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.0 Government Authorities,

and

Court Users,

Defendant.

Plaintiff,

Case No.: 2025-CT-000

TERRITORY ON TRIAL

REDESIGNING THE COURTHOUSE TO FOSTER SPATIAL FREEDOM, TRANSPARENCY AND EQUITABLE POWER DYNAMICS

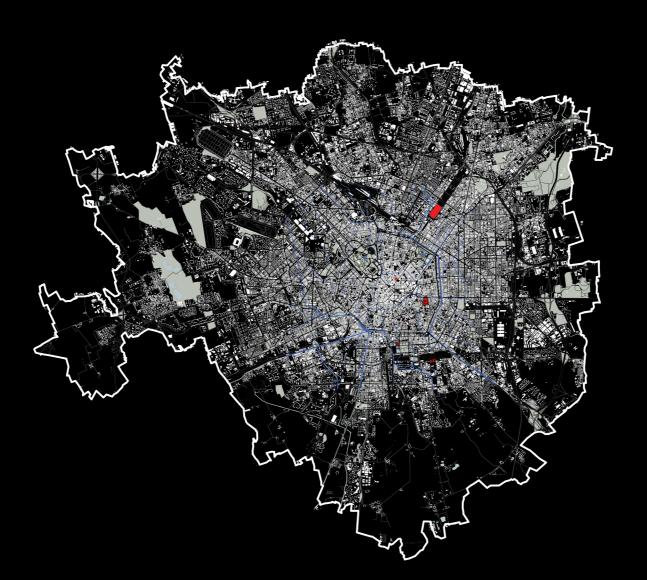
Laura Simonsen

COMPLEX PROJECTS



Page 1 of 1

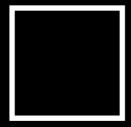
















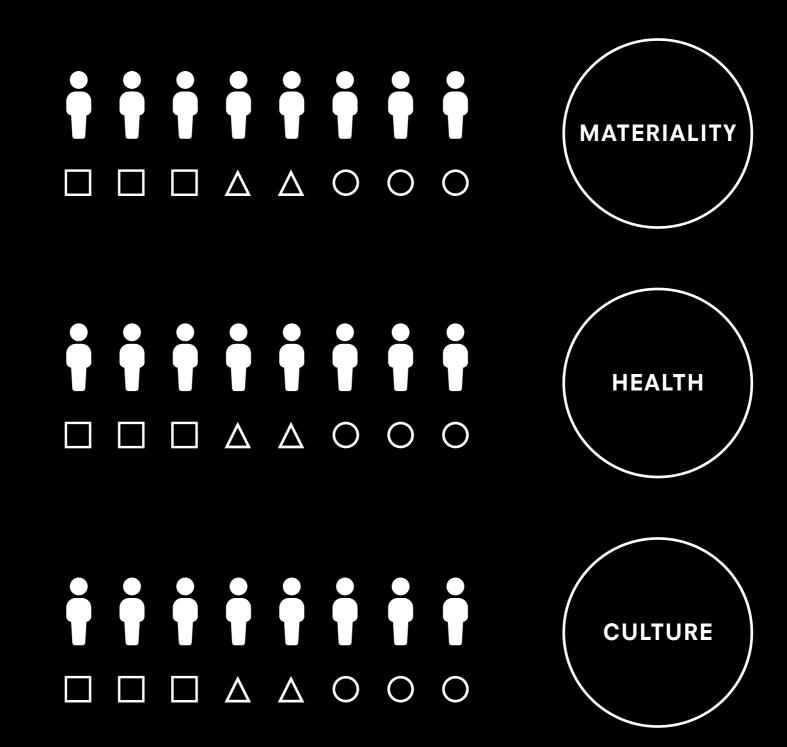
FLOWS

AREA

SPACE

TRAIN STATION UNIVERSITY **AIRPORT** LIBRARY HOSPITAL **OPERA** COURTHOUSE MUSEUM

TRAIN STATION UNIVERSITY **AIRPORT LIBRARY** HOSPITAL **OPERA** COURTHOUSE **MUSEUM** Δ



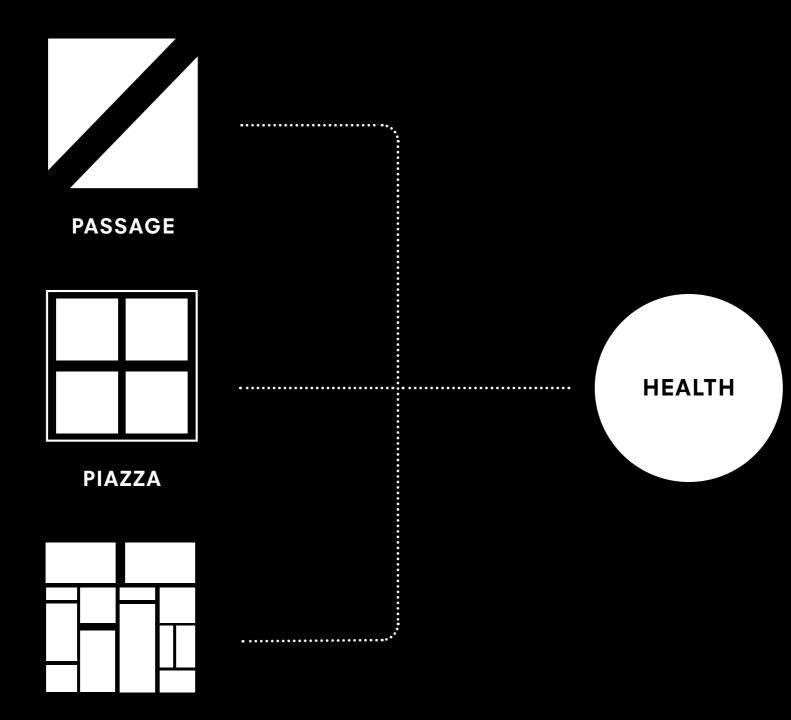


COURTHOUSE



HEALTH





PATIOS

HAVE YOU EVER WALKED INTO A ROOM AND IMMEDIATELY FELT LIKE YOU WERE EITHER IN CONTROL OR POWERLESS?

WHAT WAS IT ABOUT THE SPACE THAT MADE YOU FEEL THAT WAY?

communicate power and hierarchy

shaping perceptions

Evid	ence Log
Date:	Submitted by:
Case #: 013751-02	Item #: clothing
Condition:	Sealed by:
Evidence Description: Signifies aut	hority and status, design, quality,
ind fit communicate power and	d hierarchy reinforcing the wearer's
posítion e.g. robes, suits	
Offense/Incident: Serving as a visi	ble marker of an individual's role,
	luence and commanding attention
víthín a gíven context.	
Suspect(s):	
Victim(s):	
Witness(es):	
. ,	6 88 1/2
Collected by:	
Location:	
Signed for:	

visible marker

can create a visible hierarchy reflecting the power structure.

symbolise power

reinforcing authority

Evidence Log								
Date:	Submitted by:	_						
Case #:	013751-04 Item #:	Chair						
Condition:	Sealed by:							

Evidence Description: often larger and more elevated than others, constructed from high-quality materials such as polished

wood or leather, sianifuing authority, arrangement of chairs

can create a visible hierarchy reflecting the power structure

Offense/Incident: positioning and design of the chair can

symbolise power, with elevated or isolated seating

reinforcing authority

Suspect(s):

Victim(s):

Witness(es):

Collected by: Location:

Signed for:



signifying authority

	Evidence L	09	
	Date:		
	Case #: 013751-02	d by:	
Evidence Log		m#: clothing	
Evidence	- onarion.		
Submitted by: Nem #: What was a second of the second of	defice Description: State in the		
Item#: WWW	ind fit communicate power and hierarch osition e.g. robes, suits	u reinforci	D
	osítíon e.g. robes, suíts	green ording the wearer's	Evidence Log
Submitted of the sucception of the interest of			
Condition: Evidence Description: Evidence Description: And professional attimes to display information, for the information of the information	offense/Incident: Serving as a visible market)4	Submitted by:
Conumber Description:	laping perceptions of their influence	r of an individual's role,	Item#: Chair
evident for of a cover authorized with	thin a given context	commanding attention A	Sealed by:
and fine the direction of authority of Sy	SDeat/		Scaled by: En larger and more elevated than others, nigh-quality materials such as polished
map to an winter the direction	Log	;- :a	nificially materials
Evidence		0	nigh-quality materials such as poliched. Evidence Log
Includit	nomitted by: Nomitted by:		Evidence Log
baner of those was	Item#: State of		S
according to the same of the s	- lad by:	Date:	Submitted by:
TOO 1 (9):	designed to illuve	Case #: 013751-01	Item #: Podium
Condition: Games with the	importance of the subject importance of the subject importance of the subject importance of the subject importance while ention to a specific individual	317	Sealed by:
Exidence Description: Tooling William	u, orace of the part		n elevated and imposing, symbolizes
Victim(s): a specific and the percured	importance of importance while anthority and presence while anthority and presence while a space.	To a second seco	, ,
Victimos a stocot in the form	to a specific more while	authority and power	, central position directs focus to the
reinforcing the space. within the space.	ention to an presence	speaker, reinforcing	their elevated status, the design and
Jimetwo!	authority within a sport	materials convey stre	
Witness(es): Offense/Incident:	ention to a specific individual ention to a specific individual while and presence while a space.	Offense/Incident: elevativ	ng the speaker, physically positioning them as
or well forms and	The state of the s	the center of attention	and reinforcing their authority, while also creating
mjorg	ention to a specific presence who a space.	clear boundary betwe	en them and the audience, solidifying power dynan
Collected by: Suspect(s):		Suspect(s):	
Location:		Suspect(s).	
Signed fc Victim(s):	33		
Victure	4 3	Victim(s):	
Witness(es):		Witness(es):	
Collected by:			
Location:		Collected by:	
Low		Location:	
	ned for:		
	110-		
218		Signed for:	























SUITS I HOW TO GET AWAY WITH MURDER I THE ROOKIE

COURTHOUSES ON THE INSIDE HAVE NOT BEEN RE-THOUGHT FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.



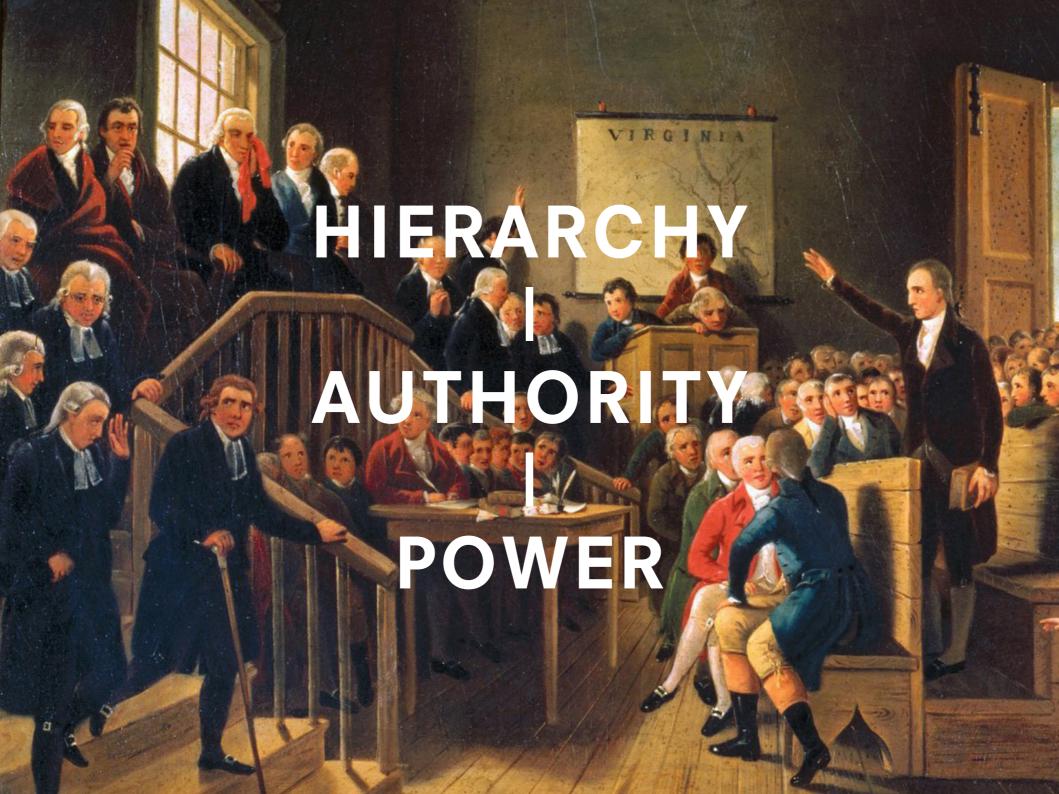


RESEARCH QUESTION

HOW CAN COURTHOUSE DESIGN ADDRESS TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS AND HIERARCHICAL RELATIONS AMONG KEY ACTORS?

IS IT NECESSARY FOR THE JUDGE TO SIT ON AN ELEVATED PODIUM?

PROCEDURAL RECAP



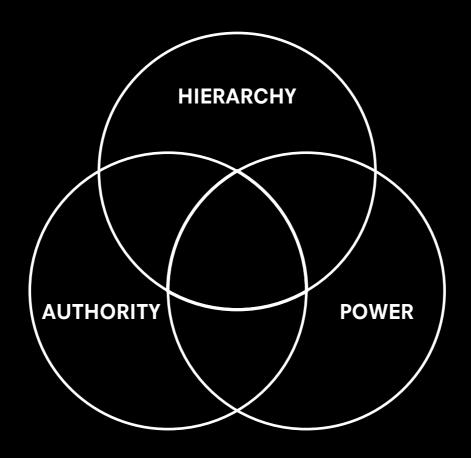


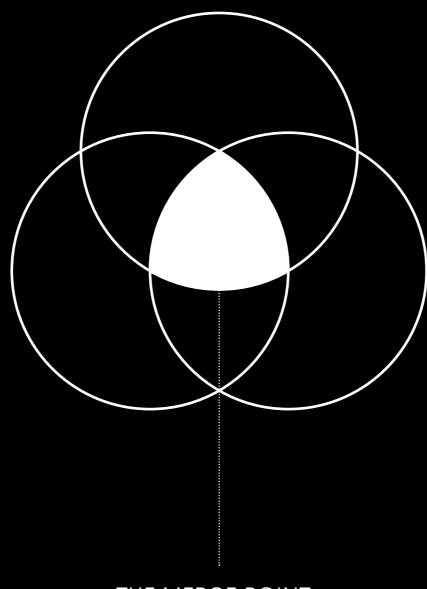
AUTHORITY IS DISTRIBUTED HIERARCHICALLY WITHIN AN ORGANIZATION, WHERE HIGHER POSITIONS HOLD MORE **AUTHORITY**.

THIS STRUCTURE DEFINES WHO CAN **MAKE DECISIONS**, **GIVE ORDERS**, OR **ENFORCE RULES**.

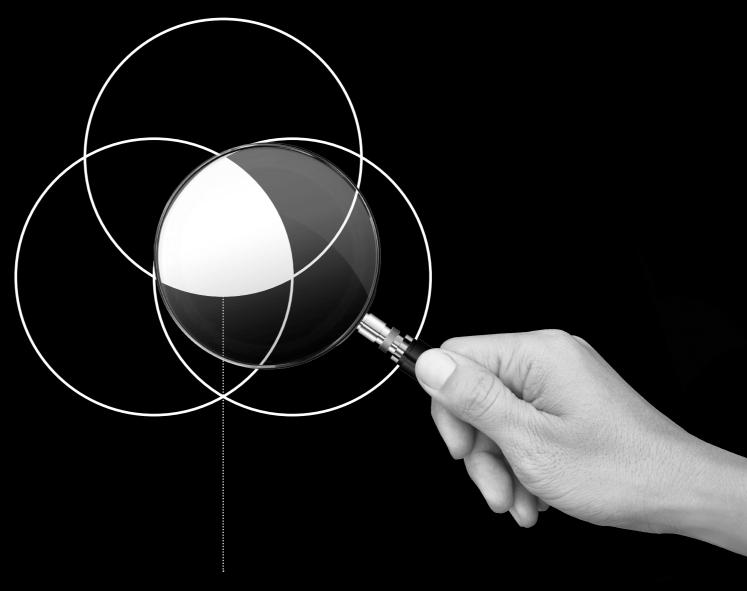
AUTHORITY COMES WITH SPECIFIC ROLES.

POWER IS THE ABILITY TO INFLUENCE OR CONTROL PEOPLE, EVENTS, OR OUTCOMES, WHETHER THROUGH **AUTHORITY**, PERSUASION, OR INFLUENCE.





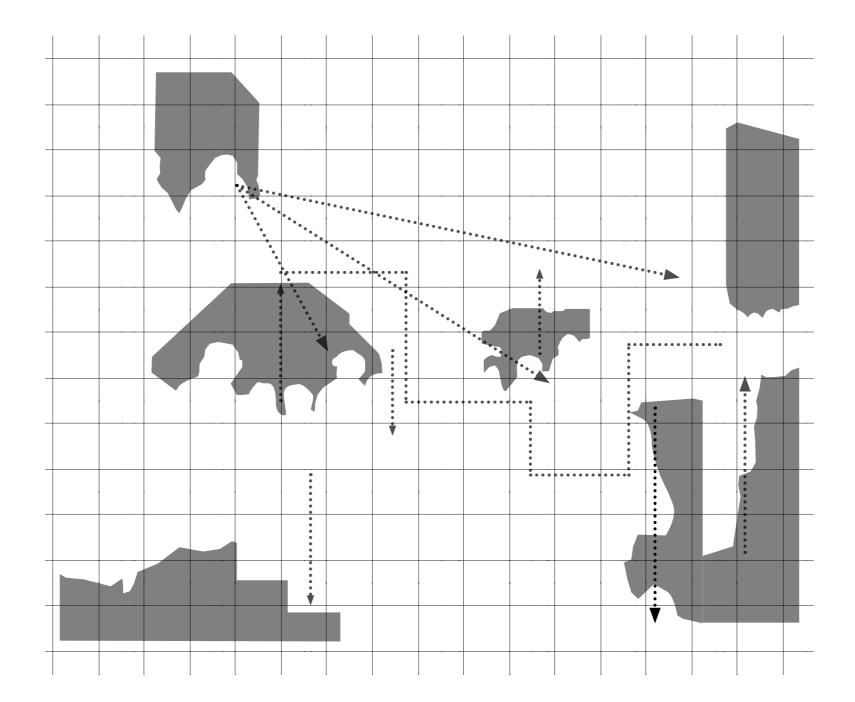
THE MERGE POINT

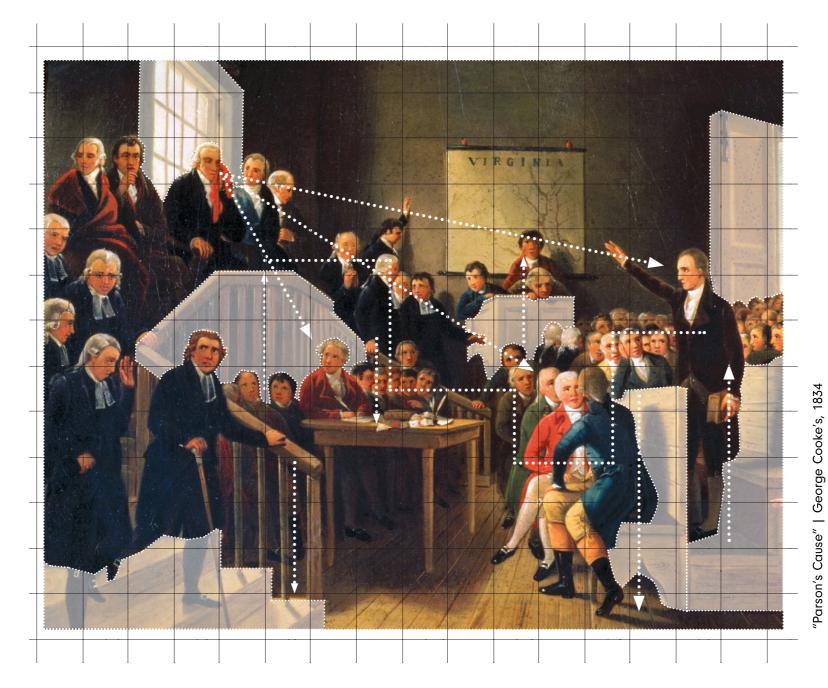


THE MERGE POINT

PROXIMITY	INDEPENDANCE	MATERIALITY
ACCESSIBILITY	PROGRESS	DESIGN
PROTECTION	STABILITY	HEIGHT
OPENNESS	EQUALITY	SCALE
SECURITY	SEGREGATION	FLOW
POWER	ACCOUSTICS	LEVELS
	ACCESSIBILITY PROTECTION OPENNESS SECURITY	ACCESSIBILITY PROGRESS PROTECTION STABILITY OPENNESS EQUALITY SECURITY SEGREGATION

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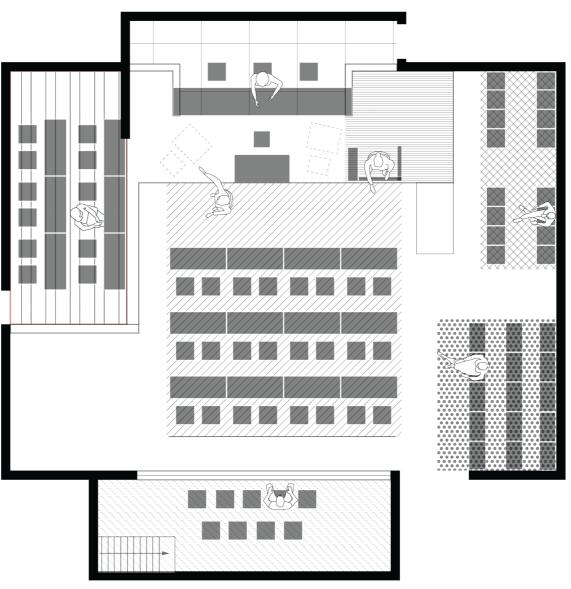
SPATIAL MANIFESTATION WITHIN THE COURTROOM

Procedural Recap

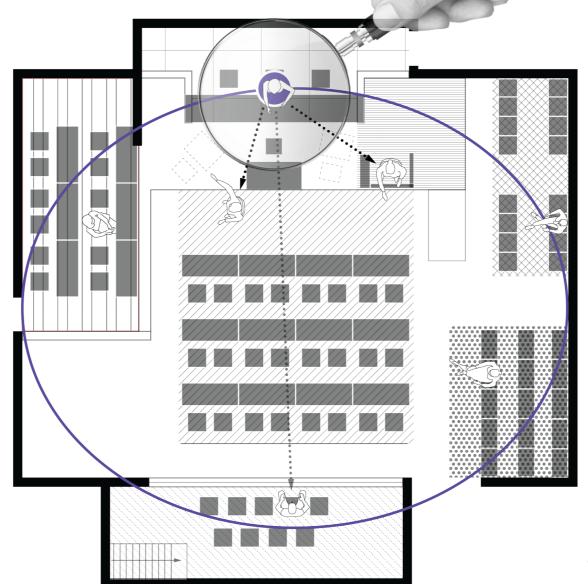
IN THE COURTROOM

The Actors ALL ACTORS HAVE

- DESIGNATED SPACES, THE MOST NOTABLE SEPARATION IS BETWEEN THOSE WHO MAKE DECISIONS AND THOSE WHO OBSERVE OR ARE JUDGED, REINFORCING THE COURTROOM'S POWER STRUCTURE.
- THE POSITIONS CAN CREATE EMOTIONAL AND PSYCH OLOGICAL DISTANCES, SHAPING HOW PARTICIPANTS IN THE TRIAL EXPERIENCE THE PROCESS AND THEIR PLACE WITHIN IT.



