

# Pattern

The gender reveal of space

# Book



# Pattern Book

MSc Urbanism Thesis

*Title:* The gender reveal of space

*Subtitle:* A spatial strategic framework for a more gender inclusive design and planning of public space in the Netherlands

Key words: Gender equality, inclusiveness, public space, urban planning and design, spatial justice, strategic framework

*Name:* Francien Fons

*Student Number:* 4707672

*First supervisor:* Reinout Kleinhans

*Second supervisor:* Els Bet



# CONTENT

Introduction	<b>4</b>
Pattern language	<b>5</b>
Index patterns	<b>6</b>
Format	<b>8</b>
The patterns	<b>12</b>
<i>Violence</i>	<b>12</b>
<i>Accessibility</i>	<b>46</b>
<i>Inclusivity</i>	<b>74</b>
Deleted Patterns	<b>102</b>
Summary Patterns	<b>108</b>

# INTRODUCTION

This pattern language (book) was developed during the graduation project of 'The gender reveal of space: A spatial strategic framework for a more gender inclusive planning and design of public spaces in the Netherlands.' It consists of patterns that are made during multiple phases of the research project.

One goal of this patterns book is to translate findings from both literature, empirical and spatial research into comprehensible spatial and social interventions which are usable for practitioners in the planning and urban design field (Cammelbeeck, 2012).

The first patterns were a translation of only literature findings into concrete design and plan solutions. These patterns were categorized into three categories: safety, accessibility and inclusivity. The first patterns were a general (worldwide) summary of interventions for gender inclusive public space. To make them

more specific to the Dutch context, the patterns were tested in a case study. One Dutch neighborhood in Rotterdam (Beverwaard) was historically, spatially and politically analyzed. Some patterns were found to be not applicable in the Dutch context and therefore were 'left out.' However, at the same time, some patterns seemed to be missing and were added.

Hopefully, this pattern book will give the reader a clear and meaningful starting point as to what gender inclusive public space could comprise.

# PATTERN LANGUAGE

The pattern language is a technique that was created by Christopher Alexander and that he described in his trilogy written between 1975 and 1979. Alexander described a pattern as entities of which every town and building is made. In this pattern book a pattern is seen as a compact way to put forward a design or plan solution (Alexander et al., 1977). However, some patterns are more spatial than others, they include other patterns or they work on a different scale.

The patterns are part of a system and each pattern causes a different reaction within this system. The system with all its patterns together forms something that we call a language. Alexander's first language existed with 253 patterns, but since pattern languages are never complete, more patterns could always be added.

One of the advantages of designing with the pattern language was that

everybody had the same tools and knowledge. Therefore non-professional people could also easily participate in spatial planning and design (Alexander et al., 1977). So while originally it was used as a design method, it can also be used as a basis to organize or give an overview of design principles (Cammelbeeck, 2012).

# INDEX PATTERNS
















## SAFETY

-  1a. Woman's voice
-  1b. A digital eye
-  1c. Visibility
-  1d. Spotless
-  1e. Light it up
-  1f. Know your neighbour
-  1g. Keep it short
-  1h. Social surveillance
-  1i. Activating safety
-  1j. Territoriality
-  1k. Women watch
-  1l. Women talking
-  1m. Report App
-  1n. Bin Mom & Dad
-  1o. Look for the good
-  1p. Locally sourced



## ACCESSIBILITY




-  2a. HUB
-  2b. Sidewalk
-  2c. Mesh grid
-  2d. Next to work
-  2e. Level out
-  2f. All aboard
-  2g. A short walk away
-  2h. Smooth sailing
-  2i. No bridge to far
-  2j. Flexible
-  2k. No parking
-  2l. Keeping straight
-  2m. Green light



## INCLUSIVENESS

-  3a. Small relief
-  3b. Sports
-  3c. Play all day
-  3d. Lingerin
-  3e. Quiet zone
-  3f. The observer
-  3g. Stay local
-  3h. A place to meet
-  3i. Listening
-  3j. Cooperative
-  3k. We also
-  3l. Talent
-  3m. All of us

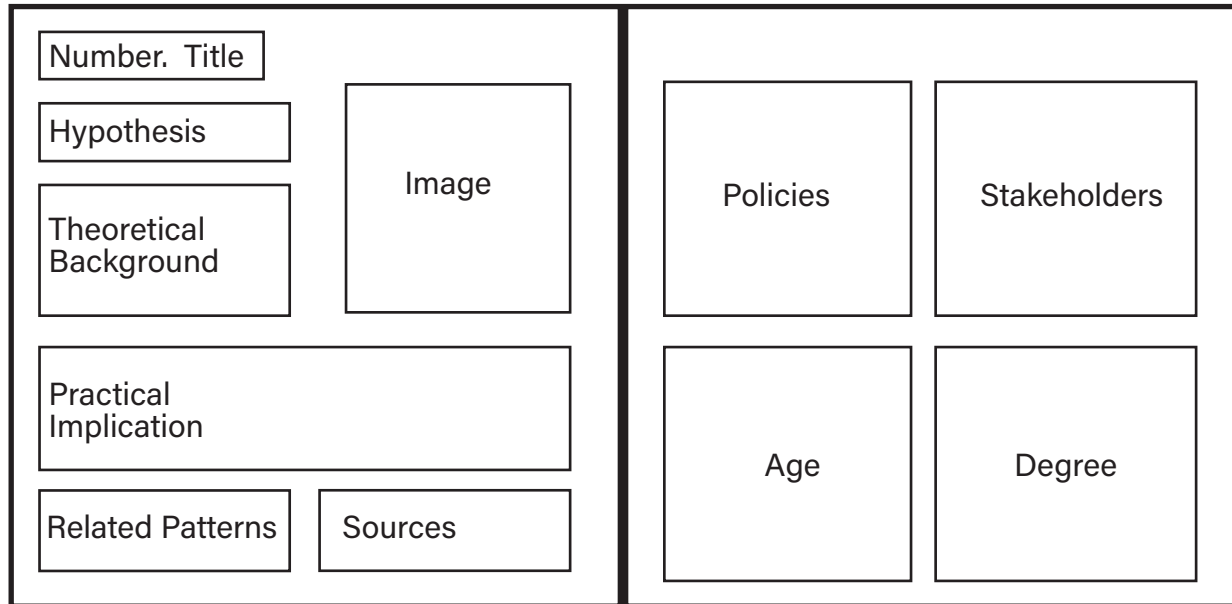
## REMOVED PATTERNS

-  1g. Women only
-  2c. Small step
-  3g. Pumping room

## SUB CATEGORIES



# FORMAT



## Basic Format

Each pattern has the same format for the reader to quickly understand the pattern. All start with a number (based on its category), a title and an image. Then follows the hypothesis, stating what the benefit of the pattern would be and the theoretical background that validates the hypothesis (the source being at the

right bottom). The practical implication explains how the pattern could be used in design and planning.

On the other page associated policies and stakeholders are listed. Also the age group and degree of how specific the pattern women target is assessed for each pattern.



# FORMAT



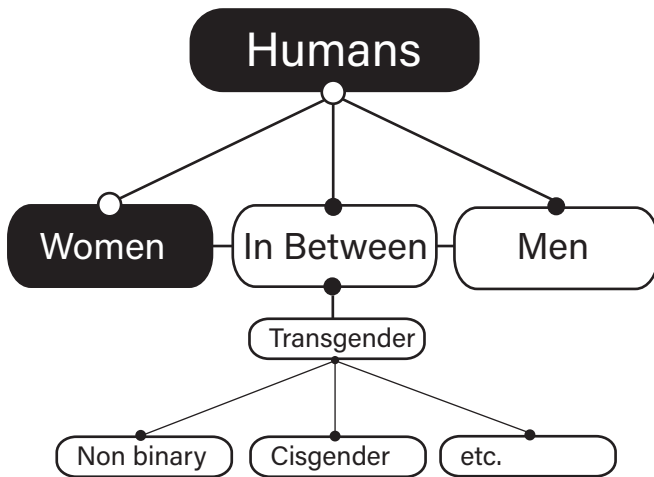
## Age

One of the assessment criteria of the patterns is 'age group'. So is the pattern applicable to women from every age group? Or for, for example, children or the elderly?

For this assessment the lifespan of women has been divided into four phases: child, adolescent, adult

and elderly. Since 82% of the women becomes a mother (CBS, 2007). And since motherhood is very important for how the city is experienced, instead of adult mother is used as a category.

# FORMAT



<u>Women</u>	●	●	●	●
Transgender	●	●	●	○
Men	●	●	●	●
Effectiveness	●	●	●	○

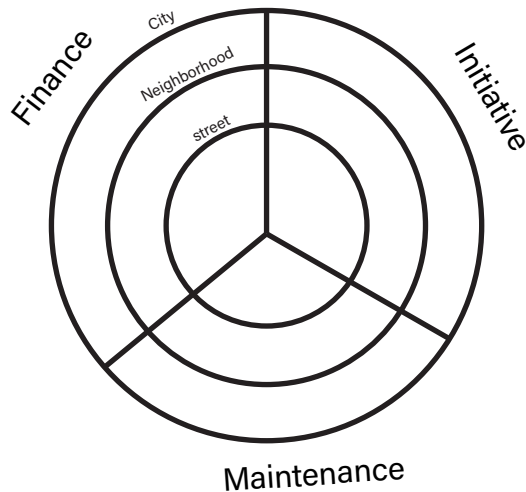
## Degree of Women specific

Certain patterns do not only affect women but also other genders. For example, transgender also feel often scared in public space and patterns that help with increasing the feeling of safety for women will probably help with increasing the feeling of safety for transgenders.

Or for example a patterns that help mothers with a pram will also affect men (fathers) since they also do walk with a pram (but just less often).

The effectiveness indicates how big the effect of the pattern would be on the everyday life of the gender women.

# FORMAT



-  Municipality
-  Individual(s)
-  Housing Corporation
-  Organization
-  Sponsoring

## Stakeholders

For these patterns to work certain stakeholders are needed to initiate, finance and maintain the project. Without any initiative, there is no project and without its maintenance, it will have no effect. The stakeholders are placed on the different scales on which they work.

For some patterns, it could be the case that one of the three elements is not needed, in that case, one part may be left empty. Do mind that these stakeholders are just an indication of who could have a role of, for example financing the pattern project. Also, these stakeholders are specifically applicable in the Dutch context.

Cameratoezicht



**POLITIE**  
Rotterdam

 Rotterdam

2

# SAFETY

"Women are often scared in public spaces. In fact, they are around twice as likely to be scared as men"



# 1a. WOMENS VOICE

## ■ Hypothesis

Campaigns increase awareness of violence against women in public space.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

A lot of women experience violence or sexual harassment in public space (Perez, 2019). Awareness campaigns can increase people's consciousness by humanizing the victim, but also by giving the assaulted the knowledge of a support system. Or it can show them that it is acceptable to 'make a scene' and stimulate others to intervene (Ceccato, 2019).

## ■ Practical Implication

Awareness campaigns against incivilities can take multiple forms depending on the specific location and the specific situation. Examples of campaign forms are: protest walks, posters, advertisements, art, grassroots actions, and so on.

## ■ Relations

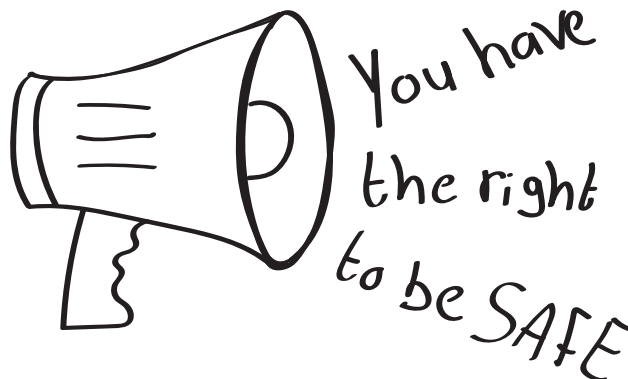
1f

1k

1l

3h

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Ceccato, V. (2017). Women's transit safety: Making connections and defining future directions in research and practice. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 19(3-4), 276-287.

Perez, C. C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Promote Activism

The municipality should support local campaigns that increase awareness of violence against women by, for example, providing financial support.

### P2. Easy to start a campaigns

An (online) platform makes it easy to find information, start a campaign and get permission from the municipality.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1b. A DIGITAL EYE

## ■ Hypothesis

Digital cameras (CCTV) improve the feeling of safety in the public space.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Installing CCTV can give people the feeling that they are being watched/recorded and that they, therefore, can be held accountable for their deeds (Ceccato, 2017). However, research shows that cameras were effective as a deterrent for crimes such as car burglaries and property theft. They had no significant effect on violent crimes (Chen, 2022). While they do not affect the crime rate, they can improve the feeling of safety.

## ■ Practical Implication

Place camera's at places that are marked by users as unsafe. Thereby generating the feeling of safety, without directly excluding people.

## ■ Relations

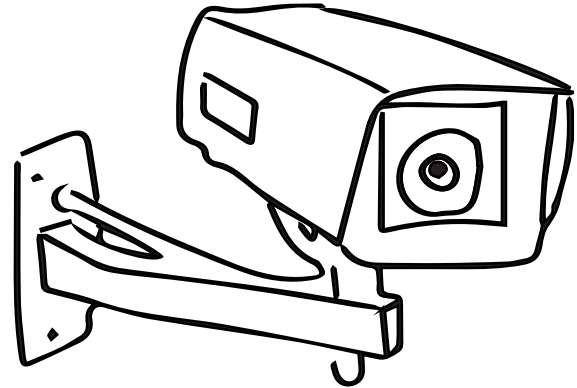
1c

1e

1g

1m

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Ceccato, V. (2017). Women's transit safety: Making connections and defining future directions in research and practice. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 19(3-4), 276-287.

Chen, B. X. (2022, November 2). Security Cameras Make Us Feel Safe, but Are They Worth the Invasion? *The New York Times*. <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/11/02/technology/personaltech/security-came->



## ■ Policies

### P1. Privacy

The inhabitants know when and where cameras are being placed. Beforehand the inhabitants are consulted. The images are only checked by the police and after a certain amount of time deleted.

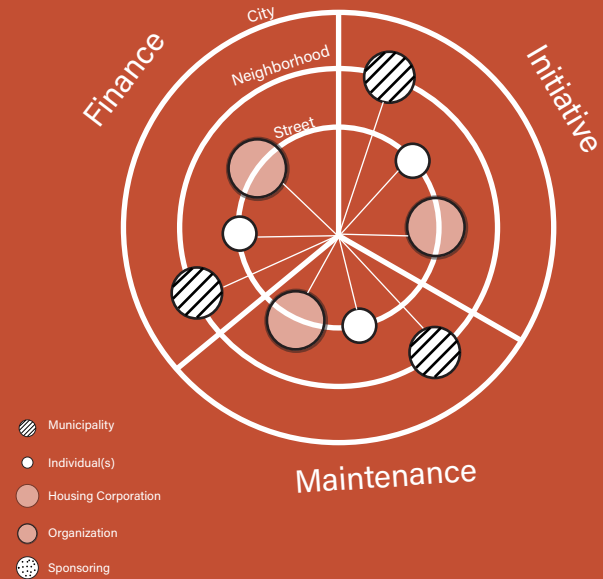
### P2. Last resource

Cameras are only being used as a large resource. When all other patterns that improve the feeling of safety have been tried and leave still room for improvement.

### P3. Personal usage

Inhabitants or shop owners are allowed to have a camera themselves. It should not be pointed at the street and the images deleted.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1c. VISIBILITY

## ■ Hypothesis

Public spaces that have a high level of visibility ensure women's feeling of safety.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Women generally experience higher levels of fear than men after dark (Roberts, 2013). The visibility (seeing and being seen) of a space has a big impact on whether the space is marked as scary or not. For example, dark corners, parks at night, bus stops, or streets without street lights were generally marketed as the most feared places by women (Jackowska & Novas Ferradas, 2022).

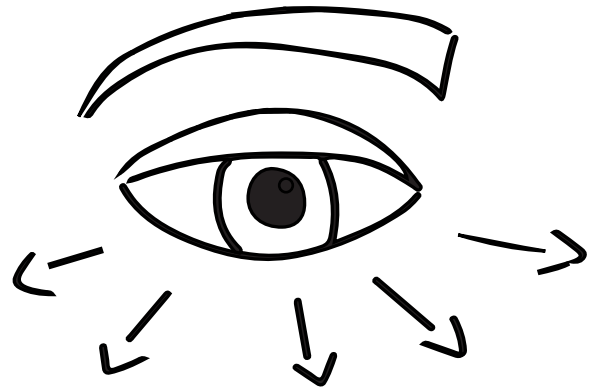
## ■ Practical Implication

Limit spots with low visibility by improving lighting, creating clear footpaths, transforming plinths without windows into lively ones, transparent bus shelters and so on.

## ■ Relations



## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Roberts, M. (2013). *Gender, Fear and the Night-time City*. In *Fair Shared Cities*. Routledge.

Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991). *Planning Perspectives*, 0(0), 1-27

## ■ Policies

### P1. Lighting

Lighting is placed every 20 meters (at a distance from high trees that could block the light). Regularly send questionnaires to ask if there are places lighting is currently lacking or missing.

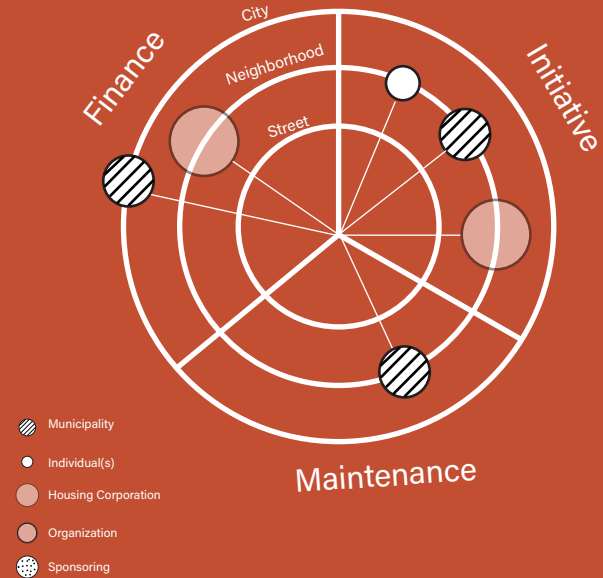
### P2. Public transport stops

Public transport stops should have sufficient lighting (1e), clear signs, glass shelters and (social) surveillance (1h)

### P3. Parks

(see pattern 1g) Bushes and trees in parks and other green areas in the neighborhood are at least twice a year pruned.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1d. SPOTLESS

## ■ Hypothesis

A public space that is clean and well-maintained improves the feeling that the space is safe.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

The physical and social conditions of the neighborhood influence the perceived safety of that neighborhood. Women more than men are influenced by this (ABC News, 2019). Analyses of crime data from the US and Sweden both show that women and men respond to similar environmental conditions differently, with women tending to be more sensitive than men to signs of social disorder, graffiti and unkempt and abandoned buildings (Perez, 2017).

## ■ Practical Implication

On the one hand, enough trash cans have to be placed. But on the other hand, these also have to be emptied regularly and the public space needs to be kept well maintained. Depending on the space, this maintenance can be carried out by the municipality or a neighborhood association (Hoornaert, 2022).

