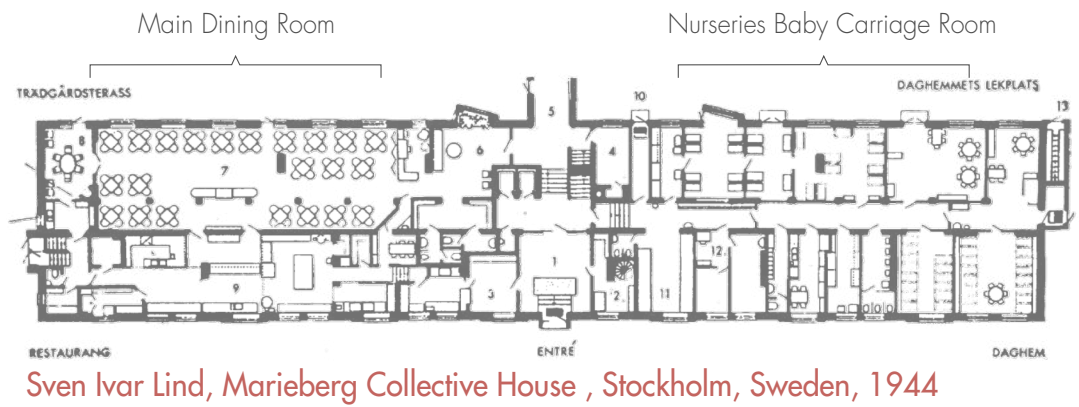


HER PLACE

The second Industrial Revolution (1870-1914) affected women uniquely, and their involvement and contributions were distinctive as well. The second Industrial Revolution led to many advantages and disadvantages for women, it changed the types of work women performed, changed their attitudes about working, men's attitudes towards women working, and their status and function in the family structure was transformed as well. Along with the technical and economic advancements during the Industrial Revolution was a social change that occurred for women, being the impetus for more progressive movements, empowerment, and the fight for equality in a patriarchal society.

Women's status changed after a series of movements. As women's consciousness rises, some particular types of buildings were designed for women in different years. From these buildings, we can see how women's social status changed influenced architecture, although not too much.

Most of case studies are from Western countries, but we believe that we are living on the same planet, some things happened in one place will affect the other places.

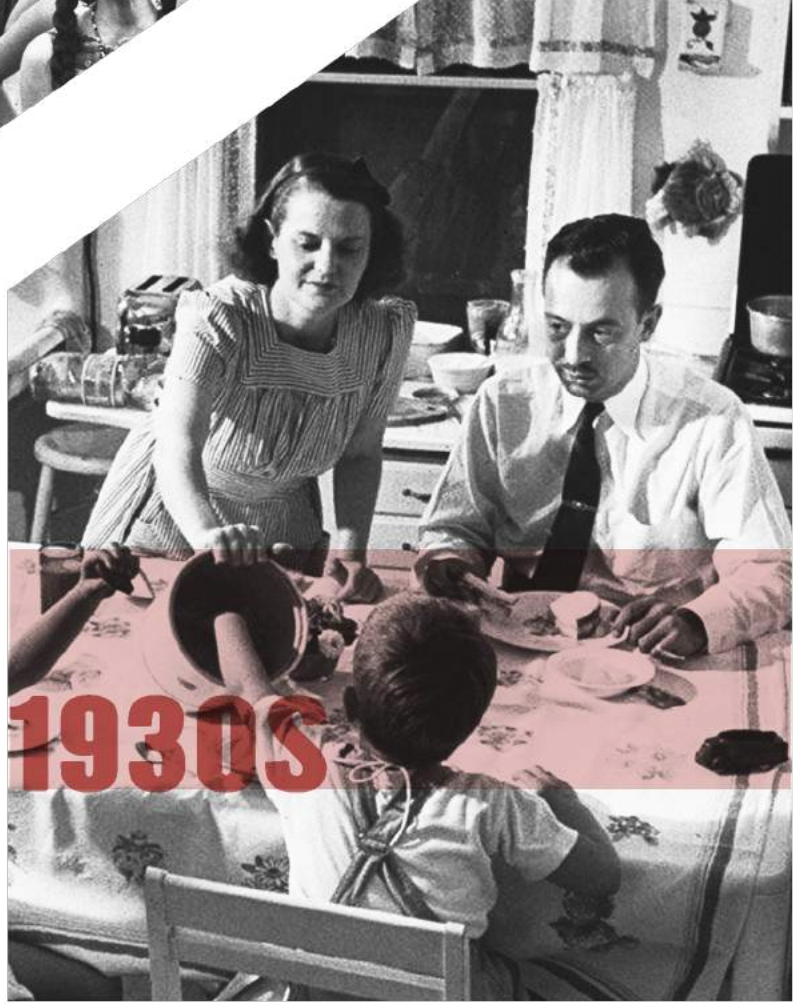


Sven Ivar Lind, Marieberg Collective House, Stockholm, Sweden, 1944

Alexandra Kollontai, Set up a large network of services (i.e. shared dining areas, laundries and nurseries), encouraging them to work on behalf of the Soviet society.

• Liberated from domestic.

1917 SOVIET



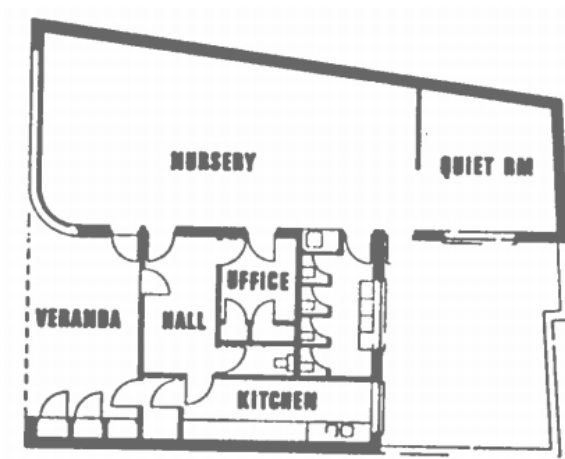
Private Suburban Dwellings, United States

More and more private dwellings appear in the suburban. These houses have independent kitchen and dining room, but they are away from the city center. This change caused women to stay away from social life, some physical problems and they have no personal value.

EQUAL RIGHTS



Fiona House, London, UK, 1972



EMPOWER



Frauen-Werk-Stadt, Vienna, Austria



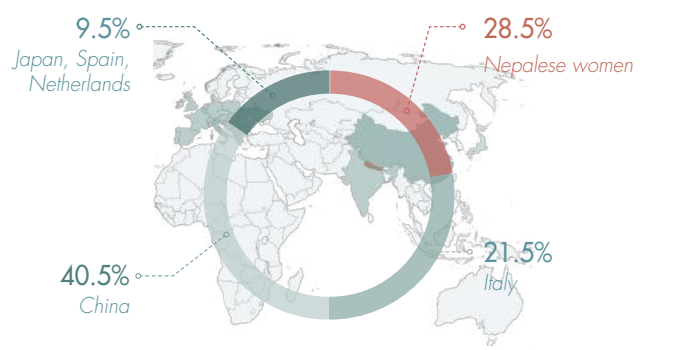
- Focus on women's interests within the context of urban planning
- For single mother
- Transform neighbourhood into social space

Questionnaire Survey Result Analysis

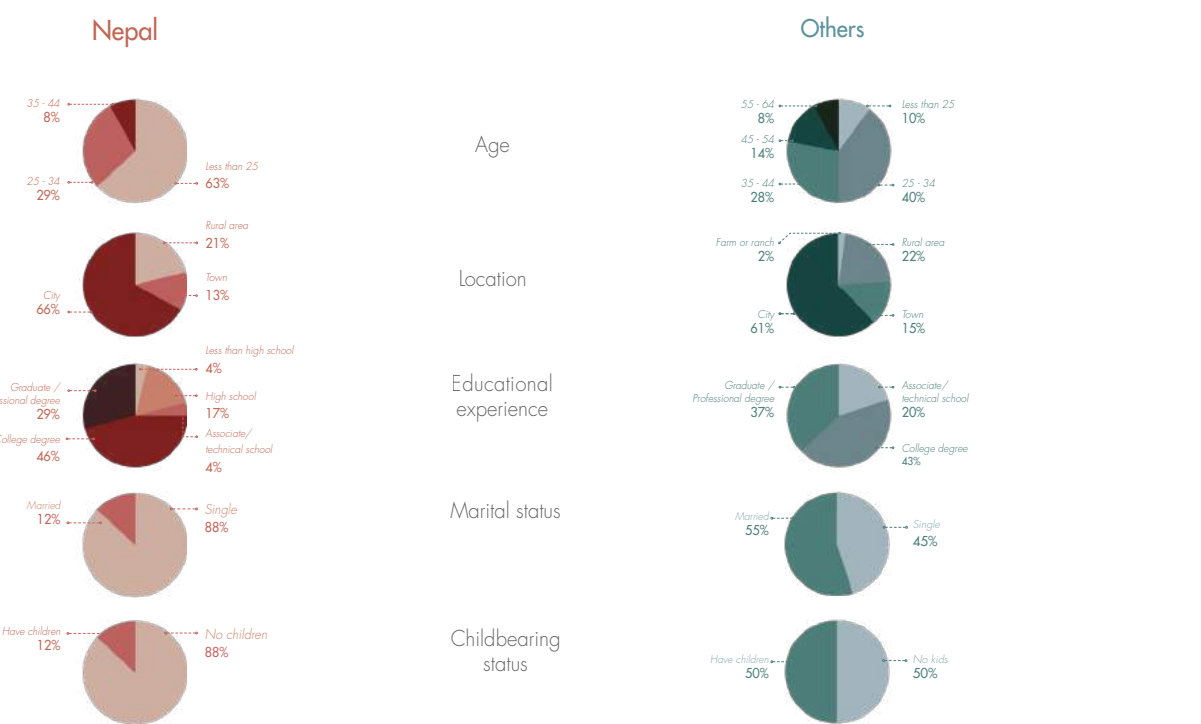
TESTEE INFORMATION

We did a questionnaire about how women use outdoor and indoor spaces and if they are satisfied with the current environment. There are 84 women from worldwide participated our survey, including 24 Nepalese. They are from 25 to 64 years old and they have educational backgrounds.

We surveyed 84 women, including 24 from Nepal and 60 from other countries.



After analyzing the result, we found that Nepal women have different requirements in some aspects from women from other countries.



Women's Requirements - Urban Infrastructure

Transportation and public space are the main places for women. Most women usually use public transportation, so they have a higher demand for the public transportation system and public space. Compared with other problems, they pay more attention to privacy and safety.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Desire
Compared with men, more women use public transportation. A good transportation system can make women's travel more convenient.

Requirements

- More stations
- Surveillance
- Bike hubs
- Alarm

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Desire
If women want to work in society, they need some community services to support them leave home and provide some opportunities.

Requirements

- Care center
- Meeting place
- Job opportunities
- Education

SANITATION SERVICE

Desire
Women are more vulnerable due to physiological reasons, so they need better hygiene care.

Requirements

- Public toilet
- Healthy care
- Hygiene supplies
- Clean water

STREETSCAPE

Desire
Invisible streets are always dangerous for women, especially at night.

Requirements

- Street light
- Barrier-free
- Rest space
- Visible

PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY

Desire
For short travel, women tend to go there on foot, so pedestrian friendly can reduce their anxiety.

Requirements

- Street light
- No vehicles
- Rest space
- Widen pavement

OPEN SPACE

Desire
Men always occupy the center position in open space. Women are more like the boundary of the space, they need different types of spaces.

Requirements

- Furniture
- Specify space
- Shared space
- Light

CHILDREN'S PLAY

Desire
After 9 years old, boys are the main players in the most playground. If parks are to be used by girls and boys on equal terms they need to be planned in ways that ensure gender equality.

Requirements

- Brightness
- Supervision
- Specify space
- Rest space

Women's Requirements---Housing

Although women's social status changed significantly, they still spend much time on housing work and taking care of children. Home is one of the most important workplaces for them. How the houses make them feel safe and belong to be able to stay in the house comfortable is essential.

AFFORDABILITY

Desire
Some women usually work for their home, and they have no income, especially for those who become single mothers, they need affordable apartments.

Requirements

- Low cost
- Easy to build

BUILDING ENTRANCE

Desire
Women need a safety environment when they back home in the evening. Open and transparent space is better, as well as an "escape route".

Requirements

- Transparent Visible
- Light
- Rest place
- Surveillance

PARTICIPATION

Desire
Creating belonging atmosphere is very important. "Belonging for me is that it is my own space and that I decide what it will be."

Requirements

- Involved in the design
- Variable
- Decoration

FLAT LAYOUT

Desire
Flexible layout which can adapt to changing needs as families evolved.

Requirements

- Flexible
- Visibility through cores
- Different types of balconies

SPACE REACHABILITY

Desire
The spaces which women always work in have a better connection. Women can reach every room directly.

Requirements

- Organization

SOCIAL SPACE

Desire
Women tend to stay together and exchange their experience and information, such as take care of children, career opportunities and other skills.

Requirements

- Brightness
- Semi-private
- Shared space

SIGHT

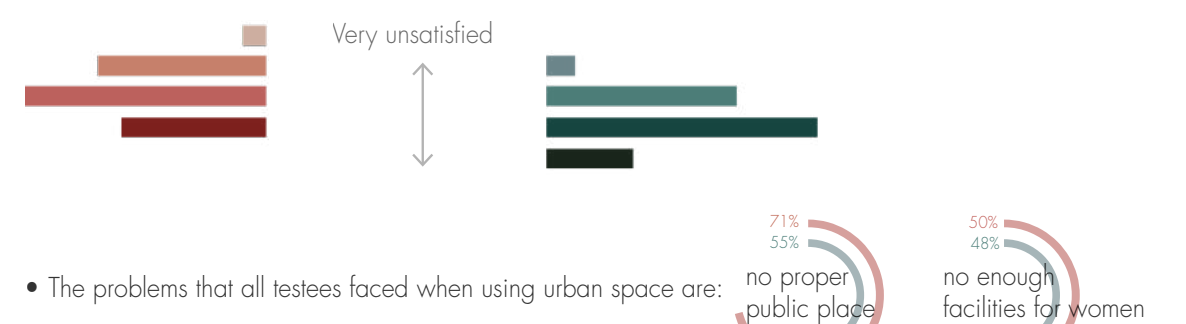
Desire
Women are often responsible for taking care of children and elderly. The spaces which allow them to monitor children and elderly are necessary, both inside and outside.

Requirements

- Eyes on the street
- Indoor sight connection
- Different types of balconies

EXISTING PROBLEMS

Nepalese women are relatively unsatisfied with their living environment



• 74% of testees use urban space less because of the problems

Nepalese women rated **unsafe travel times** and **inconvenient transportation**.

While women in other countries were more affected by **lack of free time**.

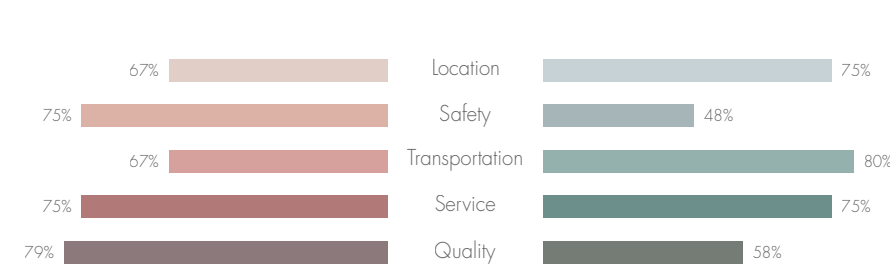
• All of testees think that **creating more public spaces of different scale and types** will improve the current situation.

besides, **improve transportation system** is chosen by most of Nepalese women.

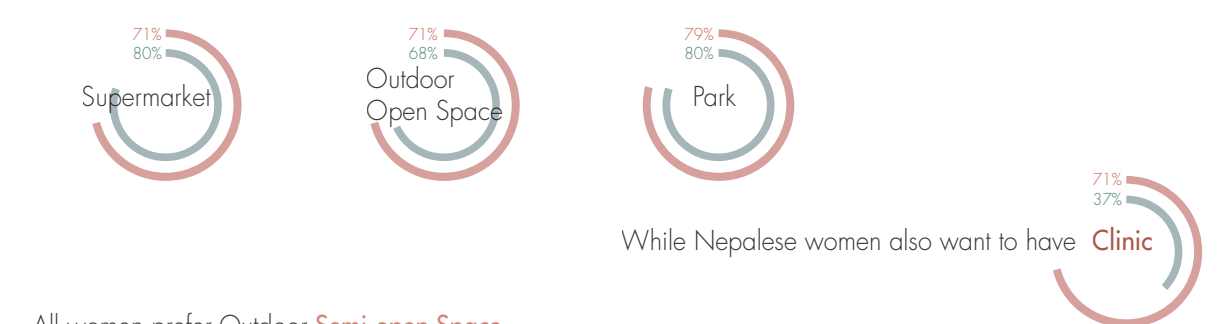
while others chose to **add more urban furniture**.

SPACE USE PREFERENCE

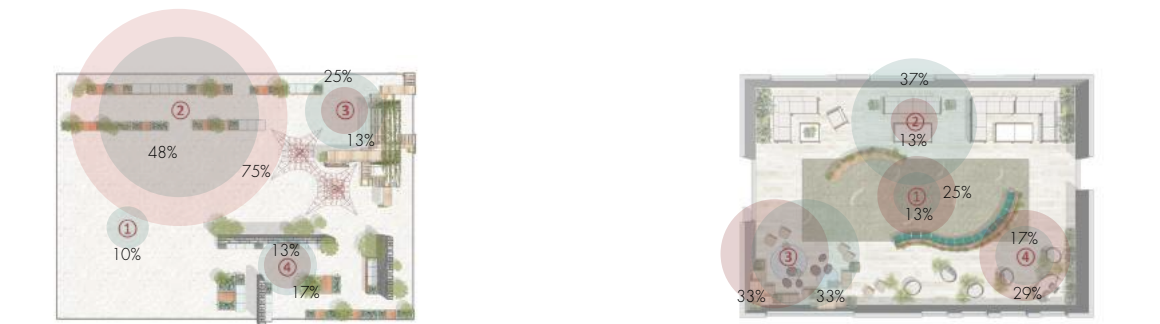
Nepalese women have very different preferences for the priority when choosing a place to live from women in other countries.



