

PERFOR

Suitable salary or associate

- (a) the fu
(b) the no
(c) the di

Laundering
waste water
appropriate

Vic FP2.2 Ap

FP2.2 only

- (a) a Cla
(b) a Cla
(c) a Cla
(d) a Cla

A facility mu

- (a) a me
water
- (b) a me
- (c) a spa

FP2.3 only

- (a) a Cla
(b) a Cla
(c) a Cla
(d) a Cla



HEALTH AND AMENITY

emptying of sewage or dirty water from containers.

FP2.4

A sanitary compound
UPF must be provided.

FP2.6

NSW FP2.6

Hot water, warm water and cooling water systems installed must control the accumulation of harmful levels of micro-organisms.

building

or 3

PART F2

beyond the visual_ speculation

2.0 Deem

F2.0

Where a

beyond the visual_ proposition

F2.1 to

- (i) F2.1 to F2.3, and
 - (ii) for public transport buildings, Part H2, and
 - (iii) for farm sheds, Part H3.
- (b) Where a *Performance Solution* is proposed, the *Performance Requirements* must be met.

F2.1

Sanitary and laundry facilities for Class 2, 3 and 4 buildings and for Class 4 parts of buildings must be provided in buildings as follows:

Table F2.1
BUILDINGS

RY AND OTHER FACILITIES IN RESIDENTIAL

Class 2

Within each *sole-occu*

- (a) a kitchen sink;
- (b) a bath or shower;
- (c) a clothesline;
- (d) a washbasin.

Laundry facilities, provided

- (a) in each *sole-occu*

- (i) clothes washing facilities comprising at least one washtub and one washing machine; or
 - (ii) clothesline.
- (A) clothesline or hose with not less than 7.5 m of line; or

Nc

- (b) as

- (i) clothes washing facilities comprising at least one washtub and one washing machine; and

the new normal

a case for gender-neutral bathrooms

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arch 4002 | assignment 2 | assignment 3

HEALTH AND AMENITY

Designated Safety Provisions

Table F2.1 PROVISION OF SANITARY AND OTHER

- (ii) sanitary facilities comprising:
- (A) urinals;
 - (B) one heat-operated d

If the building contains more than 10 employees, the one washbasin, in total, and washbasin, in total, without entering a room.

