

No part of the candidate evidence in this exemplar material may be presented in an external assessment for the New Zealand Scholarship award.

- CONTEXT -

- I AIM TO DESIGN A SUSTAINABLE & CHILD-FRIENDLY WOMEN'S SHELTER

CONTEXT - RESEARCH & HISTORY



During the 16th century in England, they tried to give vagrants housing instead of punishing them. The housing became workhouses and the conditions were so harsh that it discouraged people relying on the government's help. There were also children in the workhouses and they were forced to work.

16TH CENTURY ENGLAND



Modern homelessness started as a result of the great depression. A large increase in poverty and job loss made many in America and the UK and NZ homeless. The UK brought in The Rough Sleeping Initiative and bought in more hostel beds and funding for teams that helped provide facilities. This drastically reduced the amount of people who were sleeping rough in the UK.

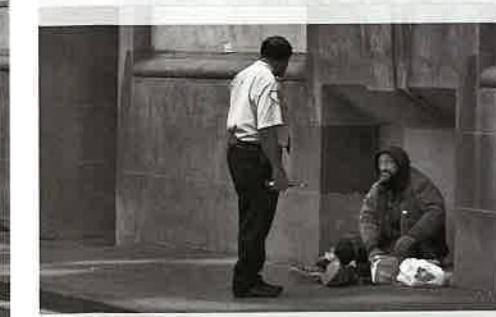
THE GREAT DEPRESSION



In 1864, the Otago Daily Times reported that Dunedin and Auckland had 'filthy back slums.' Overcrowding also increased with the Great Depression after the war. Māori, in particular, experienced very poor housing conditions.

In the 1960s, voluntary organisations recorded a gradual increase in some groups experiencing housing difficulties. The Christchurch Methodist Church night shelter found that their main users were unmarried women with children, and those leaving their homes because of domestic violence.

NZ HISTORY



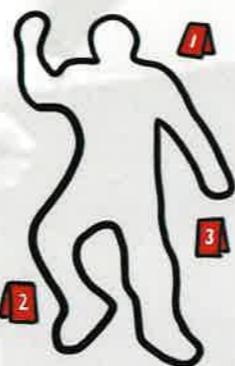
COVID-19



Spread of Covid-19 in New Zealand: after one month rough sleeping appeared to have been all but eliminated in the country. Many have been moved into hostels and motels but this is not permanent. The country is facing a severe housing shortage and affordability crisis and home construction is slow work and the public housing waiting list keeps growing.

Research shows that violence against women and children, sexual violence and gender based violence escalate and intensify during natural disasters and emergencies like a pandemic.

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN NEW ZEALAND



Half of all homicides are a result of family violence



Police recorded that they were called to investigate a family violence situation every five minutes



23 Adults & 9 children are killed every year as a result of family violence



29% of kids report unwanted sexual touching or being forced to do sexual things



1 in 7 young people report intentional abuse by an adult at home



24% of Women, 6% of men have experienced one or more sexual offences



1 in 3 women experience physical and/or sexual abuse from a partner



Disabled women are nearly twice as likely to be victims of violence



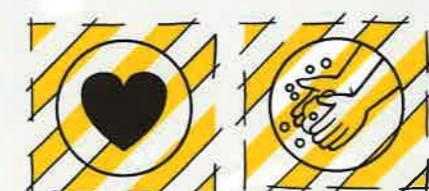
3/4 of offences from a family member are not reported to the police

DOMESTIC ABUSE IN COVID-19

A survey of 15,000 women in Australia found the start of the pandemic coincided with the start or escalation of violence and abuse.

A UK survey found that 61% of women living with their abuser said the abuse had worsened. Women with children, who were currently experiencing abuse, said things were also worse for their children.

Organisations in Aotearoa New Zealand have had limited capacity to research the impacts of COVID-19. Information from service providers in NZ have shown a link between the pandemic and domestic abuse.

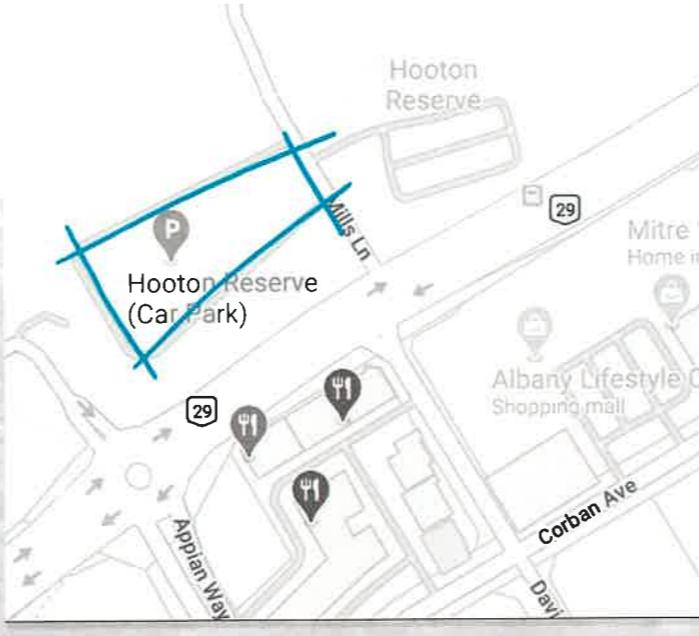
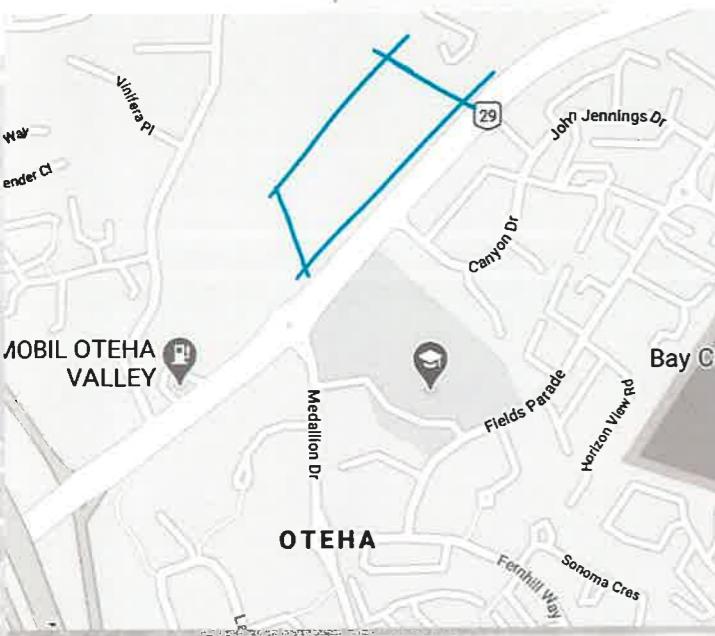


Unite
against
COVID-19

CONTEXT - SITE ANALYSIS

Analysis of 2013 Census data by the University of Otago found 20,296 AUCKLANDERS met the definition of HOMELESS:

- 771 people without shelter
- 3175 people in temporary accommodation
- 16,350 sharing temporarily
- An additional unknown number of people living in uninhabitable dwellings.



SITE 1- OTEHA VALLEY ROAD



SITE 2- HOOTON RESERVE



SITE 3- DAVIES DRIVE



PROS-

- Next to bus stop (Across the road)/near main bus station.
- Very close to multiple schools/day cares & kindergarten.
- Close to Albany mall/other potential workplaces.
- Sheltered site for privacy and safety of users.

CONS-

- The site is next to a busy road (Oteha Valley Road).
- The terrain is more challenging - long & on a slight hill.
- New road being built near the site, could be a busy road.



PROS-

- Close to Albany mall for potential workplaces.
- Close to multiple bus stops and the main station.
- Large, flat space, already used by homeless people.
- Close to a skatepark and play park for kids/teens.

CONS-

- Next to skatepark, a male dominated activity which may make domestic abuse survivors feel unsafe.
- The types of homeless people can be a problem, drug abusers or men who feel dangerous to the survivors.



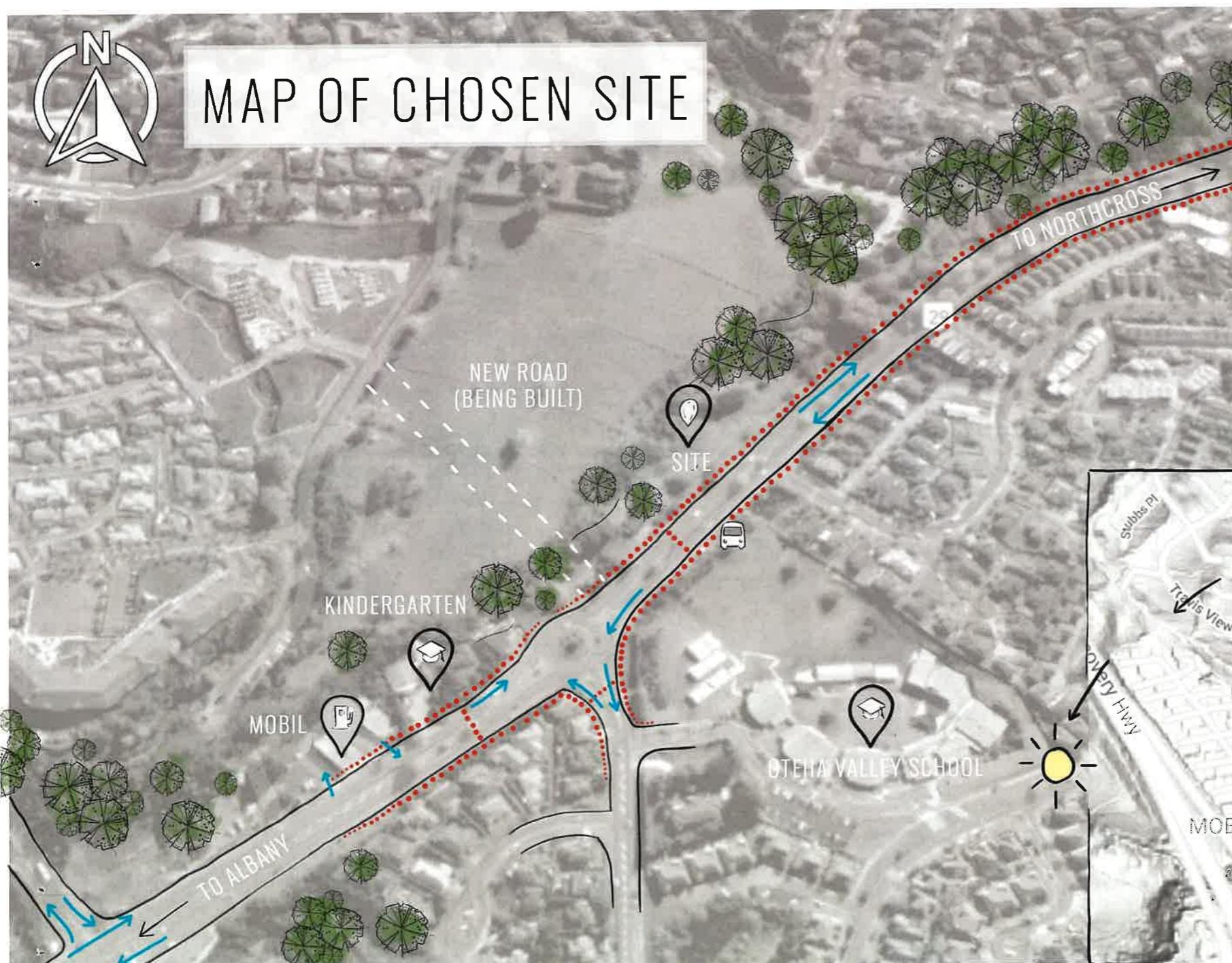
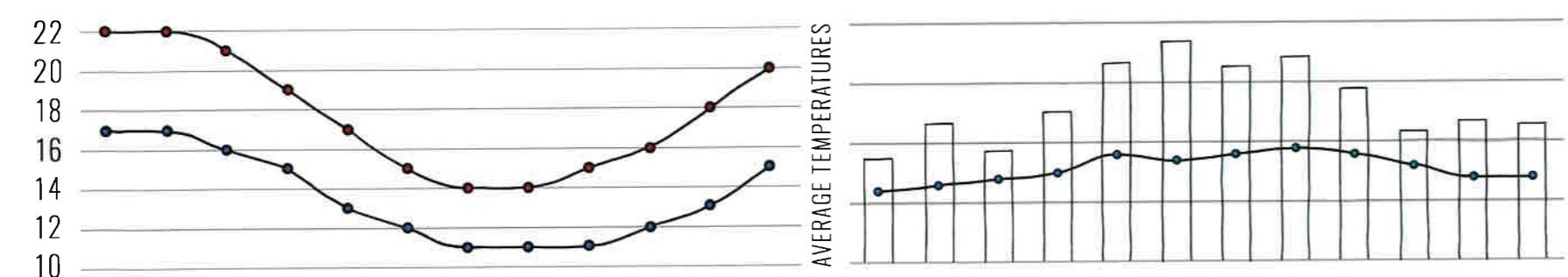
PROS-

- In the middle of Albany, closer to main mall/other shops.
- Day-care in the mall, still fairly close to other schools.
- The site is a very large, flat space, multiple areas for use.

CONS-

- The site is in quite an exposed and open area.
- Large apartment buildings close & are being built.
- Might not help survivors feel safe and protected.

CONTEXT - SITE ANALYSIS



TRANSPORT-

Bus Stop - 83m
Main Bus Station - 894m

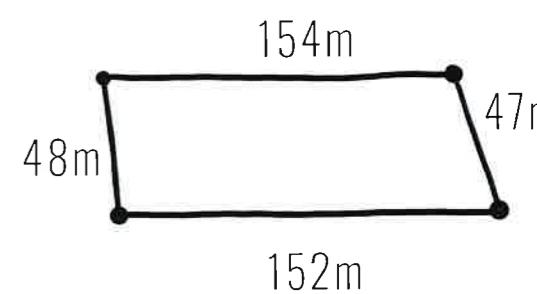
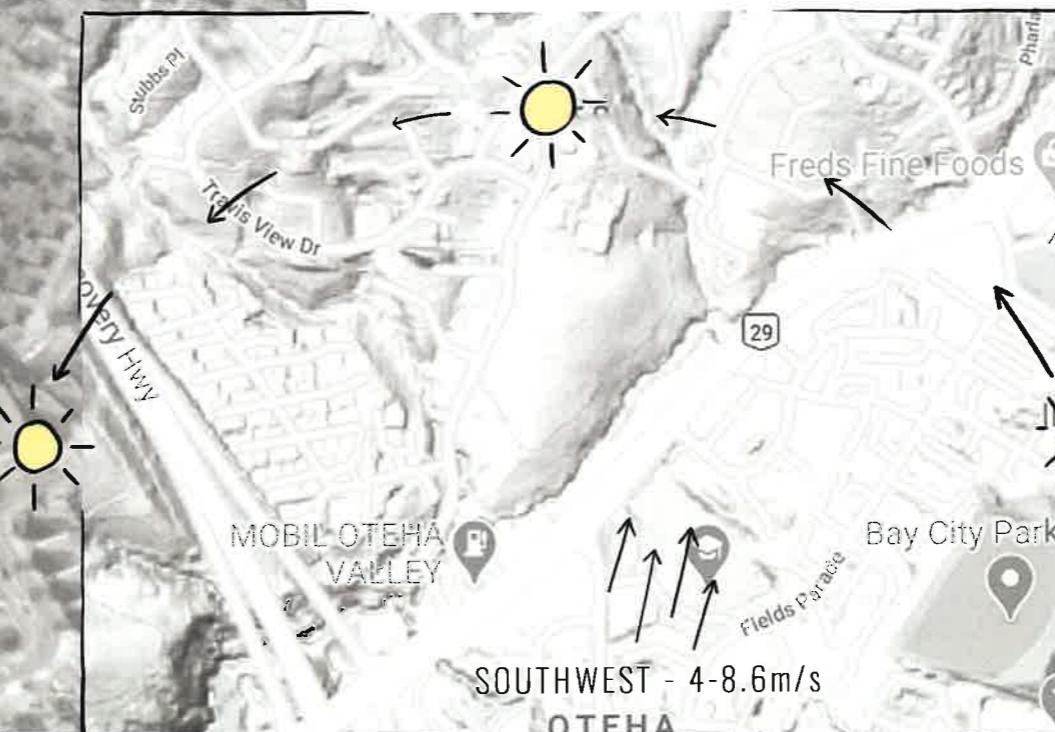
SCHOOLS-

Oteha Valley School - 200m
Kindergarten - 240m
Northcross Intermediate - 895km
Massey University - 2.4km
Albany Senior School - 3.18km

SHOPS/POTENTIAL WORK-

Oteha Valley Shops - 560m
Petrol Station - 295m
Westfield - 1.64km
Pak N Save- 1.88km

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



POTENTIAL SITE USE



CONTEXT-CULTURAL FACTORS

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a growing issue in New Zealand, with specific concerns being raised about the **OVER-REPRESENTATION OF MĀORI** in surveys.

The higher rates of IPV among Māori are not caused from cultural differences but by ethnic differences in exposure to SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS and exposure to FAMILY PROBLEMS IN CHILDHOOD.

CHILDREN ARE IMPACTED

- In the first study, the rate of Māori women experiencing IPV was **26.9%** compared with a rate of **14.6%** for New Zealand European women (Young et al. 1997).

MORE THAN DOUBLE

The second national crime survey indicated that **49.3% OF MĀORI WOMEN** and **22.2%** of New Zealand EUROPEAN WOMEN had experienced IPV (Morris et al. 2003)

It has been estimated that close to **50%** of Women's Refuge clientele are **MĀORI WOMEN AND CHILDREN**.

DISPROPORTIONATE

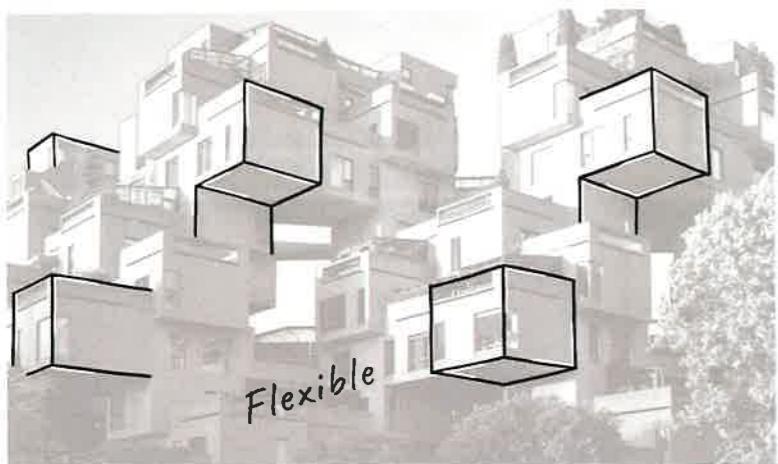
16.7% OF NEW ZEALAND'S POPULATION IS MAORI

This information leads me to believe that my design should be strongly influenced by the needs of Maori women and children, taking on board, relevant cultural considerations to ensure that these women are empowered and supported in a culturally appropriate way.

