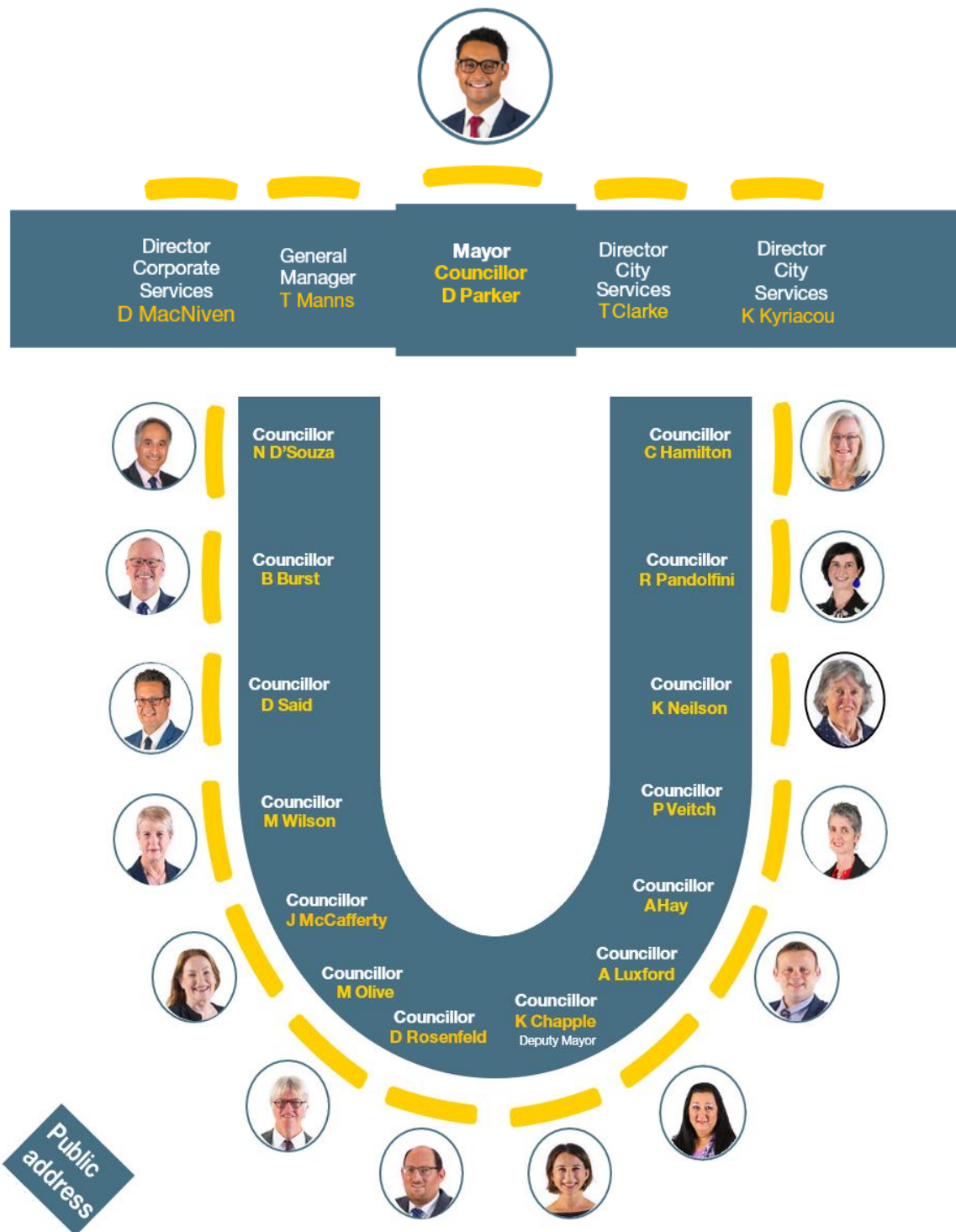


Ordinary Council Meeting

Tuesday 22 February 2022

Seating Plan for Council meetings



Statement of ethical obligations

Obligations	
Oath [Affirmation] of Office by Councillors	I swear [solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm] that I will undertake the duties of the office of councillor in the best interests of the people of Randwick City and the Randwick City Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.
Code of Conduct conflict of interests	
Pecuniary interests	<p>A Councillor who has a pecuniary interest in any matter with which the council is concerned, and who is present at a meeting of the council at which the matter is being considered, must disclose the nature of the interest to the meeting.</p> <p>The Councillor must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed, or b) at any time during which the council is voting on any question in relation to the matter.
Non-pecuniary conflict of interests	A Councillor who has a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter, must disclose the relevant private interest in relation to the matter fully and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter.
Significant non-pecuniary interests	A Councillor who has a significant non-pecuniary conflict of interest in relation to a matter under consideration at a council meeting, must manage the conflict of interest as if they had a pecuniary interest in the matter.
Non-significant non-pecuniary interests	A Councillor who determines that they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is not significant and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest must also explain why conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.



ORDINARY COUNCIL

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Council meeting of Randwick City Council will be held in the Prince Henry Centre, 2 Coast Hospital Road, Little Bay on Tuesday, 22 February 2022 at 7pm

Prayer and Acknowledgement of the local indigenous people

Prayer

"Almighty God,

We humbly beseech you to bestow your blessings upon this Council and to direct and prosper our deliberations to the advancement of your glory and the true welfare of the people of Randwick and Australia. Amen"

Acknowledgement of Country

"I would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on the land of the Bidjigal and the Gadigal peoples who occupied the Sydney Coast, being the traditional owners. On behalf of Randwick City Council, I acknowledge and pay my respects to the Elders past and present, and to Aboriginal people in attendance today."

Apologies/Granting of Leave of Absences

Confirmation of the Minutes

Ordinary Council - 23 November 2021

Extraordinary Council - 30 December 2021

Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Address of Council by Members of the Public

Privacy warning;

In respect to Privacy & Personal Information Protection Act, members of the public are advised that the proceedings of this meeting will be recorded for the purposes of clause 5.20-5.23 of Council's Code of Meeting Practice.

Audio/video recording of meetings prohibited without permission;

A person may be expelled from a meeting for using, or having used, an audio/video recorder without the express authority of the Council.

Mayoral Minutes

MM1/22	Financial Assistance and Donations - January to February 2022.....	1
MM2/22	Rex Madden - Recognition for Community Service	5
MM3/22	Randwick Girls' High School Mayor's Award.....	7
MM4/22	Recognising Greek Independence Day 2022.....	9

Urgent Business

General Manager's Reports

GM1/22	Draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan.....	11
--------	-----------------------------------------------	----

Director City Planning Reports

CP1/22	The Draft Economic Development Informing Strategy	17
CP2/22	Informing Strategy - Inclusive Randwick	35
CP3/22	Clause 5.22 - Special flood considerations pursuant to the Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Amendment (Flood Planning) Order 2021	73
CP4/22	Further Extension of Community and Business Support Initiatives	95
CP5/22	A New Approach to Rezoning - Discussion Paper	101

CP6/22	Draft Design and Place State Environmental Planning Policy - Council submission.....	165
--------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

Director City Services Reports

CS1/22	Endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub.....	175
CS2/22	La Perouse Headland toilets upgrade - results of community consultation	241
CS3/22	Malabar Memorial Hall - DA Design Proposal.....	281
CS4/22	Maroubra Junction Oasis: Urban Renewal Project	287
CS5/22	Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee.....	341

Director Corporate Services Reports

CO1/22	Appointment of delegates to Committees	367
CO2/22	2022 National General Assembly of Local Government	379
CO3/22	Investment Report - November 2021	409
CO4/22	Investment Report - December 2021	421
CO5/22	Investment Report - January 2022	433
CO6/22	Monthly Financial Report as at 30 November 2021	445
CO7/22	Monthly Financial Report as at 31 December 2021	451
CO8/22	Monthly Financial Report as at 31 January 2022	457
CO9/22	Quarterly Budget Review - December 2021	463

Motion Pursuant to Notice

NM1/22	Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Shortage of parking at La Perouse on weekends.....	481
NM2/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Increase public awareness against the Matraville Incinerator	483
NM3/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Installation of pedestrian traffic lights on Marine Parade opposite McKeon Street.....	485
NM4/22	Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Safe crossing near Chifley Athletic Field across Hastings Avenue.....	487
NM5/22	Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Water Safety	489
NM6/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Olive - Record of ESBS regrowth in REP Hazard Reduction Burn sites	491
NM7/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Additional "No More Incinerator" flags to raise community awareness.....	493
NM8/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Additional anchor points and safety equipment at Little Bay and other rock fishing locations	495
NM9/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Chapple - Equal Pay for Equal Play	497
NM10/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Luxford - Electronic Notice Boards.....	499
NM11/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Rosenfeld - Parking at Broadarrow Reserve on weekends.....	501
NM12/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Meeks Street Plaza.....	503
NM13/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Heritage protection for the building known as 11A Marcel Avenue, Coogee.....	505
NM14/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Council do more to ensure the protection of native fauna in the City of Randwick	507
NM15/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Paid political advertising should not be allowed on any Council property	509
NM16/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Support for Asylum Seekers	511
NM17/22	Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Reducing dumped rubbish and waste to landfill in the Randwick LGA.....	513

Closed Session (record of voting required)

- CP7/22 Land and Environment Court Appeal - Proceedings No. 2021/00200198
(DA/489/2020, 273-275 Anzac Parade, Kingsford)
This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (g) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with advice concerning litigation, or advice that would otherwise be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of legal professional privilege.
- CS6/22 Coral Sea Park Playground Construction Tender No. T2022-11
This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (d) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; or (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council; or (iii) reveal a trade secret.
- CS7/22 Tender for the Supply and Delivery of Kiosk Goods and Merchandise for DRLC
- No. T2022-09
This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (d) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; or (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council; or (iii) reveal a trade secret.
- CO10/22 Tender for Tree Maintenance Services Tender No. SSROC T2021-01
This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (d) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed (i) prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it; or (ii) confer a commercial advantage on a competitor of the Council; or (iii) reveal a trade secret.

Notice of Rescission Motions

Nil

Therese Manns
GENERAL MANAGER

Mayoral Minute No. MM1/22

Subject: Financial Assistance and Donations - January to February 2022

Motion:

That Council:

- a) note the donation of plants from Council's Nursery to the value of \$300 to St John's Anglican Church, Maroubra, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund, to upgrade and beautify the Church grounds for the benefit of the community;
- b) note the waiving of fees associated with the open space booking, totaling \$197.00 to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund, for the memorial service held at Dunningham Reserve on 2 February 2022 for Callum Casey;
- c) contribute \$1,200.00, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund, to allow disadvantaged children from across the Randwick Local Government Area to have access to the livestreamed World Festival of Magic 2022, with funds raised by the event to go towards the Eye Clinic at the Sydney Children's Hospital;
- d) note the waiving of fees totaling \$765 for the memorial plaque for Daniel Murphy to be installed on the same memorial bench as the plaque for Deklan Gilmartin, located in Grant Reserve;
- e) waive the fees associated with holding the Maroubra Pro at Maroubra Beach 4-6 March 2022, totaling \$6,765, and provide \$10,000 to contribute to the operation of the event as a sponsor, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund;
- f) purchase tickets for interested Councillors to attend the 2022 Randwick Rugby Annual Lunch, at a cost of \$199 per ticket, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund; and
- g) approve the donation of plants from Council's nursery to the value of \$500, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund, to contribute to the Indigenous Garden project being undertaken at Randwick Girls' High School.

Background:

I have received the following requests for support for the January to February 2022 period.

St John's Anglican Church, Maroubra – Donation of plants

In November 2021, St John's Church in Maroubra requested a donation of plants from Council's nursery to upgrade and continue to beautify the Church grounds for the enjoyment and environmental health of the church community. Council has provided a donation of plants to the church in previous years on this basis.

The request was made during Caretaker period prior to the Local Government Elections. Given the timing of the request, the General Manager approved the donation of plants from Council's nursery to the value of \$300 on this occasion, and I co-approved the request as I still held Mayoral delegation.

The donation was funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund and collected by the church in early 2022.

Memorial service at Dunningham Reserve – 2 February 2022

17 year old local resident, Callum Casey sadly passed away on 20 January 2022 on the Gold Coast. Callum was repatriated from the Gold Coast University Hospital by the appointed Funeral

Director and the Eastern Suburbs crematorium was booked on 1 February 2022 for immediate family.

The family arranged a memorial service for approximately 60 guests at Dunningham Reserve on Friday, 4 February 2022. Additionally, the family are arranging a plaque on a bench located at Dunningham Reserve as an ongoing memorial for Callum.

The family are going through a difficult time, not only emotionally but also financially as there were costs involved with the repatriation and memorial service. The family requested that Council waive the fees associated with holding the memorial service at Dunningham Reserve, totaling \$197.00. Given the timing, I made the decision as Mayor to waive the fees on this occasion and as National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) recipients, the family were very appreciative of the support during this difficult time.

World Festival of Magic 2022 – Sponsorship

The Bondi Lions Club host the Annual World Festival of Magic Event for the benefit of disadvantaged children and children with special needs from all over Sydney. Proceeds from the event go towards equipment for the Eye Clinic at Sydney Children's Hospital.

It was hoped that the World Festival of Magic Event for 2022 would be hosted as a live event. However, as a contingency in the COVID-19 environment, the event has been organised as a livestream for children to be able to watch from the safety of their home or institution.

The event will be livestreamed and run from the last week of February to the first week of March.

Additionally, the show will be screened in hospital wards and many children who would not have been well enough to attend a show physically will be able to experience it.

The Bondi Lions Club have requested the same level of support as previous years, a \$1,200 donation for ten tickets to be allocated to disadvantaged children in our community. Tickets will include an admission link for the livestream event. As part of the sponsorship, Council's logo will be displayed as part of the livestream to acknowledge the contribution.

Daniel Murphy – Memorial plaque

In October 2021, Daniel Murphy sadly passed away. The Coogee United and Dunbar football clubs held a game on 4 December 2021 to raise funds for the Kevin Bell Foundation. The Foundation was instrumental in repatriating Daniel back home to his family, and the fundraising game was a gesture of appreciation for this. The game was held at the Heffron Synthetic sports field and Council waived the fees associated with booking the sports field on this occasion.

The Gilmartin family have paid for a seat and plaque in memory of their son, Deklan Gilmartin, who sadly passed away in 2020. The seat and plaque have already been installed.

Deklan and Daniel were on the same football team, and the sad loss of both has been difficult for team members and loved ones. The Gilmartin family have requested that Council waive the fees associated with a memorial plaque to be arranged for Daniel Murphy, totalling \$765, to be installed on the same seat as the existing plaque for Deklan Gilmartin.

The memorial bench would provide a special and meaningful place for team members and loved ones to grieve and remember together.

Maroubra Pro Sponsorship – 4-6 March 2022

Surfing NSW has written to Council seeking the continuation of support for the Maroubra Pro event being held at Maroubra Beach on 4 to 6 March 2022.

Surfers competing in this event are competing for points to qualify for the Challenger Series which is the highest level of qualifying events below the Elite world tour.

Surfing NSW have requested the waiving of the fees associated with the event as follows:

Beach Hire Full Day (Friday and Saturday)	\$1,332.00
Beach Hire Half Day (Sunday)	\$466.00

Lifeguard Fee x 8 hours (Friday and Saturday)	\$2,096.00
Lifeguard Fee x 4 hours (Sunday)	\$1,024.00
Jet Ski x 20 hours	\$1,650.00
Application Fee	\$197.00

TOTAL \$6,765.00

Additionally, Sponsorship of the event is a \$10,000 investment that will contribute to the operation of the event as well as entitle Council to acknowledgment with logo on Surfing NSW website, mention in media released, blurb in commentator notes, tagging in all event related social media posts and the Mayor being given a speaking and photo opportunity at the event presentation.

The Maroubra Pro event will benefit the local area as well as promoting Maroubra Beach to the surfing community. It is a unique event for the community to witness and will provide some of our local up and coming surfers the chance to experience competition at the elite position. As such, I propose to waive the fees associated with the event and provide sponsorship, as done in previous years.

Randwick Rugby 2022 Annual Lunch

Randwick Rugby's 2022 Annual Lunch is being held on Friday, 18 March 2022 at Dockside, Cockle Bay Wharf. The event will preview the 2022 Shute Shield, announce the first-grade captain and include a sporting panel sharing their stories.

All funds raised at the event go directly to supporting player scholarship, education, injury and social welfare programs for the club. This is particularly important this year, given the cancellation of the season in 2021 due to impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Randwick City Council has supported this event in previous years. As such, I recommend purchasing tickets for interested Councillors to attend, totaling \$199 per person, in support of the club again this year. The total cost of the tickets purchased will be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund. As the ticket cost is in excess of the amount allowed in the Councillors Expenses and Facilities Policy, it is recommended to seek Council approval.

Randwick Girls' High School – Indigenous Garden Project

I recently met with the Principal of Randwick Girls' High School and received a tour of the school grounds. I was delighted to visit and hear about the school's Indigenous Garden project.

The project has been centered around the voices of the school's First Nations students. Students, parents, carers, staff and members of the wider community have provided valuable input, time and energy into developing the garden from an unused, overgrown grassy hill to the beautiful space it is today.

The aim of the project is to encourage learning, understanding and respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait peoples, culture, histories and perspectives. The aim is to create a space which visibly celebrated the culture and where students could enjoy and engage in understanding more about native plants and the value of caring for country.

The project is in the final stages of completion and the school hopes that the garden will continue to evolve and develop over time as new students and members of the community add their ideas and contributions.

The school has requested a donation to complement this initiative. I propose that Council approve a donation of native and edible plants from Council's nursery to the value of \$500 to contribute to this worthy cause.

Source of funding:

The financial implication to Council is \$8,527.00 in-kind and \$11,200 in cash contributions, totaling \$19,727.00, to be funded from the 2021-22 Contingency Fund.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Responsible officer: The Mayor, Cr Dylan Parker

File Reference: F2022/06574

MM1/22

Mayoral Minute No. MM2/22

Subject: Rex Madden - Recognition for Community Service

Motion:

That Council formally congratulate Rex Madden for his outstanding effort, commitment and dedication to the many local Clubs he is involved in, in Randwick City.

Background:

There are many selfless people in Randwick who help improve the lives of others and make our City a better place to live. These quiet achievers often go unrecognised yet they contribute to our shared vision of a harmonious, strong and successful community.

The Randwick City Council Community Service Awards generally pay tribute to these outstanding community members and encourage others to follow their lead.

Nominations for the 2021-2022 Community Service Awards closed on 1 November 2021 and recipients were presented with their Awards on Australia Day 2022. Since nominations closed, I have received a number of references to nominate Rex Madden for his outstanding service to the community, and despite missing the deadline for nominations, this should not go unrecognised.

Rex has been actively involved in the Malabar Combined Probus Club, Maroubra Bay Combined Probus Club, Maroubra Combined Probus Club and Maroubra Men's Probus Club. He has held a number of positions across these Clubs including Membership Officer, Guest Speaker Officer, Outings Officer, Vice President, President and Ambassador.

Rex is also an advocate for Guide Dogs NSW & ACT, an active member of the Matraville Precinct Committee and a member of the Matraville Christmas Carols Committee.

Rex is always willing to assist and is dedicated to the many Clubs he is associated with. He ensures not only the enjoyment of the Club members but also that their safety and well-being is always a priority.

Rex is described as a tireless worker, vital helper, a pillar of strength and a worthy recipient of a Community Service Award.

As nominations have closed, I think it is appropriate to recognise the contribution of Rex separately to this program through a Mayoral Minute and the presentation of a certificate

Source of funding:

There is no financial implication to Council in relation to this matter.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Responsible officer: The Mayor, Cr Dylan Parker

File Reference: F2022/06574

MM2/22

Mayoral Minute No. MM3/22

Subject: Randwick Girls' High School Mayor's Award

Motion:

That Council continue the "Mayor's Award" for Randwick Girls' High School and fund the operating of the award for a further five years at a cost of \$5,000, of which \$1,000 is to be funded each year from the Contingency Fund (2022-23 to 2026-27).

Background:

Randwick Girls High School is an inclusive girls' high school in the Randwick City Council area. I recently had the pleasure of meeting the Principal to discuss the year ahead and received a tour of the school grounds.

The "Mayor's Award" was originally put in place at Randwick Girls' High School in 2011, as a result of the school undertaking a comprehensive review of its award system, in particular, the way that it celebrates academic, civic and sporting achievement. The purpose of the review was to make the Awards Presentation Day more relevant to students and to be more inclusive of the local community.

The "Mayor's Award", which the serving Mayor is invited to present each year, has been highly regarded by the school community. Each year, \$1,000 is granted as part of the Mayor's Award, which is distributed to five recipients (one from each grade from 7 to 11) along with a special certificate.

The current "Mayor's Award" agreement is due for renewal this year. The continuation of the "Mayor's Award" represents an opportunity to demonstrate Council's ongoing commitment to the local community, public education and its relationship with the school.

Source of funding:

Should Council endorse the recommendation, the financial implication to Council is \$5,000, of which \$1,000 is to be funded each year from the Contingency Fund (2022-23 to 2026-27).

Attachment/s:

Nil

Responsible officer: The Mayor, Cr Dylan Parker

File Reference: F2022/06574

Mayoral Minute No. MM4/22

Subject: Recognising Greek Independence Day 2022

Motion:

That Council celebrate 201 years of Greek Independence on 29 March 2022 by:

- a) flying the Greek flag at Randwick Town Hall and other appropriate locations across Randwick City;
- b) producing content for Council's social media channels and e-news to mark the occasion; and
- c) writing to prominent leaders in the Greek Community including the Archbishop and local clergy, and the Consul General of Greece acknowledging the contribution made by the large Greek community in Randwick City.

Background:

Greek Independence Day is celebrated on 25 March every year and marks the Greek Revolution of 1821. It is a public holiday in Greece and Cyprus and is celebrated by Greek diaspora centres around the world.

In 2021, Randwick City Council resolved to acknowledge and celebrate the 200th anniversary of Greek Independence. The occasion was marked by raising the Greek flag at Randwick Town Hall for a week from 25 March 2021, flying the Greek flag throughout Randwick City and hosting a civic reception with prominent leaders from the local Greek community in recognition of the significant anniversary.

Given Randwick City's long association with Greece and its people, and our Sister City relationship with Castellorizo, Greece, it would be a fitting gesture to celebrate 201 years of Greek Independence on 29 March 2022.

I propose flying the Greek flag at Randwick Town Hall and other appropriate locations across Randwick City, producing content for Council's social media channels and e-news to mark the occasion, and writing to prominent leaders in the Greek Community acknowledging the contribution made by the large Greek community in Randwick City.

Source of funding:

There is no financial implication to Council in relation to this matter at this stage.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Responsible officer: The Mayor, Cr Dylan Parker

File Reference: F2022/06574

MM4/22

General Manager's Report No. GM1/22

Subject: Draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan

Executive Summary

- The attached draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan (CSP) brings together three years of research and consultation to provide an integrated 10-year plan that identifies the community's main priorities and aspirations for the future and details how these outcomes will be achieved.

It includes a vision that focuses on protecting and enhancing our unique coastal environment, continuing our strong sense of community and ensuring the ongoing sustainability of our natural and built environment.

- The draft CSP was created by combining the outcomes and objectives from our seven separate informing strategies (Environment Strategy, Arts and Culture Strategy, Housing Strategy, Integrated Transport Strategy, Open Space and Recreation Strategy, Inclusive Randwick Strategy and Economic Development Strategy).

It is structured around answering the following questions:

- Where are we now?
 - Where do we want to be in 10 years' time (*outcomes*)?
 - How will we get there (*objectives*)?
 - How will we know we have arrived (*performance indicators*)?
- The CSP is prepared by Council, but it is not Council's plan. It belongs to the community and involves us working together with a range of partners (across the community, business, and government) to achieve the outcomes.
 - Our delivery program and operational plan will detail the specific actions that Council will take to work towards achieving the outcomes of this CSP.
 - Once adopted, the attached draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan will replace our current 'Randwick City Plan'.

Recommendation

That:

- a) the draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic be placed on public exhibition for not less than 28 days, from 24 February to 24 March 2022, inviting submissions from the public;
- b) Council receives a report at the conclusion of the period of public exhibition, providing the outcomes of public exhibition for consideration; and
- c) the General Manager be authorised to make any minor changes if required.

Attachment/s:

1.  Draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan **Included under separate cover**

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek approval to exhibit the draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic

Discussion

Background

The Community Strategic Plan (CSP) is prepared by Council, but it is not Council's plan. It belongs to the community. It identifies the community's main priorities and aspirations for the future and details how these outcomes will be achieved.

Our current CSP is called the 'Randwick City Plan'. It was initially created in 2006 and has been reviewed after each ordinary Council election in accordance with section 402 (3) of the Local Government Act which states:

'following an ordinary election of councillors, the council must review the community strategic plan before 30 June following the election. The council may endorse the existing plan, or develop or endorse a new community strategic plan, as appropriate, to ensure that the area has a community strategic plan covering at least the next 10 years.'

In lieu of reviewing the 'Randwick City Plan' once again, Council embarked on an ambitious project in 2019 that involved reviewing our entire approach to integrated planning and reporting to develop a system that increases accountability and transparency, and links all of Council's activities to delivering real measurable outcomes for our community.

Over the past three years, we have undertaken research and consulted broadly to identify current key challenges and opportunities and determine the main priorities and aspirations of the people who work and live in Randwick.

We undertook this research across seven separate areas and used the information to create our suite of seven Informing Strategies:

- Environment Strategy
- Arts and Culture Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Integrated Transport
- Open Space and Recreation Strategy
- Inclusive Randwick Strategy
- Economic Development Strategy.

Each informing strategy includes outcomes, objectives, strategic approaches and principals.

The outcomes provide a comprehensive picture of the community's aspirations for the future, the objectives provide clear measurable ways of achieving these outcomes, and the strategic approaches detail what Council will do to work towards achieving the outcomes and objectives.

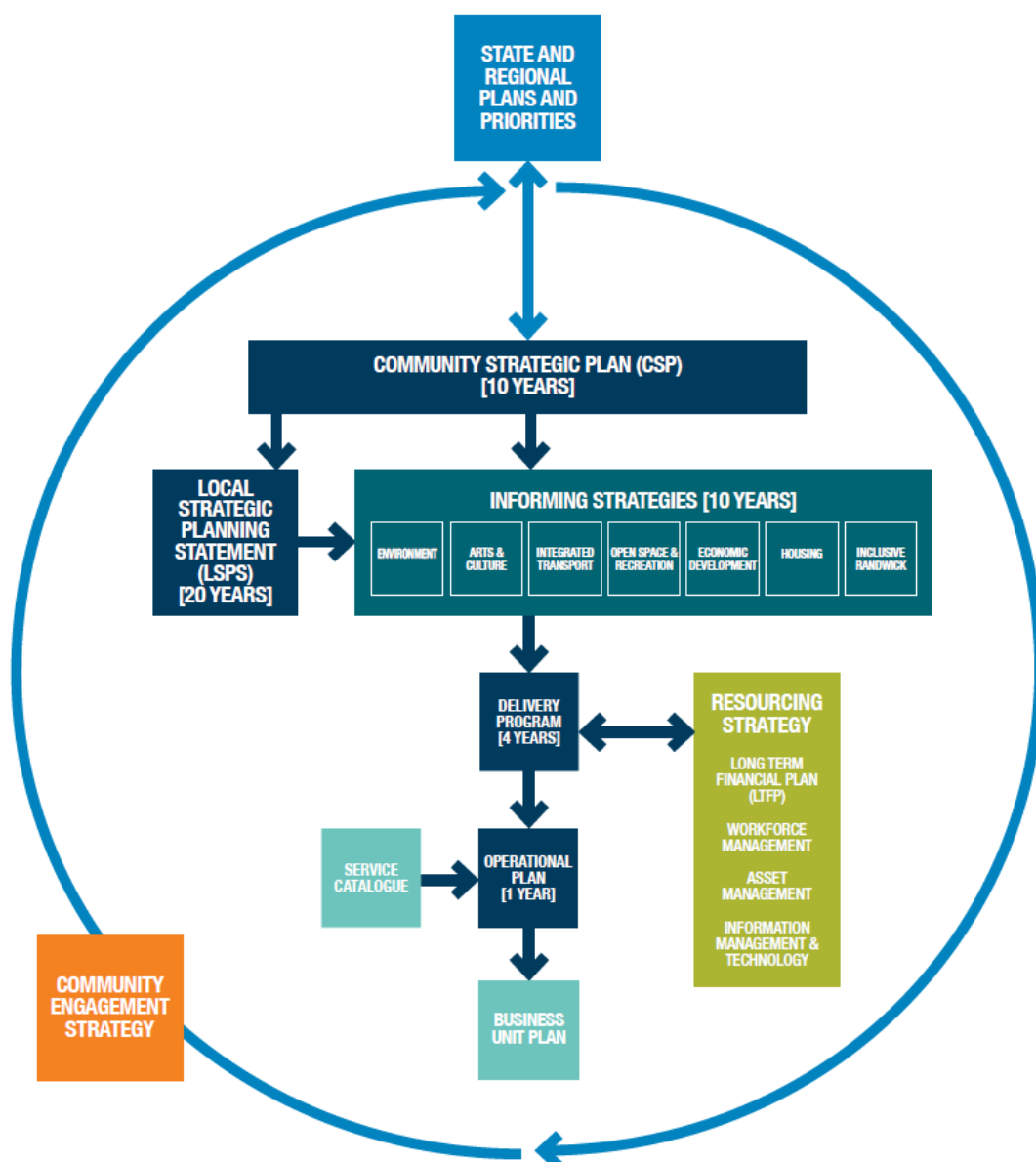
The research underpinning the strategies, as well as the outcomes and objectives from the informing strategies, have been combined to create this integrated Community Strategic Plan that is structured around answering the following questions:

1. Where are we now? (Research studies)
2. Where do we want to be in 10 years' time? (Outcomes)
3. How will we get there? (Objectives)
4. How will we know we have arrived? (Performance measures).

The strategic approaches are being used to develop Council's 4-year delivery program and annual operational plan. Thereby ensuring that Council's actions are directly aligned with achieving our community's aspirations.

Once adopted, the attached draft 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan will replace our current 'Randwick City Plan' and will sit at the top of Council's integrated planning and reporting framework.

The following framework summarises how Randwick City plans to ensure that we are working towards achieving the community's goals.

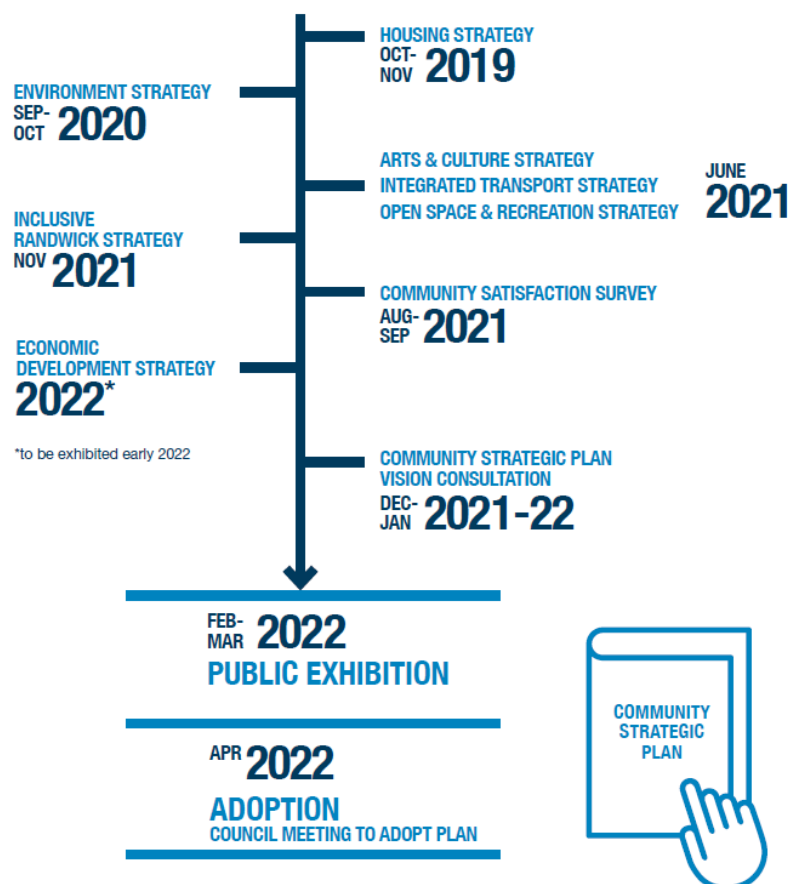


GM1/22

Community Engagement

The following diagram shows how the community has shaped our new draft 2022-2032 CSP.

GM1/22



Overall, more than 14,000 people have been consulted on the various informing strategies and associated consultations that have been incorporated into this plan. This has included online engagement throughout the COVID affected years as well as in person workshops and focus groups (where possible).

Council has used a wide range of channels including social media, email, outdoor advertising and a letter mailout to every household in Randwick City to help develop the plan. Council also hosted online seminars broadcast on Zoom and Facebook where Council staff and external independent experts discussed issues around transport, community inclusion, open space and arts and culture.

Each of the informing strategies (except the Economic Development Strategy that is scheduled for exhibition in early 2022) have been exhibited separately for at least 28 days.

Community Strategic Plan vision consultation

Randwick City residents responded through an online survey on the Your Say Randwick website in late 2021 and early 2022 and told us what they love about the Randwick LGA, what needs to change and where they see Randwick City 10 years from now. The survey opened on 10 December 2021 and closed 24 January 2022.

Overwhelmingly, the most mentioned things people love about Randwick City are the beaches and coast and open space. The top things that need to change are improved town centres and streetscapes, better quality development, more greenery, better public transport, improved traffic and parking management, more safe cycleways and improved pedestrian connections and improved outdoor recreation.

Our vision and 10-year plan

The attached draft 2022-32 CSP details how we have listened to our community and worked to build a vision that focuses on protecting and enhancing our unique coastal environment, continuing our strong sense of community and ensuring the ongoing sustainability of our natural and built environment.

It includes a 10-year plan for how we will work together with our community, government and non-government partners to address the things that need changing and work towards the outcomes of the seven informing strategies to become:

- A community more knowledgeable, proactive and responsive to climate change impacts; that restores and protects the biodiversity of ecosystems; and that protects and conserves our limited natural resources and our coastal and marine environment.
- A creative and culturally rich city, that is innovative, inclusive and recognised nationally; and where everyone can develop, express and enjoy creativity throughout their life.
- A city with diverse and affordable housing that responds to local needs, provides sustainable housing growth, and has excellent built form that recognises local character.
- A city with a transport network where sustainable transport options are the preferred choice; a parking system which caters to the needs of residents, freight delivery, visitors and workers; and a safe, efficient and sustainable road network which balances the needs of movement and place to ensure roads are used for their intended purpose.
- A city with open space that grows and changes with the community; where everyone has the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation; and where the community is healthy and active.
- A resilient city where people are engaged, informed, connected and feel a sense of community and belonging; where people can access social support and amenities whatever their ability and wherever they live; and that is dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community.
- A city with a 24-hour economy that includes diverse night time activities and experiences; that empowers businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture; has diverse, active places for businesses, including vibrant town and neighbourhood centres; and that attracts people from around Australia and the world to do business, work and visit.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the current City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The CSP is prepared by Council, but it is not Council's plan. It belongs to the community and involves us working together with a range of partners (across the community, business, and government) to achieve the outcomes.

Our delivery program and operational plan will detail the specific actions that Council will take to work towards achieving the outcomes of this CSP. These will be presented to Council and the community in March.

The Resourcing Strategy will be presented with the delivery program and operational plan. It will detail how Council will provide the resources required to perform its functions, including implementing the strategic approaches, whilst maintaining the long-term sustainability of the organisation. Our Resourcing Strategy considers our workforce, our finances, our technology and our assets.

Policy and legislative requirements

Section 402 (1) and (2) of the Local Government Act 1993 requires NSW councils to have a community strategic plan (CSP) that has been developed and endorsed by the council. The CSP must:

- identify the main priorities and aspirations for the future of the local government area covering a period of at least 10 years from when the plan is endorsed; and
- establish strategic objectives together with strategies for achieving those objectives.

Section 402 (3) states that *'following an ordinary election of councillors, the council must review the community strategic plan before 30 June following the election. The council may endorse the existing plan, or develop or endorse a new community strategic plan, as appropriate, to ensure that the area has a community strategic plan covering at least the next 10 years.'*

The new 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan is being developed in accordance with the above requirements.

Conclusion

The attached draft Community Strategic Plan (CSP) identifies the community's main priorities and aspirations for the future and includes specific outcomes of where we want to be in 10 years.

The outcomes in the CSP are underpinned by measurable objectives detailing how the outcomes will be achieved.

The CSP is not designed as a stand-alone document. Each objective is supported by a suite of strategic approaches detailing what Council will do towards achieving each outcome and objective. These strategic approaches will form the basis of our delivery program and operational plan, thereby ensuring that Council's day-to-day activities are working towards achieving the community's goals.

Responsible officer: Emma Fitzroy, Business Strategist

File Reference: F2022/00050

Director City Planning Report No. CP1/22

Subject: The Draft Economic Development Informing Strategy

Executive Summary

- The draft Randwick City Economic Development Strategy is one of Council's seven informing strategies under the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework.
- Informing strategies are a long-term strategy sitting between the City Plan and Council's Delivery Program, acknowledging the long-term nature of decision making within Local Government.
- Informing strategies articulate clear objectives and strategic approaches that follow SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound) principles, best placing Council to succeed.
- Despite being long-term, informing strategies should be considered 'living documents', being reviewed and adjusted regularly to respond to changing social, economic and environmental circumstances.
- The draft Economic Development Strategy aligns with several key State Government strategic planning documents and priorities including the Greater Sydney Commission Eastern District Plan.
- The Outcomes, Objectives and Principles of the draft Economic Development Strategy reflect key insights from an Economic Development Study, commissioned from SGS Economics and Planning in 2019, along with consultation with the community.
- The Economic Development Study included a comprehensive understanding of the broad economic trends and drivers, identified future demands for employment floorspace and produced evidence-based strategic directions to support a vibrant economy.
- An update was commissioned in October 2021 to analyse the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and take a renewed look at economic development approaches to support local businesses and the local economy.
- The draft strategy was informed by consultation with the community in October 2021 through interviews with five key stakeholders, two online workshops with 37 participants and an online survey completed by 276 people.
- The outcomes to be achieved in the draft Strategy include: empowering businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture; fostering a 24-hour economy including night time activities; developing diverse active places for businesses; and; attracting people from around Australia and the world to do business, work and visit.
- The draft Economic Development Strategy outlines clear strategic approaches to strengthen a sustainable economy which will create local employment opportunities and enable community prosperity.

Recommendation

That the draft Randwick City Economic Development Strategy be endorsed for public exhibition.

Attachment/s:

1.  Draft - Economic Development Informing Strategy

Purpose

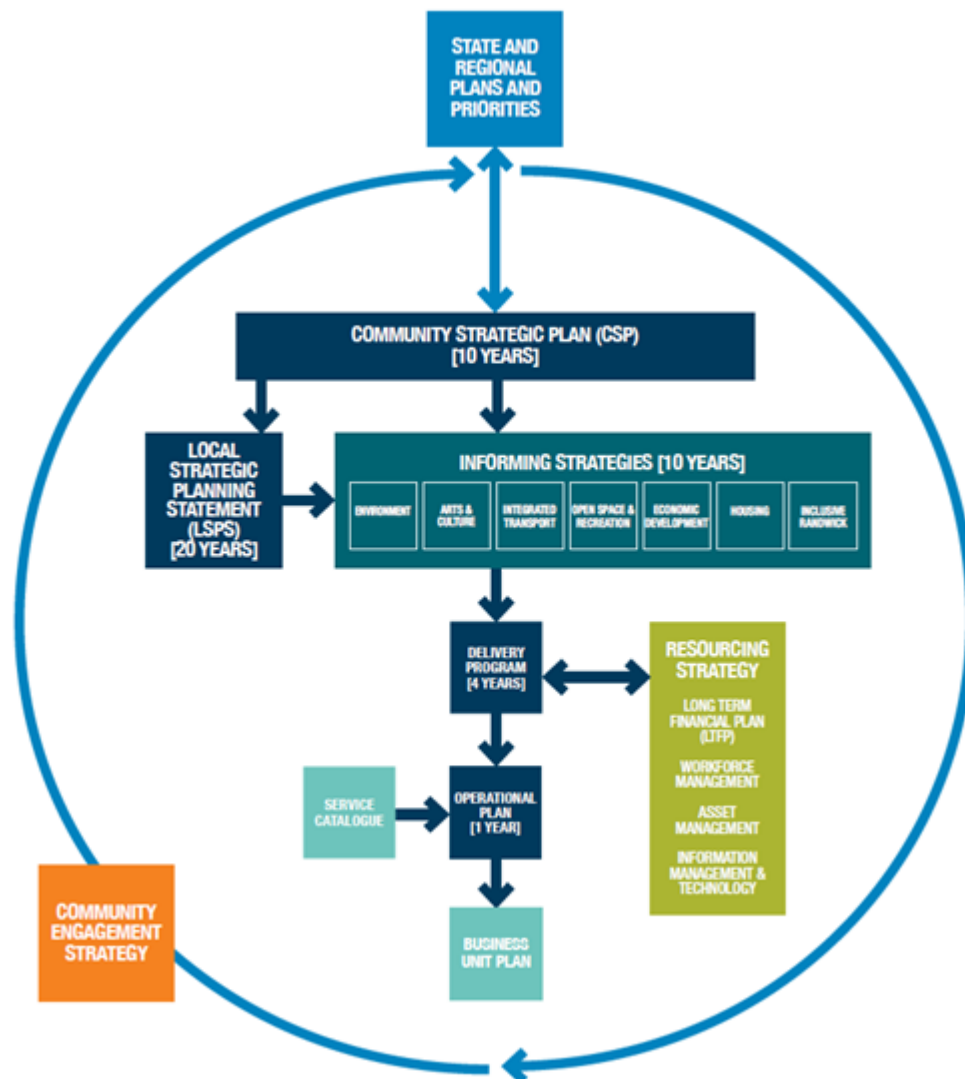
The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement of the draft Economic Development Strategy for public exhibition.

Background

The Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

The Integrated Planning and reporting Framework (IPRF) provides a structure and system for strategic planning within NSW Local Government. Our IPRF ensures a long-term vision for our community, outlining priorities and aspirations for the future, while setting medium and short term goals and actions to help us get there.

A diagram of the IPRF and its components are detailed below.



The Randwick City Plan identifies the main priorities and aspirations of the community and provides a clear set of strategies to achieve this vision for the future. The responsibility for implementation of this plan is not limited to Council, but requires everyone in the community to participate, along with State agencies, non-government organisations, business partners and community groups.

Supporting the achievement of outcomes in the Randwick City Plan, are a range of long-term plans that are focused on specific priority areas. These plans are developed into informing strategies, many of which we are currently developing further, including in the areas of

environment, arts and culture, recreation and open space, integrated transport, housing, economic development and social inclusion.

Informing strategies provide each newly elected Council with a long-term direction, acknowledging that the long-term view Council must take in its decision-making, despite a council term only lasting 4 years. The strategic approaches contained within the informing strategies inform the development of the Delivery Program for the Councils term.

The Delivery Program is aligned to the Local Government election cycle and turns the strategic goals within the longer-term plans into action. It is through this program that Council makes a commitment to the Randwick City Plan, acting upon those issues that are within its area of responsibility.

The Delivery Program must be supported by a resourcing strategy which enables the outcomes of Councils objectives through a workforce strategy, long term financial plan, asset management plans, IMT strategy and customer experience strategy. Without aligning available resources to the desired actions and approaches, the outcomes become unachievable.

Council is currently undertaking significant work in reviewing and redeveloping the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework for Randwick. Once complete, the strategies and programs must continue to be reviewed and adapted to changing social, economic and environmental circumstances.

Discussion

Randwick economy snapshot

The Economic Development Study and 2021 update revealed this snapshot of Randwick City:

- a diverse population which has experienced growth across all age groups
- population to grow by an additional 25,599 people to 2036 with significant growth in the number of retirees (Covid will likely reduce this total population growth)
- significant number of young adults (students and young professionals) and overseas migrants living in the area
- health and education industries are a significant employer and the fastest growing industry (Covid will likely reduce forecast total local jobs)
- many local residents are employed in professional and managerial jobs, either within the area or in the adjoining City of Sydney local government area
- high and growing numbers of international visitors (relative to NSW) who stay longer and spend more money than domestic visitors (Covid has had a significant impact on visitor numbers)
- main street retail for hospitality and local services (eg cafes, restaurants, general retail and grocery shops) dominates the built form and employment activity in the town centres
- local businesses which serve the local population dominate across all centres (Covid impact indicates a holding pattern for businesses, with stagnated business entries and exits)
- a presence of vacancies in some town centres (Covid has increased vacancies and retail turnover ie sales fell around 23%, largely due to the impact of lack of tourism)
- demand for commercial/retail and industrial floorspace in the next 20 years
- demand particularly for supermarket and hospitality related activity (Covid has balanced anticipated gap between supply and demand for retail space)
- commercial activities are present but limited (future demand for commercial floorspace most likely come from the healthcare and social assistance sectors)
- not sufficient capacity in existing zoned lands to accommodate future demand in the long term in most centres

- contains valuable but limited industrial lands but has sufficient capacity to cater to growth in demand for industrial use in Matraville Industrial area
- Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct has potential for increased employment, innovation and research, local spending in neighbouring town centres and recognition of Randwick City at a national and global scale.

Strategic directions

The study recommended several strategic directions:

- support small business establishment and growth
- support access to the retraining and upskilling of residents with low incomes
- placemaking for centres along the light rail line to create distinct brand and role (eat street, accommodation zone etc)
- leverage investment to develop health and innovation precinct for small business growth and attraction
- local procurement partnerships with major institutions
- communicate and market Randwick City as a great place to live, work and visit
- balance visitation with high environmental quality in coastal areas
- focus on providing affordable housing and access to public transport to high density employment zones.

Consultation

SGS Economics and Planning was commissioned to facilitate stakeholder engagement to inform the development of the draft Economic Development Strategy. This included, a survey (276 completed), two workshops (37 stakeholders) and stakeholder interviews (5) in October and November 2021.

Consultation revealed stakeholders are keen to: continue the conversation with Council, see improved local business networks and improve placemaking in town centres. The survey identified the biggest challenge businesses are currently facing are: the short-term COVID-19 recovery (trade, staff, complying with regulations); attracting and retaining staff and students; and inadequate internet coverage or speed.

Stakeholders suggested a range of potential opportunities to grow economic activity including:

- increase marketing, promotion and networking opportunities
- create vibrant and beautiful centres
- give Randwick a diverse and clear identity
- make it easier for businesses operate and evolve
- floorspace for commercial, innovative and entrepreneurial business
- develop a variety of activities, events and the visitor economy
- advocate for transport improvements
- address the need for affordable housing and short-term accommodation
- investigate and grow recycling
- explore the potential for linkage between major business and education entities
- leverage the Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct
- greater support and effort in the south of the LGA.

A workshop was held with Councillors on 8 February where they were briefed on the strategy. During the exhibition period changes and additions to the strategy can be discussed and represented in the final strategy document.

This draft Strategy is based on 4 Principles, 3 key Outcomes, 6 Objectives, and 26 Strategic Approaches. The Outcomes and Objectives are summarised below.

Draft Economic Development Strategy – Outcomes and Objectives

Outcome	Objective
Randwick City empowers businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture	Increase number of businesses by 20% by 2032 ¹ Increase by 20% the number of businesses that are members of a local network, chamber or association by 2032 ² .
Randwick City has a 24-hour economy including diverse night time activities and experiences	Increase night time spending (6pm to 6am) by 10% by 2032 ³ .
Randwick City has diverse active places for businesses, including vibrant town centres	Ensure 86% or more, of our community is satisfied with the vitality of town centres by 2032 ⁴
Randwick City attracts people from around Australia and the world to do business, work and visit	Support the creation of additional 9200 jobs in the Randwick Collaboration Area by 2036 ⁵ Increase Randwick City's visitor spend to 2.5% of NSW total visitor spend by 2032 ⁶

The draft Economic Development Strategy is also underpinned by 4 Principles applied across each of the outcomes:

Sustainable

We will strive to create local employment opportunities of all skill levels, empower local businesses of all sizes for a sustainable and fair economy which enables community prosperity.

Collaborative

We will work together with business, state government and the community to seek new and better ways to ensure business thrives. This includes connecting people with each other and the

¹ From 13,312 in 2020. There was no growth (stagnated business entries/exits) in 2021. The target is to return to pre- COVID-19 pandemic levels of growth in business numbers at an estimated 15% over 5 years. Source: Randwick Economic Study Update 2021, SGS Economics & Planning

² baseline to be determined from audit of network membership

³ Baseline to be determined from Spendmapp data 2022

⁴ From 86% in 2021 Source: Randwick City Community Satisfaction Survey

⁵ Randwick Collaboration Area to cater for an additional 9,200 jobs by 2036 (baseline target from 22,800 as 2016 estimate) in Eastern City District Plan, noting that new projections, to reflect the impact of Covid, are yet to be finalised

⁶ From estimated 1.1% in 2021 when visitor spend was significantly affected by COVID-19 pandemic. This target is mid-way between the visitor expenditure of 2.9% in 2032 which was forecast before the COVID-19 pandemic and 2.1% which is currently forecast to 2032. Source: Randwick Economic Study Update 2021, SGS Economics & Planning

resources they need and providing opportunities for people to increase their skills and access meaningful work.

Diverse

We will celebrate the diversity in our people and places. This means enhancing the diversity of places we have for business including retail, commercial and industrial use as well as supporting the diversity of activities which will attract residents, workers, and visitors.

Vibrant

The places where we shop, dine and connect with others need to feel safe, welcoming and vibrant so that we visit often and stay longer. We will focus on improving the public spaces in our town and neighbourhood centres. It also means creating experiences in our town centres which foster our community's connection with each other and local places.

In implementing the strategy, we will:

- assist local business owners to recover from the impact of COVID-19
- empower business owners and organisations with networks and resources
- catalyse business collaboration and marketing opportunities
- improve public spaces to create vibrant town and neighbourhood centres
- develop strategic planning controls to create places for sustainable business growth
- promote our area's strengths to attract new businesses, talented workers and students
- maintain the coastal amenity and promote experiences to attract visitors.

Upon endorsement from Council, the draft Economic Development Strategy will go on public exhibition. A consultation plan has been developed to engage our diverse community in receiving feedback on the strategy.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.
Outcome	8. A strong local economy.
Direction	8a. Vibrant business, commercial and industrial sectors that provide ongoing and diverse employment opportunities and serve the community.
Direction	8b. Provide guidance to the specialised Hospital and University centre.
Direction	8c. Develop and strengthen effective partnerships with key locally based organisations.
Direction	8d. Tourism's role in the local economy is acknowledged.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Once the strategy is endorsed and the action plan is developed, a resourcing strategy will be prepared and brought back to Council.

Policy and legislative requirements

This strategy aligns with the NSW State Government investment in Randwick City to:

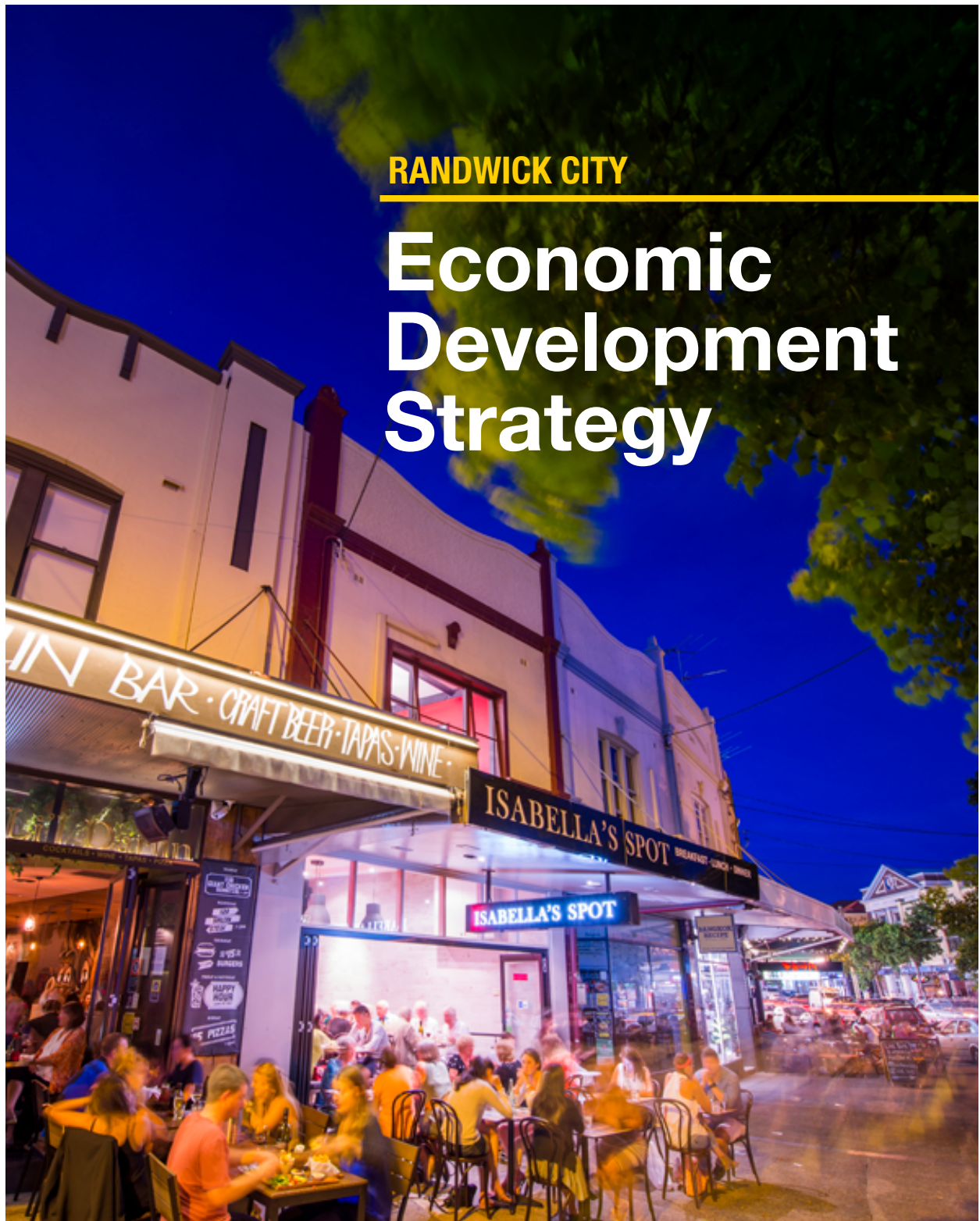
- integrate land use, transport and infrastructure planning
- transition the Randwick Health and Education Precinct to an innovation district
- enhance Maroubra Junction into a strategic centre
- retain and manage industrial and urban service lands in Eastern Sydney.

Conclusion

The draft Economic Development Strategy is evidence-based and aspires to achieve a diverse and prosperous local economy to meet the needs of visitors and the community.

Responsible officer: Katie Anderson, Manager Economic Development & Place Making

File Reference: F2021/00527



RANDWICK CITY

Economic Development Strategy



Acknowledgment of country

Randwick Council pays respect to the traditional owners of the land, the Bidjigal and Gadigal people, and we acknowledge the living and continuing culture of the traditional custodians of this country. We recognise that the traditional owners have occupied and cared for this Country over countless generations, and we celebrate their ongoing contribution to the life of the area.

Introduction

Randwick City Council is committed to working collaboratively to strengthen a sustainable 24-hour economy that will create local employment opportunities and enable a prosperous community.

The Economic Development Strategy will enable us to build on the diverse strengths of Randwick City and respond to challenges the COVID-19 pandemic has presented, including the impact on small businesses and the education and tourism sector.

We will focus on:

- empowering our community to run thriving businesses;
- developing vibrant, active places; and
- attracting people to Randwick City.

Randwick City is a diverse area located within Sydney's eastern suburbs with attractive coastal landscapes, active places and a diverse range of people. The area has cultural significance for traditional owners and other Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities.

The places where people shop, work and visit in Randwick City are also varied with a number of lively town and neighbourhood centres, including some that offer an entertaining and enjoyable night out. Our local area has a concentration of businesses such as cafes, restaurants, general retail and grocery shops that create local jobs and serve the needs of our community.

A highly talented and educated community calls Randwick City home. It is a destination for a significant number of local, national and international visitors and students. Some of Sydney's most iconic places that attract people for recreation and major events are here.

The University of NSW in Randwick is a globally recognised university and is creating a world class innovation precinct in collaboration with significant medical and health partners.

Port Botany and adjacent industrial land also provide the gateway for goods to be delivered to and from the Sydney community, and beyond. With its proximity to Sydney city centre and Sydney Airport, Randwick City is an integral part of a globally connected city.

While the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still unknown, we have significantly less students and visitors contributing to our local economy while the ability of residents to shop,

dine and access services has also been restricted.

In implementing the strategy, and recover from the pandemic, we will:

- empower business owners and organisations with networks and resources;
- catalyse business collaboration and marketing opportunities;
- foster an entertaining, diverse, safe and enjoyable night-time economy;
- improve public spaces to create vibrant town and neighbourhood centres;
- promote our area's strengths to attract new businesses, talented workers and students;
- maintain the coastal amenity and foster experiences to attract visitors.

Partnerships with business, small and large, all levels of government and the not-for-profit sector will be key to achieving the outcomes for a vibrant and prosperous local 24-hour economy.



Snapshot of our economy¹

Advantages

- Coastal foreshore
- Centennial Park
- Randwick Racecourse
- Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct
- University of NSW
- Port Botany
- Proximity to Sydney Airport
- Proximity to Sydney CBD

Population

156,619

Economic contribution

\$9.79b

(Gross Regional Product)

Industry output²

\$16,724m

Local jobs

59,260

in 2020

Top 2 industries with most jobs

12,238

(21%)

Education

12,145

(21%)

Health Care

Number of businesses

13,312

in 2021

Top 2 industries with most businesses

2,339

(17%)

Professional Services

2,041

(15%)

Construction

Number of residents employed

83,635

Live and work in City of Randwick

27%

in 2016

Live in the City of Randwick, but work outside³

70%

in 2016

¹ Estimated at June 2020 if not stated otherwise.

² Includes all sales/output including public sector.

³ Remainder is residents who have no fixed place of work.

Economic Development Strategy Principles

Sustainable

We will strive to create local employment opportunities of all skill levels, empower local businesses of all sizes for a sustainable and fair economy which enables community prosperity.

Diverse

We will celebrate the diversity in our people and places. This means enhancing the diversity of places we have for business including retail, commercial and industrial use as well as supporting the diversity of activities which will attract residents, workers, and visitors.

Collaborative

We will work together with business, state government and the community to seek new and better ways to ensure business thrives. This includes connecting people with each other and the resources they need and providing opportunities for people to increase their skills and access meaningful work.

Vibrant

The places where we shop, dine and connect with others need to feel safe, welcoming and vibrant so that we visit often and stay longer - day and night. We will focus on improving the public spaces in our town and neighbourhood centres. It also means creating experiences in our town centres which foster our community's connection with each other and local places.



Economic Development Strategy

At a glance

OUTCOME 1

Randwick City empowers businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture

Objective

- ✦ Increase number of businesses by 20% by 2032⁴
- ✦ Increase by 20% the number of businesses that are members of a local network, chamber or association by 2032⁵

OUTCOME 2

Randwick City has a 24-hour economy including diverse night time activities and experiences

Objective

- ✦ Increase night time spending (6pm to 6am) by 10% by 2032⁶

OUTCOME 3

Randwick City has diverse active places for businesses, including vibrant town and neighbourhood centres

Objective

- ✦ Ensure 86% or more of the community are satisfied with the vitality of town centres by 2032⁶

OUTCOME 4

Randwick City attracts people from around Australia and the world to do business, work and visit

Objective

- ✦ Support the creation of an additional 9,200 jobs in the Randwick Collaboration Area by 2036⁷
- ✦ Increase Randwick City's visitor spend to 2.5% of NSW total visitor spend by 2032⁹

⁴ From 13,312 in 2021. There was no growth (stagnated business entries/exits) in 2021. The target is to return to pre- COVID-19 pandemic levels of growth in business numbers at an estimated 15% over 5 years. Source: Randwick Economic Study Update 2021, SGS Economics & Planning.

⁵ Baseline from Smendmapp data 2022.

⁶ From 86% in 2021. Source: Randwick City Community Satisfaction Survey.

⁷ Randwick Collaboration Area to cater for an additional 9,200 - 12,700 jobs by 2036 (from 22,800 2016 baseline), noting that new projections, to reflect the impact of COVID-19.

pandemic, are yet to be finalised. Source: Greater Sydney Commission Eastern City District Plan.

⁸ Baseline to be determined from current network membership.

⁹ From estimated 1.1% in 2021 when visitor spend was significantly affected by COVID-19 pandemic. This target is mid-way between the visitor expenditure of 2.9% which forecast before the COVID-19 pandemic and 2.1% which is currently forecast to 2032. Source: Randwick Economic Study Update 2021, SGS Economics & Planning.



1

OUTCOME 1
Randwick City empowers businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture.

- Objective**
- ⚙️ Increase number of businesses by 20% by 2032
 - ⚙️ Increase by 20% the number of businesses that are members of a local network, chamber or association by 2032



STRATEGIC APPROACH

- 1.1 Implement the City of Randwick COVID-19 Business Package by 2022 to boost business' ability to recover from lockdown.
- 1.2 Design and implement an ongoing Buy Local, Shop Local marketing campaign with partnerships with local networks and local businesses by 2024.
- 1.3 Continue to acknowledge and promote business innovation and excellence through initiatives such as the annual Business Awards.
- 1.4 Identify 5 opportunities per year to streamline City of Randwick processes to reduce unnecessary barriers to doing business by 2025.
- 1.5 Advocate to State and Federal government for world class digital and internet technology to serve Randwick City by 2032.
- 1.6 Advocate to State and Federal government for greater support for the education needs and work skills required of job seekers and low-income earners in our community by 2026.
- 1.7 Investigate a plan, in partnership with education providers, to increase job seeker participation in the workforce by 2029.
- 1.8 Facilitate a sustainable and active business network group/s e.g. Chamber/s, which act as an advocate for business by 2023 to increase business engagement and provide networking, marketing and training opportunities.
- 1.9 Create a sponsorship program for business-led collaborative projects that enhance the networks, skills and resources of businesses by 2024.
- 1.10 Work with NSW Small Business Commission to link local networks and businesses with relevant small business support programs by 2024.
- 1.11 Research and pilot initiatives with local networks and businesses that empowers local businesses to promote their goods or services and support other local businesses by 2025.
- 1.12 Create and implement an annual City of Randwick communications plan to build networks and assist businesses in making informed decisions including website pages, newsletter and social media by 2023.
- 1.13 Leverage the strength of the Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct to foster collaborative relationships with local business networks by 2026.



2

OUTCOME 2 Randwick City has a 24-hour economy including diverse night time activities and experiences.

Objective

- ⚙️ Increase night time spending (6pm to 6am) by 10% by 2032



STRATEGIC APPROACH

- 2.1 Continue to implement changes to the planning framework to focus on supporting the night time economy and encourage a diverse mix of business and cultural activities: including trading hours, and business zonings
- 2.2 Continue to implement changes to the planning framework to encourage organisations to host cultural/creative experiences in retail or commercial spaces such as a shop hosting a performance, art exhibition or public talk, with flexible rules around these activities.
- 2.3 Create a promotion campaign and relevant toolkits to encourage business and other organisations to leverage the changes in the planning framework to create new night time experiences; such as a 'create a small bar guide' by 2025.
- 2.4 Work with the NSW State Government through representation on the 24-hour economy advisory group to share resources and collaborate on initiatives by 2022.
- 2.5 Prepare a program for the operation of food trucks and food vans or markets within suitable locations including requirements for safety, amenity and hours of operation by 2024.
- 2.6 Create partnerships and marketing opportunities for local businesses through events or activations the City produces, particularly night-time dining and entertainment events by 2025.
- 2.7 Investigate a matched-funding grant or sponsorship program that empowers businesses to trial new events and activities at night, which diversify the night-time experience by 2026.
- 2.8 Identify and promote Randwick's night time activities and experiences through the City of Randwick's business initiatives, such as the Shop Local marketing campaign, and existing communication channels by 2024.
- 2.9 Identify and promote Randwick's night time activities and experiences as part of developing the visitor destination and management plan by 2027.
- 2.10 Undertake a comprehensive street light audit and installation program to create a secure, welcoming and lively urban environment by 2029.



3

OUTCOME 3
Randwick City has diverse active places for businesses, including vibrant town and neighbourhood centres.

Objective

- 📍 Ensure 86% or more of our community is satisfied with the vitality of town centres by 2032



STRATEGIC APPROACH

- 3.1 Investigate opportunities with local commercial property owners to provide façade displays or short-term use for pop-up businesses in vacant tenancies (e.g. home based, business start-ups, seasonal offerings) by 2023.
- 3.2 Identify and prepare 3 business cases for prioritised public space improvement or activation projects to leverage State and Federal Government funding opportunities as they arise by 2023.
- 3.3 Implement place management plans that reflect the unique character of town centres to guide planning, marketing and activation initiatives that nurture small business by 2030.
- 3.4 Improve the amenity of Maroubra Junction and its connection with Eastgardens as a Strategic Centre to cater for additional jobs by 2036 as identified in the Greater Sydney Commission's Eastern District Plan.
- 3.5 Undertake a strategic review of industrial land by 2026 to ensure current levels are effectively managed and retained.

4

OUTCOME 4

Randwick City attracts people from around Australia and the world to do business, work and visit.

Objective

- ✦ Support the creation of an additional 9,200 jobs in the Randwick Collaboration Area by 2036
- ✦ Increase Randwick City's visitor spend to 2.5% of NSW total visitor spend by 2032



STRATEGIC APPROACH

- 4.1 Forge a partnership with Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct by 2022 to support the implementation of its strategic plan to attract healthcare businesses, talented workers and students to Randwick City.
- 4.2 Explore partnerships with UNSW, Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct and local businesses to support entrepreneurial programs and incubation spaces, which foster new innovative businesses in Randwick City by 2025.
- 4.3 Develop an investment attraction marketing campaign, in partnership with other stakeholders, which promotes Randwick City as a desirable place to do business, work and visit by 2026.
- 4.4 Research opportunities to facilitate development and attraction of locally owned social enterprises, particularly Indigenous business, which employ, buy and invest locally by 2025.
- 4.5 Continue to work with State and Federal Government and neighbouring councils to identify, encourage and advocate for investment in Randwick City.
- 4.6 Explore partnerships with event venues or organisers to connect people attending major events; for example, at Randwick Racecourse, Centennial Park, Mardi Gras, with local businesses by 2024.
- 4.7 Develop and implement a destination management plan to promote Randwick City's diverse experiences and Indigenous cultural strengths by 2032.
- 4.8 Explore partnerships with UNSW to connect international students with the community through work or volunteer opportunities, be informed about the variety of experiences living and studying in our area and feel welcomed by Randwick City by 2025.

Reference documents

This strategy was informed by the Economic Development Study commissioned in 2019 and the Economic Study Update 2021 prepared for Randwick City Council by SGS Economics & Planning, as well as Economy ID data, 2020.

Consultation

Prior to public exhibition, the draft strategy was informed by consultation with the community through interviews with five key stakeholders, two online workshops with 37 participants and an online survey completed by 276 people.

Reporting

Randwick's Economic Development Strategy will be reviewed and updated in Council's annual operational plan and progress will be reported in Council's Annual Report.



Photos: Mark Bond Photography.

Director City Planning Report No. CP2/22

Subject: Informing Strategy - Inclusive Randwick

CP2/22




Executive Summary

- The draft Inclusive Randwick Strategy was placed on exhibition from 1 November 2021 to 29 November 2021. During this time a range of activities were undertaken to seek community feedback including hosting a service providers forum, online submissions, and webinar.
- Communication activities also included email marketing, social media, dedicated webpage.
- Feedback and submissions were received through several channels:
 - *20 submissions were received through Council's Your Say Randwick website, with 2 of these submissions being detailed written submissions*
 - *4 submissions were received directly to Council by email*
 - *48 comments on the draft strategy were submitted via the Konveio feedback application*
 - *In person Service providers Forum was held on Monday 15th November*
- Attachments include:
 - Your say submissions *Attachment 1*
 - Comments on the interactive PDF (Kenvio) *Attachement 2*
 - Feedback from Service Providers Forum *Attachment 3*
- Based on the feedback provided, amendments are proposed to a principle, an objective and various strategic approaches in the Strategy.

Recommendation

That the amended Inclusive Randwick Strategy be adopted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Community submissions to Inclusive Randwick Strategy
2.  Community comments on Inclusive Randwick Strategy via Konveio
3.  Feedback on Inclusive Randwick Strategy from Service Providers Forum

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

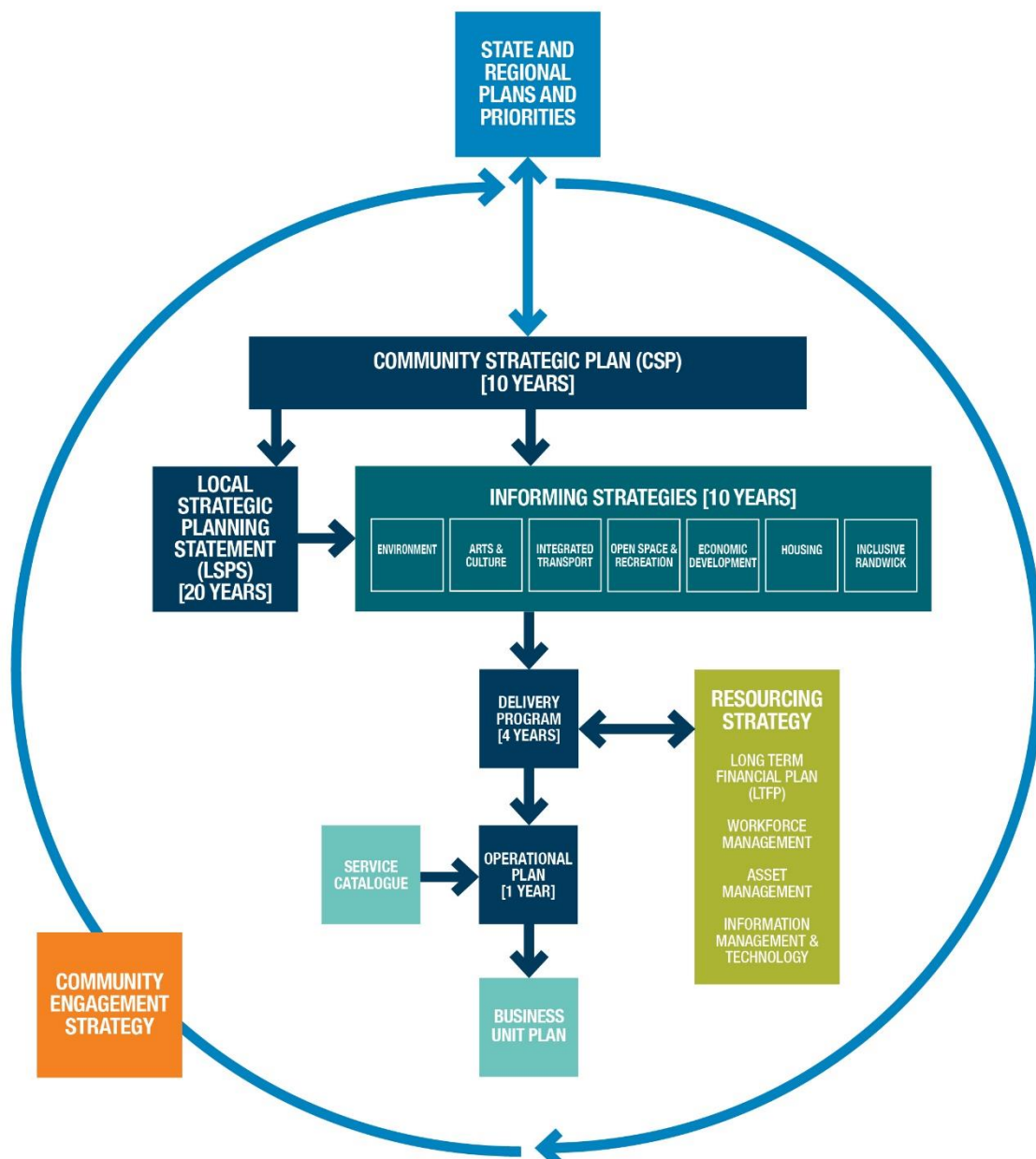
- Address the submissions received in response to exhibition of the Inclusive Randwick Strategy;
- Detail recommended changes to the strategy based on the feedback; and
- Seek Council's adoption of the amended Inclusive Randwick Strategy.

Background

The Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework

The Integrated Planning and reporting Framework (IPRF) provides a structure and system for strategic planning within NSW Local Government. Our IPRF ensures a long-term vision for our community, outlining priorities and aspirations for the future, while setting medium and short term goals and actions to help us get there.

A diagram of the IPRF and its components are detailed below.



The Randwick City Plan identifies the main priorities and aspirations of the community and provides a clear set of strategies to achieve this vision for the future. The responsibility for implementation of this plan is not limited to Council, but requires everyone in the community to participate, along with State agencies, non-government organisations, business partners and community groups.

Supporting the achievement of outcomes in the Randwick City Plan, are a range of long-term plans that are focused on specific priority areas. These plans are developed into informing strategies, many of which we are currently developing further, including in the areas of environment, arts and culture, recreation and open space, integrated transport, housing, economic development and social inclusion.

Informing strategies provide each newly elected Council with a long-term direction, acknowledging that the long-term view Council must take in its decision-making, despite a council term only lasting 4 years. The strategic approaches contained within the informing strategies inform the development of the Delivery Program for the Councils term.

The Delivery Program is aligned to the Local Government election cycle and turns the strategic goals within the longer-term plans into action. It is through this program that Council makes a commitment to the Randwick City Plan, acting upon those issues that are within its area of responsibility.

The Delivery Program must be supported by a resourcing strategy which enables the outcomes of Councils objectives through a workforce strategy, long term financial plan, asset management plans, IMT strategy and customer experience strategy. Without aligning available resources to the desired actions and approaches, the outcomes become unachievable.

Council is currently undertaking significant work in reviewing and redeveloping the Integrated Planning and Reporting Framework for Randwick. Once complete, the strategies and programs must continue to be reviewed and adapted to changing social, economic and environmental circumstances.

Randwick's draft Inclusive Randwick Strategy is one of 7 Informing Strategies for Council.

Discussion

Inclusive Randwick Strategy Community Consultation

The Randwick City Council draft 'Inclusive Randwick Strategy' was open for community consultation from 1 November 2021 to 29 November 2021.

Submissions

- 20 submissions were received through Council's Your Say Randwick website, with 2 of these submissions being detailed written submissions
- 4 submissions were received directly to Council by email
- 48 comments on the draft strategy were submitted via the Konveio feedback application.

Community consultation strategy

A community consultation strategy was developed to inform and engage Randwick City residents, ratepayers, and interested community members about the strategy and provide opportunities to further improve and develop the strategy.

Council undertook a range of comprehensive engagement activities given the significance of the strategy in setting the future direction for the Council.

Consultation activities:

- In person Service Providers Forum with an attendance of 38 representing 20 different services including not-for profits and government agencies

- A dedicated page on Council's Your Say Randwick website was created to host the strategy, and associated background studies, research, and reports which helped form the strategy.
- Post on Council's Twitter account on 29 October 2021
- Email sent on 1 November 2021 to 6,878 Council's Your Say Randwick subscribers. Of those who received the email, 42% opened the email which is a good open rate.
- An eNews article was sent to 50,952 subscribers sent on 10 November 2021, with a total of 269 clicks.
- Facebook Posts on Council's website;
 - 12 November – encouraging people to read the strategy and lodge a submission
 - total reach 1,763,
 - total clicks on the post link 2
 - 15 November – promoting the panel discussion
 - total reach 647
 - total clicks on the post link 1
 - comment 1
 - shares 1
 - likes 5
 - 16 November – live stream of a panel discussion
 - total reach 1,402
 - comments 33
 - reactions 31
 - views 828.
- An 'Inclusive Randwick panel discussion' was broadcast live on a zoom webinar on 16 November and live-streamed on Facebook. Forty-seven (47) people registered for the webinar through zoom. The video of the broadcast reached 1,402 people through Facebook.
- The panel discussion was also published on YouTube and the video was embedded into the consultations Your Say page. The YouTube clip had 43 views.
- The Your Say page displayed the draft strategy document in Konevio. The Konevio application allows respondents to drop multiple feedback, comments, and questions in comments boxes on any section of the strategy document which other respondents can see.

Feedback on the strategy

The issues raised in the submissions are addressed below based on the broad themes and in detail in Attachments 1-3, which contain a list of all the submissions and feedback given from the service providers forum.

Issue	Response
Sentiment: Supportive/neutral/not supportive of the strategy	10 supportive 29 neutral 13 not supportive 39 submissions/feedback were supportive or neutral of the strategy and presented some good ideas for consideration and amendments. 13 comments were not supportive with the majority of these unsupportive of council having an input into community outside of traditional council services such as roads and rubbish.

Issue	Response
Residents being able to see/identify their community demographic in the strategy	The draft strategy did not name every community portfolio/demographic, and we had several comments around not seeing strategic approaches for older people, aboriginal, multicultural, disability etc. All these community groups are included in the strategy through the diversity framework, Safer Randwick plan and DIAP. To ensure this is more visible and better articulated, we have extended the wording for these strategic approaches to show how all community groups will be included in our plans.
Accessible Transport	<p>Accessible transport came through as a significant concern in the social study and in many of the comments and feedback given for the Inclusive Randwick Strategy. While public transport is not within council's jurisdiction, it's important to understand the impact it has on community connection and accessibility.</p> <p>The Inclusive Randwick Strategy will investigate options for community transport and the Integrated Transport strategy includes advocacy for better transport within the LGA</p>

Based on the feedback it is recommended that the draft strategy be amended as follows;

Draft strategy	Final strategy	Rationale
Principle – Recognition We recognise our city is on Bidjigal and Gadigal land and acknowledge our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	Principle – Recognition We recognise our city is on unceded Bidjigal and Gadigal land and acknowledge our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.	Recognises the unceded sovereignty of ancestral lands and endorsed by Council's Aboriginal Community Development Officer as appropriate wording.
Principle – Equity We aim for equal access to community services for all.	We aim for equitable access to community services for all.	Feedback from the service providers forum regarding considering the difference between 'equal' and 'equitable'
Outcome 1 A resilient city where people are engaged, connected and feel a sense of community and belonging	Outcome 1 A resilient city where people are engaged, informed , connected and feel a sense of community and belonging	Responds to the additional objective and strategic approaches added to strategy relating to engagement
Outcome 1, Objective 2 Did not exist in draft strategy	Outcome 1, Objective 2 Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied* with the information they receive, and community consultation conducted by	An identified gap in the CSP was community engagement. The Inclusive Randwick Strategy was the relevant strategy for this objective

Draft strategy	Final strategy	Rationale
	<p>Council by 2031 from the 2021 baseline.</p> <p><i>* includes somewhat satisfied, satisfied and very satisfied</i></p>	
<p>Outcome 1,</p> <p>Strategic approaches:</p> <p>1.1 Develop a diversity framework by 2022</p>	<p>Outcome 1,</p> <p>Strategic approaches:</p> <p>1.1 Develop a diversity framework by 2024, which will include community plans across our diverse population.</p>	<p>Have added additional detail to explain that the diversity framework will be a collection of community plans. This is based on feedback that people could not see their community demographic mentioned in the strategy, for example our aging and multicultural population. This detail will sit under the umbrella of the diversity framework.</p> <p>Feedback from service providers was to change the language around 'disadvantage/vulnerable'</p>
<p>1.2 Explore opportunities to increase targeted events for disadvantaged communities</p>	<p>1.2 Explore opportunities to increase targeted events for communities experiencing social isolation.</p>	<p>Existing strategic approach – new numbering and date adjustment</p>
<p>1.3 Review terms of reference, recruitment strategies, vision and objectives to increase the activity of Council's community focused advisory committees by 2023</p>	<p>1.3 Explore and promote volunteering opportunities for existing Council and Community run services and initiatives by 2024</p>	<p>Existing strategic approach – new numbering</p>
<p>1.4 Explore and promote volunteering opportunities for existing Council and Community run services and initiatives by 2022</p>	<p>1.4 Increase the promotion of annual grant funding which invests in community ideas, initiatives and events</p>	<p>Existing strategic approach – new numbering</p>
<p>1.5 Increase the promotion of annual grant funding which invests in community ideas, initiatives and events</p>	<p>1.5 Investigate an interactive 'what's on' website listing events and activities across the city by 2024</p>	<p>Existing strategic approach – new numbering</p>

Draft strategy	Final strategy	Rationale
1.6 Investigate an interactive 'what's on' website listing events and activities across the city by 2024	1.6 Explore and expand opportunities to bring neighborhoods together through our 'play streets' policy	Existing strategic approach – new numbering
1.7 Explore and expand opportunities to bring neighborhoods together through our 'play streets' policy	1.7 Undertake a study to identify future library facilities, services and programs across the City by 2025	Existing strategic approach – new numbering and date adjustment
1.8 Increase the promotion of opportunities for the community to be involved in precinct committees	1.8 Undertake an audit on the community use of council halls and facilities and prepare a report to council on recommendations for use by 2023	Existing strategic approach – new numbering
1.9 Undertake a study to identify future library facilities, services and programs across the City by 2025	1.9 Review terms of reference, recruitment strategies, vision and objectives to increase the activity of Council's community focused advisory committees by 2023	Existing strategic approach – new numbering
1.10 Undertake an audit on the community use of council halls and facilities and prepare a report to council on recommendations for use by 2022	1.10 Increase the promotion of opportunities for the community to be involved in precinct committees 1.11 Prepare, exhibit and adopt a new Community Engagement Strategy by December 2022 1.12 Research and evaluate all of Council's communication and marketing channels, and update approaches as required by 2023.	2 additional strategic approaches included and some approaches re numbered to align with the new objective added to this outcome
Outcome 2 Strategic approach	Outcome 2 Strategic approach	

Draft strategy	Final strategy	Rationale
2.7 Take a leadership role in developing and implementing a regional approach for the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) by 2025	2.7 Take a leadership role in developing and implementing a regional approach for the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) by 2025	Date has been removed as the DIAP is an ongoing regulative requirement
Outcome 3 Strategic approach 3.1 Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2022	Outcome 3 Strategic approach 3.1 Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2023 to incorporate measures to improve safety across community demographics, including aboriginal, aged, disability, youth, families and multicultural	Recognising there are two major pieces of work in this approach additional detail added to explain the Safer Randwick Plan. This is based on feedback that people could not see their community demographic mentioned in the strategy

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	3. An informed and engaged community.
Direction	3b. The community has increased opportunities to participate in decision-making processes.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Once the strategy is endorsed and the action plan is developed, a resourcing strategy will be prepared and brought back to Council for consideration.

Conclusion

The community and local service providers have responded positively to the way Council is seeking to build connection, cohesion and capacity through the Inclusive Randwick Strategy. Randwick City is a diverse community and Council is committed to supporting and empowering our residents. The Inclusive Randwick Strategy will make a significant contribution to a sense of togetherness and belonging for the community.

Responsible officer: Jodi Tweed, Manager Community Development

File Reference: F2021/00067

Submission/Feedback Log Inclusive Randwick Strategy				
Date received	Source of Enquiry	Submission (verbatim)	Response	Theme
3/11/21	Your Say	When you circulate a strategy like this, it would be good to see a budget at the same time. It tells the community that you care about costs, that you take your custodianship of our money seriously.	Comments have been noted. A resourcing budget has been developed which forms part of the long term financial planning	Budget
3/11/21	YourSay	This looks great. Thanks for caring.	Support for the strategy	Support
3/11/21	YourSay	Does this include people who are not vaccinated? If not this whole thing is rubbish.	Noted – Vaccination status is not a barrier for inclusion in this strategy.	
3/11/21	YourSay	The strategy is deficient in failing to recognise that dog leash laws are an important aspect of access to public spaces for people with disabilities and in failing to undertake to increase the currently poor enforcement of dog leash laws in Randwick city. There is constant and widespread non-compliance in Randwick city with the law requiring dogs to be leashed in public. This is a particular problem stopping people with disabilities from accessing public parks, beaches and walkways in Randwick city. Compliance efforts by Randwick council have been very poor for many years, so dog owners are emboldened to extensive, daily non-compliance. This is a very serious issue of inclusion that Randwick council consistently fails to recognise properly as such. Please amend the draft inclusion strategy to explicitly recognise the importance of dog leash law compliance for inclusion of people with disabilities, to require data collection on non-compliance with dog leash laws and to include an undertaking to increase compliance action by Randwick council [including imposing fines] to ensure increased compliance with dog leash laws throughout Randwick city.	Noted – not relevant to this strategy comments have been passed on to relevant business unit	
3/11/21	YourSay	fix all the bloody roads first before wasting money on this !	Noted – not supportive of an inclusive strategy	
3/11/21	YourSay	I am qualified to provide an opinion on this document because: 1. I am a local resident in the Randwick LGA 2. I am a low vision person with a low vision son. 3. I am a Guest Lecturer at the University of Sydney's School of Medicine since 2004. The topic of my lecture is "Living with Blindness". I talk about the impact of low vision and blind people in Australia, particularly on employment, transport, financial services, relationships, and hate crimes. 4. I have provided volunteer consulting services to Blind Citizens Australia in 2021. 5. I am a volunteer advocate for the Save Sight Institute since 205.	Comments are noted and valued Outcomes 2 and 3 relate to issues raised by this resident. Strategic approach 2.7 addresses advocacy around transport in addition to strategic approaches in the integrated transport strategy	Disability and transport

		<p>My opinion is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This document does not identify any concerns of blind and low vision people living in the Randwick LGA. 2. This document does not identify any means of improving the safety of blind and low vision people living in the Randwick LGA. 3. The removal of popular transport services will have a significantly negative effect on all non-driving residents of the LGA, especially blind and low vision people. This is not addressed in the report. 4. Indeed, on my reading, this document does not address the concerns or safety of any disabled people living in the Randwick LGA. 5. It is possible the document is not aimed at low vision or blind people since it has not been produced in an accessible format. Therefore the document should be clearer in its aims and state clearly its objectives to avoid any doubts. This is the conclusion of my opinion. 	<p>Strategic approach 2.13 addresses our leadership and planning for our disability inclusion action plan, which is a detailed plan addressing the needs of physical and invisible disabilities of residents.</p> <p>Strategic approach 3.1 will develop the 'Safer Randwick' plan to address a range of safety issues and actions for Council</p>	
4/11/21	Email	<p>Dear Randwick Council Team,</p> <p>I have studied your "Inclusive Randwick Strategy" document carefully and found that it is full of very worthy sentiments, aims, goals and possible actions for the disadvantaged and the vulnerable within our communities, and for people with "social needs".</p> <p>Groups that were specifically identified are – clearly – important ones whose needs do have to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Youth · Those with disabilities · The homeless · Those suffering domestic violence <p>There was, however, absolutely no specific action for the older and old populations within the boundaries of Randwick Council, and this – to me – is a very surprising omission of a sector where there are many whose specific areas of need should be included in any policy document.</p> <p>I was recently invited by the Victorian Surf Coast Shire to be the keynote speaker (on October 1) to launch its 2021 Seniors Festival , and I've attached the program for that festival, The reason that I'm mentioning it here is that – through this experience – I've learnt what can be achieved when a council adopts an age-friendly policy that benefits all its inhabitants, with specific inclusivity of its older population, as is exhibited by this Shire's fantastic approach to that.</p> <p>I would like to draw your attention to its approach as outlined in the link below:</p> <p>https://www.surfcoast.vic.gov.au/Community/Over-55s/Age-Friendly-Communities</p> <p>And I also commend to you its latest publication:</p> <p>'Active Communities: A guide for over 55s living on the Surf Coast'</p>	<p>Comments noted with general support for the strategy however the resident is not seeing the needs of the older population represented in the strategy.</p> <p>As a result of this feedback the strategy has been amended to better articulated all community portfolios so residents in each can see where they are represented.</p> <p>Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics</p> <p>Strategic approach 3.1 is the development of a Safer Randwick plan, which will include a study and actions to address safety concerns for the community.</p> <p>The supporting documents provided by this resident will be great reference material in developing these plans</p>	Older people

		I look forward to seeing the additional inclusion of specific attention to the needs of the vulnerable older people of Randwick, in the interests of full inclusivity in the redrafted "Inclusive Randwick Strategy".		
10/11/21	YourSay	Please stick to LGA basics, roads, garbage, open spaces, libraries. Don't attack rate payers with grand ideas that cost a fortune. No need to try to takeover work done by state or commonwealth.	Noted – not supportive of an inclusive strategy	
10/11/21	YourSay	Until I had a child, I never realise how exclusive our footpaths are. In Malabar there are stairs in the middle of a footpath. There's no warning so if you don't know the street you can end up stuck. It is difficult but manageable with a pram but I could only imagine the issues for someone in a wheelchair. Cars frequently park across footpaths outside their homes forcing you on the road. Footpaths often only occur on one side of a road meaning going cross country. I was ashamed by how blind I was to this before I had a child and my access level was still much higher for those in wheelchairs or even the elderly with walkers. If we want to be inclusive then we need to consider the very basic of being able to walk down the street.	Noted – accessible footpaths are addressed in our DIAP, which is strategic approach 2.13	Access
10/11/21	YourSay	I really like the emphasis on inclusion - this is just what we need right now, with so much divisiveness being pushed by the State and many other countries. I hope that no divisions between the Covid vaxxed and Covid unvaxxed will be countenanced within the Council ever again - in terms of what services they can access, where they are welcome, whether they can travel, or anything else. A democratic and open society should be ashamed that such policies have been allowed to take hold. If it takes Council-level action to show people's resistance to this, so be it.	General support for the strategy Vaccine comments noted, not relevant to this strategy	Vaccine
10/11/21	YourSay	Inclusive Randwick Strategy: Needs more focus on people with disabilities and elderly. Prime example of unmet need for people with disabilities and elderly is lack of pedestrian crossings, and in some areas also lack of proper wide and flat footpaths. Until there are pedestrian crossings build which address this basic right/need to be able to cross streets safely, there is no point wasting community money on other fancy topics. Please get the basics right first before spending money on expensive consultants. Another example of not being inclusive is that many bus stops lack cover from sun, and if they do space available in shade is rarely enough to fit waiting during peak hours. People with light coloured skin are discriminated as with fair skin people they need more shade to save themselves from skin cancer while using	Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics Strategic approach 2.13 supports being leaders in our DIAP, which considers access and inclusion for both physical and invisible disabilities	Older people and disability Transport

		bus stops and footpaths, yet adequate 100% shade from deadly sunrays is rarely provided. Currently for many catching bus and tram to work equals high chance of being killed by skin cancer. Government extracts very high price to pay for use of the public transport ...	<p>Strategic approach 3.1 is the development of a Safer Randwick plan, which will include a study and actions to address safety concerns for the community.</p> <p>Transport plays a significant role in access for our community. Strategic approach 2.7 will investigate expansion of community transport.</p> <p>The integrated transport strategy includes advocacy for transport in the LGA</p>	
10/11/21	YourSay	<p>Re Cole's Supermarket Trolleys being dumped all Over maroubra and Randwick. For 4 years I have been reporting to : -All Local MPs -Mayor (Dylan Parker & predecessors) -Charter Hall in Pacific Square (building management) - Cole's management Regarding coles (maroubra junction) shopping trollies being dumped daily all Over the area. I have hundreds of images (some examples attached) & numerous emails reporting this. NOTE IMAGES - Coles Trolleys are RED and the more organised tidy BLUE Trolleys are the ALDI system. These Trolleys block residential doorways, pedestrian areas, cafe seating areas, smash into cars left in car park, roll into the road left at bus stops the list goes on.</p> <p>It's a compete eyesore and so EASILY REMEDIED. No one seems interested in making / forcing a change in behaviour on the part of Coles. All so far wash their hands of this issue that affects residents every single day. Coles simply needs to employ the same method as their supermarket neighbour ALDI next door in pacific square who operate a very simple coin return system inside the trolley, guaranteeing an orderly return of all Trolleys. By not emplying a trolly return system (like ALDO do) they facilitate their own trolleys being dumped where ever their lazy dumbass clientele (excuse my trench) see fit. This has to stop it's been too long.</p> <p>Who will stand up And actually do something?</p>	<p>Comments noted and not relevant to this strategy</p> <p>Feedback passed on to the relevant business unit</p>	
11/11/21	YourSay	This may be our last resort. So far the planners of Sydney Buses are still forging ahead with their plan. We live in South Maroubra and rely on 397 bus to take us to Taylor Square to appointments with St Vincent's Hospital, and also to Circular Quay, to connect with the ferries. The new plan is for 397 travel to Eastgardens only. We would need to change once or twice to go to Taylor Square and Circular Quay. Not only we need more time to travel we also have to try to secure a seat multiple times. Not very good for old pensioners.	<p>Comments are noted - transport plays a significant role in access for our community. Strategic approach 2.7 will investigate expansion of community transport.</p> <p>The integrated transport strategy includes advocacy for transport in the LGA</p>	Transport

11/11/21	YourSay	Nice ideas.Good luck.However you need to remember that you are not a City but a municipality, a part of a great global city called Sydney. I think you should recognise this and stop referring to Randwick as a City.It is not. As with aboriginal reconciliation Truth Telling must come first before we can have progress.Othwise your strategy appears as an Emperor dressed in fine clothes!	Comments noted – general support for the strategy	
11/11/21	YourSay	Randwick is an excellent city with many laudable services and initiatives. This strategy is to be commended for its strong focus on addressing disadvantage and improving inclusion and community. I did not see anything specific about access and inclusion at DRLC but I think it is important to consider whether this facility is adequately serving the whole community. The issue of cost may be a barrier for some and geographical access may also be an issue. Inclusion can also be fostered by ensuring that certain groups feel comfortable to access the facilities such as the LGBTI community and the Indigenous community. Royal Life Saving Society Australia are working on the issue of equity and inclusion and encouraging all aquatic facilities to do more work in this space. I would encourage the council and management of DRLC (and Wiley's and the Women's Pool) to engage with these issues and work to make their facilities more welcoming and accessible to disadvantaged and marginalised members of our community. While our city is spoilt with riches in respect of swimming (beaches and ocean baths) it is also important that all swimming facilities are equally accessible to the whole community. More broadly I would encourage the work on inclusion being done in this strategy to be located within a human rights framework so that the objectives of the strategy are aligned with our obligations to all people under human rights. I am happy to contribute to this if needed, as a legal academic working on human rights and non-discrimination law and a resident of Randwick.	Comments are noted – general support for the strategy and some specific examples of where access can be addressed. Strategic approach 1.1 is the diversity framework and will consider the diverse needs of our community Strategic approach 2.13 is the DIAP and looks closely at access for physical and invisible disabilities Comments regarding DRLC have been passed on	Access and disability
12/11/21	YourSay	I think the ideals are too much theory and very little practicality. I walk around Coogee and Randwick every day and my observations are there is much more effort needed to bring basic services up to scratch. 1. No mention is made of increasing population which imposes much stress on existing resources. 2. Basic services include street cleaning, garbage collection, road and footpath repair, beach and parks maintenance and finally ocean/watercourse cleanliness. 3. The Council could send officers into schools to lecture on the need to pick up rubbish and care for the environment as this is where all good habits are formed. 4. Diversity is a big issue but tolerance of differences starts in childhood so again programs should concentrate on schools. Start with eliminating racism from the language and encourage respect for differences	Comments are noted and general support for the strategy. Some areas mentioned are more relevant to our housing strategy and other council services, these comments have been passed on. Strategic approach 1.1 is the diversity framework and will consider the diverse needs of our community	
12/11/21	Email	RCC is to be commended for this Strategy. However, I found the Strategy to be very light on for Seniors. This is particularly evidenced by the summary approaches copied below which single out youth/domestic violence, but not Seniors.	Comments noted with general support for the strategy however the resident is not seeing the needs of the older population represented in the strategy.	Older people and Transport

	<p>A read of the document's states Randwick has a young population compared to Greater Sydney. This is likely skewed by the large, transient, overseas student population (pre Covid). This premise could then flaw outcomes.</p> <p>Also that there is a high proportion of lone person household compared to Greater Sydney. This could be skewed from students or indeed be because of older population. The stated predicted increase of 31% of lone person household by 2036 is worrying, particularly as it could mean more people (including Seniors) are vulnerable to isolation. Hence, the Strategy is very important.</p> <p>I also read in the documents that Kensington/Kingsford are under provided with 22% not feeling part of community. This to me is a red flag for that community and in need of particular attention.</p> <p>Seeks to address isolation/transport/recreation opportunity etc. Social Study: lack of transport 39%/community 35%/not part of community 22%. While transport is a State responsibility the destruction of our bus network on 5 December 2021 needs to be addressed. It will have a huge impact on some of the most vulnerable in our community, including Seniors who are vulnerable to increased isolation.</p> <p>RCC needs to provide/arrange more open, green spaces with tables/seating, so people can gather and socialise informally. It should also be a requirement for approval of new high rise.</p> <p>RCC Community Centres/Halls need to be "active" facilities not just rooms for hire. Just because RCC has always adopted a particular approach is no reason for continuation, especially when opportunity for change can increase sense of community. The Strategy provides that ideal opportunity.</p> <p>Because the facilities are local, access is better as many can walk to venues close by, with less reliance on transport.</p> <p>Kensington Park Community Centre has been "held up" by RCC as a success story for its open morning tea/community participation run by Volunteers. This may not be sustainable in the long term, plus only 2 hours per week. Many isolated, vulnerable people participate- many of whom walk to the Centre.</p> <p>More is needed from RCC. For example, a dedicated staff member (even part-time) to develop "active" usage of RCC's Community Centres/Halls. Better usage would go a long way in overcoming isolation/community disconnect/lack of friendships etc. So much of what the Strategy aims to achieve.</p> <p><i>2.6 Advocate to State Government for spaces within social housing estates for pop up service provision on an ongoing basis</i> (Suggest not just estates but within all vulnerable communities e.g. where lack of transport is an issue.)</p> <p><i>2.7 Investigate opportunities for the expansion of community transport across the LGA by 2025</i> (Even more necessary now that the local bus network is to be pulled apart with changes effective 5 December 2021. This will have the likely effect of increasing isolation. Being able to use Opal card or equivalent cost e.g. seniors concession max. \$2.50 per day, would remove the financial burden/increase ability to go out.)</p> <p>Outcome 3 provides for very necessary attention for vulnerable groups at 3.2,</p>	<p>As a result of this feedback the strategy has been amended to better articulated all community portfolios so residents in each can see where they are represented.</p> <p>Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics</p> <p>Strategic approach 3.1 is the development of a Safer Randwick plan, which will include a study and actions to address safety concerns for the community.</p>	
--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

		3.3 and 3.7 but gives no special attention to other vulnerable groups, such as Seniors or People with disability.		
18/11/21	YourSay	"Undertaking an audit on the community use of our venues - to provide recommendations for a streamlined and accessible approach." Based on its wording this does not appear to cover those who cannot use a facility or do not use a facility because it is inaccessible to them.	Comments noted and these questions and data will be collected and assessed as part of the audit	accessibility
18/11/21	YourSay	This strategy reads solely as a marketing document. There is little depth or value to the content. Do you have even understand the community? The outcomes and approaches are very wishy washy, there isn't a lot of commitment to building community. The actions are generic. Develop a diversity framework? What does that mean? What does that do? Undertake a review of halls and facilities? How is that connecting community and supporting our vulnerable people. There is a lot about a grant program but very little on how this helps our people? There are a lot of "Exploring opportunities". What is actually happening? As a person from a CALO background who lives in this community I don't feel this strategy is inclusive or action based whatsoever. Nice as a marketing brochure though. I suggest you go back to the drawing board on this one. Where is the commitment to the aboriginal community? You say it's a principle, I see very little action tied to doing anything about it.	Noted – specific actions and plans regarding all these points are addressed across several strategic approaches as part of the next layer of this work	
23/11/21	YourSay	Engage people with lived experience to provide input. The strategy should have more strategic approach/es to create multicultural and interfaith harmony, belonging and contribution. Randwick is very multicultural, should leverage that more as an asset of the community. Also include digital inclusion -- nothing mentioned about this.	Noted – this is addressed as part of the diversity framework which will include a multicultural plan Digital inclusion is a need and is addressed in strategic approach 3.5	Multicultural
23/11/21	Email	Affordability and lack of transport are major barrier to access, particularly for elderly and disadvantaged communities. Feedback and some suggestions as below: Distribute Council events evenly across the Randwick City - in Community Centres, at beaches and in Parks (e.g. Candlelight evening and New Year fireworks, Markets and music events. Introduce a well-advertised yearly Saturday event in each Ward (e.g. at community centres) to provide information about Council services and upcoming events. Ward Councillors and service providers would be invited to attend. Depending on the venue, it could be combined with a sport event, market day, exhibition or other event, and some concrete drawcard (e.g. coffee van/sausage sizzle/some children entertainment) - to bring the community together. The Covid-19 pandemic has reduced the income from community centre rentals, which may affect the audit outcome. It seems reasonable that Council recovers at least part of recurring yearly maintenance costs, but not profit from hire hall rentals. To ensure inclusion there needs to be some non-fee access to Council facilities. Suggest that Council employs/allocates a skilled person to work exclusively on how to utilise	Comments and suggestions noted, with general support for the strategy. Relevant ideas will be considered as part of strategic approaches: 1.1 – The diversity Framework 1.2 – Explore opportunities to increase targeted events for vulnerable communities 1.10 – Undertake an audit on the community use of council halls and facilities and prepare a report to council on recommendations for use	Affordability and transport

		<p>community centres more effectively, including non-fee Council run programs/events that may then engage volunteers to help run particular programs.</p> <p>Randwick City libraries are providing an excellent service to the community, but distance and lack of transport prevents in particular elderly people from access. Hopefully the scope of the review of libraries will include exploring outreach services. Outreach services could also help parents with very young children to connect with other parents in their locality.</p> <p>An expansion of Randwick City Council community transport would help to reduce isolation for people unable to use buses and light rail.</p> <p>An online service directory is welcome.</p> <p>Perhaps go a step further than just create awareness around domestic violence: Initiate/ support a co-ordinated approach between polis, service providers, and community how to best address domestic violence, similar to the Bourke model to reduce crime and prevent incarceration. Access to transitional housing for women and children escaping violence is crucial.</p> <p>A youth centre is a welcome strategy. In addition, I suggest Randwick Council considers providing a "Men's Shed" in a disadvantaged area, which also could act as a mentor for young people to acquire specific skills.</p> <p>Public Wi-Fi in disadvantaged areas and social housing estate will assist to close a gap, and essential for school children increasingly required to learn, research, and do assignments online.</p> <p>Other strategies could be considered, such as:</p> <p>Provide non-fee access for schools to Heffron Park sport complex and other sports</p> <p>Facilities</p> <p>Sponsor/Grant for a "learn to swim" programs for indigenous children, a skill seemingly crucial in a coastal area, and including transport to and from the venue.</p> <p>Liaise with surfing and life-savers' clubs to promote opportunities/mentoring for indigenous and migrant communities to join, a la the Cronulla inclusion program.</p> <p>Focused annual grant funding promotion and prioritising areas of highest need can help to instigate and support some of the above suggestions.</p> <p>Green/open spaces are crucial to any further planning of suburbs. They help to mitigate loss of backyard trees and green space caused by high density developments, help to protect our environment, and with seating and tables provided are places where people can meet and relax.</p>	<p>2.7 – Investigate opportunities for the expansion of community transport across the LGA</p> <p>Transport plays a significant role in access for our community. The integrated transport strategy includes advocacy for transport in the LGA</p> <p>Comments relevant to other business units or strategies have been passed through</p>	
24/11/21	YourSay	<p>Council documents related to diversity have little mention of opportunity for access to transport and mobility for people who don't own cars. It's like the old people who have difficulty walking are invisible. Specifically, please do not prioritise street parking over footpath accessibility. Really painful to see women who are too old and frail to drive struggling along with their wheeled shopping bags, while footpaths that could have cut ramps</p>	<p>Comments are noted</p> <p>Strategic approach 2.13 is the DIAP and looks closely at access for</p>	Accessibility

		<p>are instead sacrificed to parking. An afternoon walk around the streets will tell you there is plenty of parking in people's garages, but these instead get used for storage of household items, while the car is parked on the street. This makes financial sense, since it's very cheap to get a parking permit, but renting storage space costs a fortune, so of course people put the stuff in the garage, and store the car in the street. People who advocate for parking tend to be very vocal. Remove street parking where necessary to make walking easier, while increasing the number of Mobility Impaired Parking Spots, which together will Randwick more accessible for the elderly and people with special mobility needs. Secondly, why are there so many sites where the footpaths don't have ramps?</p> <p>When I was using a pram (single mum, and I don't own a car), it really opened my eyes to how the footpaths don't accommodate the needs of people who use wheels, whether a pram or a wheelchair. To give a couple of examples, the intersection of Torrington Road and Marine Parade in Maroubra- right next to a bus stop, freshly cemented footpath, no ramps. Somebody was doing recent work on this, and decided a ramp wasn't needed.</p> <p>Find that person, and make them push a pram for 3 years. And I really hate to think how this impacts people who need a wheelchair to get around - it really sends a message, as well as being hugely inconvenient. Another site is the corner of Burton Lane and Church Street in Randwick. Recent work done on the kerb on the south side of Burton Lane, and no ramp put in. On a positive note, the Randwick libraries are fantastic. Lovely staff, great spaces, great books.</p>	physical and invisible disabilities including accessible footpaths.	
25/11/21	YourSay	<p>With respect, I suggest that to demonstrate the Council's commitment to respect and inclusion, that on the Council letterhead, whether paper or electronic under the heading of "Randwick City Council a sense of community" a sentence be included, acknowledging in writing that "we are on the land of the Bidjigal people of the Eora Nation". This would show unequivocally and on a continuous basis that Council is aware and respects the history of this land. Also it is something that is easily and immediately achievable</p>	Comments have been noted and will be considered as part of the Diversity Framework – specifically the Aboriginal Plan	
28/11/21	Email	<p>Dear Jodi</p> <p>I meant to write sooner to say congratulations for the work you and your team have done for the future directions planning of the Council.</p> <p>I thought the presentation at the Community Centre on the 15th was very helpful, clear and encouraging and I found the whole session very worthwhile.</p> <p>I particularly appreciated the thoughtful consideration of the broad needs of a very diverse community and the time that was taken in consulting with key stakeholders and the subsequent development of priorities and foci to address the issues.</p> <p>Thank you to you and your team on a job well done.</p>		

Community comments via Konveio (interactive PDF of draft strategy)			
Strategy section	Comment	Sentiment	Response
Page 1	This was very interesting and I would like to know how much ratepayers money was spent to get a report stating the obvious. The biggest problems appear to be affordable housing and employment prospects, surely very much outside the Council's area of responsibility. I think that the only people who will receive any benefit are the consultants who are undoubtedly receiving a very attractive remuneration for using nice big words, but basically not saying anything we didn't already know.	Neutral	Comments noted
Page 1	Randwick Council lead the way by having a dual mayor - councillor chosen from the ranks and an Aboriginal representative who is also rotated and we can vote for. Council should also have an Aboriginal council representative on Council at all times. All residents should have the opportunity to vote for the representatives. Council offers lots of support for multicultural residents. I don't know if there is a regular multicultural forum?	Neutral	Sentiment noted and our community plans under the diversity framework 1.1 will consult and consider options for both Aboriginal and Multi-cultural representation on committees and within council.
Page 2	We celebrate AND actively involve...	Neutral	Noted in the acknowledgement
Principle: Equity	Is this a car-centric approach, or will this include those who do not own cars?	Negative	Transport plays a significant role in access for our community. Strategic approach 2.7 will investigate expansion of community transport. The integrated transport strategy includes advocacy for transport in the LGA
Principle: Diversity	Will this include the small South Asian community that is present within the council whose festivals are seldom acknowledged?	Negative	Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics
Outcome 2 Objective 2	Participation should be done in ALL suburbs of the council. Maroubra, Kingsford and Kensington have a more diverse population yet are represented very little in the community engagement.	Negative	Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics and seek feedback from all areas

Outcome 2 Objective 1	More polly waffle meaningless non-transparent goals. What are you talking about? Is this a genuine statement or some BS to tick and flick?	Negative	Comments noted
Outcome 1 Objective 1	This can be done through multi cultural festivals and the participation of communities.	Neutral	Comments noted
Outcome 3 Objective 1	we have a huge problem in Randwick with suicide among young people. There needs to be significant resources dedicated to providing support and intervention for young people who are struggling. This is even more acute and necessary during COVID times.	Negative	Strategic approach 3.1 is the development of a Safer Randwick plan, which will provide recommendation and support regarding suicide. Our Community Development Officers also provide significant support to the community in this area.
Outcome 1 Objective 1	A meaningless goal as what is the current benchmark? It might be 5% and RCC are aiming to be above.. be explicit. Talk actual percentages with a corresponding number of people in RCC. That is -> what does success look like?	Neutral	Comments noted
Outcome 3	Come on RCC - so many issues ripe for improvement. That you are seeking to normalise at a level that you don't document is not ok	Negative	Comments noted
Strategic approach 1.7	What is your play streets policy? In practical terms what does this do	Neutral	The Play Streets policy will aim to remove barriers for streets to get together
Strategic approach 1.5	Increase grant funding for arts events within the neighbourhood at a local level which by their nature are community building, accessible and inclusive	Positive	Comments noted and this captures the objective of our Community Creative investment stream, which has seen increased funding over the past 12 months
Page 7	What strategies is the RCC using to connect with community?	Neutral	Comments noted - and this strategy outlines many approaches to connect the community
Strategic approach 1.1	I hope your framework for diversity includes multicultural and interfaith diversity. There's no mention of multiculturalism at all across all the strategic approaches for this inclusion strategy.	Neutral	Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics
Strategic approach 1.10	Why isn't the Prince Henry Centre available for community events or arts events - its commercial function needs to be balanced with its community function.	Negative	Comments noted and will be considered as part of the audit on community use of council facilities
Strategic approach 1.10	Improving library facilities for all is such an important part of the community for all. Young, old. Computer access for all and access to free is important, including spoken word.	Positive	comments noted

Strategic approach 1.2	Inclusion should not be framed as simply catering to the 'lowest common denominator' or "vulnerable" but should also celebrate and integrate the richness that people from different cultures bring... Fundamentally, there's a big difference in using that lens of people from other cultures and language as "vulnerable" and needing help, as opposed to, being celebrated and recognised for their uniqueness, the valuable cognitive diversity they bring -- and therefore enabling their contribution that enriches the community. If you view the CALD community that way, you would end up with different types of services and programs as well as collaboration and partnerships.	Neutral	This particular approach to explore opportunities for more events within our vulnerable communities, as the study outlined limited events take place within some of our more marginalised areas. Council is already very active in delivering many events for our diverse community across the LGA
Strategic approach 1.2	The RCC should have festivals/activities catering to the diverse community that lives within the council (Asian, South Asian, South East Asian, Greek and Italian).	Neutral	Comments noted and this will be considered as part of strategic approach 1.1 within our diversity framework and community plans
Page 7	In order to develop this framework you will need to have people from the minorities having their inputs into the strategy. Many cannot put forth their ideas due to language barriers but should still be encouraged to provide that input.	Neutral	Comments noted and this will be considered as part of strategic approach 1.1 within our diversity framework and community plans
Strategic approach 1.10	A new library would be fantastic especially if it has designated spaces for children's and youth services. Study spaces with updated technologies.	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 1.10	I think instead of doing an 'audit', and spending money on consultants, consider benchmarking better practices of LGAs nationally and internationally. Also consider facilitating innovation and design sessions to come up with ideas. Council is quite behind, should be able to do online bookings with a centralised system - and you can easily figure out solutions with desktop research, and asking for EOIs from providers. Use smart home features for facilities like smart locks (using codes instead of physical keys), video camera for security, automated thermostat controls... and all these can be controlled remotely. These are not very expensive and makes facilities so much more accessible.	Neutral	Comments noted and the purpose of the audit will be to benchmark best practices.
Strategic approach 1.4	This needs to be looked at actively since I tried Volunteering during 2020 and 2021 and the RCC did not have opportunities to that extent and I then went to NPO/NGO's for my time.	Neutral	
Strategic approach 1.2	Events that come to mind: Chinese New Year Moon Festival Diwali and Holi Eid	Neutral	Comments noted

Strategic approach 1.10	Council halls and facilities need to be assessed so as to be on a minimal profit bases. The Kensington Park Community centre halls are \$70/hr which is only feasible to medium to large groups rather than small parties etc.	Negative	Comments noted and will be considered as part of the audit on community use of council facilities
Outcome 1	I think Council should expand its notion of connection to digital connection and digital inclusion. Accessibility to services should also take into account digital access. Especially if the Council is increasingly becoming digital in providing services and communication. Check out Australian Digital Inclusion Index and Australia's Digital Economy. Plenty of resources and potential collaborators in assessing and closing the digital divide.	Neutral	Comments noted and digital connection and inclusion will be considered as part of 1.1 under the diversity framework and community plans
	The terms EXPLORE and INVESTIGATE with no subsequent "DO" for each point concern me. Surely there is sufficient research to get onto the "doing"	Negative	Comments noted
Strategic approach 1.9	Malabar Library needs to be expanded and built back bigger. Randwick Library needs to be moved out of the mall and expanded to resemble what Maroubra looks like. An additional library would depend on foot traffic and the RCC should have more information on that.	Neutral	Comments noted
	The Forum should be run via social media so that the maximum number of people can have input. Many people do not engage because of the requirement of logging in and signing up.	Neutral	Comments noted and the webinar was available through Facebook without a login.
Strategic approach 2.8	Second this. What can LGAs actively do whilst waiting for the State Gov to step in?	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 2.7	There has been a significant reduction in the bus services in the RCC. I am all for increasing those services back to 2014 levels.	Neutral	Comments noted 2.7 – Investigate opportunities for the expansion of community transport across the LGA Transport plays a significant role in access for our community. The integrated transport strategy includes advocacy for transport in the LGA
Strategic approach 2.1	Which/What service providers?	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 2.7	Is there anything that Council can provide?	Neutral	Comments noted and
	What about initiatives to include the CALD community - culturally and linguistically diverse?	Neutral	Strategic approach 1.1 is the diversity framework and will consider the diverse needs of our community including our CALD community members

Outcome 2 Objective 1	Again be concrete - increase by 10% over 10 years from an unspecified base is insulting.	Negative	Comments noted
Strategic approach 2.10	Bring back youth services like The Shack Youth Service	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 2.10	Add to this employment services who can assist youth within the council to find opportunities.	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 3.1	What areas are we looking to make safer? It's probably obvious roads are going to be the focus. Are we going to take a look at safety for any of the following: - beaches - lighting (how safe it would be for someone to walk at night) - public transport stops (bus stops, light rail stations) - public car parks (space for pedestrians to walk) - safety for on-leash dogs + separated fenced dog parks If Randwick truly wants to make the council a place for everyone, then we need to <u>take a look into these areas.</u>	Neutral	Comments and ideas noted for the Safer Randwick Plan
Strategic approach 3.1	Safer for who? Pedestrians? Cyclists? Elderly? Youth? Public transport patrons? The vulnerable people in our community? Or are we going to continue down the path of catering our built environment to <u>make everything safer for drivers at the expense of everyone else.</u>	Neutral	Comments and ideas noted for the Safer Randwick Plan
Strategic approach 3.1	Should be safer for all the people mentioned above. Drivers are safe enough as it is.	Neutral	Comments and ideas noted for the Safer Randwick Plan
Strategic approach 3.2	As an educator in the local area I see more and more students struggling with mental health issues, domestic violence and traumatic backgrounds. Any youth and women's services that support the vulnerable would always be of great benefit to our community.	Neutral	Comments noted

	These strategic approaches are limited only to youth and vulnerable groups. What about strategic approaches for the health and wellbeing individually and collectively for the rest of the community as per the outcome 3? I think the frame or lens for this should include not just mitigating risks (negative frame), but leveraging opportunities (positive frame). e.g. enriching wellbeing through events that bring together different social/community groups; increasing positivity about multiculturalism with multicultural and even interfaith activities; having dialogues and forums; having a health and wellness festival, etc.	Neutral	Comments noted and the amended strategy will articulate other community groups more which are included in several strategic approaches
Strategic approach 3.3	Where are the women's refuges in RCC? What do they provide. Increase funding for these services in partnership with predominantly male organisations such as South Sydney Juniors	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 3.4	This needs to include the rights of all parties within such circumstances so that everyone is aware and informed.	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 3.3	So pitifully inadequate	Negative	Comments noted
Strategic approach 3.3	Explore and (at least) report upon what previously was, what is now, what is the need, what can we do.	Neutral	Comments noted
Strategic approach 3.3	Is this a significant issue within the council? If so, this should be targeted to specific high impact areas.	Neutral	Comments noted
	What about the elderly and our seniors?? How do they get to put their views. This survey is online only this is NOT right. What about a mail out for the elderly for them to survey. The elderly are forgotten Council does NOTHING for them. They are venerable too maybe even more so than the rest of the population. Why doesn't Council do local services right first instead of trying to get involved in State and Federal issues. Council is negligent in so many local matters from protecting our parks, to maintaining and upgrading Council facilities etc. Get that done first. And deliver services equally amongst suburbs. DO YOUR JOB ON LOCAL THINGS FIRST!!!!	Negative	Strategic approach 1.1 is our diversity framework which will develop plans and actions to support all community demographics

Feedback from service providers forum Held on Monday 15th November 2021			
OUTCOME/PRINCIPLE	RELATED STRATEGIC APPROACH/OBJECTIVE	FEEDBACK	RESPONSE/NOTES
Principles		How do the guiding principles translate into the objectives 'what does that actually look like'.	They underpin our thinking and attitudes Needs to be embedded
	Recognition We recognise our city is on Bidjigal and Gadigal land and acknowledge our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	We need to educate people on the difference between Bidjigal and Gadigal	Considered within framework
	Empathy We understand and value that lived experience has an impact on wellbeing.	Services agreed that that 'Empathy' was a good guiding principal but there is an assumption that people have it and more training is required. Empathy needs to happen from the top down, this needs to be emphasised.	Good point – consider where the training sits Agree – example in harnessing lived experience
	Equity We aim for equal (Equitable Access for All') access to community services for all.	It was suggested that the principal of Equity should be changed to 'Equitable Access for All', as additional support is required for some groups In terms of 'equity' many groups are already on the backfoot as they cannot	Noted – consider changing wording in principle

		access Council or other organisations websites.	Refer to strategic approach. re website access
	Collaboration We welcome all to participate and share responsibility in shaping our community and city	‘Collaboration’ - services value connections between organisations, more work is needed in developing partnerships to better support clients at a local level.	Agree – this is evident in our strategic approach 2.1 And interagency’s
	Diversity We recognise and respect the unique cultures, identities and interests of our community and welcome all.	Diversity’ principle – looking at the strategy moving forward, a blanket approach may not work- diversity needs to be embedded and reflected in each objective.	Refer to SA 1.1
	Advocacy We support, defend and speak on behalf of causes and needs within our community.	Advocate to who on behalf of who?	See specific strategic approaches
General comments regarding the strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Outcomes are expansive, providing opportunities to include the voices and experiences of residents and community in an impactful way. • Congratulations for the work you have done for the future directions planning of the Council. • The presentation was very helpful, clear and encouraging • Thoughtful consideration of the broad needs of a very diverse community • Short time lines to achieve outcomes were flagged as a concern / good that measures were included though. • Take a humans rights approach as opposed to economic 	Adjusting some timelines

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils plan is based on services being present, however the trend is moving towards pay for services July 2022 – mechanisms to deliver may begin to disappear due to reforms. Therefore outcomes will not be feasible Language used is very wishful thinking – not measurable 'explore, investigate, dedicate, review, advocate' Vulnerable groups do not understand that there are multiple entry points in accessing support services and programs. Comment: there is a fine balance between enabling community and 'doing it' for them.' People might not want to connect 	
One	1.1 Develop a diversity framework by 2022	2017 age and diversity framework	May show task level a bit more in our strategy so each community can see themselves
	1.2 Explore opportunities to increase targeted events for disadvantaged communities	<p>What are the specific events? And who for?</p> <p>Is this to increase participation or promote inclusion?</p> <p>Change language to marginalised/targeted from disadvantage</p>	<p>At a task and output level</p> <p>Agree and can be implemented</p>
	1.4 Explore and promote volunteering opportunities for existing Council and Community run services and initiatives by 2024	Explore partnerships with pre-existing volunteer orgs – volunteers might be working with multiple orgs – reduce red tape	Agree

	1.6 Investigate an interactive 'what's on' website listing events and activities across the city by 2024	Good idea	
	1.8 Increase the promotion of opportunities for the community to be involved in precinct committees	Maintain strict community consultation How will precinct committees operate/involvement etc	
	1.10 Undertake an audit on the community use of council halls and facilities and prepare a report to council on recommendations for use by 2022	Tap into what's already working (venue hire, needs to be regular)	
Two	2.1 and 2.5 Run a service provider forum annually to maintain connection with service delivery, social needs, and challenges Investigate technological solutions for an online service directory by 2024	Important to know what other services 'do' – organisations value more networking opportunities in this constant changing funding environment.	Information sharing and promotion
	2.6 Advocate to State Government for spaces within social housing estates for pop up service provision on an ongoing basis	Great – good to have things happening in estates	
	2.7 Investigate opportunities for the expansion of community transport across the LGA by 2025	Greater advocacy needed in response to the loss of the Eastern Suburbs bus service networks, this will have huge ramifications for vulnerable groups accessing services and community supports. Need to manage community expectations for example: will Council fill the gaps with the pending loss of critical bus lines.	Advocacy regarding public transport sits in the integrated transport strategy

	2.8 Advocate to Federal and State Government for ongoing funding for home support services on an ongoing basis	Who is this targeted to? Aged? Disability?	Expand on this and explain Task level – more promotion CHSP
	2.9 Explore partnerships by 2022, with a goal of increasing youth services and activities in targeted areas of disadvantage	International students – are they considered youth?	
	2.10 Dedicate a Council owned facility to youth services by 2023	Need a dedicated space for all community services Plus homeless men and homeless families	Big gap for teens with disabilities
	2.11 Investigate ongoing funding and partnership options for the place based community Hub@Lexo by 2023	There's a need for place-based services	
	2.13 Take a leadership role in developing and implementing a regional approach for the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) by 2025	Taking away barriers for access to be truly inclusive	Task level – aging community
Three	3.1 Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2022	How council can support stay at home reform	
	3.2 Explore partnerships with the goal of delivering an annual youth forum addressing mental health, wellbeing and emerging needs by 2023	Youth forum is important Add homelessness as a need	
	3.3 Deliver a minimum of 2 domestic violence awareness activities/campaigns per year	Council has a good reputation in DV	

	3.4 Explore the opportunity to Increase Council's 2021 baseline of transitional housing provision for women and children escaping domestic violence	<p>Affordable housing – comment: there is a role for Council to explore providing more creative models.</p> <p>Need more housing as opposed to transitional</p> <p>Council could look at facilitating some creative thinking around affordable and accessible housing models.</p> <p>There is also a role for Council around DCJ housing allocation for older people and women fleeing domestic violence situations which can lead to further isolation.</p> <p>If we don't want to leave people behind we need to look at the provision of more accessible housing with universal design to meet current/future need.</p>	NB affordable housing targets and opportunities sit in the housing strategy, including the opportunity to explore different models
	3.5 Advocate to Federal and State Government for public Wi-Fi in disadvantaged areas and social housing estates by 2022	This is a key issue for marginalised communities	
	3.6 Maintain partnerships for food security programs into disadvantaged areas each year	<p>Permanent food pantry</p> <p>Food security is key</p> <p>Community gardens and pantries in more areas</p>	
	3.7 Advocate to Federal and State Government for increased funding for housing and homelessness service providers on an ongoing basis	Homelessness and Older People are critical issues and need to be a priority moving forward.	

