



Politecnico di Milano
Scuola di Architettura e Società - MI
Laurea Magistrale in ARCHITETTURA

PRISON AND THE CITY. **A MANUAL**

RELATORE _ Prof. Arch. Riva Nicolo' Carlo M

LAUREANDI _ Sofia Chicherina 766514
Armine Maksudiyana 767107

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ABSTRACT

In architecture sometimes it is very important to touch the topics, uncommon due to their forbidden nature and the elevated attention, with which it has to be studied. The part of the society in a close relation with prisons, from the detainees themselves up to the people working for the sphere, all form a kind of a microcosm, a separate life inside a normal human one, and in many cases - a separate city, with its own rules and regulations. While having a relatively rigid structure and function principles, and thus being totally separated from the «behind the walls» urban life, in many cases, famous in history all over the world, the numerous examples of such organisms are right inside the city or somewhat close to it. Therefore, here comes the question of any connection between them, if it is possible and where exactly, or if there is any chance of their interaction, and in which points, or at which levels.

Having been constructed as an official prison of the city of Milan in the late 19th century, in our epoch the San Vittore remained as a remand center, with many characteristics, similar to the jail, where the sentenced people stay.

Having witnessed the discussions on its requalification into another function, saving the architectural value as a monument, it finally got a decision to stay as it is, a remand center, and the reasons lie more in the social and political sphere.

In any case, Carcere di San Vittore can now be distinguished by two main concepts, overlooking its future. Being a sort of an urban container in a dense historical city center, it becomes controversial to the proper development of the third millennium society. Though being a civil artifact, it cannot be anymore separated from the city due to its location and the quality and quantity of relationships that are intertwined and that the prison is able to generate. The potential of the place plays a vital role in the social aspect of the city. The 150 year old building has to be equipped for at least another 50 years. On the other hand, the microcosm inside the San Vittore Prison goes on having its own life, but due to numerous questions and problems, thanks to poor political and economic organization, the life inside of it faces today the hard times. Having become a purely theoretical building in itself (as built by the rules of a panopticon), it proves its undeniable architectural quality and the convenience that it existed, reinforced by the fact that the prison was relatively popular with its inmates, as well as with the native milanese, who made “san vittur” be a collective name for all the prisons today.

ABSTRACT / ITALIAN

In architettura è, a volte, molto importante ma interessante toccare temi non comuni, per il loro carattere a volte proibito, e per l'attenzione con la quale vengono studiati. Parte della società connessa direttamente con le prigioni, dai detenuti fino alla gente che lavora lì, forma una specie del microcosmo, con una vita separata da quella ordinaria umana, piuttosto che una città separata, con le sue regole e ordinamento. Quel microcosmo, avendo una struttura e dei principi di funzionamento abbastanza rigidi e, essendo totalmente separato dalla vita "fuori le mura", in tanti casi, famosi nella storia, i esempi di quelle strutture sono direttamente dentro la città, o al meno vicino. Dunque viene fatta la domanda, se esiste alcuna connessione tra di loro, e dove, o se c'è qualche interazione, e a quale punto e livello.

Costruito, nell'800, come la maggior prigione di Milano, San Vittore è rimasto una Casa Circondariale della nostra epoca, con tante caratteristiche simili alle prigioni. Dopo numerose discussioni circa la sua requalificazione per altre funzioni, salvando però il suo valore architettonico come monumento, finalmente si è deciso di mantenerlo come Casa Circondariale, per ragioni per lo più sociali e politiche. In ogni caso, il Carcere di San Vittore può essere distinto da due concetti, che riguardano il suo futuro. Essendo una specie di contenitore urbano nel centro città, crea dei vincoli allo sviluppo di una società del terzo millennio. Come un manufatto civile, non può rimanere più separato dalla città per le sue qualità della sua localizzazione e per le quantità di relazioni intrecciate, che il manufatto della prigione può favorire. La potenzialità di questo locale è molto importante per la vita sociale della città. Questo edificio di 150 anni dovrà essere ristrutturato, in modo da almeno 50 anni di più.

Da un altro punto di vista, il microcosmo della prigione dentro San Vittore, continua la sua vita, però a causa delle tante domande e problemi, questa vita dentro sta passando tempi difficili. Essendo diventato un edificio teoretico (perché fu costruito dalle regole del panottico), il carcere prova la sua qualità architettonica e la convenienza della sua esistenza, forzato dal fatto che la prigione era popolare tranne i detenuti. I Milanesi l'hanno creato il nome "san vittur", indicando così, in generale, tutte le prigioni.

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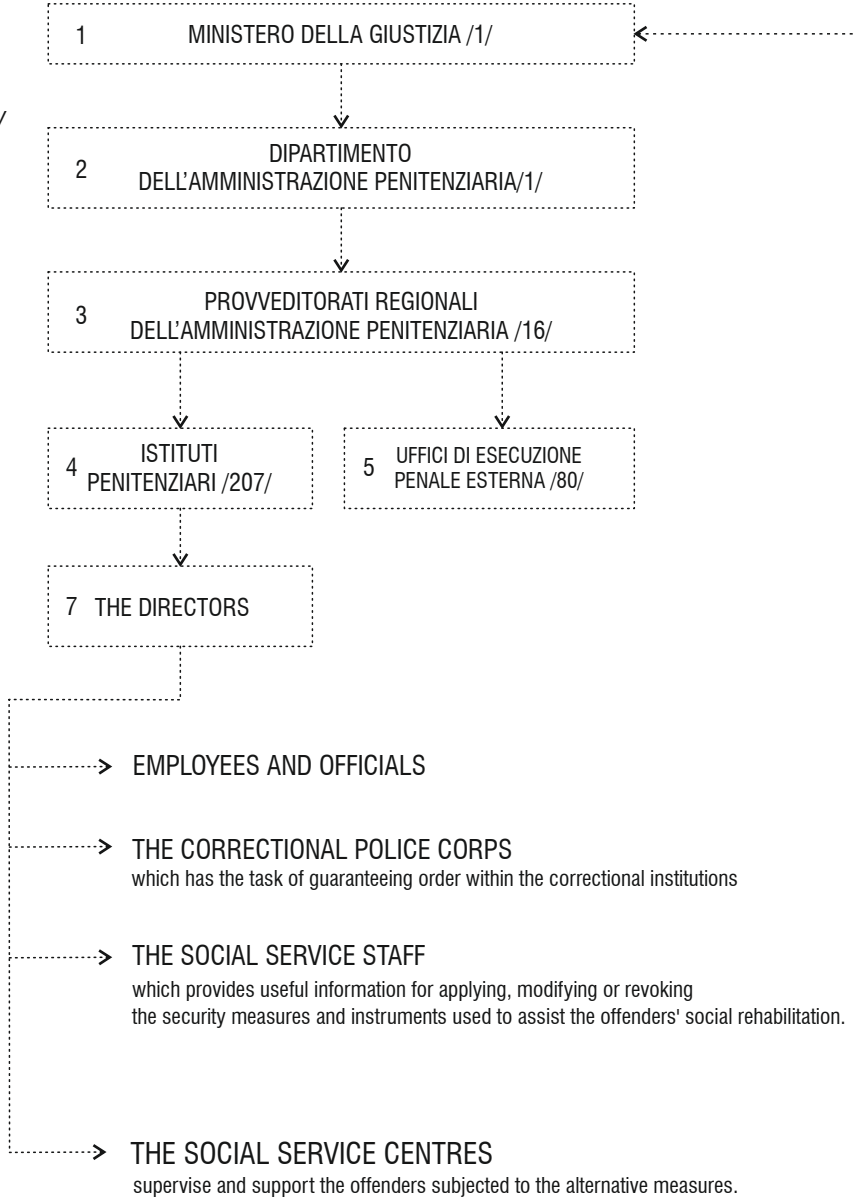
I PENITENTIARY SYSTEM

1.1 OVERVIEW

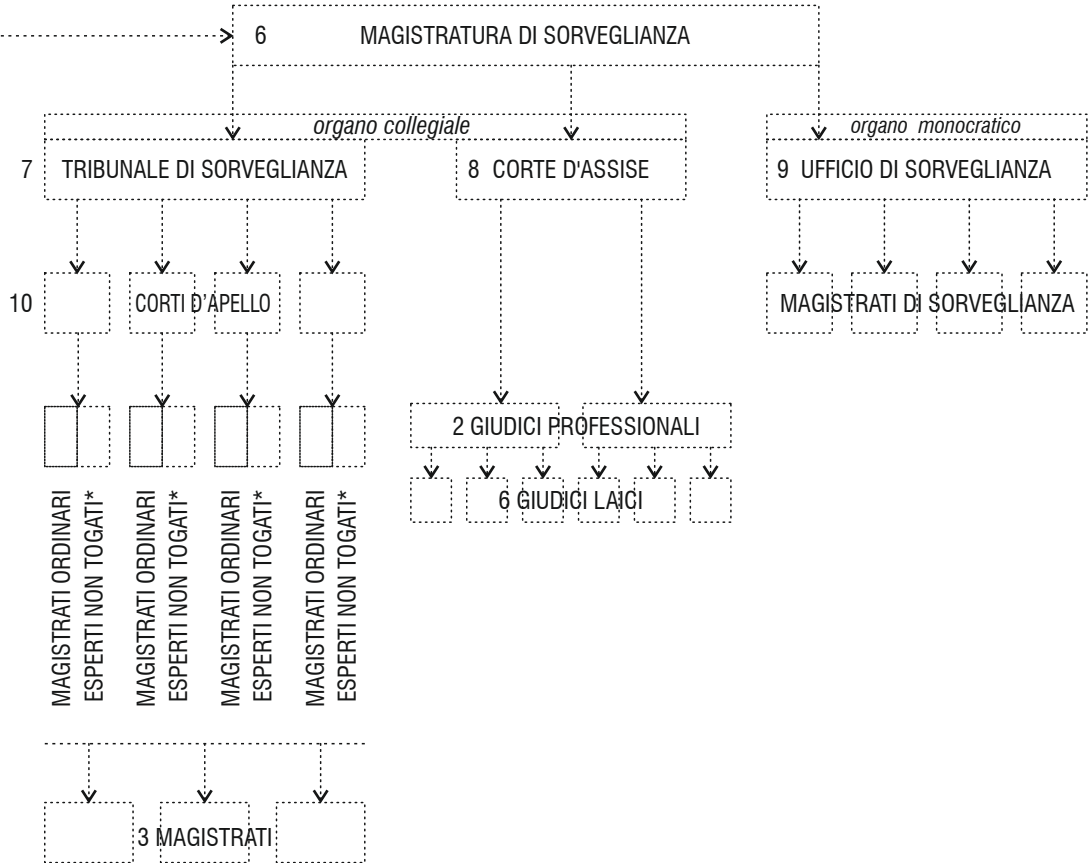
ORGANIZATION CHART OF PRISON SYSTEM / THE BODIES

ITALIAN PRISON SYSTEM
 Italia,
 LPPS 11-14 November 2010

Enciclopedia Italiana - IV
 Appendice (1979)



ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS



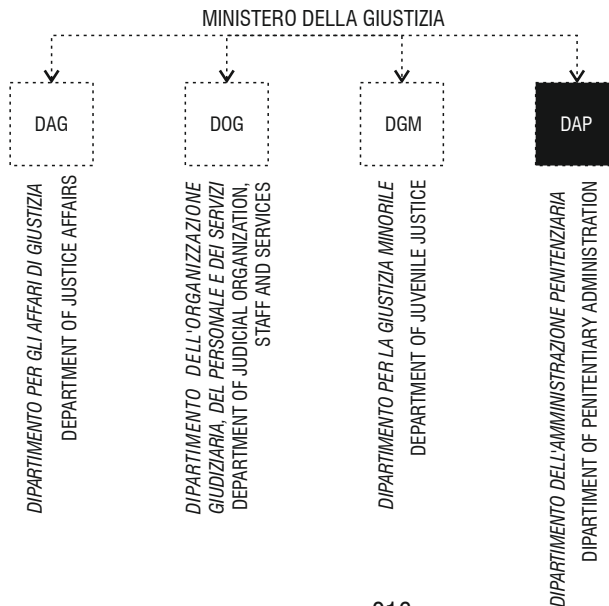
*in psicologia, servizi sociali, pedagogia, psichiatria e criminologia clinica, nonché docenti di scienze criminalistiche)

MINISTERO DELLA GIUSTIZIA / **MINISTRY OF JUSTICE**

Manuale di ordinamento giudiziario, Livia Pomodoro, No.2 G. Giappichelli Editore, 2013 ISBN 8834817907, 9788834817902 pages 266 p 60

Codice dell'esecuzione penitenziaria. Annotato con la giurisprudenza, Francesco Peroni, Adolfo Scalfati Giuffrè Editore, 2006 ISBN 8814121206, 9788814121203 pages 730 p 414

- at the top of the organization penitentiary, the department of the Italian government, which, besides taking care of the activity and organization of the court, performs the functions relating to the management of personnel and property administration inside the prison, having in competence also the field of security and order institutions and prison services, treatment of the prisoners and persons eligible for alternative measures to detention. Having under controll all the State Prison Institutions, it manages both existing prisons through the *Polizia Penitenziaria*, performing both maintenance or building new structures and manages the facilities of the juvenile services for justice, for youngsters who are in particular problems (adoption, loss of family, loans etc.), or have committed crimes (so-called juvenile reformers); manages notarial archives, which are offices where the wills and other acts by notaries are deposited ; supervises the professional associations and boards (such as eg. lawyers, notaries, doctors, accountants, engineers, surveyors, appraisers, etc.). It handles the judicial record, which is the database where all the sustained convictions are recorded ; oversees international co-operation in civil and criminal matters; instructs questions of grace to propose to the President of the Republic; cures the publication of all legal acts in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana*; oversees changes to the civil and criminal codes and procedures.



The *Magistratura di Sorveglianza* also guarantees that the sentence is executed in compliance with the law. This is no longer under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Administration and therefore better guarantees the rights of the detainees. In fact, the provisions adopted by the surveillance magistrature are issued by a jurisdictional body once the parties have been heard.

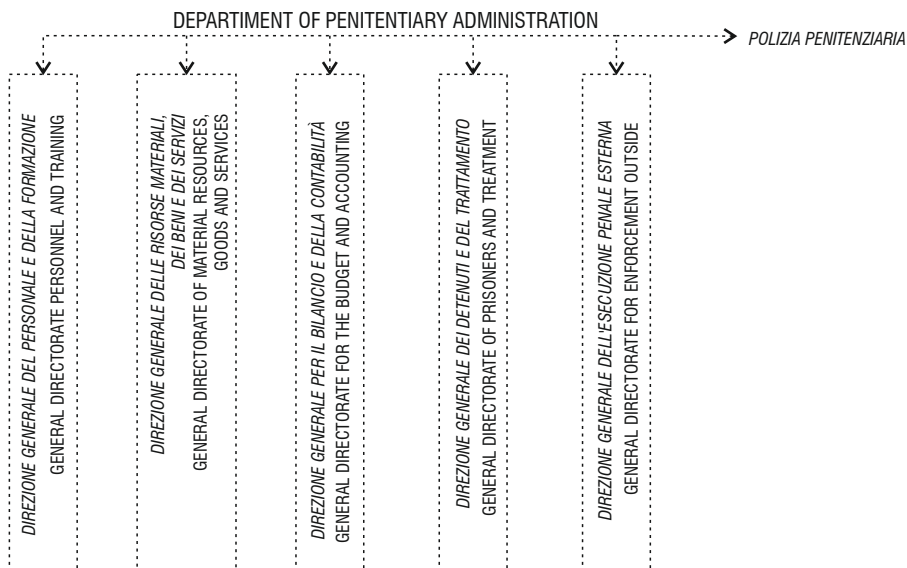
Codice di procedura penale
Giorgio Spangher
G. Giappichelli Editore,
2012
ISBN 8834826639,
9788834826638
p.947

It was introduced in 1975 by Law 354. Its jurisdiction has been widened considerably to reflect the new effort to strengthen the educational role of penal sanctions (Article 27 of the Constitution).

DIPARTIMENTO DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE PENITENZIARIA / DEPARTMENT OF PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRATION /1/

According to the directives and guidelines issued by the Ministry, by the Department of Penitentiary Administration. Based in Rome, plays practically the functions of the ministry in prison, dealing with aspects of the then organization of the penal prisons and those relating to the execution alternative to detention and management of the administrative staff and prison officers.

Manuale di diritto penitenziario. Le norme, gli organi, le modalità dell'esecuzione delle sanzioni penali
Mario Canepa, Sergio Merlo
Giuffrè Editore, 2010
ISBN 8814153051,
9788814153051
pages 624
p 84



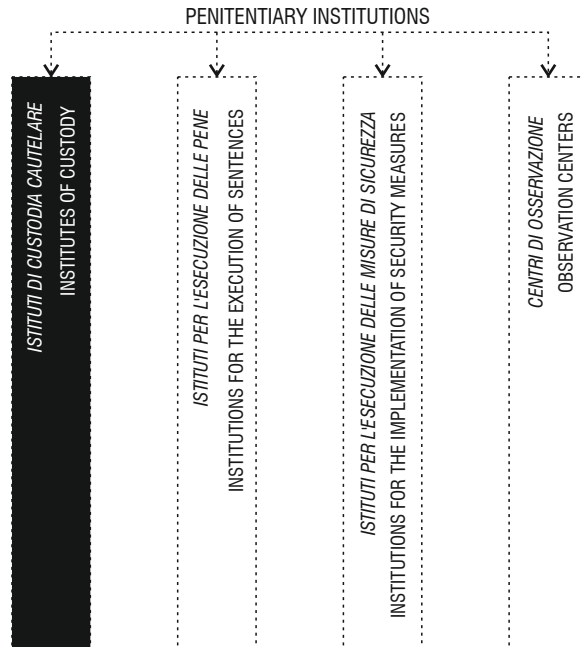
PROVVEDITORATI REGIONALI DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE PENITENZIARIA / REGIONAL DEPARTMENTS OF PRISON SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION /16/

According to plans, addresses, and guidelines prepared by the *Dipartimento dell'Amministrazione Penitenziaria* (also in order to ensure the uniformity of the prison action in Italy), operating at the district level, there are the Provveditorati Regionali. These are actually the decentralized administration Penitentiary Systems, which have competence within the region or multiple regions (16 are on the whole national territory; one in Calabria), in terms of staff, organization of services and institutions, and in the treatment of prisoners inside and outside the institutions.

ISTITUTI PENITENZIARI / PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS.

Le aree operative degli istituti penitenziari e dei centri di servizio sociale: il messaggio del 31 agosto '91 e la circolare del 7 febbraio '92 sulla costituzione e sul funzionamento delle aree : norme e disposizioni sui profili professionali ,Italia. Dipartimento dell'amministrazione penitenziaria, 1992 pages 358

The Ministry of Justice also depend on all the detention facilities of the Republic. They are organized, pursuant to art. 59 Law No. 26 July 1975. 354, the law on the prison system, in:



Currently in Italy places of detention are 207 (12 Prisons are in Calabria).

The detainees under 25 must be kept separate from the other detainees in order to avoid a reciprocal negative influence. In the same way, prisoners who are subjected to security measures and people who are under precautionary detention must be separated from sentenced persons.

A prisoner is placed into the Penitentiary Institution according to the place of residence. Transfer to another institution is followed dew to:

- serious security reasons
- conditions of single institutions, e.g. overcrowding
- reasons of justice
- reasons of health
- reasons of study
- family reasons

The Directors of the Penitentiary Institutions are placed at the head of the individual regional superintendends and penal institutions. The personnel of the Prison Administration comprises, is comprised of the employees and officials, the correctional police corps, guaranteeing the order within the correctional institutions, the social service staff, providing useful information used to assist the offenders' social rehabilitation.

Manuale di diritto penitenziario. Le norme, gli organi, le modalità dell'esecuzione delle sanzioni penali.
 Mario Canepa, Sergio Merlo
 Giuffrè Editore, 2010
 ISBN 8814153051,
 9788814153051
 pages 624
 p 98

UFFICI DI ESECUZIONE PENALE ESTERNA / U.E.P.E. / OFFICES OF OUTSIDE CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT /80/

From Regional Departments Of Prison System Administration depend also the Offices of External Penal Execution. It is local authorities (there are over 80, nearly one in every province, and 5 in Calabria), dealing with services related to:

- The implementation of non-custodial sentences (outside of prison);
- The treatment of custodial sentences (in prison);
- Security measures (measures applied to people who have served their sentence but are still considered dangerous socially).

While implementing the actions of observation and treatment in the external environment (application and enforcement of alternative measures, alternative sanctions and security measures), the office coordinates itself with the institutions and social services operating in the area. The operational agreements with the

services of the local authorities are defined in a global vision of the social dynamics that affect the personal life and family of the subject persons and in an integrated intervention.

*The Italian criminal law system is divided into various adjudicating bodies. The first instance courts include the lower court (Pretura) or **Magistrate's Court**, the Tribunal and the Court of Assizes, each of them dealing with different types of crimes. While the magistrate is a mono judge, the Tribunal and the Court of Assizes are collective organs. The Tribunal comprises three magistrates, while the Court of Assizes has two professional judges and six laymen judges.*

All these different first instance judges follow more or less the same procedure, although with a few minor differences. For example, preliminary hearings are not envisaged for cases dealt with by the magistrates' court.

Once the reform instituting a single first grade judge comes into force, the lower court judges will be united with the Tribunal judges. These, in turn, will act as mono organs, except in cases of the most serious crimes, which are assigned to the Tribunal judges, who will then act as a collective organ.

*La magistratura di sorveglianza
Trattato di procedura penale
(Book 43), Massimo Ruaro dir.
da Giulio Ubertis.
Massimo Ruaro, Giuffrè
Editore,
2009
ISBN 8814150435,
9788814150432
pages 500
p 92*

6 - In the Italian judicial order, **MAGISTRATURA DI SORVEGLIANZA / JUDICIARY OF SURVEILLANCE** is the part of the judicial system that deals with the supervision of the execution of the sentence, having appeared with the law of 26 July 1975 No. 354, implementing art. 27 of the Constitution.

Therefore its role is played in the criminal matters and, temporally, after the sentence is pronounced.

While in other systems it is believed that the execution of the sentence, even deprivation of freedom, has a simply administrative nature, in Italy it is considered necessary in its full jurisdictionality.

It consists of: the *Ufficio di Sorveglianza / Office of Surveillance*, and the *Tribunale di Sorveglianza / the Probate Court* and the *Corte D'assise / Court of Assizes*.

7 - The TRIBUNALE DI SORVEGLIANZA / THE PROBATE COURT operates both as a court of first instance that as a court of second degree with respect to the supervising judge.

It is made at the COURTS OF APPEAL and its jurisdiction is extended to the whole district. It is a collegial and specialized body, comprised of ordinary magistrates, that intend to perform these functions on an exclusive basis, and non-stipendiate experts (in psychology, social services, education, psychiatry and clinical criminology and science teachers criminalistiche).

They judge in a college of 4 members, half ordinary judges and half experts.

8 - The CORTE D'ASSISE / COURT OF ASSIZES is a court of competent jurisdiction to judge the most serious crimes. It consists of a President (Magistrate's Court of Appeal), an "associate judge" (Magistrate's Court) and six jurors. Carrying out their task, the jurors are treated by the Magistrates of the Court and participate in the formation of the judgment with a tie vote.

9 - The UFFICIO DI SORVEGLIANZA / OFFICE OF SURVEILLANCE has territorial jurisdiction pluricircostrizionale. It is said arrondissement (or district) the area of jurisdiction of each court of law, which generally corresponds to the province. The Office of Surveillance is composed of one or more judges. Each judge is assigned according to criteria of organizational opportunities and fair division of labor, the prisons and condemned to deal with. Since the Office of surveillance is a single body, each magistrate alone takes decisions on cases under its jurisdiction.

*Diritto processuale penale.
Manuale breve. Tutto il
programma d'esame con
domande e risposte
commentate
Percorsi Giuffrè. Manuali
brevi.
Paolo Tonini,
Giuffrè Editore, 2011
ISBN 881416083X,
9788814160837
pages 936
p 730*

10 - THE COURT OF APPEALS reviews the decision of the Tribunal and of the Magistrate's Court, while the Court of Appeal of the Assizes listens to the appeals made against the Court of Assizes. The Court of Appeals has the same number of judges as the Tribunal (three judges), whereas the Court of Appeal of the Assizes has the same composition of judges as the Court of Assizes (two professional judges and six people's judges).

HISTORICAL STEPS

Amministrazione in cammino, Rivista Elettronica, Tribunale di Roma, 29/12/2005, n. 542/2005. ISSN 2038-3711

Luiss – Centro di ricerca sulle amministrazioni pubbliche “V. Bachelet”
Vincenzo Antonelli

NEPPI MODONA G., Carcere e società civile, in Storia d’Italia, Vol. V/2 Documenti, Torino, Einaudi, 1973.

NEPPI MODONA G., Vecchio e nuovo nella riforma dell’ordinamento penitenziario in Carcere e società a cura di M. Cappelletto e A. Lombroso, Venezia, Marsilio Editori, 1976, pp. 68 - 70

Codice Zanardelli enters into force, abolishes the death penalty.

1890

Codice Rocco, "Regolamento per gli istituti di prevenzione e di pena»

The three fundamental laws of prison life remain (work, education and civil religious practices) that become mandatory in the sense that every other business is not only prohibited but made the subject of disciplinary action.²

1931

The key points are:

- Strict separation between the prison world and external reality;
- Limitation of activities allowed in jail to the three fundamental laws of treatment (religious practices, work and education);
- Isolation of prisoners inside ;
- Exclusion from the prison of any stranger that is not included in the hierarchy and not subject to the prison discipline;
- Obligation to call the inmates with the serial number (instead of the surname) aimed at suppression of the personality of the prisoner;
- Prison as an institution closed.

The Regulations of 1931 prison prisons subdivided into three groups: remand prisons, jails for the execution of sentence and ordinary prisons for the execution of special sentence.

REMAND PRISON : an establishment of preventive detention, that is reserved for those who have yet to be judged, but were arrested to ensure their presence at trial. It was assigned to the defendants, prisoners available to the public security authority or other authority; those arrested for reasons of extradition; prisoners in transit convicts awaiting assignment to plants worth. Given the nature of these establishments, the remand prisons could never have prisoners already sentenced inside. In exception to this rule, however, those sentenced for a period not exceeding two years could be assigned to these institutions. Like all prison regulations was based on the duality (punishment - award) and listed in detail all that was forbidden or allowed.³

BANNED AND PUNISHED: collective complaints, disrespectful behavior, the use of blasphemous words, games, possession of playing cards, the songs, the rest in bed during the day if not justified by illness or otherwise, refusal to attend religious services, possession of a needle, a pencil stub, reading or possession of texts or journals of political content possession of images of naked or semi-naked.

WAS NOT ALLOWED

to write more than two letters a week to close family members, but not to the same person (for that a pencil and a piece of paper were given, obligatory to be returned by the end of writing)
to read political newspapers and journals, while those allowed were strictly censored with all the non-appropriate articles cut out in advance.

WAS MANDATORY:

to wear prison uniforms (the striped ones for sentenced detainees),
in times of the guard's entering into the cell or passing by - to meet them standing near the bed, well-ordered.
During the meetings with relatives, who were separated from the detainees by metal grille's, the guards were allowed to listen to the talk.
THE PUNISHMENTS ranged from the simple admonition of the director to solitary confinement/isolation, and the penalties included the forbiddance to smoke, to write, to wash, to shave for a few days, the interruption of family meetings, taking away of the mattress, being tied to bed (not only in asylums), the straitjacket and the "padded" cell. THE BENEFITS consisted essentially in the possibility of access to work in prison or the assignment to an "open" prison. The inmate during his sentence was always followed by "biographical folder", the complete story of the inmate, where apart from his behavior in prison, his personal and his family's background was listed, investigating whether there were the cases of insanity, alcoholism, syphilis, suicide, or prostitution, also highlighting the economic and especially political ideas of each relative.

1945

With the law of 29 November 1941, n. 1405, the new sorting of the prisons was introduced, dividing them into two categories:

A-TYPE: simple storage locations with very low capacity, established in small judicial centers.

B-TYPE: institutions of the commandments, safer and capacious.

In both types of organization it was not allowed to serve the sentence for the prisoners who, according to the Regulation of 1931 had to be assigned to one of the special establishments, referred to in art. 24.

The district prisons were different from the other prisons regarding also the security personnel and the payment of costs. The Remand Prison director is an officer of the prison administration, while the district prison's director is the judge'.

ERRA C., Carceri, in Enciclopedia del diritto, vol. VI, Milano, Giuffrè, 1960, pp. 295 - 300

Diritto penale. Manuale breve
Percorsi Giuffrè: Manuali brevi
Percorsi.
Salvatore Donato Messina,
Giorgia Spinnato
Giuffrè Editore, 2012
ISBN 8814164665,
9788814164668
pages 834

LEGGE del 1975[11], nota
come Ordinamento
Penitenziario.
Articolo 1

NEPPI MODONA G., *Carcere e società civile*, in *Storia d'Italia*, Vol. V/2 Documenti, Torino, Einaudi, 1973, p. 1989 - 1995

FESTA R., *Elementi di diritti penitenziario. L'ordinamento penitenziario e l'organizzazione degli istituti di prevenzione e pena*, II ed. Napoli, Simone, 1984

CANOSA R., COLONNELLO I., *Storia del carcere in Italia dalla fine del '500 all'unità*, Roma, Sapere 2000, 1984

1950

The condition of the prison, in the years following the Second World War, was the same as the one in force during the Fascist era, governed by Regulation of 1931.