All women have similar preferences about the community facilities



All women prefer **Outdoor Semi-open Space**.

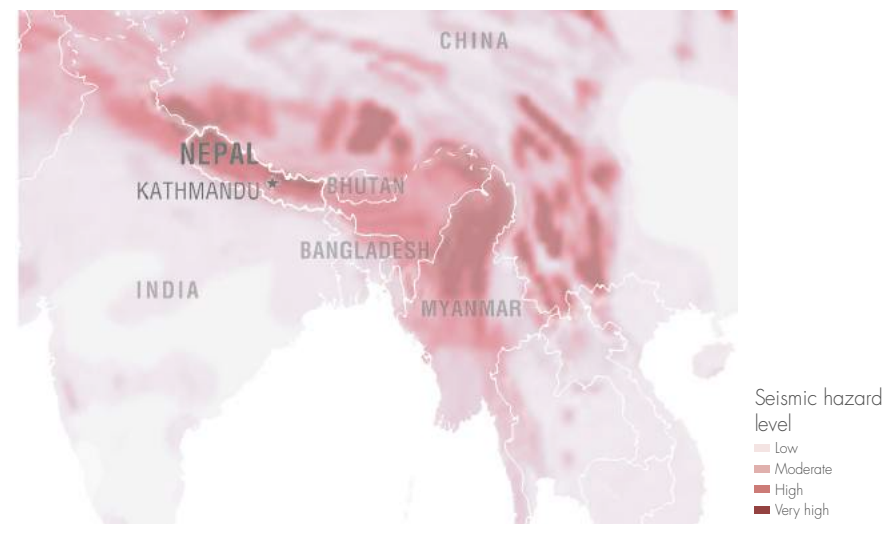
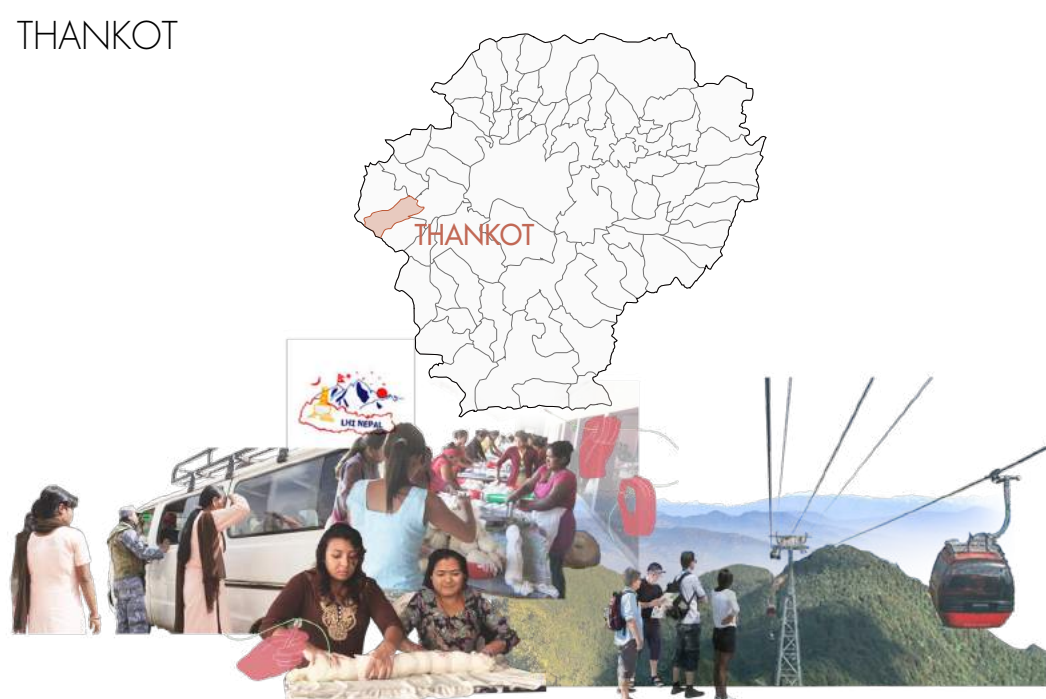


While Nepalese women prefer **Indoor Adaptable Space & Private Space** and others prefer **Indoor Semi-private Space**.

about **96%** of testees would like to get involved in improving the surrounding living environment

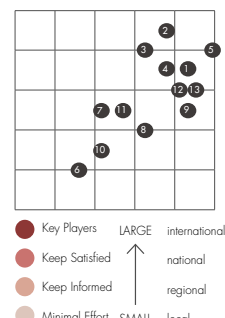
HER PLACE

SITE INTRODUCTION



Stakeholder	Type	Scale	Interest	Power
1. Nongovernmental organization (NGO)	Bureaucratical actors	International	8	7
2. The municipality	Bureaucratical actors	Regional	7	9
3. Investors	Bureaucratical actors	International	6	8
4. Department of urban planning	Political actors	Regional	7	7
5. Local women	Special	Regional	9	8
6. Visitors	Special	International	3	2
7. Local businesses	Special	Local	4	5
8. Neighbourhood	Special	Local	6	4
9. Women Human Rights Defenders (WHRDs)	General	National	8	5
10. Citizens	General	Regional	4	3
11. Media	General	International	5	5
12. Sociologist	Expert	International	8	6
13. Architects' association	Expert	National	8	6

The 13 stakeholders are arranged after power and interest in the scheme on the left. The diagram shows a distribution of how important each stakeholder is, they are organized after four categories - key players, who to keep informed, who to keep minimal effort, and who to give minimal effort. The size of the circle describes the scale of their opinions can reach.



WHAT NEPALESE WOMEN EXPERIENCED

ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

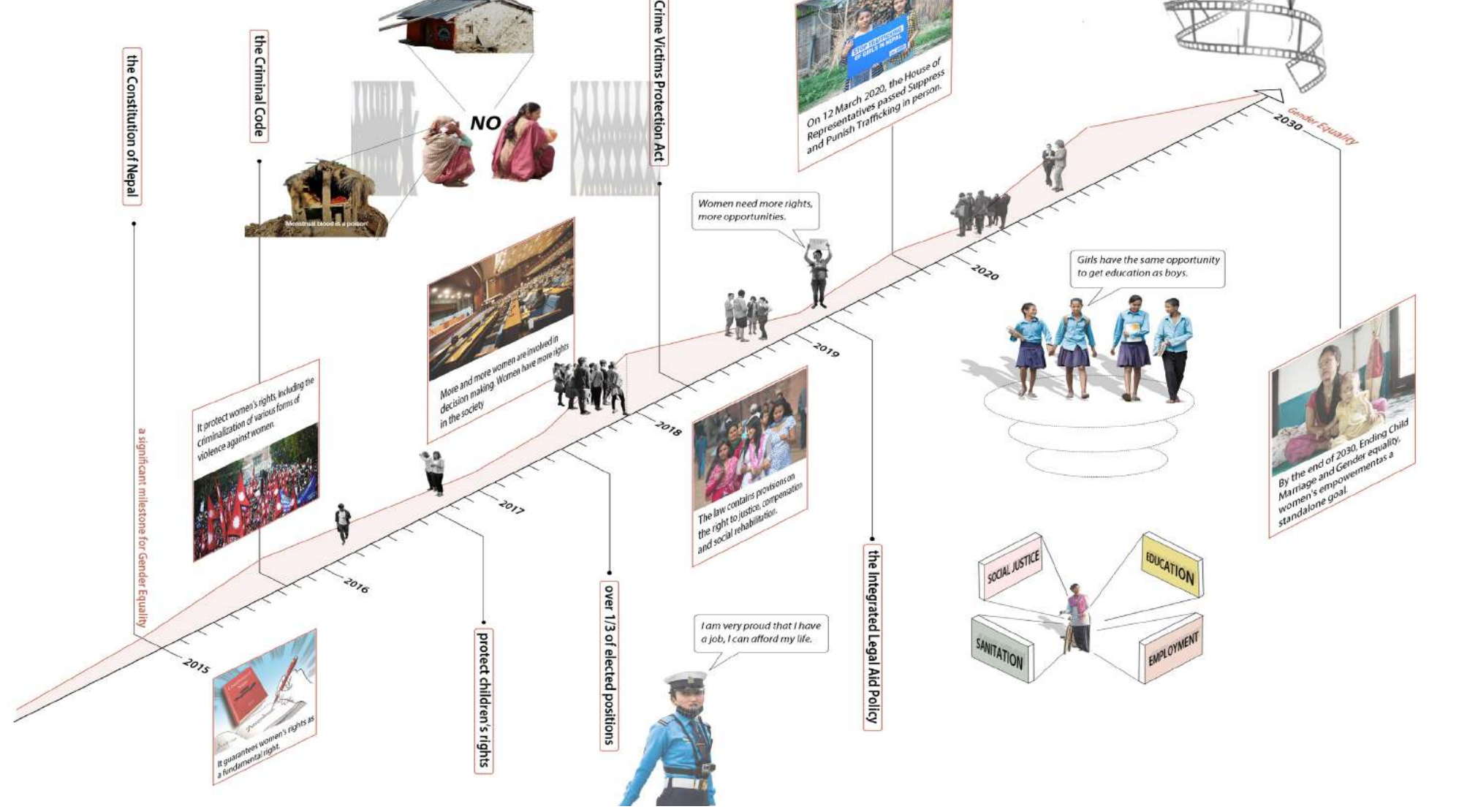
- 63% fear travelling
- 53% feel unsafe
- 97% of women experiencing sexual harassment on public transport (see also Poudel, 2011). Similarly, ActionAid (2011) found 80% of women had experienced sexual harassment in the city.

IN THE CITY

- 80% experienced sexual harassment
- 83% feeling of fear and insecurity
- 34% own property
- 56% fear of violence
- 1/5 women experience their homes. Physical violence in Nepal and 1/10 experience sexual violence.
- Child Marriage
- Trafficking

Women and girls face violence, sexual harassment and abuse in all areas of the city, including their homes.

