Frankston Public Toilet Action Plan 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

Frankston City Council acknowledges the Bunurong people of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the lands and waters in and around Frankston City, and value and recognise local Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, heritage and connection to land as a proud part of a shared identity for Frankston City.

Council pays respect to Elders past and present and recognises their importance in maintaining knowledge, traditions and culture in our community.

Council also respectfully acknowledges the Bunurong Land Council as the Registered Aboriginal Party responsible for managing the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the land and waters where Frankston City Council is situated.

Wicks Park Amenities, Sam Crawford Architects

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The Frankston Public Toilet Action Plan 2023 was prepared by the Frankston City Council Urban Design team in collaboration with LatStudios

Contributions made by the Building Infrastructure, Business Information and Technology, Capital Works Delivery, City Futures, Community Relations, Community Strengthening, Family Health Support Services and Sustainable Assets departments are acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

This Plan was adopted by Council in November 2023.

What is a public toilet?

A public toilet is any room or building that contains a toilet and toilet-related features (such as hand-wash basins and baby change tables) that is owned and maintained by Frankston City Council and is available for the whole community to use. To be a public toilet, it must have direct access from a public place such as a park or street. This means that toilets within buildings such as shopping centres, libraries or community hubs are not considered to be completely 'public' as the business or building usually needs to be open and operating for the toilets to be available for use.

Public toilets are often provided in open spaces like parks and sports grounds but are also provided in urban areas like shopping strips and Frankston's city centre.

Why are public toilets important?

Public toilets are important facilities that help the community to use and enjoy public places and open spaces comfortably and for longer periods of time. They help create vibrant and liveable places by supporting the community to take part in social, recreational and commercial activities. If we didn't have public toilets, we would often have to go home to use the toilet which would interrupt and cut short our time spent on activities like playing sport, shopping or going for a walk.

Why do we need a Plan for public toilets?

Frankston City Council manages more than 60 public toilets. The age, quality and design of these facilities varies greatly across the municipality. Effective planning helps us to identify what improvements are needed and where they are needed the most. It also makes the process of delivering improvements more efficient as it can streamline decision making. It helps to set the standard for new and improved public toilets, making sure we consider the needs of the whole community.

The Frankston Public Toilet Action Plan provides a framework and holistic approach to public toilet improvements. It recognises the value and importance of our public toilets and the vital role they play for community health and wellbeing. It also seeks to balance the level of investment across our public toilet network making sure there is a spread of high-quality facilities throughout the municipality.

Types of Toilets

Public toilets often vary by their number and type of cubicles, their level of finish and their overall layout. These features are all largely influenced and determined by the toilet's location, type of use, and the key user groups they support.

Accessibility

Each public toilet is designed with a different level of accessibility to cater for people living with disability or mobility limitations. There are three key types of toilets proposed by the Frankston Public Toilet Action Plan:

Ambulant
Ambulant toilets are designed for people with ambulant disabilities who do not require the extra space provided in Accessible cubicles (for example, people with arthritis, multiple sclerosis or who use walking frames). Ambulant cubicles include grab rails and have slightly wider door openings than standard cubicles. They are primarily for people who do not require the use of a wheelchair.

Accessible
Accessible toilets are designed to provide enough space for wheelchair access and assistance. They include features such as lower mirrors and washbasins, grab rails and wider door openings.

Changing Places
Changing Places are toilets specifically designed for people with severe and profound disability whose high support needs mean they cannot use or access the toilet independently. They have more space than Accessible toilets and have extra features such as a height-adjustable adult-change table, tracking hoist system, privacy screen and a centrally located peninsula toilet.

It is important to note that the layouts and features of these toilets can vary, provided they do not impact the toilet's function or level of accessibility. For example, some Accessible toilets include baby change tables, and some Changing Places include showers.

Level of Finish

Facilities are designed to different levels of finish ranging from basic, standard to premium according to budget available. The level relates to the cost of materials, finishes and fixtures deemed appropriate according to location, amount of use and type of activity in the area. The design level of the facility does not affect the quality of the design or response to best practice design principles.

The level of finish for a new facility is categorised as either:

Basic: Simple, low-cost durable structure, materials and finish.

Standard: Medium cost durable structure, materials and finish.

Premium: Bespoke design, high quality durable structure, materials and finishes.

Size

The size of public toilets, and more specifically the number of cubicles provided, is determined largely according to need, location and available space. It considers is the frequency and number of visitors to the site at a time including periods of peak use (eg. summer), and the availability of nearby amenities.

Public toilets can be categorised as one of the following facility sizes:

Small: facilities with two - three cubicles.

Medium: facilities with four - five cubicles.

Large: facilities with 6 or more cubicles.

Sydney Park, Aileen Sage

Configuration

Standalone facility

A standalone facility refers to public toilets that are in a separate building. Their primary purpose is to provide the community with access to public toilets and they do not have any other key uses.

Integrated facility

An integrated facility refers to public toilets that are connected to, or built into a larger building structure that supports a variety of uses, such as a sport club pavilion.

Location

The design of public toilets is influenced by and varies according to location. Four key character areas have been identified within Frankston City Council, each relating to a particular landscape character, or type of activity within the area for which particular amenities are suited.

Foreshore

The foreshore area extends the entire length of the western boundary of Frankston City Council, interfacing with Port Phillip Bay and considered to have a coastal character.

Sandringham foreshore, Zen Architects.

Public toilets within this character area are often standalone facilities aligning with access points to the beach. However public toilets are typically integrated with larger community buildings at locations which support the highest levels of beach access eg Life Saving Clubs.

The design of public toilets within the Foreshore area should consider:

- Being designed to a high standard in keeping with the natural beauty of the foreshore and the beach side tourist attraction.
- Acknowledging and reflecting the coastal landscape through architectural design and material choices.
- Providing secondary functions to cater for beach side activities such as external showers, drinking fountains and community information.
- High exposure to weathering from wind, sun, sand and salt water.
- Providing adequate shade and shelter.
- High use in the summer months.
- Running facilities off-grid when access to mains power and water is not available.
- Avoiding and minimising impacts on sensitive surrounding vegetation.

Sports Facilities

An area with public or community sporting facilities such as playing ovals and courts or athletics tracks.

Many sporting reserves within Frankston City have pavilions which house private club rooms and changing facilities. Public toilets within this character area are typically integrated with these buildings.

The design of public toilets within Sports Facilities should consider:

- Locating facilities at the main pavilion where possible with good directional signage. Integrated facilities are preferred to standalone facilities.
- Ability to cater for high visitor numbers during events.
- Integrating with other secondary uses specific to sporting activity, such as change rooms, pavilions, storage rooms and water fountains.
- Providing external entries to pavilions so they are publicly accessible and can be used outside of game times and club functions.
- Providing signage to easily identify public toilets for the convenience of users.
- Co-locating with other public facilities such as canteens and spectator seating.
- Single cubicle facilities are preferred to reduce anti-social activity and increase safety for young children using the facility.

Parks and Playspaces

An area nearby a playground or within an area of a park or reserve used mainly for passive and informal forms of leisure and recreation.

Standalone public toilet facilities are more common in these character areas as there are often no other community buildings within the immediate area.

The design of public toilets within Parks and Playspaces should consider:

- Providing facilities in a direct proximity to a playground or other forms of active play
- Siting facilities and connecting pathways to provide access for people of all ages and abilities.
- Periods of peak use at certain times of day.
- Catering for more frequent use by carers with young children and incorporate more child-specific amenities such as smaller cubicles, hand wash basins and change rooms
- Clear sight lines to play spaces
- The surrounding natural environment and landscape in the facility's design and material selection.