Note: A reference to "employees" includes owners, managers, w

CI Residential aged care facilities

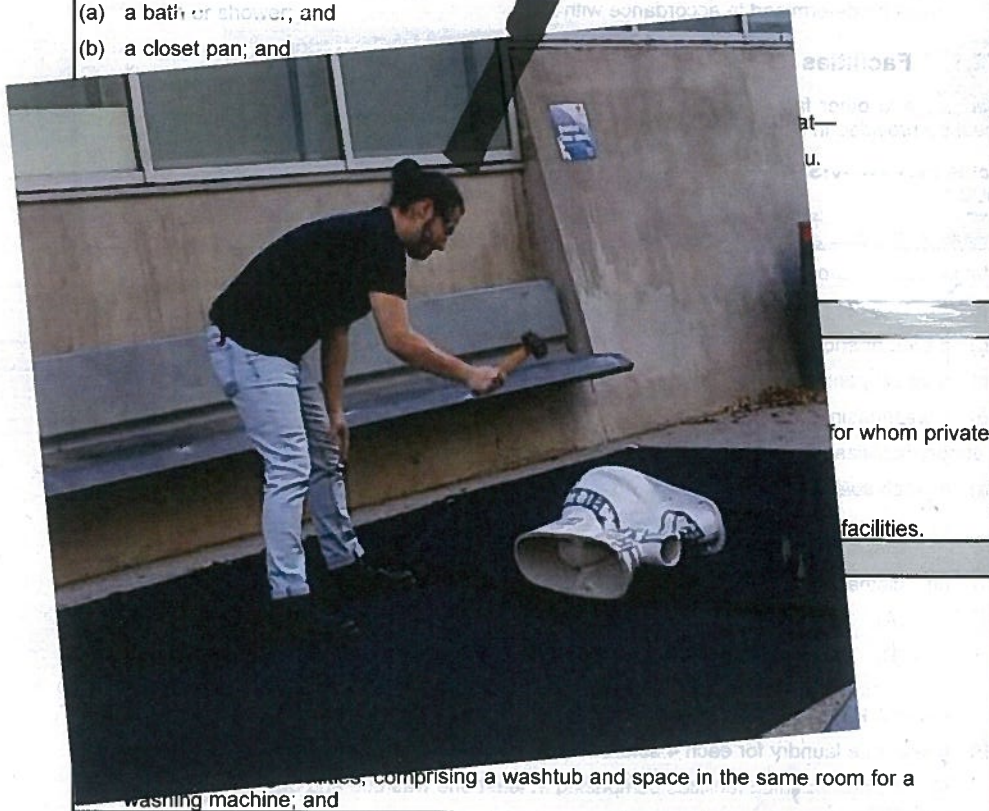
Facilities for

Each building of buildings, provide

(a) a bath or shower; and

(b) a closet pan; and

**Gender binary
toilets, I find you
guilty of being an
asshole!**



HEALTH AND AMENITY

Contents

- 301... about
- 303... clients approach
- 305... sites
- 307... speculation
- 308... ideas
- 309... installation
- 314... references

Note

be taken into consideration in

- (a) be taken into consideration in
- (b) Unless the provisions are provided on the basis of equal
- (c) In calculating the unisex facility
- (d) For the purposes of Part



(b), (c), (i), F2.4(a) and F2.4(b), separate sanitary facilities for provided for

are employed, a unisex facility may be provided instead of

are of one sex, not more than 2 employees of the other sex the facilities are separated by means of walls, partitions and

beyond the visual_

about

(other than a school or early childhood centre) provided the number of facilities provided is not less than the total number of facilities *required* for employees plus those *required* for the public.

- (e) Adequate means of disposal of sanitary towels must be provided in sanitary facilities for

Throughout studios past, the bathroom facilities amongst the various schemes have all been considered an afterthought which evidently leads to a culture of ticking boxes regarding their overall design in the future. Whilst this may be the present case, it doesn't have to continue. Societies and cultures are changing, albeit slowly, and are starting to address the concerns of humanity's spectrum of gender and sexuality. Whilst designers around the world have been acknowledging this in explorations of adult sex toys for example, the architecture world seems to be dragging its feet. A simple method for incorporating these social ideals into any architectural scheme is to provide a safe space for individuals to comfortably use the bathroom.

Speculation

It is at this point where the speculation lands itself. Is it possible to design an ideal gender-neutral bathroom that is safe and accessible for all? Rather than look at the room at face value, the speculation breaks the public bathroom into 6 understood activities for which they are used and proposes explorations in how to design for each one; for normal bodily functions (a place to piss and a place to poop) and for fixing yourself (a place to refresh and a place to style). A place for good intentions looks at spaces that are positive, their able to support mothers and children and they provide spaces for friends to hang out and wait. A place for bad intentions subverts this as it looks at spaces that can allow for the safe usage of illicit substances and providing safe spaces for cruising couples to use. Through these explorations, common

- (i) Class 9b theatres and sporting venues must be provided with one shower for each 10 participants or part thereof.

HEALTH AND AMENITY

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

- (j) Not less than one washbasin must be provided where closet pans or urinals are provided.

Tas Table F2.3

Vic Table F2.3

threads began to emerge which inevitably lead to a suggestion of just what exactly an ideal gender-neutral bathroom could potentially look like.

