

Peeing in Public

Planning and Norming the Network of Inclusive, Safe and Clean Public Toilets in Lausanne

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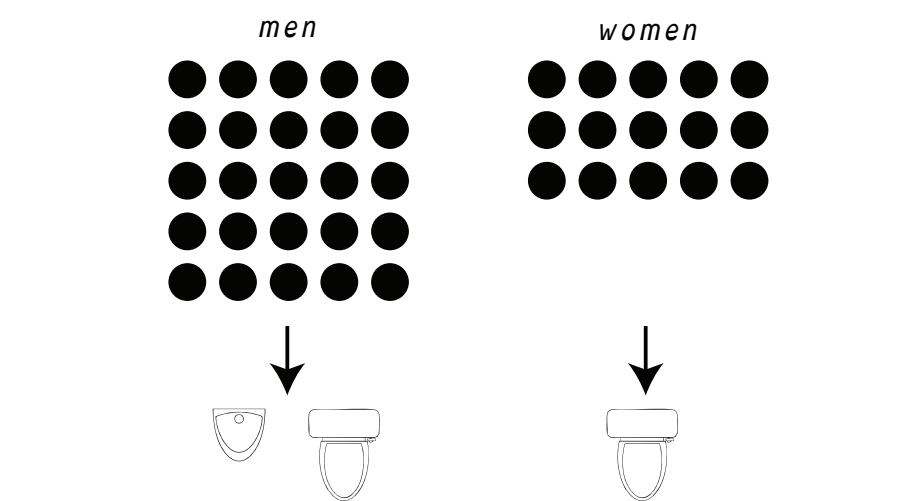
A Short Guide to the many euphemism for "toilet"

Using definitions from the Marriam Webster Online Dictionary.

Bathroom "A room containing a bathtub or shower." 1780.	Lavatory "Middle English lavatorie, from Medieval Latin lavatorium, from Latin lavare to wash." 1300s.
Bog (UK, slang) "Wet spongy ground." ~1789.	Loo (UK) Probably from the French "l'eau d'aisances," meaning "place of ease." 1922 or 1940.
Can (US, slang) "A container (as of tinplate) in which products (such as perishable foods) are hermetically sealed for preservation until use." Early 1900s.	Powder Room A place (for women) to powder their nose (apply makeup). 1927.
Cloakroom (UK) "A room in which outdoor clothing may be placed during one's stay." Early 1900s.	Restroom Literally: a room to rest in. 1899. "Shitter (vulgar)" Literally: Unknown, appears written in 1920s.
Commode "A low chest of drawers," or "a boxlike structure holding a chamber pot under an open seat." From the French commode, "adjective: suitable, convenient" ~ 1688.	Spend a Penny From the 1p cost of George Jennings public toilets in the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition. 1851.
Crapper (vulgar) From Thomas Crapper's toilets. Has come to be literal. 1927.	Toilet From the "French toilette cloth on which items used for grooming are placed, from Mide French, piece of batiste, from diminutive of toile, cloth." 1850s.
Facilities "Something (such as a hospital) that is built, installed, or established to serve a particular purpose." ~1940s.	Urinal A place to urinate. Gendered term, because they are often designed for masculine bodies. 1200s.
Gents' / Ladies' Gendered terms, from "Gentleman" and "Lady". 1900s.	Washroom Literally: a room in which to wash. 1806.
John (slang) Probably from Sir John Harrington, who invented the flush toilet. 1900s.	WC (Water Closet) Literally: a small room with water. 1736.
Latrine "French, from Latin latrina, contraction of lavatrina, from lavare to wash." 1642.	

Current Legal Recommendations

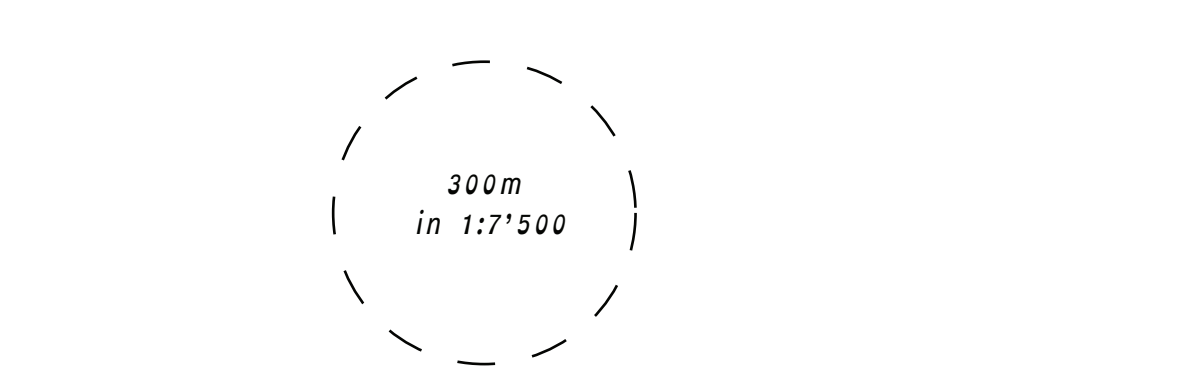
According to the Loi du Travail:



which shows two important things:

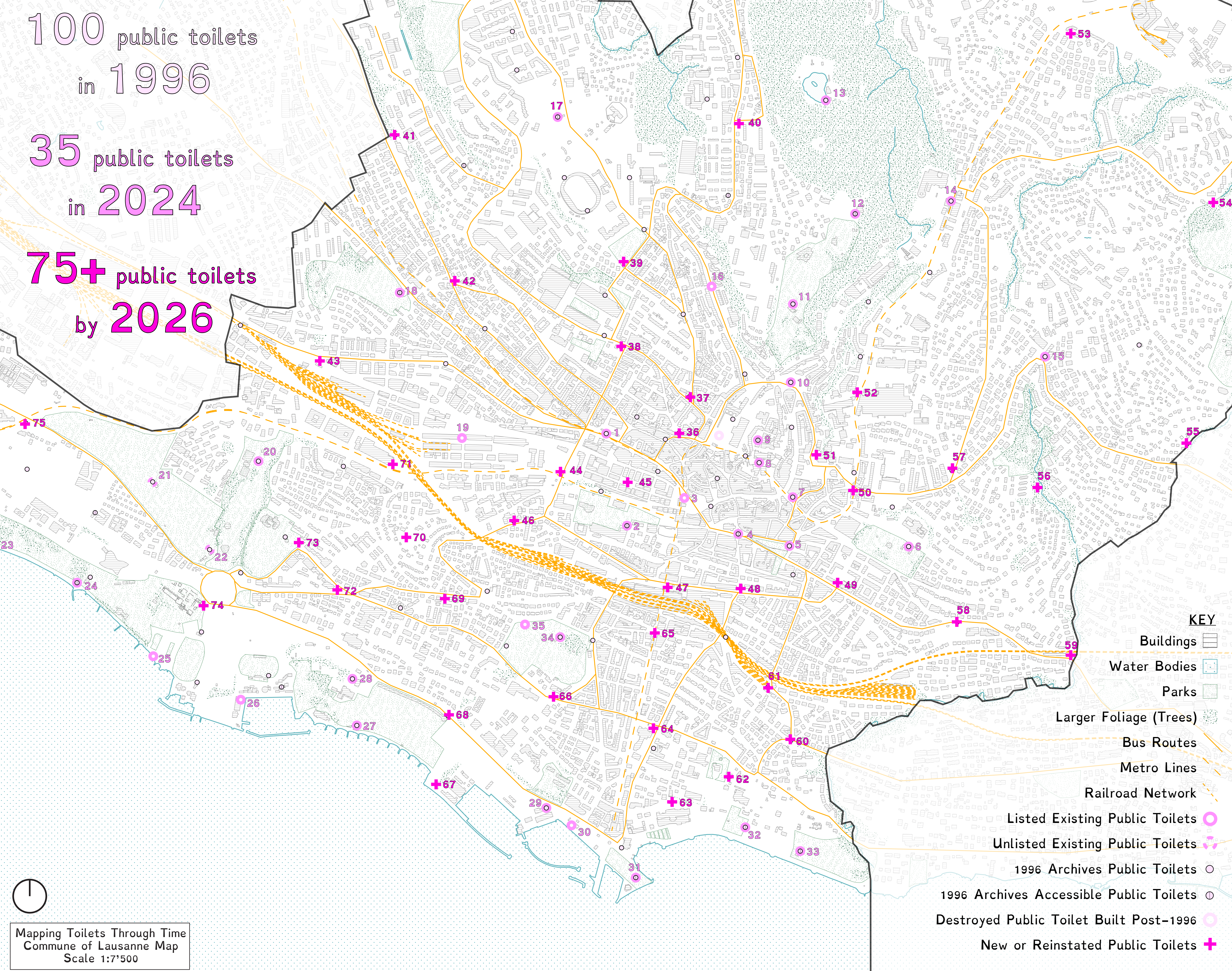
1. toilet gender segregation is upheld in law, even with non gendered toilets (through obligation to have urinals).
2. men have more infrastructure and space for urination, but less privacy.

According to the recommendation of "Inclusion Handicap" there should be an accessible public toilet every 300m in dense urban areas and along main streets. Today, this is not the case in Lausanne.

