



Frankston City Council

Public Toilet Strategy & Design Guidelines



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Introduction

Aim

To maintain a network of safe, accessible, clean and environmentally responsible public toilets to meet the needs of the community.

Background

Toilets located in either public or commercial settings need to be inclusive and safe environments. They need to be facilities that patrons feel confident to use, are easy to maintain, and are resource efficient. To achieve this, toilets need to be well located, well designed and effectively managed.

There is a close relationship between design and management. Design choices should be made that allow for easy cleaning and management, resistance to vandalism, and low maintenance requirements. Design and material choices need to ensure that the life requirement of the structure can be realised. Toilets should be specified and constructed in accordance with Environmentally Sustainable Design (ESD), Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Equity (access and useability) and Efficiency (cost over time) principles.

The following guidelines have been compiled to support these aims.

Guidelines

This document has been designed to guide the design of further public toilet facilities, and the refurbishing process of existing public toilets, both freestanding blocks and public toilets incorporated into other buildings.

1. Toilet design process		
Requirement confirmed	2. Toilet management process	
Location	Risk assessment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site access • Proximity issues (must be close to disabled parking) • Consultation (where required) • Accessibility (must have wheelchair access) • Signage (directional and labelling) • Access to natural light and ventilation 	Access management	
	Security measures	
	Cleaning	3. Toilet decommission process
External design	Maintenance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrance orientation • Approach • Accessibility considerations • Lighting (consider natural & solar) 	Information & reporting	Formal audit
	Regular auditing	1. Close & demolish
Internal design		↓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Configuration (male, female & disabled) • Designation • Vandal resistant surfaces • Ventilation • Light coloured and reflective surfaces 		2. Refurbish & replace (begin with toilet design process)
Alternative design		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting/ waterless toilets • Greywater use • Stormwater collection 		
Materials and fittings		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Durability • Vandal resistant • Consideration of people with a disability • Low energy and water requirements • Automated fittings (eg.lighting, urinals) 		

Strategies

- Undertake a review of all current public toilets in terms of usage levels, facilities, fittings, accessibility, signage, water and energy requirements, safety, vandalism levels, and determine whether any public toilets should be removed and which are to be refurbished, or replaced.
- Incorporate current public toilets into Council's Easymaps GIS program to provide spatial information across Council for these assets.
- Analyse the usage of public areas without current toilet facilities to determine where public toilets are required.
- Consider holding a competition for architecture students to develop an innovative public toilet design within these guidelines.
- Determine the feasibility of water and energy saving devices and develop a prioritised installation program as required.

Toilet Requirements

A public toilet should be provided where it is required and appropriately used.

Is the toilet needed?

Public toilets can be expensive to provide and are resource intensive to clean and maintain. Toilets that are rarely used may be causing an unnecessary cost to up keep, particularly those that are frequent recipients of graffiti and vandalism.

Due to the maintenance and operating (water, energy, materials) costs involved it is important to determine if a toilet block should be closed and demolished or be refurbished or replaced in accordance with the recommendations outlined in this strategy.

It should be noted that some toilets may currently attract poor usage levels because of their condition, rather than their location.

In some cases, the provision of toilets is a development condition, or mandate under state legislation.

Consultation

It is recommended that key stakeholders are consulted to determine the requirements for toilet facilities and what issues should be considered when refurbishing them.

This document was created in consultation with other strategies and Australian Standards, and makes further reference for consultation with these publications.

Design Considerations

In designing or refurbishing public toilets with future maintenance and public safety in mind the following need to be taken into consideration;

The building design of toilets will depend on the environment the toilet is located in. There are two types of design to consider:

Enclosed Cubicle or Building

This is traditionally the most common design, with separate male and female cubicles and common wash areas contained within the one structure. A modern design of these facilities has both male and female cubicles open onto a unisex wash area that is only shielded with translucent materials.

Self Contained Cubicles

Self contained cubicles do not include a common wash facility area. The fixtures are contained within the individual cubicles, which face active space.

