

ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF CITY PUBLIC SPACE AND CITY HERITAGE --MILAN SPANISH WALL LINEAR PARK



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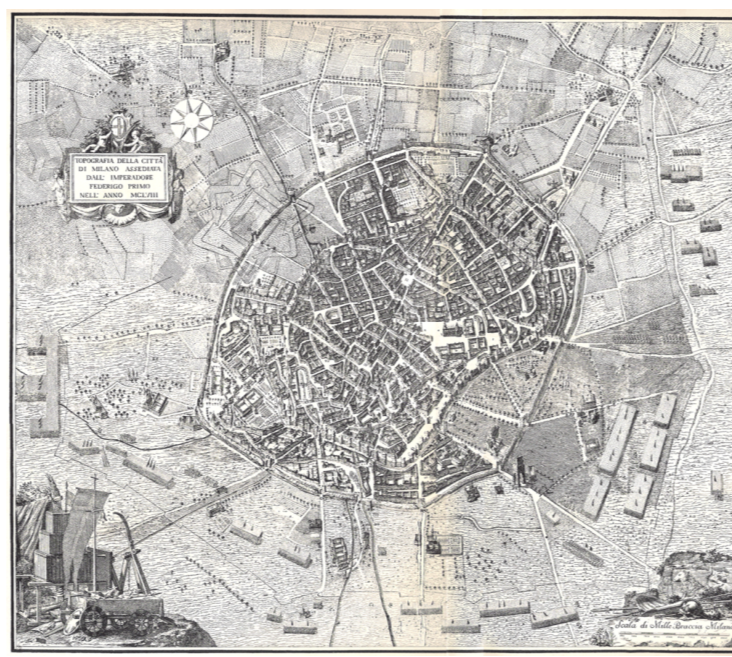
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222 B.C.

Antiquity

Founded around 400 B.C. by the Gauls, Milan (Gambi and Gozzoli, 1982) was occupied in 222 B.C. by the Romans, who called it Mediolanum. Milan acquired importance as one of the four capital cities of the tetrarchy of Diocletian's empire. Then Maximian, Diocletian's successor, built up the **inner walls of the city, which remained a guide for the urban development of Milan** for long time.

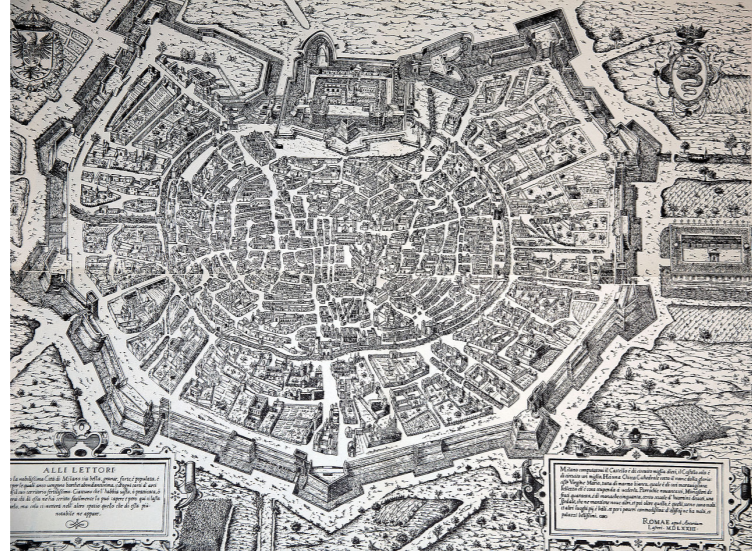


1200s.

Meddle Ages

At the end of the XII century the **medieval walls (bastions of earhand poles beside a ditch) were built concentric to the preceding ones.** They were then gradually replaced, in the latter half of the XIV century, by embattled walls (in brick). Due to numerous interventions, today, we have lost the traces of the Roman plan. Unlike the Roman plan, the medieval walls with their doors remain visible even today.

1500s.



Early Morden Period

Still in the XIVth century, the Visconti family built a castle with a square plan, which was then fortified in a northwest zone with regards to the walls. In the following century, the Sforza family reconstructed the castle, thus the origin of the name Castello Sforzesco. In 1546, under Spanish domination, the **construction of a new military belt of bastions** was under-taken, these walls being **external and concentric to the preceding ones, and connected to the castle.**



1890s.

Early Industrializationn Period

Because of **the rising industrialisation** of the Lombard territory, towards the first half of the nineteenth century, accelerates the **urbanisation process**, a phenomenon strictly related to the **high growth of the population** during the same years. And till the end of XIXth century, the population of Milan lived inside the Spanish walls. All the land-use decisions of this period were directed at making Milan a **more suitable city to live in** : interventions took place on the streets by widening and paving the roads ; on the buildings of the city center by re-building and improving the façades; and finally various areas inside the walls were re-designed.

1931

Two World Wars Period

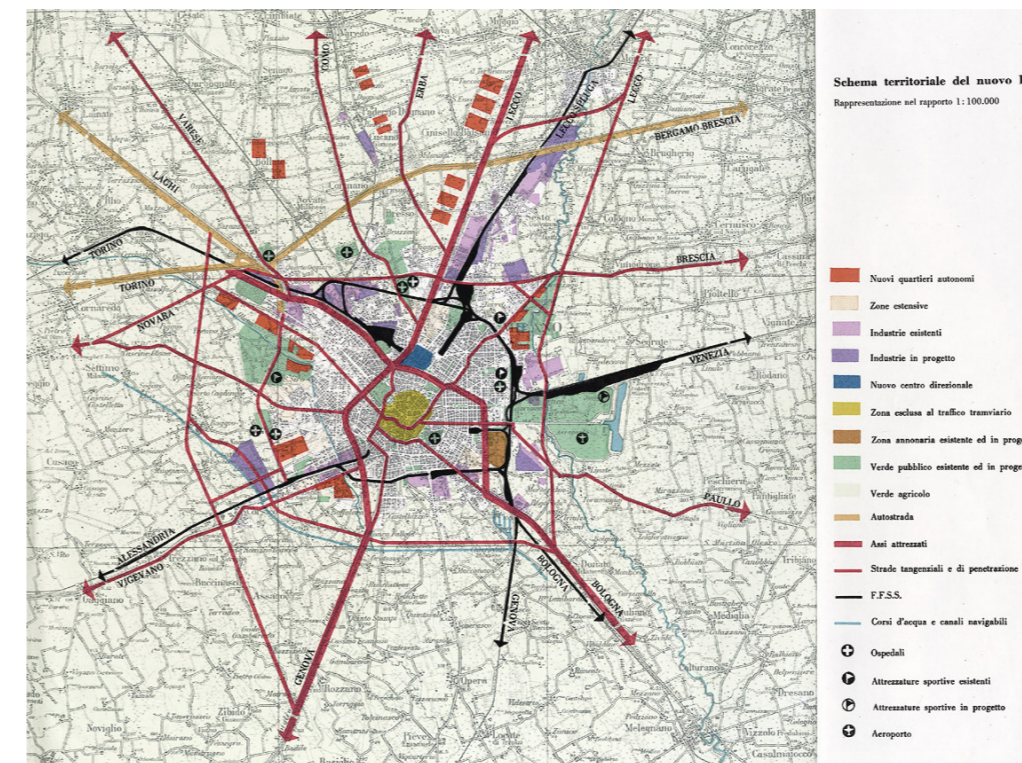
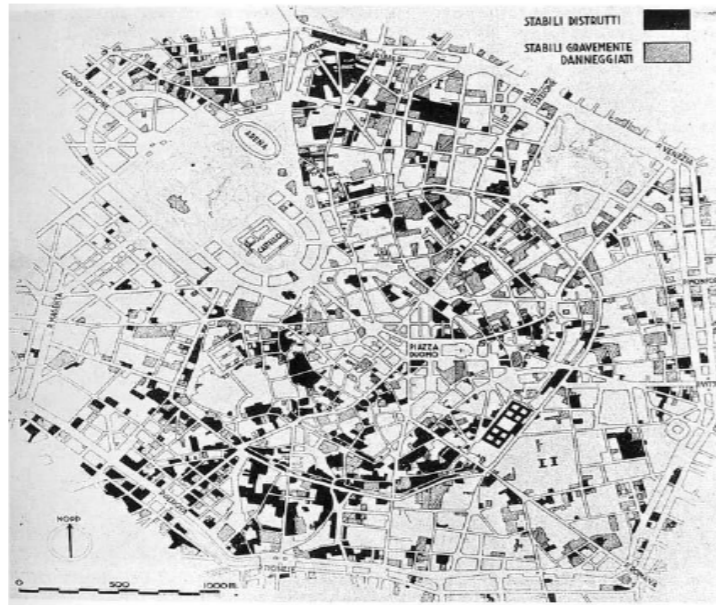
One third of the edification of Milan was destroyed by the bombings and the fires that broke out, or by demolition, necessary or rash, which took place for the reconstruction. Over 65% of the buildings protected by the heritage authorities were damaged in spite of national defense measures and the safeguarding orders that Milan itself, with great foresight and technical insight, had dictated to the National Education Ministry, in charge of cultural activities and assets at the time, under the Fascist government.

In the fascist age, the predominant tendency was a radical re-designing of both roads and building systems of the center, in order to have better economic exploitation of the land, in addition to the realization of a complex grid of roads and building structures outside of the walls. The new master plan, designed between 1931 and 1934, covered the town's administrative boundaries almost completely, except for the most southern section occupied by flourishing agricultural firms. Later on, the Agricultural Park "Milan South" will be instituted, in order to restrict urban development in the southern part of the Province of Milan.



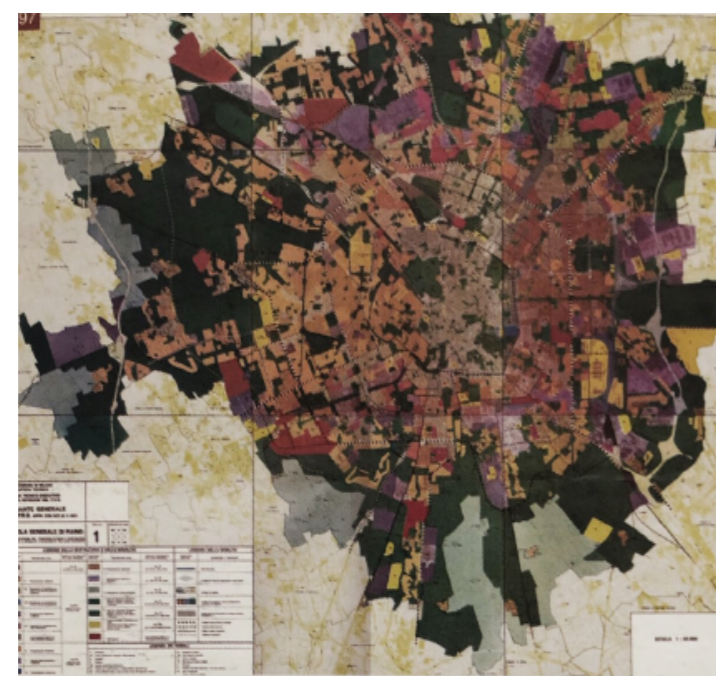
1945

Post - War II Period



Due to the demographic expansion at the beginning of Post-War Period, it was necessary to formulate a master plan for land-use .In 1945, following the blocking of the 1934 regulatory plan by the democratic solidarity junta, a competition of ideas for the new regulatory plan was banned in which several projects and on all the AR Plan proposed models of alternative development. A lively debate took place on the proposals presented in a series of meetings held after the competition. A second version was adopted in 1950 and, after the examination of many observation,was approved in 1953. In essence, the 1953 PRG, while introducing new tools such as zoning and standards, failed to undermine the radiocentric development model that was now rooted in Milanese planning and could only be modified through choices and decisions.

1970s



The Variante generale or general revision of the 1953 PRG introduced in 1976 attempted to **limit the city's expansion.** The strategic objectives were reclamation of the existing structures, conservation of production facilities, and

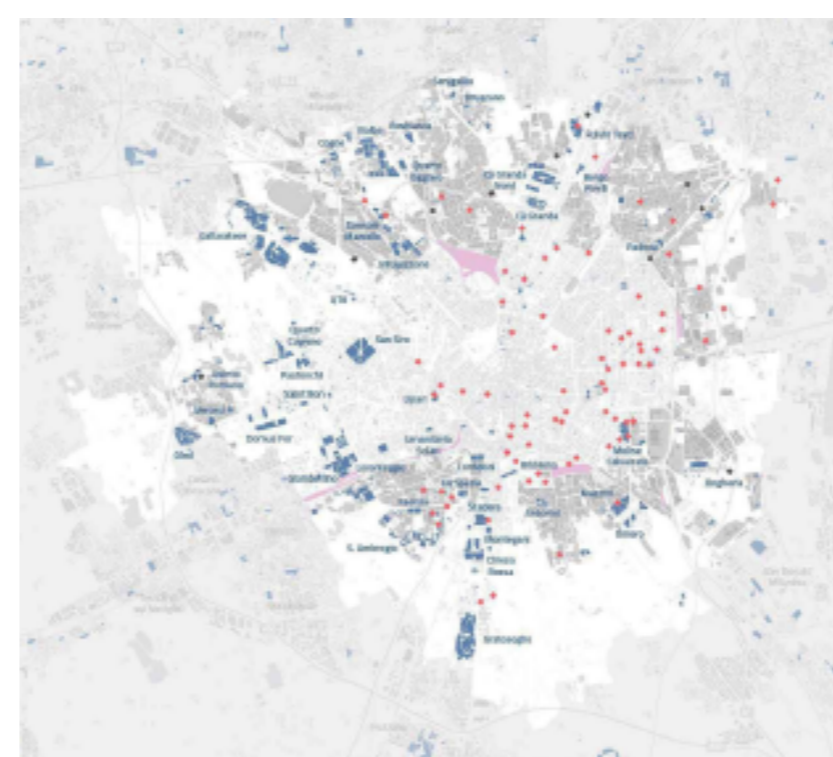
decentralization of the servicesector.The most important innovation was the introduction of "piani di inquadramento operativo" or **operative plans as tools serving to coordinate the piani particolareggiati.** In practice, these

proved. Particularly problematic and gave rise to fragmentary, uncontrolled.Though very advanced from the political and cultural viewpoint, the Variante displayed failed to correspond to the real economic situation.