POLICY PROGRESS TIMELINE



SITE ANALYSIS - L

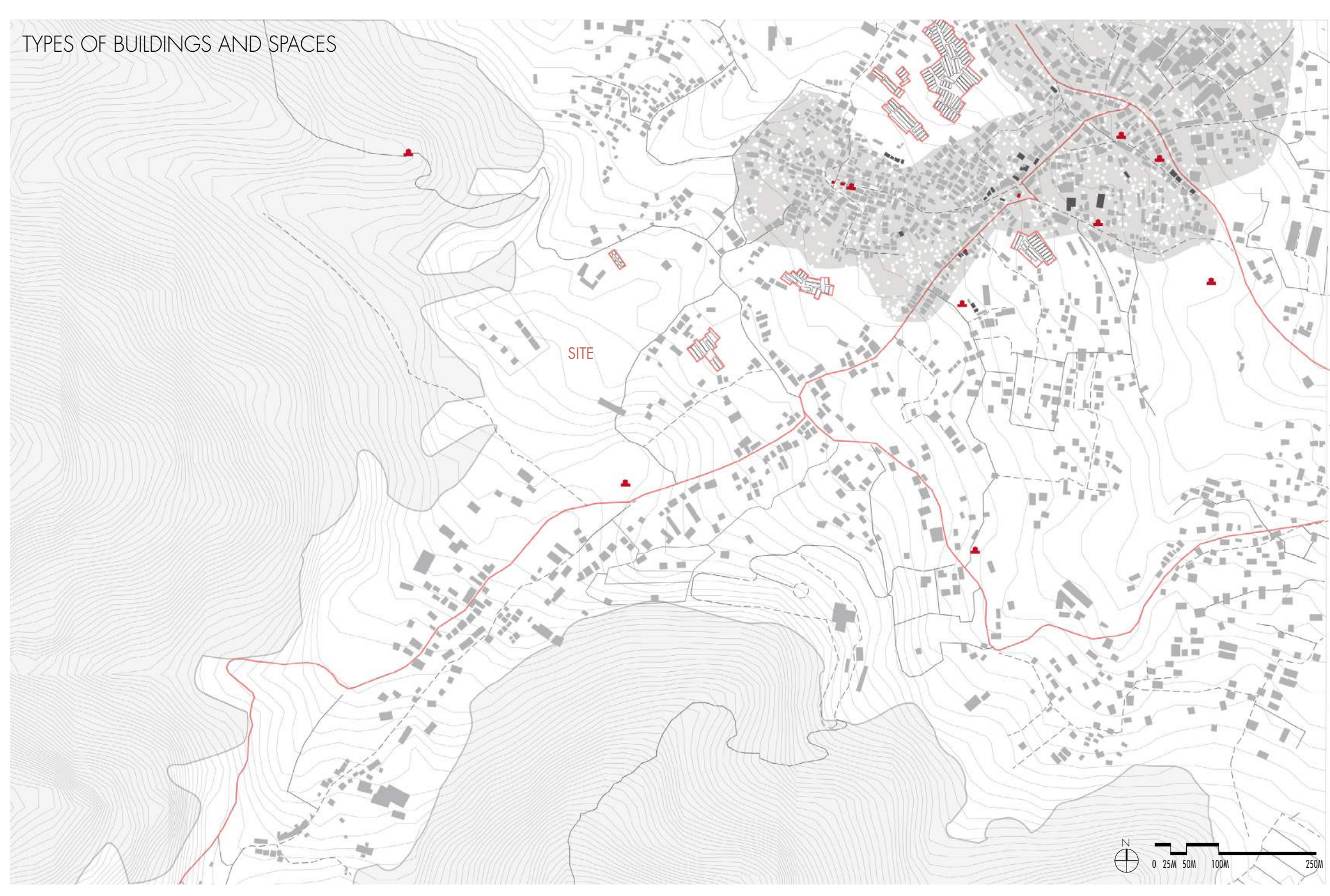
LAND USE

ACCESSIBILITY

TOURIST ATTRACTION

WOMEN SUPPORT FACILITIES

SITE ANALYSIS - M

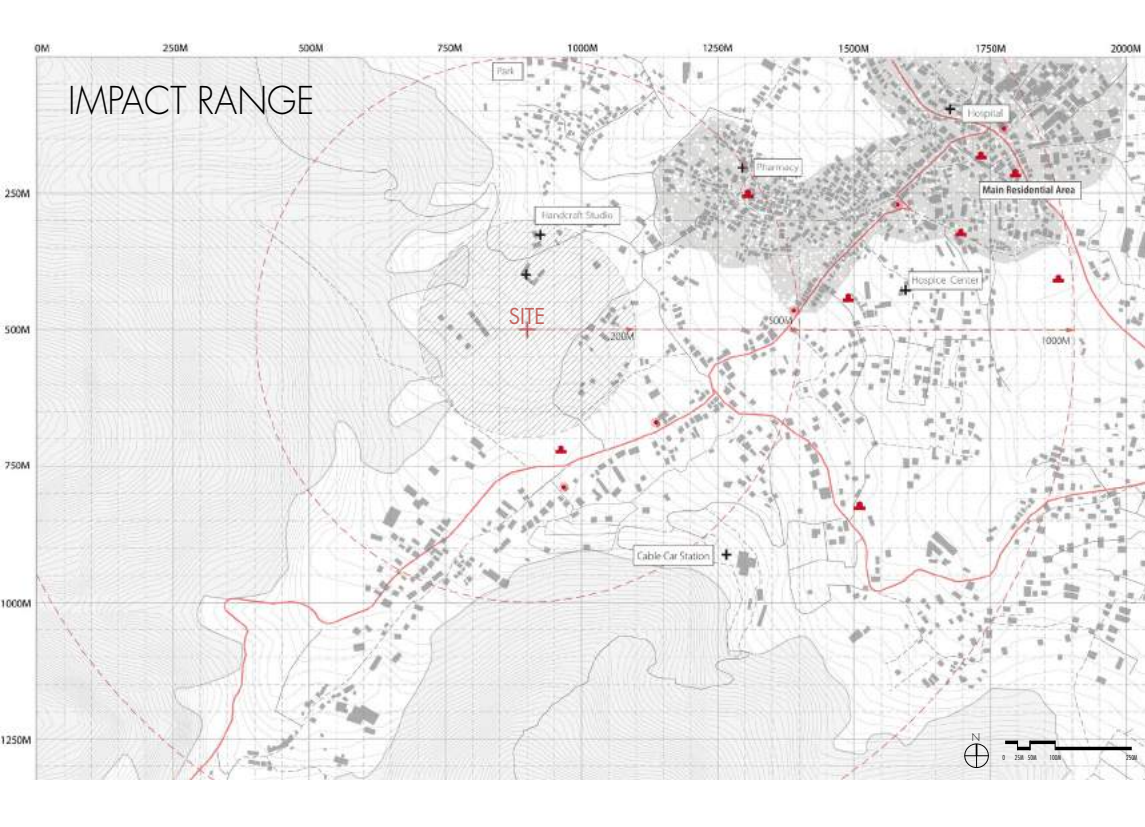
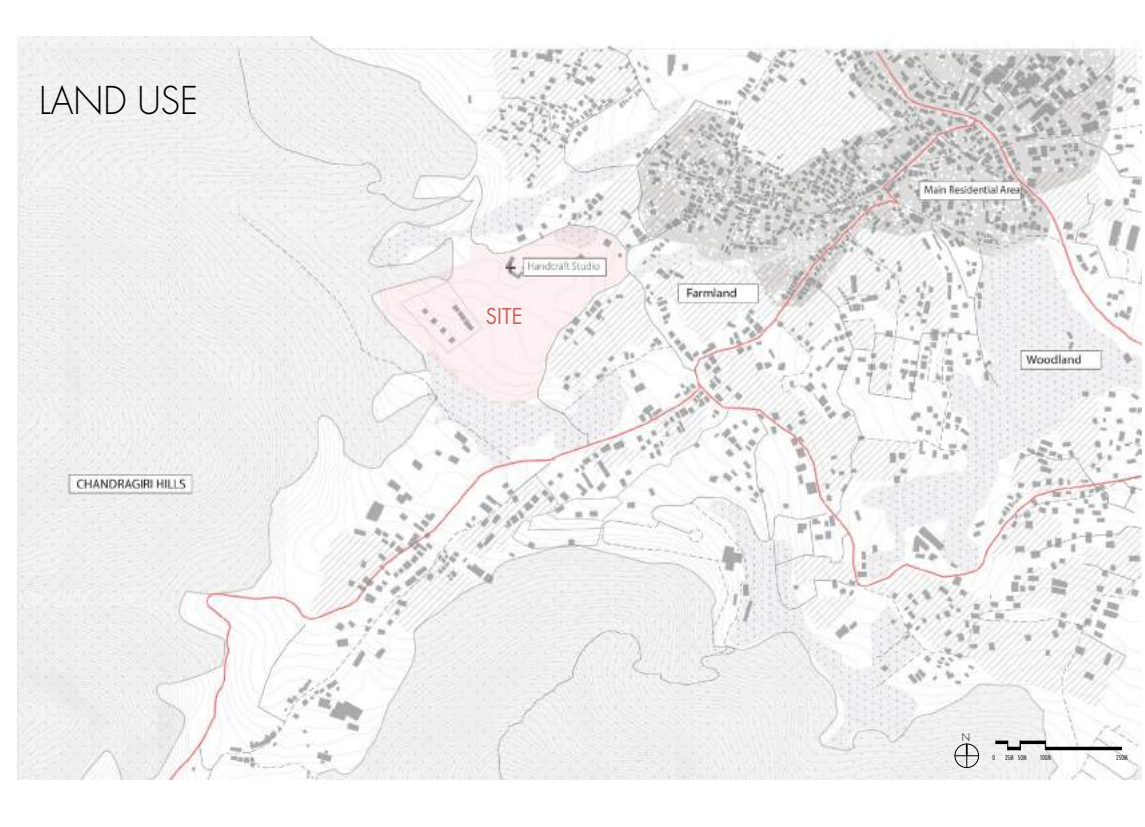
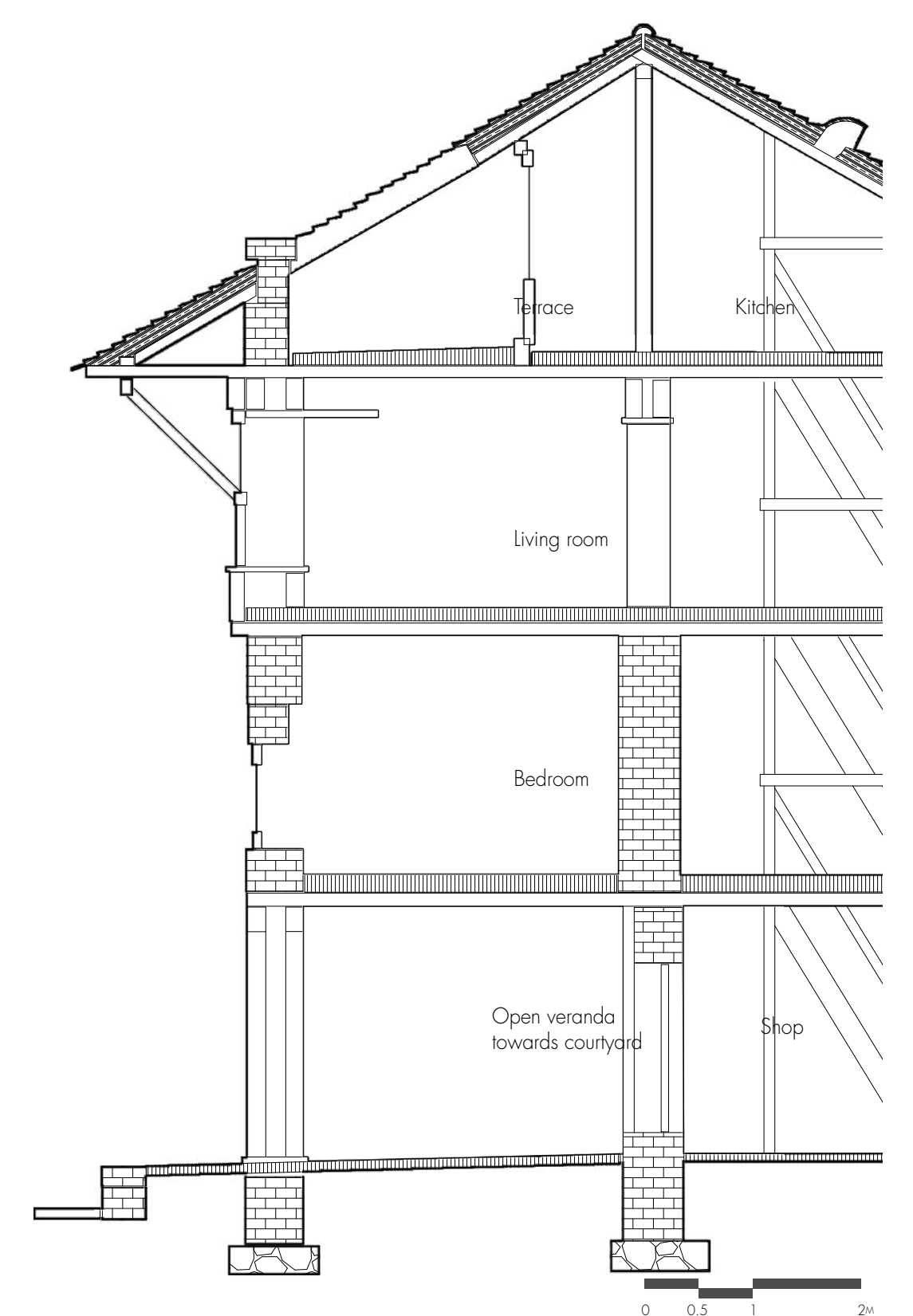


- Traditional buildings**: Due to lack of protect the old buildings and the earthquake in 2015, only a few traditional buildings in this area.
- Modern buildings**: Introduction of reinforced concrete in the 1950s was instrumental in changing the traditional brick-walled residential houses into bungalow type structures.
- Temple**: Temple is a very common public space in Nepal. Many temples are on the streets.
- Planting sheds**: Agriculture is the important economy income in this area, so there are a lot of planting sheds, they are form an artificial landscape and texture in this area.
- Traditional buildings with Pati**: Pati is a type of traditional public space in Nepal. It has different types, some Patis are independent, some combine with buildings.
- Pati**: Pati is a typical public space in Nepal, it is a shelter for people gathering.

TYPES OF BUILDINGS - NEWAR HOUSE

Newar house is a kind of traditional localstyle dwelling house found in the urban areas of Kathmandu Valley.

- BRICK WALL**: Brick in the Kathmandu Valley have distinguished the architecture for centuries. Bricks are used for different parts of the building to create different patterns.
- TIMBER FRAME**: Nepal's wood construction uses special joints for each element, avoiding the use of fixing devices made from other materials.









HER PLACE


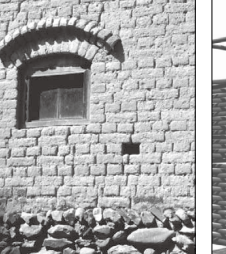
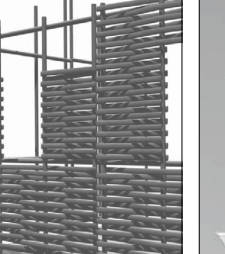

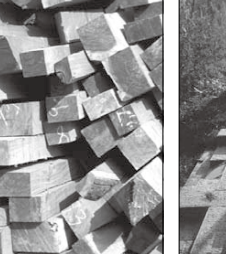

SITE ANALYSIS - S

TYPES OF SPACE

Within traditional settlements, there were lots of public spaces where people met, markets were held, agricultural products were thrashed and dried, and various festivities were carried out. These activities spilled out from the private spaces of the house to the semi-private spaces of the courtyards to the public spaces such as, neighbourhood squares and streets, with very little demarcation between private and public spaces.

PATI	CHOWK	DHARA	TEMPLE	STREET	SQUARE
PATI is a traditional type of public space in Nepal. The typical Pati design has an open front and limit front facade or a 60cm stone plinth above the ground.	CHOWK is an open market area at the junction of two streets, sometimes it is an open public space for people to gather.	DHARA is a traditional type of stone drinking fountain in Nepal. People can drink and wash themselves or their laundry in it, or take the water home for washing, drinking and cooking.	TEMPLE is a very common space on the street. Although it is the religious place, people always stay there as public space. It's not superior, but part of people's daily lives.	STREET is a very important space for Nepalese. Many agricultural chores carried out in the street and some social activities also in the streets, particularly in the old joining open space streets.	SQUARE plays an important role in Nepal. Many religious activities happened in the squares, but with the urbanization, some public squares are occupied by developers.
Emergency Shelter, Religious Place, Social Space, Storage	Commercial Space, Social Space, Shelter	Water Reservoir, Religious and Cultural Place, Social Space	Religious Place, Festival, Religious activities, Social Space	Agricultural activities, Festival, Comes for children, Business	Festival, Religious activities, Event
					

TYPES OF MATERIAL

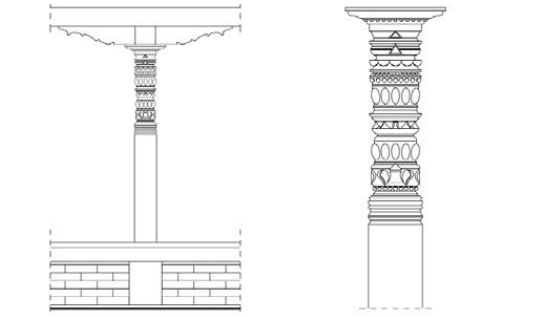
BRICK	ADOBE	BAMBOO	METAL	WOOD	STONE
CLAY is one of the basic material in Nepal. There are many types of clay found in the Kathmandu Valley, all with different colors ranging from white to black, and from yellow, red to brown.	ADOBE is very common in agricultural and rural contexts. Adobe bricks are usually sand-dried and made with earth found near the building site, constructed on a foundation of stones.	BAMBOO are distributed widely throughout Nepal. Many furniture are made of bamboo and some buildings are built up by bamboos. They are low in price, easy to transport.	METAL, including gold, silver, copper, brass and bronze, are used by Newar craftsmen to produce masterpieces in the different artistic fields.	WOOD has aesthetic and structural values. The architecture of the Valley typically consists of a combination of a structural wooden frame and brick walls.	STONE in Nepal has scarce use in buildings but is widely used for carving religious sculptures. Stone is also widely used for the construction of many of the temples, public works.
Wall, Decoration	Structure, Wall	Structure, Decoration	Usage, Decoration	Structure, Wall, Decoration	Usage, Wall, Flooring, Decoration
					

TYPES OF SPACE - PATI

PATI is a traditional type of public space in Nepal. It usually appears in combination with a square, providing a space for people to communicate, rest and do housework.

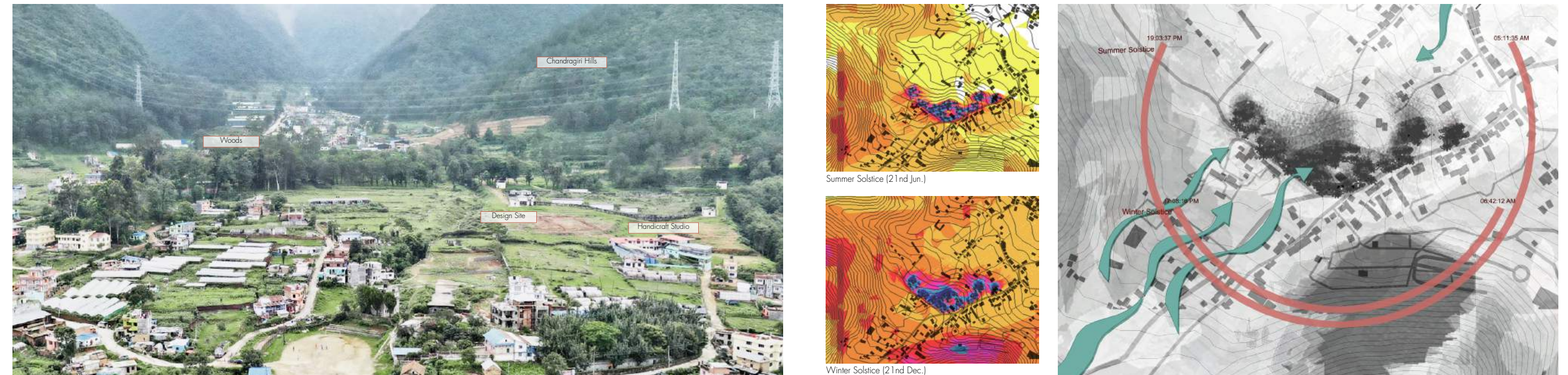
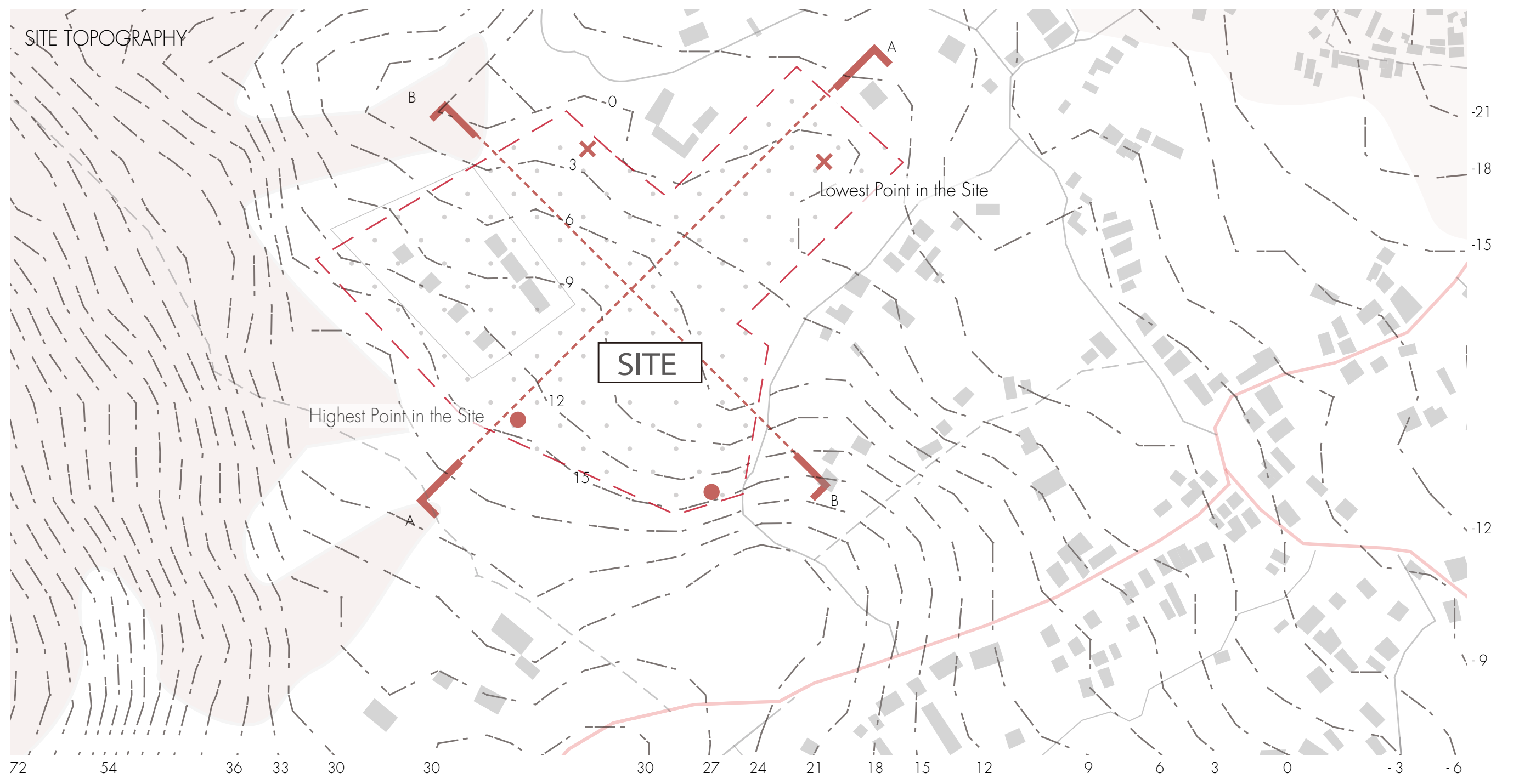
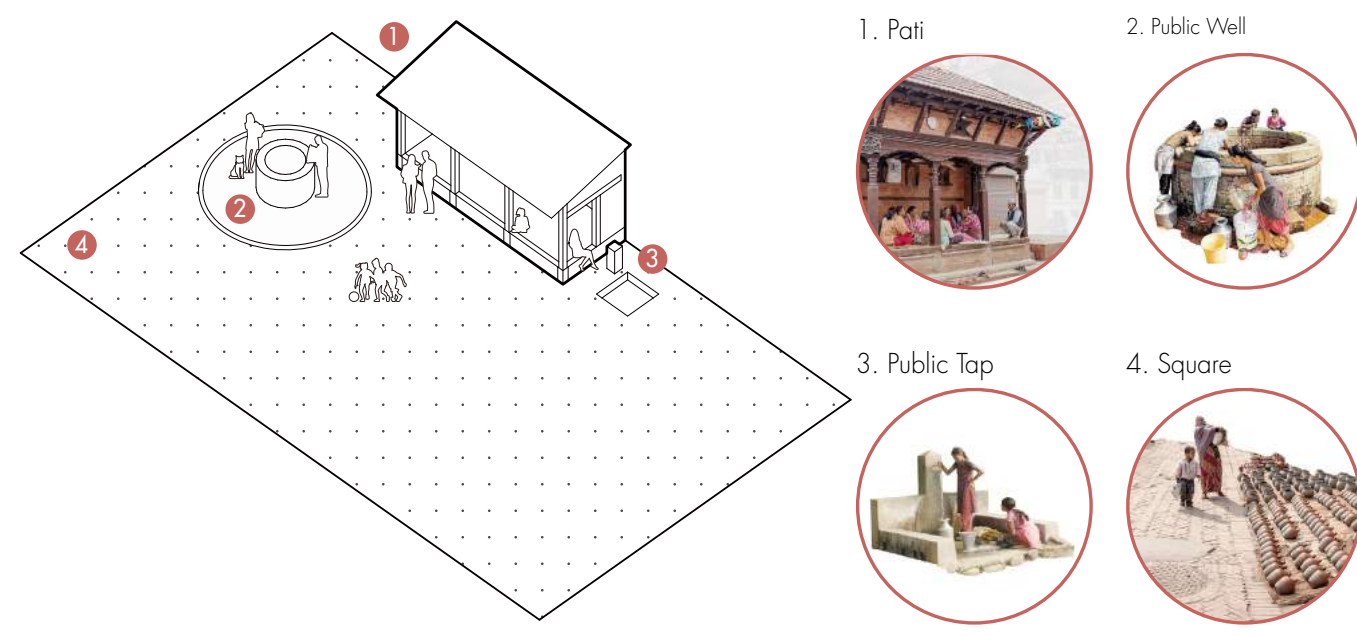
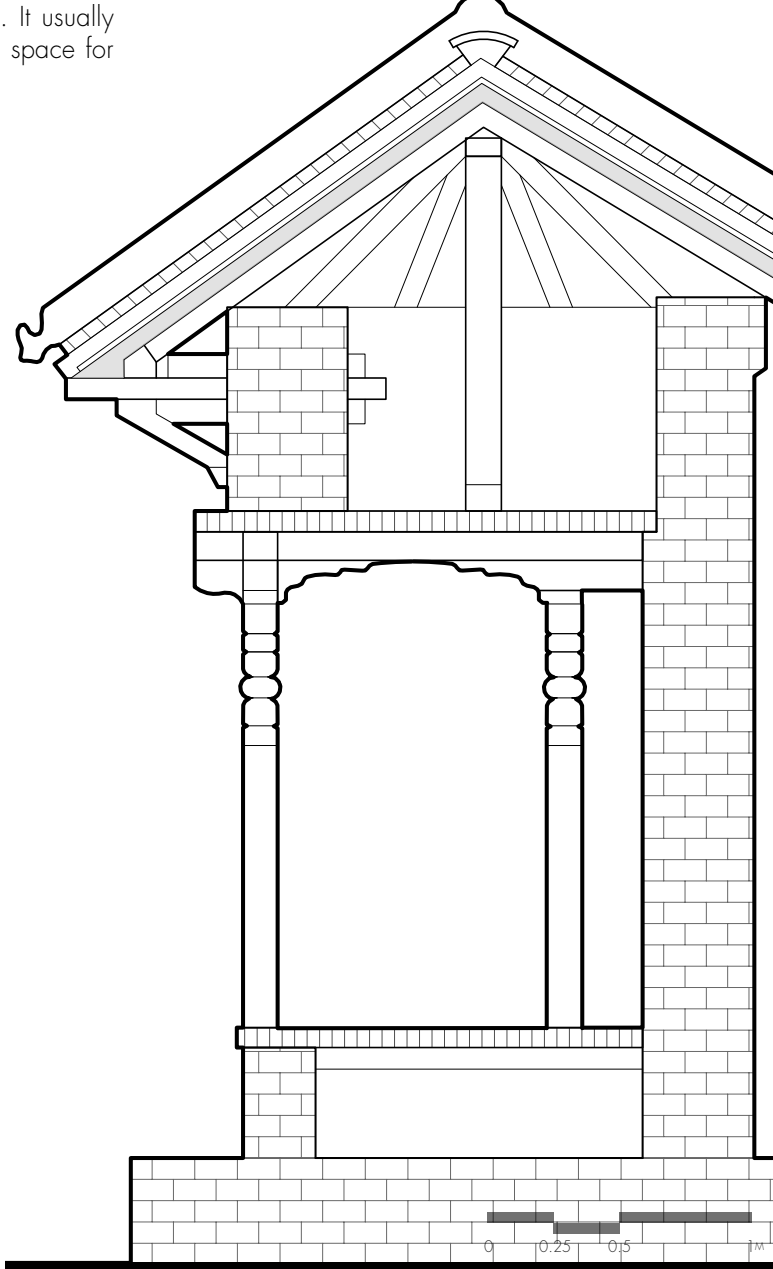
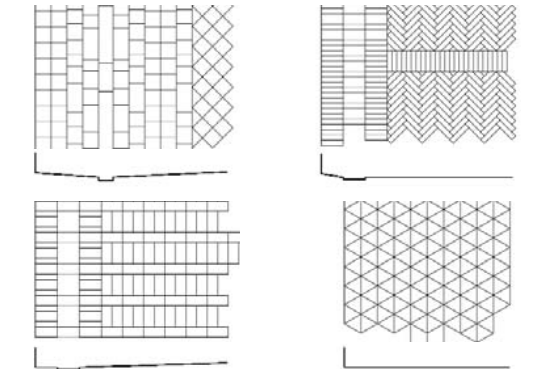
WOOD COLUMN