Procedural Recap IN THE COURTROOM



The Judge

- TYPICALLY ELEVATED ON A BENCH, SIGNIFYING AUTHORITY.
- POSITIONED
 CENTRALLY AT THE
 FRONT OF THE
 COURTROOM TO
 OVERSEE THE ENTIRE
 PROCESS.
- SURROUNDED BY THE BENCH, GAVEL, AND SOMETIMES A COURT SEAL, REINFORCING POWER AND CONTROL.

Arrow of Influence

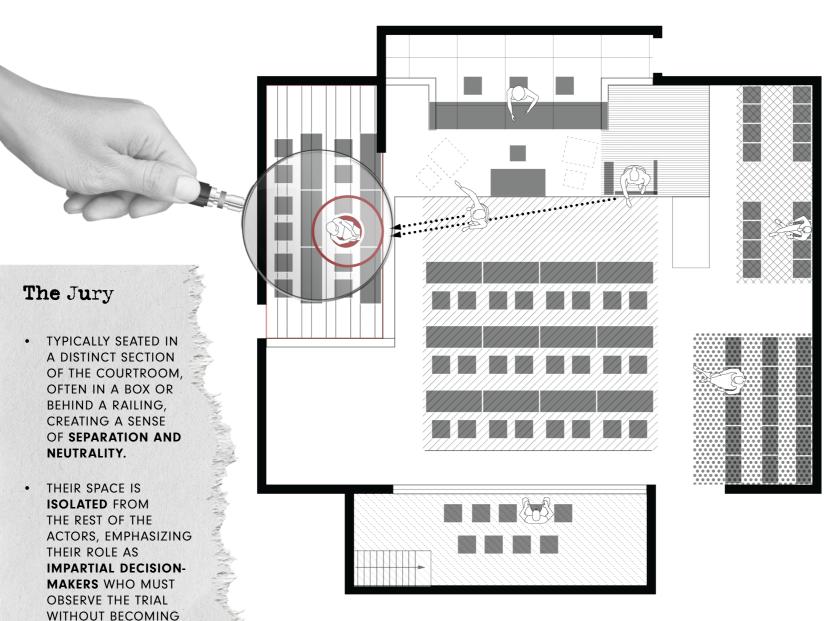
[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

Procedural Recap

IN THE COURTROOM



INFLUENCED BY THE

ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS.

◆····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

Procedural Recap IN THE COURTROOM

The Lawyer

- POSITIONED NEAR THE JUDGE BUT AT LOWER LEVELS, REFLECTING THEIR ROLE IN PRESENTING ARGUMENTS, NOT MAKING FINAL DECISIONS.
- SPACES ARE USUALLY ADJACENT TO ONE ANOTHER, BUT PHYSICALLY SEPARATED, SYMBOLIZING THEIR OPPOSING ROLES IN THE CASE.

♣····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



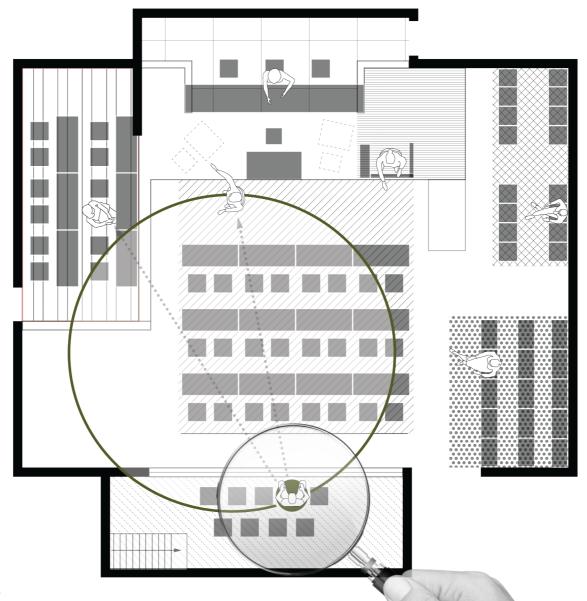
Circle of Control

Procedural Recap

IN THE COURTROOM

The Defendant

- TYPICALLY SEATED IN A DOCK OR BEHIND A PHYSICAL BARRIER, INDICATING THEIR STATUS AS SOMEONE ON TRIAL.
- MAY BE SEATED IN
 A CONFINED SPACE,
 OFTEN VISUALLY
 SEPARATE FROM THE
 OTHER PARTICIPANTS,
 EMPHASIZING THEIR
 SUBORDINATE ROLE IN
 THE COURTROOM.



····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

Procedural Recap IN THE COURTROOM

The Plaintiff

- POSITIONED ON A WITNESS STAND, WHICH IS USUALLY RAISED TO SEPARATE THEM FROM THE OTHER ACTORS.
- THEIR POSITION
 PLACES THEM IN
 A PASSIVE ROLE,
 RESPONDING TO
 QUESTIONS RATHER
 THAN LEADING OR
 INITIATING THE
 PROCEEDINGS.

◆····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

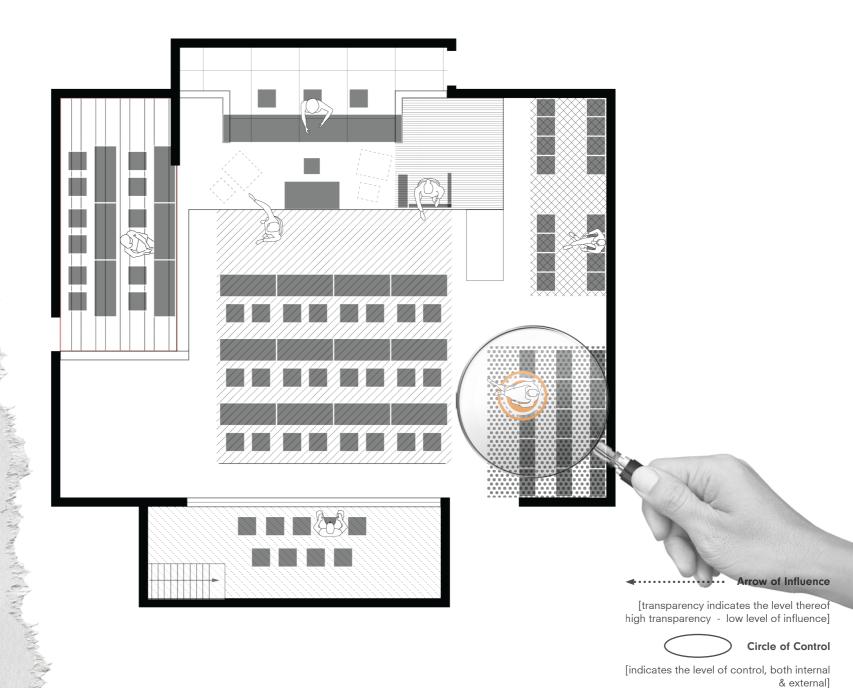
[indicates the level of control, both internal & external]

Procedural Recap

IN THE COURTROOM

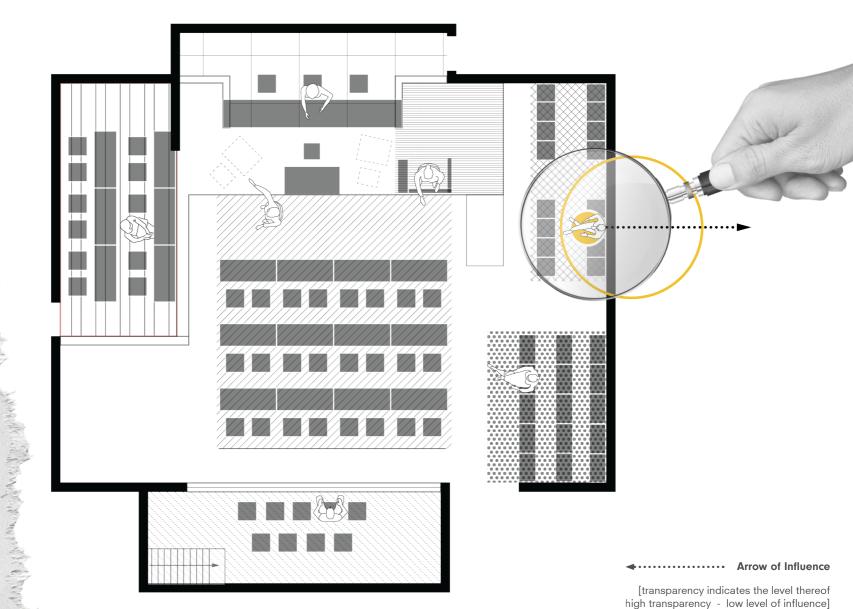
The Public

- SEPARATED FROM THE OTHER ACTORS BY A PHYSICAL DISTANCE, OFTEN CREATING A VISIBLE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE TRIAL PARTICIPANTS AND THE OBSERVERS.
- PASSIVE OBSERVERS,
 WHO HAVE A RIGHT
 TO WITNESS THE TRIAL,
 BUT THEY DO NOT
 ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE
 IN THE LEGAL
 PROCEEDINGS.



Procedural Recap

IN THE COURTROOM



Circle of Control

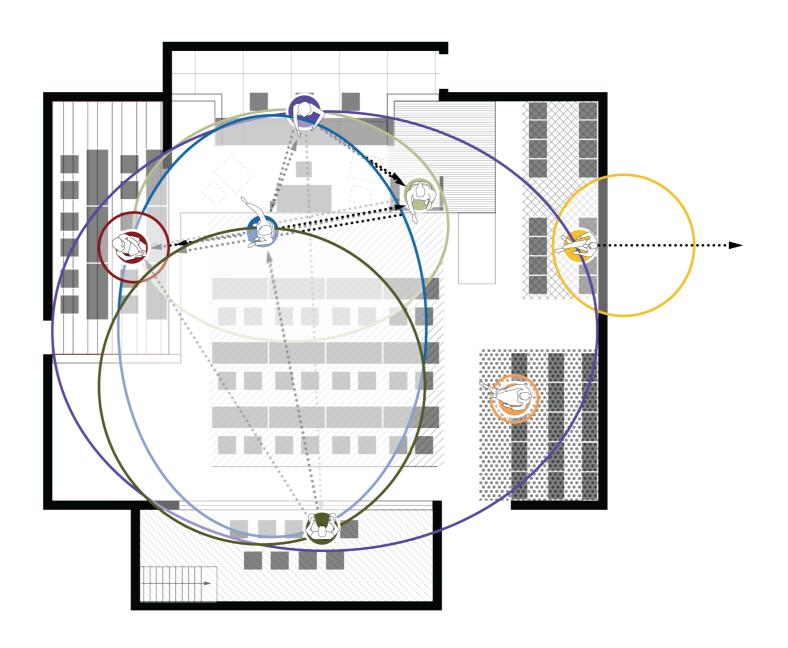
& external]

[indicates the level of control, both internal

The Press

- PHYSICALLY
 SEPARATED FROM
 THE PARTICIPANTS
 TO MAINTAIN
 A BOUNDARY
 BETWEEN THE ACTIVE
 PROCEEDINGS AND
 THOSE DOCUMENTING
 IT.
- ACCESS TO
 ADDITIONAL
 RESOURCES,
 DISTINGUISHING THEM
 FROM THE GENERAL
 PUBLIC.
- SENSE OF POWER, AS THEIR REPORTS CAN SHAPE PUBLIC OPINION.

RELATIONAL COURTROOM DYNAMIC



Procedural Recap

STARE DECISIS

Estelle v. Williams, 425 U.S. 501 (1976) The actual impact of a particular practice on the judgment of jurors cannot always be fully determined. But this Court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close this Court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights. The actual impact of a particular practice on the judgment of jurors cannot always be fully determined. But this Court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close this Court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close this court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights. It is actually set that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights are considered as a constant right of the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights are considered as a constant right of the probability of this Court has left no doubt that the probability of deleterious effects on fundamental rights calls for close judicial scrutny. Ester V. Texas 381 U. S. 532 (1965); in re Murchison, 349 U. S. 133 (1955). Courts must do the judicial scrutny. Ester V. Texas 381 U. S. 532 (1965); in re Murchison, 249 U. S. 133 (1955). Courts must do the judicial scrutny. Ester V. Texas 381 U. S. 532 (1965); in re Murchison, 249 U. S. 133 (1965). The judicial scrutny. Ester V. Texas 381 U. S. 532 (1965); in re Murchison, 249 U. S. 133 (1965). Judicial scrutiny. Estes v. Texas, 381 U. S. 532 (1965); In re Murchison, 349 U. S. 133 (1955). Courts must de best they can to evaluate the likely effects of a particular procedure, based on reason, Principle, and common human experience. The potential effects of presenting an accused before the jury in prison attire need not, however, be need to the prison attire need not and a accused the prison attire need that a accused the prison attire need that a accused the prison attire need not a prison attire n The potential effects of presenting an accused before the jury in prison attire need not, however, be should measured in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 1] determined that a accused should measured in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 1] determined that a measured in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 1] determined that a measured in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 2] determined that a court in the prison or paid outling because of the possible impairment of the measured in the abstract. measured in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 1] determined that a accused in the abstract. Courts have, with few exceptions, [Footnote 1] determined that a accused in the possible impairment of the possible impai not be compelled to go to trial in prison or jail clothing because of the possible impairment of the presumption so basic to the adversary system. Golfo V. Brierley, 485 F.24 & CLA 1973; Hernondez V. Beto, presumption so basic to the adversary system. Golfo V. Brierley, 485 F.24 & Pa. Super, 193, 264 A.24 407 presumption so basic to the adversary system. Golfo V. Brierley, 485 F.26 & Pa. Super, 193, 264 A.24 407 presumption so basic to the adversary system. Golfo V. Brierley, 485 F.26 & Pa. Super, 193, 264 A.24 407 presumption so basic to the adversary system. presumption so basic to the adversary system. Gallo v. Brierley, 485 F.2d 86 (CA3, 1973); Hermandez v. Beto.

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Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 220 Cal. App. 24 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. Zoparda, 370 U. S. 406 (1964) People v. 2000 People v. Zapata, 220 Cal. App. 2d 903, 34 Cal. Rptr. 171 (1963), cert. denied, 377 U. S. 406 (1964); Eaddy v. Despile v. Zapata, 220 Cal. App. 2d 903, 34 Cal. 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The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. Trial by Jury S. 4.1(b), p. 91 (1946). The American Bar Association's Standards for Criminal Justice. The also disapprove the Practice. ABA Project on Standards for Criminal Justice, Trial by Jury \$ 4.1(b), P.91

(APP Draft 1968). This is a recognition that the constant reminder of the accused's condition implicit in such attire may affect a juror's judgment. The defendant's clothing is so likely to be a continuing influence throughout the trial that not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with throughout the trial that not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sherifs who were also with the custody of deputy sheriff where the custody of deputy sheriff with the custody of deputy sheriff where the custody of the custo attire may affect a juror's judgment. The defendant's clothing is so likely to be a continuing influence where also witness throughout the trial that, not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy afteriffs who were also witness throughout the trial that, not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy afteriffs who were also witness throughout the trial that, not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy after a fine provided that the custody of deputy after the provided that the custody of the provided that the custody of the provided that the provided throughout the provided that the throughout the trial that, not unlike placing a jury in the custody of deputy sheriffs who were also witnesses. for the prosecution, an unacceptable risk is presented of impermissible factors coming into play. PRISON CLOTHING seen as a brand of incarceration and was able to undermine the distinctive, identifiable and was able to undernine presumption of innocence.

Illinois v. Allen, 397 U.S. 337 (1970)

Page 397 U. S. 341

on the part of his attorney, saying:"

"There is going to be no proceeding. I'm going to start talking and I'm going to keep on talking all through the trial. There's not going to be no trial like this. I want my sister and my friends here in court to testify for

"The trial judge thereupon ordered the petitioner removed from the courtroom."

413 F.2d at 233-234. After this second removal, Allen remained out of the courtroom during the presentation of the State's case in chief, except that he was brought in on several occasions for purposes of identification. During one of these latter appearances, Allen responded to one of the judge's questions with vile and abusive language. After the prosecution's case had been presented, the trial judge reiterated his promise to Allen that he could return to the courtroom whenever he agreed to conduct himself properly. Allen gave some assurances of proper conduct, and was permitted to be present through the remainder of the trial, principally his defense, which was conducted by his appointed counsel.

The Court of Appeals went on to hold that the Supreme Court of Illinois was wrong in ruling that Allen had. by his conduct, relinquished his constitutional right to be present, declaring that:

"No conditions may be imposed on the absolute right of a criminal defendant to be present at all stages of the proceeding. The insistence of a defendant that he exercise this right under unreasonable conditions does not amount to a waiver. Such conditions, if insisted upon, should and must be dealt with in a manner that does not compel the relinquishment of his right.

RELINQUISHMENT OF RIGHTS

removal of the petitioner from the courtroom. The trial continued without the defendant

From Casetext: Smarter Legal Research Young v. Callahan

USAGE OF THE DOCK has been questioned by the defendant due to infringement upon the fairness of the trial.

COFFIN, Chief Judge.

Appellant David Young appeals the dismissal by the district court of his petition for habeas corpus. Of three grounds urged below as warranting habeas relief, only one is pressed on appeal: appellant contends that his Fourteenth Amendment right to due process was violated when, over objection and without inquiry into security needs, he was confined at trial to the prisoner's dock.1 In earlier cases we have either found resolution unnecessary or that ample justification was present. Here we must decide the question whether the dock without any particular justification can today pass constitutional muster. We conclude that it cannot.

The Massachusetts prisoner's dock or box has been described thusly.

"The dock is a box approximately four feet square and four feet high. It is open at the top so that the defendant's head and shoulders can be seen when he or she is seated. The dock is placed typically at the center of the bar enclosure which separates the spectator's section from that portion of the courtroom reserved for trial principals. The dock is usually fifteen to twenty feet behind counsel table, and is sometimes on a raised platform." Walker v. Butterworth, 457 F. Supp. 1233 (D.Mass. 1978).

Commonwealth v. Moore

USAGE OF THE DOCK

was argued to create a suggestion of danger and guilt around the defendant.

Defendant was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Butler County on three bills of indictment *29 which charged (1) assault with intent to ravish; (2) indecent assault; and (3) contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He was acq the first two charges, and found guilty of the third contributing to the delinquency of a minor. The court thereupon directed the defendant "to pay the costs of prosecution, and further sentence suspended." Defendant has appealed.

The appeal will be guashed. We have held that where a defendant is convicted of a criminal offense and sentence is suspended, there is no judgment to support an appeal. Com. v. Mellon, 81 Pa. Superior Ct. 20; Com. v. Lipschutz, 89 Pa. Superior Ct. 142; Com. v. Torr, 111 Pa. Superior Ct. 178, 169 A. 238. See Note, 126 A.L.R. 1210. While this rule is not an inflexible one and will yield in exceptional cases to prevent injustice to a defendant (Com. v. Trunk, 311 Pa. 555, 167 A. 333; Com. v. Ragone, 317 Pa. 113, 176 A. 454; Com. v. Haines, 130 Pa. Superior Ct. 196, 196 A. 621; Com. v. Tluchak, 166 Pa. Superior Ct. 16, 21, 70 A. 2d 657), the facts of this case do not fall within any of the recognized exceptions. See Com. v.

