



HER PLACE

Design a Women Center in Nepal

LM-4 SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE AND
LANDSCAPE DESIGN

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INTRODUCTION

Introduced how women in history fight for their rights step by step and the relationships between women and architectures.

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SITE SELECTION

Why we choose our site and how our design will influence this area.

03

SITE ANALYSIS

Analyze the site from large to small scale and how do Nepalese woman use the space indoor and outdoor.

04

DESIGN PROJECT

According to the analysis and topic research, we propose our concept how to connect the site and the city as well as women and society.

PREFACE

“A woman’s place is in the home’ has been one of the most important principles in architectural design and urban planning in the United States for the last century,”

——— *Dolores Hayden, an urban planning historian wrote in her 1980s essay.*

We continue building and planning our cities falling patriarchal norms and behaviors that do not consider the needs the rights of specific groups of our society, including women.

Every public space has been designed thinking about what men needed and used to do when participating in the public sphere. In reality, what is ‘gender-neutral’ usually has a male perspective and is in men’s interest. Women’s issues and perspectives are not taken into account and they are affected differently, and also disproportionately, by urban problems. Our societies have changed, our cities not.

Women in our society constantly pursuing their rights, empower, gender equality, and women’s status has been greatly improved compared with last century, but the urban planning and architecture also need to focus on women, make our cities are more friendly and safely to women. Designing a city with half the population in mind will create a better environment in the slow crawl toward equality.

What’s good for women is good for everyone.

01. INTRODUCTION

- THE HISTORY OF WOMEN'S EQUAL RIGHTS
- WOMEN'S REQUIREMENTS
- QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY RESULT ANALYSIS
- CONCLUSION

Introduction

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 them 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.

"Posters mirror society, poster styles change when society changes. They reflect the society for which they are produced. We choose to use Poster to reflect how women's status change from the second Industrial Revolution until now. 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 social status changed influenced architecture, although not too much.

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

The History Of Women's Equal Rights



Fig.1

Around 20% of women have a job, but only 10.7% after marriage.

Fig.1 Poster in 1908

Women's workplace is in the kitchen, especially after marriage.



Fig.2



Fig.3

During the World War I, Most men participated in the war, and women got more job opportunities.

Fig.2 Poster in 1918

Women replaced men in some factories which only employed men, such as Weapons Factories.

Fig.3 Poster in 1917

The Russian Revolution began in 1917. Women fight for their rights.



Fig.4



Fig.5

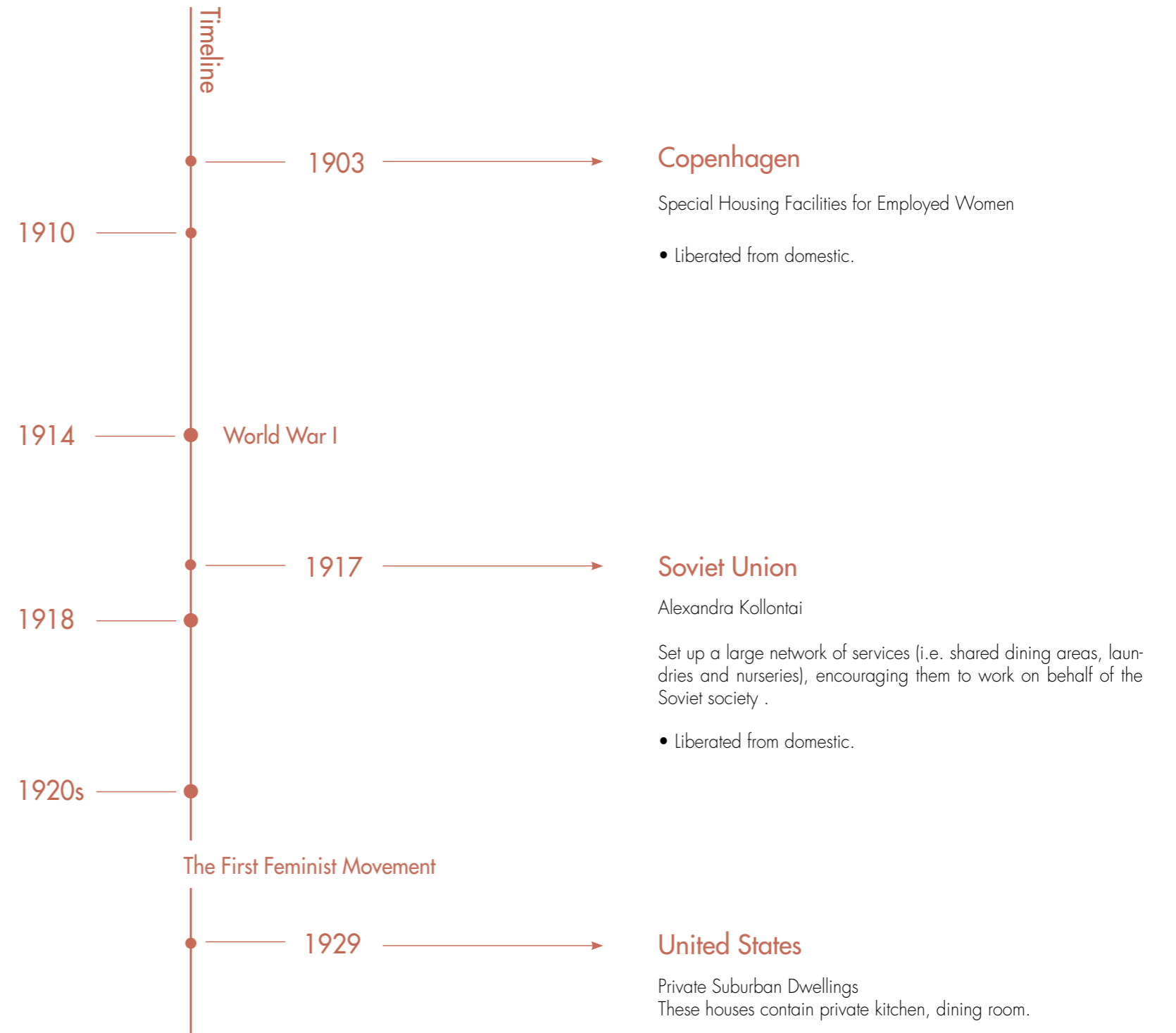
After the World War I, women returned their jobs to men, but they still fight for voting rights and property rights.

Fig.4 Poster in 1918—1919

Women wanted to get voting rights.

Fig.5 Poster in 1921

Poster show the fears of the rising power of women during women's fight for suffrage.





"A women's place is at home."
 Women do most of the housework, only 25.4% of women have a job.

Fig.6 Poster in 1930s
 An electric washer poster for women.

Fig.6



Fig.7



Fig.8

During World War II, women's situation is similar to that of World War I. They got jobs but returning jobs to veterans after war.

Fig.7 Poster in 1941 Women come into the factories.

Fig.8 Poster in 1942 By Artist J. Howard Miller



Fig.9



Fig.10

Fig.9 Poster in 1950s

Women always stay with children in the kitchen.

Fig.10 Poster in 1950s

The advertise is not mainly target at women, by using an attractive woman, it relates well to male gaze theory.

1939

World War II

1935

United States

A competition which sponsored by General Electric to design Isolated, Over-privatized, Energy Consuming Dwellings.

In some ways, the private dwellings cause some problems for women.

- Away from social life.
- Physical problems.
- Personal value.

1944

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Sven Ivar Lind, Marieberg collective house.

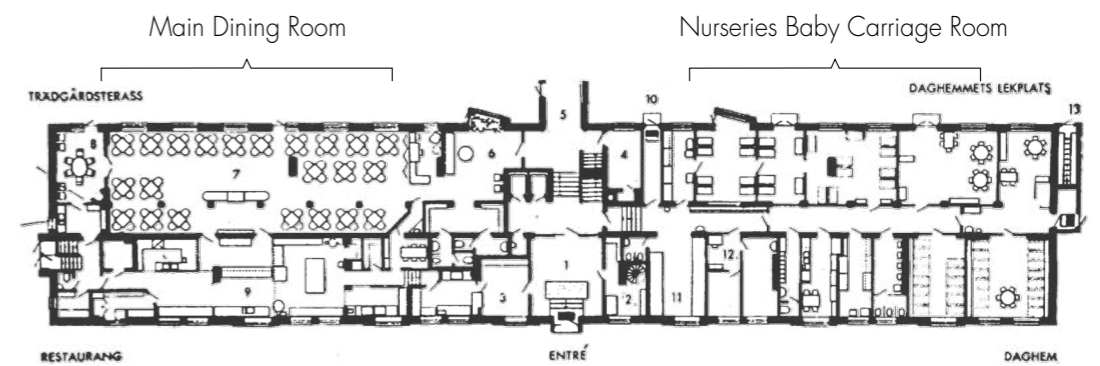
KEY WORDS

Shared Kitchen, Nursing Room

These facilities can provide child care and cooked food along with housing for employed and their families.

1945

1950s



- (1) entrance hall; (2) doorman's office; (3) restaurant delivery room; (4) real estate office; (5) connecting walkway to Swedberg house; (6) restaurant anteroom; (7) main dining room; (8) small dining room; (9) restaurant kitchen; (10) to day nursery's baby carriage room; (11) day nursery's baby carriage room; (12) office for day nursery's directress; (13) to Wennerberg house's cycle garage



Fig.11

Women got high education to have a better marriage, the employed women in 1950s only 11%, less than 1920s.

Fig.11 Poster in 1960s

Most women returned home, kitchen is another workplace for them. A good marriage for them is the most important thing.

1960s

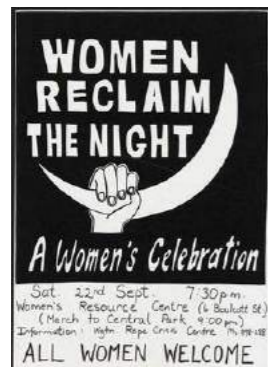


Fig.12

Second-wave feminism focus on sexuality, family, the workplace, reproductive rights and sexuality, family, the workplace, reproductive rights. It also drew attention to the issues of domestic violence and marital rape.

The Second Feminist Movement

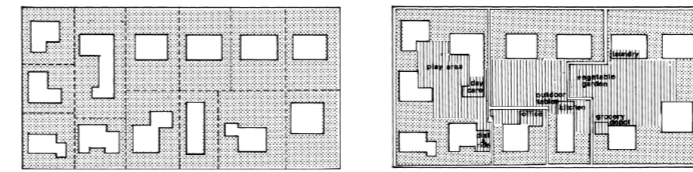
39% of families are two-worker family and another 13% are single parents.

- Employed mothers spend more time in private housework and child care than employed men.
- Women spend more time on commuting.
- Domestic violence is more likely to happen in the kitchens and bedrooms. Maybe due to the household isolation and unpaid domestic labor.
- The women who does leave the isolated single family house find very few real housing alternatives available to them.

1975

United States

Private houses in the suburban



A, Neighborhood, block plan.
B, Same suburban block with new common space and facilities.

KEY WORDS

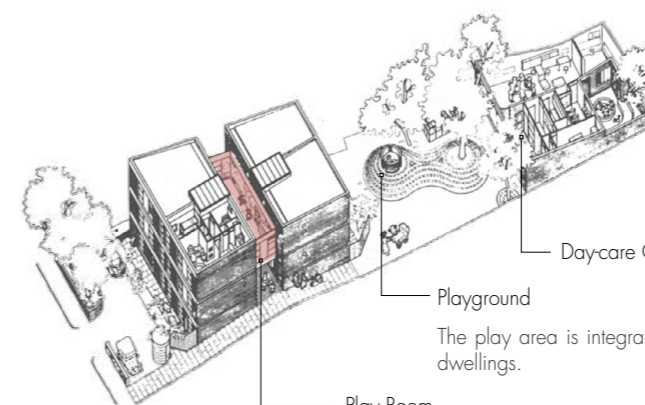
Shared Space, Communication

Women have a strong sense of neighbourly co-operation, they like to share experience, support each other.

1972

London, UK

Fiona House, Nina West Homes



KEY WORDS

Play Area, Day-care Center

These facilities can provide child care and cooked food along with housing for employed and their families.

- Day-care Center
- Playground
- The play area is integrated with the dwellings.
- Play Room
- The corridor used as playroom, with kitchen windows opening into it.



Fig. 13

Employment rate of married women rises by 50%. Women cannot improve their status in the home unless their economic position in society is altered.

Fig. 13 Poster in 1980s

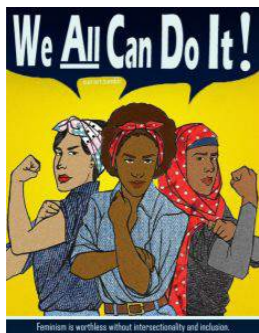


Fig. 14

Third-wave feminists embraced individualism in women and diversity and sought to redefine what it meant to be a feminist.

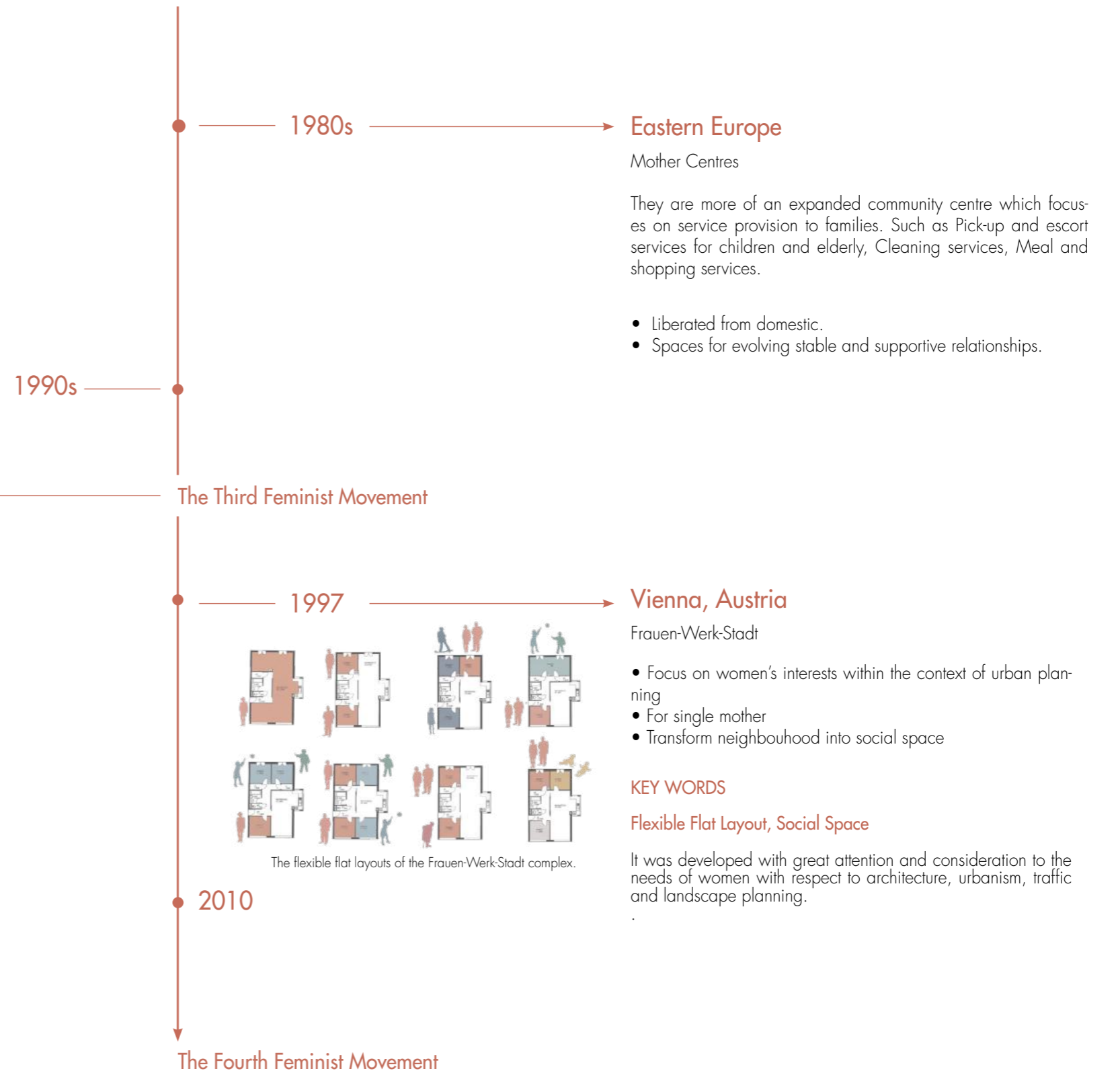
Fig. 14 Poster in 1990s

Poster showing the main focus of third-wave feminism regarding uniting women of all race and culture.



Fig. 15

More and more women are paying attention to their rights and focus on empowerment of women. They argue for equal pay for equal work and equal opportunities.



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
- Bike hubs
- Surveillance
- 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
- Job opportunities
- Meeting place
- Education

SANITATION SERVICE



Desire

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

Requirements

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

STREETSCAPE



Desire

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

Requirements

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

PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY



Desire

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

Requirements

- Street light
- Rest space
- No vehicles
- 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 the spaces.

Requirements

- Furnitures
- Shared space
- Specify 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
- Specify space
- Supervision
- 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

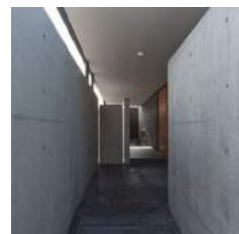


Low cost



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 informations, 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

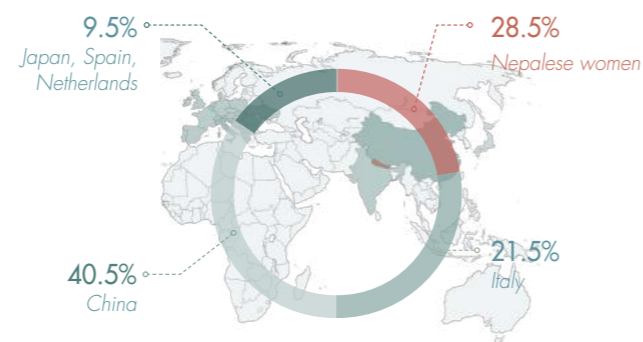
Questionnaire Survey Result Analysis

TESTEE INFORMATION

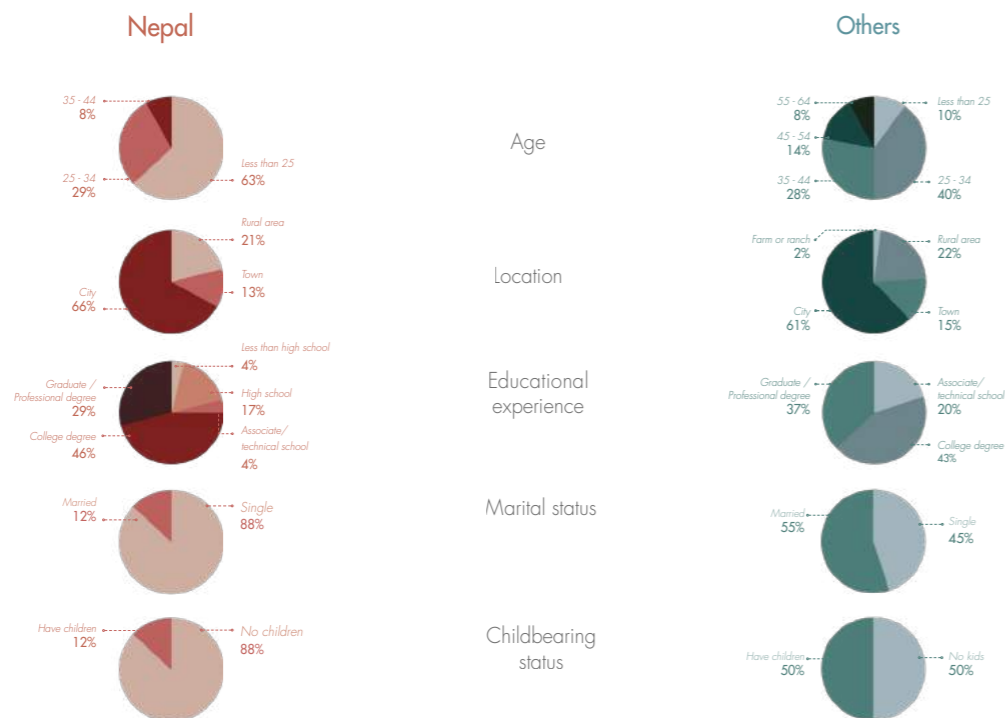
We did a questionnaire about how women use outdoor and indoor spaces and if they are satisfied with the current environment. There are 84 women from worldwide participated our survey, including 24 Nepalese. They are from 25 to 64 years old and they have educational backgrounds.

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

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



71.5% women from other countries.

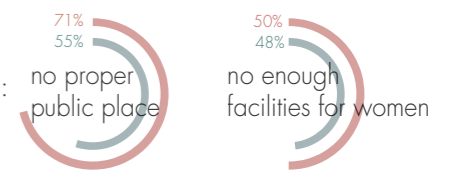


EXISTING PROBLEMS

Nepalese women are relatively unsatisfied with their living environment

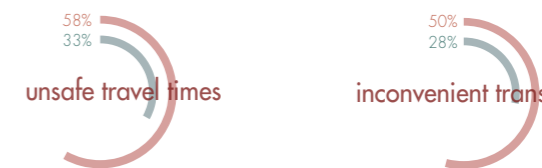


- The problems that all testees faced when using urban space are:
 - insufficient children space [63%]
 - unsafe outdoor spaces [38%]
 - insufficient public transportation [38%]



- 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.

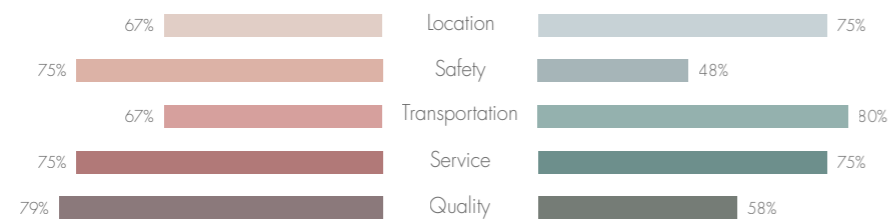


while others chose to **add more urban furniture**.

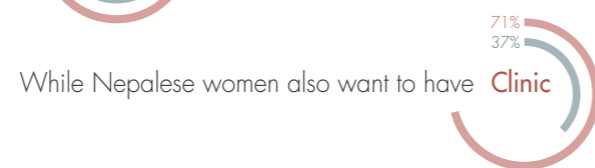
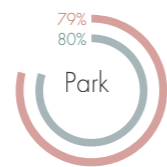
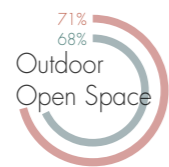
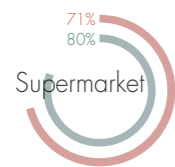


SPACE USE PREFERENCE

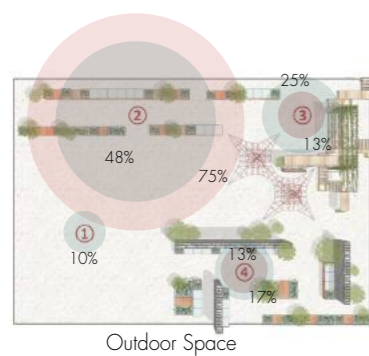
Nepalese women have very different preferences for the priority when choosing a place to live from women in other countries.



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

02. SITE SELECTION

- WHY WE CHOOSE NEPAL?
- WHY WE CHOOSE KATHMANDU?
- WHY WE CHOOSE THANKOT?



Why We Choose Nepal ?

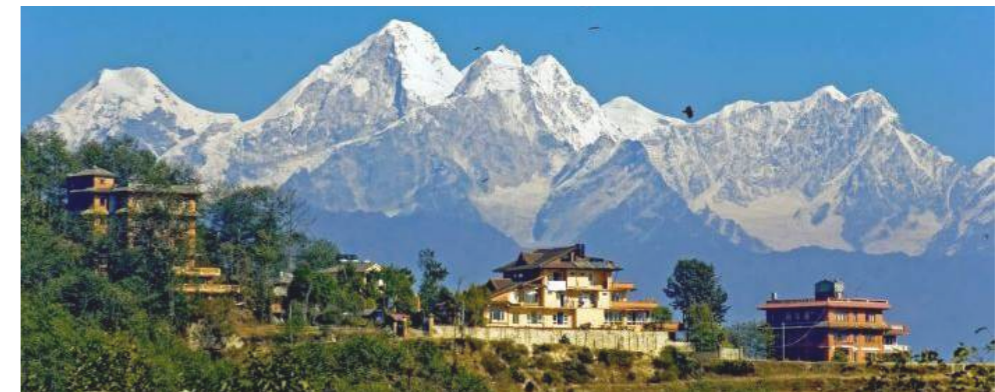


Historically, Nepal has been a predominantly male society, with women usually subordinate to men. Men were considered the head of the family and superior to women. Social norms and values favor men, and there is a strong bias in favor of boys.

Over the past century, the role and status of women in Nepal have changed dramatically and positively, reducing gender inequality. The 1990 Constitution guaranteed the fundamental rights of all citizens, and numerous acts were subsequently enacted to supplement the protection of women's basic rights. Social moderniza-

tion and improved education for the general population have also played an essential role in promoting gender equality. In addition, international organizations and the public began to pay attention to the issue of women's rights.

Nepali women are becoming aware and actively involved in relevant activities. The role of women in modern Nepali society is changing. Nepal has the potential and sufficient conditions to improve these issues.



Policy Progress Time-line

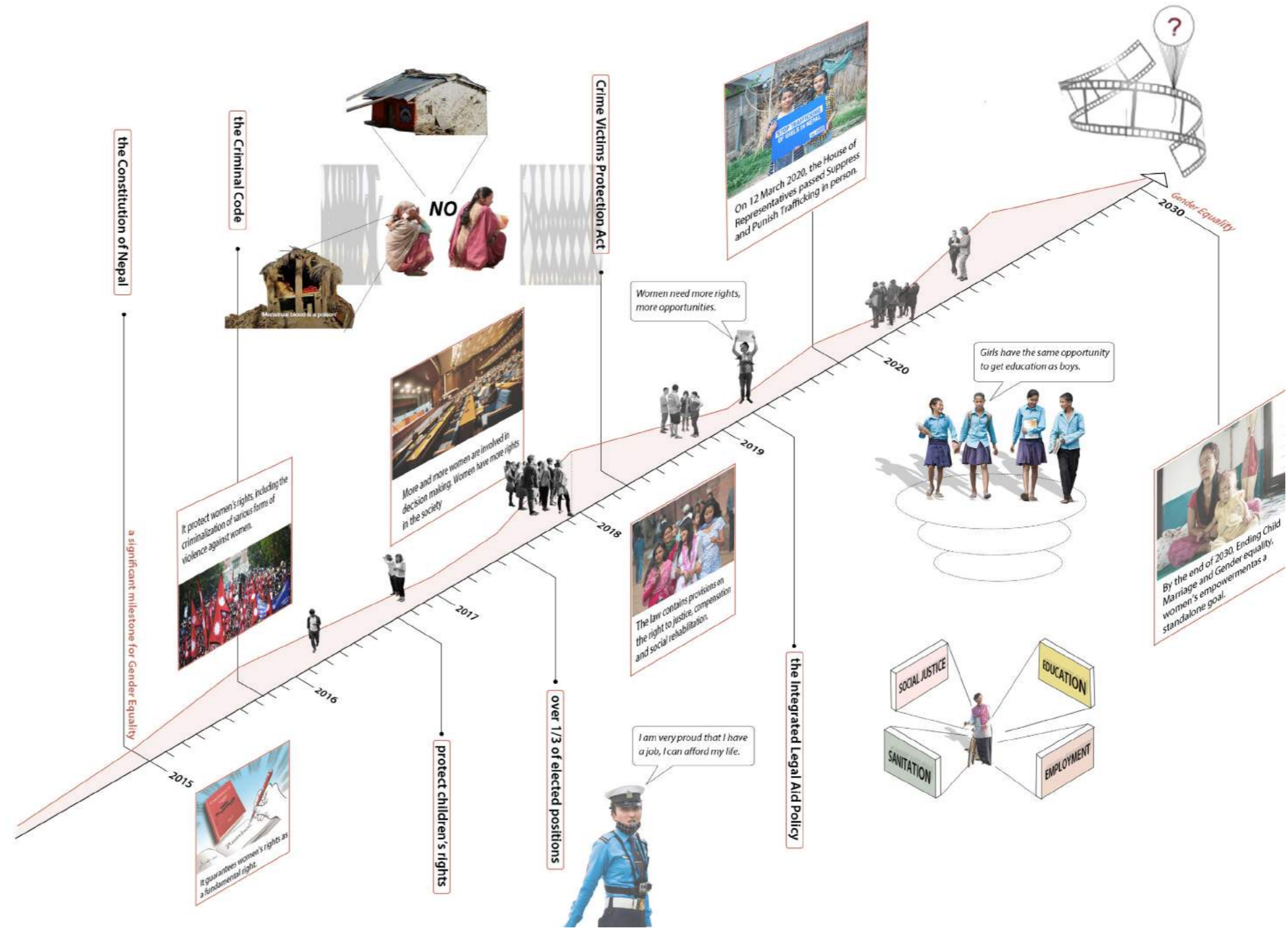
The policy in Nepal is in processing. Nepal's Constitution (2015) enshrines several key international frameworks to address women's rights, and the government makes considerable efforts to ensure that all laws and policies conform to the constitution's provisions on gender equality.

The government is implementing the Women's Empowerment Program, and gender-responsive budgeting has improved. The current five-year development plan reflects gender concerns, and the population and housing census now reflects gender-disaggregated data, a major step in promoting and monitoring gender equity.

Other relevant legislation includes the following:
 The Gender Equality Act, 2006;
 The Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007 and Regulation, 2008;
 Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009 and Regulation 2010.

Programmes such as Making Politics Work with Women have led to stronger leadership skills of women leaders and increased exposure of Constituent Assembly members to gender equality and women's human rights issues.

Nepal government want to reach gender equality in 2030.



Policy Progress Time-line

HOW

WOMEN TRAFFICKING

girls and young women are sold by their parents into indentured servitude under contract with richer, higher-caste buyers.

KAMLARI

CHILD LABOUR

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SHE

INADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES

INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

CHHAUPADI

Chhaupadi is a form of menstrual taboo which prohibits women and girls from participating in normal family and community activities while menstruating, as they are considered 'IMPURE'.

WITCH HUNTING

SEXUAL ABUSE

SATI

Sati is a historical Hindu practice in which a widow sacrificed herself by sitting atop her deceased husband's FUNERAL PYRE.

CHILD MARRIAGE

LIVED

HOW

WOMEN TRAFFICKING

Around 35,000 people are trafficked each year from Nepal, including 15,000 women and 5,000 girls. [data of 2017]

KAMLARI

outlawed in 2006

CHILD LABOUR

Around 41% Nepali children are working, of these 50% children are engaged in child labour even though it is illegal.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SHE

INADEQUATE HEALTH SERVICES

With 78% of all violence cases, domestic violence is the greatest cause of injury to women in Nepal. It happens in all kinds of families.

Almost 70% of females who have reached puberty suffer from anemia and malnutrition. Also, many women often delay seeking medical help out of fear.

INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

Although the constitution offers women equal educational opportunities, many social, economic, and cultural factors contributed to lower enrollment and higher dropout rates for girls.

