

## 1: Home - AcademyofArchitectureforJustice

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History and architecture[ edit ] The Great Hall The search for a design for the Law Courts was by way of a competition, a then-common approach to selecting a design and an architect. The competition ran from to and the twelve architects competing for the contract each submitted designs for the site. Its masons led a serious strike at an early stage which threatened to extend to the other trades and caused a temporary stoppage of the works. In consequence, foreign workmen were brought in – mostly Germans. This aroused bitter hostility on the part of the men on strike, and the newcomers had to be housed and fed within the building. However, these disputes were eventually settled and the building took eight years to complete; it was officially opened by Queen Victoria on 4 December Street died before the building was opened, overcome by the work. A statue of Field stands in the building. The dimensions of the building in round figures are: Entering through the main gates on the Strand, one passes under two elaborately carved porches fitted with iron gates. The carving over the outer porch consists of heads of the most eminent judges and lawyers. Over the highest point of the upper arch is a figure of Jesus; to the left and right at a lower level are figures of Solomon and Alfred the Great ; that of Moses is at the northern front of the building. Also at the northern front, over the Judges entrance are a stone cat and dog representing fighting litigants in court. On either side are gateways leading to different courts and to jury and witness rooms from which separate staircases are provided for them to reach their boxes in court. During the s, jury rooms in the basement area were converted to courtrooms. At either end of the hall are handsome marble galleries from which the entire Main Hall can be viewed. The walls and ceilings of the older, original courts are panelled in oak which in many cases is elaborately carved. Each court has an interior unique to itself; they were each designed by different architects. The grand hall is magnificent in architectural style and huge in size. In addition to the waiting rooms are arbitration chambers, consultation chambers and robing rooms for members of the bar and solicitor advocates. Extensions to the building[ edit ] The first extension was the West Green building, for which plans were drawn up in ; the space was for extra divorce courts. They were the first rooms at the Courts to have modern air conditioning and tape recording in their original design. This building used to contain cells in its basement. It was intended that these courts could be used for criminal matters; however they are now primarily used for family proceedings. Vacant land for horizontal extensions is minimal and proximity to natural light from various windows, coupled with a long-standing consensus to remain relatively low-rise among the older Courts, restricts vertical extension. Full refurbishment of the east block took place during 1995, which provided 14 extra courts for the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal and two extra large courts which are unassigned and will be used for cases having multiple parties or an unusually large number of documents and books. Anyone is allowed to watch, free of charge, most of the trials and hearings that are taking place; the main exception is private family cases such as proceedings concerning children.

## 2: Fall Conference - AcademyofArchitectureforJustice

*Architects Of Justice (AOJ) is a progressive Johannesburg-based architecture and design practice, formally established in by Mike Rassmann, Kuba Granicki and Alessio Lacovig.*