2000

Contemporary Milan

At present, milan is well known for fashion, design, and cul-ture, Milan is also Italy's financial, commercial, and industrial center. Although Milan face the problem of economy inclu-ding creating higher need for housing support and straining available resources, Milan seeks to respond to this challenge, it is focusing not only on social housing, but also on rehabi-litating historically significant structures and ensuring equi-table access to public services. The current milan city planning not only have historically consolidated, but also is structured and starts off through any tool

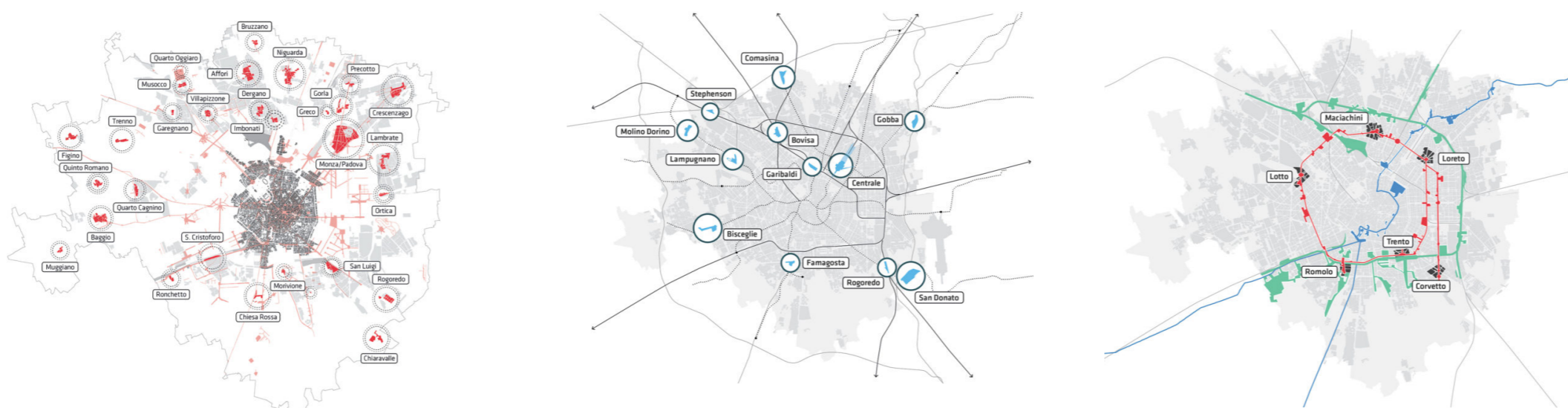


able to deal with the different approaches respect to "area planning", which means sustaining the functional re-newal and redevelopment of parts of the city.The redevelopment based on an accurate reading of the road infrastructures, carefully reinterprets the different public and private needs and clearly anticipates the future of the city. It lays the foundation of the urban and architectural layout .

To interact with the different "levels of reality" of the present milan – historical, infrastructural, social, territorial and urban , it does not merely try to impose a new shape to the site, but to derive it from the context. A choice that helps to realise the works through separated stages while the city will

2030

Future Urban Planning



By 2030, Milan will be a city increasingly connected to its larger metropolitan area as well as the globe. By overcoming the physical, social, economic distances between the city and its periphery, growth will be inclusive, extended to all neighborhoods, and will engender improved quality of life for all residents. The Master Plan furthermore provides strategic objectives which are **"CONNECTING MILAN,AN ATTRACTIVE AND INCLUSIVE CITY OF OPPORTUNITY,A GREEN, LIVABLE, RESILIENT CITY,ONE CITY, 88 NEIGHBORHOODS,A CITY THAT REGENERATES "**, led by Chief Resilience Officer Piero Pelizzaro.



CITY SCALE MAPPING ANALYSIS

Feltrinelli Porta Volta

Repubblica Piazza

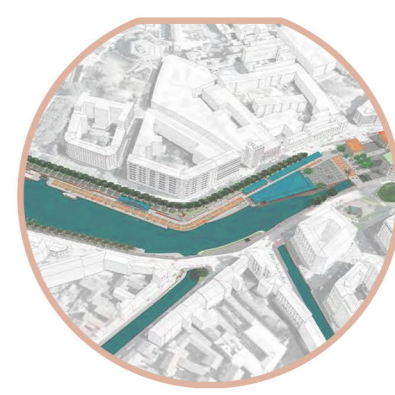
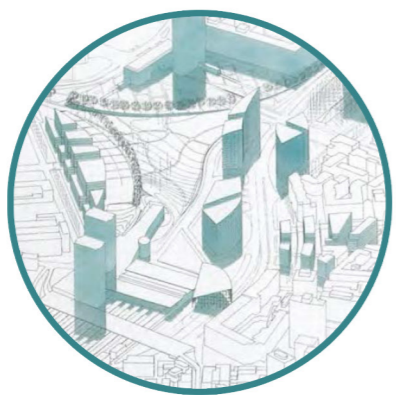
Bastioni di Porta Venezia

Old Spanish Wall Heritage park

Public Green of Porta Romana

Old Spanish Wall Heritage as Fence

The Darsena Rediscovered



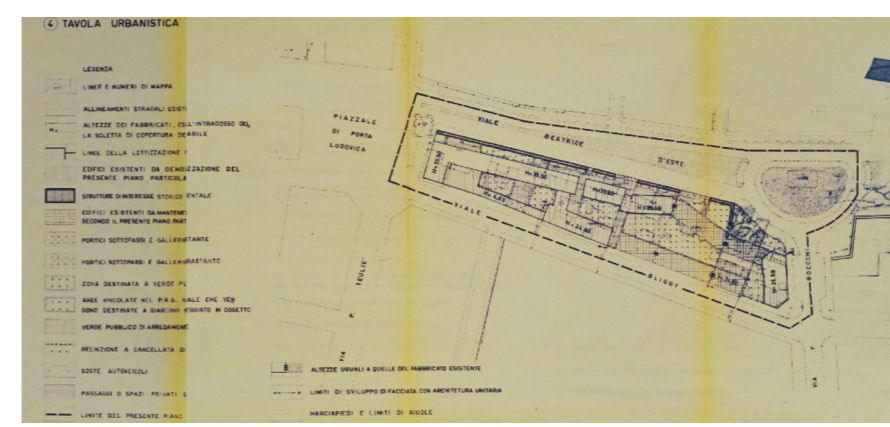
Background of Porta Romana - Porta Ticinese Linear Area



Map of linear area, from Porta Romana to Porta Ticinese Milan, 1914

The linear area, from Porta Romana to Porta Ticinese, runs along the ancient route of the Spanish walls of Milan and is therefore part of the circle of ramparts, in the south-eastern part of Milan, from Viale Filippetti to the east, with its Roman gate, in via Gian Galeazzo to the west, where the Darsena del Naviglio of Milan is located.

An historical reading of the "Porta Romana - Porta Ticinese" area means retracing the history of Milan and the idea of the city planning over the last two centuries. This area served at first as agricultural sites throughout the nineteenth century until the half of the twentieth century and then, from the mid of the twentieth century to our days, as residence/service sites. This change happened, post-war ii, as a result of Milan urban development which follows the historical urban axis. Therefore, there are many new residential quarters built here to not only satisfy the housing demand for Milan middle-class but also create added value in prestige locations along the old city walls.



Bounded between the Viale Beatrice d'este, via Bocconi and the Via Patellani

Year: 1962
Plan: PIERO BOTTONI

Intro:
In case of the linear area, the ruin of the old "Spanish" wall separates site from the road and encloses a communal garden which is lower than the ground floor, acting as a filter.

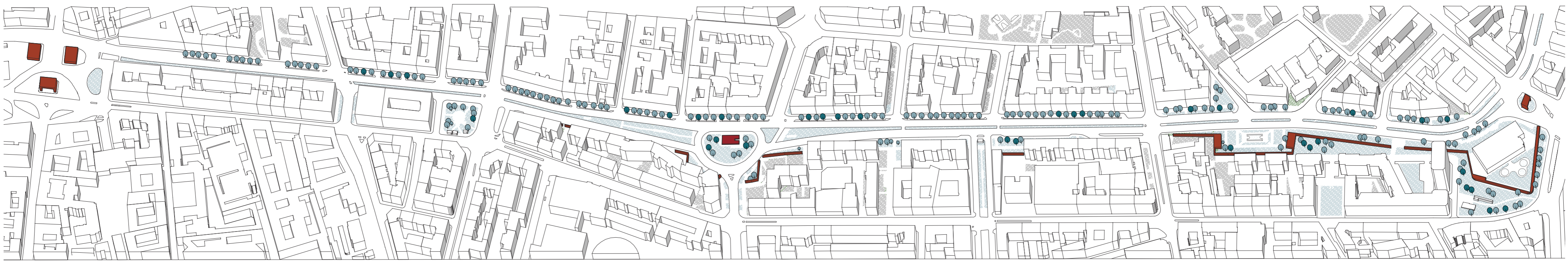
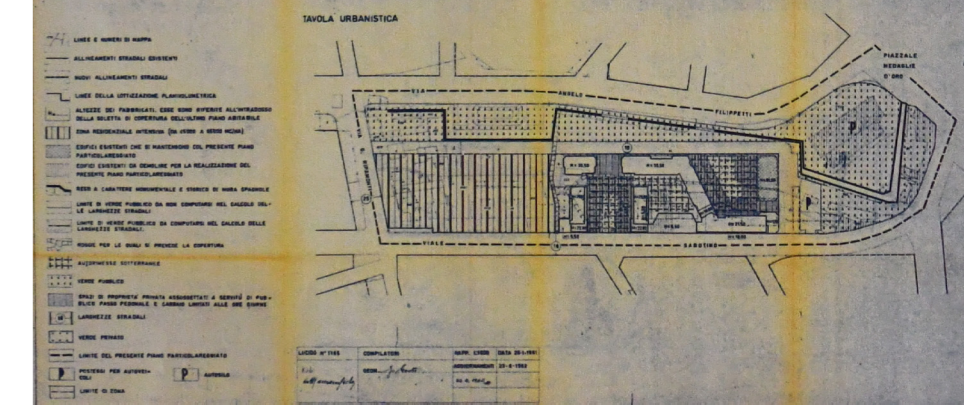
After the war, to strongly attached to all traces of its past, he tried to preserve the true Spanish wall with huge historical value. The conventions signed between the municipality and the owners of the building impose the freedom of daytime access to the condominium garden, to be able to observe the walls also in the inside and it is also foreseen the transfer of a part of the lot in order to create a space Green of respect of the historical elements. The plan is aimed for the construction of a series of residential buildings, quite continuous, facing along the arterial roads and surrounded by areas of green.

Centro Romana bounded between the Viale Sabotino and Viale Angelo Filippetti

Year: 1962
Plan: PIERO BOTTONI

Intro:
Centro Romana is one of the biggest residential complexes built in the post-war period in Porta Romana, in Viale Angelo Filippetti, 28-36. The area of the project was an interesting part of the city because it had a huge empty space left after the demolition of the old urban fabric. This space turned out to be an attractive place to build a new complex of buildings to welcome new inhabitants and serve people in the area.

It is formed by 7 low rise buildings and 1 high rise building; all having residential functions and were constructed in different periods. The tower, building 2, and 4 were placed in a way to form a loop circulation in the complex. Between these buildings a green common area was created for aesthetic reasons and for a filter between the complex and the noise of the streets.