CHHAUPADI

outlawed in 2005

WITCH HUNTING

The persecution and killing of women in the name of practicing witchcraft is still very prevalent in Nepal.

CHILD MARRIAGE

40% of Nepali girls got married before their 18th birthday 7% even got married before the age of 15 [data of 2017]

SEXUAL ABUSE

outlawed marital rape in 2006

SATI

banned in 1987

LIVING

What Nepalese Women Experienced

Despite the legal framework, women in Nepal still face discrimination and multiple challenges.

Women and girls face violence, sexual harassment and abuse in all areas of the city, including their homes. Fear of this violence severely restricts their access to the city's amenities.

Public transport, streets and streetlights, electricity, public toilets, market, education and employment opportunities, safety and security are of great concern for different categories.



25% of women live below the poverty line



25% of women have experienced violence



34% of seats in the national parliament are held by women



34% of women own property in their names



Reporting 97% of women experiencing sexual harassment on public transport (see also Paudel, 2011). Similarly, ActionAid (2011) found 80% of women had experienced sexual harassment in the city.

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

Why We Choose Kathmandu ?



Kathmandu is the capital city of Nepal, has been for many years the center of Nepal's history, art, culture, and economy. It has the most social contact with the outside world and with the highest modernization and urbanization.

Kathmandu has the country's only airport, so it is the first stop for foreign tourists visiting Nepal. With the historic buildings with local style and welcoming residents, Kathmandu has developed a prosperous tourism industry, attracting tourists and contributing significantly to the economic growth of the tertiary industry of the country. As a modern

city, Many enterprises and companies have settled in Kathmandu, which provides more job opportunities. The popularization of modern education also reduces local prejudice against women and gives women more equal employment opportunities.

These conditions are conducive to the development of projects that provide help and support to women in Nepal.



Why We Choose Thankot ?



Thankot is a large village west of Kathmandu and also the only entry point to Kathmandu Valley. The traditional settlement of Thankot lies on the foot of Chandragiri hill and is primarily inhabited by Newars. It is located on a high elevated sloping site possibly built for security reasons and as a marketing center.

Thankot has service facilities for women. Since it is located at the main west entrance of the public transport network in Kathmandu, almost all migrating people use it to reach public transport. There is a Transit Home that intercepts

potential victims of trafficking. Besides, NGOs have set up a handicraft studio in local areas to encourage and develop the skills and lifestyle of the poor local women and provide employment opportunities for women with lower economic levels and women in remote villages.

In addition, Thankot is rich in natural resources. It enjoys beautiful mountain scenery and rich forest resources. The site can attract tourists as a scenic spot and take advantage of the good ecological environment.



03. SITE ANALYSIS

- SITE INTRODUCTION
- STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS
- [L] SITE ANALYSIS - URBAN SCALE
- [M] SITE ANALYSIS - COMMUNITY SCALE
- [S] SITE ANALYSIS - DESIGN SITE

Kathmandu Valley

Kathmandu Valley is the center of Nepal and forms the core of the nation's most populous urban region. The area has been important economically, administratively, and politically for hundreds of years.

Kathmandu valley is bowl-shaped. Its central lower part stands at 1425 meters above sea level. Four mountain ranges surround Kathmandu valley: Shivapuri hills (at an elevation of 2732m), Phulchowki (2695m), Nagarjun (2095m), and Chandragiri (2551m). The major river flowing through the Kathmandu Valley is the Bagmati. The valley covers an area of 570 km², consisting of the municipal regions of Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Kirtipur, and Madhyapur Thimi; the remaining area is made up of municipalities and rural municipalities.

The Kathmandu Valley lies at the crossroads of ancient civilizations of the Indian subcontinent and the broader Asian continent, serving as Nepal's cultural and political hub. A mixture of cultures, Newar culture still exists vibrantly. The valley has at least 130 important monuments, including several pilgrimage sites for Hindus and Buddhists. The Kathmandu valley was accorded the status of a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1979.

With its ancient monuments scattered around, Kathmandu is an emerging city where several plans and concepts have been implemented for its development. It is home to an estimated 2.5 million people with one of the highest population growth rates in Asia of over 4%. Like many cities of the developing world, it has been facing rapid urbanization and daunting socio-economic problems. There are issues of the inadequate urban management of the city's expansion, including insufficient infrastructure and squatter settlements, with severe environmental consequences including air, water, and other forms of pollution.

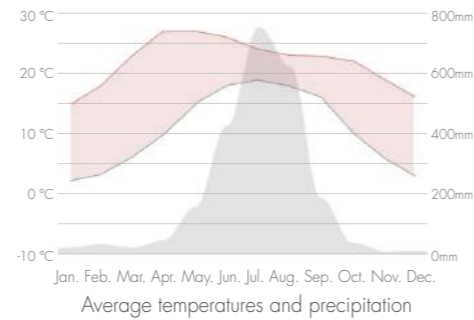


Geographical Setting

CLIMATE

Kathmandu Valley is in the Warm Temperate Zone (elevation ranging from 1200 to 2300 meters), where the climate is fairly temperate, atypical for the region.

In general, the annual maximum and minimum temperatures were between 29.7 °C in May and 2 °C in January. Heavy concentration of precipitation occurs in June to August as a result of southeast monsoon winds. Rainfall at about 1400 millimeters, with average humidity is 75%.

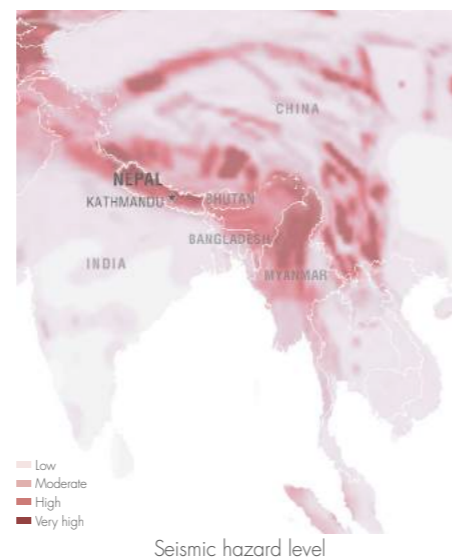


EARTHQUAKE

The Himalayan Region is the youngest mountain region in the world. Formed by the plate collision of the Indian subcontinent and the Eurasian plate, it is prone to frequent earthquakes, flash floods and landslides.

Historically the urbanization in the region has been limited to a few broad valley areas such as Kathmandu in Nepal. As the first region in Nepal to face the unprecedented challenges of rapid urbanization and modernization at a metropolitan scale, the Kathmandu Valley's risk of earthquakes and other geo-hazards is an increasingly urgent problem.

Some areas of Kathmandu Valley were severely damaged by a 7.8 magnitude earthquake in April 2015, leading to a rethink of the architecture used today in Nepal.



Resource

WATER

Although Nepal is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of water resources, Kathmandu Valley is in shortage of drinkable water. Available supplies are insufficient in quantity and quality for the city's needs. Piped water supply covers only a small portion of urban residents, and there is a high rate of water loss caused by leakage and illegal connections. One-third of the city households lack access to safe drinking water. Inadequate sewerage inevitably leads to water contamination and disease.

SOLAR ENERGY

Solar energy is by far the largest and most sustainable energy resource in Nepal. There are about 300 days of sunshine in a year, with an average of 6.8 sunshine hours each day. Nepal has high solar potential, moderate hydro resources, and minor wind and bioenergy resources.

Small-scale solar systems for individual households or villages provide electricity for lighting, telecommunications, water pumping, grain grinding, and refrigeration. Small amounts of solar electricity cost relatively little but make a significant difference to living standards.

FOREST COVER

So far, no commercial deposits of oil, coal, or gas have been found in Nepal. Thus, fuelwood from forests and private lands is the primary source of energy for domestic consumption. Almost 90% of the people of Nepal are estimated to depend on forest resources for their livelihoods.

Forest resources are critical to sustaining farming systems that provide fodder, fertilizer, energy supplies, building materials, medicinal plants, other income-earning opportunities, and indirect benefits such as soil and conservation and eco-tourism.

But forests have been deforested and degraded for the last 50 years or so. The major causes are over-cutting for fuelwood and heavy harvesting for fodder.

Women's rights in Nepal

Nepal is often characterized as a country caught in two different worlds, having one leg in the sixteenth century and another in the twentieth century. Entrenched in a feudalistic social structure, the deeply tradition-bound Nepal society is experiencing the pervasive influence of modern democratic thought. Nowhere was this juxtaposition of local traditional values and modern culture more pronounced than in the Kathmandu Valley—the country's most urbanized region.

Historically, Nepal has superstitious beliefs, and there are high levels of gender discrimination. It has been a predominantly patriarchal society where women are generally subordinate to men. Social norms and values were biased in favor of men. This strong bias in favor of sons in society meant that daughters were discriminated against from birth and did not have equal opportunities to achieve all aspects of development.

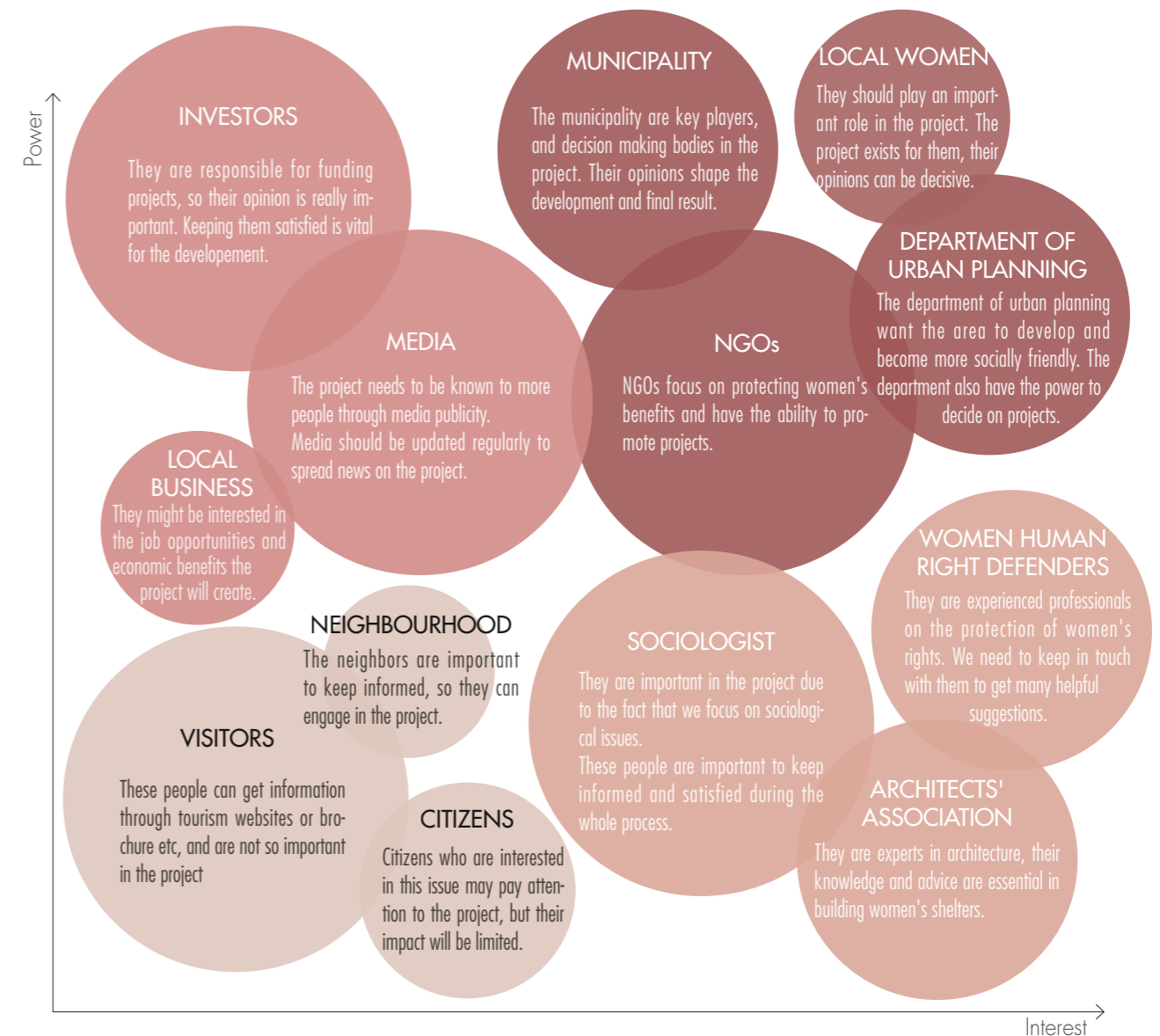
Although the roles and status of women in modern Nepalese society have undergone a massive transformation and their rights have been secured by the constitution, the status of women in Nepal remains very poor in terms of health, education, income, decision-making, and access to policymaking. Women face systematic discrimination, literacy rates are substantially lower than men's, and women work longer hours. Violence against women is still common, and there are not enough women in professions. Women's equal participation in all state mechanisms is far from ideal.

Despite the limitations of tradition and social structure on women in Nepal, the efforts of the outside world and women themselves make women's rights in Nepal reach a positive turning point. With the modernization of society, the promoting legal protection, awakening Nepalese women's awareness, and the increased education of the general population, women have a stronger approach to many aspects. And the Kathmandu Valley, the most urbanized of all, is the perfect place to grow at this turning point.

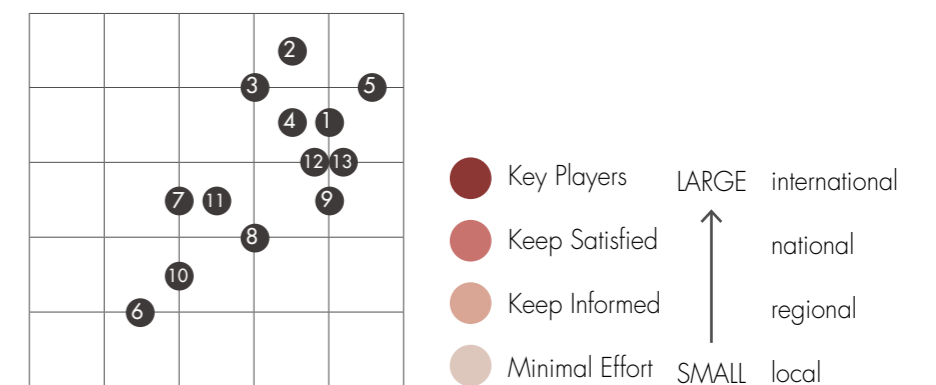


Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Type	Scale	Interest	Power
1. Non-governmental 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. Architect's 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 satisfied, who to keep informed, and who to give minimal effort. The size of the circle describes the scale of their opinions can reach.













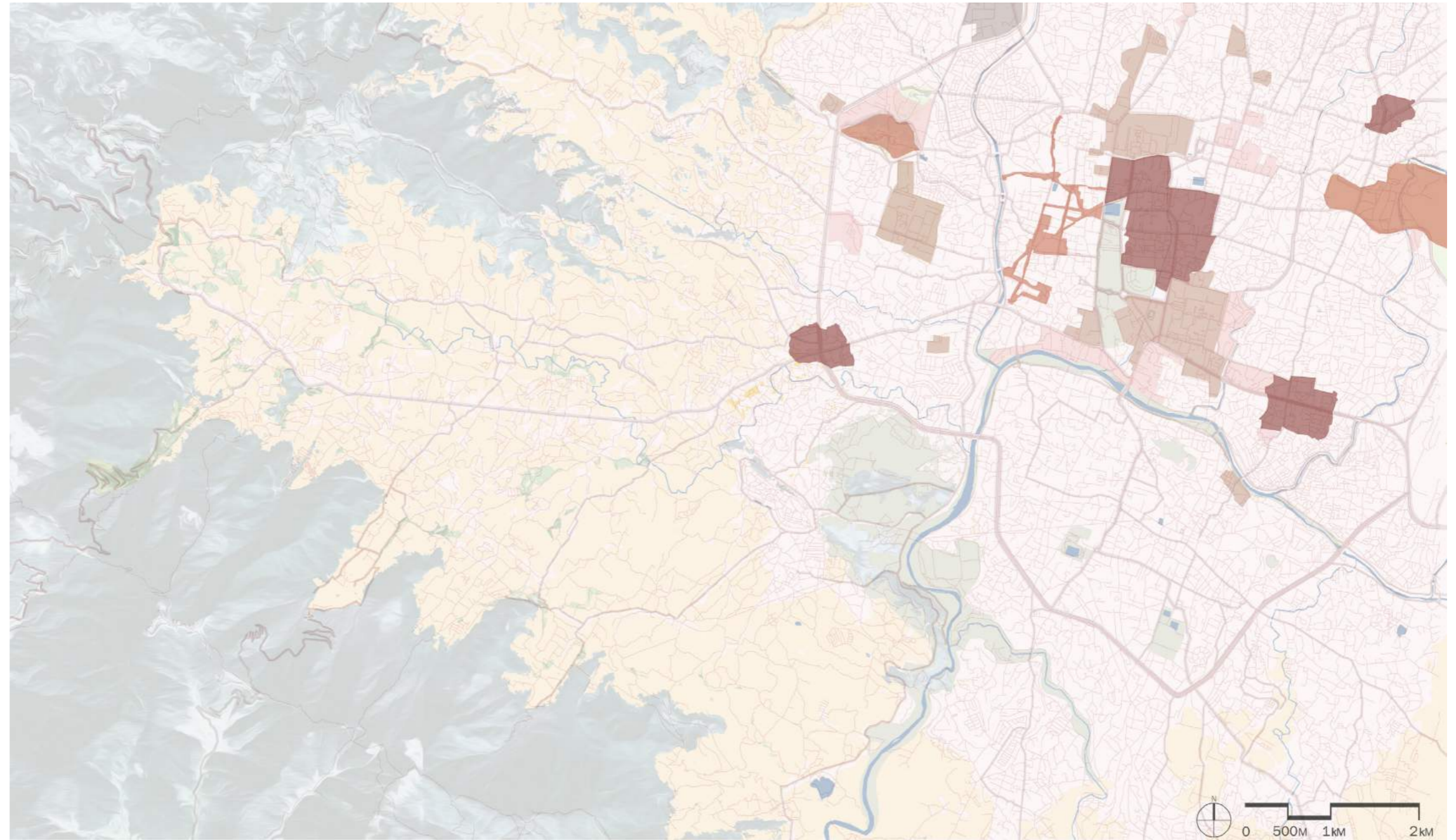
[L] Land Use

The commercial district, government, and other important facilities are concentrated in the city center of Kathmandu, and the residential density decreases as it moves away from the city.

The site is located on the city's edge, surrounded by farmland at the junction of mountains and city.

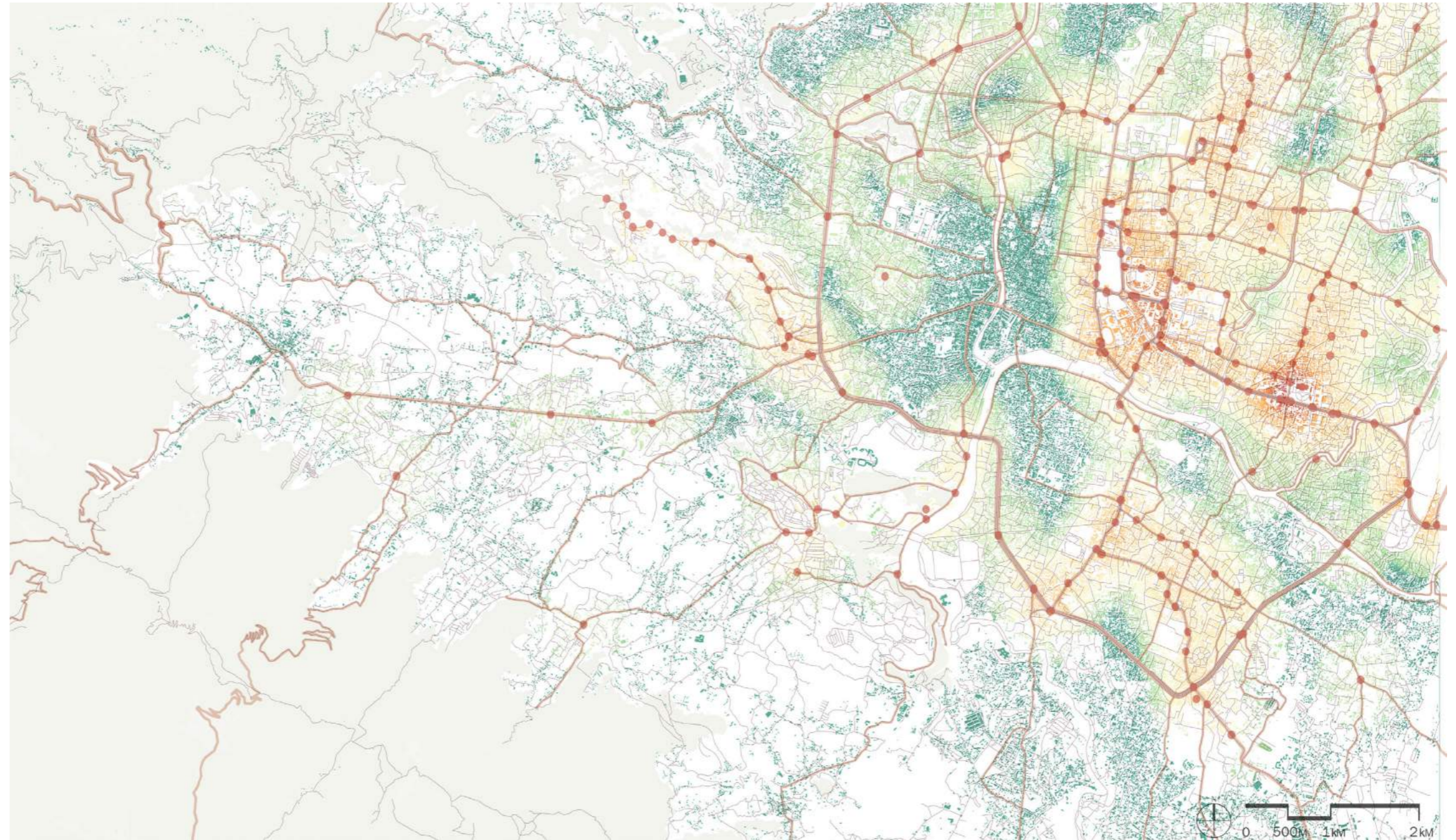
LEGEND

-  commercial center
-  protected monument zone
-  government
-  institutional
-  industry
-  residence
-  road
-  open space
-  agriculture
-  forest



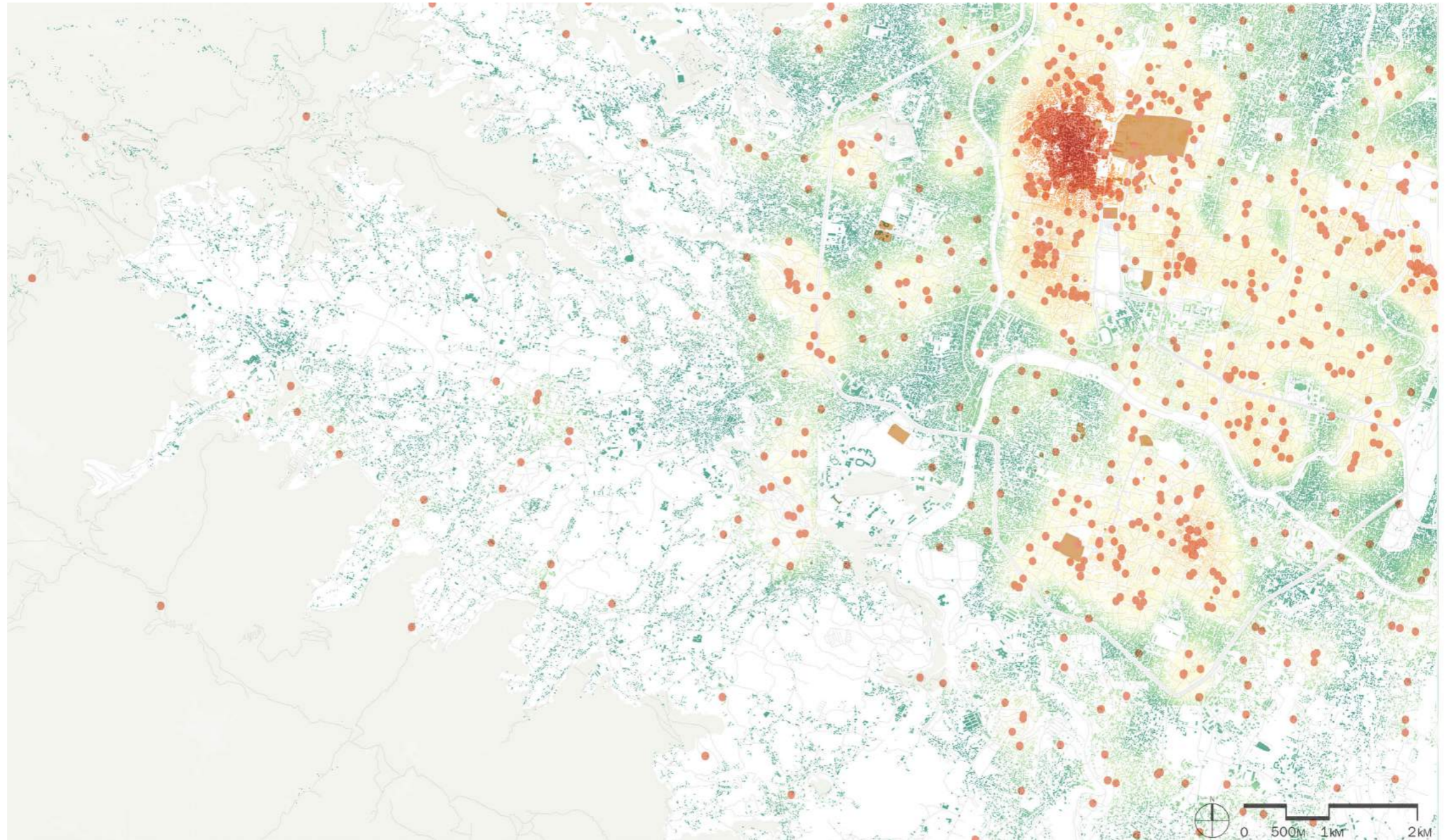
[L] Accessibility

The design site is located in the southwest of Kathmandu, near a highway that is the only entrance to and from Kathmandu. Due to the underdeveloped public transportation network in Kathmandu, there is no public transportation to reach the site, making it difficult for people to get there.



[L] Tourist Attraction

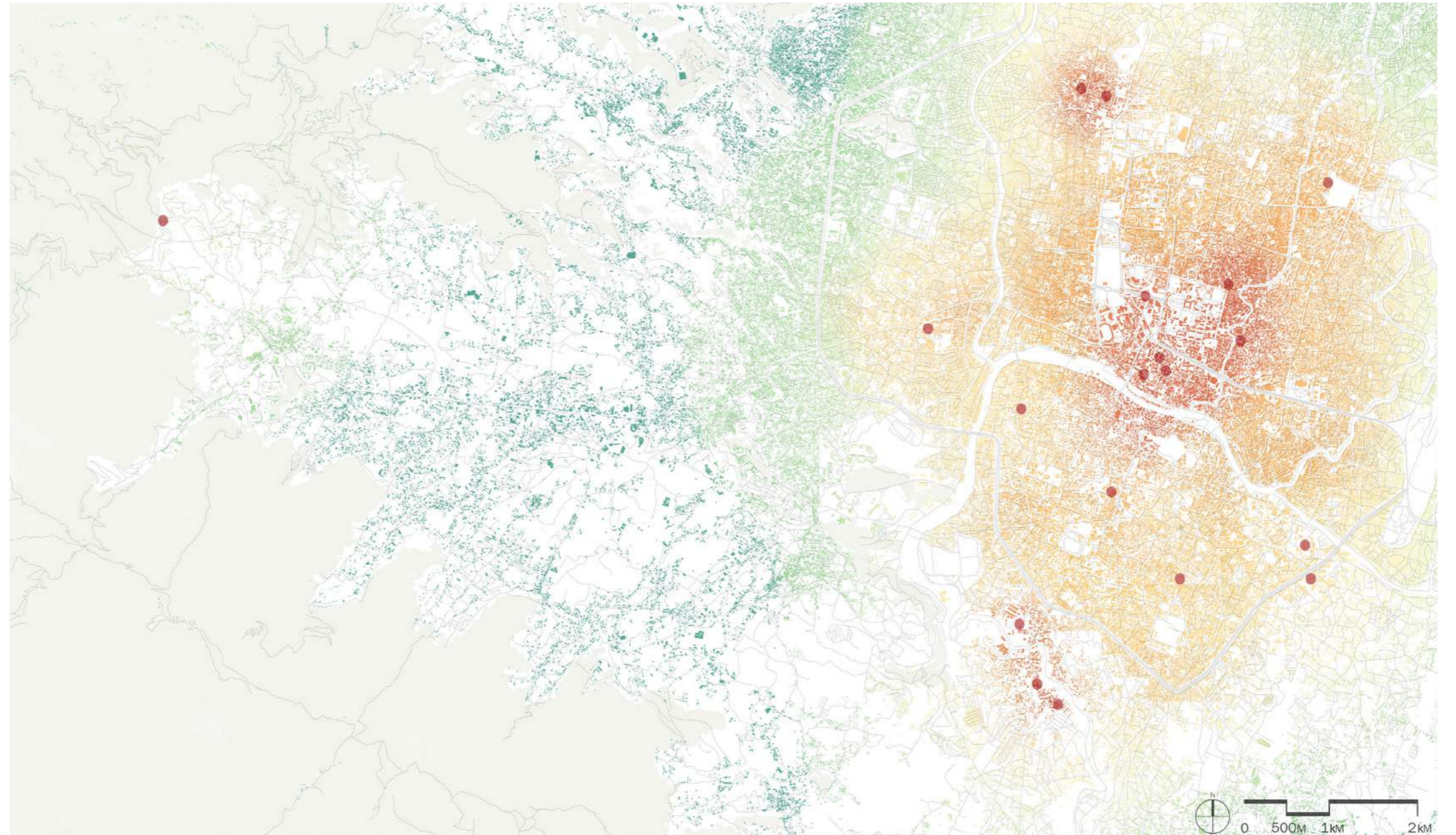
There are many tourist attractions in the city center of Kathmandu, attracting a large number of tourists, as well as the mountains on the west of the site. However, the area among the mountain and city center have very few tourist attractions, making the design site less attractive in terms of tourism.



[L] Women Support Facilities

Women's support facilities such as NGOs, women organizations, shelter homes, training centers, etc., are all concentrated in the center of Kathmandu. Near the site there is only one Transit Home to prevent women's trafficking.

Although these facilities have a broader impact, they are of limited benefit to the local women around the site.



LEGEND

● Women Support Facilities



[L] Kathmandu Valley Development Goals

The site is located in High Alert Zone, which means it needs to follow stringent building bylaws. The area also restricts to high-rise apartments and is not allowed to have large scale industries.

This means the design project needs to pay more attention to decreasing the impact of the building on the surrounding environment.