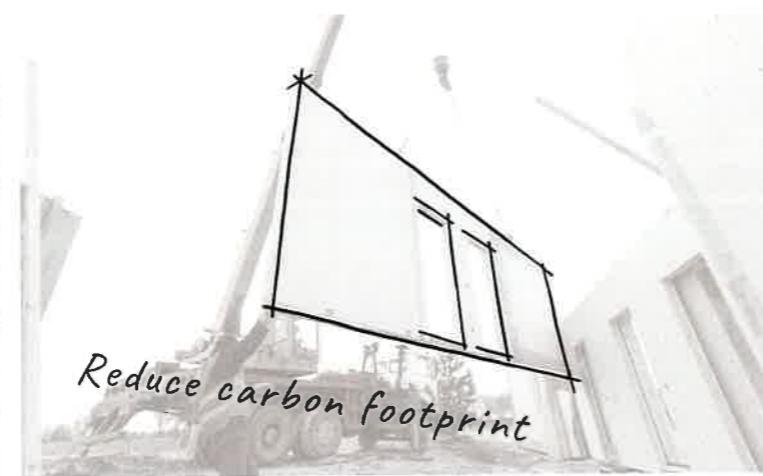
CONTEXT - MATERIALS & SUSTAINABILITY

STOP FAMILY VIOLENCE

ADAPTABILITY



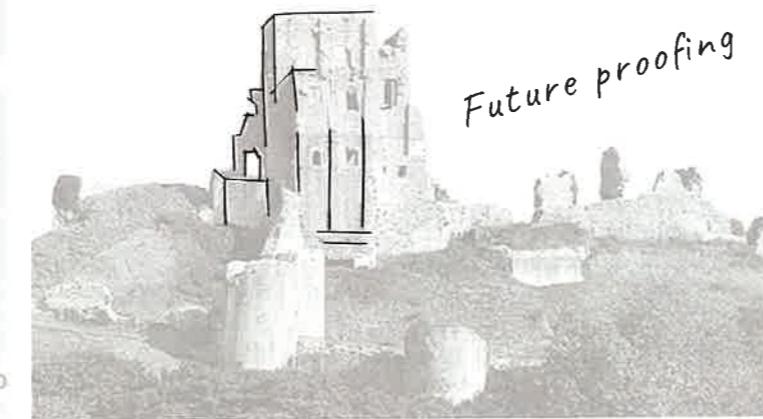
CONSTRUCTION



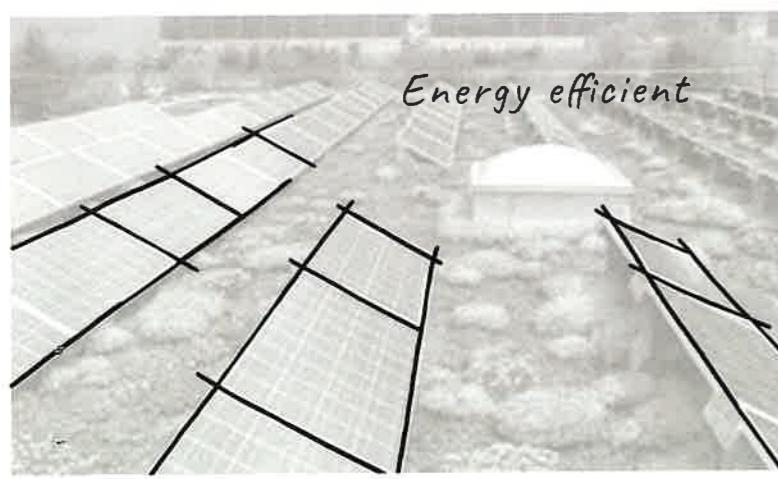
LOCAL SOURCE



LIFESPAN



BUILDING USE



MAINTENANCE



- Modular buildings are flexible and can be changed to suit people's needs. They can also be easily upgraded to help support different situations or needs of people using the facility.

- Modular buildings also tend to be quicker and easier to install. Adding extensions onto the existing building should also be easier.

- Construction should be an efficient process that has a low impact on the environment and well as being affordable to deliver and construct.

- Buildings should last as long as possible in a good condition to ensure that the service is able for people to use in the future.

- Materials should be able to be recycled for buildings used again (Cradle to cradle design) or repurposed.

- Sourcing from non-local areas increases the cost and environmental impacts of shipping.

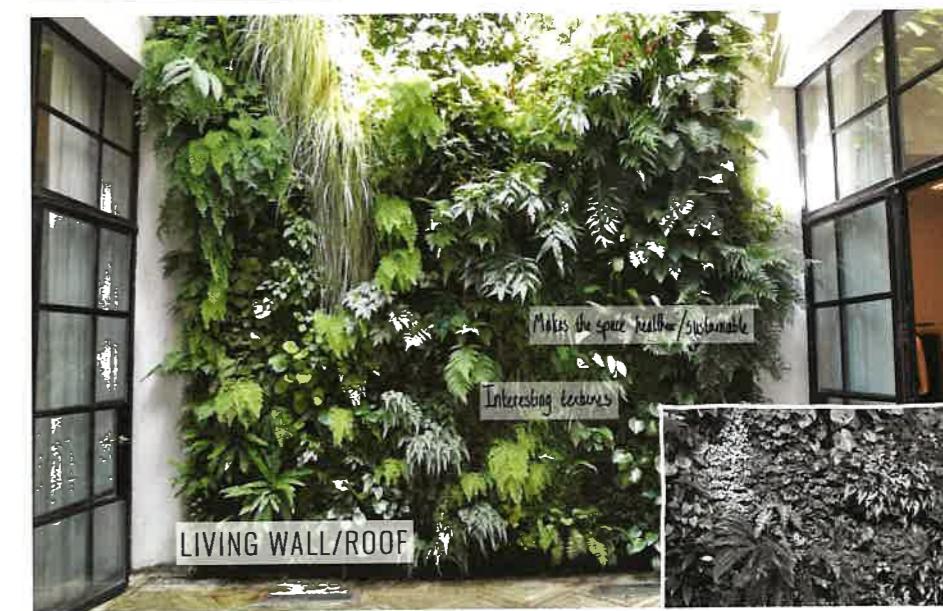
- Local sourcing supports business in the area or in the country and boosts the economy. It also helps to provide jobs..

- Less maintenance means that less money and materials will be needed in order to keep a building in good shape.

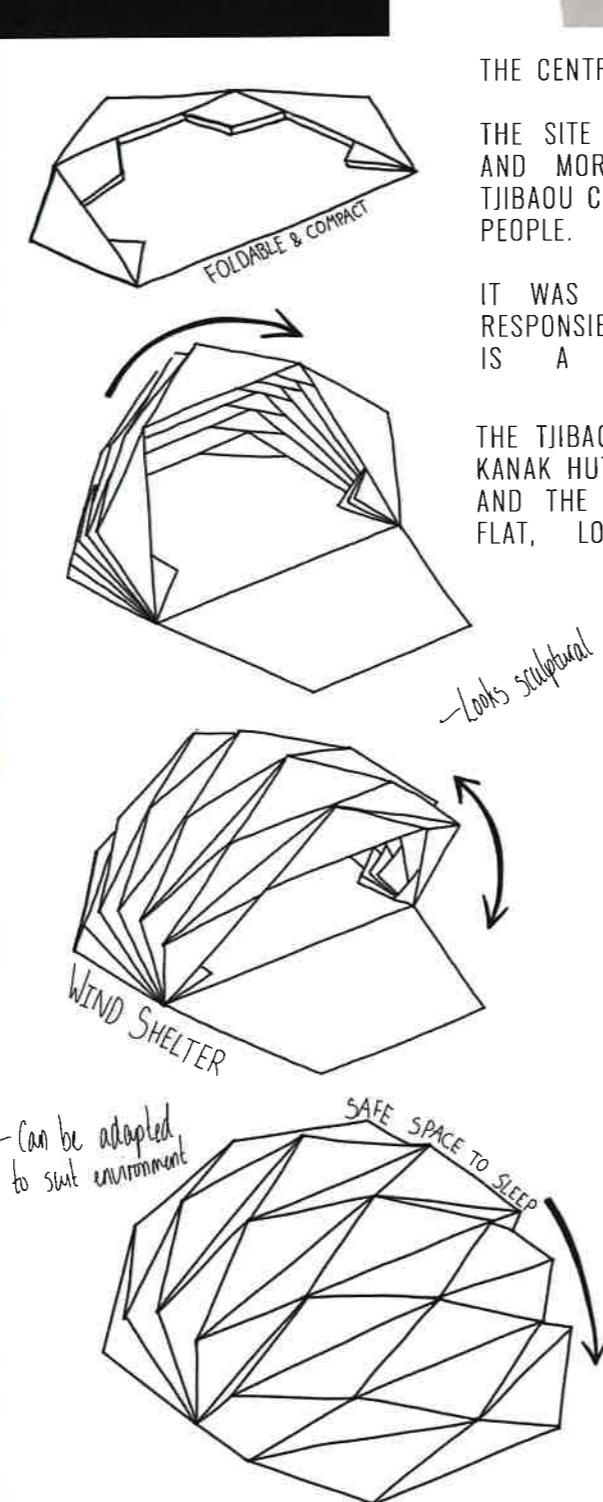
- Regular work and maintenance will increase the costs, not ideal for a potentially government/charity funded project.

- Renewable energy sources should be used where possible as well as efficient heating and lighting.

- The environment should also be a healthy place to be and live in, such as clean or filtered air.



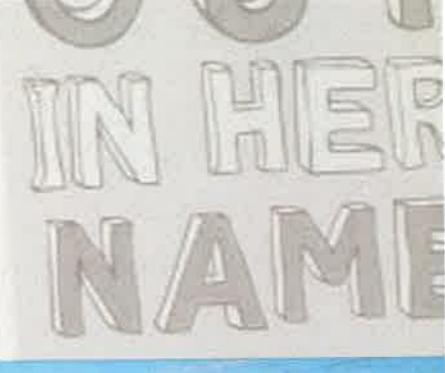
CONTEXT - CASE STUDY



OFTEN A CARDBOARD BOX IS ALL THAT A HOMELESS PERSON HAS. IT PROVIDES A SMALL AMOUNT OF PROTECTION AND WARMTH AGAINST THE ELEMENTS AND IS EASILY AVAILABLE FROM BINS. IT ALSO OFFERS PEOPLE PRIVACY. OFTEN, PEOPLE ALSO USE IT TO MAKE SIGNS FROM.

PEOPLE HAVE NOW STARTED DESIGNING SHELTER FROM CARDBOARD. IT IS FLEXIBLE AND LIGHT, EASY TO CARRY AROUND IF ITS FOLDED. TWO PRODUCTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE ARE AN ORIGAMI STYLE TENT, DESIGNED BY XAVIER VAN DER STAPPEN. IT IS ABLE TO BE FOLDED UP AND CARRIED BY THE USER.

THE SECOND IS A BED. FORMER TEACHER, ELLIOT LORD HAS MADE A FOLDABLE BED THAT KEEPS A PERSON OFF THE COLD AND HARD GROUND WHEN SLEEPING. ALL THE CARD THAT IS USED HAS BEEN RECYCLED OR DONATED.

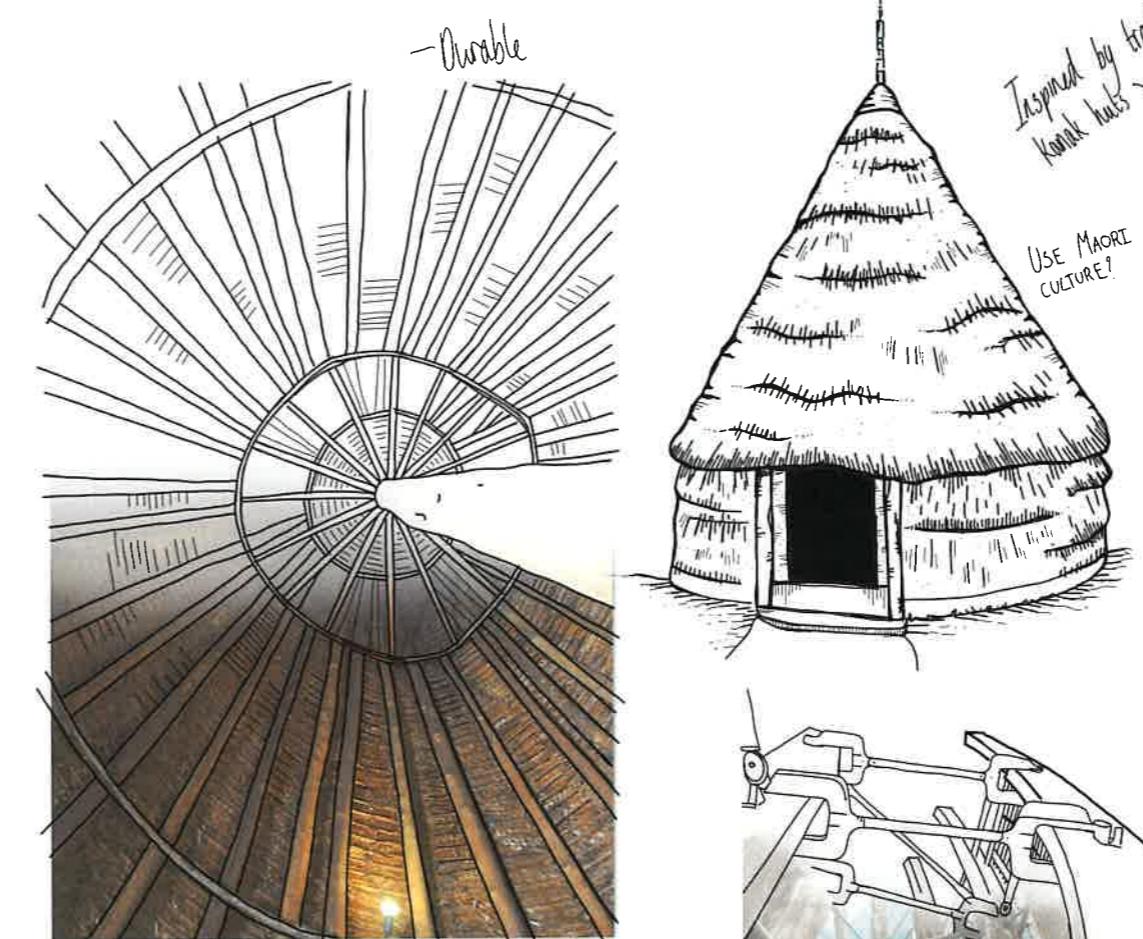


THE CENTRE IS ON EIGHT HECTARES OF LAND BETWEEN MAGENTA AND TINA BAYS, IN NEW CALEDONIA.

THE SITE HAS AN ART CENTRE, MUSEUM, PERFORMANCE SPACES, LIBRARY, A LANDSCAPED PARK AND MORE. IT IS NAMED AFTER THE KANAK POLITICAL LEADER JEAN-MARIE TJIBAOU, THE TJIBAOU CULTURAL CENTRE WAS MADE TO CELEBRATE THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF THE LOCAL KANAK PEOPLE. IT RECOGNISES THE CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE PACIFIC REGION.

IT WAS DESIGNED BY WORLD-RENNED ITALIAN ARCHITECT RENZO PIANO. HE WAS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN OF THE CENTRE POMPIDOU IN PARIS. THE DESIGN OF THE CENTRE IS A MODERN INTERPRETATION OF THE ISLAND'S TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE.

THE TJIBAOU CULTURAL CENTRE IS A 7,000 M² BUILDING INSPIRED BY THE FORM OF TRADITIONAL KANAK HUTS. IT IS MADE OF STEEL AND IROKO WOOD. THE HEIGHT VARIES BETWEEN 20 AND 28 M, AND THE SURFACE AREAS FROM 55 TO 140 M². THE TEN HUTS ARE POSITIONED NEXT TO A FLAT, LOWER BUILDING WITH AN ADJOINING ALLEY THAT LEADS TO EACH HUT.



TJIBAOU CULTURAL CENTRE



Family Violence - It's not OK!
Kiwirapata - ne whanauto te tangata

I AIM TO DESIGN A SUSTAINABLE & CHILD FRIENDLY WOMEN'S SHELTER THAT-

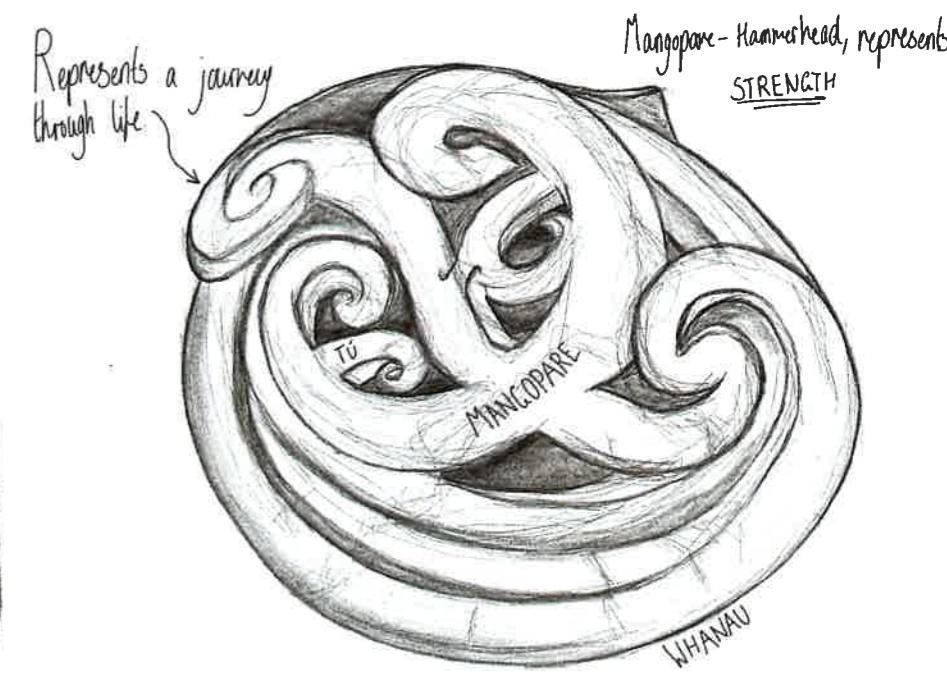
- IS A FRIENDLY AND CALMING ATMOSPHERE, WITH VARYING AGE APPROPRIATE SPACES.
- PROVIDES SAFETY AND SUPPORT FOR WOMEN TO REINTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY.
- IS BUILT WITH DURABILITY IN MIND SO THE SERVICE IS AVAILABLE FOR THE FUTURE.