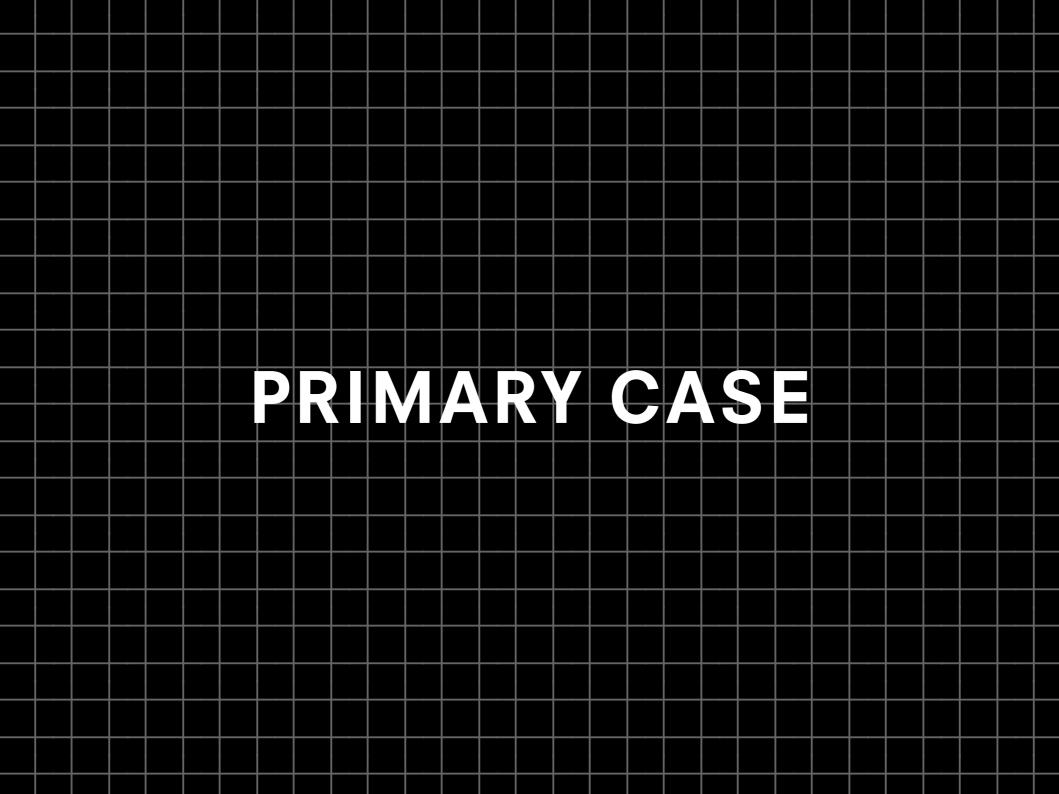
Furthermore, the order of the court directing payment of costs does not save defendant's appeal. In Com. v. Cauffiel, 97 Pa. Superior Ct. 202, at page 205 (appeal refused 298 Pa. 319), under like circumstances, this Court said: "The orders of the court directing the defendant to pay the costs of prosecution and suspending sentence were not sentences within the meaning of the law: Com, v. Hamel, 44 Pa, Superior Ct, 464; Com, v. Dunleavy, 16 Pa, Superior Ct, 380, The liability of a defendant for costs is not a part of the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which provide for the penalty imposed by the statutes which penalty imposed by the statutes which penalty imposed by the statutes which penalty imposed by the penalty imposed by the statutes which penalty imposed by the statutes which penalty imposed by the p offenses. Such liability is an incident of the judgment, arising out of our statutes provide nt of costs in criminal proceedings: PORTER, J., in Com. v. Hamel, supra. Until there is a see-

The appeal is quashed



SOME OBJECTS, PRACTICES, AND SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THIS COURTROOM HAVE PERSISTED FOR CENTURIES OF OUT OF NECESSITY.

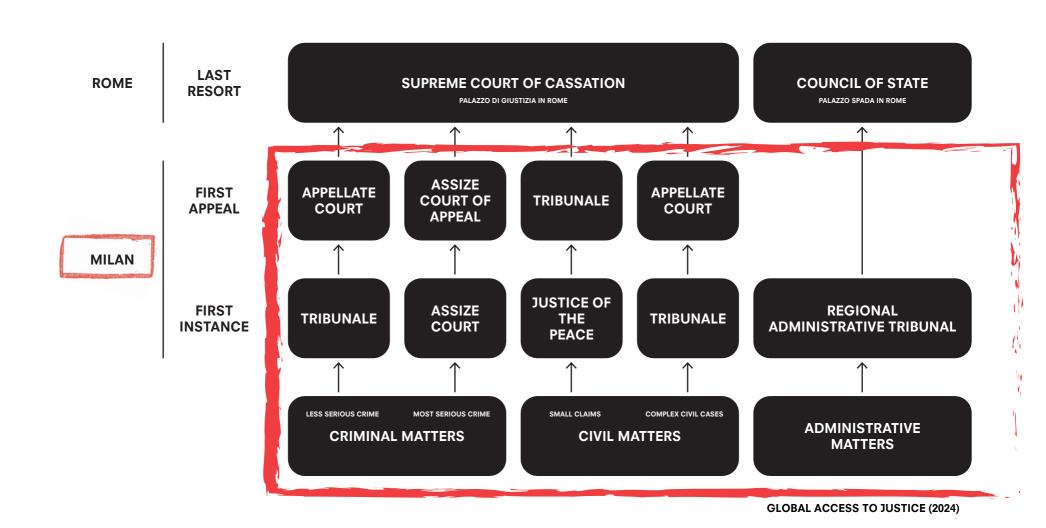
BUT TRADITION AND RITUALS, RATHER THAN MODERN NEEDS!



LOCATION I MILAN



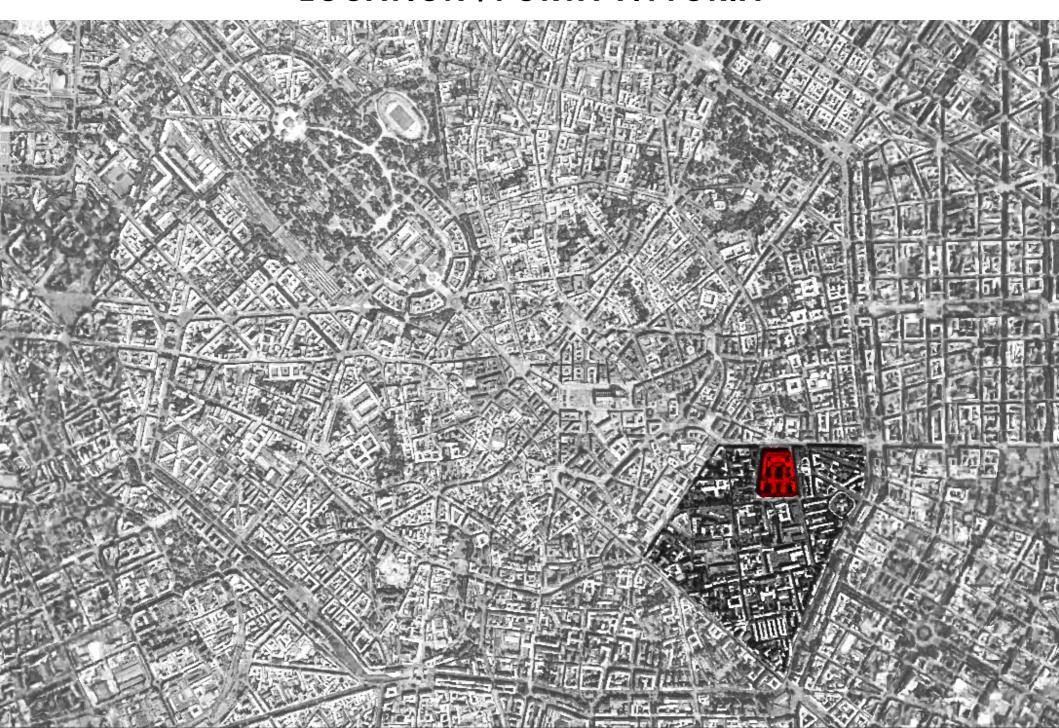
LEGAL SYSTEM | ITALY



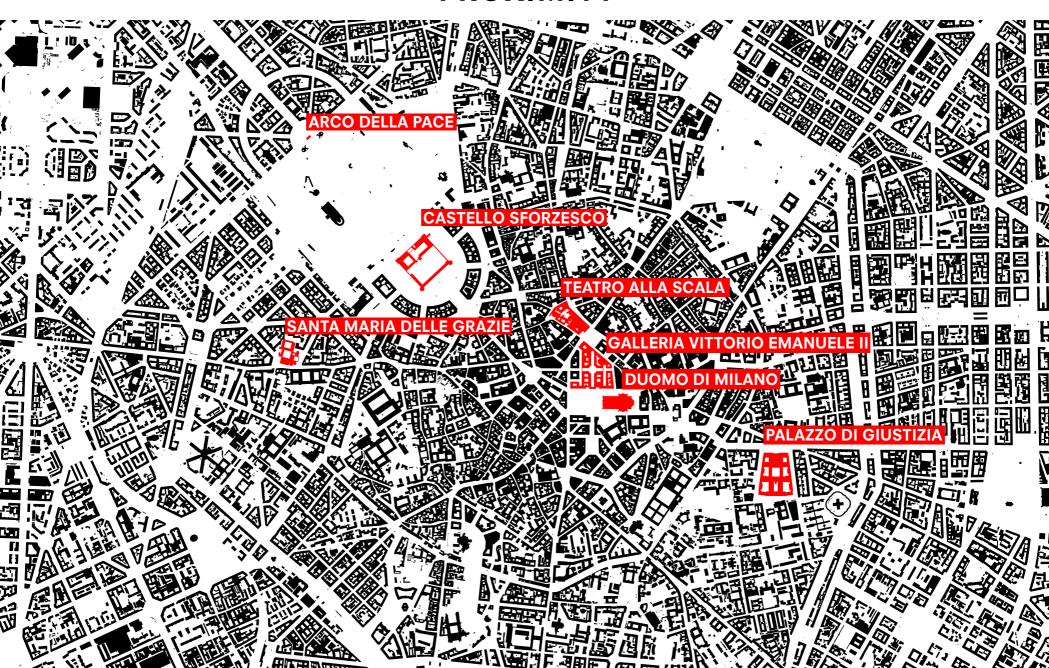
PALAZZO DI GIUSTIZIA



LOCATION I PORTA VITTORIA



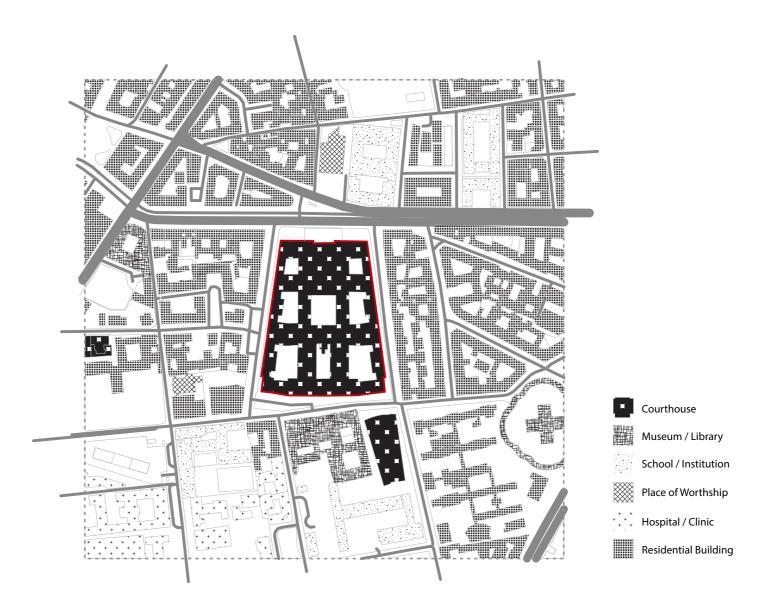
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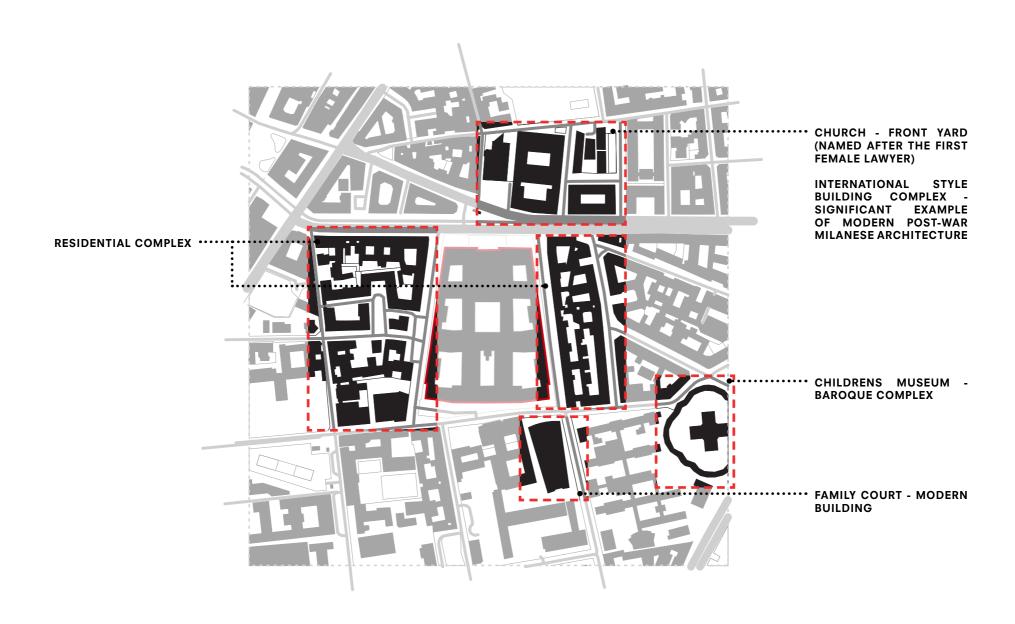
PALAZZO DI GIUSTIZIA