CP2/22

RANDWICK CITY

Inclusive Randwick Strategy



Introduction

Randwick City is a prime location in Sydney's Eastern Suburbs, close to famous landmarks, and home to many households. Randwick is a diverse community with a range of experiences and levels of advantage and disadvantage.

Randwick Council is committed to our vision of developing 'a sense of community' and aims to support and develop a connected, cohesive, safe and resilient community where all people feel they belong, can participate and thrive.

Council endeavours to effect positive change, empower the community, build capacity, and create meaningful engagement for residents and visitors.

This strategy articulates our vision, attitudes and actions toward the community we love and serve.



Acknowledgment of country

Randwick Council pays respect to the traditional owners of the land, the Bidjigal and Gadigal people, and we acknowledge the living and continuing culture of the traditional custodians of this country. We recognise that the traditional owners have occupied and cared for this Country over countless generations, and we celebrate their ongoing contributions to the life of the area.

Reference documents

In developing this strategy Randwick Council undertook the following research:

- **A Social study** – by Elton consulting. This included community consultation in the form of a service providers forum, community survey (with over 800 participants), Instagram poll, individual interviews and mini focus groups. As well as analysing current data and desktop research.
- **Resilient Sydney Strategy** – which Randwick Council participated in in 2018 which looked at strategies for resilience across metropolitan Sydney.
- **NSW Mental Health, Living Well in Focus Plan 2020 – 2024** - A strategic plan for community recovery, wellbeing and mental health in NSW.

Inclusive Randwick Strategy

Principles

Recognition

We recognise our city is on unceded Bidjigal and Gadigal land and acknowledge Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Diversity

We recognise and respect the unique cultures, identities and interests of our community and welcome all.

Equity

We aim for equitable access to community services for all.

Collaboration

We welcome all to participate and share responsibility in shaping our community and city.

Empathy

We understand and value that lived experience has an impact on wellbeing.

Advocacy

We support, defend and speak on behalf of causes and needs within our community.

Inclusive Randwick Strategy

At a glance



OUTCOME 1

A resilient city where people are engaged, informed, connected and feel a sense of community and belonging.

Objective

- The percentage of residents who feel a part of their community will remain above the metro benchmark* by 2031
- Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied* with the information they receive, and community consultation conducted by Council by 2031 from the 2021 baseline.

*Metro benchmark in the Micromex Community satisfaction Survey, baseline 2021

OUTCOME 2

A city where people can access social support and amenities whatever their ability and wherever they live.

Objective

- Increase by 10% the number of people who feel their social needs are being met by 2031 from the 2021 baseline*
- Increase participation in social programs/services provided in partnership with Council for our disadvantaged communities by 2026 from the 2021 baseline

*Baseline from the Social Study survey 2021

OUTCOME 3

A city dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community.

Objective

- An overall stabilisation and improvement in safety, health and wellbeing indicators*

*Data sources: BOSCAR, Personal wellbeing Index, Health Stats NSW

1.

OUTCOME 1

A resilient city where people are engaged, informed, connected and feel a sense of community and belonging.

Objective

- The percentage of those who feel a part of their community will remain above the metro benchmark by 2031
- Increase the percentage of residents who are satisfied* with the information they receive, and community consultation conducted by Council by 2031 from the 2021 baseline.



Randwick City Council
a sense of community

Strategic Approach

1.1	Develop a diversity framework by 2024, which will include community plans across our diverse population
1.2	Explore opportunities to increase targeted events for communities feeling socially isolated on a need's basis.
1.3	Explore and promote volunteering opportunities for existing Council and Community run services and initiatives by 2024
1.4	Increase the promotion of annual grant funding which invests in community ideas, initiatives and events
1.5	Investigate an interactive 'what's on' website listing events and activities across the city by 2024
1.6	Explore and expand opportunities to bring neighbourhoods together through our 'play streets' policy
1.7	Undertake a study to identify future library facilities, services and programs across the City by 2025
1.8	Undertake an audit on the community use of council halls and facilities and prepare a report to council on recommendations for use by 2023
1.9	Review terms of reference, recruitment strategies, vision and objectives to increase the activity of Council's community focussed advisory committees by 2023
1.10	Increase the promotion of opportunities for the community to be involved in precinct committees
1.11	Prepare, exhibit and adopt a new Community Engagement Strategy by December 2022
1.12	Research and evaluate all of Council's communication and marketing channels, and update approaches as required by 2023.

2.

OUTCOME 2

A city where people can access social support and amenities whatever their ability and wherever they live.

Objective

- Increase by 10% people who feel their social needs are being met by 2031 from the 2021 baseline
- Increase participation in social programs/services provided in partnership with Council for our disadvantaged communities by 2026 from the 2021 baseline



Strategic Approach

2.1	Run a service provider forum annually to maintain connection with service delivery, social needs, and challenges
2.2	Increase the promotion of Council's grant program for funding service providers
2.3	Advocate to Federal and State Government for increased funding for local service providers on an ongoing basis
2.4	Investigate a streamlined, online approach for booking Council facilities by 2024
2.5	Investigate technological solutions for an online service directory by 2024
2.6	Advocate to State Government for spaces within social housing estates for pop up service provision on an ongoing basis
2.7	Investigate opportunities for the expansion of community transport across the LGA by 2025
2.8	Advocate to Federal and State Government for ongoing funding for home support services on an ongoing basis
2.9	Explore partnerships by 2022, with a goal of increasing youth services and activities in targeted areas of disadvantage
2.10	Dedicate a Council owned facility to youth services by 2023
2.11	Investigate ongoing funding and partnership options for the place based community Hub@Lexo by 2023
2.12	Investigate the expansion of place based services/programs in partnership with Health and Dept Comm J by 2031
2.13	Take a leadership role in developing and implementing a regional approach for the Disability Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) by 2025

3.

OUTCOME 3

A city dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community.

Objective

- An overall stabilisation and improvement in safety, health and wellbeing indicators

*Data sources: BOSCAR, Personal wellbeing Index, Health Stats NSW



Strategic Approach

3.1	Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2023 to incorporate measures to improve safety across community demographics, including aboriginal, aged, disability, youth, families and multicultural
3.2	Explore partnerships with the goal of delivering an annual youth forum addressing mental health, wellbeing and emerging needs by 2023
3.3	Deliver a minimum of 2 domestic violence awareness activities/campaigns per year
3.4	Explore the opportunity to Increase Council's 2021 baseline of transitional housing provision for women and children escaping domestic violence
3.5	Advocate to Federal and State Government for public Wi-Fi in disadvantaged areas and social housing estates by 2022
3.6	Maintain partnerships for food security programs into disadvantaged areas each year
3.7	Advocate to Federal and State Government for increased funding for housing and homelessness service providers on an ongoing basis

Director City Planning Report No. CP3/22

Subject: Clause 5.22 - Special flood considerations pursuant to the Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Amendment (Flood Planning) Order 2021

Executive Summary



- The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) has finalised the flood prone land package which includes a Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Amendment (Flood Planning) Order 2021, introducing a mandatory 'flood planning' clause (Clause 5.21) as well as an optional 'special flood consideration' clause (Clause 5.22) for Councils to opt in on.
- Council has expressed interest in adopting the optional Clause 5.22 'special flood consideration' within the Randwick LEP 2012. The Clause outlines controls specifically to land located between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood. When adopted in a LEP, the Clause will apply to 18 specific land uses identified as being sensitive or hazardous due to risk of life, evacuation of people or other safety considerations in the event of a flood.
- Council is seeking to exclude certain land uses identified by the Department as 'sensitive or hazardous' within the special flood consideration clause. In particular, Council is seeking exclusion of boarding houses, early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation. Clause 5.22 still enables these to be considered on a case-by-case basis allowing for site specific flood evacuation/safety measures and development conditions to be applied.
- To qualify to be included in the SEPP amendment, DPIE must receive a Council resolution to opt in on the Clause before the SEPP amendment is placed on public exhibition (anticipated to take place at the end of February 2021). If a resolution is not received before the document is placed on exhibition, Council is not able to be included in the drafting of the SEPP amendment.
- Once adopted, Council will review the existing Randwick Development Control Plan and Floodplain policies to ensure consistency with land use definitions as well as update and amend controls in line with the new adopted Clause.

Recommendation

That Council endorses the:

- a) adoption of the optional clause 5.22 – Special flood considerations into the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012;
- b) exclusion of boarding houses, early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation from the 'sensitive and hazardous uses' definition within Clause 5.22.

Attachment/s:

1.  Draft Clause 5.22 Special Flood Considerations
2.  Council Rationale Form - Special Flood Clause - 10 February 2022

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the optional 'special flood considerations' clause (clause 5.22 of *Standard Instrument – Principal Local Environmental Plan*) and obtain a resolution to adopt the optional special flood considerations clause into the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP 2012).

Background

In July 2021, the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) finalised the flood prone land package which provides advice to Councils on considering flooding in land-use planning. The flood prone package was implemented following significant flood events like those in Brisbane in 2011 and more recently in NSW. The package aims to build resilience in communities located on floodplains and reduce the extent of property damage and potential loss of life from severe to extreme flooding in NSW.

The flood prone land package includes a Standard Instrument (Local Environmental Plans) Amendment (Flood Planning) Order 2021, introducing a mandatory 'flood planning' clause (Clause 5.21) as well as an optional 'special flood consideration' clause (Clause 5.22) for Councils to opt in on.

Clause 5.21, which is currently adopted in RLEP 2012, relates to flood planning areas (FPA), being land at or below the flood planning level (FPL). Councils have different FPLs based on land use type, for example, residential, industrial, or commercial developments. These FPLs are documented in Councils DCP. The objectives of 5.21 are to minimise the flood risk to life and property, take into account projected changes of climate change, consider adverse and cumulative flooding impacts of development and enable safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of a flood. In contrast, Clause 5.22 relates to special flood considerations which have particular flood risks, including higher risk to life and warranting the consideration of the impacts of rarer flood events on land located outside the FPA.

Council had previously expressed interest in adopting the optional 'special flood consideration' Clause within the RLEP 2012. The Department has prepared a 'Council Rationale Form' for councils to provide reasons and justification to adopt Clause 5.22 in the LEP as per the *Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline July 2021*. An attachment of Council's Rationale Form has been submitted with this Council report.

The information obtained from the Council Rationale Form will support and enable the Department to prepare an Explanation of Intended Effects (EIE) for public exhibition to undertake a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) amendment to include Clause 5.22 in Council's LEP.

To qualify to be included in the SEPP amendment, DPIE must receive a Council resolution to opt in on the Clause before the SEPP amendment is placed on public exhibition (anticipated to take place at the end of February 2021). If a resolution is not received before the document is placed on exhibition, Council is not able to be included in the drafting of the SEPP amendment.

Clause 5.22 – Special flood considerations

Clause 5.22 was created as part of the flood prone package to apply controls specifically to land located between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood. When adopted in a LEP, the Clause will apply to certain development identified as being sensitive or hazardous due to risk of life, evacuation of people or other safety considerations in the event of a flood. The particular land uses identified within Clause 5.22 as sensitive or hazardous are listed below:

- *Boarding houses,*
- *Caravan parks,*
- *Correctional Centres,*
- *Early education and establishment facilities (child care centres),*
- *Eco-tourist facilities,*
- *Educational establishments,*
- *Emergency services facilities,*
- *Group homes,*

- *Hazardous industries,*
- *Hazardous storage establishments,*
- *Hospitals,*
- *Hostels,*
- *Information and education facilities,*
- *Respite day care centres,*
- *Senior's housing,*
- *Sewerage systems,*
- *Tourist and visitor accommodation,*
- *Water supply systems.*

Implications for Council

Council's existing *Flooding Advice and Flood Related Development Controls Policy* as well as Floodplain Risk Management Study(s) and Plan(s) (FRMS&P) details land uses identified as 'critical facilities' within the LGA where flooding related development controls are applicable. Similar to the optional special flood considerations clause, these types of land uses need to consider safety issues for all floods up to and including the probable maximum flood. Additionally, these types of facilities serve a post disaster function or have specific safety and evacuation needs that need to be addressed in order to ensure the safety of vulnerable people. Development identified as 'critical facilities' within Council's existing policies and studies are outlined below:

- *Schools*
- *Hospitals*
- *Nursing homes*
- *Retirement villages*
- *Aged care facilities*
- *SES headquarters*
- *Evacuation centres*
- *Major utility facilities*
- *Emergency response facilities.*

Table 1 below outlines a comparison between Clause 5.22 sensitive and hazardous land uses and Council's 'critical facilities' outlined within the FRMS&P.

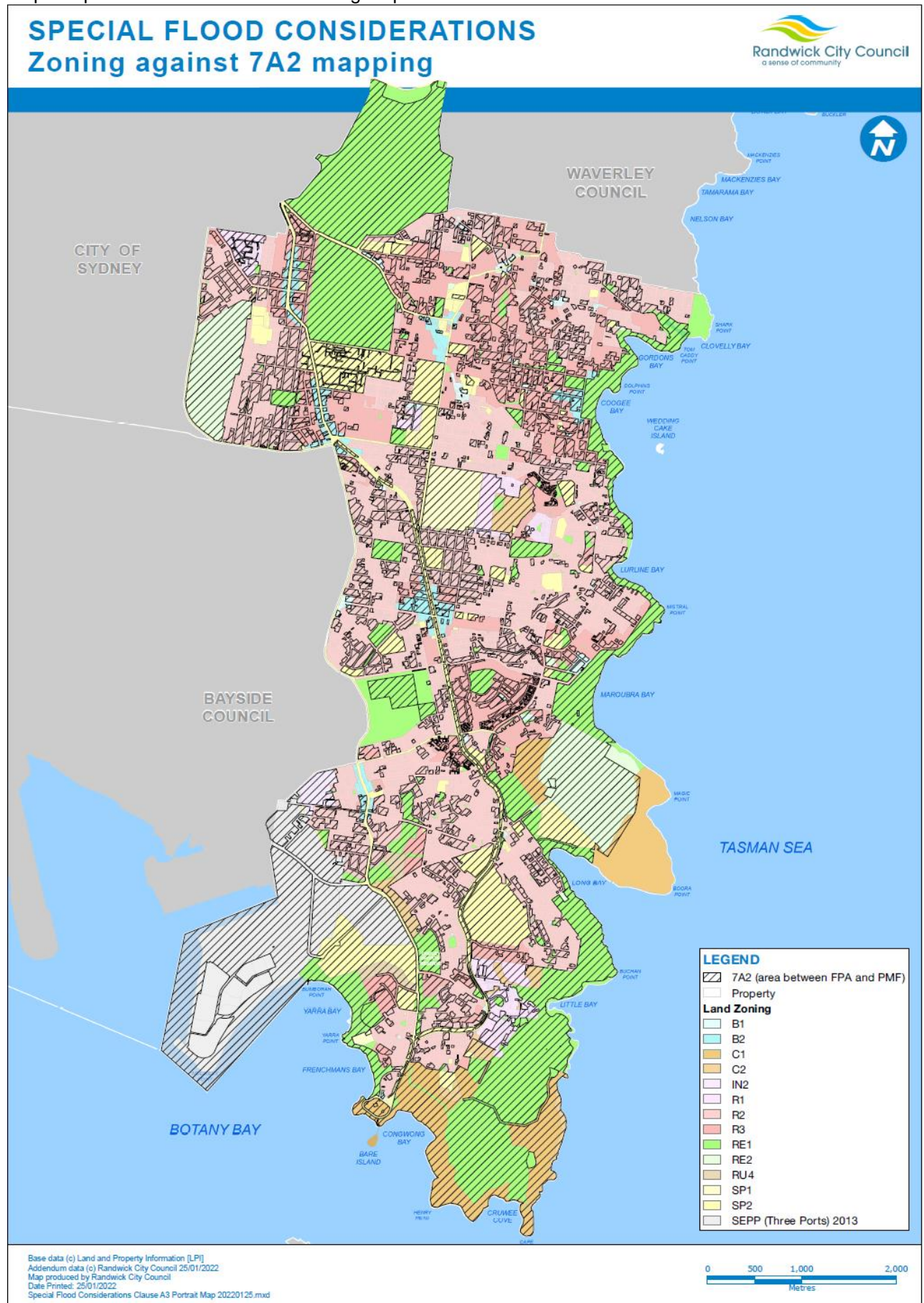
Table 1: Comparison of land uses

DPIE hazardous and sensitive use	Council critical facility	Comment
<i>Boarding houses</i>	Boarding Houses not included as critical facilities within Council flood policy.	Recommend that Council exclude boarding houses from Clause 5.22 (rationale below).
<i>Caravan parks</i>	Not applicable as caravan parks are not permissible within the Randwick LGA.	N/A
<i>Correctional Centres</i>	Not applicable as correctional centres are not permissible within the Randwick LGA.	N/A
<i>Early education and care facilities (childcare centres)</i>	Childcare centres not included as a critical facility within Council flood policy.	Recommend that Council exclude Early Education and care facilities from clause 5.22 (rationale below).
<i>Eco-tourist facilities</i>	Not applicable as Eco-tourist facilities are not permissible within the Randwick LGA.	N/A

DPIE hazardous and sensitive use	Council critical facility	Comment
<i>Educational establishments</i>	Schools included as a critical facility within Council flood policy.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Emergency services facilities</i>	Hospitals, SES headquarters and emergency response facilities included as a critical facility within Council flood policy.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Group homes</i>	Group homes not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Hazardous industries</i>	Not applicable as hazardous industries are not permissible within the Randwick LGA	N/A
<i>Hazardous storage establishments</i>	Not applicable as hazardous storage establishments are not permissible within the Randwick LGA	N/A
<i>Hospitals</i>	Hospitals included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Hostels</i>	Hostels not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 be applied on a case-by-case basis (rationale below).
<i>Information and education facilities</i>	Information and education facilities not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Respite day care centres</i>	Respite day care centres not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Senior's housing</i>	Retirement villages, nursing homes and aged care facilities are included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Sewerage systems</i>	Sewerage systems not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.
<i>Tourist and visitor accommodation</i>	Tourist and visitor accommodation not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies on a case-by-case basis (rationale below).
<i>Water supply systems</i>	Water supply systems not included as a Council critical facility.	Recommend Clause 5.22 applies.

Council's adoption of Clause 5.22 into the LEP will integrate further land uses in addition to Councils existing 'critical facilities' subject to flooding related development controls. The area within the Randwick LGA impacted by the special flood consideration clause is shown in the map below.

Map 1: Special flood consideration zoning map



As outlined in Map 1, the area to which Clause 5.22 applies covers a large portion of the LGA. As a result of this, Council is seeking to exclude certain uses identified by the Department as 'sensitive or hazardous' within the special flood consideration clause. The particular land uses Council is seeking exclusion from the 'sensitive or hazardous' definition include boarding houses, early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation.

The rationale behind Council's exclusion of boarding houses (including student accommodation defined as 'Co-Living Development in the new Housing SEPP), early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation as sensitive and hazardous development is that in most cases, they are often multi-level and mixed use developments where the residential flood planning level (1% annual exceedance probability (AEP) with an additional 500mm) is generally satisfactory. Clause 5.22 still enables these to be considered on a case-by-case basis allowing for site specific flood evacuation/safety measures and development conditions to be applied. If concerns involving evacuation strategies arise, a higher flood planning level may be considered, or an applicant may be required to formulate a safe evacuation strategy as part of the development assessment process.

The special flood consideration clause which covers the identified land uses has the potential to create unnecessary or overly onerous conditions for certain types and scales of development. Applying conditions to all development types regardless of size and location may cause issues throughout the development assessment process, especially as Clause 5.22 applies to a large portion of the LGA. Additionally, there is potential for the Clause to be triggered for minor amendments/alterations, change of uses and retrofitting of existing buildings within the LGA i.e., heritage buildings to comply with more stringent requirements.

The above potential issues could be managed by the application of Clause 5.22 to Council's existing listed 'Critical Facilities' within Randwick's Comprehensive Development Control Plan – Part B rather than the identified sensitive and hazardous uses within the special floods consideration clause. Additionally, the exclusion of boarding houses, early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation from the sensitive and hazardous uses definition could prevent an overly stringent and onerous development assessment process.

Next steps

If Council endorses the listed recommendation to adopt Clause 5.22 special flood considerations into RLEP 2012 the next steps would include a review of the existing Randwick Development Control Plan and Floodplain policies to ensure consistency with land use definitions as well as update and amend controls in line with the new adopted clause.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	10b. Policies and programs are developed and implemented in response to environmental risks and their potential impacts.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Nil.

Policy and legislative requirements

Relevant policy and legislative documents for flood planning include:

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
 Randwick LEP 2012
 Randwick DCP 2013
 Flooding Advice and Flood Related Development Controls Policy

Floodplain Risk Management Plan and Study.

Conclusion

Clause 5.22 – special flood considerations is an optional Clause included in the flood prone planning package released by the Department in July 2021. The Clause outlines controls specifically to land located between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood. When adopted in a LEP, the Clause will apply to 18 specific land uses identified as being sensitive or hazardous due to risk of life, evacuation of people or other safety considerations in the event of a flood.

Council is seeking an exclusion of boarding houses, early education and care facilities, hostels and tourist and visitor accommodation from Clause 5.22 sensitive and hazardous uses. The special flood consideration clause which covers the identified land uses has the potential to create unnecessary or overly onerous conditions for certain types and scales of development. Clause 5.22 still enables these to be considered on a case-by-case basis allowing for site specific flood evacuation/safety measures and development conditions to be applied. Given that the majority of these developments are assessed against the residential flood planning level (1% AEP with an additional 500mm), Council considers these controls sufficient for the above uses.

Responsible officer: Natasha Ridler, Coordinator Strategic Planning

File Reference: F2004/08420

5.22 Special flood considerations [optional]

- 1) The objectives of this clause are as follows—
 - a) to enable the safe occupation and evacuation of people subject to flooding,
 - b) to ensure development on land is compatible with the land's flood behaviour in the event of a flood,
 - c) to avoid adverse or cumulative impacts on flood behaviour,
 - d) to protect the operational capacity of emergency response facilities and critical infrastructure during flood events,
 - e) to avoid adverse effects of hazardous development on the environment during flood events.
- 2) This clause applies to—
 - a) for sensitive and hazardous development—land between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood, and
 - b) for development that is not sensitive and hazardous development—land the consent authority considers to be land that, in the event of a flood, may—
 - i. cause a particular risk to life, and
 - ii. require the evacuation of people or other safety considerations.
- 3) Development consent must not be granted to development on land to which this clause applies unless the consent authority is satisfied that the development—
 - a) will not affect the safe occupation and efficient evacuation of people in the event of a flood, and
 - b) incorporates appropriate measures to manage risk to life in the event of a flood, and
 - c) will not adversely affect the environment in the event of a flood.
- 4) A word or expression used in this clause has the same meaning as it has in the Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline unless it is otherwise defined in this clause.
- 5) In this clause—

Considering Flooding in Land Use Planning Guideline—see clause 5.21(5).

flood planning area—see clause 5.21(5).

Floodplain Development Manual—see clause 5.21(5).

probable maximum flood has the same meaning as it has in the Floodplain Development Manual.

sensitive and hazardous development means development for the following purposes—

a) *[list land uses]*

Direction— Only the following land uses are permitted to be included in the list—

- (a) boarding houses,
- (b) caravan parks,
- (c) correctional centres,
- (d) early education and care facilities,
- (e) eco-tourist facilities,
- (f) educational establishments,
- (g) emergency services facilities,
- (h) group homes,
- (i) hazardous industries,
- (j) hazardous storage establishments,
- (k) hospitals,
- (l) hostels,
- (m) information and education facilities,
- (n) respite day care centres,
- (o) seniors housing,
- (p) sewerage systems,
- (q) tourist and visitor accommodation,
- (r) water supply systems.

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



What is the optional 'special flood considerations' clause?

The optional 'special flood considerations' clause (clause 5.22 of *Standard Instrument—Principal Local Environmental Plan*) was created in July 2021 as part of the [flood-prone land package](#) to apply controls specifically to land located between the flood planning area and the probable maximum flood. When adopted in a local environmental plan (LEP), the clause will apply to certain development identified as being sensitive or hazardous due to risk of life, evacuation of people or other safety considerations in the event of a flood.

A link to the clause can be found [here](#).

Role of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the department) will lead a process to include clause 5.22 in relevant council LEPs through a state environmental planning policy (SEPP) amendment.

Purpose of Council Rationale Form

The department has prepared a form for councils to provide reasons, and relevant supporting evidence, to adopt clause 5.22 in the council LEP as per the [Considering flooding in land use planning Guideline July 2021](#).

This information will support and enable the department to prepare an Explanation of Intended Effect for public exhibition to undertake a SEPP amendment to include clause 5.22 in the council LEP.

The form and supporting information are to be completed and emailed back to the department by **11 February 2022** to resilience.planning@planning.nsw.gov.au

If councils are experiencing difficulties in completing the form please contact the department at resilience.planning@planning.nsw.gov.au.

Those councils that are unable to provide the information and completed form by the above date can still update their LEPs with the clause at a later stage through the planning proposal process.

Who else is involved?

The department has engaged a reference group to support the process.

The reference group includes the following peak groups: Floodplain Management Australia, Housing Industry of Australia, Insurance Council of Australia, Local Government NSW, Planning Institute of Australia, Property Council of Australia, the Urban Development Institute of Australia and Urban Taskforce.

The reference group was consulted in the development of this form and will be briefed by the department on council responses to this form.

Next steps

The department will use the information that council provides to prepare recommendations related to proceeding with the adoption of clause 5.22 in the council LEP. The department may request more information from council following feedback from the reference group.

Council contact

Please provide a council contact that the department can speak to if we need any further clarifications on the information submitted.

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



CP3/22

Questions for council

Note: Pages 6 and 7 of the [Considering flooding in land use planning Guideline July 2021](#) provides additional information on the special flood consideration clause and areas it relates to, which may assist council in completing this form.

1. Is council aware of **land subject to flooding** in the local government area?

☐ Yes

2. Does council have one or more adopted Floodplain Risk Management Study(s) and Plan(s) (FRMS&P) to confirm the risk of flooding in the local government area?

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details of relevant studies and/or plans including the names, dates and either a copy or a link to the documents.

Catchment Name	Study Type/Status	Link
Kensington-Centennial Park	Flood Study - Completed (2013)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/200458/6.-Kensington-Centennial-Park-Flood-Study.pdf
	FRMS&P - Completed (2019)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/244734/Kensington-Centennial-Park-Floodplain-Risk-Management-Study-and-Plan.pdf
Birds Gully and Bunnerong Road	Flood Study - Completed (2018)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0004/244858/Birds-Gully-and-Bunnerong-Road-Flood-Study-Volume-1.pdf
	FRMS&P - In Progress, Expected completion April 2023	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/320736/BirdsGully-Media-Release.pdf
Green Square - West Kensington	FRMS&P - Completed (2012)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0012/200451/1.-Green-Square-West-Kensington-FRMS&P.pdf
Coogee Bay	Flood Study - Completed (2013)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0016/200455/4.-Coogee-Bay-Flood-Study.pdf

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



	FRMS&P - Completed (2016)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0018/200457/1.-Coogee-Bay-FRMS&P.pdf
Maroubra Bay	Flood Study - Completed (2013)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0014/200453/2.-Maroubra-Bay-Flood-Study.pdf
	FRMS&P - Completed (2017)	https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0015/200454/1.-Maroubra-Bay-FRMS&P-and-Figures.pdf
Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar and Yarra Bay Flood Study.	Flood Study - Completed (2021)	Flood study yet to be included on Council's webpage. Study can be provided on request.
Clovelly Flood Study	Flood Study - In Progress	Draft study to be uploaded to webpage on completion.

3. What flood planning level (FPL) or levels has Council adopted for the purposes of Clause 5.21 of its LEP?

Flood planning level(s): various

Please provide details of this including references of where this is adopted (eg in your DCP) and either a copy or link to the relevant sections.

Details are provided in table form within Council's DCP. FPLs are based on various development scenarios as per the table within the DCP and replicated below. See Randwick Comprehensive Development Control Plan 2013 - Part B General - Controls - Section B8, Page 11 (https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/13737/Part-B-General-Controls.pdf)

Note: the DCP Table A below, states that critical facilities require 0.5m freeboard above the PMF, however, due to the exceptionally low probability of occurrence of a PMF event, the adoption of the PMF level is considered sufficient to ensure a suitable level of flood risk for critical developments.

The detail within the table has been supported in all four FRMS&P's.

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



Table A - Floor Levels for Buildings

Scenario	Floor level
Habitable Floors - all development (excluding critical facilities)	
Inundated by flooding	1% AEP + 0.5m freeboard
Inundated by overland flow path	Two times the depth of flow in the 1% AEP flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface
Habitable floors - Critical facilities	
Inundated by flooding	PMF + 0.5m freeboard
Inundated by overland flow path	Two times the depth of flow in the PMF with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface
Non-habitable floors – residential outbuildings (excluding garages) *	
Gross floor area less than or equal to 10 square metres.	1% AEP but not less than 0.15m above surrounding ground level
Gross floor area greater than 10 square metres.	The applicable habitable floor level
Non-habitable floors – Industrial and commercial	
Located on flooding or overland flow path	1% AEP but not less than 0.15m above surrounding ground level
Material storage locations – all development	
Materials sensitive to flood damage, or which may cause pollution or be potentially hazardous during flooding	1% AEP + 0.5m freeboard

* Note: floor levels for car parking are covered in 5.5

Notes:

Non habitable floors include areas such as laundries or sheds, but exclude garages. All other floor spaces are habitable areas.

Industrial and commercial facilities include areas such as office space, show rooms, child care facilities, residential floor levels for hotels and tourist establishments.

Critical facilities include: hospitals, police, fire, ambulance, SES stations, major transport facilities, major sewage or water supply or electricity or telecommunication plants, schools, nursing homes and retirement villages

4. Does council's adopted FRMS&P(s) contain any provisions recommending the application of land use planning measures beyond the flood planning area? (ie to the probable maximum flood)

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the land use planning measures (Eg/ DCP controls) including references/page numbers for this information in your studies and plans.

See below table for details.

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



<u>Catchment Name</u>	<u>Study Type/Status</u>	<u>FRMS&P Page Reference</u>
Kensington-Centennial Park	<p>The Policy recognises that certain types of development have a post disaster function or specific evacuation needs during a flood event... These types of facilities need to consider safety issues for all floods up to an including the PMF and flood related development controls apply even if land is above the 1% AEP flood level plus 0.5 m, where it is below the PMF.</p> <p>Council's flood policy requires higher floor level and protection for more vulnerable developments which are needed to function during flooding. This is considered to be an appropriate development control.</p> <p>Seeing as the PMF is the largest flood that can conceivably occur, adding such a freeboard can be considered an unnecessary restriction to development. Where possible such critical facilities should be located outside of both the FPA and the PMF extents (whichever is greater). Where this is not possible, floors and access should be raised above the PMF or the 1% AEP plus 0.5 m level, whichever is the greater.</p>	<p>Section 4.1.4 (Page 33)</p> <p>Section 7.6 (Page 72)</p> <p>Section 9.3 (Page 83-84)</p>
Green Square - West Kensington	<p>The merit approach operates at two levels. At the strategic level it allows for the consideration of social, economic, ecological, cultural and flooding issues to determine strategies for the management of future floodplain risk which are formulated into Council plans, policy and EPIs. At a site specific level, it involves consideration of the best way of conditioning development allowable under the floodplain risk management plan, local floodplain risk management policy and EPIs.</p>	Appendix A5

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



CP3/22

Coogee Bay	<p>The current minimum floor level requirements for critical infrastructure is the Probable Maximum Flood Level (PMF) plus 0.5 metre freeboard. Due to the exceptionally low probability of occurrence of a PMF event, the adoption of the PMF level is considered sufficient to ensure a suitable level of flood risk for critical developments. Therefore the adoption of a 0.5 metre freeboard in addition is considered unnecessary.</p> <p>The application of the PMF as the FPL for these development types is in keeping with guidance provided within the s117 directive from the NSW State Government</p>	Section 8.4 (Page 72)
Maroubra Bay	<p>Protection can be by relocation to areas outside of the PMF flood extents, or where this is not possible, ensuring that the operation will not be flood affected through incorporation of minor property modifications or flood proofing.</p> <p>Council's flood policy requires higher floor level and protection for more vulnerable developments which are needed to function during flooding. This is considered to be an appropriate development control.</p> <p>Requires that critical facilities have floor levels above the PMF flood level plus freeboard. Seeing as the PMF is the largest flood that can conceivably occur, adding such a freeboard can be considered an unnecessary restriction to development.</p>	<p>Section 8.7 (Page 73)</p> <p>Section 10.3 (Page 84)</p>

5. Does Council have sections or clauses in its Development Control Plan (DCP) that relate to land beyond the flood planning area? (**ie to the Probable Maximum Flood**)

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details of this including references/page numbers of this information in your DCP and either a copy or link to the relevant sections.

Details are provided in table form within Council's DCP. FPLs are based on various development scenarios as per the table. See Randwick Comprehensive Development Control Plan 2013 - Part B General - Controls - Section B8, Page 11

(https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/13737/Part-B-General-Controls.pdf)

Note: the DCP table A below, states that critical facilities require 0.5m freeboard above the PMF, however, due to the exceptionally low probability of occurrence of a PMF event, the

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



adoption of the PMF level is considered sufficient to ensure a suitable level of flood risk for critical developments.

The detail within the table has been supported in all four FRMS&P's.

Table A - Floor Levels for Buildings

Scenario	Floor level
Habitable Floors - all development (excluding critical facilities)	
Inundated by flooding	1% AEP + 0.5m freeboard
Inundated by overland flow path	Two times the depth of flow in the 1% AEP flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface
Habitable floors - Critical facilities	
Inundated by flooding	PMF + 0.5m freeboard
Inundated by overland flow path	Two times the depth of flow in the PMF with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface
Non-habitable floors – residential outbuildings (excluding garages) *	
Gross floor area less than or equal to 10 square metres.	1% AEP but not less than 0.15m above surrounding ground level
Gross floor area greater than 10 square metres.	The applicable habitable floor level
Non-habitable floors – Industrial and commercial	
Located on flooding or overland flow path	1% AEP but not less than 0.15m above surrounding ground level
Material storage locations – all development	
Materials sensitive to flood damage, or which may cause pollution or be potentially hazardous during flooding	1% AEP + 0.5m freeboard

* Note: floor levels for car parking are covered in 5.5

Notes:

Non habitable floors include areas such as laundries or sheds, but exclude garages. All other floor spaces are habitable areas.

Industrial and commercial facilities include areas such as office space, show rooms, child care facilities, residential floor levels for hotels and tourist establishments.

Critical facilities include: hospitals, police, fire, ambulance, SES stations, major transport facilities, major sewage or water supply or electricity or telecommunication plants, schools, nursing homes and retirement villages

Additionally, are these clauses justified by one or more of the FRMS&P above

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details of the FRMS&P including page number.

See table below for details.

Catchment Name	Flood Planning Area Floor Level	Critical Facilities Floor Level
Kensington-Centennial Park (FRMS&P)	1% AEP + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% AEP flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 83)	PMF + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% PMF flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 83)

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



CP3/22

West Kensington and Green Square (FRMS&P)	1% AEP + 0.5m freeboard or if the depth of flow in the 1% AEP is less than or equal to 0.25m then 2 x the depth of flow with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface (Page C2)	PMF + 0.5m freeboard or if the depth of flow in the PMF is less than or equal to 0.25m then 2 x the depth of flow with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface (Page C3)
Coogee Bay (FRMS&P)	1% AEP + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% AEP flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 57)	PMF + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% PMF flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 57) Due to the exceptionally low probability of occurrence of a PMF event, the adoption of the PMF level is considered sufficient to ensure a suitable level of flood risk for critical developments. (Page 72).
Maroubra Bay (FRMS&P)	1% AEP + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% AEP flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 84)	PMF + 0.5m For overland flow paths, two times the depth of flow in the 1% PMF flood with a minimum of 0.3m above the surrounding surface. (Page 84)

6. Does council have a flood policy or provisions that would apply when assessing land not covered by an adopted Floodplain Risk Management Study and Plan (ie. where extent and risk of flooding are uncertain/not mapped).

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details of relevant policy or other provisions including references/page numbers for this information in your documents and either a copy or link to the relevant document(s).

Council has Flood Studies for each catchment areas and FRMS&P's for the above 4 catchments. Council is developing FRMS&P's for the remaining catchments. Each flood study contains details and maps of the extent and risk of flooding. Council also has a policies which apply to all catchments.

These policies are contained within the following documents:

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



- Randwick Comprehensive Development Control Plan 2013 - Part B – General Controls (https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/13737/Part-B-General-Controls.pdf)
- Flood Advice and Flood Related Development Controls Policy (https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0003/26832/Flooding-Advice-and-Flood-Related-Development-Controls-Policy.pdf)

7. Clause 5.22 part 5(a) lists sensitive and hazardous development land uses to which the clause could be applied to. **Is council wanting to remove any of these land uses?**

☐ Yes

If yes please list which land uses council wants to remove from the list and outline the reasons as to why these land uses should not apply. Note—refer to the Direction in clause 5.22 for land uses that are permitted to be included in the list.

Boarding houses (including student accommodation, now referred to as co-living under the housing SEPP) should not be automatically considered as Sensitive and Hazardous. In the Randwick LGA, they are often multi-level or mixed use developments with businesses on the ground floor where the residential flood planning level (1% AEP plus 500mm) is satisfactory.

Early education and care facilities should be considered on a case-by-case basis. Leaving them in this table is only appropriate if qualifications can be included. The majority of these developments in Randwick are only assessed against 1% AEP plus 500mm.

Hostels and Tourist and visitor accommodation should also be considered on case-by-case assessment, generally the residential flood planning level can be adopted for these types of developments.

- a. Are any of these land uses specifically mentioned in any of the FRMS/s, FRMP/s or DCP's identified above? **if so please list**

There are overlaps between Council's critical facilities list and the Clause 5.22 land use table, the relevant section of the DCP can be found in *Section B8, Page 11* or Table A of this document.

Boarding houses and early education and care facilities are not included as critical facilities in Randwick's DCP. If concerns about evacuation strategies arise a higher Flood Planning Level may be considered or an applicant may be required to formulate a safe evacuation strategy as part of any development assessment process.

8. Has council considered evacuation considerations in its FRMS&P in the event of a flood? Note: Evacuation considerations do not include emergency services response plans such as flood sub-plans

☐ Yes

If yes, please identify relevant documents that describe these evacuation considerations along with references/page numbers to specific sections and either a copy or link to the document.

See table below for details.

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



CP3/22

<u>Catchment Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>FRMS&P Page Reference</u>
Kensington-Centennial Park	The FRMS&P discusses the Flood Emergency Response Planning and the Flood Awareness / Preparedness and Flood Warning for this catchment.	Section 2.5 and 2.6 (Page 17-20)
Green Square - West Kensington	The FRMS&P discusses the Flood Emergency Response Planning and the Flood Awareness / Preparedness and Flood Warning for this catchment.	Section 4.1.4 (Page 25)
Coogee Bay	<p>The FRMS&P discusses the Emergency Response Documentations including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMPLAN • State Flood Plan • Emergency Response Guideline for Flash Flooding • Emergency Response Design Event • Critical Infrastructure and Vulnerable Developments <p>The PMF should be adopted as the design flood event when considering emergency response. This is an envelope approach as the risk associated with all flood events is encompassed within the consideration of the Probable Maximum Flood.</p>	Sections 6.2 - 6.5 (Pages 42 – 45)
Maroubra Bay	The FRMS&P discusses the Flood Emergency Response Planning and the Flood Awareness / Preparedness and Flood Warning for this catchment.	Section 3.5 and 3.6 - (Pages 19-20)

9. **Outline** the types of flood related development controls and/or development conditions that council, as the consent authority, may require proponents to address to manage risk to life in the event of a flood for lots/development located between the flood planning area and probable maximum flood. Please provide references to documents, relevant sections/pages and copies/links to documents as necessary.

Council's Flooding Advice and Flood Related Development Controls Policy includes development controls as well as the DCP.

All available FRMS&P's make reference to a variety planning measures for critical facilities that could form a basis for providing consent for example:

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



- The minimum level of entrances of underground garages must prove to be unaffected by the PMF
- Road access to critical facilities must make provisions for emergency response and be unaffected by the PMF.

Non- standard risk to life conditions may also be included. Non-standard conditions might be applied for uses such as childcare centres (as they aren't included as critical facilities), for management plans/evacuation plans, where relevant.

Most critical facilities have evacuation plans (flood, fire, other emergencies etc), however Council does not impose as conditions of consent.

10. Has council had any Land and Environment Court proceedings that would support the inclusion of clause 5.22 into its LEP?

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details including a brief summary (including development application reference), relevant documents and the case reference.

DA/537/2017 was lodged on 30 August 2017 in respect of the property known as 45-51 Burnie Street, Clovelly. A deemed refusal appeal was subsequently lodged against Council in the NSW Land and Environment Court (Case number 2018/00144367, Case title Clovelly Montessori Academy Pty Ltd v Randwick City Council).

During the case, Council argued that the proposed child care centre was a sensitive land use located on flood prone land and as such, Council was to be satisfied that the development would be comparable with the flood hazard of the land and would not significantly affect the flood behaviour resulting in detrimental increases in the potential flood affectation of other properties. Further the develop was also to incorporate appropriate measure to manage risk to life from flood. Council argued that the applicant had not addressed these concerns.

The judgement found in favour of Council with regard to the flooding issues as there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate that the objectives or requirements of the flooding clause would be met. Specific issues raised in the judgement included:

- No designated flood evacuation location or documented procedure during flooding, or an analysis of what would be required.
- Inadequate detail contained within the Plan of Management in terms of how children and staff would be evacuated in the event of a flood.
- No satisfaction of the acceptability of post development flood impacts to neighbours.

The judgement concluded that the site was an inappropriate location for a child care centre.

11. Does Council anticipate any outcomes/impacts/consequences on development as a broader application of this clause?

☐ Yes

If yes, please provide details (such as certain developed not occurring, or flood risk to life being reduced etc)

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause



Council rationale form

Potential for unnecessary or overly onerous conditions for certain types and scales of development. i.e., applying conditions to all childcare centres regardless of size and location may cause issues. Potential for clause to be triggered by minor amendments/alterations or change of use, which may be problematic.

Potential design implications to retrofit certain existing buildings i.e. heritage to comply with more stringent requirements.

The above could be managed by the application of the clause to Council's listed critical facilities and not broadly to all of the identified sensitive and hazardous uses.

12. If clause 5.22 was introduced does Council know where it would apply in the LGA and would Council have mapping resources in place to identify this area?

☐ **Yes**

Would these mapping resources be publicly available?

☐ **Yes**

If yes, please provide details:

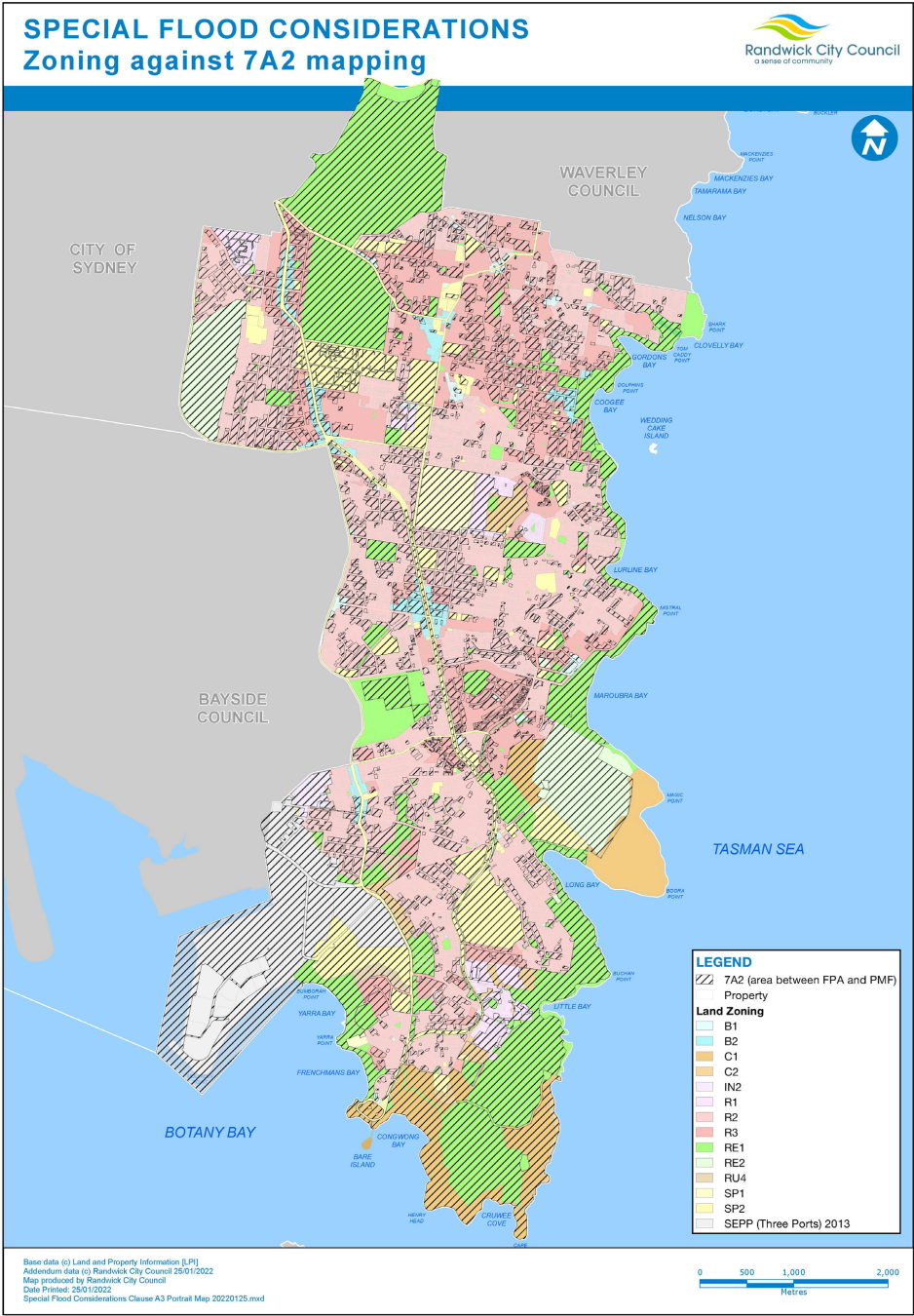
Information is within each relevant catchment map. LGA map also provided below.

CP3/22

CP3/22

Optional 'special flood considerations' clause

Council rationale form



Director City Planning Report No. CP4/22

Subject: Further Extension of Community and Business Support Initiatives

Executive Summary

- On Friday 25 June 2021, the NSW Government commenced a series of public health orders that resulted in the closure of Council facilities, schools, businesses and other organisations. These stay-at-home orders were introduced in a bid to stop the spread of the COVID-19 virus.
- In response to these public health orders, and to support our local businesses and community, Council resolved on 27 July 2021 to approve writing off the interest on overdue rates for financial hardship reasons and a range of business support initiatives totaling an estimated \$659,136 in waived business fees until the end of October 2021 and noted the estimated reduction in the 2021-22 operating surplus result before capital income of \$3,655,288, due primarily to the closure of the Des Renford Leisure Centre.
- Due to the extension of the lockdown Council resolved on 28 September 2021 to approve the extension of writing off the interest on overdue rates for financial hardship reasons, as well as extending the footway dining fee waiver and rent rebates for Council tenants until the end of February 2022 totaling an estimated \$417,653 in waived fees.
- In October 2021 the NSW Government released a roadmap out of lockdown which allowed some easing of restrictions for businesses which resulted in Council resolving on 26 October 2021 to adopt a range of temporary business support initiatives for October through to April, including temporary activations, a local promotional campaign, a one stop shop approval process and the temporary use of road space for alfresco dining.
- As a result of the latest Omicron outbreak it is proposed to offer further much needed assistance by extending all of the abovementioned initiatives to support local businesses and our community to the end of June 2022, with another review to be undertaken at that time.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) approves the additional support initiatives outlined in this report being extended to the end of June 2022 totaling an estimated \$283K in waived fees;
- b) delegates authority to the General Manager to continue to write off interest on outstanding rates and charges for ratepayers experiencing hardship due to the current public health orders, until the end of June 2022;
- c) endorse the business support initiatives identified in the body of this report and adopt the guidelines for the placement of goods on adjacent footway areas for business/retail premises and the temporary use of road space for alfresco dining with a review to be undertaken in June 2022;
- d) delegates authority to the General Manager to approve any urgent changes to Council's support package in order to meet the immediate needs of our local community in these difficult times; and
- e) approve a variation in the March quarterly budget review to reflect the loss of revenue of \$283K resulting from the covid assistance package.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to seek Council's approval to extend all of the local community and business support initiatives in place to the end of June 2022.

Discussion

Waiver of Fees

Randwick City Council has been responsive throughout the COVID-19 pandemic with the introduction of their Resilient Randwick package in its 2020-21 Operational Plan. It is recommended that Council extend the provision of the following support:

- Waiver of interest on overdue rates and charges, by applications to the General Manager (March to June);

Council takes a sympathetic and compassionate approach to debt recovery, particularly during the pandemic. Providing a waiver on interest on overdue rates and charges for those residents and businesses facing hardship will assist them in managing their cashflow through deferment of payment. This extended period March to June allows Council to monitor the pandemic environment and make further decisions in relation to support at its June Council meeting.

- Waiver of outdoor dining and footpath fees (March to June);

Cafes and restaurants are some of the most impacted businesses in the pandemic, with in house dining prohibited within the current health orders. It is expected that post lock-down, further restrictions in relation to dining space will continue to be implemented. The period March to June allows Council to monitor the pandemic environment and make further decisions in relation to support at its June Council meeting.

Business Support Initiatives

Randwick City continues to experience significant economic impact on our local businesses due to the Covid-19 lockdown, disruption to supply chain, access to staff and temporary closures of business due to Covid illness. This includes local job losses and a decrease in economic activity. The hardest hit sectors have included accommodation, food services and arts and recreation with many small businesses struggling with reductions in turnover and cashflow. Many have significantly reduced trading capacity due to physical distancing requirements and community perception of personal safety.

A number of business support initiatives were adopted by Council in October and are proposed to be extended to the end of June with a further review to be undertaken at that time.

Number	Description	Cost	Basis
1. Display of goods on footpath, temporary approval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow all businesses to use the footpath space in front of their premises for the display of goods subject to maintaining pedestrian amenity. • Temporary approval for a 1 metre deep space on the footpath across the business property's street frontage allowing for items on the footpath, business promotion, A-frame display, direct selling. etc • Simplified approval process involving online ePathway permit application and 	In-kind waiver of fees for application and occupation.	<p>Part of Alfresco Randwick Program operational since the end of December.</p> <p>Temporary measure to be extended with a review in June 2022</p>

Number	Description	Cost	Basis
	the provision of a Public Liability Insurance Certificate of Currency.		
2. Car space dining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trial use of road space for outdoor dining associated pubs, small bars, restaurants, cafes in appropriate locations. (Maximum 25% of spaces depending on car parking demands within the town centre). Removal of road space, repurposed with either parklet, platform or at grade with barriers. (Guidelines attached) Trialled through an expression of interest process. Successful businesses will pay for the cost of the parklet 	<p>Cost to be borne by businesses and subject to NSW Govt grant/ rebate.</p> <p>Council to waive fees for application and occupation.</p>	<p>Part of Alfresco Randwick Program operational since the end of December.</p> <p>One application received so far to create outdoor dining on road space.</p> <p>Feasibility for businesses is impacted given the short timeframe in that that they won't recover the costs. Other Councils cover the cost of infrastructure.</p> <p>Temporary measure to be extended with a review in June 2022</p>
3. Temporary activations – pop-up shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pop-up shops – opportunity to activate empty shops with new temporary businesses or for the temporary expansion of existing businesses by liaising with real estate agents and landlords to identify any current demand for short term/ interim rentals. 	In-kind/liaison role	Project has been included in draft Economic Development Strategy and prioritised to 2023.
4. Temporary activations – Night markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Night Markets for local business promotion– Maroubra Junction median public space and/or adjoining median car park, Kingsford car park and/or Meeks Street Plaza 	Depending on approach, size, duration and location the cost is estimated \$10,000 to \$30,000	<p>Discussions underway with interested stakeholders.</p> <p>Temporary measure to be extended with a review in June 2022</p>
5. Temporary street closures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streeteries – open up streets to weekend/evening outdoor dining Outdoor seating and tables in open space areas New spaces for alfresco dining which allow businesses to expand the number 	<p>Each closure costs \$10,000</p> <p>Four closures for</p>	<p>Four closures proposed over four nights/weekends</p> <p>(Maroubra Beach - McKeon St, Coogee -Coogee Bay Road,</p>

Number	Description	Cost	Basis
	<p>of tables they can offer safely into the road while being protected by barriers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close off the street on weekend evenings to allow alfresco dining, promote as a great destination dining district. 	a total of \$40,000	<p>Clovelly – Clove Lane,</p> <p>Randwick The Spot),</p> <p>McKeon Street road closure is the focus for the Shared Spaces grant. The other locations are being scoped for road closures as part of the City's event calendar.</p>
6. Temporary expansions of existing footway dining areas and the utilisation of footpath space not currently used for outdoor dining or trading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A prompt assessment/approval for minor temporary expansions or increases in tables/seats for currently approved outdoor dining areas Allowing businesses to expand in front of other shopfronts dependent on a letter of approval from the adjoining business and minimal impact on pedestrian amenity 	In kind waiver of fees for application and occupation.	<p>Part of Alfresco Randwick Program operational since the end of December.</p> <p>Temporary measure to be extended with a review in June 2022.</p>
7. Busker program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Simplified approval process for buskers 	\$1,000 for targeted social media advertising	<p>Project has been included in draft Economic Development Strategy and prioritised to 2022.</p> <p>Budget included as part of operational plan.</p>
8. Communications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media campaign - Love Local, Live local. Use of street flags, bus stop City Lights ads and shopfront posters Win Dinner on Us competition Service NSW Dine and Discover promotion on Council website including information on how to register for both residents and businesses NSW Small Business Month – month long, city wide business promotion and business celebration in March 2022 City wide consultation for business & resident feedback – either online form inviting ideas or discussion at workshops for the business community and residents to submit their ideas on what they'd like to see in our open 	\$5,000 for printing and distribution & in-kind	<p>Projects have been included in draft Economic Development Strategy and prioritised to 2022.</p> <p>Budget included as part of operational plan.</p>

Number	Description	Cost	Basis
	spaces and our town centres to guide future initiatives and activations.		
9. Quick approval process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One stop shop approval allowing simple and coordinated business applications and approval process. DA, LA Roads Act, Approvals, Footway Dining agreements, use of open space, liquor licences etc 		<p>Part of Alfresco Randwick Program operational since the end of December.</p> <p>Temporary measure to be extended with a review in June 2022.</p>
10. Streets as Shared Spaces Grant Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 14 October the State Government announced round 2 of the Streets as Shared Spaces Fund '<i>The Festival of Place... in your streets</i>' The program is offering grants of up to \$500,000 for trial projects that test permanent changes that strengthen the amenity, accessibility and economic vitality of a high street and surrounding area. The program is also offering grant funding through a <i>Summer Night Fund Program</i> - offering funding of up to \$15,000 for free, COVID-Safe activations or events, in public spaces, in local centres. It is recommended that Council apply for a trial of temporary closures in McKeon Street for \$500 000 in the first category It is recommended that Council apply for \$15 000 towards the temporary installation of artwork and temporary lighting in Meeks Street. 	<p>Grant funding up to \$500,000</p> <p>Grant funding up to \$15,000</p>	<p>Applications for grant funding closed in November. Council's Expression of Interest was successful to move to the next round of the grant application and Council submitted an application by the deadline of 11 February 2022.</p> <p>Awaiting decision by the State Government. Consultation with businesses is underway.</p>

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	8. A strong local economy.
Direction	8a. Vibrant business, commercial and industrial sectors that provide ongoing and diverse employment opportunities and serve the community.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The cost of this business support package is \$363,360.00, with \$80,000 already funded within the budget.

The cost of further extending the waiver of footway dining fees from March to the end of June 2022 is approximately \$283,360.00.

The business support initiatives detailed within this report involve a mix of in-kind resources and direct financial costs. To support the initiatives that have a high impact and support an equitable roll out across the city, an allocation of \$80,000.00 has been provided in the 2021-22 Economic Development & Placemaking budget.

Should any NSW Government grant funding become available Council will seek any opportunities that could offset this budget expenditure.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993
Randwick City Council Long Term Financial Plan.

Conclusion

The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic continues to impact our community as the public health orders continue to be extended. The recommended ongoing support initiatives detailed within this report aim to provide additional assistance to our community and local businesses during this difficult time.

Responsible officer: Katie Anderson, Manager Economic Development & Place Making

File Reference: F2020/00225

Director City Planning Report No. CP5/22

Subject: A New Approach to Rezoning - Discussion Paper




Executive Summary

- The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (the Department) has prepared a discussion paper titled *A New Approach to Rezoning* that sets out proposed reforms to the rezoning process to reduce assessment timeframes.
- Council officers have prepared a submission in response to the discussion paper. The submission raises a number of issues including increased responsibilities of private proponents to managing the rezoning application process, establishment of benchmark timeframes for assessment stages, and the introduction of an appeals process through the NSW Land and Environment Court.
- This report seeks Council's endorsement of the attached draft submission to forward to the Department for its consideration during the reforming of the rezoning process.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the attached submission to the NSW Government's discussion paper *A New approach to Rezoning* and forward it to the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment.

Attachment/s:

1.  RCC Submission to Rezoning Discussion Paper
2.  A New Approach to Rezoning Discussion Paper
3.  A New Approach to Rezoning Frequently Asked Questions
4. Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline.

Included under separate cover

CP5/22

Purpose

This report summarises proposed changes to the current rezoning process in NSW put forward in the NSW Government's discussion paper *A New Approach to Rezoning*. This report also outlines Council's submission to the proposed changes.

Discussion

Background

In December 2021, the NSW Government announced a review of the existing rezoning process with the view to speed up the process for changing planning rules on a particular piece of land. The Department of Planning, Industry and the Environment (the Department) has prepared a discussion paper titled *A New Approach to Rezoning* (rezoning discussion paper) that sets out proposed solutions to how the rezoning process can be reformed to:

- reduce the average time it takes to process a proposal through legislative changes by a third by 2023 (from the current timeframe of 89 weeks (as at June 2021) to 37 weeks (under the new framework); and
- establish an appeals pathway for planning proposals.

The discussion paper is on public exhibition for feedback until Monday 28 February 2022.

On 15 December 2021 the NSW Government published the new *Local Environmental Plan (LEP) Making Guideline*. The Guideline consolidates and replaces the Department's previous guidelines, being:

- Local Environment Plans: A guide to preparing local environmental plans (2018); and
- Planning Proposals: A guide to preparing planning proposals (2018).

The new LEP Making Guideline is already in effect and seeks to better explain the planning proposal system to rezone land and implement new changes to the process, such as outlining timeframe expectations for the assessment of planning proposals. The rezoning discussion paper has been drafted to build on the changes made in the Guideline to enact a long term, system-wide reform of the rezoning process.

The current process

Local environmental plans (LEPs) set out how land can be developed and used in a local government area (LGA). They are the primary statutory document for setting the strategic planning direction in a LGA and direct how land can be used via zones and other development controls. An LEP comprises the written Instrument and a range of maps including land zoning, floor space ratio, height of buildings, protection of trees and heritage conservation, as well as a number of other specific considerations and site-specific controls.

Through the LEP process, councils are responsible for setting the local planning framework to regulate the built environment having regard to community values/aspirations. Zones and development standards provide certainty to the community about the intended character (scale, height and bulk of development) and range of permissible land uses in a given area.

There are many reasons why land might need to be rezoned or other changes to a LEP might be needed. This might be to respond to key strategic planning drivers, local challenges and opportunities facing our community. For example, responding to economic, social and environmental changes over time is considered good planning practice. Alternatively, a rezoning might be required to better align zoning and land use permissibility with existing uses on a particular piece of land. A council or private landowner can initiate the rezoning process. Rezoning initiated by private landowners are referred to as 'proponent-initiated planning proposals' and must be supported by the council before they can progress further.

Planning proposals

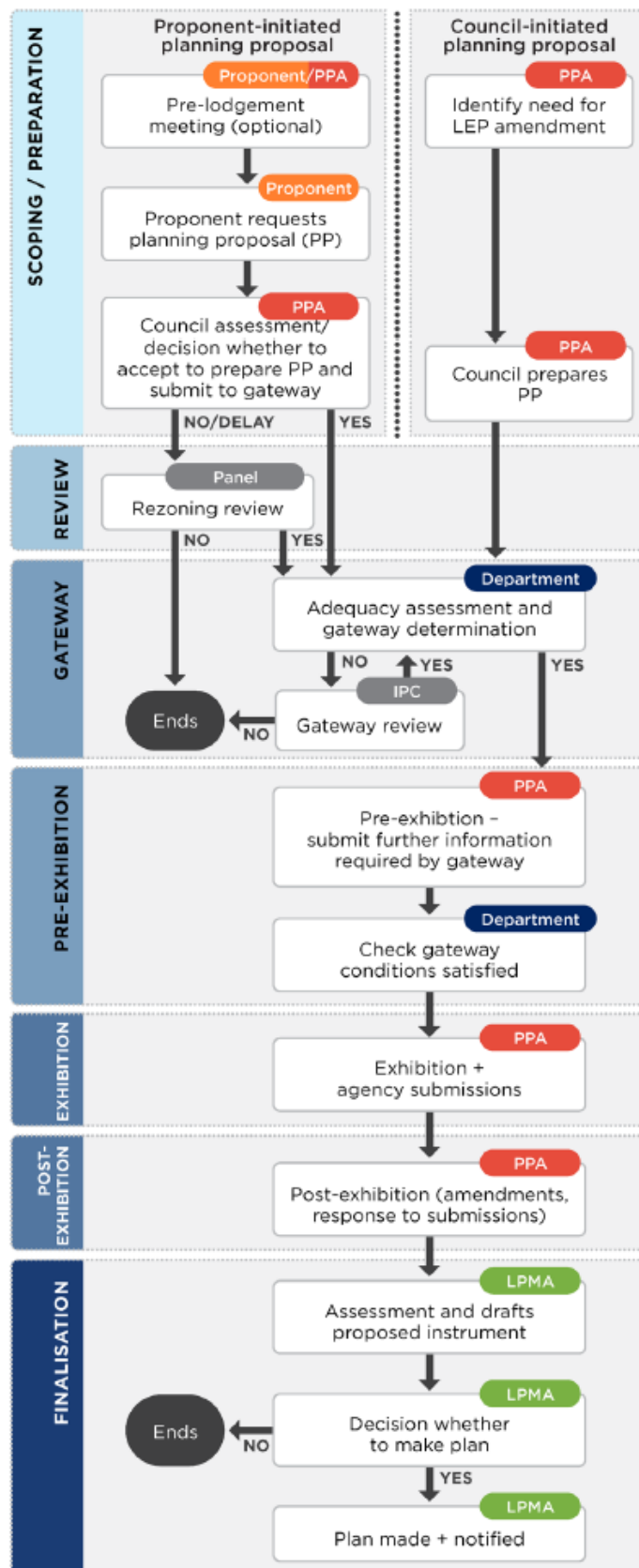
Preparation of a planning proposal is required as part of the plan making process to amend a LEP. A planning proposal may deal with a minor change to an existing LEP, or it may aim to introduce a new precinct or council wide comprehensive LEP. In the case of a minor LEP change,

a planning proposal may seek to allow different land uses for a property or to change development standards such as a maximum building height or floor space ratio.

Councils are responsible for the preparation of the planning proposal document, which explains the intended outcomes and justification for a proposed change to a LEP. The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and *Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2000* sets out the legislative requirements for the preparation of planning proposals and the new LEP Making Guidelines provide an explanation of the steps of the LEP making process, including the preparation and lodgment of a planning proposal. Councils, as the planning proposal authority (PPA), submit planning proposals that they support to the Department for gateway determination.

Gateway determination

Gateway determination refers to the critical stage of the planning proposal whereby the Department reviews the strategic and site-specific merit of a planning proposal to determine whether the proposal should proceed to public exhibition. The gateway determination also includes conditions to guide the PPA for the next stages of the process, including public exhibition requirements, stakeholder consultation and any conditions to be satisfied before the LEP is made. These conditions form the regulatory context for the preparation, exhibition and finalisation of the rezoning. After council manages this process, the local plan-making authority (LPMA), being either the minister, or a delegate, or the council, depending on the nature of the planning proposal, finalises the rezoning by drafting and publishing the new or amending LEP. An overview of the current rezoning framework is provided in Figure 1.



PPA: Planning proposal authority (e.g. council)
 LPMA: Local plan-making authority (e.g. the Department or council)
 IPC: Independent Planning Commission
 Panel: Regional planning panel, district planning panel or Independent Planning Commission

Figure 1: Current rezoning framework

Drivers of reform

The changes to the rezoning process outlined within the rezonings discussion paper are part of the NSW Governments wider Planning Reform Action Plan. The Action Plan outlines long term structural reform of the planning system and consists of a series of measures to:

- reduce assessment times for planning proposals, regionally significant development applications (DAs) and major projects
- provide new resources for the Land and Environment Court
- reduce concurrence and referral cases between agencies
- expand complying development, and
- accelerate precinct coordination.

As part of the Planning Reform Action Plan, the Department engaged with stakeholders to identify how the current approach can be reformed. The Departments engagement process included:

- nine workshops, attended by 63 councils
- survey feedback from 75 councils, including Randwick City Council
- internal workshops and meetings with state agencies
- presentations to industry representatives
- meetings with regional planning panel members
- one-on-one meetings with councils and industry, where required.

Key issues raised during the engagement process include:

- Time
- Complexity
- Inconsistencies
- Transparency and trust
- Council resourcing
- Recognition of proponents
- State agency input.

Proposed reforms - A New Approach to Rezoning Discussion Paper

The new approach has been designed to align more closely with the development application process. Details of the new approach can be found in the Department's rezoning discussion paper and frequently asked questions, which are attached to this report (Attachments B and C). A summary of the key changes proposed within the new approach is outlined below and in Figure 2.

New terminology

- Clarifies the terms used for planning proposals.
- Seeks to provide private proponents statutory recognition within the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

New categories and timeframes

- Identifies four rezoning application categories, consistent with the new *LEP Making Guidelines* that categorise applications based on their level of complexity.
- Sets estimated benchmark timeframes for each step in the rezoning application process, based on the category of the application.

New roles

- Changes the roles of various parties in the rezoning process.
- Affords new and powerful responsibilities to private proponents throughout the process.
- Allows councils to receive and determine private proponent initiated LEP amendments, with no or minimal Department involvement in assessment.
- Allows the Minister to receive and determine, through the Department, other LEP amendments, including those prepared by councils and public authorities.

New steps

- Outlines the steps in the rezoning applications process.
- Includes a new compulsory scoping stage at the beginning of the process.
- Moves public exhibition and State agency consultation upfront in the process.

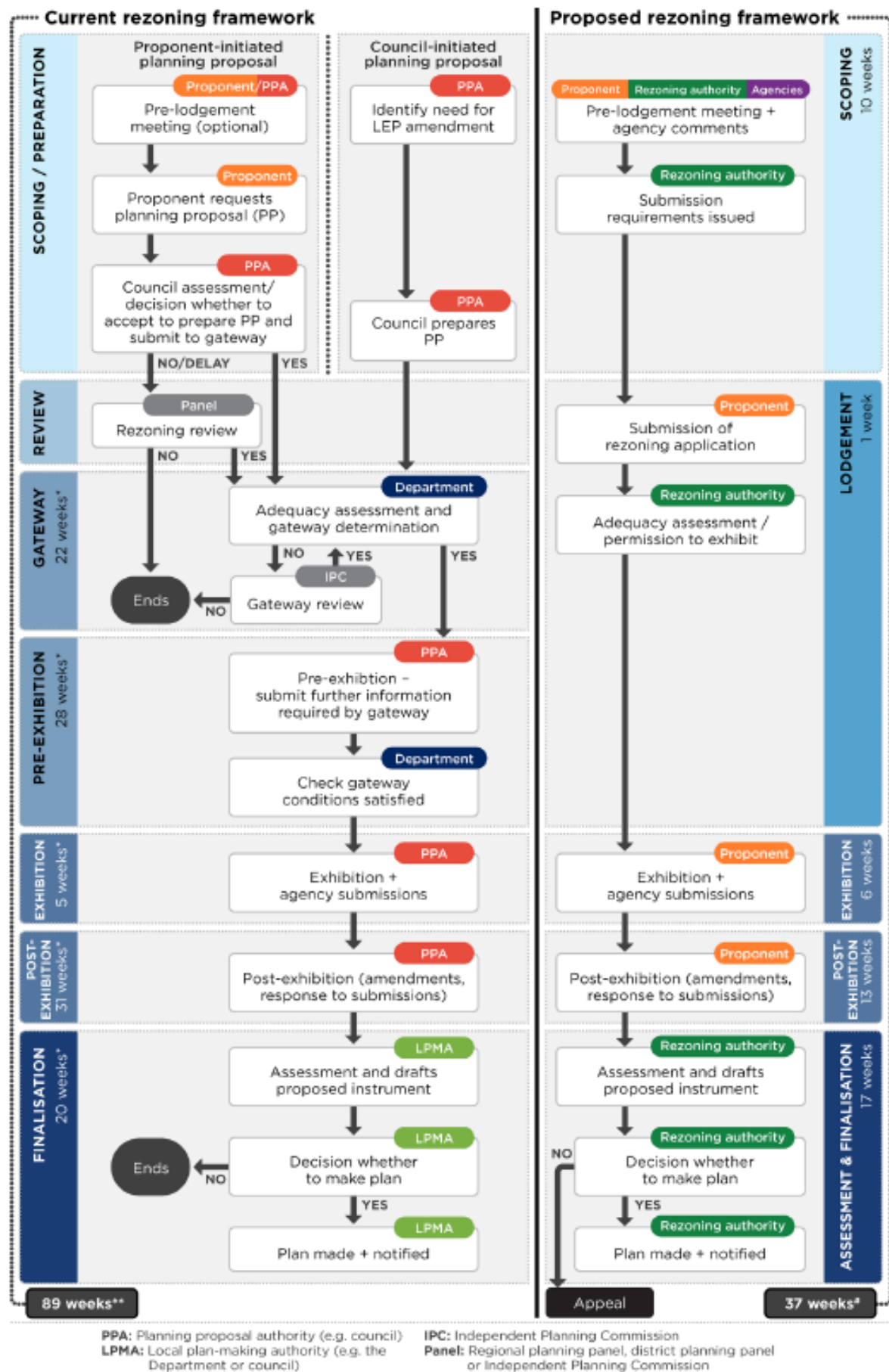
- Shifts the merit assessment of applications to the end of the process and sets consistent matters for consideration for rezoning authorities during the assessment and finalisation stage.
- Removes the gateway determination and gateway review process.
- Gives private proponents a right of appeal against the final decision.

New fee structure

- Outlines three potential fee options, fixed assessment, variable assessment and a combination approach.
- Introduces mandatory fees for the scoping stage.
- Introduces the concept of a planning guarantee which provides for a fee refund if councils take too long to assess a rezoning application.

New appeals pathway

- Outlines two potential appeals pathways for private proponent rezoning applications at the end of the process.
- Removes the gateway review process without providing an alternative review mechanism for public authority proponents, including councils. This means that the Department could alter a council-led rezoning proposal at the assessment stage without the opportunity for council to seek recourse (through a non-judicial process).



CP5/22

Figure 2: Comparing the current and proposed rezoning frameworks

Randwick City Council's submission

Key points from Council's draft submission (Attachment A) to the proposed rezoning reforms are summarised as follows:

- Strong opposition to any reforms that remove planning responsibilities from local government by providing private proponents increased responsibilities for managing the rezoning application process. Council questions affording any additional responsibility to private proponents who have the potential to gain significant benefit via the rezoning process. Council also questions the capacity and capability of private proponents to adequately address public and State agency submissions, leading to risks in the rezoning process.
- Broad support for the introduction of new definitions and proposal categories.
- Concerns over the removal of councils from the assessment role to a consultation role for public proponent proposals. For example, a proposal submitted by the Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) would be assessed and finalised by the Department.
- Support for the removal of the gateway determination stage, however concerns raised over the subsequent removal of the gateway review process. Recommendation that a non-judicial public authority appeals process be established in the absence of the gateway review process.
- Support for the mandatory scoping stage and recommendations to safeguard the success of the scoping stage and subsequent assessment and finalisation stages.
- Strong opposition to the introduction of a planning guarantee model which allows for refunds of application fees where a council is unable to assess an application in a timely manner.
- Council raises particular issue with the legislative and process uncertainty relating to negotiation of Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPAs) with public authority proponents. It is unclear how the Department as rezoning authority can negotiate on Council's behalf in relation to VPAs. Council's preference is to retain a decision-making role in the assessment of public authority proposals.
- Strong opposition to the introduction of an appeals process through the NSW Land and Environment Court which will result in a costly, complex, adversarial and time-consuming pathway that is inappropriate for the assessment of strategic proposals.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	4b. New and existing development is managed by a robust framework.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Nil.

Policy and legislative requirements

Greater Sydney Region Plan, Eastern City District Plan, Randwick Local Strategic Planning Statement, Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Conclusion

The Department's *A New Approach to Rezoning* discussion paper is on exhibition until Monday 28 February 2022. The rezoning discussion paper sets out an approach to reform and streamline the rezoning process with the aim to significantly reduce assessment timeframes for rezoning applications and establish an appeals pathway for planning proposals.

While Council is generally supportive of improvements to the planning system that provide efficiencies and clear direction to councils and private proponents alike, the rezoning discussion paper raises several significant issues of concern. Council's submission outlines these concerns and includes a number of recommendations for improvements to the proposed new rezoning framework.

Responsible officer: Natasha Ridler, Coordinator Strategic Planning

File Reference: F2004/08420



Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031
Phone 1300 722 542
ABN: 77 362 844 121

council@randwick.nsw.gov.au
www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Follow us here



Ms Paulina Wythes
Director, Planning Legislative Reform
Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Locked Bag 5022
Parramatta NSW 2124
www.dpie.nsw.gov.au

09 February 2022

Ref No: F2004/08420

Dear Ms Wythes,

Re: A new approach to rezoning – discussion paper

Randwick City Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to the rezoning process, which are being investigated as part of the Planning Reform Action Plan. The Department's *Discussion Paper: A New Approach to Rezoning* (the rezoning discussion paper), sets out proposed solutions for how the rezoning process can be better managed and outlines options for a new appeals framework.

As an overarching comment, Council is supportive of improvements to the planning system that provide efficiencies and clear direction to councils and private proponents alike. However, Council is strongly opposed to any reforms that remove planning responsibilities from local government by providing private proponents increased responsibilities for managing the rezoning application process. Council also questions the move towards mimicking the development assessment process, as a rigid process steeped in benchmark timeframes is not conducive to good strategic planning decision-making. Further, Council strongly opposes the introduction of an appeals process through the NSW Land and Environment (LEC) Court, as this will result in a framework that is costly, adversarial and time consuming, and at odds with the to the Department's aim of streamlining the rezoning process.

The following comments are made on specific components of the proposed new approach to rezoning and the policy responses and options set out in the rezoning discussion paper.

New terminology

The new approach seeks to formalise the role of private proponents, presumably via an amendment to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. This formalisation is to allow for increased responsibility in the management of proposals by private proponents. Council has significant concerns regarding the level of ownership provided to private proponents throughout the proposed rezoning application process. These concerns are detailed throughout this submission, however in short, Council questions affording any additional responsibility to private proponents who have the potential to gain significant benefit via the rezoning process. Removing application process responsibilities from local governments and transferring these to private proponents is not conducive to sound strategic planning decision making that represents the local community.

While the rationale behind the replacement of the term 'planning proposal' with 'rezoning application' is understood, this could lead to confusion in the community for proposals that do not include the rezoning of land.

With the above exceptions, Council supports new terminology that removes duplication and clarifies roles.

New categories and timeframes

Council is broadly supportive of the four categories and acknowledges that to streamline the process, clear definitions of types of rezoning proposals are required. Notwithstanding, as the proposed categories are already included in the Department's new *Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline*, their inclusion within the discussion paper for comment is unclear.

The Category 2 (Standard) description requires proposals are consistent with endorsed strategic planning or local strategic planning statement (LSPS). Experience shows that Council's assessment of whether a proposal is consistent with strategic policy can differ greatly from that of a private proponent's interpretation. The Category 2 description should clearly state that a proposal cannot be considered a Standard proposal if any part of the proposal is inconsistent with an LSPS or equivalent.

Significant concern is raised that Category 3 (Complex) proposals will lead the way for an increased number of highly speculative private proponent rezoning applications that have no regard for the strategic direction of a council. As detailed in the rezoning discussion paper, a council will not have the ability to refuse an application at the scoping stage even if a rezoning application is clearly inconsistent with strategic plans. This may result in an influx of inappropriate proposals being lodged and, in some cases, proceeding to the public exhibition stage when they have no strategic merit. Implications of this include unnecessary strain on council resources and community concern over the perceived support of proposals that are inconsistent with council's strategic direction.

New roles

Proponents

The level of ownership provided to private proponents throughout the application process is a significant concern. It is understood that this approach seeks to relieve councils of certain tasks, however the consequence is that important parts of the assessment process are being outsourced to proponents that may not be willing or able to complete. Shifting the responsibility for State agency consultation and responding to public exhibition submissions mirrors the existing State Significant Development application process. Council experience has shown that relying on proponent lead consultation can at times, result in tokenistic engagement, and, in the case of responding to submissions, can lead to issues being dismissed or inadequately addressed. This could lead to significant implications and delays for councils (as the rezoning authority) during the assessment and finalisation stage. It may also result in missed opportunities for public benefits to be gained e.g improvements in the public domain, environmental sustainability and urban design. Further, shifting responsibility to private proponents who have the potential to gain significant benefit via the rezoning process undermines the integrity of the strategic planning process.

Councils

Council welcomes the removal of Department intervention for the majority of proposal categories. The removal of the gateway determination stage will allow councils to progress applications in a timely manner while focusing on local decision-making. However, the enhanced role of councils at the scoping and adequacy review stages (previously gateway determination) will need to correspond to increased resourcing in the form of fees. Comments on the newly proposed fee structure are included in the relevant section below.

Department

The removal of council's assessment role for public authority proponent proposals is a significant concern. The new approach sees council in a consultation role for public authority proposals (other than council-led proposals), regardless of the category. Council maintains it is best placed to assess all proposals, particularly public authority proposals that are of strategic importance within

the LGA. This is especially important in the Randwick LGA, where large parcels of land are owned by the Land and Housing Corporation and the NSW Government. Council raises particular issue with the legislative and process uncertainty relating to negotiation of Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPAs) with public authority proponents. It is unclear how the Department as rezoning authority can negotiate on councils behalf in relation to VPAs. Council's preference is to retain a decision-making role in the assessment of public authority proposals.

The new approach identifies potential for councils to approve inconsistencies with Ministerial Directions, a responsibility that lies solely with the Department's Secretary under the current approach. This would allow for a more streamlined approach for proposals being assessed by council and is supported. In instances where Department approval is required, clear timeframes should be established for this task – a maximum of 2 weeks is recommended.

Public authorities

The new approach seeks to provide clear direction to State agencies on the matters that should be considered, and the level of assessment required, for strategic planning proposals. This will assist in obtaining beneficial agency feedback in a timely manner. However, as noted above shifting the responsibility for State agency consultation to private proponents has the potential to water down this important engagement process. It is recommended that councils or the Department maintains responsibility for State agency consultation to minimise risks during the assessment process and ensure good decision-making.

If timeframes are placed on State agencies to respond, the NSW Government must ensure that all agencies are resources adequately to respond in a meaningful way within the benchmark timeframes. The 'silence taken to be acceptance' approach could lead to critical assessment issues being missed during the consultation stage, creating risks to timing during the assessment and finalisation stage.

As noted above, Council does not support the wholesale assessment of public authority proponent proposals (other than councils) by the Department and seeks to be integrated into the assessment framework for these types of development.

New steps

Scoping

A mandatory pre-lodgement scoping meeting is welcome. This will assist in identifying relevant issues upfront and putting private proponents on notice if a proposal does not accord with councils' strategic direction. Similarly, the issuing of formal study requirements will assist in establishing a clear path of assessment, particularly as the later stages of the process (assessment and finalisation) rely heavily on the success of the scoping stage. To achieve an integrated, rigorous, and comprehensive scoping stage, adequate time and resources should be provided to councils and State agencies alike to properly consider study requirements.

The rezoning discussion paper does not make reference to potential Voluntary Planning Agreements (VPAs) that may be required as part of proponent led rezoning applications. Under the current system VPAs are negotiated with proponents/applicants at early stages of the rezoning process. This process is time intensive and requires detailed consideration of public benefits to ensure that an appropriate VPA is able to be exhibited to the public.

The rezoning discussion paper briefly notes that study requirements will be valid for 18 months. It is recommended that councils have authority to reduce this timeframe if new strategic infrastructure projects or State or regionally significant development plans arise within the 18 month period, and if these projects have the potential to impact the rezoning application study requirements.

At present, the new approach requires a council to issue study requirements even if a rezoning application is inconsistent with local strategic planning policy. Council recommends that circumstances be established whereby councils can refuse to issue study requirements if proposals

are inconsistent with strategic policy and cannot be supported in this regard. These circumstances may include when a council's LSPS (or similar) is current, and there are no new infrastructure projects that have not been accounted for within the local strategic planning framework. This mechanism will be important to deter speculative or inappropriate proposals being out forward.

The scoping process should also require the proponent to include a timeframe for lodgement, to allow councils to prepare resources for the adequacy review.

Lodgement

The benchmark 1 week timeframe for the adequacy review at lodgement is grossly inadequate for Category 2 and 3 proposals. This timeframe should be increased to 2-3 weeks respectively to ensure that all scoping requirements are met.

Clarity is required as to whether the adequacy review will allow the rezoning authority to refuse to exhibit a proposal on the bases of strategic merit. The discussion paper clearly states that the only opportunity to refuse a rezoning application if it lacks strategic merit is after exhibition. However, it is assumed that the rezoning authority can refuse a rezoning application at the lodgement stage if strategic merit has not been adequately demonstrated within the study requirement documents.

Exhibition

The new approach removes the gateway determination stage which is currently required prior to public exhibition. The removal of the gateway stage is supported, particularly in the context of council proponent proposals. Allowing councils more control over what is included within the stage results in transparent decision making, as locally supported initiatives can be consulted on without unnecessary Department oversight or intervention.

The new approach allows rezoning applications to be placed on public exhibition prior to any merit assessment being undertaken, permitting community feedback early in the process. Advantages of this approach are increased public transparency and upfront consideration of issues that are important to the community. A disadvantage, however, is community concern over the perceived support of a rezoning application that is inconsistent with councils' strategic direction, leading to unnecessary strain on council resources.

Under the current framework, planning proposals are only a matter of consideration within the development assessment framework after they have been publicly exhibited. Shifting the exhibition period earlier in the process will require clear direction for when a rezoning proposal should be included within the development assessment process. In this regard, it is recommended that the matters of consideration be amended to include rezoning applications that are formally in the assessment and finalisation stage.

Following exhibition, a proponent must both summarise and respond to submissions received, including working with State agencies to resolve any objections. As part of the response, the proponent will need to amend the rezoning application prior to submission to the rezoning authority for assessment and finalisation. Significant concerns are raised regarding this new responsibility, particularly in relation to private proponents. As the existing development assessment process demonstrates, whilst applicants are often requested to address issues that arise during exhibition and assessment, the satisfaction to which these issues are addressed varies considerably. It is not uncommon for applicants to partially amend proposals, with the view to obtaining a favourable outcome via the LEC Court appeals process. Similar implications exist for the proposed new approach. At best, inadequate responses to submissions and agency issues have the potential to cause delays in the assessment and finalisation stage if rezoning authorities are required to request additional information. At worst, the inadequate consideration of submissions may result in a proposal being refused by the rezoning authority, leading directly to an appeal. Depending on the nature of the appeals process, the later scenario might be attractive to private proponents who pursue widely speculative rezoning applications.

Assessment and Finalisation

The new approach seeks to standardise matters of consideration. Council supports the list of potential matters of consideration put forward in the rezoning discussion paper, including the addition of public interest.

Further clarification is sought on the stop the clock process. In this regard, 25 (calendar) days from the date of lodgement is insufficient to undertake a thorough assessment and obtain comments from internal and external stakeholders. Again, the private proponent-led process assumes that all issues will be resolved prior to the submission for assessment and finalisation, however this is unlikely to occur for every proposal. Additional stop the clock opportunities should be investigated to request further information if proponents do not adequately resolve submission matters, including those raised by State agencies. Clarity is required on whether the rezoning authority can request additional information and/or consult with design review panels during the exhibition process, or whether this can only be requested and undertaken once the assessment and finalisation stage has commenced. Similarly, clarity is sought regarding the involvement/consideration of proposals by Local Planning Panels.

Clarification is sought on the benchmark timeframes, including whether Council's cyclical monthly meeting schedules (and associated reporting lead time) have been considered during the development of benchmark timeframes. Clarification is also required regarding the re-exhibition of amended proposals following exhibition. It is recommended that if applications need to be re-exhibited there is an opportunity to pause the assessment and finalisation timeframe.

New fee structure

Assessment fees

The introduction of a fee for the scoping stage is supported. The success of the proposed new approach largely relies on the success of the scoping stage and as such, appropriate fees should be levied to reflect the level of input and coordination required by the rezoning authority at this stage.

The proposed fee option 3: Fixed and variable assessment fees, offers the potential for actual cost recovery, however concerns are raised as to how this option works in practice, including administrative requirements to justify additional assessment fees. A benefit of this option is the opportunity to recoup costs if a portion of the assessment is outsourced by the rezoning authority i.e. assessment of a technical aspect of a proposal. Regardless of which fee structure is pursued, it is critical that each Council can set appropriate fees based on their operational needs (whether fixed or hourly rates).

Clarity is sought as to how public exhibition expenses are funded. It is recommended that separate public exhibition fees be levied, based on the expected level of consultation for each proposal Category.

Planning guarantee

The discussion paper offers little rational for the inclusion of a UK style planning guarantee model, aside from a means to incentivise quick assessment timeframes. An examination of the disadvantages or benefits of the UK model has also not been put forward. Council is strongly opposed to a planning guarantee model, as such a model could result in proposals being finalised without proper assessment to avoid refunding of fees. If a council is unable to assess a rezoning application in a timely manner, the reasons for this should be examined and addressed prior to any further consideration of a planning guarantee model. Further, the planning guarantee model places the onus on councils to perform while failing to hold private proponents' responsible for inadequate and insufficient rezoning applications following the exhibition and stakeholder consultation stages.

New appeals pathway

Private proponent appeals

The new approach proposes reworking and relocating the existing appeal pathway to sit at the end of the rezoning process. While Council does not object to the shifting of the appeals pathway in the timing of the process, it strongly opposes the proposed reworked approach, in particular the use of the LEC Court merit appeal process. Council's strong position is that this option should be removed from the proposed new rezoning process.

The introduction of a court appeals pathway that is costly, complex, adversarial and time consuming is directly at odds with the aim of streamlining the rezoning approvals process. While the LEC Court merit appeal process may be suitable for the development assessment process, where technical planning matters are often appealed, it is not a suitable avenue to appeal rezoning applications that require strategic assessment. Council's primary concern is that rezoning applications that do not demonstrate strategic merit will be assessed by the courts at the appeal stage. This is an unacceptable outcome as the onus should be on the proponent to ensure proposals are in line with councils' strategic direction. Further, the LEC Court system is not readily accessible to the local community, with judgements written in legal language that is often difficult to interpret without legal or planning expertise.

Council favours a non-judicial appeals pathway, such as the Independent Planning Commission (IPC) option. The expansion of the IPC's role in current review processes, such as gateway review, would allow for appropriate independent review of strategic planning proposals. Such a process would still require that decisions are justified by written decisions to ensure transparency, while being time efficient and less costly.

The new approach proposes appeals that are based on a delay to be available to private proponents once set timeframes have passed, similar to a deemed refusal of a development application. Council strongly opposes this pathway, as it provides no recognition for private proponents failing to properly address exhibition and State agency concerns, which can derail assessment and finalisation timeframes. If rezoning authorities are to be held accountable for processing timeframes, private proponents should also be held accountable if they provide incomplete or speculative proposals that cannot be justified by strategic merit.

From Councils perspective, a significant advantage of an IPC pathway is the lack of opportunity for drawn out mediation and limited opportunities to amend proposals during the appeal process. As demonstrated by the current development assessment LEC merit appeals process, applicants can amend applications during the Court's mediation process. While this might be appropriate for detailed design issues encountered at the DA stage, Council maintains that the nature of strategic proposals does not require the need for various amendments and ongoing resolution of issues. In order to provide an efficient appeal process that focuses on the merit assessment of strategic planning issues, opportunity for significant and ongoing amendments as part of the appeal process should not be permitted. This will also assist in ensuring that issues raised during exhibition, State agency consultation and assessment are adequately addressed by proponents when the process requires.

Public authority appeals

From Council's perspective, a disadvantage of removing the gateway determination process is the consequential removal of the gateway review process. The gateway review process is an important avenue for councils to pursue and achieve sound strategic planning outcomes in situations where state-wide policies do not readily align with local strategic planning priorities. It is critical that a public authority appeals pathway is provided in the new rezoning approach. Similar to private proponent appeals, Council favours a non-judicial appeals pathway to address this need.

Thank you once again for the opportunity to comment on the proposed new rezoning approach. If you would like to discuss the matters outlined in this submission further, please do not hesitate to contact Stella Agagiotis on telephone 9093 6954 or email Stella.Agagiotis@randwick.nsw.gov.au

Yours Sincerely,

Kerry Kyriacou
Director City Planning
Kerry.Kyriacou@randwick.nsw.gov.au

CP5/22



A new approach to rezonings

Discussion paper

December 2021



NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | dpie.nsw.gov.au

Published by NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

dpie.nsw.gov.au

Title: A new approach to rezonings

First published: December 2021

© State of New South Wales through Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021. You may copy, distribute, display, download and otherwise freely deal with this publication for any purpose provided you attribute the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment as the owner. However, you must obtain permission if you wish to charge others for access to the publication (other than at cost); include the publication in advertising or a product for sale; modify the publication; or republish the publication on a website. You may freely link to the publication on a departmental website.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (November 2021) and may not be accurate, current or complete. The State of New South Wales (including the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment), the author and the publisher take no responsibility, and will accept no liability, for the accuracy, currency, reliability or correctness of any information included in the document (including material provided by third parties). Readers should make their own inquiries and rely on their own advice when making decisions related to material contained in this publication.

Acknowledgment of Country

The Department of Planning, Industry and Environment acknowledges the Traditional Owners and Custodians of the land on which we live and work and pays respect to Elders past, present and future.

CP5/22

Contents

Introduction 1

Part A: Background 5

Part B: The new approach..... 11

Introduction 12

New terminology 15

New categories and timeframes 16

New roles 18

New steps 23

New fee structure..... 31

Part C: New appeals pathways 35

Introduction 36

Part D: Implementation..... 39

Implementing the new approach 40

Introduction

Ongoing reforms to the NSW planning system aim for a 'plan-led' system – an approach that ensures strategic planning is the foundation for all decisions about potential land-use changes.

We will achieve this by strengthening the strategic planning framework within planning legislation, giving greater emphasis to place-based planning early in the process and by addressing specific issues within the administration of the planning system.

Changing the zoning of land or the controls applying to land – referred to in this paper as the **rezoning process** – translates strategic planning into statutory controls. However, the rezoning process has become unwieldy, resulting in weaker planning outcomes, unnecessary delays and higher costs.

We continue to see a large volume of rezonings or changes to land-use controls happening within a process that can be complex and time-consuming. These inefficiencies create opportunities for delays.

As we strengthen strategic planning and place-based planning through ongoing reforms, we expect to see fewer ad hoc, site-specific rezonings that are more likely to cause these inefficiencies. However, we know that we need to improve current processes to optimise the economic and environmental benefits of development within an efficient planning system.

The economic benefits of an efficient and consistent rezoning process should not be underestimated – especially as we recover from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. A more streamlined and predictable process will help encourage investment, improve supply and create jobs.

This discussion paper outlines options to reframe existing processes within a plan-led system – whether the rezoning process applies to a review of an entire local environmental plan (LEP) or the assessment of an ad hoc rezoning application.

Land-use zones or controls can be changed by making or amending an LEP or state environmental planning policy (SEPP). This discussion paper focuses solely on the rezoning processes that happen using planning proposals to make or amend LEPs or SEPPs.¹ It does not include state-led rezonings.

Our proposed approach balances the need for a responsive and flexible planning system with the robust processes that maintains good planning outcomes. This new approach aims to support a stronger strategic planning process so that, collectively, we will continue to see great outcomes for people, places, jobs, housing and public spaces by:

- simplifying the rezoning process and minimising duplication
- improving transparency
- improving consultation processes
- reducing processing times
- creating more certainty and consistency
- empowering councils to make decisions on matters important to their communities while allowing the NSW Government to deal with matters where government intervention is beneficial
- giving private proponents control and responsibility for rezoning requests
- improving the quality of planning proposals.

¹ LEPs are sometimes used to amend SEPPs where provisions are site-specific or are specific to a local government area, for example SEPP (Sydney Region Growth Centres) 2006.

A new approach to rezonings

The reframing of the rezoning process is part of the NSW Government's Planning Reform Action Plan – a set of structural reforms to create a planning system that is transparent, faster, more certain and easier to use. The reforms include initiatives to:

- improve the planning proposal system and reduce processing times by a third by 2023
- establish an appeals pathway for planning proposals to overcome delays and progress rezonings that are consistent with strategic planning.

As part of the action plan, we have consulted with industry, councils and the planning profession on how best to address the current backlog of planning proposals and set the direction for improvements. From this work, we've established several initiatives to optimise the existing system. This includes the release of the new Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline (LEP Guideline), which implements several process improvement actions including:

- best-practice process and procedures to assist in the timely assessment of planning proposals
- targeted pre-lodgement services
- clear benchmark timeframes for steps in the process
- categorisation of planning proposals to inform timeframes as well as information and public exhibition requirements
- clearer roles and responsibilities throughout the process.

Through the processes outlined in this discussion paper, we're looking to consolidate and expand on these initiatives into the future.

Getting involved

We encourage feedback on the new approach to rezoning and the policy responses and options set out in this paper.

We have set out a proposed new approach by giving information on:

- the background, case for change and opportunity for reforms (Part A)
- the proposed new approach (Part B)
- the proposed appeals process (Part C)
- implementation (Part D).

Get involved by visiting www.planningportal.nsw.gov.au/rezoning-new-approach and provide your feedback by **Monday, 28 February 2022**.

From the feedback we receive, we will refine the rezoning approach with a view to implementing change in 2022.

We will work with councils, the development industry and state agencies to support the transition to a new approach. We will also prepare guidance material and provide training and ongoing policy support.

Before we begin: key concepts and terms

One of the aims of this discussion paper is to create a system that better aligns the rezoning process with strategic planning. Strategic planning guides long-term planning for the state's regions, districts and local communities, using a longer-term view to clarify what might happen, when, why and where.

Strategic planning requires a broader consideration of how best to shape a sustainable future for a region, district or local government area (LGA). The process guides the decisions that planning

A new approach to rezonings

authorities make about land use and development, environmental sustainability and the integration of transport and infrastructure.

By going beyond individual development proposals, strategic planning can capture an agreed vision for the future of an area, drawing from evidence about the attributes that makes places unique, the characteristics to retain and enhance, economics, the changing climate and the aspirations that people have for their community.

Higher-level strategic plans apply to:

- the 10 regions of NSW, through regional plans
- Greater Sydney, through the Greater Sydney Region Plan
- the 5 districts of Greater Sydney, through district plans that align with the Greater Sydney Region Plan.

These plans inform councils' local strategic planning statements for each LGA. Councils also develop local housing strategies or other strategies to further focus on requirements for their area.

Strategic plans are implemented through environmental planning instruments such as SEPPs and LEPs (supported by development control plans – DCPs).

