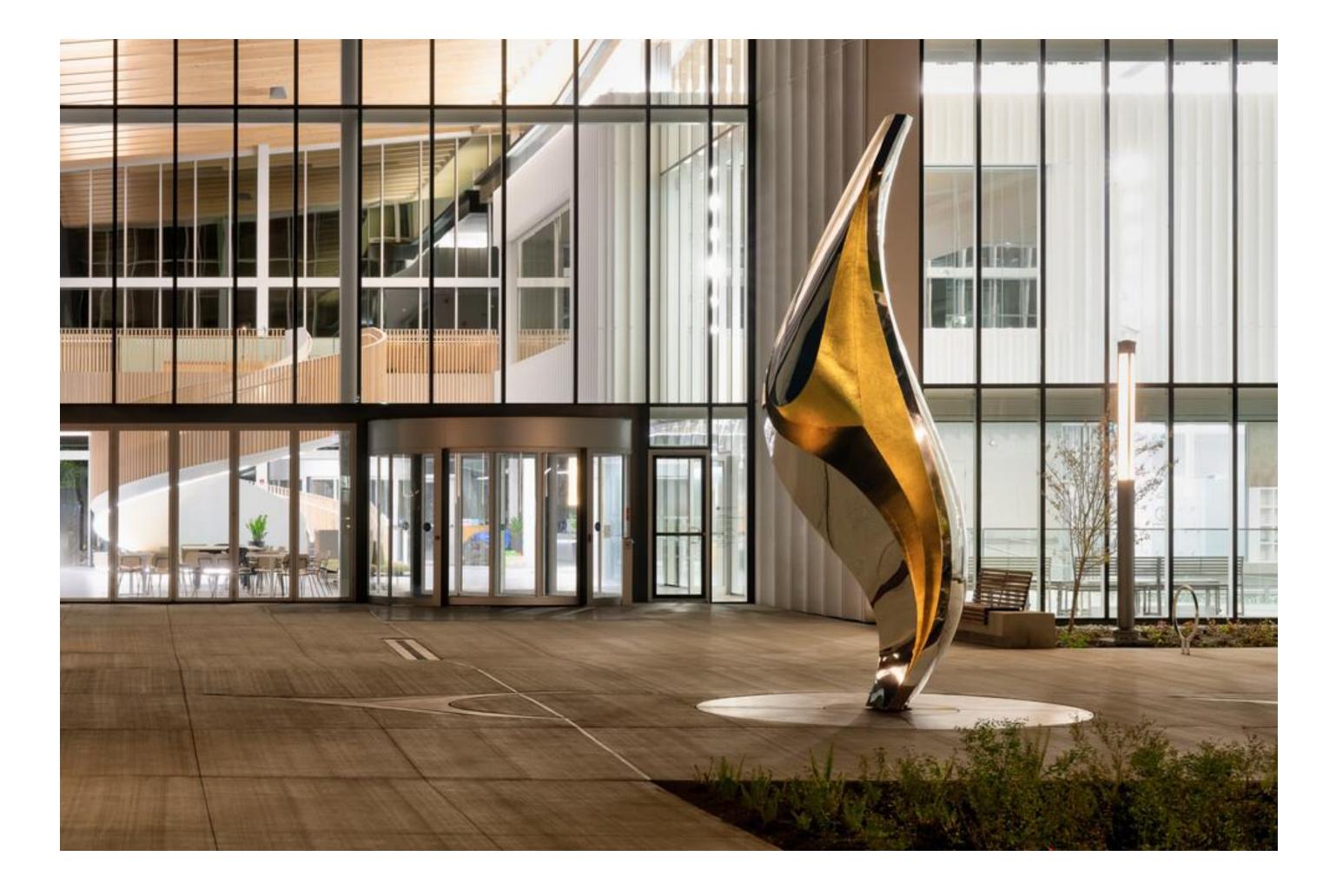


City-wide Toilet Strategy

Accessibility Advisory Committee March 11, 2025





We recognize and respect that New Westminster is on the unceded and unsurrendered land of the Halkomelem speaking peoples. We acknowledge that colonialism has made invisible their histories and connections to the land. As a City, we are learning and building relationships with the people whose lands we are on.