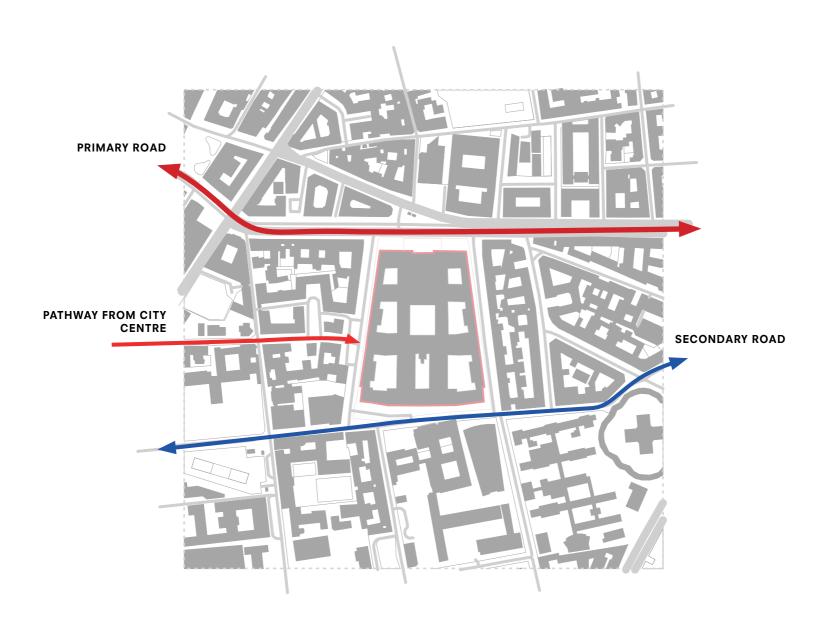
SITE USE



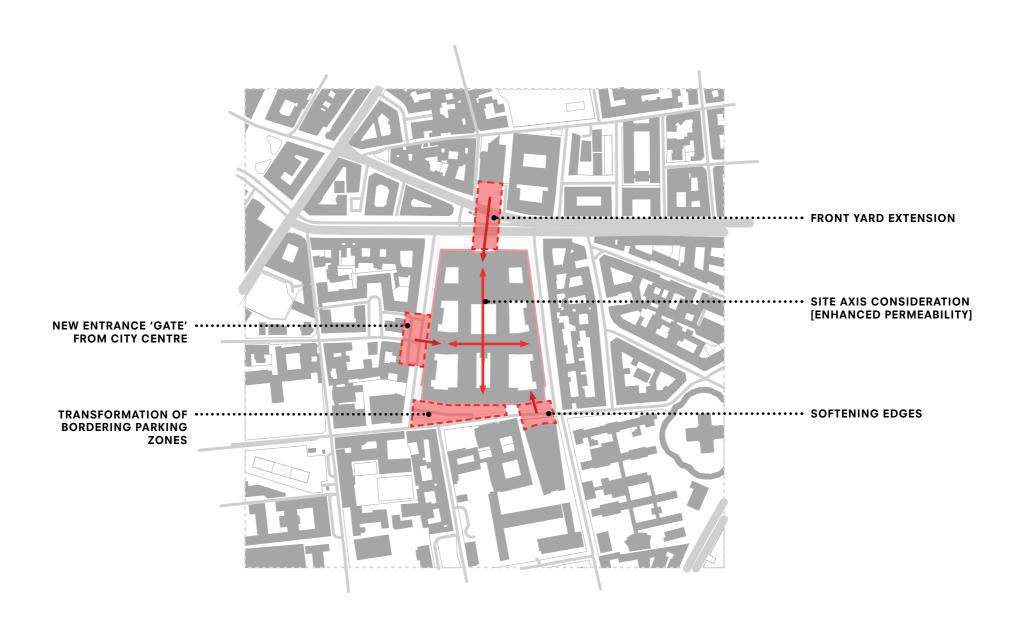
CONTEXT CONSIDERATIONS



CONTEXT CONSIDERATIONS

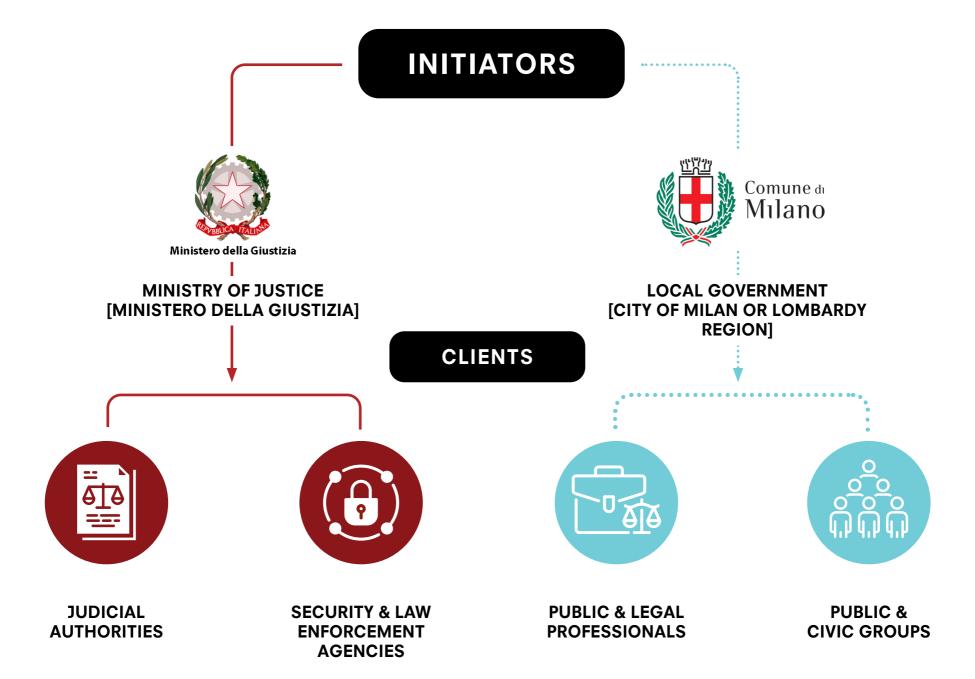


CONTEXT CONSIDERATIONS

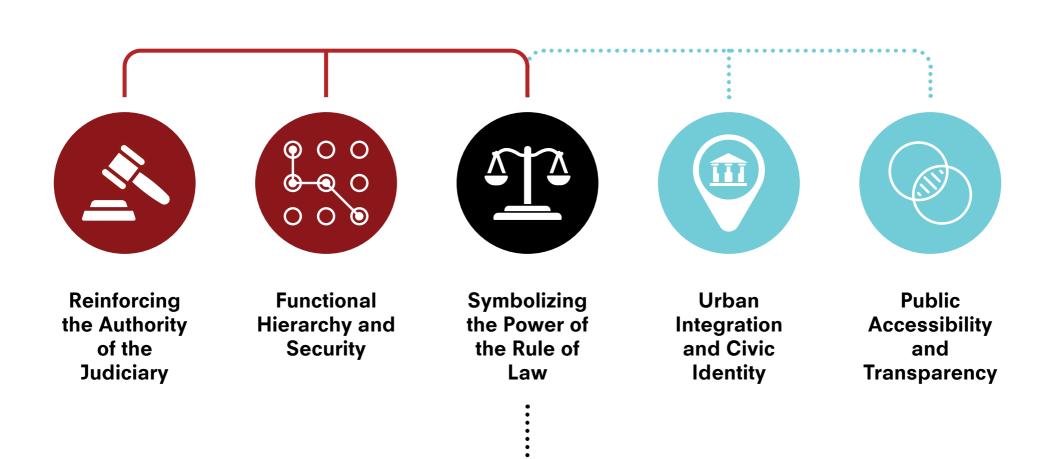


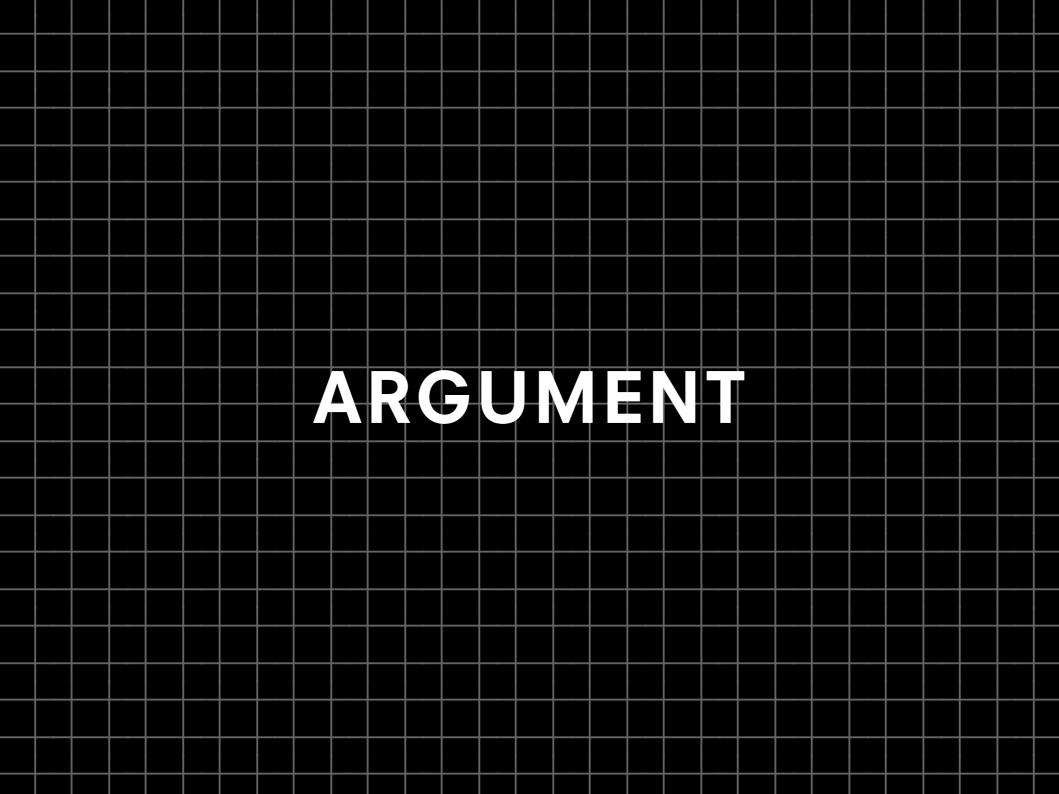
INITIATORS

INITIATORS



INITIATOR AMBITIONS



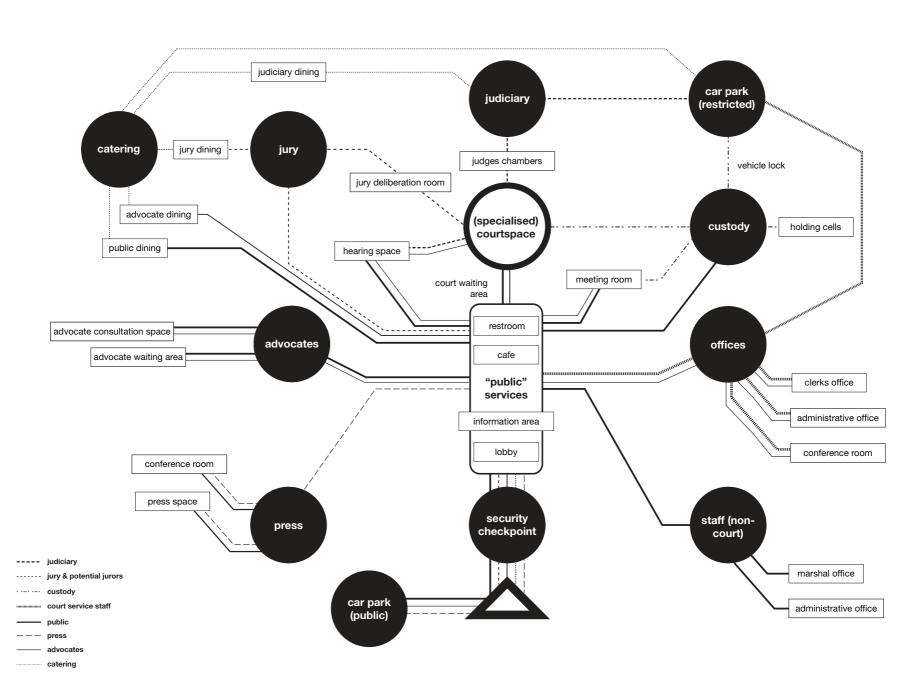


RESEARCH QUESTION

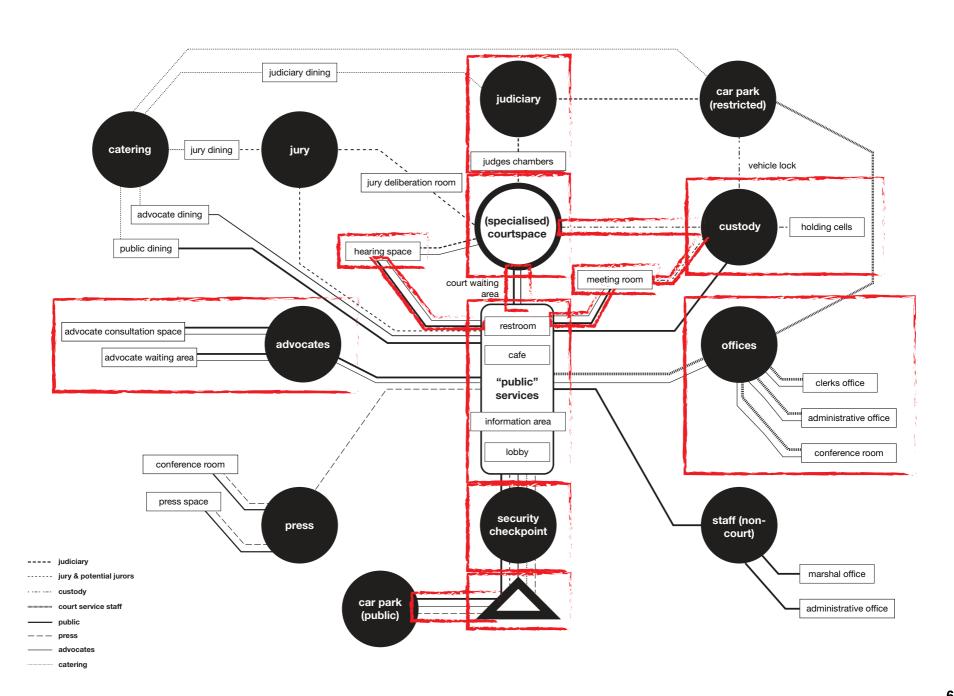
HOW CAN COURTHOUSE DESIGN ADDRESS TERRITORIAL DYNAMICS AND HIERARCHICAL RELATIONS AMONG KEY ACTORS?

IS IT NECESSARY FOR THE JUDGE TO SIT ON AN ELEVATED PODIUM?

RELATIONAL OVERVIEW | TRADITIONAL



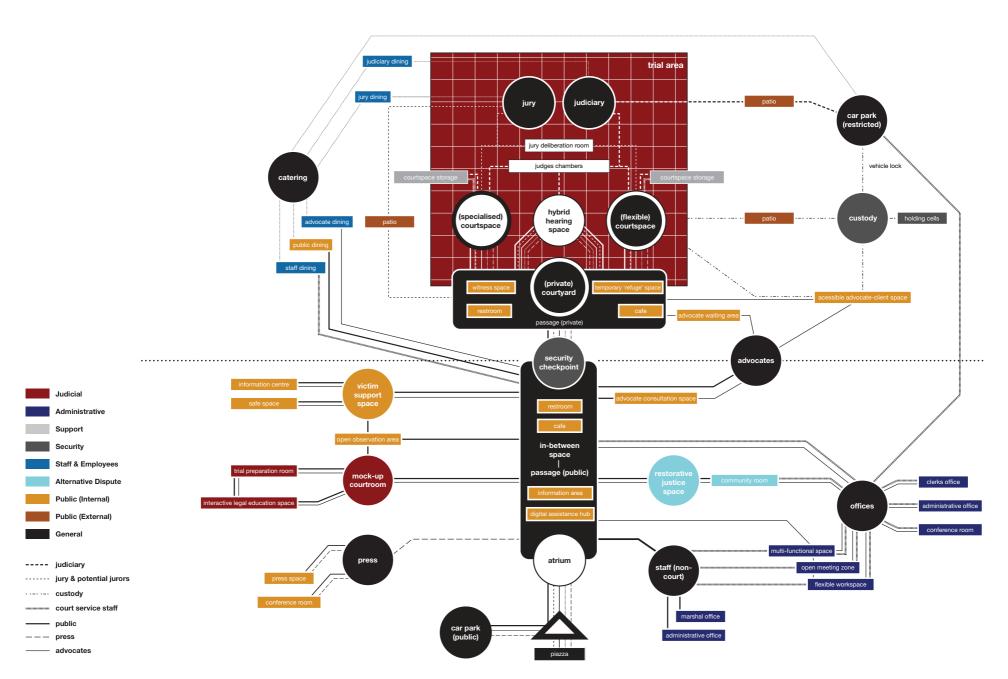
RELATIONAL OVERVIEW | IMPROVEMENT



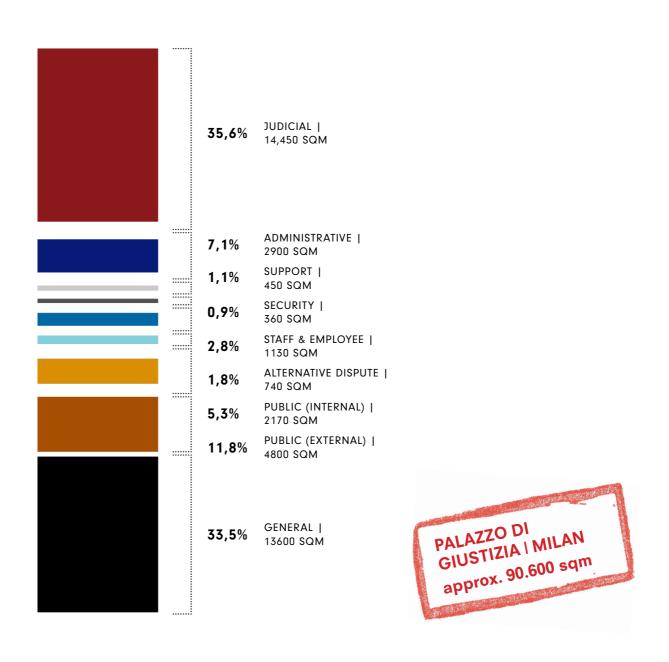
PROGRAMME | SPATIAL KEY POINTS



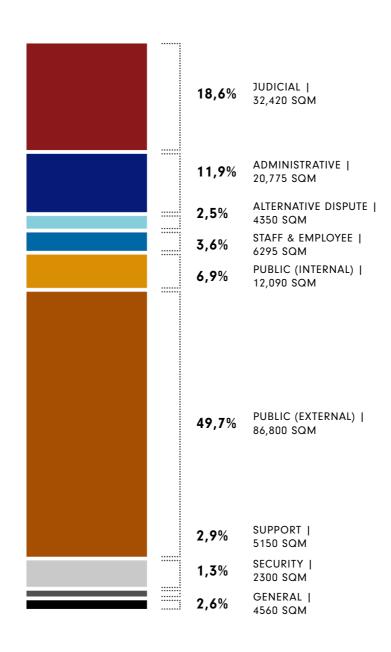
RELATIONAL OVERVIEW | AMENDED



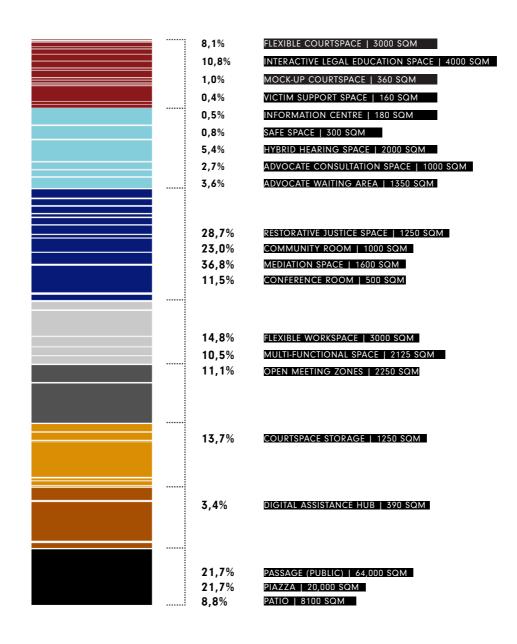
RELATIONAL OVERVIEW | TRADITIONAL



PROGRAMME I AMENDED



ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME



PROGRAMME | SUMMARY



CONCLUSION

CONSIDERATION OF THE SITE AXIS

MAXIMISING THE PUBLIC SPACE ON SITE

•

LOW-SCALE DESIGN

•

OPTIMISATION OF THE EXISTING SPACE

•

FUNCTION DIFFUSION







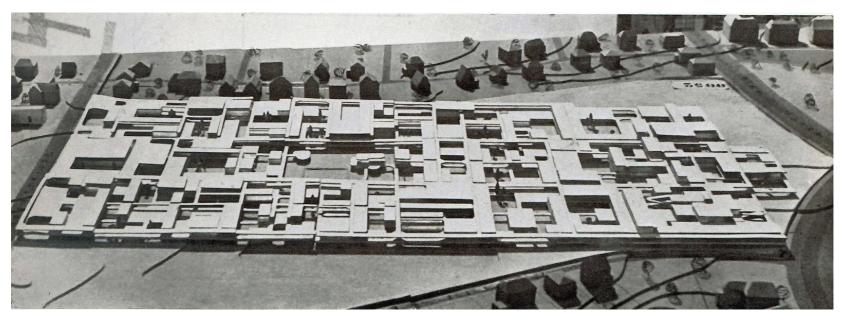




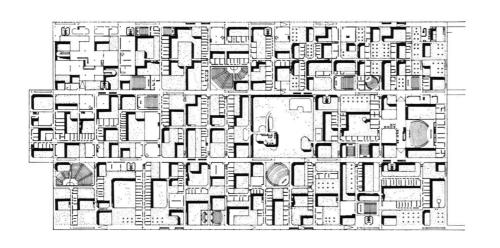


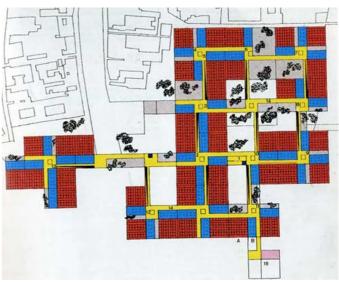
DELIBERATION

TYPOLOGY | MAT BUILDINGS



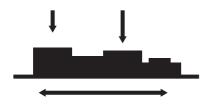
Free University of Berlin, Candilis, Josic, Woods and Schiedhelm, 1963

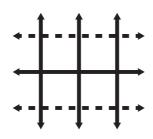


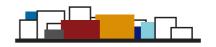


Venice Hospital Proposal | Le Corbusier, 1964

TYPOLOGY | KEY CHARACTERISTICS







HORIZONTAL EXPANSION & LOW-RISE FORM

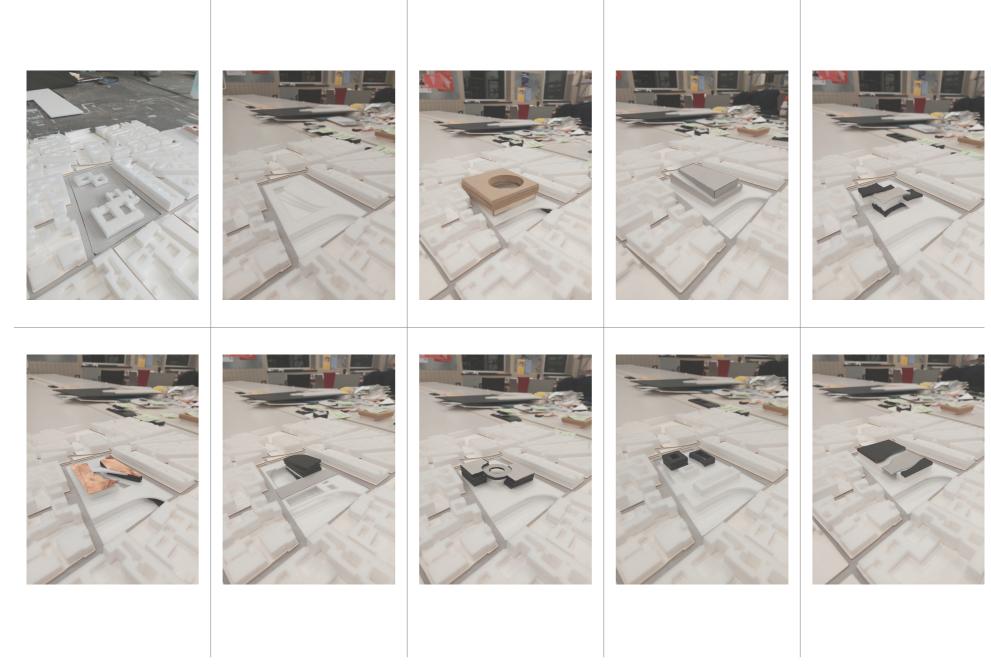
FLEXIBLE, MODULAR GRID SYSTEM

INTEGRATION WITH CONTEXT AND COMMUNITY

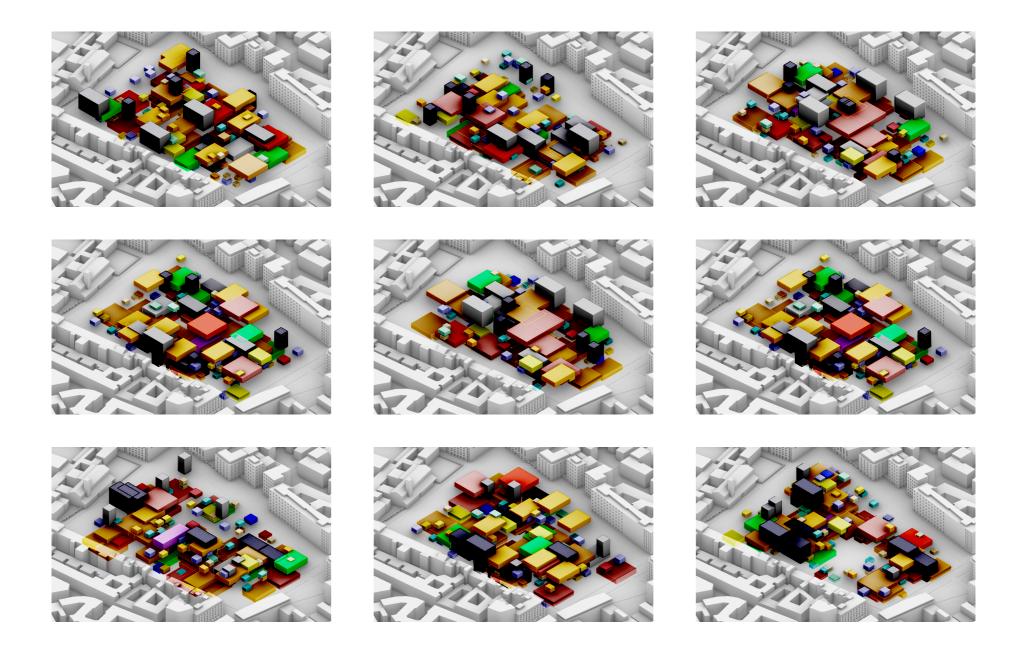
DESIGN PROCESS | SKETCHES

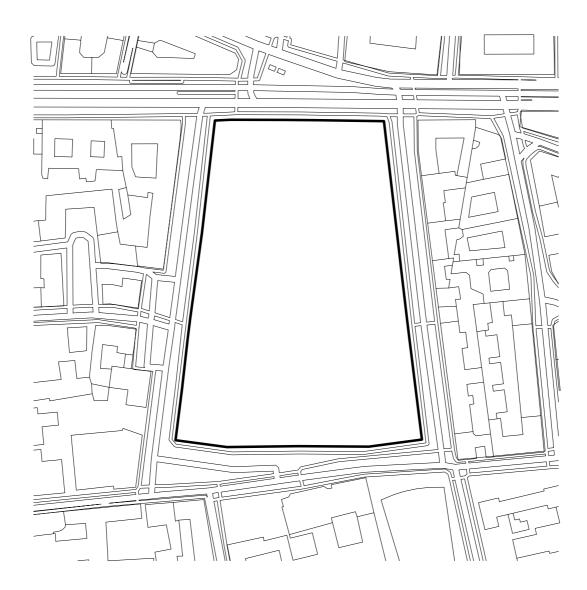
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VS.PT	V28	V2.5	V22	VI3	VI6
V5.C.	<u>V29</u>	<u>V26</u>	VR3	V2.0	VIF
VP.C.	V30	V27	V24	VZI	VII8