## ■ Relations

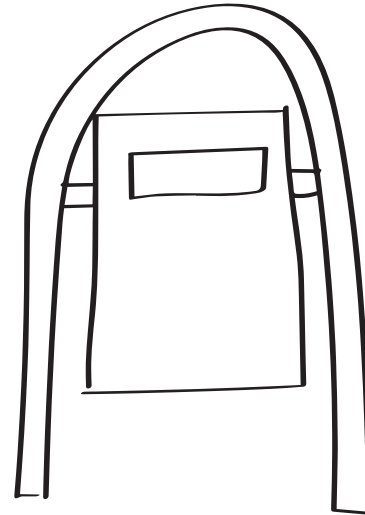
1i

1j

1n

1p

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Even in "Australia's safest city", women feel unsafe in bustling areas. (2019, January 17). ABC News.

Perez, C. C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus.

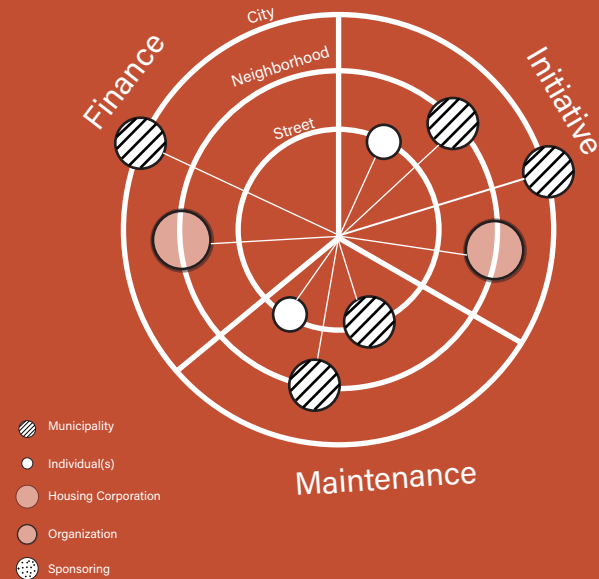
Hoornaert, B. (2022). *Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city*. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Litter

*At least once a week the litter should be collected by the municipality. A local team (1p) can clean the neighborhood. Campaigns on schools can help by setting a good example on how to keep the neighborhood clean.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1e. LIGHT IT UP

## ■ Hypothesis

Sufficient street lighting ensures a feeling of safety in the evening and at night.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

The issue that made women feel unsafe in Canberra and that was reported the most was the lack of lighting (ABC News, 2019). Lighting may not prevent sexual assault, but it can alleviate women's feelings of anxiety, improving their access to the city and when they are faced with a potential threat, lighting improves their ability to assess the situation (Jackowska & Novas Ferradas, 2022).

## ■ Practical Implication

Install sufficient and different types of street lighting throughout public spaces. For example not only at the bus stop or metro station but also at the route to the bus stop/metro station.

## ■ Relations

1b

1c

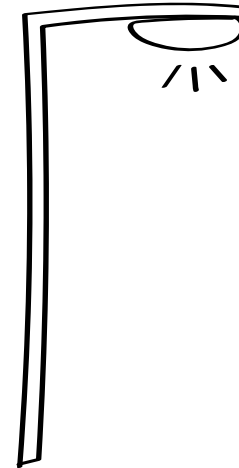
1g

1h

1m

3d

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Even in "Australia's safest city", women feel unsafe in bustling areas. (2019, January 17). ABC News. <https://www.abc.net.au/news>

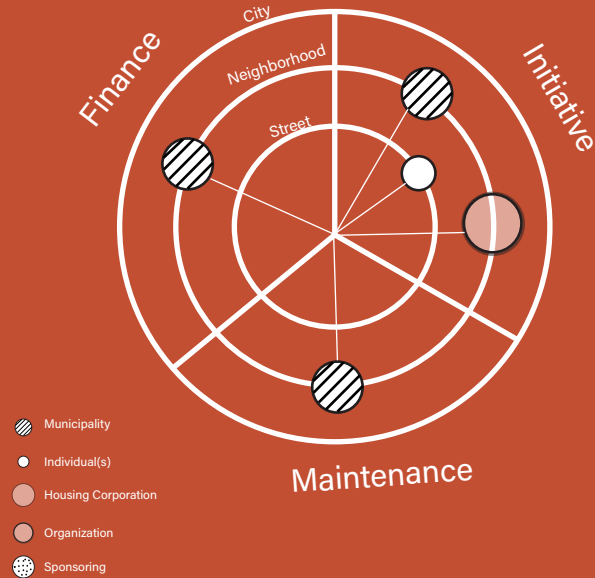
Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991). *Planning Perspectives*, 0(0), 1

## ■ Policies

### P1. Lighting

*Lighting is placed every 20 meters (with a distance of 4 meter from high trees that could block the light). Regularly send questionnaires ask if there are places streetlight is currently lacking or missing. In case of a missing streetlight it should be placed as quick as possible. In case of a new design all streets and parks should have enough street lights.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1f. KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOUR

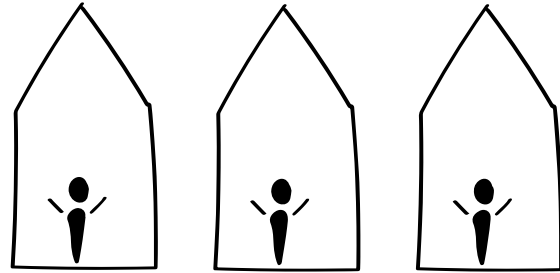
## ■ Hypothesis

Building trust with other residents creates a feeling of safety and cohesion.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

There must be a feeling of connection or responsibility for the space and the users of the space to have well-functioning social surveillance (Fini & Lakes, 2003). When there is a shared responsibility for the space, people also are less inclined to litter and are more likely to keep the space clean (User, 2021).

## ■ Image



## ■ Practical Implication

This pattern is harder to encourage directly through design. However, by creating a comfortable and enjoyable public space, people will use it more (Hoornaert, 2022).

## ■ Relations



## ■ Sources

Fini, M., & Lakes, B. (2003). Illustrated CPTED Guidelines.

Hoornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

User, G. (2021, January 2025). The real Reson People Litter - and how you can help. PotomacConservancy.

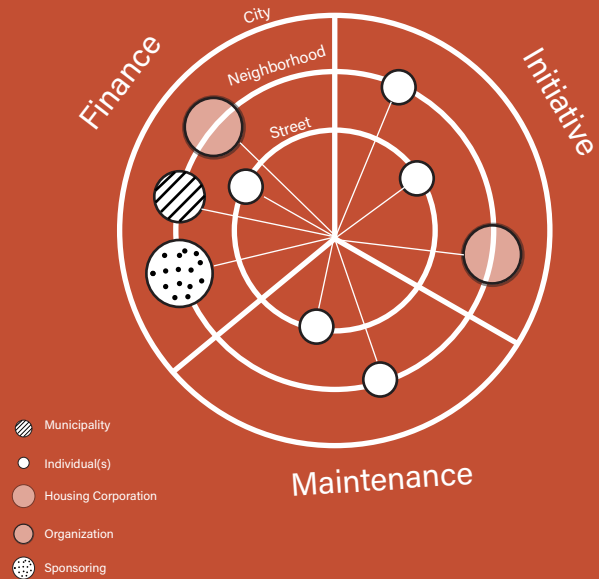


## ■ Policies

### P1. Street activities

Street activities like street barbeques or other parties are promoted by the municipality through special funds. Companies and social organizations can help organize and finance these activities.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1g. KEEP IT SHORT

## ■ Hypothesis

The regular pruning of trees and bushes improves the visibility and therefore the feeling of safety.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Next to public transport stops, parking places and dark passages, green spaces are also often experienced as unsafe (18%) (Jackowska & Novas Ferradás, 2022). To improve the visibility in parks the pruning of trees and bushes is very important.

## ■ Practical Implication

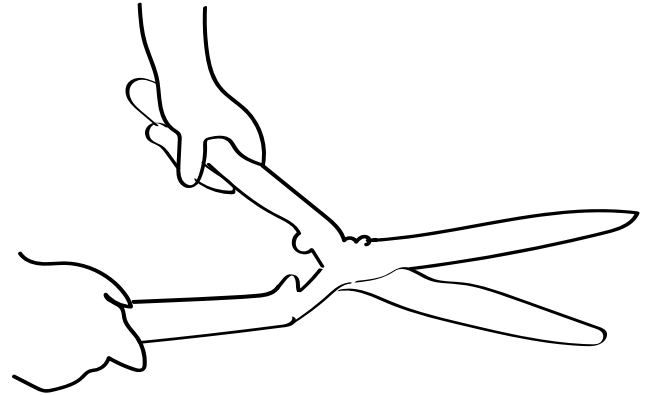
Trees and bushes are regularly pruned. Especially the edges of the park need to be open enough so that passers-by can see into the park and the user can see the edge of the park. Vegetation that blocks sightliness along the edge, walkway or between activities needs to be prevented.

## ■ Relations

1e

1h

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991).

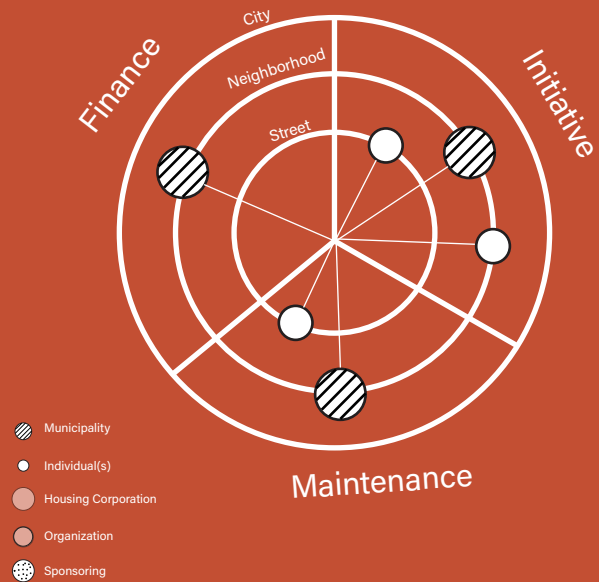
What role can design play in creating safer parks? (n.d.). Retrieved April 27, 2023 from <https://www.pps.org/article/what-role-can-design-play.com>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Parks

Bushes and trees in parks and other green areas in the neighborhood are at least twice a year pruned. In the case of a communal green space, the neighbors themselves can choose to prune and weed more regularly. However, there needs to be an agreement between the municipality and the inhabitants on how often this is needed and which inhabitant does exactly what.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1h. SOCIAL SURVEILLANCE

## ■ Hypothesis

Social surveillance ensures the feeling of safety.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Social or natural surveillance means that the inhabitants themselves keep an eye on the street. It helps to create an environment where there is plenty of opportunity for people to engage in their normal, legitimate behavior to observe the space around them. To have well-functioning social surveillance, there must be a feeling of connection or responsibility for the space and the users of the space (Fini & Lakes, 2003).

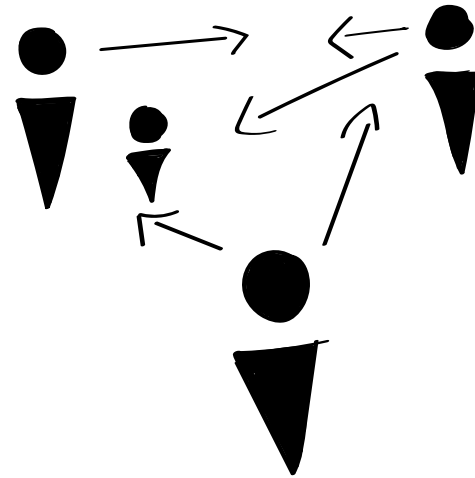
## ■ Practical Implication

Adding activities in for example a park increases social surveillance (Fini & Lakes, 2003). But also preventing walls without windows on the ground floor or a cluster of functions that close at the same time helps with having a well-functioning social surveillance.

## ■ Relations



## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Fini, M., & Lakes, B. (2003). Illustrated CPTED Guidelines.

## ■ Policies

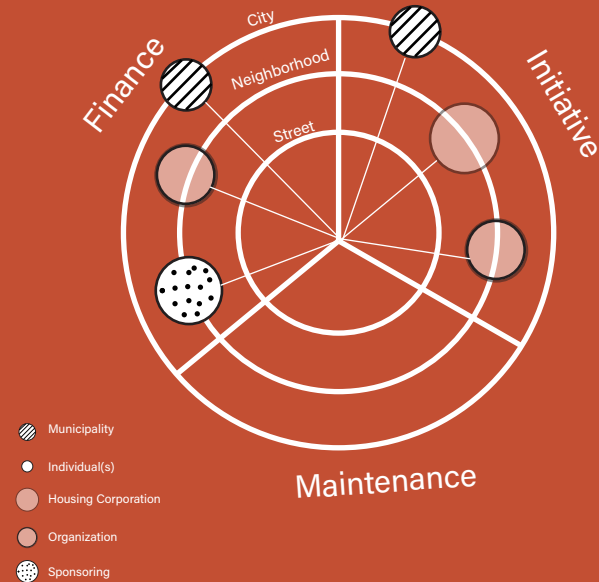
### P1. Prevent closed walls

Social surveillance starts with eyes on the street. Therefore the ground floor plinth should have windows and should be in all cases engaging. For example, there should be no car parking garage or garage boxes on the ground floor. The municipality can formulate certain more specific policies. Social houses from housing corporations that currently have a 'dead' plinth should be transformed.

### P2. Activities

Parks or other mono-functional places should increase social surveillance by adding activities or by diversifying the functions allowed in that area. Examples are placing barbecues, cafés and kiosks in a park.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1i. ACTIVATING SAFETY

## ■ Hypothesis

By activating places, a place becomes less desolated and therefore safer.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Strict separation of functions (land use) may lead to the isolation of some buildings or spaces, which could lead to a higher level of feeling unsafe (Fini & Lakes, 2003). For example a business park or a shopping street at night. Since women are around twice as likely to be scared as men, activating space could decrease this feeling.

## ■ Practical Implication

Activity generators or seating are placed around active edges or fringes of a space (where legitimate activity and people are gathering together for community activities) to create possibilities for natural surveillance of space, encourage pedestrian passage through the area or activity in areas at grade level to promote natural surveillance (Fini & Lakes, 2003).

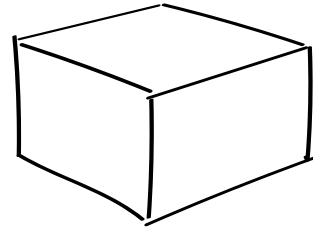
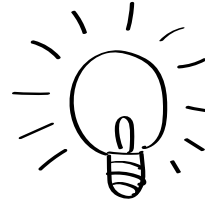
## ■ Relations

1f

1h

3f

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

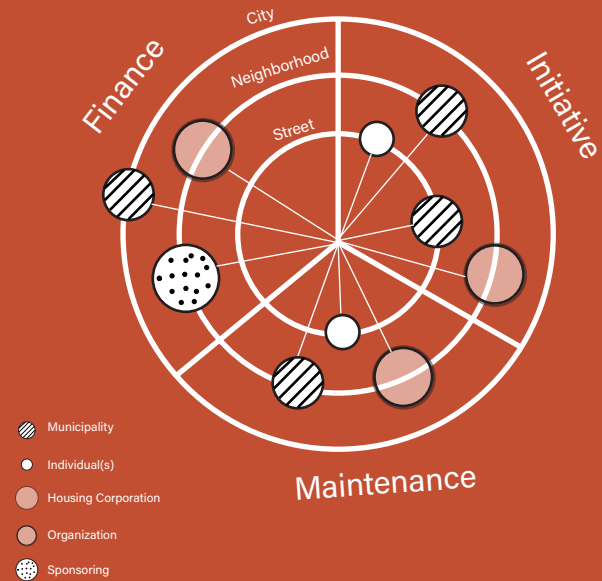
Fini, M., & Lakes, B. (2003). Illustrated CPTED Guidelines.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Activities

*Parks or other mono-functional places should increase social surveillance by adding activities. Examples are placing barbecues, cafés and kiosks in a park. This could be either done by the municipality (mixed zoning) or by commercial organizations like restaurants. On a smaller scale, this also can be done by inhabitants themselves, by for example placing benches in their front garden.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1j. TERRITORIALITY

## ■ Hypothesis

An area that looks protected reduces the fear of crime.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Territoriality is about the sense of ownership. This is done by delineating private space from semi-public and public spaces through fencing, paving, art signs, maintenance and landscaping. Ownership creates an environment where the appearance of such strangers and intruders stands out and is more easily identified (Fini & Lakes, 2003).

## ■ Practical Implication

Pavement, landscaping, art, signals, screening and fences define the ownership of space or let people do it themselves (Fini & Lakes, 2003).

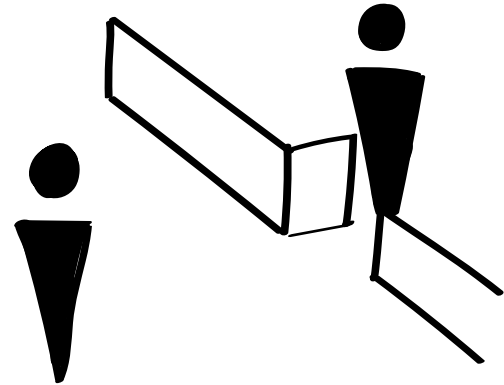
## ■ Relations

1i

1f

1h

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Fini, M., & Lakes, B. (2003). Illustrated CPTED Guidelines.

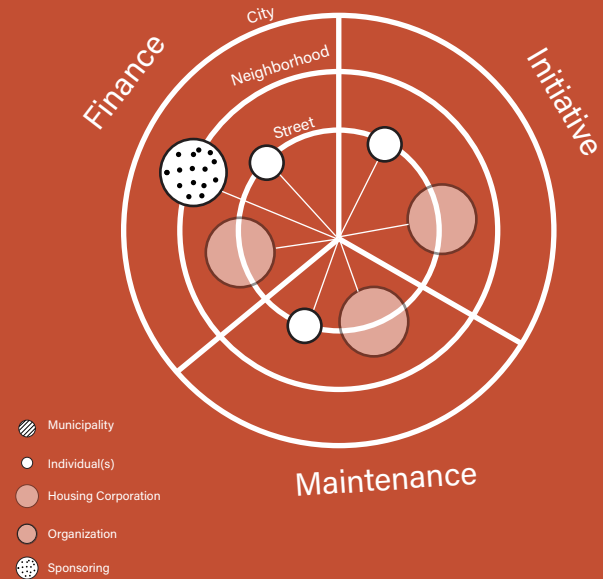


## ■ Policies

### P1. Space

*People should be given space to define their territory. This space should at least be one tile in front of their house. Inhabitants are allowed to do with this space what they want (without bothering other neighbors and without hindering pedestrians). Although houses are owned by the housing corporation, their tenants still should have the opportunity to express themselves around their apartments.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1k. WOMEN WATCH

## ■ Hypothesis

A women's watch improves the social cohesion among women as it gives them the feeling of safety and ownership.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

A women's watch is essentially a group of people (women) who come together to take action and reduce crime. It is a bottom-up organization, organized and run by its member who are supported by the police (Neighbourhood Watch, n.d.). A women's watch contributes to lower levels of crime, as it encourages neighbourliness and closer communities. However ethical considerations like stigmatization, ethnic profiling and excessive social control should be taken into account (Lub, 2018).

## ■ Practical Implication

The neighborhood has a women's watch that walks at certain times through the neighborhood and has direct contact with the police.

