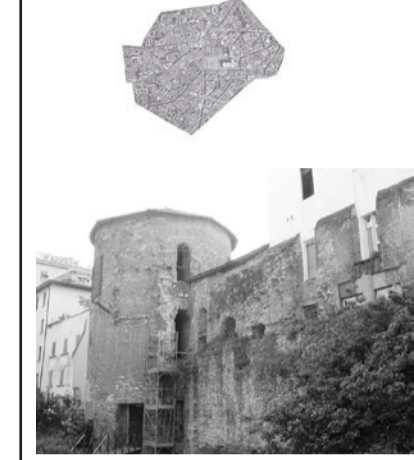


## Timeline

400 BC

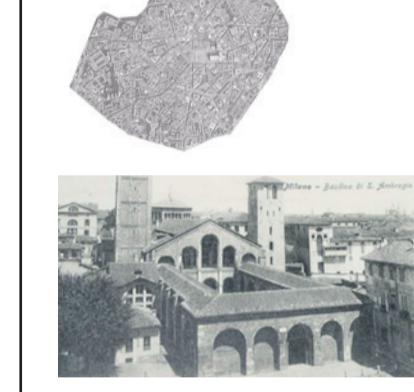
The Lombardy city was found in around 400 BC. Nearly 200 years later, the Roman conquered this city and gave it the name "MEDIOLANUM" from which the name "MILAN" was derived directly.

8th century



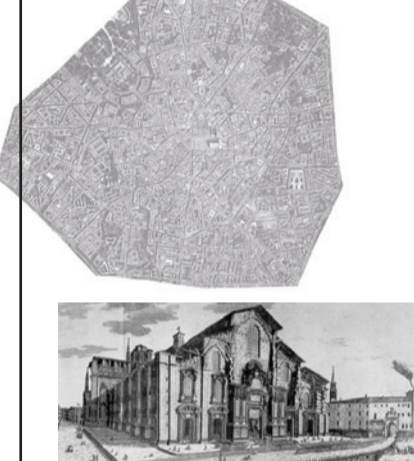
Milan surrendered to Charlemagne and the Franks in 774. In the 10th century, the city strongly grew in the Lombardy region, followed by its BISHOPS had more and more powerful until the first quarter of the 12th century, when Milan became a municipality, controlled by DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. New city walls were built, along with a series of buildings and streets.

13th century



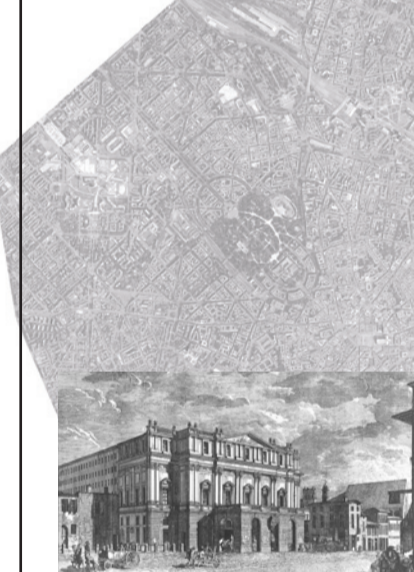
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT came to an end and the power was seized by the VISCONTI of Milan. They ruled Milan until the early Renaissance when the last duke died in 1447 without an heir. A republican government took charge of the city in the short term. Then FRANCESCO I SFORZA had taken control.

15th century



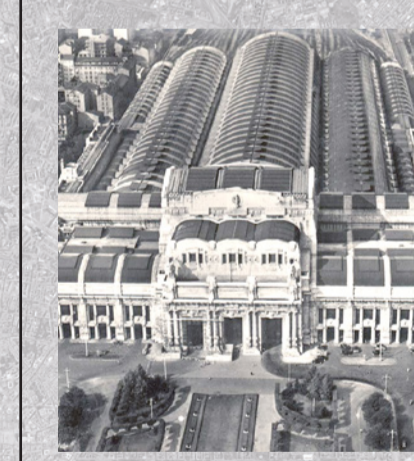
Under the SFORZA family, Milan was thrived than ever before with creativity and innovation. Milan was transformed into a powerful metropolis. Sforza Castle and the Duomo of Milan were built. The city ranked amongst the leading hub of art and culture. In 1535, Milan embarked on almost 200 years of Spanish rule (1556-1707).

18th century



In the early 18th century (1714-1796), the AUSTRIANS took over in Milan and as a result, the city underwent a rapid transformation with the erection of La Scala. The city was overrun by the French army of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE in 1796. After the defeat of Napoleon, the Duchy of Milan was not restored and this kingdom ceased to exist when the remaining portion of it was annexed to the Kingdom of Italy in 1866. Milan was chosen to be its capital city.

20th century



During the late 19th century, rapid industrialization and market expansion put Milan at the center of Italy's leading industrial region. During WWII, Milan was subjected to heavy bombardment from Allied forces. Before American troops could arrive to liberate the city, Italian resistance members took over the city and executed Mussolini, along with some of his government.

21st century



In October 2019, the Milan City Council approved the Territory Governance Plan for Milan 2030. This plan focus on the purpose of making Milan an international and attractive city by integrating the territorial system, regenerating public and private activities related to education, sport, and culture. One of the main points is a green system. City infrastructure will be developed along with the ecosystem, reducing carbon and gas emissions, making a friendly city, not only for citizens but also for nature.

## Site analysis

### City development

The expansion of urban opens dramatically since the 19th century until now. Fortified walls and railway become the main lines, forming the shape of urban sprawl. With the decrease in manufacturing, factories are transformed into culture hubs. Agriculture is aided by technology, for example, vertical farming, followed by less arid-land needed. In summary, there are more land and space for the expansion of the city.



### Infrastructure

The infrastructure system is developed around the city center and will continuously grow in North-South direction with the erection of Metro line 4. The system had a great impact on the development of the city, which was strongly discussed at the beginning of the 20th century.

In 1953, business districts were brought into the urban plan Milan shifted from an industrial city to the hub of information and business services, consistent with the growing demand of the city. All the production facilities have already been relocated. The freedom of movement with the car was considered the most.

In 1980, the idea of a business district was consolidated with commercial malls and cultural centers. The urban plan focused on how to interact with different aspects of the city, for example, historical, infrastructural, social, and territorial. The plan no longer tried to define the new shape for the city, but to derive it from the context. A highlight movement was made in 1999 when private developers together with the Municipality of Milan and Lombardy Region have been starting to process transforming the city. A series of significant projects were realized.



### Nature Feature

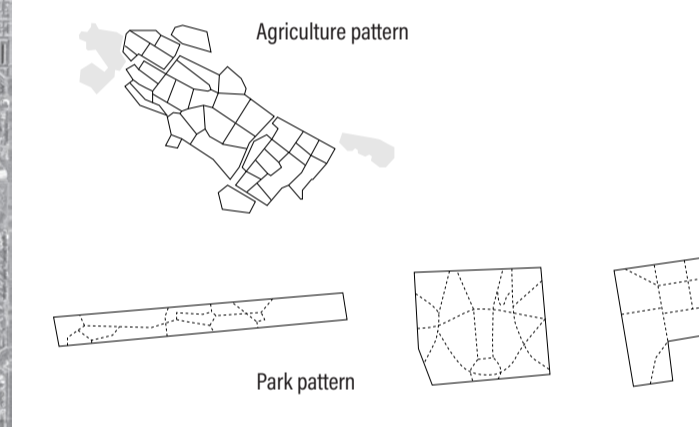
Along with the infrastructure system, parks are placed around the boundary of the city, creating a continuity trail of nature. The site is located in that trail, which provides favorable conditions for contributing to the green system of the city.