- INITIATION -

INITIATION - RESEARCH



MANA - Personal & Collective strength, pride and identity



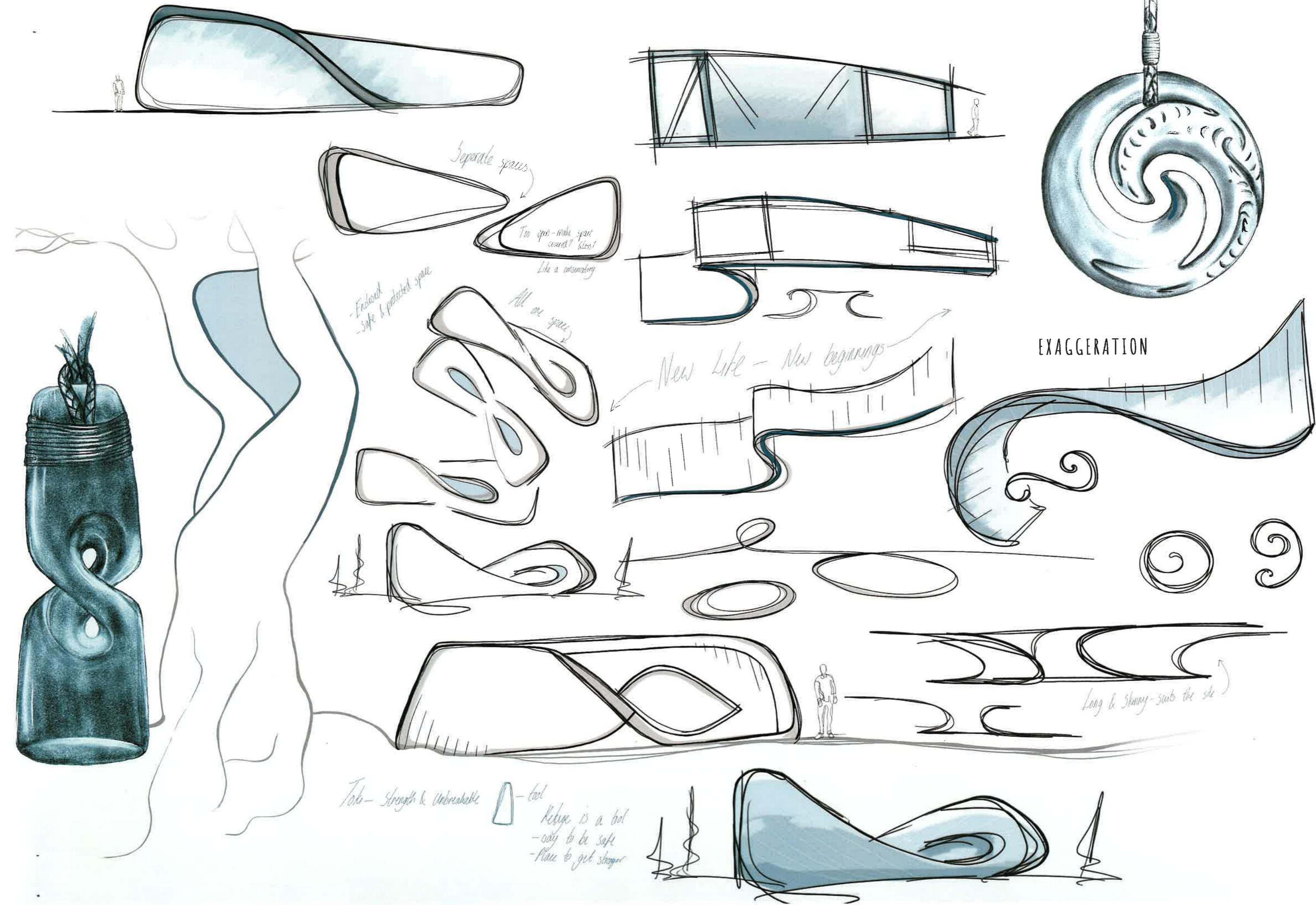
INITIATION - RESEARCH

THE CREATION OF LIGHT

INITIALLY, THE EARTH AND SKY WERE JOINED TOGETHER, AND THEIR CHILDREN WERE BORN BETWEEN THEM. THE CHILDREN CONSPIRED TO SEPARATE THEIR PARENTS, THEY TRY TO DIVIDE RANGI AND PAPA, SOON REALISING THEIR TASK IS VERY DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH. AFTER MANY ATTEMPTS TO SEPARATE THE PARENTS, TANE FINALLY SUCCEEDS AS HE PLACES HIS SHOULDERS AGAINST THE EARTH AND HIS FEET AGAINST THE SKY. THIS ALLOWED LIGHT TO FLOW INTO THE WORLD.

- IDEATION -

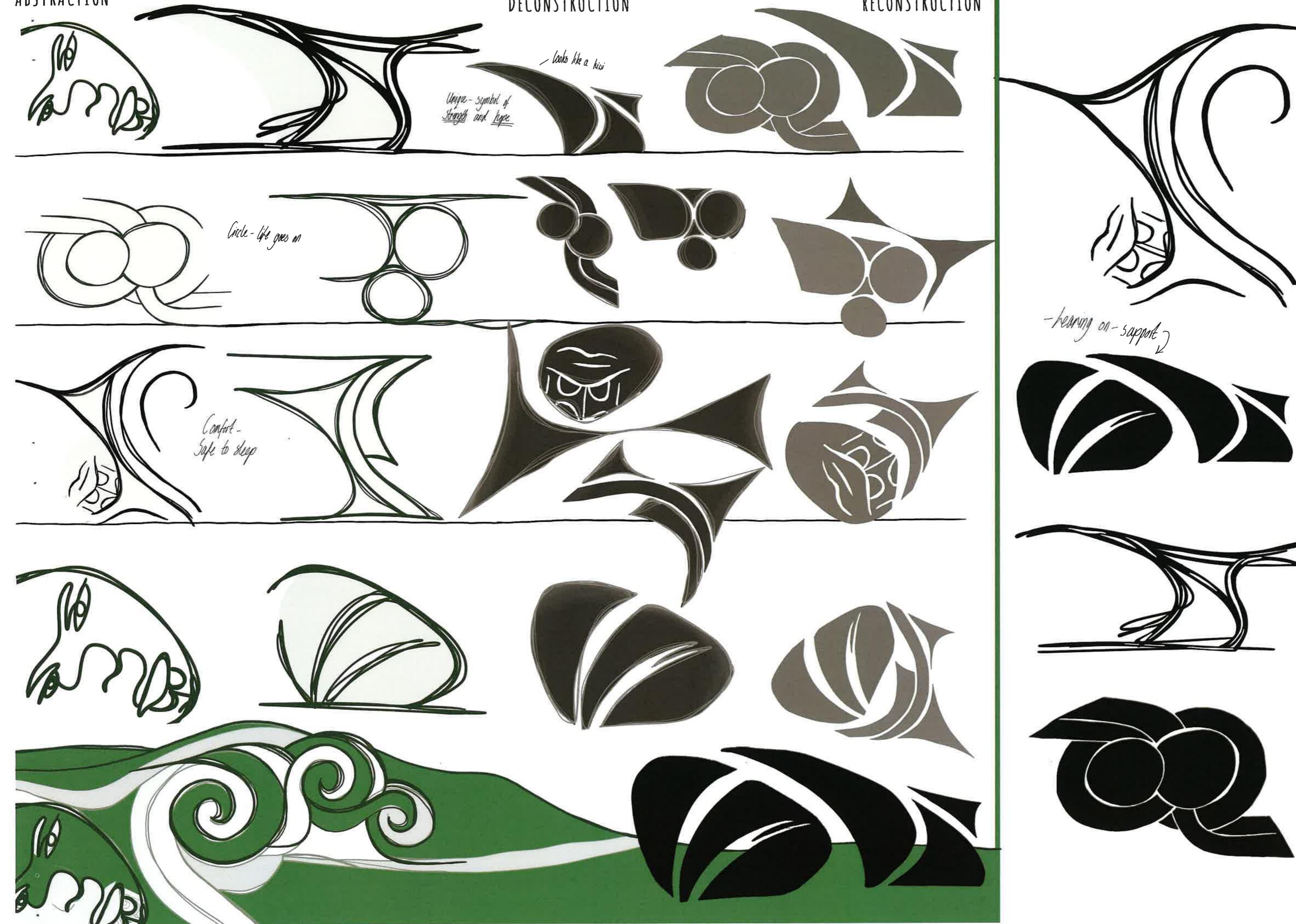
METAMORPHOSIS



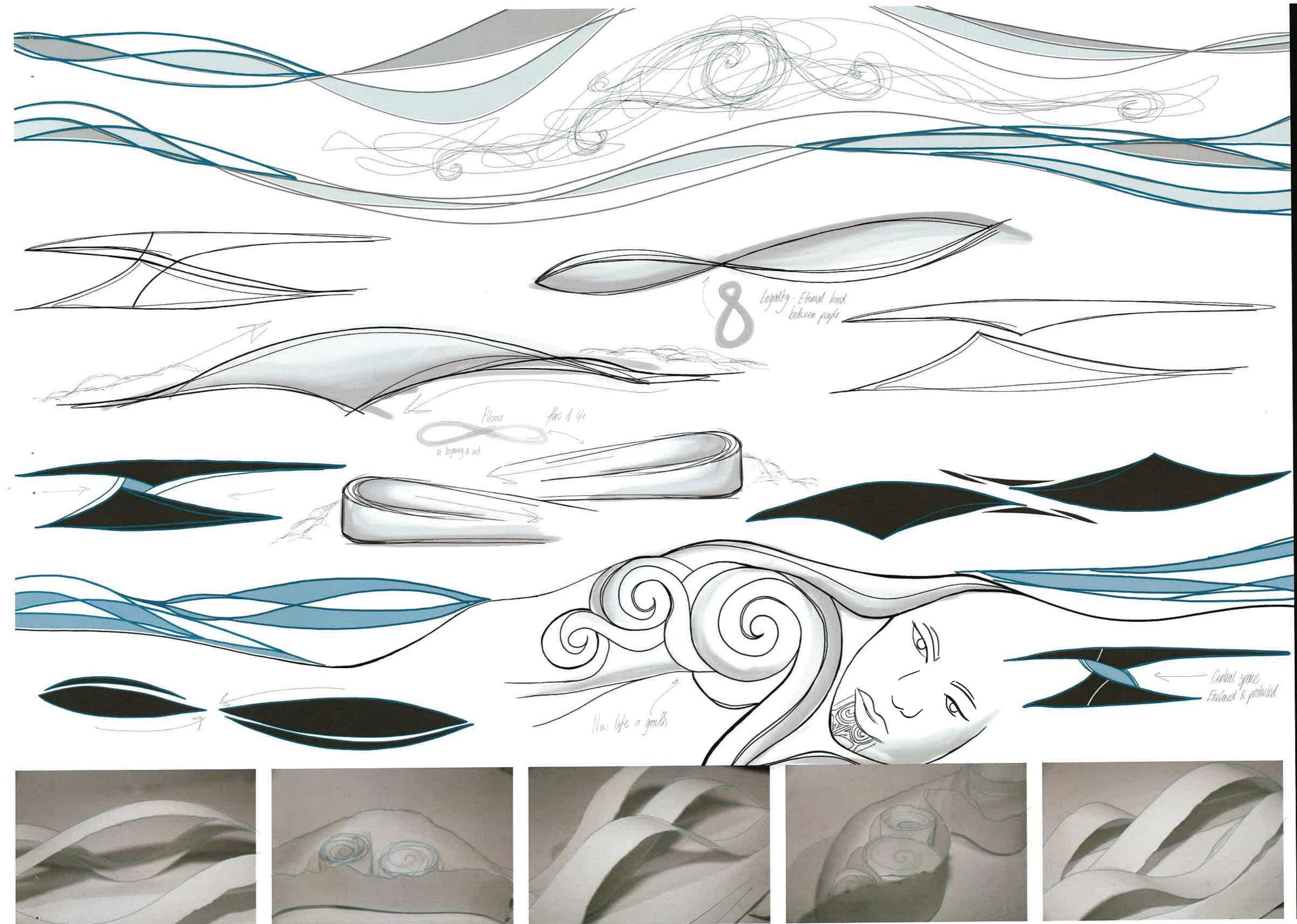
ABSTRACTION

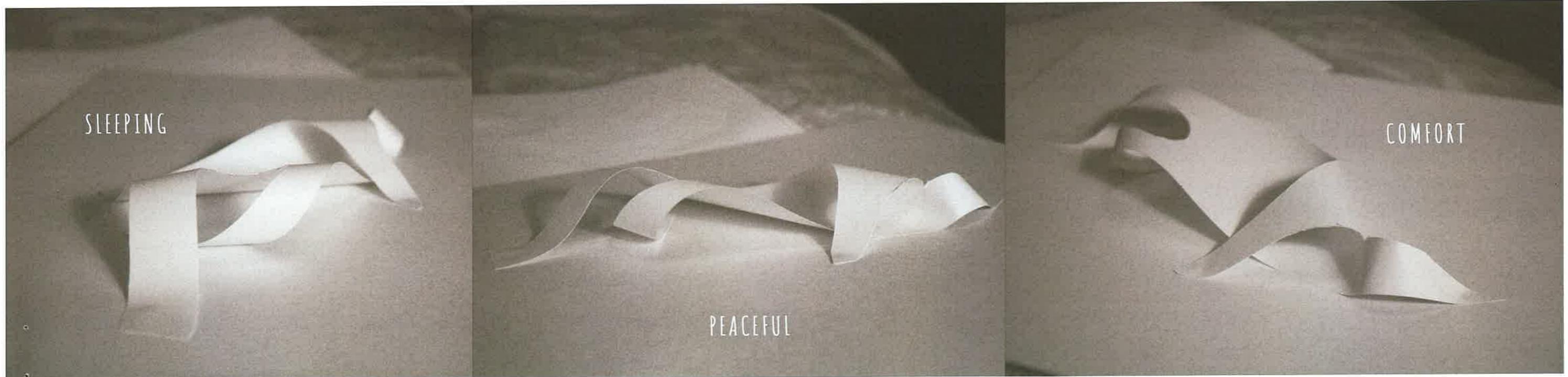
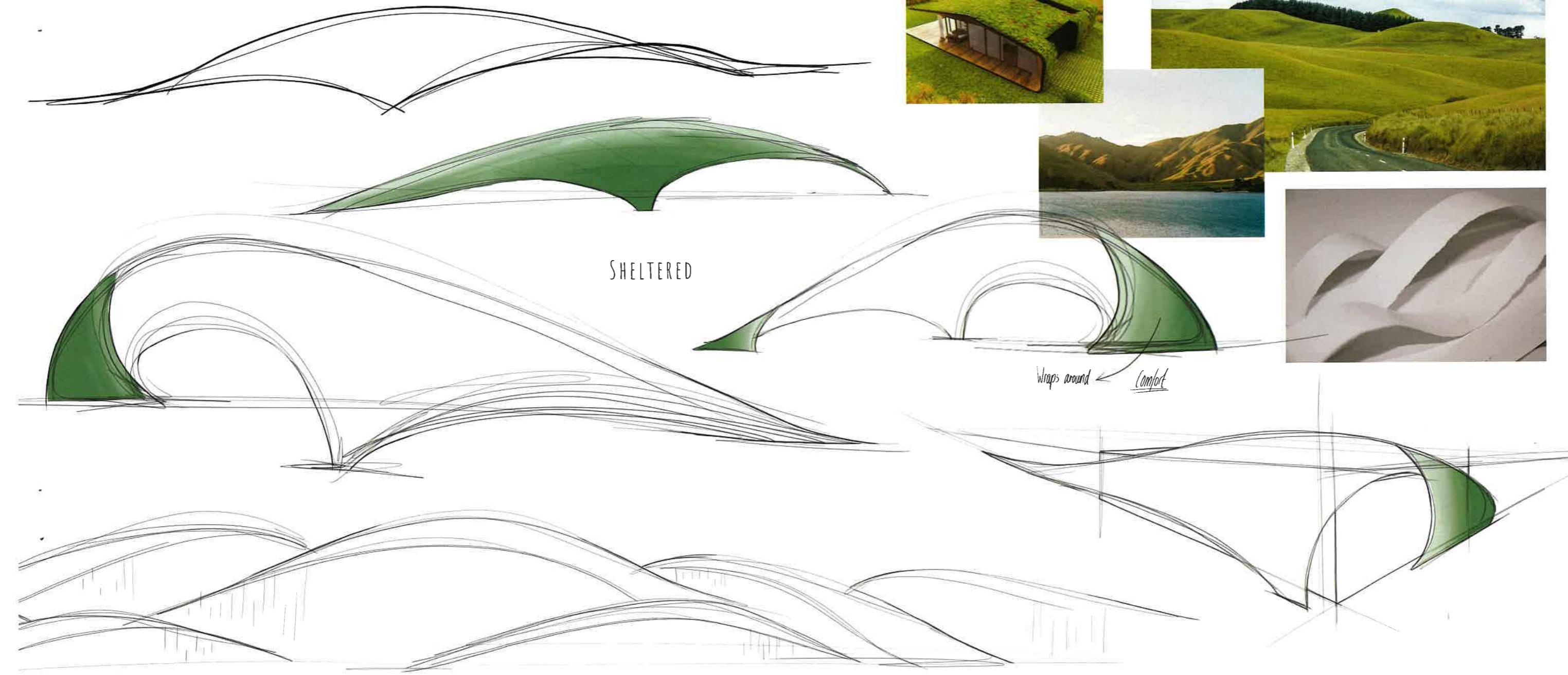
DECONSTRUCTION