The columns have structural as well as aesthetic function. Decorative features enhance the characteristics of the Newar style.

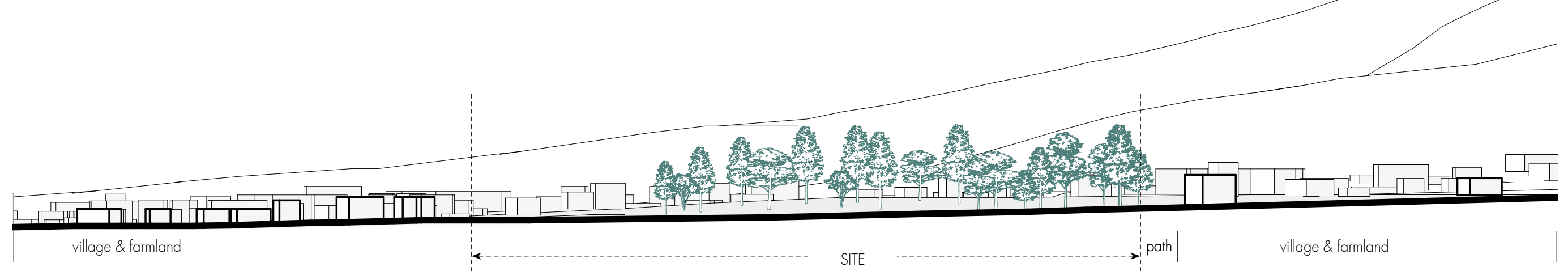


BRICK PAVING

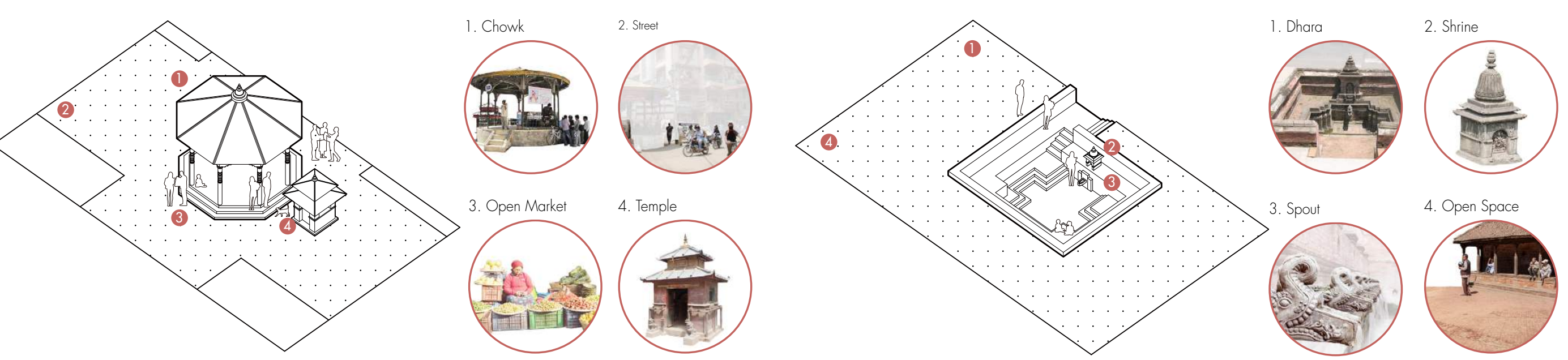
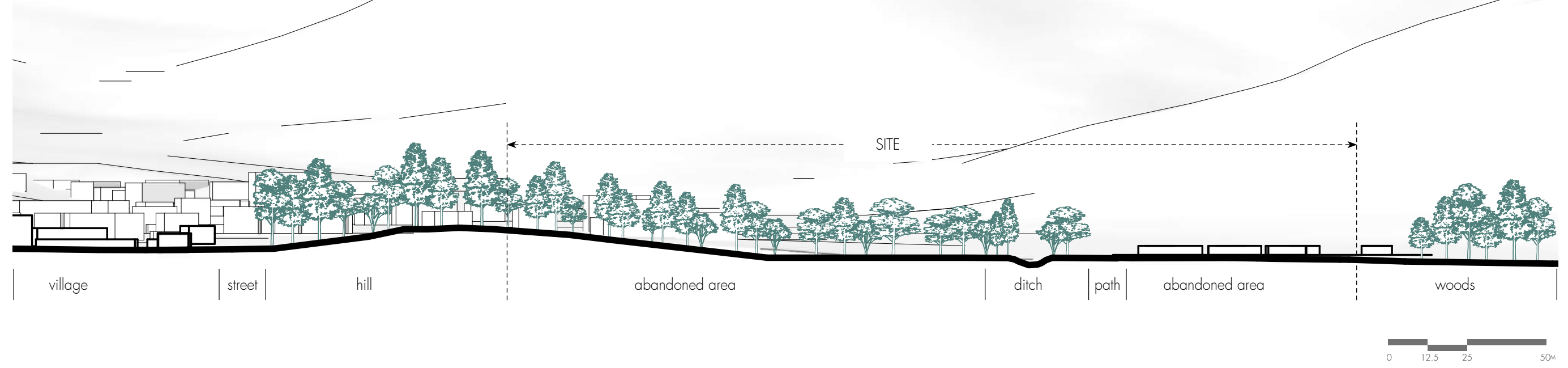
The universal use of fair-faced bricks with their intense colour, visually unifies and gives character to the urban spaces of Nepal. Bricks are used for the construction of walls, roofs, and also pavements.



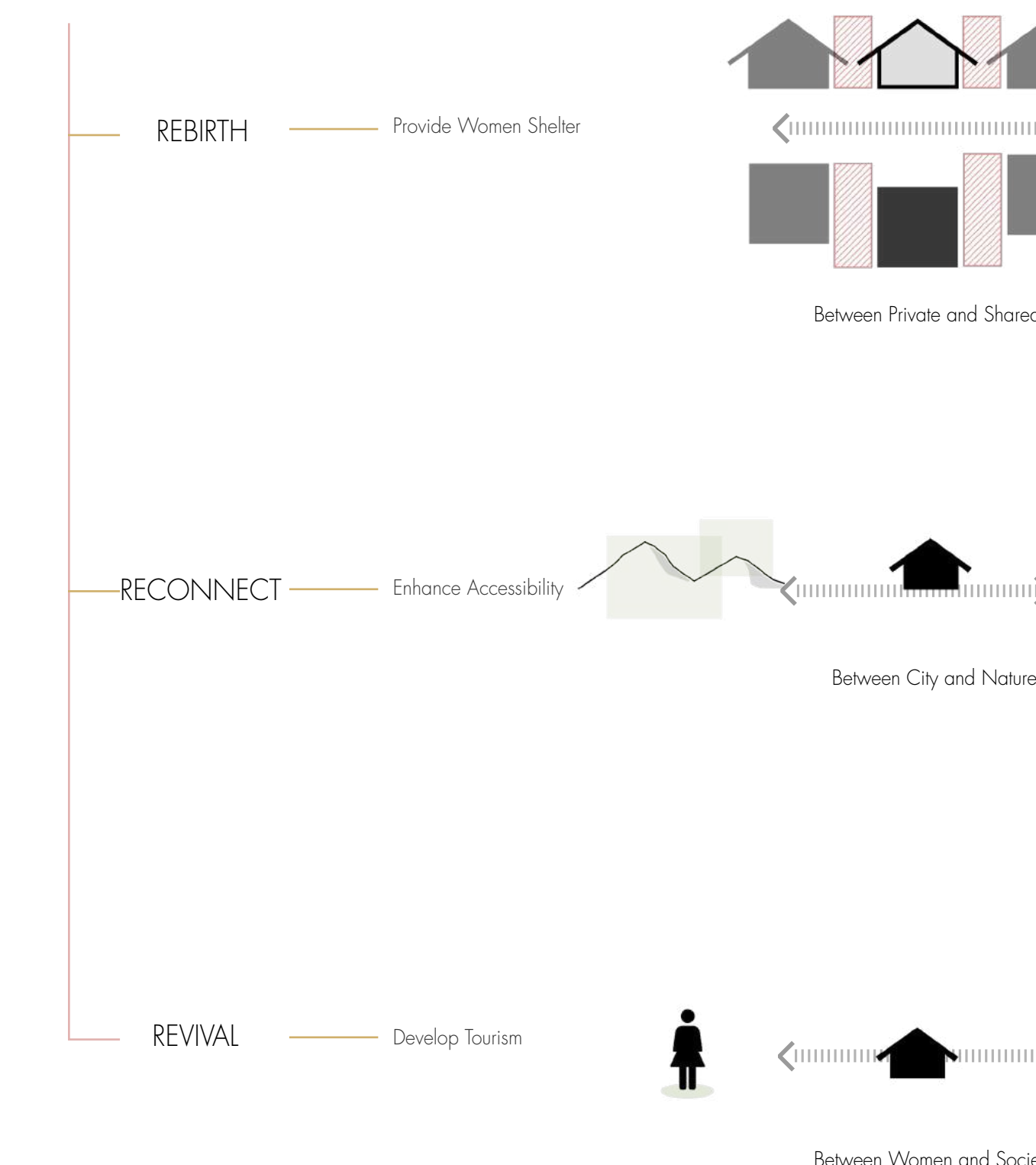
SECTION A-A'



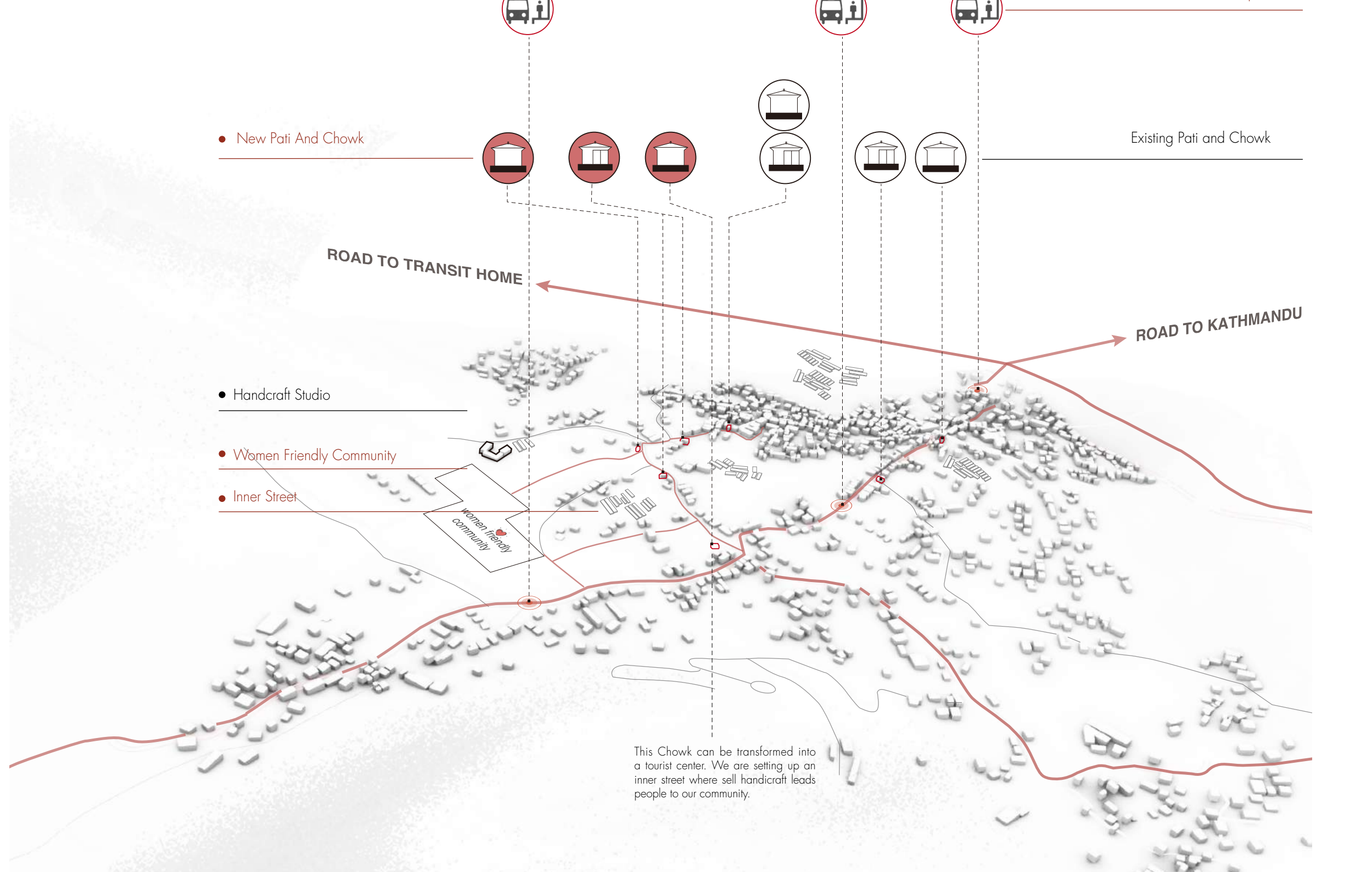
SECTION B-B'