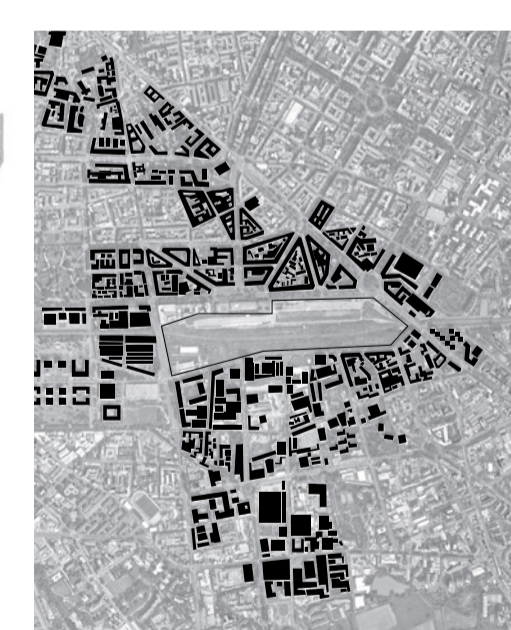
## THE SITE



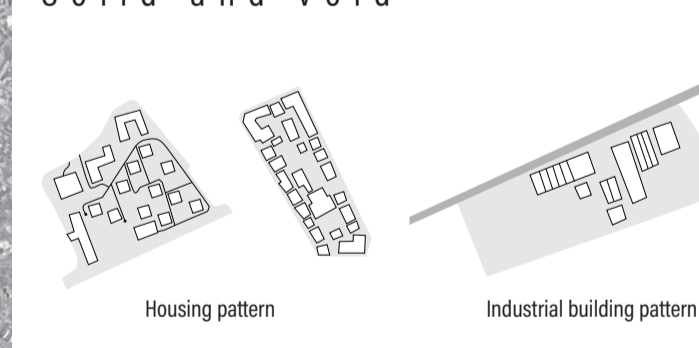
### Nature Feature



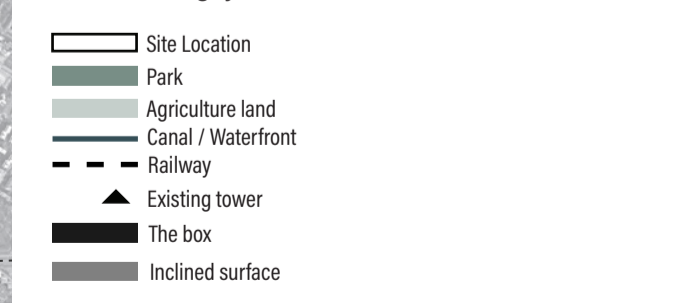
### Infrastructure



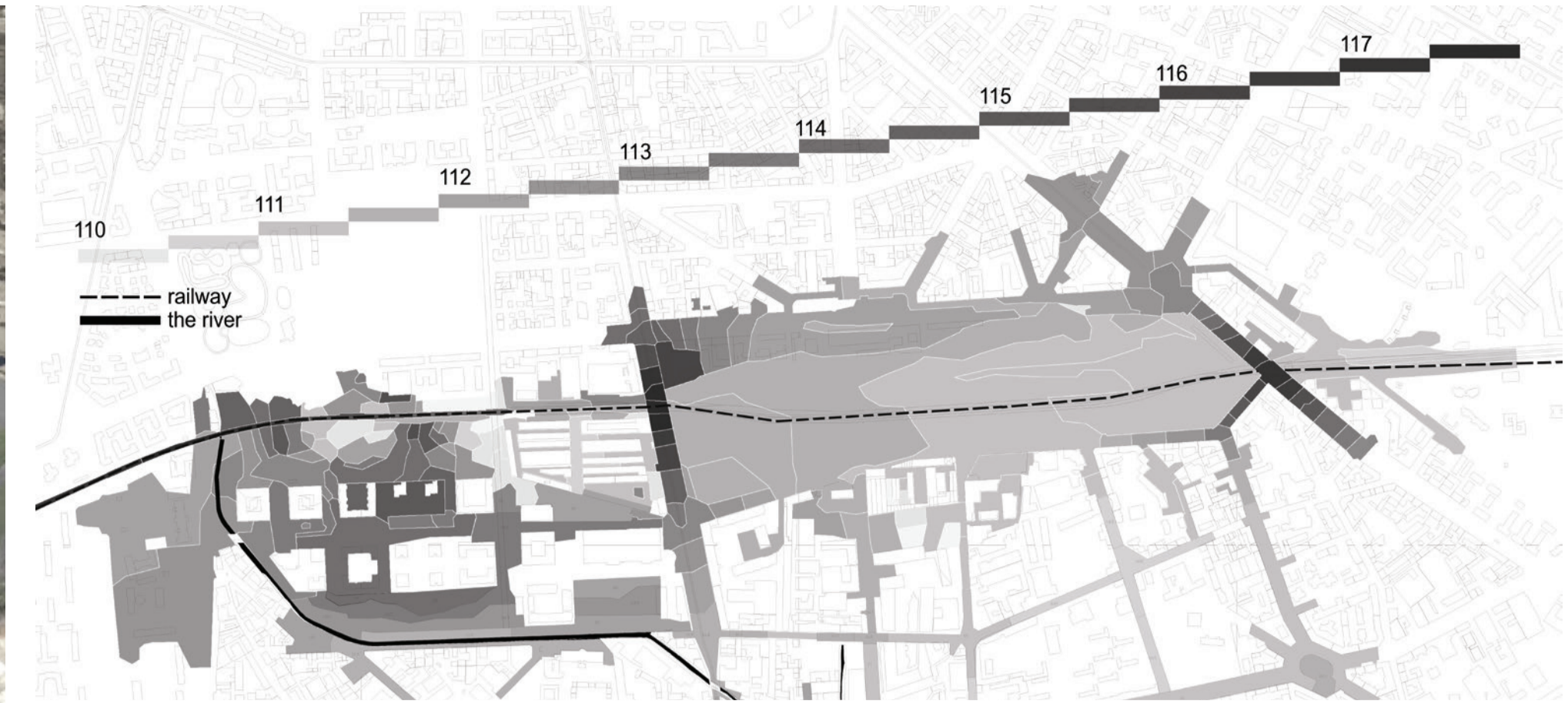
### Solid and void



### Strategy



In the strategy, the inclined surface connects the site with Corso Lodi and via Ripamonti presenting the way the project connects with the city. Preserving nature elements that have already existed and turned the whole site into a park is the way to intertwine human life with nature and connect the site with the city green belt. The boxes are architecture which acts as a bridge to connect the site in North-South direction. These boxes have strict geometry outside but being flexible inside to a variety of spaces for social physical connection.



**Soil pattern**

One of the most interesting is the ground's height. Only in the North and South can we enter the site. There are about 7m in height different between Corso Lodi (East side) and the site. Similarly, 8m different between via Ripamonti (Westside) and the site. Despite being impossible to access, we have a panorama view of the site below from Corso Lodi.

