

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



16TH CENTURY ENGLAND



THE GREAT DEPRESSION



NZ HISTORY



COVID-19



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 governments help. There were also children in the workhouses and they were forced to work.

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.

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.

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



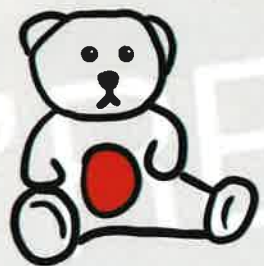
Half of all homicides are a result of family violence



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



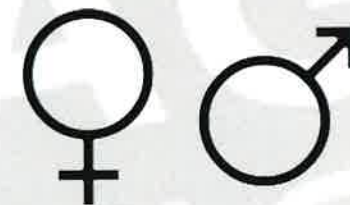
23 Adults & 9 children are killed every year as a result of family violence



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.

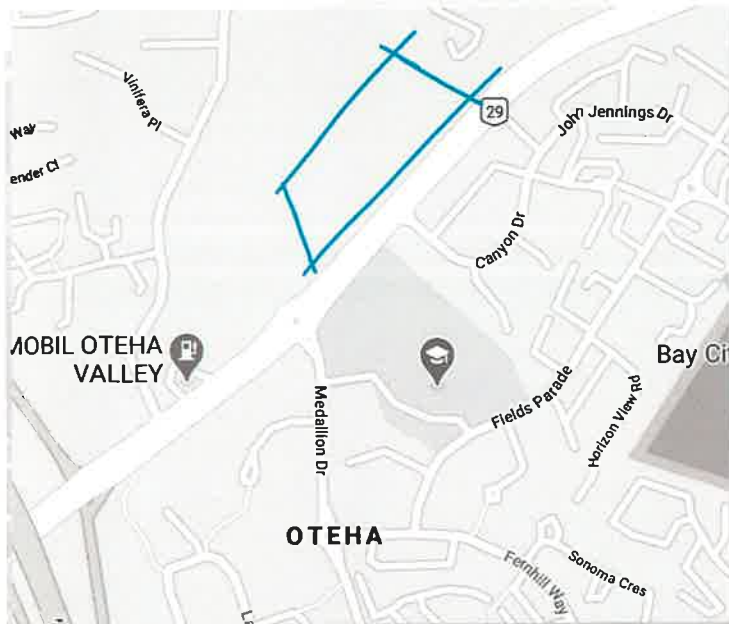


Unite
against
COVID-19

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

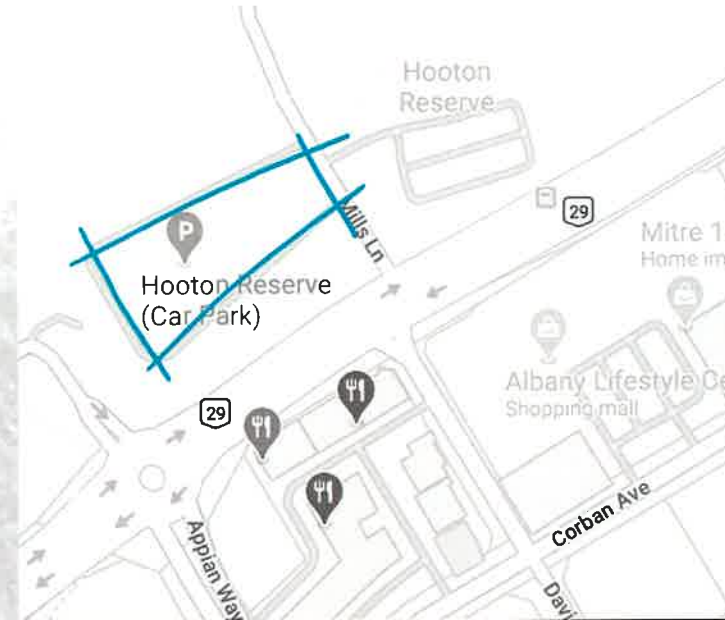


PROS-

- 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.



SITE 2- HOOTON RESERVE

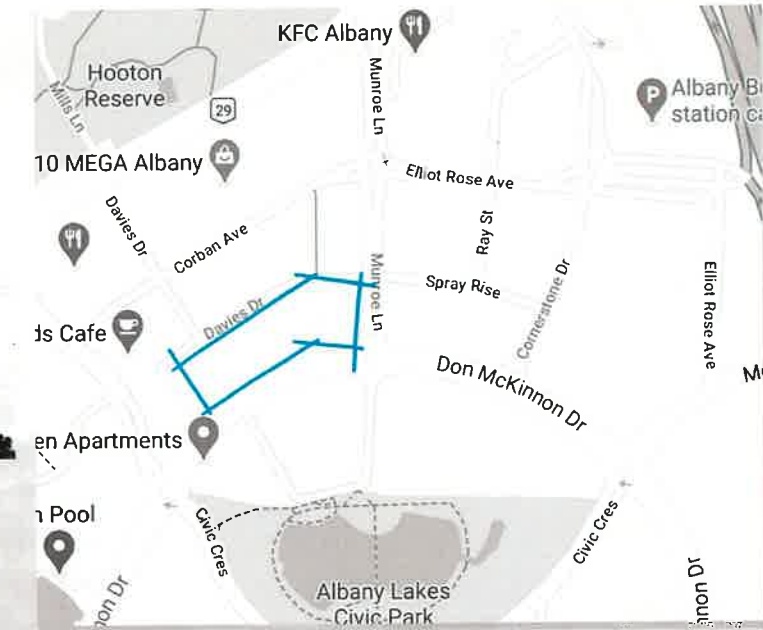


PROS-

- 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.



SITE 3- DAVIES DRIVE



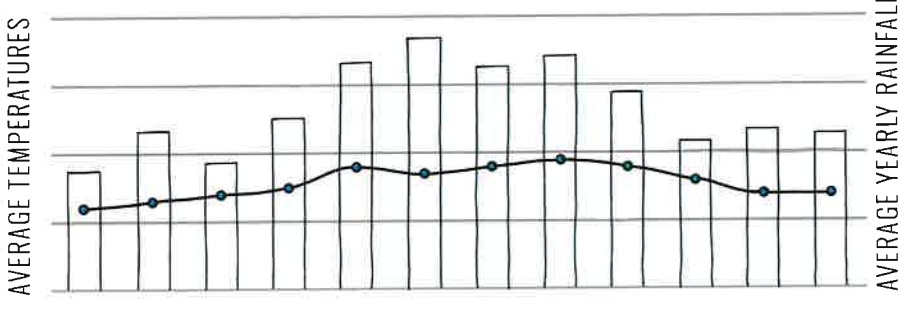
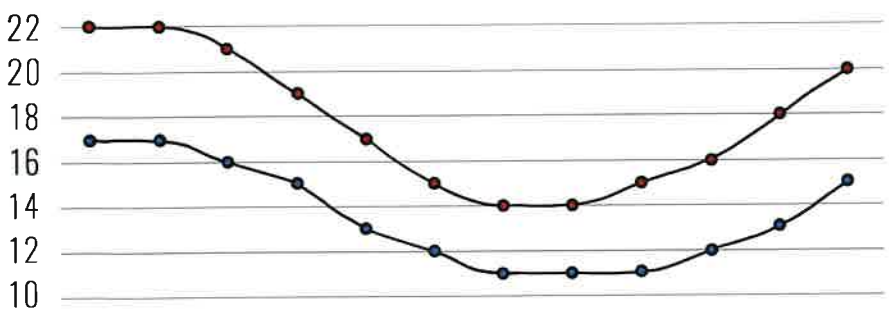
PROS-

- 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-

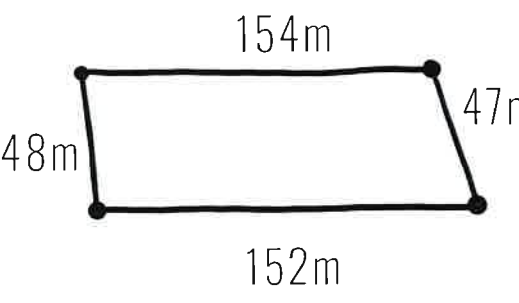
Oteha Valley School - 200m
Kindergarten - 240m
Northcross Intermediate - 895km
Massey University - 2.4km
Albany Senior School - 3.18km

SHOPS/POTENTIAL WORK-

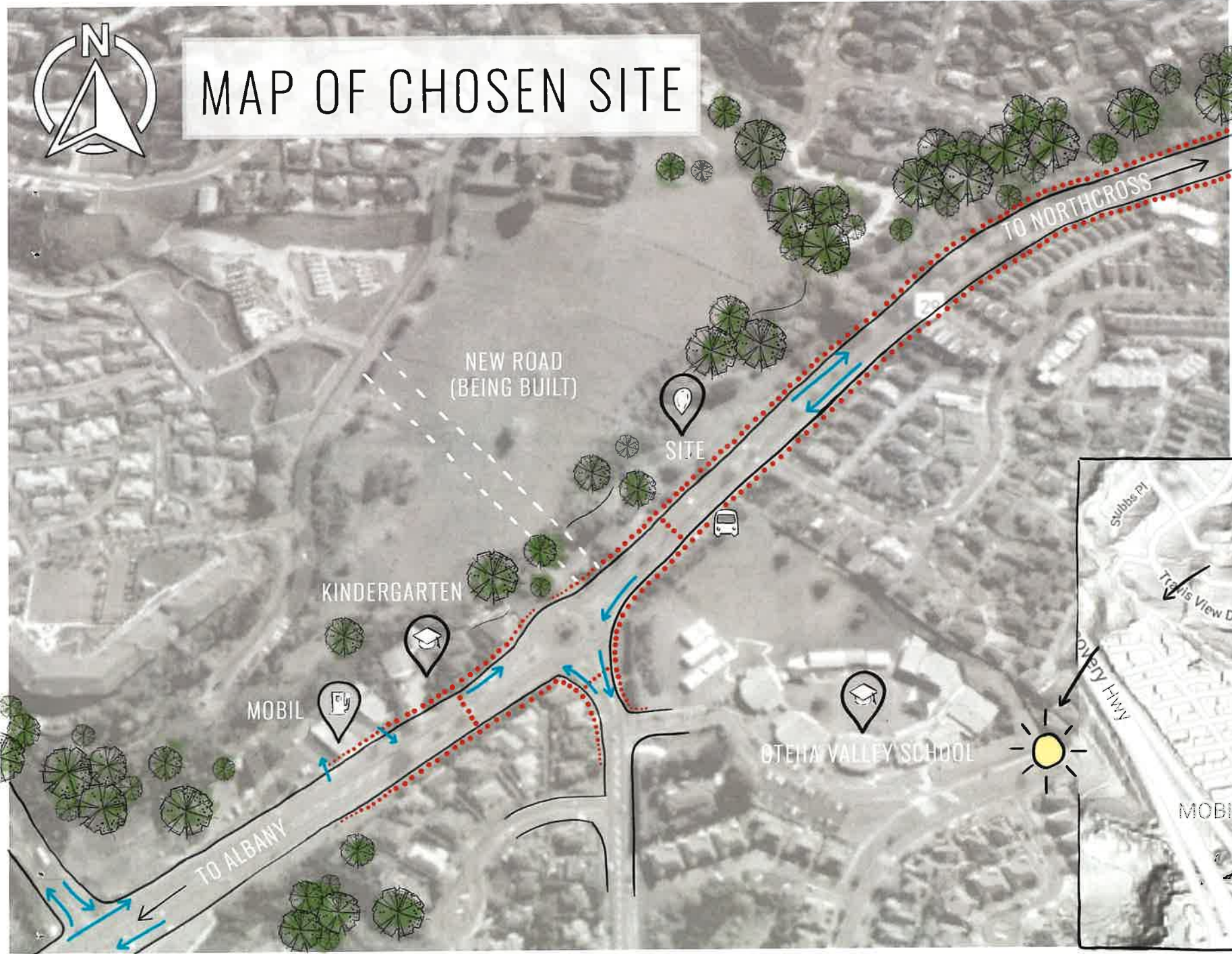
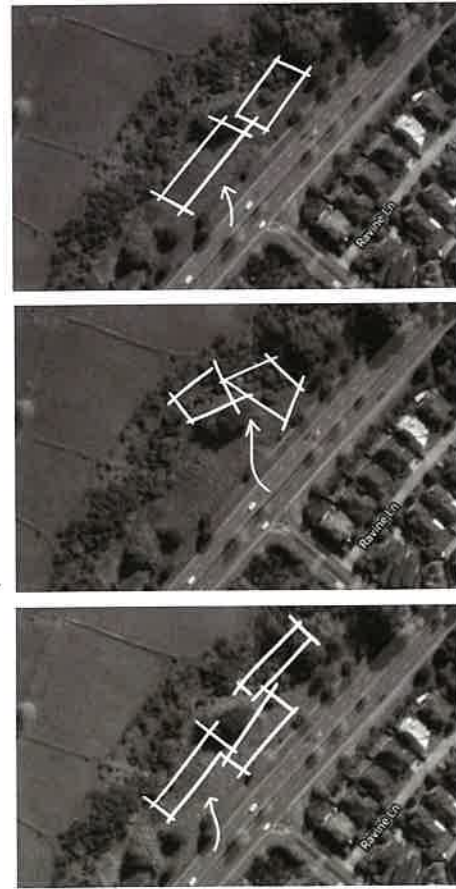
Oteha Valley Shops - 560m
Petrol Station - 295m
Westfield - 1.64km
Pak N Save- 1.88km



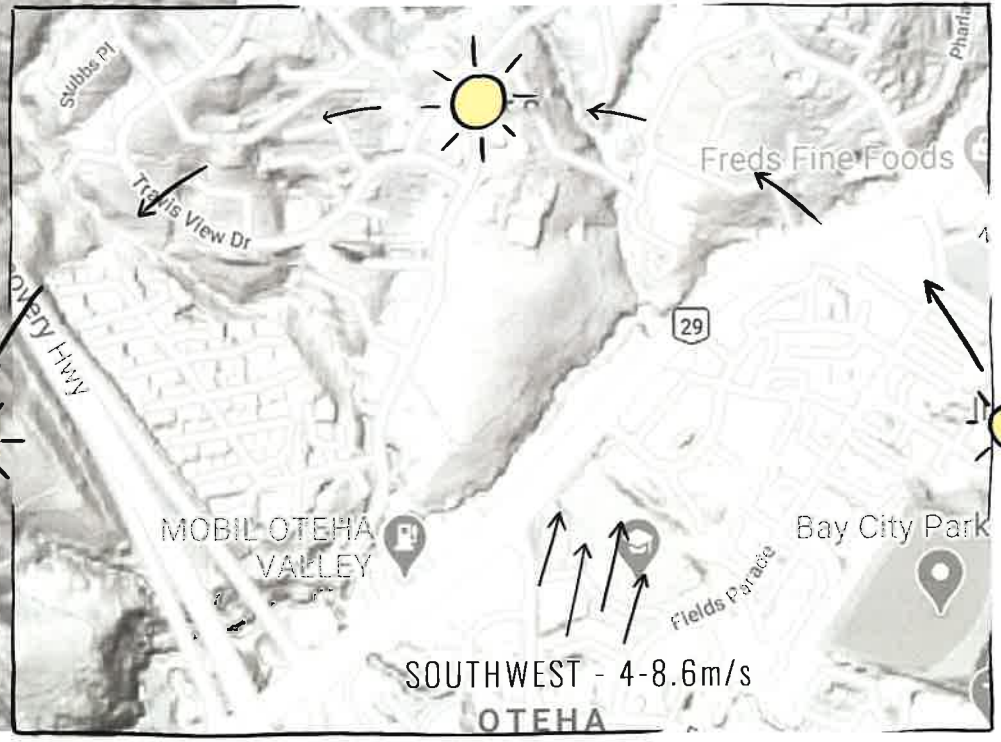
TOTAL SITE AREA- 6633m



POTENTIAL SITE USE



TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



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

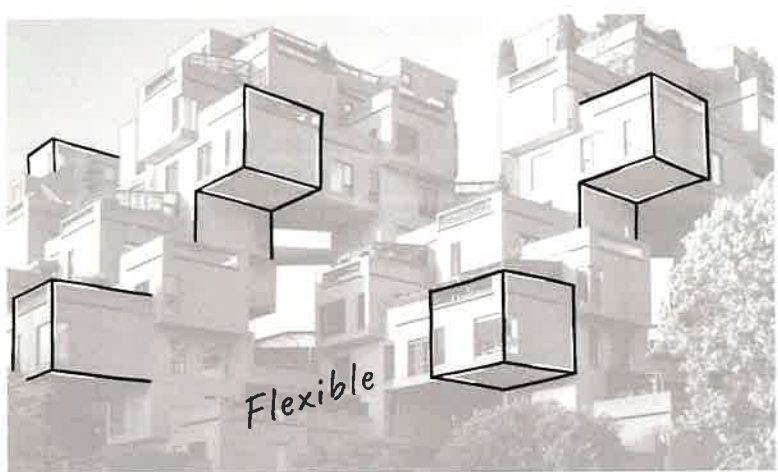
16.7% OF NEW ZEALAND'S POPULATION IS MAORI

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

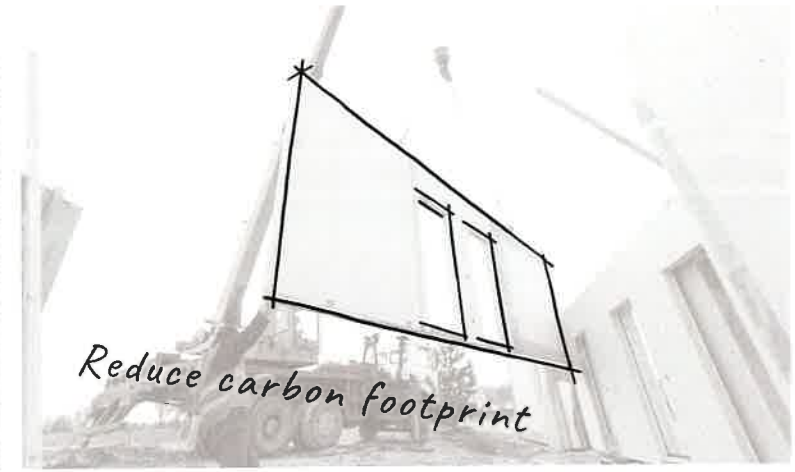
CONTEXT - MATERIALS & SUSTAINABILITY



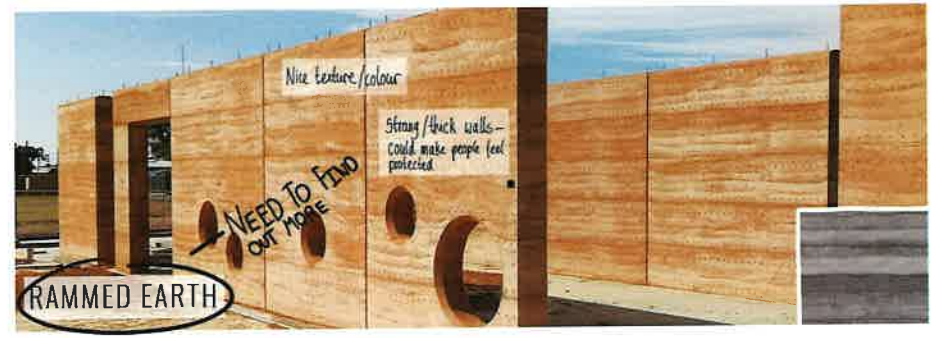
ADAPTABILITY



CONSTRUCTION



- 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 of the enviroment and well as being afforable to deliver and construct.



LOCAL SOURCE



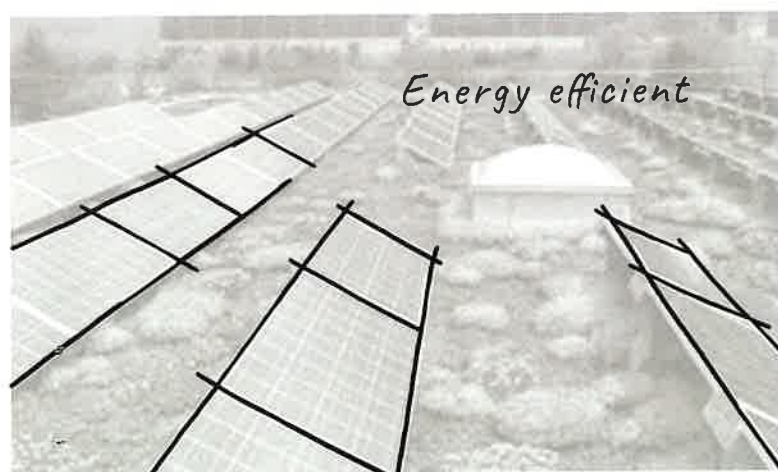
LIFESPAN



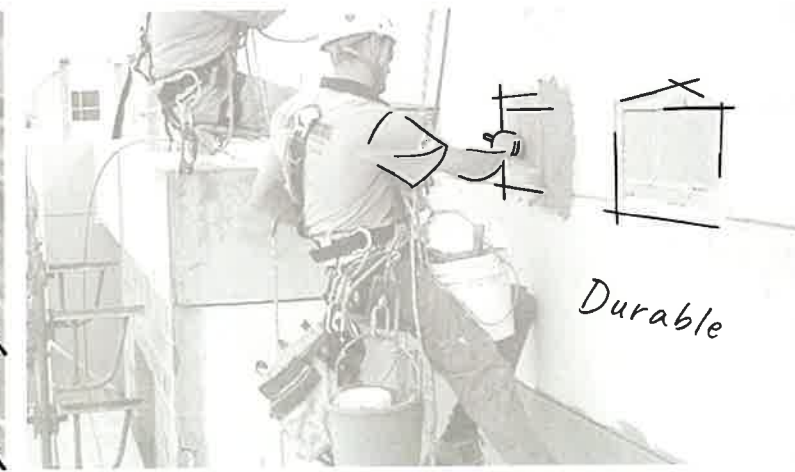
- Buildings should last as long a possible in a good condition to ensure that the service is able for people to use in the future.
- Materials should be able to be ryceled for buildings use again (Cradle to cradle design) or repurposed.
- Sourcing from non-local areas increases the cost and environmental impacts of shipping
- Local sourcing supports business in the area or in the country and boosts the economy. It also helps to provide jobs..



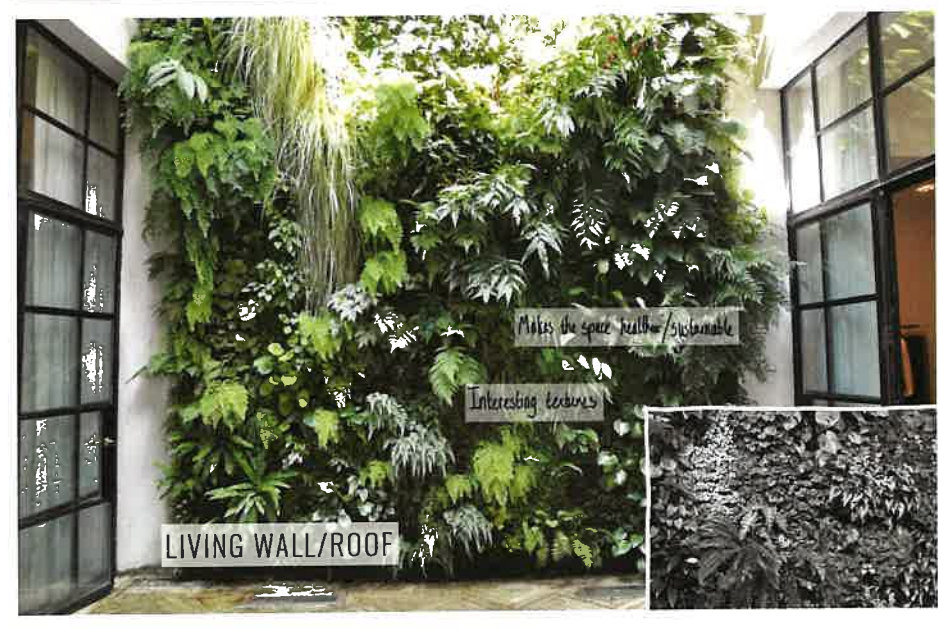
BUILDING USE



MAINTENANCE



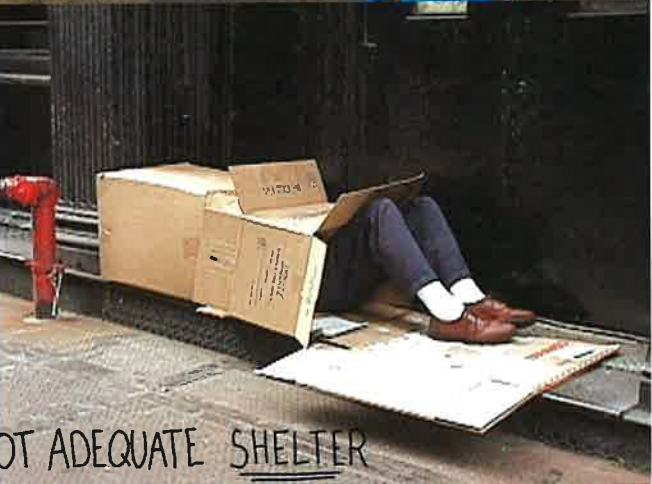
- Less maintenance means that less money and materials will be needed in order to keep a building in good shape.
- Regular work and maintence will increase the costs, not ideal for a potentiallyly government/charity funded project.
- Renewable energy sources should be used where possible as well as efficient heating and lightining.
- The enviroment should also be a healthy place to be and live in, such as clean or filtered air.