This short time span is characterized by some of the most dramatic Italian prison riots in history. The prison population had increased dramatically to reach values twice as high as normal. The most serious revolts of the post-war period was that of San Vittorhe, that happened during the Easter of 1946.

In 1948 the first in Italian history parliamentary commission on the state of prisons was established, after years of inaction in the sphere, a renewed interest in the prison problems.

The report proposed the abolition of the daytime isolation, the introduction of music to the means of re-education, strengthening of agricultural labor sphere, the abolition of the haircut, the right to request and purchase books, the abolition of the serial number, by which the inmates were called.

These and other humanizing innovations, though aiming at the improvement of the conditions of detainees, still left intact the structures of the prison system and continued the isolation of the prison from the civil society.

Certain modifications come to the Rocco Regulation in 1951. Among innovations regarding the meetings, the ability to read and write, the abolition of the hair cutting and the uniform, it was also ordered to call all the prisoners by name and surname.

1975

The Law of 26 July 1975, no. 354 "Regulations on the prison system and implementation of preventive measures and limit freedom" The law consists of 91 articles divided into two titles: the first on the treatment prison (Articles 1-58), the second for the organization prison (Articles 59-91).

Key points of this law are:

- The principle of qualification of the treatment
- Labor discipline in prison
- The creation of new forms of specialized
- Alternative measures to detention.

The detention institutions for adults was then divided into:

- Institutions for custody / preventive detention;
- Institutions for the execution of sentences
- Institutions for the implementation of security measures
- Observation centers.

1975

Institutions of preventive detention (Article 60) are divided into *case mandamentali e circondariali*. They ensure the custody of the accused detainees, available for the magistrate/judge, established in the district capitals, not within the prison system. The *case mandamentali* also ensure the custody of persons arrested by the public security or by the judicial police and that of prisoners in transit.

Institutions for the execution of sentences (Article 61) include: arrest houses for running the penalty of arrest and imprisonment of houses, for the years of imprisonment.

For special needs, the detainees running the penalty of arrest or imprisonment, can be assigned to the houses of preventive detention.

Institutions for the implementation of security imprisonment measures (art. 62) are divided into: agricultural colonies, workhouses, nursing and custody homes, judicial psychiatric hospitals.

The observation centers (Article 63) are set up as autonomous institutes or as sections of other institutions. They carry out the activities of observation indicated in art. 13 and providing advice to similar observation activities conducted at individual institutions. The results are included in the prisoner's personal folder.

In 1990 appear the *Corpo di Polizia Penitenziaria* / Penitentiary Police Corps and the *Dipartimento dell'amministrazione penitenziaria* / Department the prison administration (DAP).

Article. 30 of the Law of 15 December 1990, n. 395 defined its responsibilities as the following:

- Perform the tasks arising from the implementation of the sentence measure inside the prison, penalties and security measures, as well as alternative measures to detention;
- Implementation of political order and security in institutions and prison services, treatment of detainees and inmates, as well as the inmates, given the alternative measures to detention;
- Technical and operational coordination, management and administrative staff and external collaborators of the Administration;
- Management and operation of technical support for the general needs of the Department and the management, maintenance and adaptation of the structures of the institution.

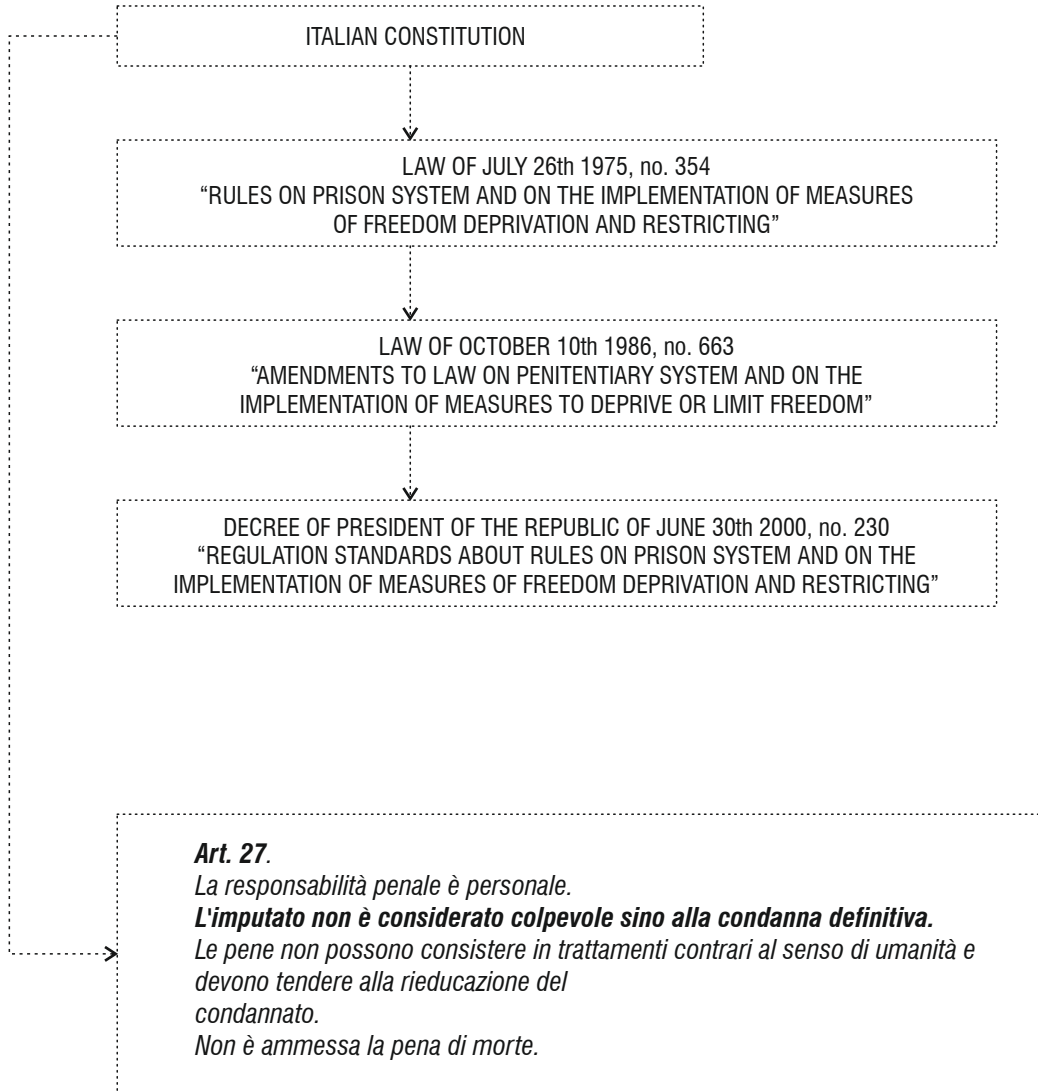
TODAY

Currently (2007) institutions for the prevention and punishment are employed by the Ministry of Justice, Prison Administration Department (FAD), the summit of which there is the Head of Department.

- «- The prison treatment must conform to humanity and must ensure respect for the dignity of the person.
- The treatment is marked by absolute impartiality, without discrimination on grounds of nationality, race, and economic and social conditions, political opinions and religious beliefs.
- In institutions must be kept order and discipline. Can not be adopted restrictions can not be justified with the requirements above or in respect of the accused, is not essential for prosecution.
- The inmates and the inmates are called or referred to by their name.
- The treatment of the accused must be strictly governed by the principle that they are not considered guilty until the final sentence.
- Those convicted and the internees shall be conducted on the rehabilitation treatment which tend, through contacts with the external environment, social reintegration of the same. The treatment is carried out according to a criterion of individuation in relation to the specific conditions of the subjects»

1.3 CARCERAL STRUCTURE

BASIC STANDARDS FOR THE ITALIAN PRISON SYSTEM



La Costituzione della Repubblica Italiana



Sei Stato tu?
 Gherardo Colombo, Anna
 Sarfatti, Orecchia G.,
 Salani, Marzo 2009
 ISBN: 8862560451
 Pagine: 177
 Formato: illustrato, brossura

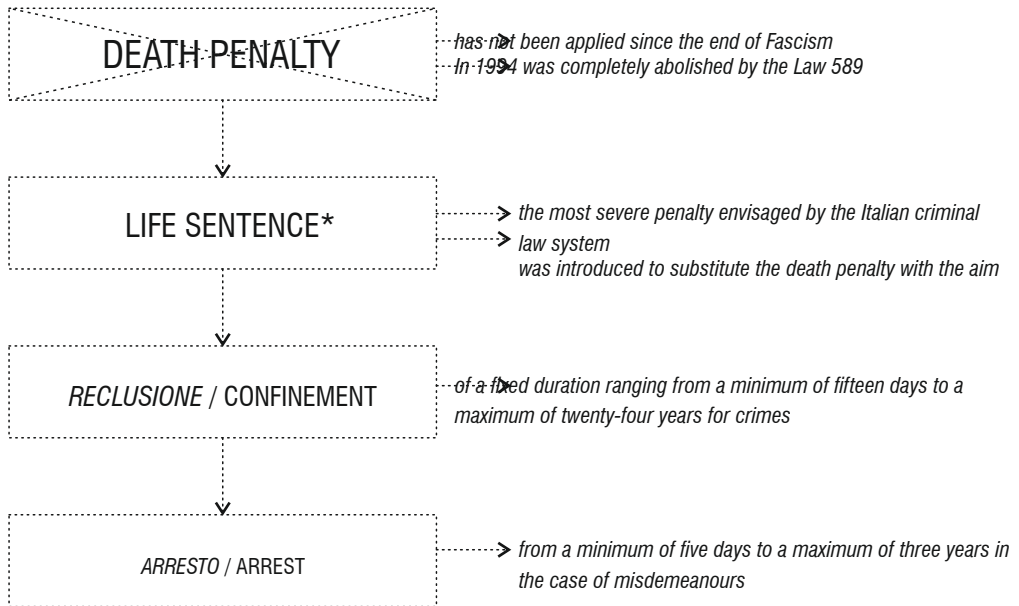
The second paragraph of Article 27 establishes the principle of innocence until the final sentence.

There are three levels of courts (*primo grado, appello, Cassazione* / first instance, appeal, Supreme Court): who believe to have been convicted wrong, in the first trial, may take a second process (*l'appello* / the call) and, in some cases, also a third verification (*Cassazione* / Supreme). Only in the end the sentence is final. The fact of being able to be judged up to three times and by three different judges is a guarantee for the citizen, accused of committing a crime, as it limits the chance of miscarriage of justice. Who is occupied in a trial can not be considered guilty and therefore can not be sentenced to any punishment until the final sentence.

The third paragraph of Article 27 establishes the principle of rehabilitative purposes of punishment: the penalty is not a revenge, nor an example to convince others not to commit the same offense. The goal of this type of the punishment is to provide the tools you need to reintegrate into society while respecting the fundamental rules of civil coexistence. To make it happen, it is necessary that the punishment respects the dignity of the condemned: for this the Constitution prohibits the treatment contrary to the sense of humanity.

The last paragraph of Article 27 states that in Italy is not allowed for any reason and in no case to carry out the death penalty. This is the logical consequence of what is said in the third paragraph: a sentence that includes the elimination of the condemned, indeed, would not have as its objective his reintegration into society and would be the contrary to the principle of humanity, because it would violate his right to life.

PENALTIES TODAY

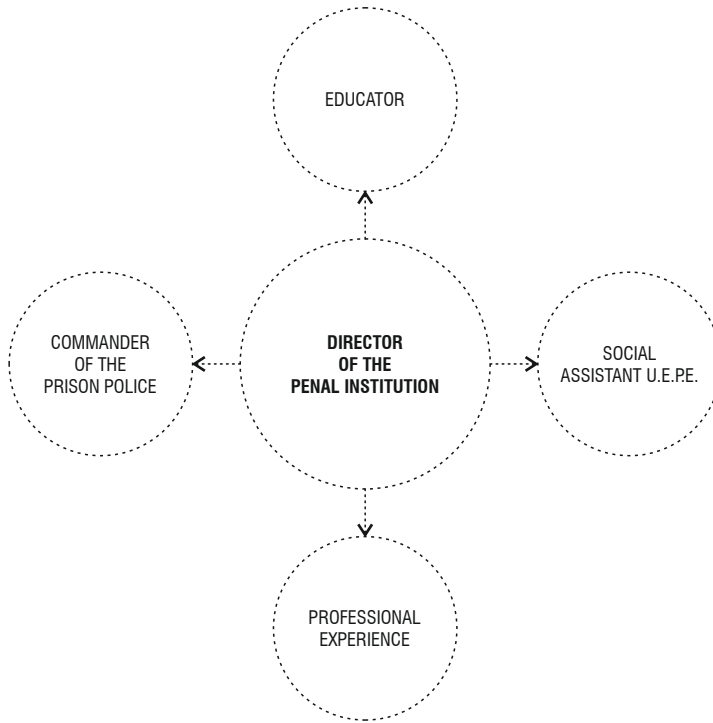


HEUNI
The European Institute for Crime
Prevention and Control,
affiliated with the United Nations
Criminal Justice Systems in
Europe and North America
ITALY

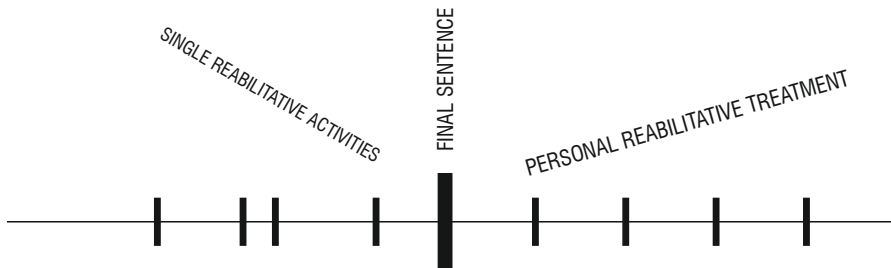
Adelmo Manna
Enrico Infante
Helsinki
Finland
200000
P 40

*Doubts regarding the compatibility between the life sentence and the principles of the Constitution were raised, particularly with respect to Article 27, paragraph 3, which establishes the rehabilitation function of convictions. These were incompatible with life sentences and other permanent sentences. Nevertheless, the Constitutional Court rejected these doubts with its decision No. 264 of 1974, which asserted that the aim of that penalty is not only to rehabilitate offenders, but also to protect society and neutralise the threat posed by certain offenders for an indefinite period².

PRINCIPLES OF THE REHABILITATION TREATMENT



Recovery = rehabilitation of the prisoner to a life in society
Methodology = scientific observation of personality
Subjects involved = detainee and equipment



*Oltre a sorvegliare e punire.
Esperienze e riflessioni di
operatori su trattamento e cura
in carcere
Prospettive di psicologia
giuridica (Book 14)
D. Pajardi
Giuffrè Editore, 2008
ISBN 8814143870,
9788814143878
pages 500*

Re-education refers to the recovery of the prisoner to a social life and the methodology to pursue this objective is the scientific observation of the personality, which must be prepared for the convicted at the beginning of the execution (i.e. following the final sentence).

The Italian Order has the principle of the presumption of innocence, so a person, while being in prison, should be considered not guilty until the final sentence. Consequently, he can not be involved in the activity of rehabilitation, as you can not speak of recovery or reintegration into society for the person who is still innocent .

This does not mean the total exclusion from the activities carried out inside/outside of the Institution, in order to assure that any possible support , aimed at avoiding aspects of the afflictive imprisonment).

The purpose of the scientific observation (*in accordance with art. 13 of Law no. 354 of 1975 and art. 27 of the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 230, 2000*) is to detect the fisical and psychical disabilities or other causes of social non-adaptability of the subject, it is intended, in other words, to assure the needs of each party having psycho-physical, emotional, educational or social difficulties, which compromise the introduction to a normal life and relationship and because of the commission of the offense.

The observation activity is conducted by the team, formed, as a rule, of the director of the institute, who presides , the security responsible (the commander of the prison), the social worker from the *Ufficio di Esecuzione Penale Esterna / Penal Execution of External*, and, if necessary, experienced professionals in psychology, social service, education, psychiatry and clinical criminology.

The process of observation of the personality provides:

a) acquisition of documents:

For the purposes of observation it provides, first, the acquisition of judicial and penal data, clinical, psychological and social issues and their assessment with reference to the way in which the subject has lived his experiences and his current willingness to take advantage of the interventions of treatment.

b) conduction of interviews with the affected person (the prisoner):

On the basis of the acquired data, the prisoner is being interviewed on the

motivations and the negative consequences of the actions undertaken by the detainee, and possible repair actions of the consequences of the offense, including the compensation to the victim himself. The talks are aimed, therefore, to stimulate the process the inmate's critical review of the actions undertaken.

The prisoner, therefore, is called to participate, to cooperate with the activity of observation, assuming a role of fundamental importance in the formulation of the social recovery path, which can not but take into account his potential inclinations, expectations, as well as not being able to exclude the assumption of meaningful choices in order to reactivate the individual responsibilities and the proper path of personal change.

L'educatore penitenziario. Compiti, competenze e iter formativo. Proposta per un'innovazione Politiche e servizi sociali. Tatiana Bortolotto FrancoAngeli, 2002 ISBN 8846442067, 9788846442062 pages 224

The summary report consists of two parts :

1) the first part shows all the data necessary for the understanding the experience of the subject in order to understand his personal, family and social problems.

2) the second part, in relation to and on the basis of what is indicated in the first, identifies treatments more reasonable according to the detainee studied. Can be either the intramural treatment, held directly inside the institution, following a series of cultural interests, school based courses etc. (Indicating, for example. activities of work or education where the prisoner would be willing to participate, in attempt to keep links with the family, etc.); or the treatment outside the prison, to be implemented through the use of permits, licenses, alternatives to detention, etc.

The summary report, once processed, shall be forwarded to the supervising judge who approves a decree or returns it to the management of the institution in order to trace a violation of the rights of the prisoner.

Costituzione, legge n. 354 del 1975, Art. 13, 15

Once approved, the hypothesis should be permanently formalized into the “*Patto trattamentale*” / Treatment Pact, which will contain "no hypothesis, but generic commitments and clear targets, consciously assumed by the detainee" Again this confirms his role as active and involved.

The activities observation will continue throughout the period of execution of the sentence and will be targeted to ascertain, by the examination the detainee's behavior and the changes that have occurred in his social life, any new requirements that require a change in the program treatment).

PRINCIPLES OF RE-EDUCATIONAL WORK TREATMENT

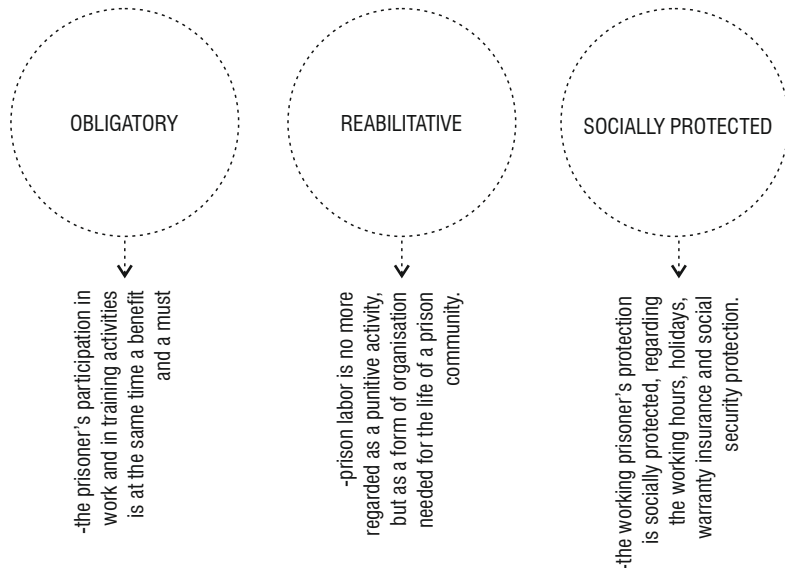
Before the entry of the Italian Constitution into force, the work for prisoners within the prison system was considered as a function strictly punitive.

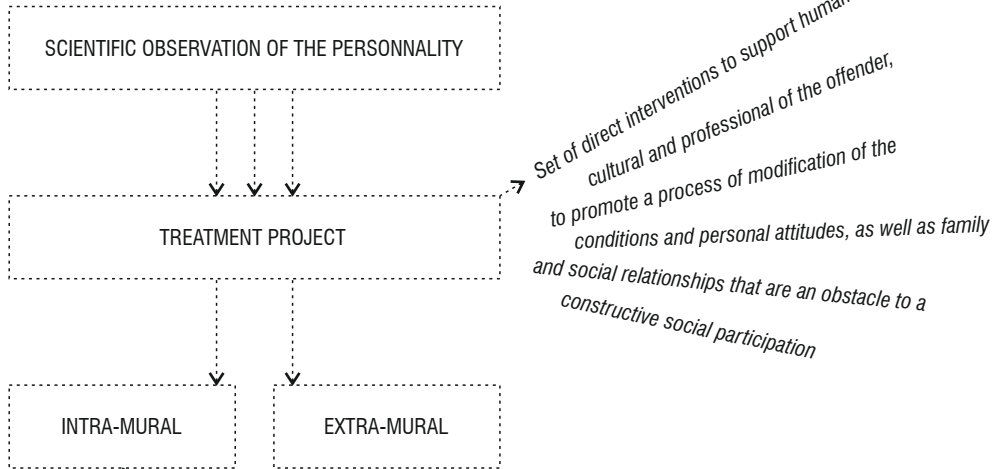
Indeed the R.D. 06/18/1931 n. 787 constituted work as an integral part of the sentence. The convicts, considered devoid of any capacity to act, had the obligation to work in the various productive activities organized in institutes prison: there was no proportion between the quantity and quality of the work with respect to pay, they were not entitled to any insurance protection and social security.

The principles laid down by the Constitution, which came into force on 1 January 1948 led to an evolution the concept of penalty: imprisonment, in addition to being a repressive and afflictive measure, proportionate to the gravity of the crime committed, should rehabilitate the offender. The work is intended as a means of rehabilitation and not punitive, and the worker is in possession of rights and minimum protections (so it is not a forced labor).

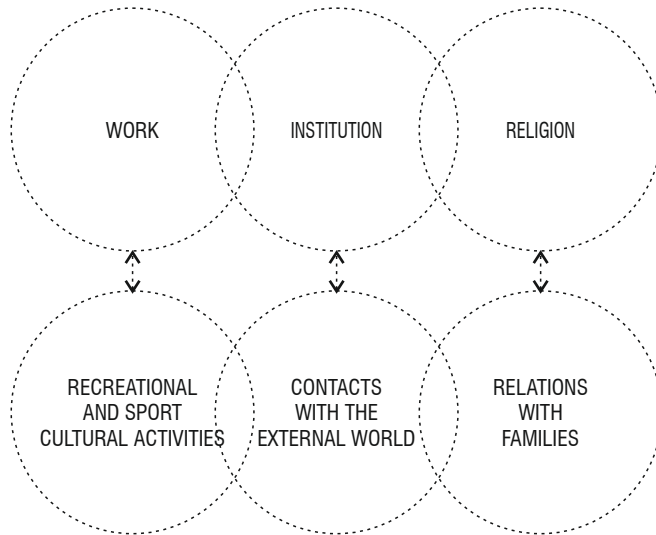
PRISON WORK CHARACTERISTICS

The article 20 of the Prison law "Work" (Law n°354 of July 26, 1975)



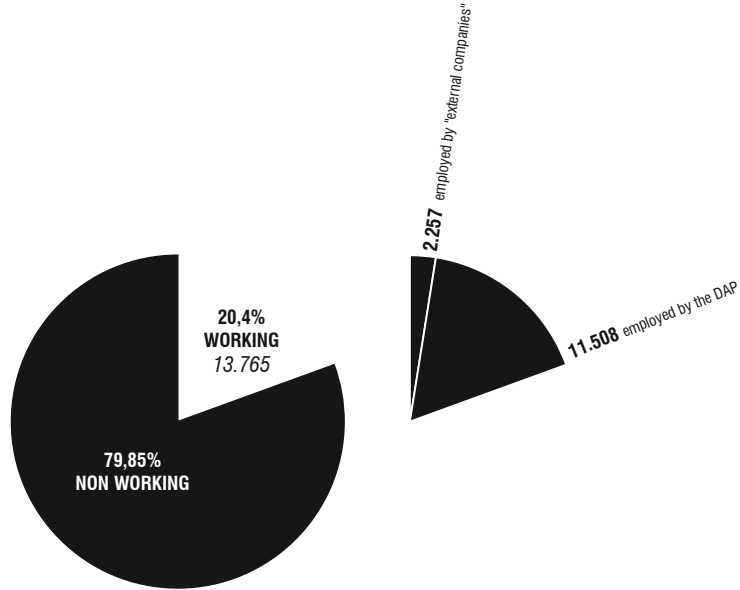


→ TREATMENT ELEMENTS/ INTRAMURAL



The elements of the intra-wall treatment, namely the main instruments through which to pursue the objective of re-socialization

Camera dei Deputati - 2 - Senato della Repubblica
 XVI LEGISLATURA - DISEGNI DI LEGGE E RELAZIONI - DOCUMENTI.



PERCENTAGE REGARDING WORKING / NON WORKING DETAINEES

Data updated on 30 June 2009.
 Source: DAP, data processing of the Association Pianeta Carcere on the data of the Justice Department.

REGION	TOT	WORK ACTIVITIES		PLACES	
		IN ACTIVITY	MANAGED BY PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRATION	AVAILABLE	OCCUPIED
LOMBARDIA	40	36	0	462	412

WORK INSIDE THE PENAL INSTITUTIONS Situation by 30/06/2011

INTRA-MURAL WORK

The employment with the Prison Administration is mostly the so-called housework and, in some situations, the industrial processes managed directly from the prisons according to the needs of their furnishing.

The institution services ensure the maintenance of conditions of hygiene and cleanliness within the prison, including areas for common activities, prisoner's kitchens, infirmaries and the service of meals distribution.

It should be stressed that the detainees' working activity AS THE INTRA-MURAL ONE only has a partial social rehabilitation function. This is because the working arrangements in the penal institutions make it difficult for the detainees to acquire the same level of professionalism that they would acquire outside, and which would make it easier for them to become part of society again.

In fact, the work carried out within the penal institutions consists mainly in producing goods (covers, clothes and linen) that are sold to the penal administration and not to the outside world. This is not inductive to the adoption of modern productive techniques (which, if they were adopted, would reduce the need for labour and thus the possibility of work for the detainees) and therefore makes appropriate reintegration of prisoners in the outside workplace difficult.

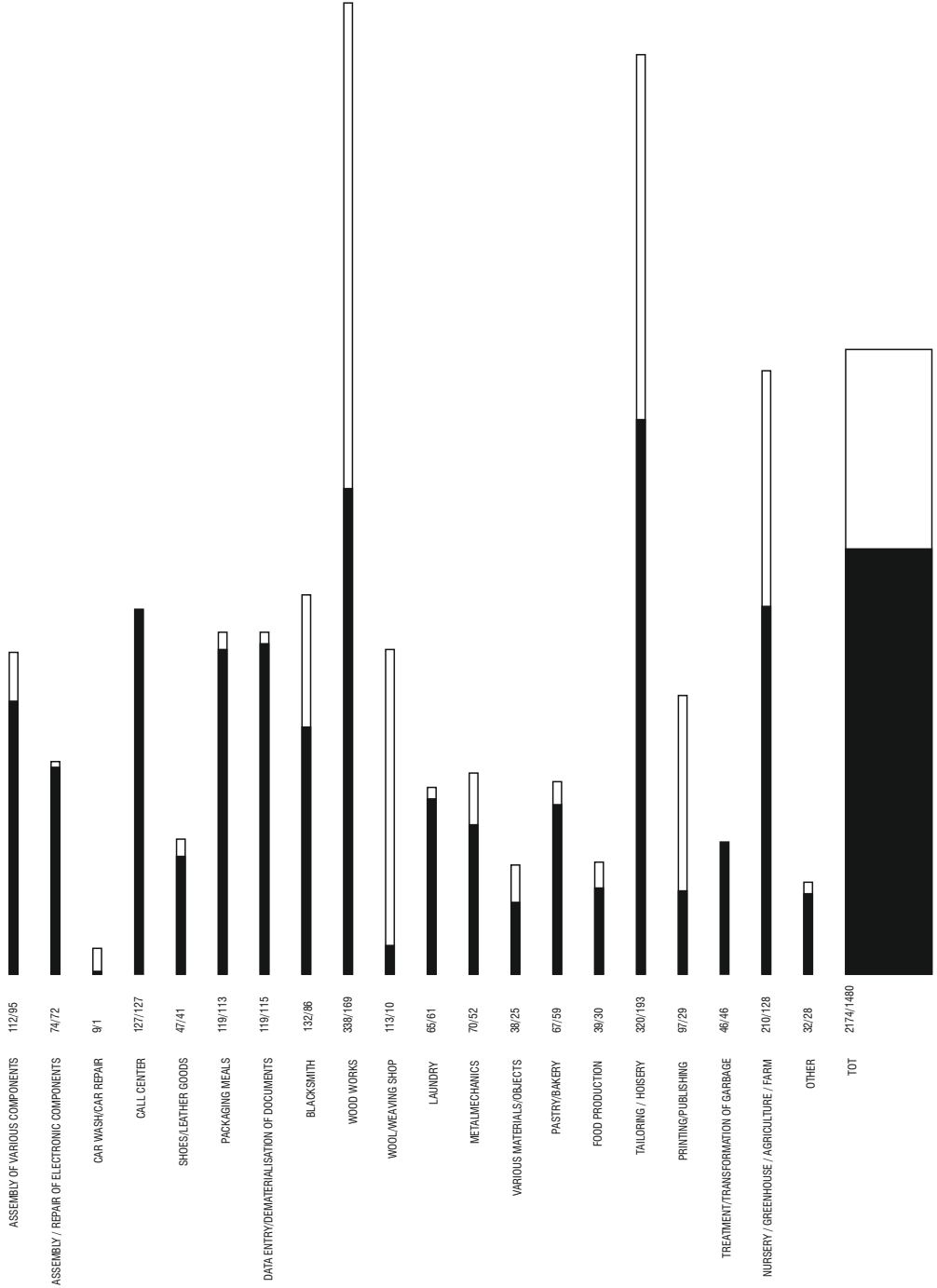
The prison labor is paid with a reward in proportion to the quantity and quality of the work. The sum may not, in any case, be less than two thirds of the salary of the collective labor contracts for the similar activity.

