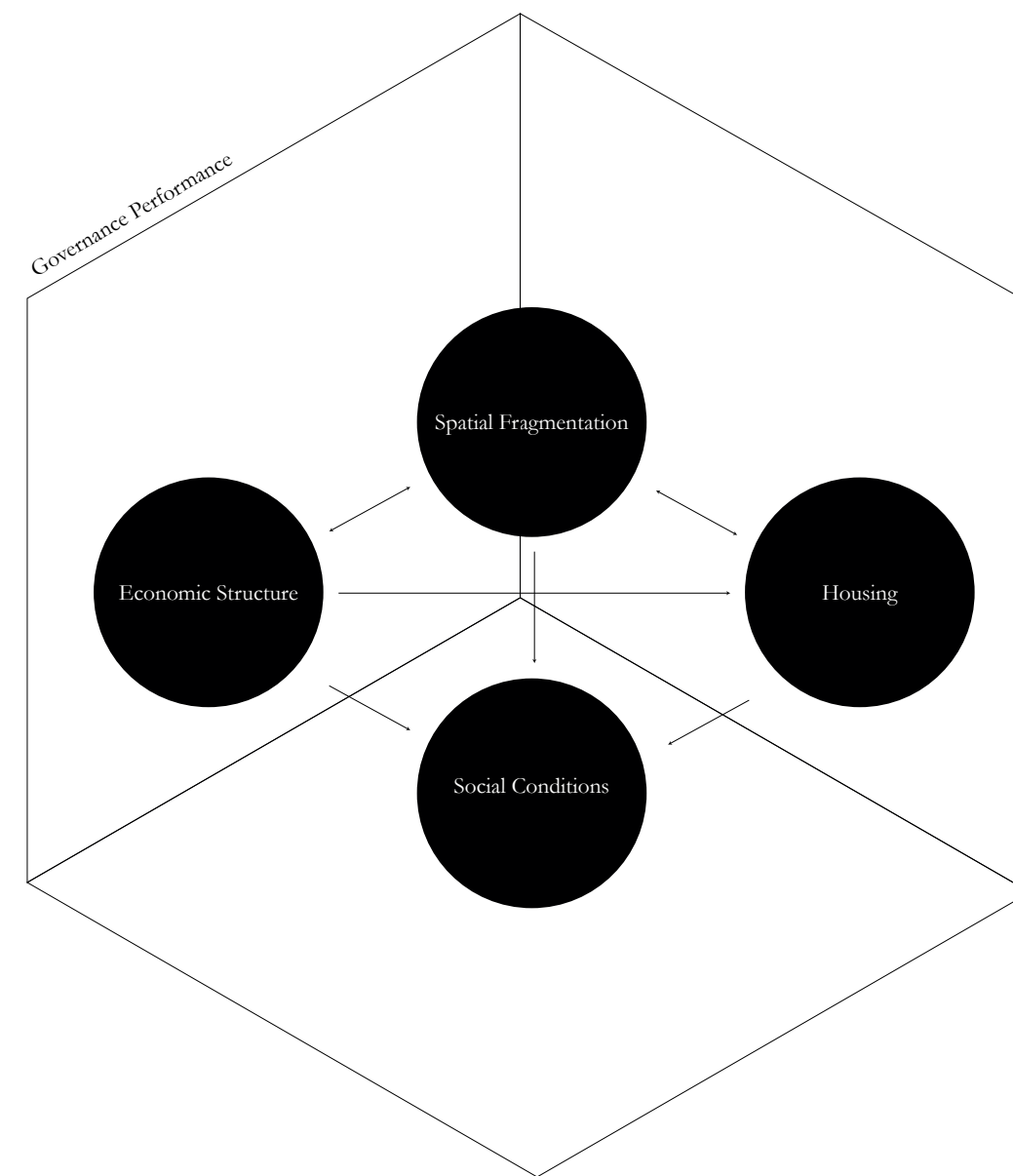
The problems with housing that relate to the periphery are multiple. In the metropolitan region of Milan, there are 75000 units of social housing, 28734 of which are under the jurisdiction of the Municipalities and roughly 50000 are owned by ALER, which is an independent institution founded in 1909. (Pasqui, 2020). According to the "COMMISSIONE PARLAMENTARE DI INCHIESTA SULLE CONDIZIONI DI SICUREZZA E SULLO STATO DI DEGRADO DELLE CITTÀ E DELLE LORO PERIFERIE" (2017) the different municipalities of the metropolitan region have highlighted the negative management of ALER which created. Together with the lack of maintenance, the social housing stock underwent a natural decay as more than half of it has an age that ranges between 70 and 100 years (Petsimeris, 2018). Decay is, however, usually greater in the city centre rather than in the rest of the metropolitan area (2017). Moreover, the stock of social housing is reducing due to the privatization in order to finance refurbishment, which has made the stock reducing. This is clear in the long waiting list for the quota, which was about 25000 in 2012 and 20000 in 2011, 50% of which are immigrants from Eastern Europe and the Middle East (Arambru Guevara, 2016). Accord-

ing to different studies, the main problem of the housing stock in the area coincides with the problem of affordability (Costa, et al., 2016) (Bricocoli, 2016) which is one of the biggest causes which affect social inequality and social exclusion. Bricocoli (2016) points out that residential segregation is not a problem in the area. However, this might not be entirely true. Different studies showed that with the most recent wave of migration of people coming from the global south, in areas where the decay is the most, there seems to be a ghettoization in process, such as in Selinunte, Grattosoglio and Giambellino (Petsimeris, 2018) (Pasqui, 2018). The majority of the migrants do not have access to social housing, and the ones who have are directed to areas with quotas or less attractive ones (Commissione Parlamentare, 2017). Therefore, they reach out to networks that operate illegal routes to occupation. The phenomenon of occupation is considered informal housing, and Milan has been heavily affected by it. Occupation finds places during turnovers or during the delays of refurbishment. However, it seems that this is not the only kind of informality present in Milan (Commissione Parlamentare, 2017) (Arambru Guevara, 2016). There is a problem related to the fact that people can not pay the rent anymore and thus become arrears (Arambru Guevara, 2016). At last, people linked with the mafia occupy empty houses to sell them to people who are in desperation. Usually, the proposed solution to this problem is forced evictions. However, those have created problems for the building and for the families that occupied the housing unit (Arambru Guevara, 2016). According to the parliamentary commission, there are 6000 fami-

lies living in a condition of abusivism. The parliamentary commission (2017) advises that there should be different approaches to the occupation by looking at who is occupying it. The need for housing is persisting among groups who are excluded from the market but is also affecting the elderly, single-parent families and disabled people who are housed but not adequately (Costa, et al., 2016). However, due to the hyperproduction of housing devolved to the private market, there are roughly 70 and 80 thousand empty houses, which are mostly owned by private as an asset (Pasqui, 2020).

Problem Statement

The peripheral areas of the Metropolitan City of Milan present a multidisciplinary set of peripheral conditions that interrelate with each other and reinforce each other. The housing sector presents problems that are related to the immobilism of the public governance actors, which then create social problems. Moreover, the city failed to address the consequences of the economic restructuring, which had an impact on the spatial and working conditions of the area. This coexistence of problems excludes certain social groups from the city. Different kinds of exclusion are present, namely exclusion from the socio-economic space, exclusion from the political space and spatial exclusion. This is worsened by institutional immobilism. Due to this, the affected groups can not exert their right to the city. Milan is now trying to tackle these problems. However, due to previously explained processes of lack of replicability and path-dependencies, those attempts can not be the final answer of the city.



2.4 Approach

Strategic Approach

In order to address the issues put forward in the problem statement, the research approach should use the approach that was defined by Marcuse as Critical Planning. It entails four phases: Expose, Propose, Politicize and Disclose (Marcuse, 2009). Expose is the phase of analysis of the roots of the problem and their interrelations (Marcuse, 2009). Propose is the phase in which, through a collaboration with those affected, actual proposals are put forward in order to achieve the desired result. Politicize entails the clarification of the political action implication (Marcuse, 2009). Moreover, it entails the attention to issues of organization strategy. At last, the research might disclose the limit of planning; it might entail a strategic plan to accomplish what has not been accomplished (Marcuse, 2009).

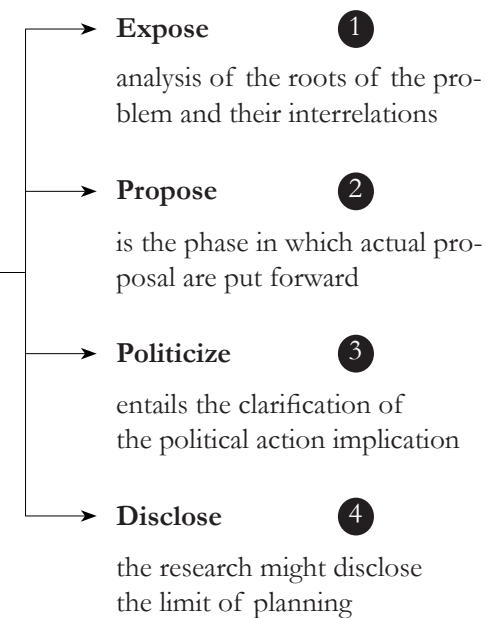
Research Questions

How can critical planning address the multidisciplinary problems that are present in the urban peripheries of Milan?

Transformative Worldview

The research inquiry is strongly linked to politics. It implies a political change in the agenda to confront social oppression

Critical Planning



Sub Research Questions

1 Expose

1. Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?
2. How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan?
3. What are the factors that foster exclusion from the right to the city in Quarto Oggiaro?

2 Propose

4. What are the strategies and policies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

3 Politicize

5. How can those strategy be implemented?

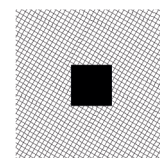
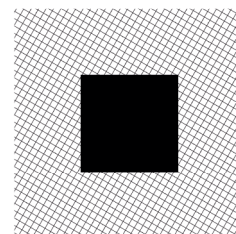
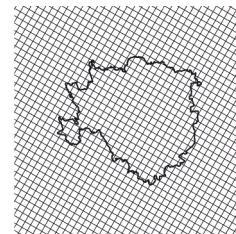
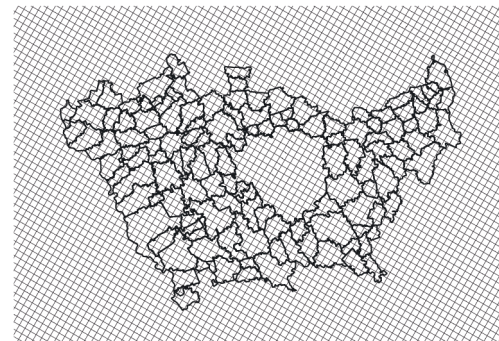
Research Aim

This graduation project aims to elaborate on including the marginalized groups from the periphery through the use of Critical Planning. It aims to expose how those groups get excluded from the current system, who those groups are. Moreover, it aims to propose an inclusive strategic framework for the groups living in peripheral conditions. It is an attempt to give them the possibility to exert their right to the city and to offer an alternative to the status quo.

Expected Research Output

This graduation thesis will elaborate on planning tools to include the excluded groups of the city. This will be done through the strategic approach of Critical Planning. The desired output is a multi-scalar set of strategies that will be directed to the authorities of the Metropolitan City of Milan and of the Municipality of the City. The proposed strategies should utilize both planning and design. Those strategies should propose policies, guidelines and measures to make the further development of the Metropolitan City of Milan more inclusive and just.

Design Scales



Macro Scale - Città Metropolitana di Milano

Develop a strategic Framework for the Metropolitan scale for inclusion in the peripheral area
Develop a governance structure for collaboration

Meso Scale - Municipality of Milan

Develop the strategies on the peripheral areas in the Municipality of Milan
Develop a set of policies
Develop a governance Structure for collaboration

Micro Scale - Neighbourhood

Develop a framework for participation
Outline the impact of the strategies on the Neighbourhood

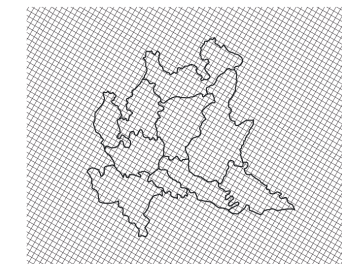
Nano Scale - Plot

Visualize the impact of the Strategy

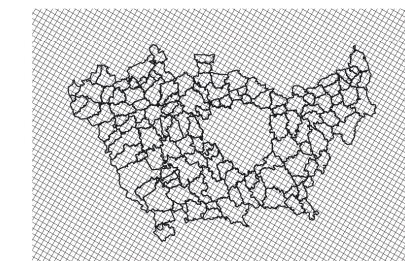


Italy

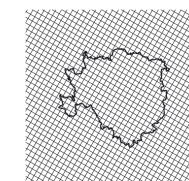
National



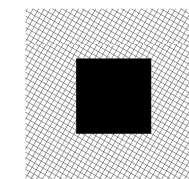
Region of Lombardy



Metropolitan City of Milan



Municipality of Milan



Neighbourhood

Local

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research project is formed by three parts: the conceptual equation, defining the achievement of the integration of the Right to The City (Marcuse, 2009). The variables are economic performance, spatial integration and social integration, and they each relate to the right to the city and to the problem statement. With this conceptual equation, the project aims to look at the problem one can understand how the variables relate to the previously mentioned aspects of the problem statement.

Housing and The Right to the City

As explained before, the need for Housing and the issue of affordability exclude people from the socioeconomic space of the city and thus impede people to exert their right to the city. Therefore, Housing is chosen as one of the variables.

Economic Well-Being and The Right to The City

Economic well-being includes aspects such as the right to work but also the opportunity to look at different economic models relative to the redistribution of wealth. It relates to the Right to The City, as problems of unemployment persist in the peripheries of Milan. As explained before, unemployment is one of the key tools of the exclusion from socio-economic space due to the fostering of inequality. In order for people to fulfil their potential and thus exert their right to the city, they should be in a situation of economic well-being. Therefore, the latter is chosen

as a variable.

Spatial Integration and the Right to the City

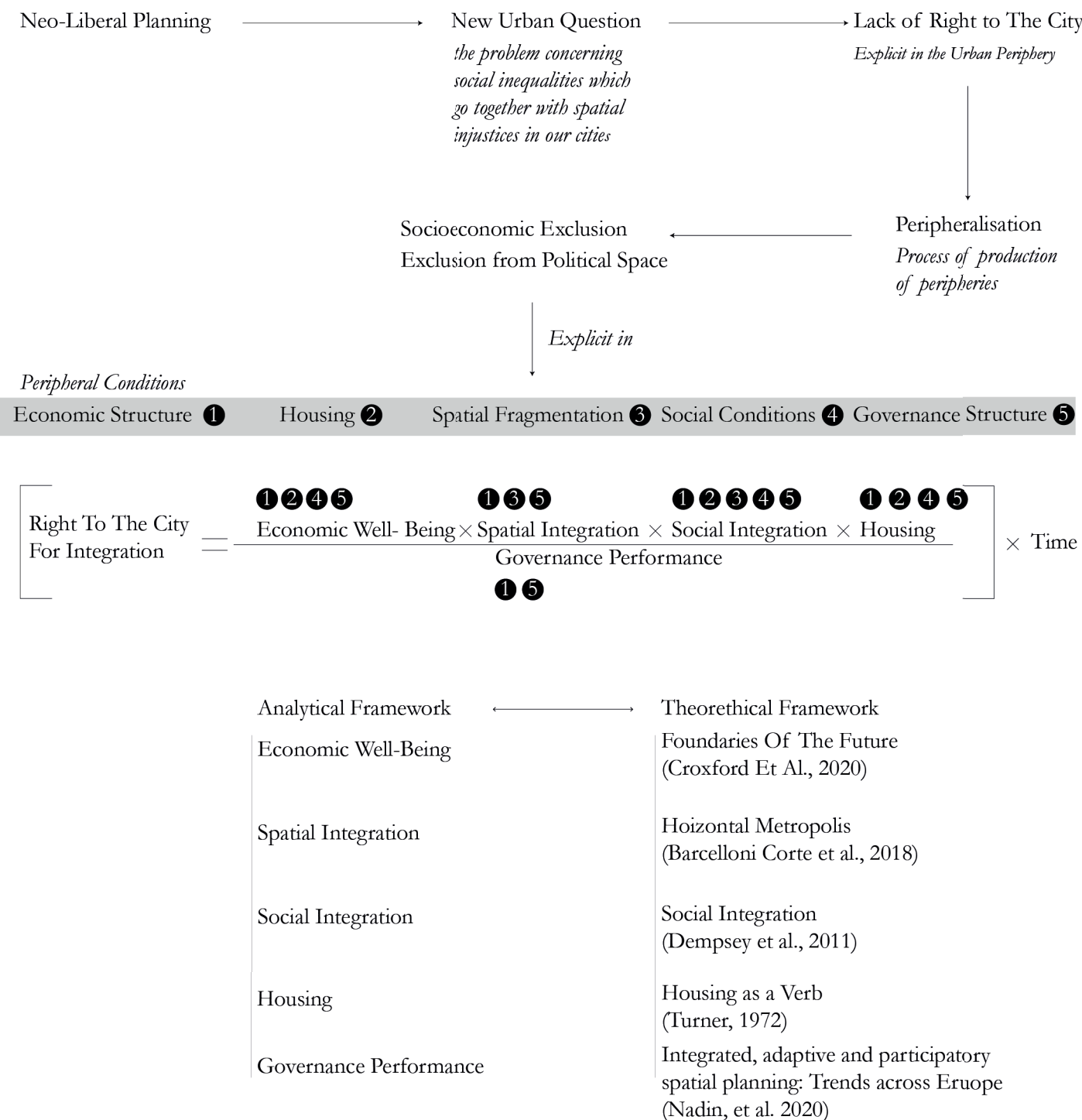
As explained before, spatial fragmentation is present in the area of Milan. Spatial fragmentation is one of the key causes of spatial exclusion. In order to exert their Right to the City, citizens should be able to encounter different people, and therefore, spatial segregation is chosen as one of the variables.

Social Integration and the Right to the City

The concept of the Right to the City is strongly connected with the necessity of social integration. In the peripheries of Milan, there are issues related to social exclusion which should be addressed. Therefore, Social Integration is one of the Variables.

Governance Performance and the Right to the City

Governance is the key tool to address the set of problems at stake in the peripheries of Milan. The governance performance affects all the previously mentioned sets of exclusion. In relation to the right to the city, it is key to foster processes of Governance inclusion through participatory processes. Therefore, the Governance Performance is chosen as the denominator of the equation.



As stressed by Secchi (2013) throughout history, cities answered the different urban questions by excluding certain groups and including others. This means that the right to the city is something that can be lost throughout time. Therefore, it is important to understand the value of social sustainability in relation to the right to the city. Therefore, not only communities should be included in the co-creation of the city,

but they should also be resilient in order to not lose those rights in the face of future challenges (Keck & Sakdapolrak, 2013). That is the reason why the conceptual equation is multiplied by time.

2.6 Theoretical and Analytical Framework

The second part of the conceptual framework is relative to the way the analytical framework relates to the theoretical framework. It is important to state that at this point of the research, the two frameworks are not finalized yet. The idea is that the analytical framework and the theoretical framework keep exchange information with each other. As for now, both theoretical framework and analytical framework are not definitive. The idea is that both deductive as inductive reasoning can be used. This is done in order to grasp a complete view of the issues at stake. Moreover, one of the issues mentioned in the problem field is the idea of homogenization through planning. Therefore when addressing the problems in the peripheries, one should understand the local characteristics of the area.

Economic Well-Being

Economic well-being in Milan linked to the reintroduction of urban manufacturing in the peripheral areas, as urban manufacturing helps to foster social inclusion.

Housing

To define the housing variable Housing as a Verb is used. This approach understands the quality of housing not only through a set of physical variables, but also by a set of social values. Following this approach, the variables that will be bemapped are:

1. Identity
2. Security
3. Opportunity
4. Location
5. Tenure
6. Physical decay

Spatial Integration

This book articulates the spatial form of Milan (the città diffusa) as the product of processes of infra structuring and conveying urbanity. It is articulated under the following concepts.

1. mobility networks,
2. permeability and degree of connectivity
3. Exchange nodes
4. social infrastructures and amenities

Social Integration

This paper uses social sustainability as a synonym for social integration. It argues that there are 5 factors that impact the social integration of a set area.

1. social interaction/social networks in the community
2. participation in collective groups and networks in the community
3. community stability
4. pride/sense of place
5. safety and security.

Governance Performance

According to Secchi the exclusion that the different Urban Questions create, layer one on top of the other. When thinking about a more inclusive governance structure, one should therefore take in account time.

Nadin and others define adaptiveness as or the capacity within planning 'to adapt to a range of shifting circumstances such as declining population or the financial crisis' (Nadin, et al. 2020, p. 3) In this research the degree of adaptiveness is measured through the research of how strong institutions moderate the societal change and how often they revise the structure of the procedures

To create a more fair and just city, citizen

engagement is key. Citizen Engagement was measured by looking at the degree of participation in the preparation of planning instruments.

2.7 Methodological approach

It is important that the reader acknowledges that this research combines two philosophical worldviews (Cresswell & Creswell, 2018). The transformative and the pragmatic worldview. This has to do with the scope of the problem. The lack of inclusion of the groups in the peripheries is a problem that is inherently political and suits therefore with the transformative stance, and critical planning is an approach that is linked to this worldview. However, to understand the problem fully, it is important to acknowledge the value of pragmatism, which does not confine the explanation to oppression only (Cresswell & Creswell, 2018).

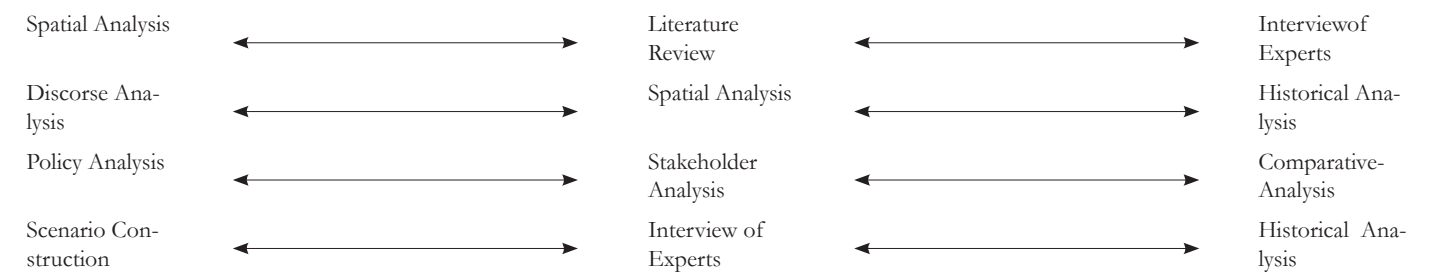
With this in mind, the chosen research approach is the Convergent mixed methods approach due to the possibility to merge and converge quantitative data in order to fully comprehend the problems and issues in the peripheries of Milan (Cresswell & Creswell, 2018). This approach is suitable because it combines both analytical as theoretical framework, with an incessant exchange (Cresswell & Creswell, 2018). With this approach, contradictions or incongruence can help sharpen the problem and thus the proposed design (Cresswell & Creswell, 2018).

2.8 Methods

Following the Convergent Mixed Methods, there are different methods that will be used during the research. In order to understand the issues at stake in the research. These methods will be key to understand the relationship between the variable of the conceptual framework and the area of interest. Finally, those methods will help to ground the design proposal. The methods are:

1. Literature Review
2. Spatial Analysis
3. Discourse Analysis
4. Interview of Experts
5. Policy Analysis
6. Stakeholders Analysis
7. Comparative Analysis
8. Scenario Construction
- 9 Historical Analysis

Complementarity of the Methods



Literature Review

Definition	Researching previously published books and article on the topic in order to understang the issues at stake, the scope of the previously defined body of knowledge.
Sources	- Research Gate - Springer - Books
Objectives	Identifying the set of problems and theories to explain and develop the research.
Expected Outcome	The Theoretical Framework should be the outcome of this method.
Limitations	This method is limited by the possibility of individuatig the right knowledge. Namely, the findings might be influenced by what is found durin the research process.

Interviews of Experts (Semi Structured)

Definition	This method employs a mixed of questions (closed and open-ended). It is meant to understand how certain process have influenced the formation of peripheries in the area of Milan.
Sources	Different professors from the Polimi
Objectives	Getting insights on the processes from expert in order to fully grasp the complexity of the processes of peripheralization
Expected Outcome	An overview of the opinions of experts
Limitations	This method is influenced by the bias of the interviewee, therefore to draw conclusion multiple interviews should take place

Policy Analysis

Definition	Analyzing the policies that influence the production of peripheral conditions.
Sources	- Citta Metropolitana di Milano - Comune di Milano
Objectives	Identifying which policies influence the production of peripheries
Expected Outcome	An overview of the policies that foster peripheralisation
Limitations	This is influenced by the understanding of the policies and their consequences

Stakeholders Analysis

Definition	A process that identifies the power structures in the governance performance and lays out the relationship among the stakeholders
Sources	Comue di Milano Citta Metropolitana di Milano
Objectives	Understanding how the structure of the stakeholders fosters the creation of peripheral conditions
Expected Outcome	Power interest chart of the stakeholders
Limitations	This method is a snapshot. The relationship between actors might change throughout time. as their objective and strategies.

Comparative Analysis

Definition	Analyzing how similar problems have been adressed in other countries with a similar governance tradition and similar social problems.
Sources	This Method has not been used
Objectives	Informing the design of strategies
Expected Outcome	An overview of the solutions, why did they work and why not
Limitations	This method is limited by the choice of location that are made to compare with each other.

Scenario Construction (Normative Scenario)

Definition	Aims to produce a image of a possible future by asking a “What If?” question. Moreover, it aims to establish a path for the connection between the future
Sources	
Objectives	Informing the strategic Framework
Expected Outcome	A set of strategies that can adress the posed problems
Limitations	The Normative Scenario is limited due to the fact that there are multiple possibilities in order to address the problem and it is therefore difficult to find the right one. Moreover, it is important to understand that what is the desirable future for someone might be a unwanted one for somebody else.



Historical Analysis

Definition

Analyzing the historical development of the area

Sources

- Comune di Milano
- Citta Metropolitana di Milano

Objectives

Identifying the set of problems and theories to explain and develop the research.

Expected Outcome

Historical Maps
Overview of the historical development that influenced the peripheralisation of certain areas

Limitations

The main limitations is to find data that gives a clear overview of the historical development. Moreover, historical analysis is interpretative and might give an unexact interpretation of the process at stake.

Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?

How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan?

What are the strategies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

What is the relation between the strategies and the embedded cultural identity of the peripheries?

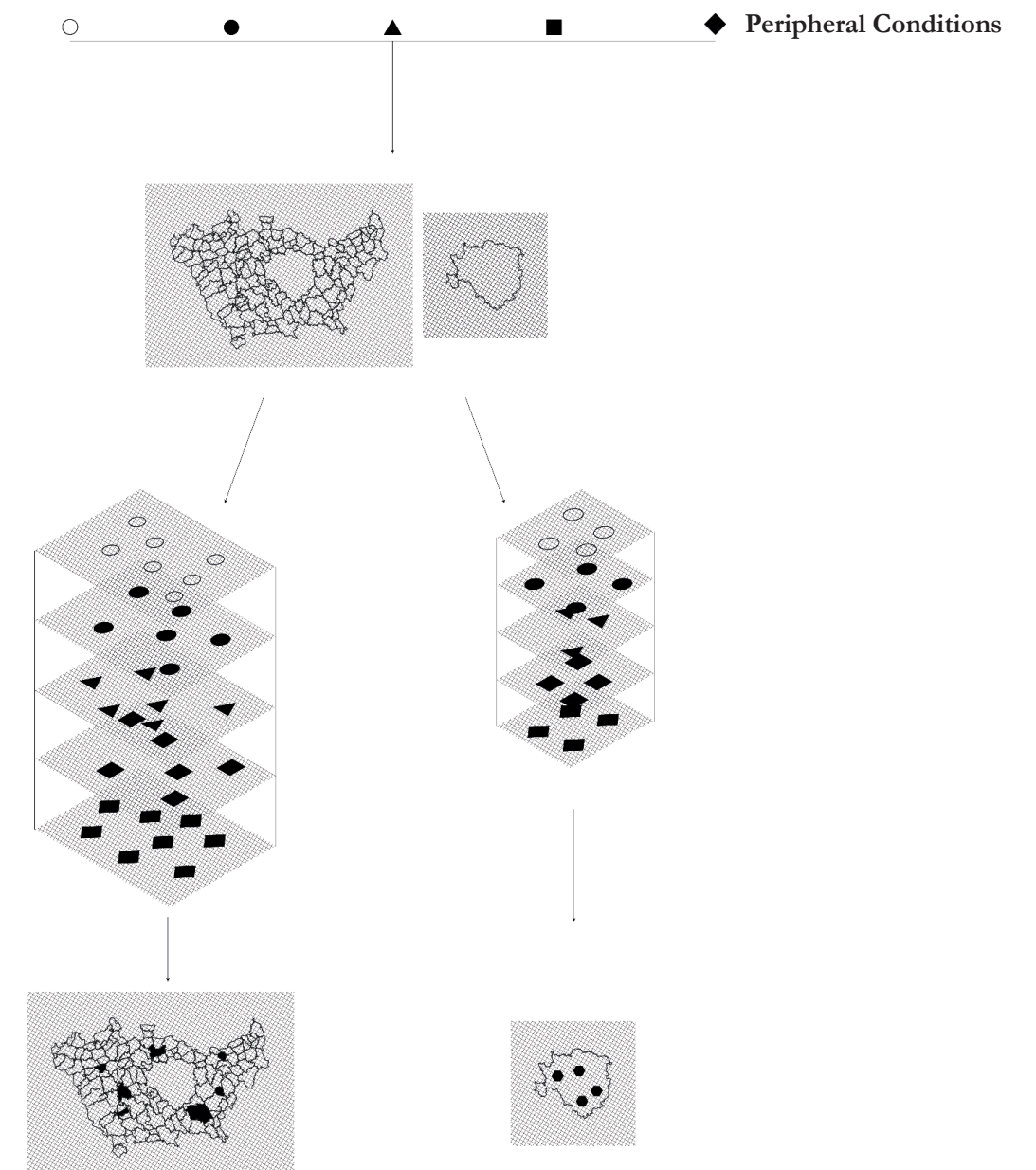
How can those strategy be implemented?

Literature Review	/	/	/	
Spatial Analysis	/	/		
Discourse Analysis	/			
Interview of Experts		/		
Policy Analysis		/		/
Stakeholder Analysis		/		/
Comparative Analysis			/	
Scenario Construction			/	/
Historical Analysis		/	/	/

Expose - Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?

This question aims to investigate where the peripheral conditions become explicit in the area of study and to investigate what are the relation within those. To answer this question the following procedure will be followed:

1. Localization: by using the spatial analysis method, the different peripheral conditions for each aspect of the problem space will be found.
2. Layering: Once the presence of each condition is mapped, those are overlaid to find their relationship and where multiple conditions are present.
3. Choice: This step entails finding the areas where to develop the strategic framework further in the metropolitan region of Milan and the Municipality of Milan.
4. Narrative: Once those areas are localized, the dialectics of space will be used to analyse the different kind of narratives that are present in those areas.



Expose - How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan?

This question aims to understand what are the process of peripheralization that currently produce and have produced the peripheral conditions in the analysis areas. This will be done by following those steps:

The first step the method of policy analysis and literature review will be used to understand the degree of participation and the degree of adaptiveness of the governance structure of the Metropolitan Area of Milan and of the Municipality of Milan. Moreover, historical analysis will be used to look at how the process of peripheralization has impacted Milan and its Metropolitan Area by looking at the degree of innovation, the degree of concentration of the urban poor and the degree of power. In this phase, the different processes should be combined in order to give answer at the posed question.

Expose -What are the factors that foster exclusion from the right to the city in Quarto Oggiaro?

This chapter focuses on understanding how people are excluded from the right to the city by living in Quarto Oggiaro. The area is tested according to the conceptual framework that was presented in the chapter of Methodology. Quarto Oggiaro is assessed by the five categories: Housing, Social Integration, Economic Well Being, Spatial Integration and Governance Performance. Following the analysis, a SWOT analysis of the area is presented.

Propose - What are the strategies and policies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

This question aims to understand the possible strategies that can include the excluded people in the peripheral areas. To answer this question the following steps will be taken.

By posing the question “What if?”, informed by the knowledge gained in the expose phase, a scenario is build. By combining what is possible and what is needed one can understand which strategies can be used to achieve the inclusion of the excluded areas.

Politicize - How can those strategy be implemented?

This question aims to understand how the strategic framework can be implemented in the metropolitan city of Milan and in the Municipality of Milan. The first step to be taken

2.9 Conclusion

Due to neoliberal planning and urbanization processes, the New Urban Question to which cities need to find an answer. According to Secchi (2013), it entails the social inequalities which go together with spatial injustices in our cities together with the issues related to climate change and the idea that mobility should become a right for every citizen. The social inequalities and spatial injustices become visible in the peripheries of the European cities and is the focus of this graduation project. In this chapter the methodology that this research will use has been outlined. First of all, the problem field has developed on the issues relative to the New Urban Question. Furthermore, the problem focus has dealt with the definition of peripheries and peripheralisation and presented the problem of exclusion in the peripheral areas. Combining the problem focus with the research gap gave the guidelines to the definition of the problem statement, which concerns the problems in Milan. The problem statement refers to the multidimensional problems that are present in the area of Milan which impede to citizens to exert their Right to the City. Furthermore, this project aims to develop a strategic framework for the peripheral areas of Milan in order to address the problem in the peripheral areas of Milan.

In order to do that, a strategic approach that helps the formulation of the questions has been developed. Through the phases of critical planning (expose, propose, politicize and disclose), multiple questions have been put forward which aim to ana-

lyze the process of peripheralisation and peripheral conditions in the Metropolitan City of Milan and to research which strategies could be developed in order to include the excluded citizens. To answer this question a set of methods is presented.

Societal Relevance

As different authors described, the city is the theatre of democracy as it is the place where people can express their rights. However, in cities around the world, like in Milan, due to socio-spatial segregation and inequality, as a consequence of the leading ideas on planning,

people are not able to exercise their rights (Secchi, 2013, La Cecla, 2015, Settis, 2017). To have truly democratic cities it is important to reduce

those. Like Brazilian/Italian architect Lina Bo Bardi states the architects (and urbanists) should be “a active fighter for the social injustice” and should have “a sentiment of collective responsibility” (Bo Bardi, 1987) in: (Settis, 2017, p.146).

Moreover, the strategic framework that will be developed should be interesting for the Municipality of Milan and the Metropolitan City of Milan due to the fact that those two institutions have been looking thoroughly at the problems concerning peripheral areas.

Limitations

The main limitation of this research might be the width of the research itself. Instead of touching one of the issues at stake in the urban peripheries, the researcher decided to look at all of them. This is one because of the interrelation between those variables. It is important to integrate the different variables in order to achieve the research aim. Moreover, the decided methods have limitations such as unavailability of data, outdated data and the fact that the fieldwork is time dependent and as such it is a snapshot of the conditions. As last, there is a personal bias which necessarily will impact the research.

Ethical Considerations

This research is following the right to the city movement elaborated by Lefebvre, it is therefore necessary to reflect about the political implications. According to Marcuse, giving rights to the excluded means also taking away rights from others. In his opinion, this will benefit both groups on the longer term. In this sense, Secchi explained that the urban answered to the different questions that have been posed to the city throughout time by excluding and including each time different people and groups. However, the different layers of excluded and included have not been erased, rather they layered one above the other. This is a consideration that needs to be taken into account when one tries to address the question of periphery.

Moreover, even if I lived in a periphery,

I am now in a condition of privilege. This could create a bias that should be taken into account during the design and research project. By critically reflecting everytime that a design or research choice is taken I aim to prevent the bias to interfere.

At last, it might not be possible to include the citizens in to the decision-making process due to the fact that this project is a graduation project of one year. Therefore, I might be forced to make decision for them. I will try to limit the influence of this problem by trying to include NGOs in the process.

Scientific Relevance

Inequality and exclusion are problems that have always been part of the urban context. However, with the SDGs, the UN acknowledged that the current way of urbanization is not sustainable any more. As previously mentioned, this research touches different SDGs in the context of the Milanese periphery. The project aims to understand the complexity of the phenomenon through an holistic approach. The focus is the periphery as a whole, instead of an aspect of it. By choosing this approach, the project looks at all the aspects that create inequality and exclude people from exerting their Right to the City. Moreover, the project contributes to the discourse of the role of planning by looking at planning as an important factor of change of the current condition instead

of having a *rispecchi* approach, which looks at planning mere as a product.

Moreover, this graduation project aims to address the research gaps that are present within the discussions about peripheralization process. First it aims to shed light on the relationship between the different explanations to the process that different bodies of knowledge give. Moreover, it aims to give an understanding of what is the influence of the spatial form on the peripheralization process. At last,

it aims to shed light on how the different peripheralization processes work at different scales.

CHAPTER 3

Peripheries and Peripheralization Explaining the periphery and how it is produced

As cities expanded and became lost their form due to urbanization processes, the antithesis urban-periphery substituted the one between urban and rural. This essay aims to explain what a periphery is and how what are the processes that produce them. To do so, different definition of the periphery found in the literature will be explained. Moreover, the process of peripheralization is explained from an economic, social and political perspective. In the essay, it appears that the definition of the periphery as “the outer edge of an area” is not sufficient anymore. As the geographical location is not the only factor in order to define the periphery, the essay argues that it would be better to talk about peripheral conditions. Moreover, it appears that from different perspective, the peripheralization process is triggered by different factors. Economic geography explains peripheralization with the lack of innovation, sociology with a concentration of the urban poor while political sciences explains it with a lack of power. This paper concludes that , in order to get a more nuanced understanding of how peripheral conditions are produced, the outlined perspective should be seen as complementary and that the relation between those perspective should be made more clear.

Introduction

Throughout history, cities have been understood as safe spaces, protected from the outside world. The city was put in direct antithesis with the countryside. However, during the second industrial revolution, European cities began to expand (Mumford, 1989). People started to move from the countryside to the city to work in factories. The expansion of the city took place in the empty spaces between the city and the neighbouring urban villages, incorporating them and creating the periphery (Mumford, 1989). A new antithesis emerged, the one between periphery and city, which entailed that the city was a place of prosperity while the periphery was the place of poverty and marginalization (Ferrarotti & Macioti, 2009). As cities kept expanding, with the emerging of the edgeless city, the urban periphery is no longer definable in a clear and unambiguous way (de Falco, et al., 2018). This essay aims to give an understanding of what is a periphery, what are the processes that lead to the formation of peripheries. This will be done by first giving an overview of the different definitions that have been presented in the literature, by explaining the process of peripheralization from an economic, social and political perspective.

The Periphery

The English Oxford Dictionary (2020) uses the spatial notion to define the notion of a periphery, which is defined as the “outer edge of an area”. Thus, an area that is not the centre. This idea comes from the mid-20th century expansion of the city, in which the urban forms were conceptualized as the outcome of process (Ferrarotti & Macioti, 2009). Following this definition, it becomes clear that peripheries can only be defined by the relation with their centre and that the more distant an area is, the more peripheral it is (de Falco, et al., 2018; Foot, 2000). In this context, the duality between centres and peripheries can be defined in different ways. For example, the European Union (EU) defines periphery as regions that have a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) lower than the European average (Manfred & Matthias, 2013). At the same time, suburban areas or urban hinterlands can be defined as peripheral at the city scale. It should, thus, be acknowledged that through this dualistic definition, peripheries can be identified at different spatial scales (Manfred & Matthias, 2013).

However, according to different scholars, this definition of periphery is limiting due to the fact that there are cities that have evolved into what Soja (as cited in de Falco, et al., 2018) calls the Exopolis or what Lang (as cited in de Falco, et al., 2018) calls the edgeless city which defy the core-periphery logic as a clear centre and periphery is no longer apparent (de Falco, et al., 2018). Furthermore, due to urbanization process the urban periphery defies easy categorization. Across the world, there is a high degree of diversity concerning urban morphology, governance and

socioeconomic structure. In addition, there is also a highly heterogeneous discursive practice on suburban areas (de Falco, et al., 2018). For instance, in the EU discourse, there is a link between suburban environments and disadvantaged areas. Peripheral areas are linked with a lack of resources to sustain their own growth and with a dependency from the centre for development (de Falco, et al., 2018). However, this rationale defies the political and socio-spatial relations that creates marginalized communities in the French banlieus or in the Italian suburbs (de Falco, et al., 2018). In opposition to this view, in the North American imaginary, the inner-city is often linked to problem of peripherality such as poverty and decay, while the suburban landscape is often seen as the spatial translation of the “American Dream” (de Falco, et al., 2018).

However, it should be acknowledged, that since the 1980s, due to gentrification processes and flow of capital there has been a partial reversal of this imaginary (de Falco, et al., 2018). The difference in imaginary is another reason why the geographical position of distance from the centre is a limiting factor to define the urban peripheries (de Falco, et al., 2018). Moreover, looking at peripheries as merely a fixed place does not take time into account (Foot, 2000). There are examples of areas that have been considered peripheries and that became central over time, due to urban expansion or gentrification (Foot, 2000). One example for this process is the Isola neighbourhood in Milan, which was considered as a peripheral neighbourhood in the 1970s, but that now evolved into a central neighbourhood due to the introduction of mass public transport and gentrification processes (Foot, 2000). Therefore, different understandings of the periphery have emerged. For instance, Foot (2000) explains that, across the world, certain urban areas have gained the reputation of no-go areas and dangerous places. This phenomenon of stigmatization has influenced the people living in those areas extensively. People living in those areas have been largely affected by stigmatization (Foot, 2000). This definition of periphery as a ‘badland’ develops in a city throughout time by sociological processes or economic change. In this sense, the periphery is formed by a set of mental borders which categorize citizens (Foot, 2000). Every time a new anecdote or a local news report about a set location appears, the idea of that area changes in the mind of the people of that city, creating new peripheral areas and dismantling other (Foot, 2000). Another way that Font (2000) defined the periphery is as the ‘other’. In this context, the periphery is seen as the negative twin of the urban scene as the calm neighbourhoods or the classic working-class quarters. In this case, the periphery is not only the result of presumed or real perceived danger, but it is also visual and physical. The decay of

certain neighbourhoods is symbolized by real features of the buildings such as graffiti, rubbish or broken glass (Foot, 2000).

De Falco and others (2018) distinguish three kinds of peripherality: geographical, hard and soft. The geographical peripherality is defined by absolute distance from the urban core, relative spatial distancing as urban infrastructure could work as borders and the stigmatization of urban spaces and communities (de Falco, et al., 2018). The hard or material peripherality is characterized by the poor access to urban services and infrastructure, lack of proximity to educational and cultural institutions, public spaces and other facilities (de Falco, et al., 2018). The soft peripherality concerns the limited diffusion of knowledge and civic participation, the concentration of unemployment and the concentration of socially vulnerable populations such as low income families, the elderly, excluded immigrant communities along with indicators of significant marginality (de Falco, et al., 2018). Geographical, hard and soft peripherality can be present at the same time and it is not necessary that all the characteristics are present in order to define an area as peripheral (de Falco, et al., 2018).

Summarizing, it can be stated that the geographical location is not sufficient to define the peripheral, due to urbanization processes, different imaginary of the areas that are distant from the centre and due to the fact that time is not taken into account. Following the definition of Font and De Falco, it can be argued that to describe the periphery it might be better to talk about “peripheral conditions” rather than the “periphery”, due to the fact that both talk about conditions that can coexist. According to different scholars, peripheral conditions rise as the outcome of a process which is called peripheralization. The following paragraphs will analyse what are the processes that lead to the rise of peripheral conditions.

Peripheralization

As explained before, peripheries are often understood in relation with their geographical location. This view looks at the peripheral conditions as the outcome of a process. As the geographical location is not any more the only factor that leads to the formation of those conditions, different scholars and fields have been exploring the complex process of economic, demographic and socio-cultural change which lead to the formation of those (Kühn, 2014). This process is called peripheralization. Due to the multiplicity of factors that lead to the formation of peripheral conditions, every spatial type can become a periphery (Kühn, 2014). Moreover, peripheralization can happen at different scales. The following paragraphs will give an overview of how different body of knowledge have looked at the production of peripheral conditions.

Peripheralization and Economic Sciences: A Lack Of Innovation

First, economic geography explains the formation of peripheral conditions with the lack of innovation in areas where the workforce is less qualified than in economic centres, which is visible in de-industrialized cities (Kühn & Brent, 2013; Kühn, 2014). Economic geography explains the process of peripheralization with polarization theories, which emerged in the 1950 as a response to the neoclassical economic theories

(Kühn & Brent, 2013; Kühn, 2014). While the latter propose that regions will eventually reach a similar level of production and prosperity, polarization theories explain the growing inequality of regions with a principle of circular causation.

In 1973 Friedmann (as cited in Kühn & Brent, 2013) published the theory of polarized development. After making a distinction between “core regions” and “peripheral regions”, he argues that core and peripheral areas constitute a spatial system based on innovation. Central regions are those with high innovation presence, whereas peripheries are where there is a lack of innovation. Moreover, he argues that the extraction of resources by the centre, the higher density of information in centres, the lower level of interaction of peripheries, the less liberal attitudes of peripheral regions and the cost reduction through innovation are all factors that reinforce themselves in creating a polarized development (Fig. 1). However, according to Slater (1974), Friedmann does not take in account the internal contradictions that are present in central regions.

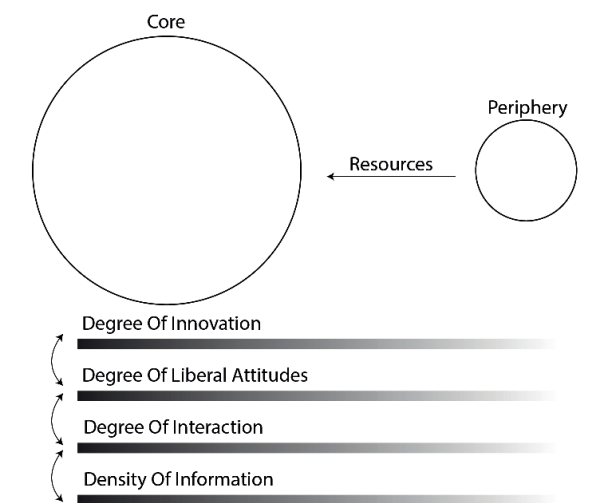


Fig 3.1: Peripheralization process according to Economic Geography (Image by Author)

It should be acknowledged that the sociological approach looks at peripheralization within cities. As mentioned before, it looks at the concentration of poverty in cities and is often spatialized in degraded neighbourhoods (Kühn, 2014). However, Wacquant's approach might be transferable on the regional scale to explain the impoverishment of some regions, where some groups are facing impoverishment due to deindustrialization processes.

All in all, the field of sociology looks at peripheralization as marginalisation. It argues that the main factor of the production of peripheral conditions is impoverishment. Kreckel and Bourdieu argue that impoverishment is caused by structurally embedded inequalities. Wacquant (2008) introduces the concept of advanced marginality and argues that impoverishment is caused by four factors, which are the increase of social inequality, the change of wage labour, concentration of poverty and stigmatization and the restructuring of welfare states.

It should, moreover, be acknowledged that the main spatial scope concerns marginalization within cities, but the approach of this field might be used to explain the process of peripheralization at other scales. The main critique made to these approaches concerns the vague definition of the centre and periphery and of the causal relation between impoverished and affluent area (Kühn, 2014).

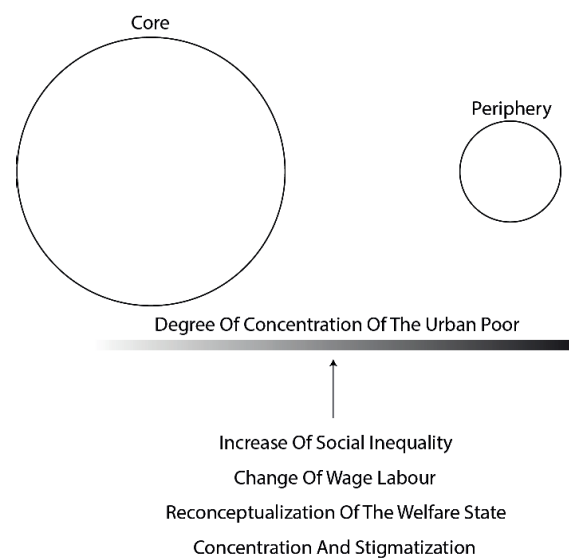


Fig 3.2: Peripheralization process according to Sociology (Image by Author)

Peripheralization and Political Sciences: A Lack of Power

An alternative way of looking at peripheralization is from a political science perspective. In this field, the relation between centres and peripheries is based on the idea of power and domination. One school of thought that tried to explain this relation is led by a group of “dependency theorists”, which emerged in Latin America during the 1960s and looked at peripheralization at the scale of nation states (Kühn, 2014). At first, they argued that the reason why there are developed, and underdeveloped states has to do with power asymmetry. In this interpretation, peripheral states are those that are politically dependent of others. The notion of dependency has been picked up on the regional scale by the previously mentioned Friedmann argues that the conflict between central and peripheral elites create the political relation between the two spatial outcomes. To this conflict there are four possible outcomes. The opposite elites could be suppressed, or they could be neutralized or replaced, or the two elites could collaborate (Kühn & Brent, 2013).

Moreover, political science argues that exclusion from the decision-making process is one of the key factors of peripheralization. Herrschel (2011) outlines the link between exclusion and peripheralization at the regional scale within the EU. He argues that the exclusion from networks is one of the pivotal characteristics of peripheralization (Fig. 3)

All in all, the main message of the political science perspective is the main cause of peripheralization is the lack of power (Kühn, 2014). Therefore, the people living in the peripheries are not included in the decision-making process. Moreover, it should be acknowledged that the three seems to be a lack of knowledge in dependency theory within cities as the Latin America school explained the peripheralization of states and Friedmann picked it up to explain the peripheralization of regions. The main weakness of the dependency theory is that the dualism between powerful centre and powerless periphery neglects the form of negotiation that are present in the welfare states and democracies.

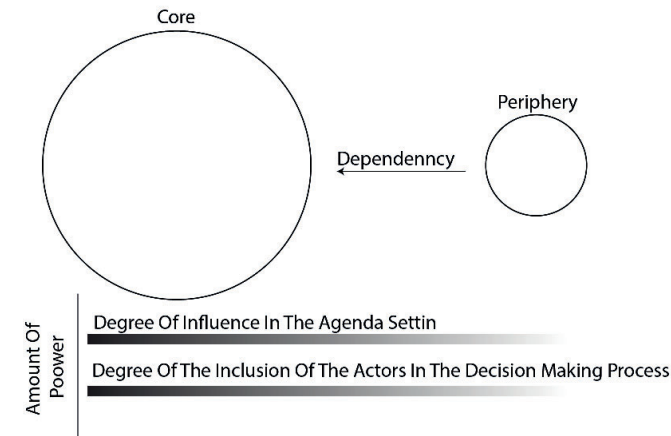


Fig 3.3: Peripheralization process according to Political Sciences (Image by Author)

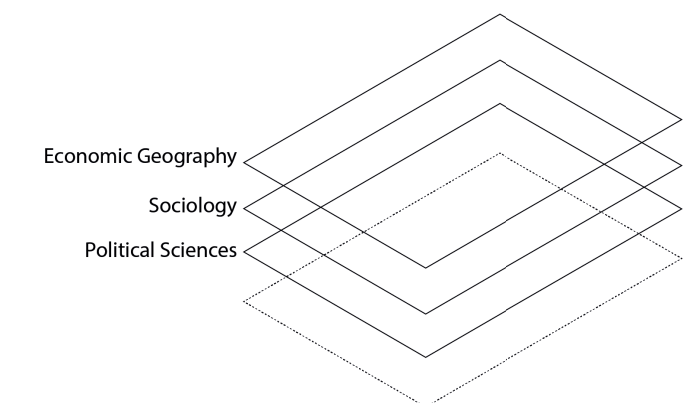
The previous paragraphs described how economic geography, sociology and political science explain the peripheralization process which is the process of the rise of periphery. It appears that peripheralization is a multi-dimensional process (Fig. 4) which can be explained by a lack of innovation, concentration of poverty and lack of power. In this line, one could argue that, for empirical research, it is necessary to analyse the main economic, social and political dimension in order to understand what are the process that lead to peripheralization and in order to clarify the relationship of socio-spatial inequalities between centre and peripheries (Kühn & Bernt, 2013). However, besides the previously presented weaknesses and critiques of the different perspectives, it should be acknowledged that there is one general weakness in the discussion on peripheralization. The issue lies in the possible dualistic reading of the production of periphery, due to the inherent dichotomy between “inside” and “outside” present in the concept of centre and periphery (Bernt & Collini, 2013). Yet in reality, even the most peripheral areas or the most excluded people fulfil particular roles and, therefore, those are integrated in specific systems (Bernt & Collini, 2013). For instance, even the most marginalized areas have specific roles within the metropolitan system such as being the place of manufacturing in post-industrialized cities (Bernt & Collini, 2013). It appears, thus, that the angle of analysis in order to define peripheralization is important in order to avoid the danger of defining those places as “outside”.

Discussion

This paper tried to give an overview of the different definitions of periphery and the reason that different body of knowledge gave to the rise of peripheries. However, it should be acknowledged that there might be different definitions and body of knowledge that discussed the problem. Therefore, the conclusion of this paper might be incomplete. The different approaches on peripheralization might be complementary (Fig. 5). The lack of innovation, which is the main gateway of the economic geography, might lead to the concentration of urban poor in the urban periphery. The lack of power might be both a consequence, which leads to further peripheralization, or the trigger that cause the lack of innovation and the concentration of the urban poor. However, it is not yet clear how those relate with each other. Depending on the angle of attack the explanation of the process of peripheralization has a different cause, however, there seem to be a knowledge gap on the way those process relate.

As there are examples of de-peripheralization and presence of innovation in the peripheral area, which tackle the assumption of the economic perspective that de-peripheralization is not possible, there seems to be a knowledge gap in the sociological and political perspective. In the first one, there seem to be a lack of understanding of the influence of spatial factors. Namely, it remains unclear to what extend the spatial factor influences the process of peripheralization. In the second one, it remains unclear who are the actors and what kind of economic and political decision are taken that lead to peripheralization. Clarifying this made lead to a more precise definition of powerful and powerless.

Furthermore, the peripheralization from the economic perspective deals with the process between urban and rural areas, it remains unclear if by combining this approach with the idea of advanced marginality, one could explain in a more precise way the formation of peripherality within the urban. At last it is unclear how the different approaches work on different scales as the focus of each perspective is on different scales but, as



outlined before, the peripheralization process happens at all the scale.

Conclusion

This paper aimed to explain what a periphery is and what are the causes of the peripheralization processes that produced them. This has been done by looking at the different definitions of peripheries and by looking at how different bodies of knowledge explain peripheralization which is the process of formation of the peripheries. First, it seems that instead of talking about peripheries it would be better to talk about peripheral conditions, since the definition of periphery as merely a geographical location far away from the centre seems outdated. Font (2000) and De Falco and others (2018) define the periphery in different ways. The first one defines the periphery as either a badland or as the other. In this context the conditions of stigmatization and decay are central, while the spatial location is less relevant. De Falco argues that there are three types of peripherality: geographical, hard and soft. Each of this category is defined by certain social, economic and physical conditions such as relative distance from the centre, concentration of high unemployment and lack of proximity to public spaces.

Moreover, different body of knowledge find different explanation to the rise of peripheral conditions. The economic perspective argues that the lack of innovation in certain areas leads to the peripheralization of certain areas (Kühn & Bernt, 2013). At the same time, sociologists argue that the concentration of poverty is key to the rise of peripheral conditions. At last, the perspective from political scientist explains the production of peripheral conditions through the lack of power in decision-making processes and in the setting of the agenda (Kühn & Bernt, 2013).

It appears, thus, that areas can be considered peripheral if they present certain condition geographical, hard or soft conditions, or if they are seen as Badlands (Foot, 2000; de Falco, et al., 2018). Moreover, according to economic geographers, social scientist and political scientists the peripheral conditions rise due to a lack of innovation, concentration and exclusion from the decision-making process (Kühn & Bernt, 2013). At last, when one tackles the issue of peripheral conditions and how they are produced, one should be aware of the

very dualistic nature of the terms, as in reality some places are from one perspective central and from the other peripheral (Bernt & Collini, 2013).

To tackle this dualism and to gain further knowledge on the process of peripheralization, further research should take in account the three previously outlined perspectives as complementary to gain a more precise understanding of the process of the production of peripheral conditions. Moreover, further research should analyse the similarities and the difference between the different approaches and relate it to different spatial scales. Furthermore, the extend of the influence of the spatial aspect should be analysed in further research. At last, further research should focus to who are the actors that influence the political and economic decisions that lead to peripheralization processes.

II. EXPOSE

Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?

The next 4 chapters will provide the answer to the first research question. The goal is to find the location where the strategic framework will be developed in the Metropolitan City as well as in the Municipality of Milan. This is necessary due to the percentage of territory that the Municipality of Milan occupies of the total territory. First, an analysis of the context is done in order to give an introduction to the territory. After that, the peripheral conditions will be localized and the peripherality types will be layered in order to define the case study.

CHAPTER 4

The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan: Context

In this chapter a brief introduction of the context of the Metropolitan City of Milan will be given. The Governance Performance, Housing Tissue, Economic Structure, Spatial Structure and Social Conditions are presented.

Metropolitan City of Milan and the Homogenous Zone

The Metropolitan City of Milan divided its territory in 8 homogenous zones in which the municipalities work together to achieve common goals

Adda Martesana

Adda Martesana is a territory with a high quality landscape, where the systems of green and water are of fundamental value. However, on the territory there are many areas in decay that should be used for a regeneration strategy. According to the metropolitan city, the development of this area should be focused on the creation of jobs focused around cultural activities. At last, the metropolitan city argues that a better collaboration between the municipalities of Adda Martesana and of Milan should be fostered. This is due to the centralization of jobs by Milan due to the presence of an higher economic attractiveness.

Alto Milanese

In the homogenous zone of Alto Milanese the main objective is to regenerate the areas in decay. The municipalities aim to continue the positive collaboration that they had in the past during the bando periferie.

Magentino e Abbiatese

The homogenous zone of Magentino e Abbiatese is the agricultural lung of the metropolitan city of Milan. Therefore, strategies in this area should focus on the limitation of the urbanization process and on the localization of productive activities.

Sud Est

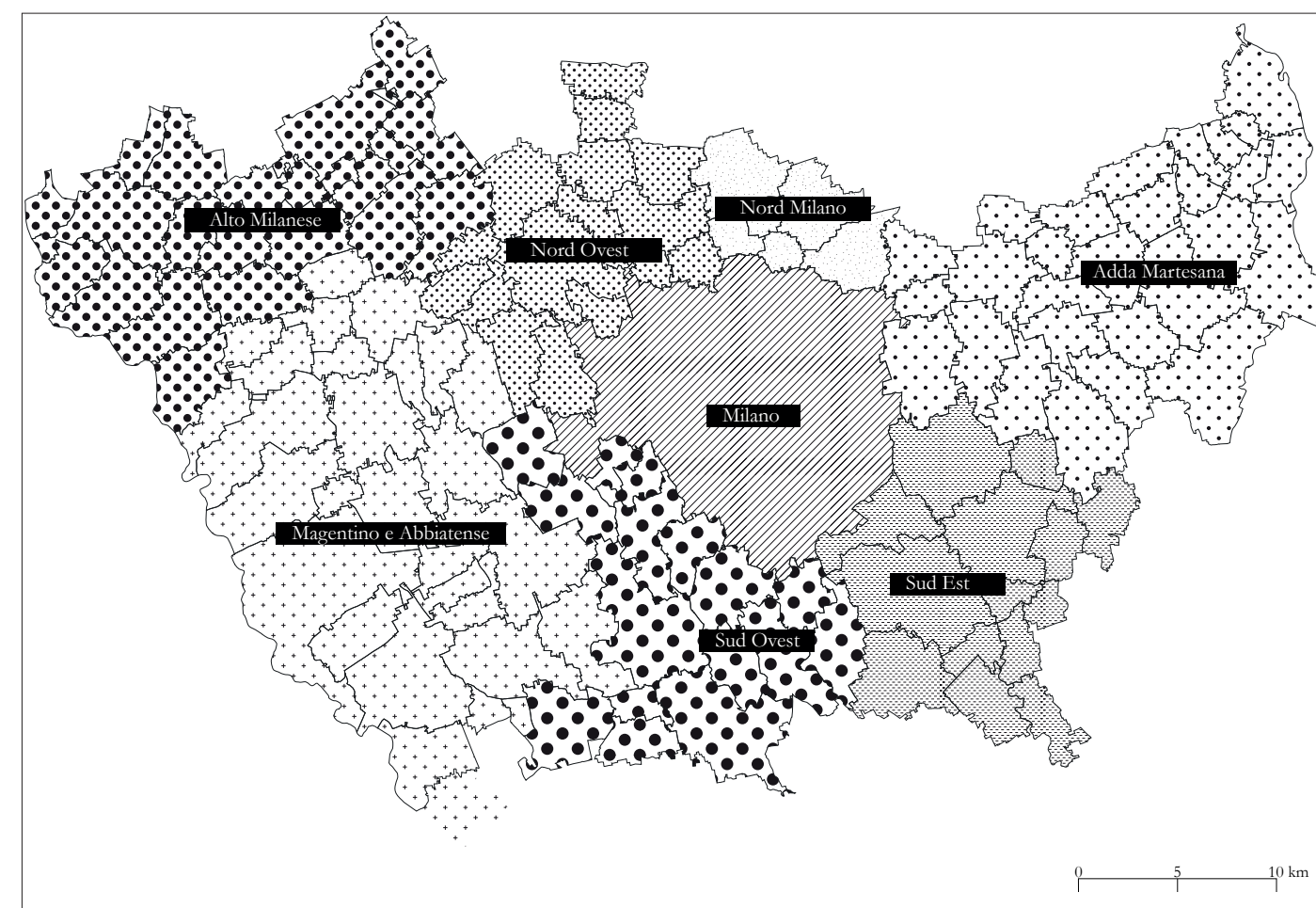
The homogenous zone Sud Est aims to transform to a smart land. This is due to the highly specialized type of industry that are present in the area. However, some historical companies are leaving the area. Therefore, the municipalities involved in the homogenous zones are aiming at marketing strategies for the territory. Moreover, the homogenous zone Sud Est aims to use the planning tools of the municipality of Milan to foster its development. At last, the municipalities pay high attention to the regeneration of those areas that have been left vacant.

Sud Ovest

In the Sud Ovest homogenous zone there are many ex-industrial areas to regenerate. However, this opportunity is not used. Multiple land consuming projects are developed due to the high cost of regeneration of brownfields. There is a need for a collaboration with the private sector in order to define a long-term regeneration strategy. The centre of the latter should be the regulation of the market.

Nord Ovest

The Nord Ovest is characterized by the recent instalment of innovative institutions and companies. One of the objectives of the municipalities is to offer a regenerated housing stock that can accommodate the future need of housing that will rise due to the presence of innovative facilities.



Nord Milano

The homogenous zone of Nord Milano is characterized by the necessity of urban regeneration policies of the areas of decay. This should be done to foster the economic development of the area. Moreover, this regeneration should be help by a higher degree of collaboration between the municipalities and between the public and the private sector.

Fig. 4.2 The Homogenous Zone of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Adapted from: Cittametropolitana.it)

4.1 Governance Structure

Planning tools

The main planning tool of the Metropolitan City is the Piano Strategico Metropolitano (Metropolitan Strategic Plan). In the plan, the Metropolitan City is the institution that takes care of the strategic development of the metropolitan territory and that is capable of catalyzing resources and projects. Moreover, the Metropolitan City aims, with the plan, to simplify the decision-making process. The plan works on two parallel lines. First, at the local level, the Metropolitan City is regarded as a planning authority, working as an aggregator of metropolitan services such as public transport, water, energy and waste. Second, at the global level, the Metropolitan City tries to find for its territory a position within the network of other metropolitan cities.

The Metropolitan Strategic Plan is based on six strategic platforms, which have a transverse character, on which, as of today, 38 projects have been started. The platforms propose an open base on which different projects can be integrated through the contribution of a plurality of actors. On this line, the platform is complemented by the territorial tables, which involve the municipalities and local actors and which created a territorial agenda for each homogenous zones. The agendas individuated a theme for each zone and are articulated in a total of 31 actions that the municipalities can implement through

collaboration. Those actions have a variety of premises that go from socio-economic development and urban regeneration to the governance of public spaces and administrative simplifications.

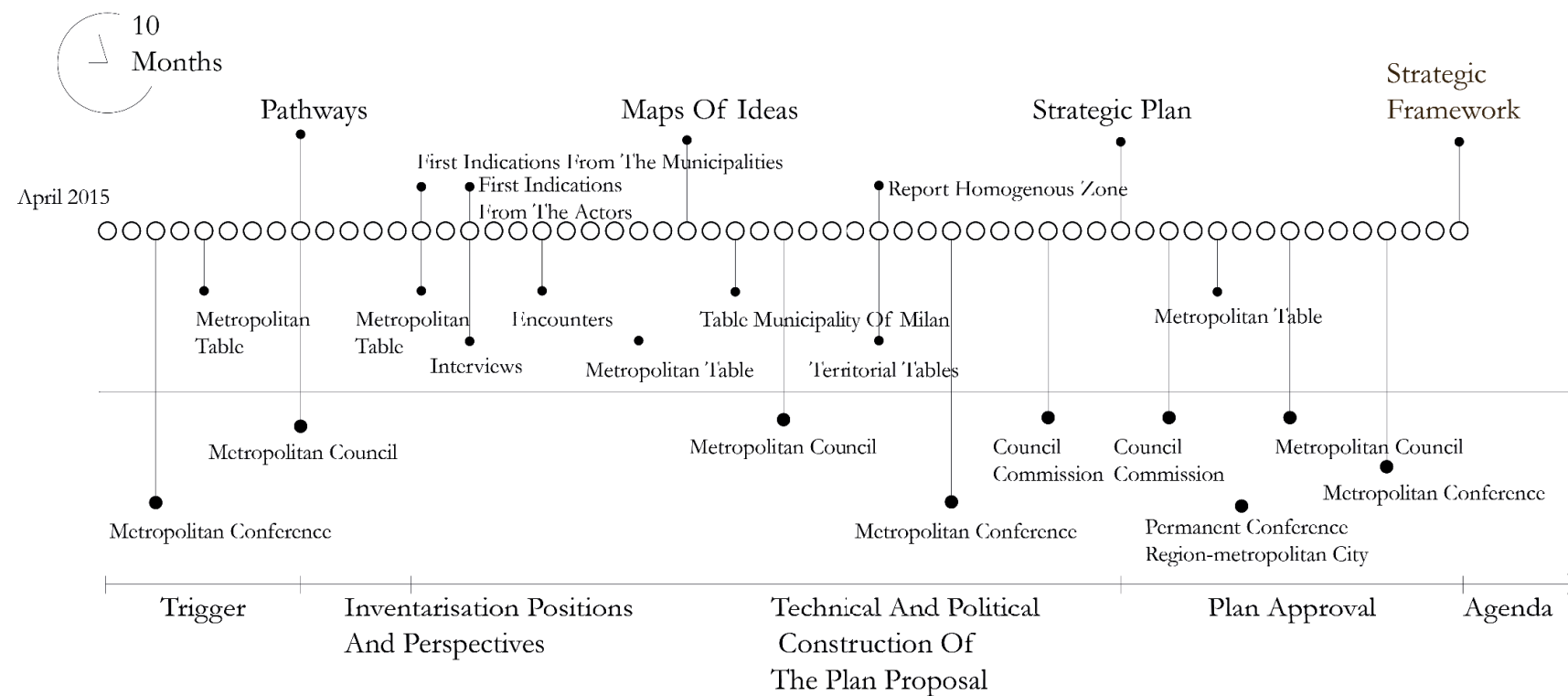


Fig. 4.3. The Planning Process of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Adapted from: Cittametropolitana.it)

Citizen Engagement Analysis

The Fung Democracy Cube

As explained before, Citizen Engagement is measurable by looking at the degree of participation in the preparation of planning instruments. In order to define the level of participation in the municipality of Milan, Fung Democracy Cube is used. This assessment tool answers three critical questions in relation to the exclusion or inclusion of people. First of all, it answers the question “Who Participates?” (Fung, 2006). Is the participation process open to all or only to elite stakeholders? The degree of inclusivity of the participation process is defined by the different types of stakeholders (Fung, 2006). Fung (2006) recognizes eight types of selection of stakeholders. The least restrictive method of selecting participants is the one in which participants who wish to attend can attend (Fung, 2006). Participants are a self-selected subgroup of the population. Even if this process might seem more inclusive, people who are in a positive financial situation and with and who have a higher education degree tend to participate more. Also, people with special interests tend to participate more. Therefore, this selection process might lead to a non-representative group of people participating in the process (Fung, 2006). However, there are some alternative ways to address this limitation. During some participation processes, the participants might be selectively recruited within subgroups that are less likely to participate (Fung, 2006).

This method might happen passively or actively depending on the topics. However, people who have special interests may use this method in their favour. The best assurance for descriptive representativeness is randomly selecting participants within the population (Fung, 2006). Another method of engaging citizens in public discussions are lay stakeholders. Those are unpaid citizens that are willing to represent people that have similar interests due to a profound interest in public debates (Fung, 2006). The last group are the professional stakeholders. Those are paid representatives of organized interests (Fung, 2006). The five mentioned stakeholders are called mini-publics, and they are in contrast with professional politicians and expert administrators (Fung, 2006).

A second question that the Democracy Cube assesses is the way participants interact during the participation process. The methods of communication and decision making are taken into account in the democracy cube (Fung, 2006). During the majority of the public discussions related to the participation process, most people who attend do not speak out their views (Fung, 2006). Those people participate as spectators who receive information. In some of those meetings, everyone is a spectator (Fung, 2006). Some public hearings offer the opportunity to talk while allowing participants to discuss and develop their ideas about what needs to be done

(Fung, 2006). Following those meetings, often there is no attempt to take the views or the preference of participants into account (Fung, 2006). However, there are other methods in which the participants can develop a collective choice. The most common method is called aggregation and bargaining. In this method, participants are aware of what they want, and they mediate their preferences into a

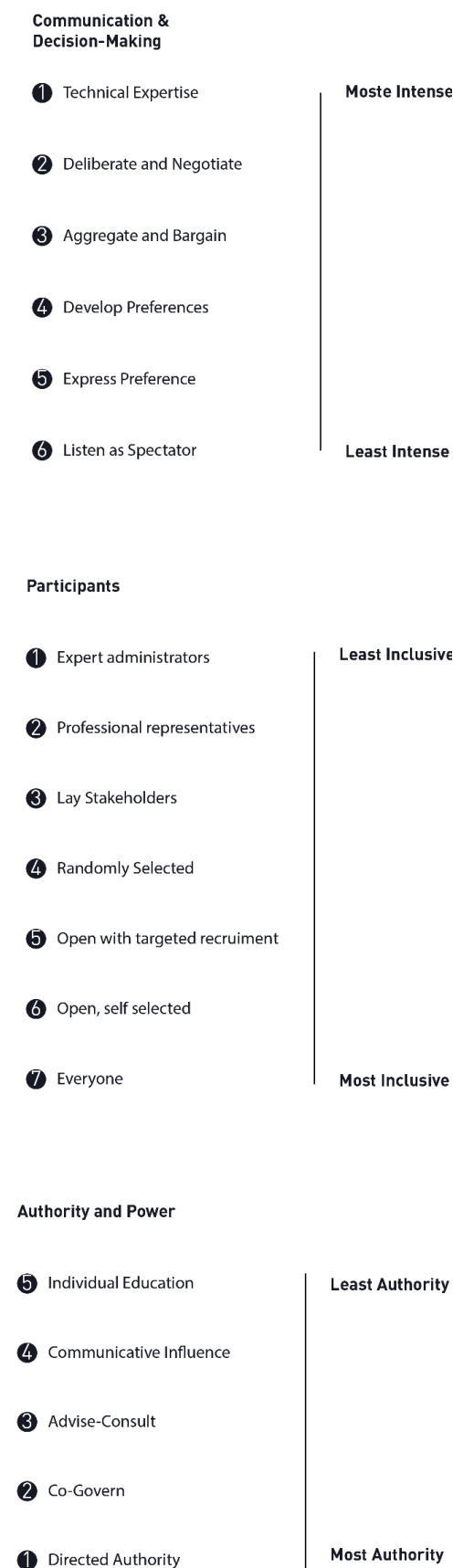
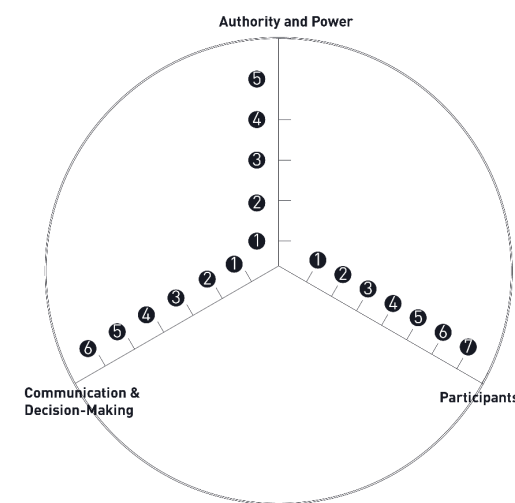


Fig. 4.4. Fung Democracy Cube (adapted from Fung, 2006)

sharable choice (Fung, 2006). Another way to reach a decision is called Deliberation and negotiation. In this case, participants find out what they want as a group and as individuals (Fung, 2006). In those cases, participants often get educated with background materials. They exchange perspectives and discuss with one and another their interests (Fung, 2006). The aim of this process is to find an agreement based on reasoning. However, the most commonly used decision process is not developed through the above-mentioned technique but rather through the technical expertise of officials (Fung, 2006).

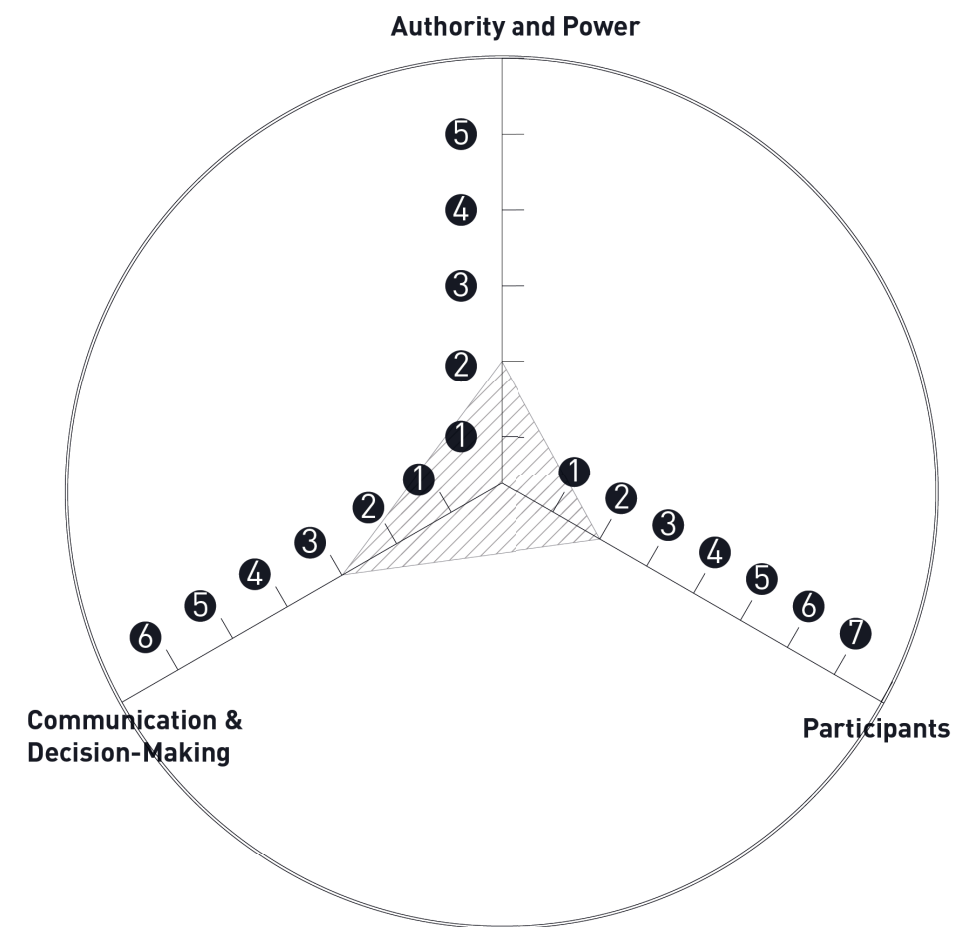
Fig. 4.5. Fung Democracy Cube (adapted from Fung, 2006)

The democracy cube also assesses the question of authority. What is the influence of participants on public authorities and on their own actions? In most participatory processes, no expectation is held by participants regarding influence on policies or action. However, many participatory mechanisms have a communicative influence on the state or their agents due to discussion, which might alter the public opinion (Fung, 2006). Moreover, the influence of the participatory mechanism might also happen due to the provision of advice and consultation (Fung, 2006). Less often, some participation processes exercise direct power. In some cases, citizens have a cogoverning partnership with the officials in order to develop strategies, plans and policies (Fung, 2006). In other cases, the participatory processes have direct authority on public resources. Although this is not necessarily the most desirable, it is the highest degree.



Piano Strategico Metropolitan Analysis

According to the Metropolitan City (2019), the construction of the planning process has had an inclusive approach. During the process, specific forms of communication have been used. Namely, a dedicated website and the use of the social network. Moreover, different institutional tables have been set up to involve institutions, economic and social actors, associations and citizens. By setting up those tables, the Metropolitan City of Milan aimed to change the relationship between the public and the private sphere. Therefore, the idea was to involve from the beginning of the planning process all the actors involved in order to create a shared vision. After a first phase of listening and exchanging opinions, which was finalized in the individuation of the strategies of the plan,



the actors had the possibility to propose and define the projects. This leads to the idea that there has been a direct authority by the stakeholders involved.

Fig. 4.6. Fung Democracy Cube of the PMS (adapted from Fung, 2006)

4.2 Housing

Housing

The Residential Tissue of the Metropolitan City appears to be fragmented. There seems to be a dense central area, which coincides with the central core of Milan. Moreover, it appears that the northern area is denser than the southern areas of the Metropolitan City.