RECONSTRUCTION

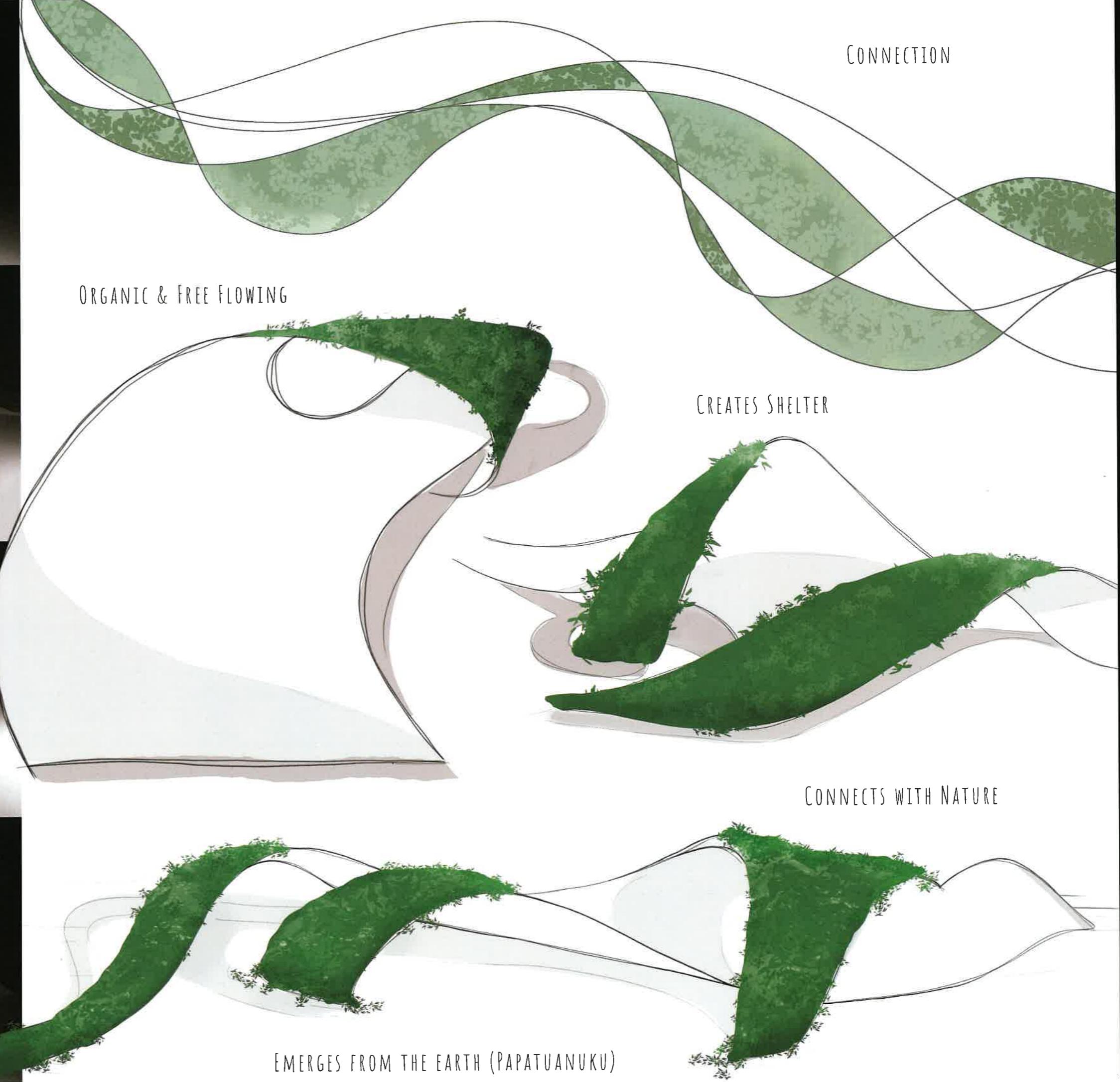


INITIATION

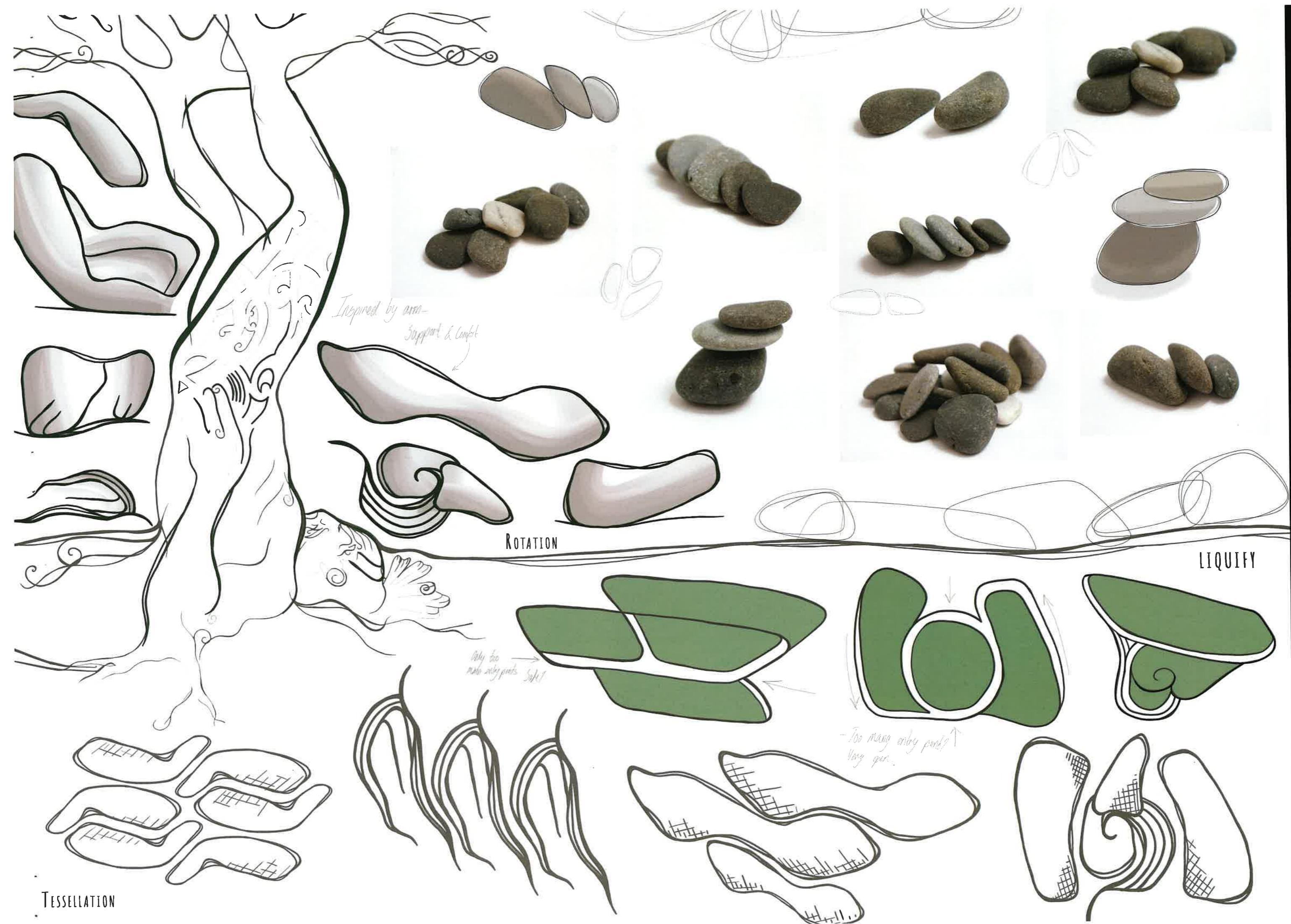




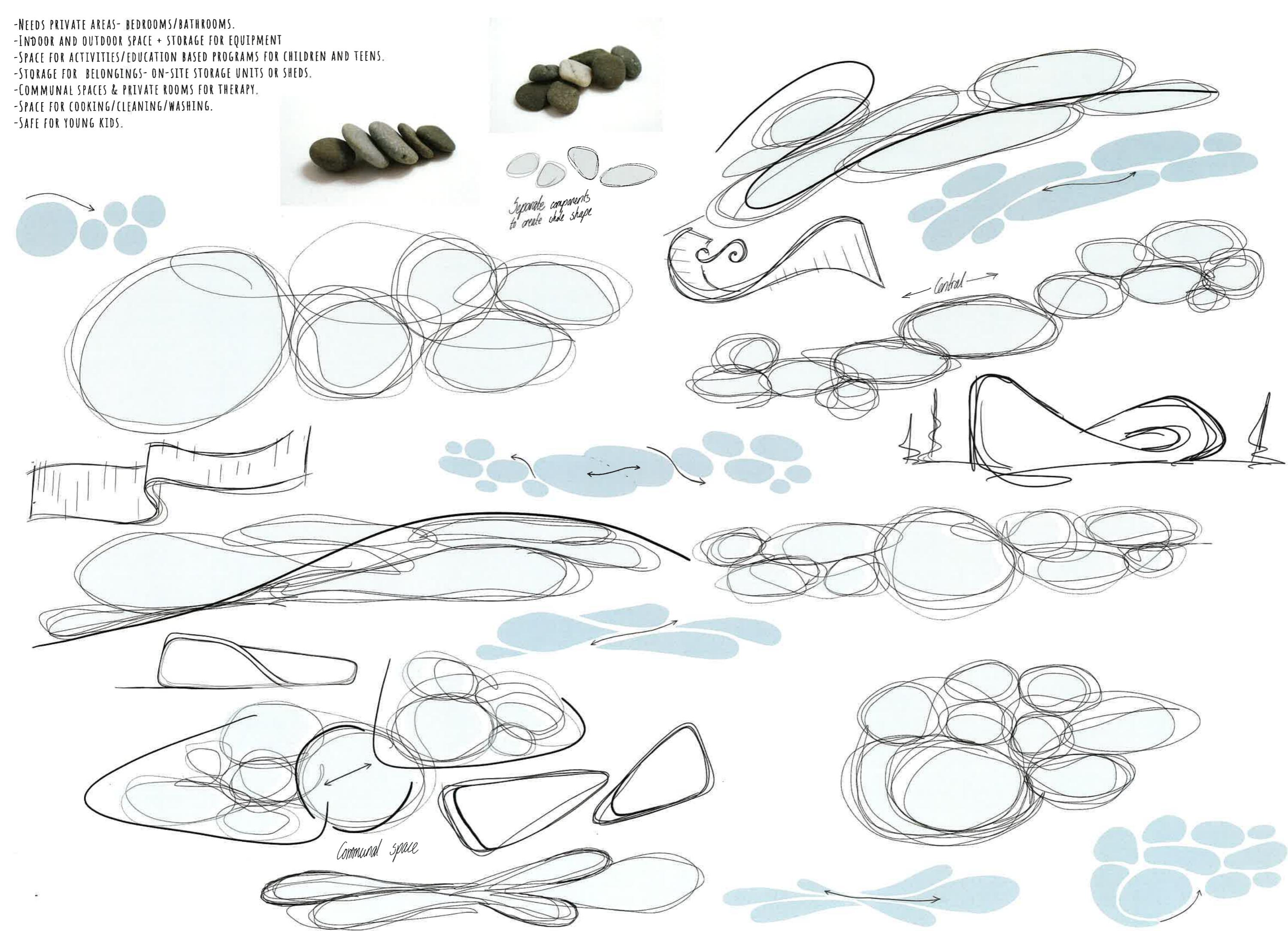
INITIATION

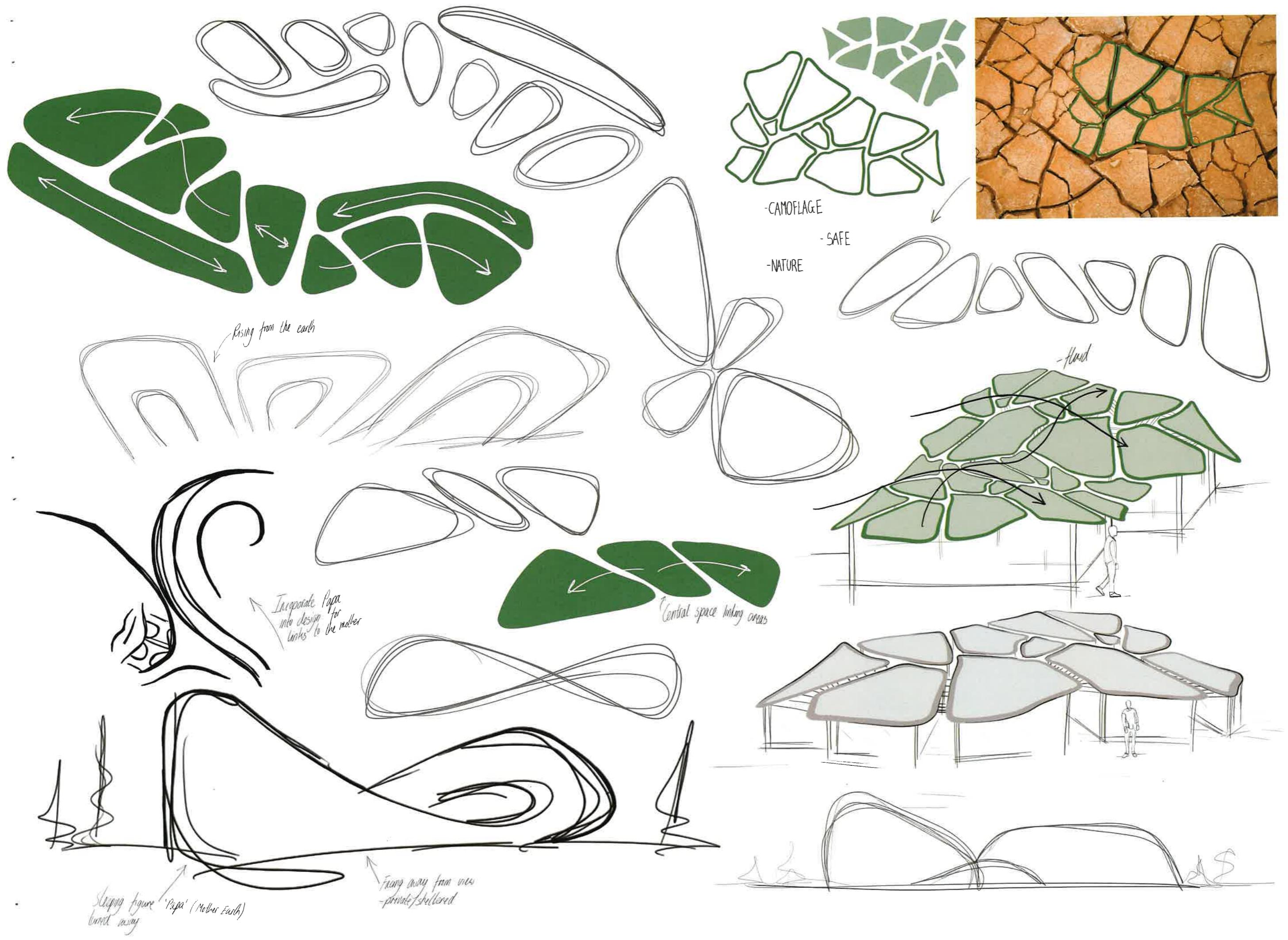


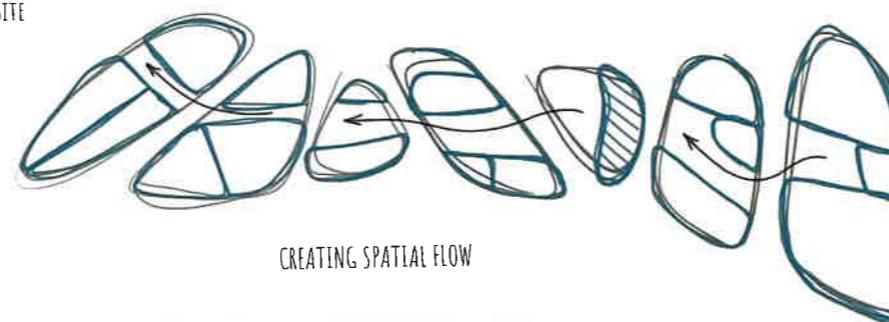
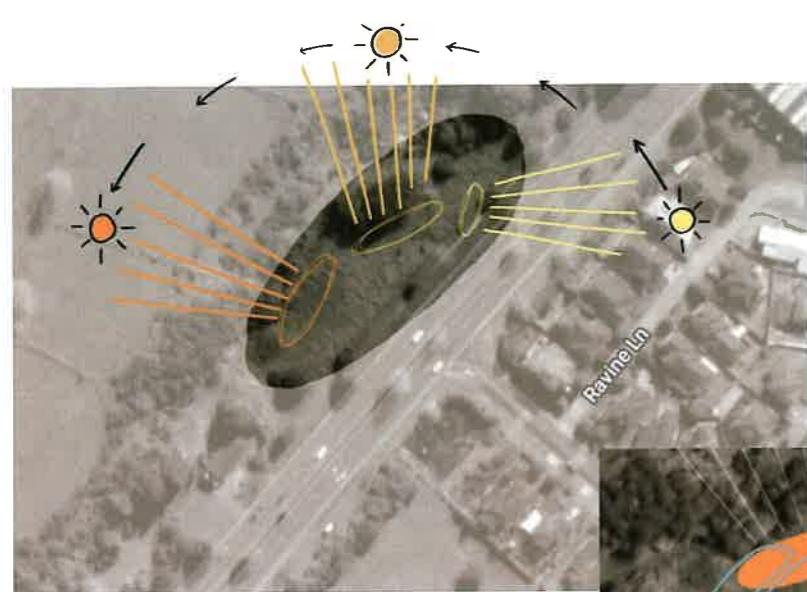
INITIATION - CULTURAL FACTORS