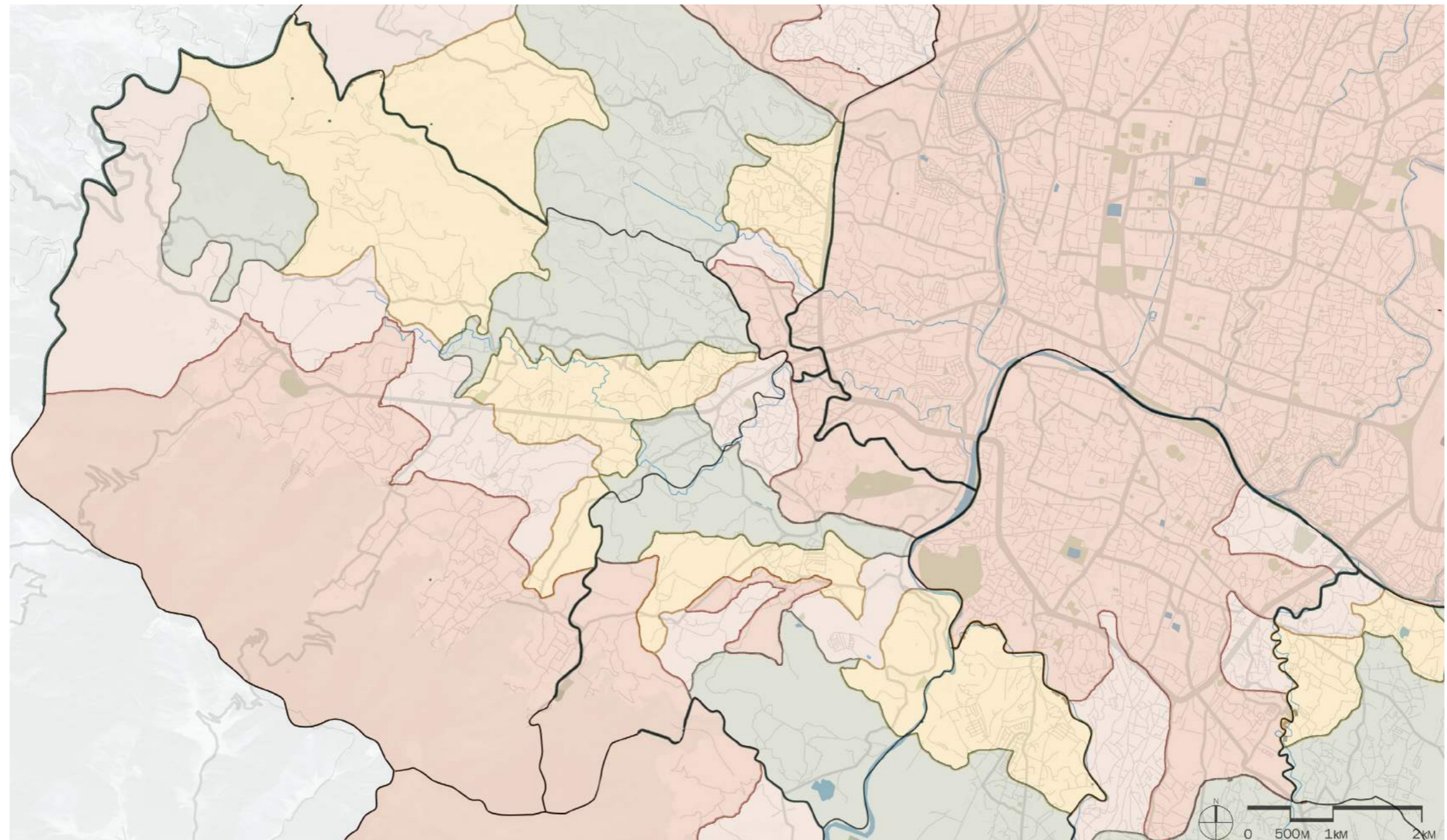
LEGEND

- Residential Promotion Area**
 Priority to Land Pooling, Organized Housing
 Few High Rise Buildings in South
 Large & Medium Scale Industries
 Low Permit fee/ Land Transaction Tax

- Agricultural Area Promotion Zone**
 Restriction of Buildings on Agricultural Land
 High rise apartments on South East
 Promotion of Non-Polluting Industries
 Low Permit fee/ Land Transaction Tax

- Medium Alert Zone**
 Stringent Building Bylaws
 Few High rise Buildings on selected area
 No large scale Industries
 Medium permit fee/
 Land Transaction Tax

- High Alert Zone**
 Stringent Building Bylaws
 Restriction to High Rise Apartments
 No Large Scale Industries
 Heavy Permit fee /
 Land Transaction Tax



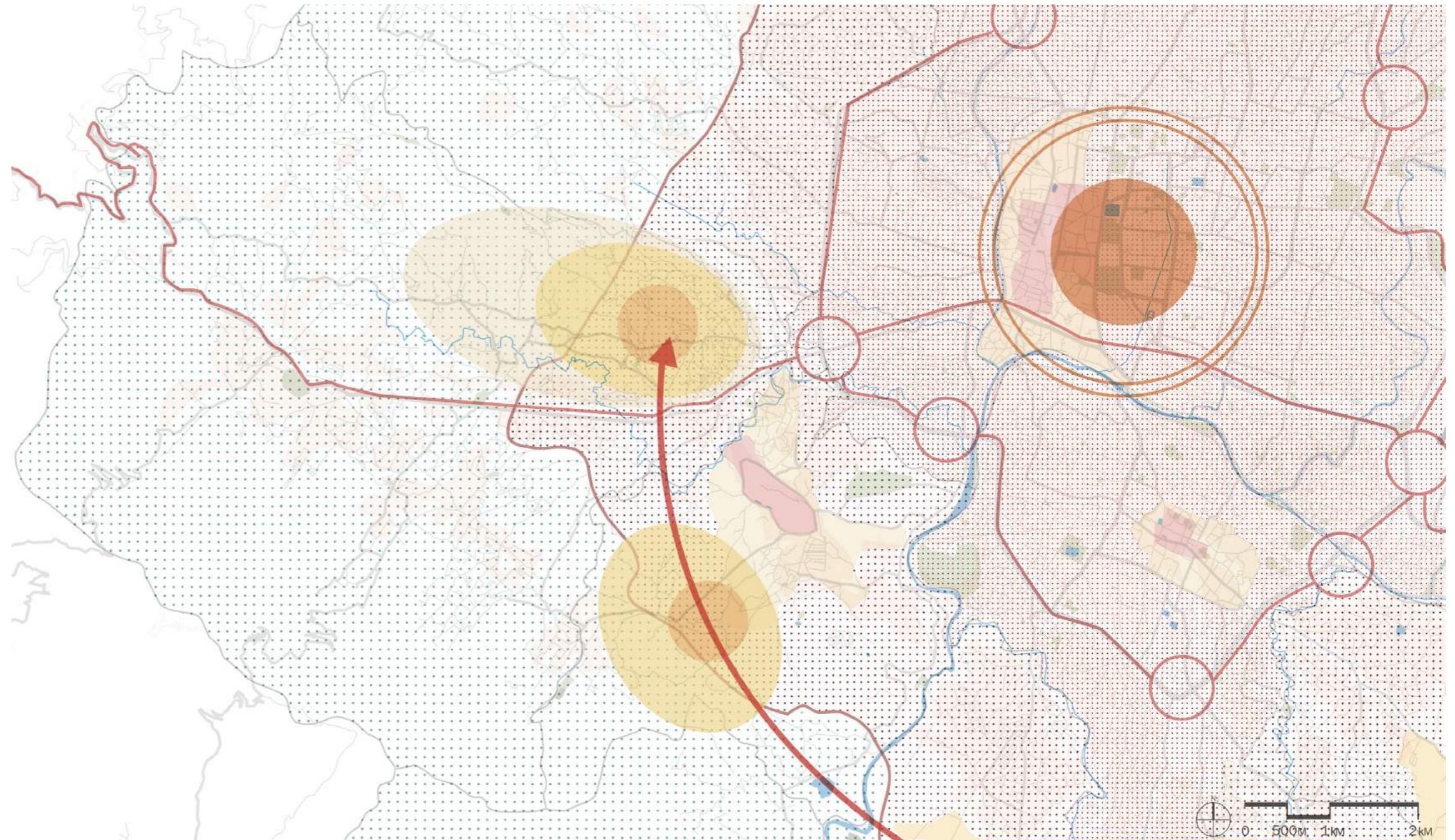
[L] Kathmandu Valley Development Goals

Kathmandu is committed to becoming a disaster resilient green satellite city and a connective transport city in its new urban structure plan.

The site is located near its arterial road network, has the potential to develop commercial and tourism.

LEGEND

-  Central Business District
-  Sub City Center
-  District Center
-  New Urban Area With High Density
-  New Urban Area With Medium Density
-  Arterial Road Network
-  District Development Axis
-  Traditional Settlement
-  Old Settlement Buffer
-  Residential Area
-  Urban Core
-  Urban Extension
-  Suburbs



- S**
- Being on the main road connecting with the central circulation of the city, have the potential to enhance site accessibility
 - Possibility to create women support facilities and commercial areas
 - Existing laws and policies to provide protection and support

- W**
- No public transportation
 - Far from the city center
 - Lack of women support and commercial facilities
 - Laws and policies are inadequate and in poor execution

- O**
- Potential to provide more job opportunities
 - Potential to attract tourists and locals, and thus increase economic income
 - Nepal's female consciousness began to awaken and strengthen
 - Organizations, politicians and media are working on changing legislation and laws to protect women

- T**
- Located in a high alert zone with stringent building by laws
 - Low interest in visiting the site
 - Increasing pollution

DESIGN ACTIONS



Design the Women Shelter

Improve infrastructure to ensure regional security and women's safety

Improve the system of regional service facilities

Add more bus stops to improve site accessibility

Advertise on the women rights and safety of the area

[M] Urbanization Development in Thankot

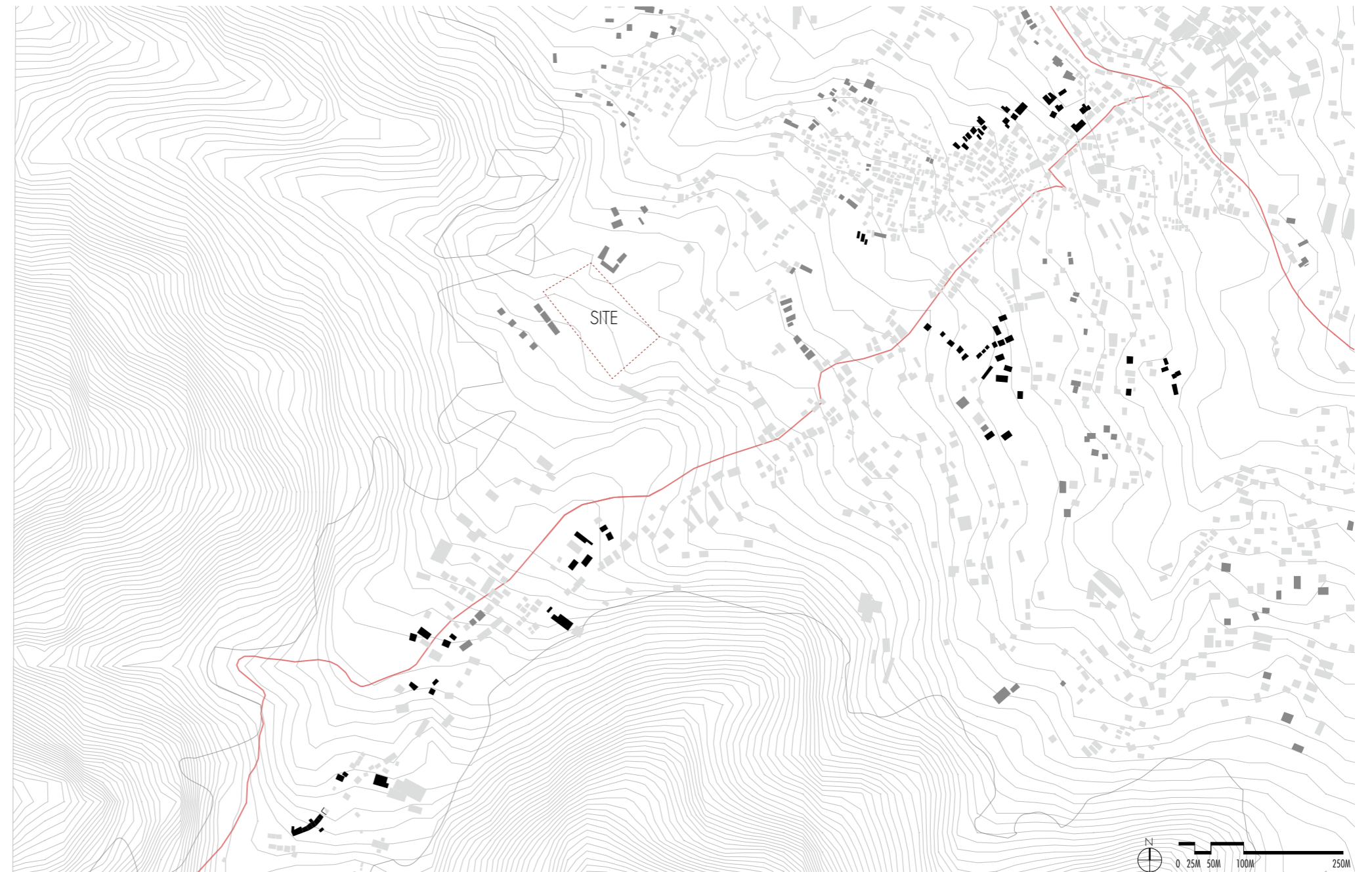
There is no specific urban planning scheme in Nepal, so the new buildings are built up scattered in the last decade. The housing policy in Nepal is very lenient, Nepal's land is privately owned. The contemporary urban environment of Kathmandu is dominated by individual piecemeal housing developments. Individuals only need to pay taxes to state for building and transactions. Therefore the buildings do not have unified plan.

With the rise in land price, housing plots became smaller as the residences rose in height disregarding the bye-laws. The new evolving landscape was marked by the reinforcement steel bars protruding from the top slab of buildings, in anticipation of future addition.

Our site is located at the foot of the Chandragiri hill. It is a vacant space, so we are able to use the land for our design.

LEGEND

- Built before 2010
- Built in 2015
- Built in 2020



[M] Land Use

The main residential area is in the northeast of the site, it is a high density village. Other buildings are scattered. Most of the land are covered by crops and agriculture are the main income in this area. There are also some woodland, because of this area near the Chandragiri hill. The nature resource is very rich and have a beautiful nature scenery.



LEGEND

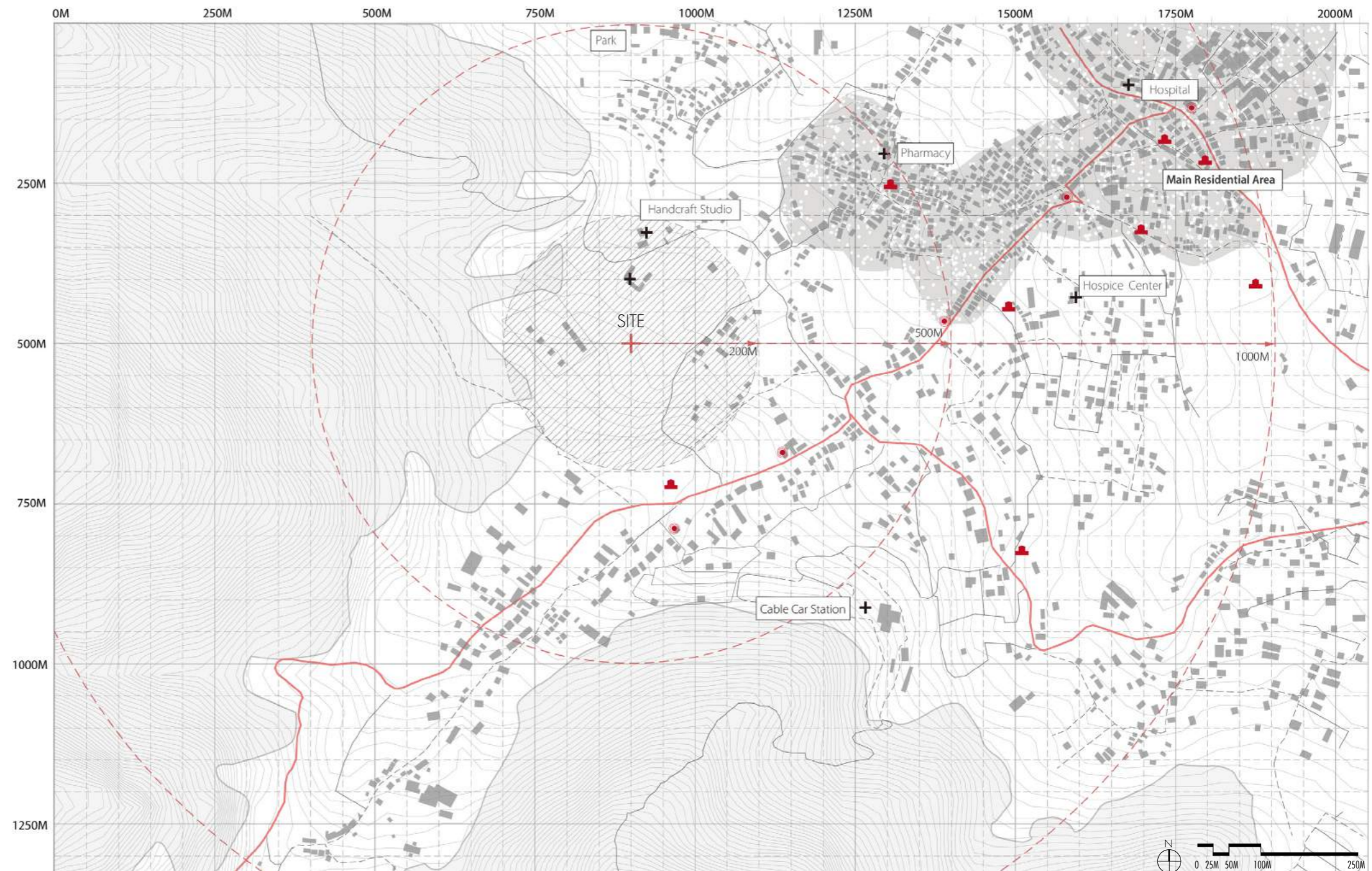
-  Farmland
-  Woodland
-  Main Residential Area

[M] Impact Range

The map shows the public space, service facilities and villages within 1000 meters, 500 meters and 200 meters.

Data shows that 60% of outdoor rapes happen within 2km from the victim's residence. More than half of cases happen within 1km from the victim's residence. So all day vibrant neighborhood is very important for women's safety.

There are few public services near our site, also few sanitare services near the village.



LEGEND

-  Religious Place
-  Shops/Supplier
-  Public Buildings

[M] Types of Buildings and Spaces

■ Traditional buildings

Due to lack of protect the old buildings and the earthquake in 2015, only a few traditional buildings 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.



■ Modern buildings

Introduction of reinforced concrete in the 1950s was instrumental in changing the traditional brick-walled residential houses into bungalow type structures.



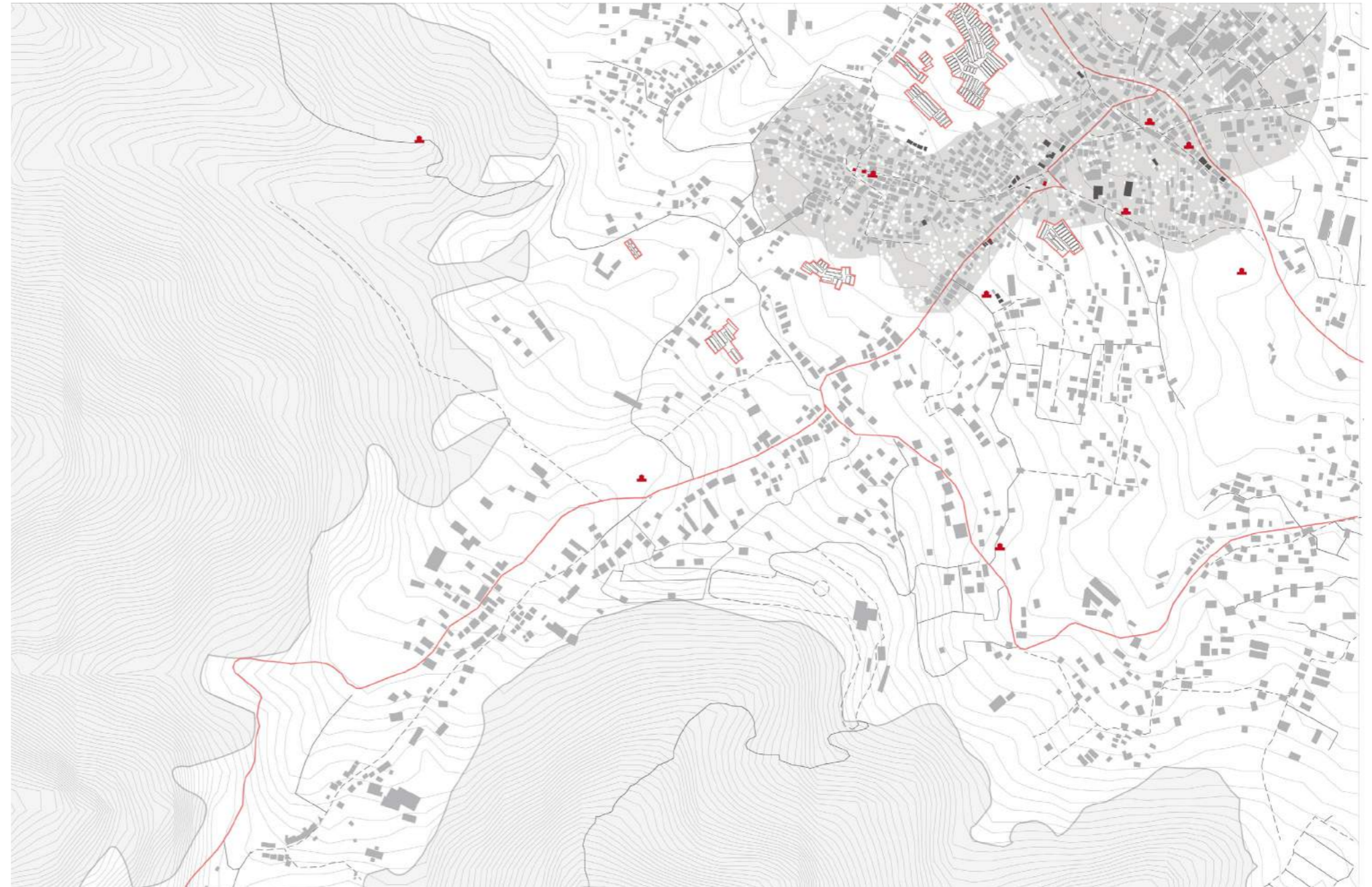
■ Temple

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.



[M] Types of Buildings

TRADITIONAL HOUSE



Chat, Work

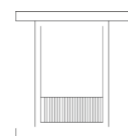
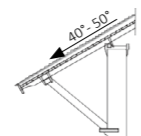
Pati always build up with the traditional house. It is an important space for local, people are like to chat and work in Pati.

Entertainment, Work

Traditional House has an overhang. Local usually host friends or do some housework here.



Detail of Roof Traditional Windows



- Two steep pitches of about 40°-50° in order to make full use of the available space.
- The windows vary in design and importance according to particular building and to the floor level.

MODERN HOUSE

Dry Clothes, Garden

Terraces are common in new buildings. Locals are usually use the terraces as roof garden or drying clothes. Sometimes they have meals on the terraces.



Outside Corridor, Solar Panels, Water Tank

They like to use outside corridor to connect different parts of the building and some houses have solar panels and water tank on the top of the buildings.



TRADITIONAL HOUSE AND MODERN HOUSE



New and Old Comparison

More and more modern houses are built up. Some of them are next to traditional houses. The new building has a similar height to the traditional one and it remains the threshold that is always in the traditional houses. Compare with traditional houses, the new ones used concrete and most of them have balconies.

[M] Types of Buildings - Newar House

Nawar houses can be found in urban areas of Kathmandu Valley. The traditional newar house is usually of rectangular plan shape and developed over three stories. The depth of the plan is usually about 6 meters with facades of various widths but most commonly between 4 to 8 meters.

The staircase is usually a single flight to one side of the plan. The typical inter story height is between 2.20 and 2.50m. The bathroom is on the ground floor, while the kitchen on the top floor, usually directly under the roof. The first floor is traditionally used as bedrooms, while the second floor is used as a living room and for visitors' reception.

There are essentially two types of clusters of houses, either in long arrays or around a court. In some cases, the two types of clusters are adjacent with some units in common. In the arrays, each house has a front and back facade free. The construction of each unit is usually independent so that the facades are not continuous over party walls, but each unit forms a separate cell.

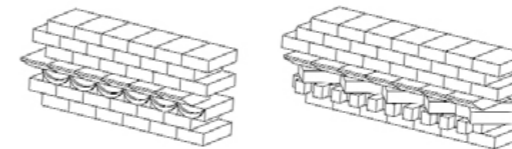
The buildings apply timber frames. In some cases, the masonry only forms the outer shell, while the internal structure is made of timber.



MATERIAL

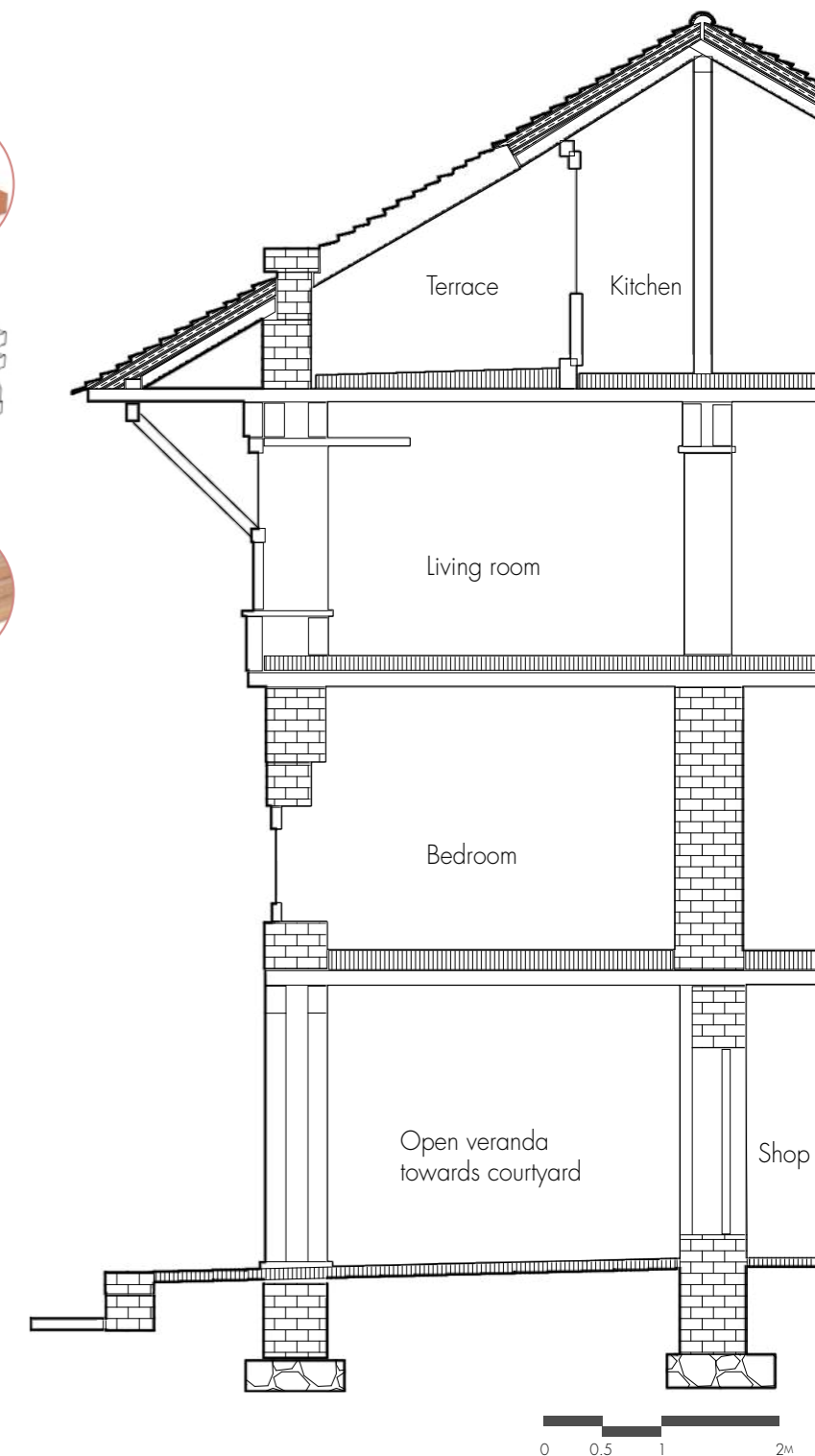
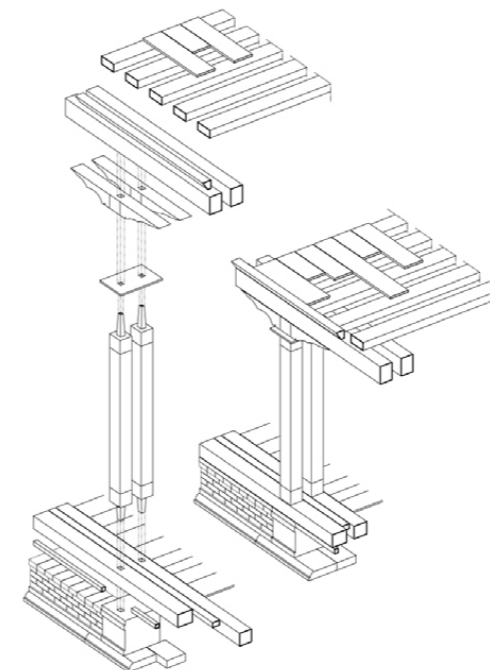
BRICK WALL

Brick in the Kathmandu Valley have distinguished the architecture for centuries. Bricks are used for different parts of the building to create different patterns.



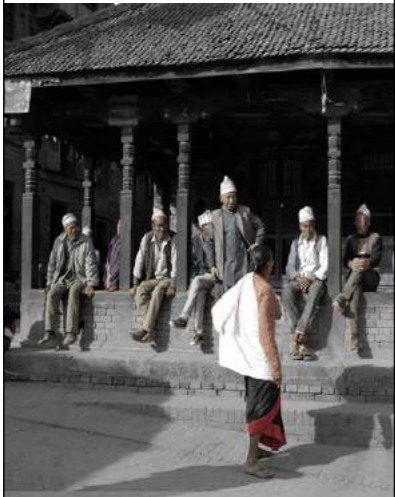

TIMBER FRAME

Nepal's wood construction uses special joints for each element, avoiding the use of fixing devices made from other materials.



[M] 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.