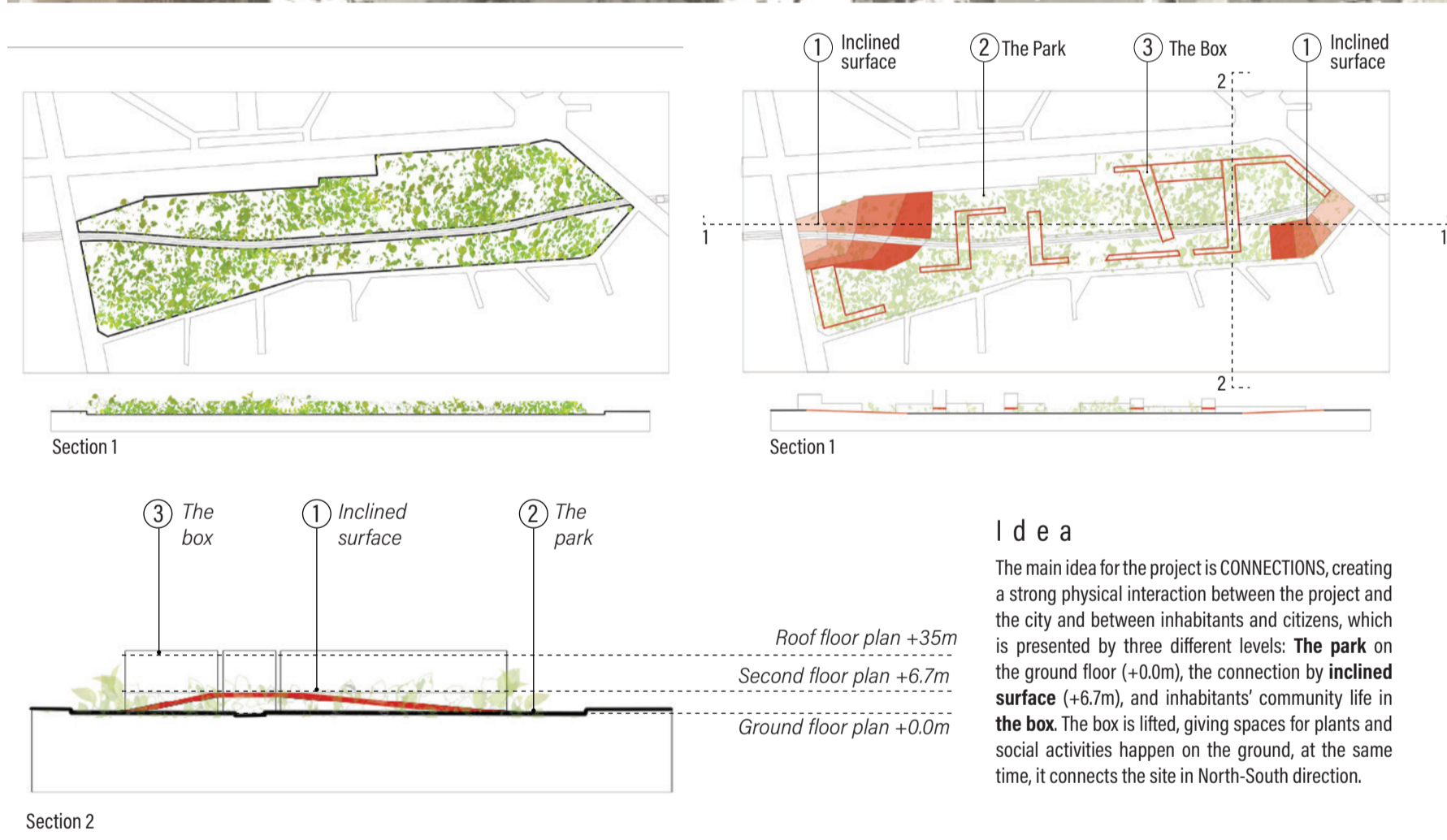
The site in Winter



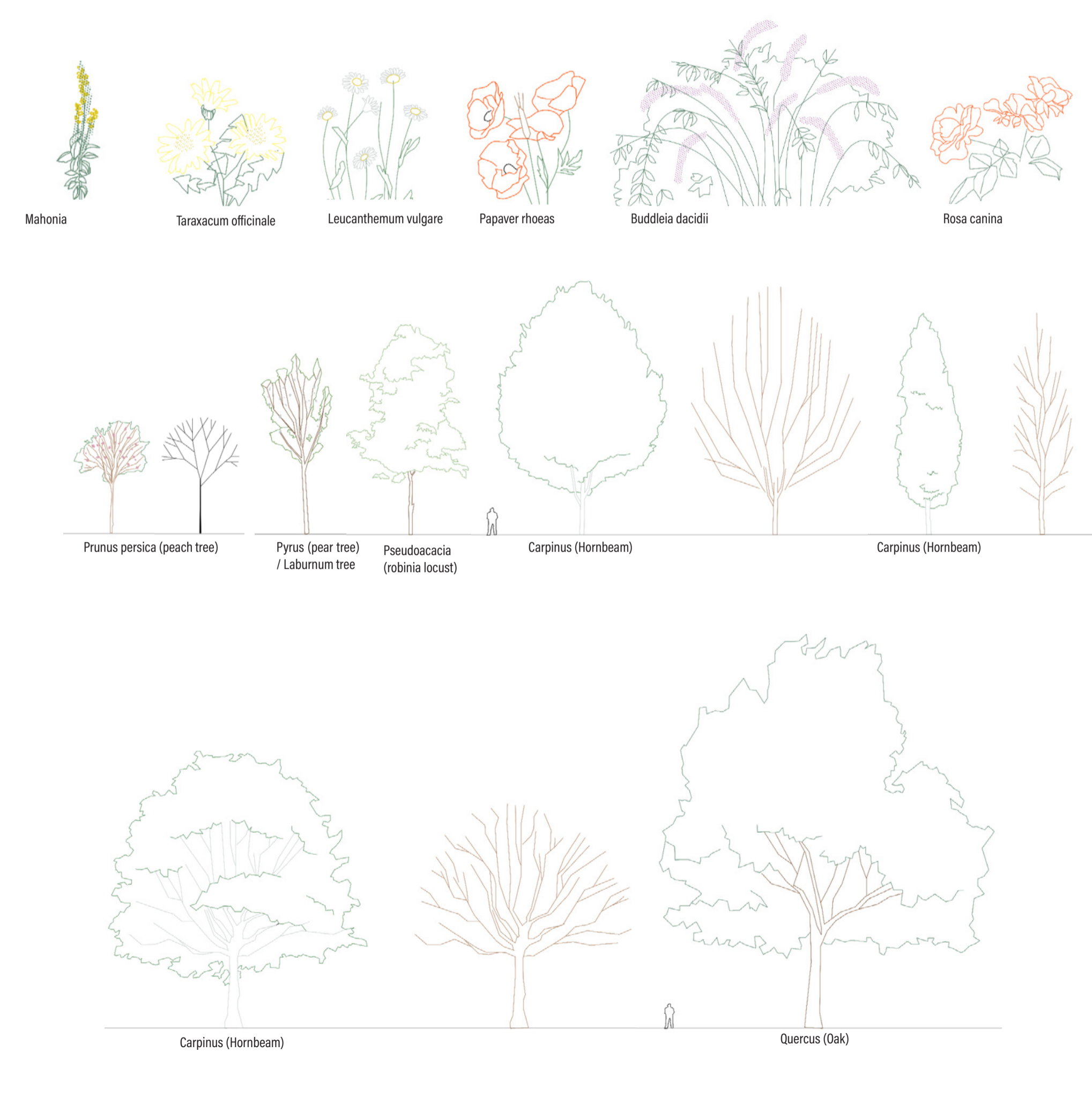
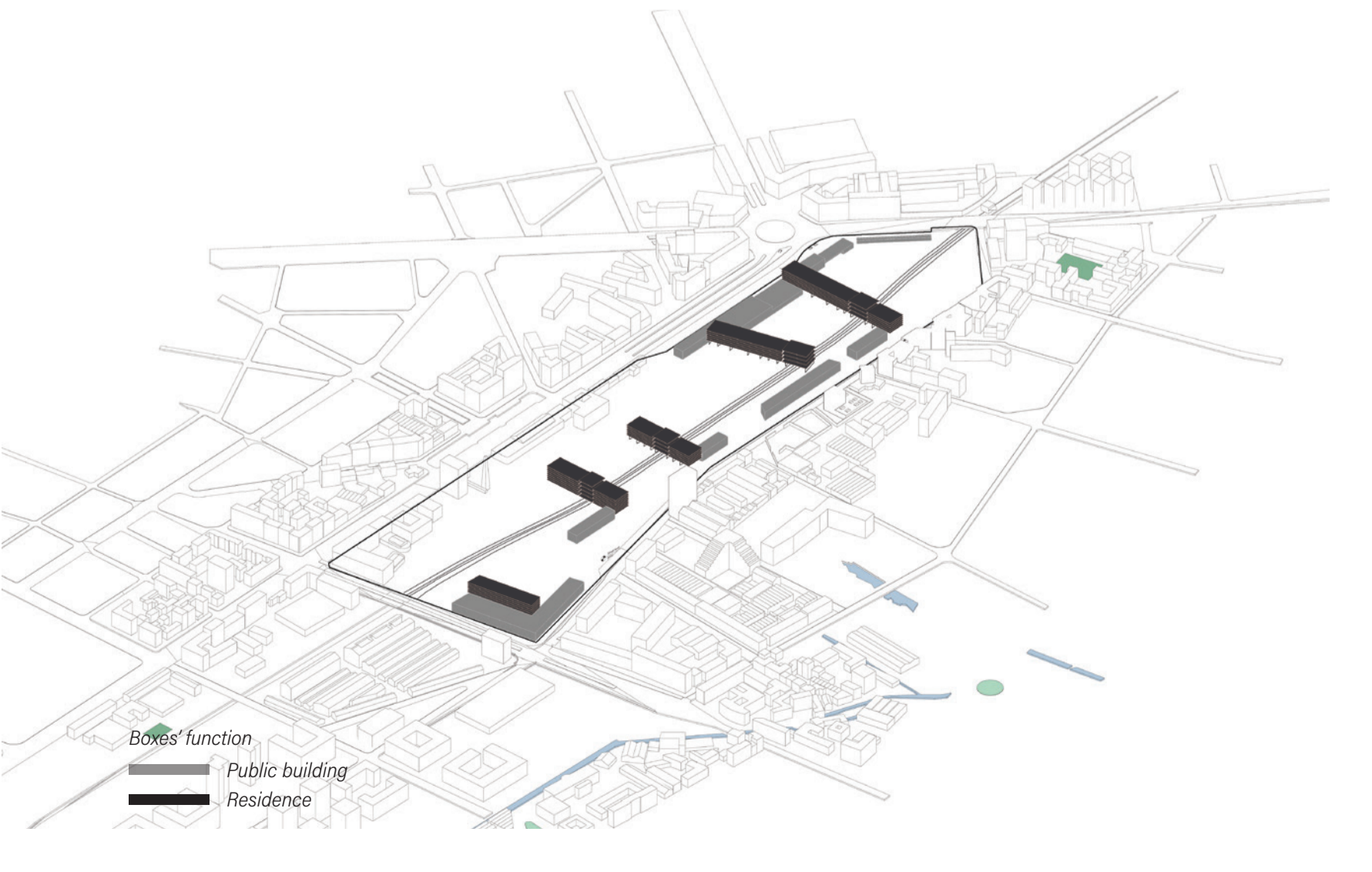
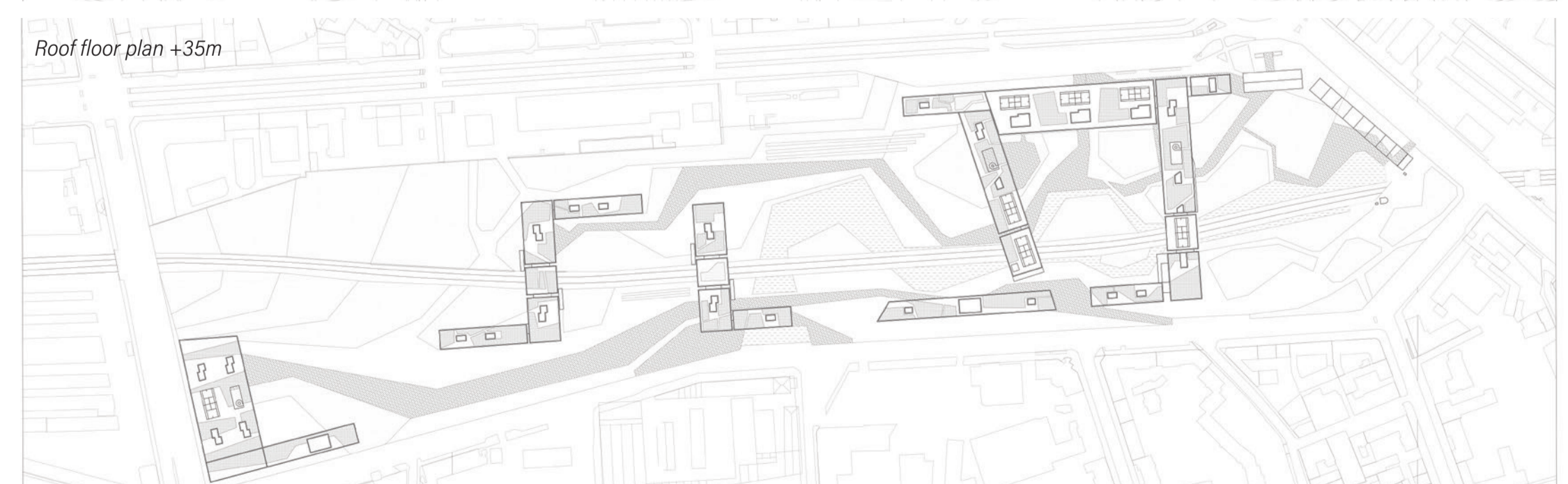
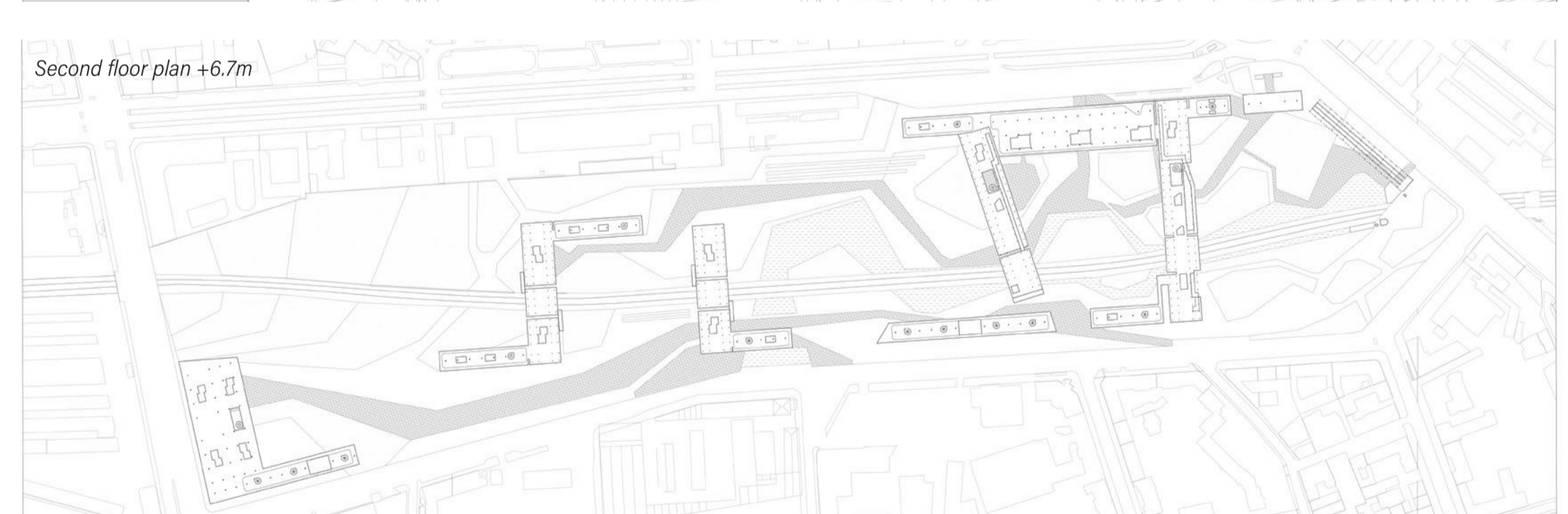
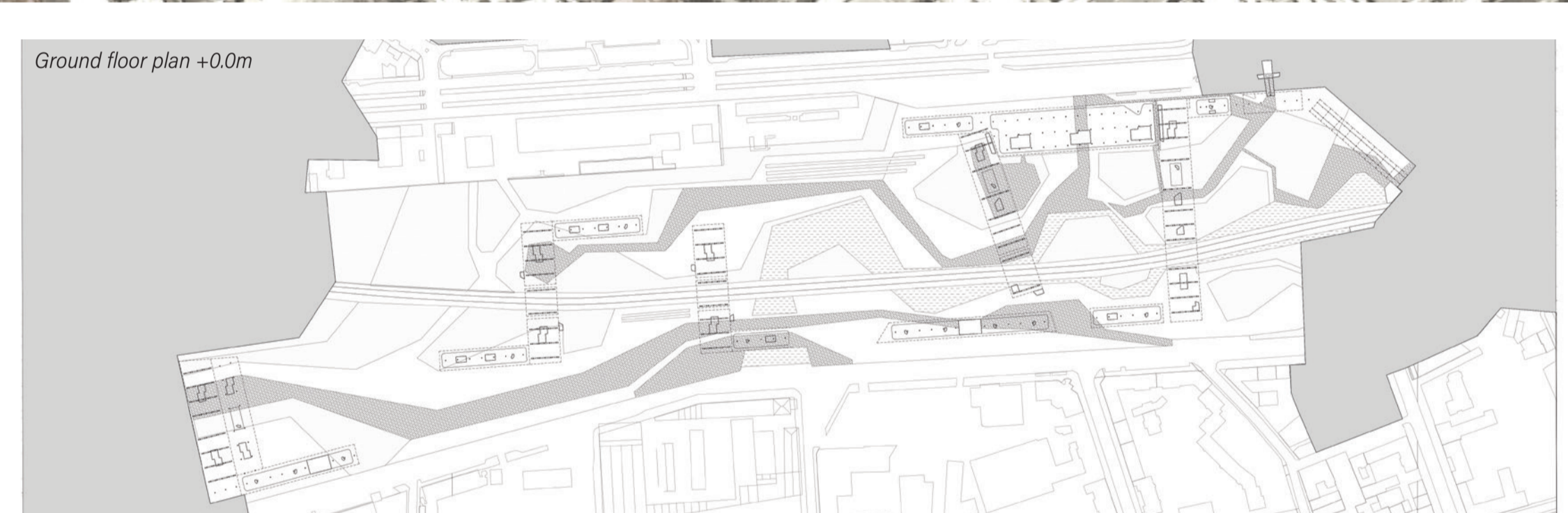
The site in Summer