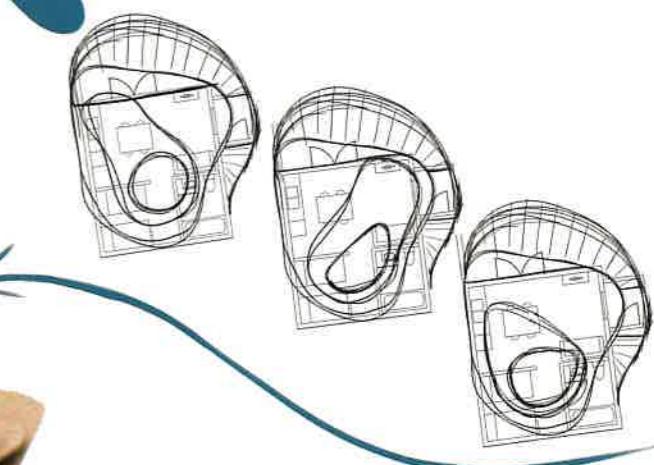
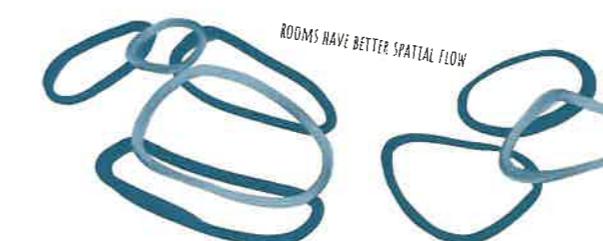
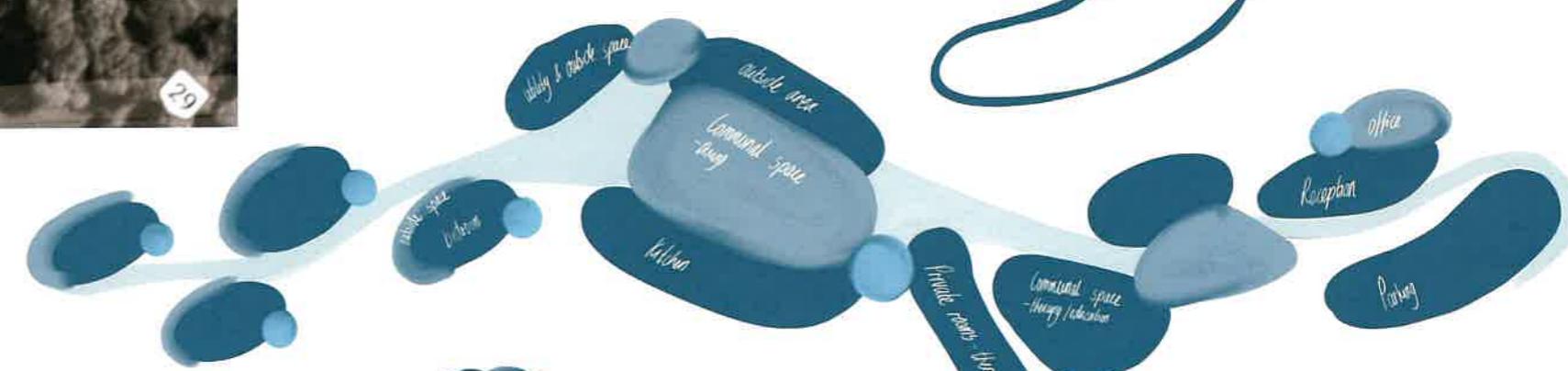
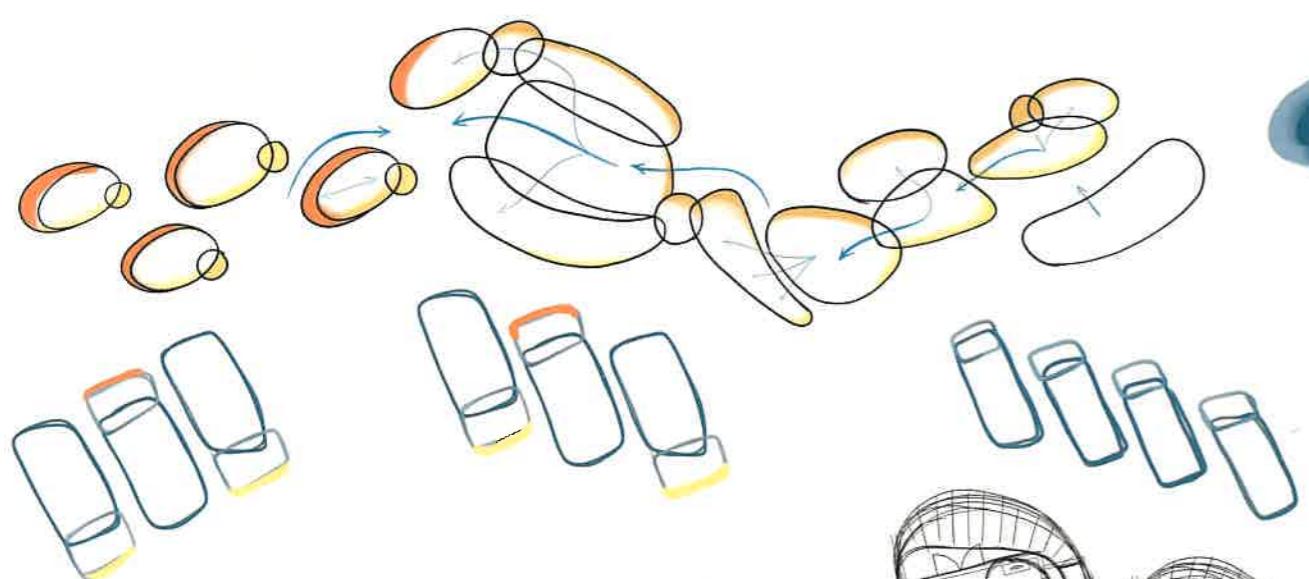
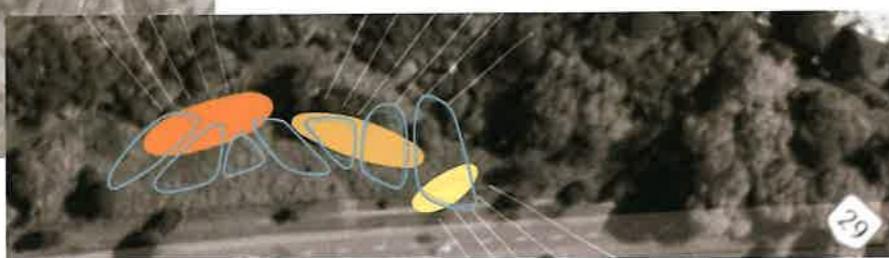
- NEEDS PRIVATE AREAS- BEDROOMS/BATHROOMS.
- INDOOR AND OUTDOOR SPACE + STORAGE FOR EQUIPMENT
- SPACE FOR ACTIVITIES/EDUCATION BASED PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND TEENS.
- STORAGE FOR BELONGINGS- ON-SITE STORAGE UNITS OR SHEDS.
- COMMUNAL SPACES & PRIVATE ROOMS FOR THERAPY.
- SPACE FOR COOKING/CLEANING/WASHING.
- SAFE FOR YOUNG KIDS.



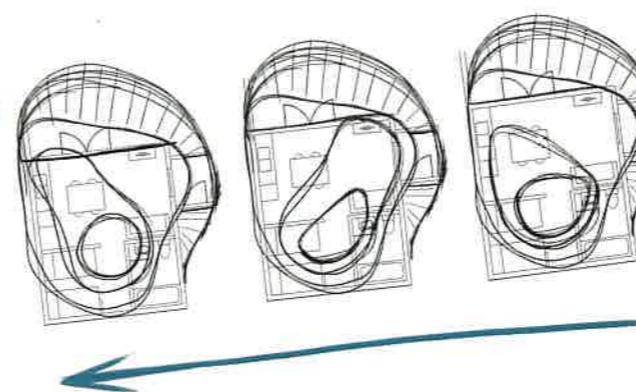
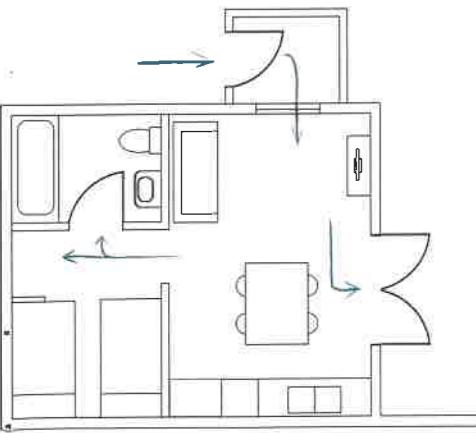




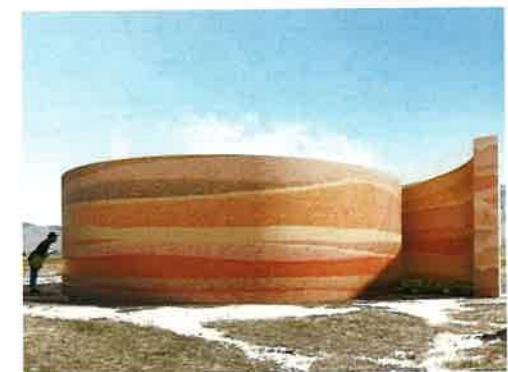
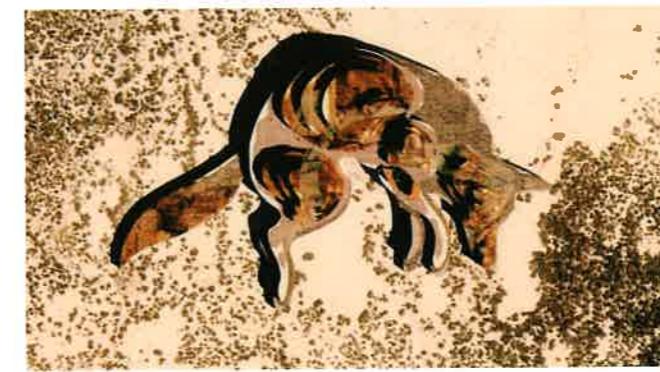
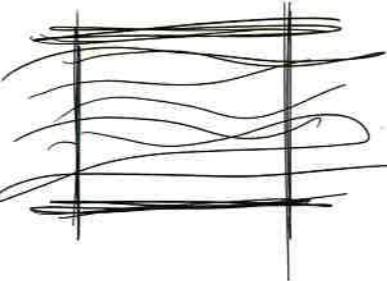
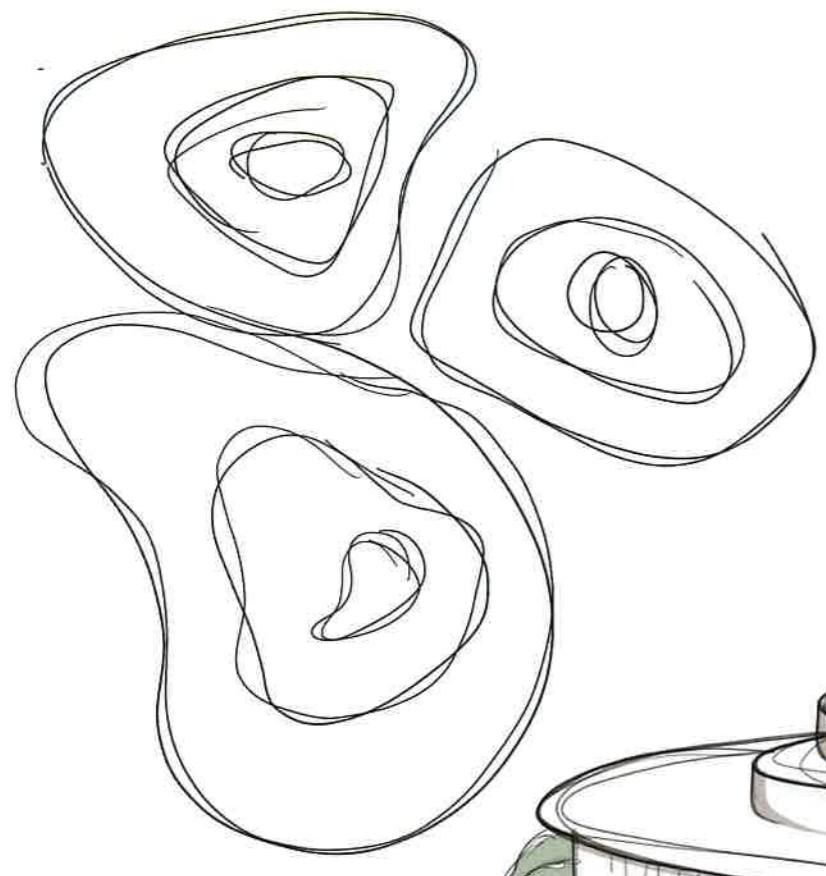
-MODULAR BUILDING?



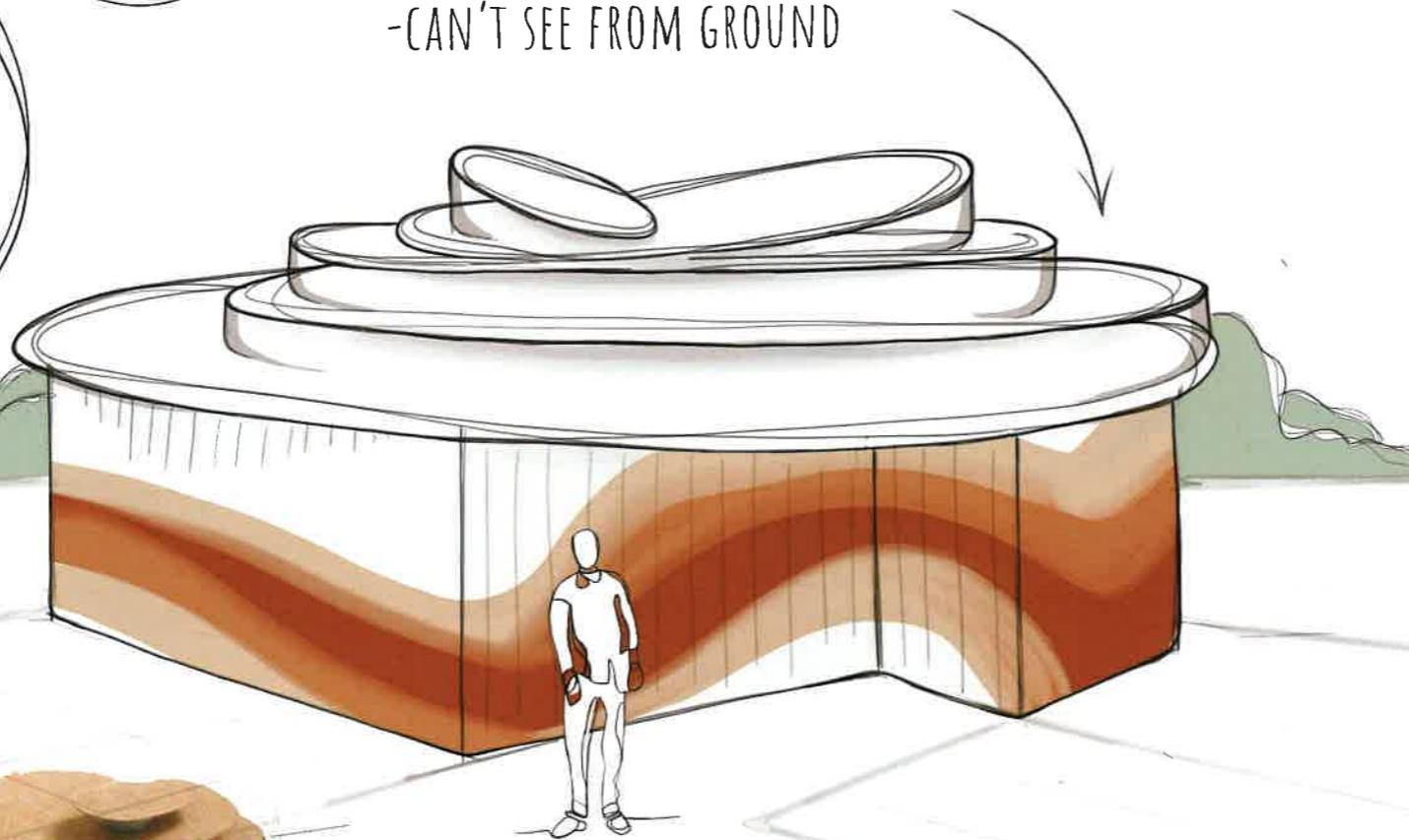
INDEPENDANT?
-ALLOWS PRIVACY & FREEDOM



UNIFIED?
-SENSE OF COMMUNITY



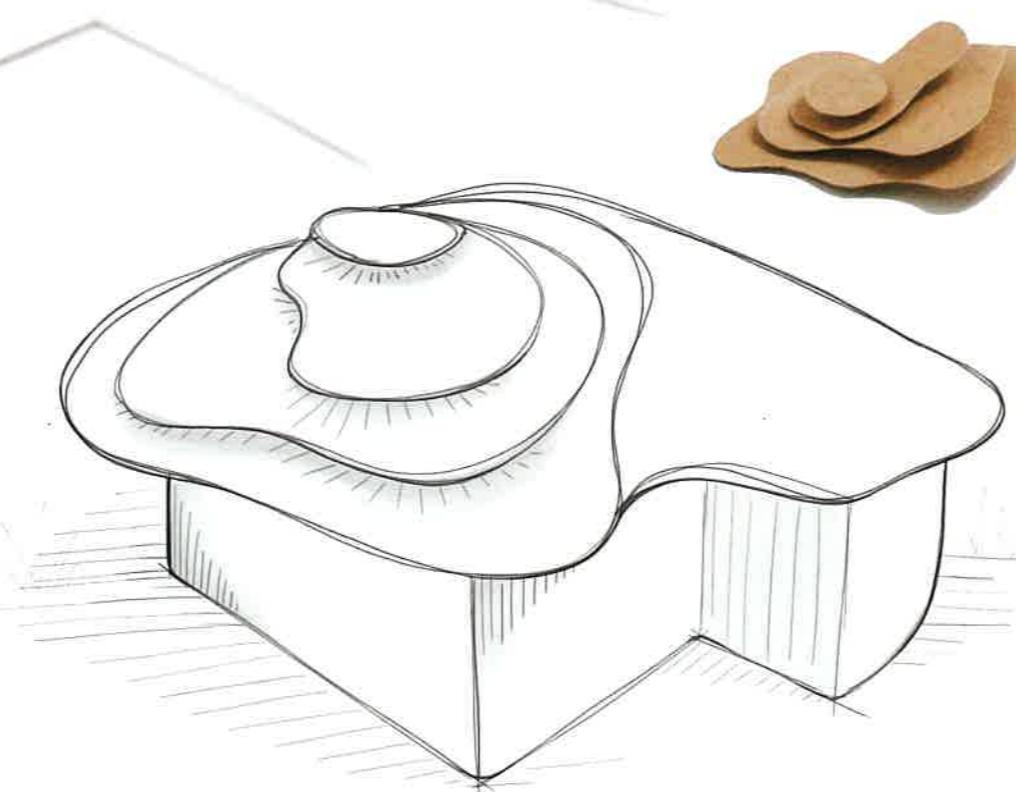
INTERESTING ELEMENTS ARE ON TOP
-CAN'T SEE FROM GROUND



RAMMED EARTH?