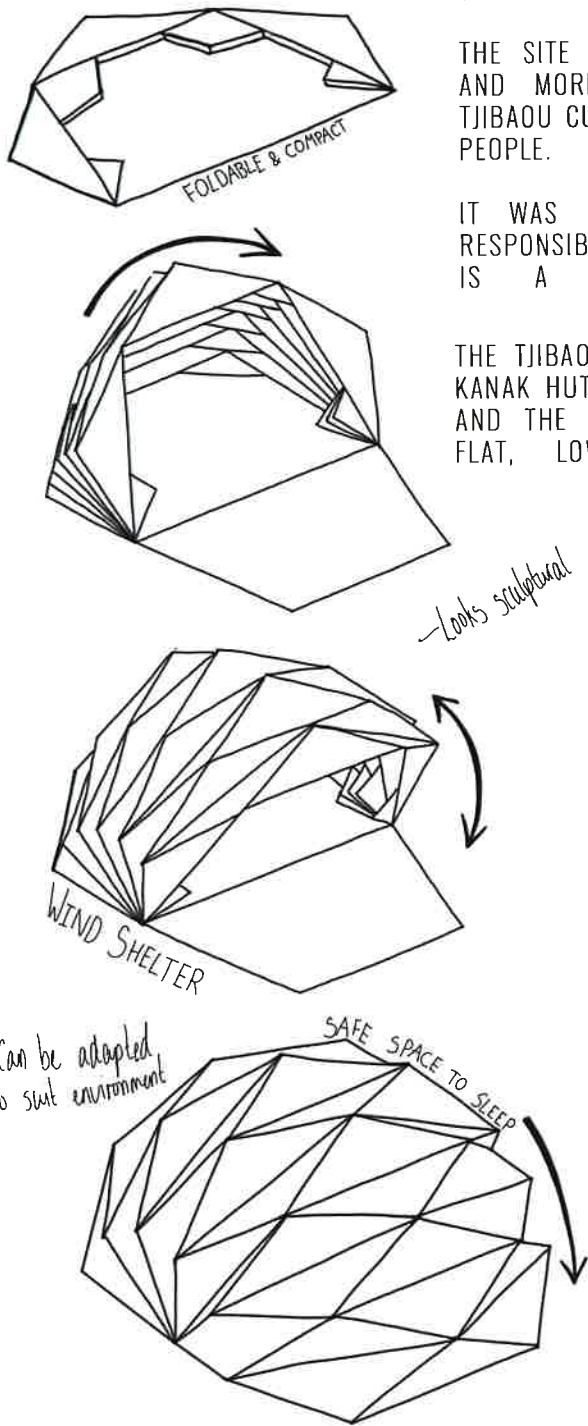
CONTEXT - CASE STUDY

CARDBOARD BOXES

EASILY ACCESSABLE



NOT ADEQUATE SHELTER

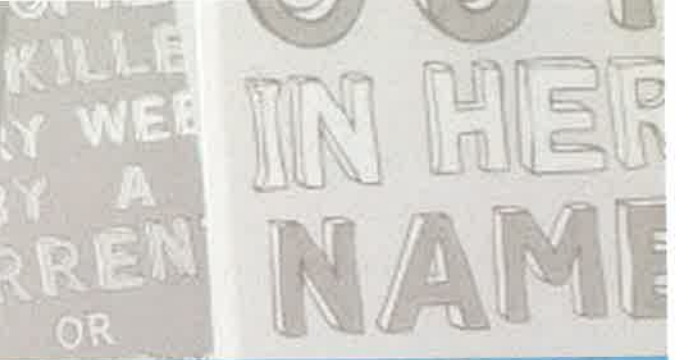
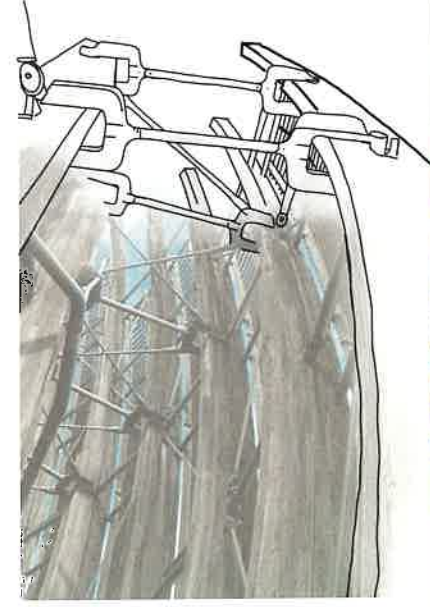
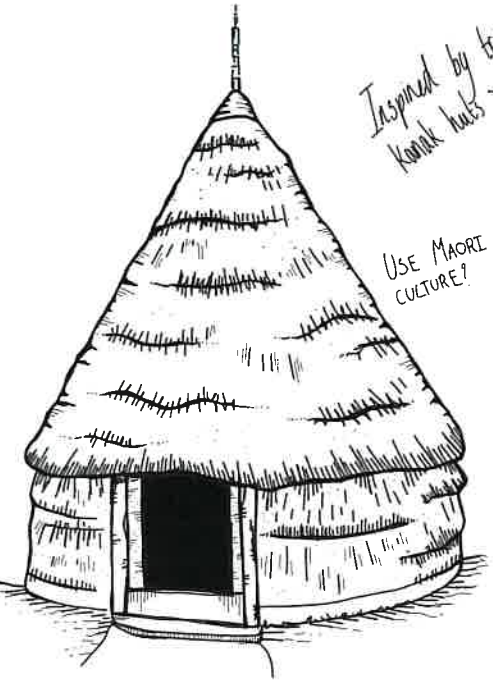
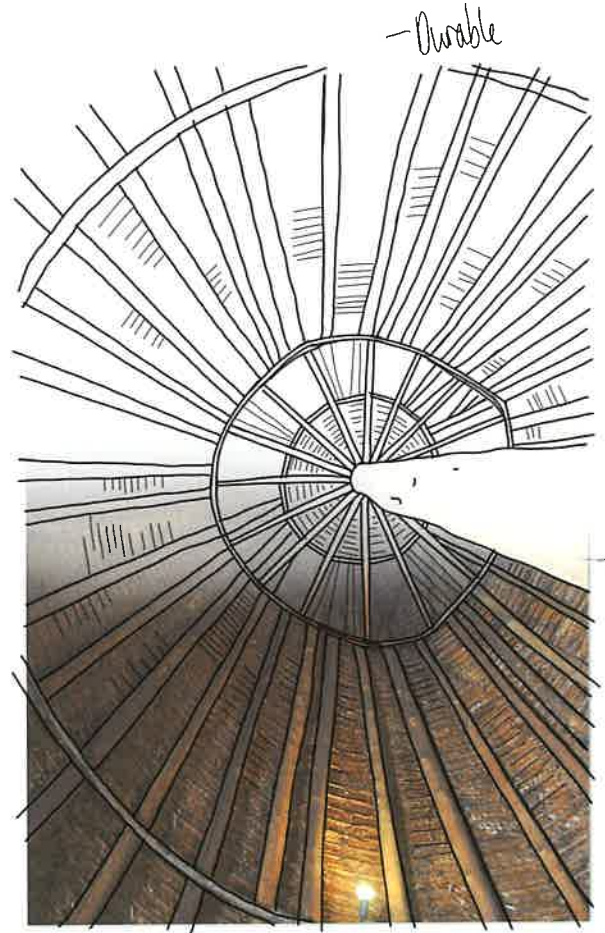


THE CENTRE IS ON EIGHT HECTARES OF LAND BETWEEN MAGENTA AND TINA BAYS, IN NEW CALEDONIA.

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-RENOWNED 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.



ENCLOSED = SAFE

COMBINES MODERN & TRADITION

TJIBAOU CULTURAL CENTRE

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.



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.

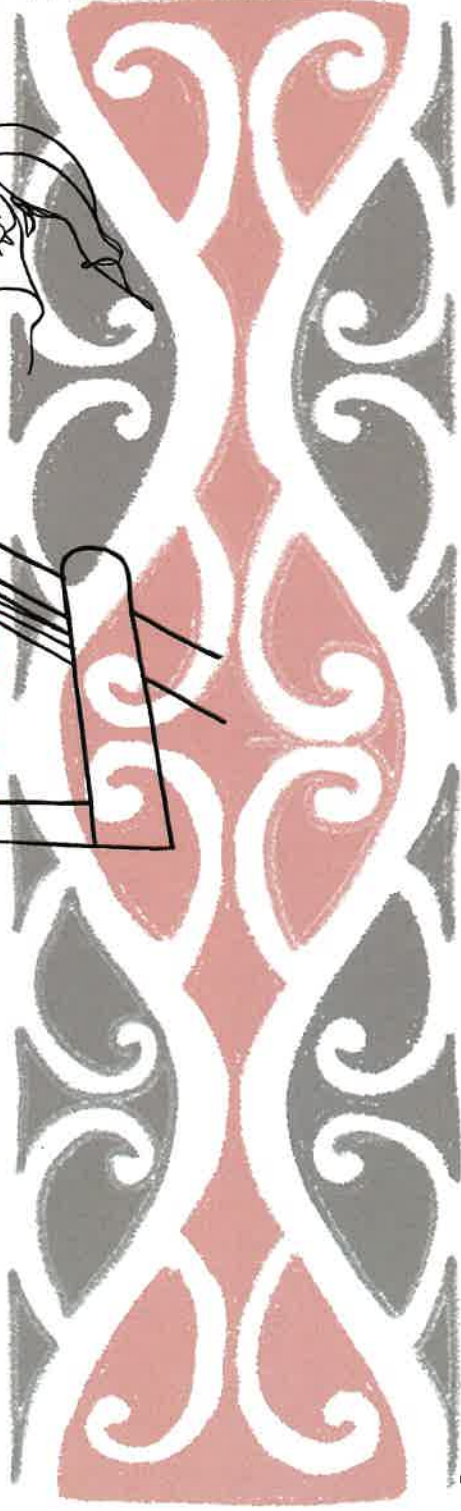
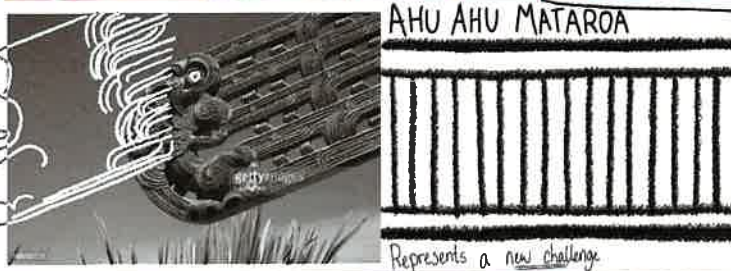
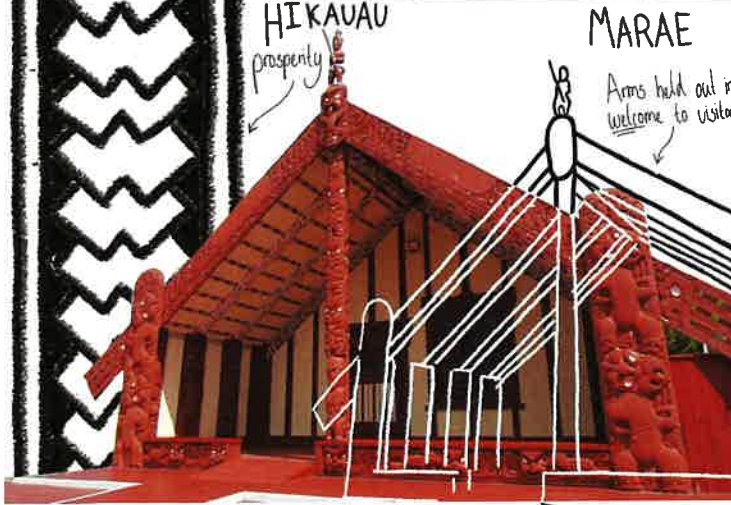
-IS BUILT WITH DURABILITY IN MIND SO THE SERVICE IS AVAILABLE FOR THE FUTURE.



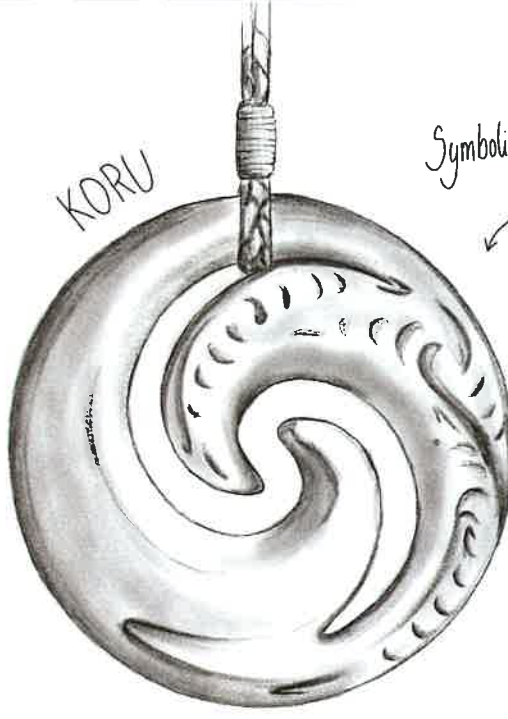
- INITIATION -



INITIATION - RESEARCH



PATIKI (FLOUNDER) Symbol of hospitality



KORU

Symbolises new life, growth & strength

MANA - Personal & Collective strength, pride and identity

TOKI

Represents strength and courage as it is an unbreakable tool



This symbol is used as a guardian against evil.

MANAIA

Represents a journey through life

Mangopare - Hammerhead, represents STRENGTH



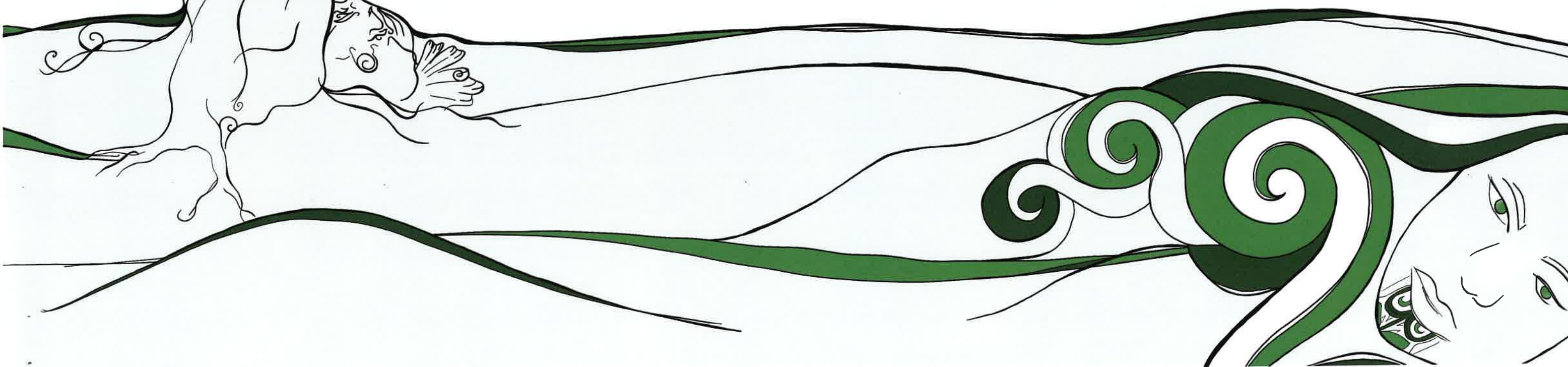
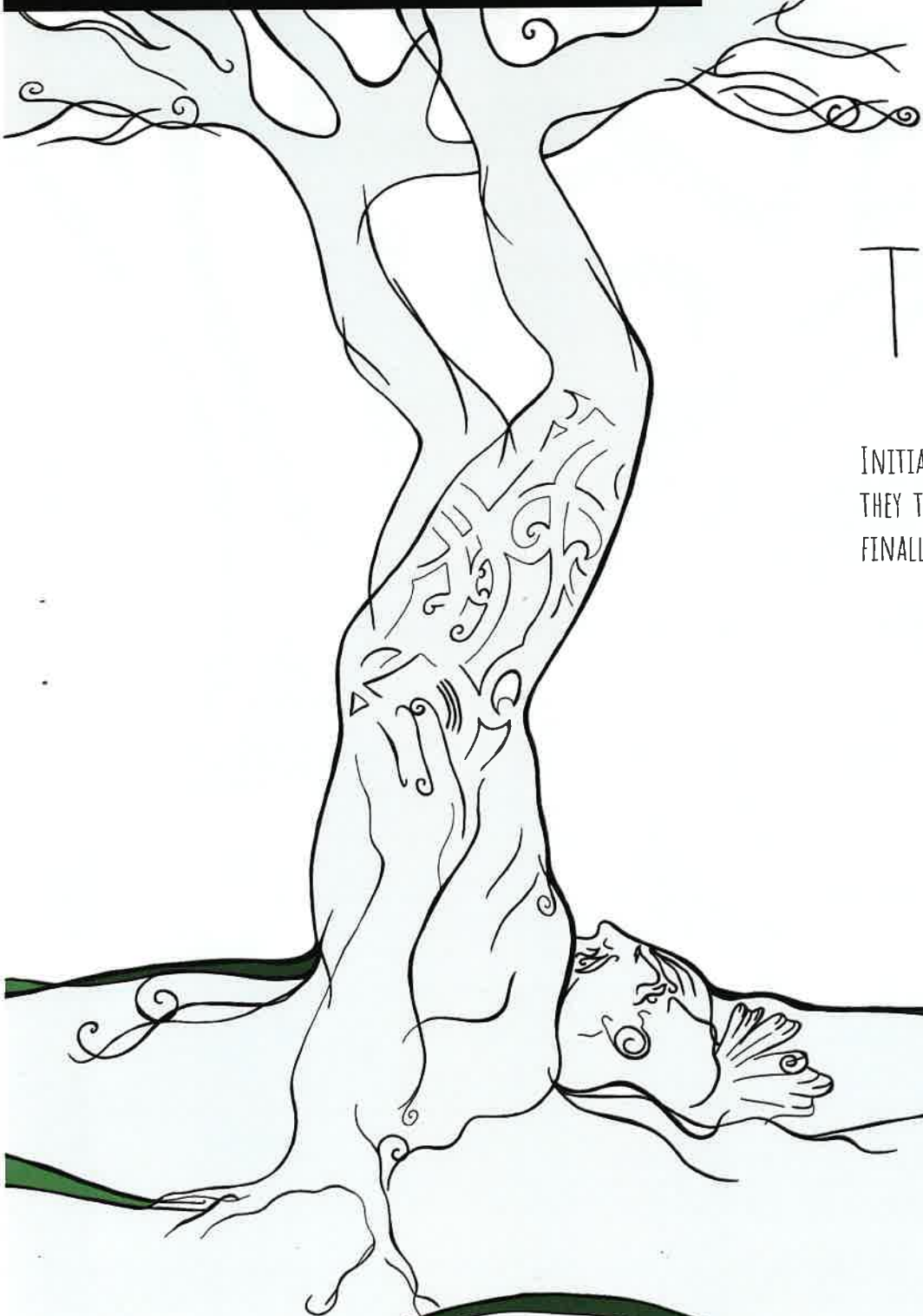
TO MANGOPARE

WHANAU

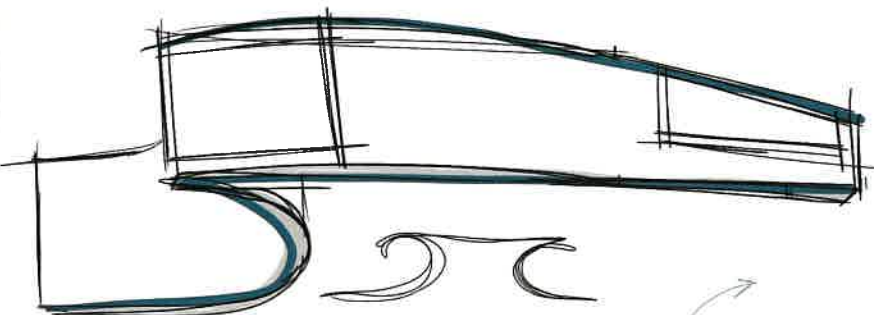
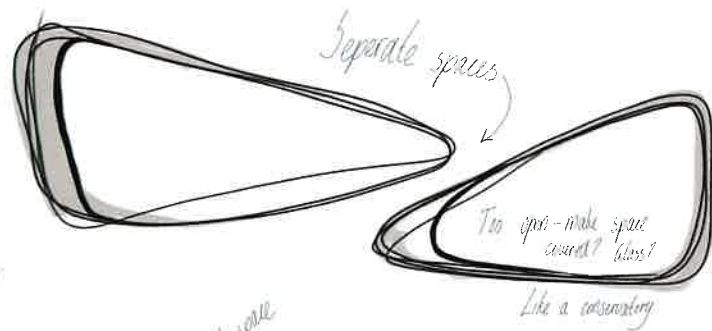
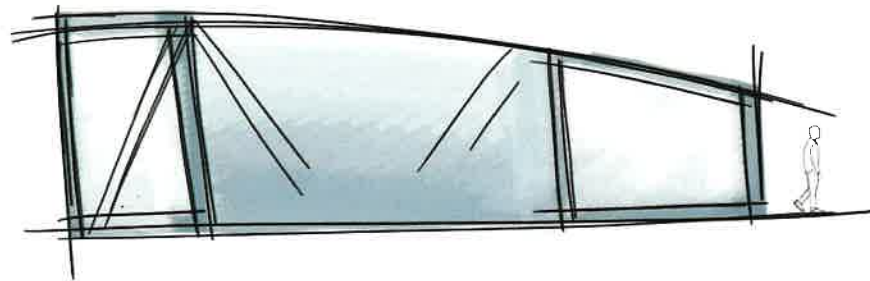
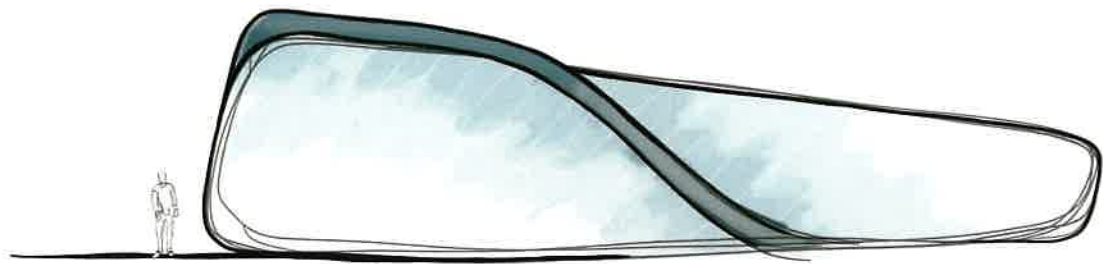
INITIATION - RESEARCH

THE CREATION OF LIGHT

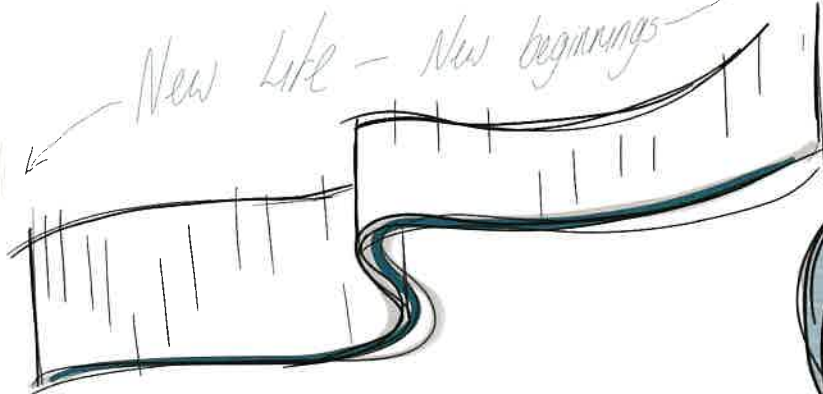
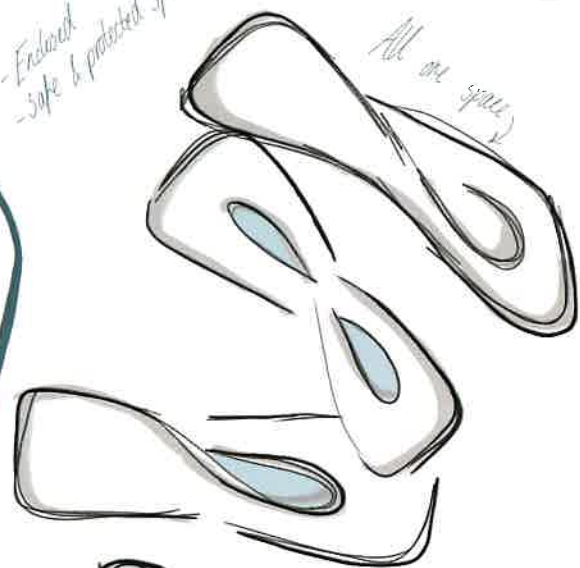
INITIALLY, THE EARTH AND SKY WERE JOINED TOGETHER, AND THEIR CHILDREN WERE BORN BETWEEN THEM. THE CHILDREN CONSPIRED TO SEPARATE THEIR PARENTS, THEY TRY TO DIVIDE RANGI AND PAPA, SOON REALISING THEIR TASK IS VERY DIFFICULT TO ACCOMPLISH. AFTER MANY ATTEMPTS TO SEPARATE THE PARENTS, TANE FINALLY SUCCEEDS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