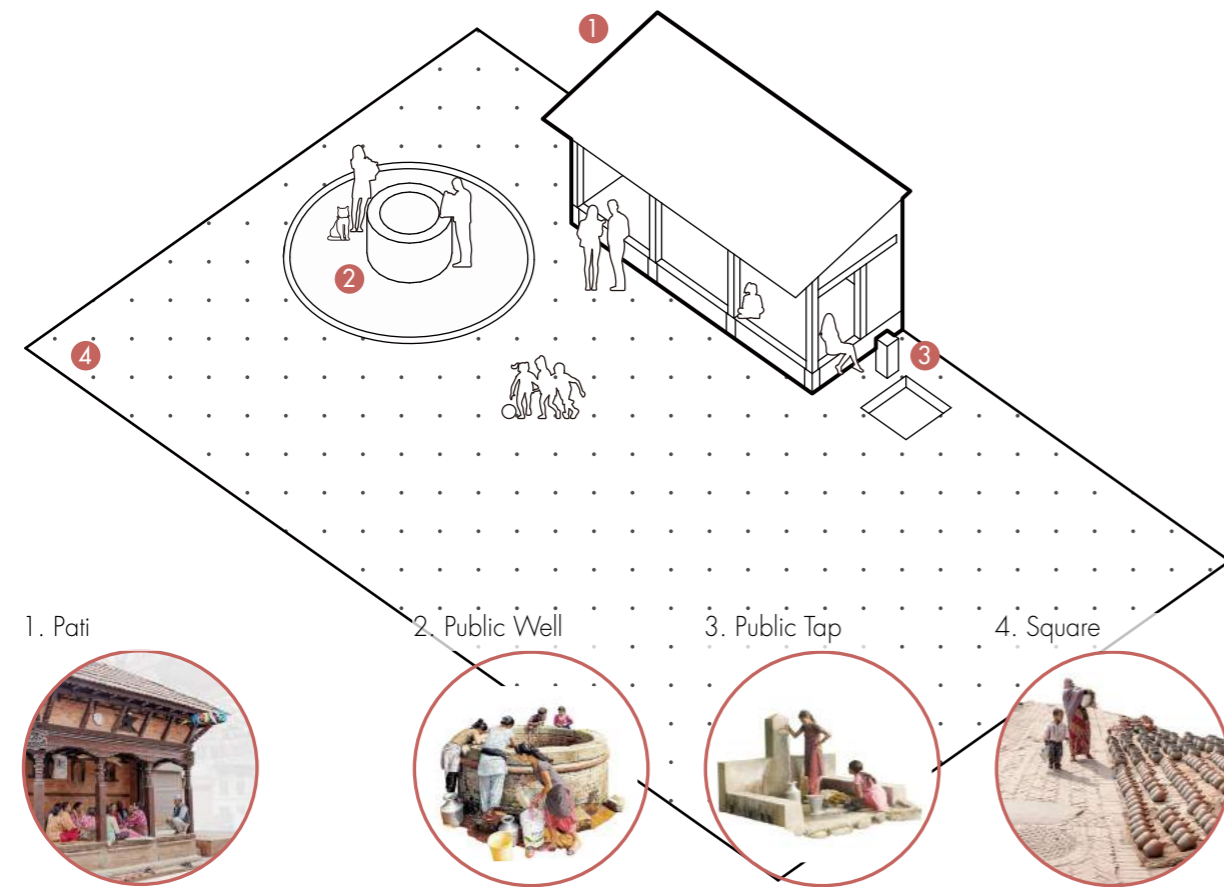
PATI	CHOWK	DHARA	TEMPLE	STREET	SQUARE
<p>PATI is a traditional type of public space in Nepal. The typical Pati design has an open post and lintel front façade or a 60cm stone plinth above the ground.</p>	<p>CHOWK is an open market area at the junction of two streets, sometimes it is an open public space for people to gather.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>TEMPLE is a very common space on the street. Although it is the religious place, people always stay there as public space. Many housework happened there. It's not superior, but part of people's daily lives.</p>	<p>STREET is a very important space for Nepalese. Many agricultural chores carried out in the street and some social activities also have their locale in the streets, particular in the adjoining open space shelters, such as Pati.</p>	<p>SQUARE plays an important role in Nepal. Many religion activities happened in the square, but with the urbanization, some public squares are occupied by developers.</p>
<p>USAGE</p> <p>Emergency Shelter, Religious Place Social Space, Storage</p>	<p>USAGE</p> <p>Commercial Space, Social Space, Shelter</p>	<p>USAGE</p> <p>Water Reservoir, Religious and Cultural Place, Social Space</p>	<p>USAGE</p> <p>Religious Place, Festival, Social Space</p>	<p>USAGE</p> <p>Agricultural activities, Festival, Games for children, Business</p>	<p>USAGE</p> <p>Festival, Religious activities, Event</p>
					

[M] Types of Space - Pati

As a typology, Patis are quite flexible and appear in both freestanding versions as well as attached to a house or any existing building. Brick, stone, mud and timber are widely used building materials and there is always a sloped roof with Jhingati tiles on top. Newari construction techniques are used for post, lintel, beam, wooden joinery.

Patis are generally rectangular in plan and one-storey high. The layout of each pati are practically identical and consists of a rectangular brick plat-

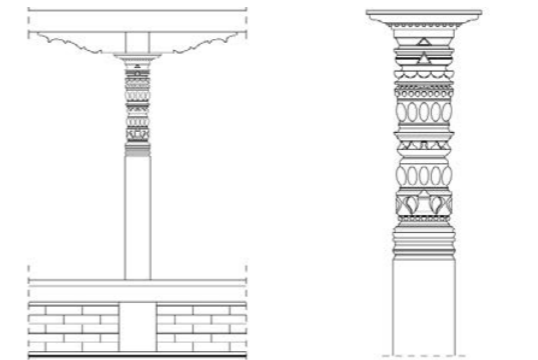
form raised about 60 cm and covered with wooden floorboards, with open planning in ground floor where a typical size may be 3x5 meters. The front façade is always an open post and lintel construction. The rear wall is of solid brickwork, returning along each side for about 30 cm, to act as a brace for the rear wall. The roof of a freestanding Pati is a pitched saddle roof, or simple hipped roof.



MATERIAL

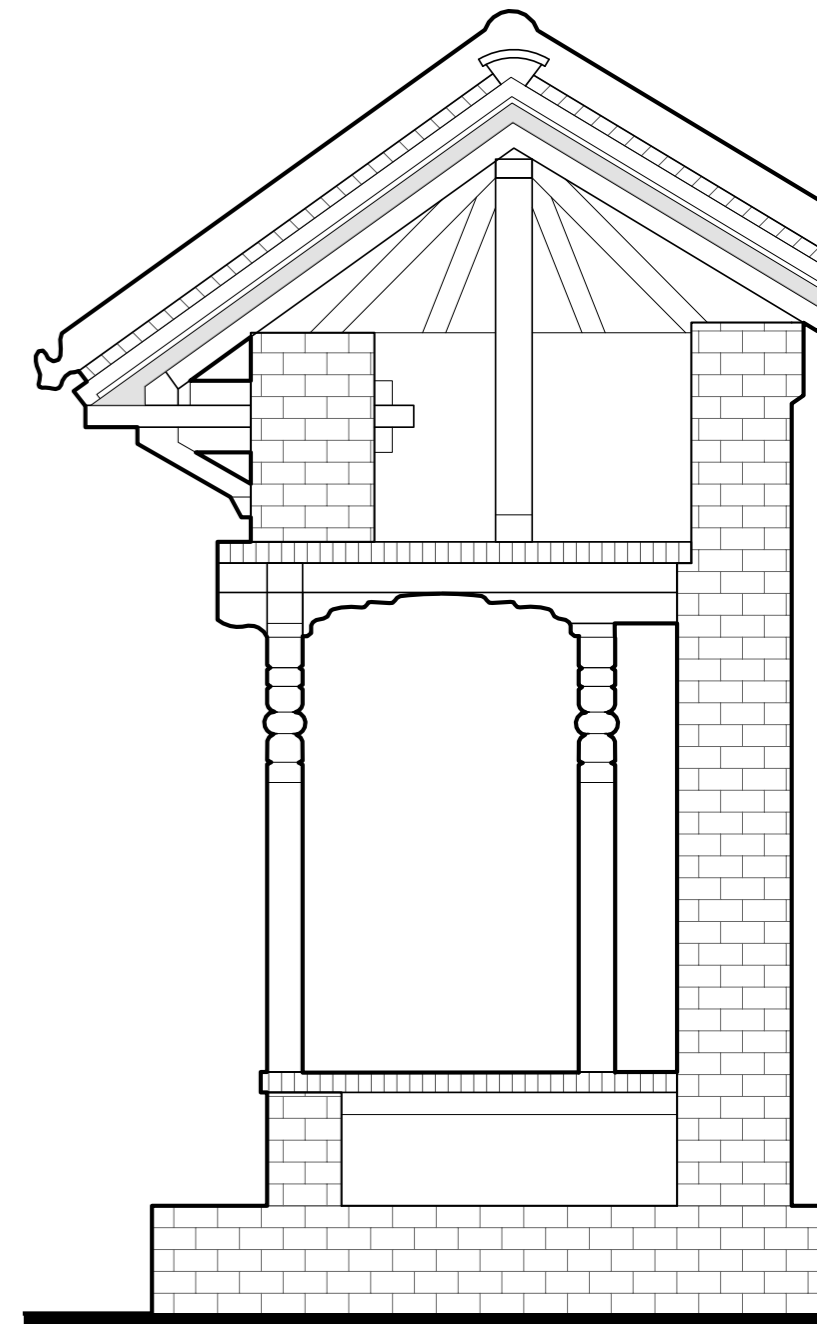
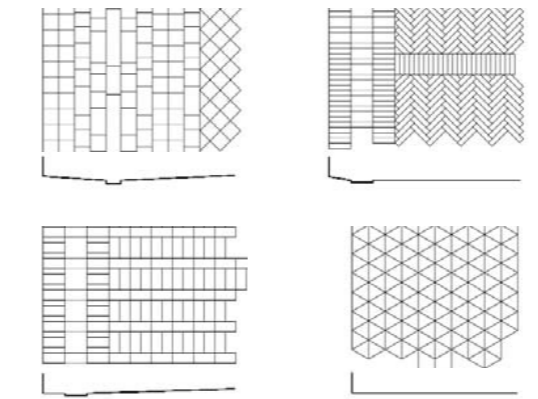
WOOD COLUMN

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.

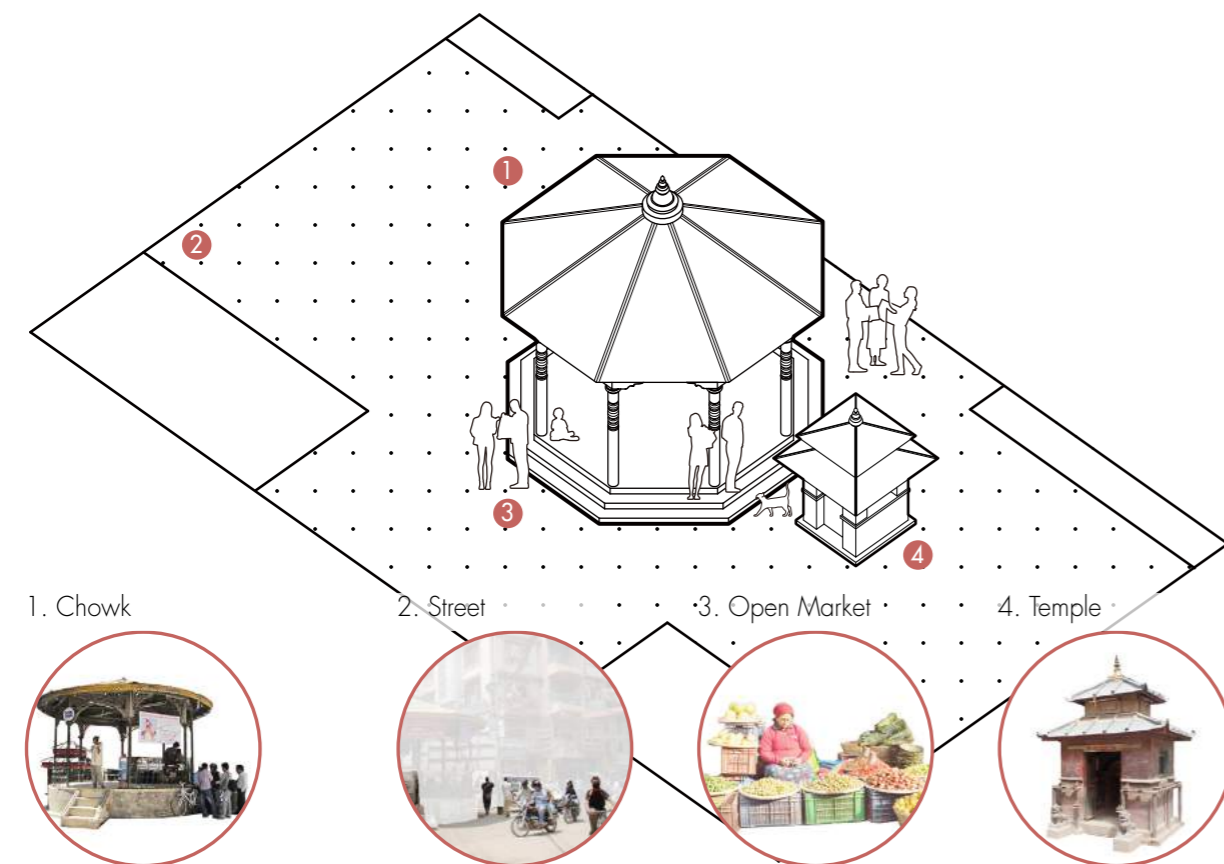


[M] Types of Space

CHOWK

A Chowk is usually a space in the middle of a roundabout where two roads meet. In Nepal, people typically build a pavilion and develop an open-air market around it. There is usually a temple next to the pavilion.

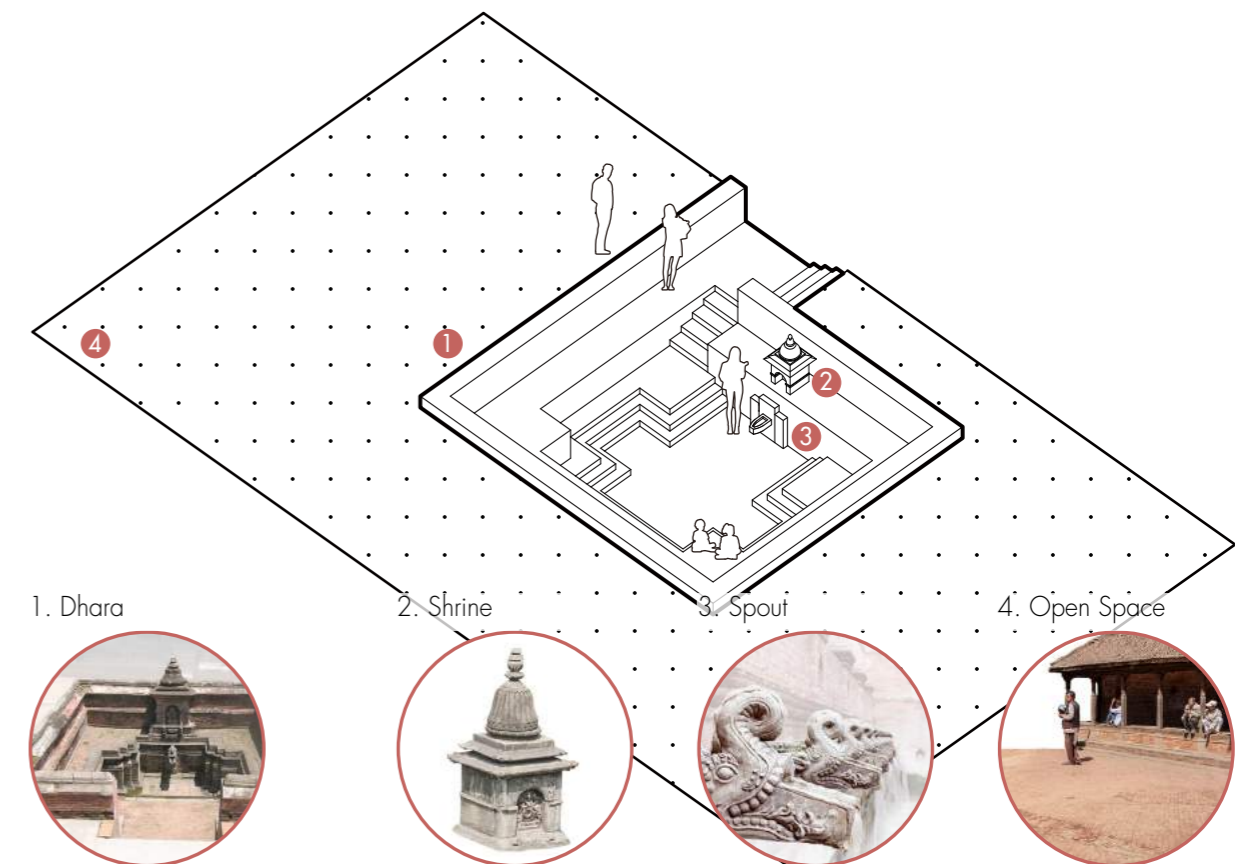
This kind of public space is made possible by Nepal's slow speed and pedestrian-vehicle mixed-use roads, attracting merchants and customers to trade and interact.




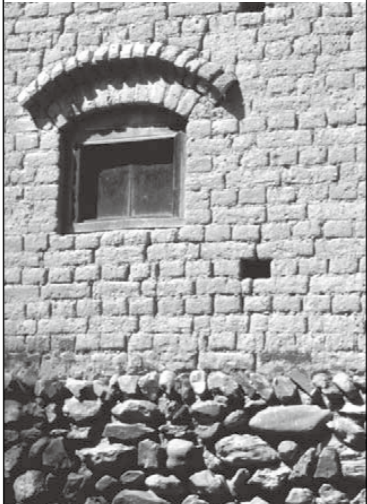




DHARA

A dhunge dhara (Nepali) or hiti (Newari) is a traditional stone drinking fountain found in Nepal. It is an intricately carved stone waterway through which water flows uninterrupted from underground sources.

Dhunge dharas are part of a comprehensive drinking water supply system. The system is supported by numerous ponds and canals that form an elaborate network of water bodies, created as a water resource during the dry season and to help alleviate the water pressure caused by the monsoon rains. Even today, with modern piped water systems, many people of Nepal still rely on the old dharas on a daily basis.



[M] Types of Material

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

What is a woman's day in Nepal like?

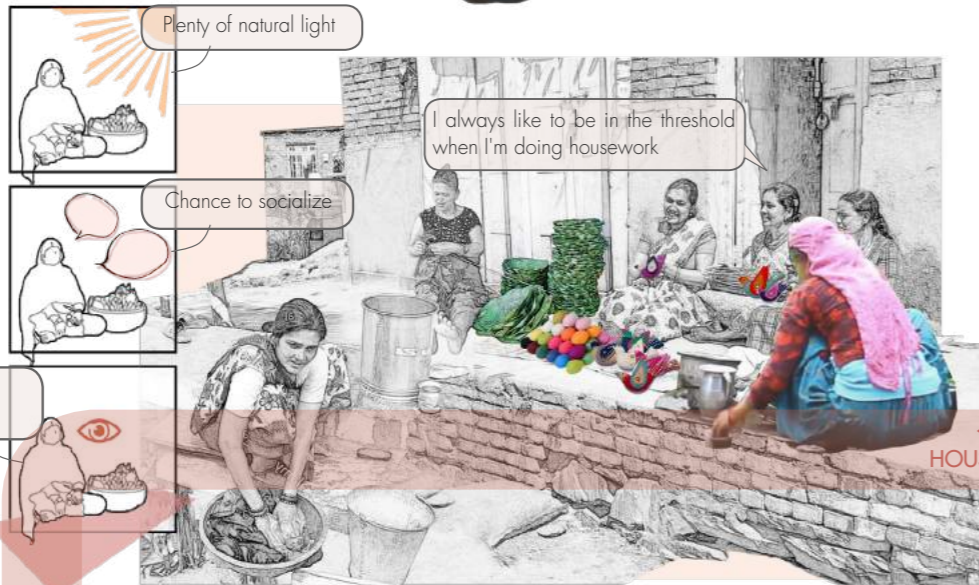
How do they use buildings and public space?



puja (worship)
6:30 - 7:00



prepare morning meal
7:00 - 7:30



9:00 - 11:30
housework

Nepalese women do almost all the housework. Their activities in the home are concentrated in the kitchen and the threshold.

← OTHER HOUSEWORKS

housework
7:30 - 8:30



GO TO WORK

In addition to do housework, women are expected to do crafts (such as tapari, bowls made by leaves) in their spare time to supplement the household income.

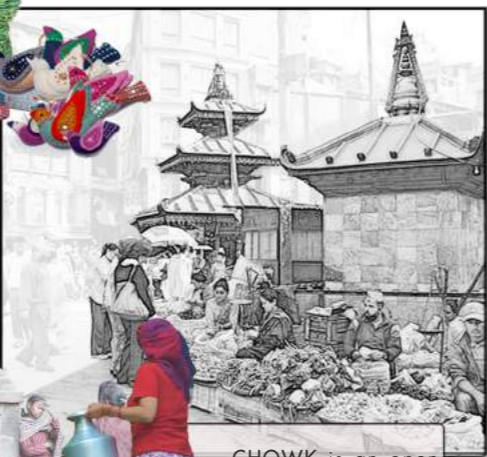


handicraft selling & household
13:00 – 17:00

Outdoor wells or Pati are places where women often gather to do housework and socialize.



CHOWK is an open market area at the junction of two streets.



PATI is a small open air building, act as a public infrastructure where people can gather and socialize in Nepal.

I'm going to meet my friends at Pati this afternoon so we can talk while we work



If women have a job, she needs to finish her housework before leaving for the work place, doing multi-task at a time.

The most common way to get around.



More convenient way to get around, but not every family can afford a bike.



Bus stops are few and accessible places are limited.



Women also have problems getting to and from work.

Uncomfortable Paving



Unclear Sight



Inadequate Light



Nepal women are heavily hired in elementary and less technical jobs, and are employed in the areas of agriculture, wholesale and retail trading and education industries.



Working women rarely have the chance to participate in outdoor women's social activities

In Nepal typical business hours are 9 am – 5 pm.

9:00 – 17:00
working

housework
17:30 - 19:30



I worked all day, but I still have to prepare dinner for my family.

After returning home from work, women still need to complete the rest of the housework.

20:00 - 21:30



child care

I am tired, but I can't go sleep until my children fall asleep.

I work everyday, and nobody helps me...

go to bed
22:00



Women need to finish all the housework for the day to have a short break.



"Women's responsibility for care leads to the violation of their basic human rights to an education, political participation, decent work and leisure. It contributes to persistent gender inequalities."



S

- Having a transit home near the site to prevent trafficking in women.
- Having a handicraft studio to provide job opportunities for women.
- Connected to the main road with the main transportation network.
- Presence of large areas of agricultural land with close attention from NGOs and support from local governments.

W

- Lack of services and facilities with local characteristics to enhance attractiveness.
- Lack of social events and community activities.
- Having traditional public spaces but do not get proper use.
- No attractive points in the areas surround the site.

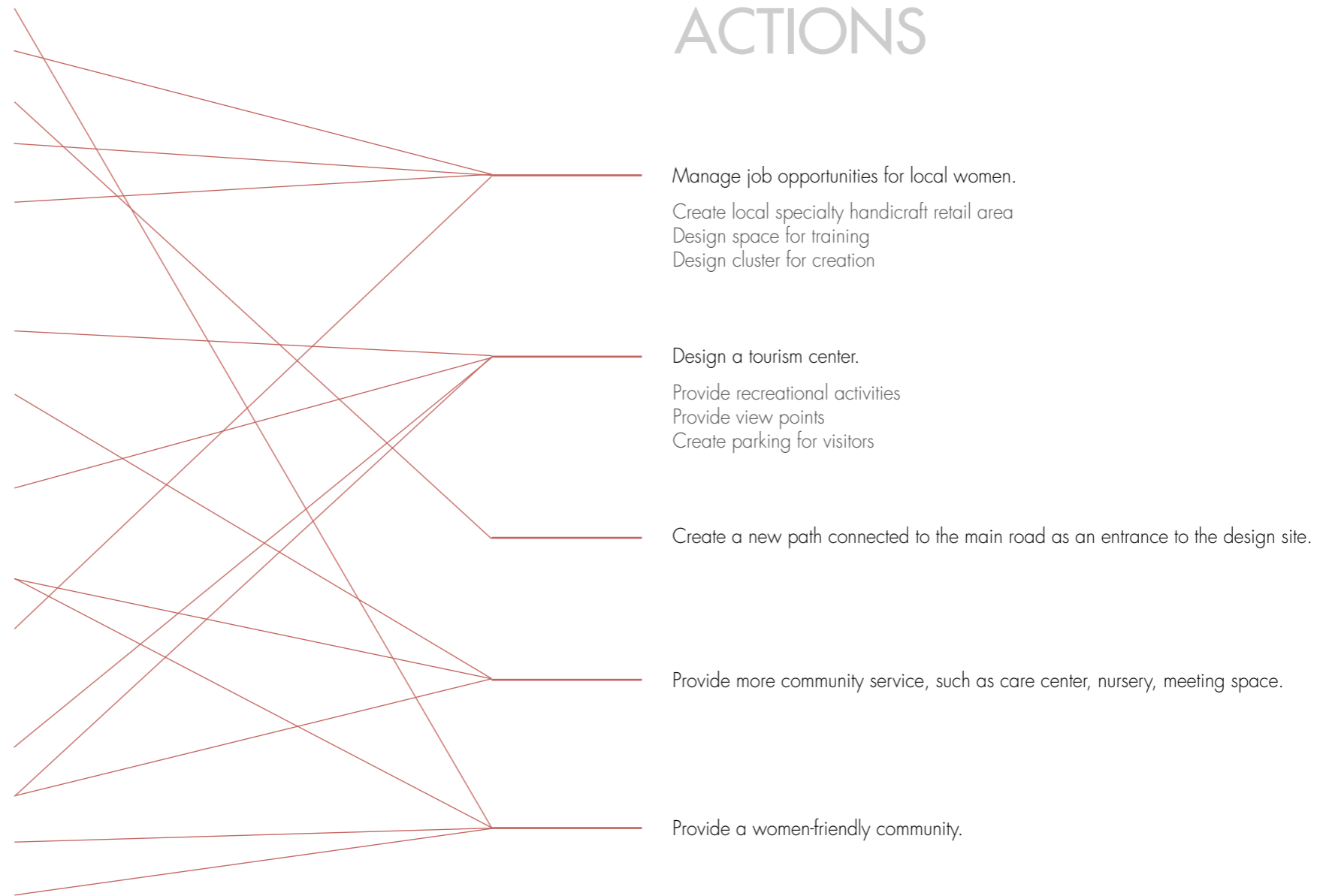
O

- Possibility to enhance safety through community spaces and activities.
- Opportunities to work with local businesses.

T

- Consequent states of abandonment and degradation.
- Rapid urbanization.
- Traditional values about women contain prejudices and unfairness.
- Deep-rooted in patriarchy.

DESIGN ACTIONS



[S] Site Overview



[S] Site Photos



The design site is located at the foot of Chandragiri Mountain, surrounded by mountains on the north, south, and west sides. A small hill on the south side is the highest point in the site, with the height descending along the slope to the east and north. There is a Hindu temple on the hillside. Woods extend from the hill along the west to the north, providing the site with a beautiful background of woods and mountains.

1. Views of Hindu Temple Looks Over the Hills



2. Views of Existing Building in the Site



3. Views of Main Road Access to the Site

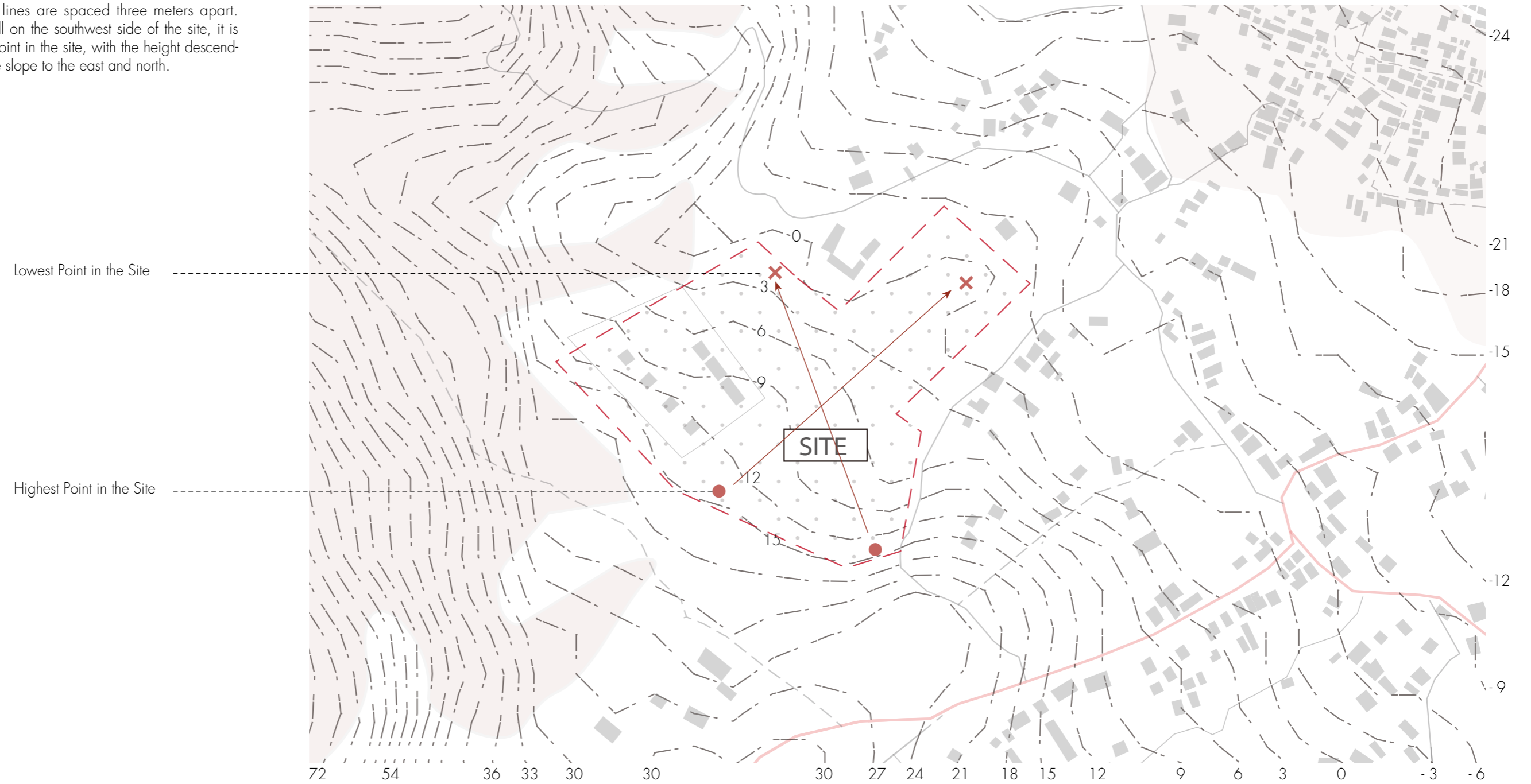


4. Views of Hindu Temple Looks Over the Village

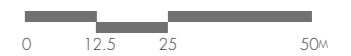
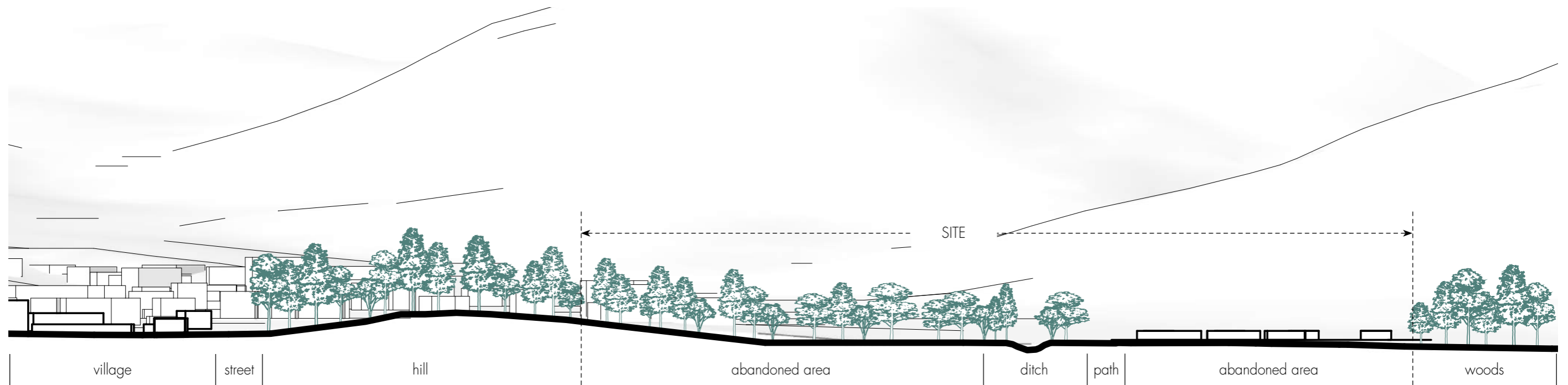
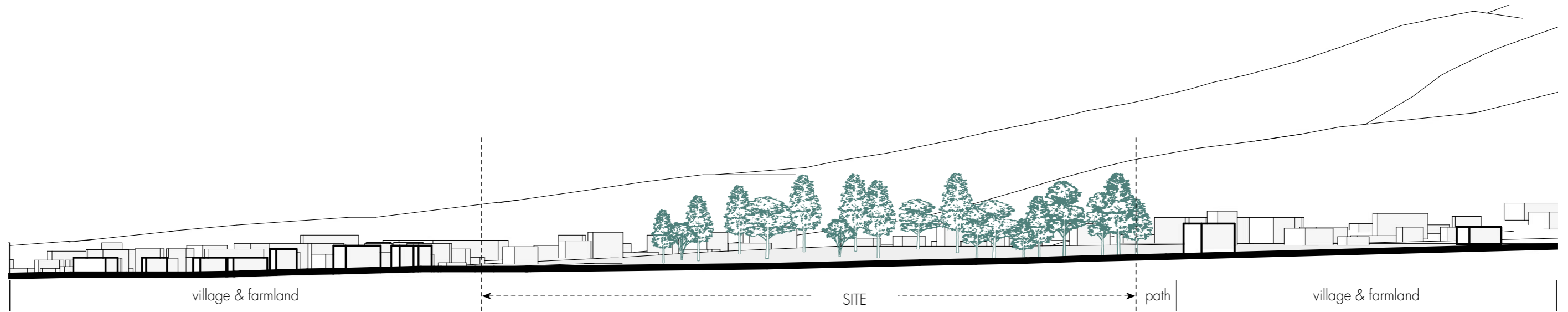
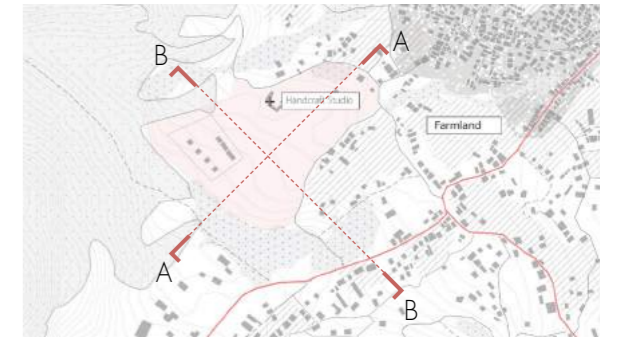


[S] Site Topography

The contour lines are spaced three meters apart. There is a hill on the southwest side of the site, it is the highest point in the site, with the height descending along the slope to the east and north.



