

To test the existence of the imageability of the Naviglio ring in citizens' mind
 To understand what is the role of the Naviglio ring in citizens' life and how important it is, both in function and in orientation of the city
 Interview 41 people nearby Naviglio Ring.

Questions:

1. Are you the resident nearby, working nearby or just passing by?

45% interviewees are live nearby	Naviglio ring is a ring full of vehicle. However, the people we interviewed is walkers or waiters or people in the park. That meanings the service nearby is still more important to people nearby than anyone else
40% work near by	
8% have friends nearby	
8% just passby	

2. What comes to your mind first when think or talk about Milan? If you are going to introduce Milan to your friend from other city?

45% good	Normally the old people will say it's bad. They prefer the green and historic things while the young people think so too but they can also appreciate the fashion and engery of the city.
23% bad	
14% Vivid but too crowd	
12% Other(Email, Job City)	

3. How would you describe city structure of Milan? Can you show us briefly the map of the Milan in your mind?

83% people draw the Naviglio Ring as a structure.	Everyone think duomo as the center and most of them know the circulation structure and some important point on it.
100% draw Duomo.	
Near 100% draw his/her home and the way to the home.	
People prefer to draw some important point like Porta Ticinese and Cadorna	

4. Can you explain to us/draw the normal route you come/pass here to eat/work on the map? Please try to explain some important parts of the route. Are there any parts that you feel uncertain of?

72% Certain of their route	People pass by because of living nearby, work nearby or come to use the facilities along it such as the parks and hospitals. Most of them know very well of the route they usually pass by, but few of them know clearly about other parts if the ring.
20% not clear about some parts	
8% only know how to come, not sure about many parts	

5. Can you tell us several objects or places or buildings that is most distinctive in your mind or that you are most familiar with in central Milan?

100% Duomo, Castello, Parco Sempione	Duomo and Castello are most distinctive in people's mind, and the old gates are also remarkable to most people.
84% Porta Romana, Porta Venezia...	
52% Brera, Lambrate, S. Ambrogio	

6. Can you show me where is north on your map? Do you feel Milan is an easy city to find your way in? Do you think is important or do you feel any pleasure from know where you are in the city?

64% know where is north and feel it as a city easy to find	Generally seeking. People feel that Milan is a city that has clear urban structure and easy to find their way. But for car drivers, considering the use of GPS may affect the real image they have for the city.
24% know where is north but feel easy lost	
12% donot know where is north and easy lost	

7. Do you know the Naviglio ring or the first ring of Milan and where is it?

60% know about it but don't know where it is	Old people know it very well because they were already born when Naviglio ring is still river
22% know about it and know where it is	
18% don't know about it	

8. Are there some landmarks along the Naviglio ring that you know well where it is? Some crosses that you often pass or some place you always go to?

92% Porta di Cinese, Via Torino	
88% San Ambrogio, piazza ventiquattro	
Maggio	
20% Brera, San Marco	

9. Do you know what the ring was before/in history?

72% know there was a ring of canals but donot know is the first ring now	Most people know that there was a ring of canals but can not correspond it with the ring now.
20% do not know what it was	
8% know the ring was canal before	

