

## FAMILY COURTHOUSE

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### Abstract

This project will be out of the official character of the court, which will make it a place for reconciliation and agreement and reform of the same and will be interested in this pampering issues that concern the family, and making it the first of its kind in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and this project came within the objectives to be achieved in Vision 2030. Several similar topics of case studies were conducted to construct the project idea. The suggested space program consists of entrance, the court, administration and support department, others facilities, parking space, and outdoor. Site evaluation was conducted based on several criteria and the selected site location is located at Al Andalus, AlmandinaAlmonwara road, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The proposed project "Family Courthouse" is a court that maintain a cohesive society and families and a community free of divorce issues, educates the family through its awareness sector, which offers courses and lectures on family matters, also provides funding for those who are eligible to marry in the low-income group, and individuals, government and private sectors can provide financial support.

**Keywords**--Court, Family Courthouse, Family, Divorce Issues, Family Matters

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### INTRODUCTION

The courts having today are a consequence of 1000 years of legitimate advancement [1, 2]. With the support of the British Anglo-Saxon Britain, the Court is fundamentally an open structure and part of the history of a long and complex legal framework. The Lord Chancellor's Department has been working in different institutions for more than 900 years [3]. It has been a well-known government department since 1972 and has undertaken extensive obligations in equity organizations in England and Wales [4]. Following the Law of Courts of 1971, this law is specifically responsible for operating another framework that covers all courts at the local court level [4]. In 1995, a court service was established, which is the official body responsible for handling royal and rural courts. The judge's court is still in charge of the Lord Chancellor's Department [4].

The courthouse should be seen less as an image of expert than a statement of the idea of equity and balance under the steady gaze of the law [5]. It should express conventions, but recognize that the law is always evolving. It is hoped that the long life courts building that built 200 years ago will perform its unique functions today. It should be foreseen that if there is sufficient adaptability in terms of convenience for subordinates, today's courts can also function well in the future, and inevitably change [6].

This project inspired by the reform committee which deals with the solution of family problems and it exists in every governorate in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to undertake the reform tasks in different cases by resolving disputes by mutual consent to restore stability to the affected families before they are resolved by the executive authorities [7, 8].

### CASE STUDIES

There are three similar concepts of courthouse from Canada, Luxembourg and Brazil is used as the case studies. The chosen courthouse has special design that promotes safer and fairer environments for Indigenous court users, and they are Durham Consolidated Courthouse, Canada, Court of Justice of the European Communities, Luxembourg, and Ruy Barbosa Labor Courthouse, Brazil.

### Durham Consolidated Courthouse, Canada

Durham Consolidated Courthouse is designed by WZHM architects (Figure 1) [9]. The compact plan provides prisoners and judicial personnel with a short walking distance. The design of the scissor stairs allows prisoners and judges to leave effectively, and has the opportunity to evacuate the stairs alone. A prison detention facility with sally port is located below the ground. A typical courtroom floor has a simple plan that is clear, easy to read, and easy to orientate. Visitors arrive at the public entrance, which can enter the lobby of the two-level entrance. The court square is the vestibule of the building. The highly transparent façade provides views of the building and allows local residents to participate in the event [9].

### Court of Justice of the European Communities, Luxembourg

The European Community Court was designed by Dominique Perrault. The court was created through a new expansion, increasing the capacity of the court from 50,000 square meters (538,195 square feet) to 150,000 square meters (1.6 million Square feet) (Figure 2) [10]. The challenge is not only to increase the space, but also to keep the buildings that have been expanded three times in harmony. The plan's challenges include three aspects: functions, cities and institutions. The total construction area is 100,000 square meters, and the spacious space in the north is carefully designed to lead to the entrance hall and meeting room in the large porch. The court has a main courtroom, four smaller courtrooms, the dean's office, members and court registry, and a translator's office located in two new buildings (24,000 square meters), a library and a restaurant, lounges, banks, parking lots and a 23,000 square meter esplanade.[10].