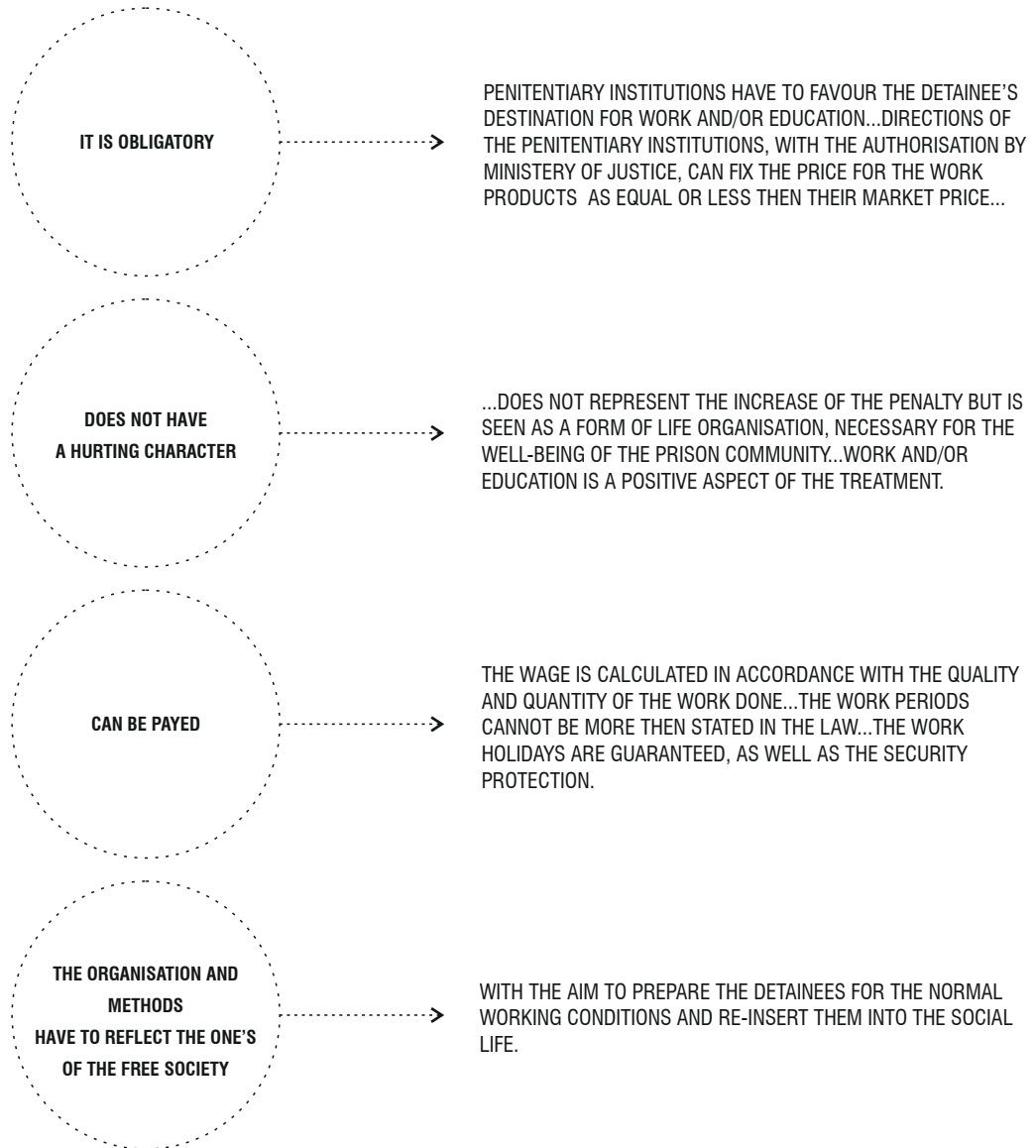
Only for the detainees with the definite juridical position, the so-called Maintenance sum is being deducted (Art. 2 O.P. Law 354/75 subsequent amendments).

I.M.

HEUNI
*The European Institute for
 Crime Prevention and Control,
 affiliated with the United
 Nations*
*Criminal Justice Systems in
 Europe and North America*
 ITALY
 Adelmo Manna
 Enrico Infante
 Helsinki
 Finland
 200000
 P 50,51

WORK IN THE PRISONS BY TYPE, SITUATION FROM 30 JUNE 2011

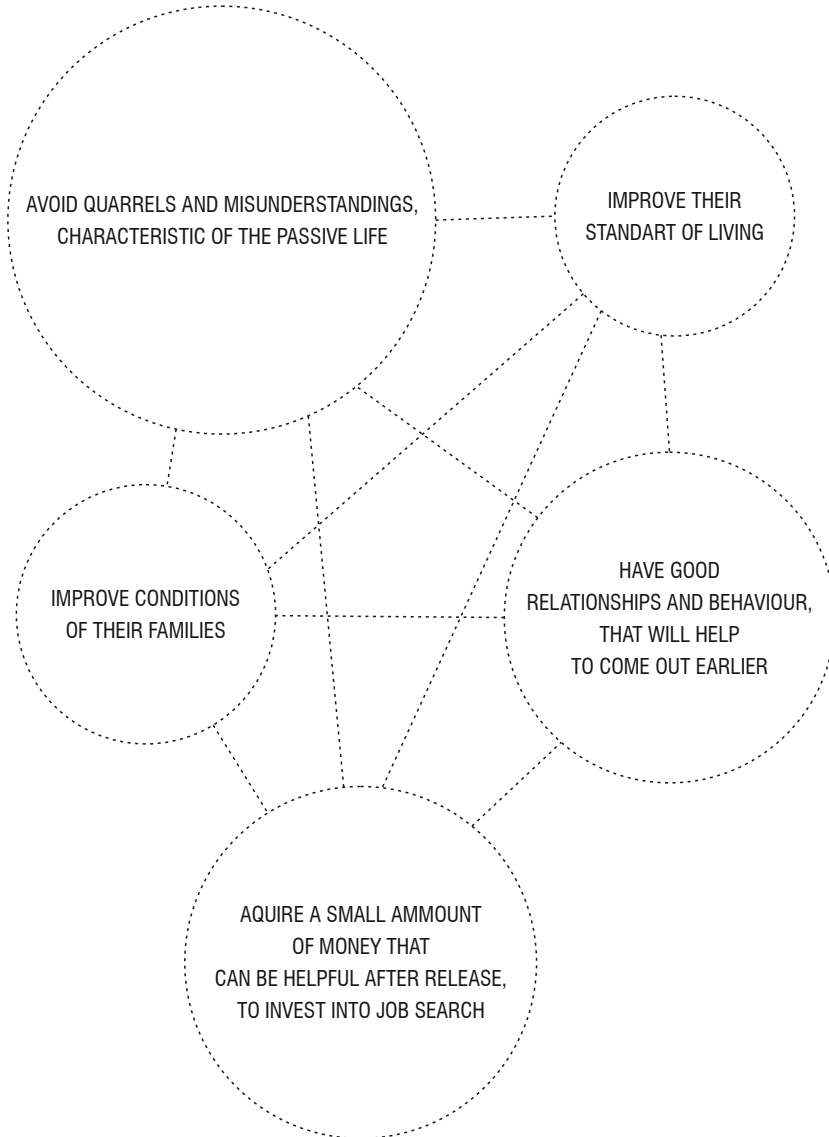




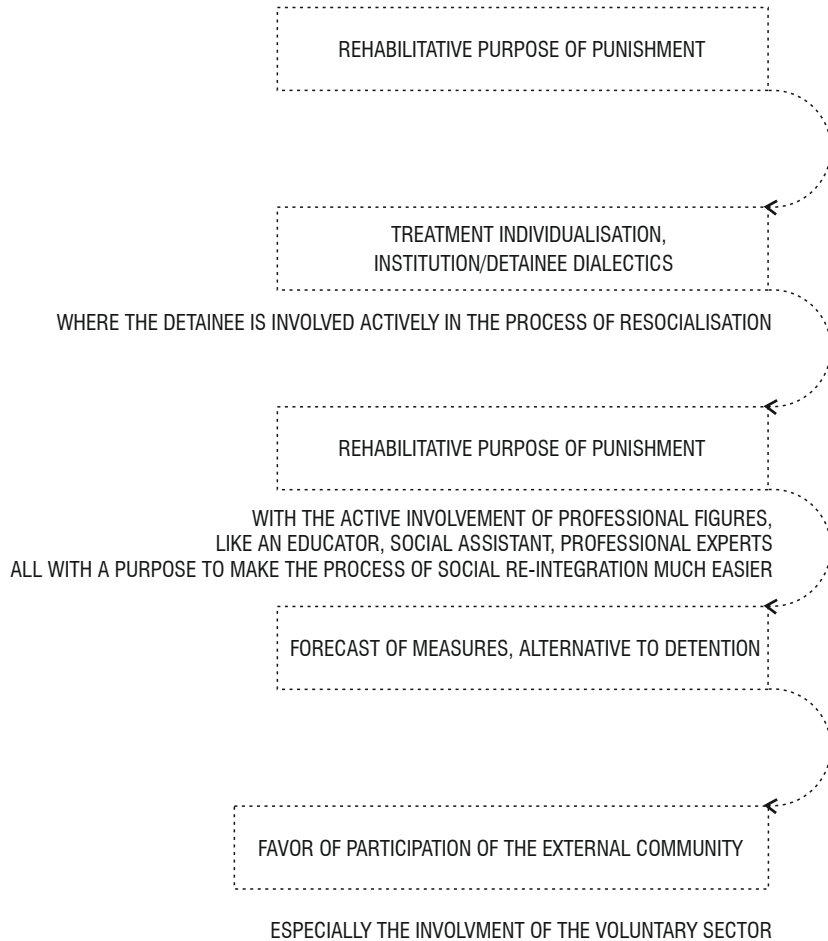
THE PRINCIPLE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTRA-MURAL WORK.

*The Art.20 of the Law 26 July
1975 Ordinamento
penitenziario /O.P. /
Penitentiary Order*

*Centro di Documentazione
Due Palazzi della Casa di
Reclusione di Padova, Dott.
Carmelo Cantone, direttore
della C.R. di Padova, La Guida
per i detenuti, Anna Bosas,
Roberto Nunez, Rino Perozzo
(inglese)*



POSITIVE ASPECTS FROM THE DETAINEE'S POINT OF VIEW



THE STRENGTHS OF THE RE-EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

E.M.

*Camera dei Deputati - 2 -
Senato della Repubblica
XVI LEGISLATURA - DISEGNI DI
LEGGE E RELAZIONI -
DOCUMENTI.
p4*

EXTRA MURAL WORKING ACTIVITIES PRECEPOSE the furnishing of services to enterprises, public or private, outside the walls of the prison institution.

The outside work must ensure the successful implementation of the objectives set for the prison labor rehabilitation. The inmates allowed to work outside go there without an escort, unless in particular cases of safety they are provided with the guards. The security to which the norm of the Penitentiary Systems refers is that of the person entitled to the external work, because it does not make sense to allow those considered hazardous or unreliable to take up their sort of activity.

The employment contract is concluded directly between the prisoner and the outside company, which can be both public and private.

External working activities do not present the «experience» limits of the internal one, however, and the possibility of their application, which is already recognised in the Italian penal system, has been notably widened by Law 663 of 1986. The detainees can carry out these external working activities for public and private enterprises, as well as for families and professionals.

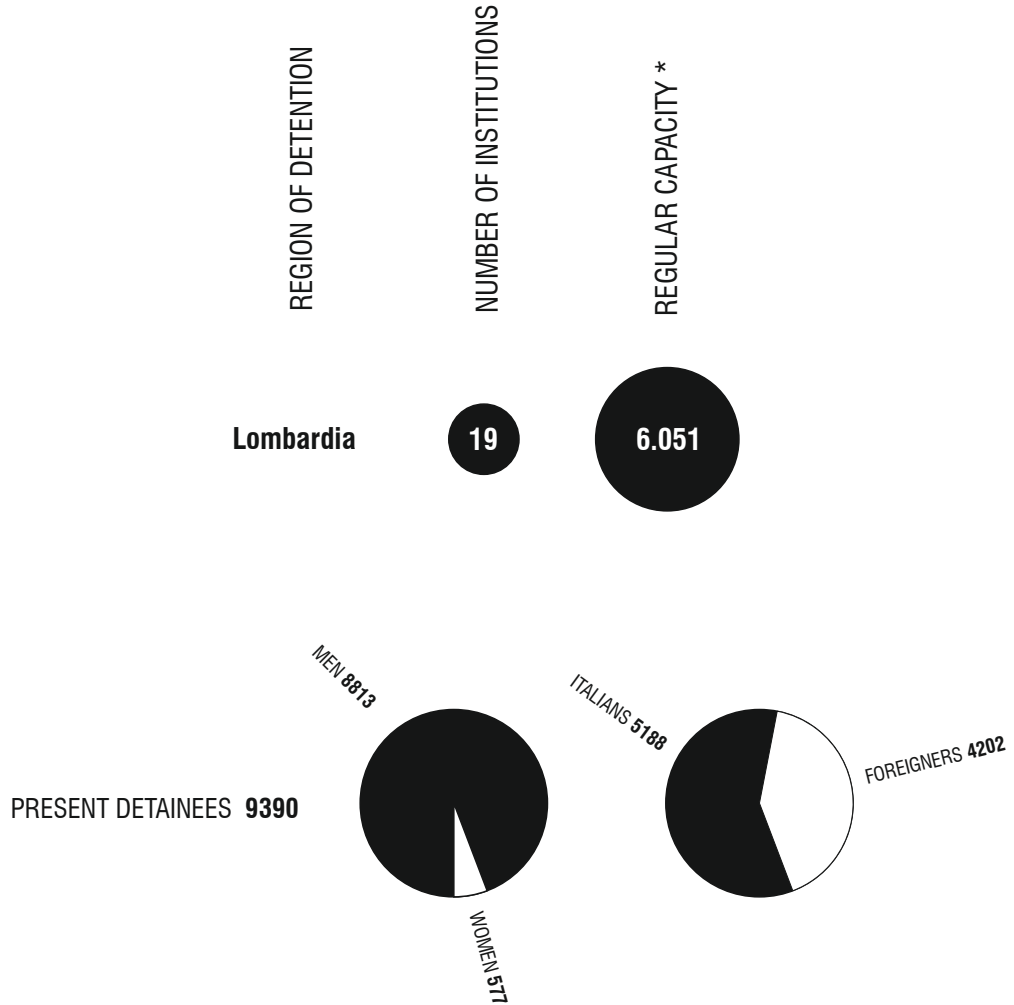
The law 22.6.2000, 193, C.D. "Smuraglia" defines the measures for the social cooperatives and companies that wish to employ prisoners in execution of penalties inside the prisons. The tax benefits and contributions provided stimulate to take to work the persons in a state of imprisonment or allowed to work outside the prison (Article. 21 O.P)

This has produced in the recent years a significant increase in the number of prisoners taken by parties external to the Prison Administration, which rose from 644 prisoners taken in 2003 to 1342 in 2010.

Milan has witnessed the birth of the Work agency for Prisoners in January 29, 2009. It's called the Article 27, as the article of the Constitution which provides that the penalty should have as its goal the rehabilitation of prisoners. The employment agency for prisoners, according to the words of the Lombardy prison's superintendent Luigi Pagano, "...is a point of arrival and at the same time a starting point..." to promote the re-integration of the inmates in Milan in the world of Labor.

1.4 GENERAL SITUATION. ITALY

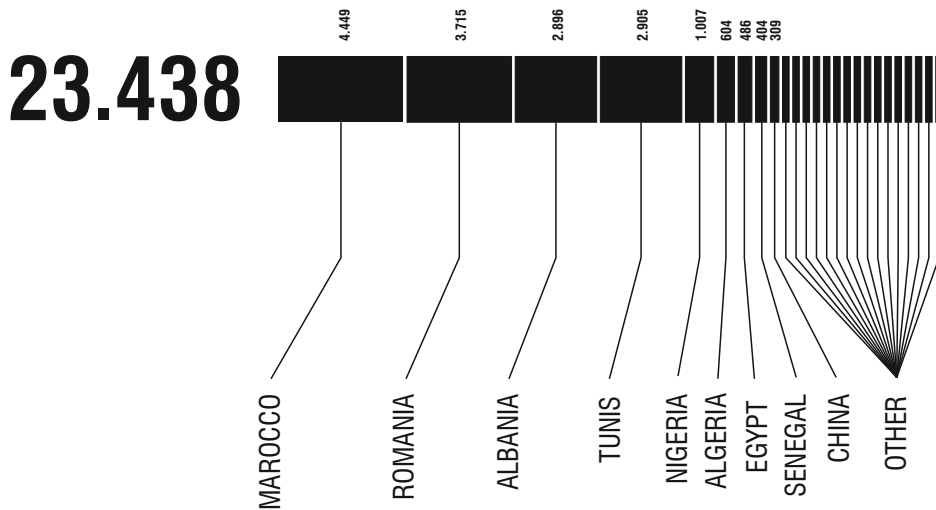
PRESENT PRISONERS AND REGULATORY CAPACITY OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS BY REGION.
SITUATION AS AT 30 APRIL 2013



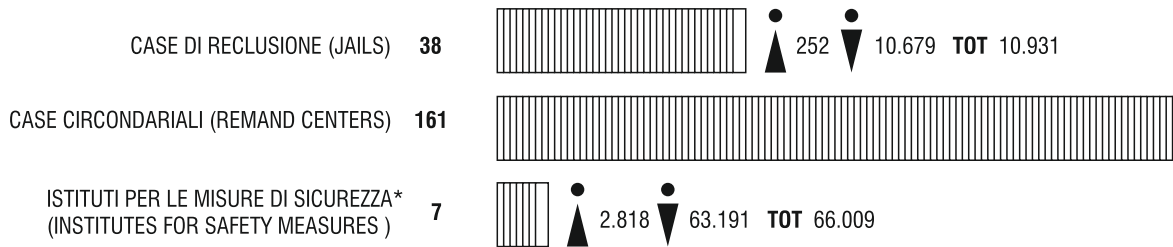
(*)The data on capacity does not take into account any transitional situations involving temporary deviations from indicated value.

FOREIGN DETAINEES, DISTRIBUTION BY NATIONALITY AND GENDER
SITUATION FROM 30 APRILE 2013

Department of Prison - Office
for the development and
management of the
information system
Automated statistics and
support automation
department - Statistics
Section



**Note: The citizenship of the foreign prisoner is recorded at the time of his entry from freedom status e to the Penitentiary Institution: so the list above may include countries that no longer correspond to the current geopolitical structure.*



CONVICTED DISTRIBUTED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION, LEGAL STATUS AND SEX. SITUATION AT 31/07/2012

Dap - Ufficio per lo Sviluppo e la
Gestione del Sistema
Informativo Automatizzato -
SEZIONE STATISTICA

INSTITUTES OF CUSTODY

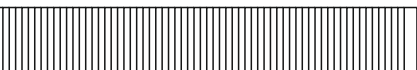
Directed at the detainees in pending trial. The article #60 of the Penitentiary distinguishes them in remand/detention centers and jails. The first would be for the imprisonment of the accused detainees available to any judicial authority. Both are destined to the custody of the accused to the judicial authority and stopped or arrested and held in transit.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF SENTENCES

Provided by art. 61 of the penitentiary are the houses of arrest for serving the sentence of arrest (never created) and houses in prison for serving the sentence of imprisonment.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF SECURITY MEASURES

Identified in Article .62 of the penitentiary, are: agricultural colonies, the workhouses, nursing homes and custody, the judicial psychiatric hospitals.

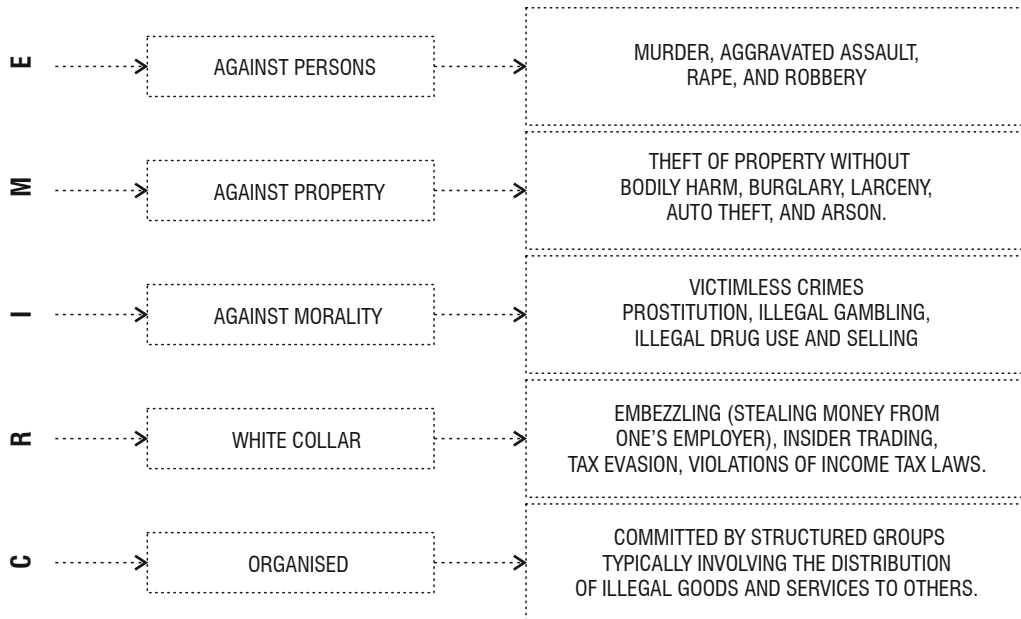


▲ 2.481 ▼ 51.456 **TOT** 53.937

CARCERE DI SAN VITTORE

Detta anche carcerazione preventiva, indica la detenzione in carcere dell'imputato, disposta dal giudice con mandato di cattura, su richiesta del pubblico ministero, quando sussistano particolari esigenze. In primo luogo, a carico dell'imputato devono sussistere gravi indizi di colpevolezza. Inoltre, devono esistere esigenze relative alle indagini (per l'acquisizione e il non inquinamento delle prove), timori fondati di fuga, pericolo di uso di armi o altri mezzi di violenza personale e devono risultare inadeguate tutte le altre misure (come il divieto di espatrio, l'obbligo di presentarsi negli uffici di polizia giudiziaria, il divieto di dimorare in un determinato luogo o invece l'obbligo di dimorarvi). La durata massima della custodia cautelare non può superare i due anni (pena massima sei anni), quattro anni (pena massima venti anni), i sei anni (pena massima l'ergastolo o superiore a venti anni). Ovviamente, il periodo di custodia cautelare si detrae dalla durata della pena detentiva.

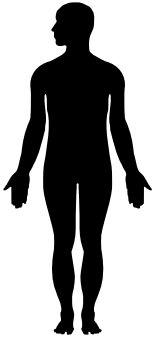
A crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws. There are many different types of crimes, from crimes against persons to victimless crimes and violent crimes to white collar crimes. With each type of crime also come different sociological phenomena and demographic profiles.



Why do people commit crimes and what is a 'typical criminal'? There is little doubt that some commit a crime such as shoplifting out of desperation, especially when food is concerned. Yet the same crime also attracts the attention of organised gangs who steal to order and cost stores hundreds of millions each year. The same crime but carried for different motives; one for survival, the other to make as much money as possible for as little work as possible. If caught, should each be treated the same as they committed the same crime?

ANTIQUITY

The oldest known explanatory model of behaviour is that of *demonology*. It used to be thought that criminal behaviour was the result of a possessed mind and/or body and the only way to exorcise the evil was usually by some torturous means. The key was a focus on the individual rather than his or her environment or any social forces.

CESARE LOMBROSO

was an Italian criminologist who in 1876 promoted the theory of *anthropological determinism* that essentially stated that criminality was inherited and that someone "born criminal" could be identified by physical defects, which confirmed a criminal as savage.

Lombroso believed that by studying someone's physical features, you could identify a potential criminal. Lombroso's criteria for this were:

- large jaws,
- forward projection of jaw,
- low sloping foreheads;
- high cheekbones,
- flattened or upturned nose;
- handle-shaped ears;
- large chins, very prominent in appearance;
- hawk-like noses or fleshy lips;
- hard shifty eyes,
- scanty beard
- baldness and insensitivity to pain.
- long arms.

Lombroso's studies of female criminality began with measurements of females' skulls and photographs in his search for *atavism*. He concluded that female criminals were rare and showed few signs of *degeneration* because they had "evolved less than men due to the inactive nature of their lives". Lombroso argued it was the females' natural passivity that withheld them from breaking the law, as they lacked the intelligence and initiative to become criminal.

Introduction to Criminal Justice.
 Larry J. Siegel
 Edition 12, revised
 Cengage Learning, 2009
 ISBN 0495599778,
 9780495599777
 746 pages
 P 121

Why Do People Commit Crime?
 Wayland Weblinks Series
 Alex Woolf
 Hodder Children's Division,
 2006
 ISBN 0750248289,
 9780750248280
 48 pages

**THE SCHOOL
OF SCIENTIFIC POLICE,
SALVATORE
OTTOLENGHI**

The body of a criminal acquired a two-fold function within the educational operation of the Scientific Police. On the one hand it served as a tool to identify the individual as accurately as possible. On the other, replicas of its «significant» parts, death masks, footprints, fingerprints, survey sketches of skulls, detailed drawings of the tattoos and scars, plasters of noses, ears and so on, entered the respective index cards, so as to become a pedagogical tool for the needs of both the field of criminal anthropology and the school of Scientific Police.

S. Ottolenghi, Trattato di polizia Scientifica, Milano, Societa editrice libraria, 1910-1932 p.12-14

Between the classified material and the object of observation, intervened the subjective interpretation of the officer, which was tried to be controlled by standardising the «cartellino segnaletico» and the language used for the description.

Since the officers, trained by the Scientific Police, taking place in the Regina Coeli prison would later be resituated in penitentiary institutions along the Italian Peninsula, it was crucial to establish the common language of formal analysis between the dispersed body of the policemen. In the «Trattato della Polizia Scientifica», a book published after his experience in the School of Scientific Police and addressed to both the students and the already appointed officers, Ottolenghi provided a manual of how to document and describe the body; a manual that was a development of the Bertillon terminology.

S. Ottolenghi, Prospetto Sinottico per lo Studio Dell'uomo Delinquente, Palermo, Stabilimento Tipografico LAO, 1897, p.1-4

the profile of the nasal spine could be described as «concave, convex, almost rectilinear, wavy, mixed, hooked», the form of the ear as «triangular, rectangular, oval, round, or with crossed dell», the tattoos as «complex or simple in form»

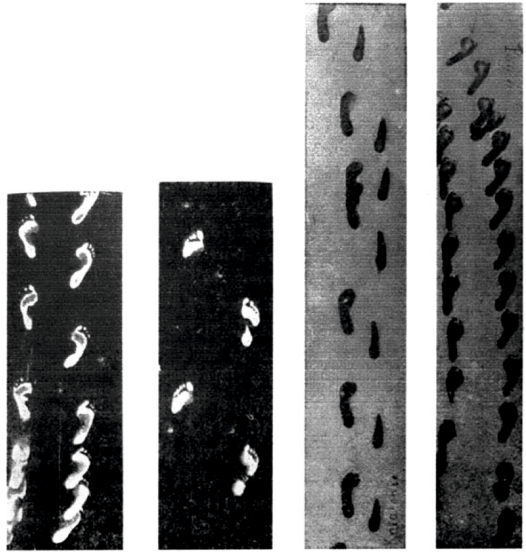
The body and especially the head was mapped in diagrams that indicated the terminology to be used for its respective parts, while index cards designated the geometrical terms eligible for each form.