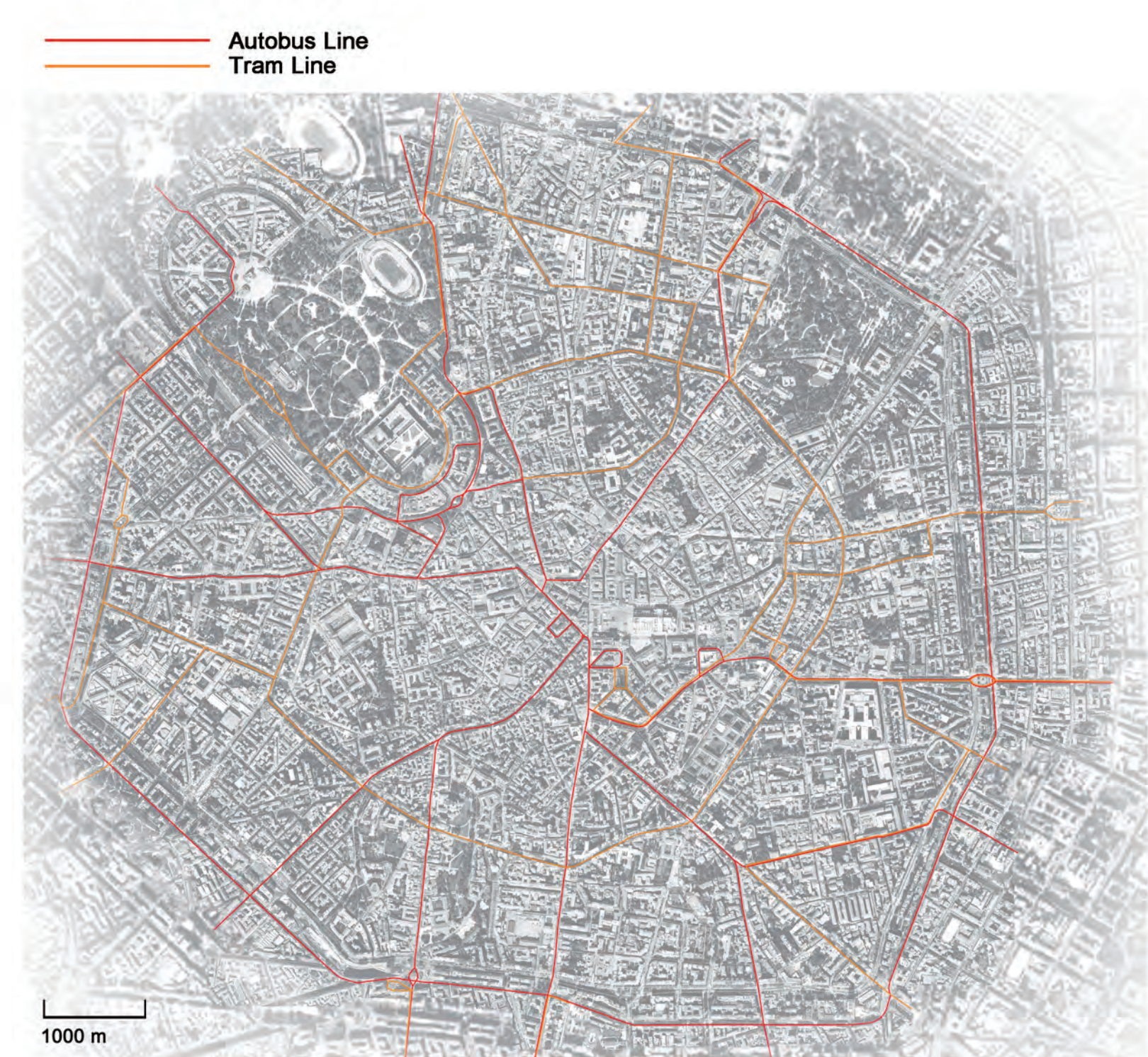
10. Do you feel comfortable or convenient when pass by the Naviglio ring? Do you feel easy to locate yourself when you pass by the ring? Why? What is good and what does it lack?

64% uncomfortable	Most people are happy about the ring, some say it would be better with more complete bicycle path, some demand for more trees along the streets. Some say it's too dirty because of the graffiti and rubbish on the street. Too much traffic is also a problem.
36% the situation is ok	