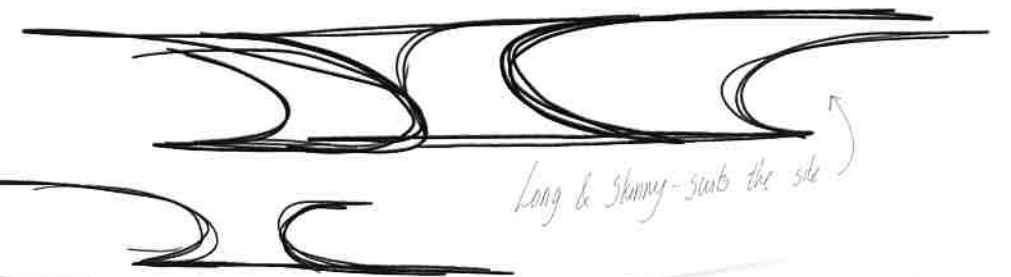
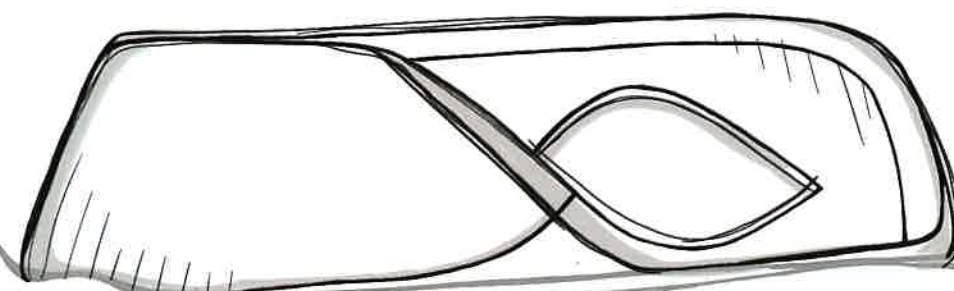
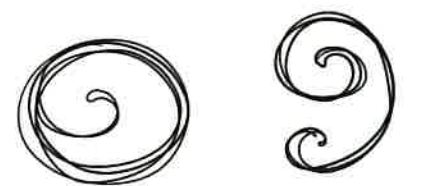
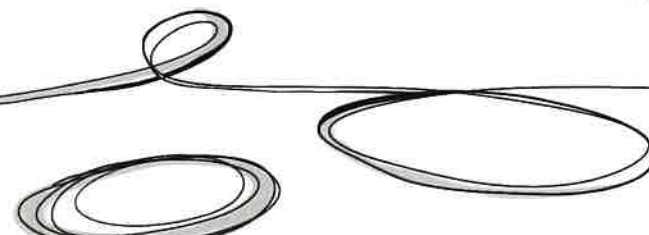
- IDEATION -



Enclosed - safe & protected space



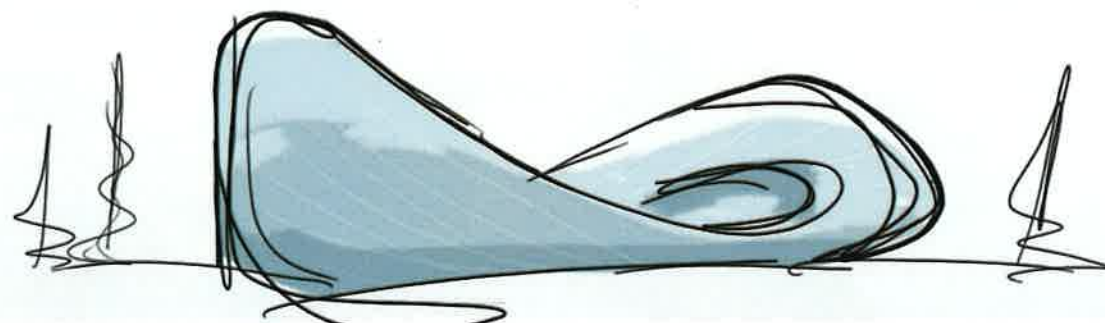
EXAGGERATION



Take - strength & Unbreakable



Refuge is a bol
- way to be safe
- Place to get stronger

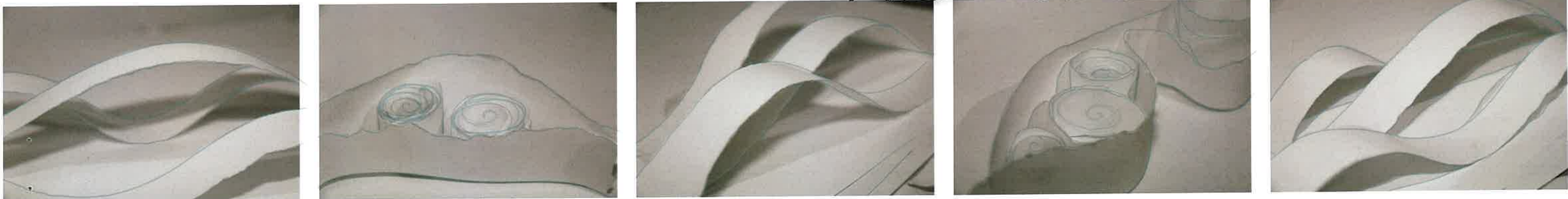
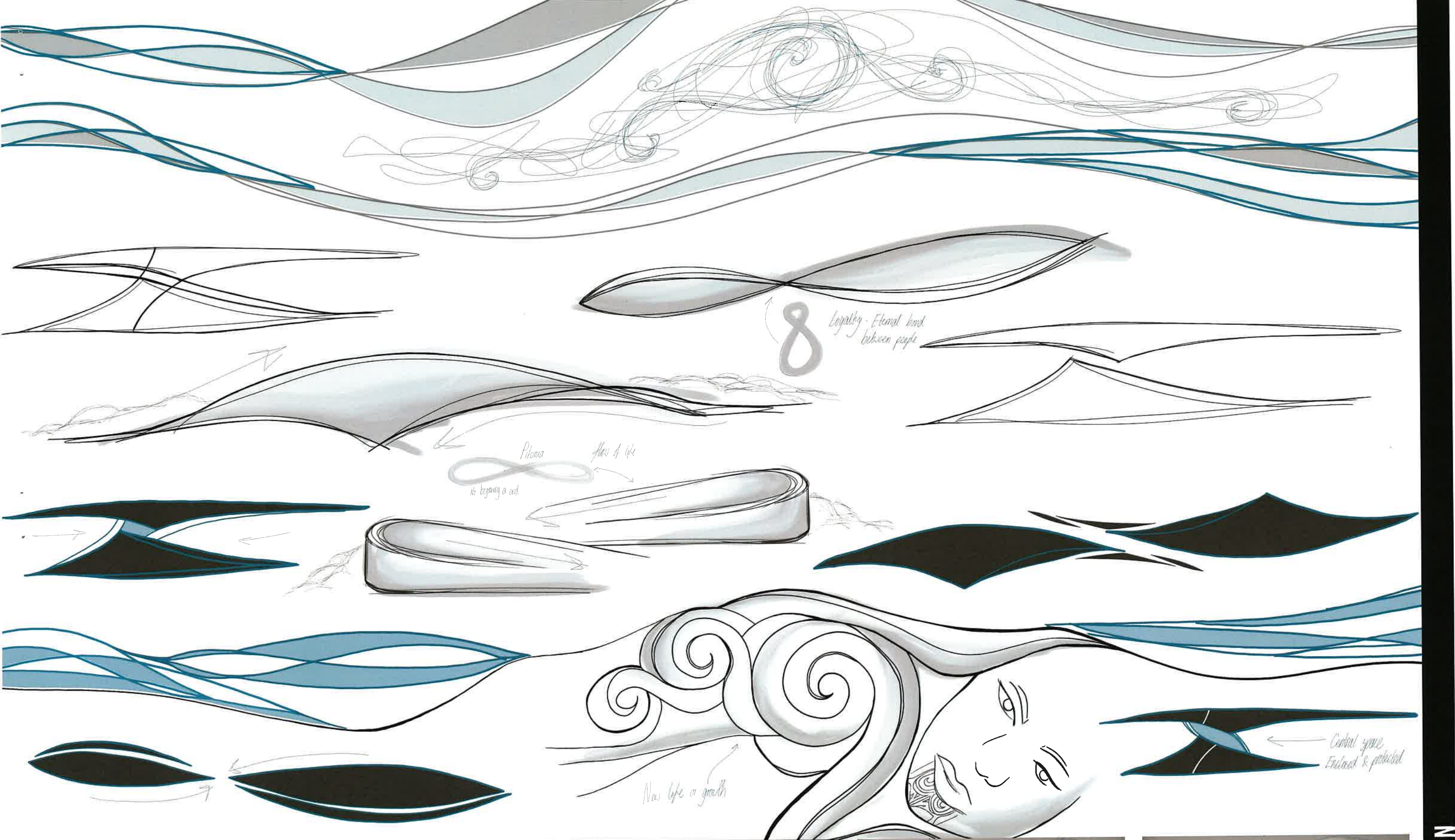


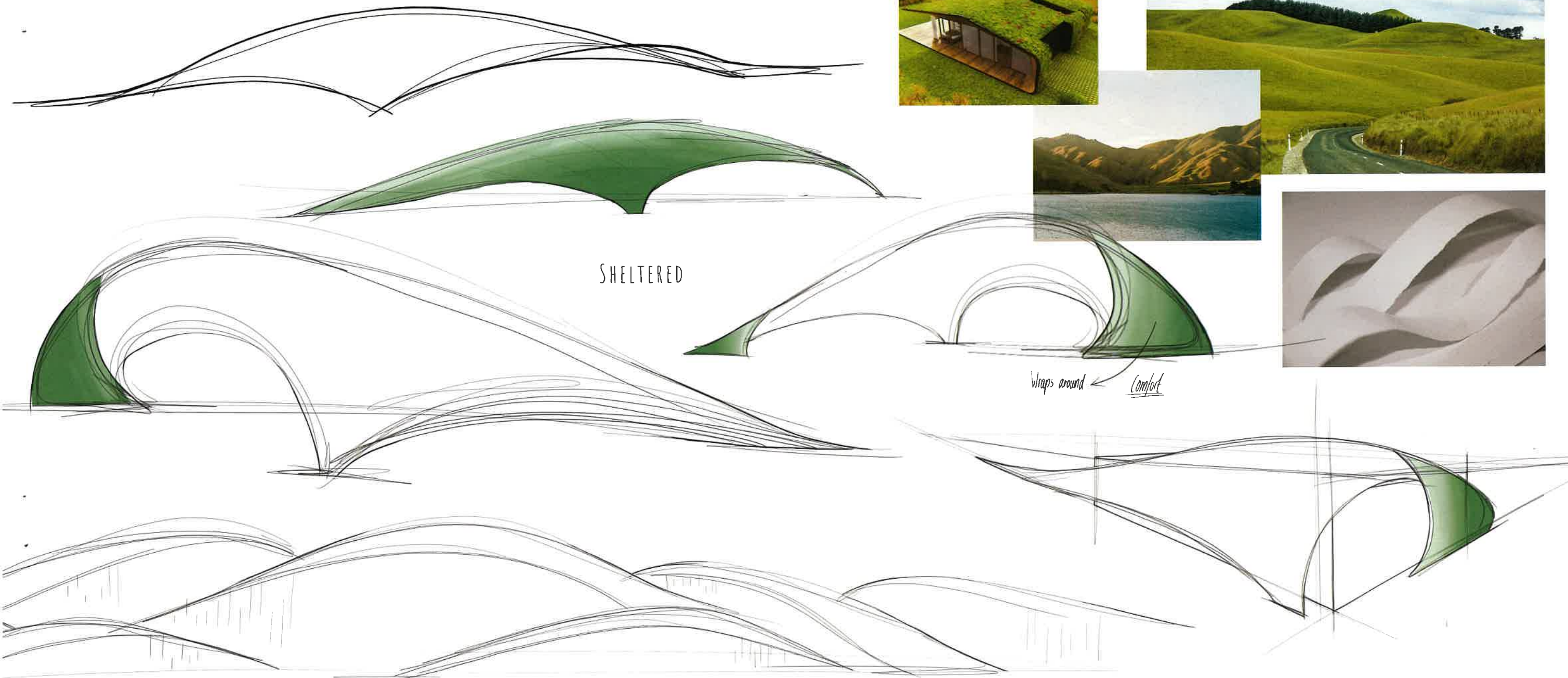
ABSTRACTION

DECONSTRUCTION

RECONSTRUCTION

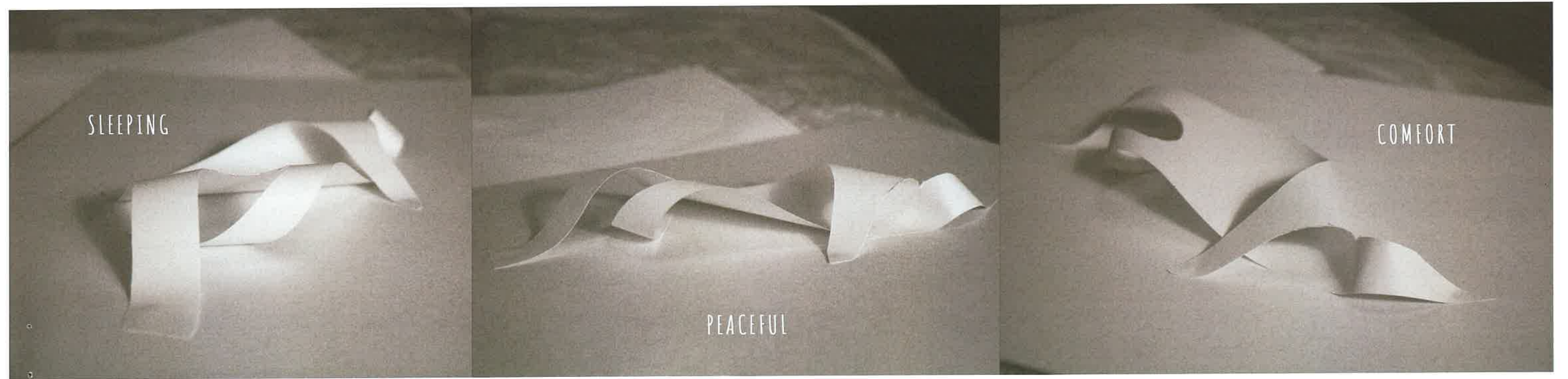






SHELTERED

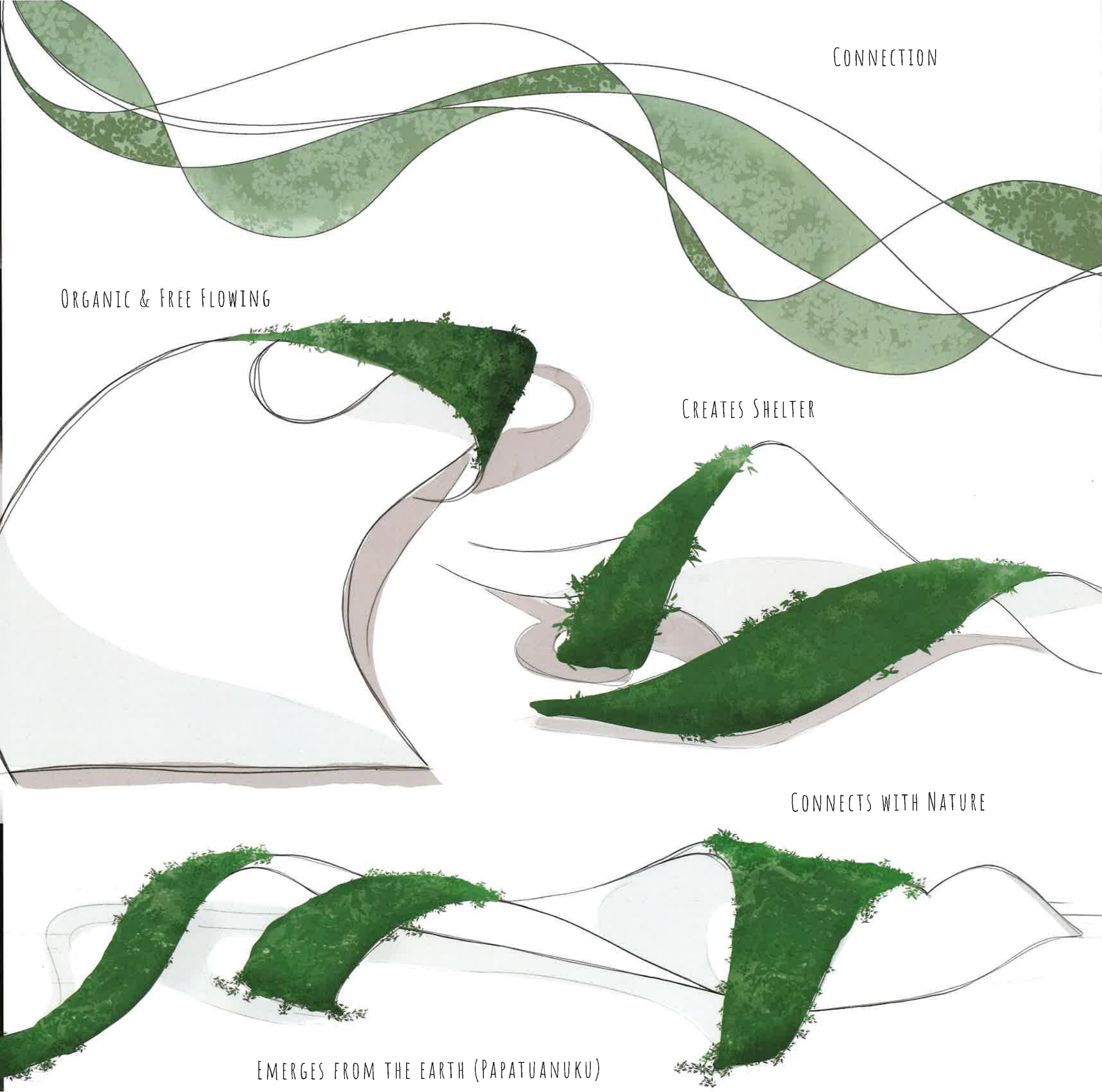
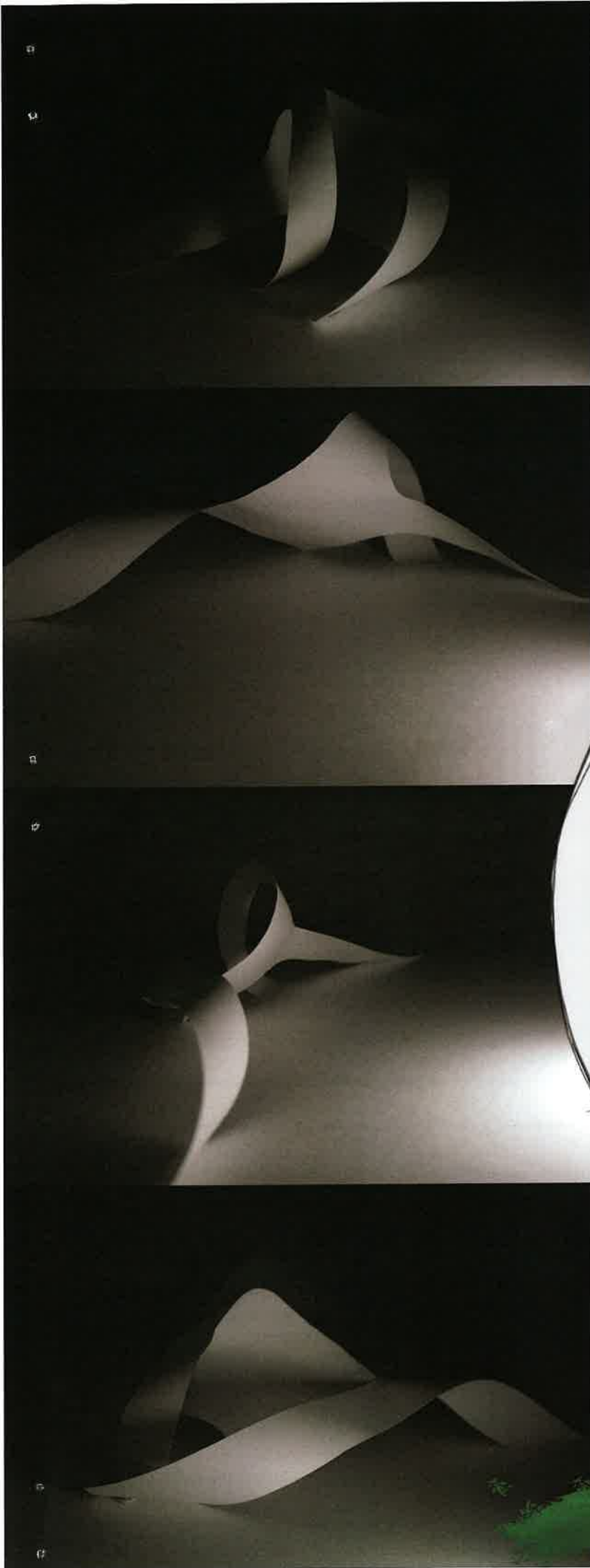
Wraps around ← Comfort



