

8. Milano Santa Giulia



The largest redevelopment scheme now under way in Milan will transform 1,200,000 sqm, where the Montedison and Acciaierie Redaelli plants were until the 1970s. Many designers were involved, including Sir Norman Foster; the main design theme is environmental sustainability. The centre of the scheme is occupied by a 33-hectares park with piazzas, gardens, pedestrian and cycling lanes and many sports and leisure facilities.



The park splits the site in two parts. The North side will have shopping centres, a Conference Centre and high-quality elliptical residential buildings. The South side will be occupied by another housing complex. A tram line and other infrastructures will complete the scheme. Santa Giulia will also have a kindergarten, a church, a student residence and a senior citizens' home.

11. BEIC



BEIC - the European Library of Information and Culture - will be built on the site formerly occupied by the Porta Vittoria station. The futuristic Bolles+Wilson project is based on a mega-structure, 240 metres long and 36 metres tall, with a square centre and two long arms protruding eastward and westward, to provide access to the Library. Reading rooms, departments, conference halls, a teaching centre, a media-forum, a newspaper library, archives and offices will be distributed on seven floors and in the wings.



Each floor will face on to the central BEIC Forum, criss-crossed by visitors and covered by a skylight. BEIC is a European- and world-class project. It will have over 900,000 books on open shelves and 3,400,000 more in stockrooms: books on all themes, that will also be available on the network in digital format. Visitors will have access to an interactive welcome, help and bibliographical service.

EAST ITINERARIES THROUGH "THE CHANGING CITY"

Over the last few years, Milan's transformation involved the whole city in all directions: from the historic centre, to the new urban centres that are being created on former industrial sites. Valuable urban sites are refurbished, and new ones appear, dedicated to work, housing, culture, education, and leisure. Sometimes, whole new neighbourhoods are created, with new parks, public spaces and high-quality architecture, sometimes individual artefacts show a renewed vitality and experimental approach in the city. The best Italian and international architects are working in Milan, also thanks to the co-operation between public organisations, namely the City Administration, and private businesses. New urban planning tools and international design contests, now often used by private entities as well, have produced the results we see in these itineraries through "the changing city". This is a way to get to know the transformation of our city and to cast a closer look at the new urban and architectural assets of Milan.

Gianni Verga
Councillor for Land Development
City of Milan

"CONOSCERE MILANO"

E' un'iniziativa di



in collaborazione con



e il contributo di



ideata e coordinata da



9. Parco Alessandrini



The Alessandrini Park is currently being renovated through a major redevelopment scheme; its first part was completed in 2002. The park now has large, modern playgrounds and new vegetable gardens for the neighbourhood's residents. New irrigation, remote security and lighting facilities were installed. Special light effects emphasise the park's design and some of its main features.

10. Arconati 1

The new Arconati 1 office centre is next to the Porta Vittoria Passante station and to the future site of BEIC; it is a totally refurbished 1970s complex. The eight-floors tower is embellished by a glass-clad façade. Glass also encloses the spectacular triangular entrance hall, that connects the tower to a lower building. Its night lighting is particularly impressive.



12. Open Care



Via Piranesi was home to Milan's first ice-skating rink; now, everything has changed. A sophisticated dark-red glass façade is the symbol of Open Care, a facility providing services to the art world - works sale and purchase, restoration workshops for paintings, fabrics, carpets and furniture. The 1923 ice-skating facility was itself a transformation of the 1899 Frigoriferi Milanese, originally built to preserve foodstuff.

13. Ex Motta

This site was occupied by the ATM tram deposit until the 1960s, and by the Motta-Alivar plants until the late 1980s. Today, the whole block is under redevelopment, that will include this area in city life; it comprises residential buildings, retail spaces and a public park. The 20th-century ATM office building will be preserved to host a contemporary art gallery.



Urban Center



CONOSCERE MILANO

LA CITTA' CHE CAMBIA

ITINERARIO EST



INFORMAZIONI: www.conoscere milano.it

Urban Center del Comune di Milano
Galleria Vittorio Emanuele 11/12 - Milano
tel 02 88 45 65 55

www.comune.milano.it/urban_center
orari per il pubblico: ore 9.00 - 18.00 lunedì venerdì

Aim - Associazione Interessi Metropolitani
Corso Magenta 59 - Milano - tel 02 48 01 20 60
email: aimstaff@aim.milano.it - www.aim.milano.it

Copyright: Urban Center - AIM Milano 2006

- Villa Belgiojoso Bonaparte
- Caselli di Porta Venezia
- Orto Botanico di Cascina Rosa
- Ex Faema
- Quartiere Rubattino Ex Maserati
- Ex Caproni
- Parco Forlanini
- Milano Santa Giulia
- Parco Alessandrini
- Arconati 1
- Progetto BEIC
- Biblioteca Europea di Informazione e Cultura
- Open Care
- Ex Motta

The East part of the city is characterised by four sectors extending from the city centre towards its outskirts: first come city and hospital services, followed by a residential area all the way to the outer ring-road; further out, more housing areas are interspersed with factories and two specialised clusters: Città Studi in the North and the Food Market in the South; then, more industrial areas follow, including the former Innocenti/Maserati plant in the North and the former Caproni, Montedison and Redaelli of Taliedo in the South.

Recent redevelopment projects concerned ancient monuments, such as the Villa Belgiojoso Bonaparte and the Custom Houses, and obsolete factories in the Lambrate and Forlanini neighbourhoods.