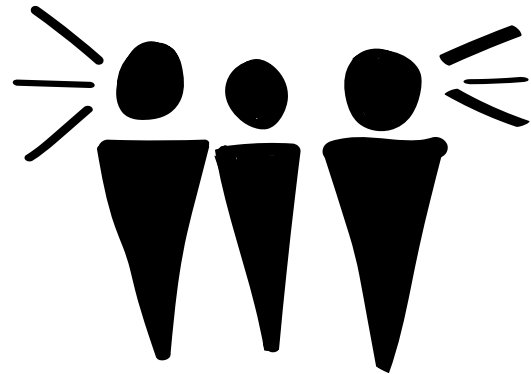
## ■ Relations

1b

1c

1g

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Lub, V. (2018). Neighbourhood Watch: Mechanisms and Moral Implications. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 58(4), 906–924. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azx058>

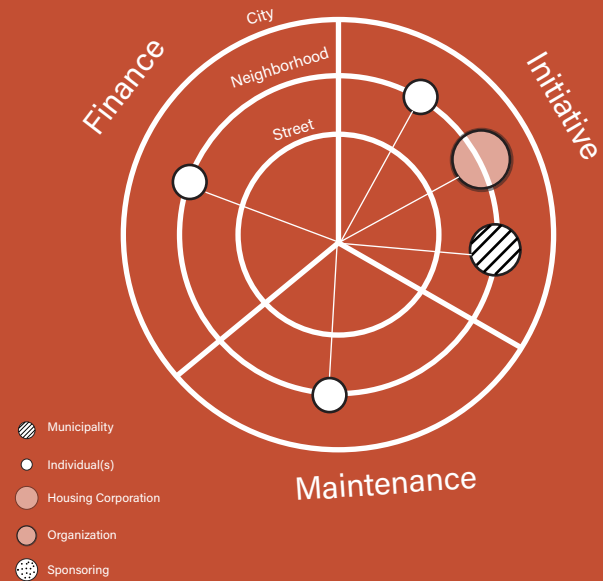
Neighbourhood Watch. (n.d.). Retrieved April 13, 2023, from <https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/wsi/watch-schemes-initiatives/neighbourhood-watch/>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Rights

The women's watch has contact with the inhabitants, the police and the municipality. They are not allowed to give a fine or to do anybody in any situation harm. They can only signal concerning problems to the police or municipality, who then can judge what to do in that situation.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1I. WOMEN TALKING

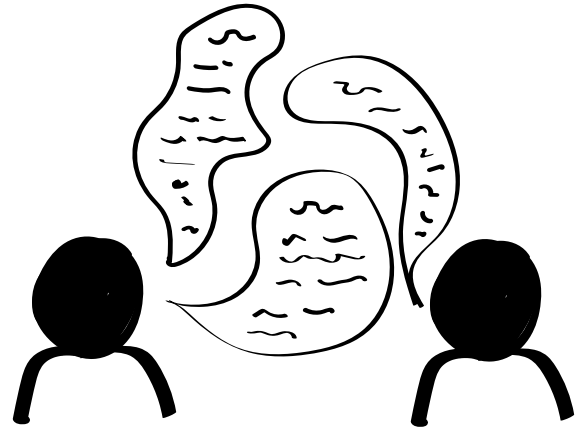
## ■ Hypothesis

In support and discussion groups, women can talk about their experiences, learn and get psychological help.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Additional avenues must be created whereby women can go and get support other than reporting to the police, a women's group that operates through women's active action and participation could be its start (Ceccato, 2017). Group counseling/discussions offer many advantages over individual counseling (Carr et al., 2003).

## ■ Image



## ■ Practical Implication

A neighborhood has a women's group which is attended by acquaintances as by professionals.

## ■ Relations

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## ■ Sources

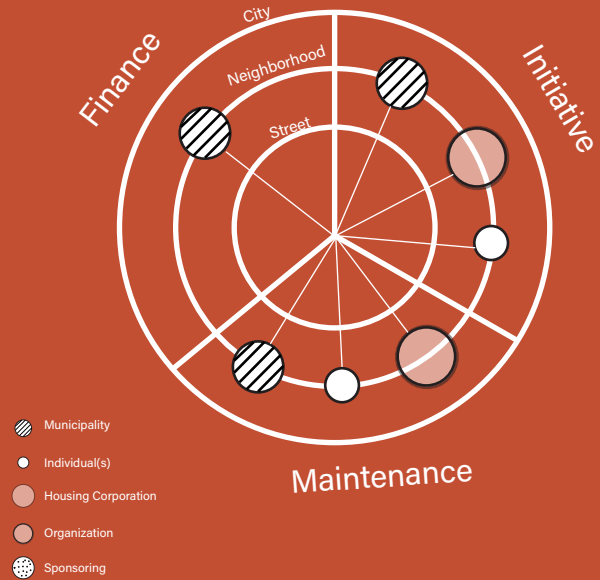
Carr, J. L., Miki Koyama, M., & Thiagarajan, M. (2003). A Women's Support Group for Asian International Students. *Journal of American College Health*, 52(3), 131-134.

Ceccato, V. (2017). Women's transit safety: Making connections and defining future directions in research and practice. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 19(3-4), 276-287. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41300-017-0032-5>

## ■ Policies

P1. -

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1m. REPORT

## ■ Hypothesis

A report App makes reporting violence easier and more accessible.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Women often are socialized to 'not make a scene' or that harassment or assault is something that just could happen. Therefore they often don't report accidents to the police. An app can be a more accessible way of reporting. Also, fellow people can report and create an additional surveillance layer (Ceccato, 2017).

## ■ Practical Implication

A national/local report app exists and its existence is generally known. The app is easy to use and accessible to all.

## ■ Relations

1b

1c

1g

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Ceccato, V. (2017). Women's transit safety: Making connections and defining future directions in research and practice. *Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 19(3-4), 276-287. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41300-017-0032-5>

## ■ Policies

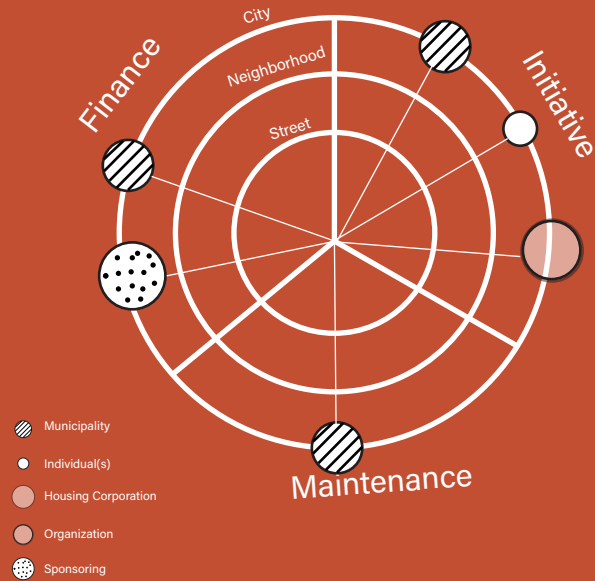
### P1. Acceptance

*Every case that is reported via this app should be taken seriously.*

### P2. Police

*Police agents are adequately trained and are aware of gender prejudices. Therefore each reported assault is dealt with care.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1n. BIN MAM & DAD

## ■ Hypothesis

By making someone responsible for reporting litter in the street or around the bin, the litter can be removed faster.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

As said before, the physical conditions of the neighborhood influence the perceived safety of that neighborhood (ABC News, 2019). The decision to litter is often based largely on environmental cues or what people see around them. When litter is already present at a certain place it is seen as a cue to litter more on that specific place (User, 2021). By making someone personally responsible, the litter will be notified and removed quicker.

## ■ Practical Implication

Every street or bin has its own responsible mam or dad, who checks if everything is clean.

## ■ Relations

1b

1c

1g

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

User, G. (2021, January 25). The Real Reason People Litter – and How You Can Help. Potomac Conservancy.

Even in "Australia's safest city", women feel unsafe in bustling areas. (2019, January 17). ABC News.

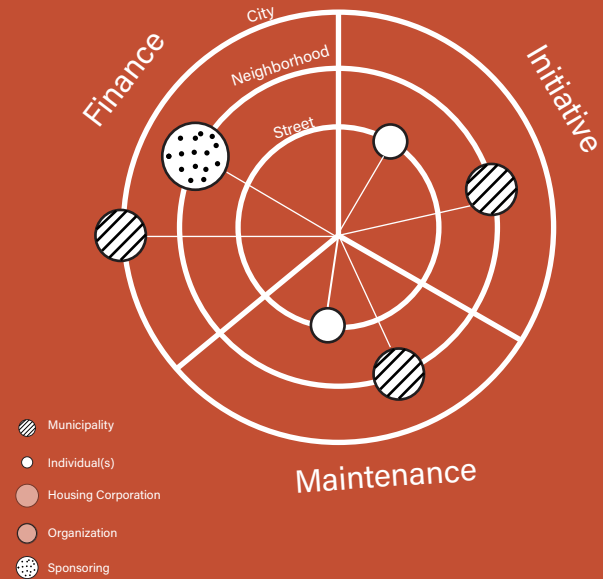


## ■ Policies

### P1. Monitoring

*Every bin in the neighborhood is monitored by one inhabitant who is responsible for the bin. These people can be recruited by the municipality and will receive a small reward at the end of the year. Also, they will be in contact with other bin moms and dads and the municipality.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 10. LOOK FOR THE GOOD

## ■ Hypothesis

Positive behavior is stimulated instead of negative.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

To create attractive, well-functioning urban spaces cities should focus on positive behavior instead of negative. Physical design and built environment should inspire and support positive behavior from its inhabitants. Namely, happy people and attractive urban spaces can easily overcome and vanquish crime and feelings of unsafety ("Designing Safer Public Spaces," 2021).

## ■ Practical Implication

The build environment should inspire positive behavior and not only try to prevent negative.

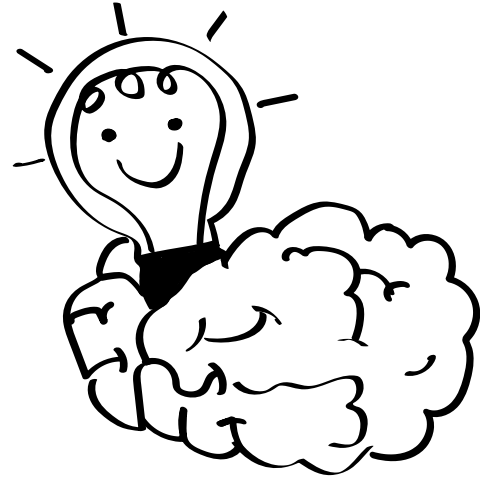
## ■ Relations

1b

1c

1g

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Designing safer public spaces: A PACTESUR guide by Eric Valerio. (2021, July 30). European Forum for Urban Security. <https://efus.eu/topics/public-spaces/designing-safer-public-spaces-a-pactesur-guide-by-eric-valerio/>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Assessment

Before every spatial implementation or physical design there should be an assessment of whether or not it will reinforce positive behavior. What type of behavior do the physical elements of the urban space encourage or allow? For example, graffiti can lead to the feeling of insecurity and make a space look abandoned and unsafe. But it can also be used intentionally to embrace local identity, supports creativity and engages youth and street artists to take ownership of the space (“Designing Safer Public Spaces,” 2021).

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 1p. LOCALLY SOURCED

## ■ Hypothesis

A local maintenance team increases social cohesion and improves the quality of maintenance and therefore the feeling of safety.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

During one interview an inhabitant explained the importance of having a maintenance team that is often present in the neighborhood and maintains it regularly. Currently, maintenance is often done by subcontractors, who only came a few times a year. Therefore maintenance was lacking. Before there was a Parks Department with people who had a distance from the labor market and they maintained the neighborhood regularly and thoroughly.

## ■ Practical Implication

A local maintenance team is regularly present in the neighborhood.

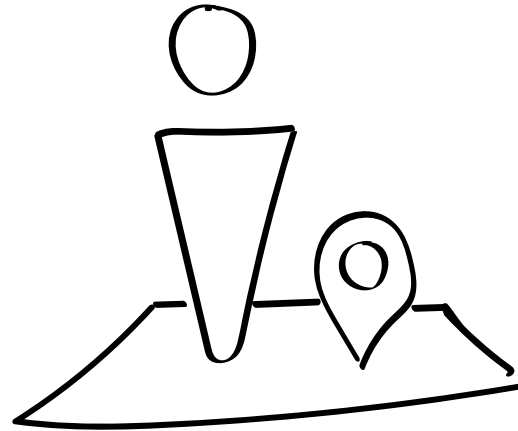
## ■ Relations

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## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

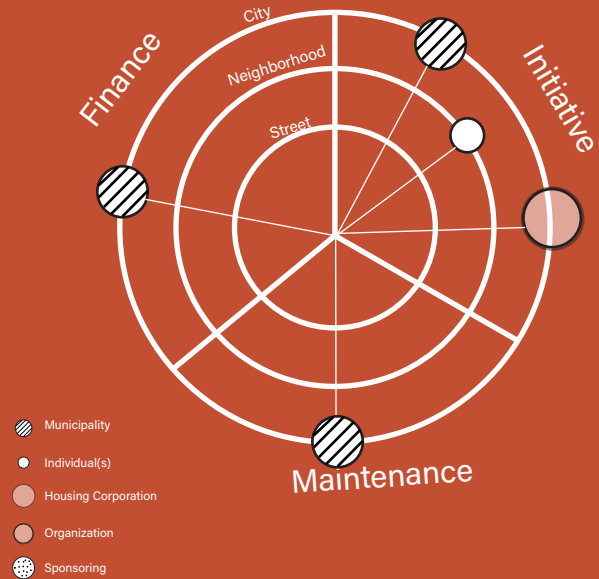
Interview with Hans Visser

## ■ Policies

### P1. Labor market disadvantage

*People within the neighborhood who have a labor market disadvantage can help with maintaining the neighborhood. They need to be guided by someone who is experienced and who can give them additional help if needed depending on the background of those who help.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



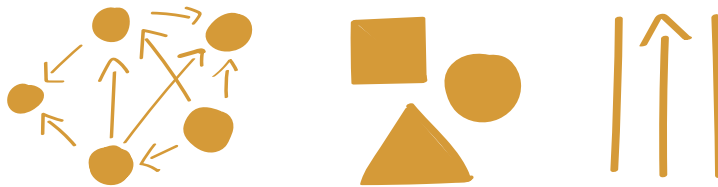
Effectiveness





# Accessibility

"By improving physical accessibility for anyone who does not fit common standards and reference models- normally those of an adult male- also improves accessibility for women."



# 2a. HUB

## ■ Hypothesis

Well-placed and efficient transportation HUBs decrease women's time spent traveling.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Women are more likely to transfer because most public transport systems are radial (Perez, 2017). Therefore having effective transportation HUBs or nodes that are well-placed and optimally accessible is very important to reduce travel time. Other desired qualities of transport nodes are enough waiting seats, luggage storage, enough lighting as well as rain and weather protection (Jackowska & Novas Ferradás, 2022).

## ■ Practical Implication

Transportation HUBs are easily accessible by different modes of transport. The timetable of the different modes of transport is attuned to each other. The node itself feels comfortable and safe for everyone.

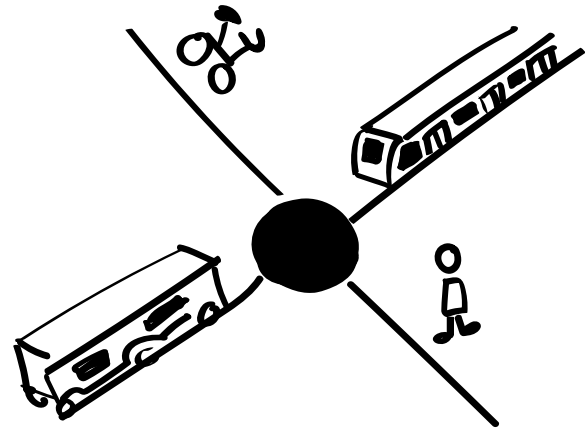
## ■ Relations

2c

2f

2i

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991).

Perez, C. C. (2019). Invisable Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man. Chatto & Windus.



## ■ Policies

### P1. Shared mobility

*Next to traditional modes of transport, every node should also provide a form of shared mobility. The size and location of the node determine which type of shared mobility is needed: bike, scooter or car.*

### P2. Micro transit

*Experiments at certain HUBS with micro-transit should be done; sharing with other passengers a large SUV, van or shuttle bus. They have flexible, dynamic routes and on-demand schedules. They are limited to a fixed area.*

### P3. Disability

*The Hubs are wheelchair, visually impaired and elderly-friendly.*

## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



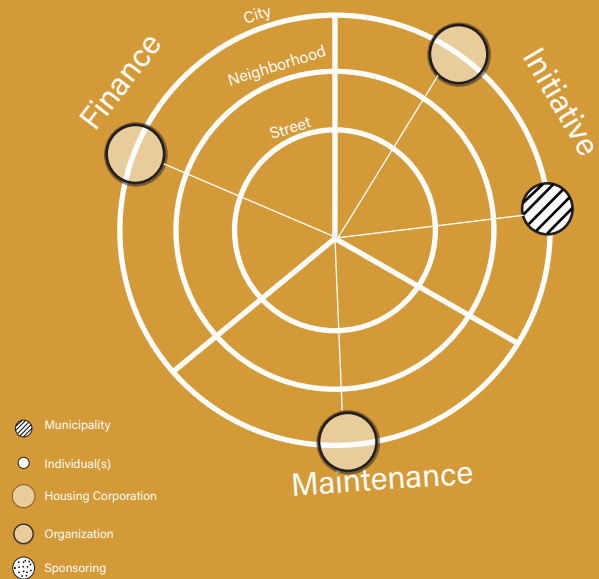
Mother



Old lady



## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2b. SIDEWALK

## Hypothesis

Broad sidewalks increase the accessibility of the city.

## Theoretical Back-up

The width of many pavements has been determined by a single person walking, however, a person with a large stroller, a pack of disposable nappies, a shopping bag and a small child requires a lot more width than that single person (Jackowska & Ferradas, 2022). Thereby widening the pavement will make it more accessible for a wider variety of people.

## Practical Implication

Sidewalks are broad enough to ride with a stroller, shopping bag and a small child.

## Relations

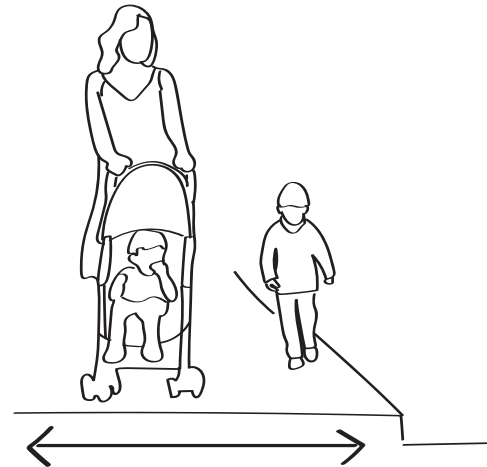
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## Image



## Sources

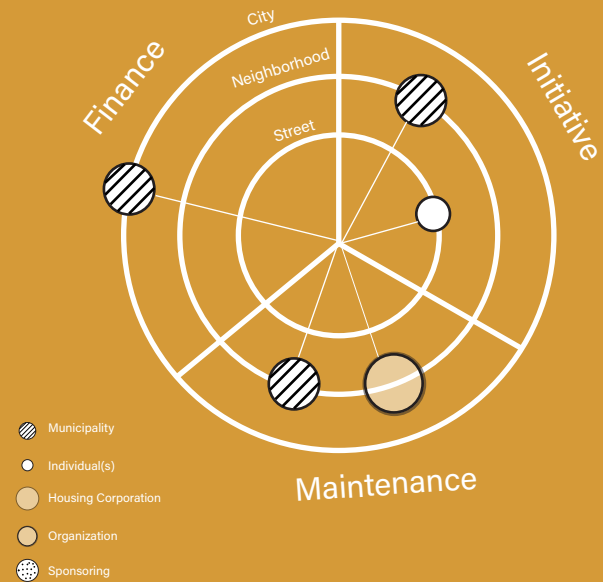
Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991). *Planning Perspectives*, 0(0), 1-27

## ■ Policies

### P1. Sidewalk

Every sidewalk should AT LEAST be 1,20 m wide so that two people can walk next to each other. However, the preferred width is 1,80 m (1,5 without obstacles).