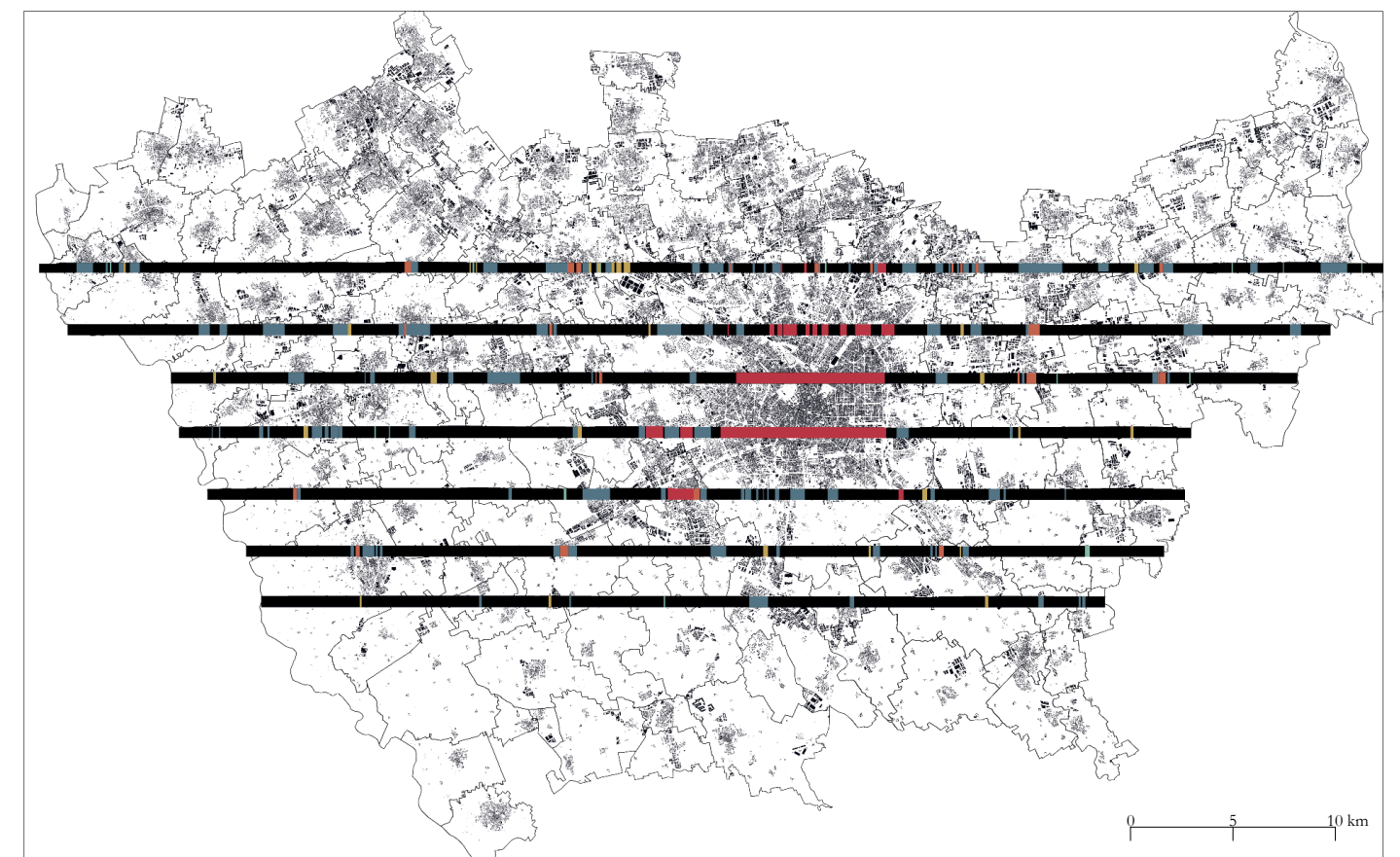
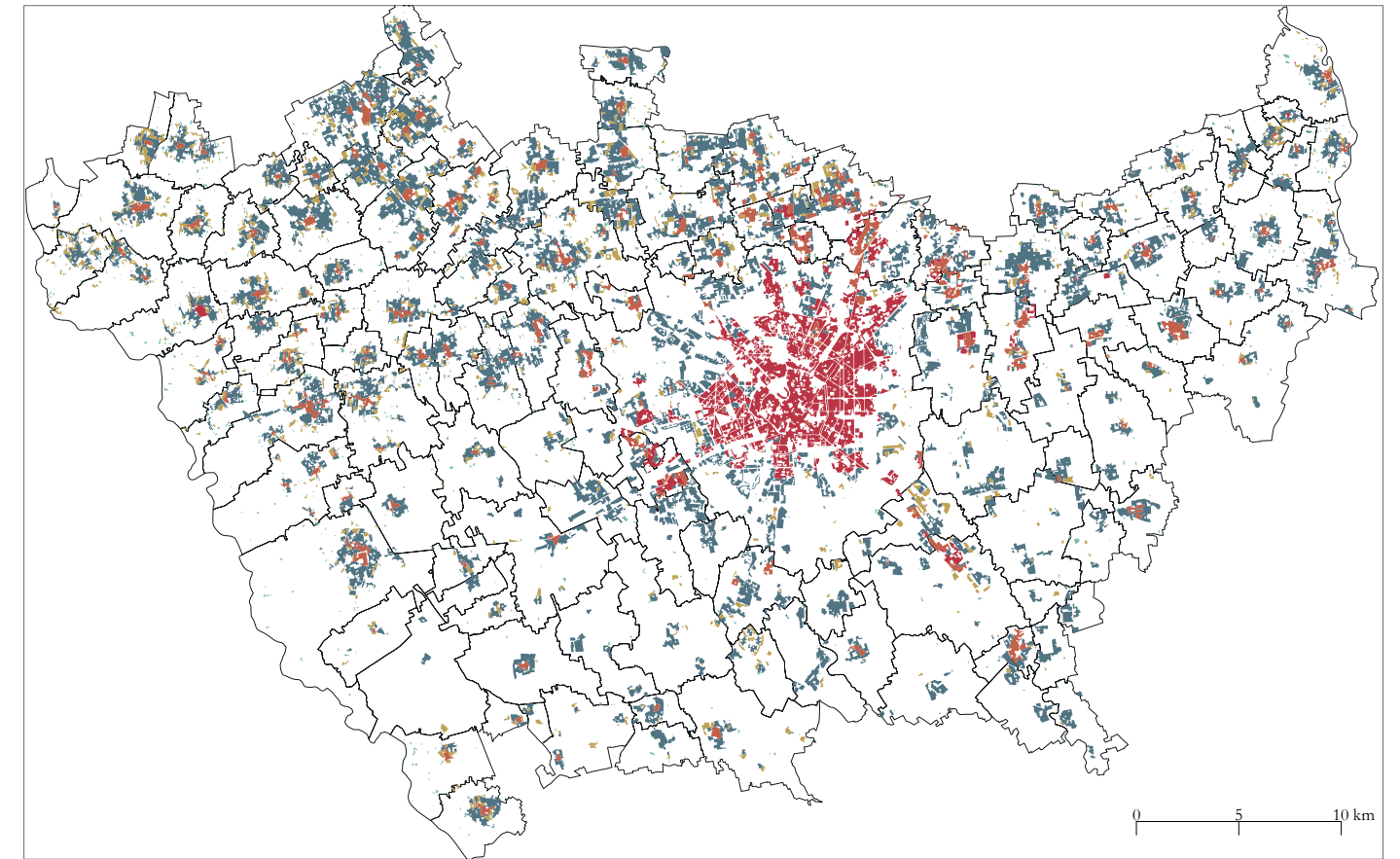


Fig. 4.7-8 The Housing Tissue of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: Sit.Cittametropolitana.it)

- Dense Residential Tissue
- Irregular Residential Tissue
- Rare and Nucleiform Tissue
- Continuous Middle Dense Residential Tissue
- Sparse Residential Tissue

4.3 Economic Structure and Social Conditions

Economic Structure

The Metropolitan City of Milan in the Italian region that is the most similar to the metropolitan areas of Europe due to its complex variety of activities and the diffuse level of wealth. The economic structure is based on a wide network of small scale companies, together with a limited number of middle-big companies. 69 % of the activity is based on services and the tertiary sector. The high-tech sector is accountable for 15% of the economic production. Moreover, a key sector for the development of the region is the design sector.

At last, agriculture represents 2% of the economic activities present in the area, and it is localized mainly on the southern part of the Metropolitan City.

From the map of the distribution of the economic activity, it can be seen that the services and tertiary sector are mainly to be found in the Municipality of Milan, showing an imbalance between the main municipalities and the rest of the Metropolitan City.

Social Conditions

The inequality of the Metropolitan City of Milan is mainly concentrated in the Municipality of Milan. However, there are some municipalities where the Gini-Coefficient is above the average of the rest of the territory.

Fig. 4.9 The Economic Tissue of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: Sit.Cittametropolitana.it)

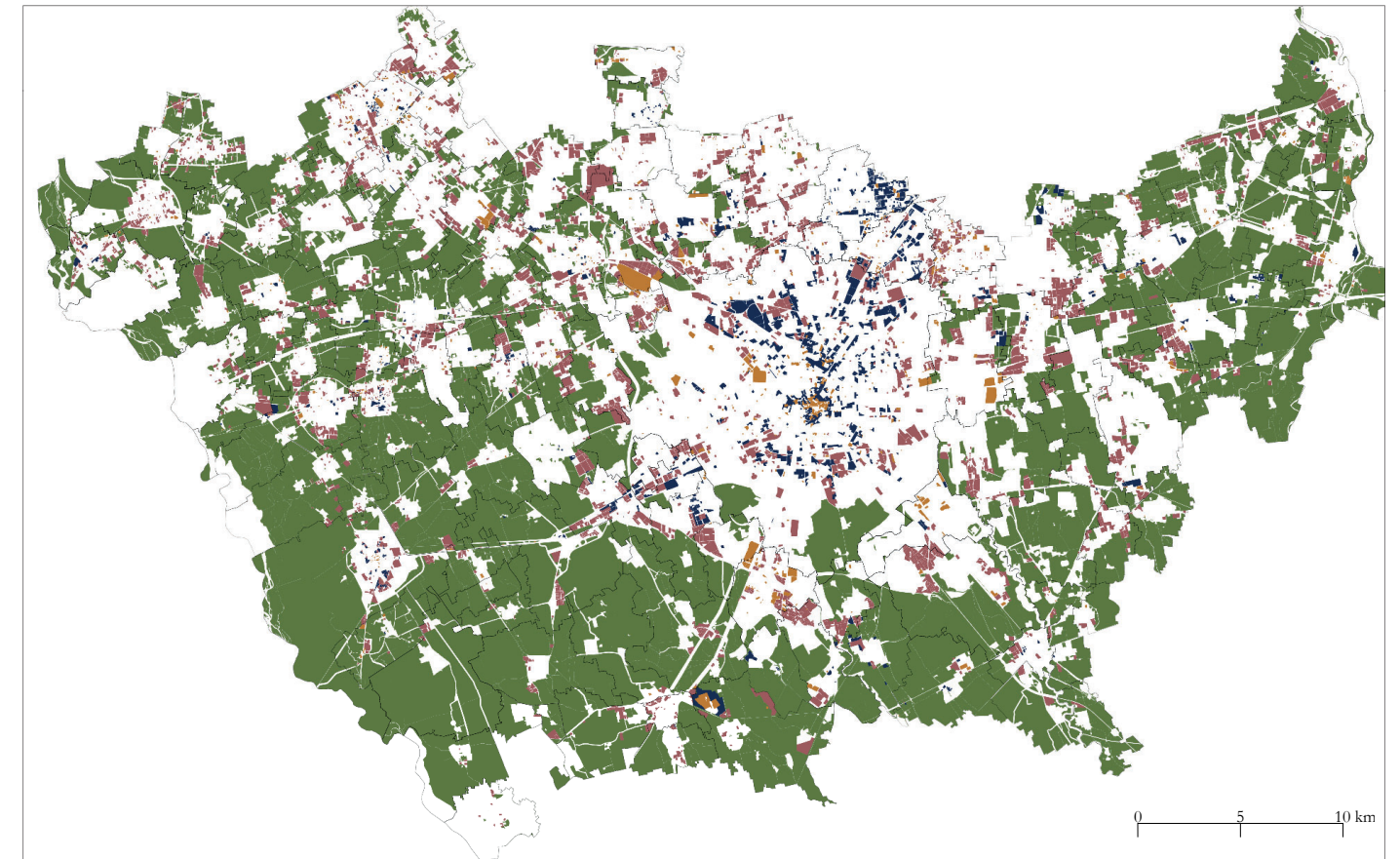
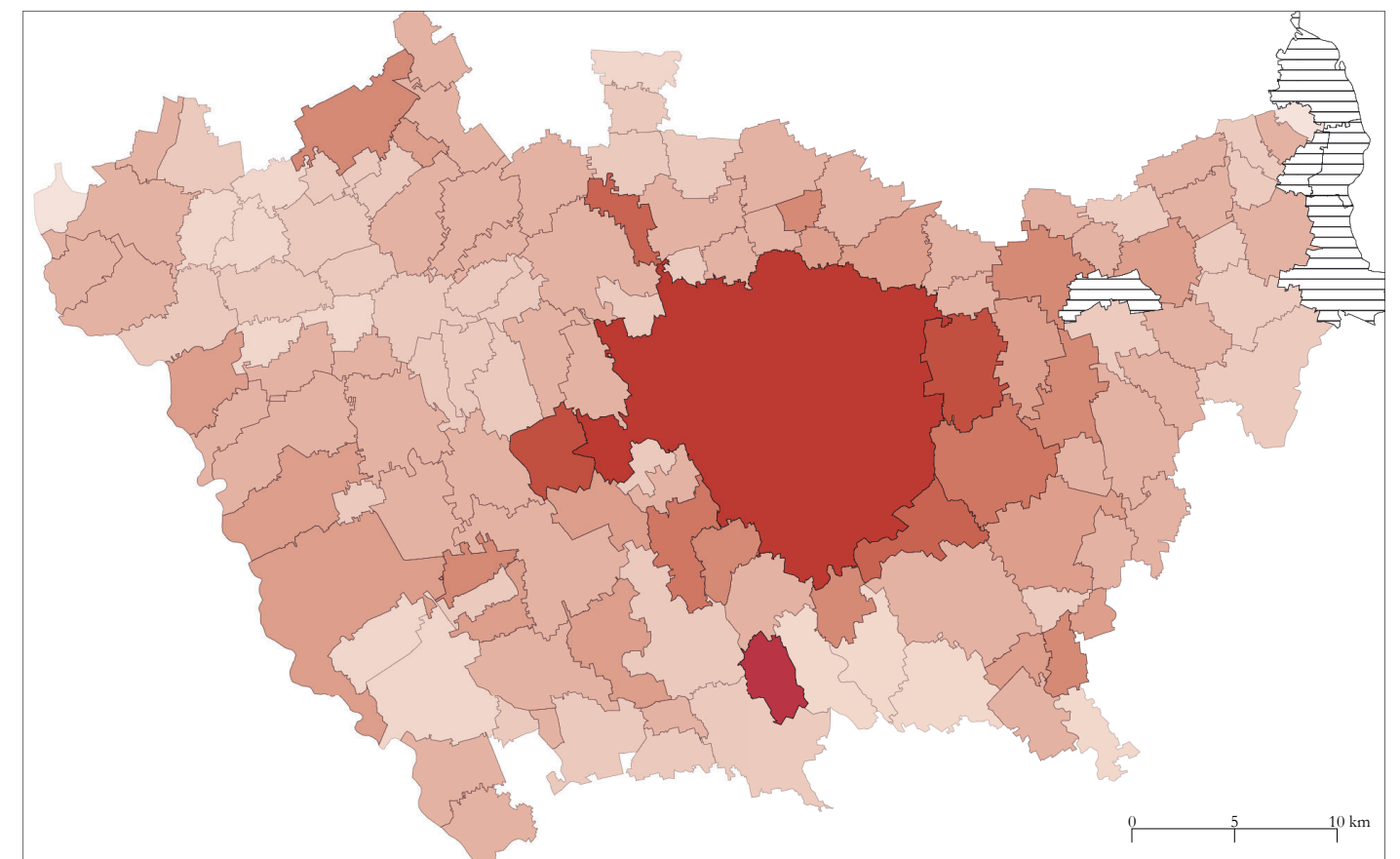
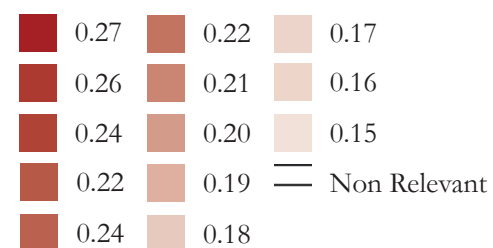


Fig. 4.10: GINI- Coefficient of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: ISTAT.it)



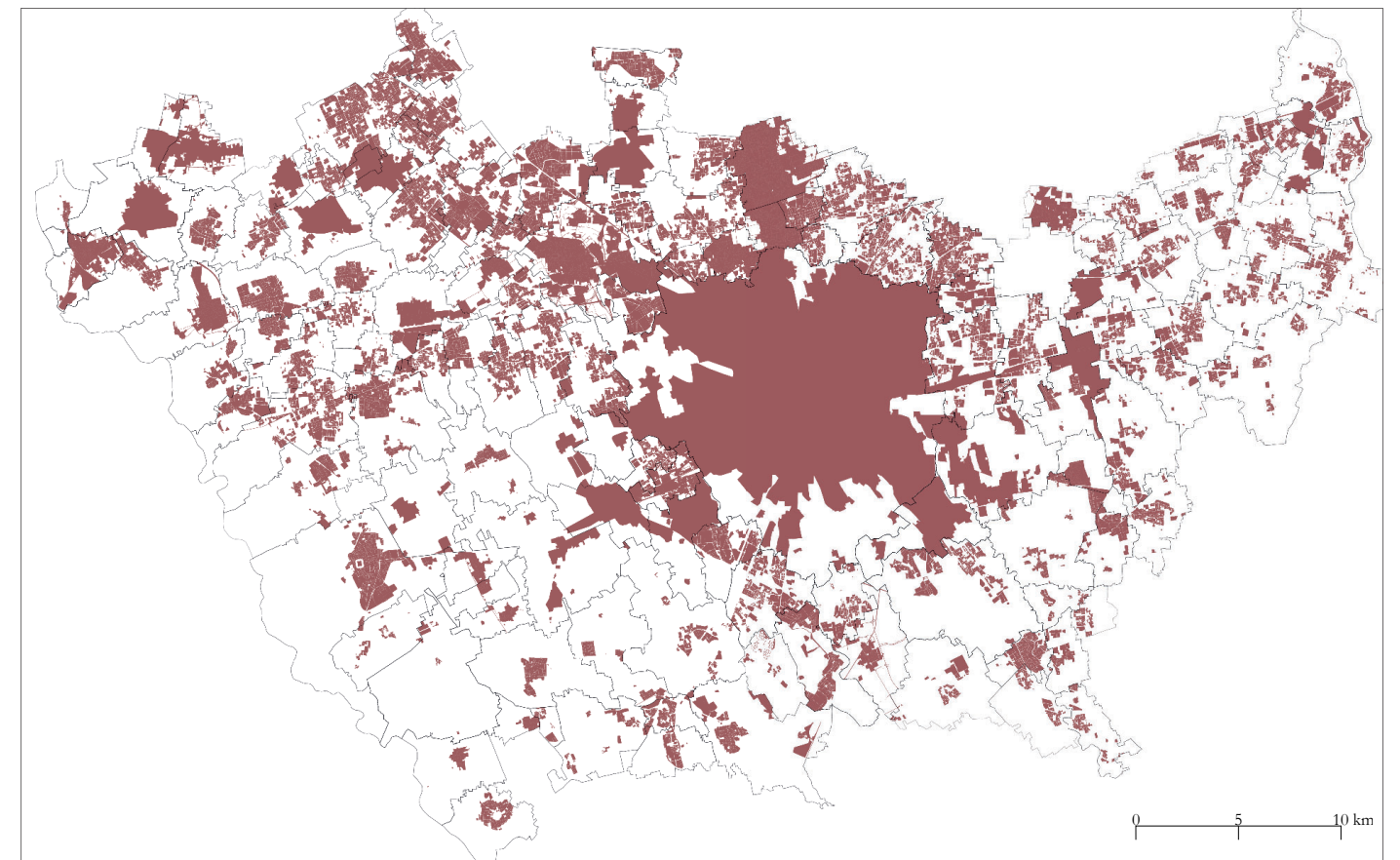
4.4 Spatial Structure

Spatial Structure

As mentioned before the Metropolitan City is part of the Citta Diffusa of the northern part of Italy. The map shows how the region is affected by this fragmentation due to the urbanization process that has happened since the second world war. It appears that the northern municipalities are more urbanized than the ones on the south. Moreover, it becomes clear how central the Municipality of Milan is.

Fig. 4.10 The Urbanized Areas of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: Sit.Cittametropolitana.it)

Urbanized Areas



4.5 Conclusion

Conclusion

From the initial analysis of the context, it becomes clear that the Metropolitan City of Milan as an institution tried to plan its territory of competence with the PSM. In this context, the territory is divided into 8 homogenous zones, which are constituted by a certain number of municipalities that collaborate. However, due to the centralising power of the Municipality of Milan, there is a need for better collaboration between the latter and the homogenous zones. Balancing the economic structure could provide a better equilibrated Metropolitan City of Milan.

In terms of Citizen Engagement, the planning process focus more on stakeholders that have an economic interest in the development of the area rather than citizens. However, it should be acknowledged that this is a well-known problem for the metropolitan scale.

In terms of Housing and Spatial Fragmentation, the territory is fragmented as a consequence of the urban sprawl that affects the region. Also, in this case, one can notice how the higher densities are concentrated in the Municipality of Milan. In terms of economic activity, the territory is divided into three areas. The North is highly industrious. The Municipality of Milan focuses on the service economy,

whereas the southern municipalities are based on agriculture. Being 69% of the economic productivity of the Metropolitan City based on services, one could conclude that there is a centralisation of the economic structure within the Metropolitan City of Milan.

The inequality of the region is concentrated in the Municipality of Milan, which is one of the most unequal cities in the world. While in the rest of the Metropolitan City, there are some municipalities close to Milan which have high inequality as well.

All in all, it can be concluded from this first context analysis that the Metropolitan City has a clear centre in terms of economic activity and urbanised areas (the Municipality of Milan) which consequences in a fragmented territory. Moreover, even though some platforms of collaboration have been set up between the different municipalities, there is still the need to counter institutional fragmentation. After this preliminary context analysis, the peripheral areas of the Metropolitan City of Milan will be analysed.

CHAPTER 5

The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

This chapter presents the analysis of the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan City of Milan. In order to spatialize the possible municipalities where the Secchi's New Urban Question is present in the area of study. The analysis looks at seven types of peripherality previously explained in the essay. This is due to the fact that some types of peripherality refer to different areas of the globe or the scale of analysis is not the right one for the type of peripherality. Following this reasoning, the type of peripheral conditions that are looked at are GUP 1, GUP2, SUP1, SUP2, SUP3, HUP 2, HUP 3.

At the end of this chapter, the main municipalities, where the development of the strategic framework will focus, will be found.

GUP 1: Absolute distance from the urban core (i.e. a suburban location on the fringes of the metropolitan area).

Centralities of Internal Areas

The “Strategie Per le Aree Interne” (strategies for internal areas), the National Government (DPS, 2014), defines the Italian municipalities in their degree of centrality. In this case, the centre is defined by the presence of at least 1 Hospital (with reanimation), the presence of the secondary school, presence of at least one train station (middle-small, for metropolitan and regional services). The rest of the gradient is based on the time distance from the defined centre (fig 1.).

It appears from the map that the Metropolitan City of Milan does have only three categories of the gradient. The centres are the Municipality of Milan, of Rho of Magenta and of Legnano. The intermunicipal centre are formed by S.Donato Milanese, S.Giuliano Milanese, Opera, Melegnano, Rozzano and S. Zenone Lambro on the south east and by Cinisello Balsamo, Sesto San Giovanni and Cologno Monzese on the north east. The rest is classified as a Belt (fig. 2)

Fig. 5.1 Classification of the Degree of Centrality

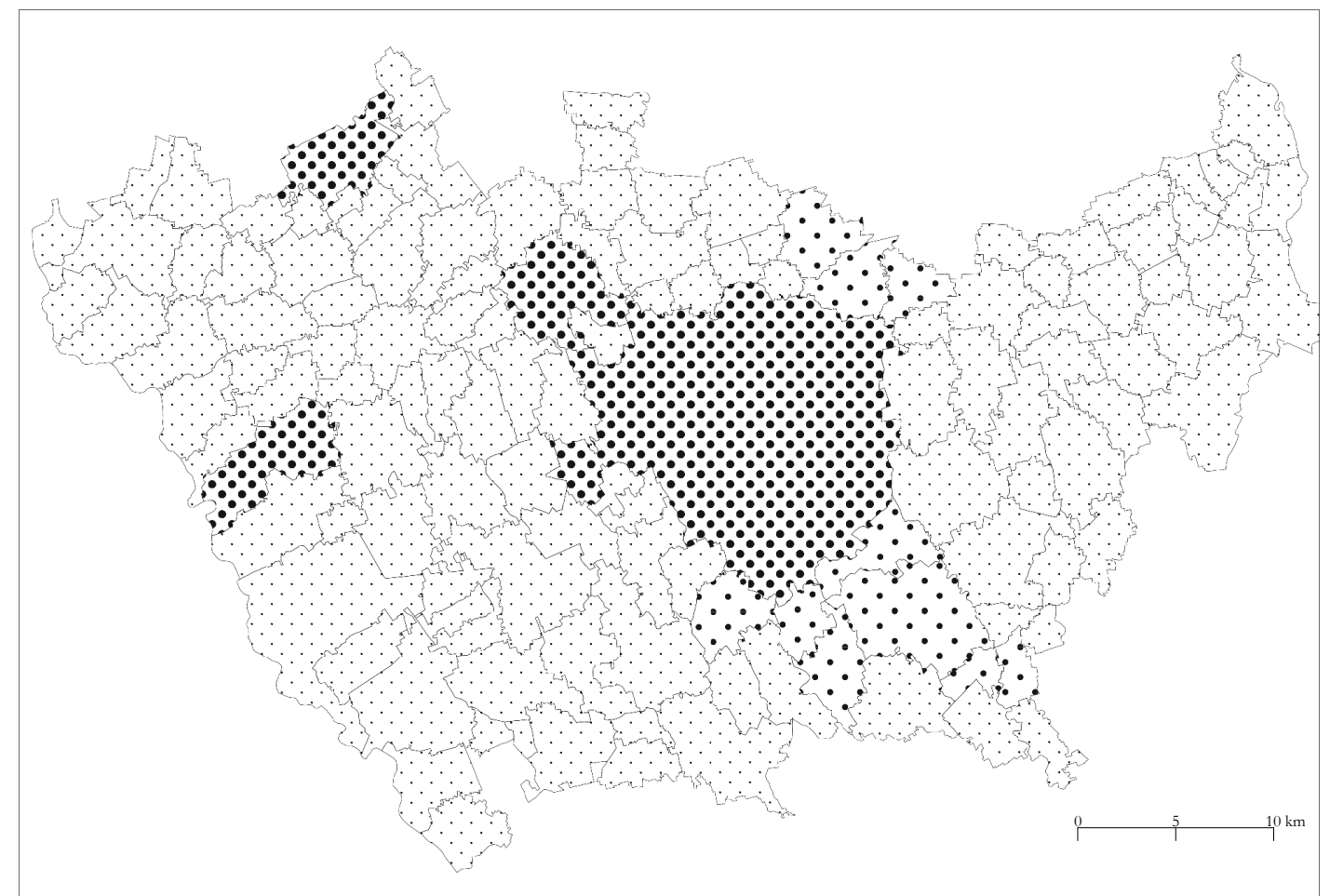
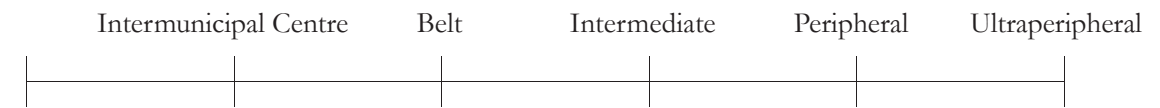


Fig. 5.2: GUP 1 Peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: ISTAT.it)

- Centre
- ◐ Intermunicipal Centre
- ◑ Belt

GUP 2: Relative spatial distancing as metropolitan areas are “bypassed” by the physical and social urban infrastructure.

By combining the social and physical infrastructure, it appears that the transport through train and metro is meant to bring people towards the high concentration of social infrastructure that is to be found. It appears thus that most of the municipalities suffer from a GUP2 type of peripherality.

SUP 1: Limited or absent diffusion of knowledge, culture, competencies, civic participation, social equity, and social innovation.

The SUP1 peripherality has been located by looking at where the previously mentioned projects are located, combined with the voting participation and the presence of high inequality. It appears that those rarely coincide.

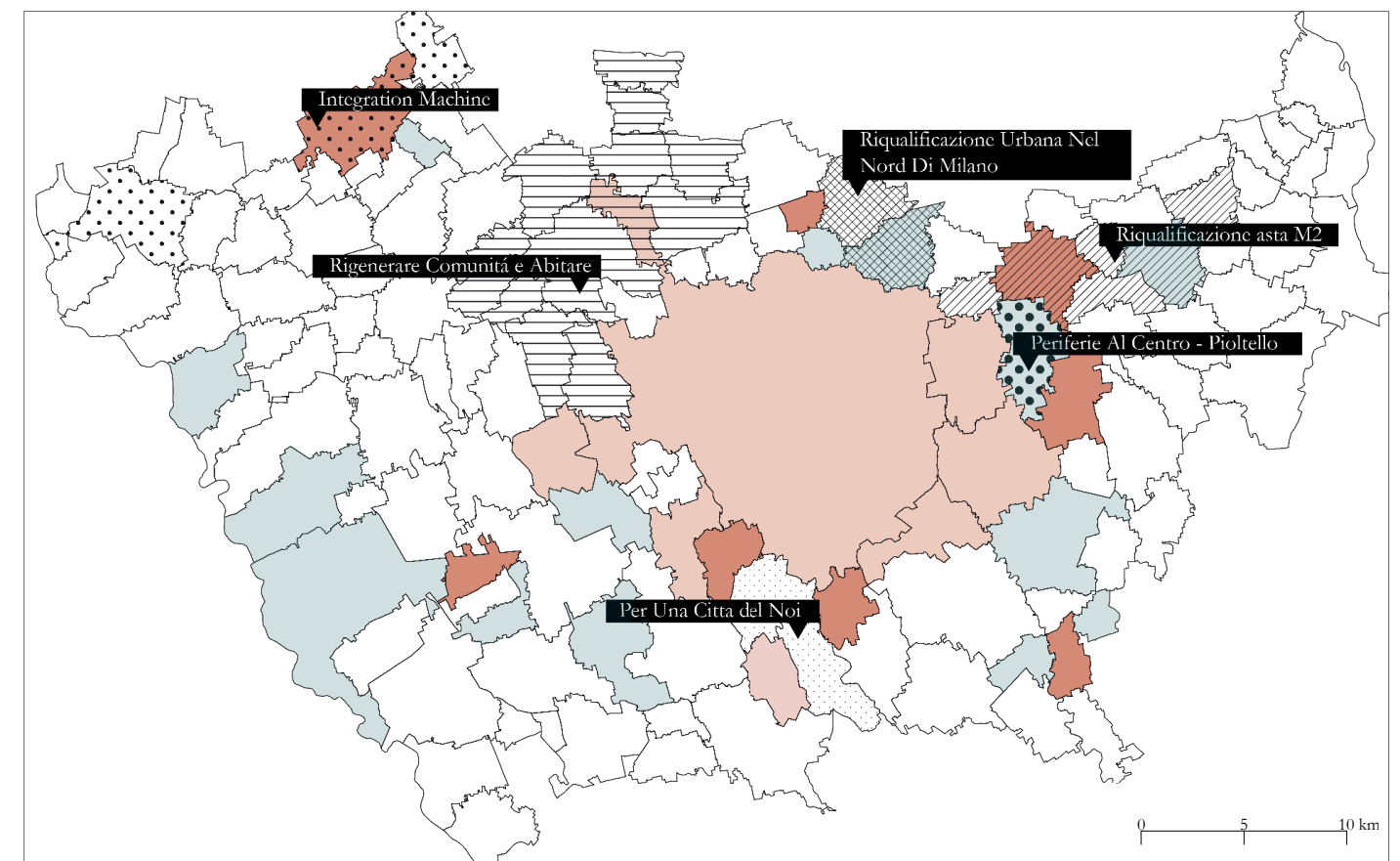
Fig. 5.3: GUP 2 Peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)

- High Density of Amenities and leisure facilities
- Relevant Density of Amenities and leisure Facilities
- Metro lines and stop
- ✕— Train lines and stops



Fig. 5.4: GUP 3 Peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)



- High Inequality (Based on Gini-Coefficient)
- Low Voting Participation

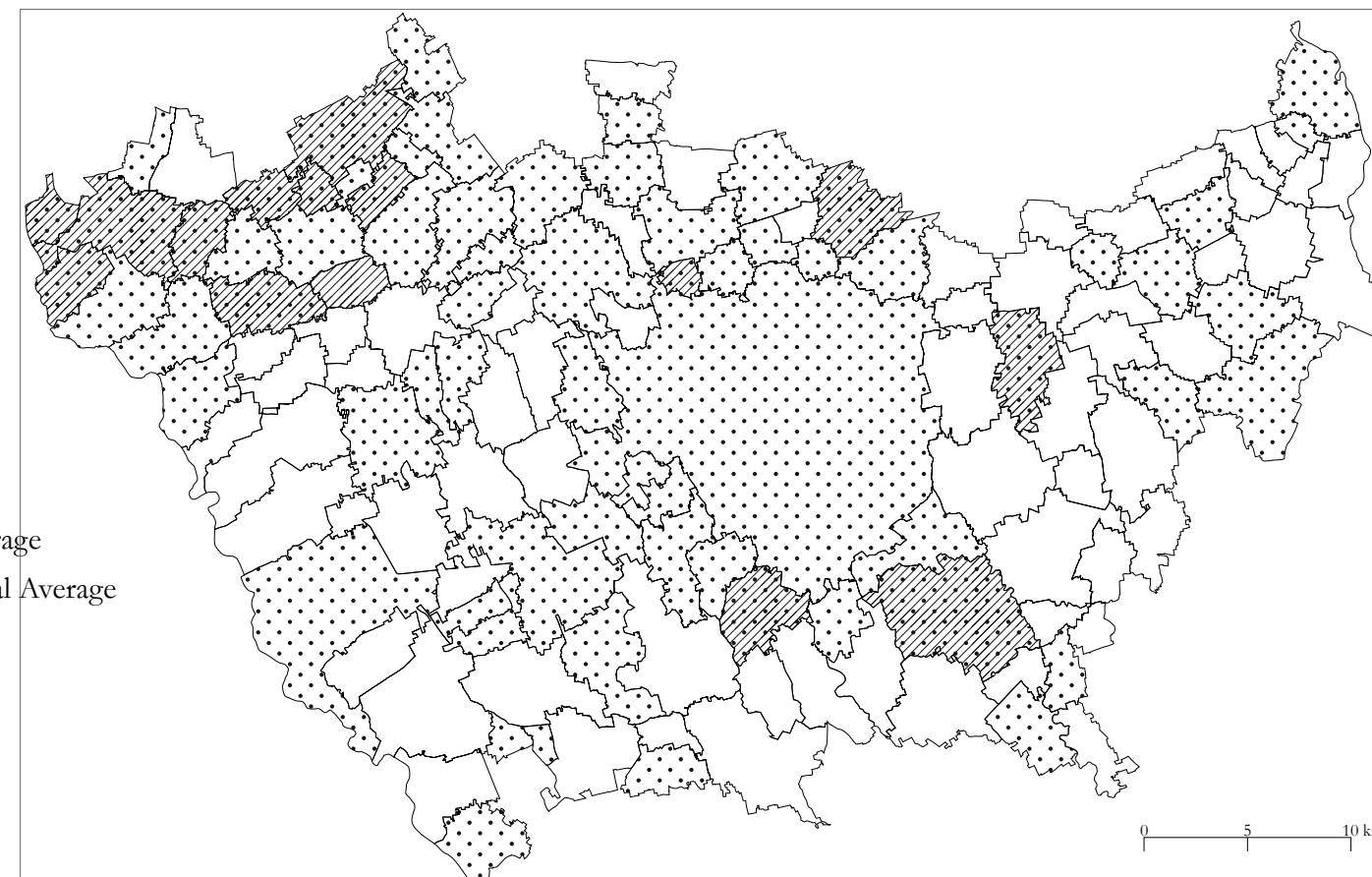


SUP 2: Concentration or growth of subjects excluded from economic activity (e.g. long-term unemployment, youth unemployment, people engaged in precarious/illegal labor markets).

From the analysis, it appears that there are areas suffering from the SUP2 type of peripherality. High youth unemployment and unemployment are to be found, especially in municipalities in the northwest and north of Milan. In those areas, strategies are necessary in order to provide jobs.

Fig. 5.4 SUP 2 (Source: ISTAT)



-  Unemployment Rate Higher than National Average
-  Youth Unemployment Rate Higher than National Average

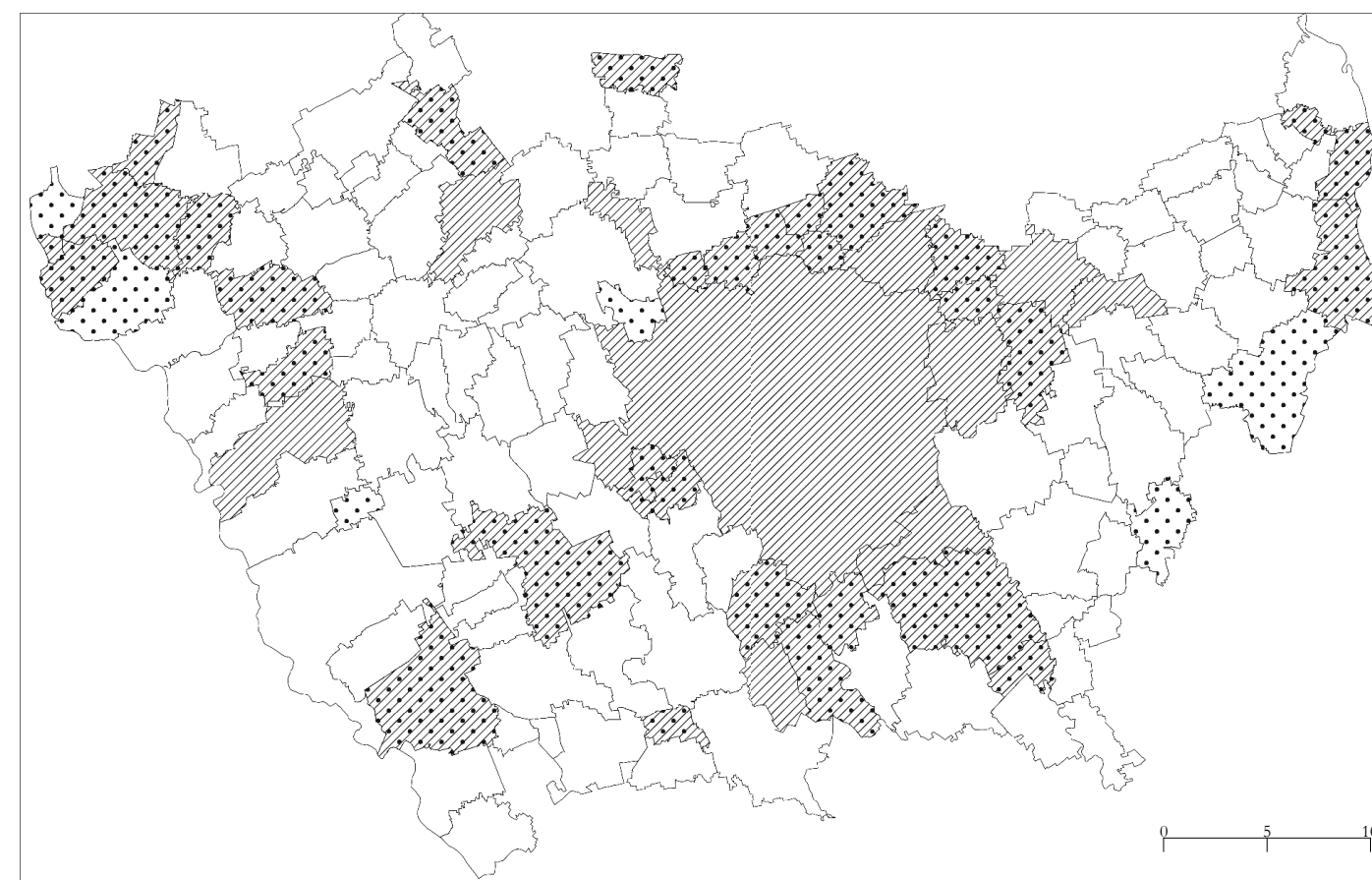


SUP 3: Concentration or growth of socially vulnerable populations (e.g. low-income families, the elderly, disconnected immigrant communities) alongside significant indicators of urban marginality, (e.g. high crime rates, low rates of school graduation, etc.)

The main areas that are suffering from the SUP3 type of peripherality are scattered on the territory. It also appears that the proximity to the Municipality of Milan does not affect the performance in these circumstances. The main areas that are suffering from the SUP3 type of peripherality are scattered on the territory. It also appears that the proximity to the Municipality of Milan does not affect the performance in these circumstances.

Fig. 5.6: SUP 3 Peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)

-  Concentration of Vulnerable Population
-  Low Education Level



HUP 2: Poor quality or deteriorating built environments, including housing, buildings, roads, bridges, pipelines, etc.

It appears that the distribution of the physical environment in decay is spread across the municipalities. Sometimes, there are areas in decay that go across the border of the Municipality. This might ask for a collaboration between the municipalities to regenerate the areas.

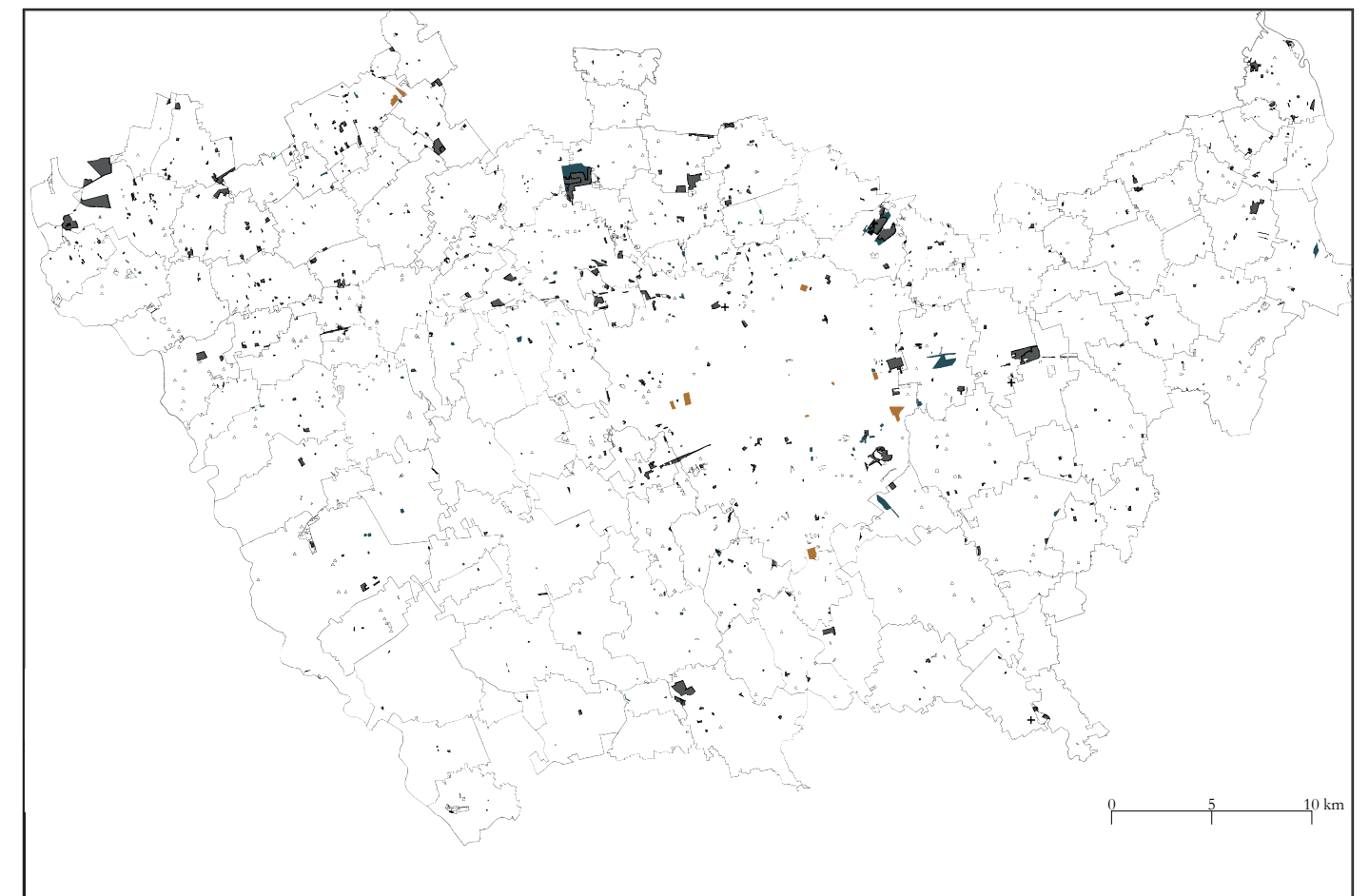


Fig. 5.6: HUP 2 Peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)

- Disused Areas
- Service Abandoned Areas
- Turistic Abandoned Areas
- Technological Abandoned Areas
- Industrial Abandoned Areas
- Infrastructure Abandoned Areas
- Misused Areas
- Decay

HUP 3: Lack of proximity to quality educational and cultural institutions, public spaces, knowledge infrastructure, hospitals, and other civic facilities.

Civic Facilities governed by supermunicipal entities

From this analysis, it appears that the majority of the facilities governed by supermunicipal institutions are concentrated in the municipality of Milan. Therefore, it can be stated that the other municipalities are neglected by those institutions.

Civic Facilities governed by the Municipalities

Whereas the distribution of facilities governed by the municipalities are evenly spread across each municipality.

Fig. 5.7: HUP 3 peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)

- High Density of Supermunicipal facilities
- Relevant Density of supermunicipal Facilities

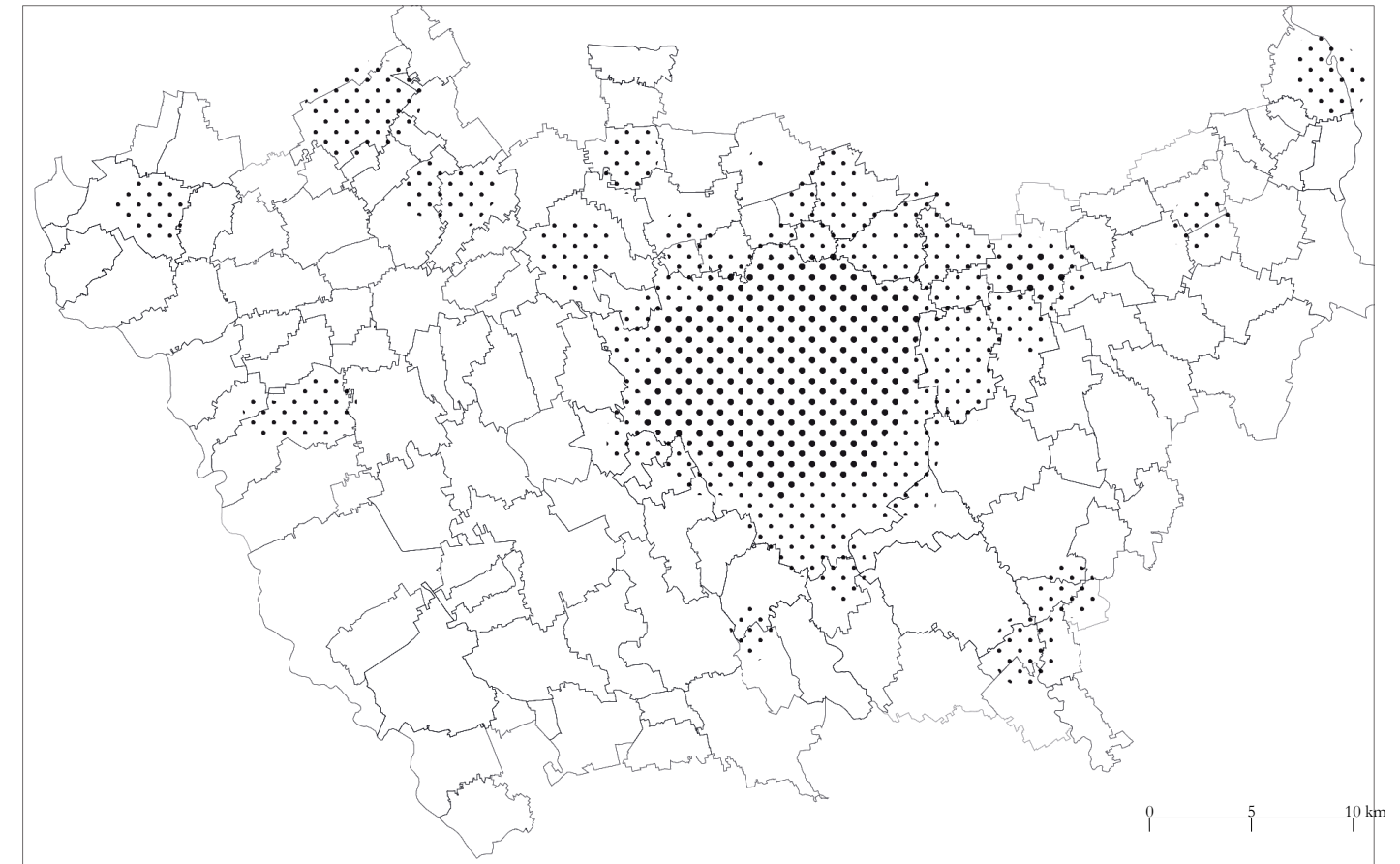
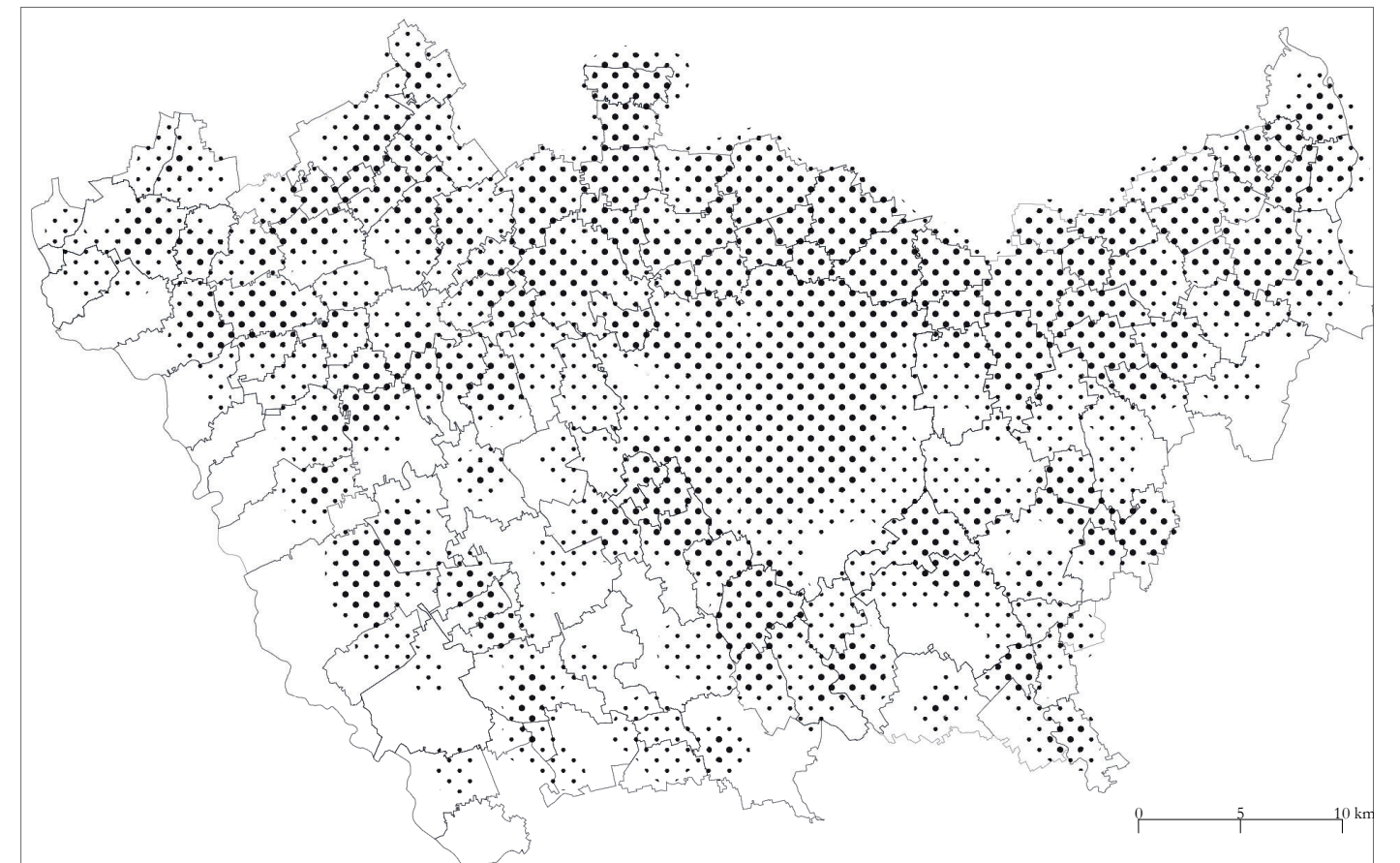


Fig. 5.8: HUP 3 peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan (Data from: GeoportalediMilano.it)

- High Density of Municipal facilities
- Relevant Density of Municipal Facilities



5.1 The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City

Overlaying the previous analysis of the peripheral conditions, one can notice most municipalities suffering from at least one type of peripherality. Moreover, it is interesting to notice that some areas are not considered peripheral from one aspect but are from other aspects. One clear example of this process is the Municipality of Milan, which suffers from the SUP 1 condition but does not suffer from the GUP 1 condition. The degree to which different types of peripheral conditions affect the exclusion of the citizens who live in them is yet to be explored.

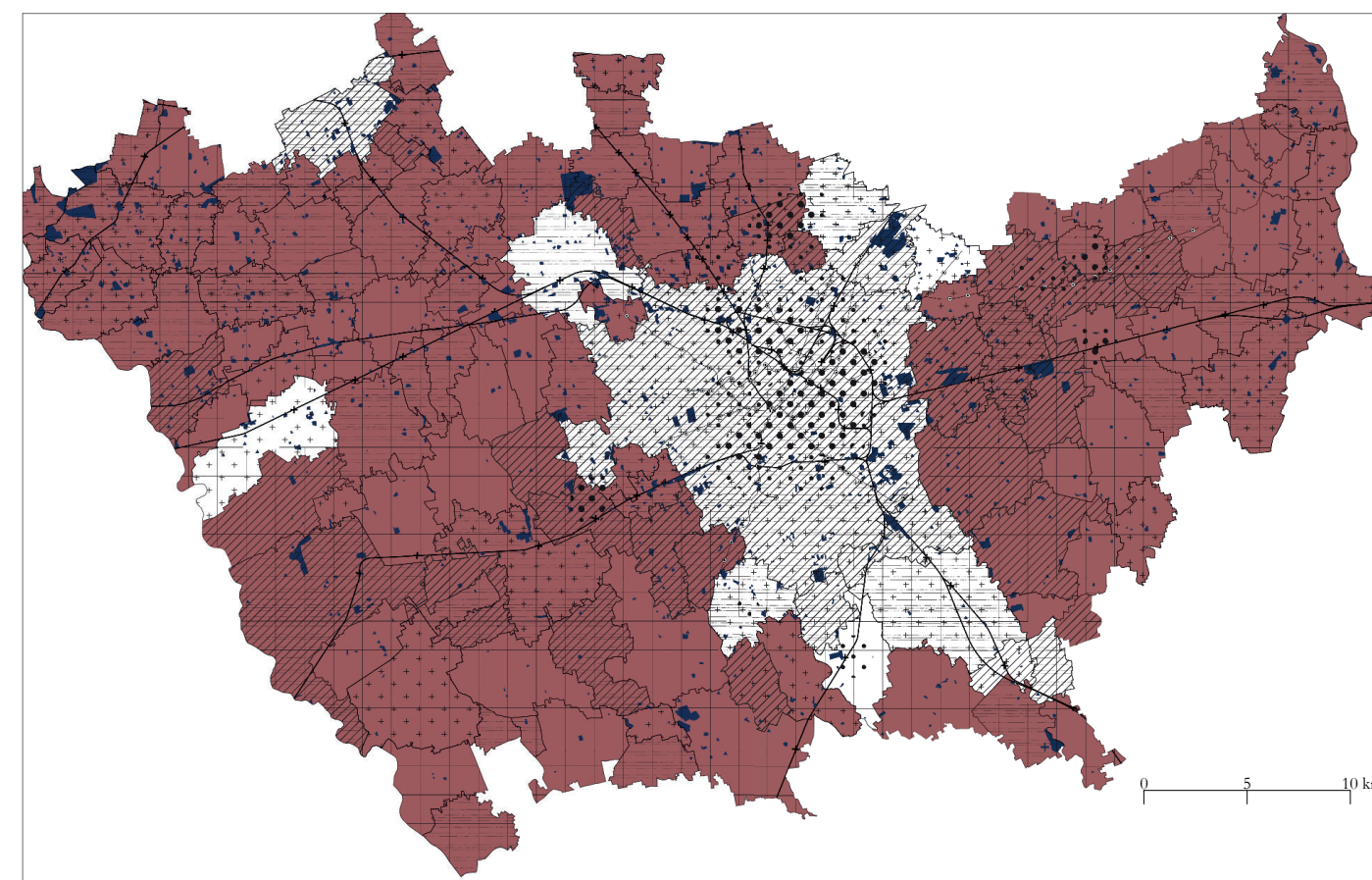


Fig. 5.9: The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

- GUP 1
- GUP 2
- HUP 2
- HUP 3
- SUP 1
- SUP 2
- SUP 3

5.2 The Classification of the Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

Fig. 5.10 HUP peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan



Fig. 5.11 GUP peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan

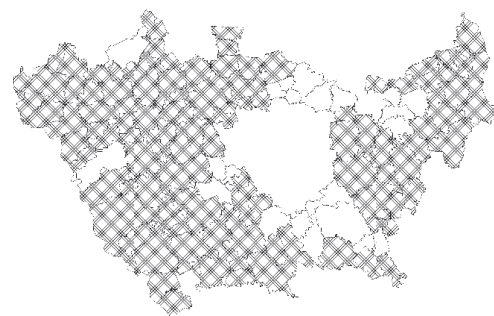
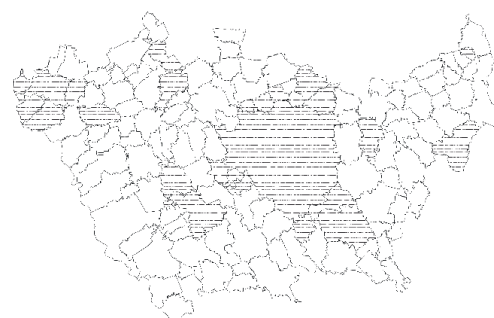


Fig. 5.12 GUP peripherality of the Metropolitan City of Milan



Following the analysis, 4 categories have been identified. The first category is formed by both the Geographical and the Hard peripheral conditions. The second includes the municipalities that are suffering from the Geographical and Soft peripherality. The third one looks at the Municipalities that are suffering from Hard and Soft peripherality. The last one sees the municipalities that are suffering from all types of peripheral conditions.

As one can notice in the map, the first category is the most present one, whereas the second category is the least present. Moreover, it is interesting to notice that the third category is especially present in the Municipalities around the Municipality of Milan. The Municipalities that are suffering from the fourth type are concentrated in the northwest, with some pockets in the rest of the Metropolitan City.

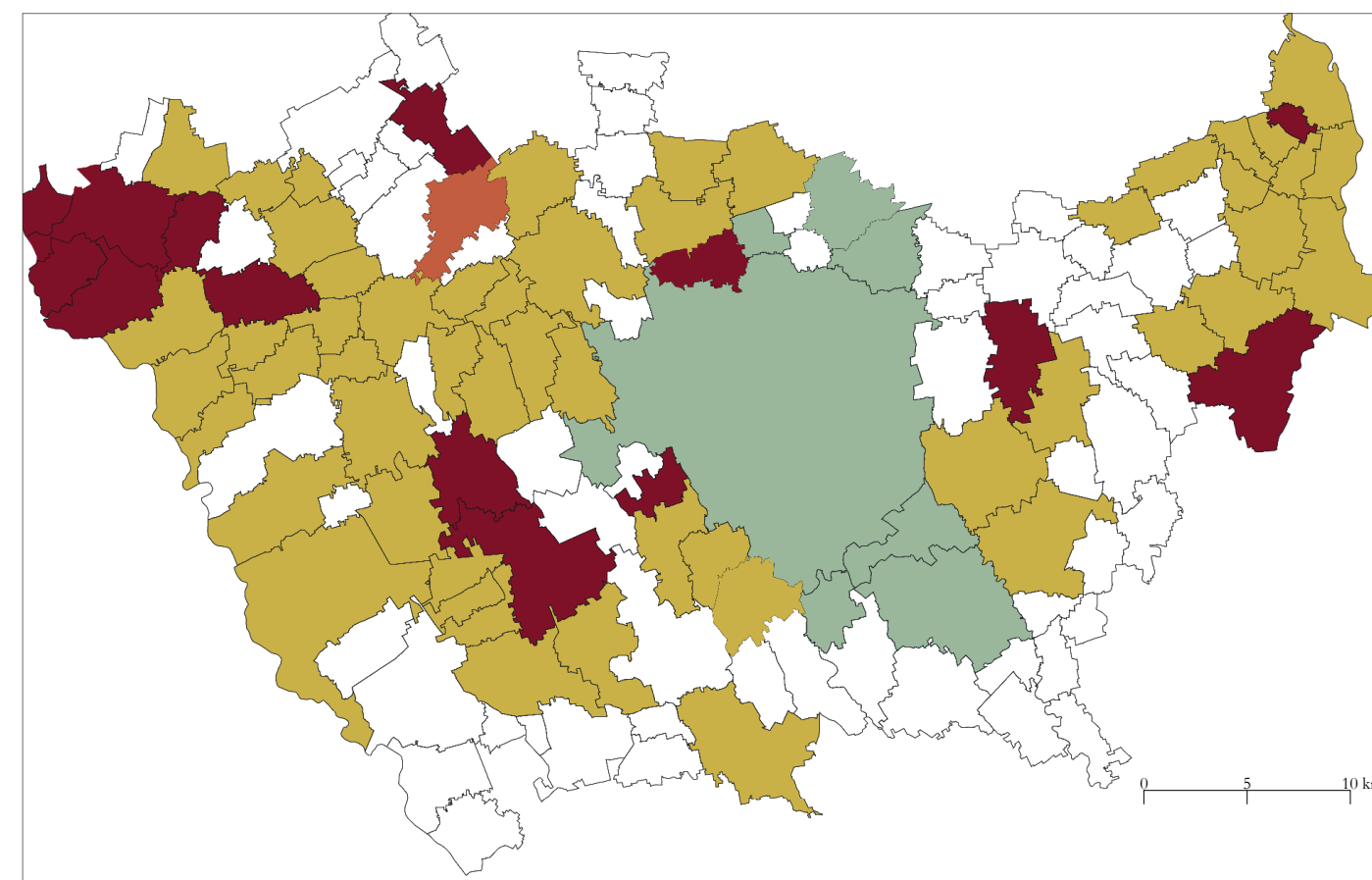


Fig. 5.12: The Types Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

- Type 1: Geographical and Hard Peripherality
- Type 2: Geographical and Soft Peripherality
- Type 3: Hard and Soft Peripherality
- Type 4: Geographical, Soft and Hard Peripherality

5.3 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter was to locate the different Municipalities to focus on for the development of the strategic framework. This has been done by looking at the geographical, hard and soft peripheral conditions and combine them in order to find the locations that are more peripheral. One municipality per previously explained category has been chosen.

However, it still remains unclear how the different kinds of peripherality reinforce themselves. This will be looked at in the next chapters. From this analysis, the hypothesis that the peripheral areas are not necessarily a place of inequality became clear. There are areas that are suffering the peripheral geographical conditions are not peripheral from the soft peripherality.



CHAPTER 6

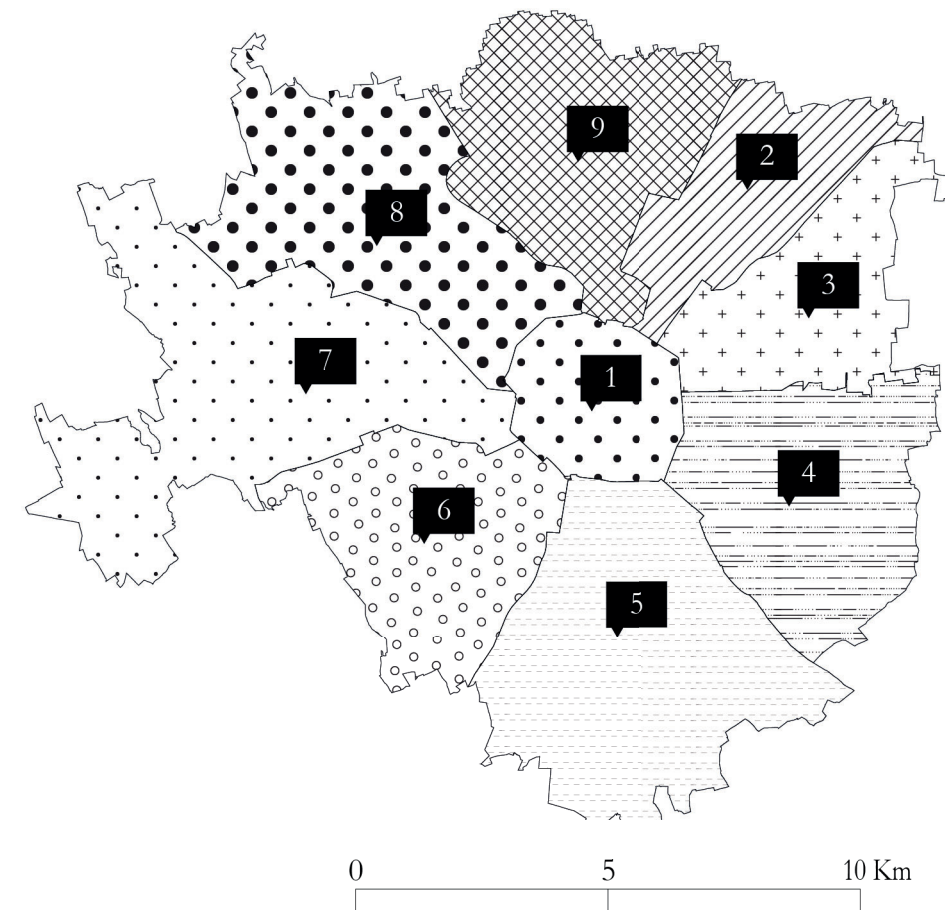
The Peripheries of the Municipality of Milan: Context

In this chapter a brief introduction of the context of the Municipality of Milan will be given. The Governance Performance, Housing Tissue, Economic Structure, Spatial Structure and Social Conditions are presented.

Milan and the Municipii

The territory of the Municipality of Milan is divided in 8 Municipii which are institutions which are in charge of the regulation of the personal, educational, cultural and sport services. Moreover, they are accountable for the management and maintenance of the municipal heritage that falls within the border of the municipio. Furthermore, they are in charge of the management of private housing, of the urban green, of security and, at last, of the commercial activities.

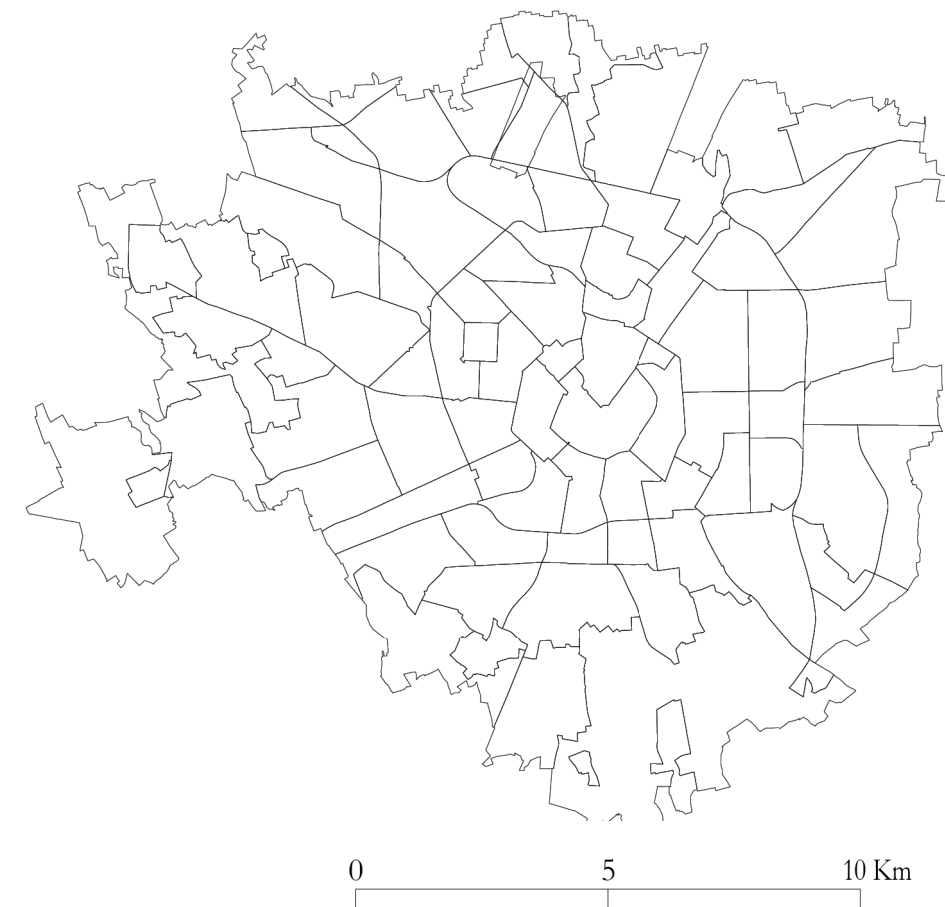
Fig. 6.2: The Municipii of the Municipality of Milan



Milan and the NIL (Nucleous of Local Identity)

Another subdivision that has been made on the Municipality of Milan are the Nuclei di Identità Locale (Nucleus of Local Identity). In Milan there are 88 NIL. Those are neighbourhoods that have their own historical and projectual characteristic.

Fig. 6.3: The NIL of the Municipality of Milan



6.1 Governance Structure

Planning tools

The main planning tool of the Municipality of Milan is the PGT (Piano di Governo del Territorio). The plan is a vision of the municipality for 2030. It sets up a strategic framework for the right to housing, the regeneration of the peripheries and for making the city more environmentally friendly. Moreover, it articulates around 13 nodes, six great attractors, seven squares and the 88 NIL. The strategies for the periphery focus around the redistribution of wealth from the Municipio 1 to the others, around subsidies for the change of functions and around urban regeneration strategies.

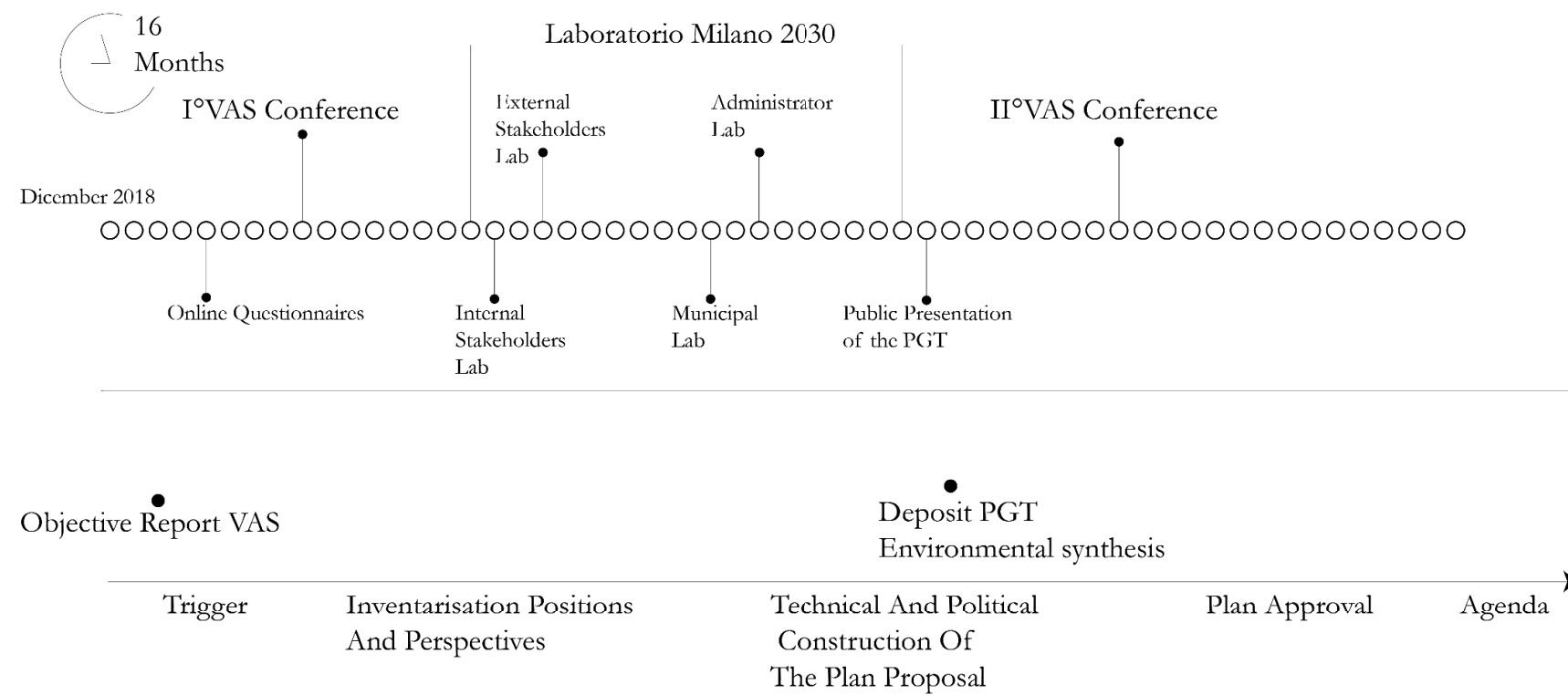


Fig. 6.4: The Planning Process of the PGT (adapted from PGT, 2018)

PGT Analysis

According to the Municipality of Milan, the planning process has been inclusive. The first step of the process of participation was constituted by 4400 online questionnaires. After the I°VAS (Valutazione Ambientale Strategica/ Environmental Strategic Evaluation) report, the Municipality of Milan decided to set up a structured process of participation. During Laboratorio Milano 2030, the Municipality organized Labs that involved over 350 stakeholders representing 172 organization (category associations, professional orders, associations of the third sector, professionals, foundations, private investors and companies, institutions, public-private companies, universities and more) on 47 tables. Furthermore, there have been labs organized in the schools of each Municipio which have involved both 254 participants representing the previously mentioned the organization as the single citizens. The

discussion, organized around 23 tables, showed specific realities of each municipio for which strategic intervention are necessary. All in all, it seems that citizens were involved. However, those were not randomly selected within the population, but rather self-selected. Moreover, it seems that the communication method used was the Deliberation and Negotiation, due to the fact that participants founded out what they wanted as a group. The authority level of the citizens seems to be advice and consult, as they have advised the Municipality on what to do in there neighbourhood.

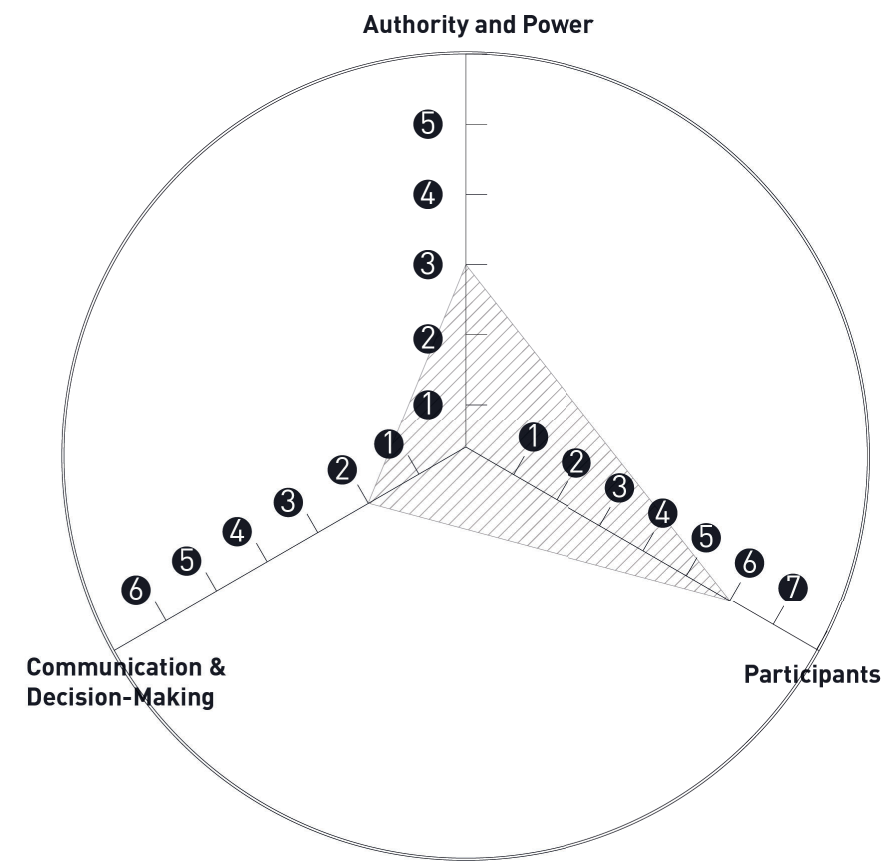


Fig. 6.5: Fung Democracy Cube of the PGT

Communication & Decision-Making	Participants	Authority and Power
① Technical Expertise	① Expert administrators	⑤ Individual Education
② Deliberate and Negotiate	② Professional representatives	④ Communicative Influence
③ Aggregate and Bargain	③ Lay Stakeholders	③ Advise-Consult
④ Develop Preferences	④ Randomly Selected	② Co-Govern
⑤ Express Preference	⑤ Open with targeted recruitment	① Directed Authority
⑥ Listen as Spectator	⑥ Open, self selected	
	⑦ Everyone	

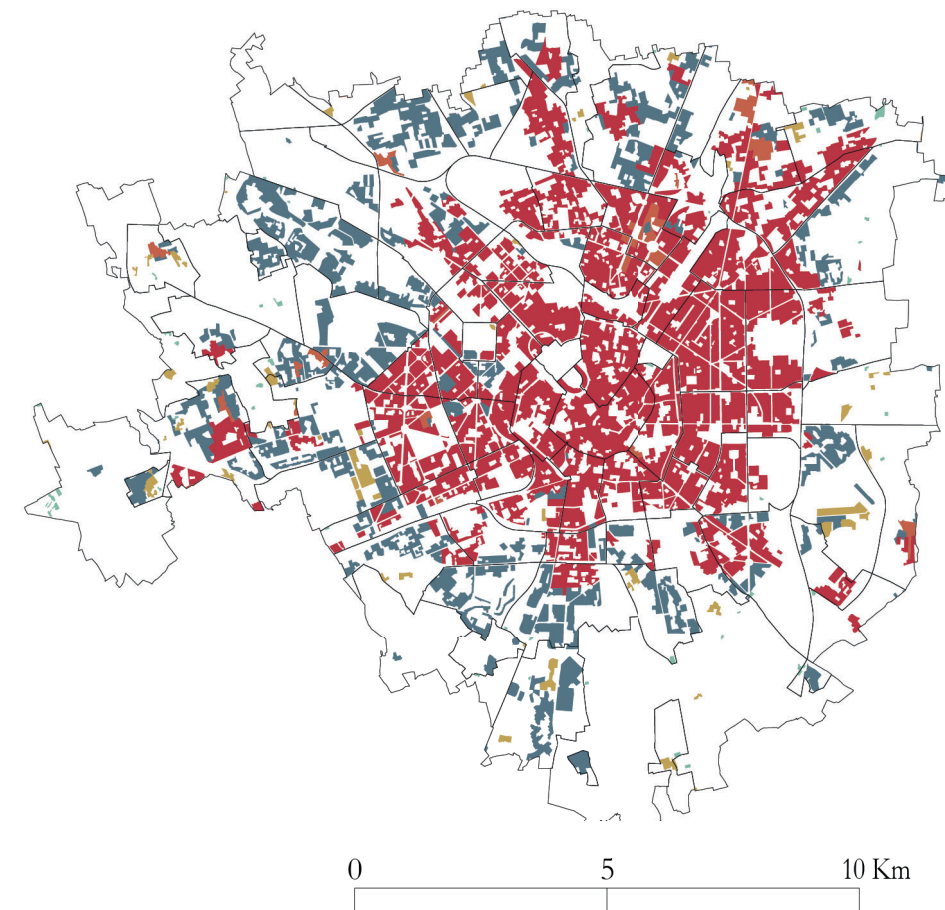
6.2 Housing and Economic Structure

Housing

Within the municipality of Milan, the residential tissue is mostly continuous and dense. However, from the map, one can notice how the residential tissue becomes more fragmented in the outer municipalities.

Fig. 6.6: The Residential tissue of the Municipality of Milan

- Dense Residential Tissue
- Irregular Residential Tissue
- Rare and Nucleiform Tissue
- Continuous Middle Dense Residential Tissue
- Sparse Residential Tissue

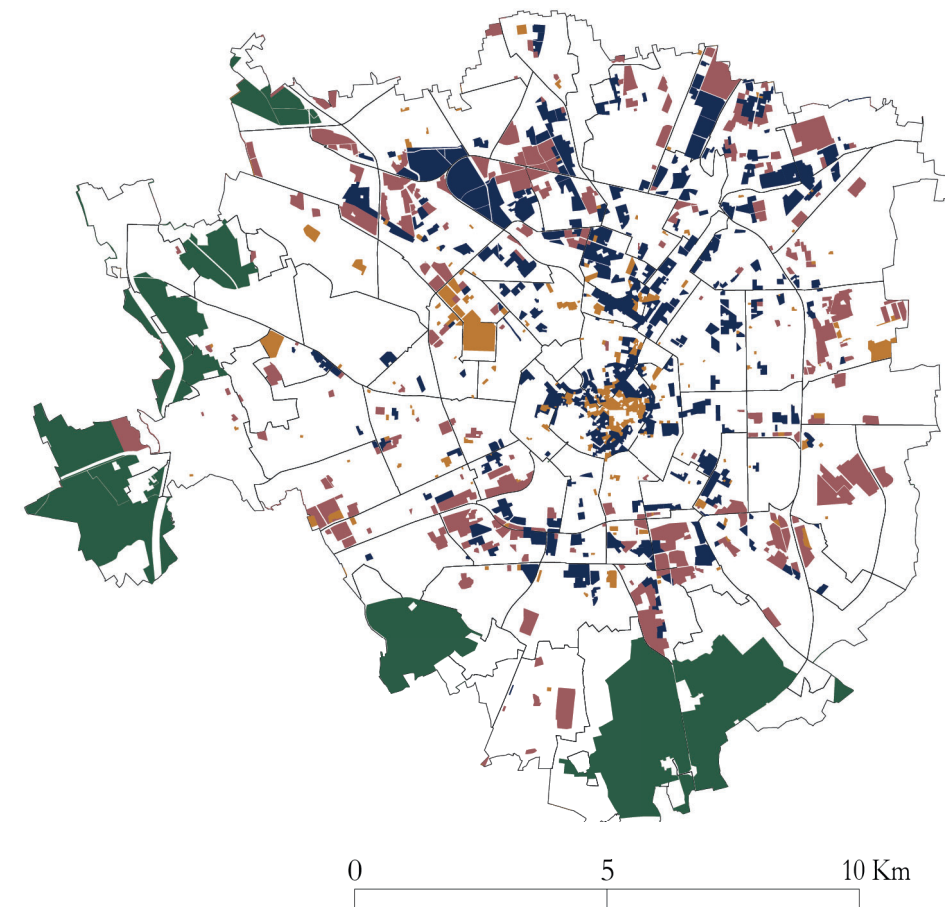


Economic Structure

The economic structure of the Municipality of Milan is mainly based on service and commercial economy. Those areas are concentrated in the centre and in the northern areas of the Municipality.

