COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF EL HAJEB

2016

Location

El Hajeb, Morocco

Client

Ministry of Justice and Freedoms of Morocco

Estimated Cost

5 850 000 EUR

Stage

Public tender

Area

7300 m²

The solution developed for the court to be installed in El Hajeb, Morocco, meets the required programmatic and functional requirements, safeguarding and emphasising architectural and institutional values as well as constructive and sustainable effectiveness.

The main purpose of the formalisation of the building and of its implantation was to establish an architectonic object of strong physical and symbolic impact, emphasising its nature and program, adopting an institutional image that imposes itself on the city and affirms the role and importance of justice in society. While proposing a clearly contemporary plasticity, the project integrates and respects local architectural character, incorporating characteristic elements, materialities, colours and motifs of the surrounding context.

Externally, the language, scale and character of the building clearly identifies it as a public equipment. It was conceived as a "heavy" object, affirmed by a solemn and monumental style. This design choice is translated as a compact volume, box-shaped, whose materiality is determined by the introduction of metal shading sheets, in bronze tones, on almost all of the facade planes.

In this massive and uniform volume, the main entrance stands out for its breakage and integration of a sculptural element in concrete, which represents the scales – symbol of Justice – evoking the principles of Balance and Equality.



STREET VIEW





INTERIOR VIEW

COURTROOMS

In contrast to the formal external austerity, the inner organisation is structured around patios, deconstructing the volumetric mass and streamlining the distribution of interior spaces.

These multiple courtyards, of varied geometry and depth, ensure the natural lighting of the different compartments and promote the establishment of diversified environments, allowing greater spatial and functional differentiation and hierarchisation.

The interior spaces favour the optimisation of functional organisation, with particular emphasis on the indispensable segregation of service, reserved and public circulations, as well as the separation of restricted access and security conditioned areas.

This basic structure distributes the different occupants of the building, developing differentiated treatments for the various spaces, according to their function and nature.