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2c. MESH GRID

## ■ Hypothesis

A close-netted pedestrian and cycling network ensures less travel time for women.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

As women walk and cycle more than men and as they also make more stops, it is important to have a dense network of routes that are pedestrian and cyclist-friendly (Jackowska & Novas Ferradás, 2022). Next to that, pedestrian scale planning brings qualities to cities focused on needs and accessibility (Boccia, 2013). Reclaiming pedestrian activity on the streets relates to the concept of safety, contact and assimilation (Jackowska & Novas Ferradás, 2022).

## ■ Practical Implication

Pedestrian and cycling paths should be present in a multitude and be safe and accessible to all.

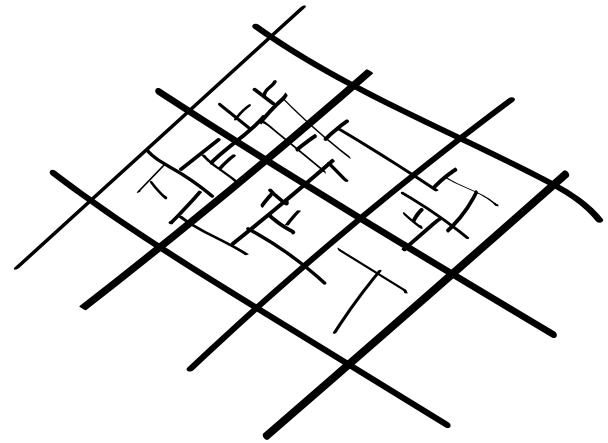
## ■ Relations

2a

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## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

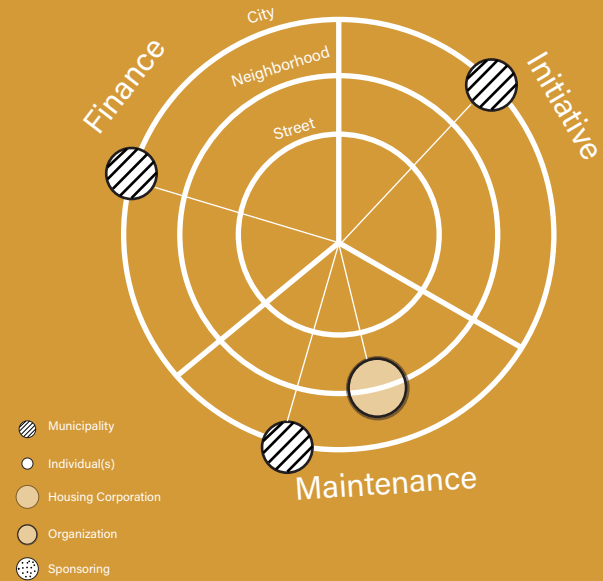
Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991).

Boccia, T. (2013). Time Policies and City Time Plans for Women's Everyday Life: The Italian Experience. In *Fair Shared Cities*. Routledge.

## ■ Policies

P1. -

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2d. NEXT TO WORK

## ■ Hypothesis

When childcare is close by and well accessible, women have to spend less time bringing their kids to childcare.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Childcare is rarely close to employment centers. And when childcare is unavailable women are severely constrained by the difficult decision between not having children and paying for child care in lost wages or lost time (Sandercock, 1992). To expand the possibilities for mothers to work it is important to have childcare nearby.

## ■ Practical Implication

Childcare is close by either to their mother's homes or their work place and childcare is easily accessible.

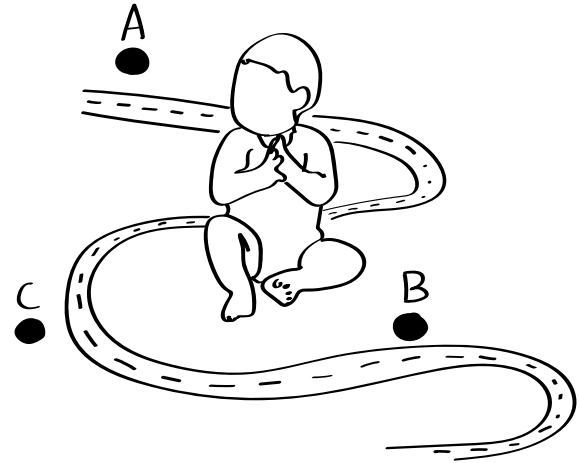
## ■ Relations

1c

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2g

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Sandercock, L., & Forsyth, A. (1992). A Gender Agenda: New Directions for Planning Theory. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 58(1), 49-59.

## ■ Policies

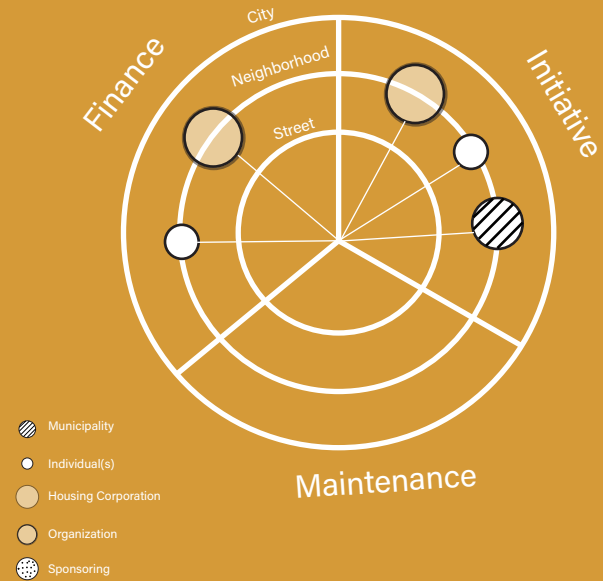
### P1. Subsidy

*Parents who cannot pay for childcare should be able to get a subsidy to still be able to send the child to daycare.*

### P2. Primary school

*When there is a primary school, there always needs to be a childcare facility nearby this location (in the same building or street).*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2e. LEVEL OUT

## ■ Hypothesis

Sidewalks that have a slope at crosswalks facilitate crossing with a stroller or walker.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Many sidewalks have high and sharp edges making it difficult to cross with a stroller. To expand the mobility of women with children or elderly women it is important to add a curb, making it possible to cross with strollers, walkers and grocery trolleys. Thereby, it will make the area more accessible to more target groups (Hoornaert, 2022).

## ■ Practical Implication

Sidewalks have a slope at crosswalks. The slopes are placed strategically, when there is one slope there also needs to be a slope on the other side of the street that is placed in the same walking route.

## ■ Relations

2b

2e

2h

2k

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## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Hoornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

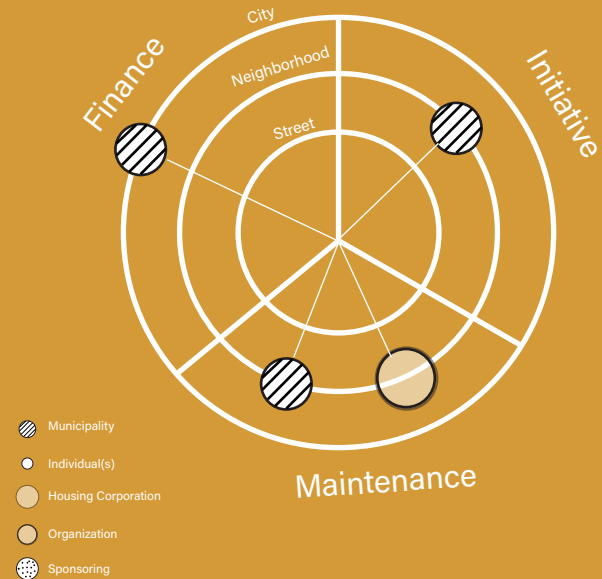


## ■ Policies

### P1. Slope

Whether a street or district is designed for the first time or is being redeveloped, accessibility must also be taken into account. This includes walking routes of pedestrians who have a pram or a stroller. Therefore all sidewalks need to have a slope. The street design should be checked by a specialized department.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2f. ALL ABOARD

## Hypothesis

When a neighbourhood is well connected to the rest of the city through a public transport network, it reduces travel time.

## Theoretical Back-up

The current situation is that most women have the main household responsibilities for shopping, cooking, cleaning, laundering, caring for children and other dependent relatives (Madariaga & Roberts, 2013). Since women have less access to cars, they are usually dependent on public transport. However public transport is designed by men for men, namely in a radial way, transferring people from home to their jobs (Perez, 2017). This results in many transfers.

## Practical Implication

The bus lines go through the streets with the highest connectivity of the neighbourhood at regular hours and connect to other transportation nodes.

## Relations

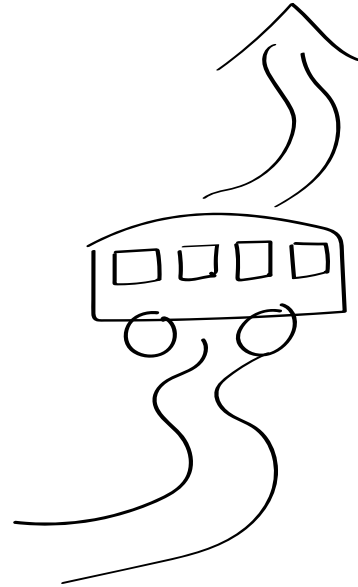
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2g

2j

## Image



## Sources

Sanchez de Madariaga, I., & Roberts, M. (2013). Fair Shared Cities—The impact of gender planning in Europe.

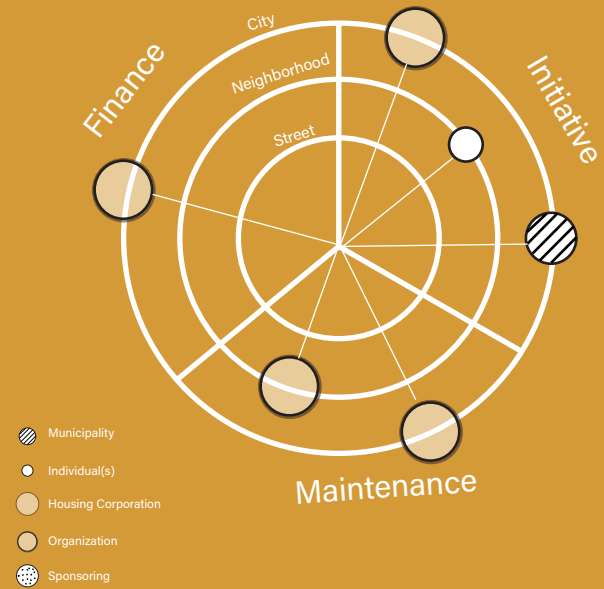
Perez, C. C. (2019). Invisable Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man. Chatto & Windus.

Hoornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

## ■ Policies

P1. -

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2g. A SHORT WALK AWAY

## Hypothesis

When everyday functions and programme are at a walkable distance it reduces traveling time.

## Theoretical Back-up

Zoning laws are based on and prioritize the needs of a bread-winning heterosexual married man who goes off to work in the morning and comes home to the suburbs in the evening (Perez, 2017). Monofunctional neighborhoods increase the time women have to spend on transportation. The proximity of services such as a supermarket, a post office, childcare and so on are important to have close by.

## Practical Implication

Ensure a good mix of functions and programs through municipal policies. These functions are well accessible through their central location in the neighborhood and pleasant sidewalks (Hoornaert, 2022).

## Relations

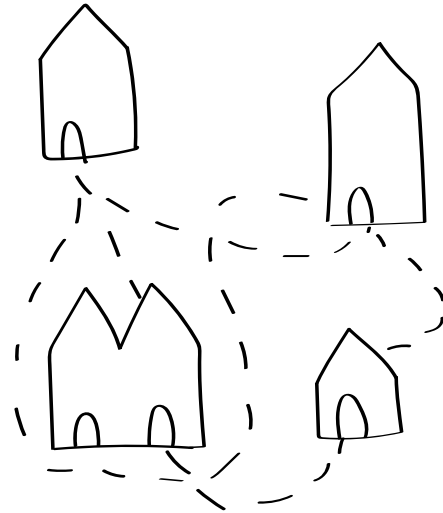
1c

2d

2f

2j

## Image



## Sources

Perez, C. C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus.

Hoornaert, B. (2022). *Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city*. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

## ■ Policies

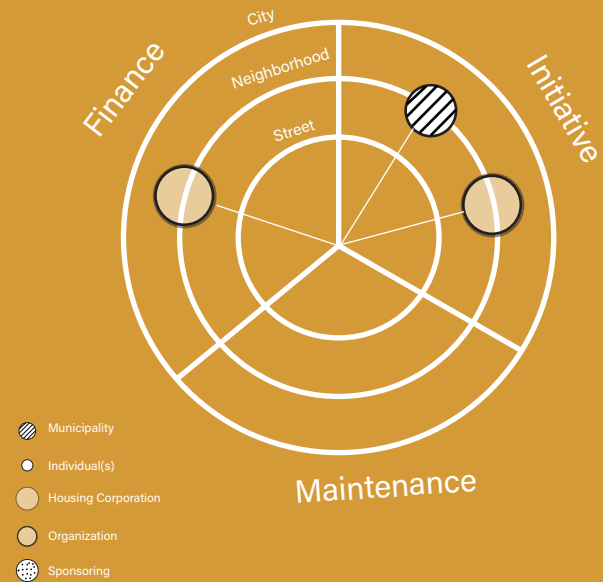
### P1. Flexible land-use plan

*A flexible zoning plan leaves more room for initiatives that are not directly regulated in the plan. Because there are multiple moments of consideration, based on which the competent authority can still determine whether an initiative can be permitted, new developments can be changed relatively simply and more quickly.*

### P2. Monofunctional clustering

*Monofunctional clustering should be prevented. Old buildings can be transformed or new ones added.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2h. SMOOTH SAILING

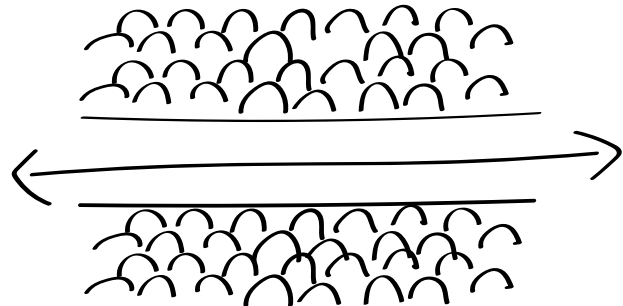
## ■ Hypothesis

A path with smoother materials is added where the ground surface is too textured.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Mothers with strollers and small children also fall under the concept of 'corps agrandi' literally meaning 'enlarged body'. So walking around with a stroller or young children can be considered as a reduction of mobility capacity. Moving around with children in the city can feel like a real challenge with obstacles such as stairs, revolving doors, and elevated borders (Hoornaert, 2022).

## ■ Image



## ■ Practical Implication

Incorporate different materials when designing the surface of sidewalks or squares. Cobblestones look very nice but are hard to navigate with wheels of any kind. Incorporating some smoother tiles can help prevent a lot of struggle or people flat out avoiding the place.

## ■ Relations

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## ■ Sources

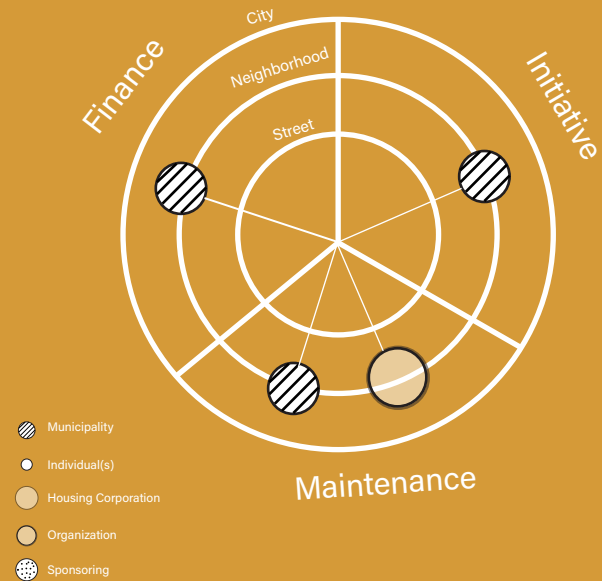
Hoornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Slope

Whether a street or district is designed for the first time or is being redeveloped, accessibility must also be taken into account. This includes walking routes of pedestrians who have a pram or a stroller. The designers should when choosing materials, take into account how this could influence road users. Therefore the street design should be checked by a specialized department.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2i. NO BRIDGE TO FAR

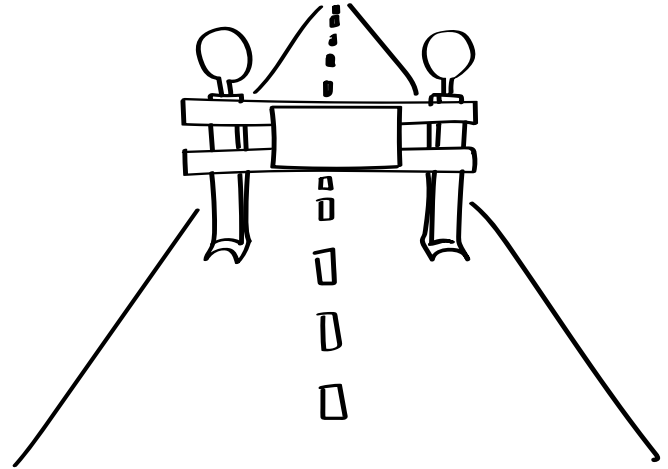
## Hypothesis

Pedestrian and cyclist have no barriers that prevent them from using and entering the city.

## Theoretical Back-up

The increase in car traffic creates more obstacles for pedestrians and cyclists, think about highways or other busy roads that degrade pedestrians and cyclists towards inferiority. They disproportionately affect women's movement throughout the city (Jackowska & Novas Ferradás, 2022).

## Image



## Practical Implication

Creating safe and attractive cycling or pedestrian bridges and underpasses, broad and marked cycling paths & pedestrian paths, water taxis, free bicycle storage and so on.