This is an article from the Architecture Australia archives and may use outdated formatting. Email us if you would like us to consider upgrading it to the current format. The changing face of justice in Victoria Square, Adelaide. The open atrium at the Adelaide Commonwealth Law Courts. The atrium of the Melbourne Commonwealth Court Building. Justice, the administration of justice and concepts of an ideal courthouse have recently undergone a period of review, change and paradigm shifts, similar to that seen in the corporate workplace and in learning and healing places. Unlike private and social institutions, the concepts and practices of justice are the result of a form of contract between the courts and the state, territorial and federal governments. In general, this leads to a creative tension about what is good court architecture and how it might be achieved. While the governments appoint the judicial officers – the justices, judges and magistrates – and provide the courts with their accommodation and administration, the courts are independent of any directions from the state when they apply and interpret the laws set by those governments. Restructuring the justice system Through all the change of the last two decades, there remains an unwavering commitment to upholding the authority of the law while making the work of the courts and tribunals relevant, respected, transparent, accessible and affordable. We have seen the growth of administrative tribunals as a means of making the pursuit of civil disputes more accessible and affordable for the general community. At the Commonwealth level, the various courts have grown in their presence with the construction of new facilities in Perth, Brisbane, Melbourne and Adelaide. Many of these courts suspend a sentence for offenders prepared to plead guilty and willing to enter and succeed in programs that will address the underlying causes of their offending – acquiring job skills, reduced drug and alcohol dependency, or anger management. The Collingwood Neighbourhood Justice Centre, which reflects models developed in North Liverpool, United Kingdom, and Brooklyn, New York, was established as a pilot program that seeks to restore respect for justice in a community in which many non-European migrants have settled and for whom our concept of justice and law and order are quite alien. Social and cultural sensibilities The last few decades have seen considerable attention to the overly high representation of Indigenous people in our courts and prisons and the creation of Aboriginal courts – Koori, Murri and the New South Wales circle sentencing program in Eastern Australia, Nunga Courts in South Australia and Community Courts in Western Australia use collaborative processes in deciding on sentencing options. To overcome mistrust of the criminal justice system, Elders participate in the process, as advisors to the magistrate, and add significance to the occasion through the tradition of respect for them and the impact of being shamed before them. This concern to make justice relevant to all users has been extended to take into account: The separation of the waiting areas as well as the seating areas in the public galleries of a courtroom also addresses the needs of feuding families or groups who may be involved in the same matter. More recently, there has been a growing awareness of the different ways in which ethnic groups use space. Towards a virtual world Technology continues to have an enormous impact on the operation of cases in courtrooms and the administration of justice. These communication networks allow vulnerable witnesses to participate in a trial without the trauma of contact with the accused, reduce the transportation costs and security risks of moving accused persons to and from courts for technical appearances, bring justice to the remote communities in our outback, and offer a potentially more effective use of scarce resources of skilled judicial officers, legal counsel and expert witnesses. To enhance the administration of justice, most states are now able to accept, electronically, all the applications and documents that need to be submitted to start a matter and during the trial or hearing. In a recent large civil corporate case in the NSW Supreme Court, a whole suite of facilities had to be created to accommodate the case, which lasted around ten months and involved some thirty lawyers representing the various parties. In addition to work space for each legal team, there was a complete IT fitout to connect all the participants, AV screens for the press and the public and access to and use of the electronic files. In addition, there are IT cafes to give the public access to information