Fig. 6.8: The Economic Structure of the Municipality of Milan

- Agriculture
- Industry
- Mixed Use
- Commercial



6.3 Social Conditions and Spatial Structure

Social Conditions

The amount of people that are at risk of poverty is fairly equal in whole Milan, with peaks in the north-west and in the south-east.

Spatial Structure

The city of Milan has a concentric structure. The inner area is constituted by the historic core. Then there is a ring based on the Beruto Plan of 1889. The outer ring is based on more recent development.

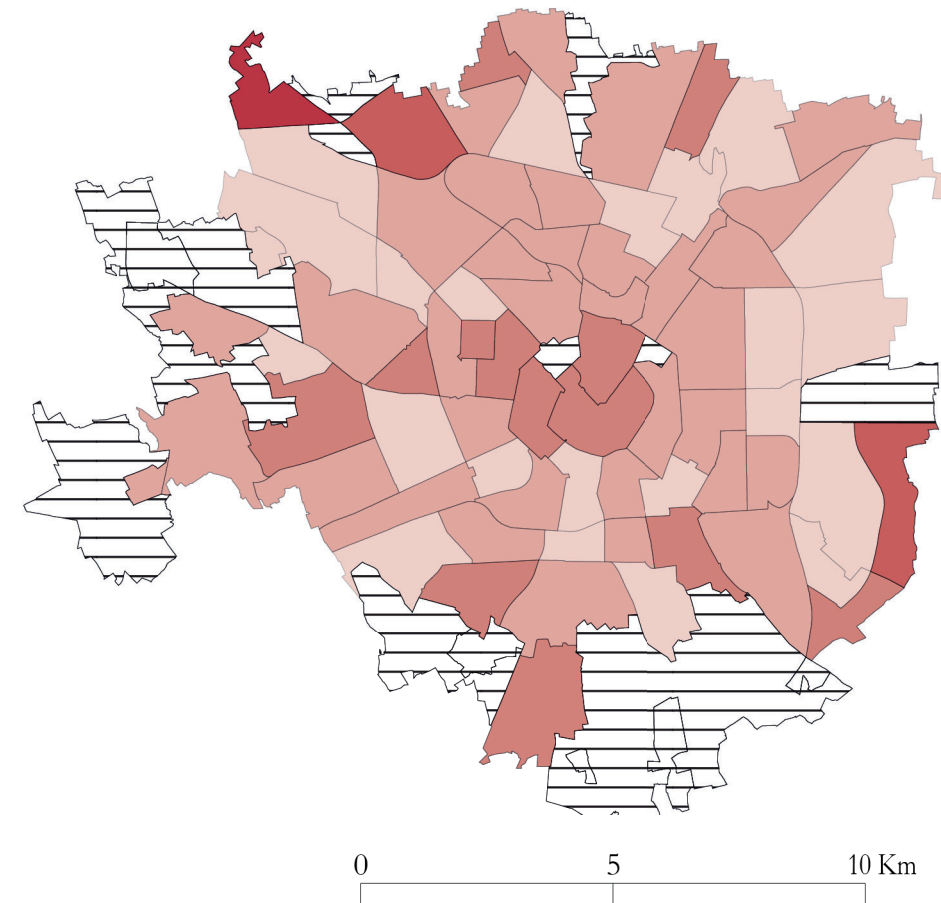


Fig. 6.9: Degree of People at risk of Poverty

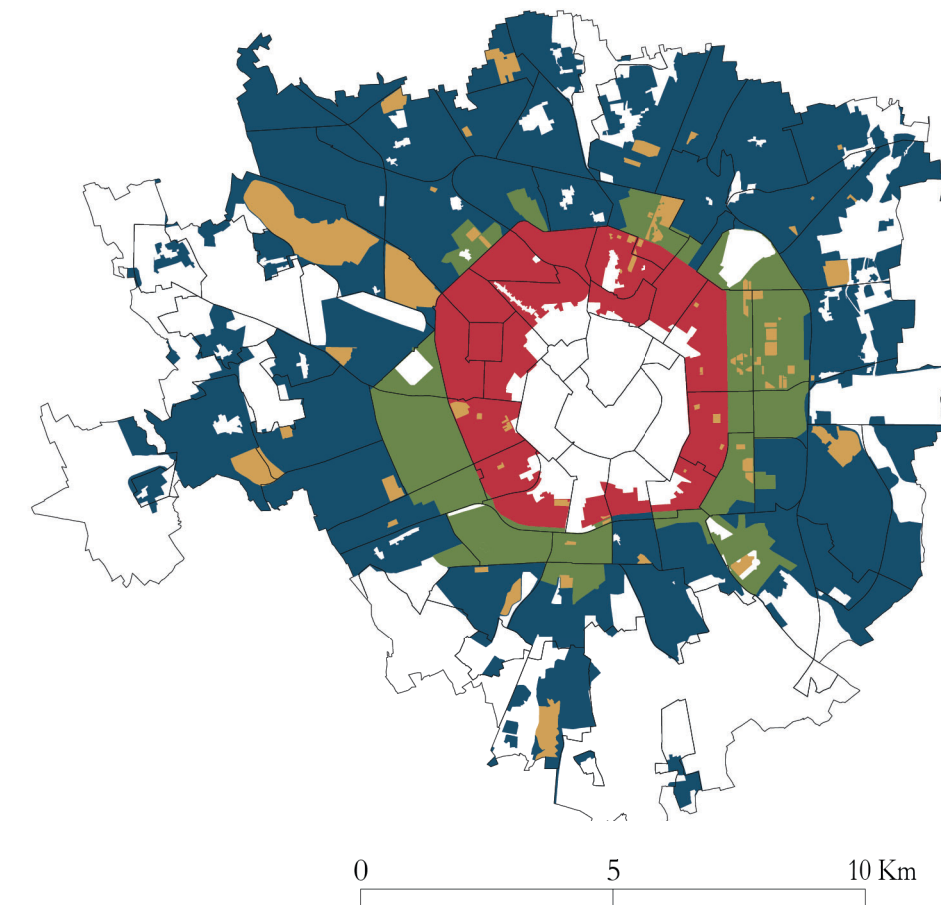


Fig. 6.9: Urban Structure of Milan

- Beruto Plan
- Recent Plans
- Pavia Massera Plan
- United Urban structure

6.4 Conclusion

From this preliminary analysis, it became clear that the Municipality of Milan is divided in 9 municipi which are then subdivided in NIL. The Municipality of Milan plans its territory through the PGT. Citizens are engaged with the planning process, however they are not directly involved in the decision-making process.

Moreover, It appeared that the Municipality of Milan is the most dense of economic activity and housing density within the area of the Beruto Plan.

CHAPTER 7

The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City

This chapter presents the analysis of the peripheral conditions present in the Municipality of Milan. In order to spatialize the possible neighbourhoods where the Secchi's New Urban Question is present in the area of study. The analysis looks at seven types of peripherality previously explained in the essay. This is due to the fact that some types of peripheralities refer to different areas of the globe or the scale of analysis is not the right one for the type of peripherality. Following this reasoning, the type of peripheral conditions that are looked at are GUP 1, GUP2, SUP1, SUP2, SUP3, HUP 2, HUP 3.

At the end of this chapter, the main areas, types of peripherality in the Municipality of Milan.

GUP 1: Absolute distance from the urban core (i.e. a suburban location on the fringes of the metropolitan area).

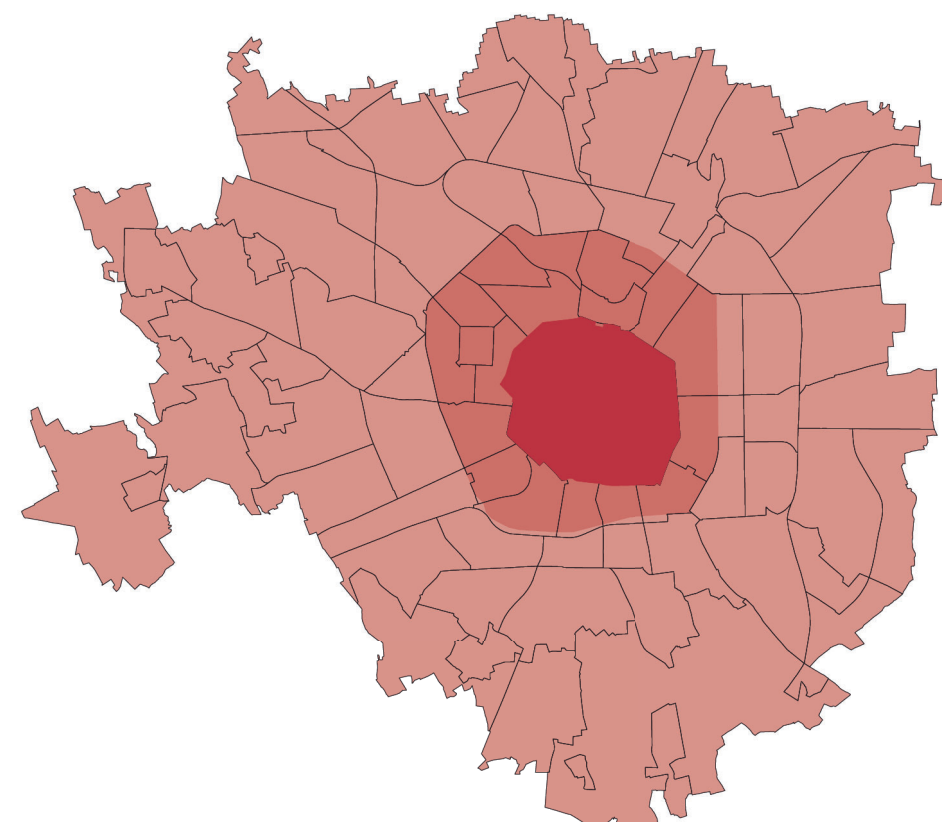
In the Municipality of Milan, the GUP 1 peripheral condition is based on the spatial structure of the city. Due to its concentric the urban core is at the middle of the circle which coincides with the Municipio 1. Furthermore, the second circle coincides with the extension of the Beruto Plan. Whereas the most distant circle coincides with the most recent developments.

GUP 2: Relative spatial distancing as metropolitan areas are “bypassed” by the physical and social urban infrastructure.

It appears that the amenities and leisure facilities are concentrated in the centre of the city, with a relatively high density in the north and north-east. Those amenities are, in overall well-connected with public transport. However, it can be concluded that some areas are suffering from the GUP 2 peripherality.

Fig. 7.1: GUP1 Peripherality of the Municipality of Milan (Data retrieved from Geoportale.it)

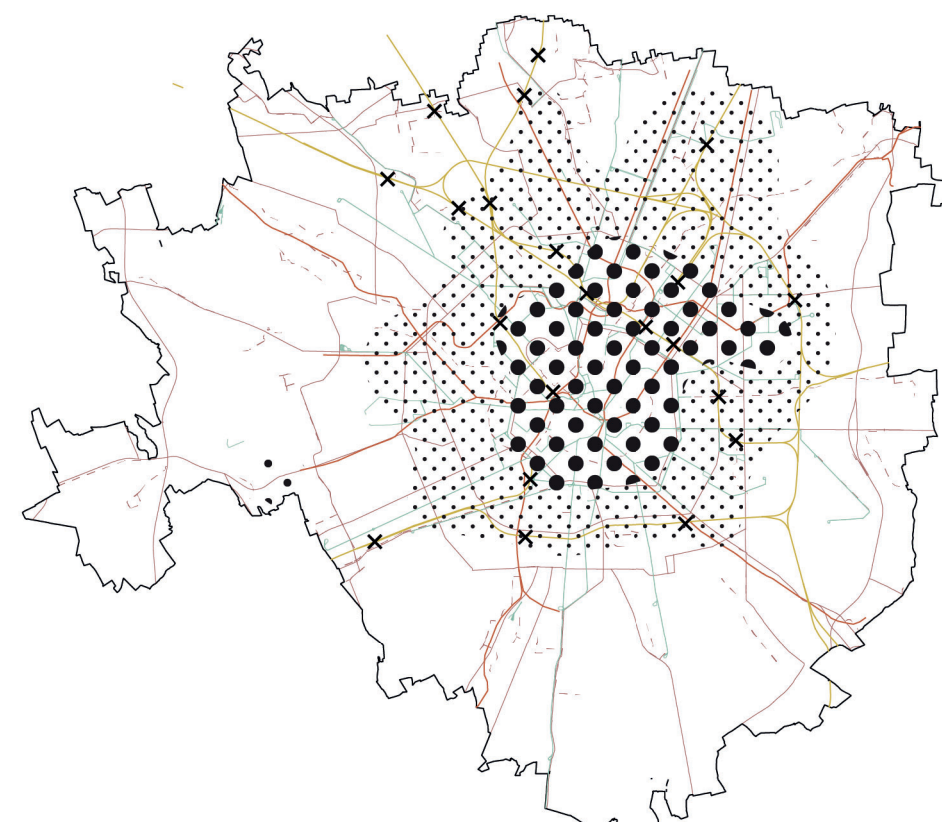
- Urban Core
- First Ring
- Second Ring



0 5 10 Km

Fig. 7.2: GUP2 of the Municipality of Milan

- High Density of Amenities and leisure facilities
- Relevant Density of Amenities and leisure Facilities
- Metro lines and stop



0 5 10 Km

SUP 1: Limited or absent diffusion of knowledge, culture, competencies, civic participation, social equity, and social innovation.

Social Innovation

The coalition of Giuliano Pisapia has in part changed the regional approach to welfare, in particular with new targets leading its action. Welfare should become a tool to develop social capital, as it enables people to be creative, business-oriented and productive. Moreover, it should be part of a universalistic approach, not a series of residual social policies (Costa et al., 2016). Furthermore, the most important change that the coalition led by Pisapia concerns the governance architecture. The main innovation has been the promotion of participation (Costa et al., 2016). Different “Policies forums” have taken place (Costa et al., 2016). The goal of these forums is to include groups, individual citizens in the public agenda definition and decision making through a participative feature. At the same time, the previous coalitions preferred top-down decisions where there was no or little room for discussion with for instance, representative bodies of the peripheral neighbourhoods. If this was the most important implementation of the coalition, the attempts to create a more universalistic welfare system have been more limited due to various factors. First, due to the economic crisis of 2008, several factors created budget constraints (Costa et al., 2016). For instance, the rise of fixed-term contracts and short-times work

situations have led to a rise of unemployment which increased the social demands (Costa et al., 2016). Moreover, due to austerity politics on the national levels, the funding of local government was cut. By 2013 it was reduced by 53.3%, since 2008. Moreover, the previous administration made risky investments, which entailed negative consequences that worsened the situation (Costa et al., 2016). The attempt of the coalition of Pisapia is thus summed up by Costa (Costa et al., 2016, p 134): “Despite the great efforts of the local administration to open up the decision-making process through participation, the most important plans for the city’s future (i.e. Expo 2015) and, to 2014, the priorities of the urban agenda have not been significantly changed.

The civic participation, expressed by voting percentages, are lower in some municipi on the outer ring of the Municipality of Milan.. Moreover, it appears that the economic inequality is high in the city centre as in other districts of Milan.

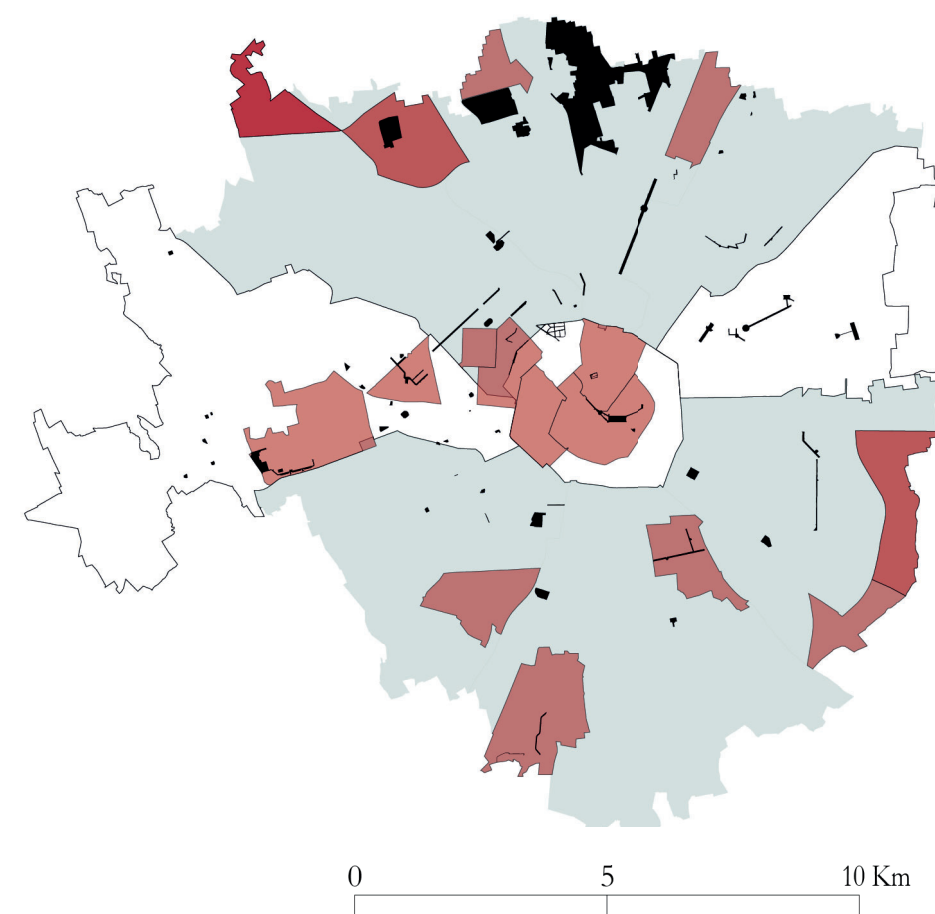


Fig. 7.3: SUP1 of the Municipality of Milan

- High Inequality (Based on Gini-Coefficient)
- Low Voting Participation
- Bilancio Partecipativo

> **SUP 2: Concentration or growth of subjects excluded from economic activity (e.g. long-term unemployment, youth unemployment, people engaged in precarious/illegal labor markets).**

Unemployment is fairly high in the outer neighbourhoods of the city which goes sometimes together with a high youth unemployment. These areas are thus suffering from the SUP2 peripherality.

> **SUP 3: Concentration or growth of socially vulnerable populations (e.g. low-income families, the elderly, disconnected immigrant communities) alongside significant indicators of urban marginality, (e.g. high crime rates, low rates of school graduation, etc.)**

From this map it appears that in the districts of the outer ring, there are areas that seem to suffer from the concentration of socially vulnerable populations together with a low rate of school graduation. Therefore, it can be argued that the population living in those areas suffer from exclusion from the possibility of exerting their Right to the City.

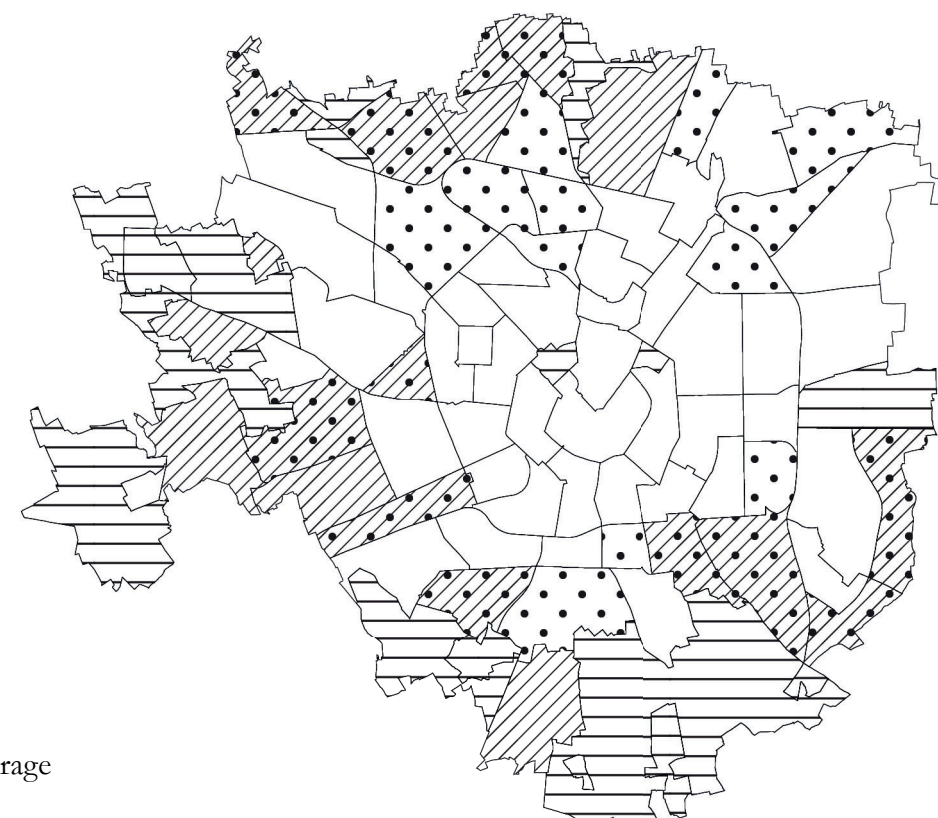




Fig. 7.4: SUP2 of the Municipality of Milan

-  Unemployment Rate Higher than National Average
-  Youth Unemployment Rate Higher than National Average

0 5 10 Km

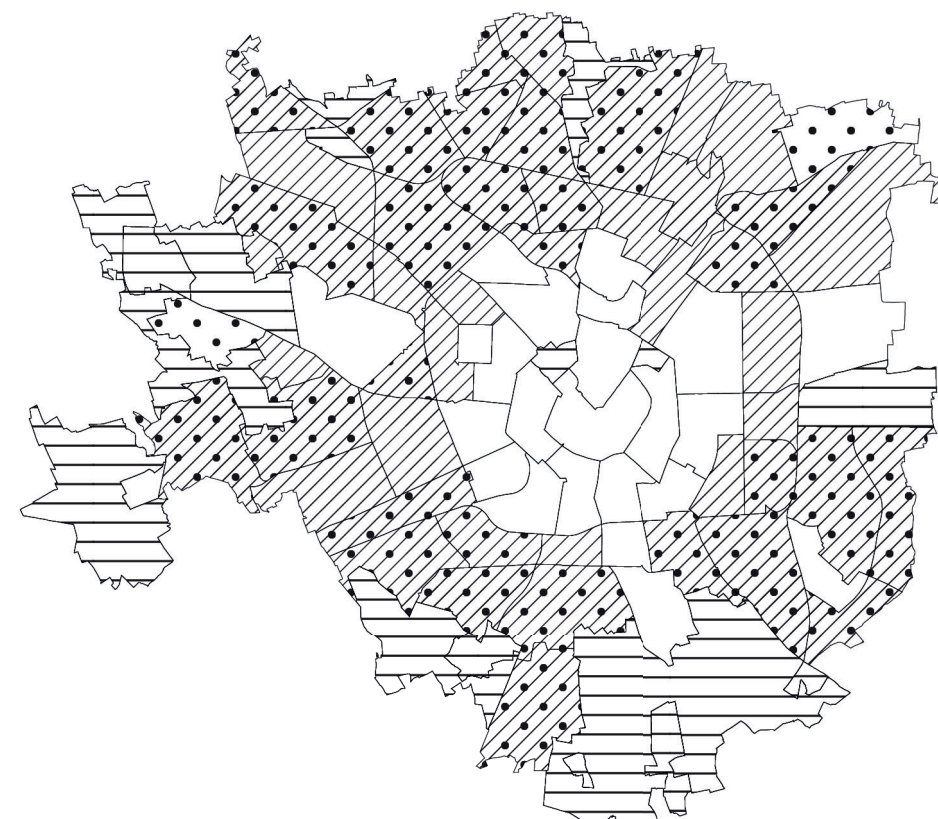




Fig. 7.5: SUP3 of the Municipality of Milan

-  Concentration of Vulnerable Population
-  Low Education Level

0 5 10 Km

> HUP 2: Poor quality or deteriorating built environments, including housing, buildings, roads, bridges, pipelines, etc.

In Milan there is a high presence of deteriorated built environment in the outer ring of the Municipality. There are many social housing units owned by ALER that are in decay, which is the consequence of lack of resources of ALER. The deteriorated buildings might lead to segregation and alienation, therefore excluding people from the right to the city.

Fig. 7.6: HUP2 Periphery of the Municipality of Milan (Data retrieved from: Geoportale.it)

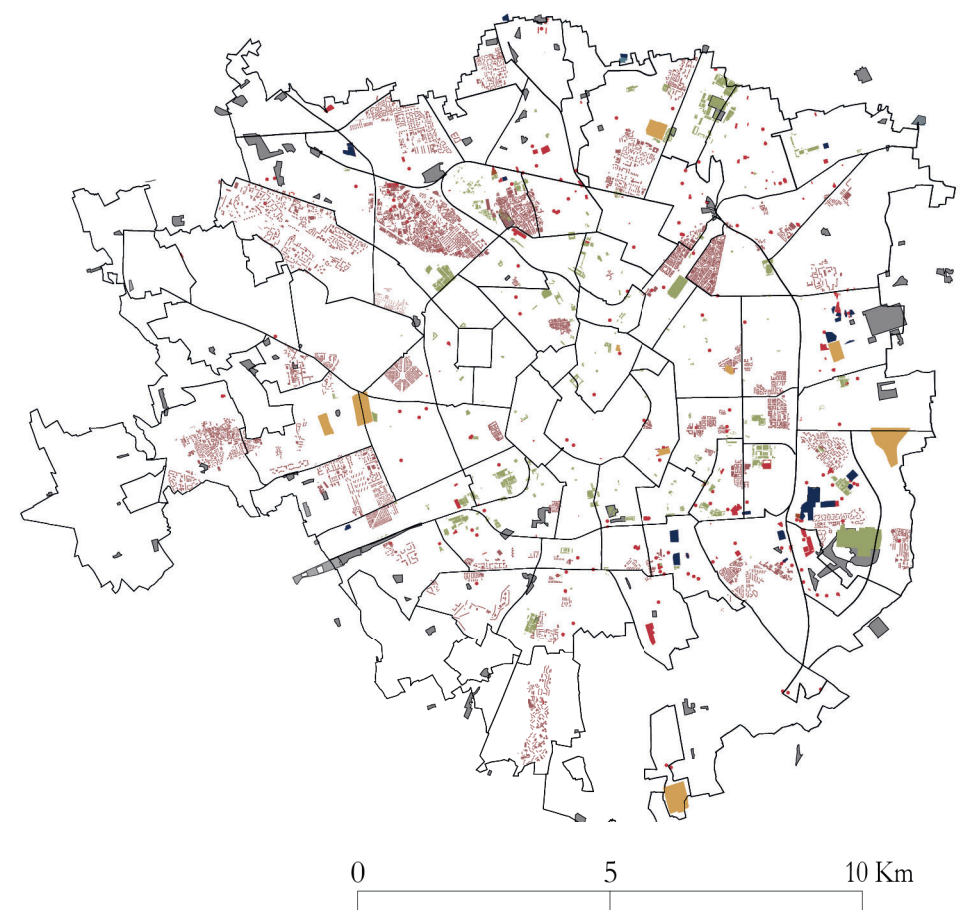
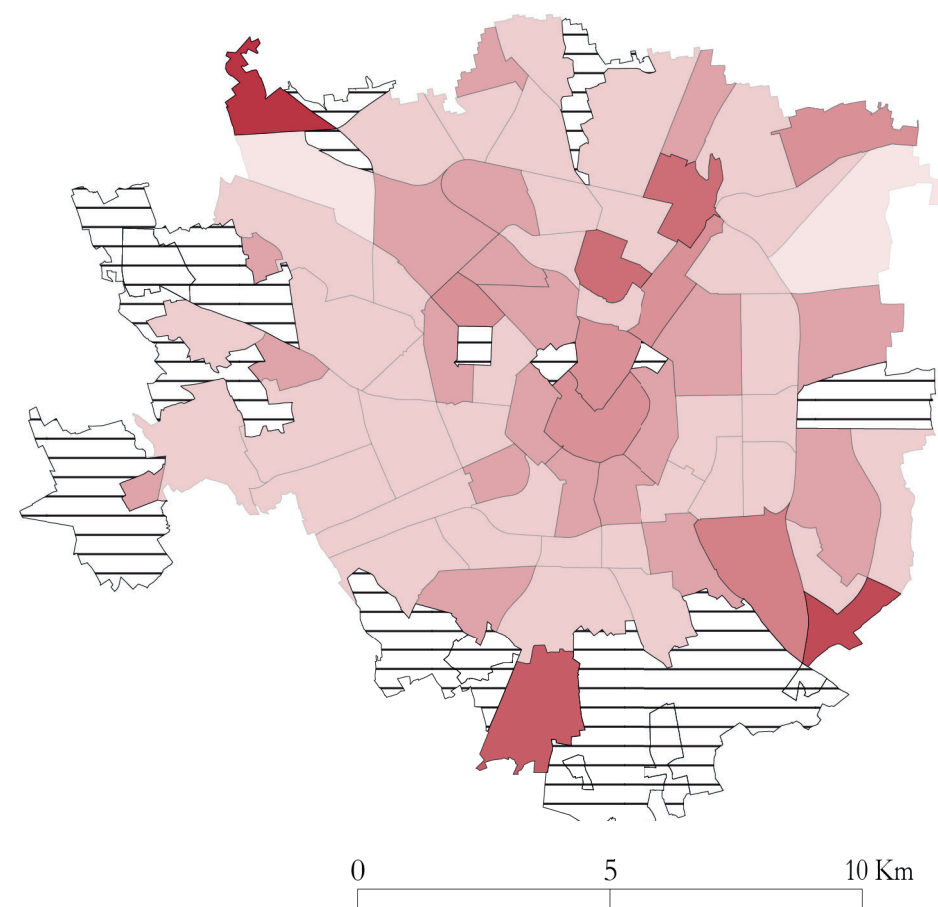
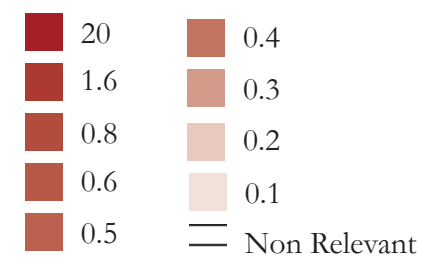


Fig. 7.: HUP2 Periphery of the Municipality of Milan (Data retrieved from: Geoportale.it)



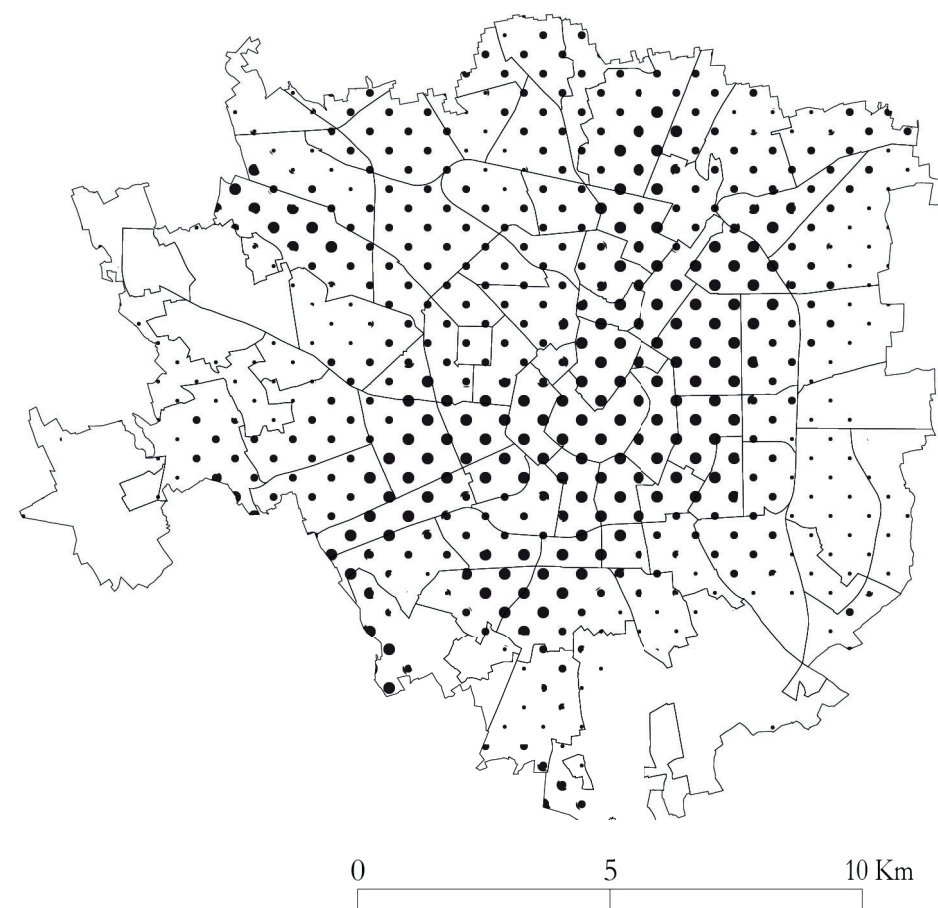
> HUP 3: Lack of proximity to quality educational and cultural institutions, public spaces, knowledge infrastructure, hospitals, and other civic facilities.

Civic Facilities governed by supermunicipal entities

It appears that supermunicipal entities invest in the municipality of Milan in equal intensity in most NIL. However, there is an higher concentration of facilities is to be found in the inner area of the city.

Fig. 7.8: HUP3 Peripherality of the Municipality of Milan (Data from Geoportale.it)

- High Density of Supermunicipal facilities
- Relevant Density of supermunicipal Facilities

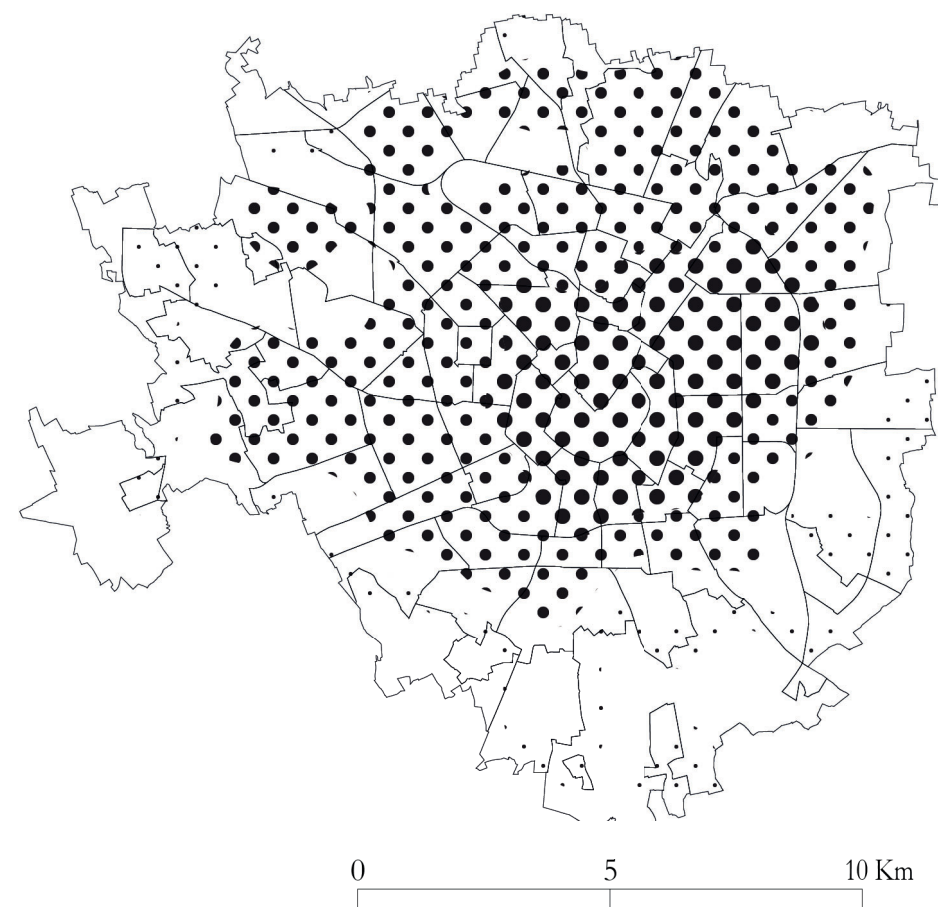


Civic Facilities governed by municipal entities

The civic facilities governed by the municipalities are well spread on each district. However, there are areas on the south east that have a less high density of facilities.

Fig. 7.10: HUP3 Peripherality of the Municipality of Milan (Data from Geoportale.it)

- High Density of Municipal facilities
- Relevant Density of Municipal Facilities



7.1 The Peripheries of the the Municipality of Milan

By overlaying the different peripheral conditions one can notice how in fact in the Municipality of Milan the new development of the more recent development of the city are the one that are suffering the most conditions of peripherality. Whereas the area of the Beruto Plan and the historic centre are not suffering from many peripheral conditions. Thus, in Milan the GUP 1 peripherality has more effect than in the Metropolitan City.

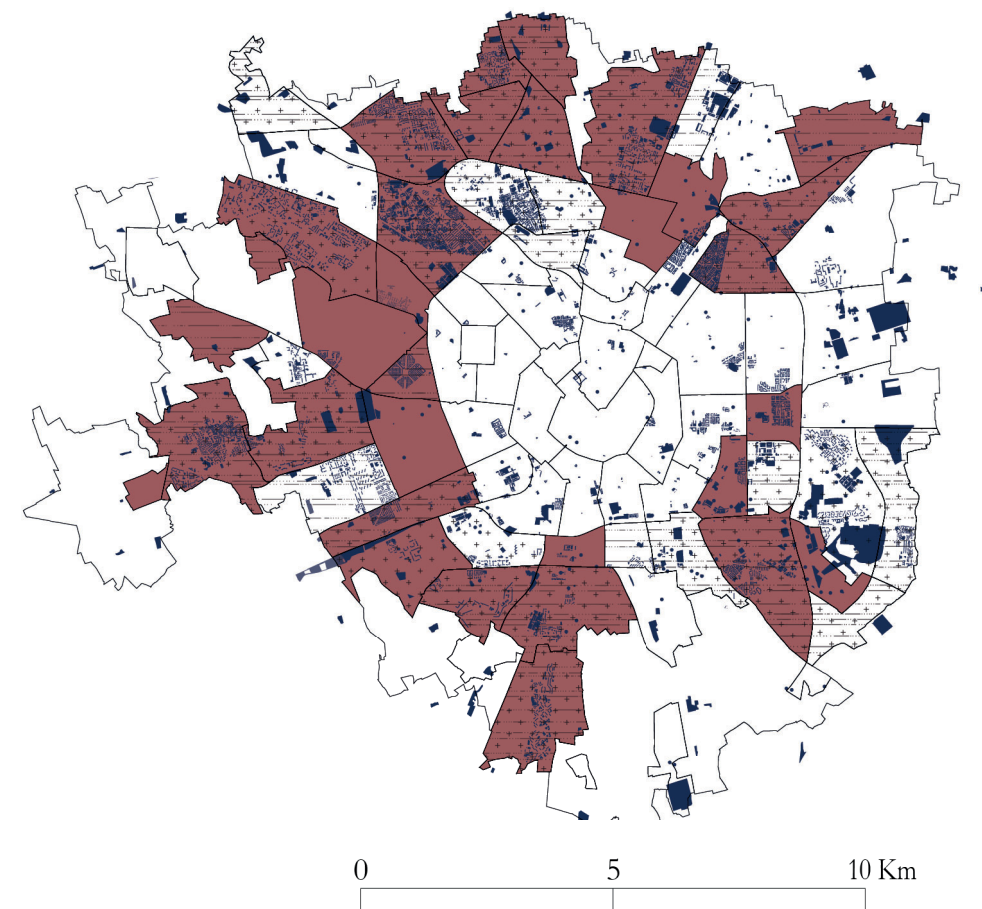


Fig. 7.11: The Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

- GUP 1
- GUP 2
- HUP 2
- HUP 3
- SUP 1
- SUP 2
- + SUP 3

7.2 The Classification of the Peripheries of the Metropolitan City of Milan

Following the analysis 4 categories have been identified. The first category is formed by both the Geographical and the Hard peripheral conditions. The second includes the municipalities that are suffering from the Geographical and the Soft peripherality. The third one looks at the Municipalities that are suffering from Hard and Soft peripherality. The last one sees the municipalities that are suffering from all the types of peripheral conditions. As one can notice in the map, the first category is the most present one, whereas the second category is the least present. Moreover, it is interesting to notice that the third category is especially present in the Municipalities around the Municipality of Milan. The Municipalities that are suffering from the fourth type are concentrated in the north-west with some pockets in the rest of the Metropolitan City.



Fig. 7.12 HUP peripherality of the Municipality of Milan

Fig. 7.13 GUP peripherality of the Municipality of Milan

Fig. 7.12 SUP peripherality of the Municipality of Milan

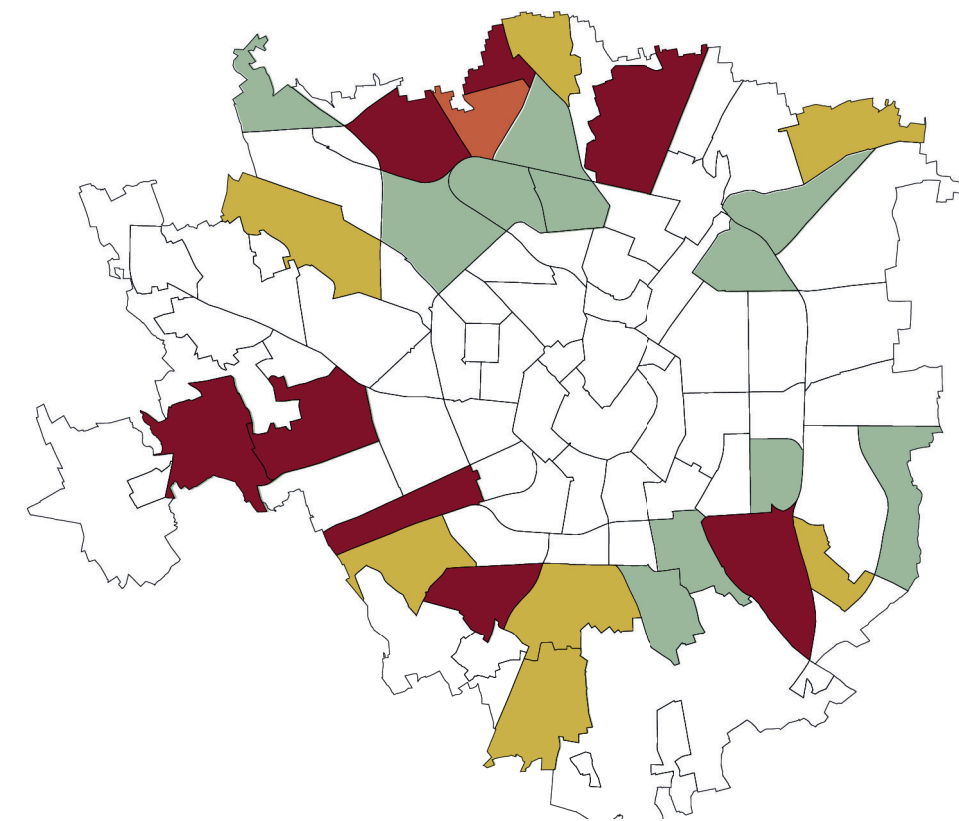


Fig. 7.14: The Types Peripheries of the Municipality of Milan

- Type 1: Geographical and Hard Peripherality
- Type 2: Geographical and Soft Peripherality
- Type 3: Hard and Soft Peripherality
- Type 4: Geographical, Soft and Hard Peripherality



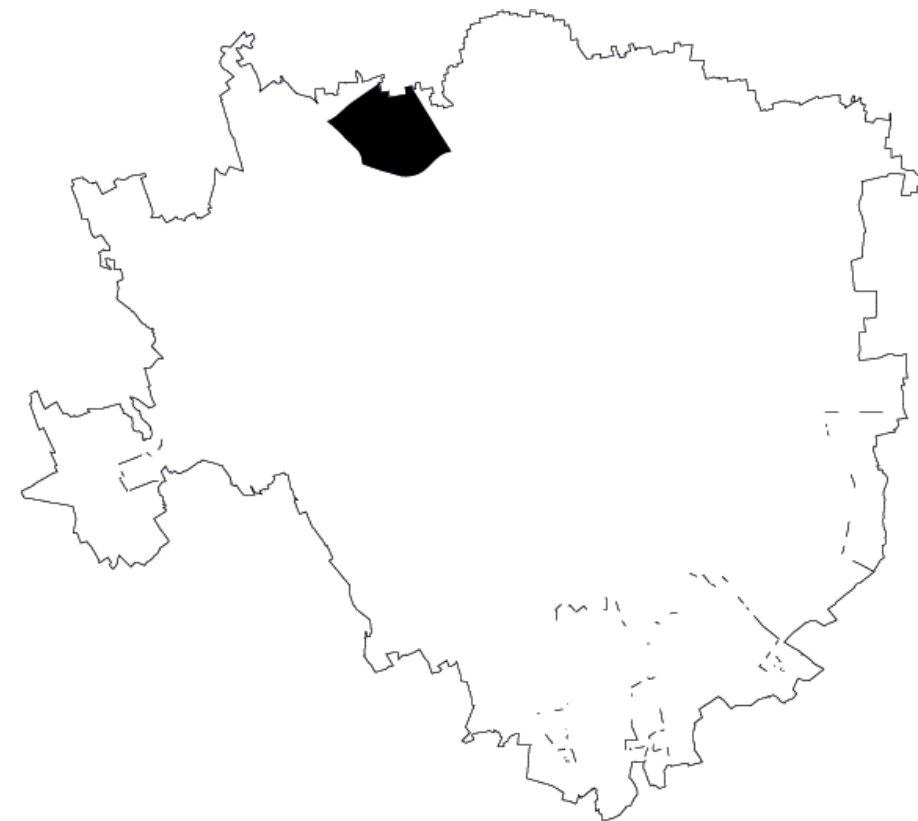
7.3 Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?

To conclude, from the analysis, the peripheral areas of the Metropolitan city and the Municipality of Milan are affected differently by the analyzed peripheral conditions. Moreover, the territory is suffering from the centralization of the urban core of Milan. In this context, it should be acknowledged that the geographical peripherality does not necessarily indicate a situation of vulnerability. However, it may still indicate a lack of right to the city. This can be argued by looking at the GUP 2 condition. In the analysis, one can see that the amenities and leisure facilities are highly concentrated in Milan's municipality, especially in the Urban Core. For now, it is understood in this thesis, the right to the city entails a right to centrality to the urban, which entails the possibility of heterogeneity of encounters and exchanges with the "other". According to Schmid (2011), shops, restaurants, meeting places and other amenities or leisure activities ground the urban. In Milan's context, it appears that the opportunities for social interaction are unequally distributed. Following this line of thought, one could argue that the areas of the territory that suffer from the soft peripheral conditions have a lot of potential in forming a new kind of urbanity due to the fact that the heterogeneity of social group living there that may create the encounters and exchanges that give the possibility to exert the right to the city. The idea that peripheries are a place of potential due to their ethnic diversity contrasts with the under-

standing of the periphery as "other". This view sees the periphery lacking classic features such as squares and monuments and lacking the historical identity. However, this view has some kind of idealistic view of what a city should be and, more importantly, it assumes that the urbanization process and the city's design should follow the same rules of design as in the past. Moreover, in the context of Milan, one can see a confirmation of one of the issues regarding the economic geography take on peripheralization. Because of the intrinsic potential of the peripheral areas of Milan, a deperipheralization appears to be possible. However, the question remains if it is desirable. First of all, the process of centralization implies the formation of new peripheral areas due to the dualistic notion of the peripheries. Secondly, the condition of centrality is not always desirable. Therefore, the challenge lies how to provide the urban without excluding the people currently living in the peripheral areas, which is a well-known consequence of revitalization processes. In addition to the latter, from the analysis, it appeared that the main areas in disuse in the metropolitan city of Milan are former industrial sites. The regeneration of the abandoned urban areas could be one of the ways to better the problems related to unemployment and socio-spatial segregation that have been found in the area. Furthermore, in the peripheries of Milan, the analysis shows that often coexist social groups that are suffering due to different

processes. This exclusion presents itself, however, in different ways. For instance, the migrants have difficulties accessing the waiting lists of social housing and to find employment. At the same time, the older population is living in houses in a condition of decay. On the other hand, the youth necessitates a perspective of education and employment.

At last, at this time, the choice of the test case on which one can develop the strategic framework is done by looking at the type of peripherality. The chosen location is Quarto Oggiaro, which is suffering from all the individuated types of peripherality



CHAPTER 8: Expose

How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan?

This question aims to understand what are the process of peripheralization that currently produce and have produced the peripheral conditions in the analysis areas. This will be done by following those steps:

The first step the method of policy analysis and literature review will be used to understand the degree of participation and the degree of adaptiveness of the governance structure of the Metropolitan Area of Milan and of the Municipality of Milan. Moreover, historical analysis will be used to look at how the process of peripheralization has impacted Milan and its Metropolitan Area by looking at the degree of innovation, the degree of concentration of the urban poor and the degree of power. In this phase, the different processes should be combined in order to give answer at the posed question.

8.1 The History of Quarto Oggiaro

Quarto Oggiaro is one of the major working-class neighbourhoods of the Milanese periphery. It is located in the northwest of the city of Milan, and it is characterized by physical barriers which form a strong spatial division from the rest of Milan.

To enter or go out of Quarto Oggiaro one needs to cross either rail tracks or the highway. However, Quarto Oggiaro is not always been what it is today. To understand how peripheralization has affected the area is important to understand its history.

Quarto Oggiaro was formed by the union of three historical settlements: Musocco, Quarto Oggiaro and Vialba, which were already known in the middle ages. Even though they were unified in terms of administration already in the 19th century under the Municipality of Musocco, they remained spatially separated until the 1930s (Pennati, 2009). Until 1900, the villages were formed mostly by groups of farmhouses and agricultural land. At the beginning of the 20th century, the industrialization process takes place, which consequences in the growth of the population from 5.710 to 15.422 between 1901 and 1921. During the Italian fascist era, two important facts happened for the future of Quarto Oggiaro. Firstly, in 1923, the Municipality of Musocco was unified with the Municipality of Milan, following Mussolini's dream of the "Grande Milano" (Big Milan). Secondly, in 1927, the Municipality of Milan bought all the agricultural land. From the aristocratic owners. It is on these terrains that there will be the construction of social housing between the 1930s and today (Pennati, 2009).

The first interventions were planned by

the Piano Regolatore Albertini in 1934.

The plan proposed, among other interventions, the construction of social housing outside of the urban core (Pennati, 2009).

Following this plan, between 1938 and 1939, 958 housing units were built in the area. Those were destined to the masses of urban poor who was pushed out from the city centre. These housing complexes were the so-called *case minime*, which are housing blocks of three layers. However, the physical quality of the buildings was low, and they were demolished in the 1980s. An informal expansion started during the second world war, fueled by the numerous homeless families, who found housing either in the abandoned farmhouses or in barracks made along the railway (Pennati, 2009).

After the second world war, the need for housing was present on multiple fronts. First of all, many immigrants from South Italy moved to Milan in the look of a job. The people that arrived in Quarto Oggiaro, started to live in the basement of the *case minime*. Moreover, there is the need to house the people that had lost their house during the bombings of the second world war. In 1950, the Municipality financed 320 housing units in Largo Boccioni. Between 1951 and 1956, other 350 housing units were built around via Cogne. At the same time, the first services begin to appear, which adds to the essential ones that were realized in the 1930s (Pennati, 2009). Moreover, along with social housing, also private housing was built with commercial activities in the plint (Pennati, 2009).

In the late 1950s, the government founded the program *Ina-Casa*, which finances the new neighbourhood of Vialba. The architects conceived it as a self-sufficient town. The project had one commercial street, one community centre and 995 housing units. Moreover, in this period, many migrants from South Italy and the Veneto region came to live in the territory. Due to the housing availability and its strategic location, Quarto Oggiaro has become one of the main neighbourhoods of migration of Milan. In addition to the existing stock, the Municipality built what is now known as the *Quadrilatero*. The housing complex was built between 1960 and 1962 and entailed 3871 social housing units. Moreover, the names of the streets changed to "Lopez", "Capuana", and others, with which, throughout time, a strong stigma has developed (Pennati, 2009).

In the same period, private housing blocks were built, to which, in 1965, 533 social housing units were added to it. Moreover, IACP (Aler today) built 533 housing units in the same years (Pennati, 2009).

After the explosive growth of the 1950s and 1960s, the next intervention in the area was the destruction of the *case minime*, which were substituted with 400 new housing units. To which, in 1997, 364 new apartments were added (Pennati, 2009). The last intervention was made between the end of the 20th century and the start of the 21st century. It was a regeneration project of the industrial area of Purina, to which a housing complex for students and 205 social housing units were added.

To conclude, it becomes clear how Quarto

Oggiaro's development is strongly linked with the initiative of the public, which through homogenous interventions has given a strong imprint to the territory. During the 19th century, around 9% of the total social housing stock of Milan was built in Quarto Oggiaro. It can be argued that the development of Quarto Oggiaro has been fostered by projects that have been justified following the logic that was external to the neighbourhood.

An exogenous development that did not look at the reality of the neighbourhood. A mechanism of solving the relocation of the urban poor with social housing development after social housing development, without an integrated vision of services in the neighbourhood. Therefore, a mechanism in which the problems of other parts of the city were unloaded on Quarto Oggiaro can be individuated.

8.2 Economic Peripheralization

As explained before, Quarto Oggiaro experienced a massive expansion in the second post-war. The society of the neighbourhood was created around three factors. First, the migratory flows from the South of Italy and the Veneto region. Second, the presence of jobs in the industrial companies present in the City of Milan. Third, the large amount of cheap housing and social housing present in the territory (Vitale & Torri, 2009).

In the census of 1951, the population of Quarto Oggiaro counted 12.557 inhabitants. In 1961 it doubled, and by 1971 it reached 43.765. 70% of those were migrants from other regions in Italy, and almost all of them were working in the industrial production sector. One important source of work was the Alfa Romeo factory, based in Portello (Vitale & Torri, 2009). However, many people were working in

other industrial plants in the (or in proximity) of the neighbourhood. The latter industrial sector provided work for 5279 inhabitants of Quarto Oggiaro by 1967, considering only the 24 main industrial plants in the area.

However, with the transition of Milan and its hinterland from a Fordist economy to a post-Fordist one that started in the 1970s, the industrial companies started to close due to delocalization or bankruptcy (Vitale & Torri, 2009). The consequences that this had on the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro was growing unemployment and, subsequently, a rise of criminality. It is in this period that organized crime makes Quarto Oggiaro one of the main centres of drug dealing in Lombardy (Vitale & Torri, 2009).

In Quarto Oggiaro, at the beginning of the deindustrialization process, the

population was constituted for a big part by the qualified workers and technicians with a low level of social mix. But due to the rise of organized crime and the lack of opportunities, many people left the neighbourhood, resulting in a reduction of 15000 inhabitants between 1971 and 1991. According to Pennati (2009), the reason for the drop in population is two be found in a threefold reason. Namely, the ageing of the population, the formation of less populous families and the fact that some people left the neighbourhood.

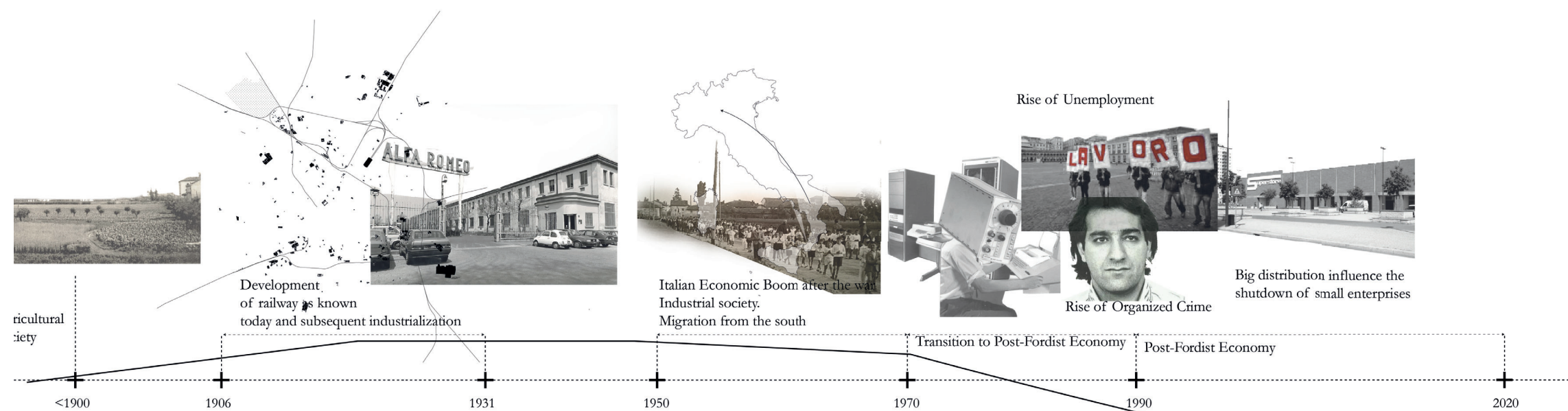
As explained before, economic geography argues that peripheral conditions are formed by a lack of innovation. Sølbeck explains that the lack of innovation is influenced by two factors. Namely, the lack of qualified workers and the lack of employment due to deindustrialization. One of those factors can certainly be found

in the development of Quarto Oggiaro (Vitale & Torri, 2009). It can be concluded that the lack of innovation was present to the degree of lack of employment.

The development of small entrepreneurship saw a rise between 1996 and 2007 from 957 to 1391 and up to 20157 in 2017. In the neighbourhood, different typologies of economic activities. The most active sectors were in 2007 the commerce (434 companies), transportation and storage (174 activities), services (175 companies) and manufacture activities (141). An important role is played by the companies of packaging of clothes, fabrication of travel articles and small editorial and artisanal activities (Vitale & Torri, 2009). Moreover, in this period, some activities related to the processing of leather have given a new input to the industrial sector of the area. Moreover, it appears a high amount of

recently opened activities were opened by Chinese immigrants (Vitale & Torri, 2009). However, the period of growth of new companies went hand in hand with other companies to shut down. Those were mainly the neighbourhood commerce activities. This has to do with the arrival of big distribution centres, the demographic changes and the role of organized crime. For example, the opening up of the Esselunga (main chain of Supermarkets in Northern Italy) can be considered as one of the factors. However, it should be noted that the Mall Metropoli opened in 1999, which did not reverse the trend of a crisis of those kinds of activities. Moreover, the changes in demographics can be explained by the crisis of neighbourhood commerce (Vitale & Torri, 2009). First of all, the greying of the neighbourhood could consequence in the less availa-

bility of resources which lead to choosing for the less expensive great distribution centres. Moreover, the growing migrants' community seem to choose other places for buying necessities. To summarize, it became clear were the economic reasons that led to the peripheralization of the area of Quarto Oggiaro. First of all, it has become clear that unemployment caused by the deindustrialization of Milan had a big impact on the formation of peripheral conditions. Furthermore, the presence of great distribution centres and the change in demographics caused the closing of many shops. All of those factors combined confirm Friedmann's theory, in which one of the main reasons for peripheralization is to be found in the lack of innovation.



8.2 Sociological Peripheralization

As explained in the essay chapter, sociology explains the Peripheralization process by looking at the concentration of poverty in an area. Wacquant (2008) argues that the current form of marginalization in western cities is fostered by the increase of social inequality, the change of wage labour, the reconceptualization of the welfare state and, at last, concentration and stigmatization.

Quarto Oggiaro, and other peripheries of Milan, have, after the second world war, suffered a mechanism of “dumping” of social problems fostered by political choices of the city. The outcome has been a surge of spatial and social discomfort. As we noticed, Quarto Oggiaro was constructed with the concentration of a homogeneous population from the working class,

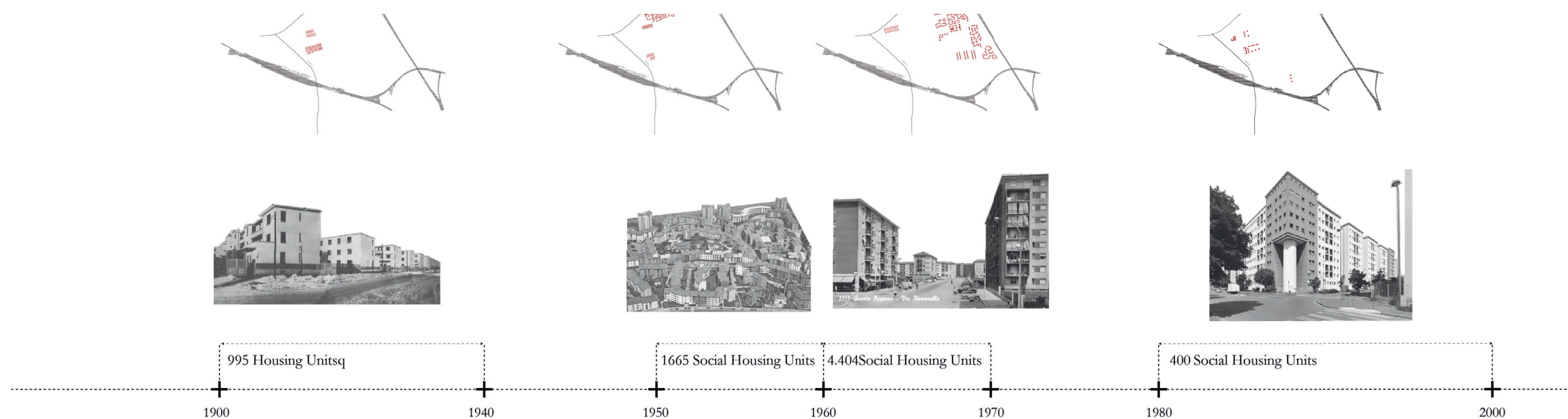
with a low social mix.

From the 1960s to nowadays is important to note certain processes that have influenced the peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro. First, the demographic change that through immigration created a conflict between Italian inhabitants and the ageing population that was unable to move out from Quarto Oggiaro. Second, the alienation of the social housing stock created a high sense of belonging in some areas of the neighbourhood. However, the multiple economic crises caused a devaluation of the housing stock in Milan, which, however, was bigger in Quarto Oggiaro than elsewhere in the city (Vitale & Torri, 2009). The loss of the value of the real estate is important because it reinforces

the intent of the middle class and of the less precarious people of the working class to leave the area.

The previously mentioned sense of belonging to the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro is also fostered by the spatial configuration of the neighbourhood, which is surrounded by a highway on the northeast and by a railway on the other sides (Vitale & Torri, 2009). The physical infrastructure isolates the neighbourhood and helps to foster the identity of the neighbourhood, which is somehow lived as an autonomous village. The identitarian mechanism is ambivalent. On the one hand, it supports the public life in the neighbourhood based on the acquaintance between the inhabitants. On the other hand, it produces a relation

with the rest of Milan that connects to wider themes of injustice together with fatalism about their condition. Moreover, the neighbourhood suffers from strong stigmatization. Quarto Oggiaro has for long been known as the “Bronx of Milan”. This is particularly empathized by the media (Vitale & Torri, 2009). This process started in the 1980s when the organized crime took over. The stigmatization connects some behaviour to the whole population, just due to a territorial belonging. Therefore, it is one of the mechanisms that produce the periphery.



8.3 Political Peripheralization

Political Science explains peripheralization with two theories. First, dependency theorists argue that peripheries emerge when there is a power asymmetry. Due to a lack of power in the decision-making process, the peripheral areas are dependent on the central areas (Kühn & Brent, 2013). The Latin American school proves this to be the case between states, whereas Friedmann uses this theory to explain peripheralization on the regional scale. However, it is still unclear how the lack of authority in the decision-making process influences peripheralization on the neighbourhood scale. The second main theory is brought up by Herrschel (2011), who outlines a link between peripheralization and the exclusion from networks.

As explained before, Quarto Oggiaro's urban configuration was largely determined during the 1950s and the 1960s, following the allocation of substantial funds for social housing, which led to residential areas for the immigrant labour force from the south of Italy. The area on which the neighbourhood is born is strongly impacted by the presence of a railway, which delimits the neighbourhood on three fronts, and by the highway, which closes Quarto Oggiaro at the north. After the first phase of substantial investment in the area, a phase of stall followed in the 1970s. However, in the 1980s, due to the necessities of transformation for the old industrial sites, different projects pop up around and in the neighbourhood which is a sign of the

growing attention for the neighbourhood by the different public and private actors.

In 1984, the "Documento direttore Progetto Passante" is approved. The project envisaged the realization of a competitive and modern transport system on rails. The project aimed to connect the railway belt at the northwest and the one at the southeast of the city, triggering small motors of local development to rehabilitate the parts of the city that were suffering from the post-industrial transition.

During the years, the Progetto Passante suffered from many setbacks, and it was finished and active only by 2004. However, the design of the project influenced the structure of the city since its beginning and was, even if not completed, an important guideline for the following territorial transformation (Pinçon, 2009). In this sense, the redevelopment of the station of Milano-Certosa is to be understood. The redevelopment of the stations of Quarto Oggiaro has been seen as a way to rehabilitate the territory and the housing market of the areas around. However, it is still open the ability of these kinds of projects to effectively enhance the accessibility towards the neighbourhood and from the neighbourhoods to the outside.

Starting from the 90s, in the North- West

of Milan, several projects, such as the campus of the Politecnico of Milano and the fair area of Milan, started to emerge. Those projects have been included in a strategic design of urban transformation only in the year 2000 with the Ricostruire la Grande Milano document.

The document locates an axis that goes from the southeast of Milan to the North-West, which not only connected the two airports of Linate and Malpensa, but also connected areas where important urban transformation projects were happening, such as the fair of Rho, the city of fashion in the Garibaldi-Isola area and the "Santa Giulia" project at Rogoredo. Quarto Oggiaro is situated along this axis, but at the time, it was not incorporated in the plan.

However, all the projects developed on this axis tend to draw clear boundaries between areas where to intervene and the context. Those projects have a small degree of integration with the neighbouring areas and, thus, also with Quarto Oggiaro. The transformations which happened in this quadrant of the city were governed in such a way that the social and economic relations were not taken into account.

The latter has to do with the fact that, in this period, the overarching mindset of the policymakers of Milan was a version of relational thinking, which promoted the view of the city as a node in the global network of firms and cities. The relational

thinking comes from a discussion amongst academics about unbounded regions and cities and thinks about them in terms of connectivity to the global scale. Policymakers explained this version of 'relational thinking' to give coverage to property-led regeneration projects where connectivity has been promoted between global corporations and property developers.

The consequences of it promoted property-led regeneration projects that enhanced connectivity between global corporations or property developers (González, 2009). The result was that these regeneration projects aggravate existing problems. According to Gonzalez (2009, p 42), the situation of Milan could be described by "its weak public realm, business-led political project, and real-estate sector's dominance are making the relational thinking take hold in a disempowering way; but these are also recognizable trends in other Western cities." Moreover, despite the narrative of connectivity, which sees the world as diffused networks, only selected people and places got connected to particular networks such as financial capital, property developers and architects (González, 2009). Furthermore, those narratives implied landmark projects which were disconnected from the context and, due to the name of the architect's discussions about the actual need for those projects, were blinded (González, 2009). As of

8.4 Political Peripheralization

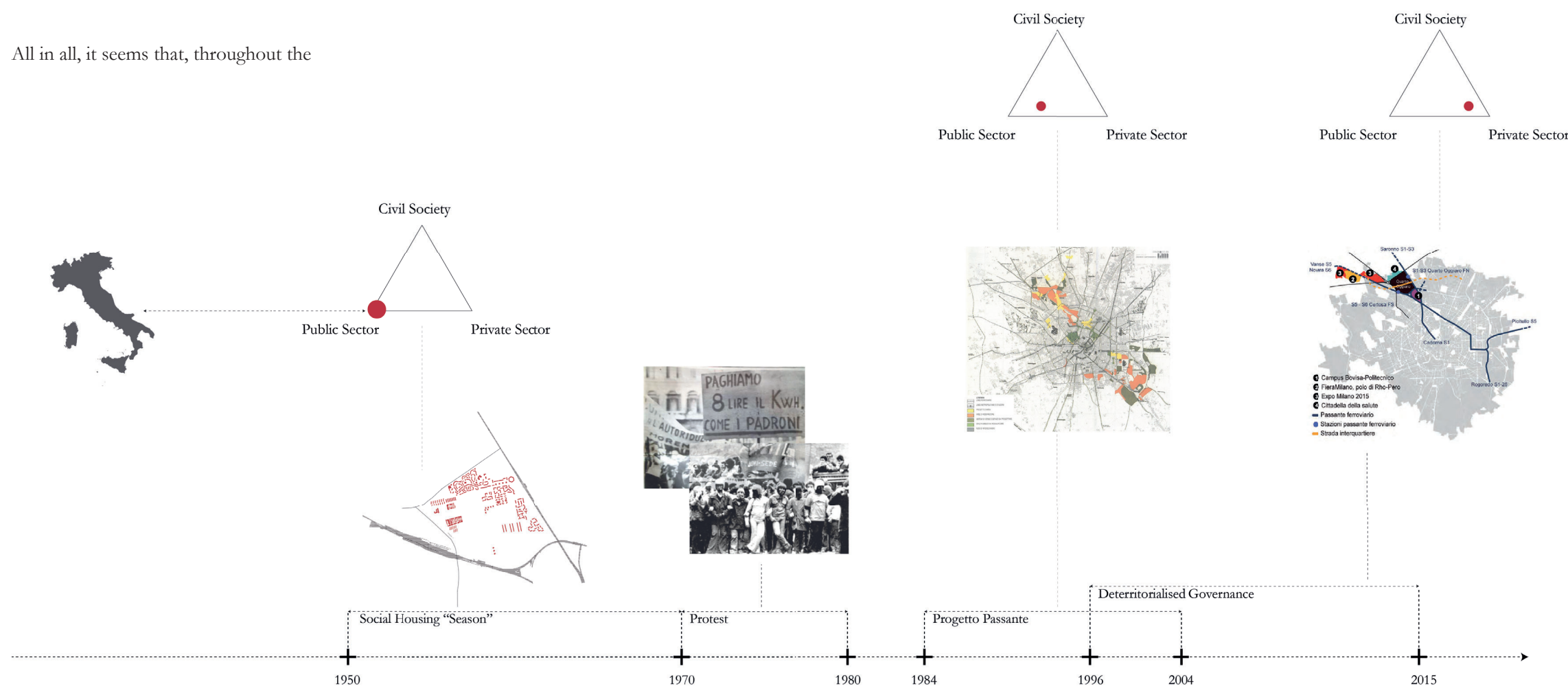
last, the political structure of Italy leads to a loss of power by institutions such as parties, unions or associations, while the private actors linked to global networks gained influence (González, 2009). It can be concluded that the previously explained narrative has been used to increase the power of the private sector and those with supralocal interests, whereas local actors and those outside the property market have been losing their voice.

years, the development of Quarto Oggiaro has been largely influenced by the public sector, with the projects focused on social housing during the economic boom. Whereas, in the 1990s, the projects around Quarto Oggiaro were governed mainly under the direction of the private sector. The limited influence of civil society can be seen as one of the causes of the peripheralization process of Quarto Oggiaro. The inability of the public and private sectors to construct a dialogue with the

actors present in the neighbourhood has consequenced in developments that created even more distance between Quarto Oggiaro and the city of Milan. It can thus be concluded that the lack of authority of civil society in the decision-making process has consequenced in a further peripheralization of the neighbourhood.

authority in the decision-making process by non-market driven actors. Relational thinking has been used to connect the projects of the Ricostruite la grande Milano to the network of global capital. Those projects did not impact the local context due to the boundaries that were set due to a lack of influence of the local actors on the projects.

All in all, it seems that, throughout the



8.5 The Peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro: The Spatial Aspects

If other bodies of knowledge have a way to define the reasons behind the peripheralization process, it is not clear what the role is of spatial aspects on the formation of the peripheries. If one looks at Quarto Oggiaro, there are a couple of spatial aspects that could have influenced the peripheralization process.

First, it can be argued that the peripheralization process has been enhanced by the presence of infrastructures that surround the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro.

To enter Quarto Oggiaro, one has to go over or under a bridge. If, from one side, this aspect creates a stronger community, it also fosters the idea of peripherality. It can be argued that it creates a feeling of being inside Quarto Oggiaro and outside of Milan.

Another spatial factor that has influenced the peripheralization process of Quarto Oggiaro is connected to the fact that when the construction boom happened, between the 1950s and the 1960s, the focus was exclusively responding to the housing emergency and, thus, more to building houses than providing services to support the life in the new neighbourhood. This consequenced in riots and subsequently in

the rise of small criminal activities.

To conclude, it can be argued that the spatial factors that influenced the peripheralization process in Quarto Oggiaro are related to the lack of services and the presence of infrastructure that foster the inside-outside thinking related to the peripheral issue.

8.6 Conclusion

The question that this chapter tried to answer was: How did the peripheralization produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan Area of Milan? This has been done by looking at how the lack of innovation, the lack of authority in the decision-making process and the concentration of urban poor have affected the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro. Moreover, the spatial aspects might have lead to the peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro.

The analysis has shown that the economic factors that have to lead to the economic peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro are to be found in a rise of unemployment due to the inability to react in a cohesive way to the rise of the post-Fordism. Moreover, the development of big-distribution centres in the area has, throughout the years, negatively impacted the resiliency of the small manufacturing present in the neighbourhood. At last, the demographic changes, which saw a rise in immigration during the most recent years, changed the demand and offer relation. All in all, it can be concluded that the lack of innovation influenced the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro negatively.

The peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro has been strengthened by the presence of high heterogeneity of social class. The neighbourhood has been developed as a social-housing neighbourhood. This, together with the previously mentioned demographic changes, influenced the neighbourhood negatively.

Moreover, the peripheralization process has been fostered by a lack of authority in the decision-making process of civil society. The unbalance of governance in Milan has seen first a major role of the public sector and the private sector in the most recent years. This consequenced in the lack of understanding of the necessities of the neighbourhood and in a lack of projects developed around the area that would attach the issues present in the context. At last, the presence of infrastructure and the lack of services might have fostered the spatial peripheralization of Quarto Oggiaro.

Informing the Project

From this analysis, it became clear that to tackle the issues created by the peripheralization processes that affected Quarto Oggiaro, the strategies should present a way to tackle the socio-economic decay of the area. Linking Quarto Oggiaro with the economic trends of the city of Milan might be crucial to start a cycle of deperipheralization. Moreover, empowering local actors of civil society that are active on the territory is another key point to change the authority that the population has in the decision-making process. At last, the strategies should also focus on creating cohesive, inclusive and diverse social conditions in the neighbourhood. W

CHAPTER 9: Expose

What are the factors that foster exclusion from the right to the city in Quarto Oggiaro?

This chapter focuses on understanding how people are excluded from the right to the city by living in Quarto Oggiaro. The area is tested according to the conceptual framework that was presented in the chapter of Methodology. Quarto Oggiaro is assessed by the five categories: Housing, Social Integration, Economic Well Being, Spatial Integration and Governance Performance. Following the analysis, a SWOT analysis of the area is presented.

Sections:

- i. Housing
- ii. Social Integration
- iii. Economic Well-Being
- iv. Social Integration
- v. Spatial Integration
- vi. Swot
- vii. Conclusion

9.1 Housing

The first lens under which Quarto Oggiaro is assessed is housing. The understanding of which is based on the approach of Turner, in his key text *Housing as a Verb* (1972). He argues that there are six needs that housing should have. First, the quality of the housing is important, as well as the location. Secondly, the security of the shelter and the opportunities in the area. Moreover, other important factors to take into consideration are tenure and identity.

$$RC = \frac{EW \times SPAI \times SOCI \times H}{GP}$$

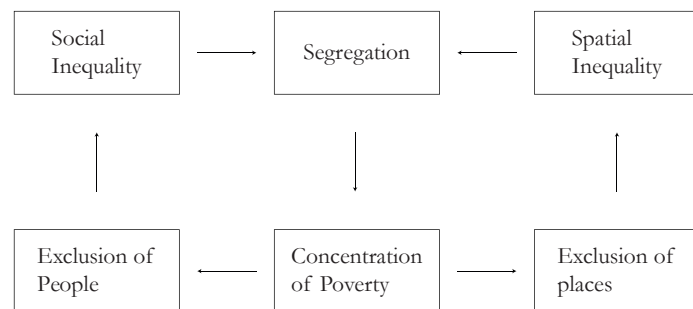


Physical Decay

In Quarto Oggiaro and the neighbouring areas, there is an essential presence of physical decay (Fig. XXX). According to Andersen (2002), physical decay is the interplay between economic, social, and physical changes in the cities. Following the peripheralization process that influenced Quarto Oggiaro, there is the threat that the present urban decay might consequence in a self-perpetuating process, neighbourhoods with a high level of urban decay can be seen as a catalyst for segregation and exclusion from the right to the city (Andersen, 2002).

The reason why many housing stock units are left in decay is due to the lack of resources for their rehabilitation (Bricocoli & Sabatinelli, 2020)

Fig. 8.3 Cycle of Segregation and Exclusion (Retrieved from Clinco, 2016)



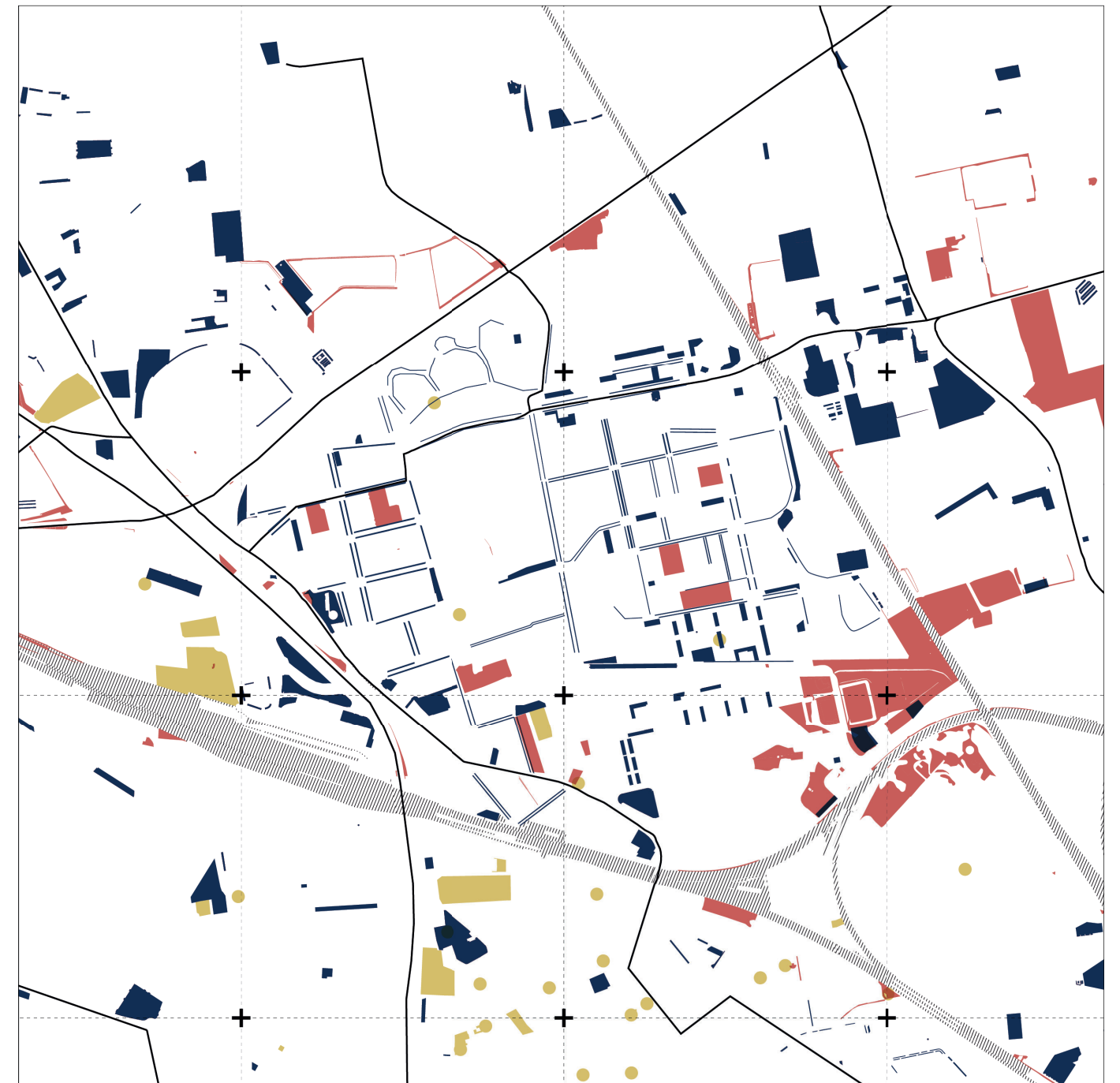
■ Abandoned Buildings
 □ Presence of Abandoned housing Units

Fig. 8.2 Abandoned Buildings of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Physical Decay

Another factor that shows the physical decay of Quarto Oggiaro is the number of urban voids in the area. Those places are undeveloped plots, empty buildings and parking spots in the area.