## Relations

2a

2c

2f

## Sources

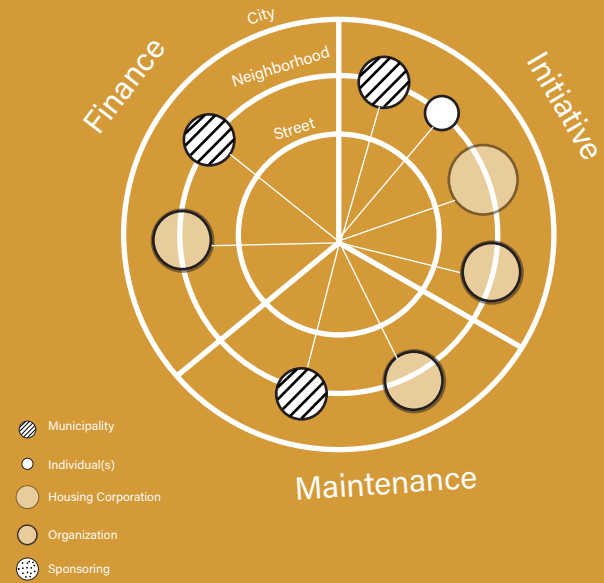
Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991).



## ■ Policies

P1. -

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2j. FLEXIBLE

## Hypothesis

Flexible urban planning improves the inclusivity of these spaces.

## Theoretical Back-up

The feminist movement started by demanding more flexibility, more flexible flat layouts, zoning and housing in general. But also laws and leasing requirements were on the table (LaFrombois, 2017). Often housing layouts were designed for a nuclear family, zoning aimed at separating work from home and housing and discouraging community sharing of housework (Markusen, 2005).

## Practical Implication

There are multiple urban planning approaches possible that promote flexibility, think about 'free zones' suitable for experimentation or flexible zoning laws and policies on diverse housing layouts.

## Relations

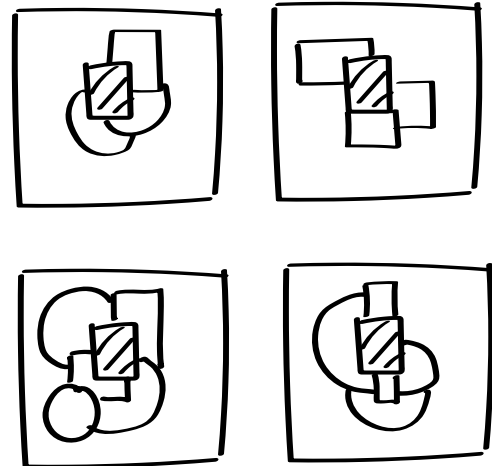
1c

2d

2f

2g

## Image



## Sources

LaFrombois, M. (2017). Blind spots and pop-up spots: A feminist exploration into the discourses of do-it-yourself (DIY) urbanism. *Urban Studies*, 54(2), 421–436. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098015604078>

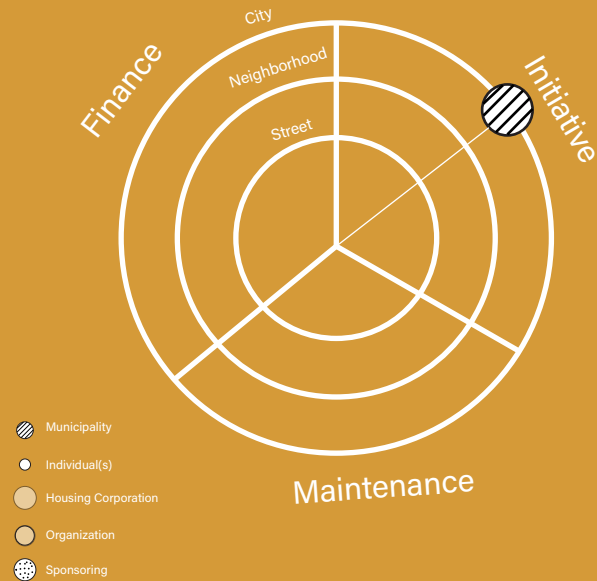
Markusen, A. R. (2005). City spatial structure, women's household work, and national urban policy.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Flexible land-use plan

*A flexible zoning plan leaves more room for initiatives that are not directly regulated in the plan. Because there are multiple moments of consideration, based on which the competent authority can still determine whether an initiative can be permitted, new developments can be changed relatively simply and more quickly.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2k. NO PARKING

## ■ Hypothesis

Parking doesn't block existing walking routes.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

Legal or illegal car parking on sidewalks can be an obstacle to pedestrians (who are more often women) because the existing walking route is blocked (ANBO, 2008). Therefore they are forced to walk on the car road, which is more dangerous and inconvenient. Sidewalks provide a space for micropolitics, but only if there is a sidewalk (Beebeejaun, 2017).

## ■ Practical Implication

Parking that blocks access to the sidewalk is not allowed. Fines will be issued if a car is parked there illegally.

## ■ Relations

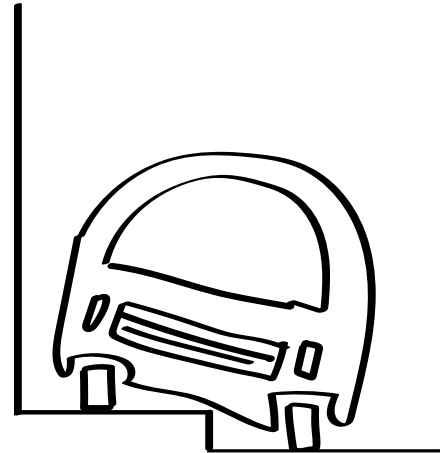
2b

2e

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2l

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

ANBO. (2008). Stoep en straat: In alle fase.

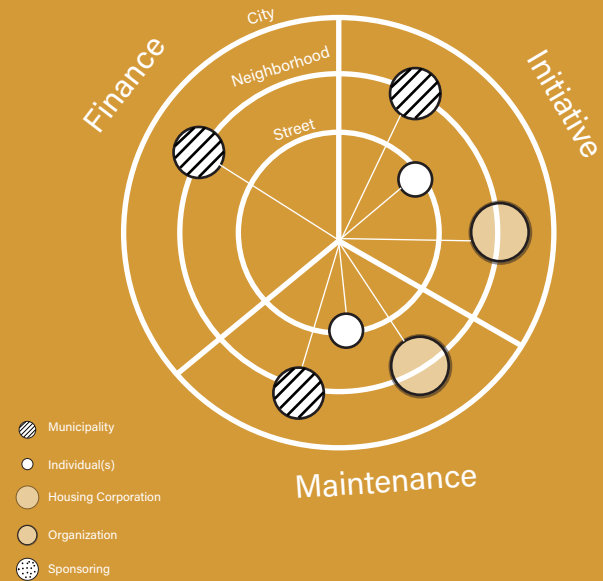
Beebeejaun, Y. (2017). Gender, urban space, and the right to everyday life. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 39(3), 323–334. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07352166.2016.1255526>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Fine

*Cars that are parked for a longer period than 15 minutes on the sidewalk are given a fine of 50 euro for blocking pedestrian roads.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

### Girl



### Adolescent



### Mother



### Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

### Women



### Men



### Transgender



### Effectiveness



# 2I. KEEPING STRAIGHT

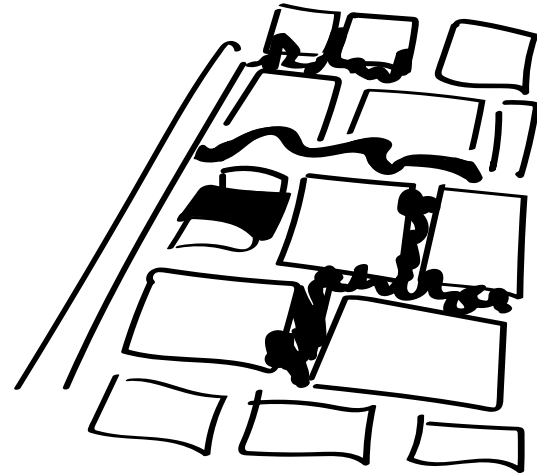
## ■ Hypothesis

Keeping the pavement well-maintained helps women to access the neighborhood and the city more easily.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

When the pavement is unmaintained, bumps, pits or other stumbling blocks can occur on these sidewalks (ANBO, 2008). These stumbling blocks usually occur because of natural elements like tree roots, weeds or subsidence. The result is a limitation inaccessibility of the sidewalk (ANBO, 2008).

## ■ Image



## ■ Practical Implication

Sidewalks need to be regularly maintained. If the municipality receives any complaints there should be taken action. When streets are designed, the beds for the trees should be big enough and trees can be chosen based on root forming.

## ■ Relations

2b

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2h

2k

## ■ Sources

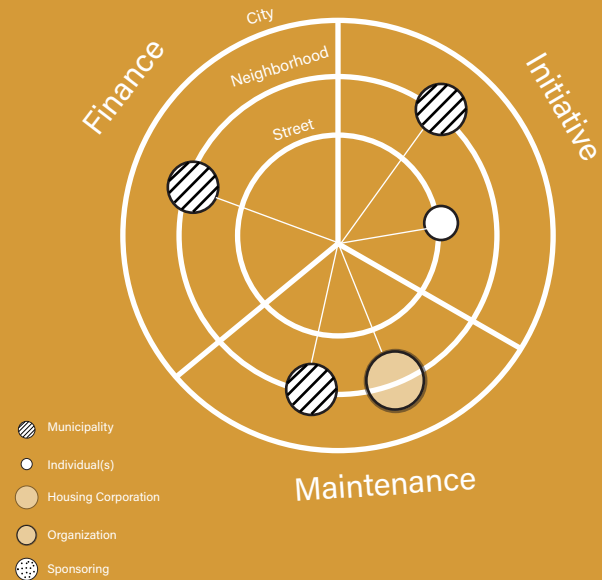
ANBO. (2008). Stoep en straat: In alle fase.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Check

*The quality of the roads and pavements should be checked once a year. When it is categorized as not meeting the standard it should be improved. If the road needs to be improved also the width, material and slope should be taken into account.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 2m. GREEN LIGHT

## Hypothesis

The green light at crossings accommodates all pedestrians to cross.

## Theoretical Back-up

By having too short of a time to cross, some people, for example, a mother with a small child or women accompanying elderly women are hindered in their everyday use of public space (Jackowska & Ferradas, 2022). The legal speed of a traffic control system is 4.3 km/h while elderly or women with children have an average walking speed of 3.2 km/h (Voetgangerslichten moeten oversteken (VK 3/2013), n.d.).

## Practical Implication

The pedestrian traffic lights are long enough on the green so that everybody can cross that street. (For example a street in Vienna, the green light was on for 8 sec, and it took the mother with her small child 26 seconds to cross that road).

## Relations

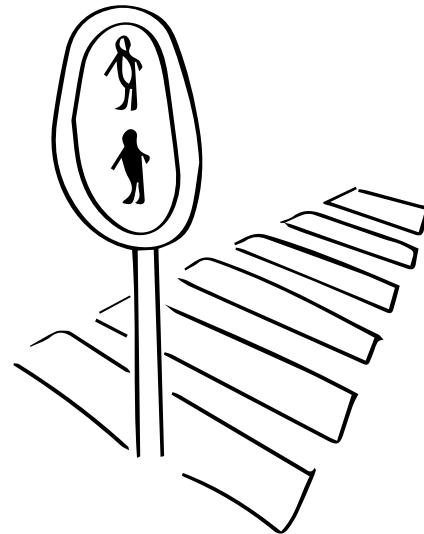
2b

2c

2e

2h

## Image



## Sources

Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991). *Planning Perspectives*, 0(0), 1-27

Voetgangerslichten moeten oversteken (VK 3/2013). (n.d.). *Verkeerskunde*. Retrieved May 13, 2023, from <https://www.verkeerskunde.nl/artikel/voetgangerslichten-moeten-oversteken-vk-3-2013>

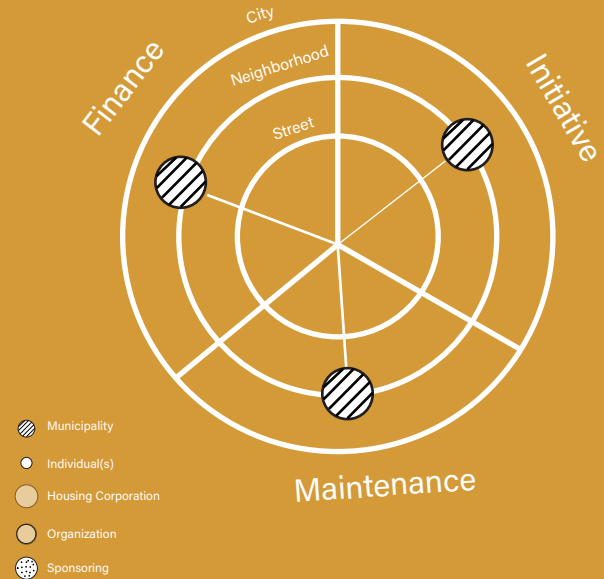


## ■ Policies

P1. Regulations traffic light

*The traffic control system may be set to a walking speed of 3.0 km/h for people to cross without having to hurry or be afraid.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness





# Inclusivity

“The aim rather is complete integration as it has been described in concepts of inclusion, challenging the political status quo and bringing about lasting change.”



# 3a. SMALL RELIEF

## Hypothesis

Public toilets ensure a longer and more pleasant experience in public spaces.

## Theoretical Back-up

Access to toilets outside the home is important to women, particularly because women need to urinate more frequently. Women get bladder and urinary tract infections from holding in their urine; others suffer from dehydration or chronic constipation (Perez, 2019). Thus, sufficient public and well-maintained toilets provide opportunities for women to spend greater amounts of time walking or moving within the city (Beebeejaun, 2017).

## Practical Implication

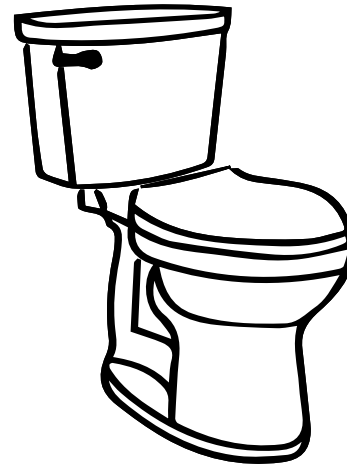
Public spaces (for example parks, or squares) should have free, clean and functioning public toilets that can be used at any time during the day safely.

## Relations

3k

3m

## Image



## Sources

Beebeejaun, Y. (2017). Gender, urban space, and the right to everyday life. *Journal of Urban Affairs*, 39(3), 323–334

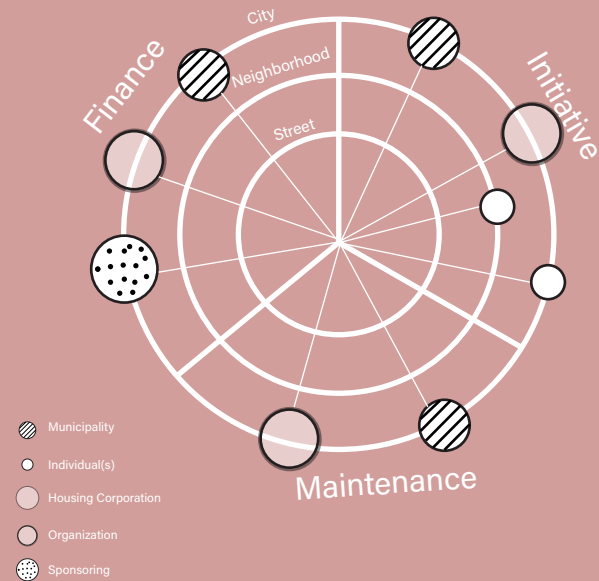
Perez, C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Toilet

*Every municipality is responsible for placing free, clean and functioning public toilets in the city. The exact location of these toilets should be decided by the municipality themselves, but places, where many people come together (squares) or do leisure activities (parks), are recommended to have a public toilet.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3b. SPORT

## Hypothesis

A wide variety of sports and activities at playgrounds and in parks gives girls and women legitimacy.

## Theoretical Back-up

Compared to boys, girls aged 9-12 don't spend as much time in parks and on playgrounds as boys (WPS Prague, 2017). That's because usually parks and playgrounds only facilitate sports like basketball or football that take place in that single large open spaces and therefore are mostly used only by boys. This is while girls and women prefer games like volleyball, badminton, dancing etc. that are usually not provided for (Perez, 2017; Municipality of Vienna, n.d.).

## Practical Implication

Include sports/activities on playgrounds and in parks such as: volleyball, badminton, rollerblading, table tennis, balancing acts, swinging, climbing, basketball and football in their safe environment to also include girls in outside sports and activities.

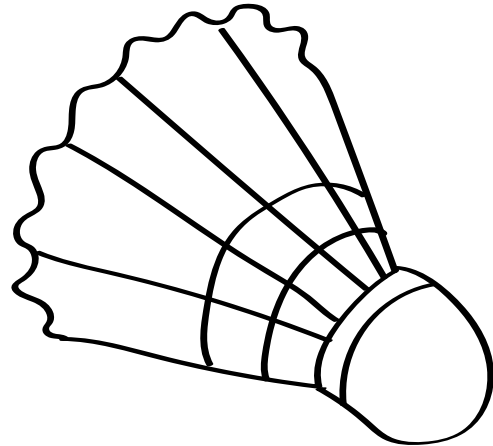
## Relations

3d

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3l

## Image



## Sources

Perez, C. C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus

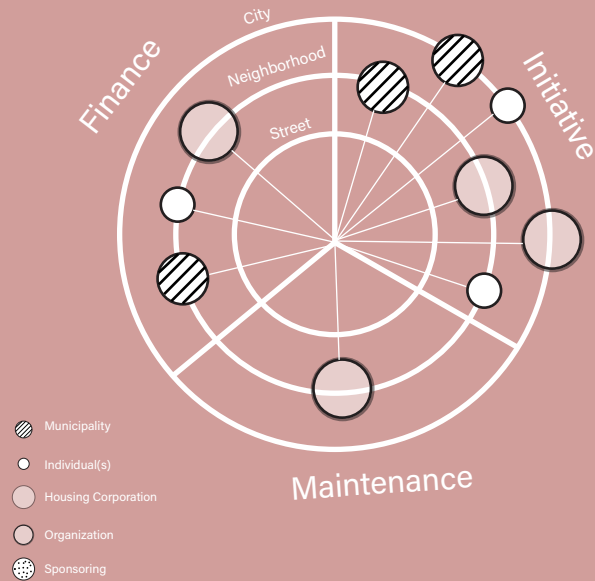
Article\_More Girls To Parks! Case Study of Einsiedler Park, Vienna, Milota Sidorova. (n.d.). WPS Prague. Retrieved October 6, 2022, from <http://www.wpsprague.com>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Gender Assessment

*When new playgrounds and parks are designed, there first needs to be a gender assessment done to see whether or not this playground or park favors mostly male interest.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3c. PLAY ALL DAY

## Hypothesis

When playgrounds are sufficiently lit, children and their mothers can play longer and feel safer.

## Theoretical Back-up

When a woman has children then playgrounds are part of a women's life, especially when children are younger (Madariaga, 2013). To be able to use the playground also after dusk in winter it is necessary to have sufficient lighting at playgrounds so that women and their children can use playgrounds (Municipality of Vienna, n.d.) (Beebeejaun, 2017).

## Practical Implication

Place sufficient lighting on the playground for the parent to still be able to see their child and to create a feeling of safety.