Installation

Adjoining this is an installation piece that runs along the ground curated as a taxonomy of broken shards. The installation acts as literal commentary on the position that the speculation and proposition both take, that the gender binary bathroom split should no longer be used in the design of public facilities. Initially, the donated toilet pan was drawn on with several designs of bathrooms from the across the buildings located at the University of South Australia's City West campus which all encompass the split bathroom. The words, all different terms for engendering the spaces, were written on the empty spaces in corresponding colours as a slight nod to graffiti culture but also emphasise the toilet pan, an ambiguous object, as what carries the gender binary identity. Through smashing this then, the plans of the various spaces are broken up and no longer show any logic. This blurring of the spaces potentially reveals the apprehensions that certain people have about gender-neutral bathrooms however also reveals the openness that architects and designers have when considering these spaces.

With that in mind, this proposition then puts forward for an idea that elevates this further by considering one of two possible pathways for the INside_OUT brief.

beyond the visual clients & approach

shbasins	Nu	Add	Add	Add	Add 1 per 20	1	Add 1 per 1200
----------	----	-----	-----	-----	--------------	---	----------------

Kent Town locals and the greater city of Adelaide

There is no better way to say it than the title of the children's book by Tarō Gomi, *Everyone Poops*. And if everyone poops, then it is fair to say that they public, composed of different genders, sexuality, and ability, are more than likely going to be the client for a project of this type.

For this path, the proposition attempts to represent the community and provide a space that is for everyone. Due to this, it allows for a very public exploration of how a gender-neutral bathroom can be done to cater for large amounts of people.

Tom of Finland

Although having passed away in the early 90s, Tom of Finland has been labelled as one of the most prolific gay pornographic artists and a key player in influencing gay culture. As a posthumous client, the project would try to represent and embody the ideas present in his work.

Following this path, the proposition would then lead to a scheme that explores a place for bad intentions. This potentially then loses the social politics of the gender-neutral bathroom but allows for an interesting investigation on the line between public and private and the intimacies present within.

State Library of South Australia 2002, *Spectators at Prince Alfred College*, State Library of South Australia, 23 April, viewed 4 June 2018, <<https://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/PRG+280/1/36/61>>.

Washbasins	ign	anc	600	120	00	bui	50	200	30	2	Add 1 per 200	50	150	30	building is not more
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	---	---------------	----	-----	----	----------------------

Bathroom Pavilion

Bathroom Pavilion will proceed with designing a small pavilion-like structure that is light on the selected site. It is intended to be made an example of so for other architects and designers to gain an understanding of these spaces. To support itself, a small café window will be installed to draw people to the pavilion and generate economy.

- Café window
- Space for cubicles
- Change facilities
- Cleaners space

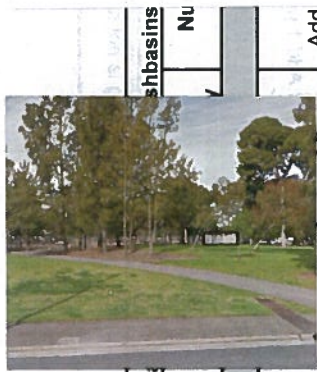
Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions
BATHROOM FACILITIES IN CLASS 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 OR 9 BUILDINGS — continued

ary facilities net	600.	restaurants, caf	ns	ary faci	20.
--------------------	------	------------------	----	----------	-----

Tom of Finland 1978, *Utan titel*, artnet, viewed 4 June 2018, <<http://www.artnet.com/artists/tom-of-finland/utan-titel-qM8BCAo3uLQYqdtlR9NiQ2>>.

Tabl	Us	Fei	No	Clu	Ma	Fei	No
------	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

beyond the visual sites



1. Rundle Park, Adelaide

Considering a re-routing of the Feast Festival parade route into Kent Town, this site would be passed along the way potentially acting as a wayfinding device towards the Adelaide Pride Campus (freespace). Alternatively, it allows for both client pathways to have a very public existence as the parks are used all year round with various events.



2. 51 King William Street, Kent Town

Being across the lane from the site of the APC allows for the two projects to interact with one another seamlessly.



3. 78 Rundle Street, Kent Town

Currently the site of Panini Kitchen, this corner location allows for greater community visibility but could be provide interesting commentary surrounding the corner store.