Fig. 8.3 Physical Decay in Quarto Oggiaro (Retrieved from Clinco, 2016)



0 250 500 m

- Abandoned Buildings
- Parking Spots
- Urban Voids

Fig. 8.4 Urban Voids, Parking and Abandoned Buildings (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Location

According to Turner (1972), location is one of the key aspects for understanding housing quality. The neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro is connected by two train rails to the city centre and to the other centrality of Rho. Interestingly, the con-

nection between Rho and Quarto Oggiaro is better than the one between Quarto Oggiaro and the City centre.

Fig. 8.5: Milano Quarto Oggiaro Station (Data from: Bacchetta, 2012)



Fig. 8.6 Certosa Station (Retrieved from: Messaggero, 2016)



Fig. 8.7 Analysis of the walking distance (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Tenure

Due to the previously explained alienation of the social housing stock, one can notice how heterogeneous the condition of social housing is in Quarto Oggiaro. There are areas of the neighbourhood where the (social) rent is near to 70% of the total housing stock. At the same time, other areas such as Vialba have only 13% of rented housing. Throughout time the alienation of the housing stock has had consequences on the social morphology of the neighbourhood. The people living in Vialba, for instance, have a strong will of differentiation from the more unprivileged areas.

Moreover, Bricocoli points out that the fact that there is still a high part of the land owned by the municipality is a positive thing to address the problem in Quarto Oggiaro.

	Rent	Ownership
Vialba	13%	78.6%
Certosa	25%	68%
Arisa-Cogne	64%	31%
Pascarella - De Pisis	70%	25%
Aldini	20%	73%

Fig. 8.8 Rent and Ownership Percentage of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: Istat, 2011)

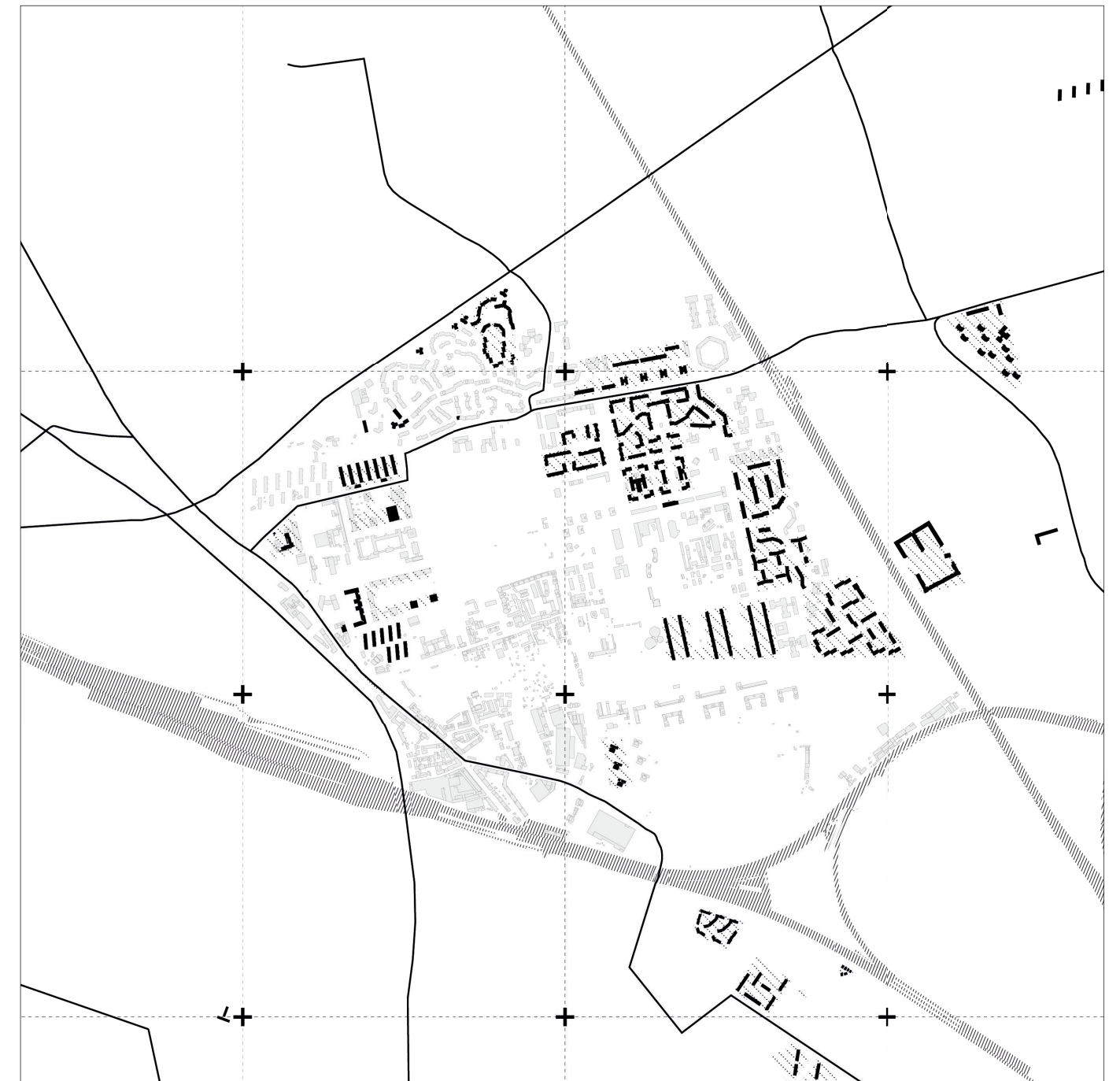


Fig. 8.9 Division Census Zones Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Fig. 8.10 Picture from the Area Vialba "Via Val Trompia" (Data from: Google maps.it)



Fig. 8.11 Picture of Piazza Capuana in Pascarella de Pisis (Foto from: Urbanlife, 2021)





 Social Housing Area of Relevance
 Social Housing Blocks

Fig. 8.12 Distribution of Social Housing in Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: *geoportale.comune di Milano*, 2020)

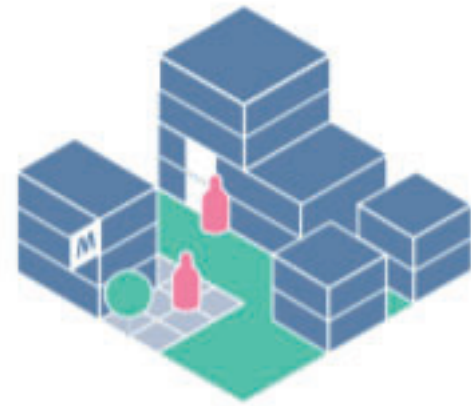
Fig. 8.13 Strategy of the PGT (Foto from: Urbanlife, 2021)

Opportunities

The Municipality of Milan (2018) proposes three main strategies which can be seen as an opportunity for the area. First, a great urban function is proposed. Development of a vital exchange node and urban regeneration for the areas of Quarto Oggiaro. Those proposed developments are both an opportunity and a threat to Gentrification.

Moreover, in the area, there are different universities present. Namely, the faculty of design of the Politecnico of Milan is an essential stakeholder for further development.

A- Great Urban Function



B - Exchange Node



C - Urban Regeneration

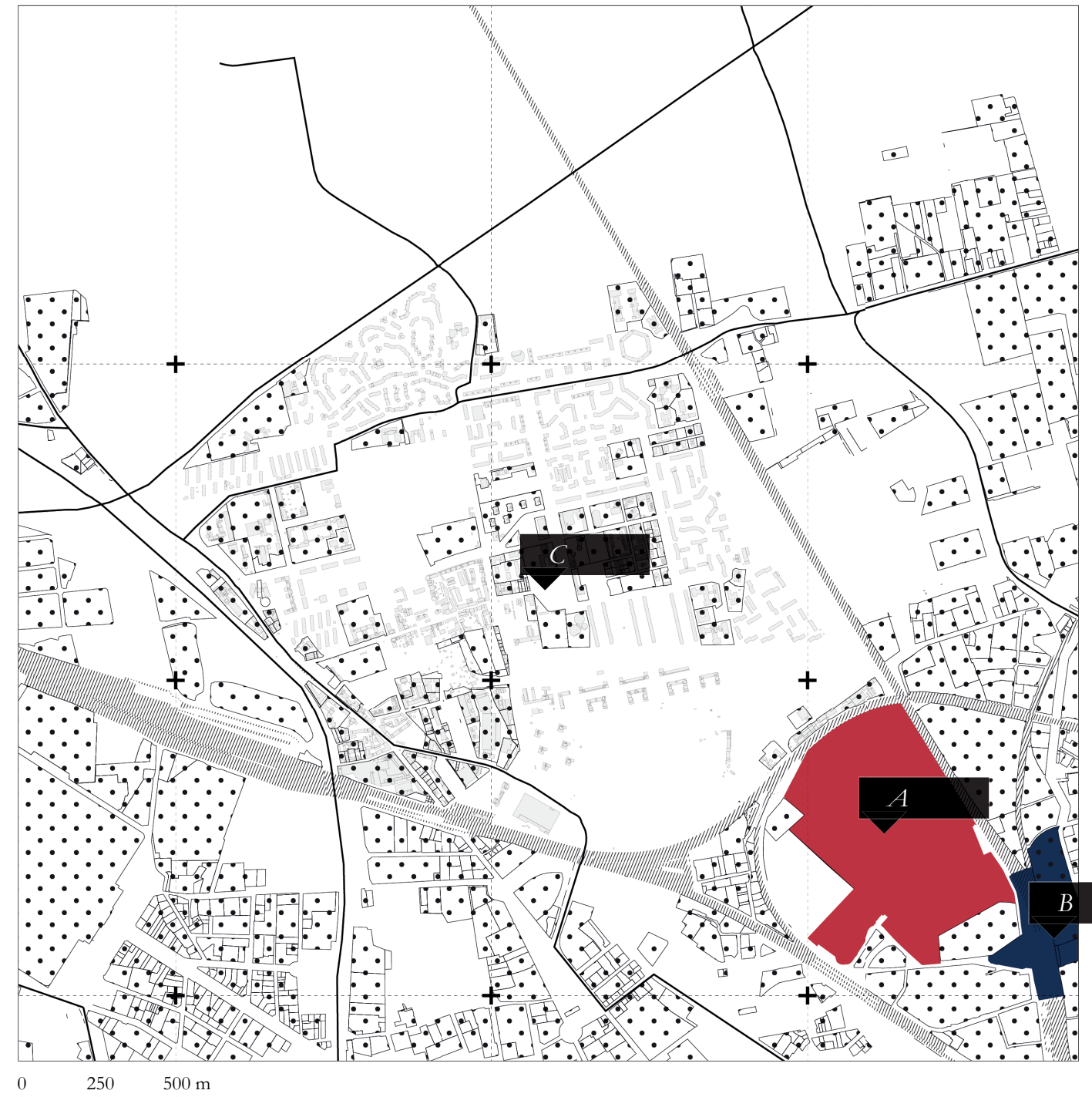
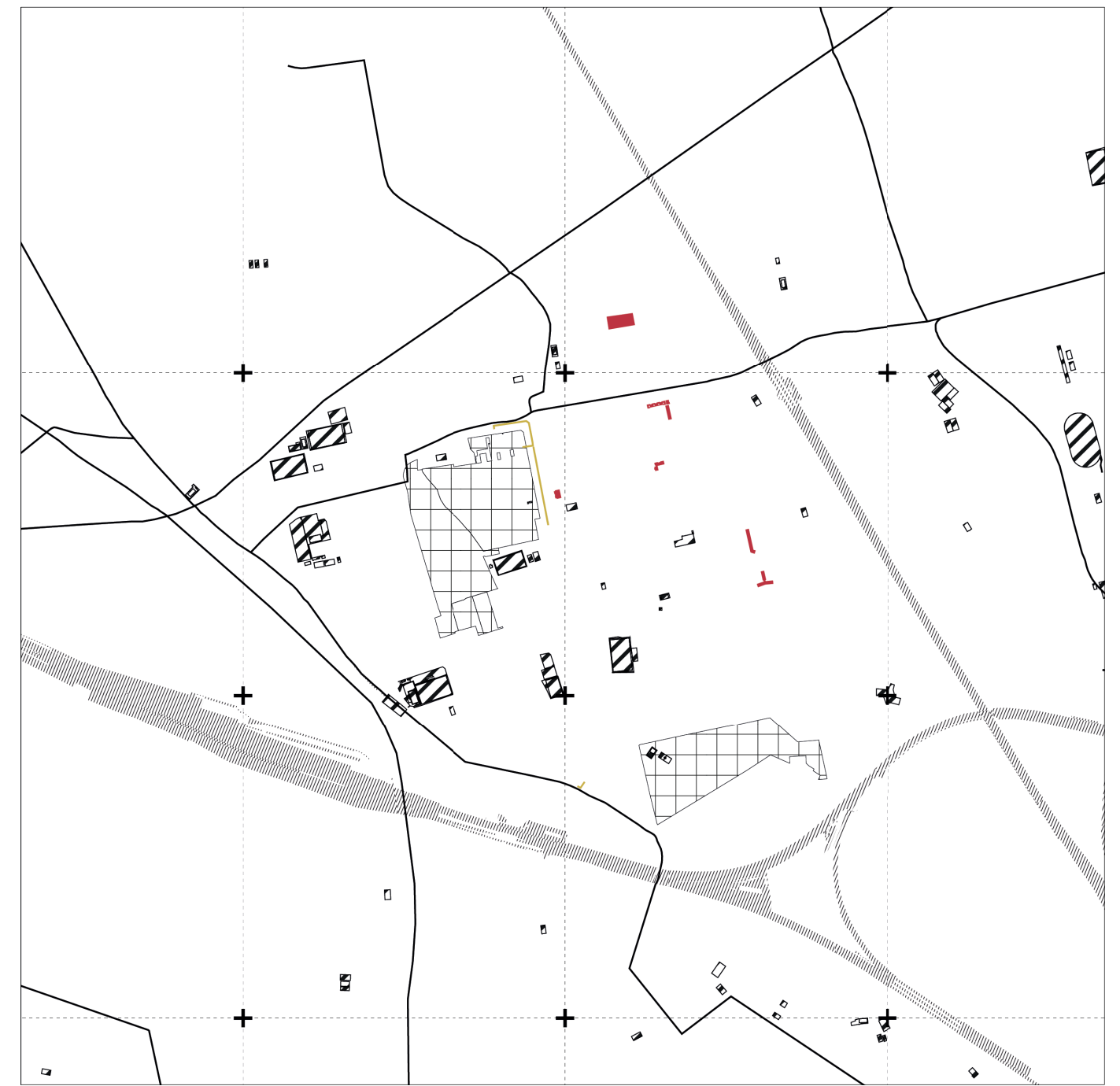


Fig. 8.14 Plans for Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Identity

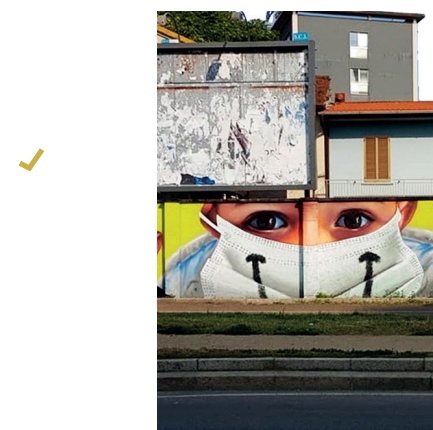
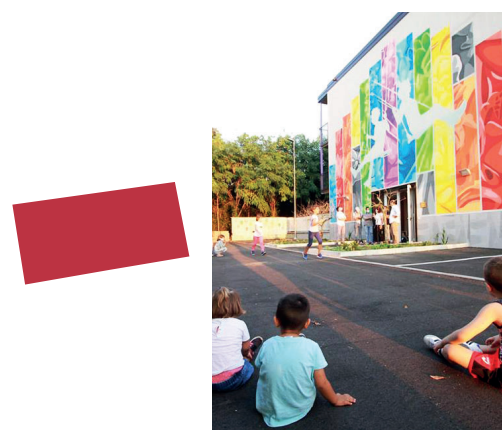
As explained before, the people living in Quarto Oggiaro have a strong sense of identity. They are proud of living in Quarto Oggiaro. Some local associations have tried to address the decay with graffiti. Moreover, the historical park of Villa Scheiber and the Parco Franco Verga are important places for the area's identity. At last, there are many places where people can play sports in local teams, which can enhance a sense of attachment to the territory.



▨ Important Parks and Sport Team Facilities

Fig. 8.15 Identity Places of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

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Fig. 8.15 - 23 Identity Places of Quarto Oggiaro (Foto from google.maps.it)

Identity - Stigmatization

One of the factors that influence the identity of Quarto Oggiaro is the perception of the rest of the city towards the neighborhood. Quarto Oggiaro has been defined as the “Bronx of Milano”. The media tend to stigmatize the neighborhood by generalizing the deviant behaviour of some inhabitants to the total of the area. In the sentiment analysis, which is carried out on 100 newspaper articles titles between 2010 and 2018, one can notice how the media perceive Quarto Oggiaro. Stigmatization does not necessarily create marginality, but it maintains the degree of segregation as it hampers the growth of the social mix

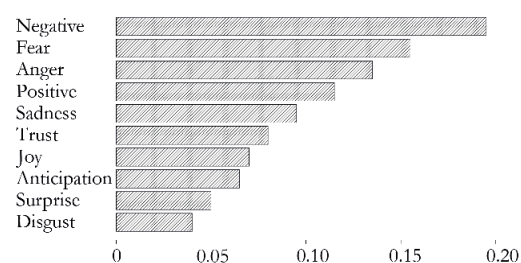


Fig. 8.24 Sentiment Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Imageby author)



Fig. 8.25 Sentiment Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Imageby author)

Identity - AutoStigmatization

New York City is recognized to be the place where Hip – Hop culture was born. Initially, it was a neighbourhood-based cultural practice. However, since its birth, hip-hop nowadays permeates the modern global society (Lupati, 2016). Since its first appearance, hip hop has been a tool for the younger generations to overcome their conditions of marginalization, becoming quickly a narrative through which the lack of opportunities could be transformed. Moreover, hip-hop imposed new rituals of aggregation and socialization at its birth, which gradually became alternatives to criminal activities and violence (Lupati, 2016). Hip-Hop turned soon into the narrative of young voices, a new perspective on reality, and is the product of all sorts of inequalities (Lupati, 2016). Hip hop represents the strategy through which conditions of marginality, a state of abandonment, and the lack of opportunities are narrated by the young generations. However, due to the becoming mainstream of hip hop, wider themes and styles have emerged that somehow distance hip hop from its original conception. On the other hand, thanks to social media, new artists can emerge without being contaminated by the choices of major labels. It can be argued that especially these artists are “real”, which is one key aspect of the hip hop culture (Lupati, 2016).

In Italy and more generally in Europe, the peripheral context remains the leitmotiv of the hip-hop culture due to the symbolism of social redemption of these places (Lupati, 2016). In this thesis, the analysis of the hip-hop production of the Milanese context is analyzed to understand the auto-stigmatization of the people living in the periphery and to get grip on the identity of the people living in the peripheral conditions.

La Legge del più Forte - Tedua

In the song *La legge del più forte* (The law of the fittest), Tedua makes a comparison between a jungle and a city. The following bars show how the spatial structure of Milan influences the law of the “Jungle”. Following the comparison between the natural jungle and the urban jungle, Tedua states that Milan’s ring road acts as a fence because it does not allow the inhabitants of the peripheries to approach a better social status. The ring road is, thus, seen as a barrier. In the metaphor, the centre of Milan is surrounded by the suburbs, where, as in nature, the law of the fittest prevails due to the lack of the State. Tedua here tells a story of feeling abandoned and lack of opportunities. The spatial barrier of the ring road symbolizes the separation between centre and periphery. Even though, in reality, the situation might not be as straightforward, it is interesting to note how those spatial aspects help to form a particular view of the centre by the people coming from the periphery. Moreover, the Bosco Verticale by Boeri is seen as a place of luxury. The development of this area consequence in a gentrification of the Isola neighbourhood, which became a place for the urban rich in the last 10 years.

Milano, la giungla, Bosco Verticale
 Una scimmia nell’ombra non si può ar-
 rampicare
 Questo scatena uno scompenso
 Nella catena alimentare
 Circonvallazione, recinzione
 Per la precisione è una restrizione
 Nei quartieri in cui l’istituzione
 Lascia gli abitanti alla legge del più forte
 Non tagliano l’erba nei campi da calcio
 Ma quella nelle piazze di spaccio

Milan, the jungle, Bosco Verticale
 A monkey in the shadows cannot climb
 This triggers an imbalance
 In the food chain
 Ring road, fence
 It is a restriction
 In neighbourhoods where the institution
 Leaves the inhabitants to the law of the
 strongest
 They don’t cut the grass in the football
 fields
 But the grass in the drug dens

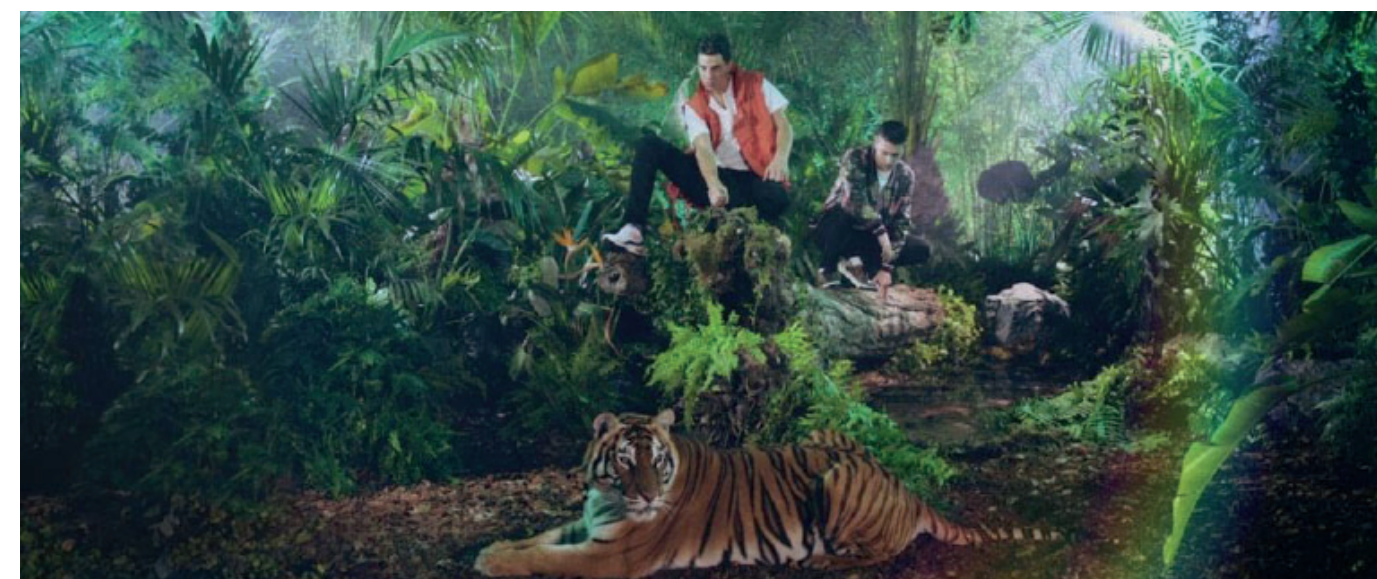


Fig. 8.26 Videoclip of the song *La legge del più forte* (Merlo, 2017)

Perif - Neima Ezza

Another interesting song to understand the identity of the periphery of Milan is *Perif* - by Neima Ezza. The rapper in the refrain of this song explains how, if you live in the periphery, you dress in a certain way. In an interview, Neima Ezza explains that the uniform, with the Nike Squalo, the Tracksuit of Paris Saint Germain, and a handbag, is to distinguish themselves from the people from the centre. It can be argued that they want to distinguish themselves because they are somehow proud of who they are and where they are from. Moreover, the refrain narrates also the diversity of social groups in the peripheral areas.

In the verse of the same song, the artist explains more the difficulties of living in the peripheries. He sings about he was living with 5 people in a 40 m² apartment.

Vengo dalla perif' (Pow, pow, pow)
Lo capisci da come mi vesto da quando
sono petit (Rrah)
È una vita che rischio l'arresto con le
Squalo ai piedi (Nah, nah, nah)
Purtroppo non tutto è perfetto, ho la tuta
del Paris (Nah, nah, nah)
Rimane pieno il mio borsello, vengo dalla
perif', perif', perif'
Da quando son petit, petit, petit
Muioio nella perif', perif', perif'
Con le Squalo ai piedi, piedi, piedi

Bilocale, ma non è una casa, vengo dalla
perif' (Na-na-na)
Viviamo in cinque in una stanza di quaran-
ta metri (Bang, bang)
Qui stiamo buttati per strada da quando
son baby (Baby)
Non sento nessuna domanda, vengo dalla
perif' (Perif')
Mi fotto tutta la tua banda anche se fanno
i veri (Ahahah)
In dieci qui dentro una Panda con zero
pensieri (Zero)
Tanto alla fine che cambia? Vengo dalla
perif' (Che cazzo)
È la vita dei quartieri, cosa preferisci, che
io me ne infischio? (Ouais)
Lasciare la merda e fare più pezzi (Brr) per
vendere dischi (Bang)
Vivo la miseria, c'ho gli occhi tristi (Uh)
sotto la tempesta (Uh) con i teppisti

I come from perif' (Pow, pow, pow)
You can tell by the way I dress since I've
been petit (Rrah)
I've been risking arrest my whole life wear-
ing sharkskins (Nah, nah, nah)
Unfortunately not everything is perfect, I
got the Paris suit (Nah, nah, nah)
My purse is full, I'm from the perif', pe-
rif', perif'
Since I'm petit, petit, petit
I'm dying in the periphery, periphery,
periphery
With the sharks on my feet, feet, feet

Two-room apartment, but it's not a
house, I'm from the suburbs (Na-na-na)
We live five of us in a forty-meter room
(Bang, bang)
Here we've been thrown out on the street
since I was a baby (Baby)
I don't hear no questions, I'm from the
periphery (Perif)
I'll fuck your whole gang even if they're
real (Ahahah)
Ten of us in a Panda with zero thoughts
(Zero)
What's the difference anyway? I'm from
the 'perif' (What the fuck)
It's the life of the suburbs, what do you
prefer, that I don't give a shit? (Ouais)
Leave the shit and make more songs (Brr)
to sell records (Bang)
I live the misery, I got sad eyes (Uh) in the
storm (Uh) with the punks

Bravi Ragazzi nei Brutti Quartieri - Sfera Ebbasta

The rapper Sfera Ebbasta, in his song *Bravi Ragazzi nei Brutti Quartieri*, shows how the youth behaves in the periphery. The title of the song explains already how the rapper thing that the youth living in the periphery are in essence good guys but because they live in bad neighbourhoods they have to do criminals activity out of necessity.

In another song, the same rapper talks again about the theme of the uniform of the periphery. Moreover, he narrates the lack of opportunities in the periphery of Milan.

Bravi ragazzi nei brutti quartieri
Fumano e parlano lingue diverse
Però non ci parlano ai carabinieri
Fanno le cose che è meglio non dire
Fanno le cose che è meglio non fare
Bravi ragazzi nei brutti quartieri

Good guys in bad neighbourhoods
They smoke and speak different languages
But they don't talk to the carabinieri
They do things they'd better not say
They do things they'd better not do
Good guys in bad neighbourhoods

Visiera a becco, TN ai piedi
Si muovono svelti
Luci blu vuol dire solo "corri"
Non farti prendere dal panico quando li incontri
No, visiera a becco nascondono gli occhi
Visiera a becco nascondono tocchi

Beak visor, TN on their feet
They move fast
Blue lights just means "run"
Don't panic when you meet them
No, beak visor hide your eyes
Beak visor hide touches



Fig. 8.27 Videoclip of the song *Ciny* (Merlo, 2016)

Security

As explained before, Quarto Oggiaro suffered problems of organized crime in the past. Moreover, the feeling of unsafety is enhanced by the configuration of the space. As one can see in the map there are many blind walls that may enhance this feeling.



0 250 500 m

-  Urban Voids
-  Fences

Fig. 8.28. Urban Voids and Fences of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

9.1 Housing: Preliminary Conclusion

Preliminary Conclusion

From the housing analysis, it became clear how the different factors influence the exclusion of the people living in Quarto Oggiaro.

First of all, there is a high degree of physical decay, which might consequence in a self-perpetuating process in which, if the physical deterioration is not attached, segregation could grow.

Furthermore, it appears that the Municipality is willing to invest in the regeneration of Quarto Oggiaro. Moreover, there are important urban functions that the municipality wants to develop. Connecting the strategic framework to these developments is essential for the de-peripheralization process of Quarto Oggiaro. However, there is the threat of gentrification.

It appeared that Quarto Oggiaro has a strong identity and that the community is active to make Quarto Oggiaro a better place with tactical urbanism. However, the area is suffering problems of auto-stigmatization and stigmatization by the newspapers. Tackling these narratives is critical for the inclusion of the community of Quarto Oggiaro in the area.

9.2 Social Integration

Social Integration contribute to strong and just societies. Dempsey explains that it relates to the support of social interaction and networks between all residents. Moreover, it can be assessed by looking at the next 5 factors. As the security has already been discussed in the analysis of housing, it will not be assessed in the social integration scheme.

1. social interaction/social networks in the community
2. participation in collective groups and networks in the community
3. community stability
4. pride/sense of place
5. safety and security.

As the security has already been discussed in the analysis of housing, it will not be assessed in the social integration scheme.

$$RC = \frac{EW \times SPAI \times SOCI \times H}{GP}$$

Social Interaction

Dempsey (2011) argues that social interaction is one of the keys to social inclusion. People living in a given area are, without social interaction, a group of individuals living separate lives. The places where this interaction usually happens are high-density mixed-use streets and public spaces.

Although it has been explained before that living in Quarto Oggiaro is based on knowing each other, one can see that the high-density streets are fragmented. There are a lot of public parks, however, they are not functional spaces.



0 250 500 m

- Urban Parks
- Commercial Streets

Fig. 8.31 Places of Social Interaction (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Community Stability

Along with good community facilities, it is suggested by Dempsey (2011) that in order to achieve social integration, well-established, long-term residents. Community stability is widely regarded as a positive social quality. The residents' decision to stay might be influenced by the quality of the built environment or by the accessibility to key services and facilities. Moreover, gentrification might be a reason for the residents to move out. The number of people moving out of Quarto Oggiaro are many. By 2030 the population of Quarto Oggiaro will be decreased by 3%. Moreover, as explained in the previous chapter, the last decades of the 20th century saw a decrease in the number of inhabitants due to the problem related to organized crime.

Pride and Sense of Place

Sense of community is a pivotal aspect to achieve social integration. Dempsey refers to it as the right to belong in a set community. This sense of place is important as it directly relates to the built environment. It may be that if a place is not looked after, this sense of place is reduced, resulting in a vicious circle.

As explained before, in Quarto Oggiaro, there is a strong sense of belonging. However, the change in demographics is affecting the community. Namely, there are conflicts between the immigrant population and the ageing population. Creating a sense of community should be one of the objectives of the strategic framework.

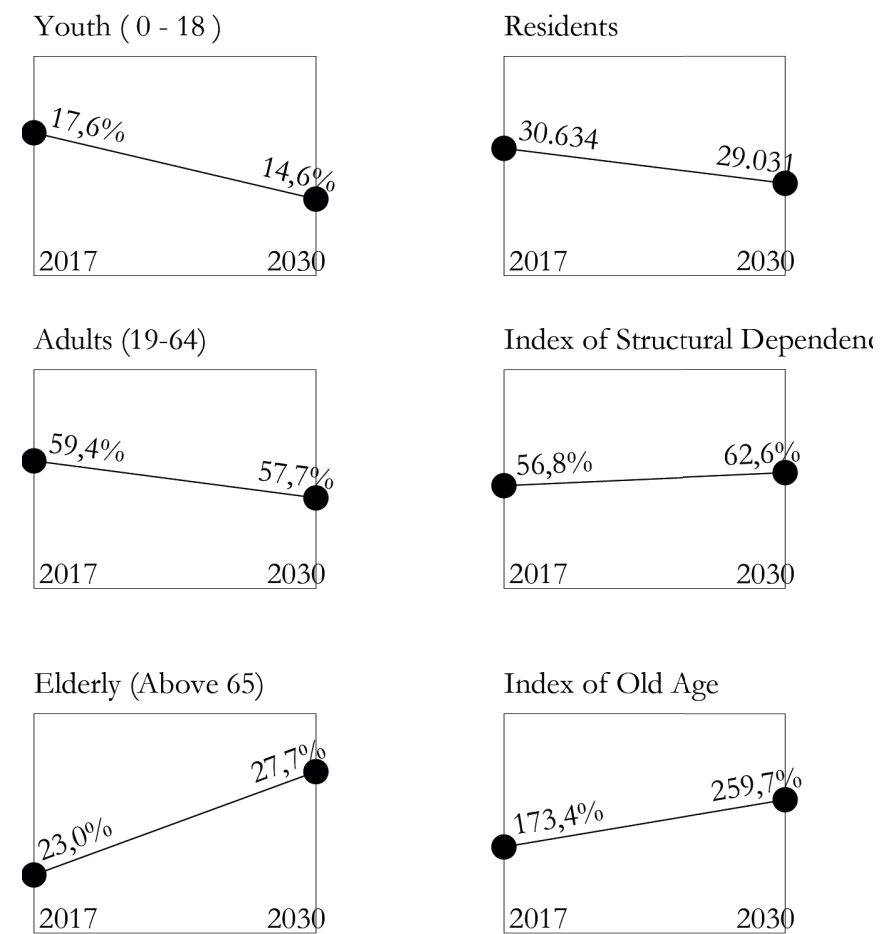


Fig. 8.32 Demographic Predictions of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: Istat, 2018)

Participation in collective groups and network in the community

Collective groups are a key aspect for the social integration of a neighbourhood. In Quarto Oggiaro there are three critical collective groups. They will be described extensively in the following pages.

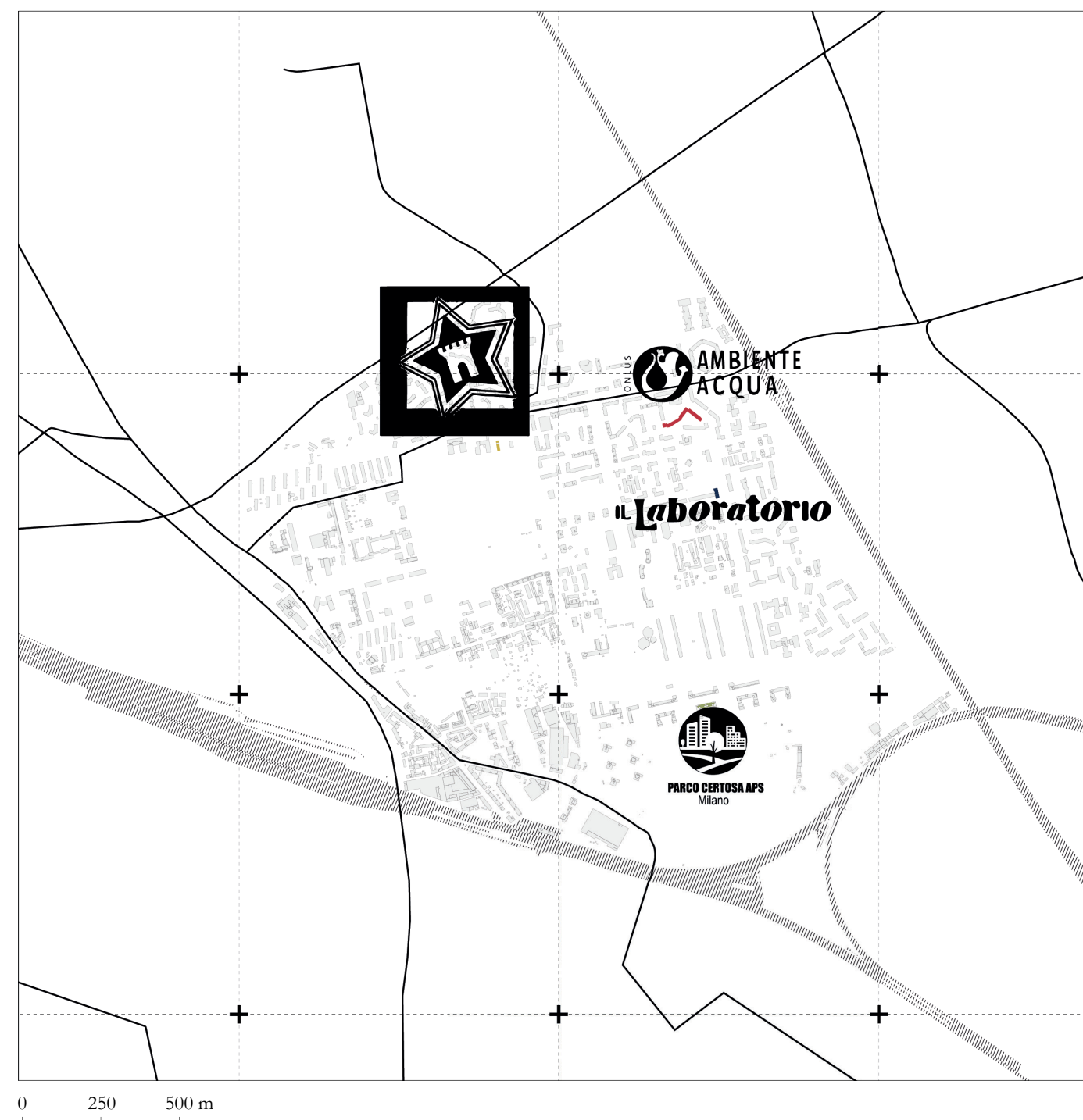


Fig. 8.33 Association of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

SPAZIO BALUARDO

Spazio Baluardo, Unisono was born in 2003 as a bottom-up initiative of a group of young friends that applied to the municipality's call for the usage of a building in the Villa Schreiber park. The activities are pointed to the young population between 21 and 30-35 years of age. By 2015, the association counted 107 members. However, the proposed activities are open to everyone to give the people who can not pay the subscription fee the possibility to join. The members are mainly labourers. The association is perceived as a "after work" gathering place where to participate at the project and initiatives that the members propose.

Throughout the years' different activities have been proposed.

Every week, on Sunday, there is a cineforum. Whereas on Monday and Thursday, there are activities for playing together. Moreover, every week there is a social dinner for the community. During this dinner, the different ethnicity is represented and the moment of eating is considered as a force for integration between the different groups of the community. Other social interventions are music courses and a course of Italian for the immigrants for all the territory of the Municipality 8. Moreover, the association helped the riqualfication of the neighbourhood to spatial intervention such as writing intervention on the walls and of green spaces of the neighbourhood.

In addition to this, the association helped organise different artistic events to reflect

on the influence of living in the periphery and the influence of the peripheral in broader society. At last, the Spazio baluardo organized different activities for important festivities such as carnival and Christmas.

Il Laboratorio

This association aims to provide social cohesion through the study, the organization and the governance of activities for people with disabilities or social discomfort. The work centre is open every day of the week and is coordinated by artisanal experts and professionals.

The activities concern the refurbishment of furniture, the design and making of clothes for children and the elaboration of leather.

Ambiente Acqua

Ambiente Acqua is an association that is present in different areas of the city. It aims to create an understanding for the value of the environment. In Quarto Oggiaro the association promoted the "Ri-Generazioni" project together with the Laboratorio association, resulting in a refurbished public space in Via Lopez.

Parco Certosa

The association of social promotion was constituted in March 2010. The association aims to protect and promote the territory and the communal interest of the neighbourhood. The goals of the association are:

1. Promoting decisional participation concerning the life in Quarto Oggiaro.
2. Stimulate and verify the actions of the public institutions by looking at the quality of the public services, safety and sustainability.
3. Represent the request of the citizens of Quarto Oggiaro.
4. Propose to the different stakeholders the themes that are of interest for the neighbourhood.
5. Promote cultural, social, sport and leisure activity.

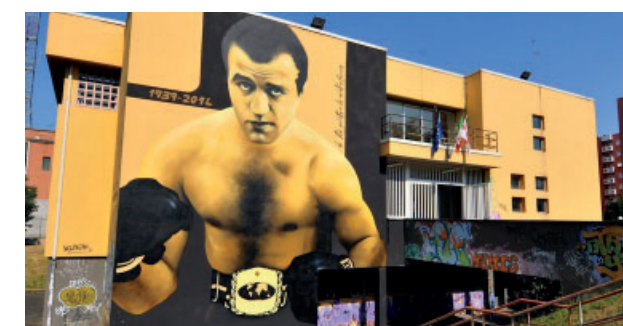


Fig. 8.34-38 Activities Organized By Spazio Baluardo (Data from: Spazio Baluardo, 2015)

9.2 Social Integration: Preliminary Conclusion

Preliminary Conclusion

The analysis of the social integration showed that in Quarto Oggiaro many public spaces are inactive, and the high-density streets are not integrated. Therefore, there is not much possibility of social interaction. Activating the existing should be a strategy of the strategic framework. Moreover, the community does not seem stable in the long term. The demographic changes have impacted Quarto Oggiaro, taking away the community stability of the people living in Quarto Oggiaro. Consequently, issues as conflicts between migrants and the Italian population are growing. However, there are some bottom-up associations that are trying to create a stable community.

9.3 Economic Well-Being

Following the key textbook *Foundries of the Future*, the Economic Well-Being of Quarto Oggiaro is based on the analysis of Small Manufacturing and the types of manufacturing plants. Moreover, an analysis of the distribution of unemployment in the neighbourhood is done

$$RC = \frac{EW \times SPAI \times SOCI \times H}{GP}$$

Unemployment

In the area of Quarto Oggiaro, there is a high level of unemployment. However, in some areas it is higher. So there is the area of Pascarella-De Psis and Arisa-Cogne are suffering more than the other areas.

	Unemployment
Vialba	6%
Certosa	4,6%
Arisa-Cogne	7,4%
Pascarella - De Psis	9%
Aldini	5%

Fig. 8.39 Unemployment
Data (Data from: Istat, 2011)



Fig. 8.40 Divisions of the census of Quarto Oggiaro
Data from: *geoportale.comune di Milano*, 2020)

Small Manufacturing

In the area, there are small manufacturing places. However, those are endangered by the other financial crisis and by the presence of big distribution centres. Moreover, they are endangered by the demographic changes as the immigrants mostly shop elsewhere or differently.

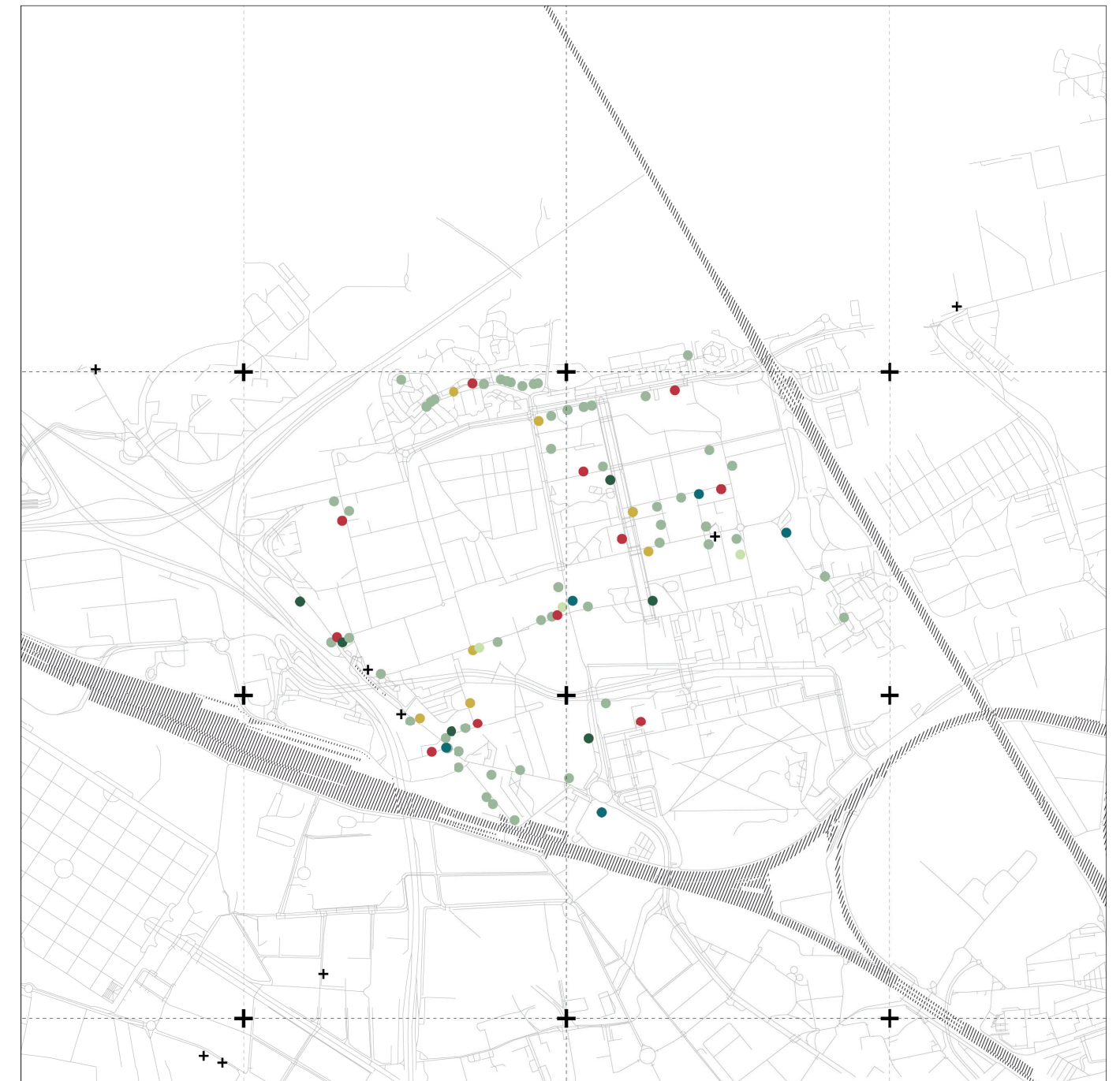


Fig. 8.41 Quarto Oggiaro's Small Manufacturing (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Following the Industrial past, the area is surrounded by productive areas that can be stimulated in the strategic framework to tackle the issue of unemployment in the area

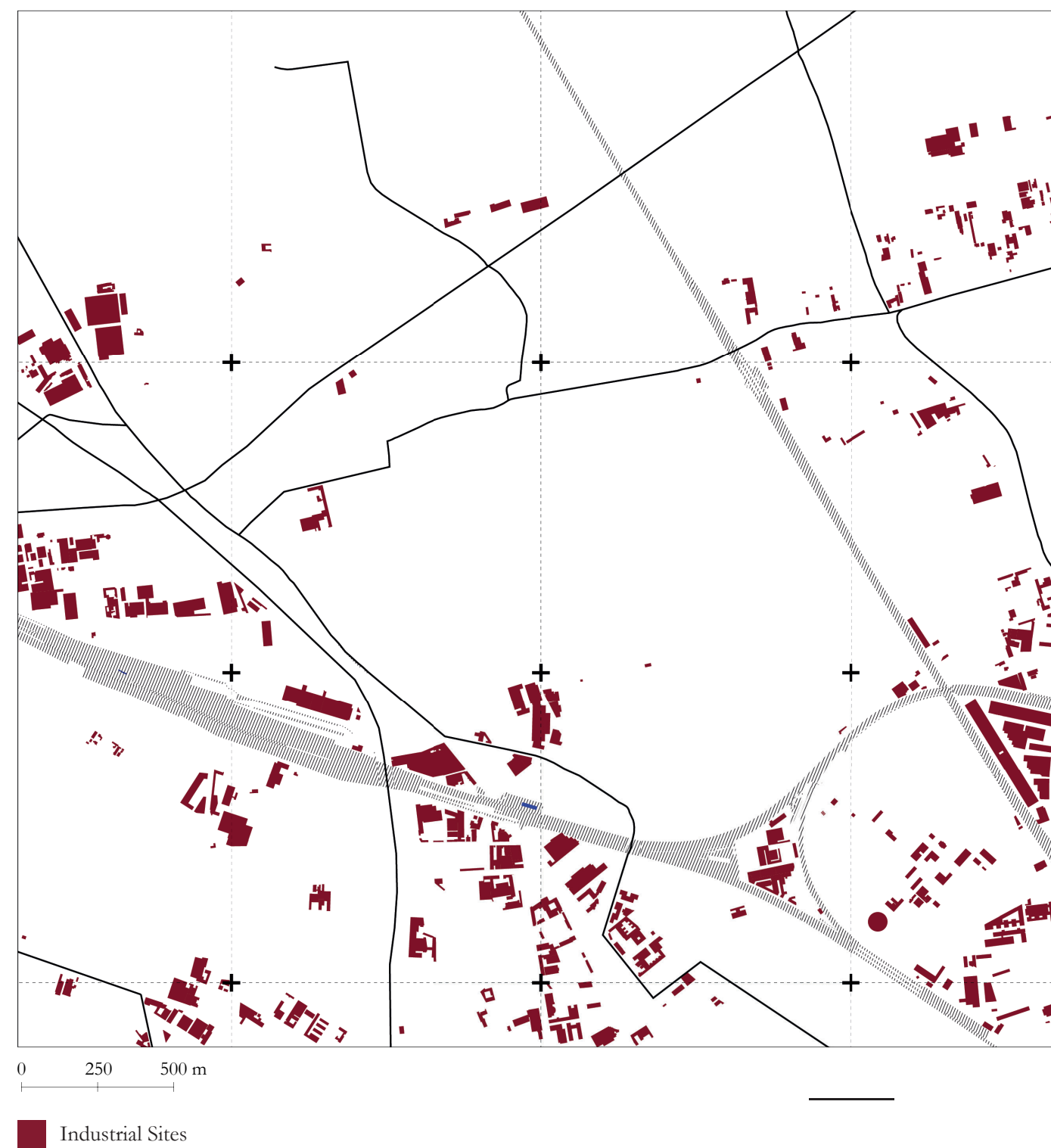


Fig. 8.42 Quarto Oggiaro's Industrial Sites (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

One can notice how this area is interwoven with the neighbouring urban fabric. The industrial plant is bordering with a public space. Moreover the area is close to the station.

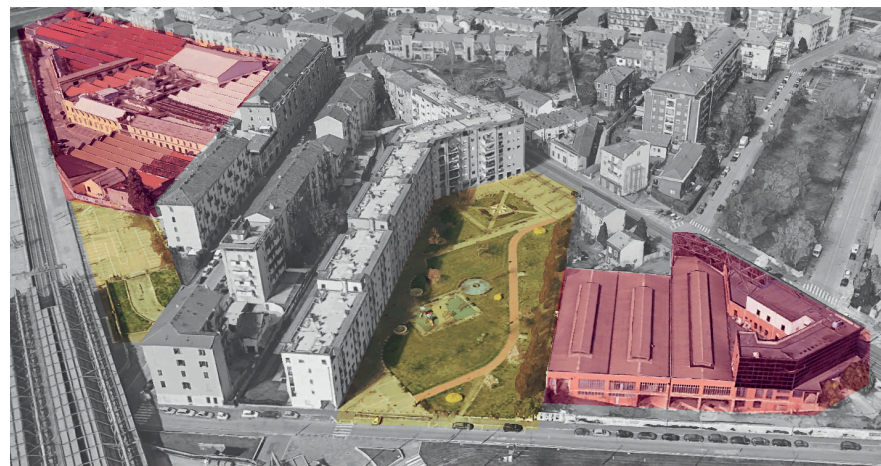
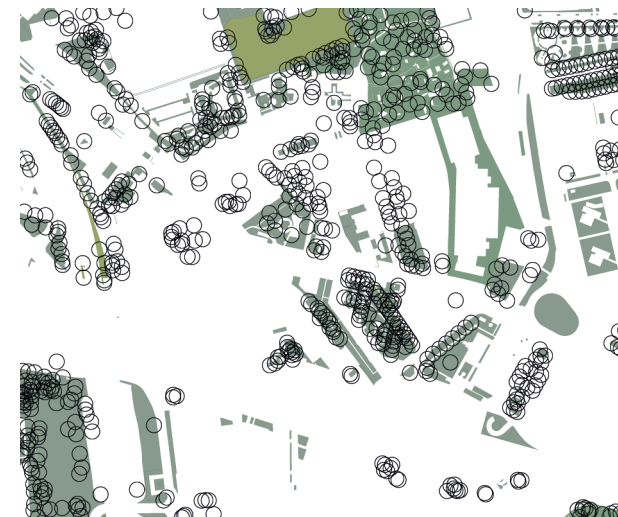


Fig. 8.4 Understanding the Spatial characteristics of the Manufacturing of Quarto Oggiaro (data from: Google-maps.com)



Industrial Buildings Uncultivated Green Area Trees Roads
 Urban Green Urban Agriculture Train Rail

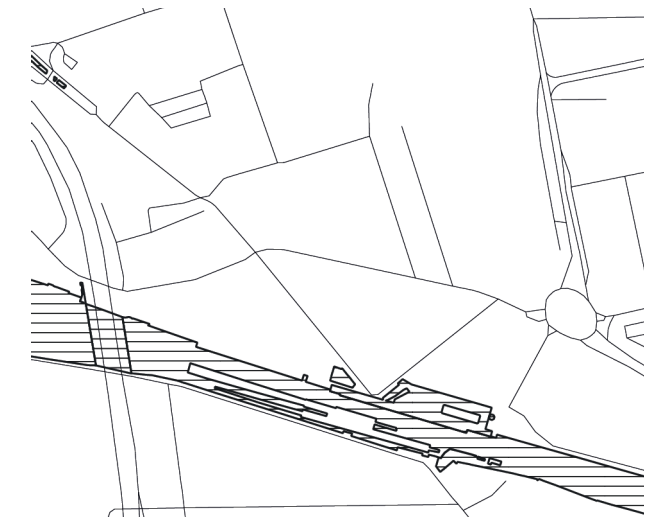


Fig. 8.44/48 Zoom in Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Data From: Geoportaledimilano.it)

This area on the other hand is pretty isolated and surrounded by the infrastructure.

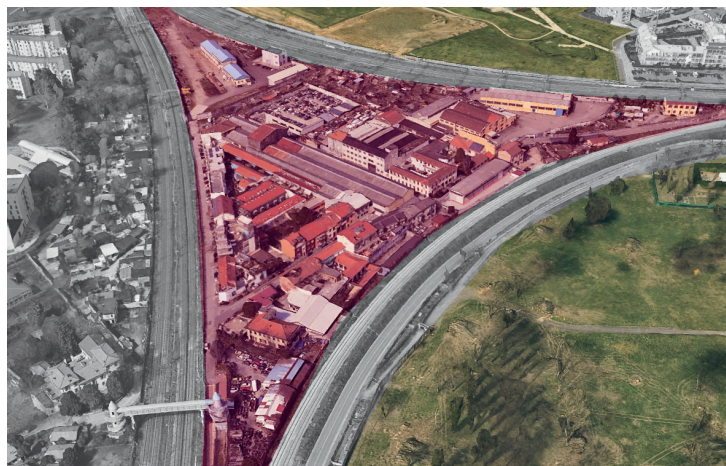
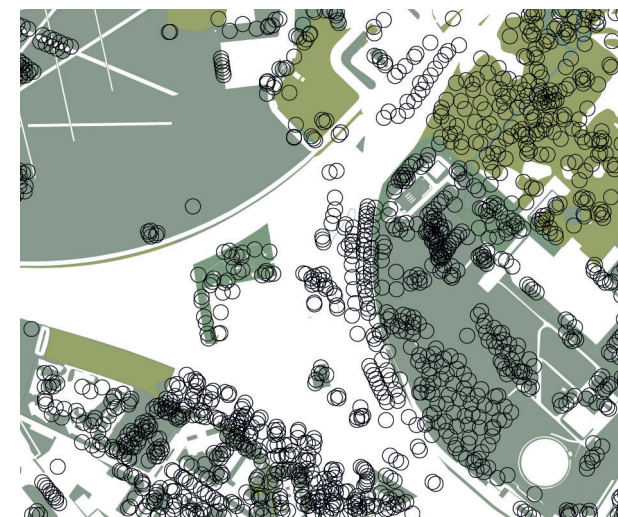
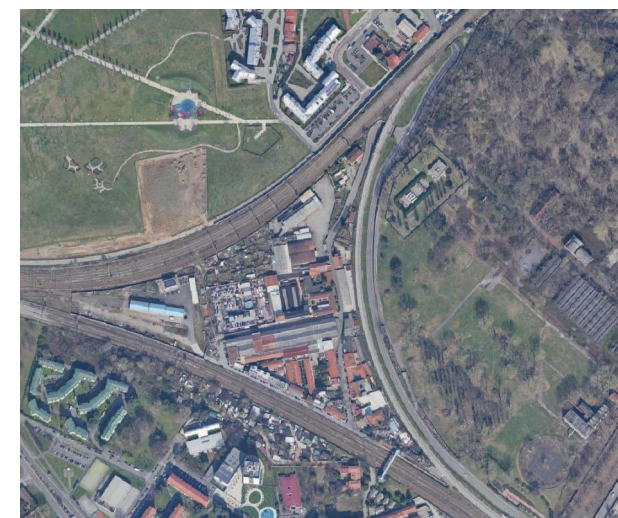


Fig. 8.49 Understanding the Spatial characteristics of the Manufacturing of Quarto Oggiaro (data from: Google-maps.com)



- Industrial Buildings
- Uncultivated Green Area
- Urban Green
- Urban Agriculture
- Trees
- Roads
- Train Rail

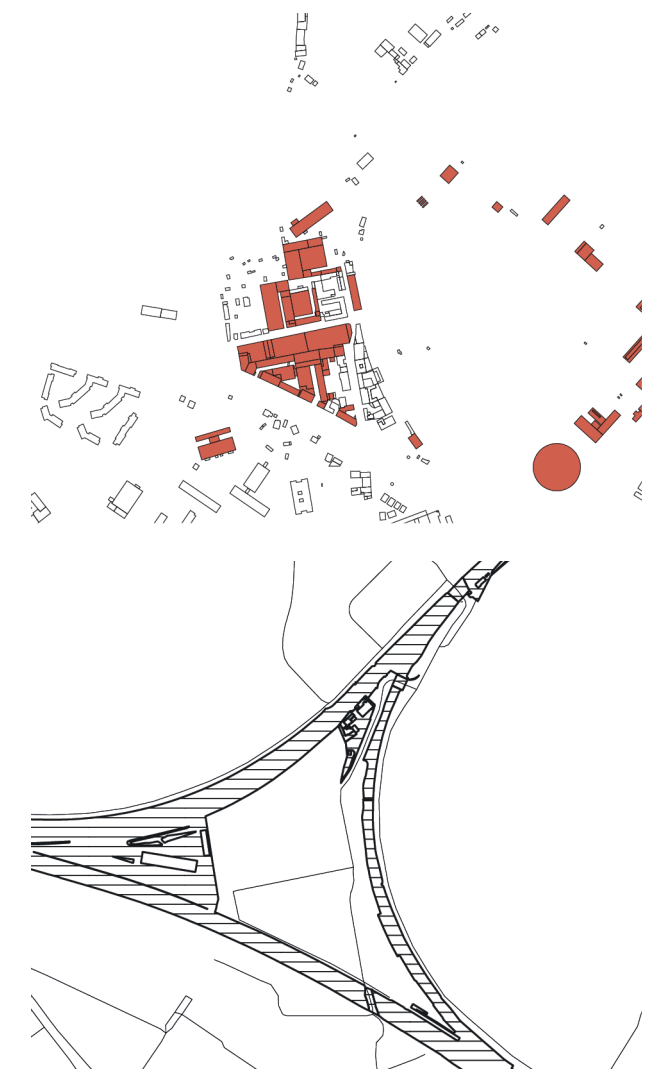
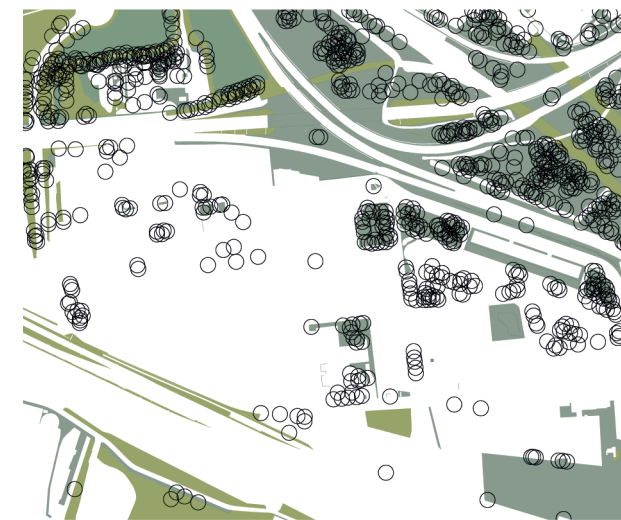
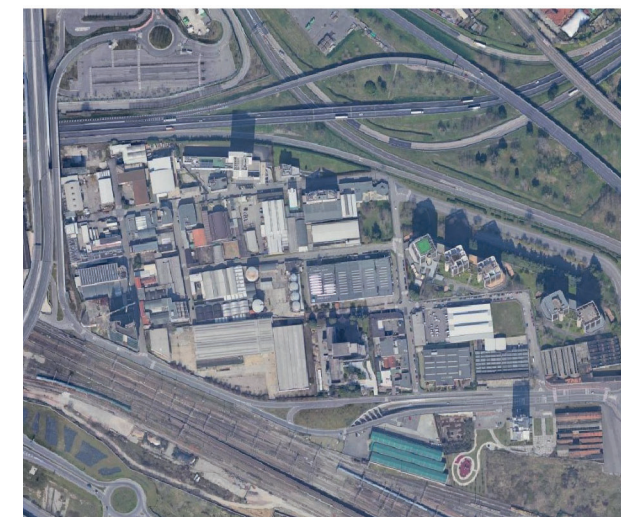


Fig. 8.50-54 Zoom in Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Data From: Geoportaledimilano.it)

The area is mainly industrial. Also this area is surrounded by infrastructure. The area is highly accessible from the surrounding highway.



Fig. 8.55 Understanding the Spatial characteristics of the Manufacturing of Quarto Oggiaro (data from: Google-maps.com)



- Industrial Buildings
- Uncultivated Green Area
- Urban Green
- Urban Agriculture



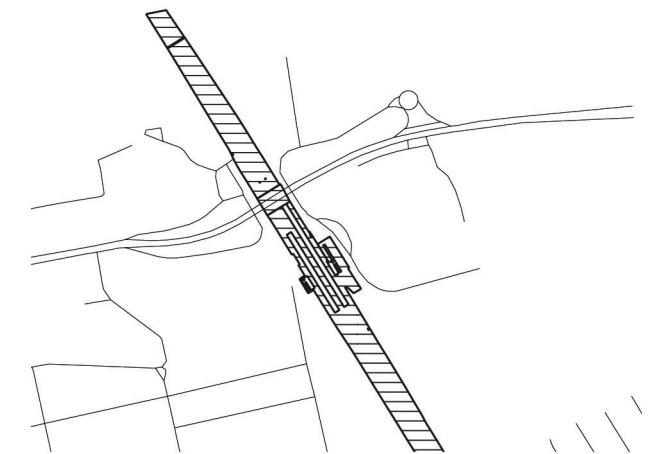
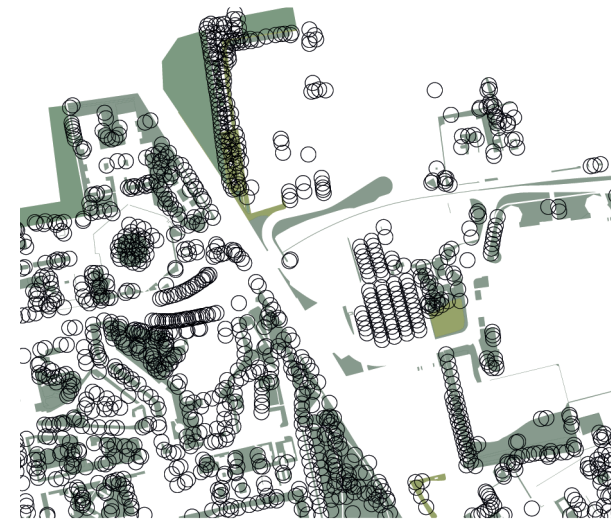
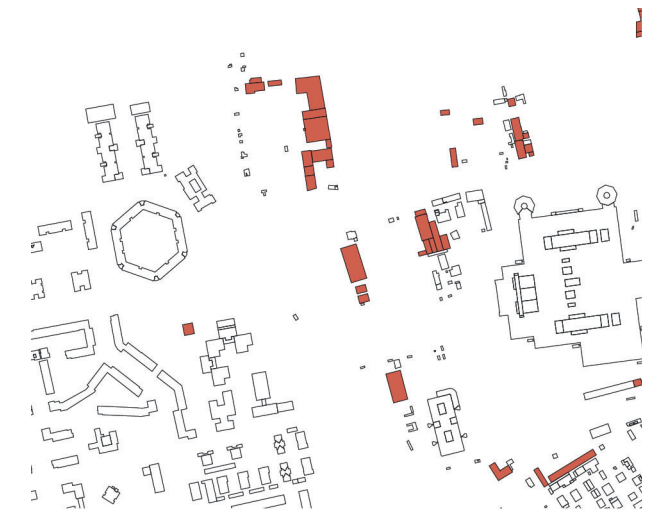
- Trees
- Roads
- Train Rail

Fig. 8.56-60 Zoom in Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Data From: Geoportaledimilano.it)

In this industrial area there is a noticeable urban voids. One can notice that the fabric is less dense than in other areas in the neighbourhood.



Fig. 8.61 Understanding the Spatial characteristics of the Manufacturing of Quarto Oggiaro (data from: Google-maps.com)



- Industrial Buildings
- Uncultivated Green Area
- Trees
- Roads
- Urban Green
- Urban Agriculture
- Train Rail

Fig. 8.62-66 Zoom in Analysis of Quarto Oggiaro (Data From: Geoportaledimilano.it)

9.3 Economic Well-Being: Preliminary Conclusion

Preliminary Conclusion

In Quarto Oggiaro people are suffering of high unemployment. Moreover, the small manufacturing is in danger due to the presence of great distribution centres. Quarto Oggiaro is surrounded by economic industrial activities. They form a strength for economic inclusion due to their possibility of innovation. At the same time they are threat due to the monofunctionality of the industrial areas.

9.4 Spatial Integration

Different authors discuss mobility as one of the prerequisites for inclusion in the right to the city (Castaneda, 2020). In the book *The Horizontal Metropolis Between Urbanism and Urbanization*, the authors explain that in the horizontal metropolis (the *citta diffusa*), mobility is influenced by mobility networks, permeability, degree of connectivity, and exchange nodes and the presence of social infrastructure and amenities. Those factors enhance or hamper the abilities of people to move in the city.

$$RC = \frac{EW \times SPAI \times SOCI \times H}{GP}$$

Mobility networks Exchange nodes

The area of Quarto Oggiaro has a good public transport infrastructure. However, the cycleway is fragmented and not well integrated. However, there are two important exchange nodes which are the two train stations.

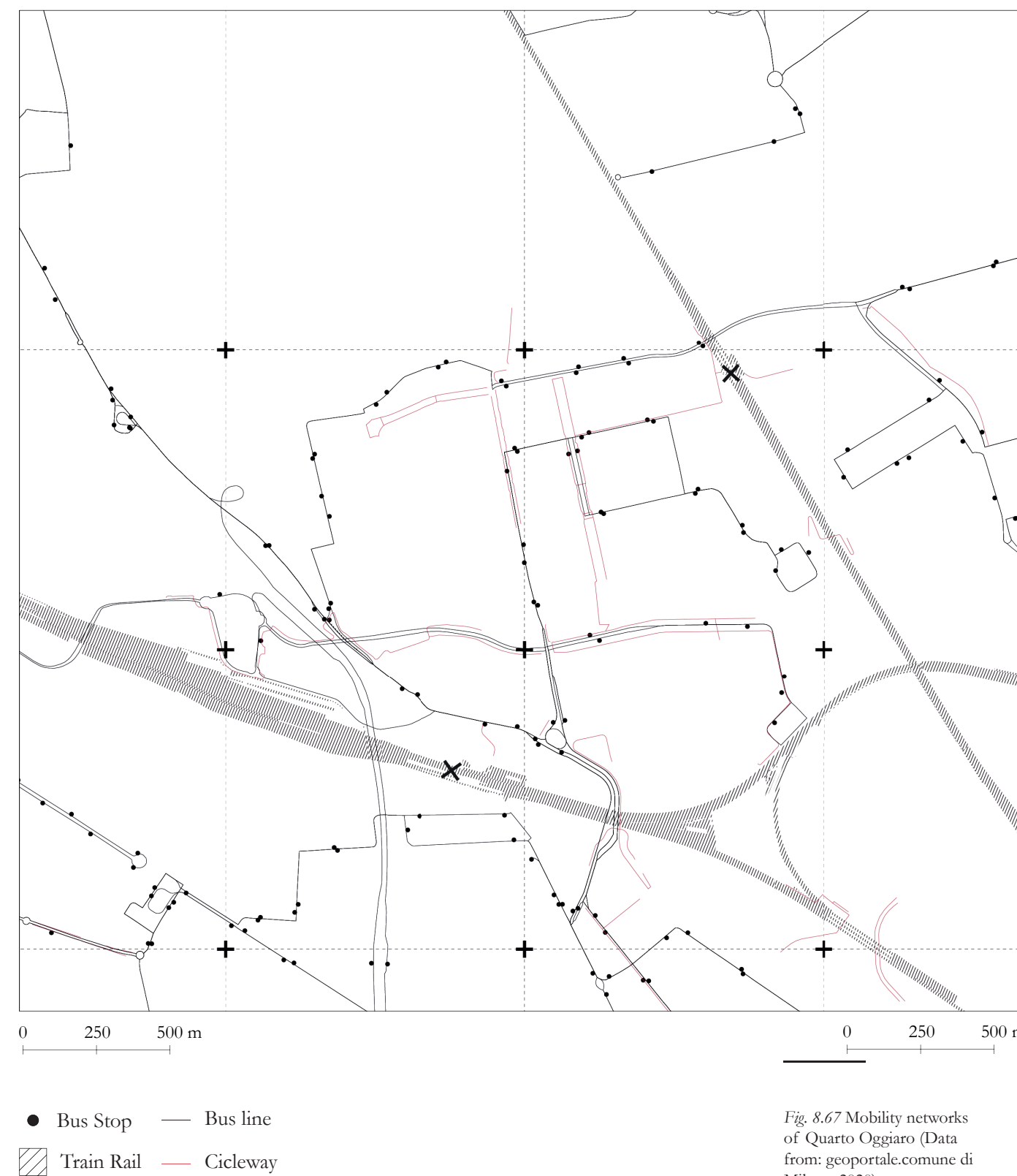
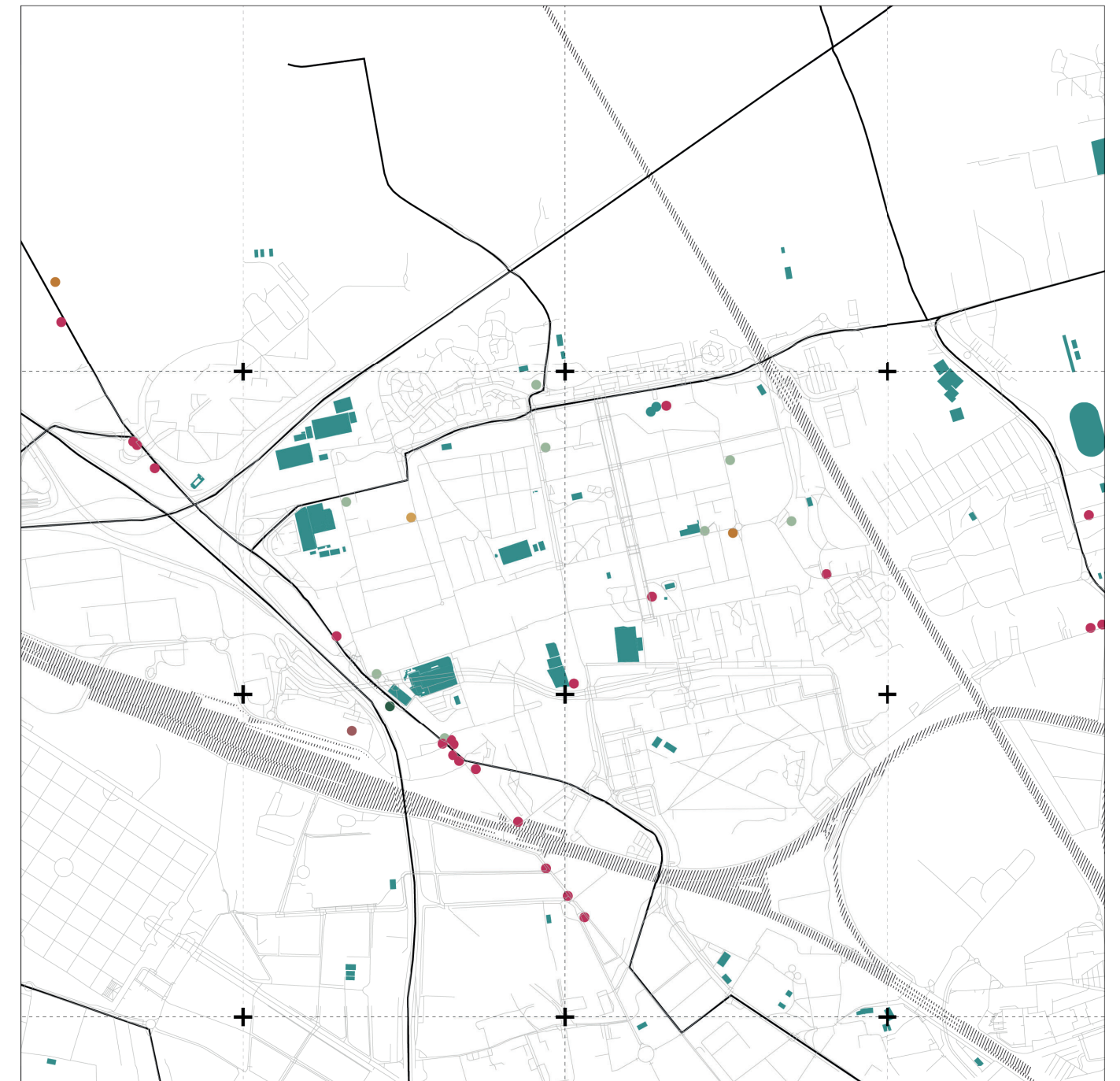


Fig. 8.67 Mobility networks of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Amenities

In Quarto Oggiaro there is a lack of amenities for people to be able to enjoy their free time and find space for encounter.



0 250 500 m

- Food
- Cinema
- Community Centre
- Fast Food
- Kindergarten
- Library
- Pharmacy
- School

Fig. 8.67 Quarto Oggiaro's Amenities (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Permeability

Quarto Oggiaro is surrounded by infrastructure which ampers the permeability of the area. The infrastructural borders form a physical barrier which then, as explained before, influence the fomration of identity in the area. The permeability of Quarto Oggiaro is granted by bridges or tunnels.

Fig. 8.68/72 Quarto Oggiaro's doors (Retrieved from: googlemaps.com, 2020)

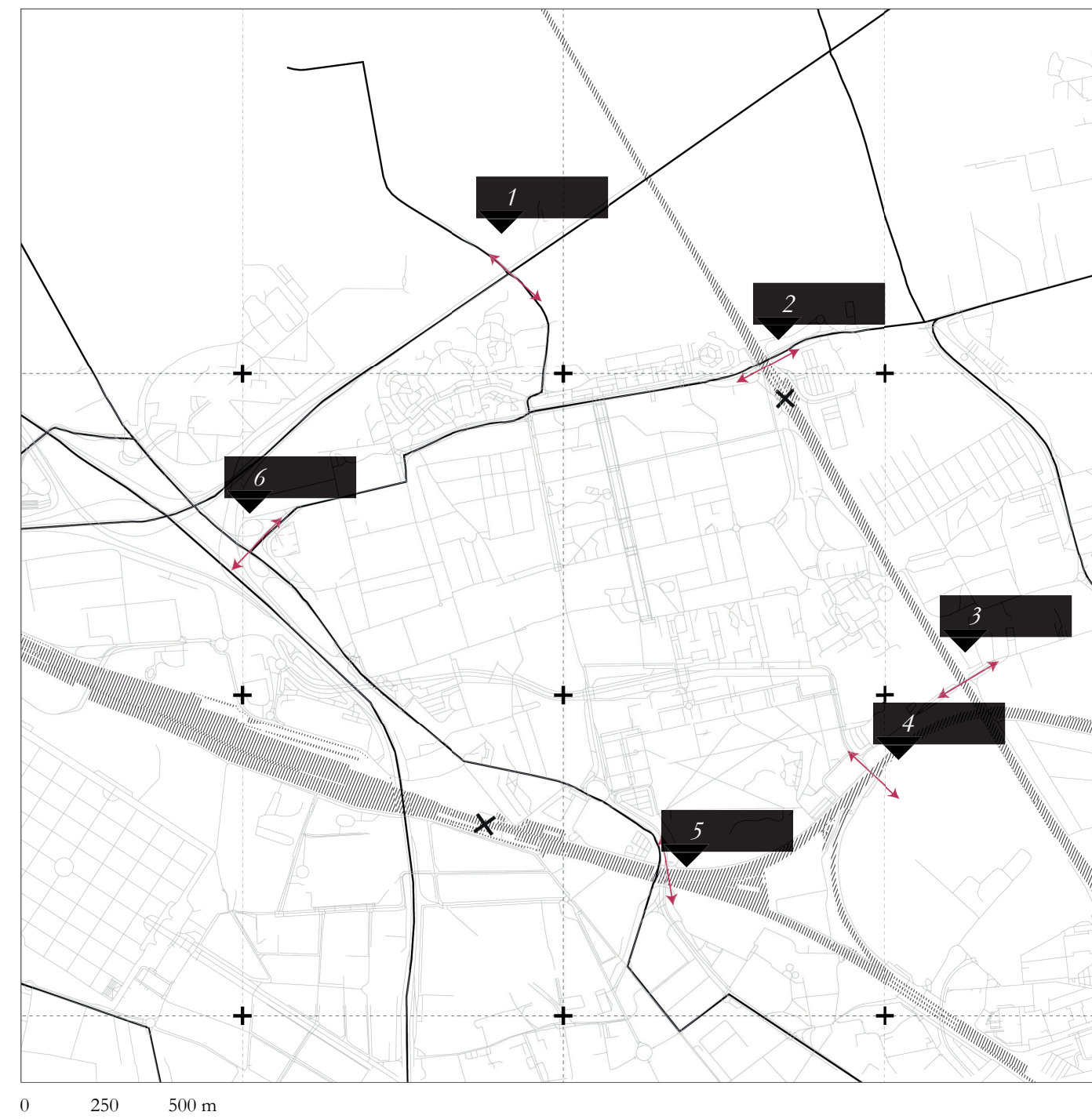


Fig. 8.73 Permeability of Quarto Oggiaro (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

Degree of Connectivity

From the Angular integration analysis one can see which are the most walked streets in the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro. One can notice how the most integrated streets are the axis which go from north to south.