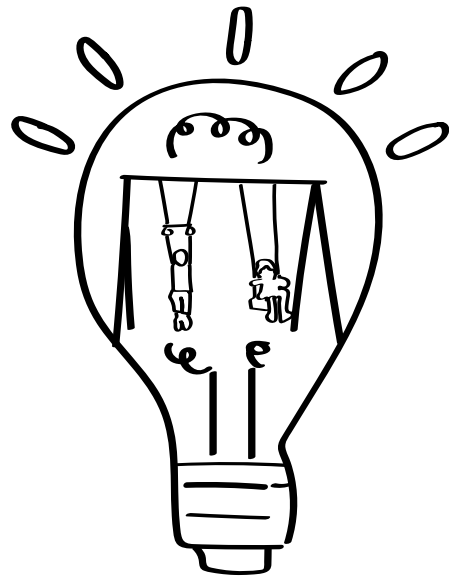
## Relations

1c

1h

3h

## Image



## Sources

Sanchez de Madariaga, I., & Roberts, M. (2013). Fair Shared Cities—The impact of gender planning in Europe.

City of Vienna (n.d.). Parks—Ways to implement gender mainstreaming. Retrieved September 22, 2022

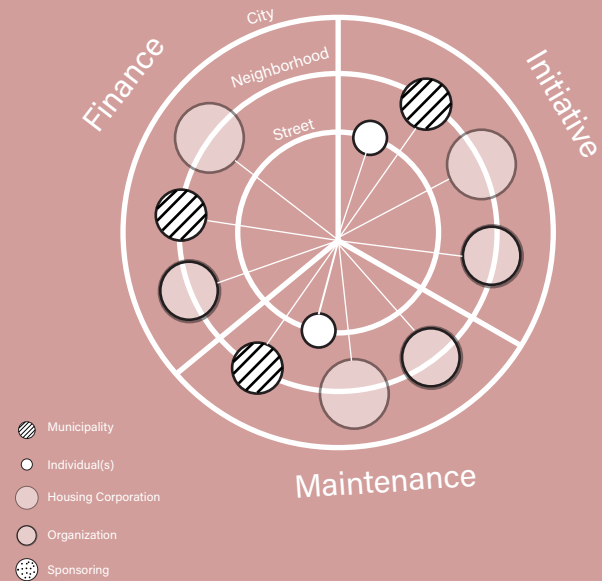


## ■ Policies

### P1. Lighting plan

*Within the lighting plan of the design team, there should be extra focus on playgrounds. The type, amount and intensity should be chosen according to the size and location of the playground. At all times should be play area still be visible from the benches on the side.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3d. LINGERING

## Hypothesis

### Theoretical Back-up

Girls and women generally like more secluded spaces, where they don't have to compete with boys for space (Whyte, 1980; Perez, 2017). Footpaths that have a clear routing concept and that are in direct line of sight to the streets and apartment buildings encourage them to linger because of their sense of security (Municipality of Vienna, 2015).

## Practical Implication

## Relations

3b

3e

3f

3k

## Image



## Sources

H. Whyte, W. (1980). The social life of small urban spaces. Project for Public Spaces.

Perez, C. C. (2019). Invisable Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man. Chatto & Windus

City of Vienna (n.d.). Parks—Ways to implement gender mainstreaming. Retrieved September 22, 2022

## ■ Policies

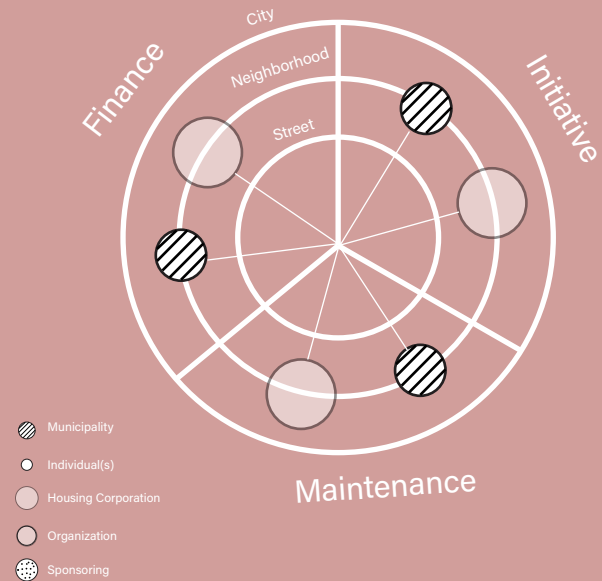
### P1. Layout park

*When designing a park the footpaths should encourage women and girls to linger by both making them visible and well-lit as well as making them feel secluded.*

### P2. Gender Assessment

*When new playgrounds and parks are designed, there first needs to be a gender assessment done to see whether or not this playground or park favors mostly male interest.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3e. QUIET ZONE

## Hypothesis

## Theoretical Back-up

Girls don't need much space for playing activities, they are often to be found in the relatively hidden corners of the playground (Karsten, 2003). Playing can also take the form of sitting, talking and socializing; or simply looking at other children playing. This is an important aspect of play, especially for girls (Hornaert, 2022).

## Practical Implication

## Relations

3b

3d

3f

3l

## Image



## Sources

Hornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

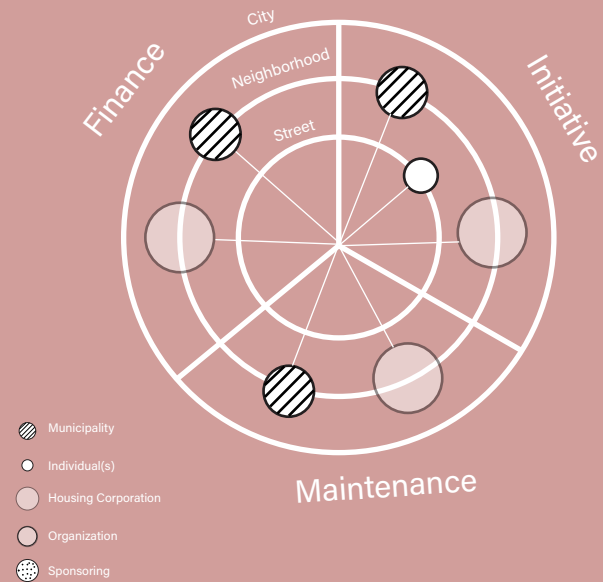
Karsten, L. (2003). Children's Use of Public Space: The Gendered World of the Playground. *Childhood*, 10(4), 457-473. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0907568203104005>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Gender Assessment

*When new playground and parks are designed, there first needs to be a gender assessment done to see weather or not this playground or park favors mostly male interest.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



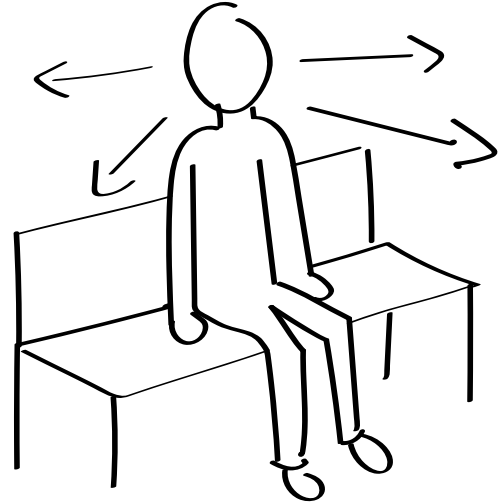
# 3f. THE OBSERVER

## Hypothesis

Providing a comfortable place for people to sit, observe and socialize makes public space more inclusive.

## Theoretical Back-up

## Image



## Practical Implication

Always include a pleasant seating arrangement. Make them face the sun or in the shadow depending on the place and use, out of the wind (Hoornaert, 2022).

## Relations

1h

3b

3d

3e

3k

## Sources

Hoornaert, B. (2022). Public Space is Child's Play: An exploration of the mother- and child-friendly city. Urban Fabrics graduation studio.

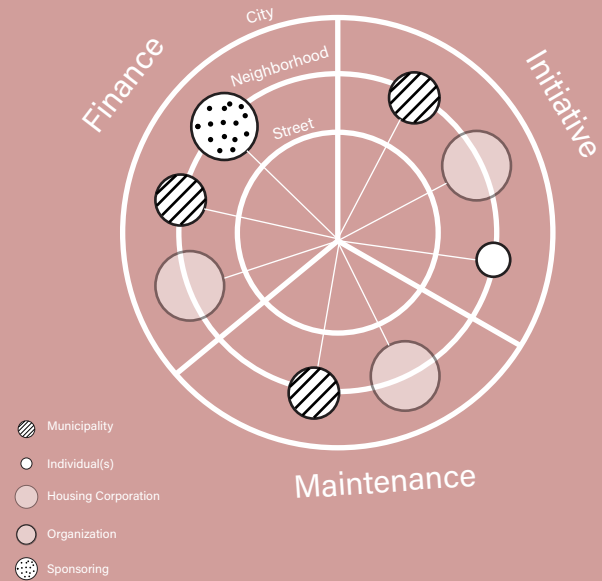
Hunt, E. (2019, May 14). City with a female face: How modern Vienna was shaped by women. The Guardian.

## ■ Policies

P1. Ask the people

*If a neighborhood is designed there should be placed enough benches and these benches should face the sun or in the shadow depending on the place and use. In an existing neighborhood, there needs to be a regular check if there are enough benches and where some can be added in case of a lack.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3g. STAY LOCAL

## Hypothesis

Activities organized by inhabitants themselves improve the social cohesion of the neighborhood.

## Theoretical Back-up

Community activities that are organized by the inhabitants themselves represent what the community 'needs' and there would be more local support for the activities that are organized (Gibbon et al., 2002). Next to that women are more likely to take a leading role in (unpaid) community activities (Buckingham, 2020). It gives them the possibility to strengthen their social network and propose what could be beneficial for them.

## Practical Implication

Instead of the municipality organizing activities, the community should be supported in organizing local initiatives themselves. For example by providing certain funds and spaces to facilitate these activities.

## Relations



## Image



## Sources

Gibbon, M., Labonte, R., & Laverack, G. (2002). Evaluating community capacity. *Health & Social Care in the Community*, 10(6), 485.

Buckingham, S. (2020). *Gender and Environment*. Routledge & CRC Press.

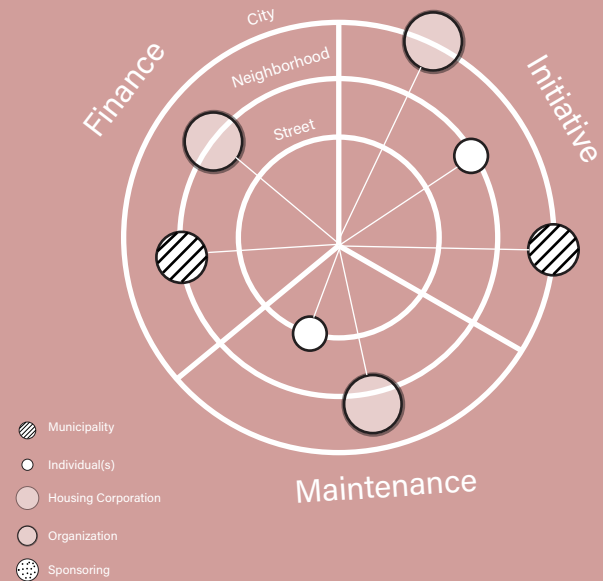


## ■ Policies

### P1. Gender Assessment

*When community activities are planned, there first needs to be a (very short) gender assessment to see whether or not this activity favors mostly male interest.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3h. A PLACE TO MEET

## Hypothesis

Safe meeting places for women are important in creating an auxiliary network as well as strengthening the social cohesion

## Theoretical Back-up

Places like libraries, markets and shopping malls are important places for women to meet because there they can talk undisturbed with each other (Webinar, 2022). Having a strong social network is important to decrease a woman's unpaid care burden (Perez, 2017).

## Image



## Practical Implication

Every neighborhood has multiple places like a library or community home that are open to women every day of the week.

## Relations

1f

1h

3c

## Sources

Perez, C. C. (2019). *Invisible Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man*. Chatto & Windus

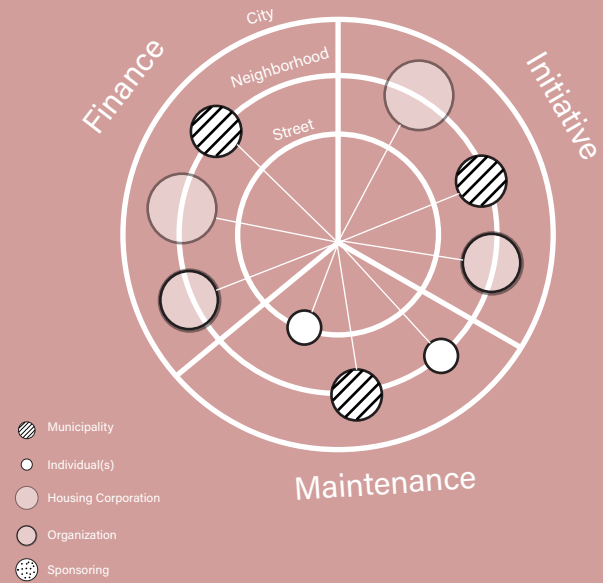
Webinar: Een (om)weg naar een vrouwvriendelijke stad. (2022, February 2). Hannah Arendt Instituut. <https://hannah-arendt.instituut/verdiep-je/webinar-een-omweg-naar-een-vrouwvriendelijke-stad/>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Funds

*Libraries, community houses, etc. should be supported by the government through funding.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3i. LISTENING

## Hypothesis

## Theoretical Back-up

Urban spaces should provide room for different people with different needs and problems. However way too often marginalized groups (for example women) are either not encouraged to speak up (the upbringing and life experience of many women have actively discouraged them from speaking up for their own needs (Sandercock & Forsyth, 1992)) or are not listened to. While getting to know these groups, their needs, and their perspectives can create valuable insight as to how a space can be designed to accommodate different uses ("Designing Safer Public Spaces," 2021).

## Practical Implication

Participation could be done in smaller groups and instead of it having to be a discussion it could be more about telling stories of anecdotes about the neighborhood to encourage a variety of people to be more involved. But also providing childcare during participation session helps.

## Relations

3h

3g

3j

3k

3m

## Image



## Sources

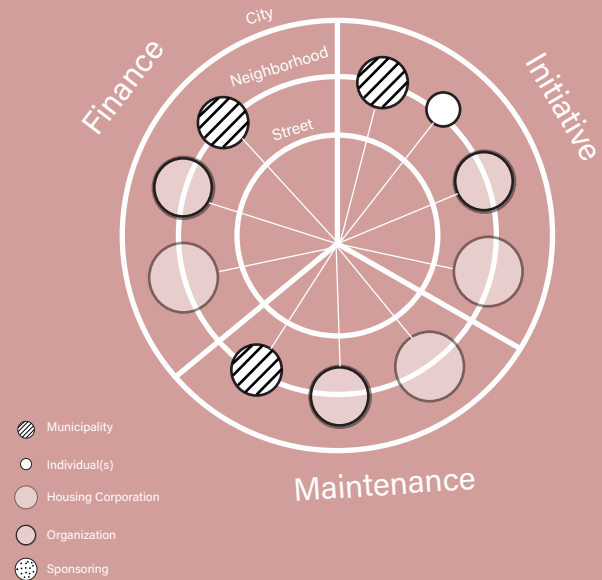
Designing safer public spaces: A PACTESUR guide by Eric Valerio. (2021, July 30). European Forum for Urban Security.

Sandercock, L., & Forsyth, A. (1992). A Gender Agenda: New Directions for Planning Theory. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 58(1), 49–59. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944369208975534>

## ■ Policies

P1. Gender Assessment Participation  
*When participation sessions are planned, there first needs to be a (very short) gender assessment to see whether or not the participation engages everybody equally.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3j. COOPERATIVE

## Hypothesis

Cooperative childcare makes childcare more affordable, parents more actively involved and the communal feeling stronger.

## Theoretical Back-up

Free (socialized) childcare is one of the critical ingredients for most feminist urban visions (Kern, 2019). Currently, in the Netherlands, there is 'parent participation childcare' (ouderparticipatiecreche). These cooperative childcare organizations are run by parents themselves. Because parents themselves watch the children, there is no need for a paid worker and therefore the monthly contribution is very low (Verschillende Soorten Kinderopvang, n.d.).

## Practical Implication

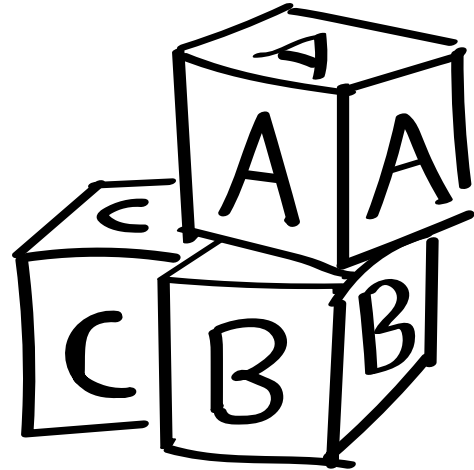
Information should be distributed to parents that this is a possibility. When there are enough parents who are willing and interested, a central space within the neighborhood or maybe even within the block could be used to have cooperative childcare.

## Relations

2d

3g

## Image



## Sources

Kern, L. (2019). *Feminist city—Claiming space in a man-made world*. Verso.

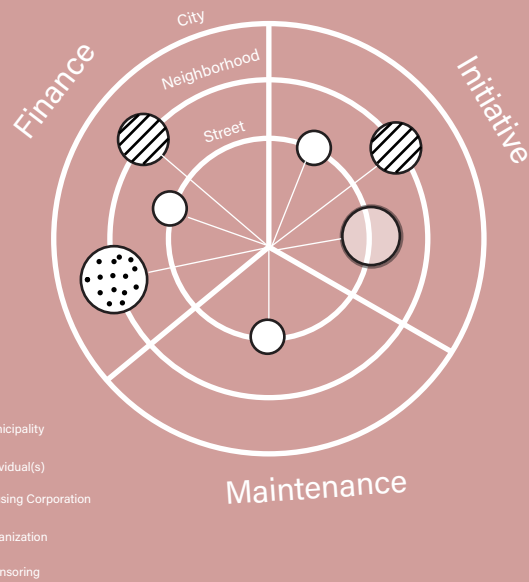
Verschillende soorten kinderopvang. (n.d.). Retrieved April 16, 2023, from <https://www.boink.info/opvang-kiezen/verschillende-soorten-opvang>

## ■ Policies

### P1. Funds

*This specific type of childcare should be promoted and funded. The funding depends on the amount of parents and children that are associated with the childcare center.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3k. WE ALSO

## Hypothesis

## Theoretical Back-up

In the case study neighborhood, the municipality proposed an 'action plan' which was especially focused on providing a role model for boys to keep them off the street. Many boys grow up in single-parent families and therefore have no male role model. Therefore many activities and action points were only focused on boys. However, the same amount of girls grow up in a single-parent family. How could they be prevented they become single moms?

## Practical Implication

Activities and programs within the neighborhood take into account both boys AND girls and men AND women.