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions



beyond the visual_ideas

Intimacy of space explored through material inventory

It is important that in both the intimacy of the environment into consideration. This is to feelings of privacy in these settings.

Human scale of built elements explored through architectural drawing

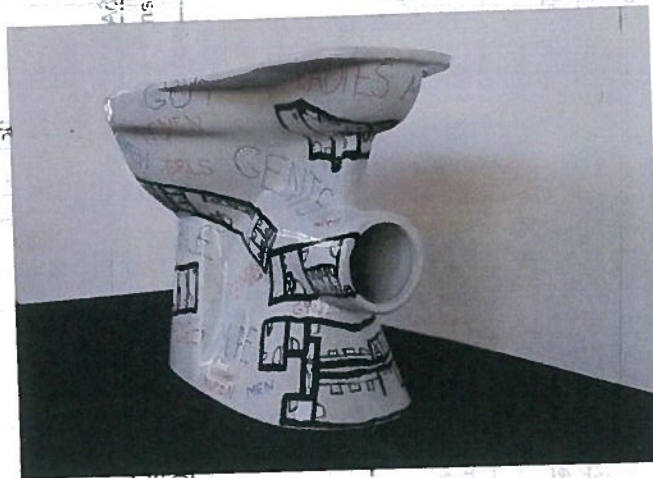
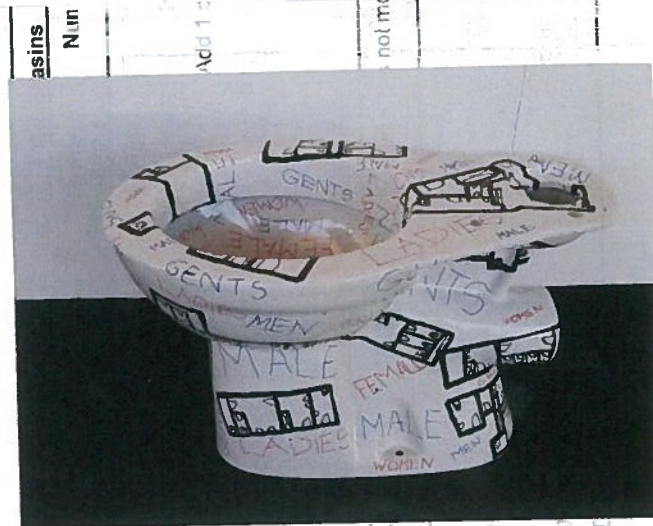
If the human scale is off the building, it can seed notions of domination or of wonder. Getting scale correct then for either or the house is crucial for getting feelings of safety.

Fragility of light explored through digital mapping and physical model making

Lighting within the space used to alter the way they act or the way people behave within

Lighting within the spaces can be used to alter the way they are perceived or the way people behave within.

beyond the visual installation



Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

Table F2.3 SANITARY FACILITIES IN CLASS 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 OR 9 BUILDINGS — continued

User group	Closed signs	Number
Design	cupar	
Female patients	25	
	50	
	70	
	50	

Note: \$	more than 20
Note:	1. 2. 3. 4.

Notes:
1. Not less than 20.
2. Not less than 1.
3. Not less than 1.
4. Not less than 1.

HEALTH AND AMENITY

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

F2.4

In

SA F

(a)

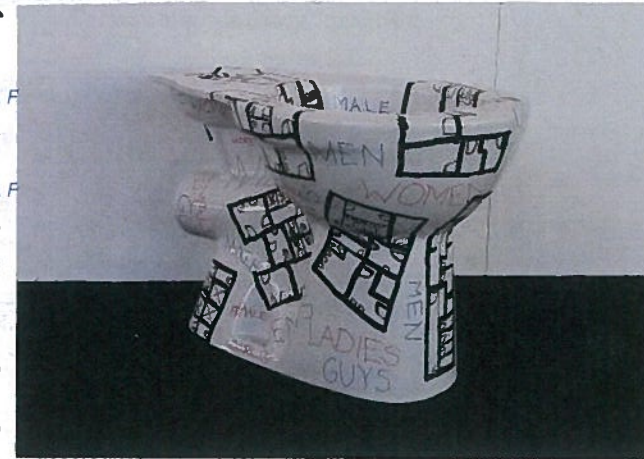
SA F

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)