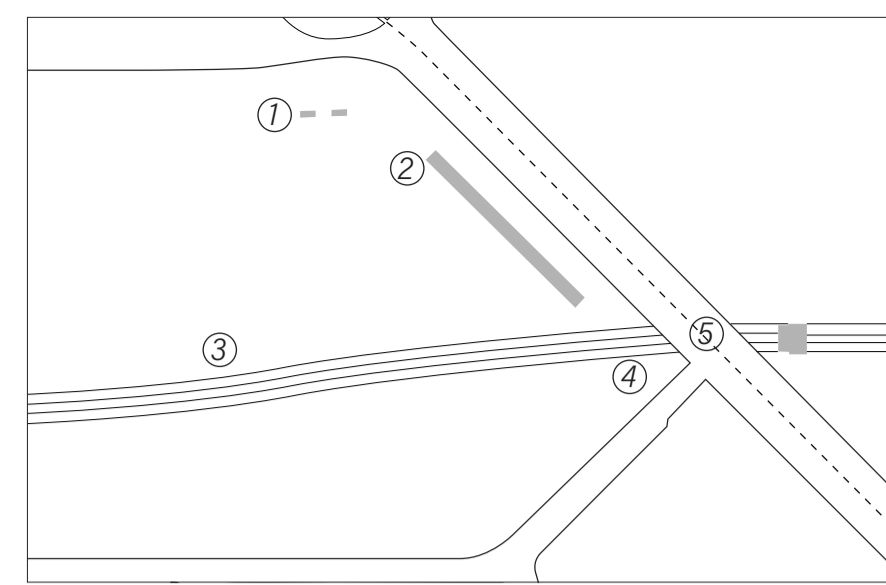
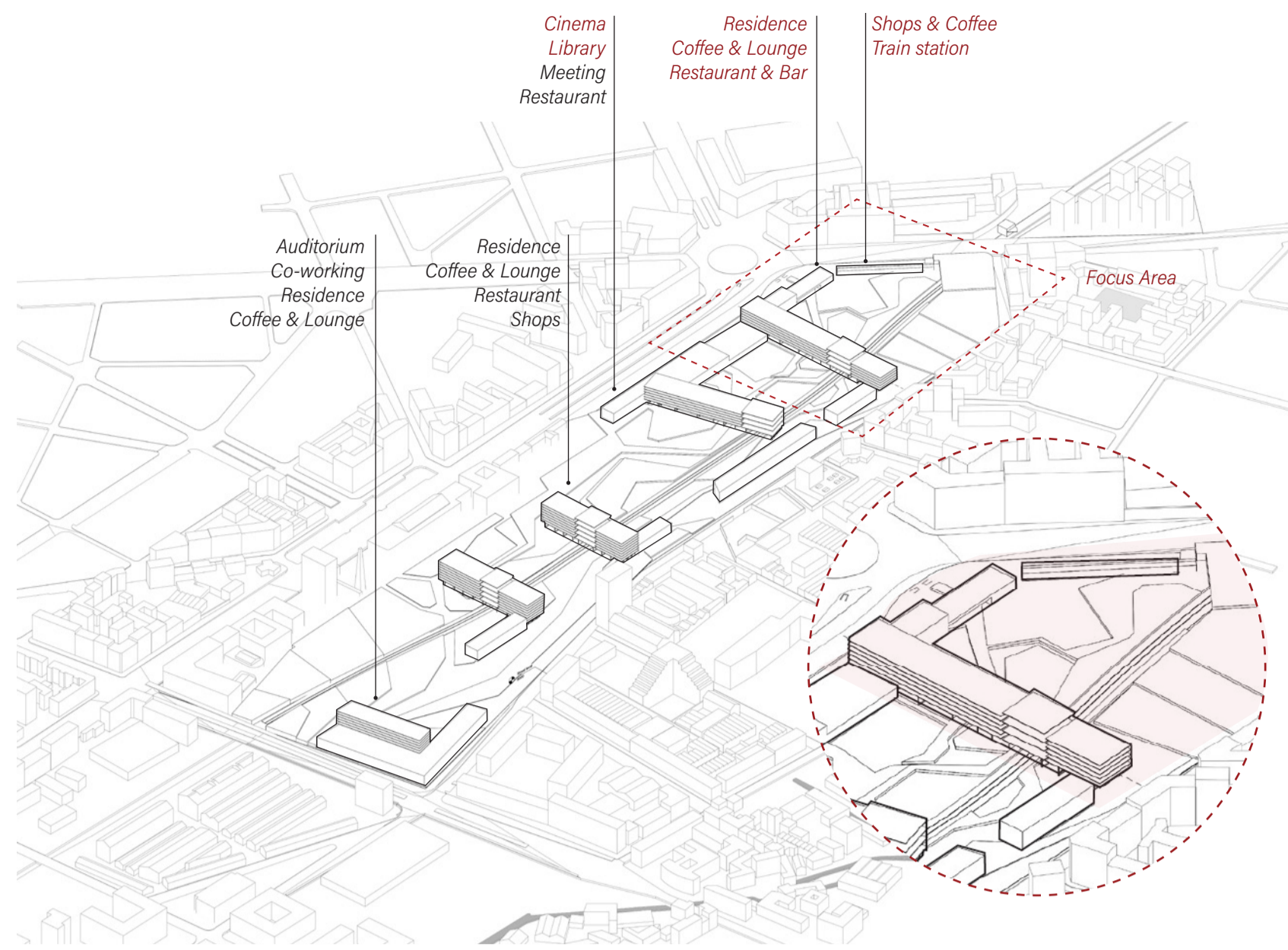


Plants on the site



**Idea**  
 The main idea for the project is CONNECTIONS, creating a strong physical interaction between the project and the city and between inhabitants and citizens, which is presented by three different levels: **The park** on the ground floor (+0.0m), the connection by **inclined surface** (+6.7m), and inhabitants' community life in **the box**. The box is lifted, giving spaces for plants and social activities happen on the ground, at the same time, it connects the site in North-South direction.



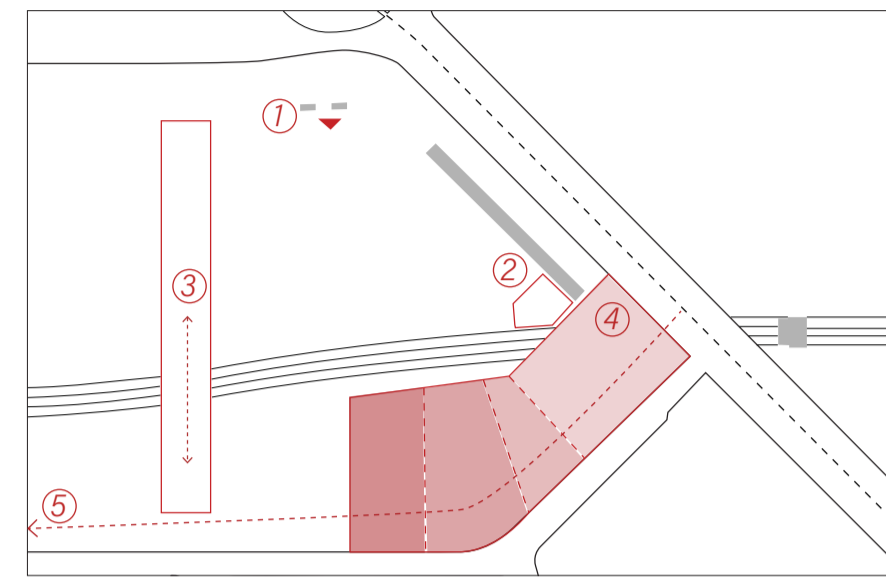


**Focus area**

The project focuses on the Eastern part of the site because of the clear presence of five interesting urban elements: a metro entrance, an existing industrial building, the Railtrack, different in levels, and a cycle lane.

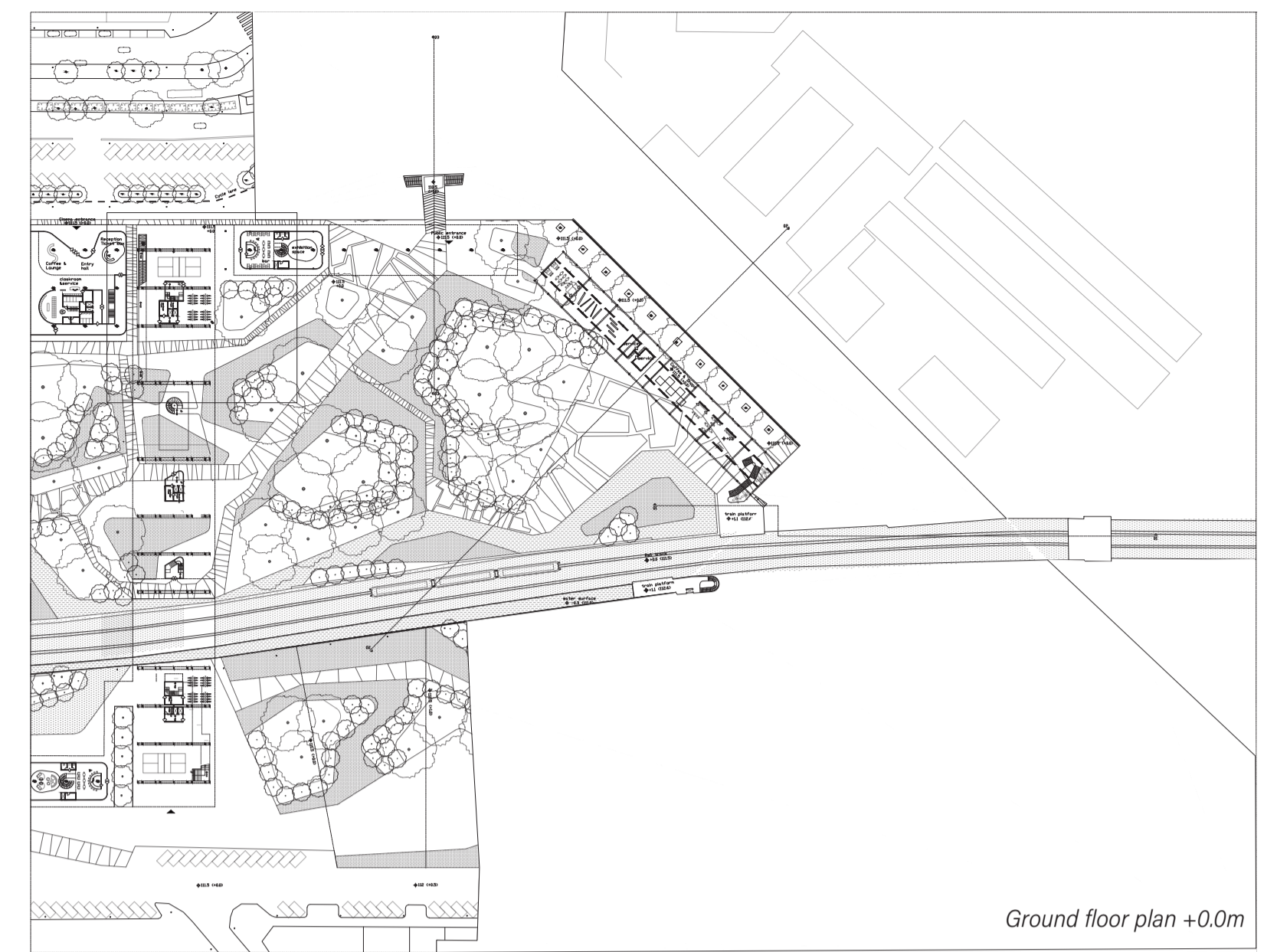
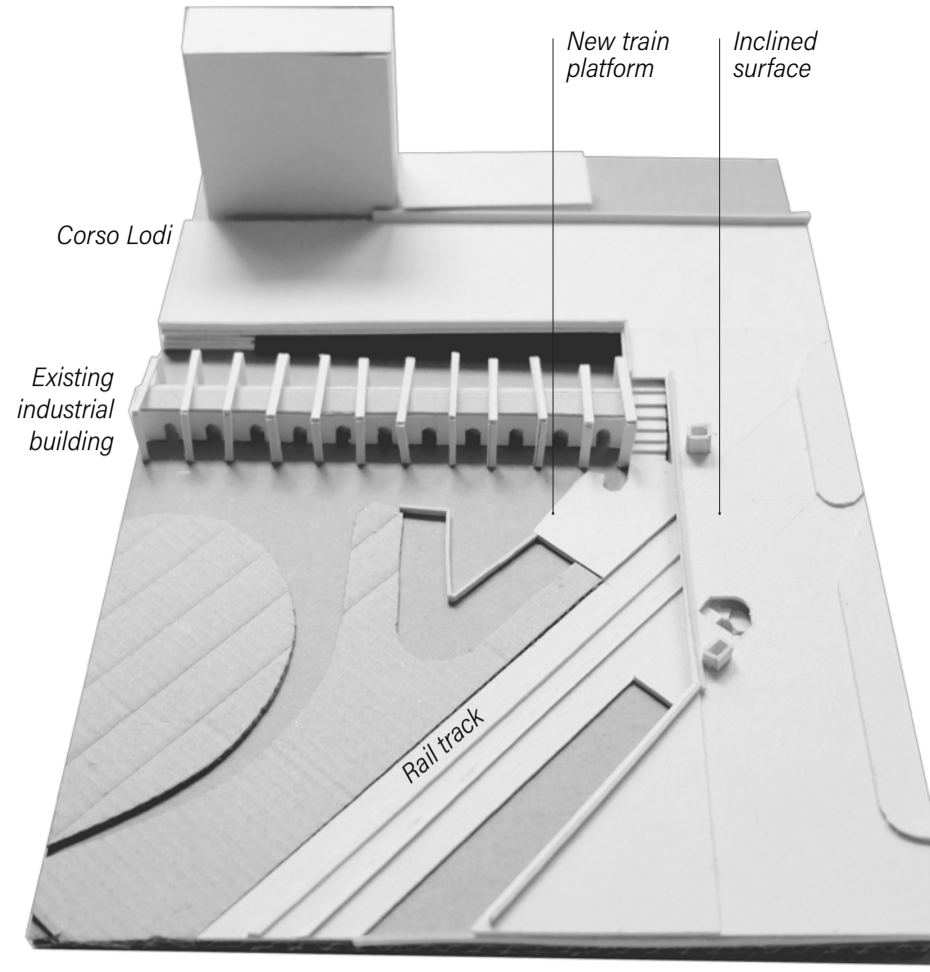
**09-Existing urban infrastructure**