DESIGN PROCESS | PHYSICAL MASSING

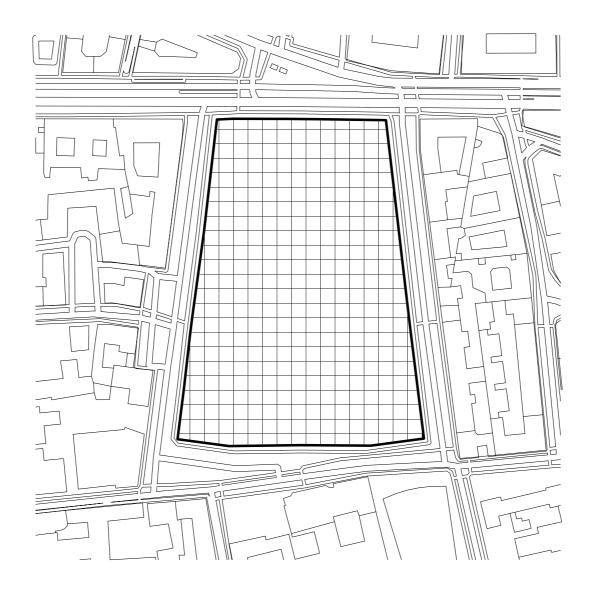


DIGITAL MASSING EXPLORATION

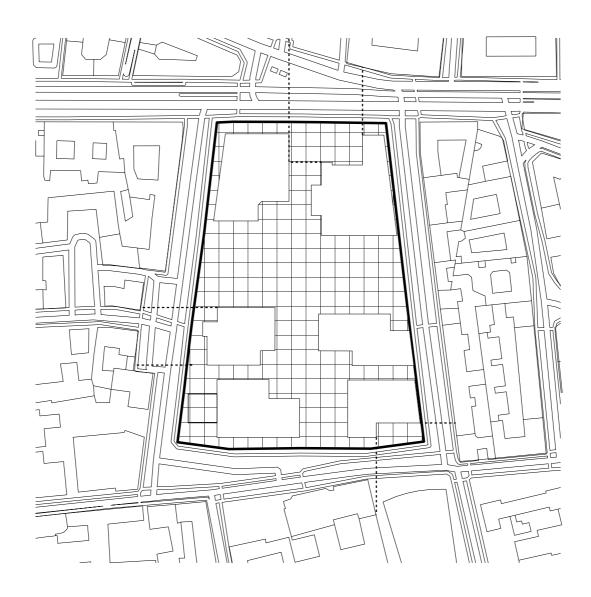




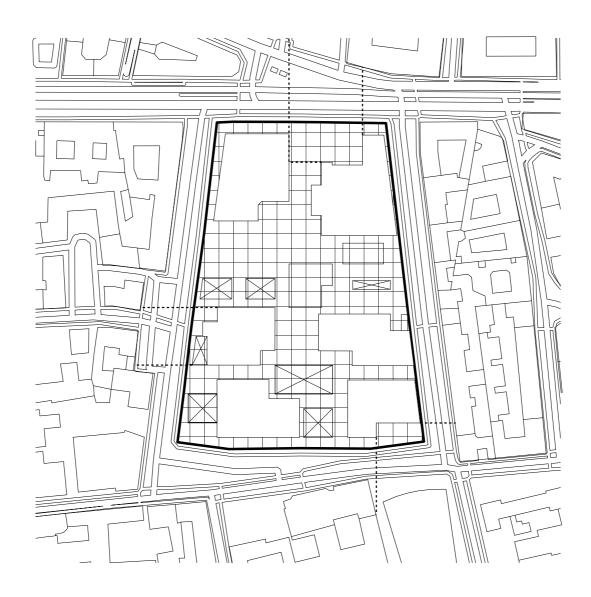
SITE



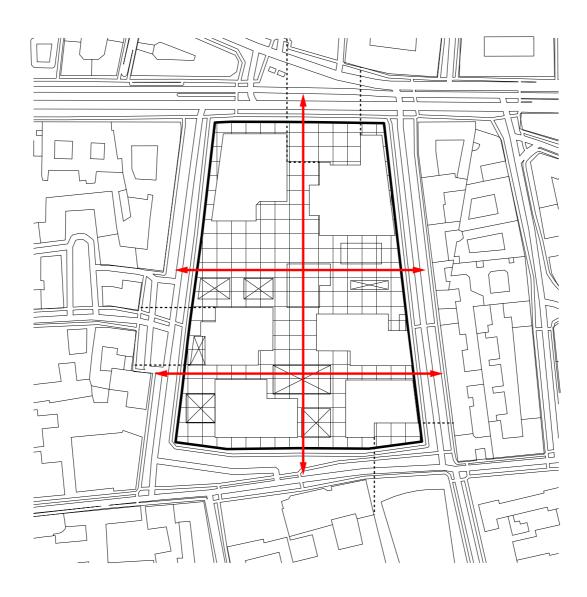
GRID | 7.5M



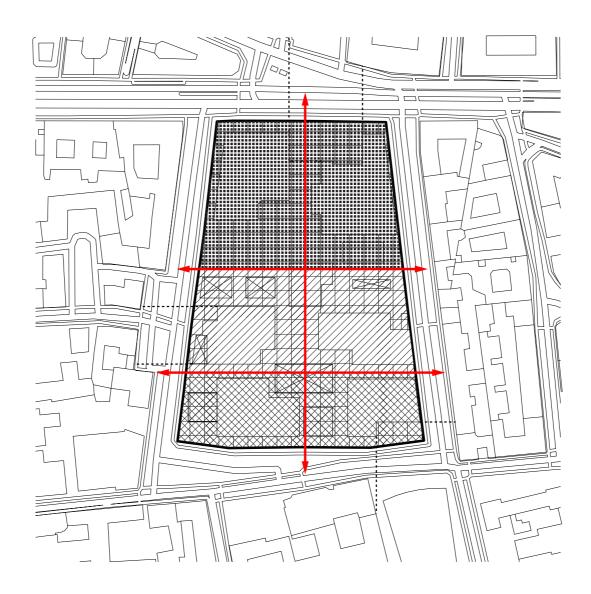
CONTEXT CONSIDERATION



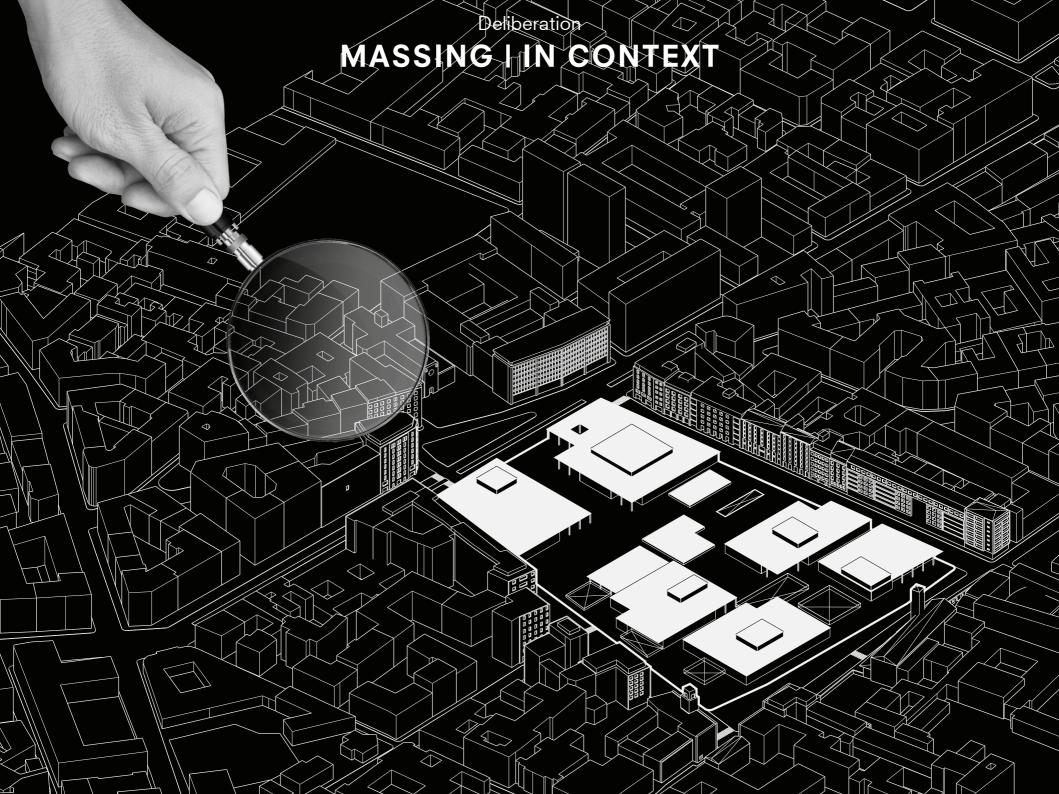
VERTICAL CONNECTION



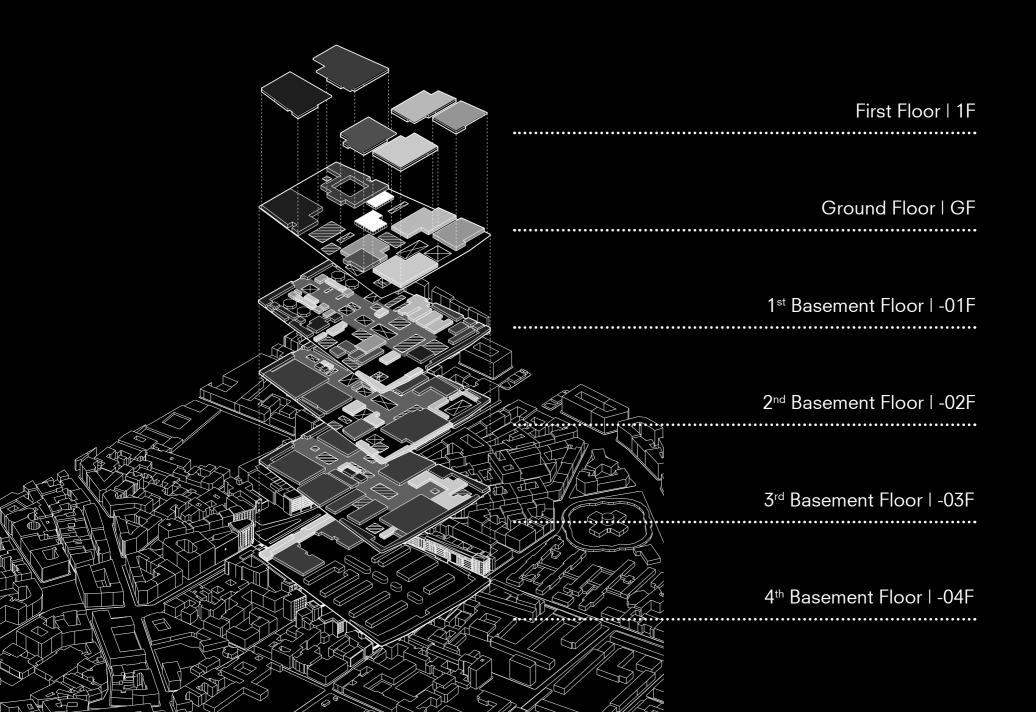
HORIZONTAL CONNECTION



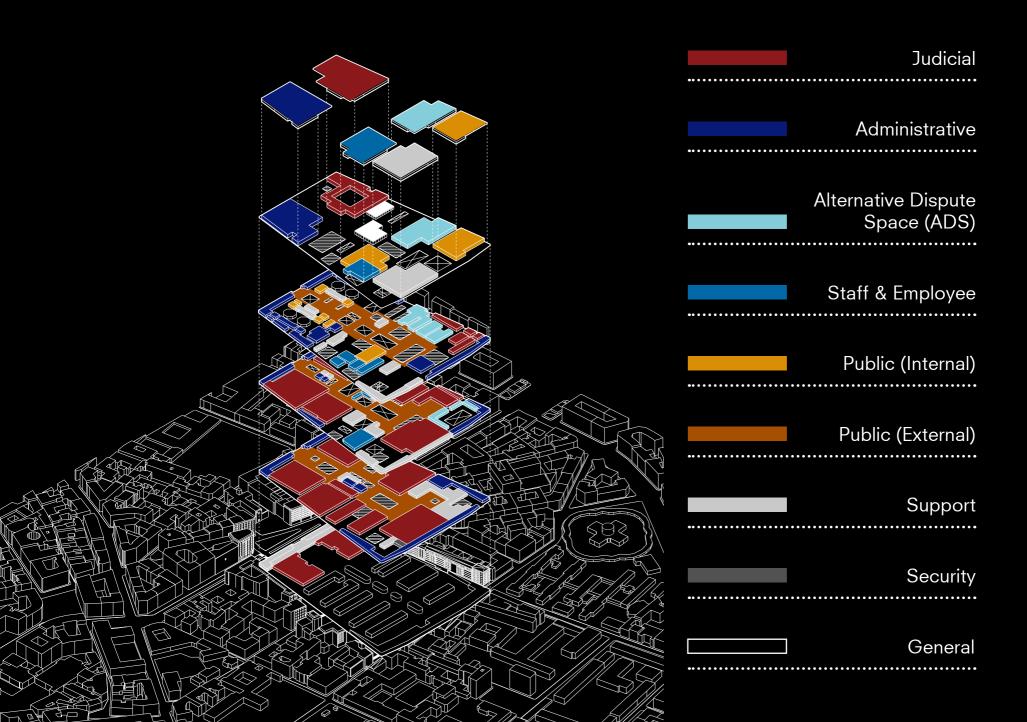
ZONING



MASSING | LEVEL BREAKDOWN

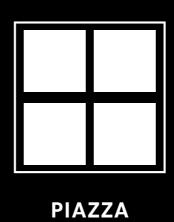


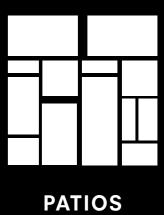
MASSING | PROGRAMME BREAKDOWN



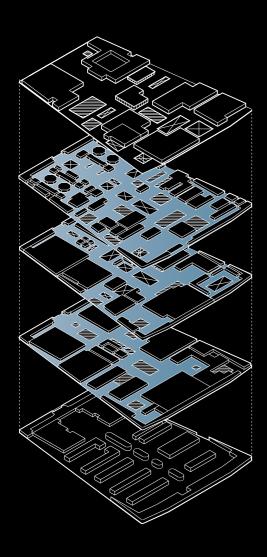
Deliberation HEALTH LENSE

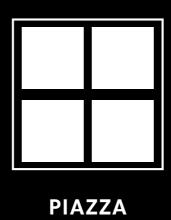


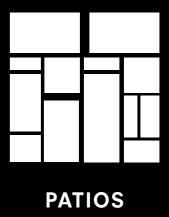




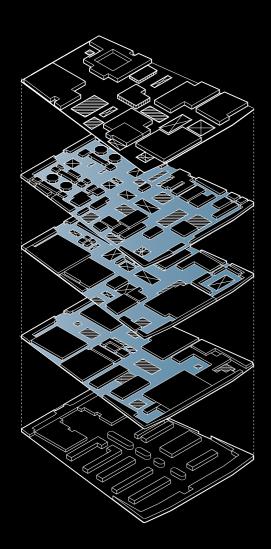
Deliberation HEALTH LENSE

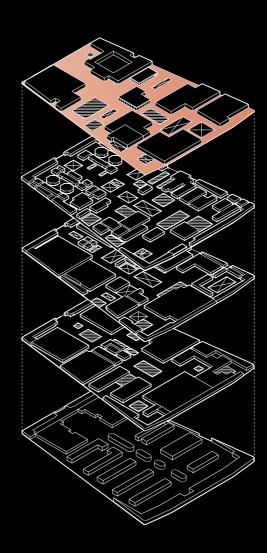


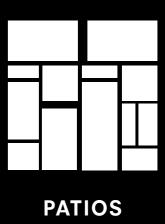




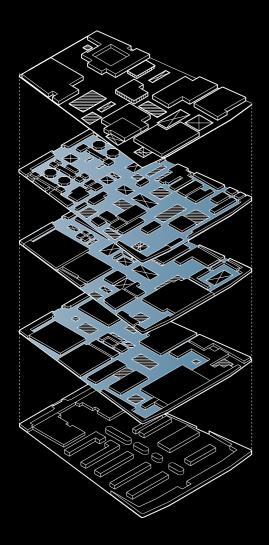
HEALTH LENSE

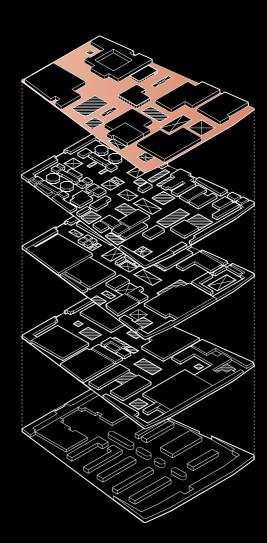


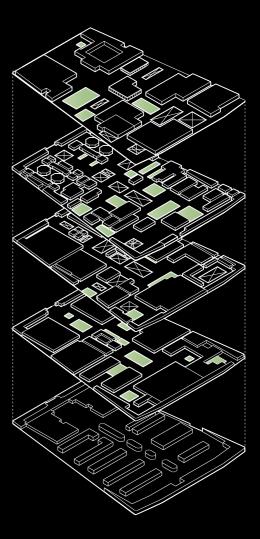


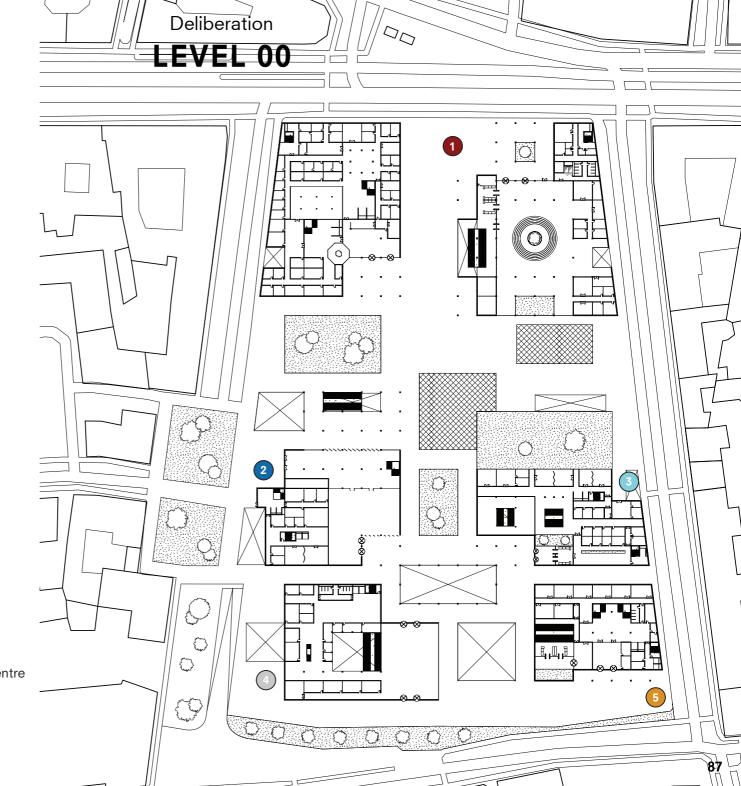


HEALTH LENSE









- Judicial
- Administration
- Alternative Dispute Space [ADS]
- Staff & Employee
- Public [Internal]
- Judicial [External]
- Support
- Security
- General

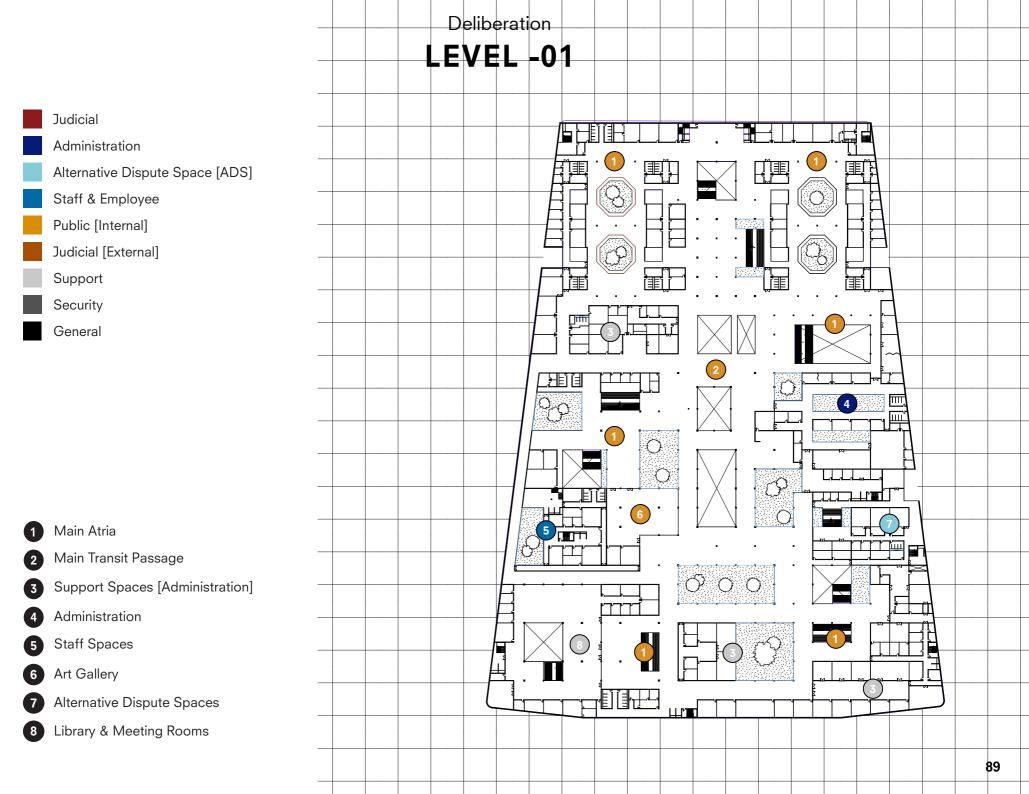
- 1 Administration & Trial Centre
- Culture & Staff Centre
- 3 Safe Space & Alternative Dispute Centre
- 4 Education Centre
- 5 Community & Information Centre