In 1902 Ottolenghi proposed the «Cartellino Segnaletico», an identification card for the prisoner, giving his detailed description. The first part included the name, citizenship, profession and social condition of the examined, the rest was divided into 3 areas :

- the somatoanatomic exams, dealing with the complete body description
- the psyche exams, focusing on the head section,
- the memory exams.

FOOTPRINTS BASED ON WEYGANDT SYSTEM:

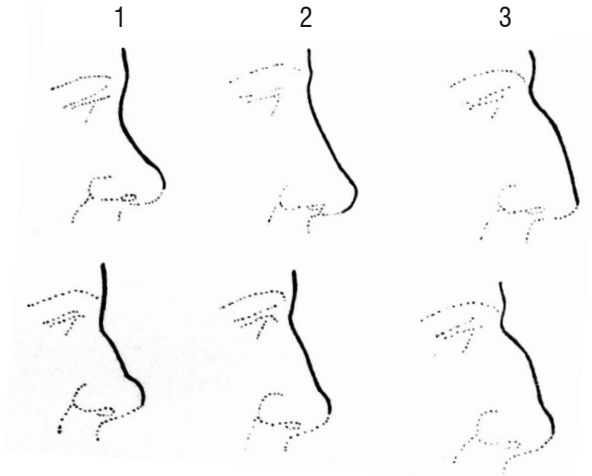
- A. EPILEPTIC
- B. EPILEPTIC
- C. CALATONIC
- D. MANIO-DEPRESSIVE



A B C D

PROFILES OF NOSES

- 1. CONCAVO
- 2. QUASI RETTIBUCO
- 3. CONVESSO
- 4. ONDOLATO
- 5. MISTO
- 6. GIBBOSO



1 2 3
4 5 6

Encyclopedia of Crime and Punishment, Volume 1
 David Levinson,
 ISBN 076192258X,
 9780761922582
 SAGE, 2002
 ISBN 076192258X,
 9780761922582
 1914 pages
 P 434

He had his own views on what makes a criminal. Freud proposed that much deviance resulted from an *excessive sense of guilt as a result of an overdeveloped superego*. Persons with overdeveloped superegos feel guilty for no reason and wish to be punished in order to relieve this guilt they are feeling and committing crimes is a method of obtaining such desired punishment and relieving guilt.

A person commits the crime so that they can get punished and thus relieve guilt – the guilt comes before the crime. According to this view, crime is not the result of a criminal personality, but of a poorly integrated psyche.

Freud also identified the *pleasure principle*; that humans have basic unconscious biological urges and a desire for immediate gratification and satisfaction. This includes desires for food, sex, and survival. Freud believed that if these could not be acquired legally, people would instinctively try to do so illegally. Freud also believed that people have the ability to learn in early childhood what is right and what is wrong and though we may have an instinctive nature to acquire what we desire, such nature can be controlled by what is learned in our early years. He believed that people primarily get moral principles as a young child from their parents and that if these were missing because of poor parenting, that child would grow up into being less able to control natural urges to acquire whatever is needed.

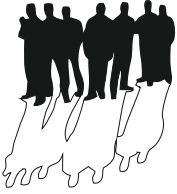
SIEGMUND FREUD



Howit, D., (2009),
Introduction to forensic and criminal psychology (3rd ed)
 Harlow, UK, Pearson
 Education.

Is probably the best known neo-Freudian in criminology. Aichorn felt that there were three predisposing traits that had to be present before the emergence of a life of crime: *the desire for immediate gratification, placing greater desire on one's personal desires* over the ability to have good relationships with other people and a *lack of guilt* over one's actions.

AUGUST AICHORN

ALBERT BANDURA

According to Albert Bandura's theory, delinquent and criminal behaviour is learned via the same psychological processes as any other behaviour: through *learned and repeated exposure* to rewards (reinforcements) that support the behaviour. On the flip side, behaviours that received no support or negative reactions are not learned and therefore will not recur. Bandura believes that people observe others' behaviours and decide whether or not to adopt them.

Bandura, A. (1962). Social Learning through Imitation. University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln, NE

**YOCHELSON,
SAMENOW**

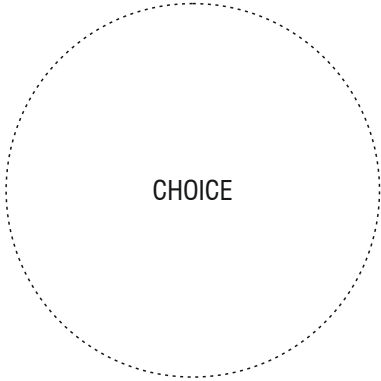
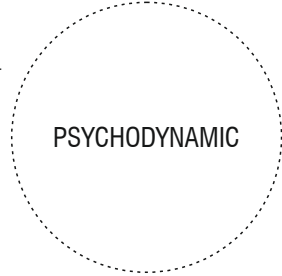
Yochelson and Samenow put forward the theory of free will to explain criminal behaviour. This has five points to it:

- The roots of criminality lie in the way people think and make their decisions.
- Criminals think and act differently than other people, even from a very young age.
- Criminals are, by nature, irresponsible, impulsive, self-centred, and driven by fear and anger.
- Deterministic explanations of crime result from believing the criminal who is seeking sympathy.
- Crime occurs because the criminal wills it or chooses it, and it is this choice they make that rehabilitation must deal with.

The Criminal Personality: The drug user. Vol.III. Samuel Yochelson Stanton E. Samenow JASON ARONSON Incorporated, 1994 ISBN 1568212445, 9781568212449 384

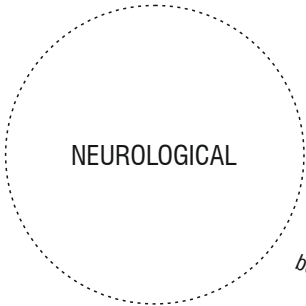
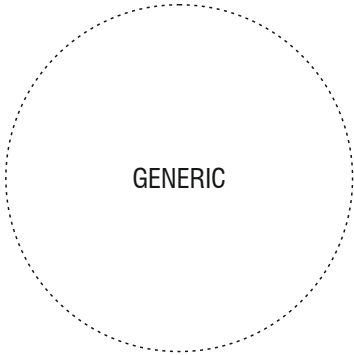
REASONS FOR A CRIME

The development of personality early in childhood influences the behavior for the rest of a person's life. Criminals have weak ego's and damaged personalities. They lack attachment to others.



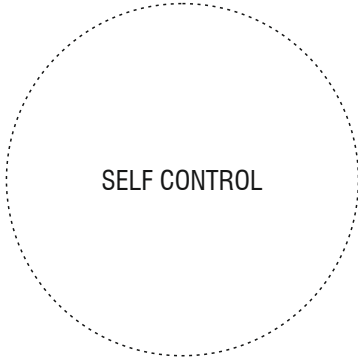
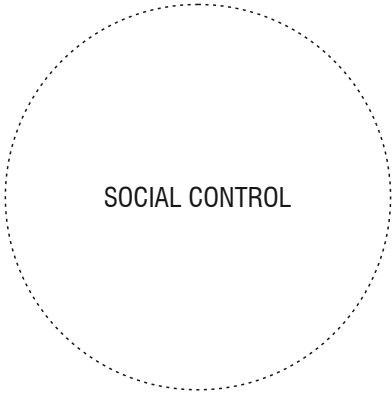
People commit crime when they perceive that the benefits of law violation outweigh the threat and pain of punishment

Deliquent traits and predispositions are inherited. Criminality of parents can predict the delinquency of children



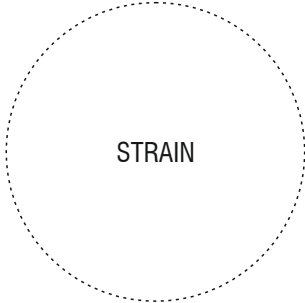
Criminals and delinquents are always suffering a brain impairment. Attention deficit, hyperactivity disorder, minimum brain disfunction are related to antisocial behavior

A person's bond to society prevents him or her from violating social rules. If the bond weakens, the person is free to commit the crime.



Crime and criminality are separate concepts. People choose to commit crime when they lack self-control. People lacking self-control seize criminal opportunities.

People commit crimes when they model their behavior after others whom they see being rewarded for the same acts. Behavior is enforced by rewards and extinguished by punishment



People who adopt the goals of society but lack the means to attain them, seek alternatives, such as crime. Personal level strain produces crime.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The conflicts and problems of urban social life and communities control the crime rate. Crime is the product of transitional neighborhoods that manifest social disorganisation and value conflict.

People commit crime when the law, controlled by the rich and powerful, defines their behavior as illegal. The immoral actions of the powerful go unpunished.

CRITICAL

DEVELOPMENTAL

Early in life people begin their relationships that determine their behavior through their life course. Life transitions control the probability of offending

BRAIN CHEMISTRY

*Serotonin - neurotransmitter in the brain that affects mood, can affect criminal behaviour.
Testosterone, the male hormone, is linked to levels of aggression.
Omega 3 - lowers levels of aggression, poor nutrition before the age of 3 makes levels of aggression higher.*

BRAIN STRUCTURE AND ANATOMY

The damage to Amygdala (part of brain associated with emotions) can have an effect of criminal behavior. The person would have a limited fear and conditioning response, thus fear of punishment would not deter from committing a crime.
 Hippocampus - stores the memories. Damage will provoke to forget being punished from crimes, thus their committing again and again.
 Frontal Cortex - to the front of brain, is involved with the self control.

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

Each society has their own view of what is and is not a crime.
 In Saudi Arabia, public displays of affection are illegal.
 Circumstance can also change whether certain behavior is a crime or not.

ROUTINE ACTIVITY

Learning Activity - if a child learns that stealing is the way to get what they want, they will do it again. All they need is 3 elements:
 - Motivation / they want something
 - Suitable Target / they see what they want
 - Absence of Guardians / no one will notice
 They get away with it, do it again, until it becomes routine

Raine, A. (2008). From Genes to Brain to Antisocial Behavior. *Current Directions In Psychological Science* (Wiley-Blackwell), 17(5), 323-328.
 doi:10.1111/j.1467-8721.2008.00599.x

ANTIQUITY

The day, when the organized society, to safeguard the peace and social security of the community, isolated from the society those who had violated the established order, enclosing them in appropriate institutions (prisons), the problem of the penitentiary system arises.

FESTA R., Elementi di diritto penitenziario, l'ordinamento penitenziario e l'organizzazione degli istituti di prevenzione e pena, II ed. Napoli, Simone, 1984, p. 5

This problem, however, was initially seen only from the point of view of the enclosure or the police prison, when the penalty was seen as a social revenge and the target of the criminal law was to cancel the culprit of the crime, rather than to re-educate him.

In early times, the prison was therefore essentially conceived as a building designed to keep the offender who was waiting for the penalty imposed for the crime committed, as well as for debtors/ political offenders. The penalties could be: corporal punishment (flogging, mutilation, torture, death, etc..) or the punishment by fines (confiscation of part or all of the assets of the offender)³. Notable was the indifference to the treatment and sufferings of criminals, no human methods of dealing with them.

Amato N., Pena, delitto e carcere, Roma, 1990. p.10

The judicial activity was hosted very often in buildings with the function completely different from the one hosted: in the portico's of the churches, on the top floor of the City Doors and covered markets, in the halls of castles.

The penalty was a lavish public ceremony centered on the body of the condemned offender, subjected to the "beautiful torture" which everyone had to attend. The criminal punishment was seen as political ritual: the crime, as well as its immediate victim, attacked especially the sovereignty, that was then reconstituted in agony of a moment, by the torture of the offender itself.

Plato, De Legibus

Plato in his Laws mentions 3 possible types of prisons in the city:

- one for those awaiting trial and sentence,
- another, Sophronesterion (House of Correction) - for vagrants, those guilty of misdemeanours
- the last to be in the country away from man, for punishment of felons.

ROMAN PUNISHMENT SYSTEM

Roman law knew the penalties of a private nature for violators of the rules of individual interest to be imposed by the civil trial, and the punishment of the public character for violators of the rules of collective interest to be imposed by the criminal trial.

FESTA R., Elementi di diritto penitenziario, l'ordinamento penitenziario e l'organizzazione degli istituti di prevenzione e pena, II ed. Napoli, Simone, 1984, p. 6

The punishments were mostly private fines and consisted of a sum to be paid by the offender in compensation for the damage suffered. The public penalties ranged over time:

- the most serious was the capital but were also applied exile, flogging, financial penalties, the forced labor in the mines or in the games of the circus.

The prison was never considered as a coercive measure, since it served only the principle "ad continendos homines, non ad puniendos." It was therefore considered only as means of coercion, imprisonment or preventive detention, in order to ensure the offender's disposal to Justice⁴.

Prison Architecture An International Survey of Representative Closed Institutions and Analysis of Current Trends in Prison Design (ISBN 10: 0851395473 / ISBN 13: 9780851395470) Di Gennaro, Giuseppe "The" Architectural Press, 1975 -pages 239 p.14

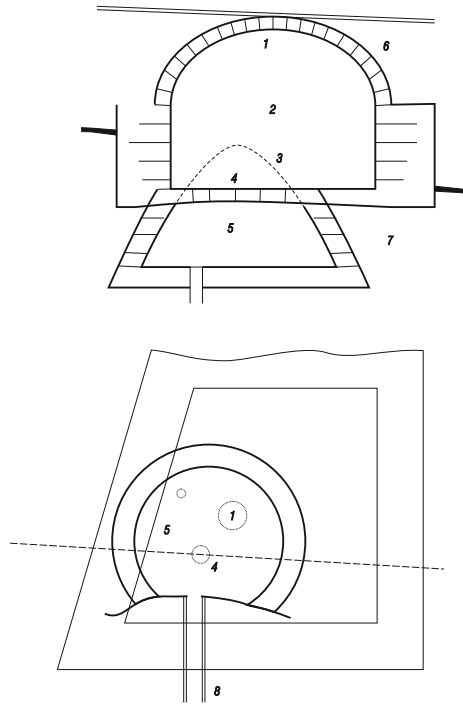
Many of the early prisons believed to have been underground cisterns with access through gratings covering the top. One reconstruction of the Tullianum, now called the mammertine Prison, is in Rome. It consists of an upper rectangular room, lit by a hole in the roof, with a dome-like dungeon (of Etruscan origin), below. The prisoner was confined to the upper room unless condemned to death, when he would be thrown into the lower dungeon to starve or be strangled.

Roman *carceres* or Houses of Detention were mainly for the slaves. Roman citizens were chained to soldiers by their wrists before suffering one of their savage punishments prescribed by Roman law.

The word *carcere* derives from the Latin *carcer*, which roots from *coercio* that means the place where one is enclosed, deprived of everything, and also punished.

Tommaso Buracchi, Origini ed evoluzione del carcere moderno, 2004 L'altro diritto Centro di documentazione su carcere, devianza e marginalità

Its first meaning was to *fence* and, more properly, the plural of the bars of the circle, from where started the wagons participating in the races, and only at a later time, assumed a meaning of *prison*, understood as a constraint or otherwise place where to enclose the subjects deprived of their liberty. There is, however, some other theory that sees the word *carcere* deriving from the Hebrew *carcar* (to bury).



ONE POSSIBLE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MAMERTINE PRISON, ROME.

- 1 - OPENING IN VAULT
- 2 - UPPER PRISON
- 3 - ORIGINAL DOME
- 4 - OPENING INTO TULLIANUM
- 5 - TULLIANUM / LOWER PRISON
- 6 - EARTH
- 7 - TUFA ROCK
- 8 - DRAIN

MEDIEVAL TIMES

The medieval penal system, based on the criteria of private revenge, did not actually favor the development of the prison regime.

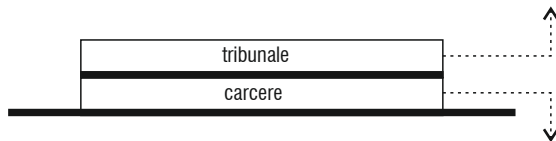
With the fall of the Roman Empire, the classic punitive system, based on the public death penalty, inflicted by the State and imposed through the process, was never applied anymore and returned to the prevailing conception of private penalty. The penalty tended to be the compensation of damages done by the offense, as a sort of the replacement of revenge, in which the public power generally remained absent.⁵

The Medieval times witness the construction of the buildings specialised for the church judgement processes, preferably near the cathedrals, and also for small state jurisdictions.

As a rule, these buildings had 2 floors:

- the ground one devoted to the prison,
- the upper floor - to the court.

FESTA R., Elementi di diritto penitenziario, l'ordinamento penitenziario e l'organizzazione degli istituti di prevenzione e pena, II ed. Napoli, Simone, 1984, p. 6



The upper floor had large windows on the sides, permitting much light to come in, because the administration of justice is inconceivable without a great light.

The prison space, at that time used only for the offender's waiting for the trial or the execution of sentence, was small, had a limited number of cells, illuminated by some narrow openings, and by its sides, had the place for various productive or commercial activities (breeding of small animals, crafts, workshops)

THE STRUCTURE OF A MEDIEVAL PRISON

Gli spazi della pena nei modelli architettonici
L. Scarcella - D. Di Croce
pubblicato sul Numero 1, 3
dell'anno 2001,
Rassegna
penitenziaria
e criminologica
fondata da Giuseppe Altavista.

From the architectural and functional point of view these early court buildings symbolize a kind of a microcosm:

- the lower floor, which combines prisons and money exchanges, is associated with hell;
- the upper floor, being brighter and characterized by the prevalence of wood furnishings, implies a heavenly domination.

The contrast between stone and wood, dark and light, denote the opposition, medieval symbolism, between hot and cold, life and death.

The first judicial architecture certainly inspires fear and reverence, but however, for the modest volumes and the familiar look, which does not create a sensitive distance to the outside world, the building fits without fractures in the city environment and the ground floor remains, in principle, accessible to the public.

The communication between the places of justice and those of ordinary life remains fluid, thanks also to a kind of natural transition made by the presence of spaces for the trade and craft.

The only court is that of the Signore, only he could give the orders, and had to be obeyed by all those who are connected to him by the land or living on his funds. The cruelty and the spectacularity of the penalty was deterrent to those who intended to transgress the rules imposed by the "signore."

In feudal times, the penalties were so very varied, determined according to the will of the Signore. The penalties had the material nature and character, as much as exile and prison, where the punishment consisted in the offender's boarding as a rower on the vessels and ships.

Detention and torture were mainly done to obtain a confession from the accused, given the evidence needed for the condemnation.⁸

BIRTH OF THE MODERN PENITENTIARY

In the XVI century there was a progressive and substantial change in the concept of punishment and in this way the core of the criminal pre-Enlightenment ideology forms. At the times, in England, the thieves and prostitutes, along with the vagabonds, the poor and abandoned children rather than be subjected to the common sanctions of the era, are collected in the palace of Bridewell (granted by the Sovereign), and are forced to *reform themselves* through work and discipline. Thus in 1557 the first *house of correction* or *workhouse* is born, characterized by the rigid organization and the time structured into the repetitive gestures that are always the same.

Gli spazi della pena nei modelli architettonici
L. Scarcella - D. Di Croce
pubblicato sul Numero 1, 3
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penitenziaria
e criminologica
fondata da Giuseppe Altavista.

The architectural paradigm that constituted the product, and at the same time the scenario of judicial functions, begin to undergo a profound recomposition, in However, with the end of the private criminal law, it was necessary then, for the Palace of Justice to be functional and responsive, that is, to satisfy the needs for a large public service.

The distinction between a lower and an upper prison judiciary is preserved for a long time, but it becomes forbidden to have a contact between the prison and commerce, to match the requirements of health and safety of the places of detention, poorly met by medieval buildings.

The lower floor becomes a closed world, destined mainly to the areas of detention, the local negotiations and, secondarily, to the administration of the building.

The upper floor is, however, is then properly organized in audience rooms, lobbies, chapels, offices for clerks, residences of magistrates and more.

With the abandonment of the oblong building in favor of a four-sided square tending to multiply axes of symmetry, in aesthetic composition and organization of space, because the Justice, equal for all, has to show the same face for all on each side .

Architecture of the building is given almost a pedagogical function: the *Seat of Justice* is seen more as a place dedicated not solely to the resolution of disputes but as a place where you will help to prevent them, by sending to the people the image of justice as an institution at the service of the inviolability of the social order, the maintenance of which is its most important purpose.

These changes create between Justice and the outside world the distance, unknown to the previous judicial architecture.

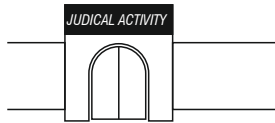
The volume of the building does not blend more with the built city, but it stands on it and above. The building is surrounded and isolated by large public squares, distances himself from commercial activities and closes in strict colonnades. While the lower level is made inaccessible, the top level opens up to the outside through a single big entrance, framed by columns and allegorical motifs and connected with the outer square by means of large staircases.

The monumental entrance announces the establishment of a considerable symbolic distance between justice and the subject judged: to refer to the Justice, to enter the Building is no longer a habitual act but a gesture whose exceptional gravity must be underlined by the scenario which takes place.

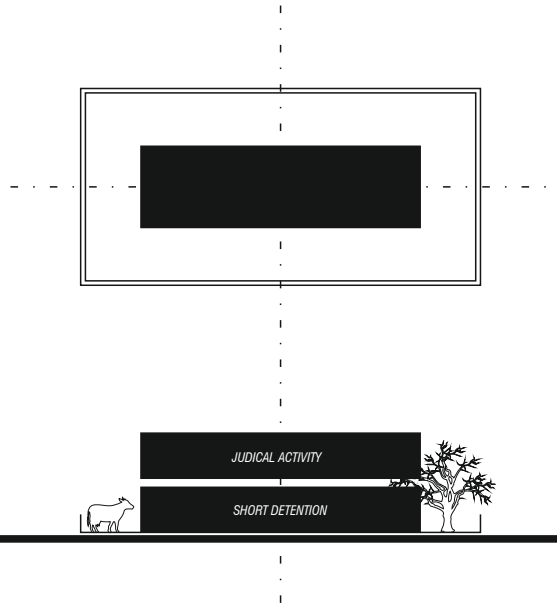
The profound research in the field of the architectural history has shown that nothing of these characters, traditional to the judicial architecture (which is still being used in a large part of the modern types) is random. Taken together the innovations compared to the previous "traditional" models derived from the principles imposed by the magistrates to the architects.

it has been prepared, and somehow theorized by juridical and philosophical texts, having as an idea the foundation of a *Temple of Justice*. Thus, in the middle of the seventeenth and the eighteenth century the Temple becomes in Europe (with the only exception of England) the prevailing model of judicial architecture, which with its monumentality makes justice a power somewhat unrelated to the city, which would inspire the fear and keep away the offenders.

This marks the definite separation of the Palace of Justice and the Prison, although for a long time the two buildings will remain in close proximity to each other.

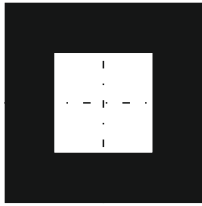


600 B.C.



XII - XIII

EVOLUTION OF THE PRISON ARCHITECTURE AND CONCEPT



XVI



XVII - XVIII



TEMPLE OF JUSTICE



'Foucault's concept of heterotopia is a critical notion for thinking about the 'otherness' of certain places: he uses it to describe sites which stand outside a conventional order of space, which are set apart or operate on their own, different terms. In his account, alterity is an effect of such spaces themselves, a quality of places distinguished by their separation from the usual run of things, by crisis of deviance, by their perfection of or subversion of certain spatial designs. The distinctive rationality of these spaces - the barracks or hospital, the colony, the prison, carnival or brothel - shapes people's conduct with them. There are rules or codes, whether enforced or unspoken, about how you should act and interact in such sites. While the heterotopia disrupts spatial norms, therefore, it puts into place an alternative order of space.'

Bentham, Jeremy The Panopticon Writings. Ed. Miran Bozovic (London: Verso, 1995). p. 29

“Morals reformed - health preserved - industry invigorated instruction diffused - public burthens lightened - Economy seated, as it were, upon a rock - the gordian knot of the Poor-Laws are not cut, but untied - all by a simple idea in Architecture!- Thus much I ventured to say on laying down the pen - and thus much I should perhaps have said on taking it up, if at that early period I had seen the whole of the way before me. A new mode of obtaining power of mind over mind, in a quantity hitherto without example: and that, to a degree equally without example, secured by whoever chooses to have it so, against abuse. - Such is the engine: such the work that may be done with it. How far the expectations thus held out have been fulfilled, the reader will decide.”

Bentham laid down the principle that power should be visible and unverifiable. Visible: the inmate will constantly have before his eyes the tall outline of the central tower from which he is spied upon. Unverifiable: the inmate must never know whether he is being watched at any one moment; but he must be sure that he may always be so (Foucault, 1989).

THE IDEA OF PANOPTICON

Discipline and punish: the birth of the prison / Michel Foucault - Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 1979 pp. 252-53, 265, 270-72, 276-84

The panopticon is the prison model in which, according to the original utopia prison designed by Jeremy Bentham, the entire prison can be monitored with the look of a single controller. The prisoner, feeling constantly observed even when the surveillance is not effectively exercised, makes it a constant process of self-assessment.

BEFORE you look at the plan, take in words the general idea of it.

The building is circular.

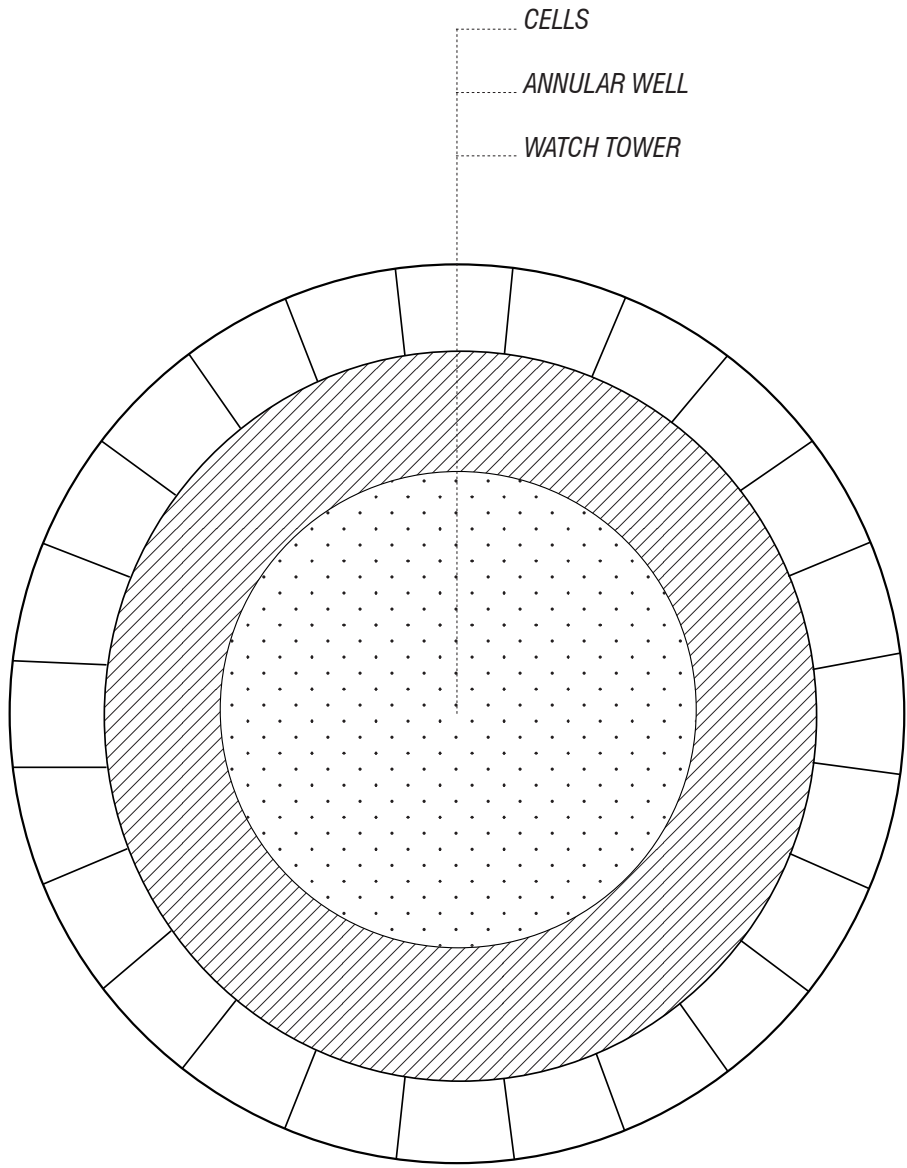
The apartments of the prisoners occupy the circumference. You may call them, if you please, the cells.

These cells are divided from one another, and the prisoners by that means secluded from all communication with each other, by partitions in the form of radii issuing from the circumference towards the centre, and extending as many feet as shall be thought necessary to form the largest dimension of the cell.

The apartment of the inspector occupies the centre; you may call it if you please the inspector's lodge. It will be convenient in most, if not in all cases, to have a vacant space or area all round, between such centre and such circumference. You may call it if you please the intermediate or annular area. About the width of a cell may be sufficient for a passage from the outside of the building to the lodge.