CONCEPT - Her Place



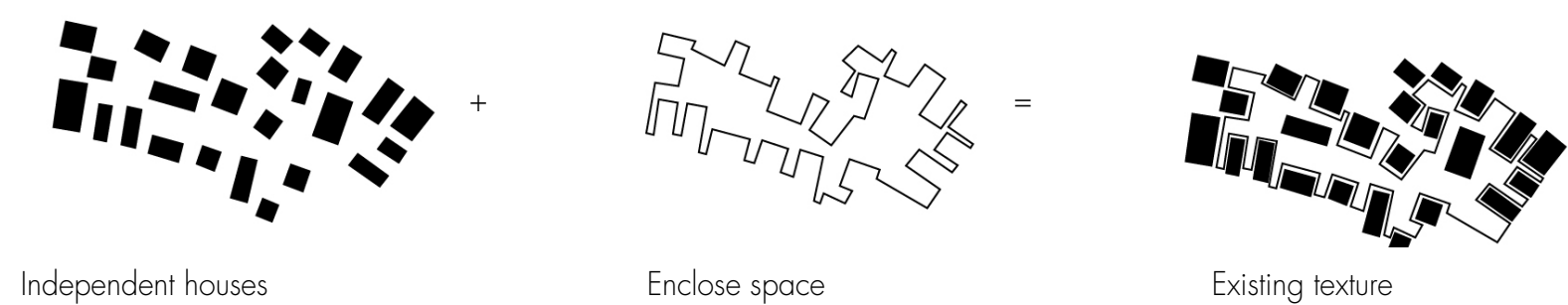
Proposed Connections



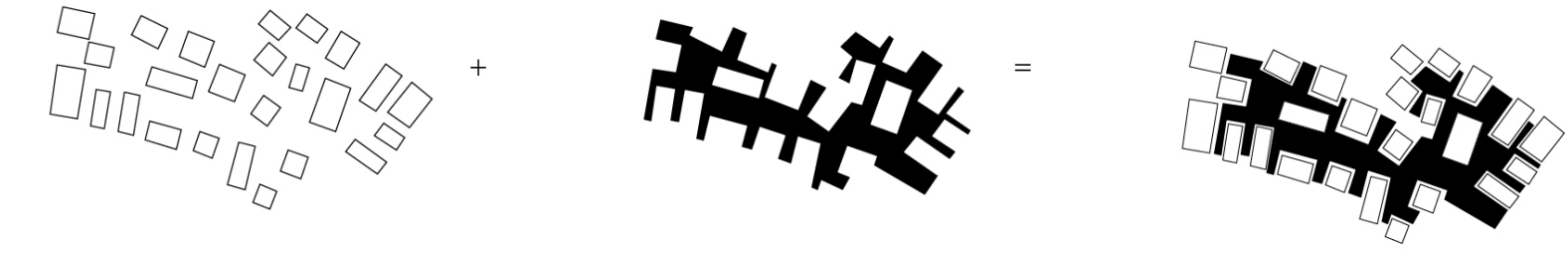
HER PLACE

CONCEPT

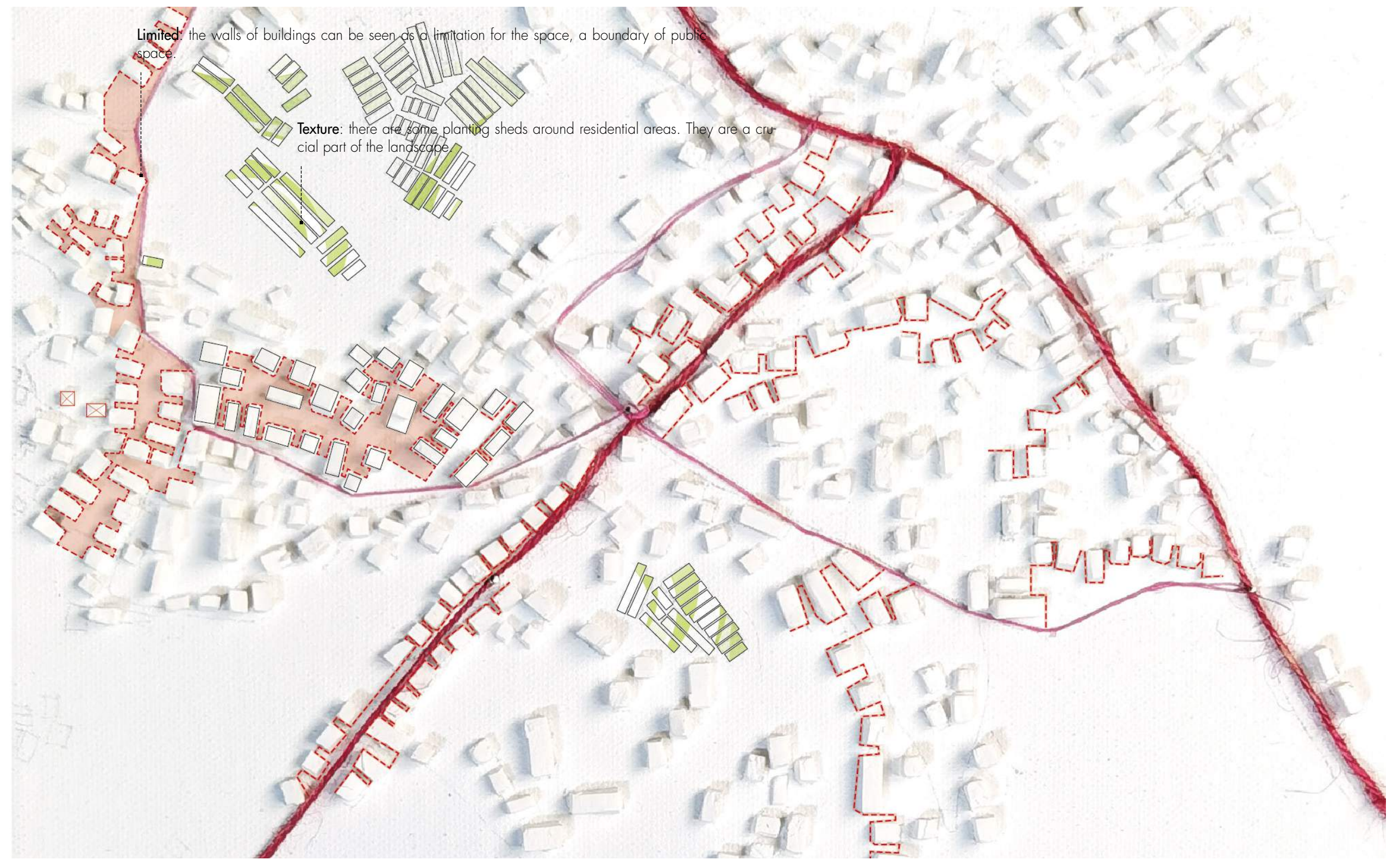
Traditional Urban Texture



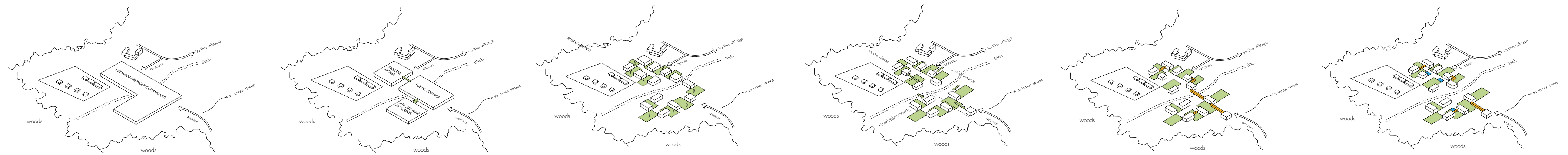
Flip Blocks and Space



Merge into Surroundings



GENERATION



1. Identify the site and boundary.

2. Organize in response to topography and privacy.

3. Insert small gardens to divide the volume.

4. Shift to form the inner landscape, and enclose independent courtyards for each part.

5. Connect the buildings which have similar functions.

5. Engage the landscape with windows and climate control.

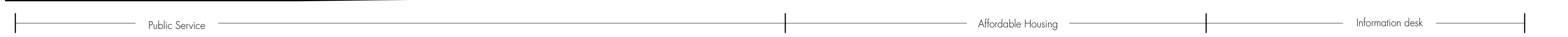
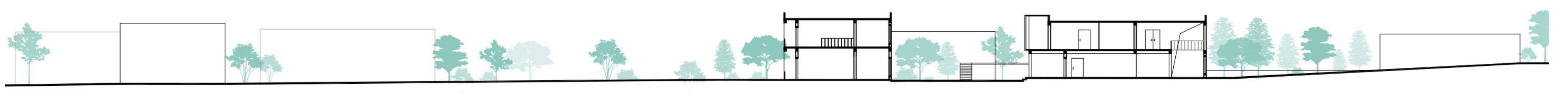
MASTERPLAN



- 1. Tourist Center
- 2. Retails
- 3. Information Point
- 4. Affordable Housing
- 5. Community Center
- 6. Training Center
- 7. Health Center
- 8. Rehabilitation / Nursery
- 9. Shelter Home
- 10. Parking
- 11. Handcraft Studio
- 12. Dhara



SECTION A-A



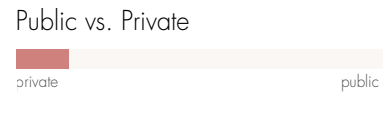
SECTION B-B'

HER PLACE

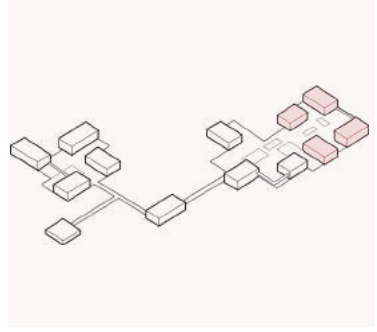


ABUSED WOMEN

Survivors of violence and abuse are provided with physical space and emotional, relational space. They will recover in a safe environment to get a chance to reclaim their ability to trust and rediscover their belief in themselves.

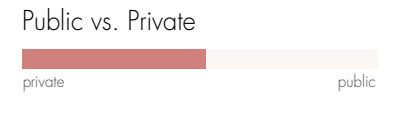


SHELTER HOME

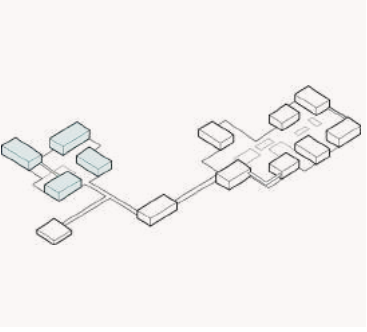


WOMEN IN NEED

Women with financial or living difficulties, such as single mothers, poor women, homeless women and girls. They will live in a supportive community to improve the quality of their lives.

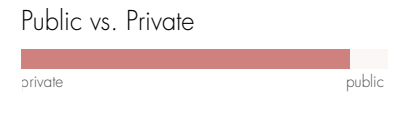


AFFORDABLE HOUSING

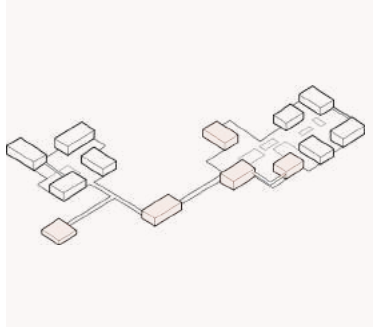


LOCAL WOMEN

Local women who want help and support will also be welcome. They will be provided with counseling service, legal and medical supports. They will also receive income-generating skill training and be encouraged to assert their rights.



SERVICE SPACE

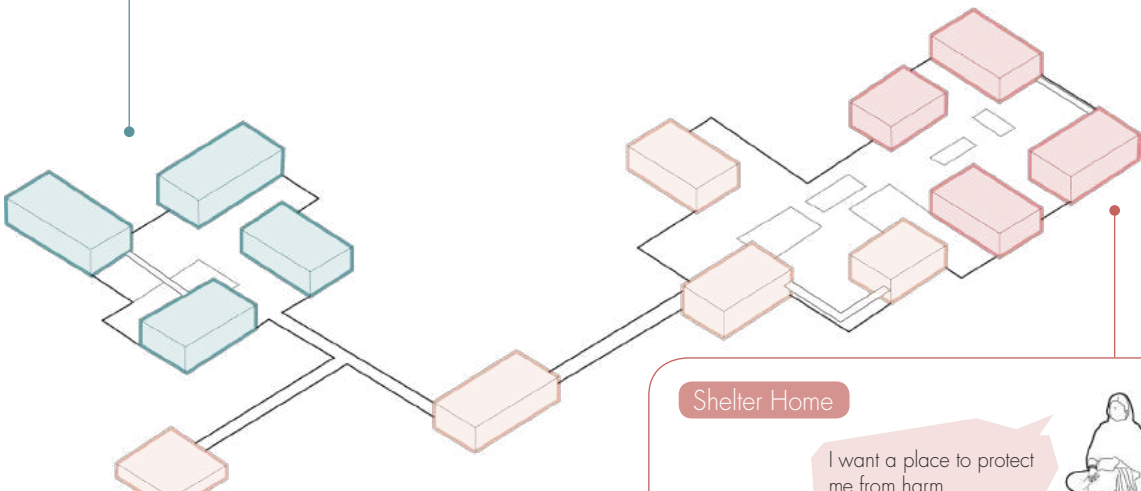


Affordable Housing

I want an affordable home for my family.

Provide female-friendly social housing

COMMUNITY



Shelter Home

I want a place to protect me from harm.

Provide safe accommodation for abused women and girls

CO-LIVING

Service Space

I want to meet friends and learn.

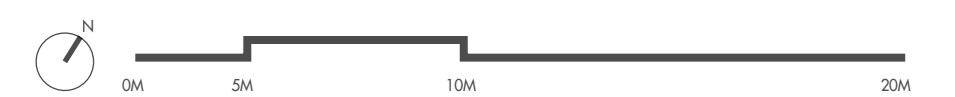
Provide a range of important services such as training and legal support.