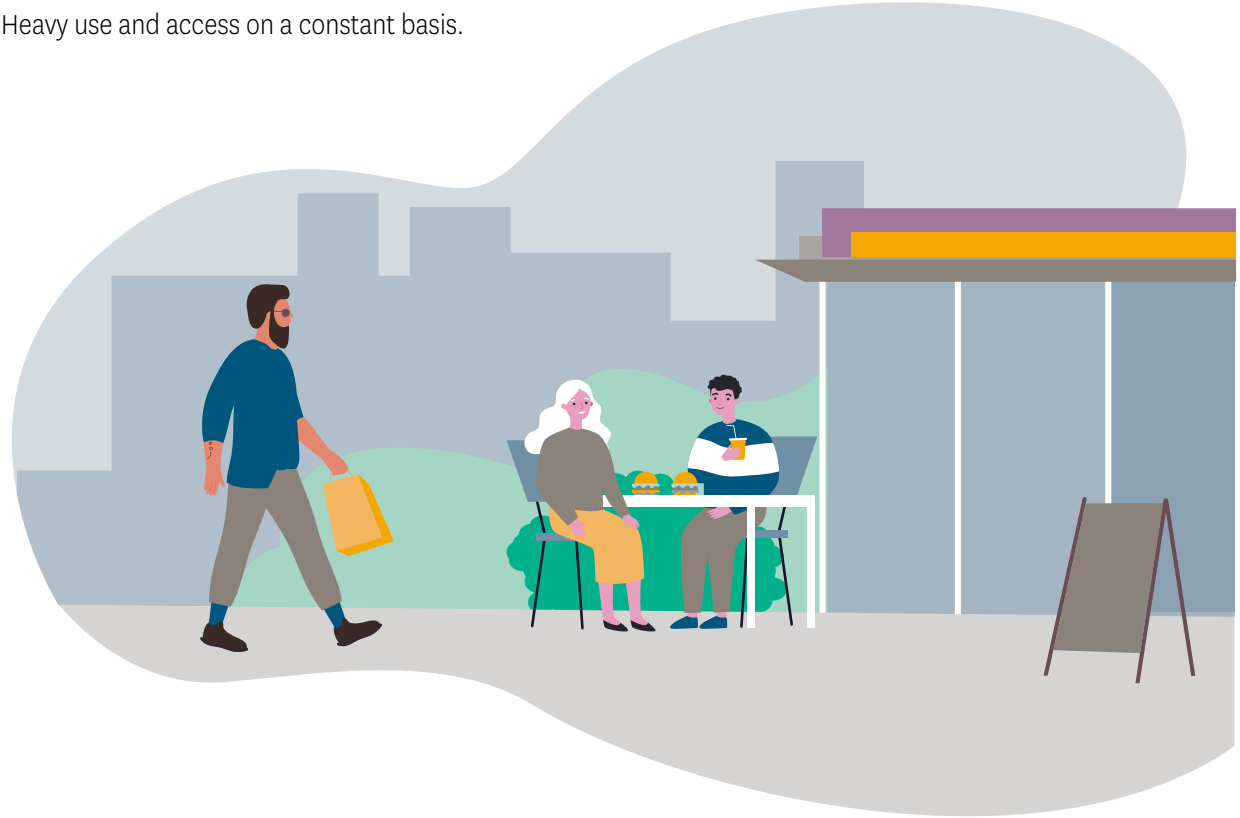
Urban Activity Centres

An area within an urban activity centre with typically later open hours.

Most urban activity centres are intensively developed and space to provide facilities like public toilets is often limited. As a result, public toilets are typically integrated into existing buildings to limit their footprint and impacts on public space and uses.

The design of public toilets within Urban Activity Centres should consider:

- Locating facilities near areas of high activity such as public transport stops, public space or retail streets
- Heavy use and access on a constant basis.
- Co-locating with other public uses to encourage passive surveillance at varying times of the day.
- Extended hours of operation to support the local night-time economy.
- Existing materials and palettes present within the streetscape.



The current state of our public toilets

Frankston City Council manages more than 60 public toilets across the municipality. Approximately half of these public toilets are standalone facilities. The other half are attached to sport pavilions and other types of community buildings.

There is a high number of public toilets present along the foreshore, at the Frankston waterfront and around Frankston city centre. Outside of these areas, public toilets are commonly provided at larger Regional and District level parks. The age, quality and distribution of public toilets varies greatly across the network.

Existing Public Toilet Facilities

Carrum Downs

1. Banyan Reserve*
2. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Wedge Road Toilets
3. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Community Pavilion

Frankston

4. Ballam Park - Play Space
5. Ballam Park - East Pavilion
6. Ballam Park - South Pavilion
7. Beauty Park - Play Space
8. Beach Street East Shopping Strip
9. Bruce Park - Norm Jardine Pavilion
10. Comfort Station - Nepean Highway / Playne Street
11. Delacombe Park
12. Frankston Foreshore - Fernery Lane / Nepean Highway
13. Frankston Lifesaving Club
14. Frankston Memorial Park
15. Frankston Park - North (Plowman Place)
16. Frankston Park - South (High Street)
17. Frankston Transit Interchange - Young Street
18. Frankston Yacht Club
19. George Pentland Botanical Garden - Bluestone Garden Toilet
20. George Pentland Botanical Garden - Play Space
21. Jubilee Park Indoor Stadium
22. Jubilee Park - Kevin Collopy Pavilion
23. Montague Park
24. Oliver's Hill Jetty
25. Peninsula Reserve – Play Space
26. Robinsons Park - Baseball / Softball Pavilion
27. Samuel Sherlock Skate Park
28. Waterfront Foreshore Information Centre
29. Witternberg Reserve - Play Space
30. Waterfront Foreshore Plaza
31. Waterfront Foreshore Play Space

Changing Places Facility

Frankston North

32. Eric Bell Reserve - Eric Bell Pavilion
33. Monterey Reserve - Play Space
34. Monterey Reserve - Soccer Pavilion
35. Pat Rollo Reserve - Pat Rollo Pavilion

Frankston South

36. Baden Powell Reserve Pavilion
37. Baxter Park - Cricket Pavilion
38. Baxter Park - Football / Netball Toilet (Bluestone)
39. Baxter Park - Norm Parker Football / Cricket Pavilion
40. Overport Park - Cricket / Football Pavilion
41. Overport Park - Play Space

Langwarrin

42. Langwarrin Community Hall
43. Lloyd Park – Main Pavilion
44. Lloyd Park – Netball Pavilion
45. Lloyd Park – Oval Toilet
46. Lloyd Park – Scout Hall / Tennis Courts

