



POLITECNICO
DI TORINO

Honors thesis

CORSO DI LAUREA ARCHITETTURA COSTRUZIONE
CITTA'

Abstract

**Deserti Giudiziari, Piano di Recupero “ex Caserme
Bricherasio”, Pinerolo (TO)**

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Judicial deserts are here meant to represent the urban empty spaces and best fit the idea of exclusion empty spaces. These ones are included in the districts, with no logical- base and increasing method that has no relief. It is appropriate to start with classification of the abandoned spaces to enhance them. The topic of empty spaces makes us think on that. At first, we put the accent on the destiny of the city centre in our work, in particular the destiny of Pinerolo city centre. In this case, we are witness of the loss of a reference point as direct consequence of an emptying of the centre that is a long-term phenomenon. In fact, the disappearance or the weakening of the city centre caused the corruption of a previous solid reality.

Secondly, we deduce that the changing of the city capacity is directly proportional to the rearrangement of the use value of the buildings for the juridical administration, that is their accessibility and practicability. In other words, the justice too is part of the city so that talking about progress of juridical architecture means talking about evolution of the urban environment and of the admission of the Court in that space. Rather, the court is one of the most important spaces. In particular, we studied the impact that the juridical architecture is having on the contemporary city morphology and on the courts themselves, considering the new public management.

To fully understand this concept, we conceived the idea that the right has changed its face during the time and with that the building that represents it: the idea of right as a supreme role used in the past fights with the modern concept of public service. In fact, the justice had to face with the new needs given by this new public management: on one hand, it helped to understand that they are a public service, on the other they are inserted in a neoliberal frame that aims for a process that allows the services to be private.

The changes the justice is protagonist of, both in Italy and in Europe, clarify the paradox compared to the guidelines and the goal that is fixed by the UE in relation to the juridical efficiency so that courts are closed. That changes the aspect of the city because of the importance of the court in the city environment as souls of the justice: when it is closed or transferred, the consequences are evident. The importance of the court is firstly relied to the economic impact it has on the development of the city centre: if it is closed, local economy will be affected. Secondly, the territory becomes more competitive so that new factories could be grown protected by a nearby juridical system to ask the debt collection. If a court closes, all the urbanisation process will change because of centralisation of the

territorial competence of the court. In all this process, we have to take into consideration, not only the changes related to the justice but also the buildings that are closed.

The loss of the city centre is the physical consequence. The closing of the courts is the social consequence of the cutbacks to the public expenditure. In this context, the goal of our thesis was to project a recovery plan for the "ex caserme Bricherasio" area, where there was the previous court of Pinerolo. Nowadays, the buildings are abandoned and we suggest a plan to solve the long-term problem.

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