

Ordinary Council Meeting

Tuesday 27 February 2024

Seating Plan for Council meetings



Public gallery

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, orb) 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.



Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Council meeting of Randwick City Council will be held in the Council Chamber, 1st Floor Randwick Town Hall, 90 Avoca St Randwick on Tuesday, 27 February 2024 at 7pm

Acknowledgement of the Local Indigenous People

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."

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"

Apologies/Granting of Leave of Absences

Requests to attend meeting by audio-visual link

Confirmation of the Minutes

Ordinary Council - 12 December 2023

Extraordinary Council - 6 February 2024

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.

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QN1/24 Director Corporate Services Response to Question with Notice from Cr Chapple - Live Streaming of Council Meetings
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.

GM1/24 Code of Conduct Complaint - Final Report from Conduct Reviewer
This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (i) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with the report contains alleged contraventions of any code of conduct requirements applicable under section 440.

Notice of Rescission Motions

Nil

Petitions

**Ray Brownlee, PSM
GENERAL MANAGER**

Mayoral Minute No. MM1/24

Subject: Financial Assistance and Donations - December 2023 to January 2024

Motion:

That Council:

- a) approve the purchase of tickets for a table of 10 at the Windgap Gala Ball being held on Saturday, 25 May 2024, at a total cost of \$2,600 for interested Councillors to attend in support of the cause;
- b) donate \$1,000 to the Annual Charity Day for Ronald McDonald House Charities Sydney to support the seriously ill children and their families staying at the Ronald McDonald House Charities Sydney.
- c) contribute \$2,500 towards the Randwick Boys and Randwick Girls High Schools production to be held in May this year,
- d) donate plants from its nursery to St Johns Maroubra Church to the value of \$500 to upgrade and beautify the church grounds
- e) approve 5 tickets to the Randwick Rugby's 2024 Annual Lunch to be held on 22 March 2024 totaling \$995 for interested Councillors to attend the fundraising lunch in support of the Club.

Background:

Windgap Gala Ball – 25 May 2024

The Windgap Foundation has been providing a range of much needed programs and services to more than 300 families in the Randwick Council area for over 60 years. These programs and services include supported employment, accommodation, learning and life skill programs, advocacy, leisure and community participation opportunities to empower adults with intellectual disabilities.

The Windgap Foundation has requested Council's support for its biggest fundraising event of the year, the Windgap Gala Ball, being held on Saturday, 25 May 2024 at Darling Island, Pyrmont.

Each year, the event raises funds which go back into the purchase of a new transport vehicle, hoists in the Windgap facilities, art programs and computers and smart boards for continued learning. This year's fundraising goal is to raise much needed funds for the continual improvement and expansion of the Windgap Foundation's programs and services and is a very worthy cause for Council to support.

Council has purchased tickets in support of this worthy cause for a number of years. I propose purchasing a table of 10 tickets, at a total cost of \$2,600, to this year's Windgap Foundation Gala Ball for interested Councillors to attend in support.

Ronald McDonald House Charities

Ronald McDonald House Charities is located in Prince of Wales Hospital, 149 Barker Street, Randwick and supports young patients and their families receiving medical care at the Children's Hospital, Randwick. Ronald McDonald House helps to keep families of seriously ill children together and close to the care of their child's needs.

Randwick Boys and Randwick Girls High Schools annual production

Every year for the past decade, both Randwick Boys High School and Randwick Girls High School have combined to present a variety show. The 2024 show is being held in May 2024, consisting of several dance and musical numbers presented by students in years 7 to 12.

The funding for the show comes from the fees paid by students who participate, sponsors, the voluntary labour of parents and others, as well as donations received. The schools have contacted me to request a contribution towards this year's show, as has been done in previous years.

The schools are very grateful for Council's generosity and support in previous years. In continued support for the schools, I propose contributing \$2,500 towards the production of the 2024 show.

St John's Maroubra Church

The church has requested a donation of plants from the Randwick Council Nursery to continue to upgrade and beautify their church grounds for environmental health and for the community.

Randwick Rugby's 2024 Annual Lunch

The Randwick Rugby Club's Annual Lunch will be held on 22 March 2024, supporting player scholarship, education, injury, and social welfare programs. The annual fundraising event makes a huge difference to all the players both male and female, senior and junior.

Source of funding:

The financial implications to Council will be funded from the 2023-24 Contingency Fund.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2023/06574

Mayoral Minute No. MM2/24

Subject: Condolences for Ellen Waugh OAM

Motion:

That Council express its deepest condolences to the family of Ellen Margaret Waugh OAM who passed away peacefully on 18 December 2023; and acknowledge the passing of Ellen Margaret Waugh OAM with a minute's silence.

Background:

This Mayoral Minute is to recognise the extraordinary contribution to the arts and local history made by notable Randwick identity Ellen Margaret Waugh (OAM) born 13 March 1924, who died at her home in 49 Cuzco Street, South Coogee on 18 January 2024, just two months shy of her 100th birthday.

Ellen Waugh was known for her artistic style, keen intellect, her broad knowledge and interest in the arts, local history, Indigenous affairs, and travel. She was celebrated for her pioneering work in the field of art education, well-documented in Chris Peers' article titled 'Ellen Waugh and the Training of Art Teachers in NSW,' published in *Women Art Educators V*, by Enid Zimmerman et al, c2003.

"She was the first art teacher in NSW to seek university qualifications for the purpose of investigating and expanding knowledge in art education. Her research in the history of the field in NSW was the first of its kind. Waugh's examination of this history established a precedent by recognising that many artists effectively functioned as art teachers, and took considerable inspiration from their pedagogical experiences, rather than simply treating their role in the school as supplementary to more exclusive and personal artistic practice (Waugh, 1968)." p.84.

Chris Peers outlines how Ellen was one of the first students to gain an Art Teacher's Diploma in 1945 and after teaching for two years, was recruited to join the staff of Sydney Teachers College, lecturing on art to elementary teacher-trainees both at the Teachers College and at the art school in East Sydney. In 1948 she transferred to the Regional Teachers College at Wagga Wagga. In 1950 a new Teachers College was established in Bathurst, and she transferred there. One of her students in Bathurst was the now famous Brett Whiteley, whom she encouraged to draw a lot. Another student she motivated was Geoffrey Bardon (AM), who went on to inspire the Western Desert art movement at Papunya in 1971. Local newspaper articles reveal how active a part she played in the communities she worked in during this time.