Langwarrin South

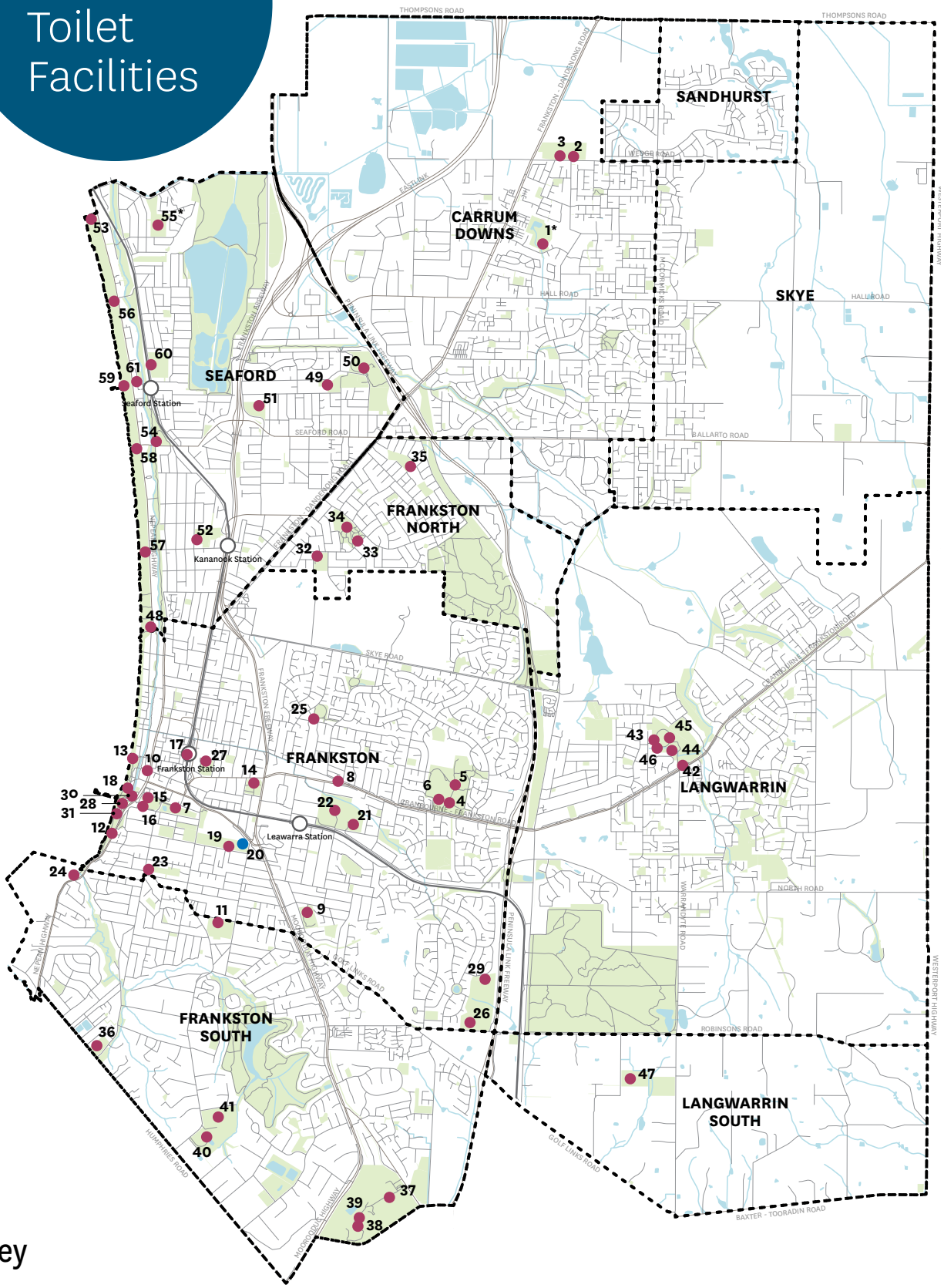
47. Lawton Reserve Soccer Grounds

Seaford

48. Long Island - Gould Street / Nepean Highway
49. Belvedere Park Tennis Club
50. Belvedere Reserve - Davey Richardson Pavilion
51. East Seaford Reserve
52. Kananook Reserve
53. Keast Park Community Pavilion
54. RF Miles Recreation Reserve - Football / Cricket Pavilion
55. Riviera Reserve - Rugby / Cricket Pavilion*
56. Seaford Foreshore - Armstrongs Road / Nepean Highway
57. Seaford Foreshore - McCulloch Avenue / Nepean Highway
58. Seaford Foreshore - Seaford Road / Nepean Highway
59. Seaford Lifesaving Club
60. Seaford North Reserve
61. Seaford Village - Station Street / Broughton Street

*Limited access. May only open during events or game days.
Note: there are currently no public toilets in Sandhurst or Skye.

Existing Public Toilet Facilities



Key

- Railway
- Roads
- Water Body
- Open Space
- Existing Public Toilet Facilities
- Changing Places Facility

N

Current trends and considerations for public toilets

Secondary Functions

While the primary purpose and function of public toilets is always the use of the toilet, these facilities can provide multiple services to the community including:

- **Refuge –** shelter from rain or storm and provide shade from the sun.
- **Alone space –** dedicated private space for individuals away from other people.
- **Cleaning –** providing facilities for light cleaning needs such as washing hands after eating or rinsing sand and salt water off after visiting the beach.
- **Information platform –** including community noticeboards for public information.
- **Community amenities –** providing drinking fountains, dog bowls, bike hoops and other conveniences to support the community in using public and open spaces.
- **Cultural expression –** opportunities for artists to be involved in the design of public toilets can support site specific identity and community appreciation.

Wicks Park Amenities, Sam Crawford Architects

Inclusivity

One of the 6 themes cited in the Frankston City 2040 Community Vision is 'Vibrant and Inclusive Communities.' Public toilets can embody and engender social norms if not considered sensitively and with inclusivity in mind.

- **Neutral spaces –** Removing gender binaries from our public spaces is an important step towards safety, sense of belonging and equality for LGBTQIA+ people. Certain religious and cultural considerations may require separate spaces and so each facility needs to carefully consider its context and what is needed – it may be a combination of both or designed in a way that feels appropriately separated whilst remaining neutral.
- **Accessible spaces –** Accessibility for everyone needs to be improved across the public toilet network and there is growing interest and advocacy for providing fully accessible facilities, such as Changing Places, in more locations. While not all public toilets can have full accessibility, accessible cubicles should be provided in all new and upgraded public toilets. Operating hours, location and distribution of toilets, wayfinding, DDA compliance and due diligence will all need consideration.

Safety

- **Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) –** Although CPTED principles will be considered in the planning and design of public toilets, it is important to remember that safety is different to crime and that the consideration of safety is the priority in public spaces. Visibility of public toilets, consideration of sight lines and passive surveillance is important, while maintaining privacy. Access should be clear and direct and not obscured by things like furniture, signage or plants. Orientation, natural light and adequate lighting should be considered for both the facility and its surrounds. Pedestrian activity and movement through the surrounding area needs consideration so that facilities feel safe to approach and use and don't have people congregating in close proximity. Areas of concealment both internally and externally need to be avoided and minimised.

Maintenance

Maintenance beyond cleaning is a key component of public toilets and budgets allocated to this will have an impact on the quality of facilities. New facilities should be designed to be robust and easy to clean and maintain.

Vandalism resistant – Currently, many facilities are not available for use due to extensive vandalism to fixtures and doors. The design of new public toilets must integrate as many features as possible so that vandalism doesn't limit usage. Location and siting also play a key role in the amount of vandalism experienced and require assessment. Smart design solutions that look to creatively use materials to discourage vandalism rather than use anti-vandal treatments may be more successful.

Sustainability

Council declared a climate emergency in 2019, placing greater emphasis on the need to accelerate climate action through greenhouse mitigation. Public toilets are one building type that Council will need to actively pursue low emission and net zero emission outcomes. Consideration of design, operation and maintenance of these facilities will need to occur by:

- Using low carbon and environmentally responsible sourced materials in their construction.
- Having reduced dependence on natural resource use (electricity/gas, potable water and material use) during their operation.
- Having zero to no dependence on fossil fuels and achieve low to net zero emissions during their operation.
- Maximising recycling and the reuse of materials when the toilets are decommissioned and disposed of.
- Having reduced operating costs over the building lifecycle due to the sustainable design and management.

Our vision for public toilets

"To meet the diverse needs of the community by providing equitable public toilet infrastructure that is safe, accessible and comfortable. Facilities need to be easily maintainable and contribute to the sustainability of Frankston City for current and future populations."

Public Toilet Design Guidelines

The following Design Principles have been developed to guide how we plan for, design and deliver new and improved public toilets. They will help ensure public toilet facilities are of a high quality, well-considered, align with best practice approaches and meet the needs of both Council and the community:

1. Accessible

Public toilets should be highly visible and easy to find and navigate to. Pathways to public toilets should allow easy access for all users regardless of their mobility needs.