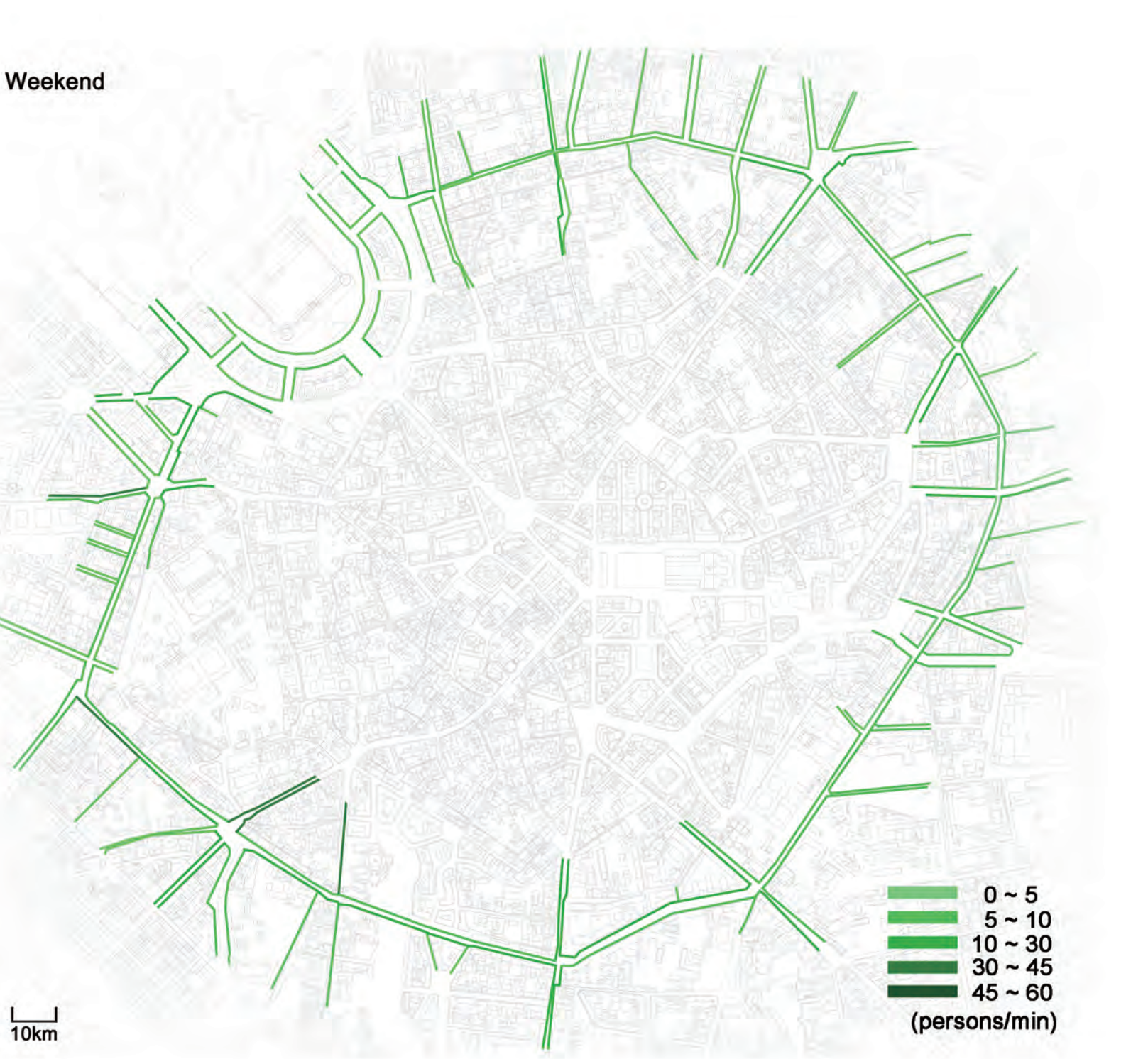