All toilets must include:

- wash basin facilities with cold or solar heated water
- spring-loaded or time controlled taps to avoid water wastage
- flow regulators on taps to avoid water wastage
- syringe disposal units
- graffiti proof coatings on interior and exteriors
- sanitary disposal units in female, and disabled toilets if unisex
- a rubbish bin
- clearly visible entrance point
- use of natural light or solar power
- low energy fixtures and timers/sensors on lighting (where required)
- natural ventilation
- common fittings for ease of replacement
- disability access and features in accordance with the legal requirements of the Australian Building Commission (ABC) and relevant Australian Standards
- cubicle doors locked from the inside
- unisex facility (fully accessible) and dimensions must conform to the ABC.

Toilet Design

Public toilets should be built and managed in accordance with Environmentally Sustainable Design principles. Consideration must be given to the inclusion of the following measures in the design stage.

These measures must be considered in determining the lifetime operational costs of the facility, and in implementing measures to reduce the resource consumption (energy, water, materials) and waste generation expected from the facility.

Strategic Requirements

The Playground Strategy makes reference to the required amount of toilets located at playground sights, ranging; 'regional', 'district', 'sub-district', 'local' and 'sub-local'. The Strategy recommends the provision of Public Toilets in regional areas, and the consideration of providing Public Toilets in district areas. The volume of Public Toilets provided in playgrounds currently exceeds requirements. See Frankston City Council's Playground Strategy for information on specific sights in Frankston.

Toilets have been identified as one of the major areas for need of improvement in the Open Space Strategy. The standards set within the Open Space Strategy envision an improved quality of open spaces, with basic facilities upgraded and visual amenities improved. See Frankston City Council's Open Space Strategy for reference to the vision for open spaces including facilities within parks and reserves.

Inclusive Use

All refurbishments and new toilet facilities must have at least one facility complying with the 'Draft Premises Standard / Revised BCA' including:

- Accessible unisex sanitary facilities at every bank of sanitary facilities containing male and female facilities. One accessible unisex facility counts as one male and one female facility.
- An Ambulant accessible sanitary compartment required, wherever more than one sanitary compartment is provided in addition to any accessible unisex sanitary compartment.

Configuration

All public toilets should include a minimum of 2 female, 1 male, and 1 disabled unisex toilet, and a maximum of 3 female, 2 male, 1 urinal and 1 disabled unisex toilet. These requirements will be determined by the site and the frequency of usage. Modern designs consider the use of 1 female, 1 combined female/disabled toilet and 1 combined male/disabled toilet.

Energy

- High degree of natural light (e.g., skylights and other passive design features such as wide entrances)
- Low energy fixtures
- Timers/sensors on lighting
- Solar power (where electricity is required)
- Use of natural ventilation
- Light coloured and reflective internal surfaces

Water

- Dual flush systems or retrofit single flush
- Automated or waterless urinals (where applicable)
- Spring-loaded or time controlled taps
- Flow regulators on taps
- Greywater use or stormwater collection for flushing
- Water efficient fixtures with a minimum AAAA rating.

Materials

- Preference for materials that are recycled, recyclable and renewable
- Local materials where appropriate
- Reuse of materials upon refurbishment or demolition of toilets
- Materials that use less energy in the manufacturing, processing and transport (i.e., embodied energy)
- Durability – translates into minimal additional resource use

Orientation

- Maximise natural light and ventilation
- North facing roof with good design to facilitate solar power (now or in the future)

Alternative Design

- Composting and waterless toilets
- Greywater use
- Stormwater collection
- Solar power

Vegetation

- Low level indigenous plantings and landscaping
- No overhanging branches or concealed entrances
- Mulch

Waste

- Septic tank considerations

Maintenance

Long term maintenance problems need to be considered, as this is where significant costs are associated. Facilities should be audited frequently to assess wear and maintenance requirements. When wear is evident, maintenance should be provided to avoid equipment failure.

Toilet Location

Public toilets should be clearly visible and easily accessible to all users.