within the courthouses, especially in the registry offices; extensive use of video cameras in safety and security systems; airport-lounge-type business centres for lawyers to maintain contact with their offices; and the same for jurors to maintain contact with personal and work lives when not in a trial. In many jurisdictions, court recording is now done from outside the courtroom, even off-site, through digital recordings. Changing expectations of justice environments In addition to all the organizations, such as the Australasian Institute of Courts Administration, and individuals who have advocated change in the justice system, the application of the law, the administration of justice and law reform, four factors have influenced the shape, form, structure and expression of courthouse architecture. From the mids, there have been frequent opportunities for architects to meet with court administrators and judicial officers to discuss the challenges of court architecture in a changing society and ways of anticipating changes in law, court practices and justice services. Courthouses that feel airy, are full of natural light and have good wayfinding, access to the outdoors and meaningful views out of interior spaces such as courtrooms and jury deliberation rooms are now more the norm than the exception they were only a few years ago. Functionally, at least four and in some cases five separate circulation systems are now expected – ensuring that juries, judges, persons in custody, the public and, in some cases, administrative staff or vulnerable witnesses do not meet while in the building. Safety and security is a continuing challenge to design and design thinking – all participants want to feel safe, but nobody wants the courthouse to feel like a fortified camp. Most weapons are detected at the security screening at the entrances; however, intimidation and angry outbursts are more likely outside the courtrooms and hearing rooms. Open public spaces that facilitate ready oversighting are now married to the ability to zone off areas to manage high-risk, high-profile trials without interrupting the normal operations of other courtrooms. The high level of function, design, cost and timeliness has set a standard that other jurisdictions seek to emulate, although through different procurement methods. It has shown that good urban and building design can be achieved on affordable budgets, with generous architectural qualities and spacious public realms. The Commonwealth Courts construction program championed by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, Justice Michael Black, AC, has led to a rethinking of symbolism, presence and contemporary forms of public architecture. They also respond to challenges of making justice feel accessible, and not losing the significance of the occasion through poor architectural planning and design. Further, the Melbourne and Adelaide projects, both by Hassell, capture the importance of designing the setting of civic buildings, through a sense of approach and arrival, be it outside in Melbourne or inside as in Adelaide. While the VCC began under a previous government, the approval to enter into the BOO contract came within weeks of the change of government. The Attorney-General has acknowledged that new, well-designed buildings are needed to fully introduce the reforms he has initiated. This has made for a new culture of design, where the design process is a partner in effecting change, not just a reaction to change. Civic roles of courthouses Ideas of safe and just societies have been, and continue to be, forces for shaping and reshaping new and old Western societies. The courthouse has been an icon of the commitment to justice, a symbol of law and order, and a shaper of the built form of many communities. Our older courthouses are usually the focus of a legal precinct, especially in the capital cities, while one senses that in places where new court buildings have been drawn to the fringe or open edges of communities, the civic focus of the community has suffered. Internally, the layout and operation of the courtrooms are often an expression of the nationalities of the early legal profession and judiciary. In Victoria the jury courtroom is laid out in the Irish manner, whereby the instructing solicitors sit with their backs to the judge, while in most other states they sit behind the barristers. In all states there are very special conditions on where the witnesses and accused should be located. While in some states the prisoner dock has to be opposite the jury box, in Queensland it is in the middle of the courtroom, opposite the judge and beside or in front of the public. In heritage structures the need to respond to changing justice models and processes, and to benefit from technology, has been a challenge. In many cases, this has been met by ingenious architectural tactics, so one still feels the architectural essence and tactics of the original designs, especially the Francis Greenway Courthouse in Sydney and the Supreme Court in Melbourne, where there have been considerable adaptations and upgrades in their functional and technical performance. Justice architecture as place making Finally, there is now an expectation that courthouses are people places. In addition to the call on

justice architecture to help maintain a respect for the law, the growth in the number of problem solving courts in all states, together with commitment of varying degrees to the philosophies of therapeutic and restorative justice, has changed the desired image of courthouses, especially at the magistrate level. This change, along with the creation of Indigenous courts and a desire to respect social and cultural differences among participants in matters before the courts, marks a significant paradigm shift, which challenges designers to create new models of architectural place making within the continuing traditions of justice architecture. The Court of the Future Network describes itself as a group of architects, engineers, psychologists, judicial officers, lawyers, criminologists and others in Australia and New Zealand who work closely with court communities to improve the quality of justice environments.

## 3: Rubela Park Offices / Architects Of Justice | APSAIDAL

*Architecture of Justice The Book - A Pictorial Walk-through of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India*  
*Architecture of Justice - A pictorial walk-through of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India.*