The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces recently released the Minister's Planning Principles which will guide strategic and land use planning and strengthen the place-based approach.

The NSW strategic planning hierarchy is shown in Figure 1.

Refer to the list of regularly used terms or find out more in the [Community Guide to Planning](#).

Regularly used terms

- **Development control plans** (DCPs) provide more detailed guidance for development.
- **Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979** (EP&A Act) is the primary planning legislation in NSW.
- **Independent Planning Commission** (IPC) makes independent decisions on complex development proposals of state significance and provides advice.
- **Land and Environment Court** hears merit appeals and process challenges between planning authorities and individuals or organisations.
- **Local environmental plans** (LEPs) set out rules to regulate development and land use in local government areas (LGAs). They are made by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces or a council.
- **Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline** (LEP Guideline) provides a detailed explanation of the steps of the LEP-making process to assist and guide councils, communities, state agencies, proponents, and practitioners.
- **Minister's Planning Principles** guide strategic and land use planning and inform the development of planning policies. The principles seek to achieve outcomes across nine policy focus areas: planning systems; design and place; biodiversity and conservation; resilience and hazards; transport and infrastructure; housing; industry and employment and resources and energy.
- **Section 7.11 Infrastructure Contributions Plan** sets out how councils will levy contributions towards the cost of providing local infrastructure and lists a schedule of that infrastructure.
- **Section 9.1 ministerial directions** (s. 9.1 directions) provide broad policy directions that guide plan-making in the broad categories of employment and resources; environment and

A new approach to rezonings

heritage; housing; infrastructure and urban development; hazard and risk; regional planning; local plan-making and metropolitan planning.

- **Standard Instrument** is the basis for preparing a new LEP using standard zones, definitions, clauses and format.
- **State environmental planning policies (SEPPs)** allow for a consistent, state-wide approach to development, infrastructure, industry or other environmental or social matters, or they may apply to state-significant development. They have a wide scope and can apply to the whole of the state or a particular area. The Governor of New South Wales makes them on advice from the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces.
- **State-led rezonings** focus on precincts where there is a strategic imperative for the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment to lead the process, including places that benefit from current or future city-shaping infrastructure or investment, and where we can create great public spaces in collaboration with councils and communities. These rezonings generally occur under a SEPP.



Figure 1. Strategic planning hierarchy

A new approach to rezonings

Part A: Background

CP5/22

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | 5

The process today

Local environmental plans (LEPs) set out how land can be developed and used in a local government area through zoning and other development controls. They are the legal embodiment of planning controls necessary for strategic planning ambitions.

Land-use zones illustrate the objectives for that area – what land uses are allowed, and the approvals required. Zone types range from residential and commercial to those for industrial uses or open space.

Along with zoning, LEPs also contain development standards, specific considerations and site-specific controls such as additional permitted uses.

Rezoning and planning proposals

There are many reasons why land might need to be rezoned or other changes to a LEP might be needed. This might be to respond to strategic planning – for example, if new transport infrastructure is being developed, it makes sense for the area around the transport hub to include higher density housing or shops and services – or it could be to change a zoning to allow for new development envisaged in a local strategic planning statement.

Rezoning occurs when an LEP is made or amended – whether a zone and its objectives are amended, planning controls are amended or an LEP is reviewed. Rezoning occurs through a planning proposal that sets out the intended effect of the rezoning, or the new LEP, and the justification for the proposal.

A council or private landowner can initiate the rezoning process. Rezonings initiated by private landowners are often called ‘spot rezonings’ or ‘proponent-initiated planning proposals’ and must be supported by the council before they can progress further.

Councils, as the planning proposal authority (PPA), then submit planning proposals that they support to the department for gateway determination.

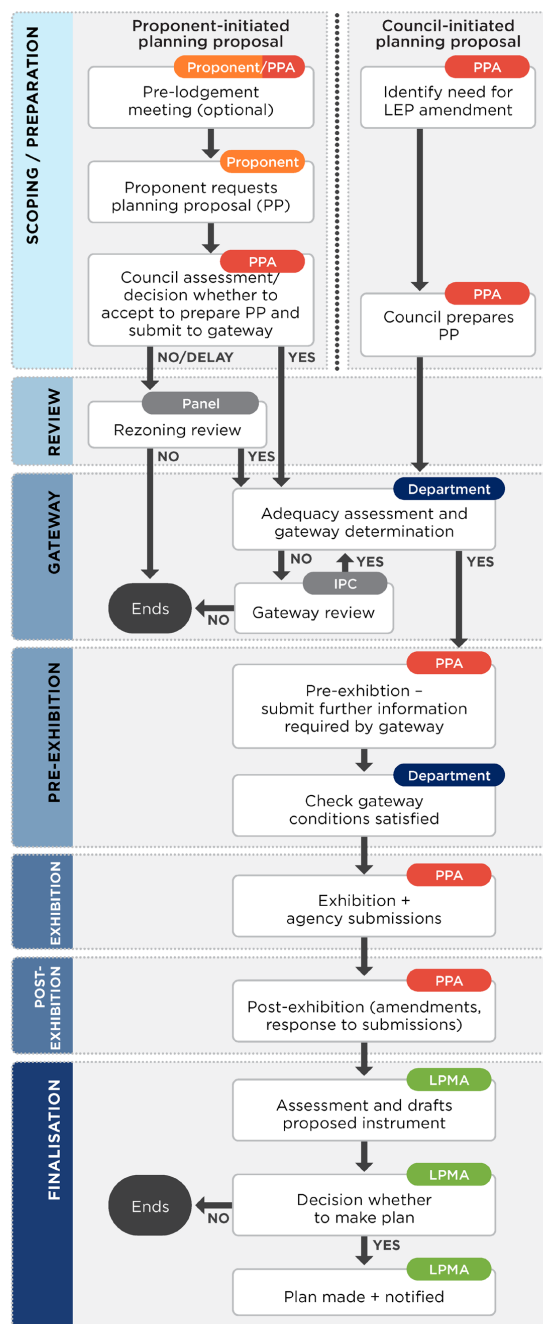
Gateway determination

The gateway determination ensures there is sufficient justification for a planning proposal to progress. It involves an early check on whether it is consistent with the strategic planning framework and relevant section 9.1 ministerial directions (s. 9.1 directions).

Gateway determinations are issued with conditions to guide the PPA for the next stage of the process: the exhibition of the planning proposal, community consultation and, if required, consultation with relevant state agencies. These conditions form the regulatory context for the preparation, exhibition and finalisation of the rezoning.

After council manages this process, the local plan-making authority (LPMA) – the minister, or a delegate, or the council – finalises the rezoning by drafting and publishing the new or amending LEP, along with maps, on the NSW Legislation website, www.legislation.nsw.gov.au.

A new approach to rezonings



PPA: Planning proposal authority (e.g. council)
 LPMA: Local plan-making authority (e.g. the Department or council)
 IPC: Independent Planning Commission
 Panel: Regional planning panel, district planning panel or Independent Planning Commission

Figure 2. Current rezoning framework

The need for reform

As part of the Planning Reform Action Plan, we've talked to many stakeholders to understand how best we can reduce the processing time for planning proposals; increase quality, place-based outcomes; and establish a workable appeals pathway.

Rezonings need to be an effective planning tool that can meet the objectives of strategic plans in a certain and timely way. Uncertainty about rezoning timeframes and process can affect developer confidence and the overall viability of projects, or the timing of housing supply. Uncertainty can also cause community disengagement and less public participation in the planning system.

Engagement process

Our engagement process included:

- nine workshops, attended by 63 councils
- survey feedback from 75 councils
- internal workshops and meetings with state agencies
- presentations to industry representatives
- meetings with regional planning panel members
- one-on-one meetings with councils and industry, where required.

We also worked through working groups including councils, industry and Land and Environment Court users – as well as state agencies, and regional and district planning panels – on the initiative for a new appeals pathway.

Time and complexity

Stakeholders told us the planning proposal process takes too long, is overly complex, and needs more transparency and accountability. This is backed up by the recent work of both the NSW Productivity Commission and Australian Government's Productivity Commission:

- The NSW Productivity Commission found the NSW planning system has become too complex and inefficient. It has recommended the need to reduce red tape and complexity.
- The federal Productivity Commission found that the rezoning process can be time-consuming, costly and uncertain. It recommended shorter timeframes for planning proposals (while maintaining integrity) and a policy to avoid spot rezonings (the rezoning for a specific parcel of land), or to remove redundant requirements or apply statutory timeframes for decisions where they cannot be avoided.

This feedback is also backed up by the data: it can take several years to finalise a rezoning, with the average end-to-end processing times rising to an average of 114 weeks in 2019. Since 2019, the department has worked to clear the backlog of older planning proposals and reduce processing times, which was down to an average of 89 weeks as of 30 June 2021.

A new approach to rezonings

Delays and complexity can be attributed to:

- **Timeframes** – There is a lack of accountability and certainty about timeframes, including for the exhibition process and agency submissions. For example, legislation prescribes timeframes and appeal rights for the assessment of development applications, but there is no equivalent legislative requirement for planning proposals.
- **Duplication of assessment** – Planning proposals often go twice to a council meeting (before gateway and before finalisation), and twice to the department (at gateway and finalisation).
- **Gateway process** – The gateway process can be onerous and is sometimes unnecessary, resulting in delays and transparency issues, according to some councils. We heard an idea to remove the gateway process for regional areas to speed up the assessment of projects that can add immediate value.
- **Finalisation stage** – Delays in the finalisation stage, particularly for the drafting of the LEP changes and mapping stages, are a concern for councils.

Inconsistencies

There are inconsistencies in documentation requirements, the availability and rigour of pre-lodgement processes, and consultation requirements before the gateway determination. We also heard that stakeholders find inconsistencies in assessment requirements, how 'strategic merit' is interpreted, and the roles and responsibilities of different government authorities.

Early documentation can be inadequate, as the requirements or documentation that must be submitted when lodging a planning proposal are unclear – the existing planning proposal guidelines² are not interpreted consistently. This adds time as additional information is often required. Conversely, documentation requirements for the assessment process can be onerous, too detailed and should instead be tailored to the scale and complexity of the planning proposal.

These issues could be addressed at meetings before lodgement, yet these are not mandatory. When offered, they vary in formality. There is no obligation for proponents to ensure their proposal is consistent with pre-lodgement advice.

Advice may also differ, given the different interpretations of strategic merit. A planning proposal should have strategic merit, yet there are mixed views about how to justify this and how a council will measure it before the planning proposal goes to gateway determination. Some councils use their own guidelines, while others test for strategic and site-specific merit.

We also see varied approaches to community consultation before the planning proposal goes to gateway determination. While it is not required, some councils will consult multiple times throughout the process, which can keep the community informed but is duplicative and extends timeframes.

Roles and responsibilities are not clear, so there is uncertainty about who is accountable for updating mapping and other issues.

Transparency and trust

Greater accountability and transparency are required for all parties involved in the planning proposal process. The community must be engaged in the strategic planning process, including how planning authorities consider and interpret the drivers and need for change. There is a perception among the community that, with considerable work completed before the gateway

² [Planning Proposals: A guide to preparing Planning Proposals](#) (December 2018)

A new approach to rezonings

determination, decisions are already made. Councils also want better communication with the department, particularly before planning proposals are exhibited and finalised.

Review mechanisms, such as planning panels, are not widely known and not clearly defined in legislation.

Transparency and trust issues arise when communities see a council reject a planning proposal that is later approved through the review process.

Council resourcing

Some councils have told us they do not have adequate resourcing and funding for strategic planning, assessing and progressing planning proposals, or for taking part in court proceedings. This means strategic planning documents may not be as detailed nor as up to date as they could be. Spot rezonings are then used to fill the gaps to provide land for housing, jobs or public spaces.

Councils have varying human and financial resources, which can make processes longer and inconsistent. There is limited funding for council-led strategic studies or planning, or for any additional training, education sources or templates. Councils, particularly in regional NSW, would welcome more support from the department through the planning proposal process.

Local decision-making is essential – council autonomy is important to both councils and their communities. Councils want greater empowerment to reject planning proposals in early stages of the process before doing a full assessment, and they seek a greater decision-making role. This is especially the case when a proposal is inconsistent with local strategic planning.

Recognition of proponents

Existing legislation does not directly acknowledge proponent-initiated planning proposals – instead, councils undertake these proposals on behalf of proponents. Around 45% of all planning proposals finalised between July 2018 and June 2020 were proponent-initiated. Review processes for proponents where there is a delay or proposals are rejected are only available the early stages of the planning proposal process.

Proponents want reform that acknowledges their role, provides greater access to state agencies and gives clearer, more consistent timeframes. Industry groups have highlighted the need for a circuit breaker when councils delay decisions or reject proposals that are consistent with strategic plans.

State agency input

State agencies would prefer to be involved earlier in the rezoning process, and for the right level and scope of input required to be clearer. They support the need for reasonable timeframes.

Without this early involvement, and potentially because of the lack of clarity, stakeholders reported that engagement with state agencies is a significant pain point. This leads to perceptions within industry that contact with or feedback from state agencies is difficult and that the agencies themselves lack accountability when responding to or resolving issues.

There is a further perception that state agencies are either under-resourced or reluctant to get involved unless the issue directly affects their work. Referrals seem to get lost in the system.

What do you think?

Is this a fair summary of some of the issues within the current framework? Are there any other problems you think we need to address?

A new approach to rezonings

Part B: The new approach

CP5/22

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | 11

Introduction

In response to feedback, we have developed a new approach for rezonings which, with other reforms, could significantly improve the plan-making process.

In summary, the proposed new approach:

- creates a streamlined and efficient process for LEP amendments that align with strategic planning objectives
- sets clear matters for consideration, timeframes and a consistent fee regime to give greater certainty in the process
- allows councils to receive and determine private proponent-initiated LEP amendments, with no or minimal department involvement in assessment
- allows the minister to receive and determine, through the department, other LEP amendments, including those prepared by councils and public authorities
- bolsters the department's role in supporting, monitoring and assisting councils in the process
- requires LEP amendments to go through a mandatory and upfront pre-lodgement process
- shifts all merit assessment processes to after exhibition
- gives private proponents a right of appeal against the final decision.

The new approach has been designed to align more closely with the development application process. In addition to other benefits, we believe making the processes more consistent may increase the number of combined rezoning and development applications, a mechanism which is underused. Concurrent applications bring about greater economic benefits as development can happen more quickly. This approach also gives the community greater certainty as to the type and form of development that will ultimately end up on the rezoned site.

We estimate that the new approach will build on existing timeframe improvements from the last year and result in more time savings, especially for simple rezoning applications that are consistent with strategic plans.

These time savings will mainly happen by removing duplication in who assesses the application and how often it is assessed throughout the process.

A new approach to rezonings

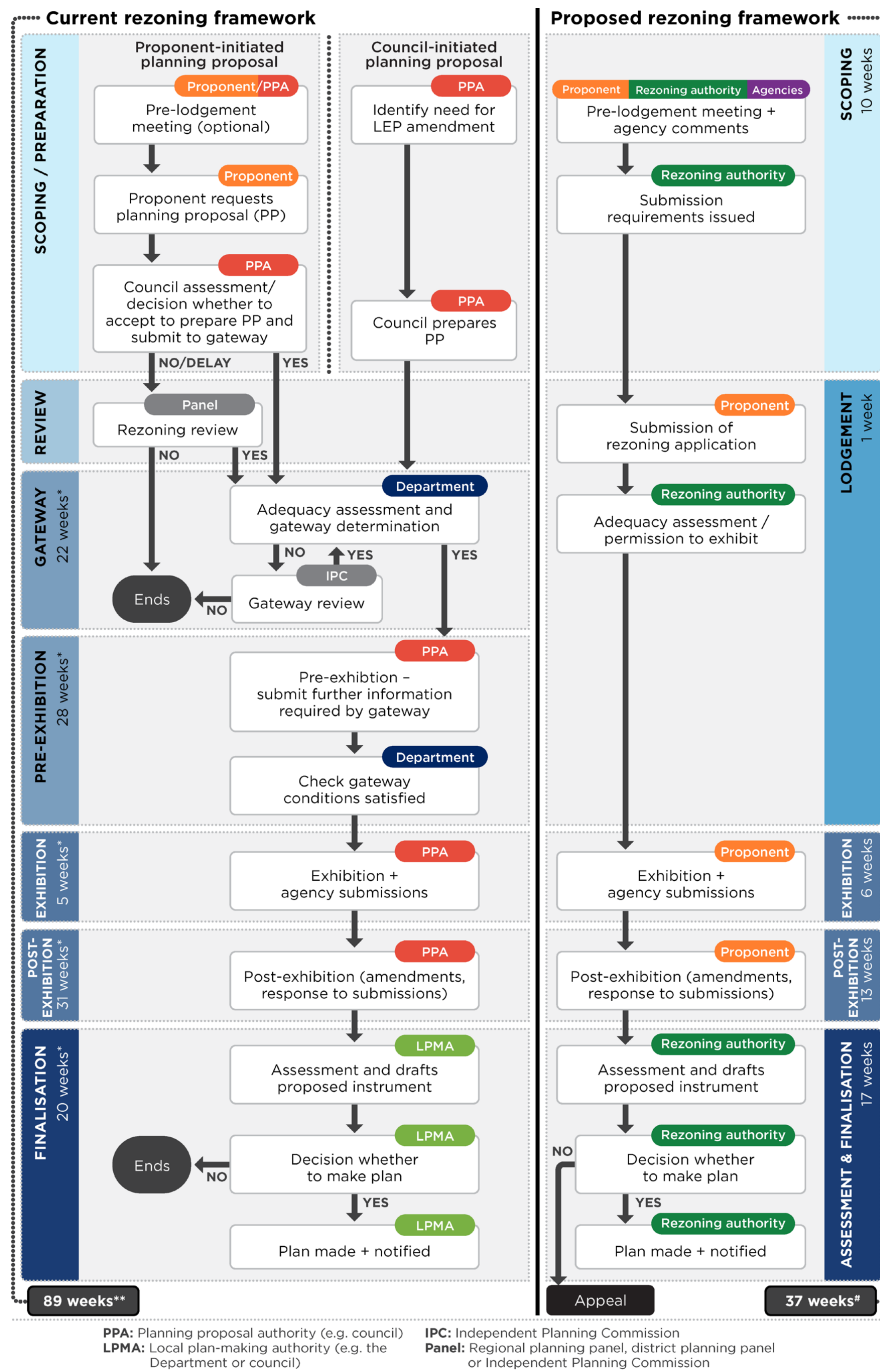


Figure 3. Comparing the current and proposed rezoning frameworks

A new approach to rezonings

Key for Figure 3

*Average assessment timeframe for each stage for the period of 1 January to 30 June 2021. There are no timeframes for the scoping/preparation stage (as these are not tracked) or rezoning review (which is optional).

**Reported end-to-end average assessment timeframe for planning proposals (between the gateway and finalisation stages) at 30 June 2021. The average assessment timeframes for each stage does not add up to the reported end-to-end average assessment timeframe.

#Proposed benchmark timeframes for each stage and end-to-end assessment timeframes are based on a standard rezoning application (total timeframe excludes scoping).

New terminology

The new approach begins by clarifying the terms used for planning proposals.

A proponent-initiated application to amend an LEP is currently known as a rezoning request. It is only known as a planning proposal once a council supports it. All council-led processes are called planning proposals.

Our new approach suggests that all these processes should simply be called rezoning applications.

Planning proposals are currently led by the planning proposal authority (PPA), which is usually the council. The PPA is the 'owner' of a planning proposal and ultimately responsible for its progression. The minister³ is then responsible for making a gateway determination. The local plan-making authority or LPMA (the minister or the council, where authorised) is then responsible for the final assessment and making (or not making) the LEP.

However, the EP&A Act does not directly recognise private proponents or public authorities who can submit a rezoning request to a council and who will often undertake or pay for most of the work to prepare a request.

The interaction between these parties is complicated and leads to duplication. For example, both a council and the minister will assess the merit of proposal at the gateway determination and the finalisation stage. A council can be both the PPA and the LPMA, which can be confusing.

Our proposed new terminology is a shift to a more streamlined process that reflects the roles played in practice.

Table 1. Current and proposed terminology

Current	Proposed	Description of proposed role
Rezoning request/planning proposal	Rezoning application	An application to make or amend an LEP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private proponent (not recognised) Public authority proponent (not recognised) PPA ('owner' of the planning proposal, usually council) 	Proponent (private, public authority or council)	A rezoning application lodged by a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> private individual or corporation public authority, including a state-owned corporation council for changes to their LEP.
LPMA (makes the LEP)	Rezoning authority	The party responsible for assessing and determining the rezoning application. This could be a council or the minister, depending on the type of rezoning application.
Gateway	N/A	Included in the rezoning authority function.

³ Throughout this paper, references to functions of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will often be carried out by the department, as the minister's delegate.

New categories and timeframes

Clearer timeframes for completing each step in the rezoning process gives stakeholders certainty and encourages better performance. Our proposed timeframes will apply to councils, the department, state agencies and private proponents, depending on the category of the rezoning application.

Categorising all rezoning applications during a pre-lodgement process could inform timeframes, as well as information and public exhibition requirements, and fees.

We have developed 4 categories. These will first be applied in the existing process through the new LEP Guideline and, ultimately, as part of the new approach.

Table 2. New categories and descriptions

Category	Description
Category 1 (Basic)	<p>Administrative, housekeeping and minor local matters such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> listing a local heritage item, supported by a study endorsed by the department's Environment, Energy and Science group reclassifying land where the Governor of NSW's approval is not required attaining consistency with an endorsed local strategy, such as a local housing strategy attaining consistency with section 3.22 (fast-tracked changes of environmental planning instruments of the EP&A Act).
Category 2 (Standard)	<p>Site-specific rezoning applications seeking a change in planning controls consistent with strategic planning, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changing the land-use zone if a proposal is consistent with the objectives identified in the LEP for that proposed zone altering the principal development standards of the LEP adding a permissible land use or uses and/or any conditional arrangements under Schedule 1 Additional Permitted Uses of the LEP ensuring consistency with an endorsed strategic planning or local strategic planning statement classifying or reclassifying public land through the LEP.
Category 3 (Complex)	<p>Applications that may be not consistent with strategic planning, including any LEP amendment not captured under category 1 or 2. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> changing the land use zone and/or the principal development standards of the LEP, which would increase demand for infrastructure and require an amendment to or preparation of a development contribution plan responding to a change in circumstances, such as the investment in new infrastructure or changing demographic trends requiring a significant amendment to or preparation of a development contribution plan or a related infrastructure strategy making amendments that aren't captured as principal LEP, standard or basic planning proposal categories.

A new approach to rezonings

Category	Description
Category 4 (Principal LEP)	A comprehensive or housekeeping rezoning application led by council, proposing broadscale policy change to the LEP for the whole LGA.

The introduction of categories:

- gives all parties certainty and consistent timeframes, fees and information requirements
- informs decisions about whether council can be the rezoning authority for straightforward rezoning applications where the council is also the proponent
- improves the department's ability to monitor the progress of different types of rezoning applications to identify common roadblocks or opportunities for greater efficiencies.

Table 3 sets out estimated benchmark timeframes for each stage and category of the new approach. This does not include scoping, nor the time between scoping and lodgement required to prepare the application. These are maximum timeframes; in most cases we anticipate a shorter timeframe.

The timeframes are based on analysis and stakeholder feedback. We may need to revisit them as councils, proponents and the department adapt to the new approach.

Table 3. Proposed categories and benchmark timeframes

Stage	Category 1 (Basic)	Category 2 (Standard)	Category 3 (Complex)	Category 4 (Principal LEP)
Scoping	6 weeks	10 weeks	12 weeks	10 weeks
Lodgement	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week
Exhibition	4 weeks	6 weeks	8 weeks	6 weeks
Post-exhibition	10 weeks	13 weeks	15 weeks	17 weeks
Assessment and finalisation	11 weeks	17 weeks	24 weeks	26 weeks
Total, excluding scoping*	26 weeks	37 weeks	48 weeks	50 weeks

*The total timeframe does not include the scoping stage, which occurs before lodgement.


What do you think?

Do you think benchmark timeframes create greater efficiency and will lead to time savings?

A new approach to rezonings

New roles

The new approach changes the roles of the various parties in the rezoning process. It acknowledges the proponent by giving them ownership of the application throughout the process. It gives councils greater responsibility and accountability and allows the department to focus on strategically significant proposals, such as state-led rezonings.



	Max department/ min. council involvement	Type of rezoning	Department role	Council role
Department assesses and determines		Public authority proponent	Assesses and determines	Consultation
		Council proponent (category 3 and 4)	Assesses and determines	Proponent
Department has limited involvement		Council proponent (category 1 and 2)	Conducts scoping and adequacy at lodgement	Proponent + assesses and determines after permission to exhibit
		Private proponent (categories 1, 2 and 3) – inconsistent with specified s9.1 direction/s	Given notice and opportunity to comment given during exhibition	Assesses and determines
Department has no involvement		Private proponent (categories 1, 2 and 3) – consistent with s9.1 directions	No involvement in assessment except support, case management and monitoring	Assesses and determines
	Min department/ max. council involvement			

Figure 4. The roles of councils and the department under the new approach

Proponents

Councils – rather than private proponents – usually make changes to LEPs to ensure that LEPs give effect to strategic plans. Councils are sometimes limited by financial and resourcing constraints, both at the planning and infrastructure servicing stages, especially in regional areas. We expect there will always be a need for private proponents to initiate rezoning applications.

The current rezoning request process shifts responsibility to council to progress a planning proposal, with costs covered by the private proponent. This means that although the private proponent has the cost burden, they are not considered the applicant. They have little control over the processes, or any changes to the proposal.

Our proposed approach aims to recognise private proponents as applicants, as they are in the development application process. This will give the private proponent the right to:

- meet with the rezoning authority to discuss a potential request
- submit a rezoning application and have it assessed and determined after public exhibition
- appeal a decision made about a rezoning application because of a delay or dissatisfaction with a decision (see Part C: New appeals pathways).

Along with these rights, the private proponent will be responsible for all fees, meeting information requirements, consulting with state agencies, and reviewing and responding to any submissions received during consultation.

A private proponent will only be able to lodge a rezoning application if they are the owner of the land or have obtained the consent of the landowner to which the application relates.

Councils

Councils will continue to have a role in all rezoning applications, whether this is as a proponent, or in an assessment and determination or consultation role. The new approach aims to empower councils to make decisions about their local area without unnecessary departmental intervention.

This means that for private proponent rezoning applications, councils will have full control of the process, including giving permission to exhibit, which is currently given by a gateway determination. Councils will review any changes after exhibition and make the final decision.

To support this expanded role, councils will be better resourced through a new fee scheme that will compensate councils for the full cost of assessing a rezoning application, while also enabling them to invest in staff and better systems.

The department would still be available to offer support and assistance where needed, as well as education and training.

If a council is the proponent of a rezoning application, they would continue to be appointed as the rezoning authority after scoping and once the department has given permission to exhibit.

The type of council proponent rezoning applications that a council can determine will also be streamlined to include all category 1 and 2 applications (unless there is a conflict of interest).

What do you think?

What do you think about giving councils greater autonomy over rezoning decisions?

What additional support could we give councils to enable high-quality and efficient rezoning decisions?

What changes can be made to the department's role and processes to improve the assessment and determination of council-led rezonings?

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

Departmental resources will be refocused to state-led, strategic and collaborative planning. This will allow us to focus on the plan-led system and on matters of state and regional significance. The type of rezoning applications no longer assessed or determined by the minister through the department will include:

- private proponent rezoning applications (notice to the department may be needed if the rezoning application is inconsistent with a s. 9.1 direction)
- council proponent rezoning applications where the council is the rezoning authority (for example, mapping alterations, listing local heritage items, strategically consistent spot rezonings).

The minister, through the department, will assess and determine:

- rezoning applications initiated by public authorities
- rezoning applications accompanying a state-significant development application
- council proponent rezoning applications
- rezoning applications that propose to amend a SEPP
- rezoning applications that are state or regionally significant.

The department will also continue to lead state-led rezonings, which will be generally carried out through a SEPP process and not through our proposed new approach.

Case management, monitoring and reporting

The department's Planning Delivery Unit was established in 2020 to progress priority development applications and planning proposals that are stuck in the system. Under the new approach, the unit's role will continue and the department's regional teams will continue to assist councils, state agencies and private proponents at either the scoping stage or to help resolve issues after lodgement.

We will require rezoning applications to be lodged and progressed through the NSW Planning Portal. The portal offers capabilities that will improve how the department monitors the rezoning process and the types of decisions that are being made. It provides a publicly available register of decisions, including the reasons for those decisions. This will help to maintain the integrity of the planning system through transparency, consistent decision-making and checks and balances, and it will act as an important anti-corruption measure.

What do you think?

Is there enough supervision of the rezoning process? What else could we do to minimise the risk of corruption and encourage good decision-making?

Do you think the new approach and the department's proposed new role strikes the right balance between what councils should determine and what the department should determine?

Inconsistency with section 9.1 ministerial directions

The new approach gives us the opportunity to review current section 9.1 ministerial directions (there are 41 at the time of publication) and consider approaches to streamline the assessment process. The current s. 9.1 directions cover the following categories:

- employment and resources

A new approach to rezonings

- environment and heritage
- housing, infrastructure and urban development
- hazard and risk
- regional planning
- local plan making
- metropolitan planning.

You can view them on the department's [policy directions for plan-making web page](#).

From 1 March 2022, the s. 9.1 directions will include a direction that states a planning authority must have regard to the Minister's Planning Principles and consider specific planning principles that are relevant to the preparation of a planning proposal.

Currently, the approval of the department's secretary may be required if a planning proposal is inconsistent with a s. 9.1 direction. In the new approach, we propose that:

- in some circumstances, a council can approve an inconsistency, rather than notifying the department and seeking approval from the secretary
- in other circumstances, the department will be given the opportunity to comment and/or approve an inconsistency.

What do you think?

Should councils be able to approve inconsistencies with certain s. 9.1 directions? If so, in what circumstances would this be appropriate?

Public authorities

State agencies

State agencies are the knowledge-holders on matters that can affect the viability and appropriateness of rezoning applications such as infrastructure provision, environmental impacts and bushfire safety.

The quality of the rezoning application and whether engagement has occurred with a particular agency before a rezoning application is lodged can affect the timeliness of a state agency's response.

Providing input into rezonings can also be resource-intensive for agencies. All of these things have the potential to delay assessment, especially if feedback comes late in the process and requires fundamental changes to a proposal.

To ensure state agencies share their knowledge without affecting timeframes and certainty, we're proposing changes to the agency referral process for rezoning applications as we continue to work to build a clearer role for state agencies in strategic planning.

- Councils, proponents and the department will have clear direction about the circumstances in which an agency referral is required at both the scoping and exhibition stages, tailored to individual agencies and circumstances.
- Proponents will have clear direction about the information they must give to agencies to allow study requirements to be issued and rezoning applications to be assessed.
- State agencies will have clarity about the appropriate level of assessment for rezoning applications.
- Requests for more information will be managed more closely.
- Strict timeframes for agency responses will be set, along with the ability for a rezoning authority to continue to progress and determine an application where an agency has not responded within the timeframe. If an agency objects, a rezoning authority could still approve the rezoning application, but will need to consider the objection when assessing it.

Many of these changes will be rolled out in the interim to realise immediate benefits and will be built on in the new approach.

Public authority proponents

There are also circumstances where public authorities that are holders of infrastructure and other assets are also proponents in the rezoning process. Under the new approach, if a rezoning application is initiated by a public authority, the application will be lodged with and determined by the department rather than a council.

What do you think?

Is it enough to have agencies involved in scoping and to give them the opportunity to make a submission during exhibition?

Do you think it would be beneficial to have a central body that co-ordinates agency involvement?

If a state agency has not responded in the required timeframe, are there any practical difficulties in continuing to assess and determine a rezoning application?

New steps

The proposed new process is outlined in the following diagram.

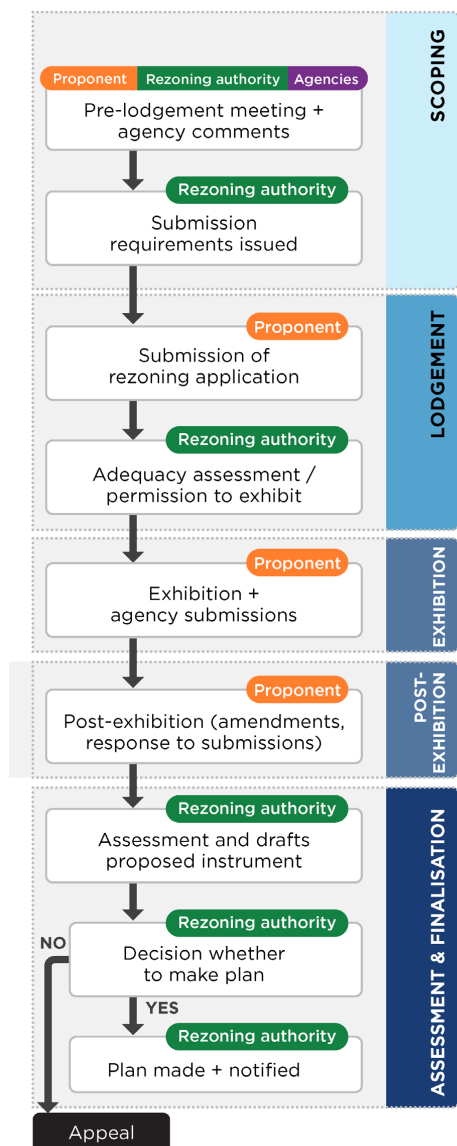


Figure 5. The proposed new process

Scoping

The new approach includes a mandatory pre-lodgement stage for the standard, complex and principal LEP rezoning applications (optional for the basic applications) called scoping. The scoping process is the same as that set out in the new LEP Guideline, except that under the new approach, we propose that scoping should be mandatory.

Scoping allows relevant parties to come together early in the process to discuss the project and provide feedback and direction before detailed work has progressed. Early feedback saves time and costs later in the process and leads to better quality and complete applications. It can also give a proponent an early indication of whether or not an application is likely to be supported before significant time and costs have been expended.

Even before the scoping process begins, a proponent will have a good understanding of the information that will be required to accompany a rezoning application through publicly available, standardised information requirements.

The scoping process will build on these standard requirements by giving all parties the opportunity to:

- discuss and give feedback on a rezoning application early in the process
- clarify the standard information required (determined through the categorisation process), and any additional site-specific information required for that specific rezoning application.

Proponents will not be able to lodge a rezoning application without progressing through the scoping process. Failure to provide the information required in the study requirements may lead to rejection of a rezoning application at lodgement or refusal at the end of the process.

Study requirements will be valid for 18 months. If a rezoning application is not submitted in this timeframe, the scoping process will need to start again with new study requirements issued.

This stage also helps proponents to understand the nuances of certain issues and the concerns communities may have regarding proposals, allowing for a better and more acceptable response.

Scoping report

This process will begin with a high-level scoping report, prepared by the proponent, that overviews the proposal, how it aligns with the strategic context, any planning or site-specific issues, and any required studies.

Scoping meeting

A scoping meeting is held between the proponent and the rezoning authority and other relevant parties (including state agencies) to discuss the scoping report and provide preliminary feedback. Early agency input is important to allow agencies to shape proposals early on and avoid problems later in the assessment process by allowing proponents to adapt or change their proposal to address agency issues at the outset.

Written feedback

The rezoning authority will provide written feedback that indicates:

- the rezoning application's consistency with strategic planning
- agency feedback
- any recommended changes to the rezoning proposal
- the nominated rezoning application category.

This written feedback will also set out the standard information that should accompany the rezoning application including:

A new approach to rezonings

- intended objectives and outcomes of the proposal
- broad justification/case for change – need, strategic merit and site-specific merit of the proposal
- high-level evaluation against strategic planning (including any relevant SEPPs or s. 9.1 directions)
- any study requirements such as technical reports that demonstrate strategic and site-specific merit (the rezoning authority should seek input from relevant state agencies when determining these requirements)
- whether a section 7.11 infrastructure contributions plan is needed (consistent with ministerial directions).

Although the rezoning authority will provide feedback on whether the rezoning proposal is likely to be consistent with strategic plans, it will not be able to prevent the proponent from lodging an application. Study requirements must still be issued, and a proponent may still lodge a rezoning application, and have it assessed and determined.

What do you think?

Should a council or the department be able to refuse to issue study requirements at the scoping stage if a rezoning application is clearly inconsistent with strategic plans? Or should all proponents have the opportunity to submit a fully formed proposal for exhibition and assessment?

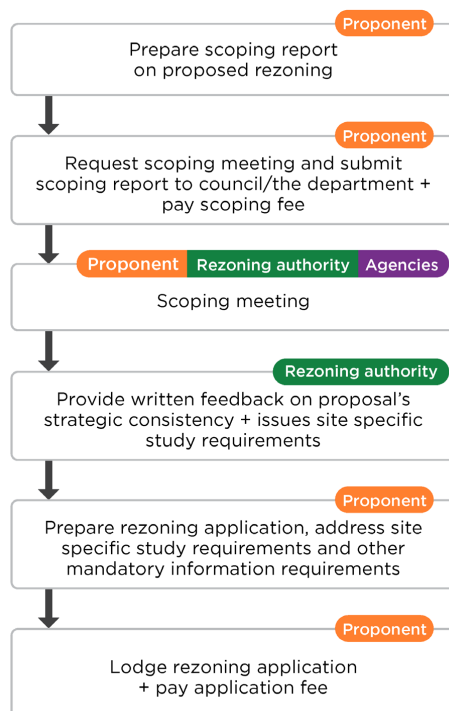


Figure 6. Framework for scoping

A new approach to rezonings

Consistent documentation requirements

Given that a rezoning application is not a development application, technical information should be proportionate to the category of the rezoning application.

The LEP Guideline contains information to support proponents, councils and state agencies throughout the process, including:

- a new scoping template to help proponents prepare a scoping proposal
- a technical document that outlines the information and technical studies that may be required to support a planning proposal, based on the category of planning proposal and the types of planning proposals where a proponent should engage with a particular authority or government agency before lodgement
- the content requirements, structure and form of the planning proposal and matters that the planning proposal must address, including relevant state and local policies, section 9.1 directions, planning circulars and SEPPs. For example, the guidance indicates that a complex greenfield or urban renewal rezoning is likely to require an urban design study, but a basic rezoning will not.

The guidance will ensure a consistent approach across NSW, while accounting for metropolitan and regional differences. We will adapt it and incorporate it into the new approach to rezoning applications.

Lodgement

Rezoning applications are lodged on the [NSW Planning Portal](#), the NSW Government's online planning system. The rezoning authority will check that the application is adequate and have 7 days to confirm that study requirements have been met.

This will align with the development application process, enabling greater opportunities to lodge concurrent rezoning applications and development applications.

Where requirements are met, this will trigger exhibition of the rezoning application, meaning the application will go live on the portal and the formal exhibition period begins. This is a significant change from the existing process. Currently, exhibition is determined as part of the gateway determination, when both the adequacy of information provided and the proposal's strategic alignment is assessed. A proposal might not proceed if it is found to be inadequate.

If study requirements have not been met, the rezoning application will be rejected and will need to be resubmitted.

Under the new approach, the only opportunity to refuse a rezoning application if it lacks strategic merit is after exhibition, in the final assessment stage. This means that the initial assessment effort will go into deciding if all required information has been provided, ensuring quicker adequacy checks and an opportunity for the public to scrutinise rezoning applications in an open and transparent way.

A new approach to rezonings

What do you think?

What sort of material could we supply to assure community members that exhibition does not mean the rezoning authority supports the application and may still reject it?

What do you think of removing the opportunity for a merit assessment before exhibition? Will it save time or money to move all assessment to the end of the process?

Should the public have the opportunity to comment on a rezoning application before it is assessed?

Exhibition

There will be a standard public exhibition period of between 14 and 42 days, depending on the category of rezoning application (as is currently the case, there could be circumstances where no exhibition is required).

A key shift in the new approach is to exhibit the rezoning application as soon as possible after lodgement, allowing early public scrutiny and saving time. Currently, there can be a considerable lag between issuing a gateway determination that allows exhibition and the start of the exhibition.

Additionally, we see an opportunity to improve the level of community engagement in strategic planning and the rezoning process by making it more accessible and simpler to understand. Effective community engagement is key to developing trust and transparency in the planning system.

The new approach will mean:

- The exhibition period automatically begins when the rezoning authority considers the rezoning application adequate and the rezoning application is visible on the NSW Planning Portal.
- Exhibition periods are determined according to the category of rezoning application (with an additional week included to allow the rezoning authority to send notification letters).
- Exhibition processes are automated as much as possible through the portal or, potentially, through integration with the Service NSW app.
- Proponents must provide a short, plain English summary of the proposal, its intent and justification and how it aligns with strategic plans, to be attached to notification letters.

What do you think?

What other opportunities are there to engage the community in strategic planning in a meaningful and accessible way?

Do you have any suggestions on how we could streamline or automate the exhibition process further?

Changes after exhibition

Following exhibition, a proponent must both summarise and respond to submissions received, including working with state agencies to resolve any objections. This will help the rezoning authority in its final assessment, while also giving the proponent the opportunity to respond to

A new approach to rezonings

issues raised. Those who provided submissions will know the proponent's response to their submissions.

As part of the response, the proponent will need to submit any changes or amendments to the rezoning application before final assessment.

Once the response to submissions and any amended rezoning application has been forwarded to the rezoning authority, assessment will begin. At this point, the assessment 'clock' will start. This is the time allowed for the rezoning authority to assess, finalise and determine a rezoning application before a proponent can:

- appeal (based on a decision that is deemed to be refused, a 'deemed refusal') and/or
- access a fee refund through a planning guarantee.

The deemed refusal and planning guarantee concepts are addressed in more detail in the next sections.

The finalisation timeframe is based on the category of rezoning application in Table 4.

Table 4. Assessment/finalisation timeframes

Category	1 (Basic)	2 (Standard)	3 (Complex)	4 (Principal LEP)
Assessment/finalisation timeframe	11 weeks	17 weeks	24 weeks	N/A (appeal only for private proponents)

What do you think?

Do you think the assessment clock should start sooner than final submission for assessment, or is the proposed approach streamlined enough to manage potential delays that may happen earlier?

Information requests

Ongoing requests for more information cause delays throughout the rezoning application process and create uncertainty for all parties to the process.

Requests for more information will be discouraged as the new approach is designed to:

- provide an opportunity for all necessary information to be identified upfront in the study requirements at scoping stage
- ensure that proponents resolve any outstanding agency and community concerns before submitting the final version of the rezoning application after exhibition.

Where requests for more information are unavoidable, or determining the application depends only on minor or unforeseen clarifications, requests for more information are allowed:

- from state agencies during exhibition/agency consultation, direct with the proponent
- within 25 days of being forwarded to the rezoning authority for assessment. Where this happens, the assessment clock (see Part D: Appeals) will be paused.

What do you think?

Do you think requests for more information should be allowed?

Assessment and finalisation

Following exhibition and any amendments, the rezoning authority will assess the rezoning application. The application may need to be exhibited again if changes made after the first exhibition are extensive – this will be determined by the rezoning authority.

If re-exhibition is not required and a rezoning application is supported, the rezoning authority will engage with the Parliamentary Counsel's Office to draft the instrument and mapping can be prepared.

As is currently the case, the rezoning authority can vary or defer any aspect of an amended LEP, if appropriate.

In assessing a rezoning application, all decision-makers need to address the same considerations when determining if a plan should be made. Decisions will also need to be published on the NSW Planning Portal and with the reasons for the decision clearly communicated.

Rather than different assessment processes at gateway determination and finalisation, we will standardise matters of consideration, as relevant to the final decision made by the rezoning authority. These standard matters will also inform advice given during scoping.

The kind of matters that could be considered include:

- whether the proposal has strategic merit
- provisions of any relevant SEPP or section 9.1 directions (including the Minister's Planning Principles)
- whether the proposal has site-specific merit
- any submissions made by the public or state agencies
- the public interest.

In considering strategic merit, the rezoning authority would consider whether the rezoning application:

- gives effect to the relevant strategic planning documents
- is consistent with the relevant local strategic planning statement or supporting strategy
- responds to a change in circumstances not yet recognised under the existing planning framework.

In considering site-specific merit, the rezoning authority would consider:

- the natural environment, built environment, and social and economic conditions
- existing, approved or likely future uses of land near the land subject to the application
- the services and infrastructure that are or will be available to meet demand arising from the rezoning application and any proposed financial arrangements for infrastructure provision.

What do you think?

Are there any other changes that we could make to streamline the assessment and finalisation process more? What roadblocks do you currently face at this stage of the process?

Do you think the public interest is a necessary consideration, or is it covered by the other proposed considerations?

Are there any additional matters that are relevant to determining whether a plan should be made?

A new approach to rezonings

Conflicts of interest

A conflict of interest may arise from certain voluntary planning agreements (VPA) or if council land is included in the rezoning application. This is separate to conflict of interest obligations on councillors under local government legislation.

Some of these potential conflicts of interest will be addressed in reforms to the NSW infrastructure contributions system, which funds the local and regional infrastructure needed to support new development. As part of the reforms, infrastructure contributions plans will be encouraged to be prepared alongside rezonings, minimising the need for VPAs.

A council with a conflict of interest should not assess and determine a proposal. Under the new approach, if a conflict of interest is unavoidable, the relevant local planning panel (or regional panel where no local panel exists) should determine the rezoning application.

What do you think?

Do you think a body other than the council (such as a panel) should determine rezoning applications where there is a VPA?

Where a council has a conflict of interest, should a rezoning application be determined by the local planning panel (as proposed), or should the department take full responsibility for the assessment and determination of the rezoning application?

New fee structure

Ad hoc rezonings led by private proponents may be used to achieve a different development outcome for a specific site than that permitted through the current controls. Typically, this relates to higher development yields, which can generate a better return on investment. This can mean private proponents stand to realise considerable economic benefits from a rezoning.

As this happens, we also need to ensure that any right to lodge a rezoning application comes with the responsibility to adequately compensate councils for the cost and time of assessing and determining applications. Councils should not be left short-changed or with stretched resources.

Currently, councils can charge fees for services under the *Local Government Act 1993* and rely on these fees for processing planning proposals. These fees are levied outside of the planning system.

Without relevant regulations, councils can structure and charge these fees as they wish, leading to varying fee payment structures between councils. We see fee variations for:

- pre-lodgement meetings
- categorising planning proposals (whether minor, major, complex or precinct-based)
- fees for public hearings or using external consultants to prepare additional supporting studies
- staging of payments proportionate to work done at any stage
- whether fee refunds are offered and the terms of the refund.

On average, Greater Sydney councils charge higher fees for pre-lodgement and the processing of planning proposals than regional councils. Some regional councils charge as little as \$9,000 and some Greater Sydney councils charge as much as \$150,000 for what they individually categorise as a major planning proposal.

Given the varying fees that councils charge and having heard that councils often have stretched resources, we have considered if it is appropriate to set a consistent structure for fees to proponents (other than council proponents). This could be done through 3 potential options, based on the following objectives:

- cost recovery for the rezoning authority, without creating a barrier to entry for rezoning applications that have strategic merit
- reasonableness for proponents (fees aligned with actual rezoning authority costs, including refund of fees not expended)
- transparency and predictability (proponents able to easily estimate fees with councils able to budget for quality staff and system improvements)
- ease of administration (administration minimised by limiting discretion, estimation or recording of assessment time by a rezoning authority).

Scoping fees

Any scoping fee structure would require a proponent to pay a fixed fee based on the application category (if known) when the scoping meeting is requested and a scoping report is submitted to the rezoning authority for preliminary feedback. Alternatively, the fee would be payable when the rezoning authority confirms the category.

The fee would cover the rezoning authority's costs for any activity during scoping, including consultation with state agencies and providing written feedback.

Assessment fees

Any assessment fee structure would require the proponent to pay a fee at lodgement. This would cover the costs of the merit assessment and any associated work to make the plan. We are considering 3 options.

Option 1: Fixed assessment fees

- Assessment fees are fixed by the rezoning authority, based on the category of rezoning application and divided into sub-categories based on the complexity of the rezoning application.
- Sub-categories are based on the extent of change to zoning and/or development standards by location and site area, along with other matters that complicate the assessment process (such as whether a proposal includes a VPA). For example, a standard rezoning application that proposes a zone change and a significant increase in height of building and floor space ratio could attract a higher fee than a standard rezoning application that only seeks an additional permitted use or a minor increase to the height of building and floor space ratio.
- No fees would be charged for any other associated costs such as consultant fees for peer reviews.
- If a rezoning application is withdrawn after lodgement, the proponent could be entitled to a set percentage refund of fees, depending on the stage the rezoning application reaches.
- This option provides certainty for proponents and lessens the administrative burden for rezoning authorities. However, it may not always result in actual costs being recovered.

Option 2: Variable assessment fees

- Assessment fees are based on the estimated costs a rezoning authority would incur on a case-by-case basis, depending on the category of rezoning application, staff time in scoping meetings and a forward estimate of staff hours required to assess the rezoning application.
- Associated costs would be charged to the proponent based on actual costs incurred.
- If a rezoning application is withdrawn post-lodgement, the proponent could be entitled to a refund of fees not yet expended by the rezoning authority.
- This option will achieve actual cost recovery but will be time-consuming to administer and uncertain for proponents.

Option 3: Fixed and variable assessment fees

- Assessment fees have a fixed and variable component. The fixed fee would be charged upfront, based on the category of rezoning application (similar to option 1). In addition, a variable fee is charged once the rezoning application is finalised, based on actual staff hours that exceed the costs covered by the fixed fee.
- To reduce the risk of non-payment of the variable fee component, proponents of complex rezoning applications could be required to provide a bank guarantee at lodgement.
- Associated costs will be charged to the proponent based on the actual costs incurred.
- This option will achieve actual cost recovery and be less time-consuming to administer and more certain for proponents than option 2 (although less so than option 1).

A new approach to rezonings

What do you think?

Do we need a consistent structure for rezoning authority fees for rezoning applications?

What cost components need to be incorporated into a fee structure to ensure councils can employ the right staff and apply the right systems to efficiently assess and determine applications?

Should the fee structure be limited to identifying for what, how and when rezoning authorities can charge fees, or should it extend to establishing a fee schedule?

What is your feedback about the 3 options presented above?

Should fee refunds be available if a proponent decides not to progress a rezoning application? If so, what refund terms should apply? What should not be refunded?

Planning guarantee

A planning guarantee was introduced into the UK planning system in 2013. It provides for a fee refund if councils take too long to assess the equivalent of a development application and works to encourage the timely progress of applications. Even where a fee refund is given, assessment and determination of the application continues.

We are looking at mechanisms for rezoning authorities to determine rezoning applications more efficiently while being transparent and giving proponents certainty. As part of this, we have considered the potential for a planning guarantee scheme in NSW.

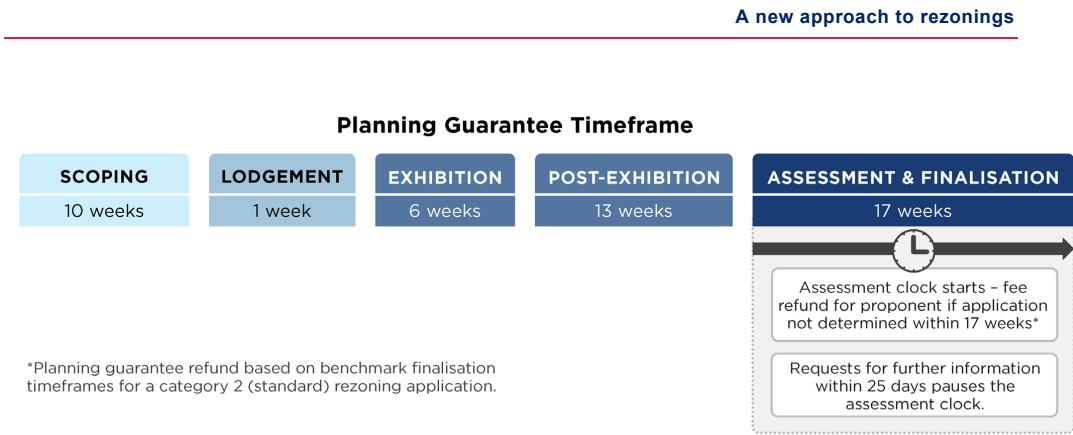
We have considered 4 elements:

- **The assessment clock** – when the clock starts and stops during the rezoning application process.
- **Timing** – how long the clock should run before a proponent is entitled to a fee refund.
- **Refund amount** – the percentage or component of fees to be refunded.
- **Extension of time agreements (EoT)** – the ability for a rezoning authority and proponent to agree on a longer timeframe.

We developed a potential planning guarantee option by applying the UK model to our own system, with the 4 elements aligning with the new approach and potential fee structure options.

- **The assessment clock** starts once the proponent submits the response to submissions and any amended rezoning application to the rezoning authority for assessment and finalisation.
- **Timing** is based on the assessment/finalisation timeframes for that category of rezoning application (see Table 4 – Assessment/finalisation timeframes) and are the same as deemed refusal timeframes discussed under Part C: New appeals pathways.
- **Refund amount**, whether full or a portion and staged, so that the longer a rezoning authority takes, the higher the refund (this could mean, for example, an additional 10% refund for every week the rezoning authority does not meet the determination timeframe).
- **EoTs** would be required if it becomes clear that more time is genuinely required. EoT requests and agreements would be in writing and agreed to before the end of the determination timeframe. Only one EoT can be agreed to and the extension cannot be longer than the original finalisation time for that category of rezoning application.

The following diagram shows how the planning guarantee would fit within the rezoning application process.



A new approach to rezonings

Part C: New appeals pathways

CP5/22

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | 35

Introduction

As part of these overall reforms, we are considering a new appeals pathway for planning proposals.

There are currently 2 ways that decisions can be reviewed:

- **A rezoning review** – An appeal to the relevant planning panels where there is delay or a council has decided not to forward a planning proposal for gateway determination
- **A gateway review** – An appeal to the Independent Planning Commission where a council or proponent is dissatisfied with the gateway determination.

Both these reviews are non-statutory in that they are not specifically governed by the EP&A Act. They happen relatively early in the overall rezoning process, which means there is no opportunity for a review or appeal towards or at the end of the process – making the final decision beyond question.

There are benefits to some form of appeal mechanism at the end of the process:

- The opportunity to appeal where there is a delay encourages decision-makers to assess and determine applications promptly.
- An appeal on the final decision delivers a real and practical outcome if successful (for example, an LEP amendment), whereas reviews/appeals earlier in the process only move a proponent a step forward in the process.
- Written decisions about an appeal such as a judgment adds scrutiny to the decision-making process. This can guide and improve future decision-making as principles are developed, or highlight where there are gaps or inconsistencies in strategic planning documents.
- The appeal process can improve public visibility of decision-making and increases the accountability of decision-makers.

Our proposed approach will include a review opportunity for private proponents at the end of the process, if progress has been delayed or if the proponent is dissatisfied with the final decision. Proponents will have a certain timeframe within which to lodge an appeal, similar to the right to appeal a decision about the merit of a development application.

We do not propose allowing an appeal to public authorities such as councils or state-owned corporations. *Premier's Memorandum M1997-26 Litigation Involving Government Authorities*, although not strictly applying to all public authorities, discourages litigation between public authorities. Rather, other avenues, such as the Planning Delivery Unit, could resolve disputes between the department and other public authorities.

An appeal based on a delay would be available once set timeframes have passed, like a 'deemed refusal' of a development application. Under our proposed appeal pathway, the deemed refusal period would begin once a proponent lodges their final rezoning application or confirms that no changes are required and responds to submissions after exhibition.

The deemed refusal period would be based on the category of rezoning application as shown in Table 4 above.

This proposed pathway will allow the review body to look at the final decision and consider if a different decision ought to be made.

Options

We have already discussed a merit appeal right to the Land and Environment Court with stakeholders. While the Land and Environment Court is the primary institution in NSW for resolving environmental and planning disputes, stakeholder feedback prompted us to consider an appeal to the Independent Planning Commission as an alternative.

A Land and Environment Court merit appeal could operate similarly to development application merit appeals, with an opportunity for conciliation and a final hearing if an agreement cannot be reached. The court would have powers to make any decisions required to finalise the proceedings.

Appeals to the Independent Planning Commission will require us to develop a new process, allowing various parties to present their position and new procedures relating to amendments to rezoning applications or hearing from the public. This process could be similar to the determination process for state-significant development with appropriate changes to account for it being a review function and to allow the commission to make the final decision on a rezoning application.

Industry groups generally support an appeals pathway. They want greater certainty that proposals that are strategically aligned and address community needs can be approved in a mechanism that is apolitical.

However, there are concerns about the cost and complexity of Land and Environment Court proceedings, which may not be suited to strategic planning. Some industry stakeholders supported consideration of a non-judicial pathway, such as the Independent Planning Commission.

Councils are concerned that any proposed appeals pathway would add extra pressure and time. They feel the increase in costs, time and speculation would undermine strategic planning.

We have outlined advantages and disadvantages below.

Table 5. Land and Environment Court

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established processes and procedures relating to merit review could be adapted. Existing wide-reaching powers enable it to consider fresh evidence and exercise necessary powers. Opportunity for conciliation allows parties to discuss and resolve issues. Potential legal proceedings are a strong deterrent against delay or poor decision-making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be costly and time consuming – legal representation is not mandatory but is common. No historical dealings with the merit of strategic planning decisions and may not currently have the expertise. Adversarial process may not be suited to rezonings. The court may have an issue intervening in the making of an LEP, being a form of delegated legislation (which is the role of the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces).

A new approach to rezonings

Table 6. Independent Planning Commission

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Likely to be quicker and cheaper.• More flexible procedure and less adversarial, meaning we can tailor a new process to strategic planning decisions.• Appropriately independent from government to review government decisions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would be a significant shift in operations, requiring resourcing.• May not have the expertise to deal with strategic planning decisions.• No opportunity for conciliation – to maintain an efficient process, may need to limit opportunities for changes to proposals and fresh information on review.

What do you think?

Do you think public authorities (including councils) should have access to an appeal?

Which of these options – the Land and Environment Court or the Independent Planning Commission (or other non-judicial body) – do you believe would be most appropriate?

A new approach to rezonings

Part D: Implementation

CP5/22

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | 39

Implementing the new approach

Our focus in this discussion paper is to seek feedback on the concepts or principles of the new approach, rather than the means of carrying it out. Once it is clear which of the proposed elements will have the greatest benefit, we will use what we've heard to determine how we will put the new approach into action.

Applying the new approach could involve both legislative and non-legislative changes.

We could implement the proposed new approach using existing legislative provisions, along with other existing mechanisms such as:

- ministerial directions to make assessment considerations more certain
- delegation to empower decision-makers
- departmental secretary's requirements to make application requirements clear
- amendments to the Standard Instrument to standardise common amendments
- new regulations to provide more certainty in the agency engagement process.

This would be supported with other policy and guidance material.

By using the existing statutory framework, the reforms are, necessarily, more limited in scope.

A legislative approach would involve amending the EP&A Act in addition to the mechanisms described above. This allows greater opportunity and flexibility in any reform. Importantly, legislative change would be needed to allow a rezoning application to be appealed in the Land and Environment Court.

The implementation of the new approach will be supported with policy guidance and education for industry and councils to ensure a smooth transition and minimise disruption and uncertainty. There will also be opportunity for councils to adjust their processes and resourcing.

NSW Planning Portal improvements

We will need to increase the capability and use of the NSW Planning Portal for triggering referrals, standardising requirements and ensuring accountability and transparency.

Much of this work is underway, including the ability to lodge a planning proposal online, which began in the middle of 2021.

The department's ePlanning team will continue to increase the capabilities of the portal and adjust the system to account for changes to the process.

A new approach to rezonings

Frequently asked questions



December 2021

A new approach to rezonings

The NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment has released a discussion paper, A new approach to rezonings, as an initiative of the Planning Reform Action Plan.

Read [A new approach to rezonings](#) online.

What is the Planning Reform Action Plan?

The Planning Reform Action Plan outlines how long-term structural reform of the NSW planning system to help unlock NSW's productivity and leave a legacy of great places for the community.

As NSW recovers from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we need a planning system that will help to retain and attract investment in NSW, and ensure industries, such as construction and property, can continue to employ many people across the state.

The planning system should also work in a way that helps to protect the environment, create social and affordable housing, and drive quality design and great public spaces.

As the action plan establishes improvements to the NSW planning system, it also builds on initiatives such as the Planning System Acceleration Program and Planning Delivery Unit.

How does the discussion paper respond to the action plan?

As part of the action plan, we've looked at how to reduce timeframes for assessing planning proposals, streamline processes and introduce a new class of merit appeals in the Land and Environment Court for planning proposals.

Our focus on the appeals process acknowledges that while the planning system gives some opportunity to review decisions about planning proposals, there is no oversight of a final rezoning decision based on the merits. This is at odds with the development application process, which allows a merit appeal where an applicant is dissatisfied with the outcome of an application or where there has been a delay.

Any review processes for planning proposals only occur in early stages, with no recourse available towards the end of the proposal process. We've therefore developed a response where an appeal or review pathway can be a circuit-breaker while also allowing greater scrutiny of decisions.

What is the new approach to rezonings?

It can take several years to finalise a rezoning, with the average end-to-end processing times rising to an average of 114 weeks in 2019. Since 2019, we've worked to clear the backlog of older planning proposals and reduce processing times – these were down to an average of 89 weeks by 30 June 2021.

We also know the rezoning process can be inconsistent, duplicative and uncertain.

NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment | SF21/146687| 1

A new approach to rezonings

Frequently asked questions



We've therefore developed a new approach that:

- simplifies the rezoning process and minimises duplication
- improves transparency and the consultation process
- reduces processing timeframes while creating more certainty and consistency
- empowers councils to make decisions on matters important to their communities while allowing the NSW Government to deal with matters where government intervention is beneficial
- gives private proponents control and responsibility for rezoning requests
- improves the quality of planning proposals.

How was the new approach developed?

We've talked to many stakeholders to understand how best we can reduce processing times, increase quality place-based outcomes and establish a workable appeals or review pathway.

Our engagement process included:

- nine workshops, attended by 63 councils
- survey feedback from 75 councils
- internal workshops and meetings with state agencies
- presentations to industry representatives
- meetings with regional planning panel members
- one-on-one meetings with councils and industry, where required.

We also worked through working groups including councils, industry and Land and Environment Court users – as well as state agencies, and regional and district planning panels – on the initiative for a new appeals pathway.

How does the new approach link to the new Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline?

Following extensive consultation, we've established several initiatives to optimise the existing planning proposal process, including the release of the new Local Environmental Plan Making Guideline (LEP Guideline) which includes:

- best-practice process and procedures to assist in the timely assessment of planning proposals
- targeted pre-lodgement services
- clear benchmark timeframes for steps in the process
- categorisation of planning proposals to inform timeframes as well as information and public exhibition requirements
- clearer roles and responsibilities throughout the process.

The LEP Guideline will deliver immediate improvements to the existing process. The discussion paper sets out a broad, longer term reform framework that incorporates aspects of the LEP Guideline but then goes significantly beyond those immediate process improvements.

A new approach to rezonings

Frequently asked questions



CP5/22

What rezonings will be subject to the new approach?

We use the term 'rezonings' rather than 'planning proposals' in the new approach – by rezoning, we mean all changes to local environmental plans (LEPs) or, in limited circumstances, a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) that use the existing planning proposal process, even though every change may not actually 'rezone' land.

For example, a proposal to increase the height and floor space ratio limit on a site, but not to change the zoning, is still a 'rezoning' for the purpose of the new approach.

The new approach would not be intended to replace rezonings typically undertaken using a SEPP, such as state-led rezonings.

What does the new approach mean for different decision-makers?

The new approach seeks to give **councils** greater control over local decision-making, with appropriate checks and balances to encourage councils to make timely and high-quality decisions.

This means the **NSW Government** can be focused on dealing with matters where state-level intervention can bring benefits.

What does the new approach mean for proponents?

Existing legislation does not directly acknowledge proponent-initiated planning proposals – instead, councils undertake these proposals on behalf of proponents. Around 45% of all planning proposals finalised between July 2018 and June 2020 were proponent-initiated. Recourse mechanisms where there is delay or proposals are rejected are concentrated toward the early stages of the planning proposal process.

The new approach acknowledges the role of proponents, provides greater access to state agencies and provides greater clarity and consistency on timeframes.

When can the new approach be used?

Not yet. The discussion paper is released for feedback on various aspects of a high-level framework. If the framework is ultimately put into action, in full or in part, it will be subject to a detailed implementation plan, which will include any necessary transitional arrangements for existing proposals in the system at that time.

For now, existing and future planning proposals will follow the current planning proposal process.

What is the exhibition process?

We are exhibiting the discussion paper until 28 February 2022. To provide feedback visit the [Planning Portal](#).

We've presented discussion questions throughout the discussion paper – you don't need to answer these in your submissions; they are simply there to prompt feedback and discussion.

Once the exhibition period finishes, we will consider submissions and develop a preferred approach, which may require changes to the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*.

Any new approach will be accompanied by policy guidance and education for industry and councils to ensure a smooth transition and to minimise disruption and uncertainty.

We anticipate that the new framework will come into effect in 2022.

A new approach to rezonings

Frequently asked questions



Where can I find more information?

For more information, email the policy team at planninglegislativereform@planning.nsw.gov.au or contact us through [our online form](#).

© State of New South Wales through Department of Planning, Industry and Environment 2021. The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (December 2021). However, because of advances in knowledge, users should ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate departmental officer or the user's independent adviser.

Director City Planning Report No. CP6/22

Subject: Draft Design and Place State Environmental Planning Policy - Council submission

Executive Summary

- The Department of Planning and Environment (the Department) is exhibiting the Design and Place SEPP (DP SEPP) and associated policy framework including the updated Apartment Design Guide (draft ADG), draft Urban Design Guide 2021 (draft UDG), new Ministerial Direction under s.9.1, changes to BASIX and draft Design Review Panel Manual for Local Government (draft DPRM).
- The DP SEPP will be the key statutory document containing design principles for development in urban areas within NSW.
- The DP SEPP will be updated periodically to ensure high performance in sustainable design and to align with industry best practice.
- Council's submission (attached) is generally supportive of the direction of the key changes, with key comments as follows:
 - Existing design review panels should continue to operate and be protected in the legislation.
 - Clarity regarding application of the DP SEPP for co-living developments (student housing) and boarding houses and recommendation that separate design guidance be developed for co-living and boarding houses.
 - Clarity around ambiguous language, the need for a consistent approach for assessment of development application documentation and clear requirements in relation to the application of the SEPP to modification applications.
 - Recommendations for further improvements to the draft Apartment Design Guideline, draft Urban Design Guide and draft Design Review Panel Manual for Local Government to assist with the interpretation and implementation of the documents and ensure high quality, sustainable urban design.
 - Recommendations to improve and strengthen changes to sustainability in residential buildings (BASIX) to ensure a consistent approach to a reduction in energy and thermal performance targets.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorse the attached submission to the draft Design and Place SEPP and associated planning framework, and
- b) authorise the Director City Planning to make any minor modifications to rectify any numerical, typographical, interpretation and formatting errors to the submission prior to submitting to the Department of Planning and Environment.

Attachment/s:

1. Draft RCC Submission - Draft Design and Place SEPP **Included under separate cover**

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to summarise the proposed amendments to the draft Design and Place SEPP which aims to strengthen 'urban design development' and specified non-residential development. The report recommends that the attached Council submission be endorsed.

Council's submission responds to the following documents that are currently on exhibition:

- draft Design and Place SEPP (DP SEPP)
- draft *Environmental Planning and Assessment Amendment (Design and Place) Regulation 2021* (Draft EPA (DP) Regulation)
- draft Environmental Planning and Assessment (Design Principles and Considerations) Direction 2022 under section 9.1 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (draft Direction)
- draft Apartment Design Guide 2021 (draft ADG 2021)
- draft Urban Design Guide (draft UDG)
- summary of proposed changes to BASIX
- beta BASIX sandbox tool, and
- draft Design Review Panel Manual for Local Government (draft DPRM).

The new DP SEPP and supporting guides are part of a broader review of all SEPPs to simplify and integrate the way we plan for and design sustainable and resilient places. It aims to simplify and consolidate how to address the need for sustainable and resilient places and deliver good design in NSW, and seeks to deliver what the community wants from their local area and their homes while balancing this with continued housing supply. The DP SEPP is to replace State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development (SEPP 65) and State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) (SEPP BASIX).

Overall, the draft Design and Place SEPP is supported by Council as a means to improve design quality of the built environment and address Aboriginal input and cultural knowledge into the planning and design process. Integrating SEPP 65 and the BASIX SEPP and updating the existing Apartment Design Guide, as well as the introduction of new urban design guidance is necessary to keep these documents relevant and address recent developments in planning and the climate emergency.

Background

State Environmental Planning Policy No 65 - Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development

SEPP 65 seeks to promote better apartment design in a consistent manner across NSW. The SEPP outlines key design quality principles to deliver a better living environment for apartment residents and enhance streetscapes and neighborhoods across the State. The Apartment Design Guide explains how to apply SEPP 65's design principles to the design of new apartments.

Council has long advocated for the need for SEPP 65 to be transformed from being just an instrument to improve the design of residential flat buildings to being a framework for design excellence in all major development. In 2012, the Department of Planning undertook a review of SEPP 65 including a review of the Residential Design Codes and the operation and membership of the Design Review Panels. Council made a submission to the review recommending that the provisions of SEPP 65 go beyond the existing referral/assessment criteria.

When the current Randwick LEP was made, *Clause 6.11 - Design excellence* was introduced to require a high standard of architectural and urban design including in respect of all buildings on sites greater than 10,000 sqm; on land subject of a development control plan; and buildings greater than 15m in height. Council's existing Design Excellence Advisory Panel has been considering applications in accordance with Clause 6.11 as well as major commercial, mixed use and institutional development categories (e.g seniors housing, affordable housing, student housing, university/education buildings).

A Design Excellence Advisory Panel has been operating in Randwick City since 2003 shortly after the making of SEPP 65. The Panel, which was originally established jointly with Waverley Council, has been functioning successfully and has been praised by the NSW Government for its efficiency, effective operation and the expertise of Panel members. The Panel has provided invaluable advice to Council on many development applications, Council projects as well as masterplans, development control plans and draft Local Environmental Plans. The Panel carries out a review of proposals against the 10 design principles within existing SEPP 65 and makes recommendations addressing these principles of the SEPP. It should be noted that the Panel does not operate like a Local Planning Panel to determine applications. The Design Panel provides design advice that inputs into the development assessment process. With the benefit of the Panel's expert advice, improvements to the design quality of these plans and proposals has been achieved.

Current members of the Panel are Alex Koll, Alf Lester, Conrad Johnston, Jonathan Knapp, Paul Walter, Penny Colins, Sam Crawford, Tom Rivard, and Tony Caro. Administration of the Panel is managed by Council staff, including agendas, meeting dates and issuing minutes. Advice is provided within 14 days to Council's assessment planners. The Panel meets approximately 16-18 times annually to review some 60 applications that are referred to the Panel each year. Not all applications are SEPP 65 related, as they include Clause 6.11 Design Excellence matters, i.e. boarding houses, shop top housing, mixed use applications, town houses, and any application that may need urban design advice.

State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004

The Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) aims to deliver equitable, effective water and greenhouse gas reductions across the state. BASIX is one of the strongest sustainable planning measures to be undertaken in Australia.

The BASIX SEPP, which commenced on 1 July 2004, aims to ensure consistency in the implementation of the BASIX scheme throughout the State by overriding provisions of other environmental planning instruments and development control plans that would otherwise add to, subtract from or modify any obligations arising under the BASIX scheme.

BASIX is implemented under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* and applies to all residential dwelling types and is part of the development application process in NSW.

Discussion

Draft Design and Place SEPP

The draft DP SEPP is intended to apply to developments of 3 storeys or more and 4 or more dwellings (carried over from SEPP 65). It also applies to precincts, infrastructure and public spaces. The DP SEPP gives effect to two separate guides – the draft Apartment Design Guide (draft ADG 2021) and a new Urban Design Guide (draft UDG). These are outlined in this report.

The draft DP SEPP aims to provide a consistent set of principles to guide the design of the built environment, ensure high quality and innovative design in built form, streetscapes and public spaces, create places that support the health and well-being of the community, minimise the consumption of non-renewable energy and reduce greenhouse emissions and recognise the importance of Country to Aboriginal people and to incorporate local Aboriginal knowledge, culture and tradition into development.

The DP SEPP focusses on a place-based approach by introducing 5 overriding design principles to guide how the design quality of planning projects will be assessed. These principles are supported by two considerations and specific measures to satisfy each principle and are intended to promote better design outcomes and flexibility without prescribing a design solution. The diagram below shows each of the 5 principles and specific measures.



Figure 1: DP SEPP design principles and supporting considerations (SEPP overview package)

Draft EPA Regulation

The key changes to the EPA Act Regulation are outlined below:

- Development control plans prepared by councils must consider the DP SEPP and the UD Guide.
- A development application for residential, urban design and public spaces of more than 1 hectare must include a Design Verification Statement (DVS) prepared by an architect, urban designer or landscape architect. Design professionals will need to verify that they have designed or directed the design of the proposal and state how it addresses the principles of the SEPP, justify any alternative design solutions and respond to feedback from design review panels.
- DVS must also accompany applications to modify approved development, prior to issue of a construction certificate and occupation certificate.
- For urban design development that is State Significant, the DVS must explain the involvement of Aboriginal stakeholders in the design and how the development incorporates Indigenous intellectual property.
- For urban design development more than 1 hectare, the DVS must address the objectives of the Urban Design Guide.
- A development application must disclose the amount of embodied emissions attributable to the development using a calculator published on the NSW Planning Portal and describe the use of low-emission construction technologies in the development (see *Changes to BASIX* in this report)
- A net-zero statement must be submitted with a development application specifying the following:
 - annual energy consumption of the building in kilowatt hours per square metre of floor area
 - estimated direct and indirect emissions
 - evidence that the development can achieve net zero by 2035
 - how emissions will be recorded and reported
 - for non-residential development, evidence non-renewable energy used by the building will be offset by the surrender of renewable energy certificates equivalent to 1 megawatt hour of renewable energy generation over 5 years. Private certifiers are expected to ensure sustainability requirements are met before issuing occupation certificates.

- Conditions on development consents must relate to charging of electric vehicles (EVs) for a range of development types such that each storey of a car park has electricity supply distribution board for electric vehicles; all car parking spaces for residents, visitors and staff in apartment buildings and aged care buildings are capable of sufficiently charging EVs and storing electrical cables. Private certifiers are specifically required to ensure these provisions are satisfied before issuing occupation certificates
- Conditions on development consents where a Green Travel Plan is prepared must be reviewed every 2 years and implemented to achieve mode share targets. Private certifiers are specifically required to ensure these provisions are satisfied before issuing occupation certificates
- An application fee of \$3,000 is specified for referring to a Design Review Panel for advice (no change from the current Regulation)
- Constitution of Design Review Panels by the Minister (see discussion below under *Design Review Panel Manual for Local Government*)

Draft Ministerial Direction (s.9.1 of the EPA Act)

A Ministerial Direction will require planning authorities to consider the principles and considerations of the DP SEPP and the objectives of the UDG when preparing planning proposals, including future local environmental plan (LEP) reviews. This early consideration in the planning process will allow for the integration of good design processes into planning and development to create places that support the health and well-being of the community and to achieve better built forms and aesthetics of buildings, streetscapes and public spaces by providing consistent urban design guidance that supports place-based approaches for precinct planning and development.

Draft Apartment Design Guide

The purpose of the draft Apartment Design Guide (ADG) is to promote improved design of residential apartments, shop top housing and the residential component of mixed use developments where buildings are 3 or more storeys and have 4 or more dwellings. The ADG encourages housing diversity and choice, promotion of cycling and public transport and delivering buildings that respond to the local character. The ADG complements the Urban Design Guide which explains how larger developments/precincts can comply with the DP SEPP requirements. It includes objectives, design criteria and design guidance. This guide also includes a framework for developing 'alternative design solutions' that allow designers to find the best solution for their site. Where an alternative is proposed, the development application (and specifically the design verification statement) must demonstrate how this delivers a neutral or beneficial planning outcome when assessed against the objective.

The new ADG is set out in 3 parts:

1. Designing for the site – including context, analysis, built form, access, relationship to the street, green infrastructure and parking
2. Building Design – addressing common areas, communal spaces, apartment mix, apartment configuration, private open space and balconies, daylight/sunlight access, natural ventilation, acoustic privacy, visual amenity, storage and building articulation
3. Environmental considerations – energy efficiency, water, waste, materials and maintenance

Draft Urban Design Guide

The Urban Design Guide (UDG) outlines the importance of taking a place-based approach and understanding the unique physical, environmental, social and cultural attributes of a location. Such understanding enables informed planning decisions to create healthy, responsive, integrated, equitable and resilient places.

The 5 objectives for good urban design are outlined in the UDG to guide successful design outcomes:

1. Urban Structure - *The natural topography, arrangement of streets, paths, blocks, subdivision patterns, public open spaces, blue and green infrastructure, activity centres, public transport nodes, corridors and neighbourhoods*
2. Movement and Connection - *The network of transport systems for public transport, cars, bicycles, and pedestrian*
3. Natural System - *The integration of the natural environment and local ecologies and their interface with green infrastructure like parks, urban tree canopy, waterways and stormwater in the design and development of new urban areas*
4. Public Space - *The core of good urban design, the heart of urban environments, and where urban structure, the natural system, movement and connection, and built form components can collectively create public good*
5. Built Form - *The contribution and interface of built form with its broader setting.*

The UDG provides objectives, design and assessment guidance for each of the above outcomes. Planning proposals will need to demonstrate how the objectives of the UDG have been met in the proposal.

The key component of the UDG include:

Green Travel Plan – The Department will publish a Spatial Viewer that shows the relevant public transport accessibility level or PTAL. An applicant may submit a Green Travel Plan (GTP) with a development application that lies within a PTAL 6 area (either 6a or 6b) setting out the strategies for accessing the site by various transport modes. Where a GTP justifies less parking for a proposal given the local transport context, the applicant will not be required to provide higher minimum car parking spaces.

Tree canopy – The UDG provides detailed guidance on urban tree canopy and public open space provision in section two of the guide and the appendices. Specific objectives have been established to deliver tree canopy (Objective 10). For example, public open spaces less than 5 ha (without sports fields) should aim for 45% canopy cover and open spaces with sports fields should aim for 45% canopy outside of sports field areas; residential streets with overhead powerlines should aim for 40% and 50% where there is underground power. For multi-dwelling housing less than 100m² a 20% tree canopy target is envisaged with 25% deep soil and at least one medium tree for every 300m² of site area. The provision of public open space is detailed in Objective 12. These objectives are supported by design criteria and guidance. For example, for development over 5ha a minimum of 15% of the net developable land should have freely accessible open space; small parks (0.15ha min) should be within 200m walking distance of all residents; 50% of public open space, squares and plazas should have sunlight access between 9am-3pm in mid winter.

Density for sites over 1ha – The DP SEPP asks consent authorities to consider how development over 1 hectare is making efficient use of land. Specifically, the consent authority is to consider whether the design controls of residential land (R1 to R4) and mixed use centres are capable of achieving a minimum density – that is, whether the primary development controls of permissible uses, height, FSR and site coverage, when taken together, enable walkable vibrant areas to be created. Not every site will achieve this density – nor is that desired as housing diversity within the permissible range is sought.

In areas of higher amenity and accessibility, the density target is higher. This is because access to centres and public transport determines access to a range of opportunities, including work, goods and services and destinations such as health precincts, high schools and universities, parks and beaches. The target does not apply to non-residential or mixed-use, as offices, shops, parks and schools also support residential, and themselves may be destinations accessed by that same public transport.

Resource efficiency – Objective 19 of the UDG addresses sustainable development and encourage use of smart technologies/infrastructure to reduce energy consumption. The assessment guidance is for on site renewable energy equivalent to 20% of the annual electrical energy demand. This objective encompasses net zero emissions for all scales of development and minimising embodied carbon in materials.

Implementation – In order to ensure good design outcomes, the Guide provides a process for design preparation, design development, design delivery and post design monitoring/evaluation. Development applications will need to submit a design verification statement (a template is provided within the UDG Appendices).

Changes to BASIX

The proposed changes from the current BASIX SEPP include:

- increased standards for energy and thermal performance,
- a requirement for an assessment of the embodied carbon emissions of the material used to build each home, and
- an alternative merit assessment pathway, which allows recognised professionals to complete a sustainability assessment using other accredited modelling software, in lieu of BASIX assessment.

For development other than BASIX affected development, a statement described as a 'net zero ready' statement must be prepared, addressing matters set out in the draft EPA (DP) Regulation, including:

- estimated annual energy consumption and emissions, and
- evidence that non-renewable energy will be offset.

The proposed new measures will assist in achieving net zero well before 2050 through the 'Net Zero Statement' requirement as well as electric vehicle charging. The draft DP SEPP will also enable data to be captured on quantities of materials and construction practices which will help inform benchmarks and future targets.

The Department has also indicated that it is currently rebuilding the BASIX tool to integrate it with the NSW planning portal.

The updated BASIX requirements for residential development have been modelled on similar options under the National Construction Code 2022.

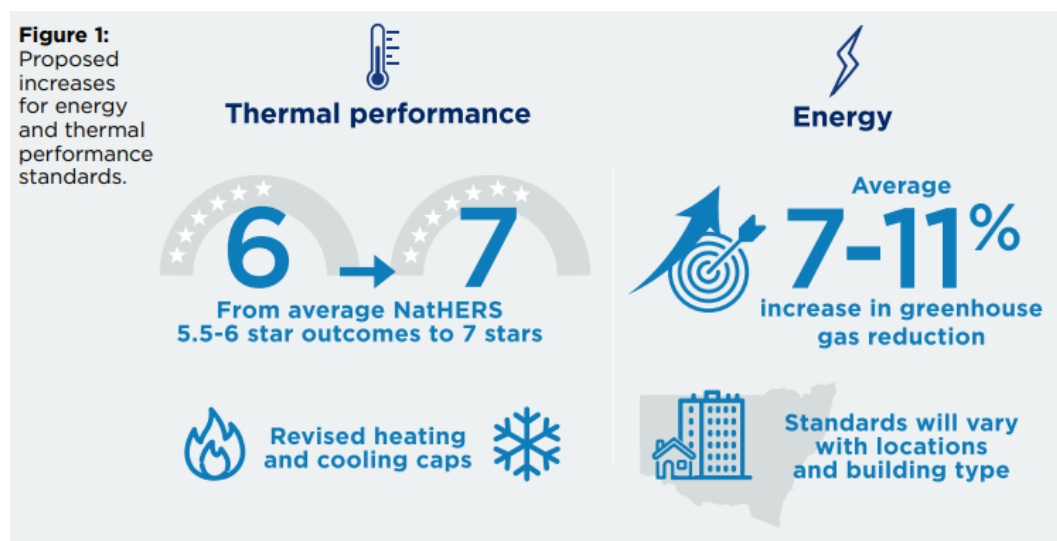


Figure 2: Proposed increases for energy and thermal performance standards

Draft Design Review Panel Manual for Local Government (draft DPRM).

Development under the draft DP SEPP is to be considered by a design review panel established by a council or the State Design Review Panel. The Regulation allows for the continuation of an existing design review panel (Schedule 7) including the procedures for the conduct of panel meetings for a transition period of 6 months.

Under the draft SEPP and Regulation, the role of Design Review Panels will be expanded and the Minister will be responsible for appointing members (and alternates), after consulting with the council. The Minister will also be responsible for abolishing a Panel “at any time and for any reason” (s268B (3)). Design review panels will need to exercise their functions in accordance with the draft DPRM and with regard to the design principles and design considerations specified in the DP SEPP. The Regulation requires the Minister to appoint 3 or more persons with design qualifications to the Panel. The Panel members are appointed by the Minister for at least 2 years, with remuneration and expenses as determined by the Minister.

Design Panels are required to provide their advice to either a consent authority or applicant within 14 days. Panels can also give advice on draft LEPs, draft master plan or other planning policy document or an LEP or DCP that is in force. Panels can also make their advice public for the purposes of improving understanding of design quality and implementation of the Design Principles and Design Considerations.

Council’s submission

Council’s submission is generally supportive of the overall intent of the proposed SEPP to integrate design requirements with environmental performance.

The following is a summary of the main points contained in Council’s draft submission:

- Existing Design Review Panels should be recognised and continue to operate where they are functioning efficiently under locally developed procedures.
- Clarity regarding application of the DP SEPP for co-living developments (student housing) and boarding houses.
- Recommendation that separate design guidance be developed for co-living and boarding houses.
- Clarity around ambiguous language, the need for a consistent approach for assessment of development application documentation and clear requirements in relation to the application of the SEPP to modification applications.
- Clarity around how measures relating to net zero emission recording and reporting and green travel plan reviews will be carried out.
- Recommendations for further improvements to the draft Apartment Design Guideline to assist with the interpretation and implementation of the document, as well as the detailed design and amenity of apartment buildings.
- Recommendations for further improvements to the draft Urban Design Guide to assist with the interpretation of the document and ensure good urban design outcomes.
- Recommendations for amendments to the draft Design Review Panel Manual to improve the implementation and operation of these panels.
- Recommendations to improve and strengthen changes to sustainability in residential buildings (BASIX) to ensure a consistent approach and ambitious energy and thermal performance targets.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome 4	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	4a. Improved design and sustainability across all development.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Nil

Policy and legislative requirements

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
- State Environmental Planning Policy 65 – Design Quality of Residential Apartment Development 2002 (SEPP 65)
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Building Sustainability Index: BASIX) 2004 (BASIX SEPP)
- Minister's State Planning Principles (well designed places that enhance quality of life, the environment and the economy)

Conclusion

Randwick Council is supportive of improvements to planning policy and legislation that improve the performance of our urban places by providing a placed base planning framework and integrated resilience measures. Overall, the DP SEPP is strongly supported by Council as a means to improve design quality of the built environment and address Aboriginal input and cultural knowledge into the planning and design process. The integration of SEPP 65 and the BASIX SEPP as well as the review and preparation of new and existing design guidelines, as proposed by the DP SEPP, is an important initiative to keep these documents relevant and address recent developments in planning, and the climate challenge now accepted by the NSW Government.

Council has prepared a submission in response to the draft DP SEPP and associated documents, which outlines recommendations to further improvement the interpretation and implementation of the DP SEPP and supporting design documents.

Responsible officer: Stella Agagiotis, Manager Strategic Planning; Natasha Ridler, Coordinator Strategic Planning

File Reference: F2004/08420

Director City Services Report No. CS1/22

Subject: Endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub

Executive Summary






- Randwick Environment Park (REP) is a 13.1-hectare park located in the suburb of Randwick. Native vegetation occupies approximately 4.5 hectares of the Bushland Management Areas within REP.
- REP contains vegetation of National conservation significance, namely the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC), of the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS).
- This vegetation community encompass approximately 3.6 hectares of the park. One of the species present, a subspecies of the Sunshine Wattle *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis*, has been listed as endangered under the NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act (2016) and the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).
- Relevant State and Federal Departments are responsible for the development of Recovery Plans for threatened species in the State of NSW. Recovery plans for both Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS) and *Acacia terminalis* ssp. *terminalis* have been developed by the NSW Government and the Australian Government respectively.
- Currently, the ESBS recovery plan is in the process of being updated by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Council's bushland team have been working with the State Government regarding updating this plan.
- The extent of the remnant vegetation is unlikely to change unless there is the introduction of a key threatening process at the site, such as further development. Existing threats, such as weed invasion, are being managed through regular site maintenance. Observations of fauna are undertaken every year, including for 2020/21.

Recommendation



That Council continue to:

- engage with the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment in updating the relevant Recovery Plans;
- update mapping of both the spread of weed invasion and the remaining extent of indigenous native flora and fauna in the Randwick Environment Park as part of management operations; and
- manage threatened species and ecological communities in accordance with plans of management, current scope of works and state and federal government recovery plans to improve the integrity of bushland in Randwick City.

Attachment/s:

-  Weed Density Map - June 2021
-  Bush Land Fauna- Observations Compendium 2020-2021
-  Randwick Environment Park Plant Recording Sheet 2020-21
-  National Recovery Plan *Acacia terminalis* *terminalis*
-  National Recovery Plan Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub

Included under separate cover

6.  Randwick Environment Park - Acacia terminalis extent 2016
7.  Randwick Environment Park Extent 2016

Purpose

At its ordinary meetings on 26 October 2021, Councils resolved:

(Matson/Shurey) that Council:

- a) *initiates updated recovery plans for both endangered Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub communities and for the species Acacia terminalis ssp. terminalis (Sunshine Wattle) across all areas of the LGA including the Randwick Environment Park as required by the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999).*
- b) *enlists Council staff (or consultants if required) to update mapping of both the spread of weed invasion and the remaining extent of indigenous native flora and fauna in the Randwick Environment Park; and*
- c) *call for a report to be brought back to Council dealing with the above clauses.*

This report provides a response to Council on the above requested items regarding the management of the Weed and flora management in the Randwick Environment Park.

Discussion

Background

Randwick Environment Park (REP) is a 13.1-hectare park located in the suburb of Randwick. Situated in a mostly residential area, the park is bounded by low and medium density housing to the north, east and south. Randwick Community Centre and adjoining open space is situated to the northwest of the park. The majority of the site's western boundary is currently undeveloped fenced land owned by the Department of Defense.

Native vegetation occupies approximately 4.5 hectares of the Bushland Management Areas within REP. REP contains vegetation of National conservation significance, namely the Critically Endangered Ecological Community (CEEC), of the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS). This vegetation community encompass approximately 3.6 hectares of the park. One of the species present, a subspecies of the Sunshine Wattle *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis*, has been listed as endangered under the NSW Threatened species conservation Act 1995 (TSC Act).

Recovery Plans

Relevant State and Federal Departments are responsible for the development of Recovery Plans for threatened species of *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis* and Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub in the State of NSW. Accordingly, Recovery Plans have been developed by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water, and the Environment respectively. The Recovery Plans address all sites in which the threatened items occur throughout the Randwick LGA and elsewhere in NSW.

The ESBS recovery plan was developed in 2004 and the *Acacia terminalis* ssp. *terminalis* was developed in 2010. Currently, the ESBS recovery plan is in the process of being updated by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment. Council's bushland team have been working with the State Government in support and provision of local expert advice regarding updating this plan. See Attachments 4 and 5.

There is additional information on the Randwick Environment Park, specifically the Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub in the Sydney Basin Bioregion on the NSW Environment, Energy and Science Saving Our Species Website.

Mapping

Weed density mapping was undertaken at REP in 2021. This work is undertaken by Council officers. The standard procedure is to map the weed density of the area but not the species of weed in each area. The predominant weeds in the areas, however, are Lantana, Bitou and African Olive. See attachment 1.

The last Remnant Vegetation Mapping survey was undertaken in 2016. The extent of *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis* at REP is highlighted in an attached map, which is a record of the extent in 2016. The reason that the extent of the remnant vegetation has not changed during this time is because the occurrence of remnant vegetation is related to the remnant soils and their seedbanks, which have not been disturbed. The extent of the remnant vegetation is unlikely to change unless there is the introduction of a key threatening process at the site, such as further development. See attachment 3, 6 and 7.

Fauna represents all the animal life in a particular area. We do not have maps for each species of native fauna in the Randwick area; there are thousands of fauna species in the Randwick LGA, and it is not possible to map them at the local level. When staff and contractors work at a specific bushland site, any fauna observations, which are generally large vertebrate species, are recorded. See attachment 2.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	5. Excellence in recreation and lifestyle opportunities.
Direction	6a. Our public infrastructure and assets are planned, managed and funded to meet the community expectations and defined levels of service.

Resourcing Strategy implications

There are no resourcing implications, as these works are carried out under existing operational budgets. The mapping of weeds, flora and fauna is carried out under Councils operational plan as part of the scope of works for the Randwick Environment Park.

Policy and legislative requirements

- *NSW Rural Fires Act 1997* (RF Act)
- *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* (BC Act)
- State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 – Bushland in Urban Areas (SEPP 19)
- Randwick Remnant Bushland Plan of Management
- Randwick Environment Park Bushfire Management Plan
- Randwick City Environment Strategy
- ESBS Recovery Plan 2004

Conclusion

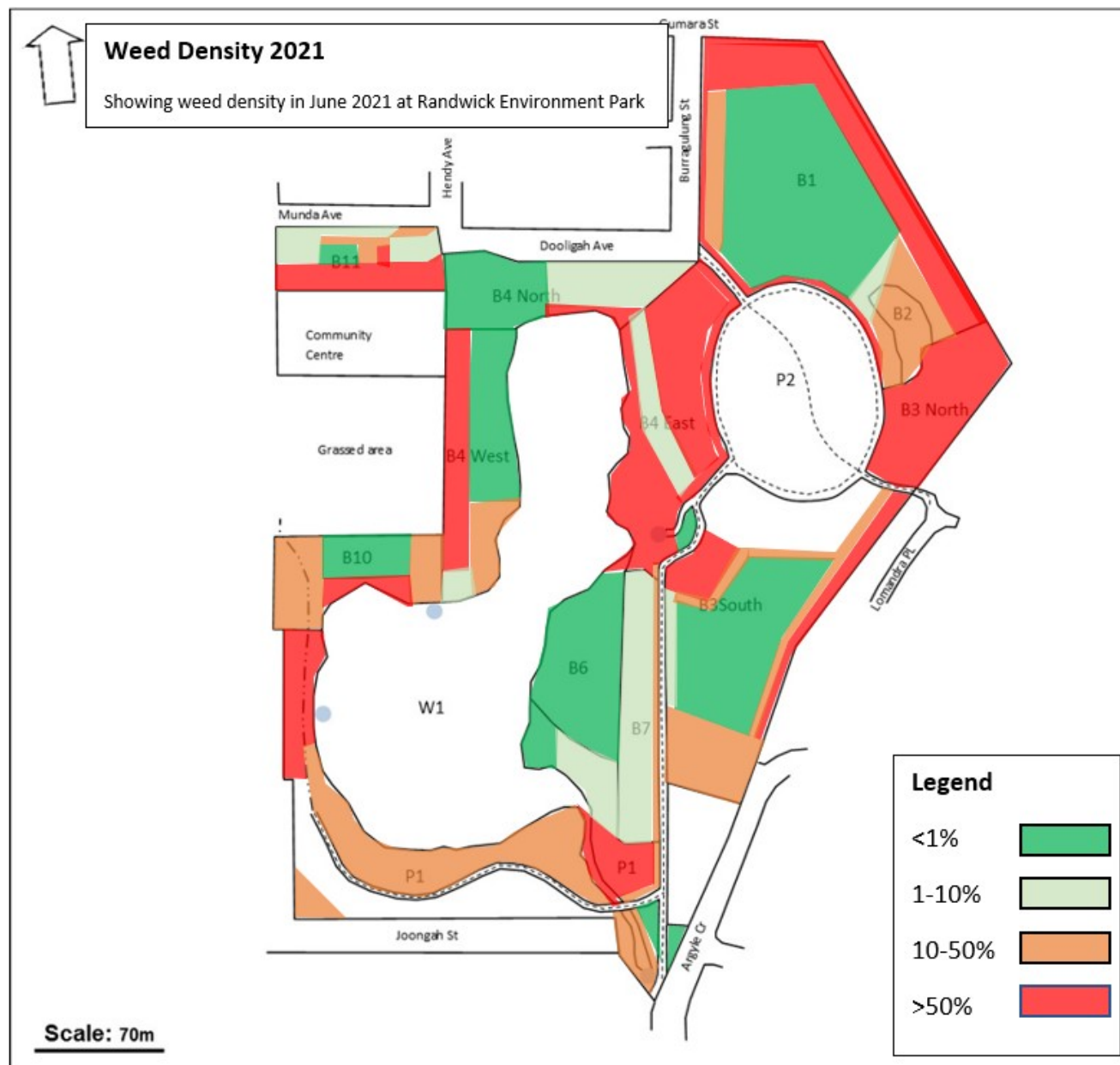
Council continues to fulfil the obligations it has to manage threatened species and ecological communities within the Randwick Council area, including the environment park. The documentation provided and the condition of the vegetation at bushland sites is consistent with sound ecological monitoring and management.

Responsible officer: Ryan Zammit, Manager Infrastructure Services

File Reference: F2004/08300

CS1/22

CS1/22



Site: REP

A. terminalis grant

Fauna Observations

Map Grid Reference No.:

► = Compulsory information

► = Compulsory information

Observer's Details							Species Details										Comments, eg. certainty of observation; exact location; etc.	
							1) IF UNSURE of ID - put name in Comments Field. 2) ONLY USE Randwick Council preferred names (list provided separately).		Codes: see 2nd worksheet									
►Date [use format eg. 25 Jun. 07]	►Time of day [use 24hr format, eg. 15:47]	Bushland Zone code	►Observer's Full Name	Observer's Wildlife Watch Registration No.	Observer's Organisation	►Observer's Tel. No.	►Observer's Email Address	►Species Common Name	Species Scientific Name	Species Code	►Number observed & ►Accuracy Code	►Observation Code	Microhabitat Code	Behaviour Code	Gender Code	Breeding Code		
03-Jul-20	12:30	P1/B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Nankeen Kestrel	Falco cenchroides		X1	O	OF, AC	P, Y	U	A		
03-Jul-20	12:30	P1/B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Black-shouldered Kite	Elanus axillaris		X1	O	AC	Y	U	A		
17-Jul-20	9:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	Neochmia temporalis		E6	O, W	LS	P, Y	U			
24-Jul-20	11:00	B7	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotus jocosus		X1	O, W	MC	P				
31-Jul-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet	Trichoglossus moluccanus		+20	O, W	UC	P, Y, F		A, I		
31-Jul-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	Anthochaera carunculata		+12	O, W	UC	P, Y, F		A		
31-Jul-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Welcome Swallow	Hirundo neoxena		X2	O	AC	Y				
31-Jul-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Australian Raven	Corvus coronoides		X2	O, W	UC	P, Y				
31-Jul-20	7:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae		+5	O, W	MC	P, Y				
31-Jul-20	7:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red-whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotus jocosus		X1	W	-					
31-Jul-20	8:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	Neochmia temporalis		E10	O, W	GR, LS	P, Y				
31-Jul-20	9:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus		X1	O	GR, LS	P, Y		N	Observed collected twigs	
31-Jul-20	10:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Superb Fairy-wren	Malurus cyaneus		E6	O, W	GR, LS	P, Y, F		X		
31-Jul-20	10:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Copper-tailed Skink	Ctenotus taeniolatus		X1	O	OR					
31-Jul-20	12:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Eastern Blue-tongue Lizard	Tiliqua scincoides		X2	O	GR					
7-Aug-20	7:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus		X1	O, W	MC	P, Y	F			
7-Aug-20	7:30	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet	Trichoglossus moluccanus		E5	O, W	UC	P, Y, F				
7-Aug-20	9:30	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	Neochmia temporalis		E36	O, W	LS, GR	P, Y, F				
7-Aug-20	10:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	Spotted Pardalote	Pardalotus punctatus		X1	O, W	MC	P, Y	F			
7-Aug-20	11:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagers@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	Phylidonyris novaehollandiae		E5	O, W	UC, MC	P, Y, F				

14-Aug-20	7:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		X1	O	AC	Y			
14-Aug-20	11:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		X1	O,W	GR,LS	P,Y			
14-Aug-20	12:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Spotted Pardalote	<i>Pardalotus punctatus</i>		X1	W					
28-Aug-20	8:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		E6	O,W	AC	Y			
28-Aug-20	8:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		E7	O,W	HS	P,Y,F			
28-Aug-20	12:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	India Myna	<i>Acridotheris tristis</i>		X2	O	GR	F			
3-Sep-20	9:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch			X2	O,W		N		N	Creating nest in Allocasuarina dystilia
18-Sep-20	8:30	B6	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Carrawong			X2	O,W		N		N	Creating nest
25-Sep-20	9:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada			X1	W	MC	O	M		Calling for a mate
25-Sep-20	12:30	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Common Starling			X3	O,W	GR,LS	F,Y			
25-Sep-20	12:30	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch			E10	O,W	GR,LS	F,Y			
25-Sep-20	14:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Carpenter Bee			X1	O		N		N	Seen making nest inside bollard
1-Oct-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		X2	O,H	UC	P,O	U	J	Calling for parents
1-Oct-20	10:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada	<i>Yoyetta cells</i>		X1	H	UC	P,O	M	A	Calling for a mate
6-Oct-20	9:30	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		E8	O,H	GR,LS	P,Y,F			
23-Oct-20	7:30	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>		X4	O,H	AC	F			
23-Oct-20	11:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Raven	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>		X5	O,H	UC,MC	P,Y			
23-Oct-20	11:00	B4 West	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>		X1	H	-				
23-Oct-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Channel-billed Cuckoo	<i>Scythrops novaehollandiae</i>		X3	O,H	AC	Y			
23-Oct-20	9:00 - 14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Metallic Green Carpenter Bee	<i>Xylocopa testis</i>		E3	O,H		Y			
23-Oct-20	11:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Caper White Butterfly	<i>Belenois java</i>		X1	O		Y,F			
23-Oct-20	12:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Orchard Swallowtail Butterfly	<i>Papilio aegus</i>		X1	O		Y			
23-Oct-20	12:30	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Cabbage White Butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>		E5	O		Y,F			
23-Oct-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Painted Lady Butterfly	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>		X1	O	LS				Chrysalis on Dichelachne sp.
23-Oct-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada	<i>Yoyetta cells</i>		E3	H	MC				

CS1/22

23-Oct-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Double Spotted Cicada	<i>Galanga labeculata</i>		E2	H	MC				
30-Oct-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		E5	O,H	UC, MC	P,Y,F		J,A	2 Juveniles
30-Oct-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Grey Butcherbird	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>		X1	H	MC				
30-Oct-20	10:00	B4 West	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Double Spotted Cicada	<i>Galanga labeculata</i>		E2	H	UC				
30-Oct-20	10:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada	<i>Yoyetta celis</i>		E3	H	UC				
30-Oct-20	12:00	P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com				X2	O	MS	P,Y			Possibly 2 Juvenile Spotted Pardalote's
6-Nov-20	12:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch			x3	O,H					
6-Nov-20	7:00, 12:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-wattled Honeyeater			x2	O,H					
6-Nov-20	13:00	B4 West	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Currawongs			X3	O,H					
6-Nov-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada			E3	H					
6-Nov-20	14:30	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Double Spotted Cicada			E2	H					
13-Nov-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Copper Tail Skink			X1	O					
20-Nov-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Currawongs			X3	O,H					
20-Nov-20	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-wattled Honeyeater			X2	O					
20-Nov-20	9:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Raven			X4	O,H					
20-Nov-20	9:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Channel Billed Cuckoo			X1	O,H					
20-Nov-20	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Blue-banded Bee			X1	O					
4/12/2020	07:00:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Eastern Snake-necked Turtle	<i>Chelodina longicollis</i>		1x	O	IW	P	U	A	
4/12/2020	07:00:00	B7	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptrorhynchus funereus</i>		3x	O	MC	F,P	U	A	Feeding on Banksia integrifolia.
4/12/2020	07:30:00	P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Little Corella	<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>		4E	O,W	MC	Y,F,P	U	A	Feeding on Acacia saligna
18/12/2020	07:00:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black-Cockatoo	<i>Calyptrorhynchus funereus</i>		5x	O,W	AC	Y	U	A	
18/12/2020	08:00:00	B6/P1	Anna Voytshekhovich		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Monarch or Wanderer	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>		1x	O	LC	P,Y	U	A	
18/12/2020	08:00:00	B6/P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Indian Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>		2x	O,W	UC	P	U	A	Suspect they are nesting in area
18/12/2020	08:30:00	B6/P1	Anna Voytshekhovich		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Painted Lady	<i>Vanessa kershawi</i>		1x	O	LC	P	U	A	

18/12/2020	08:30:00	B6/P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Double-spotted Cicada	<i>Galanga labeculata</i>		5E	W	UC	P		A	
18/12/2020	08:30:00	B6/P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silver Princess Cicada	<i>Yoyetta celis</i>		3E	W	UC	P		A	
18/12/2020	09:00:00	B6/P1	Anna Voytskhovich		Bush Habitat	0411 603 469	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pleasing Fungus Beetle	<i>Episcaphula pictipennis</i>		1x	O	IS	P,Y	U	A	Feeding on Fungi
15-Jan-21	7:00	B4 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylindoryis novaehollandiae</i>		5x	O, H	LS, MC	P, F, Y			
15-Jan-21	7:00	B4 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		3x	O, H	AC	Y			
15-Jan-21	8:00	B4 South	Anna Voytskhovich		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Large Brown Mantid	<i>Archimantis latistyla</i>		1x	O	LS	P	F	A	
15-Jan-21	10:00	B3 South	Jayden Maloney		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Blue-banded Bee	<i>Amegilla cingulata</i>		3x	O	GR, IB	O, Y			One into burrow under soil. Others flying above ground
15-Jan-21	13:00	B4 South	Anna Voytskhovich		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Unknown Snake (likely Marsh Snake)			1x	O	LS, GR	O			Observed fleeing after shrub disturbance. Described as thick bodied, <1m, very dark brown and tapered tail.
22-Jan-21	7:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		5E	O,H	AC, UC	P, F, Y			
22-Jan-21	7:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		3x	O,H	MC	P,F			
22-Jan-21	10:00	P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	0411 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		2x	O,H	GR	H			
22-Jan-21	12:00	B3 South	Anna Voytskhovich		Bush Habitat	412 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Double-spotted Cicada	<i>Galanga labeculata</i>		1x	O					
29-Jan-21	7:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	413 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		2E	H	-				
29-Jan-21	7:00	B4 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	414 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		1x	O,H	MC	P, F			
29-Jan-21	13:00	B1	Jayden Maloney		Bush Habitat	415 584 295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard	<i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>		1x	O	UB				
05-Feb-21	7:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			5	O,W					
12-Feb-21	7:30	B1/B3 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			12	O,W					
19-Feb-21	7:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Sulfure-crested Cockatoo			1	O,W					
19-Feb-21	9:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			9	O,W					
19-Feb-21	9:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Crested Pigeon			1	O					
19-Feb-21	11:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Monarch Butterfly			1	O					
22-Feb-21		B6	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Currawong			E3	O,Y					

22-Feb-21		B6	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie			X2	O,Y						
26-Feb-21	14:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-op	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Tetragonula sp. (Stingless Bee)			1	O						
08-Mar-21	7:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			x5	O,Y						
08-Mar-21	9:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater			E10	O,Y						
08-Mar-21	10:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	412 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch			x5	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	413 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Indian Myna			x2	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	414 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-wattled Bird			x1	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	7:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	415 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo			x3	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	7:00	W1/B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	416 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Raven			x2	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	7:00	B1/W1/B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	417 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Currawong			x3	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	10:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	418 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet			E5	O,Y						
12-Mar-21	11:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	419 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Laughing Kookaburra			x1	O,Y						
15-Mar-21	11:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Blue-tongue Lizard			x1	O						
15-Mar-21	11:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Superb Fairy Wren			+3	O,Y						
15-Mar-21	13:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie			x3	O,Y						
5-May-21	9:30	B3 South	Emily Strautins		RCC	410314831	emily.strautins@randwick.nsw.gov.au	Spotted Pardalote			X1	O		MC	P	U	A	Back of Bushcare Site
5-May-21	9:30	B10	Emily Strautins		RCC	410314831	emily.strautins@randwick.nsw.gov.au	Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike			X2	O		OF	P	U	A	
01-Apr-21	7:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Black Swan	Cygnus atratus		X2	O		IW	F		A	
01-Apr-21	7:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com		Limnodynastes peronii		E3	W						
01-Apr-21	7:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com		Anas superciliosa		E7	O,W		IW	F		A	
01-Apr-21	10:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com		Strepera graculina		X3	O,W					A	
01-Apr-21	12:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com		Australian White Ibis		X14	O,W		EW	F		A	
16-Apr-21	10:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com		Phalacrocorax varius		X3	O		OW	P, Y		A	

16-Apr-21	10:30	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Currawong	<i>Strepera graculina</i>		E5	O,W	GR, MC	P, Y, F			
16-Apr-21	11:00	P1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		X3	O,W	GR, MC	P, Y, F			
16-Apr-21	12:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		X1	O	IW	F			
16-Apr-21	13:00	B10	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Welcome Swallow	<i>Hirundo neoxena</i>		E5	O,W	AC	F			
08-Apr-21	7:30	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pacific Black Duck	<i>Anas superciliosa</i>		+13	O	IW	F		A	
08-Apr-21	7:30	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		x3	O,Y	EW	F		A	
08-Apr-21	10:30	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		x1	O	OW	P		A	
08-Apr-21	10:30	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		x5	O	EW	F		A	
08-Apr-21	12:30	B10	Anna Voytsekhovich		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Serpenter Bee			x2	O	LS	F	M,F		Probable M and F due to size and colour difference
08-Apr-21	13:00	B4 West	Anna Voytsekhovich		Bush Habitat	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Margin-winged Stick-insect	<i>Ctenomorpha marginipennis</i>		x1	O	MS	P		I	
30-Apr-21	7:00	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Spotted Pardalote			x1	W					
30-Apr-21	7:00	B4 North	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	411584295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		x1	O,W	MC	F,Y		A	
30-Apr-21	14:00	B11	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative		bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian White Ibis	<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>		x1	O	GR	F		A	
21-May-21	7:30	B3 South	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus funereus</i>		x7	O,Y	AC, UC	P,Y,F			
28-May-21	9:00	B4 East	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		+5	O,Y	LS,MS	P,Y			
28-May-21	9:30	P1/B6	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Brown Quail	<i>Coturnix ypsilophora</i>		x1	O	GR	O			Darting under shrubs.
07-May-21	8:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Masked Lapwing	<i>Venellus miles</i>		+3	O,Y	EW	F,Y		A	
07-May-21	8:00	W1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Pied Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>		x2	O	IW	P			
07-May-21	9:30	B4 West	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Margin-winged Stick Insect	<i>Ctenomorpha marginipennis</i>		x1	O	LS	P		J	Second observation of this species in zone within last months.
04-Jun-21	8:00	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>		E1	F					
04-Jun-21	8:30	B1	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		+ 5	O,Y	LS	Y,P			
04-Jun-21	9:00	B4W	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		X5	O,Y	GR	F			
04-Jun-21	9:00	B4W	Skye Virgin		Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		X2	O,Y	MC, UC	Y,P,F			

04-Jun-21	12:00	B4N	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>		+ 3	O,Y	MC	Y,P,F			
10-Jun-21	8:00	B3S	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Magpie	<i>Gymnorhina tibicen</i>		X3	O,Y	GR, MC	Y,P,F			
10-Jun-21	14:00	B4N	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>		+ 5	O,Y	MC, UC	Y,P,F			
10-Jun-21	14:00	B4N	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		X2	O,Y	MC, UC	Y,P,F			
18-Jun-21	7:30	W1/B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>		X1	O,Y	AC	Y			
18-Jun-21	9:00	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Molurus cyaneus</i>		+ 5	O,Y	LS	Y,P,F			
22-Jun-21	7:30	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		+ 12	O,Y	LS, HS	Y,P,F			
22-Jun-21	7:30	B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-browed Finch	<i>Neochmia temporalis</i>		E7	O,Y	LS, HS	Y,P,F			
22-Jun-21	8:00	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Domestic Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>		X1	O	GR	O			Strolling through the bush
22-Jun-21	10:00	B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		+ 7	O,Y	AC	Y			
22-Jun-21	10:00	B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanoccephala</i>		X10	O,Y	UC	Y,P			
22-Jun-21	14:00	B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>		X1	O,Y	MC	F			
22-Jun-21	14:00	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red-whiskered Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>		X1	O,Y	HS	P			
28-Jun-21	9:00	B3S	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Australian Kookaburra	<i>Dacelo novaeguineae</i>		X1	O,Y	MC	P			
28-Jun-21	10:00	B3S	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>		X2	O,Y	MC	P,F,Y			
28-Jun-21	11:00	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanoccephala</i>		X4	O,Y	MC, UC	P,F,Y			
07-Jul-21	8:00	B4N	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		X1	O,Y	MC, UC	P,F,Y			
07-Jul-21	9:00	B4E	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		E6	O,Y	AC	Y			
07-Jul-21	10:00	B4N	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Noisy Miner	<i>Manorina melanoccephala</i>		E3	O,Y	MC	P,F,Y			
01-Jun-21	14:30	W1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	White-faced Heron	<i>Egretta novaehollandiae</i>		+1	O,Y	AC	Y			
25-Jun-21	7:30	B1	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>		E7	O,Y	LS	F,Y,P			
25-Jun-21	7:30	B6	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Red Wattlebird	<i>Anthochaera carunculata</i>		F2	O,Y	UC	F,Y,P			
25-Jun-21	7:30	B6/B7	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	New Holland Honeyeater	<i>Phylidonyris novaehollandiae</i>		E7	O,Y	MC	F,Y,P			
25-Jun-21	8:00	B7	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Superb Fairy-wren	<i>Molurus cyaneus</i>		E5	O,Y	HS, LS	F,Y,P			
25-Jun-21	9:00	B3S/B7	Skylie Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co-operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Yellow-tailed Black Cockatoo	<i>Zanda funerea</i>		+3	O,Y	AC	Y			

25-Jun-21	11:00	57	Skylar Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co- operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Rainbow Lorikeet	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>		E5	O,Y	JG, MC	F,Y,P			
25-Jun-21	12:00	W1	Skylar Virgin	Bush Habitat Restoration Co- operative	0411 584 295	bushhabitatmanagement@gmail.com	Masked Lapwing	<i>Vanellus miles</i>		x1	O,Y	AC	Y			

CS1/22

Planting Recording Sheet - in or adjacent to areas of remnant vegetation.