In 1954-55 she travelled overseas, attending the Ninth International Art Congress at the University of Lund, as well as the Halsingborg Design Festival. She developed contacts with overseas educators by accompanying the British delegates of the English *Society for Education Through Art*. She travelled widely overseas aiming to broaden her knowledge and experience, returning to Sydney in 1957 to enroll in a Bachelor of the Arts, with her Honours thesis focusing on art education in the Australian context. In 1958 she lectured in art at the new teacher training facility for primary school teachers known as Alexander Mackie College in Sydney. She enrolled in a Master of Education, qualifying with Honours in 1968. She was a visiting lecturer for nine and a half years at the University of Sydney.

Ellen retired from teaching in 1979 but remained involved as a part-time administrator for the Art Education Society of NSW. She went on to play an important role as Executive Director of the annual Australian award for religious art, the Blake Prize, from 1980 until 2001.

Ellen was an accomplished artist herself as well as an inspiring art teacher. She held early exhibitions of her photographs as well as experimented with collage and mixed media drawings. Her last exhibition was in 2018 with Juke Wyatt at Gallery East, Clovelly.

Ellen showed an early commitment to Indigenous art and artists, who she championed and supported in the 1950s when it was not commonplace to do so. She wrote about her interest in Indigenous art dating back to the early 1930s when she was seven, stating “I remember admiring Aboriginal rock carvings above Narrabeen Lakes and being concerned they would be destroyed by a new road”.

Her collection of Aboriginal art was exhibited in the Meyers Gallery during the Australian Bicentennial, and in 2006 she was awarded the Pauline McCloud Award for Reconciliation. Ellen was a prolific art collector and had a collection policy of buying one significant artwork per year, every year, beginning in her late twenties. In 2005, she gifted a 1929 Grace Cossington Smith painting of the Sydney Harbour Bridge to the National Gallery of Australia. Deborah Hart, NGA head curator of Australian art, referred to this donation as “an amazing act of generosity (the painting was valued at more than \$1 million) and a gift beyond measure to us all”.

Ellen was an avid explorer throughout her life, travelling widely both internationally and locally until her late eighties. But as Emeritus Professor Ian Howard stated in his eulogy at her funeral on 30 January 2024, Ellen was never just a tourist, she believed that cultural difference should be recognised, affirmed, and celebrated. This sense of discovery and place was not limited to international destinations but applied to the area in which she had lived most of her life and where she played a significant role in its cultural life. Her family had moved to South Coogee in 1936, when it was sparsely inhabited and had an unsavoury reputation. She has been part of the growth and development of the area and has an intimate knowledge of its history.

Historian Pauline Curby interviewed Ellen when she was commissioned by Randwick City Council to research and write ‘*Randwick*’ – a history of Randwick, published in 2009 to mark the 150th anniversary of Randwick Council. Chapter 16 titled – *Moving to the Underworld* – was based on a quote from Ellen’s father when they moved to Cuzco Street, South Coogee. Recognising Ellen as an important Randwick identity, Randwick City Library commissioned an Oral History of Ellen Waugh in 2008 to capture her life and knowledge of the area.

In 1969, when US artist Christo announced that he intended to ‘wrap’ the coast of Little Bay, with his now famous “*Wrapped Coast*” installation, there was significant local controversy about the plan. Ellen drove from her home in South Coogee to the Little Bay site and noted in an interview with Nick Galvin from the Sydney Morning Herald (May 31, 2019) that it had been used as a local dumping site, “I thought what are these people talking about – they’re talking through their hats.” She had no doubt about the significance of the event – “Christo wasn’t ruining a coastline, he was showing the sculptural possibilities of the coastline. There’s so much potential in art and people are free to do anything now.”

She became a huge supporter of the project, which was funded by philanthropist John Kaldor. She visited the site regularly and took a series of colour Kodak slides to document the installation, some of the few colour images that exist. Her recollections were included in John Kaldor’s Living Archives, which invited people to submit their own recollections of *Wrapped Coast* and the thirty-five projects that came after it since 1969. The project was part of a series of events to celebrate 50 years of Kaldor projects in 2019.

While Ellen’s mother had joined the Randwick & District Historical Society in its early days, Ellen only became involved when she retired in 1983. She enjoyed the engaging talks and as a scholar with a commitment to original research into the local area, she started a series of monographs in 1985 to ensure that the information was preserved. Current President Christine Yeats noted that Ellen both edited and authored several books published by the Randwick & District Historical Society. She edited the following monographs:

Centennial Park by Frank Doyle, *Destitute children’s asylum, Randwick, 1852-1916* by Frank Doyle & Joy Storey; *Walter McGill: A Colonial Sculptor, 1826-1881* by Christie Hamilton and *A guide to the historical significance of Randwick General Cemetery* by Ian Thomas Cripps. She researched and wrote:

Cuzco Street South Coogee, Randwick & District Historical Society Inc., 2017; *Lawrence Herbert Beecroft: an entertaining artist*, Randwick & District Historical Society Inc., 2017, and co-authored with Harry Goodwin *A Walk Around High Cross Randwick*.

Her other publications were *Art activities in the primary school*, 1975; *Lawrence Herbert Beecroft: an entertaining artist*, 1997 and she edited *The Frank Baker letters*, 1989.

Ellen was President of the Randwick & District Historical Society from 2002-2006 and Vice President at other times. She successfully lobbied Council to move the Randwick & District Historical Society from the ground floor of the Town Hall to more suitable premises at the Lionel Bowen Library in 2006. She made a significant contribution to the Society and its collection, assisting with sourcing paintings, artefacts and memorabilia about the local area, and became a Life Member many years ago. A former Randwick & District Historical Society President Lesley Potter described her as “a great asset with a vast knowledge of the local area.”

According to Cr Kathy Neilson, Ellen was “a thoughtful and strong supporter of ‘The Friends of Blenheim House’ and strong supporter of heritage causes in the Sydney area and a very strong advocate for acknowledging the very significant contribution made by the Aboriginal community both past and present to the local area.”

Ellen Waugh is a recognised pioneer in the field of art education in Australia, an artist, an inspiration and mentor for artists and educators and a role model for woman. Given the significant role she has played in the cultural life at a local level in Randwick and more broadly in the field of art education in NSW, she was awarded a Medal of the Order of Australia in the General Division in 2019 in recognition of service to history and arts education.

