

SURVEILLANCE OF PUBLIC SPACES

CAN WE PROVIDE
SPACES IN WHICH
PEOPLE'S BODIES AND IDENTITIES ARE NOT
SUBJECT TO FORMS OF 'POLICING'?

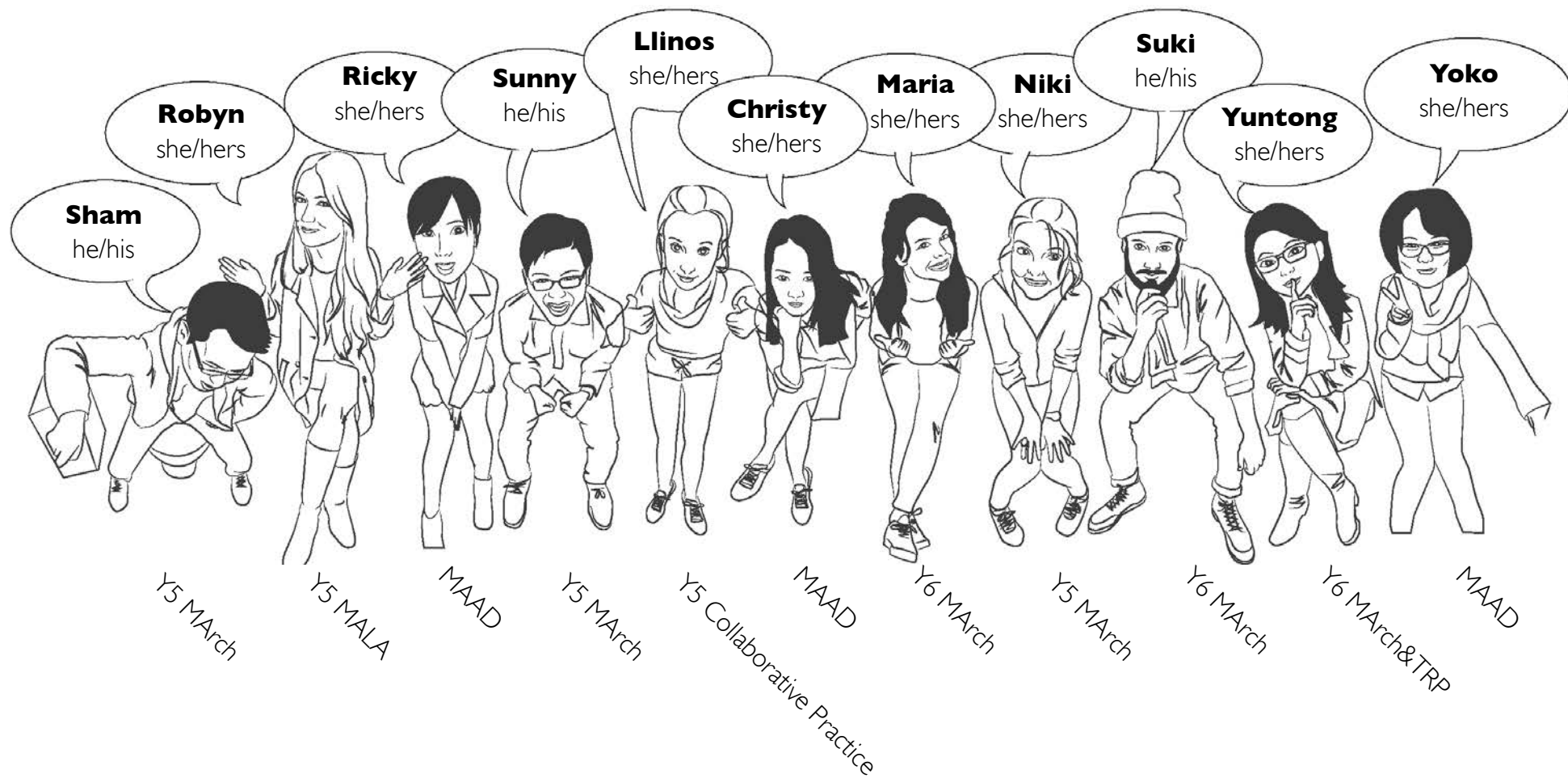


#CCTOLETTALKTWEETS



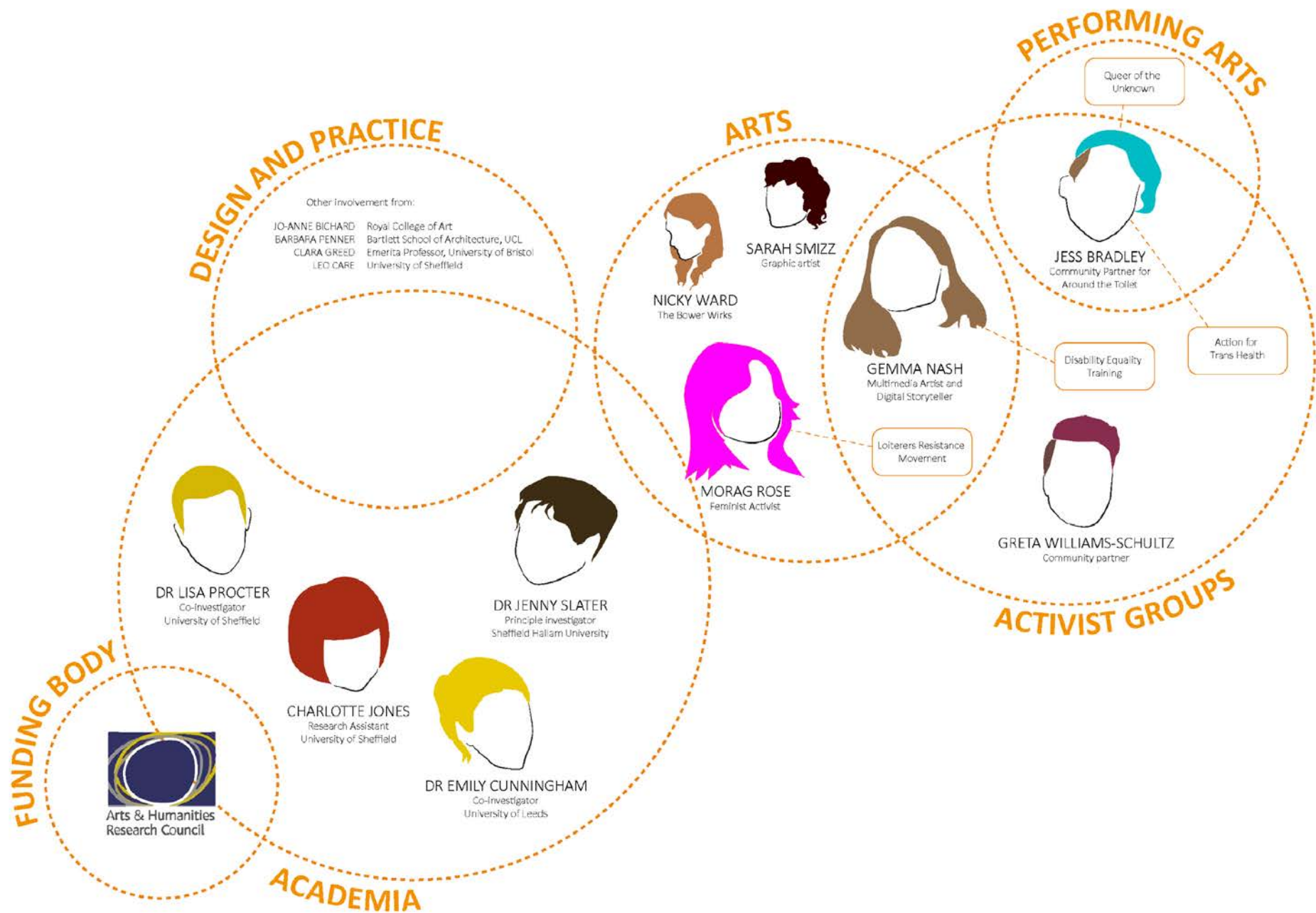
SSOA AROUND THE TOILET





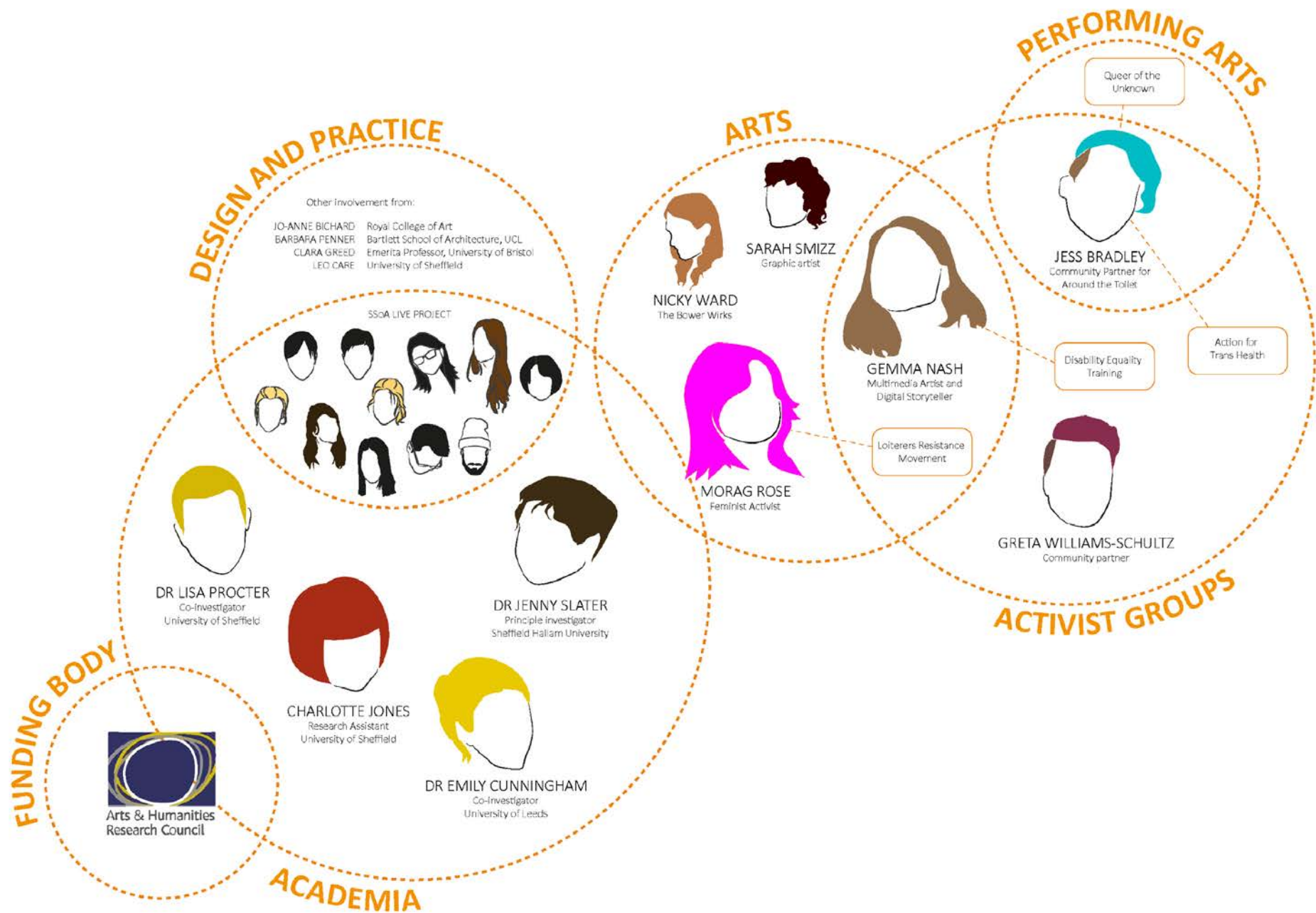
TEAM SSOA AROUND THE TOILET





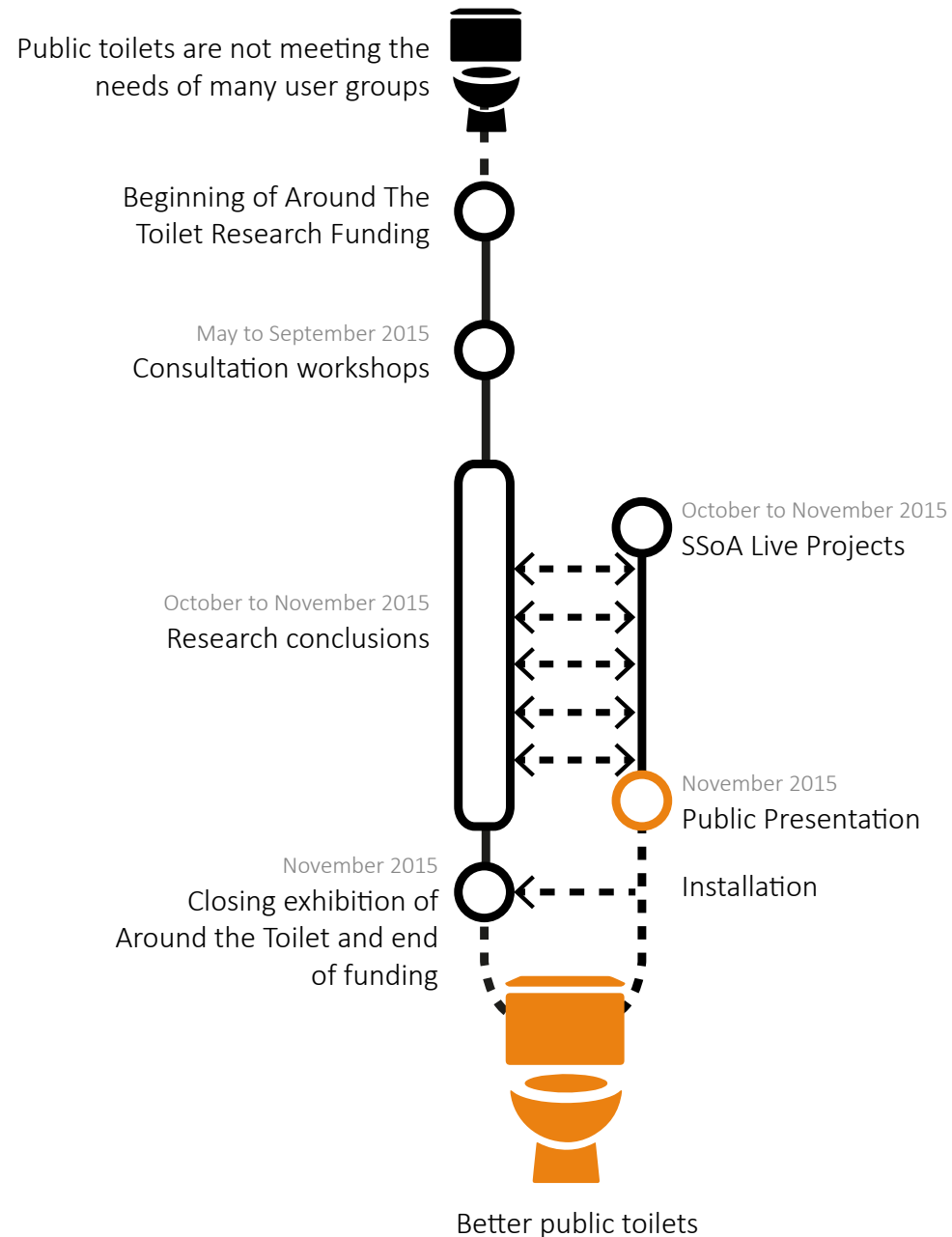
CLIENT MAP

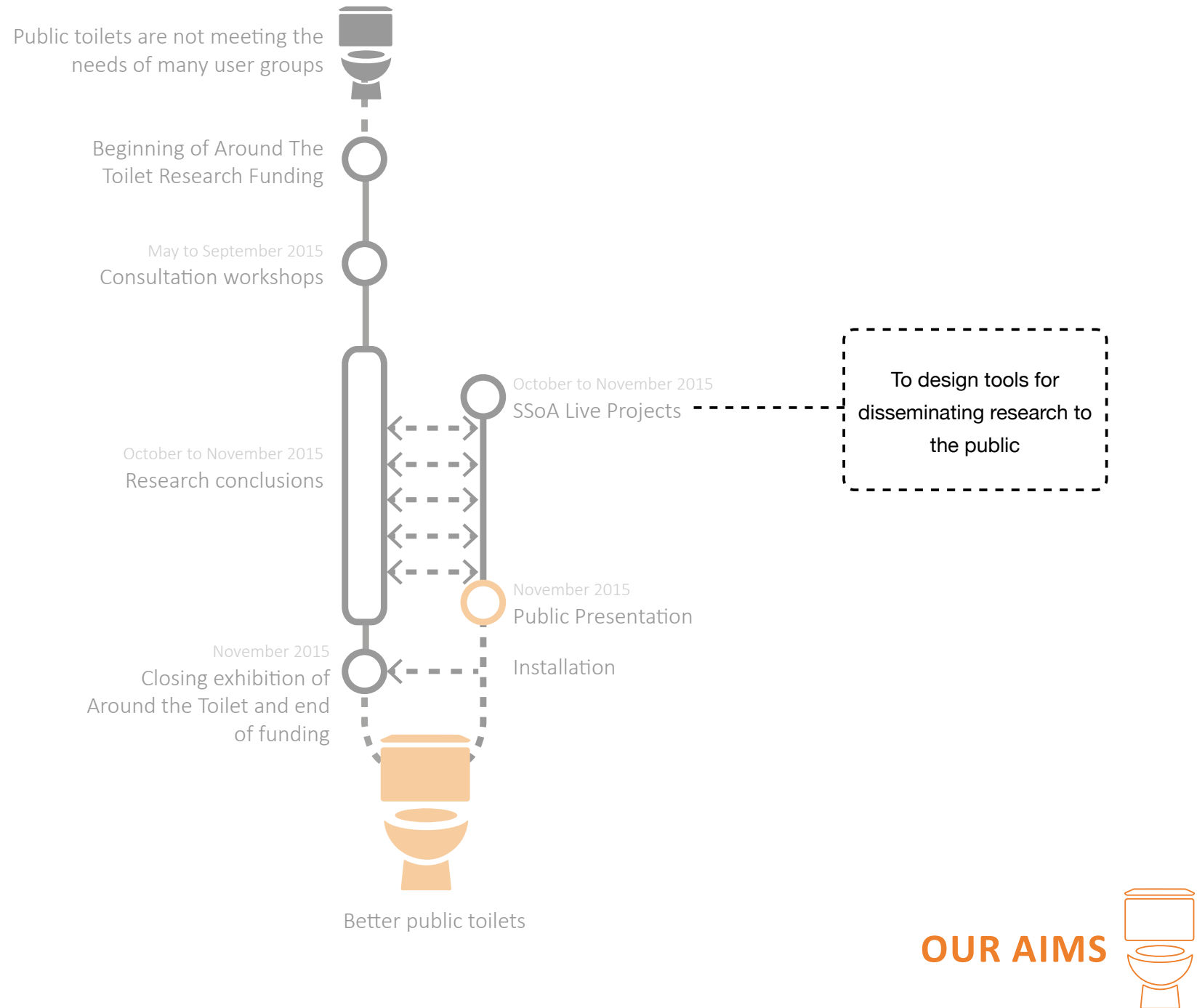


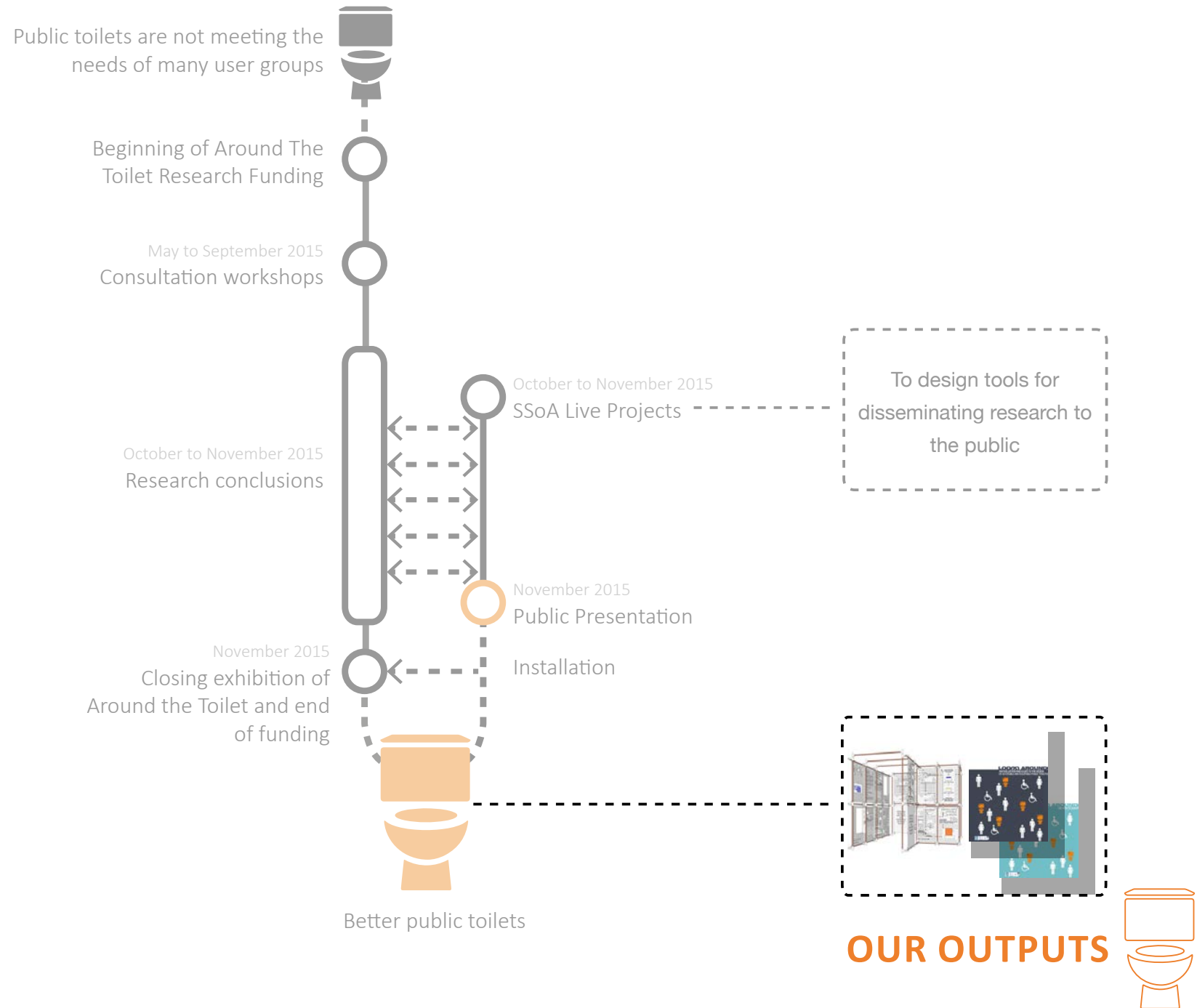


CLIENT MAP






