

Graduation Plan

Master of Science Architecture, Urbanism & Building Sciences



Graduation Plan: All tracks

Submit your Graduation Plan to the Board of Examiners (Examencommissie-BK@tudelft.nl), Mentors and Delegate of the Board of Examiners one week before P2 at the latest.

The graduation plan consists of at least the following data/segments:

Personal information	
Student number	5870356
Studio	
Name / Theme	Complex Projects: Bodies and Building Berlin
Main mentor	Olindo Caso Architecture
Second mentor	Georgios Karvelas Building Technology
Third mentor	Martin Grech Architecture
Argumentation of choice of the studio	It is a good challenge to design a public building in a specific urban context in combination with research on its typologies

Graduation project	
Title of the graduation project	The Jugendgericht
Goal	
Location:	Mittelweg 30, Neukölln, Berlin
The posed problem,	Rising numbers in juvenile criminality, and the absence of a separate building for juveniles, while the criminality rate lies higher for children than it does for adults.
research questions and	How will the architectural typology of a courthouse that is programmed only for juveniles in Germany differ from a general courthouse?
design assignment in which these result.	Specialized youth courthouse with youth services (education, recreation, etc.)

To answer the research question, an analysis is conducted on various youth courthouses in the U.S.A, as well as general courthouses to compare them. Hereof, an estimation could be made for a specialized courthouse in Berlin, Germany. Besides, the reference analysis showed that in some cases juvenile courtrooms appeared slightly smaller to make it more intimate. Additionally, the lay-out varies per courtroom, the public area becomes smaller and the placement of tables changes.

The Jugendgericht is not a courthouse solely based on strict laws and enforcement. There is a balance in fun and rules. Hence, the courthouse will take a different approach in rehabilitating children back into society. Similarly, the government educates children rather than punishing them. After all children are our future. The courthouse will offer sports fields, workshops and youth services where they can deal with their stress & trauma. This will also allow them to socialize with their peers and fellows. Besides, these programs the courthouse will still keep its original function and core: trial and court. The courtrooms will, however, get a more intimate design as often observed in youth courthouses in

the U.S.A. Nevertheless, flows and hierarchies within the building remain as is to allow efficiency for the employers.

The location of the building is also assessed based on certain criteria that will benefit the users the most during their visit. The location of the building is at a pre-existing youth center as this function will already be included in the plot.

Process

Method description

The techniques and methods that will be utilized during the research and design, are articles on juvenile criminality, courthouse design, and design methods for a courthouse aimed for children. However, due to a lack of information similar child oriented buildings will be observed. Additionally, a reference study is conducted to create a catalog on the dimensions and programs within a youth courthouse.

Literature and general practical references

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Unknown, n.d., Access to justice for children: Global Ranking. Retrieved from <https://archive.crin.org/en/access-justice-children-global-ranking.html>

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Meischen, D., 2023. Berlin Polics: New statistics show worrying trends. Retrieved from <https://www.morgenpost.de/berlin/article238200671/polizei-berlin-kriminalitaet-statistik-messerattacken-straftaeter.html>

Parosanu, A., 2013. Specific Programme Criminal Justice European Commission. Retrieved from chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/http://3e-rj-model.web.auth.gr/files/national_reports/Germany.pdf

Unknown, 2020, Problem-Solving Courts. Retrieved from <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/problem-solving-courts>

Bowen, P., 2014, The role of courts in reducing crime. Retrieved from <https://justiceinnovation.org/articles/role-courts-reducing-crime>

Unknown, n.d., What is Ergonomics?. Retrieved from <https://www.humanscale.com/ergonomics/what-is-ergonomics/>

Unknown, n.d., Judiciary of Germany. Retrieved from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judiciary_of_Germany

Grobe, H., n.d., Family Courts for Germany?. Retrieved from <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/branlaj2&div=22&id=&page=>

Unkown, n.d., Child and Youth Services in Germany. Retrieved from <https://www.kinder-jugendhilfe.info/en/structures/financing/financing-of-facilities-and-services#breadcrumb>
<https://www.kinder-jugendhilfe.info/en/structural-framework/state/role-of-local-government>
<https://www.kinder-jugendhilfe.info/en/structure-and-overview>

Reflection

1. What is the relation between your graduation (project) topic, the studio topic (if applicable), your master track (A,U,BT,LA,MBE), and your master programme (MSc AUBS)?

The relation between my graduation project, studio topic and my master track is that they are related to the Architectural field. Besides, the Jugendgericht, is the building typology that is investigated and eventually designed towards the end of the Msc4. However, the studio project can be further developed due to the additional lens, digitalization, that is included in its design phase. This lens is not necessarily needed to give an answer to the research question. The lens

primarily focuses on how digitalization will impact future public buildings, e.g. paperless courthouse and a screen that creates awareness on data usage.

2. What is the relevance of your graduation work in the larger social, professional and scientific framework.

The research's theoretical framework is of relevance as it addresses the gap in the court system of Germany. The research concentrates on the social design of a youth court and aims to fill gaps in theory by investigating the role of youth court design and its benefits for the users and environment. As of now Germany has no separate (specialized) court for juveniles. This is also the case in the Netherlands. Children that commit crimes often attend these trials in a general courthouse. However, the law and trial process are completely different for children in comparison to that of adults. The research takes an user-centric approach that emphasizes on the juveniles that will experience the building, but also the employers within the facility to increase their efficiency and comfort by creating guidelines that promote the design goal. Unfortunately, there are no articles addressing the importance of having a youth court in Germany, hence the relevance cannot be based on this, but that gap can be filled with this study. The graduation work will also provide a proper guide for future projects.