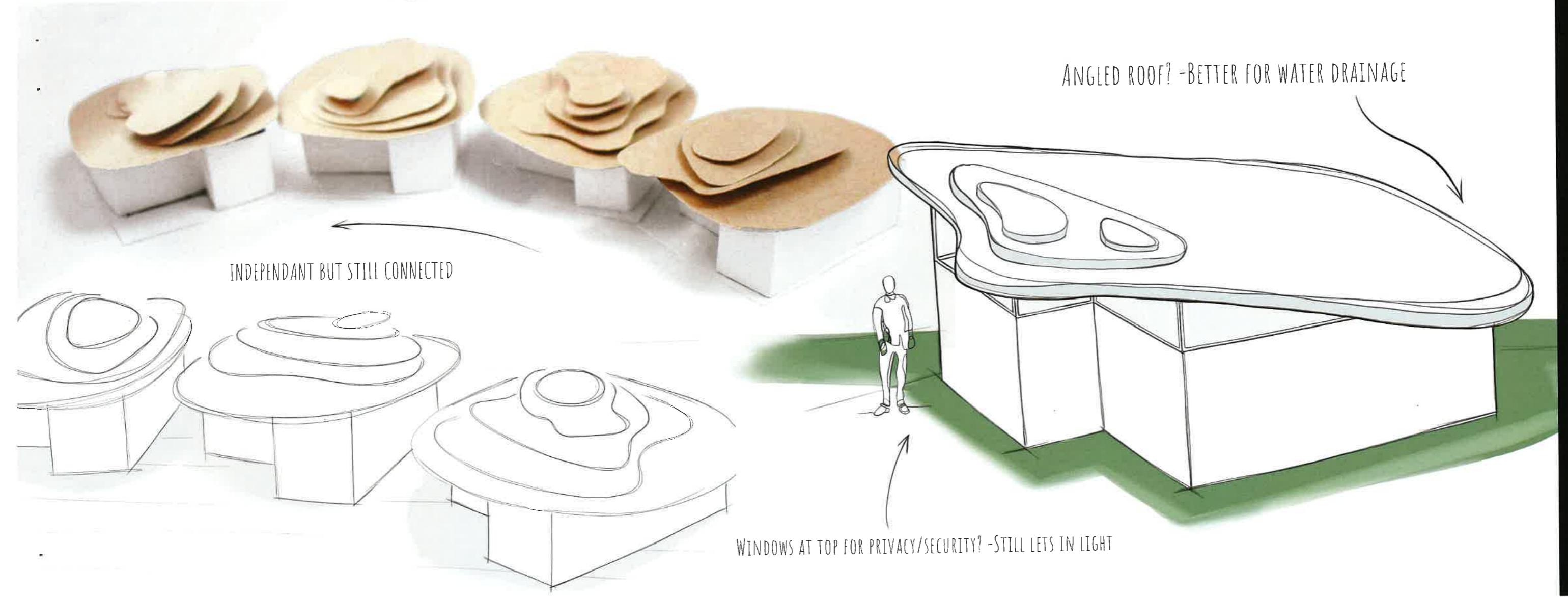
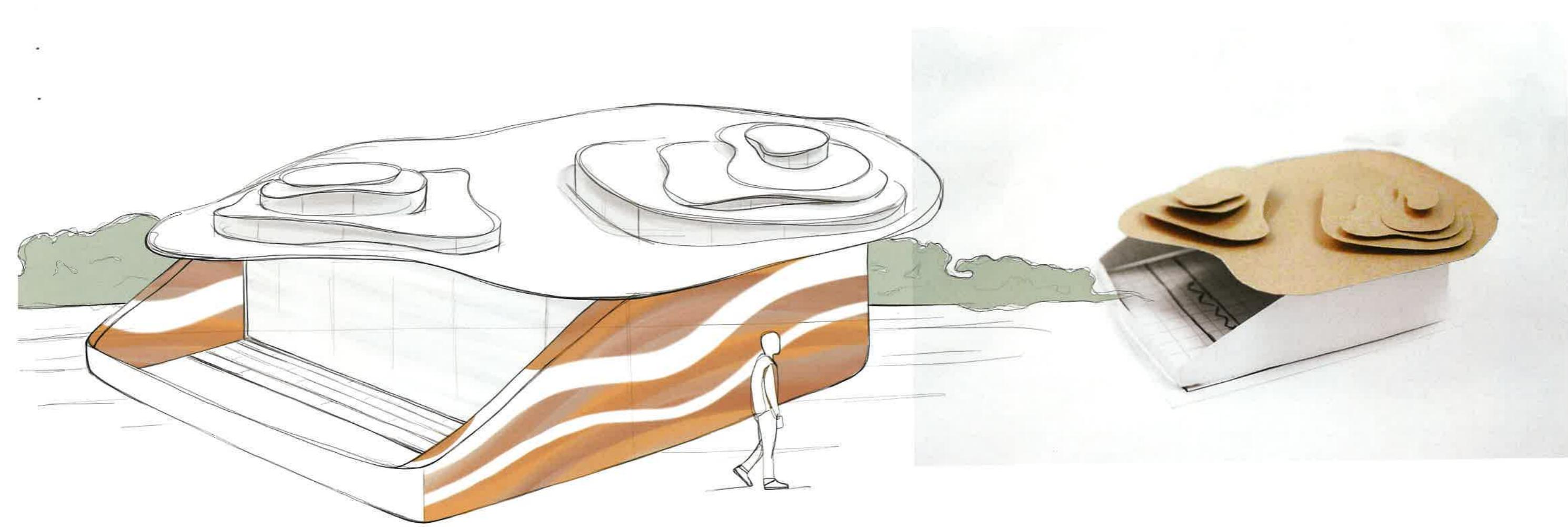


COMING FROM THE EARTH

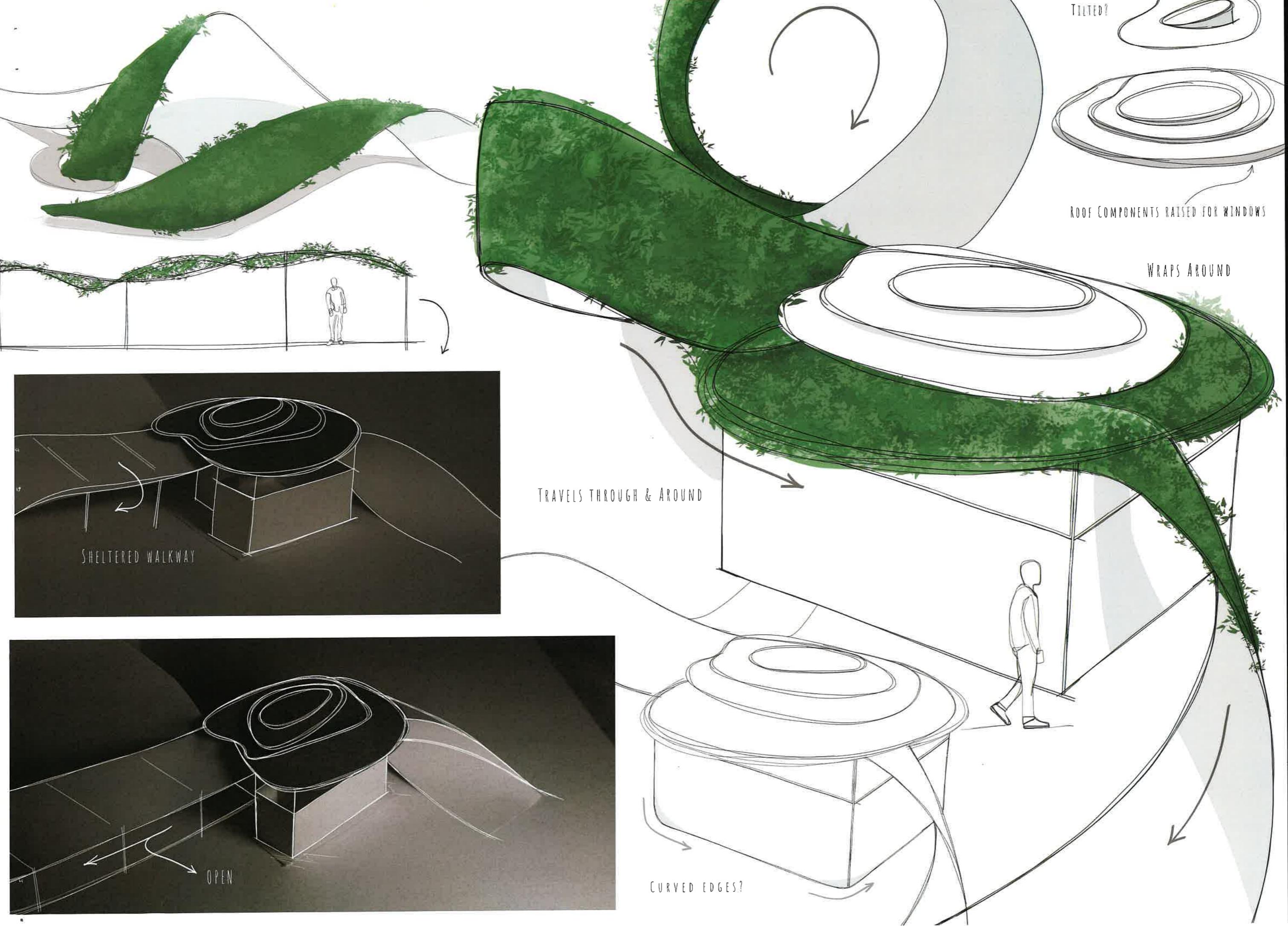


LAYERED INSIDE?
-INTERSTING SHAPES





INITIATION - STAGE 2

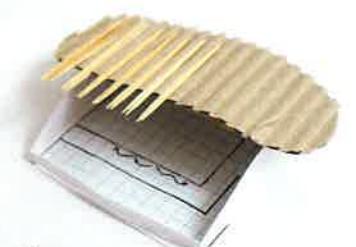
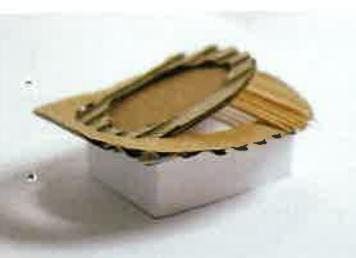


- REFINEMENT -

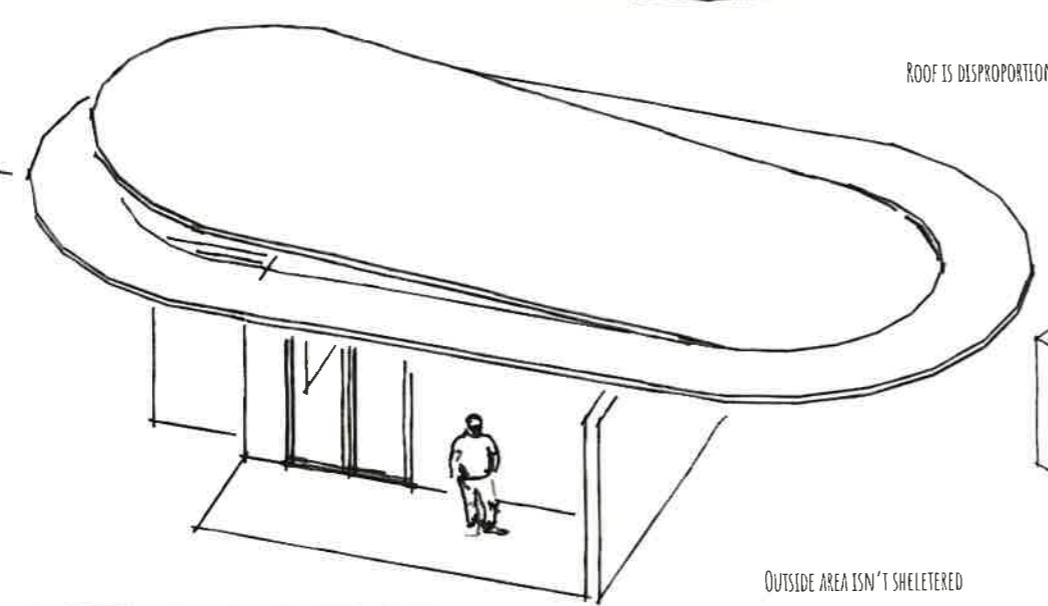
REFINEMENT - DEVELOPMENT OF IDEAS



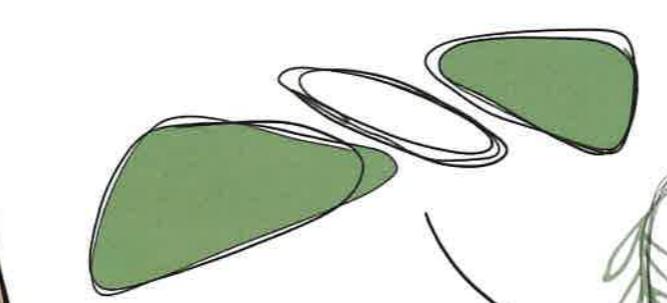
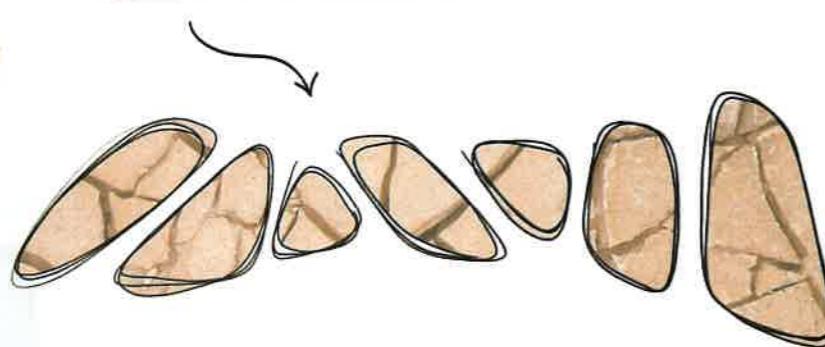
REFINEMENT - DEVELOPMENT OF FINAL



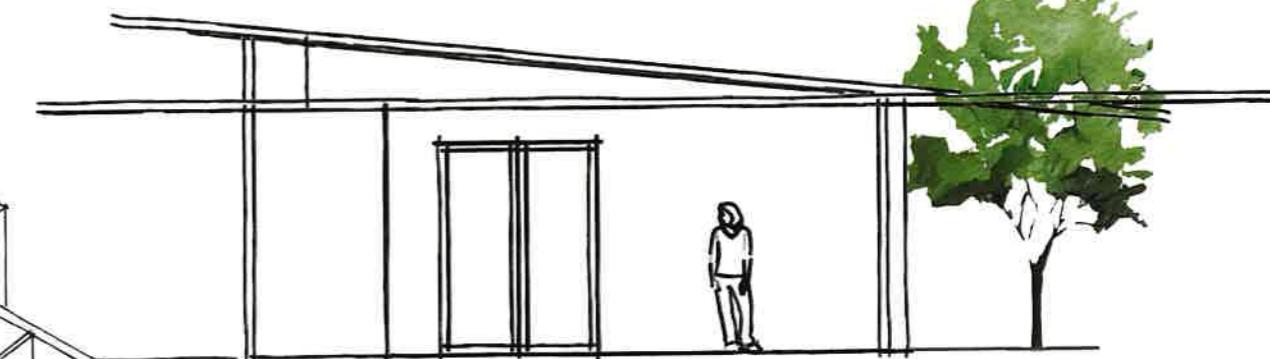
ROOF IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE FLOOR PLAN



MORE ORGANIC SHAPE? CAN PROVIDE MORE SHELTER ALL AROUND



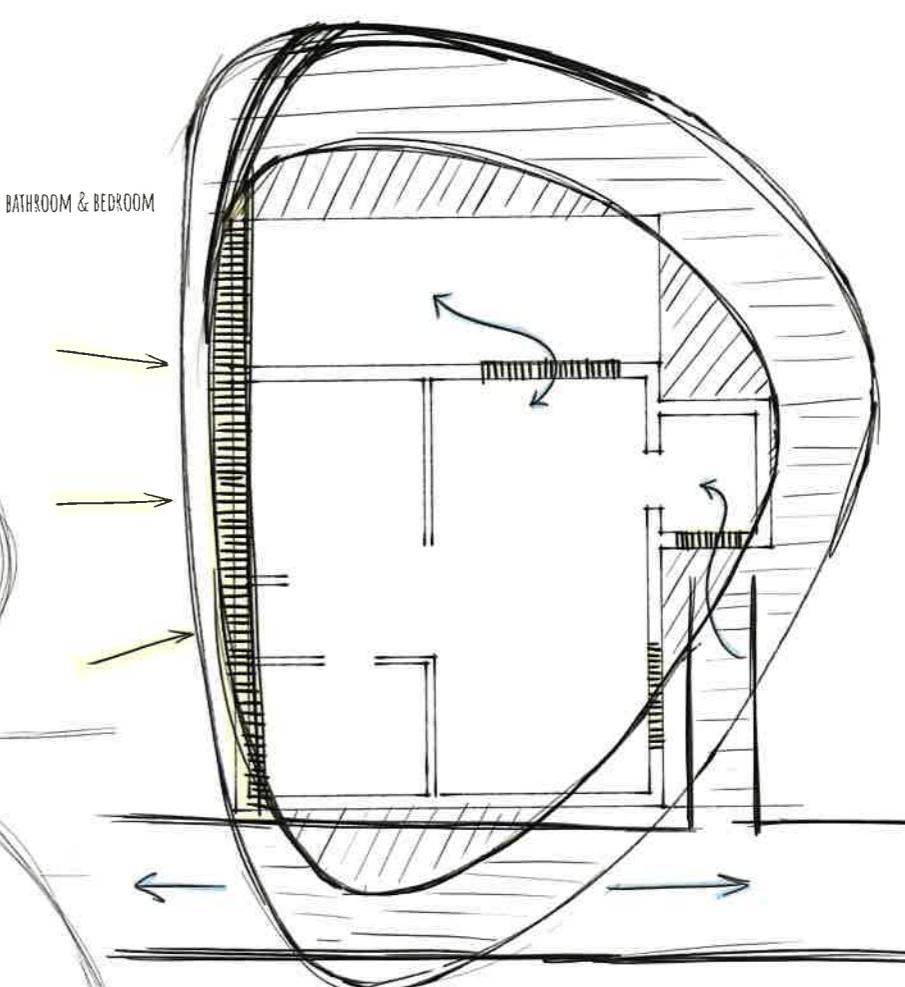
ASYMMETRICAL - MORE INTERESTING SHAPE



FLAT ROOF DOESN'T ALLOW RAIN TO RUN-OFF EASILY

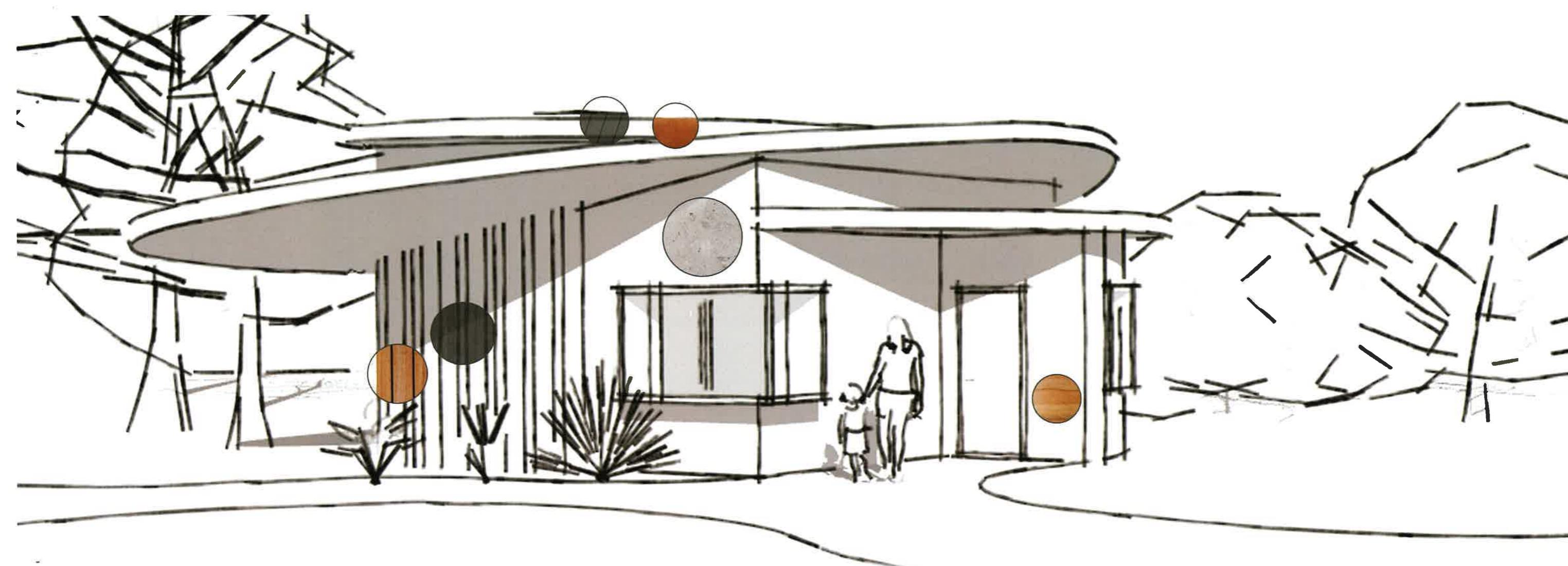


DECK FOLLOWS ROOF SHAPE TO KEEP IT SHELTERED



CANOPIES OVERLAP PATHWAY TO PROVIDE SHELTER WHILE WALKING





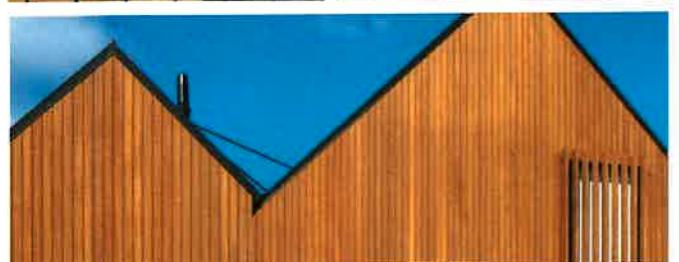
COPPER

- VERY STRONG MATERIAL & EASY TO MAINTAIN.
- OXIDES TO GREEN INSTEAD OF RUSTING.
- VERY LIGHTWEIGHT ROOFING MATERIAL.
- CAN WITHSTAND EXTREME TEMPERATURES AND WEATHER.