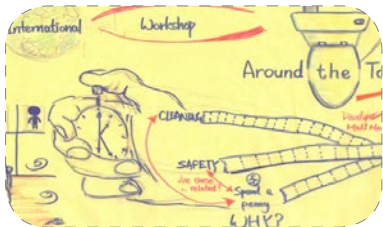
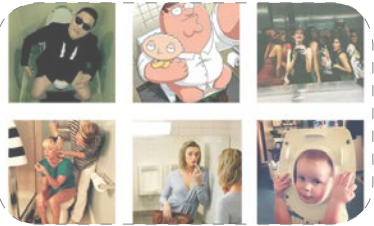
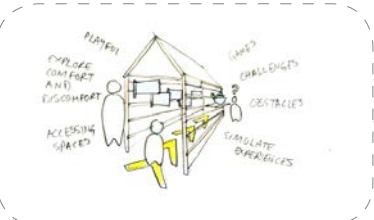






BRIEF DEVELOPMENT





maze structure?



A diagram showing a group of seven people sitting around a rectangular table. Arrows indicate the flow of communication: a vertical arrow points down from the top center towards the table, a vertical arrow points up from the bottom center towards the table, and a curved arrow points from the person on the right towards the person on the left.

who is the audience?



DESIGN DEVELOPMENT





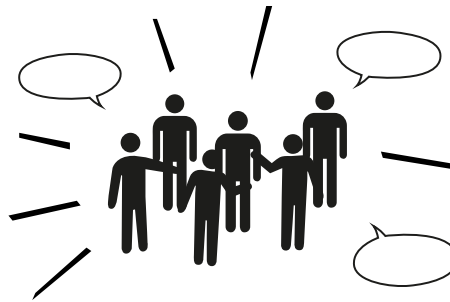
ANALYSE

DOCUMENTS:

Architects

Activists

Planners

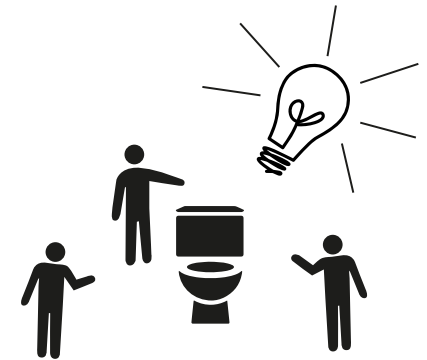


ENGAGE

INSTALLATION:

The public

Activists



CHANGE

FUTURE DESIGN:

Architects

Planners

Councils

REDEFINING THE BRIEF



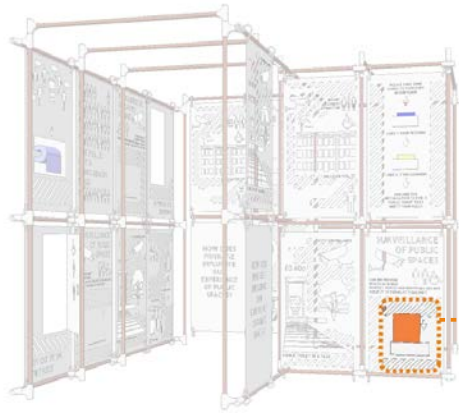




ANALYSE: DOCUMENTS



EVALUATION AND DESIGN GUIDE



3. EQUALITY ISSUES

Different users have different requirements in toilets, and these may be related to issues of disability, gender, faith and age. Toilets are therefore multi-functional and complex spaces. This section does not include equality issues relating to faith; while acknowledging that these issues exist, they were not discussed by participants at large in workshops held by Around the Toilet. We feel this is an important issue of further research, and would encourage further collaboration and discussion on this subject.