MIXED-USE

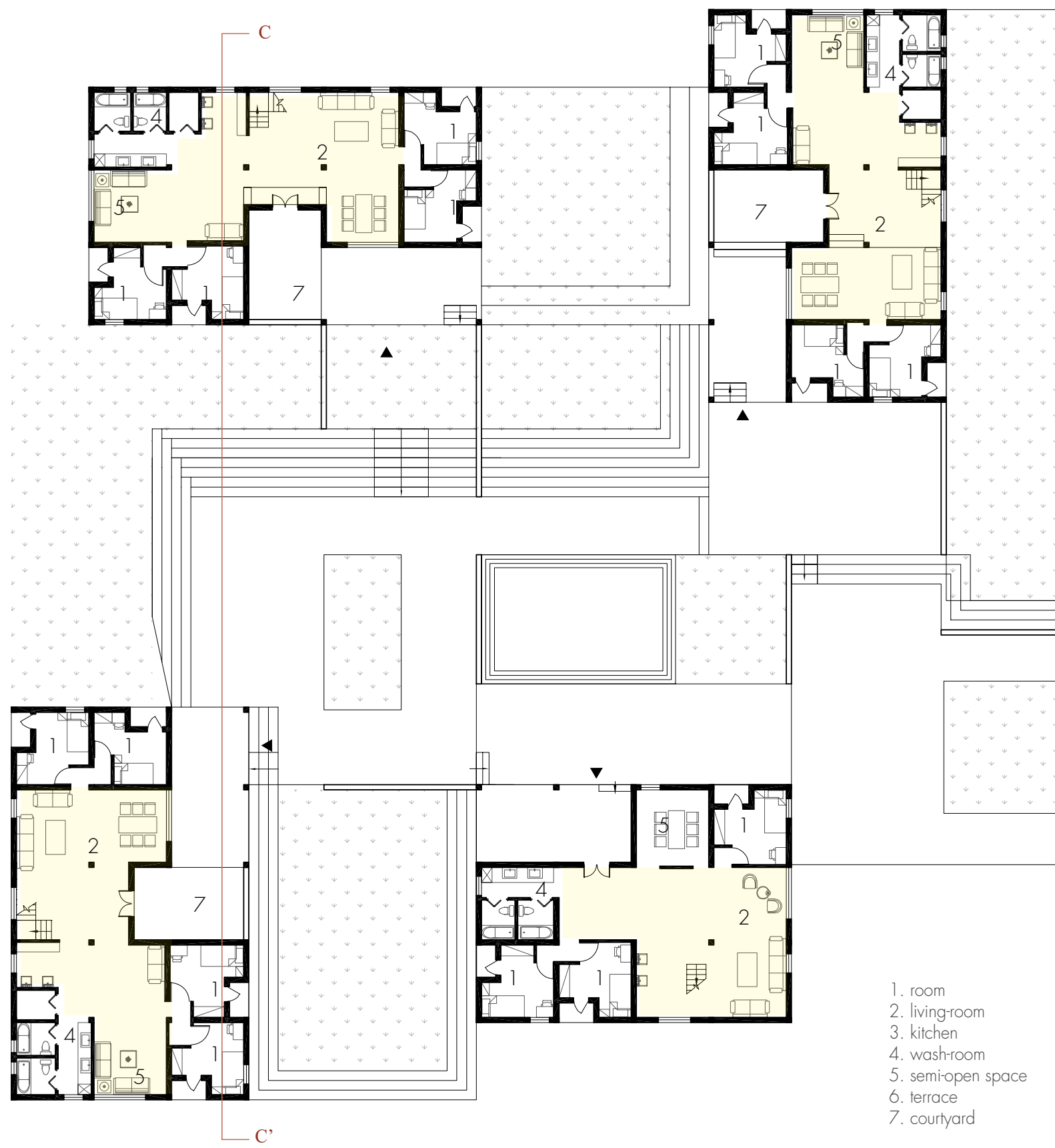


- 3. Information Point
- 4. Affordable Housing
- 5. Community Center
- 6. Training Center
- 7. Health Center
- 8. Rehabilitation / Nursery
- 9. Shelter Home

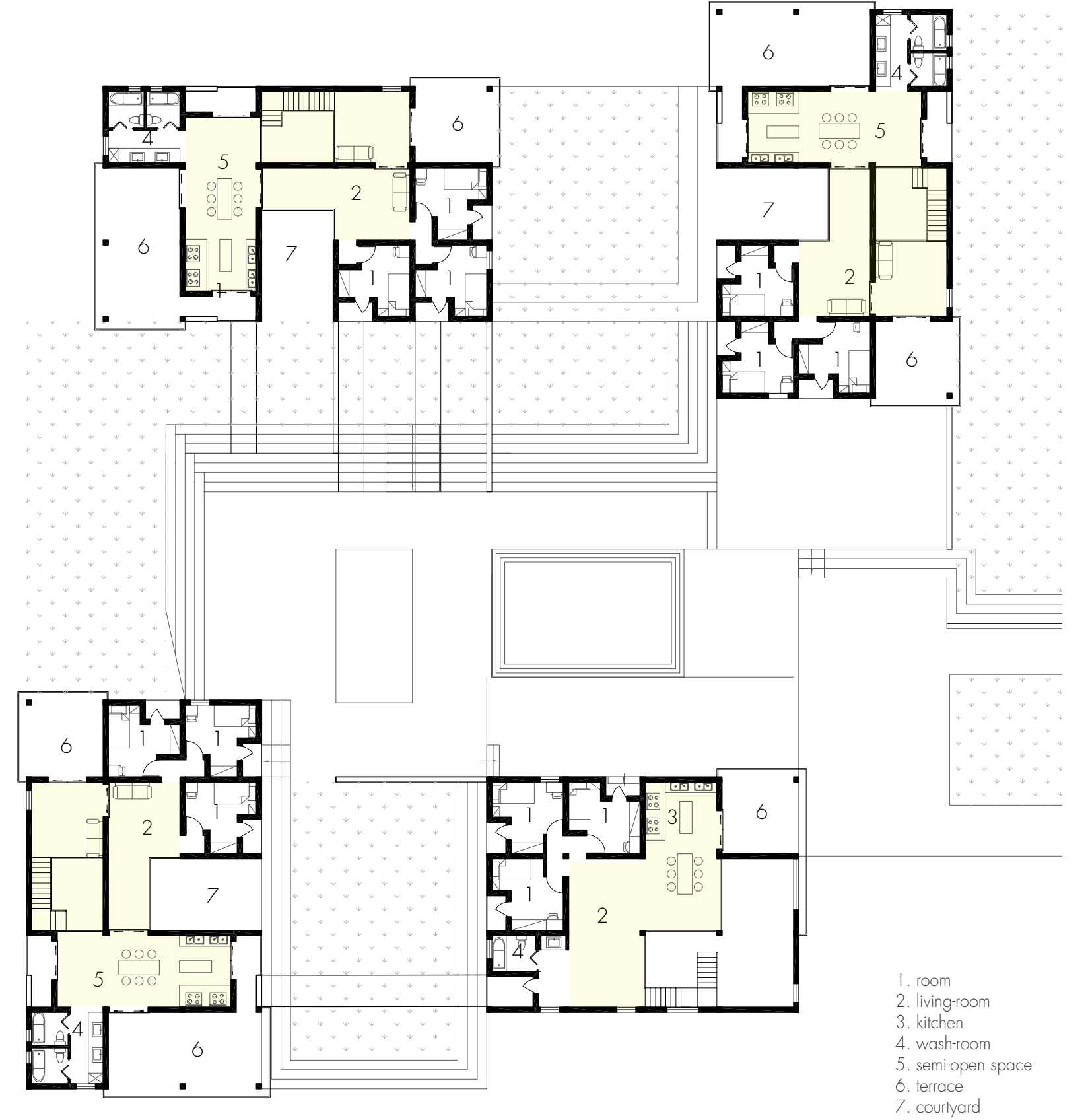
FIRST FLOOR



NORTH FACADE



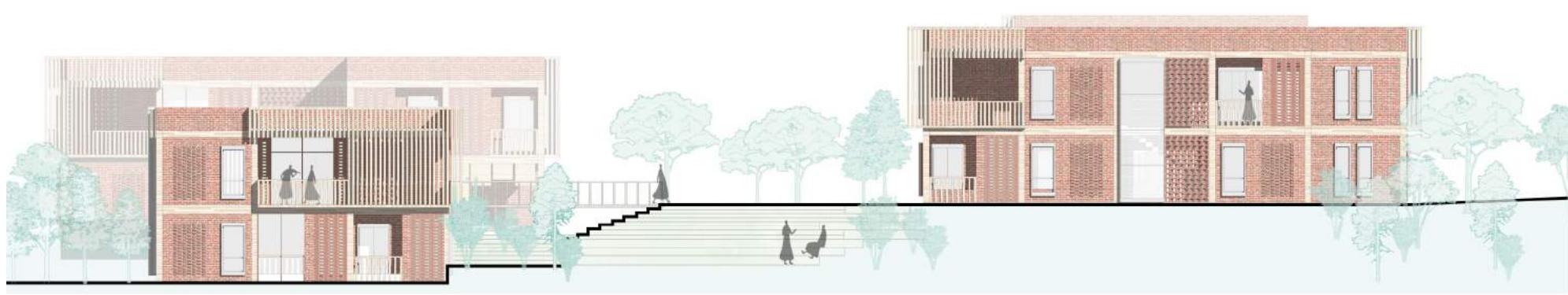
GROUND FLOOR



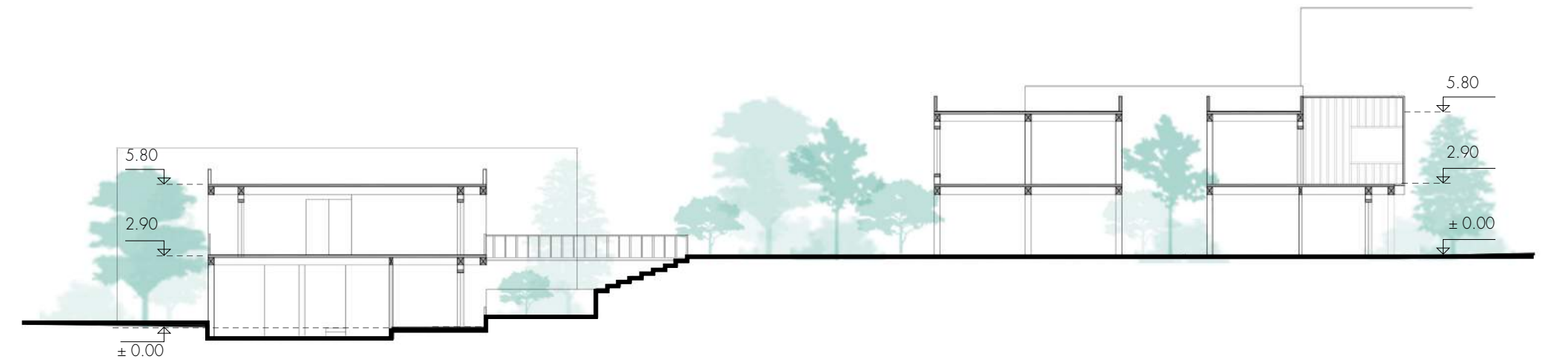
FIRST FLOOR

- 1. room
- 2. living-room
- 3. kitchen
- 4. wash-room
- 5. semi-open space
- 6. terrace
- 7. courtyard

- 1. room
- 2. living-room
- 3. kitchen
- 4. wash-room
- 5. semi-open space
- 6. terrace
- 7. courtyard



NORTH FACADE



SECTION C-C'



Reading



Eating

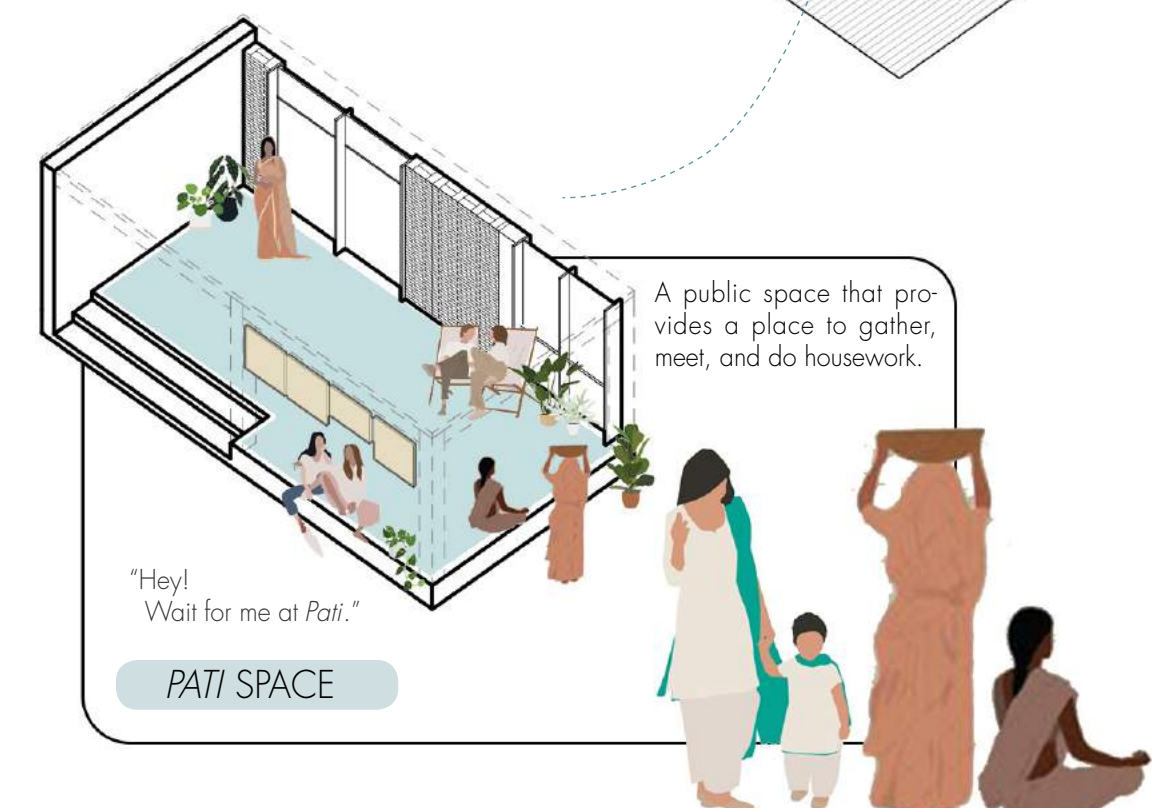
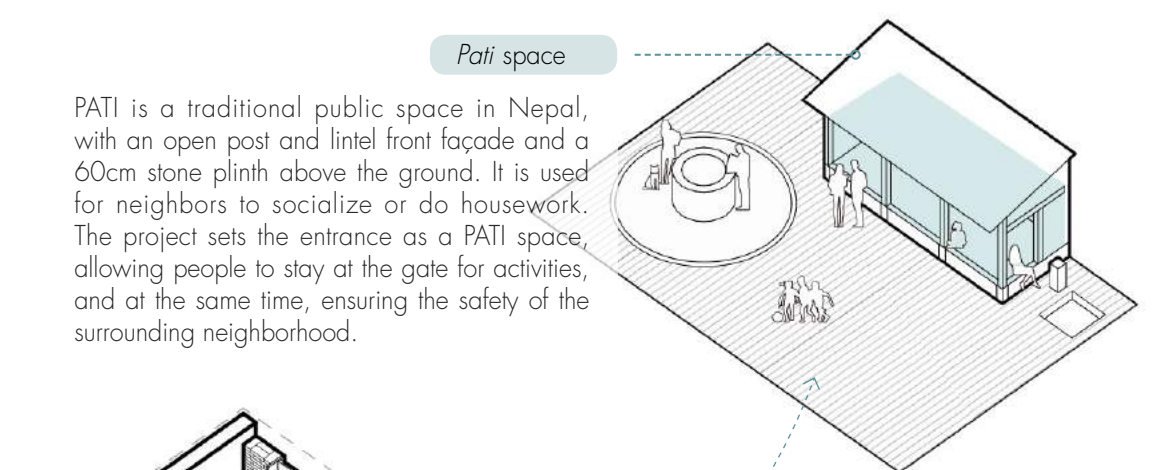
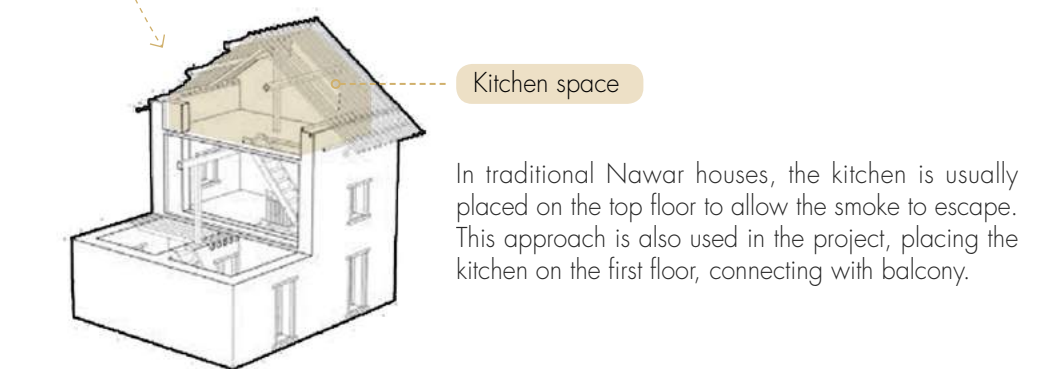
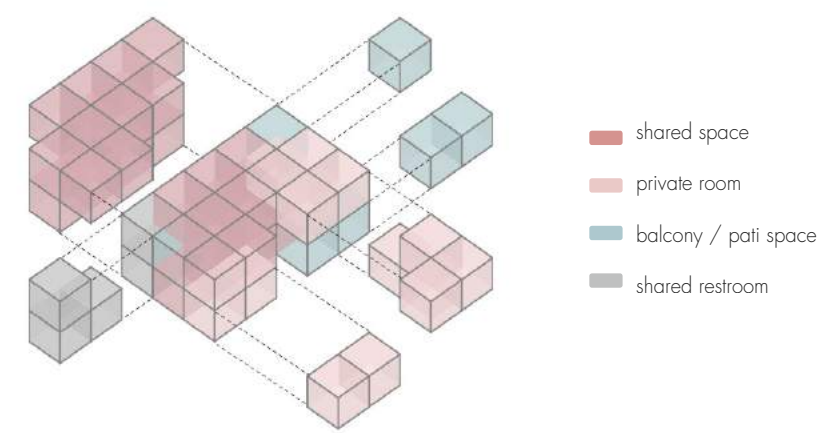
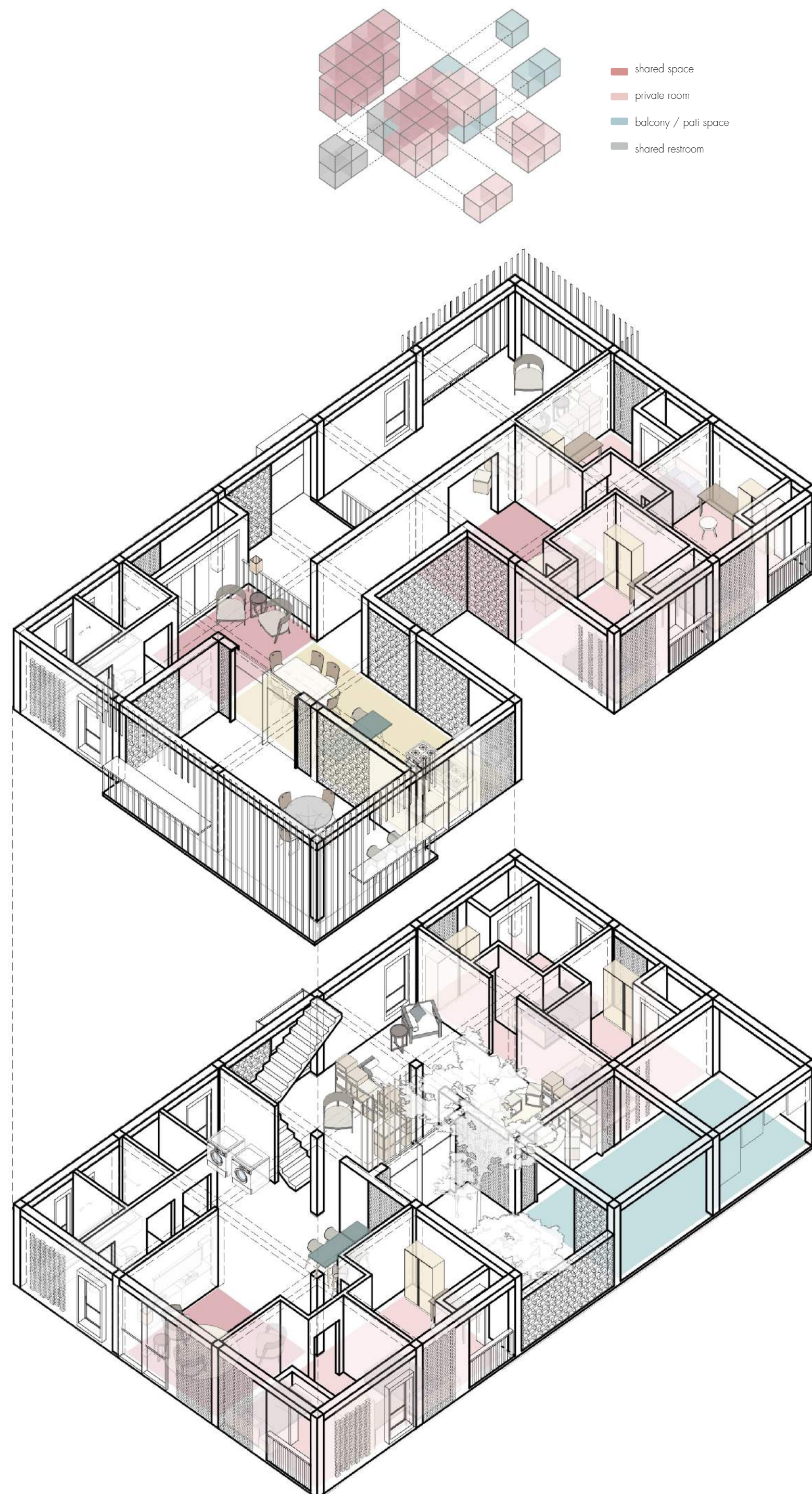