### Ruy Barbosa Labor Courthouse, Brazil

The Ruy Barbosa Labor Court was designed by DecioTozzi. Its architectural design is arranged along the vertical axis, separating the four blocks of the court (two by two), and separated by double-height empty spaces. The open space provides collective support activities related to the daily life of the judiciary (Figure 3) [11]. This vertical concept has shaped the large central blank space, which aims to integrate the entire building complex. The wide 50m x 50m area with transparent

walls and roof becomes a new access and distribution space and is an integrated feature of the entire court building [11].



Figure 1. Durham Consolidated Courthouse, Canada [9]



Figure 2. Court of Justice of the European Communities, Luxembourg [10]



Figure 3. Ruy Barbosa Labor Courthouse, Brazil [11]

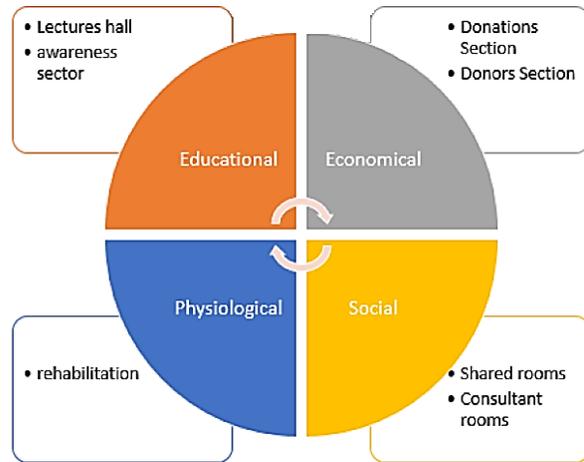


Figure 4. Space distribution diagram

Table 1. Space Program

| Types           | Zones                                 | Percentage (%) | Area (m <sup>2</sup> ) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Buildable       | Entrance                              | 12             | 770                    |
|                 | The Court                             | 60             | 3835                   |
|                 | Administration and support department | 19             | 1202                   |
|                 | Others facilities                     | 9              | 552                    |
| <b>Subtotal</b> |                                       | <b>100</b>     | <b>6359</b>            |
| Unbuildable     | Parking                               |                | 7000                   |
|                 | Outdoor                               |                | 2000                   |
| <b>Total</b>    |                                       |                | <b>15359</b>           |

**SITE SELECTION AND ANALYSIS**

There are two proposed site from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Figure 5 shows that site 1 located at Alhamra'a district, Al-Andalus road. Figure 6 shows that site 2 located at Al Andalus, AlmandinaAlmonwara road.



Figure 5. Site 1 [12]



Figure 6. Site 2 [13]

**SPACE PROGRAM**

Figure 4 demonstrates the project program consists of four main elements namely educational, economical, physiological and social. The educational represented by lectures hall and awareness sector. The economical denoted by donations section and donors section. The social consists of shared rooms and consultation rooms. The physiological section refers the rehabilitation.

The space program of the project is categorised into two categories namely buildable and unbuildable as shown in Table 1. The buildable zones are entrance, the court, administration and support department, and others facilities. The unbuildable zone are parking space and outdoor. The total site area is approximately 15359m<sup>2</sup>.

Several site evaluation criteria were defined to identify the most appropriate location for the project. Each criterion will rated with weight factor to indicated the important, where 1 is not very important, 2 is somehow important and 3 is very important. The considered site evaluation criteria are capacity, shape /proportional, topography, access/ traffic, noise level, utilities, security and safety, image/ visual quality, visibility, future development plans, demographic patterns, surrounding, and views. The site evaluation result is tabulated in Table 2.