3.1 AGE

Both the young and the old face issues in the provision of public toilets.

Older people rely on the provision and "availability of public toilets so they can go out without fear of accidents" (HoC, 2006: 15). Their independence is sometimes reliant upon confidence that they will have suitable toilet provision available should they require it, a lack of such facilities isolates the ageing population.

Young people and children are also not considered to the extent required in the design of public toilets. Children often use the facilities of the gender of their parent or guardian. In some cases a child will therefore use the toilet facilities designated for people of a different gender of their own. This is viewed as particularly problematic (for children, parents and others using the facilities) as the child gets older, but may not yet be old enough to use the toilet on their own. This signals the need for more gender neutral facilities and "family bathrooms" with equipment such as shelves, hooks and a chair for toddler/small children when a parent is changing a baby.

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4. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 DESIGN COMPLIANCE

Currently in the United Kingdom toilet design requires every toilet provided must adhere to a number of key legislative requirements including:

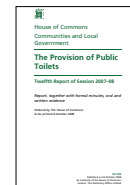
BS 6465 - parts 1-4
BS 8300
Building Regulations Part M & R
Disability Discrimination Act (now the Equality Order)
British & European Standards

As a code of practice, British Standards takes the form of guidance and recommendations. The guidance in these standards covers a range of impairments and the use of the built environment by wheelchair users who may be resident, visitors, spectators, customers, employees, or participants in sports events, performances and conferences. The guidance fails to recognise many issues relating to gender, age and disability. Section 4 in this document touches on these issues but ultimately each toilet is unique in its context and end users. Architects have the responsibility to consider all users in the design of toilets and it falls upon the architect to question the requirements and aspirations of the client.



Figure 3. Things to consider in the design of toilets (2022)

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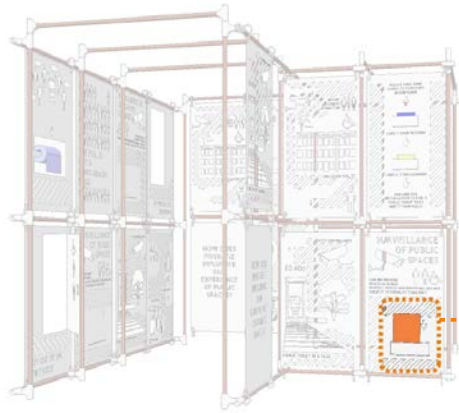


Explores policy from :
The Provision of Public Toilets, RIBA Part M, Publicly Accessible Toilets

ANALYSE: DOCUMENTS




BOOKLET OF TWITTER POSTS



Good Public Toilets


😊 Self-cleaning public toilet in Switzerland which looks like a lift. Free day-time, pay to use 8pm-8am. [#cctoilettalk](#)



08 🚽

Bad Public Toilets


🙄 Inaccessible labeled accessible - broken handle lock replaced with standard toilet door lock [#cctoilettalk](#)



17 🚽

Ugly Public Toilets

🙄 One from [@rebeccalawthorn](#) in Bali [#cctoilettalk](#)

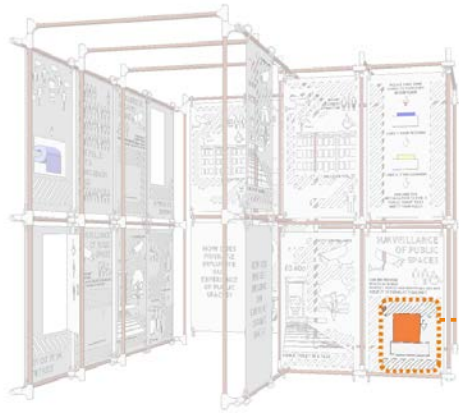


27 🚽

ANALYSE: DOCUMENTS



BOOKLET OF PRECEDENTS



7. Public Toilets, Uster

Year: 2011
Design: Gramazio & Kohler
Location: Uster, Switzerland
Description: This public toilet is a prototype for a new typology of urban infrastructure. The parametric design of its facade, consisting of folded, vertically-arranged coloured aluminium strips, can adapt to changing building sizes and shapes, as well as through its colour scheme, to the surrounding area. The depth of the folded structure and the varying reflective angle of the light on its facade, in combination with the slightly different colours of the single strips, generate a shimmering effect that changes depending on the sun as well as the observer's position.



07

"The World's 10 Best Public Toilets - DesignCurial." The World's 10 Best Public Toilets - DesignCurial. 19 Nov. 2014. Web. 1 Nov. 2015.

2. Gender Neutral Toilet Design Module

Year: 2014
Designer: Chen Shih-Sheng & Lai Iu-Ru
Description: This gender neutral public toilet module, which straddles the male and female bathrooms, has been designed to ease the problem of long female queues.



02

Red Dot Award Design Concept. (2014). Retrieved October 20, 2015

10. Traditional Cubicle Formation WC with shared amenities

Year: 2012
Design: Stride Treglown
Location: Swansea
Description: A successful example of inclusive WC design within schools is the WC provision for Cefn Hengoed School in Swansea. The WCs have been combined within one large space that holds shared washing facilities and individual cubicles. The school is reporting reducing the amount of bullying due to the new arrangements. Students have also noted unisex toilets allowed them to show how mature they are.



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"Cefn Hengoed Community School, Swansea." Stride Treglown. Web. 3 Nov. 2015.