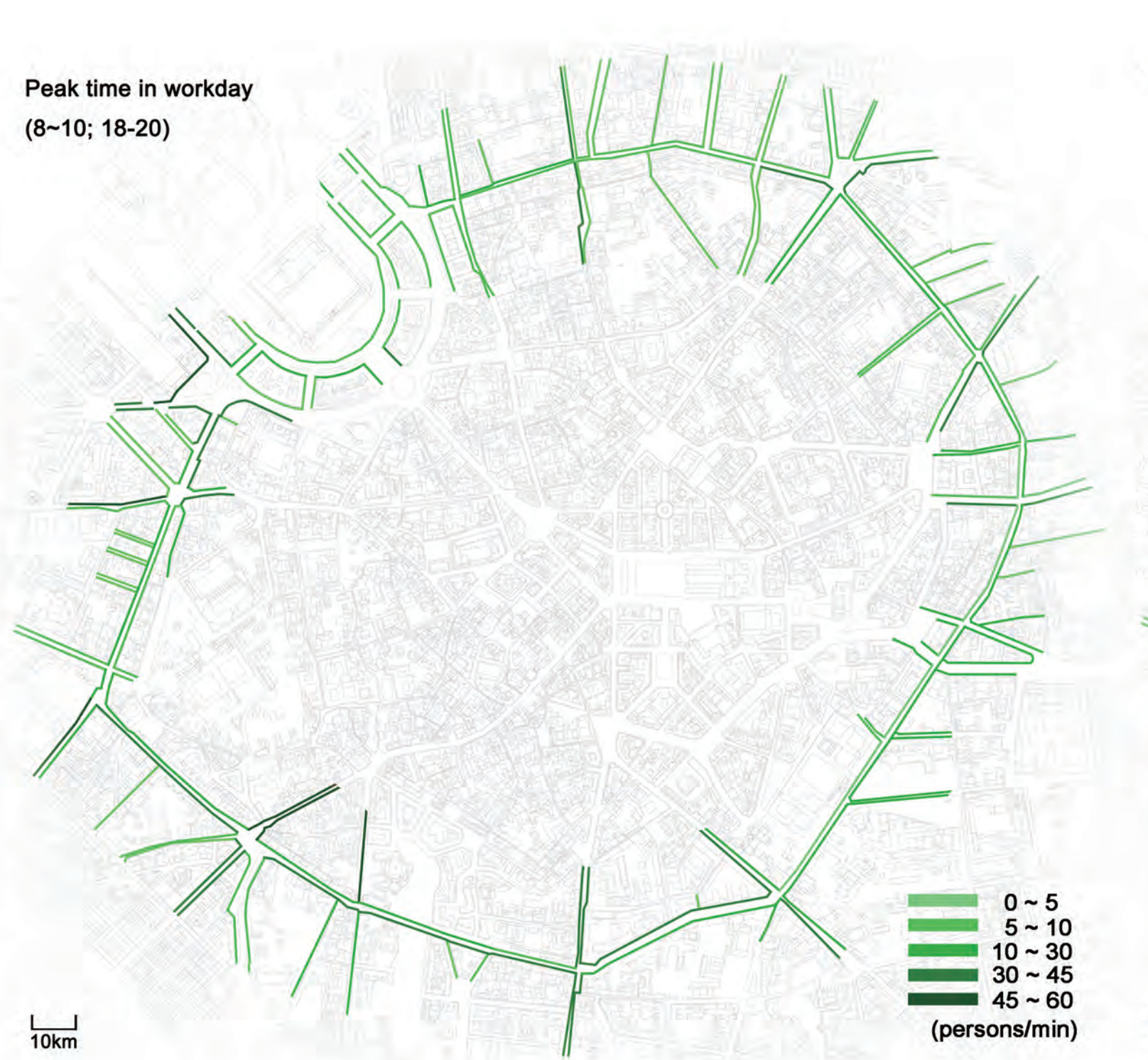
Conclusion