SLEEPING

PEACEFUL

COMFORT



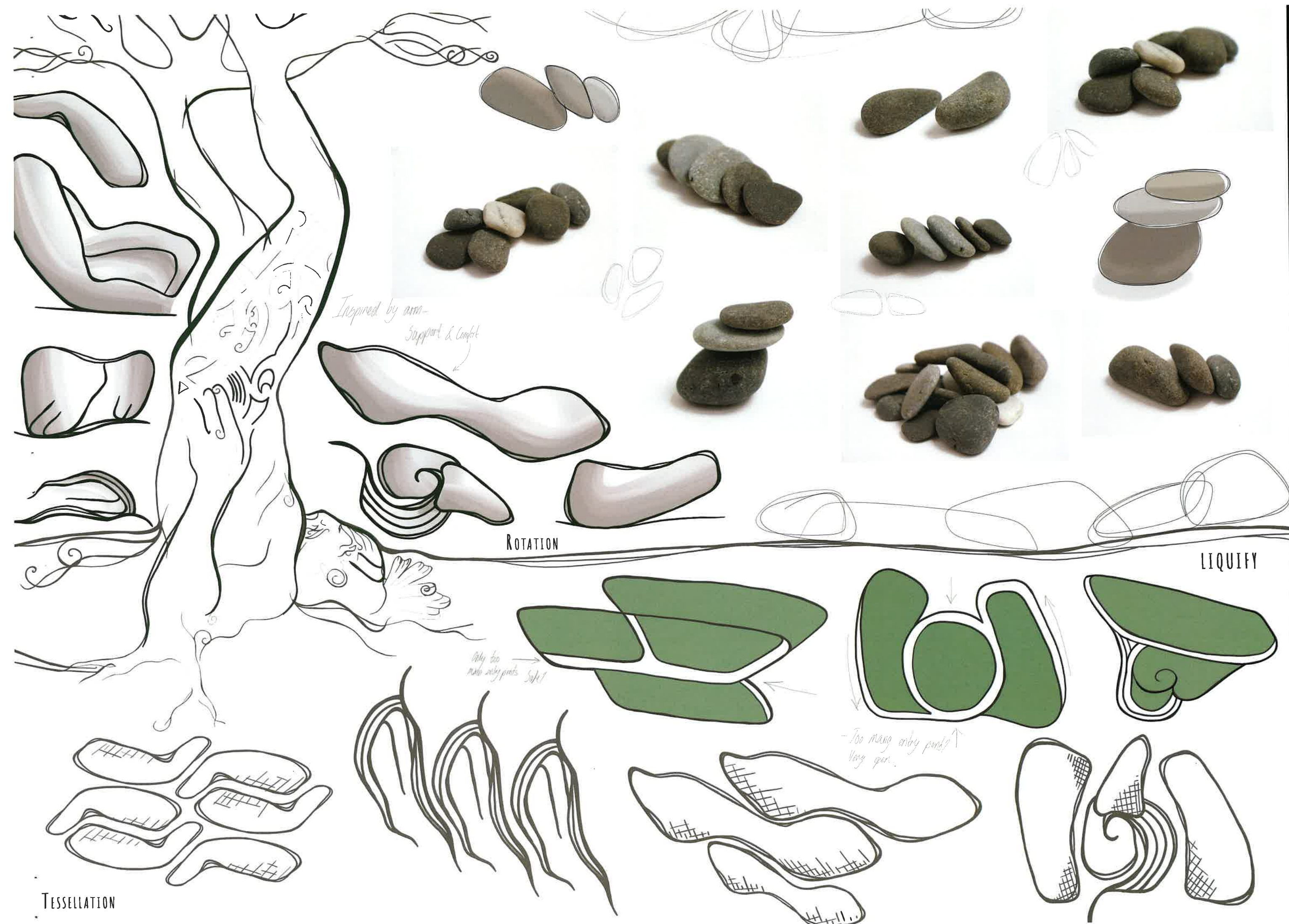
CONNECTION

ORGANIC & FREE FLOWING

CREATES SHELTER

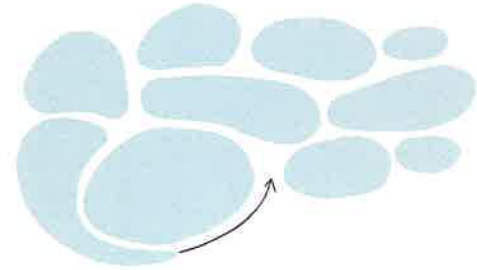
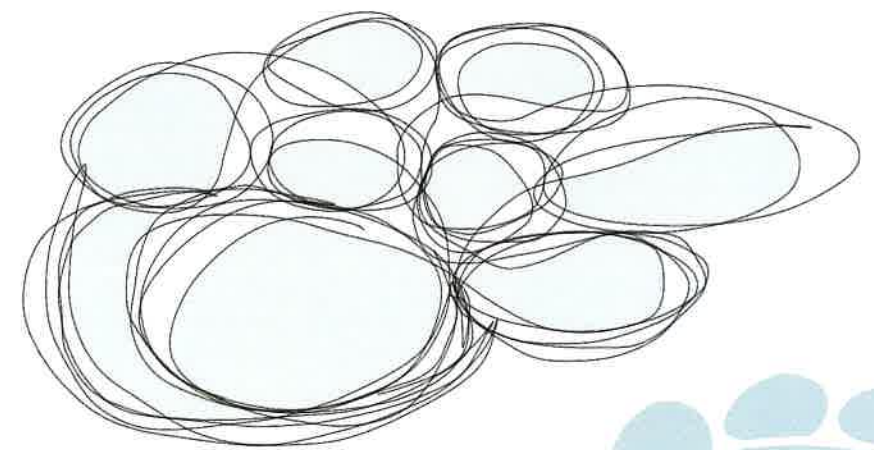
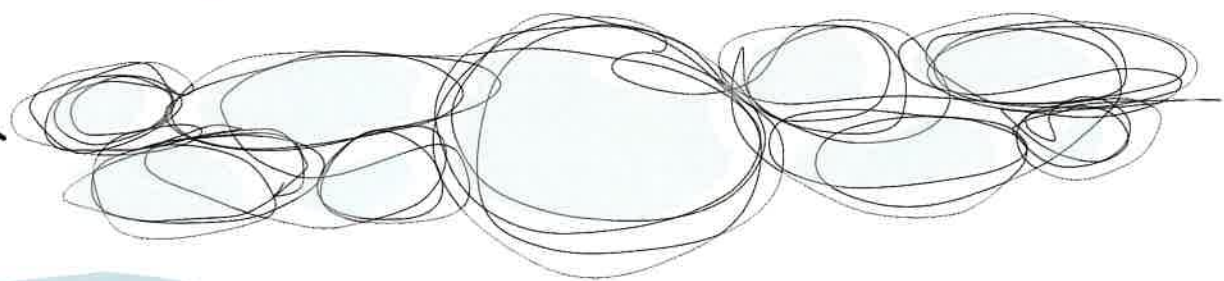
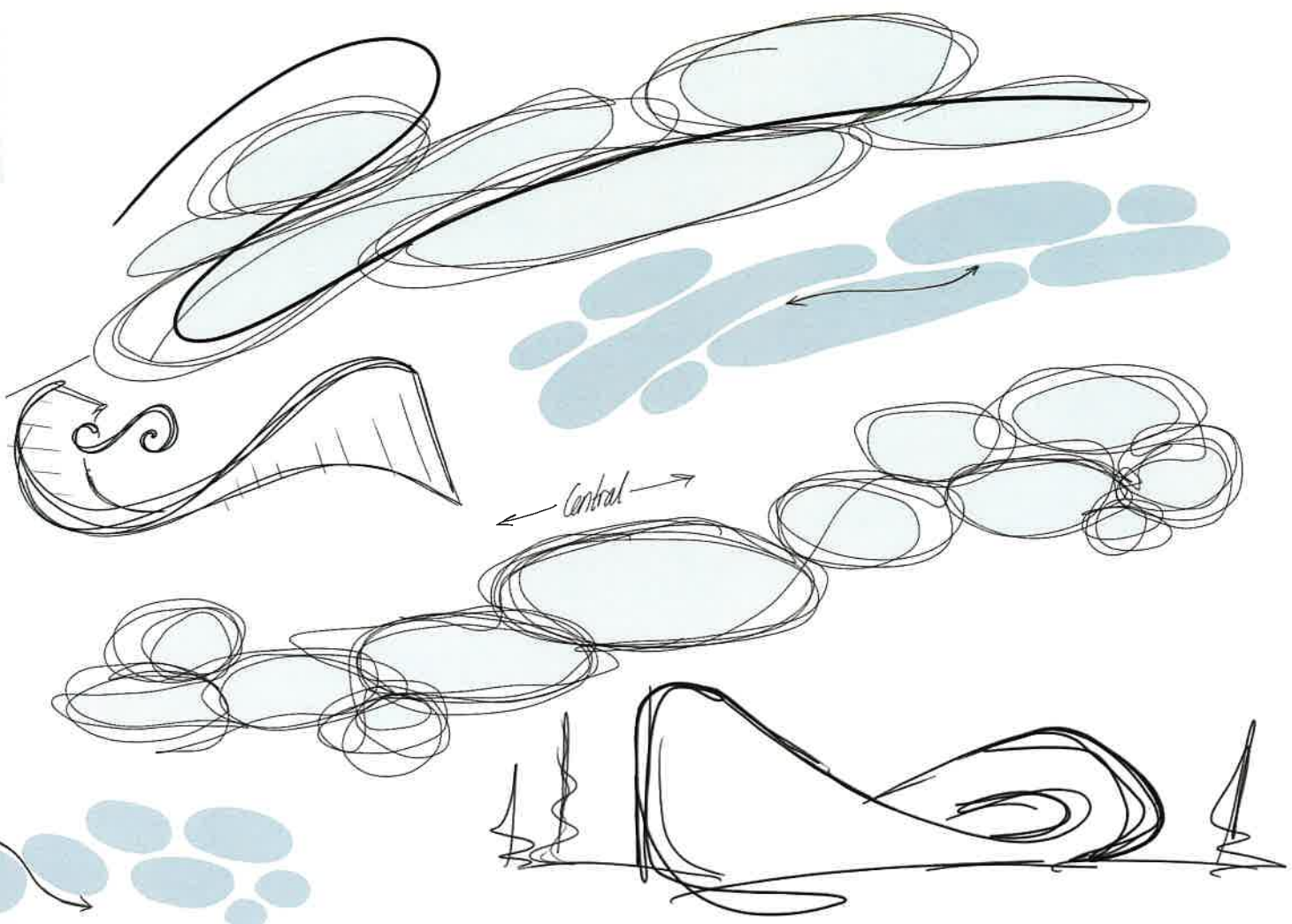
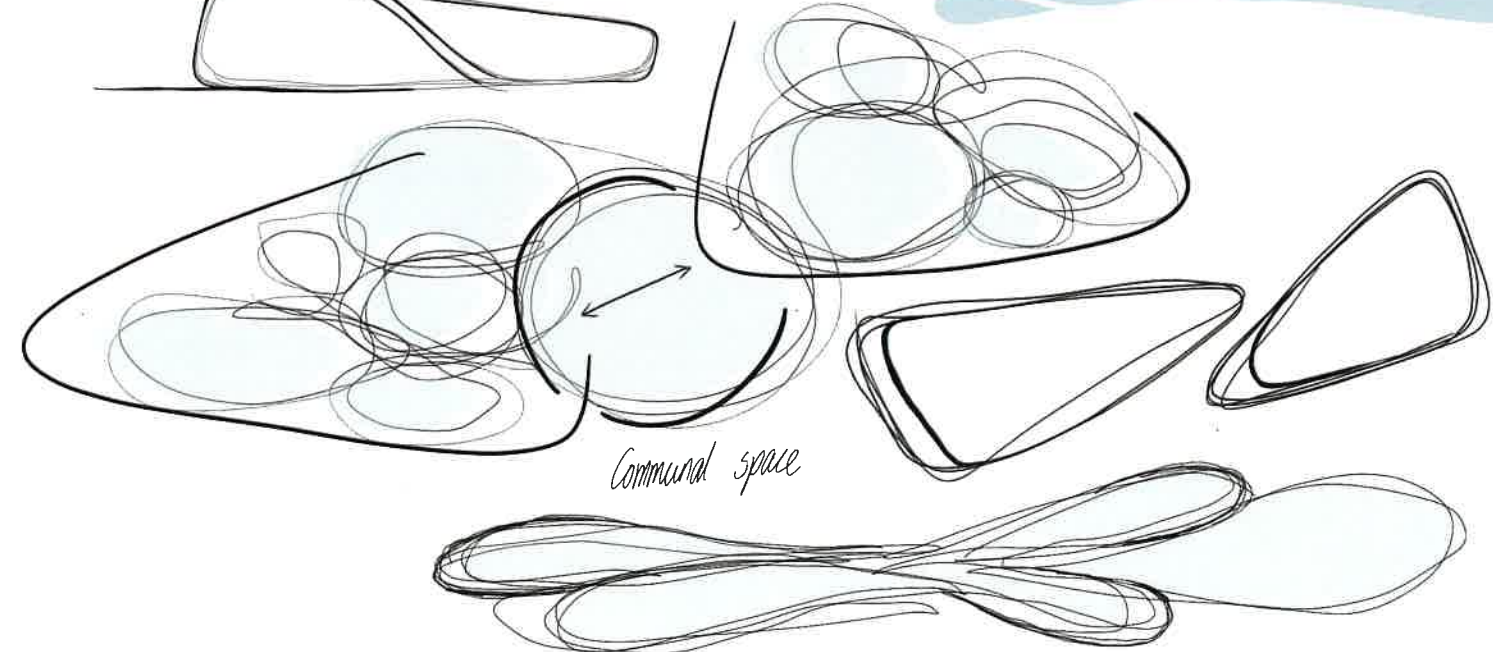
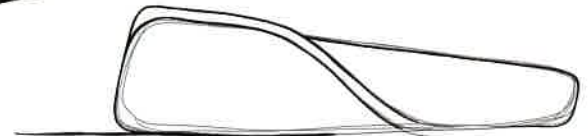
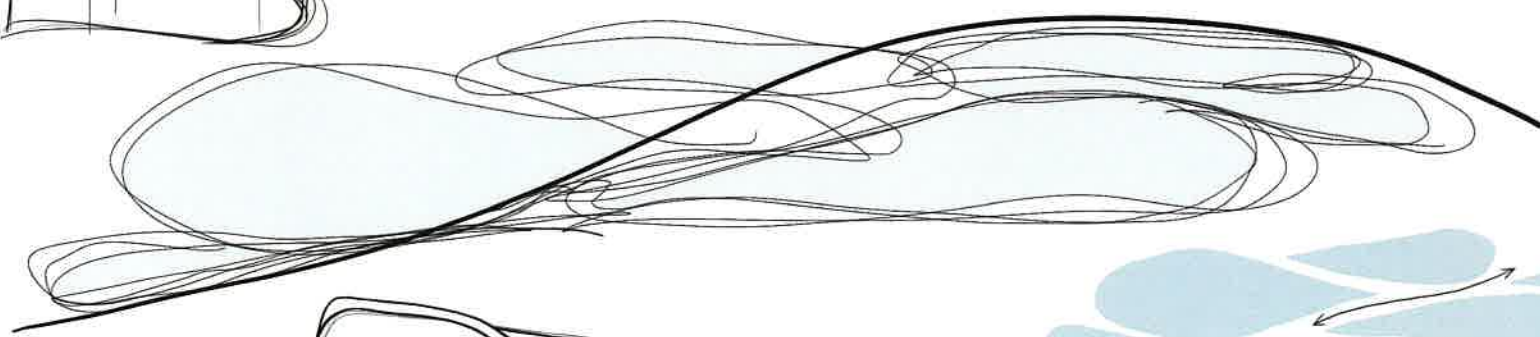
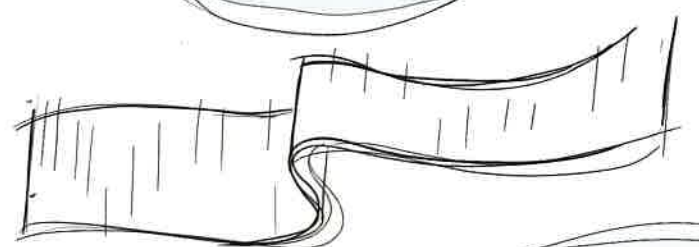
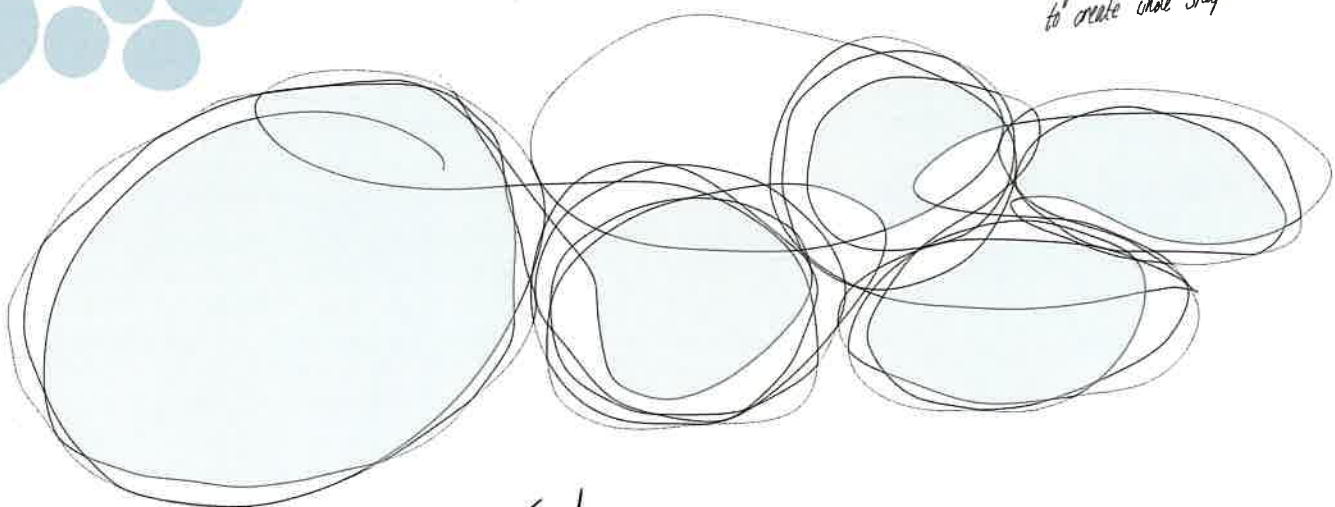
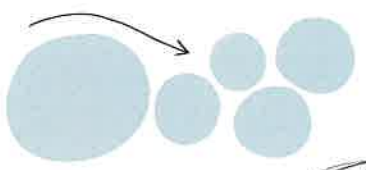
CONNECTS WITH NATURE

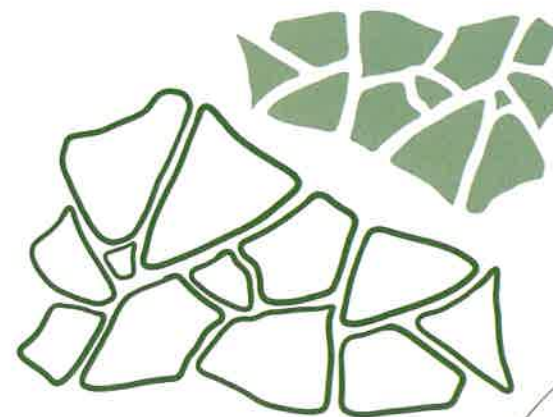
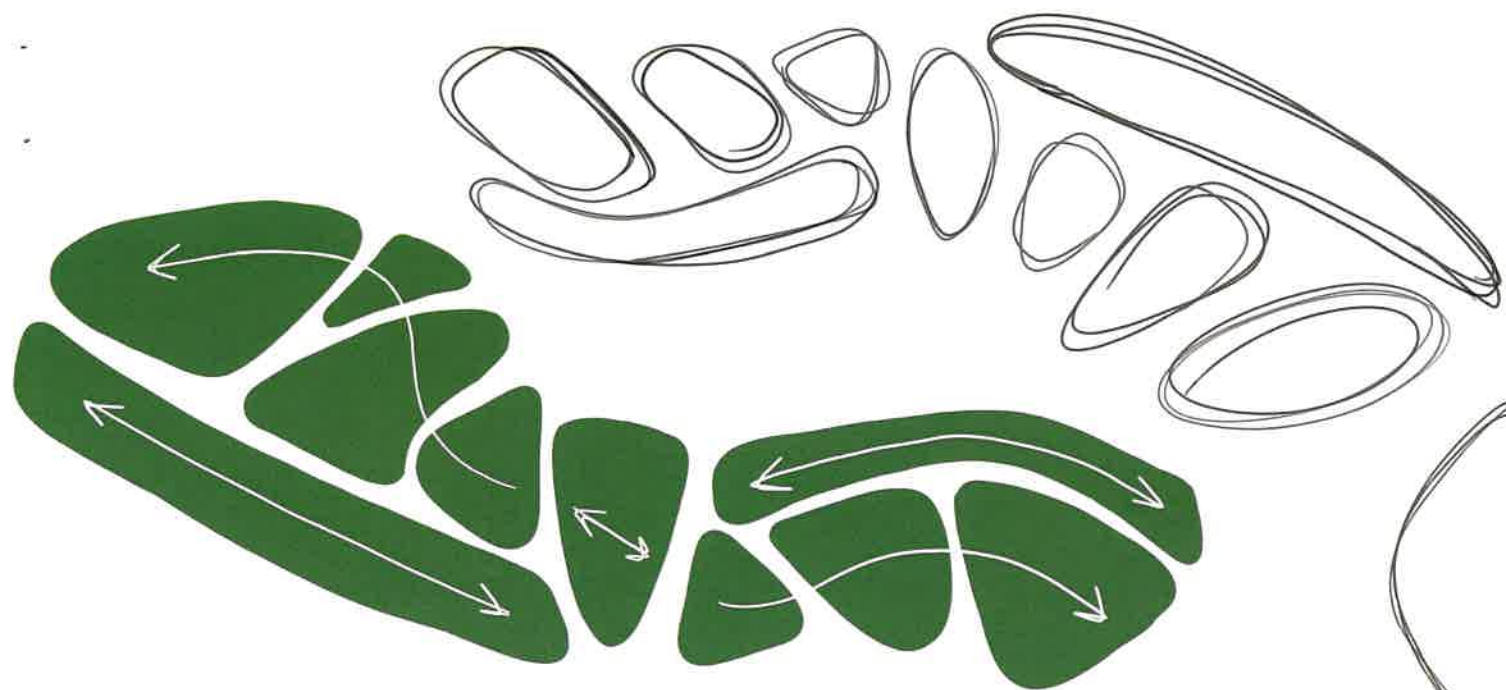
EMERGES FROM THE EARTH (PAPATUANUKU)



Tessellation

- 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.

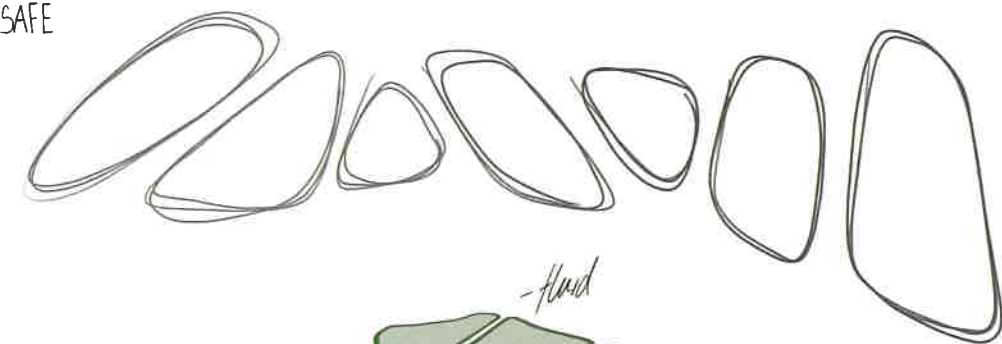




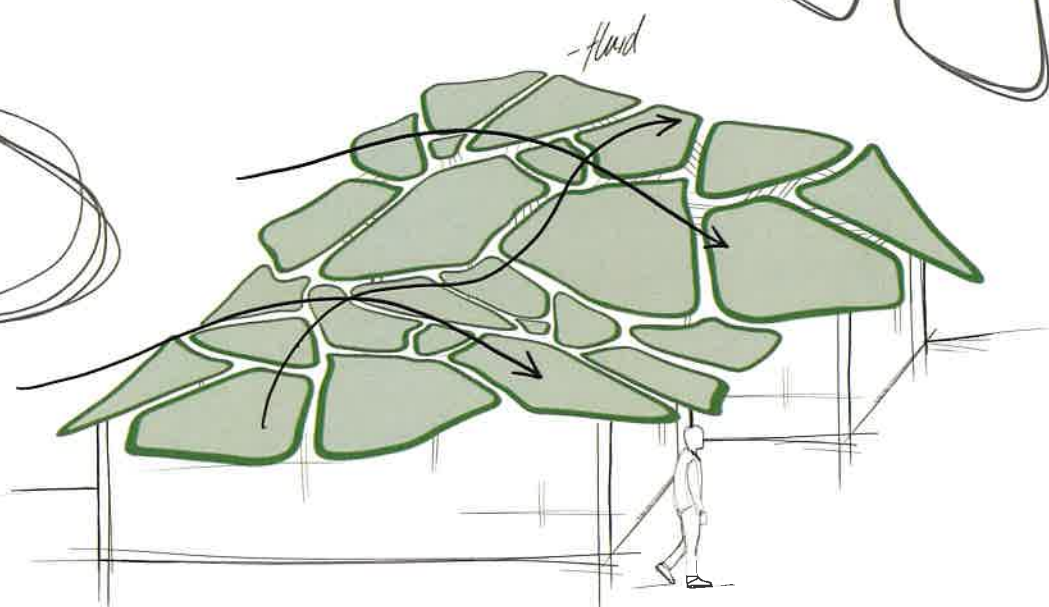
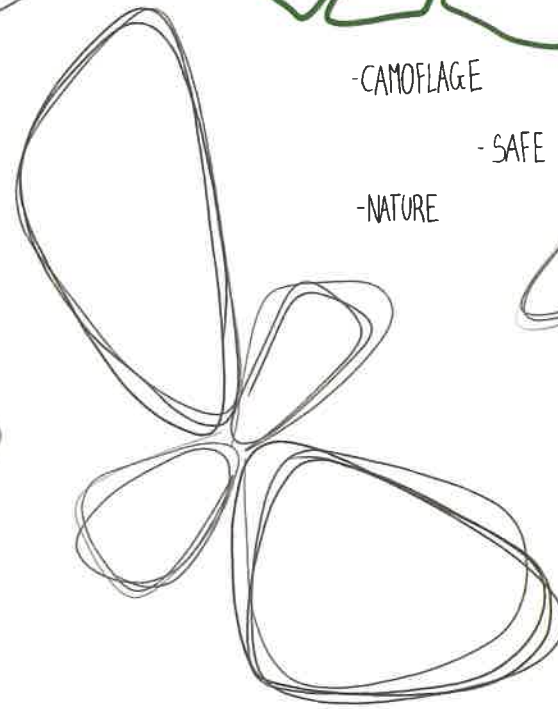
-CAMOFLAGE

-SAFE

-NATURE



Rising from the earth



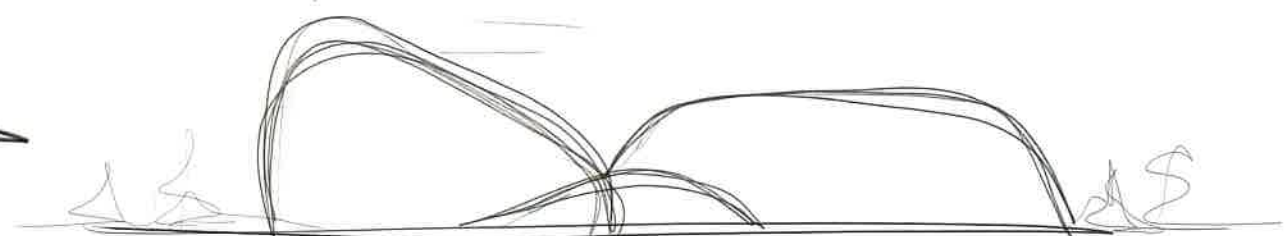
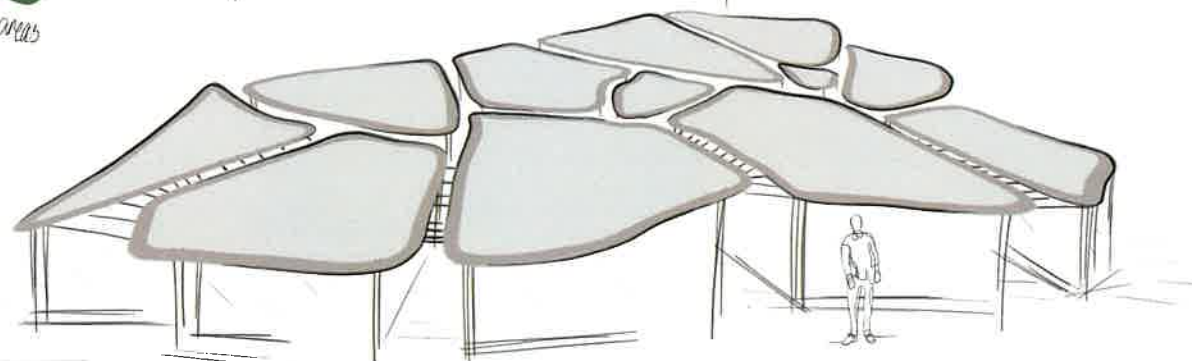
-Hand