A funeral service for Ellen Margaret Waugh OAM was held on Tuesday 30 January 2024 at the Anglican Parish of Christ Church St Laurence, Railway Square, Sydney. The eulogy delivered by Emeritus Professor Ian Howard can be found [here](#)

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2004/08383

Mayoral Minute No. MM3/24

Subject: Council support for retention of Commonwealth Bank branch in Coogee

Motion:

That Randwick Council;

- a) calls on the Commonwealth Bank Australia to retain their branch in Coogee Bay Road, Coogee; and
- b) notes a letter has been sent to the CBA urging them to reconsider the closure.

Background:

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia has advised that it is proposing to close the bank branch located on Coogee Bay Road. This branch, along with 2 others in QLD and SA are scheduled to be closed by 1 March 2024. This decision comes as the bank cites a continuous decline in customer demand as the primary reason for these closures.

The bank is citing a decline in transactions at the branch highlighting a shift in customer preferences towards digital banking services as the reasons for the closure.

Not everyone is able to access a mobile phone or computer to do their banking. Pensioners and others needing cash will need to travel up to Randwick at an extra cost. Cutting face-to-face services like this will have a real impact on members of our community. I believe it is vitally important for all of our major banks to continue to have a physical presence in our major town centres.

The mental wellbeing of our senior citizens who bank with CBA would almost certainly be affected as they would either need to change banks or make other arrangements.

I have had a number of residents contact me, as well as the Coogee Precinct, concerned about the closure of the bank, the last bank branch in Coogee.

There are also concerns for those staff currently employed at this branch, as history shows that it is very difficult to find alternate employment for every affected staff member.

I have written to the Area Manager, Sydney East at the CBA calling on the bank to retain their physical presence in Coogee Bay Road, Coogee for the benefit of all residents, particularly our senior citizens.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2023/06574

MM3/24

Mayoral Minute No. MM4/24

Subject: Support for the No More Incinerators campaign and petition to ban waste to Energy Incinerators in NSW

Motion:

That Council:

- a) acknowledges the significant advocacy work performed by No More Incinerators, Randwick Councillors and staff since 2020 with at least ten motions put forward by Labor, Greens, Liberal and Independents (with unanimous support) opposing Waste to Energy Incinerators due to their impacts on human health and the environment, including motions to the LGNSW Annual Conference and National General Assembly of Local Government (ALGA);
- b) commends all who supported this community and council campaign which succeeded in stopping the proposed WTE Incinerator in Matraville in 2022;
- c) supports a request from No More Incinerators Inc to support a petition to the NSW Parliament to ban waste incinerators being proposed in other communities around NSW by developing the required artwork and uploading an explanation and link to the petition on Council's website, social media, e-newsletters and magazines. The link to the petition is:
<https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/la/Pages/ePetition-details.aspx?q=rxOVguqv9WYSEVVTphFzag>

Background:

Following the successful campaign to stop a waste incinerator being built at Matraville, No More Incinerators Inc is requesting Council to support a petition to the NSW Parliament to ban waste incinerators being proposed in other communities around NSW. The petition was initiated by regional groups opposing the incineration of waste in their areas in conjunction with long-standing Sydney groups also opposing waste incineration. It also represents a joint stand by residents across NSW to oppose the significant threat to human health, environment, agriculture and water that the incineration of waste presents.

How does this affect the Randwick LGA?

Simply put, the proposal is to locate these waste incinerators in prime food, wine and livestock producing areas supplying fresh food, chicken, lamb and beef to the Greater Sydney area which includes suppliers in the Randwick LGA.

- 1) Contamination of food and agricultural resources

In a recent press release groups representing regional NSW said the following:

"Regional groups in Richmond Valley, Tarago (Goulburn-Mulwaree) and Lithgow are fighting to protect the drinking water, agriculture, cattle and tourism industries as well as air quality, environment and health. Standing in solidarity with them are the communities of Western Sydney, who won their campaign to stop projects in their neighbourhoods but now face the prospect of contaminated food and drinking water with incinerators proposed in Sydney's water catchment area and regions of significant food production. There are also concerns for the Parkes community where plans to build a waste incinerator are underway, and more broadly for all residents in NSW since the legislation has numerable exceptions that would allow waste-to-energy incinerators to potentially be approved in many other localities.

"The communities are outraged" said Dr Liz Stops a spokesperson for Residents Against the Richmond Valley Incinerator Inc (RARVI). "Based on the advice of the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA), the NSW Government has acknowledged waste incinerators are too dangerous for Sydney but is prepared to foist them onto regional communities where much of our

food is produced and close to residential areas, meatworks, beef saleyards, schools and hospitals.”

2) Increasing greenhouse gas emissions

Every tonne of non-biomass, municipal solid waste (MSW) burnt generates 0.91 tonnes of CO₂. And the various waste management companies estimate that Sydney currently generates approximately 3.5 million tonnes/year (Mtpa) of MSW that could be burnt. This would generate approximately 3.2 Mtpa of GHGs further adding to the impacts of climate change already being felt.

Source: Australian Govt GHG Accounts – October 2020, Dept Industry, Science, Energy & Resources, Section 2.1.1 Fuel combustion emissions – solid fuels.

So what's the alternative?

1. Reduce the amount of material currently requiring landfill by promoting the composting of organic material via programs such as Council's FOGO program.
2. Phase out the use of soft plastics through the use of certified compostable alternatives for single use items such as plastic produce and various packaging bags, and disposable food and drink containers, e.g. take away coffee cups and lids.
3. Promote a true Circular Economy to recover and reuse materials currently being sent to landfill.