- Most of the people feel Milan is a big city, fashionable and with lots of fun, not easy to live, fast speed life.
- Clear circular urban structure, radiating from Duomo as the centre. In people's mind, the two rings are strongly existed. Most interviewees feel there are many parks in Milan, which imply parks play an important role in urban life in people's mind and adding to life quality. Because of the parks, Milan is with lots of green, but few trees along the streets.
- Within the first ring of Milan, people are most familiar with district about Duomo, Castello, San Babila, Via Torino, Porta Romana, Porta di Cinese. Milan is a charming city with lots of interesting places, but some of them are not easy for people to find. Lots of people only know the place where they go frequently.
- If we only calculate people was born after the Naviglio Ring had been changed, 1/5 local people don't know the it. 3/5 only know about the ring of canal but not the position. Usually they pass by the same route, but not care about the elements of the ring.
- Most people are happy about the ring, some say it would be better with more complete bicycle path, some demand for more trees along the streets. Some say it's too dirty because of the graffiti and rubbish on the street. Too much traffic is also a problem.

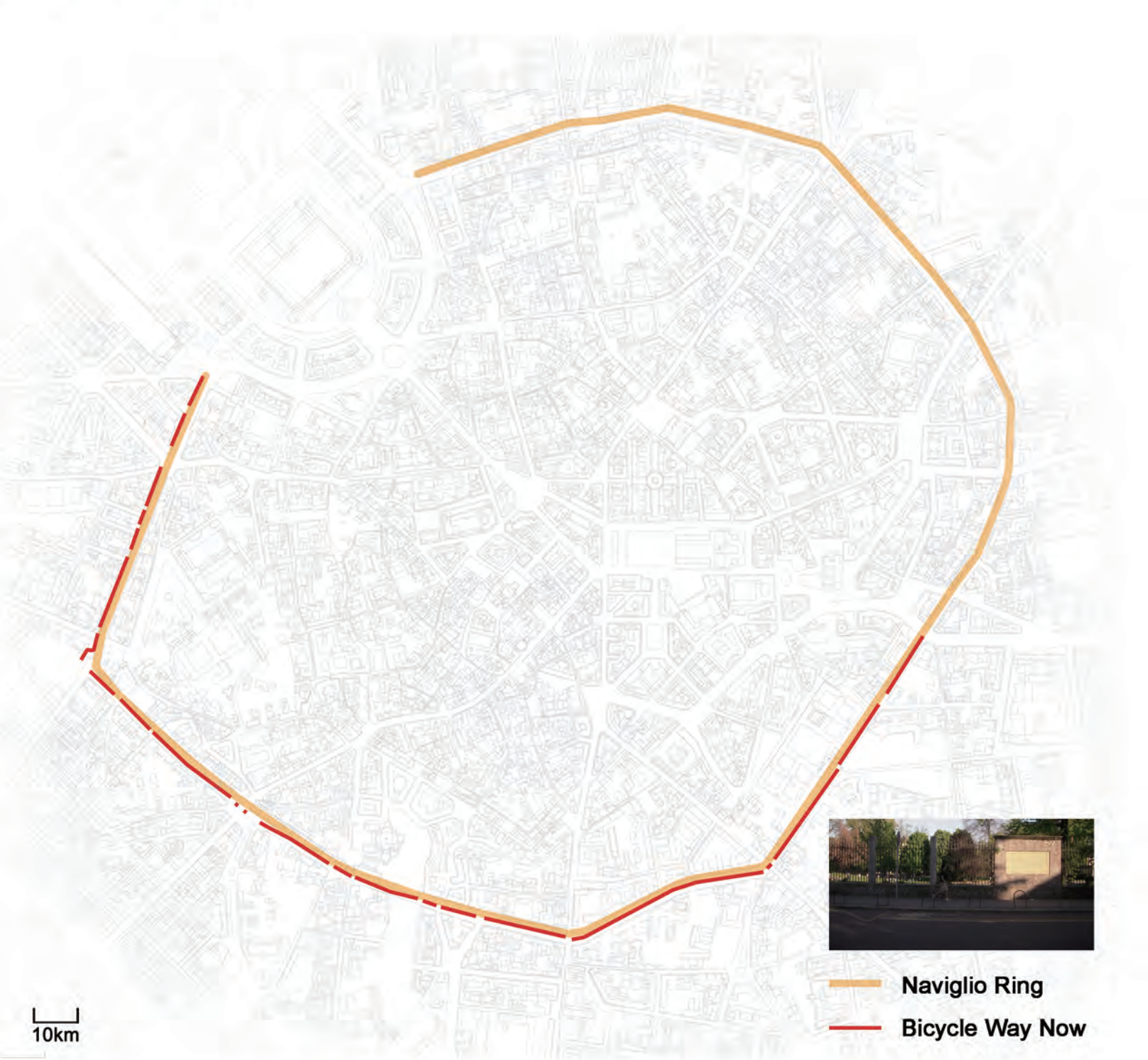
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According to tradition, the church was dedicated to St. Mark, patron of Venice, after the help given by that city in the war against Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th century. However, the first mention of the church dates from 1254 when the Augustinians built a gothic style edifice with a nave and two aisles re-using pre-existing constructions. The structure was heavily modified in the Baroque style during the 17th century, when it became the largest church in the city after the Duomo di Milano.