Planted by: 1 = Bushcare volunteers
 2 = Dan Hall
 3 = Bush Habitat
 4 = Corporate Volunteers

Planting Location: Randwick Environment Park

(NB: Provenance here means the genetic origin of the planted stock, eg. the Reserve name. If unsure insert "unsure")

Date	Site Zone	Species	No. arrived	No. planted	Size of pot	Map of planting filed (location, eg. TRIM)	Seed Batch No. [NA if Stock Plant]	Provenance Code [NA if Stock Plant]	Provenance [Location name] [INDIG if Stock Plant from Randwick LGA]	Planted by (code see above)
2/07/2020	B1	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	6	6	FT					3
		<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	5	5	FT					3
		<i>Banksia robur</i>	3	3	FT					3
		<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	5	5	FT					3
		<i>Dianella congesta</i>	5	5	FT					3
		<i>Eucalyptus obstans</i>	5	5	FT					3
		<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	5	5	140					3
		<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	1	1	FT					3
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	5	5	FT					3
16/07/2020	P1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	5	5	140					3
		<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	10	10	FT					3
23/07/2020	P1	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	5	5	140					3
		<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Angophora costata</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	10	10	FT					3
14/08/2020	B7	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	4	4	FT					3
		<i>Banksia marginata</i>	3	3	FT					3
		<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	4	4	FT					3
9/09/2020	B4	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	2	2	FT					3
		<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	2	2	FT					3
		<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	2	2	FT					3
		<i>Correa alba</i>	2	2	FT					3
		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	2	2	FT					3
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	2	2	FT					3
23/09/2020	B10	<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	20	20	FT					4

		<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	5	5	FT				4
		<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	50	50	FT				4
		<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	8	8	FT				4
		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	5	5	FT				4
		<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>	3	3	FT				4
		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	100	100	FT				4
19/10/2020	P1	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	10	10	FT				4
		<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	10	10	FT				4
		<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	10	10	FT				4
		<i>Leptospermum squarrosum</i>	10	10	FT				4
		<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	10	10	FT				4
		<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	11	11	FT				4
		<i>Pandorea pandorana</i>	2	2	FT				4
30/10/2020	P1	<i>Allocasuarina distyla</i>	15	15	FT				3
		<i>Dianella congesta</i>	20	20	FT				3
		<i>Eucalyptus botrioides</i>	12	12	Super				3
		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	15	15	FT				3
		<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	15	15	FT				3
2/03/2021	P1	<i>Angophora costata</i>	1	1	300				2
26/03/2021	B10	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	6	6	FT				4
		<i>Acmena smithii</i>	7	7	FT				4
		<i>Banksia aemula</i>	3	3	FT				4
		<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	5	5	FT				4
		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	6	6	FT				4
		<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	4	4	FT				4
		<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	4	4	FT				4
		<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	6	6	FT				4
		<i>Pomax umbellatum</i>	2	2	FT				4
3/03/2021	B3 South	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>	4	4	FT				1
		<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	3	3	FT				1
		<i>Acmena smithii</i>	3	3	FT				1
		<i>Banksia aemula</i>	3	3	FT				1
		<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	5	5	FT				1
		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	4	4	FT				1
		<i>Gonocarpus teucroides</i>	11	11	FT				1
		<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	1	1	FT				1
		<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	9	9	FT				1
		<i>Pomax umbellatum</i>	3	3	FT				1
3/03/2021	P1	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	5	5	FT			INDIG	3
		<i>Banksia aemula</i>	5	5	FT				3

CS1/22

		<i>Dianella congesta</i>	5	5	FT				INDIG	3
		<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	5	5	FT				INDIG	3
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	5	5	FT				INDIG	3
15/03/2021	P1	<i>Acacia suaveolens</i>	10	10	FT				INDIG	4
		<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	10	10	FT					4
		<i>Banksia spinulosa</i>	8	8	FT					4
		<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>	8	8	FT				INDIG	4
		<i>Grevillea linearifolia</i>	15	15	FT					4
		<i>Hakea sericea</i>	10	10	FT					4
		<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	5	5	FT					4
		<i>Indigofera australis</i>	15	15	FT					4
		<i>Isopogon aneminifolius</i>	3	3	FT					4
		<i>Lambertia formosa</i>	8	8	FT					4
		<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	10	10	FT					4
		<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	10	10	FT				INDIG	4
		<i>Westringia fruticosa</i>	15	15	FT				INDIG	4
11/04/2021	B3 South	<i>Acemena smithii</i>	7	7	FT					1,4
		<i>Dianella congesta</i>	15	15	FT					1,4
		<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	10	10	FT					1,4
		<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	15	15	FT					1,4
		<i>Themeda australis</i>	15	15	FT					1,4
13/05/2021	Moverly bush tucker garden	<i>Alpinia caerulea</i>	3	3	140					2
		<i>Austromyrtis dulcis</i>	4	4	140					2
		<i>Backhousia citriodora</i>	1	1	200					2
		<i>Davidsonia pruriens</i>	1	1	200					2
		<i>Dianella congesta</i>	5	5	FT				INDIG	2
		<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	1	1	140					2
		<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	3	3	140					2
		<i>Philotheca myoporoides</i>	1	1	140					2
		<i>Prostanthera incisa</i>	2	2	140					2
		<i>Prostanthera ovalifolia</i>	3	3	140					2
		<i>Podocarpus elatus</i>	1	1	FT					2
		<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>	5	5	FT					2
14/05/2021	P1	<i>Angophora hispida</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	10	10	FT					3
		<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	10	10	FT				INDIG	3
21/05/2021	P1	<i>Angophora hispida</i>	5	5	MT					2
	P1	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	8	8	ST					2
	P1	<i>Banksia serrata</i>	5	5	MT					2

CS1/22

	P1	<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	5	5	300					2
	P1	<i>Isopogon aneminifolius</i>	4	4	200					2
	W1	<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	21	21	FT					2
	P1	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	7	7	FT				INDIG	2
	W1	<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	8	8	FT					2
	W1	<i>Viminaria juncea</i>	8	8	FT				INDIG	2
	P1	<i>Xanthorrhoea resinosa</i>	5	5	MT				INDIG	2
28/05/2021	P1	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	25	25	FT				INDIG	3

CS1/22

National
Recovery Plan

Acacia terminalis
subsp. *terminalis*
(Sunshine Wattle)



Authors: Martin Bremner and Ann Goeth
April 2010



Australian Government

© Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW), 2010

This work is copyright. However, material presented in this plan may be copied for personal use or published for educational purposes, providing that any extracts are fully acknowledged. Apart from this and any other use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced without prior written permission from the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW).

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW)
59-61 Goulburn Street
(PO Box A290)
Sydney South NSW 1232
Phone: (02) 9995 5000 (switchboard)
Phone: 131 555 (information & publications requests)
TTY: (02) 9211 4723
Fax: (02) 9995 5999
Email: info@environment.nsw.gov.au
Website: www.environment.nsw.gov.au

Note: This recovery plan sets out the actions necessary to stop the decline of, and support the recovery of, the listed threatened subspecies.

The plan has been developed with the involvement and cooperation of a broad range of stakeholders, but individual stakeholders have not necessarily committed to undertaking specific actions. The attainment of objectives and the provision of funds may be subject to budgetary and other constraints affecting the parties involved. Proposed actions may be subject to modification over the life of the plan due to changes in knowledge.

Requests for information or comments regarding the recovery program for *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis* are best directed to:

The *Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis* Recovery Plan Coordinator
Biodiversity Conservation Section, Metro Branch
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW)
PO Box 1967
Hurstville NSW 2220
Phone: 02 9585 6678

Cover photo: Martin Bremner

This plan should be cited as follows:

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW) (2010), *Recovery Plan for Acacia terminalis terminalis* (Sunshine Wattle), Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW), Sydney.

ISBN 978 1 74122 369 9
DECCW 2006/627

Printed on recycled paper

Draft Recovery Plan for the Sunshine Wattle (*Acacia terminalis* subsp. *terminalis*)

Foreword

This document constitutes the formal National and NSW State Recovery Plan for *Acacia terminalis terminalis*, an endangered subspecies of the Sunshine Wattle (*Acacia terminalis*). It considers the conservation requirements of the subspecies across its known range, and identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of the Sunshine Wattle in nature and the parties who will undertake these actions.

Acacia terminalis terminalis is listed as endangered on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* 1999, and endangered on the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act* 1995. It is an erect or spreading shrub, 1-5 metres tall, with a very limited distribution that extends for approximately 23 km from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay, in the local government areas of Manly, Mosman, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick, and Rockdale.

The overall objective of this recovery plan is to ensure the long-term survival of the subspecies in the wild by promoting *in situ* conservation. The recovery actions detailed in this plan include:

- to identify and manage the threats operating at sites that contain the subspecies;
- to increase the legislative protection afforded to the subspecies at all sites;
- to conduct surveys and research that will assist with the management of the subspecies; and
- to raise awareness about the threats to the subspecies and involve the community in the recovery program.

It is intended that the recovery plan will be implemented over a five year period. The actions in this plan will primarily be undertaken by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water.

LISA CORBYN
Director-General

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Acknowledgments

The DECCW wishes to acknowledge the following individuals, and their respective organisations for their contributions to the development of this recovery plan:

- Danny Hirschfeld, Randwick City Council
- Phillip Kodela, Royal Botanic Gardens
- Teresa James, Consultant
- Salli Felton, Sydney Water
- Peter Jensen, Sydney Harbour Federation Trust
- Melanie Tyas and Dominic Adshead, Harbour North Area, NPWS
- Paul Ibbetsen, Harbour South Area, NPWS
- Jeff Hill, Woollahra Council
- Steven Smith, Mosman Council
- Marion Westmacott, Botanical Illustrator
- Annette Wilson, Australian Biological Resources Study

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	I
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	II
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT	1
2.1 LEGAL STATUS	1
2.2 RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE THREATENED SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT 1995	1
2.3 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACT 1999	2
3 DESCRIPTION AND TAXONOMY	2
3.1 DESCRIPTION	2
3.2 TAXONOMY	2
4 DISTRIBUTION AND HABITAT	3
4.1 CURRENT DISTRIBUTION	3
4.2 HISTORICAL DISTRIBUTION	3
4.3 POPULATION SIZE	3
4.4 LAND TENURE AND ZONING	5
4.5 HABITAT	5
4.5.1 Landform, Climate, Geology and Soils	5
4.5.2 Associated Vegetation	6
5 BIOLOGY AND ECOLOGY	8
5.1 HABIT AND LIFE CYCLE	8
5.2 POLLINATION, FLOWERING AND SEED PRODUCTION	8
5.3 SEED DISPERSAL AND SEED BANK DYNAMICS	8
5.4 DISTURBANCE ECOLOGY	9
6 THREATS AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES OR MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS	9
6.1 CURRENT THREATS	9
6.1.1 Habitat loss and fragmentation	9
6.1.2 Weed invasion	10
6.1.3 Dieback from <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	10
6.1.4 Access & visitation issues	11
6.1.5 Fire and other disturbance	11
6.1.6 European rabbits	11
6.1.7 Hybridisation	12
6.2 LIMITS TO CURRENT KNOWLEDGE	12
6.3 TRANSLOCATION AND EX SITU CONSERVATION	12
7 PREVIOUS RECOVERY ACTIONS	13
7.1 IN-SITU PROTECTION	13
7.2 THREATENED SPECIES DATA COLLECTION AND AUDIT	13
7.3 PROFILE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES	14
7.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF A RECOVERY TEAM	14
7.5 WORKING GROUP TO COMBAT PHYTOPHTHORA	14
8 PROPOSED RECOVERY OBJECTIVES, ACTIONS AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	14
9 IMPLEMENTATION	20
10 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES	20
10.1 SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES	20
10.2 ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES	20
11 BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS	21
12 PREPARATION DETAILS	21
13 REVIEW DATE	21
14 REFERENCES	21
15 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT	22

Recovery Plan	The Sunshine Wattle
APPENDIX 1	PUBLIC AUTHORITY RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER NSW LEGISLATION.....
APPENDIX 2	SITE DETAILS FOR THE 27 KNOWN POPULATIONS AND 53 KNOWN SUBPOPULATIONS OF <i>ACACIA TERMINALIS TERMINALIS</i>
APPENDIX 3:	SPECIES PROFILE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES29
APPENDIX 4	SITE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT PROFORMA
APPENDIX 5	ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO THE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY OF <i>ACACIA TERMINALIS TERMINALIS</i>
APPENDIX 6	IDENTIFICATION KEY FOR THE FOUR SUBSPECIES OF <i>A. TERMINALIS</i>, INCLUDING <i>ACACIA TERMINALIS TERMINALIS</i>
	24
	26
	36
	39
	41

FIGURES

Figures 1a-d	Characteristic features of the four subspecies of <i>Acacia terminalis</i>	4
Figure 2	Known distribution of <i>Acacia terminalis terminalis</i> in NSW.	7

TABLES

Table 1	Populations by size class.....	5
Table 2.	Land tenures for 53 <i>Acacia terminalis terminalis</i> sites.....	5
Table 3	<i>Acacia terminalis terminalis</i> populations by soil landscape unit (Chapman et al 1989)*	6
Table 4	Populations by vegetation map unit following (a) Benson & Howell (1994) and (b) Tindall <i>et al.</i> (2003).*	8
Table 5	The major environmental weeds invading the habitat of <i>Acacia terminalis terminalis</i>	10
Table 6	Priority research areas for <i>Acacia terminalis terminalis</i>	13
Table 7	Estimated costs, funding source and responsible parties for implementing the actions identified in the Recovery Plan.	23

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

1 Introduction

Acacia terminalis terminalis is an erect or spreading shrub, 1- 5 metres tall, with pale yellow flower heads. It occurs only in New South Wales (NSW), and is currently only known from 27 populations within an area that extends for 23 km from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay.

This document constitutes the formal National and State Recovery Plan for *A.t.terminalis* and, as such, considers the requirements of the subspecies across its known range. It identifies the actions to be taken to ensure the long-term viability of *A.t.terminalis* in nature and the parties who will undertake these actions. The attainment of the objectives of this recovery plan are subject to budgetary and other constraints affecting the parties involved.

This plan has been prepared by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW) (DECCW) in consultation with Phillip Kodela from the Royal Botanic Gardens. The information in this recovery plan was accurate to the best available knowledge on the date it was approved.

2 Legislative Context**2.1 Legal status**

A.t.terminalis is listed as endangered on the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and as endangered on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).

2.2 Responsibilities under the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995***Recovery plan preparation, exhibition and implementation***

The TSC Act and the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Amendment Act 2002* (hereafter referred to jointly as the TSC Act) provide a legislative framework to protect and encourage the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species, endangered populations and endangered and vulnerable ecological communities in NSW. Under this legislation, the Director General of DECCW must prepare a Threatened Species Priorities Action Statement, which outlines a strategy for the recovery of each listed threatened species in NSW. The strategy for any

particular species may include the requirement for a recovery plan to be prepared, however this is no longer a mandatory requirement for every threatened species. The TSC Act includes specific requirements for both the matters to be addressed by recovery plans and the process for preparing recovery plans. This recovery plan satisfies these provisions.

The TSC Act requires that a government agency must not undertake actions inconsistent with a recovery plan. The actions identified in this plan for the recovery of *A.t.terminalis* in NSW are primarily the responsibility of DECCW. Other public authorities may have statutory responsibilities relevant to the conservation and protection of *A.t.terminalis*. Public authorities with core legislative responsibilities relevant to the protection and management of *A.t.terminalis* and its habitat are listed in Appendix 1.

Consultation with Aboriginal people

Involvement of Aboriginal communities in the development of the recovery plan has been sought by DECCW. None of the currently known locations where *A.t.terminalis* occurs is on land managed by Local Aboriginal Land Councils. Should new sightings of this subspecies occur on such land, DECCW will identify and consult with the responsible Local Aboriginal Land Council(s), Elders or other groups representing Aboriginal people in the area on implementation of the plan. Aboriginal participation in the implementation of recovery actions will be encouraged.

Critical Habitat

The TSC Act makes provision for the identification and declaration of critical habitat for species, populations and ecological communities listed as endangered.

To date, critical habitat has not been declared for the species under the TSC Act. The declaration of critical habitat in NSW is not considered to be a priority for this subspecies at this stage, as other mechanisms provide for its protection. However, this recovery plan identifies (in section 4.5) the habitat features that would contain habitat that is critical to the survival of the subspecies, as required by the EPBC Act. Action 2.4 of this Recovery Plan provides a mechanism for reconsidering the need for critical habitat nomination under the TSC Act

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

for one of the high priority sites for the conservation of the subspecies.

Key Threatening Processes

A key threatening process (KTP) is a process listed under the TSC Act or the EPBC Act that threatens, or has the capability to threaten, the survival or evolutionary development of species, populations, or endangered ecological communities.

Clearing of native vegetation has been observed to affect *A.t.terminalis*. The Final Determination for this KTP defines clearing as 'the destruction of a sufficient proportion of one or more stratae (layers) within a stand or stands of native vegetation so as to result in the loss, or long term modification, of the structure, composition and ecological function of a stand or stands (NSW Scientific Committee 2001).

Other KTPs that may affect *A.t.terminalis* are:

- Ecological consequences of high frequency fires (NSW Scientific Committee 2000);
- Invasion, establishment and spread of *Lantana camara* (NSW Scientific Committee 2006).
- Infection of native plants by *Phytophthora cinnamomi* disease (NSW Scientific Committee 2002).

In addition to these KTPs, a number of other threats to the survival of *A.t.terminalis* exist (see Section 6.1).

Licensing

Any activity not requiring development consent under the NSW *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) or the NSW *Native Vegetation Conservation Act 2003* (NV Act), which is likely to impact on *A.t.terminalis*, or damage its habitat, requires a licence from DECCW under the provisions of the TSC Act or NSW *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NPW Act) as a defence against prosecution. If the impact is likely to be significant, an SIS is required.

Other conservation measures

The TSC Act includes provision for other measures that may be taken to conserve *A.t.terminalis* and its habitat, including the making of a Stop Work Order or Joint Management Agreement.

2.3 Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999

The EPBC Act provides a legislative framework for the protection of threatened species across Australia. In preparing a Commonwealth Recovery Plan, consideration must be given to the role and interests of Aboriginal people in the conservation of Australia's biodiversity. The Act also seeks to impose the obligation (arising from the listing) for responsible agencies (particularly Commonwealth) to adopt protective measures.

As *A.t.terminalis* is listed nationally under the EPBC Act, any person proposing to undertake actions likely to have a significant impact on this subspecies should refer the action to the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts for consideration. The Minister will then decide whether the action requires EPBC Act approval. This is in addition to any State or Local Government approval required.

Administrative guidelines are available from the Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts to assist proponents in determining whether their action is likely to have a significant impact.

Other legislation relevant for the conservation and recovery of *A. t. terminalis* is listed in Appendix 5.

3 Description and Taxonomy

3.1 Description

A.t.terminalis is an erect or spreading shrub, 1-5 metres tall, with pale yellow flowers and seed pods 3-11 cm long. The small branches (branchlets) are angled and have longitudinal ridges. The leaves including stalks (petioles) are 0.5-2.1 cm long, and contain between 2 and 5 pairs of pinnae (=leaflets; World Wide Wattle 2006).

3.2 Taxonomy

There are four recognised subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* (Figures 1a-d; Kodela & Harden 2002). World Wide Wattle (2006) describes the distribution and distinguishing characteristics of each subspecies and describes those of *A. t. terminalis* as follows:

A.t.terminalis occurs mainly in near coastal areas from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

south to Botany Bay, and it flowers from March to July. Compared to the other subspecies, it has denser short hair on branchlets, leaf stalks, and flower stalk, and is of white or pale yellow colour. Its flower stalks are thicker and contain smaller glands.

Appendix 6 and Figure 1a-d provide more details that aid in identifying the different subspecies of *A.terminalis*, including *A.t.terminalis*.

4 Distribution and Habitat

In this recovery plan, *A.t.terminalis* records within 300 metres of each other have been defined as one population as dispersal of the subspecies is unlikely to exceed this distance. Populations may consist of a number of sites, as sites have been defined on the basis of tenure or management boundaries.

4.1 Current distribution

A.t.terminalis has a very restricted distribution that extends for approximately 23 km from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay (Figure 2). Within this distribution, it is known from 27 populations, which are subdivided into 53 sites. All sites occur in the local government areas of Manly, Mosman, Warringah, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick, and Rockdale. The subspecies has an extent of occurrence of approximately 200 km². A site at Dobroyd Head in Sydney Harbour NP may also contain *A.t.terminalis*, although this requires confirmation (A. Duque-Portugal, pers. comm.).

Outside of this distribution, intermediates between *A.t.terminalis* and other subspecies of *A. terminalis* have been recorded in nearby local areas including Lane Cove and on Lyly Road, Warringah (P. Kodela, pers. comm.). These intermediates are not afforded statutory protection under the TSC Act and subsequently are not addressed in this recovery plan.

4.2 Historical distribution

Acacia t. terminalis was first collected by Sir Joseph Banks between 28 April and 5 May 1770 at Botany Bay. A number of subsequent collections of the subspecies were made in the

19th and early 20th centuries in nearby suburbs including South Coogee, Matraville, Vaucluse, Rose Bay, Botany, La Perouse, North Bondi and Maroubra. The locations from which many of these early collections were made were subsequently developed.

Sites at Matraville and North Head were cleared for development in 1997 and 2005, respectively (Anne Clements & Associates 2001; Total Earth Care 2004). The subspecies has been planted on Goat Island using propagative material sourced from North Head (R. Newton, pers. comm.) but these plants are believed to have subsequently died (P. Ibbetsen, pers. comm.). The subspecies was also reportedly planted in Centennial Park in 1913 (RBG herbarium).

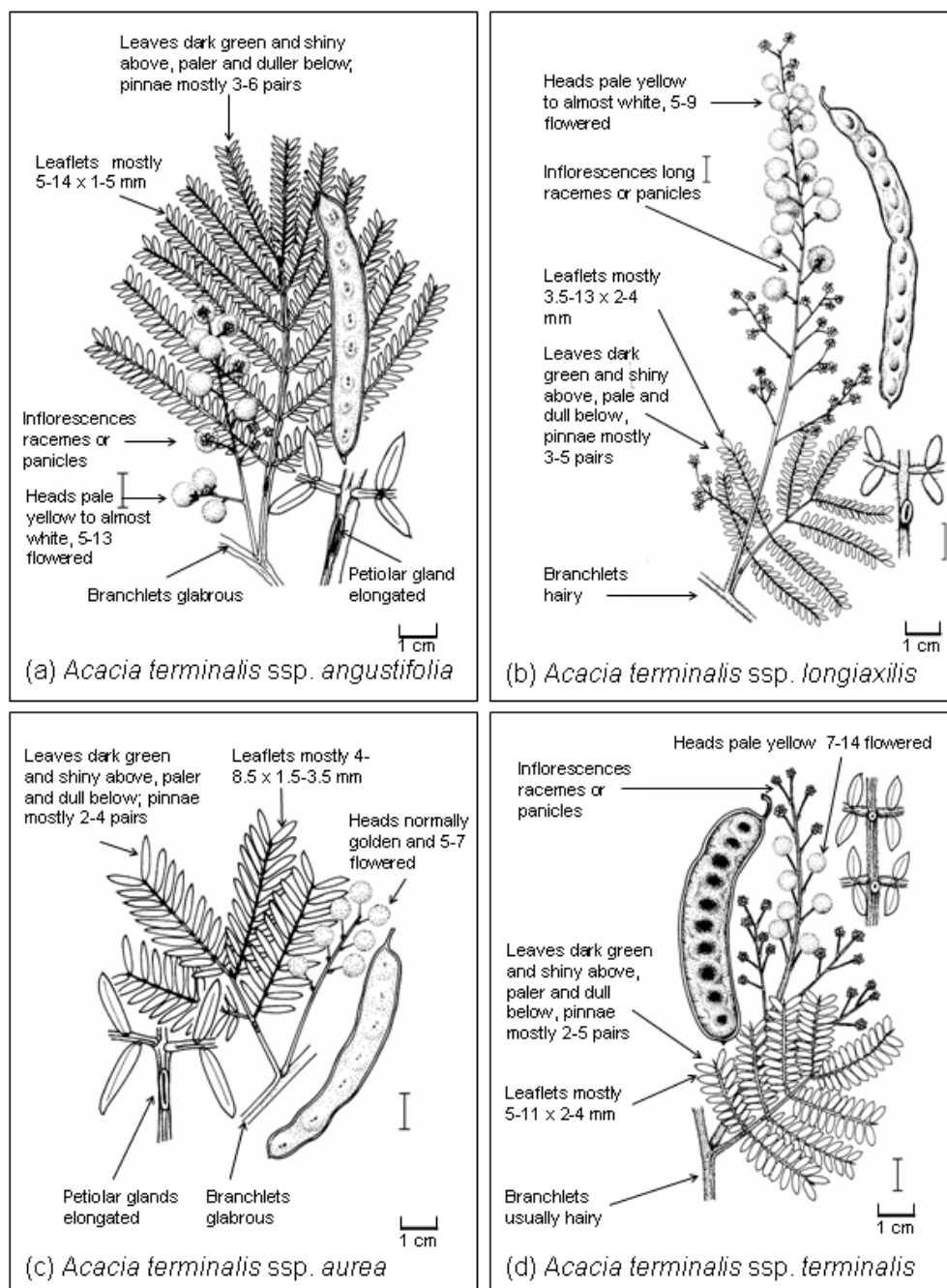
4.3 Population size

The total population size of a taxon is taken to be the total number of mature individuals i.e. individuals that are capable of reproduction (IUCN 2000). The total number of mature *A. t. terminalis* individuals across all 27 known populations is estimated to be less than 500.

The size of individual populations varies from a few individuals to hundreds of mature plants, although only six populations contain more than 10 mature plants (Table 1).

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle



Figures 1a-d. Characteristic features of the four subspecies of *Acacia terminalis*. Illustrations by Marion Westmacott and reproduced from "Flora of Australia" (Volume 11A), with permission from the Australian Biological Resources Study and Marion Westmacott

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Table 1 Populations by size class

Population size class	<10	11-50	51-100	>100	Not Recorded
Number of populations	14	4	1	1	7

Significant fluctuations in the number of plants at individual sites have been observed for the subspecies, and this is thought to be primarily a consequence of the subspecies requiring disturbance to trigger recruitment. At least six sites have experienced drastic declines in population numbers (At1a, 1b, 9d(i), 9e(i); 9f, 22; all site details in Appendix 2). At four sites, plants had been recorded previously, but could not be found during the preparation of this recovery plan (At1i, 15b, 19a, 21). On the contrary, significant recruitment (i.e. hundreds of seedlings germinating) was observed at six sites during the preparation of this recovery plan (At1d, 4, 8a-b, 18a(i)).

Recent ecological burns appear to have been the trigger for the significant recruitment events, whilst the sites with significant declines in plant numbers generally contained long unburnt vegetation (M. Bremner, pers. comm.).

4.4 Land tenure and zoning

Table 2 shows tenures for the land on which *A.t.terminalis* occurs. Fifteen sites occur within Sydney Harbour National Park and are zoned as National Park (At1a, 1d, 1g-l, 8a-b, 9f, 11, 12, 15b, 18a(i)). The Sydney Harbour Federation Trust manages seven sites zoned 'Special Uses' (5a), four at Georges Heights (At9c-e, 9g) and three at the former School of Artillery at North Head (At2a-c).

Table 2. Land tenures for 53 *Acacia terminalis* sites.

Landmanager	Sites (%)
DECCW	15 (28%)
Mosman Council	13 (24%)
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	7 (13%)
Department of Defence	2 (4%)
Woollahra Council	3 (6%)
Private	4 (7%)
Sydney Water	2 (4%)
Randwick Council	2 (4%)
Waverley Council	1 (2%)
Dept of Lands/RTA	1 (2%)
Rockdale Council	1 (2%)
Warringah Council	2 (4%)

The Department of Defence manages two sites (At9b & 15a zoned 5(a) Special Uses). This Department also currently manages a third site

(At22), but this site will in the future be transferred to the ownership of Randwick Council.

Sydney Water owns two sites, at the North Head Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), which is zoned 5(a) Special Uses. One site occurs on a bushland remnant that is owned by the Department of Lands and RTA and partly zoned 2(a) Residential and Road Reserve (At24).

Mosman Council manages a large number of sites, both on crown and road reserves. Seven of these sites on crown reserves are zoned 7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland): (At3a-b, 4-6, 10, 13c), while four others are zoned 6(a) Public Recreation (At3c, 9a, 13a, 14). The two sites on road reserves are also zoned 6(a) Public Recreation (At7, 13b).

Woollahra Council is responsible for three sites on either crown reserves (At16 & 17a) or council reserves (At21), all zoned 6(a) Public Recreation. Waverley Council manages two sites on road reserves (At19a & 20), both zoned as 2(a) Residential.

Randwick Council manages two sites, one within a council work depot zoned 5(a) Special Uses (At23); the second site is currently being transferred to Randwick Council from the Department of Defence. Rockdale Council manages one site, located in a reserve zoned 6 General Recreation (At25).

Warringah Council manages two sites (At 26&27), both located on council reserve and zoned as Public Open Space. One of these (At26) is presently managed by both Warringah Council and the Department of Lands.

Only four sites occur on private land, in the Waverley LGA (At19b & 20, zoned Residential) and Manly LGA (At1e-f). The latter two sites are owned by St. Patricks College, and at site At1f, the majority of plants (90%) and habitat (95%) will be removed as part of an approved residential development. Site At1e is zoned 5(s) Special Uses – Seminary (Heritage) Zone.

4.5 Habitat

4.5.1 Landform, Climate, Geology and Soils

A.t.terminalis usually occupies sandy soil on creek banks, hillslopes or in shallow soil in rock

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

crevices and sandstone platforms on cliffs (World Wide Wattle 2006).

Some sites containing the subspecies occur on rock outcrops, which are associated with skeletal sandy soils, while others are located on hillslopes, which generally have deeper soils with high proportions of outcropping sandstone (M. Bremner, pers. comm.). A small number of sites at North Head and Randwick Environment Park occupy deep aeolian dune sands (M. Bremner, pers. comm.). At Randwick Environment Park, this may be the result of human related soil movement (D. Hirschfeld, pers. comm.).

The subspecies has been recorded from five soil landscape units, although the vast majority of populations occur on the Hawkesbury and Lambert soil landscape units (Table 3).

Table 3 *Acacia terminalis terminalis* populations by soil landscape unit (Chapman et al 1989)*

Landscape	Soil landscape unit	Substrate	Populations (%)
Colluvial	Hawkesbury (ha)	Hawkesbury Sandstone	18 (60%)
Erosional	Lambert (la)	Hawkesbury Sandstone	5 (17%)
Aeolian	North Head (nh)	Sand	3 (10%)
Aeolian	Newport (np)	Sand	2 (7%)
Aeolian	Tuggerah (tg)	Sand	2 (7%)

*where populations occupy two or more soil landscape units they have been recorded as two or more populations. The total number of populations is thus 30 instead of 27.

All sites described in this recovery plan occur below 100 metres. Annual precipitation in the distribution area (at Sydney Airport climatic station) is 1100 mm, while the mean daily maximum/minimum temperature is 26.3/18.7° in January and 16.9/6.9° C in July.

4.5.2 Associated Vegetation

A.t.terminalis is described by World Wide Wattle (2006) as being scattered or locally common in scrub and open eucalypt woodland or forest.

Populations visited for the purpose of this recovery plan occurred in the following broad vegetation types, following Specht (1981):

- Forest, open forest, woodland and open woodland associations of *Angophora costata*, *Eucalyptus botryoides*, *E. gummifera*, *E. resinifera*, *E. piperita*, *E. scias*, *E. haemastoma*, *E. punctata*, *E. pilularis* and/or *Banksia integrifolia*;
- Low open forest, low woodland and low open woodland associations of *Eucalyptus*

botryoides, *E. gummifera*, *E. robusta*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *B. ericifolia*, *Ficus rubiginosa*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, and/or *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*;

- Closed scrub, scrub, open scrub and tall shrubland associations of *Leptospermum laevigatum*, *Kunzea ambigua*, *Melaleuca nodosa*, *M. armillaris*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *B. ericifolia*, *B. aemula*, *Pittosporum undulatum*, *Hakea dactyloides*, *Allocasuarina distyla*, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Glochidion ferdinandi*, *Notolaea longifolia* and/or *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*; and
- Heathland, open heathland and shrubland associations of *Melaleuca nodosa*, *Allocasuarina distyla*, *Lepto laevigatum*, *Banksia spinulosa*, *B. integrifolia*, *B. ericifolia*, *Monotoca elliptica*, *Acacia longifolia*, *Hakea teretifolia*, *Grevillea buxifolia*, and/or *Epacris longiflora*.

Table 4 shows the distribution of populations in relation to the vegetation mapping of Benson & Howell (1994) and Tindall *et al* (2003) respectively. Please note, however, that many of the vegetation remnants that the subspecies inhabits were not mapped in these projects as a consequence of their small size.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

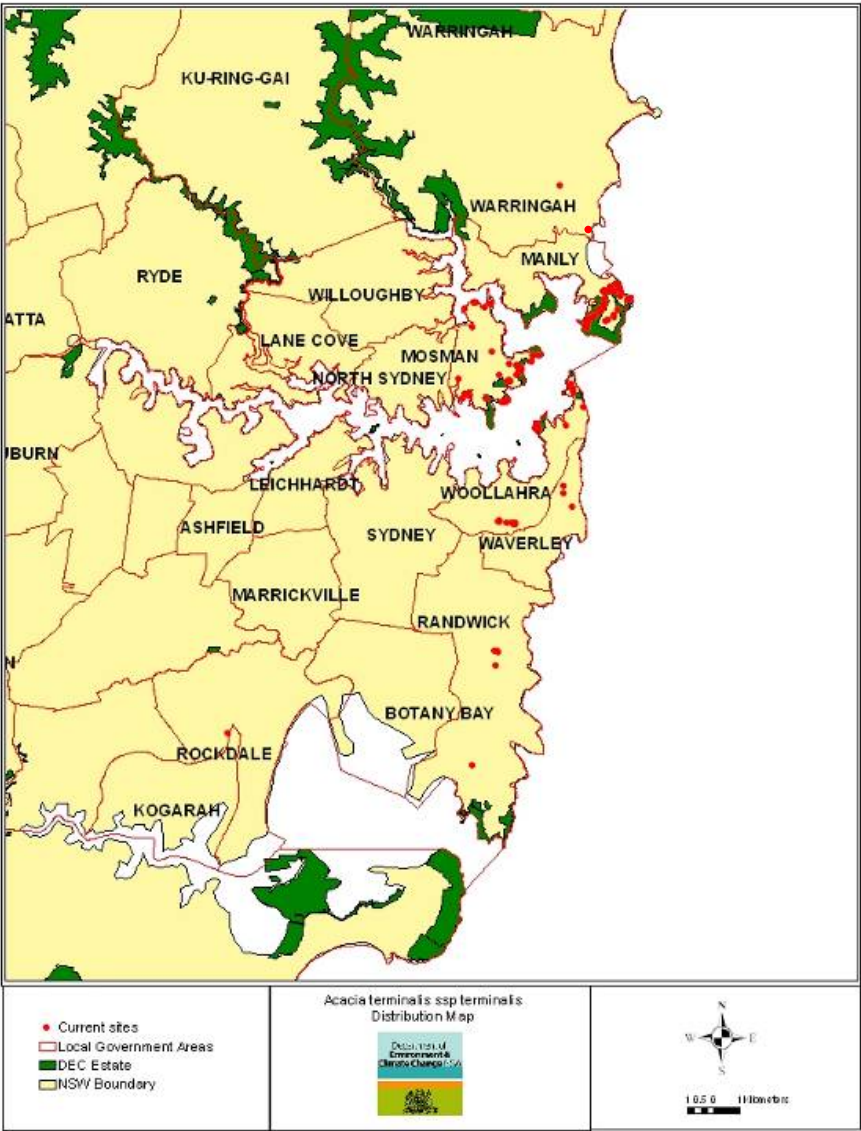


Figure 2. Known distribution of *Acacia terminalis terminalis* in NSW.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Table 4 Populations by vegetation map unit following (a) Benson & Howell (1994) and (b) Tindall *et al.* (2003).*

(a) Vegetation Map Unit Benson & Howell 1994	Populations (%)*
Not mapped	12 (44%)
Sydney Sandstone Gully Forest (10ag)	10 (37%)
Coastal Sandstone Heath (21g)	3 (11%)
Sydney Sandstone Ridgeline Woodland (10ar)	1 (4%)
Coastal Dune Heath (21b)	1 (4%)
(b) Vegetation Map Unit Tindall <i>et al.</i> 2003	Populations (%)
Not mapped	12 (36%)
Coastal Sandstone Gully Forest	5 (15%)
Coastal Sandstone Ridgeline Woodland	5 (15%)
Littoral Thicket	4 (12%)
Coastal Sandstone Plateau Heath	3 (9%)
Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub	3 (9%)
Sandstone Headland Scrub	1 (3%)

*where populations occupy two or more vegetation map units they have been recorded as two or more populations

4.5.3 Habitat Critical to Survival

Habitat critical to the survival of *A.t.terminalis* includes:

- the area of occupancy of populations;
- areas of similar habitat surrounding and linking populations; and
- additional occurrences of similar habitat that may contain undiscovered populations of the species or be suitable for future translocations.

Apart from the area of occupancy of known populations, the location of habitat critical to survival has not been mapped.

5 Biology and Ecology

Very little is known about the biology and ecology of *Acacia terminalis* or the extent to which this varies between subspecies. Unless specifically stated as otherwise, the information in this section refers to observations of unspecified subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* and may not strictly apply to *A.t.terminalis*. This information has been provided as a guide in the absence of more specific information and should be applied with caution.

5.1 Habit and life cycle

A.t.terminalis is an erect or spreading shrub, 1 - 5 metres tall. *A. terminalis* has a lifespan of between 8 and 20 years, and a primary juvenile period of between 2 and 4 years (T. Auld, pers. comm.).

So far, no other information is available on the life cycle of this species, or any of the subspecies. For example, it is unknown at what age the plants first start to produce flowers or seed.

5.2 Pollination, flowering and seed production

Acacia terminalis is self incompatible, i.e. pollen transfer from plant to plant is essential for seed set (Knox *et al.* 1985). The flowers are protogynous, that is they first function in the female phase (only the stigmas are exerted) and later in the male phase (the filaments are elongated and the anthers split open; Knox *et al.* 1985).

World Wide Wattle (2006) describes the flowering period of *A.t.terminalis* as March to July. However, plants at a number of sites were observed to be in bud in early January 2006, and flowering by mid-February (M. Bremner, pers. comm.).

The natural pollinators of *A. terminalis* appear to be small birds (including Thornbills, Silvereyes, and Spinebills) which collect pollen on their head feathers as they probe for nectar, which is released by extra floral nectaries on the petioles of each leaf (Knox *et al.* 1985). However, during the summer months, honeybees (*Apis mellifera*) may share pollination with small birds, as they sometimes feed from the extra floral nectaries and visit flowers for pollen (Kenrick *et al.* 1985, cited in Benson & McDougall 1996).

5.3 Seed dispersal and seed bank dynamics

The seed pods of *A. terminalis* mature and release their hard coated seed in November (Benson & McDougall 1996; Auld & O'Connell 1991). Initially, seeds are dispersed via gravity. Secondly, ants may also disperse the seed, but this is likely to be limited to a distance of a few metres (Rice and Westoby 1981; Auld 1996).

Acacia species generally have high seed dormancy and long-lived persistent seedbanks (Auld 1996). *A. terminalis* has a persistent soil seedbank which may last for up to 50 years. Seed viability of greater than 95% has been recorded for *A. terminalis* (Auld & O'Connell 1991).

Germination of the species occurs mainly after fire, when it is triggered by heat (D. Keith, pers. comm.). A fire temperature of >60°C is required for maximum germination of *A. terminalis* (D. Keith, pers. comm.).

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Keith pers. comm. in Benson & McDougall 1996).

5.4 Disturbance ecology

Seedlings often grow on the edge of roads and tracks in long unburnt vegetation, which may indicate that physical disturbance triggers recruitment (M. Bremner, pers. obs.). It has also been suggested that drought conditions assist in breaking the seed coat and thus dormancy (S. Smith, pers. comm.).

A.t.terminalis should be considered a fire sensitive obligate seeder. It is killed by high intensity fire and does not seem to resprout after fire (T. Auld pers. comm. in Conacher Travers 2004). The interval between fires should thus be long enough to allow post-fire seedlings to mature and sufficiently replenish the seedbank.

As a rough guide for the minimum fire interval for this subspecies, at least 3 times the primary juvenile period are required to achieve a good replenishment of the soil seed bank after fire (T. Auld, pers. comm.). The primary juvenile period is at the age of 2-4 years. Hence, a minimum fire-free interval of 6-12 years is appropriate for *A.t.terminalis*. The shorter interval of 6 years should only be applied when the primary juvenile period following the previous fire has been 2 years.

The maximum fire-free interval for the subspecies is not known. However, based on the estimated longevity of the subspecies, a maximum period of 20 years would seem appropriate.

Germination after fires is highest if the fire temperature is $>60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (D. Keith pers. comm. in Benson & McDougall 1996) or of 'moderate intensity' (Auld & O'Connell 1991). The latter is based on the fact that only a small proportion (6-9%) of *A. terminalis* seed is expected to germinate in the top 1 cm of soil following a low intensity burn ($<500\text{kW m}^{-1}$), whereas under a moderate intensity burn (1500kW m^{-1}), up to 96% of *A. terminalis* seed is expected to germinate to a soil depth of 5 cm (Auld & O'Connell 1991).

Depending on the available seedbank in the top few centimetres of the soil, the application of low intensity burns may lead to population declines in species such as *Acacia terminalis* (Auld & O'Connell 1991). Accordingly, it is

recommended that moderate intensity fires be applied in habitat of *A.t.terminalis*, in preference to low intensity fires. In such fires, a greater proportion of seeds in the top few centimetres of soil will be killed, but germination will occur of seeds below that depth (Auld & O'Connell 1991). However, fires may have to be of lower intensity at *A.t.terminalis* sites with shallow soils, as otherwise, all seeds will be killed.

Recent research also suggests that the temperature reached during the passage of a fire is more critical (in terms of its effect on germination) than the duration of the heating, at least for temperatures up to and including 100°C (Auld & O'Connell 1991).

The most appropriate season to burn *A.t.terminalis* sites has not been examined. As the subspecies has a persistent seed bank it is not necessary for fires to occur immediately following the fruiting season. It is assumed that late summer and autumn fires would be preferable, since the seedlings at these times should encounter favourable moisture conditions for growth (Auld 1996). In addition, such fires are more likely to produce the higher intensity fires that are required for germination.

6 Threats and Management Issues or Management Considerations

6.1 Current threats

6.1.1 Habitat loss and fragmentation

A.t.terminalis occurs in a highly urbanised part of eastern Sydney and it is likely that much of the original habitat of the subspecies has been lost to development. Today, the subspecies generally occupies small and fragmented bushland remnants.

The clearing of habitat for *A.t.terminalis* continues and, in the last 10 years, two important sites have been destroyed for residential development (at Matraville comprising 71 individuals and North Head comprising 87 individuals; Anne Clements & Associates 2001; Total Earth Care 2004).

All but 4 of the 53 known sites occur on public land, however only 15 sites occur on DECCW estate and only 7 other sites are zoned for Environment Protection. All other sites are not zoned specifically for conservation, and so are potentially at risk of development.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

6.1.2 Weed invasion

One of the main consequences of habitat fragmentation and urbanisation is weed invasion. The viability of several populations of *A.t.terminalis* are threatened by direct competition by weeds, as well as the disruption to life cycle processes (including recruitment) that results from the associated habitat degradation (Table 5).

Table 5 The major environmental weeds invading the habitat of *Acacia terminalis terminalis*

Scientific name	English name
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Whiskey Grass
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning Glory
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Crofton Weed
<i>Cotoneaster</i> sp.	Cotoneaster
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Ink Weed
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	Asparagus Fern
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone Fern
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaved Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-leaved Privet
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i> *	Native Daphne
<i>Glochidion ferdinandi</i> *	Cheese Tree

* native species that contribute to a mesic shift in the absence of fire

Different sites are affected by different weed species and the degree of weed invasion varies significantly between (and within) sites. In the absence of fire, some native species (including *Pittosporum undulatum* and *Glochidion ferdinandi*) can act in a 'weedy' manner and contribute to a mesic shift in the vegetation that is occupied by *A.t.terminalis*. This mesic shift is likely to suppress recruitment of the subspecies and should be managed through the application of fire, or where this is not possible, through the selective culling of the weed species.

The management of weeds at *A.t.terminalis* sites requires targeted bush regeneration efforts that aim to restore and maintain areas of suitable habitat for the subspecies. However, it is important that land managers are aware that weed control measures have the potential to impact negatively on the subspecies and caution should be used when applying herbicides within or near habitat for the subspecies.

The long term success of bush regeneration efforts at *A.t.terminalis* sites will rely on the

successful mitigation and/or amelioration of the factors that are contributing to the degradation of the bushland remnants of which they are a part. These factors include:

- altered hydrological flows (including associated problems with erosion and sedimentation);
- altered soil pH and nutrient levels;
- green waste dumping;
- inappropriate access; and
- the importation of fill material.

The measures to address these factors (including stormwater management devices, walking trail upgrades, fencing, community awareness programs) will be most efficiently coordinated through a plan of management, or similar. The preparation of such a document for each bushland remnant that the subspecies inhabits will assist in ensuring that the appropriate measures are implemented in a coordinated and strategic manner, and that the causes of degradation are addressed, as well as the symptoms (i.e. the weeds).

6.1.3 Dieback from *Phytophthora cinnamomi*

Infection of native plants with *Phytophthora cinnamomi* has been listed as a Key Threatening Process under State (TSC Act) and Commonwealth legislation (EPBC Act). *P. cinnamomi* is a fungus like soil-borne organism that infects a large range of species. Infected species can display a range of symptoms; some are killed, some are damaged but endure, and others show no apparent symptoms (NSW Scientific Committee 2002).

P. cinnamomi disperses independently through very moist but well aerated soil, with annual rates of downslope spread ranging from a few to hundreds of metres, depending on the hydrology of substrates. Propagules may also be dispersed by vehicles, walkers and the movement of soil (NSW Scientific Committee 2002).

P. cinnamomi has been identified extensively at Middle Head and Georges Heights in close proximity to *A.t.terminalis* sites (P. Jensen, pers. comm.). It is not known whether *A.t.terminalis* is susceptible to *P. cinnamomi*. However, even if it is not susceptible to direct attack, the subspecies will potentially be affected by habitat degradation should the vegetation at a site become infected with the pathogen and experience dieback.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

The Sydney Harbour Dieback Working Group was established in 2003 to protect bushland on the Sydney Harbour foreshores from the spread and impact of *P. cinnamomi*. The working group has produced draft Best Practice Management Guidelines to assist in management for *P. cinnamomi* prone areas (SHDWG 2005). These address issues including:

- Hygiene protocols for bushland contractors;
- Detection, diagnosis and mapping of infected areas;
- Guidelines for tree injection;
- Guidelines for the use of mulch;
- Guidelines for track construction; and
- Recommended signage.

These guidelines can be viewed at www.harbourtrust.gov.au. It is recommended that managers of sites that are at risk of *P. cinnamomi* infection consult these guidelines before undertaking work in, or upslope of, *A.t.terminalis* sites. The appropriate measures to mitigate and/or ameliorate habitat degradation by *P. cinnamomi* infection are best addressed through the preparation and implementation of a plan of management, or similar.

6.1.4 Access & visitation issues

Formal and informal track creation causes disturbance at a number of *A.t.terminalis* sites. Initially, track creation may trigger recruitment of the subspecies along the edges of tracks, potentially through seed coat scarification and increased light levels. However, at a later stage, it usually leads to weed invasion and associated habitat degradation through physical damage, soil compaction, and an increase in 'edge effects'. The presence of tracks through sites will also potentially encourage dumping, arson and the spread of pathogens including *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

For the above reasons, land managers should seek to avoid the construction of walking tracks that pass in close proximity to *A.t.terminalis* sites, unless they plan to address weed invasion and the other threats mentioned above once seedlings have been established. Land managers should also seek to discourage the creation and use of informal tracks. Measures to achieve this could include the use of informal physical barriers (such as logs and branches), signs and, where feasible, the construction of alternative tracks that avoid the site in question.

Many *A.t.terminalis* sites occur on publicly-owned foreshore land with very high public visitation levels. This location also places the subspecies at risk from disturbances associated with the construction and maintenance of visitor infrastructure including board-walks, look-outs, and car parks.

6.1.5 Fire and other disturbance

As an obligate seeder with a seed coat-imposed dormancy, *A.t.terminalis* is susceptible to population declines (and potentially local extinctions) as a result of inappropriate disturbance regimes.

Section 5.4 identifies fire as the primary trigger for recruitment of the subspecies, and the discussion below focuses on the reinstatement of appropriate fire regimes at *A.t.terminalis* sites. At some sites, ecological burns may not be possible (e.g. due to the small size of bushland remnant), or seedling recruitment may not occur for unknown reasons. Here, other methods to break the seed coat imposed dormancy could be trialed in an experimental manner. Such methods could include the use of pile burns or the raking of topsoil.

It appears that fire exclusion is a greater threat to the subspecies than too frequent fire, as many of the sites visited during the preparation of this recovery plan had not been burnt for very long periods (generally > 50 years). These sites were characterised by thick leaf litter and/or senescent vegetation, and many of them had experienced considerable decreases in the number of *A.t.terminalis* plants.

In order to maintain viable populations of plants, land managers should seek to apply the following fire management recommendations (as discussed in Section 5.4):

- a minimum fire-free interval of between 6 and 12 years, with the shorter interval applied only in instances when the primary juvenile period following the previous fire is known to have been 2 years;
- a maximum fire-free interval of 20 years;
- burns should be of moderate to high intensity (>1500kW m⁻¹); and
- burns should occur in late summer or autumn, where possible.

6.1.6 European rabbits

European rabbits *Oryctolagus cuniculus* feed on *A.t.terminalis* and seem to prefer this species over other plants in the same area. They

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

predominantly feed on seedlings, to the extent that whole plants are stripped leafless, but do also browse on mature plants.

Browsing by rabbits can be greatly reduced by installing plastic tree guards around seedlings and leaving these in place until the trees have grown out of reach of rabbits. This measure has been very effective in increasing population size at North Head (S. Waythe, pers. comm.). Tree guards have the additional benefit of protecting seedlings from being slashed or trampled upon, as they often grow in recently disturbed areas (see 6.1.4 above). In addition, rabbit control programs should focus on areas where *A.t.terminalis* is found.

6.1.7 Hybridisation

Hybridisation with other *A. terminalis* subspecies is potentially a major threat to *A.t.terminalis*. Such hybridisation will potentially occur if other *A. terminalis* subspecies are planted in close proximity to *A.t.terminalis* sites. This could eventually lead to the loss of true *A.t.terminalis* at affected sites, and its replacement with intermediates.

The distance within which pollen exchange between *A. terminalis* subspecies is likely to occur is not known, although given that pollination by small birds is suspected, this distance could be considerable. However, a 'pure' population of *A.t.terminalis* at Bunnerong Road, Chifley has been recorded within 700 metres of a 'pure' *A. t. subsp angustifolia* population at Bunnerong Power Station (D. Hirschfeld, pers. comm.). This suggests that the risk of hybridisation occurring over long distances, and between isolated bushland remnants, may be low.

In order to reduce the risk of hybridisation at *A.t.terminalis* sites, it is strongly recommended that land managers refrain from planting other *Acacia terminalis* subspecies in or near bushland remnants that are contiguous with *A.t.terminalis*. At sites such as HMAS Watson and the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT) land at Georges Heights where other *A. terminalis* subspecies have been planted in close proximity to *A.t.terminalis*, these plantings should be removed as a priority.

A community awareness raising program to inform nearby residents of the risks of hybridisation from planted *A. terminalis* subspecies is also required.

6.2 Limits to current knowledge

Several aspects of the biology and ecology of *A.t.terminalis* are currently unknown. Table 6 details the specific research areas that are considered to be a priority for the subspecies. The potential benefits of increasing knowledge in these areas is that land managers would have greater information to enable determination of management actions and assign priority to these actions. In addition, consent and determining authorities would have greater information to enable them to effectively determine the impact of any proposals on the subspecies.

6.3 Translocation and ex situ conservation

Translocation is the deliberate transfer of plants or regenerative plant material from an *ex-situ* collection or natural population to a location in the wild, including existing or new sites or those where the subspecies is now locally extinct (Vallee *et al.* 2004). Translocation is often raised as a possible method of conserving threatened flora. However, given the high cost and risk associated with the technique, translocation should only be considered as a last resort when all other management options are deemed inappropriate or have failed. As stated by Vallee *et al.* (2004), 'where possible, resources will be more effective when directed towards conserving existing populations *in-situ* through habitat protection and/or habitat rehabilitation measures and through the control of threatening processes'.

Translocation is not currently considered necessary for the survival of *A.t.terminalis* as the in-situ conservation measures proposed in this recovery plan are expected to meet the conservation needs of the subspecies. Further, primarily due to the uncertainty of success and the risks associated with translocation, the technique should not be considered by consent or determining authorities to be an appropriate means of ameliorating the impact of a proposal on threatened species (Vallee *et al.* 2004). In short, translocation does not decrease the significance of an impact.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Table 6 Priority research areas for *Acacia terminalis terminalis*

Knowledge Gap	Justification	Potential Methodologies	Potential benefits of increased knowledge
The impact of different disturbance methods on recruitment and survivorship	The application of moderate to high intensity ecological burns may not be possible at all sites	Experimental investigation of different disturbance methods (including low intensity ecological burns, pile burns and soil disturbance) and their effect on recruitment and survivorship	Land managers provided with access to a wider range of tools in order to encourage recruitment Potential prevention of local extinction
The period of seed bank longevity and extent of the loss of seed viability over time The proportion of the seedbank that remains following low, moderate and high intensity fire	The subspecies is a fire sensitive obligate seeder and so a sound knowledge of seed bank dynamics is essential to its conservation management	Seedbank sampling, seed storage and germination trials	Land managers provided with information regarding the appropriate thresholds for fire and other disturbances
Susceptibility of the subspecies to <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i> (Pc)	Pc is active in at least part of the range of the subspecies	Monitoring of plants grown in contaminated soil. Soil testing of sites across the subspecies' range.	Land managers aware of actual degree of threat and able to implement appropriate threat abatement measures
Susceptibility to hybridisation with other <i>A. terminalis</i> subspecies	Hybridisation with planted <i>A. terminalis</i> subspecies is potentially a major threat	Investigate the level and spatial extent of pollen transfer within the species	Community informed of a 'safe' distance at which other <i>A. terminalis</i> subspecies can be planted

However, 're-stocking' or 're-introduction' should be considered at sites that experience a substantial decline in population size and are subject to efforts aimed at triggering recruitment, such as the application of disturbance, including fire. At such sites, 're-stocking' should be from seed previously collected at those sites. In addition, if there are threats causing the local decline of populations, these should be managed prior to re-introduction.

There are currently no plans to establish an *ex-situ* collection of this subspecies, and this is not listed as a priority action for its survival. However, the establishment of an *ex-situ* seed collection is considered to be a prudent contingency measure to protect against the loss of genetic material that may result from unexpected local extinctions. The criteria that will be applied when assessing a site's priority for seed collection include:

- distance from nearest conserved population;
- tenure; and
- number of extant plants.

7 Previous Recovery Actions

7.1 In-situ protection

On ground works to restore and maintain habitat for the *A.t.terminalis* have been undertaken at a number of sites that are managed by the DECCW, Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (SHFT), Woollahra Council, and Mosman Council. These works include the implementation of bush regeneration and ecological burn programs. The SHFT has also recently installed board-walks to control public access through sites at North Head and Georges Heights.

Randwick City Council has undertaken bush regeneration works at the Bunnerong Road Chifley site since 2003 and has prepared a weed management plan for the site.

7.2 Threatened species data collection and audit

The DECCW has conducted a literature review, and an audit of RBG NSW Herbarium, NSW NPWS Atlas of Wildlife, Forests NSW record, and other records prior to the preparation of this recovery plan. A total of 36 of the 53 known sites that contain the subspecies were subsequently visited to obtain information relating to the status of the subspecies at these sites and the threats to its survival.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

7.3 Profile and environmental impact assessment guidelines

A species profile and environmental impact assessment guidelines have been prepared for *A.t.terminalis* (Appendix 3). The aim of these documents is to assist the assessment of potential impacts on the subspecies and community during the preparation and review of assessments under Parts 4 and 5 of the EP&A Act and Part 6 of the TSC Act.

7.4 Establishment of a recovery team

A recovery team has not been established for *A.t.terminalis*. However, consultation has occurred with members of a recovery plan reference group, comprising representatives of relevant public authorities that will be responsible for the planning and/or management of this subspecies and scientists who have special knowledge of it.

7.5 Working group to combat *Phytophthora*

The Sydney Harbour Federation Trust has established a “Sydney Harbour Dieback Working Group”, which aims to minimise the spread and impact of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*. This Working Group has developed Draft Best Practice Guidelines (SWDWG 2005) and has held two forums to update stakeholders on newest developments in the combat of this disease. The dieback disease is likely to impact on *A.t.terminalis* sites.

8 Proposed Recovery Objectives, Actions and Performance Criteria

The overall objective of this recovery plan is to prevent the status of *A.t.terminalis* from becoming critically endangered by reducing the further loss of populations and by implementing in-situ management regimes aimed at maintaining representative populations of the subspecies’ across its natural range.

Specific objectives of the recovery plan for the subspecies are listed below. For each of these objectives a number of recovery actions have been developed, each with a performance criterion.

Specific objective 1: Coordinate the recovery of *A.t.terminalis*

A coordinated approach is essential to oversee and assist in the implementation of the recovery

actions in a timely, cost-effective and efficient manner. Some of the tasks (e.g. liaison with other public authorities) will overlap with other identified actions.

Action 1.1: *DECCW will coordinate the implementation of the actions outlined in this recovery plan.*

Performance Criterion 1.1: *DECCW has coordinated the recovery actions included in this recovery plan for the life of the plan.*

Action 1.2: *DECCW will integrate recovery actions of the *A.t.terminalis* recovery plan with actions for other threatened species, populations and communities.*

Species with similar management requirements may benefit from the *A.t.terminalis* recovery program. Such species may be subject to a recovery plan in the future and by integrating recovery actions, limited resources can provide better conservation benefits for a range of threatened species.

Performance Criterion 1.2: *Where practicable, recovery actions have been integrated with those of other threatened species, endangered populations or endangered ecological communities.*

Specific objective 2: Conserve *A.t.terminalis* using land-use and conservation planning mechanisms

Only 43 % of *A.t.terminalis* sites (= 22 sites) occur within conservation reserves. Of these 22 sites, 15 are in National Parks, and the remaining 7 in land managed by Mosman Council and zoned as 7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland). Hence, the majority of sites outside DECCW estate are currently not zoned for conservation. This objective aims to increase the legislative protection for high priority sites through the following mechanisms:

- Conservation agreements and covenants under the NPW Act and *Conveyancing Act 1919*;
- Joint management agreements and property management plans under the TSC Act;
- Environmental planning instruments under Part 3 of the EP&A Act;
- Classification of land as community land under the *Local Government Act* and

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

subsequent consideration of the subspecies in plans of management for such land.

Action 2.1: DECCW will advise relevant public authorities of the presence of *A.t.terminalis* on lands under their control or management and provide advice on modifications that may need to be made to maintenance procedures to ensure the subspecies is not adversely affected by them.

Performance Criterion 2.1: Advice given to relevant public authorities on modifications that may need to be made to maintenance procedures to ensure *A.t.terminalis* is not adversely affected by them.

Action 2.2: Councils and the Department of Planning will ensure that all relevant Environmental Planning Instruments (prepared under Pt 3 of the EP&A Act) are prepared, or reviewed, with reference to this recovery plan and any further advice from the DECCW regarding this subspecies.

Action 2.3: All relevant consent and determining authorities (under Pt 4 & 5 of the EP&A Act) will assess developments and activities with reference to this recovery plan, environmental impact assessment guidelines (Appendix 3) and any further advice from the DECCW regarding the subspecies.

For the purpose of Action 2.3, consent and determining authorities include:

- the DECCW;
- the Department of Lands;
- the RTA;
- the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust;
- Sydney Water; and
- the local governments of Manly, Mosman, Randwick, Rockdale, Waverley, and Woollahra.

Performance Criterion for actions 2.2 and 2.3: The level of protection afforded *A.t.terminalis* populations and habitat is increased through conservation planning and land-use decisions.

Action 2.4: The DECCW will undertake negotiations with the Department of Planning, RTA, the Department of Lands, and Randwick Council to increase the legislative protection afforded to *A.t.terminalis* on site At24 at Bunnerong Road in Chifley.

The Bunnerong Rd site is the largest stand outside the DECCW estate and it represents the southern limit of distribution for the subspecies. The site is presently zoned for residential and/or road reserve. No sites south of Nielsen Park are currently on DECCW estate or zoned for Environmental Protection. Negotiations should consider the full range of protection strategies available to increase the level of legislative protection for the subspecies on this site.

Performance Criterion 2.4: The level of legislative protection afforded the population at site At24 is increased through land-use and conservation planning agreements and controls.

Specific objective 3: To identify and minimise the threats operating at sites where *A.t.terminalis* occurs.

Threats operating at *A.t.terminalis* sites (in addition to land clearing) are described in Section 6.1. Actions under this objective aim to minimise these threats through: (1) the provision of information regarding the management of *A.t.terminalis* to selected land managers and public authorities; (2) the incorporation of appropriate threat abatement measures into relevant management plans; and (3) the implementation of appropriate *in situ* abatement measures.

Threat abatement measures should include (but not be restricted to):

- weed control and bush regeneration;
- adhering to the Best Practice Management Guidelines for *P. cinnamomi* when implementing *in situ* management activities, as discussed in Section 6.1.3;
- restricting access, informal tracks and green waste dumping through fencing and bollards, informal barriers and/or signs;
- construction of alternative tracks in more appropriate areas;
- the application of appropriate fire regimes, as outlined in Section 6.1.5;
- installing tree guards around seedlings and ensuring that rabbit control programs are aimed at areas where *A.t.terminalis* seedlings are found;
- avoiding planting other subspecies of *A. terminalis* in close proximity to *A. t. terminalis* sites; and

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

- regular monitoring to assess the status of the population and the effectiveness of threat abatement measures. In some areas, this is best done by tagging mature plants to help management staff identify the species and to avoid unintended slashing.

Sites that contain *A.t.terminalis* should receive a high priority when allocating resources for on-ground works (including bush regeneration, installation of drainage control structures etc). Management issues at sites are best addressed in a strategic and coordinated manner through the preparation and implementation of site management statements (following the proforma in Appendix 4) that detail any specific threat abatement measures required, and a timetable to implement these measures.

Management of threats to *A.t.terminalis* on DECCW estate:

Action 3.1: *The DECCW will prepare site management statements for populations located on DECCW estate.*

The DECCW will survey all known sites located on DECCW estate. Where existing plans do not address the in-situ protection of the subspecies, and where such plans will not be revised within two years of the commencement of this recovery plan, then a site management statement will be prepared (following the template in Appendix 4) and implemented. The following sites occur on DECCW estate: At1a, 1d, 1g-l, 8a-b, 9f, 11, 12, 15b, 18a(i) (See Appendix 2 for site details).

Performance Criterion 3.1: *Site management statements for relevant populations on DECCW estate prepared within three years.*

Action 3.2: *The DECCW will implement any necessary threat abatement measures in accordance with the site management statements prepared under Action 3.1.*

Performance Criterion 3.2: *On-site threat abatement measures implemented for *A.t.terminalis* on DECCW estate as required.*

Action 3.3: *The DECCW is to ensure that any Plan of Management or Fire Management Plan for DECCW estate supporting *A.t.terminalis* provides for the species' conservation (see Action 3.10).*

Performance Criterion 3.3: *Plans of Management for DECCW estate supporting *A.t.terminalis* provide for the conservation of this subspecies.*

Management of threats to *A.t.terminalis* on community land managed by local government

Action 3.4: *Local governments will incorporate site specific threat abatement measures for *A.t.terminalis* into Plans of Management for community land.*

Rockdale Council (At25) and Woollahra Council (At21) currently manage community land that supports *A.t.terminalis* (see Appendix 2 for site details).

These councils, and other councils subsequently found to manage *A.t.terminalis*, will incorporate site specific *in situ* protection measures for the subspecies into Plans of Management for community land where the subspecies occurs. Where existing plans do not address the protection of the subspecies, and will not be revised within 2 years of the commencement of this recovery plan, a site management statement will be prepared (see Appendix 4) by the relevant council.

Performance Criterion 3.4: *In situ protection measures for the subspecies incorporated into Plans of Management for land managed by local governments within 3 years.*

Action 3.5: *Councils, as listed for Action 3.4, will implement threat abatement measures in accordance with the site-specific recommendations incorporated into the Plan of Management prepared under 3.4.*

Performance Criterion 3.5: *Threat abatement measures for relevant sites implemented in accordance with Plan of Management by year 5.*

Management of threats to *A.t.terminalis* on land managed by other public authorities:

Action 3.6: *DECCW will liaise with other public authorities that manage land that supports *A.t.terminalis* to prepare site management statements (following the proforma in Appendix 4) for *A.t.terminalis* habitat under their management.*

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

In particular, DECCW will liaise with:

- Sydney Harbour Federation Trust (At2a-c, 9c, 9d(i), 9e(i), 9g)
- Sydney Water (At1b-c)
- Department of Defence (At9b, 15a)
- Mosman Council (At3a-c, 4-7, 9, 10, 13a-c, 14);
- Waverley Council (At20)
- Woollahra Council (At16 & 17a)
- Department of Lands and RTA (At24)

(See Appendix 2 for site details)

The following three sites are not considered high priority for the *A.t.terminalis* recovery program, due to their extremely small size and highly degraded nature: At19a (Waverley Council), At22 (Department of Defence) and At23 (Randwick Council). Hence, they are not subject to the implementation of this action.

Performance Criterion 3.6: Site management statements for relevant populations prepared within 3 years.

Action 3.7: Public authorities (as identified in Action 3.6) will implement any necessary and feasible threat abatement measures within the habitat of *A.t.terminalis* to mitigate against threats, in accordance with the site management statements prepared under Action 3.6.

Performance Criterion 3.7: Threat abatement measures implemented in accordance with the site management statements by year 5 of the plan.

Management of threats to *A.t.terminalis* on private property:

Action 3.8: The DECCW will encourage and assist private landholders in the preparation of site management statements (following the proforma in Appendix 4) for sites on freehold land.

Currently, only four sites are known to occur on private land (At1e-f, 19b, 20). At site 1f, owned by St. Patricks College, the majority of plants (90%) and habitat (95%) will be removed as part of an approved residential development.

Performance Criterion 3.8: Site management statements prepared for all four known sites on freehold land within 3 years, subject to landholder approval.

Action 3.9: The DECCW will encourage landholders to implement threat abatement measures on freehold land in accordance with the site management statements prepared under Action 3.8.

The DECCW will liaise with interested private landholders of sites that support *A.t.terminalis*, to identify actual and potential threats and to negotiate the implementation of on-ground works to mitigate or reduce threats. Where possible and appropriate, the DECCW will encourage landholders to enter into Voluntary Conservation Agreements. The sites will also be monitored by the DECCW on a regular basis to assess the success of any on-ground works that have been implemented.

Performance Criterion 3.9: Threat abatement measures for relevant sites implemented in accordance with site management statements within 5 years, subject to landholder approval.

Strategic management of frequent fire:

Action 3.10: DECCW and the NSW Rural Fire Service (RFS) will review the conditions for *A.t.terminalis* in the Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List of the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code.

DECCW will use available biological and ecological information to reassess the immediate and cumulative impact of bush fire hazard reduction works on *A.t.terminalis*, and in conjunction with RFS will reassess the adequacy of the mitigative conditions in the Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List. DECCW will also use available biological and ecological information to reassess the impacts of wildfires on *A.t.terminalis*, and, if appropriate, develop preferred mitigative measures in conjunction with RFS to minimise the potential impact of wildfires and/or wildfire suppression operations.

If appropriate, measures for the protection of *A.t.terminalis* are to be included in relevant Bush Fire Risk Management Plans and Operation Maps (pursuant to section 52 of the *Rural Fires Act 1997*).

Performance Criterion 3.10: Bush Fire Risk Management Plans and Operations Maps include measures (as appropriate) for the protection of *A.t.terminalis*, and the mitigative conditions for *A.t.terminalis* on the Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List are reviewed by

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

year 5 of the implementation of this recovery plan or as relevant information becomes available.

Action 3.11: *DECCW will liaise with Bush Fire Management Committees and other public authorities to ensure that the fire requirements of *A.t.terminalis* are taken into consideration when relevant Bush Fire Management Plans are drafted and reviewed.*

For the purpose of this action, 'other public authorities' include:

- Sydney Harbour Federation Trust
- Sydney Water
- Department of Defence
- Department of Lands
- RTA
- The local governments of Manly, Mosman, Rockdale, Randwick, Waverley, and Woollahra.

Performance Criterion 3.11: *Relevant Bush Fire Management plans take into account the fire requirements of *A.t.terminalis*.*

Action 3.12: *The DECCW will provide updated Atlas of NSW Wildlife data to the RFS for incorporation into relevant datasets (including the Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List of the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code) and make this data available to the other approval or public authorities listed in Action 3.11.*

Performance Criterion 3.12: *Updated Atlas of NSW Wildlife data is incorporated and used by approval and certifying authorities in decision making.*

Specific objective 4: To promote surveys, research and monitoring that will assist with the management of *A.t.terminalis*

Action 4.1: *The DECCW will undertake surveys of known but recently unsurveyed sites to confirm the presence or absence of *A.t.terminalis*, and will continue to monitor known sites.*

The DECCW will undertake surveys to confirm *A.t.terminalis* presence at all sites not surveyed during the preparation of this recovery plan. These surveys will document the size, habitat characteristics and threats present at these sites.

Material for identification should be submitted to the NSW Herbarium. The DECCW will also continue to monitor known *A.t.terminalis* sites and will analyse any monitoring data that was collected during threat abatement or other on-ground activities. This information can then be used to enter site specific actions for the species into the Priorities Actions Statement (PAS).

Performance Criterion 4.1: *Information regarding population size (number of plants and area occupied), habitat characteristics and threats collected for all known sites within 5 years.*

Action 4.2: *The DECCW will facilitate surveys of potential habitat for *A.t.terminalis* and to promote community involvement in the survey.*

It is likely that our current understanding of the distribution of *A.t.terminalis* is not complete. It is important to establish the full extent of the distribution of potential habitat for *A.t.terminalis*, through both on-ground surveys and predictive modelling. Priority for on-ground surveys should be given to the following areas in which *A.t.terminalis* is likely to occur: Boatharbour Reserve, Kurnell Peninsula, and above Reef Beach, Dobroyd Head. Material for identification should be submitted to the NSW Herbarium.

Performance Criterion 4.2: *At least one survey conducted annually for *A.t.terminalis*. Predictive modelling carried out by year 5, to establish the full extent of potential habitat for the species.*

Action 4.3: *The DECCW will promote the priority research projects identified in this recovery plan.*

As outlined in Section 6.3, there are a number of potential research projects that could assist with the conservation management of *A.t.terminalis*. However, given the absence of funds, this plan advocates the promotion of these priority research projects rather than funding the research. The DECCW will encourage tertiary and research institutions to conduct research that is consistent with the priorities outlined in section 6.3. Where possible, the DECCW will undertake components of this research program.

Performance Criterion 4.3: *All major tertiary and research institutions within the*

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Sydney/Illawarra regions have been contacted regarding potential research areas within 2 years.

Specific objective 5: To provide stakeholders with information to assist in conserving *A.t.terminalis*

The prompt and effective distribution of information on *A.t.terminalis* is important in ensuring that the conservation requirements of the subspecies are appropriately considered in decisions regarding land-use planning and field management. Actions under this objective aim to aid the dissemination of information regarding the subspecies to stakeholders including land managers, consent and determining authorities, environmental consultants, bushland contractors, and community groups.

Action 5.1: *The DECCW will provide public land managers with the site information collected during the preparation of this recovery plan.*

Performance Criterion 5.1: *Relevant public land managers have received site information within 6 months of publishing this plan and are able to incorporate this information in relevant land-use and planning decisions.*

Action 5.2: *The DECCW will promptly distribute site records through the NPWS Wildlife Atlas.*

Performance Criterion 5.2: *Location records available on the NPWS Wildlife Atlas within 6 months of verification.*

Action 5.3: *The DECCW will update the profile and environmental impact assessment guidelines for the subspecies to incorporate information acquired during the implementation of the recovery plan.*

Performance Criterion 5.3: *Profile and environmental impact assessment guidelines for the subspecies updated as required.*

Specific objective 6: To raise awareness about the threats to the subspecies and involve the community in the recovery program.

In order to enhance the social benefits of the recovery program and to assist in its implementation, actions under this objective aim

to raise awareness of the recovery program and encourage community involvement in its implementation. A potential area of involvement of the community is in the implementation of threat and habitat management programs and the monitoring of their success, which is an action that public authorities will undertake. Community groups can use the Site Management Statement (Appendix 4) to monitor sites supporting *A.t.terminalis*.

Action 6.1: *The DECCW will distribute information on the progress of the recovery program to raise awareness of the program and encourage community involvement in its implementation.*

The DECCW will prepare an annual newsletter on threatened species recovery planning in Sydney and will include information on the progress of the *A.t.terminalis* recovery program. The newsletter will be distributed to public authorities, community groups, interested individuals and selected affected landholders.

Performance Criterion 6.1: *Newsletter produced and distributed annually.*

Action 6.2: *The DECCW will liaise with local governments, landcare groups and regional bodies such as Catchment Management Authorities to incorporate the implementation of recovery actions (including bush regeneration and site monitoring) into existing bushcare programs*

Performance Criterion 6.2: *Recovery actions implemented into existing bushcare programs and at least four bushcare groups involved in the recovery program annually.*

Action 6.3: *The DECCW will liaise with the Sydney Harbour Dieback Working Group to complete and promote the use of the Draft Best Practice Guidelines for Phytophthora cinnamomi prone sites.*

Phytophthora cinnamomi is likely to impact on *A.t.terminalis* sites, either by directly affecting the plants or by degrading their habitat. The "Draft Best Practice Guidelines" (SHDWG 2005) are available under <http://www.harbourtrust.gov.au/downloads/acrobat/events/diebackdraftguidelines.pdf>

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Performance Criterion 6.3: *The Best Practice Guidelines completed within 2 years and their use promoted via a media release and community forum within 3 years.*

Action 6.4: *The DECCW will coordinate a campaign to raise awareness of the risk of hybridisation to the recovery of the subspecies and encourage the removal of inappropriate *Acacia terminalis* plantings.*

Hybridisation with other subspecies of *A. terminalis* is potentially a major threat to *A.t.terminalis*.

Performance Criterion 6.4: *Previous inappropriate plantings removed and no further inappropriate plantings undertaken.*

Specific Objective 7: To coordinate an ex-situ conservation program to safeguard genetic material from extinction

As discussed in Section 6.4, the establishment of a comprehensive ex-situ seed collection for *A.t.terminalis* is not considered necessary for the survival of the subspecies. However, to provide protection against the unexpected loss of genetic material, it would be prudent to maintain an ex-situ collection of seed collected from priority sites. Using the assessment criteria listed in Section 6.4, the priority sites for seed collection and storage are: At19b, 20, 21, 23, & 25.

Seed has already been collected from sites At22 & 24 and is being held at Randwick City Council's nursery. This seed bank should be maintained as a potential source of seed for restocking in case of unexpected loss of genetic material from this area and potentially from sites in the vicinity of this area.

Action 7.1: *The DECCW will coordinate the collection of a representative sample of seed from each priority site and place these in long-term seed storage.*

Performance Criterion 7.1: *A representative sample of seed collected from each priority site and placed in long-term storage within three years, subject to landholder approval.*

9 Implementation

Appendix 1 outlines the Public Authority statutory responsibilities in relation to this subspecies. Table 7 outlines the costs and parties

responsible for implementation of recovery actions specified in this recovery plan.

10 Social and economic consequences

10.1 Social consequences

Negative social impacts are not envisaged as the implementation of this recovery plan is not expected to affect responsible public land usage to any great extent, and modification of private land management patterns will occur at the land manager's discretion. Liaison with the local community, affected landholders and government agencies will address and minimise any unforeseen negative social impacts arising from the conservation of *A.t.terminalis*.

It is expected that the implementation of this recovery plan will have positive social impacts. The main social benefit of conserving *A.t.terminalis* habitat is in meeting the desire of many in the community that further loss of remnant bushland and threatened species should be prevented. The involvement of the local communities in the implementation of recovery actions (including site monitoring, surveys and site protection measures) will provide benefits for the environment and/or enhance the general well being of the community and individuals involved.

10.2 Economic consequences

The economic consequences of this recovery plan are those costs that are associated with its implementation. Actions involving on-ground management programs and the long-term monitoring of sites will have the greatest economic consequences for land managers.

These costs can be off-set and minimised by:

- seeking funding from external sources;
- implementing a long-term strategic framework for managing the subspecies and its habitat; and
- adopting a co-operative approach to management, which involves the DECCW, other relevant landholders and the community.

The improved environmental impact assessment that will result from mechanisms established in this recovery plan will assist consent and determining authorities to meet their statutory responsibilities. Land managers are increasingly required to provide funding for on-ground

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

management programs, both through policies and legislation and through community pressure. Such actions will increasingly be seen as the core business of land managers, particularly Councils and other public authorities.

11 Biodiversity Benefits

Increased awareness of *A.t.terminalis* resulting from the implementation of this recovery plan will raise the profile in the community of all threatened species. This in turn will lead to greater opportunities for the conservation of threatened species and increased protection of biodiversity.

The conservation and study of *A.t.terminalis* will benefit other threatened flora species that share the same habitat, particularly the Nielsen Park She-Oak (*Allocasuarina portuensis*), Nettle Bottle Brush (*Callistemon linearifolius*), Bynoe's Wattle (*Acacia bynoeana*), Tetratheca (*Tetratheca glandulosa*) and Heart-leaved Stringybark (*Eucalyptus camfieldii*). It will also benefit threatened fauna, such as the Grey-headed Flying Fox (*Pteropus poliocephalus*), Long-nosed Bandicoot (*Perameles nasuta*), Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*), Swift Parrot (*Lathamus discolor*) and Eastern Bentwing-bat (*Miniopterus schreibersii oceanensis*), as well as other animals and plants that utilise the same habitat as *A.t.terminalis*.

12 Preparation Details

This recovery plan has been prepared by Martin Bremner and Ann Goeth. The information in this recovery plan was accurate to the best available knowledge on the date it was approved.

13 Review Date

This recovery plan will be reviewed and updated by DECCW within 5 years of the date of its publication.

14 References

- Anne Clements & Associates Pty Ltd. 2001, *Flora Assessment: Proposed "Banksia Grove" residential subdivision, Bundock Street, Randwick*, prepared for Bowen & Gerathy Solicitors, Sydney.
- Auld, T.D. 1996, 'Ecology of the Fabaceae: fire, ants and the soil seedbank', *Cunninghamia*, vol. 4, pp. 531-551.
- Auld, T.D. & O'Connell, M.A. 1991, 'Predicting patterns of post-fire germination

in 35 eastern Australian Fabaceae', *Australian Journal of Ecology*, vol. 16, pp. 53-70.

- Benson, D. H. & Howell, J. 1994, 'The natural vegetation of the Sydney 1:100,000 mapsheet', *Cunninghamia*, vol. 3, pp. 677-1004.

- Benson, D.H. & McDougall, L. 1996, 'Ecology of Sydney Plants: Part 4 Fabaceae', *Cunninghamia*, vol. 4, pp. 553-746.

- Chapman, G.A., Murphy, C.L., Tille, P.J., Atkinson, G. & Morse, R.J. 1989, 'Soil landscapes of the Sydney 1:100,000 sheet', Soil Conservation Service of NSW, Sydney.

- Conacher Travers. 2004, *Draft Bush Fire Management Plan for Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay*, prepared for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.

- IUCN. 2001, *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1*. Prepared by the IUCN Species Survival Commission. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK.

- Kenrick, J., Bernhardt, P., Marginson, R., Beresford, G. & Knox, R.B. 1985, 'Acacia breeding systems', in *Sexual reproduction in seed plants, ferns, and mosses*, Proceedings of the 8th international symposium on sexual reproduction in seed plants, ferns, and mosses, Pudoc, Wageningen, Netherlands.

- Knox, R.B., Kenrick, J., Bernhardt, P., Marginson, R., Beresford, G., Baker, I. & Baker, H.G. 1985, 'Extrafloral nectaries as adaptations for bird pollination in *Acacia terminalis*', *American Journal of Botany*, vol. 72, pp. 1185-1196.

- Kodala, P. & Harden, G.J. 2002, 'Acacia', in *Flora of New South Wales: Volume 2*, ed. G.J. Harden. University Press, Kensington.

- NSW Scientific Committee. 2000, Final determination to list 'Ecological consequences of high frequency fires' as a key threatening process on Schedule 3 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. NSW Scientific Committee, Hurstville.

- NSW Scientific Committee. 2001, Final determination to list 'Clearing of native vegetation' as a key threatening process on Schedule 3 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*. NSW Scientific Committee, Hurstville.

- NSW Scientific Committee. 2002, 'Final determination to list 'Infection by native plants of *Phytophthora cinnamomi*' as a key threatening process in Schedule 3 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act*'.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

- NSW Scientific Committee. 2006, 'Final determination to list 'Invasion, establishment and spread of *Lantana camara*' as a key threatening process in Schedule 3 of the *Threatened Species Conservation Act*'.
- Rice, B. & Westoby, M. 1981, 'Myrmecochory in sclerophyll vegetation in West Head, New South Wales'. *Australian Journal of Ecology*, vol. 6, pp. 291-298.
- SHDWG. 2005, 'Draft Best Practice Guidelines', Unpublished draft report prepared by the Sydney Harbour Dieback Working Group.
- Specht, R. 1981, 'Foliage protective cover and standing biomass', in *Vegetation Classification in Australia*, eds. A.N. Gillison & D.J. Anderson, CSIRO/Australian National University Press, Canberra.
- Tindall, D., Pennay, C., Tozer, M., Turner, K. & Keith, D. 2003, *Native vegetation map report series. No. 4. Version 2.2*, Prepared for the Department of Environment and Conservation and the Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources, Sydney.
- Total Earth Care. 2004, *Species Impact Statement: St Patricks Estate North Head Precincts 3 & 12 Darley Road, Manly*, prepared for Lend Lease Developments Pty Ltd.
- Vallee L., Hogbin T., Monks L., Makinson B., Matthes M. & Rossetto, M. 2004, *Guidelines for the translocation of threatened plants in Australia*. Second Edition. Australian Network for Plant Conservation, Canberra.
- World Wide Wattle. 2006, accessed Dec 2006 <http://www.worldwidewattle.com>

TSC Act NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995*

15 Abbreviations Used in this Document

DECCW	Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (NSW)
EP&A Act	NSW <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979</i>
EPBC Act	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
NPW Act	NSW <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority, NSW
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Table 7 Estimated costs, funding source and responsible parties for implementing the actions identified in the Recovery Plan.

Action No.	Description	Responsible party ¹	Priority ²	Fund source ³	Estimated cost/yr ⁴					Total Cost
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
1.1	Co-ordinate recovery program	DECCW	1	In-kind	\$8340	\$8340	\$8340	\$8340	\$8340	\$ 41700
1.2	Integrate with recovery actions for other threatened species	DECCW		#						
2.1.	Advice to public authorities	DECCW	1	#						
2.2	Reference to this plan when preparing Planning Instruments	Councils ⁵ , other authorities ⁶	1	#						
2.3	Reference to this plan when assessing developments & activities	As in 2.2	1	#						
2.4	Increase legislative protection to site At24	DECCW, DoP, RTA, DoL, Randwick Council	2	In-kind	-	\$4170	-	-	-	\$ 4170
3.1	Site management statements for DECCW land	DECCW	2	Unsecured	\$4170	\$4170	\$4170	\$4170	\$4170	\$ 20850
3.2	DECCW Implementation of threat abatement measures	DECCW	2	Unsecured	-	-	\$8340	\$8340	\$8340	\$ 25020
3.3	Review of Plans of Management or Fire Management Plans	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	\$4170	-	\$4170	-	\$ 8340
3.4	Incorporate threat abatement measures into management plans for community land	Rockdale and Woollahra Councils	1	#						
3.5	Local Government Implementation of threat abatement measures	As in 3.4	1	#						
3.6	Site Management Statements for public authority land	DECCW	1	#						
3.7	Public authorities Implementation of threat abatement measures	Public authorities ⁶	1	#						
3.8	Site management statements for private landholders	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	\$4170	-	-	-	\$ 4170
3.9	Encourage private landholders to implement threat abatement measures	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	-	\$4170	-	\$4170	\$ 8340
3.10	Review Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code	DECCW, RFS	2	#						
3.11	Consider fire requirements in Bush Fire Management Plans	DECCW, Councils ⁵ , other public authorities ²	2	#						
3.12	Provide updated NSW Atlas data to other relevant datasets	DECCW	2	Unsecured	-	\$4170	-	\$4170	-	\$ 8340
4.1	Survey previously unsurveyed sites	DECCW	1	In-kind	\$4170	-	\$4170	-	-	\$ 8340
4.2	Facilitate survey of potential habitat	DECCW	1	In-kind	\$4170	\$4170	-	-	-	\$ 8340
4.3	Promote priority research projects	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	\$4170	-	-	-	\$...4170
5.1	Provide public land managers with site information	DECCW	1	In-kind	\$4170	-	-	-	-	\$ 4170
5.2	Distribute site records through Wildlife Atlas	DECCW	2	#						
5.3	Update profile & Environmental Impact Assessment guidelines	DECCW	2	#						
6.1	Raise awareness of recovery program in the community	DECCW	3	#						
6.2	Liaise with councils regarding bushcare programs	DECCW	3	#						
6.3	Promote best practice guidelines for <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	-	\$4170	-	-	\$ 4170
6.4	Raise awareness of risk of hybridisation	DECCW	2	In-kind	-	-	-	\$4170	-	\$ 4170
7.1	Collect and store seed	DECCW	3	Unsecured	-	\$4170	-	\$4170	-	\$ 8340
	Annual and total cost			Unsecured						\$ 62550
				In-kind						\$100080
				TOTAL						\$162630

¹ DECCW : Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, RFS = Rural Fire Service, DoL = Department of Lands; DoP = Department of Planning² Priority ratings are: 1 - Action critical to meeting plan objectives, 2 - Action contributing to meeting plan objectives, 3 – Desirable but not essential action.; ³ In kind funds represent the salary component of permanent staff and recurrent resources. Salary for in-kind contributions is calculated at \$350 per day, which includes officer salary and on-costs, provision of office space, vehicles, administration support and staff management. Unsecured funds will be sought from sources including DECCW annual provisions for the implementation of threatened species programs, Caring for Our Country, Environmental Trust, industry sponsors, the NSW State Biodiversity Program, Threatened Species Appeal and DECCW annual provisions for implementation of threatened species programs. ⁴ # - No direct cost (either cost of action is negligible or action is a statutory responsibility of the responsible party), ⁵ Councils in this recovery plan are the local governments of: Mosman, Randwick, Rockdale, Waverley, and Woollahra. ⁶ Other public authorities, in this recovery plan, are the Department of Lands, the RTA, the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust and Sydney Water programs.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Appendix 1 Public Authority responsibilities under NSW legislation

Public authority	Relevant responsibilities
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of section 91 licence applications under the TSC Act Assessment of section 132C licence applications (e.g. for bushland regeneration activities) under the NPW Act Assessment of proposed activities on DECCW estate. Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act Advice to consent and determining authorities, with a possible concurrence role under the EP&A Act Preparation of priority action statements and co-ordination of implementation. Preparation of plans of management for DECCW estate.
Relevant local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of local environmental plans (LEPs) under Part 3 of EP&A Act. Consultation with DECCW is required if the LEP will or may affect threatened species, populations, communities or their habitats. Assessment of development applications under Part 4 of EP&A Act. Assessment of council works under Part 5 of EP&A Act. Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act Consideration of conditions in Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List when issuing Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Certificates under <i>Rural Fires Act 1997</i>. Plans of management for community land must be prepared or amended to take into account council's obligations under a recovery plan.
Department of Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of policy and strategies, including SEPPs, for land use planning and environmental assessment. Assessment of major development applications. Determination of certain development proposals under Part 4 of the EP&A Act. Approval of certain activities under Part 5 of EP&A Act. Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act
Department of Lands/Roads and Traffic Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental protection principles must be observed in relation to management of Crown land. Plans of management may be prepared for Crown land. Approval of activities on Crown land under Part 5 of EP&A Act Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act
Rural Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration of impacts on threatened species, populations, communities and their habitats when exercising functions and when preparing Bush Fire Risk Management Plans and Plans of Operations. Approval authority for works under Part 5 of EP&A Act Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act Consideration of conditions in Threatened Species Hazard

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

CS1/22

Public authority	Relevant responsibilities
	Reduction List when issuing Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Certificates. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consideration of objectives and actions of a recovery plan when undertaking assessment of significance under section 5A of EP&A Act
Sydney Harbour Federation Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate management of lands with known or potential habitat.
Sydney Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appropriate management of lands with known or potential habitat.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Appendix 2 Site details for the 27 known populations and 53 known subpopulations of *Acacia terminalis terminalis*

Given concerns that the publication of exact location details for populations of *Acacia terminalis* subsp *terminalis* may compromise conservation, specific location information is excluded from this appendix. Land managers or other parties with genuine reasons for requiring the data, may obtain location information via the NPWS Wildlife Atlas.

Site Code	Location	Tenure	Land manager	LGA	Zoning	Original count	Count during preparation of this plan	First Date	Atlas Code	Herbarium specimen
At1a	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head)	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	15	2 (m) in 2005/06	2002	SJTI0049543	499789
At1b	North Head STP	Sydney Water	Sydney Water	Manly	5(a) Special Uses Existing	60	18 (m) 4 (im) in 2005/06	1998	SVG19809290F	-
At1c	North Head STP	Sydney Water	Sydney Water	Manly	5(a) Special Uses Existing	-	3 (m) 7 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At1d	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head)	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	-	Several hundred mature & immature 2005	1986	SDMPI0067705; SDMPI0067710; SDMPI0067714	-
At1e	St. Patricks Estate, Manly	Freehold	St Patricks College	Manly	5(s) Special Uses Seminary (Heritage) Zone	-	3 (m) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At1f	St Patricks Estate, Manly	Freehold	St Patricks College	Manly	2 (Residential)	87 (10 to be retained post development)	Not inspected	2004	SDMPI0067772; SDMPI0067788	717179; 717182
At1g	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head)	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	2	2 (m) in 2005/06	2004	SDMPI0067698; SDMPI0067699	-
At1h	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head)	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	5	8 (m) 1 (im) and 9 dead in 2005	2004	-	-
At1i	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head) – Quarantine Station	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	2	Unrecorded number in 2001, no plants 2006	2000	-	420659
At1j	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head) – Quarantine Station	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	-	5 (m) 27 (im) in 2005/06	2000	-	439851
At1k	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head) – Quarantine Station	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	2	No extant plants observed 2005	2004	SDMPI0067694; SDMPI0067695	NSW439851
At1l	Sydney Harbour NP (North Head) – Quarantine Station	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Manly	8(a) National Park	-	2 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At2a	Former Military School, North Head	SHFT	SHFT	Manly	5(a) Special Uses Existing	-	2 (m) 11 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At2b	Former Military School, North Head	SHFT	SHFT	Manly	5(a) Special Uses Existing	-	8 (m) 11 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At2c	Former Military School, North Head	SHFT	SHFT	Manly	5(a) Special Uses Existing	-	7 (m) 6 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At3a	Parriwi Park, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve – Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	-	8 (m) 40 (im) in 2005/06	2001	-	722845
At3b	Parriwi Park, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve – Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	1	1 (m) in 2005/06	2001	-	710668
At3c	The Spit Reserve, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public Recreation	-	1 (m) 2 (im) in 2005/06	2001	SDMPI0033373	NSW491022

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Site Code	Location	Tenure	Land manager	LGA	Zoning	Original count	Count during preparation of this plan	First Date	Atlas Code	Herbarium specimen
At4	Quakers Hat Park, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	3	2 (m) 328 (im) in 2005/06	2001	SDMPI0033376	NSW491021
At5	Quakers Hat Bay Reserve (1), Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	1	2 (m) in 2005/06	2001	SDMPI0033377	NSW491070
At6	Quakers Hat Bay Reserve (2), Mosman.	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	Small population	Not inspected	2001	-	722848
At7	Road Reserve 29, Mosman Local Government Area	Road Reserve	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public recreation	-	Not inspected	2001	-	710666
At8a	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Mosman	8(a) National Park	-	304 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At8b	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Mosman	8(a) National Park	>10	214 (im) in 2005/06	2002	SJITI0049554	499788
At9a	Balmoral Oval, Mosman	Crown Reserve	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public recreation	-	Not inspected	2001	SDMPI0033371	NSW461299
At9b	HMAS Penguin	DOD	DOD	Mosman	5(a) Special Uses - Military Reserve	-	3 (m) 10 (im) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At9c	Walkway to Balmoral Oval	SHFT	SHFT	Mosman	5(a) Special Uses - Military Reserve	-	2 (m) in 2005/06	2006	-	-
At9d(i)	Georges Heights	SHFT	SHFT	Mosman	5(a) Special Uses - Military Reserve	>79	7 (m) 6 (im) in 2005/06	2003	-	-
At9e(i)	Georges Heights	SHFT	SHFT	Mosman	5(a) Special Uses - Military Reserve	22 (m) 4 (im)	13 (m) in 2005/06	2003	-	-
At9f	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Mosman	8(a) National Park	>16	2 (m) in 2005/06	2002	-	606950
At9g	Georges Heights	SHFT	SHFT	Mosman	5(a) Special Uses - Military Reserve	-	13 (m) 5 (im) in 2005/06	2003	-	-
At10	Bradley Bushland Reserve, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	1 (possibly planted)	Not inspected	2001	-	710665
At11	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Mosman	8(a) National Park	locally occasional	2 (m) 7 (im) in 2005/06	1992	SDMP99070502	60140
At12	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour North)	Mosman	8(a) National Park	11	3 (m) 5 (im) in 2005/06	1997	SDMP99070500	414922
At13a	Sirius Cove, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public Recreation	-	Not inspected	2001	SDMPI0033370; SDMPI0033375	NSW461301; NSW491073
At13b	Road Reserve 47.	Road reserve	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public Recreation	1	Not inspected	2001	-	722842
At13c	Curaghbeena Park, Mosman	Other Reservation - Dedication - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland)	-	Not inspected	2001	SDMPI0033374	NSW491072
At14	Reid Park, Mosman	Public Recreation Reserve - Crown	Mosman Council	Mosman	6(a) Public Recreation	-	Not inspected	2001	SDMPI0033372	NSW461302
At15a	HMAS Watson, Watsons Bay	Military	DOD	Woollhara	5 Special Uses (Military Reserve)	71	Not inspected	1998	-	NSW4183756 ; 605702
At15b	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour South)	Woollhara	8 National Park	2	No extant plants observed in 2005	1998	-	-
At16	Gap Park, Watsons Bay	Crown Reserve	Woollahra Council	Woollhara	6 Open Space (General	4 mature (and	Not inspected	1997	SJEH98050102	nsw414836

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Site Code	Location	Tenure	Land manager	LGA	Zoning	Original count	Count during preparation of this plan	First Date	Atlas Code	Herbarium specimen
					Recreation)	10 planted from local seed)				
At17a	Parsley Bay Reserve, Vaucluse	Crown Reserve	Woollahra Council	Woollahra	6 Open Space (General Recreation)	8 mature (and 6 planted)	30 seedlings in 2009	1997	-	nsw432693 nsw432694 nsw432695 nsw432696 nsw432697 nsw432698
At18a(i)	Sydney Harbour NP	NPWS Estate	DECCW (Harbour South)	Woollahra	8 National Park	2	10 (m) 252 (im) in 2005/06	1991	SDMP99070506	nsw248401 nsw414923
At19a	Rose Bay	Road Reserve	Waverley Council	Waverley	Road closed to vehicular traffic	1	No extant plants observed in 2005 and 2009	1997	SDMP99070501	414922
At19b	Dover Heights	Freehold	Private	Waverley	2(a) residential	3	No extant plants observed 2009	1999	-	-
At20	North Bondi	Freehold/Road Reserve	Private/Waverley Council	Waverley	2(a) residential	1	No extant plants observed 2005 and 2009	1996	SDMP99070505	412580
At21	Cooper Park, Bellevue Hill.	Council Reserve	Woollahra Council	Woollahra	6 Open Space (General Recreation)	10 to 15	16(m) 16 (im) in 2005/06	1984	SJEH98050401	NSW266772 to 5
At22	Bundock Street, Kingsford	Public Open Space	Dept. of Defence ¹	Randwick	7	26	3 (m) 3 (im) in 2005/06	2001	-	414465; 455259; 414465
At23	Randwick Council Works Depot	Crown Reserve (other reservation)	Randwick City Council	Randwick	Special Uses (Depot)?	-	1 (mat) in 2005/06	2005	-	-
At24	Bunnerong Rd, Chifley	Vacant Crown?	Dept of Lands, RTA, Randwick Council ²	Randwick	Residential 2(a)	64 (m) 178 (im) in 2004	8 (m), 20 (im) in 2009	1994	SJEH98051802	nsw278634 to nsw278636 nsw295478 to 295481
At25	Frys Reserve, Kogarah	Council Reserve	Rockdale Council	Rockdale	6 Open Space (General Recreation)	?	Not inspected	2000	-	433051
At26	Ronald Reserve, Harbord	Council Reserve	Warringah Council	Warringah	Public Open Space (Reserve)	4	4 (m) in 2009	2009		
At27	Quarry Reserve, Amourin Street	Council Reserve & Crown reserve	Warringah Council Dept of Lands	Warringah	Public Open Space (Recreation & Bushland)	17 & seedlings	17 (m) in 2009	2009		

¹ Site At22 is currently under Department of Defence ownership, but Randwick City Council will in the future be the land manager for this site

² Site At24 is currently managed by Randwick City Council under a voluntary arrangement, but the land is owned by the Department of Lands and RTA

Appendix 3: Species profile and environmental impact assessment guidelines

CS1/22

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

THREATENED SPECIES INFORMATION



Acacia terminalis (Salisb.)

J.F.Macbr. subsp. *terminalis*

Common Name: Sunshine Wattle

Conservation Status

Acacia terminalis terminalis is listed as endangered on the NSW *Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995* (TSC Act) and as endangered on the Commonwealth *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act).



Description

A.t.terminalis is an erect or spreading shrub, 1-5 metres tall, with pale yellow flowers and seed pods 3-11 cm long. The small branches (branchlets) are angled and have longitudinal ridges. The leaves including stalks (petioles) are 0.5-2.1 cm long, and contain between 2 and 5 pairs of pinnae (=leaflets; World Wide Wattle 2006). There are four recognised subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* (Kodela & Harden 2002), and the key below helps to identify them. In summary, *A.t.terminalis* has denser short hair on branchlets, leaf stalks, and flower stalks, and the flowers are whiter or paler yellow colour. Its flower stalks are thicker and contain smaller glands.

Kodela & Harden (2002) provide the following key to the subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* in NSW:

1A Branchlets sparsely to densely hairy, occasionally without hair; petiole (leaf stalk) and rachis (axis of the pinnately compound leaf) usually hairy; flower heads pale yellow or cream-coloured to almost white (**go to 2**) **OR**

1B Branchlets with no or sparse hairs; petiole and rachis usually without hair; flower

heads dark to bright yellow or cream-coloured to almost white (**go to 3**)

2 Peduncles (flower stems) 0.7-1.5 cm long, 0.5-1 mm diam.; heads 7-14-flowered; calyx (outer ring of the flower) 0.8-1.4 mm long; main axis of panicle or raceme to 16.5 cm long; flowering axes without glandular axillary shoots (**subsp. *terminalis***) **OR**

2B Peduncles 0.5-2.1 cm long, 0.3-0.5 mm diam.; heads 5-9-flowered; calyx 0.6-0.9 mm long; main axis of panicle or raceme to 33 cm long; flowering axes occasionally with glandular axillary shoots (**subsp. *longiaxialis***)

3. Flower heads pale yellow or cream-coloured to almost white, 5-13-flowered, 5-12 mm diam.; petiolar gland 2-12 mm long; shrub to small tree to 6 metres high (**subsp. *angustifolia***) **OR**

3B Flower heads dark to bright yellow or sometimes pale yellow, 5-7-flowered or occasionally up to 11-flowered, 4-10 mm diam.; petiolar gland 1.5-6.7 mm long; shrub to 2 or rarely 3 metres high. (**subsp. *aurea***).

Distribution

A.t.terminalis is endemic to the Sydney Basin Bioregion. It has a very restricted distribution that extends for approximately 23 km from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay (Figure 1). Within this distribution, it is currently known from 27 populations, in the local government areas of Manly, Mosman, Woollahra, Waverley, Randwick, and Rockdale.

Recorded occurrences in conservation reserves

Only 43 % of *A.t.terminalis* sites (= 22 sites) occur within conservation reserves. Of these 22 sites, 15 are found within National Parks, the remaining 7 in land managed by Mosman Council and zoned as 7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland).

Department of
Environment, Climate
Change and Water (NSW)

Recovery Plan

Habitat

A.t.terminalis usually occupies sandy soil on creek banks, hillslopes or in shallow soil in rock crevices and sandstone platforms on cliffs (World Wide Wattle 2006). A small number of sites occupy deep aeolian dune sands (M. Bremner, pers. comm.). The subspecies has been recorded from five soil landscape units, although the vast majority of populations occur on the Hawkesbury and Lambert soil landscape units.

All sites described in this recovery plan occur below 100 m. Annual precipitation in the distribution area (at Sydney Airport climatic station) is 1100 mm.

Ecology

Acacia terminalis is self incompatible, i.e. pollen transfer from plant to plant is essential for seed set (Knox et al 1985).

World Wide Wattle (2006) describes the flowering period of *A.t.terminalis* as March to July, but plants surveyed recently were observed to be flowering in mid-February (M. Bremner, pers. comm.). The natural pollinators of *A. terminalis* appear to be small birds, but during the summer months, honeybees may also pollinate the subspecies. The seed pods release their hard coated seed in November (Benson & McDougall 1996).

The soil seedbank of *A. terminalis* is long lived and persistent and may last for up to 50 years. Seed viability of greater than 95% has been recorded for *A. terminalis* (Auld & O'Connell 1991). Germination occurs mainly after fire, when it is triggered by heat (D. Keith, pers. comm.). A fire temperature of $>60^{\circ}$ is required for maximum germination of *A. terminalis* (D. Keith pers. comm. in Benson & McDougall 1996).

Seedlings often grow on the edge of roads and tracks in long unburnt vegetation, which may indicate that physical disturbance triggers recruitment (M. Bremner, pers. obs.). It has also been suggested that drought conditions assist in breaking the seed coat and thus dormancy (S. Smith, pers. comm.).

A.t.terminalis should be considered a fire sensitive obligate seeder. It is killed by high intensity fire and does not seem to resprout after fire (T. Auld pers. comm. in Conacher Travers

For Further Information contact

Threatened Species Unit, Metropolitan Branch, NSW DECCW, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Phone 02 9585 6678.
www.environment.nsw.gov.au

The Sunshine Wattle

2004). The interval between fires should thus be long enough to allow post-fire seedlings to mature, and sufficiently replenish the seedbank.

As a rough guide for the minimum fire interval for this subspecies, at least three times the primary juvenile period is required to achieve a good replenishment of the soil seed bank after fire (T. Auld, DECCW, pers. comm.). The primary juvenile period is at the age of 2-4 years. Hence, a minimum fire-free interval of 6-12 years is appropriate for *A.t.terminalis*. The shorter interval of six years should only be applied when the primary juvenile period following the previous fire has been two years.

The maximum fire-free interval for the subspecies is not known. However, based on the estimated longevity of the subspecies, a maximum period of 20 years would seem appropriate.

Threats

The main threat to the survival of *A.t.terminalis* is habitat loss and habitat fragmentation, and most of the original habitat of the subspecies has already been lost to development. Today, the subspecies occupies small and fragmented bushland remnants. The subspecies is also threatened by weed invasion, dieback from *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, inappropriate fire regimes, hybridisation with other *A. terminalis* subspecies planted outside their range, and disturbance caused by formal and informal track creation.

Management

The recovery plan for *A.t.terminalis* (DECCW 2010) identifies a range of actions required to effectively conserve the subspecies. Management should be aimed at protecting known sites, minimising habitat loss and fragmentation, adjusting fire frequency in areas prone to frequent fire, and reducing the impacts of weeds, *Phytophthora cinnamomi*, hybridisation and human visitation. Other management initiatives should include: survey and monitoring; community education and awareness; and also conducting research that will assist future management decisions.

Recovery Plans

A recovery plan has been prepared for *Acacia terminalis terminalis* (DECCW 2010).

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

References

- Auld, T.D. & O'Connell, M.A. 1991, 'Predicting patterns of post-fire germination in 35 eastern Australian Fabaceae', *Australian Journal of Ecology*, vol. 16, pp. 53-70.
- Benson, D.H. & McDougall, L. 1996, 'Ecology of Sydney Plants: Part 4 Fabaceae', *Cunninghamia*, vol. 4, pp. 553-746.
- Conacher Travers. 2004, *Draft Bush Fire Management Plan for Middle Head, Georges Heights and Chowder Bay*, prepared for the Sydney Harbour Federation Trust.
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW). 2010, National Recovery Plan for *Acacia terminalis terminalis* (Sunshine Wattle). Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water, Hurstville, NSW.
- Knox, R.B., Kenrick, J., Bernhardt, P., Marginson, R., Beresford, G., Baker, I. & Baker, H.G. 1985, 'Extrafloral nectaries as adaptations for bird pollination in *Acacia terminalis*', *American Journal of Botany*, vol. 72, pp. 1185-1196.
- Kodala, P. & Harden, G.J. 2002, 'Acacia', in *Flora of New South Wales: Volume 2*, ed. G.J. Harden. University Press, Kensington NSW.
- World Wide Wattle. 2006, <http://www.worldwidewattle.com> last accessed 12 December 2006.