The petition is open until 9 April 2024 and 10,000 signatures are required to have it debated in Parliament. The link is: <https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/la/Pages/ePetition-details.aspx?q=rxOVguqv9WYSEVVTphFzag> and after clicking on the link residents just follow the prompts to sign.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2024/06574

Mayoral Minute No. MM5/24

Subject: Planning Reforms - Low and Mid-rise Housing and Housing SEPP - In-fill affordable housing provisions

Motion:

That Council:

- a) affirms that planning decisions should be community led and that local councils are best-placed to make decisions about planning that meet community needs;
- b) recognises that planning approvals should consider the impact of development on the environment, local communities and neighbouring residents, and the need for genuinely affordable housing;
- c) notes that councils are already meeting and exceeding NSW Government housing targets through their Local Environment Plans (LEPs);
- d) notes that previous and ongoing State Government reforms to undermine and remove planning powers from local councils have been completely ineffective in addressing the housing and housing affordability crisis;
- e) notes that the State Government has a role to play in supporting local councils to execute their strategic plans and meet housing targets, rather than overriding these;
- f) Writes to NSW Premier The Hon Chris Minns MP, and the NSW Minister for Planning the Hon Paul Scully MP to:
 - 1) express its strong opposition to the Planning Reforms - Low and Mid-Rise Housing and Housing SEPP – In-fill affordable housing provisions, which override planning decisions made by local councils;
 - 2) Ensure that any housing or planning reforms:
 - i) are developed in consultation with local government to ensure the reforms consider local amenity and character and delivery of genuinely affordable housing and align with, rather than override, local planning rules and housing strategies,
 - ii) occur within a strategic, precinct-based framework which is supported by effective infrastructure planning rather than site-by-site (ad hoc) approaches;
 - 3) call for urgent action to address the housing crisis by advocating to the NSW Government to:
 - i) make significant and direct investments in public, social, affordable and accessible housing, as well as the enabling infrastructure required to support it, and in consultation with local councils and communities;
 - ii) ensure no further privatisation of public housing and/or crown land;
 - iii) provide affordable housing in perpetuity, rather than subject to time limits;
 - iv) introduce measures to address land banking associated with residential land;
 - v) maintain or increase council involvement and delegation in approval processes;
 - vi) introduce measures to better protect the interests of tenants with respect to no-grounds evictions and affordability;
 - vii) respond to concerns that may be raised through the current *Review of the regulation of short-term rental accommodation* to ensure that there is sufficient long term rental accommodation available to meet the needs of communities;

- g) call for an immediate moratorium and rezoning of high rise commercial for-profit student and co-living housing within 800m of heavy and light rail stations and a requirement for all new developments to include onsite, permanent, genuinely affordable housing for key workers and people on low incomes;
- h) call for the NSW Planning minister to release the modelling and technical studies underpinning the proposed planning reforms for NSW;
- i) hold a community forum to inform and take feedback from residents about the proposed rezoning changes.

Background:

Since 2015, local councils have been required to develop strategic plans to meet ambitious state government mandated net new dwelling targets. These plans are currently informed by stakeholder and community consultation and designed to accommodate a variety of dwelling types in areas best suited to absorb higher density impacts. Most councils have either met or exceeded their net new dwellings targets.

At the state level, the housing affordability crisis has been exacerbated by the failure of successive governments to impose adequate affordable housing targets and to ensure a meaningful supply of public housing. The supply of housing has fallen recently because of factors beyond the control of local councils.

Under the National Housing Accord, the NSW Government has committed to providing 377,000 new homes by 2029. The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) have prepared draft planning policy reforms that seek to promote low and mid-rise housing to fill the gap between detached homes and high-rise apartment buildings in NSW. The reforms are generally structured around directing low- and mid-rise housing in Station or Town Centre Precincts, that are generally defined as being within 800m walking distance of rail services and commercial centres.

Randwick Council has undertaken considerable work over the past five 5 years to identify suitable locations for residential uplift to meet the Eastern District Plan 6-10 year housing target of 4,300 new dwellings for Randwick City. Provision for this has been incorporated into councils recent LEP amendments following extensive community consultations and these changes were gazetted in August 2020 and September 2023. As at the 2021 ABS Census, the proportion of medium density housing (comprising semis/townhouses/terraces) in Randwick City was 27.1 %, substantially higher than the Greater Sydney figure of 18.8%. Similarly, Randwick City has a much higher proportion of high density housing (flats/apartments 3 storeys and higher): 46.8% compared to 27.1 % for Greater Sydney.

Serious concern is raised with the NSW Government's top-down approach that lacks any proper community consultation and which will substantially increase dwelling densities to the detriment of local character.

The NSW Government's changes will do nothing to improve housing affordability and will damage the historic fabric of our city by allowing developers to intrude into Heritage Conservation Areas. The NSW Government's planning policies have allowed developers to opt solely for commercial for-profit student housing development along Anzac Pde rather than building for general residential apartments. This is resulting in a concentration of student accommodation and not providing the mix of housing that is necessary to meet the community's diverse housing needs. Further, the commercial student housing accommodation being developed is unaffordable for most students and is opposed by student advocacy groups.

The NSW Government has also not shown any serious commitment to increase the amount of public housing to address the long waiting list and has failed to protect renters from rising rental costs. The Mayoral Minute seeks to respond to the damaging effects and inadequacies of the NSW Government reforms and calls for urgent action to address the housing crisis through building more public housing.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2024/06574

MM5/24

Mayoral Minute No. MM6/24

Subject: Supporting Inclusion and Diversity in the Randwick LGA

Motion:

That Council:

- a) acknowledges the success of recent Council events such as Culture on Country, Lunar New Year, Coogee Pride and the many other events celebrating our diverse community and commends staff and community members for their contributions to these significant celebrations of inclusion;
- b) notes the longstanding commitments to these as well as upcoming events in March to mark International Women's Day (8 March) and the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), including the International Women's Day Art Prize and an Anti-Discrimination Forum being hosted jointly by Randwick City Council and Bayside Council;
- c) acknowledges that many people in our community including, women, people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) backgrounds, people with disability and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTQI+) community members continue to experience abuse, discrimination, threats to their safety, and other forms of social and economic disadvantage;
- d) condemns all forms of racism, discrimination, bullying, harassment, violence and abuse;
- e) recognises that all levels of government have an important role to play in promoting equality, diversity and inclusion in our society;
- f) continues to develop policies and programs to help overcome discrimination and violence in our community;
- g) continues to support and expand its program of events supporting and celebrating Randwick's diverse community including Culture on Country, Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week, Lunar New Year, Mardi Gras and Coogee Pride, International Women's Day, the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and other events in 2024-2025 and beyond.