ANALYSE: DOCUMENTS

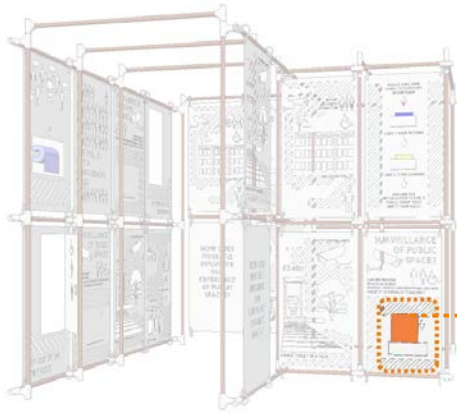




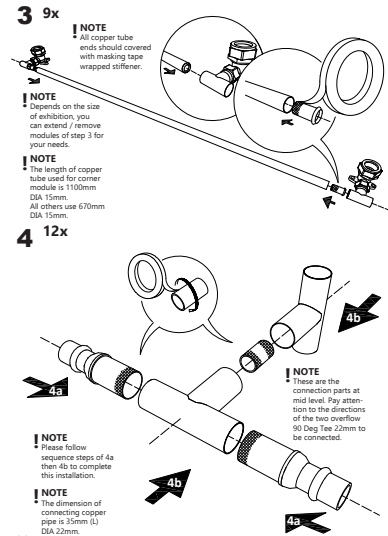
ENGAGE: THE STRUCTURE



ASSEMBLY MANUAL

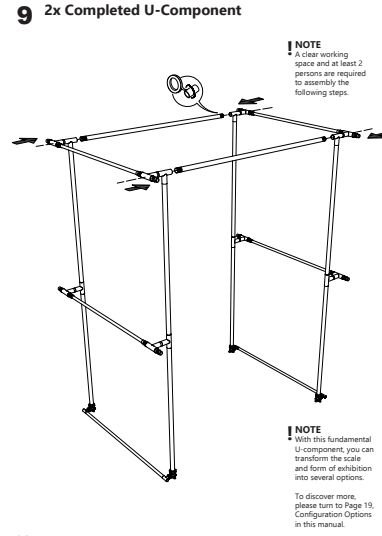


PREFABRICATED PARTS



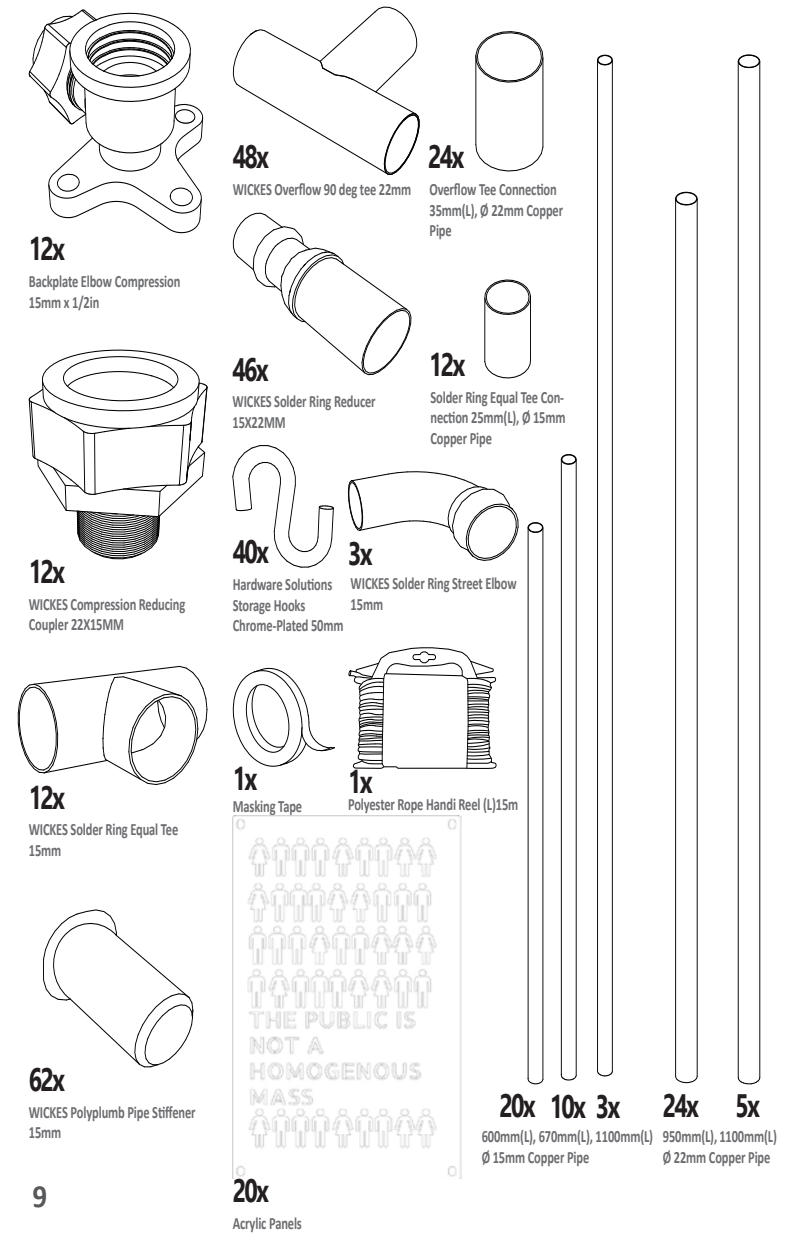
11

ASSEMBLY



14

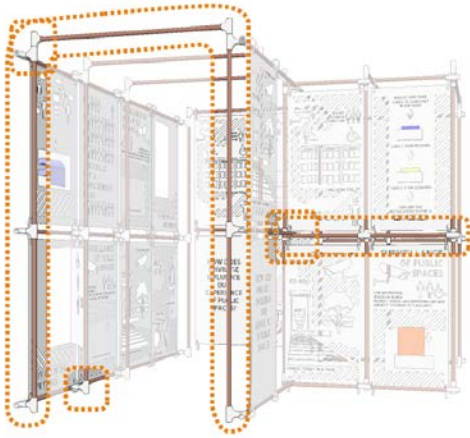
LIST OF PARTS



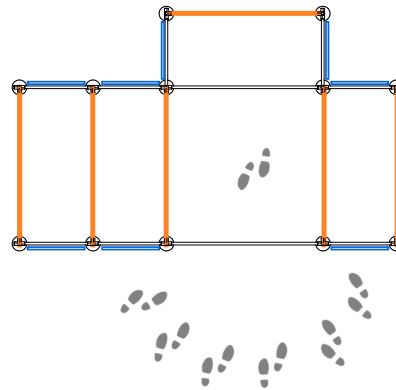
ENGAGE: THE STRUCTURE



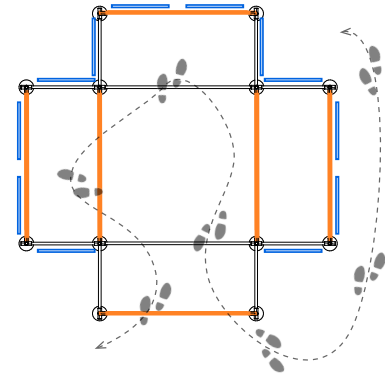
CONFIGURATIONS AND USES



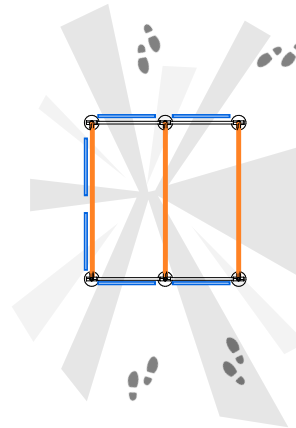
AS A PERFORMANCE SPACE...