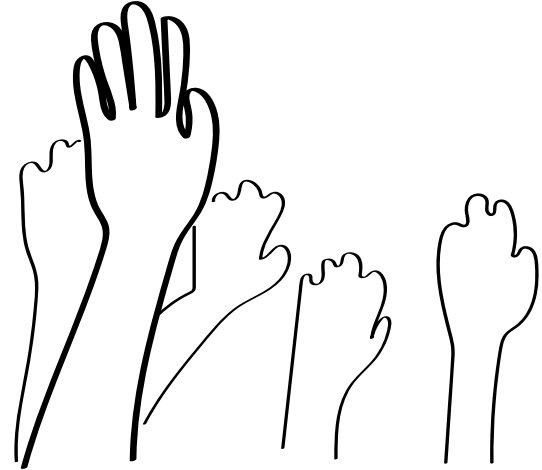
## Relations

3g

3i

3l

## Image



## Sources

Field research - Interviews

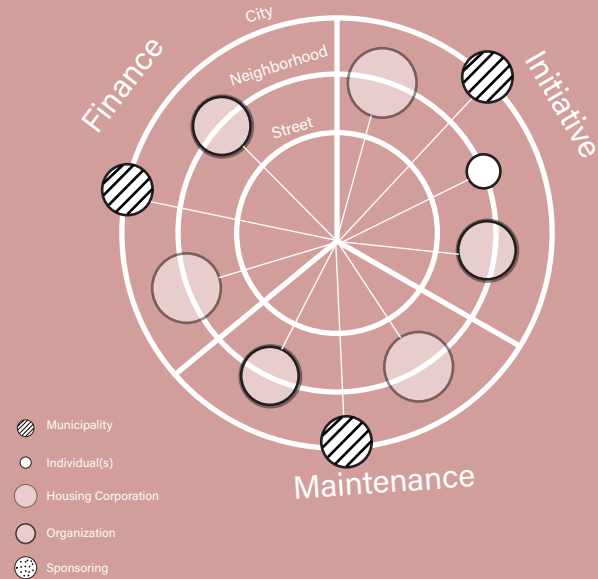


## ■ Policies

### P1. Gender Assessment

Action plans need to be assessed through a (very short) gender assessment to see whether or not this plan favors mostly male interest.

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness



# 3I. TALENT

## ■ Hypothesis

Stimulating female talent development helps women to improve their job opportunity and their home situation.

## ■ Theoretical Back-up

First of all, research shows that women generally have lower levels of confidence in for example their careers. They feel more self-doubt about their performance (Garcea et al., 2012). At the same time, there is a lack of data in the literature about female talent development (Curran et al., 2019). Empowering and stimulating women's talent improves their job opportunities.

## ■ Practical Implication

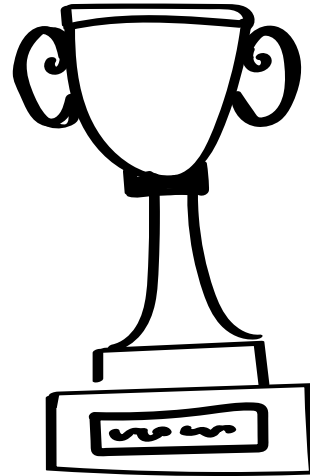
There should be research and programs that focus specifically on female talent development.

## ■ Relations

3k

3i

## ■ Image



## ■ Sources

Curran, O., MacNamara, A., & Passmore, D. (2019). What About the Girls? Exploring the Gender Data Gap in Talent Development. *Frontiers in Sports and Active Living*,

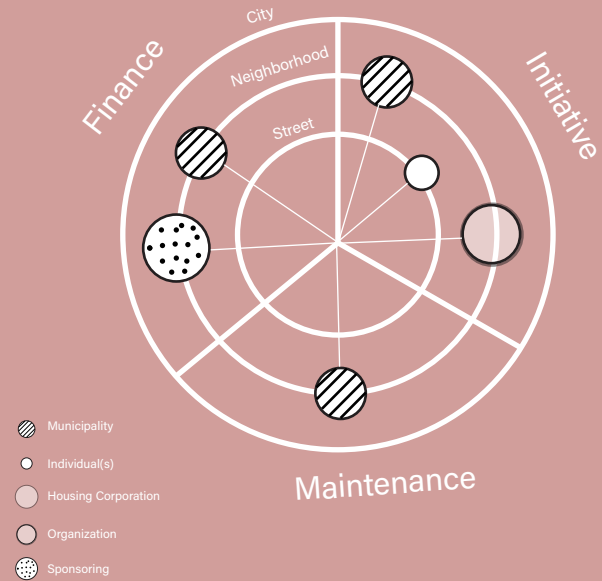
Garcea, N., Linley, A., Mazurkiewicz, K., & Bailey, T. (2012). Future female talent development. *Strategic HR Review*, 11.

## ■ Policies

### P1. Funds

*Research on female talent development is promoted through special funding. Also, projects that specifically focus on female talent development are supported.*

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender



Effectiveness

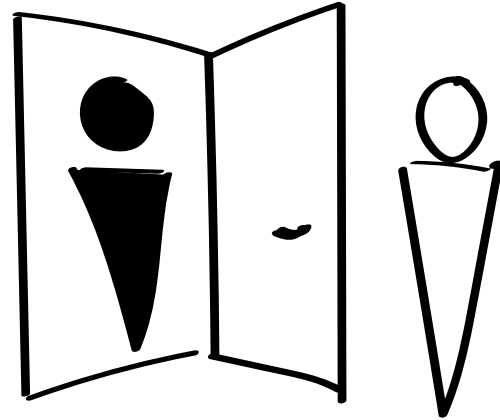


# 3m. ALL OF US

## ■ Hypothesis

## ■ Image

## ■ Theoretical Back-up



## ■ Practical Implication

There should be a place in the neighborhood for people of all ages. These places should be accommodating and engage diverse user groups.

## ■ Relations

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3k

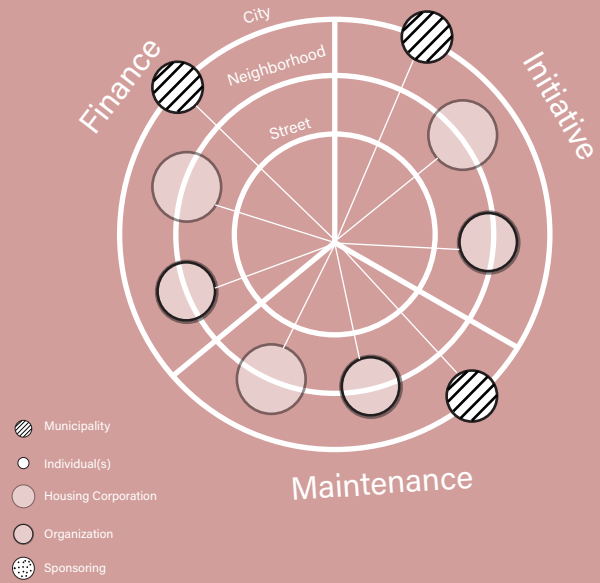
## ■ Sources

Designing safer public spaces: A PACTESUR guide by Eric Valerio. (2021, July 30). European Forum for Urban Security.

## ■ Policies

P1. -

## ■ Stakeholders



## ■ Age group

Girl



Adolescent



Mother



Old lady



## ■ Degree of women specific

Women



Men



Transgender

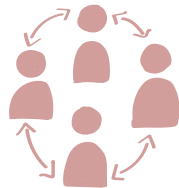
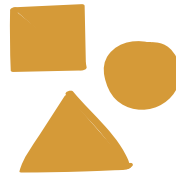
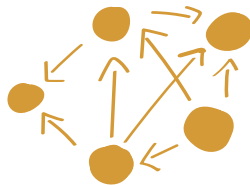
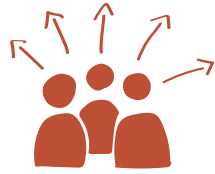


Effectiveness





# Deleted Patterns



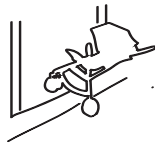
# DELETED PATTERNS



## 1g. Women Only

### 1g.

This pattern is based on exclusion instead of inclusion. I believe that making spaces specifically for women (segregation) should not be a solution for gender sensitive design of public spaces.



## 2c. Low Step

### 2c.

Within the Netherlands, there are already strong regulations concerning the accessibility of buses, trams and trains (See: Equal Treatment on the Grounds of Disability or Chronic Illness Act: Public transport stop). In Beverwaard all stops were accessible.



## 3g. Pumping Room

### 3g.

For pumping you need electricity and a space you can relax in. Instead of adding them to public space, I think it is more important that it is obliged for community centers, sport clubs and public transport hubs to have a pumping room.



# 3g . PUMPING ROOM

## Hypothesis

A pumping room (lactation) or present in public spaces.

## Theoretical Back-up

Women that have a baby need to express milk seven to eight times per day. Breastfeeding can be done in a public space if it is socially accepted. However for pumping a separate room is necessary (Webinar, 2022).

## Practical Implication

In public spaces, there are lactation (pumping) rooms that are safe, clean and can be used any time during the day.





## Sources

Webinar: Een (om)weg naar een vrouwvriendelijke stad. (2022, February 2). Hannah Arendt Instituut. <https://hannah-arendt.instituut/verdiep-je/webinar-een-omweg-naar-een-vrouwvriendelijke-stad/>

## Image



## Score

	Girl	Adolescent	Mother	Old lady
Women				
Men				
Transgender				
Effectiveness				

# 2c. LOW STEP

## Hypothesis

Trams, buses and trains are easily and usable modes of transport for everyone.

## Theoretical Back-up

Trams, buses and trains are usually higher than platform level or have stairs, small aisles and lacking level of access. When traveling with a stroller filled with shopping, the woman is then dependent on strangers help to her move around (Jackowska & Ferradas, 2022). This then demotivates women to use public transport, therefore, limiting their access to the city.

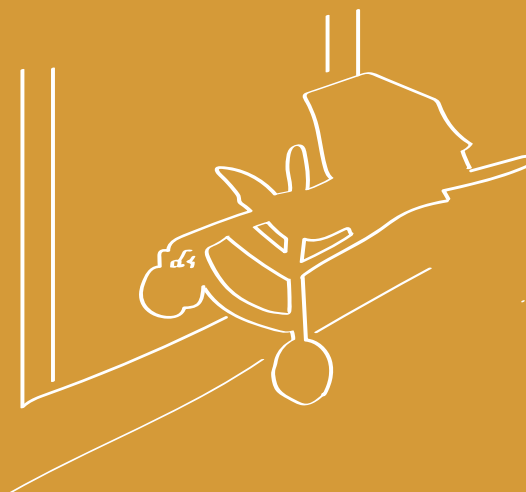
## Practical Implication

Buses, trams and trains have a ramp for strollers and grocery trolleys and have a comfortable place to sit with enough space to place the strollers/grocery trolleys somewhere so women can comfortably use all types of public transport.





## Sources

Jackowska, O., & Novas Ferradás, M. (2022). Who owns public spaces? The trailblazer exhibition on women's everyday life in the City of Vienna (1991). *Planning Perspectives*, 0(0), 1-27

## Image



## Score

	Girl	Adolescent	Mother	Old lady
Women				
Men				
Transgender				
Effectiveness				

# 1g. WOMEN ONLY

## Hypothesis

Women only (parking) places improve the feeling of safety (in parking lots).

## Theoretical Back-up

One Canadian study shows that exactly half of the women that they surveyed 'indicated that fear prevents them from using public transportation or parking garages' (Perez, 2017). The visibility and surveillance in parking garages are usually low. One solution that has been implemented in some countries, for example, Germany and Korea, is the Frauenparkplatz. These parking places are near the entrance, are extra lightened and are in sight of CCTV's or security guards.

## Practical Implication

By law, every parking garage should include parking places near the entrance of the garage for women, as to decrease the chance of assaults





## Sources

Perez, C. C. (2019). Invisable Women; exposing data bias in a world designed by man. Chatto & Windus.

## Image



## Score

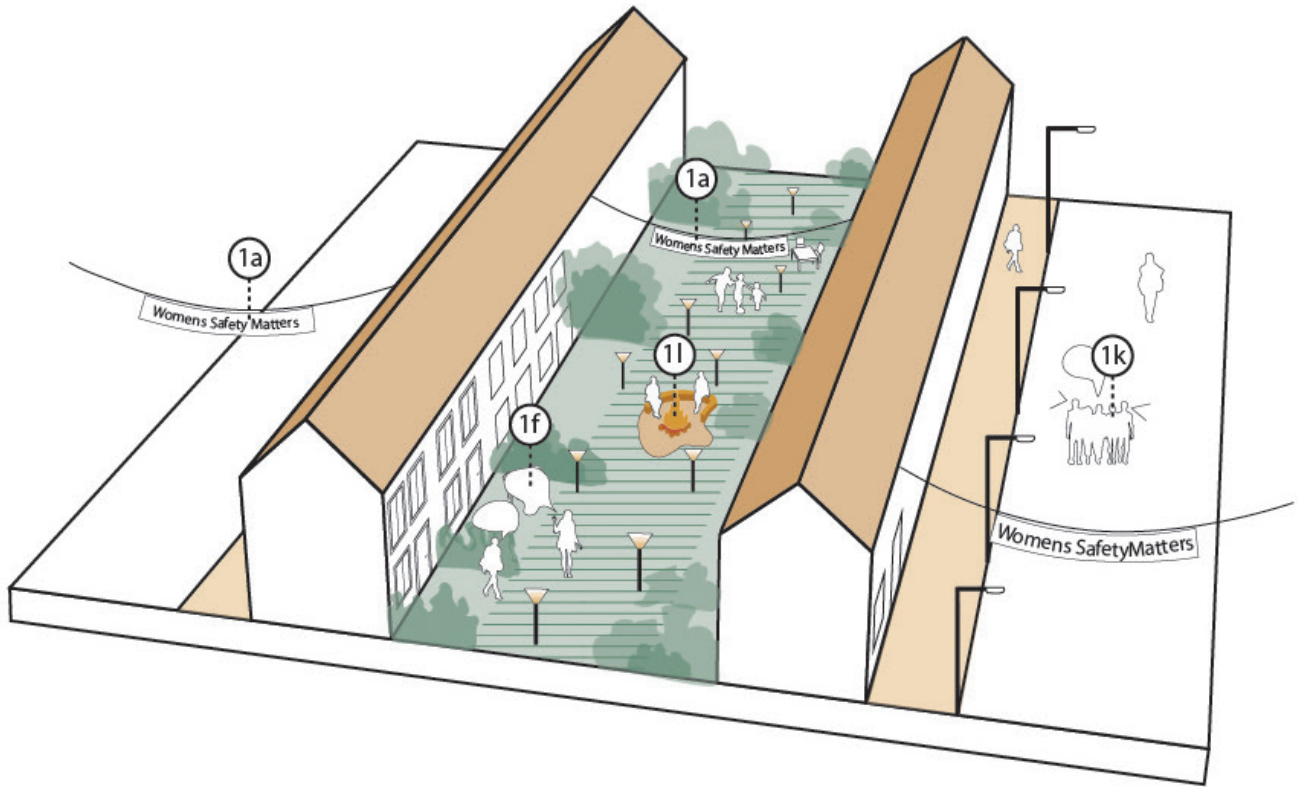
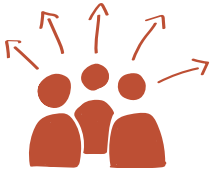
	Girl	Adolescent	Mother	Old lady	
					
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Men	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Transgender	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Effectiveness	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