2. Safe

Public toilets should feel and be safe for everyone to use. The design of public toilets should consider surrounding landscape, roads, activity, lighting and infrastructure and respond to Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

3. Equitable

There should be a fair spread of public toilet facilities in key areas of activity across Frankston City Council. Public toilets should be inclusive in their design for use by any person regardless of their age, mobility, gender identification and cultural or social background.

4. Sustainable

Public toilets should be designed to be environmentally, economically and socially sustainable. They should be designed to operate at or toward net zero carbon emissions, constructed in an environmentally responsible manner and avoid and minimise impacts on the surrounding natural environment. Excess public toilets should be decommissioned, and new and existing facilities designed to minimise costs and maintenance.

5. Convenient and Comfortable

Public toilets should be provided and available to be used where they are needed, particularly in areas of high activity and where people are likely to stay for extended periods of time. Using public toilets should be a pleasant experience and they should be provided where they can support community uses, activities and infrastructure.

6. Looked After

Public toilets should be well maintained and regularly cleaned so that they present a high standard and level of care to the community. Public toilet facilities should be durable and designed to discourage vandalism. Any issues and maintenance needs should be quickly addressed.

7. Integrated

The location, appearance and functions of public toilets should respond appropriately to their surroundings. They should work well with their surrounding context and any secondary functions should support and enhance surrounding uses.

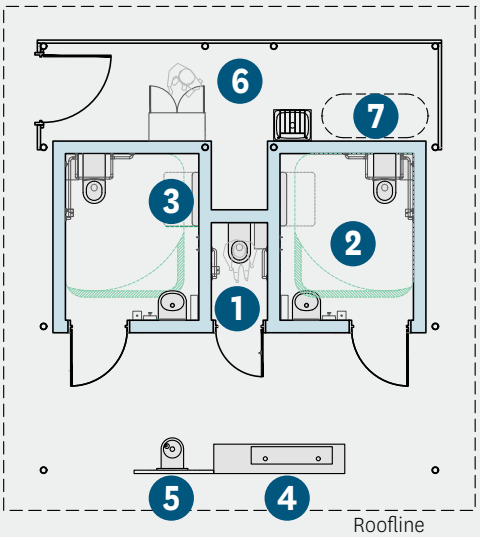
Example Toilet Plans

Guided by the Design Principles, Council has prepared example floor plans to demonstrate how public toilets could be designed. It is important to note that these are example layouts only and each new facility would need to carefully consider its context and what facilities and features should be included.

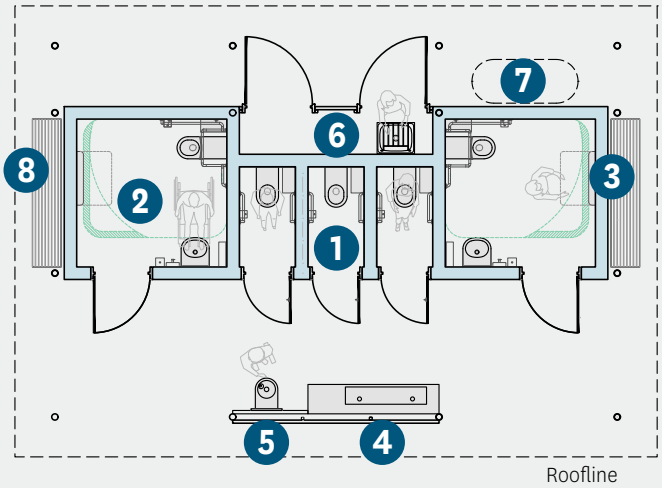
Some of the key things to note about these layouts:

- Cubicles are gender neutral
- Cubicle doors open outwards for improved safety
- Baby change tables are provided in the accessible cubicles
- Cubicles are all accessed from the public realm and are highly visible
- Washbasins are provided outside the cubicles for everyone to use

Example Small Facility



Example Medium Facility

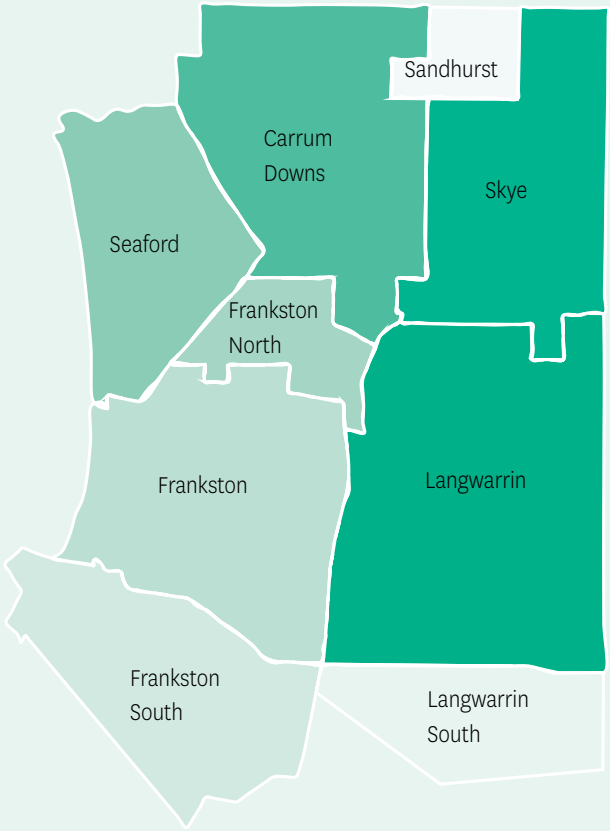


1. Ambulant toilet
2. Accessible toilet
3. Baby change table
4. Hand washing basin
5. Drinking fountain
6. Maintenance room
7. Water tank
8. Integrated seating

Who is the Plan for?

Community snapshot - Frankston City is situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, about 40km south-east of Melbourne. Frankston City is one of nine designated Metropolitan Activity centres in metropolitan Melbourne, identified as a place that can perform a capital city role for the Mornington Peninsula and south-east bayside municipalities. The municipality covers an area of about 131 square kilometres and is bounded by the City of Kingston and Greater Dandenong in the north, the City of Casey in the east, and Mornington Peninsula Shire in the south. Port Phillip Bay which forms the City's west boundary provides nearly 11 kilometres of uninterrupted coastline. The municipal context is predominantly suburban and peri-urban, with a larger commercial zone in Frankston central and industrial zones in Frankston, Seaford and Carrum Downs. The natural environment is coastal (bay foreshore) to the west with pockets of open space, bushland reserve and waterways throughout. A north-south rail and freeway corridor dissects the city.

The municipality is made up of 9 neighbourhoods: Seaford, Carrum Downs, Sandhurst, Frankston North, Skye, Frankston, Langwarrin, Frankston South and Langwarrin South. These are used for planning purposes in the Public Toilet Action Plan which considers local needs, areas of high use and the distribution of public toilets across the municipality.



Our Community Vision:

'Frankston City 2040 is the place on the bay to learn, live, work and play in a vibrant, safe and culturally inclusive community. Our City is clean, green and environmentally responsible.'

The Community Vision 2040 was developed by the Frankston City community in 2020-21 to articulate their long-term vision and aspirations for the future of our City. The Community Vision 2040 provides an aspirational description of what our community wants for the future of our municipality, in terms of its look, feel and liveability. The Community Vision 2040 forms part of Council's strategic planning and reporting framework, to ensure that the community's vision for the future of Frankston City is considered in all of Council's planning and decision-making, including this Public Toilet Action Plan. A summary of Council's role in delivering public toilet improvements identified in the Community Vision 2040 is outlined below:

"Council will continue to maintain and improve our open spaces and infrastructure to meet the changing needs of the community so that everyone is able to enjoy the important health and wellbeing benefits they provide."