[S] Site Sections



[S] Ecology

Kathmandu valley is located in the country's central region, wherein the southern slopes of the Himalayas and characterized by broad valleys crossed by numerous rivers. It has rich natural resources and ecological diversity.



TREE SPECIES



Pinus wallichiana



Abies pindrow



Eucalyptus citriodora



Quercus glauca



Betula utilis



Acer pectinatum

SHURB SPECIES



Bambusa nepalensis



Rhododendron arboreum

CROP SPECIES



Rice

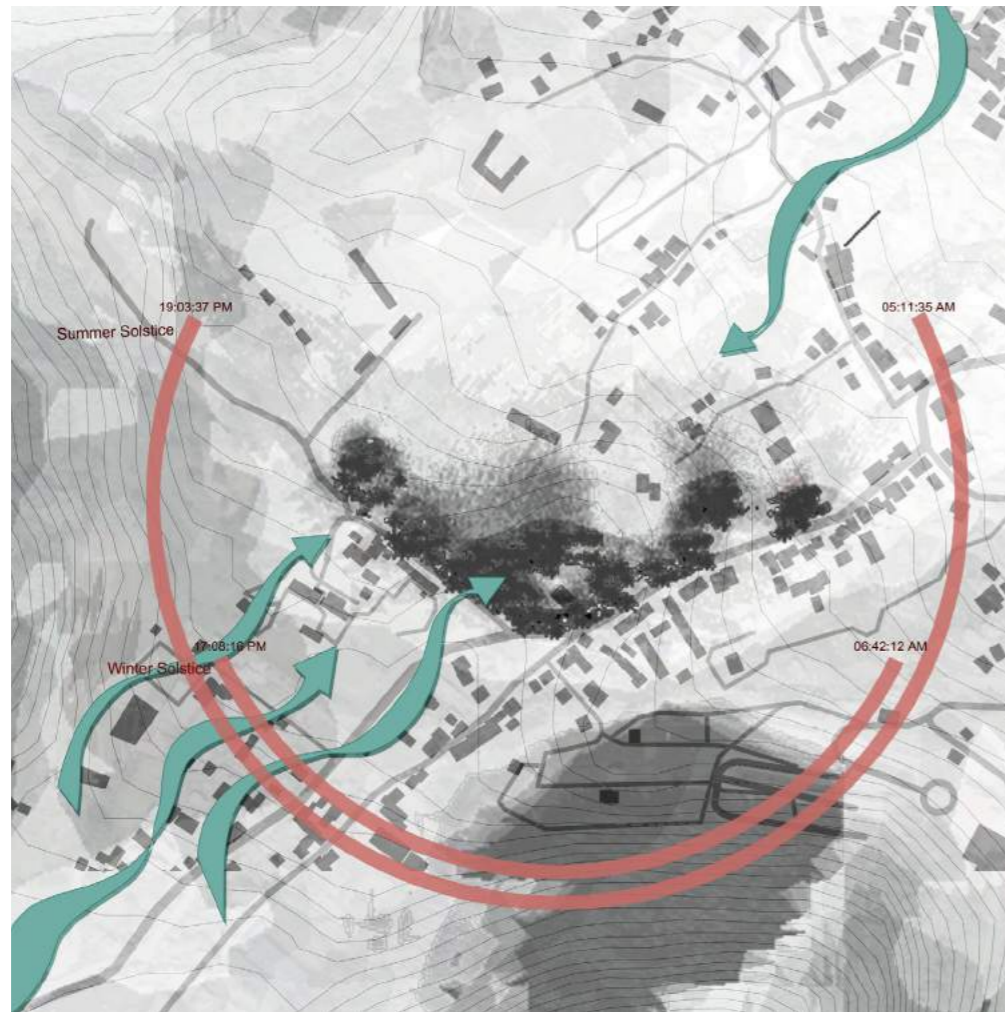


Maize



Lentil

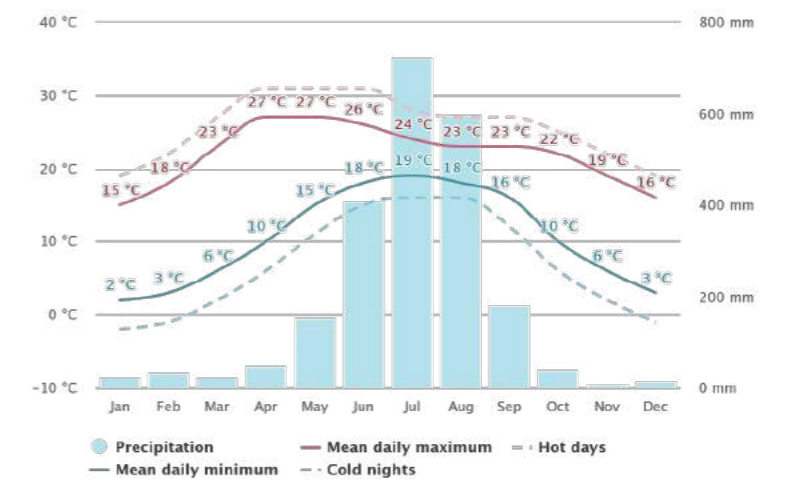
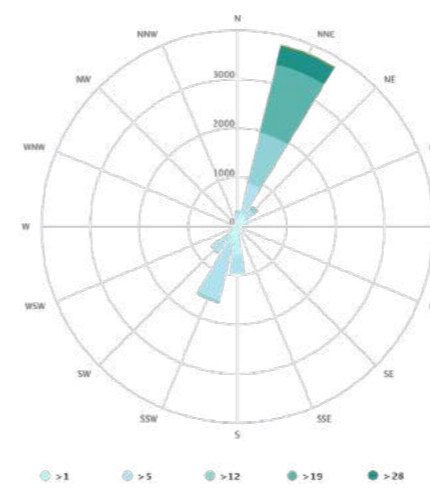
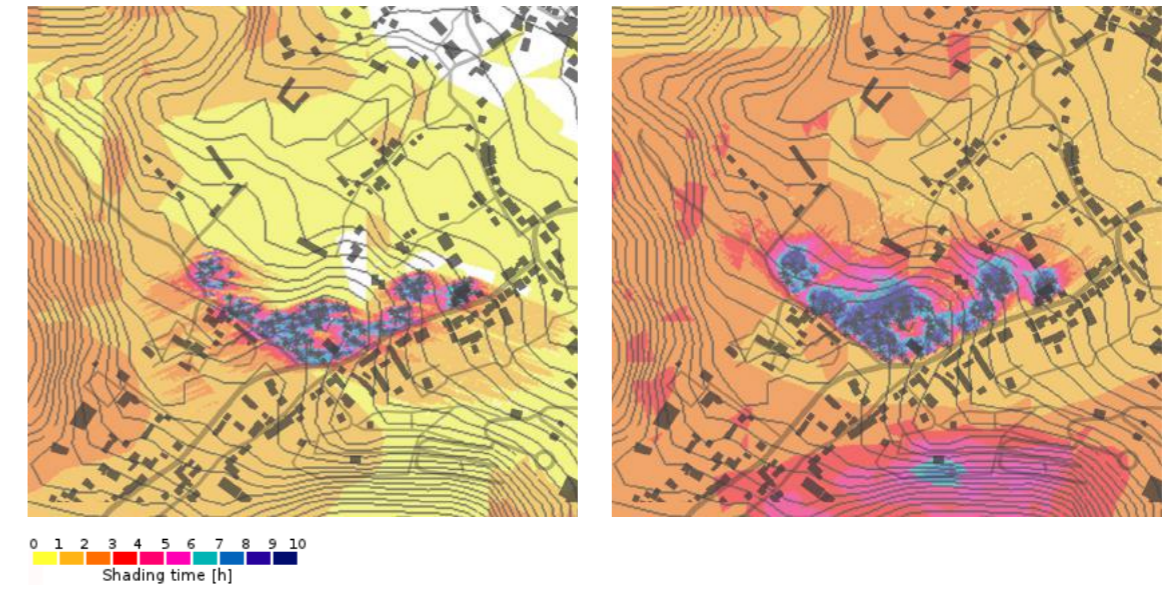
[S] Climate Analysis



The design site has a warm climate with dry winters and warm summers. Due to the mountainous terrain, wind blows from valley, mainly from the southwest, and in a few cases from the northeast. Despite being located at the foot of mountains, the site is less affected by the mountain's shadow and has abundant sunlight. The woods on the southwest side of the site provide shade and shelter from the wind.

Summer Solstice (21nd Jun.)

Winter Solstice (21nd Dec.)



S

- Presence of plenty of green space and great mountain view.
- Existing lots of green spaces with dense vegetation, and hence biodiversity.

W

- Poor road quality and conditions.
- Act as a low economic income area.
- Having a long rainy season but lacks corresponding coping infrastructure.
- Poor sanitation, such as the lack of toilets.

O

- Possibility to develop sustainable energy resources such as solar energy.
- Having great mountain view.
- Having rich plant species and high biodiversity.

T

- High rate of poverty and deployment.

DESIGN ACTIONS



04. DESIGN PROJECT

- PROPOSAL
- MASTERPLAN
- DESIGN PROGRAMS
 - Shelter Home
 - Affordable Housing
 - Public Service

Proposal

Livability
interaction
Beautiful
comfortable
peace
accessibility
Sense of belonging
bright
Growth
Safety
vibrancy
Hope
Women-friendly
attractive
Green
relaxation
gentle
Healthy
limitless

Her Place

REBIRTH — Provide Women Shelter

- Set up women shelter to help Nepalese women.
- Provide a safe environment for vulnerable women in need and spread knowledge to support their development.

RECONNECT — Enhance Accessibility

- Enhance site accessibility.
- Reconnecting the site to the urban service and support system, mean while reconnecting women who had been neglected to society.

REVIVAL — Develop Tourism

- Develop local tourism.
- Explore the potential of the site, create attractions to attract tourists, raise income through the tertiary industry and revitalize local economy.

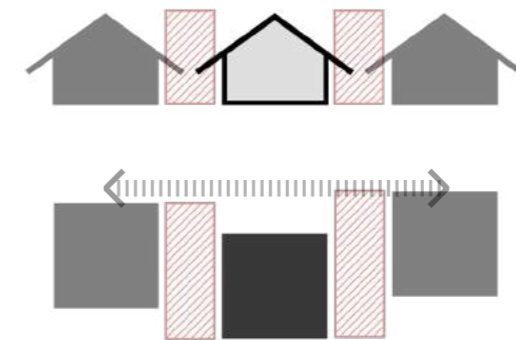
THREE CONNECTIONS



Between City and Nature



Between Women and Society



Between Private and Shared

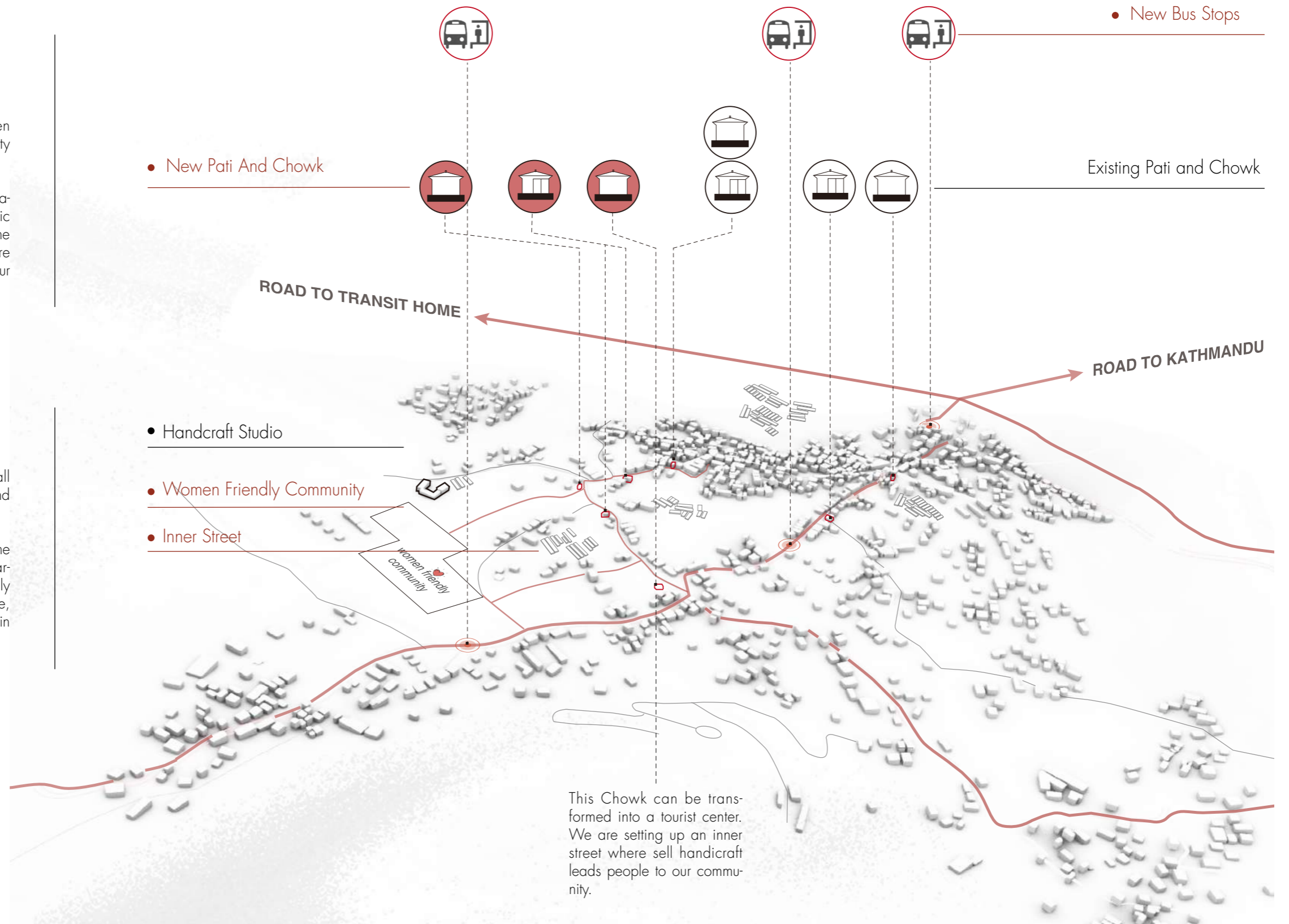
Proposed Connections

CONNECT CITY AND NATURE

1. Add new bus stops in this area, women and other visitors can go to the community easily through public transportations.
2. The community will build up some new Patis and Chowks, which can activate the public space. More and more people joining in the neighborhoods can make public space more safety and these points can lead people to our site.

CONNECT WOMEN AND SOCIETY

1. Women friendly community welcome all the women in need to join our community, and they will get any help they need.
2. In our community women can learn some new skills to improve their income and participate in social activities. We are not only providing skills training but also legal service, psychological counseling, restore their faith in life.



Masterplan

Proposed Functions

PUBLIC SPACE		≈ 5000 M ²	
• Squares	2000 m ²		Provide flexible and changeable space for various scenarios
• Gardens	2500 m ²		Provide more gathering and public spaces of different types and scales
• Dhara	250 m ²		Provide space for water storage, water use and climate control
• Internal streets	-		Provide convenient and comfortable walking environment in the site
• Parking area	400 m ²		Provide adequate parking space for visitors and employees (about 30 parking spots)
FACILITIES & SERVICES		≈ 1500 M ²	
• Tourism center	100 m ²		To attract tourists and provide tourism services
• Rehabilitation center	150 m ²		Provide physical and psychological treatment for injured women
• Nursery	150 m ²		Provide common child-care facilities for women and make it easier for them to go out to work
• Clinic for women and children	300 m ²		Provide specialized clinic for women and children so that they can receive timely treatment
• Training center	350 m ²		Provide income-generating skill training to all women in need (not just for those living in the community)
• Workshop	100 m ²		Provide working space for women
• Canteen	200 m ²		Provide healthy and affordable food for the public
HOUSING		≈ 2000 M ²	
• Shelter home	1300 m ²		Provide rehabilitation and shelter for women who have been harmed (serves about 25-40 people)
• Affordable housing	1700 m ²		Provide female-friendly social housing (serves about 30-60 families)
• Staff residence	100 m ²		Provide temporary accommodation for staff (serves about 4-8 people)

Masterplan

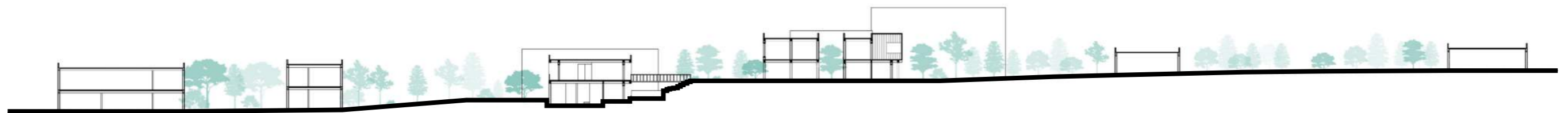


1. Tourist Center
2. Retails
3. Information Point
4. Affordable Housing
5. Community Center
6. Training Center
7. Health Center
8. Rehabilitation / Nursery
9. Shelter Home
10. Parking
11. Handcraft Studio
12. Dhara

Site Sections



SECTION A-A'



SECTION B-B'

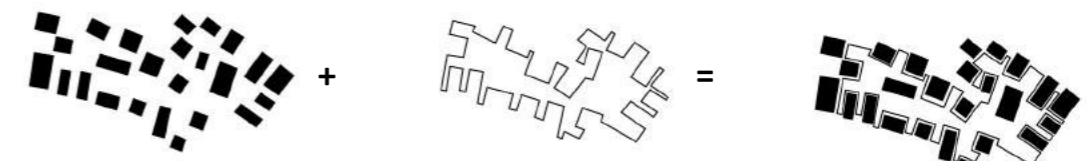
Concept

Limited: the walls of buildings can be seen as a limitation for the space, a boundary of public space.

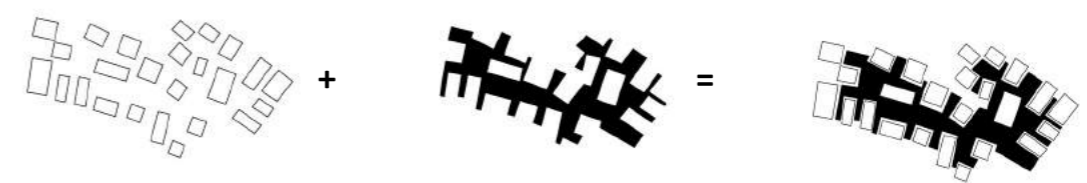
Texture: there are some planting sheds around residential areas. They are a crucial part of the landscape.