# Summary Patterns



# Strategies

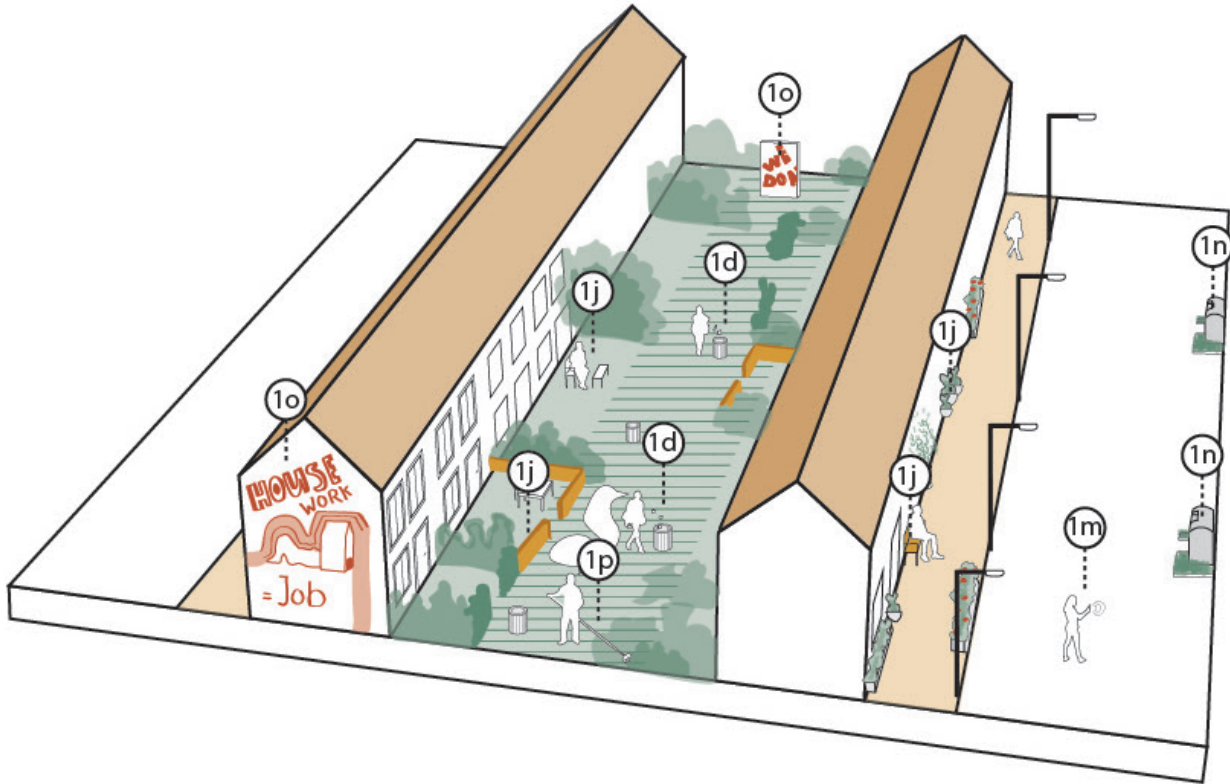


**1a** Women's Voice

**1k** Women's Watch

**1f** Know your Neighbors

**1l** Women Talking



**1d** Spotless

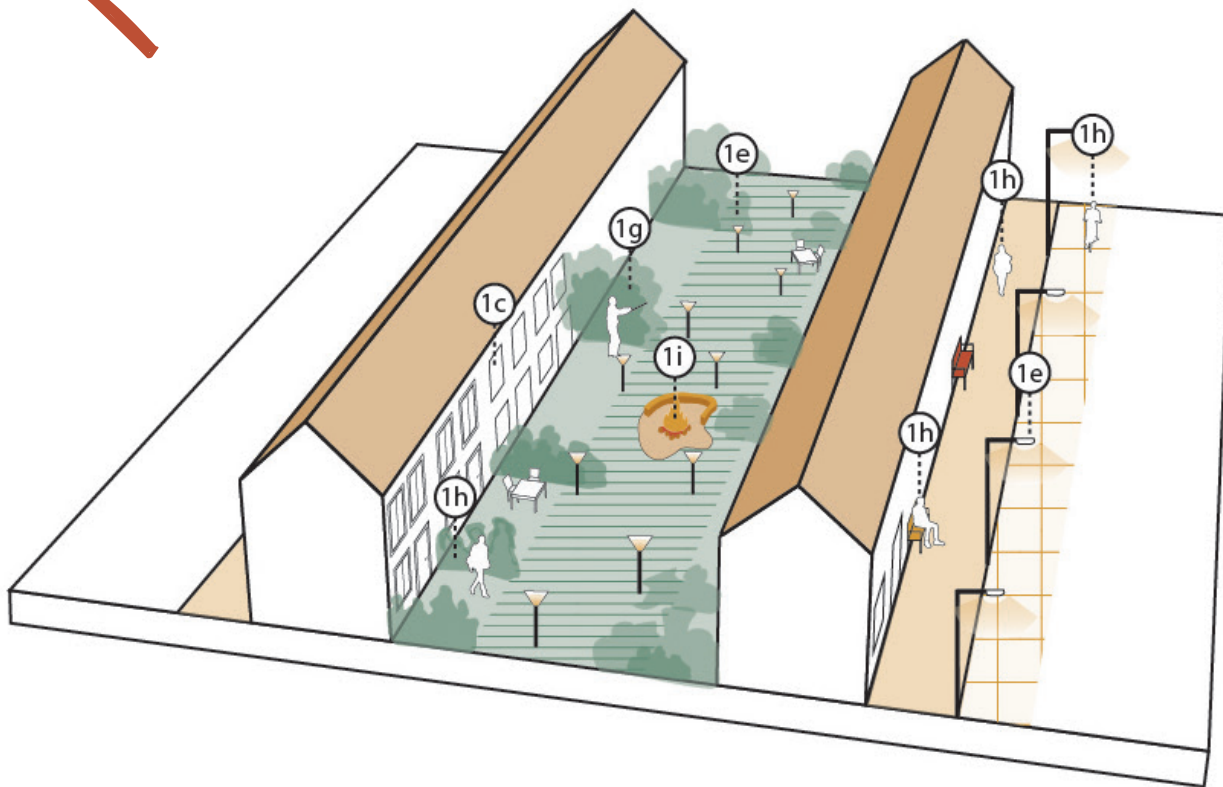
**1m** Report App

**1o** Look for the good

**1j** Territoriality

**1n** Bin Mom and Dad

**1p** Locally sourced



**1c** Visibility

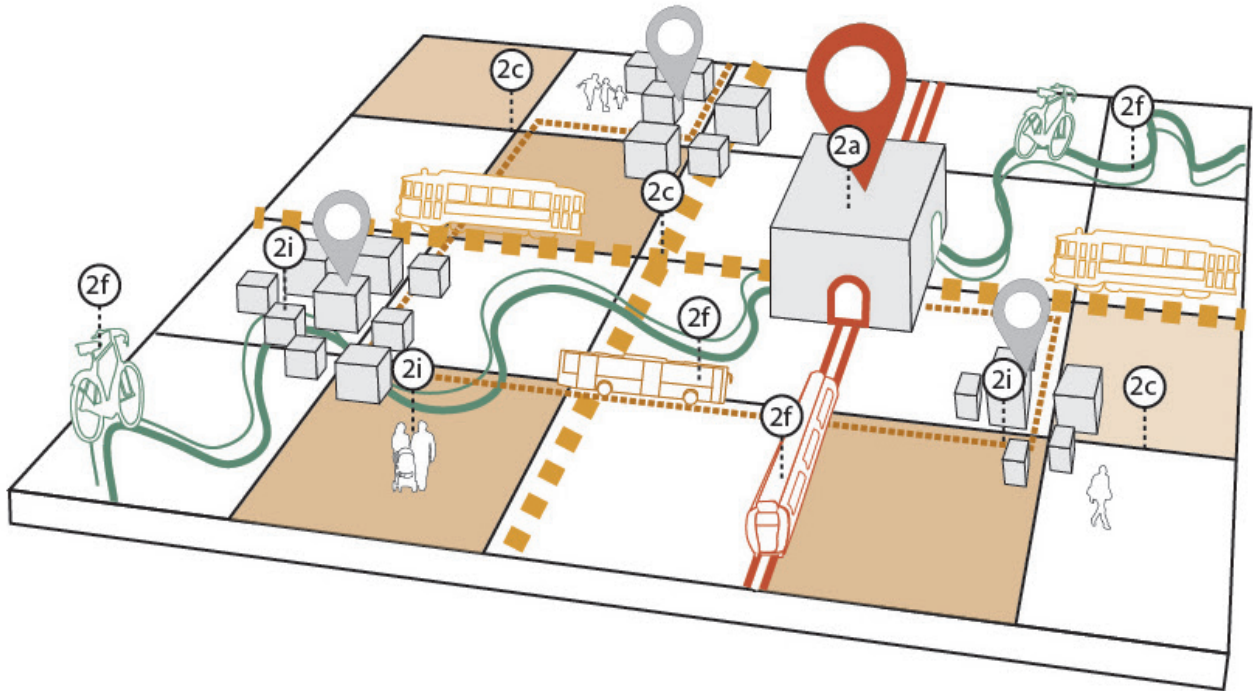
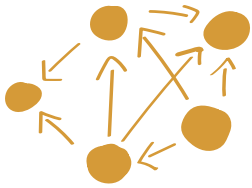
**1g** Pruning Green

**1i** Activating Safety

**1e** Light it up

**1h** Social Surveillance



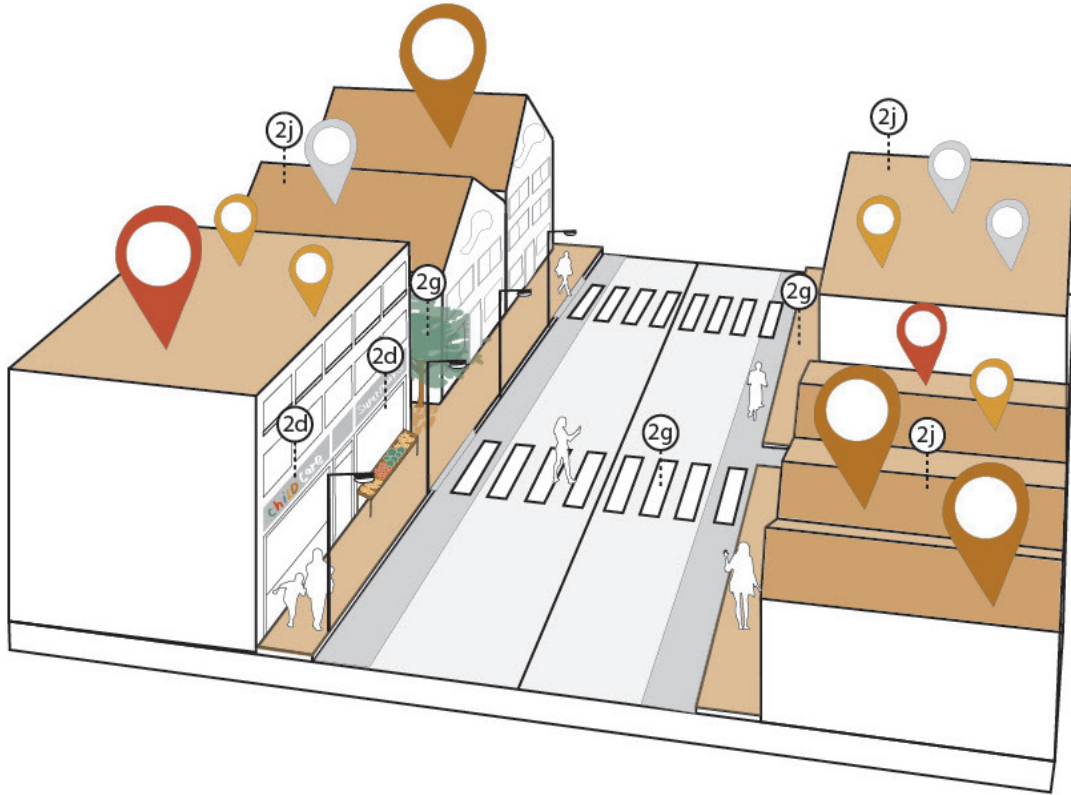
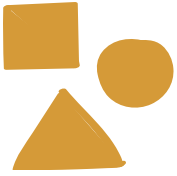


2a HUB

2c All Abroad

2b Mesh Grid

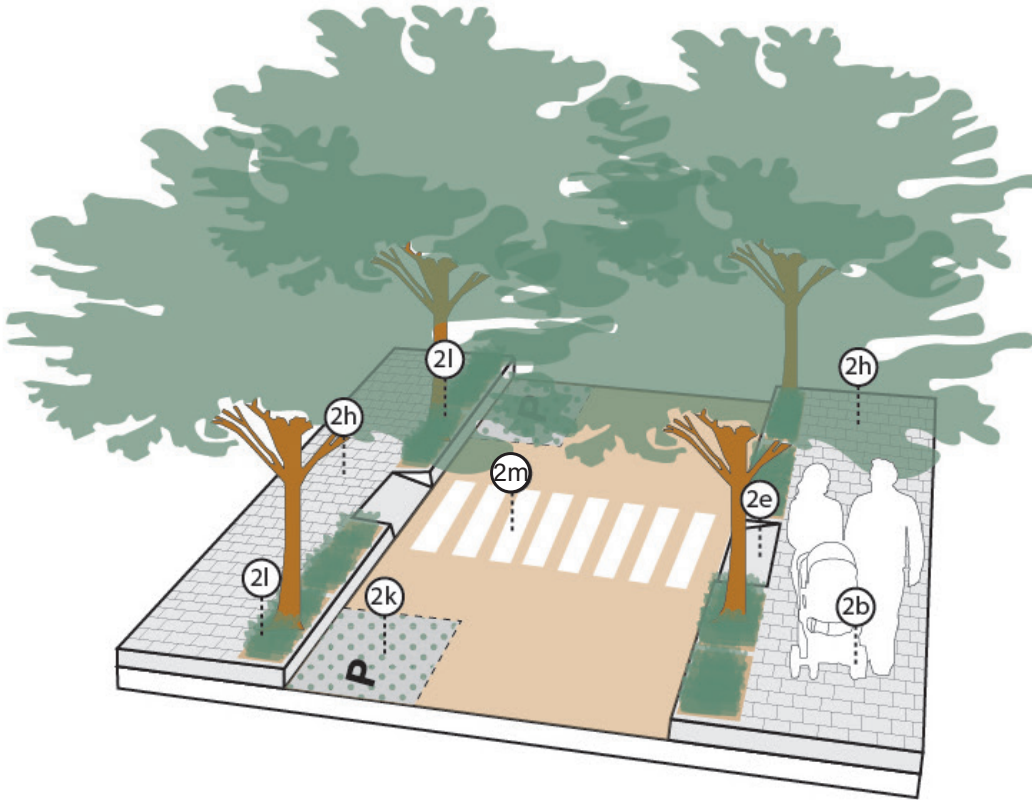
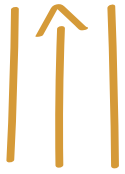
2d No bridge too far



2d Next to work

2j Flexible

2g A short walk away



2b Sidewalk

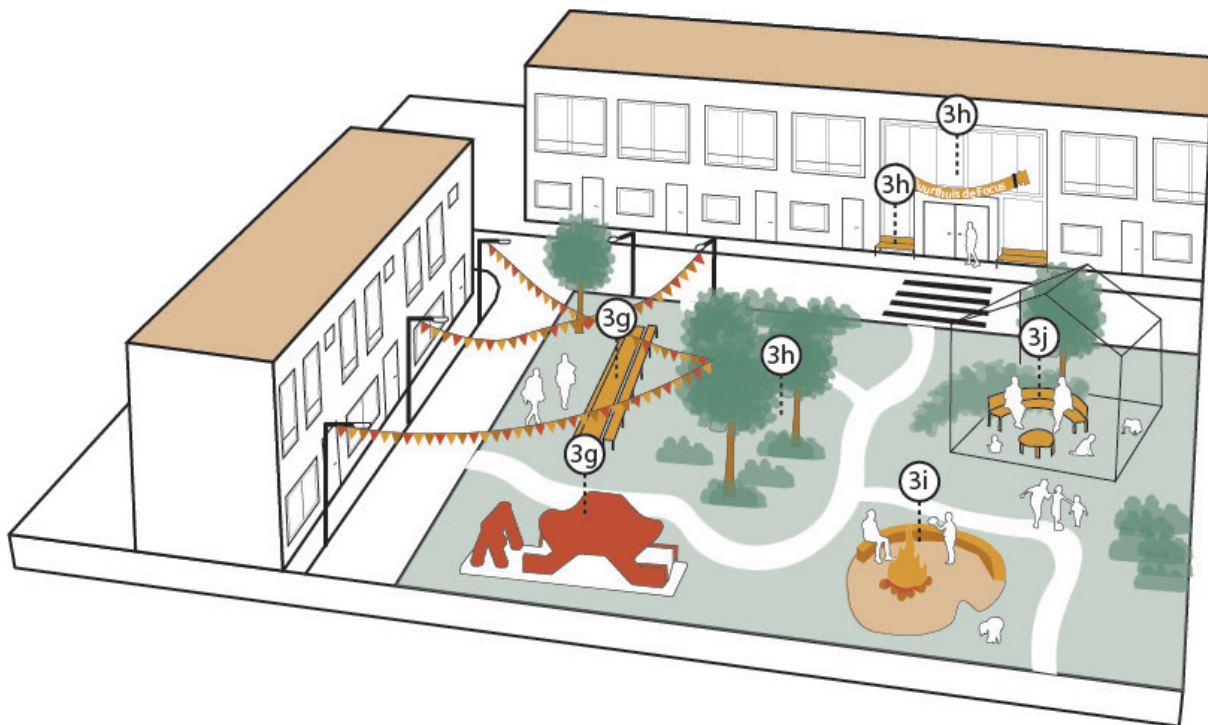
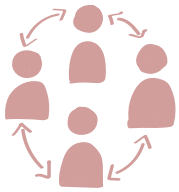
2h Smooth Sailing

2l Keeping Straight

2e Level out

2k No Parking

2m Green Light

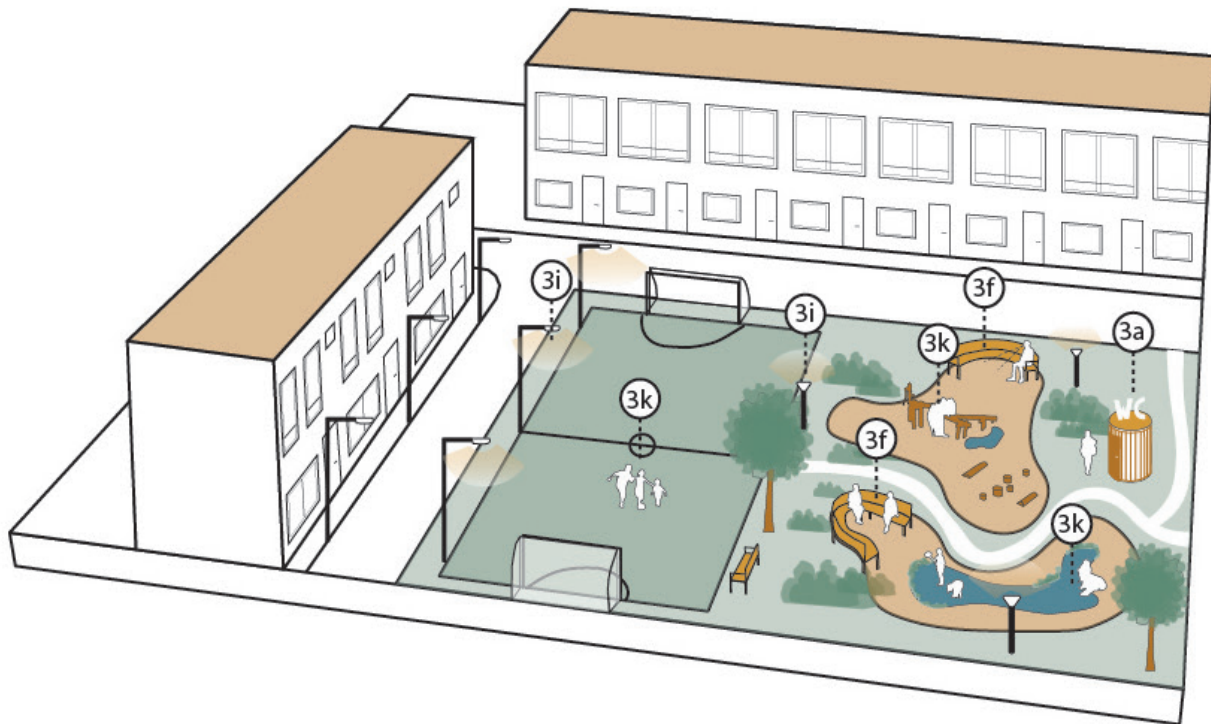


3g Stay Local

3i Listening

3h A place to meet

3j Cooperative

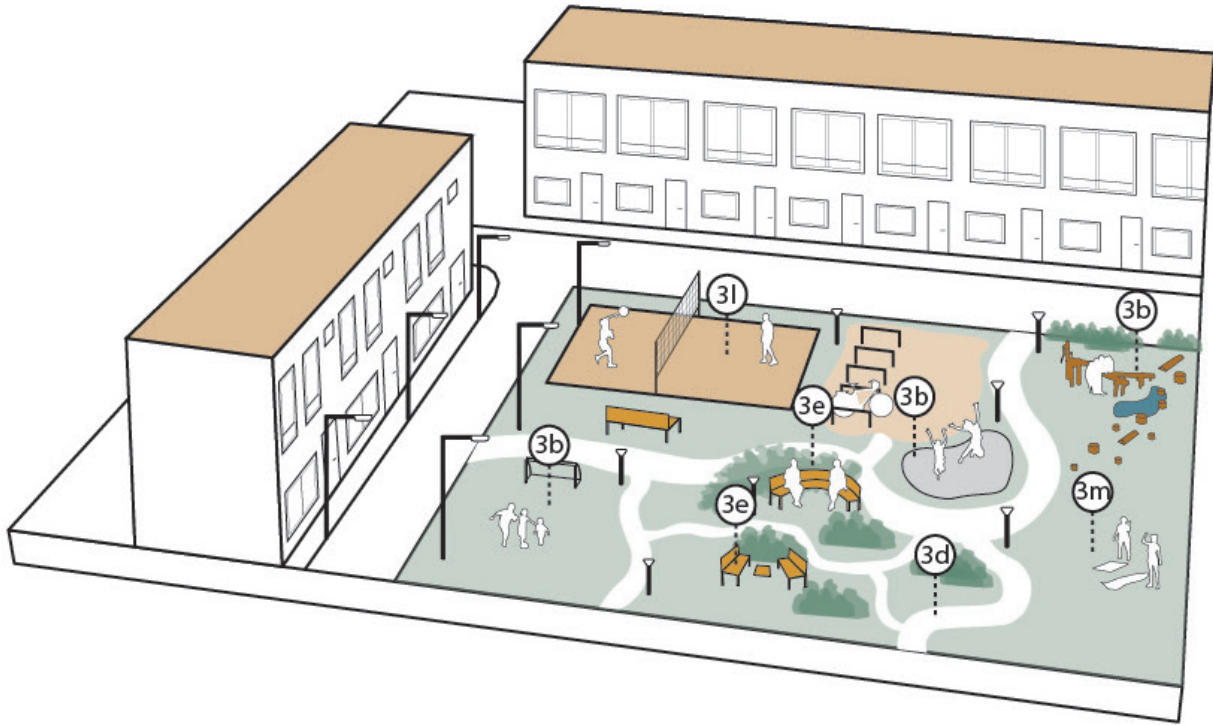


3a Small Relief

3i Listening

3k We Also

3f The observer



3b Sports

3e Quiet Zone

3m All of us

3d Linger

3l Talent

# Summary