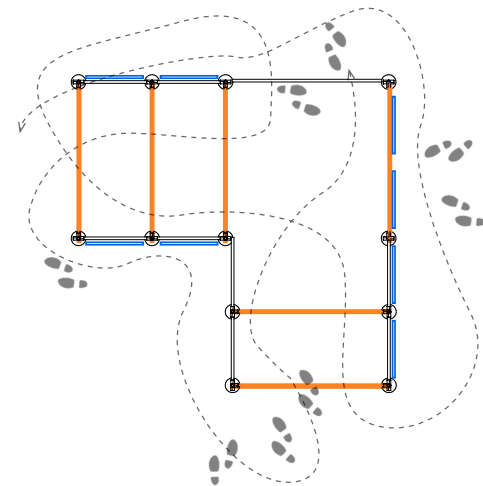
AS AN EXHIBITION...



AS A LIGHT INSTALLATION...



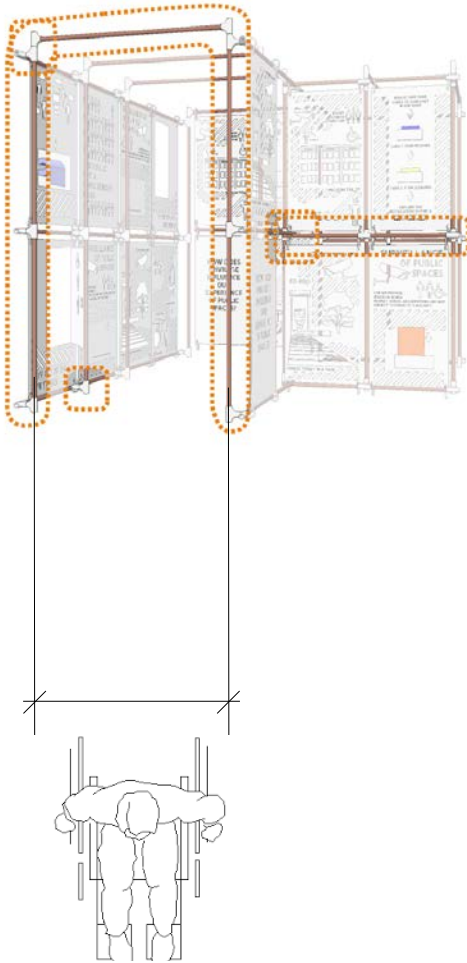
AS A GAME...



ENGAGE: THE STRUCTURE



STRUCTURAL DESIGN PARAMETERS



Adaptable

Assembled by 2 people

Transport by car

Accessible dimensions

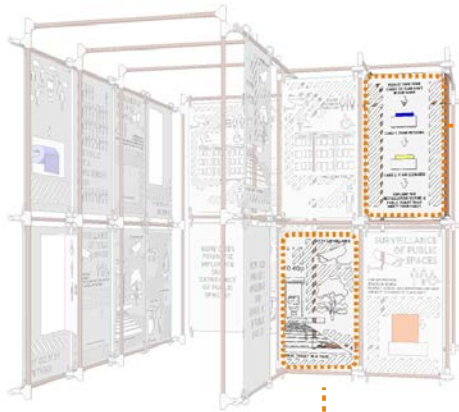
ENGAGE: THE STRUCTURE





ENGAGE: THE GAME

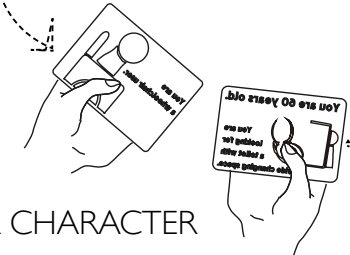




PERSONA CARDS



SCENARIO CARDS



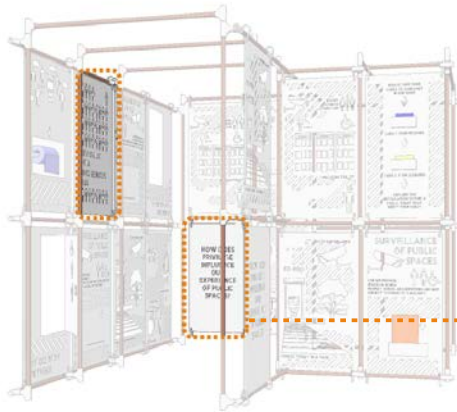
YOUR CHARACTER

EXPLORE THE LOCATIONS

ENGAGE: THE GAME

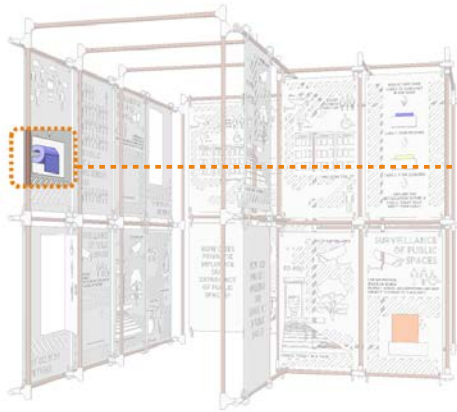


GRAFFITI PANELS



RESEARCH PANELS





ARTWORK BY SARAH SMIZZ

ENGAGE: LOO ROLL ARTWORK

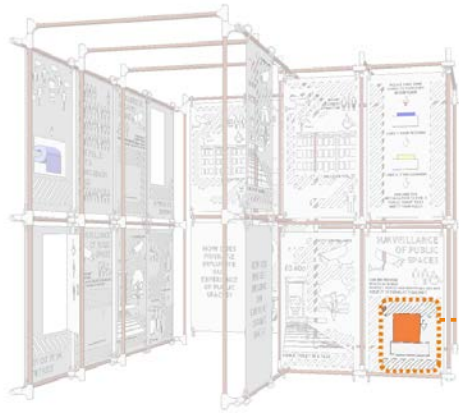




CHANGE: FUTURE DESIGN



DESIGN POCKETBOOK



1. Use of this guide

2. Introduction

- 2.1 Objectives
- 2.2 10 reasons why toilet access is important

3. Equality Issues

- 3.1 Age
- 3.2 Disability
- 3.3 Gender

4. Design Considerations

- 4.1 Design compliance
- 4.2 Sanitary accommodation generally
- 4.3 Provision of toilet accommodation
- 4.4 Wheelchair accessible gender-neutral toilets
- 4.5 Changing Places toilets

5. Bibliography & Further Information

6. Image References

7. A Note on Language

8. Sheffield School of Architecture Team



“Lavatory humour is rife in British culture, but the provision of public toilets is no laughing matter; public toilets matter to everybody, regardless of their age, class, ethnic origin, gender, mental ability or physical ability” (HoC, 2008: 3).