Central space linking areas

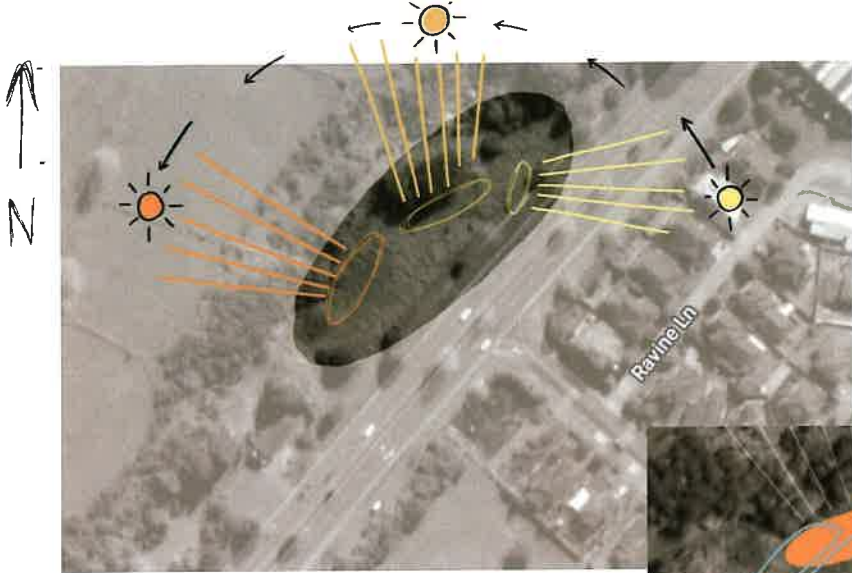


Incorporate Papa into design links to the mother

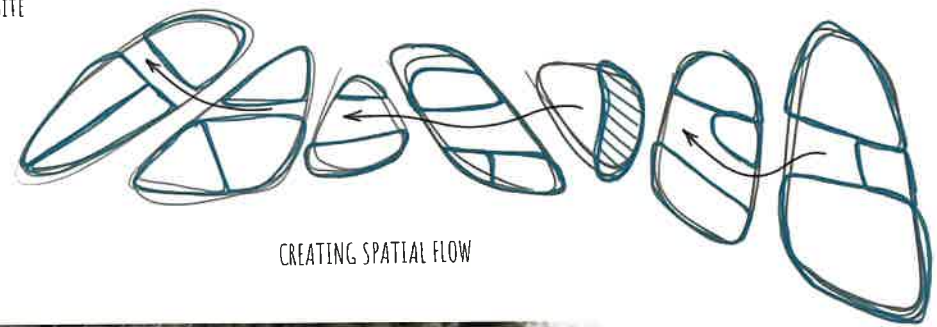


Sleeping figure buried away 'Papa' (Mother Earth)

Facing away from view - private/sheltered



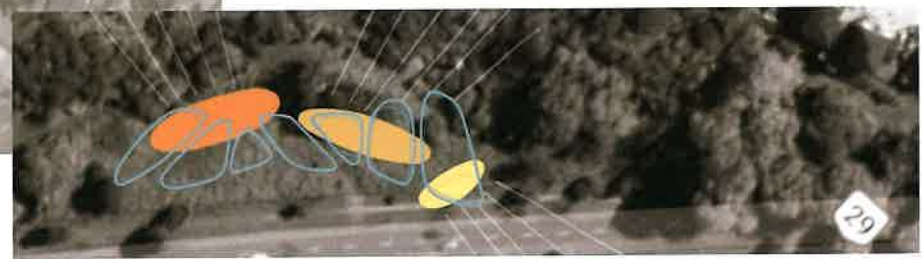
-LONG SITE



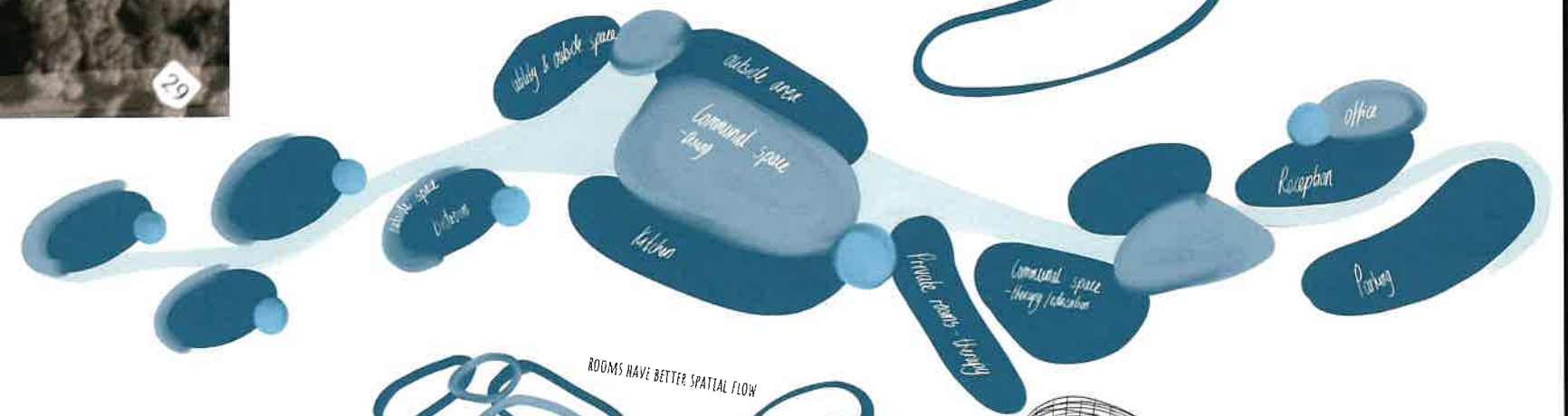
CREATING SPATIAL FLOW



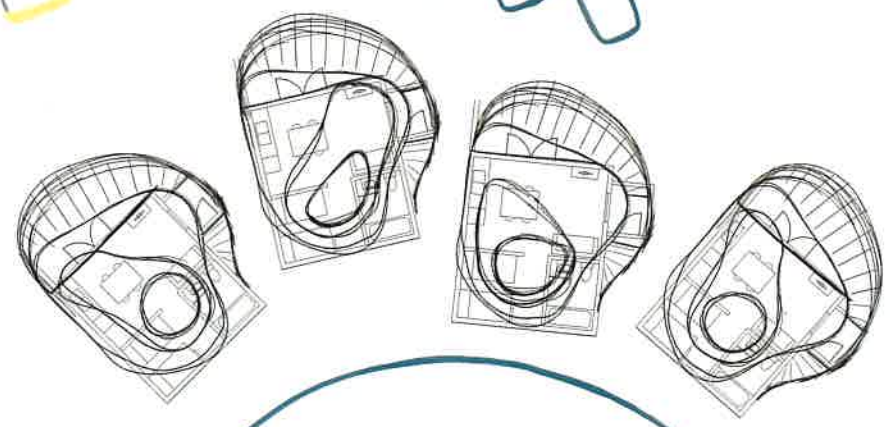
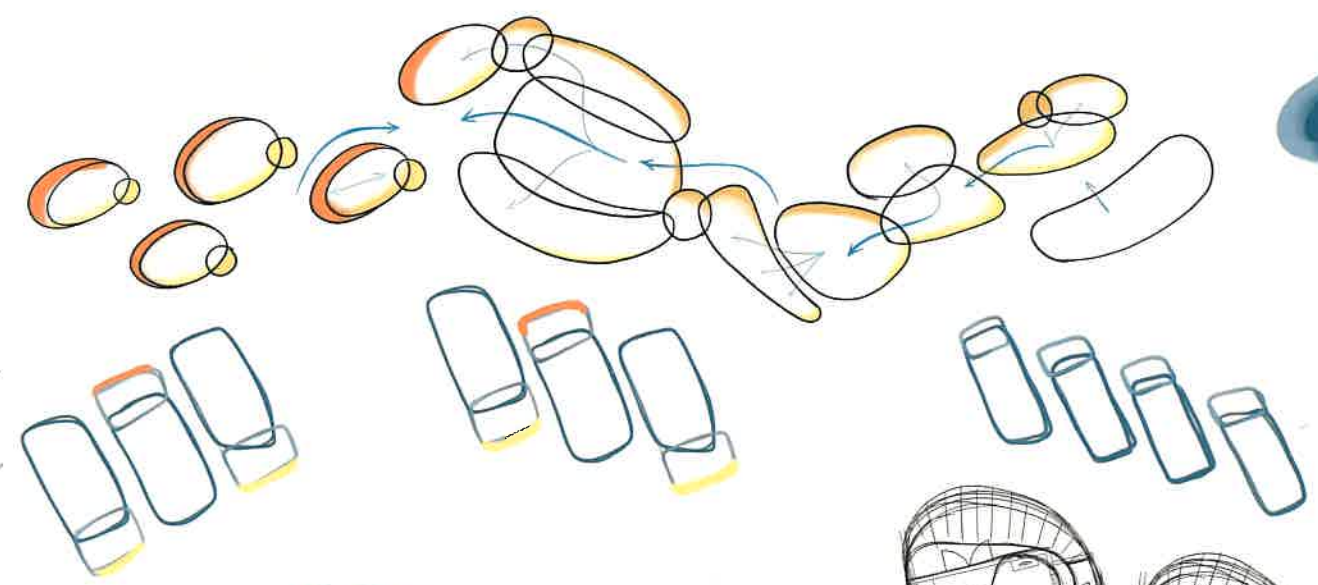
-MODULAR BUILDING?



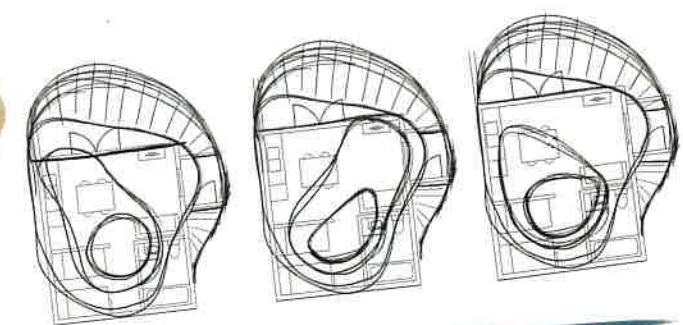
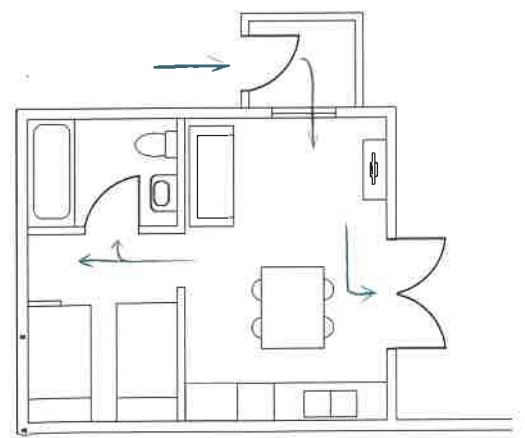
BETTER ARRANGMENT



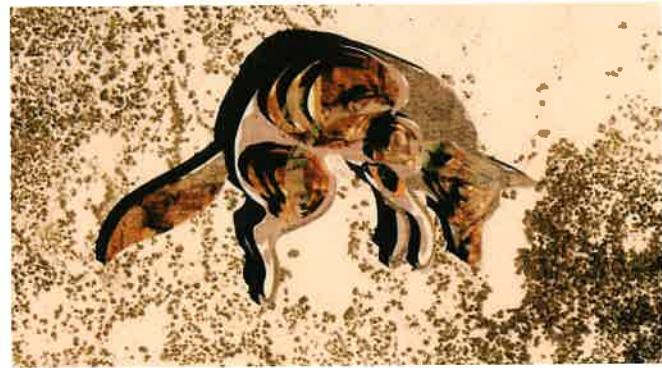
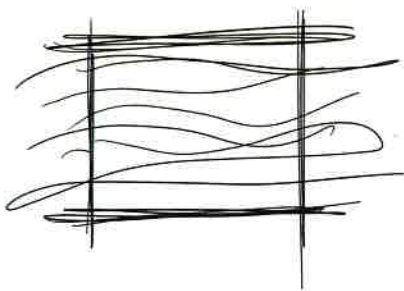
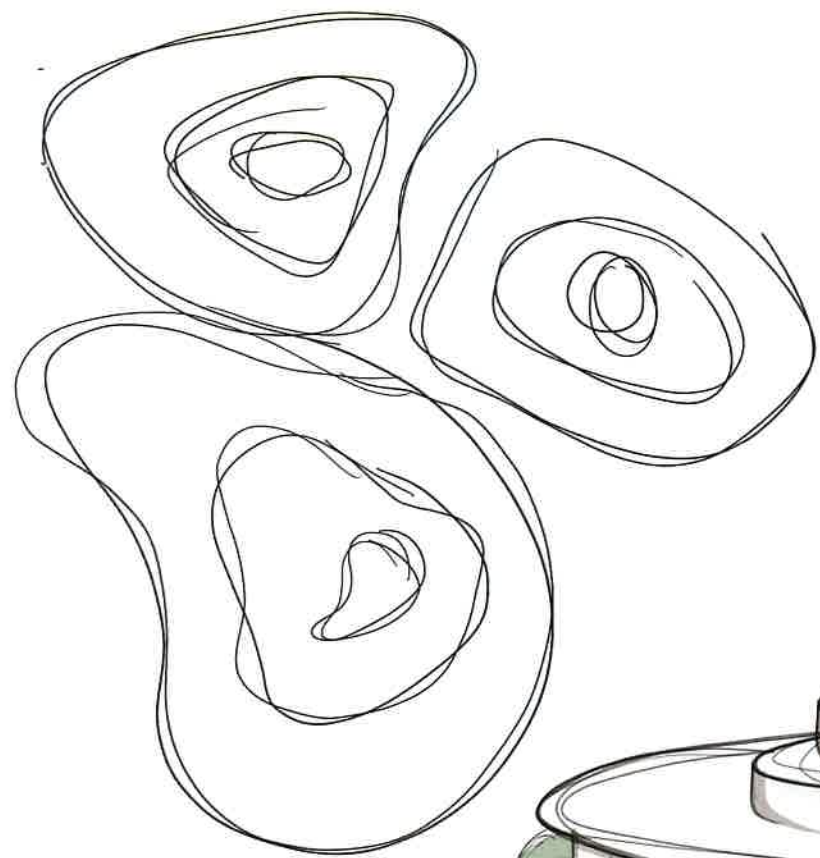
ROOMS HAVE BETTER SPATIAL FLOW



INDEPENDANT?
-ALLOWS PRIVACY & FREEDOM

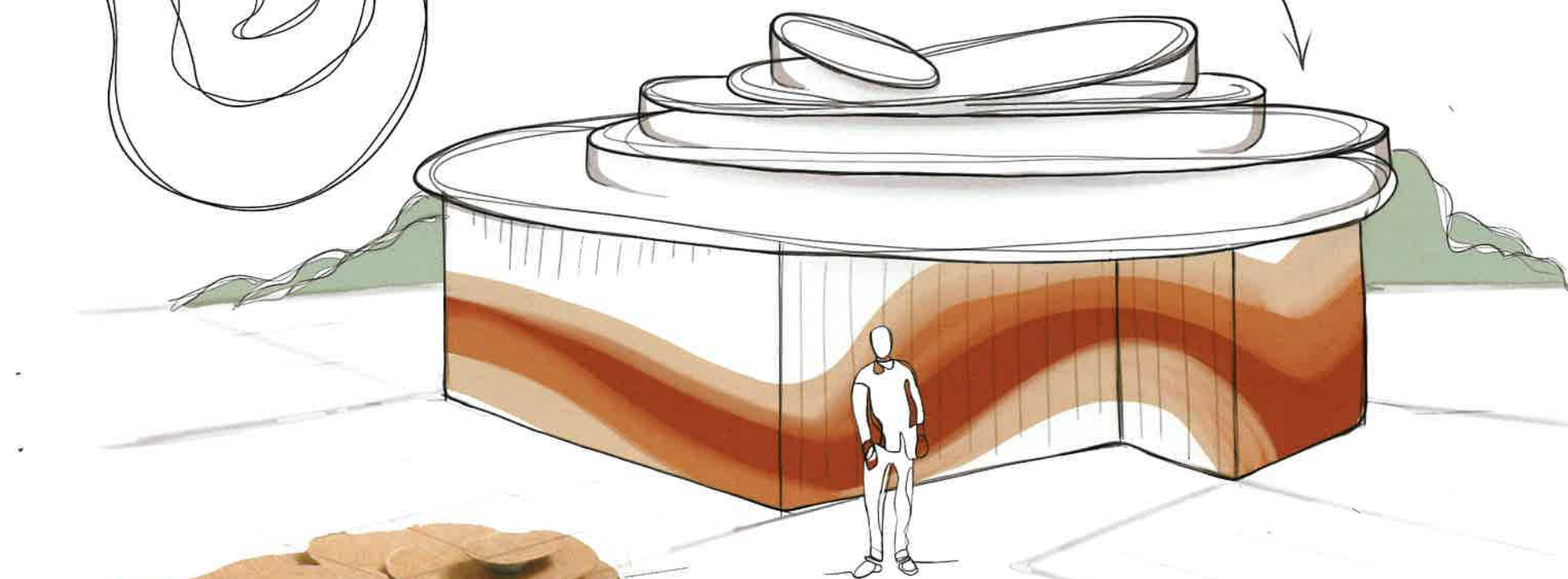


UNIFIED?
-SENSE OF COMMUNITY

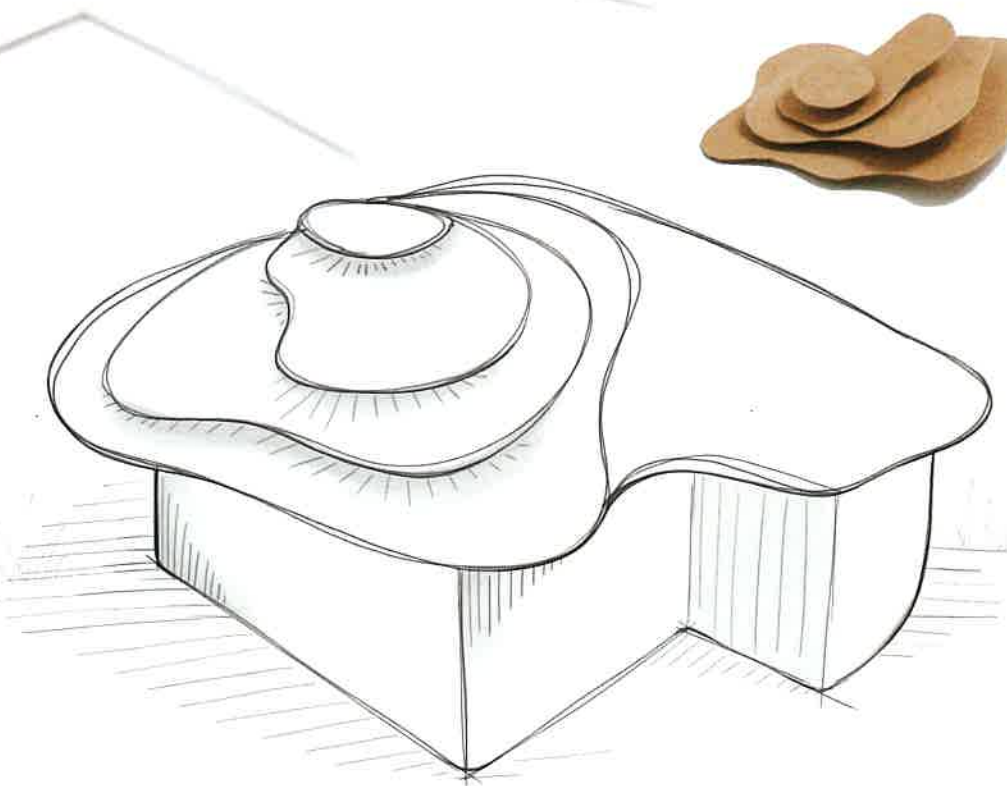


INTERESTING ELEMENTS ARE ON TOP
-CAN'T SEE FROM GROUND

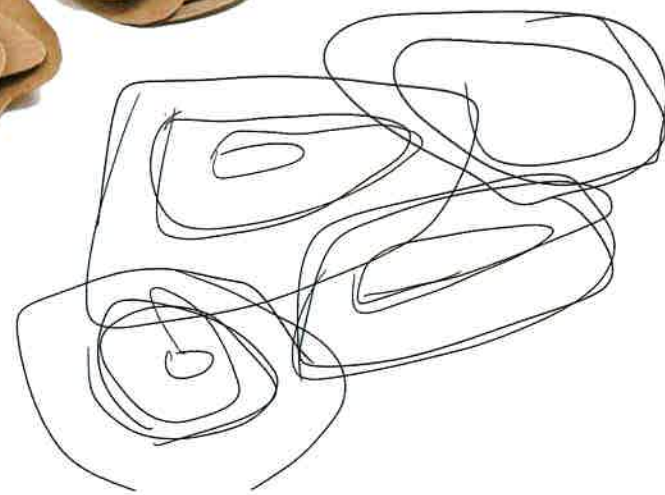
RAMMED EARTH?