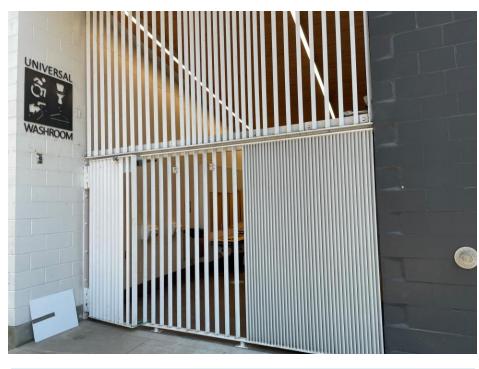
Image source: Mivíwts - Water's Edge | City of New Westminster



Agenda



City-wide Toilet Strategy Background



Aims of the Citywide Toilet Strategy



Strategy Development Phases and workplan



Discussion



Next Steps



Background

Key Issues related to toilet access in New Westminster:

Human Rights:

- Access to toilets is vital for dignity and independence (especially for seniors, people with underlying health conditions, and people with disabilities).
- Essential for unhoused individuals who lack other options for toilets and other hygiene services; findings from the 2022 Homelessness Action Strategy confirmed this.

COVID-19 Pandemic and Response:

- City installed portable toilets with senior government funding during the pandemic
 - Benefits: Increased access for unhoused people.
 - Challenges: High operational costs, difficult maintenance, and inadequate for all community needs (accessibility, safety, comfort).

Gaps in existing toilet infrastructure:

 Existing toilet infrastructure not meeting the needs of certain user groups due to gaps in availability, hours, and location

Rising presence of human waste in public/private spaces contributing to poor public health



City-wide Toilet Strategy: Aims



Assess Current Landscape

Review publicly funded and semi-public toilets in New Westminster: locations, hours, maintenance, and accessibility.

Learn from Other

Jurisdictions and

Interest Groups

Identify best practices

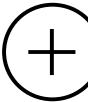
providing public toilets

and partnerships for



Identify Gaps & Needs

Analyze gaps and engage with user groups to understand access issues and needs across the city.







Identify Solutions

Engage with key user groups, community service providers, businesses, and others to identify potential solutions



Develop Recommendations

Synthesize findings from all research and engagement activities and develop recommendations that will inform the final strategy.



City-wide Toilet Strategy:

Workplan and Timeline

Launch Engagement
 Activities: Be Heard Survey,
 Focus Groups, interviews)

- Launch meetings with Working groups
- Conclude case study research
- Conclude Situational analysis
- Complete "What We Heard Report" from Engagement Activities

Interim Report to Council

WE ARE
HERE

- Finalize strategy, including short- and long-term recommendations
- Define roles and responsibilities
- Outline high-level steps for implementation
- Financial considerations, including identification of funding sources

Final report to Council

PHASE ONE Sept-Dec 2024

Project Definition

Strategy Development

Knowledge Synthesis

PHASE THREE

May-Jun 2025

Finalize Strategy

- Define project and aims
- Establish governance structure and form Core Project Team
- Develop workplan
- Recruit Working Group members
- Begin case study research
- Begin Situational analysis
- Develop engagement plan

PHASE TWO Jan-Apr 2025

- Assess applicability of findings
- Explore potential partnerships with businesses, faith-based and non-profit organizations
- Develop capital/operational cost implications
- Summarize findings and draft initial recommendations
- Establish Guiding Principles

PHASE FOUR Jul-Aug 2025



Municipal Approaches to Public Toilet Provision

 Canadian municipalities experience significant challenges in implementing comprehensive toilet strategies:

- Jurisdiction
- Infrastructure
- Funding



Source: City of Victoria Public Washroom Strategy Presentation, 2023

- Most municipal strategies identify key demographics that should be included in planning for the provision of public toilets.
- Partnerships with the private sector or non-profit organizations were pursed in some contexts, with varying degrees of success

Sample Footer Copy

Case Study Research: Research Questions

- How are local governments in other jurisdictions in Canada approaching the provision of public toilets?
 - The role of municipalities
 - The role of community serving organizations
 - Examples of public-private partnerships to support increased access to toilets for underserved groups
- What are the primary barriers faced, particularly by equity-denied groups, in accessing toilets?
 - Are the barriers different based on who operates the toilet (public, semi-public, or private)?
 - What are some factors that are likely to make someone feel more welcome in accessing toilets?