The former area has three interesting cases that are different in nature and size. Cascina Rossa was in ruins on depleted farmland: under the management of the Department of Biology of the Università degli Studi di Milano, it has become a Botanical Garden open to the public. In Lambrate, the former Faema factory has been totally renovated by several designers to host cultural and recreational activities. It has become the headquarters of cultural companies, such as the Abitare Segesta publishing house, architects' and artists' studios, and a Triennale bookshop. The neighbourhood is also home to Scuola Politecnica del Design. However, the largest scheme is that of the former Maserati plant, where the new large Rubattino neighbourhood has been built, connected to a park. The scheme will be completed by production and office facilities, a Science Centre and an extension of the park.

The huge Forlanini area is also working its way out of a desolate sprawl. The existing park will be enlarged, from 600,000 to over 1,600,000 sqm, with sport, recreational and cultural facilities. Here too, the culture and show business was the first to grasp the huge opportunities offered by this former industrial site. The old Caproni factory now is a charming privately-owned events centre, East End Studios. Three glass towers, "Mecenate 79", will be built to accommodate tourists. Former industrial sites will also be converted into a green residential area: the Milano Santa Giulia project, the largest urban redevelopment scheme so far; it is a high-quality neighbourhood, that emphasises environmental sustainability.

More redevelopment is going on in areas closer to the city centre; they include the Open Care facility for the arts market in the former Indoor Ice-Skating Rink and the redevelopment of the former Motta area. BEIC will be built on the site of the old Porta Vittoria station, that aims to become one of the most prestigious libraries in Europe.

1. Villa Belgiojoso Bonaparte



The neo-classic mansion known as Villa Reale, now called Villa Belgiojoso Bonaparte, has been extensively redeveloped in the last few years; what used to be the Modern Art Gallery since the 1920s now is the Museum of the 19th Century. Installations were improved, new services added. The new museum also hosts study and research facilities.

2. Caselli Venezia

The Custom Houses at Porta Venezia, built in 1827, have been thoroughly refurbished to host cultural facilities. The West Custom House hosts the museum wing of the "Bread House", with event and exhibition spaces; it is also the location of the Bread and Food Library. The East Custom House is the headquarters of the Bakers' Association and of the European Bakery Academy.



4. Ex Faema



Faema used to produce coffee machines; its renewed factory stands a symbol of the lively rebirth of Lambrate. The old buildings, designed by Architect Bagatti Valsecchi, were refurbished on the outside and totally renovated on the inside; every day, they attract hundreds of young people.

The complex now hosts many cultural and creative organisations, starting with the Abitare Segesta publishing house in 2002. Architect Aldo Cibic redesigned three naves of the old factory, with bright colours and a surprising inner courtyard. Many other architects, designers, galleries and artists now occupy the complex.



6. Ex Caproni

The former Caproni factory in Taliedo is maybe one of the most charming former industrial sites in the city. In the early 19th century, Engineer Caproni opened his airplane factory here, close to the first airstrip in Milan. Production stopped after World War II. Since the 1980s, the huge sheds enjoy a new life and identity, and they have become one of the first and largest privately-owned event centres in Italy: the East End Studios.



This facility is housed in old, charming, totally refurbished brick buildings: every year, 100,000 people attend conferences, exhibitions, fashion shows and concerts here. On the opposite side of the street, the "Mecenate 97" scheme is now being developed, with three towers for tourist accommodation. Their simple shape and glass cladding will help make them look especially light.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



3. Orto Botanico di Cascina Rosa



The Department of Biology of Università Statale redeveloped an abandoned farmhouse in the Città Studi area to create a botanical garden for the city. University research is performed here, together with the dissemination of botanical knowledge to the public. The Botanical Garden opened in 2002, and it comprises a one-kilometre "flower path", with three state-of-the-art greenhouses and public benches.

Zona Lambrate

This neighbourhood was built mainly after World War II, thanks to many important factories settling here, including Innocenti. The company's historic products include Innocenti Pipes, the Lambretta scooter (named after the neighbourhood) and the Mini car. Innocenti was acquired first by Britain's Leyland, then by Maserati and finally by FIAT. The Lambrate plant was closed in 1993, and the site now is the Rubattino residential area. Faema and the Bracco pharmaceutical company also had factories in Lambrate. Ever since the early 2000s, the neighbourhood is being redeveloped in the name of culture and creativity.

5. Quartiere Rubattino Ex Maserati



A new neighbourhood is being built on the large site where Innocenti Maserati had its factory. It is the outcome of the first part of an important Urban Redevelopment Plan that will change the function, and quality, of over 600,000 sqm of abandoned industrial facilities. The new neighbourhood comprises a shopping centre along Via Pitteri, with a piazza where the avenue crossing the park starts.

Residential buildings are located, in blocks, along this avenue, for a total of about 165,000 sqm. Under the Tangenziale motorway pillars, there is a charming water pond, the main landscaping feature of a new 90,000-sqm park equipped with skating rink, children's playground and cycling/pedestrian lanes. East of the motorway, the second part of the scheme will be built; it will include 125,000 sqm of industrial and service buildings, plus other facilities to complete a "Science Centre".



The main element in this scheme is a 300,000-sqm park that will connect it to the Rubattino neighbourhood. Some of the existing industrial buildings will be refurbished for use by the park and for leisure activities.

7. Parco Forlanini

The Forlanini Park will be expanded, from its current 600,000 sqm to over 1,600,000 sqm. It will comprise areas for leisure, sports, environmental and cultural activities, also thanks to refurbishing the local farmhouses. The new scheme also includes farmland; the banks of the Lambro river will be redesigned.