Porta Romana Arch

Year of construction : 19th Century
Location : Porta Romana Piazza
Arch : unknown



VIALE BEATRICE D'ESTE 16

Year of construction : 1961 - 1967
Location : Viale Beatrice d'Este 16-Milan (MI)
Arch : Forti Giordano; Magni Camillo



Largo Isabella d'Aragona

Year of construction :
Location : Largo Isabella d'Aragona-Milan (MI)
Arch : Unknown



VIALE BEATRICE D'ESTE 1

Year of construction : 1951 - 1952
Location : Viale Beatrice d'Este 26-Milan (MI)
Arch : Perogalli Carlo, Mariani Attilio



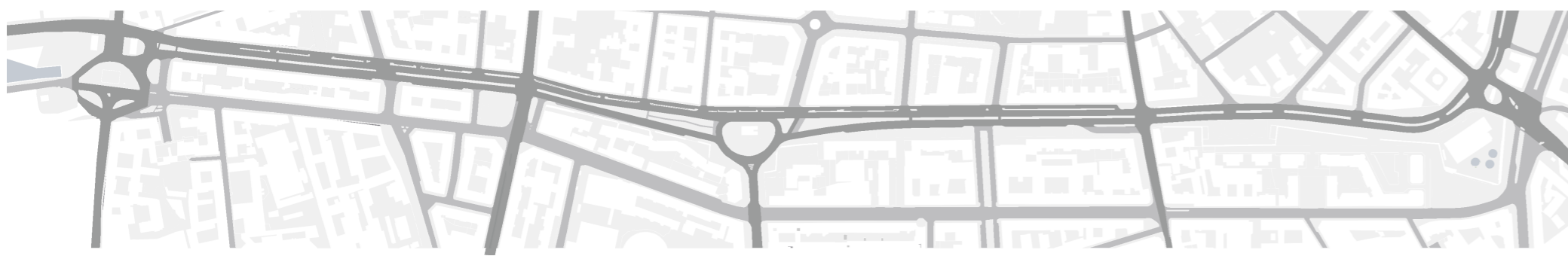
City Wall Garden in Viale Angelo Filippetti

Year of construction : unknown
Location : Viale Angelo Filippetti-Milan (MI)
Arch : unknown



Centro Romana

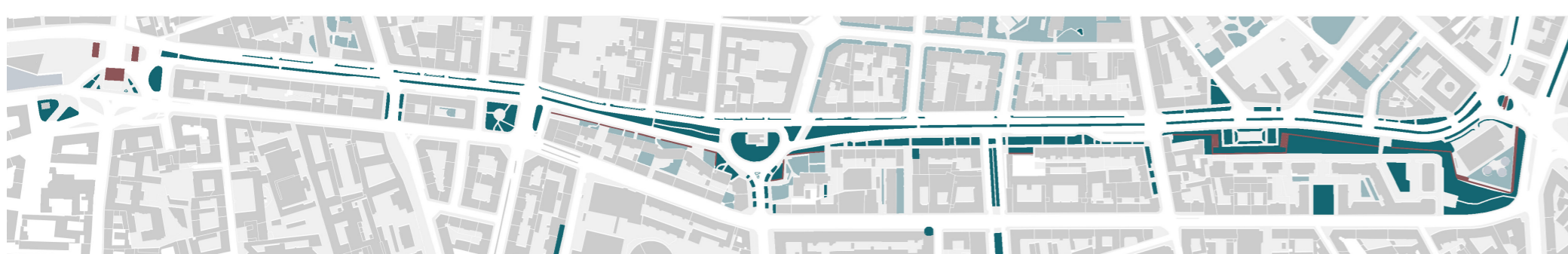
Year of construction : 1961 - 1967
Location : Porta Romana, Viale Angelo Filippetti, 28-36
Arch : Paolo Chiolini & Società Generale Immobiliare
Project Manager : SGI



URBAN ROAD NETWORK



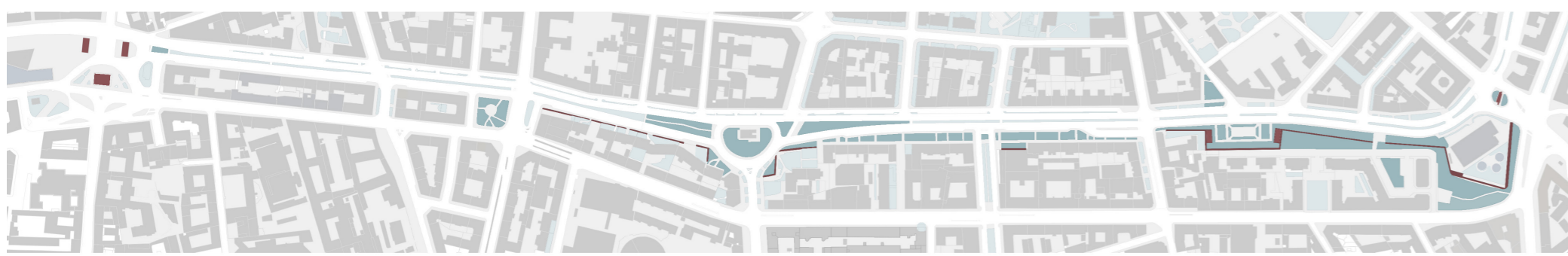
BUILDING WITH HISTORICAL VALUE DISTRIBUTION



URBAN GREEN AREA DISTRIBUTION



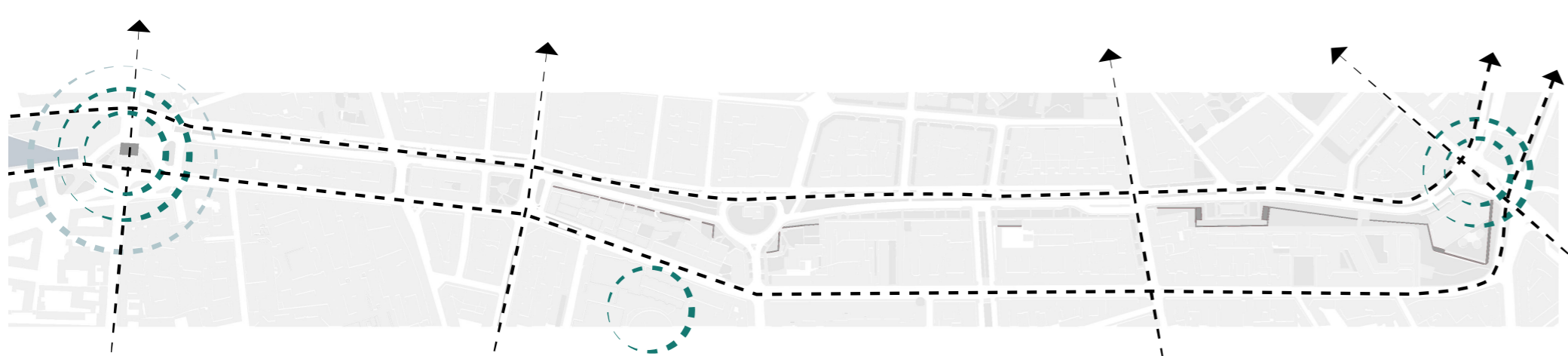
TRANSPORTATION DISTRIBUTION



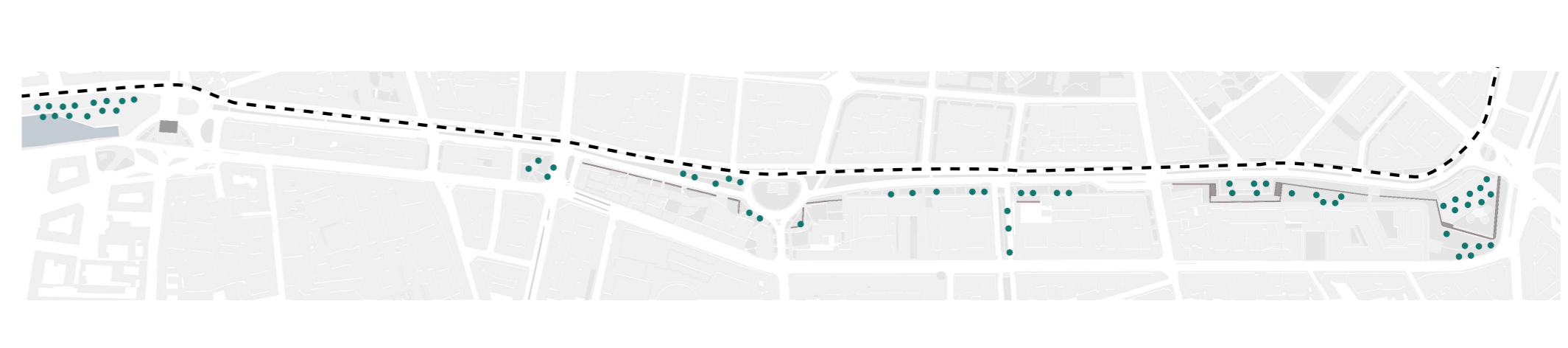
URBAN GREEN AREA USABLE DISTRIBUTION



PUBLIC FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION



HOTPOT AND AXIES DISTRIBUTION



SOCIAL ACTIVITIES DENSITY DISTRIBUTION

Traffic Accidents Prevent

- Ensure Pedestrians Feel Safe
- Keep Away from Noise, Air Pollution
- Avoid traffic accidents
- Eliminate the Fear of the Traffic Environment

Crime and Violence Prevention

- Ensure Public Spaces Vibrant
- Have People on the Street
- Ensure Different Activities Take Place During Day and Night
- High quality lighting

Unpleasant Sensory Experiences from the External Environment-Prevention

- Rain / Snow
- Cold / Hot
- Environment Pollution
- Dust, Noise, Glare

Have the Opportunity to See More Things

- Designed viewing distances for people to see
- Transparent Sight
- Rich vision
- Illumination

Have the Opportunity to Conversation

- Low noise
- Street Facilities Provides Space and Platform for Conversation

Have the Opportunity to Play and sports

- Invite People to Have Outdoor Activities
- Activities in Days and Nights
- Activities in Summer and Winter

Comfortable Environment for Walking

- Space for Walking
- No Obstacles for Walking
- Good Accessibility
- Interesting Facade

Comfortable Environment for Walking

- Edge Effect
- Providing an Interesting View for Staying
- Good Accessibility
- Providing A Reliable Interface for Standing

Comfortable Environment for Walking

- Space to Stop
- Providing Favorable Environment
- View, Sunshine, People
- Providing Sufficient and Comfortable Seats
- Providing Bench for Rest

Scale

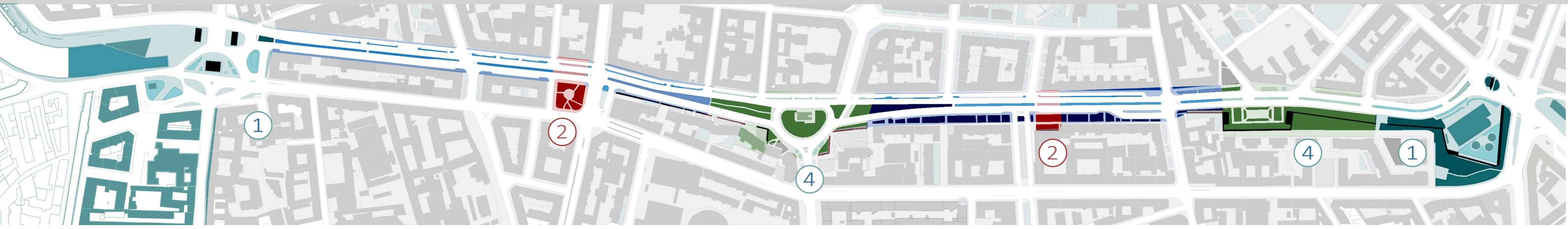
- Buildings and spaces must be designed according to human scale

Have the opportunity to enjoy the positive impact of the climate

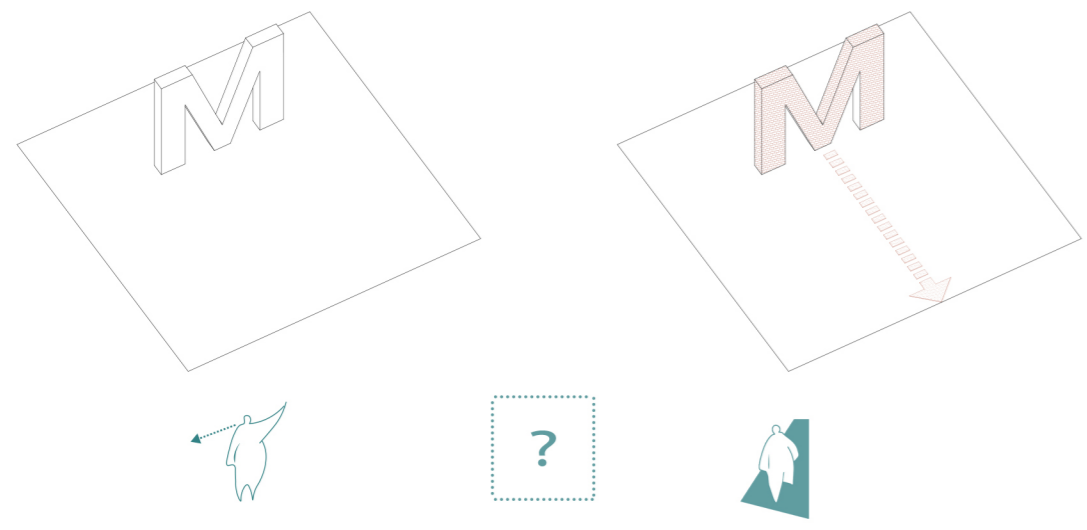
- Sunshine/ Shadow
- Warm/ Cool
- Breeze

Positive Sensory Experience

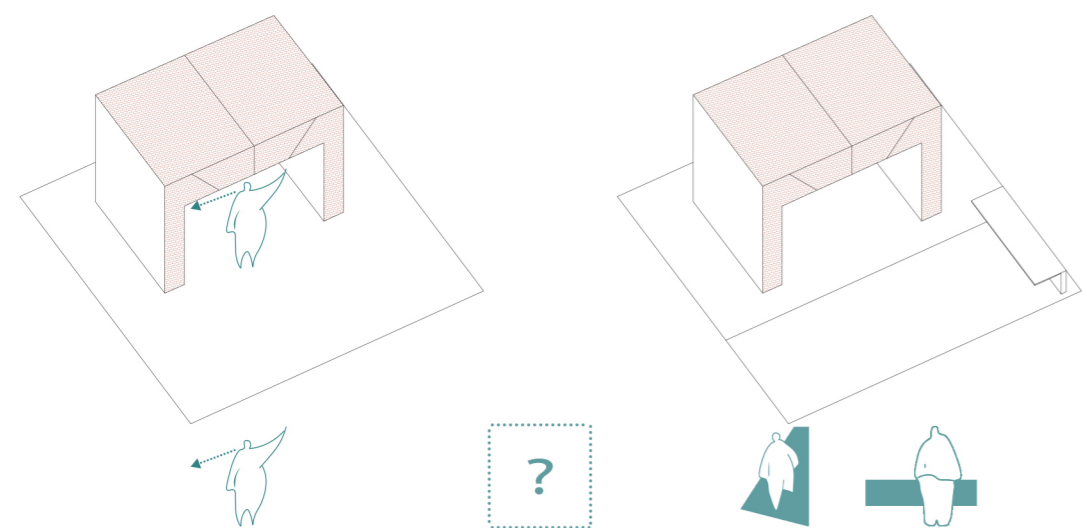
- Good detailing
- Comfortable Material
- Rich and Interesting Vision
- Tree, Greenland, Water