Visibility

For safety reasons public toilets should be easily visible for users and passers by. By placing public toilets in active areas it will reduce unsafe and unwanted activity.

It is recommended that public toilets be located in the following areas:

- High traffic and high pedestrian volume
- Picnic and BBQ or site of frequent public/sporting activity
- Opposite or adjacent to a building that provides the opportunity for casual surveillance
- Highly visible from all or most directions

Access

Access to public toilets should follow the disability guidelines relating to parking and general access. Please refer to Australian Standards AS2890 and AS1428 for the legal requirements relating to disability access.

Signage

According to all required standards signage should involve both directional signage as well as labelling, and should consider people with vision impairments and language constraints. Directional signage should provide users with clear directions as to the location of the toilet and where it is not obvious, the distance to the toilet. Labelling refers to the toilet clearly displaying international symbols for male, female and disabled.

All signs should be according to Australian Standards.

Proximity Issues

Proximity refers to the conditions and features around the building and surrounding area such as lighting, vegetation and access.

Lighting

It is preferred that natural or solar lighting is used as opposed to electrical lighting. The toilet design should incorporate the use of as much natural light as possible through skylights and other passive design features.

The provision of lighting after dark may attract undesirable activity. This strategy recommends that the majority of public toilets will not require lighting after dark except in specific sites where toilets will be used at night. In this case, it is important for lighting to be provided for the surrounding area and along any direct access areas to the toilet and entrance.

The lighting should be sufficient enough so that the public do not have to move in and out of adequate light, according to appropriate Australian Standards.

Signage

Directional signage should provide users with clearly visible directions to indicate the toilet location. Signage should consider people with vision impairments and language constraints. Distances to the toilet will be displayed if the toilet is in use at night time.

Directional signage may incorporate other information to users such as proximity to bicycle and walking tracks, distance to toilets, local attractions etc.

Signage should be consistent and feature council's corporate colours, and be consistent with Australian Standards.

Recycled material should be considered for signage to demonstrate Council's commitment to resource conservation and the Eco-Buy™ Program.

Vegetation

Public toilets should not be located near thick vegetation that detracts from clear visibility of the toilets. Large trees can not only detract from visibility but can also cause a problem with root invasion. Surrounding plants should not grow over 700mm in height. Local indigenous vegetation should be utilised as per Council's Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's).

Car Parking

Public toilets should be within close proximity to car parks where appropriate. It is recognised that this may be inappropriate in parks and recreation areas. It is recommended that at least one disabled car park is provided close to a public toilet block in accordance with Australian Standard AS1428.

In instances where there is high use expected from cyclists, provision for locking of cycles should be considered.

Access

Access to toilets should be easy for both able bodied and disabled users. Steps and ramps should be avoided, instead it is recommended that the site around the toilets be flat or of a small grade. Paths should be provided from car parking up to the entrance of the toilets providing all users with a continuous path of travel.

Where there is limited access to electricity and water mains, alternative designs, such as composting toilets and other forms of waterless toilets should be considered. Application of renewable energy technologies such as solar energy should be considered to improve the energy efficiency of the facility.

Building Exterior

The building exterior will be well presented, clean, well managed, welcoming and will ensure that users feel safe.

Graffiti management

Brick exteriors should be painted in one bright colour that is easy to match for painting over graffiti. It is noted that art work can assist to deter graffiti. Walls should be coated with a protective coating that will hinder graffiti attempts. Graffiti resistant and easy to clean materials such as corrugated iron and ceramic tiles should be considered.

Lighting

It is recommended that the toilet design incorporate the use of as much natural lighting as possible (e.g., skylights and other passive design features). Where after dark use is permissible, it is preferred that all lighting fixtures are solar powered, low energy, and incorporating timers or sensor control. Lighting fixtures must be mounted above pedestrian reach, and be resistant to insect infestation and vandalism. Lighting should be consistent and even to enhance safety.