- ① Metro Entrance / Exit
- ② Existing industrial building
- ③ Railtrack dividing the site
- ④ Ground's height different between the site and C.Lodi
- ⑤ Cycle lane



**10-Urban connection between the project and the context**

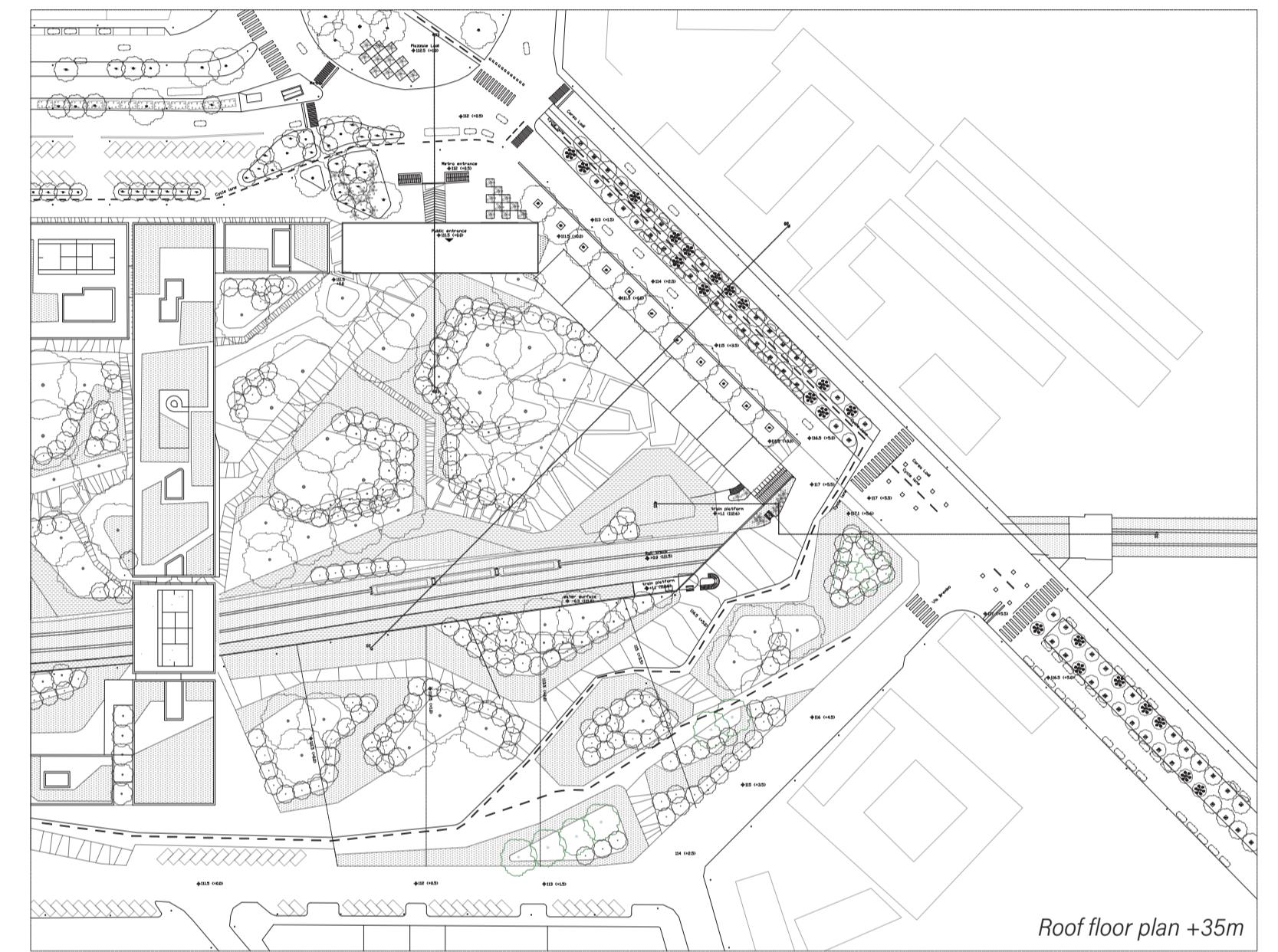
- ① The site's main entrance
- ② New train platform
- ③ North-south connection
- ④ Inclined surface
- ⑤ Cycle lane