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

The NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water expressly disclaims all liability and responsibility to any person, whether a purchaser or reader of this document or not, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person in reliance upon the contents of this document although every effort has been made to ensure that the information presented in this document is accurate and up to date.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

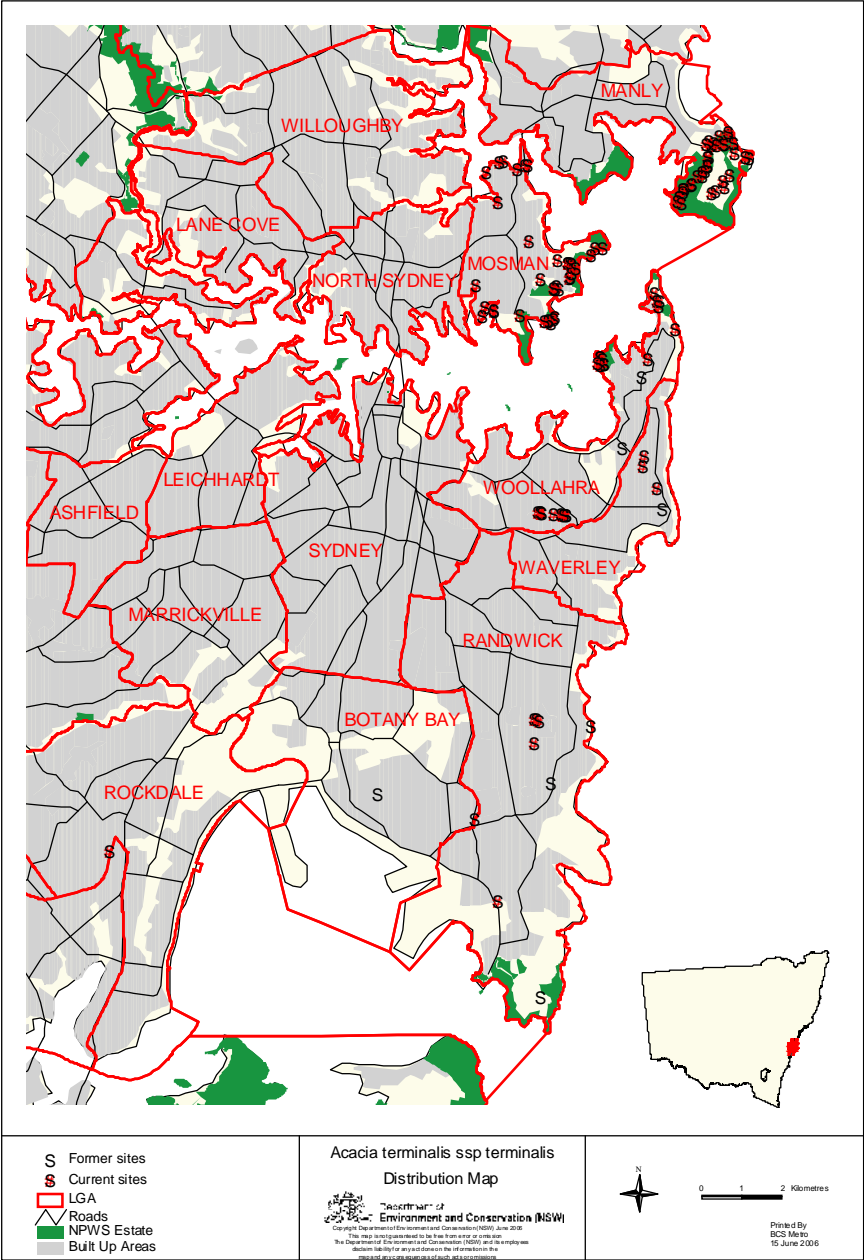


Figure 1. Known distribution of *Acacia terminalis terminalis* in NSW

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDELINES



CS1/22

Acacia terminalis (Salisb.)**J.F. Macbr.** subsp. *terminalis*

Sunshine Wattle

The following information is provided to assist authors of Species Impact Statements, development and activity proponents, and determining and consent authorities, who are required to prepare or review assessments of likely impacts on threatened species pursuant to the provisions of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act* (EP&A Act) 1979. These guidelines should be read in conjunction with the accompanying 'Threatened Species Information' profile and guidelines for the '8 Part Test of Significance', which must be carried out in accordance with Section 5A of the EP&A Act 1979.

Survey

Acacia terminalis terminalis flowers between March and July, sometimes also in January or February. These months are thus the best time to survey for the plants. Identification of the subspecies *terminalis* should be based on the key provided in the 'Threatened Species Information' profile and recovery plan for this species.

A. terminalis terminalis has a persistent soil seedbank which may last for up to 50 years. Attention should thus be paid to the presence of new seedlings, even in areas with few mature plants or little recruitment during previous years. Germination of the species occurs mainly after fire, when it is triggered by heat (D. Keith, pers. comm.).

Life cycle of the species

The life cycle of the species is not well understood. One factor that is likely to impact on the life cycle is fire. If a proposal is likely to result in frequent fires, then this may lead to declines in the population. *A.t.terminalis* is considered a fire sensitive obligate seeder. It is killed by high intensity fire and does not seem to resprout after fire (T. Auld pers. comm. in Conacher Travers 2004). The interval between fires should thus be long enough to allow post-fire seedlings to mature, and sufficiently replenish the seedbank.

Proposals which are likely to impact on the life cycle of the species, such that a local population is put at risk of extinction, would include proposals that:

- result in total destruction of habitat;
- result in a partial destruction or modification of habitat (including changes to hydrology and nutrification of the soil substrate) which may result in changes to vegetation community structure;
- result in increased fragmentation of *A.t.terminalis* habitat;
- result in a requirement for frequent fire (<6-12 years, depending on the length of the primary juvenile period), preventing establishment of juvenile plants;
- results in increased weed invasion;
- suggest to plant other subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* close to a population, thus increasing the risk of hybridisation;
- results in the introduction of *Phytophthora cinnamomi* into a population; or
- increase rubbish dumping and associated weed invasion.

Threatening processes

Four key threatening processes listed under the *TSC Act 1995* (as of December 2005) are likely to, or potentially, threaten *A.t.terminalis*:

- 'Clearing of native vegetation', has reduced and fragmented the habitat of *A.t.terminalis*.
- 'Ecological consequences of high frequency fires' is highly likely to threaten the persistence of *A.t.terminalis* populations.
- 'Invasion, establishment and spread of *Lantana camara*' is also likely to threaten *A.t.terminalis*.
- 'Infection of native plants by *Phytophthora cinnamoni* disease' could affect *A.t.terminalis* populations, either directly by causing dieback in the plants, or indirectly by degrading their habitat.

Department of
Environment, Climate
Change and Water (NSW)

Recovery Plan

Threatening processes that have been identified as being relevant to this species should also be considered (see recovery plan; DECCW 2010). These include habitat loss, hybridisation with other *Acacia terminalis* subspecies, habitat degradation through weed invasion, unrestricted access and the creation of informal tracks.

Viable local population

Little information is available as to the viability of known populations of *A.t.terminalis*. In the absence of such information, DECCW considers that all populations should be considered viable.

A significant area of habitat

Factors that can be used to determine the significance of a site include whether the population is setting seed, the size and connectivity of the habitat, the security of the site, the quality of the habitat (i.e. level of weed infestation) in comparison to other sites in the locality, the number of other sites in the locality, and whether the site is at the edge of the range of the species.

Isolation/fragmentation

Habitat fragmentation may be a significant issue for the species, as the current distribution is highly fragmented. Management of *A.t.terminalis* habitat and any proposals should aim to maintain the continuity of habitat between individuals within sub-populations, and avoid artificially creating new sub-populations.

The Sunshine Wattle

Regional distribution of the habitat

A.t.terminalis occurs within the Sydney Basin Bioregion, in a highly urbanised part of eastern Sydney. The species is currently known from 53 sites comprising 27 populations, with an estimated total number of less than 500 plants. The size of individual populations varies from a few individuals to hundreds of mature plants, although only five populations contain more than ten mature plants.

Limit of known distribution

The current known distribution of *A.t.terminalis* extends for approximately 23 km from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour to Botany Bay. Further surveys may identify additional sites outside these areas.

Adequacy of representation in conservation reserves or other similar protected areas

Only 43 % of *A.t.terminalis* sites (= 22 sites) occur within conservation reserves. Of these 22 sites, 15 are found within National Parks, the remaining 7 in land zoned as 7(a) Environment Protection (Bushland). Hence, the majority of sites outside DECCW estate are currently not zoned for conservation.

Critical habitat

Critical habitat has not been declared for *A.t.terminalis*.

For Further Information contact

Biodiversity Conservation Section, Metropolitan Branch, NSW DECCW, PO Box 1967, Hurstville NSW 2220. Phone 02 9585 6678. www.environment.nsw.gov.au

IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

The NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water expressly disclaims all liability and responsibility to any person, whether a purchaser or reader of this document or not, in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person in reliance upon the contents of this document although every effort has been made to ensure that the information presented in this document is accurate and up to date.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Appendix 4 Site Management Statement Proforma**Site Management Statement for *Acacia terminalis* ssp. *terminalis***

Prepared by:

Date:

Site details:

Site Name:

Site Code:

Location:

.....

.....

Easting: Northing: AMG Zone:

1:25 000 Mapsheet:

Landowner/Landmanager contact details

Name:

Phone number:

Postal address:

.....

Parcel details:

LGA:

Portion/Lot:

Street address:

.....

Zoning:

Tenure:

Current landuse:.....

Population details:

No. of mature plants: Count: [] Estimate: []

Lowest estimate = Best estimate = Upper estimate =

No. seedlings: Count: [] Estimate: []

Lowest estimate = Best estimate = Upper estimate

Area of Occupancy: Accurate: [] Estimate: []

Detailed site map attached: Yes/No

Photographs taken: Yes/No

Reproduction: Buds: [] Flowers: [] Fruit: []

Plant height(s):

Extent of Survey: complete/incomplete/unknown

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Habitat (consider aspect, slope, altitude, geology):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Dominant Associated species (consider canopy, understorey, groundcover, vines/climbers):

.....

.....

.....

Soil texture: sand/loam/clay

Soil depth: skeletal/shallow/deep

Drainage: waterlogged/damp/well drained dry/well drained moist

Fire history for the site:

.....

.....

.....

Existing and potential threats (consider trampling/grazing, isolation/fragmentation, erosion, inappropriate fire regimes, inappropriate access, rubbish dumping, weed invasion):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Predominant weed species and abundance:.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CS1/22

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Appendix 5 Additional legislation relevant to the conservation and recovery of *Acacia terminalis terminalis*

Additional legislation relevant to the conservation and recovery of *A.t.terminalis* in NSW includes the following:

- *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*;
- *Local Government Act 1993*;
- *Native Vegetation Act 2003*;
- *Forestry and National Park Estate Act 1998*;
- *Rural Fires Act 1997*;
- *Rural Fires and Environmental Assessment Legislation Amendment Act 2002*;
- *Rural Lands Protection Act 1998*.
- *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*;

The most significant implications of the above legislation with regard to *A.t.terminalis* are described below, and the major existing obligations of public authorities in relation to *A.t.terminalis* are outlined in Appendix 1.

Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979

Consent and determining authorities are required to consider potential impacts *A.t.terminalis* and its habitat when considering development or activity proposals under parts 4 and 5 of the EP&A Act.

Part 3 of the EP&A Act provides for the preparation of environmental planning instruments (EPIs) and this presents opportunities to conserve important habitat for *A.t.terminalis* at the landscape level. For example, important sites that contain *A.t.terminalis* can be protected under an appropriate environmental zoning when councils prepare or review local environment plans (LEPs). This is a more effective means of providing for the conservation requirements of a species than through the assessment of individual development applications.

An action that does not require a consent or approval under the EP&A Act and which is likely to affect *A.t.terminalis*, requires a licence to be issued by the Director General of DECCW under s91 of the TSC Act.

Forestry & National Park Estate Act 1998

In NSW, an Integrated Forestry Operations Approval (IFOA) granted under Part 4 of the FNPE Act regulates the carrying out of certain forestry operations, including logging, in the public forests of a region. The terms of the Threatened Species Licence of the IFOA outline the minimum protection measures that are required to limit the impact of forestry activities on threatened species and their habitats, and forms the basis for DECCW regulation of those activities.

Rural Fires Act 1997

The RF Act requires all parties involved in fire suppression and prevention to have regard to the principles of ecologically sustainable development when exercising their functions and when preparing plans of operation or bush fire risk management plans. Within this, consideration must be given to the impact on threatened species and their habitats.

Under the RF Act, certain public authorities can authorise bush fire hazard reduction work (including prescribed burning and mechanical vegetation clearance) in habitat for a threatened species by issuing a Bush Fire Hazard Reduction Certificate (BFHRC). These certificates can only be issued for works that comply with the Bush Fire Environmental Assessment Code (BFEAC), and occur on land that is subject to a Bush Fire Risk Management Plan. The Threatened Species Hazard Reduction List forms part of the BFEAC and contains specific conditions for sites that support threatened species. The specific conditions in the list that relate to *A.t.terminalis* are detailed in Section 8.

Where proposed bush fire hazard reduction activities do not meet the criteria necessary to allow a BFHRC to be issued, then an approval under Parts 4 or 5 of the EP&A Act or s91 of the TSC Act is required.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Local Government Act 1993

The LG Act defines the powers, duties and functions of all local councils in NSW. Section 8(1) of the Act requires councils 'to properly manage, develop, protect, restore, enhance and conserve the environment of the area for which it is responsible, in a manner that is consistent with and promotes the principles of sustainable development'. This includes the integration of biodiversity considerations into the decision-making process.

Chapter 6 of the Act requires councils to prepare plans of management for community land that take into account council's obligations under approved recovery plans.

Crown Lands Act 1989

Part 3 of the CL Act sets out the process for assessing Crown land against prescribed land evaluation criteria. This leads to an assessment of the land's use for community or public purposes, environmental protection, nature conservation, water conservation, or other purposes. In identifying uses for Crown land, the Minister is to have regard to the views of any government department.

Under the Act, the Minister for Lands may place restrictions on the transfer or use of Crown land or impose a public positive covenant on Crown land for the purposes of protecting the environment or natural resources, and/or protecting other significant values of the land.

Recovery Plan

The Sunshine Wattle

Appendix 6 Identification key for the four subspecies of *A. terminalis*, including *Acacia terminalis terminalis*

A. t. terminalis occurs mainly in near coastal areas from the northern shores of Sydney Harbour south to Botany Bay, and it flowers from March to July. Compared to the other subspecies, it has denser short hair on branchlets, leaf stalks, and flower stalk, and is of white or pale yellow colour. Its flower stalks are thicker and contain smaller glands.

A. t. angustifolia occurs in NSW (from the Central Tablelands southwards), Victoria (Gippsland) and Tasmania. It flowers from February to September. In Sydney, this subspecies tends to occur on deeper sands than *A. t. terminalis* (P. Kodela, pers. comm.) and has been recorded from three sites within Randwick LGA (D. Hirschfeld, pers. comm.). The branchlets and leaves contain no hair, the leafstalk bears a conspicuous gland, and the ultimate leaflets (pinnulets) have a distinct midnerve.

A. t. aurea occurs in NSW on the Central West Slopes, Central and South Coast as well as the North, Central and Southern Tablelands and in the Blue Mountains. It usually occurs on sandstone, between 500 metres and 1100 metres above sea level, and thus at higher altitudes than the other subspecies. It flowers from February to October, with the flowers being more golden yellow compared to the pale yellow in the other subspecies. Its leaves and branchlets are without hair, the leafstalks bear conspicuous glands, and the axis of its flowers have a gland near their apex.

A. t. longiaxialis occurs from the Toronto area to the far North Coast of NSW, where it grows on sandy soil, sandstone or clay loam. It flowers from March to October, with the pale flower heads comparatively larger than in the other subspecies. Its branchlets and leaf axes are covered in soft, short hair. The racemes (clusters of stalked flowers) are very elongated and unbranched.

Kodela & Harden (2002) provide the following key to the subspecies of *Acacia terminalis* in NSW:

1A Branchlets sparsely to densely hairy, occasionally without hair; petiole (leaf stalk) and rachis (axis of the pinnately compound leaf) usually hairy; flower heads pale yellow or cream-coloured to almost white (**go to 2**) **OR**

1B Branchlets with no or sparse hairs; petiole and rachis usually without hair; flower heads dark to bright yellow or cream-coloured to almost white (**go to 3**)

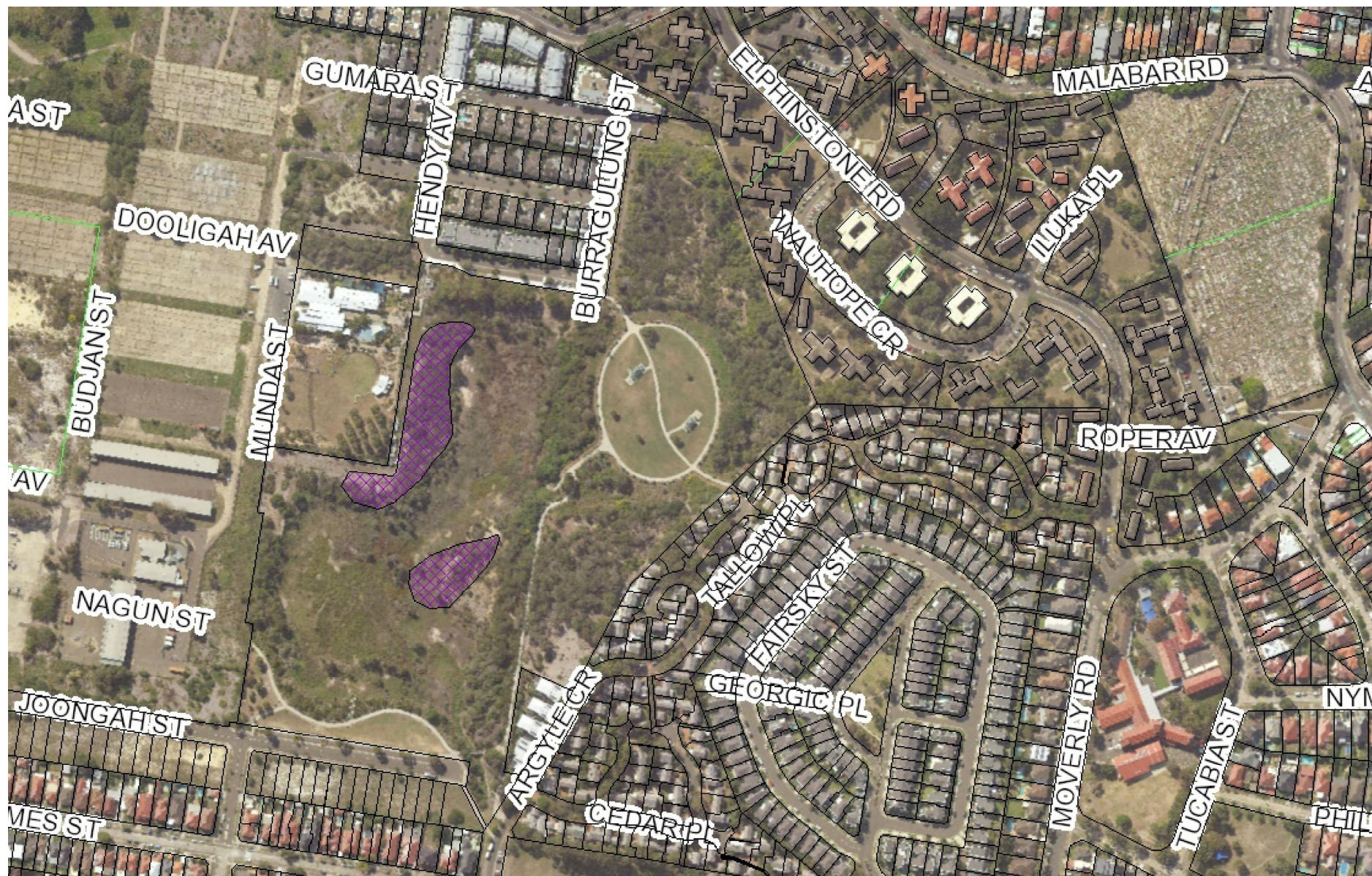
2 Peduncles (flower stems) 0.7-1.5 cm long, 0.5-1 mm diam.; heads 7-14-flowered; calyx (outer ring of the flower) 0.8-1.4 mm long; main axis of panicle or raceme to 16.5 cm long; flowering axes without glandular axillary shoots (**subsp. terminalis**) **OR**

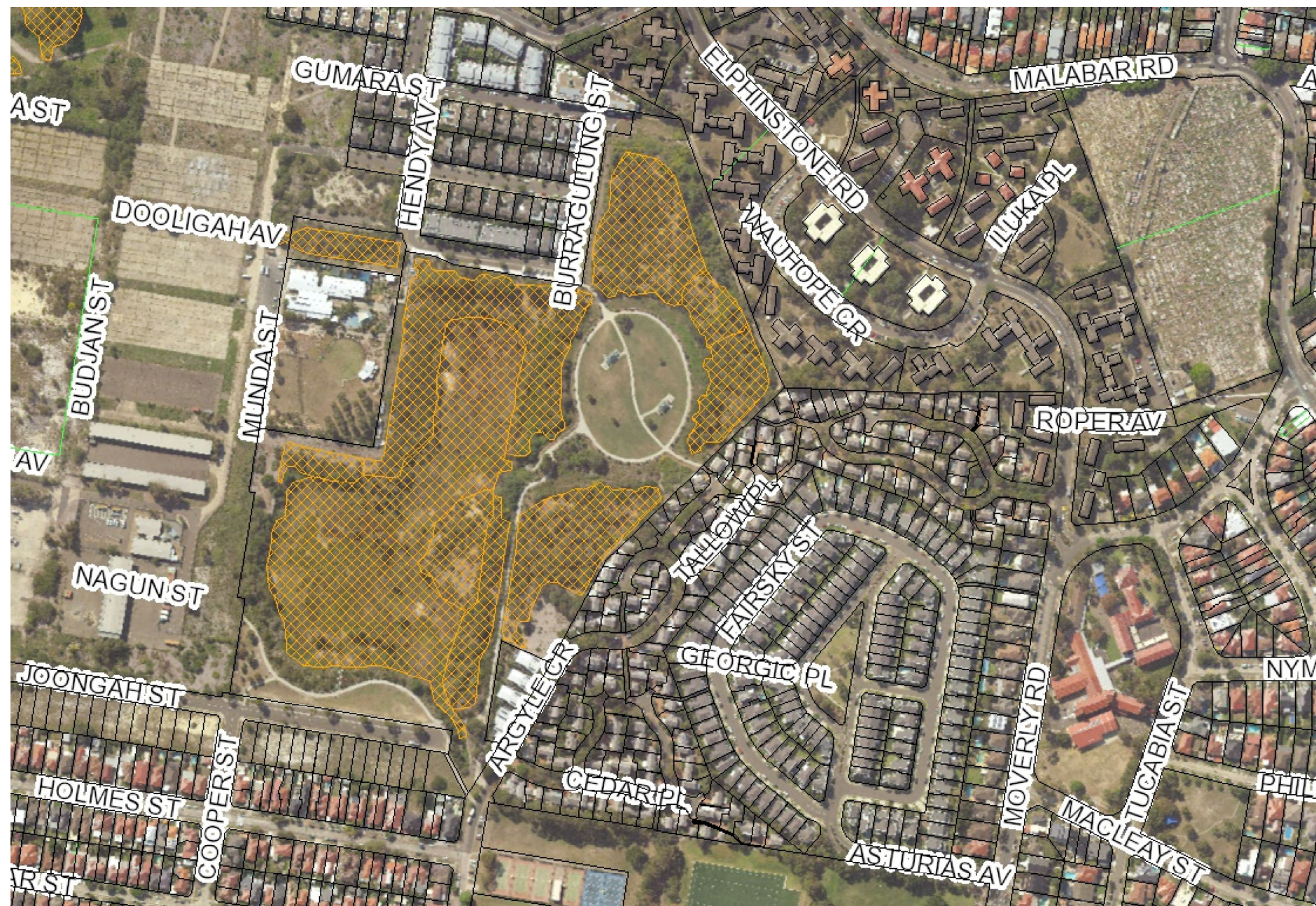
2B Peduncles 0.5-2.1 cm long, 0.3-0.5 mm diam.; heads 5-9-flowered; calyx 0.6-0.9 mm long; main axis of panicle or raceme to 33 cm long; flowering axes occasionally with glandular axillary shoots (**subsp. longiaxialis**)

3. Flower heads pale yellow or cream-coloured to almost white, 5-13-flowered, 5-12 mm diam; petiolar gland 2-12 mm long; shrub to small tree to 6 m high (**subsp. angustifolia**) **OR**

3B Flower heads dark to bright yellow or sometimes pale yellow, 5-7-flowered or occasionally up to 11-flowered, 4-10 mm diam.; petiolar gland 1.5-6.7 mm long; shrub to 2 or rarely 3 m high. (**subsp. aurea**)

CS1/22





Director City Services Report No. CS2/22

Subject: La Perouse Headland toilets upgrade - results of community consultation

Executive Summary


- The La Perouse Headland toilets are located at the commencement of the Anzac Parade loop road on the La Perouse Headland, an area of NSW State Heritage significance. The asset is on NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) land, as part of an area leased by Randwick City Council.
- The existing toilets are very outdated and need an upgrade to meet current standards and community expectations, including providing an accessible facility at the site.
- In March 2021, Council endorsed the concept plan for the refurbishment of the La Perouse Toilets to proceed to community consultation and planning approval.
- Community consultation for the proposal was held between October and November 2021. Of the 57 total submissions received from the community:
 - **31 submissions (54%) indicated support** for the proposal,
 - **16 submissions (28%) were unsure or neutral**
 - **10 submissions (18%) did not support** the proposal.
- Many respondents included feedback on aspects of the concept design. This feedback has been considered against the proposed concept design and incorporated where appropriate.
- A full record of the consultation results is in the attached Community Consultation Report La Perouse Amenities Upgrade (Attachment 1), along with verbatim comments from the community.
- The proposed concept for the La Perouse Toilets upgrade is a sustainable approach which will transform this aging asset within its sensitive heritage headland setting. The concept design has responded to feedback from the community where possible, and visitor experience and the visual impact of the building will be greatly improved as a result of the works.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorse the La Perouse Headland toilets upgrade proposal to proceed to planning approval and documentation of the works for tender; and
- b) allocate an additional \$550,000 towards the La Perouse Toilets project in the 2022-23 financial year.

Attachment/s:

1.  Community Consultation Report La Perouse Amenities Upgrade
2.  La Perouse Headland Toilets - concept floor plan
3.  La Perouse Headland Toilets - concept photomontage

Purpose

This report updates Council on the community consultation for the proposed upgrade to the La Perouse Headland toilets. It outlines the consultation activities and results, describes amendments to the concept design resulting from the consultation process, and outlines next steps for the project.

Discussion

Background

The La Perouse Headland toilets are located at the commencement of the Anzac Parade loop road on the La Perouse Headland, an area of NSW State Heritage significance. The asset is on NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services (NPWS) land, as part of an area leased by Randwick City Council. The toilet facility is well-used by visitors to the headland and is maintained by Randwick City Council.

The upgrade project is being undertaken with the funding allocation towards the La Perouse Museum and Toilets in the 2018-19 'Our Community Our Future' program. The proposal has the support of NPWS.

The facilities are very outdated and need an upgrade to meet current standards and community expectations, including providing an accessible facility at the site. The concept plans and photomontage are found in Attachments 2 and 3.

Planned improvements to the building include:

- Repairing and bagging the external brickwork in a neutral colour to blend with the natural setting
- Repairs and resurfacing of the concrete slab floor
- New terrazzo stalls and new toilet doors
- Removing the existing roof, and building a new concrete 'green roof', creating a new open clerestory to improve natural light and ventilation in the toilets
- New internal wall tiling and new fixtures throughout
- An extension, on the northern side, of a unisex accessible toilet
- External showers x 2
- New signage.

Landscaped improvements include:

- A 'green roof' supported on new stainless-steel columns. The roof will be planted with native plants further blending the block with the natural surroundings
- The eastern wall will feature a new full height 'hit-and-miss' brickwork screen, with bricks designed to be missing, providing views to Congwong Beach, and adding to the ventilation and natural light in the block
- Landscaping around the amenities block featuring native planting on the western and north sides, improving the visual appeal
- Bike hoops to secure bikes
- Additional seating using sandstone block.

Previous Council reporting

The Concept Plan for the refurbishment of the La Perouse Headland toilets was reported to the [23 March 2021 Ordinary Council meeting](#) (Item CS7/21). As noted in that report, an upgrade to the existing building was favoured over a new building for the following reasons:

- The existing building is conveniently and prominently located for beachgoers, visitors to the headland monuments, users of the nearby bus stop and the recreational divers who visit the site.
- Future upgrades to the Museum will provide additional amenities for visitors to the headland, albeit within the Museum itself and only during opening hours.
- Refurbishing the existing building avoids the additional impact on the sensitive headland environment that comes with siting a new building, and
- Reuse and refurbishment of the building is a sustainable approach to public assets.

The resolution from the 23 March 2021 Ordinary Council report CS7/21: La Perouse Headland Toilets refurbishment – Concept Plan was as follows:

“(Andrews/Luxford) that Council endorse the concept plan for the refurbishment of the La Perouse Toilets to proceed to community consultation and planning approval.”

Community Consultation activities

In accordance with this resolution, the developed concept plan was the subject of community consultation from 8 October to 1 November 2021.

Community engagement activities undertaken:

- Dedicated consultation website, [La Perouse Amenities upgrade](#), to view the plan and make a submission
- A1 Posters on site
- A5 Flyer mailbox drop to surrounding neighbourhoods
- Email to Your Say subscribers: 18 October 2021
- Randwick News (weekly email): 13 October 2021
- Listing on Randwick City Council's *Current Consultations* webpage
- Email to all precincts
- Presentation to the Bays and Beaches Precinct by the project team
- Councillor notification
- Phone calls and/or emails to key user groups and stakeholders.

Community Consultation results

The website was launched on 8 October 2021 and was open for 24 days, closing 1 November 2021.

During this time, the site experienced the following:

- 436 unique visits to the Your Say Randwick website
- 89 views of the artist impression of the plans for the upgrade.

A total of 47 submissions were received via the Your Say Randwick website, and a further 10 submissions were submitted via email direct to Council or the project team. Duplicated submissions via different channels were only considered once in the data, and multiple submissions from the same person were collated into one.

A full record of the submissions may be found in Attachment 1 [Community Consultation Report: La Perouse Amenities Upgrade](#).

Of the 57 total submissions received from the community:

- **31 submissions (54%) indicated support** for the proposal,
- **16 submissions (28%) were unsure or neutral** which included suggested amendments and/or additions to the design
- **10 submissions (18%) did not support** the proposal.

Some of the 57 submissions advocated for the toilets to be moved to a new location (5 submissions) or advocated for more toilets to be added (3 submissions). A further 5 submissions asked for both more toilets and for the facility to be moved.

A presentation by TKD Architects and the Director City Services was given to the Bays and Beaches Precinct on 27 September 2021. Subsequently, the Precinct made a submission opposing the proposal as follows:

“RESOLUTION 27092021(1): That the Bays & Beaches Precinct urges Randwick City Council to not proceed with the redesign of the Congwong Beach amenities block at La Perouse as presented to the September meeting of the precinct. The precinct considers that the additional toilet and shower capacity proposed for the facility is totally inadequate to meet present and projected demand. The precinct also urges consideration of design options that place the facility at least partially below the level of Anzac Parade, affording it some protection from weather and making it less obtrusive.”

Consultation themes

The comments or suggestions received through the consultation process have been included in the attached Community Consultation report and are summarized below. The summary comments are considered against the concept design proposal in the table below.

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
COMMENTS RE LOCATION OR SIZE OF BUILDING			
1.	Building should be built in an alternative location. Suggestions included in Cann Park, behind the bus stop, on the north side of Anzac Parade closer to Goorawahl Avenue, or within the Loop Road.	No	<p>The existing building is in a convenient location, being well located for beachgoers, headland visitors, users of the nearby bus stop and recreational dive visitors.</p> <p>The amendments to the design will help to ‘settle’ the building into the landscape and considerably improve its visual amenity.</p>
2.	Building should be located down the hill, at least partially below the level of Anzac Parade or buried with a terrace on top.	No	<p>The headland site is of State Heritage significance, and even the modest amount of ground disturbance associated with the current proposal is subject to a strict heritage assessment and approvals process.</p> <p>The proposal is a sustainable reuse of an existing asset and will extend the asset life in a way that has minimal impact on the sensitive headland environment.</p>
3.	Building is inadequate to meet present and projected demand and a much larger number of toilets should be provided.	No	<p>Designing for high peak load times on the headland would result in a considerably larger building, and this toilet facility is one of several in its wider recreational context.</p> <p>There are toilets also located at Yarra Bay Bicentennial Park, Frenchmans Bay, and at the La Perouse Museum.</p> <p>It is anticipated that any future upgrade works to the Museum will provide additional amenities for visitors to the headland.</p>
GREEN ROOF / PLANTING COMMENTS			

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
4.	Include large pots near the entrance filled with native plants.	No	The location of all structures around the of the building have been carefully located to limit opportunities for climbing onto the roof.
5.	Provide a watering system	Yes	The green roof will be irrigated.
6.	Include rainwater tanks	No	Rainwater tanks were explored in the concept design and discounted due to the climbing opportunities that they present. A dispersion system to the ground level landscaping has been incorporated to ensure the water doesn't go to waste.
7.	Planting will impact views	Yes	The proposed planting has been selected to be low-lying to limit visual impact.
8.	Measures to ensure planting will not fail due to wind, heat or inadequate maintenance.	Yes	<p>A green roof specialist will be involved in the documentation and specification of this feature of the design, and the selected species all grow successfully in similar coastal conditions. The soil level will sit slightly below the concrete upturn to provide a degree of shelter as the plants are established, and the automatic irrigation system will support plant growth.</p> <p>A schedule will be developed, both for establishment of the landscaping and for its ongoing maintenance.</p>
9.	Planting will attract spiders and insects.	No	This is an expected feature of any landscaping and contributes to a healthy biodiversity.
10.	Bush tucker plants should be included.	Yes	The planting selection is endemic to the area, with some bush tucker selections included at ground level.
11.	Concern regarding people climbing on the roof	Yes	The extensive roof overhangs are designed to minimise opportunities for climbing.
12.	Concern regarding wind loading on the roof in its exposed position	Yes	The design for the roof and its new column supports will be designed by the structural engineering to be adequate for site conditions.
13.	The roof should be extended further to provide additional shade	No	Aside from adding additional cost to the project, the usage of this facility is 'in and out' in nature, rather than seeking to provide shelter for longer periods of time.
REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL FEATURES - EXTERNAL			
14.	Provide quality bike racks	Yes	<p>Three bike racks are included in the forecourt, accommodating six bikes in total.</p> <p>A further eight bike racks (16 bikes) are located nearby, adjacent to the roundabout.</p>
15.	Provide a dog water bowl	No	The existing bubbler is being retained and is not proposed to be replaced.

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
16.	Taps for foot rinsing	Yes	The proposed shower columns will include a foot wash tap option.
17.	Handwashing facility outside	No	As this is a refurbishment of an existing building, the handwashing facilities will be located within its envelope.
18.	Provide more rubbish bins	No	There are high-capacity bins located nearby, adjacent to the roundabout.
19.	Provide additional lighting to the perimeter.	No	The facilities are open daily from sunrise to sunset, and there is incidental spill lighting from the nearby roundabout streetlights. External lighting to the perimeter of the building itself is not proposed.
20.	Provide security cameras	Yes	Security cameras will be incorporated to the full perimeter of the building.
21.	Provide surf / weather cameras or a wind gauge	No	While the proposed planting assists in settling the building into the landscape and minimizing its visual impact, additional vertical infrastructure will compromise this result.
REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL FEATURES - INTERNAL			
22.	Family friendly change area	No	New indoor change facilities are not included due to the limited additional footprint, however outdoor showers will be provided.
23.	Baby change facility	Yes	A baby change table will be incorporated into the upgrade.
24.	Additional urinal	Yes	The concept design will be amended to include of a wider trough-style urinal to allow for greater flexibility of use.
25.	Cubicle door hardware / provision for hooks	Yes	The toilet cubicles will be to contemporary standards, incorporating hooks to the inside and appropriate door hardware.
26.	Free lockers	No	As the facility does not have on-site management, lockers will not be included.
27.	Soap and hand-dryers	Yes	Soap and hand-dryers will be included.
28.	Facility cleaning	Yes	High-pressure hose facilities will be incorporated for ease of cleaning.
29.	Floor not slippery	Yes	The existing damaged concrete floor slab will be topped and sealed to an appropriate level of slip-resistance, and for ease of cleaning.
COMMENTS RE OUTDOOR SHOWERS			
30.	Provide more privacy for showers.	Yes	The concept design will explore the inclusion of a 1m high landscape buffer around the shower area to break up the line of sight from the roundabout traffic. Full

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
			screening will not be provided as safe surveillance of this area needs to be maintained.
31.	Bench seating / hooks to place belongings on while showering	Yes	The informal sandstone block seating in the vicinity of the showers is suitable for placing belongings on when showering.
32.	Solar heating for warm showers	No	Randwick City Council does not generally provide warm water showers for beachgoers.
DETAILED DESIGN OR MATERIALS COMMENTS			
33.	Indigenous or French-themed mural	No	Interpretation at the site will be considered as part of a wider interpretive strategy for the whole of the headland.
34.	Interpretation panel – history and significance	No	Future interpretation at or near the site will be considered and implemented as part of a wider masterplan strategy for the whole headland.
35.	Alternative cladding for the building with suggestions including timber, copper/metal, or brick/stone/compressed fibre cement	No	The painted finish helps the building to visually recede into the landscape, important due to the heritage significance of the site. The finish also needs to be robust, able to withstand the salt-air conditions and use by the public. The painted finish also allows effective and swift graffiti management practices. Many of the suggested alternatives did not fulfil these criteria.
36.	Colour of the external walls to blend with sandstone	Yes	The final colour selection will be the subject of on-site testing of a range of options to select the most appropriate fit with its landscape setting.
37.	Graffiti management	Yes	The painted finish allows effective and swift graffiti management of the building.
38.	The facility will not provide adequate protection from wind and driving rain.	Yes	<p>The high-level ventilation below the new roof will be open to the weather, and 'hit and miss' brickwork is proposed on the ocean side of the building. The roof overhang will provide a degree of weather protection and detailed design of the brickwork will consider prevailing wind directions and driving rain.</p> <p>The building is, however, not required to be fully watertight and users will benefit from a high degree of ventilation.</p>

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	4b. New and existing development is managed by a robust framework.
Outcome	6. A liveable city.
Direction	6a. Our public infrastructure and assets are planned, managed and funded to meet the community expectations and defined levels of service.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Under the 2018-19 'Our Community Our Future' program, **\$2.2 million** was allocated to the La Perouse Museum and Toilets. As was reported to 28 September 2021 Ordinary Council meeting, (CS41/21 La Perouse Museum Headland Masterplan and Building Concept Plan) this overall project is expansive, with the many aspects to its delivery including headland master planning, extensive historical and heritage investigative works, business planning and exploration of options for the upgrade of the Museum. The La Perouse toilets upgrade was also included in this initial overall suite of works and overall budget allocation, with \$220,000 of the overall Museum and Toilet project committals representing costs directly related to the toilet upgrade delivery.

The La Perouse Toilets upgrade is now at a stage where it may proceed independently from the overall headland and Museum planning activities and will benefit from its own delivery program. A separate allocation from the \$2.2m budget has now been apportioned to the project, with allocations of the components being:

- \$1,400,000 La Perouse Museum - Planning to approvals stage
- \$ 800,000 La Perouse Headland toilets - Planning and construction.

The March 2021 report on the concept plan for the toilets included the following information on cost reporting:

"Cost planning to date indicates an overall project cost of approximately \$750,000 being: planning, building construction and associated landscaping at approximately \$500,000; and \$250,000 in contingencies against provisional additional consultant fees, design development and latent site conditions encountered during construction."

With the \$220,000 in direct project committals now separated out from the wider La Perouse Museum and Toilets activities and appropriately allocated, this represents a project cost of \$970,000 for the Toilets upgrade.

Since the March 2021 report, consideration of the current construction climate and design development of the proposal has encouraged the project officers to take a conservative approach to forward cost planning for the next stage of the project.

The additional cost factors applied to the La Perouse Toilets project are as follows:

- Additional escalation to end of 2022-23 financial year,
- As no exploratory in-ground activities such as geotechnical investigations or hazardous materials investigations have been possible to date without archaeological impact permits, additional latent condition allowances in construction costs have been applied,
- Additional allowance for specialist fees during construction in the case of encountering unexpected ground conditions (hazardous materials management, archaeological supervision, additional structural engineering input)
- Temporary facilities during construction were previously not included in the cost forecasting and have now been included.

The updated cost estimate for construction in the 2022-23 financial year is as per the table below.

Project stage	Estimate
Planning stage Includes consultant fees, authorities, comms, services during construction	\$365,000
Construction stage Construction cost estimate plus contingencies, latent conditions allowance, escalation, and provision of temporary facilities	\$985,000
Total project estimate	\$1,350,000
Current funding allocation (Apportioned from the \$2.2m La Perouse Museum and Toilets project)	\$800,000
Additional funding recommendation	\$550,000

As an initial allocation of \$800,000 was apportioned from the \$2,200,000 La Perouse Museum and Toilets overall project, it is recommended that an additional **\$550,000** be allocated towards the project in the 2022-23 financial year.

Policy and legislative requirements

The proposal will be subject to a Review of Environmental Factors assessment and will require Heritage NSW approval for the proposal. An Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application will also be required from Heritage NSW to gain authorisation for test excavations at the site.

Extent Heritage are the archaeological consultants for the La Perouse Toilets project and note the following regarding the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit requirements:

*“The entire La Perouse Headland holds Aboriginal archaeological potential and deep cultural connection for the local Aboriginal people. As a result, a test excavation program is required to understand the archaeological potential and value of the study area. Due to location of the study area within the vicinity of shell midden material (both known and potential), an Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit (AHIP) is required to be lodged with Heritage NSW—Department of Premier Cabinet (DPC) to authorise the test excavation program.
(La Perouse Toilet Block Upgrade: Preliminary Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Assessment report: Extent Heritage, January 2022)”*

Following Council endorsement of the project, the Aboriginal Heritage Impact Permit application will be lodged. Any findings that impact the proposal will be reported back to Council.

Conclusion

The proposed concept for the La Perouse Toilets upgrade is a sustainable approach which will transform this aging asset within its sensitive headland setting. The concept design has responded to feedback from the community where possible, and visitor experience and the visual impact of the building will be greatly improved as a result of the works.

The facility is, and will continue to be, a modest size, and is best considered as one in a suite of facilities at the headland. The alternative – a new single large-scale facility within the headland environs – presents considerable challenges of siting, archaeology, and expenditure. The proposed upgrade works will bring the building up to current standards of accessibility and comfort, while adding amenity through providing new showers and a well-designed landscape setting.

It is recommended that the proposal is granted the endorsement of Council to proceed to planning approval and to documentation of the upgrade works for tender.

Responsible officer: Sarah Harmston, Project Manager Major Projects

File Reference: PROJ/10750/2018/4

CS2/22

La Perouse Amenities upgrade



COMMUNICATIONS

Community Consultation Report La Perouse Amenities Upgrade

09 November 2021

Author: Troy Longworth Community Consultation Officer

Department: Communications

Contents

1. Summary	3
2. Community engagement strategy	4
2.1. Background	4
2.2. Objectives	5
2.3. Consultation period	5
2.4. Consultation activities	5
3. Consultation outcomes	5
3.1. Submissions from Groups	6
3.1.1. Table 1: Submissions from groups	6
3.2. Community submissions	7
3.2.1. Table 2: Key themes from the consultation	8
3.2.2. Table 3: Comments received via “Your say” and submission made via email.	8
4. Next Steps	19
5. Communications Material	20
5.1. Figure 1: Front of flyer for La Perouse Amenities upgrade consultation.	20
5.2. Figure 2: Back of flyer for La Perouse Amenities block upgrade consultation.	21
5.3. Figure 3: A1 Poster consultation	22
5.4. Figure 4: Photos of A1 posters on site	23
5.5. Figure 5: A5 Flyer drop map	23
6. Appendix 1 – Submissions with an image	24

1. Summary

Randwick City Council is planning to upgrade the La Perouse amenities block. The amenities block was built in the 1960s and has been well used over its lifetime. The proposed upgrade will rejuvenate the amenities block, add an accessible toilet, and improve the visual appearance of the building and its setting.

This report outlines the consultation program undertaken to consult with the community and users of the amenities block to share the Council's plan and gather their feedback. Users invited to participate in the consultation included SCUBA dive groups, cycling groups, the La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council as well as the local community.

The consultation received 436 unique visits to the Your Say Randwick website, 89 views of the image library and 57 submissions in total.

Consultation period: The consultation was open for 24 days

Open: 9 am Friday, 8 October 2021

Close: 9 am Monday, 1 November 2021

The key points from the consultation:

- 54% of respondents were supportive of the upgrade (31 submissions).
- 28% of respondents were neutral or unsure on the upgrade (16 submission)
- 18% of respondents (10 submissions) objected to the proposed upgrade
- A variety of design suggestions were made with varying merit and practicality. Consideration by the architect of these suggestion is recommended
- It is noted that the Bays and Beaches Precinct, an important stakeholder, lodged an objection to the upgrade advocating for;
 - The amenities block to be relocated; and
 - For the block to be rebuilt with more toilets given the growing demand for toilet facilities in the area.

2. Community engagement strategy

2.1. Background

La Perouse amenities block was built in the 1960s and has been well used over 50 + years and is in need of an upgrade. The block is located on Anzac Parade near the entry to Congwong Beach and is an important asset to the local community, tourists, visitors to the area and sports groups such as fishers, SCUBA divers, and cyclists.

The area the amenities block is located on is sensitive given:

- It is located on NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services land
- Has continuous Aboriginal custodianship and presence on the land; and
- The site is on land listed on the NSW State Heritage register

The amenities block concept designs were endorsed by Council at the March 2021 meeting. The project also has in-principle approval from NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services, noting the toilets are on NPWS land.

Planned improvement to the block include:

- Repairing and bagging the external brickwork in a neutral colour to blend with the natural setting
- Repairs to the concrete slab floor
- New terrazzo stalls, and tiling
- Removing the existing roof, and building a new concrete 'green roof', creating a new open clerestory to improve natural light and ventilation in the toilets
- New toilet doors, and new internal fixtures throughout
- An extension, on the northern side, of a unisex accessible toilet
- External showers x 2
- New signs

Landscaped improvements include:

- A 'green roof' supported on new stainless steel columns. The roof will be planted with native plants further blending the block with the natural surrounding
- The eastern wall will feature a new full-height 'hit-and-miss' brickwork screen, with bricks designed to be missing, providing views to Congwong Beach, adding to the ventilation and natural light in the block
- Landscaping around the amenities block featuring sandstone and native coastal heath plants, on the western and north sides, improving the visual appeal
- Bike hoops to secure bikes
- Additional seating using sandstone blocks

2.2. Objectives

The consultation program aimed to:

- To obtain feedback from the community on the design of the La Perouse amenities block upgrade with a view to gauge the community's satisfaction with the design.

2.3. Consultation period

The consultation was open from 8 October to 1 November 2021.

The project was assessed as having a low-level local area impact.

IAP2 Consultation level: Consult

2.4. Consultation activities

Community engagement activities undertaken:

- Dedicated consultation website, [La Perouse Amenities upgrade](#), to view the plan and make a submission
- A1 Posters on site
- A5 Flyer mailbox drop to surrounding neighbourhoods
- Email to Your Say subscribers: 18 October 2021
- Randwick News (weekly email): 13 October 2021
- Listing on Randwick City Council's *Current Consultations* webpage
- Email to all precincts
- Presentation to the Bays and Beaches Precinct by the project team
- Councillor notification
- Phone calls and/or emails to key user groups and stakeholders:
 - Bike East Cycle Club
 - La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
 - Maroubra Police Local Area Command
 - The local fishing club
 - Scuba Dive businesses
 - NSW National Parks and Wildlife Services

3. Consultation outcomes

A dedicated Your Say Randwick [La Perouse Amenities upgrade](#) website was created to showcase the plans and gather feedback via a submission survey function.

The website was launched on 8 October 2021 and was open for 24 days, closing 1 November 2021.

During this time, the site experienced the following:

- 436 unique visits to the Your Say Randwick website
- 89 views of the artist impression of the plans for the upgrade

A total of 47 submissions were received via the Your Say Randwick website, and a further 10 submissions were submitted via email direct to Council or the project team.

(Note: Duplicated submissions via different channels were only considered once in the data. Multiple submissions from the same person were collated into one submission.)

3.1. Submissions from Groups

There was only one submission received from a group or an organisation, being the Bays and Beaches Precinct, in opposition to the project.

3.1.1. Table 1: Submissions from groups

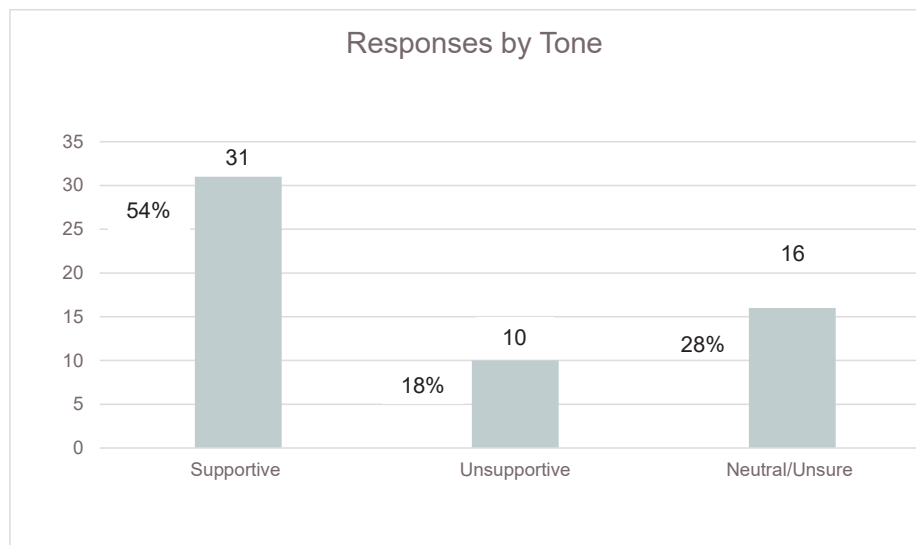
Group	Submission	Council response
Bays and Beaches Precinct	RESOLUTION NUMBER: Resolution 27092021(1) That the Bays & Beaches Precinct urges Randwick City Council to not proceed with the redesign of the Congwong Beach amenities block at La Perouse as presented to the September meeting of the precinct. The precinct considers that the additional toilet and shower capacity proposed for the facility is totally inadequate to meet present and projected demand. The precinct also urges consideration of design options that place the facility at least partially below the level of Anzac Parade, affording it some protection from weather and making it less obtrusive.	<p>At its ordinary Council meeting on the 23 March 2021 Council Resolved: RESOLUTION: (Andrews/Luxford) that Council endorses the concept plan for the refurbishment of the La Perouse Toilets to proceed to community consultation and planning approval.</p> <p>As such following Councils endorsement, the project was placed on public exhibition for community consultation on the 8 September and closing 1 November 2021</p> <p>This Precinct Resolution is noted and will be included as a “submission” in the Community Consultation report to be provided to and for consideration of Council.</p>

3.2. Community submissions

Of the submissions received, 54% indicated support for the upgrade (31 submissions), 28% of submissions were neutral or unsure (16 submissions) and 18% indicated they do not support the upgrade (10 submissions).

Graph 1 outlines the key themes identified from submissions.

Some of the 57 submissions advocated for the toilets to be moved to a new location (5 submissions) or advocated for more toilets to be added (3 submissions). A further 5 submissions asked for both more toilets and for the facility to be moved.



Graph 1

3.2.1. Table 2: Key themes from the consultation

	Main theme of submissions	Verbatim comments capturing the essence of the theme
1	Unsupportive	<p>'A green roof doesn't hide this ugly building. Why should a toilet block have the best view of La Perouse? Please use our money wisely and move this building to the other side of the beach track or down into the hill so it isn't the first thing residents and visitors see.'</p> <p>'It needs a new location maybe down the hill from where it is. BUT NOT WHERE IT IS NOW.'</p>
2	Neutral/Unsure	<p>'...quality bike racks installed nearby please as many cyclists will use this facility'</p> <p>'...Move the proposed showers to the opposite side'</p> <p>'... I would like to see additional lighting around the back and front and security cameras to ensure it is not vandalised and deter bad behaviour'</p> <p>'.. Have you thought of shower on the green for divers with all their gear'</p> <p>'....include a wall mural Regarding the local first nations mob, engaging their community to come up with a design and even finding an artist'</p>
3	Supportive	<p>'Sounds fantastic. Great idea.'</p> <p>'Excellent ideas for improvement to facilities. Thanks so much.'</p>

3.2.2. Table 3: Comments received via "Your say" and submission made via email.

Submission #	Comments Provided
1	I fully support the upgrade; the facility does not need replacing. I also fully support adding the showers, great idea. It would also be great to have taps for feet only rinses too, plus dog water bowls as lots of us bring our dogs for a walk there.
2	it is La Perouse not N.T..So lets keep it with things of the Region..no trees on the roof of the StructureThe Building in the photo looks Good .. Yes thank you
3	Excellent idea, long overdue, this toilet block has been both an eyesore and also very unsavoury to use for many a year.
4	I visited this toilet block 7/10/21. It was well kept and clean. Had a giggle re the chain cistern. A short person would not be able to reach it. Wonder the date of installation? Not quite 1788! The proposed rejuvenation looks first class, as is

Submission #	Comments Provided
	everything Randwick Council does. Keep up the good work. Love the 'living' roof.
5	I think the greenery on the roof is a great improvement but what about a couple of large pots near the entrance doors filled with native plants to add to the feature.
6	<p>See Attached Photo to submission 6</p> <p>'It is clear from this photo, as well as reality, that the amenities block is sited in an inappropriate place where it is an eyesore. The best thing would be to move and reconstruct it back from the foreshore on the other side of the path where it does not interfere with the beautiful views of the bay. It would be a great shame to prolong the mistakes of the past by refurbishing this block in its current position. Reconstruction would enable a more appropriate, much less heavy and open design, starting from scratch. Maybe it would even be cheaper than refurbishment. Has the alternative of a move and rebuild been considered? The inappropriate siting of amenities in beauty spots has been a long standing joke - and obviously still is!</p> <p>There is plenty of scope for something more exciting. Perhaps this Japanese toilet block is not durable enough for a seaside location but there are plenty of other more modern designs.'</p>
7	Looks great but can we have some quality bike racks installed nearby please as many cyclists will use this facility.
8	Our family often visits La Perouse, and I support the upgrade. Design looks good and well thought out, especially the roof garden, hit-and-miss brick wall and inclusion of accessible facilities. One question: is a single urinal in the gents sufficient?
9	<p>1. There should be at least 1 water counting for drinking water.</p> <p>2. There should be an outside hand washing facility, with soap, in relation to Covid 19 requirements for hand washing.</p>
10	Move the proposed showers to the opposite side, i.e. looking over the water rather than being in the public view to the public as you drive into the parking area's, this would give the showering public more privacy
11	Excellent concept and design and will greatly improve the amenities and the whole area at La Perouse.
12	The old block was functional but an eye score Plus it smelt at times Good update
13	Please add rainwater tank and solar panel for the night light with sensor.
14	Great idea and concept and adds to the improvements in the area. I was just thinking how good it would be if on the sides of the block, two mural were added depicting the history of the local Indigenous community (maybe the

Submission #	Comments Provided
	french as well) and employ a mural artist that can work with the local community to come up with design and actual painting.
15	I agree with the upgrade of the facility as it is old and run down I would like to see additional lighting around the back and front and security cameras to ensure it is not vandalised and deter bad behaviour Who is going to maintain the roof top greenery? Is there a watering system for the hot summer days and windy weather that will dry out the garden beds on the roof
16	Please include extensive roll out of CCTV around this area.
17	Great addition. These facilities should also have showers. The most important thing are not the facilities, it's keeping them clean!!
18	The positive is the green vegetation roofing, the big negative is the building depicted with concrete and brick walls. Could you consider looking at the facilities used in Tammarama or Centennial Park as an example. The option depicted is absurd, it does not blend into the environment, and once built will be an eye sore. Timber panelling would be a better option. Concrete is too harsh, too institutional looking, mimics the jail. A softer option visual wise is needed. Look around there are plenty of better examples of public amenities. This building is just waiting for graffiti.
19	Sounds fantastic. Great idea.
20	It's time La Perouse have an upgrade to attract tourists. Would be nice to see high rise apartments along Anzac Parade leading to La Perouse.
21	I would prefer a new and larger toilet block, relocated to the northern end of Cann Park. Would be similarly close to the bus stop, to the walk, and to the accessible parking spots. I realize this would cost more. Otherwise (if relocation is not possible) your proposal is looks good! Thanks for the showers, a great addition.
22	I am glad the existing amenities are being upgraded and the new design with a green roof and outdoor showers are a great idea. I love the idea of the bagged external brick walls but I am not too keen on the 'neutral' grey colour. In the illustration the colour looks bland and dated. Could it be more like a sandstone colour or a reddish earth colour – something natural and inspired by the surroundings?
23	Thank you for upgrading these toilets they we're definitely due. As a close resident I see what goes on here at nights especially summer. Can we just ensure the toilet doors do not go down all the way to the floor to deter two people from entering lawfully and unlawfully. This slight lack of privacy can hopefully stop any nonsense from occurring to ensure it's safe as a family venue.
24	Excellent ideas for improvement to facilities. Thanks so much.
25	A green roof doesn't hide this ugly building. Why should a toilet block have the best view of La Perouse? Please use our money wisely and move this building

Submission #	Comments Provided
	to the other side of the beach track or down into the hill so it isn't the first thing residents and visitors see. Thank you.
26	I support this upgrade, particularly the increased ventilation to the toilet block, the addition of an accessible toilet and the green roof.
27	Totally inadequate for men and women due to the strong tourist, beach and diving communities that visit this location. Great to see two external showers as part of the design, long over due. Location of the toilet okay.
28	This is a great idea, especially as the area has become increasingly popular during lockdown. Each weekend the beaches are crowded and as these are the only amenities near the walk and coowong beaches, it is a necessity to upgrade them.
29	Absolutely support the proposal, well done council.
30	Its a great idea
31	The proposed upgrade looks good but it is absolutely critical that more rubbish bins are placed in the area, including around the new proposed bathroom complex. There is an ever increasing amount of people who use the La Perouse area and the rubbish that is left is awful. I am sick of having to pick up take away food containers that are left. Could the council consider having more regular cleaning crews come through the area especially during peak use times in the evenings. There also needs to be more rubbish bins around the beach fronts.
32	It looks good - the toilet would do well with an upgrade. When will it be open? Will there be hooks behind the door? Will the door locks be ergonomic? when the door swings inwards and the lock double as the handle, it needs to be easy to grip to open the door efficiently. The place becomes sandy and wet easily, will there be consideration for cleaning the floor? Would the roof be populated with native vegetation? overall I really like this design and look forward to the upgrade.
33	<p>La Perouse amenities block upgrade Submission</p> <p>Dear General Manager,</p> <p>Thank you for considering the upgrade of the La Perouse amenities block and allowing the community to offer suggestions to improve the original upgrade design.</p> <p>The existing La Perouse amenities block has a number of existing problems that we now have the opportunity to rectify that a simple upgrade is unable to do, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Located in the wrong position 2. It is an eyesore 3. It blocks the view of the South Pacific Ocean 4. It does not have enough toilets for the number of people who need to use it 5. It is the first manmade structure that is visible when arriving for a scenic drive around the La Perouse Loop and pulls down the whole area

CS2/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>La Perouse is now:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A major tourist destination for both local and international visitors for both the La Perouse Museum which is about to be upgraded and for the important historical events that have occurred here. 2. The preferred beach and swimming location for Sydney's South Eastern suburbs and the South Western suburbs. 3. The preferred Diving location for many Diving schools and divers. 4. A popular Stand Up Paddle Board and Kite Surfer location. 5. A dining hub for locals and visitors. 6. A regular daytime outing destination for many of Sydney's Aged Care Facilities. <p>In other words, thousands if not hundreds of thousands of people visit La Perouse annually arriving by Public Buses, Private Buses, cars, motorbikes, bicycles and foot.</p> <p>Solution</p> <p>The only solution to fix this is to knock it down and build a new amenities block in the correct location. The grassed area directly opposite the bus stop would be a much more suitable position as it is still on the same side of the road as the beach and also offers the space required to install the correct number of toilets and showers required as well as being hidden by the natural bush surroundings.</p> <p>At least 10 Female and 10 Male toilets as well as 4 disabled toilets complimented by 10 outdoor showers should be the minimum. At the same time, outdoor showers similar to those installed at Coogee, could be installed at Frenchman's Bay, Phillip Bay and Yarra Bay beaches to encourage visitors to use the other beaches.</p> <p>Paid parking around La Perouse, Phillip Bay and Little Bay, with an exemption for rate payers, could be installed to pay for all of this if cost is an issue.</p> <p>The first view at La Perouse would then be the sparkling, blue, crystal clear waters of the Pacific Ocean rather than a Toilet Block with a few plants on top of it.</p> <p>Thank you for allowing the community to voice our suggestions which are so important because we can see what is happening here because we live here.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p>
34	<p>Great to have an upgrade to the amenities block. We frequent the area for the beach as well as a cycling route.</p> <p>A beach goers, would be great to cater for families with family friendly change area, some running water rinsing sand for feet and sand play tops. Having hooks to hang towels and clothes would be super handy.</p> <p>With the existing water bubbler, great to cater for bottle refilling and attached dog water bowl.</p> <p>Can you also ensure there is soap and hand dryers for improved hand hygiene in this covid world.</p> <p>From a cyclist perspective, if you consider the flooring surface so it isn't slippery for cycling shoe cleats.</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
35	The proposed upgrade looks fine. However the cleanliness of the amenity MUST be maintained.
36	in addition to security camera; add surf/weather cameras to beach and island for surf watch; Also BOM windgauge if not already included. (package similar to gordons bay setup with solar panels/wifi infrastructure) Lighting - possible additional/deterrent due to hooning - are deterrents controls also in place?
37	similar to beach facilities - please add free lockers
38	These plans look good and entirely appropriate for what is needed. It is nice to see a sensible, sensitive and economical proposal.
39	An upgrade to these facilities is low No overdue. The plans as explained would be a welcome addition to the facilities.
40	Outside showers for rinsing off after diving Bench seating - see Shelly Beach Manly for example, to place equipment on saving the grass areas
41	I think this is a great idea and long overdue. Please can you ensure that there will be baby change facilities in the accessible toilet?
42	<p>As a diver I have a true interest in the precious environment that the community enjoys in this area. I would like to congratulate you on the proposal to use native, I assume endemic, plant species.</p> <p>My first point, is as a builder. I would like to comment on my dislike for bagged rendered finishes. While they provide a clean look, there are so many better finishes that truly blend into our natural environment. Some include copper (and other metal cladding), many types of bricks, stone and compressed fibre cement products. Anything that gives some character and is fitting in a natural setting.</p> <p>With the significant work going into this revamp, it is my opinion that a knockdown rebuild will be more cost effective and provide a more culturally beneficial result.</p> <p>For a second point, I would like to bring in the bushcare regenerator in me. Having worked on many acres of land in North Sydney since I was a young boy this is a dear topic. The headland and national park in the area seems denuded and in much need of some trees and shrubs to house our spectacular wildlife.</p> <p>While it is obviously problematic planting out large areas, I see no reason that an area of lawn couldn't be sensitively planted near this toilet block in a staged manner. In fact I am sure I could harness a community group of divers to help plant and maintain a patch like this, having completed numerous in my own area in the North Sydney 'streets alive' program.</p> <p>Thanks for considering my submission and I encourage you to get in touch should you have any questions.</p> <p>Warm Regards</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
43	<p>The current toilet block should be relocated to a spot that doesn't impact views. There should be no planting on top of the roof, again this will impact views. The artist's impression of the new amenities block looks smaller than what is actually there and that's including the expansion of the new bathroom and the bigger roof. This is very misleading.</p> <p>Will you be asking residents at the houses that are impacted by this building what they think.</p> <p>There are a number of locations that should be considered for the toilets - behind the museum as there are many tourists and that is a location convenient for all beaches, shops and picnic areas, behind the bus stop, the area behind the bush terminal is out of the way, is convenient and there is already plumbing in place.</p> <p>Finally, the current toilet block is also a place of indecent behavior, people that take advantage of this space shouldn't be provided a 5 star toilet hotel to encourage them.</p>
44	<p>Fantastic to see Randwick council upgrading all the toilet blocks. I would suggest you could at least have a solar heating system to allow for warm showers. And more showers with a bit of privacy. Not everyone wants to stand right by the road and be oggled by all the people driving by.</p>
45	<p>Have you thought of shower on the green for divers with all their gear. They don't have to take it all inside or on the concrete. Have you considered bush Tucker plants in landscaping?</p>
46	<p>I am in favour of the concept design and believe this would be a great upgrade to the area.</p>
47	<p>The toilets at La Perouse have been in a poor state for a long time so it is good to see that the toilet block at the roundabout is being upgraded. The Ladies and Men's toilet blocks on the other side in front of Frenchman's Bay beach are also in a very poor state. In the Ladies there are two toilets, one has been missing a toilet seat for the past 10 months. See photo attached. These toilets should be upgraded as well to provide easy disabled access, more toilets and either internal or external showers. Frenchman's Bay side of La Perouse is very popular, both on the beach and on the grassy areas. Better facilities would enable more people to enjoy the area.</p>
48	<p>Submission part 1</p> <p>Dear sir madam. This is the kind of behaviour you are going to have to continually put up with. This toilet block was in an Australian book and noted as the worst position toilet in Australia, due to being in front of a most famous view. The entrance to BOTANY BAY. This is not an appropriate site for a toilet block. Who ever planned to build it there in the 40s 50s must have had sight impairment. It needs a new location maybe down the hill from where it is. BUT NOT WHERE IT IS NOW. Thanking you for asking for my say on the subject.</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>Submission part 2</p> <p>Garden on top ...not a good idea.</p> <p>Submission part 3</p> <p>Dear Sir/ madam ..in charge of the following project.La Perouse toilet block up grade is welcomed by many..thank you Randwick Council. How ever there is a problem..the area in question is exposed to exteam weather conditions beleave Me i know living opposite the site.we have gale force winds up to 90 k per hour ,sometimes for 3 days or more. The thought of having a garden bed on top of this toilet would equal having an ASH TRAY on a motor Bike. The concept is fine it's function un realistic in such a hostile environment. It could work in maybe mascot, Newtown, or even Botany ,but not La Perouse.the other is who is going to keep up water to the plants AND how often.the garden roof idea is going to make a BIG fool out of council with dried out un watered wind blower plants after 6 months. Please consider . Resident here for 40 years 🌀🌀🌀🌀🌀.</p> <p>Thanking you.</p>
49	<p>PRECINCT: Bays and Beaches Precinct MEETING DATE: 27 September 2021 RESOLUTION NUMBER: Resolution 27092021(1) Resolution 27092021(1): That the Bays & Beaches Precinct urges Randwick City Council to not proceed with the redesign of the Congwong Beach amenities block at La Perouse as presented to the September meeting of the precinct. The precinct considers that the additional toilet and shower capacity proposed for the facility is totally inadequate to meet present and projected demand. The precinct also urges consideration of design options that place the facility at least partially below the level of Anzac Parade, affording it some protection from the weather and making it less obtrusive.</p>
50	<p>Hi there Fabulous and love all the work being done in La Pa well done Regarding the block I have looked at the planning and wondering if you could include a wall mural Regarding the local first nations mob, engaging their community to come up with a design and even finding an artist. Think it would be a wonderful recognition of the history of La Pa</p>
51	<p>Looks great especially as scuba divers have been included in the draft.</p>
52	<p>Dear Ms Manns</p> <p>Thank you for the opportunity to have my say on the proposed upgrade to the toilet block at La Perouse.</p> <p>The current design is flawed as it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • takes away open space from the Headland; • is visually intrusive;

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is exposed to the wild weather conditions of Botany Bay Heads experienced at La Perouse; • was unfortunately built on the wrong site in the 1960's. <p>The toilet block should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an asset to the community without detracting from the natural beauty of the Headland; • behind or close by the bus terminus as passengers on alighting instinctively gravitate to the bus drivers' toilets; • located underground or tucked into the side of the hill to minimise the impact on the heritage village of La Perouse; • well designed as are the Award winning toilets at Coogee Beach or Waverley Council's Tamarama Beach toilet block. <p>Randwick City Council now has the opportunity to right the wrong of the 1960's and build a toilet block which befits not only the heritage of La Perouse, be in tandem with the proposed world class redevelopment of the La Perouse Museum and which would undoubtedly garner many Awards in years to come. Just take the first step (Martin Luther King Jnr) Best wishes</p>
53	<p>My thoughts on the toilet block at La Perouse: The existing building is ugly and disruptive of the vista. It is also far too small for busy days. Even on winter evenings, a lot of people wander around at sunset, and I have seen women and girls queuing to use the facilities. Randwick City can and must do better for our visitors to a site of city and national significance!</p> <p>I think I am correct in stating that the block does not contain change rooms and showers.</p> <p>My solution would be a new, much larger facility cut into the hillside below the existing facility. It would contain large capacity female and male toilets, plus showers and change areas. I like the idea of "burying the facility":</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it would not disrupt the vista • it could be made quite big without occupying a large surface area • a pleasant paved terrace could be created on top of it or in front of it (to the east). <p>I understand there are issues with the "buried" change / toilet facility at Coogee Beach. So let's learn lessons from that design and go forward with something even better at Lapa. Image below shows location I have in mind outlined in orange:</p> <p>I hear the case for a block next to the bus shelter, but I can imagine there would be difficulty in getting the cooperation of the bus people. That location is also not as convenient for swimmers.</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>Councillors, can we please have a review of what is proposed for La Perouse, and consider some alternatives. With some imagination and willingness to innovate, a really excellent facility could be built to replace the totally inferior one we have at present.</p> <p>Also Councillors, I suggest you ask Transport for NSW to contribute to the cost of the project - as an offsetting contribution for the disruption caused by the ludicrous Kamay Ferry Wharf.</p> <p>[Text deleted for confidentiality]</p> <p>Regards</p>
54	<p>I [Referring to proposal 53 above] fully agree with this proposal. There could be terraces both on top and in front of the block and things can be arranged so that there is visibility of the sea from the bus terminus to restore the beautiful sense of arrival for both bus passengers and motorists that there once was. That vantage point would also provide a unique view of the coast over bushland, a view which is not available from elsewhere in the Loop.</p>
55	<p>Hi RCC,</p> <p>I would like to provide the following feedback on the proposed La Perouse Amenities Block Upgrade.</p> <p>I think it would be a missed opportunity to not have aboriginal art and design incorporated on to the building such as locally painted graphic design murals on the walls of the building reflecting the coastal nature and indigenous heritage of the site. Likewise some panel explaining the history and significance of the indigenous history and families in the area.</p> <p>There are a number of quality local artists in the area, otherwise I would recommend Saltwater Dreamtime - Home</p> <p>Something similar to the pictures below should be able to be easily and cost affordable to achieve.</p> <p>Regards</p>
56	<p>Good afternoon,</p> <p>I clicked on both links to provide comment on the La Perouse amenities upgrade but both result in an error page, so am emailing here.</p> <p>I am please to hear if the upgrade and it looks great, however I don't think the green roof is necessary, will result in extra maintenance & attract more spiders and bugs than would if it was an ordinary roof.</p> <p>How about solar panels instead? To power the showers? Or just a standard</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>roof with perhaps additional length extending to be the building to provide shade when there are queues in the hot sun.</p> <p>Kind regards</p>
57	<p>Hi,</p> <p>with apologies, i've just missed your closing date for consultation. Can you please accept a couple of comments now?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green roof - this is a great idea. It will help to blend the toilet block into the landscape particularly from the rear (east). The roof planting will need irrigation to succeed, even with salt tolerant native grasses and succulents. Suggest incorporate a rainwater tank into the project, to gather water from a down pipe, and a solar or wind pump to draw water up to spray over the roof for irrigation. 2. Planting to rear (east) of toilet block: additional planting of locally native shrubs, trees and grasses up to the pathway surrounding the toilet block will help to blend it into the landscape. Part of this area is in the National Park. Improvements can be negotiated with NPWS to remove the dilapidated fence. If possible, relocate it closer to the rear (east side) of the toilet block 3. General area immediately to west of toilet block: giant planting beds have all failed. These should be replaced with grass, to maximise usable space. Pedestrian circulation in this area needs to be reviewed. Pedestrian crossing points do not link up with footpaths, and there is confused priority for pedestrians vs vehicles. 4. Toilet cubicles: when selecting fixtures and fittings, please make sure these are particularly robust and/or simple to operate. Remember that women always have to use the door locks, and the conventional sliders frequently fall off and are difficult to use when carrying bags or looking after children. Please consider much simpler closing system, and wider cubicles, with lock fitting on frame rather than door, preferably capable of being swung into place with an elbow. Hooks on the doors are very useful to keep handbags etc off the floor. And better designed, more basic toilet roll dispensers with thicker toilet rolls which don't disintegrate and litter the floor when pulled out. Concrete floors are fine as they are non-slip. <p>Thank you,</p>

4. Next Steps

Following Community Consultation of the proposal, and consideration of feedback received, the finalised plans will be submitted for planning approval.

CS2/22

5. Communications Material

5.1. Figure 1: Front of flyer for La Perouse Amenities upgrade consultation.



La Perouse amenities upgrade

Randwick City Council is seeking community feedback on the La Perouse amenities proposal.

A concept has been developed to rejuvenate the block and bring it up to community and accessibility standards, as well as blending it into the natural surroundings of the La Perouse headlands. Proposed improvements are:

Amenities block

- Repairing and bagging the external brickwork in a neutral colour to blend with the natural setting
- Replacing the existing stalls and tiling the internal walls
- Removing the existing roof, and building a new concrete 'green roof'
- New toilet doors and new fixtures throughout
- A large unisex accessible toilet
- Two new external showers

Landscaping

- Gardens around the amenities block will feature sandstone and native, coastal plants
- Bike hoops to secure bikes
- A new full-height brick wall designed with missing bricks to allow views, ventilation and natural light into the block
- New sandstone seating
- A 'green roof' planted with native plants blending the block with the natural surrounding

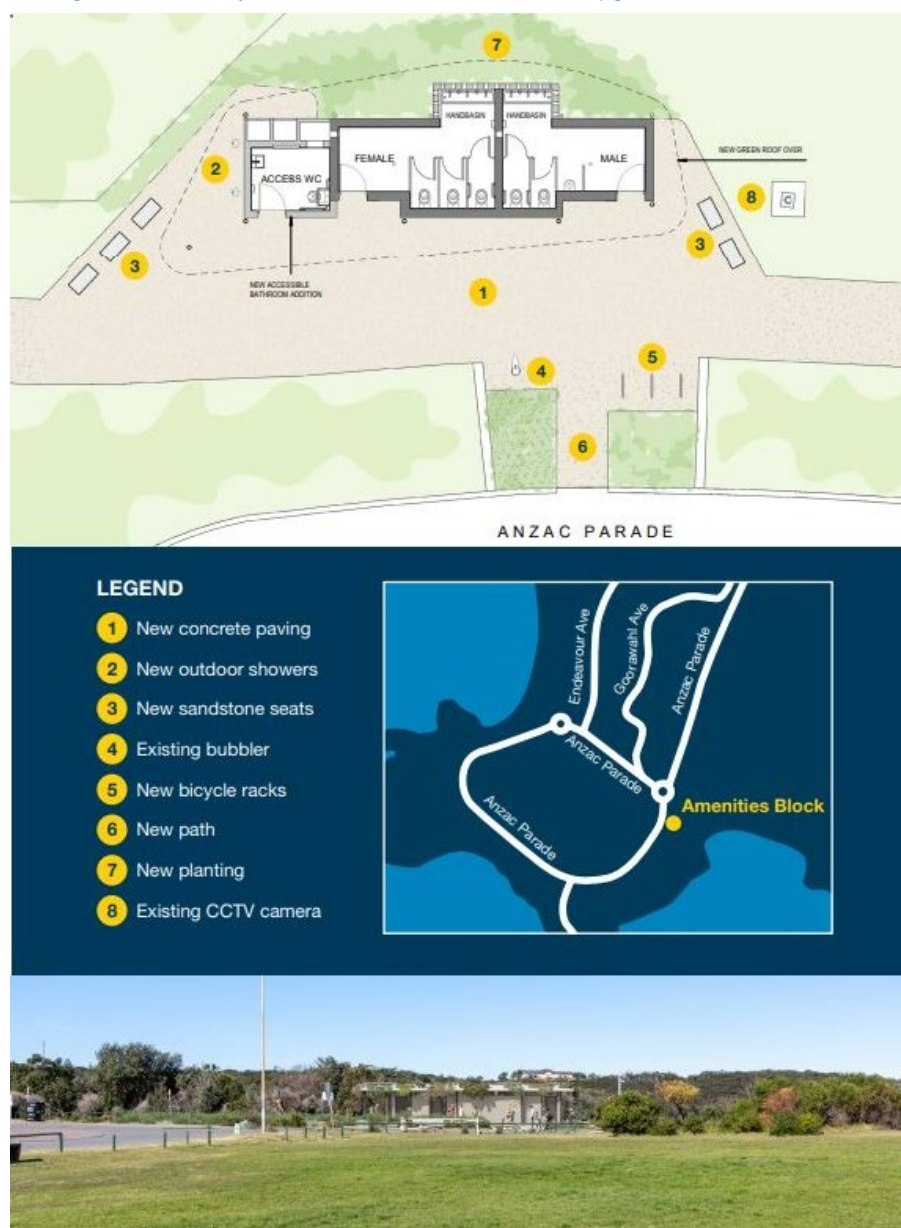
YOUR SAY RANDWICK

To view the plans and give your feedback visit:
yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Consultation period:
8 – 31 October 2021



5.2. Figure 2: Back of flyer for La Perouse Amenities block upgrade consultation.



5.3. Figure 3: A1 Poster consultation

CS2/22

La Perouse amenities upgrade



Randwick City Council is seeking community feedback on the La Perouse amenities proposal.

A concept has been developed to rejuvenate the block and bring it up to community and accessibility standards, as well as blending it into the natural surroundings of the La Perouse headlands. Proposed improvements are:

Amenities block

- 1 Repairing and bagging the external brickwork in a neutral colour to blend with the natural setting
- 2 Replacing the existing stalls and tiling the interior walls
- 3 Removing the existing roof, and building a new concrete 'green roof'
- 4 New toilet doors and new internal fixtures throughout
- 5 Two new external showers
- 6 A large unisex accessible toilet

Landscaping

- 7 New path and paving
- 8 Gardens around the amenities block will feature sandstone and native, coastal plants
- 9 Bike hoops to secure bikes
- 10 New sandstone seating
- 11 A new full-height brick wall designed with missing bricks to allow views, ventilation and natural light into the block



YOUR SAY RANDWICK

To view the plans and give your feedback visit:
yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au

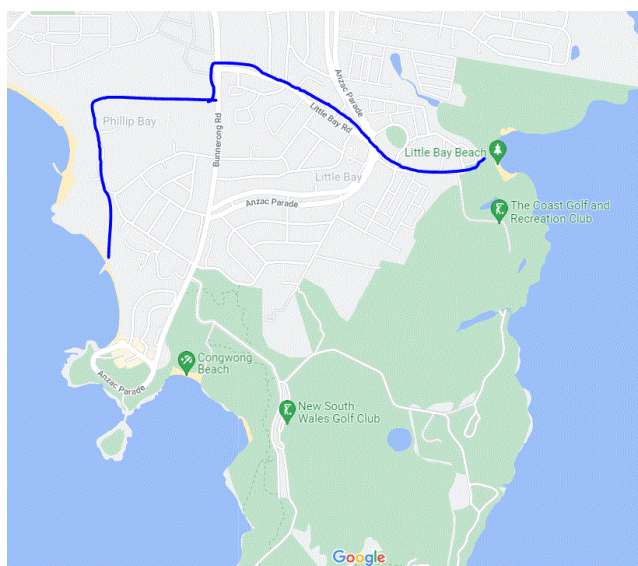
CONSULTATION PERIOD:
 8 – 31 October 2021



5.4. Figure 4: Photos of A1 posters on site




5.5. Figure 5: A5 Flyer drop map




6. Appendix 1 – Submissions with an image

Consultation	La Perouse Amenities Block Upgrade
Source	Your Say
Reference	Submission # 6
<p>It is clear from this photo, as well as reality, that the amenities block is sited in an inappropriate place where it is an eyesore. The best thing would be to move and reconstruct it back from the foreshore on the other side of the path where it does not interfere with the beautiful views of the bay. It would be a great shame to prolong the mistakes of the past by refurbishing this block in its current position. Reconstruction would enable a more appropriate, much less heavy and open design, starting from scratch. Maybe it would even be cheaper than refurbishment. Has the alternative of a move and rebuild been considered? The inappropriate siting of amenities in beauty spots has been a long standing joke - and obviously still is!</p> <p>There is plenty of scope for something more exciting. Perhaps this Japanese toilet block is not durable enough for a seaside location but there are plenty of other more modern designs.</p>	



Consultation	La Perouse Amenities Block Upgrade
Source	Email to project team
Reference	Submission # 48
<p>Dear sir madam. This is the kind of behaviour you are going to have to continually put up with. This toilet block was in an Australiana book and noted as the worst position toilet in Australia.,due to being in front of a most famous view. The entrance to BOTANY. BAY. This is not an operate site for a toilet block . Who ever planed to build it there in the 40s 50s must have had sight imperment. It needs a new location maybe down the hill from where it is. BUT NOT WHERE IT IS NOW. Thanking you for asking for my say on the subject</p>	
	

Consultation	La Perouse Amenities Block Upgrade
Source	Your Say
Reference	Submission # 47
<p>The toilets at La Perouse have been in a poor state for a long time so it is good to see that the toilet block at the roundabout is being upgraded. The Ladies and Men's toilet blocks on the other side in front of Frenchman's Bay beach are also in a very poor state. In the Ladies there are two toilets, one has been missing a toilet seat for the past 10 months. See photo attached. These toilets should be upgraded as well to provide easy disabled access, more toilets and either internal or external showers. Frenchman's Bay side of La Perouse is very popular, both on the beach and on the grassy areas. Better facilities would enable more people to enjoy the area.</p>	
	



Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

1300 722 542
council@randwick.nsw.gov.au
www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

FOLLOW US ONLINE

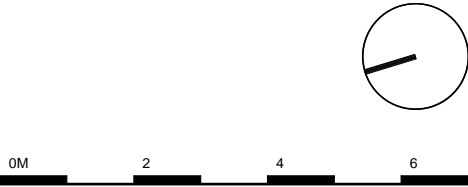


CS2/22



GROUND FLOOR PLAN | 1:100 @ A3

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 NEW CONCRETE PAVING | 5 NEW BICYCLE RACKS |
| 2 NEW OUTDOOR SHOWERS | 6 NEW PATH |
| 3 NEW SANDSTONE SEATS | 7 NEW PLANTING |
| 4 EXISTING BUBBLER | 8 EXISTING CCTV CAMERA |





Director City Services Report No. CS3/22

Subject: Malabar Memorial Hall - DA Design Proposal

Executive Summary


- The Malabar Memorial Hall and Malabar Library building is located at 1203 Anzac Parade, Matraville NSW 2036. A design for the upgrade of this building is ready for submission for development consent.
- The proposed refurbishment includes:
 - providing compliant universal access from Anzac Parade to the building entry,
 - refurbishing Malabar Memorial Hall, and
 - providing a new accessible toilet to serve the library.
- The proposed upgrade has been carefully planned to suit the site constraints and context, and to maximise outcomes for the community. The upgraded facilities will provide a high degree of amenity for its users and be accessible for all.
- Following endorsement of the proposal, Council officers will lodge a Development Application for the proposed upgrade.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorse the proposed Malabar Memorial Hall and Malabar Library upgrade proposal for Development Application submission;
- b) allocate \$380,000 in the 2022-23 Capital Works Budget to allow for project delivery in the coming financial year.

Attachment/s:

1.  Malabar Memorial Hall - Proposed Floor Plan and Perspective drawings

CS3/22

Purpose

This report provides a background to the Malabar Memorial Hall and Malabar Library project and outlines the proposed upgrade works and seeks endorsement to lodge the proposal for development consent.

Discussion

Background and Project History

The Malabar Memorial Hall and Library is located at Lot 4316 of DP 752015, with a street address of 1203 Anzac Parade, Matraville 2036. The site is located on Crown Reserve D500208 and is managed by Randwick City Council.

Malabar Memorial Hall – previously known as Matraville Memorial Hall – was opened in 1957 and is one of Randwick City Council's halls available for hire by our community. Typical activities at the hall include local community groups meetings, local dance companies, exercise, and martial art groups practices.

In 1977, the building was extended to house the new Malabar Library. A new entry foyer for the hall was created at that time, along with a pedestrian ramp on Anzac Parade to provide access from street level, 2.4 metres below. The hall and library appear as a single building when viewed from Anzac Parade. At the rear of the building, Meehan Lane provides access for waste collection and to the three on-site parking spaces.

Currently the Memorial Hall contains a kitchen, female and male toilets and a small timber stage. The hall is aged and in fair to poor condition. The existing amenities and accessible ramp do not comply with current building code requirements.

Funding of \$1,400,000 was allocated in the 2019 - 20 budget under the *Our Community Our Future* (OCOF) program to upgrade the Memorial Hall. An accessible toilet for the Malabar Library has also been included in the project scope.

The site is not identified as an item of heritage significance and is not located in a heritage conservation area.

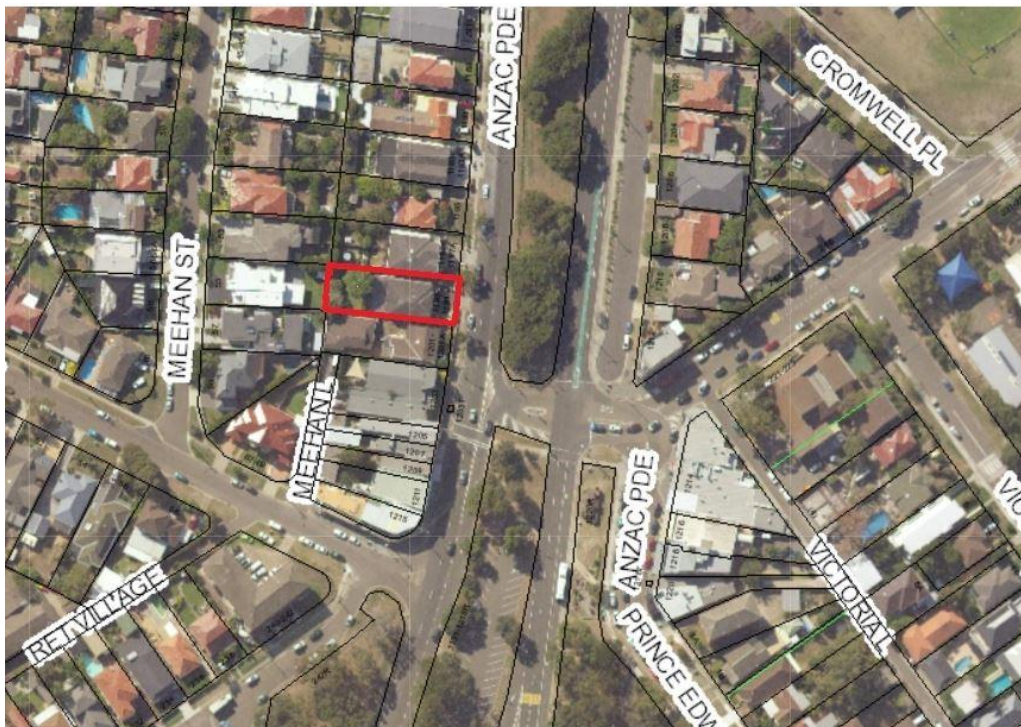


Image 1- Site location – 1203 Anzac Parade, Matraville



Image 2 - Existing building viewed from Anzac Parade

Design Proposal and Approach

Randwick City Council has engaged Phillips Marler Architects to develop a proposal for the building upgrade. Focus has been on updating and improving the facilities for our community, and on providing accessibility throughout. With Anzac Parade at a level of 2.4 metres below the entry, significant alterations to the street frontage are proposed to provide equality of access in the upgrade.

Proposed upgrade works include:

- provision of a new lift from the Anzac Parade frontage
- new entry stairs from Anzac Parade
- refurbish entry terrace to hall and library
- new entry foyer for the hall, featuring glazed doors and skylights
- new kitchen facilities
- upgrade to building compliance throughout the hall, including lighting and fire safety upgrades
- new toilet facilities, including an accessible facility
- upgraded hall storage
- an additional unisex accessible toilet and access improvements to the adjacent Malabar Library/

The proposed design has been carefully considered within the existing site constraints and responds to the original brickwork hidden behind the existing 1970s decorative façade. Removal of the later foyer addition to the front of the original Malabar Hall will allow the re-instatement of the original earlier façade as a feature within the new foyer space.

The proposed drawings are found at Attachment 1.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	4b. New and existing development is managed by a robust framework.
Outcome	6. A liveable city.
Direction	6a. Our public infrastructure and assets are planned, managed and funded to meet the community expectations and defined levels of service.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The project is listed under Council's Our Community Our Future Program. A budget of \$1,400,000 has been allocated in the 2019-20 Operational Plan and Budget for the Malabar Memorial Hall upgrade. As the project planning stages progressed, the accessible toilet to Malabar Library was added to the scope. As such it is recommended that an additional \$380,000 be allocated towards the project in the 2022-23 Financial Year.

Policy and legislative requirements

The site is zoned R2 Low Density Residential under Randwick LEP2012. The existing building has been used as a community facility, which is permitted under R2 zoning with consent, for a substantial period of time. The proposed development does not involve a change of use and the premises will continue to operate as a community hall and library.

Due regard needs to be given to the relevant planning instruments in the design of the new facility, including:

- Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Randwick City Council Development Control Plan 2013.

Notification to NTSCorp for the proposed refurbishment had been completed.

Conclusion

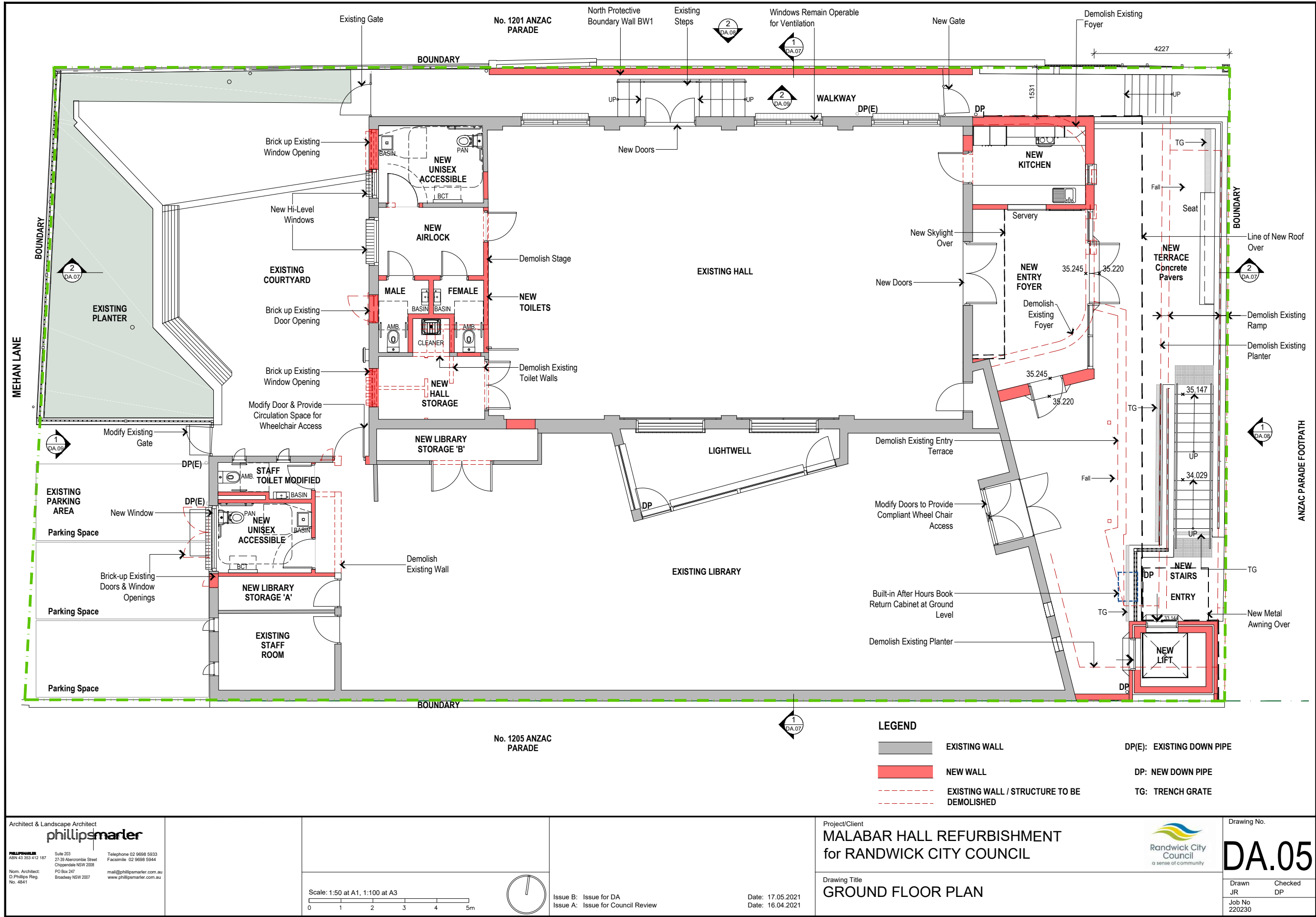
The proposed refurbishment of the Malabar Memorial Hall and Library building will protect and preserve this Randwick Council asset and provide a high-quality venue for our community to enjoy for many years to come.

The building upgrade will bring the facility up to current standards of comfort and compliance, as well as providing universal access throughout. The design references the early architectural features of the building and provides a high degree of amenity within the highly constrained site.

The upgrade works will benefit both the community groups who use the hall, and the many visitors to our library and is recommended to proceed to Development Application submission.

Responsible officer: Rainny Paterson, Project Manager Major Projects

File Reference: PROJ/10732/2015/4



CS3/22

CS3/22



1 VIEW FROM ANZAC PARADE
NTS

Architect & Landscape Architect
phillipsmarler
PHILLIPSMARLER
ABN 43 353 412 187
Sole 203
27-39 Abercrombie Street
Chippendale NSW 2008
PO Box 247
Broadway NSW 2007
mail@phillipsmarler.com.au
www.phillipsmarler.com.au
Telephone 02 9698 5933
Facsimile 02 9698 5944
Nom. Architect:
D. Phillips Reg.
No. 4841

Issue B: Issue for DA
Issue A: Issue for Council Review

Date: 17.05.2021
Date: 16.04.2021

Project/Client
**MALABAR HALL REFURBISHMENT
for RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL**
Drawing Title
PERSPECTIVE



Drawing No.
DA.12
Drawn
JR
Checked
DP
Job No
220230

Director City Services Report No. CS4/22

Subject: Maroubra Junction Oasis: Urban Renewal Project

Executive Summary



- Randwick City Council has been successful in receiving \$1 million grant funding from My High Street Grant program from NSW State Government towards the urban renewal project known as Maroubra Oasis at Maroubra Junction.
- Community consultation for the preliminary concept design was held between November 2021 and January 2022. Insights from the community about the use and aspirations for the plaza area were received.
- Business owners and key stakeholders were supportive of the proposal. Generally, the community were also supportive with some concerns for pedestrian safety and use of the area in the future to accommodate light rail.
- The consultation feedback has been considered and incorporated into the design and a final concept plan for Council approval is included in this report.
- The preliminary total cost estimate to construct the Maroubra Oasis project is \$2,150,000. Council will receive grant funding of \$1,000,000 towards the project. Additional funding of \$1,150,000 is required from Council's capital works budget to deliver the entire project as shown in the Final Concept Plan.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorses the Maroubra Oasis Final Concept Plan to proceed to design development and documentation of the Stage 1 and Stage 2 works for tender; and
- b) allocate \$1,150,000 in the draft 2022-23 capital works budget to complete the entire scope of the Maroubra Oasis Plaza at Maroubra Junction in a single stage.

Attachment/s:

1.  Community Consultation Report Maroubra Junction Urban Renewal
2.  Maroubra Oasis Final Landscape Concept Plan February 2022

CS4/22

Purpose

This report outlines the outcomes of the community consultation activities undertaken to inform the Maroubra Junction urban renewal project known as Maroubra Oasis and seeks the endorsement for the preferred final concept design, and budget allocation.

Discussion

Council resolved on 8 December 2020 to set out the process required to nominate a site for DPIE's "My High Street Grant" program. It was resolved:

"That:

- a) Council resolves to apply for grant funding up to \$1 million through the DPIE My High Street Grant Program.*
- b) Council delegates to the Mayor and one Councillor from each political party and independent group the authority to decide on the town centre to be nominated for grant funding given the timing for decisions will be when Council is in recess.*
- c) The ward Councillors be consulted prior to a decision being made on the town centre to be nominated for grant funding."*

Following the required process, the site nominated to be included in the grant application was the median island along Anzac Parade between Maroubra Road and Boyce Road. This underutilized reserve is proposed to be upgraded into a vibrant area for community use.

The grant application required that a preliminary concept plan be included. The proposed improvements to the reserve included:

- Landscaping and planting new trees including enhancing the garden beds with the retention of existing mature trees
- Improve access for people to walk and cycle to Maroubra Junction
- Upgrade the area with high-quality paving, feature lighting, and seating

At the time of the grant submission, "Stage 1" of the proposed upgrade was considered in the application as shown in the site extent represented below.



Figure 1: Maroubra Oasis Final Landscape Concept Plan "Stage 1"

Randwick Council was successful with the grant application and has been granted \$1M to assist in the delivery of the new plaza for "STAGE 1" only.

The development of the concept plan for both Stage 1 and Stage 2, has permitted the completion of the scope of works and a cost estimate of the entirety of the proposed upgrade works for budgeting and future programming considerations.

A condition of the grant funding agreement is that the project will commence construction in mid-2022.

Community Consultation

a. Consultation Scope

Community consultation was undertaken over 53 days from Friday 26 November 2021 to Monday 17 January 2022 to obtain feedback and insights from the community about the use and aspirations for the plaza. The complete Consultation Report: Maroubra Junction Urban Renewal is included as Attachment 1.

The Community engagement activities undertaken were:

- A dedicated Your Say consultation page
- Posters driving people to the Your Say page
- Decals on footpaths, flyers mailbox dropped to residents and businesses
- An email to 6,959 Your Say subscribers
- Notice in Randwick e-News
- Listing on Randwick City Council's Current Consultations webpage
- Onsite consultation 'Chat with us'
- An email to all Precinct Committees and a presentation to the Maroubra Precinct by the project team
- A briefing to Matt Thistlethwaite, Federal MP Member Kingsford Smith
- Phone calls and emails to key stakeholders:
 - Michael Daley State MP for Maroubra
 - Pacific Square shopping centre management
- An email notification to all Councillors

The consultation resulted in:

- 52 submissions received through the Your Say site and direct email correspondence to Council
- 'Chat with us' onsite Community Consultation resulted in more than 30 people being engaged
- Council staff members attended the Maroubra Precinct meeting in December 2021.

b. Consultation Outcome

The community's preferred uses for the reserve are:

- Farmers markets - Temporary markets stalls during weekend which can occupy the space and extend into the adjacent car park
- A green space - An extended green space for reflection and relaxation.
- A place for entertainment - Raised central green for performance such as speeches, music, or poetry
- An exhibition space - Opportunity for temporary art installations

The community's key concerns with the project include:

- The upgrade would be a waste of money as there is an expectation the light rail will be extended through to Maroubra Junction
- Antisocial behavior currently occurring in and around the reserve would continue after the upgrade, excluding most of the community from using the upgraded reserve
- Pedestrian safety across Anzac Parade
- Concerns over cleanliness with birds fouling the reserve

Final Landscape Concept Plan and Budget

a. Scope

As mentioned above, during development of the grant application, it was identified that the grant funding would not be sufficient to cover the entire scope of the planned renewal of this area. Therefore, the grant submission proposed a staged approach to the work with council funding to supplement the grant funding to complete the upgrade at stage 2.

To understand full project cost estimates and associated resourcing strategy implications, landscape design progressed to stage 2 for consideration only. Please see figure 2.

b. Landscape Design

In response to community feedback, stated objectives and preliminary concept plan, further design development has been undertaken resulting in a final concept design. Refer Attachment 2: Final Landscape Concept Plan.

The final concept design significantly upgrades this underutilized area. The Central Oasis design includes a raised turf platform, placed sensitively within the central median open space to allow a sun filled centre to facilitate seasonal events and informal passive recreation.

The Oasis is designed to facilitate social activation. The generous and comfortable edges provide extensive seating and become active moments or rooms for lunching, people watching, playing and pausing.

The raised edge and plaza area adjacent the existing carpark is a flexible transition space created for seasonal events where the existing carpark and proposed hardstand plaza complements the raised lawn creating an informal Amphitheatre which can accommodate small events viewed from the raised lawn. The space is framed overhead by a colorful lightweight, catenary lighting display which supports artwork displays and banners.

The paved pedestrian paths flow out from the active gathering spaces and connect to the Maroubra Junction intersection. This space is more civic with ample seating. At the northern end of the space is a youth activity area framed by new tree planting. The civic space is the primary focus for pedestrian access from Maroubra Road and connects to the central oasis.

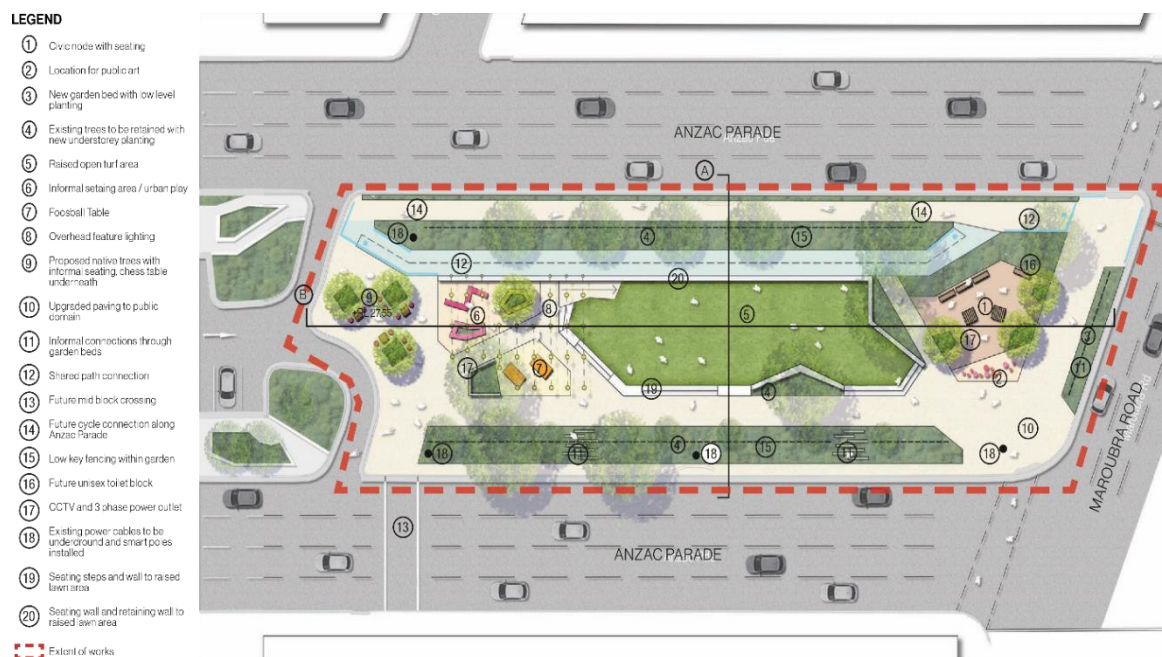


Figure 2: Maroubra Oasis Final Landscape Concept Plan Stage 1 and Stage 2



CS4/22

Figure 2: Maroubra Oasis Looking South

c. Project Budget

A cost estimate has been developed to construct the final concept design and is detailed in Table 1 below.

It is estimated that the entire project (Both Stage 1 and Stage 2) will require \$2,150,000 including \$150,000 for design consultancy fees, survey and other planning costs.

The grant received from State government under the “My High Street Grant” program is \$1M. Therefore, should Council choose to deliver the complete project in a single stage will require additional funding of \$1,150,000 from the Council’s annual capital works budget.

Table 1: Concept Plan Construction Cost Estimate (Excludes design and planning costs)

1	DEMOLITION AND SITE PREPARATION	\$ 102,000
2	SURFACE FINISHES	\$ 413,000
3	SOFT LANDSCAPING	\$ 102,000
4	SIGNAGE AND FURNITURE	\$ 165,000
5	ARTWORK (optional)	\$ 108,000
6	ELECTRICAL	\$ 357,000
7	HYDRAULICS	\$ 10,000
8	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	\$ 170,000
9	PRELIMINARIES	\$ 223,000
10	DESIGN CONTINGENCY	\$ 255,000
11	CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY	\$ 210,000
12	AUTHORITY FEES	\$ 43,000

13	ESCALATION TO JUNE 2022	\$ 63,000
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COST INCLUDING CONTINGENCIES	\$1,998,000 (approx \$2,000,000)

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	4. Excellence in urban design and development.
Direction	4b. New and existing development is managed by a robust framework.
Outcome	6. A liveable city.
Direction	6a. Our public infrastructure and assets are planned, managed and funded to meet the community expectations and defined levels of service.

Resourcing Strategy implications

It is recommended within this report to supplement the "Stage 1" Grant allocation with additional Council funding to complete the entire project. This recommendation is made cognizant of providing value for money to the community in regards to minimizing the negative impact of:

- Inflation of materials and contracts costs between delivery of stage 2 following stage 1,
- Site Establishment costs,
- Escalation costs through to time of delivery of stage 2 in a future capital works program,
- Community disruption in reestablishing site in a future capital works program.

The cost estimate for construction of the complete scope of service in 2022-23 is as per the table below.

Project stage	Estimate
Planning stage Includes consultant fees, authorities, comms, survey	\$150,000
Construction stage Construction cost estimate plus contingencies, allowance, escalation, and provision of temporary facilities	\$2,000,000
Total project estimate	\$2,150,000
Current grant funding allocation	\$1,000,000
Additional funding required	\$1,150,000

It is recommended that \$1,150,000 be allocated in the draft 2022-23 capital works budget to complete the construction of the Maroubra Oasis Plaza at Maroubra Junction in a single stage.

Policy and legislative requirements

The proposal will be subject to a Review of Environmental Factors assessment and will require support and approval from Transport for NSW.

Various approvals will be required from service authorities such as Ausgrid and Sydney Water.

Conclusion

The proposed final concept design for the Maroubra Oasis upgrade will transform this under utilised plaza area. The final concept design evolved in response to feedback from the community and key stakeholders.

The plaza will provide a vibrant facility and support Randwick's cultural activities as space will be available to perform, relax and entertain.

It is recommended that the proposed concept design be endorsed by Council and to proceed to design development and documentation of the upgrade works for tender.

It is also recommended that the project be completed in a single stage and that \$1,150,000 be included in the draft 2022-23 Capital Works Program.

Responsible officer: Kerry Colquhoun, Coordinator Open Space Assets

File Reference: F2021/00237

Maroubra Junction urban renewal



COMMUNICATIONS

Community Consultation Report Maroubra Junction urban renewal

20 January 2022

Contents

1. Executive summary	3
2. Community Engagement Strategy	4
2.1. Background and objectives	4
2.2. Consultation period	5
2.3. Consultation activities	6
3. Your Say Survey	7
Where the Your Say survey respondents live	7
3.1. Community submissions received	8
3.2. 'Chat with us' onsite Community Consultation	8
3.3. Maroubra Precinct Meeting	12
4. Antisocial Behaviour	12
5. Conclusion	13
6. Next Steps	13
7. Examples of Community Engagement Material	14
A1 Poster for Maroubra Junction urban renewal	14
A5 flyer for Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation	15
Footpath decal for Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation	16
A5 Flyer mailbox drop map for the Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation	17
Onsite collateral A1 Posters for the Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation	17
8. Appendix	18
8.1. Appendix 1 Submissions made to council via Your Say	18
8.2. Table 4: Submissions received via email to council	32
8.3. Appendix 2 Submission made to Council with an image	34
Submission 1	34
Submission 2	35
Submission 3	35
8.4. Appendix 2 – Facebook post on Maroubra community group	36

CS4/22

1. Executive summary

- Randwick City Council has been awarded a grant of \$1 million, under the NSW Government 'Your High Street' program, to renew the Maroubra Junction reserve situated on the median strip boarded between Anzac Parade Maroubra Road and Boyce Street. The underutilised reserve is proposed to be upgraded into a vibrant area for community use.



Image 1 –Maroubra Junction reserve

- A community consultation with residents and visitors to Maroubra Junction was conducted to assist Council better understand community attitudes to the sorts of activities they would like to see in the reserve and ask for feedback on the proposed design.
- The top suggestions for use of the reserve were:
 - **Farmers markets** - Temporary markets stalls during weekends which can occupy the space and extend into the adjacent car park
 - **A green space** - An extended green space for reflection and relaxation.
 - **A place for entertainment** - Raised central green for performance such as speeches, music, or poetry
 - **An exhibition space** - Opportunity for temporary art installations
- The top concerns for the site were:
 - The upgrade would be a waste of money as there is an expectation the light rail will be extended through to Maroubra Junction
 - Antisocial behaviour currently occurring in and around the reserve would continue after the upgrade, excluding most of the community from using the upgraded reserve due to safety concerns
 - Pedestrian safety
 - Concerns over cleanliness with pigeons and ibis fouling the reserve

2. Community Engagement Strategy

2.1. Background and objectives

Randwick City Council is undertaking a renewal project of the Maroubra Junction median strip, boarded by Anzac Parade and Maroubra and Boyce Roads, turning the underutilised reserve into a vibrant area for community use.