Vegetation

Low lying indigenous shrubs and plants are recommended as they add to aesthetics and deter graffiti vandalism. Select plants with low maintenance and weather resistance in mind. Plants should not grow over 700mm in height. The building should be clearly visible without surrounding obstruction. Plant selection should be consistent with council's Ecological Vegetation Classes (EVC's).



Information

The toilet gender should be clearly identified by use of international symbols for male, female and disabled. Information should also be provided in Braille. All signage must be in accordance with Australian Standards.



Opening, closing and cleaning times should be provided along with the council's contact number for reporting maintenance problems. Signs should be protected to resist graffiti and damage, and should enable easy cleaning in the case of graffiti.



Security

Gates and doors should be able to be locked and closed where applicable. Toilets must provide a clear line of sight for casual surveillance around the toilets. Where after dark use is not permissible lighting will not be required.



Water

A water bubbler, and drinking facility for pets, should be provided in close vicinity to the toilet to avoid people having to enter the toilet.

Entrance

The entrance should be clearly visible, while providing some feeling of privacy. The entrance must provide easy access to all users.

Orientation

Stand alone toilet facilities should face public areas such as footpaths, roads, or ovals with high usage.

Approach

Doors should be wide enough to enable easy access for all users, including twin prams and wheelchairs. There should be no corners, and it should be light coloured, clearly visible and well lit.

Door type

It is not necessary for doors to fill the door frame. Opaque and semi-translucent materials can be used in sections of the door for ventilation and natural light. Doors should incorporate design features that allow for easy access if a person collapses behind the door, (for example outwards opening doors or inwards opening doors with hinges that allow the door to be lifted clear), whilst still remaining vandal resistant. Entrance doors may need a lock if the facility is not intended for use at night.

Roof

Installations of skylights that provide natural lighting are recommended. Gaps between the roof and wall can provide light and ventilation. The roof should also provide shelter.



Roof design should also be considered (e.g., northerly aspect, loading) to ensure that solar power can be utilised, either now or in the future. Roof design should also include opportunities for stormwater collection.

Wall Continuity

In the case of building refurbishments, the traditional external envelope and maze entry are removed. The entrance walls should be built with a semi-translucent material such as metal meshing to increase visibility and natural light. It is recommended these walls have a continuous gap below the wall and roof for ventilation. Low level openings in the brick work will also increase ventilation. The walls must provide privacy inside cubicles. Outer wall placement and composition should ensure that a direct line of vision can't view any areas that may be used as change facilities.

It is preferable that there is also a continuous gap in the brick work between the wall and roof, this gap can be covered with a grill or batons (batons should not be able to be climbed) for ventilation and light.



Toilet Interior

Public safety inside the toilet should be supported by limiting contact with other patrons, and by presenting a light, bright, well-ventilated environment.

Interior design

The interior design should maximise patron visibility and minimise opportunity for collision and conflict. No blind corners will leave open sightlines throughout the facility. The use of light colours is recommended for maximum visibility.

Urinals

The male toilets may provide a single urinal if the usage of the toilet is high. In refurbishments urinals should be removed or added accordingly. Urinals are to be waterless or automated, and designed to prevent a build up of uric acid.



Walls

Light coloured tiled walls are easy to clean, reflect light and offer a sense of space. Walls must provide sufficient privacy as well as ventilation. They can also be used to maximise the use of light.



Floor

The use of non slip tiles or other floor coatings that are easy to clean and vandal resistant are recommended. (Not just concrete) Floors should slope slightly to an internal drain to reduce water pooling.



Cubicles

Toilet cubicles should be spacious, well lit, vandal resistant and easy to clean. At least one cubicle should allow for disabled access, according to relevant BCA and Australian Standards, if there is only one it should be labelled as Unisex.

Refurbishment:
Before



After



Doors

Doors should not be floor to ceiling; they should provide an internal lock for privacy and denote usage. Doors should incorporate design features that allow for easy access if a person collapses behind the door (for example outwards opening doors or inwards opening doors with hinges that allow the door to be lifted clear), whilst still remaining vandal resistant. Doors should also provide hooks on the back, and be graffiti resistant and easy to clean.