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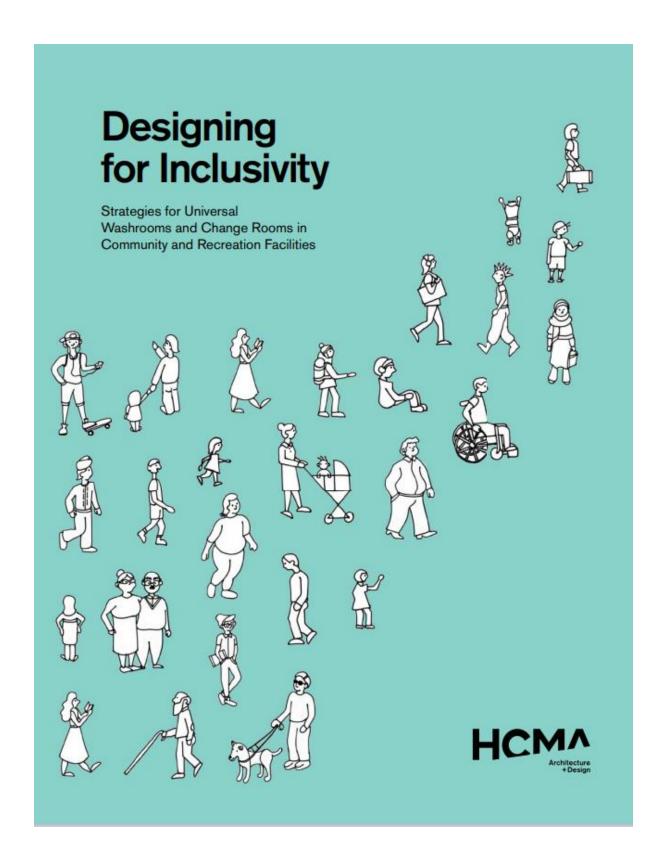
Barriers and Welcoming Factors

Common barriers included:

- Situational needs
- Accessibility beyond "wheelchair access"
- Inadequate or confusing signage
- Acceptability, privacy, cleanliness, dignity
- Stigma

Welcoming factors included hygiene, cleanliness, and adequate space for caregiving, strollers, mobility aids, universal signage





Universal design principles were named as a promising practice to address the accessibility needs of multiple user groups



The Role of Community-Serving Organizations and the Private Sector

Partnerships, including with non-profit organizations or with the private sector were explored in some settings, with varying success.

- Community Toilet Schemes
- Technological solutions (i.e. Go Here)
- Priority access "passes" ("Can't wait" cards, or "Restroom Help Pass")



Source: Community Toilet Scheme - Royston Town Council

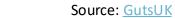






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Source: Crohn's and Colitis Canada





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The Role of Community-Serving Organizations and the Private Sector



 Attendant and Support Services
 Amoowigamig: More Than a Washroom (Winnipeg, MB)

Source: The Winnipeg Foundation







Situational Analysis

We conducted a **situational analysis** on all *publicly available toilets* in the City to understand:

- Their geographic distribution across the City
- Gaps in seasonal availability of toilets
- Gaps in hours of operation
- Maintenance and cleaning schedules; and
- The overall accessibility and quality of publicly available toilets.



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Sources included publicly available data on the City of New Westminster's website, regional data from Metro Vancouver, the *Go Here* app, and follow up conversations with City staff responsible for overseeing toilets.



KIDS New West Presentation 2025-03-05

Types of Toilets examined in the Situational Analysis

Three Toilet Categories:

Public Toilets

- Available to all members of the public.
- No purchase or membership required.
- Includes toilets in City buildings (parks, recreation centres, library)



Toilets in Private Settings

- Available in private buildings (businesses, restaurants).
- Open to members of the public through participation in the GoHere program.



Toilets in Public Spaces

- Available to (some) members of the public.
- No purchase or membership required.
- Located on private property (e.g., shopping centres).