Background:

Inclusion and Diversity are integral to the fabric of our community. Council holds a number of activities and events annually to create connection, celebrate diversity and embed inclusion. Holding these targeted activities provides for awareness raising and opportunities to celebrate the various cultures in our community and therefore support community to feel included, seen, heard and connected.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Philipa Veitch

File Reference: F2024/06574

MM6/24

Director City Planning Report No. CP2/24

**Subject: Variations to Development Standards under Clause 4.6 - 1
November 2023 to 31 January 2024**

Executive Summary

- Under the Department of Planning and Environment (DPE) Planning Circular PS 20-002, Councils were required to provide quarterly reports to the DPE for all variations to development standards that were approved. Furthermore, the Circular required a report of all variations approved under delegation from a Council to be provided to a meeting of the Council meeting at least once each quarter.
- Amendments have been made to Clause 4.6 of the Standard Instrument which commenced 1 November 2023. As part of the reform, changes were made to Council's reporting obligations which now requires Council's to notify the Planning Secretary of any variations (including reasons for the variation) as soon as practical after the development application is determined. The notification to the Planning Secretary is to be done through the NSW Planning Portal.
- Any variations under assessment or determined after 1 November 2023 will be displayed on the NSW Planning Portal under a variation register. The variation register shall be a publicly accessible page on the NSW Planning Portal that will display all variation requests across NSW. As such, Councils are no longer required to submit quarterly reports to the DPE, as this information will be extracted from the NSW Planning Portal.
- This report provides Council with details of Development Applications (DA) that were determined within the period from 1 November 2023 through to 31 January 2024 in which a variation to a development standard under Clause 4.6 of the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 was approved, in accordance with Council's internal reporting requirements.

Recommendation

That the report be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Clause 4.6 Register - 1 November 2023 - 31 January 2024

Background

Changes to Legislation

On 15 September 2023, the NSW Government published amendments in relation to the operation and reporting requirements of Clause 4.6 of the Standard Instrument (including Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012) to commence on 1 November 2023.

Under Department's Planning Circular PS 20-002, Councils were required to provide quarterly reports to the DPE for all variations to development standards that were approved. Furthermore, the Circular required a report of all variations approved under delegation from a Council to be provided to a meeting of the Council meeting at least once each quarter. As part of the Clause 4.6 reform, Planning Circular PS 20-002 has been repealed as of 1 November 2023 and the amendments have introduced a new provision under Section 90A of the *Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulation 2021* (EP&A Regulation) which requires the following:

"As soon as practicable after the development application is determined, the Council of the area in which the development is proposed to be carried out must notify the Planning Secretary of the Council's or panel's reasons for approving or refusing the contravention of the development standard."

The notice must be given to the Planning Secretary through the NSW planning portal."

As of 1 November 2023, any variations approved by Council/Planning Panel will be made publicly available via a variation register published on the NSW Planning Portal. As such, in accordance with Section 90A of the EP&A Regulation, Councils are no longer required to submit quarterly reports to the Department of Planning and Environment, as this information will be extracted from the NSW Planning Portal. Furthermore, as Planning Circular PS 20-002 has been repealed and the variation register shall be publicly available, it is no longer necessary to report determined variations to Council on a quarterly basis.

Notwithstanding the above, Council has resolved to provide monthly reporting on all variations and therefore this report provides Council with details of the relevant applications subject to a variation to a development standard pursuant to Clause 4.6 of RLEP 2012 for the period specified.

This report provides details of the relevant applications subject to a variation to a development standard pursuant to Clause 4.6 of RLEP 2012 for the period specified in accordance with Councils internal reporting requirements.

Discussion

Clause 4.6 – Exceptions to Development Standards

Clause 4.6 is required to be addressed if a development application seeks to vary a development standard in the Local Environmental Plan. The consent authority (i.e. Council, Randwick Local Planning Panel, Sydney Eastern Planning Panel or NSW Land and Environment Court) must not grant consent for development that contravenes a development standard unless, a written request has been provided by the applicant addressing Clause 4.6 of the LEP. If Council (or the relevant consent authority) is satisfied that the Clause 4.6 request is adequately justified, it may grant consent to the development even though the proposal does not comply with the relevant standard.

Details of Variations

A table is attached to the report detailing all Clause 4.6 exceptions approved in the period between 1 November 2023 to 31 January 2024. Further analysis of some of the large numerical variations for each month is detailed below. It should be noted that a detailed assessment report is prepared for each DA with a Clause 4.6 exception and is publicly available through Council's website.

November 2023

Nine Clause 4.6 variations were approved in the November period (being 1 November through to 30 November 2023), with five (5) applications determined under delegation (less than 10%) and four applications determined by Randwick Local Planning Panel (RLPP) due to variations greater than 10%.

Of the variations approved, the greatest extent of variation related to a Development Application for DA/134/2023 at 200-210 Arden Street, Coogee, in which a variation of 54.5% to the floor space ratio development standard was approved. The RLPP supported the variation to the floor space ratio for the following reasons:

- The existing club building has a floor space ratio of 2.306:1, which already exceeds the maximum floor space ratio standard by 53.7%.
- The proposal seeks to improve the functionality of the existing venue and seek to increase amenity for patrons by providing additional outdoor space.
- The proposal involves a minor (8m²) increase in gross floor area (GFA). The proposed additional GFA is limited to the extended bar area at Level 2 and the relocation of the internal staircase between Levels 1 and 2. Noting that the proposed additional GFA is predominantly contained within the existing roof form and envelope of the building, the proposal will not result in significant additional bulk or scale.
- The proposal will not compromise the heritage significance of the adjoining Heritage Item and is compatible with the surrounding Foreshore Scenic Protection Area.
- The proposal will not result in any unreasonable amenity impacts upon adjoining and surrounding properties relative to visual amenity, privacy, overshadowing and view loss.
- In view of the above, the variation to the maximum floor space ratio standard was supported.

December 2023

Four Clause 4.6 variations were approved in December 2023, with one application determined under delegation and three applications determined by RLPP due to variations greater than 10%.

Of the variations approved, the greatest extent of variation related to Development Application for DA/568/2023 at No. 19-19A Mawson Parade, Chifley, in which a variation of 24.55% to the minimum lot size development standard was approved by the RLPP. The RLPP supported the variation to the minimum lot size for the following reasons:

- The application sought development consent for the torrens title subdivision of an existing dual occupancy.
- The proposed lot sizes were compliant with the new minimum lot size provisions of 275m² which came into force on 1 September 2023, as well as the minimum frontage width of 7.5m under the Draft Part C1 of RDCP 2013 which also came into force on 1 September 2023. However, as the application was lodged prior to the gazettal of the new LEP it was required to be assessed under the previous development standard.
- As such, the proposal was considered to be consistent with the desired future character of the area and intention of the new development standard, and the proposed lot sizes supported.