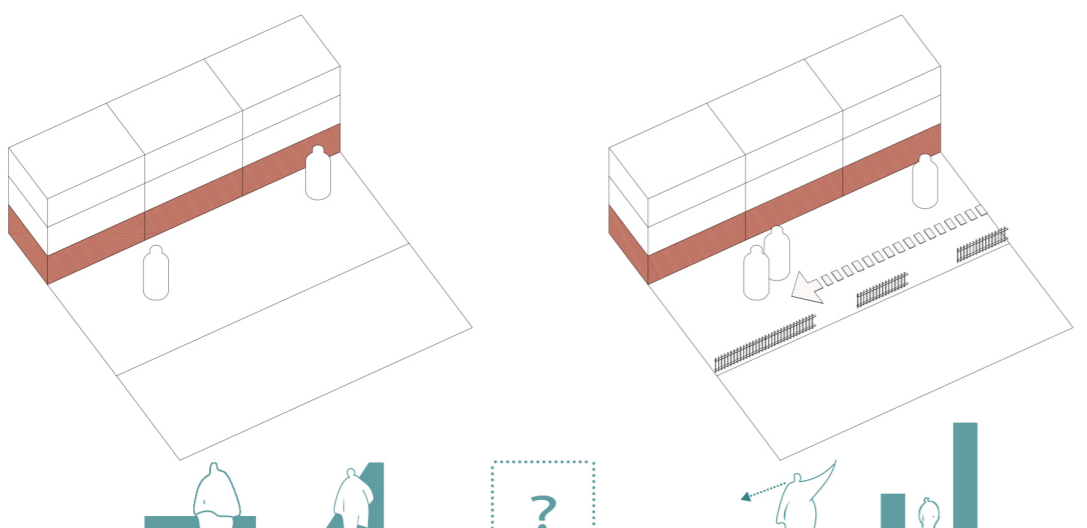
1 city hotspots connections



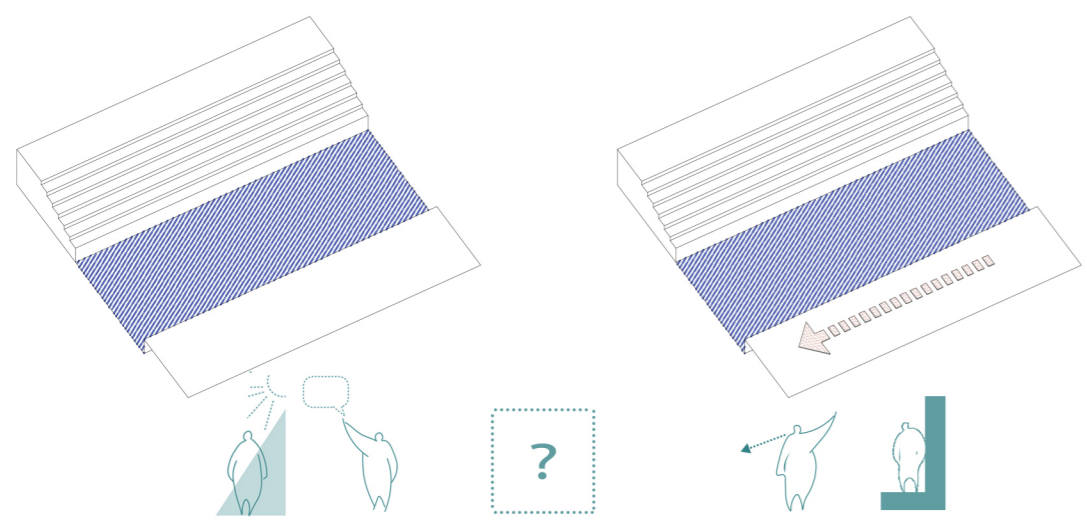
Because of the urban development in the post-war II period, there are many residential park in the new neighborhood block. from American lifestyle.



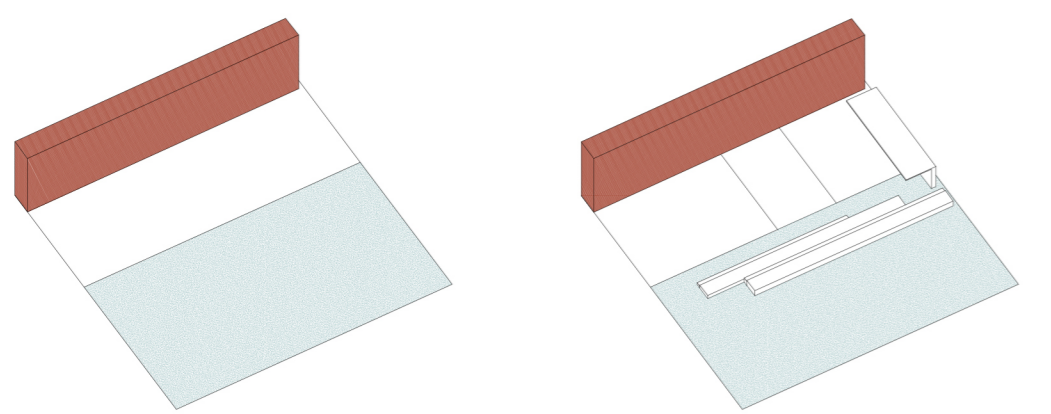
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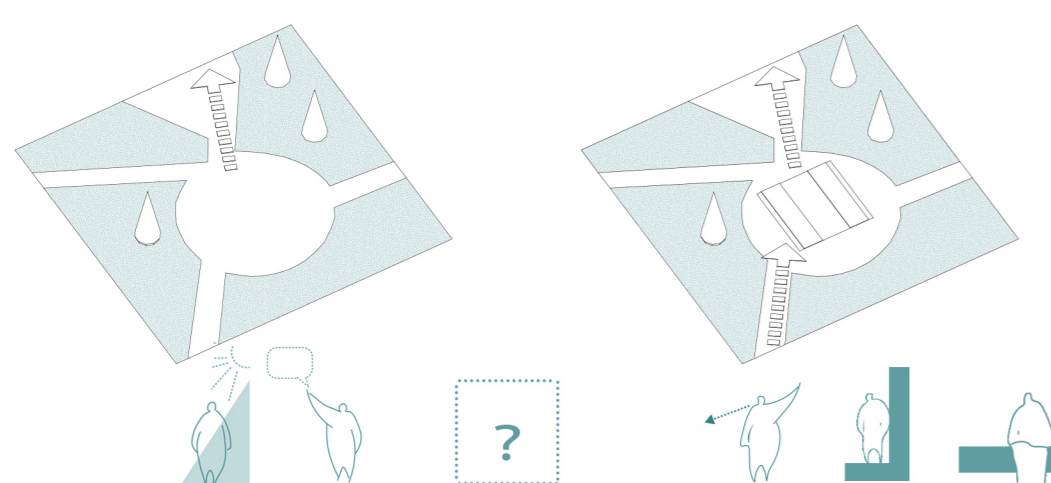
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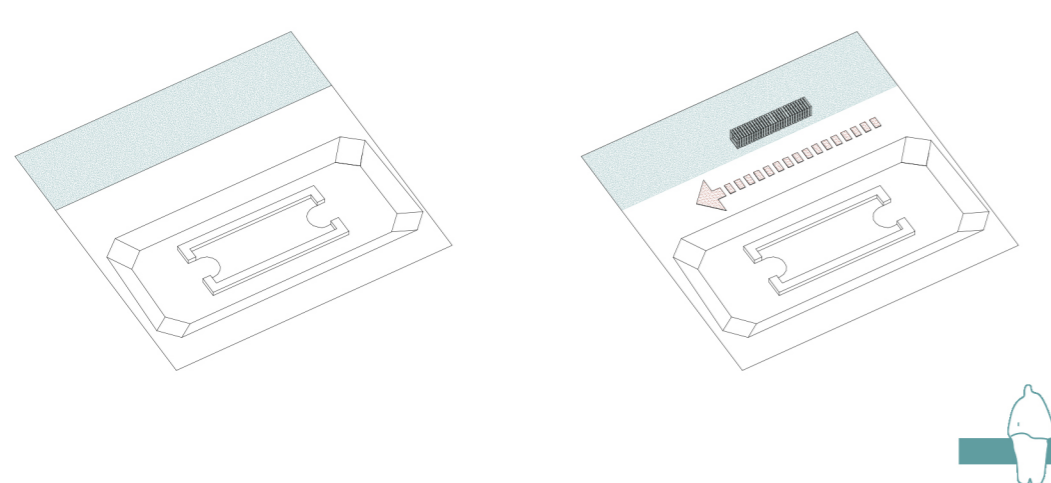
2 subtle reconstruction area



Because of the urban development in the post-war II period, there are

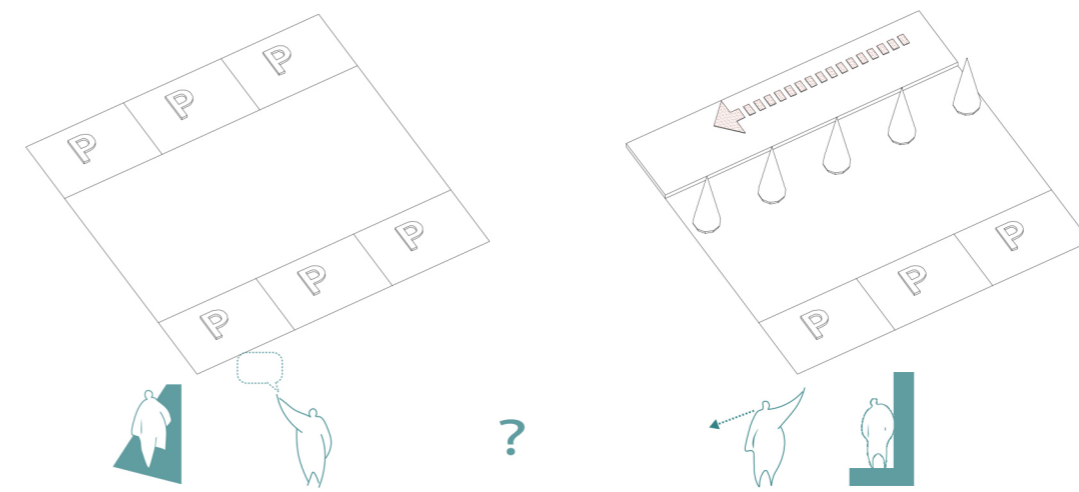


many residential park in the new neighborhood block. from American lifestyle.

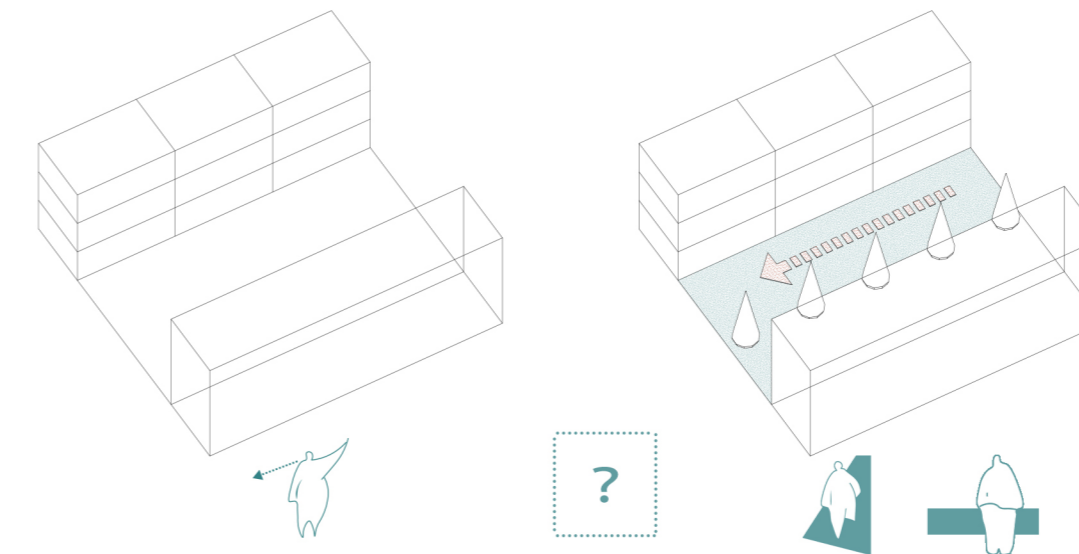


Because of the urban development in the post-war II period, there are many residential park in the new neighborhood block. from American lifestyle.

