



UNIVERSITÀ CATTOLICA del Sacro Cuore

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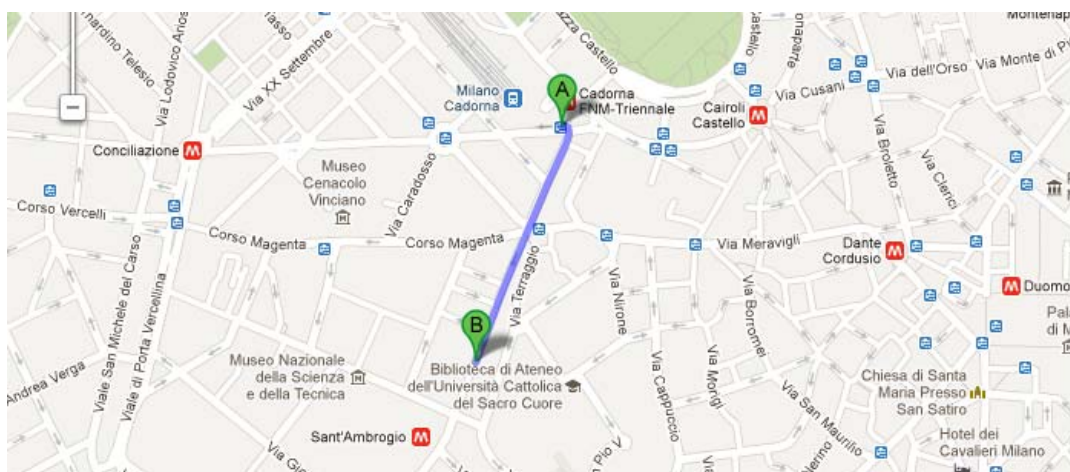
Milan COST Meeting Practical Guide

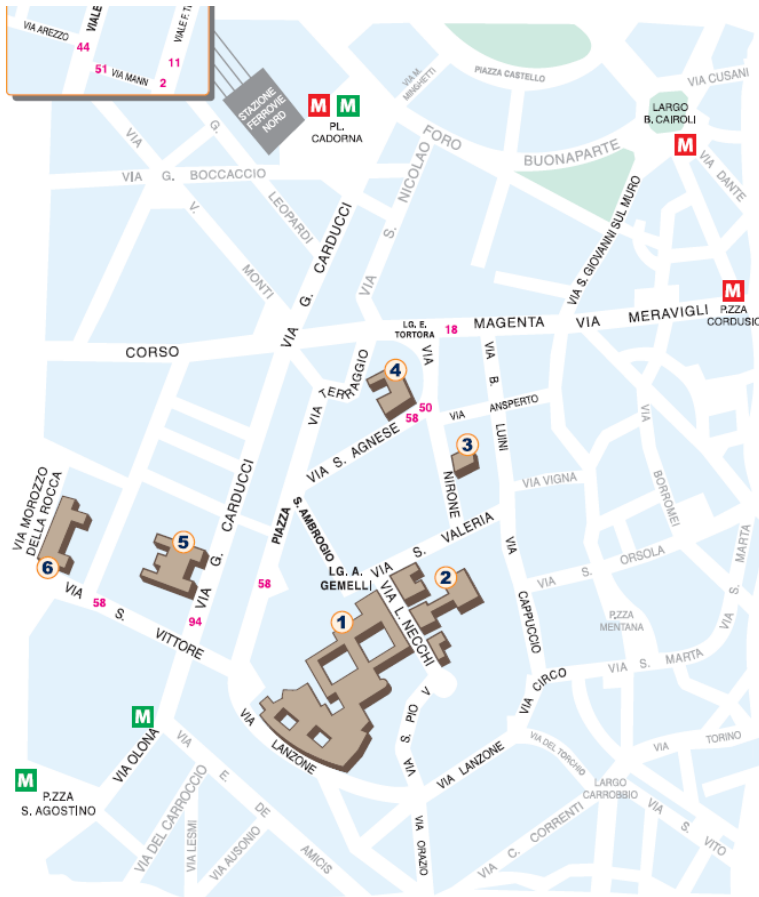
20-22 September 2012

This document contains some general information to organize your stay in Milan.

How to reach the meeting

The meeting will be held at the Catholic University of Milan at the headquarter of Palazzo Gonzaga di Vescovado via Carducci 28/30, in the city center of Milan. This Palace was built in 1906 by architect Arpesani in a Lombard style incorporating some sections of the existing cloister of San Girolamo. It is the headquarter of Lifelong Education, Post Graduate Office and International Relations of Catholic University. Located a few hundred yards from the main building of University in Largo Gemelli, it is easily accessible within a few minute walk from S. Ambrogio station (MM2 GREEN LINE) or from Cadorna station (MM1 RED LINE).