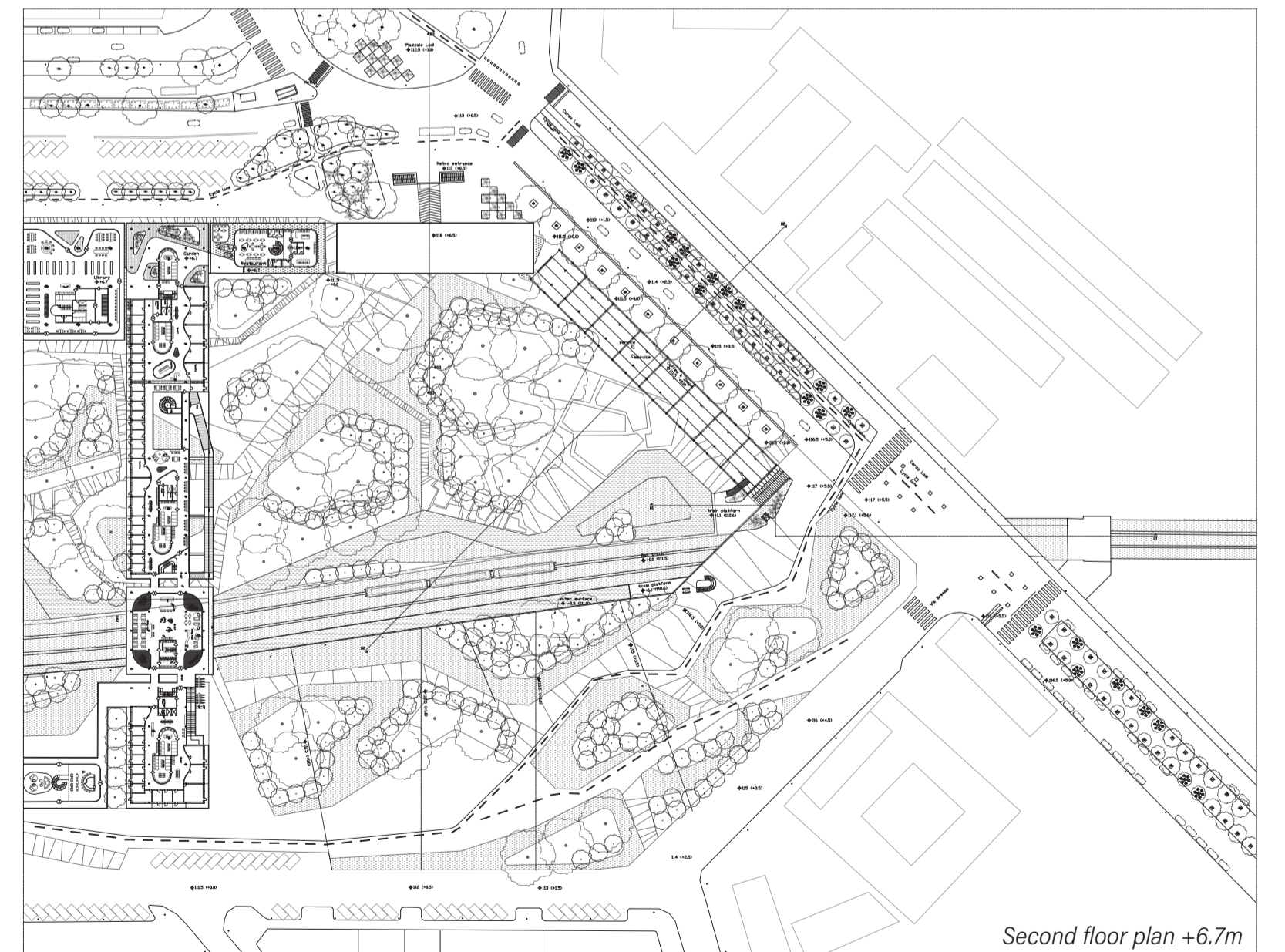
Ground floor plan +0.0m



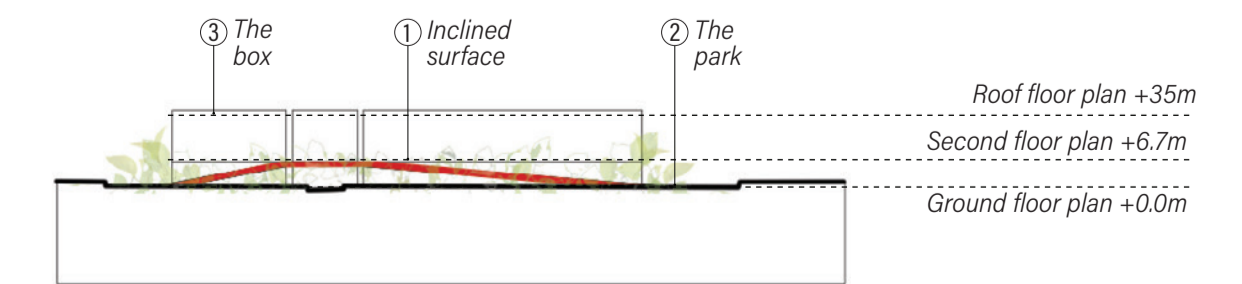
FOCUS AREA  
Physical Model  
1:500

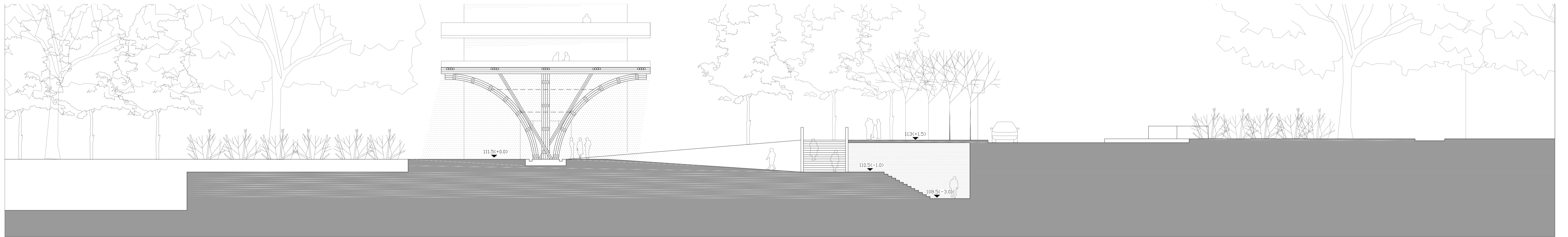


Roof floor plan +35m

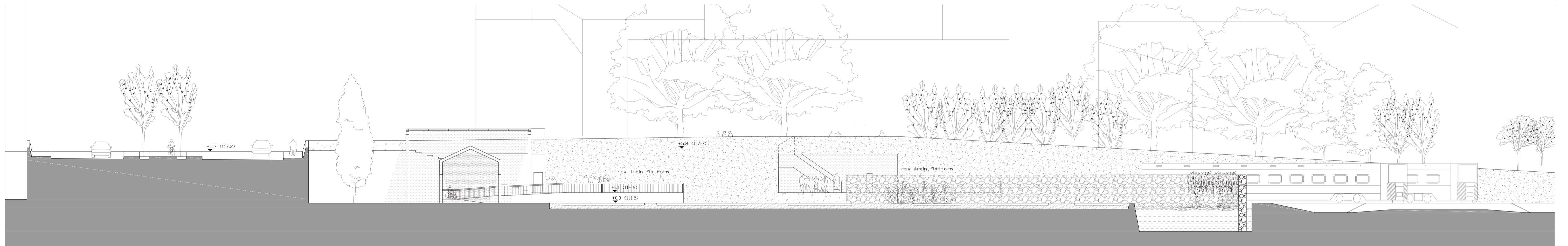


Second floor plan +6.7m

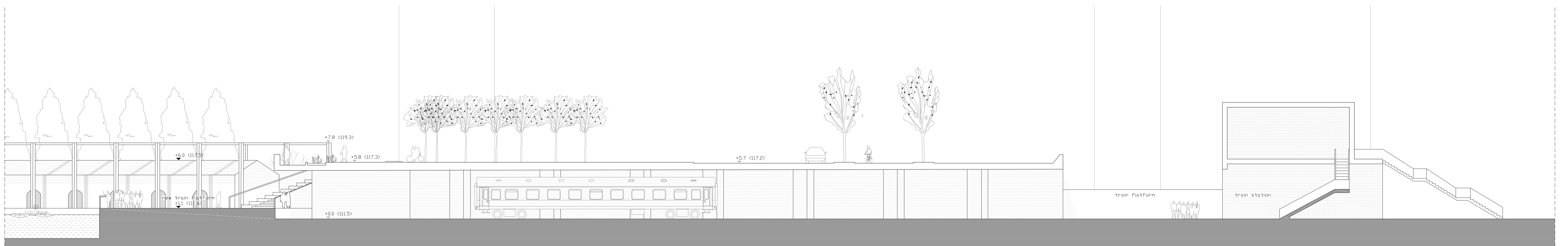




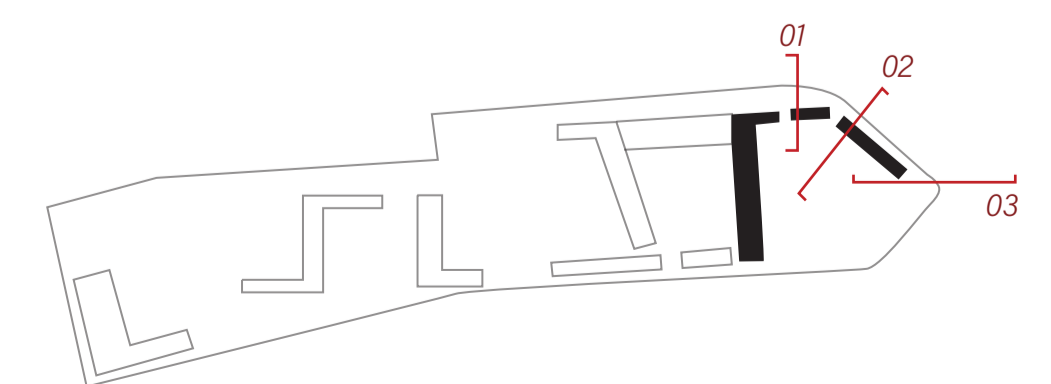
Section 1



Section 2

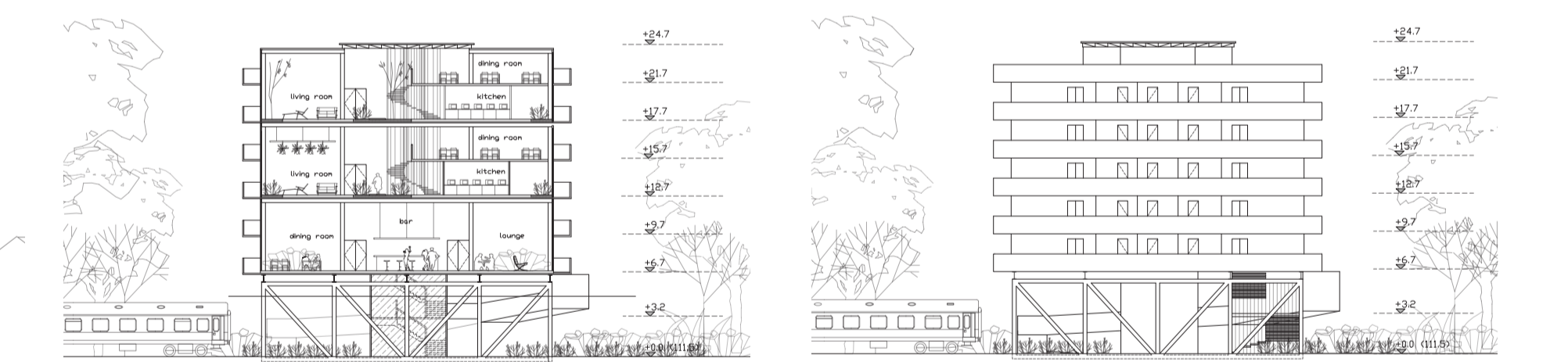


Section 3

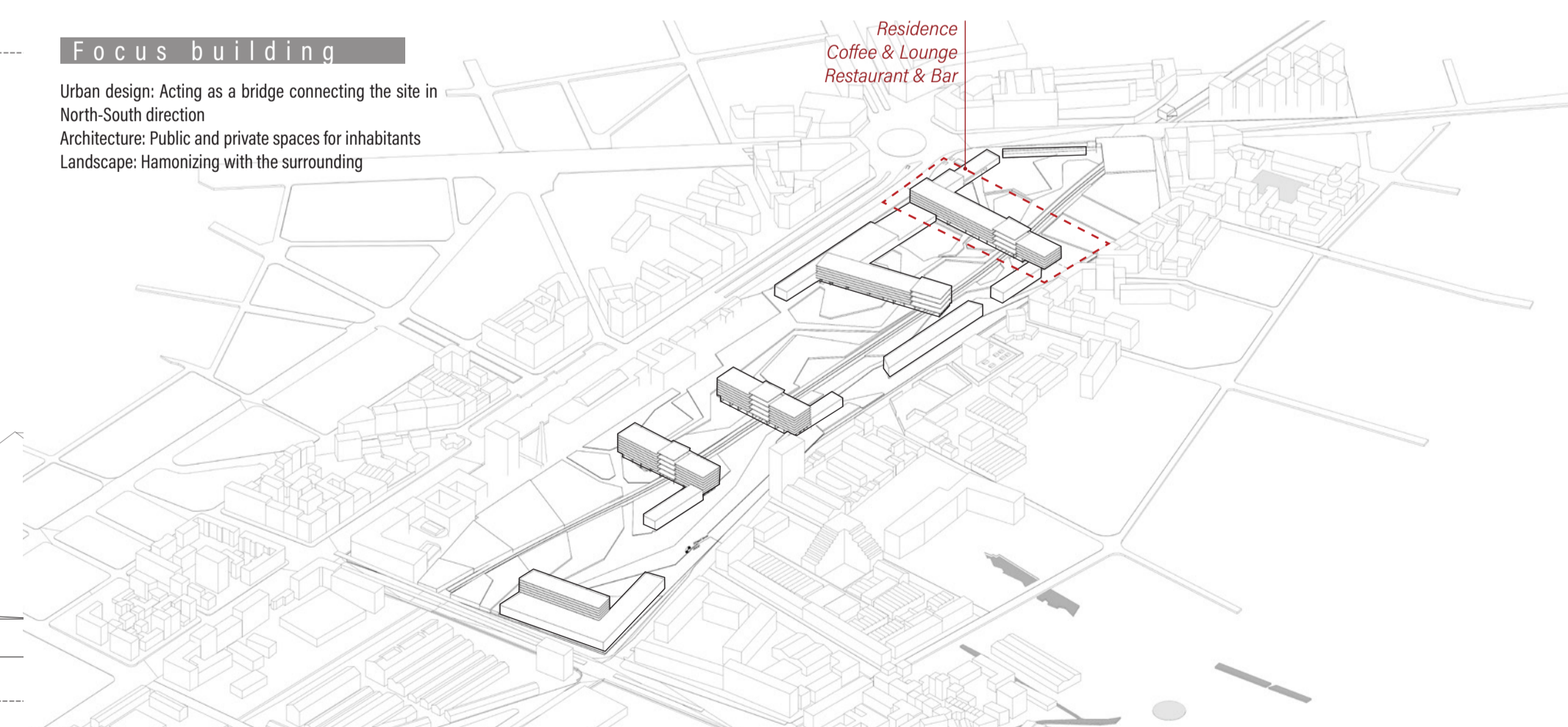
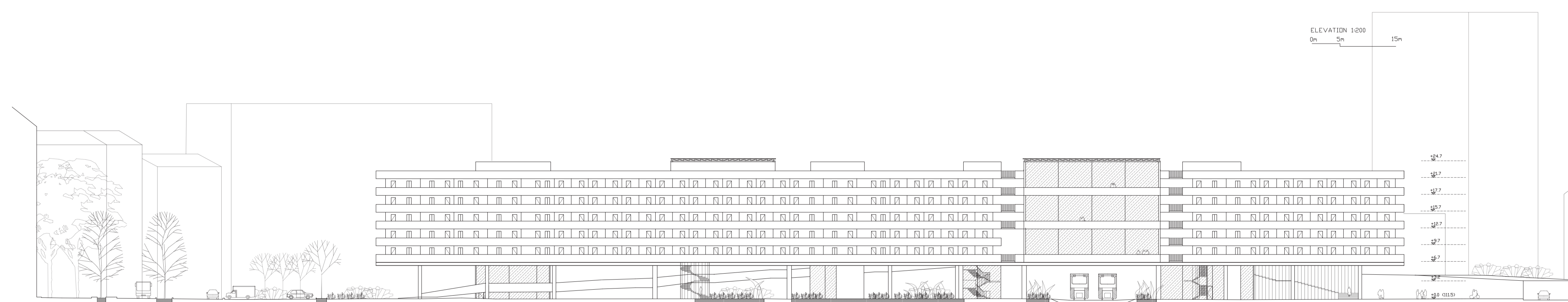