1. While toilets are often taken for granted, overlooked or regarded as mundane, for others access to adequate toilet space is a crucial practical issue on a daily basis.
2. Access for disabled people means more than wheelchair access and ramps (although these are important too). It is also about handrails, hoists, shelf-space and sensory access.
3. Public toilets should be about the provision of a **safe and convenient public amenity for everyone**.
4. 'Ladies' and 'Gents' are not unproblematic terms for many individuals and groups, particularly trans people looking for a **gender neutral option**. Binary gender labels lead some trans people to feel unsafe in either toilet, and can also lead to other toilet occupants feeling entitled to monitor or police 'correct' usage.
5. Some people (including disabled people, trans people, carers, older people) **plan journeys around access to toilets**. Others don't drink when they go out to avoid needing to find a toilet that is suitable for their needs. Greater access to toilets means **greater access to community and to the world!**



6. Cuts and privatisation have led to the closure of many public toilets. Toilet provision in public spaces, such as city centres, squares, stations, parks and beaches should be a basic necessity for a socially inclusive society.
7. Toilets often reflect the rights of dominant groups to occupy and label public space. Re-thinking toilet access can help us to **re-think definitions** of 'able'-bodiedness, gender and public space. Providing accessible toilets can validate, reinforce and celebrate public culture and our shared 'right to the city'.
8. Different users have different requirements in toilets, and these may be related to issues of disability, gender, faith and age. Toilets are therefore **multi-functional and complex spaces**...places for getting dressed, breastfeeding, administering medicine, caring, washing, privacy, and talking.
9. Toilets have a long and radical history in **design culture**. Twenty-first century toilets need to reflect current and cutting-edge thinking on space, accessibility and design.
10. EVERYONE has a good **toilet story** to tell...but toilet design is often unimaginative, clinical and functional (especially accessible toilets). Accessible spaces can be innovative, stylish and creative too.

10 REASONS WHY TOILET ACCESS IS IMPORTANT





WHO ARE WE DESIGNING FOR?



WHAT MAKES TOILETS ACCESSIBLE?!



WHO ARE WE DESIGNING FOR?

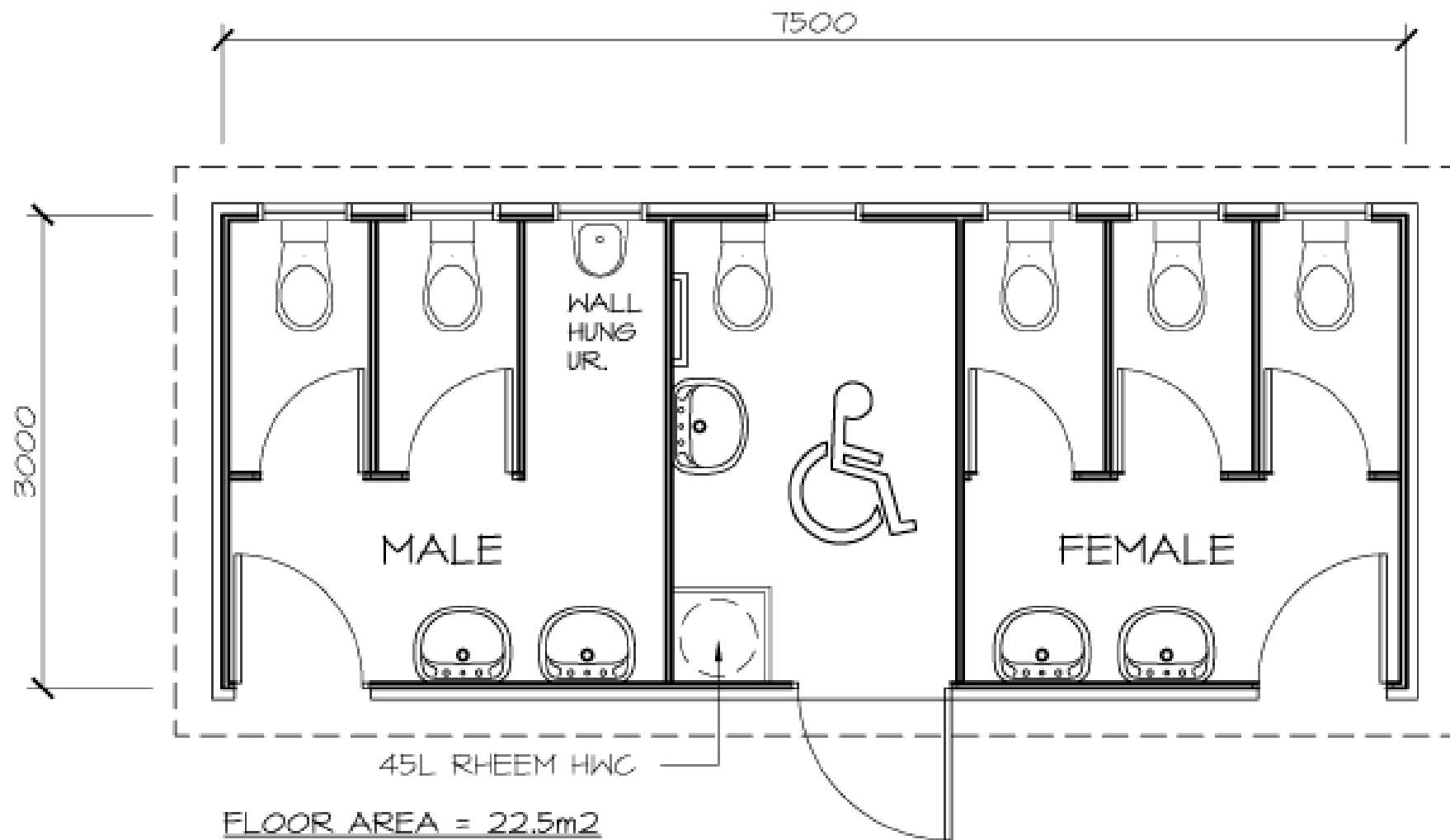


WHY AREN'T ACCESSIBLE
TOILETS AESTHETICALLY
PLEASING?



WHO ARE WE DESIGNING FOR?





IS THIS THE BEST SOLUTION?



Engagement with the a diverse population and end-users is fundamental to ensure the provison of sanitary accommodation is appropriate.





QUESTIONS?