Each cell has in the outward circumference, a window, large enough, not only to light the cell, but, through the cell, to afford light enough to the correspondent part

Bentham, Jeremy The Panopticon Writings. Ed. Miran Bozovic (London: Verso, 1995). p. 29-95



of the lodge.

The inner circumference of the cell is formed by an iron grating, so light as not to screen any part of the cell from the inspector's view.

Of this grating, a part sufficiently large opens, in form of a door, to admit the prisoner at his first entrance; and to give admission at any time to the inspector or any of his attendants.

To cut off from each prisoner the view of every other, the partitions are carried on a few feet beyond the grating into the intermediate area: such projecting parts I call the protracted partitions.

It is conceived, that the light, coming in in this manner through the cells, and so across the intermediate area, will be sufficient for the inspector's lodge. But, for this purpose, both the windows in the cells, and those corresponding to them in the lodge, should be as large as the strength of the building, and what shall be deemed a necessary attention to economy, will permit.

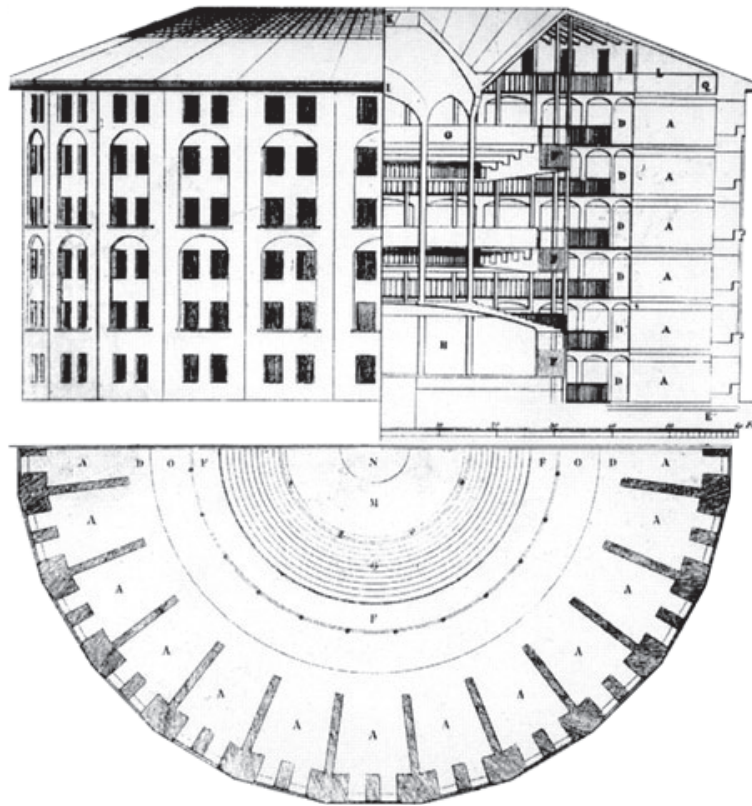
To the windows of the lodge there are blinds, as high up as the eyes of the prisoners in their cells can, by any means they can employ, be made to reach.

To prevent thorough light, whereby, notwithstanding the blinds, the prisoners would see from the cells whether or no any person was in the lodge, that apartment is divided into quarters, by partitions formed by two diameters to the circle, crossing each other at right angles. For these partitions the thinnest materials might serve; and they might be made removeable at pleasure; their height, sufficient to prevent the prisoners seeing over them from the cells. Doors to these partitions, if left open at any time, might produce the thorough light. To prevent this, divide each partition into two, at any part required, setting down the one-half at such distance from the other as shall be equal to the aperture of a door.

These windows of the inspector's lodge open into the intermediate area, in the form of doors, in as many places as shall be deemed necessary to admit of his communicating readily with any of the cells.

Small lamps, in the outside of each window of the lodge, backed by a reflector, to throw the light into the corresponding cells, would extend to the night the security of the day.

To save the troublesome exertion of voice that might otherwise be necessary, and to prevent one prisoner from knowing that the inspector was occupied by another prisoner at a distance, a small tin tube might reach from each cell to the inspector's lodge, passing across the area, and so in at the side of the correspondent window of the lodge. By means of this implement, the slightest whisper of the one might be



heard by the other, especially if he had proper notice to apply his ear to the tube. With regard to instruction, in cases where it cannot be duly given without the instructor's being close to the work, or without setting his hand to it by way of example before the learner's face, the instructor must indeed here as elsewhere, shift his station as often as there is occasion to visit different workmen; unless he calls the workmen to him, which in some of the instances to which this sort of building is applicable, such as that of imprisoned felons, could not so well be. But in all cases where directions, given verbally and at a distance, are sufficient, these tubes will be found of use. They will save, on the one hand, the exertion of voice it would require, on the part of the instructor, to communicate instruction to the workmen without quitting his central station in the lodge; and, on the other, the confusion which would ensue if different instructors or persons in the lodge were calling to the cells at the same time. And, in the case of hospitals, the quiet that may be insured by this little contrivance, trifling as it may seem at first sight, affords an additional advantage.

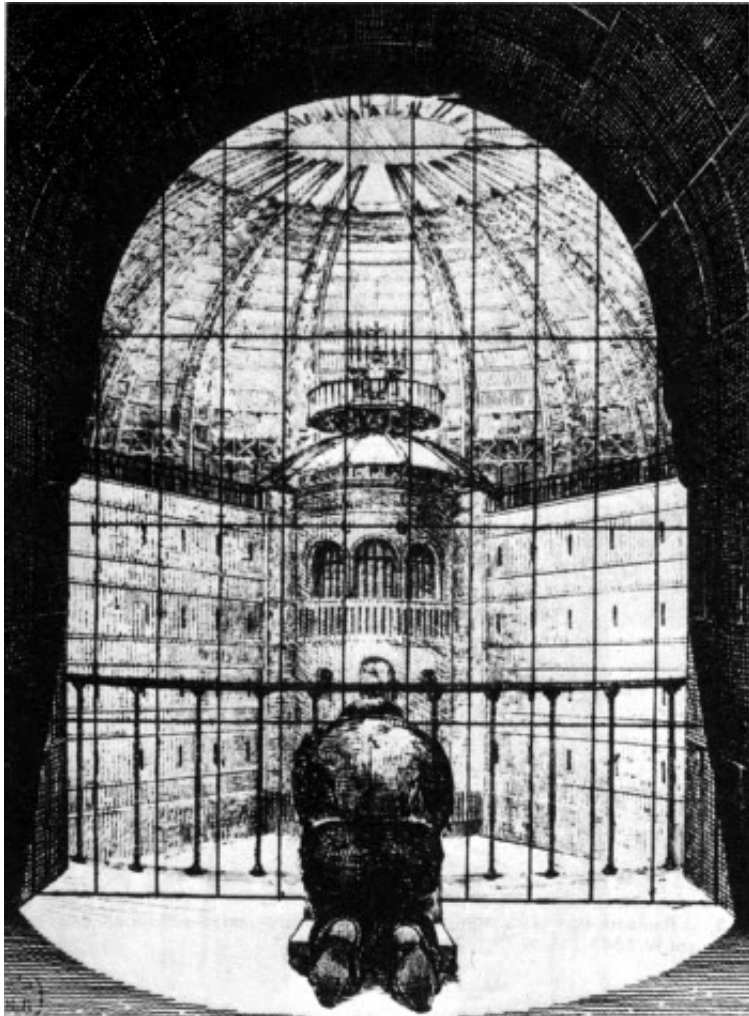
So far as to the characteristic parts of the principle of construction. You may now, perhaps, be curious to know to what extent a building upon this principle is capable of being carried, consistently with the various purposes to which it may come to be applied. Upon this subject, to speak with confidence belongs only to architects by profession. Indulge me, however, with a few words at a venture.

Between every other two cells, at the end of the partition which divides them, a hollow shaft or tunnel is left in the brick-work of the exterior wall; which tunnel, if there be several stories to the building, is carried up through all of them.

Into this tunnel is inserted, under each cell, the bottom of an EARTHEN PIPE (like those applied in England to the tops of chimneys) glazed in the inside. The upper end, opening into the cell, is covered by a seat of cast-iron, bedded into the brick-work; with an aperture, which neither by its size nor shape shall be capable of admitting the body of a man. To gain the tunnel from the inside of the cell, the position of this pipe will of course be slanting. At the bottom of the tunnel, on the outside of the building, an arched opening, so low as scarcely to be discernible, admits of the filth being carried away. No one, who has been at all attentive to the history of prisons, but must have observed how often escapes have been effected or attempted through this channel.

A slight screen, which the prisoner might occasionally interpose, may perhaps not be thought superfluous. This, while it answers the purpose of decency, might be so adjusted as to prevent his concealing from the eye of the inspector any forbidden enterprise.

For each cell, the whole apparatus would not come to many shillings: a small consideration for a great degree of security. In this manner, without any relaxation of the discipline, the advantages of cleanliness, and its concomitant health, may be attained to as great a degree as in most private houses



It would be regarded, perhaps, as a luxury too great for an establishment of this kind, were I to venture to propose the addition of a WATER-PIPE all around with a cock to it in each cell. The clear expense would, however, not be quite so great as it might seem: since by this means a considerable quantity of attendance would be saved. To each prisoner, some allowance of water must necessarily be afforded, if it were only to drink, without regard to cleanliness To forward that allowance by hand to two or three hundred prisoners in so many different apartments, might perhaps be as much as one man could do if constantly employed. For the raising the water by pumps to necessary elevation, the labour of the prisoners would suffice.

As to the MATERIALS, brick, as every body knows, would be the cheapest in ***, and either brick or stone, in every other part of England. Thus much as to the shell. But in a building calculated for duration, as this would be, the expense of allowing the same materials to the FLOORS, and laying them upon ARCHES, would, I imagine, not be deemed an unsuitable one, especially when the advantage of a perfect security from fire is taken into account.

As to the cells, they will of course be more or less spacious, according to the employment which it is designed should be carried on in them.

As to the whole building, if it be too small, the circumference will not be large enough to afford a sufficient number of cells: if too large, the depth from the exterior windows will be too great; and there will not be light enough in the lodge.

As to this individual building of my brother's, the dimensions of it were determined by the consideration of the most convenient scantlings of the timbers, (that being in his situation the cheapest material), and by other local considerations. It is to have two stories, and the diameter of the whole building is to be 100 feet out and out.

Merely to help conception, I will take this size for an example of such a building as he would propose for England.

Taking the diameter 100 feet, this admits of 48 cells, 6 feet wide each at the outside, walls included; with a passage through the building, of 8 or 9 feet.

I begin with supposing two stories of cells.

In the under story, thickness of the walls 2S feet.

From thence, clear depth of each cell from the window to the grating, 13 feet.

From thence to the ends of the partition walls, 3 feet more; which gives the length of the protracted partitions.

Breadth of the intermediate area, 14.

Total from the outside of the building to the lodge, 32 1/2 feet. The double of this, 65 feet, leaves for the

diameter of the lodge, 35 feet; including the thickness of its walls.

In the upper story, the cells will be but 9 feet deep; the difference between that and the 13 feet, which is

their depth in the under story, being taken up by a gallery which surrounds the protracted partitions.

This gallery supplies, in the upper story, the place of an intermediate area on that floor; and by means of steps, which I shall come to presently, forms the communi-

cation between the upper story of cells to which it is attached, and the lower story of the cells, together with the intermediate area and the lodge.

The spot most remote from the place where the light comes in from, I mean the central spot of the building and of the lodge, will not be more than 50 feet distant from that place; a distance not greater, I imagine, than what is often times exemplified in churches; even in such as are not furnished in the manner of this building, with windows in every part of the exterior boundary. But the inspector's windows will not be more than about 32 1/2 feet from the open light.

It would be found convenient, I believe, on many accounts, and in most instances, to make one story of the lodge serve for two stories of the cells; especially in any situation where ground is valuable, the number of persons to be inspected large, the room necessary for each person not very considerable, and frugality and necessity more attended to than appearance.

For this purpose, the floor of the ground story of the lodge is elevated to within about 4 1/2 feet of the floor of the first story of the cells. By this means, the inspector's eye, when he stands up, will be on, or a little above, the level of the floor of the above mentioned upper story of the cells; and, at any rate, he will command both that and the ground story of the cells without difficulty, and without change of posture.

As to the intermediate area, the floor of it is upon a level, not with the floor of the lodge, but with that of the lower story of the cells. But at the upper story of the cells, its place, as I have already mentioned, is supplied by the above-mentioned gallery; so that the altitude of this area from the floor to the ceiling is equal to that of both stories of the cells put together.

The floor of the lodge not being on a level with either story of the cells, but between both, it must at convenient intervals be provided with flights of steps, to go down to the ground story of the cells by the intermediate area, and up to the first floor of the cells by the gallery. The ascending flights, joined to the descending, enable the servants of the house to go to the upper story of the cells, without passing through the apartment of the inspector.

As to the height of the whole, and of the several parts, it is supposed that 18 feet might serve for the two stories of cells, to be inspected, as above, by one story of the lodge. This would hold 96 persons.

36 feet for four stories of cells, and two of the lodge: this would hold 192 persons.

54 feet for six stories of the cells, and three of the lodge: this would hold 288 persons.

And 54 feet, it is conceived, would not be an immoderate elevation.

The drawings which, I believe, will accompany this, suppose four for the number of stories of the cells.

You will see, under the head of hospitals, the reasons why I conceive that even a less height than 9 feet, deducting the thickness of a floor supported by arches, might be sufficient for the cells.

The passage might have, for its height, either the height of one story, or of two

stories of the cells, according as the number of those cells was two or four. The part over the passage might, in either case, be added to the lodge, to which it would thereby give a communication, at each end, with the world without doors, and ensure a keeper against the danger of finding himself a prisoner among his prisoners. Should it be thought, that, in this way, the lodge would not have light enough, for the convenience of a man of a station competent to the office, the deficiency might be supplied by a void space left in that part, all the way up. You may call it if you please the central area. Into this space windows may open where they are wanted, from the apartments of the lodge. It may be either left open at the top, or covered with a sky-light. But this expedient, though it might add, in some respects, to the convenience of the lodge, could not but add considerably to the quantity and expense of the building.

On the other hand, it would be assistant to ventilation. Here, too, would be a proper place for the chapel: the prisoners remaining in their cells, and the windows of the lodge, which is almost all window, being thrown open. The advantages derivable from it in point of light and ventilation depending upon its being kept vacant, it can never be wanted for any profane use. It may therefore, with the great propriety, be allotted to divine service, and receive a regular consecration. The pulpit and sounding-board may be moveable. During the term of service, the sky-light, at all other times kept as open as possible, might be shut.

punishment had a preventive (deterrent), not a retributive, function; punishment should be proportionate to the crime committed; the certainty of punishment, not its severity, would achieve the preventive effect; procedures of criminal convictions should be public; and finally, in order to be effective, punishment should be prompt. There are three main legs in which Beccaria's theory rests.

Those are that all individuals possess freewill, rational manner and manipulability. Beccaria, like all classical theorist, believe that all individuals have freewill and make choices on that freewill. The second leg, rational manner, means that all individuals rationally look out for their own personal satisfaction. This is key to the relationship between laws and crime. While individuals will rationally look for their best interest, and this might entail deviant acts and the law, which goal is to preserve the social contract, will try to stop deviant acts. This ends up with the individuals and the society rationally looking for satisfaction, and at times these interests clash. The third leg in which Beccaria's theory rest is manipulability, universally shared human motive of rational self-interest makes human action predictable, generalable and controllable. The job of the criminal justice system is to control all deviant acts that an individual with freewill and rational thought might do in the pursuit of personal pleasure. This is made easier by the fact that human actions are predicable and controllable. With the right punishment or threat the criminal justice system can control the freewilled and rational human being. The problem the criminal justice system has is finding the right punishment or threats.

Beccaria expresses not only the need for the criminal justice system, but also the government's right to have laws and punishments. He believe in the social contract, or the idea that freewill and rational individuals made a choice to live in a society instead of living alone. When one chooses to live in a society, then one chooses to give up some personal liberties in exchange for the safety and comfort of a society. Laws are designed as the framework of the society and the rules for which acts are encouraged or prohibited. Laws are the conditions of a society of freewilled and rational individuals. There is a need to have some system set up in order to ensure that the individuals in the society are protected against any individual or groups that want to take back the personal liberties forfeited in the social contract and those who want to also harm the personal liberties of others in the society. In "On Crimes and Punishments" Beccaria states, "but merely to have established this deposit was not enough; it had to be defended against private usurpation by individuals each of whom always tries not only to withdraw his own share but also to usurp for himself that of others". So there is a need for and a right to have laws and a criminal justice system to ensure that all individuals in society obey or follow the social contract.

On Crimes and Punishments and other writings / CESARE BECCARIA - Cambridge University Press, 1995 - p. 12

Beccaria felt that while there needs to be a government and a criminal justice system if there is to be a civilized society, he did not believe that the current government

*WHAT
THE SOCIETY
SHOULD DO
TO PREVENT CRIMES
?*

make sure laws
are clear and
simple

make sure that the
entire nation is united in
defense

reward virtue

men must fear laws
and nothing else

certainty of
outcome of crime

member of society
must have knowledge
because enlightenment
accompanies liberty

laws not against
classes of men,
but of men

perfect education

direct the interest of the
magistracy as a whole to
observance rather than
corruption of the laws

*On Crimes and Punishments
and other writings / CESARE
BECCARIA - Cambridge Univer-
sityPress, 1995 - p. 3*

or criminal justice system was appropriate. He felt that the government at that time were just a “few remnants of the laws of an ancient predatory people, compiled for a monarch who ruled twelve centuries ago in Constantinople, mixed subsequently with Longobardic tribal customs, and bound together in chaotic volumes of obscure and unauthorized interpreters”. The criminal justice system was not anymore enlightened than the government. He felt that the criminal laws and especially the “barbarous” punishments of the time were in need of reform. His treatise, “On Crimes and Punishments” aimed at creating a blueprint for which the new enlightened criminal justice system would be based.

*On Crimes and Punishments
and other writings / CESARE
BECCARIA - Cambridge Univer-
sityPress, 1995 - p. 8*

One thing that is essential to any laws regarding criminal justice is that the laws be created by a “dispassionate student of human nature”. He stated that many of the present laws were just “a mere tool of the passions of some, or have arisen from an accidental and temporary need”. Instead of laws created out of passions, Beccaria stresses the importance of a to create laws for the “greatest happiness shared by the greatest number” . To ensure that laws of that nature were formed, an educated and enlightened male should create the laws that would benefit the entire community, and he should do so without looking for only his benefit or passions. Laws should be enlightened, rational, logical and should be the greatest good for the greatness number. He felt that criminal laws should be formed with rational thought and not passions.

*On Crimes and Punishments
and other writings / CESARE
BECCARIA - Cambridge Univer-
sityPress, 1995 - p. 43*

With the creation of criminal laws and a criminal justice system, a rational form of punishment must also be created. Beccaria was very much against the cruel and arbitrary punishments of the day, but he did feel that the government had the right and duty to punish those individuals that threatened the society. The government had only the right to inflict punishments that were necessary for the crime, he stated, “for a punishment to attain its end, the evil which it inflicts has only to exceed the advantage derivable from the crime; in this excess of evil one should include the certainty of punishment and the loss of the good which the crime might have produced. All beyond this is superfluous and for that reason tyrannical”. So while the government could punish it could not go over than what was necessary for the security of the society.

To determine what amount of punishment is necessary of safety and what is excessive, the legislators the “dispassionate student(s) of human nature” must define the punishments for each crime. Since members of society of rational human beings with freewill, they will commit acts if the pleasure of the act out weighs the cost. To stop individuals from committing prohibited acts, punishments must be set to make the punishment just over the amount of pleasure the individuals receive from the deviant acts. Any punishment that grossly or even slightly goes over the amount necessary to stop individuals from committing prohibited acts would be considered unjust.

Beccaria goes even further on his criminological theory, and he gives many examples of how the system should work. He gives the particular principles that a just government would use to maintain the security of the society. He discussed the arrests, court hearings, detention, prison, death penalty, particular crimes and crime prevention. One of the first parts of the criminal justice system that Beccaria discusses is the role the courts play in obtaining justice. Some rules that Beccaria writes about are that: laws must be set by legislators, legislators cannot judge persons, judges in criminal cases cannot interpret the laws, laws must be clear and in need of no interpretation, offenders must be judge by its peers (half of the victim half of the criminal), right of the criminal to refuse some jurors, no secret accusation by government, judges should be impartial searcher of truths and judges should not become part of the treasury so that they do not look to criminals to make money. He stresses the importance of laws being clear and known because a rational person can not make a rational choice not to commit an act if he or she does not know that the act is prohibited. He stated that, "when the number of those who can understand the sacred code of laws and hold it in their hands increases, the frequency of crimes will be found to decrease, for undoubtedly ignorance and uncertainty of punishments add much to the eloquence of the passions". If laws are clear, need no interpretation and are known to the public than crime will go down.

On Crimes and Punishments and other writings / CESARE BECCARIA - Cambridge University-Press, 1995 - p. 17

Beccaria goes further and gives rules and principles for the rights of the offender once arrested. Some of these include: imprisonment before conviction is important and accepted, certainty is demanded if they are to deserve punishment, laws should forbid leading or suggestive questions in trial, no torture to receive a confession and the right for the criminal to defend himself if certainty is found, but not so long as to make the punishment not prompt. Beccaria wrote that oaths were useless, cause it will not make liar tell the truth, "every judge can be my witness that no oath ever make any criminal tell the truth", and he wrote that "it is frivolous to insist that women are too weak to be good witnesses". Also if an individual is going to be imprisoned before the trial the offenders of harsh crimes should be have less time in trial but more time in prison if found guilty. If an individual is imprisoned for a less harsh crime, they should be afforded longer time in trial but less time in prison after found guilty. This is because the offender of the harsh crime is more likely to be found not guilty, and thus the time imprisoned while in trial should be minimized.

On Crimes and Punishments and other writings / CESARE BECCARIA - Cambridge University-Press, 1995 - p. 29, 22

When it comes to torture to obtain a confession, Beccaria had very strong words against this practice. He believes that torture to obtain a confession makes an innocent man suffer a punishment he did not deserve or was yet proved . Torture also makes a weak person more likely to confess to a crime than a strong person, without consideration of guilt. The confessions from torture should not be valid since an innocent man might confess just to stop torture, and a person might implicate innocent accomplices. Confessions obtained with torture might make an weak, in-

innocent individual suffer punishment he did not deserve, and it might make a strong, guilty man by not confessing be reward for committing a crime.

Beccaria had many things to write concerning the principles of punishment if once an individual is found guilty of committing a crime. The two main principles is that to be effective punishments must be certain and prompt. He states that, “the certainty of a punishment, even if it be moderate , will always make a stronger impression than the fear of another which is more terrible but combined with the hope of impunity”. To build the connection between the crime and the punishment it is essential that the punishment is prompt. It is written in the treatise of “On Crimes and Punishments” that “the more promptly and the more closely punishment follow upon the commission of a crime, the more just and useful will it be”. In order for a punishment to be effective in stopping further crimes the punishment must be certain and prompt.

*On Crimes and Punishments
and other writings / CESARE
BECCARIA - Cambridge Univer-
sityPress, 1995 - p. 58, 53*

Other principles of punishments are written in the treatise. These include, there should be a set amount of incarceration for each crime, individual should be punished for attempting to commit a crime, accomplices working together on a crime should be punished equally, harsher the crime the harsher the punishment, crimes against persons should be corporal and crimes of theft should be fines. Beccaria was a strong opponent to the death penalty, for he felt that a laborious loss of liberty was more harsh than a quick death. He also stated about the death penalty that, “ it seems to me absurd that the laws , which are an expression of the public will, which detest and punish homicide, should themselves commit it, and that to deter citizens from murder they order a public one”. Beccaira felt that the death penalty, while cruel and excessive, it also was an ineffective measure to reduce or punish crime.

*On Crimes and Punishments
and other writings / CESARE
BECCARIA - Cambridge Univer-
sityPress, 1995 - p. 50*

In the treatise, “On Crimes and Punishments”, Beccaria wrote a short chapter on preventing crime because he thought that preventing crime was better than punishing them. He gave nine principles that need to be in place in order to effectively prevent crime. To prevent crime a society must 1) make sure laws are clear and simple, 2) make sure that the entire nation is united in defense, 3) laws not against classes of men, but of men, 4) men must fear laws and nothing else, 5) certainty of outcome of crime, 6) member of society must have knowledge because enlightenment accompanies liberty, 7) reward virtue, 8) perfect education, and finally 9) direct the interest of the magistracy as a whole to observance rather than corruption of the laws. If this nine principles are followed there would be less of a need to follow the other principles of trial and punishments.

- 1 - the prison is an environment that breeds rather than extinguishes delinquency.
- 2 - the prison provides an opportunity not simply to punish a prisoner's body, but to categorize, observe, and refashion his soul.
- 3 - transforming unpredictable offenders into predictable delinquents, turning political dissidents into psychiatric cases, is exactly what the prison does well

In *Discipline and Punish*, Michel Foucault argues that imprisonment produces delinquency or inculcates criminal identities in prisoners.

In *Discipline and Punish*, Foucault does not so much argue that incarceration produces recidivism as point out that this fact has been known since the birth of the prison. One familiar argument is that incarceration leads to a feeling of isolation from and anger against society in those incarcerated, along with a sense of solidarity with other criminals with whom the incarcerated cohabit and can plan future crimes. Foucault juxtaposes texts from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that almost word for word raise critiques of the prison such as these — namely, that the prison is an environment that breeds rather than extinguishes delinquency.

Discipline and punish: the birth of the prison / Michel Foucault
- Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 1979 pp. 252–53, 265, 270–72, 276–84

Foucault offers variations on these critiques of the prison.

According to him, the introduction of the discourses and activities of the human sciences into the criminal trial and the prison provides an opportunity not simply to punish a prisoner's body, but to categorize, observe, and refashion his soul. The prisoner is constructed as an object of knowledge for the human sciences of criminology and psychiatry, which predict his likelihood to recidivate and suggest further disciplinary measures based on this prediction, such as extended or reduced periods of incarceration and various forms of probation and post-incarceration surveillance. This appropriation of the power to judge and to advise on punishment on the part of human scientists, and the integration of such scientific discourses into the activities of judges, are some of the topics that Foucault is most concerned to explore in *Discipline and Punish*.

Since Foucault wrote *Discipline and Punish*, these disciplinary practices of the penal system, extended and informed by the “scientific” findings of criminologists and psychiatrists, have only been intensified, most obviously through the strategies of community notification, police registration, and periods of probation and parole involving scheduled and unscheduled visits from surveillance officers and parole officers as well as mandated “therapeutic” treatments. These tactics are particularly intense in the cases of sex offenders, such that today a sex criminal released from prison in the United States may have his picture, address, and name posted on an internet site, sent to his neighbors, and even posted on billboard signs. In some states, individuals have a symbol added to their driver's licenses designating that they are sex offenders. The irony for Foucault is that these disciplinary measures do not so much fashion the subject away from his crime as con-

stitute him in terms of it, producing a subject bound to re-offend as an expression of his very being, thus leading directly to recidivism.

While critiques of the prison have long argued that it will produce delinquency in convicts, or that released prisoners will be more likely than ever to engage in criminal activities of some sort, Foucault's study implies that prisoners will in fact be most likely to recidivate with respect to the same category of crime for which they were previously incarcerated, because this category of crime will have been forged as intrinsic to their identities.

This would be particularly likely with respect to sex offenders, been more prison: critiques of the prison conclude that we should develop new programs of rehabilitation within the prison; that prison workers must acquire greater knowledge of the criminal mind and of each individual offender; that we need more psychiatrists, social workers, and criminologists in the prisons; that the prison must adjust sentences according to the prisoner's progress or failure to reform; and that the criminal must be more strictly monitored even after he leaves the prison. According to Foucault, all of these reforms simply intensify the prison, and thus exacerbate the problem, if indeed the production of delinquency is a problem.

For Foucault, the real function of the prison is in fact to produce delinquents as objects of knowledge, and this began to occur at a time when once mundane crimes committed predominantly by the working classes, such as looting and vandalism, were taking on ever more threatening implications for the upper classes, as during the French Revolution and factory strikes. In this context, and with these political stakes, transforming unpredictable offenders into predictable delinquents, turning political dissidents into psychiatric cases, is exactly what the prison does well, and why it is a success that we do not dream of doing without. Recidivists are objects of medical and criminological knowledge. Of course, getting to know this object of knowledge has produced this very object, and yet at least we now have an object that we can know. Rather than simply punishing unruly offenders whose next actions we can only await in trepidation, we now consolidate lawbreakers into new categories of criminals and into a subculture, delinquents whom we know will re-offend, but who will at least do so in ways that we can anticipate, contain, and even utilize,³ and whose impact can be medicalized, individualized, de-politicized, and diffused. In fact, for Foucault, the purpose and function of the prison is not to rehabilitate offenders, despite our continual rhetoric to this effect, but to discipline offenders into delinquents, manageable objects of knowledge cut off from the rest of the population, psychiatric cases rather than political threats.

The panopticon is the prison model in which, according to the original utopia prison designed by Jeremy Bentham, the entire prison can be monitored with the look of a single controller. The prisoner, feeling constantly observed even when the surveillance is not effectively exercised, makes it a constant process of self-*assottamento*.