Cistern Enclosure and Pan

The pan must have a seat, preferably incorporated into the design of the pan. Toilet seats are a requirement of Australian Standards. Pans should be stainless steel to avoid vandalism, a lid is not necessary. A vandal resistant dual flush button should be easily reachable to able bodied and disabled users. Any piping should be stainless steel. The cistern and pipes should not be accessible to the public. They can be contained in a separate room or duct accessible to maintenance staff through an access panel. In the case of refurbishments, a false wall can be placed to separate the cistern from the public.

Fittings

Fittings should be common throughout public toilet facilities, to provide for easy replacement.

Toilet roll holders must be metal, robust, and secured well. Sanitary bins must be provided in female toilets. Air freshener units can also be considered. A mirror must be provided above wash facilities. All fittings should be placed according to Australian Standards.



Sharps disposal bins

Disposal bins should be placed in the female, male and disabled toilets and must display signage identifying their use. Disposal bins should be placed according to recommended heights of the Australian Standards.



Wash facilities

Metal wash basins with no visible piping is preferred. Taps must be metal and spring loaded or timed to regulate water usage. Flow regulators must be installed to conserve water. Taps must be easy to reach and to use for smaller or less able people. A soap dispenser should be provided; the dispenser will be concealed and will avoid wastage.



The provision of paper towels is preferred over sensor activated hand dryers for hygiene and energy efficiency. Water efficient fittings must be selected with a minimum AAAA rating.

Servicing

A locked cupboard can be provided to cater for the storage of cleaning materials and other things such as toilet paper and soap.

Lighting

Where natural lighting does not provide sufficient light it is recommended that solar powered sensor lighting is used. Artificial lights, where required, should be high mounted and vandal resistant, and be consistent with Australian Standards. Blue (ultraviolet light) is not acceptable.

Skylights and other sources of natural lighting are strongly recommended. Wide entrances, light coloured and reflective internal surfaces, gaps under doors and exterior walls, grills and batons below the roofline, will all assist to maximise the use of natural light and minimise the requirement for artificial lighting during the day.



Timers or sensors on lights as well as low energy fixtures are required.

Ventilation

Gaps and grills should provide natural air ventilation.



Fire prevention

Non flammable material should be selected in the design of public toilets. Opportunities to start fires should be removed, and the opportunity for the flame to spread should be minimised.

Ceilings

Ceilings should be light coloured, vandal and fire resistant and provide natural light and ventilation. Ceilings may be required to support ventilation and lighting systems.

Disability access

Mobility impaired and wheelchair access must be considered. Cubicles that conform to Australian Standard 1428.2 must be provided. Grab rails, vanities and fittings must conform to legal requirements.



Public health

It is appropriate for public health information to be supplied.

It may be appropriate to provide condom and sanitary dispensing machines, both will need to be encased in a vandal proof unit.

Public toilets should be connected to a reticulated sewer if available. If it is not possible to connect to sewer then consideration should be given to the use of secondary treatment plants which will treat the waste water to a higher standard than a basic septic tank. Other systems that may also be considered are composting toilets. The type of system to be used would be determined/ influenced by the site characteristics.

Provision for parents

Toilets that are situated in family orientated areas such as parks and beaches should contain baby change and feeding facilities for hygiene purposes. This should take the form of a separate designated room (not in the unisex facility). The specification will need to be sensitive to parent needs and yet be vandal resistant.



A regularly cleaned waste disposal bin must be put in place at a convenient distance from the toilet.



Toilet Management

The design and specifications need to be made with lifetime management in mind. Materials and fixtures should be resource efficient, durable, vandal resistant and easy to clean. Locks, signage and access paths should be provided.