Image 2 Proposed plans for Maroubra Junction reserve upgrade

Council has been awarded a grant of \$1 million in funding under the NSW Government Your High Street grant program to create the new public space. The program was launched in November 2020 to support councils across NSW make permanent improvements to the amenity and functionality of their High Streets. The program recognises the importance of streets as public spaces to support community and economic recovery.

Proposed improvements to the reserve include:

- Landscaping and planting new trees, and enhancing the garden beds, with the retention of existing mature trees
- Improve access for people to walk and cycle to Maroubra Junction
- Upgrade the area with high-quality paving, feature lighting, and seating



Image 3 Artist impression of the Maroubra Junction

In addition to the above improvements the community were asked about other possible options they would like to see occur in the reserve such as:

- A space for entertainment
- Farmers markets
- An urban gym
- A street library
- Board games
- A green space
- Table tennis
- Exercise area such as parkour
- An art exhibition space
- Nothing - leave the space as it is

Key stakeholder groups invited to participate in the consultation include Pacific Square shopping centre management, local shop keepers, State and Federal MPs, the Maroubra Precinct Committee, the Maroubra community, visitors to Maroubra Junction, and residents of the Randwick local government area.

The consultation program aimed to obtain feedback from the community on:

- The proposed upgrade design; and
- The types of activities the community would like to see at the site

2.2. Consultation period

The consultation was open for 53 days from 9 am Friday, 26 November 2021 to 5 pm Monday, 17 January 2022.

The project was assessed as having a low-level local area impact.

IAP2 Consultation level: Consult

2.3. Consultation activities

The Community engagement activities undertaken were:

- A dedicated Your Say consultation page, [Maroubra Junction urban renewal](#)
 - Artist's impression of what the site could look like,
 - A short survey on what types of activities the community would like to see at the site, and
 - A submission's page
- 10 x A1 Posters on and around the site driving people to the Your Say page
- 10 x Decals on footpaths in and around the site including bus stops, and pedestrian crossings
- 14,000 x A5 flyers mailbox dropped to residents and businesses in Maroubra
- An email to 6,959 Your Say subscribers on 26 November 2021
- Randwick e-News to 49,583 subscribers on 8 December 2021
- Listing on Randwick City Council's [Current Consultations](#) webpage
- Onsite consultation 'Chat with us' advertised on Randwick City Council's website
- Onsite consultation on 8 December from 1 pm to 2 pm; and 5 pm to 6 pm where an ideas board and a survey board were used to engage the community
- An email to all Precincts
- A briefing to Matt Thistlethwaite, Federal MP Member for Kingsford Smith
- A presentation to the Maroubra Precinct by the project team
- An email notification to all Councillors

Phone calls and emails to key user groups and stakeholders:

- Michael Daley State MP for Maroubra
- Pacific Square shopping centre management

3. Your Say Survey

Over the consultation period the dedicated Your Say webpage received 1,383 visitors.

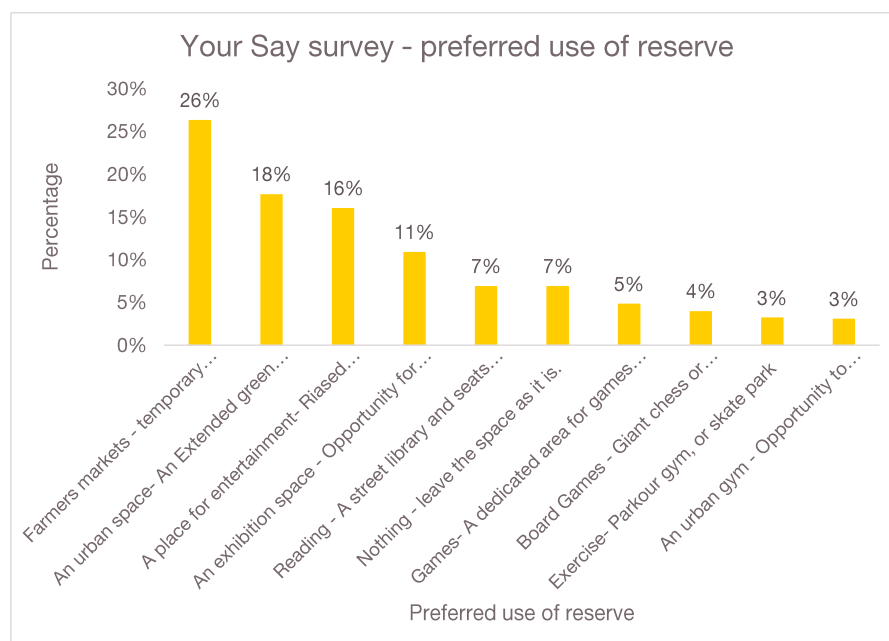
A survey was hosted on the webpage asking the question *'The renewed space could be used for a variety of purposes, tell us what you would like to see there (select up to three options)?'*

The survey had a good response with 276 visitors to the site completing the survey.

The top five preferred uses of the reserve are:

1. 26% Farmers markets – temporary market stalls during the weekends
2. 18% A green space – An extended green space for reflection and relaxation.
3. 16% A place for entertainment a raised central green for performance
4. 11% An exhibition space - Opportunity for temporary art installations

- Note: The results from the online survey are broadly in line with the feedback received through other consultation activities.



Graph 1. Your Say survey preferred uses of the reserve

Where the Your Say survey respondents live

The majority of respondents live near Maroubra Junction giving a high level of confidence the survey is indicative of the local resident's views.

- 51% Of survey respondents live near Maroubra Junction
- 25% Of survey respondents regally visit Maroubra Junction; and

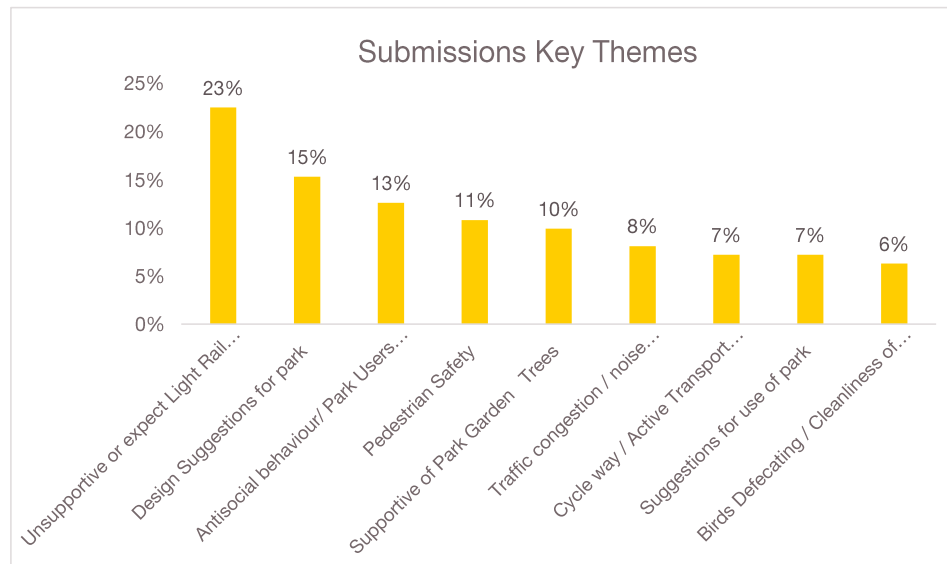
- 23% Of survey respondents live in the Randwick local government area

3.1. Community submissions received

There were 52 submissions received through the Your Say site and from emails to Council, - see the verbatim submission in Appendix 1.

Analysis of the commentary in the submissions categorised them into key themes, see Graph 2. The key themes are:

- 23% of submissions indicated they weren't supportive of the reserve upgrade or were concerned it was a waste of money due to the expectation the light rail would be extended to Maroubra Junction and the reserve would be made into a light rail station
- 15% of submissions had numerous design suggestions
- 13% of submissions were concerned with antisocial behaviour currently occurring in and around the reserve and would be a deterrent to people using the upgraded reserve if not addressed
- 11% of submission were concerned with pedestrian safety
- 10% of submission were supportive of the greening of the reserve being supportive the green trees and plants



Graph 2 Submission analysis categorising the commentary into key themes

3.2. 'Chat with us' onsite Community Consultation

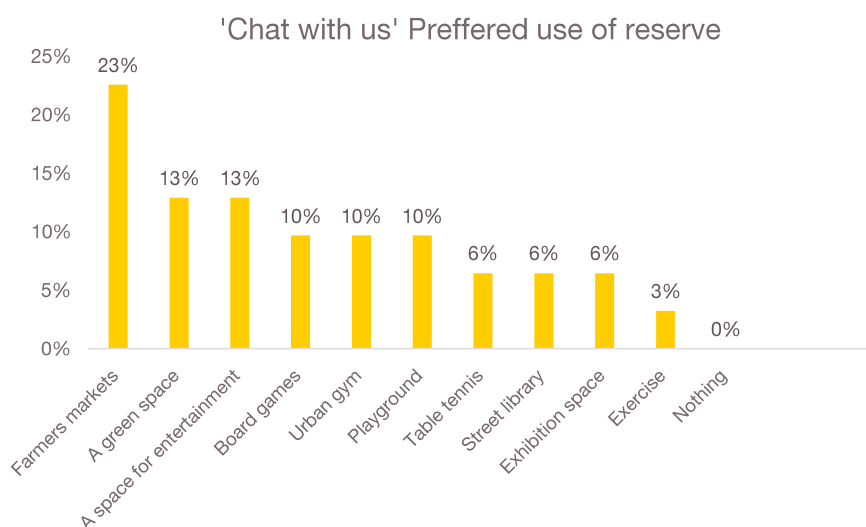
An onsite community consultation took place on 8 December with two one-hour sessions being held, the first being from 1 pm to 2 pm and the second from 5 pm to 6 pm. Three Randwick Council staff engaged the community discussing the proposed reserve upgrade and asking for their suggestions and comments on the proposed design. Their ideas were captured on an ideas board and a survey board. The results from the boards have been collated and graphed below.

During the two hours more than 30 people were engaged, with a variety of participants including local workers, residents, visitors to the area, and parents and children being collected after school.

The results from the onsite survey are captured in Graph 3 below, 21 people took part in the survey, each respondent had up to 3 votes for their preferred activity they would like to see in the reserve.. The top 3 preferred uses for the park are:

1. 23% Farmers markets
2. 13% A green space
3. 13% A space for entertainment

Note: These results are in line with the Your Say survey results. It is noted no votes were received to leave the space as it is.



Graph 3 – 'Chat with us' on site survey board



Image 4 - Chat with us onsite survey board on the preferred uses of the reserve

An onsite ideas board captured community ideas on post it notes. The main themes from the ideas board were:

1. **A green space** – Respondents were supportive of making the reserve a green space for reflection and relaxation.
2. **Farmers markets** – Respondents were enthusiastic about market stalls during weekends which can occupy the space and extend into the adjacent car park.
3. **Traffic/pedestrian safety** – Concerns over the sequencing of lights and extended wait times to cross Anzac Parade encouraged people to cross the road against the traffic lights.
4. **Concerns over antisocial behaviour and safety** – Respondents were concerned over antisocial behaviour around the reserve and visitor's safety.
5. **Light rail extension** – Concerns the upgrade would be a waste of money as the light rail would be extended through to Maroubra Junction and the reserve would be acquired for a station.
6. **Cleanliness of the reserve** – Birds defecating on the pavement in the reserve. (See Figure 1). Many pigeons and ibis reside in the park due to the regular feeding of bread to them, the overhead powerlines running east to west across the reserve provides a perfect perch for the birds to roost on and defecate on the main footpath through the reserve.

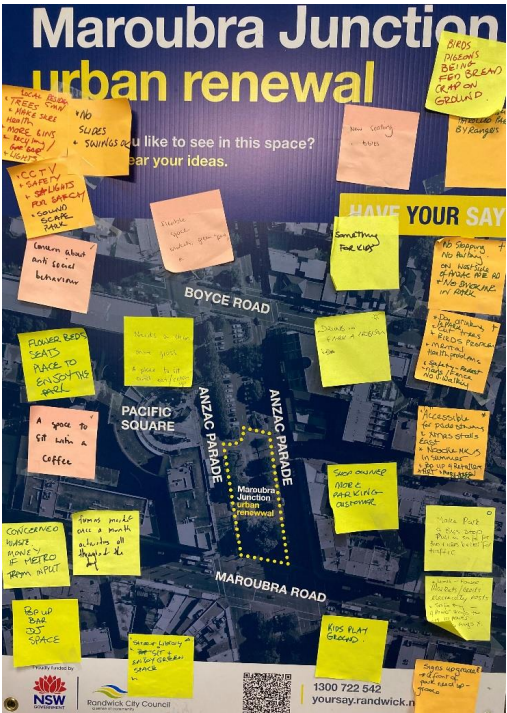


Image 5 -. Onsite ‘Chat with us’ Ideas Board

3.3. Maroubra Precinct Meeting

Two Randwick Council staff members attended the Maroubra Precinct meeting on 13 December 2021. The proposed plans for the reserve were presented at the meeting and a question and answer session followed.

The main concerns raised at the Precinct meeting included:

- **Antisocial behaviour** – Concerns that the park upgrade will only benefit a regular group of day drinkers who currently occupy the reserve with the community avoiding the area due to the antisocial behaviour.
- **Pedestrian safety** – Concerns about pedestrian safety with jaywalking common due to the poor traffic sequencing and long crossing wait times at the traffic lights. And pedestrians not crossing at the lights due to the location of the exits from the car park.
- **Design suggestions and concerns:**
 - Water bubblers to be upgraded
 - Signs – The existing signs at the entry to the park are damaged, it was suggested digital boards replace the signs to promote activity happening in Maroubra Junction
 - Parking – Concerns there are not enough parking as parking spots have been removed for bus stops

Community Facebook Groups – A member of the Precinct committee advised there were several Facebook groups in the LGA discussing the project and it was suggested Council consider the commentary from these groups. A post on the Maroubra Facebook Community board is captured in Appendix 2. The commentary on the post is in line with other commentary received through formal channels, it is also noted that the post drove people to the Your Say page.

4. Antisocial Behaviour

Many respondents reported that a group frequented the reserve to drink alcohol from around 10 am to 4 pm and exhibit antisocial behaviour perturbing people from using the area. One local business also reported that the antisocial behaviour was hindering trade.

One influential community member reported they have engaged the local police to conduct intermittent surveillance of the area, but this has not resulted in the group moving on or changing their behaviour.

Council's Community Development team has contacted Wesley Mission, a charity providing outreach to disadvantaged and homeless people, and confirmed there are no rough sleepers using the park at night and the identified group of day drinkers were known to them and are residents of neighbouring suburbs.

Many respondents across all consultation channels expressed their concern that if the park was upgraded and the antisocial behaviour wasn't addressed the investment would only benefit a small group currently using the park for day drinking.

It was noted that the group of day drinkers were not present on the day of the onsite consultation and that the police station is only minutes away from the site.

5. Conclusion

The communities preferred uses for the reserve are:

- Farmers markets - Temporary markets stalls during weekend which can occupy the space and extend into the adjacent car park
- A green space - An extended green space for reflection and relaxation.
- A place for entertainment - Raised central green for performance such as speeches, music, or poetry
- An exhibition space - Opportunity for temporary art installations

The community's key concerns with the project include:


- The upgrade would be a waste of money as there is an expectation the light rail will be extended through to Maroubra Junction
- Antisocial behaviour currently occurring in and around the reserve would continue after the upgrade, excluding most of the community from using the upgraded reserve due to safety concerns
- Pedestrian safety
- Concerns over cleanliness with pigeons and ibis fouling the reserve

6. Next Steps

- Randwick City Council is in the process developing the design and will consider community feedback in the design.
- Construction is planned to start midway through 2022.
- Provide the consultation report to key stakeholders. Publishing the Community Consultation report on Council's your Say Page and email the respondents who took the survey or provided a submission.
- Work with the Community Development team to develop a plan for antisocial behaviour occurring in and around the park.
- Work with Council's Economic Development team to scope Farmers Markets occurring in the reserve.
- Council is also undertaking the Maroubra Junction Masterplan and will be sharing the initial studies midyear in 2022.

7. Examples of Community Engagement Material

A1 Poster for Maroubra Junction urban renewal



Artist's impression

**YOUR SAY
RANDWICK**

RENEWAL WORKS

Maroubra Junction urban renewal

Randwick City Council is undertaking a renewal project turning the underutilised central median strip in the heart of Maroubra Junction into a vibrant space for community use.

The urban renewal project will:

- Create a space for people to use in the social heart of Maroubra Junction
- Create a green space by retaining existing mature trees, planting new trees and enhancing the garden beds
- Improve access for people to walk and cycle to Maroubra Junction
- Add high quality paving, feature lighting and seating

Have your say:
Scan the QR code to learn more about the project and tell us what you would like to see in this space by taking a short survey.


Consultation period:
26 November 2021 to 17 January 2022.

Map: Pacific Square, Maroubra Rd, Green St, Maroubra Rd, Boyce Rd

Randwick City Council
a sense of community

1300 722 542
yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au

A5 flyer for Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation



Artist's impression

YOUR SAY RANDWICK


RENEWAL WORKS

Maroubra Junction urban renewal

Randwick City Council is undertaking a renewal project turning the underutilised central median strip in the heart of Maroubra Junction into a vibrant space for community use.

The urban renewal project will:

- Create a space for people to use in the social heart of Maroubra Junction
- Create a green space by retaining existing mature trees, planting new trees and enhancing the garden beds
- Improve access for people to walk and cycle to Maroubra Junction
- Add high quality paving, feature lighting and seating



Have your say:
Scan the QR code to learn more about the project and tell us what you would like to see in this space by taking a short survey.

Consultation period:
26 November 2021 to 17 January 2022.



Footpath decal for Maroubra Junction urban renewal consultation



CS4/22

Page 310

The map displays the suburb of Maroubra, which is colored in a light yellow/green. To the north is the suburb of Coogee, colored in purple. To the east is the ocean, labeled 'MAROUBRA BAY'. Several streets are labeled, including Fitzgerald Avenue, Fitzroy Road, and Maroubra Road. Parks shown include Latham Park and Maroubra Park. The map also shows the coastline and some surrounding roads like Wattle Street and Wattle Road.

8. Appendix

8.1. Appendix 1 Submissions made to council via Your Say

Submission #	Comments Provided
1	First and foremost - I would like to see the light rail be extended from Kingsford to Maroubra Junction and thought this green space would be for the station.
2	I am concerned about more concreted and paved surfaces in the proposal which goes against the meaning of oasis (an area made fertile by a source of fresh water in an otherwise dry area). This area suffers from overheating every summer because of concrete and asphalt everywhere. The proposed design lacks of any water features. It should be turned into a park/garden with lawns and fountains/pools/creek if possible. Ideas like an outdoor gym/a playground/a reading area sounds a bit funny, thinking about the heaviest traffic, car exhalations and noise at this particular part of Anzac Pde.
3	Cycleway from Malabar all the way down the median strip to Maroubra Junction please. And further to the tram start. With bicycle racks to change transport. Best way to encourage safe, accessible cycling for a wide diversity of people and ages.
4	<p>I am a resident of Kensington who visits Maroubra Junction several times a week in order to shop and occasionally to have dinner or lunch at a restaurant. I primarily travel by bicycle, but drive on occasion.</p> <p>Maroubra junction has enormous potential to be a true asset to the surrounding area. There are diverse, vibrant and successful shops and enough housing that the place has a real buzz even after dark. The main thing holding it back from this potential is the enormous sacrifices made in order to satisfy car traffic. Maroubra Junction cannot be both a high-volume thoroughfare for car traffic, and a vibrant town centre. Currently it tries to do both and as a result, does neither successfully. The high speed and volume of cars travelling on Anzac pde make the two sides completely cut off from each other, with pedestrians forced to either walk significantly out of their way to a very slow traffic light, or brave 3 lanes of traffic twice, as well as a carpark, in order to cross. Because of the traffic lights, congestion is awful, and it is slow and dangerous to drive through.</p> <p>Noone is going to want to spend time on a median strip with high-speed traffic on both sides. The noise and pollution alone make it unpleasant, not to mention the danger pedestrians face in crossing the road.</p> <p>In order to make the junction a true asset to the community, it needs to be</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>reclaimed from car traffic. Narrowing lanes for wider footpaths and bike lanes, planting trees and providing visual clues to drivers to slow down such as are natural 'traffic calming' measures that would slow traffic and make the area safer and more pleasant. Reducing the frankly absurd amount of free parking (several hundred spaces underground, as well the vast majority of the median strip), which is never even remotely full, and improving active and public transport connections would reduce the need for people to drive to the area, further helping this problem. Only once the number and speed of cars travelling through the area is reduced, can it be made into an enjoyable place for people to go.</p> <p>Maroubra junction can be a place for people, or a place for cars. I truly hope that Randwick council chooses the latter.</p>
5	<p>Ability for multi purpose usage for the likes of elderly friends to gather, play cards and chat, as they do regularly in Pacific Sq, maybe play the board games suggested. Some shelter to gather and be able to be out of the weather and sun. Be able to host Farmers markets also and a small stageable type area for Buskers ,musicians and speakers....</p>
6	<p>2 things - whatever you choose, there are 2 groups currently occupying the area with a strong footprint, both of which I would concede have a right to be there but also need to be taken into account in the ultimate choice of purpose. One is a group of ppl who gather there to socialise (I can't think of a nice and succinct way to describe them but in some circles they might be described as 'homies' - I think they need to continue to be served by a space for those meetings in this area); The 2nd is the pigeons, and possibly even the rats, that hang out in the current space. But I want you to leave the existing trees too so not sure how you would deal with that problem.</p> <p>The second thing is that I think that whatever you choose, there needs to be a 7 days-a-week purpose, and not one where dominant or powerful/intimidating groups get to take over the space. I think that for the skateboard option and the gym option, this could easily happen, and much as I like the street library idea, it might not accommodate the interests of the skateboarders and gym-bods. Which is why I picked the temporary art gallery idea - artists lurk in all those groups and the space is useful 7 days-per-week.</p>
7	<p>I do not agree this is the best use of funding and community initiative for the following reasons: 1. A park/ oasis in the middle of the area's busiest intersection?? Seriously has anyone given much thoughts into this?</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>2. Given the COVID situation and the need to minimize large crowd gathering, is this really a priority??</p> <p>3. There are much more higher priority initiatives the community and the area requires. At the highest priority is to extend the light rail to Maroubra Junction! ...and beyond. We need to think strategically to empower growth in the area, businesses and shopping center, roads and transportation.</p> <p>It really is a waste of funding and resources to build a small park/ oasis (if you want to call it that but it is embarrassing) and then having to rip it up again when light rails commences. We've seen this short term thinking way too many times!</p>
8	<p>It would be wonderful to see recognition of Country and Indigeneity here (planting, signage, symbolism) and assurance that the renewal will ensure a safe and welcoming space for First Nations people in our community, many of whom are the most prevalent users of the space right now.</p>
9	<p>I love that you're improving the public amenity! I have moved to Maroubra in the past year and while I don't live in the junction I'm not far and visit regularly. At the moment, it feels a bit dirty and a bit unsafe. I would really like for the concept plan to consider pedestrian safety, CEPTD principles, noise and emissions from cars, issues around homelessness and youth wandering the streets near the Maccas. It would be lovely to have community events for kids and regular produce and craft markets on weekends. It has to be designed to withstand wear and tear though. Some integration of public art that reflects local history would be nice. There are lots of young mums with prams and older people so accessibility is definitely a big thing! Thanks for working for the betterment of the community.</p>
10	<p>Please think of future transport needs. The green area of Anzac parade was designed for trams and that is what should be there now. With increased development someone needs to stop and think and develop an extension to Maroubra junction and Pagewood east gardens for the tram. And it needs to be done now.</p>
11	<p>There should be provision for a bike path to continue through the zone, with bike parking as well. This forward planning is needed because there should be a bike path utilising the median strip from the tram stop in Kingsford right through to Little Bay (and then a separated path following the road to La Perouse). It is the perfect place for bikes to be able to ride safely, linking people to the tram/ uni/ shops etc, and reducing car congestion along Anzac Pde. Thus it is vital that while the Council is upgrading the small area in front of Maroubra Junction shops, the bike path is included in the planning for that</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	section, otherwise when the Kingsford to La Pouse bike path is installed, the Council will need to make further changes. Forward planning will avoid future costs and inconvenience.
12	There should be provision for a bike path to continue through the zone, with bike parking as well. This forward planning is needed because there should be a bike path utilising the median strip from the tram stop in Kingsford right through to Little Bay (and then a separated path following the road to La Pouse). It is the perfect place for bikes to be able to ride safely, linking people to the tram/ uni/ shops etc, and reducing car congestion along Anzac Pde. Thus it is vital that while the Council is upgrading the small area in front of Maroubra Junction shops, the bike path is included in the planning for that section, otherwise when the Kingsford to La Pouse bike path is installed, the Council will need to make further changes. Forward planning will avoid future costs and inconvenience.
13	This is a very tough subject to broach. But I feel that it is important to make good use of this space as well as the little space on the other side of Maroubra Road so that these spaces are not filled during the day / evening with undesirable & unfriendly types who are there drinking, smoking & the like. These areas need to be fully utilised so that all of the public can use these spaces & walk through them freely. More needs to be done in regards to moving on those that are drinking in the area as well as behaving unsocially / in an antisocial manner. But in a holistic manner, not just moving on people so that they just move to the next location (in the Car Park on Green Street or in the Lane behind the Maroubra Junction Hotel) but in providing services / assistance to address the issues that these people might have leading them to this behaviour.
14	Common sense would suggest that the completely useless light rail needs to be extended to be functional. Run the trams down to Maroubra Junction as a first step. The bus routes are being cancelled out of spite ! The next step would be to extend it further i.e. down to all those flats being built in Pagewood. I think you are wasting my money on this project, at least it's not being spent on the council's darlings ... Coogee and Randwick !!!
15	Pleased with the small addition of open space. I think opportunity for weekly pop up markets/flexible utility space should be designed into this area; rather than just trees and grass. It's a pity the adjacent small car park of 24 cars is not scrapped as well to add additional public space. 24 spaces would not be missed!

Submission #	Comments Provided
16	<p>I like the idea of improving this space - great initiative! My thoughts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase the usability of the space - currently the small hedge acts as a barrier to the usage of the grass in this park. Removal of the existing hedge and a new (mature if possible) hedge adjacent to the footpath on the out boundary would increase the functional size and usability of the space. - Install a large paling fence outside the new hedge and around the perimeter of the park, with a latched gate at the carpark end. This would encourage young parents to use the park, who might currently be dissuaded to the lack of safety in the current park (i.e. kids could potentially run out in to traffic). - Add a small playground element with soft fall - this doesn't need to be a core element, but off to the corner would be great. This could lead to higher usage from parents who can grab a coffee and let their kids expel some energy, especially while another parent is grabbing groceries. - More seating, more trees and more shade if possible. You could fit more benches and tables between the mature trees on the grass if you expand the functional area of the park. - Design to deter anti-social behaviour or people from inhabiting the park.
17	<p>1. We can't force the space to be MORE useful, people don't willingly choose to hangout in that space The people who use the picnic tables and benches are usually homeless people and food delivery drivers. Maybe we could create safe places for different vulnerable groups to exist in. In the growth of apartments, many owners have to walk their dogs in this area, there could be helpful features for dog owners (dog poo bags, dog water bubbler)</p> <p>2. This space needs to feel safe for women. The area should have very clear visibility, good lighting at night, plants being lower than waist height, and other features to ensure women's safety (please consult the appropriate organisation)</p> <p>3. If you choose to use plants, make sure they are Australian natives/low maintenance. And in terms of being eco-friendly, could have more bike friendly areas. Could even have a 5 cents return plastic bottle return facility -- imagine the positive impact! Especially that the closest ones are UNSW and Malabar... this is an in-between place.</p> <p>4. Need to focus on correcting the downsides of Maroubra Junction before trying to ADD things. Romanticizing all these new ideas (art installations) without dealing with the current situations will waste this money.</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
18	I am surprised it is being considered as the strip will eventually be resumed for the tram extension to Maroubra Junction and the beach. At least that is the common sense solution as the tram is a non event as it stands. It should also go all the way to Coogee.
19	<p>It sounds good. However, in practice you are dealing with a space that has on three sides traffic travelling at 50 km/hr including lots of buses. It isn't an oasis. It has never been a space where most people want to hang. This is not only because it attracts "undesirables", the reason they go there is because they don't get hassled because other people don't want to hang around there. Hopefully you are going there and consulting the people who actually use it at the moment.</p> <p>It just isn't ever going to be a very appealing place to hang around, particularly with children. It would be nice if you could turn the whole area into a pedestrian shared zone with paving on the roads, a 10 km/hr speed limit and speed humps (I know you can't do that). Otherwise you actually need to enclose it, with walls, to protect people from the traffic noise and exhaust fumes if you want people to hang around there, but the size is too small for that.</p> <p>I suggest you spend my rates on something more useful, like proper cycle facilities that people will actually use.</p>
20	I'm not sure if the council genuinely looks at feedback, although from a young person's perspective I never 'hang' out with people at maroubra junction even though it's the closest area to me. This is because Maroubra Junction has a lack of heart and culture. The stores and surroundings are outdated, not keeping up with current trends in comparison to other "Junctions" I've visited in Sydney. It's also very congested which is why putting a "relaxing" grass patch in between is also an awful idea. If you were to use the space for day/night markets and host smaller events, I could see the area being more attractive, although it's very limited due to the surrounding roads and regular traffic flow.
21	By allowing so many large unit blocks in Maroubra Junction has ripped the heart out of the area. There is no shopping anymore in the junction, only food shopping. Years ago it was the place to meet, and do all the family shopping, for haberdashery, wool, uniforms, shoes, clothes, shoe repair, a department store, banks, baby support centre, newsagent, churches, school, local shops and supermarkets both large and small, and much more. It was a real community place, and safe. Now it is dirty, dark, unsafe and a bus and traffic mess. Renewing again, (it has been done before and only attracted people to drink and get drunk in the median strip and stay there all day) is a waste of \$1 mil. Your plans are for one side of Maroubra Road, what about the other side?

Submission #	Comments Provided
22	Leave space as is or add more parking. Communal spaces does not work and attracts loiters. Please see area in Kingsford closed off for communal gathering at Meeks Street and Anzac Parade. The area is full of rubbish, graffiti, cracked pavements, people smoking and leave cigarette butts everywhere. This area should re-open for cars to drive through and more car parkings instead.
23	Use all renewable power sources in the junction.
24	I love the idea of upgrading this area and making more space for the community. More trees to trap the pollution from the passing cars please. I think the mid block crossing would be great, to connect it with Pacific Square. Would be good if you could put the west side parking exit closer to Boyce road and get rid of a few parking spots so that the green space extends to be opposite Pacific Square. It would improve the ambiance of Pacific Square if there was something nice to look at opposite, as well as increasing the amount of green area.
25	<p>Whatever is decided the space will not be used by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - children, because of the high vehicle traffic - shoppers, because they ususally use a car. If walking they'll want to get home quickly with their shopping - public transport users, because they want to wait and catch their bus, - workers, becuase they can have their break in pacific square - general community, because locals have other many park options nearby - general community, feel unsafe due to intoxicated people only currently using this area. <p>Its a space you would only walk through. Maybe keep as is or better still change to extra car parking, because there is no real value in this space as an 'oasis'.</p>
26	All hopeful ideas but sadly I think it would just encourage more derelicts to hang out in the space...
27	<p>Uninspired. Too many hard surfaces. Horrible colours and artificial materials.</p> <p>Needs much more intensive planting, both low and large trees with large canopies that provide shade and shelter for humans and other species, and to soften the sounds of the traffic.</p> <p>The place will be inhospitable unless there is plenty of natural materials and plantings.</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>I would look tidy but people won't use it because it is not hospitable.</p> <p>Please make it an oasis, where nature is brought back. It is not so hard to do.</p>
28	<p>I appreciate that council is going to look at the median strip of Anzac Parade north of Maroubra Road, as it is an opportunity to turn a wasted space into an attractive addition to the suburb. I am happy with most of the suggestions on the artist's impression, however I would like to see one improvement: screening trees or bushes on the east and west and south sides of the space, which face directly on to traffic. I'd leave the short north side open, as it only faces cars leaving the carpark at low speed, and also is the direction the sun comes in.</p> <p>Obviously traffic is prominent and unavoidable, but to make the space an oasis, the sight of the traffic (and to as much an extent as possible the noise and smell as well) should be minimized, and this would best be achieved by a screen of greenery going above eye level. The existing trees are fine, but some sort of box hedge (higher than eye level) with a significant thickness of foliage needs to be added, to provide a solid visual barrier between oasis users and traffic.</p> <p>This should be something hardy as the ground is not exactly ideal for growing plants. It should be deep green, so the space from the interior is entirely natural and restful. Ferns might be an option, as these could be planted on some sort of soundproof wall that would be completely covered by the greenery. Failing that though, a thick hedge would suffice: there are many formal gardens that have this kind of privacy hedge (eg. semi-private suburban gardens in London). For a really good nearby example, see the border of the Column Garden near the Queen Victoria statue in Centennial Park.</p> <p>I'd like to see the whole space be somewhere a shopper might go for 10-30 minutes of rest, ideal for reading or just sitting 'in nature' with a coffee or similar. I note the shops in the immediate area include a coffee place in the Pacific Square forum, and now an ice cream place too, both of which fit in with the concept.</p> <p>Chairs could be placed around the space, but also if it was possible it would be nice to just have a grassy slope to sit on. Example: The eastern edge of Moore Park Synthetic Field, west of Robertson Road. It's just a 2-meter wide raised ridge, but it's nice to sit there and watch the world go by. A ridge allows sitting space without the artificiality of actual chairs.</p> <p>I have no problem with some of the bits and pieces shown in the artist impression (ping pong tables etc.) but for me the quiet restful space is key.</p> <p>You'd need to give some thought to two other issues that arise with the current use of the area: making sure it is not seen as a place to drink alcohol (less of a problem than it used to be); and the rat infestation there at the moment.</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
29	How would this project impact or interfere with future extension of the tram line? Would it prevent the line to be extended passing through Maroubra Junction? Or would the money be wasted since work would have to be demolished to allow the tram line to be expanded?
30	think about it, do you really want to set up an outdoor gym or kids play area in between a busy intersection constantly spewing out diesel and petrol exhaust fumes ? yep, thats a real healthy option
31	I really love the idea to make this space a community area where people can enjoy games or reading etc. I think that having a quiet space where people can relax etc is a bit unrealistic because of all the traffic and associated (noise) pollution. Lots of trees would be good to offset said pollution. Anything involving children (games, performances etc) needs to keep in mind safety - how will you prevent children running onto Anzac Parade? Access to the space would be improved if the lights across Anzac Parade changed more frequently. At the moment pedestrians have to wait 2-3 minutes to cross to the middle area, and then another 2-3 minutes to cross the next side of Anzac Parade. This is unacceptable and creates situations where pedestrians try to dash across the road. If the lights could change more frequently, ensuring that pedestrians wait no longer than 60-90 seconds then this would make the whole area much safer and enjoyable.
33	Make this the first stage of a separated bike path down the centre of Anzac Parade. The Bike path should then be extended south to La Perouse, and North to Kingsford, linking up with the (work in progress) Doncaster Rd separated bike path. Ideally cyclists should be able to ride from Centennial Park to La Perouse, on a separated cycleway.
34	<p>I think that this plan is too focussed on using this small allotment of land, an island trapped between roads dominated by vehicles. It will be a very sad oasis indeed. It can't be turned into a village common or square. It is surrounded by black asphalt a huge heat sink and radiator of heat.</p> <p>This project should take shape around mitigating the impacts of climate change. The science is clear that our atmosphere is warming and it will continue to do so for years yet before world action sees this temperature rise stall and perhaps fall.</p> <p>The pedestrians who circulate in this neighbourhood walk along the pavements in front of the shops and they also cross the median parkland and car parking to get from one side of ANZAC Parade to the other. There is very little shade</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>giving respite from the sun. There is a line of eucalypt trees along ANZAC Parade's median eastern side from about Storey Street to Maroubra Road. Walk along under those trees and you will find that they provide no natural air-conditioning effect.</p> <p>If Maroubra its to have an oasis and I think the concept of that is a great one it needs to be extended in scope to take in the whole shopping precinct. I would encourage the planting of shade trees along ANZAC Parade and Maroubra Road. The land being considered for the oasis could be transformed into a mini forest with the pedestrian walk way being a covered way with vines (grape vine, star jasmine, bougainvillea etc) covering it.</p> <p>I walk around this area frequently and have observed how distressing it is on really hot days.</p> <p>Randwick has a village green, a park of reasonable size near Council's Chambers and it is not much used even though it is very near the shopping precinct and there are flats and houses near by. I walked through it today and it was great under the trees but out in the sun it was not comfortable.</p> <p>With the current weather pattern of a wet summer it is very opportune to plant trees when it will be easier for them to get established. We must be prepared for what is going to come because people will desert the streets and this will distress shop keepers. Trees will turn Maroubra shopping precinct into a oasis.</p>
35	Please use the funding to bring the tram to maroubra junction. The land is available. Make maroubra junction more accessible. Make the terminus at maroubra junction instead of souths juniors.
36	<p>My concern is pedestrian safety. I wish for further attention and study to be made for additions and improvements to the pedestrian crossings. There are several streets within Maroubra Junction that intersect with Maroubra Road and Anzac Parade. These streets do not have pedestrian crossings despite having a high volume of pedestrian movements. Examples of this are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Green Street X Anzac Parade. 2. Ferguson Street X Maroubra Road.
37	Make sure benches are comfortable (back rest) and have small tables for coffees/food.
38	Whatever you put in, make sure that it is closed off from homeless, drunk, and druggies. The money would almost be better spent on enforcement and cleaning up the current space vs building anything new.

Submission #	Comments Provided
39	<p>I am not in favor of the current plans/artists impression of the development at ANzac pde maroubra junction that was recently circulated because I don't believe people will be interested crossing the road to sit in the middle of a busy street for quiet reflection or any other purpose. It therefore seems like a horrible waste of rate payers funds to develop this plan.</p> <p>The only changes I would support in this area is for it to be planted out with native trees and shrubs to provide a corridor for birds etc.</p> <p>If there is so much excess money to spend on useless developments like that proposed for the middle of the Anzac pde, the council could consider reducing our rates. Alternatively, please divert the funds to maintaining (not developing) our green spaces and beaches (ie controlling waste, weeds and pests).</p> <p>Thanks for the opportunity to voice my opinion</p>
40	<p>It would be great that there is less traffic on the roads and if the middle part of Anzac pde is converted to bike lanes this will encourage people to ride more and drive less. This will also be a positive step for climate change as less cars on the road will mean less carbon emissions.</p>
41	<p>As a resident of Maroubra Junction for 15 years I and my family are excited about the potential upgrades on Anzac parade.</p> <p>Having been closely involved in multiple initiatives in partnership with Randwick council, local councillors (inc. new mayor Dylan) building management (charter hall) at the pacific square shopping precinct, COLES management and local resident groups in the last few years (*more below), I wanted to bring your attention to a few items that may help with the decision-making process.</p> <p>We live directly opposite the area you plan to renovate and our apartments overlook the area.</p> <p>Most day time & evenings until late (for the last 15 years) there are groups of (shall we call) less privileged individuals that congregate / hang around in the space, to sit, drink alcohol, argue, fight and generally scare off anyone that lives close by.</p> <p>It's a no go zone for ordinary residents.</p> <p>These people appear to be from various backgrounds eg homeless, mentally ill, destitute, unwashed, addiction etc etc</p> <p>It's very intimidating all day and night long. Noisy too.</p> <p>Despite the police station being 2 mins walk around the corner, we rarely witness a member of the police force parading the area asking these people to</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>move on.</p> <p>With that in mind in relation to a number of suggestions made for development in the survey EG chess boards, ping pong, games, gym equipment etc</p> <p>May I suggest that these items would Most likely get vandalised, graffitied and become more places for these people to shout, play etc until the early hours. It may be better to select installing less equipment eg the open spaces, garden options, market spaces etc as opposed to equipment that most likely will get ruined.</p> <p>As a final point it would be really nice to have an arrangement with the police station round the corner to have perhaps a daily walk through at least every hour or 2 to move on, any unsavoury characters & if we keep that as a routine they would be less likely to return at all in the future.</p> <p>The police station is literally round the block so we could have somebody with a present there pretty regularly which would insure better pace for the local residents and their children.</p> <p>How this helps</p> <p>Any questions plse call me</p> <p>*Previous projects include :</p> <p>1: Fitness first noise- I have been involved in a 3 year project to negotiate with fitness first alongside council & acoustic engineers to reduce their noise and early hours opening as this was seriously disrupting local residents (from 5am until 10pm). We succeeded.</p> <p>2: COLES shopping Trolleys: COLES are letting their shopping trollies be dumped all Over the area. I have been involved in a 2 year project to persuade COLES management to install a more environmentally friendly solution like ALDI does. This project is ongoing with the help of Dylan the Mayor.</p> <p>3: DOG mess. This is a 30 month ongoing project with pacific square residents dog owners to encourage better behaviour regarding dog mess.</p>
42	<p>I'd like to see the original character of Maroubra Junction retained - Norfolk Island pines should be planted to keep the same feel</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
43	<p>If this space is undergoing urban renewal, then factors to consider include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leave urban strip Alone if <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * it increases the risk of pedestrian/driver casualties by becoming an area people are tempted to run across the road to get to * it increases traffic congestion * it increases council rates. In that case, give back funds to rate payers or channel funds into solar rebates or anything which makes the planet greener & cleaner. Please do not make Randwick City Council a more expensive place to live in for rate payers than it already is. - Make it low maintenance - Make surface area of green space as large as possible with real grass, trees etc, not artificial. Current plans make green space appear to me to be not enough. - Make this a Non-smoking area - Make this completely friendly for the disabled, including quadriplegic, paraplegic, the blind & consideration for all other disabilities - Could staff from Randwick Recycling area visit this strip four times / year to collect recyclable material? This area is much more convenient than Perry St to visit. - Could staff from Fodmap Food Waste project visit this area every week? - Consider non-retail use like planting bamboo or other renewable materials. - What ever you use this space for, take note of sun and which direction it shines from most of the time and during the year. Make sure any shades built are in directions where efficacy is maximised. Aim to make this a cool place where people are but the best at harvesting the sun's rays where plants etc. are.
44	<p>Is there any plan to extend the light rail through this strip? There should be.</p>
45	<p>Extract from Submission 3.</p> <p>(3) Garden bed should use cotoneaster dammeri plants or similar due to their effectivity in fighting roadside pollution [source: https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/articles/super-cotoneaster].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (4) Existing tree area should be maintained and no old trees should be cut down. However, having (11) underneath will not be appropriate because of insects (spiders etc) making it a base each night. Consider cotoneaster plants for car pollution, or thick hedges for sound isolation - (5) Raised lawn area should stretch out larger, with a path in an X formation and paths up and down from each corner for fast mobility. - (6) and (8) Urban play area should be integrated into (1) and (2)'s section as it will be the most popular thoroughfare during the day and closer to more foot traffic in Maroubra Jn. - (7) Ping pong is a bad choice due to: re-purchasing new plastic balls and bats,

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>noise, safety of chasing after the ball. Chess is better because of visual appeal from far and close and lack of unsafe parts. It would also join the Rubik's cube at the beach in terms of "big games".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (8) Overhead feature lighting should be within low to medium light levels at night to keep the light pollution low. Lighting should also be multi-colour and have seasonal effects. Moving (8) to the right with (1) and (2) would also illuminate cultural info at night. - (9) Although more trees are frequently good, if the NSW light rail were to ever connect this way, would these trees be uprooted for being in the way? - (10) paving should have lighting from underneath (as opposed to overhead) for night walking. - (12) bike path should be wider for the emerging popularity of e-bikes, scooters, skateboards etc. Consider building it into (14). - (13) potential future mid block crossing would benefit from another pedestrian crossing being placed above it so that pedestrians can travel directly west from Anzac Parade before/after Green St to Pacific Square. - Water station / free electricity for charging small devices nearby (1). - E-ink displays similar to City of Sydney's bus stops for local community info (1) would be great [source: https://mysydneycbd.nsw.gov.au/news/bus-displays-digital-age-installed-sydney-metro-stations]. - Boulderling wall to teach coordination and athleticism, future Olympic sport within (6). - Outdoor gym, if placed there, should include pull up bars as this is an omission at most outdoor gyms within (6). - Overhead lighting will ruin private balcony views and disturb nocturnal animal nightlife so low-lighting/underneath the path lighting at night benefits both residents and animals within (8). - Consider renovating the whole block into one large park with parking underneath, doubling the area of potential green space, hopefully one day build an entire bike path to the Kingsford light rail?
46	<p>Extract from Submission 2:</p> <p>The island of green space bordered by a moat heaving traffic.</p> <p>Re align Anzac Parade.</p> <p>RE: Maroubra Junction Urban renewal project.</p> <p>The open space available to residents situated in the island between heavily trafficked thoroughfares, will never be anything but that, a small isolated island where very few people wish to pause and enjoy, but just hurriedly pass through as they island hop from shopping precinct to shopping precinct.</p> <p>Its time for council to actively lobby the state government to re-align Anzac Parade to the eastern footpath, releasing the land made available to extend the outdoor area at Pacific Square. Here people would feel secure, not having to</p>

Submission #	Comments Provided
	<p>run the gauntlet of crossing a dangerous intersection and the extra space would be welcomed by the Pacific square owners who would be able to promote and maintain regular events such as Farmers markets and the like.</p> <p>Any arrangements made at the Junction should include planning for the extension of light rail to La Perouse.</p> <p>Regards</p>
47	<p>I prefer a radical rethink to what is proposed, please see my submission attached.</p> <p>See Submission 1 Maroubra Junction upgrade, design modified by C Bettington on 16-12-2021.</p> <p>People overwhelmingly cross Anzac Parade outside of Pacific Square – this is a “desire line” which should be formalised with a pedestrian crossing – this would replace FOUR pedestrian crossings with ONE. I have swapped the car park with the proposed landscaped area, as I think people would be more likely to linger in this area, away from traffic. The car parking along Anzac Parade (North) should be re-instated; traffic should be calmed outside Pacific Square by narrowing the road to 2 lanes.</p>

8.2. Table 4: Submissions received via email to council

Submission #	Comments provided
50	<p>Hi,</p> <p>I have just completed the council survey but it did not allow for any comment. Rather than developing this one small area consideration needs to be given to the whole of Maroubra Junction. The last thing needed is more concrete. Whatever goes in the middle of the road consideration needs to be given to crossing Anzac Parade. There are the lights but most people don't use them as often there isn't time to walk all the way across in one go and it's shorter to cross between shops in the middle of the block! And what about the section further south on Anzac Parade where the drinkers sit?</p> <p>In my opinion a waste of money upgrading one small area without stepping back and looking at the whole picture.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p>
51	<p>Please please please leave Maroubra junction alone!!!!!! No one in their right mind would want to sit in the middle of a main corridor road with cars and fumes around and have a picnic, exercise or attend markets. It will be a huge</p>

CS4/22

Submission #	Comments provided
	<p>safety concern with families – you are in the middle of a main road!!! No way would I take my (names deleted for privacy) kids to anything there other than a parking space. Please don't waste tax payer money by redeveloping this space – plant a few more trees and that's it!!!!!! This area upgrade will not attract people to come to Maroubra Junction. Leave it as parking and green space as currently seen.</p>
52	<p>I am writing to Council regarding the proposed renewal works that Council is considering undertaking on the strip located outside Pacific Square and opposite Green Street. I feel very strongly that the project should not go ahead as money could be spent elsewhere it is needed to improve our local area while still improving the area as it is currently.</p> <p>Considering that Council want to change the areas use to remove some of the poor behaviour that goes on there is undoubtedly why you want to update the area.</p> <p>However, I do not believe that turning this small area on one of Maroubra's busiest roads a good idea. This is not a place where children should be encouraged to meet their friends or for parents and carers talk about the days events.</p> <p>There are too many dangerous aspects of this proposed new area, one being the toxic car fumes, and lets face it this section of road is incredibly busy. There is an increased risk of car accidents, drivers distracted by people playing or even worse, children could run onto the road into oncoming traffic.</p> <p>Maroubra Junction needs many things, money could be spent to update the surrounding footpaths to provide better access for prams and the elderly. Why are there endless amounts of rubbish not collected, abandoned cars reported in Malabar but not collected.</p> <p>Council could demolish the existing seating at the proposed location and create some new plants and/or add additional parking. Surely an underground car park would assist in creating more parking in the area and alleviate much of the peak hour stress. Has anyone observed just how busy Maroubra Junction can be on a business day? In particular, school pick up time is chaotic in the Junction with people trying to run errands, take children to appointments. The installation of a bike path would be helpful especially on ANZAC Parade, once you cross Beauchamp Road where the road narrows. There is often a number of bike riders taking up valuable lane space on a road that is already limited to one lane for much of the way to Little Bay.</p> <p>Would Council also please consider attending to and maintaining the local parks we currently have in our area?</p> <p>I just read on Facebook that there was an issue with maggots at Coogee Pool this morning, It would be great if Council employed additional people to care for our local area and invested more time and money in what we currently have available rather than creating an area we don't need that will potentially be</p>

Submission #	Comments provided
	<p>damaged and cost more taxpayers money to repair. The people who currently congregate in this space will still use the space, and not look after it. If they don't they will move onto the next space across the road, which is also disgusting and needs to be cleaned up.</p> <p>If this project goes ahead Council is proving negligent with our dollar, and \$1million is a lot of money to spend on asking 30 odd people about the area ?? I created a post on Facebook asking the locals for their opinion. Have a look on 'The Local Wave' Facebook page and you will see many of the suggestions above generated by one Facebook post. Many locals agree this project is a no go!</p> <p>A contribution to the extension of the light-rail-we-had-to-have would be a better option than this project.</p> <p>As a longstanding Maroubra local, we hope Council sees the light and spends our money wisely.</p> <p>Kind Regards</p>

8.3. Appendix 2 Submission made to Council with an image

Submission 1

Maroubra Junction upgrade, design modified by 16-12-2021.



Submission 2

RE: Maroubra Junction Urban renewal project.

The open space available to residents situated in the island between heavily trafficked thoroughfares, will never be anything but that, a small isolated island where very few people wish to pause and enjoy, but just hurriedly pass through as they island hop from shopping precinct to shopping precinct.

Its time for council to actively lobby the state government to re-align Anzac Parade to the eastern footpath, releasing the land made available to extend the outdoor area at Pacific Square. Here people would feel secure, not having to run the gauntlet of crossing a dangerous intersection and the extra space would be welcomed by the Pacific square owners who would be able to promote and maintain regular events such as Farmers markets and the like.

Any arrangements made at the Junction should include planning for the extension of light rail to La Perouse.

Regards

*** Note the text was sent as an image and transcribed into the submissions table**

Submission 3

Maroubra Junction urban renewal project community submission - JA 2022.



Direct Feedback

(3) Garden beds should use cotoneaster dammeri plants or similar due to their effectivity in fighting roadside pollution [source: <https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/articles/super-cotoneaster>].

(4) Existing tree area should be maintained and no old trees should be cut down. However, having (11) underneath will not be appropriate because of insects (spiders etc)

making it a base each night. Consider cotoneaster plants for car pollution, or thick hedges for sound isolation

- (5) Raised lawn area should stretch out larger, with a path in an X formation and paths up and down from each corner for fast mobility.
- (6) and (8) Urban play area should be integrated into (1) and (2)'s section as it will be the most popular thoroughfare during the day and closer to more foot traffic in Maroubra Jn.
- (7) Ping pong is a bad choice due to: re-purchasing new plastic balls and bats, noise, safety of chasing after the ball. Chess is better because of visual appeal from far and close and lack of unsafe parts. It would also join the Rubik's cube at the beach in terms of "big games".
- (8) Overhead feature lighting should be within low to medium light levels at night to keep the light pollution low. Lighting should also be multi-colour and have seasonal effects. Moving (8) to the right with (1) and (2) would also illuminate cultural info at night.
- (9) Although more trees are frequently good, if the NSW light rail were to ever connect this way, would these trees be uprooted for being in the way?
- (10) paving should have lighting from underneath (as opposed to overhead) for night walking.
- (12) bike path should be wider for the emerging popularity of e-bikes, scooters, skateboards etc. Consider building it into (14).
- (13) potential future mid block crossing would benefit from another pedestrian crossing being placed above it so that pedestrians can travel directly west from Anzac Parade before/after Green St to Pacific Square.

Brief New Ideas

- Water station / free electricity for charging small devices nearby (1).
- E-ink displays similar to City of Sydney's bus stops for local community info (1) would be great [source: <https://mysydneycbd.nsw.gov.au/news/bus-displays-digital-age-installed-sydney-metro-stations>].
- Bouldering wall to teach coordination and athleticism, future Olympic sport within (6)- Outdoor gym, if placed there, should include pull up bars as this is an omission at most outdoor gyms within (6).
- Overhead lighting will ruin private balcony views and disturb nocturnal animal nightlife so low-lighting/underneath the path lighting at night benefits both residents and animals within (8)- Consider renovating the whole block into one large park with parking underneath, doubling the area of potential green space, hopefully one day build an entire bike path to the Kingsford light rail?

*Note the text was sent with an image and the text has been transcribed into the submissions table

8.4. Appendix 2 – Facebook post on Maroubra community group

'At our Maroubra Precinct Meeting there was a presentation by Council's landscape architecture people who have "designed" a new public seating/recreation area to replace the old one in the central reservation in Anzac Parade at Maroubra Junction.

This tiny project is being granted \$1million!!!

They say they won't chop down any trees, but they're going to rearrange the paving, get rid of the old chairs, tables, etc.

They said that they spent 2 hours at the site, and talked to 30 people to find out what people want to see there; this is hardly scientific or "consulting widely".

Their main worry was the hundreds of feral pigeons which sit on the wires which cross the area, and the poo they drop on those below. The answer to this problem was to underground the electricity lines! I suspect that will take most of the \$1million!

No one mentioned the down-and-out people who congregate in this area, so I suppose the main idea is to "beautify" it so that "normal people" will go there instead of the poor people down on their luck - presumably they will "move on" to the area around the public toilet? (Which, by the way, is disgusting - I used it the other day - it's supposed to be self-cleaning or something - it's UGH! What a way to save money on a cleaner!)

I asked this: WHO in their right mind even wants to spend time in that central area, positioned as it is now? It's exposed to all the dirt, fumes and tremendous traffic noise from 8 lanes of traffic on Anzac Parade, and 6 lanes of traffic on Maroubra Rd, all 24/7!!

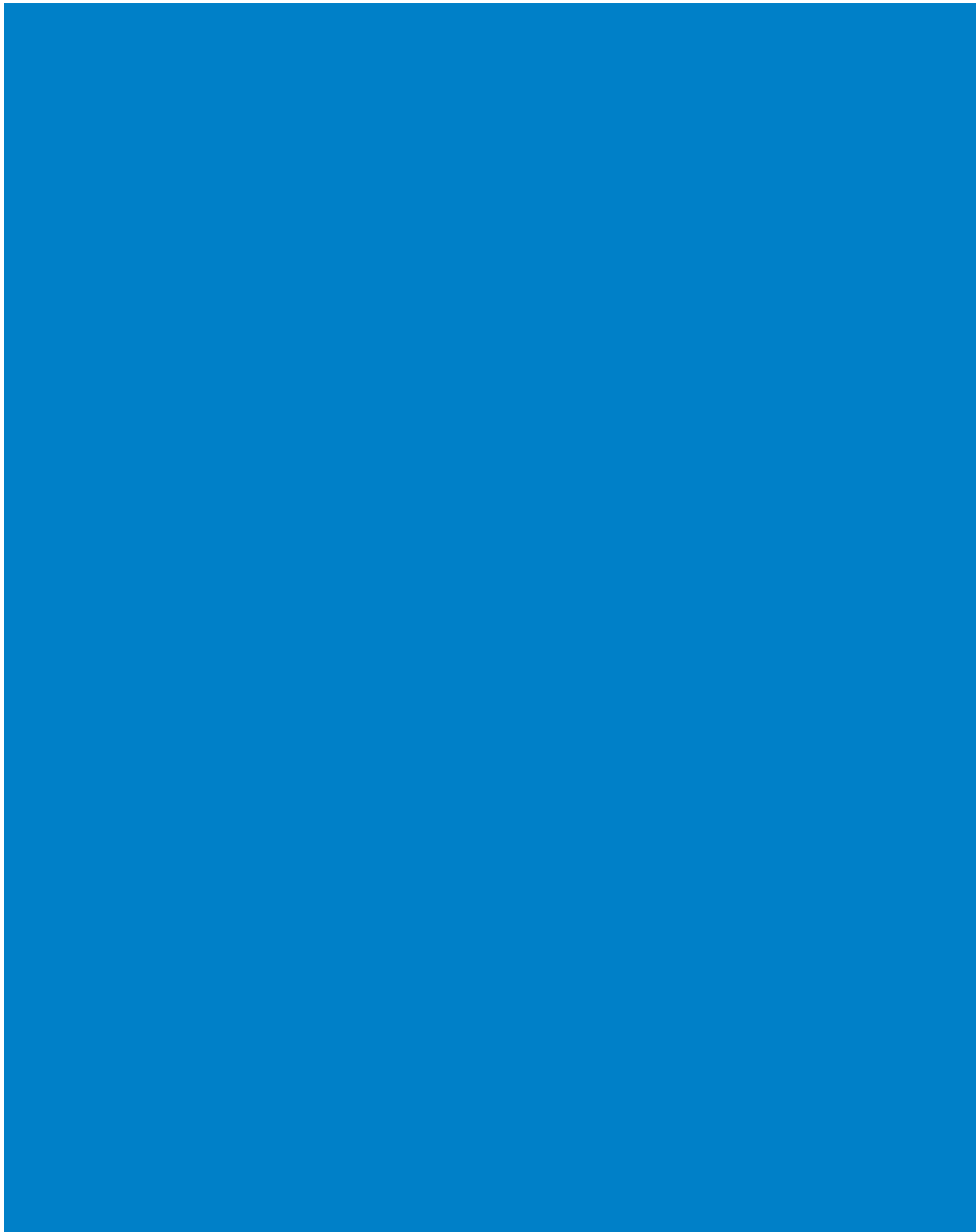
I find MJ a revolting place these days, and avoid it like the plague. In my opinion, we'd be better off turning the whole area into another car park & plant some more trees for shade. That would be a much better use of that central area.

Or alternatively, totally redesign it – swap the car park area for the people area (see my plan below).

As to formalizing the "desire line" crossing - where people take their lives in their hands and run across in front of buses outside of Pacific Square - the landscape architects only suggested that this could be a future option! Since the Roads & Traffic Dept (or whatever they're called these days) have just taken away all the parking here to aid the traffic flow, I would say there's Buckley's chance of getting a formal crossing. But if it were possible to redesign the whole of that central reservation area, as outlined in my sketch below, maybe it could work?

If that were possible, I think that Anzac Parade outside of Pacific Square should be narrowed to two lanes, a combined speed bump & pedestrian crossing installed where people cross, and the parking spaces along Anzac Pde 🟡 reinstated. Given that there are two sets of traffic lights near Pacific Square already, it is hardly going to slow down the traffic, just make it more people-friendly. Make sure you have your say:
<https://www.yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au/maroubra-junction...>

Thanks & Cheers"



Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

1300 722 542
council@randwick.nsw.gov.au
www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

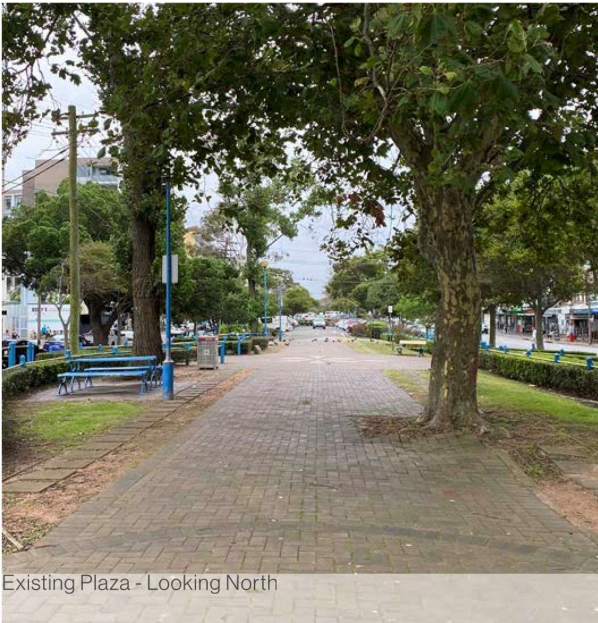
FOLLOW US ONLINE



EXISTING LOCAL CONTEXT



Existing Plaza - Looking North



Existing Plaza - Looking North



Existing Car Park Exit - Looking West



Existing Pedestrian Entry - Looking West



Existing Pedestrian Entry - Looking East

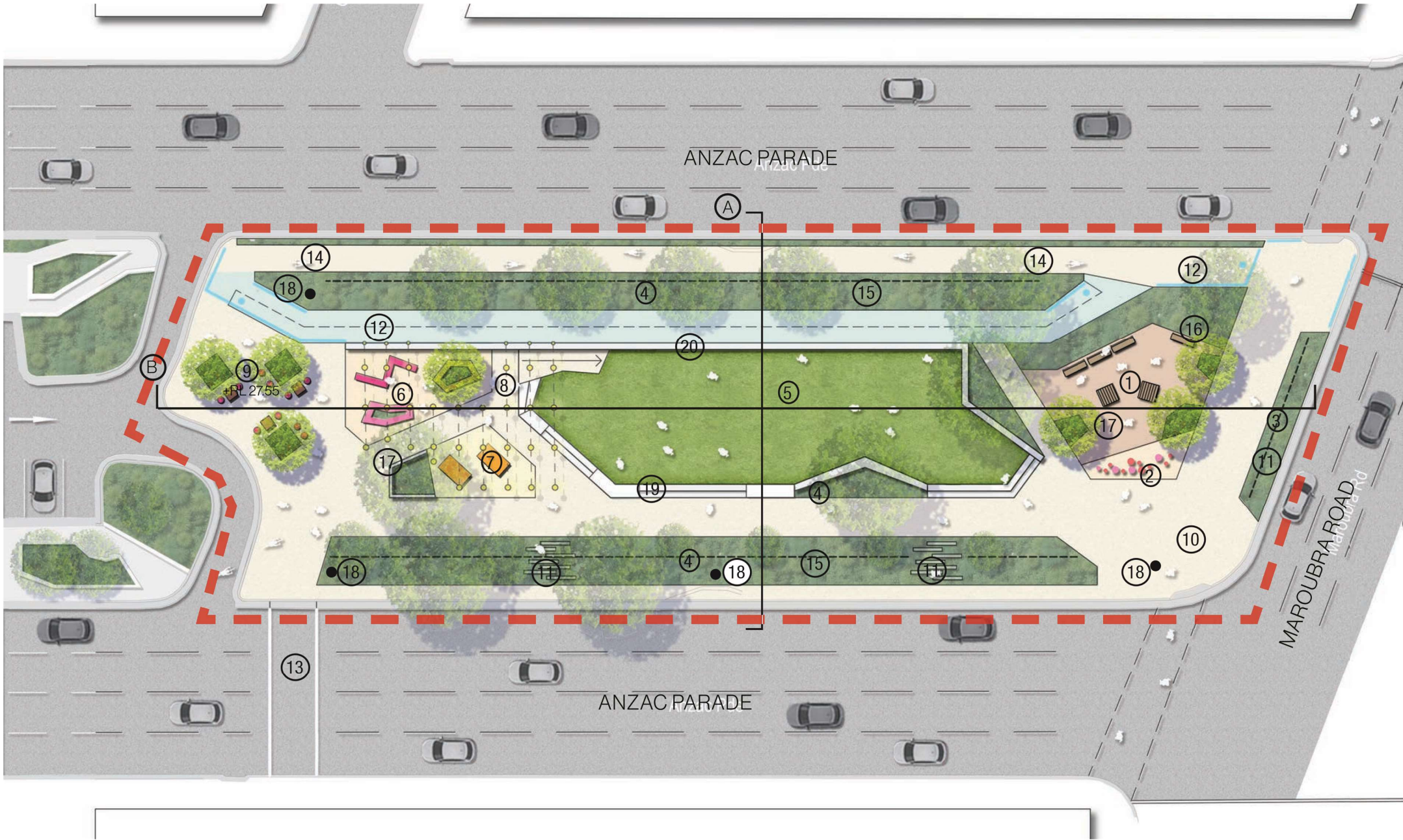


Existing Plaza and Car Park Entry / Exit- Looking South

Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council

FINAL LANDSCAPE CONCEPT PLAN
LEGEND

- ① Civic node with seating
 - ② Location for public art
 - ③ New garden bed with low level planting
 - ④ Existing trees to be retained with new understorey planting
 - ⑤ Raised open turf area
 - ⑥ Informal seating area / urban play
 - ⑦ Foosball Table
 - ⑧ Overhead feature lighting
 - ⑨ Proposed native trees with informal seating, chess table underneath
 - ⑩ Upgraded paving to public domain
 - ⑪ Informal connections through garden beds
 - ⑫ Shared path connection
 - ⑬ Future mid block crossing
 - ⑭ Future cycle connection along Anzac Parade
 - ⑮ Low key fencing within garden
 - ⑯ Future unisex toilet block
 - ⑰ CCTV and 3 phase power outlet
 - ⑱ Existing power cables to be underground and smart poles installed
 - ⑲ Seating steps and wall to raised lawn area
 - ⑳ Seating wall and retaining wall to raised lawn area
- Extent of works



Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council

GROUP SA

PRECEDENT IMAGERY



Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council



Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council

GROUP SA



CS4/22

Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council

GROUP SA



VIEW 3
LOOKING SOUTH

Maroubra Junction Oasis
For: Randwick City Council

GROUP SA

Director City Services Report No. CS5/22

Subject: Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee



Executive Summary

- The Council's Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee meets quarterly to examine issues relating to bike riding and cycling facilities.
- The November 2021 meeting of the Advisory Committee was attended by Councillors, representatives of BIKEast, members of the community, and Council staff.

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee Meeting held on 19 November 2021, be received, and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  MINUTES of CABFAC November 2021
2.  CABFAC IBR (Initiatives for Bike Riders) List - November 2021

CS5/22

Purpose

The Advisory Committee considered numerous matters of importance to local bicycle riders and the Minutes from the Committee's meeting are attached.

Also included is the updated 'Initiatives for Bicycle Riders' list – which captures each matter proposed and/or completed with regard to facilities for bicycle riders in Randwick City.

Discussion

Refer to attachment MINUTES – Cycleways and Bicycle Advisory Committee Meeting.

The next meeting of this advisory committee is scheduled to be held at 6.30pm on Wednesday, 17 February 2021.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	9. Integrated and accessible transport.
Direction	9a. A network of safe and convenient walking paths and cycleways linking major land uses and recreation opportunities.

The outcomes of this report also align with the following Strategic Approaches identified within Council's Integrated Transport Strategy (adopted 27/07/2021):

- 1.1 Update the 2015 Bicycle Route Construction Priority List and develop an Active Transport Plan for the LGA by 2023.
- 1.2 Provide an additional 30km of safe cycling routes by 2031, prioritising fully separated bicycle lanes where possible, in locations informed by our Bicycle Route Construction Priority plan and the TfNSW Principal Bicycle Network plan.
- 1.5 Implement measures to increase safety for people riding bikes or walking in 5 locations each year until 2031, with priority given to identified crash sites.
- 1.8 Provide 200 new bicycle parking spaces across our beaches, local centres and key destinations across the LGA by 2027.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Any proposals for expenditure arising from the Advisory Committee's recommendations are either covered by existing funding allocations or would be the subject of separate reports to the Council for funding.

Policy and legislative requirements

The Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee is set up to advise on bicycle infrastructure related matters. It was established from a Council Resolution on 10 October 2017.

Terms of reference:

1. Report to the Council;
2. Enhance consultation between Council and the bike riding community;
3. Advance implementation of the planned and funded cycleways in the Randwick local government area;
4. Review and provide advice on proposed Council bike related capital works projects;

5. Participate in the yearly draft budget process by recommending appropriate bike related projects;
6. Be consulted by Council on cycleway and bike facility issues involving significant planning proposals and Development applications before Council;
7. Regularly review and propose updating of the Randwick Council bike plan in line with the strategic direction of priority cycleways as detailed within "Sydney's Cycling Future"; and
8. Help advance a Regional Cycle Strategy with neighbouring Councils.

(Council resolution references 172/17 & 87/18)

Conclusion

The Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee is a positive forum for the consideration of matters important to bicycle riders. The Committee's recommendations are supported, and it is considered that they should be endorsed by the Council.

Responsible officer: Tony Lehmann, Manager Integrated Transport

File Reference: F2018/00158

Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee

Minutes

7:30am Wednesday 17 November 2021 *(remote meeting)*

Contents

Terms of reference	2
1. Acknowledgement of Country	2
2. Attendance and apologies	2
3. Declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests	2
4. Matters arising from Minutes of previous meetings	3
5. Items for consideration	3
5.1. Bicycle facilities FY 21/22 budget – prioritisation of projects	3
5.2. Update on temporary and permanent cycleways	3
5.3. Federal funded projects	6
5.4. TfNSW walking and cycling program	9
5.5. Darley Road / York Road – Slip Lane	9
5.6. Darley Road / Govett Street – pedestrian refuge	9
5.7. Bike bypass links of the High Street LRT Terminus	9
5.8. Maroubra Junction - Oasis Project	10
5.9. Maroubra Road Corridor Study	10
5.10. Bicycle route construction priority list	11
5.11. Alison Rd/ Wansey Rd Bike Path	11
5.12. Paine Reserve shared paths	12
5.13. Alison Rd (between Darley Rd and Doncaster Ave)	12
5.14. Safer Streets to School program	13
5.15. Proposed committee dates 2021/22	13
6. Urgent matters or matters for future investigation	14
6.1. The Big Bike Film Night	14
6.2. Thank you and best wishes	14

Terms of reference

The following information is provided so that you may be aware of the structure and operation of the Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee.

Randwick Council resolved to establish a Cycleway and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee with the following terms of reference:

1. Report to the Council;
2. Enhance consultation between Council and the bike riding community;
3. Advance implementation of the planned and funded cycle ways in the Randwick local government area;
4. Review and provide advice on proposed Council bike related capital works projects;
5. Participate in the yearly draft budget process by recommending appropriate bike related projects;
6. Be consulted by Council on cycle way and bike facility issues involving significant planning proposals and Development applications before Council;
7. Regularly review and propose updating of the Randwick Council bike plan in line with the strategic direction of priority cycleways as detailed within "Sydney's Cycling Future"; and
8. Help advance a Regional Cycle Strategy with neighbouring Councils

(Council resolution references 172/17 & 87/18)

1. Acknowledgement of Country

The Chair asked for a volunteer to acknowledge the lands upon which this meeting is being held. Councillor Veitch agreed to do so and undertook the acknowledgement.

2. Attendance and apologies

In attendance

Councillor Kathy Neilson	RCC	Mr Paul Chilcott	Resident
Councillor Philippa Veitch	RCC	Mr Owen Shepherd	Resident
Mr Lee Roberts	BIKEast	Ms Kristina Warton	Resident
Ms Yvonne Poon	BIKEast	Mr Tony Lehmann	RCC
Mr Dick van den Dool	BIKEast	Mr David Appleby	RCC
Mr Jim Hope	BIKEast	Mr Reza Ahmed	RCC
Ms Angela Greenlees	TfNSW		
Ms Virginia Baker	TfNSW		

Apologies

NIL

3. Declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests

NIL

4. Matters arising from Minutes of previous meetings

NIL

5. Items for consideration

5.1. Bicycle facilities FY 21/22 budget – prioritisation of projects

At the meeting on the 18th August 2021 the committee reviewed the priority cycleway and bicycle facility project list for FY 21/22 and future years.

To help with prioritisation of projects and funding, the Council officers and committee members reviewed the Initiatives for Bicycle Riders (IBR) spreadsheet at the meeting. The IBR was updated to consider different criteria in the prioritisation of projects, which may influence the desirability or feasibility.

The committee proposed several layout changes to improve the readability of the IBR document. Council officers have updated the document to reflect the recommended changes:

- Separately listing the priority bicycle routes.
- Grouping items according to the three main categories, being Major projects, Minor projects, and Asset maintenance;
- Sort list by priority items;
- Repeating column headers on rows; and
- Adding page numbers.

Projects prioritised for progression in FY 21/22 are coloured in green.

Note: The projects highlighted in the IBR list for prioritisation in FY 21/22 are an initial estimate only and may be subject to change depending on budget allocations and changes during the financial year.

Discussion:

Lee Roberts (BIKEast) mentioned that, although some good work had been undertaken to the IBR list, some further improvements may be possible. Mr Lehmann agreed and asked whether Lee Roberts (BIKEast), Paul Chillcott (resident) and Reza Ahmed (RCC) could convene, prior to the next CABFAC meeting, with a view to improving the IBR format. They all agreed to do so.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.2. Update on temporary and permanent cycleways

IBR Priority Routes 1, 3, 5

Progress on plans of funding and implementation regarding temporary (pop-up) and permanent cycleways in the Randwick LGA.

Todman Avenue pop up cycleway

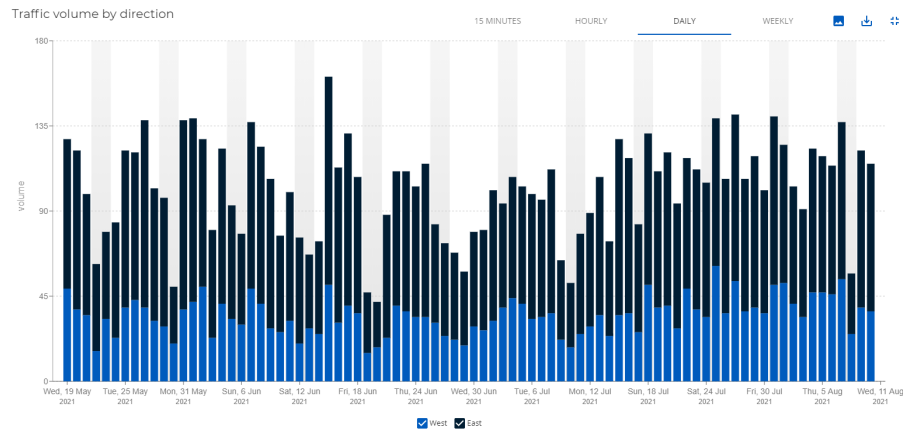
Council resolved in late 2020 to discontinue scoping of the pop up cycleway option on Todman Avenue due to safety concerns. In the meantime, Council is reviewing the second draft of the Todman Avenue line marking plans. A component of this new layout which the Council is exploring is the introduction of a kerb side running lane for bike riders traveling south east (from South Dowling St toward the Lenthall St intersection). Once the changes are finalised, the plans will be sent to BIKEast and the committee for information.

High Street pop up cycleway

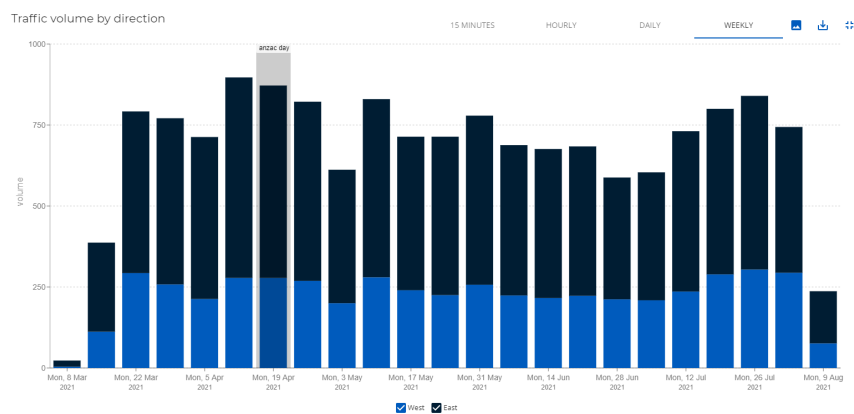
Positive reviews have been received from local residents regarding the High Street cycleway. One specifically stating how the installation of the pop up have made her bike commute safer and more comfortable.

The High Street pop up cycleway officially opened in March 2021. Ridership has been steady, and Transport for NSW are providing regular updates to Council to monitor numbers.

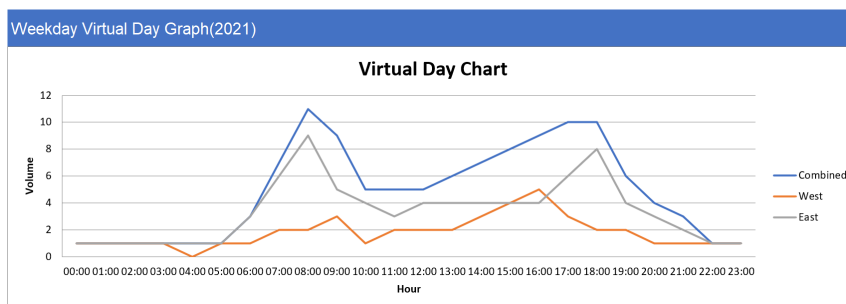
Council officers have liaised with our Waste & Cleansing team to request regular maintenance of the pop up cycleway.



Daily Volume (Mar – Aug 2021). Average Daily Traffic = 103 riders



Weekly Volume (Mar – Aug 2021). Average Weekly Traffic = 674 riders



Typical Weekday Activity (Mar – Aug 2021).

Kingsford to Centennial Park Cycleway

(Doncaster Avenue, Houston Road, General Bridges Circuit, Sturt Street permanent cycleway)

BIKEast has requested an update on the Kingsford to Centennial Park Cycleway Project. Council officers are working with TfNSW regarding the start of construction and the status of construction tender award for the project. The TfNSW project manager, Ms Angela Greenlees, has been invited to join this meeting at 8am, to give the Committee an update on the current progress of the project.

Queens Park permanent cycleway

BIKEast has requested an update on the Queens Park permanent cycleway. Construction commenced a few weeks ago and is progressing well. The project is expected to be completed by February 2022 (weather permitting).

Anzac Parade Walking and Cycling Paths (Kingsford to Fitzgerald Ave)

BIKEast has requested an update on design work on the Anzac Parade Walking and Cycling Paths project. Council officers are currently assessing the proposed route of the paths along the central island of Anzac Pde, to determine the best advice to be given to the consultant once appointed. The commencement of the design will occur early 2022, followed by community consultation after the concept design has been developed.

Discussion:

With regard to the High Street pop-up cycleway, Lee Roberts (BIKEast) commended Council on the installation and advised that a number of other councils had shown interest in the design and materials used in High St. He wanted to pass on congratulations to the Council officers for the high-quality project that has been delivered.

Mr Roberts (BIKEast) raised, with regard to the proposed Todman Ave upgrades, the recently updated Australian Standard 2890.5 and that this would likely impact design outcomes. Mr Lehmann thanked Mr Roberts for raising this and agreed that the Council would take this updated standard into account.

Mr Lehmann announced that the two Transport for NSW (TfNSW) representatives, associated with the Kingsford to Centennial Park walking and cycling improvements project had joined the meeting. The TfNSW Project Manager, Ms Angela Greenlees, informed the committee that TfNSW was about to award the contract – expected within a fortnight. She stated that construction activity is likely to commence early next year and indicated that the contract required a 20-week delay prior to major works commencing at the northern part of Doncaster Ave (given the construction fatigue this area had experienced). Councillor Veitch noted this comment and stressed that, given her contacts with the community at this location, the project has to be very sensitive to the community's concerns. In particular, Councillor Veitch stressed the importance of early notification of expected nightworks. Ms Virginia Baker introduced herself as being TfNSW's Communications Manager for this project. She explained that she would add the Ward councillors to her email distribution list; so that they will receive a copy of the community notifications sent out. She also advised that, in addition to monthly update leaflets, weekly email updates would be provided, to keep the community abreast of upcoming construction activities.

Mr Lehmann asked Ms Greenlees, as Project Manager for this installation, what she considered was the most challenging aspects and what will be the most pleasing aspects of the project. She stated that underground services

relocation may be the most challenging aspect. However, she was looking forward to seeing more people choosing to ride along the finished facility – particularly those who are more concerned about their safety. She also stated that she was looking forward to improving pedestrian facilities in these busy areas.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.3. Federal funded projects

A resident attendee of the last meeting requested updates on Federal Stimulus Funded projects. These updates are provided monthly, within the Traffic Committee Agenda. The most recent Traffic Committee Agenda item, relative to this matter, has been replicated below:

“The State Government provides regular funding under a number of programs for road safety, pedestrian and bike riding improvements. These funds are made available through Transport for NSW (TfNSW). Additionally, Federal Government funding has also been made available for pedestrian safety projects. Randwick Council was successful in securing funding for seventeen projects for the 2021/2022 financial year. The total funds secured by Randwick Council for this financial year exceed \$2,990,000. All projects are 100% externally funded.

The following table shows the status of projects approved for the current, 2021/2022, year.

RMS Project Number	PROJECT NAME	Program Approved	Approved 2021/22 Funding Allocation	Monthly Status
P.0070089	Oberon Street and Arden Street, Coogee Improve deflection angle of existing roundabout	NSW Safer Roads	\$94,619	Design development is underway within the Council's civil design team
P.0069754.06	Moverly Road, Maroubra - Raise existing pedestrian crossing, create wombat crossing	Federal Stimulus Road Safety Program School Zones (FSRSPSZ)	\$150,000	Design development is underway within the Council's civil design team
P.0069760.01	Anzac Pde at Franklin Street (southern intersections), Matraville - Signalise multi-carriageway intersection	FSRSPSZ	\$1,300,000	Design development is underway utilising a specialist consultant & ongoing discussion are being undertaken with TfNSW
P.0069754.07	Perouse Road (at Aeolia Street), Randwick - Raise existing pedestrian crossing, create wombat crossing	FSRSPSZ	\$150,000	The design has been completed (see related item in this month's Agenda).
P.0069754.08	Botany Street (at Waratah Avenue), Randwick - Upgrade existing pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$60,000	This device has now been installed.

CS5/22

RMS Project Number	PROJECT NAME	Program Approved	Approved 2021/22 Funding Allocation	Monthly Status
P.0069754.09	Rainbow Street (at Ellen Street and Hendy Avenue), Coogee - Install two pedestrian refuges	FSRSPSZ	\$160,000	<u>Rainbow/Ellen:</u> Three design options have been completed (see related item in this month's Agenda). <u>Rainbow/Hendy</u> This device has been installed.
P.0069754.10	King Street, Randwick- Install pedestrian refuge near Montefiore Randwick	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	Completed design is now with RCC Project Group for construction.
P.0069754.11	Clovelly Road (near Dans Avenue / Knox Street), Clovelly - Install pedestrian refuge and kerb nibs	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	The design has been completed (see related item in this month's Agenda).
P.0069754.12	Maroubra Road & Hannan Street, Maroubra - Install pedestrian refuge and kerb nibs	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	<i>Given the Maroubra Rd traffic route study (currently underway), TfNSW has agreed that this project be supplanted by the Barker Street pedestrian refuge, west of Easy Street (see item below)</i>
P.0069754.12	Barker Street, west of Easy Street, convert roundabout splitter island to fully dimensioned pedestrian refuge.	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	The design has been completed and this project will soon be with RCC Project Group for construction.
P.0069754.13	Varna Street (at Arden Street), Clovelly - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	This device has been installed.
P.0069754.14	Oberon Street & Higgs Street, Coogee - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	The design has been completed and this project will soon be with RCC Project Group for construction.
P.0069754.15	Bream Street (at Mount Street), Coogee - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	Design development is underway within the Council's civil design team
P.0069754.16	Brook Street (at Clovelly Road), Coogee - Upgrade exist. ped. refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$80,000	<i>During design development it was recognised that the required design constraints would result in no actual improvements to the existing pedestrian refuge at this site (It is also noted that there have been no known</i>

RMS Project Number	PROJECT NAME	Program Approved	Approved 2021/22 Funding Allocation	Monthly Status
				<i>community concerns raised about the operation of the existing pedestrian refuge) Accordingly, Randwick Council sought TfNSW's & CRS's approval to replace this project with the pedestrian refuge previously approved by the Traffic Committee at the Arden Street / Bream Street intersection.</i> <i>(see item below)</i>
P.0069754.16	Arden Street, just south of Bream Street - Install pedestrian refuge -	FSRSPSZ	\$80,000	The design has been completed (see related item in this month's Agenda).
P.0069754.17	Chepstow Street (at Stanley Street), Coogee - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	Given site constraints it was agreed replace proposed ped. refuge with a raised platform proposal. And, given their upcoming DA works, contact was made with Emanuel School. Further negotiation is now required to sort timing of construction of their DA project and of RCC's traffic device. Some delays are expected.
P.0069754.18	Carter Street (at Avoca Street), Randwick – Install continuous footpath treatment	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	The design has been completed and this project will soon be with RCC Project Group for construction.
P.0069754.19	Clovelly Road (at Centennial Avenue), Randwick - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	Design development is underway utilising a consultant
P.0069754.20	Church Street (at Frances Street), Randwick - Install pedestrian refuge	FSRSPSZ	\$100,000	This device has been installed.

It is acknowledged that BIKEast has made representation about a number of these projects, particularly regarding pedestrian refuges. BIKEast has suggested that bicycle logo road markings be installed at some of the locations where the roadway is being narrowed for pedestrians. The intent of the road markings is to raise motorists' awareness of the presence of cyclist near the area.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.4. TfNSW walking and cycling program

BIKEast has requested an update on outcomes of TfNSW led walking and cycling program. On 11 November 2021 Council officers participated in a briefing session regarding the TfNSW 'Walking and Cycling Program'. Participants at this briefing were informed that proposals for the 2022 / 2023 'Walking and Cycling Program' are required to be submitted by 25 February 2022.

Discussion:

Mr Roberts (BIKEast) sought clarification as to which projects would be submitted for consideration by TfNSW. Mr Lehmann responded stating that the submissions would, generally, be in line with Council's adopted priority routes. Mr Chilcott sought clarification on the Fitzgerald Avenue route, and Mr Lehmann responded stating that, subsequent to the production of the priority routes map, as shown on the Council's website, the Council had endorsed that Fitzgerald Ave would be the east-west route at this location.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.5. Darley Road / York Road – Slip Lane

IBR 18/13

Waverley Council is currently investigating the option of removing the slip lane at the Darley Road / York Road intersection; subject to reviewing the impact on traffic flow. Recent discussions has been held with Waverley Council and TfNSW to assess the best methodology to remove the slip lane and to minimise impacts on all road users.

Discussion:

Discussion was held regarding this item and it was agreed that Waverley Council, TfNSW and Randwick Council officers should continue to work on this intersection, to get the best outcome for all road users.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.6. Darley Road / Govett Street – pedestrian refuge

Following public consultation and subsequent community feedback, Council officers are currently internally reviewing the draft concept design options for the intersection. Once finalised, we will consult with Centennial Parklands and BIKEast.

Funding for the Darley Road / Govett Street refuge will be allocated from the cycling budget. This is noted in the IBR document.

Discussion:

Mr Lehmann advised the attendees that he was expecting to have the design available for community consultation by June 2022, he also agreed to examine the 'No Right Turn' sign reported as being obscured at this location.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.7. Bike bypass links of the High Street LRT Terminus

BIKEast has requested an update on bike bypass links of the High Street Light Rail terminus.

Council has been consistent in its response to development applications / documentation for the Randwick Hospitals Campus by recommending the installation of a shared path on the southern side of High Street between Botany Street and Randwick Junction. Council recognises the high pedestrian and cyclist demand within this link and have submitted a detailed response to the Health Administration Corporation in relation to the development to maximise the overall width of the shared path.

In addition, Council's Strategic Planning team are currently working on plans and controls for the Randwick Junction Town Centre. The Integrated Transport Team will continue to work closely with them to advise on required setbacks for new buildings to ensure sufficient space is provided for a potential future shared path on the northern side.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

5.8. Maroubra Junction - Oasis Project

BIKEast requested an update on the Maroubra Junction central island renewal project – known as the Oasis Project

Council is currently undertaking design works for an underutilised green space in the central median strip of Maroubra Junction, on Anzac Parade between Maroubra Road and Green Street. The concept plan is currently in its final stages of development. The design has been developed to ensure appropriate provisions of active transport infrastructure is provided as a part of the project. It is planned to release the concept plan for consultation from 26 November 2021. A link to the consultation page will be forwarded to all CABFAC attendees once it is released.

Recommendation

That the information be received.

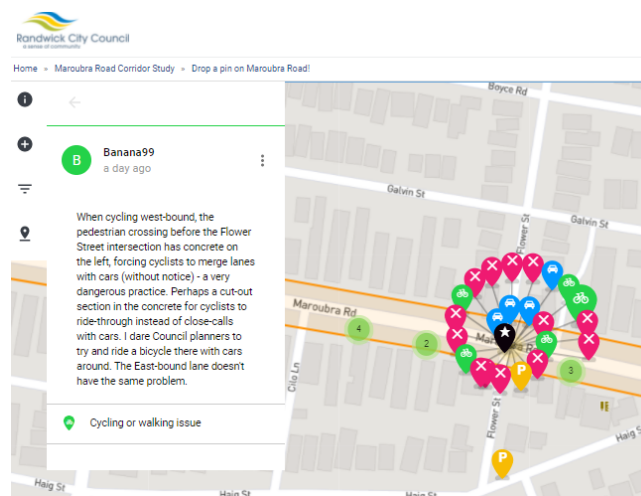
5.9. Maroubra Road Corridor Study

A strategic corridor study of Maroubra Road, between Bunnerong Road and Malabar Road, is underway. This study will examine the length of Maroubra Road from Bunnerong Road to Malabar Road. It will examine the road safety performance, the existing and future operation of the road and conditions faced by vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists. Consultation regarding this Study has commenced. The Council will also directly contact major stakeholders, including BIKEast. To access the consultation webpage, [please click here](https://www.yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au/maroubra-road-corridor-study).

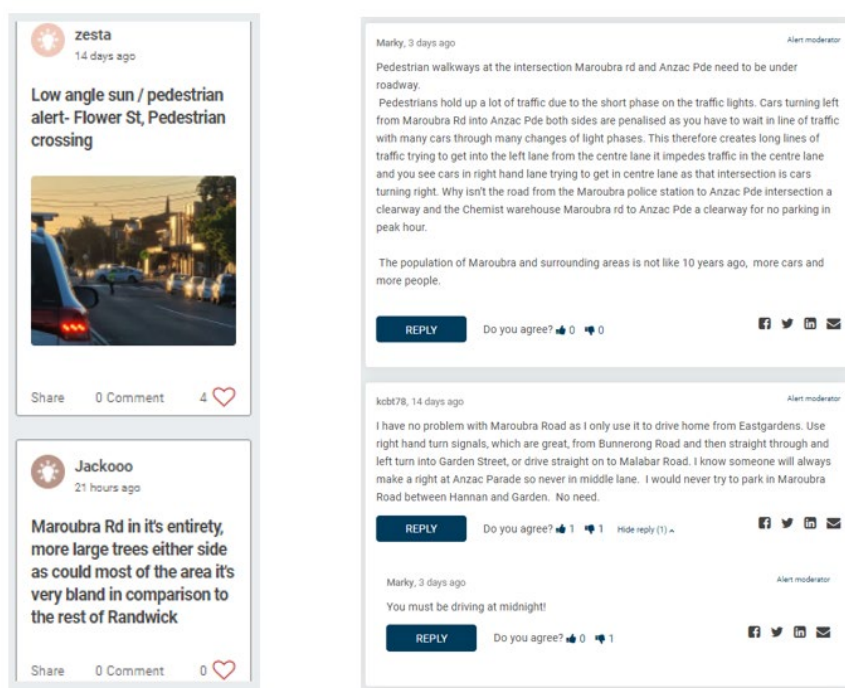
(The actual web address for this link is as follows <https://www.yoursay.randwick.nsw.gov.au/maroubra-road-corridor-study>).

This consultation page allows people to 'drop pins' on a map to provide a comment.

For example, this image shows one, of many, comments 'pinned' regarding the Maroubra Road / Flower Street intersection:



The consultation website also allows people to 'share ideas' or participate in an on-line discussion forum – see below:



Stage 1 of the consultation is open from 28 October to 15 December 2021. Tasks being undertaken in concurrence with the consultation are site investigations, traffic surveys and modelling. A draft Corridor Study Report will subsequently be produced, with preferred concept plans. Stage 2 community consultation would then be undertaken. Ultimately, the matter would be referred to the Council for consideration.

Discussion:

Mr Lehmann displayed the proposed timeline and informed the committee that BIKEast would be contacted as a major stakeholder and would be consulted with regard to the proposed design.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.10. Bicycle route construction priority list

Mr Paul Chilcott and BIKEast have requested an update on the priority list.

Consultation on the bicycle route construction priority list was anticipated to occur in October this year. However, this consultation has now been deferred to first half of 2022.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.11. Alison Rd/ Wansey Rd Bike Path

BIKEast has requested clarity on who is leading the Alison Rd and Wansey Rd Bike path project. There are issues raised with existing trees, vegetation and plantings regularly are left to become overgrown, severely narrowing the paths. BIKEast seeks clarity from RCC if further maintenance works will be undertaken to maintain width of these paths. A report on this matter will be made at the meeting.

Discussion:

Mr Lehmann stated that he will be contacting the Council's Coordinator - Open Space Services with regard to the proposed landscape maintenance regime for these paths. Mr Hope (BIKEast) stressed their concerns about the

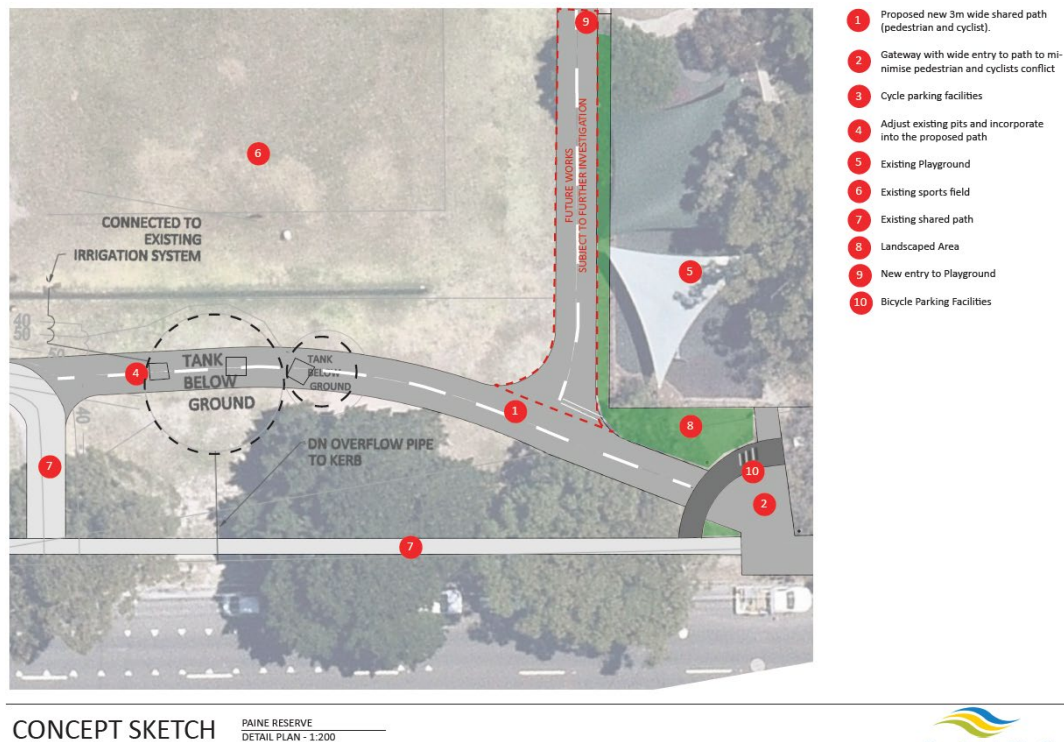
narrowing created by the landscaping and about the need to maintain (slippery) leaf litter, especially on these paths - where a significant gradient can result in higher bicycle speeds.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.12. Paine Reserve shared paths

BIKEast and a local resident have requested an update on the shared paths at Paine Reserve. Internal consultation revealed that the preferred alignment for the shared path is currently proposed to travel across two of Council's existing underground water recycling tanks. The draft proposed path alignment and the location of the existing recycled water tanks is shown below:



Discussion:

The Council is currently researching the load bearing capacity of these two tanks to ascertain if there are any constraints to constructing this path along the ideal alignment.

Mr Lehmann explained that the Council is working through the challenges presented by the underground facilities and informed the committee that this project is still on track for delivery by July 2022.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.13. Alison Rd (between Darley Rd and Doncaster Ave)

BIKEast have suggested investigating options for a shared path on the south side footpath along Alison Road between Darley Rd and Doncaster Avenue.

Council officers will report on this matter at the meeting.

Discussion:

Mr Lehmann stated that this project would be an early task for the Senior Sustainable Transport Officer (yet to be appointed) who will replace Jane Parker. Mr Hope explained that the challenges faced at the eastern bus shelter were previously addressed with a path extending behind the bus shelter. Mr Lehmann agreed this would be investigated, particularly regarding land ownership.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.14. Safer Streets to School program

A resident has asked that this matter be discussed at the Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee meeting.

Discussion:

Mr Owen Shepherd (resident) addressed the Committee regarding the safer streets to school program and its objectives. He explained that there were current Sydney trials of 30km/h zones underway in Sydney and he stated that the safer streets to school movement calls on councils to build crossings, footpaths or set lower speed limits within 2km of schools. Much discussion then ensued.

Mr Roberts (BIKEast) indicated that BIKEast supports this proposal as lower speed limits are beneficial for all vulnerable road users, including school children. Council Veitch proposed a recommendation, which the committee supported.

Recommendation:

That a report be prepared for the Council proposing locations to implement trials of the Safer Streets to School initiatives.

5.15. Proposed committee dates 2021/22

In the May meeting, the following dates were proposed for committee meetings in the next 12 months:

- Wednesday 16 February 2022 at 6.30pm
- Wednesday 18 May 2022 at 7.30am
- Wednesday 17 August at 6:30pm
- Wednesday 16 November 7:30am

Based on currently scheduled Council meetings and briefings, it has been confirmed that there should be no conflict with the proposed CABFAC meeting dates.

Recommendation:

That the schedule shown for future CABFAC meetings is noted and endorsed.

6. Urgent matters or matters for future investigation

6.1. The Big Bike Film Night

Mr Roberts (BIKEast) expressed the gratitude of BIKEast for the Council's support of the implementation of valet bike parking, near the Ritz cinema, in St Paul's St for the Big Bike Film Night.

Recommendation:

That the expression of gratitude be noted.

6.2. Thank you and best wishes

Councillor Veitch expressed her gratitude for the support of all bike committee participants through the past years. She mentioned the community members, BIKEast members, and the Council staff.

Councillor Neilson endorsed Council Veitch comments and wished everyone well over the holiday season.

Mr Lehmann also expressed his gratitude for the support of the community members & BIKEast and for the support of the Councillors. He also acknowledged, in particular, Councillors Shurey and Matson, who decided to not nominate for Council again. Mr Lehmann also wished all participants well during the holiday season.

Recommendation:

That the expressions of gratitude be noted.

Meeting closed – 9:04am

Initiatives for Bicycle Riders - November 2021



Page 1

Priority Bicycle Routes

Year	#	Prioritised for progression in FY21/22 (Y / N)	Funding - Internal (RCC) / External (State / Federal)	Major Project Minor Project Asset Maintenance	Priority Bicycle Route (Y / N)	Project	Latest update	Planning / Design	Implementation	Timing	Funding position
n/a	n/a	Y	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 1: Anzac Bikeway North (Kingsford to Centennial Park)	Final designs have been completed and early works commenced in December 2020. Construction of the cycleway is estimated to begin in the second quarter of 2021.	In progress	TBC	TBC	Design fully funded by Federal and State Governments.
n/a	n/a	Y	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 2: Anzac Bikeway Mid A (Maroubra to Kingsford)	Design is soon to commence of separate walking and bike riding paths within the central reserve of Anzac Pde, from Fitzgerald Ave to the Kingsford Light Rail terminus. This is proposed to be the first component of an eventual route through to La Perouse.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	Final design and construction contingent on TfNSW funding
n/a	n/a	Y	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 3: Todman Ave and Lenthall St	TfNSW has been working with Council to deliver a pop up cycleway along the length of Todman Avenue in early 2021. A number of design challenges have been identified and, as such, the pop up cycleway will not be considered, in favour of a design for a permanent facility.	In progress	TBC	TBC	Final design and construction contingent on TfNSW funding
n/a	n/a	Y	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 7: Centennial Park to Gordons Bay	Waverley Council (WC), with the support of Randwick Council (RCC) and Centennial Parklands is managing the design of a shared path along the southern edge of Queens Park.	In progress	TBC	Q4 2021	Co-funded project (design) (RMS 75%, RCC / WC / Centennial Parklands - 8.3% each) Construction contingent on future RMS / TfNSW funding. TfNSW recently announced full funding for delivery of this route as part of the 2020/21 Walking and Cycling Program.
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 4: South Coogee to Kingsford	This project is on the Sydney Strategic Cycleway Network. Consultation is complete. Community consultation took place 29 October to 23 November 2019. Construction is contingent on future RMS / TfNSW funding. See item 18/02 for detail.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Design fully funded to Stage 2, by RMS/TfNSW. Final design task and construction is contingent on future RMS/TfNSW funding.
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 5: Coogee to Randwick and UNSW	This project is on the NSW Government's Sydney Strategic Cycleway Network.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Funding through the use of developer contributions (UNSW) has been approved for this project.
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 6: Anzac Bikeway Mid B (La Perouse to Maroubra)	No 2019/2020 RMS / TfNSW funds were made available for Anzac Parade to Botany Street. Investigations into possible improvements on High St will be undertaken in late 2019.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TfNSW is working with Council to deliver a pop up cycleway between Anzac Parade and Wansey Road in late 2020.
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 8: Irvine St, Royal St & Paine St	Community consultation took place in May 2019, and construction drawings are anticipated to be finalised in 2019. See item 18/40 for detail.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 9: Coogee Beach to The Spot	On road route – the challenging Maroubra Rd/Hinkler intersection is being examined as part of a whole Maroubra Rd study.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 10: Hillsdale to Maroubra Beach	Bicycle logos and signage, endorsed by the Traffic Committee, have been recently installed, to highlight this route to all road users.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
n/a	n/a	N	External	Major Project	Y	Priority Route 11: Clovelly Road	Council has prepared a masterplan and streetscape concepts for Clovelly Road to guide the future vision for the precinct and improve the liveability and vitality of this area. Note that this masterplan process has revealed challenges in accommodating a separated cycleway along the length of Clovelly Road, unless trees are removed, or parking is removed along one side of Clovelly Road.	In progress	TBC	10 year horizon	As funds become available

CS5/22

Prioritised for progression in FY21/22												Page 2
18	56	Y	Internal	Minor Project	N	Cycling map	Council officers acknowledge that amendments are required to the 2010 Cycling and Walking map. It is proposed to send a draft to the committee / BIKEast for review. Please note that officers will seeking corrections / amendments to current routes, and not additional routes or details on the reverse side. Comments will be considered and incorporated into an updated map, which will be put on Council’s website, and printed.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC	
18	52	Y	Internal	Minor Project	N	Intersection of Alison and Botany St, Randwick	A revised proposal has been submitted to TfNSW which involves footpath widening on the western side of Botany Street (south of Alison Road), removal of a driveway lip and the conversion of the existing school zone signage into a cantilever. TfNSW raised no objections regarding the new proposal. Request for quotes (RFQ) will be carried out when concept designs are finalised. The proposed works is estimated to be \$28,000, subject to further consultation and design iterations.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	\$28,000	
18	35	Y	TBC	Minor Project	N	Shared path on Alison Rd (south side, Doncaster Ave to Darley Rd)	To assess the possibility of a shared path at this location, Council officers will further investigate the site. Also refer to 18/23.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	Estimated cost TBC	
18	28	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Installation of additional bike parking at The Spot	This proposal was included in the October 2019 Traffic Committee. It was agreed at the meeting that Council and RMS / TfNSW officers would further discuss the proposal. TfNSW / RMS officers have provided general requirements for the establishment of bicycle parking corrals.	In progress	TBC	2021	\$2,000 (estimated, based on 6x u-rails) - TBC	
18	26	Y	Internal	Minor Project	N	Shared path at Govett St Gates, Centennial Park (north side of Darley Rd, Randwick)	A public meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 12 May to discuss the proposed changes.	Completed	TBC	2020/21	Funding for this project will be sourced from the Cycling Facilities allocation.	

18	18	Y	External	Major Project	N	Cycling related provisions of draft Eastern District Plan	Council is working with SESLHD, UNSW, and the ATC on the delivery of Cycle Skills Courses and Bike Buses funded by TfNSW and the GSC in early 2021.	On-going	On-going	2020/21	TfNSW and the GSC has recently awarded the Randwick Collaboration Area \$65,000 in funding to deliver proposed Travel Demand Management initiatives in FY 20/21.
Prioritised for progression in FY21/22											Page 3
19	18	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Light rail signal phasing (at Alison Rd and Darley Rd intersection)	Council officers will continue to meet with TfNSW and UNSW about issues relating to light rail operations, signal phasing, shared paths and end state conditions.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	No funding required
18	17	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Additional 'o-ring' bicycle parking	Completed in 2020	Completed	Completed	2020	Approx. \$10,000 from RCC Bike Budget.
19	16	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Anzac Parade at Maroubra Junction	RMS / TfNSW pedestrian safety measures on Anzac Parade, Maroubra, outside Pacific Square. Consultation took place in July 2019. The proposal would impact cycling amenity and access to Pacific Square. Council officers wrote to the RMS / TfNSW for further clarification.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

18	16	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Additional 'u-rack' bicycle parking	Installation of bike parking completed at Maroubra Road and Perouse Road, April 2021. A number of other locations are currently under investigation.	In progress	In progress	2020/21	\$10,000 (based on 10 sites)
19	13	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Cycling instruction courses	Council is working with SESLHD, UNSW, and the ATC on the delivery of Cycle Skills Courses and Bike Buses funded by TfNSW and the GSC in early 2021.	Completed	In progress	2021	TfNSW and the GSC has recently awarded the Randwick Collaboration Area \$65,000 in funding to deliver proposed Travel Demand Management initiatives in FY 20/21, including cycle skills courses.
19	12	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Shared path on High St (between Wansey Rd and Botany St)	A proposal for a shared path on the south side of High St between Wansey Rd and Botany St was reported at the October 2019 Traffic Committee, Item 4.7. Following feedback from UNSW, it was agreed that this matter be deferred, pending resolution of legal status of the High St pathway.	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Prioritised for progression in FY21/22											Page 4
19	10	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Light rail shared path access (near High St, Arthur St and Wansey Rd)	Council officers will continue to meet with TfNSW and UNSW about issues relating to light rail operations, signal phasing, shared paths and end state conditions.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	No funding required
18	08	Y	Internal	Minor Project	N	Line marking renewal Todman Ave	Council is reviewing the second draft of the Todman Avenue line marking plans. A component of this new layout which the Council is exploring is the introduction of a kerb side running lane for bike riders traveling south east (from South Dowling St toward the Lenthall St intersection). Once the changes are finalised, the plans will be sent to BIKEast and the committee for information.	In progress	TBC	2021	Approx. \$65,000 - from Roads Budget - Lines & Signs.
19	07	Y	Internal	Minor Project	N	Bike logos on Dolphin St	Bicycle logos will be added to Dolphin St.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
19	06	Y	External	Minor Project	N	Light rail shared path crossings (signal timing / phasing)	Council officers will continue to meet with TfNSW about issues relating to light rail construction, signal phasing and end state conditions.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	No funding required
18	05	Y	Internal	Major Project	N	Design of separated paths walkway / cycleway along the Anzac Parade central median (from Maroubra Junction to Kingsford)	When considering the Cycleway Progress and Planning Update Report (24/3/20) Council resolved (in part)...That in line with the Council's previous resolutions of 2016 and 2017, it again be noted that the Council strongly supports the introduction of separated pedestrian and bike rider paths, within the very wide central reserve of Anzac Parade, extending from Kingsford to La Perouse. Council officers are currently assessing the proposed route of the paths along the central island of Anzac Pde, to determine the best advice to be given to the consultant once appointed. The commencement of the design will occur early 2022, followed by community consultation after the concept design has been developed.	In progress	TBC	Final design and construction contingent on TfNSW funding	Approx. funds required for detailed design - \$500,000.
19	04	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Inappropriate landscaping on Alison Rd shared path	Council officers continue to monitor landscaping on shared paths to refer internally / externally depending on the responsible party.	n/a	n/a	On-going	On-going
20	02	Y	TBC	Minor Project		Prince of Wales Hospital Access	Discussed at the March 2020 Cycleways Committee Meeting It was noted that Health NSW have different views regarding modification of the boom gate from Nurse Drive to Avoca Street / St Pauls Street	TBC	TBC	TBC	

18	51	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Uneven road surface on Doncaster Ave (outside #93)	Improvements are planned as part of the Kingsford to Centennial Park cycleway project.	In progress	TBC	Construction timing 2021/22	Federal funding provided in June 2020 for design and construction.
18	49	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Doncaster Ave and Carlton St intersection	Improvements are planned as part of the Kingsford to Centennial Park cycleway project.	In progress	TBC	Construction timing 2021/22	Federal funding provided in June 2020 for design and construction.
18	44	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Darley Rd line marking (between Market St and Carrington Rd)	Works will be undertaken as part of the construction of the Queens Park cycleway.	In progress	TBC	Q4 2021	Co funded design project (RMS 75%, RCC / WC / Centennial Parklands - 8.3% each). However, it is understood that this link is now on the Sydney Strategic Network and that no funding is required from Randwick Council for construction. TfNSW recently announced funding for delivery of this route as part of the 2020/21 Walking and Cycling Program.
18	42	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Malabar Rd pinch point	A design will be drafted to address the pinch point near Nymboida St.	TBC	TBC	2020	Estimated cost TBC
18	33	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Tree roots impacting shared path, Darley Rd (between Alison Rd and Randwick gates)	Council officers met with Centennial Parklands in late January 2021 about the Queens Park cycleway, and resolved to have a separate meeting with Centennial Parklands staff to progress this issue	TBC	TBC	2021	Estimated cost TBC
19	1	Y	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Darley Rd shared path line marking and reflective material	Visibility issues have been raised in regard to kerb ramps and electric light poles along the shared path. Council officers will investigate and address this issue.	TBC	TBC	Early 2020	Estimated cost TBC
For progression in a future year's capital works budget											Page 5
18	55	N	TBC	Minor Project	N	Cobble stone entrances to Centennial Park	Council agreed to examine the performance of the cobble stone entrances to Centennial Park from the perspective of mobility guidelines. Feedback was provided that they are uneven and slippery in adverse weather. It has been realised that the usual 'anti-skid' treatments are not able to be utilised on cobblestones. Council has inspected the site and will present a concept design to a future committee meeting. Also refer to 18/26	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
18	47	N	Internal	Major Project	N	Maroubra Rd improvements	Community consultation is currently underway for the Maroubra Road Master Plan.	In progress	TBC	2021/22	Estimated cost TBC

CS5/22

18	40	N	External	Major Project	N	Design of cycleway facility – Darley Rd, Queens Park	Construction commenced a few weeks ago and is progressing well. The project is expected to be completed by February 2022 (weather permitting).	In progress	TBC	Q4 2021	Co funded design project (RMS 75%, RCC / WC / Centennial Parklands - 8.3% each). However, it is understood that this link is now on the Sydney Strategic Network and that no funding is required from Randwick Council for construction. TfNSW recently announced funding for delivery of this route as part of the 2020/21 Walking and Cycling Program.
18	38	N	TBC	Asset maintenance	N	Bollards	Forty-eight locations have been identified and council officers have commenced an assessment of these locations. A full report on the outcomes of these assessments will be reported to a future Cycle Committee meeting.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
18	37	N	Internal	Major Project	N	Day Ave improvements	Improvements to Day Ave planned as part of the Kingsford to Centennial Park cycleway project.	In progress	TBC	Construction timing 2021/22	Federal funding provided in June 2020 for design and construction.
19	19	N	TBC	Asset maintenance	N	Driveway lip / kerb design	To be discussed at a future Cycleways Committee meeting	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
19	17	N	TBC	Minor Project	N	Bicycle access on Anzac Pde (between High St and Day Ave)	Council will assess bicycle access along Anzac Parade once the light rail project is complete.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
18	13	N	External	Minor Project	N	Removal of slip lane from Darley Road left into York Road - to improve access to Centennial Park	Waverley Council is currently investigating the option of removing the slip lane at the Darley Road / York Road intersection; subject to reviewing the impact on traffic flow. Recent discussions has been held with Waverley Council and TfNSW to assess the best methodology to remove the slip lane and to minimise impacts on all road users.	On-going	On-going	TBC	TBC
19	09	N	Internal	Minor Project	N	Pedestrian refuge relocation near Govett St gates	A public meeting is scheduled for Wednesday 12 May to discuss the proposed changes.	Completed	TBC	2021	Funding for this project will be sourced from the Cycling Facilities allocation.