Following the example of Foucault's panopticon thought "systems specification", where the power grid is considered as a "productive" that runs through the whole social body, once a "creation" of individuals docile via the spatial distribution of bodies in large environments (internment (family, school, barracks, factory, hospital, prison) that separates them, align them and supervise them in order to increase the productivity. Disciplinary power has been "one of the fundamental tools of the establishment of industrial capitalism and the kind of society that is correlative".

Born in the seventies, in the wake of the writings of Foucault, the idea of the panoptic city is now a second fortune, reworked in the post-Fordist context. But the pattern of urban space as the realm of technology of the eye, it may be appropriate for some metropolitan areas, must receive at least two basic fixes: one for the multiple and scattered enclaves where "siege" and "war" appears categories around which to develop a description of the phenomena, which are attempting to make another metaphor in the process of gentrification, that is an area of urban renewal and replacement of the old people with new high-income residents.

If the first instance recent work of Davis, Breasts and Sanyal cover satisfactorily the question from the urban point of view, military and economic, it seems to me still missing attempts at theoretical synthesis on the big social-cultural transformation that produces gentrification.

How might we think about the alterity of certain spaces?

A suggestive approach suggested by Michael Foucault's notion of 'heterotopia'. In his brief and somewhat curious discussion of the concept, Foucault proposes the heterotopia as a site that undoes the usual offer of space. Its meaning turns on the contrast with the idea of a utopia - an ideal place which has no actual location, which remains unrealized, imaginary. Like the utopia, the heterotopia runs counter to a conventional spatial order; it puts in place 'counter sites' in which exhausting social and spatial arrangements are 'represented, contested and inverted'. But unlike utopia, the figure of the heterotopia refers to real space. Heterotopias exist, Foucault suggests, utopias (by definition) do not. If a utopia is in lexical terms a 'non-place', heterotopia is an actual place of difference: literally, an 'other place'.

Foucault sketches a number of types of heterotopia which he sees as appearing in different historical and cultural contexts. There is, first, the individual which he sees

Space, the City and Social Theory. Social Relations and Urban Forms / Frank Tonkiss - Polity Press, 2005, p. 132

Other Spaces: The Principles of Heterotopia / Michel Foucault - Lotus International nos. 48-49 (1986), p 24



as appearing in different historical and cultural contexts. There is, first, the heterotopia of 'crisis': spaces laid aside for transitions or events that set an individual apart from the larger social group. Foucault sees this kind of heterotopia as typical of 'primitive' societies and is thinking of instances (menstruation, initiation, illness or death) where women, the adolescent or residual sense of these spaces, he thinks, in the modern boarding school - particularly as this enacts certain rites of passage for young men - or in military barracks. While Foucault contends that the heterotopia of crisis survives only in vestigial forms, we might see something of this type in the labour ward (perhaps in the hospital more generally), the old people's home, and quite vividly in those gated retirement villages that secure their residents in a kind of total twilight environment. The modern equivalent of the heterotopia of crisis in Foucault's account, however, is better understood as a heterotopia of deviance: represented by those sites, such as asylums or prisons, which governed by an internal spatial order. Such places of separation and regulation were to be important in Foucault's own work on how power and discipline were organized through institutional forms, and how modes of power and discipline were organized through institutional forms, and how modes of power/knowledge played out in particular spaces - in clinics, asylums, prisons, and so on.

Foucault's discussion of the heterotopia reflects his early structuralist interest in the dividing practices that separated out deferent categories of persons and things - sick from well, mad from sane, deviant from normal. His efforts to typologies various kinds of heterotopia, and to suggest cross cultural patterns in the heterotopic ordering, betray a concern with classification that tends to disappear from his later work. At the same time, his series of principles for how heterotopic spaces must be analyzed (number two: societies may transform, societies may transform the function of heterotopia over time; number five: heterotopias assume systems of opening and closing) seems to impose quite rigid terms on what kinds of space might qualify while failing - on my reading at least - to make much clearer what we actually he means by the concept. It remains an evocative term, however, in signifying spatial otherness or difference, and some of the examples Foucault offers are more suggestive of how the heterotopia might be used to think about spatial alterity that is the checklist he develops for classifying them.

Foucault's notion of heterotopia treats alterity as a quality of spaces themselves. Individuals' conduct is to a large extent determined by the organization of a given space, whether we speak of the soldier in the barracks, the patient in the hospital, or the reveller at carnival. Such a capacity for space to shape practice is evident in various colonial arrangements (the Puritans in the North American colonies, or Jesuits in South America) which laid out space as a matrix for the organization of social life, and is especially clear in his account of the spatial order Panopticon. While such sites are, of course, products of social action, the emphasis in Foucault's analysis is on how these spaces serve to form and regulate conduct.

With a different emphasis, however, it is possible to think about spacial otherness by starting out from spatial practice. This has less to do with the unusual order of certain peculiar spaces, than with the potential for more everyday spaces to be disordered through tactics of use.

Discipline and punish: the birth of the prison / Michel Foucault
- Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 1979

3.0



According to the structural and distributional aspects the Italian Penitentiary real estate can be divided into *six distinct typological groups*.

The study of graphical design of individual prison complexes led to the enucleation of the essential typological and morphological traits, which may serve to render with visual immediacy any morphological transformation and typological growth of the prison buildings from the mid-XIX century to today.

L. Scarcella, D. Di Croce, Gli spazi della pena nei modelli architettonici, in Rassegna penitenziaria e criminologica, fascicolo 1/3, 2001

- *Building "with a court»*
- *«Radial» building layout*
- *The «telegraph pole» building layout*
- *The differentiation of the buildings*
- *Return to the arrangement of the «telegraph pole»*
- *Comparison between some types prevailing*

*Carcere e società
Volume 45 of Saggi Marsilio
Marco Cappelletto,
Anna Lombroso
Marsilio, 1976
486 pages
p 337-341*

The essential types of buildings used for the realization of the current correctional institutions in operation in Italy, are :

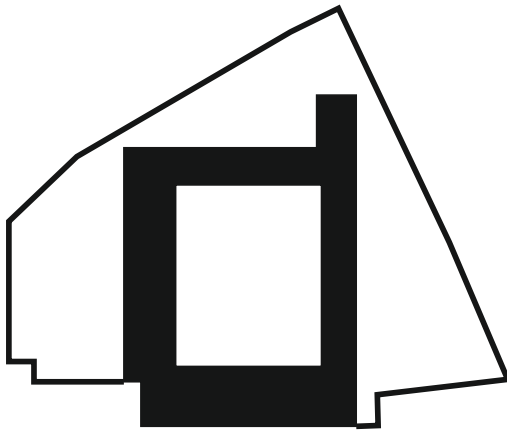
- with a court
- radial
- telegraph pole design
- compact design

All buildings are united by the idea of the base with which they were designed and construction characteristics which are repeated unchanged.

The living conditions of these structures are very bad, not only because they have been made exclusively for the aims of the sentence, being therefore hardly habitable by persons who should, instead, be recovered; but also because the most cases show the old buildings that are not renovated for decades, decadent in respect of the interiors and often deprived of the minimum essential services, are also notoriously overcrowded.

The areas where prisoners live daily are very small, moreover it is tended to make them even smaller, as if to eliminate any freedom, even the movement one, as if to connect in this way the concept of "space" to the concept of freedom.

Prison of Lucca (XIV century)



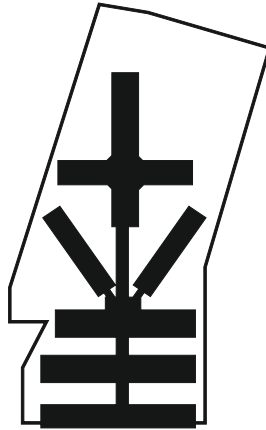
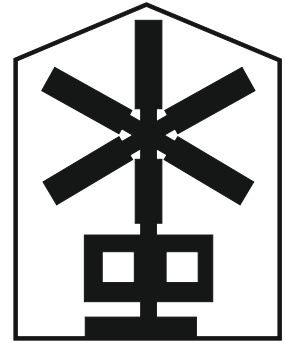
Building "with a court»

This type preposes the buildings, not constructed specially for the purpose of the prison use, but adapted subsequently to being those.

These are preferably former convents, palaces or castles variously treated during the years, that are characterized by the arrangement of the structure around a courtyard, which has historically formed the central monastic model.

This group consists of 55 complexes (the 25,11% of the total number of detention institutions in Italy), some of which have been already scheduled to be sold, even before the new institutes in progress become available.

In fact, already historical complexes in Lecce have already been deactivated, so as the territorial prison systems Asinara and Pianosa, while the disposal of the complexes of Vibo Valentia and Reggio Calabria will take place long before the institutions designed to replace them will be realised.

Casa Circondariale Regina Coeli – Roma (1882)*Casa Circondariale San Vittore – Milano (1892)*

«Radial» building layout

The second group includes buildings made to use for the detention purposes in the period of pre and post-unification, until 1890.

The plan of those, referred mainly to as "radial" or "star" one, comes from the disposition of the detention halls that have their connection exit and entrance point from a single commune distribution space. The rest of the structure is variously planned and mainly anticipates the format of the "telegraph pole".

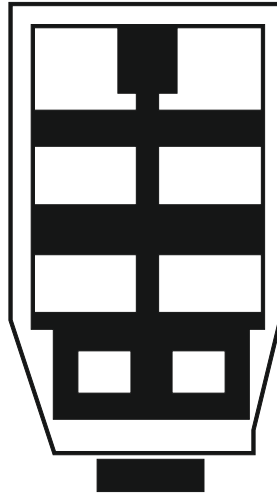
These buildings account about 10% of the ccountry's assets, equal to the number of 22.

The group includes:

- *Complex of simple radial units, such as that of San Vittore in Milan, designed by engineers Lucca Cantaluppi in 1872, the Prison of Alexandria, designed by the Parisian architect Henri Labrousse in 1840, etc.*
- *Complex multiple radial units, such as the one of Regina Coeli, built between 1880 and 1882 the use of the prisoner's labor themselves, Le Nuove in Turin, designed in 1859 by Polani, etc.*

For their uniqueness and peculiarity, in addition to the location in the urban context, they constitute a significant architectural and historical heritage that should be suitably adapted and preserved by the Heritage Administration.

Casa Circondariale di Caltanissetta (1908)



The «telegraph pole» building layout

The group within the type of the telegraph pole consists of different complexes realised in the period between the first (1889) and the second (1932) Prison Reform.

The buildings of this third group, originally placed away from the city centers, with the time have been reached and embedded into the urban tissue.

Today there are 29 examples, accounting for 13.24% of the total number.

The typology in telegraph pole is constituted by a cellular system that composes an organism with a continuous plan. The building is formed by a series of parallel bodies connected together by a central path which forms courtyards, enclosed or open on one side, needed to ventilate and illuminate the interior of the organism.

In 1890 the size of the cells were fixed by the Consiglio Superiore di Sanità (Superior Council of Health Care) in m. 2, 10 x 4 x 3.30 height, while the size of the "cubicles" were established in m. 1.40 x 2.40 x h. 3.30. Only later, with the reform of 1932, the system of camerotti is introduced which, allowing the coexistence from three to seven inmates in the units larger in size (25 square meters a single use).

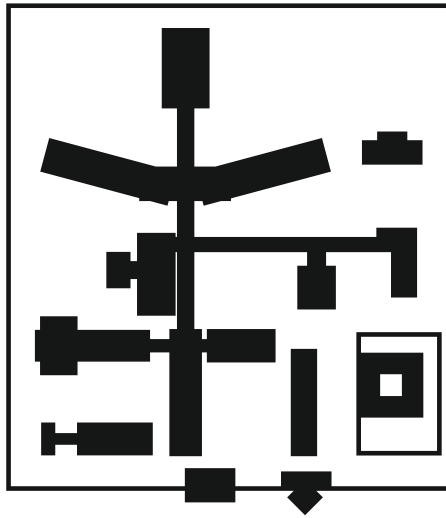
The prison reform launched in 1932, unlike the previous reform of 1889, did not provide for a difference in the funding program for the construction industry which in fact led to a "decay" of the architectural model.

Most prisons do not anymore present the impressive and stern decorum of the previous buildings. The type of construction realized in this period is also characterized by worse materials used and a reduction in the quality standard.

The situation will change starting from the 1949 as a result of new laws of the prison funding (to this class belong approximately the 29.68% of existing institutions).

The evolution of the telegraph pole building layout takes place, which preposes the greater articulation and differentiation of the buildings.

Casa Circondariale di Foggia (1963)



The differentiation of the buildings

The fourth group includes 65 complexes realised with the financing laws, issued from 1949 to 1977. They form the 29,68% of the heritage. Most of these complexes are still inspired by the telegraphic pole concept, nevertheless at the same time the innovative experiences also tend to be realised, aiming to overcome the previous idea through the articulation and differentiation of the buildings.

This explains the difficulty to encode that group into the repeating types. The variety of the adopted compositional solutions signals the start of the intense research that appears to be strongly conditioned by the School of Roman Architects. The contributions to the formation of the first Manuale degli Architetti and the formulation of the more functional and economic solutions in the field of public housing will be also experienced in the field of the penitentiary design and penitentiary.

This group of interventions includes the Mario Ridolfi design of the the remand prison in Nuoro and that of Cosenza, and the 1959 design of the New Prison of Rebibbia in Rome by Sergio Lenci.

The complex of Rebibbia in the original project, anticipates and actually realises the structural prototype that will be defined a normative by the reform of 1975.

Lenci had direct and profound knowledge of the prison built heritage, being working since 1952 at the 'technical office of the General Directorate for the prevention and punishment institutes, dealing with the condition of the prisons as dramatically emerged in the postwar period. His first thoughts on the needs of a modern prisons derived primarily from the experiences gained in the surveys for the reality of the prison buildings. He worked out a series of priority directions in the prison design, from the criteria of hygiene in terms of building ventilation, insolation and the ease of maintenance, to placing the buildings in the green for maintaining a relationship with nature; the forecast of a right distance between the openings of the cells to avoid the use of windows shielding and prevent introspection.

Some proposals of Lenci, such as to create two institutes, independent although close, were not accepted, but were adopted as a main innovation of the typological tradition where the prison was centered predominantly on the system of multi-storey balconies that overlook a central space sometimes shielded with protective nets. Lenci drew other references, in particular, in relation to the cellular buildings, declared the architectural reference to the university campus visited in Denmark, to the service structures - of the Alvar Aalto buildings, and to the external architecture - of Le Corbusier architecture and the language of Italian Rationalism.

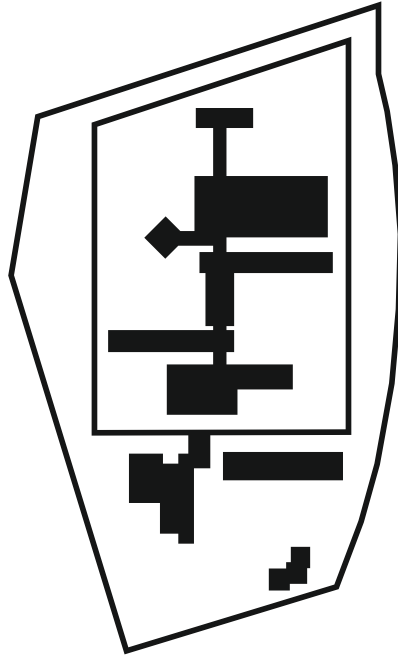
The four cellular buildings designed by Lenci in the traditional masonry with tiles in view, connected by the covered walkways to a collective service center, have three floors and are blocks of cells, three arms each. Each arm has a common living room, a service room (showers), the infirmary and the interview room. Outside the building wall the direction building and barracks of the agents are placed.

Beyond there is the access to the residential buildings for the staff and their families. The building for the direction is positioned right after the main entrance in order to create a more complex system of access through a court and a subsequent square and in this way make the relation between the inside and the outside of the walls less rough, the impression traditionally assigned to a gate placed in the wall.

In addition to the structure of the spaces, also in other aspects of the penitentiary architecture Lenci tried to show a more conscious attention to the limitation of the 'painfull' space content of the prison. In fact he designed a green system with 12,000 trees planted in the areas free from buildings and sought to claim the dignity of the overall prison facility through the attention to a number of details, from the design of an element so symbolically important as the entrance gate, up to the placement of some works of art. Starting from the '80s, in the face of a deep political and social situation, characterized by the emergence of terrorism, is witnessed an intense adaptation of the complexes already designed and manufactured with an innovative criteria, which are in many cases 'processed' and changed up to confuse the original property.

Much important are also the contributions of Pasquale Carbonara, designer of the institutions of Foggia and Trani with the Eng. Gerardi, Eng. Petrignani and Arch. Pitcher and Saul Greek, project coordinator of the Institute of Crotona. This can be considered a fruitful season of research in which architects, through new design shapes and spatial solutions, much more free and functional, tend to achieve a morphological connection with the urban context, to which a variable organization of spaces and internal solutions is matched, livable and humane.

Starting from the '80s, in the face of economic and social policies characterized by the emergence of terrorism, an intense activity of adaptation of the complexes already designed and manufactured with the innovative criteria, which in many cases are 'processed' and changed up to the level of hiding of the original property.

Casa Circondariale di Vibo Valentia (1990)

Return to the «telegraph pole» building layout

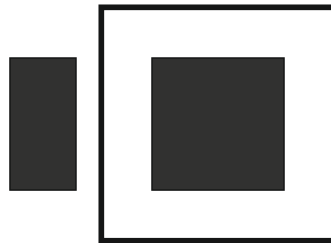
The sixth and the last group contains the latest systems designed. The 8 last generation complexes (4% of assets), some of which are still in the process of construction or delivery, propose the experienced model of the telegraph pole.

The detention buildings and the bodies containing the spaces intended for activities of work, study and training, worship, all depart from the central axis which is a connection path extending in a longitudinal direction, in some cases for more than 250 meters. However, the length of paths that separate the various services, completely new for medium capacity, and the new proposal for the construction techniques and technological details, used in the institutes of the previous generation, confirm the visual effect, sensoral alienation and impassability that characterizes the prison as a bunker, determining, among other things, also considerable problems of environmental impact.

The prison buildings of the last generation are characterized, finally, to have the size of the area used for the activities of imprisonment equal to the spaces provided for services and facilities of the staff, who are now placed outside the wall boundary.

This is a very important aspect to be reported. The recent reform of the prison and its staff has, in fact, opened the field to new requirements and introduced new rights for workers, that still need to find space and recognition through the adaptation of structures to the modern building standards, safety and health of the workspaces.

*Enciclopedia del diritto.
Annali, Volume 2
Angelo Falzea, Paolo Grossi,
Enzo Cheli, Renzo Costi
Giuffrè Editore, 2008
ISBN 8814148201,
9788814148200
1222 pages
p 797*



THE CONCEPT OF A PRISON ORGANISATION TODAY

*Prison Architecture An
International Survey of
Representative Closed
Institutions and Analysis of
Current Trends in Prison
Design
ISBN 10: 0851395473 /
Di Gennaro, Giuseppe
"The" Architectural Press,
1975
pages 239
p.25-29*

Generally, all over the world, three major types of prison locations are most common and popular :

- PRISON IN THE CITY
- PRISON OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CITY
- PRISON ON THE ISLAND...

In Milan, Carcere di san Vittore is a vivid example of the first type, however its position respect to the city is purely forced and constrained, then projected, coming from its historical background.

The «isolate» of the Prison, resting between somewhat sleeping district of dwellings one side, to the still developing city center, full of places and activities on the other, other then adding to the unattractiveness of the place by its function, justifies also the general urban quality of the place, with the building of a much lower heigh around almost the whole perimeter of the wall, dew to the prison construction regulations.

It is seldom called a «false isolate», from one point of view dew to its urban position and morphology, as discussed above, and on the other, dew to a complete heterotopical nature of a life inside the prison wall, which, having its owwn way and regulations, at the same time can easily adopt the whole territory completely to it's own needs, while still being an unseparatable part of the city.

Its «isolation», from the other hand, is influenced much by the belt of the streets that surround it, on all of the sides, with a heavy traffic from the SW direction, and public transport passing by the front enterance facade.

THE OVERALL PRISON SYSTEM OF THE PROVINCE OF MILAN CITY IS MADE UP OF THREE INSTITUTIONS FOR DETENTION, APART FROM THE REMAND PRISON OF SAN VITTORE AND A HOUSE OF JUSTICE.

LA CASA DI RECLUSIONE DI OPERA è il maggiore delle 225 carceri italiane: contiene circa 1.400 detenuti, di cui 1.300 con condanne definitive; è destinato ad acquisire ulteriore importanza, all'interno del circuito carcerario attuale, per svariate ragioni: sono infatti presenti tutte le sezioni tipiche del carcere giudiziario e penale ad esclusione del carcere femminile e di quello minorile.

LA CASA DI RECLUSIONE DI MILANO-BOLLATE viene inaugurata nel dicembre del 2000 come Istituto a custodia attenuata per detenuti comuni. La politica dell'Amministrazione penitenziaria dei circuiti penitenziari differenziati prevede per ogni tipologia di detenuti una risposta punitiva differente, al circuito dei detenuti comuni, e infine, alla custodia attenuata per tossicodipendenti e per detenuti comuni non pericolosi socialmente e all'esecuzione penale esterna (lavoro all'esterno e misure alternative alla detenzione).

ISTITUTO PENALE MINORILE "CESARE BECCARIA" DI MILANO, I ragazzi detenuti attualmente sono al massimo 50, tutti maschi. In passato ospitava sia sez. maschile che femminile, con l'avvio dei lavori di ristrutturazione la sez. femminile è stata chiusa. La permanenza media in istituto risulta essere attorno ai 7/8 mesi.

CARCERE DI SAN VITTORE, BEING A REMAND CENTER, WHERE THE ACCUSED DETAINEES ARE HELD FOR A PERIOD OF TIME FRO 2 TO 6 MONTHS, WAITING FOR THE TRIALS, TO BE SENTENCED, IS THEREFORE IN A DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE OF JUSTIVE, ALSO SITUATED IN THE CITY CENTER. THE POSITION IS SOMEWHAT STRATEGICALFOR THE ADVOCATES-DETAINEES FLUX, AS THEY ARE AFTERWARDS DISTRIBUTED IN THE DETENTION INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO SELECTION AND THE DECISION OF THE COURT



**CASA DI RECLUSIONE
MILANO BOLLATE**



**CARCERE MINORILE
MILANO BECCARIA**



**CASA CIRCONDARIALE
MILANO SAN VITTORE**



▲ PALAZZO DELLA GIUSTIZIA



**CASA DI RECLUSIONE
MILANO OPERA**

II SAN VITTORE AND THE CITY OF MILAN

The knowledge of the historical dynamics is essential to the understanding of urban complexity: the elements that have been the catalysts of the events and images passed, remain today in memory of the place and contribute to formation of the identity. All this constitutes the basic structure on which the future transformations are based, whose elements are readable even now, so that you can locate a report of continuity between past, present and future. The oldest part of the city's history, from its birth to the Unification of Italy, can be considered as historical consolidated urban facts. Although much of today's challenges are the inheritance of transformations and experiments on the City of past, the temporal distance has now settled nature of these facts, which does not exclude the need to rebuild, in the design proposals or intervention criteria, themes and topics of the period. The historical analysis is based on identifying certain thresholds are considered significant for the purposes elaboration of the design assumptions, as corresponding to specific occasions that have caused major changes in the configuration, in the uses and the degree of artificiality of such a space.

Milan : the great urban transformation / Corinna Morandi. - Venezia : Marsilio, 2007. - 95 p. : ill. ; 19 cm.

Remembering primarily the very first city wall, enclosing the system of the *cardo* (SE-NW axis) and of the *decumanus* (SW-NE), traceable partly in the course of some streets in the city center, and then the circle of the medieval walls, having the city gates that marked the radial roads of entry to and departure from the city, the inner circle of *Navigli*, covered in the twentieth century and converted into the Circonvalazione, we can easily say that the first traces of the are, that further would be bearing the case of our studies was not until the mid XVth century.

THE SPANISH DOMINATION

Between 1546 and 1566 Ferrante Gonzaga ordered the construction of the Bastioni Spagnoli (Spanish Ramparts) to defend the city and to establish the toll barrier. The presence of the walls, establishing a physical division between inside and outside of the urban core, highlights the clear distinction between rural landscape and urban environment, characterized as an ordering element:

G. DE FINETTI, Milano: costruzione di una città, Etas Kompass, Milano 1969, p. 76.

«The city of Milan is a great artifact dew to its compactness, that seems to have no opportunity for future expansion. This complex artifact appears completely autonomous and self-sufficient with respect to the country that welcomed him [...], the reality of the Milanese territory and the Lombardy does not seem to affect the city closed on itself. The walls surrounding the city historically consolidate it for additions, adjustments and replacements, but There are yet the obvious areas not built, of the numerous orchards and vegetable gardens, that will remain until after the unit-»

“..la città di Milano è un grande manufatto compatto dal quale sembra esclusa qualsiasi possibilità di espansione futura. Questo complesso manufatto appare completamente autonomo ed autosufficiente rispetto alla campagna che lo accoglie [...], la realtà del territorio milanese e lombardo non sembra interessare la città chiusa in se stessa.

Le mura delimitano la città storicamente consolidatasi per aggiunte, elisioni e sostituzioni: ma sono evidenti le aree non ancora edificate dei numerosi giardini e delle ortaglie, che tali rimarranno fino a dopo l'Unità”.

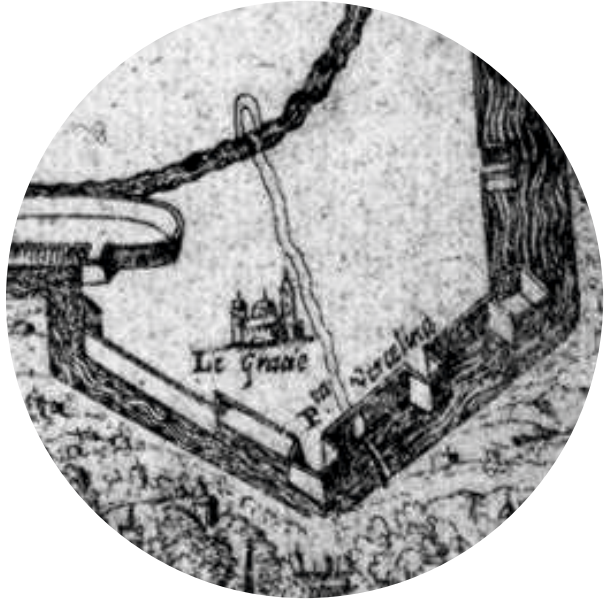
The intense economic and demographic development that took place in the sixteenth century offers an intense development in international trade never known before, extensive building activity starts in Milan. Inside the walls the new public buildings are made, and the work already started is being continued : the Cà Granda, the Palazzo del Capitano di Giustizia, the Palazzo dei Giureconsulti, the continuation of the construction of the Duomo, San Fedele, Brera and la Casa dei Gesuiti and Collegio della Guastalla.

A schematic map of 1567, with the *Castello* at the bottom, inserted in the "Collection of the drawings of the most illustrious city and fortresses in the world", published by Julius Ballino in Venice.

Other than the newest *Bastioni Spagnoli* , appears the *Castello* with both the *Tenaglia* and *Galera*, defensive devices facing one towards the village of *Ortolani*, another to the church of *S. Maria delle Grazie*.

The historical maps up to 1580 show the area of the further construction of CSV being

1567 schematic map of Giulio Ballino



1573 map of Antonio Lafrery



poorly urbanized, characterized by the presence of numerous religious bodies and huge land holdings, mostly destined for agricultural use. Located close to the *Bastioni Spagnoli*, at the point of the angle and not in direct contact with the gates, the area has for centuries had a certain delay in its expansion also due to a depressed position compared to the rest of the city, full of canals and irrigation ditches, that made it unhealthy and difficult to live in.

In the XVI century plan by *Gian Battista Clarici* you can see the most important churches: *Sant'Ambrogio* and *San Vittore*. The *Pusterla of Sant'Ambrogio* was the guarantee of connection and the gateway of the city walls. The plants of the period show another significant presence: it is the *Convento di San Vittore all'Olmo*, located next to the Spain Wall at the point where *Via Bandello* bends before reaching the bastion. At the end of 1800 this monastery, inhabited by monks since 1542, will be demolished to make room for *Carcere Cellulare di San Vittore*. The *Via San Vittore*, *Via Bandello* and *Via Zenale* form the connection between the various convents and the churches of *San Vittore*, *Sant'Ambrogio* and *Santa Maria delle Grazie*

In 1599 *Giovan Battista Bonesina* is more or less the same situation, adding a higher dose of geographical landmarks (usually churches, votive monuments, and hospitals). Interesting to note the large number of streams that flow and stream from Milan, a feature that will remain unchanged until the middle of the XVIII th century, the century in which many streams in the city will be buried or otherwise covered to "fight crime", which is evidently a good excuse for all seasons.

