



POLITECNICO
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Honors thesis

COURSE OF ARCHITECTURE FOR THE
SUSTAINABILITY DESIGN

Abstract

**Functional adaptation of the Casa Circondariale Lorusso e
Cutugno.
According to the recent administrative Penitentiary
measures.**

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by

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The Italian prison system is undeniably inadequate to perform the function of punishment as expressed today by the Constitution, the Penitentiary Order and by the European Directives, proof of this is the Torreggiani sentence which condemned Italy to compensate ex-detainees for violation of Art. 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).

The critical issues that characterize the Italian system have numerous causes, including the inadequacy of the penitentiary building, conceived according to criteria that clash with the principles on which the concept of "punishment" is based in Italy today; this is why it is important to include the issue of prison architecture within this context.

The first part of the work is focused on a researching phase aimed at analyzing the principles that regulate, or should regulate, the relationship between architecture and prison.

The research shows that at the center of today's conception of punishment there is the concept of the rehabilitation of the prisoner, obtained through the recovery of the same through an articulation of his life in space and time. To this end the European prison architecture is evolving, though at international level it is possible to detect a multiplicity of cases in which the penitentiary systems respond to these concepts, the Italian situation instead presents imperfections at the structural and organizational level.

To highlight what are the critical issues in the national building context are some prison models adopted by different countries in Europe: these models show how over the years there has been an architectural study and evolution in the penitentiary field.

In the Nordic countries as well as in Spain, architecture plays a fundamental role and adapts itself to the norms and principles of punishment. The modernity of the analyzed architectures is a symbol of advanced, state-of-the-art systems that work, as can be seen from the results that the countries examined are obtaining and which justify the need for an adaptation also in Italy.

In summary, in the first phase of work, the principles and aims of the prison sentence are shown, different examples of architectural models functional to the purpose and the overall situation of the Italian prison structures.

It is from these premises that the second phase of the work starts, that is the project proposal on the Lorusso and Cutugno District House which stems from the objective of applying a possible architectural resolution of the shortcomings highlighted so far, adopting the guidelines in concrete terms. and the normative principles present in our country.

A proposal that compares the critical aspects of an existing structure is fundamental, because it demonstrates the possibility of applying the architectural principles adopted largely by the European context, reaffirming the interrupted discourse between the philosophy of punishment and the architectural response in Italy. The proposal presented therefore intends to reflect on the possibility of applying the national prerogative normative principles to various existing structures of our country, in order to align with the main virtuous European models.

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