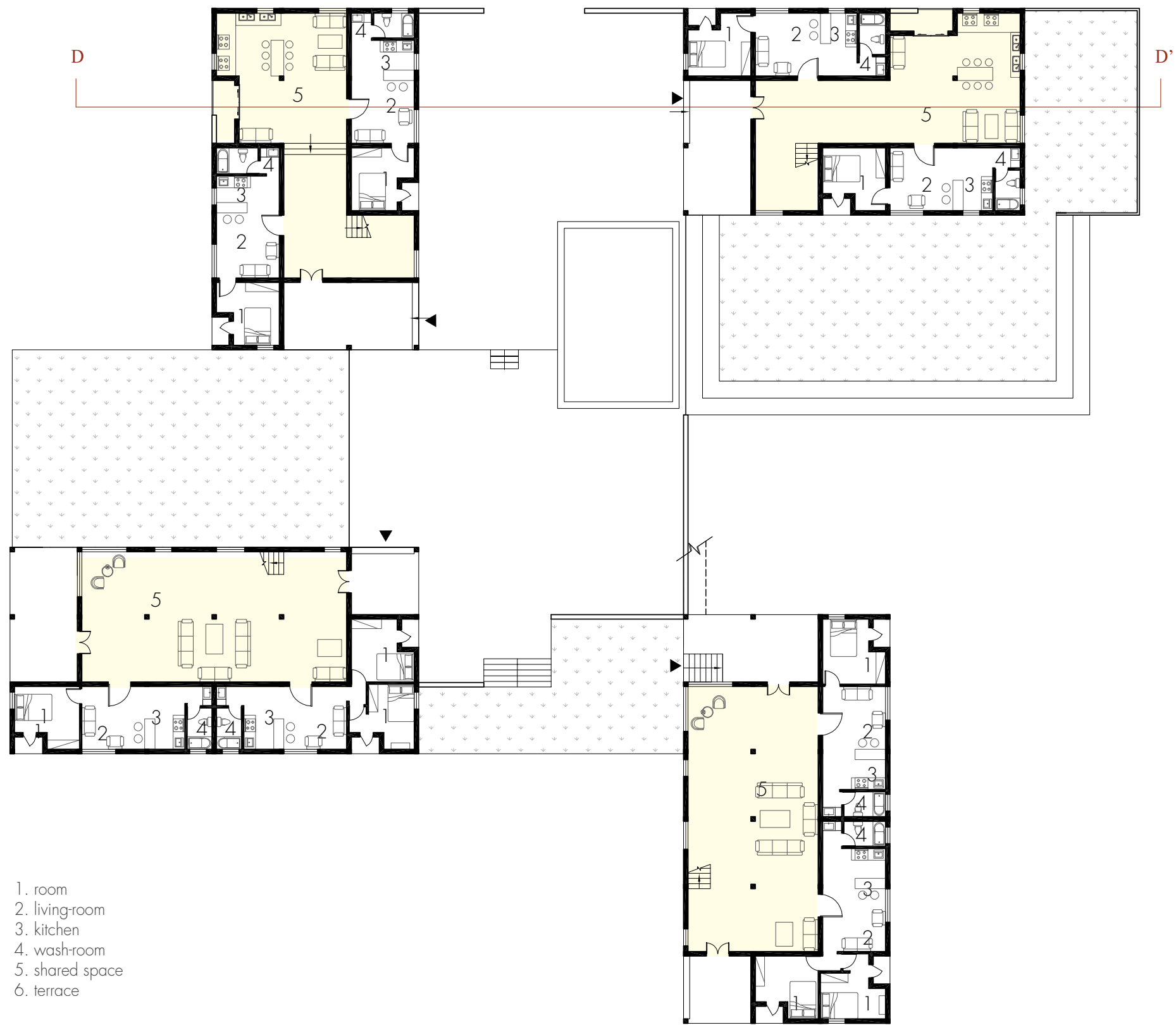
Talking



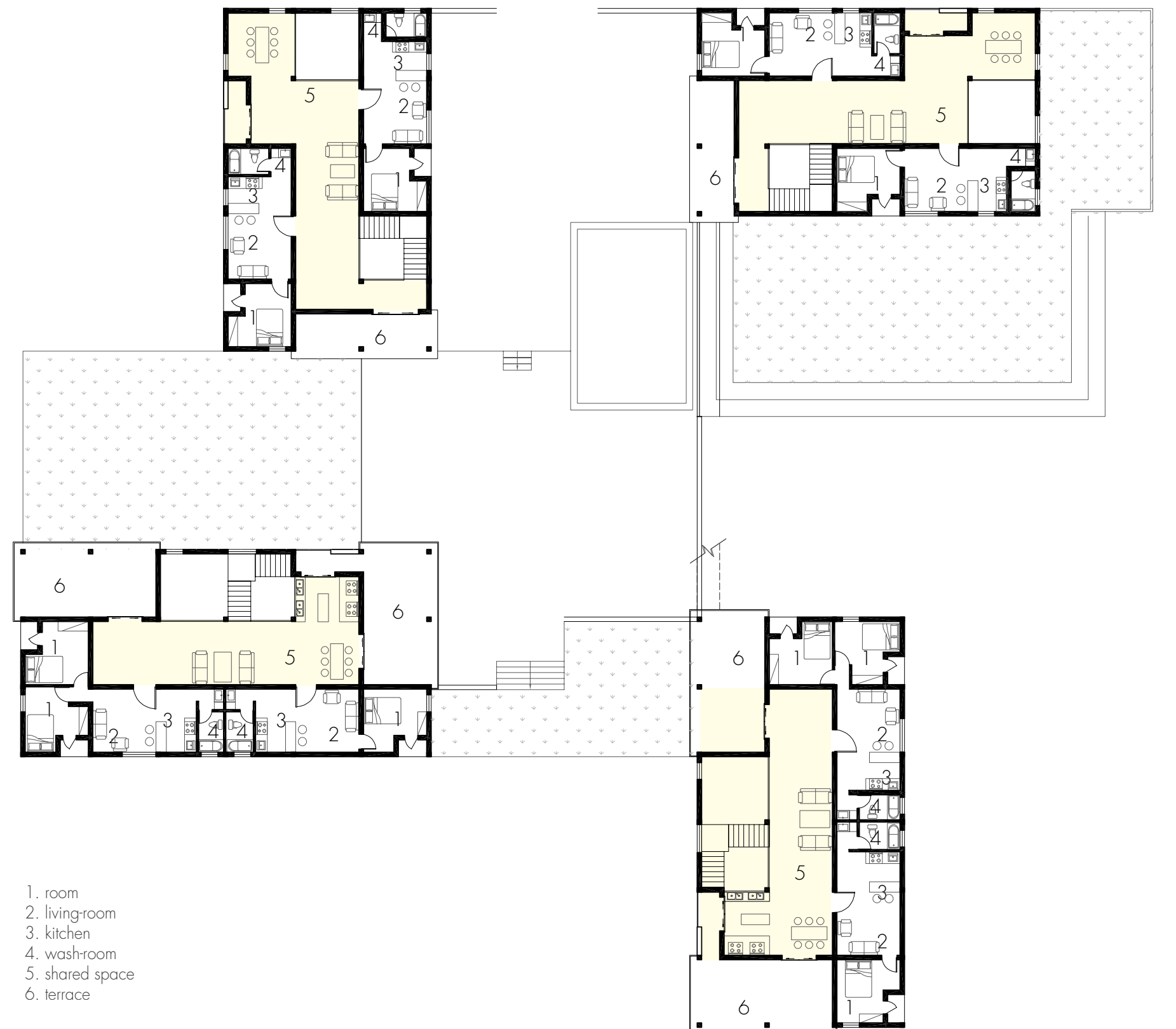
Parenting

SHARED SPACE

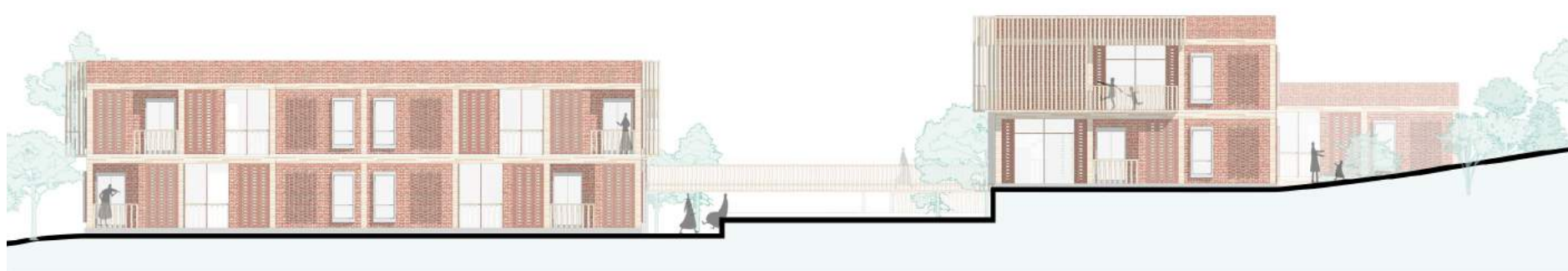




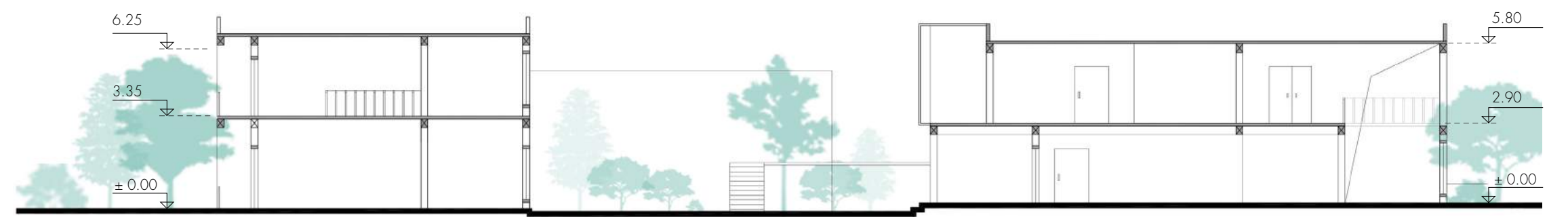
GROUND FLOOR



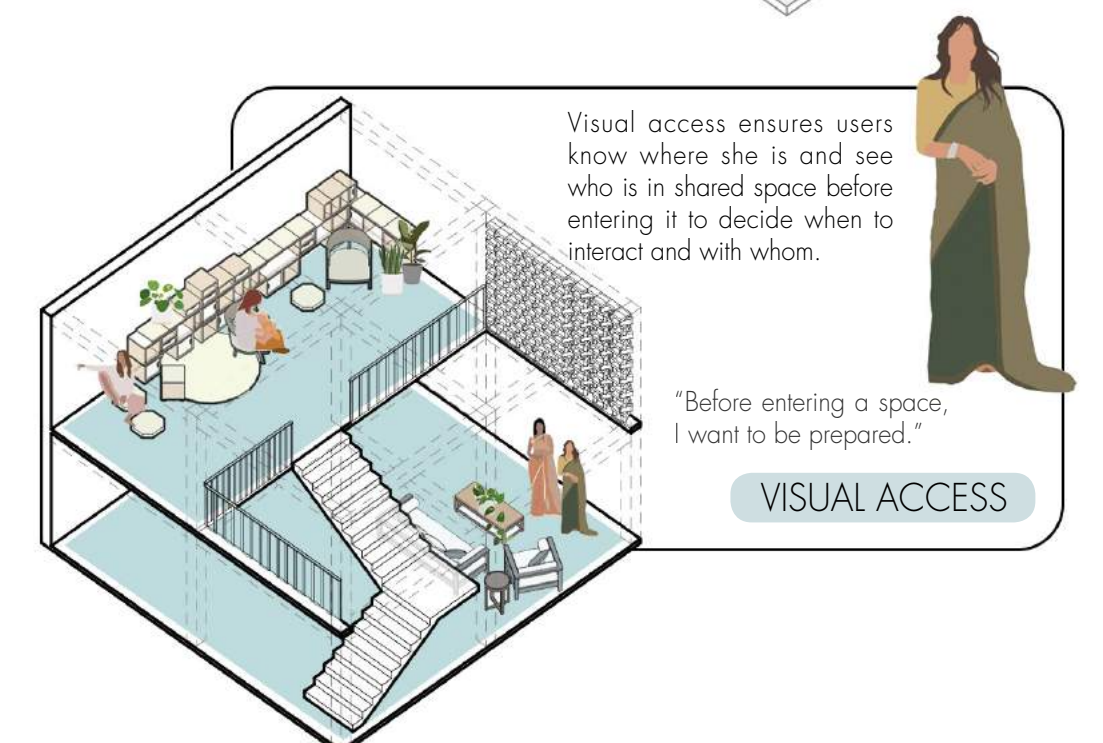
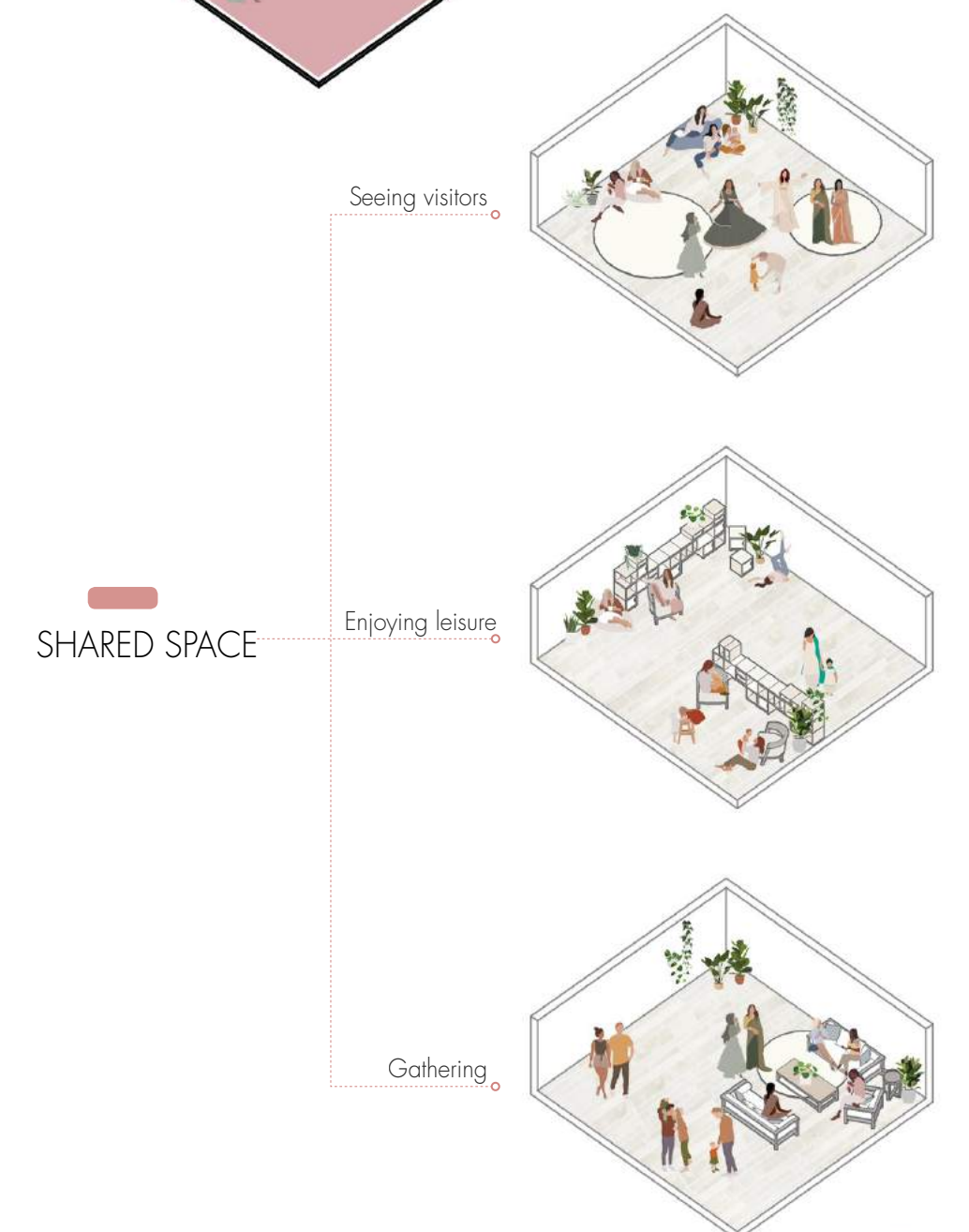