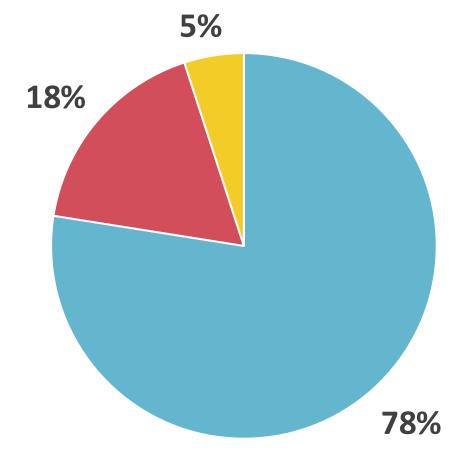


Situational Analysis

High-level Findings:

- Most of the toilets in the city are public and managed by the City. The private sector plays a much smaller role in the provision of publicly available toilets
- In general, more densely populated areas
 have wider access to toilets compared to
 areas that are more residential or industrial
- There are very few toilets that are available in the evening (between 6 and 9pm), and even more limited options overnight.
- Information on *maintenance and cleaning schedules* was limited, so the quality of all toilets was difficult to assess.
- There is no one single information source
 that provides up to date information about
 all toilets in the city, making wayfinding
 difficult.

Publicly Available Washrooms by Classification



- Public Toilets
- Toilets in Public Settings
- Toilets in Private Settings



KIDS New West Presentation

Situational Analysis

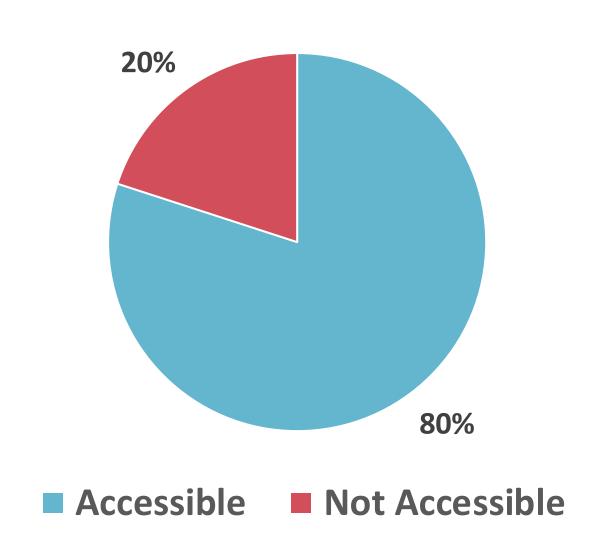
For People Living with Disabilities:

Accessible Toilets:

- 32 out of 40 publicly available toilets in New Westminster are **listed as** accessible in the data sources that were consulted
- Accessibility is generally considered better in permanent structures rather than temporary (portable) toilets. 79% of toilets in the City are permanent.



Accessibility in Publicly Available Toilets



The **extent and range of accessibility features** in each toilet is not clear: preliminary findings from **community engagement** revealed that there are several accessibility needs that are not meeting the needs of people living with disabilities.

- Considerations for people who are visually impaired
- Sensory issues and considerations for people who are neurodivergent
- Non-slip floors and counter heights



Community Engagement

Completed: Be Heard Survey

Be Heard survey was held between January 9th and February 2nd, 2025.

Completed: Focused Engagement

Focused engagement activities were held between January 10th and February 13th, 2025, and included focus groups, interviews, and workshops with composite community groups

In progress:

Interviews with City staff, engagement with other municipalities

Ongoing:

Engagement with internal and external working groups



Engagement Report will be available on the Be Heard website:

https://www.beheardnewwest.ca/city-widetoilet-

strategy?tool=survey_tool&tool_id=survey#t
ool_tab



Questions for your Consideration:

- 1. What do you think are the main challenges or barriers that people living with disabilities and their caregivers face when trying to locate and/or access public toilets?
- 2. How do you think these barriers could be addressed in the City-wide Toilet Strategy?
- 3. Many people rely on private businesses (such as coffee shops, or gas stations) for toilets. To increase access to toilets, other cities have developed partnership or incentive programs to support businesses and encourage them to provide access to the public. What do you think of this concept? Can you see any challenges for people living with disabilities in this approach?
- 4. Is there anything else you'd like to share about access to toilets in New Westminster?