"Council also works to provide and maintain accessible and inclusive community infrastructure that takes the needs of all into account, including residents with a disability, older people and families with young children as well as culturally and socially diverse community members."

"Vibrant and inclusive communities are socially connected and welcoming places where people feel accepted, engaged and able to participate in community life"

"Council will ensure that universal design principals are applied to infrastructure and public spaces across the municipality, enabling people with disabilities to enjoy greater access and participation."

How we prepared the Plan

The Public Toilet Action Plan has been developed across 3 key phases, involving Council, the Community and external consultants. The process is outlined below:

Phase 1 - Background Analysis and Network Assessment

Review and consideration of relevant Council plans, policies and strategies and data. Public toilets were assessed to better understand their condition, common issues and to identify opportunities for their improvement.

Phase 2 – Design Guidelines

Design guidelines were prepared to ensure new and upgraded public toilets are well considered, of a high quality and align with best practice approaches.

Phase 3 - Draft Public Toilet Action Plan

The draft Public Toilet Action Plan was prepared to be publicly exhibited for the community to review and provide feedback on.

Phase 4 - Community Engagement

Council engaged the Frankston community to provide feedback on the draft Action Plan. The feedback received has informed the recommendations of the final Action Plan.

Phase 5 - Final Public Toilet Action Plan

The final Public Toilet Action Plan will be adopted by Council.

What we heard from our community

Consultation was undertaken with the Frankston community in June and July 2023 to better understand their public toilet needs, preferences and priorities. An online survey was prepared to for the community to identify priority locations for new or improved public toilets and to make suggestions for how we can improve facilities for all users. The community were also invited to provide feedback on the draft Public Toilet Action Plan.

A total of 134 responses were received during the engagement period which offered a wealth of valuable insight and information. The feedback received has been considered and has been used to inform the development and recommendations of this Action Plan.

Community sentiments:

'Public toilets need to be well lit...'

'Larger cubicles for prams and kids.'

'... recognise the needs for males to have hygiene bins in their toilets too.'

'Just make them useable, safe and clean.'

'Don't make them look and feel like dungeons!'

A summary of responses:

30% of respondents identified **sharps bins** as important features

Hooks for bags, sanitary bins and **larger cubicles** were the most important public toilet features for respondents

The most requested locations for new or upgraded public toilets were:

- Banyan Reserve, Carrum Downs
- Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve, Carrum Downs
- Sandfield Reserve, Carrum Downs
- Montague Park, Frankston
- Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve, Langwarrin
- RF Miles Reserve, Seaford
- Seaford Road (Nepean Highway), Seaford
- Seaford Wetlands, Seaford

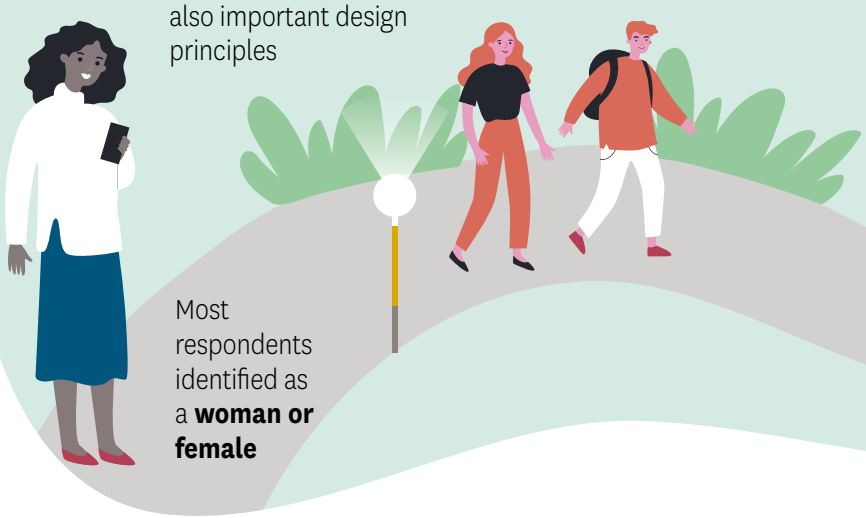
24% of respondents identified **Changing Place** facilities as important features

Being **accessible, convenient** and **comfortable** were also important design principles

Being **safe and well looked-after** were the most important design principles for respondents

3% of respondents identified as **non-binary**

18% of respondents identified **gender neutral toilets** as important features



Most respondents identified as a **woman or female**

What we saw in our Public Toilets

The following key observations were made during the public toilet network assessment phases of the project:

- The distribution of public toilets is not equitable and is concentrated around the coastline and within the suburb of Frankston.
- There are many recently completed public toilets in Frankston City that are of a high quality.
- Opportunity for materials from existing public toilets due for decommission or upgrade (eg bluestone) can be reused for new facilities or other open space and public realm projects.
- New public toilets can act as catalyst projects for the provision of high quality, environmentally sustainable design and provide Council with built examples.
- Public toilets can increase walkability and encourage a more active community when provided in open spaces and along the foreshore and dedicated walking and cycling paths.
- A more inclusive public domain could be supported by providing public toilets within distribution gaps and including facilities that are accessible, gender neutral, culturally considerate and family friendly.
- Including local artists in the design of public toilets could evoke a stronger sense of community, identity and ownership.
- Public toilets can contribute to place-making in key locations such as new urban plazas in high change areas.
- Providing public toilets in conjunction with other facilities could increase the amenity of an area significantly through increased activity.
- There are large, underutilised areas available and owned by Council where new facilities could be provided.
- There are several gaps in the network in key locations such as Activity Centres, District and Regional open spaces and key retail areas
- Major roads, freeways and the train line can be barriers to accessing public toilets
- Opening hours of public toilets are largely restricted to daylight hours which restricts use of key activity areas and their contribute to the night-time economy
- High rates of vandalism have led to some facilities not being available for use in key locations such as the Frankston Train Station.
- The location, orientation, and size of some existing public toilets limits their ability to be adequately retrofit.
- The design and location of some public toilets is unsafe and inaccessible and requires decommissioning or immediate retrofitting.
- Aging pipes and infrastructure have led to significant water leaks that can go undetected for some time, wasting high-quality drinking water.
- No separate water and electricity metering in many cases has resulted in a lack of data on usage and costs, as well as the slow detection of water leaks.
- There is a lack of accessible facilities within some locations.
- Coastal conditions degrade facilities at a faster rate and require higher maintenance costs.
- Topography, privately owned land and a lack of access along the coastline could restrict the provision of facilities and increase build costs
- Key views and vistas need to be maintained and considered when providing new or upgrading existing public toilet facilities, particularly along the foreshore.
- There is a lack of available data on semi-public toilet facilities.

What are we going to do?

Upgrade public toilets
Council will improve the quality and offerings of public toilets through holistic upgrades of existing facilities as guided by the priority Action Plan.
Address gaps in the public toilet network
Council will consider opportunities to provide new public toilet facilities where there are existing distribution gaps in key areas of high activity and with a demonstrated need.
Council will consider opportunities to provide new public toilets in association with open space and facility upgrades like new playgrounds and sport pavilions.
Plan holistically for public toilet improvements to develop a consistent standard and quality of public toilets
Council will plan and design prior to the delivery of all new and upgraded public toilets to provide improved infrastructure, amenity and accessibility.
Council will respond to the design guidelines established in the Action Plan to improve the consistency and quality of public toilets.
Provide better integrated, inclusive and accessible public toilets
Council will advocate for Ambulant cubicles as the minimum accessibility level for all toilets.
Council will adopt a gender-neutral approach for new and upgraded facilities.
Council will continue to provide new and improved accessible infrastructure.
Council will ensure facilities are well connected to pathways and designed to suit their surroundings.
Improve the design, delivery and maintenance of public toilets
Council has developed processes to assist with a consistent quality of approach for each project from community engagement to ongoing maintenance. Council will meet regularly to review and revise these as required.