18	04	N	TBC	Major Project	N	Design of separated cycleway from Coogee Beach to UNSW & Day Avenue, Kensington	It should be noted that following Council negotiations with the light rail project, a full width path has now been constructed between Doncaster Ave and High St. Its designation as a shared path was endorsed by the Traffic Committee at the August 2019 meeting. See also 19/12.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Approx. RMS / TfNSW funds required for detailed construction drawings - \$650,000. In order to get an earlier outcome, a lower cost, minimal intervention project is being considered, with the Council allocating design funding (\$700k) in the 20/21 year; from the UNSW precinct developer (\$7.11) contributions available. TfNSW is working with Council to deliver a pop up cycleway between Anzac Parade and Wansey Road in late 2020.
20	04	N	Internal	Major Project	N	Paine Reserve Shared Path extension	Internal consultation revealed that the preferred alignment for the shared path is currently proposed to travel across two of Council's existing underground water recycling tanks. The draft proposed path alignment is shown in the November Agenda. The concept design was revised to include footpath widening as part of the scope of works as to facilitate cyclists ease of entry/exit. The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$25,000 for the shared path extension and \$3,500 for the footpath widening. These estimates are subject to further consultation and design iterations.	Completed	TBC	TBC	\$30,000
18	03	N	External	Major Project	N	Design of separated cycleway along Todman Avenue and Lenthall Street, Kensington	Council is reviewing the second draft of the Todman Avenue line marking plans. A component of this new layout which the Council is exploring is the introduction of a kerb side running lane for bike riders traveling south east (from South Dowling St toward the Lenthall St intersection). Once the changes are finalised, the plans will be sent to BIKEast and the committee for information.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Future Council / RMS / TfNSW funding is required to finalise detailed construction plans. Approx. funds required for detailed construction drawings - \$400,000.
19	03	N	External	Minor Project	N	Fence between Hospital Rd and Hay St, Randwick	Council officers have contacted Hospital representatives about issues of access and safety between Hospital Rd and Hay St in Randwick.	On-going	On-going	TBC	TBC
20	03	N	Internal	Major Project	N	Integrated Transport Study	The Integrated Transport Study was completed in early 2021, and this informed the Integrated Transport Informing Strategy prepared by Council officers. The Strategy was recently submitted to the Council meeting of 27 April 2021 where it was resolved that: RESOLUTION: (Andrews/Stavrinou) that: a) Council endorse the draft Integrated Transport Strategy for public exhibition; b) a briefing session be set up to allow Councillors to evaluate the option for adopting an electric vehicle plan in the future; c) Council commit to an additional 30km of safe cycling routes by 2031 under strategic approach 1.2 of the Strategy; and d) amend strategic approach 1.16 of the Strategy to read "Participate in on-going conversations with TfNSW regarding mass transit solutions and their impacts on the LGA in order to facilitate community knowledge and participation in the process." These changes will shortly be updated by Council officers, and the Strategy prepared for public consultation (likely in June 2021).	Completed	In progress	2020/2021	Estimated cost TBC

For progression in a future year's capital works budget											Page 7
18	02	N	External	Major Project	N	Design of separated cycleway from South Coogee to Kingsford (via Sturt & Bundock)	Finalised construction drawings and construction require additional RMS / TfNSW funding.	In progress	TBC	Reported to Council first half 2019. Final design and construction contingent on RMS / TfNSW funding	Concept design and construction drawings - \$375,000 (Fully funded by RMS / TfNSW). (Final construction costs will be dependent on design outcomes)
18	01	N	External	Major Project	N	Design of separated cycleway from Kingsford to Centennial Park (via Doncaster & Houston)	Council officers are working with TfNSW regarding the start of construction and the status of construction tender award for the project. The TfNSW project manager, Ms Angela Greenlees, has been invited to join this meeting at 8am, to give the Committee an update on the current progress of the project.	In progress	TBC	Construction timing 2021/22	Federal funding provided in June 2020 for design and construction.
20	01	N	Internal	Minor Project	N	Shared path; west side of Botany Street, from High Street to Oval Ln	Council has been advised that the footpath on the western side of Botany Street between High Street and Oval Lane is in poor condition. The footpath is currently not on the 2020-21 Footpath Capital Works Program. However, it is proposed to reconstruct this footpath with developer (UNSW) contribution funds in 2020/2021. The re-design will incorporate a shared path.	TBC	TBC	TBC	Estimated cost TBC
18	54	N	Internal	Minor Project	N	Belmore Rd upgrade	Belmore Road (near High Cross Park) between Avoca Street and Perouse / Coogee Bay Road is proposed in the 20/21 capital works program for roads	TBC	TBC	2020/2021	Estimated cost TBC
18	53	N	Internal	Asset maintenance	N	Poor ramp edge, McNair & Byrd Ave, Kingsford	Concerns were raised about the rough kerb lip. Council officers investigated engineering requirements to address the issue. Designs have been finalised, however the estimated cost was more than anticipated and simpler short term improvements will be implemented.	TBC	TBC	Early 2020	Estimated cost TBC
18	32	N	Internal	Minor Project	N	Update line marking along Sturt St, Kingsford	Council is investigating line marking improvements on Sturt St between Avoca St and Anzac Parade, Kingsford. Work instructions have been sent. Completed in part.	TBC	TBC	2019	Estimated cost TBC

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO1/22

Subject: Appointment of delegates to Committees

Executive Summary


- Council is required to appoint delegates to its various advisory committees, for a period to be determined by Council.
- Best practice for Council is to review its committee structure prior to determining its membership.
- Aligning committees to Council's strategic objectives is an approach to ensure focus on delivery of goals.
- Memberships for a number of statutory and external committees, that are not at the discretion of Council, were determined at the 30 December 2021 extraordinary Council meeting.

Recommendation

That:

- a) Council establish six new portfolio advisory committees as follows:
 - Arts & Culture
 - Economic Development
 - Environment
 - Inclusive Randwick
 - Integrated Transport
 - Open Space & recreation.
- b) the membership of the new portfolio advisory committees include a minimum of 7 Councillors, with all Councillors eligible for membership, along with 2 staff members to be delegated by the General Manager.
- c) the Australia Day, Business Awards, Digital Strategy Committee, Protecting Public Places Committee, Environment Committee, Night Time Economy Committee and Community Affairs Committee be discontinued and the content incorporated into the portfolio advisory committees.
- d) Council staff undertake a review of the Aboriginal Consultative Committee and provide a report and recommendation to Council taking into consideration the work currently being undertaken by the NSW Local Government Aboriginal Network 'Closing the Gap' process.
- e) Council determine the purpose and membership of its advisory committees and appoint delegates for the period February 2022 to September 2023.
- f) Council determine membership for the Anzac Parade Monument Trust, La Perouse Museum and Headland Trust and Memorial for Fallen Lifesavers Trust.

Attachment/s:

1.  Committee Membership Dec 2021 to Sept 2023 (including delegates endorsed at the 30 December 2021 Council meeting)

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the appointment of delegates to the various advisory and external committees, for a period to be determined by Council.

Discussion

Council can appoint committees as it considers necessary.

The appointment of delegates/members to committees must be for a specified term, which obviously cannot exceed the term of the Council. Accordingly, Council may appoint delegates/members to its committees for any period of time (in the past the Council practice has been to elect committee representatives for a 12-month period from September to September). Given the delay of the LG elections, it is recommended that the committee membership term extend to September 2023 and align with the Mayoral election.

The powers and functions of all former Committees are subject to determination by the Council. The Council may determine that the Committees, their functions and memberships remain the same (or otherwise).

The membership for the following statutory or external committees, along with some internal committees were determined at the 30 December 2021 extraordinary Council meeting:

- Randwick Traffic Committee
- Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee
- South Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC)
- Sydney Planning Panel
- Sydney Coastal Councils Group
- Eastern Region LG Aboriginal and TSI Forum
- NSW Public Libraries Association
- Randwick City Tourism Executive.

Overview of Council Committees

A Council committee can be advisory or it can have decision-making powers, as delegated by the Council.

There are three types of Council Committees:

- Committees of Council

The term 'Committees of Council' is used in the Local Government Act 1993 and in the Local Government Regulation 2021 and refers to a committee in which all the members are Councillors. These committees may have delegated authority to make decisions on behalf of Council.

Committees of Council are required to conduct their meetings in accordance with the Code of Meeting Practice.

In the past, Council did have a number of Council Committees who were delegated to make decisions on behalf of the Council, however, in recent times it has been the preference of Council that decisions are made with a full Council at Council meetings.

Council Committees can result in duplication of effort if full delegation is not granted, resulting in matters being debated in multiple forums. This is not considered to be effective.

- Advisory Committees

Membership may include experts, professionals, government employees, community representatives and Council staff as well as Councillors.

Advisory Committees are often used by Council to obtain expert advice on complex matters. They usually have the power to make recommendations but not decisions.

Council currently has a number of advisory committees.

- Section 377 Committees

Delegated by the Council to perform certain functions of the Council (such as managing a public hall or other property) and have no Councillors or Council staff as members.

Council currently has no section 377 committees.

Review of current advisory committees

It is best practice for each new Council to consider its committee structure prior to determining its membership.

Committees should be designed to assist Council meet its strategic goals and objectives.

Over the past three years, we have undertaken research and consulted broadly to identify current key challenges and opportunities and determine the main priorities and aspirations of the people who work and live in Randwick.

Research was undertaken across seven separate areas and the information gained was used to create our suite of seven Informing Strategies:

- Environment Strategy
- Arts and Culture Strategy
- Housing Strategy
- Integrated Transport
- Open Space and Recreation Strategy
- Inclusive Randwick Strategy
- Economic Development Strategy.

Each informing strategy includes outcomes, objectives, strategic approaches and principals.

The outcomes provide a comprehensive picture of the community's aspirations for the future, the objectives provide clear measurable ways of achieving these outcomes, and the strategic approaches detail what Council will do to work towards achieving the outcomes and objectives.

By aligning Council committees to the strategic direction of Council, this will ensure our efforts are best placed to meet our goals. As such, it is recommended that six new Council portfolio advisory committees be established including:

1. Arts and Culture
2. Economic Development
3. Environment
4. Inclusive Randwick
5. Integrated Transport
6. Open Space and Recreation.

It is not recommended a portfolio committee be created to support the housing strategy given the timebound nature of actions resulting from that strategy, including the Local Environment Plan and Development Control Plan. Consideration of some elements of this work may be considered within the six portfolio committees as appropriate. Outside of this, briefings/workshops will be held with all Councillors at appropriate times.

The purpose of these portfolio advisory committees would be as follows:

1. **Leadership** - To provide Councillors with experience in Chairing a meeting through a portfolio approach.

2. **Informed decision making** - To increase knowledge across Council in focused areas aligned to Council strategy.
3. **Performance** - To receive updates and monitor performance in relation to Council's outcomes and objectives of the focus area.
4. **Community consultation and recognition** – To allow additional public participation in decision making and to recognise community achievements.
5. **Stakeholder Relationships** – To enhance stakeholder relationships by identifying and involving key stakeholders.

It is important to note that these committees would be advisory in nature and not decision-making bodies. **All decisions should be made in a Council meeting environment.**

All Councillors would be eligible to sit on each committee, and it is proposed that the General Manager nominate two senior staff to also sit on the committee.

The Chair for the committee should be endorsed by Council and have a leadership role for the portfolio, working with Council's General Manager, Directors and relevant Managers to determine the agenda for each meeting.

Should Council resolve to create the above portfolio, there are a number of current committees that are recommended to be discontinued, including:

Australia Day	To plan arrangements for Australia Day celebrations	Content moved to Social Inclusion Portfolio Committee
Business Awards	To co-ordinate arrangements for and the presentation of the Randwick City Business Awards.	Content moved to Economic Development Portfolio Committee
Community affairs	Formed to support the social & physical welfare of residents by fostering social cohesion and harmony with emphasis on equality, diversity and healthy lifestyles. This committee has not been active, outside of involvement by the Chair in Council grant programs and selection of award recipients. It is proposed that this committee be discontinued.	Content moved to Social Inclusion Portfolio Committee
Digital strategy committee	Formed to guide the development of a Digital Strategy. This has been taken over by the NSW Smart Cities Strategy (a project of Infrastructure NSW). Council staff have been participating on the Local Government working group for this strategy. As such, it is proposed that this committee be discontinued.	Discontinue committee – digital strategy is incorporated into all areas of council and portfolio committees as appropriate
Environment	This committee was formed in 2018 to draft responses to LG implications from 2016 Paris Agreement on Climate Change; review draft SoE Report; monitor & advise on key environmental priorities & KPIs from the City & Management Plans; monitor performance & projects under Sustaining Our City Program; be advised of issues arising from environmental arrangements with other councils, SSROC, the State and Federal Govts etc; receive reports from the SCCG, the Greening Randwick Comm etc; draft LGNSW conference motions on environmental issues Any matters related to any of the above issues have been discussed at Councillor briefings where all Councillors are able to be involved or have been reported to Council meeting as a decision of the Council is required. It is proposed that this committee be discontinued.	Content moved to Environment Portfolio Committee
Protecting public places	Formed to guide the implementation of Council's Protecting Public Places Strategy. In the meantime,	Discontinue committee – protecting

	Council has developed seven informing strategies under the Integrated Planning & Reporting Framework and the protection of public places has been incorporated in a number of these informing strategies, including the Open Spaces and Recreation Strategy, the Arts and Culture Strategy and the Integrated Transport Strategy. As such, it is proposed that this committee be discontinued.	public places is incorporated into all areas of council and portfolio committees as appropriate
Night time economy advisory		Content moved to Economic Development Strategy

The remaining current advisory committees involve experts, professionals, government employees, community representatives and Council staff as well as Councillors.

With the exception of Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee (which is a statutory committee and for which only the Mayor is a member) and the Road Safety Steering Committee (which is a requirement of the Local Government Road Safety Program (LGRSP) – Funding Agreement) the powers and functions of all other advisory Committees are subject to determination by the Council. The Council may determine that the Committees, their functions and memberships remain the same (or otherwise).

The advisory committees, along with background and recommendation are as follows:

Committee	Background		Recommendation
Aboriginal consultative	To advise Council on issues affecting Aboriginal Communities and review and monitor Council policy relating to Aboriginal Communities.	This committee has not been active for some time. This is largely due to duplication through interagency forums and Eastern region LG Aboriginal and TSI Forum. Council has 6 councillor delegates appointed to this forum.	That Council undertake a review of the Aboriginal consultative committee and provide a report and recommendation to Council taking into consideration the work currently being undertaken by the NSW Local Government Aboriginal Network 'Closing the Gap' progress.
Access and older persons committee	To monitor implementation and evaluation of Councils Disability Discrimination Action Plan, assist in the identification of current & future access needs for the community, support and promote activities & special projects relating to people with disabilities, comment on planning instruments in relation to disability issues, assist in determining priorities for accessible pathways, ensure council policies & programs are consistent with State/Federal government and best practice, assist in the identification of current & future needs of older persons.	Not less than 2 Councilors & 6 community representatives.	That Council endorse a minimum of 2 councillors for membership for this committee.

Committee	Background		Recommendation
Arts & culture advisory committee	To bring together key stakeholders in artistic and cultural development within Randwick City to facilitate the sharing of resources, knowledge, facilities, ideas and opportunities, and to advise on its public art, placemaking and cultural activities.	Maximum 12 members, consisting of no less than 5 local practicing artists and 2 councillors.	That Council endorse 2 councillors as members of this committee and that it become a sub-committee under Arts and Culture Portfolio Committee
Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee	The objective of the Audit, Risk and Improvement (ARIC) is to provide independent assurance and assistance to Randwick City Council on areas including risk management, control, legislative compliance and external accountability responsibilities.	Mayor, 1 councillor, plus 3 external appointments (with relevant experience)	That Council endorse 1 councillor to join the Mayor on this committee
Coastal advisory	To provide a forum for representatives from local surf clubs, coastal sporting and water-based associations and Council to discuss current issues and future needs of the community.	Mayor + 6 councillors + 6 to 20 reps of peak bodies/associations	That Council endorse 6 councillors to join the Mayor for membership for this committee.
Cycleways & Bike Facilities	To enhance consultation between Council and the bike riding community. Review and provide advice on bike related capital works.	3 Councillors & representatives from BikeEast	That Council endorse a 3 councillors for membership for this committee.
Greening Randwick	To review and develop tree planting and tree management strategies relating to the Light Rail project.	Mayor + 3 Councillors, 4 community reps	That Council endorse a 3 councillors to join the Mayor for membership for this committee.
Multicultural Advisory	To ensure that all non-English speaking background residents are informed & have an understanding of Council's role & responsibilities & advise Council on issues that affect NESB residents.	Equal mix of Council & community reps, with at least 2 Councillors & representatives from each Council Division (Max 10 community reps/others, excluding Crs)	That Council endorse a 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Road safety steering	A requirement of TFNSW as part of the funding for the Community Road Safety Officer position.	2 staff (integrated transport) & 1 staff (community dev) 2 Councillors, 1 rep from each of RTA, NSW Police, Eastern Beaches Liquor Accord, Dept Education & Training, Southern Sydney Health Promotion Unit	That Council endorse a 2 councillors for membership for this committee.

Committee	Background		Recommendation
Sports	To ensure that Council policies and programs are consistent with Commonwealth & State Government legislation & best practice relevant to the full range of local sporting and recreational needs, to comment on council planning, plans of management, in relation to sporting facilities, to assist council in the identification of current and future sporting needs.	The Mayor & 3 Councillors, plus 6-15 reps of peak sporting bodies or associations plus council staff reps	That Council endorse a 3 councillors to join the Mayor for membership for this committee.
Youth advisory	To assist Council in the identification of the current interests of young people (aged 15-24 years), to support and promote activities and special projects relating to young people, to comment on Council Planning Instruments, to encourage students and young people's participation in Council's activities and community service initiatives, to assist Council in effective policy development and the planning of youth events, etc.	Not less than 2 councillors & 6 young people (ages 15-24), but not more than 12 in total	That Council endorse a minimum of 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Birds Gully & Bunnerong Road Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Birds Gully and Bunnerong Road catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 Sydney Water rep, 1 Office of Environment & Heritage rep + adjoining Council reps (as appropriate)	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Coogee Bay Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Coogee Bay catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 adjoining Council and Centennial & Moore Pk Trust rep (as appropriate) and 1 DECC rep	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Kensington - Centennial Park Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Kensington - Centennial Park catchments as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 adjoining Council and Centennial & Moore Pk Trust rep (as appropriate) and 1 DECC rep	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Maroubra Bay Floodplain	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Maroubra	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 adjoining	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.

Committee	Background		Recommendation
Management Committee	Bay catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	Council and Centennial & Moore Pk Trust rep (as appropriate) and 1 DECC rep	
Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar and Yarra Bay Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar and Yarra Bay catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 adjoining Council and Centennial & Moore Pk Trust rep (as appropriate) and 1 DECC rep	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.
Kensington - Centennial Park Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Kensington - Centennial Park catchments as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	2 Councillors, 2 community reps, 4 Council staff, 1 SES rep, 1 adjoining Council and Centennial & Moore Pk Trust rep (as appropriate) and 1 DECC rep	That Council endorse 2 councillors for membership for this committee.

Trust membership

In addition to advisory committees, Council has membership on a number Trusts. Council traditionally determined membership on these Trusts at the same time as committee nominations.

Anzac Parade Monument (La Perouse) Trust	The overall objective of the Trust is to oversee the design, construction and ongoing management of this monument and to monitor and add to the monument on an ongoing basis.	Mayor + 1 Councillor + GM + 10 external appointments	That Council endorse 1 councillor to join the Mayor for membership of this Trust.
La Perouse Museum & Headland Trust	To provide advice to Council with respect to Council's management of the La Perouse Museum and relevant buildings, heritage items, open space and landscaped areas within the La Perouse precinct of Kamay Botany Bay National Park	Mayor + 3 Councillors + 5 external appointments	That Council endorse 3 councillors to join the Mayor for membership of this Trust.
Memorial for Fallen Lifesavers Trust	To oversee the construction of the monument and to	Mayor + 7 external appointments + GM	That Council endorse the Mayor for membership of this Trust.

	monitor and add to the monument on an ongoing basis.		
--	------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

All advisory committees require significant staff time to administer and also a significant time commitment for Councillors to attend meetings and read supporting documentation and undertake research etc.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993
Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Conclusion

It is necessary for Council to make certain decisions relating to the appointment of delegates/members to advisory committees.

Responsible officer: Julie Hartshorn, Senior Administrative Coordinator

File Reference: F2005/00775

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (DECEMBER 2021 TO SEPTEMBER 2022)

Committee	Burst	Chapple	D'Souza	Hamilton	Hay	Luxford	McCafferty	Neilson	Olive	Pandolfini	Parker	Rosenfeld	Said	Veitch	Wilson	Councillor representation	Committee membership
Council portfolio advisory Committees																	
Arts and Cultural																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Economic Development																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Environment																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Inclusive Randwick																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Integrated Transport																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Open Space & Recreation																7	7 Crs + 2 staff members
Special Committees/Advisory Committees																	
Aboriginal Consultative	Review to be undertaken																
Access and Older Persons Advisory																Not less than 2	6-12
Arts and Cultural Advisory																2	5-10 local practising artists
Audit, Risk and Improvement											D					Mayor	3 external appoints
Coastal Advisory																Mayor + 6	Various
Cycleway & Bike Facilities*		D						D	D	D				C		3 (or as req'd)	6
GM Performance Review*				D		D					D			D		Mayor + 3	N/A
Greening Randwick																Mayor + 2	4
Multicultural Advisory																Not less than 2	Up to 10
Road Safety Steering																2	Appoint reps from relevant Bodies
Sports																Mayor + 3	6-15
Youth advisory																No less than 2	6-12
Anzac Pde Monument (La Perouse) Trust																Mayor + 1	10
La Perouse Museum & Headland Trust																Mayor + 3	5 external appoints
Memorial for Fallen Lifesavers Trust																Mayor	7 external appoints
Flood Plain Management Committees																	
Birds Gully & Bunnerong Road																2	
Coogee Bay																2	
Kensington & Centennial Park																2	
Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar & Yarra Bay																2	
Maroubra Bay																2	
Council representation on outside Committees <i>(membership determined at the 30 December 2021 extraordinary Council meeting)</i>																	
Eastern Region LG Aboriginal and TSI Forum*	D	D				D			D	D				D		Mayor + any interested	
Sydney Planning Panel*	AD						D	D		AD			AD			2 + 3AD	
NSW Public Libraries Association*		D				AD										1 + 1AD	
Randwick City Tourism Inc. Exec*					D							AD			AD	1 + 2AD	
Randwick Traffic*	AD								D							1 + 1AD	
SSROC*				AD		D					AD			D		Mayor + 1 + 2AD	
Sydney Coastal Councils*	D							Exec Comm								1 Exec + 1D	
<p>X = Member; D = Delegate; AD = Alternate Delegate; C = Chairperson; DC = Deputy Chairperson</p> <p><i>*Delegates appointed at the 30 December 2021 extraordinary Council meeting</i></p>																	

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO2/22

Subject: 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government

Executive Summary

- The 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government will be held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from 19-22 June 2022.
- The NGA is the principal conference of the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) and the theme of this year's conference is 'Partners in Progress'.
- Any motions for the NGA must be submitted to the March 2022 Council meeting, to allow for submission to the ALGA by the deadline of Friday 25 March 2022.
- The ALGA has developed a list of key national priorities which it is asking all Australian Councils to support.

Recommendation

That:

- a) Council endorses the attendance of interested Councillors at the 2022 National General Assembly in Canberra.
- b) any Councillors interested in attending the 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government advise the General Manager as soon as possible for registration purposes.
- c) any motions for the 2022 National General Assembly be submitted to the March 2022 Council meeting for endorsement by Council and to enable submission by the due date (25 March 2022).
- d) Council endorses the ALGA's key national priorities by;
 - a. identifying local projects and programs that could be delivered with better funding partnerships; and
 - b. writing to local members and candidates advising of its support for the key national priorities and highlighting the value that strong funding partnerships can deliver for our local community.

Attachment/s:

1.  The Australian Local Government Association - Federal Election priorities (including ALGA 2022 Call for Motions Discussion Paper)

CO2/22

Purpose

This report seeks to endorse the attendance of interested Councillors at the 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government and to advise Councillors of the deadline for the submission of motions to the NGA.

The ALGA is asking Councils to endorse a list of 17 national priorities (see **attached**) which have been informed by motions passed at last year's NGA, and unanimously endorsed by ALGA's Board in conjunction with member state and territory local government associations.

Discussion

The 2022 NGA will be held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from 19-22 June 2022.

Each year the ALGA hold a National General Assembly (NGA) in Canberra where councils from around Australia discuss current and emerging challenges and opportunities. Motions passed at the NGA inform the ALGA's strategic direction and national advocacy objectives. The NGA is the principal conference of the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) and the theme of this year's conference is 'Partners in Progress', focusing on how partnerships, particularly between the Australian Government and local governments, can tackle the immediate challenges facing communities and help us confidently prepare for the future.

This conference provides Councillors with a unique opportunity to hear from the leaders in our sector and across government and also provides unparalleled one on one access to the most influential decision makers in the nation.

Motions

Motions for the NGA require a clear national objective (refer to the **attached** Discussion Paper for further details), a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion and the endorsement of Council. Any motions must be submitted to the March 2022 Council meeting, at the latest, to allow for submission by the deadline of Friday 25 March 2022.

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs. Motion should commence as follows: "This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to".

Motions must meet the following criteria:

1. Be relevant to the work of local government nationally;
2. Be consistent with the themes of the NGA;
3. Complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association;
4. Be from a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association;
5. Propose a clear action and outcome; and
6. Not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

Advocacy of key national priorities

The ALGA has developed a list of 17 national priorities (see **attached**) which have been informed by motions passed at last year's NGA, and unanimously endorsed by ALGA's Board in conjunction with member state and territory local government associations.

They cover the ALGA's key priority portfolios of economic recovery, transport, community infrastructure, building resilience, circular economy and intergovernmental relations, and outline what the ALGA believes local government could achieve, if formally recognised and adequately funded.

In relation to the Federal Election priorities the ALGA advises:

“They have been assessed by independent economists, and if implemented by the next Federal Government they would create at least 42,975 new jobs and add \$6.39 billion per annum to Australia’s GDP.

In the lead up to next year’s election, the ALGA and your state and territory local government associations will be calling on all parties and candidates to support these national priorities, empowering local government to play a meaningful role in Australia’s recovery.”

The ALGA is asking all Councils to:

“support this national campaign by endorsing the ALGA’s priority, identifying local projects and programs that could be delivered with better funding partnerships, writing to local members and candidates, and highlighting the value strong funding partnerships can deliver for your local community.”

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Councillors’ attendance at conferences has been allowed for in the 2021-22 budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

Councillor Expenses and Facilities Policy.

Conclusion

This is an important conference for Local Government throughout Australia as it is the only conference where the States come together to discuss Local Government specific issues.

Responsible officer: Julie Hartshorn, Coordinator Administration

File Reference: F2014/00272



**DON'T LEAVE LOCAL
COMMUNITIES BEHIND!**

Federal Election Priorities

Successfully delivering for Greater Sydney communities



Rouse Road footbridge (\$22 million), Blacktown City Council, NSW

Blacktown City Council Mayor Tony Bleasdale said the opening of the Rouse Road Bridge in 2019 - partially funded through the Commonwealth's Bridges Renewal Programme - solved a number of significant problems and that the bridge was a major access point to the Tallawong Metro station and Rouse Hill Anglican College.

"This area is experiencing rapid growth and the old causeway was an enormous traffic bottleneck and a serious safety concern for pedestrians and motorists alike during times of heavy rain," Cr Bleasdale said.

"Blacktown City Council had the bridge planned for some time, but needed to wait for available funding. The Australian Government grant enabled the work to be fast-tracked."

Authorised by Matt Pinnegar Chief Executive Officer of ALGA.

Table of contents

Page	
4	Introduction
7	Economic Recovery
9	Transport and Community Infrastructure
11	Building Resilience
13	Circular Economy
15	Intergovernmental Relations

Introduction: Linda Scott, ALGA President

As our nation faces social and economic challenges unseen in peace-time Australia, Australians need their decision-makers working together.

They want, expect, and need pragmatic policy making that delivers a locally led recovery from COVID-19, and a focus on opportunity rather than austerity from this economic crisis.

In total (including direct and flow-on impacts), the funding priorities we've proposed in this document are estimated to contribute at least \$6.39 billion per annum on average to Australia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as well as support an average of 42,975 full time equivalent (FTE) jobs per annum across Australia over a four-year period.

By working with Australian councils – the level of government closest to its community – a future Federal Government can put steps in place to guarantee no local community is left behind as we recover from COVID-19.

DON'T LEAVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BEHIND!

The COVID-19 pandemic that shook Australia in March 2020 has imposed new physical, social, and economic realities in Australia.

Occurring almost simultaneously with the Black Summer fires, floods, and drought, the pandemic helped trigger Australia's first recession in nearly 30 years.

It has led to unprecedented Commonwealth, state and local government economic support for those most affected by the economic and social impacts, but the cumulative shocks to our system – exacerbated by the Delta variant and a mammoth vaccination task – have presented all governments with significant financial challenges, which local governments are unable to face without the support of the Commonwealth.

Businesses closed their doors and laid off staff, families lost income, and individuals were left isolated from friends and loved ones.

Unwelcome as the pandemic was, it has also revealed the adaptability, innovation, and resilience of our nation and its citizens.

Through stay-at-home orders in place, our homes became our offices, schools, and lecture halls, and many have faced unemployment or uncertainty about how to pay the rent or support our families.

Within days of the announcement of lockdowns and health restrictions, we took difficult but necessary steps to protect our communities from the risks of infection – educating people about the need for social distancing and providing masks and food for communities.

We used our own limited funding to provide financial support to local small businesses directed to close because of COVID-19 restrictions, and organised vouchers for aged and other vulnerable locals to redeem at participating local cafes and restaurants struggling to stay in business.

We supported our communities to innovate, quickly adapting in a way only local governments can.



Councillor Linda Scott
President of the Australian Local Government Association

As communities and businesses “pivoted”, we saw the adaptability that characterises local government.

Recognising that broad economic stimulus and job-creation programs were the keys to community recovery, local governments accelerated local employment-generating programs.

We partnered with other governments to roll out targeted capital works to improve road safety, rejuvenate or upgrade local community assets, and enhance our local parks, footpaths and community open spaces.

Forced to contemplate what the future might look like post-COVID, many Australians believe our communities should be restored not to what they were, but to what they could be.

A successful national recovery is a recovery that will be made up of thousands of smaller locally driven recoveries led by local governments in partnership with funding partners: private, philanthropic, state, territory and federal.

To sustain such a recovery and ensure it is felt across all communities regardless of size or location, we need a stronger, more equal partnership between governments. Our local communities need more investment, and they need to have a greater say in decision-making about their futures.

All spheres of government, elected and administrative, must work together to ensure that economic recovery post-COVID does not falter.

We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to build a better future: one that bolsters community connection, wellbeing and resilience.

This document lays out a series of offers to the next incoming government, alongside a set of asks.

They build upon local government’s strengths and its proven track record of working in partnership to deliver for Australian communities and national productivity.

The policies contained in these election priorities have been assessed by independent economists, who were engaged to model the contribution to the Australian economy from each priority investment as well as articulate the socio-economic benefits these programs can be expected to deliver.

They are exactly what is needed to ensure local communities of all sizes are in a strong position to drive the inclusive recovery all Australians want and that leaves no community behind.

Local government can lead and deliver the strong community-focused recovery from COVID-19 by:

- leading local economic growth;
- delivering stimulus projects that generate local jobs, support local businesses and boost productivity;
- enabling economic growth through the development of a circular economy;
- building community resilience to disasters and climate change; and
- facilitating community wellbeing.

	Local Government Offer to the Australian Government	Local Government Ask of the Australian Government
Economic Recovery	To partner with the Federal Government to create more jobs, while addressing the nation's skills shortage through training and upskilling Australian workers.	To commit to a progressive increase in Financial Assistance Grants to at least one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue (at least \$4.5 billion per year), and an initial injection of additional Financial Assistance Grants funding.
Transport and Community Infrastructure	To partner with the Federal Government to create infrastructure that will improve the safety, liveability and productivity of our communities, while contributing to Australia's economic recovery.	To invest \$500 million per year for four years extending the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program, while increasing roads funding and improving digital connectivity in our regions. To invest in an innovative housing partnerships of \$200m over four years to support affordable housing in communities.
Building Resilience	To partner with the Federal Government to grow the resilience in our communities, mitigate against the impacts of future disaster events, while focussing on local opportunities to reduce our carbon emissions and to Close the Gap between Indigenous Australians and the nation.	To provide \$200 million per year for four years for a targeted disaster mitigation program, while establishing a \$200 million Local Government Climate Partnership Program and supporting all councils to implement Closing the Gap targets with \$100 million per annum over four years.
Circular Economy	To identify and implement opportunities to reduce waste sent to landfill and support the development of a circular economy that will deliver environmental and economic benefits for all our communities.	To provide \$100 million per year for four years to fund local government circular innovation projects, and support our communities to reuse wherever possible.
Inter-governmental Relations	To provide a local, place based community perspective to intergovernmental deliberations to ensure that decisions are responsive to local needs and have regard to the great diversity between communities.	To reinstate local government representation to the primary intergovernmental forum in Australia, the National Cabinet, and ensure local government's ongoing voting membership of other Ministerial forums.

Economic Recovery

Government responses to COVID-19 over the past two years have been overwhelmingly concentrated on averting a health and economic crisis. 2022 and the years beyond are set to be dominated by discussions and decisions around economic recovery.

New policies and strategies will be required to ensure all Australians can be employed in secure, meaningful, and sustainable jobs.

With our footprint across the nation and a workforce that encompasses 394 occupations, local governments provide an ideal catalyst for growing jobs.

We are also the ideal vehicle for co-investment in new job-creation initiatives.

Increased federal funding and investment will help councils roll out new local economic stimulus projects and give us the ability to cut the red tape that might potentially be slowing or blocking other investments planned for communities across Australia.

We would be able to create more jobs, including traineeships and apprenticeships, to address an emerging skills gaps in local government that threatens to slow decentralisation efforts aimed at rejuvenating regional and rural Australia.

Longer term certainty with Federal funding will enable Council's to invest in workforce planning and training.

In many communities, we are proud to be a major employer of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Local governments are willing to support opportunities for skill training, new jobs, and business opportunities for indigenous people and their communities to help close the gap on indigenous disadvantage.

An added benefit of increased federal funding to local government is that it will help achieve equitable levels of services across all parts of Australia, build community resilience and wellbeing, and improve productivity-generating infrastructure.

Don't leave our regional communities behind



Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grants support equitable service levels for all Australians and ensure that no community is left behind.

These grants are particularly vital in many regional communities, but over the past twenty years they have significantly declined as a share of total Commonwealth taxation revenue.

North Burnett Regional Council Mayor Rachel Chambers, pictured, said a number of factors including amalgamation, changes to Financial

Assistance Grants, and increasing depreciation expenses placed the region in a predicament, and could cost local jobs in her community.

"Our back is against the wall. We're running out of money, we're running out of options to save jobs, and we're running out of time," she said. "We have to use depreciation as an expense so our expenses have increased and that has been an issue. Then we have had budget cutbacks by the state and federal governments over the years."

Economic Recovery

Failure to secure future federal funding creates the real risk of communities being disproportionately impacted in this period of economic recovery.

Councils are also grappling with the budget repair challenges that are facing state and federal treasuries.

Funding certainty is critical to the short and long-term planning of councils, particularly in rural and regional areas where there is a greater reliance on external funding.

We are seeking:

1: An initial injection of Financial Assistance Grants to local government worth \$1.3 billion to support communities and jobs and also resolve the current practice of bringing forward two quarterly Financial Assistance Grant payments each year.

If funded:

Jobs created: 13,213
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$b): \$1.928

2: A commitment to return Financial Assistance Grants to at least one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue - an additional (\$b) 1.598 per year - via a phased approach to be agreed with the Government.

If funded:

Jobs created: 16,242
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$b): \$2.370

Local Government Offer to the Australian Government

To partner with the Federal Government to create more jobs, while addressing the nation's skills shortage through training and upskilling Australian workers.

Local Government Ask of the Australian Government

To commit to a progressive increase in Financial Assistance Grants to at least one percent of Commonwealth taxation revenue (at least \$4.5 billion per year), and an initial injection of additional Financial Assistance Grants funding.

Better Transport and Community Infrastructure

Well-targeted infrastructure investment generates lasting economic, social and environmental benefits.

It lowers costs for business and government and better connects workers to their jobs. It increases community resilience and ensures we as a nation are protected against the extreme weather events associated with global warming.

We are responsible for 33 percent of Australia's public infrastructure, including 75 percent of the country's roads by length. Much of this infrastructure is ageing and needs renewing or replacing so it meets community and industry needs.

Roads represent 39 percent of the total local government infrastructure with a total replacement cost of \$204 billion. Bridges represent four percent of the total infrastructure with a replacement cost of \$26 billion. Park and Recreation assets represent \$16 billion or 3 percent of the total infrastructure replacement cost.

However, we collect only 3.5 percent of all taxes raised in Australia, while faced with the mammoth task of maintaining a third of the nation's infrastructure.

Councils are committed to providing quality infrastructure and creating sustainable jobs.

We need additional funds to achieve this commitment and a longer-term funding assurance that allows councils to recruit trainees and apprentices, upskill workers, and attract skilled workers into rural, regional and remote areas.

Access to affordable housing underpins the economic and social fabric of local communities. We are calling for a national housing summit that can develop a national housing strategy to address the current housing challenges in our communities. Local governments must be involved with national housing governance arrangements.

Successfully delivering for Perth suburban communities



Thornlie Community and Sports Hub (\$5.6 million, partially funded through Community Development Grants Programme) City of Gosnells, WA

"It's been very exciting to watch this building rise from the ground," Gosnells Mayor David Goode says.

"The hub will provide important facilities to keep local residents active, provide a welcoming meeting place, and support local community groups. I look forward to the day when we can welcome the whole community to enjoy it."

Better Transport and Community Infrastructure

We are seeking:

3: A \$500m per annum four year continuation of the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure program which allows councils to deliver projects that respond to local needs.

If funded:

Jobs created: 3,974
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$604

4: A strategic local roads investment program of \$300m per annum over four years to address road transport first and last mile issues and congestion on local roads.

If funded:

Jobs created: 2,332
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$366

5: An increase in Roads to Recovery to \$800m per annum (an additional \$300m per annum) and the Black Spot Program to \$200m per annum over four years, while addressing the South Australian road funding anomaly by making the additional \$20m per annum to SA in 2021-22 and 2022-23 permanent, to more sustainably manage local government's 75% share of the national road network and boost productivity and road safety.

If funded:

Jobs created: 3,214
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$502

6: Continuation of the Stronger Regional Digital Connectivity Package at \$55m over four years to improve community resilience and local economic recovery.

If funded:

Jobs created: 99
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$18

7: \$200m over four years to assist councils to develop and implement innovative housing partnerships.

Local Government Offer to the Australian Government

To partner with the Federal Government to create infrastructure that will improve the safety, liveability and productivity of our communities, while contributing to Australia's economic recovery.

Local Government Ask of the Australian Government

To invest \$500 million per year for four years extending the Local Roads and Community Infrastructure Program, while increasing roads funding and improving digital connectivity in our regions. To invest in an innovative housing partnerships of \$200m over four years to support affordable housing in communities.

Resilient Communities Building Back Better

Communities across Australia are doing it tough – their physical, financial and mental reserves depleted by years of drought swiftly followed by the Black Summer bushfires, the coronavirus pandemic and severe storms and flooding.

All levels of government have worked hard to address the challenges thrown up by these rolling disasters.

They have supported businesses, communities, and individuals –and they are now focused on engineering a national economic recovery.

Although mass vaccinations diminish the health threats posed by COVID-19, the swift succession of natural disasters has demonstrated that communities need to be better prepared.

The likelihood of more frequent severe weather events in future underlines this need.

Investing in programs to mitigate natural disasters is critical to building community resilience.

Communities derive substantial co-benefits from investments in mitigation and adaptation – including new employment opportunities, regional growth, lower insurance premiums, and faster reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Working in partnership with the Australian Government, we can deliver highly effective projects that greatly assist communities to be better prepared and better able to adapt to future climatic conditions.

Successfully delivering for communities in rural Victoria



Rokewood Bridge upgrade (\$541,000) Golden Plains Shire, Victoria.

“It’s terrific to see that works have now been completed to replace the old, single lane bridge over the Kuruc Á Ruc Creek with a double lane and unrestricted structure, that is safer for all bridge-users”, Golden Plains Shire Mayor Cr Helena Kirby, pictured, said.

“Golden Plains Shire is home to many older bridges, and thanks to the Australian Government’s Local Roads and Community Infrastructure program, we’ve been able to get on and

upgrade the Reserve Road Bridge for the benefit of the surrounding community.

“Reserve Road Bridge is the first of four bridge upgrade projects that Council will complete in 2021, with works underway or soon to begin on bridges in Meredith, Rokewood and Rokewood Junction.”

Resilient Communities Building Back Better

We are seeking:

8: A targeted disaster mitigation program of \$200m per annum for four years which will reduce the costs of response and recovery and is a sound investment in strengthening community resilience.

If funded:

Jobs created: 1,833
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$280

9: A commitment to ensuring betterment funding as a core element of disaster recovery funding arrangements.

10: A commitment to include community infrastructure that is publicly accessible and owned, and local government waste, water and wastewater assets under the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements.

11: A Local Government Climate Response Partnership Fund of \$200m over four years to enable planning and preparation to minimise the impacts of climate change in local communities and enable councils to achieve climate neutrality as soon as practicable.

If funded:

Jobs created: 467
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$73

12: \$100 million per annum over four years provided directly to local governments to support the capabilities of indigenous councils and implementation of the Closing the Gap local/regional voice.

If funded:

Jobs created: 804
Contribution to annual Gross Domestic Product (\$m): \$117

Local Government Offer to the Australian Government	Local Government Ask of the Australian Government
To partner with the Federal Government to grow the resilience in our communities, mitigate against the impacts of future disaster events, while focussing on local opportunities to reduce our carbon emissions and to Close the Gap between Indigenous Australians and the nation.	To provide \$200 million per year for four years for a targeted disaster mitigation program, while establishing a \$200 million Local Government Climate Partnership Program and supporting all councils to implement Closing the Gap targets with \$100 million per annum over four years.

Creating a Circular Economy

Guided by the 2018 National Waste Strategy and the 2019 National Waste Policy Action Plan, building Australia's transition from a linear economy to a circular economy is gaining traction.

By embracing the principals of circularity – retaining the value of materials for as long as possible, designing out waste and pollution, and regenerating natural systems – Australia will develop new industries and jobs, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and make more efficient use of our natural resources.

As modelled by the Centre for International Economics in 2017, a five percent improvement in the effectiveness of recycling and resource recovery could benefit Australia's GDP by as much as \$24 billion.

In addition, for every 10,000 tonnes of waste recycled, 9.2 jobs would be created, compared with only 2.8 jobs when the same amount of waste is sent to landfill.

As an example, the South Australian Government has estimated that 25,700 new full-time equivalent jobs could be created in South Australia by 2030 by adopting a more circular economy.

Councils are major players in the management of household and domestic waste.

Local governments co-invest in new materials recycling facilities, lead community education and awareness campaigns, and help to create a sustainable market for recycled materials through procurement policies.

Australia can realise the full potential of a circular economy sooner if local government's engagement and capabilities are effectively harnessed.

Local Government Offer to the Australian Government	Local Government Ask of the Australian Government
To identify and implement opportunities to reduce waste sent to landfill and support the development of a circular economy that will deliver environmental and economic benefits for all our communities.	To provide \$100 million per year for four years to fund local government circular innovation projects, and support our communities to reuse wherever possible.

Creating a Circular Economy

We are seeking:

13: Support to provide guidance and advice to councils on how to unlock the circular economy locally, particularly in rural, regional, and remote areas.

14: Support to investigate and, if feasible, implement a national bin harmonisation program that will improve kerbside recycling, reduce contamination, and maximise opportunities for reuse.

15: Funding of \$100 million per annum over four years to fund local government circular waste innovation projects.

If funded:

Jobs created: 2,332

Contribution to annual GDP (\$m): \$366

What sustainably funded councils could deliver for communities



Upgraded municipal resource recovery infrastructure for South Australia's Limestone Coast.

Naracoorte Lucindale Council Mayor Erika Vickery OAM (pictured centre) says additional financial support from the Federal Government is a catalyst for state and local government and commercial investment in waste management infrastructure.

"By working together, we can all participate in and promote the use of materials that circulate through our economy again and again, providing ongoing value, efficient use of resources and knowledge-based jobs for the future."

Intergovernmental Relations

The Australian Local Government Association was a foundation member of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), and over 28 years made a substantial contribution to our federation.

When COAG was scrapped and replaced by the National Cabinet in mid-2020, local government was effectively sidelined from membership.

The result is that Australia's pre-eminent intergovernmental forum lacks a strong and effective advocate for local communities.

As the level of government closest to the community, we have a unique insight into how to create new jobs, drive economic growth, and build better lives for Australians.

Properly heard, our viewpoints would ensure that decisions are responsive to local needs and contribute to achieving the best outcomes at a local level and cumulatively at the national level.

Australians expect their governments to make decisions that reflect their unique circumstances and requirements.

At the same time, they want all three spheres of government to work together to achieve shared national objectives.

This can only be achieved through ALGA's participation in the National Cabinet or any subsequent structure.

Our place-based, community perspective should not be overlooked – nor our role as a voice for the concerns and aspirations of local communities.

ALGA's input would balance and complement the broader view of the First Ministers, helping to ensure that National Cabinet deliberations result in stronger and more resilient communities.

We are seeking:

16: Full membership of the National Cabinet.

17: A guaranteed seat at relevant Ministerial forums.

Local Government Offer to the Australian Government	Local Government Ask of the Australian Government
To provide a local, place based community perspective to intergovernmental deliberations to ensure that decisions are responsive to local needs and have regard to the great diversity between communities.	To reinstate local government representation to the primary intergovernmental forum in Australia, the National Cabinet, and ensure local government's ongoing voting membership of other Ministerial forums.



DON'T LEAVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES BEHIND!

Federal Election Priorities

The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) is the national voice of local government, representing 537 councils across the country. In structure, we are a federation of state and territory local government associations.

ALGA's members include:



Local government key facts and figures

There are 537 councils Australia-wide. Of these, around 55 percent are regional, rural, or remote councils.

Local government employs 194,000 people.

The first local government established in Australia was in Adelaide in 1840.

Australia's largest council by population is Brisbane City Council, servicing a population of 1.25 million.

Australia's largest council by area is East Pilbara in Western Australia. It covers an area of 379,571 square km (larger than Victoria), has a population of 11,005 and 3,237km of roads.

Authorised by Matt Pinnegar Chief Executive Officer of ALGA.

CO2/22

CO2/22



AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

2022

NATIONAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

19 - 22 JUNE 2022

CALL FOR MOTIONS

DISCUSSION PAPER



NGA22.COM.AU

SUBMITTING MOTIONS

This discussion paper is a call for councils to submit motions for debate at the 2022 National General Assembly (NGA) to be held in Canberra 19 – 22 June 2022.

It has been prepared to assist you and your council in developing your motions. You are encouraged to read all the sections of the paper but are not expected to respond to every issue or question. Your council's motion/s can address one or more of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au and received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.

The theme of the 2022 NGA is – Partners in Progress.

The NGA aims to focus on how partnerships, particularly between the Australian Government and Local Governments, can tackle immediate challenges facing communities as well as confidently facing the future.

In submitting your council's motion/s you are encouraged to focus on how partnership can address national issues at the local level, and new ways the Australia Government could partner to strengthen the local government sector to advance community well-being, local economic development, create jobs, address environmental challenges, climate change and complex social issues such as housing affordability.

The National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA) is an important opportunity for you and your council to influence the national policy agenda and promote new ways of strengthening the local government sector and our communities.

Note: If your council does submit a motion there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to that motion if required.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2022 NGA.



To submit your motion go to:
alga.asn.au/

KEY DATES

CRITERIA FOR MOTIONS

To be eligible for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers, and subsequent debate on the floor of the NGA, motions must meet the following criteria:

1. be relevant to the work of local government nationally
2. not be focussed on a specific location or region – unless the project has national implications. You will be asked to justify why your motion has strategic importance and should be discussed at a national conference
3. be consistent with the themes of the NGA
4. complement or build on the policy objectives of your state and territory local government association
5. be submitted by a council which is a financial member of their state or territory local government association
6. propose a clear action and outcome i.e. call on the Australian Government to do something; and
7. not be advanced on behalf of external third parties that may seek to use the NGA to apply pressure to Board members, or to gain national political exposure for positions that are not directly relevant to the work of, or in the national interests of, local government.

Motions should generally be in a form that seeks the NGA's support for a particular action or policy change at the Federal level which will assist local governments to meet local community needs.

Motions should commence as follows - *This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to*

Example

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to restore Local Government Financial Assistance Grants to a level equal to at least 1% of Commonwealth taxation revenue.

OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

Please note that it is important to complete the background section on the form. Submitters of motions should not assume that NGA delegates will have background knowledge of the issue. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion. Please note that motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.

Try to keep motions practical, focussed and relatively simple. Complex motions with multiple dot point can be difficult to implement and to advance.

All motions submitted will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-Committee, in consultation with state and territory local government associations, to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the NGA Business Papers. When reviewing motions, the Sub-Committee considers the criteria, clarity of the motion and the importance and relevance of the issue to local government. If there are any questions about the substance or intent of a motion, ALGA will raise these with the nominated contact officer. With the agreement of the submitting council, these motions may be edited before inclusion in the NGA Business Papers.

To ensure an efficient and effective debate where there are numerous motions on a similar issue, the ALGA Board NGA Subcommittee will group the motions together under an overarching strategic motion. The strategic motions have either been drafted by ALGA or are based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter. Debate will focus on the strategic motions. Associated sub-motions will be debated by exception only or in accordance with the debating rules.

Any motion deemed to be primarily concerned with local or state issues will be referred to the relevant state or territory local government association and will not be included in the NGA Business Papers.

Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au. All motions require, among other things, a contact officer, a clear national objective, a summary of the key arguments in support of the motion, and endorsement of your council. Motions should be received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.

Introduction

As Australia emerges from the crisis management phase of the COVID-19 global pandemic, attention now turns to rebuilding and to the future.

By the time of the NGA in June 2022, the next federal government and 47th Parliament of Australia, will almost certainly have been elected.

Prior to the election the major political parties will have campaigned on priorities and made numerous policy and programs commitments that will help shape our nation's future.

Invariably, in government, these policies and programs will need to be refined, developed and implemented. Almost certainly they will need to be adapted to meet changing circumstances, emerging issues and local and regional needs.

We know from previous elections that governments will not be able to achieve their policy agenda alone. They need reliable partners committed to playing their part in taking the nation forward, working together on mutual goals and advancing national prosperity for all.

During the election campaign, ALGA will be working extensively with state and territory local government association members, and many of you, to advance the national priorities highlighted in the Federal Election manifesto 'Don't' Leave Local Communities Behind'.

These priorities were significantly influenced by many of the resolutions of past NGAs.

Whether the Coalition Government is returned or a new Government formed, the 2022 NGA provides the first major opportunity to engage with relevant portfolio Ministers and key members of the new Government.

Most importantly, it provides you - the elected representatives of Australia's local councils and communities - with the opportunity to reaffirm our national priorities and to place new ideas on the national policy agenda.

The Immediate Recovery Challenges

Government at all levels have collaborated to avert the worst possible health and economic outcomes of the COVID-19 pandemic across Australia.

By November 2021 most states had reached or made significant progress in reaching the 80% or more vaccination threshold.

Every community was affected, some more than others, and local government has been at the forefront of developing local solutions to local challenges.

Given the economic and social impacts of the COVID pandemic on communities over the past 2 years, are there issues that need to be addressed by a new partnership between the Commonwealth Government and local governments?

Given the impacts of the COVID pandemic on your council and other councils around the country, are their issues that a partnership between the Commonwealth Government and local government should address?

Jobs

In September 2021 the national, seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, was 5.2% (ABS). The underemployment rate was 9.5% with monthly hours worked decreasing by 1 million hours. Roy Morgan's survey work suggests Australian unemployment (unadjusted) was 9.2% in October with underemployment at 8.6%.

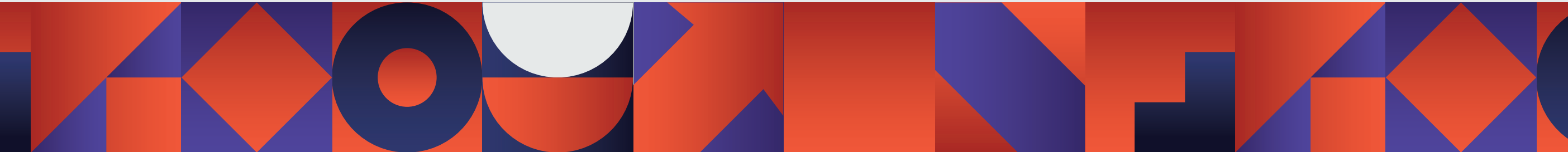
National statistics however mask variations at the state, regional and local level. State and Territory unemployment ranged from 3.9% in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, 5.1% in Queensland and Tasmania, 5.3% in South Australia, NSW 5.4%, Victoria 5.6% and the Australian Capital Territory 6.6%. Similarly, regional and local community unemployment vary from the national average reflecting local circumstances and the different impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, lockdowns and their flow-on effects have on the local economy. Youth unemployment and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander unemployment is also consistently higher.

As an employer of staff and of contractors, as well as a facilitator of local economic development, local government can play a key role in addressing unemployment and underemployment.

In keeping with the ALGA Federal election manifesto, 'Don't' Leave Local Communities Behind' local solutions are required for local circumstances.

What new partnership program could the Australian Government develop to take advantage of local government's knowledge of the local economy, geographic spread across the country and its ability to create jobs?

As an employer, what are the pre-requisites for councils to create more good quality, secure local jobs that build community capacity and address local workforce skills shortages?



Building Back Better Businesses

The economic shock of the past 2 years has cause unprecedented disruption to local businesses and communities. While many businesses have adapted to difficult circumstances, some have not survived. The current vacant shops fronts and offices of the streetscapes in our cities and towns is evidence of the challenges that our local businesses, local industry and communities have faced.

The capacity of the private sector, and small business in particular, to bounce back is untested.

What new partnership programs could the Australian Government introduce to take advantage of local government’s role in economic development, including to support local businesses?

Opening Australia’s Borders

As previously mentioned, by November 2021 most states had reached or made significant progress in reaching the 80% or more vaccination threshold. At this point, under the National Plan to Transition Australian National COVID-19 Response, governments were committed to introducing new measures such as opening international borders, minimising cases in the community without ongoing restrictions or lockdowns, Covid vaccination boosters encouraged and provided as necessary, and allowing uncapped inbound arrivals for all vaccinated persons, without quarantine.

As Australia opens-up its international borders economic recovery is expected to accelerate. The return of expats, international students, overseas migration and international tourism will increase population, supply of labour and demand for goods and services including for accommodation.

In the first instance, economic activity can be expected to return to pre-Covid levels. Over time, with appropriate support, it will grow.

The closure of borders and particularly international borders affected many parts of the tourism industry and the economies of many local communities. While domestic visitors helped fill a gap, recovery of many parts of the industry and the economy of communities that depend heavily on tourisms will depend on the return of international travel.

To do this Australia must position itself to compete in international markets. This comes through offering high quality destinations, services and experiences that highlight the quality and value available in Australia. In addition to delivering a better visitor experience, this should also increase productivity, efficiency and innovation.

In the short term, what new partnership programs could the Australian Government introduce to assist local government meet the return of international students and stronger migration now and into the future?

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to facilitate tourism and the traveller economy?

Workforce Shortages and Re-engineering Work

In November 2021 business representatives report significant labour shortages particularly in the agriculture and hospitality sectors. The lack of backpackers, overseas students and migrant workers, combined with people not wanting to return to the workforce, are just some of the reasons attributed to these shortages.

While opening borders may increase the supply of labour, some argue that there is a more fundamental change in Australia’s workforce and workplaces.

Although not reported in Australia yet, in the United States the post Covid workforce has been associated with what some have called the ‘Great Resignation’ as employees have adjusted their expectations, work life balance and priorities and simply not returned to their old jobs.

Many workers have been required to work from home for extended periods during the pandemic, including working remotely and now look for greater flexibility in their work. Technology and automation are transforming work and the workplace.

Many are prepared to change jobs to maximise this flexibility and the benefits derived from it. Traditionally this has led to wage pressure but coupled with demand for greater workplace flexibility employers need to be innovative to attract and retain employees. As an employer, councils are not immune and will also need to develop these strategies.

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help support an influx of skilled migrants?

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help councils attract and retain appropriately trained workers and employees?



Climate change

The United Nations Conference (COP) of Parties 26 held in Glasgow 2021 focused global attention on climate change and global and national efforts to achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees.

For decades local governments have played an important leadership role in addressing climate change. Councils have supported the adoption of a wide range of community-based programs and initiatives to lower the carbon footprint of local communities. As a sector, local government has led the debate for lowering carbon emissions, sourcing renewable energy, responded creatively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills, facilitated the construction of green buildings and water sensitive design of cities and towns.

Pragmatically, local government has been at the forefront to address the impacts of climate change and adaptation to climate change. These impacts include an increased number of days with high temperatures, less rainfall and more droughts in southern Australia, less snow, more intense rainfall and fire weather, stronger cyclones, and sea level rise. These changes will increase stress on Australia’s infrastructure and physical assets and natural ecosystems that are already threatened, and significantly affect agriculture, forestry, fisheries, transport, health, tourism, finance and disaster risk management.

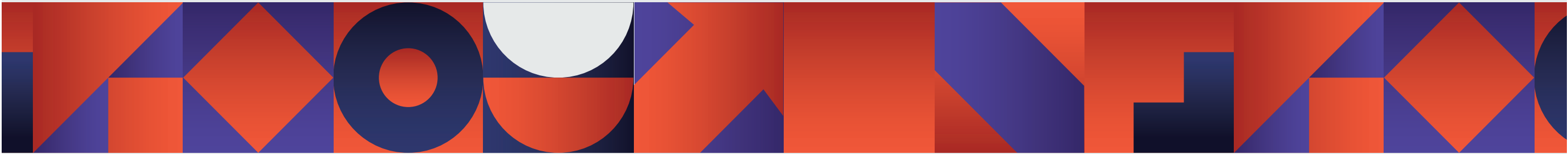
*How do we work together to ensure that there is local adaptation to climate change and climate extremes?
What partnerships are available to achieve climate neutrality?*

Natural Disasters

With the high-risk weather season commencing, many councils will be engaging with their communities about disaster preparedness, resilience and recovery. Not only have we experienced one of Australia’s worst bushfire seasons in 2019-20, but some councils also had to deal with multiple disaster events within a 12 month period. Some councils have had to deal with bushfires, followed by storms, flooding, hailstorms, more flooding and COVID-19. These multiple disasters have had a devastating effect on many councils’ financial sustainability and their ability to fund mitigation measures for the upcoming high risk weather season. Smaller rural and regional councils are further financially challenged and require help with preparedness and mitigation, as they currently have zero capacity to fund major mitigation projects.

The Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements recognised that councils need help. It concluded that without assistance many local governments cannot undertake the roles and responsibilities allocated to them by their State/ Territory Governments.

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to address natural disasters to assist in recovery and build resilience?



Environment

Local government plays a critical role in environmental management including environment protection.

“Australia’s Strategy for Nature 2019 – 2030” recognises that we all have a role in securing nature as the foundation of our existence. It is an overarching framework for all national, state and territory and local strategies, legislation, policies and actions that target nature. It has 3 goals:

- 1. Connecting all Australians with nature:
- 2. Care for nature in all its diversity, and
- 3. Share and Build knowledge.

To achieve these goals there are a variety of options for joint action to reduce threats and their impacts include ensuring the design and management of the protected area network considers and accommodates future threat scenarios and establishes robust mechanisms to respond effectively to new and emerging threats. The strategy suggests there are opportunities to ‘... improve planning, regulation, environmental impact assessment and approvals processes. In addition, threat abatement activities could include targeted pest management, ecosystem restoration (integrated fire management, revegetation), pollution control, greenhouse gas emissions management and climate change adaptation’.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to help support the implementation of the Australian Strategy for Nature 2019 – 2030 and take advantage of local knowledge?

What new programs could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to help to reduce threats and risks to nature and build resilience?

The Circular Economy

The 2019 National Waste Policy Action Plan applies principles of a circular economy to waste management to support better and repeated use of our resources. The circular economy principles for waste are:

- 1. Avoid waste
- 2. Improve resource recovery
- 3. Increase use of recycled material and build demand and markets for recycled products
- 4. Better manage material flows to benefit human health, the environment and the economy
- 5. Improve information to support innovation, guide investment and enable informed consumer decisions.

Councils play a major role in the management of household and domestic waste. Therefore, local government has a critical role to play in further developing the circular economy.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to advance the circular economy?

What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government to progress these objectives?

Affordable Housing

The shortage and costs of rental properties and affordable home ownership is causing significant social and economic impacts in cities and towns across Australia, including rural and regional communities. This is due to a range of factors such as changes in recent migration patterns, cheap finance and labour and material shortages in the construction sector.

The impacts on local governments and communities includes housing stress for individuals and families, difficulty in attracting and housing key workers and an increase in homelessness.

The House of Representatives Standing Committee on Tax and Revenue 2021 is leading an inquiry into the contribution of tax and regulation on housing affordability and supply in Australia. Whilst the provision of affordable housing is not a local government responsibility, local governments often facilitate affordable housing within their communities, operating within state/territory planning, financial and other legislation requirements. The housing challenge is different in each community and the council response is dependent on its financial resources and priorities.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government address housing affordability?

What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government to progress this objective?

Conclusion

Thank you for taking the time to read this discussion paper and support for the 2022 National General Assembly of Local Government.

A reminder:

- Motions should be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.asn.au and received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 25 March 2022.
- It is important to complete the background section on the form.
- Motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.
- Motions should be practical, focussed and relatively simple.
- Motions must meet the criteria published at the front of this paper.
- When your council submits a motion there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the National General Assembly to move and speak to that motion if required.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2022 NGA.



CO2/22

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO3/22

Subject: Investment Report - November 2021

Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 30 November 2021.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of November, the portfolio provided a solid return of +0.11% (actual) or +1.40% p.a. (annualised), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of 0.00% (actual) or 0.07% p.a. (annualised).
- The overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade in August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further downgrade to BBB is now represented by a single FRN maturing 30 March 2022. Council will hold to maturity given this FRN is currently our best performing and within our risk profile.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as the state of NSW continues its reopening and public health orders remain. Investments will be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for November 2021 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - November 2021

CO3/22

Purpose

The Local Government (General) Regulation requires a written report to be provided to the Ordinary meeting of the Council giving details of all monies invested and a certificate as to whether or not the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As at 30 November 2021, Council held investments with a market value of \$146.09 million. The portfolio value increased during November by ~\$36.52 million. \$33.5 million of this increase is loan funds incorporated into the portfolio until such time as they are needed to fund the Heffron Project. The remaining increase of \$3.02 million is representative of a positive cash flow for the month reflecting the net effect of revenue receipts, rates, grants and miscellaneous payments, offset by capital works expenditure and other operational payments.

The size of the investment portfolio varies significantly from month to month because of cash flows for the period. Cash outflows (expenditure) are typically relatively stable from one month to another. Cash inflows (income) are cyclical and are largely dependent on the rates instalment due dates and the timing of grant payments including receipt of the Financial Assistance Grants.

The investment portfolio as at 30 November 2021 is ~\$47.45 million more than the same time last year or \$13.95 million more excluding the loan funds. This represents a stable cash flow as COVID-19 restrictions ease and as the state of NSW continues its roadmap for complete reopening.

Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis and:

- ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result,
- ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- manage and financing capital projects.

At its meeting on 7 December 2021 the RBA decided to:

- maintain the cash rate target at 10 basis points and the interest rate on Exchange Settlement balances of zero per cent
- continue to purchase government securities at the rate of \$4 billion a week until at least mid-February 2022.

"The Australian economy is recovering from the setback caused by the Delta outbreak. High rates of vaccination and substantial policy support are underpinning this recovery. Household consumption is rebounding strongly and the outlook for business investment has improved. The emergence of the Omicron strain is a new source of uncertainty, but it is not expected to derail the recovery. The economy is expected to return to its pre-Delta path in the first half of 2022."

The RBA's outlook and expectations for the Australian economy have not changed, and the cash rate will not be increased until:

- "Until actual (underlying) inflation is sustainably within the 2-3% target range" (would like to see consecutive quarters within this range); and
- The unemployment rate drops to around 4.25% (currently it is officially at 4.6% but masked by a significant drop in the participation rate – the real rate is above +7%)
- Wage growth to surpass +3% (it has not been above this level for the past 8 years).

The RBA's central scenario is still consistent with a 2024 rate hike, although they acknowledged the upside case of a 2023 rate hike (data dependent).

On Call Funds

On call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The balance of available on call funds was increased to cover the shortfall in income over the pandemic period in 2020 and continues to be held as we monitor the ongoing COVID-19 situation. The on-call balance at month end is \$22.02M or 15.07% of the total portfolio. These additional on call funds will continue to be monitored and reviewed in line with anticipated operational requirements

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 November 2021	Movement	Balance 30 November 2021	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$8,787,104	\$3,171,509	\$11,958,613	0.20%
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$10,054,729	\$3,297	\$10,058,026	0.40%

The Cash Expense Cover Ratio as at 30 November 2021 of 10.8 months indicates that Council can continue to pay for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow for this period. The OLG benchmark for this ratio is three months.

Term Deposits

- At month end, the portfolio included \$101.5 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 69.47% of the total investment portfolio.
- One term deposit of \$1.5 million matured in November.
- Twenty-five new term deposits were placed during November totalling \$43.0 million.
- As at the end of November, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 0.76% p.a. (up 26bp from the previous month).

A	Rating	Balance 1 November 2021	Movement	Balance 30 November 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/09/2020	16/03/2022	0.83%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/09/2020	19/09/2022	0.85%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	30/09/2020	12/1/2022	0.80%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	3/11/2020	8/12/2021	0.60%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	3/11/2020	27/04/2022	0.70%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	13/11/2020	09/11/2022	0.82%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	0	01/12/2020	03/11/2021	0.52%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	03/12/2020	07/12/2022	0.70%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	08/12/2020	15/12/2021	0.55%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/02/2021	19/01/2022	0.42%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/02/2021	29/03/2023	0.62%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/02/2021	28/06/2023	0.65%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	22/6/2022	0.55%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	09/03/2022	0.48%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	08/03/2021	19/01/2022	0.41%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	6/4/2022	0.41%
ING	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	29/6/2022	0.45%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/4/2021	20/4/2022	0.41%

C03/22

NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/06/2021	22/12/2021	0.31%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/06/2021	23/03/2022	0.33%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	06/08/2021	02/02/2022	0.30%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/08/2021	09/02/2022	0.30%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	26/08/2021	06/07/2022	0.31%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	27/08/2021	14/09/2022	0.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	30/08/2021	20/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	04/05/2022	0.36%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	13/09/2023	0.65%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	20/09/2021	0.65%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	28/09/2022	0.42%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/09/2021	27/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	03/09/2021	12/10/2022	0.41%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/09/2021	22/12/2021	0.25%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	27/09/2023	0.60%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	19/10/2022	0.36%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	29/09/2021	24/01/2022	0.24%
WBC	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/10/2021	2/11/2022	0.46%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	1/11/2021	19/04/2023	0.99%
ICBC	AA-	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	13/12/2023	1.22%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	20/12/2023	1.27%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	27/12/2023	1.28%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	03/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	10/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	23/12/2024	1.64%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	31/12/2024	1.65%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	08/01/2025	1.65%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	15/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	22/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	28/12/2022	0.70%
WBC	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	18/01/2023	0.63%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	25/01/2023	0.74%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	01/02/2023	0.76%
CBA	AA-	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	15/03/2023	0.84%
CBA	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	12/04/2023	0.85%
ICBC	A	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	26/04/2023	0.83%

ICBC	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	14/6/2023	0.95%
ICBC	A	0	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	21/06/2023	0.96%
ICBC	A	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	18/11/2021	05/07/2023	1.00%
NAB	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	26/11/2021	15/06/2022	0.40%
Total		\$60,000,000	\$41,500,000	\$101,500,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$20.856 million in floating rate notes, making up 14.28% of the total portfolio.
- FRNs are classified as “held for trading” and are required to be reported at the latest indicative market valuations at month end.
- The indicative market value of the FRNs as at the 30 November 2021 decreased by ~\$25 thousand. Over November, amongst the senior major banks FRNs physical credit securities were marked up to 6bp wider at the long end of the curve.
- During November, Council sold out of the following FRNs. These funds were reinvested into higher yielding term deposits.

Investment	Rating	Maturity Date	Face Value	Realised Gain (\$)
WBC	AA-	16/11/2023	\$2,000,000	\$27,660
CBA	AA-	11/01/2024	\$3,000,000	\$55,350
NAB	AA-	26/02/2024	\$3,000,000	\$48,900

- Council will continue to look at opportunities and new issuances as they become available, and switch if viable.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 30 November 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
AMP	BBB	\$992,820	\$1,000,593	21/03/2019	30/03/2022	90D BBSW + 129 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,016,008	07/08/2019	07/08/2024	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
Citibank	A+	\$1,000,000	\$1,013,100	14/11/2019	14/11/2024	90D BBSW + 88 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	\$2,018,016	21/01/2021	21/01/2025	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,015,792	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,313,628	30/7/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
Bank of China	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,005,483	18/08/2020	18/08/2023	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
UBS	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,982,246	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CBC	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,772	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,691,551	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,067,131	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,731,475	15/09/2021	15/9/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts
Total		\$20,842,820	\$20,855,794			

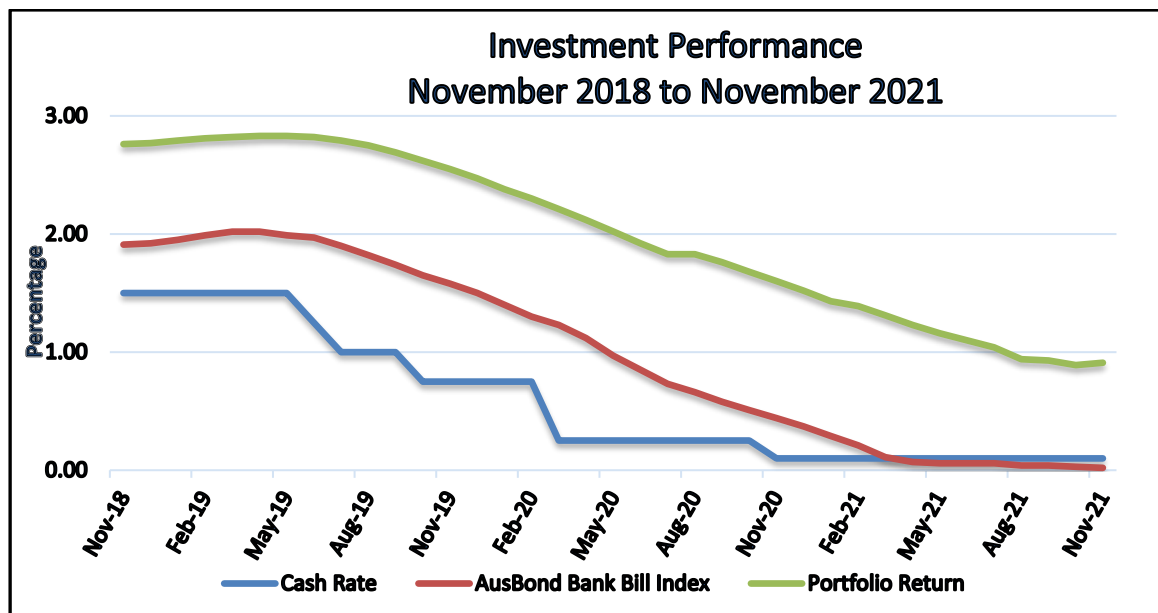
Fixed Bonds

Council purchased at discount \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA rated covered fixed bond with ING Bank Australia. An attractive fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 30 November 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Bank	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,725,707	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,725,707			

Performance

The following graph shows the investment returns achieved against the AusBond Bank Bill Index and the official Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cash interest rate for the period November 2018 to November 2021.



For the month of November, the total portfolio of term deposits (T/Ds) and floating rate notes (FRNs) provided a solid return of +0.11% (actual), or +1.40% p.a. (annualised) outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Index return of +0.00% (actual) and 0.07% p.a. (annualised). The outperformance continues to be driven by a combination of deposits that were originally invested longer than 6 months, as well as the higher yielding FRNs locked in at attractive margins and sold prior to maturity, realising small capital gains and boosting returns. During November, Council sold three FRNs, realising capital gains close to \$132 thousand which significantly increased the overall returns of the portfolio.

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned 0.91% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.89% p.a. The overall return remains solid given deposit rates have again surpassed their all-time lows following the RBA's successive interest rate cuts over the past 18 months.

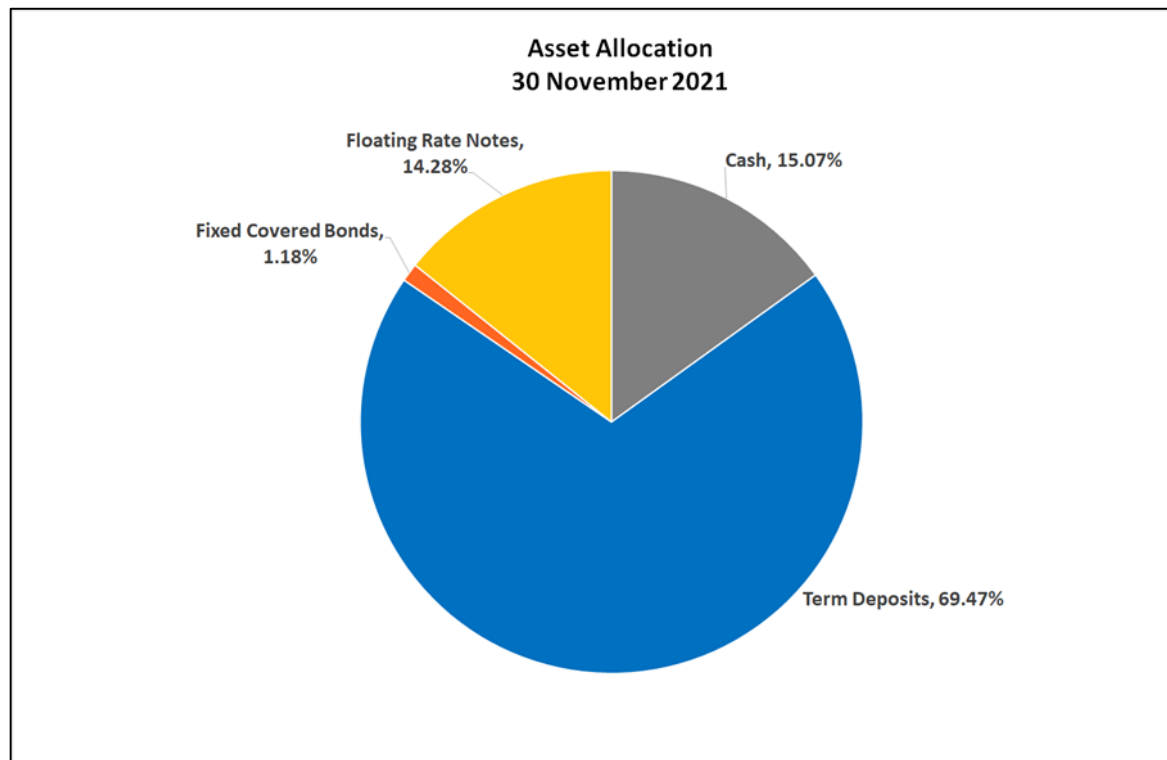
The performance for the month ending 30 November 2021 is summarised below.

Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year
Official Cash Rate	0.01%	0.02%	0.05%	0.04%	0.10%	0.23%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.23%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.06%	0.14%	0.29%	0.24%	0.69%	1.17%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.29%	0.54%	0.80%	0.69%	1.38%	1.45%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.27%	-	-	-	-
Council's Portfolio	0.11%	0.26%	0.45%	0.38%	0.91%	1.26%
Outperformance	0.11%	0.26%	0.44%	0.37%	0.89%	1.03%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

Asset Allocation

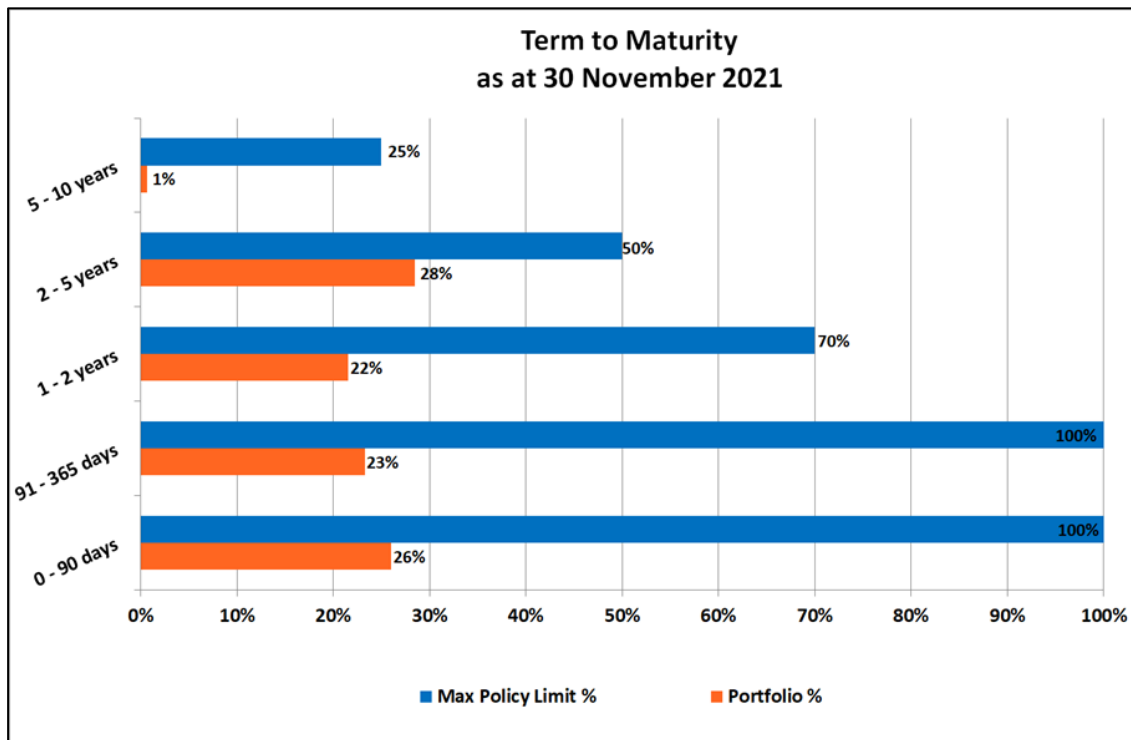
Most of the portfolio is spread between term deposits (69.47%) and senior floating rate notes (14.28%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA and Macquarie Bank (15.07%) and the recent introduction of a "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (1.18%). The FRNs add additional liquidity and are generally accessible within 2-3 business days. FRNs are also dominated by the higher rated ADIs which allows Council to maintain a bias towards the higher rated banks.



Term to Maturity

The portfolio remains diversified from a maturity perspective with a spread of maturities out to 5 years. Medium-term (2-5 years) assets account for around 28% of the total investment portfolio.

C03/22



Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$38,016,639	26.02%	10%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$34,000,593	23.27%	20%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$31,505,483	21.57%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$41,575,425	28.46%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	\$1,000,000	0.68%	0%	25%

The investment portfolio is regularly reviewed to maximise investment performance and minimise risk. Comparisons are made between existing investments with available products that are not part of the Council's portfolio. Independent advice is sought on new investment opportunities.

Credit Quality

As at the end of September, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council had an overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade on 27th August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further one notch downgrade to BBB in September 2020. S&P stated that *"the overall creditworthiness of the AMP group is weaker"* and that *"the group is exposed to challenges that may disrupt its overall strategic direction and its ability to effectively execute its strategy."*

AMP Bank investments held at time of ratings downgrade August 2019:	\$8,981,125
Balance of holdings as at 30 November 2021:	\$1,000,593

Council's investment advisors *"have no issues with Council's investments with AMP Bank, given they are senior ranked assets, extremely low risk and high up the bank capital structure. The bank continues to have a robust balance sheet with their level of capital remaining above the minimum regulatory requirement set by APRA."* Council will receive the full principal at maturity (late March 2022), along with the quarterly interest payments.

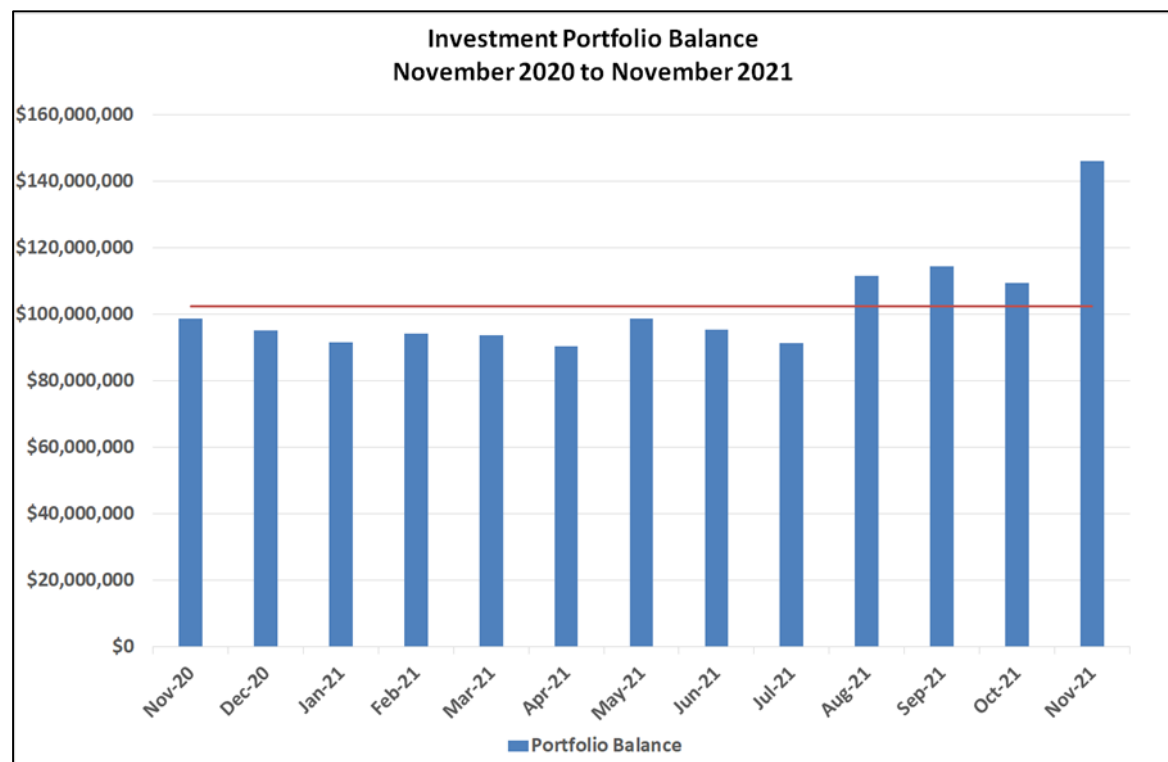
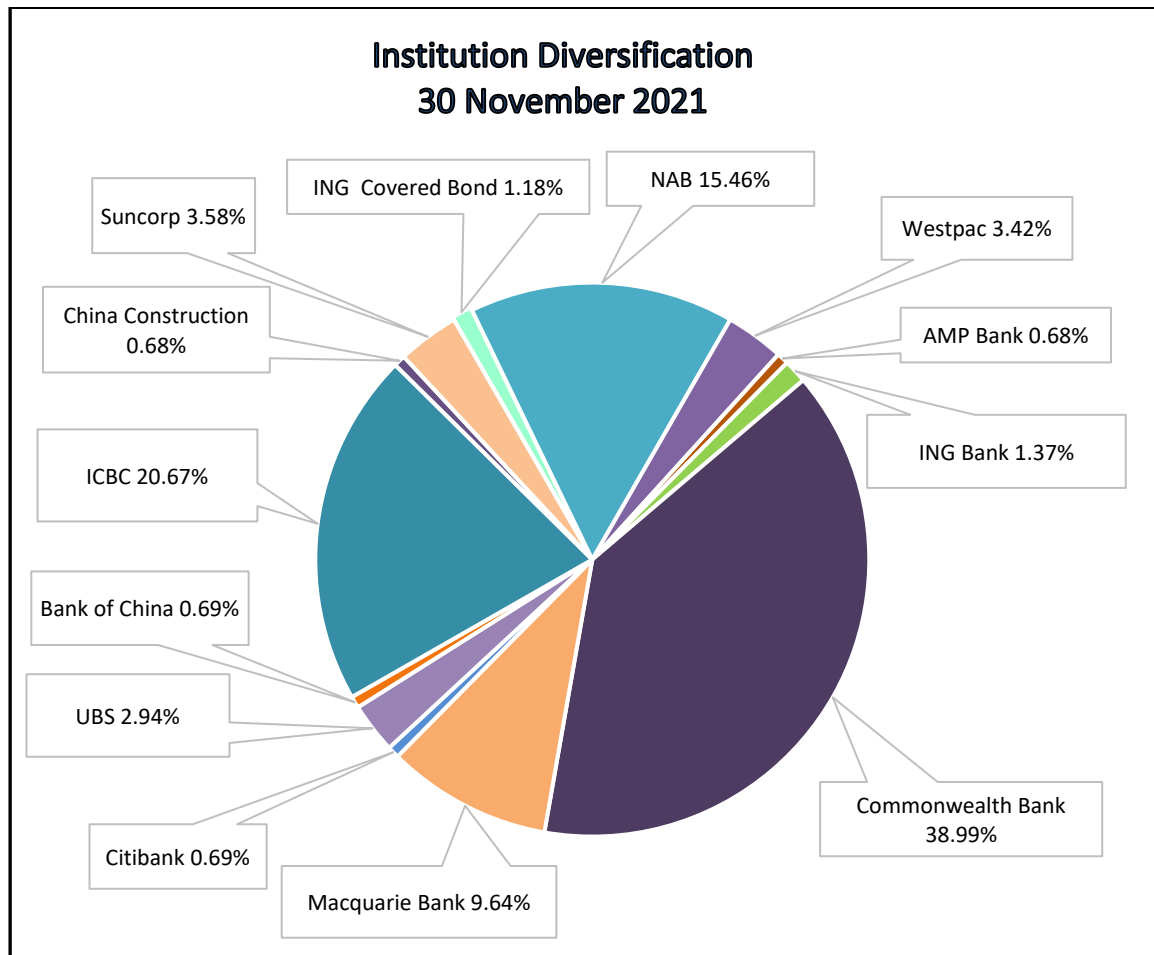
Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,725,707	1.18%	100%	\$144,372,433
✓	AA Category	\$84,543,760	57.87%	100%	\$61,554,380
✓	A Category	\$58,828,080	40.27%	80%	\$58,050,432
X	BBB Category	\$1,000,593	0.68%	0.00%	-\$1,000,593
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%	\$0

Counterparty

The table below shows the individual counterparty exposures against Council's current investment policy based on long term S&P ratings

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	ING Covered	AAA	\$1,725,707	1.18%	40%	\$56,713,549
✓	CBA	AA-	\$56,958,613	38.99%	40%	\$1,480,643
✓	NAB	AA-	\$22,585,147	15.46%	40%	\$35,854,109
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$5,000,000	3.42%	40%	\$53,439,256
✓	Citibank	A+	\$1,013,100	0.69%	25%	\$35,511,435
✓	UBS	A+	\$4,295,874	2.94%	25%	\$32,228,661
✓	ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	1.37%	25%	\$34,524,535
✓	Bank of China	A	\$1,005,483	0.69%	25%	\$35,519,052
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$14,089,826	9.64%	25%	\$22,434,709
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$5,231,475	3.58%	25%	\$31,293,060
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$30,191,551	20.67%	25%	\$6,332,984
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$1,000,772	0.68%	25%	\$35,523,763
X	AMP Bank	BBB	\$1,000,593	0.68%	0%	-\$1,000,593

CO3/22



Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The budget provision for investment income is \$642,409.00. Income received to 30 November is \$277,751.90, representing 43.24% of the budget year to date. Historically low interest rates in conjunction with the government term funding facility which has provided deposit-taking institutions with low-cost borrowings continues to impact returns.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds may only be invested in the form of investment notified by Order of the Minister dated 12 January 2011. The Local Government (General) Regulation prescribes the records that must be maintained in relation to Council's Investment Policy.

Conclusion

Funds are invested with the aim of achieving budgeted income in the 2020-21 financial year and outperforming the AusBond Bank Bill Index over a 12-month period.

All investments as at 30 November 2021 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Gail Johnston, Financial Operations Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 30 November 2021

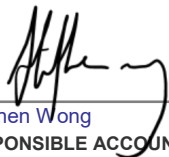
Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer

made pursuant to Clause 212(1)(b) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

I hereby certify that all investments as at 30 November 2021 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Sept 2021).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 30 November 2021 meet the requirements of section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993* including the Ministerial Investment Order (2011).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 30 November 2021, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

7 December 2021

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO4/22

Subject: Investment Report - December 2021

Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 31 December 2021.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of December, the portfolio provided a solid return of +0.07% (actual) or +0.78% p.a. (annualised), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of 0.00% (actual) or 0.04% p.a. (annualised).
- The overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade in August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further downgrade to BBB is now represented by a single FRN maturing 30 March 2022. Council will hold to maturity given this FRN is currently our best performing and within our risk profile.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as the variant 'Omicron' continues to exist within the community. Investments will be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for December 2021 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - December 2021

CO4/22

Purpose

The Local Government (General) Regulation requires a written report to be provided to the Ordinary meeting of the Council giving details of all monies invested and a certificate as to whether or not the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As at 31 December 2021, Council held investments with a market value of \$145.988 million. The portfolio value decreased during December by ~\$110.2 thousand. The decrease is representative of a negative cash flow for the month reflecting the net effect of revenue receipts, rates, grants and miscellaneous payments, offset by capital works expenditure and other operational payments.

The size of the investment portfolio varies significantly from month to month because of cash flows for the period. Cash outflows (expenditure) are typically relatively stable from one month to another. Cash inflows (income) are cyclical and are largely dependent on the rates instalment due dates and the timing of grant payments including receipt of the Financial Assistance Grants.

The investment portfolio as at 31 December 2021 is ~\$50.71 million more than the same time last year or \$17.21 million more excluding the loan funds. This represents a stable cash flow despite the latest emergence of "Omicron" variant of Covid-19.

Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis and:

- ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result,
- ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- manage and financing capital projects.

At the RBAs last meeting on 7 December 2021 the RBA decided to:

- maintain the cash rate target at 10 basis points and the interest rate on Exchange Settlement balances of zero per cent
- continue to purchase government securities at the rate of \$4 billion a week until at least mid-February 2022.

"The Australian economy is recovering from the setback caused by the Delta outbreak. High rates of vaccination and substantial policy support are underpinning this recovery. Household consumption is rebounding strongly and the outlook for business investment has improved. The emergence of the Omicron strain is a new source of uncertainty, but it is not expected to derail the recovery. The economy is expected to return to its pre-Delta path in the first half of 2022."

The RBA's outlook and expectations for the Australian economy have not changed, and the cash rate will not be increased until:

- "Until actual (underlying) inflation is sustainably within the 2-3% target range" (would like to see consecutive quarters within this range); and
- The unemployment rate drops to around 4.25% (currently it is officially at 4.6% but masked by a significant drop in the participation rate – the real rate is above +7.5%)
- Wage growth to surpass +3% (it has not been above this level for the past 8 years).

The RBA's central scenario is still consistent with a 2024 rate hike, although they acknowledged the upside case of a 2023 rate hike (data dependent).

On Call Funds

On call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The balance of available on call funds was increased to cover the shortfall in income over the pandemic period in 2020 and continues to be held as we monitor the ongoing COVID-19 situation. The on-call balance at month end is \$15.90M or 10.89% of the total portfolio. These additional on call funds will continue to be monitored and reviewed in line with anticipated operational requirements

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 December 2021	Movement	Balance 31 December 2021	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$11,958,613	-\$3,123,122	\$8,835,491	0.20%
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$10,058,026	-\$2,996,918	\$7,061,107	0.40%

The Cash Expense Cover Ratio as at 31 December 2021 of 9.93 months indicates that Council can continue to pay for its immediate expenses without additional cash inflow for this period. The OLG benchmark for this ratio is three months.

Term Deposits

- At month end, the portfolio included \$107.5 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 73.64% of the total investment portfolio.
- Four term deposits totalling \$7.0 million matured in December.
- Eight new term deposits were placed during December totalling \$13.0 million.
- As at the end of December, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 0.80% p.a. (up 4bp from the previous month).

A	Rating	Balance 1 December 2021	Movement	Balance 31 December 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/09/2020	16/03/2022	0.83%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/09/2020	19/09/2022	0.85%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	30/09/2020	12/1/2022	0.80%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	0	3/11/2020	8/12/2021	0.60%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	3/11/2020	27/04/2022	0.70%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	13/11/2020	09/11/2022	0.82%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	03/12/2020	07/12/2022	0.70%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	0	08/12/2020	15/12/2021	0.55%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/02/2021	19/01/2022	0.42%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/02/2021	29/03/2023	0.62%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/02/2021	28/06/2023	0.65%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	22/6/2022	0.55%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	09/03/2022	0.48%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	08/03/2021	19/01/2022	0.41%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	6/4/2022	0.41%
ING	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	29/6/2022	0.45%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/4/2021	20/4/2022	0.41%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	02/06/2021	22/12/2021	0.31%

CO4/22

NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/06/2021	23/03/2022	0.33%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	06/08/2021	02/02/2022	0.30%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/08/2021	09/02/2022	0.30%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	26/08/2021	06/07/2022	0.31%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	27/08/2021	14/09/2022	0.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	30/08/2021	20/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	04/05/2022	0.36%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	13/09/2023	0.65%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	20/09/2023	0.65%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	28/09/2022	0.42%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/09/2021	27/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	03/09/2021	12/10/2022	0.41%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	15/09/2021	22/12/2021	0.25%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	27/09/2023	0.60%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	19/10/2022	0.36%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	29/09/2021	24/01/2022	0.24%
WBC	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/10/2021	2/11/2022	0.46%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/11/2021	19/04/2023	0.99%
ICBC	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	13/12/2023	1.22%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	20/12/2023	1.27%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	27/12/2023	1.28%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	03/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	10/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	23/12/2024	1.64%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	31/12/2024	1.65%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	08/01/2025	1.65%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	15/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	22/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	28/12/2022	0.70%
WBC	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	18/01/2023	0.63%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	25/01/2023	0.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	01/02/2023	0.76%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	15/03/2023	0.84%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	12/04/2023	0.85%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	26/04/2023	0.83%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	14/6/2023	0.95%

ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	21/06/2023	0.96%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	18/11/2021	05/07/2023	1.00%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	26/11/2021	15/06/2022	0.40%
NAB	AA-	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	11/05/2022	0.44%
NAB	AA-	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	13/07/2022	0.52%
NAB	AA-	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	04/12/2022	0.52%
NAB	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	05/04/2023	0.80%
ICBC	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	05/07/2023	1.00%
ICBC	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	11/10/2023	1.10%
NAB	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	18/10/2023	1.05%
ICBC	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	24/01/2024	1.36%
Total		\$101,500,000	\$6,000,000	\$107,500,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$20.867 million in floating rate notes, making up 14.29% of the total portfolio.
- FRNs are classified as “held for trading” and are required to be reported at the latest indicative market valuations at month end.
- The indicative market value of the FRNs as at the 31 December 2021 increased by ~\$10.87 thousands. Over December, amongst the senior major banks FRNs physical credit securities were marked up to 5bp wider at the long end of the curve.
- During December, there was no trading of FRNs.
- Council will continue to look at opportunities and new issuances as they become available, and switch if viable.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 December 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
AMP	BBB	\$992,820	\$1,000,426	21/03/2019	30/03/2022	90D BBSW + 129 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,015,858	07/08/2019	07/08/2024	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
Citibank	A+	\$1,000,000	\$1,012,353	14/11/2019	14/11/2024	90D BBSW + 88 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	\$2,019,684	21/01/2021	21/01/2025	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,015,836	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,313,135	30/7/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
Bank of China	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,005,168	18/08/2020	18/08/2023	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
UBS	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,983,653	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CBC	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,538	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,693,078	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,074,363	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,732,574	15/09/2021	15/9/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts
Total		\$20,842,820	\$20,866,665			

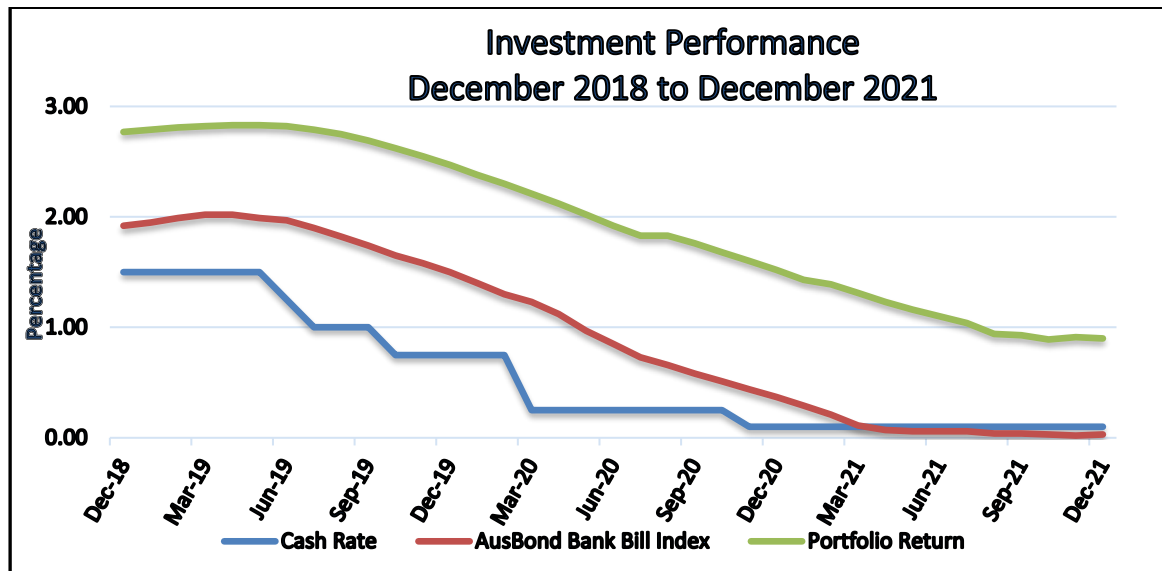
Fixed Bonds

In August 2021, Council purchased at discount \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA rated covered fixed bond with ING Bank Australia. An attractive fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 December 2021	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Bank	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,724,620	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,724,620			

Performance

The following graph shows the investment returns achieved against the AusBond Bank Bill Index and the official Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cash interest rate for the period December 2018 to December 2021.



For the month of December, the total portfolio of term deposits (T/Ds) and floating rate notes (FRNs) provided a solid return of +0.07% (actual), or +0.78% p.a. (annualised) outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Index return of +0.00% (actual) and 0.04% p.a. (annualised). The outperformance continues to be driven by a combination of deposits that were originally invested longer than 6 months, as well as the higher yielding FRNs locked in at attractive margins and sold prior to maturity, realising small capital gains and boosting returns.

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned 0.90% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.88% p.a. The overall return remains solid given deposit rates have again surpassed their all-time lows following the RBA's successive interest rate cuts over the past 18 months.

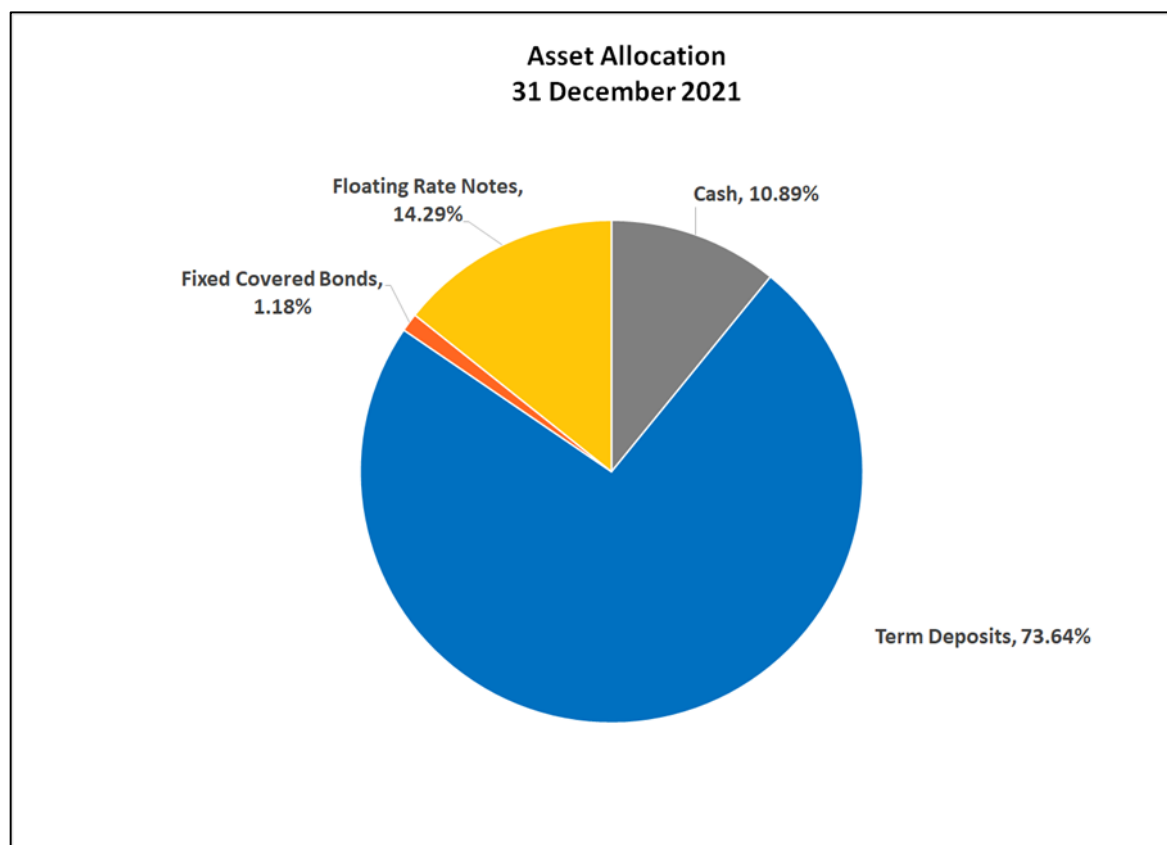
The performance for the month ending 31 December 2021 is summarised below.

Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year
Official Cash Rate	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%	0.05%	0.10%	0.20%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.20%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.07%	0.16%	0.31%	0.31%	0.68%	1.13%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.06%	0.41%	0.75%	0.75%	1.36%	1.40%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.28%	-	-	-	-
Council's Portfolio	0.07%	0.23%	0.45%	0.45%	0.90%	1.21%
Outperformance	0.06%	0.22%	0.43%	0.43%	0.88%	1.02%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

Asset Allocation

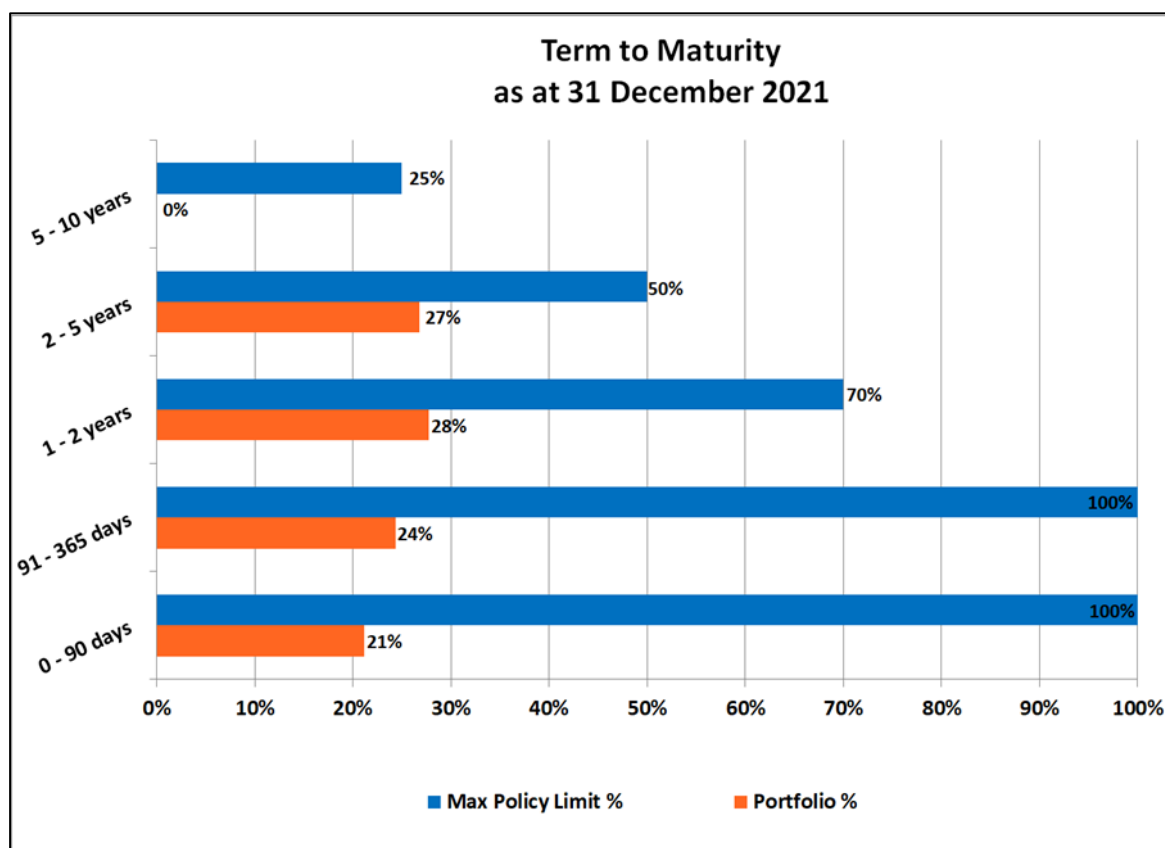
Most of the portfolio is spread between term deposits (73.64%) and senior floating rate notes (14.29%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA and Macquarie Bank (10.89%) and the recent introduction of a "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (1.18%). The FRNs add additional liquidity and are generally accessible within 2-3 business days. FRNs are also dominated by the higher rated ADIs which allows Council to maintain a bias towards the higher rated banks.