On a challenging site, Architects Of Justice AOJ have created a geometrically striking industrial-chic office building which employs forthright sustainable design methodology and technology. Caldas required more yard space for stock storage and more office space to accommodate their increasing staff complement. Courtesy of Architects of Justice. Hence the starting point for the design was to locate and size the new office building, named Rubela Park, on the site in order to maximise the yard space, while still ensuring that the new building would have an optimal solar orientation. Rassmann explains that AOJ paid very close attention to, and made use of, the town planning requirements to take advantage of the guidelines and get the maximum number of storeys in the building in order to lay the square meterage out over more floors and thereby reduce the footprint of the building, which in turn increased the amount of yard area. After careful consideration and analysis it was decided to orientate the building lengthways in a north-south direction to maximise the yard space, and place as much of the office space on the north side of the building and locate all the service spaces to the south of the building. Direct morning sunlight is dealt with by means of vertical louvres. Following the low maintenance brief, the only paint used on the exterior of the building is on the ground floor which is reachable without the need to set up scaffolding. PV electricity generation is ideal for office buildings as they are predominantly in use during the day when electricity generation is taking place, thereby removing the necessity of installing a costly battery and inverter system within the building. This water will be used for irrigation of landscaping and the washing of vehicles. The building is laid out over three levels; a ground floor housing the reception, a boardroom, a meeting pod, an open plan sales office, covered parking and a garage; a mezzanine floor housing a staff lounge with kitchen, executive offices and an indoor planted area to incorporate greenery into the building interior ; and a first floor housing the administration offices. We are very proud of the sustainable features that have been incorporated into the building design and have found the building to be climatically responsive – providing a comfortable internal climate no matter the external conditions. Although the metre to properly measure our electrical consumption was only fitted during the week of writing this, we are confident that during the daylight hours we are drawing little, if any, electricity from the Eskom grid to run our office facility. In addition to this, the careful sizing and positioning of the external windows also means that we require very little artificial lighting in the building during our operating hours. The design of the internal office layouts, careful positioning of the building on the site and strategic visual linking of certain departments to the yard space has meant that our operations are now more streamlined than they were at our previous premises. The raw industrial interior comprising galvanised steel finishes, exposed services and diamond ground concrete floors gives our clients a distinct impression that they are visiting an engineering firm geared to cater to all their crusher wear needs. The project received a Gauteng Institute for Architecture GIFA Award of Commendation in and Rassmann feels that it is always a highlight when your projects are acknowledged by others. The client and staff have been transported by the architects to a work environment that is open, free and light and enhances collaboration and pride. Details, down to the patterning of landscaping steps in brick have been carefully considered. Views from within the structure are allowed to punch through the attached screen and are made more tantalising. One is aware of an openness, fostering a creative team of staff and management who are supported by this light-filled, fresh, tall, crisp and uplifting environment. Klunene Consulting Civil Engineers.

## 4: Petty France - Wikipedia

1, Followers, 1, Following, Posts - See Instagram photos and videos from Architects Of Justice (@archofjustice).

Advancing Treatment According to the National Alliance on Mental Health, it is estimated more than 2 million arrests in the US involve people with serious mental illnesses. The National Conference of State Legislatures acknowledges an important and intersecting area of criminal justice and health policy is how to better handle a person with a mental illness who becomes involved in the criminal justice system. Agencies and officials at many stages of the criminal justice system face the challenge of responding effectively to these needs. State legislatures are interested in how policies can achieve better results for individuals and both systems. The Academy of Architecture for Justice Conference will provide a venue for us to rethink and reassess. We will carry on and integrate what we have been exploring at our national conferences the past several years. Just as we want our politicians to cross the aisle and work together, we need to tear down silos and partner with our fellow knowledge communities, such as the Academy of Architecture for Health and other allies, for their expertise. Together, we can disrupt and redefine how we as architects, owners and affiliates address our mental health crisis with our justice facilities. In an effort to create positive impact, much of her year career has focused on justice, educational, and behavioral health facilities of all sizes. She has successfully applied research to design, resulting in measurable outcomes. As a project manager with over 25 years of professional experience in the justice sector, she has successfully delivered projects from programming through construction administration services. Some of her more recent projects have been recognized through national and regional awards and publications. Nina has led several panels at the AAJ conference focusing on her work with courthouses through the construction process. Over the last three years, her practice has focused on developing new therapeutic approaches for housing individuals with mental and physical illnesses in the correctional environment. Kristine is a frequent speaker at AAJ events. Melissa, Nina, Kristine, and the entire planning committee are excited for the conference this year. We have assembled a diverse group of speakers to share their research and experiences. We encourage you to join us in Jersey City this November and prepare to be part of the solution! The theme of the conference is Enlightened Justice: There are staggering statistics on the high instances of mental illness within our justice system. This conference is intended to provide a forum to listen to the problems that continue to plague our justice system, discuss solutions that our colleagues and healthcare practitioners are implementing, and explore our roles in elevating the message. Advancing treatment means many things – challenging the status quo to act as champions for healing environments, lobbying our government to change policy, and surrounding those affected by mental illness with the support to live productive lives. How does collaborative inter- and transdisciplinary work help us? Collaborating with healthcare practitioners, educators, and community support organizations, among many others, allows us a broader understanding of the problems to be solved. This conference will afford us the opportunity to engage with many of these professionals to harness our respective thought leadership and positively disrupt the current state. We have grouped panels by theme instead of traditional building typologies, as this more appropriately captures the theme of Advancing Treatment. Our goal in selecting presentations was to deliver a conference that addresses mental health in our justice system through a wide lens. The track chairs will be leading sessions that align to their areas of expertise as well as topics they are passionate about. He has a deep understanding of the technical process needed to deliver courts facilities tailored to the specific needs of clients while always advocating advancement and challenging the status quo of established building types. As the justice system changes, his interest lies in hybrid facilities that overlay healthcare programming with traditional justice building types. Two Approaches to Designing for Youth Jeff Hyman, AIA Jeff has dedicated the majority of his 25 years in architecture to the design and construction of justice, cultural, and educational facilities. Jeff has a deep-rooted belief in combining and advocating for Social Justice Principles, operational understanding, and technical knowledge. He has led the planning and design of county, state, and federal courthouses, and both juvenile and adult detention centers. Jeff was a guest speaker at the AAJ Conference advocating for the importance of courthouse design