Middle Park, Gregory Burgess

Priority Action Plan – Strategic Actions

The following Strategic Actions have been identified to assist Council in addressing opportunities for improvement across all aspects of the public toilet network including advocacy, communications, distribution and operational matters:

Prioritise delivering accessible facilities across the public toilet network.
Collaborate with relevant stakeholders to develop a suite of consistent and inclusive signage for toilet labelling across all Council managed toilet facilities.
Explore the provision of Changing Places facilities in the following high demand locations: • Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve, Carrum Downs • Ballam Park, Frankston • Frankston MAC, Frankston • Frankston Waterfront, Frankston • Lloyd Park, Langwarrin • Monterey Reserve Play Space, Frankston North • Baxter Park, Frankston South • Seaford Waterfront, Seaford
Review Action Plan yearly to ensure recommendations, priorities and budgeting processes are still relevant and up to date
Advocate to and collaborate with developers and private landowners to align privately owned and managed toilets with the recommendations of the Public Toilet Action Plan, particularly in the FMAC and other Activity Centres.
Continue regular auditing of all facilities to help prioritise future maintenance and investment.
Improve wayfinding to existing public toilets with consideration of the following high priority locations: • RF Miles Recreation Reserve, Seaford
Explore opportunities to improve community reporting systems for vandalism, maintenance and cleaning in public toilets.
Explore opportunities to re-purpose bluestone and other building materials from existing public toilets within new and upgraded facilities.
Provide up to date information on Council's website regarding locations of public toilets and their features.
Advocate for publishing new and up to date data on the National Public Toilet Map of Australia.
Continue to apply for relevant grant funding opportunities to assist with the planning and delivery of new and upgraded public toilet facilities and infrastructure.
Continue to consider new and upgraded public toilet facilities during the planning and development of new open space Master Plans and other relevant strategic plans and documents.
Prioritise upgrades in Major Activity Centres, Regional and District Parks and within the Foreshore Character Area and then those in Neighbourhood Centres and Community level open space.
Continue to engage with the community on new and proposed public toilet upgrades.

When are we going to do it?

Priority Action Plan – Upgrade of Existing Public Toilet Facilities

Public toilet improvements for existing facilities will be delivered according to a prioritised need of high, medium and low. This is determined by considering the existing condition and function, local need and municipal distribution.

(S) = Standalone Facility **(I)** = Integrated Facility

High Priority Upgrades		
Suburb	Public Toilet	Character Area
CARRUM DOWNS	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Wedge Road Toilets **(S)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Bruce Park - Norm Jardine Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	George Pentland Botanical Garden - Bluestone Garden Toilet **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Frankston Park - North (Plowman Place) **(S)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Oliver's Hill Jetty **(S)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON	Comfort Station - Nepean Highway / Playne Street **(S)**	Urban Activity Centre
FRANKSTON	Robinsons Park Baseball / Softball Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
LANGWARRIN	Langwarrin Community Hall **(I)**	Urban Activity Centre
LANGWARRIN SOUTH	Lawton Reserve Soccer Grounds **(S)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Long Island - Gould Street / Nepean Highway **(S)**	Foreshore
SEAFORD	East Seaford Reserve **(S)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Seaford Foreshore - Armstrong Road / Nepean Highway **(S)**	Foreshore
SEAFORD	Seaford Foreshore - Seaford Road / Nepean Highway **(S)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON NORTH	Monterey Reserve - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces

Bridgewater Park Amenities, Urakawa Jenkins Architects

Medium Priority Upgrades		
Suburb	Public Toilet	Character Area
FRANKSTON	Witternberg Reserve - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Frankston Park - South (High Street) **(S)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Montague Park – Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Overport Park - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park - Oval Toilet **(S)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Seaford Foreshore - McCulloch Avenue / Nepean Highway **(S)**	Foreshore
SEAFORD	Seaford North Reserve **(S)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Ballam Park - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Samuel Sherlock Skate Park **(I)**	Urban Activity Centre
FRANKSTON	Frankston Lifesaving Club **(I)**	Foreshore

Low Priority Upgrades		
Suburb	Public Toilet	Character Area
CARRUM DOWNS	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Community Pavilion **(S)**	Sports Facilities
CARRUM DOWNS	Banyan Reserve **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Frankston Transit Interchange - Young Street **(S)**	Urban Activity Centre
FRANKSTON	George Pentland Botanical Garden - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Waterfront Foreshore Plaza **(S)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON	Beach Street East Shopping Strip **(S)**	Urban Activity Centre
FRANKSTON	Delacombe Park **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Frankston Memorial Park **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Frankston Foreshore - Fernery Lane / Nepean Highway **(S)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON	Ballam Park East Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Ballam Park - South Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Peninsula Reserve – Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Beauty Park - Play Space **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Waterfront Foreshore - Play Space **(S)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON	Frankston Yacht Club **(I)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park - Cricket Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities

Low Priority Upgrades		
Suburb	Public Toilet	Character Area
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baden Powell Reserve Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Overport Park - Cricket / Football Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park - Norm Parker Football / Cricket Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Seaford Village – Station Street / Broughton Street **(I)**	Urban Activity Centre
SEAFORD	Keast Park Community Pavilion **(I)**	Foreshore
SEAFORD	Riviera Reserve - Rugby / Cricket Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Seaford Lifesaving Club **(I)**	Foreshore
SEAFORD	Belvedere Reserve - Davey Richardson Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	RF Miles Recreation Reserve - Football / Cricket Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Kananook Reserve **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*FRANKSTON	Jubilee Park Indoor Stadium **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*FRANKSTON	Jubilee Park – Kevin Collopy Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*FRANKSTON NORTH	Pat Rollo Reserve - Pat Rollo Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*FRANKSTON NORTH	Eric Bell Reserve - Eric Bell Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*FRANKSTON NORTH	Monterey Reserve – Soccer Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities
*LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park Netball Pavilion **(I)**	Sports Facilities

*Recently completed or under construction.

Priority Action Plan – Existing Public Toilet Facilities for Decommission

The following existing public toilet facilities have been identified for decommission due to an excess of public toilet facilities in their surrounding area, or to address safety and access concerns.

(S) = Standalone Facility **(I)** = Integrated Facility

Existing facilities to be considered for Decommission		
Suburb	Public Toilet	Character Area
FRANKSTON	Waterfront Foreshore Information Centre **(I)**	Foreshore
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park Football / Netball Toilet (Bluestone) **(S)**	Sports Facilities
LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park - Scout Hall / Tennis Courts **(S)**	Sports Facilities
SEAFORD	Belvedere Park Tennis Club **(S)**	Parks & Playspaces

Priority Action Plan – New Public Toilet Facilities

Council has identified locations where it may be appropriate to consider providing new public toilet facilities. Some locations have been identified through existing Master Plans and other strategic documents. Other locations have been identified to support potential future public open space amenity upgrades (such as a new play space or and sport pavilion) and to address gaps in the distribution network across the municipality.

Potential New Public Toilet Facility Locations		
Suburb	Location	Character Area
CARRUM DOWNS	Banyan Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
CARRUM DOWNS	Botany Park Recreation Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
CARRUM DOWNS	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve Play Space	Parks & Playspaces
CARRUM DOWNS	Rotary Park of Carrum Downs	Parks & Playspaces
CARRUM DOWNS	Sandfield Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Ballam Park Athletics Pavilion	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON	Frankston Foreshore (Long Island)	Foreshore
FRANKSTON NORTH	Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park Play Space	Parks & Playspaces
*FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park Equestrian Reserve	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park New Pavilion	Sports Facilities
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
*LANGWARRIN	Langwarrin Equestrian and Recreation Reserve - Equestrian Club	Sports Facilities
LANGWARRIN	Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park / Pindara Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
SEAFORD	Seaford Wetlands	Parks & Playspaces
*SEAFORD	Frankston BMX Track	Sports Facilities
SKYE	Lisa Beth Mews Reserve	Sports Facilities
SKYE	Skye Recreation Reserve	Sports Facilities

*May only have limited access during events or game days.