AS 1428.1; and

- (f) an accessible unisex sanitary facility must be located so that it can be entered without crossing an area reserved for one sex only; and
- (g) where two or more of each type of accessible unisex sanitary facility are provided, the number of left and right hand mirror image facilities must be provided as evenly as possible; and
- (h) where male sanitary facilities, accessible, and
- (i) an accessible unisex provided on a store passenger lift or ramp

Table F2.4(a) ACCESSIBLE

Class of building	
Class 1b	
Class 2	Where sanitary compartments are provided in common areas, not less than 1.

Table

Class

Class



GENDER NEUTRAL

Class

war

Class 10a except —

(a) a Class 10a apartment to another Class 10a

(b) a single caravan or mobile home

SA Table F2.4(a)(ii)

Table

Class of building

Class 1b

Class 2

Class 3 and Class 9a

Class
war

unisex sanitary

single-occupancy unit
within
notsanitary compartments
in common areas,

sanitary

sanitary

(b) where

sanitary compartments
male and female sanitary
1.accessibility of occupancy unit, not less
than 1; and(b) 1 for every 10 showers or part thereof
provided in common areasshowers, not
less than 1 for every 10 showers or part thereof.

HEALTH AND AMENITY

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

Table F2.5

Class

Class

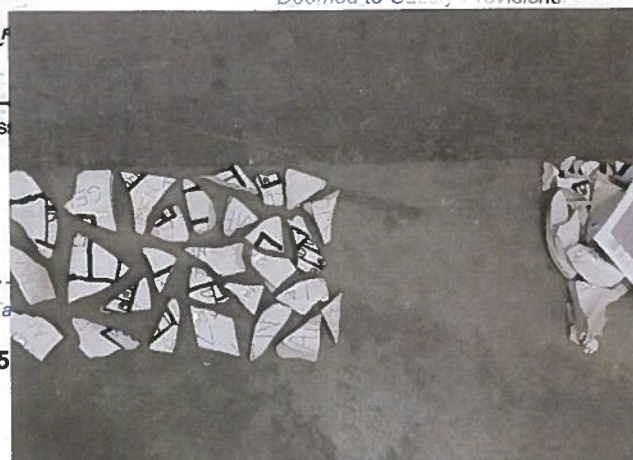
(a)

(b)

SA Table

F2.5

(a)

(ii) to a height of not less than the floor in primary stairs, or are the
principal stairs

(iii) 1.8 m above the floor in all other cases.