guidelines. Larry Hlavacek has over 25 years of experience in architecture and project management with a specialization in Justice Architecture and Law Enforcement Design. He leads the development of innovative, functional, and cost-effective design solutions with award-winning results. He has led recent projects including the Davidson County Criminal Justice Center in downtown Nashville and the Joliet In-Patient Treatment Facility for the Illinois Department of Corrections, which focus on mental health treatment and rehabilitative programs, and the Oswego, Illinois Police Headquarters, which features an extensive training area and community spaces to encourage community involvement. Larry speaks frequently as an expert on Law Enforcement Design at local and national conferences, discussing topics including best practices, design trends, and community policing. He formerly represented a manufacturer of building systems for correctional facilities. Jeff has organized two tours scheduled for Friday in Brooklyn. This court offers community-based treatment in lieu of incarceration to defendants with serious mental health diagnoses. What do you hope will be the biggest takeaway or issue to consider for the attendees once the conference is underway? We are an influential membership with a moral obligation to engage a greater field of stakeholders to develop facilities that more effectively serve the needs of our justice system and our communities" Thank you to our Sponsors and Exhibitors. Questions about sponsoring or exhibiting can be directed to:

### 5: Architects of Justice (architectsofjustice) on Pinterest

*Architects Of Justice, Edenglen. 1, likes • talking about this • 2 were here. AOJ is the creation of 3 solid professionals who dare to believe in.*

### 6: Royal Courts of Justice - Wikipedia

*Architect of Justice, the first comprehensive study of Cohen, is a major achievement along several dimensions. It is a thoughtful intellectual history of one of law's most intelligent and intriguing thinkers—a pillar of the legal realism movement whose scholarship is still important today.*

### 7: Architects of Justice - Responsible - Client Centred - ArchitectsArchitects of Justice

*"Architect of Justice. is a masterful intellectual biography full of discoveries and keen analysis illuminating many of the most intractable problems of today. The.*

### 8: Corporate Architecture Gauteng | Office Architects | Architects Of JusticeArchitects of Justice

*About us. The Architects Of Justice is a Johannesburg based practice formally established in The three founding partners have a shared history of work and study going back fifteen years.*

### 9: Architects of Justice Podcast | The Action Group on Access to Justice

*Architects of Justice Podcast Architects of Justice: Exploring Access to Justice in Ontario is a podcast that explores how people are finding new ways to improve access to justice. By bringing together multiple perspectives including users, community workers, students, and legal professionals, our goal is to spotlight different conversations.*

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