Priority Action Plan – Changing Places Facilities

Council has identified locations where it may be appropriate to consider providing Changing Places toilet facilities. These facilities would require significant investment from Council and locations have been identified where they would provide the most benefit to the community.

Potential Locations for Changing Places Facilities		
Suburb	Location	Character Area
CARRUM DOWNS	Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Ballam Park	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON	Frankston Metropolitan Activity Centre	Urban Activity Centre
FRANKSTON	Frankston Waterfront	Foreshore
FRANKSTON NORTH	Monterey Reserve	Parks & Playspaces
FRANKSTON SOUTH	Baxter Park	Parks & Playspaces
LANGWARRIN	Lloyd Park	Parks & Playspaces
SEAFORD	Seaford Waterfront	Foreshore

Existing Public Toilet Facilities

Carrum Downs

1. Banyan Reserve
2. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Wedge Road Toilets
3. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve - Community Pavilion

Frankston

4. Ballam Park - Play Space
5. Ballam Park - East Pavilion
6. Ballam Park - South Pavilion
7. Beauty Park - Play Space
8. Beach Street East Shopping Strip
9. Bruce Park - Norm Jardine Pavilion
10. Comfort Station - Nepean Highway / Playne Street
11. Delacombe Park
12. Frankston Foreshore - Fernery Lane / Nepean Highway
13. Frankston Lifesaving Club
14. Frankston Memorial Park
15. Frankston Park - North (Plowman Place)
16. Frankston Park - South (High Street)
17. Frankston Transit Interchange - Young Street
18. Frankston Yacht Club
19. George Pentland Botanical Garden - Bluestone Garden Toilet
20. George Pentland Botanical Garden - Play Space
21. Jubilee Park Indoor Stadium
22. Jubilee Park - Kevin Collopy Pavilion
23. Montague Park
24. Oliver's Hill Jetty
25. Peninsula Reserve – Play Space
26. Robinsons Park - Baseball / Softball Pavilion
27. Samuel Sherlock Skate Park
28. Waterfront Foreshore Information Centre *
29. Witternberg Reserve - Play Space
30. Waterfront Foreshore Plaza
31. Waterfront Foreshore Play Space

Frankston North

32. Eric Bell Reserve - Eric Bell Pavilion
33. Monterey Reserve - Play Space
34. Monterey Reserve - Soccer Pavilion
35. Pat Rollo Reserve - Pat Rollo Pavilion

Frankston South

36. Baden Powell Reserve Pavilion
37. Baxter Park - Cricket Pavilion
38. Baxter Park - Football / Netball Toilet (Bluestone) *
39. Baxter Park - Norm Parker Football / Cricket Pavilion
40. Overport Park - Cricket / Football Pavilion
41. Overport Park - Play Space

Langwarrin

42. Langwarrin Community Hall
43. Lloyd Park – Main Pavilion
44. Lloyd Park – Netball Pavilion
45. Lloyd Park – Oval Toilet
46. Lloyd Park – Scout Hall / Tennis Courts *

Langwarrin South

47. Lawton Reserve Soccer Grounds

Seaford

48. Long Island - Gould Street / Nepean Highway
49. Belvedere Park Tennis Club *
50. Belvedere Reserve - Davey Richardson Pavilion
51. East Seaford Reserve
52. Kananook Reserve
53. Keast Park Community Pavilion
54. RF Miles Recreation Reserve - Football / Cricket Pavilion
55. Riviera Reserve - Rugby / Cricket Pavilion
56. Seaford Foreshore - Armstrongs Road / Nepean Highway
57. Seaford Foreshore - McCulloch Avenue / Nepean Highway
58. Seaford Foreshore - Seaford Road / Nepean Highway
59. Seaford Lifesaving Club
60. Seaford North Reserve
61. Seaford Village - Station Street / Broughton Street

* Recommended to be decommissioned

Potential Locations for New Public Toilets

Carrum Downs

1. Banyan Reserve
2. Botany Park Recreation Reserve
3. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve Play Space
4. Rotary Park of Carrum Downs
5. Sandfield Reserve

Frankston

6. Ballam Park - Athletics Pavilion
7. Baxter Park - Play Space
8. Baxter Park - Equestrian Reserve
9. Baxter Park - New Pavilion
10. Frankston Foreshore (Long Island)

Frankston North

11. Pines Flora and Fauna Reserve

Frankston South

12. Frankston Nature Conservation Reserve

Langwarrin

13. Langwarrin Equestrian and Recreation Reserve - Equestrian Club
14. Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve
15. Lloyd Park / Pindara Reserve