Management and regular maintenance of the toilets will require:

- Risk management
- Open and closing times
- Access management
- Security measures
- Cleaning
- Maintenance
- Graffiti management
- Reporting of incidents
- Response to specific forms of misuse

Risk management

Risks can involve threats to a person, staff, property, environment or reputation. A risk management plan for toilet maintenance should be developed covering the following risks:

- Needle stick injuries
- Poor cleaning standard
- Physical threat/ violence towards cleaning staff
- Vandalism
- Slippery surfaces
- Septic tank loading

Opening and closing

Opening and closing times will be site specific. Most sites should not require access after 8pm. Shopping areas around the Central Activities District (CAD) will require public toilets to be open during business hours. Major sporting facilities will require toilets to be open during daylight hours. Opening times could be tied in with cleaning schedules.

Access management

Access to public toilets will depend on the opening, closing and cleaning times of the toilets. This will be shown on an external sign located on the toilet block. Staff will be required to open and lock facilities at designated times.

Disability access must be provided to all public toilets, with an access path that provides a continuous path of travel to the toilets.

Security

Security arrangements will be site specific.

Processes will need to ensure the safety of cleaners, which would probably involve the facility being closed during cleaning. All cleaners should be provided with a mobile phone from their employer. Cleaners should be trained upon commencement of employment of the procedures for avoiding and encountering a dangerous situation.

If the toilet block is not intended to be used at night it will not be lit in the aim of deterring unwanted activity.

Consideration should be given to the employment of a public toilet attendant at one of the CAD toilet blocks. This would enhance the security and safety for users.

Cleaning

Frankston Council contracts cleaning services for all public toilets within the Frankston Municipality. Contracted staff will be required to clean the toilets on a regular basis as specified in the cleaning contract. Cleaning should relate to the frequency of use.

Cleaners will also be required to replace toilet paper and other expendable items. Cleaning of sharps and sanitary disposal units will not be the responsibility of the cleaners, but will come under a different arrangement.

Cleaners will need to have workplace health and safety training to learn how to deal with issues such as discarded needles and other hazards and safety concerns.

Cleaning contracts must consider environmentally preferred cleaning products that are biodegradable, contain low or no phosphate, and environmentally preferred supplies such as 100 per cent post consumer recycled toilet paper.

Maintenance

Cleaning staff must report maintenance problems. Independent audits will be conducted and reported to the Public Toilet Working Group every 6 months to ensure the toilets are being well maintained.

A contact phone number for maintenance issues should be placed on a sign outside the toilet facility. Issues such as plumbing that impact on the operation of the facility will require an immediate response.

The toilet facilities should be audited regularly to assess wear of equipment. Equipment should be maintained, rather than wait for equipment failure.

Graffiti management

In order to manage graffiti the use of graffiti resistant materials and paints will be considered during the design process.

Cleaners must report graffiti problems to the Council to ensure prompt removal.

Reporting of incidents

Information about maintenance, graffiti, health, security and other issues needs to be relayed by the cleaners to their employer who will relay it to the Council for prompt response.

Phone numbers will be supplied on all toilet blocks to encourage toilet users to report problems or issues directly to the Council who will relay the information to the Contractor.

Response to specific forms of misuse

Public toilets can often create an environment for anti-social, illegal behaviour including:

- Sexual activity and loitering
- Vandalism
- Drug-taking, storage and dealing
- Accommodation by homeless

By using this document as a guide it is hoped to ensure that public toilets are seen as safe and provide an environment which will deter from misuse and criminal activity.

Managers should realise that it is difficult to prevent criminal activity so realistic objectives should be set. It is hoped that by following the safety recommendations in this document criminal activity will be reduced in these areas.

Checklist

Elements to consider in toilet management and design

Information gathering

a. Feasibility study and demographic information

- Is a feasibility study required?
- Has a study been undertaken?
- Has demographic information been obtained for the area?
- Are there heritage considerations?
- Has a need for upgraded facilities been identified?

b. Have the following been assessed?

- Safety audits?
- Police Service and crime data?
- Disability Access audit?
- Formal incident and anecdotal reports?
- Community consultation?
- Access to existing utilities (electricity, water, sewerage)

c. Information obtained by consulting community groups

- Community groups with an interest in the issues/or location?
- Maintenance and cleaning staff?
- Police and security services?

d. Toilet management

- Risk management assessment undertaken?
- Hours of operation considered?
- Access management?
- Security guards or police surveillance required?
- Maintenance and cleaning program arranged?
- Graffiti management program developed?
- Information and communication eg signage, public information, etc.?