Landscape perspective

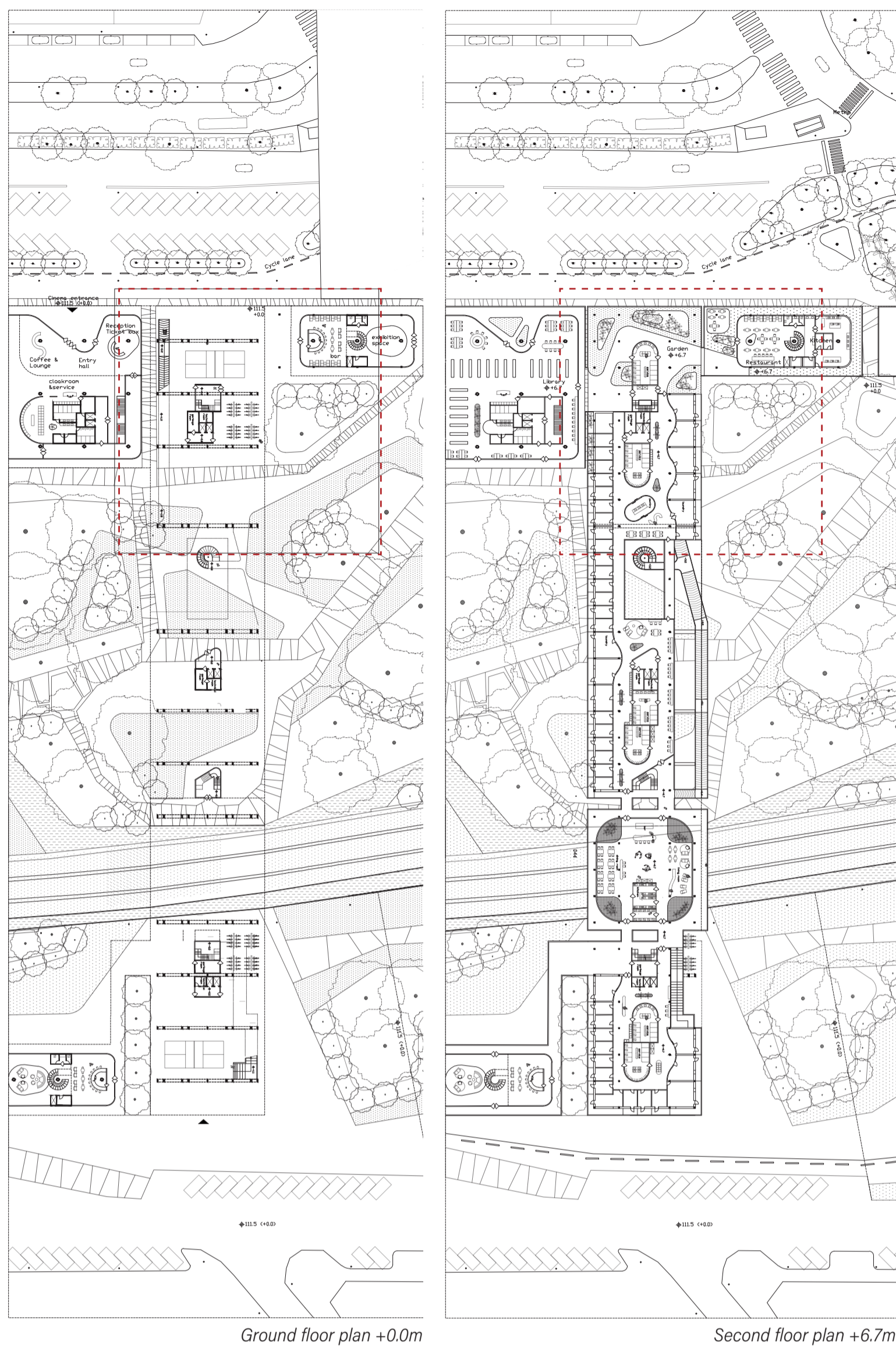


FOCUS BUILDING  
Section & Elevation



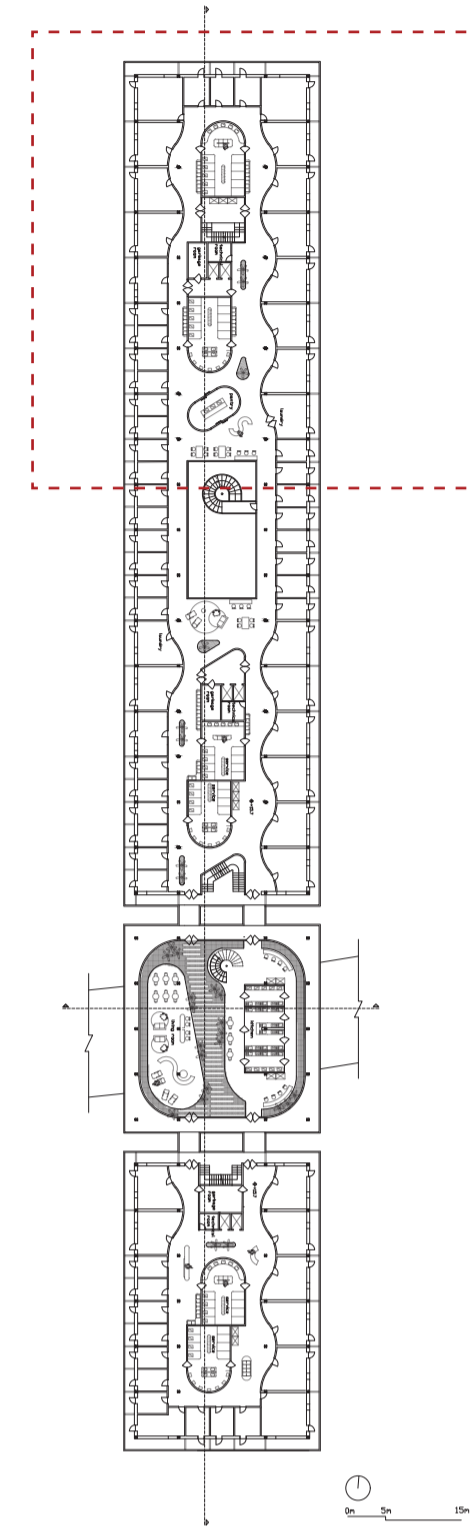
**Focus building**  
Urban design: Acting as a bridge connecting the site in North-South direction  
Architecture: Public and private spaces for inhabitants  
Landscape: Harmonizing with the surrounding

FOCUS BUILDING  
Section & Elevation



Ground floor plan +0.0m

Second floor plan +6.7m

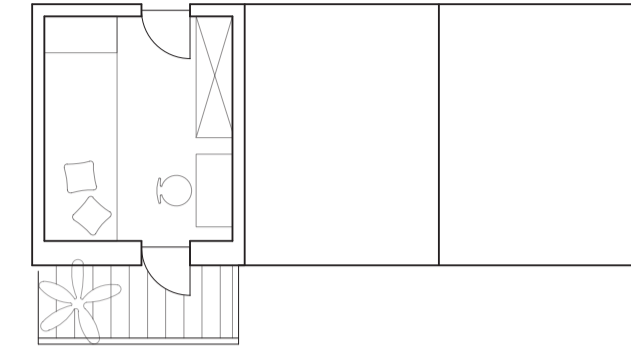


Typical floor plan

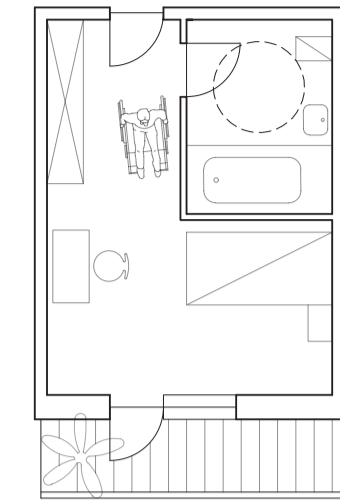
Apartment typology

1m 3m 6m

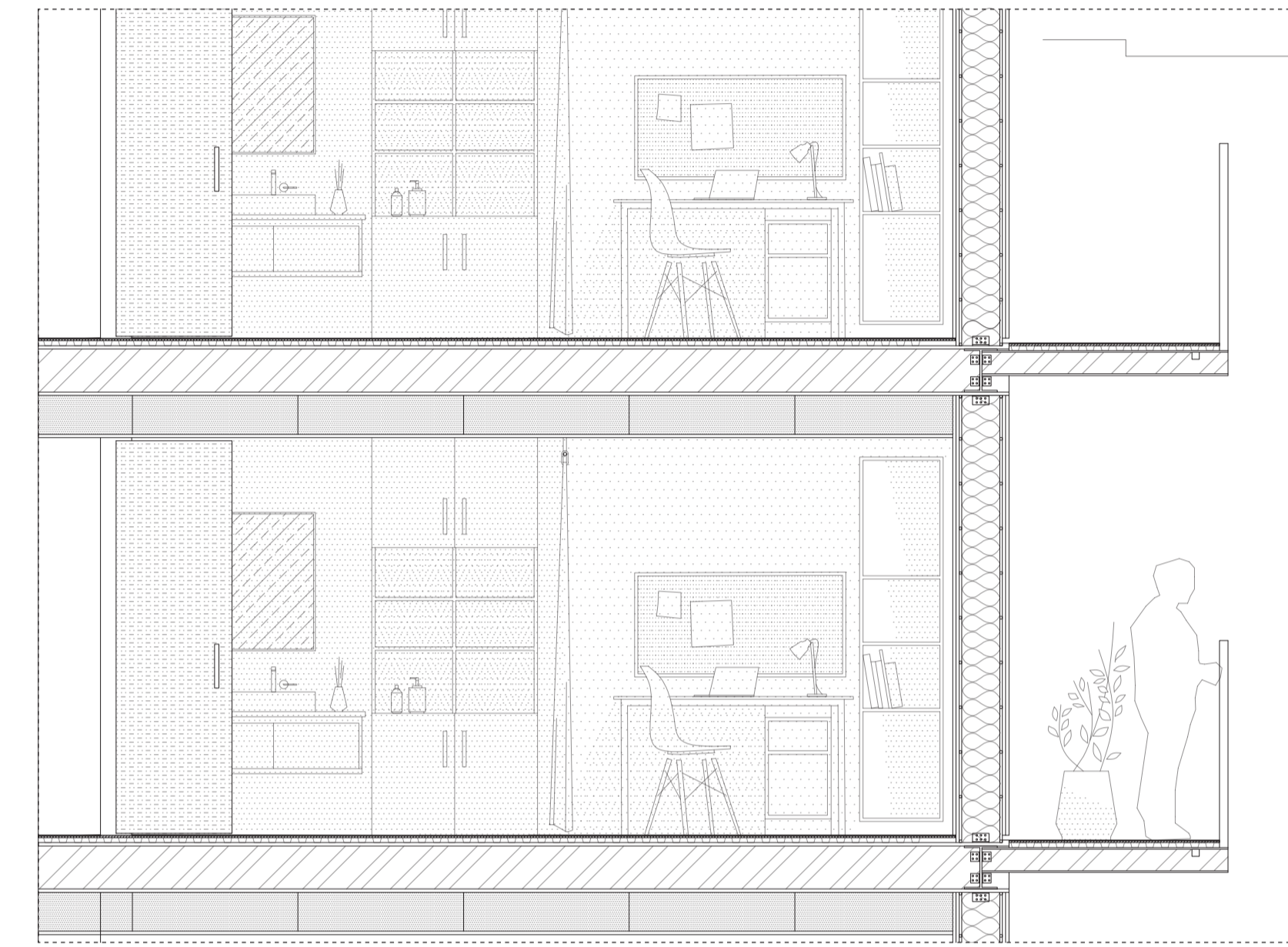
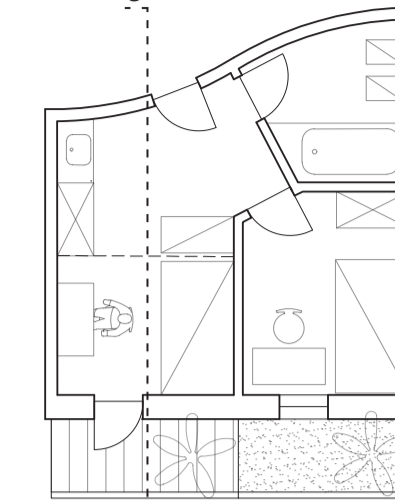
Single room  
5.5m x 3.3m  
18.15 sqm