January 2024

Two Clause 4.6 variations were approved in January 2024, one under delegation, and one approved by the Sydney Eastern City Planning Panel (SECPP).

Of the variations approved, the greatest extent of variation related to Development Application for DA/395/2022 at 77-103 Anzac Parade and 59A-71 Boronia Street, Kensington, in which a variation of 16.45% to the building height development standard was approved by the Panel. The SECPP supported the variation for the following reasons:

- The development is subject to a maximum building height of 31m pursuant to clause 6.17 of RLEP 2012.
- The application sought consent for the construction of a new shop-top housing development comprising four distinct buildings having nine storeys fronting Anzac Parade and four storeys fronting Boronia Street. The development included 195 dwellings, ground floor retail and supermarket, and 2 basement parking levels.
- The proposed variation primarily related to the provision of a roof top terrace and the associated structures to provide additional amenity for occupants. Minor parapet breaches resulted from the sloping topography of the site along Boronia Street, and the inclusion of commercial ceiling heights at ground and first floor levels at the Anzac Parade frontage.

- The proposal is consistent with the maximum number of storeys permitted on the site, being nine and four storeys.
- The increased height was not considered to result in any unreasonable impacts to the amenity of surrounding properties, with regards to visual bulk, privacy, view loss and overshadowing.
- The location of the roof top structures ensure that they are not readily visible from the public domain or surrounding properties, particularly as viewed from Anzac Parade. Furthermore, the proposal was consistent with the height of existing development along Boronia Street, including the directly adjoining development at 49-59 Boronia Street.
- As such, the proposed variations were supported and the application approved.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Development Assessment
Function	Assessment of Development Applications
Delivery program commitment	Assess and determine Development Applications, Modification Applications and Review Applications under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

Resourcing Strategy implications

There is no direct financial impact for this matter.

Conclusion

This report provides details of the relevant applications subject to a variation to a development standard pursuant to Clause 4.6 of RLEP 2012 for the period specified in accordance with the reporting direction from the Department of Planning and Environment and Councils internal reporting requirements.

Responsible officer: Angela Manahan, Executive Planner

File Reference: F2008/00122

CLAUSE 4.6 REGISTER - NOVEMBER 2023														
DA number	Street No.	Street name	Suburb/Town	Postcode	Category of development	Zoning of land	Development standard to be varied	Justification of variation	Extent of variation	Concurring authority	Date DA determined dd/mm/yyyy	Approved by	Submissions	
													Objection	Support
DA/158/2023	204	Fitzgerald Ave	MAROUBRA	2035	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 - Building height of 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Building height is 9.97m or 4.9%	NSW DPE	07-Nov-23	DEL	2	0
DA/26/2023	5	Gordon Ave	COOGEE	2034	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.4 - FSR = 0.6:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	FSR increased to 0.65:1 or 8.3%	NSW DPE	10-Nov-23	DEL	2	0
DA/589/2023	278	Storey St	MAROUBRA	2035	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 - Building height of 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Existing building height is 10.65m 12.1%, Proposed development is 10.2m or 7.4%	NSW DPE	10-Nov-23	DEL	1	0
DA/656/2022	5	Chicago Ave	MAROUBRA	2035	4: Residential - New multi unit < 20 dwellings	R3 - Medium Density	Clause 4.4 - FSR = 0.75:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	FSR increased to 0.819:1 or 9.2%	NSW DPE	10-Nov-23	DEL	0	0
DA/664/2022	2-4	Seaside Pde	SOUTH COOGEE	2034	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.4 - FSR = 0.65:1 Clause 4.3 - Building height of 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	FSR increased to 0.68:1 or 4.8% Building height increased to 10.42m or 9.68%	NSW DPE	07-Nov-23	DEL	0	4
DA/134/2023	200-210	Arden St	COOGEE	2034	9: Commercial / retail / office	E1 - Local Centre	Clause 4.4 - FSR = 1.5:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	FSR increased to 2.318:1 or 54.5% (Existing Variation - 2.306:1 or 53.7%,)	NSW DPE	09-Nov-23	RLPP	0	0
DA/407/2021	407-411	Anzac Parade	KINGSFORD	2032	10: Mixed	E2 - Commercial Centre	Clause 6.17 - K2K (Height - 25m and 31m)	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Alternate Building Height Cl 6.17 - 32.6m or 30.4% and 31.5m or 1.6%	NSW DPE	09-Nov-23	RLPP	7	0
DA/61/2023	40	Wentworth St	RANDWICK	2031	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 - Building height of 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Building height is 10.699m or 12.3%;	NSW DPE	09-Nov-23	RLPP	1	0

DA/434/2023	34	Reservoir St	LITTLE BAY	2036	14: Other	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.1 - Minimum Lot Size	Minimise likely adverse impact of subdivision and development on the amenity of neighbouring properties and to ensure the lot sizes are able to accommodate development that is suitable for its purpose.	Lot 1- 294.53m ² / Lot 2 -292.89m ²) or 26.36% / 26.77%	NSW DPE	09-Nov-23	RLPP	0	0
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CLAUSE 4.6 REGISTER - DECEMBER 2023

DA number	Street No.	Street name	Suburb/Town	Postcode	Category of development	Zoning of land	Development standard to be varied	Justification of variation	Extent of variation	Concurring authority	Date DA determined dd/mm/yyyy	Approved by	Submissions	
													Objection	Support
DA/136/2023	74	Snape Street	KINGSFORD	2032	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 - Building height of 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Building Height is 9.7m or 2.1%	NSW DPE	05-Dec-2023	DEL	0	0
DA/568/2023	19-19A	Mawson Parade	CHIFLEY	2036	14: Other	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.1 - Minimum Lot Size	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Lot 1- 301.8m ² / Lot 2 -301.8m ²) or 24.55%	NSW DPE	14-Dec-2023	RLPP	0	0
DA/348/2023	152	Moverly Road	SOUTH COOGEE	2034	14: Other	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.1 - Minimum Lot Size	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Lot 1- 346.5m ² / Lot 2 -357.7m ²) or 13.4%/10.5%	NSW DPE	14-Dec-2023	RLPP	1	0
DA/481/2023	1193-1193A	Anzac Parade	MATRAVILLE	2036	14: Other	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.1 - Minimum Lot Size	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Lot 1- 329.31m ² / Lot 2 -323.6m ²) or 17.6%/19.1%	NSW DPE	14-Dec-2023	RLPP	0	0