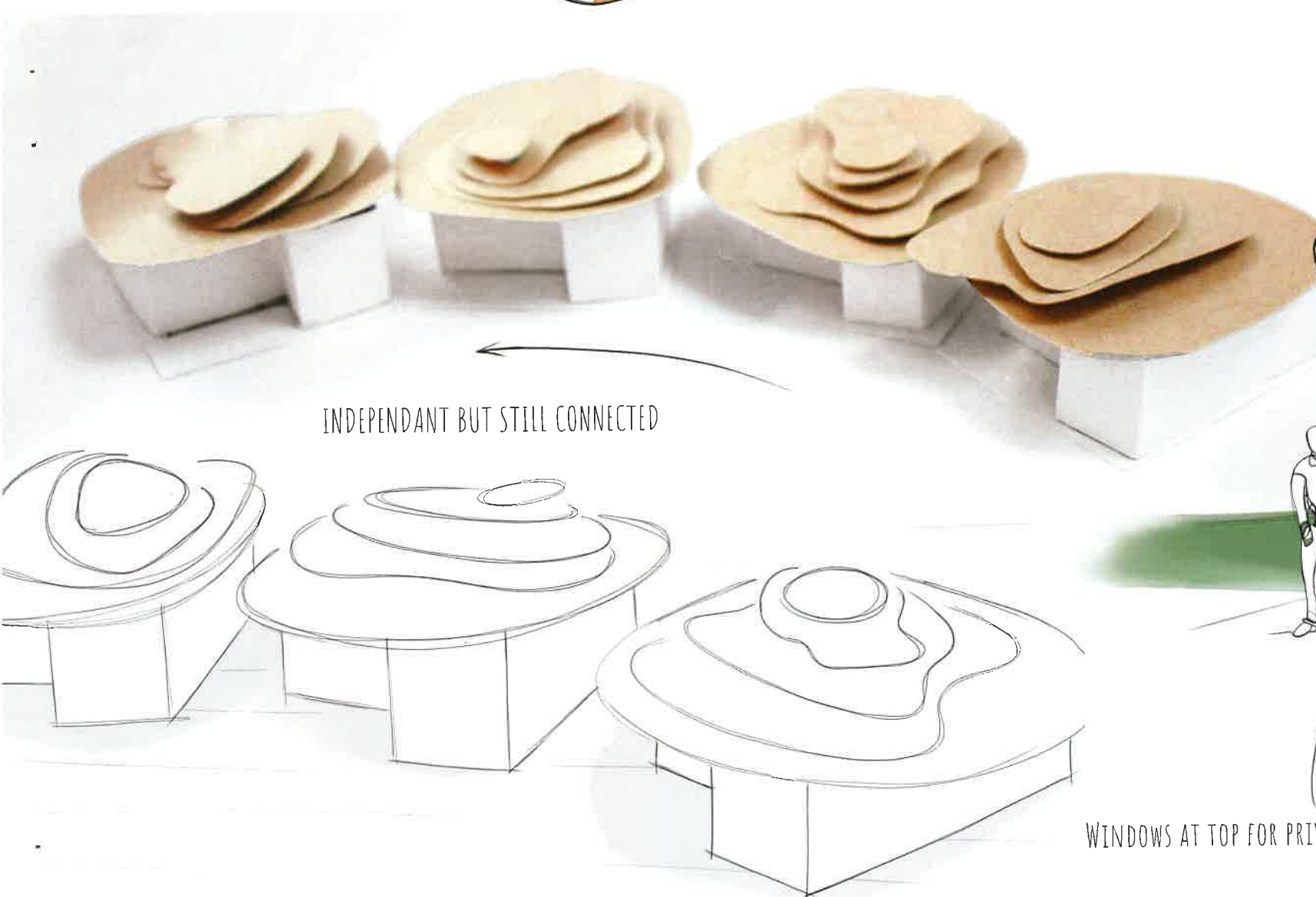
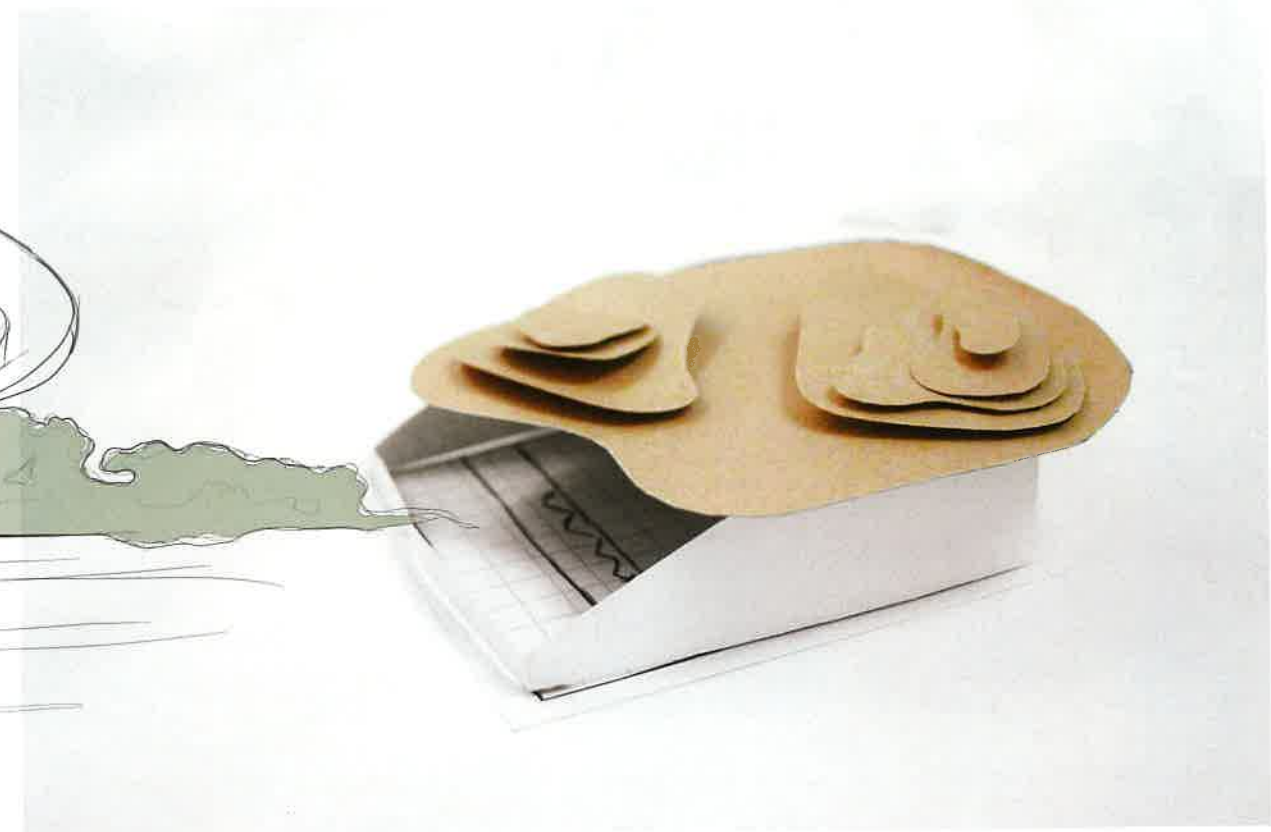
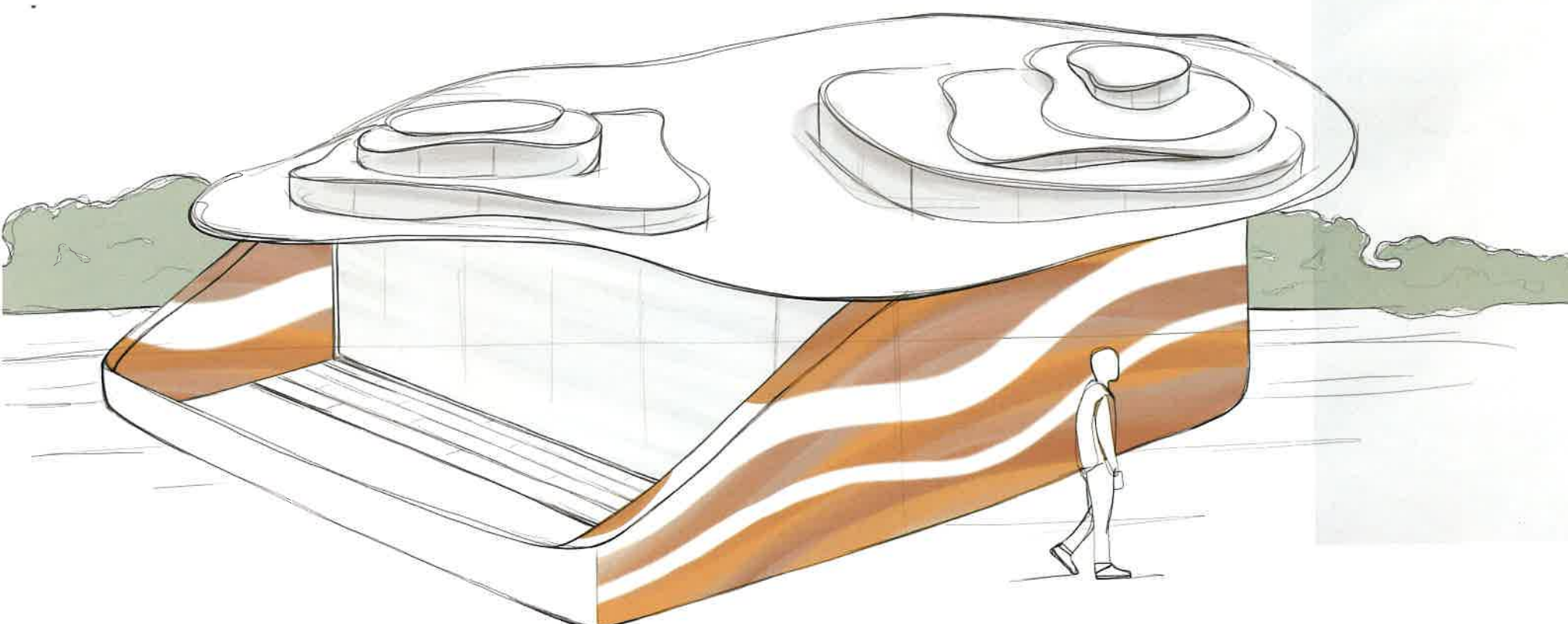


COMING FROM THE EARTH

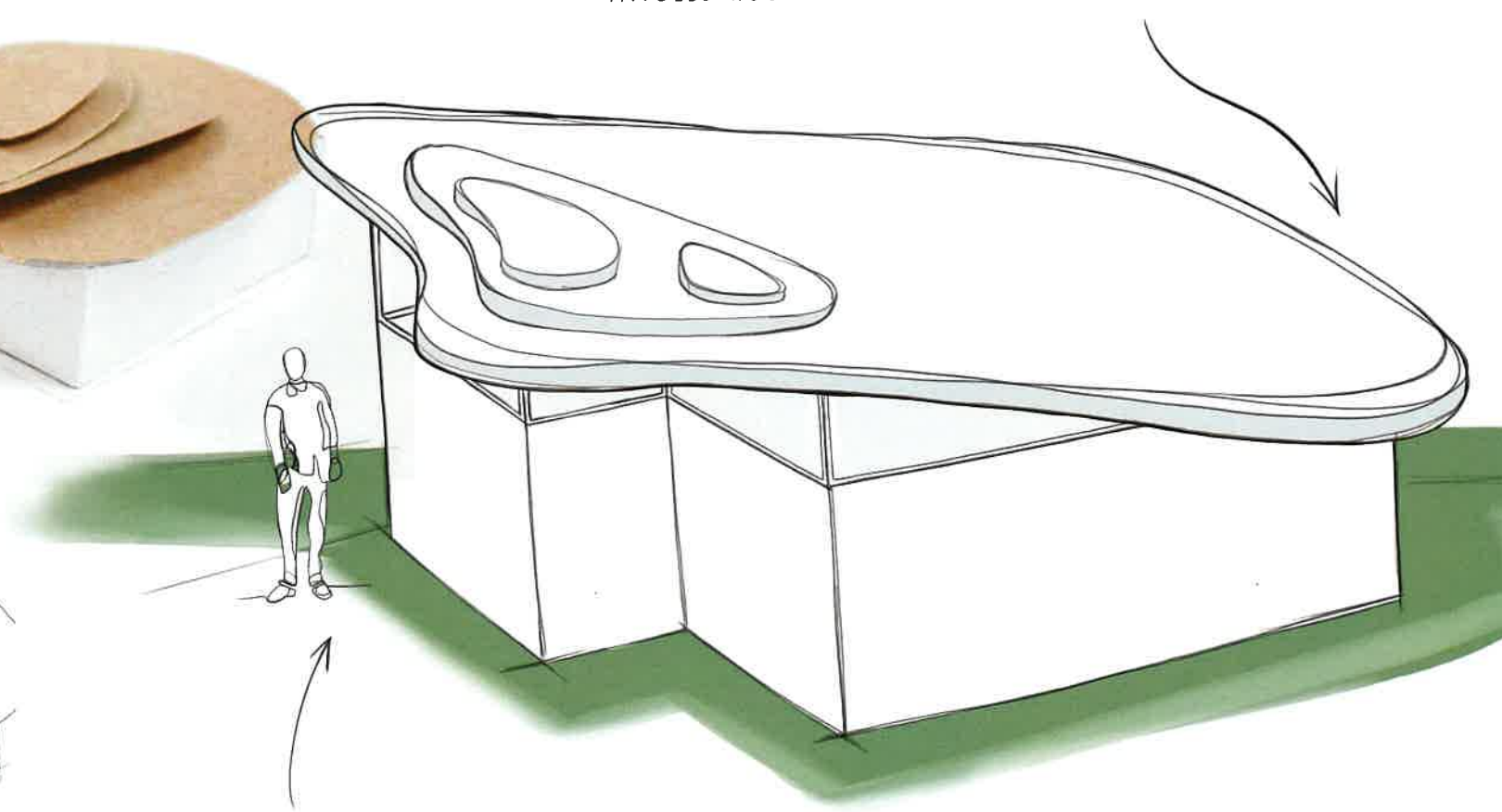


LAYERED INSIDE?
-INTERESTING SHAPES



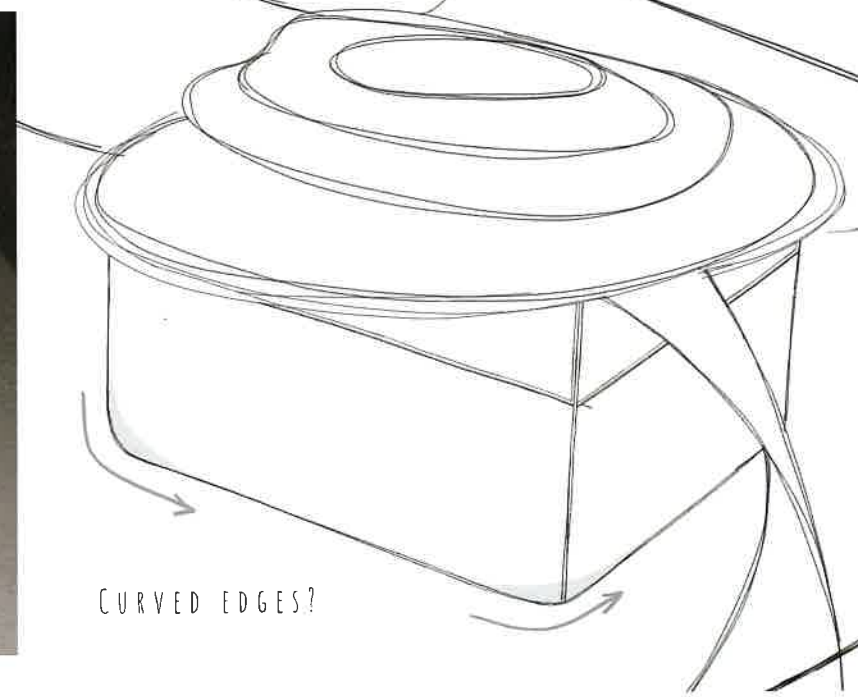
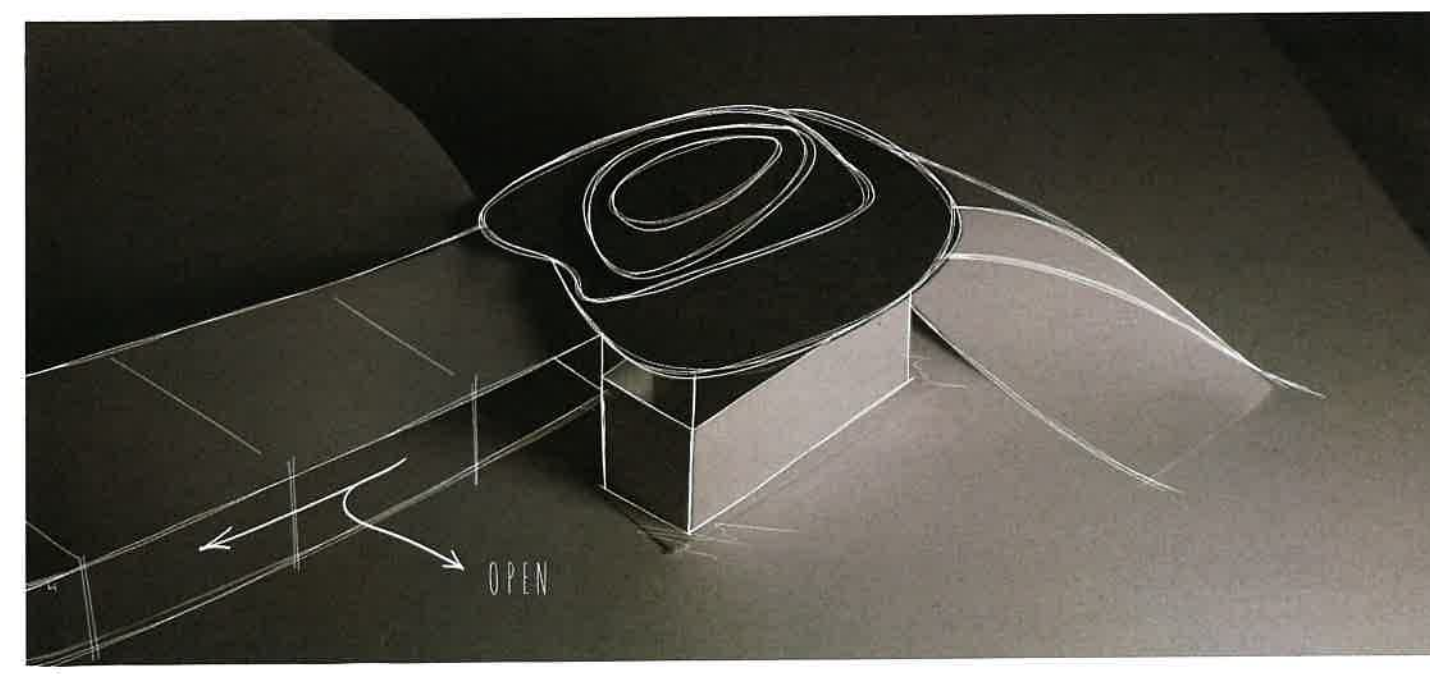
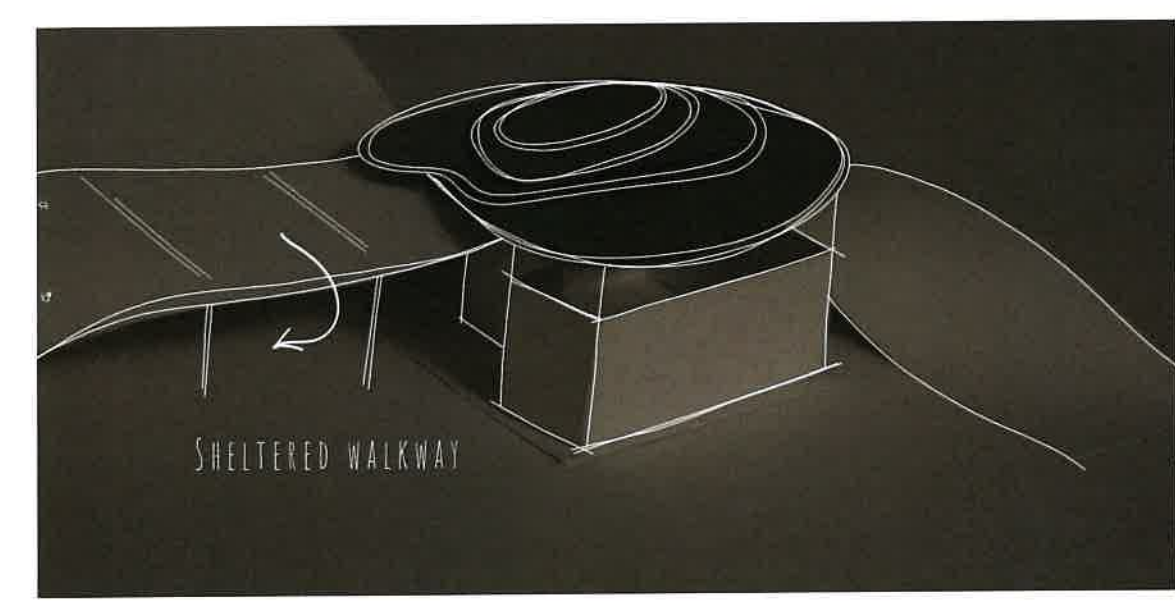
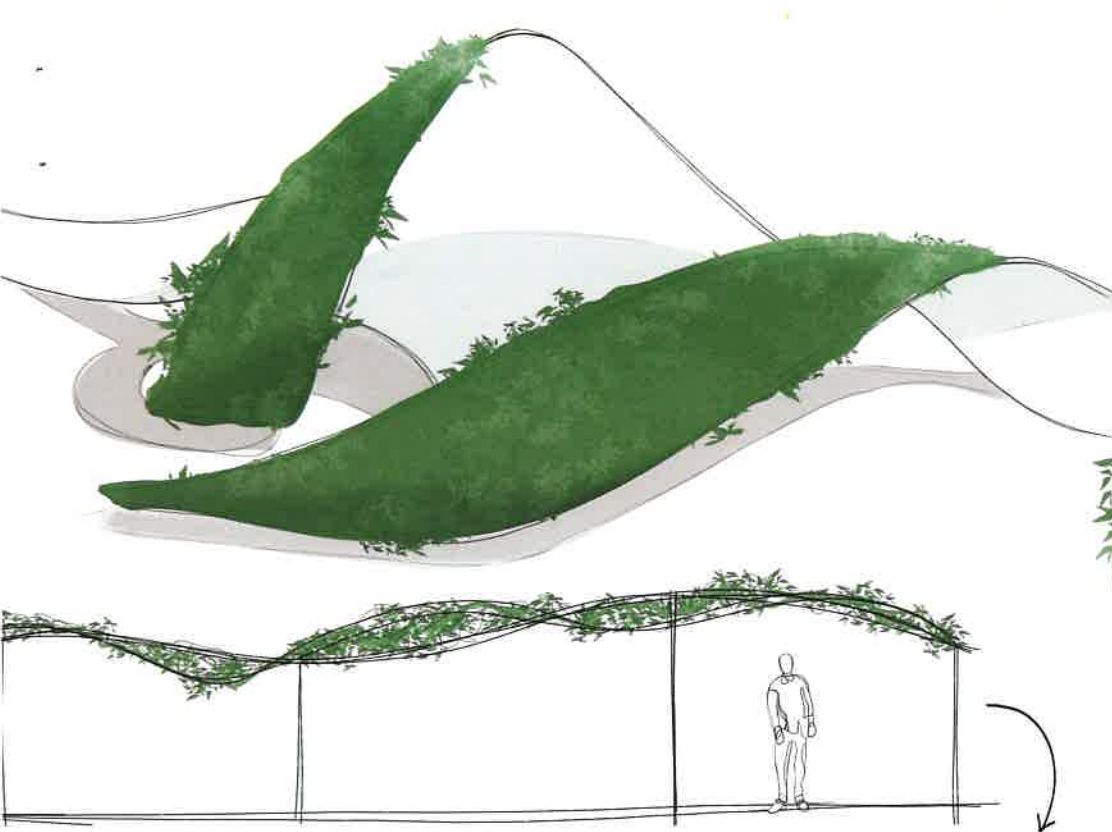


INDEPENDANT BUT STILL CONNECTED



ANGLED ROOF? - BETTER FOR WATER DRAINAGE

WINDOWS AT TOP FOR PRIVACY/SECURITY? - STILL LETS IN LIGHT



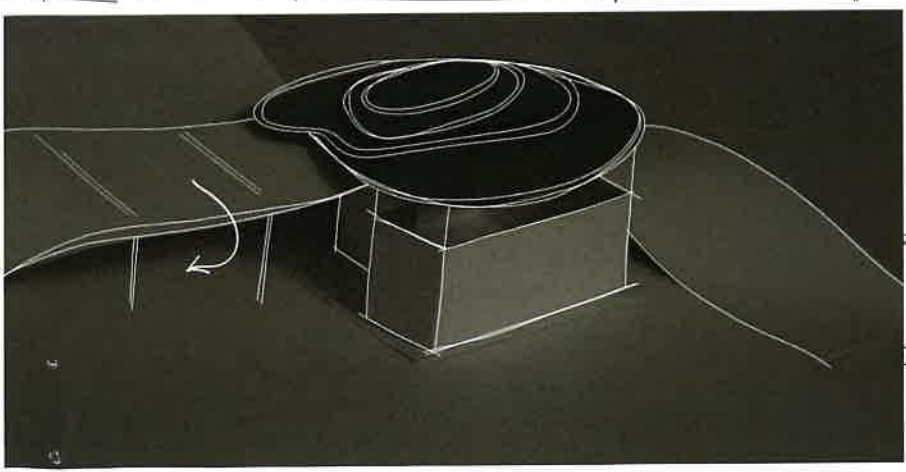
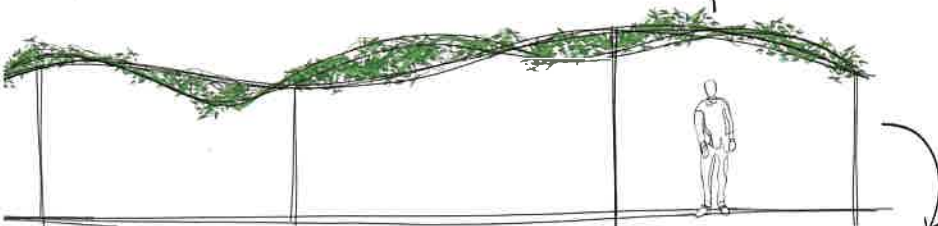
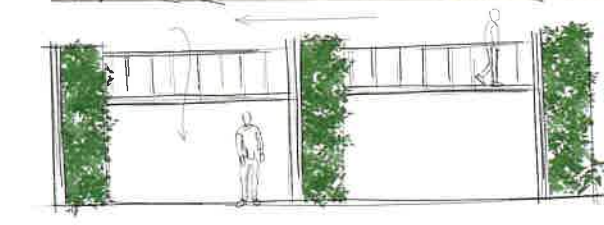
- REFINEMENT -



NATURE PROVIDES SHELTER OVER THE PATH



PROTECT AND NURTURE THE ENVIRONMENT AND IT WILL PROTECT AND NURTURE US.



KAITIAKITANGA- GUARDIANSHIP AND PROTECTION FOR THE SKY, SEA AND LAND
KO TE WHENUA TE WAIU MO NGA URI WHAKATIPU- THE LAND WILL PROVIDE SUSTENANCE FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS



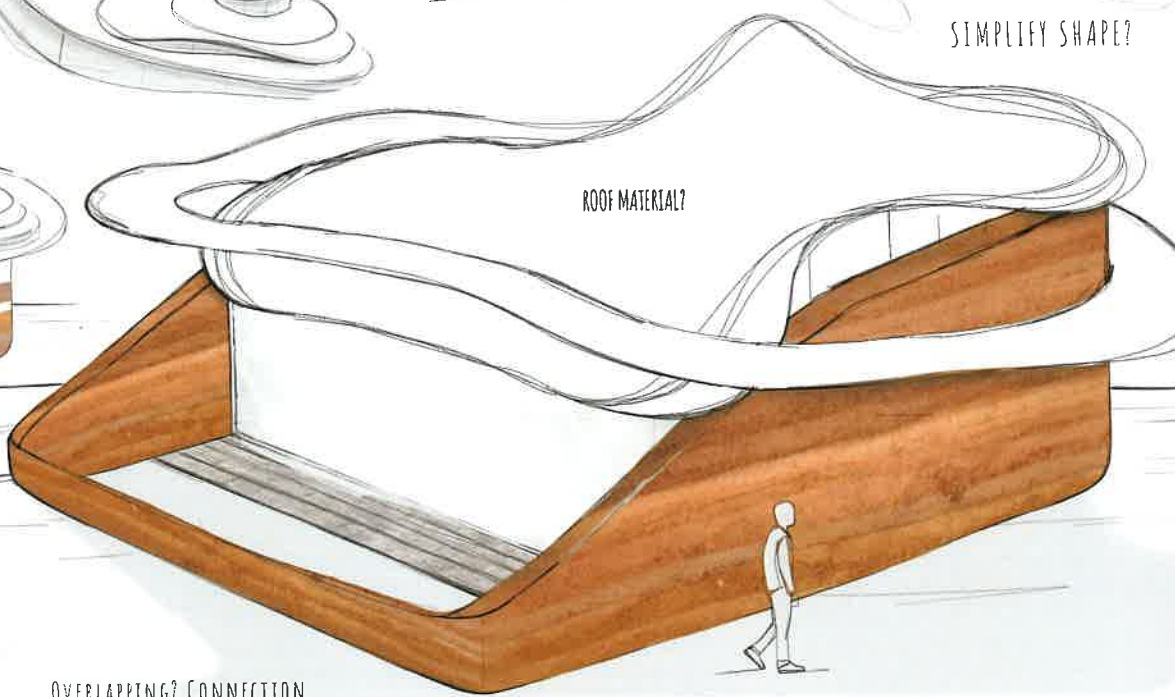
SLOPING ROOF PROVIDES SHELTER LIKE LEAVES OF PLANTS

SKYLIGHTS

SIMPLIFY SHAPE?