Palazzo Brera
The Pinacoteca di Brera is an art collection in Milan, Italy. It contains one of the foremost collections of Italian paintings, an outgrowth of the cultural program of the Brera Academy, which shares the site in the Palazzo Brera.

Palazzo Litta
The Palazzo Litta, also known as the Palazzo Anselmi, is a Baroque structure in Milan, northern Italy, opposite San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore, and dating from the period of Spanish rule of the city. Architect Francesco Maria Richini built the nucleus of the palazzo in the years 1642-1648. Now it is a theatre.

San Lorenzo
"Colonne di San Lorenzo", one of the few remains of the Roman "Mediolanum", dating from the 3rd century AD and probably belonging to the large baths built by the emperor Maximian. They were carried in the current place when the basilica construction was finished. The columns were moved to their current location sometime in the 4th century. South of the columns, one of the medieval gates of the city is still in place, with Roman marbles in it.

Palazzo del Senato
The origin of the building dates back to 1608, when the Cardinal of Milan, Federico Borromeo, wanted to build the new headquarters of the College Confederation, which would be built on the ruins of an ancient monastery of nuns Umiliate. The palace is built in baroque style, and now it is the State Archives of Milan.

Chiesa di Santa Maria
It is one of the most beautiful monuments of the late Renaissance Milan. The first part was the terminal to be built (1498). One of the masterpieces of the church is the chapter house, decorated with a monumental cycle of paintings by Ambrogio Bergognone (1510-1515 approximately).

Università di Milano
It is the largest institution of University of Milan and Lombardy, whose headquarters are now located in the former hospital "Ca' Granda", wanted by the Duke of Milan Francesco Sforza.