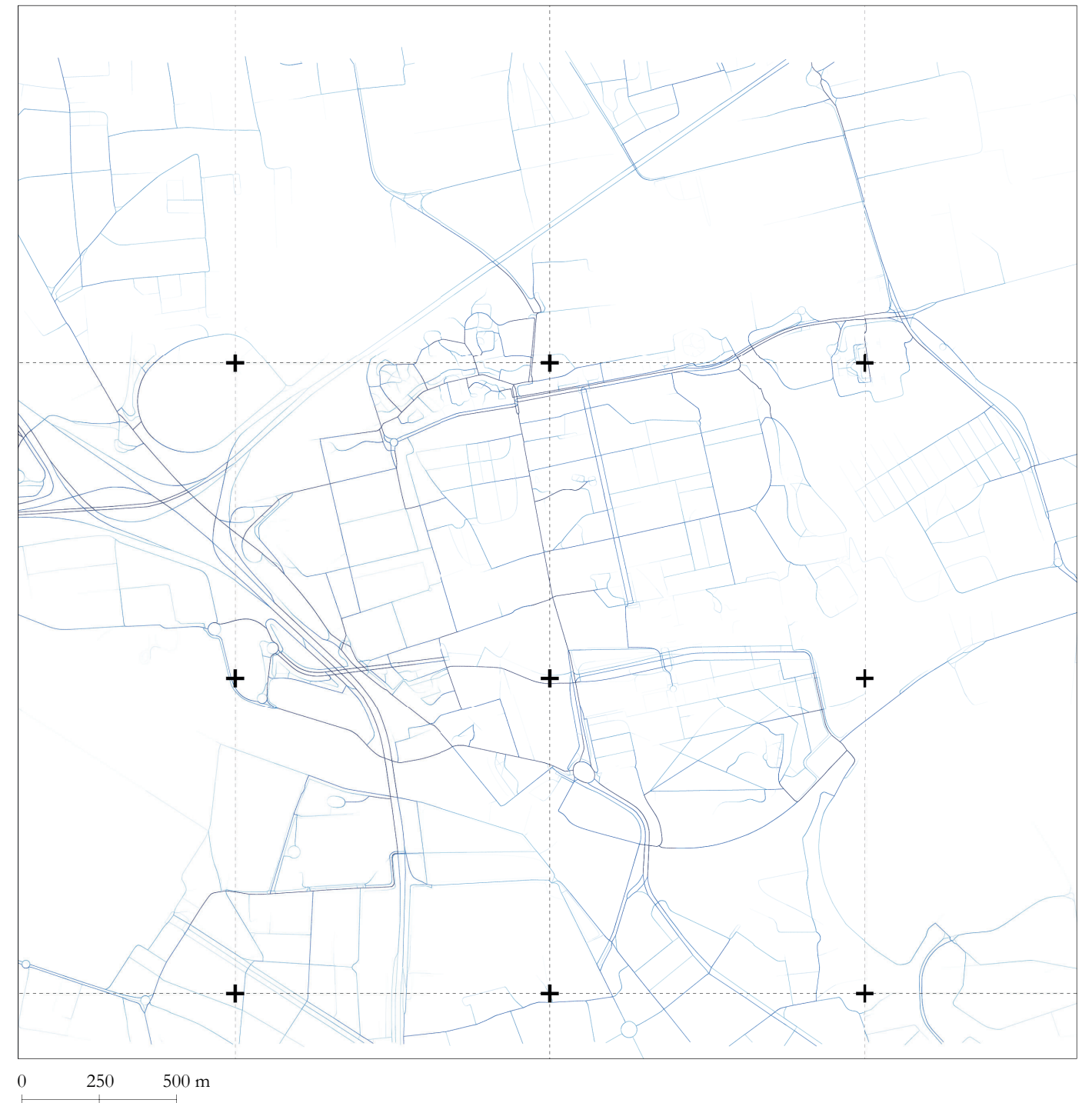


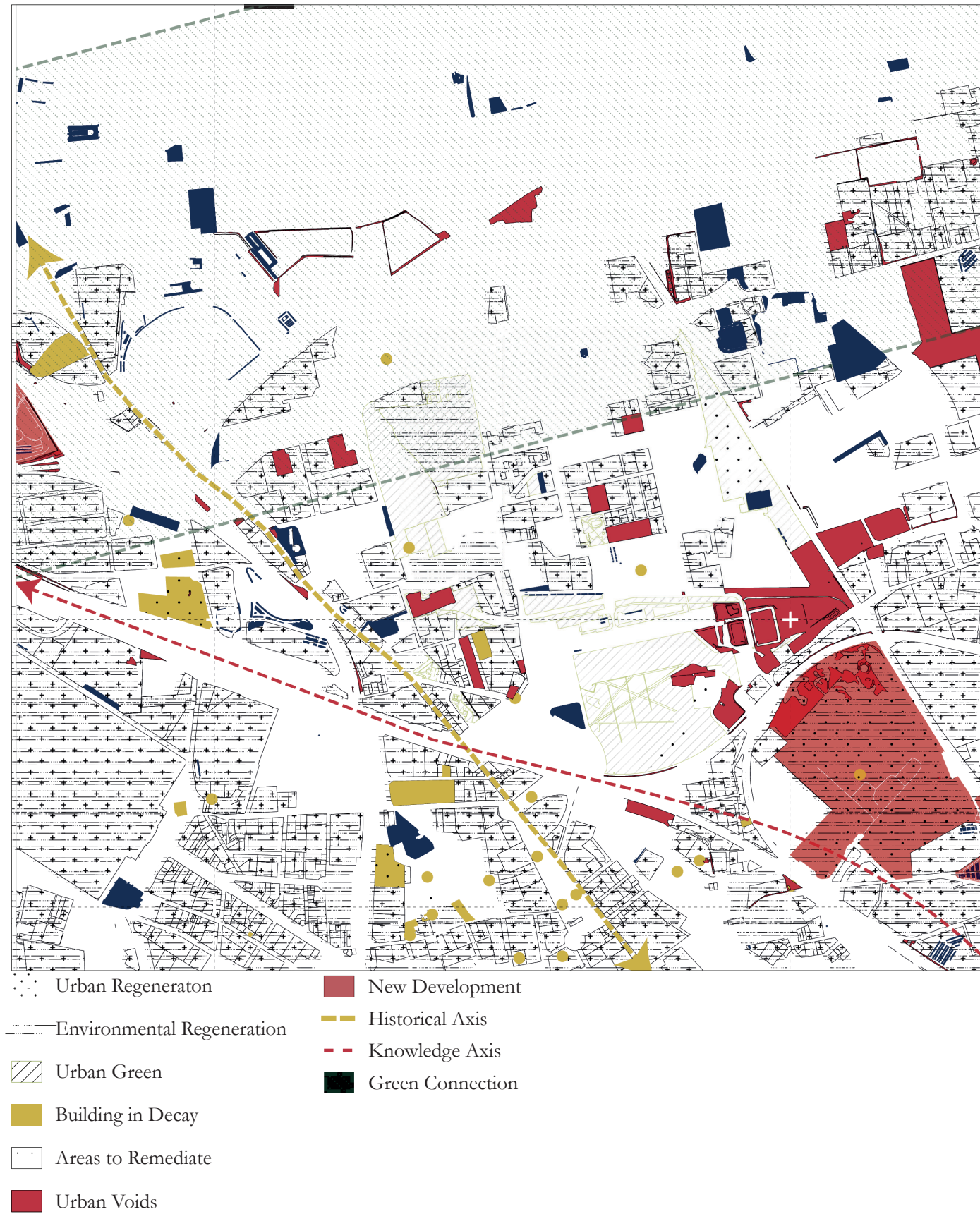
Fig. 8.74 Angular Integration 400m (Data from: [geoportale.comune di Milano](#), 2020)

9.4 Spatial Integration: Preliminary Conclusion

Preliminary Conclusion

Quarto Oggiaro is surrounded by infrastructure which ampers the permeability of the area. The infrastructural borders form a physical barrier which then, as explained before, influence the fomration of identity in the area. The permeability of Quarto Oggiaro is granted by bridges or tunnels.

9.5 Opportunities



9.6 Weaknesses

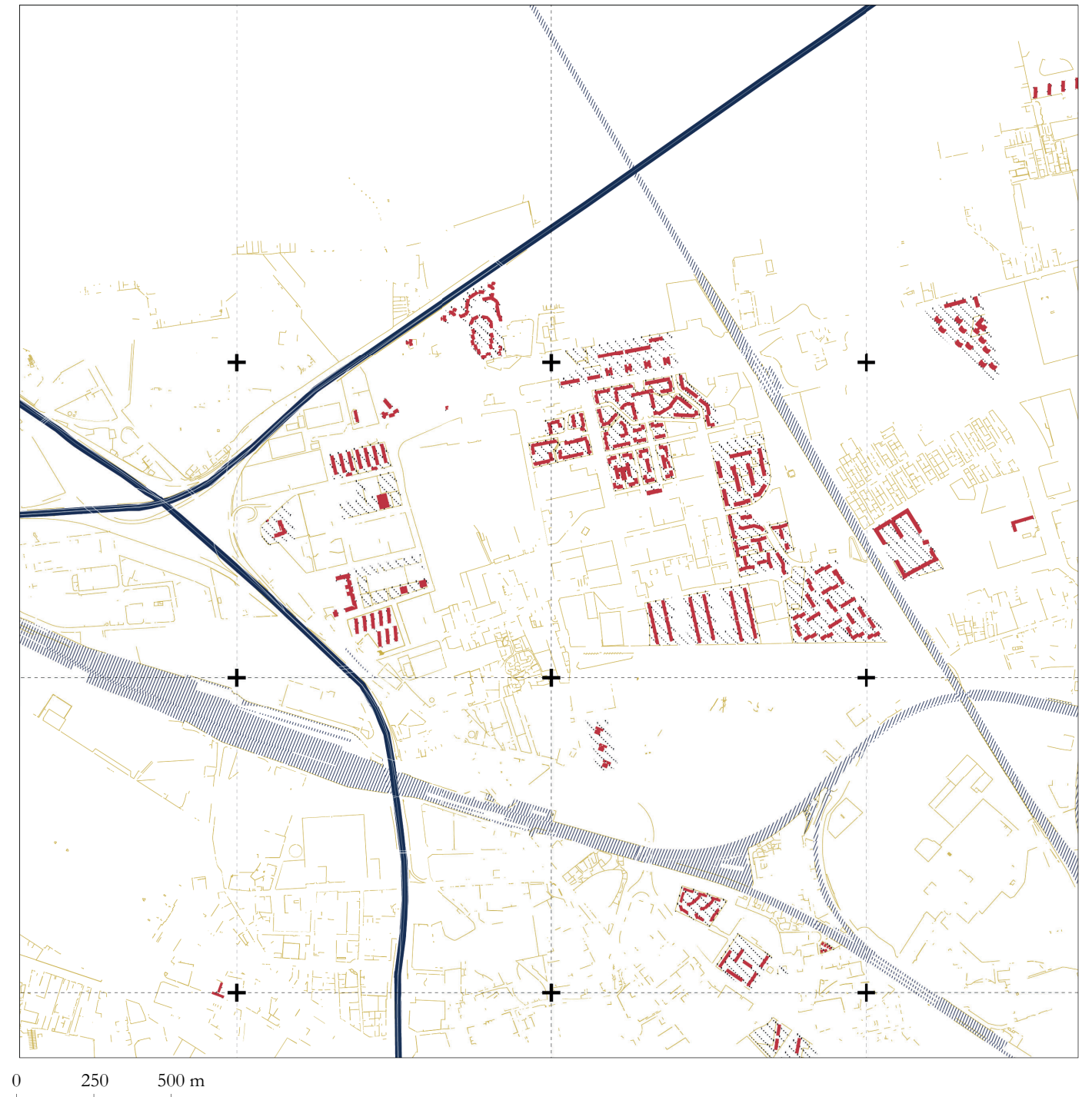


Fig. 8.2 Urban Voids, Parking and Abandoned Buildings (Data from: geoportale.comune di Milano, 2020)

9.7 Governance Performance

The Governance Performance of the Municipality of Milan is assessed by three variables. The Policy Integration, the Degree of Adaptivness and the citizen engagement

$$RC = \frac{EW \times SPAI \times SOCI \times H}{GP}$$

Policy Integration

In Italy, the policies of cohesion became, during the years, compensative towards the most disadvantaged territories. In 2013, however the Agenda per la riforma della politica di coesione integrates a strategic dimension. The change lied in the fact that the policies should be developed in an integrated way and taking a place-based approach (Rossignolo, 2020). The latter means that the location of interventions is not bounded to the administrative boundaries but rather by situations of social disadvantage, to support policies of sustainable development processes focused on the long term (Rossignolo, 2020). Following this change, different plans have been developed. Since then, different initiatives and plans have been developed for the peripheries by the different governments that have followed one another. Some examples are the Programma recuperi alloggi di edilizia pubblica, Piano Nazionale per la riqualificazione sociale e culturale delle aree urbane degradate, Programma straordinario di intervento per la riqualificazione urbana e la sicurezza delle periferie, la commissione di inchiesta sulla sicurezza e sul degrado della città e delle periferie (Rossignolo, 2020). If from one side this has been an innovation of policies and tools by the Italian institutions, on the other it showed signs of confusion and fragmentation, as those actions are organized per sectoral competencies (Bifulco et al., 2020; Giglioni, 2020). To conclude the necessity of an integrated vision by the Italian national state is key to address the problems of the peripheral conditions.

Horizontal Innovation at the local level

Besides the PGT, Milan instituted the “piano periferie” in 2017, which individuated 5 macro-areas that were suffering different forms of disadvantage or that were areas that had been included among the areas eligible for the national periphery policy (Caudo & Coppola, 2020). However, subsequently, the plan evolved into the “piano quartieri”, in which the geography of intervention changed towards an action framework in the municipality as a whole (Caudo & Coppola, 2020). At the same time, the Fondazione Cariplo proceed to create an intervention framework that on the one hand had the focus on the same areas proposed by the municipality (with the program “La città intorno”).

Besides a reaffirmation of the role of the public actors, with the “piano quartieri”, there is a growing pluralization of the number of actors involved in the regeneration of the peripheries (Caudo & Coppola, 2020). From the one side, there is the consolidation of the role of philanthropic foundations such as the Fondazione Cariplo, but also the emergence of other actors in the public knowledge system who engage in the field of these policies to support the decisions of other actors through action-research frameworks such as universities (Caudo & Coppola, 2020). The mechanism of collaboration of those actors are mainly partnerships and the participation at communal moments of encounter. In recent years, it can be con-

cluded that there has been an emergence of networked governance in the Municipality of Milan. However, it appears that the action of the Municipality is articulated, if not fragmented, due to a variety of policies promoted in different sectors of the Municipality. In this case, the coordination is limited.

Vertical Innovation at the local level

In recent years, in Milan, there has been the stratification of different methods of citizen participation and collaboration. In 2017, participatory budgeting was experimented. In 2018, financing arrangements that focused on the local activation in the peripheral areas were promoted, as the Bando alle periferie has made available a limited amount of resources for the funding of activation and urban regeneration actions (Calvaresi & Coppola, 2020; Caudo & Coppola, 2020). Once again, those public mechanisms are flanked by other actors. In the previously mentioned program of Fondazione Cariplo, the actors promoted activities that made the peripheral areas more full of opportunities for the local population (Calvaresi & Coppola, 2020; Caudo & Coppola, 2020).

However, there are some criticalities with those innovations. Activation and collaboration policies seem to create exclusion as they draw the geography of intervention, which is based on the choice of problematic areas but also with a stronger social tissue.

The second problem concerns the relationship between policies, the forms of horizontal innovation they propose, and the traditional mechanisms of representative democracy at the local level. While these policies propose hybridization between different actors, they also propose new ways of selecting and processing demands from local populations that are very different from those of representative democracy. The risk is that the gap between who participates and who does not might increase, especially in the peripheries, where there is a lack of electoral participation. Consequently, there seems to be a lack of actors and policies that can minimize those points (Calvaresi & Coppola, 2020; Caudo & Coppola, 2020).

Degree of Adaptivness

No example of authority that evaluates and monitors the consequences of the policies has been found, this expose policies to a high risk of extemporaneity.

Citizen Engagement

The Participation Process of the PGT

As explained in the previous chapter, the main planning rationale of the Municipality of Milan was what has been defined as “deterritorialised governance. This narrative implied landmark projects which were disconnected from the context and, due to the name of the architect’s discussions about the actual need for those projects, were blinded (González, 2009). The consequences of it promoted property-led regeneration projects that enhanced connectivity between global corporations or property developers (González, 2009). In recent years, however, the Municipality of Milan attempted to foster participation and social innovation policies to foster a better redistribution. However, the effect has of those have demonstrated a lack of replicability and an issue of path dependency, which have led to not fully use the potential of the different projects have shown a lack of replicability and an issue of path dependency, which have led to

not fully use the potential of the different projects. If the role of the institution is explained in the previous chapter, in terms of what they should be planning, this part will look at the role of the municipality of Milan in the participation process of the PGT in Milan.

Tavolo “C’è Milano da Fare”

At the same time, throughout the entire Plan process, the Administration has closely collaborated with the “C’è Milano da fare” (There’s Milan to do) table, made up of the main trade associations (from businesses to cooperatives and professional orders). In this way, the stakeholders were able to experiment operationally with the transition between the statement of general principles and their translation into tools to define together objectives, priority areas for action and possible tools for the project of the future city.

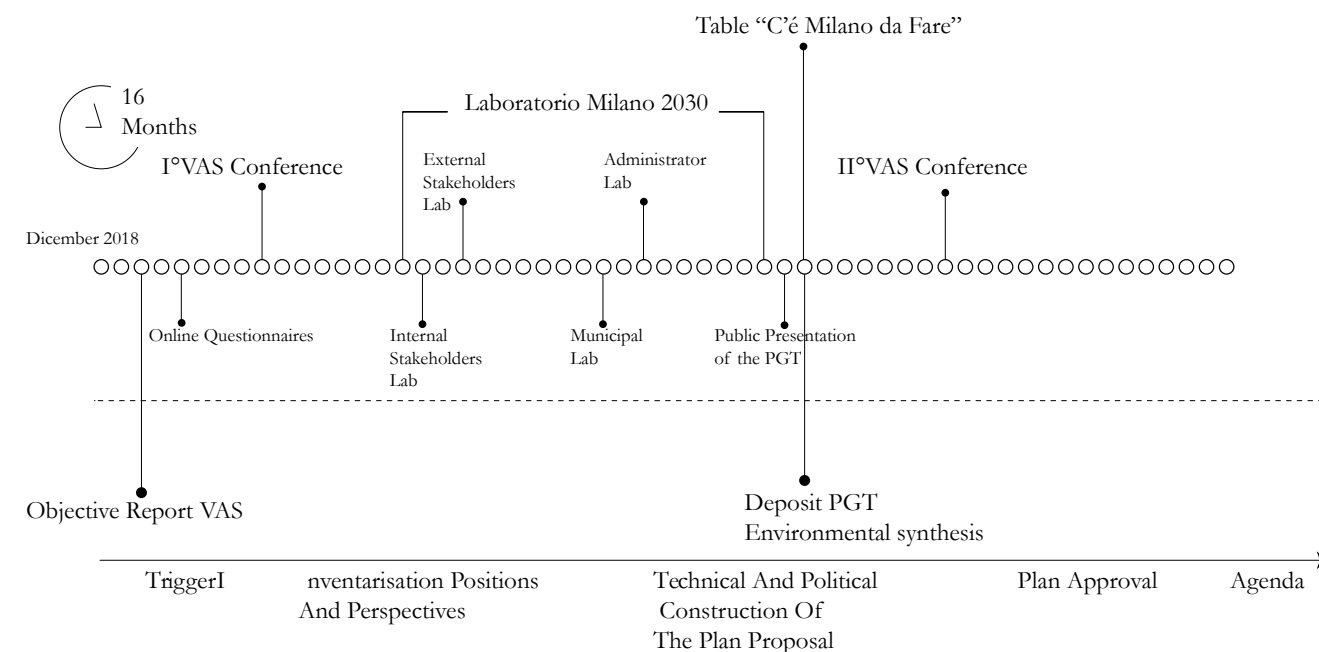


Fig. 9.1: The Planning Processes of the PGT (Adapted from Comune di Milano, 2017)

Laboratorio Milano 2030

The workshops were developed based on three themes at the heart of the new Plan's choices (metropolitan vision and environmental regeneration; urban regeneration, centrality and public space; social housing and services), focusing on priority objectives and "symbolic" intervention sites operational tools. These appointments were followed by a further meeting (Fondazione Feltrinelli, March 2018), organised in the same way but dedicated only to municipal administrators. The workshop, organised in 4 working tables attended by 34 Presidents/Councillors of the Municipalities and Municipal Councillors, made it possible to further focus on the topics covered by the previous meetings. The experience of the Milan 2030 Workshops was subsequently replicated in a decentralised form. The workshops, organised in the schools of each of the nine Municipalities (May 2018), involved 254 participants, representing, again, both collective subjects (associations and the third sector; experts, professionals and researchers; foundations, investors and businesses; institutions and public bodies; etc.) and individual citizens. The discussion, organised into a total of 23 working tables, deepened and integrated the objectives and strategies of the Plan and highlighted specific neighbourhood situations in need of intervention policies.

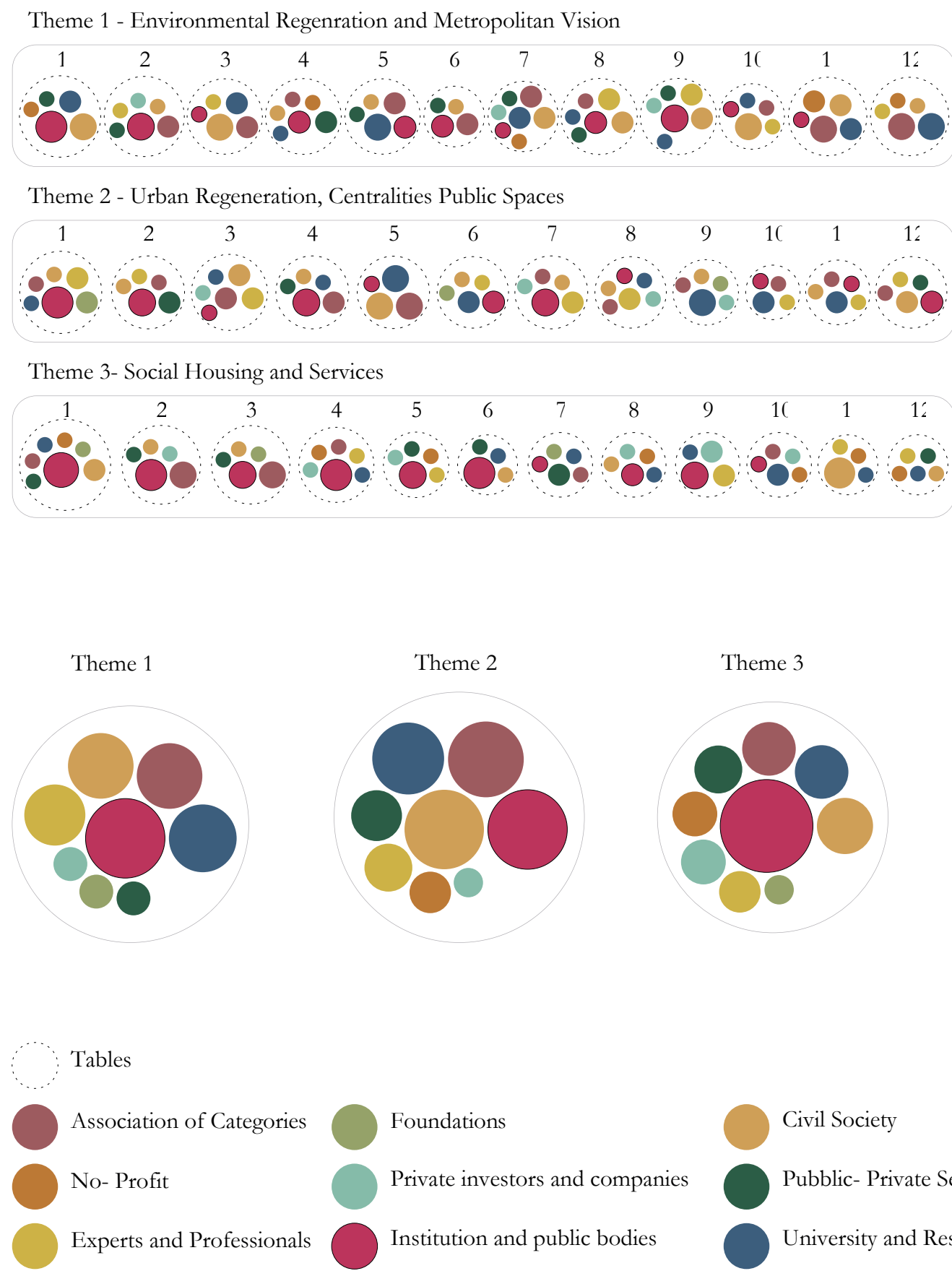


Fig. 9.1: The table Scheme of Laboratorio 2030 (Adapted from Comune di Milano, 2017)

Laboratorio Milano 2030 - Participation Assesment

As explained in the previous chapter, the Fung Democracy cube is a tool to understand the way participation works. In the case of the participation process of the PGT, one can notice how the type of authority was to advise and consult, whereas the type of participants were professional stakeholders. On the other hand, the communicative and decision making strategy was aggregate and bargain. Even though has been an attempt to make the PGT more inclusive and multidisciplinary, it is interesting to note how the citizens are not involved anymore in this phase. Moreover, the fact that the actors of the local scale come as last in the participation to the Laboratorio Milano 2030 might indicate a less critical power of the stakeholders on the local level.

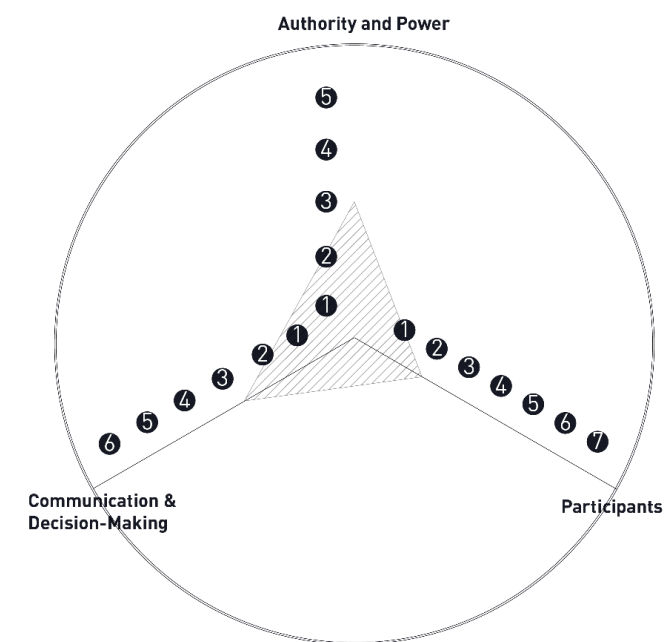


Fig. 9.3: Fung Democracy Cub of Laboratorio 2030 (Adapted from: Fung, 2006))

Communication & Decision-Making	Participants	Authority and Power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Technical Expertise ② Deliberate and Negotiate ③ Aggregate and Bargain ④ Develop Preferences ⑤ Express Preference ⑥ Listen as Spectator 	<p style="text-align: center;">Moste Intense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Expert administrators ② Professional representatives ③ Lay Stakeholders ④ Randomly Selected ⑤ Open with targeted recruitment ⑥ Open, self selected ⑦ Everyone <p style="text-align: center;">Least Intense</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Least Inclusive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⑤ Individual Education ④ Communicative Influence ③ Advise-Consult ② Co-Govern ① Directed Authority <p style="text-align: center;">Most Inclusive</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Least Authority</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Most Authority</p>

Laboratorio Milano 2030 - Power Relationship

From the participatory encounters of Laboratorio Milano 2030, a power interest analysis can be made on the actors that have an interest in the different themes presented.

In fig 9.3, one can notice how the landowners are missing, as well as the citizens or representatives of the first and second theme of the participatory experience as those are the two important themes for the peripheral areas.

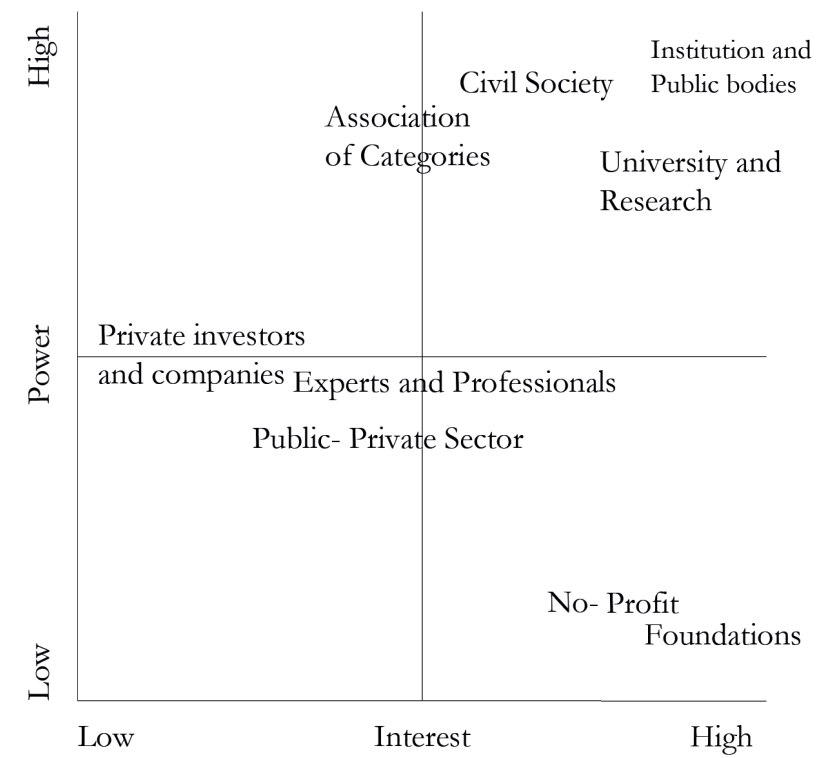


Fig. 9.3: Power Interest Analysis Theme 2

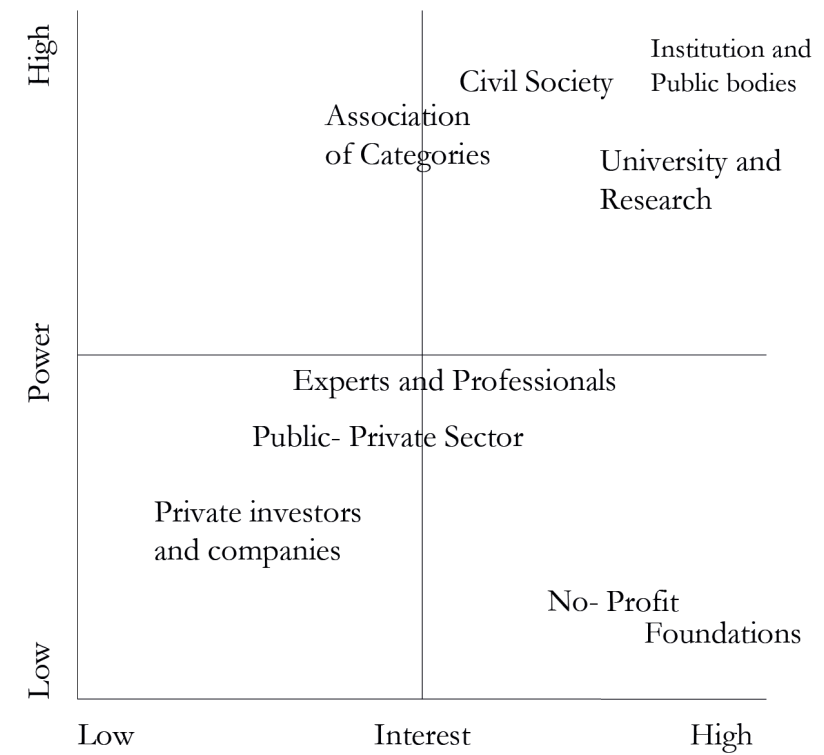


Fig. 9.4: Power Interest Analysis Theme 3

9.7 Governance Performance: Preliminary Conclusion

Preliminary Conclusion

The governance performance analysis has shown that the actors in Milan are starting to implement a more networked kind of governance involving multiple stakeholders. However, there is the risk that not everybody might be included in the participation process. This risk is higher in the peripheral areas than in other areas. Therefore, there should be strategies that make sure that everybody who wants can participate in the decision-making process.

At last, the Power-Interest Analysis shows how the governance structure does not involve local actors. The proposed strategic framework should involve the local stakeholders of Quarto Oggiaro, as they are strong allies in the engaging process.

Conclusion SWOT: What are the factors that foster exclusion from the right to the city in Quarto Oggiaro?

Strength

However, some strength for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro are the presence of industry and manufacturing, The strong identity which is visible in participation in collective groups. Moreover, the mobility infrastructure seems to be strong to counter the issue of exclusion. The presence of public park is also a strength for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro

Opportunities

Moreover, there are many opportunities for development in the periphery of Milan. First, its location towards key axes and towards planned development. Moreover, the many urban voids and abandoned buildings are key opportunities for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro.







Weaknesses

From the analysis, it became clear that the peripherality of Quarto Oggiaro excludes its inhabitants by a variety of factors. First of all, Physical Decay and the Fragmentation of Space enhance spatial segregation. Moreover, the infrastructural barriers cause problems such as auto-stigmatization. There is a pressing lack of security which is enhanced by the physical barriers. Another weakness is the unemployment and the permeability of the area.

Threats

The main threats for growth of exclusion are Gentrification, the ever pressing stigmatization and the lack of community stability. Moreover, the previous chapter showed that a lack in the decision making process might enhance process of peripheralization. The latter is true also for the influence of big distribution in the area.









Strength

-  Presence of Public Parks
-  Presence of industry and small manufacturing
-  Mobility Networks
-  Exchange Nodes
-  Participation in collective groups
-  Identity






Opportunities

-  Planned Urban Regeneration
-  Planned Environmental Regeneration
-  Position towards Development Axis
-  Position towards Historical Axis
-  Presence of the University
-  Urban Voids & Abandoned Buildings

Weaknesses

-  Physical Decay
-  Fragmented space
-  Physical Barriers
-  Infrastructural barriers
-  Unemployment
-  Auto- Stigmatization
-  Lack of Security
-  Social Conflicts

Threats

-  Gentrification
-  Stigmatization
-  Demographic Change That could lead to Community instability
-  Lack of authority in the decision-making process
-  Deminishing pride-sense of place

CHAPTER 10: Propose

What are the strategies and policies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

This chapter is articulated along the scenario construction. The three scenarios are presented and detailed. After the design process is explained, a conclusion about how the strategy relate to the peripheral conditions is presented

10.1 A Reflection on the Local Spatiality of Quarto Oggiaro

As explained in the theoretical framework, peripheries have been defined as non-places, following Marc Augé's definition of a space that does not have any ties with identity. However, the problem with this definition is that, to define "place", the link that is made between identity and historical places. However, according to Foot (200) when you are in the peripheries of Milan "you only know where you are 'through a process of exclusion'—'neither city, nor countryside, nor periphery". Therefore it is important to take into consideration the anthropological space which Augé defines as the opposite of the Non-places: "...anthropological place - is a principle of meaning for the people who live in it, and also a principle of intelligibility for the person who observes it. Anthropological place functions on a variable scale." (Augé, 1992; p.52)

As shown in the analysis, one of the problems which suffer Quarto Oggiaro

is the lack of hierarchy and differentiation coming from the modernist design. However, designing spaces with a hierarchy on the local scale (e.g. high street/backstreet; front façade/back façade) allows for different functions and might contrast gentrification. As such the design should reach a balance between anthropological places and non-places

"..anthropological place - is a *principle of meaning* for the people who live in it, and also a principle of intelligibility for the person who observes it. Anthropological place functions on a variable scale." (Augé, 1992; p.52)

"The space of non-place creates neither singular identity nor relations; only solitude, and similitude." (Augé, 1992; p.103)

10.1 Scenario Construction

Following the SWOT analysis, the scenario poses the question:

A. What if the urban voids and the buildings in decay are designed for industrial intensification?

B. What if the urban voids and buildings in decay are designed for destigmatization?

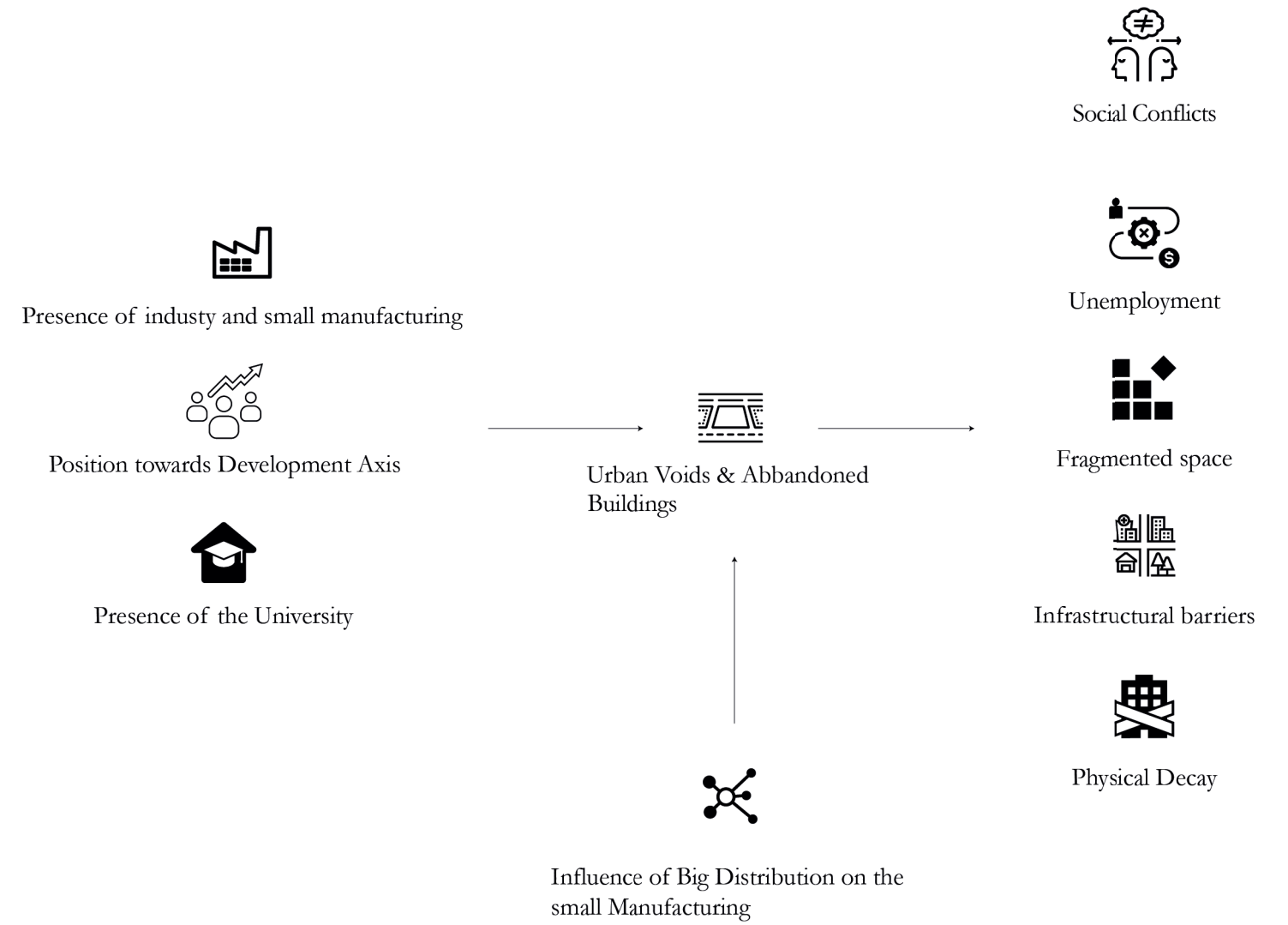
C. What if the refurbishment of social housing was designed the catalyst for social cohesion?

- A. Economic Well-Being
- B. Social Integration
- C. Housing



A: Economic Well- Being

The aim of this Scenario is to use the Presence of Industry and Small Manufacturing the position towards the development axis and the presence of the university to foster the redevelopment of the urban voids. The aim of the Scenario is to tackle the social conflicts, unemployment, fragmentation of space, infrastructural barriers and the physical decay.



A: Economic Well- Being

This scenario is built upon a set of actions that is aimed at the industrial intensification of Quarto Oggiaro. Generally, the idea is to give more room to manufacturing and making, through a set of strategies. The goal is that, by giving more space to manufacturing, the people of Quarto Oggiaro could be included in the economic well-being of the area.

Spatial Strategies

- A1: Manufacturing Hub
- A2: Living and Making Densification
- A3: Hierarchy of Movement
- A4: Make Making with a Public Facade

Process Strategies

- PA1: Empower Small Businesses
- PA2: Network between the different Hubs
- PA3: Organize workshop for exchange of Knowledge
- PA4: Allow Micro Economic Activities

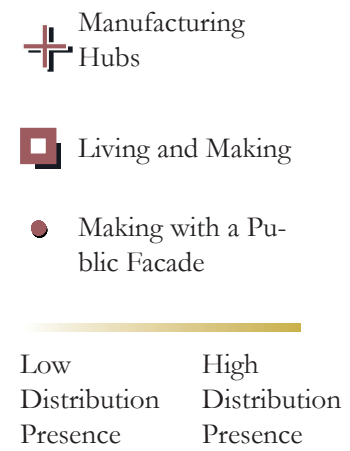
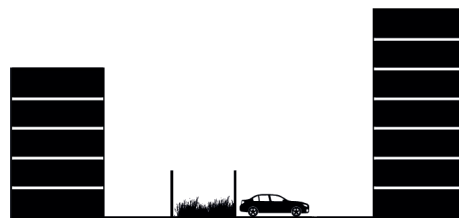


Fig.xxxx.

A: Spatial Strategies

A1: Manufacturing Hub



Aim

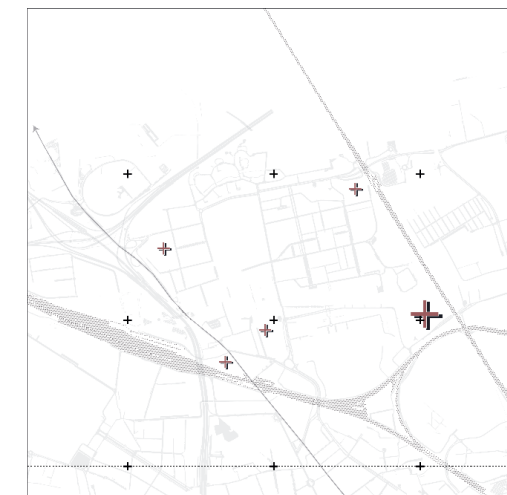
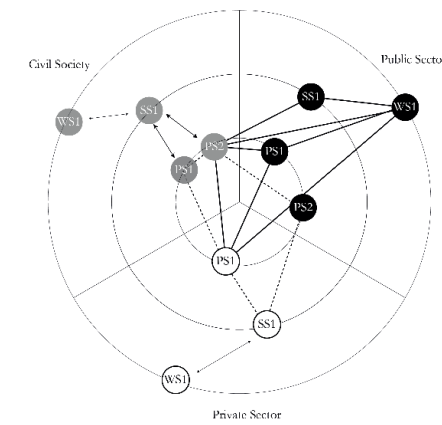
The aim of this strategy is to tackle issues of community stability, unemployment and conflicts between migrants by providing hubs where people can learn and work from each other. The idea is that those hubs should be focused on strengthening the community.



What

1. Innovation Hub
2. Manufacturing School
3. Fab Lab
4. Maker Space

Stakeholders

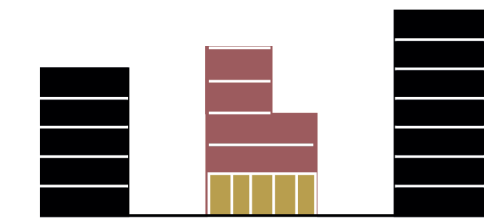


A2: Living and Making Densification



Aim

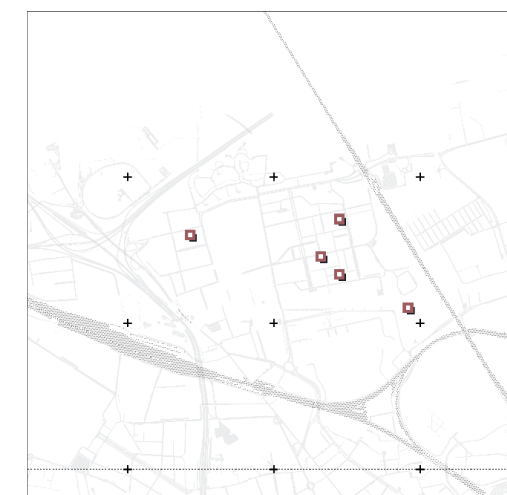
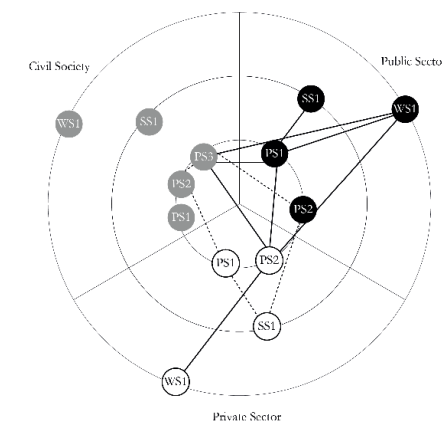
The aim of this strategy is to create an environment in Quarto Oggiaro where there is new room for small and light making enterprises. The idea is that through this strategy new working opportunities could rise



What

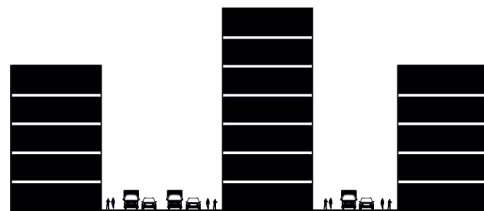
Densification aimed at different social groups combined with light making such as a repair shop or small craftsmanship.

Stakeholders



A: Spatial Strategies

A3: Hierarchy of Movement



The aim of this strategy is to separate the HGV transport from the other streets of Quarto Oggiaro in order to reduce the conflicts between the different users of the street.



This strategy entails the restructuring of the street sections. Access to HGV should be limited to areas with low distribution needs.

A4: Make Making with a Public Facade

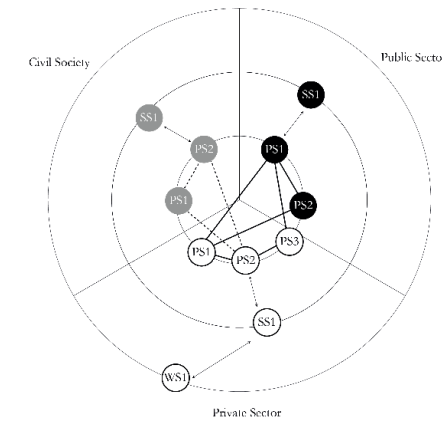


The Aim of this strategy is to make light manufacturing visible with spaces of retail and spaces of knowledge exchangeing production with direct retail, or education and training activities. The goal is to transform manufacturing in to focal point of community cohesion. (Hill, et al.;2020)

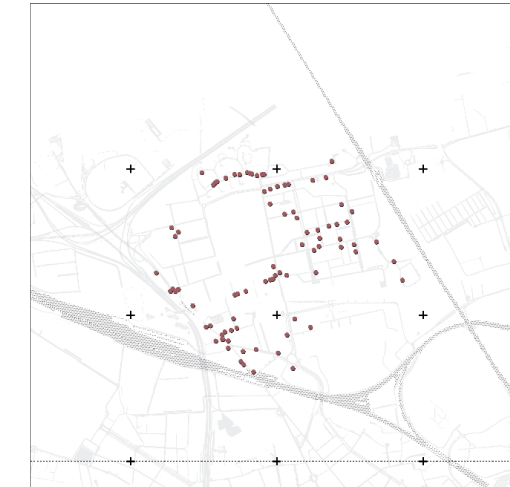
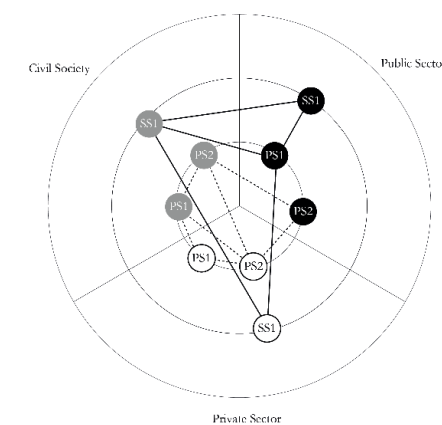


Hanging signs on the manufacturing, adding space for direct retail

Stakeholders



Stakeholders



Process Strategies

—

PA1: Empower Small Businesses



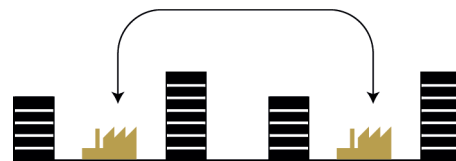
Aim

The aim of this strategy is to give more powers and rights to the owners of the shop in Quarto Oggiaro. This is a strategy that aims at the preservation of those businesses.

What

Election of a Curator Comitee that provides a voice at the table.

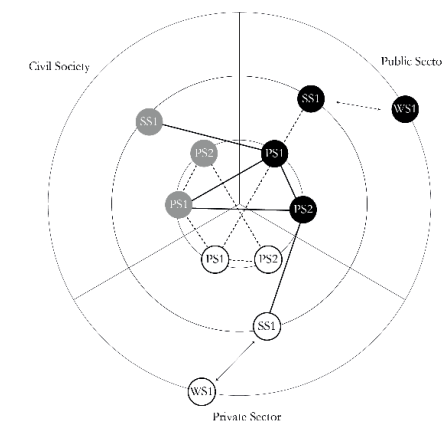
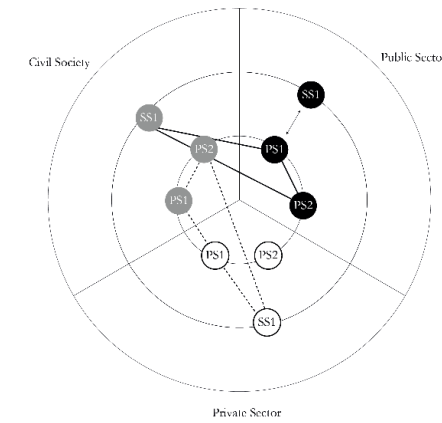
PA2: Network between the different Hubs



The aim of this strategy is to create a shared knowledge of the skills present in the territory.

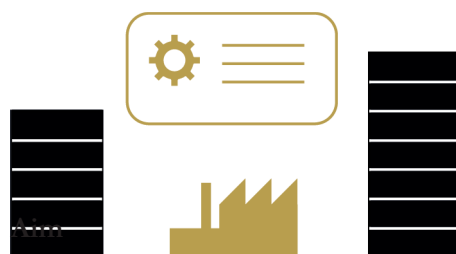
Setting up a partnership between the different stakeholders involved.

Stakeholders



Process Strategies

PA3: Organize workshop for exchange of Knowledge

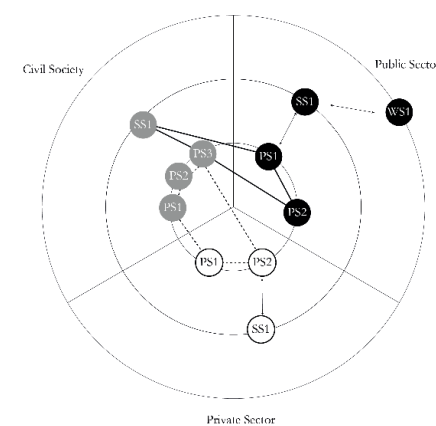


The aim of this strategy is to provide ways for the residents of Quarto Oggiaro to learn new skills, which eventually could lead them to have a stable employment.

What

Knowledge exchange and direct retail for manufacturing to create trained resident and give them more opportunity for finding jobs.

Stakeholders

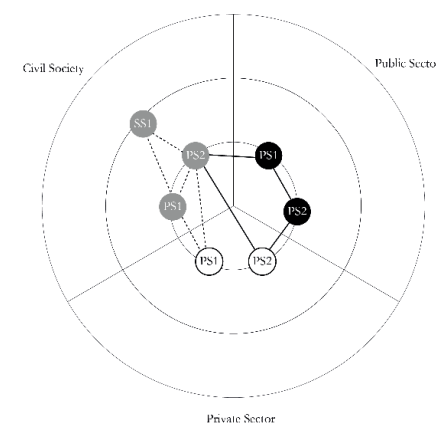


PA4: Allow Micro Economic Activities



The aim of this strategy is to allow micro economic activities in the streets such as street vendors in order to diversify the opportunities for jobs in the area.

This strategy can be reached with policy change.

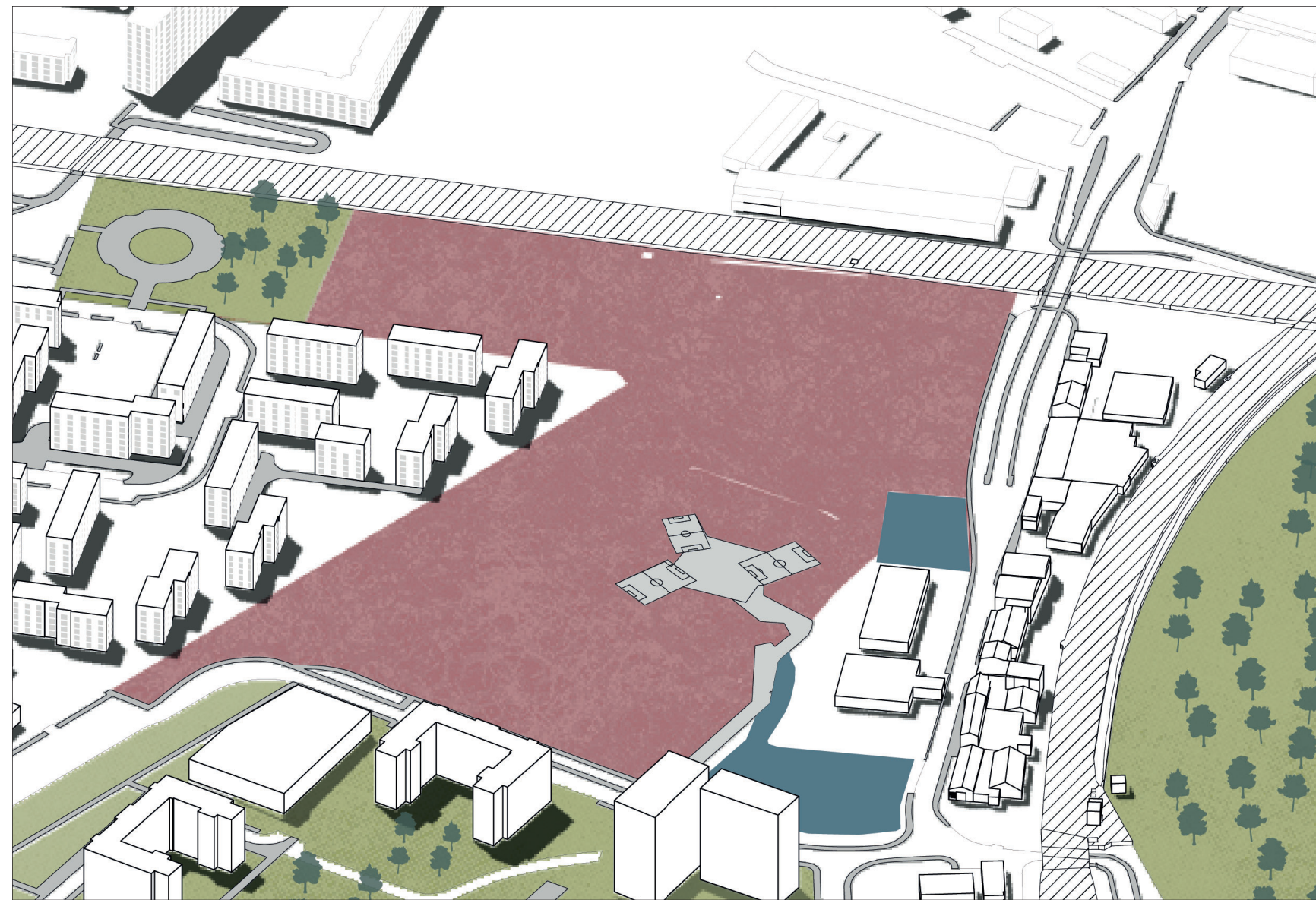


Focus Point: Via Castellammare



The Void

To explain how the strategies work, a focal point has been chosen. In the following pages, one will understand how the void can be transformed into an innovation hub



Focus Point: Via Castellammare

Existing Conditions

Fragmented Public Space

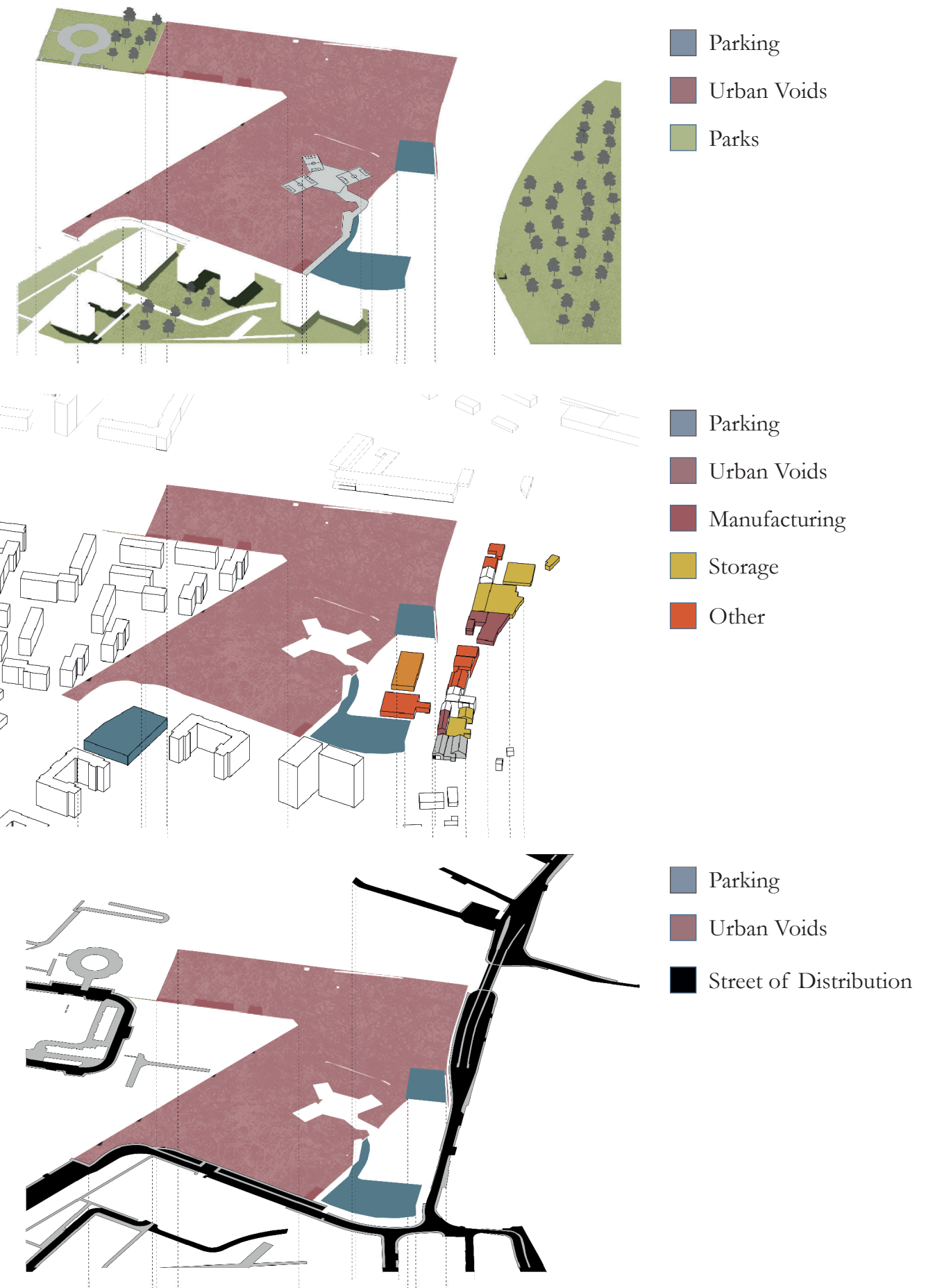
In the middle of the void, a new skatepark is present. Moreover, there are 3 parks nearby the void. One of which is a new development of the campus of the Politecnico. Integrating the public spaces should be one of the aims of the design.

Streets of Distribution

Along the void of Via Castellammare, there is one of the main streets of distribution and entrance to the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro.

Functions

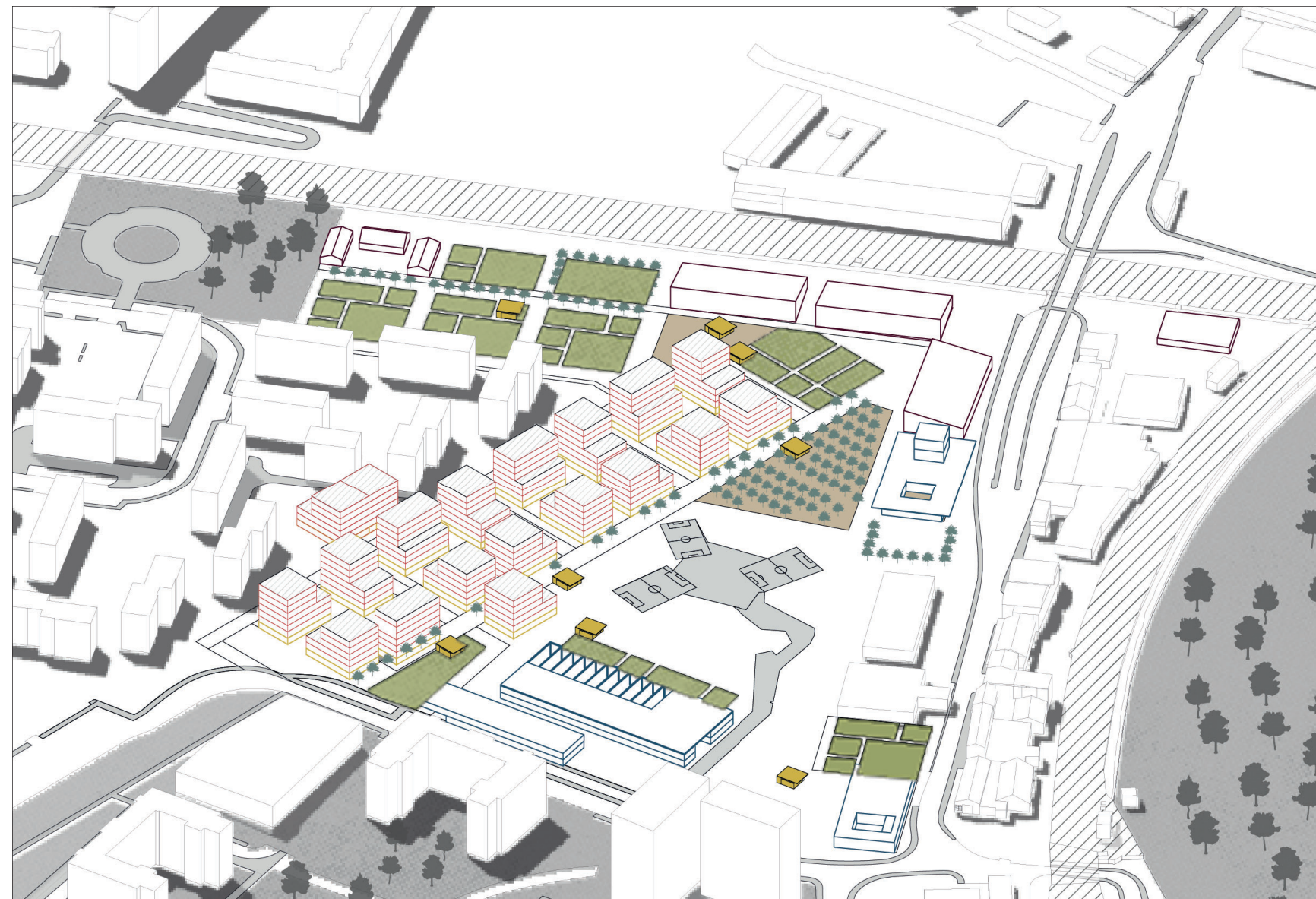
The voids divide the manufacturing from the residential tissue.



Focus Point: Via Castellammare

Innovation Hub

The Design of the Innovation Hub is articulated along 3 actions. First of all, connecting the public spaces through a network of public spaces. Second, placing important function along the railway and main distribution axis to create a buffer. The third strategy entails densification with living and making.



A1: Elements of the Hub

Integrating the Public Spaces

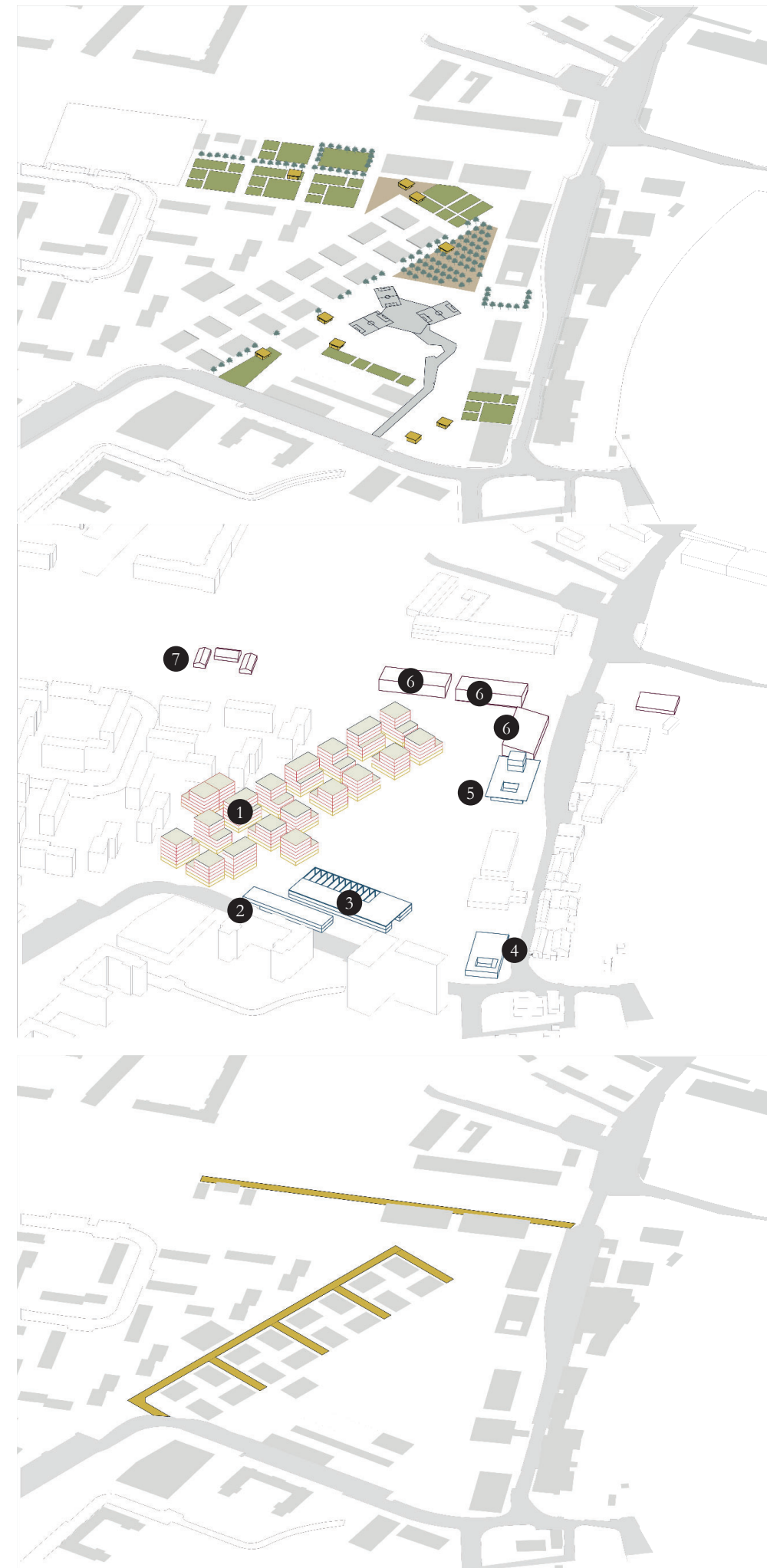
The design aimed to connect the different public spaces through a system of other public spaces. The public spaces are designed in such a way that they are well integrated with the existing fabric. Moreover, there are different kiosks that are spread through the Public Spaces. Moreover, the public spaces should have a different characteristics.

New Functions

The new functions that are added formed by the living and making strategy on the side of the existing residential areas. Whereas, along the existing distribution, Innovation Incubators are placed. Those buildings are places for the faculties of the University near the area.

The idea is that in those places both residents as students meet and exchange knowledge.

At last maker spaces for rent are built and a food hub to activate the park.



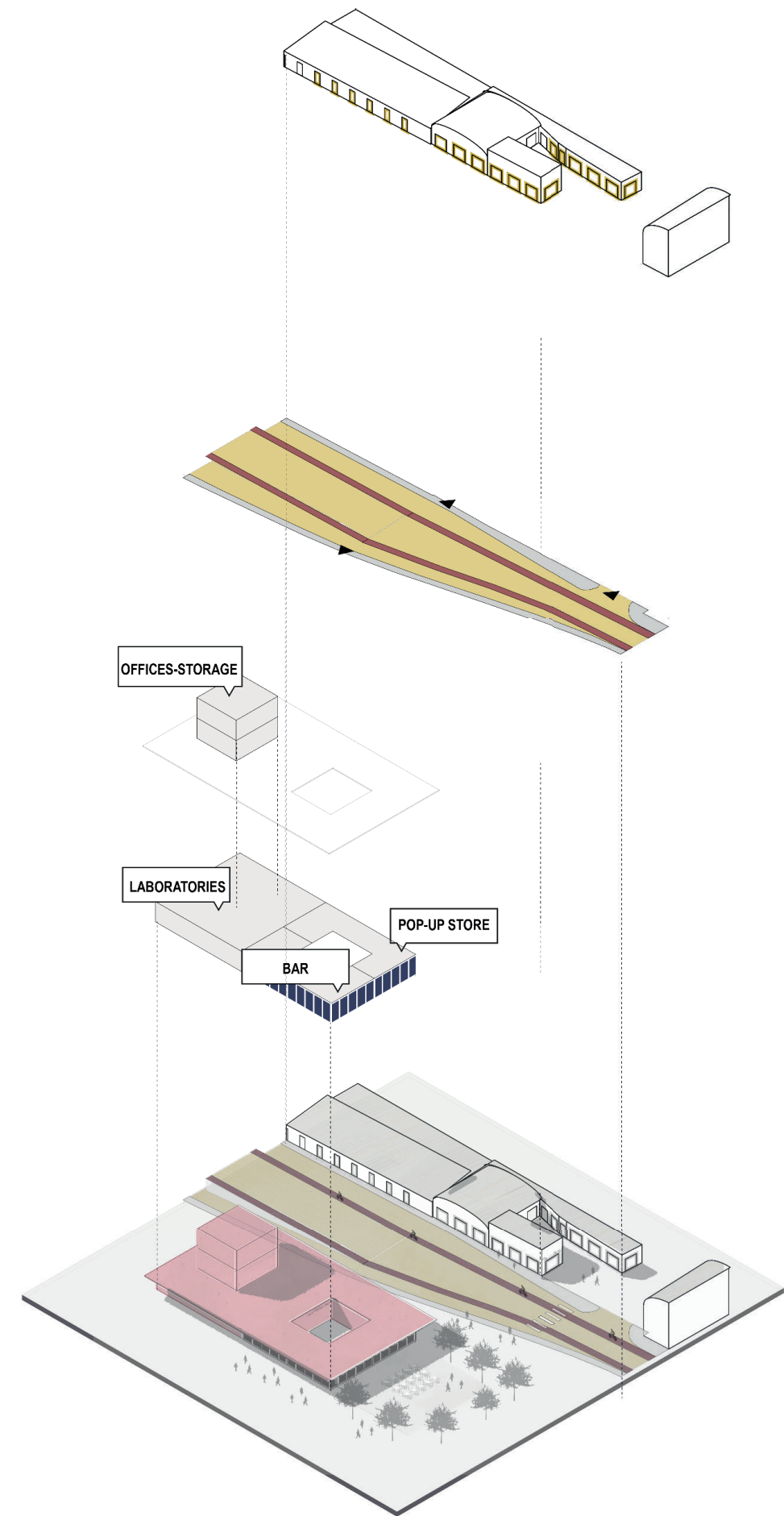
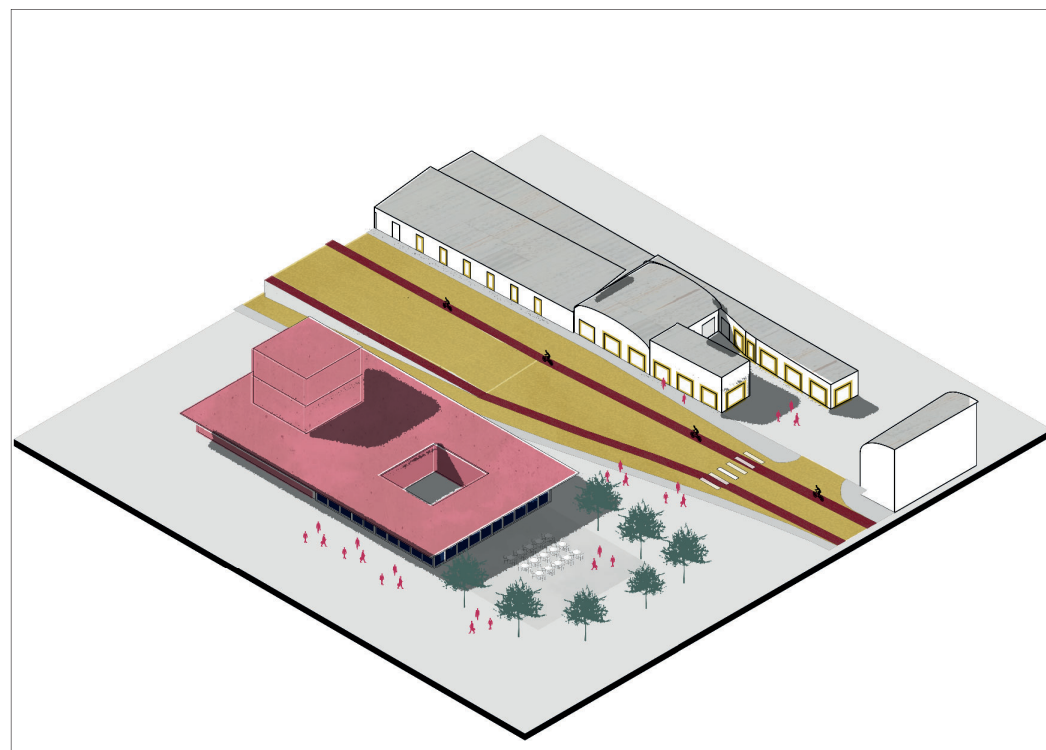
- ① Living and Making
- ② Fashion Design
- ③ Intern Design
- ④ Communication Design
- ⑤ Industrial Design
- ⑥ Maker Space
- ⑦ Food Hub

■ Street of Distribution

A1: Manufacturing Hub

Incubators of Innovation

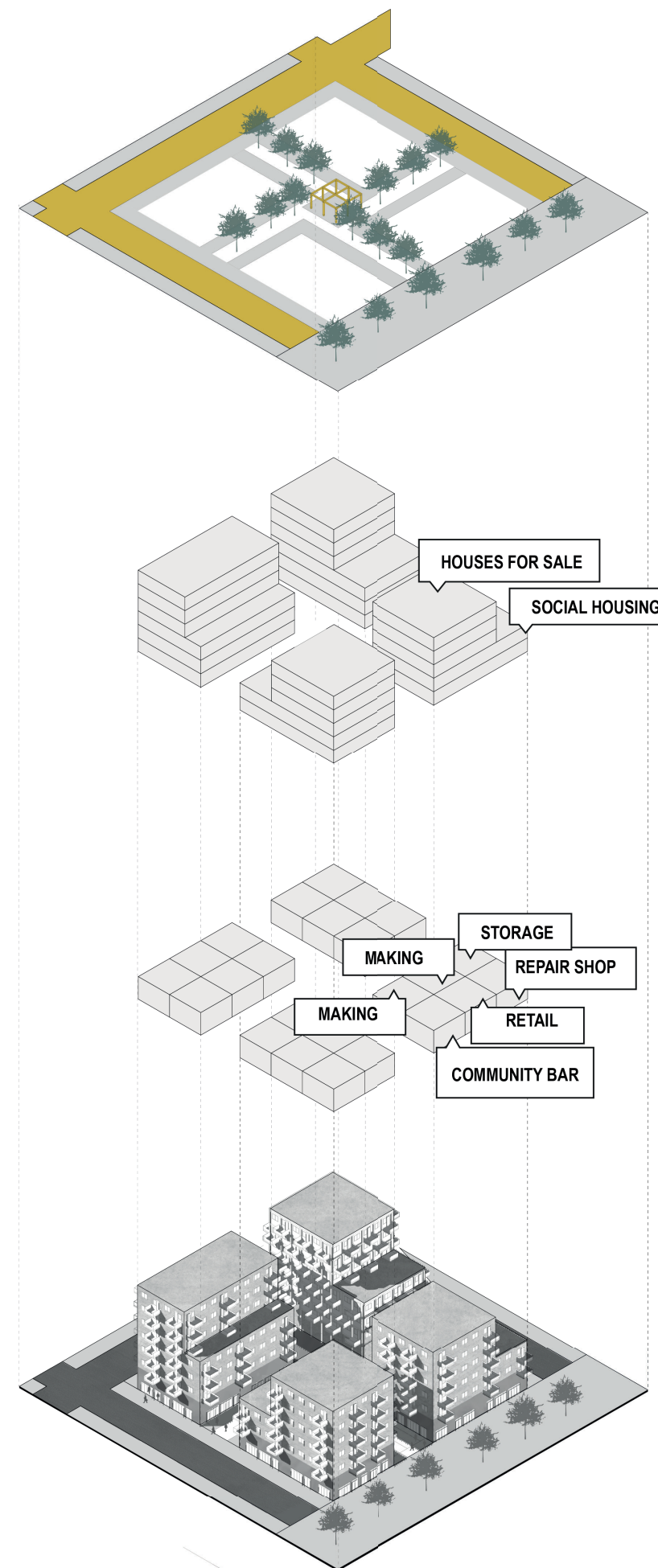
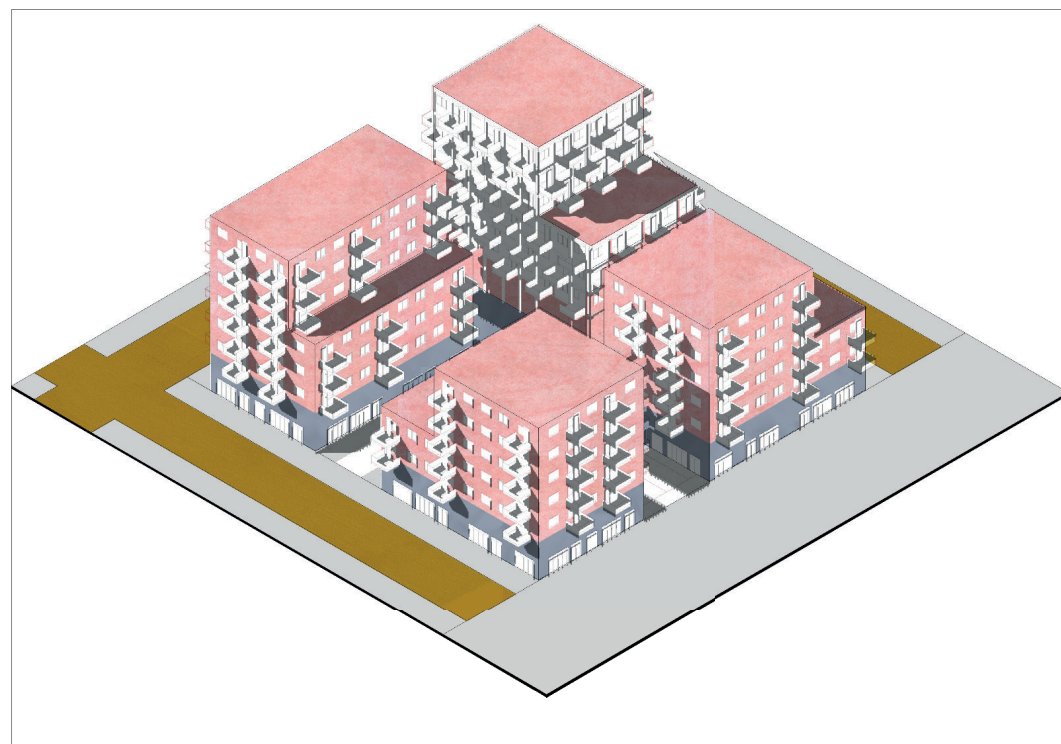
If one looks closer to the Incubators of Innovation, one can see that those spaces should have space for laboratories for the student and the residents to be trained. Furthermore, a bar and a place for retail should be present. The access between distribution and pedestrians should be diversified. Moreover, the neighbouring manufacturing should be made public by adding shops and direct retail. The cycleway is added in to extend the connectivity of the area.



Innovation Hub

Living and Making

The living and making densification is designed as a semi-open block. The plint should be active with light making shops such as a small shoemaker. There should be a community bar and a repair shop together with some place for storage. The Block is surrounded by streets in which distribution of goods can happen. The housing should be divided between social housing and houses for sale. This is to achieve a mixité of social groups.