Traditional Urban Texture



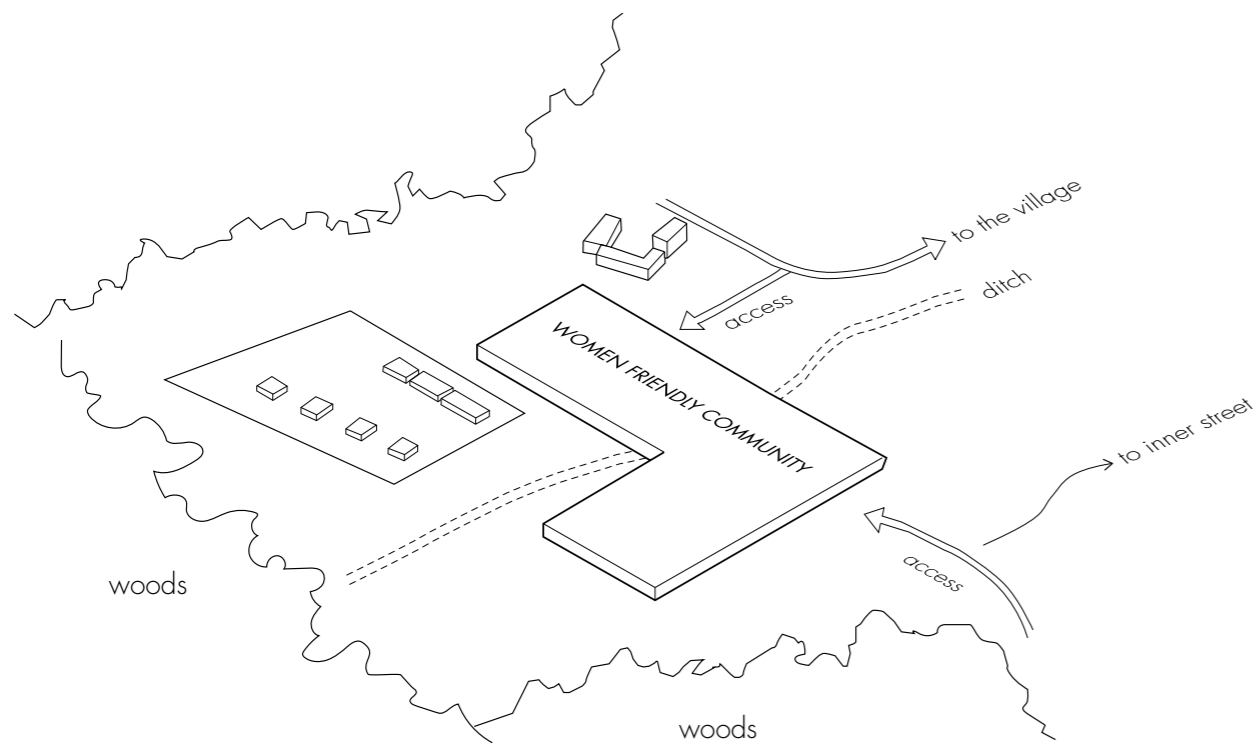
Flip Blocks and Space



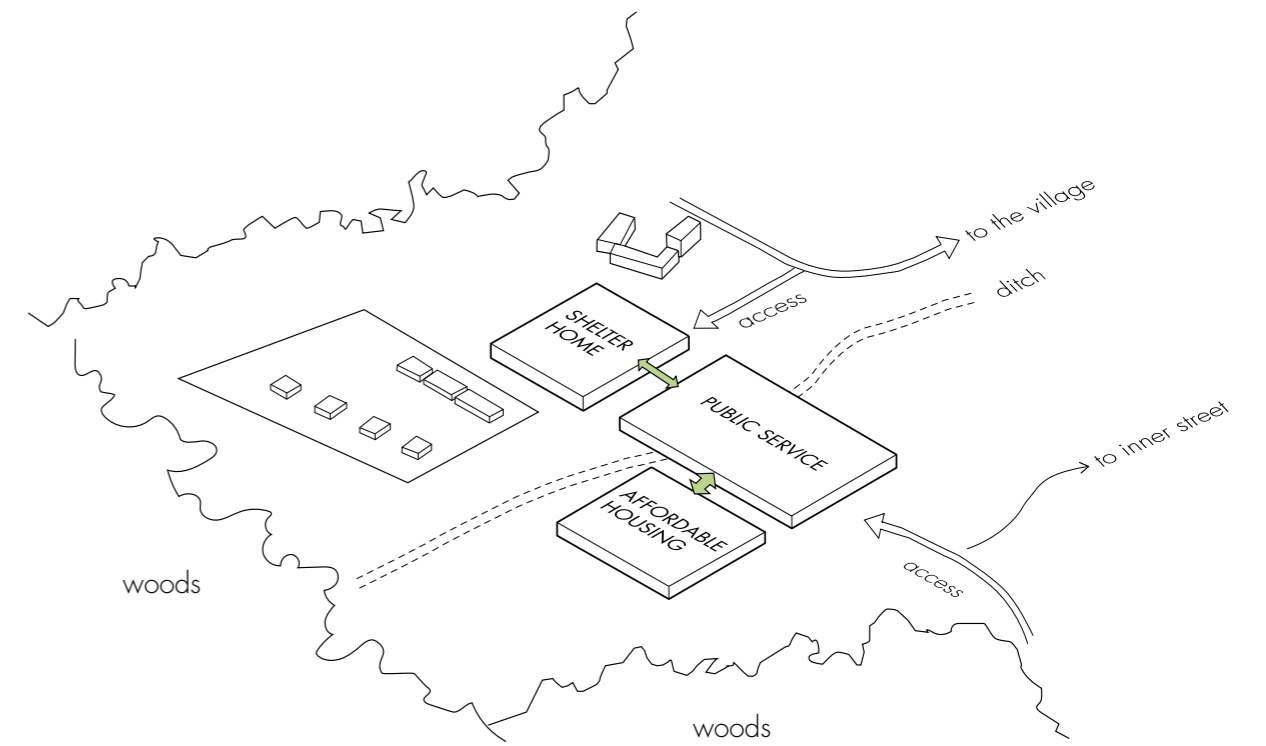
Merge into Surroundings



Generation

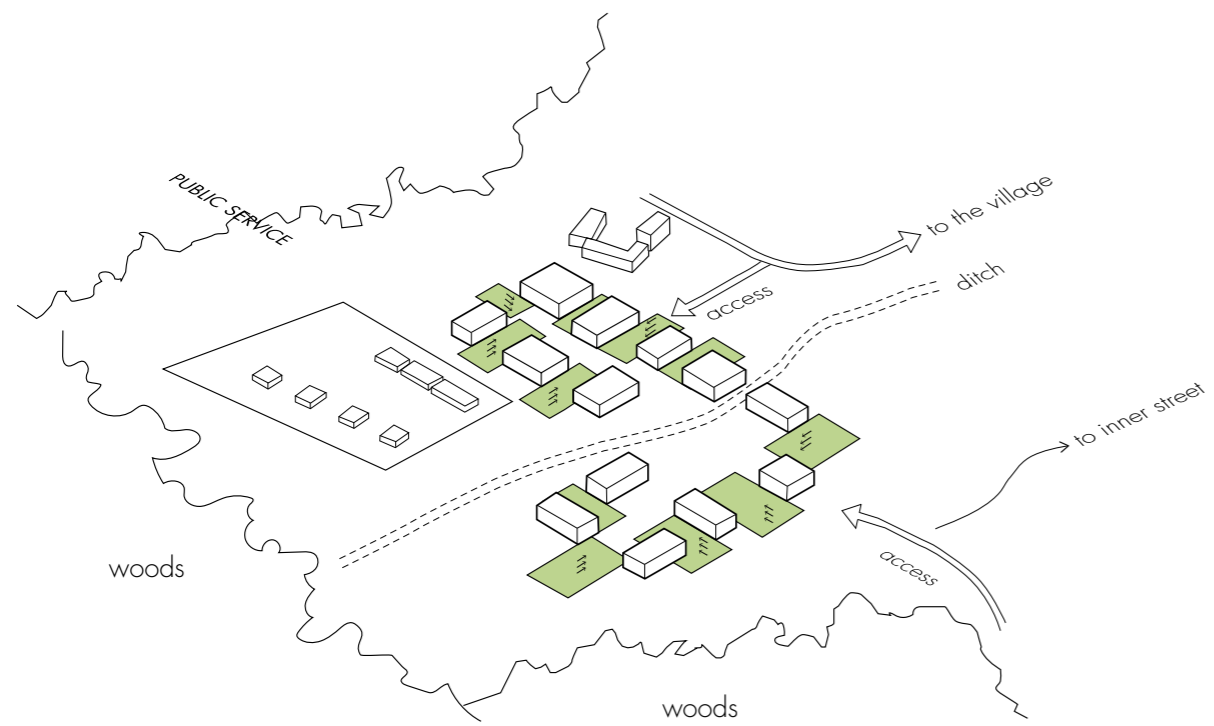


1. Identify the site and boundary.

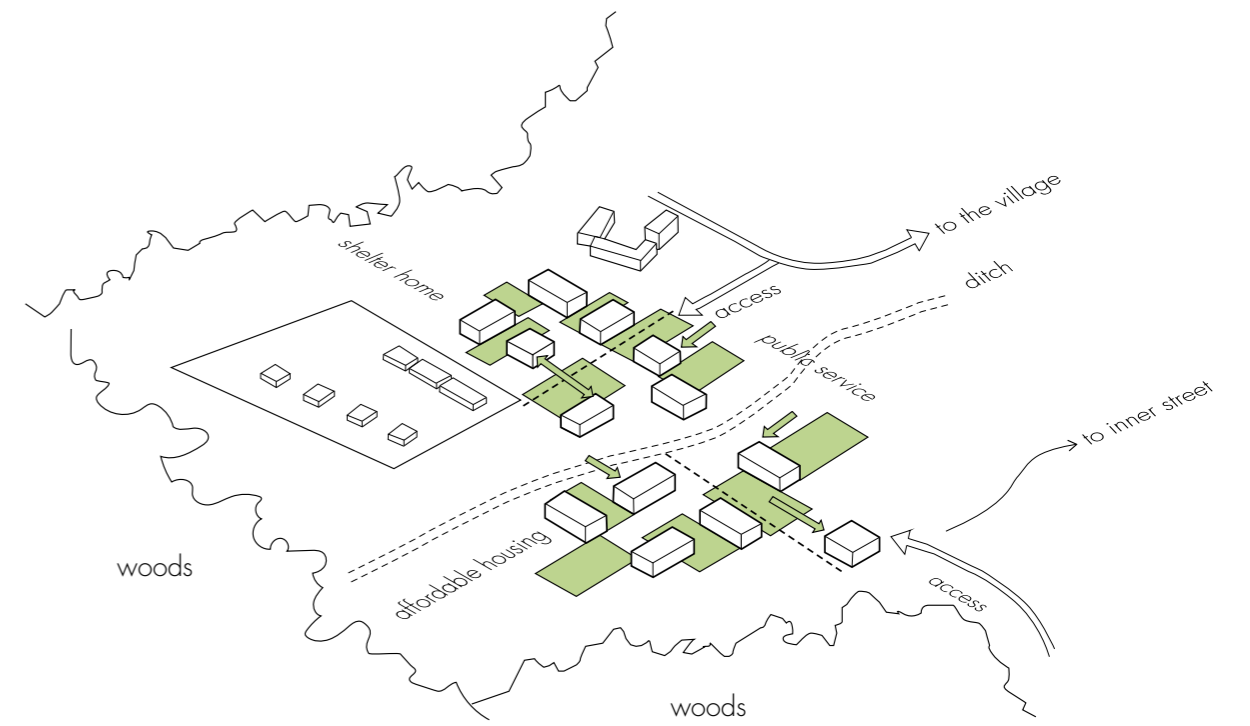


2. Organize in response to topography and privacy.

Generation

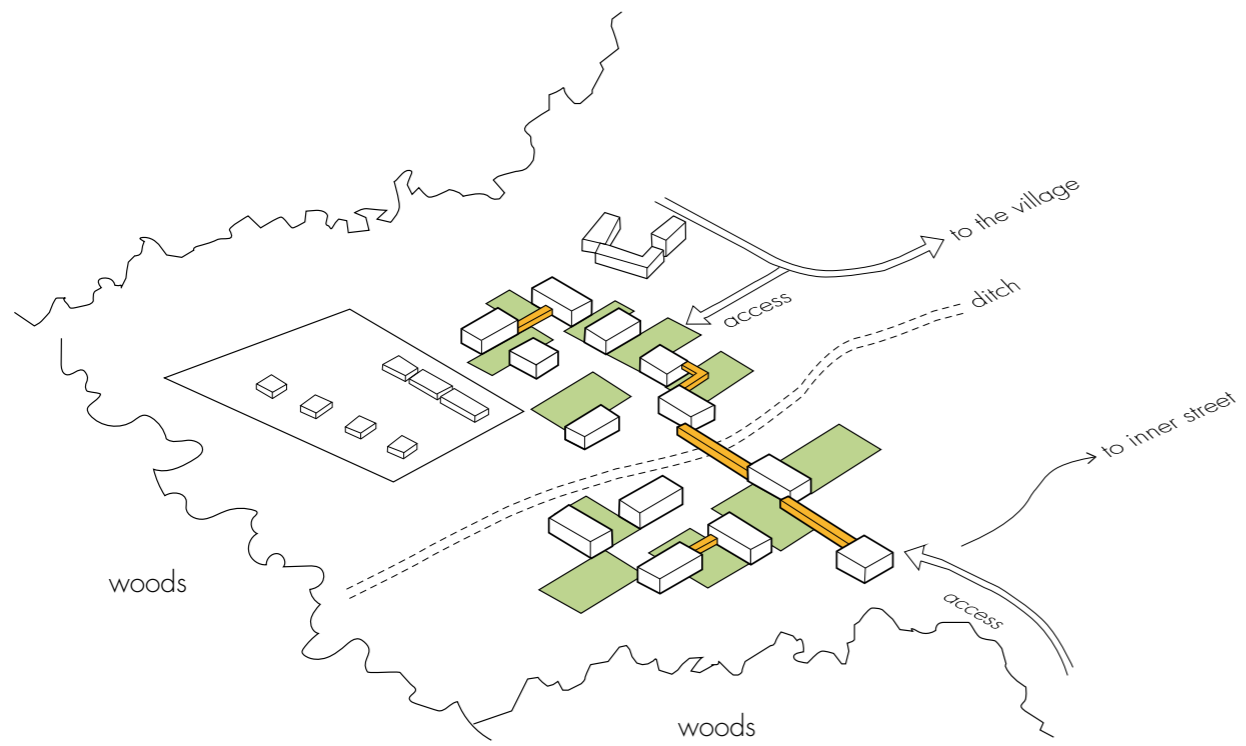


3. Insert small gardens to divide the volume.

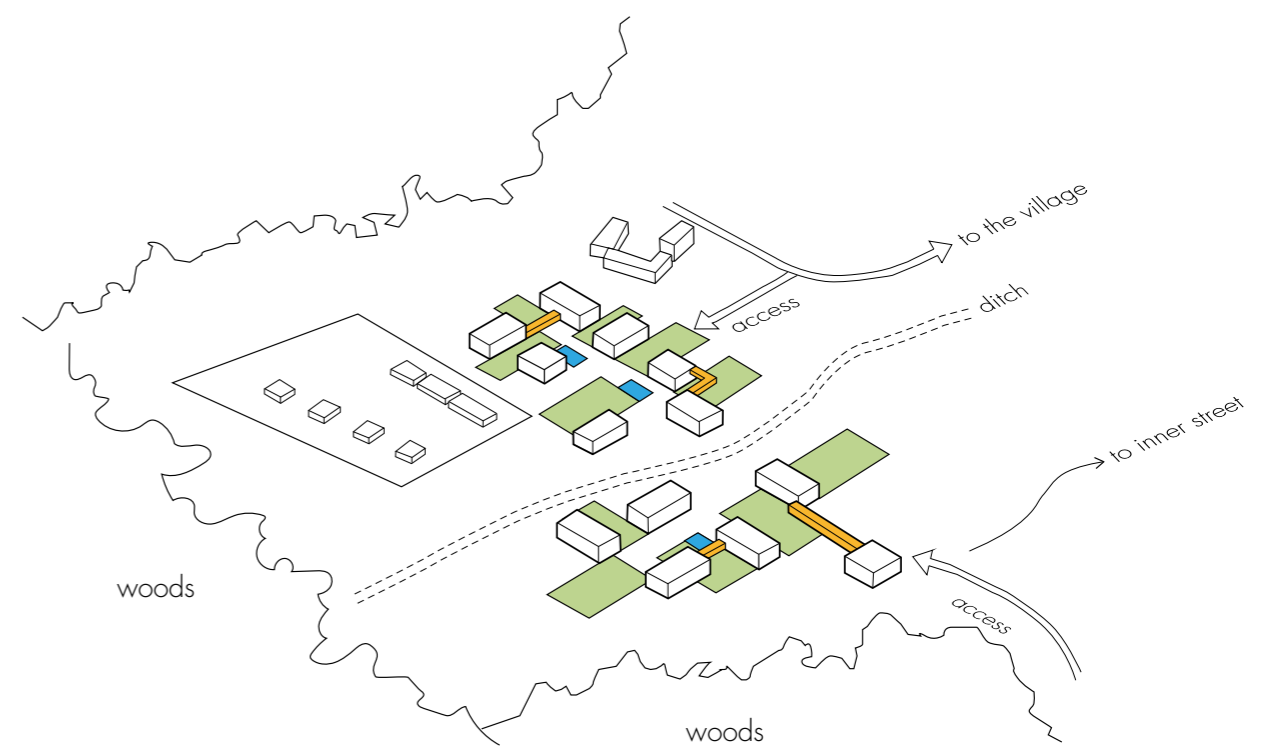


4. Shift to form the inner landscape, and enclose independent courtyards for each part.

Generation



5. Connect the buildings which have similar functions.



5. Engage the landscape with windows and climate control.

User Analysis



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.

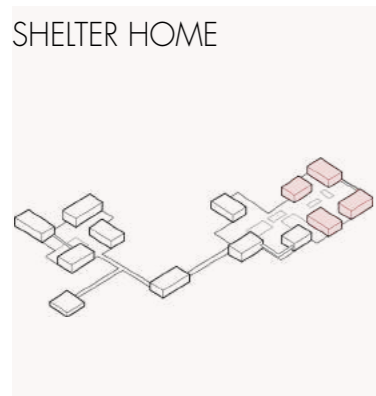
Public vs. Private



Territory



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.

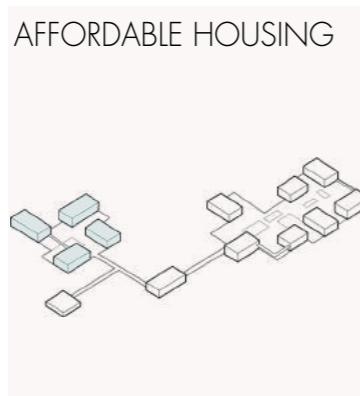
Public vs. Private



Territory



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.

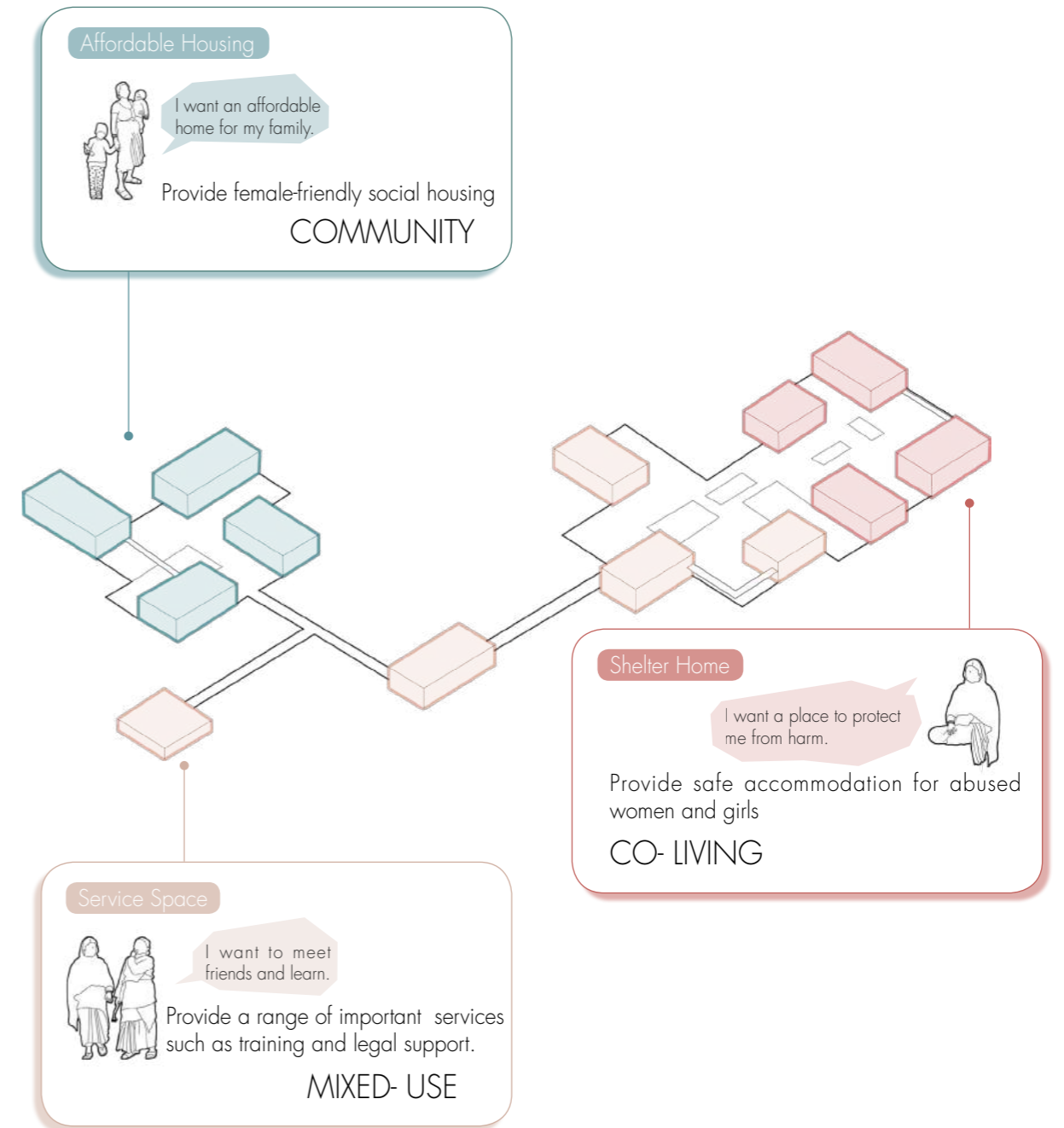
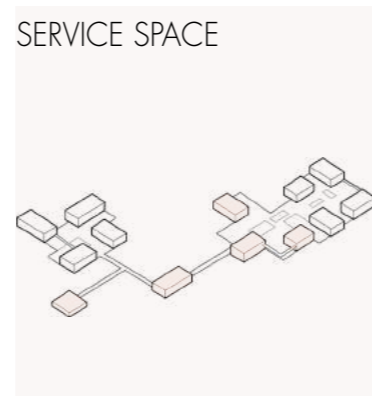
Public vs. Private



Territory

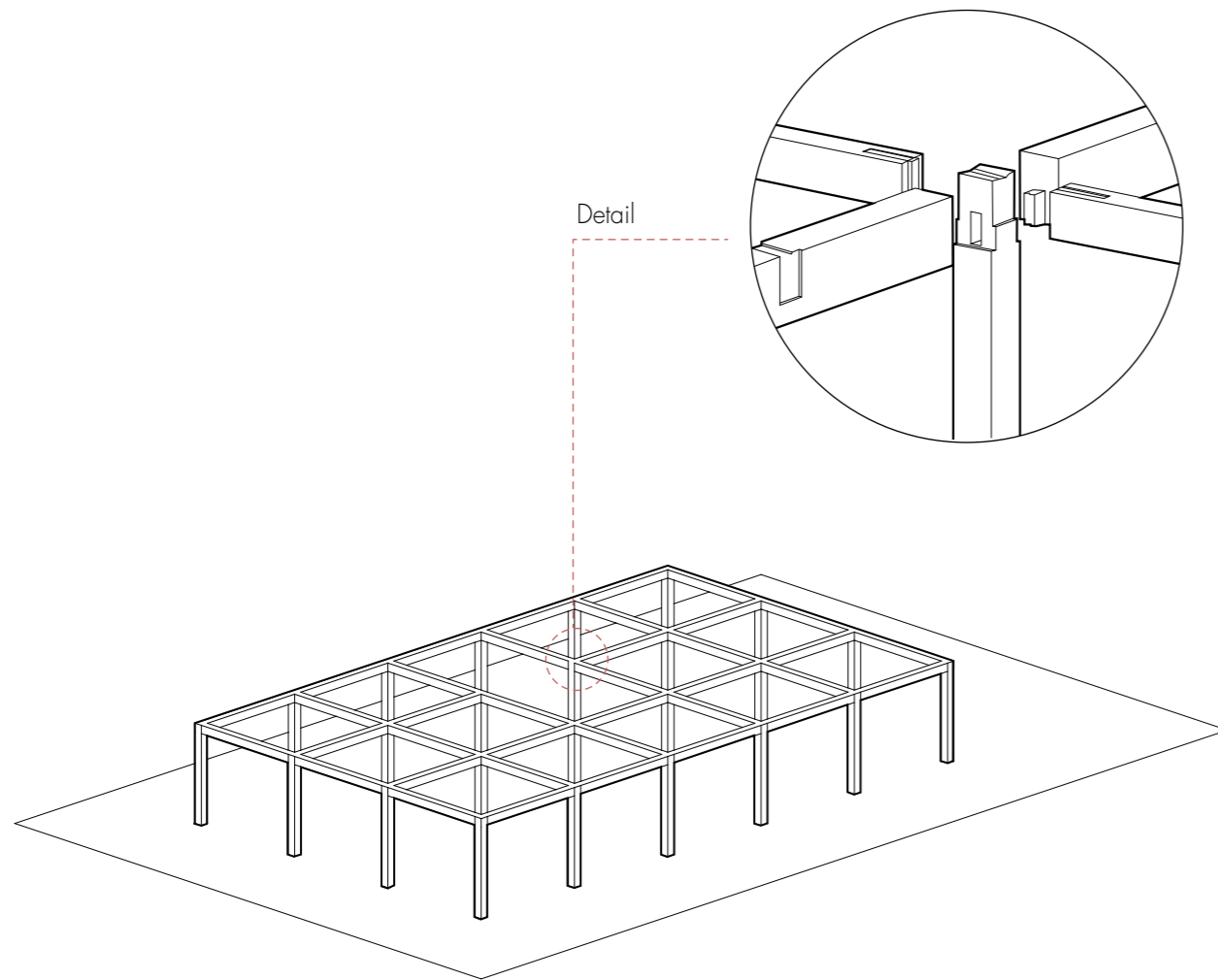


SERVICE SPACE



Structure and Material

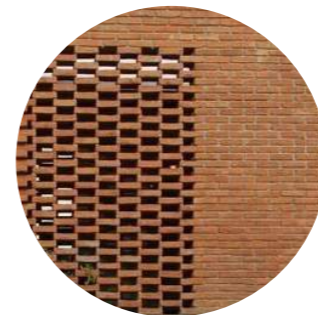
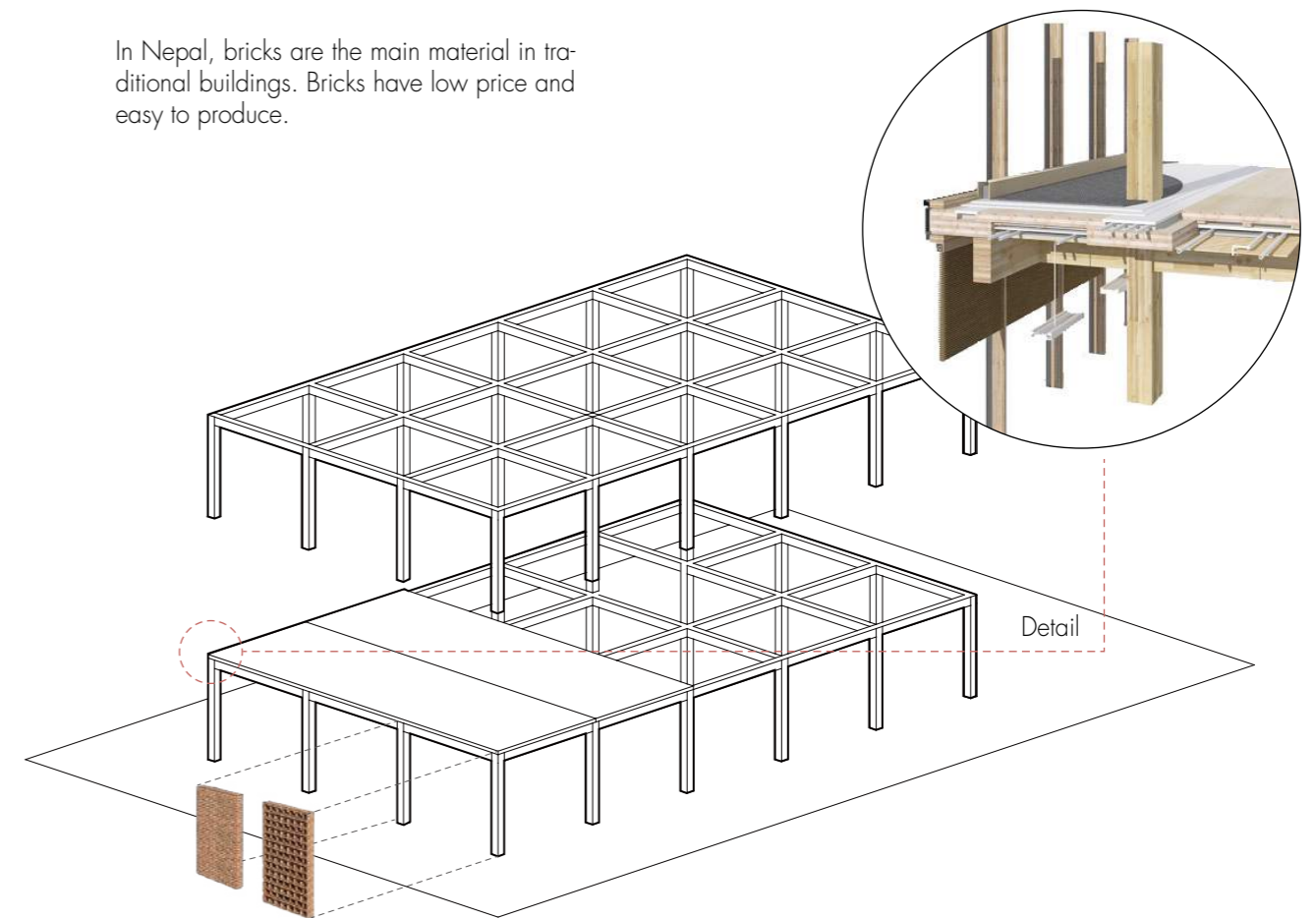
FRAMEWORK AND STRUCTURE MATERIAL



In 2005, the earthquake damaged many local buildings, locals start to doubt robustness of the traditional buildings and start to use concrete as the main material. We want to use local materials to show the potential of the local materials, so we use wood as our framework, the wooden structure is elastic and resistant to earthquake damage.

THE SURFACE MATERIAL

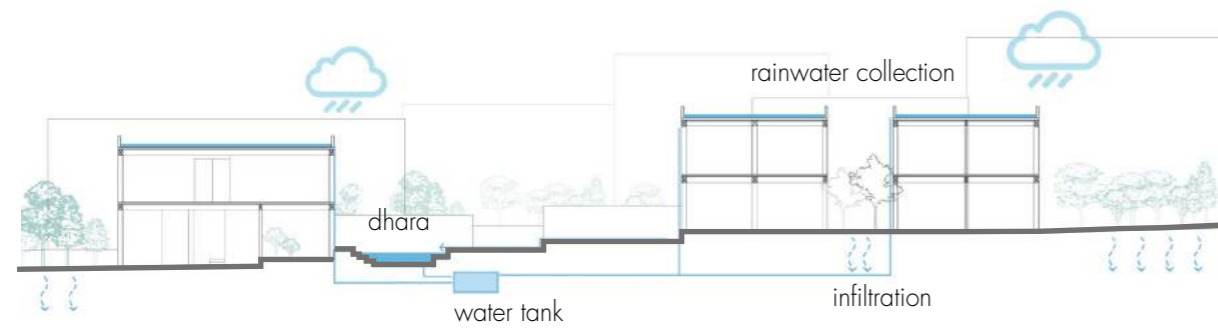
In Nepal, bricks are the main material in traditional buildings. Bricks have low price and easy to produce.



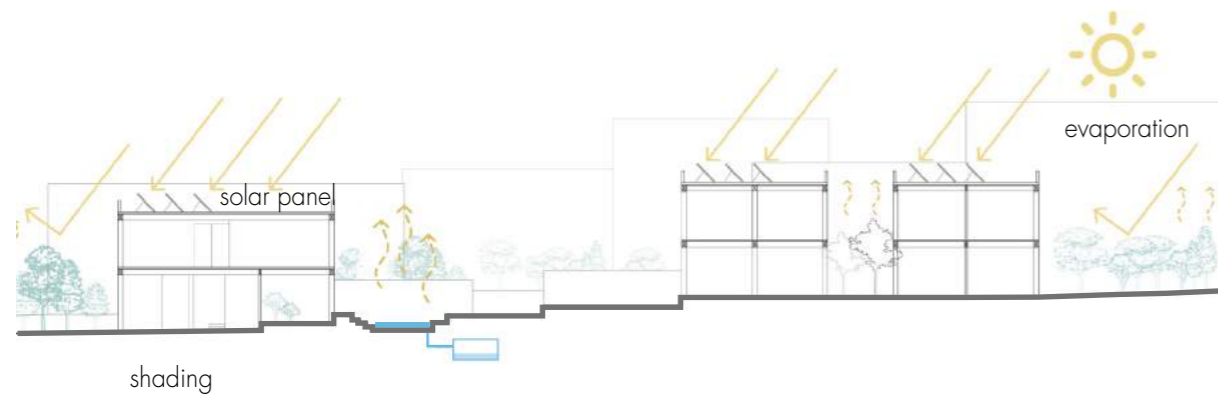
Bricks can be built into different pattern and good for lighting and ventilation.

Climate Control Analysis

RAIN SEASON

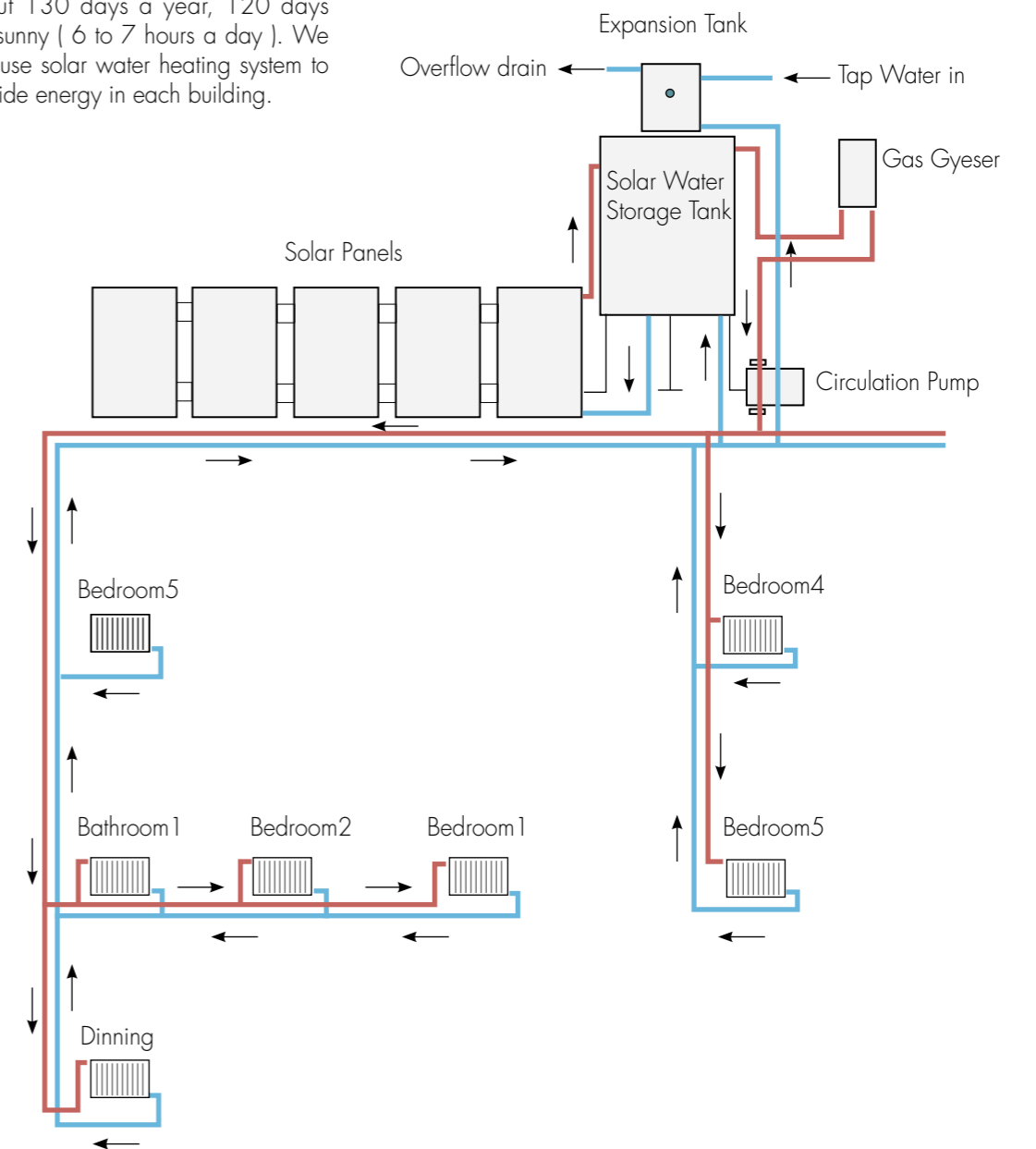


DRY SEASON



Heating System

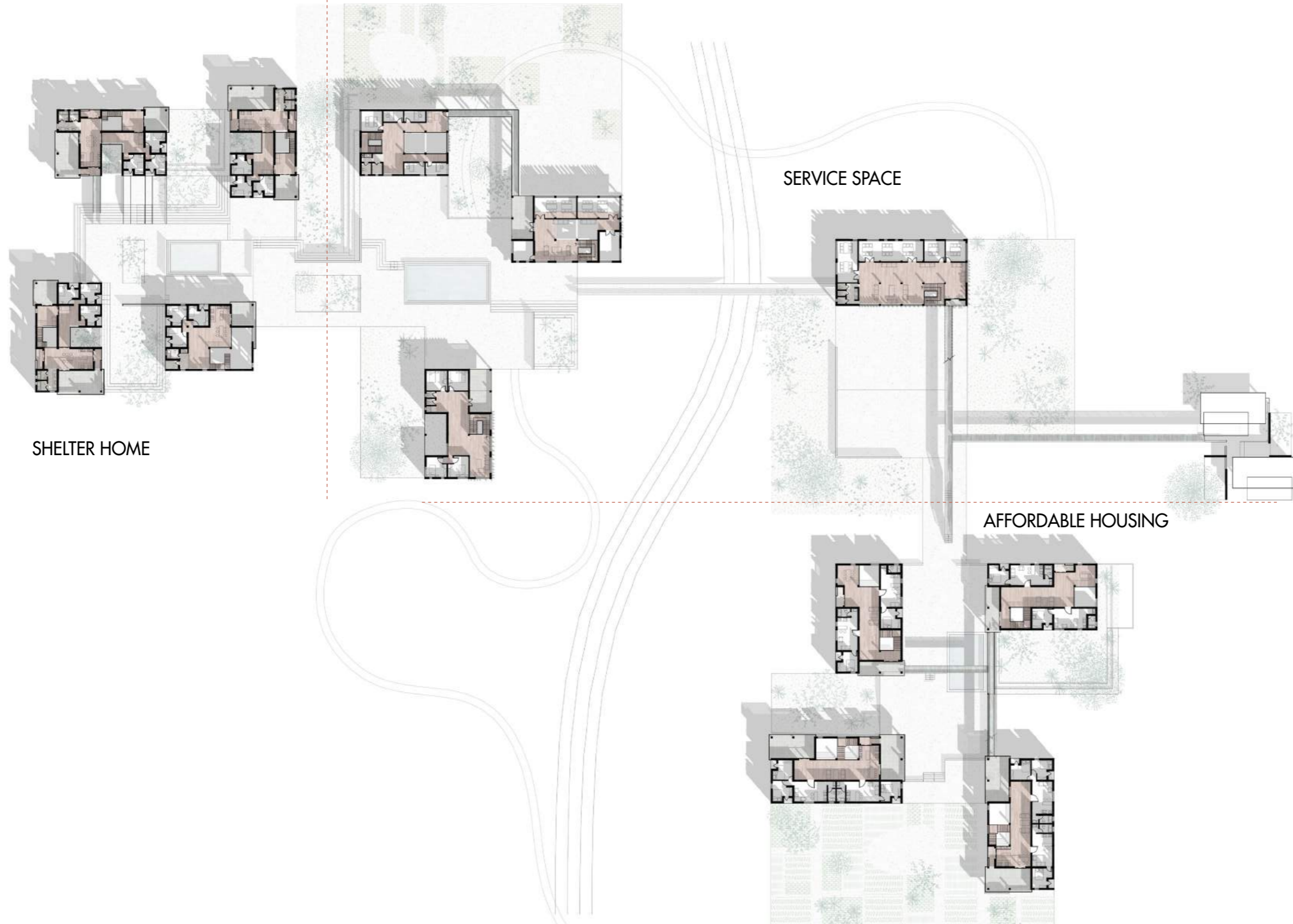
In Kathmandu, winter always lasts about 130 days a year, 120 days are sunny (6 to 7 hours a day). We can use solar water heating system to provide energy in each building.