Table 2. Site Evaluation

| Criteria                 | Weighting Factor | Site 1     | Site 2     |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| Capacity                 | 3                | 15         | 15         |
| Shape /Proportional      | 3                | 9          | 12         |
| Topography               | 3                | 6          | 9          |
| Access/ Traffic          | 3                | 12         | 12         |
| Noise Level              | 2                | 6          | 9          |
| Utilities                | 3                | 15         | 15         |
| Security And Safety      | 3                | 15         | 12         |
| Image/ Visual Quality    | 3                | 12         | 9          |
| Visibility               | 3                | 9          | 15         |
| Future Development Plans | 2                | 12         | 9          |
| Demographic Patterns     | 3                | 9          | 12         |
| Surrounding              | 2                | 12         | 15         |
| Views                    | 2                | 8          | 10         |
| <b>Total</b>             |                  | <b>140</b> | <b>154</b> |

Site 2 marks the highest score and chosen as the project site location based on Table 2. The site provides most of the requirements necessary for the construction of such a project, which provides the site of a strategic location linking the most important streets of the city in Jeddah and it overlooks the sea, and this is one of its advantages and that the presence of sea view is very important in that the project includes part of the rehabilitation, and this will helps in the improvement of cases as is not without any project of the negatives the existence of the project in this site may be some of the noise coming from the streets of the presidency.

The geographical location of Jeddah is directly affected by the climate. In summer, the city experienced high temperature and high humidity. These temperatures were around 40 degrees Celsius, when the city was under the influence of low-season areas, and the air was firm and warm. Due to the high temperature of sea water, the humidity in summer is the highest, and due to the influence of moderate air mass associated and high pressure, the humidity in winter is low.

**ZONING AND PROJECT DESIGN**

Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the site planning and top view of the project. This project establishes a court to strengthen and helps to create a good family environment in this community and consists of several small facilities specializing in the treatment of the family and helps them both physically and psychologically. The main perspective view of the project is demonstrated in Figure 9.

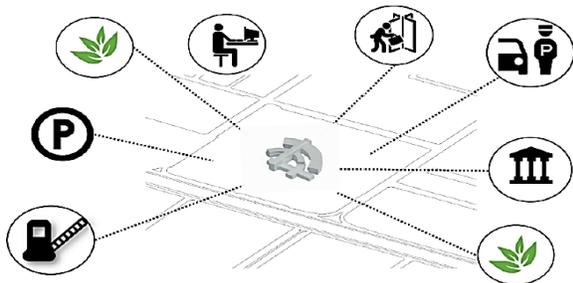


Figure 7. Site planning



Figure 8. Top view of the project

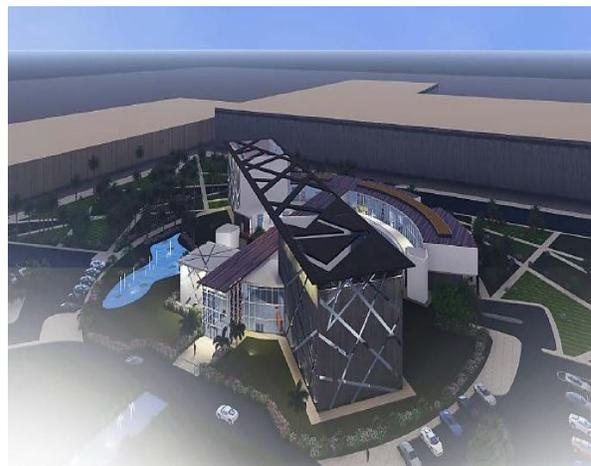


Figure 9. Main perspective view

**CONCLUSION**

Improve family relationships that are the basis of society by providing a specialized place for all issues related to it and the development of thought and level of awareness among members of society. The family education also plays a role to create a strong family society. The planned space program consists of entrance, the court, administration and support department, others facilities, parking space, and outdoor. The site evaluation was conducted based on the criteria of capacity, shape /proportional, topography, access/ traffic, noise level, utilities, security and safety, image/ visual quality, visibility, future development plans, demographic patterns, surrounding, and views. The selected project site location is located at Al Andalus, AlmandinaAlmonwara road, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Lastly, this project aims to reduce divorce rates, encourage people, qualify them for marriage, help them maintain continuity in relationships, and create a good environment for raising children.

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