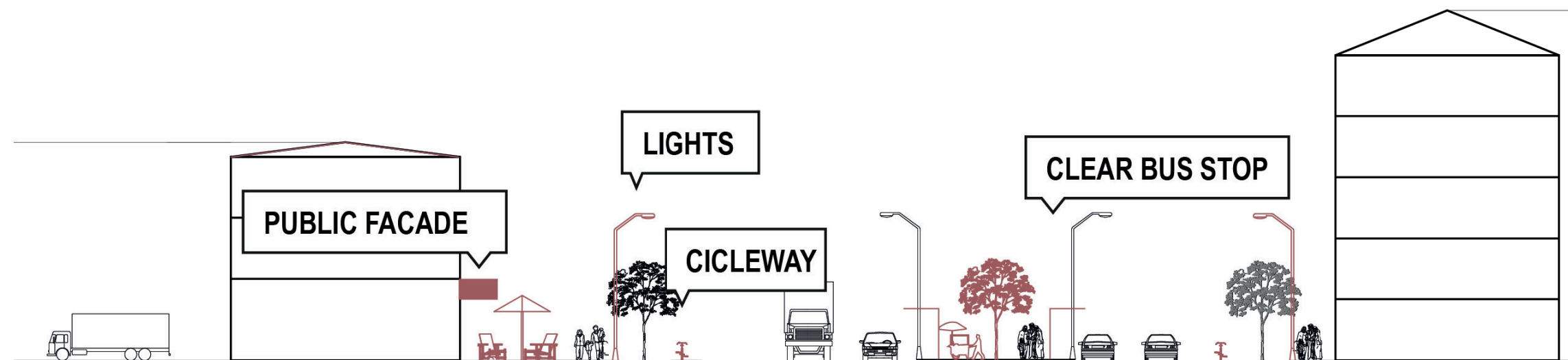


A3: Hierarchy of Movement



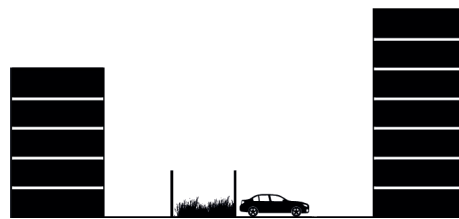
Internal Distribution

The Strategy for Hierarchy of Movement differentiates street access for pedestrians by creating a clear street section. Here is a typical section of how the main internal axis is to be transformed as such. Lights and a cycleway should be added. A clear bus stop should be added to the street section. Moreover, Making should have a public facade.



A. Economic Well-Being: What have we learned? Preliminary Conclusion

A1: Manufacturing Hub



Inclusivity

The Manufacturing Hubs, such as the innovation hub, provide opportunities for the community. The hubs create new centralities within the neighbourhood. This should foster social interaction, community identity and chance jobs opportunities for residents of Quarto Oggiar



Transferability

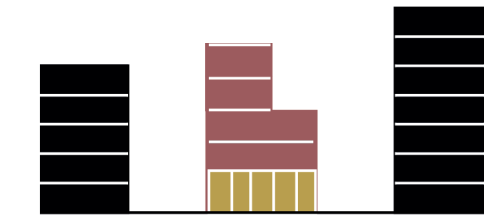
The Strategy of the Manufacturing Hubs is a strategy that could be transferred elsewhere. Other peripheries in Milan that suffer from similar unemployment rates could transform voids into manufacturing hubs. However, it is essential to understand what is the economic history of the place. The south of Milan is less industrialized. In this case, it could be better to focus on other economic sectors.

A2: Living and Making Densification



Inclusivity

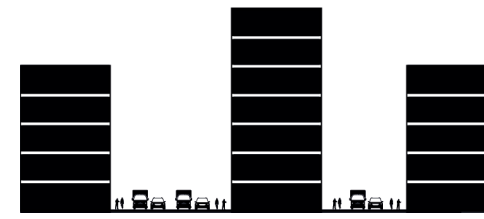
By combing living and making, local residents are more in contact with the local manufacturers, which enhance social cohesion and creates job opportunity.



Transferability

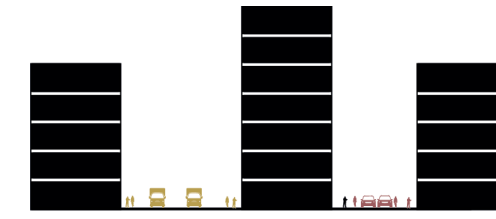
This Strategy is often applied in deprived neighbourhoods to enhance the spatial quality and, at the same time, be used for community strengthening. It can therefore be used in other peripheral areas.

A3: Hierarchy of Movement



Inclusivity

By differentiating the street sections, spaces for lights, clear bus stops and enlarging the pathways. This could enhance safety and liveliness on the street.



Transferability

This strategy can be replicated in areas with low safety and a high presence of HGV transportation. Peripheries in the north of Milan Could be a good place were to replicate this strategy.

A4: Make Making with a Public Facade



Inclusivity

Making the public facade visible fosters the relationship between manufacturers and the community, which can avoid conflicts. By giving the makers a strong relationship with the local community, new job opportunities may rise.



Transferability

This strategy can be applied in other peripheral areas. It should create more lively streets and more vital interaction within the community.

A. Economic Well-Being: What have we learned?

PA1: Empower Small Businesses



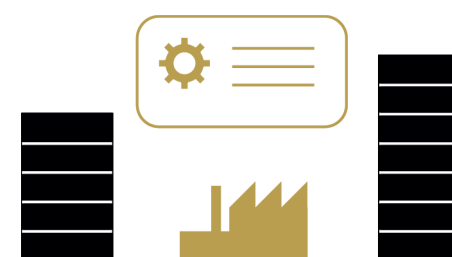
Inclusivity

Empowering Small Business gives, through the curator committee, the opportunity to have a voice in the decision-making process contrasting the influence of the big distribution.

Transferability

This Strategy is transferable in locations that have a robust small manufacturing presence. Moreover, economic other economic sectors could also think about using this Strategy.

PA3: Organize workshop for exchange of Knowledge



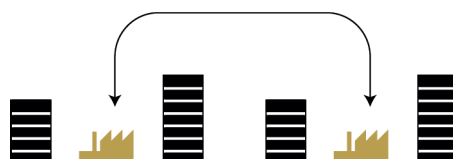
Inclusivity

The workshop is an excellent way to create social cohesion between the residents. Moreover, the workshops are a solid opportunity to make a resilient community for future changes by teaching new skills.

Transferability

This strategy is transferable in other areas in which the manufacturing sector is present. However, it can also be translated into workshops for other purposes.

PA2: Network between the different Hubs



Inclusivity

The network between the hubs can give a more precise knowledge of the skills present in the territory, allowing for a change in the offer of jobs. Moreover, lessons can be drawn by the teaching

Transferability

This strategy is strongly dependent on the presence of similar manufacturing hubs. In that case, it can be replicated.

PA4: Allow Micro Economic Activities



Inclusivity

This Strategy makes streets more lively and provides more opportunities for jobs. Moreover, it creates social cohesion between Quarto Oggiaro's residents.

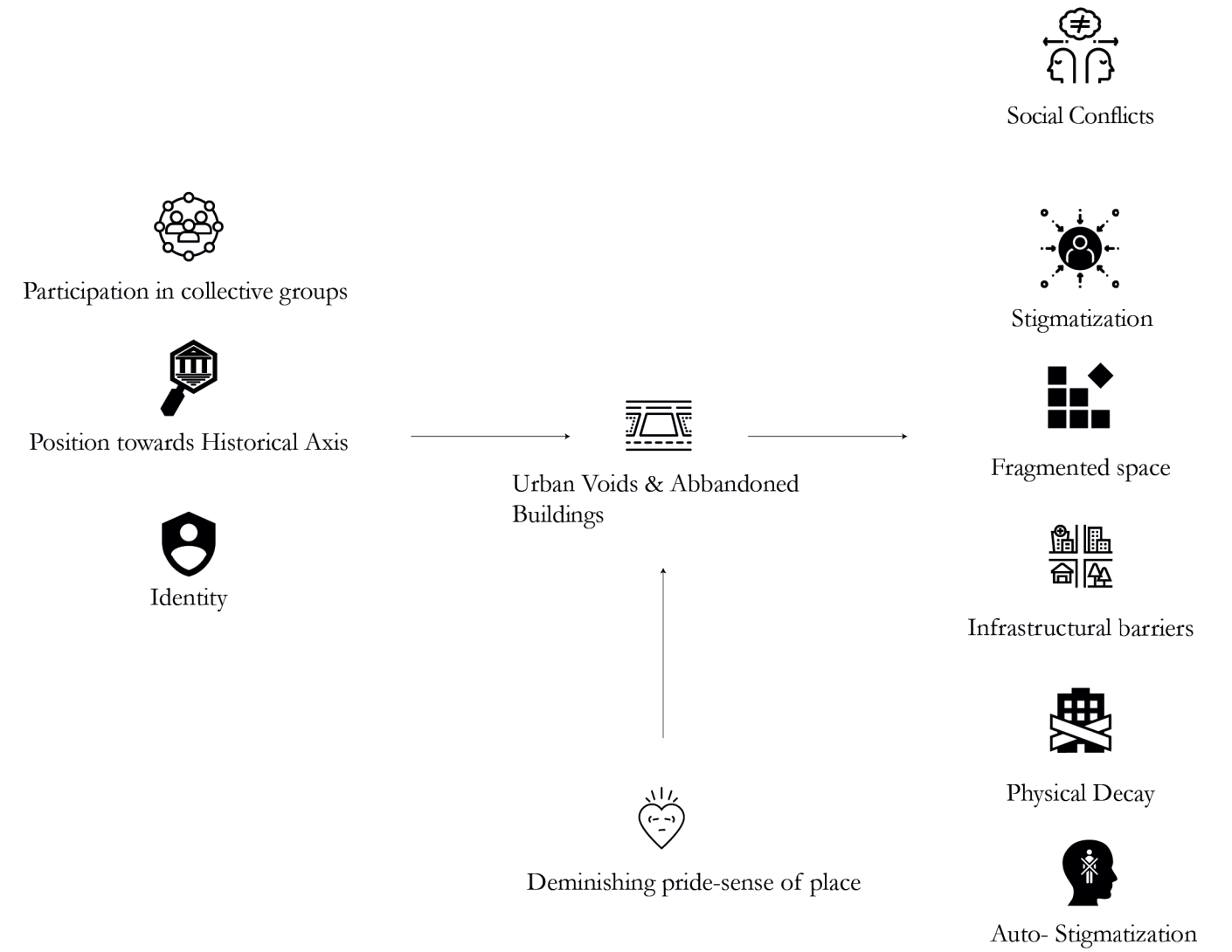
Transferability

This strategy can be transferred to other locations if the latter is suffering from the same problems.

B.

B: Scenario for Social Integration

This Scenario aims to transform Quarto Oggiaro from a social perspective. Transforming the urban voids and the buildings in decay thanks to the participation in collective groups, the identity and the strategic place in relationship with the historical axis, where people do not suffer stigmatization and autostigmatization. Where there are not many conflicts anymore between different social groups.



B: Scenario for Social Integration

This scenario is built upon a set of actions that is aimed at the social Integration of Quarto Oggiaro. Generally, the idea is to give more room to cultural activities through a set of strategies. The goal is that by giving more space to opportunity of social cohesion, new narratives might appear and thus tackle the issues concerning social conflicts, stigmatization and auto-stigmatization.

Spatial Strategies

- B1: Cultural Hub
- B2: Activation of PS
- B3: Extend the Cicleway Network
- B4: Multifunctional Densification

Process Strategies

- PB1: Organize Events for Social Cohesion
- PB2: Empower Bottom-up Practices

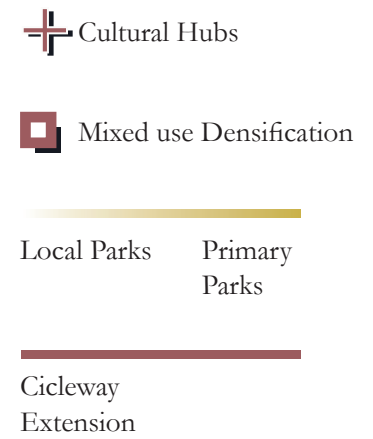
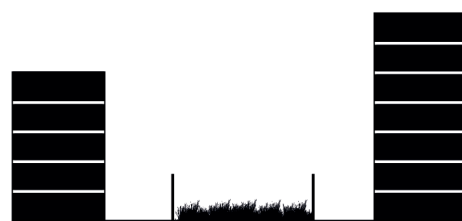


Fig. xxx.

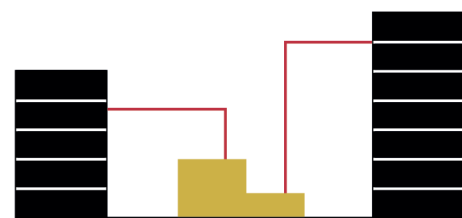
B: Spatial Strategies

B1: Cultural Hub



Aim

This strategy aims to create spaces for the creation of different narratives to tackle the issues of stigmatization and auto stigmatization of the peripheral area.

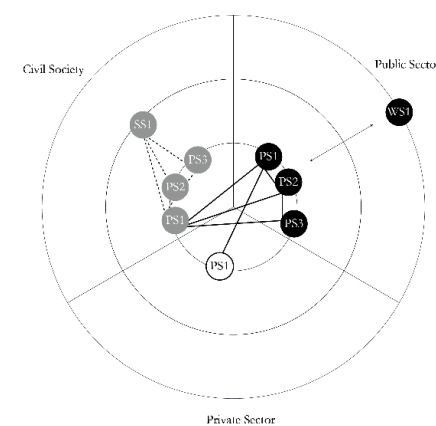


What

In this Strategy, the urban Voids are transformed to be cultural hubs. The cultural hub is articulated along three main types:

1. Museum of the Periphery
2. Street Culture Hub
3. Artistic Production Centre

Stakeholders

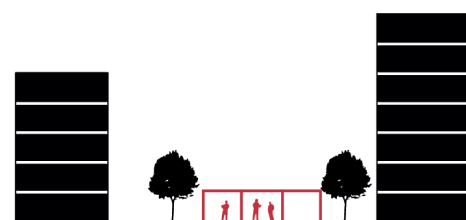


B2: Activation of Public Space



Aim

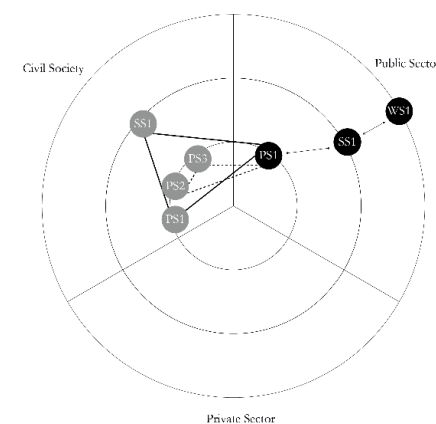
The aim of this strategy is to give agency and building social cohesion by building together, using the strength of little intervention to create intimacy and strengthening the community feeling in Quarto Oggiaro



What

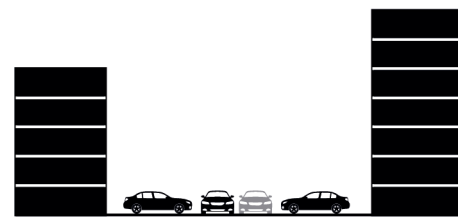
In this strategy, parking spots and inactive public parks should be activated with tactical urbanism to strengthen the community.

Stakeholders



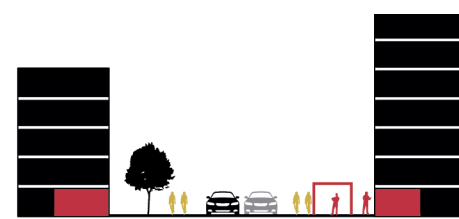
B: Spatial Strategies

B3: Extend the Cicleyway Network



Aim

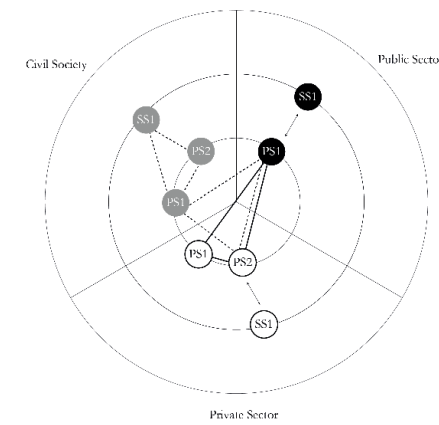
The aim of this strategy is to create active streets of encounter. The idea is that through the extension of the cicleyway better connections are made, bridging the infrastructure that borders the area.



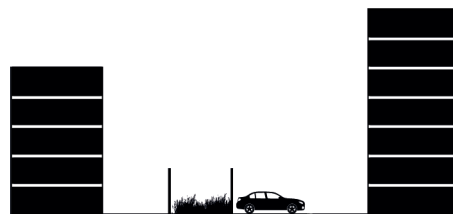
What

In this strategy important connections to bridge infrastructure should be made. Cycleways and plint activation of buildings should be done inside the neighbourhoods.

Stakeholders

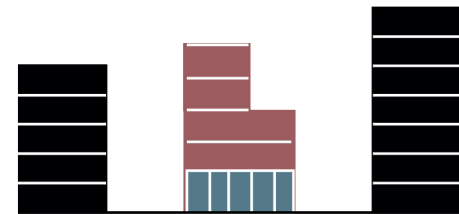


B4: Multifunctional Densification



Aim

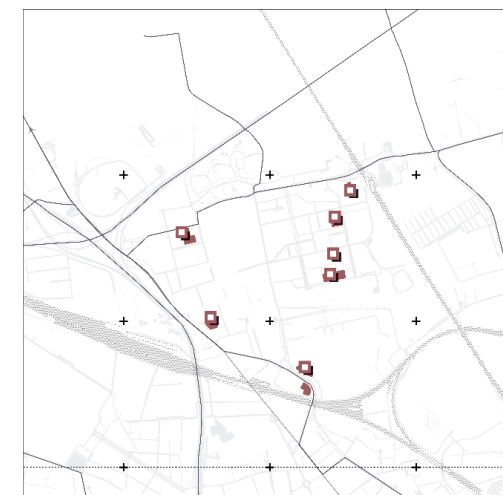
The aim of this strategy is to add amenities and urban services to the area of Quarto Oggiaro. The densification should be done in such a way that it can provide for social mix.



What

Combining Social Housing with houses for sale. Adding services in the plint to activate the streets.

Stakeholders

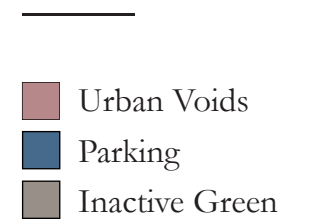
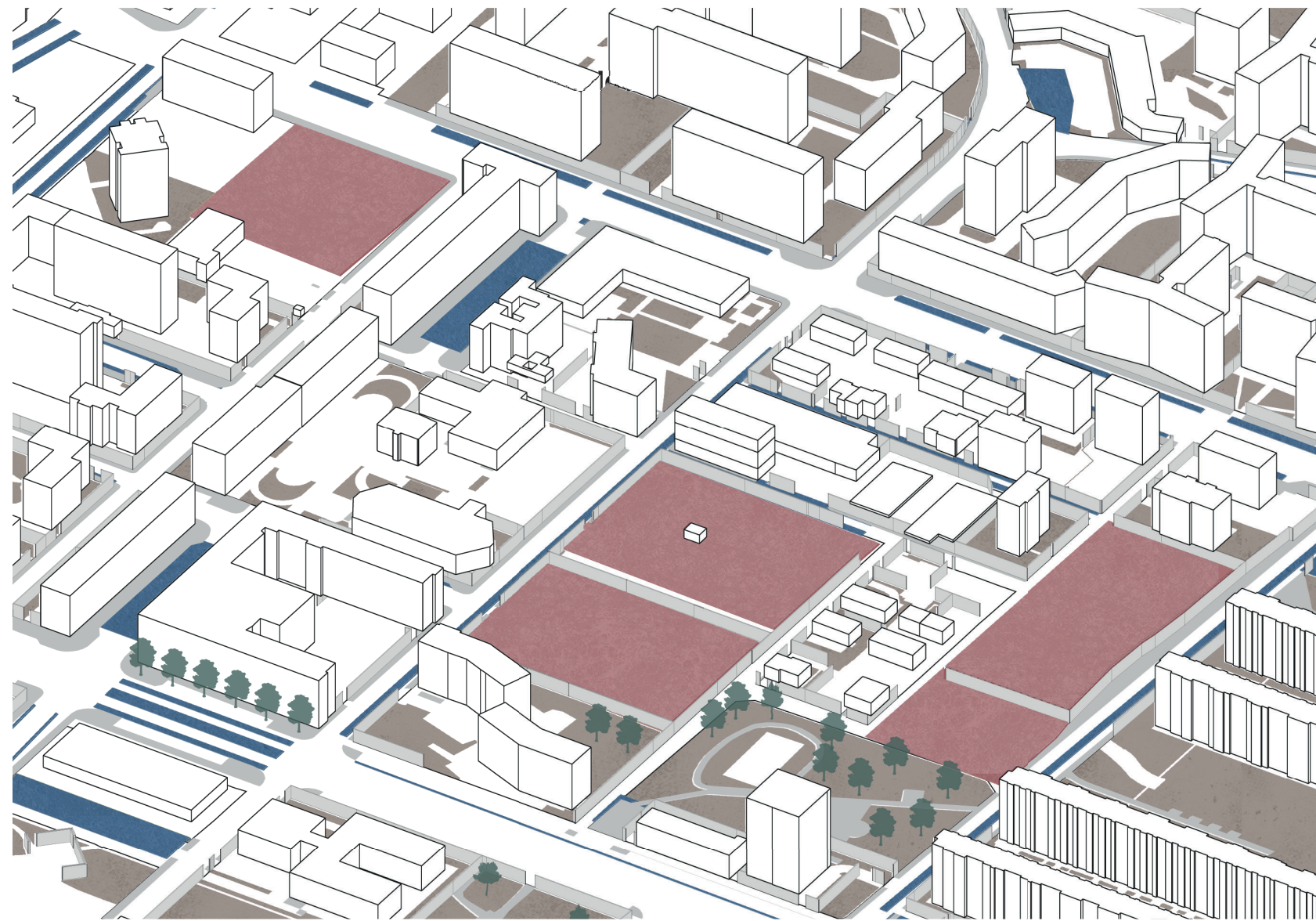
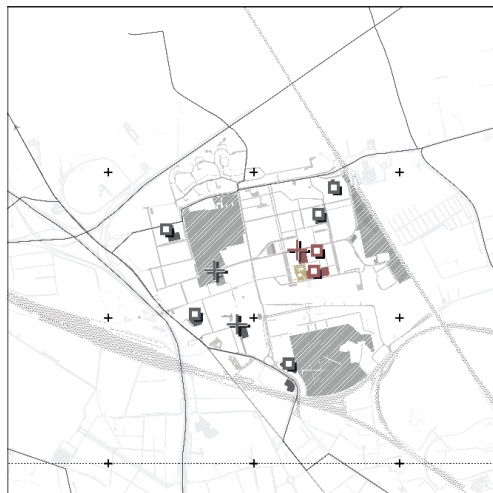


Focus Point: Via Trilussa



Existing Situation

To explain how the strategies work in detail this area has been chosen. The area lays around via trilussa is developed. This is due to the strategic location that it has and due to the high presence of voids and inactive public spaces that it presents..



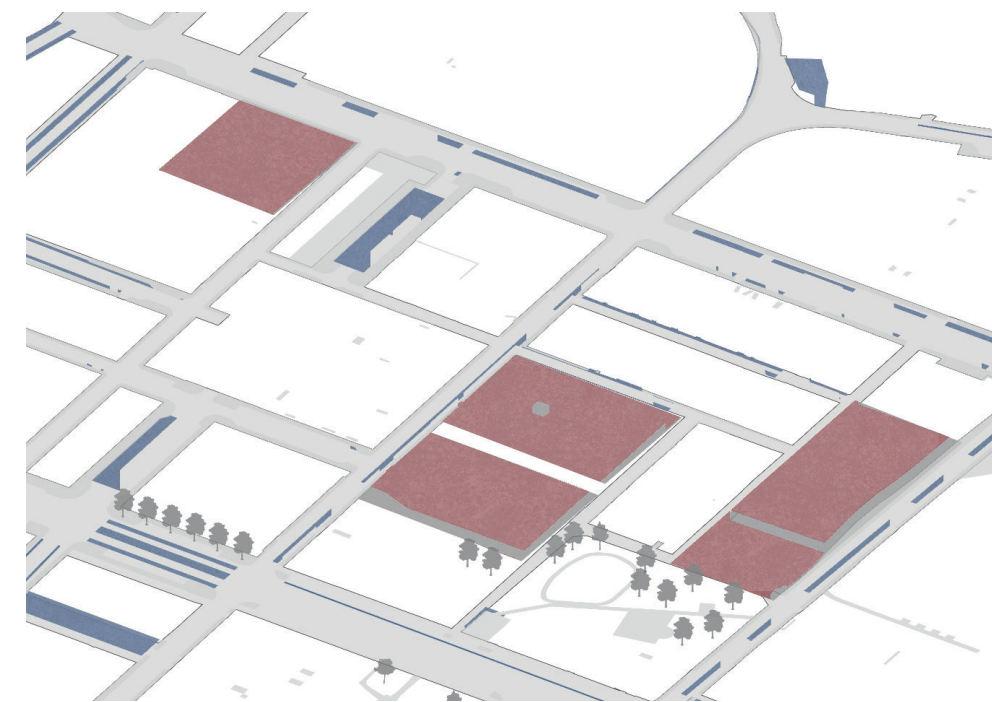
Focus Point: Via Trilussa

The Voids

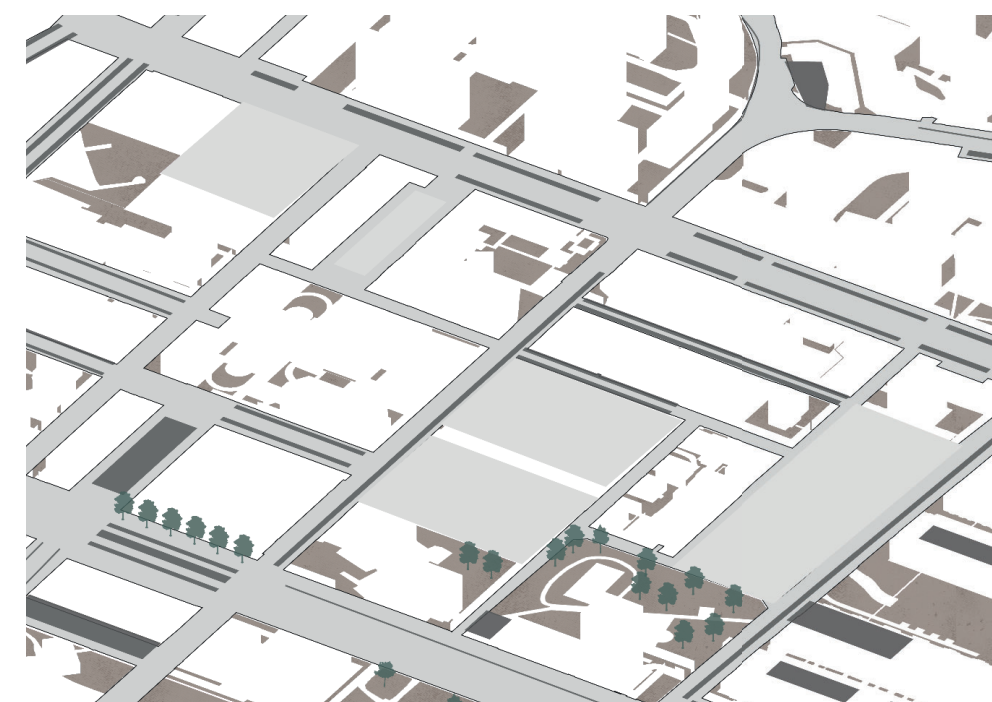
In the Area there are three major voids, which can be repropesed as strategies. Moreover, there is an high presences of Parking Voids which can either be transformed in a ciclway or used as public spaces.

Inactive Public Space

In the area of Via Trilussa, there is a substantial amount of green. However it is carachterized by low maintanance and inactivity.



Urban Voids
Parking



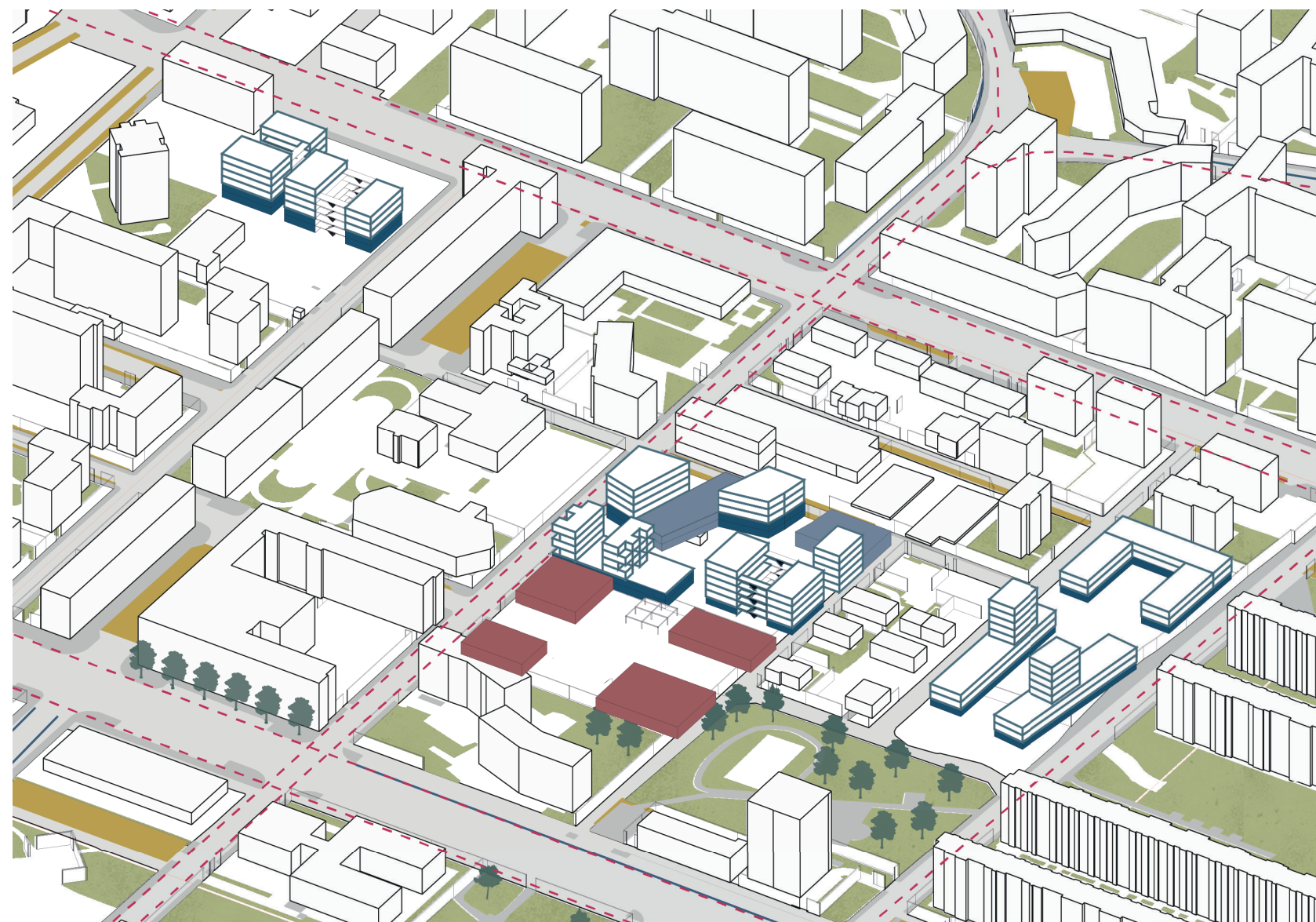
Inactive Green

Focus Point: Via Trilussa

Design Proposal

Informed by the analysis the design of Via Trilussa is articulated mainly on the activation of the voids into the Museum of the Periphery, Multifunctional densification and in the activation of the public spaces.

Moreover, the ciclaway connecting providing connections with the surrounding context and between the train station is developed.



- Urban Services
- Urban Amenities (Bars, Restaurants etc)
- Housing
- Museum of the Periphery
- Activated Parking
- Activated Green
- Ciclaway

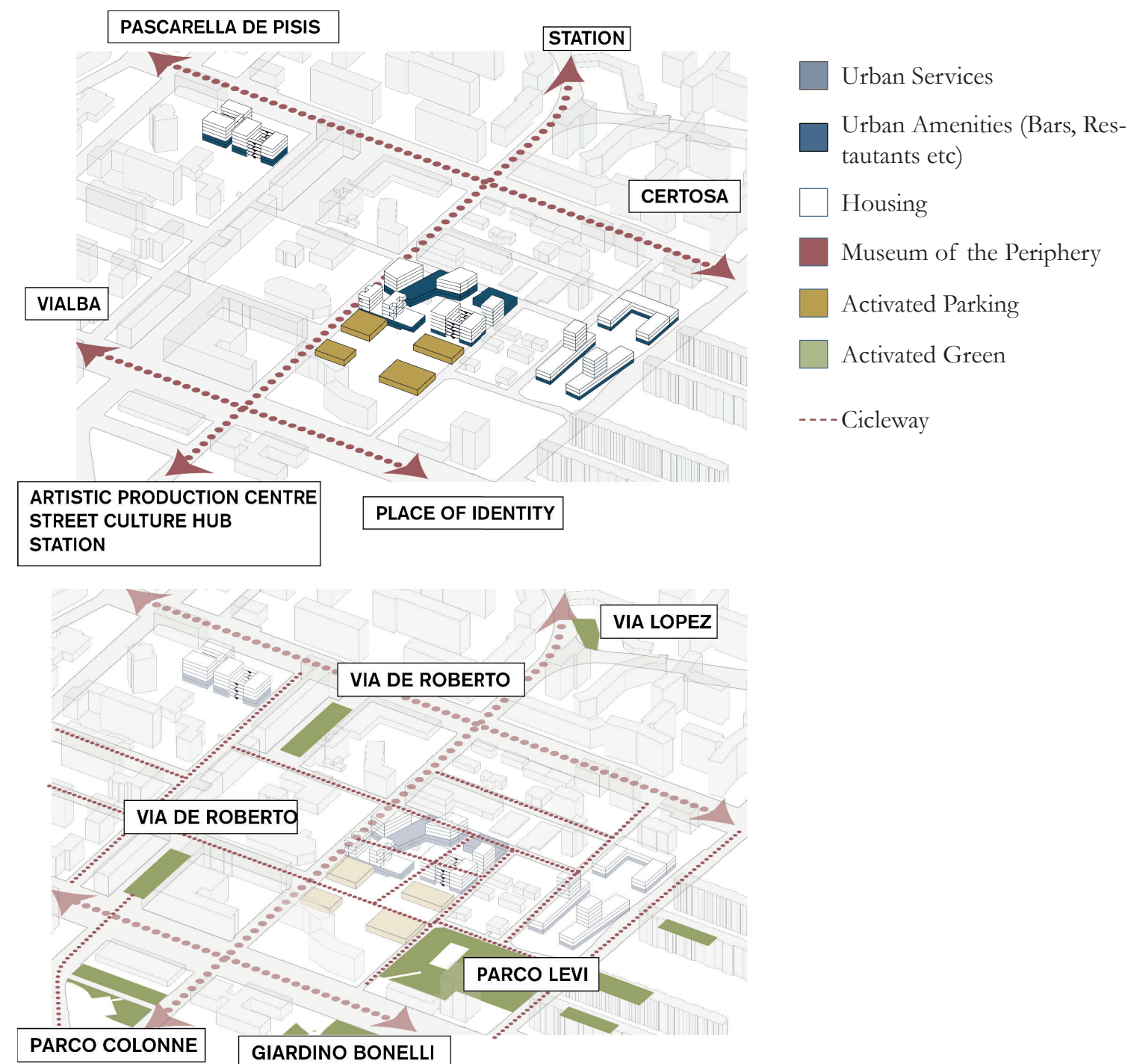
Focus Point: Via Trilussa

Important Functions Along Via Trilussa

Along via Trilussa, the museum of the Periphery is placed together with an important development. This is connected with other important points in the neighbourhood and other parts of Quarto Oggiaro through the cicleyway.

System of Public Spaces

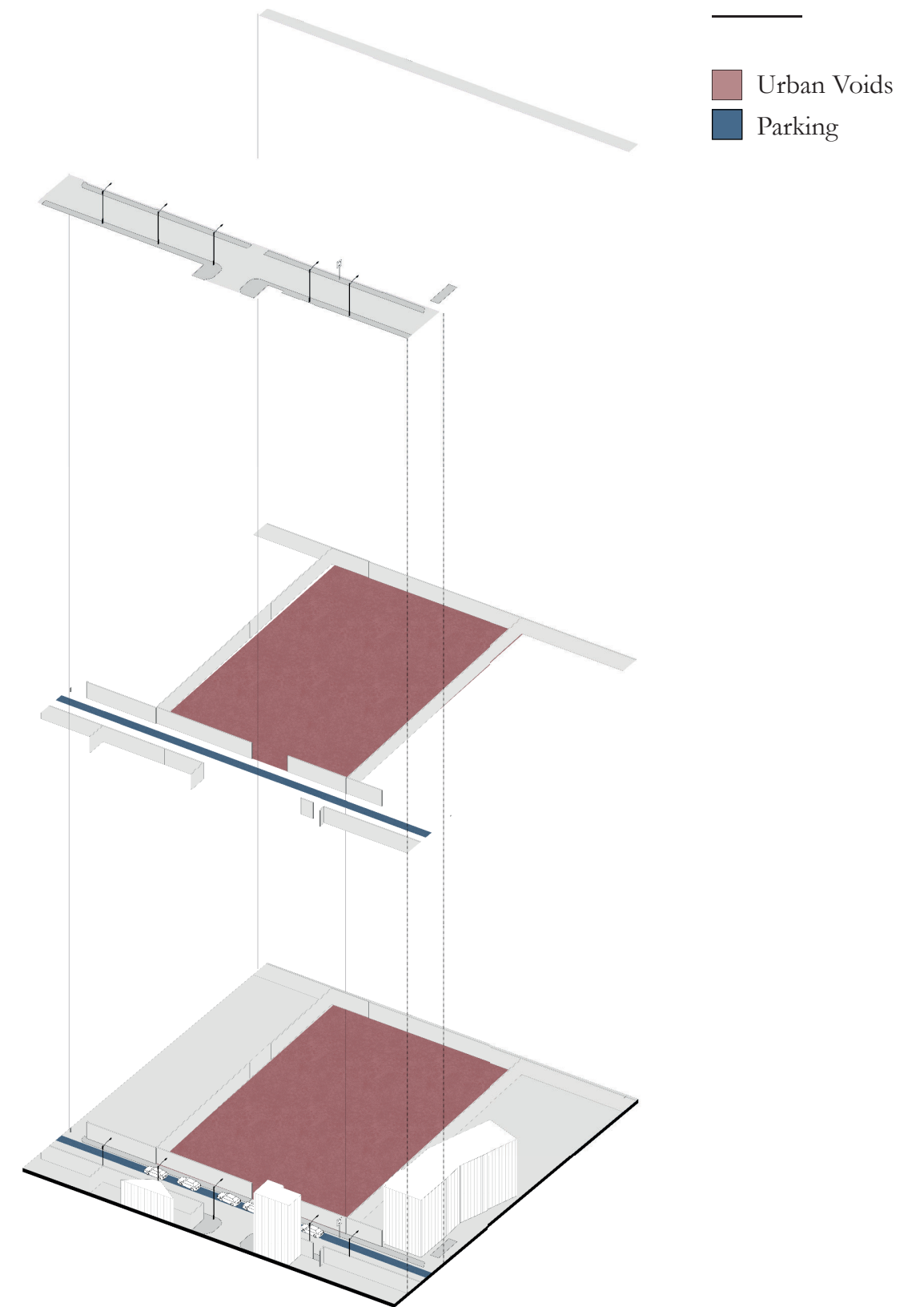
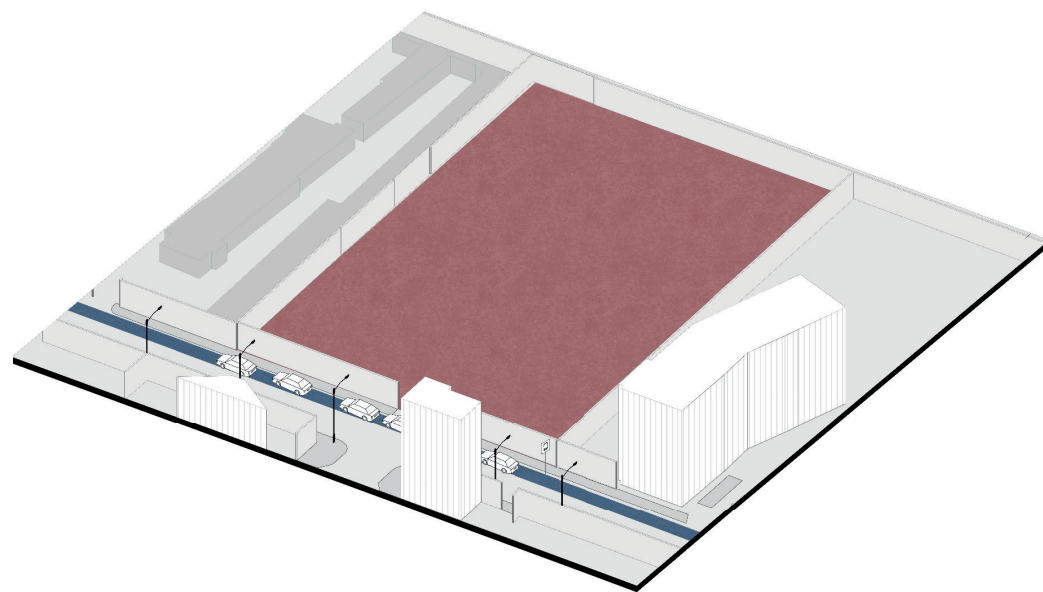
Moreover, the activation of public spaces allows for a more internal system of places for interaction.



B1: The Museum of the Periphery

Existing Conditions

The void where the Museum of the Periphery should be implemented is surrounded by a wall, there is not enough light to provide safety and there is a bus stop which is not clear for the user.

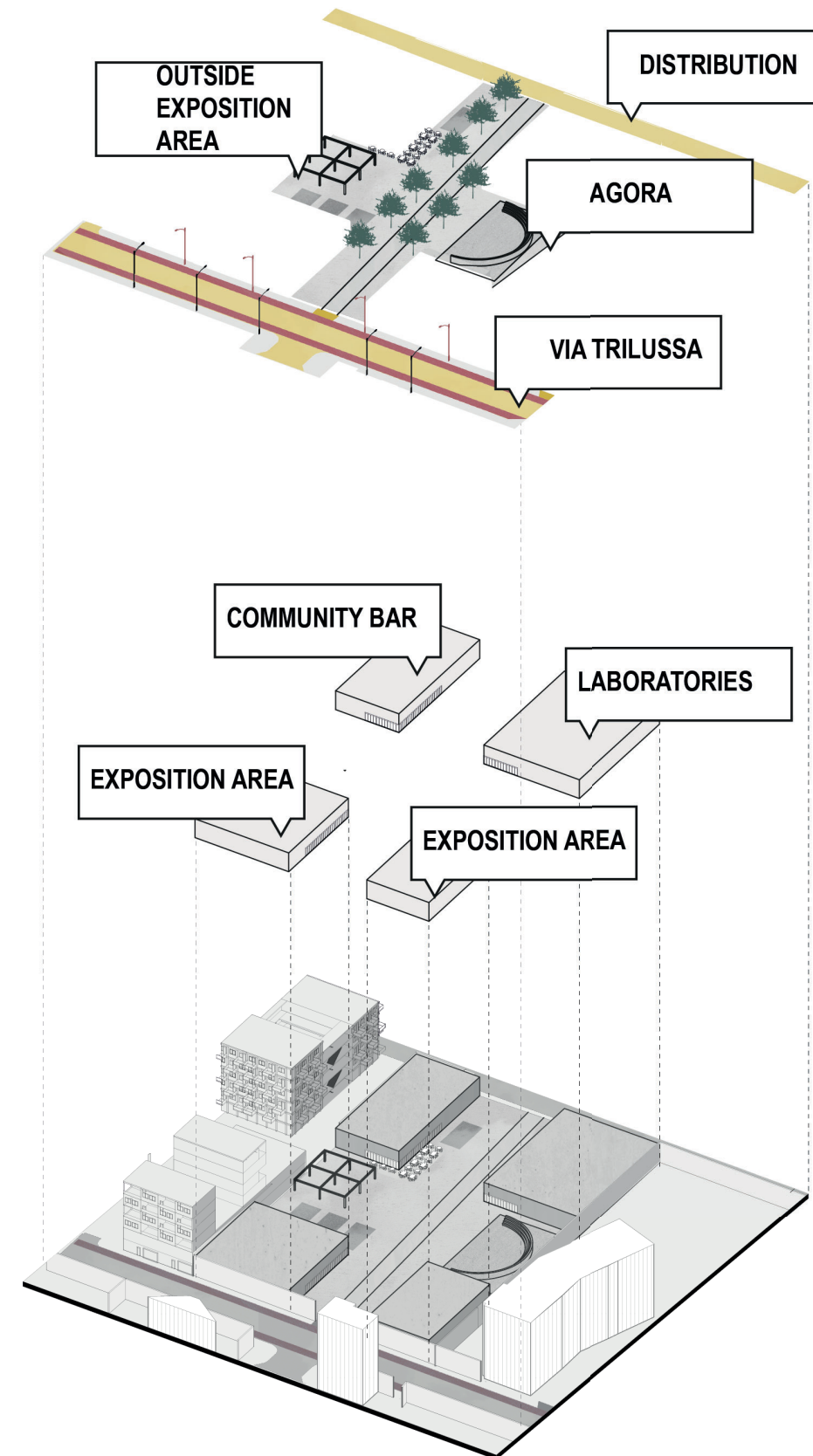
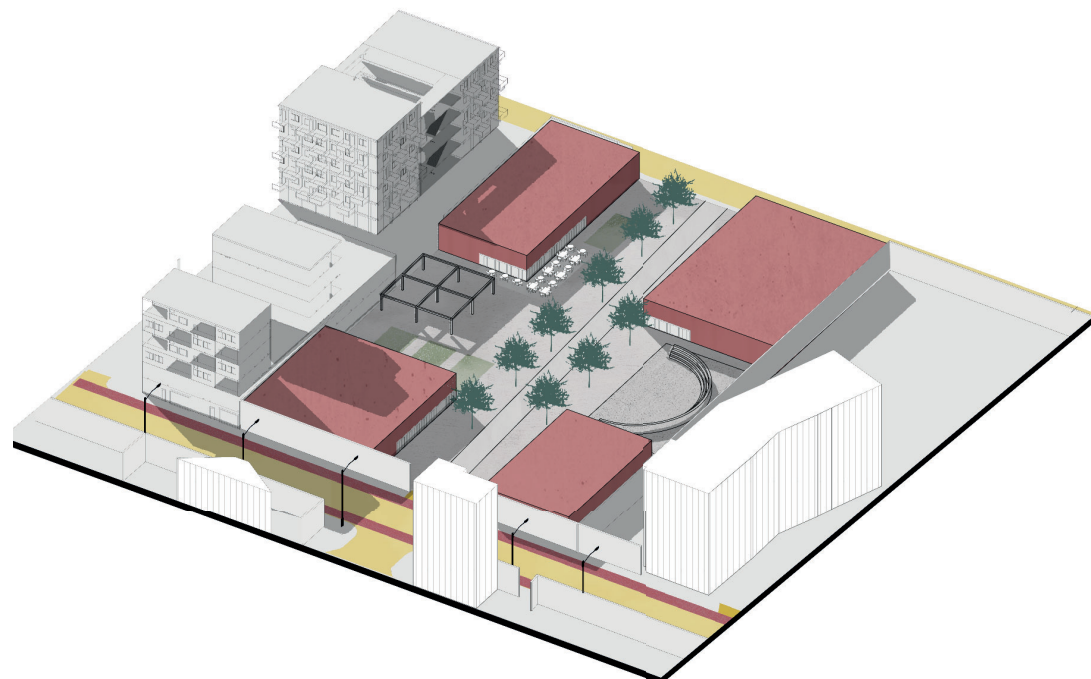


B1: The Museum of the Periphery

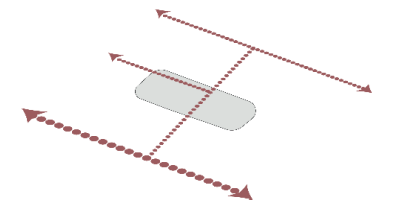
Museum of the Periphery

The Museum of the Periphery is one of the main anchors of this scenario. The idea is that it is not the classical museum but rather one where new narratives are actively created by the people living in Quarto Oggiaro. The design is articulated by placing the volumes at the edges of the plot. In such a way, an internal square is created where the Agora and the outside exposition structure are placed.

The agora is a multifunctional element that can serve as a participation forum, a place where to showcase a movie in summer or just as a place for the residents and visitors to use for social interaction



Design Principles



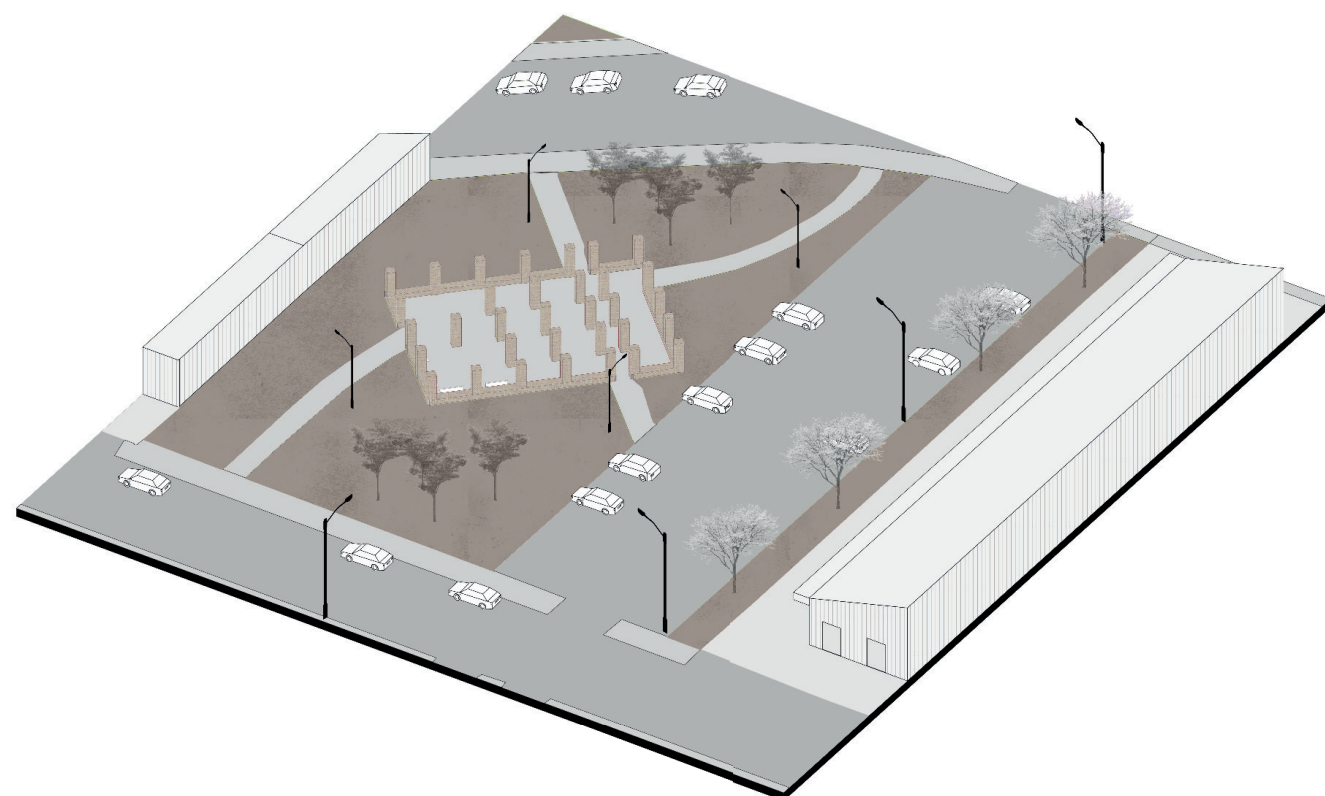
Create a square of connection



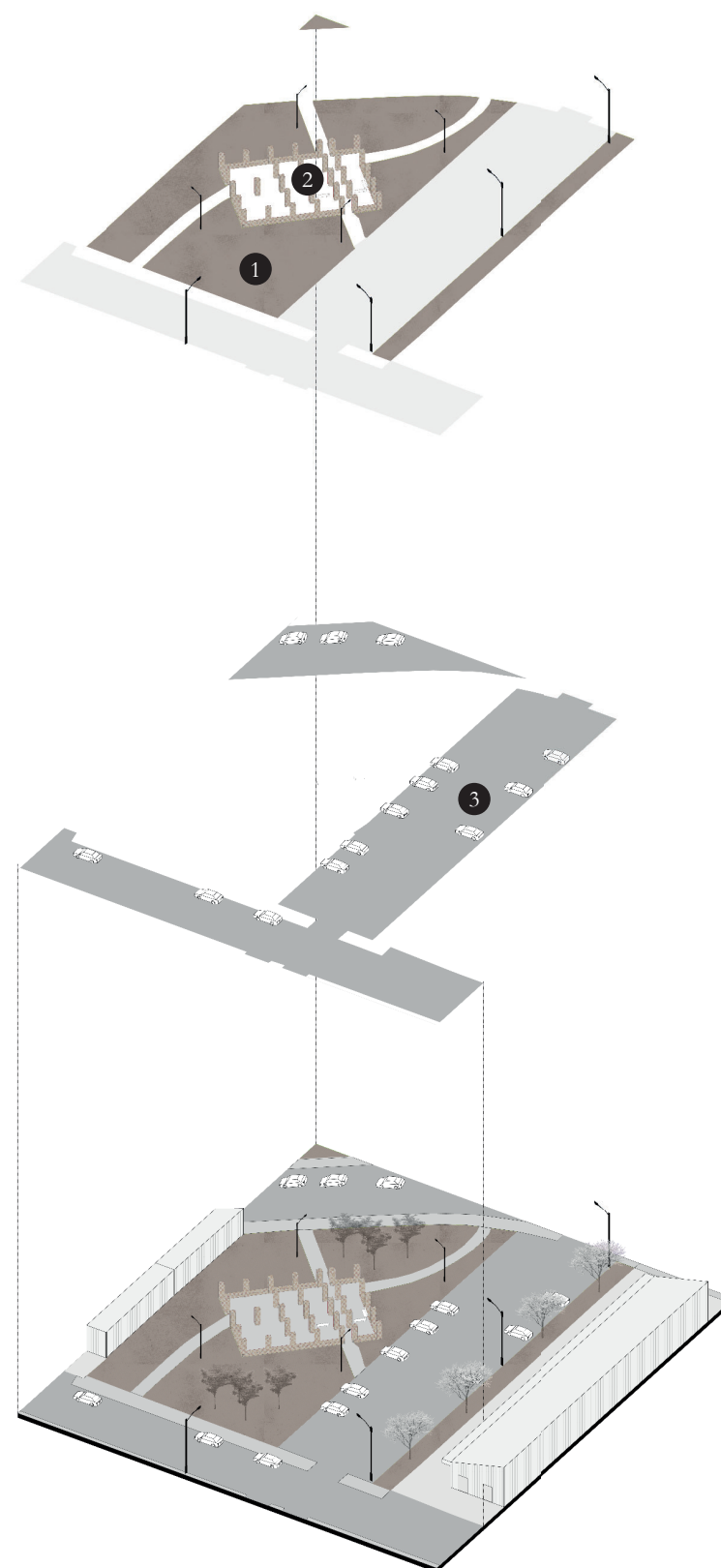
B2: Parco delle Colonne

Existing Conditions

This Public Space is suffering a strong physical decay. The area is surrounded by parking and is in front of Via Trilussa. The park does not have enough light and clear points of accessibility, and it is difficult to reach from the streets.



- ① Inactive Green
- ② Central Columns
- ③ Parking

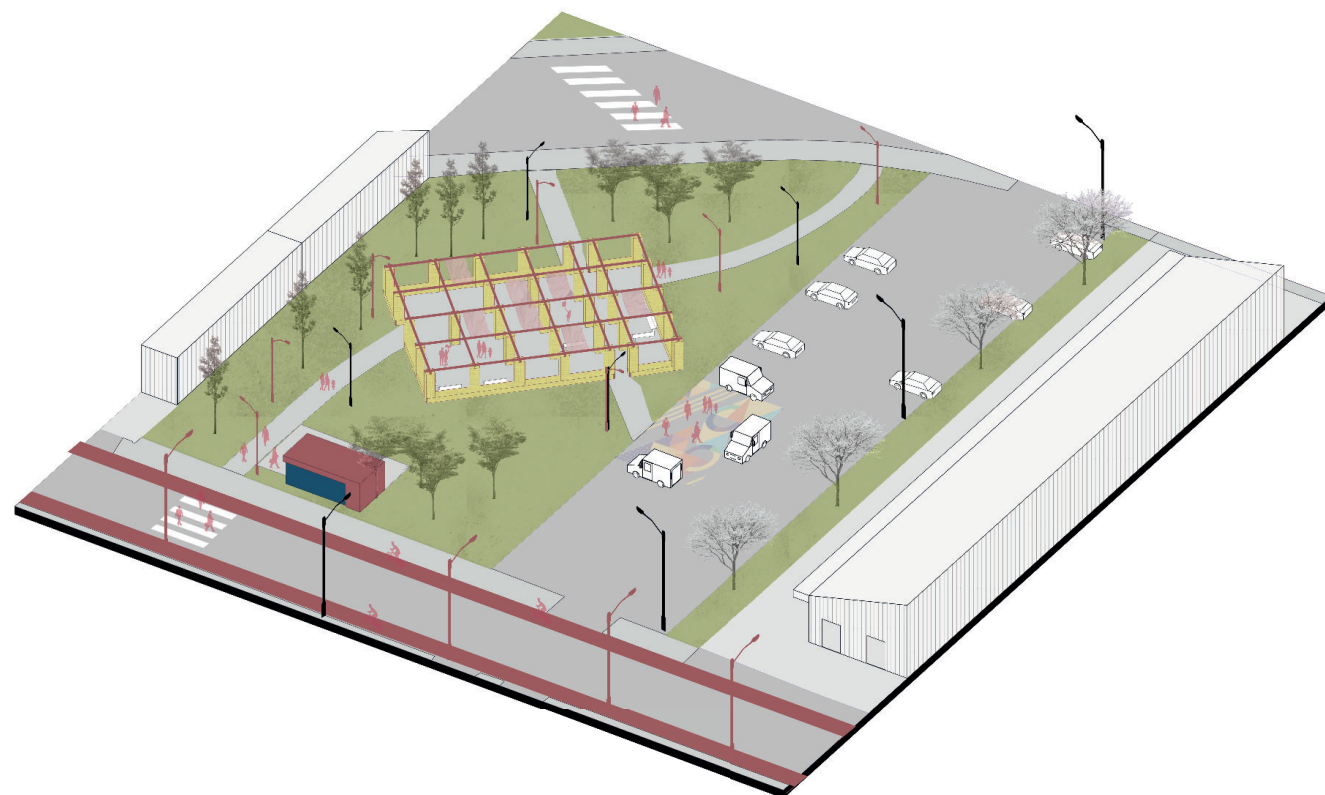


B2: Parco delle Colonne

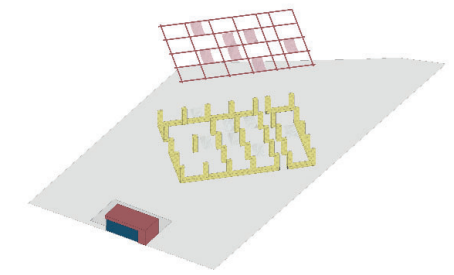
Public Space Activation

The Parco delle Colonne should be activated by the community. This design is just an interpretation of what it might become. On the existing columns a lightweight canopy should be added. Moreover, a kiosk which should function as participation point, bar and meeting place is added. At last space for a temporary food truck square can be added on the parking.

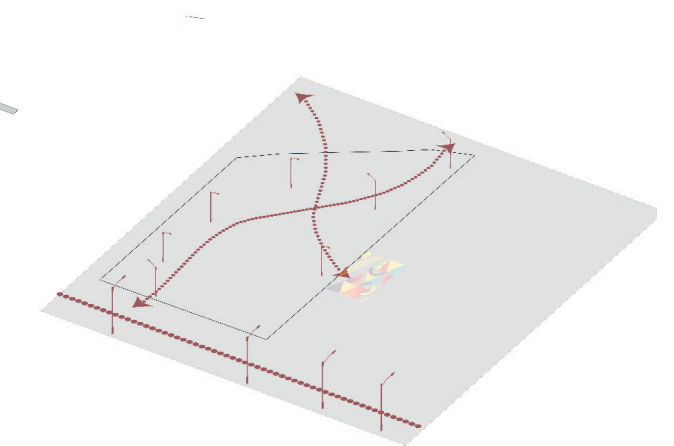
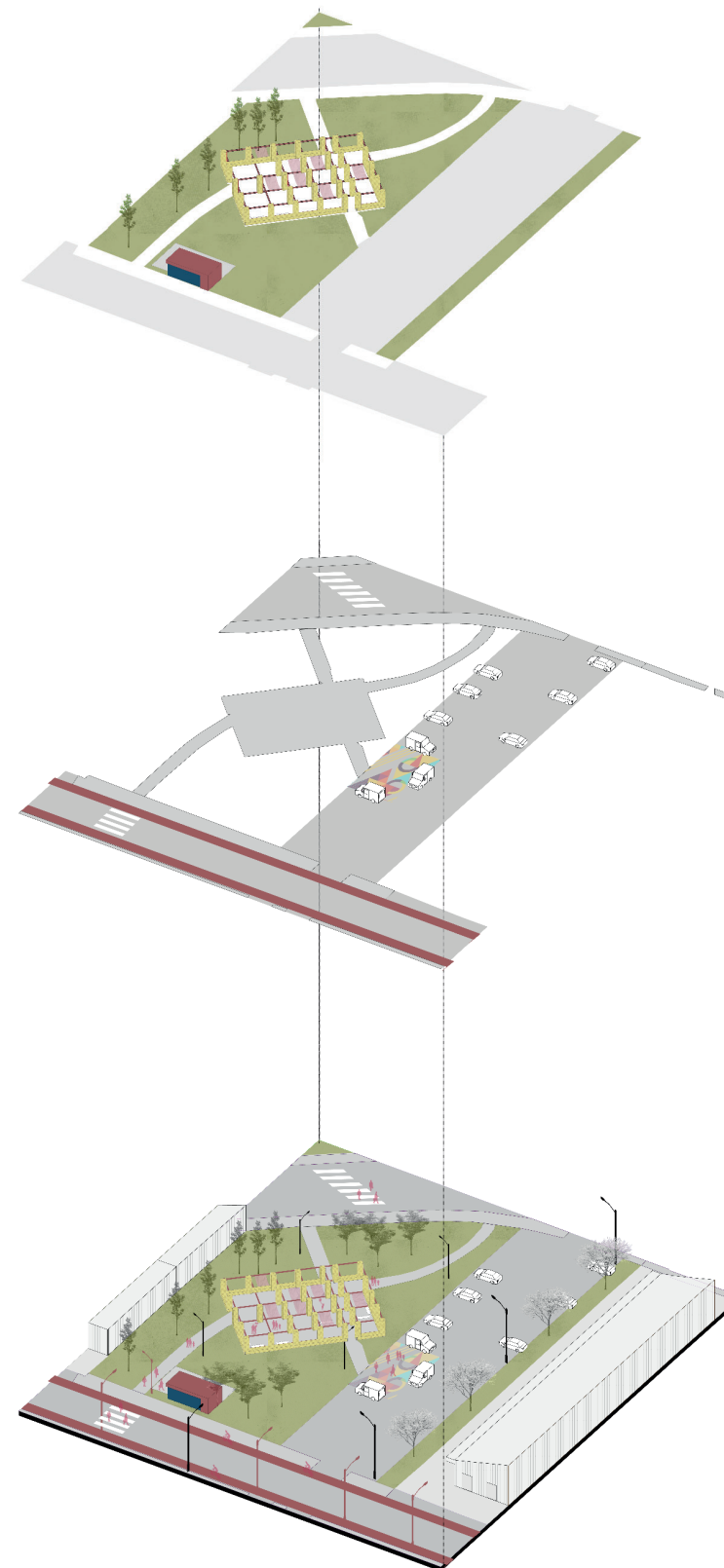
The connection with the park should be enhanced with pedestrian crossings. Moreover, the green should be restored.



Design Principles



Activate the space through DIY urbanism and placing a kiosk



Enhance connectivity and add lights for safety



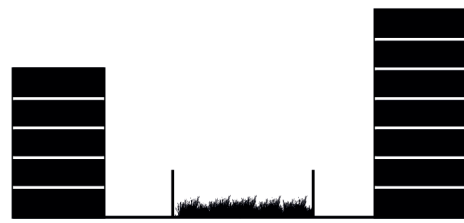
Before



After

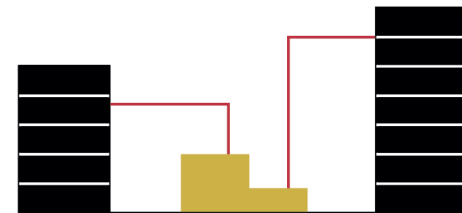
B. Social Integration: What have we learned?

B1: Cultural Hub



Inclusivity

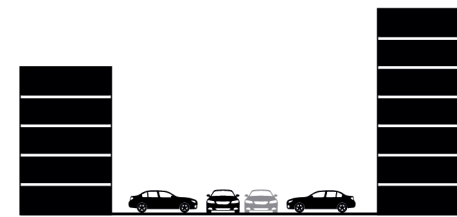
The Cultural Hubs, such as the Museum of the Periphery, work for the strengthening of the community. The hubs create new centralities within the neighbourhood. This should foster social interaction, community identity and should enhance the feeling of appropriation to the city of the residents of Quarto Oggiaro



Transferability

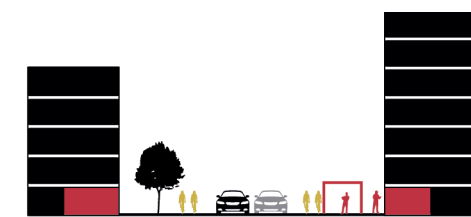
The Strategy of the Cultural Hub is a strategy that could be transferred elsewhere. Other peripheries in Milan that suffer of similar social condition could transform voids into cultural hubs.

B3: Extend the Ciclaway Network



Inclusivity

By extending the ciclaway network and activating the streets, the area should be more connected and the street more lively. Making the street network safe for people to be in, is a good strategy to make the Neighbourhood more inclusive.



Transferability

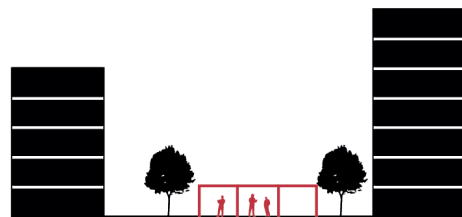
Extending the ciclaway network and the creating lively streets can be a transferable strategy for other areas to make better connections with the neighbouring areas and amenities that are present in the area itself.

B2: Activation of Public Space



Inclusivity

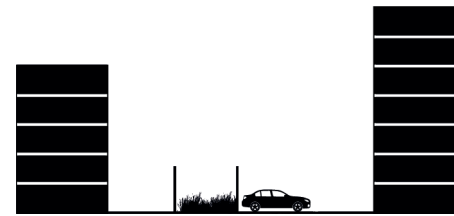
This Strategy is based on “Building Together” and DIY urbanism. Transforming unused space with those means is a great tool to empower community, create social interaction and give the possibility to people to “own” the space.



Transferability

This Strategy is often applied in deprived neighbourhoods to enhance the spatial quality and, at the same time, be used for community strengthening. It can therefore be used in other peripheral areas.

B4: Multifunctional Densification



Inclusivity

The multifunctional densification strengthens the community by making it resilient to future tendencies. Moreover, giving better housing to the people living in Quarto Oggiaro gives the residents a sense of stability



Transferability

Densifying neighbourhoods such as Quarto Oggiaro can make them more resilient to future changes and demands of the housing market. Therefore, it is a strategy that can be transferred, especially in areas with many urban voids.

C.

C. Housing

This scenario is built upon a set of actions that is aimed at the improving the housing of Quarto Oggiaro. Generally, the idea is to improve the quality of life of the people living in Quarto Oggiaro. This Scenario takes the existing situation as a stating point.

Spatial Strategies

C1: Expansion of Facades

C2: CLT

C3: Transformation of Abandoned Units

C4: Densification Along High Street



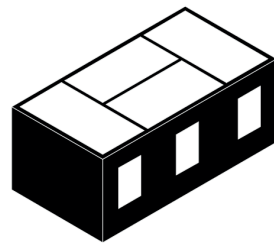
⊕ CLT

■ Transformation of Abandoned Units

— Densification along high street

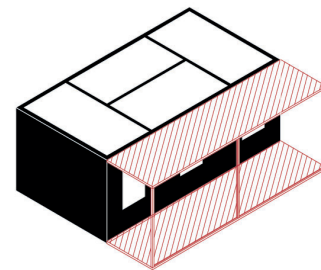
C. Spatial Strategies

C1: Expansion of Facades



Aim

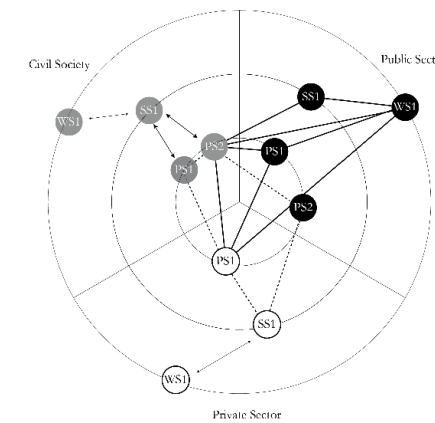
The aim of this strategy is to enhance the space available for dwellings in order to make the social housing complexes more resilient to and futureproof



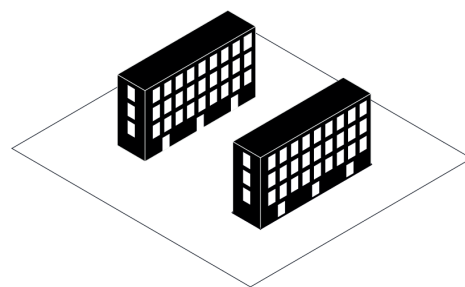
What

Adding clear entrances, expanding the facades in order to create new types of dwellings.

Stakeholders

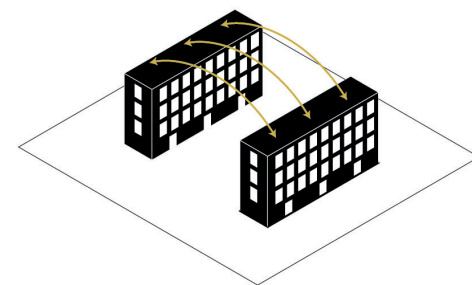


C2: CLT



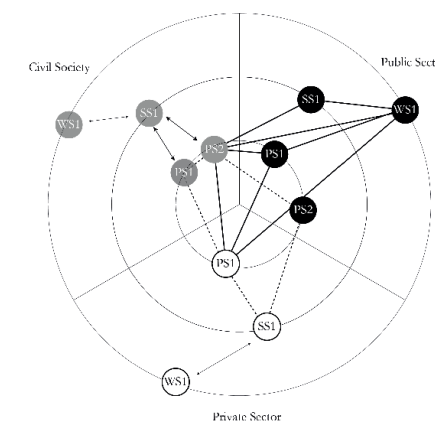
Aim

The aim of this strategy is to give to the resident more security of their land by setting up a Community Land Trust. Moreover, it is an alternative to the privatization of social housing complexes.



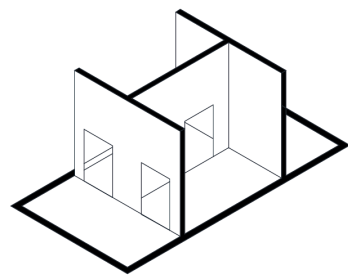
What

In this strategy, a community-land trust should be set up. This should create social cohesion and a general improvement of the quality of life.



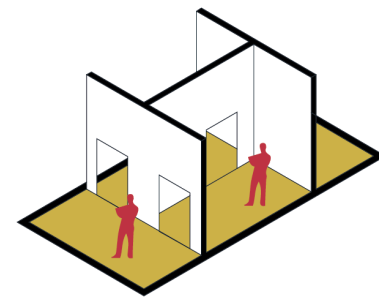
C. Spatial Strategies

C3: Transformation of Abandoned Units



Aim

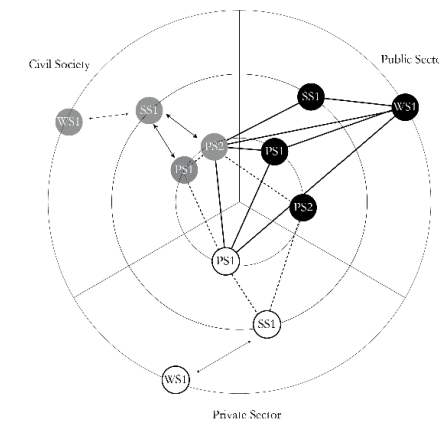
This strategy aims at the use of abandoned units for social purposes in order to create multifunctionality inside the block.



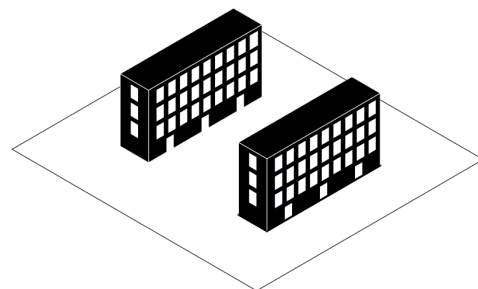
What

Providing little communal spaces such as art exposition, communal kitchen, communal bars.

Stakeholders

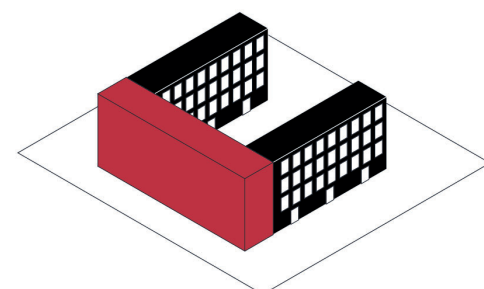


C4: Densification along high streets



Aim

The aim of this strategy is to create a front for the high street. The densification should be multifunctional. In such a way the open blocks can be closed to create more intimate spaces on the created inner garden.



What

The construction along the high streets of mixed use buildings in order to create a street front.

Stakeholders



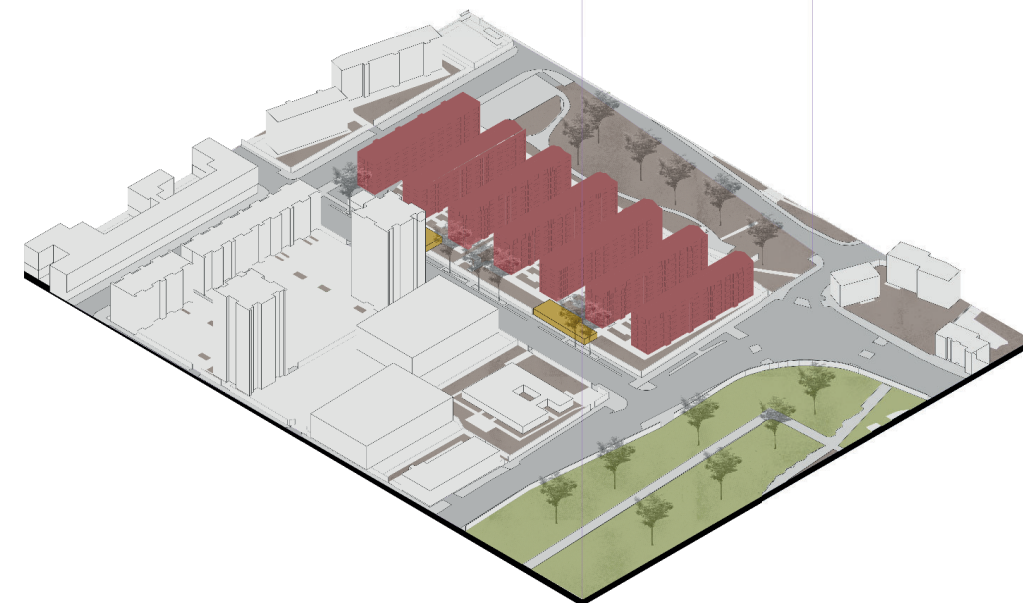
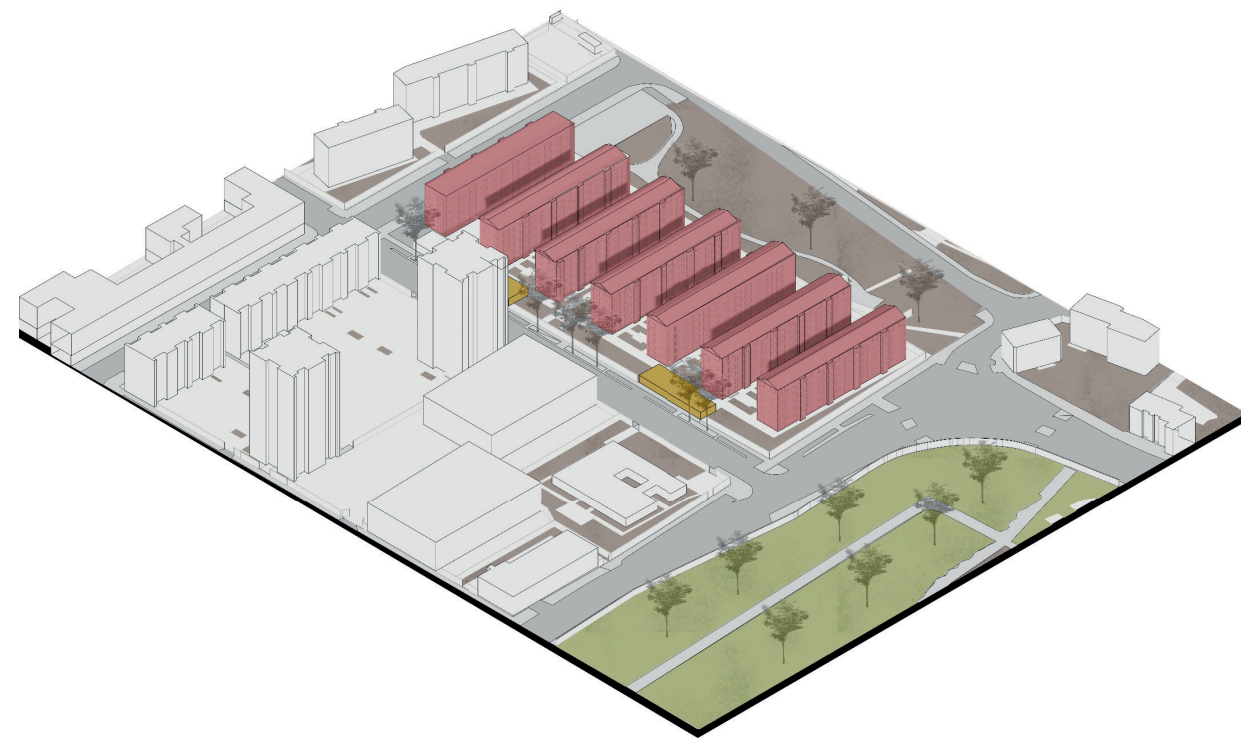
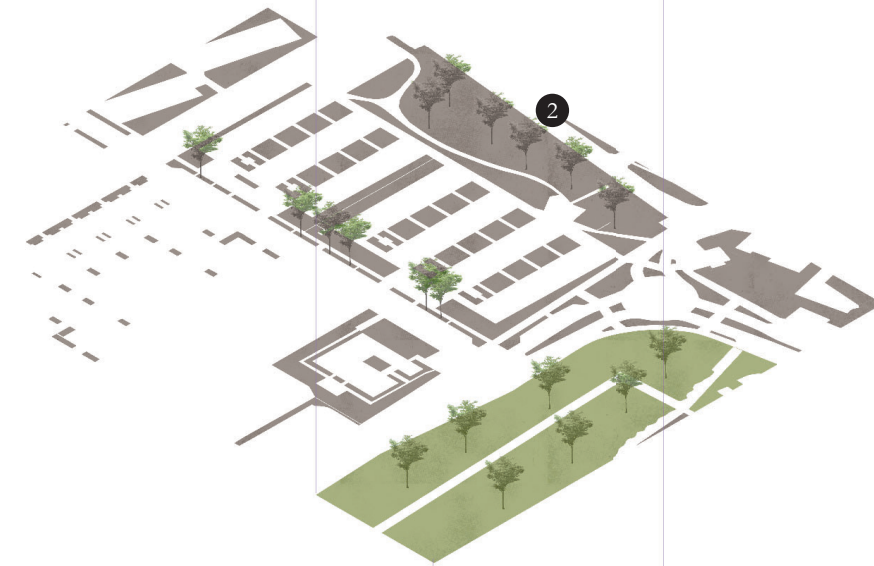
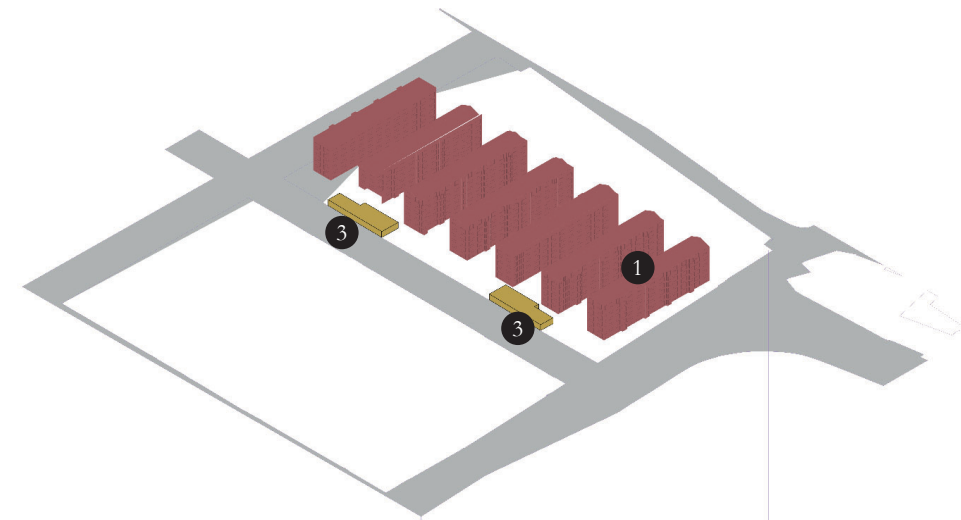
Focus Point: Via Cogne



Existing Conditions

The focus point of Via Cogne presents problems the typical problems of Housing in Quarto Oggiaro. Large open, low maintained green spaces and monofunctional. Moreover, the facades are in decay.