3 padestrian linking

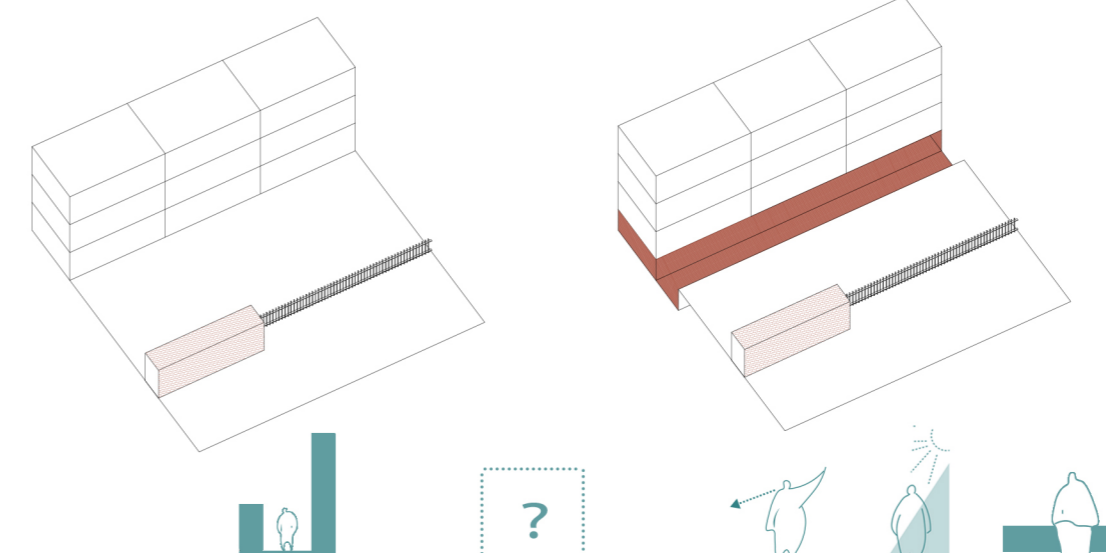


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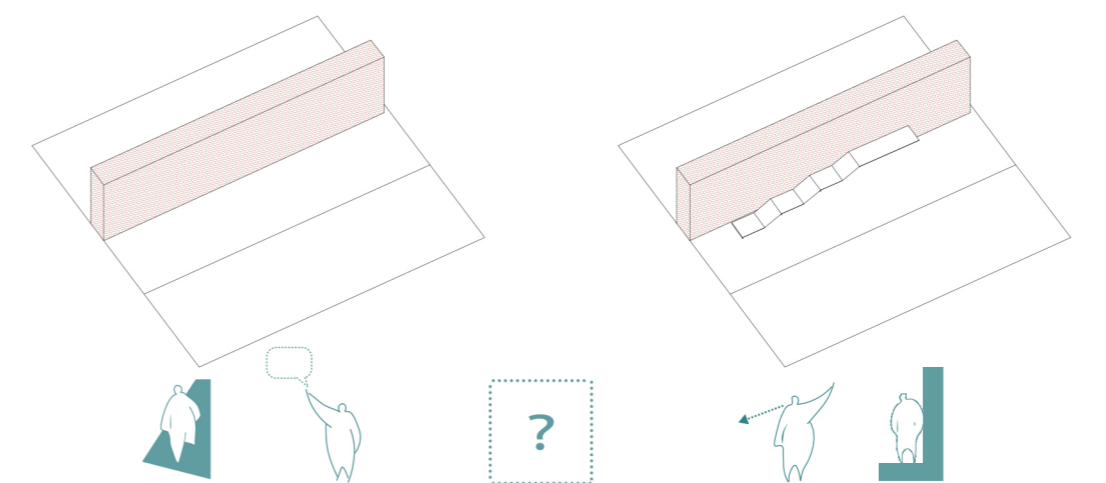


Because of the urban development in the post-war II period, there are many residential park in the new neighborhood block. from American lifestyle.

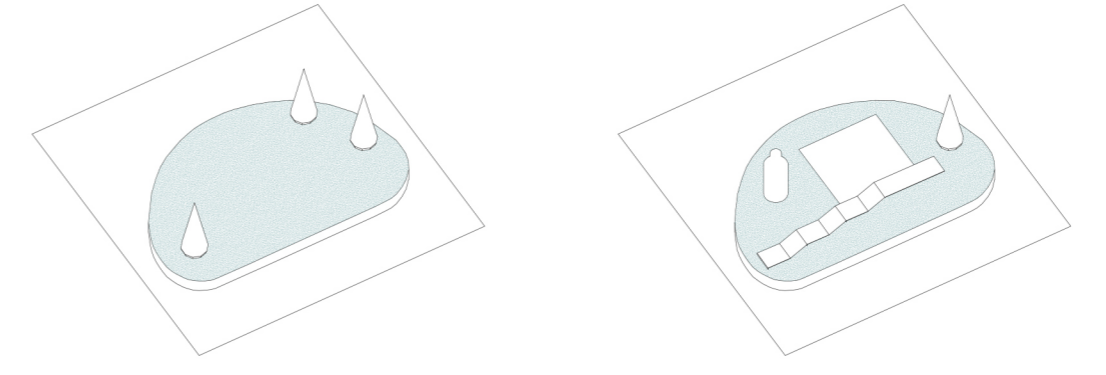
4 main rennovation city parks



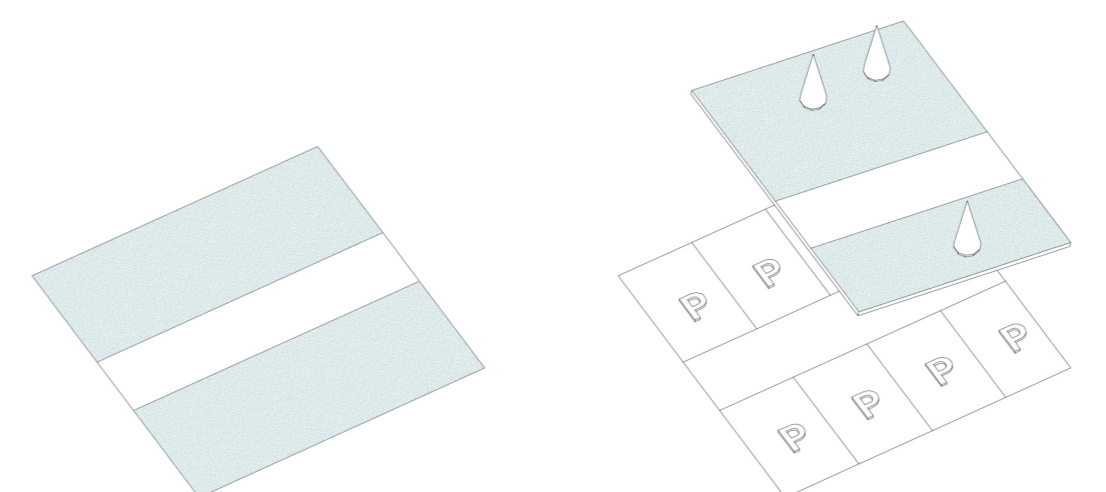
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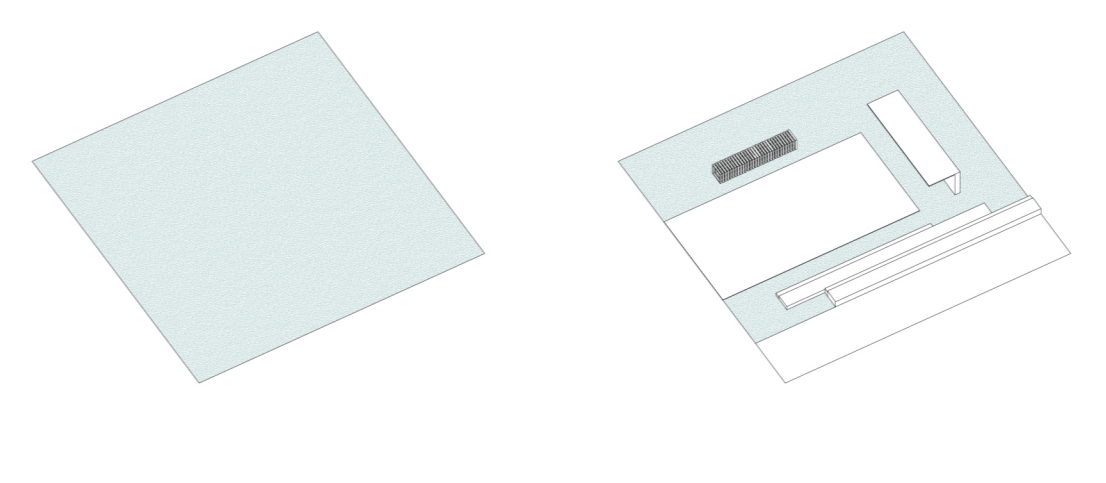
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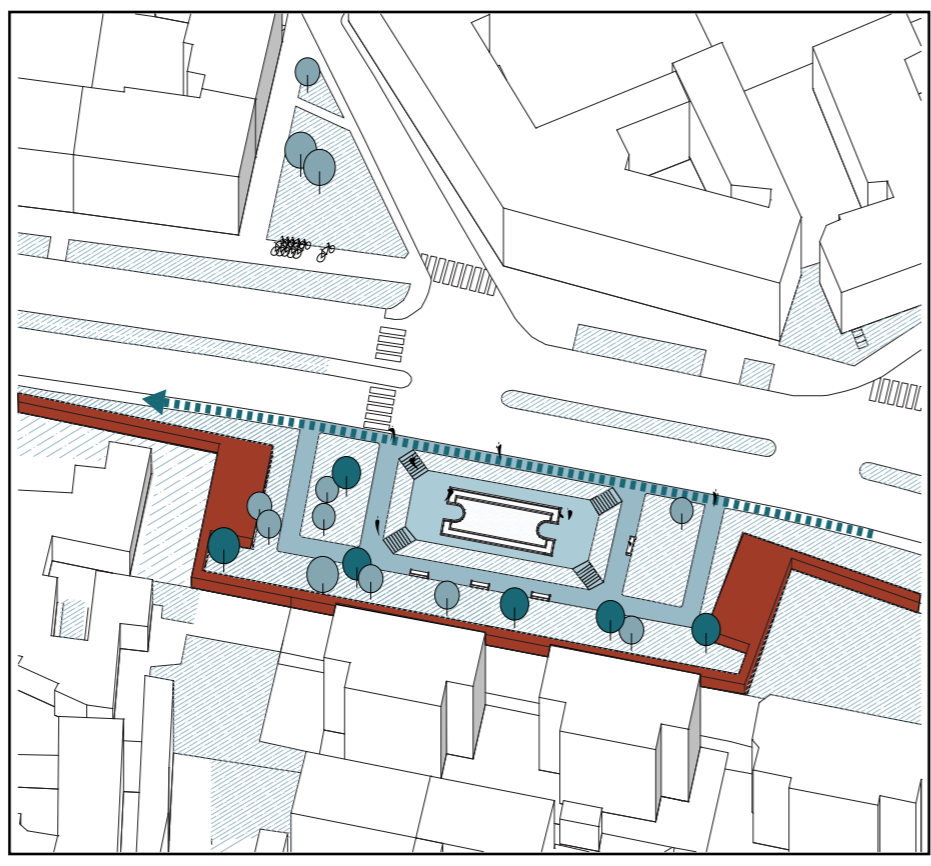


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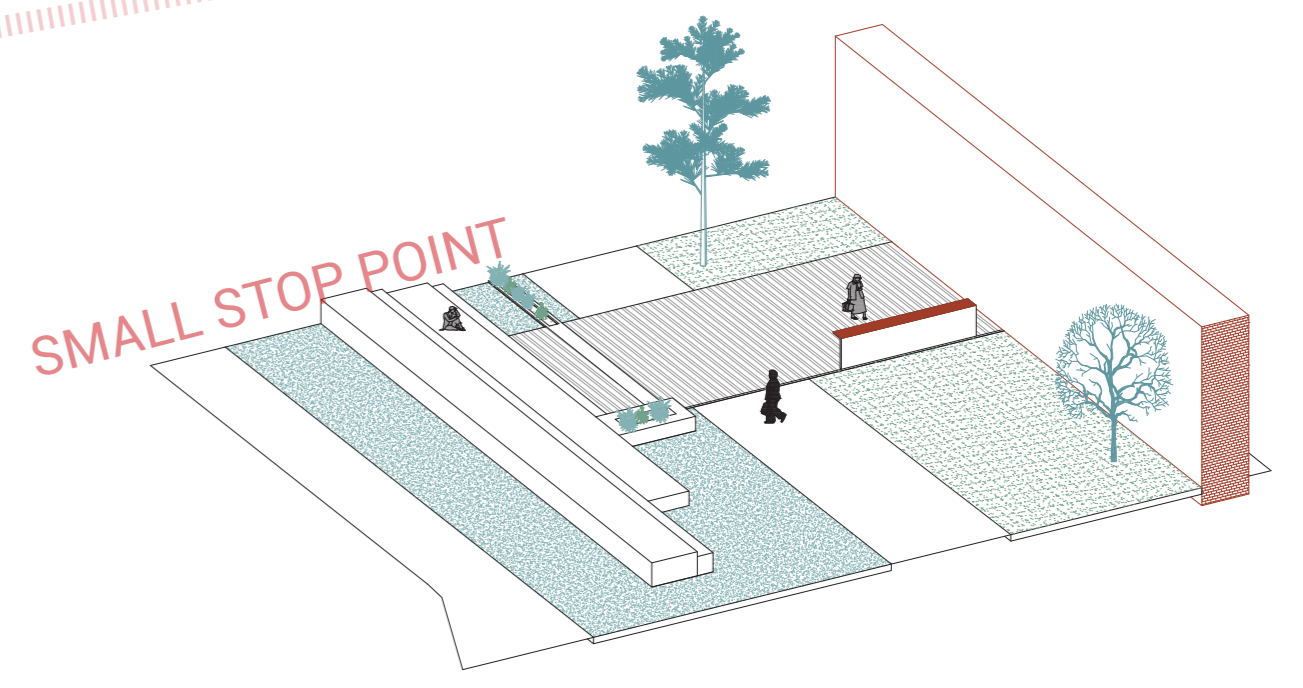