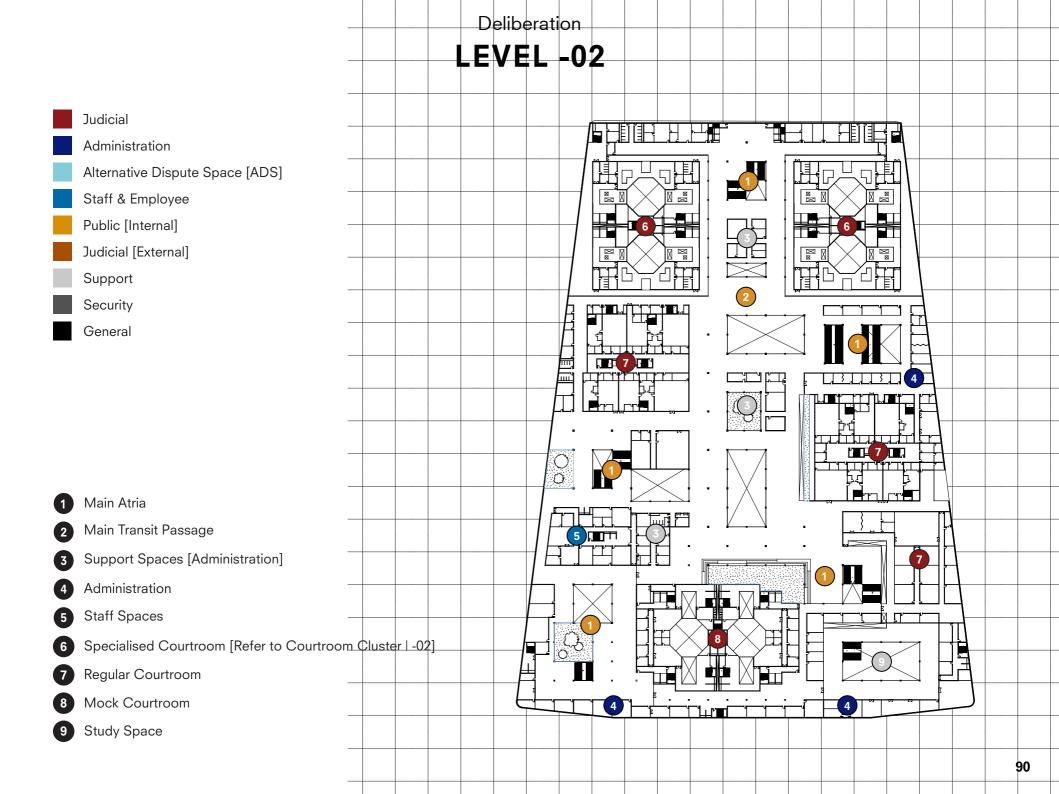
Deliberation LEVEL 01

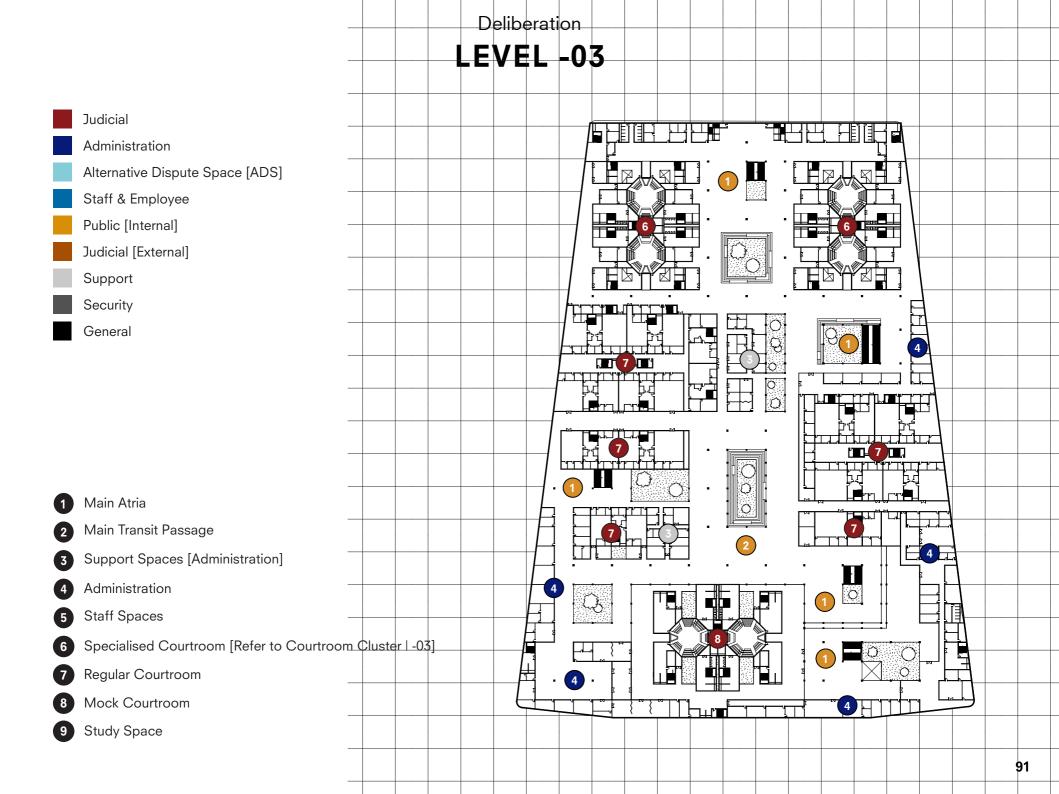
88

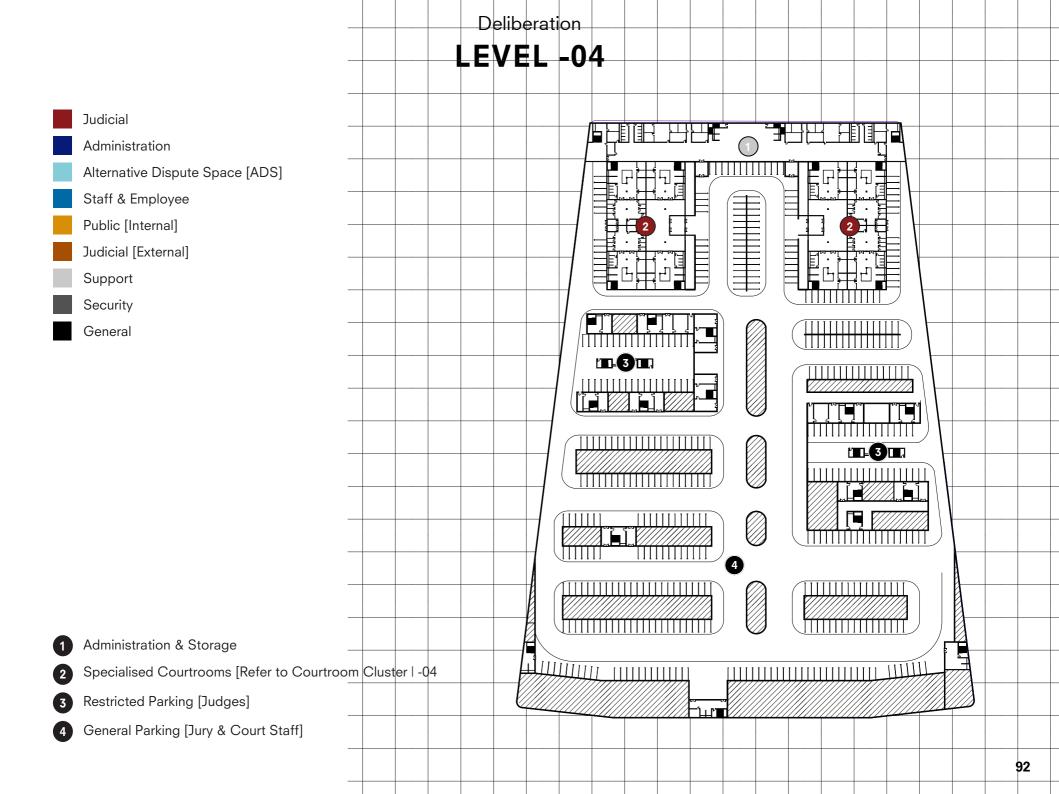
- Judicial
- Administration
- Alternative Dispute Space [ADS]
- Staff & Employee
- Public [Internal]
- Judicial [External]
- Support
- Security
- General

- 1 Offices & Gallery
- 2 Staff Offices & Cafe
- 3 Safe & Victim Support Spaces
- 4 Study Spaces & Meeting Rooms
- 5 Offices & Community Rooms

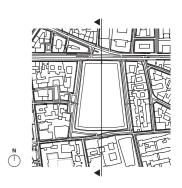


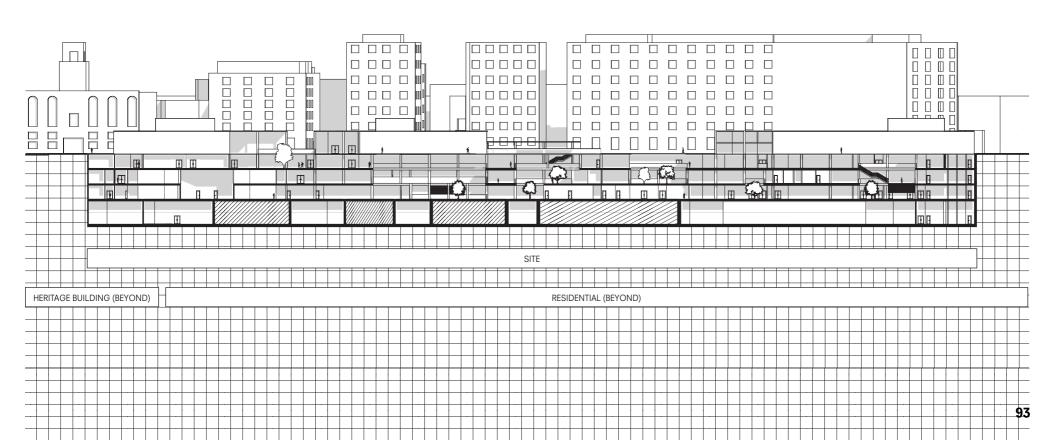






SITE SECTION











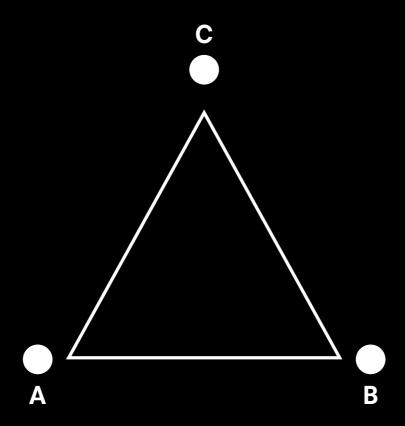


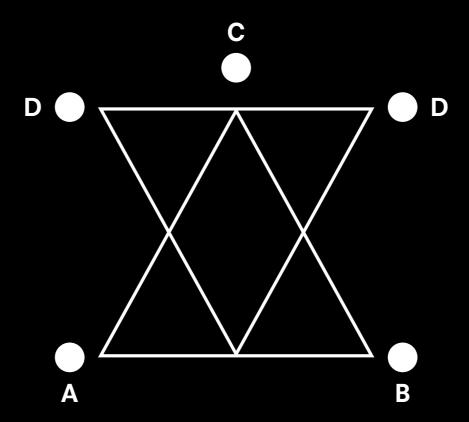


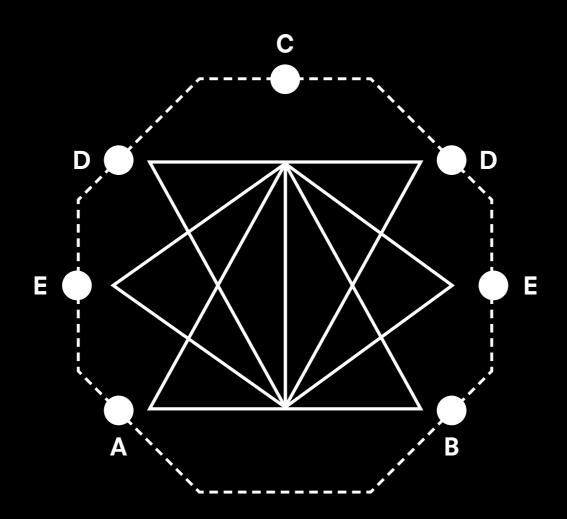


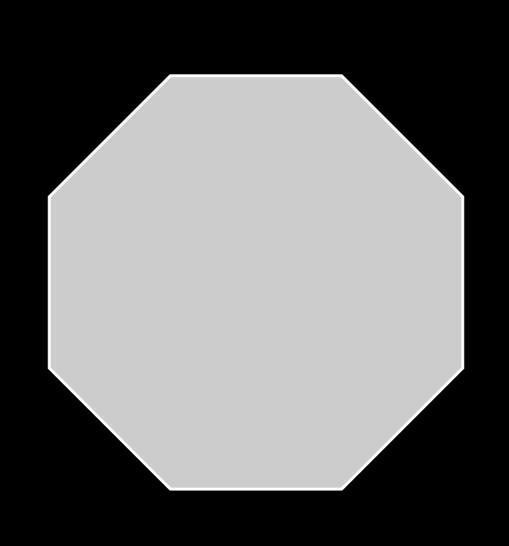
COURTROOM FRAGMENT

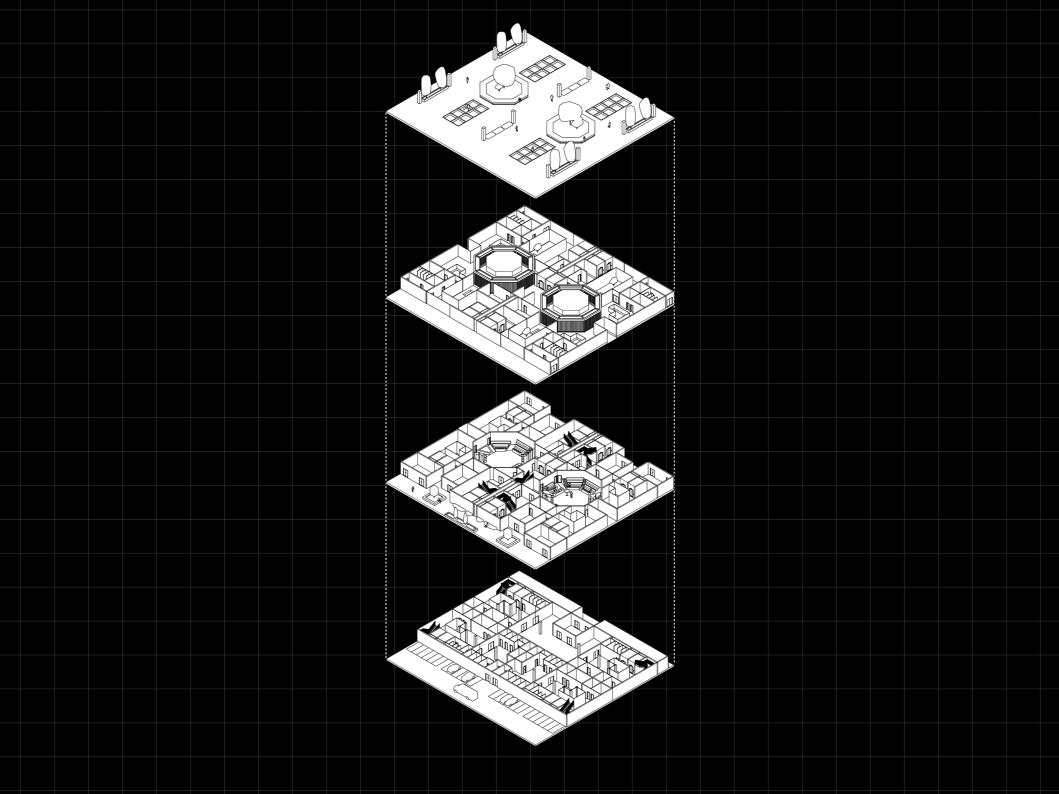






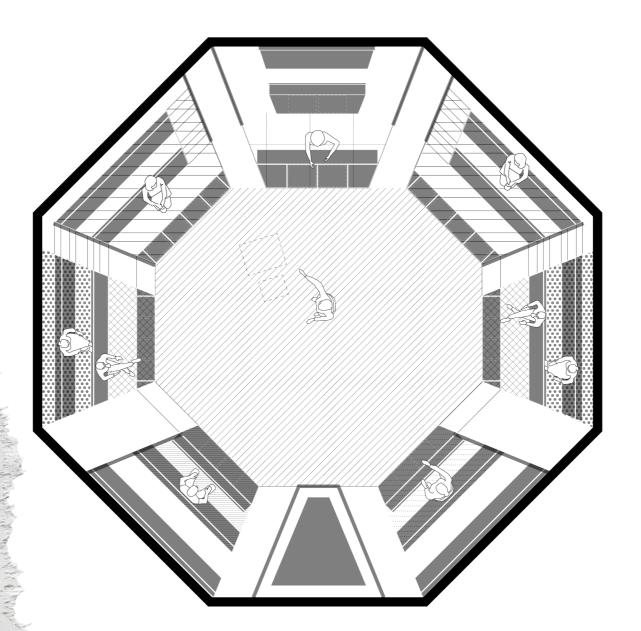






COURTROOM

IN THE COURTROOM



The Actors

- ALL ACTORS HAVE DESIGNATED SPACES, YET THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN HAVE BEEN SOFTENED.
- PROMOTES MORE EQUAL INCLUSION OF ALL PARTIES.
- POSITIONS
 CAN CREATE
 EMOTIONAL AND
 PSYCHOLOGICAL
 OPENNESS WHERE
 ACTIVE LISTENING
 AND PARTICIPATION
 IS ENCOURAGED.

Deliberation IN THE COURTROOM

The Judge

- EQUAL HEIGHT IN RELATION TO THE OTHER ACTORS.
- STILL POSITIONED CENTRALLY WITHIN THE COURTROOM TO OVERSEE THE ENTIRE PROCESS.
- SURROUNDED BY THE JURY WHICH CAN BE SEEN AS AN EXTENSION OF THE PUBLIC.
- ACTING AS PART OF THE WHOLE, INSTEAD OF BEING ITS OWN INDIVIDUAL ENTITY.

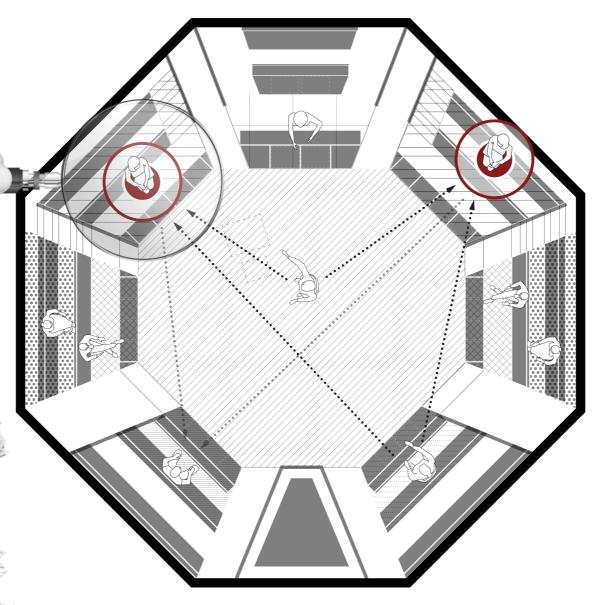
····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

IN THE COURTROOM



The Jury

- SEATED NEXT TO THE
 JUDGE, CREATING A
 BALANCED EXPOSURE
 TO BOTH SIDES.
 THEREBY REDUCING
 PERCEIVED BIAS FROM
 POSITIONING.
- BETTER NOTE TAKING AND OBSERVATION FOR ENHANCED CREDIBILITY.
- REDUCED
 PSYCHOLOGICAL
 DISTANCE MAKING
 THE JURY FEEL MORE
 CONNECTED TO THE
 PROCESS AND LESS LIKE
 OUTSIDERS.

Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

Deliberation IN THE COURTROOM

The Lawyer

- POSITIONED IN BALANCED PROXIMITY TO JUDGE & JURY AS WELL AS PLAINTIFF AND DEFENDANT.
- VISIBILITY FOR ALL PARTIES, GETTING A CLEAR VIEW OF EXHIBITS AND DEMONSTRATIVES.
- LAWYERS 'TAKE TO THE FLOOR' AND ARE OTHERWISE SEATED NEXT TO OR BEHIND THEIR CLIENTS.

Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]



Circle of Control

IN THE COURTROOM

The Defendant

- MORE INTEGRATED, LESS STIGMATIZING POSITIONING WITHIN THE COURTROOM.
- VISUAL EQUALITY UPHOLDING THE PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE.
- LESS INTIMIDATING ATMOSPHERE, REDUCING STRESS AND INTIMIDATION.
- NON-OBVIOUS SAFETY MEASURES THAT PROTECT ALL WITHOUT PREJUDICING THE JURY.