- ① Social Housing
- ② Inactive Green
- ③ Abandoned Buildings

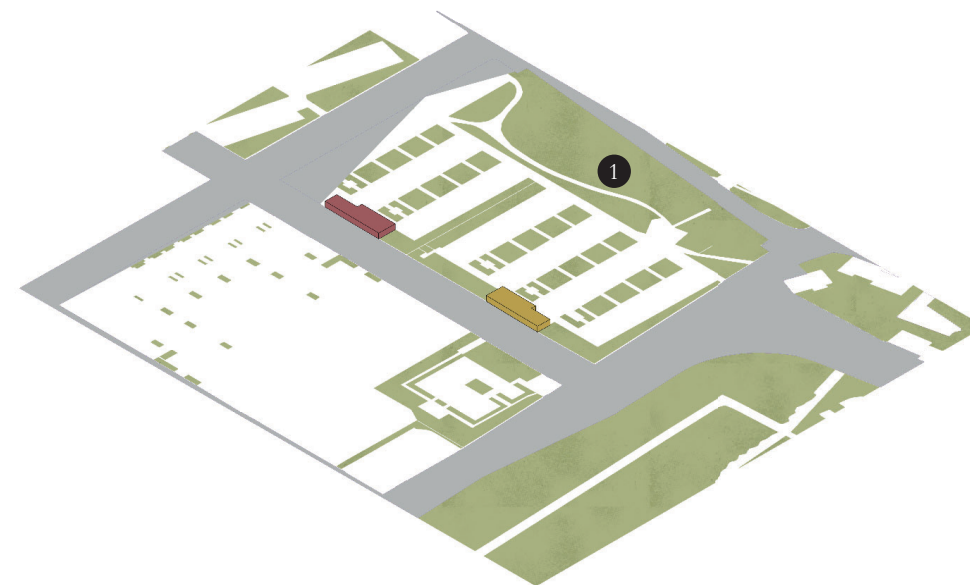
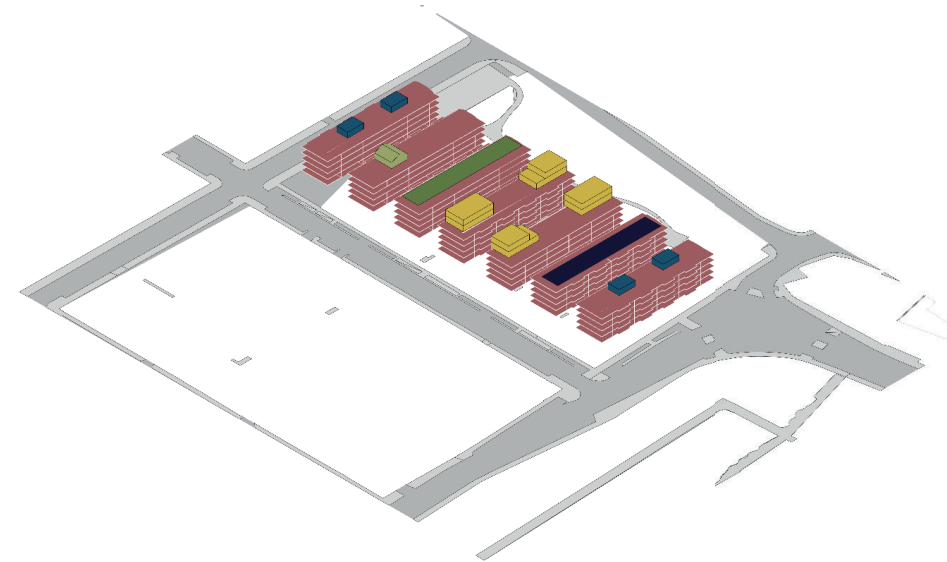


Focus Point: Via Cogne



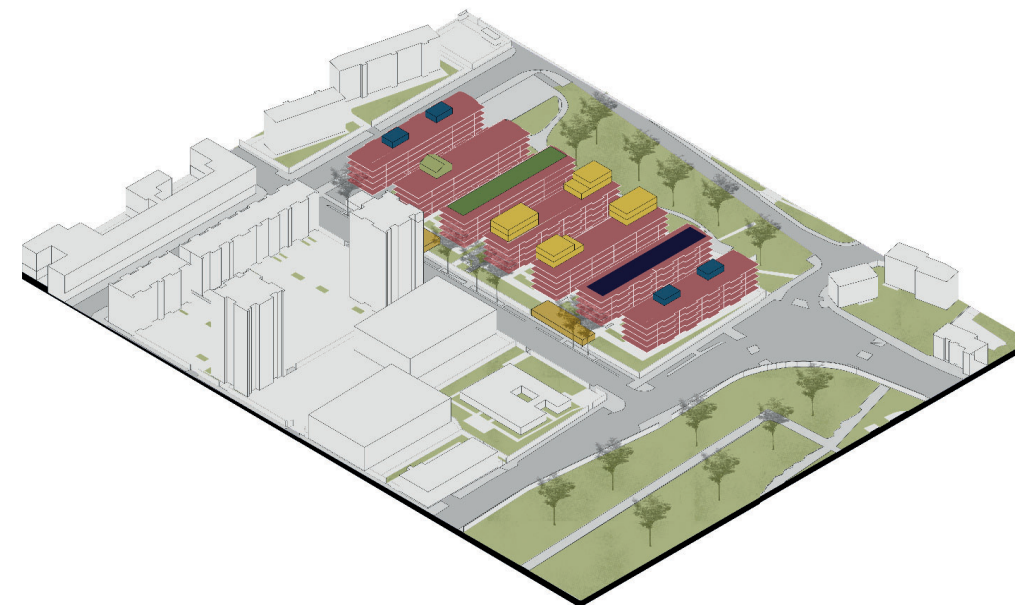
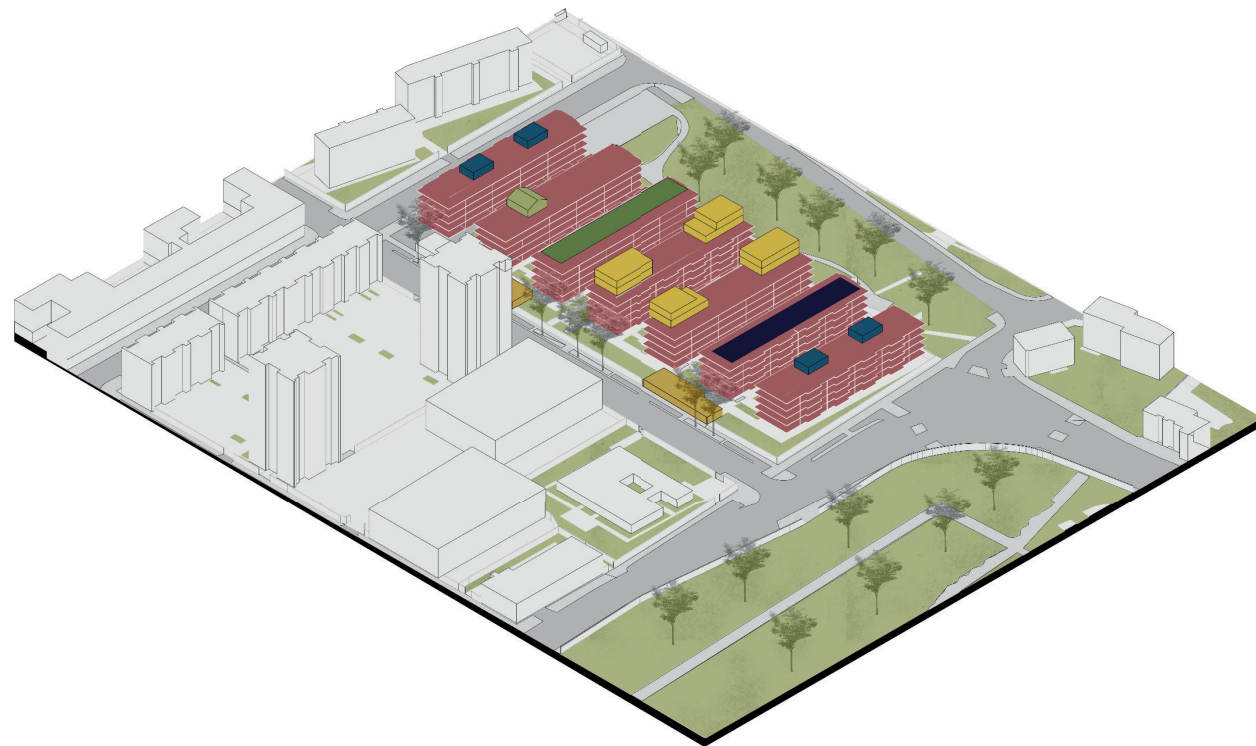
Design Proposal

The proposal is articulated along with three main points: setting up a CLT which would, with the help of the residents, maintain the green park. At the same time, a facade expansion is proposed with loggia's, which can make the housing complex more resilient to the demand of the demographic change. At last different functions are added to the roof to make the housing complex more mixed-use.



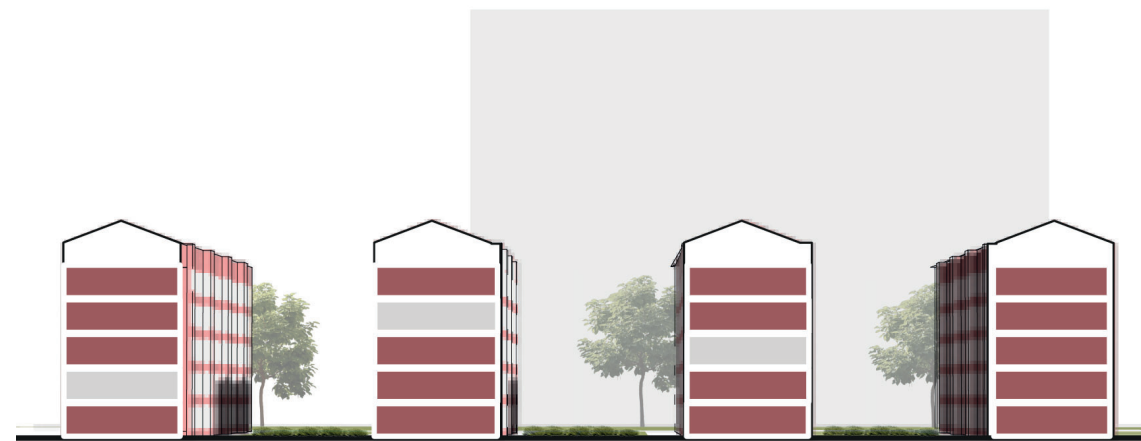
- Housing
- Urban farming
- Housing
- Rooftop
- Workspaces
- Bar

- Theatre
- Restaurant
- 1 CLT Green

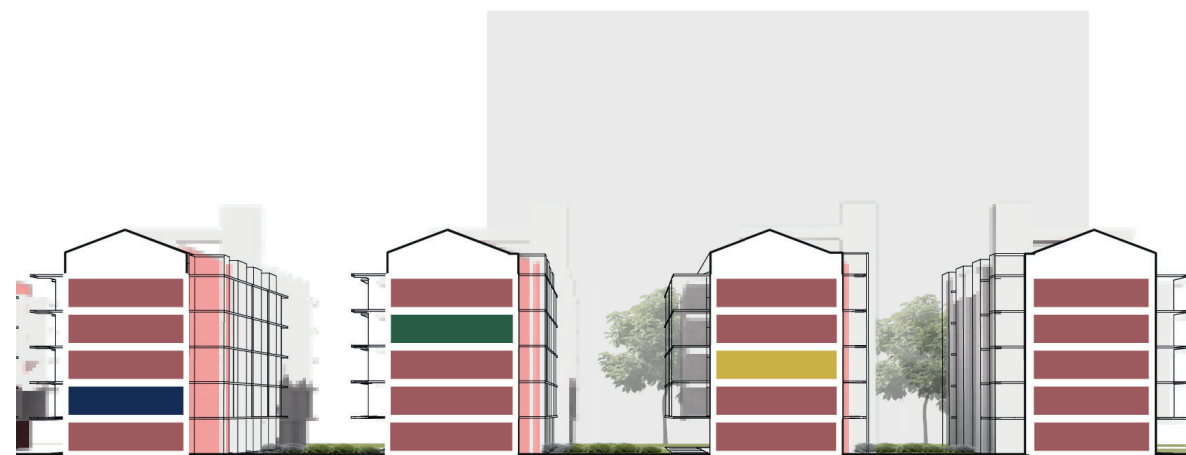


C3: Transformation of Abandoned Units

Moreover, inside the block different functions can be added in order to re-use the existing stock and creating spaces for encounter inside the block.



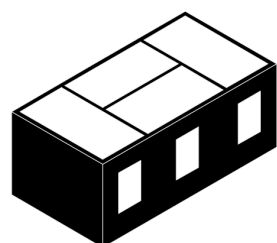
Abandoned Units



Communal Kitchen
Art Space
Communal Library

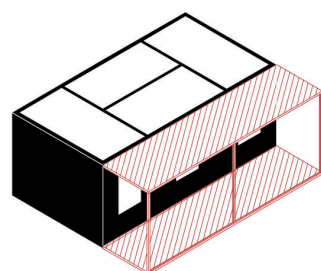
C. Housing: What have we learned?

C1: Expansion of Facades



Inclusivity

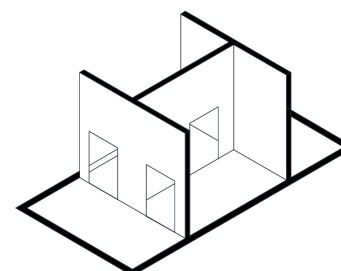
The expansion of the facade allows for more space and for a refurbished building. Implementing this strategy can foster community stability.



Transferability

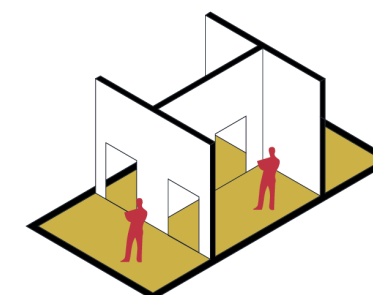
This strategy is transferable where the housing stock are in a strong area of decay. .

C3: Transformation of Abandoned Units



Inclusivity

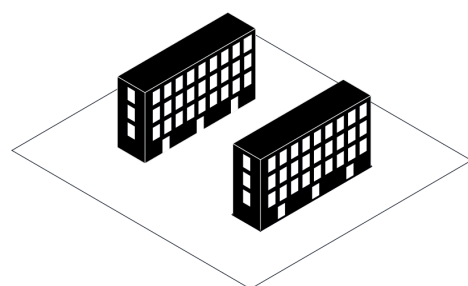
By transforming the abandoned units in the housing complexes in Quarto Oggiaro, new communal activities that could foster the stability of the community and social interaction.



Transferability

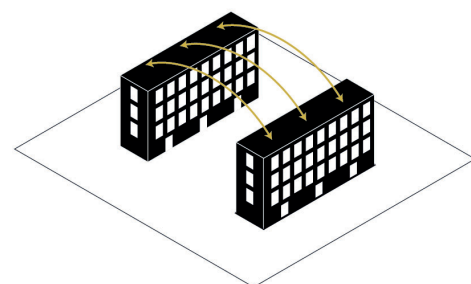
In principle, this strategy can be transferred to areas where there are many abandoned units.

C2: CLT



Inclusivity

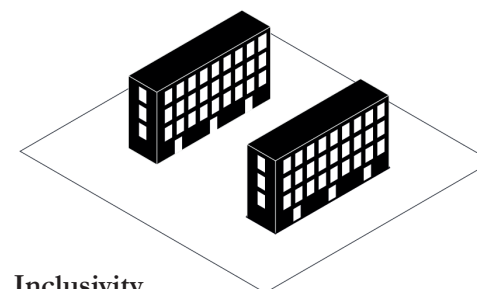
This strategy makes sure that the community is strengthened by giving them security of tenure and power against the laws of the market. It is a good strategy to include people in the Right to the City



Transferability

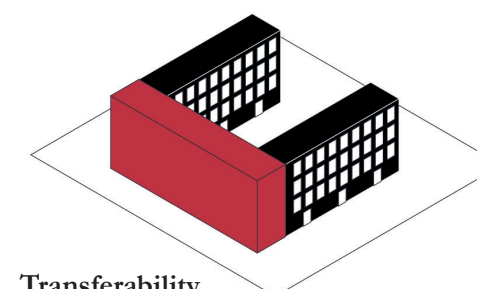
This strategy is transferable in other peripheries and communities that are at risk of being pushed out from their neighbourhood.

C4: Densification along high streets



Inclusivity

The idea is that by creating a differentiation in space the community can find different types of spaces in the neighbourhood.



Transferability

This strategy is transferable mainly in housing complexes which were built in the same time and with the same structure.

Conclusion

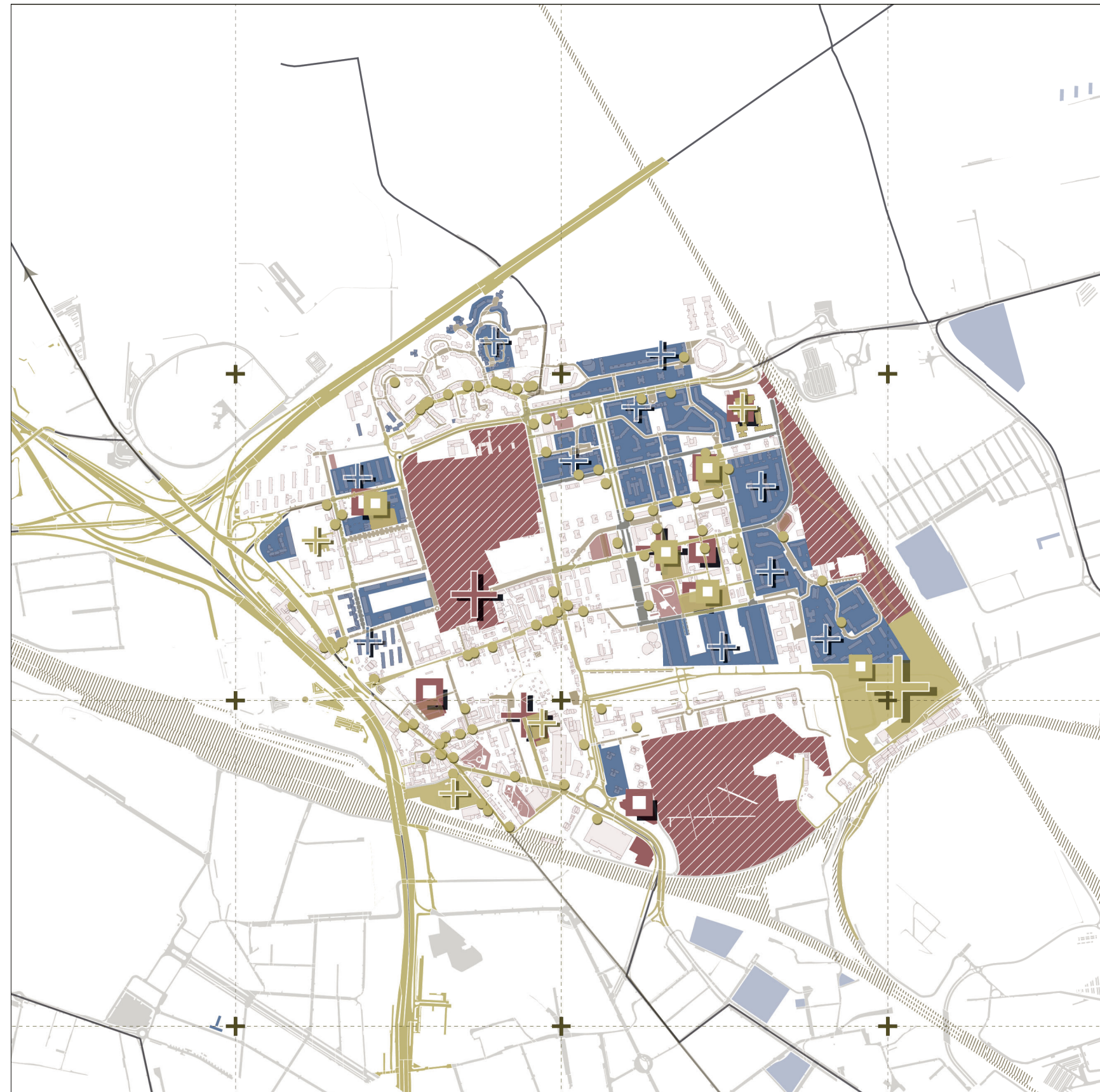
What are the strategies and policies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

The previously outlined scenarios have been built on the analytical framework and the theoretical framework. Throughout the research process, it has become clear that the peripheries of Milan and its Metropolitan City are dealing with significant problems of social, economic, housing and spatial connotation. However, there are many potentialities to be used to help the residents exert the right to the city. It has become clear that one scenario is not enough to tackle those problems. The issues have such a vast complexity that all three should be implemented.

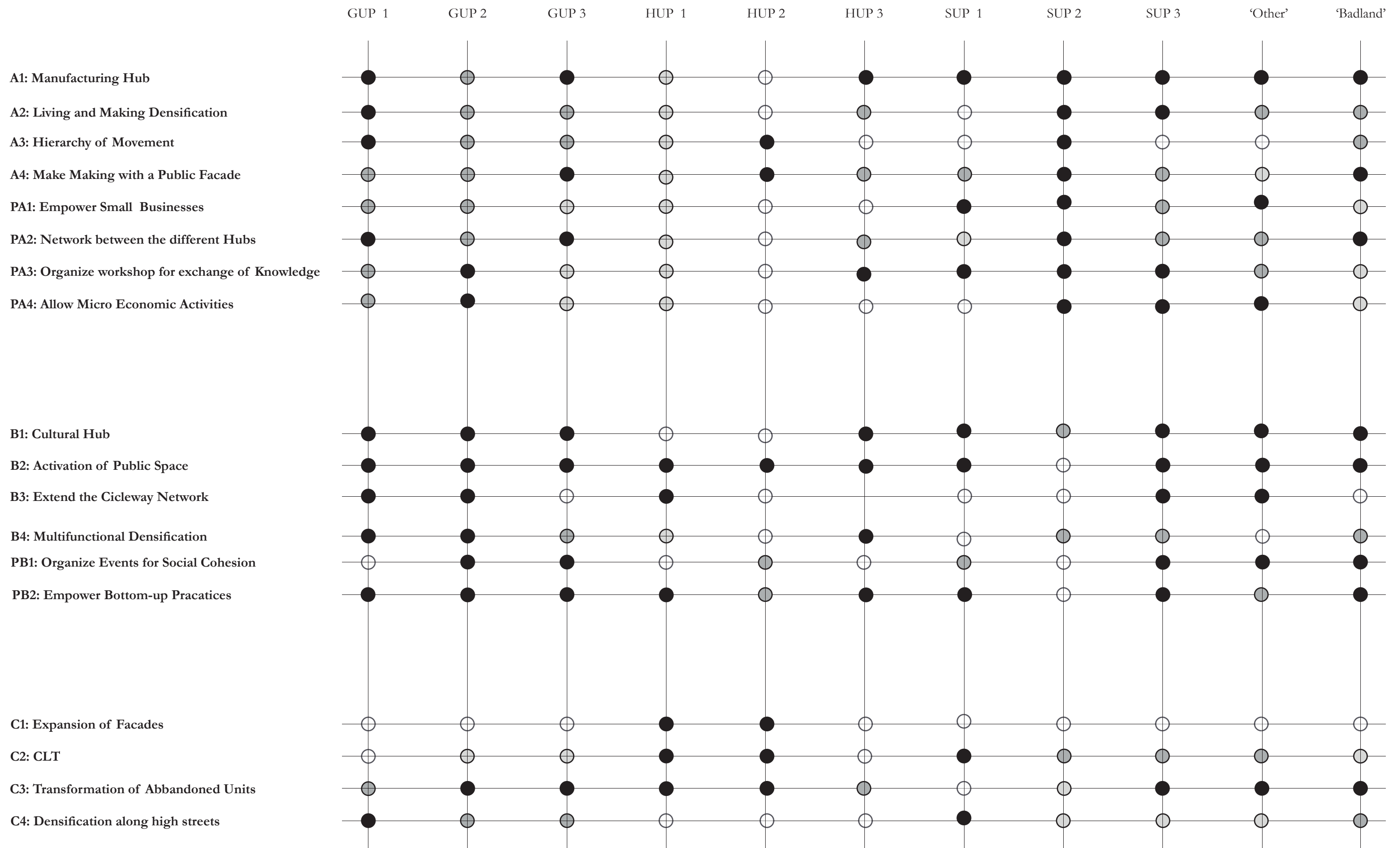
Naturally, some parts overlap, such as the addition of cycleways or the densification strategies. In the latter, there are choices of where to densify along high streets, where to densify with making and where to densify with services.

On the next page, the reader will see a framework matrix that combines the previously outlined preliminary conclusion and the definition of periphery given in the essay and methodological chapter of this thesis.

The matrix has a categorization built upon the possible impact that the strategy can have according to the type of peripheral condition. The reader should not that this matrix is based on an interpretation of those impacts and not on clear data.



- Manufacturing Hubs
- Living and Making
- Making with a Public Facade
- Low Distribution Presence to High Distribution Presence
- CLT
- Transformation of Abandoned Units
- Densification along high street
- Cultural Hubs
- Mixed use Densification
- Local Parks to Primary Parks
- Cycleway Extension



CHAPTER 11: Politicize

How Can Those Strategy be Implemented?

This chapter focuses on how the strategies can be implemented. The explanation is done by explaining how the stakeholder should be repositioned and which action they should do to create a more participatory and networked governance. The conclusion also shows what the limit of the proposed process has been.

A: Desired Policies



A. Economic Well-Being

Strategy

Desired Policies

Engagement Strategy

A1: Manufacturing Hub

- Subsidies for Research and Development.
- Guarantee of Security of Space

Integrated Territorial Investments, which entails

A2: Living and Making Densification

- Change of Noise Regulation
- Create Financial Levers

A3: Hierarchy of Movement

- Financial Instruments to invest in the neighbourhood

Strategic Partnerships

A4: Make Making with a Public Facade

Process Strategy



A. Economic Well-Being

Strategy

PA1: Empower Small Businesses

PA2: Network between the different Hubs

PA3: Organize workshop for exchange of Knowledge

PA4: Allow Microeconomic ventures on the streets

Desired Policies

- Guarantee of Security of Space
- Curator

- Participatory subsidiary

- Collaboration network with experts and professional

- Easing regulations

Engagement Strategy

Integrated Territorial Investments, which entails

Strategic Partnerships

Stakeholder Repositioning

A. Economic Well-Being

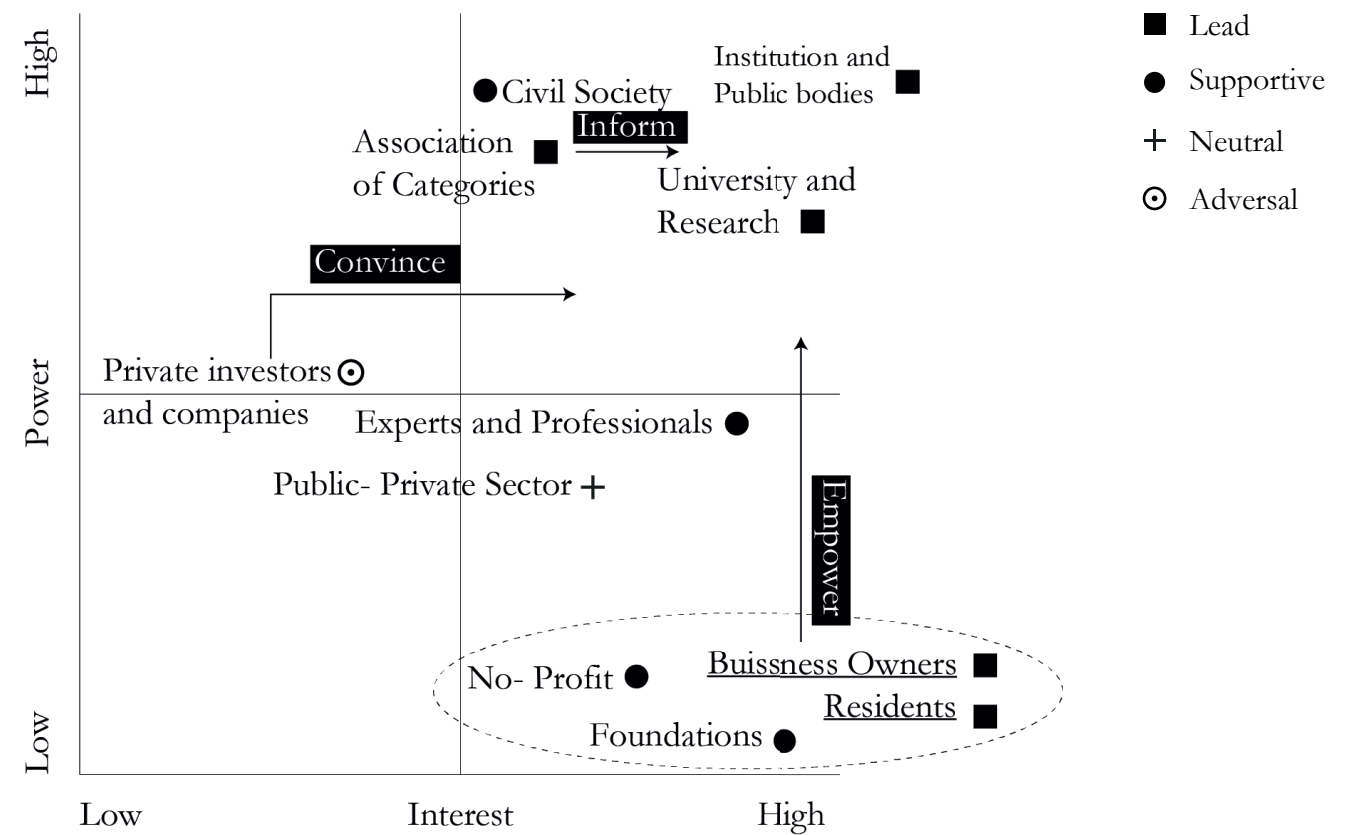
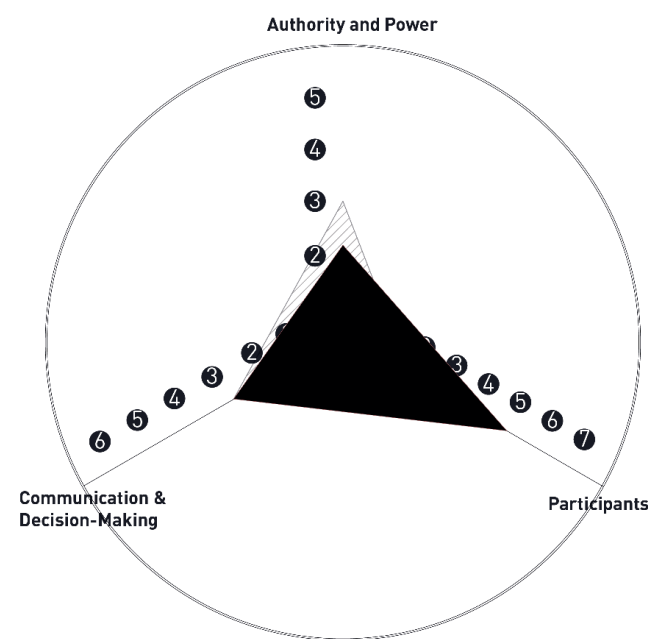
Stakeholders Rrepositioning

To implement the strategies of the first scenario, stakeholders repositioning is necessary. Specific actions are individuated by using the stakeholder analysis of the second theme (Urban Regeneration, Centralities and Public Space) of the “Laboratorio Milano 2030” as a starting point. First of all, the local businesses owners and residents should be added to the table. This can be done by, at first, organizing participation points in the neighbourhood to involve the owners of the local businesses and, later on, by using the elected curator (strategy PA1).

Moreover, the association of categories should be informed to have the necessary information about the choices to make. Recurrent meetings with representatives should be done to keep them informed on the process and involving them.

As explained in other parts of the thesis, the local developers have mainly profit as their goals and thus little interest to participate in a more inclusive process. However, they might be necessary for financing the different projects. The Municipality, however, owns most of the land in Quarto Oggiaro. Therefore a dialogue should be set up, which leads to a two-sided gain possibility. An example could be the necessary implementation of certain services or a certain percentage of social housing to have the opportunity to build on the land

of Quarto Oggiaro. At last, empowerment of local no-profit, foundations, residents, and businesses owners should be done. This can be done by setting up a dialogue between those actors to have a more decisive role in the decision-making processes. This can be done by setting up participation points in the neighbourhood to gather information. Also, recurrent meetings might be necessary. Moreover, at the table with all the stakeholders, the degree of authority should shift towards a co-govern. The latter can be done later on the project when the collaboration is mature.



Authority and Power

- ⑤ Individual Education
- ④ Communicative Influence
- ③ Advise-Consult
- ② Co-Govern
- ① Directed Authority

Communication & Decision-Making

- ① Technical Expertise
- ② Deliberate and Negotiate
- ③ Aggregate and Bargain
- ④ Develop Preferences
- ⑤ Express Preference
- ⑥ Listen as Spectator

Participants

- ① Expert administrators
- ② Professional representatives
- ③ Lay Stakeholders
- ④ Randomly Selected
- ⑤ Open with targeted recruitment
- ⑥ Open, self selected
- ⑦ Everyone

Stakeholders Relationship

A. Economic Well-Being

A1: Manufacturing Hub

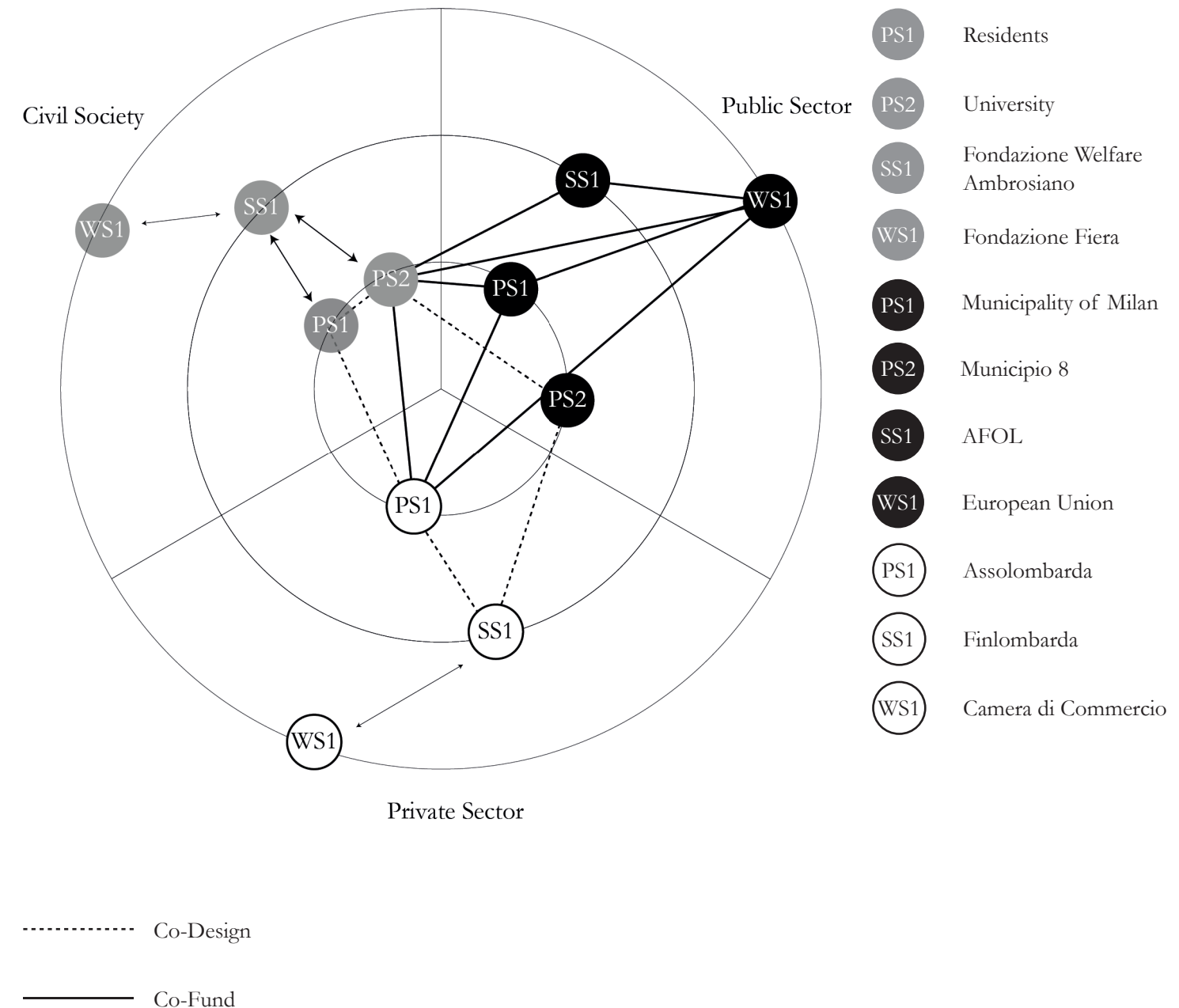
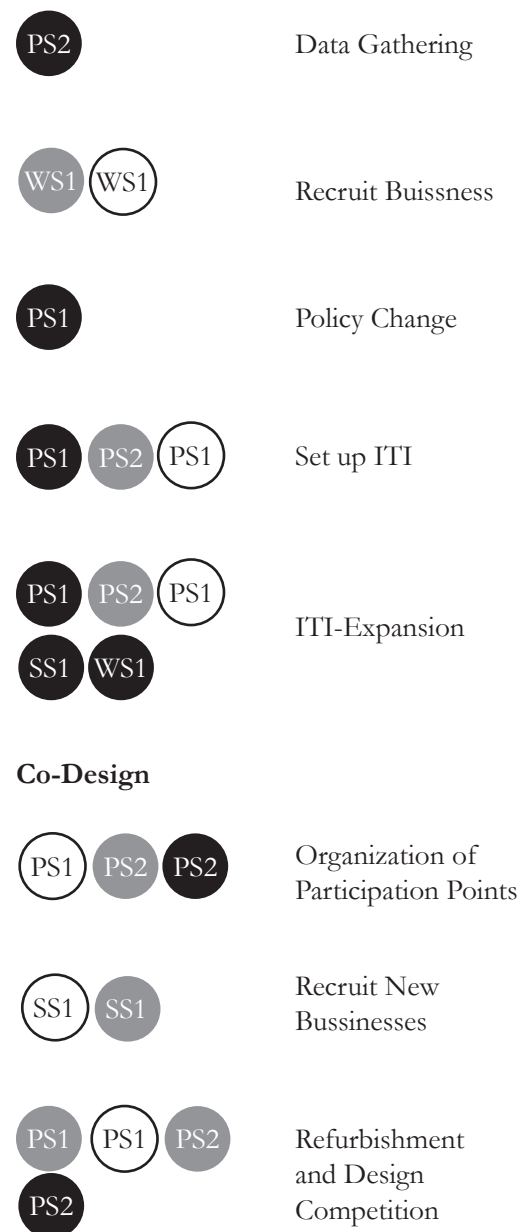
The first necessary action is the Data Gathering, which could be done by the Municipio 8. At the same time, the municipality should change policy regarding the security of the existing and future manufacturing businesses.

The primary way the manufacturing Hubs should be funded is through an Integrated Territorial Investment (ITI). The latter should be done by setting up a dialogue between the primary stakeholders of the three sectors at first. Moreover, the input of the community will be gathered through participation points spread out in the neighbourhood.

The first Manufacturing Hub, namely the maker space, the fab lab, and the school of Manufacturing (which are based on the reuse of the existing building) should be the starting projects, through which the ITI funding can be expanded to the AFOL and the European Union.

To design the Manufacturing Hubs, Participation points should be set up in the neighbourhood by the active stakeholders on the territory. Moreover, the Secondary stakeholders are in charge of recruiting new business. The local stakeholders are at first in charge of the refurbishment of the existing industrial heritage. Later on, they should set up a participatory design competition to design the Innovation Hub

Co-Fund



Stakeholders Relationship

A2: Living and Making Densification

To densify Quarto Oggiaro with a combination of Housing and Making, the following actions are necessary.

To start the project a policy change is needed by the municipality, which allows the combination between light manufacturing and living. After that, a dialogue should be set up between Fondazione Cariplo, the Municipality of Milan, and the Local Developers.

Subsequently, when the first densification project is completed, the partnership should be expanded. This can be done through a particular office set up by the first three stakeholders.

Concerning the design, the Municipio 8 should focus on organizing participation points together with the local NGO Il Laboratorio, following that the design competition should be set up. At last, the association of categories Finlombarda and SIAM should be able to attract new businesses when the project is complete. The wider stakeholders should be informed and provide knowledge and expertise.

Co-Fund

PS3 PS1 PS2 Strategic Partnership

PS1 Policy Change

SS1 WS1 WS1 Partnership Expansion
PS3 PS1 PS2

Co-Design

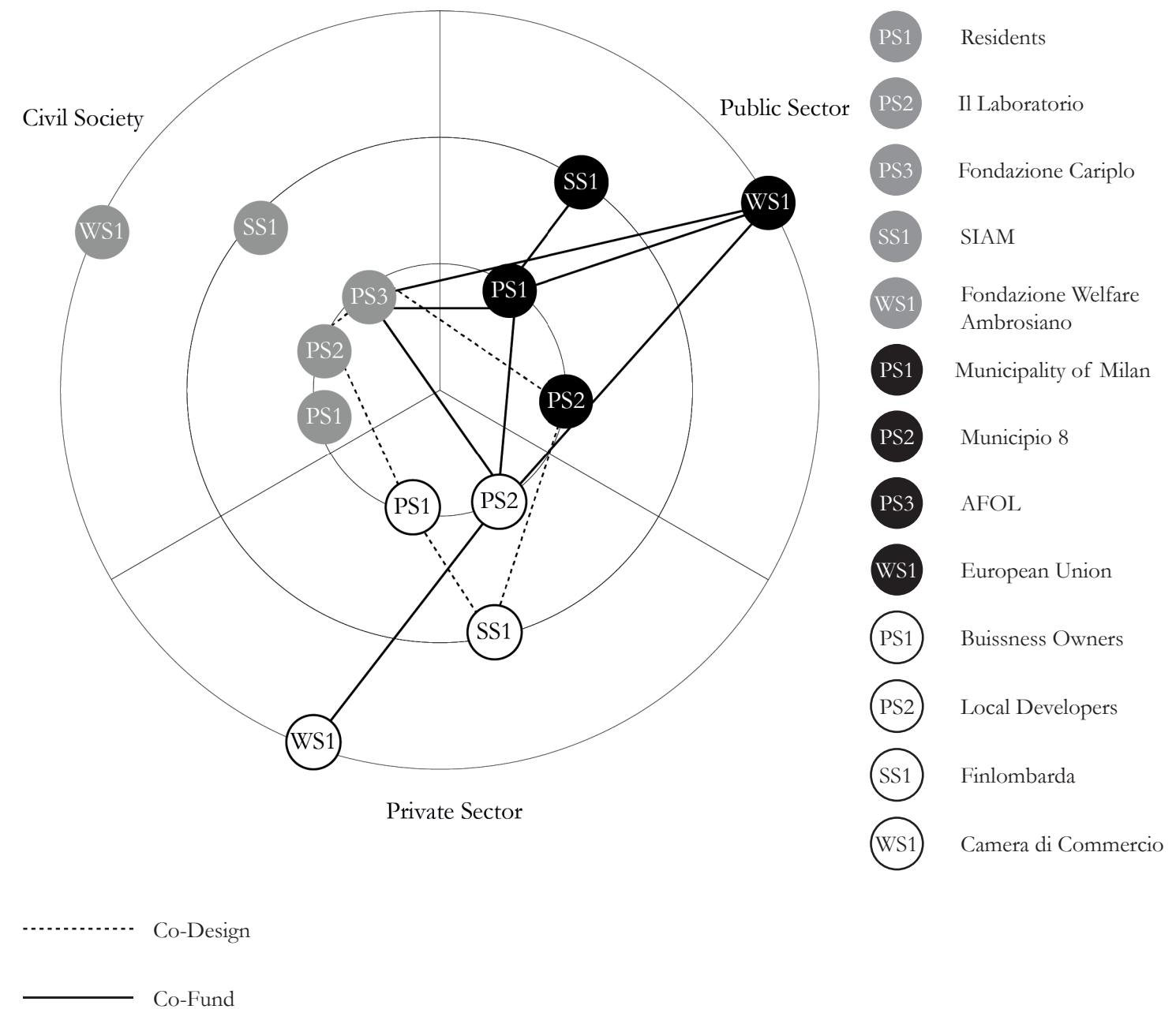
PS2 PS2 Organization of Participation Points

SS1 SS1 Attract new businesses

PS1 PS1 PS2 Design Competition

PS2

WS1 Provide knowledge and expertise



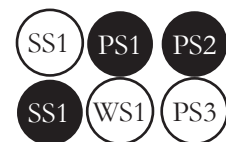
Stakeholders Relationship

A3: Hierarchy of Movement

To implement this strategy, a strategic partnership between 6 stakeholders coming from both the public as the private sector is necessary. The dialogue should be set up in order to divide the funding of the interventions.

To design this strategy and respond to the need of the residents the Participation points should be set up, followed by a design competition.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership for development

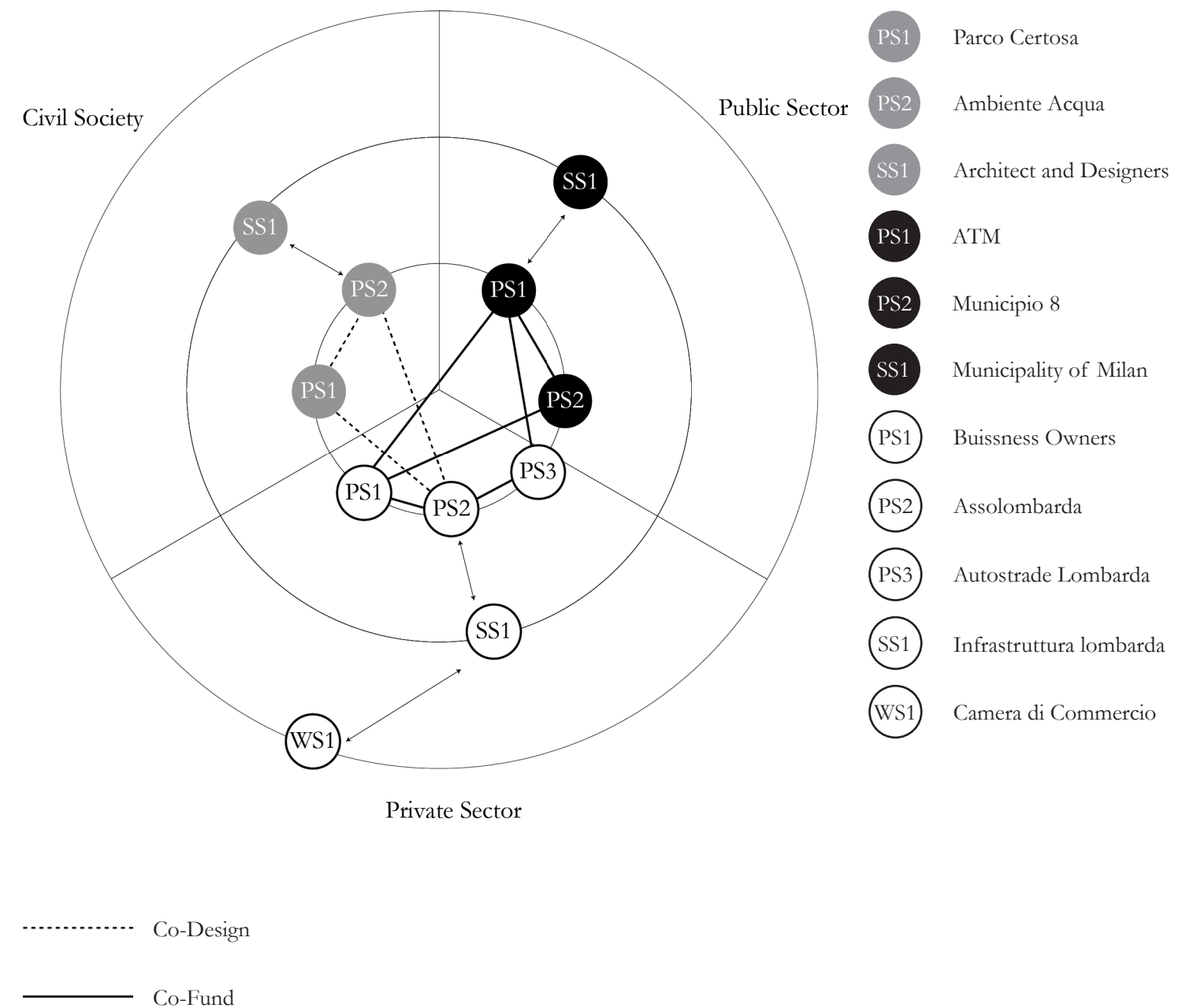
Co-Design



Organization of Participation points



Design Competition



Stakeholders Relationship

A4: Make Making with a Public Facade

To implement this strategy, a strategic partnership between 6 stakeholders coming from both the public as the private sector is necessary. The dialogue should be set up in order to divide the funding of the interventions.

To design this strategy and respond to the need of the residents, the Participation points should be set up, followed by a design competition.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership for development

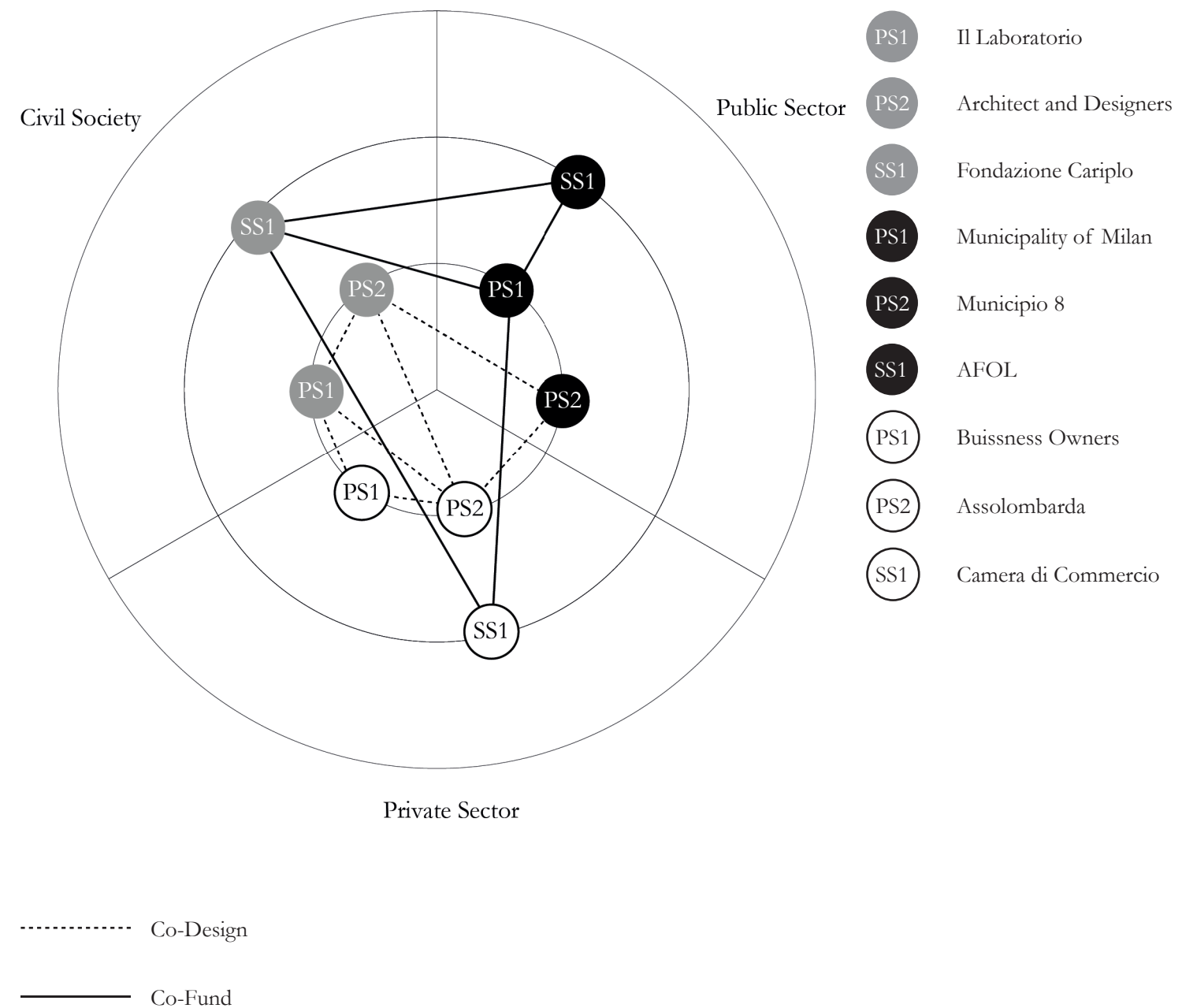
Co-Design



Organization of Participation Points



Supporting processes



Stakeholders Relationship

PA1: Empower Small Businesses

In order to co-fund the this strategy, there is the need for a strategic partnership for funding. The latter entails setting up a dialogue between Fondazione Cariplo, the Municipality and the Municipio. Furthermore AFOL should provide support.

In terms of co-designing, the other actors involved have to do two actions. Campaigning and organizing the election in order to make it possible for the owners of small businesses to vote for their representative.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership for funding

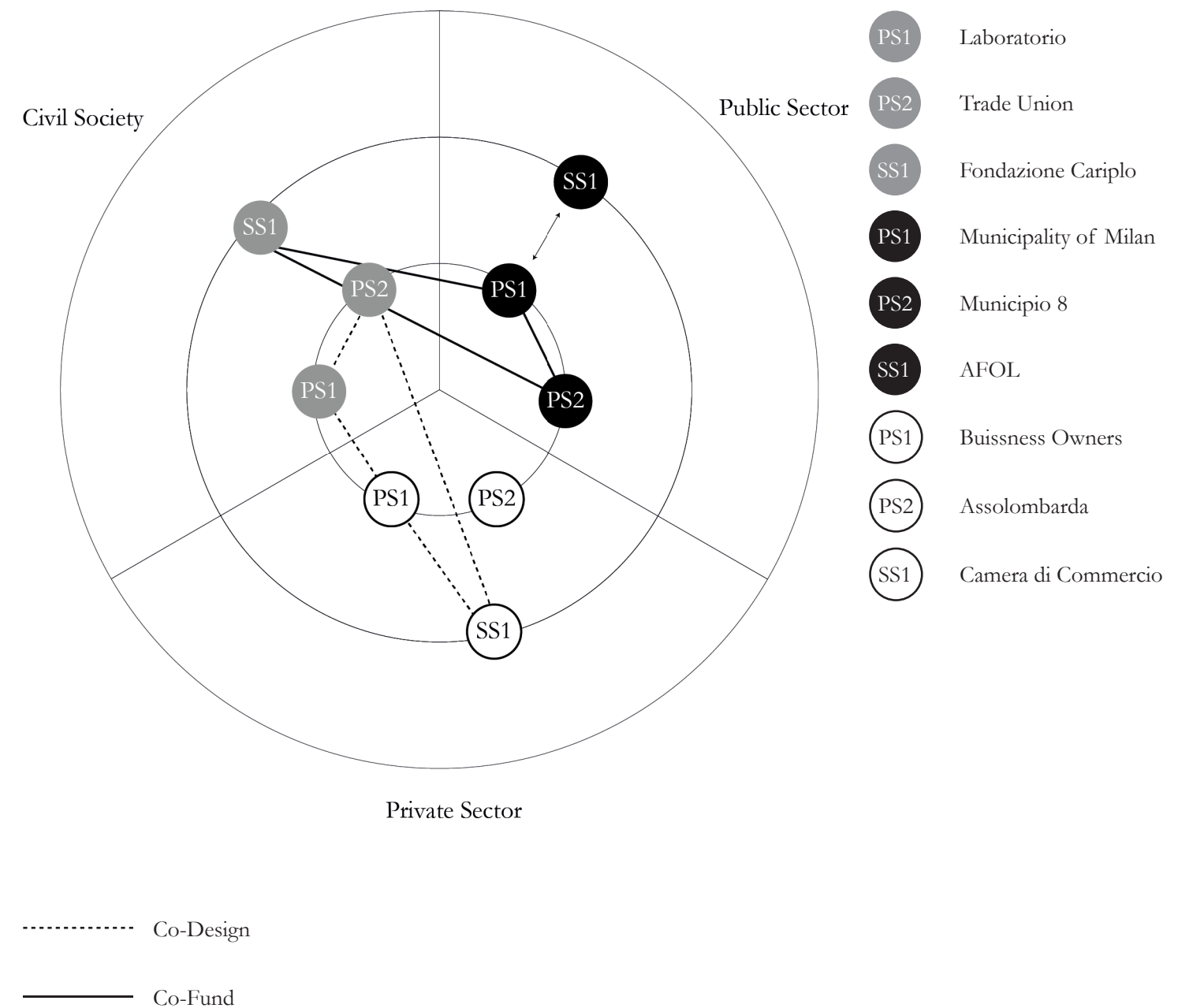
Co-Design



Campaigning



Organization of election



Stakeholders Relationship

PA2: Network between the different Hubs

To set up the network between businesses, the first necessary step is to set up a dialogue between key stakeholders. Furthermore, the network should be set up when the Manufacturing hubs are a refurbishment and implemented when the innovation hub is finalized

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership for development

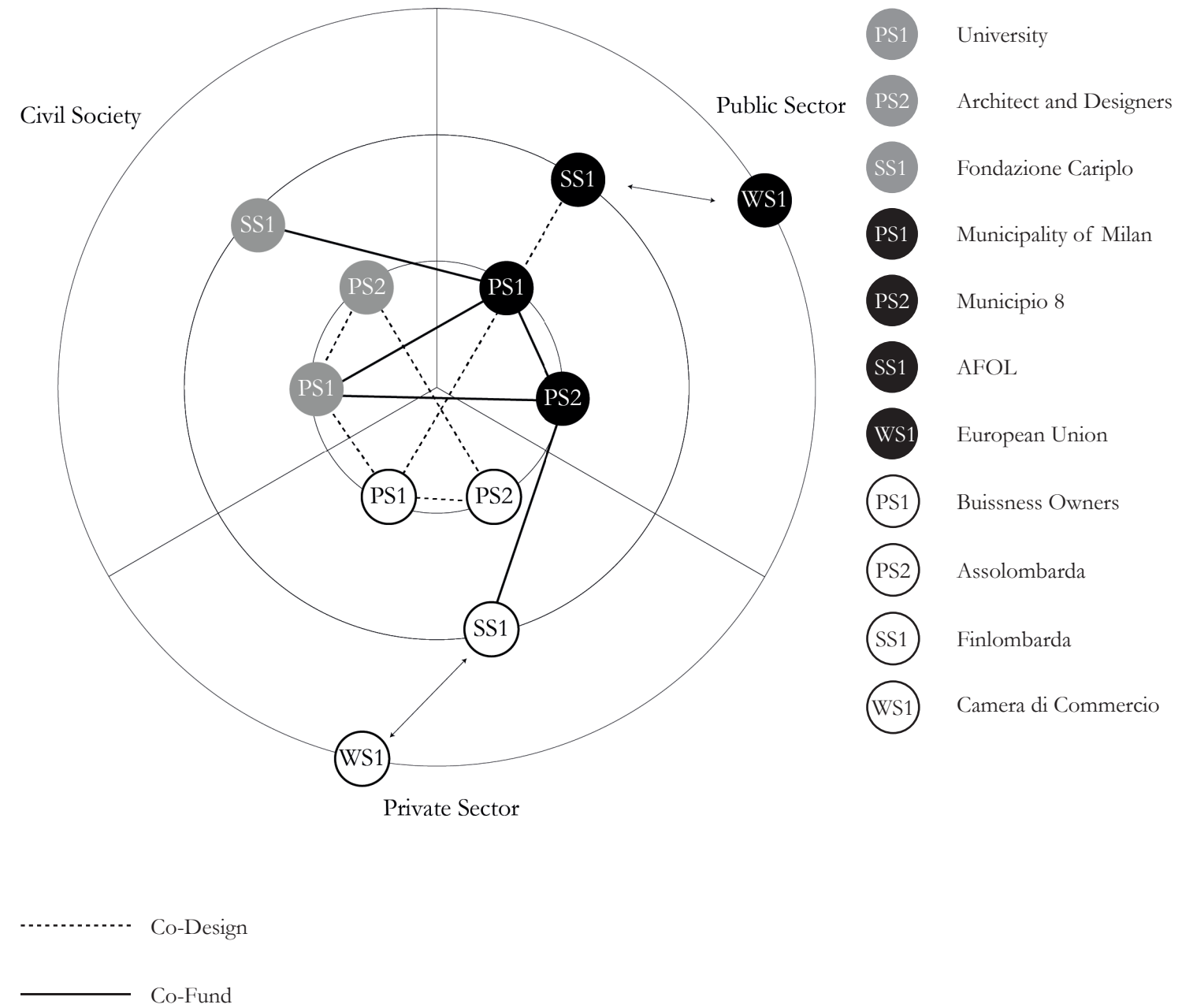
Co-Design



Network set Up



Network Implementation



Stakeholders Relationship

PA3: Organize workshop for exchange of Knowledge

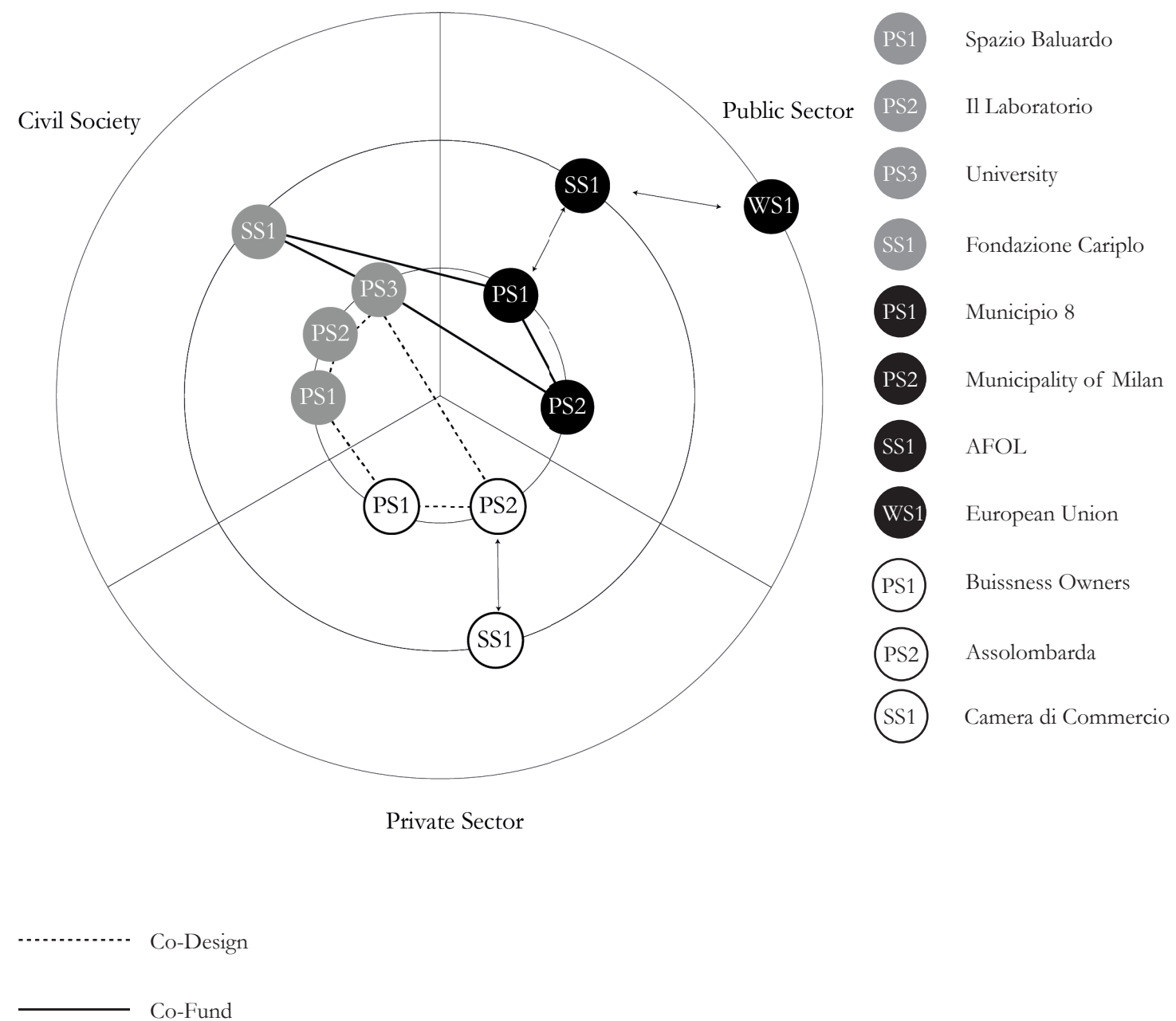
For the workshops to happen, the stakeholders should create a regular open call that funds the workshop with material and other needed things.

Moreover, campaigning in the neighborhood is needed for the workshop to have success.

Co-Fund



Co-Design



Stakeholders Relationship

PA4: Allow Micro Economic Activities

For the workshops to happen, the stakeholders should create a regular open call that funds the workshop with material and other needed things.

Moreover, campaigning in the neighbourhood is needed for the workshop to have success.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership

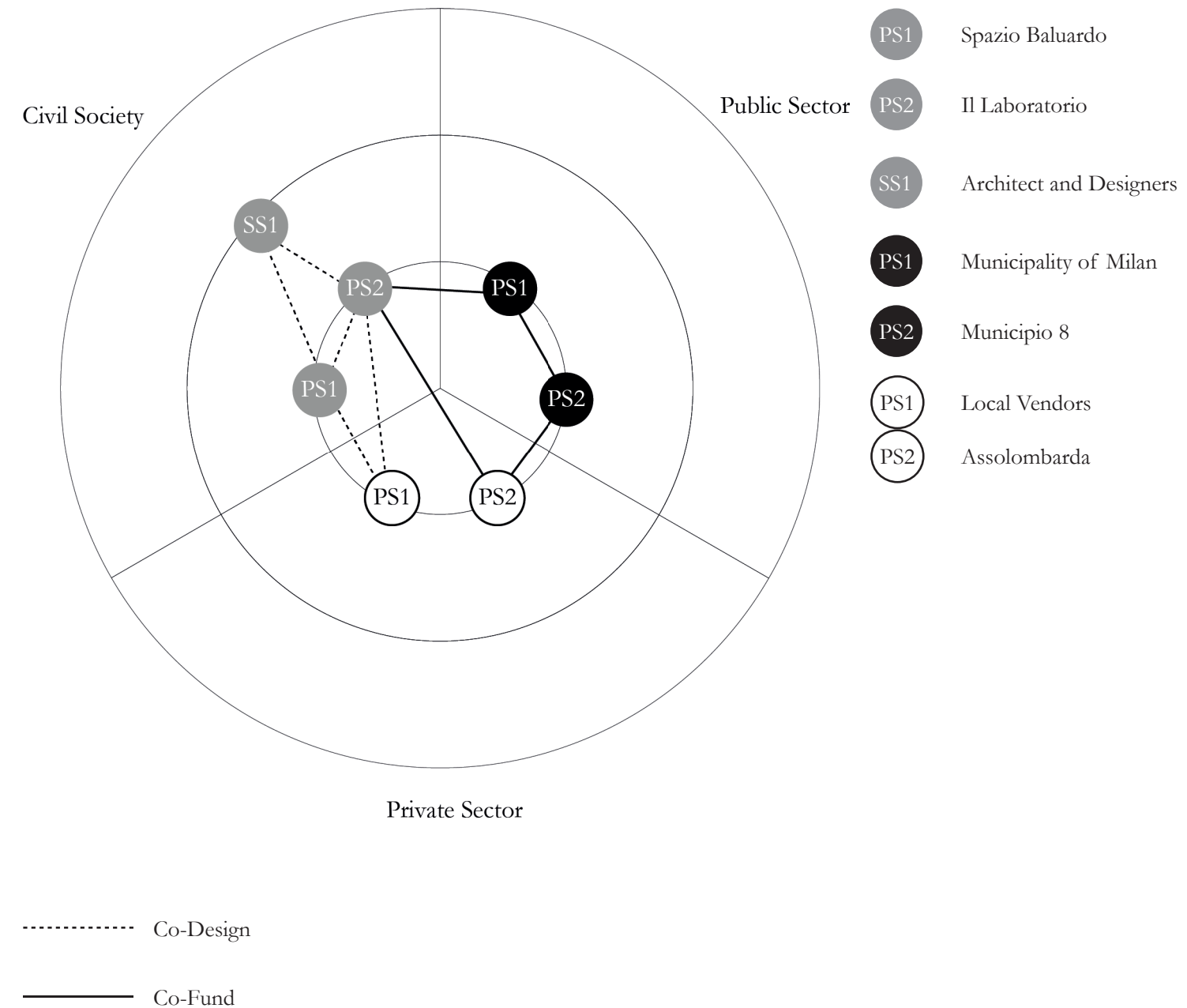


Policy Change

Co-Design



Support



A. Phasing

Phasing

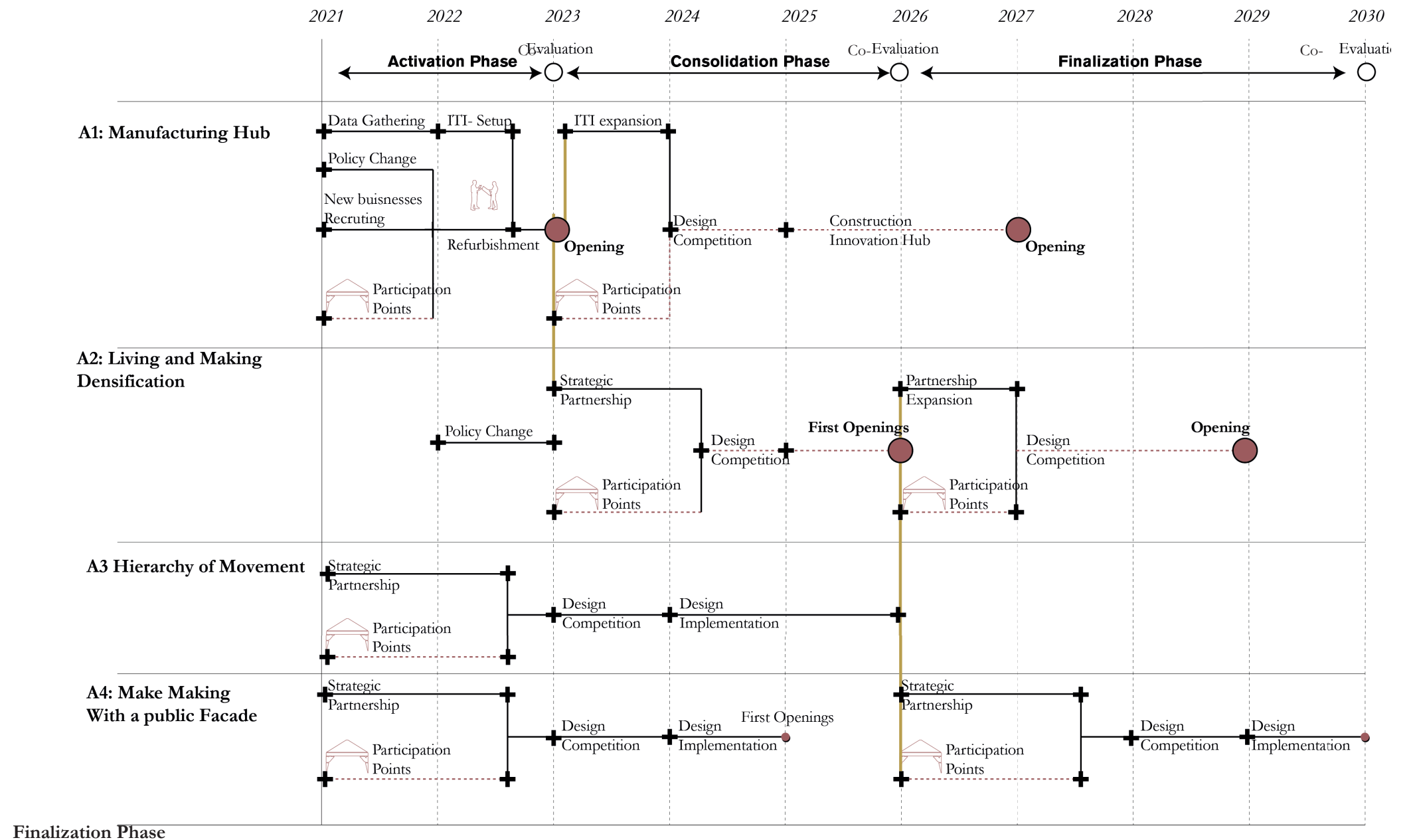
The previously explained action have been subsequently put into a phasing which is divided into three. Activation, Consolidation, and Finalization. At the end of each phase, an evaluation meeting should be organized to analyze the positive and negative outcomes of each phase.

Activation Phase

The Activation phase consists in building on existing, previously explained, partnership to start the process. Actions such as Data Gathering, Participation points, and Strategic Partnership should be done. The Activation phase ends when the first Manufacturing Hubs are refurbished and ready to be used. These projects should function as the catalyst of development.

Consolidation Phase

Having learned from the Activation Phase, the Consolidation Phase should start right after the openings of the Catalyst Hub. This Phase focuses on building new partnerships and expanding the co-funding schemes. Moreover, it is the Phase where most things change in Quarto Oggiaro. The first businesses should have renovated their façade, making it public, and at the end, the hierarchy of movement is clear. The opening of the first densification and making block should be seen as the catalyst and the end of this Phase.



Finalization Phase

The finalization Phase consists of building on the previous phases. During this phase, all the projects should be concluded and have made Quarto Oggiaro a place with less unemployment, less physical decay, and more integrated space.

- Catalyst
- Interdependencies
- Co-Design Actions
- Co-Funding Actions

Phasing Process Strategies

Activation Phase

Besides Spatial changes, Quarto Oggiaro should allow for process change. The activation phase of the process strategies focuses on the campaigning and election of the Curator. The Catalyst are Policy changes and the Election of the Curator.

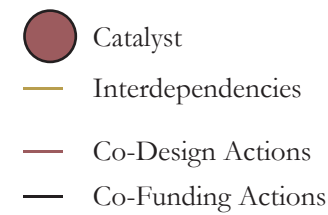
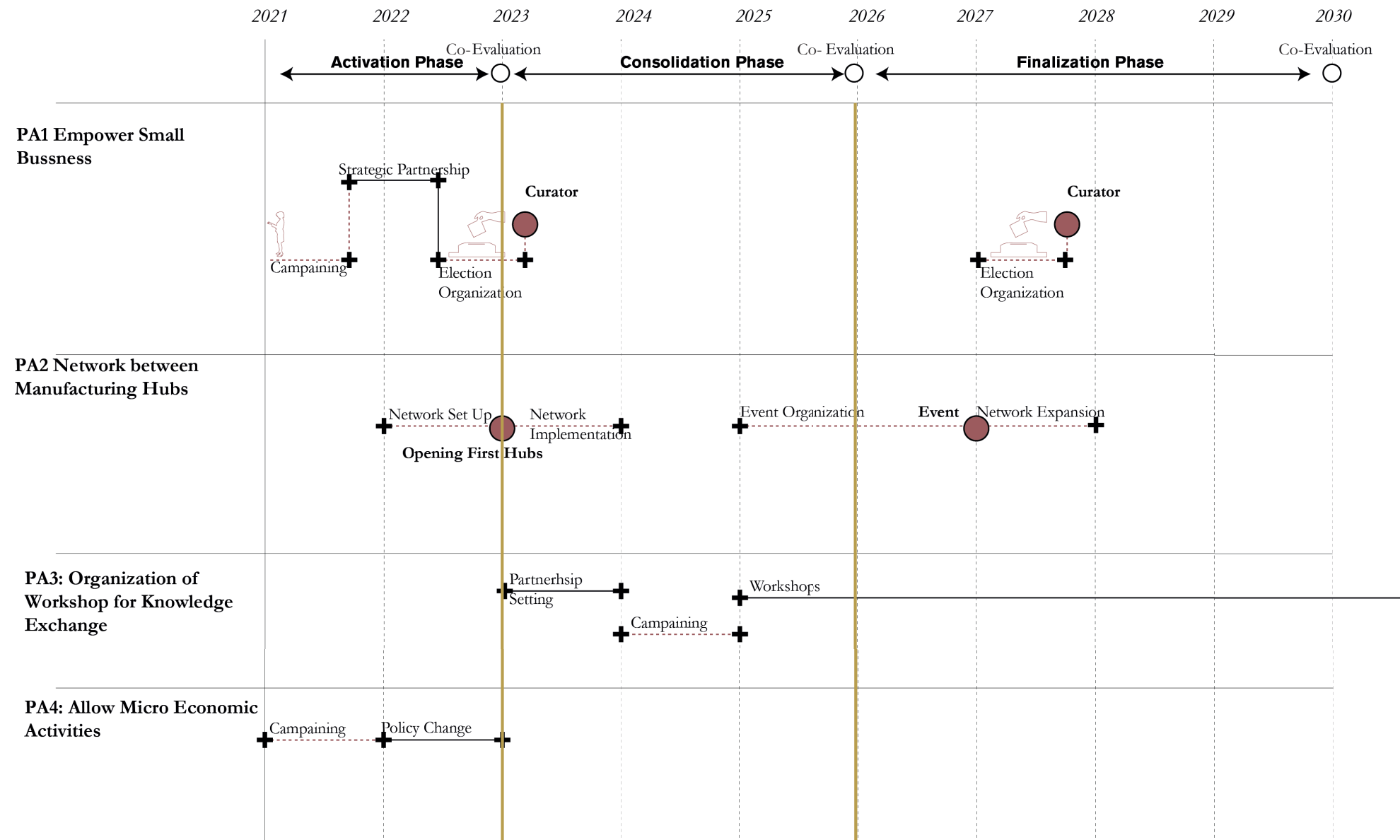
Moreover, when the Manufacturing Hub opens, the Network should be implemented.

Consolidation Phase

The Changes during the consolidation phase consists mainly in intervening in the organization of Workshop for exchange of Knowledge and in the allowing for Micro Economic Activities to exist. The campaigning should be done together with the neo-elected curator.

Finalization Phase

The finalization Phase consists in Expanding the network when the last hub is opened and in the election of a new Curator.