In 1625 begins to circulate a partial representation of Milan, including the portion of a town located between *St. Ambrogio*, *S. Vittore* and *St. Lorenzo*. In this very detailed paper, the actual street of *S. Vittore* is marked as *Vicus Ocarum*. This name will move then to indicate the small road built under *Luigi XII* (but already conceived by *Ludovico il Moro*) to join the street of *S. Vittore* with the *vicus portae Vercellensis* (now c.so Magenta). This lane, then enlarged and still viable, will be recently renamed and dedicated to *Bernardino Zenale*.

THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

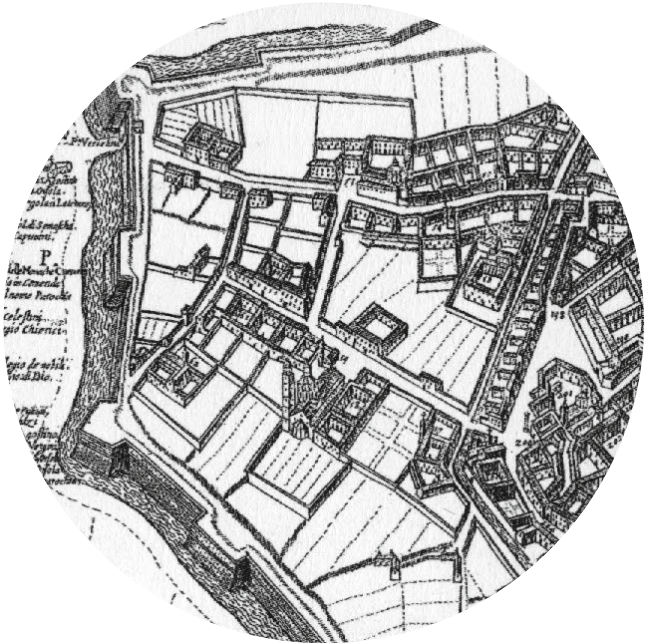
The eighteenth century Milan is a century of great social turmoil and economic and demographic development:

"..agli inizi del 1700 inizia la prima dominazione austriaca, caratterizzata dal dispotismo illuminato di Maria Teresa che si fece promotrice di un'intensa espansione economica e di un'apertura verso le classi borghesi che stavano nascendo con il primo industrialismo. All'interno di un'ottica di riordino e di controllo viene compiuta l'importante operazione del Catasto Teresiano, che coinvolge l'intera

1579 map of Giovan Battista Clarici



1599 map of Giovan Battista Bonesina



F. REGGIORI, *Milano 1800-1943, Il Milione, Milano, 1947*, p. 62.

"in the early 1700s the first Austrian domination began, characterized by the enlightened despotism of Maria Theresa who became a promoter of intense economic expansion and an opening to the middle classes who were born with the first industrialism. Within a perspective of reorganization and control, the important operation of the Teresian cadaster was accomplished, which involves the entire city of Milan.

The redevelopment work of the global image of the city undertaken is the construction of the Teatro alla Scala and the Giardini Pubblici "

città di Milano. Vengono intrapresi lavori di riqualificazione dell'immagine globale della città come la costruzione del Teatro alla Scala e dei Giardini Pubblici..."

In the study area, the situation remains almost unchanged for centuries.

The analysis of the area between *Porta Ticinese* and *Porta Vercellina* and takes into consideration relationships between rural landscape and urban environment through the evolution of their interactions, thus highlighting a reality that characterizes the entire soil of Milan. The threshold taken in examination revealed the prevalence of a system of the agrarian partition. Being not only outside the city walls, but also on the inside, as the characteristic element of urban land, becoming the ordering track and the carrier of the anthropographic structure of the place. The land partition also enters into a relationship with other elements such as waterways, the canals and the relationship paths between the town and the countryside.

For centuries the strongest signs in the area were the boundaries between the two important convents : the *Cappuccini di Porta Vercellina* and the *Olivetani di San Vittore al Corpo*. The meshes in the agricultural lands of these convents follow the orientation of each of them, and in the case of SV area was making at the junction a series of extremely irregular batches.

Via Bandello, the ancient road of the Cappuccini, has a historically important orientation, being a directional axis out of the city: it presents itself as a direct connection between the *Convento dei Cappuccini* and *Cimitero del Fopponino*, located outside the walls. In this portion of the city, without the doors in the *Bastioni Spagnoli*, the little connection with the cemetery area is an important exception.

Cimitero di San Giovannino alla paglia (o di Porta Magenta)

was previously situated right outside of Porta Vercellina, and when it came to be called Porta Magenta, even the cemetery was identified by this name until its closure. Occupied the area just outside the Bastioni Spagnoli that stood actually where today there is the Piazza Aquileia.

Also in this case it was already a small cemetery, which was expanded and reorganized in 1787. It stretched in a rectangular shape having in the center the current intersection of the Vie Verga and Giovio, by its left side almost reached the railway line that ran where now goes Via Alessandri. In 1825 it was enlarged, and continued to be used continuously, without any special events, up to 1868, when it was used to accommodate only the dead bodies of the saints of the town. Also in this case, as the Municipality had miscalculated, by 1875 it was restored to

1704 map of Daniel Stoopendaal



Cimitero di San Giovannino alla paglia
(map of the XXth century)



accommodate all the deaths in the area. It ceased its function 30 November 1895, and since then the dead who were destined to territoriality were buried in Musocco.

As evidence of its existence, the Piazza Aquileia overlooks a small tabernacle ossuary, which bears the inscription typical of a late Baroque: "What you will be, we are now. Who forgets about us, forget about himself"

The agricultural partition, as a characteristic element of urban area in this part of the city, is the order of the structure of the site and interacts with other important elements, such as the rivers, the streams, channels and the *Navigli*.

After the bridge of *Porta Vercellina* that was going over the *Naviglio di San Girolamo* (the today *via Carducci*), started the *Borgo delle Grazie*, that undoubtedly was taking the name of the *Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie*.

The *Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie* and the *Convento di San Vittore* stood on the two axes of penetration that, starting from the built city structure, extend towards the areas inside the ramparts, still undeveloped, but which in their turn form the future paths of development outside the *Bastioni Spagnoli*.

THE AGE OF THE RESTORATION

Napoleon enters Milan in 1796 and gives birth to the democratic municipality, starting a period of the great change.

Ivi, p. 101.

«It can be said that the revolutionary Milan only after the arrival of the French troops, will be the capital of the Cisalpine Republic from 1797, then of the Italian Republic from 1802 to 1805 and from this date, also the Kingdom of Italy. With a small increase of the population with respect to the last years of the Austrian Government, in 1806 the city has 141,000 inhabitants, but the climate culture is new: many intellectuals come to the new capital to offer themselves to the service of people, after centuries of work for the Prince»

“La Milano rivoluzionaria si può dire tale solo in seguito all'arrivo delle truppe francesi, sarà capitale della Repubblica Cisalpina dal 1797, poi della Repubblica Italiana dal 1802 al 1805 e da questa data, del Regno d'Italia. Con un piccolo aumento di popolazione rispetto agli ultimi anni del governo austriaco, nel 1806 la città conta 141000 abitanti; ma il clima culturale è nuovo: molti intellettuali vengono nella nuova capitale per offrirsi al servizio del popolo, dopo secoli di lavoro per il principe”

1807 is the year in which the *Commissione di Ornato* for the City of Milan (composed of the most famous neoclassical architects of the time: *Luigi Cagnola Albertolli Giocondo, Joseph Zanoja, Paul Landriani* and *Luigi Canonica*) make the first plan of the City, famous as *The Straight one*, being the edition of the *Piano Pinchetti*. In the plan emerges, for its importance, the junction between the *Ospedale del Filarete* and the new *Foro Bonaparte dell'Antolini*, as the key axis of the new Milan, that lays tangentially to the old center of the *Piazza del Duomo*. Predicting the substantial negativity of a radiocentric structure, the Napoleon's plan assumes the decentralization that does not devalue the historical core, but is opposed to it in a constructive way. The urban environment proposed in the Plan is characterized by

1734 map of Marcantonio dal Re



1801 map of Giacomo Pinchetti



monumental and representative architecture, as a search for the city image, consistent with the spirit of the Enlightenment and Neoclassicism.

In the early 1800s the second Austrian rule begins, the Church properties are seriously reduced in importance as a result of the expropriation laws by the Municipality.

The period preceding Unification represents a period of the city's relative physical stability, characterized by the presence of a side wall as the doubling value between the urban and rural space and the actual demarcation between the urban and the rural reality.

In the discussed area (CSV) there is an obvious dislocation of the town along the lines of penetration in the form of villages and the presence of numerous open spaces and urban gardens attached to the religious bodies. Outside the Wall, along the waterways, close to the ramparts and at the gates of the city, the first forms of urban expansion appear.

In the Plan of the Corpo degli Astronomi di Brera,

lvi, p. 123.

«The perimeter of the Spanish Ramparts is constant, though history makes it clear that it is no longer the military fortress wall structure, but only a material memory. The unbuilt areas inside the walls were almost equal to those of the end of the XVI century, while the population was still below the one obtained in the Spanish age.

The consequently modest construction activity, however, succeeds to modify the urban landscape, following the control by the Commissione di Ornato even on small constructions. The urban outlook becomes neoclassical due to a sort of make-up work on the already existing construction»

“il perimetro dei bastioni spagnoli è fedele, ma la grafia rende evidente che non si tratta più della struttura muraria di una città-fortezza militare (è scomparsa con la loro distruzione la complessità degli spalti del castello), ma solo di una memoria materica. Le aree non edificate all'interno delle mura sono rimaste pressoché eguali a quelle della fine del XVI secolo, mentre la popolazione è ancora inferiore a quella raggiunta dalla città in età spagnola.

L'attività edilizia, conseguentemente modesta, riesce però a modificare il paesaggio urbano in seguito al controllo esercitato dalla Commissione di Ornato anche sui piccoli interventi di manutenzione edilizia. Il volto urbano diventa neoclassico grazie ad una sorta di maquillage operato sull'edilizia già esistente”

In 1844 *Carlo Cattaneo* defines Milan as a big city, most advanced in all Europe, with 145,000 inhabitants and "a large number of the educated classes".

A map of the city dating from the first half of the XIX century, illustrates the urban situation characterized by a densely built core, with a medieval layout within the closed circle of Navigli and an outer Wall system, dating back to the years of Spanish domination.

This barrier, which contains in it the newer parts of the urban sprawl, loses then its defensive function, but continues to separate not only physically, but also from the point of administrative and economic center, the city from its suburbs.

1810 - Pianta degli astronomi di Brera



1857 - map of Milan



Outside the walls, the territory belonged administratively to another commune, the “*Corpi Santi*”, surrounding the city along the ramparts. A southern spur extends to the current municipal boundaries, establishing itself in the fertile irrigated plain of the city South, where, in addition to the already established agricultural activity, settle the first industrial activities and partly the workers' residences. Being placed with no defined method, they tried to correspond with the main ways out of the city, preferably close to the City Gates.

To the south, the system of *Navigli* (the *Darsena*, the *Naviglio Grande* and *Pavese*) and the *Porta Ticinese*, indicated in a clear manner the economic tie of the city, in this way forming the largest *Borgo* outside the City Wall, the main center of trade and transport.

The map by *Felice Poggi (1855-1919)* shows the hydrography of the city of Milan and its surroundings in the roman ages.

On the threshold of 1850 consequently, the lines of the City development towards the rural outings are confirmed : the compact facades form along the road paths, completing the large size districts, that contribute to the definition of a precise urban contrast between open spaces and built-up areas.

The ramparts and the canals have an extra element of the surface artificiality being added : the railway route which, interfering with the already well-established agrarian grid, introduces new logic of interaction.

In the map of 1857 it is visible as the level of urbanization continues to increase.

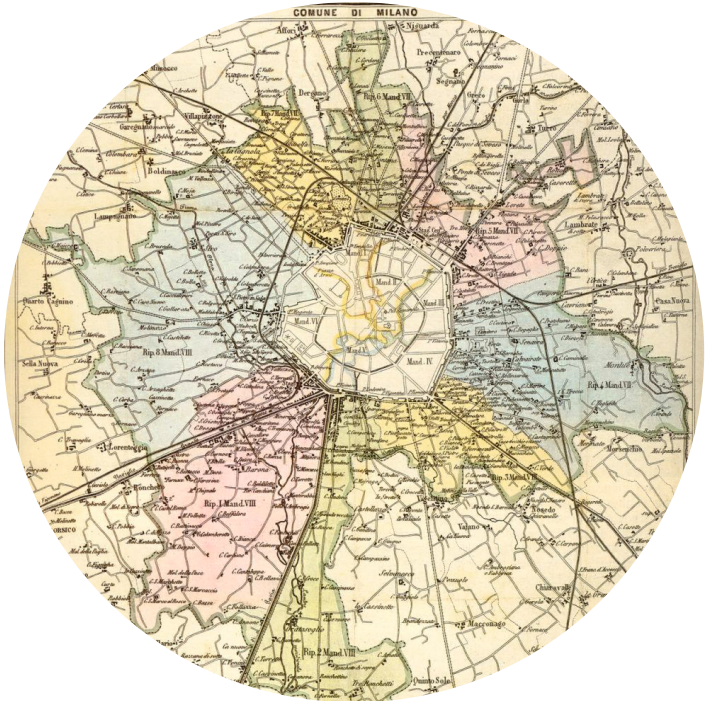
In map published by Vallardi, a prolific publisher of Milan, we finally see the size and the division of the so-called *Corpi Santi*, or of that part of the city under the jurisdiction of Milan, but not yet officially part of the city itself. In 1873 the *Corpi Santi* will be permanently included in the Milan area, to meet the needs of economic and demographic expansion. Only after the First World War the outside areas of Milan will be adjusted further to include other neighborhoods and districts (as *Affori*, for example) up to the current situation.

THE POST-UNIFICATION

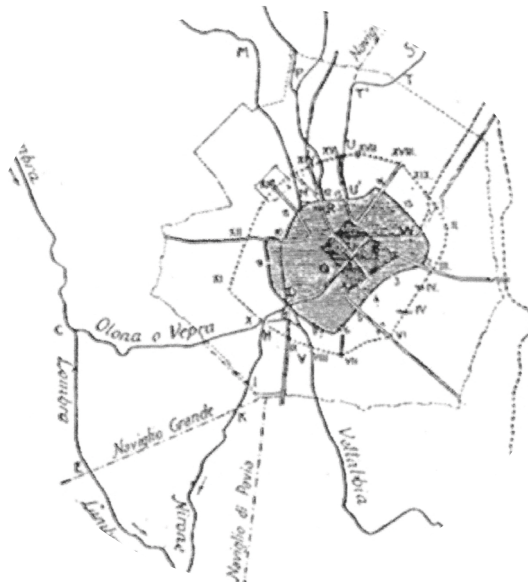
1861 marks the beginning of a series of large urban transformations. The “*Milano Tecnica*” plan indicates edification between 1859 and 1884, when the city underwent considerable changes in their own space assets, but despite the great urban development , the city still suffers from a long delay of the statement of modern industry. Still, it was not until about thirty years before the official approval of a plan.

Though the city has not grown much in recent years, the numerous construction projects done represent the important steps for the purposes of urban design: the

1873 - map of Corpi Santi,
Antonio Vallardi



1855-1919 - Idrografia di Milano



Galleria Vittorio Emanuele II with the arrangement of the *Piazza del Duomo*, the new major public infrastructures (*il Cimitero Monumentale*, *il Carcere di San Vittore*, *il Macello Pubblico*, schools), the *Stazione Centrale* with industrial settlements to the North and the area of *Via Principe Umberto*, the *Quartiere di Lazaretto*, the new *Corso Genova* that takes directly to the *Porta Genova* station, behind which, appear the new building factories and workers' residences: the first station of a private railway company, *Ferrovie Nord Milano*, in the proximity to the *Castello*.

The *Borgo delle Grazie*, with two different resolutions (the first in 1860 and the second in 1865) assumed the name of *Corso Magenta* after the first one, while the later extended to the same name also the *Corso di Porta Vercellina*, the stretch that today combines the end of *via Meravigli* with *largo Paolo d'Ancona*.

Materially, however, the *Porta Vercellina* moved asynchronously with respect to changes in the names of villages and roads: in fact, with the construction of the *Bastioni Spagnoli* in the sixteenth century the gate on the *Naviglio di San Girolamo* was demolished and moved past the *Chiesa delle Grazie*, the present *Piazza Francesco Baracca* (*military aviator, 1888-1918*).

The increase in population and the incapsulation in 1873 of the physical and administrative level of the *Corpi Santi*, also lead to a radical change in the city, but sconcentrated strangely on itself, characterized mainly by the reuse of the buildings themselves and the existing infrastructure:

A. BUZZI DONATO, *Note sullo sviluppo di Milano negli ultimi 100 anni*, in "Quaderni di documentazione e studi", n.1, *Comune di Milano*, 1969, p. 98.

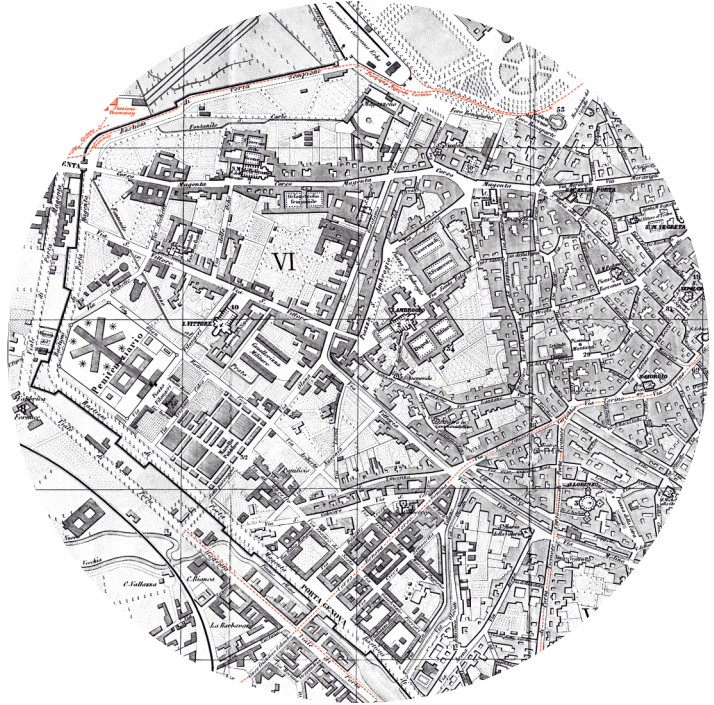
"In 1873, when the future of Milan's great expansion was already foreseen, although the population was still stable for more than a century, the area is added to the municipality, inside the Spanish walls, as the suburban of the *Corpi Santi* [...]. Around 1880, all the existing railway lines converge on the *Stazione Centrale*, while the new *Porta Genova* station is being realised, with numerous industries behind. A similar process of localization of industrial activities was already traced to the North of *Stazione Centrale* "

"Nel 1873, quando si prevedeva per Milano un futuro di grande espansione, malgrado la popolazione fosse stabile da più di un secolo, viene annessa al territorio comunale, circoscritto alle mura spagnole, l'area suburbana dei *Corpi Santi* [...]. Intorno al 1880, tutte le linee ferroviarie convergono sulla *Stazione Centrale* passante, mentre si sta realizzando una nuova *Stazione di Porta Genova*, nelle cui vicinanze si insediarono numerose industrie. Un analogo processo di localizzazione di attività industriali era già in corso nelle area Nord della *Stazione Centrale* "

In these years old building fabric is being intensively restored, courtyards and gardens built in turn, thus creating new districts although lacking then communal services and public spaces. The Municipality aims still primarily on the reorganization of transport, services, facilities, technology, cemeteries and prisons, not to mention the numerous works of completion / renovation of town churches and some civil buildings, (*S. Simpliciano-1871*; *S. Eustorgio 1878*; *San Lorenzo-1878* ; *Santa Maria delle Grazie-1881*; *1862 Palazzo Marino*, etc.)

This mainly reorganization and city decoration work leads to the obvious lack in the creation of a new public buildings, which justifies the strong demand for housing and communal services after the Unification of Italy: in the time between the years 1871

1883 - map of Antonio Vallardi



1871 - Pza St Agostino, Macello Pubblico



and 1887, the city is relatively larger, but above all what has grown was definitely the needs of its diverse population.

The urban public transport grows in this context, while the numerous restorations and projects tend to structure the relations historically consolidated between the city and its surroundings.

The birth of *Vie Ferrate* strongly affects the morphology of the area of discussion, which comes connected from the *Stazione di Porta Genova* to the *Scalo Sempione*.

The *Naviglio di San Girolamo*, that led its waters into the stagnant moat of the *Castello*, was filled in and covered to solve the obvious and even urgent hygienic problems that presented themselves; also must be considered that this part of the *Naviglio* was in reality not navigable, so basically useless from a practical point of view. The traces of the city's hydrology are generalised on the map of 1860, proving the discussed fact of the area's rich ground water supplies.

Thus the *Via Giosuè Carducci* (poet, 1835-1907) was born, obviously named after him after his death.

In the historical cartography, 1884 is the year having the first trace of the *Carcere di San Vittore*, whose construction, beginning in 1872, is completed by the end of 1879. Notable is how generously the prison wall follows the lines of the *Bastioni* and traces of the demolished *Convento dei Cappuccini*.

Another fundamental transformative moment in the urban framework is the progressive demolition of the *Bastioni Spagnoli* and the subsequent subdivision of the areas between the Wall trace and the *Circonvalazione* at the outings. The urban space is thus being united by the destruction of a landmark of the city plan's general morphology.

In 1871 the blocks of the district between *Corso Genova* and the area of the SV, are subjected to an act of an extremely rigid planning, being the work of *Eng. Cesare Beruto*, which overlaps the old mesh by an orthogonal one, according to the orientation of the *Chiostrì di San Vittore*.

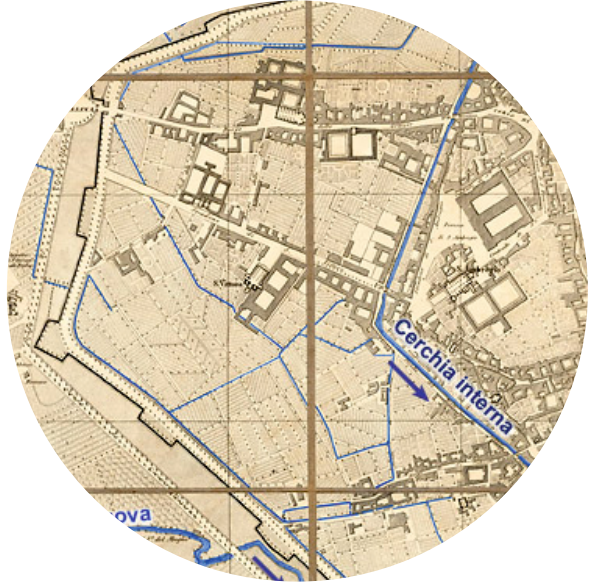
Among the residential construction interventions of this period prevail the block buildings and the courtyard buildings, with small workshops on the ground floor. Between 1861 and 1863 the *Macello Pubblico* is built, functioning then until 1928.

Piazza Sant'Agostino was not until the early 30's *Piazza del Macello Pubblico*. The slaughter was between *Viale Papiniano* and *Via Gian Battista Vico* with the main entrance in *Piazza del Macello* (St. Agostino), from where all the meat consumed in

1878 - map of Milano and suburbs



1860 - hydrology map of Milan,
Harvard Collection Digital Library



Mario Asdrubali, Alberto Stradelli "I macelli : costruzione, gestione, aspetti sanitari", Edizioni Agricole Bologna, 1965.

Milan was coming. The choice to built the Macello exactly on that area came also from the conveniency to have a railway line quite close (the sign of the railway tracks can be traced in the shapes of Via Giuseppe Dezza and Pietro Orseolo). On the Slaughter, built between 1861 and 1863, the book 'Milan technique' of 1885, noted that: 'The public slaughterhouse of Milan is one of the flagship policies of technical modernization of the years after unification, because you this is the first facility of its kind established in the city: until 1860, the slaughter takes place even in the shops of traders, and only the construction of the municipal slaughterhouse allows this activity to expel from the urban fabric and concentration of production in a single plant.

THE FIRST HALF OF THE CENTURY

These were the years of historical Regular Plans, which have most influenced the current image of the city: *Piano Beruto (1889), Piano Pavia-Masera (1910), Piano Albertini (1934).*

"La pianificazione urbanistica milanese inizia sostanzialmente con il Piano Beruto del 1889 in cui la concezione haussmaniana porta a considerare la città come un insieme disegnato con previsioni infrastrutturali, ma porta anche alla prima divisione fra centro e periferia. Il piano del 1912 appesanti questa concezione con conseguenze negative (sventramenti ed espansioni meccaniche e ripetitive). Il piano Albertini codificò tale procedura: si ebbero i disastrosi effetti causati dall'espansione per circonvallazioni successive (a macchia d'olio). Le conseguenze di tale piano hanno inciso gravemente anche negli anni della ricostruzione post bellica, fino all'approvazione del Piano Regolatore Generale del 1953"

C. AYMONINO, *Lo studio dei fenomeni urbani*, Officina, Roma, 1977, p. 88.

«The Milanese urban planning basically starts with the Piano Beruto of 1889 in which the Haussmann concept leads to the city's consideration as a whole , with infrastructural predictions, though also leading to the first division between the center and the periphery. The plan of 1912 loaded this concept with negative consequences (mechanical and repetitive demolitions and expansions). The plan Albertini preposed the following steps: the effects caused by the expansion turned out to be relatively disastrous for the further circular roads – Circonvalazioni. (the oil stain principle). The consequences of this plan were also severe during the post war years, until the approval of Piano Regolatore Generale del 1953"

In the Regular plan of Cesare Beruto for Milan, worked out between 1884 and 1889. its easy to distinguish the existing body of the city, darker color, the interventions with more detailes (the NW part of the city), and the circle of the extension zone (lighter color with the signs of new streets)

In 1914, the rapid growth of built-up areas outside the perimeter Wall is observed, and the railway tracks contribute to the increase in the relationships complexity of the areas qualitatively different.

In the period following the approval of the *Piano Beruto*, the area of the *Carcere di San Vittore* is witnessing the implementation of forecasts expressed : the areas outside the ramparts have an obvious geometric design typical of *Beruto'* isolates, while the vacant spaces inside the Wall tend to saturate.

The XIX century morphogenetic matrix, that grew outside the walls is consolidated, while the railway line renders spatial relations more complex.

1884 - Draft of the plan edited by
Ing. Cesare Beruto.



1885 - Piano Beruto



AA. VV., *Milano Tecnica dal 1859 al 1884*, Hoepli, Milano 1885.

The layout of the ramparts, now partly destroyed, is taken up by a discontinuous building curtain and, at the former west junction of the wall the *Piazzale Aquileia* is being born. In general all the urban sector between *Porta Ticinese* and *Vercellina* starts to consolidate, enriched with new elements of artificiality and complexity , interacting with the signs of historical memory.

C. BERUTO, *Relazione ufficiale del piano Regolatore di Milano, Milano 1885.*

Near the 1936's the stabilization of the area of SV is becoming more obvious .The demolition of the railway branch between *Stazione di Porta Genova* and *Scalo Sempione*, determines the formation of an urban void, corresponding with the present *Via Dezza* and *Parco Solari*, while the transfer of the *Macello Pubblico* causes a rapid subdivision of the vacant areas, going partially in accordance with the *Piano Albertini*.

At this time, the area starts to assume its own essential characteristics.

THE TRANSFORMATIONS DURING THE FASCIST PERIOD

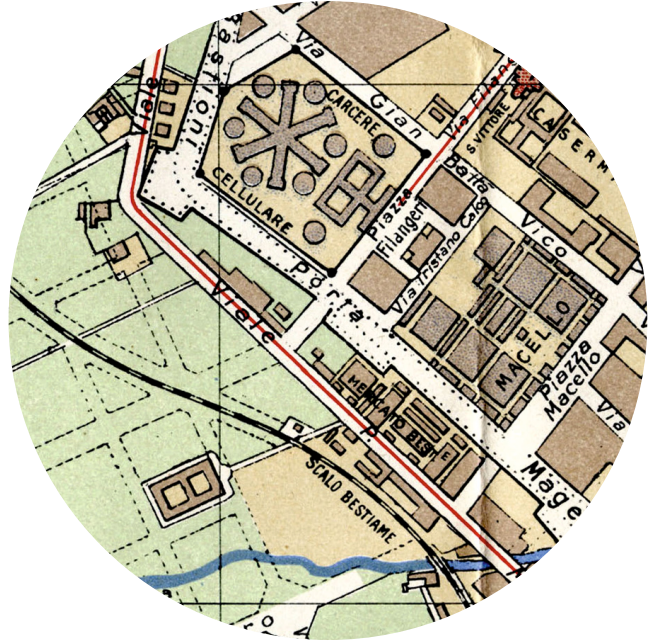
C. FRANCHI, R. CHIUMELO, "Urbanistica a Milano in regime fascista", *La Nuova Italia, Firenze 1962.*

In the history of Milan between the two wars, it is interesting to read the role of the ideal culture, style and technique, defined as *Novecentesca*, intending though the positions not directly related to the style and poetics of the Rationalist Functionalism. It does not mean only to analyze the figurative-linguistic aspect of some works, but relate them to the transformations of the city and its the plans, rules and instruments of implementation. In the culture of *Novecento* the main prevailing issues are those related to the urban order, the construction order and the meaning of the works in historical relation to the urban and the economic transformation of the city.