Disable student room  
8m x 5.3m  
42.4 sqm



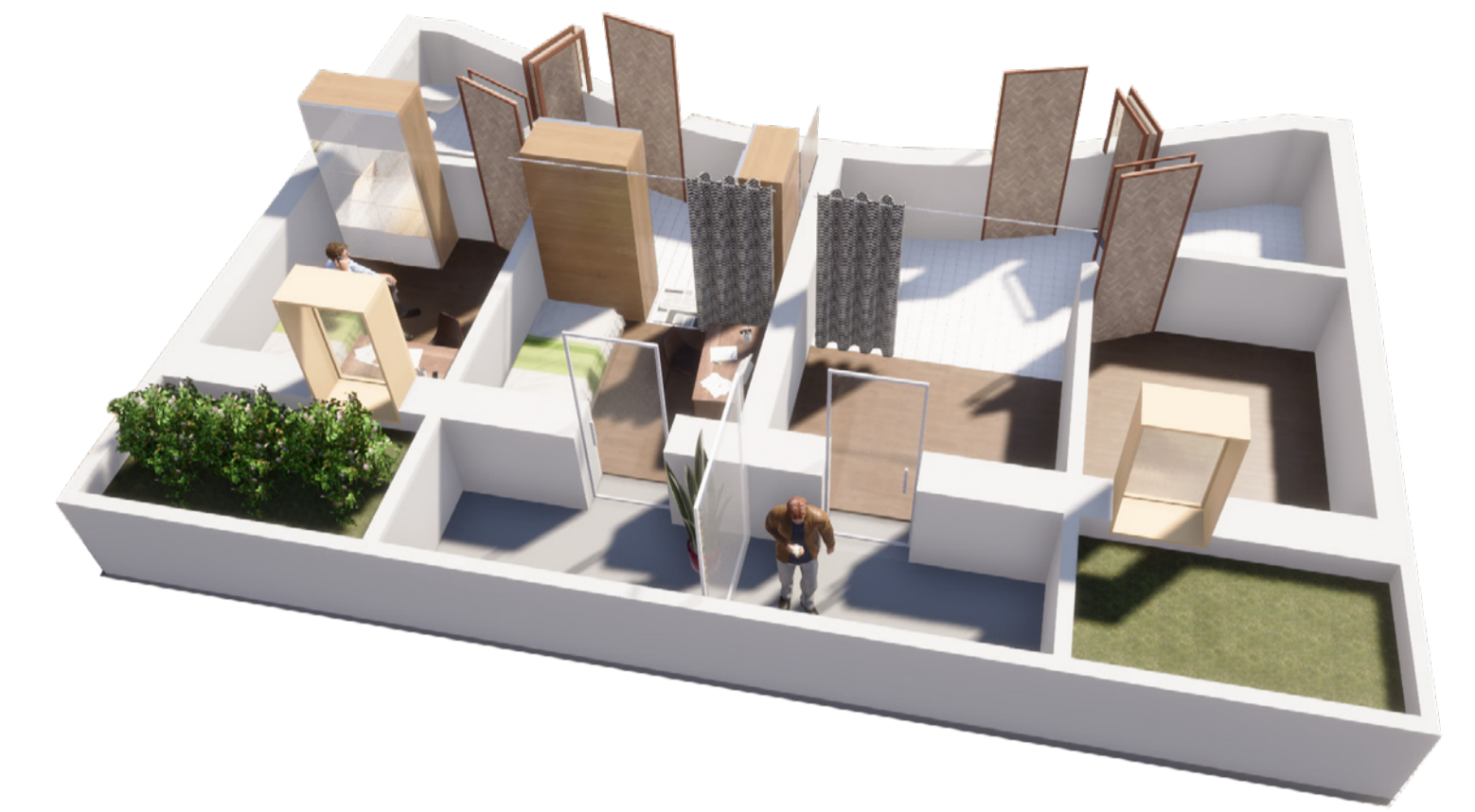
Double room  
45 sqm



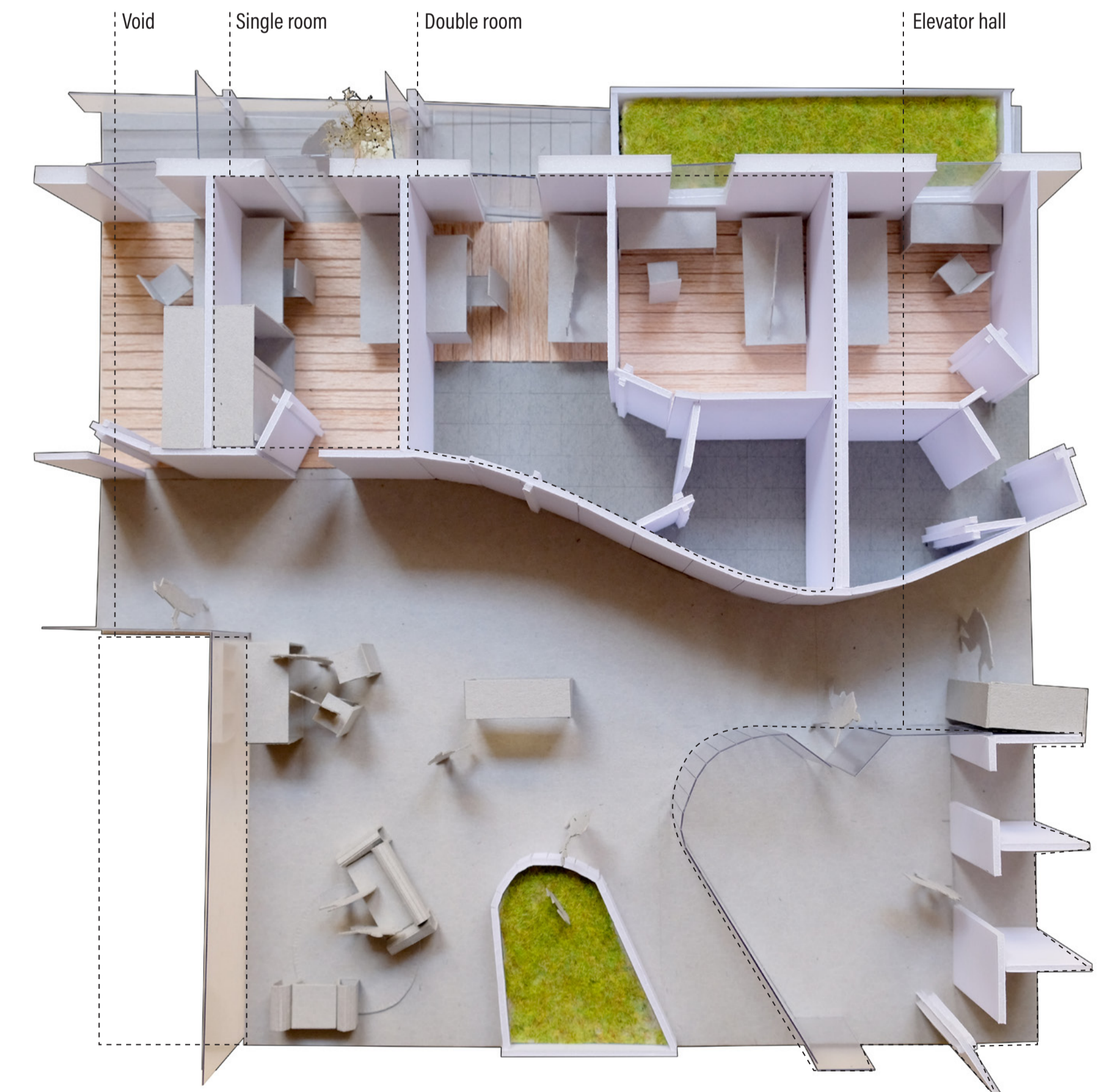
Section C



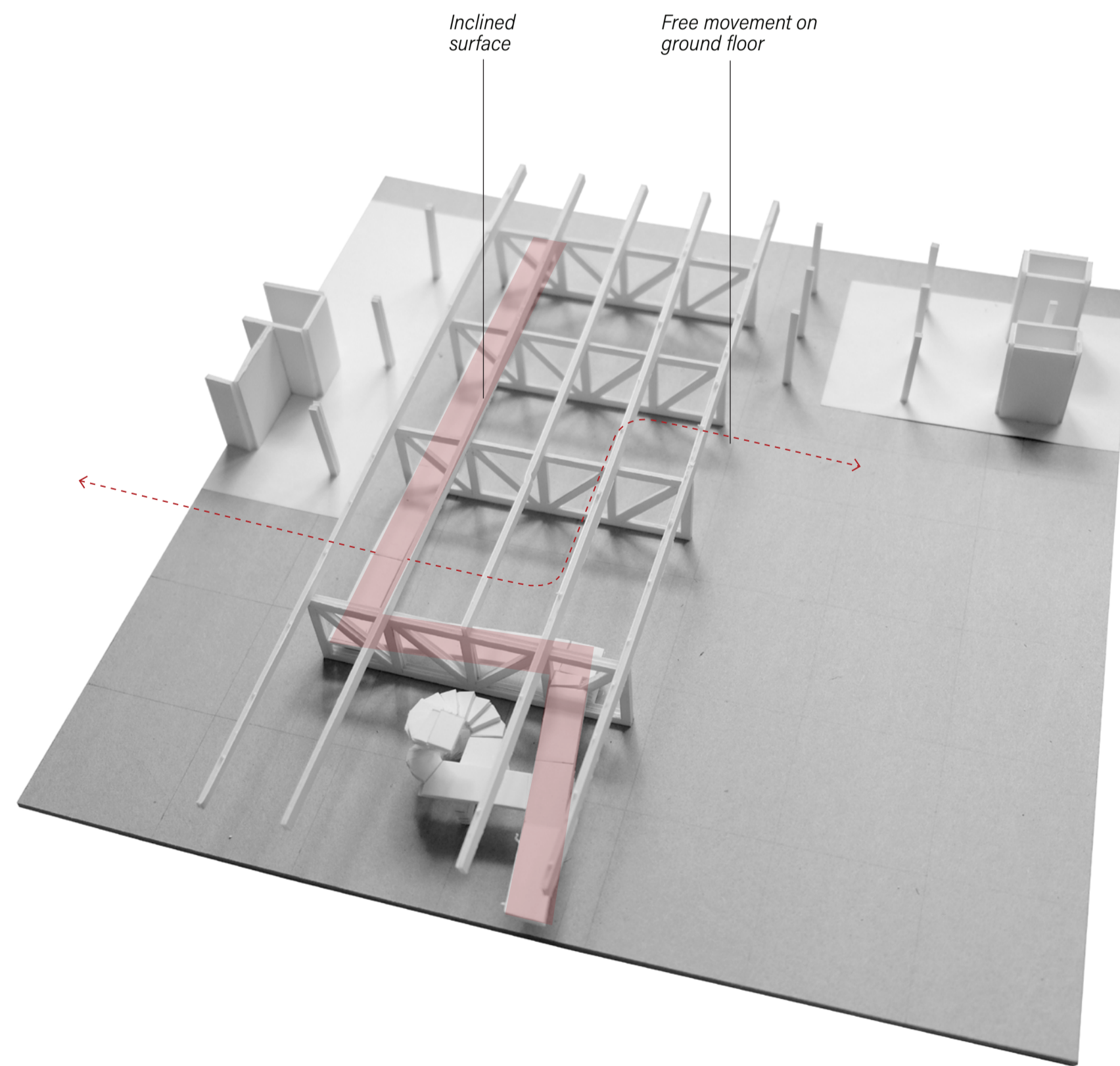
Ground floor perspective



Apartment perspective



Physical interior model



Inclined surface

Free movement on ground floor