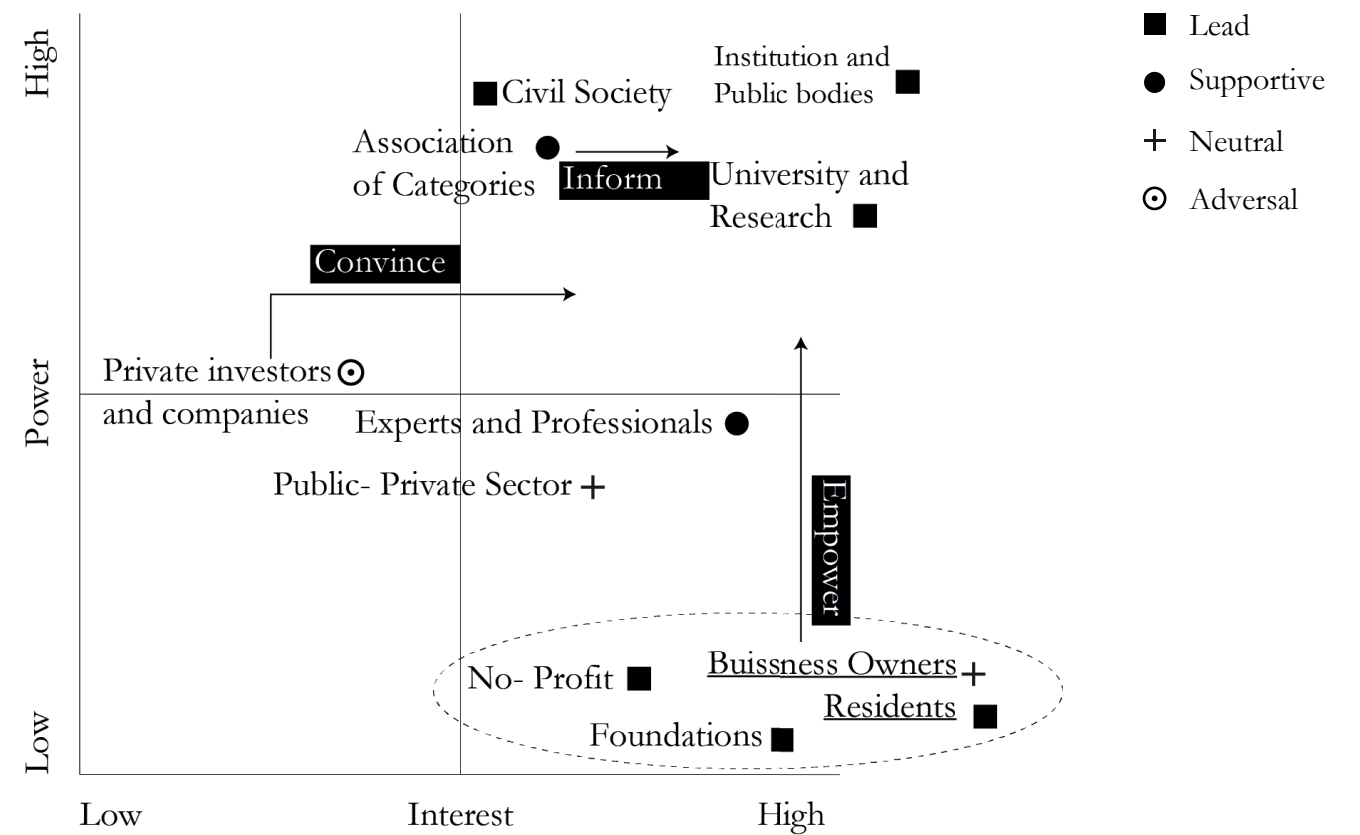
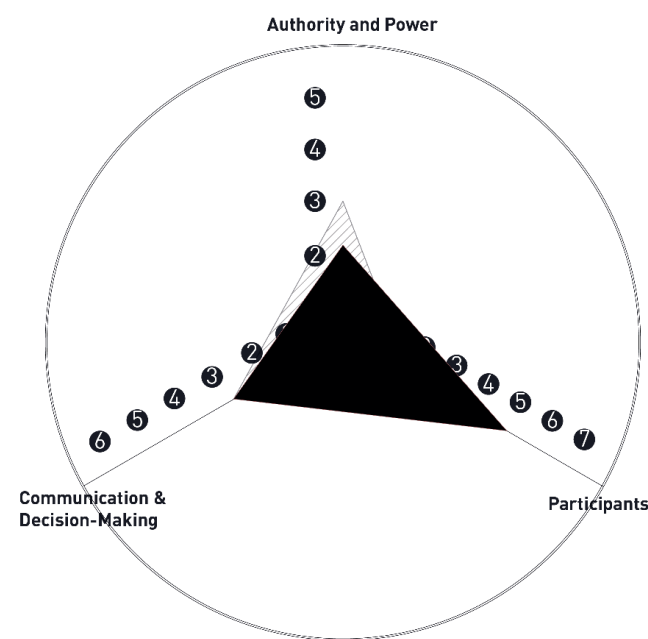
B. Stakeholders Repositioning

B. Social Integration

Stakeholders Rrepositioning

To implement the strategies of the second scenario, stakeholders repositioning is necessary. Using the stakeholder analysis of the second theme (Urban Regeneration, Centralities and Public Space) of the “Laboratorio Milano 2030” as a starting point, specific actions are individuated. First of all, the residents and businesses owners should be added to the table. This can be done by, at first, organizing participation points in the neighbourhood to involve the owners of the local businesses and, later on in the process, using the Agorá of the Museum of the Perpihery. Moreover, the association of categories should be informed for them to have the necessary information about the choices to make. Recurrent meetings with representatives should be done to keep them informed on the process and involving them. As explained in other parts of the thesis, the local developers have mainly profit as their goals and thus little interest to participate in a more inclusive process. However, they might be necessary for financing the different projects. The Municipality, however, owns most of the land in Quarto Oggiaro. Therefore a dialogue should be set up, which leads to a two-sided gain possibility. An example could be the necessary implementation of certain services or a certain percentage of social housing to have the opportunity to build on the land

of Quarto Oggiaro. At last, empowerment of local no-profit, foundations, residents, and businesses owners should be done. This can be done by setting up a dialogue between those actors to have a more decisive role in the decision-making processes. This can be done by setting up participation points in the neighbourhood to gather information. Also, recurrent meetings might be necessary. Moreover, at the table with all the stakeholders, the degree of authority should shift towards a co-govern. The latter can be done later on the project when the collaboration is mature.



Authority and Power

- ⑤ Individual Education
- ④ Communicative Influence
- ③ Advise-Consult
- ② Co-Govern
- ① Directed Authority

Communication & Decision-Making

- ① Technical Expertise
- ② Deliberate and Negotiate
- ③ Aggregate and Bargain
- ④ Develop Preferences
- ⑤ Express Preference
- ⑥ Listen as Spectator

Participants

- ① Expert administrators
- ② Professional representatives
- ③ Lay Stakeholders
- ④ Randomly Selected
- ⑤ Open with targeted recruitment
- ⑥ Open, self selected
- ⑦ Everyone

B. Stakeholder Relationship

B. Social Integration

B1: Cultural Hub

The first necessary action for implementing the Cultural Hubs is to set up a Piano Storie non-dette (Plan Untold Stories). This plan aims to fund the projects of these strategies and promote partnerships between local organizations and developers. The Municipality should set up the program in collaboration with the Fondazione Cariplo.

At the same time, there should be physical participation points in the neighbourhood should be set up. To get the input of the residents. At the same time, Spazio Baluardo and the Municipio 8 are in charge of gathering the narratives which will be presented in the Museum of the Periphery.

Co-Fund



Set Up "Plan Untold Stories"



Compensation of Landowners



Plan Expansion



Provide Support

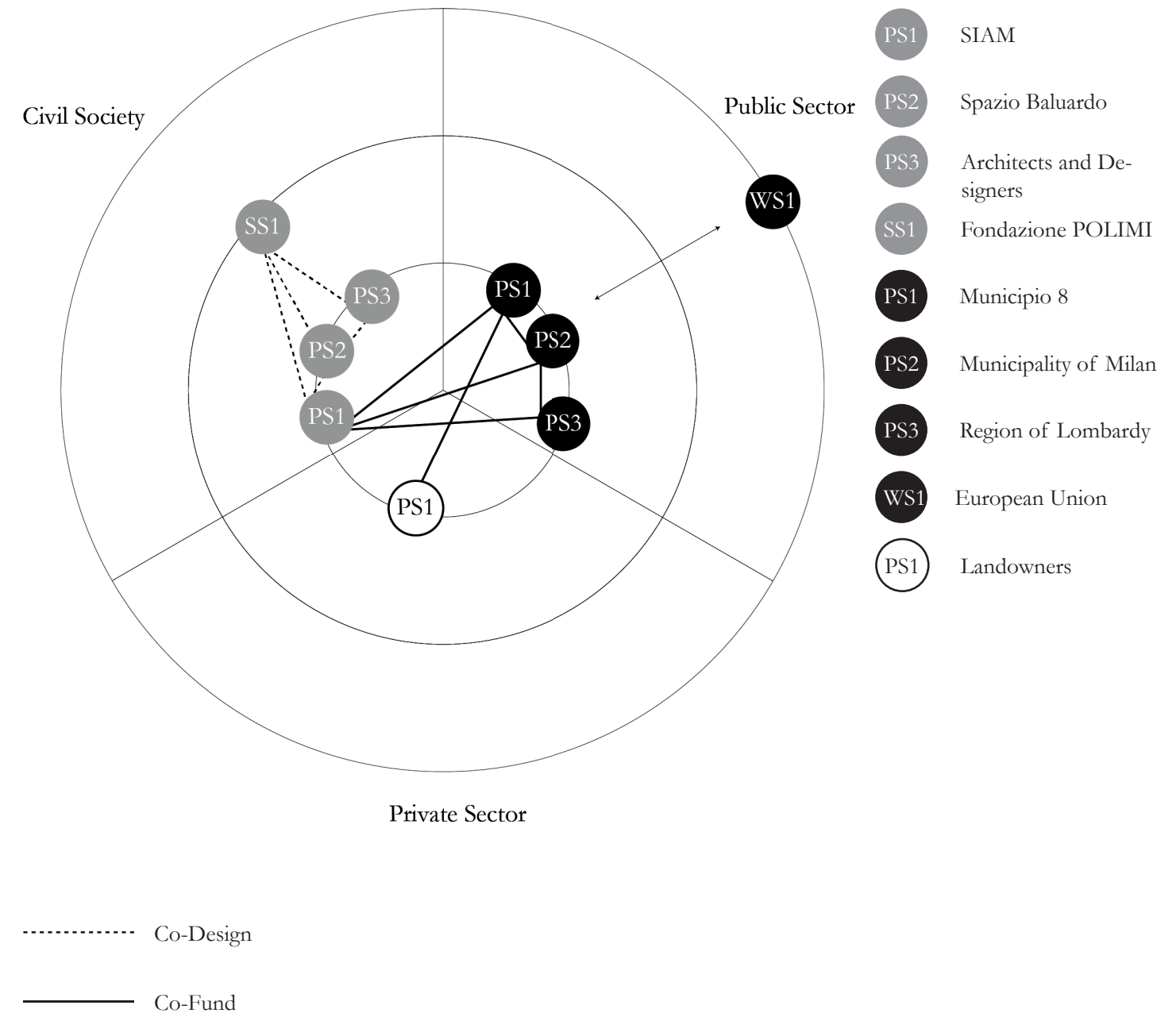
Co-Design



Set-up Participation points



Design Competition



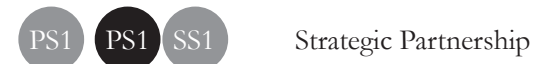
Stakeholder Relationship

B2: Activation of PS

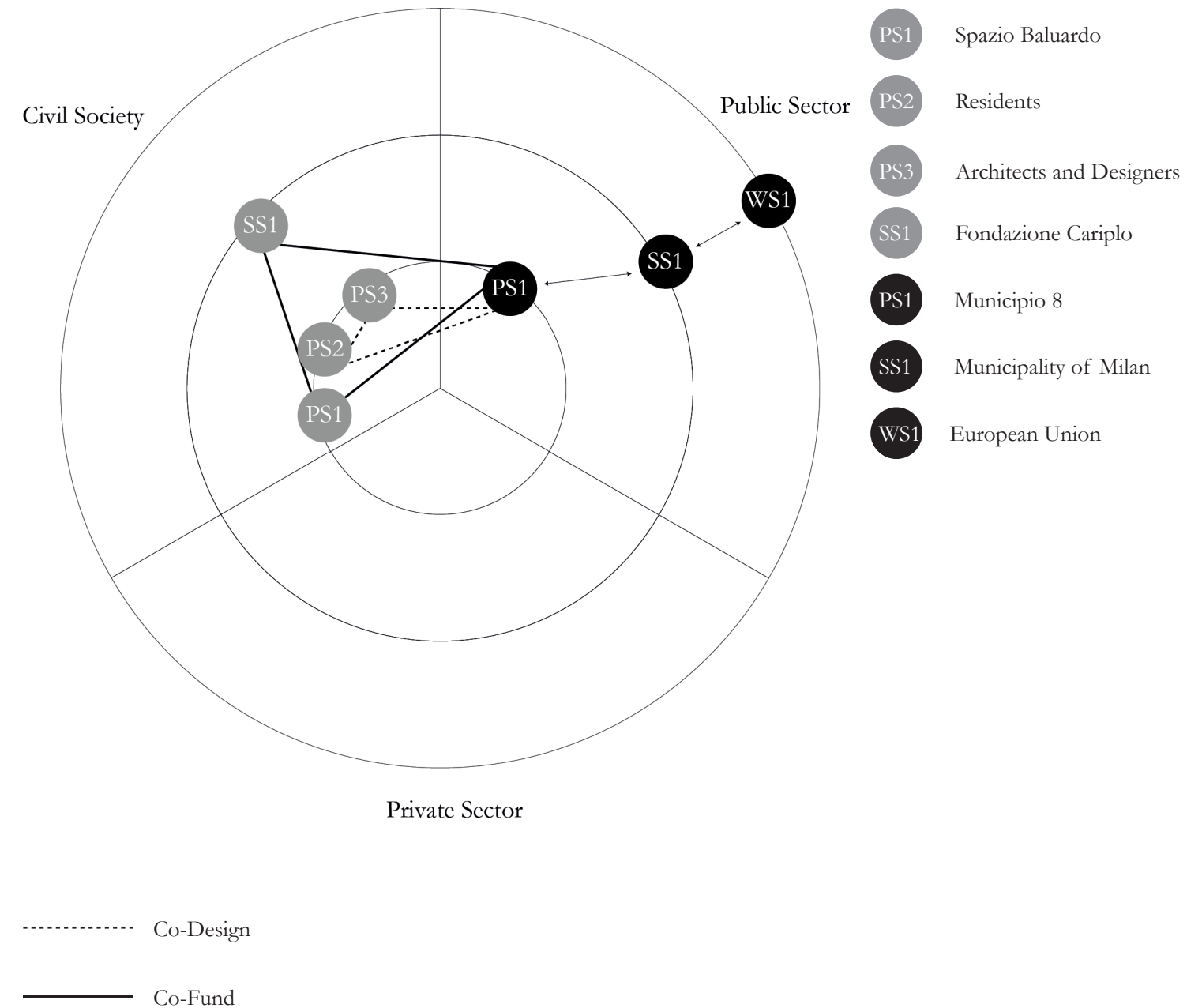
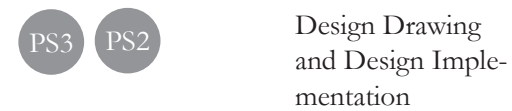
For strategy B2, the actors are mainly from the public sector and civil society. The first action needed for this strategy is setting up a dialogue between the Fondazione Cariplo, the Municipio 8, and Spazio Baluardo resulting in a strategic partnership to fund the interventions.

In terms of the implementation of the strategy, architects and designers, together with the Municipio 8, should start a dialogue with the residents through participation points. After the design is drawn, the building of the DIY interventions should be done together with the community.

Co-Fund



Co-Design



Stakeholder Relationship

B3: Extending the Cicleway Network

For the extension of the cycleway network, a strategic partnership should be set up between AbbracciaMi, the Municipio 8 of Milan, and Infrastruttura Lombarda. For the implementation of the design, participation points are set up to gather information from the residents.

Co-Fund



Set up Strategic Partnership

Co-Design



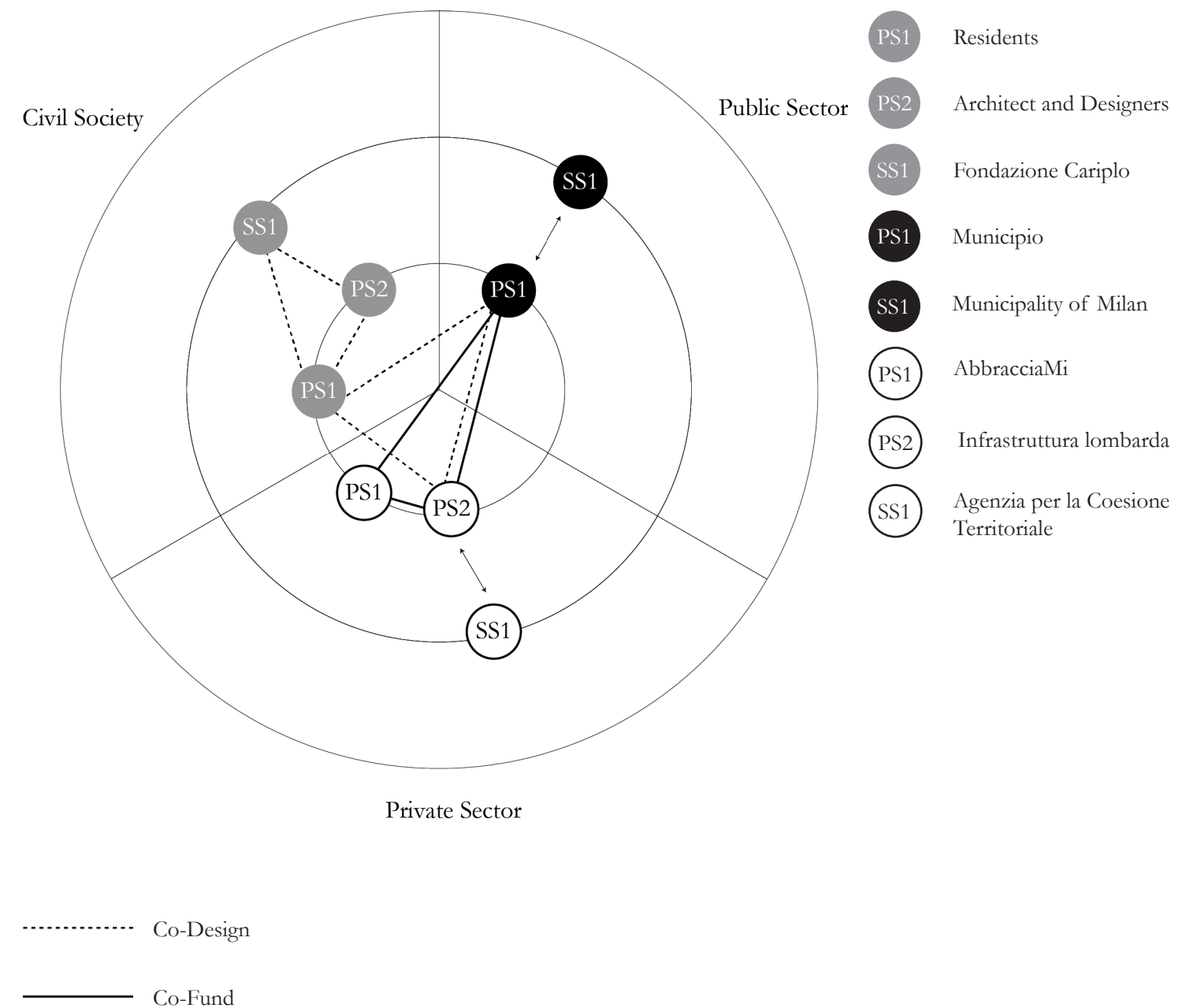
Organization of Participation Points



Set up Design Competition



Provide Support



B. Stakeholder Relationship

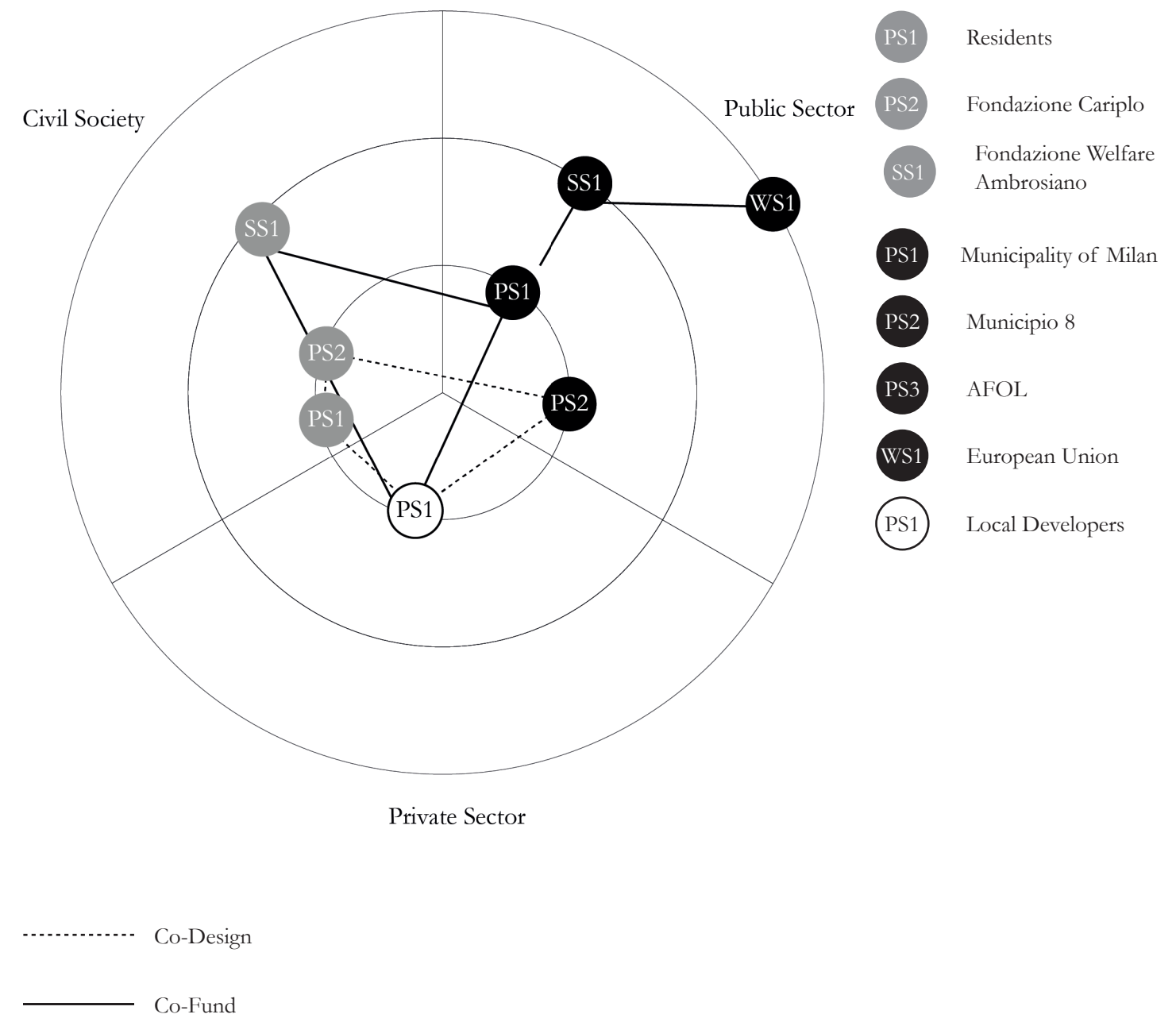
B4: Multifunctional Densification

To implement this strategy there is a strategic partnership needed between the different areas stakeholders. At the same time participation points must be organized. Which would eventually result in design competition.

Co-Fund



Co-Design



B. Phasing

Phasing

The previously explained action have been subsequently put into a phasing which is divided into three. Activation, Consolidation, and Finalization. At the end of each phase, a co-evaluation meeting should be organized to analyze the positive and negative outcomes of each phase.

Activation Phase

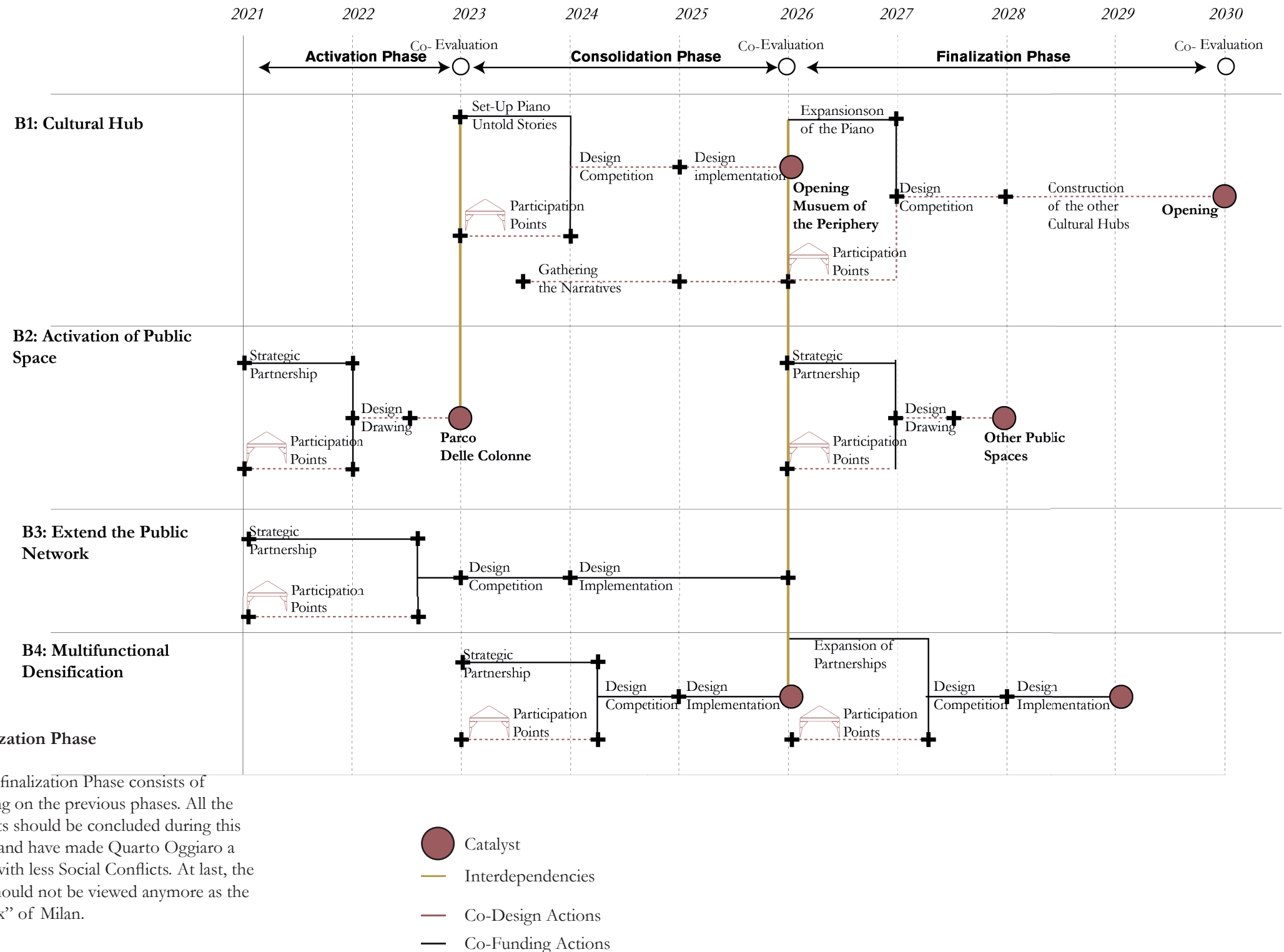
The activation phase in this scenario is slightly different from the previous one. The first strategies that should be implemented are the activation of the public space and the extension of the cycleway. The latter is because of the catalytic power of such projects and the relatively low amount of funding needed. In line with this, strategic partnerships should be set up together with participation points. This phase should end with the opening of the Parco Delle Colonne.

Consolidation Phase

The opening of the Parco Delle Colonne should be the catalyst for the start of the previously explained “Untold Stories Plan”. Moreover, during this phase, the gathering of different narratives should be. At the same time, a strategic partnership for mixed-use densification should be set up. The Consolidation phase should end with the opening of the Museum of the Periphery.

Finalization Phase

The finalization Phase consists of building on the previous phases. All the projects should be concluded during this phase and have made Quarto Oggiaro a place with less Social Conflicts. At last, the area should not be viewed anymore as the “Bronx” of Milan.

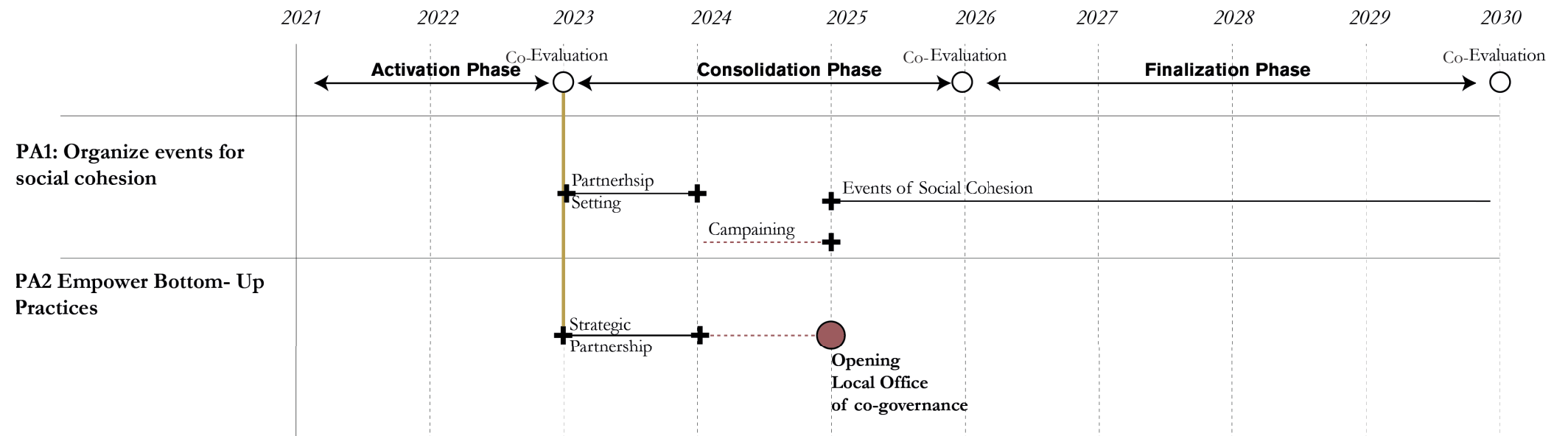


Phasing

The previously explained action have been subsequently put into a phasing which is divided into three. Activation, Consolidation, and Finalization. At the end of each phase, a co-evaluation meeting should be organized to analyze the positive and negative outcomes of each phase.

Activation Phase

The catalyst of the Parco delle Colonne should start the process of both the Process strategies of this scenario



C. Stakeholder Relationship

C. Housing

C1: Expansions of Facade

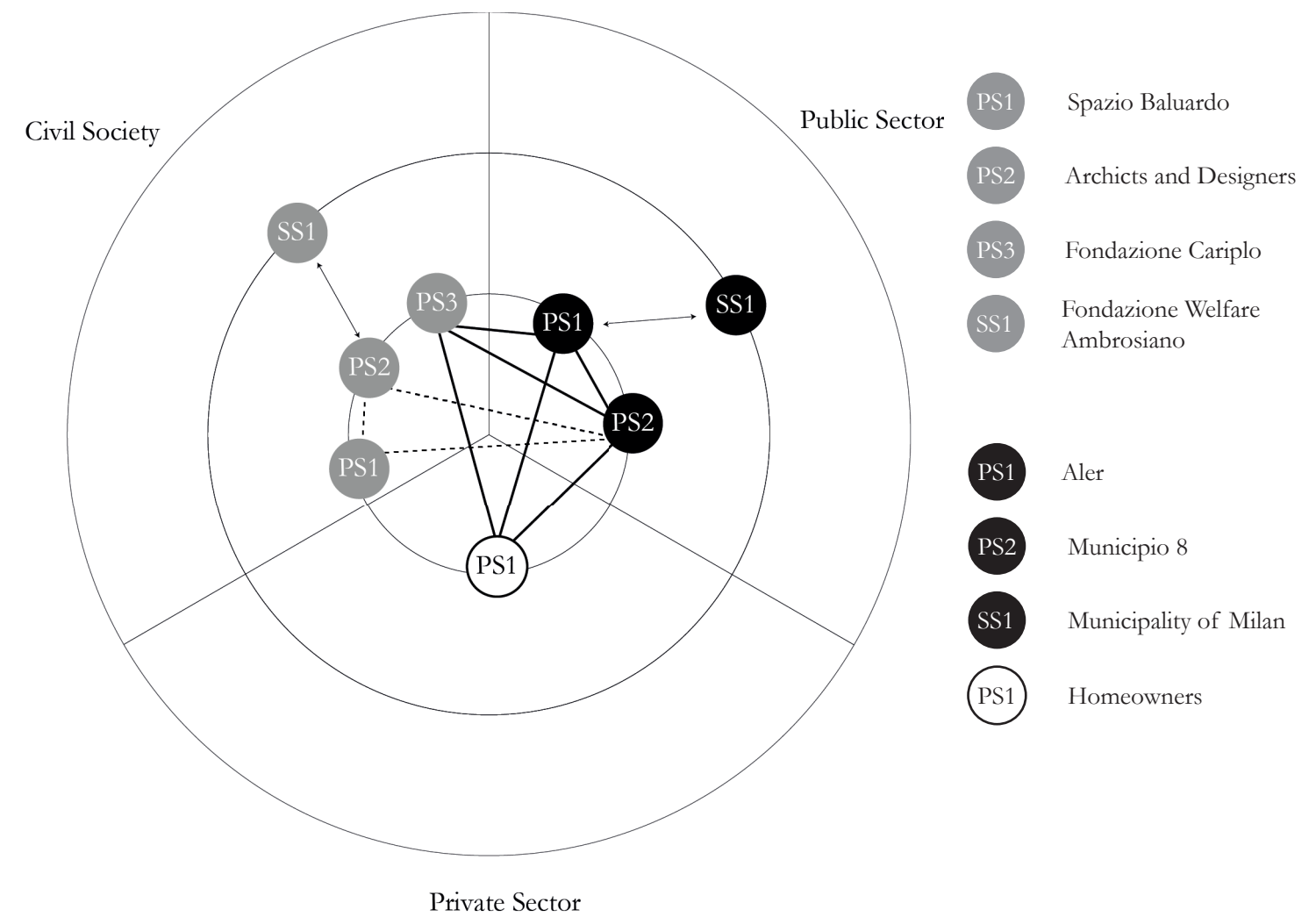
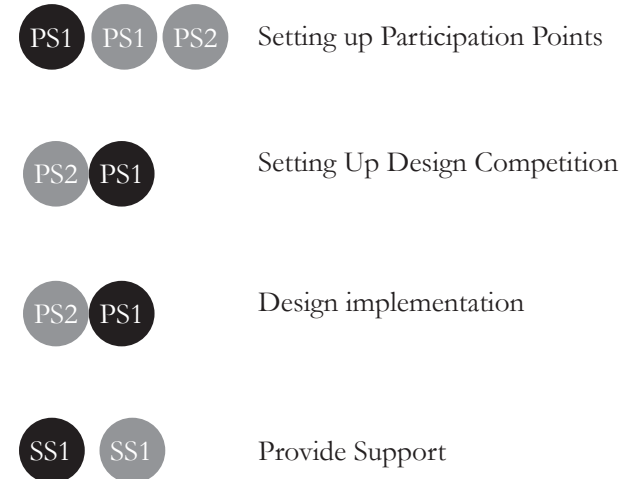
To fund the expansion of Facade, a strategic partnership between the homeowners, Aler, Municipio 8 and Fondazione Cariplo is set up.

The actions which concern Co-Design are setting up Participation Points, Setting up Design Competition and the design Implementation

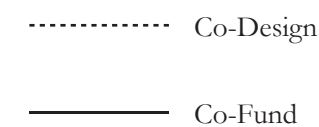
Co-Fund



Co-Design



- PS1 Spazio Baluardo
- PS2 Archicts and Designers
- PS3 Fondazione Cariplo
- SS1 Fondazione Welfare Ambrosiano
- PS1 Aler
- PS2 Municipio 8
- SS1 Municipality of Milan
- PS1 Homeowners



C2: Community Land Trust

For the Community Land Trust, a strategic partnership is set up between Spazio Baluardo and Fondazione Cariplo. This partnership is the foundation for the CLT. After that, they buy the land and, together with the public sector, implement it. To implement the CLT, different Participation Points are set up.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership



CLT setup



CLT implementation



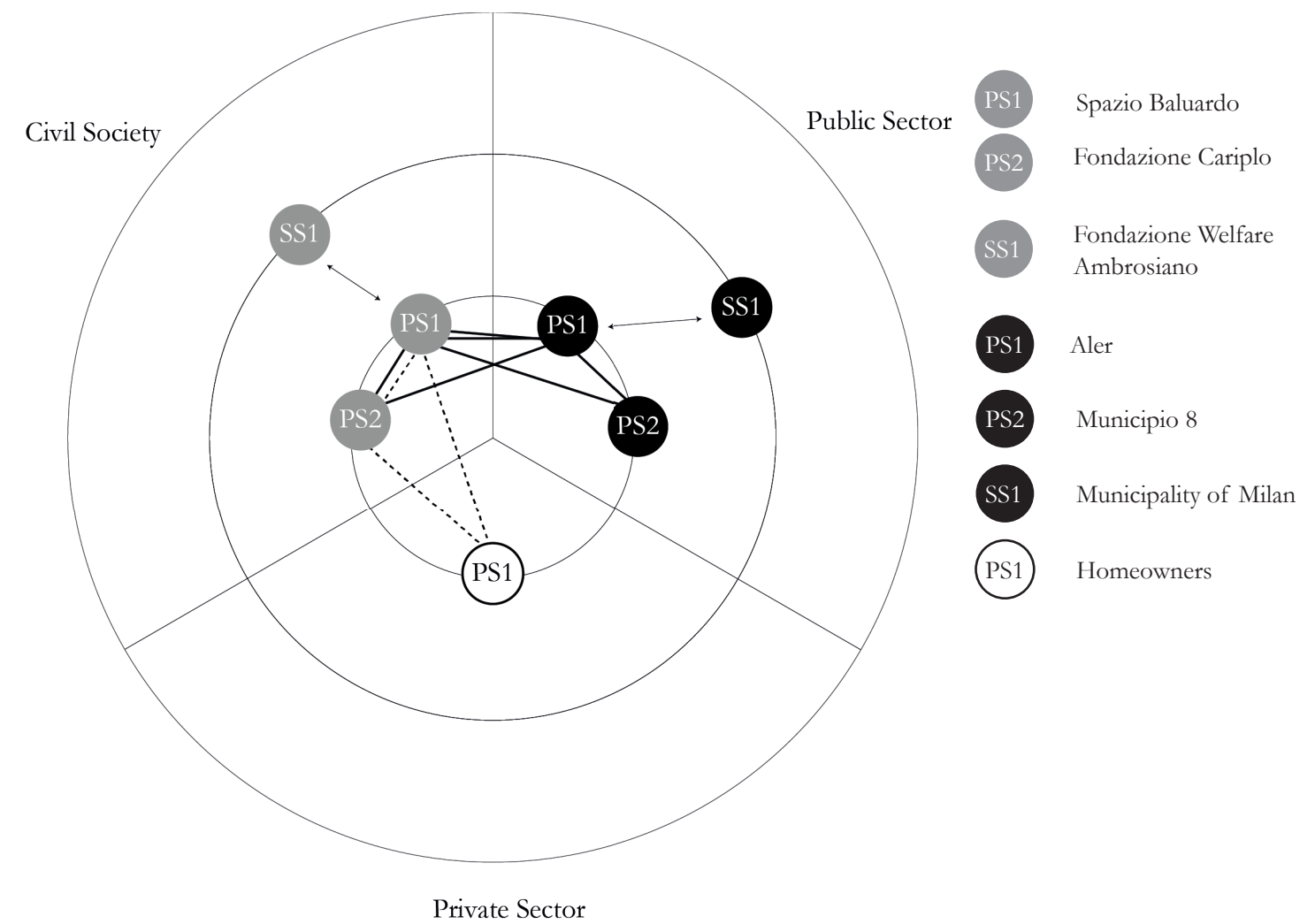
Co-Design



Set - up Participation Points



Provide support



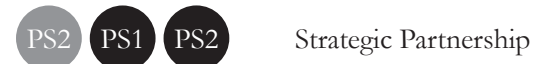
----- Co-Design

———— Co-Fund

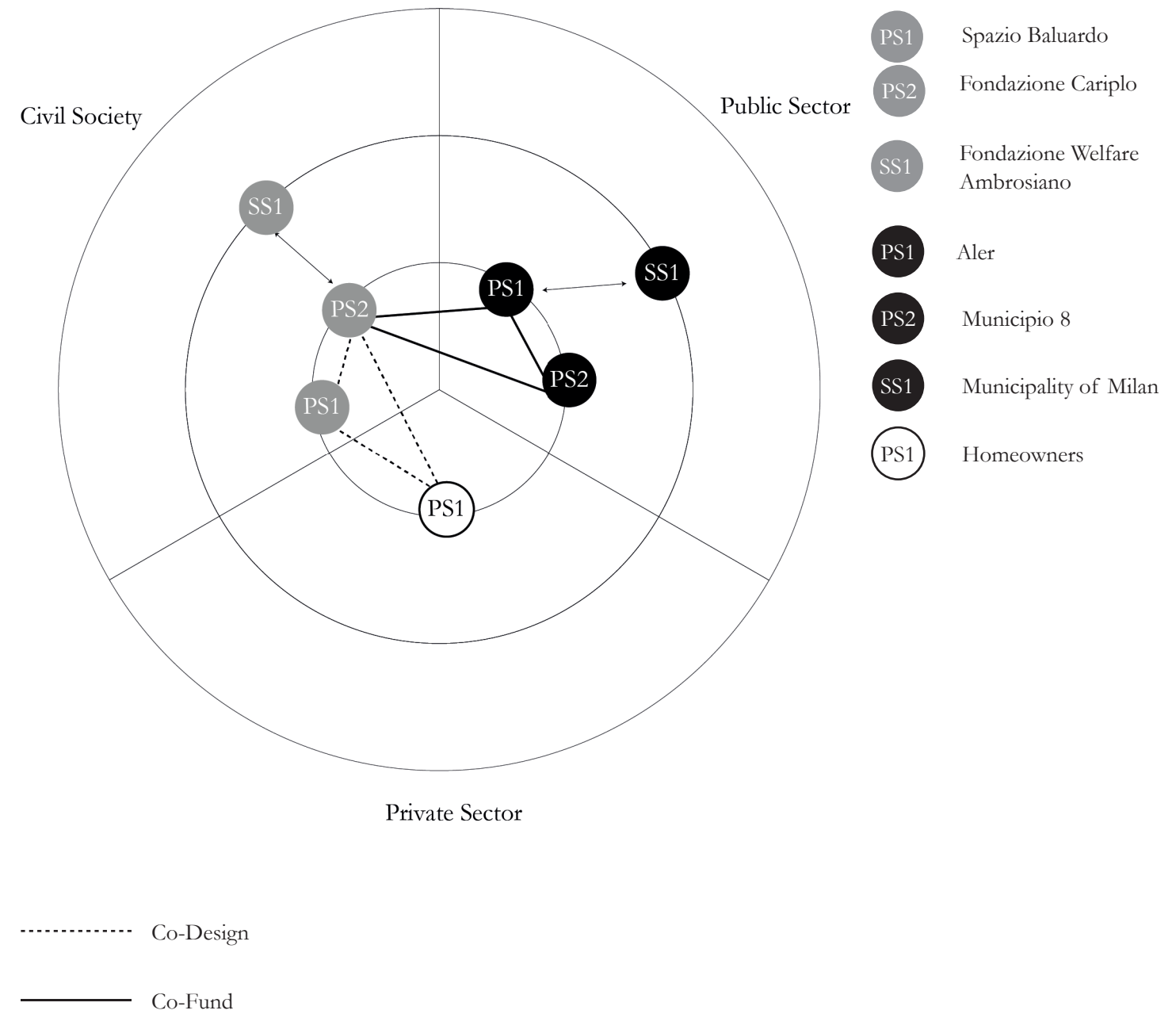
C3: Transformation of Abandoned Units

For the implementation of this strategy, the Fondazione Cariplo, Aler and Municipio 8 set up a dialogue in the form of a strategic partnership. Furthermore, Spazio Baluardo, together with the help of Fondazione Cariplo, should set up participation points. The same actors should collaborate with the homeowners to implement the design.

Co-Fund



Co-Design



C4: Multifunctional Densification Along Hight Streets

To implement this strategy there is a strategic partnership needed between the different areas stakeholders. At the same time participation points must be organized. Which would eventually result in design competition.

Co-Fund



Strategic Partnership

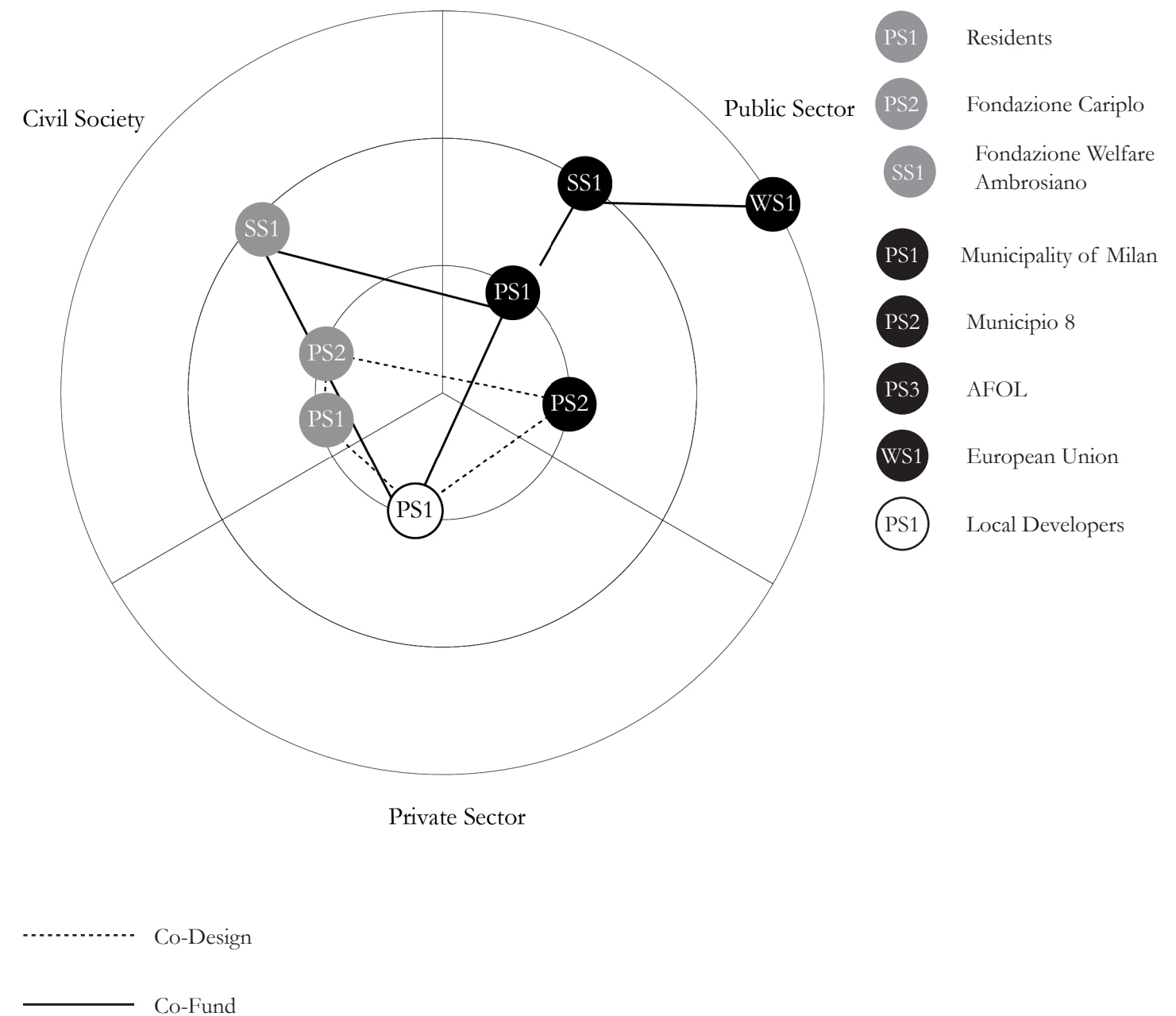
Co-Design



Organization of Participation Points



Design Competition



C. Phasing

Phasing

The previously explained action have been subsequently put into a phasing which is divided into three. Activation, Consolidation, and Finalization. At the end of each phase, an evaluation meeting should be organized to analyze the positive and negative outcomes of each phase.

Activation Phase

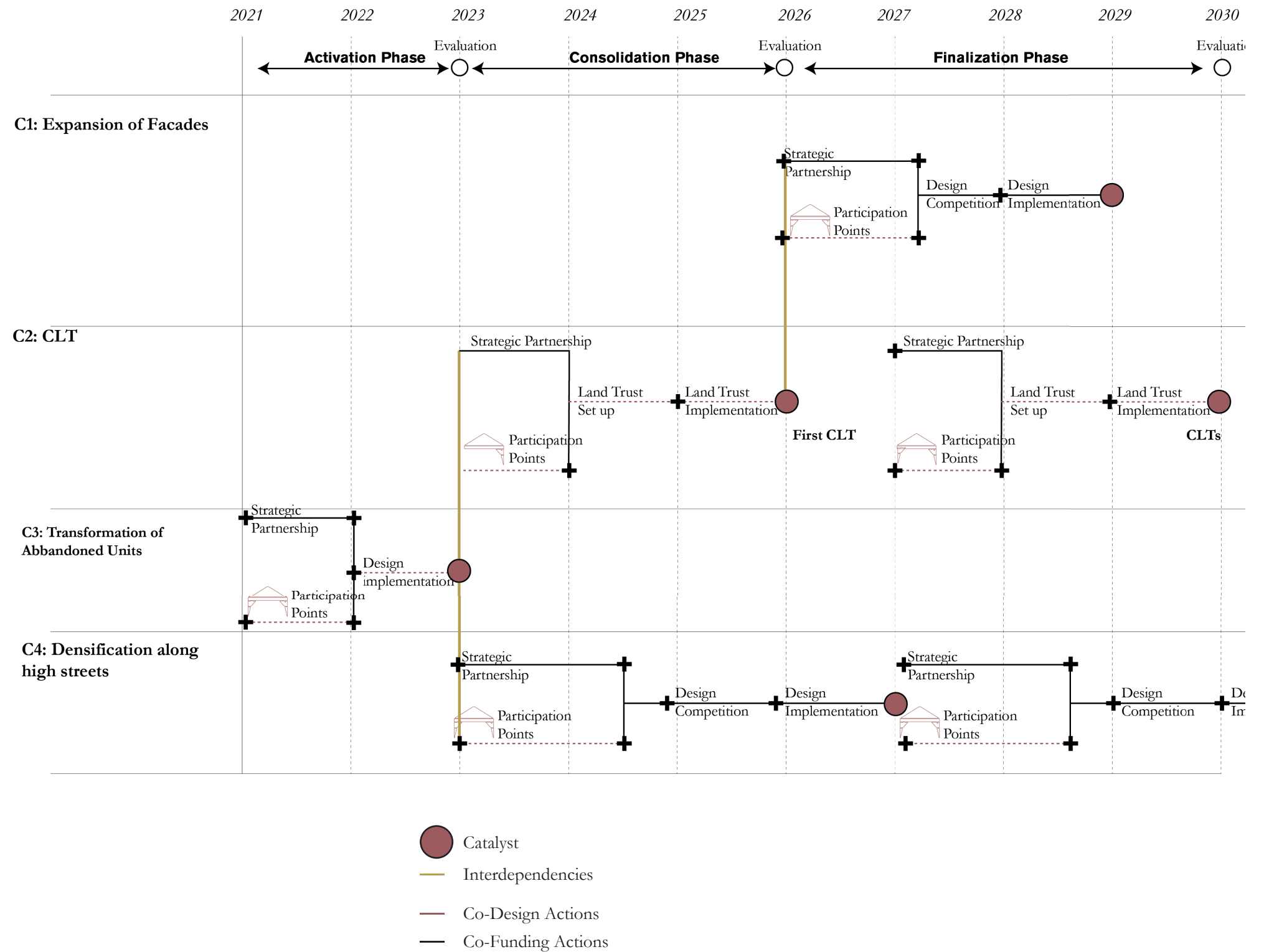
The Activation phase consists in building on the existing participation in the collective groups by starting the transformation of the abandoned units, building upon the already strong presence of the bottom-up associations. The phase should end with the transformation of all abandoned units. This can be the catalyst for the next phase.

Consolidation Phase

Building on the previous phase, the consolidation phase is the one in which the first densifications project happen and in which the CLTs are set up. This phase ends with the First CLT implementation.

Finalization Phase

In this scenario, the finalization phase consists in extending the facade of the social housing complexes and by implementing more CLTs.



Conclusion

In order to succeed in implementing the strategies of the three scenarios, the repositioning of stakeholders has been explained. The adverse stakeholders must be convinced by setting up productive dialogues which create a win-win situation. Moreover, empowering stakeholders is a decisive part of the process. This should be done by setting up partnerships to have a more substantial role in the decision-making process. Moreover, participation points should be spread out in the neighbourhood to make the decision-making process more inclusive and just. The latter can happen in the kiosks spread out in Quarto Oggiaro and the Agorá of the Museum of the Periphery or with innovative instruments such as the Integrated territorial investments and the “Piano Untold Stories.”

Furthermore, in this chapter, the phasing and its timeframe have been laid out, divided into three phases: Activation, Consolidation and Finalization. Co-evaluation moments with all the involved stakeholders are planned at the end of each phase. The co-governance model might also help to attach the problem related to funding that the stakeholders might have.

To conclude, it has become clear how vital co-governance models are for a more just and inclusive process. The fact that the residents of Quarto Oggiaro can have more power at the table, thanks to this co-governance model, might help make them exert their Right to the City. In addition to that, the governing institutions could have a more expanded knowledge of what happens in the territory.

The Critical Approach of Marcuse (2009) proposes the last step, Disclose, which entails explaining the limits of the process. In particular, the limit of the outlined process lies in its strengths. It may be that due to the large number of stakeholders involved, some of them might not be able to follow up on the partnership and agreement made. During the process, some of the stakeholders might bankrupt or lose interest. If, in the second case, the solution is to be found in the proposed catalysts, which have the function of keeping the stakeholders interested. In the case of a sudden missing of a stakeholder, this process does not propose any alternative. Making this process more resistant to this possible ruptures might be a starting point for further research.

CHAPTER 12: Conclusion

What did we learned?

This is the Final Chapter of the thesis. The main findings will be explained together with the reflection.

Conclusion

The starting point of this research has been Secchi's New Urban Question, which entails the problems concerning social inequalities that go together with spatial injustices in our cities (Secchi, 2013). According to Secchi (2013), these discrepancies are visible in the peripheries of our cities. However, this thesis shows that peripheries can no longer be defined as the "outer edge of an area" but rather speak of Peripheral Conditions. Those conditions have a different impact on the exclusion of people from the Right to The City, which has been defined in this thesis as the Right to Production of the City.

To answer the main research question, "How can critical planning address the multidisciplinary problems present in the urban peripheries of Milan?" the steps of critical planning have been used. First of all, exposing the problem is crucial. Therefore this project started with the individuation of the peripheral conditions that had been found in the literature in the context of the Metropolitan City of Milan and its Municipality. Furthermore, to understand how those peripheral conditions arose, the peripheralization process has been studied according to the point of view of sociology, economy and political science. Having defined the leading causes of the peripheralization process in Quarto Oggiaro, the area has been tested through the articulation of the Right to The City proposed with the Conceptual Framework. The following step of the critical planning approach is propose. In this thesis, the proposal is articulated along with three design scenarios built on the theoretical and

analytical findings. At last, the implementation of the strategies is presented.

Summarizing the critical planning approach allows understanding the multiplicity of the peripheral conditions and the factors that caused them. Furthermore, if combined with an articulation of the Right to the City, it gives ways to understand the factors that foster the exclusion in an area. Building the design directly on those factors helps the proposal for actual inclusion. At last, the implementation built on the cornerstone of participation and co-governance is the central answer on how to politicize the strategies.

1. Where do the peripheral conditions present themselves in the Metropolitan area of Milan and who is excluded by those conditions?

The main finding of the first research question is that, in the Metropolitan City of Milan and its Municipality, the peripheral conditions appear to be spread out in different areas. There are areas of the territory that are far from the urban core of the city centre of Milan, which do not present peripheral conditions. In contrast, other areas of the Metropolitan City, which are closer to the urban core, present a large number of peripheral conditions. To decide the choice of the test case, which eventually ended up being Quarto Oggiaro, shows that there are 4 categories of peripherality in Milan's metropolitan City and municipality. Type 1 presents both Geographical and Hard peripheral conditions, Type 2 Geographical and Soft peripheral conditions, Type 3 hard and soft peripherality, whereas Type 4 presents Geographical, Hard and Soft peripheral conditions. The result is a mosaic of types of peripherality spread across the territory mixed.

The people that are excluded mainly by those conditions are the residents who are primarily unemployed people, migrants and people at risk of social poverty.

2. How did the peripheralization process produce the peripheral conditions present in the Metropolitan area of Milan?

This question has been answered by looking at how the lack of innovation, the lack of authority in the decision-making process and the concentration of urban poor have affected the neighbourhood of Quarto Oggiaro. The analysis has shown that the rise of unemployment, the inability to react in a cohesive way to the rise of post-Fordism. Moreover, the peripheralization process has been fostered by unbalanced urban governance. Furthermore, the fact that Quarto Oggiaro has been developed as a social housing neighbourhood has created, combined with the previously mentioned factors, the peripheralization process.

By answering this question, two of the three research gaps have been answered. First of all, the lack of understanding of how the spatial aspects have affected peripheralization. In the case of Quarto Oggiaro, it appears that spatial factors such as the lack of service and the presence of large infrastructure have created the preconditions for the creation of peripheral conditions such as the stigma, which is largely present in Quarto Oggiaro. The second research gap that has been answered is that it is not clear how the different processes of peripheralization

influence each other. If one looks at Quarto Oggiaro, there has been a vicious circle that started with the lack of authority in the decision-making process, which consequences then in a concentration of urban poor due to the high presence of social housing. Moreover, it can be argued that when Milan transitioned to the Post-Fordist economy, the concentration of urban poor created an increased presence of unemployment.

It should be acknowledged, however, that those are conclusions based on one case. A more expanded study is yet to be done to confirm the results.

3. What are the factors that foster exclusion from the right to the city in Quarto Oggiaro?

In Quarto Oggiaro, there are many factors that foster the exclusion from the Right to the City. From the analysis, it became clear that the peripherality of Quarto Oggiaro excludes its inhabitants by a variety of factors. First of all, Physical Decay and the Fragmentation of Space enhance spatial segregation. Moreover, the infrastructural barriers cause problems such as auto-stigmatization. There is a pressing lack of security which is enhanced by the physical barriers. Another weakness is the unemployment and the permeability of the area. However, some strength for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro is the presence of industry and manufacturing, The strong identity visible in participation in collective groups. Moreover, the mobility infrastructure seems to be vital to counter the issue of exclusion. The presence of public parks is also a strength for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro

Moreover, there are many opportunities for development in the periphery of Milan. First, its location towards key axes and towards planned development. Moreover, the many urban voids and abandoned buildings are critical opportunities for the inclusion of Quarto Oggiaro.

4. What are the strategies and policies that can be implemented to foster integration of the urban peripheries?

From the Design, it came out that there are several strategies that can be implemented in Quarto Oggiaro in order to tackle the issues related to the exclusion from the Right To the City. The articulation of the scenario along the three scenario which aim to provide economic well being, social integration and housing have shown to be powerful tool in order to foster the inclusion and attaching the issues related to the peripheral conditions.

5. How can those strategy be implemented?

The findings related to this question propose a co-governance model, which build on the existing processes of networked governance present in the city. Moreover, in order to tackle the possibility of excluding residents during the participation process, different participation points have been choosen. First of all, the choice of representatives, such as the curator. Secondly, physical participation points. At last, the possibility of co-governing by setting strategic partnership with other stakeholders might help to improve the degree of participation in the neighborhood.

Reflection

On Societal Relevance

The New Urban Question is formed by the problem concerning social inequalities, which go together with spatial injustices in our cities and the issues related to climate change and the idea that mobility should become a right for every citizen. The New Urban Question is visible in the peripheries of our cities. This thesis tries to grasp the complexity of the idea of peripherality in a context, the one of the city of Milan, where the peripheries have been at the centre of the planning discussions since the 1980s (Foot, 2001). The people living in conditions of peripherality are more and more excluded from the right to the city. Moreover, the rationale thinking of the city planners of the context has been unhooked from its context, developing projects that are closer and closer to the fluxes of the global market, rather than the context in which the project has to take place, thus excluding even more people from the right to the city. The product of this graduation project is a strategic framework that aims to rehabilitate the people living in the peripheries in the possibility of exert their right to the city. The project is aimed at policymakers and the authority of the context by showing an alternative for the right to the city in those areas. At last, the project challenges the

position of the urbanist in those areas, which should follow the words of Brazilian-Italian architect Lina Bo Bardi who states the architects (and urbanists) should be “an active fighter for the social injustice” and should have “a sentiment of collective responsibility” (Bo Bardi, 1987) in: (Settis, 2017, p.146).

On Limitations

The chosen research approach is the Convergent mixed methods approach due to the possibility of merging and converging quantitative data to fully comprehend the problems and issues in the peripheries of Milan (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018). This approach is suitable because it combines analytical and theoretical frameworks with an incessant exchange (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018). With this approach, contradictions or incongruence can help sharpen the problem and thus the proposed design (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018). However, the chosen approach and consequent methods have their limitations. One of the main limitations is the wide scope of the project itself, which aims to have a holistic view of the complexity of factors that influence the exclusion of the right to the city. The peripheries of Milan are influenced by a range of factors that go from economic problems to spatial problems to

governance problems to housing problems to social problems. The width of the project is, therefore, a limitation in itself. In some phases of the research project, it has been chosen to prioritize the wide scope rather than the depth of the research. This has been an active choice due to the fact that, in the context of Milan, the social, working and housing factors are equally important in solving the problems of exclusion in the peripheries (Pasqui, 2018). Besides the limitations of the project due to the large scope of it, the chosen methods have limitations in themselves. The available data, for example, is outdated as the most recent census of Italy is dated 2011. This has a consequence on the validity of the findings as the context might have improved or worsened. Moreover, the impossibility of going to the location has impacted both the research as the design. Not having a feeling for the area one is working on has an important impact on the research as the scale of the problems is difficult to grasp, which then consequences in a lack of understanding of the validity of the design. The latter has been overcome through other methods, such as the spatial analysis of the different aspects. Another important limitation has been the availability of experts, as many people did not have time to meet to discuss the project more in-depth. This is especially true for people outside of academia, which limits the project's understanding of the point of view of the community

On Transferability

This graduation project focuses on a specific context. However, some parts of the research could be transferable. The theoretical background has been developed from a global point of view, choosing Milan as a case study in which to apply the research. The critical planning approach of Marcuse can, for example, be used for another research project. Moreover, the conceptualization of the right to the city in the conceptual framework is also based on a combination of theory which can be used to guide the research in a set periphery. At last, the analysis of the peripheralization process is transferable in order to understand what are the reasons that other areas in the world suffer from peripheral conditions. Moreover, the design part is also transferable. The starting point of the design is the periphery, which as explained before, are growing worldwide. The strategic framework, which aims to introduce economic, social and housing strategies for those areas, can be used in other areas, with the necessary adaptations due to the necessity of site specificity. Moreover, the design of the process could be reused in another research project.

On Ethics

This graduation project aims to be as ethically responsible as possible. However due to my position as a white TU Delft student, I found myself in a situation of privilege. Due to my situation I have an intrinsic social, cultural, spatial and political bias. For instance, the nature of the project is political and in some areas of the research I criticize political movements such as populism. The latter does not intend to be a judgement of the people sharing this believes, but rather an explanation of the reasons why people might lean towards certain political ideas. Although I lived in a peripheral condition when I was a child, my social status changed throughout time and therefore I lack the understanding of what it means for people to live in daily situation of injustice. Therefore, the drawn conclusion do not necessarily reflect an absolute truth, but rather an attempt of mine to grasp the complexity of the conditions of injustice in the peripheries. Moreover, my political bias draws me naturally towards literature that might be openable but close to my values eg. The criticism of Neoliberal planning. Nevertheless, taking a stance in favour of the deprived is hardly evitable when looking at this context. Besides the ethical dilemmas and biases, this project can be used in practice to inform the policy makers that a more inclusive rationale in the area of Milan. All in all, it wants to be a suggestion for an alternative for the development of the peripheral areas.

On Scientific Relevance

This graduation project contributes to the discourse in different ways. First a first step in filling the research gaps which have been individuated, has been put forward. The intersectionality of peripheralization and the role of spatial factors mentioned in the conclusion are a good starting point for further research. However, the gap concerning the multiscale of the peripheralization process has been attached but not fully developed due to time reasons. Another point that this research puts forward is the role that critical planning can have in tackling the issues at stake in the areas suffering from peripheral conditions. Furthermore, the analysis made on the basis of an articulation of the Right to The City has is a methodology that could be used for other projects but that is, according to me, a valuable contribution to the general discourse of planning. At last, the view of the periphery as a multifaceted phenomenon adds to the discourse by mapping in the specific the peripheral conditions in the Metropolitan City of Milan and its Municipality.

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- Housing
- International Level
- Social
- Economy

i. Public Sector

European Union

is an international political and economic organisation with a supranational character, comprising 27 European member states. Offers different programmes which can be used to finance the strategies in the periphery

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ii. Private Sector

International Real Estate Developers

For Example: Hines is a privately owned global real estate investment, development and management firm, founded in 1957, with a presence in 225 cities in 25 countries and \$144.1 billion¹ of assets under management—\$75.5 billion in assets for which Hines serves as investment manager and \$68.6 billion for which Hines provides third-party property-level services

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OR Covivio: : In Paris, Berlin, Milan, but also Lyon or Hamburg, Covivio creates, transforms and energizes cities, while tackling the climate challenge.

National Level

i. Public Sector

Stato Italiano

The matters of residual regional competence are not listed in the Constitution and are derived, by exclusion, from those expressly attributed to concurrent legislative power or to exclusive State power, with the decisive contribution of constitutional case law. The result is a moving list, not crystallised by constitutional law, which includes, for example: local administrative police, education and vocational training, commerce, industry, tourism, crafts, agriculture and social assistance. Among the matters of shared competence, on which the region exercises legislative power in compliance with the fundamental principles of the State, are: international and EU relations of the regions, foreign trade, protection and safety of work, health protection, civil protection, territorial government, ports and civil airports, major transport and navigation networks, as well as production, transport and national distribution of energy, coordination of public finance and the tax system.

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Agenzia per la Coesione Territoriale

The Agency promotes economic development and cohesion, facilitating the cooperation of the institutions and the establishment of strategic partnerships between the actors involved in order to eliminate the territorial gap within the country and strengthen the administrative capacity of the administrations.

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In accordance with this mission, the Agency is committed to providing support to the implementation of Community and national programming through accompanying actions to the central and regional Administrations in charge of the Programmes and to the beneficiaries of such programmes, with particular reference to Local Authorities.



ANPAL - Agenzia Nazionale per le Politiche Attive del Lavoro

ANPAL coordinates the National Employment Policy Network. This network includes: the Regional Structures for Active Labour Policies, Inps, Inail, Employment Agencies and Authorised Intermediaries, Training Providers, ANPAL Servizi, INAPP and Chambers of Commerce, Universities and Secondary Schools.

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The Agency is responsible for the information system for labour market management, which provides for the monitoring of the services provided, the establishment of the national register of all the accredited subjects for active policies, the national directory of employment incentives, and the management of the labour market.



Ferrovie dello Stato S.p.A.

A wholly owned subsidiary of the Ministry of Economy and Finance since 1992, the parent company Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane SpA controls the companies operating in the four sectors of the chain, transport, infrastructure, real estate and other services and, without prejudice to the independent legal responsibilities of the subsidiaries, carries out corporate activities typical of a holding company (management of shareholdings, shareholder control, etc.), as well as industrial activities.

ii. Private Sector

Investors Companies

Financial players such as insurance companies, banks etc that finance the regeneration project and are important player in the housing sector. Moreover, they often finance foundations and social innovation projects, as seen with Fondazione Cariplo

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Listed real estate companies

Publicly traded real estate companies. This kind of companies own and develop 88% of the secondary market in Milan. Examples: Beni Stabili, Risanamento, Prelios...

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Individuating the Stakeholders

- Housing
- ◉ Social
- ▲ Economy

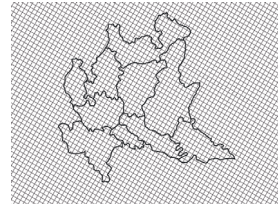
Regional Level

i. Public Sector

Regione Lombardia

One of the goals of the Lombardy Region is to constitute the main reference for the territorial choices of the Local Authorities and of the different actors involved, so as to guarantee the overall coherence and sustainability of the choices of each one and above all the enhancement of the different contributions in improving competitiveness and quality of life in Lombardy.

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POLIS LOMBARDIA

support for integrated education, training and work policies, in line with the objectives set by the Directorate-General responsible for education, training and work

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Azienda Lombarda per l'Edilizia Residenziale Milano (ALER):

ALER Milano, Azienda Lombarda per l'Edilizia Residenziale (Lombardy Housing Agency), is a public body of an economic nature, owner and manager of a public housing stock of 70,057 units, spread over the territory of the Municipality of Milan (42,245 units) and the province (27,812 units), covering an area of approximately 1,575 square kilometres. There are more than 200,000 tenants and more than a thousand files are opened every day. With these numbers, ALER Milan is the largest housing company in Italy and one of the largest in Europe

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Subsidiaries

Finlombardia SpA

Granting of financing in any form. Implementation of regional economic development programmes

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Azienda Regionale Centrale Acquisti S.p.A. (ARCA S.p.A.)

Central Purchasing Centre for the Lombardy Region, the Regional System Authorities, the Local Authorities and other Public Administrations based in the regional territory.

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AREXPO spa:

Acquisition and provision of the Expo site areas to the Expo 2015 Spa Company; enhancement and redevelopment of the post Expo exhibition site

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Milano Serravalle - Milano Tangenziali S.p.A.

It builds and operates the Serravalle Milan motorway, the Tangenziale Ovest (West Orbital Road) of Milan, the Tangenziale Est (East Orbital Road) of Milan, the Tangenziale Nord (North Orbital Road) of Milan and other motorways or sections thereof. It may also build and manage transport infrastructures adjacent to the motorway network, parking and intermodal infrastructures and the related adjuncts.

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Infrastrutture Lombarde S.p.A.

Requalification, management, valorisation and development the infrastructure



ii. Civil Sector

Participated Private Entities

BEIC - BIBLIOTECA EUROPEA DI INFORMAZIONE E CULTURA

Its mission (as stated in art. 3 of the Statute) is to promote, train and disseminate expressions of culture and art, pursuing educational and instructional purposes through the creation and management of the "European Library of Information and Culture", a physical and digital library constantly oriented towards facilitating use by a general public of different ages, interests and educations.

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FONDAZIONE I POMERIGGI MUSICALI

To encourage and educate citizens to learn and listen to symphonic, opera and chamber music, both vocal and instrumental, as a cultural and educational experience and as an asset belonging to the whole community, through training

- ◉



Fondazione EA Fiera internazionale di Milano

The Foundation's purpose is to encourage, promote and increase the organisation of trade fairs in Italy and abroad and any other initiative which, by promoting trade, contributes to the development of the economy.

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FONDAZIONE CINETECA ITALIANA

Carrying out research and education in the field of cinema, photography

- ◉



iii. Private Sector

Camera di Commercio

The Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture of Milan, Monza, Brianza and Lodi is a public body endowed with functional autonomy which, within the territory for which it is responsible, ensures the development of the entrepreneurial system, taking care of its general interests.

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- Individuating the Stakeholders**
- Housing
 - ◉ Social
 - ▲ Economy
- Metropolitan Level**

i. Public Sector

Citta Metropolitana di Milano ●

The institution in charge of the coordination of the planning of the territory and safeguard and valorization of the environment, the planning of transport infrastructure on a provincial level and management of the provincial highways, the management of education and the control of discriminatory processes in the work environment and promotion of equality.

In addition to all those functions the Metropolitan City is in charge of:

1. Planning and yearly update of a three-year strategic plan of the metropolitan territory.
2. Planning of communication structures, services and infrastructures related to the competence of the Metropolitan City.
3. Structuring of the system of management of the public services of metropolitan interest
4. Planning Mobility and Viability
5. Promotion and Coordination of the economic and social development.
6. Promotion and Coordination of the systems of digitalization.

AFOL - Agenzia Metropolitanaper la Formazione,l'Orientamento e il Lavoro ●

Promoting the right to work as a social social service for individuals, businesses enterprises and the community through training training and orientation activities orientation, in order to counteract the risk risk of social exclusion and poverty, by promoting interventions

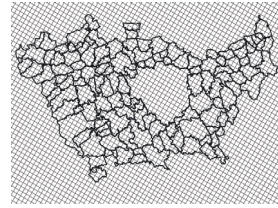
Subsidiaries

Eurolavoro Scarl ●

the design, development, management of active labour policies and related activities in the world of work and schools, at the various levels and in any sector where applicable; the promotion of the match between labour demand and supply, taking into account the needs of the enterprise, the professional and personal characteristics and the propensities of the candidates expressed in the interview.

AREXPO spa: ●

Acquisition and provision of the Expo site areas to the Expo 2015 Spa Company; enhancement and redevelopment of the post Expo exhibition site



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Autostrade Lombardo SpA:

The purpose of the company is the promotion, planning, construction and management of motorways or roads granted in concession by law, as well as other communication, transport and telecommunication infrastructures. The company may also take on assignments for third parties or otherwise exploit for economic purposes the knowledge and experience acquired in connection with the company's activities. The company may acquire and manage interests and shareholdings in other companies or entities with a purpose similar, similar or related to its own, and provide and contribute to the financing and technical, administrative, commercial and financial coordination of the companies or entities in which it participates

ii. Civil Sector

Participated Private Entities

FONDAZIONE WELFARE AMBROSIANO: ●

Creating an innovative welfare instrument to meet the needs of disadvantaged workers

Fondazione EA Fiera internazionale di Milano ●

The Foundation's purpose is to encourage, promote and increase the organisation of trade fairs in Italy and abroad and any other initiative which, by promoting trade, contributes to the development of the economy.

Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde ●

Inspired by its original purpose, the Foundation pursues aims of social activity and promotion of economic development.

Fondazione ESAE: ●

E.S.A.E. (acronym for "Social Exclusion: Analysis and Experiences") is mainly concerned with research, training and management of activities in the field of policies and services for social inclusion, with particular attention to social welfare, education, employment, health and housing aspects

FONDAZIONE CINETECA ITALIANA ●

Carrying out research and education in the field of cinema, photography

SOCIETA' D'INCORAGGIAMENTO D'ARTI E MESTIERI - SIAM: ●

Supporting the development of industries, services and the useful arts, in particular by setting up and running schools of applied sciences for technical vocational training.

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Participated Private Entities**Fondazione Pier Lombardo:** ●

The Foundation aims at consolidating the prestige of the Franco Parenti Theatre's activity; acquiring one or more theatrical structures; conferring to these structures the function of multipurpose and interdisciplinary cultural centre; collecting and preserving documents related to the Franco Parenti Theatre; promoting the disbursement of funds and donations; developing the study and representation of culture in all its expressions; carrying out a work of dissemination and cultural promotion; promoting relations and synergies between Milanese culture and the world of business and work; promoting theatrical training of young people; collaborating with other bodies with similar aims.

**Companies member of Assolombarda** ●

Assolombarda is the association of companies operating in the Metropolitan City of Milan and the provinces of Lodi, Monza and Brianza, Pavia.

The association safeguards the interests of its member companies in their relations with institutional interlocutors and local stakeholders active in various fields: education, environment, culture, economy, labour, civil society. It also offers specialist consultancy services in all areas of business interest.



Individuating the Stakeholders

- Housing
- Social
- ▲ Economy

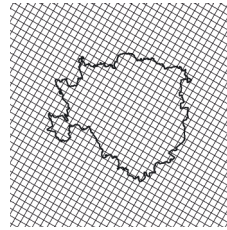
Municipal Level

i. Public Sector

Comune Di Milano ●

1. The realization of the principal roads and train infrastructure

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2. The Zoning of the territory of the Municipality

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3. Definition and realization of areas that should become public spaces

4. Definition and realization of public buildings

5. Definition of the historic and environmental restrictions.



AFOL - Agenzia Metropolitanaper la Formazione,l'Orientamento e il Lavoro ●

Promoting the right to work as a social social service for individuals, businesses enterprises and the community through training training and orientation activities orientation, in order to counteract the risk risk of social exclusion and poverty, by promoting interventions

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Subsidiaries

AREXPO spa ●

Acquisition and provision of the Expo site areas to the Expo 2015 Spa Company; enhancement and redevelopment of the post Expo exhibition site

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SO.GE.M.I. SpA: ●

Establishment and operation of wholesale markets for fruit and vegetables, flowers, fish products, meat and game, etc. - Service of opening agri-food markets to the public according to defined opening hours and accesses.

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MM SpA: ●

Design, construction, maintenance and management of metro, tram and railway lines, etc. Management of the Integrated Water Service for the collection, distribution and purification of water. Management of public residential housing



A.T.M. SpA ●

Management, programming, planning and organisation of public transport services



A2A SpA: ●

Energy, gas, research, production, supply, transport, transformation, distribution, sale, use and recovery of energies

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MilanoSport SpA: ●

Management of sports or leisure centres; establishment of education and training courses for various sports disciplines.

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ii. Civil Society

Participated Private Entities

FONDAZIONE SCUOLE CIVICHE DI MILANO - FONDAZIONE MILANO ●

Pursuing training, teaching and education in different cultural fields in order to initiate young people into the world of professions

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FONDAZIONE WELFARE AMBROSIANO: ●

Creating an innovative welfare instrument to meet the needs of disadvantaged workers

- ▲



FONDAZIONE I POMERIGGI MUSICALI ●

To encourage and educate citizens to learn and listen to symphonic, opera and chamber music, both vocal and instrumental, as a cultural and educational experience and as an asset belonging to the whole community, through training

-



FONDAZIONE F.LLI CONFALONIERI: ●

Promoting education, culture and scientific development

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FONDAZIONE CINETECA ITALIANA ●

Carrying out research and education in the field of cinema, photography

-



SOCIETA' D'INCORAGGIAMENTO D'ARTI E MESTIERI – SIAM: ●

Supporting the development of industries, services and the useful arts, in particular by setting up and running schools of applied sciences for technical vocational training.

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FONDAZIONE POLITECNICO DI MILANO: ●

Enhancement of research and training activities also with reference to labour issues, promotion of initiatives to support research results, the development of new entrepreneurship and the qualification of public structures

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FONDAZIONE ASILO MARIUCCIA ONLUS: ●

Providing socio-medical assistance to minors and single-parent families in need of immediate shelter, residential care for minors in difficult situations with particular emotional problems or character disorders.

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FONDAZIONE LOMBARDIA FILM COMMISSION: ●

To promote the development of services in the field of new technologies and its cine-audiovisual and multimedia industry in the Lombardy region.

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Universities ●

Local academia researching and collaborating with the Municipality to address the problems of social exclusion. Their knowledge can be an important input.

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POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

Local Developers ●

Urban developers that work mostly in Milan. For example: RISANAMENTO SpA which has as a core business is represented by the redevelopment and development of large metropolitan areas such as Milan Santa Giulia and the enhancement of prestigious real estate assets in Italy.



Architects and Designers ●

- Housing
- Social
- ▲ Economy

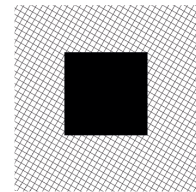
Local Level

i. Public Sector

Municipio 8 ●

The areas of intervention of the Municipality, indicated in the Municipal Statute, are the following: personal, educational, cultural and sports services; management and maintenance of assigned municipal assets; private building; public green areas and street furniture; urban safety and neighbourhood roads; commercial and craft activities; relations with citizens on revenue and combating tax evasion.

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SPAZIO BALUARDO ●

A non-profit youth association that does not pursue any political project but seeks to be an alternative to suburban life, proposing open initiatives to the citizens that involve the inhabitants of the neighbourhood in the search for social redemption, in the construction of a new image of the neighbourhood made of initiatives, solidarity and culture.

We are volunteers who manage a space, inside the former nursery, rented from the Municipality of Milan with the aim of strengthening the presence of community centres in the area, our Cultural Centre has a clear and representative name: Baluardo

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Il Laboratorio ●

This association aims to provide social cohesion through the study, the organization and the governance of activities for people with disabilities or social discomfort. The work centre is open every day of the week and is coordinated by artisanal experts and professionals.

The activities concern the refurbishment of furniture, the design and making of clothes for children and the elaboration of leather.

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Parco Certosa ●

The association of social promotion was constituted in March 2010. The association aims to protect and promote the territory and the communal interest of the neighbourhood. The goals of the association are:

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1. Promoting decisional participation concerning the life in Quarto Oggiaro.
2. Stimulate and verify the actions of the public institutions by looking at the quality of the public services, safety and sustainability.
3. Represent the request of the citizens of Quarto Oggiaro.
4. Propose to the different stakeholders the themes that are of interest for the neighbourhood.
5. Promote cultural, social, sport and leisure activity.



Ambiente Acqua ●

Ambiente Acqua is an association that is present in different areas of the city. It aims to create understanding for the value of the environment. In Quarto Oggiaro the association promoted the "Ri-Generazioni" project together with the Laboratorio association which resulted into a refurbished public space in Via Lopez.

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Universities ●

Faculty of Design of the Politecnico of Milan.

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Trade and Labour Union ●

Trade unions are constitutionally guaranteed organisations and their function is to promote the interests and needs of workers or employers. Thus, there are associations representing employees (workers' organisations) and employers (employers' or trade associations).

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Residents ●

People living in the neighbourhood

Commercial Owners ●

Single-party owners of Economic productive companies.

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Tenants ●

People owning in Quarto Oggiaro