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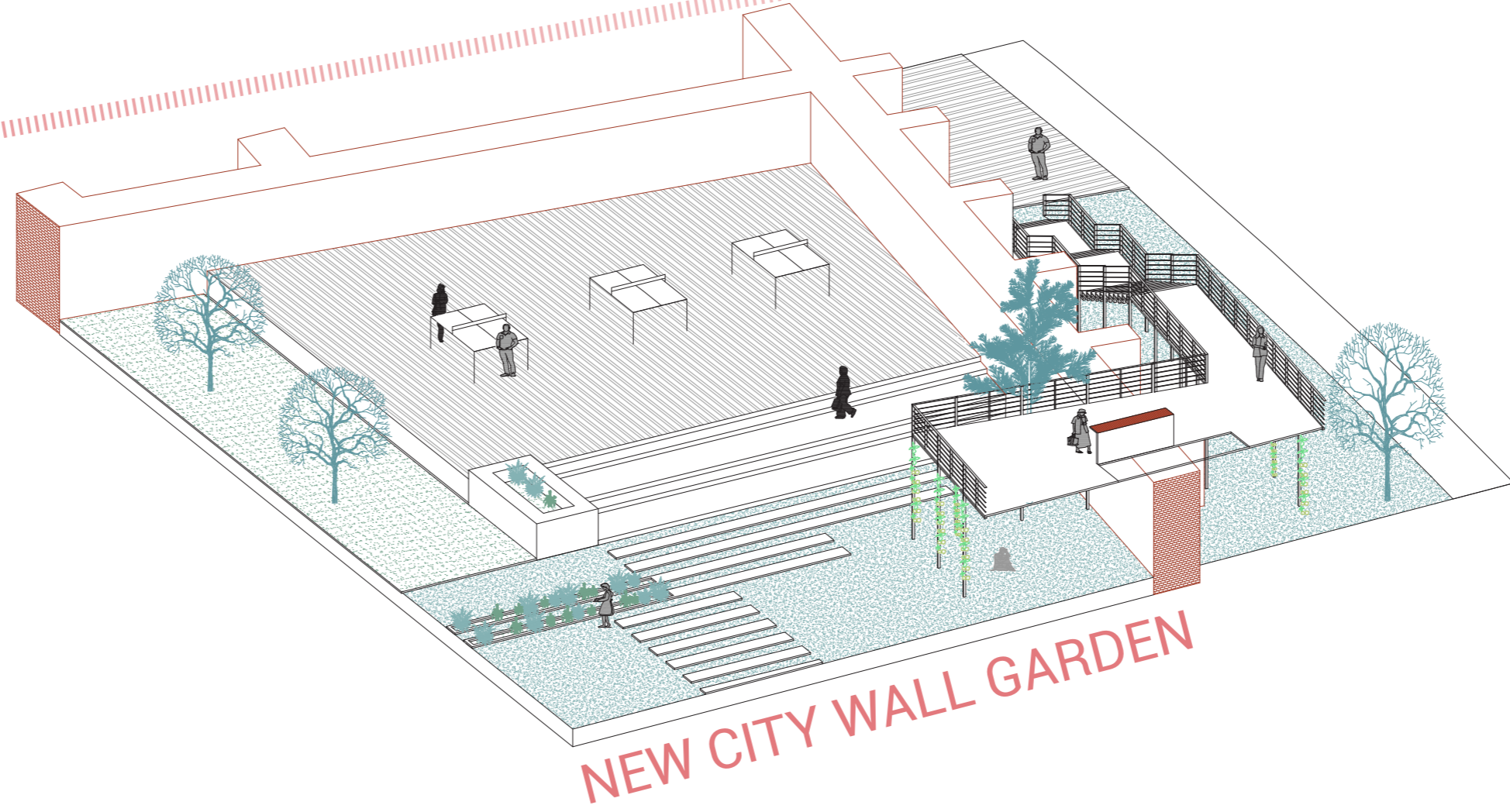
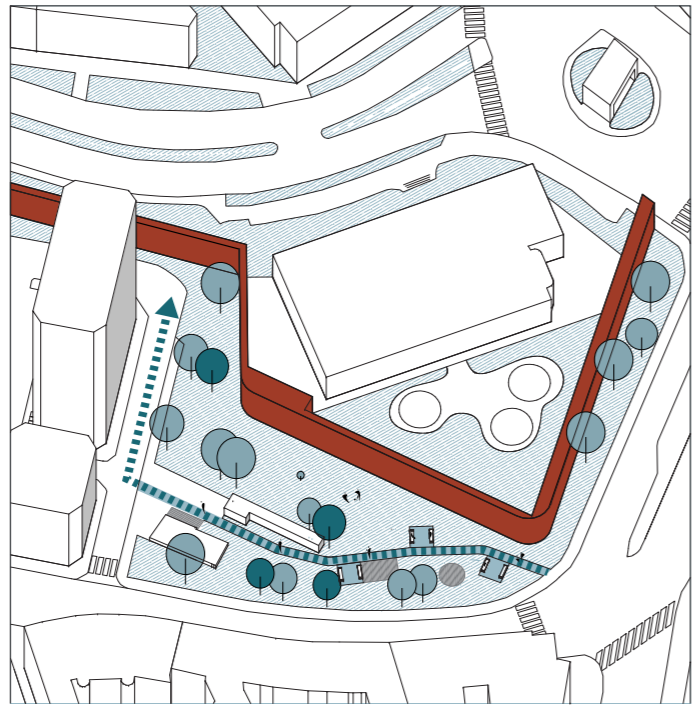
EXISTING GARDEN