····· Arrow of Influence

[transparency indicates the level thereof high transparency - low level of influence]

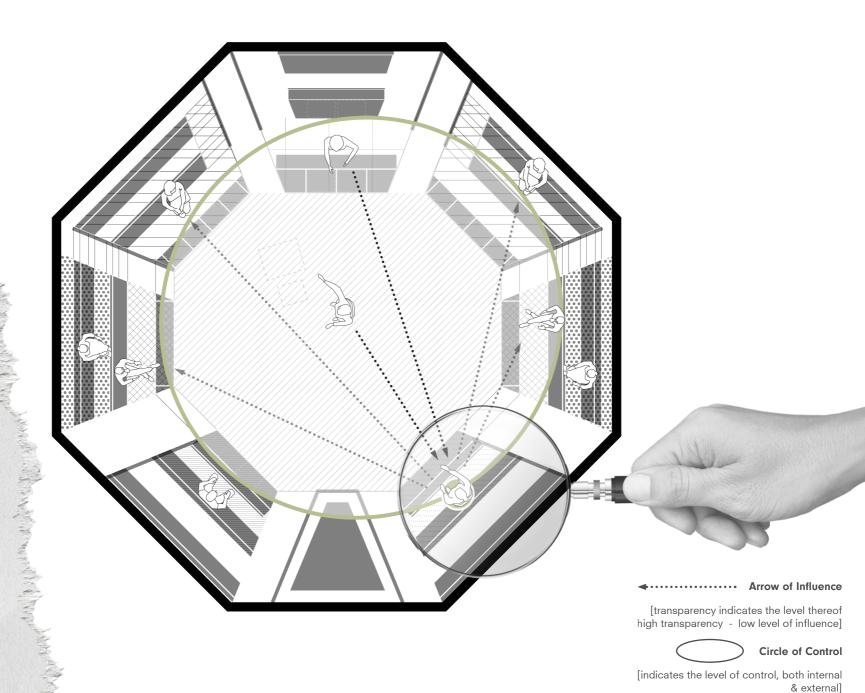


Circle of Control

IN THE COURTROOM

The Plaintiff

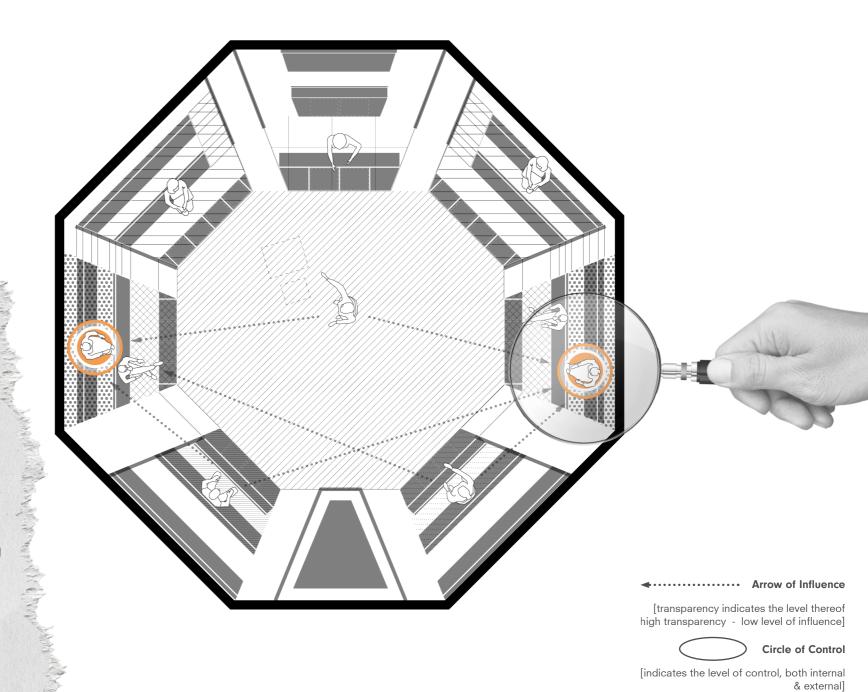
- ALLOWS FOR STRATEGIC PLACEMENT TO LIMIT DIRECT EYE CONTACT WITH THE DEFENDANT TO AVOID INTIMIDATION.
- PUBLIC VISIBILITY
 WITHOUT EXPOSURE
 WHERE THE PLAINTIFF
 CAN FEEL SEEN AND
 ACKNOWLEDGED
 WITHOUT BEING MADE
 A SPECTACLE.
- ENHANCED
 CREDIBILITY TOWARDS
 THE JURY AND JUDGE.



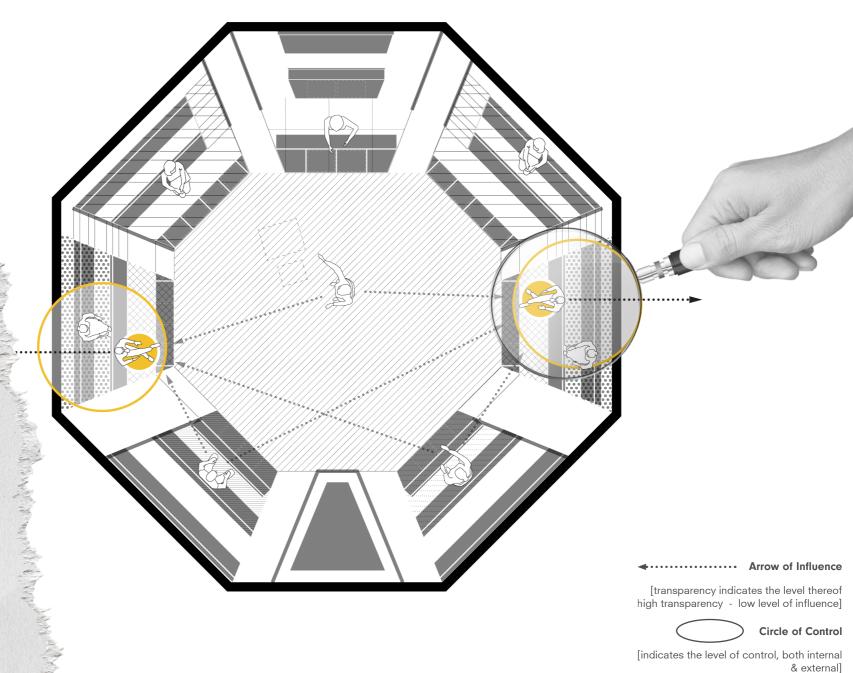
IN THE COURTROOM

The Public

- MORE INCLUSIVE VIEW
 OF ALL INVOLVED
 ACTORS THEREBY
 ENABLING A MORE
 ACCESSIBLE AND
 TRANSPARENT TRIAL
 TO FOLLOW.
- REFLECTING
 DEMOCRATIC VALUES:
 JUSTICE IS NOT
 HIDDEN, IT'S VISIBLE,
 BALANCED, AND OPEN
 TO ALL.
- REFLECTS FAIRNESS, SHARED AUTHORITY, AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED VALUES.



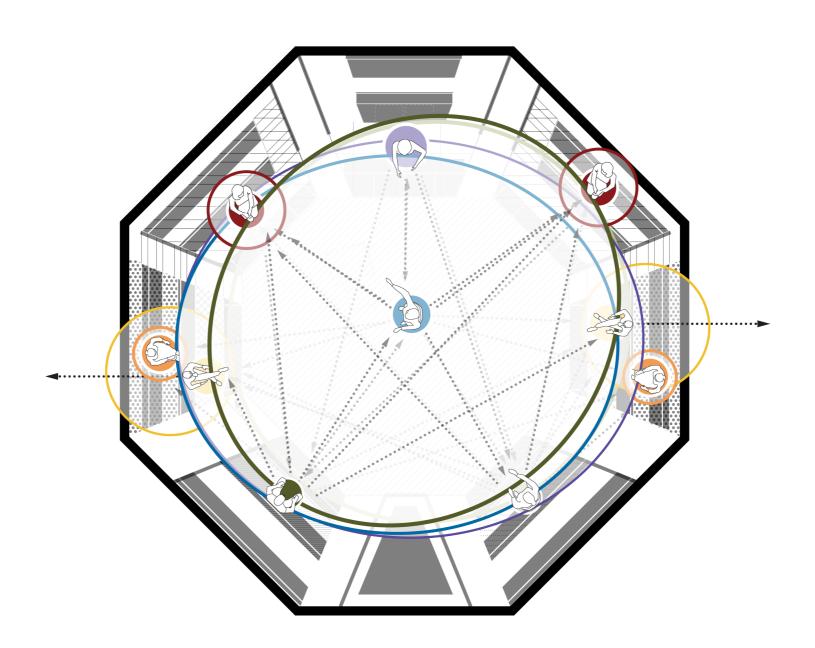
IN THE COURTROOM



The Press

- FEWER OBSTRUCTED VIEWS, HELP ENSURE JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY AND A MORE BALANCED MEDIA COVERAGE.
- GREATER CONTEXTUAL AWARENESS LEADING TO A MORE COMPREHENSIVE REPORTING TO THE OUTSIDE.
- REINFORCING THE IDEA THAT JUSTICE SHOULD BE OPEN AND OBSERVABLE.

RELATIONAL COURTROOM DYNAMIC



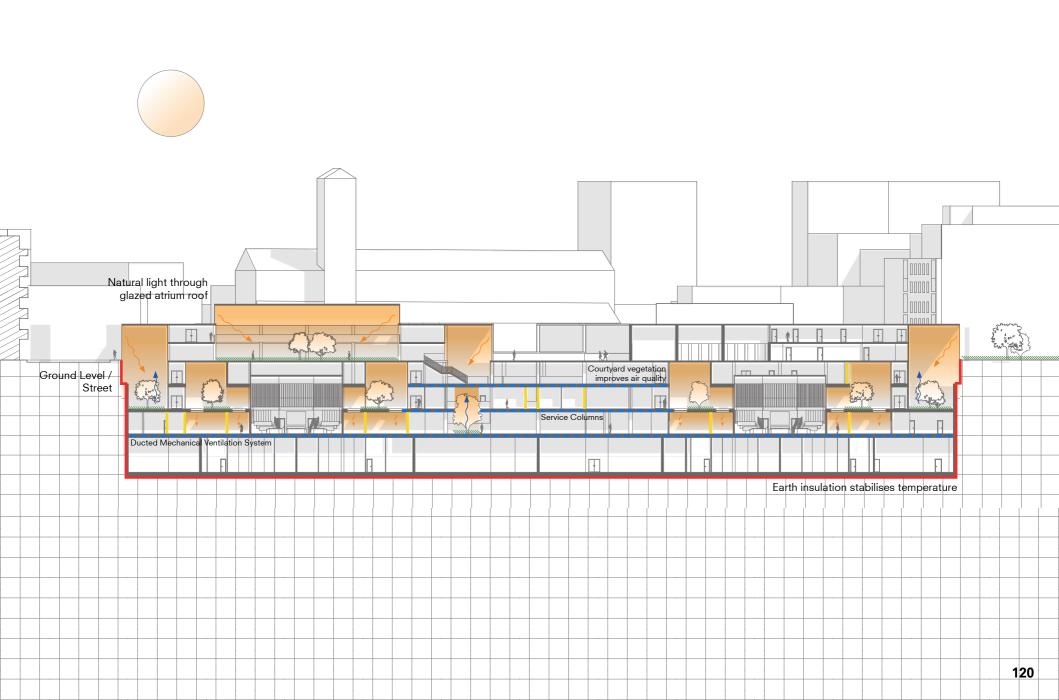


DETAILS

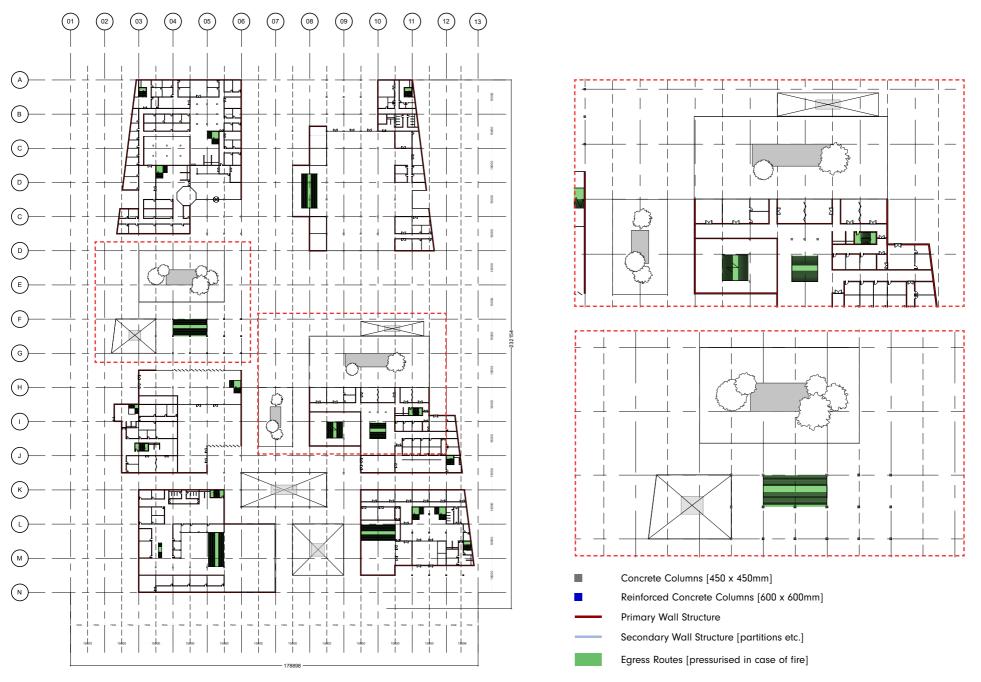
STRUCTURAL CONSIDERATIONS



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS













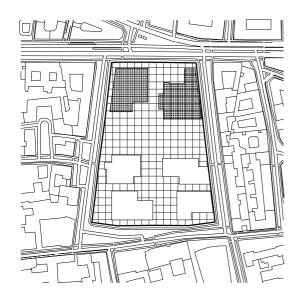


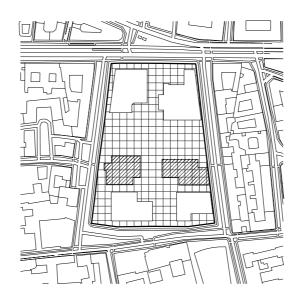


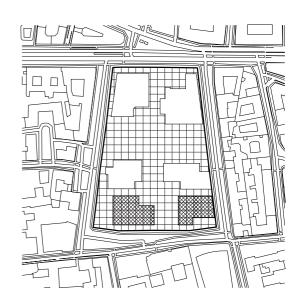


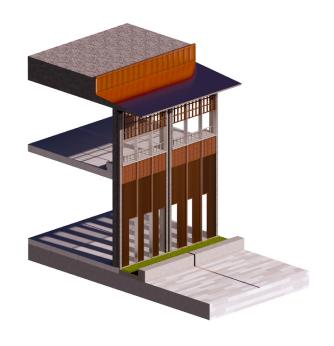


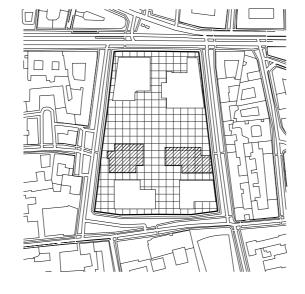
Deliberation | Details SPATIAL DIFFUSION 123