Toilet location and project design

Elements for consideration in the project design development.

a. Visibility

- Building located in area of high visibility for maximum casual surveillance?
- Appropriate surrounding vegetation?

b. Access and proximity

- Building located near existing facilities?
- Existing telephone, seats and noticeboards removed/relocated?
- Disability or mobility impaired access requirements are met?

c. Orientation

- Building entrances face active space?
- Maximise natural light and ventilation?
- North facing roof with good design to facilitate solar power (now and in the future)

Toilet design

a Alternative design

- Alternative designs considered, e.g., composting toilets and other waterless toilets, greywater use and stormwater collection
- Unisex, self contained cubicles or enclosed cubicles with wash facilities outside?

b Building exterior

- Installation of skylights and other good design features considered to maximise natural light?
- External lighting requirement assessed, and, if required, low energy, solar powered lighting provided to exterior and proximity?
- Lighting fixtures high mounted, resistant to insect infestation and vandalism?
- Lighting fixtures on timer or sensor controls?
- Low lying indigenous vegetation selected to maintain visibility of building and not create hiding places?
- Existing vegetation removed/cut back from building where required?
- Graffiti resistant materials and selected treatments explored?
- Requirement for sharps containers for 24 hour disposal mounted according to Australian Standards/recommendations?
- Supply external water bubbler or outlet?
- Allowance for space between roof and wall and other features to provide light and natural ventilation?
- Designation (gender use/mix) clearly defined in language and symbol?
- Signage providing opening hours and contact telephone numbers?
- Roof design ensuring current or future application of solar power (i.e., northerly aspect, loading) as well as stormwater collection?
- Use of recycled, recyclable and renewable materials?
- Use of locally sourced materials?
- Durability of materials assessed to minimise additional resource use?
- Reuse of materials upon retrofit or demolition of toilets?

c Entrance

- Approach is open and visible to active areas?
- Contains no corners or opportunities for concealment?
- Maximises natural light and light coloured reflective surfaces in order to minimise the requirement for artificial lighting?
- Contain high quality non slip surfaces?
- Floors slope to an internal drain to reduce pooling and maximise drainage?

Toilet interior

a Size and configuration

- Number of existing cubicles?
- Total number of required cubicles?
- Number of accessible facilities required?
- Number of male facilities required?
- Number of female facilities required?
- Urinals retained or removed?
- Number of hand basins required?

b Configuration alternatives

- Screened lobby?
- Self contained cubicles with hand basin, no lobby required?
- No lobby, cubicles open into public space, hand basins outside?
- Open sightlines, no blind corners?
- No steps?

c Finishes, fixtures and fittings

- Graffiti resistant materials and selected treatments explored?
- Vandal and fire resistant materials selected?
- Fixtures chosen for durability and robustness?
- Cistern located in duct of lockable services room?
- Cistern enclosed in vandal proof false wall?
- No visible piping?
- No toilet seat lids?
- Toilet seats?
- Requirements for baby change facilities?
- Requirements for sharps container?
- Interior lighting provided in facilities used at night?
- Light coloured and reflective internal surfaces?
- Internal lighting requirement assessed, and, if required, low energy, solar powered lighting provided to interior?
- Lighting fixtures high mounted, resistant to insect infestation and vandalism?
- Lighting fixtures on timer or sensor controls?
- Dual flush systems or retrofit of single flush?
- Automated or waterless urinals (where applicable)?
- Spring-loaded or time controlled taps?
- Flow regulators on taps?
- Good design features (e.g., skylights, gaps under doors, grills etc) considered to maximise natural light?
- Common fittings for ease of replacement?
- Use of recycled, recyclable and renewable materials?
- Use of locally sourced materials?
- Durability of materials assessed to minimise additional resource use?
- Reuse of materials upon retrofit or demolition of toilets?