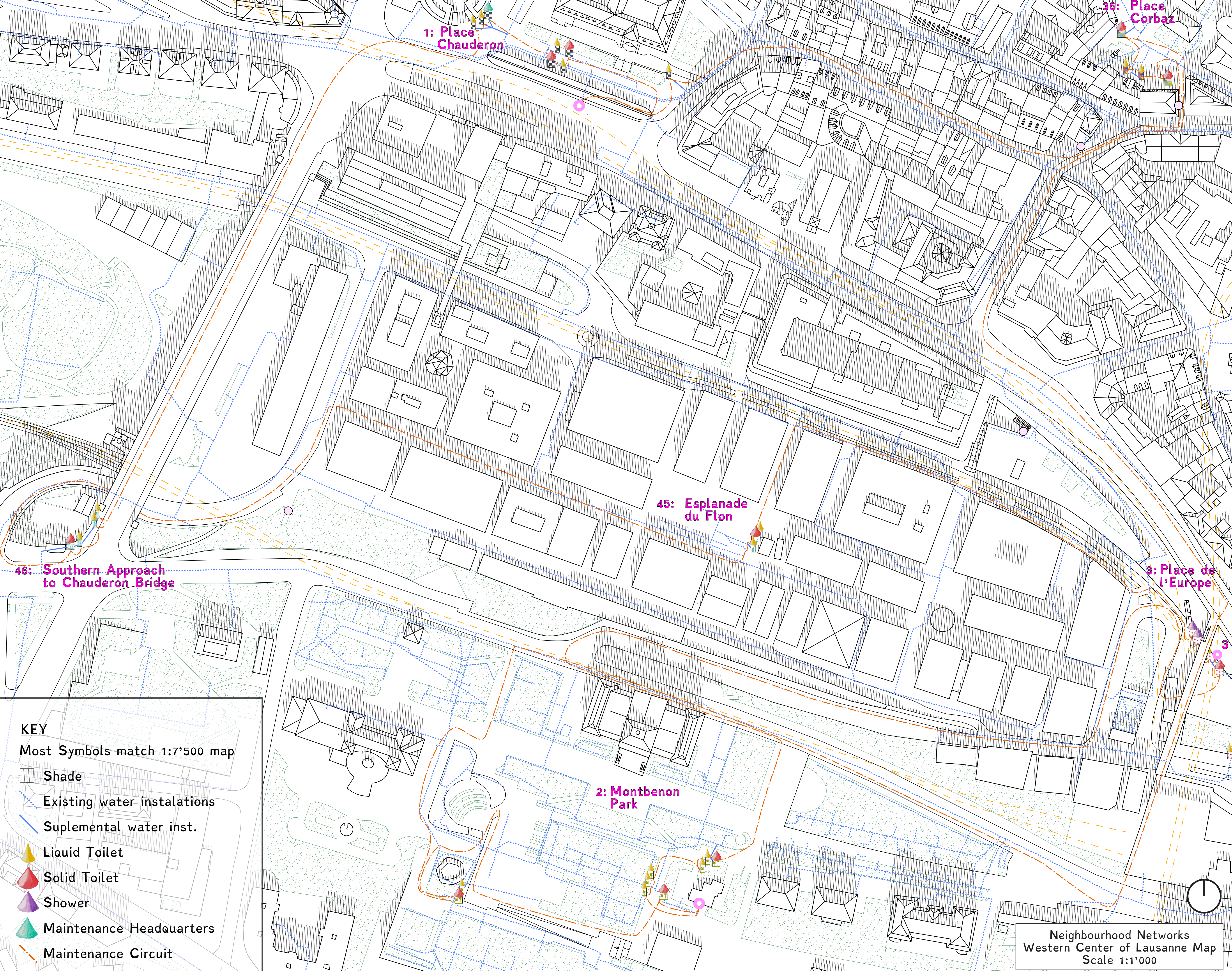


Mapping Toilets Through Time
Commune of Lausanne Map
Scale 1:7'500

* = Litteral terminology



- KEY**
- Buildings
 - Water Bodies
 - Parks
 - Larger Foliage (Trees)
 - Bus Routes
 - Metro Lines
 - Railroad Network
 - Listed Existing Public Toilets
 - Unlisted Existing Public Toilets
 - 1996 Archives Public Toilets
 - 1996 Archives Accessible Public Toilets
 - Destroyed Public Toilet Built Post-1996
 - New or Reinstated Public Toilets



- KEY**
- Most Symbols match 1:7'500 map
- Shade
 - Existing water instalations
 - Supplemental water inst.
 - Liquid Toilet
 - Solid Toilet
 - Shower
 - Maintenance Headquarters
 - Maintenance Circuit

Neighbourhood Networks
Western Center of Lausanne Map
Scale 1:1'000