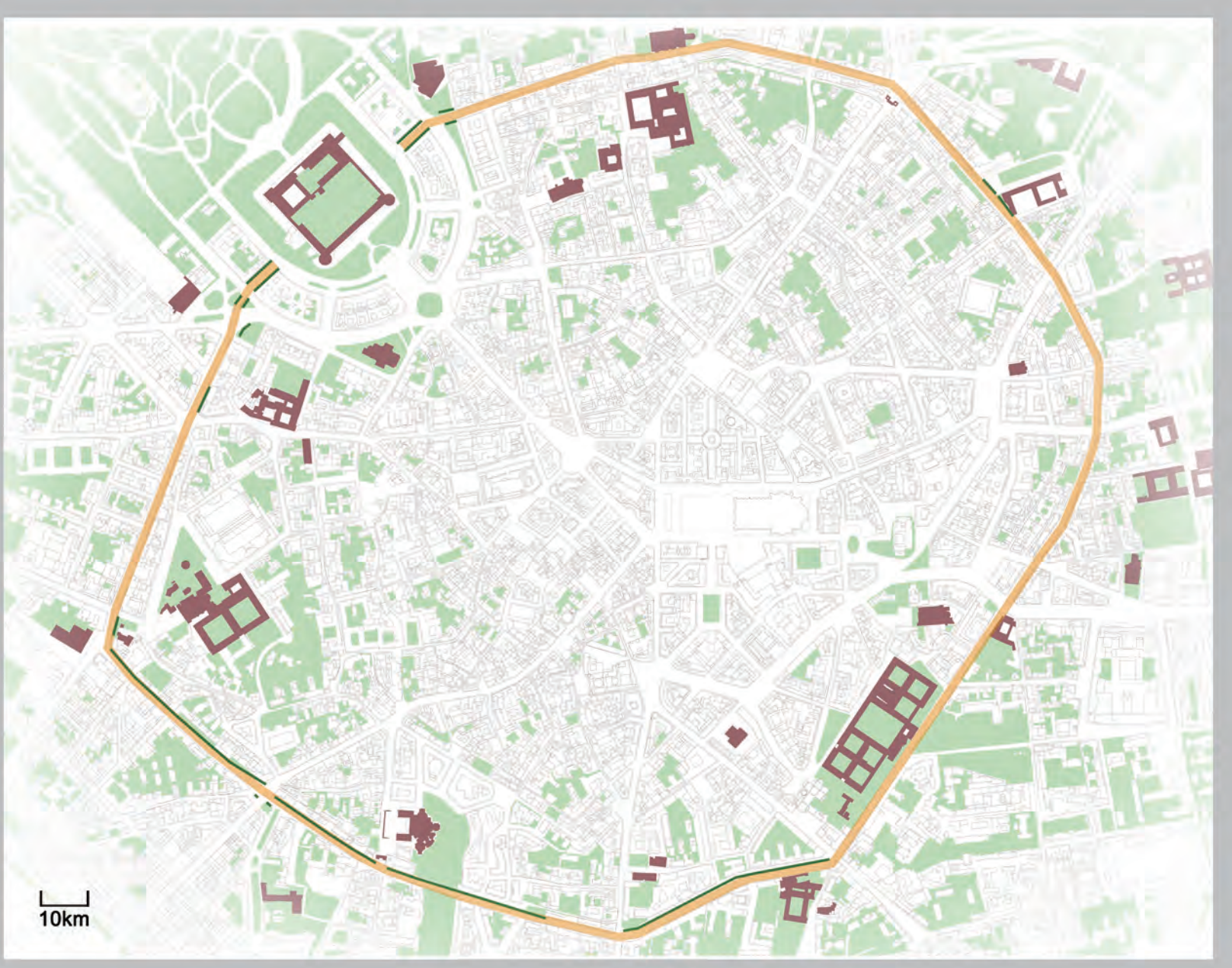
Villa Reale
The Villa Comunale, formerly the Villa Reale in Milan, already Belgioioso Villa or Villa Belgioioso Bonaparte, is a villa built in the early nineteenth century by the architect Leopoldo Pollack, commissioned by Count Ludwig of Belgioioso Barbian. This is one of the main monuments of neoclassical architecture in Milan. Today it houses the Gallery of Modern Art.

Il Palazzo di Via Vivaio
In 1892, the Institute Dei Ciechi moved away to a new place. The architect Giuseppe Pirovano who was entrusted by sponsor Monsignor Luigi Vitali designed an eclectic style in those years of the modern city for the building. Now it is still used by Institute Dei Ciechi.

San Bernardino alle Ossa
San Bernardino alle Ossa is a church in Milan, northern Italy, best known for its ossuary, a small side chapel decorated with numerous human skulls and bones.

Basilica di San Calimero
Comparing with the ancient origin one which was built in the fifth century, the basilica San Calimero in Milan today, is almost completely modern features, due to disastrous "restoration" work by Angelo Colanin 1882, in order to bring the alleged forms "medieval" original.

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FUNCTION