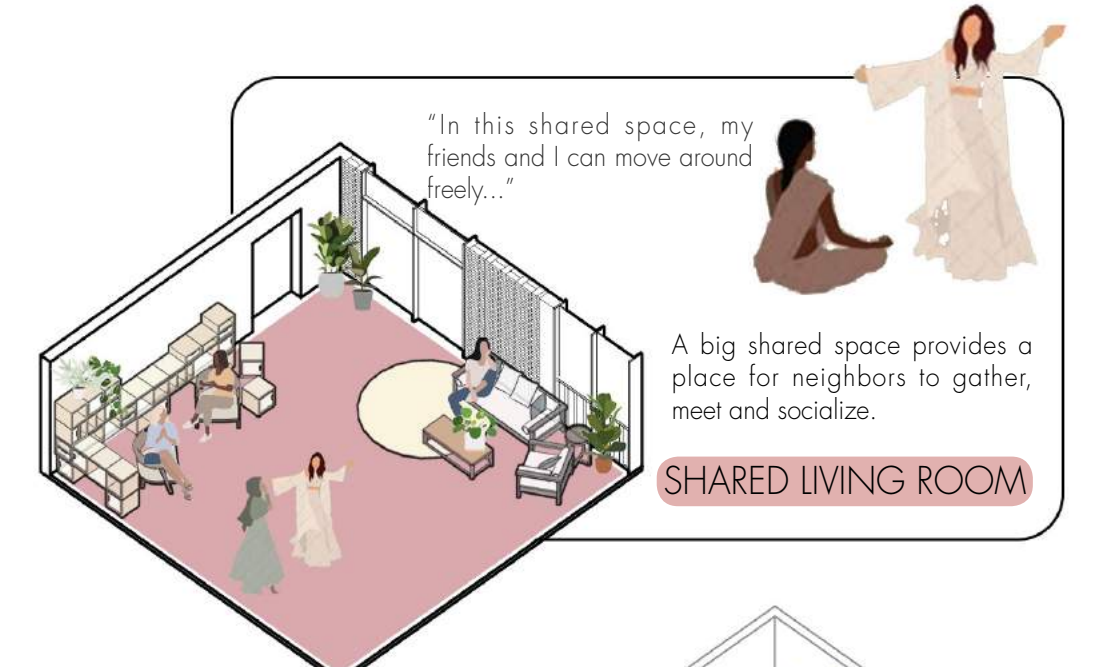
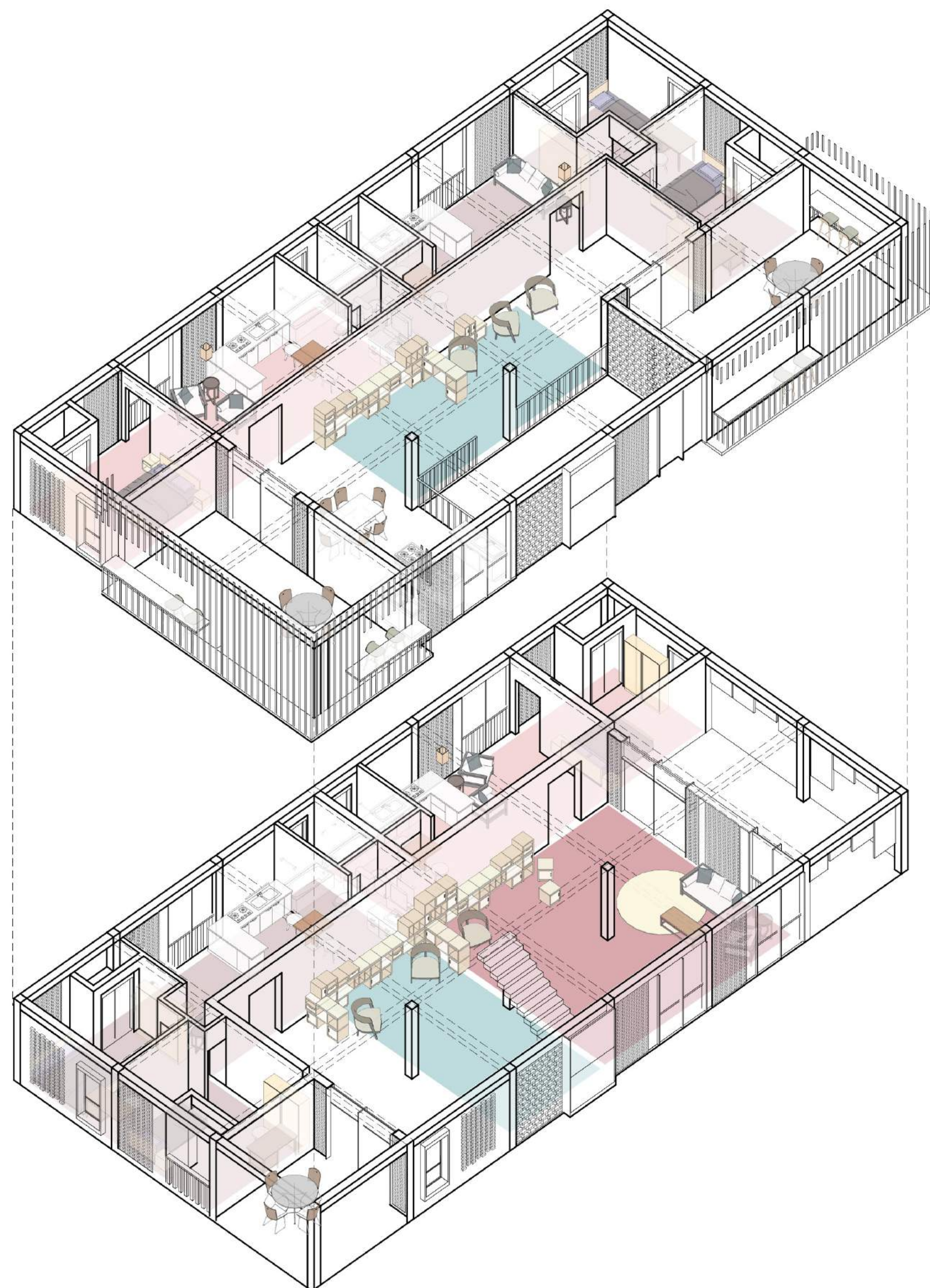
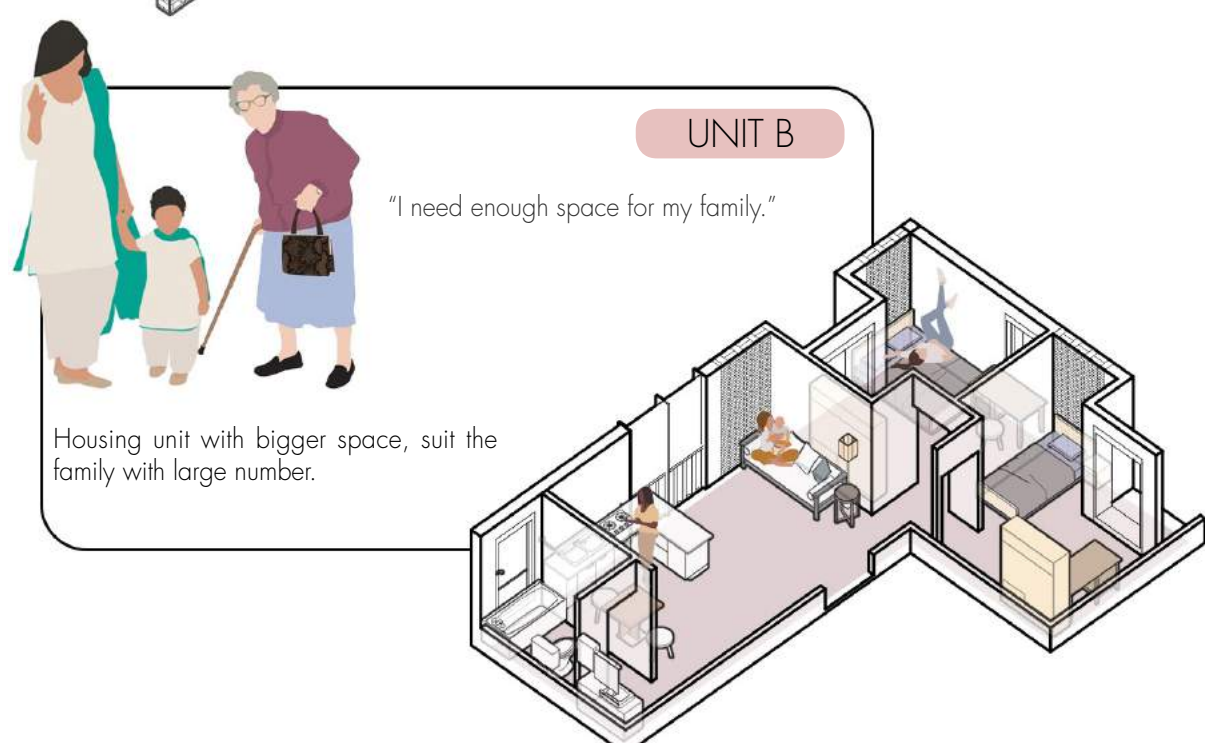
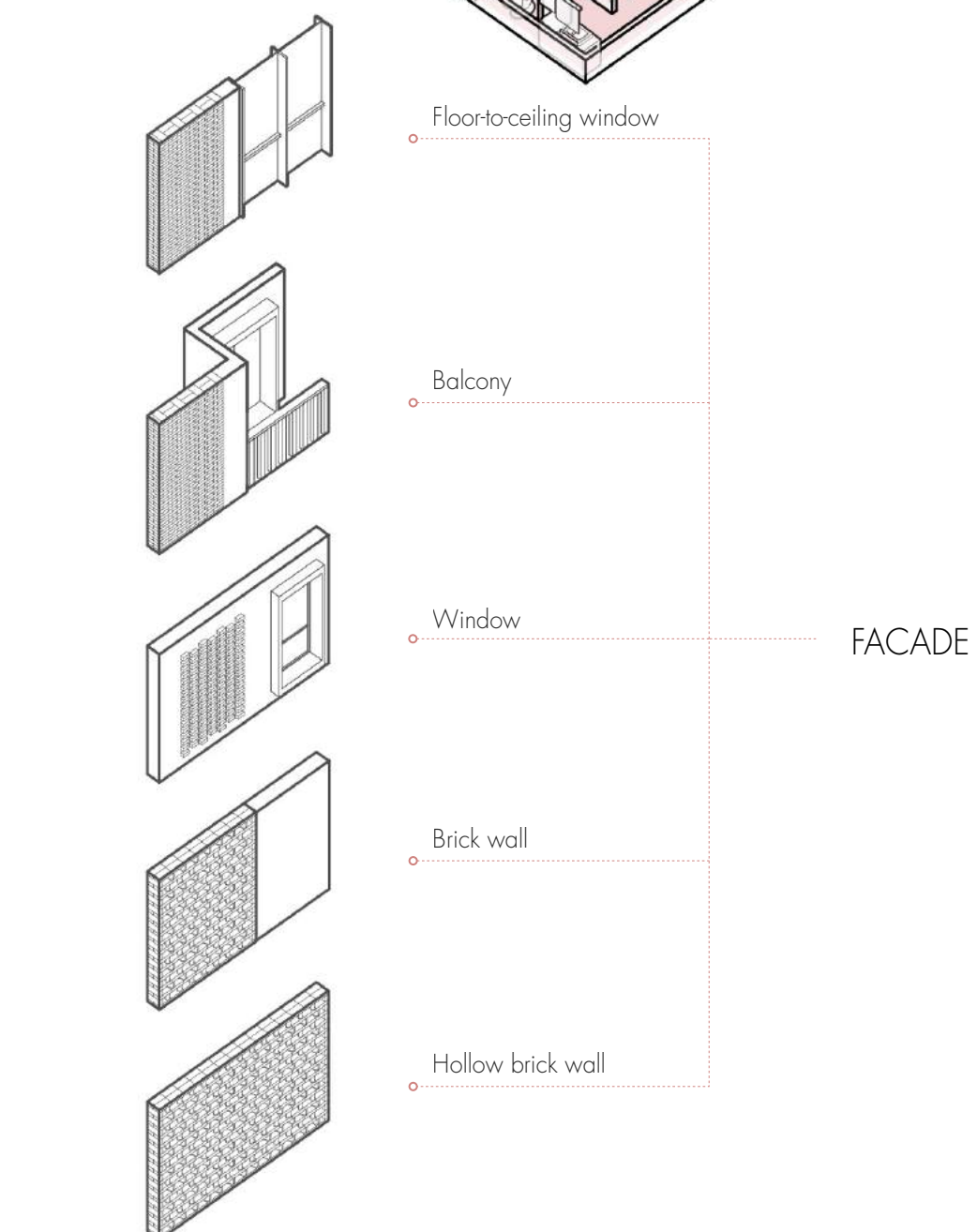
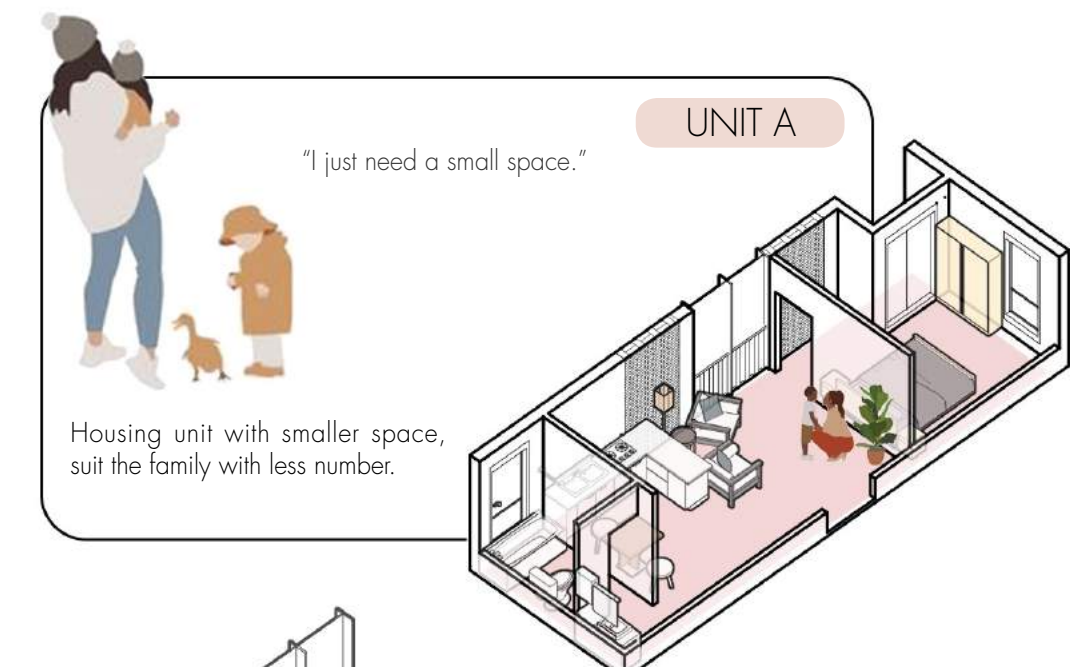
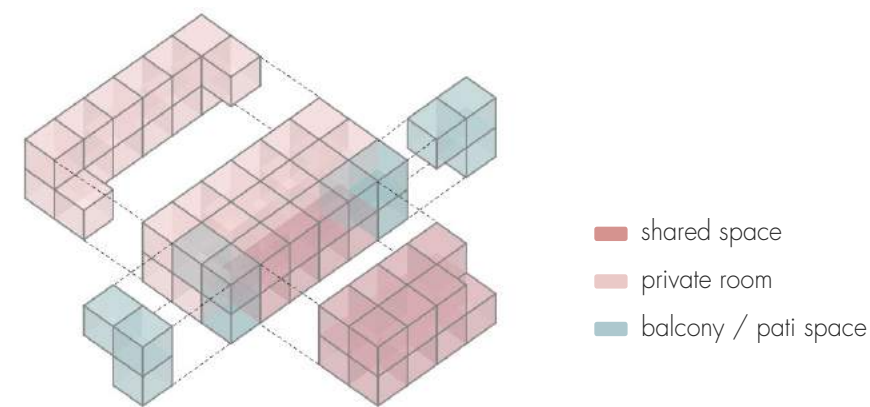
FIRST FLOOR



NORTH FACADE



SECTION D-D'



PUBLIC SERVICE