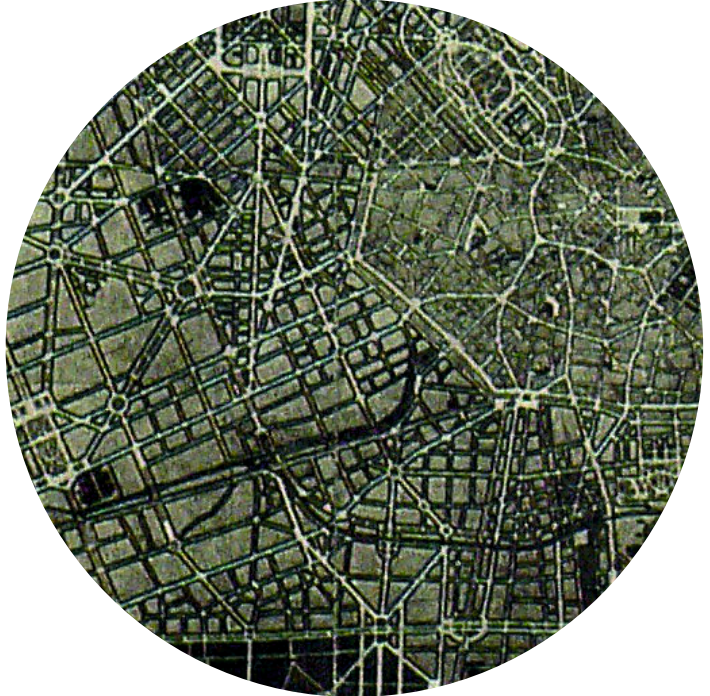
In 1923, following the mergeing of eleven neighboring municipalities as an expansion of its territory, the city then follows the need to revise the plan in force, the one of *Pavia e Maserà*. The frames of this plan have been reduced to traces, expanding the choices of *Beruto*: thus the study of a new plan can no longer be postponed and is being undertaken by the chaired Commissionner the Councillor *Chiodi*. Discarding the previous concept of "monocentrism", *Chiodi* formulates a "Polycentric" hypothesis, limiting on purpose the development of the principal aggregate, in order to create "Satellite Neighborhoods", which will be fully equipped with services and capable of relative autonomy. Having proposed the form of administrative decentralization, the Commission has actually departed from main ideas of the Government, oriented towards centralization, thus probably for this reason the plan of *Chiodi* inevitably remains on paper.

Nevertheless, the debate on the strategic choices for the future of the city, remains open for the study of a *Piano Regolatore* an the Expansion plan, announced in 1926. The competition was attended by numerous groups , and as a result, in 1927 the prevailing projects are of *Piero Portaluppi*, *Mauro Semenza* and *Giuseppe De Finetti*.

1904 - Plan with Macello Pubblico



1930 - Piano Albertini



But also these projects were taking the main ideas of decentralization, proposed previously by *Chiodi*; to escape from expansion logic of the "oil stain", stopping the indiscriminated building at the outer circle and directing the city growth only to the main lines, constituting in this way a satellite system.

Immediately after the competition, the Municipality provides a separate planning office to the Chief Eng. *Albertini Cesare*, in order to urgently extend the final version of the winner project: that of *Portaluppi* and *Semenza*.

The Plan that *Albertini* provides, unlike the winning project, legalizes the destruction of the City Centre and the extension to the entire Municipality area the extensive building, denying the green belt, any plans for zoning and constraint areas for public services.

In the period during the approval of the plan (1927-1934), urban development can not be stopped: on the one hand the construction or reconstruction of entire parts of the city by small fragments, on the other hand the planned transformation of entire areas.

In the meantime, the circle of the *Navigli* has been brought to completion (1929-1930), foreseen already in the *Piano Beruto*, creating a new ring road around the central city nucleus. Such an arrangement, beginning with the goal to improve the viability and hygienic conditions, soon becomes ineffective from the road network point of view and contributes instead to the process of altering the appearance and functionality of the old town.

At the same time the urban interest of the rationalist component starts growing, as since around 1934 most of the successful professionals put themselves to risk by the opportunities offered in the context of partial plans. Thus the compactness and the ability of the critical capacity dissolves. Only *De Finetti* remains in the opposition, continuing a consistent research of urban-scale projects, for the arrangement of the main central areas.

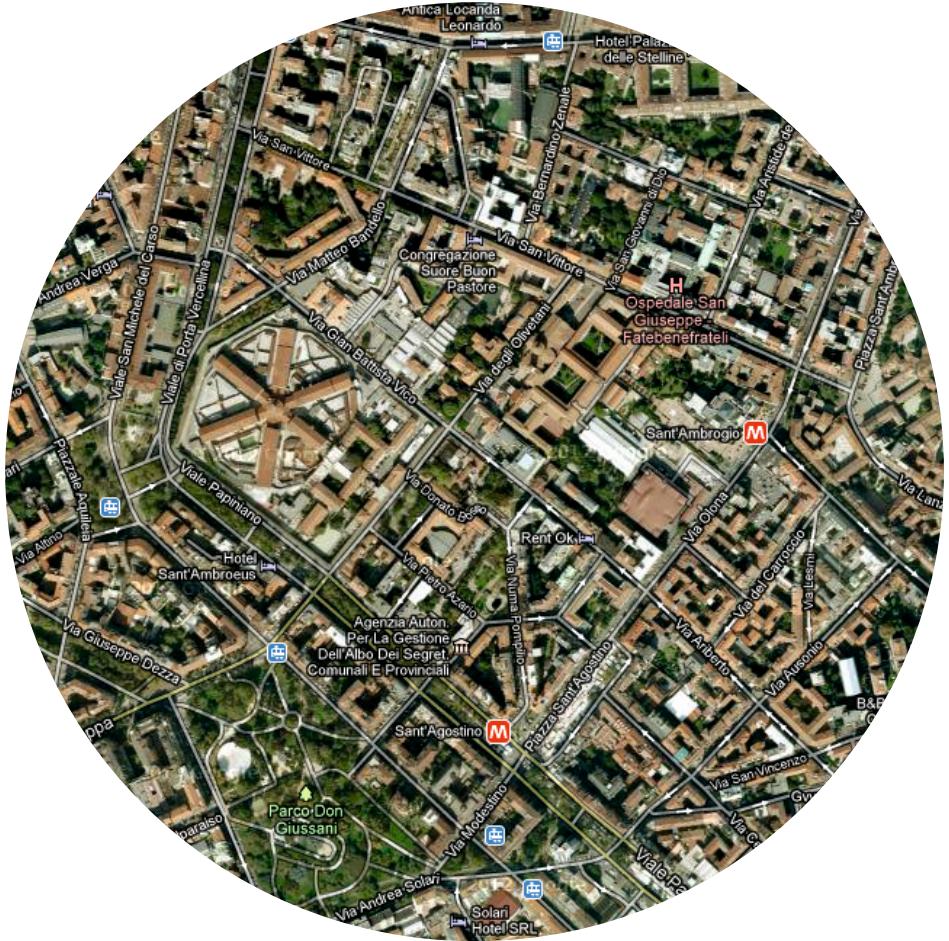
Therefore emerge the projects with emerging theories of urban rationalism, directly addressing the problems of a different organization of the city, sometimes mostly based on the logic of "tabula rasa". This logic highlights the lack of interest of the preservation of the urban environment in its complex historical stratifications, which also characterized the culture of Italian fascist matrix, as well as the European one. The fundamental example is the proposals of Le Corbusier for the center of Paris.

THE LAST FIFTY YEARS

The Milan after Second World War has practically grown on itself, rebuilt without a specific urban design: this is a period of intense urban development, characterized by continuous and significant increase in population, labor force and the urbanized area.

The growing importance of the economic role of the city at this time is coupled by a powerful bloc of interests that affect the planning and the management of city. The

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particularly acute destructions in the city center are considered by some planners as an opportunity for a general reorganization, overcoming of the old criteria of monocentric plan and the "oil stain" concept of expanding. A common feature of the projects submitted to the contest of ideas in 1945 is the search for an alternative approach: the topics of high speed crossing lines, subway, decentralization, functional reorganization and development poles are essential.

Among the projects presented : the Plan AR (Architetti Riuniti) , introducing for the first time the concept of "city-region", advancing innovative proposals such as the breaking of the monocenter, the development to the North based on the creation of two equipped axles of high speed, that allow the city crossing, a network of integrated subway system, and on moving the business center to the former Scalo Sempione and the Fiera Campionaria.

In the decade that ranges from 1953 to 1962 urban expansion is driven primarily by the industrial development, the newly urbanized areas grow around the transport nodes, the urban population is still growing.

The growth and decentralization of the industry, the increase in the services sector and the recovery of the construction industry are the themes that characterize this period of profound economic, social and territorial transformations.

The Piano Regolatore Generale , including a systematic conversion of industrial production system into other functions, gives a significant turn to this trend : from 1860 ga occupied by industries only 789 are confirmed. The historic center escapes the regulation of PRG as subject to the simple Regolamento Edilizio and undergoes rapid and extensive process of service sector development. The new business center, expected in the area between Garibaldi Station and the Central, is in fact too close to the city center and therefore can not become its credible alternative. Instead, there is a rise of the service sector, which begins to concentrate heavily in Milan, and the fast spread of residential and productive settlements on the surrounding territories.

The population growth is primarily seen in the external communes: Milan arrives to 1750000 inhabitants in 1973, but in the following years the population begins to decrease. The demographic fall is also connected to the fall in employment due to the crisis of large industries, but nevertheless the service sector is expanding.

The sixties marked a period of the great shocks: many movements, claiming the better living conditions and the maintenance of the socio-economic conditions by means of social control on the choices of development and transformation of the city:

"il periodo fra il 1968 ed il 1976 coincide con l'aggravamento della situazione economica, che culmina nel '72 con la crisi del petrolio e delle materie prime. Si accentuano le spinte rivendicative dell'ormai storico '68; cresce il costo del lavoro che si allinea rapidamente ai

livelli europei. Emerge un rallentamento generale della produzione, con un arresto fortissimo intorno al '74; l'industria cessa di offrire posti di lavoro mentre aumenta il terziario”.

Ivi, p. 136.

«the period between 1968 and 1976 coincides with the deterioration of the economic situation, culminating in '72 with the crisis of oil and raw materials. are accentuated the pressures of the now historic assertive '68; grows the cost of labor that aligns quickly to European levels. It follows a general slowdown in production, with a strong stop around '74; industry ceases to offer jobs while increasing the tertiary»

The Milan demographic stagnation continues, and the change of the internal parts leads to the modification of the social structure of the population: the phenomena of industrial decentralization and outsourcing prompt the residential substitution processes. In the central areas, now saturated, the population tends to grow old, while the significant increase in peripheral areas is being recorded.

In 1976, the City Council adopts the Variante Generale (approved in 1980). The principal topics - redefinition of the expansion of residential areas, pausing the development of the service sector, protection of the environmental and historic resources, the balance between Milan and the surrounding area and the redevelopment of the residential and the productive sector.

Generally, the predictions of the Variante Generale were aimed at rationalization of the existing, being somewhat innovative for Milan, remembering the previous planning. The new urban model is the one metropolitan polycentric with strong relations between the districts. From this point of view the Variante Generale emphasizes in the first place the redefinition of urban mobility, coordinated at the system of district and regional transport, taking as the cornerstone of the operation the integrated public transport.

The Variante Generale marks the end of an important chapter in the Milan's events planning: the attempt to give a logic content to everything, produced in contradictory and systematic mode in previous decades.

The eighties bring life both in the cultural and operational sector . But while the socio-economic structure of Milan changes, and consequently also its physical structure, the urban instruments are not always capable of meeting the pressing demands. The city continues, in fact, to grow without a precise framework ,capable of addressing and governing each and every intervention.

Over the past fifty years, the physical structure and the morphology of the area of SV does not undergo significant transformations. Following the II WW destructions, visible is the phenomena of building replacements and the completion of some blocks.

SUMMING UP: THE HISTORICAL LAYERS AND ARCHITECTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS RECOGNIZED IN THE AREA OF SV.

Having observed the important and privileged role that the whole complex of SV played in the Milanese tradition both in its cultural matrix ,rich in meanings, and regarding the position it occupies within the city, being a morphogenetic element regarding the organization of its surroundings.

In order to understand better the relations of the site to its surroundings and the way they can influence each other, the processes that have brought the place to its present position have been studied in the previous chapters, together with the analysis of the historical transformations occurring in the area.

Consequently there have been identified some historical thresholds, in addition to the above, considered significant:

starting from 1734, according to the first Catasto Teresiano, in which the area was covered by cultivated fields, and arriving to 1936, when, with the implementation of the Piano Albertini, the area defines its essential characteristics.

Three particular and fundamental matrices of morphological transformation of the area can be named:

- the Medieval Walls,
- the Spanish Ramparts
- the Railway belt.

The streets of the Roman Empire and the waterways constitute the oldest connections between the inhabited centers and the countryside; the doors along the walls are in their turn the nodal points between the pathways within the city and the walls. The *Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie* and the *Convento di San Vittore* both settle on these penetration axes along which, through the constitution of building facades, the future paths of development outside the city walls are formed.

The future settling of convents, hospitals and charitable institutions within the circle of *Bastioni*, generates the new streets of connection and the consequent birth of city parts of outside of the main streams of development.

This area , closed between the Bastioni and the ring of canals (*Navigli*), today Via Carducci, in the years of Piano Beruto was still not built, except for the *Corso Magenta* and *Borgo di Port Vercellina*, located outside the walls.

The only prominent buildings constructed in the years immediately after unification

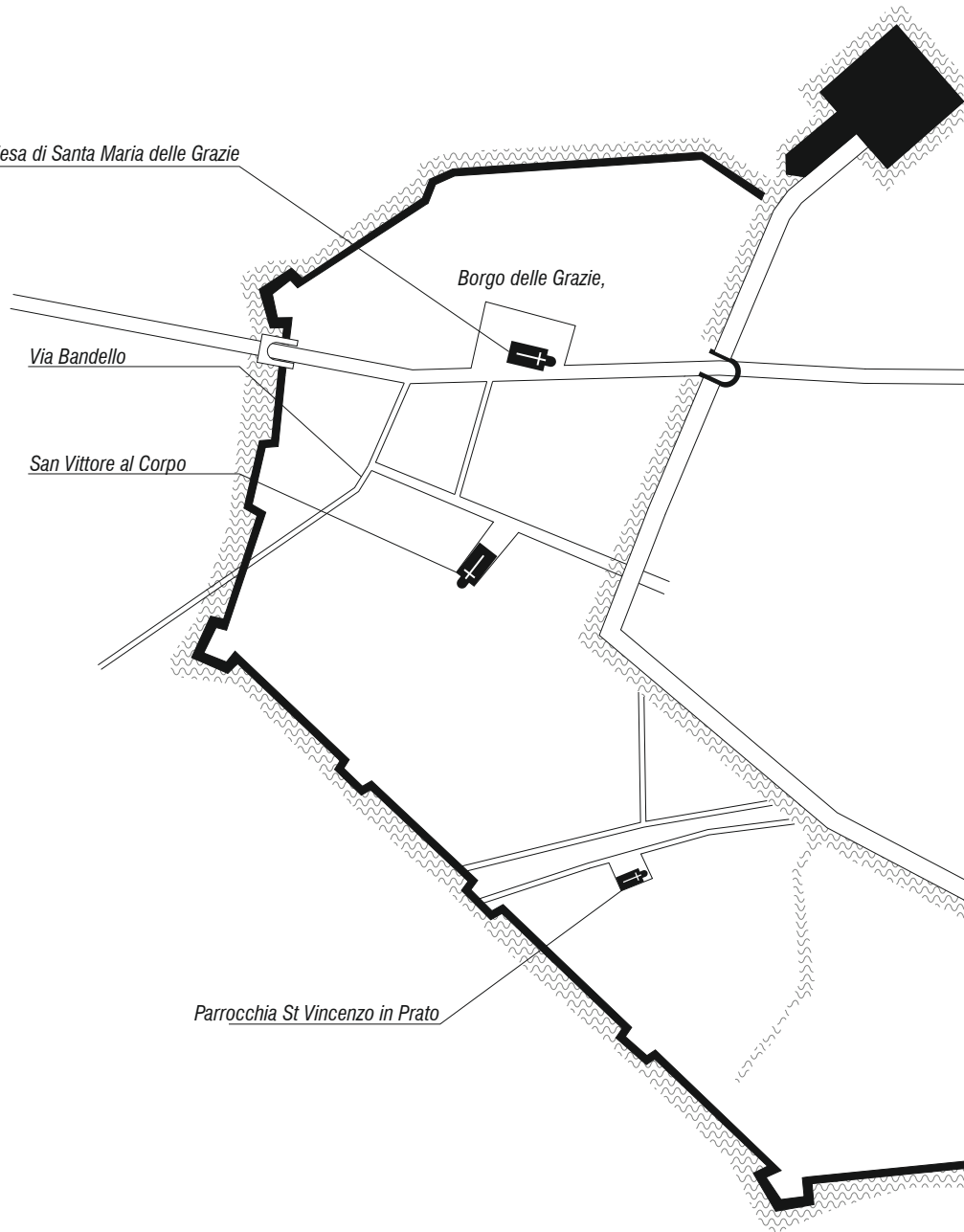
Chiesa di Santa Maria delle Grazie

Borgo delle Grazie,

Via Bandello

San Vittore al Corpo

Parrocchia St Vincenzo in Prato



(Unità) were the *Carcere di San Vittore* and *il Macello* (previously settled in *via Olona*, now disappeared). The development and the construction of this part of the city resulted from the decision to preserve the *Castello* and to requalificate the former *Piazza d'Armi* into the city park, today *Parco Sempione*, including also the interests of the real estate company *Società Fondiaria*, the owner of many areas in this zone.

In 1850 the new element of artificiality of the soil is being added, completing its preexistencies (the *Navigli* and the *Bastioni*): the Railway Line.

M. GRANDI, A. PRACCHI,
"Milano. Guida all'architettura
moderna", Zanichelli, Bologna
1980, p. 176

"[...] Meanwhile, in the north-west of Porta Genova two major initiatives were being realized: the new *Macello* (1861-63) and the *Carcere Cellulare* (1872-79), so that new roads were needed. Starting with *Via Olona*, that finished with the square of *Macello* [...], then *Via Ausonio* and *Filangeri*, to which other streets are to be added soon to complete the district, that, however, remained relatively empty for a few years afterwards".

"[...] Frattanto a Nord-Ovest di Porta Genova due importanti iniziative andavano realizzandosi: il nuovo *Macello* (1861-63) ed il *Carcere cellulare* (1872-79); così che nuove strade si rendevano necessarie. Innanzitutto la *Via Olona*, sboccante nella piazza del *Macello* [...], e le *Vie Ausonio* e *Filangeri* alle quali altre si aggiungeranno ben presto a completare il quartiere rimasto tuttavia assai rado per qualche anno ancora".

The presence of the *Bastioni* is notable: not only does it have the characteristic of establishing a physical division between inside and outside of the urban core but also gives a distinction between rural landscape and urban environment, becoming in this way the forming element of the organization, apart from the typological emergency and the matrix formation.

Outside the walls come the first structures of urban expansion, settling or along the main routes going into the city, or close to the fortifications, or still along the waterways, all being the factors that assume the role of morphogenetic elements. The railway line also affects the design of the city mesh.

Another point of interest in the urban development of the city and in particular the SV area is the one corresponding to the redaction of the *Piano Regolatore del Beruto*, 1884, whose overall goal was to satisfy as much as possible the type of the monocentric expansion taking place. Aiming at the improvement of the connection between the two divided sides of the city, inside and outside the Walls, it proposed the demolition of the *Bastioni* and their replacement by two parallel arteries framed by blocks.

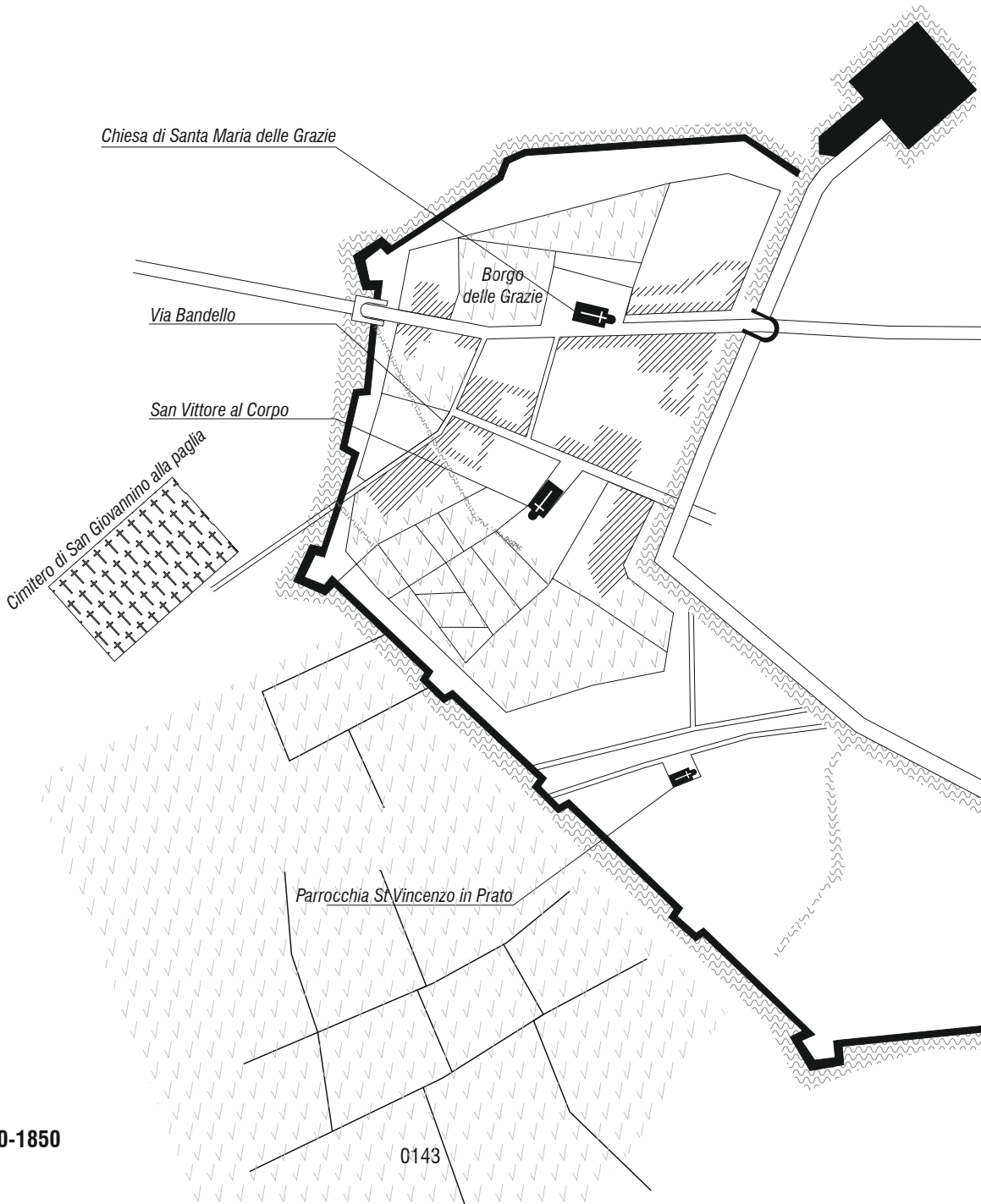
M. GRANDI, A. PRACCHI.
Milano. Guida all'architettura
moderna", Zanichelli, Bologna
1980, p. 176.

«The *Beruto* is really in love with the trapezoidal geometry, tending to create squares varied at each junction, using squares, rombs, small and big circles»

Referring to *Beruto*, Reggiori wrote:

"Il *Beruto* si è davvero innamorato della geometria e dei giochetti trapezoidali, diffondendosi a creare piazzette variegata ad ogni incrocio, con l'impiego di quadratini, di rombi, di cerchi e circoletti"

However, we can say that in the XXth century the area around the *CSV* follows the morphological structure as seen in the *Piano Beruto*. In 1934 then, for the first time,



1700-1850

0143

with the Piano Albertini, it is proposed to move the CSV and the *Macello*, thus giving a new definition to the urban design. The plan presupposed, for the area between *Via San Vittore*, *Via Olona*, *Viale Papiniano* and *Viale di Porta Vercellina*, the insertion of four streets, along the two diagonals, all meeting in the central square. However, only the portion of the project in the former area of the *Macello* (area of *Via Numa Pompilio*) was realized without any continuity with respect to the surroundings.

During the WW II the building fabric, especially near the *Stazione di Porta Genova* and near the CSV was destroyed, and then rebuilt in recent times except for the blocks in front of the prison along *Via Olivetani* that are still in the state of degradation. In 1972, Dalmasso describes:

E. DALMASSO, *Milano capitale economica d'Italia*, F. Angeli, Milano 1972, p.143

“Da Via G. B. Vico a Corso Italia si trova un quartiere povero, in piena trasformazione. Ad Ovest, la prigione di San Vittore dall'aspetto di fortezza abbandonata, è circondata ancora da capannoni e officine”¹¹.

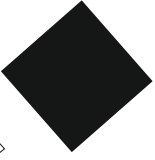
"From Via G. B. Vico up to Corso Italia there is a poor neighborhood, in full transformation. In the West, the Carcere di san Vittore, looking as an abandoned fortress, is still surrounded by buildings and workshops".

Since then very few things have changed, excluding the changing of the area between the *Vie Numa Pompilio*, *Servio Tullio e Azario*, following the creation of an underground car park. Consequently it is still visible, how the buildings making up the system of SV, despite the presence of a structure morphologically abnormal compared to the surrounding context, being stellar, present some points of contact with the surroundings.

So it is possible to divide roughly the area of SV in three parts, outlined starting from the south side of the *Parco*, the area that was built at the end of the XIXth century, having the vivid characteristics of the berutian'urban planning system; a second area, during the Fascist urban policy, *Corso Magenta* to *Piazza Sant'Ambrogio*; finally going down to south-west, together with *Corso di Porta Vercellina* and *Viale Papiniano*, outside the Spanish Walls, it is possible to distinguish an area, previously part of the *Corpi Santi* and then inserted in the *Piano Beruto* system until the anomalous breaking of *Via Bergognone* and *Porta Genova*, where the structure of the *Piano Beruto* remained unfinished because of the presence of the railway, making the old route go North, constituting nowadays the linear urban park.

The rigorous XVIII century system is still recognizable in the road network and the blocks it delimits, which, however, have been built much later, starting from the '20s, especially after the establishment of the *Fiera Campionaria*.

Other items contributing to the formation of this area were the presence of the *Olona* River, now covered, from San Siro down along the new *circonvallazione* to the current *Piazza De Angeli*, to the West from SV, and further South to *Via Solari* up to the docks of *Porta Ticinese*, which together with the presence of the railway lines led to the establishment of numerous industries, particularly in the South part of the area,



1860-1930

0145

between *Piazza Napoli* and *Porta Genova*.

The construction of this area by relatively compact phases has resulted in the realization of building types, still recognizable.

Following the trace of the *Bastioni*, in particular in *Viale di Porta Vercellina*, at the junction with *Via San Vittore*, the appearance of the place was partially modified in the '20s and '30s by replacing of some nineteenth-century buildings and the opening of new streets within the tissue towards *Corso Magenta*.

In a short distance to the South, lies the isolated compact and inaccessible *Carcere di San Vittore*, which closes this "corner" of the city by its walls, inside the path of the old Spanish Walls. In the streets that surround it, there is still a structure significantly "frozen" due to the constraints arising from the height boundaries.

In the area between *Piazza Filangieri* and *Via Olona* stood the *Macello*, demolished during the period between the wars to make way for a new residential district. A bit further there is the *Museo nazionale della Scienza e della Tecnica "Leonardo da Vinci"*, opened in 1953, designed by P. Portaluppi and F. Reggiori, on the area remaining after the *Chiostrì del Convento di San Vittore*, to which the new bodies were added.

Heading towards the *Basilica di Sant'Ambrogio* and passing *Via Carducci*, there is the entrance to the historic city center itself.

Largo Gemelli, in front of the *Università Cattolica*, presents an image characterized significantly by the architecture typical of the '30s and the presence of *Monumento ai Caduti Milanesi* of World War I, of G. Muzio.

Via Carducci, born in 1895 by covering of a section of the Navigli, still bears the back facades of some palaces of *Piazza Sant'Ambrogio*. Around the old directory leading out of the city through *Porta Magenta* focuses the oldest part of the urbanization, *Corso Magenta* and *Corso Vercelli*, with courtyard houses related to industrial settlements, now home to a high concentration of commercial activities and tertiary.

Going down towards *Via Solari*, south of SV, at the beginning of the 18th century come the most interesting working-class neighborhoods, due to the initiative of the *Società Umanitaria*, and a group of terraced houses realized in the '20s by the *Istituto Case Popolari* and the *Istituto Case Economiche* in *Vie Verga*, *Giovio* and *Lipari*, an area intended by the Plan to Beruto for the house settlements of the mixed classes.

