

public spaces

Public spaces designed to achieve gender equity promote people's autonomy and socialization, since these spaces are thought and projected giving priority to women and men's needs. We seek to recognize women's contribution to society by making them visible in public spaces, for example, by giving female names to public places.

### Is the public space suitable for meeting?



Monroig del Camp



Gavà

### Do I perceive the street as somewhere I belong to?



facilities

Facilities' availability becomes larger when the society where they have to be located recognizes, assumes and values the experience of women linked to their gender roles.

Facilities' space and location have to interweave in the public space with a large permeability and flexibility to maximize its use. A distribution of facilities that takes into account the space's mixed use and mobility networks will guarantee a better quality of life; it will contribute to promote social networks, generate services exchange and make possible different uses of the time, making compatible the performance of these spaces with the complexity of our daily lives.

### Does the area where I live have sufficient services and diversity of commercial areas?



Salou



Sabadell



mobility

The availability of public transportation and the types of spaces that support mobility are critical factors that determine our quality of life. The city should offer a wide variety of options, with priority given to pedestrian options within a mixed-use urban fabric.

Public transportation should also respond to diverse schedules, including those demands placed on family members responsible for child rearing, which can often generate non-linear and non-uniform transportation routes. We must ensure that our transportation options reflect the diversity and security concerns of the city. Furthermore our transportation network must facilitate the planning of professional and domestic life, and ensure that everyone has equal access to urban opportunities.

### Can I walk to my day-to-day activities?



Santa Coloma de Gramanet



Manresa

### Does the public transportation network consider my needs?



housing

The production of private and public spaces transmits the values and priorities of society. Spaces have to acknowledge care and domestic tasks as well as people who occupy these spaces. Domestic tasks have to be shared and its responsibility cannot be given only to one person.

Apartment buildings create spaces for interaction with neighbors; they promote shared use of certain services; and create a transitional space between the private and public areas. At the entrance of these buildings it is important to offer activities that connect with the public space and increase the safety of the area.

### Are there transition areas between your home and public spaces?



Premià de Mar



Barcelona

### Are there spaces for meeting, public use or playground within housing areas?



We are a diverse group interested in rethinking cities, neighborhoods and architecture in order to eliminate discrimination. We work for cities that reflect the diversity of our society through building inclusive spaces. The name of the collective comes from the 6th point of the Neighborhood Law of 2004 (Law for the improvement of neighborhoods, urban and town areas that require special attention, May 26, 2004) entitled "gender equity in the use of spaces and public equipments" which, for the first time in Catalonia, introduced gender as a criteria for urban planning.

We have created the Collectiu Punt 6 as a result of a project sponsored by the Catalan Institute of Women, through a 2006-2007 research grant, in collaboration with the Polytechnic University of Catalonia. The women of the Collectiu Punt 6 have different origins and life experiences, although many of us have an academic training in architecture and planning. The CVs of the components are diverse too. They include intersections between the projects that each one has developed, but have as a meeting point the analysis of the implications of living the cities, towns, neighborhoods and streets from women's experiences.



The members of the Collectiu Punt 6 are: Adriana Ciocoletto, Marta Fonseca Salinas, Roser Casanovas, Tania Magro Huertas, Zaida Muxí Martínez, Sara Ortíz Escalante and Blanca Gutiérrez Valdivia. Former partner in the group: Eva Cruells, Renata Coradin, Ximena Covalada, Ana Paricio and Luciana Tessio.

Blanqueria 9 baixos, local 2  
08003 Barcelona  
Tel. +34 933 101 655  
colectivopunto6@gmail.com

[www.punt6.net](http://www.punt6.net)  
[punt6.wordpress.com](http://punt6.wordpress.com)

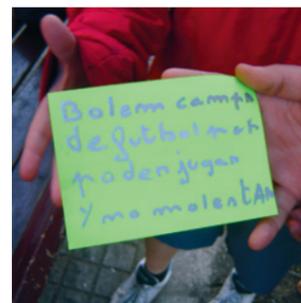


## public participation

Public participation is essential to understand and make visible what happens in certain spaces, to document community knowledge about place, and in particular, to capture the daily experience of women.

We understand participation as an interdisciplinary and mainstreaming process which needs to be present and binding from planning's diagnose phase to its evaluation.

### Can I participate in my neighborhood's projects?



Barcelona

p  
p  
s  
f  
h



Sant Adrià del Besòs

p  
p  
s  
f  
m  
s  
h

favorable

unfavorable



## safety

Safety perceptions are linked to women capacities to gain autonomy and appropriate public spaces. Some of the spatial factors that influence safety perceptions are: visibility, clear and alternative routes, variety of uses and activities, and the presence of diverse groups of people. In order to favor safety and belonging perceptions in public spaces, it is necessary to pay special attention to lighting of walking areas, and to avoid walls, fences or stairs, which can generate hidden corners or complicate accessibility.

### Can I choose freely the time to go back home?

p  
s  
f  
m  
s  
h



Terrassa

p  
p  
s  
f  
m  
s  
h



Alella

### Is there enough public transportation? Is there enough lighting? Is there a diversity of people on the streets?



# public women

## gender and planning

Urban Planning is not neutral. When creating urban space we make priorities, reflect the influence of power, and visualize our rights. Gender is a cultural construction that assigns different roles to women and men. We understand that the city should not contribute to perpetuating the division of tasks between women and men, especially between the reproductive and the productive spheres.

Cities are spaces of shared socialization. However, women and their life experiences are largely absent in formal discussions about urban planning. Public spaces, urban and rural, of big cities or towns, have been designed, developed, managed and articulated without taking into account the diversity of women's needs, activities and wishes.