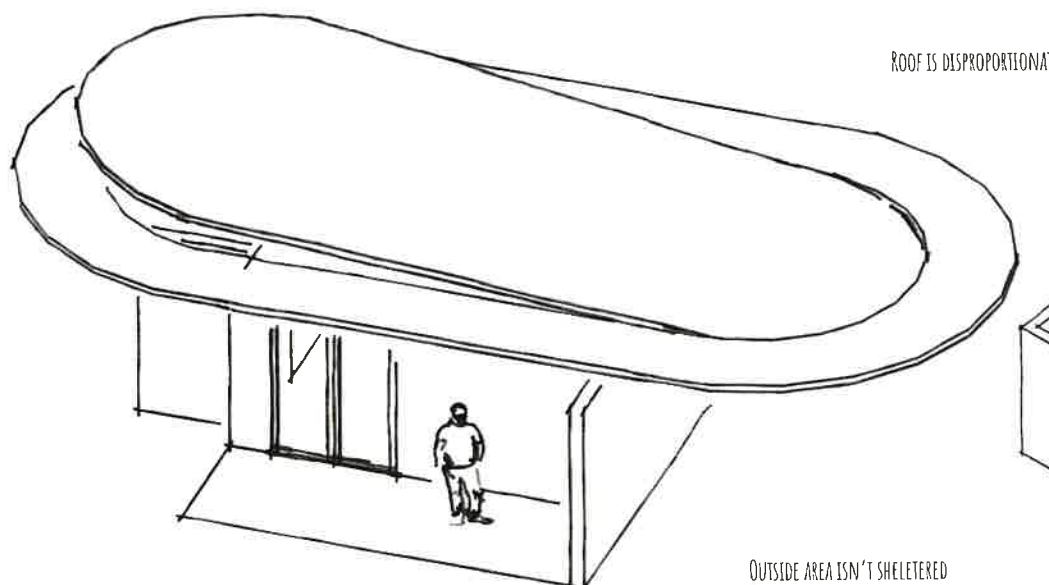
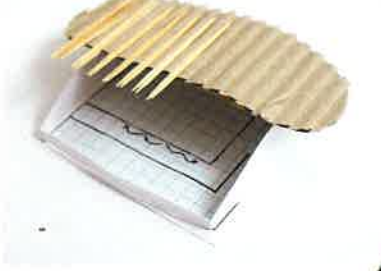
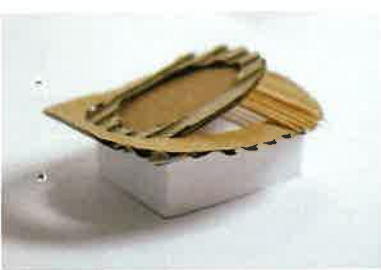
ROOF LOOKS HEAVY



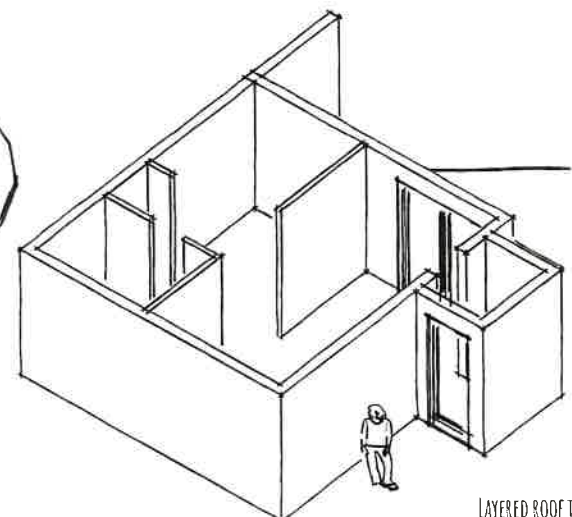
ROOF MATERIAL?

OVERLAPPING? CONNECTION

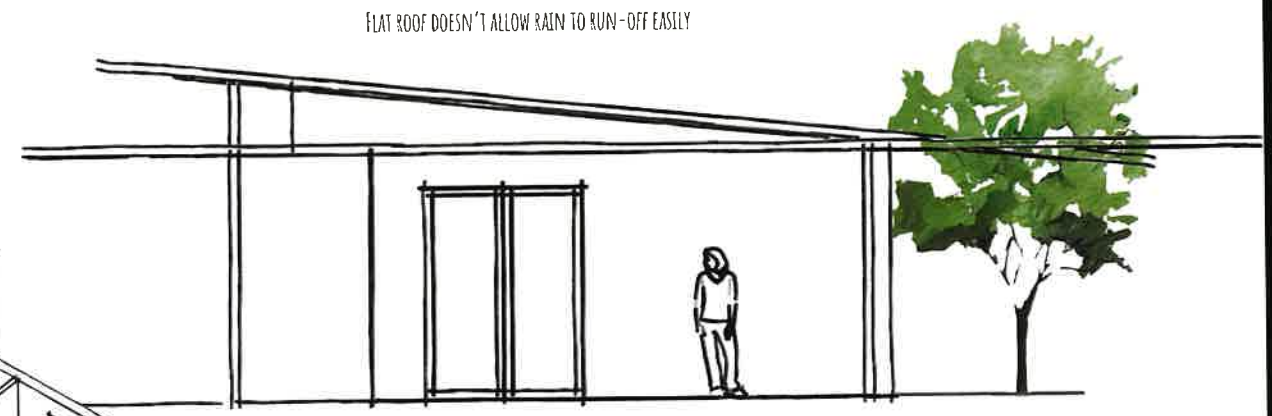
REFINEMENT - DEVELOPMENT OF IDEAS



ROOF IS DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE FLOOR PLAN



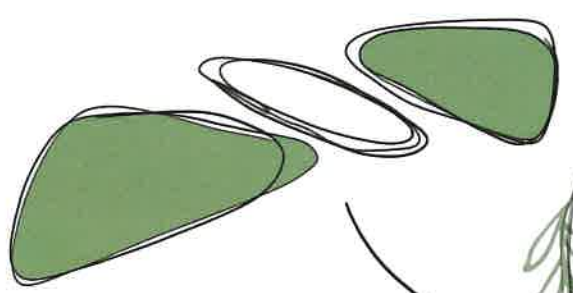
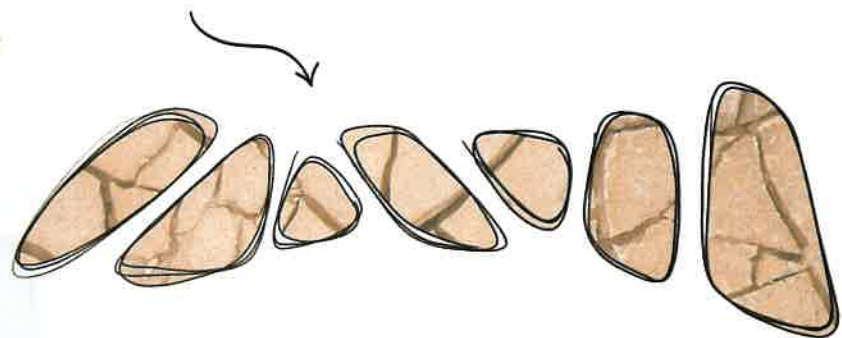
LAYERED ROOF TO PROVIDE LIGHT IN BATHROOM & BEDROOM WHILE ENSURING PRIVACY



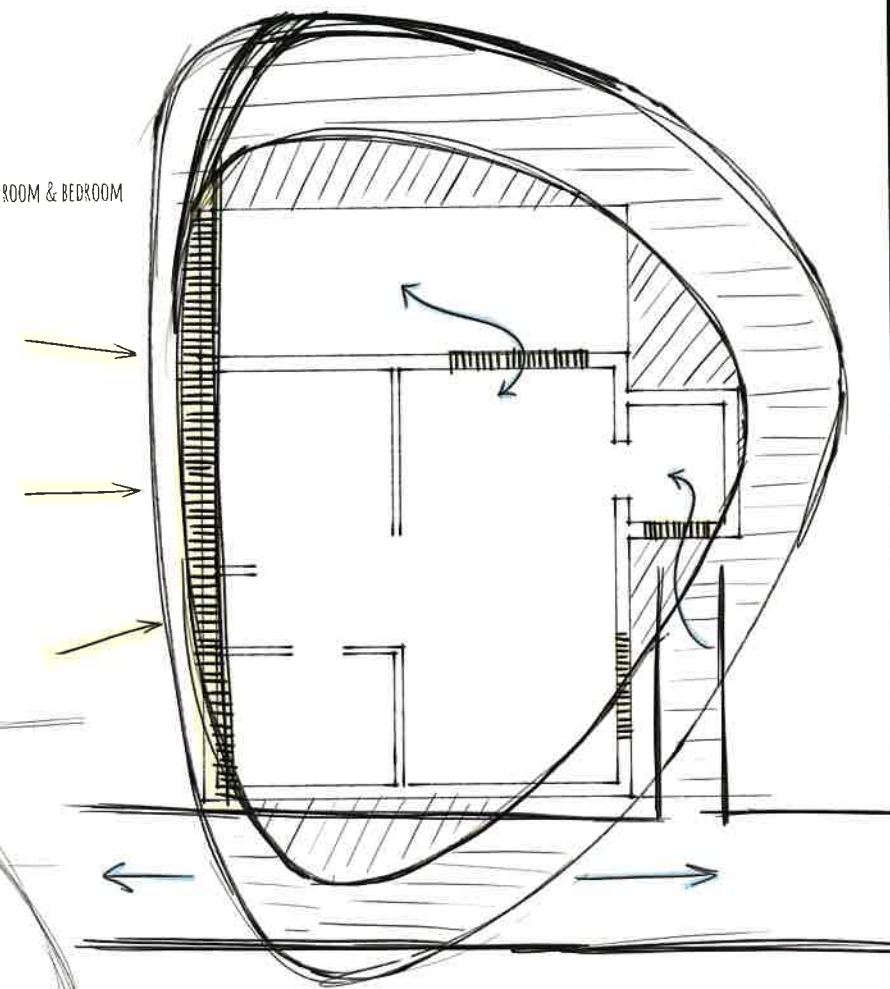
FLAT ROOF DOESN'T ALLOW RAIN TO RUN-OFF EASILY

DECK FOLLOWS ROOF SHAPE TO KEEP IT SHELTERED

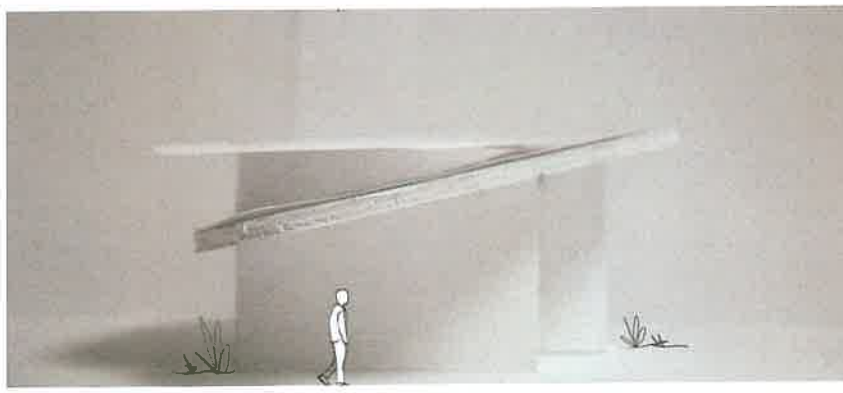
MORE ORGANIC SHAPE? CAN PROVIDE MORE SHELTER ALL AROUND

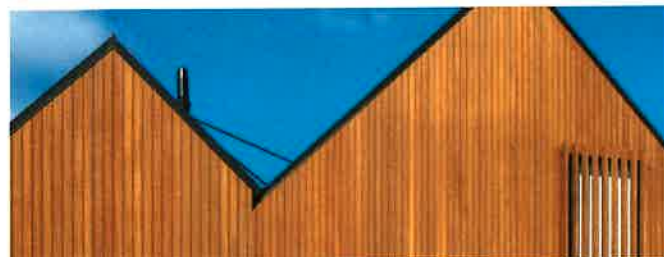
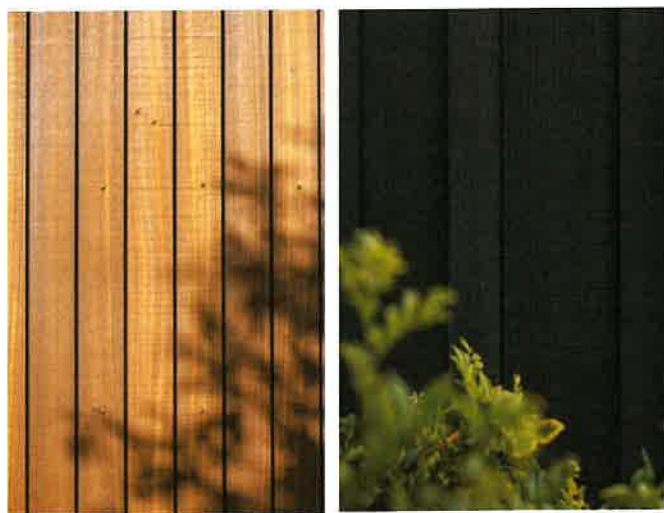
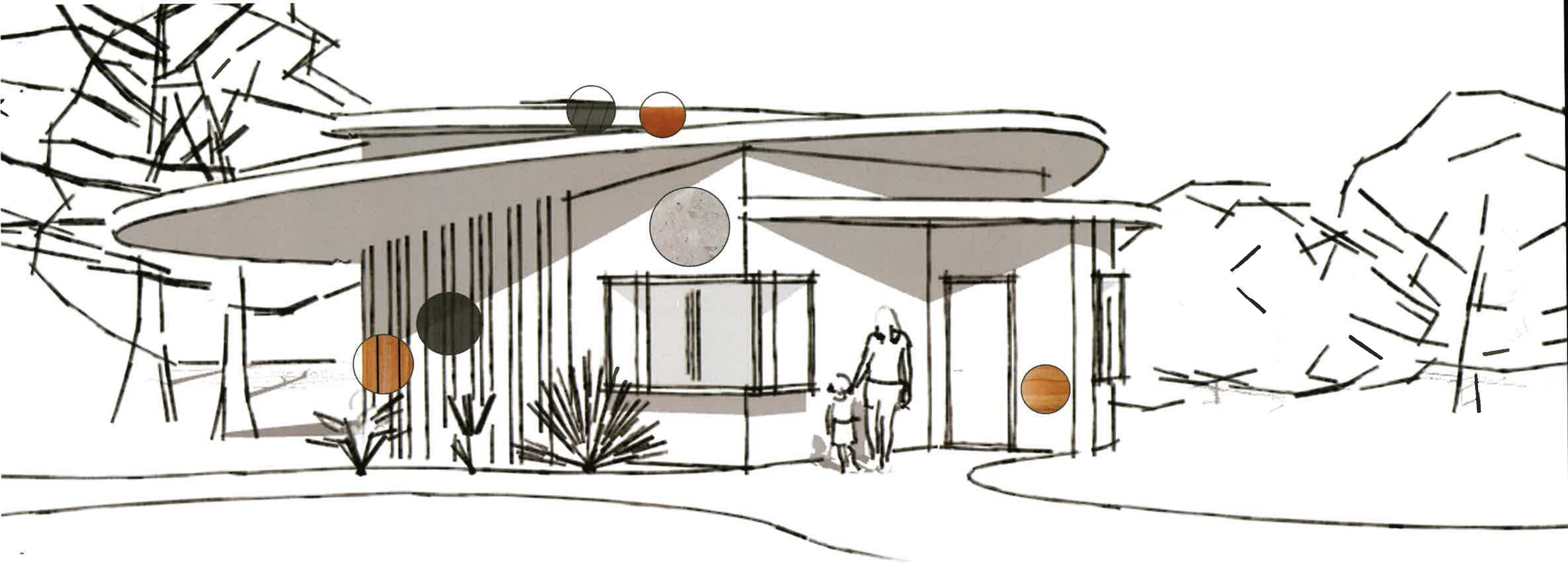


ASYMMETRICAL - MORE INTERESTING SHAPE



CANOPIES OVERLAP PATHWAY TO PROVIDE SHELTER WHILE WALKING





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.

COPPER

- VERY STRONG MATERIAL & EASY TO MAINTAIN.
- OXIDIZES 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.



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

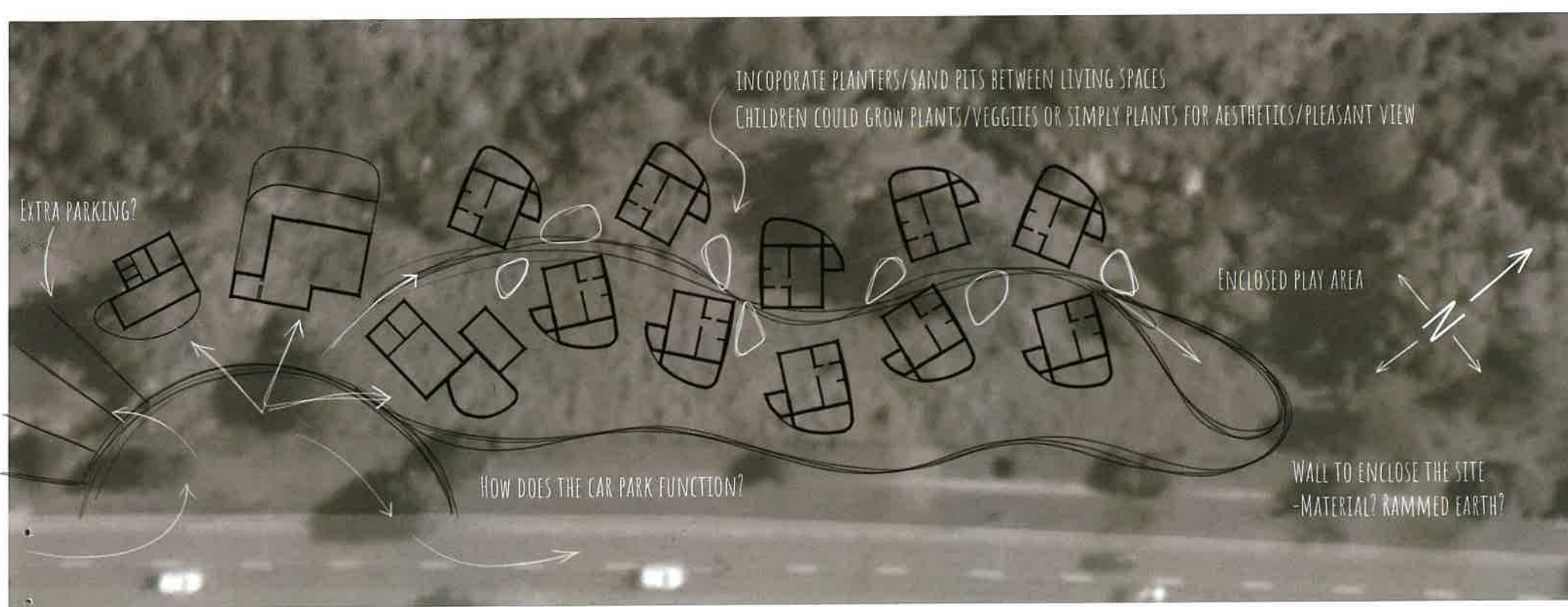
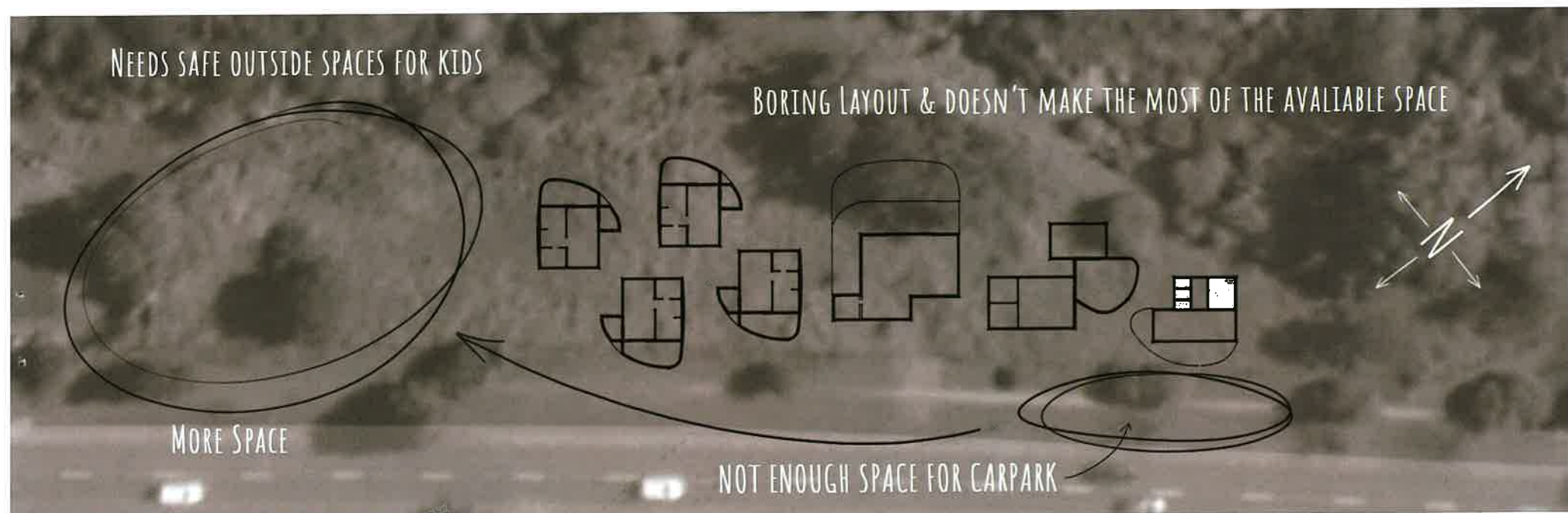
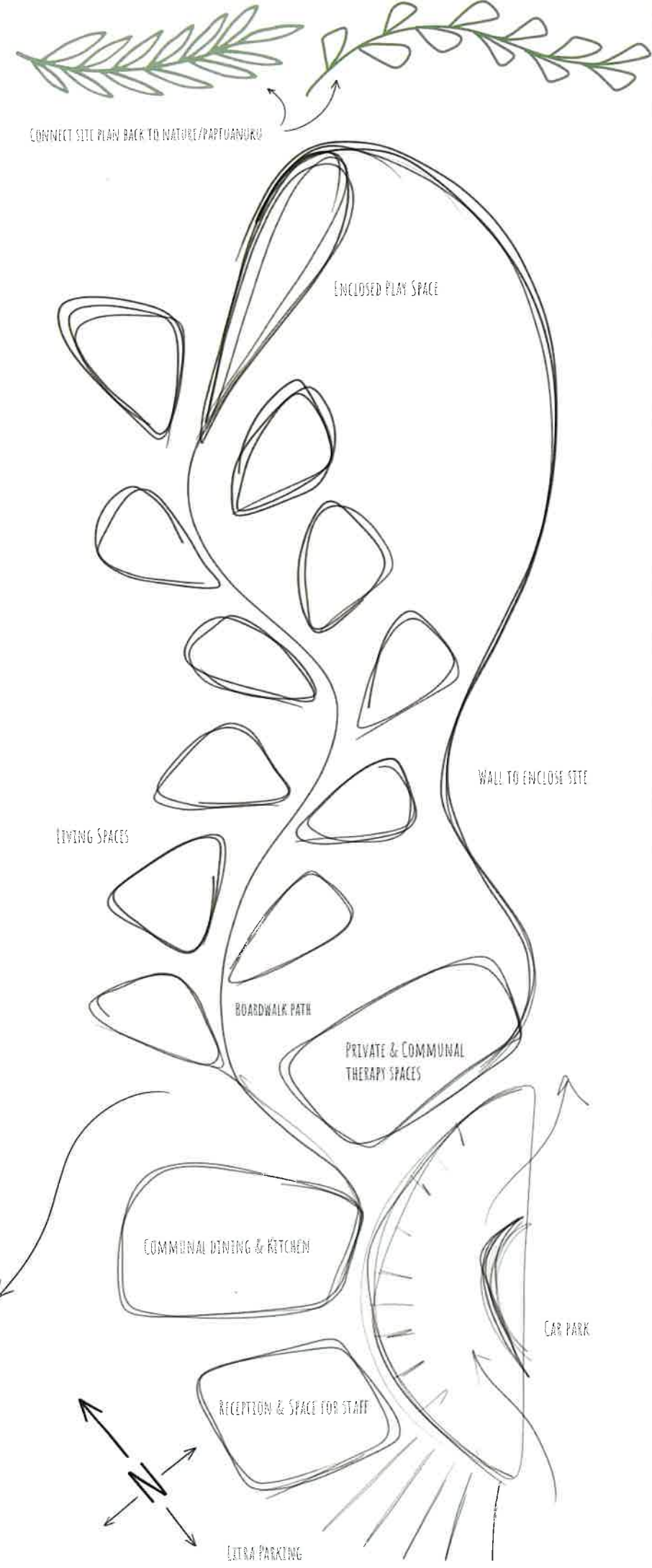
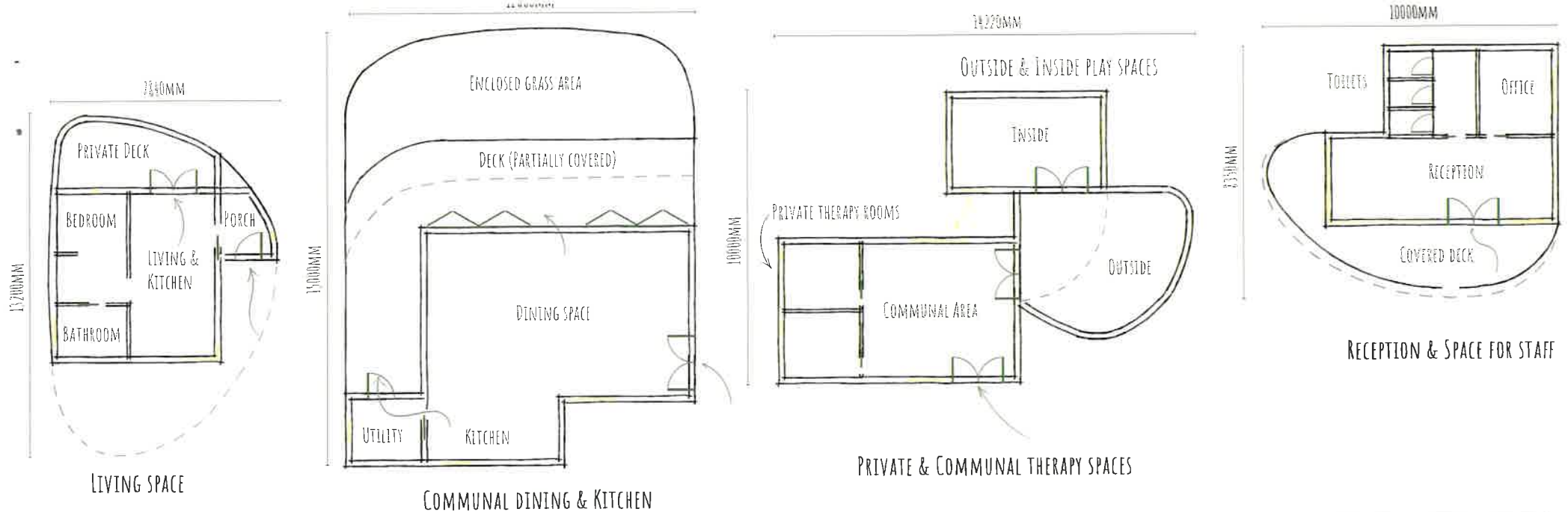
- SUSTAINABLE, ECO-FRIENDLY & ENERGY EFFICIENT.
- HAS A UNIQUE LOOK & TEXTURE.
- LOW MAINTENANCE.