CLAUSE 4.6 REGISTER - JANUARY 2024														
DA number	Street No.	Street name	Suburb/Town	Postcode	Category of development	Zoning of land	Development standard to be varied	Justification of variation	Extent of variation	Concurring authority	Date DA determined dd/mm/yyyy	Approved by	Submissions	
													Objection	Support
DA/467/2023	213A	Rainbow Street	RANDWICK	2031	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 - Low Density Residential	Clause 4.4 - FSR = 0.5:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	FSR increased to 0.54:1 or 8.2%	NSW DPE	25-Jan-2024	DEL	6	0
DA/395/2022	77-103 & 59a-71	Anzac Parade & Boronia Street	KENSINGTON	2033	10: Mixed	E2 – Commercial Centre & R3 – Medium Density Residential	Clause 6.17 - K2K (Height - 31m)	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy and views.	Alternate Building Height CI 6.17 – 36.1m or 16.45%	NSW DPE	31-Jan-2024	SECPP	6	0

Director City Planning Reports No. CP3/24

Subject: Reports from Fire and Rescue NSW

Executive Summary

- The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, contains provisions which enable authorised Council and Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW) officers to investigate concerns relating to levels of fire safety in buildings.
- Following an investigation and inspection of a premises by FRNSW, a report is forwarded to the Council to determine if a Fire Safety Order should be issued by Council.
- Council has recently received correspondence from FRNSW in accordance with section 9.32 and Schedule 5, Part 8 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* relating to fire safety, in relation to premises within the Randwick Local Government Area.
- Council's fire safety officers have reviewed the matters raised by FRNSW and have proceeded to undertake appropriate action to address the matters raised by FRNSW.

Recommendation

That the reports from the Director City Planning and FRNSW be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

Nil

CP3/24

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to advise Council of the receipt of a number of inspection reports from Fire and Rescue NSW in accordance with Schedule 5, Part 8 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and to inform Council of the proposed action taken in response to the reports.

Discussion

Introduction

The *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, contains provisions which enable authorised Council and Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW) officers to investigate concerns relating to the existing levels of fire safety in buildings.

In the case of an investigation and inspection of a premises by a FRNSW officer, a report is forwarded to the Council to determine if a Fire Safety Order should be issued by Council's authorised officer.

The correspondence received from Fire and Rescue NSW (FRNSW) recommends that Council officers undertake an inspection and assessment to address the identified fire safety deficiencies in the building, which is currently in progress.

The referral of these matters to Council is standard practice, as Council is the appropriate regulatory authority for these matters under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* and only Council officers are authorised to issue Fire Safety building upgrading Orders.

The items raised in the FRNSW Inspection Reports are limited to observations of the building accessed during their inspection at the time, which may not be exhaustive and does not include an assessment of previous development consents, approvals or consideration of the age of the building.

Council officers have commenced their assessment of the inspection reports from FRNSW and they will issue any necessary notices and or orders to address the identified Fire Safety issues.

Issues

A summary of the reports received from FRNSW in October 2023, together with the proposed actions by Council officers is provided below.

Premises Inspected	Reason for Investigation	Items Raised	Action by Council
19 Glen Avenue, Randwick	The building may not be provided with a compliant fire hydrant system.	Fire hydrant system, tags to fire doors, handrail to stairway and exit door swing.	A notice of intention to serve an Order has been sent to the building owners which would require the submission of a report from a suitably qualified person to Council, which addresses the matters raised, for consideration.
21 Glen Avenue, Randwick	The building may not be provided with a compliant fire hydrant system.	Fire hydrant system, operation of door latch, exit sign, bounding construction, service penetrations and openings.	A notice of intention to serve an Order has been sent to the building owners which would require the submission of a report from a suitably qualified person to

Premises Inspected	Reason for Investigation	Items Raised	Action by Council
			Council, which addresses the matters raised, for consideration.
23 Glen Avenue, Randwick	The building may not be provided with a compliant fire hydrant system.	Fire hydrant system, fire resisting construction, exit sign, bounding construction - screen doors, service penetrations and display of fire safety statement.	A notice of intention to serve an Order has been sent to the building owners which would require the submission of a report from a suitably qualified person to Council, which addresses the matters raised, for consideration.
27 Glen Avenue, Randwick	The building may not be provided with a compliant fire hydrant system.	Fire hydrant system, smoke detection and alarm system, operation of door latch, exit sign, emergency lighting, fire resisting construction, service penetrations and display of fire safety statement.	A notice of intention to serve an Order has been sent to the building owners which would require the submission of a report from a suitably qualified person to Council, which addresses the matters raised, for consideration.
212 Arden Street and 9 Vicar Street, Coogee	Proactive joint inspection by FRNSW, Police & Council.	Display of fire safety statement, fire hydrant system and signage fire suppression system signage/spare fuel, service penetrations, fire indicator panel, exit discharge, evacuation plan and display of fire safety statement	A notice of intention to serve an Order has been sent to the building owners which would require the submission of a report from a suitably qualified person to Council, which addresses the matters raised, for consideration.
30 Beach Street, Coogee	FRNSW concerns relating to fire safety items	Obstruction of exit, sprinkler valves instructions, annual fire safety statement, fire detection maintenance logbook	A site inspection has been carried out by a Council officer and the matters raised by FRNSW are currently being addressed.

Council's officers will consider any representations made by the building owners in response to the issues raised, prior to the issue of any necessary Fire Safety Orders, in accordance with the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*. Council's officers will also follow up the matters accordingly until the terms of any Notice or Order have been satisfied.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Health, Building & Regulatory Services
Function	Regulation and Compliance
Delivery program commitment	Implement Council's key regulatory functions, responsibilities and services relating to public health, environmental protection and building and development compliance.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The investigation of this matter can be accommodated within Council's existing regulatory budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.
Council's Compliance and Enforcement Policy.

Conclusion

FRNSW and Council work together to protect the occupants of buildings and support community safety.

FRNSW refer any identified 'building-related' fire safety matters to Council for detailed investigation and any appropriate regulatory action, in accordance with the provisions of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979.