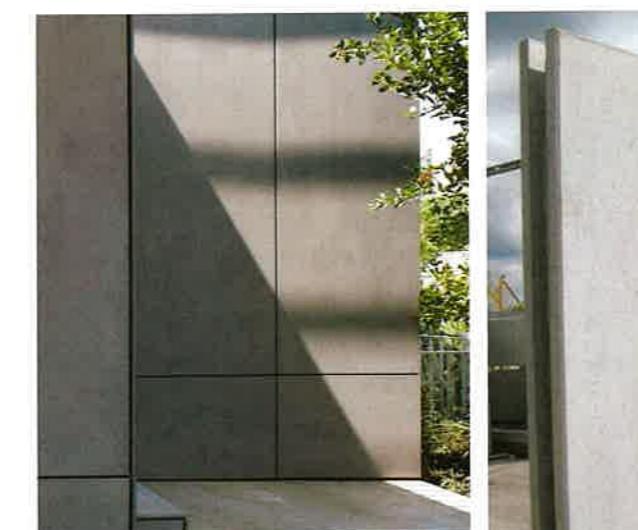
ZINC

- HAS A CONTEMPORARY LOOK.
- LOW MAINTENANCE.
- ECO FRIENDLY, LONG LASTING AND DURABLE.
- IS MORE EXPENSIVE THAN COPPER.



THERMALLY MODIFIED TIMBER

- IS BIODEGRADABLE.
- DOESN'T USE CHEMICALS FOR PRESERVATION.
- USES HEAT AND STEAM TO TREAT THE WOOD.
- IT IS MORE DURABLE THAN UNTREATED TIMBER.



CONCRETE FACADE

- COST EFFECTIVE.
- DURABLE AND RESISTANT TO WEATHER.
- USES LESS CONCRETE IN PANEL FORM.
- LOW MAINTENANCE.



PHOTOVOLTAIC CONCRETE

- HAS SOLAR TECHNOLOGY BUILT INTO CONCRETE PANELS.
- WOULD HELP PROVIDE ELECTRICITY FOR BUILDINGS.
- HAS A MORE PLEASING AESTHETIC THAN SOLAR PANELS.
- KEEPS EFFICIENCY IN HIGH TEMPERATURES UNLIKE PANELS.

RAMMED EARTH

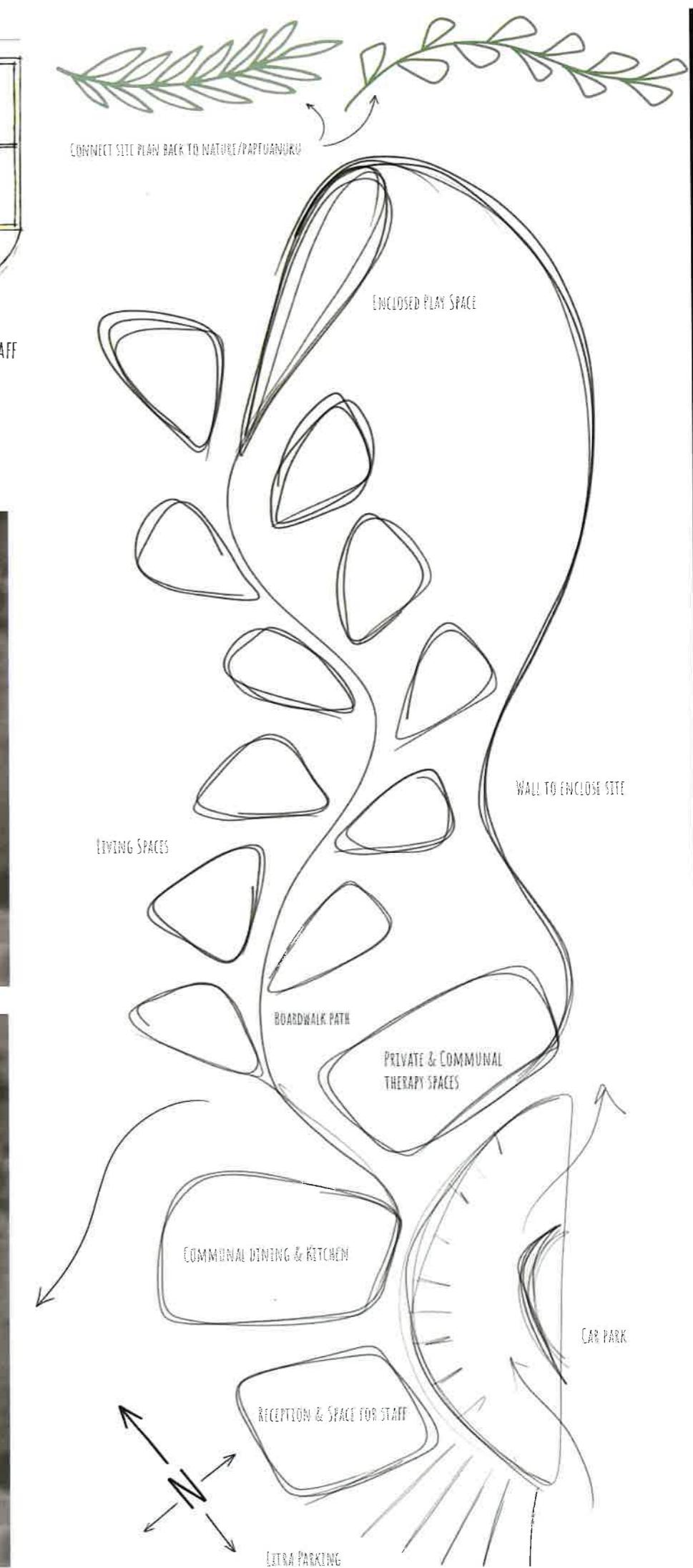
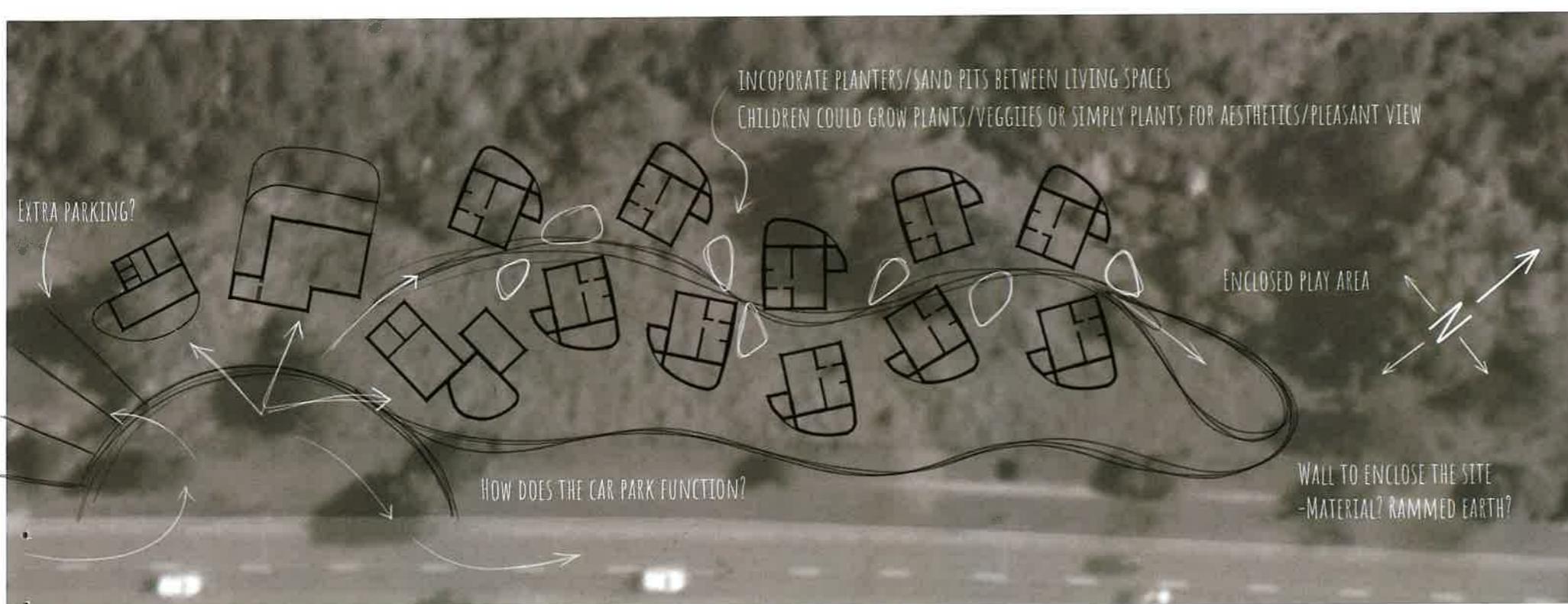
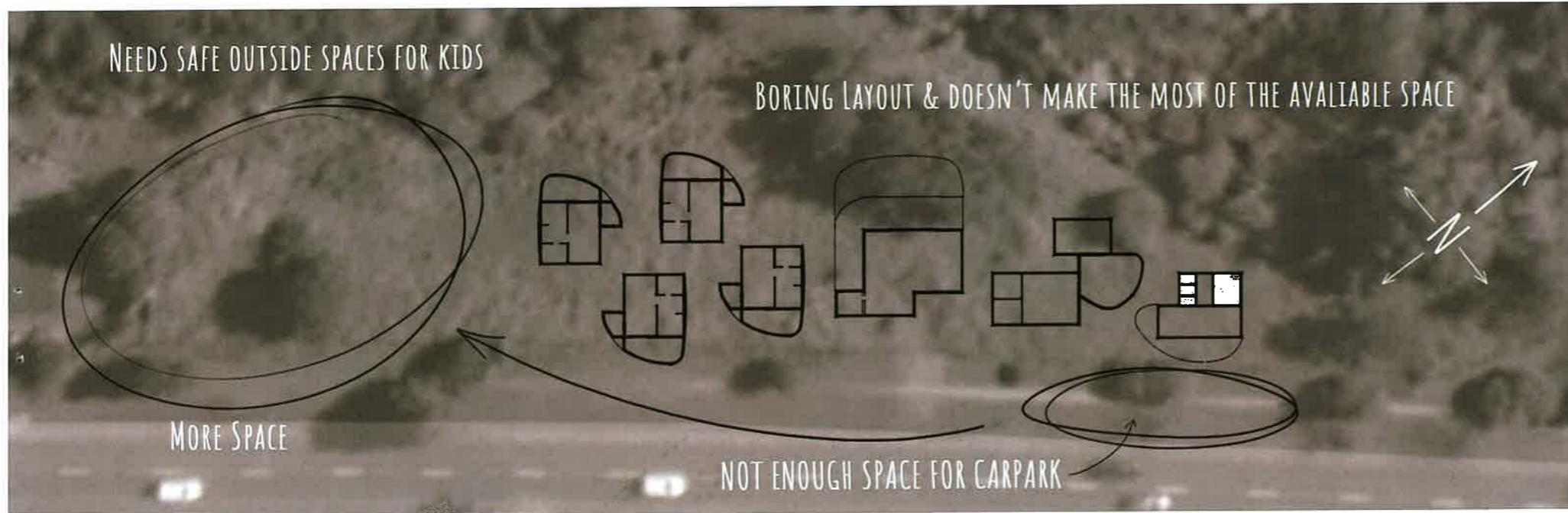
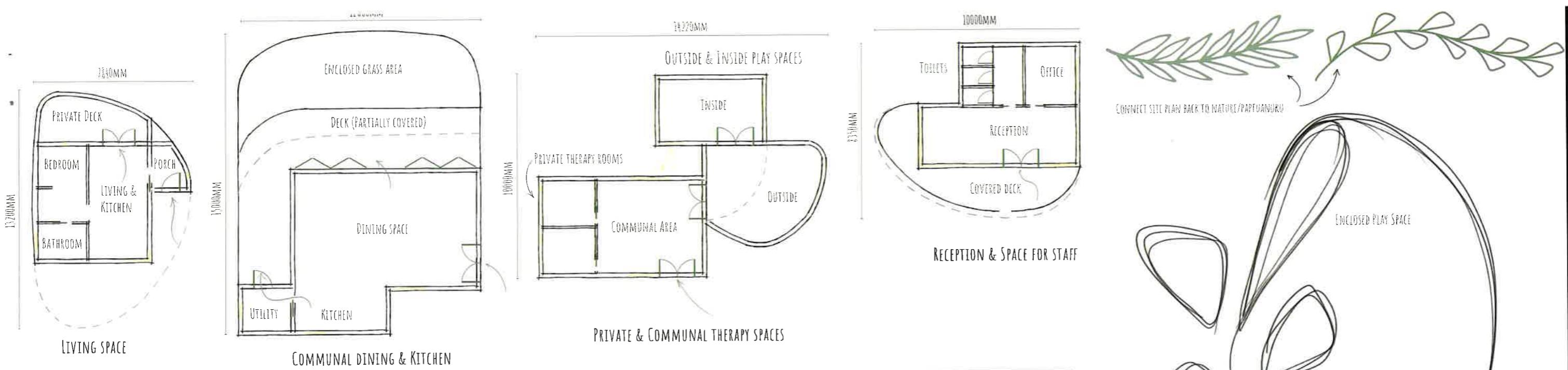
- SUSTAINABLE, ECO-FRIENDLY & ENERGY EFFICIENT.
- HAS A UNIQUE LOOK & TEXTURE.
- LOW MAINTENANCE.



3D PRINTING WITH LOCAL SOIL



- REDUCES COST OF MATERIALS AND WASTE.
- CONSTRUCTION TIME IS FASTER.
- BETTER DURABILITY & SUSTAINABILITY.
- LOCAL MATERIAL REDUCES TRANSPORTATION COST.



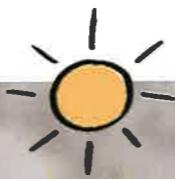
REFINEMENT - CANOPY EXPLORATION

CREATING INTERESTING TOPOGRAPHY

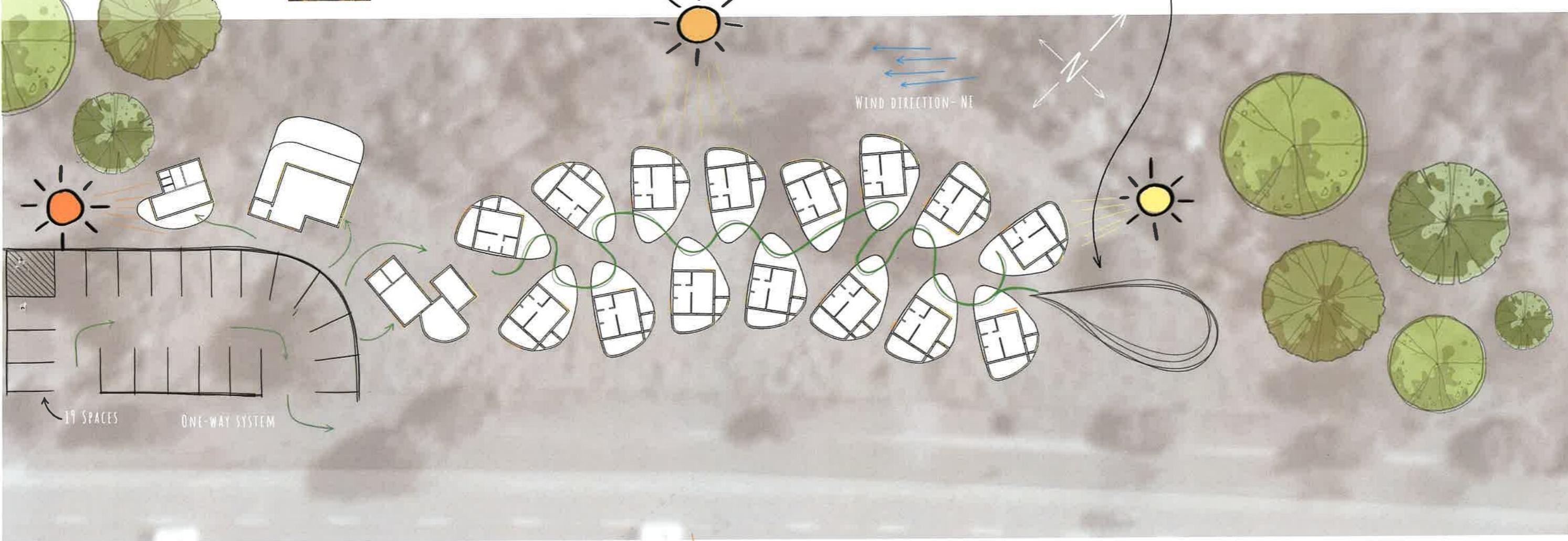


WATER PATHS WITH
BRIDGES OVER.