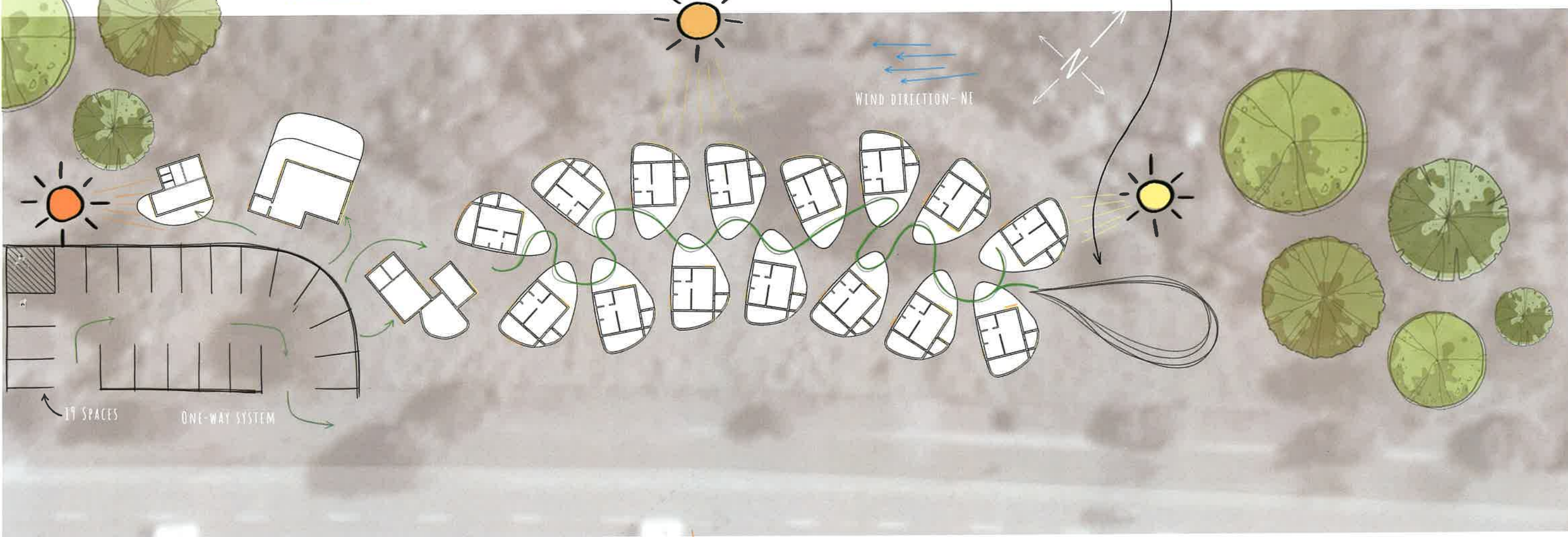


3D PRINTING WITH LOCAL SOIL

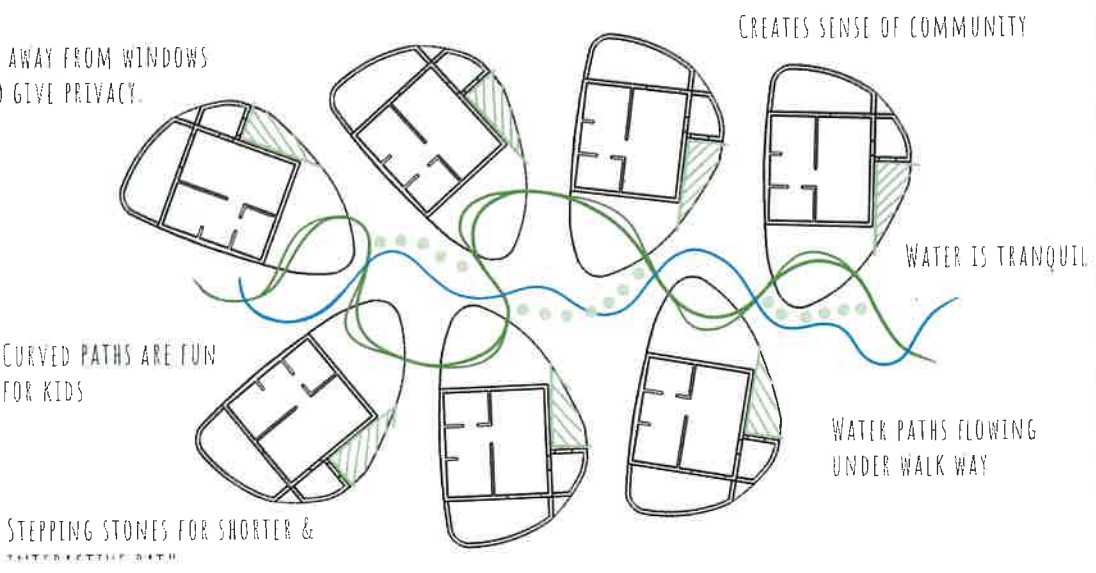
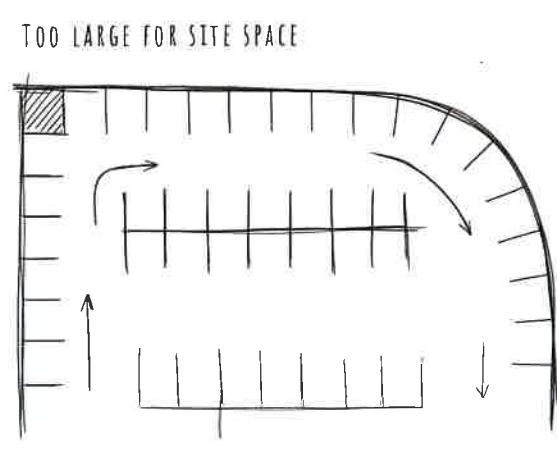


- REDUCES COST OF MATERIALS AND WASTE.
- CONSTRUCTION TIME IS FASTER.
- BETTER DURABILITY & SUSTAINABILITY.
- LOCAL MATERIAL REDUCES TRANSPORTATION COST.





ROUGH SIZE OF CAR - LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE





TUMBLER BY THE SEA TO BECOME SMOOTH

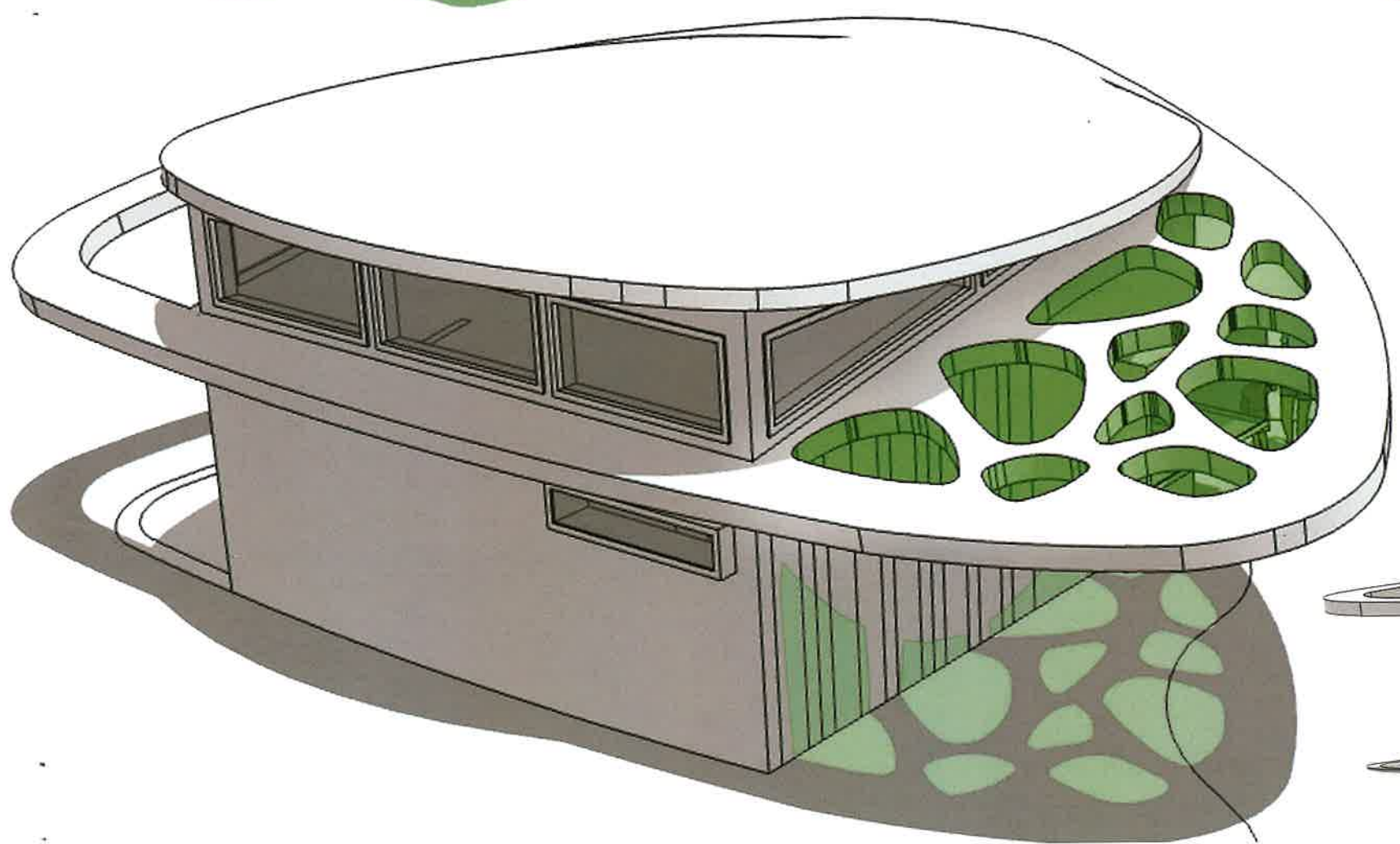


TRANSFORMATION FROM SHARP TO SMOOTH
-SHELTER CAN HELP WOMEN

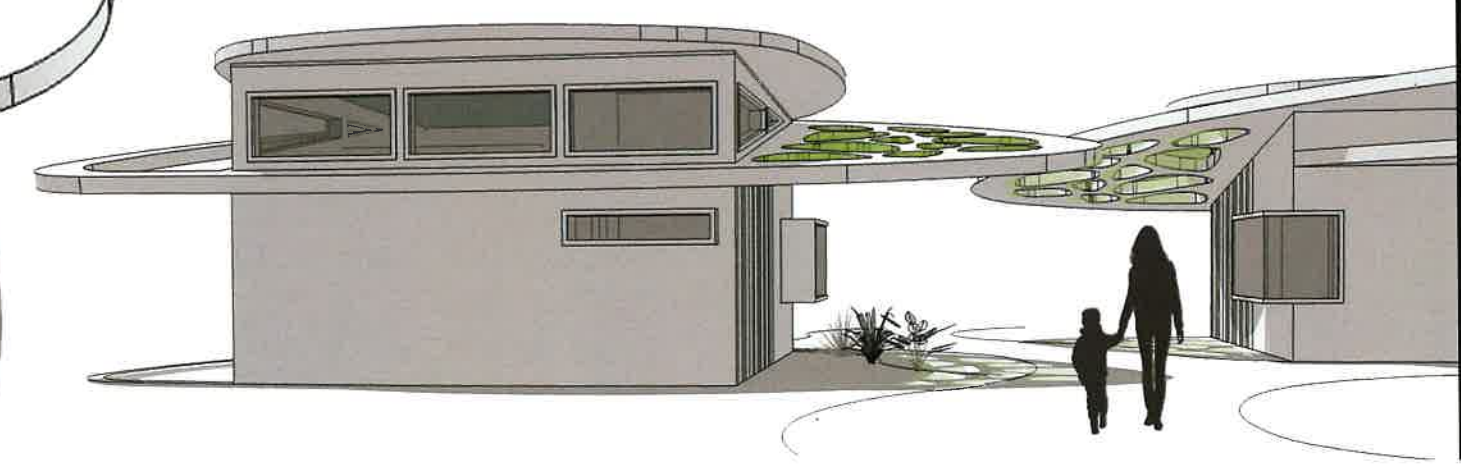


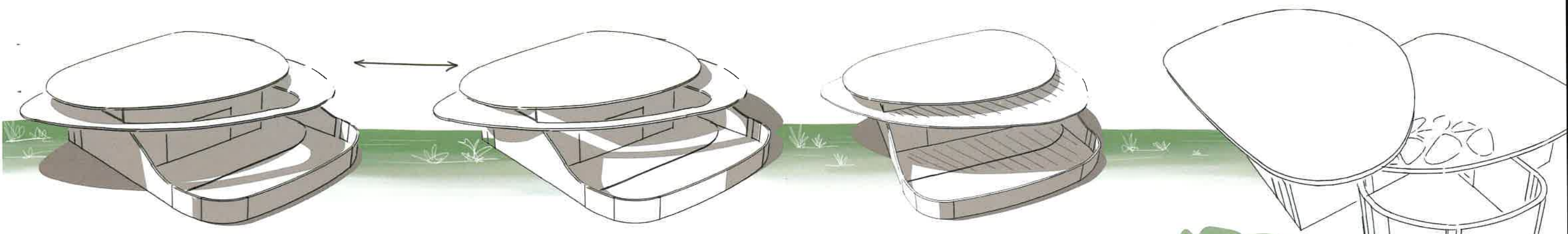
PEOPLE CAN CREATE GAMES OUT OF VERY SIMPLE IDEAS
SUCH AS AVOIDING CRACKS ON A PAVEMENT,

CUT OUTS CREATE INTERESTING SHADOWS



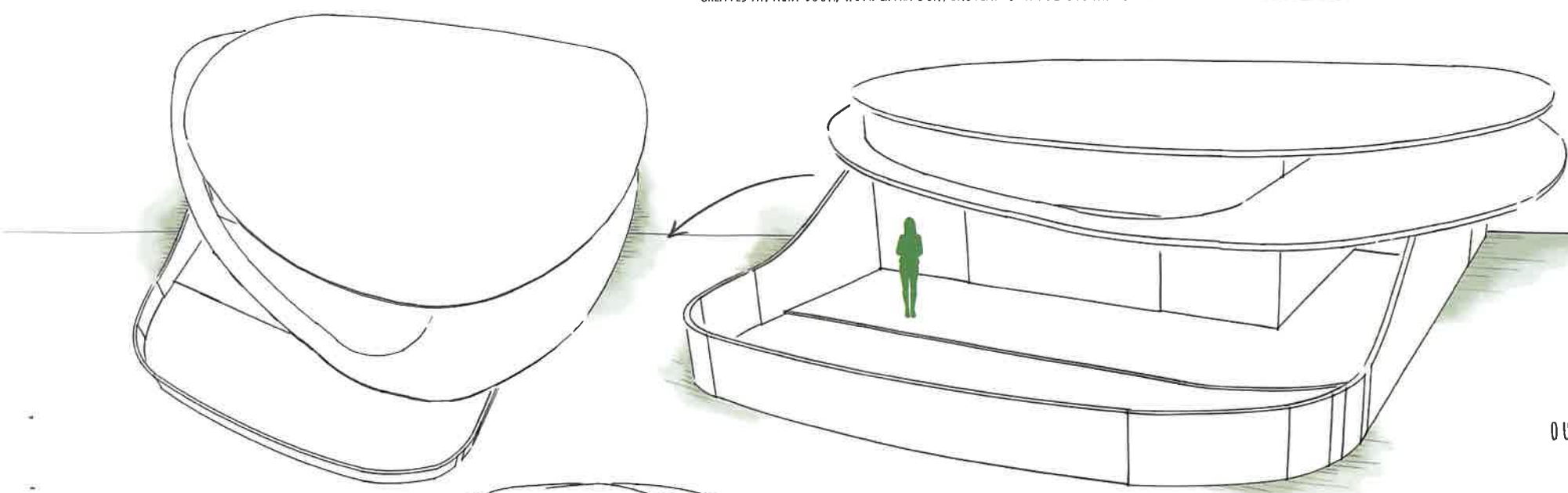
PROVIDES AN INTERACTIVE ELEMENT, PARTICULARLY FOR CHILDREN



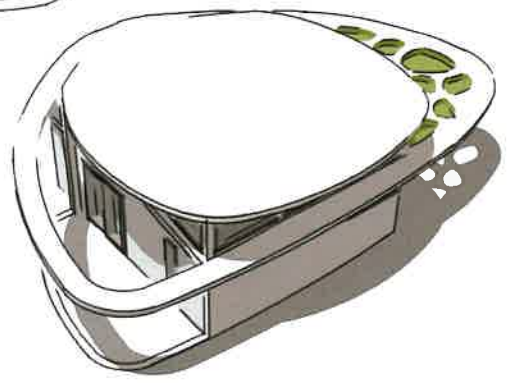
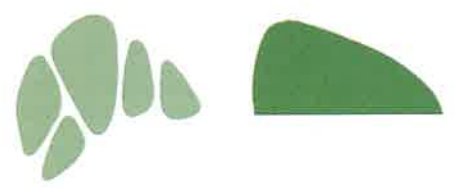


PROVIDES SHADE ON THE DECK FOR THE SUMMER

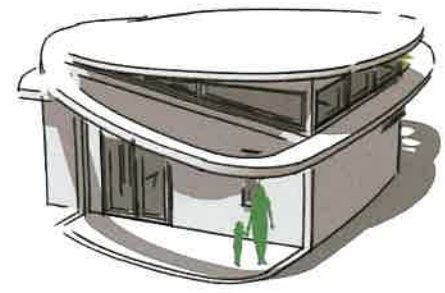
CREATES AN AIRY LOOK, WITH EXTRA SUN, INSTEAD OF A BIG CHUNKY ROOF



CREATES CONTRAST BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES OF THE ROOF- ONE LARGE SHAPE & MULTIPLE SMALLER SHAPES.



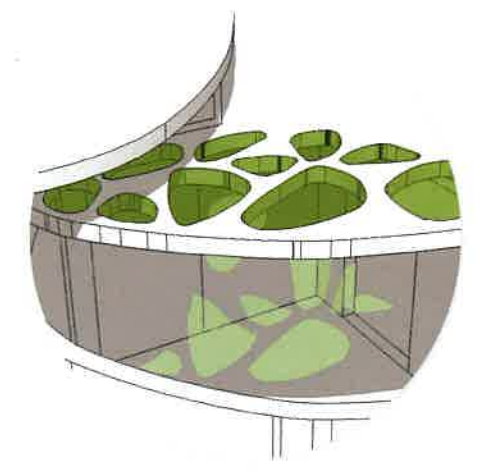
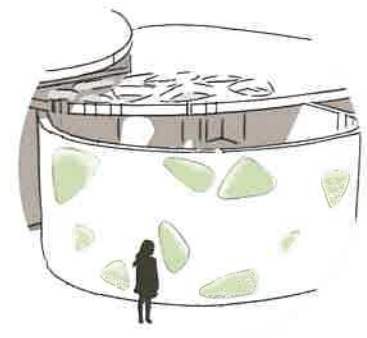
RECEPTION



COMMUNAL KITCHEN & DINING

OUTSIDE PLAY AREA

PARTIAL COVER TO PROVIDE SHADE. WALL AROUND THE AREA WITH GLASS CUTOUTS TO LET KIDS LOOK OUT.

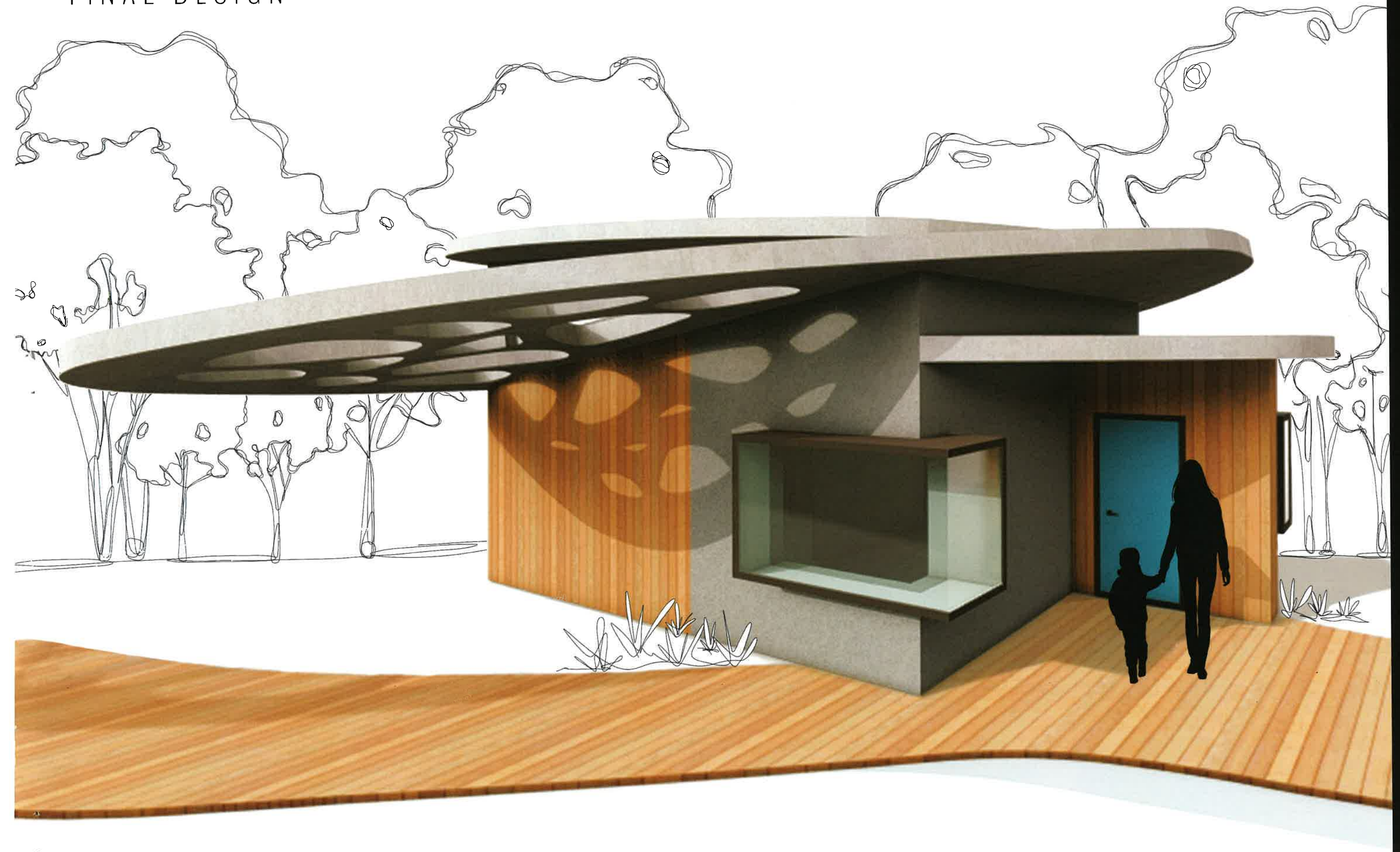


COMMUNAL/PRIVATE THERAPY ROOMS & PLAY AREAS



LIVING SPACE

FINAL DESIGN







REFINEMENT- LIVING SPACE

Scholarship Spatial Exemplar 2022

Subject	Design and Visual Communication	Standard	93602	Total score	14
Grade score	Annotation				
	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.				
5	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.				
4	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.				
5	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.				