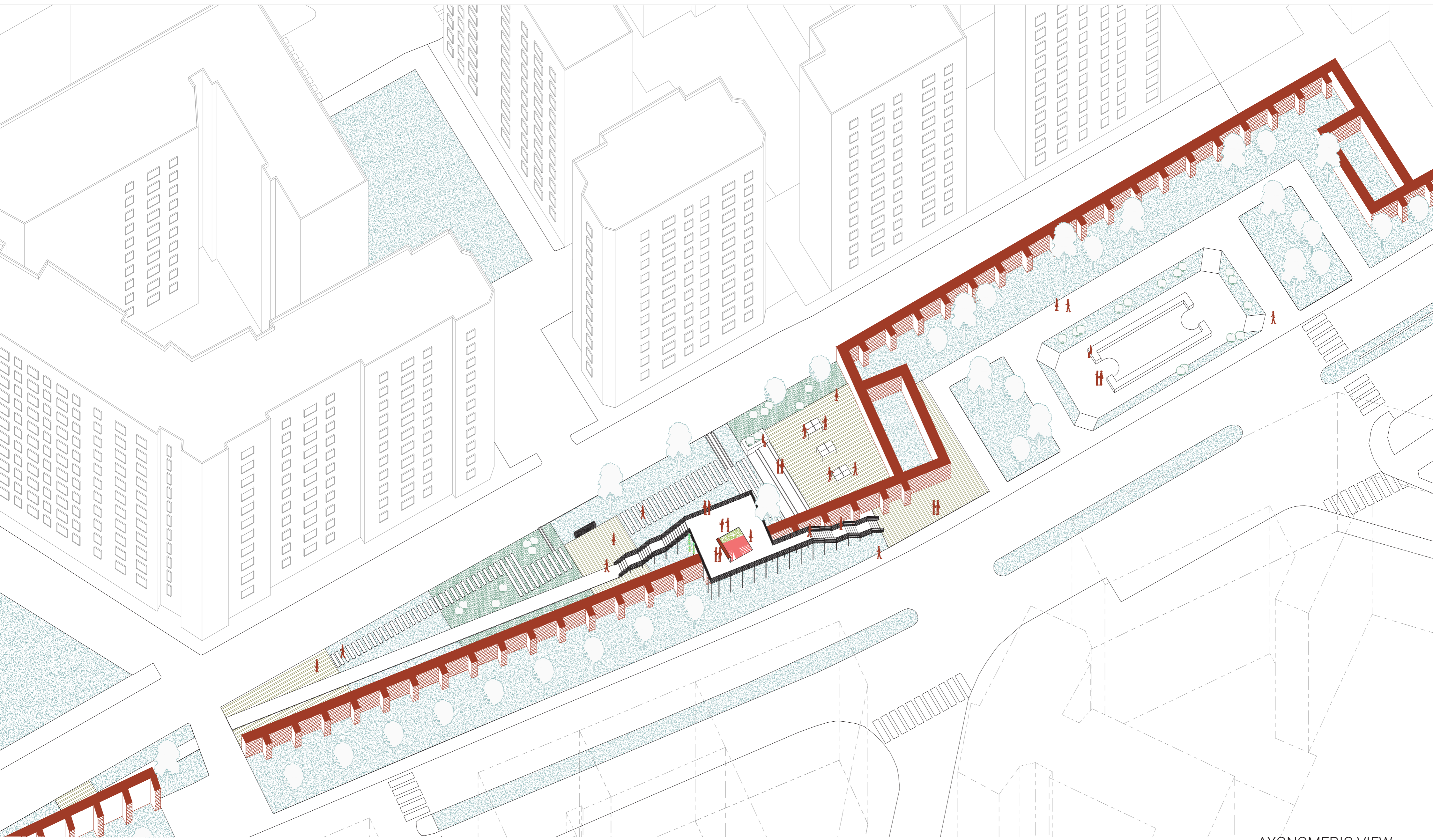
SMALL STOP POINT



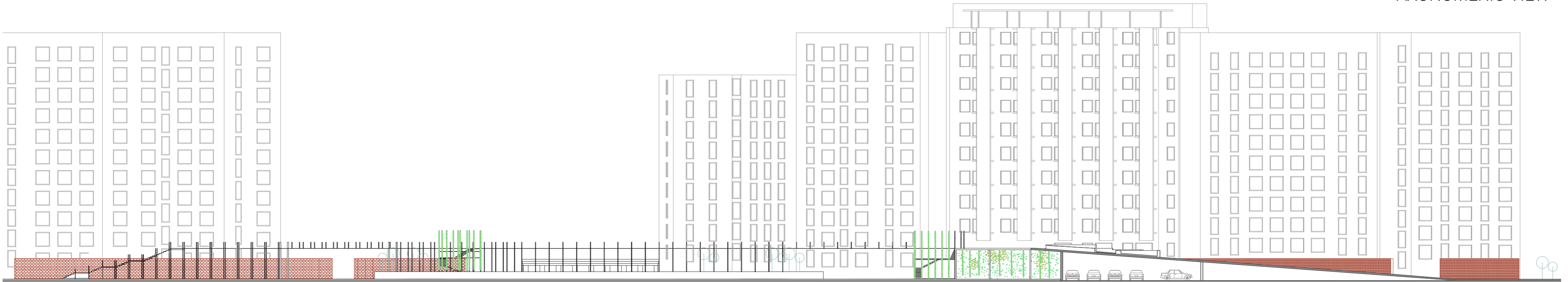
PORTA ROMANA



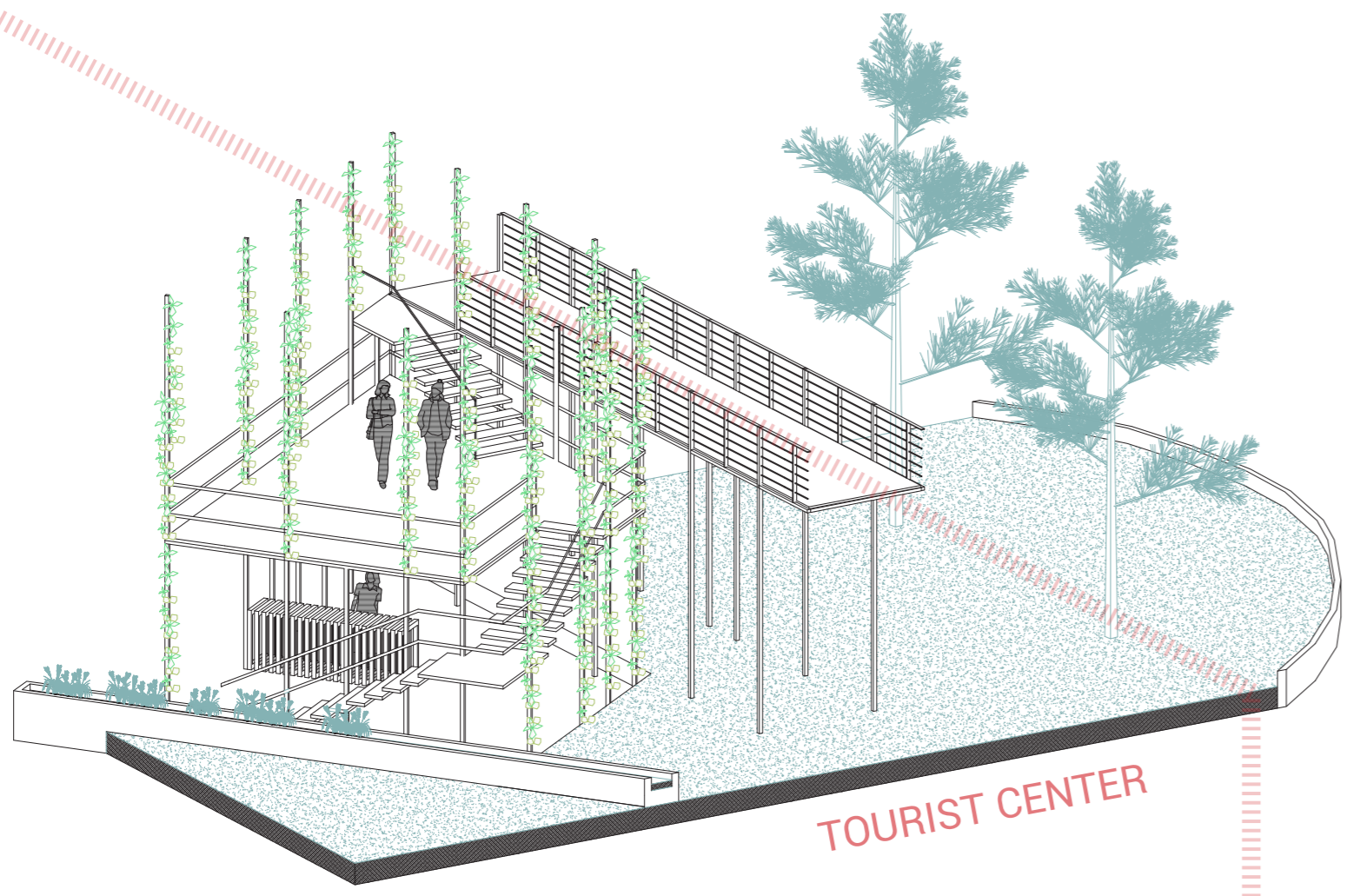
NEW CITY WALL GARDEN



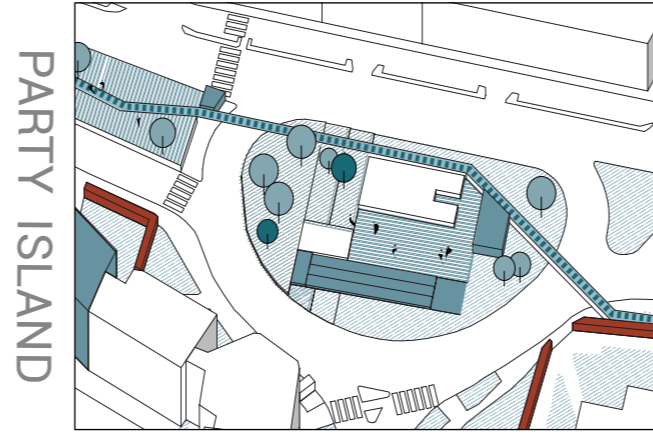
AXONOMIC VIEW



SECTION CUT 1:400

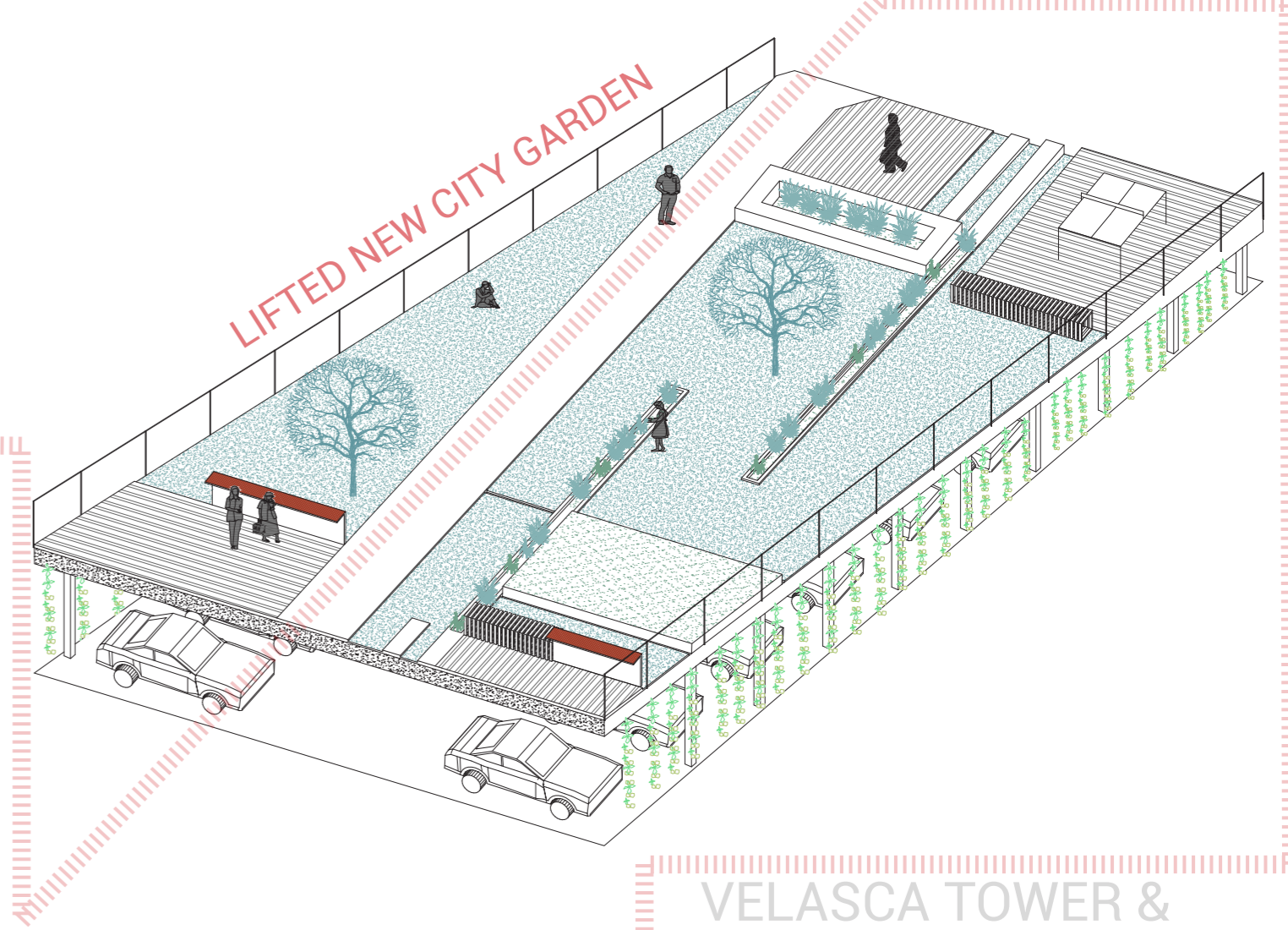


TOURIST CENTER



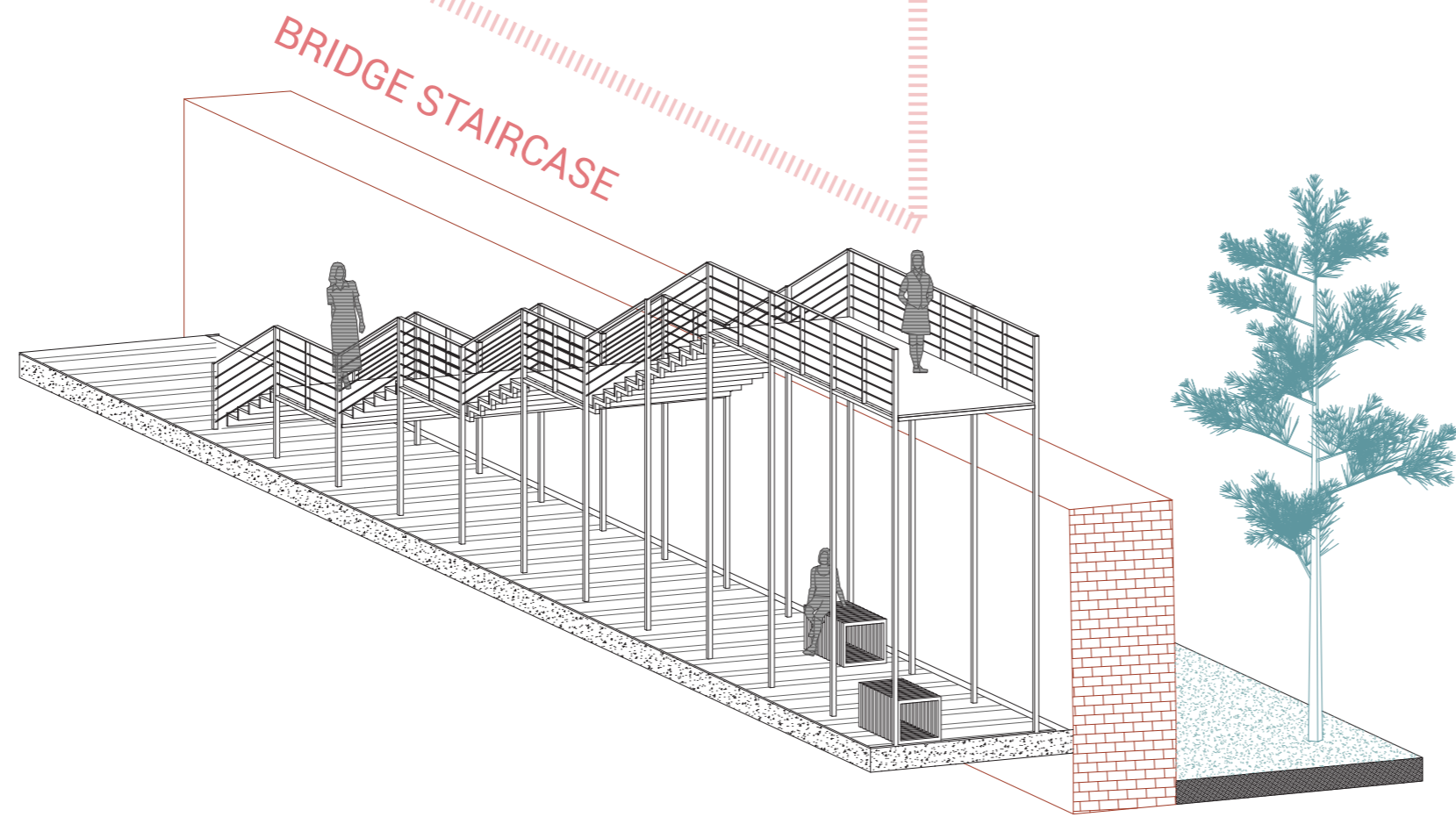
PARTY ISLAND

VIA BEATRICE D'ESTE 16



LIFTED NEW CITY GARDEN

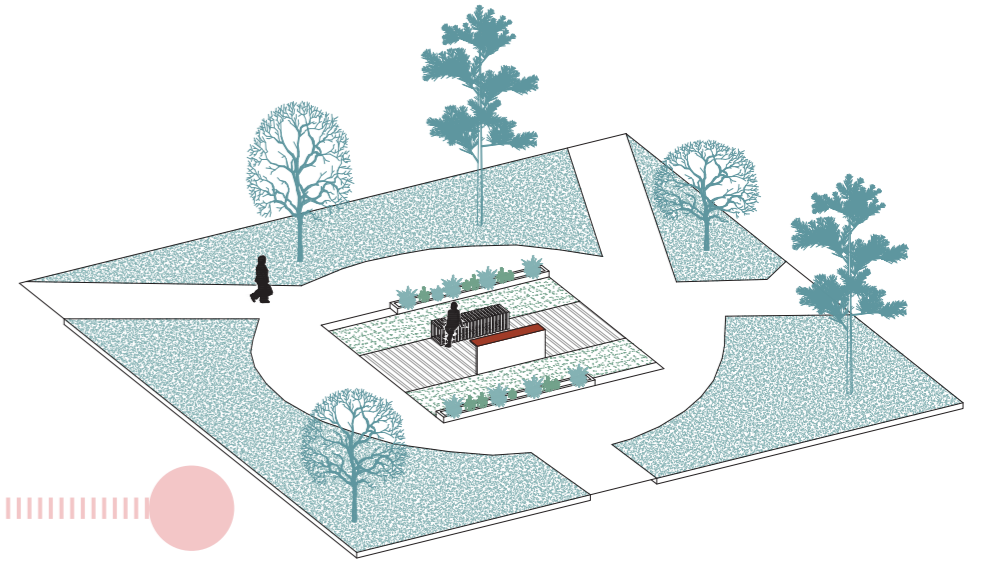
VELASCA TOWER & DUOMO



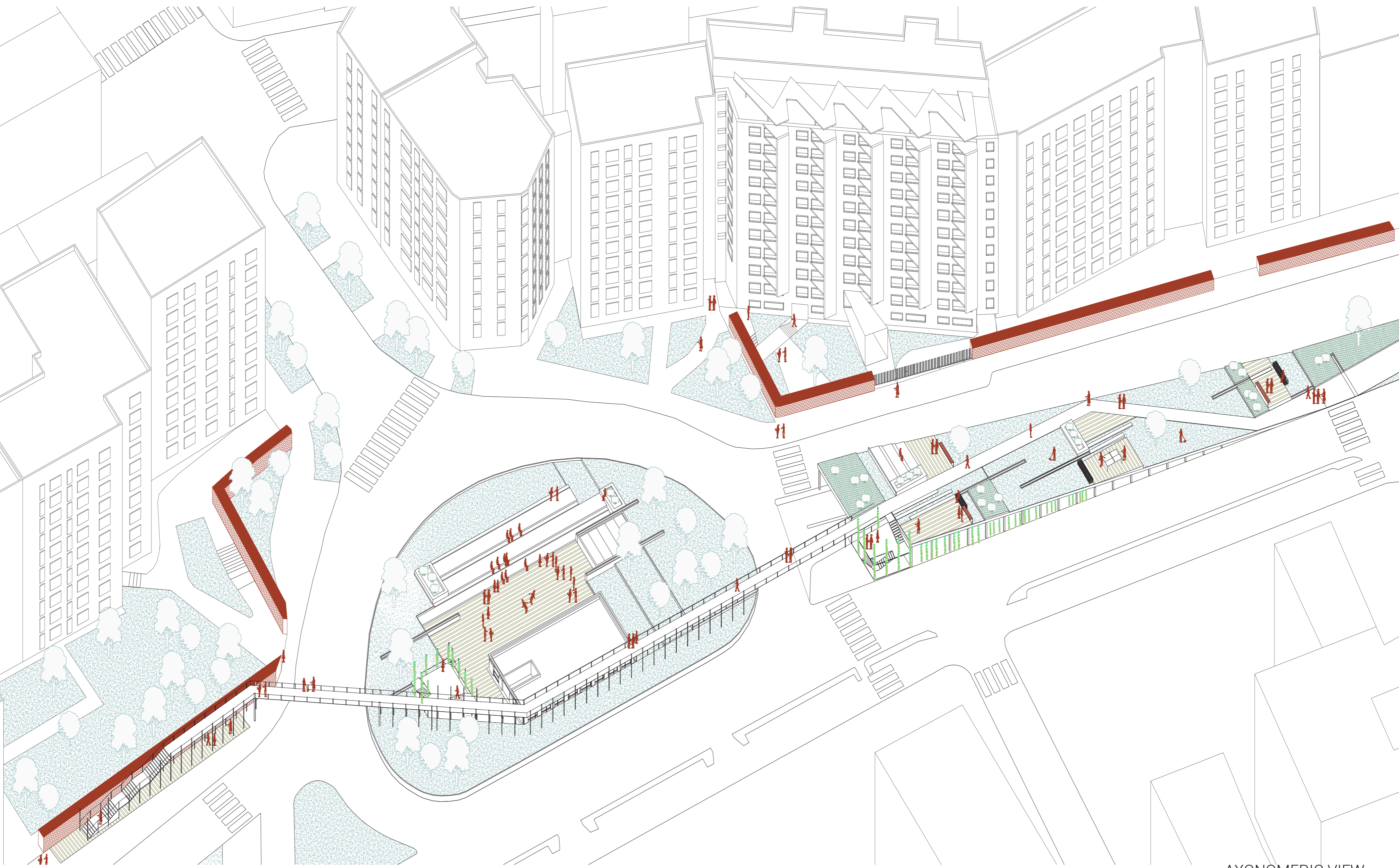
BRIDGE STAIRCASE



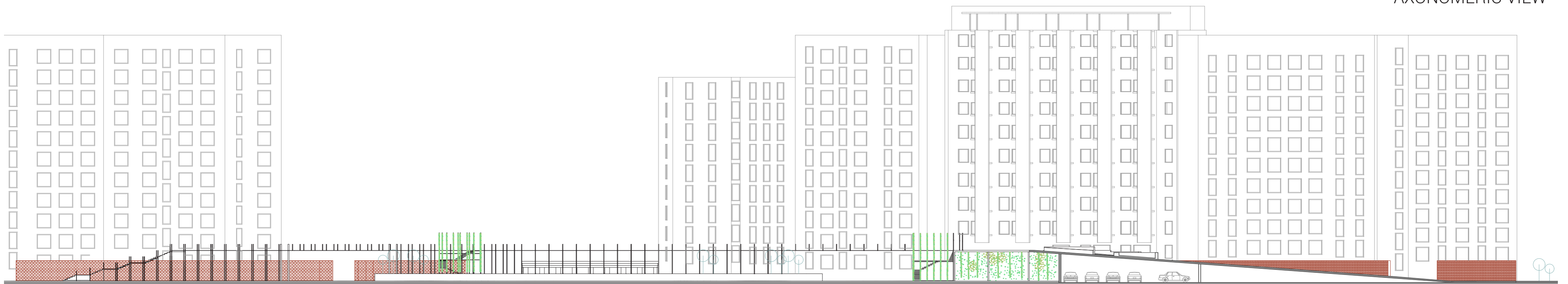
BOCCONI UNIVERSITY



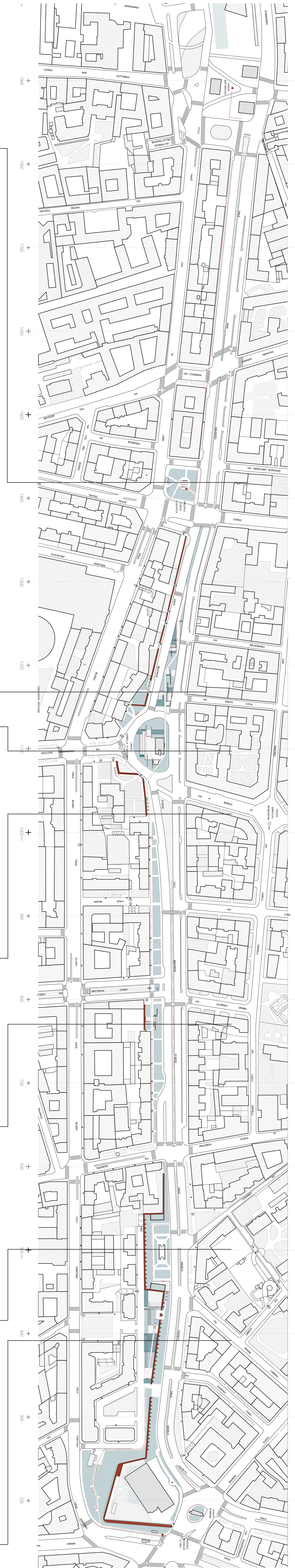
PORTA LOVOVICA

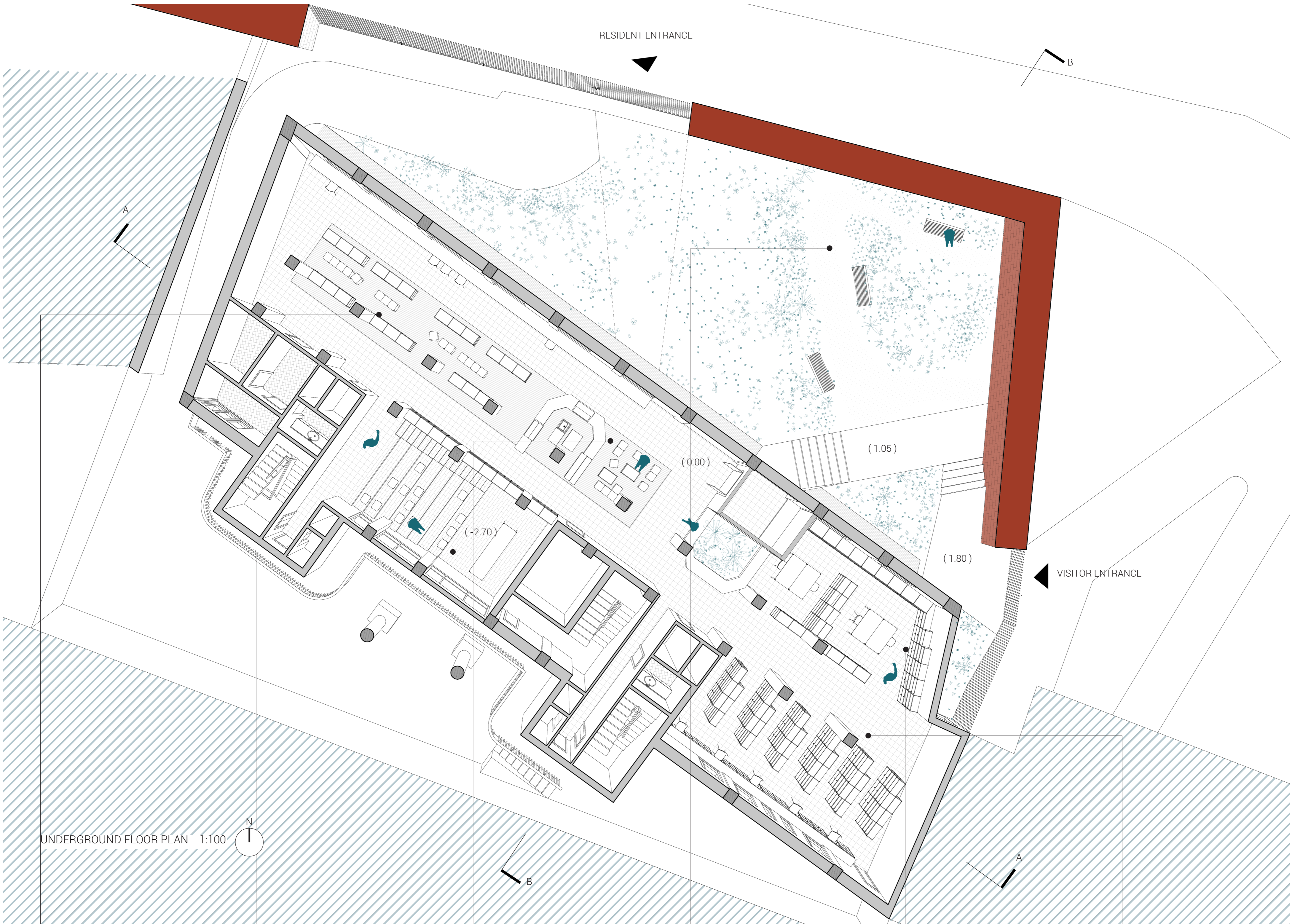


AXONOMIC VIEW



SECTION CUT 1:400





UNDERGROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:100



ACTIVITY AREA

Generally, it is used as a **reading and exhibition** space for public to study the milan history by the historical material which are collected in the documentary center. And also it will **organize regular event** to propaganda milan history.



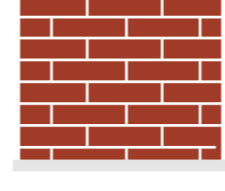