Catholic University area. The meeting building in via Carducci is the number 5.

Travel Info

By Plane

Milan has two major airports: Milan Linate and Milan Malpensa.

From [Milan Linate Airport](#) there are two buses that will take you into Milan:

- 73 bus, which is an ordinary city bus whose last stop is at St. Babila Square, where you can get the underground (red line - M1) from San Babila to Cadorna station.
- Airbus that stops beside the Central Station where you can get the underground (green line - M2) from Central Station to Sant'Ambrogio station.

From [Milan Malpensa Airport](#) there is a train and a bus

- Malpensa Express is a train that connects Malpensa Airport to the centre of Milan (Cadorna station). The journey takes 40 minutes.
- Airbus that stops beside the Central Station where you can get the underground (green line - M2) from Central Station to Sant'Ambrogio station.

By Train

If you arrive at the **Central Railway Station**, you can directly take the green line of the subway (Line 2) in direction Abbiategrasso, and get off either at CADORNA or SANT'AMBROGIO. The building of the meeting is located between this two metro stops (closer to SANT'AMBROGIO).

If you arrive at the **Garibaldi Railway Station**, you can directly take the green line of the subway (Line 2) in direction Abbiategrasso, and get off either at CADORNA or SANT'AMBROGIO. The University is conveniently located between this two metro stops (closer to SANT'AMBROGIO).

By Public Transportation (Metro, Bus and Tram)

By metro

Please be aware that the Catholic University is conveniently located between Cadorna metro station (red line - M1; or green line- M2) and Sant'Ambrogio (green line- M2); the meeting building is closer to SANT'AMBROGIO.



By bus

The closest Bus stop are Sant'Agnese (Line 50) or Carducci/San Vittore (Line 58) or De Amicis/Carducci (Line 94)

By Tram

The closest tram stop is Corso Magenta (Line 19, 20 or 24).

For a more specific description, please refer to the online web site of ATM, the transport company in Milan: <http://www.atm-mi.it/en/Pages/default.aspx>

By Taxis

Taxis are not very easy to flag down off the street, they just don't do it here. The best thing to do is go to a taxi stand or to call one. Rainy days and periods when the Fiera Milano (expo center) has events, taxis are almost impossible to find, so be prepared to wait. When calling a radio taxi, the meter starts running as soon as the driver gets the call.

Some RADIO TAXI COMPANIES:

- Radio Taxi 02 8585
- Radio Taxi 02 6767
- Radio Taxi 02 5353
- Radio Taxi 02 8383
- Radio Taxi 02 3100

Taxi fares from and to airports:

- Malpensa from/to city center: 80,00/100,00€
- Linate from/to city center: about 25,00€

Bar

There are many bars around and in via Carducci. Here you can find some choices:

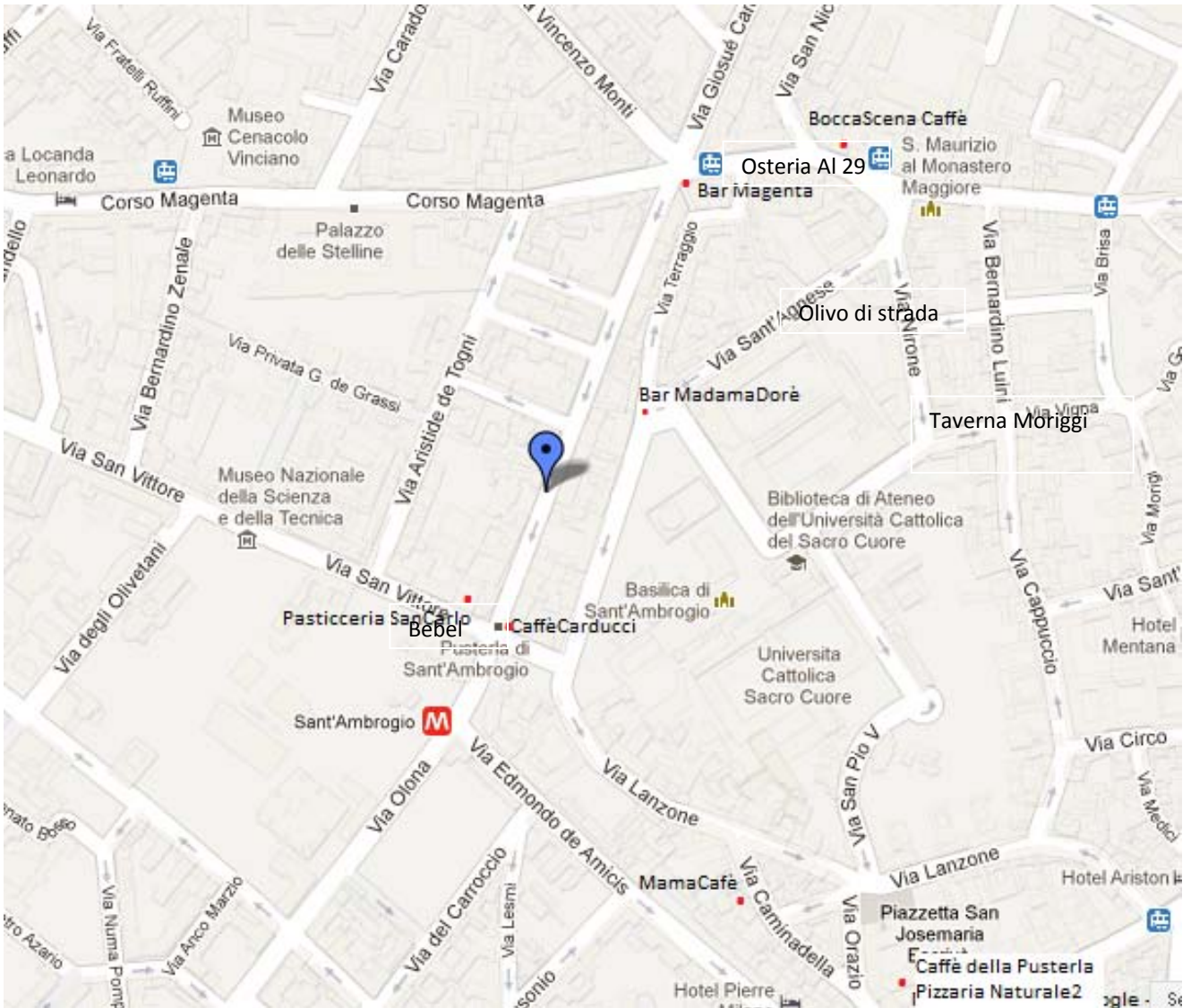
- Bar MadamaDorè (Galleria Giuseppe Borella 1), a 2 minute walk from Catholic building
- Caffè Carducci (via Carducci), a 2 minute walk from Catholic building
- Pasticceria San Carlo (via San Vittore – corner via Carducci 36), a 5 minute walk
<http://www.pasticceriasancarlomilano.com/>
- Olivo di Strada, herbalist's shop and bistrot (Giardino Calderini, 3 – via Nirone), a 10 minute walk
- Bar Magenta (Via Carducci 13), a 5 minute walk <http://www.bar-magenta.it/>
- Cioccolati italiani – ice cream (via De Amicis, 25), a 15 minute walk

Restaurants:

- Bebel (restaurant, grill, pizzeria; via San Vittore, 3), a 2 minute walk
http://www.bebel.it/dove_siamo.htm
- BoccaScena (c/o Teatro Litta) (c.so Magenta), a 10 minute walk
<http://boccascenacafe.blogspot.it/>
- Taverna Moriggi (via Moriggi, 8), a 10 minute walk
- La Cucina del Toro (via Porlezza, 2), a 15 minute walk
- Osteria Al 29 (also pizzeria, C.so Magenta, 29), a 10 minute walk

- Caffè della Pusterla (via De Amicis, 22), a 15 minute walk
- Ristorante Pizzeria Naturale 2 (Via Edmondo de Amicis angolo Via Cesare Correnti 24), a 10 minute walk <http://www.pizzerianaturale.it/index.html>

Social Dinner Friday 21 will be start at 20:00 at MamaCafè (via Caminadella, 7), the restaurant is characterized by mediterranean dishes and high quality Italian wines. The price includes: a large buffet of appetizers, first courses, main course, dessert, coffee, water and beer/wine. Please indicate for special needs. PRICE: 25,00€.



USEFUL LINKS

- [Linate Milan Airport](#)
- [Malpensa Milan Airport](#)
- [Milan Public Transportation](#)
- [Malpensa Express](#)
- [Milan City Map](#)

Milan

Milan - Italian cultural, industrial and financial center

With a population of 1.3 million, Milan is one of the largest cities in Italy, and is considered to be one of the principle artistic and cultural centers of northern Italy. Hosting a large number of universities, the city is very well known around the world for its highly lively cultural life and is also widely regarded as a capital of design and fashion. Furthermore, the city of Milan has been accorded the honour of hosting World Expo 2015.