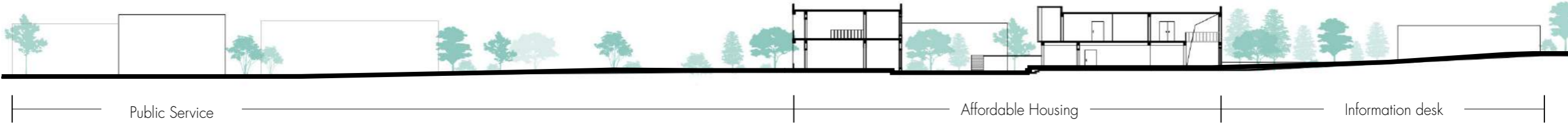
Community Ground Floor



Community First Floor



Section

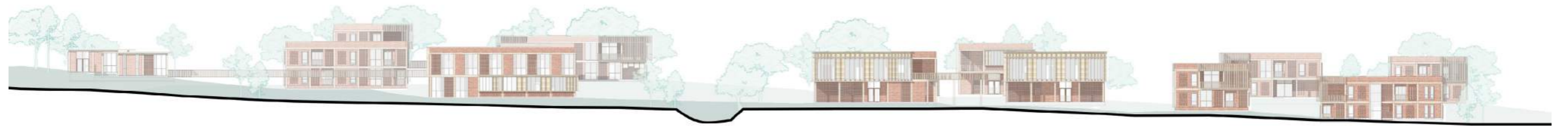


SECTION C-C'

Facade



SOUTH FACADE



NORTH FACADE



Shelter Home

Design Approach

USERS: ABUSED WOMEN



We need a **safe** and **comfortable** living places.

It should be a **safe therapeutic environment** with **autonomy, choice** and **empathy**. We will have the opportunity to regain our ability to trust and rediscover our belief in ourselves.

The qualities that the place needs are:

1. Safe
2. Shared
3. Sense of Belonging

REQUIREMENT

PARTICIPATION



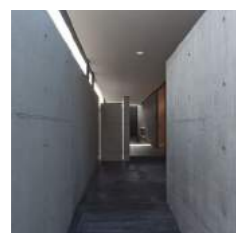
- Involved in the design
- Decoration
- Variable

SOCIAL SPACE



- Brightness
- Shared space
- Semi-private

BUILDING ENTRANCE

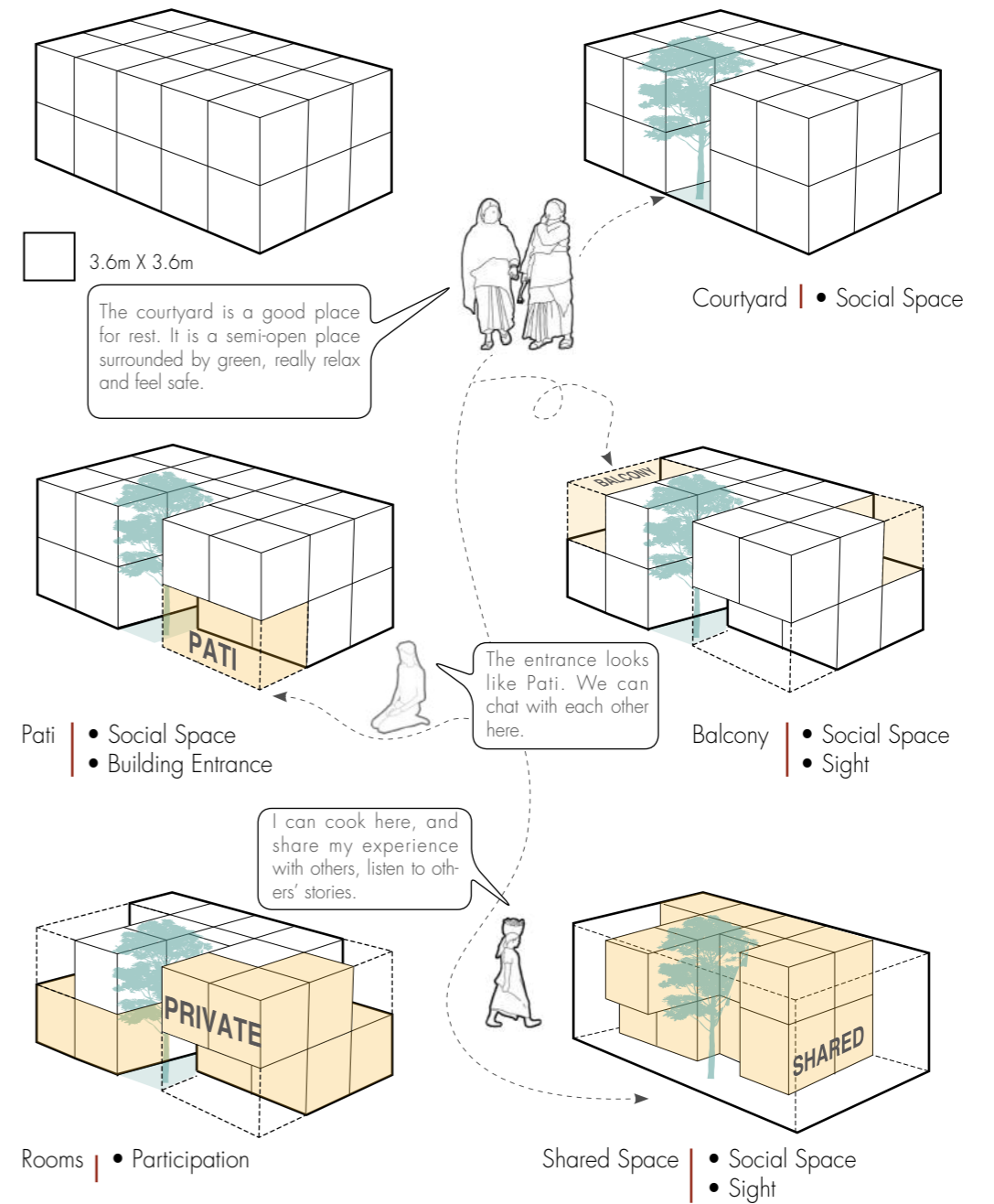


- Transparent Visible
- Rest place
- Light

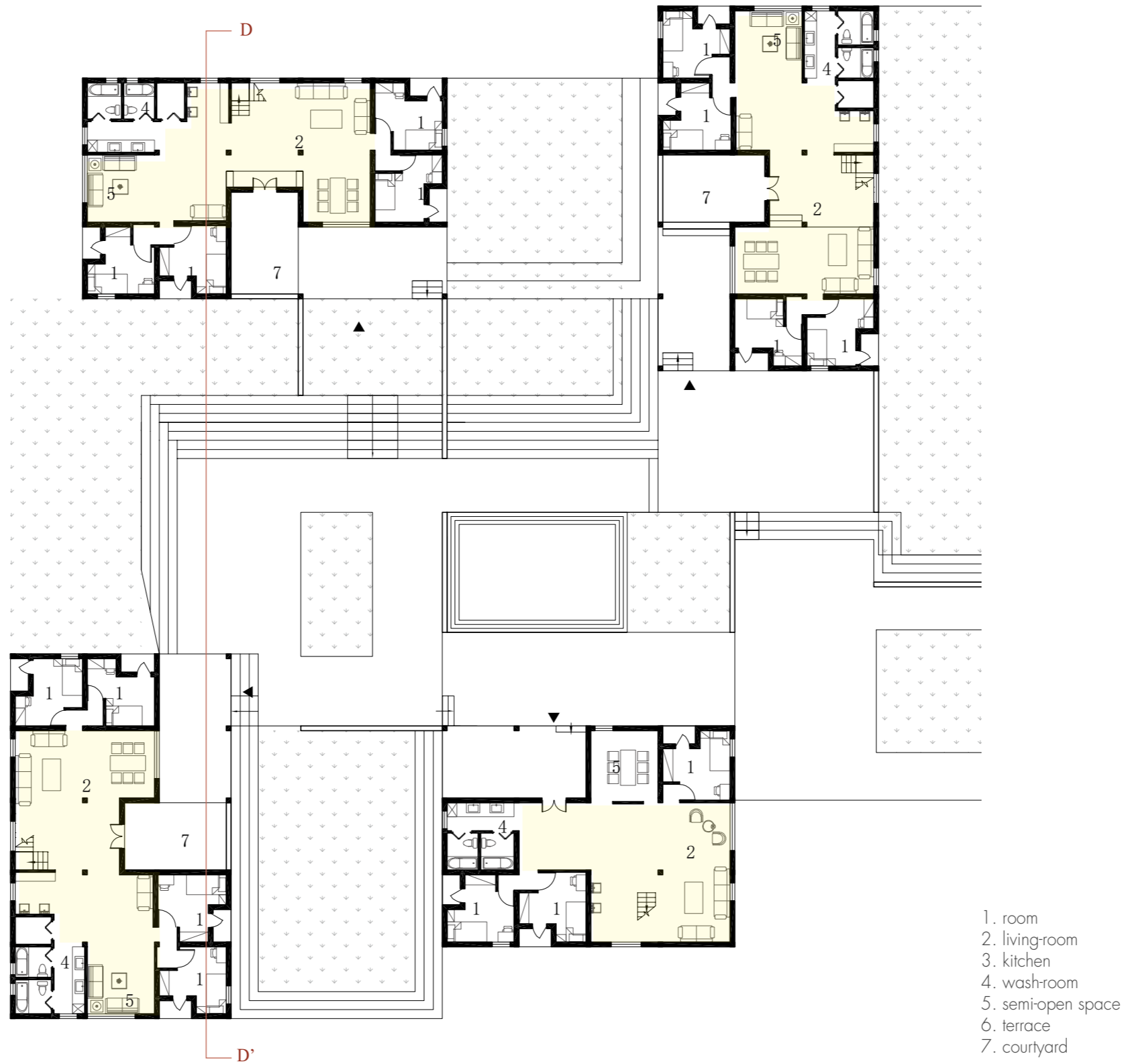
SIGHT



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



Shelter Home Ground Floor

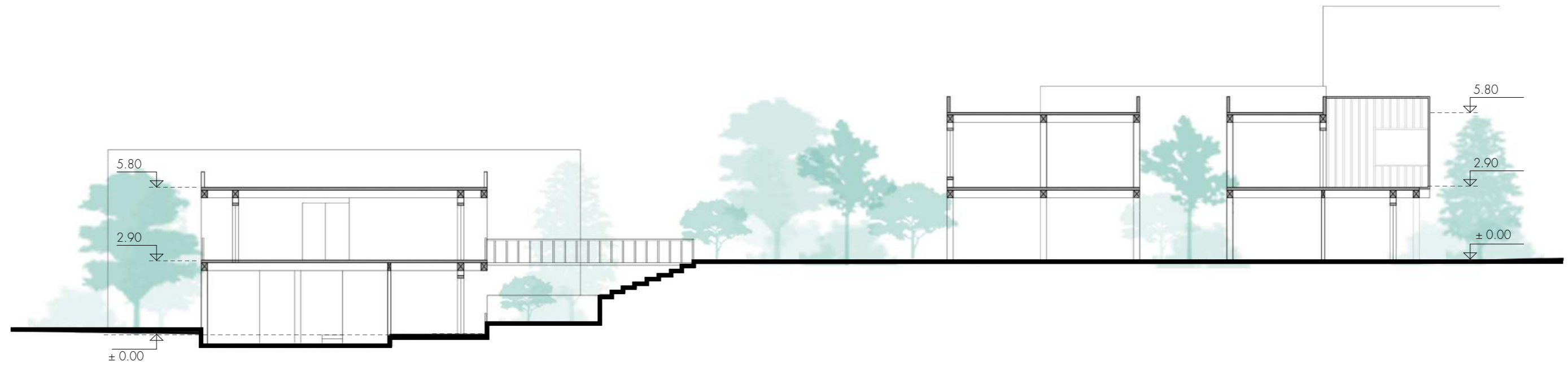


- 1. room
- 2. living-room
- 3. kitchen
- 4. wash-room
- 5. semi-open space
- 6. terrace
- 7. courtyard

Shelter Home First Floor

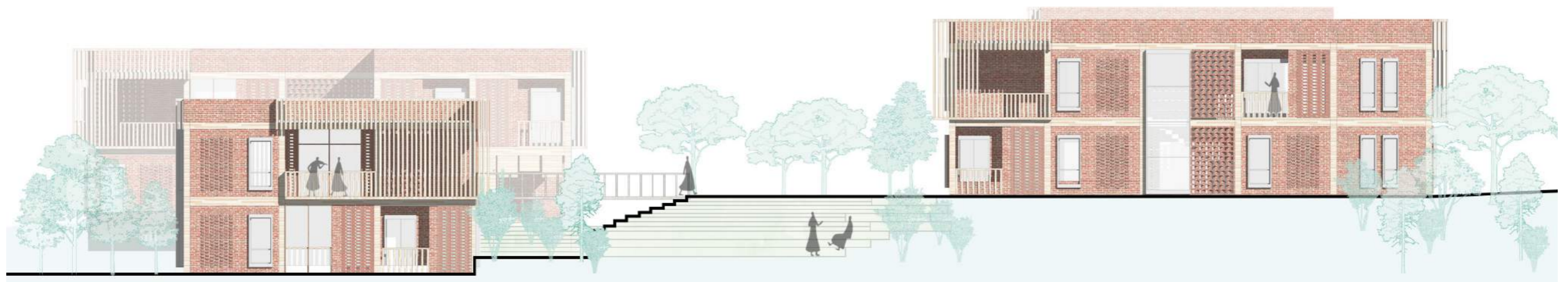


Shelter Home Section



SECTION D-D'

Shelter Home Facade



NORTH FACADE



"I want to stay alone."

PRIVATE ROOM



A solitary space that can maintain users' privacy and security. Users can adjust their own space at will.



Reading



Eating



Talking




Parenting

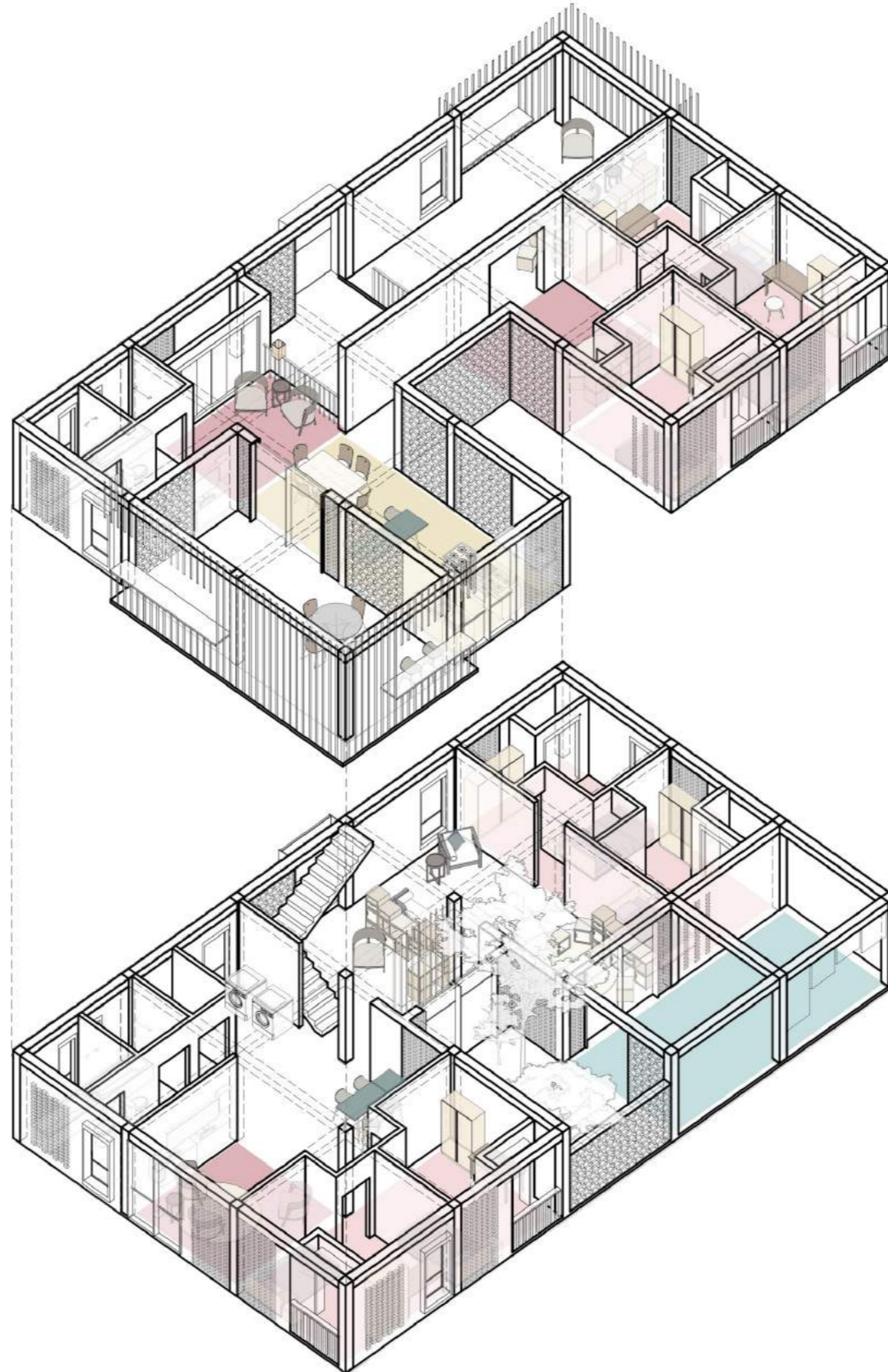
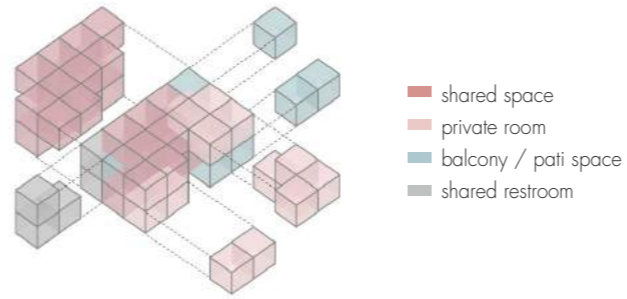
SHARED SPACE

SEMI-PRIVATE SPACE

A semi-private space that controls who comes in. Provides a comfortable environment for small groups to use it.



"I want to socialize, but I don't want to meet strangers."



SHARED KITCHEN

"Let us eat and talk."



A shared kitchen provides a place for neighbors to meet and help each other.

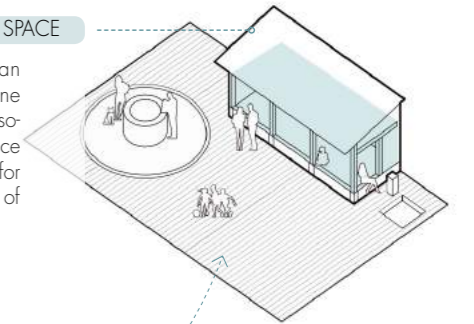
KITCHEN SPACE

In traditional Nawar houses, the kitchen is usually placed on the top floor to allow the smoke to escape. This approach is also used in the project, placing the kitchen on the first floor, connecting with balcony.



PATI SPACE

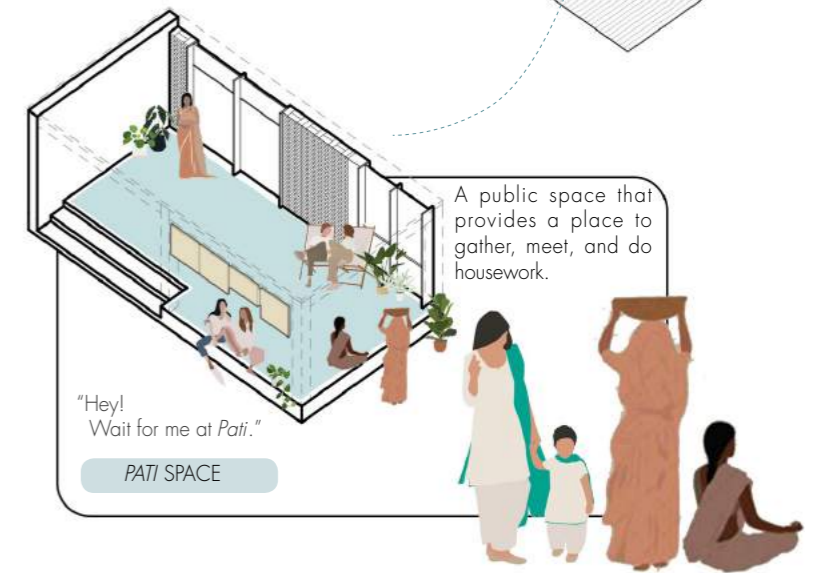
PATI is a traditional public space in Nepal, with an open post and lintel front façade and a 60cm stone plinth above the ground. It is used for neighbors to socialize or do housework. The project sets the entrance as a PATI space, allowing people to stay at the gate for activities, and at the same time, ensuring the safety of the surrounding neighborhood.



"Hey! Wait for me at Pati."

PATI SPACE

A public space that provides a place to gather, meet, and do housework.





Affordable Housing

Design Approach

USERS: WOMEN IN NEED



I live with 2 children after divorce. I do not have stable income, i need a place for me to live temporarily.

Affordable Housing provides **sanctuary, support and resources**. It face to all the people who in need, regardless of gender. It is a perfect place for me .

The qualities that the place needs are:

1. Flexible
2. Variety of uses
3. User-friendly

REQUIREMENT

FLAT LAYOUT



- Flexible
- Visibility through cores
- Different types of balconies

SOCIAL SPACE



- Brightness
- Shared space
- Semi-private

SPACE REACHABILITY

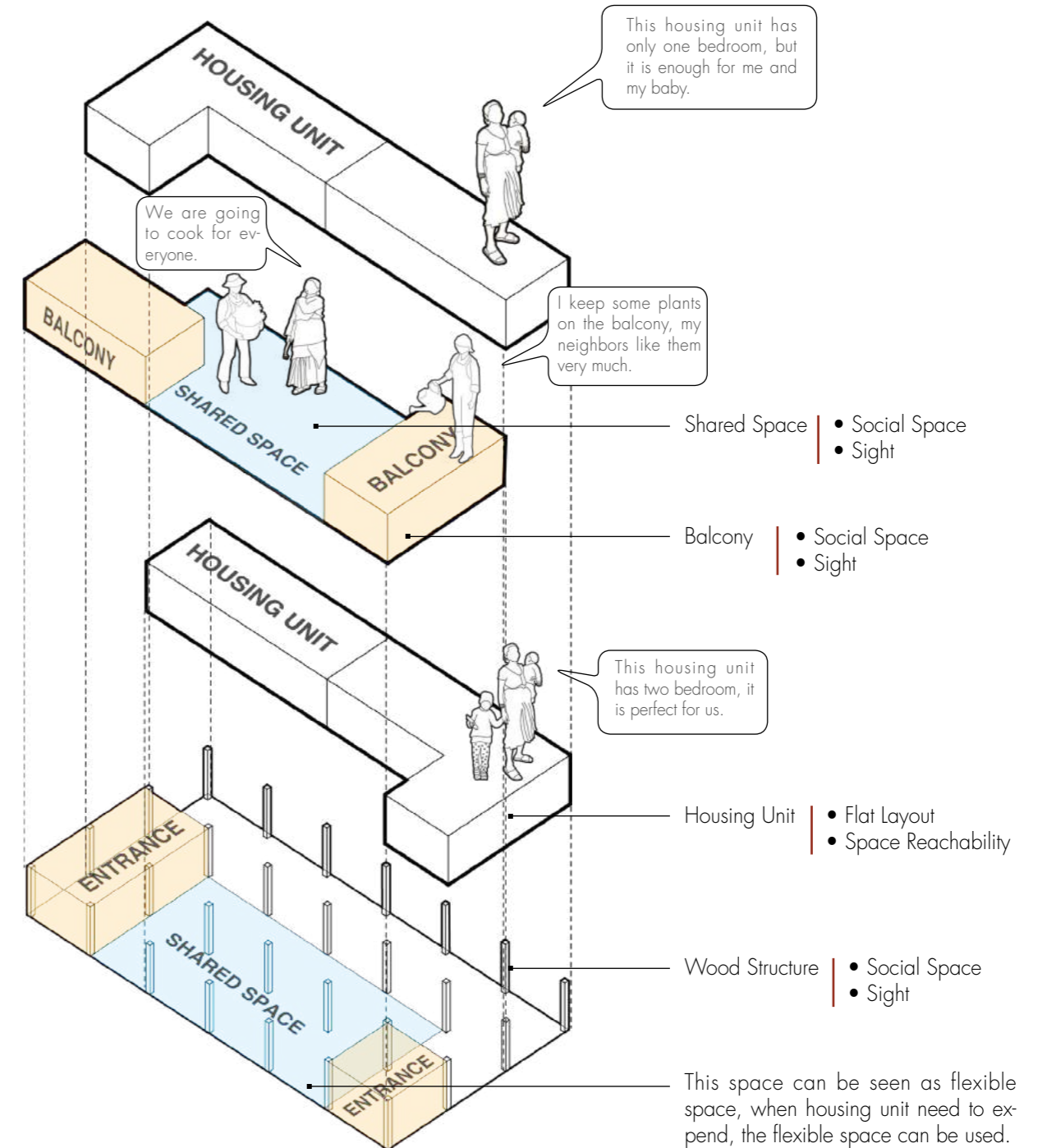


- Organization

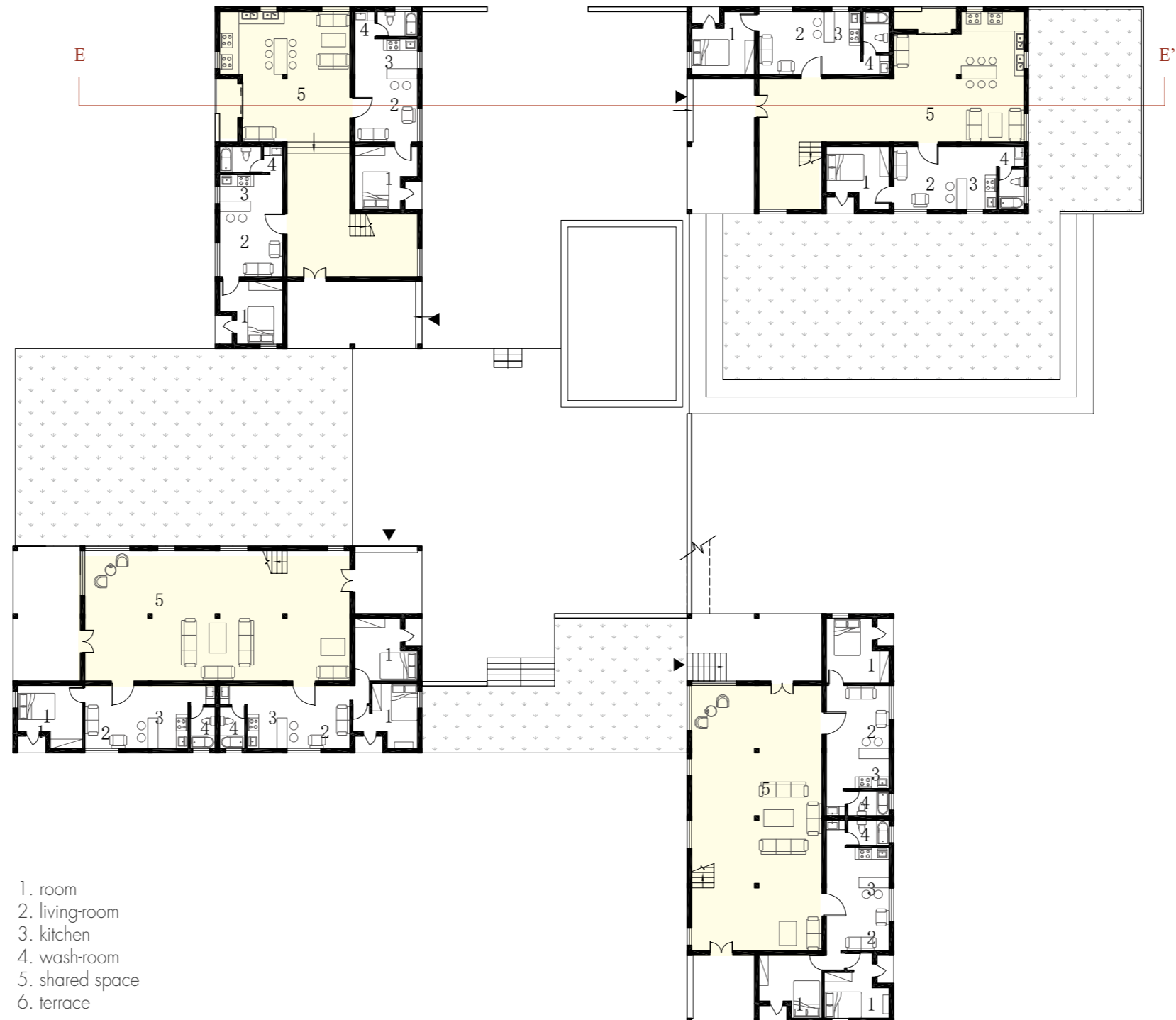
SIGHT



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



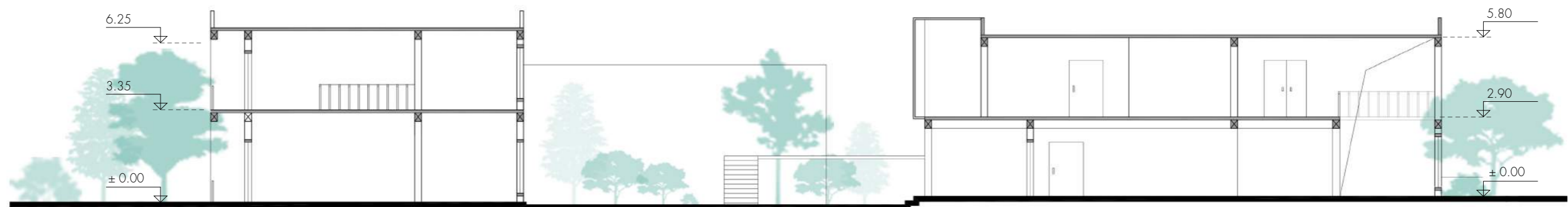
Affordable Housing Ground Floor



Affordable Housing First Floor

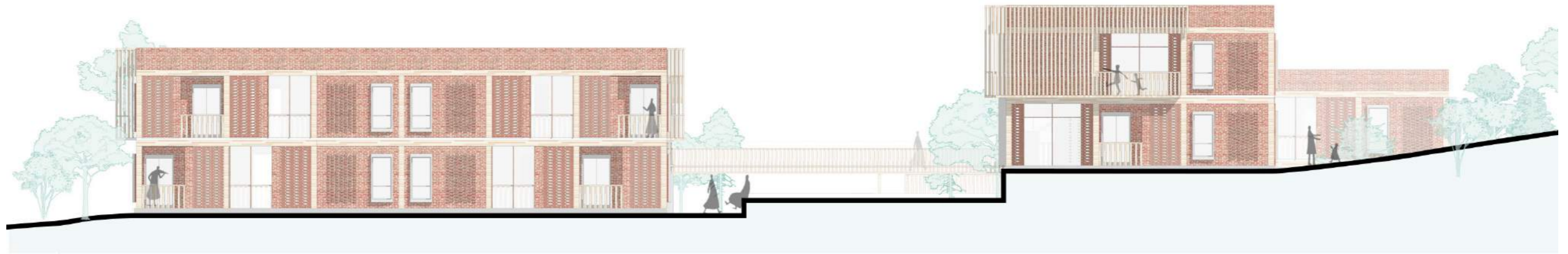


Affordable Housing Section

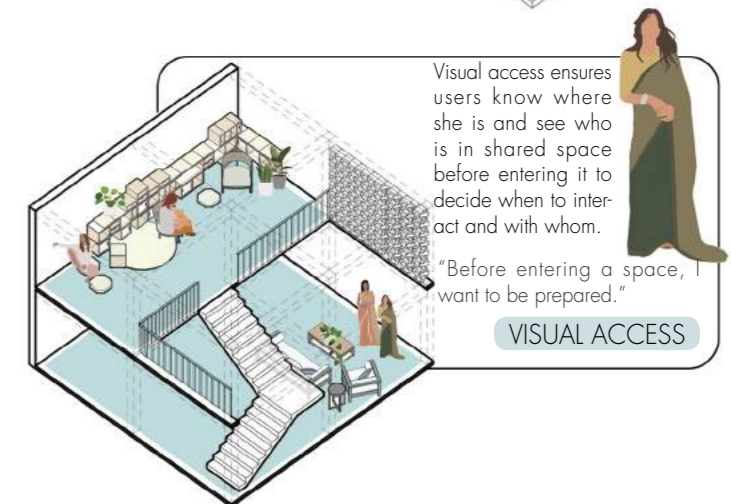
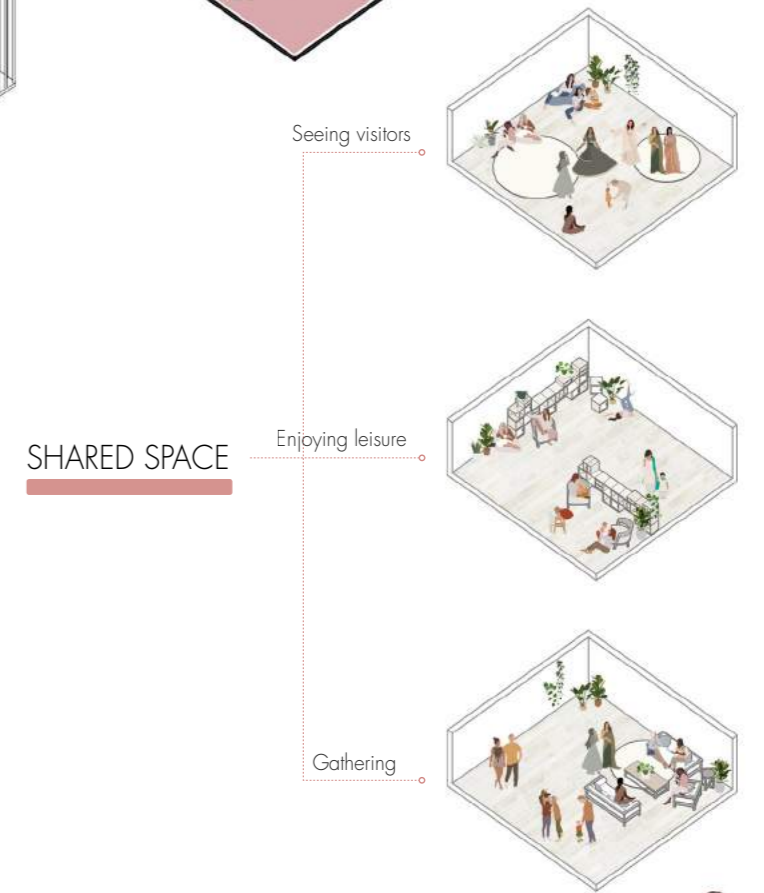
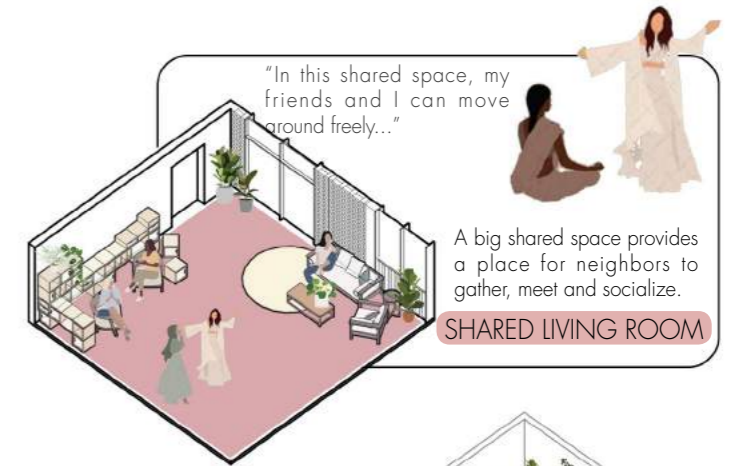
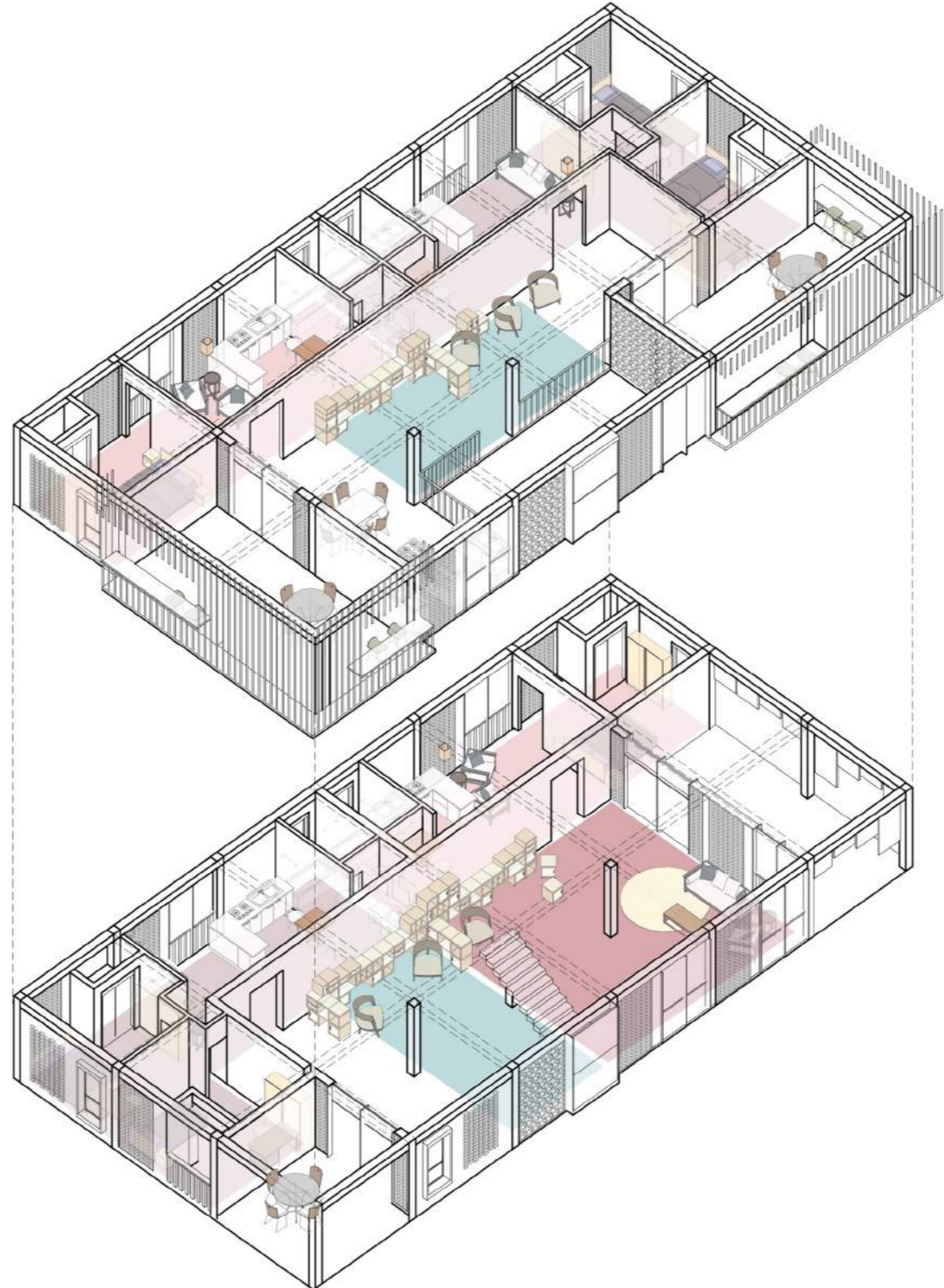
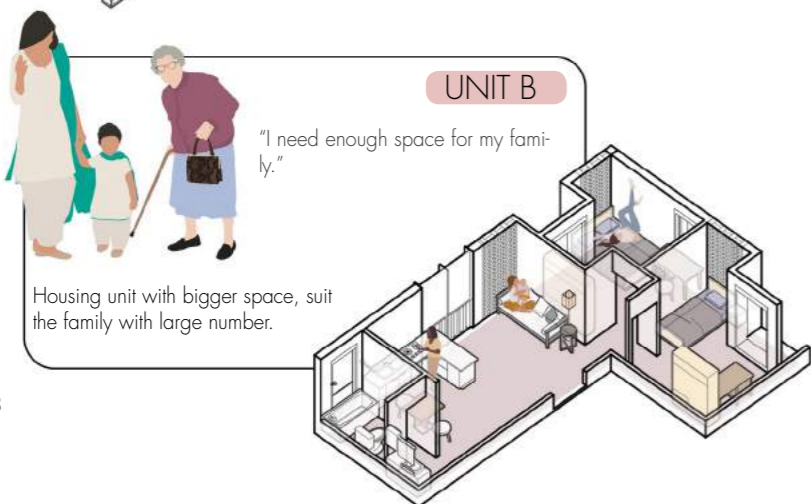
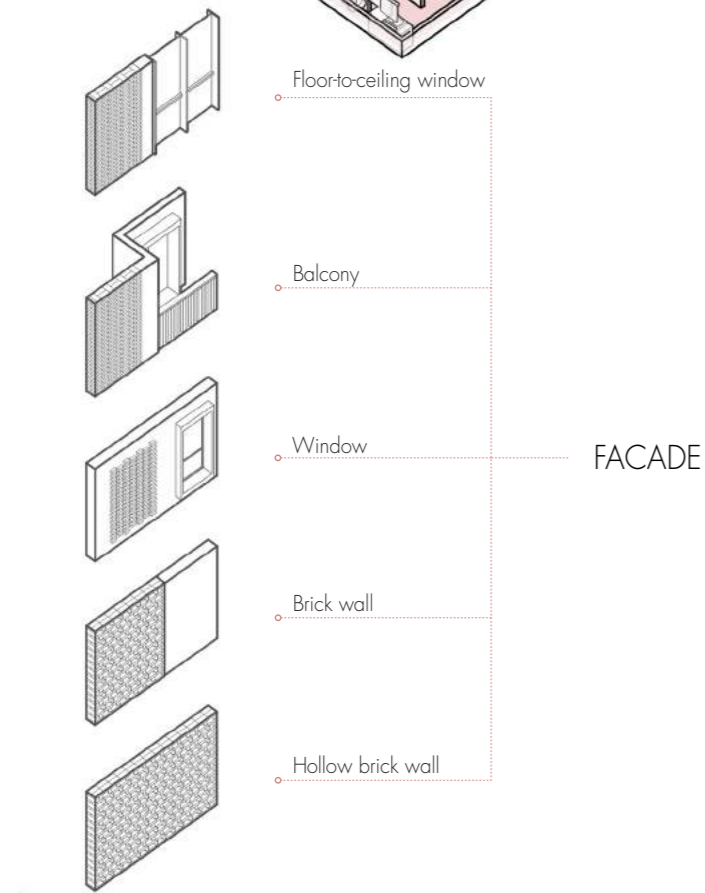
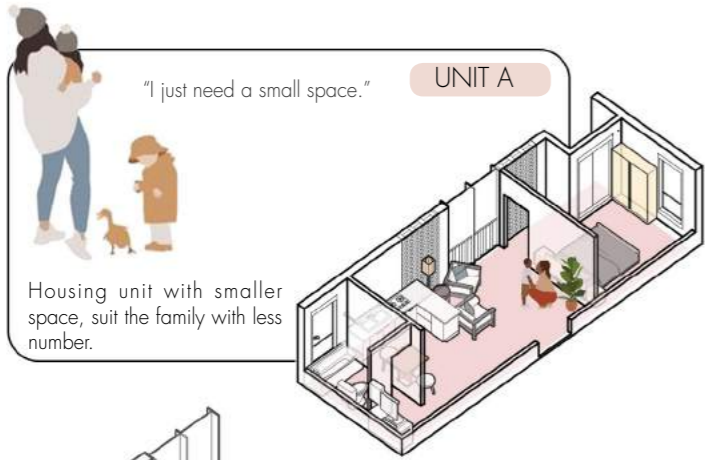
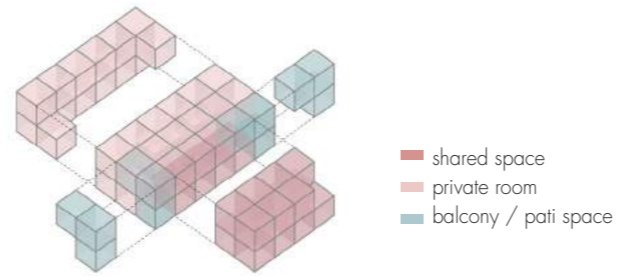


SECTION E-E'

Affordable Housing Facade



NORTH FACADE

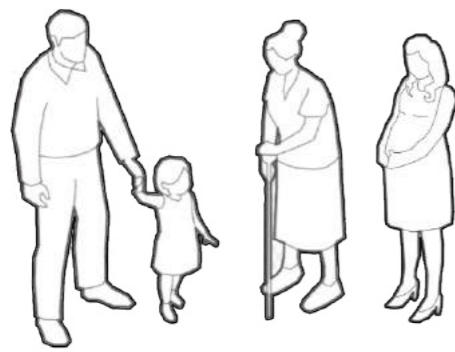




Public Service

Design Approach

USERS: ALL THE PEOPLE



The public service part face to all the people, especially to the people who live in the near by village.

The clinic provide sanitation service for everyone and training center which connect to the clinic also have speech for women. The other training center focus on teaching women some skills in order to improve their abilities.

The qualities that the place needs are:

1. Easy to find
2. Clear routes
3. User-friendly

REQUIREMENT

COMMUNITY SERVICE



- Care center
- Job opportunities
- Meeting place
- Education

OPEN SPACE



- Furnitures
- Specify space
- Shared space
- Light

SANITATION SERVICE

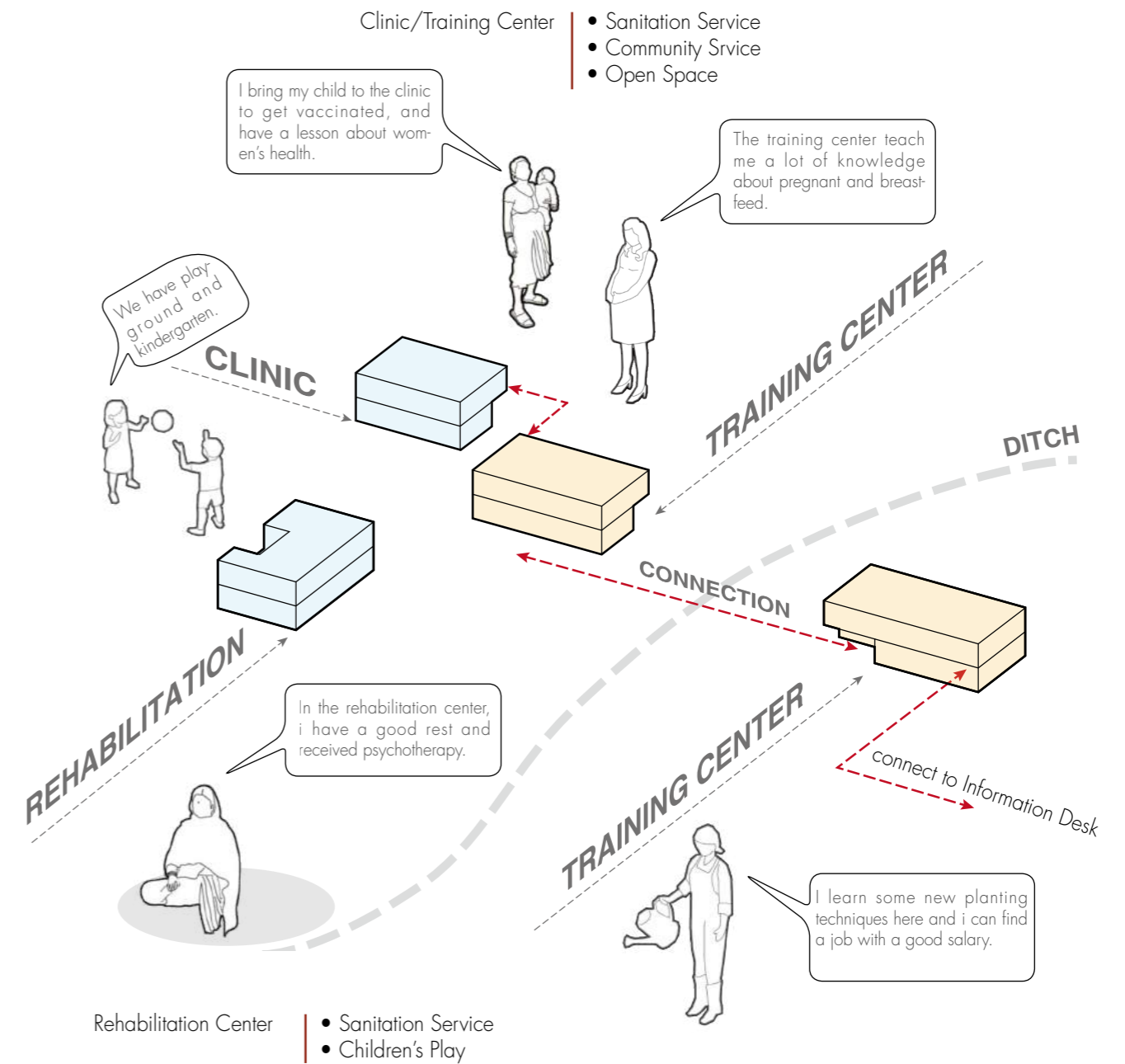


- Public toilet
- Hygiene supplies
- Clean water
- Healthy care

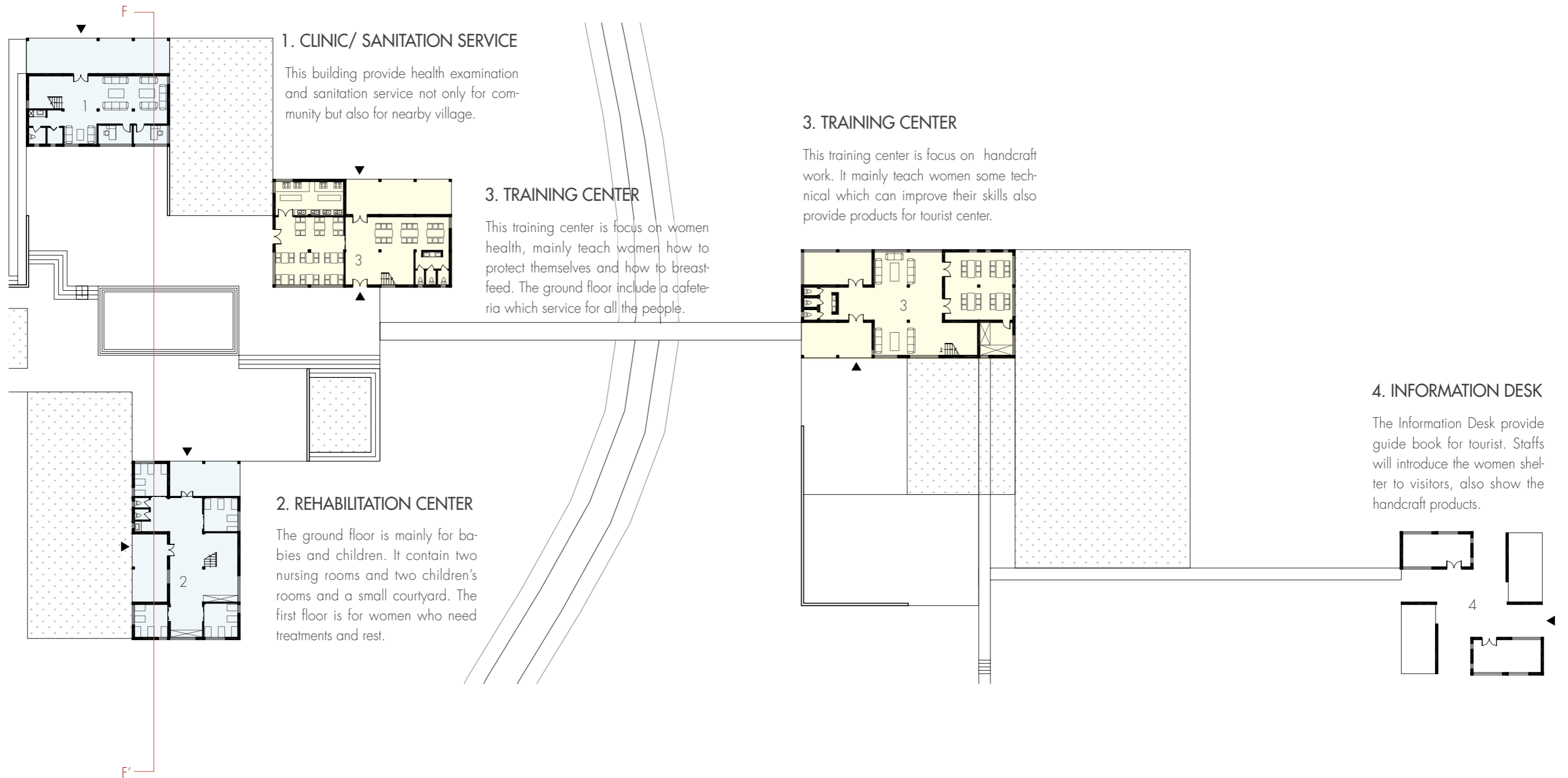
CHILDREN'S PLAY



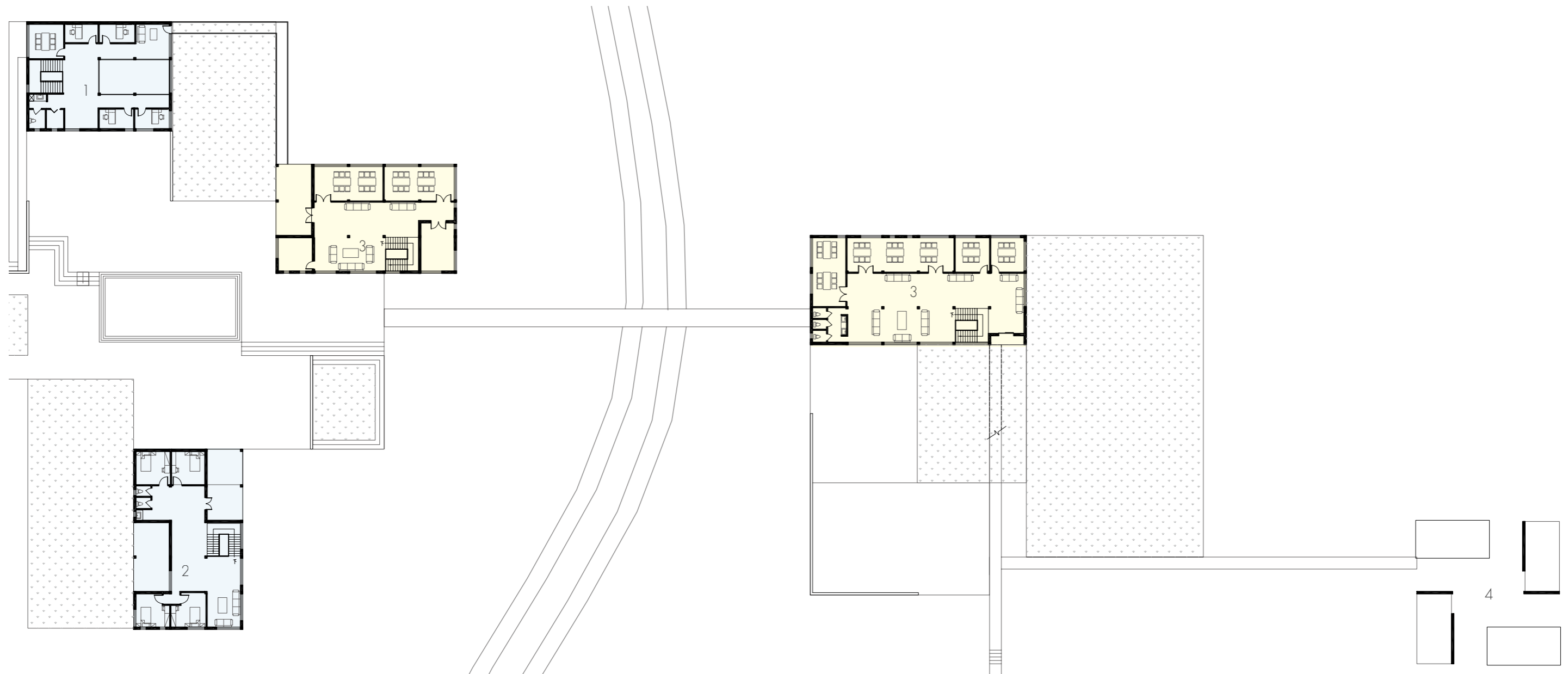
- Brightness
- Specify space
- Supervision
- Rest space



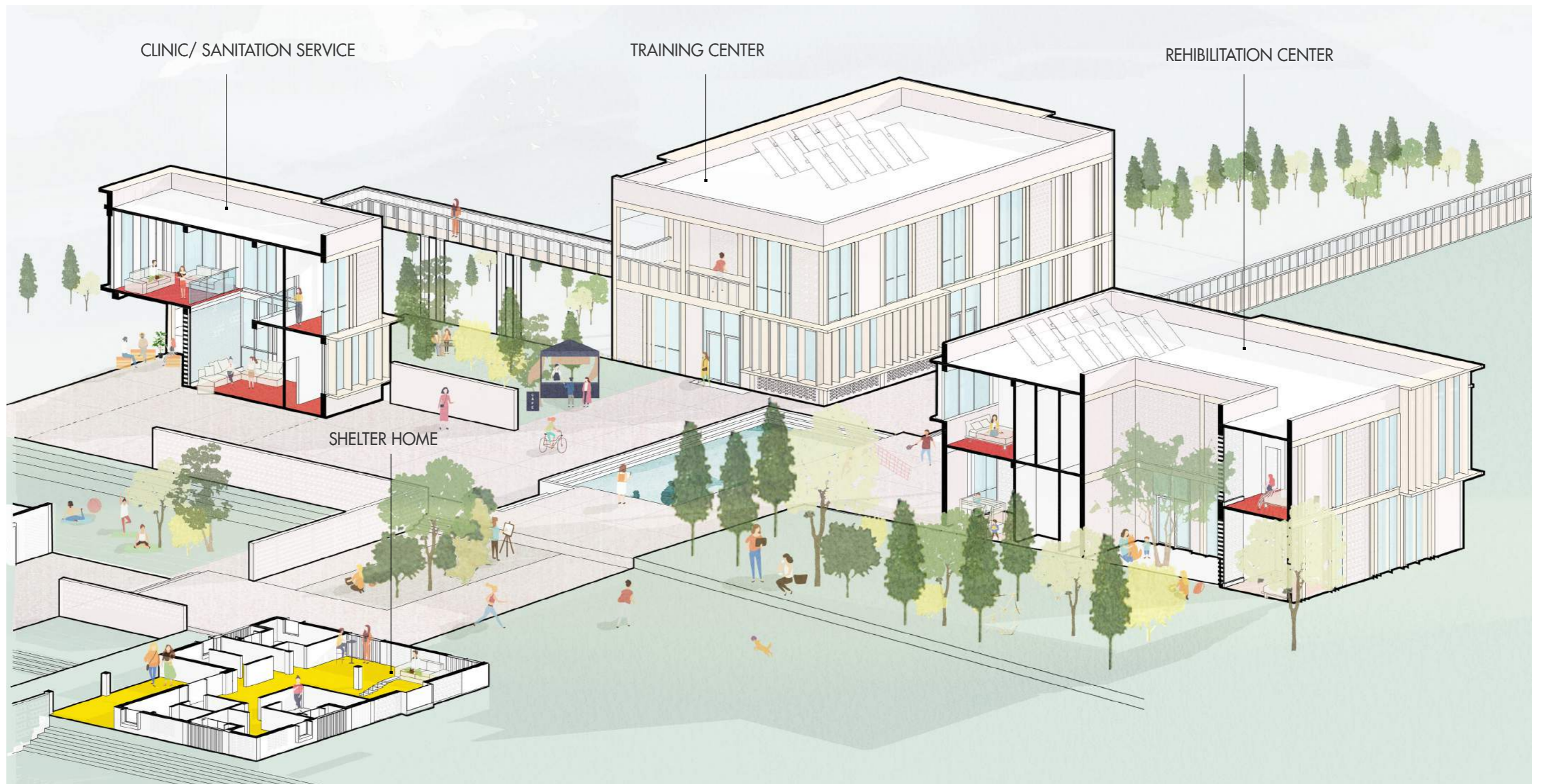
Public Service Ground Floor



Public Service First Floor



Perspective Section



SECTION F - F'

Public Service Facade



EAST FACADE



Reference

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GIRLS ARE NOT THE PROBLEMS,

THEY CAN BE PROBLEM SOLVERS.