LECTURE AREA

It is used as a ladder area which can **cooperate thematic events** to provide a area for interesting lectures. Also it can used to display the historical **vedios or films** for the visitors.



LEISURE AREA

There is a **bar** to provide snack and drinks for visitors, resident who are living in the building, people **have a break** here or communicate with his/her friends.



COURTYARD

There is a cozy garden which is surrounding by the **old spanish wall**. It is also a good approach for visitors here could try to experience how the architect deal with the relationship between the historical wall and new urban planning .



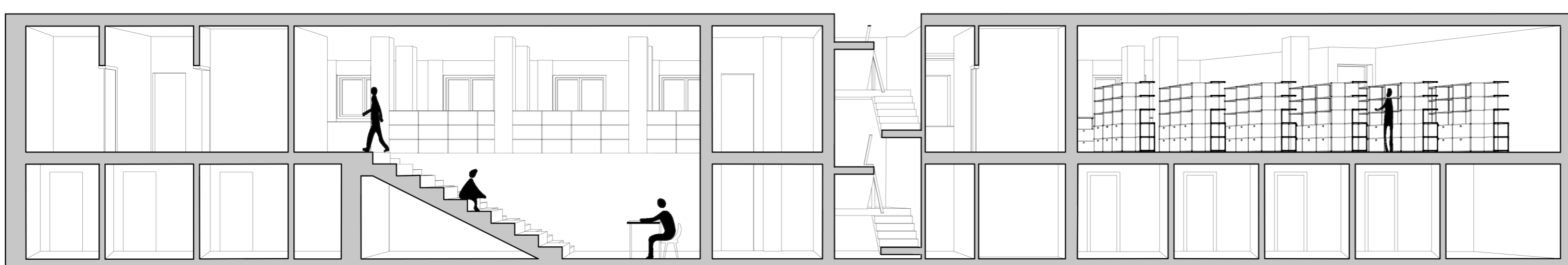
OFFICE AREA

There is office area for **staff** working in the documentary center. Also the staff here could help the reader to search for the professional documentaries.

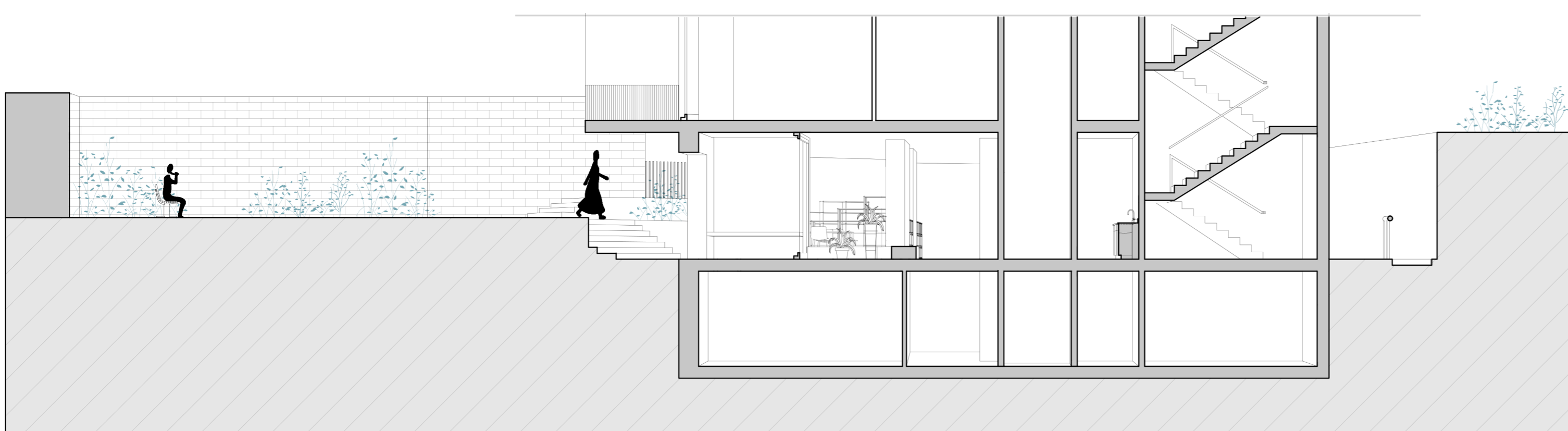


DOCUMENTARY STORAGE AREA

it is the core place in the center used for **storage the copies** which are about not only the spanish wall but also the milan development history.



A - A SECTION 1:100



B - B SECTION 1:100