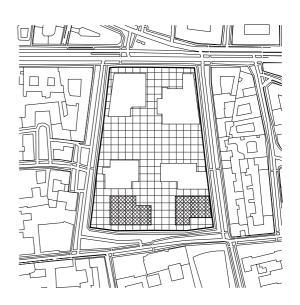




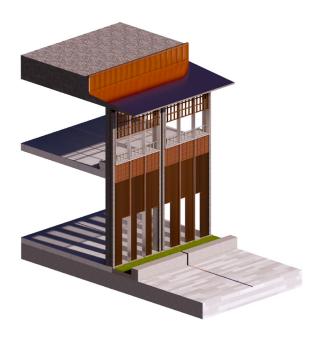








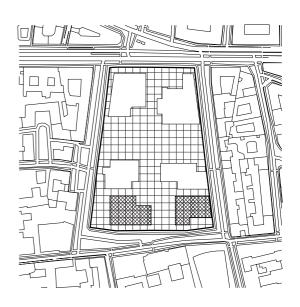
TRIAL SPACE CONCRETE | METAL

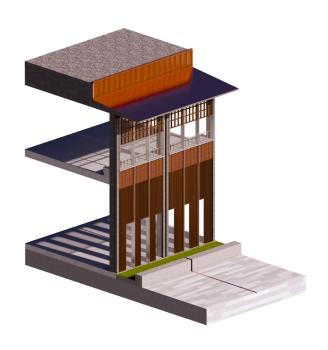


TRIAL SPACE CONCRETE | METAL



IN-BETWEEN SPACE CONCRETE | BRICK

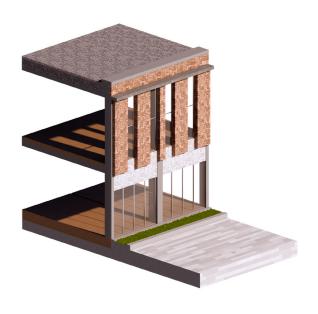




TRIAL SPACE CONCRETE | METAL

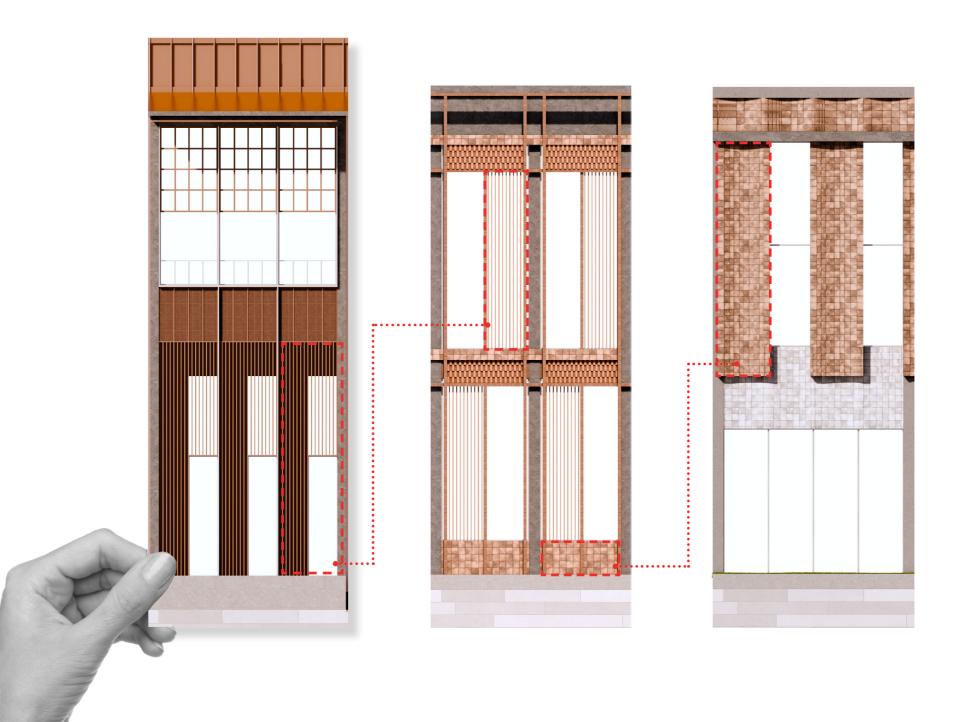


IN-BETWEEN SPACE CONCRETE | BRICK

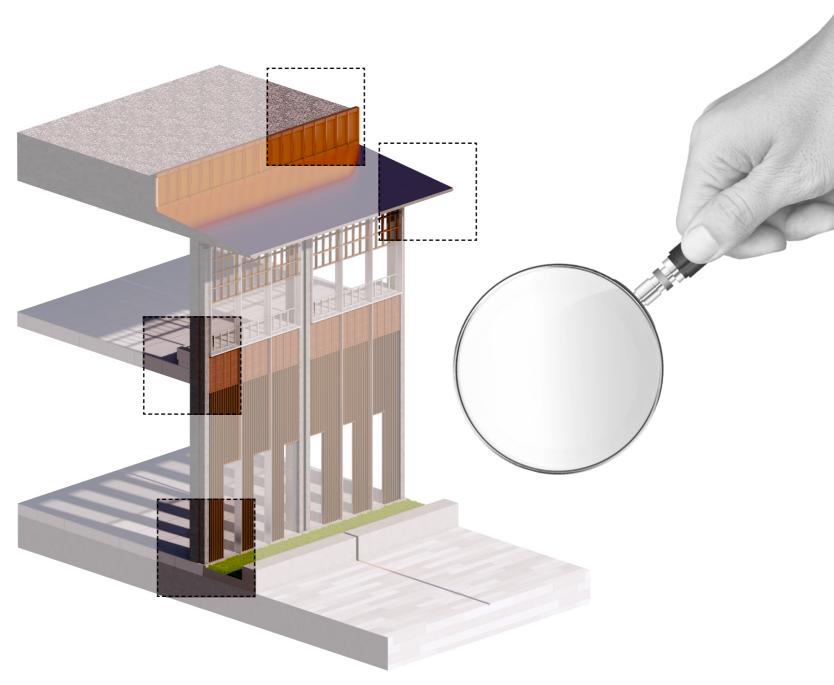


INFORMAL SPACE CONCRETE | STONE

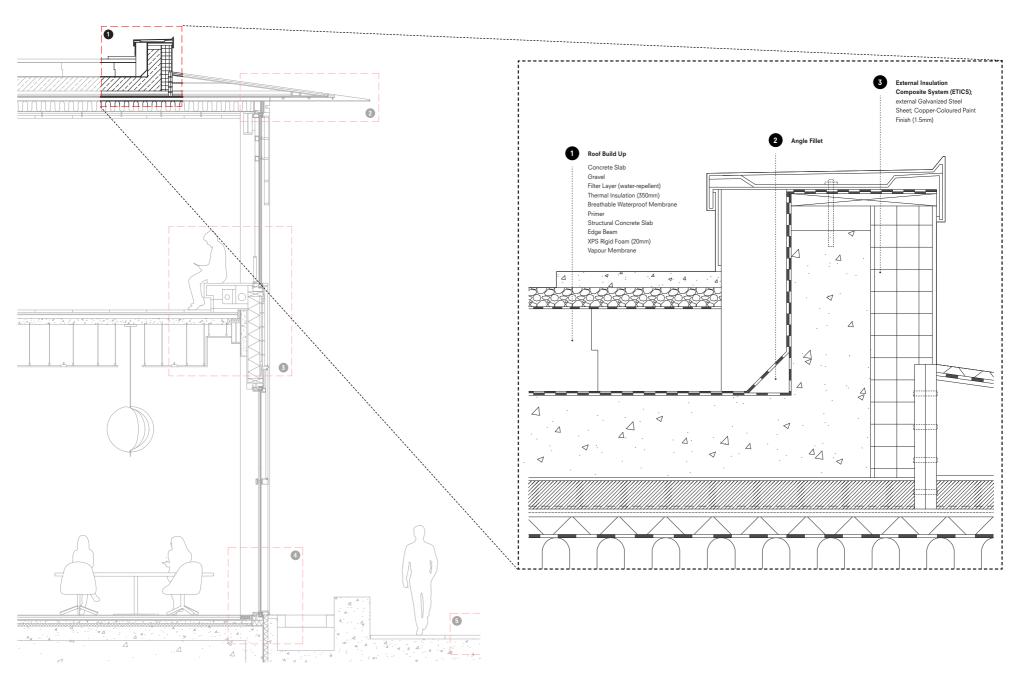
FACADE ELEVATIONS



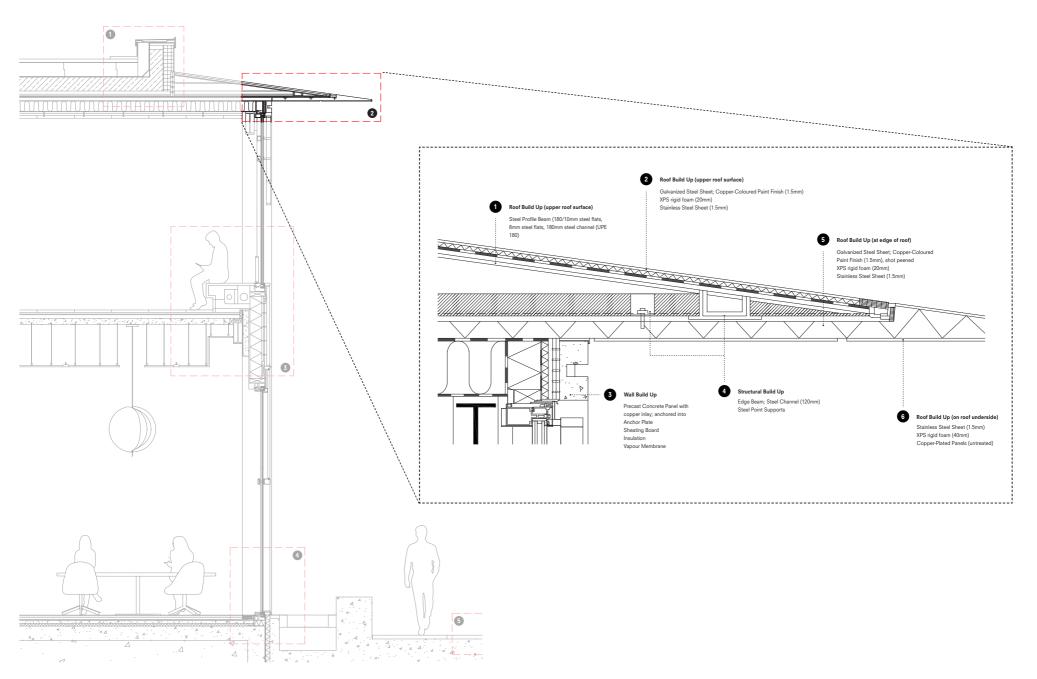
FACADE FRAGEMENT | TRIAL SPACE



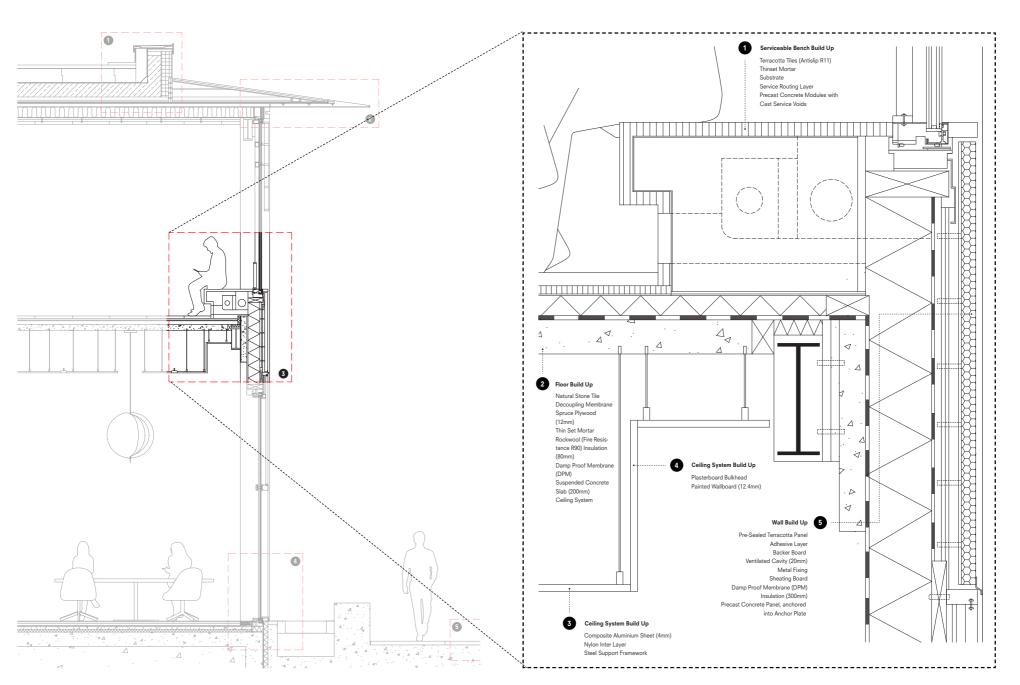
FACADE FRAGMENT | PARAPET DETAIL



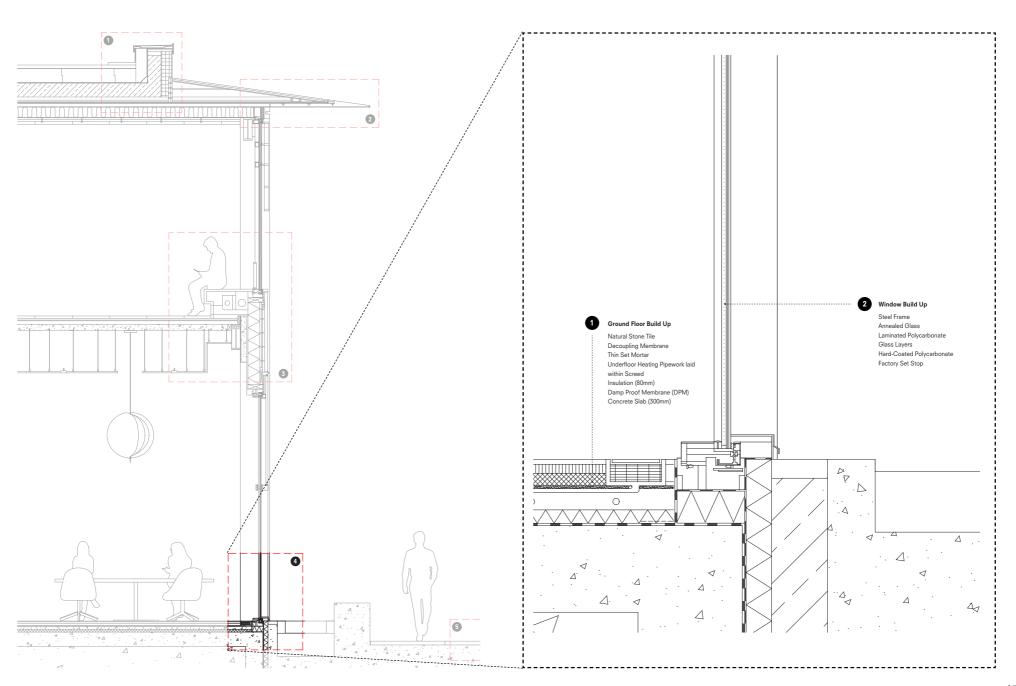
FACADE FRAGMENT | ROOF DETAIL



FACADE FRAGMENT | FIRST FLOOR DETAIL



FACADE FRAGMENT I WINDOW DETAIL







JUSTICE SHOULD MOT BE CONFINED TO ISOLATED INSTITUTIONS, BUT RATHER INTEGRATED INTO THE VERY FABRIC OF THE CITY.

A CIVIC SPACE, WHERE ALL ACTORS REGARDLESS OF THEIR DIRECT INVOLVEMENT IN LEGAL PROCESSES CAN INTERACT WITH THE SYSTEM IN MEANINGFUL WAYS.







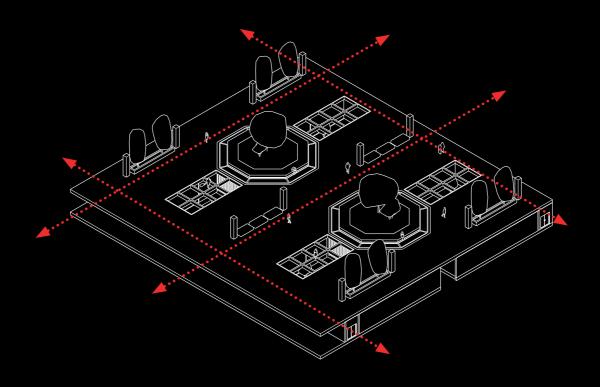




THE WORD WILL BE GIVEN TO THE JURY

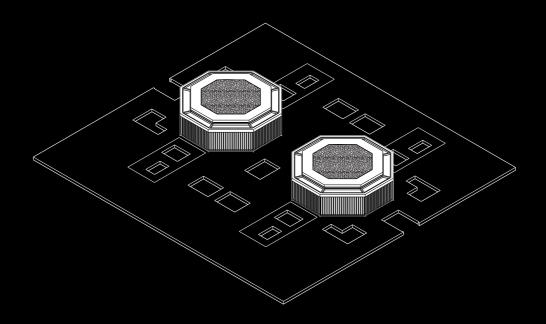


LEVEL -02



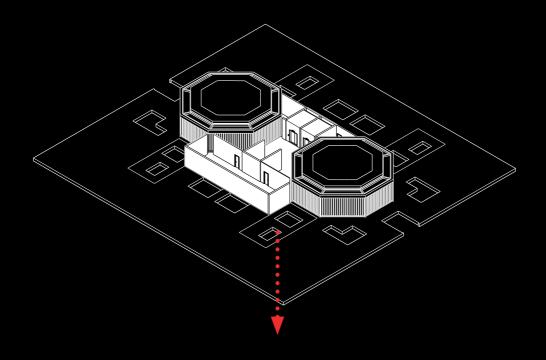
PUBLIC SQUARE

SITUATED ABOVE THE COURTROOM | DESIGNED TO BE AN OPEN AND WELCOMING AREA THAT FOSTERS A CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE JUDICIAL PROCESS | INTEGRATED SKYLIGHTS IN THE FLOOR ALLOW NATURAL LIGHT TO FILTER DOWN INTO THE LOWER LEVELS



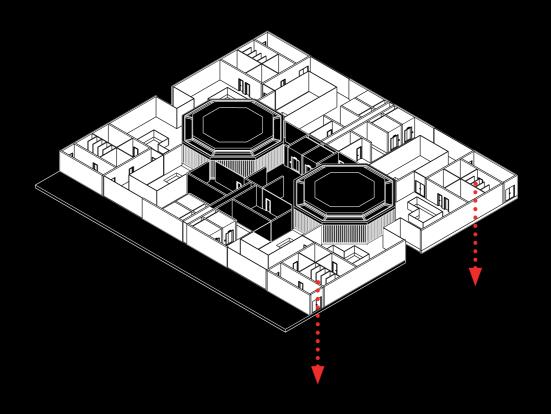
OBSERVATION SPACE

DISCREET, AREA THAT ALLOWS JURY MEMBERS TO OBSERVE PROCEEDINGS WITHOUT DISRUPTING COURT PROTOCOL | DESIGNED FOR BOTH VISIBILITY AND DISCRETION, WITH FROSTED GLASS PANELS PROVIDING VAGUE SIGHTLINES, ENSURING PRIVACY



JUDGES CHAMBERS

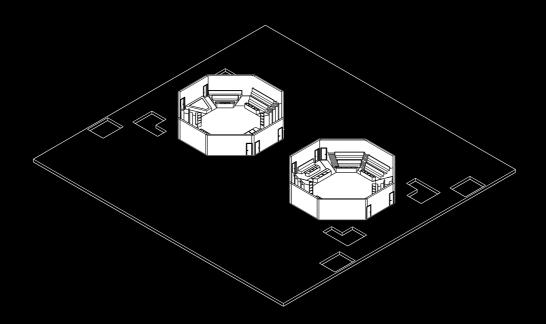
PRIVATE SANCTUARIES WITHIN THE COURTHOUSE, WHERE JUDGES REVIEW CASE MATERIALS, DELIBERATE, AND PREPARE FOR HEARINGS | PROVIDING A SECURE AND CONFIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT



JURY DELIBERATION SPACE

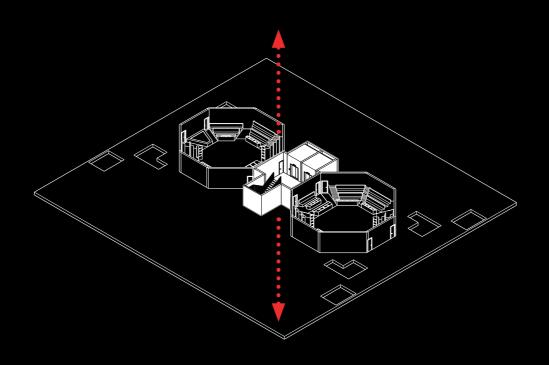
SECURE, NEUTRAL ENVIRONMENT WHERE JURORS GATHER TO DISCUSS EVIDENCE AND REACH A COLLECTIVE VERDICT | DESIGNED TO PROMOTE CLEAR COMMUNICATION, PRIVACY, AND COMFORT

LEVEL -03



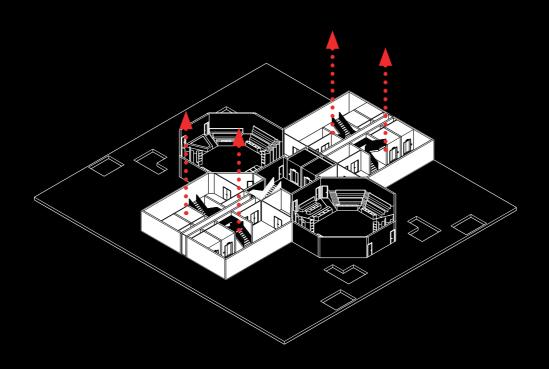
COURTROOMS

FORMAL SPACE WHERE JUSTICE IS ADMINISTERED THROUGH PUBLIC HEARINGS AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS | DESIGNED TO FACILITATE CLEAR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KEY ACTORS WHILE ENSURING ORDER AND FAIRNESS.



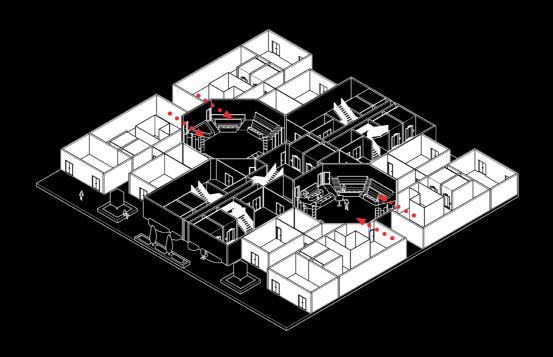
JUDGES CIRCULATION

DEDICATED PATHWAY AND ACCESS ROUTE, ALLOWING JUDGES TO MOVE SECURELY AND EFFICIENTLY BETWEEN COURTROOMS, CHAMBERS, AND OTHER FACILITIES | DESIGNED TO MAINTAIN PRIVACY AND SAFETY, MINIMIZING CONTACT WITH OTHER USERS



JURY CIRCULATION

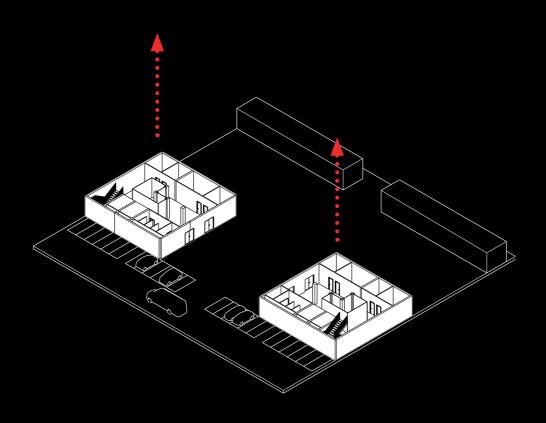
CONTROLLED AND SECURE ROUTES THAT GUIDE JURORS SAFELY AND DISCREETLY BETWEEN COURTROOMS, DELIBERATION ROOMS, AND WAITING AREAS | DESIGNED TO PROTECT JUROR PRIVACY AND ENSURE IMPARTIALITY BY MINIMIZING CONTACT WITH KEY ACTORS



PLAINTIFF & DEFENDANT SPACES

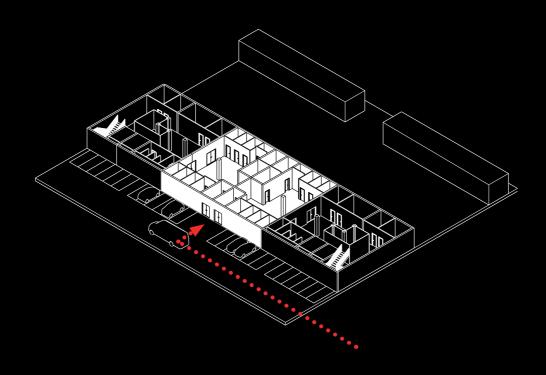
DEDICATED WAITING AND PREPARATION ZONES FOR PLAINTIFFS AND DEFENDANTS | DESIGNED TO ENSURE PRIVACY, COMFORT, AND SECURITY | ALLOW INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TO GATHER, CONSULT WITH LEGAL COUNSEL, AND PREPARE BEFORE ENTERING THE COURTROOM

LEVEL -04



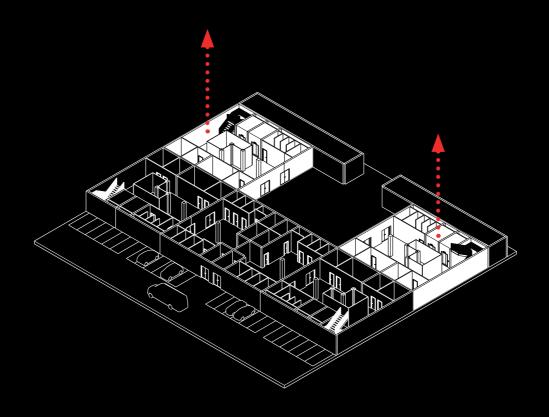
DEFENDANT SPACE

SECURE, CONTROLLED AREA WHERE DEFENDANTS WAIT BEFORE COURT APPEARANCES. DESIGNED TO ENSURE SAFETY AND PRIVACY | PROVIDING A CALM ENVIRONMENT THAT BALANCES SECURITY WITH DIGNITY ALLOWING FOR LEGAL CONSULTATION AND PREPARATION.



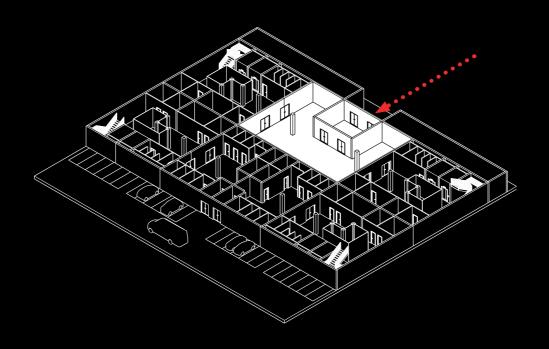
HOLDING CELLS

SECURE, TEMPORARY DETENTION SPACES WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE COURTHOUSE WHERE DEFENDANTS ARE HELD BEFORE AND AFTER COURT APPEARANCES | DESIGNED TO ENSURE SAFETY AND CONTROL AND PROVIDE BASIC ACCOMMODATION



PLAINTIFF SPACE

DESIGNATED AREAS WHERE PLAINTIFFS CAN WAIT, MEET WITH LEGAL COUNSEL, AND PREPARE FOR CASES | PRIORITIZING PRIVACY AND COMFORT, PROVIDING A SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENT THAT RESPECTS THE OFTEN STRESSFUL NATURE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.



PLAINTIFF WAITING AREA

PRIVATE, SECURE SPACE DESIGNED TO OFFER COMFORT AND CALM BEFORE COURT PROCEEDINGS | PROVIDING A PLACE FOR PLAINTIFFS TO CONSULT WITH THEIR LEGAL TEAM, GATHER THEIR THOUGHTS, AND PREPARE FOR HEARINGS