Arts and Culture in Milan

Milan is one of the major artistic centers of northern Italy. Among its chief landmarks are the Cathedral (il Duomo), the Sforza Castle (once home to a powerful family dynasty), the Teatro alla Scala (whose location here makes Milan one of the most important centers in the world for opera), and the church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (which houses Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper").

Lively University City

Milan is home to eight high-profile public and private universities, covering a wide range of faculties, and has the largest number of university graduates and post-graduate students (34,000 and more than 5,000, respectively) in Italy.

Weather in Milan

The climate in Milan is typically Mediterranean, with high temperatures and sunny days in the summer and colder, damper weather in the winter. The weather in September sees the last of the summer heat, as autumn begins in the city. This means that the temperatures drop slightly, compared to the preceding months, but remain warm and pleasant. The average daily temperature in Milan in this month is 18°C (64°F), reaching highs of 24°C (75°F), and dropping to an average minimum temperature of 12°C (54°F). In September the average of precipitation is 73 mm and the average of rainy days is 9.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

The Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Catholic University of the Sacred Heart) was founded in 1921 by father Agostino Gemelli, one of the most prominent psychologists of this time. With its 41,367 students, and 1,411 professors and researchers and 4970 staff members, the Catholic University is by far the biggest private University in Europe, excelling in the diverse study opportunities that it offers, in the humanities, as well as in the sciences.

The Milan campus remains the principle, as well as the historic, site of the Catholic University. Although there are now five other branches of the university, which have been opened across Italy. From its 68 students in 1921 to the over 30,000 currently enrolled, it is evident how the Catholic University's Milan campus has given birth to an active and influential academic community which includes 13 departments, several institutes, 35 research centers and 9 faculties.

What to visit in Milan

Monuments and Churches

Castello Sforzesco. The Sforzesco castle and fortress, which dates back to 1450, has wonderful interior courtyards, built in Gothic-Renaissance style and incredible halls, designed by Leonardo, and frescos painted by master painters such as Bramante. The Castle now hosts important art exhibitions.

Royal palace. The Royal Palace, in Piazza Duomo, dates back to 1100 and has been home to the most powerful men in Milan over the centuries, from the Viscontis to the Sforza family, the Spanish governors and Austrian rulers. Several temporary art exhibitions are held inside the building today.

La Scala Theater. A Temple to Opera music, built at the end of the 1700s over the remains of the Church of Santa Maria della Scala, from which the theater then took its name. Some of the greatest names in opera have made their debuts in this theater: Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, Puccini and, in 1839, Giuseppe Verdi.

Columns of San Lorenzo. This is the only monument that dates back to the Roman era, which has managed to survive up to the present day. These sixteen columns that stand opposite the Basilica of San Lorenzo are all that remains of an ancient Roman temple, that probably dates back to the 2nd century.

The Duomo. The most outstanding example of Gothic-Lombard architecture, the Duomo dates back to 1300. Built on the wishes of Gian Galeazzo Visconti, this imposing religious building, second only to St Peter's Cathedral in Rome, houses almost 3500 statues that are spread over an area of almost 12,000 square meters. The rooftop of the Duomo offers a magnificent view of the city and on clear days one can see the Alps to the north.

Basilica of Sant'Ambrogio. This is the symbol of Milan's religiousness. It was built in 379 A.D. in the Romanesque-Lombard style, and was consecrated by the famous Bishop Ambrogio, who lent his name to the Ambrosian Church. Inside there are valuable artifacts and works of art that tell the story of about 1600 years of Milan's history.

Santa Maria delle Grazie and "The Last Supper". This church was built in the second half of the fifteenth century. It was only completed years later by "il Bramante" on the wishes of Ludovico il Moro. The famous architect designed the wonderful apse, the cloisters and the old sacristy. Leonardo da Vinci painted "The Last Supper" in the refectory, which is one of the most famous works of art ever painted.

Church of San Maurizio al Monastero Maggiore. It was originally attached to the most important female convent of the Benedictines in the city, Monastero Maggiore, which is now in use as an archaeological museum. The church today is used every Sunday from October to June to celebrate in the Byzantine Rite, in Greek according to the Italo-Albanian tradition. It is also used as concert hall.

September events:

MITOSettembreMusica, a month of music turns Milano and Torino on their ears!:

<http://www.mitosettembremusica.it/en/programma/2012/edizione-2012-en.html>

MITO IN MILANO Information & Box Office tel. 02.88464725

mail:c.mitoinformazioni@comune.milano.it

Milano Moda Donna From 19 to 25 September: <http://www.cameramoda.it/en/>

For more information about Milan visit:

<http://www.turismo.milano.it/wps/portal>

www.visitamilano.it/turismo_en/index.html

http://users.libero.it/kiwi.milano/mi_engli.htm

<http://www.milan.arounder.com>