Seaford

16. Seaford Wetlands
17. Frankston BMX Track

Skye

18. Lisa Beth Mews Reserve
19. Skye Recreation Reserve

Potential Locations for Changing Places Facilities

Carrum Downs

1. Carrum Downs Recreation Reserve

Frankston

2. Ballam Park
3. Metropolitan Activity Centre
4. Frankston Waterfront

Frankston North

5. Monterey Reserve

Frankston South

6. Baxter Park

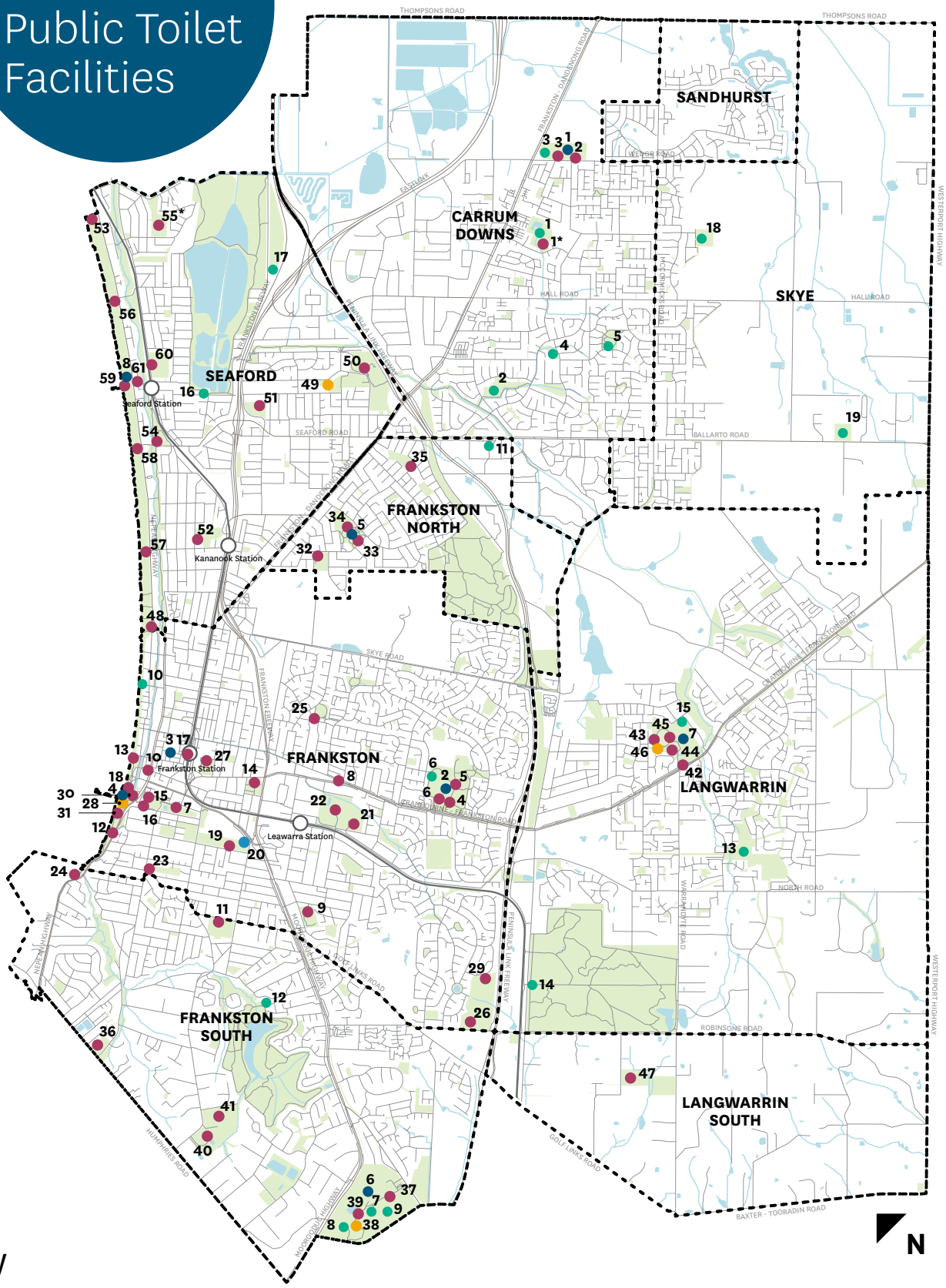
Langwarrin

7. Lloyd Park

Seaford

8. Seaford Waterfront

Existing & Potential Public Toilet Facilities



Key

- Railway
- Roads
- Open Space
- Water Body
- Existing Public Toilet Facilities
- Existing Changing Places Facility
- Potential New Public Toilet Facilities
- Potential New Changing Places Facilities
- Recommended to be decommissioned

How will we implement?

Criteria for capital planning of public toilets

Public toilet improvements will be delivered according to a prioritised need of high, medium and low. This has been determined with consideration of the following criteria:

- Existing condition and function
- Equitable distribution across the municipality
- Community needs and user feedback
- Open space hierarchy
- Proximity to activity centres
- Proximity to other public toilets
- Planned open space upgrades
- Alignment with Council policies and strategies

The life of a public toilet varies, depending on design, frequency of use, materials, environmental conditions, quality of construction and maintenance levels.

An integrated planning and budget process

Improvements will be made to Council processes for public toilets including an integrated delivery model involving a design process in Year 1, followed by construction / installation in Year 2. This enables suitable time for Council to plan effectively and engage with communities as required to improve outcomes. Priorities will be reviewed annually by Council to ensure that they are kept in-line with budgets and changing needs on the ground.

Advocacy for funding and grants

The Frankston Public Toilet Action Plan will be a valuable tool in advocating for additional external funding, where suitable, to further support the priority program. This may include state government funding programs and partnerships with the private sector.

How will we know it has been successful?

Measures

Measures of success for the Action Plan will be based around the following:

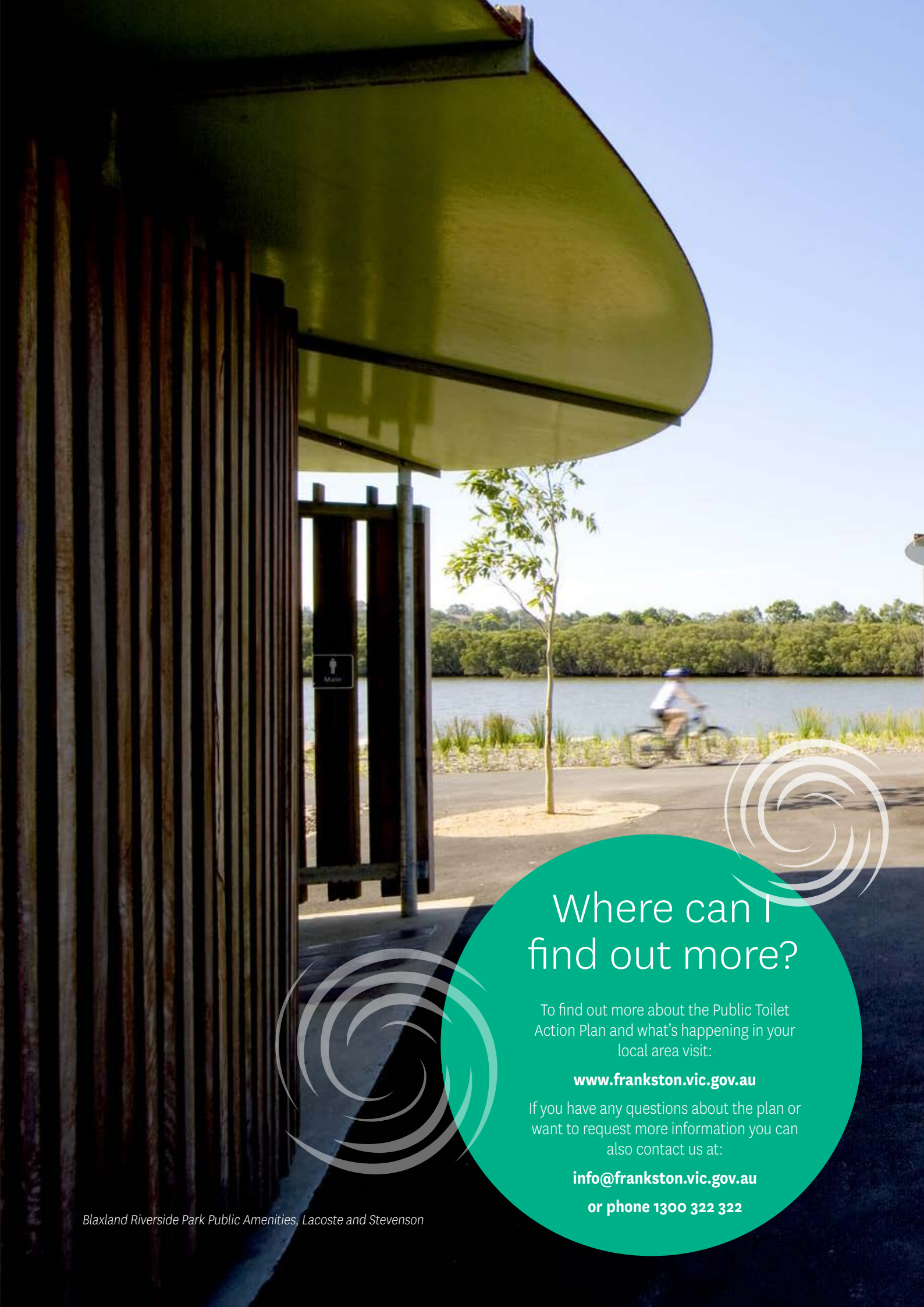
- Annual Council review
- Number of new and upgraded public toilets
- Increase in accessible toilet facilities and features
- Reduction in maintenance requests

St James Park Amenities, Sam Crawford Architects

Action Plan review

Council will form a cross-council working group that will meet annually and in advance of budget allocations to discuss the progress of the Action Plan and to fine-tune the priority program as required. Council will also undertake reviews of public toilet improvement projects that have been implemented to evaluate their success and identify opportunities for improvement.

Centennial Park, Lahznimmo



Blaxland Riverside Park Public Amenities, Lacoste and Stevenson

Where can I find out more?

To find out more about the Public Toilet Action Plan and what's happening in your local area visit:

www.frankston.vic.gov.au

If you have any questions about the plan or want to request more information you can also contact us at:

info@frankston.vic.gov.au

or phone 1300 322 322