(b) The door in a fully enclosed sanitary compartment must—

(i) open outwards; or

(ii) slide; or

(iii) be readily removable

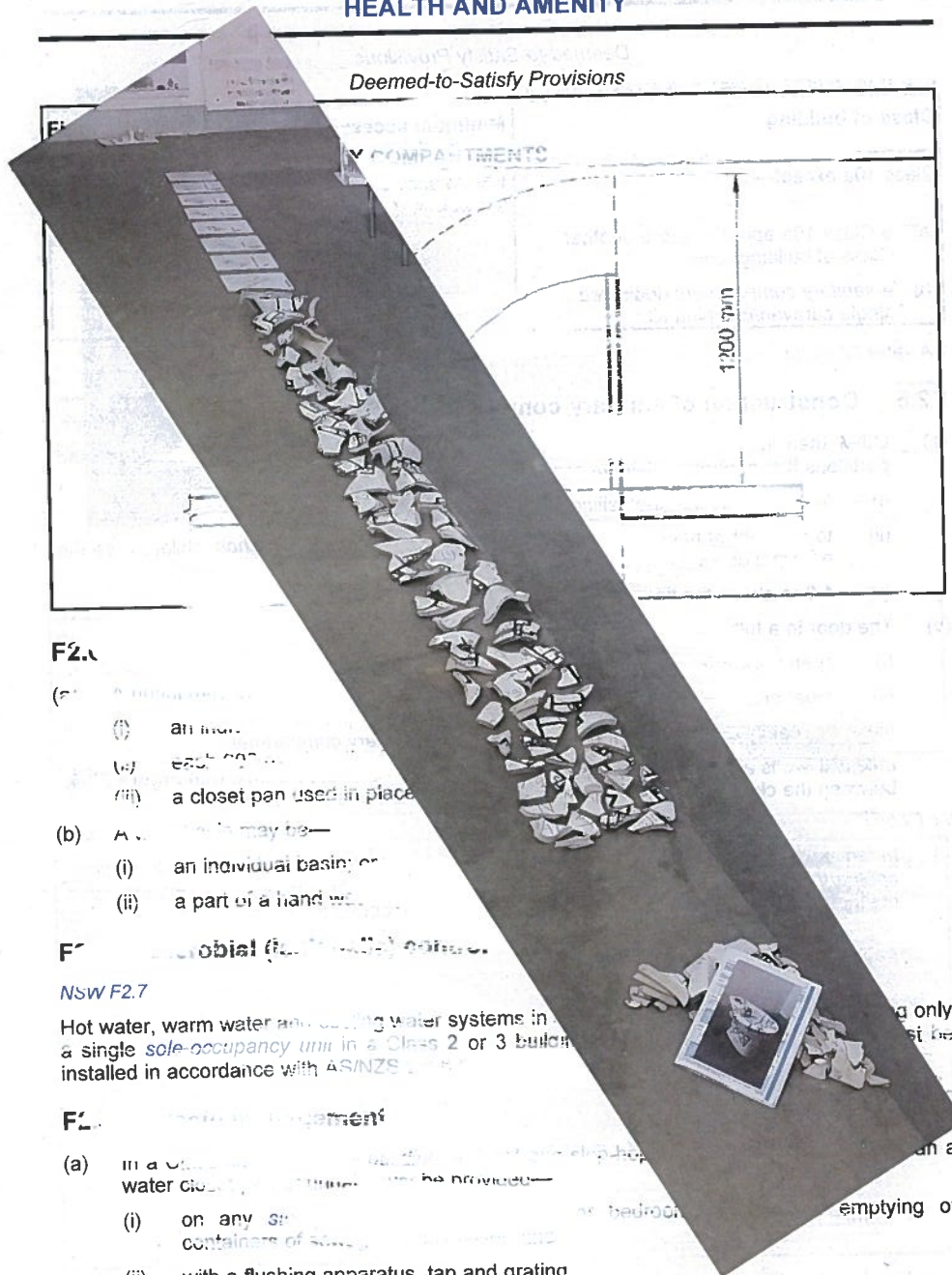
unless there is
between the door and the

Vic F2.5(a)

(c) In an early childhood
sanitary compartment,
height of at least 2.5 m

HEALTH AND AMENITY

Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions



F2.5

- (a) A toilet may be—
- an individual basin; or
 - a part of a hand wash.

F2.6 Microbial (faecal) control.

NSW F2.7

Hot water, warm water and cooling water systems in a single sole-occupancy unit in a Class 2 or 3 building installed in accordance with AS/NZS 3600.

F2.8 Plumbing

- (a) In a Class 2 or 3 building, a water closet must be provided—
- on any storey containing a bedroom, emptying of
 - with a flushing apparatus, tap and grating.

HEALTH AND AMENITY

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Pritchard, Annette, Nigel Morgan, and Dianne Sedgley. "In Search of Lesbian Space? The Experience of Manchester's Gay Village." Chap. 17 In *Tourism and Gender : Embodiment, Sensuality and Experience*, edited by Annette Pritchard, Nigel Morgan, Irena Ateljevic and Candice Harris, 273 - 89. Oxfordshire: CAB International, 2007.