NATURE PATH
-GRASS
-BARK
-SAND
-SOIL
-WOOD
-PLANTS



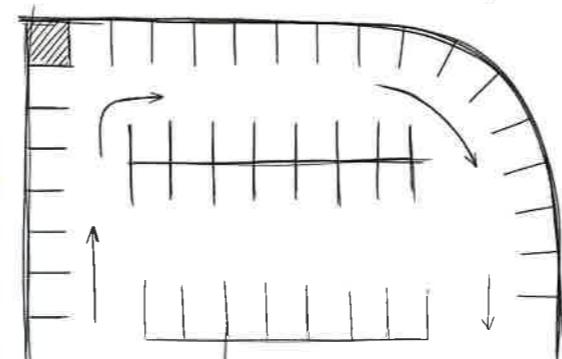
WIND DIRECTION - NE



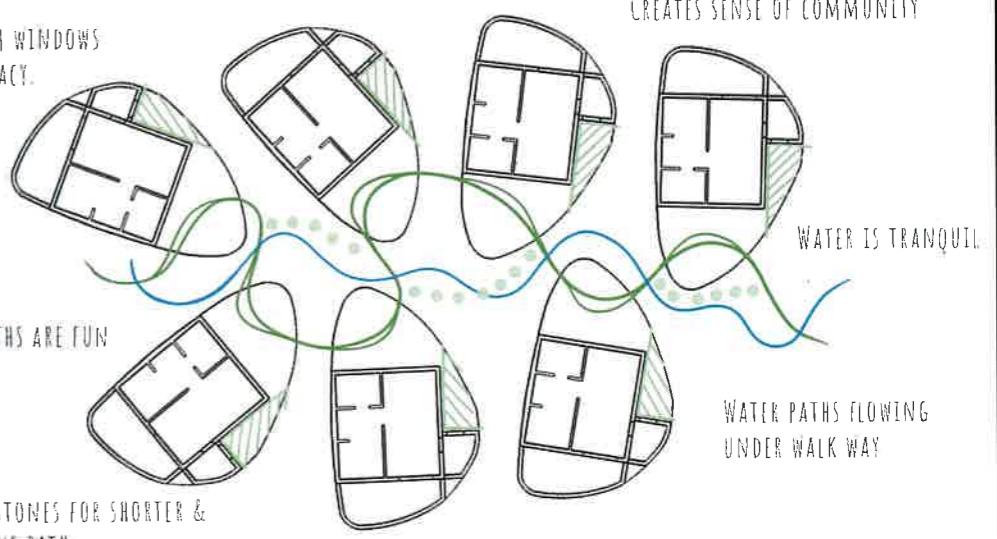
-ROUGH SIZE OF CAR - LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE



TOO LARGE FOR SITE SPACE



PATHWAYS CURVE AWAY FROM WINDOWS
& ENTRANCES TO GIVE PRIVACY.



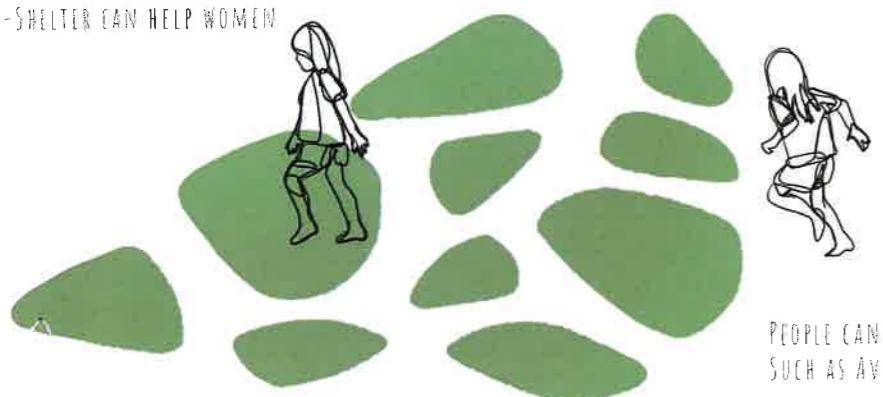
STEPPING STONES FOR SHORTER &
INTERACTIVE PATH

CUT OUTS CREATE INTERESTING SHADOWS

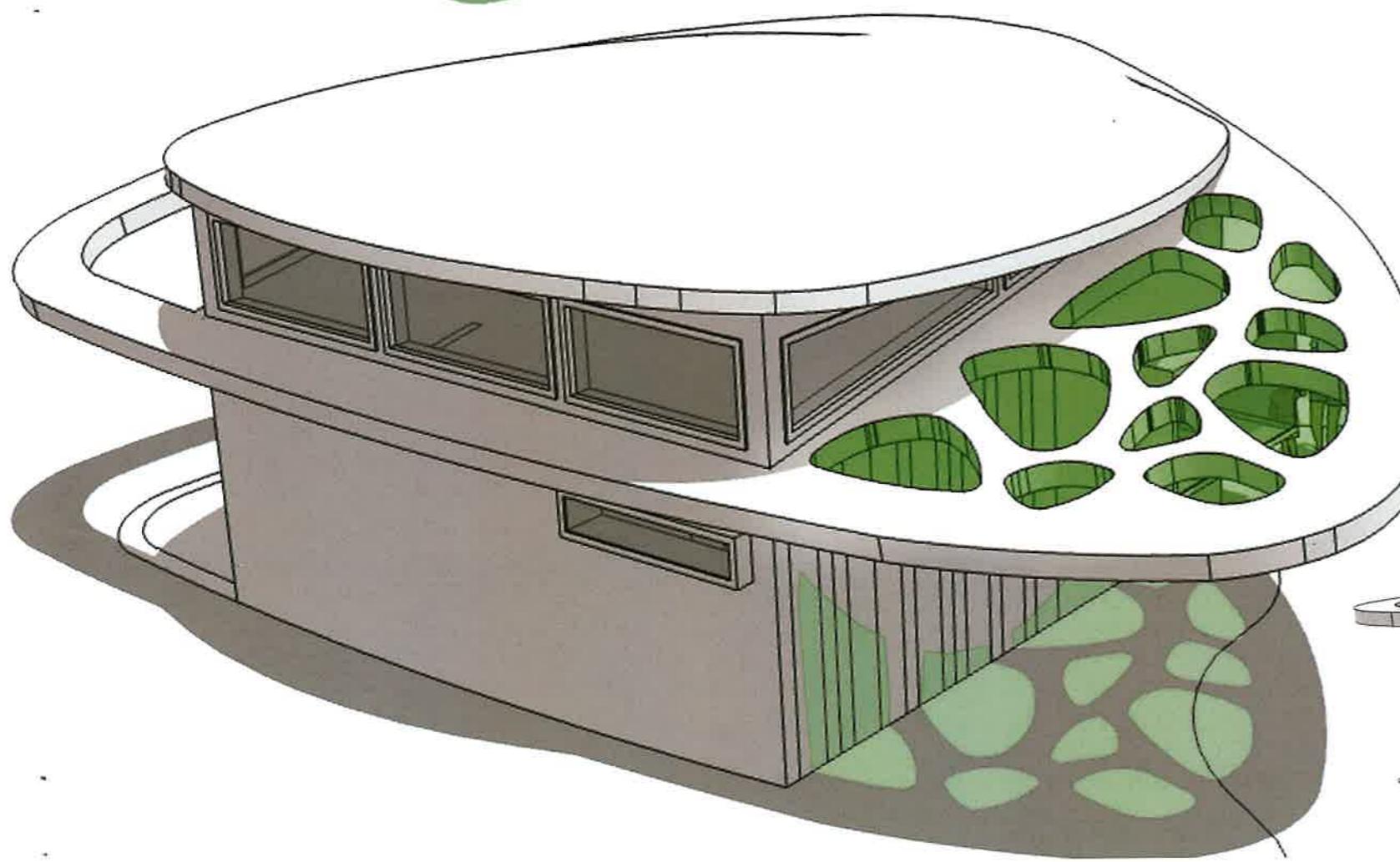
TUMBLED BY THE SEA TO BECOME SMOOTH



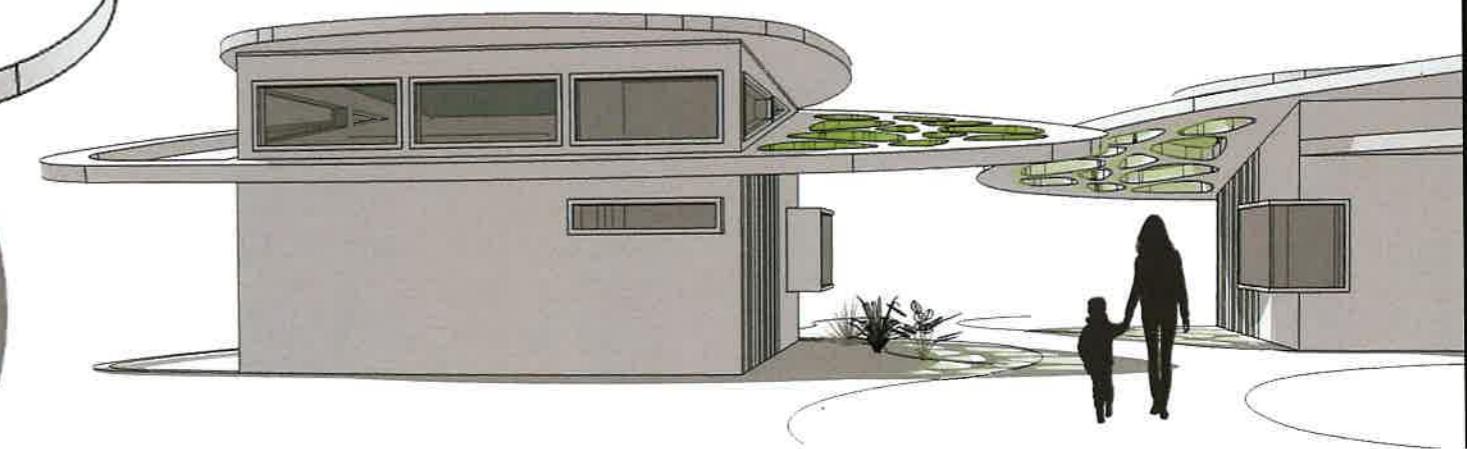
TRANSFORMATION FROM SHARP TO SMOOTH
-SHELTER CAN HELP WOMEN

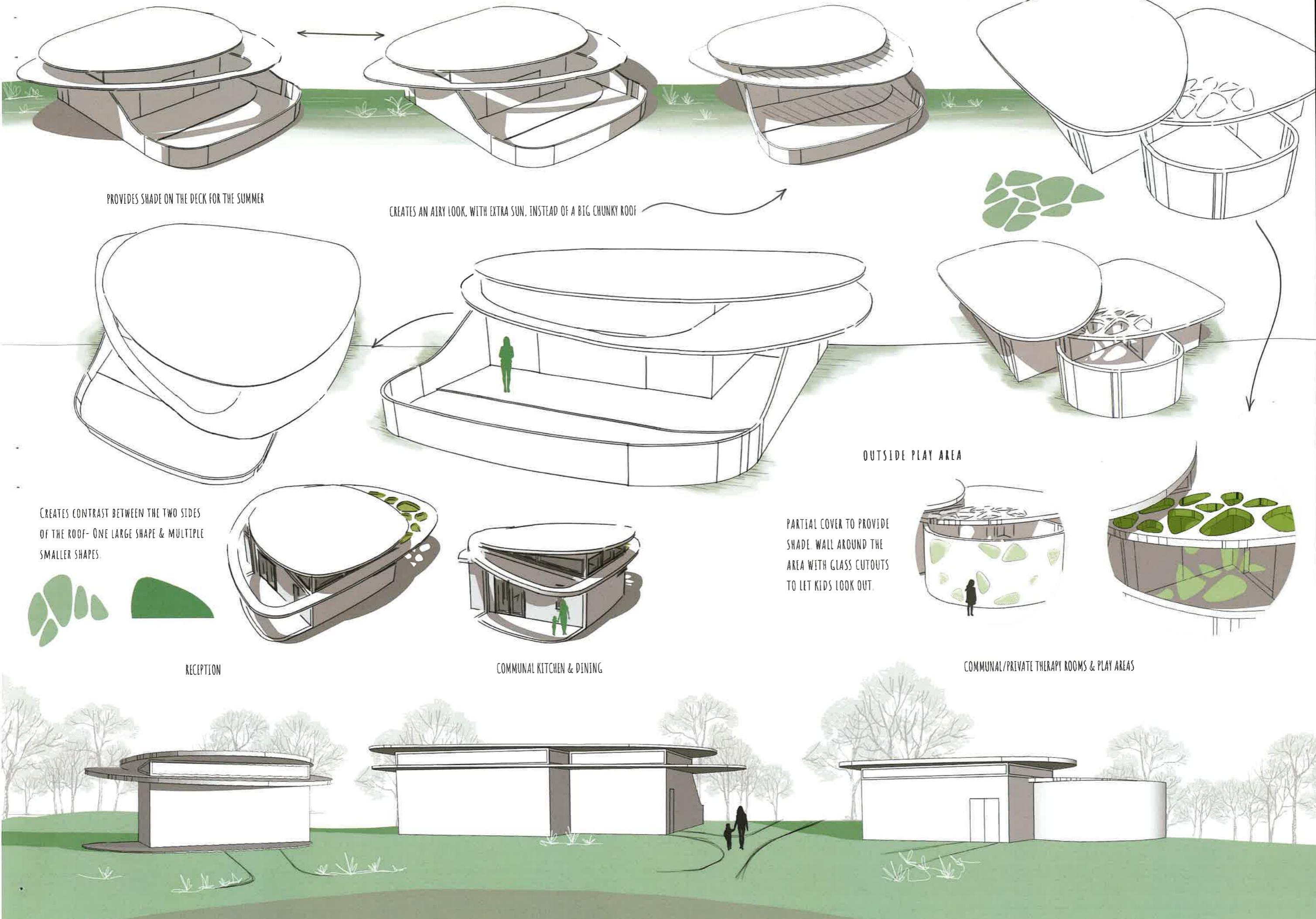


PEOPLE CAN CREATE GAMES OUT OF VERY SIMPLE IDEAS
SUCH AS AVOIDING CRACKS ON A PAVEMENT.

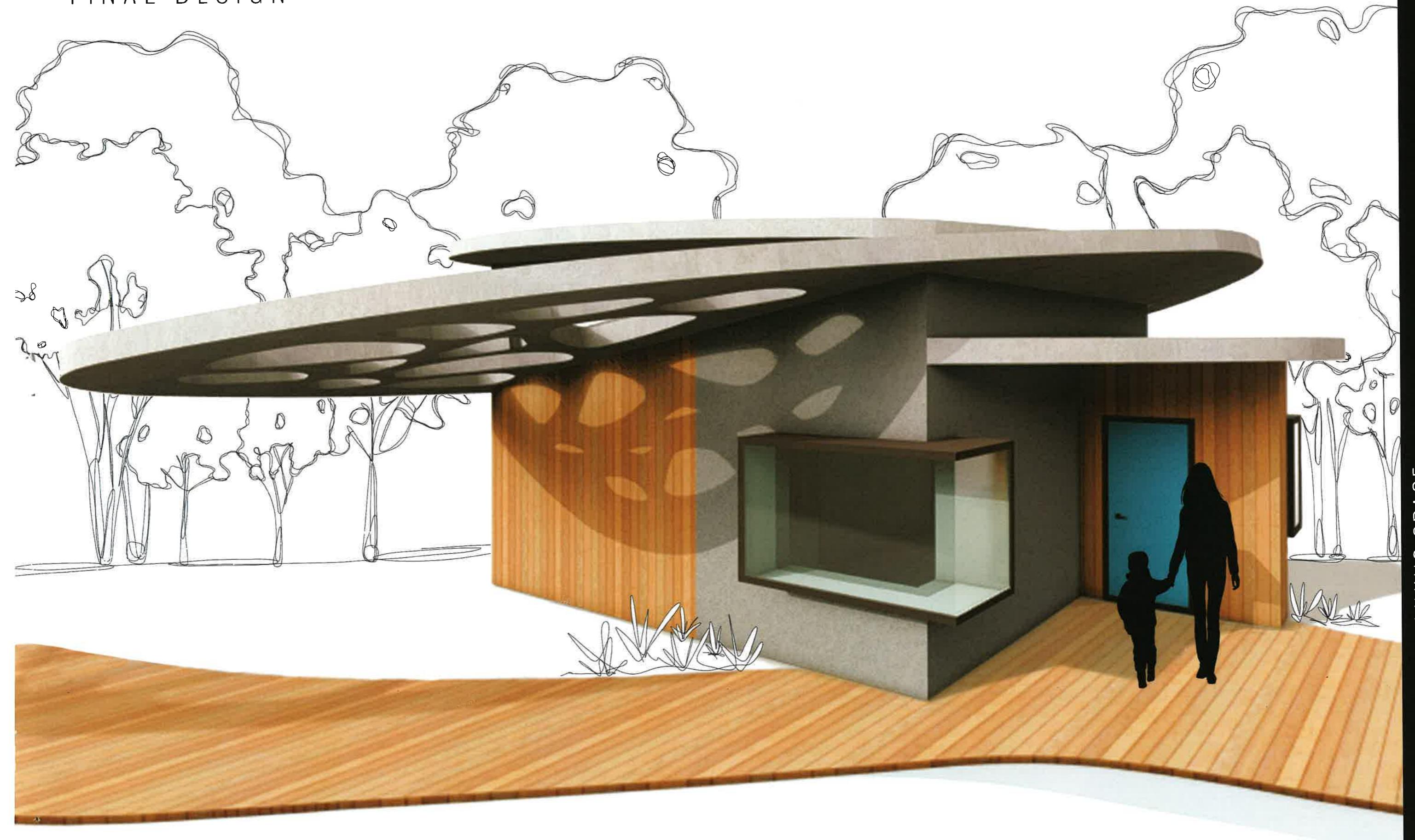


PROVIDES AN INTERACTIVE ELEMENT, PARTICULARLY FOR CHILDREN





LIVING SPACE FINAL DESIGN







Scholarship Spatial Exemplar 2022

Subject	Design and Visual Communication	Standard	93602	Total score	14
Grade score	Annotation				
	<p>General This submission is characterised by the use of stories and symbolism to create a meaningful solution for a real problem. The project conveys a heartfelt empathy with both the issue related to the design as well as the stories and designs that are used as inspiration. The resultant design is a poetic solution expressed beautifully through a fluent visual narrative.</p>				
5	<p>Design ideation This submission explores the creation story of Tāne separating Ranginui and Papatūānuku. This violent act sits alongside the context of domestic violence and the need for women's shelters in New Zealand. The submission uses visual techniques to explore and generate ideas stemming from this story as well as intertwining other emblems and aspects of Māori design. These elements are used with an understanding of what they represent rather than just as form generators. The main idea that continues to build is based around Papatūānuku providing protection and shelter for women and children. The exploration of using her body and the earth as shelter is explored well and grows gently into a creative solution.</p>				
4	<p>Design practice Design ideas have been evolved through thinking that clearly relates to the context. The developing solution considers themes such as protection and kaitiakitanga that relate to the context. The developing solution is a poetic, conceptual response where influences such as Papatūānuku's body remain evident. The layout of the complex on the land and how that could build a sense of community has also been well considered. Giving more thought to the interior design and experience would help to show design thinking that was purposeful to the needs of the people related to this context.</p>				
5	<p>Visual communication The strength of this submission is in its use of visual communication techniques both to express a coherent, fluent narrative and to present a high-quality visual presentation. The submission is convincing in its use of visual communication techniques, consistently articulated through all phases of the project and through each of the different modes employed. The visual narrative of design thinking throughout is clear and convincingly expressed. Skills and techniques used are assured and appropriate for the qualities of the design outcome.</p>				