Term to Maturity

The portfolio remains diversified from a maturity perspective with a spread of maturities out to 5 years. Medium-term (2-5 years) assets account for around 27% of the total investment portfolio.

CO4/22



Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$30,897,024	21.16%	10%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$35,500,000	24.32%	20%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$40,505,168	27.75%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$39,085,691	26.77%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	0	0%	0%	25%

The investment portfolio is regularly reviewed to maximise investment performance and minimise risk. Comparisons are made between existing investments with available products that are not part of the Council's portfolio. Independent advice is sought on new investment opportunities.

Credit Quality

As at the end of September, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council had an overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade on 27th August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further one notch downgrade to BBB in September 2020. S&P stated that *"the overall creditworthiness of the AMP group is weaker"* and that *"the group is exposed to challenges that may disrupt its overall strategic direction and its ability to effectively execute its strategy."*

AMP Bank investments held at time of ratings downgrade August 2019:	\$8,981,125
Balance of holdings as at 31 December 2021:	\$1,000,426

Council's investment advisors *"have no issues with Council's investments with AMP Bank, given they are senior ranked assets, extremely low risk and high up the bank capital structure. The bank continues to have a robust balance sheet with their level of capital remaining above the minimum regulatory requirement set by APRA."* Council will receive the full principal at maturity (late March 2022), along with the quarterly interest payments.

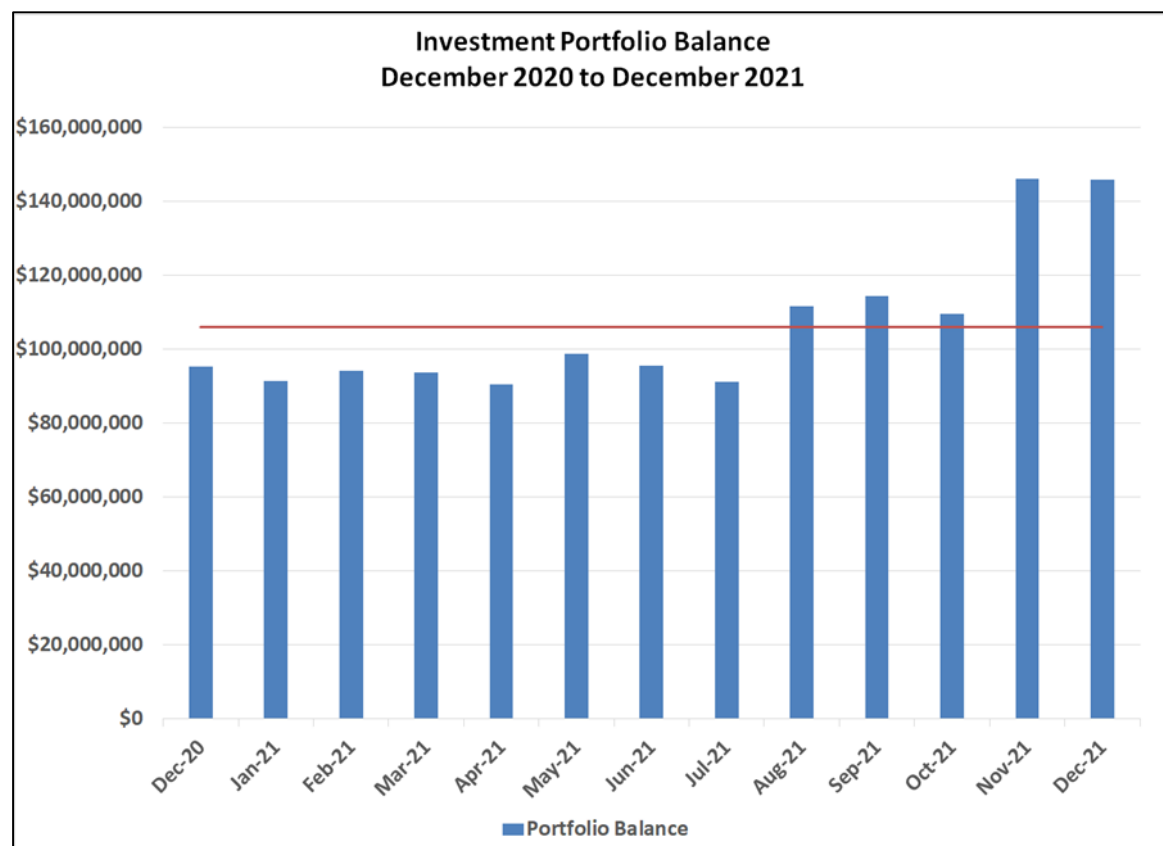
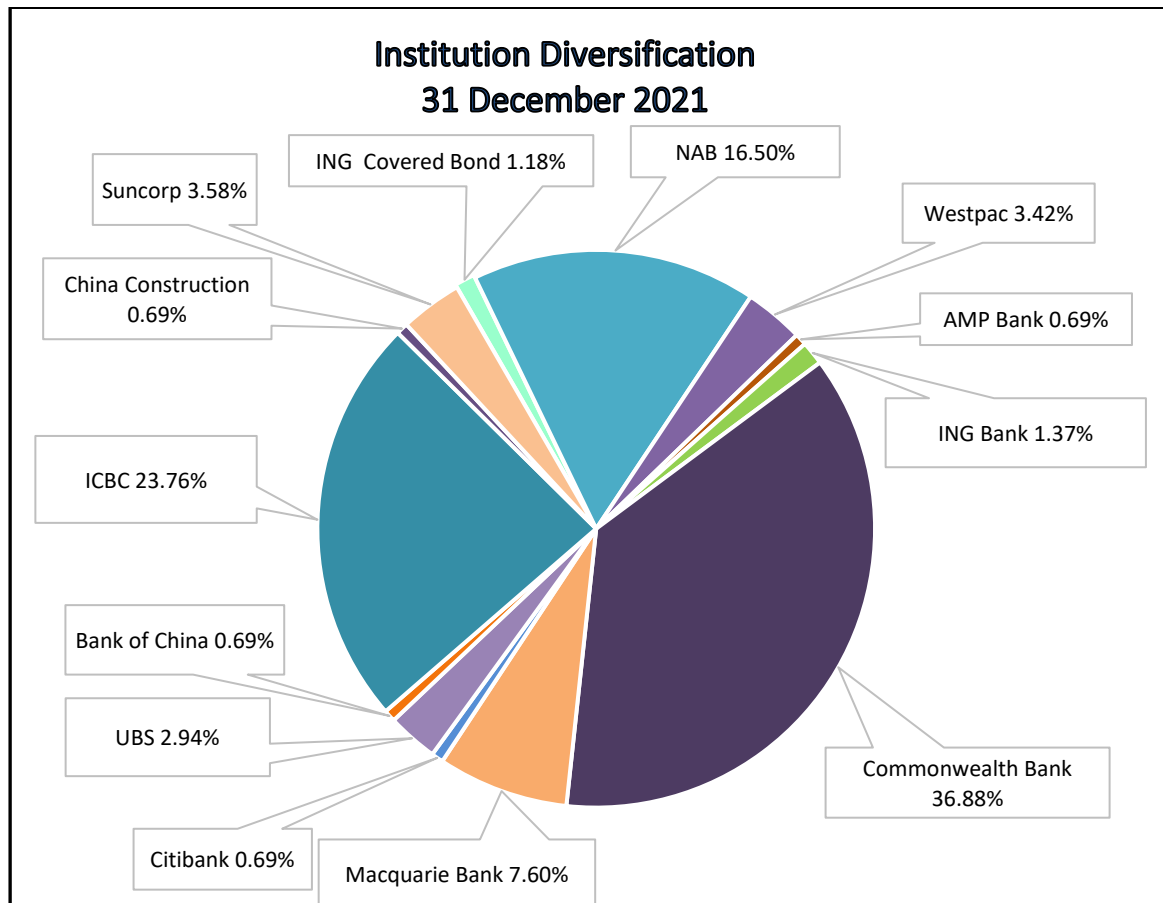
Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,724,620	1.18%	100%	\$144,263,264
✓	AA Category	\$82,929,538	56.81%	100%	\$63,058,346
✓	A Category	\$60,333,300	41.33%	80%	\$56,457,007
X	BBB Category	\$1,000,426	0.69%	0.00%	-\$1,000,426
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%	\$0

Counterparty

The table below shows the individual counterparty exposures against Council's current investment policy based on long term S&P ratings

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	ING Covered	AAA	\$1,724,620	1.18%	40%	\$56,670,534
✓	CBA	AA-	\$53,835,491	36.88%	40%	\$4,559,662
✓	NAB	AA-	\$24,094,047	16.50%	40%	\$34,301,106
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$5,000,000	3.42%	40%	\$53,395,153
✓	Citibank	A+	\$1,012,353	0.69%	25%	\$35,484,618
✓	UBS	A+	\$4,296,788	2.94%	25%	\$32,200,183
✓	ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	1.37%	25%	\$34,496,971
✓	Bank of China	A	\$1,005,168	0.69%	25%	\$35,491,803
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$11,092,801	7.60%	25%	\$25,404,169
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$5,232,574	3.58%	25%	\$31,264,397
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$34,693,078	23.76%	25%	\$1,803,893
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$1,000,538	0.69%	25%	\$35,496,433
X	AMP Bank	BBB	\$1,000,426	0.69%	0%	-\$1,000,426

CO4/22



Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The budget provision for investment income is \$642,409.00. Income received to 31 December is \$372,235.23, representing 57.94% of the budget year to date. Historically low interest rates in conjunction with the government term funding facility which has provided deposit-taking institutions with low-cost borrowings continues to impact returns.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds may only be invested in the form of investment notified by Order of the Minister dated 12 January 2011. The Local Government (General) Regulation prescribes the records that must be maintained in relation to Council's Investment Policy.

Conclusion

Funds are invested with the aim of achieving budgeted income in the 2020-21 financial year and outperforming the AusBond Bank Bill Index over a 12-month period.

All investments as at 31 December 2021 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Xinyu Zhang, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 31 December 2021

Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer

made pursuant to Clause 212(1)(b) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 December 2021 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Sept 2021).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 December 2021 meet the requirements of section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993* including the Ministerial Investment Order (2011).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 December 2021, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

12 January 2022

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO5/22

Subject: Investment Report - January 2022


Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 31 January 2022.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of January, the portfolio provided a solid return of +0.07% (actual) or +0.80% p.a. (annualised), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of 0.00% (actual) or 0.06% p.a. (annualised).
- The overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade in August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further downgrade to BBB is now represented by a single FRN maturing 30 March 2022. Council will hold to maturity given this FRN is currently our best performing and within our risk profile.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as central banks will move from their excessively loose policy measures to a tightening cycle. Investments will be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for January 2022 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - January 2022

CO5/22

Purpose

The Local Government (General) Regulation requires a written report to be provided to the Ordinary meeting of the Council giving details of all monies invested and a certificate as to whether or not the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As at 31 January 2022, Council held investments with a market value of \$143.973 million. The portfolio value decreased during January by ~\$2.025 million. The decrease is representative of a negative cash flow for the month reflecting the net effect of revenue receipts, rates, grants and miscellaneous payments, offset by capital works expenditure and other operational payments.

The size of the investment portfolio varies significantly from month to month because of cash flows for the period. Cash outflows (expenditure) are typically relatively stable from one month to another. Cash inflows (income) are cyclical and are largely dependent on the rates instalment due dates and the timing of grant payments including receipt of the Financial Assistance Grants.

The investment portfolio as at 31 January 2022 is ~\$52.46 million more than the same time last year or \$18.96 million more excluding the loan funds. This represents a stable cash flow despite the latest emergence of "Omicron" variant of Covid-19.

Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis and:

- ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result,
- ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- manage and financing capital projects.

At the RBAs last meeting on 1 February 2021 the RBA decided to:

- maintain the cash rate target at 10 basis points and the interest rate on Exchange Settlement balances of zero per cent
- cease further purchases under the bond purchase program, with the final purchases to take place on 10 February.

"The Omicron outbreak has affected the economy, but it has not derailed the economic recovery. The Australian economy remains resilient, and spending is expected to pick up as case numbers trend lower. The RBA's central forecast is for GDP growth of around 4¼ per cent over 2022 and 2 per cent over 2023. This outlook is supported by household and business balance sheets that are in generally good shape, an upswing in business investment, a large pipeline of construction work and supportive macroeconomic policy settings. The main source of uncertainty continues to be the pandemic."

The RBA's outlook and expectations for the Australian economy have not changed. Ceasing purchases under the bond purchase program does not imply a near-term increase in interest rates, and the cash rate will not be increased until:

- "Until actual (underlying) inflation is sustainably within the 2-3% target range"; and
- the unemployment rate fell by 0.4% to 4.2% in December (consensus 4.5%). The sharp fall takes the unemployment rate to its lowest levels since August 2008.
- wage growth to surpass +3% (it has not been above this level for the past 8 years).

On Call Funds

On call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The balance of available on call funds was increased to cover the shortfall in income over the pandemic period in 2020 and continues to be held as we monitor the ongoing COVID-19 situation. The on-call

balance at month end is \$14.125M or 9.81% of the total portfolio. These additional on call funds will continue to be monitored and reviewed in line with anticipated operational requirements

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 January 2022	Movement	Balance 31 January 2022	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$8,835,491	-\$1,773,284	\$7,062,207	0.20%
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$7,061,107	\$2,399	\$7,063,506	0.40%

Term Deposits

- At month end, the portfolio included \$102 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 70.85% of the total investment portfolio.
- Four term deposits totalling \$5.5 million matured in January 2022.
- During January, there was no new term deposits were placed.
- As at the end of January, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 0.82% p.a. (up 2bp from the previous month).

A	Rating	Balance 1 January 2022	Movement	Balance 31 January 2022	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/09/2020	16/03/2022	0.83%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/09/2020	19/09/2022	0.85%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	-\$1,000,000	0	30/09/2020	12/1/2022	0.80%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	3/11/2020	27/04/2022	0.70%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	13/11/2020	09/11/2022	0.82%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	03/12/2020	07/12/2022	0.70%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	11/02/2021	19/01/2022	0.42%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/02/2021	29/03/2023	0.62%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/02/2021	28/06/2023	0.65%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	22/6/2022	0.55%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/03/2021	09/03/2022	0.48%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	0	08/03/2021	19/01/2022	0.41%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	6/4/2022	0.41%
ING	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/04/2021	29/6/2022	0.45%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/4/2021	20/4/2022	0.41%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/06/2021	23/03/2022	0.33%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	06/08/2021	02/02/2022	0.30%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/08/2021	09/02/2022	0.30%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	26/08/2021	06/07/2022	0.31%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	27/08/2021	14/09/2022	0.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	30/08/2021	20/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	04/05/2022	0.36%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/08/2021	13/09/2023	0.65%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	20/09/2023	0.65%

C05/22

CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	01/09/2021	28/09/2022	0.42%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/09/2021	27/07/2022	0.39%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	03/09/2021	12/10/2022	0.41%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	09/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	27/09/2023	0.60%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	27/09/2021	19/10/2022	0.36%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	-\$1,000,000	0	29/09/2021	24/01/2022	0.24%
WBC	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	21/10/2021	2/11/2022	0.46%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/11/2021	19/04/2023	0.99%
ICBC	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	13/12/2023	1.22%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	20/12/2023	1.27%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	27/12/2023	1.28%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	03/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	10/01/2024	1.29%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	23/12/2024	1.64%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	31/12/2024	1.65%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	08/01/2025	1.65%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/11/2021	15/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	22/01/2025	1.66%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	28/12/2022	0.70%
WBC	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	18/01/2023	0.63%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	25/01/2023	0.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/11/2021	01/02/2023	0.76%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	12/11/2021	15/03/2023	0.84%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	12/04/2023	0.85%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	26/04/2023	0.83%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	18/11/2021	14/6/2023	0.95%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	18/11/2021	21/06/2023	0.96%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	18/11/2021	05/07/2023	1.00%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	26/11/2021	15/06/2022	0.40%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	11/05/2022	0.44%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	13/07/2022	0.52%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	02/12/2021	04/12/2022	0.52%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	05/04/2023	0.80%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	05/07/2023	1.00%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	11/10/2023	1.10%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	18/10/2023	1.05%

ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	02/12/2021	24/01/2024	1.36%
Total		\$107,500,000	-\$5,500,000	\$102,000,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$26.141 million in floating rate notes, making up 18.16% of the total portfolio.
- FRNs are classified as “held for trading” and are required to be reported at the latest indicative market valuations at month end.
- The indicative market value of the FRNs as at the 31 January 2022 increased by ~\$5.298 million. Over January, amongst the senior major banks FRNs physical credit securities were marked up to 7bp wider at the long end of the curve.
- Three new floating rate notes were placed during January totalling \$5.3 million.
- Council will continue to look at opportunities and new issuances as they become available, and switch if viable.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 January 2022	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
AMP	BBB	\$992,820	\$1,000,477	21/03/2019	30/03/2022	90D BBSW + 129 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,014,468	07/08/2019	07/08/2024	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
Citibank	A+	\$1,000,000	\$1,010,956	14/11/2019	14/11/2024	90D BBSW + 88 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	\$2,017,676	21/01/2021	21/01/2025	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,014,952	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,311,608	30/7/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
Bank of China	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,004,654	18/08/2020	18/08/2023	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
UBS	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,979,902	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CBC	A	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,380	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,691,357	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,067,258	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,729,957	15/09/2021	15/9/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	\$1,501,842	14/1/2022	14/1/2027	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Suncorp	AA-	\$1,800,000	\$1,796,245	25/1/2022	25/1/2027	90D BBSW + 78 bpts
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,028	27/1/2022	27/1/2027	90D BBSW + 73 bpts
Total		\$26,142,820	\$26,141,560			

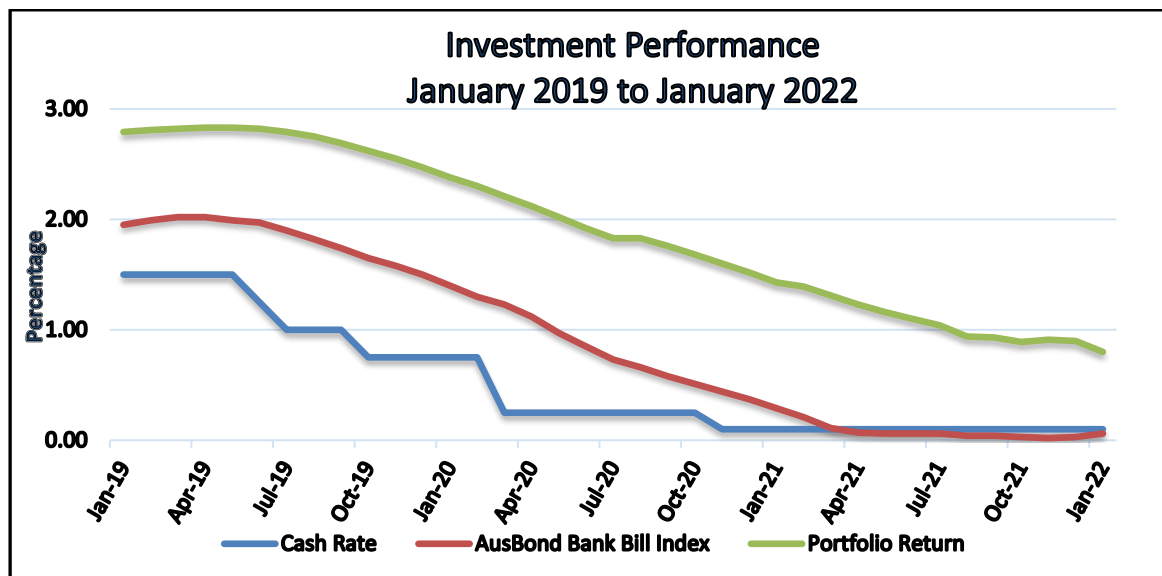
Fixed Bonds

In August 2021, Council purchased at discount \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA rated covered fixed bond with ING Bank Australia. An attractive fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 January 2022	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Bank	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,705,901	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,705,901			

Performance

The following graph shows the investment returns achieved against the AusBond Bank Bill Index and the official Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) cash interest rate for the period January 2019 to January 2022.



For the month of January, the total portfolio of term deposits (T/Ds) and floating rate notes (FRNs) provided a solid return of +0.07% (actual), or +0.80% p.a. (annualised) outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Index return of +0.00% (actual) and 0.06% p.a. (annualised). The outperformance continues to be driven by a combination of deposits that were originally invested longer than 6 months, as well as the higher yielding FRNs locked in at attractive margins and sold prior to maturity, realising small capital gains and boosting returns.

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned 0.89% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.87% p.a. The overall return remains solid given deposit rates have again surpassed their all-time lows following the RBA's successive interest rate cuts over the past 18 months.

The performance for the month ending 31 January 2022 is summarised below.

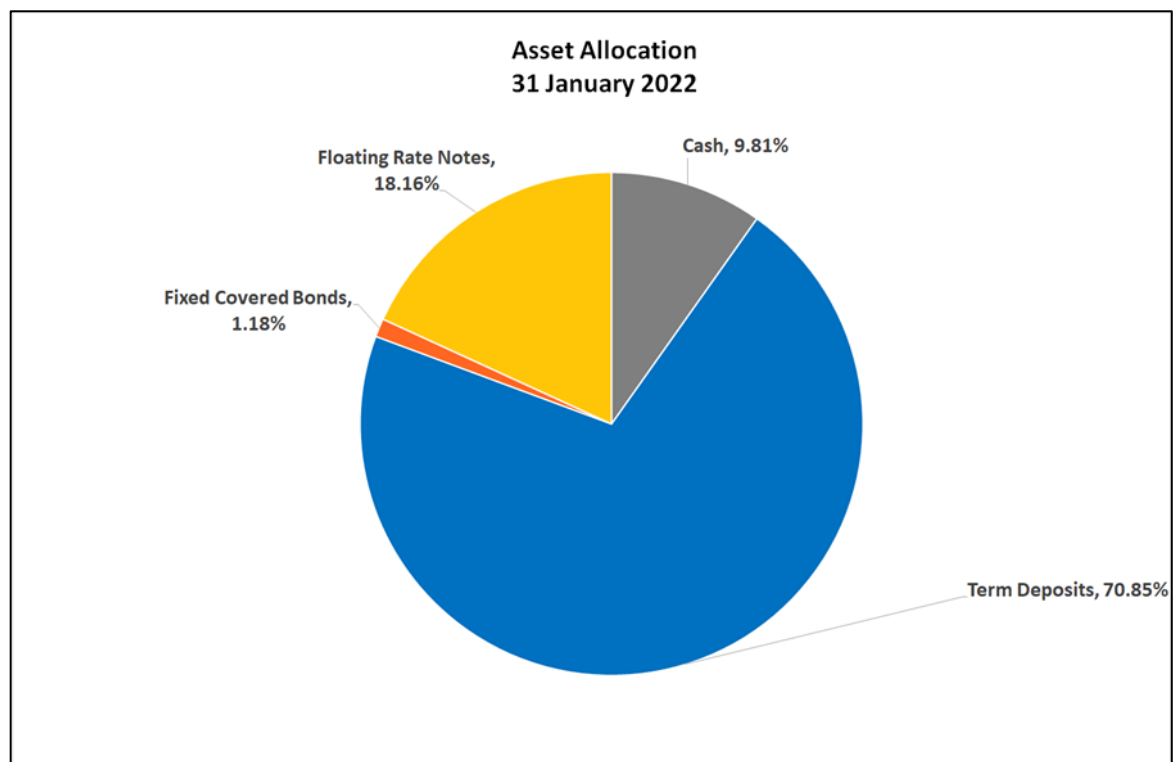
Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year
Official Cash Rate	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%	0.06%	0.10%	0.18%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.16%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.07%	0.19%	0.33%	0.38%	0.67%	1.08%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.06%	0.41%	0.74%	0.82%	1.34%	1.34%

Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.28%	-	-	-	-
Council's Portfolio	0.07%	0.25%	0.45%	0.51%	0.89%	1.16%
Outperformance	0.06%	0.23%	0.44%	0.50%	0.87%	1.01%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

Asset Allocation

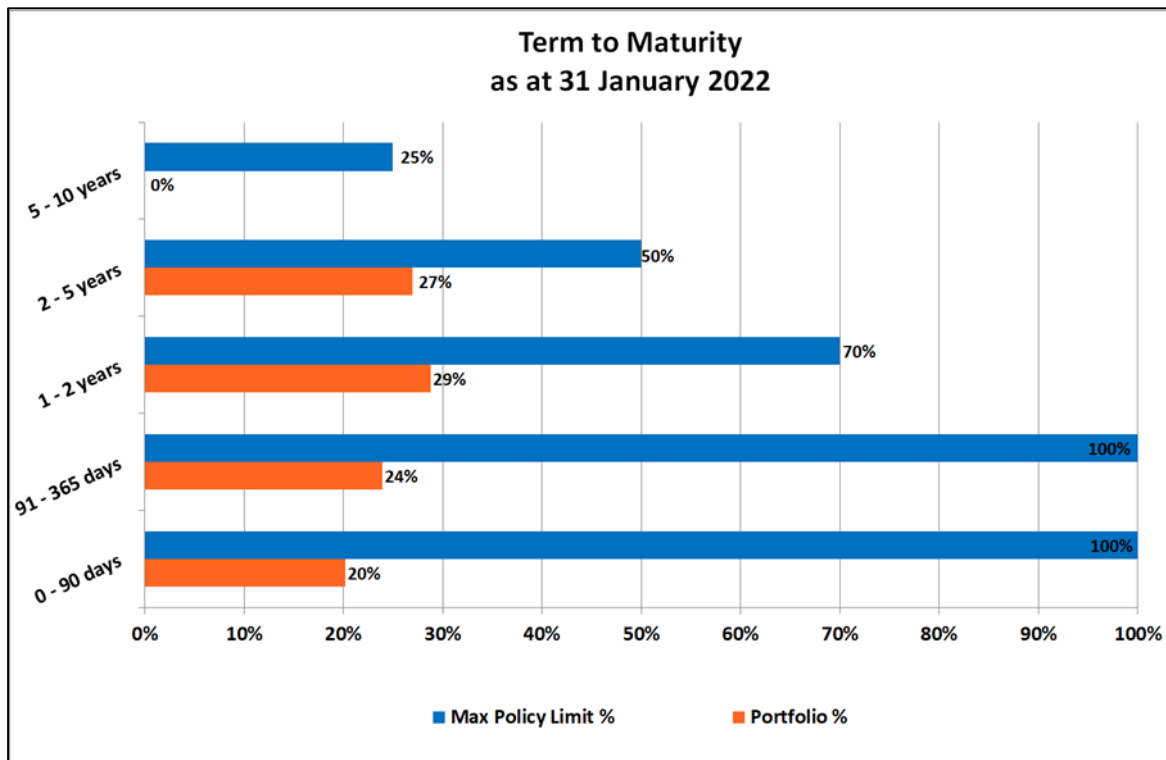
Most of the portfolio is spread between term deposits (70.85%) and senior floating rate notes (18.16%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA and Macquarie Bank (9.81%) and the "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (1.18%). The FRNs add additional liquidity and are generally accessible within 2-3 business days. FRNs are also dominated by the higher rated ADIs which allows Council to maintain a bias towards the higher rated banks.



Term to Maturity

The portfolio remains diversified from a maturity perspective with a spread of maturities out to 5 years. Medium-term (2-5 years) assets account for around 27% of the total investment portfolio.

C05/22



Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$29,126,190	20.23%	10%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$34,500,000	23.96%	20%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$41,504,654	28.83%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$38,842,331	26.98%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	0	0%	0%	25%

The investment portfolio is regularly reviewed to maximise investment performance and minimise risk. Comparisons are made between existing investments with available products that are not part of the Council's portfolio. Independent advice is sought on new investment opportunities.

Credit Quality

As at the end of September, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council had an overweight position to AMP Bank following their credit downgrade on 27th August 2019, from A- to BBB+ and a further one notch downgrade to BBB in September 2020. S&P stated that *"the overall creditworthiness of the AMP group is weaker"* and that *"the group is exposed to challenges that may disrupt its overall strategic direction and its ability to effectively execute its strategy."*

AMP Bank investments held at time of ratings downgrade August 2019:	\$8,981,125
Balance of holdings as at 31 January 2022:	\$1,000,477

Council's investment advisors *"have no issues with Council's investments with AMP Bank, given they are senior ranked assets, extremely low risk and high up the bank capital structure. The bank continues to have a robust balance sheet with their level of capital remaining above the minimum regulatory requirement set by APRA."* Council will receive the full principal at maturity (late March 2022), along with the quarterly interest payments.

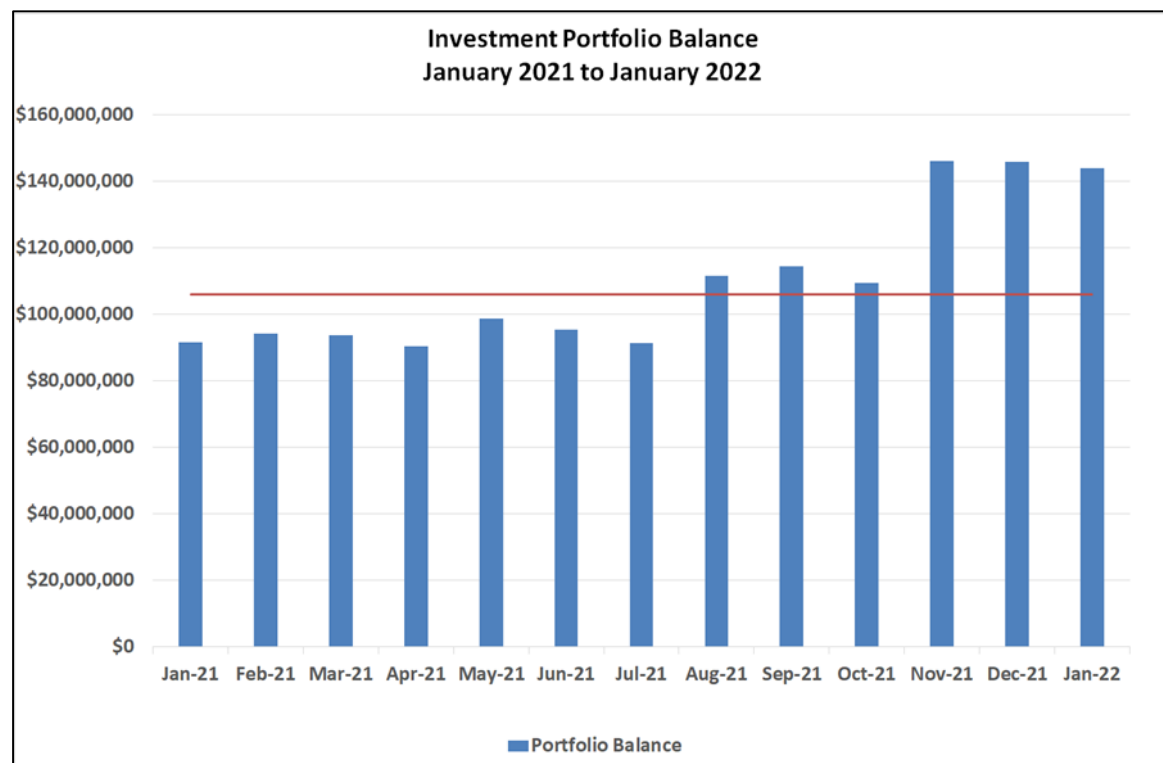
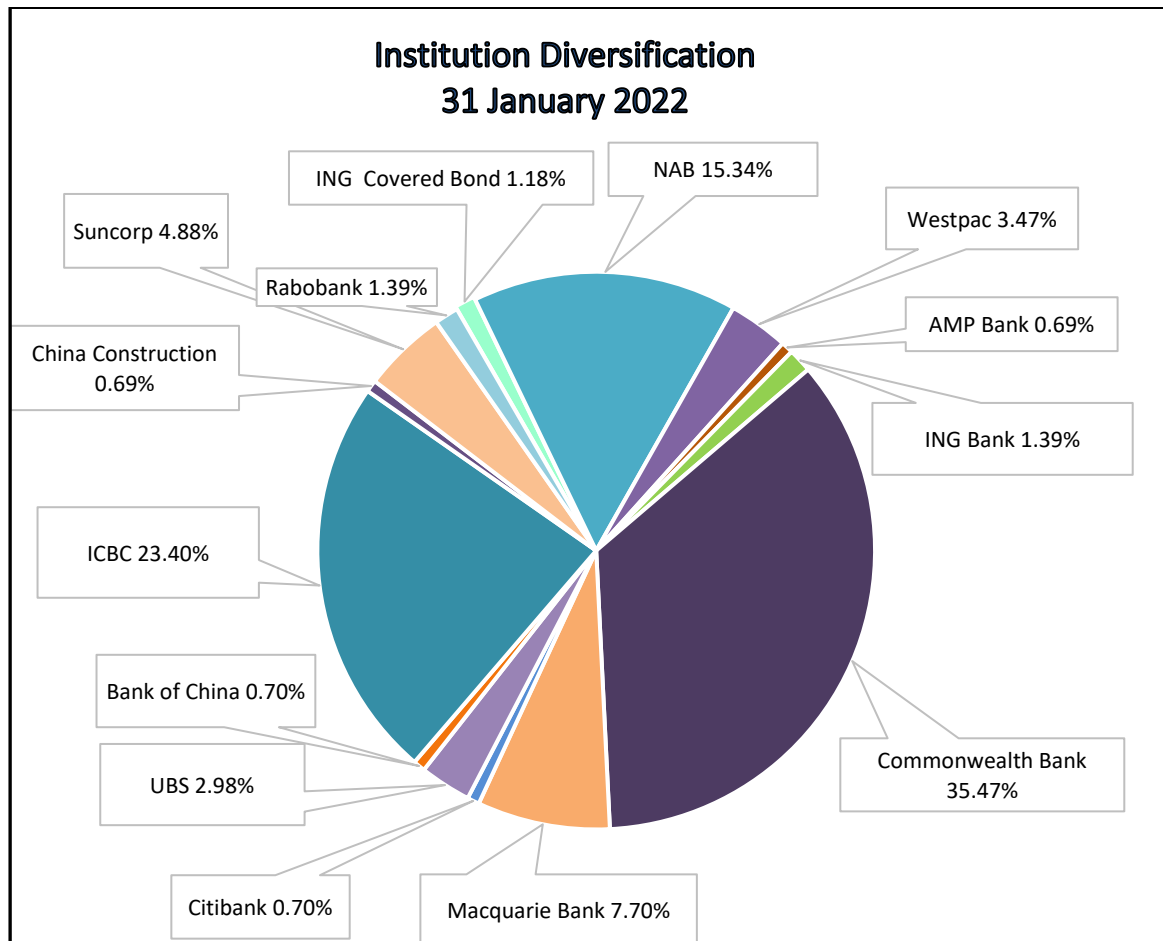
Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,705,901	1.19%	100%	\$142,267,273
✓	AA Category	\$85,175,185	59.16%	100%	\$58,797,990
✓	A Category	\$56,091,611	38.95%	80%	\$59,086,929
X	BBB Category	\$1,000,477	0.70%	0.00%	-\$1,000,477
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0.00	0.00%	0.00%	\$0

Counterparty

The table below shows the individual counterparty exposures against Council's current investment policy based on long term S&P ratings

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	ING Covered	AAA	\$1,705,901	1.19%	40%	\$55,883,369
✓	Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	\$2,000,028	1.39%	25%	\$33,993,266
✓	CBA	AA-	\$51,064,049	35.47%	40%	\$6,525,221
✓	NAB	AA-	\$22,084,934	15.34%	40%	\$35,504,336
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$5,000,000	3.47%	40%	\$52,589,270
✓	Citibank	A+	\$1,010,956	0.70%	25%	\$34,982,338
✓	UBS	A+	\$4,291,310	2.98%	25%	\$30,701,984
✓	ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	1.37%	25%	\$33,993,294
✓	Bank of China	A	\$1,004,654	0.70%	25%	\$34,988,640
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$11,092,927	7.71%	25%	\$24,900,367
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$7,026,202	4.88%	25%	\$50,563,067
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$33,691,357	23.40%	25%	\$2,301,936
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$1,000,380	0.70%	25%	\$34,992,914
X	AMP Bank	BBB	\$1,000,477	0.70%	0%	-\$1,000,477

CO5/22



Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The budget provision for investment income is \$642,409.00. Income received to 31 January 2022 is \$464,065.85, representing 72.24% of the budget year to date. Historically low interest rates in conjunction with the government term funding facility which provided deposit-taking institutions with low-cost borrowings impacted returns during the first half of the financial year. Inclusion of loan funds into the portfolio since November has resulted in improved returns over recent months due to the increased portfolio balance.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds may only be invested in the form of investment notified by Order of the Minister dated 12 January 2011. The Local Government (General) Regulation prescribes the records that must be maintained in relation to Council's Investment Policy

Conclusion

Funds are invested with the aim of achieving budgeted income in the 2021-22 financial year and outperforming the AusBond Bank Bill Index over a 12-month period.

All investments as at 31 January 2022 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Xinyu Zhang, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 31 January 2022

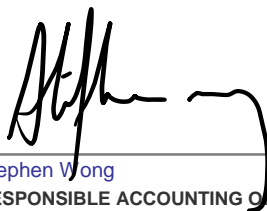
Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer

made pursuant to Clause 212(1)(b) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 January 2022 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Sept 2021).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 January 2022 meet the requirements of section 625 of the *Local Government Act 1993* including the Ministerial Investment Order (2011).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 January 2022, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong
RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

4 February 2022

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO6/22

Subject: Monthly Financial Report as at 30 November 2021







Executive Summary

- Monthly Financial Reports are produced as a means of monitoring the financial performance of the Council and ensuring that all appropriate financial controls are being adhered to.
- Council's liquidity remains sound as at 30 November 2021, with capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.
- Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Recommendation

That the Monthly Financial Report as at 30 November 2021 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.   Monthly Financial Statements - Income Statement - November 2021
2.   Monthly Financial Statements - Balance Sheet - November 2021
3.   Monthly Financial Statements - Cash Flow Statement - November 2021

CO6/22

Purpose

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 requires that the Responsible Accounting Officer of a council must:

- a) establish and maintain a system of budgetary control that will enable the council's actual income and expenditure to be monitored each month and to be compared with the estimate of the council's income and expenditure, and
- b) if any instance arises where the actual income or expenditure of the council is materially different from its estimated income or expenditure, report the instance to the next meeting of the council.

Discussion

This report provides the financial results of the Council as at 30 November 2021.

2021-22 Financial Performance Summary

	Original 2021-22 Budget	2021-22 November YTD
Income from continuing operations	\$180,918,623	\$76,660,130
Expenses from continuing operations	\$164,938,993	\$64,622,632
Net operating result for 2021-22	\$15,979,630	\$12,037,498

- **Income Statement** (Attachment 1):
Summarises the Council's financial performance for financial year to date (YTD), listing all income and expenses.
- **Balance Sheet Statement** (Attachment 2):
Provides a month end snapshot of Council's financial position, indicating its assets, liabilities, and equity ("net wealth").
- **Cash Flow Statement** (Attachment 3):
Gives a month end status where Council's cash comes from and where it is spent.

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures Council's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. The current ratio as at 30th November 2021 is 2.00 compared to 2.56 as at 30th June 2021. It reflects cash reserves held ahead of capital works expenditure that will be incurred as the year progresses. Council's liquidity remains sound at the end of November 2021, with a positive net operating result at \$12,037,498. It has a reliable capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.

Heffron Centre Project

As at 30 November 2021, the Heffron Centre Project is showing \$4,203,375 actual expense and \$3.9M in committed expenditure and purchase orders, from an approved budget for the financial year 2021-22 of \$47,553,971.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Having taken into account Council's current September 2021 Quarterly Budget Review (*being considered*), the 2021-22 projected net financial position is favourable at \$336K.

Policy and legislative requirements

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Conclusion

The Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Responsible officer: Stephen Wong, Chief Financial Officer

File Reference: F2021/00364

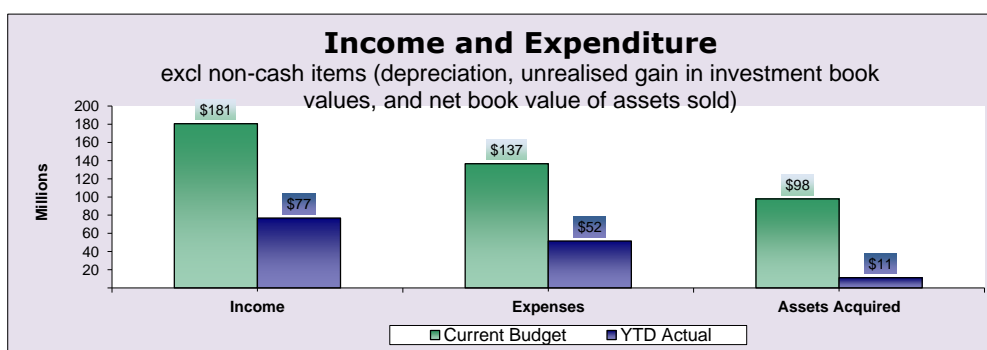


INCOME STATEMENT

as at 30 November 2021

% OF YEAR EXPIRED
AT 30 Nov 2021 **42%**

	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	% Spent or Earned
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Employee Costs	73,925	73,924	28,872	39.1%
Borrowing Costs	565	565	-	0.0%
Materials and Contracts	57,195	56,920	21,268	37.4%
Depreciation and Amortisation	28,406	28,406	13,014	45.8%
Other Operating Expenses	4,848	5,153	1,469	28.5%
Loss on Disposal of Infrastructure Assets	-	-	-	0.0%
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	164,939	164,968	64,623	39.2%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Rates and Annual Charges	131,977	131,977	58,375	44.2%
User Charges and Fees	19,575	17,053	6,117	35.9%
Interest	842	816	145	17.8%
Other Revenues	5,627	4,873	1,752	35.9%
Other Income	3,338	2,635	632	24.0%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,215	7,575	2,682	35.4%
Capital Grants and Contributions	12,344	15,639	6,691	42.8%
Gain on Disposal of Plant & Fleet Assets	-	-	266	0.0%
Total Income from Continuing Operations	180,919	180,568	76,660	42.5%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	15,980	15,600	12,037	
FUNDING STATEMENT				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual	15,980	15,600	12,037	77.2%
Add Back Non-Funded Transactions included in Operations above				
- Depreciation	28,406	28,406	13,014	45.8%
- Sales of Assets (Book Value)	1,266	1,266	237	18.7%
- Transfer from Internal Reserves	9,425	9,425	6,849	72.7%
- Transfer from External Reserves	5,988	5,988	840	14.0%
- Unrealised Gain/(Loss) on Market Value of Investments	-	-	(187)	0.0%
- Loan Borrowings	19,000	19,000	33,500	176.3%
Net Funds Available	80,064	79,684	66,666	83.7%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Assets Acquired	85,751	97,871	11,284	11.5%
Loan Principal Repayment	3,111	3,111	-	0.0%
Transfer to Internal Reserves	1,710	1,710	470	27.5%
Transfer to External Reserves	1,287	1,287	9,066	704.7%
Total Funds Applied	91,859	103,978	20,820	20.0%
Total Funds Surplus/(Deficit)	(11,795)	(24,294)	45,845	





BALANCE SHEET

at 30 November 2021

	Actual as at 30 November 2021 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000s)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	152,066	95,706
Receivables	5,181	10,491
Inventories	630	644
Other	49	825
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	157,927	107,666
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	8	8
Receivables	592	592
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	1,867,299	1,869,269
Right of Use Asset	235	235
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,868,133	1,870,104
TOTAL ASSETS	2,026,060	1,977,769
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables & Prepayments	56,854	21,427
Provisions	22,246	21,756
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	79,100	43,184
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Income received in advance	1,230	893
Lease Liabilities	242	242
Provisions	722	722
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,194	1,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES	81,294	45,041
NET ASSETS	1,944,766	1,932,729
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	860,309	848,272
Revaluation Reserves	1,084,457	1,084,457
TOTAL EQUITY	1,944,766	1,932,729

CO6/22

C06/22



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

at 30 November 2021

	Actual as at 30 November 2021 (\$'000)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts:		
Rates & Annual Charges	71,639	130,088
User Charges & Fees	3,902	20,939
Investment & Interest Revenue Received	129	919
Grants & Contributions	10,518	19,117
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts received	651	1,627
Other	2,504	17,209
Payments:		
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	(30,124)	(65,953)
Materials & Contracts	(23,876)	(62,970)
Borrowing Costs	-	(6)
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts refunded	(492)	(1,525)
Other	(1,281)	(10,403)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	33,571	49,042
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Receipts:		
Sale of Investment Securities	39,845	70,848
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	503	1,340
Payments:		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(86,551)	(67,200)
Acquisition of term deposits	-	(7,900)
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(11,213)	(39,411)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(57,417)	(42,323)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Receipts:		
Proceeds from Borrowings	33,500	-
Payments:		
Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	33,500	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	9,653	6,719
plus: Cash & Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	18,331	11,612
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the period/year	27,984	18,331
plus: Investments on hand	124,082	77,375
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	152,066	95,706

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO7/22

Subject: Monthly Financial Report as at 31 December 2021







Executive Summary

- Monthly Financial Reports are produced as a means of monitoring the financial performance of the Council and ensuring that all appropriate financial controls are being adhered to.
- Council's liquidity remains sound as at 31 December 2021, with capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.
- Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Recommendation

That the Monthly Financial Report as at 31 December 2021 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.   Monthly Financial Statements - Income Statement - December 2021
2.   Monthly Financial Statements - Balance Sheet - December 2021
3.   Monthly Financial Statements - Cash Flow Statement - December 2021

CO7/22

Purpose

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 requires that the Responsible Accounting Officer of a council must:

- a) establish and maintain a system of budgetary control that will enable the council's actual income and expenditure to be monitored each month and to be compared with the estimate of the council's income and expenditure, and
- b) if any instance arises where the actual income or expenditure of the council is materially different from its estimated income or expenditure, report the instance to the next meeting of the council.

Discussion

This report provides the financial results of the Council as at 31 December 2021.

2021-22 Financial Performance Summary

	Original 2021-22 Budget	2021-22 December YTD
Income from continuing operations	\$180,918,623	\$90,052,723
Expenses from continuing operations	\$164,938,993	\$81,279,912
Net operating result for 2021-22	\$15,979,630	\$8,772,811

- **Income Statement** (Attachment 1):
Summarises the Council's financial performance for financial year to date (YTD), listing all income and expenses.
- **Balance Sheet Statement** (Attachment 2):
Provides a month end snapshot of Council's financial position, indicating its assets, liabilities, and equity ("net wealth").
- **Cash Flow Statement** (Attachment 3):
Gives a month end status where Council's cash comes from and where it is spent.

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures Council's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. The current ratio as at 31st December 2021 is 1.98 compared to 2.56 as at 30th June 2021. It reflects cash reserves held ahead of capital works expenditure that will be incurred as the year progresses. Council's liquidity remains sound at the end of December 2021, with a positive net operating result at \$8,772,811. It has a reliable capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.

Heffron Centre Project

As at 31 December 2021, the Heffron Centre Project is showing \$8,609,928 actual expense and \$2.7M in committed expenditure and purchase orders, from an approved budget for the financial year 2021-22 of \$47,553,971.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Having taken into account Council's current September 2021 Quarterly Budget Review (*being considered*), the 2021-22 projected net financial position is favourable at \$336K.

Policy and legislative requirements

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Conclusion

The Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Responsible officer: Stephen Wong, Chief Financial Officer

File Reference: F2021/00364

C07/22



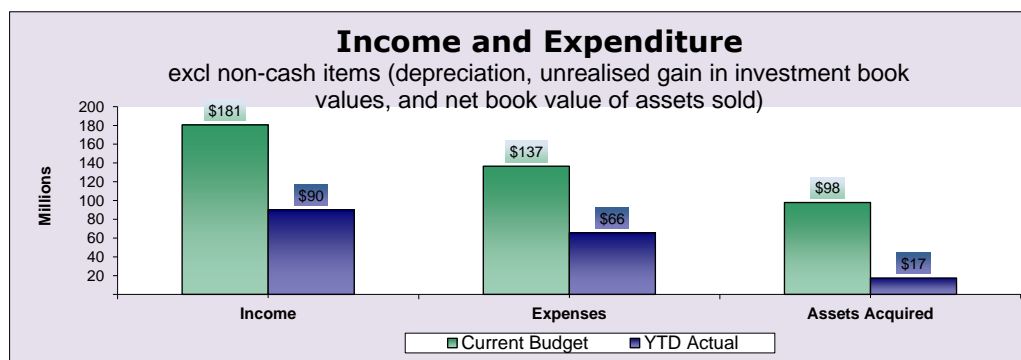
INCOME STATEMENT

as at 31 December 2021

% OF YEAR EXPIRED
AT 31 Dec 2021

50%

	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	% Spent or Earned
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Employee Costs	73,925	73,924	36,538	49.4%
Borrowing Costs	565	565	-	0.0%
Materials and Contracts	57,195	56,920	26,892	47.2%
Depreciation and Amortisation	28,406	28,406	15,616	55.0%
Other Operating Expenses	4,848	5,153	2,232	43.3%
Loss on Disposal of Infrastructure Assets	-	-	2	0.0%
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	164,939	164,968	81,280	49.3%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Rates and Annual Charges	131,977	131,977	68,975	52.3%
User Charges and Fees	19,575	17,053	7,430	43.6%
Interest	842	816	191	23.4%
Other Revenues	5,627	4,873	2,151	44.1%
Other Income	3,338	2,635	818	31.0%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,215	7,575	2,874	37.9%
Capital Grants and Contributions	12,344	15,639	7,342	46.9%
Gain on Disposal of Plant & Fleet Assets	-	-	272	0.0%
Total Income from Continuing Operations	180,919	180,568	90,053	49.9%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	15,980	15,600	8,773	
FUNDING STATEMENT				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual	15,980	15,600	8,773	56.2%
Add Back Non-Funded Transactions included in Operations above				
- Depreciation	28,406	28,406	15,616	55.0%
- Sales of Assets (Book Value)	1,266	1,266	252	19.9%
- Transfer from Internal Reserves	9,425	9,425	9,514	100.9%
- Transfer from External Reserves	5,988	5,988	(8,477)	-141.6%
- Unrealised Gain/(Loss) on Market Value of Investments	-	-	(187)	0.0%
- Loan Borrowings	19,000	19,000	-	0.0%
Net Funds Available	80,064	79,684	25,865	32.5%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Assets Acquired	85,751	97,871	17,462	17.8%
Loan Principal Repayment	3,111	3,111	-	0.0%
Transfer to Internal Reserves	1,710	1,710	899	52.6%
Transfer to External Reserves	1,287	1,287	(1,323)	-102.8%
Total Funds Applied	91,859	103,978	17,038	16.4%
Total Funds Surplus/(Deficit)	(11,795)	(24,294)	8,827	





BALANCE SHEET

at 31 December 2021

	Actual as at 31 December 2021 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000s)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	144,284	95,706
Receivables	3,528	10,491
Inventories	595	644
Other	49	825
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	148,457	107,666
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	8	8
Receivables	592	592
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	1,870,857	1,869,269
Right of Use Asset	235	235
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,871,691	1,870,104
TOTAL ASSETS	2,020,148	1,977,769
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables & Prepayments	53,134	21,427
Provisions	21,761	21,756
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	74,896	43,184
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Income received in advance	2,787	893
Lease Liabilities	242	242
Provisions	722	722
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,751	1,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES	78,647	45,041
NET ASSETS	1,941,501	1,932,729
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	857,045	848,272
Revaluation Reserves	1,084,457	1,084,457
TOTAL EQUITY	1,941,501	1,932,729

CO7/22

C07/22



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

at 31 December 2021

	Actual as at 31 December 2021 (\$'000)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts:		
Rates & Annual Charges	77,842	130,088
User Charges & Fees	6,738	20,939
Investment & Interest Revenue Received	189	919
Grants & Contributions	11,361	19,117
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts received	776	1,627
Other	4,053	17,209
Payments:		
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	(38,271)	(65,953)
Materials & Contracts	(29,622)	(62,970)
Borrowing Costs	-	(6)
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts refunded	(588)	(1,525)
Other	(461)	(10,403)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	32,017	49,042
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Receipts:		
Sale of Investment Securities	46,845	70,848
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	523	1,340
Payments:		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(99,551)	(67,200)
Acquisition of term deposits	-	(7,900)
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(17,462)	(39,411)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(69,645)	(42,323)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Receipts:		
Proceeds from Borrowings	33,500	-
Payments:		
Repayment of Borrowings	-	-
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	33,500	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(4,129)	6,719
plus: Cash & Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	18,331	11,612
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the period/year	14,202	18,331
 plus: Investments on hand	 130,082	 77,375
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	144,284	95,706

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO8/22

Subject: Monthly Financial Report as at 31 January 2022







Executive Summary

- Monthly Financial Reports are produced as a means of monitoring the financial performance of the Council and ensuring that all appropriate financial controls are being adhered to.
- Council's liquidity remains sound as at 31 January 2022, with capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.
- Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Recommendation

That the Monthly Financial Report as at 31 January 2022 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.   Monthly Financial Statements - Income Statement - January 2022
2.   Monthly Financial Statements - Balance Sheet - January 2022
3.   Monthly Financial Statements - Cash Flow Statement - January 2022

CO8/22

Purpose

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 requires that the Responsible Accounting Officer of a council must:

- a) establish and maintain a system of budgetary control that will enable the council's actual income and expenditure to be monitored each month and to be compared with the estimate of the council's income and expenditure, and
- b) if any instance arises where the actual income or expenditure of the council is materially different from its estimated income or expenditure, report the instance to the next meeting of the council.

Discussion

This report provides the financial results of the Council as at 31 January 2022.

2021-22 Financial Performance Summary

	Original 2021-22 Budget	2021-22 January YTD
Income from continuing operations	\$180,918,623	\$103,135,037
Expenses from continuing operations	\$164,938,993	\$92,901,411
Net operating result for 2021-22	\$15,979,630	\$10,233,626

- **Income Statement** (Attachment 1):
Summarises the Council's financial performance for financial year to date (YTD), listing all income and expenses.
- **Balance Sheet Statement** (Attachment 2):
Provides a month end snapshot of Council's financial position, indicating its assets, liabilities, and equity ("net wealth").
- **Cash Flow Statement** (Attachment 3):
Gives a month end status where Council's cash comes from and where it is spent.

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures Council's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. The current ratio as at 31st January 2022 is 2.16 compared to 2.56 as at 30th June 2021. It reflects cash reserves held ahead of capital works expenditure that will be incurred as the year progresses. Council's liquidity remains sound at the end of January 2022, with a positive net operating result at \$10,233,626. It has a reliable capacity to meet short term obligations as they fall due.

Heffron Centre Project

As at 31 January 2022, the Heffron Centre Project is showing \$8,644,806 actual expense and \$6.4M in committed expenditure and purchase orders, from an approved budget for the financial year 2021-22 of \$47,553,971.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Having taken into account Council's current September 2021 Quarterly Budget Review (*being considered*), the 2021-22 projected net financial position is favourable at \$336K.

Policy and legislative requirements

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Conclusion

The Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory.

Responsible officer: Stephen Wong, Chief Financial Officer

File Reference: F2021/00364

C08/22



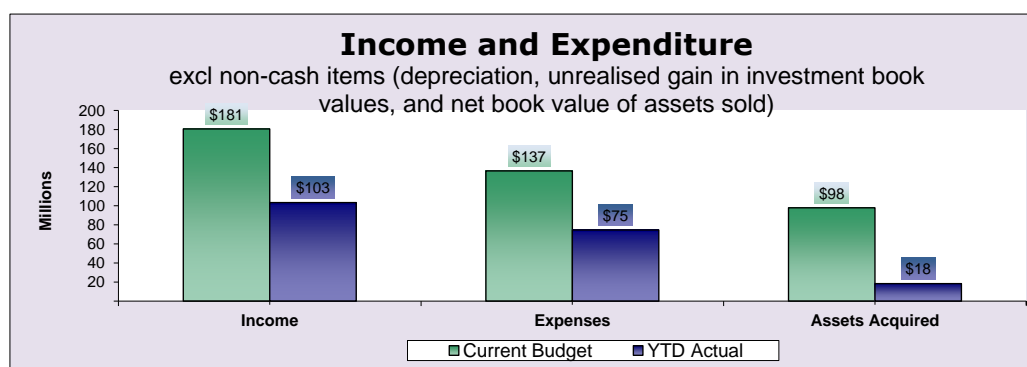
INCOME STATEMENT

as at 31 January 2022

% OF YEAR EXPIRED
AT 31 Jan 2022

59%

	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	% Spent or Earned
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Employee Costs	73,925	73,924	41,312	55.9%
Borrowing Costs	565	565	-	0.0%
Materials and Contracts	57,195	56,920	30,993	54.4%
Depreciation and Amortisation	28,406	28,406	18,291	64.4%
Other Operating Expenses	4,848	5,153	2,292	44.5%
Loss on Disposal of Infrastructure Assets	-	-	14	0.0%
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	164,939	164,968	92,901	56.3%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Rates and Annual Charges	131,977	131,977	79,571	60.3%
User Charges and Fees	19,575	17,053	8,460	49.6%
Interest	842	816	376	46.1%
Other Revenues	5,627	4,873	2,544	52.2%
Other Income	3,338	2,635	1,121	42.5%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,215	7,575	3,045	40.2%
Capital Grants and Contributions	12,344	15,639	7,731	49.4%
Gain on Disposal of Plant & Fleet Assets	-	-	286	0.0%
Total Income from Continuing Operations	180,919	180,568	103,135	57.1%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	15,980	15,600	10,234	
FUNDING STATEMENT				
SOURCE OF FUNDS				
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual	15,980	15,600	10,234	65.6%
Add Back Non-Funded Transactions included in Operations above				
- Depreciation	28,406	28,406	18,291	64.4%
- Sales of Assets (Book Value)	1,266	1,266	309	24.4%
- Transfer from Internal Reserves	9,425	9,425	9,569	101.5%
- Transfer from External Reserves	5,988	5,988	(925)	-15.4%
- Unrealised Gain/(Loss) on Market Value of Investments	-	-	(221)	0.0%
- Loan Borrowings	19,000	19,000	-	0.0%
Net Funds Available	80,064	79,684	37,699	47.3%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS				
Assets Acquired	85,751	97,871	18,356	18.8%
Loan Principal Repayment	3,111	3,111	-	0.0%
Transfer to Internal Reserves	1,710	1,710	1,036	60.6%
Transfer to External Reserves	1,287	1,287	(2,359)	-183.3%
Total Funds Applied	91,859	103,978	17,033	16.4%
Total Funds Surplus/(Deficit)	(11,795)	(24,294)	20,665	





BALANCE SHEET

at 31 January 2022

	Actual as at 31 January 2022 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000s)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	142,265	95,706
Receivables	3,446	10,491
Inventories	566	644
Other	49	825
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	146,326	107,666
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	8	8
Receivables	592	592
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	1,869,012	1,869,269
Right of Use Asset	235	235
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,869,846	1,870,104
TOTAL ASSETS	2,016,172	1,977,769
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payables & Prepayments	46,389	21,427
Provisions	21,311	21,756
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	67,700	43,184
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Income received in advance	4,545	893
Lease Liabilities	242	242
Provisions	722	722
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	5,510	1,857
TOTAL LIABILITIES	73,210	45,041
NET ASSETS	1,942,962	1,932,729
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	858,506	848,272
Revaluation Reserves	1,084,457	1,084,457
TOTAL EQUITY	1,942,962	1,932,729

CO8/22

C08/22



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

at 31 January 2022

	Actual as at 31 January 2022 (\$'000)	Actual as at 30 June 2021 (\$'000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts:		
Rates & Annual Charges	80,534	130,088
User Charges & Fees	7,659	20,939
Investment & Interest Revenue Received	259	919
Grants & Contributions	15,574	19,117
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts received	893	1,627
Other	4,204	17,209
Payments:		
Employee Benefits & On-Costs	(43,485)	(65,953)
Materials & Contracts	(32,560)	(62,970)
Borrowing Costs		(6)
Bonds, Deposits & Retention amounts refunded	(623)	(1,525)
Other	(1,630)	(10,403)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Operating Activities	30,826	49,042
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Receipts:		
Sale of Investment Securities	57,645	70,848
Sale of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	588	1,340
Payments:		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(110,117)	(67,200)
Acquisition of term deposits		(7,900)
Purchase of Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	(18,356)	(39,411)
Net Cash provided (or used in) Investing Activities	(70,240)	(42,323)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Receipts:		
Proceeds from Borrowings	33,500	-
Payments:		
Repayment of Borrowings		-
Net Cash Flow provided (used in) Financing Activities	33,500	0
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents	(5,914)	6,719
plus: Cash & Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	18,331	11,612
Cash & Cash Equivalents - end of the period/year	12,417	18,331
plus: Investments on hand	129,847	77,375
Total Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	142,265	95,706

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO9/22

Subject: Quarterly Budget Review - December 2021

Executive Summary

- The Quarterly Budget Review Statements (QBRs) standard set of budget review statements are designed to assist Council in meeting its charter relating to its finances and related responsibilities in respect of its management plan / operational plan.
- The QBRs have been prepared for the first quarter ended 31 December 2021 in accordance with the Regulations.
- Despite the continuing impacts of the highly transmissible Omicron variant and the many operational challenges that this brings; the Council is pleased to have produced a surplus financial position for the December Quarter of \$278k. This together with the September Quarter brings a total surplus position of \$614k for the financial half year period. This has been achieved through careful financial management and governance.
- Council's Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position is satisfactory, and adoption of the report will satisfy statutory obligations.

Recommendations

That Council:

- a) receives and notes the report of December 2021 Quarterly Budget Review Statements (QBRs).
- b) adopts the proposed December 2021 budget variations shown in the QBRs attachment to this report.

Attachment/s:

1.  Attachment - December 2021 Quarterly Budget Review

CO9/22

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the QBRS for the second quarter of the 2021-22 financial year and make recommendations in relation to variations to the adopted budget.

Discussion

The Office of Local Government has published guidelines to Councils in respect to the preparation of Quarterly Budget Review Statements (QBRS) and clause 203(1) of the Local Government Regulation 2005 requires the responsible accounting officer to prepare and submit a QBRS to Council.

This Quarterly Budget Review informs the Council's second quarter progress against the current budget, together with recommendations for changes and reasons for any budget variations.

The net impact of the proposed budget variations for the December 2021 quarter is an overall favorable budget variation of \$278k, which is achieved by:

- Revenue from Continuing Operations

Revenues received from rates and annual charges, user charges and fees have exceeded budgetary expectations this quarter. This is primarily made up of rates and annual charges of \$290k and rebates received through domestic waste services for the sale of recycling materials which achieved an additional contribution of \$100k against budget.

The December quarter also observed an increase in work zone fees of \$85k for the provision for parking next to works sites and additional revenues of \$100k received as part of the council's objective in the reduction of emissions through the National Carbon Bank.

Other income generated by the council decreased by \$220k during the quarter. This is primarily due to the Council's business support initiatives through waivers of outdoor dining and footpath fees and the reduction in demand in residential rentals attributable to the closing of state borders and lack of international students residing in the local government area.

A number of additional capital grants were received from Federal and State Governments of \$2.8m.

- Expenses from Continuing Operations

During the December period, several council approved initiatives were recognised. These community-based initiatives included the Transitional Housing Program for Women and Children \$45k, the New Year's Fireworks display \$125k and the running costs of Lexington Place Community Hub and Foodbank \$81k.

At the beginning of the financial year the original budgeted result was \$3.7m. During the July and September, the council was responsive and supported the local community and businesses by approving pandemic relief packages. This resulted in a revised budget deficit result of (\$300k). During the September and December budget revisions, the 2021-22 projected budget has improved to a total surplus of \$614k through careful financial management, prioritization of expenditure items and strong financial governance throughout all business units within the Council.

Operating Result - Income Statements

	2021-22 Original Budget (\$'000)	2021-22 Dec Budget Revision (\$'000)	2021-22 Projected Budget (\$'000)
Revenue from continuing operations	180,919	3,233	183,801
Expense from continuing operations	164,939	241	165,208
Net Operating Result-Surplus	15,980	2,992	18,593

	2021-22 Original Budget (\$'000)	2021-22 Dec Budget Revision (\$'000)	2021-22 Projected Budget (\$'000)
Net Operating Position Before Capital	3,636	187	148
Budget Result	3,706	278	614

Strategic alignment

The relationship with the City Plan is as follows:

Outcome/Direction	Delivery Program actions
Outcome	1. Leadership in sustainability
Direction	1a. Council has a long-term vision based on sustainability.
Direction	1b. Council is a leader in the delivery of social, financial and operational activities.

Resourcing Strategy implications

This report provides the December QBRS for the 2021-22 Budget. Once adopted, the variations contained within this review will be incorporated into the current Budget and where applicable, in future revisions of the Long-Term Financial Plan.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Section 203(1) (3) of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
- Section 211 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005
- Local Government Act 1993.

Conclusion

Despite a challenging environment since the commencement of the financial year, due to the pandemic and the many challenges that this has brought to Council Operations; the Council is very proud to have maintained a surplus financial position at the end of the December Quarter.

Responsible officer: Stephen Wong, Chief Financial Officer

File Reference: F2021/00364

CO9/22

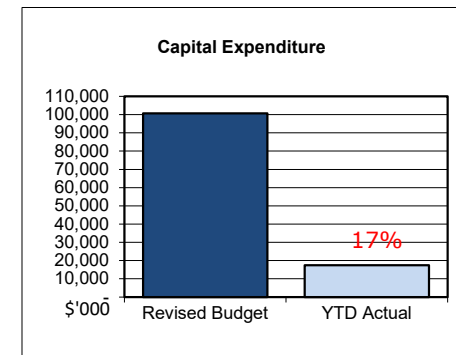
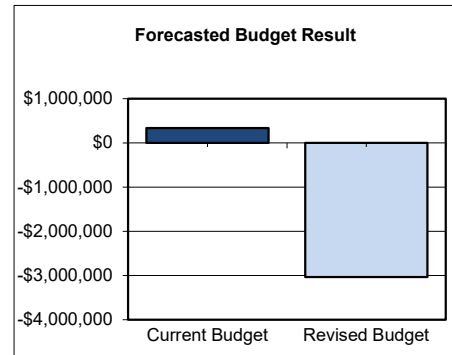
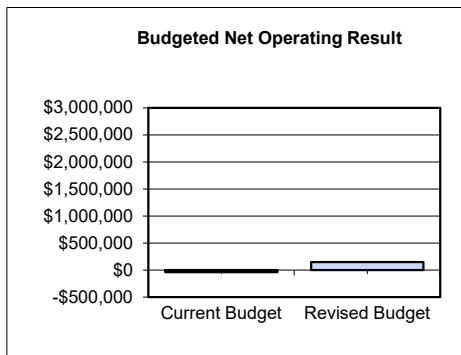
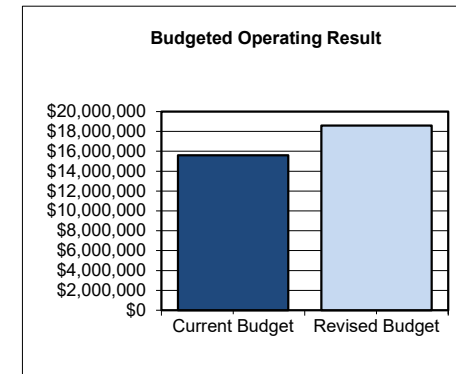
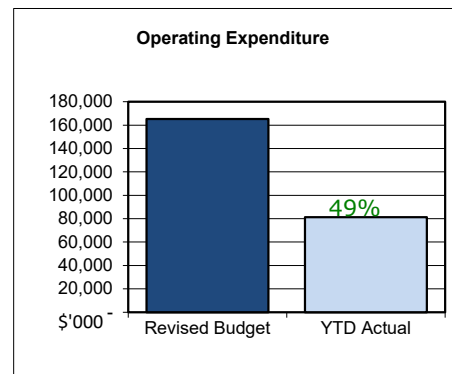
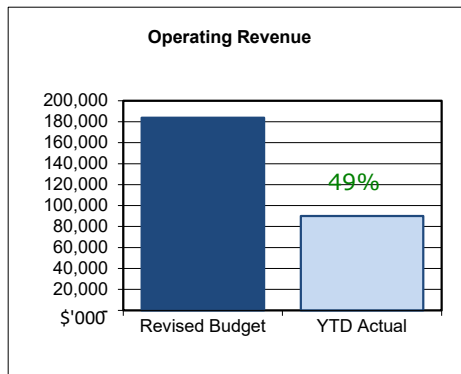


Quarterly Budget Review Statement December 2021



Quarterly Budget Review Statement
for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021

Budget Review Key Performance Indicators



CO9/22



FY2021/22 - DECEMBER QUARTER BUDGET REVIEW

Variations

Key:
 Favourable variations
 Unfavourable variations
 Budget contras (\$0 impact)

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Rates and Annual Charges			(290,400)	
Financial Services	Rates& Annual Charges	Align budget with actual rates income received	(290,400)	Favourable
User Fees and Charges			(207,499)	
Administration Services	Enquiry Fees	Additional revenue from enquiry fees	(3,113)	Favourable
Lines & Signs Maintenance	Other User Charges	Additional revenue related to street closures	(3,812)	Favourable
DWM-Recycling Services	Dry Recycling-Processing Rebate	Align budget with actual rebate received	(100,294)	Favourable
Library Administration	Photocopying fees	Covid related revenue reduction in photocopying fees	21,720	Unfavourable
Ranger Service	Companion Animal Fees	Align budget with actual registration fee received	(5,000)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Construction Certificates	Increased CC application during December quarter	(2,000)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Complying Development Certificates	Revenue increase from two major CDCs	(25,000)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Hoist on Public Roads s68	Revenue increase based on the number of applications received in Quarter two.	(50,000)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Compliance and Enforcement Levy	Fee no longer applies to new DAs	30,000	Unfavourable
Health, Building and Regulatory Service	Licence Fees	Reduced inspections due to Covid lockdown & Waiving fees	20,000	Unfavourable
Health, Building and Regulatory Service	Enquiry Fees	Revenue increase based on the number of applications received in Quarter two.	(5,000)	Favourable

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Integrated Transport	Work Zones Fees	Revenue improvement (Work Zones Fees)	(85,000)	Favourable
Other Revenues			(54,575)	
Risk, Safety and Insurance	Insurance Recoveries	Additional revenue from storm water damage claim	(17,510)	Favourable
Technical Services Management	Discount Received	Additional revenue from national carbon bank	(100,696)	Favourable
Street Trees and TPO	Legal Costs Recovered - Other	Additional revenue from legal cost recovery	(37,169)	Favourable
Ranger Services	Fines - Parking	Covid related revenue reduction	115,000	Unfavourable
Health, Building and Regulatory Service	Fines and Cost - Building	Covid related revenue reduction	17,000	Unfavourable
Development Assessment Services	Legal Costs Recovered - Other	Contra with increase of legal cost	(31,200)	Contra
Other Income			220,000	
Property Management	Commercial Rentals	Reduction of income due to waiver of licence and lease fees for July-Oct21 (Greater Sydney Lockdown Rental Relief)	200,000	Unfavourable
Property Management	Residential Rentals	Reduction of income due to lack of overseas students and closing of state borders	20,000	Unfavourable
Operating Grants and Contributions			(95,010)	
Financial Services	Operating grants other	one off ESL (Emergency Service Levy) fund received for FY21-22	(27,114)	Favourable
Technical Services Management	Operating Contributions - Street Lighting	Street lighting contribution from Ausgrid	(5,164)	Favourable
Bushland Maintenance	Bushland Grants - Other	Grants via NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment -Saving Our Species	(16,000)	Favourable

C09/22

CO9/22

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Drainage Construction	Operating Grant - Environmental	Grants via NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment - Gully and Bunnerong Creek Catchment- earmark for materials and contracts (contra)	(14,961)	Contra
Library Administration	Library Subsidy	Align budget with subsidy received during quarter two from State Library	(18,135)	Favourable
La Perouse Museum	Operating Grants - Other	Grants via Australian National Maritime Museum	(13,636)	Favourable
Capital Grants and Contributions			(2,805,413)	
Parks Construction	Capital Grants Specific Purpose Other	Capital contribution via Department of Planning Industry and Environment for Waratah Street Plaza, earmark for planning and construction cost (contra)	(1,037,500)	Contra
Road Construction	Capital Grants - Roads Bridges and Footpaths	Capital contribution via Federal Government for School Zones Program, earmark for upgrading existing and installing new pedestrian refuge (contra)	(430,413)	Contra
Parks Construction	Capital Grants Specific Purpose Other	Capital contribution via TfNSW for Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza, earmark for planning and construction cost (contra)	(1,337,500)	Contra
Employee Costs			(135,000)	
IMT Operations	Permanent Salaries All	Transfer saving through resignation to cover labour hire and consultancy cost	(135,000)	Contra
Human Resource	Employee Recognition	Employee recognition expense paid for from General Managers Budget	19,477	Contra
General Manager	Permanent Salaries All	Transfer saving to Human Resources for Employee Recognition Payment	(19,477)	Contra
Materials and Contracts			385,555	
IMT Operations	Labour Hire / Agency Staff/Consultancies General	Funded by saving of IMT Staff Permanent Salaries	135,000	Contra
Sustainability Strategy	Event/Function Expenses	Soft plastics program in summer, Transfer from Beach Service	25,000	Contra

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Beach Services	Contracts - Other	Transfer to sustainability strategy for soft plastics education program	(25,000)	Contra
Drainage Construction	Consultancies - General	Expenditure related to Gully and Bunnerong Creek Catchment Flood Study, funded via NSW Department of Planning Industry and Environment's grants	14,961	Contra
Library Administration	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	Reduce budget due to COVID-19 Dec Quarter closure	(2,000)	Favourable
General Community	Rent Expense	Expenditure related to running cost of Lexington Place Community Hub/Foodbank, funded by reserve	81,444	Contra
General Community	Rent Expense	Council Decision 27 April 2021 (CP24/21)-Transitional Housing Program for Women and Children	45,200	Unfavourable
Cultural Events	Cultural Events	Council Decision 26 October 2021 (CP71/21)-NYE Fireworks	125,000	Unfavourable
Cultural Events	Cultural Events	Expensed related to Christmas Decorations, budget transfer from General Community	20,000	Contra
Ranger Services	Fine Processing Fee	Decrease Fine Processing Fees due to COVID-19 impacts	(60,000)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Safety Material	Safety material expenses reduction due to COVID-19 impacts (Work-From-Home) (WFH)	(750)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Fine Processing Fee	Decrease Fine Processing Fees due to COVID-19 impacts	(1,500)	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Consultancies - General	Reduce budget to align with actual spending during Dec quarter 2021	(3,000)	Favourable
Development Assessment Services	Development Assess Court Costs	Increased court cost (contra with legal cost recovery)	31,200	Contra
Other Operating Expenditure			(10,000)	
Cultural Events	Donation and Contribution-other	Sponsorship payment to Biennale of Sydney, funded by community creative reserve (contra)	10,000	Contra
General Community	Donation and Contribution-other	Budget transfer to cultural events for Christmas Decorations	(20,000)	Contra

CO9/22

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Capital Works			2,805,413	
Parks Construction	Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza	Expenditure for Clovelly and Carrington Road Plaza Program, from Capital Grants via DPIE	1,337,500	Contra
Parks Construction	Waratah Plaza	Expenditure for Waratah Plaza Program, from Capital Grants via DPIE	1,037,500	Contra
Road Construction	Federal Stimulus-School Zone Program	Expenditure for upgrading existing and installing new pedestrian refuge, from Federal Government Grants	430,413	Contra
Reserves			(91,444)	
General Community	External Restricted Reserves - Grant	Transfer budget to running cost of Lexington Place Community Hub/Foodbank	(81,444)	Contra
General Community	Internal Restricted Reserves - Community Creative Reserves	Transfer budget to fund Christmas Program	(10,000)	Contra
Net Deficit/(Surplus)			(278,373)	
Add Current 2021-22 Budget Deficit/(Surplus)			(335,616)	
Total Revised 2021-22 Budget Deficit/(Surplus)			(613,989)	



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021 Income and Expenses

Approved Changes								
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2020-21 (\$'000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)	Comment
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS								
Rates And Annual Charges	131,977	-	-	131,977	290	132,268	68,975	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Increased rates revenue.
User Charges And Fees	19,575	-	(2,522)	17,053	207	17,260	7,430	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Increased income from Complying Development Certificates Fees; - Reduced photocopy and other Library; - Increased income from Holist on Public Roads s68 .
Interest	842	-	(27)	816	-	816	191	
Other Revenues	5,627	-	(754)	4,873	55	4,928	2,151	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Reduced revenue from Fines-Parking and Buildings;; - Additional revenue from miscellaneous reimbursement related to storm water damage; - Increased revenue from national carbon bank .
Other Income	3,338		(703)	2,635	(220)	(2,415)	818	.The budget variation is due to: -Commercial rental reduction(Greater Sydney Lockdown Rental Relief);
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,215	-	360	7,575	95	7,670	2,874	.The budget variation is due to: - Saving our Species Grants from NSW Department of Planning , Industry and Environment; - Environmental Grants via NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment for Gully and Bunnerong Creek Catchment; - Library Subsidy from State Library; - Grants via Australian National Maritime Museum for La Perouse Museum
Capital Grants and Contributions	12,344	(2,003)	1,292	15,639	2,805	18,444	7,342	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Capital grants via Department of Planning Industry and Environment for Waratah Street Plaza and Clovelly&Carrington Road Plaza Program ; - Capital contribution via Federal Government for School Zones Program (upgrading existing and installing new pedestrian refuges)
Gain on Disposal of Fleet Assets	-	-		-			272	-
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	180,919	2,003	(2,353)	180,568	3,233	183,801	90,053	
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS								
Employee Costs	73,925		(1)	73,924	(135)	73,789	36,538	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Reduced employee permanent salary (IMT operations).
Borrowing Costs	565	-		565		565		
Materials & Contracts	57,830	2,003	(2,278)	57,555	386	57,940	26,892	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Re-allocate IMT permanent salary saving to Labour hire and Consultancy (135K) - Running cost of Lexington Place Community Hub/Foodbank(rent-81K); - Transitional Housing Program for Women and Children(rent-45K); - NYE Fireworks (125K)
Depreciation & Amortisation	28,406	-		28,406		28,406	15,616	
Other Operating Expenses	4,214		304	4,518	(10)	4,508	2,232	.The budget variation is mainly due to: - Sponsorship payment to Biennale of Sydney;
Losses from Disposal of Assets		-		-		-	2	
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	164,939	2,003	(1,974)	164,968	241	165,208	81,280	
Net Operating Result -Surplus/(Deficit)	15,980	()	(379)	15,600	2,992	18,593	8,773	
Net Operating Result Before Capital	3,636	(2,003)	(1,672)	(39)	187	148	1,431	

Notes:

ORIGINAL Budget +/- approved budget changes in previous quarters = Current Budget

Current Budget +/- recommended changes this quarter = Total Revised Budget

Carry over Capital Grants and Contributions (\$2,002,736) consist grant fund for Waratah Street Plaza Projects (\$800,000), School Zone Projects (\$490,235) and Maroubra Junction Central Oasis Projects (\$800,000)

Carry over Materials & Contracts (\$2,002,828) consist expenses funded by grant receipted Domestic Waste projects (FOGO) (\$1,516,750), Community Drug Action Projects (\$8,173),

Crown Land Plans (\$45,093), Environmental levy funded projects (\$240,399) and carry over fund (\$192,413)

CO9/22



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021 Capital Budget

	Approved Changes				Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2020-21 (\$'000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE							
Parks Construction Projects	8,109	6,275		14,384	2,375	16,759	2,122
Roads Construction Projects	11,208	644	991	12,842	430	13,273	2,677
Drainage Construction Projects	1,524	729		2,252		2,252	352
Building Construction Projects	58,224	2,480	151	60,855		60,855	10,466
Library Resources	532	318		850		850	88
Plant & Equipment Purchases	4,034			4,034		4,034	868
ICT Equipment	1,490	242		1,732		1,732	785
Corporate Change Management	631	290		921		921	103
Total Capital Expenditure	85,751	10,977	1,143	97,871	2,805	100,677	17,462

Notes:

ORIGINAL Budget +/- approved budget changes in previous quarters = REVISED Budget


REVISED Budget +/- recommended changes this quarter = PROJECTED year end result



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021 Capital Budget

	Approved Changes						YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2020-21 (\$,000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	
CAPITAL FUNDING							
Rates and Other Untied Funding	14,784		-	14,784		14,784	1,213
Capital Grants and Contributions	3,264	2,003	868	6,135	2,805	8,940	2,926
Loan Borrowings	19,000			19,000		19,000	2,365
Payment Received in advance	18,884			18,884		18,884	
External Restrictions							
Domestic Waste		1,493		1,493		1,493	
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants		466		466		466	119
Section 94	4,236	1,080		5,316		5,316	469
Stormwater Management	913	111		1,023		1,023	16
Environmental Levy	876	896		1,772		1,772	768
Internal Restrictions							
Plant Replacement	2,769			2,769		2,769	549
Works Incomplete/Future Works Reserve	1,865	3,280		5,146		5,146	1,484
Our Community Our Future	7,899	1,241		9,140		9,140	2,152
Building Levy		171		171		171	
The Heffron Centre	4,856			4,856		4,856	4,856
Infrastructure Reserve	5,141	235	274	5,650		5,650	21
Income from Sale of Plant	1,266			1,266		1,266	523
Total Capital Funding	85,751	10,977	1,143	97,871	2,805	100,677	17,462

CO9/22



Randwick City Council

a sense of community

Budget Review

for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021

Cash and Investments

ORIGINAL Budget +/- approved budget changes in previous quarters = CURRENT Budget

CURRENT Budget +/- recommended changes this quarter = REVISED Budget

	Approved Changes								
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2021	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2020-21 (\$'000s)	Sep Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000s)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	Projected Closing Balance 30 June 2021	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
Externally Restricted									
Domestic Waste	10,829	704	(1,493)		(789)		(789)	10,040	10,856
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants	3,323		(2,036)	1,570	(466)	(81)	(547)	2,775	(119)
Section 94	6,087	(340)	(1,080)		(1,420)		(1,420)	4,666	1,018
s93D Reserve	5,353	16		120	136		136	5,489	46
Stormwater Management	1,322		(111)		(111)		(111)	1,211	423
Environment Levy	2,881	658	(1,137)	240	(239)		(239)	2,643	506
S7.12 Reserve - Affordable Housing - K2K		5,000			5,000		5,000	5,000	
Total Externally Restricted	29,794	6,038	(5,857)	1,930	2,112	(81)	2,030	31,824	12,730
Internally Restricted									
Des Renford Leisure Centre	285				-		-	285	
Election of Councillors	665	(655)			(655)		(655)	10	(328)
Employee Leave Entitlements	7,792	500			500		500	8,292	250
Information & Communication Technology	580				-		-	580	
Infrastructure Reserves	13,823	(5,141)	(235)	(274)	(5,650)		(5,650)	8,173	(21)
Insurance Claims /Risk	172				-		-	172	
Plant Replacement	7,613	260			260		260	7,874	26
Property Development Reserves	1,404				-		-	1,404	
Refundable Bonds & Deposits	3,266				-		-	3,266	
Works Incomplete/Future Works Reserve	8,255	(1,865)	(3,473)	192	(5,146)		(5,146)	3,109	(1,484)
Our Community Our Future	4,192	(3,169)	(1,241)		(4,410)		(4,410)	(218)	(2,152)
Light Rail Support Plan	89				-		-	89	
Prince Henry Centre	62				-		-	62	
Randwick Environmental Park	1,186	(145)			(145)		(145)	1,041	(51)
Heffron Centre	6,154	(4,856)			(4,856)		(4,856)	1,298	(4,856)
Affordable Housing Rental Scheme	1,069				-		-	1,069	
Economic Development	210				-		-	210	
Randwick Literary Institute	35				-		-	35	
Building Levy	3,008		(171)		(171)		(171)	2,837	
Lionel Bowen Library	111				-		-	111	
La Perouse Museum	774				-		-	774	
Community Connect	22				-	(10)	(10)	22	
Community Creative	96				-		-	86	
Total Internally Restricted	60,862	(15,071)	(5,120)	(82)	(20,273)	(10)	(20,283)	40,579	(8,615)
Total Restricted	90,656	(9,033)	(10,977)	1,848	(18,161)	(91)	(18,253)	72,403	94,770
Total Cash and Investments	95,706	(5,327)	(10,977)	(1,522)	(17,826)	187	(17,639)	78,067	144,284
Available Cash	5,050	3,706		(3,370)	336	278	614	5,664	49,514

Note: Although there is a YTD Balance of \$49.5m as at 31 December 2021, These funds have already been committed through Council's capital works program and/or normal operations. The balance of available cash will decrease as the financial year progresses and capital works projects are completed. The projected closing balance of available cash remains \$5.7M.

Budget Review
for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2021
Consultancy and Legal Expenses

Expense	Expenditure YTD \$	Budgeted (Y/N)
Consultancies	1,030,359	Y
Legal Fees	582,511	Y

Definition of consultant:

A consultant is a person or organisation engaged under contract on a temporary basis to provide recommendations or high level specialist or professional advice to assist management. Generally it is the advisory nature of the work that differentiates a consultant from other contractors.

CO9/22

Randwick City Council

Quarterly Budget Review Statements

for the period ending 31 December 2021

Statement by Responsible Accounting Officer

made pursuant to Clause 203(2) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

It is my opinion that the Quarterly Budget Review Statement for Randwick City Council for the quarter ended 31 December 2021 indicates that Council's projected financial position at year end will be satisfactory, having regard to the projected estimates.

The restricted funds of Council have been invested in accordance with Council's current Investment Policy (adopted November 2019).

Council's bank account in the general ledger and the cashbook has been reconciled with bank statements as at 31/12/2021.

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

CO9/22

Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Hours of operation:
8:30am - 5:00pm, Monday to Friday

Call centre: 1300 722 542

www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM1/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Shortage of parking at La Perouse on weekends

Motion:

That Council:

- a) review and consider the shortage of parking in La Perouse on the weekend; and
- b) consider placing more resources to improve the access and amenity of La Perouse locals on weekends and improve parking for residents and visitors alike.

Background:

The parking in the La Perouse area is minimal it is a nightmare on weekends for locals and visitors alike. Since there is only one way in and one way out many residents have to wait 30 minutes or more to access their property as visitors from other areas bring the area to a standstill as they look for parking.

Submitted by: Councillor D'Souza, South Ward

File Reference: F2014/00528

NM1/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM2/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Increase public awareness against the Matraville Incinerator

Motion:

That Council:

- a) notes the failure of the NSW Government Minister to categorically rule out the proposal for an incinerator at the Opal site in Matraville;
- b) reaffirms its opposition to the Matraville Incinerator proposal, and updates the community through Council's social media platforms to where the proposal is sitting;
- c) acknowledges and thanks Bayside Council for recently branding one of its garbage trucks and placing messages on billboards in opposition to the proposed incinerator at Matraville; and
- d) agrees to brand one of our garbage trucks and display banners with "No Matraville Incinerator" logo and a similar message as Bayside.

Background:

Suez plan to build a high temperature waste to energy incinerator to power the Opal Matraville Paper Mill. It would have a 60m high stack that would burn 200,000 tonnes a year of non-putrescible material including plastics, textiles and furniture, operating 24 hours a day. The Matraville Incinerator failed to meet the EPA's Waste to Energy Policy Statement (in terms of feedstock) during my term as Mayor, Council supported the Matraville Precinct and No More Incinerators to oppose the incinerator and seek conformation from the Minister to reject the proposal.

Source of funding:

As per the GM's instruction.

Submitted by: Councillor Said, South Ward

File Reference: F2020/00404

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM3/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Installation of pedestrian traffic lights on Marine Parade opposite McKeon Street

Motion:

That:

- a) Council Officers bring back a report on the viability and cost of Pedestrian traffic lights on Marine Parade opposite McKeon Street;
- b) the report should include public consultation including businesses and coastal stakeholders; and
- c) the report should also include the costs of the current practice of employing traffic controllers on busy days.

Background:

Residents have asked me to advocate for these lights as a way to mitigate danger for the pedestrians and frustration for motorists.

Source of funding:

Investigate funding from TfNSW.

Submitted by: Councillor Said, South Ward

File Reference: F2005/00825

NM3/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM4/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Safe crossing near Chifley Athletic Field across Hastings Avenue

Motion:

That Council investigate the installation of traffic calming devices in Hastings Avenue, Chifley, opposite the children's playground, in order to avoid potential pedestrian injuries at that location, with a report to be considered by the Randwick Traffic Committee.

Background:

Randwick Council has built a beautiful multi-purpose athletic field in Chifley. This community facility is being frequented and used a lot more by local residents and residents. I was at the Chifley Athletics fields last weekend where I witnessed a near miss of a child crossing Hastings Avenue.

A number of residents have commented that this was not the first time they had witnessed such an event. Hastings Avenue is a long straight street where cars tend to pick up a lot of speed as they drive straight past a children's playground and the baseball fields where many teams play every Saturday. This area is getting busier and traffic congestion and traffic safety is becoming a concern for many residents.

Submitted by: Councillor D'Souza, South Ward

File Reference: F2005/00825

NM4/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM5/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Water Safety

Motion:

That Randwick Council:

- a) embark on a water safety campaign; educating and informing residents of the possible danger of water activities in our area also the importance of swimming between the flags at local beaches and for rock fishing men and women to wear life jackets and follow the guidance on the council erected signs.
- b) work with local surf clubs and schools and fund education on water safety and how to safely enjoy our coastal lifestyle.

Background:

New data shows, Randwick City Council has the highest rate of drownings, with 34 recorded over a 10-year period. Over that same period, the Northern Beaches LGA had 33, Central Coast and Coffs Harbour both had 32, while the Sutherland Shire the next on 29.

Submitted by: Councillor D'Souza, South Ward

File Reference: F2004/08234

NM5/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM6/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Olive - Record of ESBS regrowth in REP Hazard Reduction Burn sites

Motion:

That Council:

- a) note that a record of vegetation recovery is being undertaken by Council staff from two hazard reduction burns that took place on 6 December 2021 in the Randwick Environment Park. This recording includes monthly photographs of the two burn sites, a monthly inventory of emerging plant species (native and invasive) and monthly reports on the Council's progress in recovering Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub for the two sites.
- b) use the information collected to create educational content on Council's website within the Randwick Environment Park page for the purpose of displaying this record eg. photographs, inventory and reports.
- c) update the website to include links from the Randwick Environment Park page to any other Council website page that may have relevant information about the park.

Background:

On the 6 December 2021, Fire and Rescue NSW carried out two hazard reduction burns in the Randwick Environment Park (REP) in areas designated for Eastern Suburbs Banksia Scrub (ESBS) recovery according to the 2004 Recovery Plan. Each burn site is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a football field in size, has been cleared of greenery and has had its topsoil exposed. Council staff hope the heat from these burns will stimulate germination and native plant regrowth but there has also been concern from local residents that this may not grow back in the way intended.

Adapted to nutrient poor sand, ESBS is a community of native plants that previously covered Sydney's coastline from Botany Bay to Port Jackson but has now been reduced to 1% of its former extent (Randwick DCP). As recently as 8 December 2021, ESBS had its listing in the (Commonwealth) Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 upgraded to critically endangered. It is also listed as endangered on Schedule 1 Part 3 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995. It should be noted that ESBS provides habitat for a large range of native bird and animal life.

The REP is zoned environmental conservation in the Randwick LEP, so there is an obligation on Council to restore these burn sites. This fits with the Randwick City Environment Strategy points 1.4 and 1.8. Council is required to ongoingly map its managed bushland, measure the density and extent of threatened native flora and fauna and reduce weed density in areas of ESBS.

In some sense, the recovery of these burn sites is a natural experiment that offers educational opportunities for staff and residents, alike. Progressively photographing the burn sites as they regrow and placing this evidence online would show residents how bushland regenerates after hazard reduction burns. Keeping a publicly available inventory of regrowth allows staff and residents to monitor the extent ESBS recovery versus the extent of invasive species infiltration. Regular explanatory reports that detail measures aiding ESBS regrowth, such as weeding, would add to an understanding of council's role in looking after our natural environment and the REP.

The reports could also note fauna seen in the areas. Recording the recovery of the REP hazard reduction burn sites and making this publicly available online is consistent with Council's obligation to keep the community informed on its activities under the Randwick City Plan (Outcome 3) and the Community Participation Plan (Principles 1f and Scope 5 and 7). The latter also mentions websites as an example method of informing residents.

It should also be noted that unlinked information about the REP is found across a number of Council's web pages. Linking these pages to the Randwick Environment Park page makes it a one stop information site for consumers.

Submitted by: Councillor Olive, East Ward

File Reference: F2007/00660

NM6/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM7/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Additional "No More Incinerator" flags to raise community awareness

Motion:

That Council purchase and position 40 x No More Incinerator Flags across our beaches and key town centres, similar to present RCC flags.

Background:

An incinerator at Matraville will have toxic impact across the whole of Randwick City Council and our community. More councils are getting involved we need to be leading community awareness. Considering the Toxic Incinerator is proposed in South Ward of Randwick City Council I believe we have an obligation to lead the community awareness and support the grassroots local group No More Incinerators in community awareness. Flags on RCC poles at key locations, RCC Beaches and City Town Hubs. See additional information below:

No More Incinerators in our backyard,

An incinerator in Matraville is bad for the local community and bad for Sydney. It threatens the health, safety, amenity and natural environment.

A Matraville Incinerator would risk public health, damage the environment and impact thousands of people.

Here are 10 reasons to say no.

1) Risk to human health

Incineration produces toxic pollutants like dioxins that can accumulate in people, the food chain and environment. Overseas, dioxins have been found in chicken eggs and breast milk and have been linked to birth defects.

2) Toxic air pollutants

Incinerators produce a wide variety of toxic air pollutants including carcinogenic persistent organic pollutants (POPs) such as dioxins and furans.

3) Nanoparticles

Incinerators emit nanoparticles, toxic heavy metals such as lead, mercury and arsenic and acid gases that have serious impacts on human health.

4) Chimney stack

A 60 m high (same height as the Sydney Opera House) stack would produce emissions 24/7.

5) More trucks

21 semi-trailers would truck in about 450 tonnes of waste to Matraville each day to burn.

6) Burning rubbish

The incinerator would burn 165,000 tonnes of rubbish material each year such as plastic, textiles and furniture.

7) Toxic by-products

The incineration process produces by-products so toxic that only one facility in NSW is licensed to receive it for disposal to landfill.

8) Close to homes

People's homes are located just 130 metres away in Partanna Ave.

9) Affects 500,000 people

Approximately 5,000 people live within 1km of the site and over half a million live within 10km.

10) Operates 24/7

The incinerator would never close – operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to supply steam and power to OPAL's paper mill.

Source of funding:

Cost of each flag is \$40. Recommend we purchase 40 flags at \$40 each Total \$1,600. Source of funding TBC.

Submitted by: Councillor Burst, South Ward

File Reference: F2020/00404

NM7/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM8/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Additional anchor points and safety equipment at Little Bay and other rock fishing locations

Motion:

That Council:

- a) add additional anchor points at Little Bay fishing spots and signage on basic use of anchor points; and
- b) explore the opportunity to add additional anchor points and safety equipment at rock fishing locations across RCC and come back with a report and recommendation.

Background:

Due to the recent horrific deaths of rock fisherman across RCC rock fishing locations. Implementation of additional anchor points to be urgent, considering recent events.

Source of funding:

Source of funding TBC.

Submitted by: Councillor Burst, South Ward

File Reference: F2019/00632

NM8/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM9/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Chapple - Equal Pay for Equal Play

Motion:

That Council:

- a) ensures that sporting organisations and clubs that receive grants and funding from Council provide:
 1. equal prize money for both boys and girls, and men and women, at all levels of competition;
 2. equal opportunity (entry positions, space, time, training, resources) for girls and boys, and men and women to participate in events including competitions and training; and
 3. an actionable strategy to increase the participation, engagement and ongoing support of women and girls at all levels of competition.
- b) affirms that organisations and clubs that do not currently satisfy these criteria can still receive support if they have concrete plans to implement these by 2025.

Background:

These requirements reflect the objectives of the [Equal Pay for Equal Pay](#) campaign.

This is consistent with implementing 3.9 of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy:

Collaborate with local sporting codes to identify opportunities and initiatives to increase female participation in sport by 2023.

Randwick City Council has committed to investing in a number of upgrades of facilities to support women and girls' participation in sport including upgrading change rooms and toilets at sporting grounds in recognition of the growing participation in sport.

Randwick Council's Awards for Sporting Achievements do not have prize money but have equal prominence for male and female winners.

The proposal is consistent with UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. These goals have previously been adopted by Council.

Surfing NSW updated their rule book in 2021 to say that any affiliated clubs must have equal prize money and last year they launched a big investment into women and girls' participation through the "Her Wave Program". More on this is [here](#).

The world surf league which runs the top level international events has had equal prize money since 2019. Their 2018 announcement of this is [here](#).

Leagues including the NRL are subject to conditions placed on them for state government funding such as outreach/regional NSW programs. Queensland Rugby League has announced Equal Origin Remuneration for female players selected for the Origin Squad as part of the League's commitment to improving pay and conditions for female players. Media announcement on this is [here](#).

Submitted by: Councillor Chapple, Central Ward

File Reference: F2004/06618

NM9/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM10/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Luxford - Electronic Notice Boards

Motion:

That Council investigate and implement the placement of electronic notice boards in town centres or strategic places to advertise Council services and events throughout the LGA.

Background:

Residents who do not receive electronic communications from Council, are not on Council's Facebook or who may not receive rates notices are disadvantaged in the way they receive information.

By providing notice boards all residents throughout the LGA can find out what's on where and participate.

Submitted by: Councillor Luxford, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/06258

NM10/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM11/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Rosenfeld - Parking at Broadarrow Reserve on weekends

Motion:

That parking be allowed for the general public at Broadarrow Reserve, Maroubra on all weekends during daylight hours from November until March. The entrance and exit will be at the gate on Mons Avenue.

Background:

Parking is a major issue at Maroubra Beach, on the weekends, in the warmer months. Solutions are needed to provide more parking for visitors to the beach and those visiting the various businesses that surround the beach. More parking will make the beach more attractive to visit which will allow more persons to experience our beautiful beach. In addition, this will assist local businesses as more visitors relates to greater expenditure in the area.

Note: I visit the area very often on weekends and I do not see widespread use of this park. Indeed, I have heard many comments that residents do not take their dogs to the park as it is unsafe to take them off the leash as the park borders 3 main roads being Fitzgerald Ave, Mons Ave and Marine Parade. I note that the park is already open for parking on some weekends, on an adhoc basis, however I believe it should be open on all weekends, so the public know that this is an ongoing option during these months.

This is one of several measures needed to improve parking at Maroubra Beach.

Source of funding:

No expenditure is needed, to my knowledge, as the car park will not be manned by rangers.

Submitted by: Councillor Rosenfeld, Central Ward

File Reference: F2004/07232

NM11/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM12/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Meeks Street Plaza

Motion:

That Council communicate through various available channels the status of and progress updates of Meeks Street Plaza and expected timeframes for completion.

Background:

Meeks Street Plaza is an important capital project for the Kingsford community, however, it has been delayed for some time and residents are frustrated and would like some certainty about the project delivery.

Submitted by: Councillor Hay, West Ward

File Reference: F2019/01402

NM12/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM13/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Heritage protection for the building known as 11A Marcel Avenue, Coogee

Motion:

That Council officers urgently undertake a preliminary heritage assessment of the building at 11A Marcel Ave, Coogee to determine if it is, or is likely to be found, on further inquiry and investigation, to be of local heritage significance.

Background:

This matter is urgent because there is a DA/798/2021 currently on exhibition to demolish the building.

- The apartment building is part of the Inter War period of building on the subdivision of the Bishops Court Estate.
- A heritage report has been submitted by a Heritage Planner, Ms Ruth Daniell on behalf of the adjoining neighbour. Ms Daniell states that the building should be “retained and conserved”.
- An Interim Heritage Conservation Order would prevent any damage to the building or the internal heritage items.
- Demolition of 11A Marcel Ave, would have an adverse impact on the setting of the Moira Crescent Heritage Conservation Area.
- 11A Marcel Ave has merit for inclusion in the Moira Cres HCA.

It is of utmost importance and urgency that Council officers act to ensure this building receives the appropriate protection to ensure the city of Randwick does not lose more of its heritage buildings and that the setting of this Conservation Area is retained.

Submitted by: Councillor Neilson, North Ward

File Reference: DA/798/2021

NM13/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM14/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Council do more to ensure the protection of native fauna in the City of Randwick

Motion:

That Council develop (or reactivate) a communication and educational strategy to protect native fauna in the City of Randwick while also informing residents - young & old - about responsible pet ownership.

Background:

During COVID there has been an increase in pet ownership and apparently there has also been an increase in native fauna.

To ensure a healthy balance is retained:

- residents need to become better informed about pet ownership; and
- better informed about ways to encourage the retention of native fauna.

A communication and educational strategy involving Councils Communications Team and our Environmental Team could produce materials such as:

- Responsible pet ownership
- Creating habitat for urban life
- Keeping a cat in the Randwick city
- Living with pets in Randwick City
- Living with local wildlife.

Such initiatives could be distributed or displayed at local schools and the local libraries.

Submitted by: Councillor Neilson, North Ward

File Reference: F2010/00241

NM14/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM15/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Neilson - Paid political advertising should not be allowed on any Council property

Motion:

That Council immediately remove any paid political advertising on Council property.

Background:

It is totally inappropriate for advertising for the United Australia Party to be displayed on the fence of the Randwick Literary Institute OR for Council to be receiving payment for political advertising.

If Council cannot immediately remove this inappropriate advertising on the fence of the Randwick Literary Institute due to lack of appropriate authorisation/powers that Council immediately ensure that amendments be made to the Advertising Policy to prevent this situation occurring.

Submitted by: Councillor Neilson, North Ward

File Reference: F2004/06815

NM15/22

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM16/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Support for Asylum Seekers

Motion:

That Council:

1. write to the Prime Minister the Hon Scott Morrison MP, the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs the Hon Alex Hawke MP, the leader of the Opposition the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, and the leader of the Australian Greens Adam Bandt to advocate for:
 - a) the immediate release and humanitarian settlement for the Refugees and Asylum Seekers brought to onshore detention through medical evacuation (Medevac), including the 32 men held in detention at the Park Hotel in Melbourne;
 - b) increased funding and humanitarian assistance, additional refugee resettlement places and the urgent processing of humanitarian visa applications for people who are at grave risk within Afghanistan, including those who have worked for or assisted the Australian Government and Australian organisations (including the embassy, armed forces, NGOs and media), human rights defenders and women and girls whose lives and security are under great threat;
 - c) an inquiry and urgent review of all onshore, offshore and community detention policies and their impacts on Asylum Seekers applying for humanitarian refuge in Australia;
2. write to the Prime Minister the Hon Scott Morrison MP, the Minister for Immigration, Citizenship, Migrant Services and Multicultural Affairs the Hon Alex Hawke MP, the leader of the Opposition the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, the leader of the Australian Greens Adam Bandt, the NSW Minister for Health the Hon Brad Hazzard MP, the leader of the NSW opposition the Hon Chris Minns MP, and the Greens NSW Health spokesperson Cate Faehrmann MLC calling for an inquiry into Covid protocols being implemented by Serco and Border Force at Villawood Detention Centre, and that vulnerable detainees be removed from the detention centre due to the high infection risk.

Background:

The plight of Asylum Seekers in both offshore and onshore detention has been the subject of community campaigns for their release and permanent settlement for close to three decades. Community and advocacy groups as well as local councils have also called for support for Asylum Seekers released into the community on temporary and Departure Pending visas, many of whom have had all financial and other support completely withdrawn under the cuts to the Status Resolution Support Services (SRSS).

In 2019 **Randwick City Council** resolved to join the Local Government Mayoral Taskforce for people seeking asylum (**MM33/19 Local Government Mayoral Taskforce for people seeking asylum** Ordinary Council 25 June 2019), and is a supporter of the Back Your Neighbour campaign – “a coalition of local councils representing over six million Australians coming together with community services, community groups, peak bodies, policy experts and thousands of individuals to oppose cruel cuts to SRSS support for some of the most vulnerable members of our community.”

Councils across NSW and Nationally resolved to support this campaign at the **2019 LGNSW Conference**, and the **2019 National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA)**, demonstrating that councils and the communities they represent have taken a leadership role in their advocacy for people seeking refuge in Australia. Councils including **City of Ryde** have

NM16/22

advocated for support for Afghan Asylum Seekers, and the **City of Hobart** has just recently resolved to advocate for Refugees brought to Australia from PNG and Nauru for medical treatment under the Medevac legislation.

The Covid 19 pandemic has both highlighted the plight and exacerbated the impacts of detention on asylum seekers and others held in immigration detention centres, including the Villawood Detention Centre in Sydney, and the Park Hotel in Melbourne. Covid outbreaks and harsh isolation measures have caused immense suffering and hardship.

Refugees brought to Australia from PNG and Nauru for medical treatment under the Medevac legislation, which was repealed by the current government in November 2019, were placed in Alternative Places of Detention (APODs), usually motels or hotels. Some have served detention for up to 10 years, having been detained previously in offshore detention in Nauru and Manus island. **Mehdi Ali** and **Adnan Choopani** are two cousins who arrived in Australia as 15 year old boys. They are Ahwazi Arabs and have been in immigration detention for the past 8 - 9 years, a prime time of their lives. Cousins Mehdi and Adnan are now 23 and 24 years old. Although Mehdi and Adnan are apparently recognised as refugees by the UN, the US and the Australian governments, they are just unlucky to have entered our shores by boat and not by plane. A few months ago, Adnan nearly died from a panic attack — “You are lucky you survived,” his doctors told him — while Mehdi was hospitalised with a heart rate of nearly 200 bpm and later with pneumothorax. Mehdi and Adnan met a range of psychiatrists and doctors from different organisations. Their medical assessments explicitly linked their mental health to their detention.

The recent detention of men’s tennis world number 1, Novak Djokovic at the Park Hotel, the same facility as these refugees and asylum seekers, has brought world attention to their plight. It has also shown a disparity between the ease with which one person can have their case heard, in this case world #1 male tennis player Novak Djokovic, versus others such as Adnan Choopani and Mehdi Ali who languish in detention without a decision. The visa powers that were used against Djokovic could be used to free him and the other refugees.

Sources

<http://backyourneighbour.com.au/supporters/>
<https://www.refugeecouncil.org.au>
http://hobart.infocouncil.biz/Open/2022/01/CO_31012022_AGN_1579_AT.PDF
<https://www.lgns.w.gov.au/common/Uploaded%20files/PDF/2019-LGNSW-Annual-Conference-resolutions.pdf>
https://alga.com.au/app/uploads/Resolutions_Web.pdf
<https://rac-vic.org/media-releases/>

Submitted by: Councillor Veitch, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/06281

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM17/22

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Reducing dumped rubbish and waste to landfill in the Randwick LGA

Motion:

That Council:

1. acknowledges significant and ongoing community concern about increasing levels of dumped rubbish on footpaths and laneways, including the disposal of goods that could potentially be re-used, repaired or recycled and diverted from landfill;
2. notes suggestions put forward by affected residents to address the issue including:
 - a) Street signage around affected neighbourhoods, including at reported hotspots and on high foot traffic roads/intersections to increase awareness of issues;
 - b) Landscaping - Council support to establish verge gardens in dumping hotspots;
 - c) Education campaigns;
 - d) Signage that can be displayed inside apartment buildings that promotes awareness of how to book council pickups, increase awareness that dumping is illegal and encourages reporting of dumped rubbish;
 - e) Information provided to new and existing tenants through real estate agents;
 - f) Stickers on bins, in particular yellow bins noting that a great deal of cardboard is illegally dumped;
 - g) Increased scheduled hard rubbish collections;
 - h) Social media campaigns (including boosted ads);
 - i) Information in FOGO bag deliveries;
 - j) CCTV cameras in known hotspots reported by residents with accompanying signage;
 - k) Onsite collection of large household waste items from apartment car parks;
3. notes further that council does not have any facilities where residents can donate or repair unwanted household items, materials and appliances for re-use in the community, or onsite collection of items for recycling (that are not suitable for collection in the yellow recycling bins);
4. receive a report detailing:
 - a) additional measures to reduce dumped rubbish, including specific actions to tackle dumped rubbish hotspots as identified by affected residents;
 - b) options and recommendations on establishing facilities to donate or repair unwanted household items, materials and appliances for re-use in the community;
 - c) the feasibility of introducing onsite collection of items for recycling at the Randwick Recycling Centre and other suitable facilities (and that are not able to be placed in the yellow recycling bins).

Background:

Dumped rubbish

There have been increased complaints from residents in Kensington, Kingsford and other parts of the Randwick LGA regarding the problem of dumped rubbish in our suburban streets. In some cases waste management teams are being called to collect dumped rubbish from the same locations on a weekly basis if not more often, with new rubbish being dropped in these spots within hours of the last load being collected. The dumped rubbish is extremely unsightly, blocks

footpaths and often smells. It is significantly affecting the amenity of residents who live in the immediate vicinity or who are forced to view (and smell) this waste through their front windows on a daily basis. While a range of measures are already in place it seems clear that more action is needed to effect the significant changes needed to tackle the problem.

Re-use, repair and re-cycling

Council has a range of initiatives to reduce waste to landfill through the weekly FOGO collection, though the Randwick Recycling Centre and other initiatives as detailed in the 2017-2030 Waste Management Strategy.

While the Randwick Recycling Centre facilitates the recycling of a range of unwanted items, our LGA lacks any facilities for residents to donate materials for re-use, or get broken items repaired such as that provided by The Bower and Reverse Garbage centres in Marrickville and in other locations.

<https://bower.org.au/>

<https://reversegarbage.org.au/>

<https://repaircafesydneynorth.net/>

<https://www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au/Events/Repair-Cafe>

Many potentially usable items including furniture and appliances are dumped or left out for an on-call clean up collection, but dedicated facilities could provide opportunities to encourage the re-use and repair of these items.

Submitted by: Councillor Veitch, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/07259