Council's officer will implement the appropriate course of action and issue any necessary Orders, to ensure that adequate provisions are made in the building for occupant Fire Safety.

Responsible officer: Roman Wereszczynski, Manager Health, Building & Regulatory Services

File Reference: F2024/06103

Director City Planning Report No. CP4/24

Subject: Sydney Artificial Reef/Dive wreck proposal

Executive Summary

- The Gordons Bay Scuba Diving Club (GBSDC) has approached Council seeking support for its proposal to create an artificial reef by scuttling an ex-Navy ship off the Sydney Coast.
- The artificial reef would be built by acquiring the ship, thoroughly stripping and cleaning the ship to remove any unwanted components and sinking it at a site approximately 4 kilometres off Coogee.
- The nominated site is only one suggested location, with a final site to be subject to completion of specialist environmental analysis. If this site is not satisfactory, other sites off the Sydney Coast can be considered.
- This report provides a general discussion of the for and against considerations for the scuttling of a Navy ship to create an artificial reef off Coogee.

Recommendation

That Council considers whether to provide in principle support to the proposal to create an artificial reef by the Gordons Bay Scuba Diving Club.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the arguments for and against a scuttled Navy ship reef in Coogee as detailed in the Councillor briefing on this matter on 13 February 2024. Information has been obtained from a draft business plan provided by Gordons Bay Scuba Diving Club (GBSDC) and technical research undertaken by Council officers of studies and reports on artificial reef sites.

On 28 March 2023, Council resolved:

(Mayor, Cr Parker) that Council writes a letter of support for the proposal by Gordons Bay Scuba Diving Club for an Artificial Reef at a site 4 kilometres off Coogee.

On 18 April 2023, Council considered a rescission motion and resolved:

(Olive/D'Souza) that Councillors receive a briefing on the for and against case before deciding whether to write a letter of support for this proposal.

A briefing on this project was provided to Councillors on Tuesday 6 February 2024.

Discussion

The following sections provide a general outline of the for and against arguments for scuttling a navy ship to create an artificial reef. The analysis in these sections will be supported by specific outcomes of post-scuttling surveys and investigations that were undertaken on the HMAS Adelaide wreck to inform the business case and cost benefit analysis.

Project benefits

Tourism and economic gains

According to the GBSDC the proposed dive wreck is estimated to create between \$12.5m and \$48m revenue over a five-year period to the dive industry. The proposal is expected to continue to earn income for the NSW community for the life of the project.

Dive wrecks, and the marine life they attract, support a nature-based tourism market. There is currently no dive wreck along the Sydney Coastline. A dive wreck at Coogee would provide a Sydney tourist attraction for local and international recreational divers. GBSDC states that up to 16,000 international and interstate divers will drive the tourism industry more broadly as they tend to be more willing to travel to multiple scuba locations. It is expected that dive tourists generate \$2.5 - \$10M per annum. In this regard, the proposal to create an artificial reef is consistent with the NSW Government Visitor Economy Strategy 2030 and Sport/Recreation Priorities. It should be noted that no comprehensive economic assessment has been undertaken to confirm GBSDC's estimates of dive tourist market for Coogee.

In comparison, the initial business case for the HMAS Adelaide dive site projected an increase of 3,200 visitor per year to the Central Coast due to diving tourism. The total direct and flow-on value from diving tourism was estimated to be approximately \$1 million per annum.

While detailed financial appraisal and analysis of the economic benefit and flow-on to the regional economy from the Ex-HMAS Adelaide dive site is limited, some evidence has been provided by Central Coast Tourism who have calculated that this site was generating \$4.5M/year for the local economy based on:

- 5,000 divers per annum, with 90% coming from outside the region spending \$870 in the region per tourist diver, and
- local divers spending \$340.

These estimates include local dive boat charter fees required to access the site which start at \$130.

These estimates appear to correlate with outcomes and experience from the Ex-HMAS Brisbane dive wreck off the Sunshine Coast.

Marine Life

Using shipwrecks as artificial reefs is proposed as a more sustainable option for a decommissioned ship than scrapping the ship purely for its metal components. GBSDC indicates in its Business Case document that any vessel that will be used along the Sydney coastline will be prepared for sinking in line with the London Protocol. When wrecks are properly decommissioned and decontaminated, they can create artificial environments that benefit the ocean.

Compared to sandy seafloors currently found in Coogee, shipwrecks can provide wide habitat for marine life to live in. Essentially, artificial reefs provide a framework of hard surfaces where invertebrates such as oysters and barnacles as well as corals attach. This makes artificial reefs a popular feeding ground for a variety of fish species. The shipwreck in turn provides corridors for fish to move around. Studies have shown that a higher diversity and number of fish species are present on artificial reefs compared to natural reefs.

Shipwrecks can also create new places for scuba divers and snorkelers to visit. This may have benefits for natural reefs if divers visit artificial reefs instead of natural reefs. For example, the proposed dive wreck can take recreational diving pressures off the nearby grey nurse shark critical habitat breeding site at Magic Point Maroubra. Shipwreck reefs also provide a new location for fishermen to fish as fish and invertebrates gather and are attracted to the marine life in these locations. This helps to ease the fishing pressures on natural reefs.

Evidence of enhanced marine biodiversity is supported from the case of the Ex-HMAS Adelaide showing that artificial reef attracts marine life, enhancing marine biodiversity. There have been 13 post-scuttling fish taxa surveys (i.e., surveys of the different levels of classification used to organize fish species) of the HMAS Adelaide site beginning in 2016. The survey identified 62 species from 31 families indicating a clear increase in the number of species identified over time.

Project Concerns

Contamination

Sediment surrounding scuttled ships are often monitored for metal corrosion and degradation of paint layers that may impact on the marine environment. Benthic organisms may also be monitored to see whether these organisms are bioaccumulating metals released from scuttled ships and are hence likely to be affected by metal contamination. The materials in shipwrecks, especially ex-navy ships, can cause harmful damage to the eco system if not decommissioned and decontaminated properly.

During the scuttling process for the HMAS Adelaide concerns were raised regarding the potential impacts of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals on the marine environment. The Administrative Tribunal set up to investigate the project heard evidence from the State that the proposed scuttling was consistent with the London Protocol as it entailed the deliberate placement of the ship for the purpose of creating an artificial reef that will attract marine life, and hence was a form of reuse. The ship was cleaned of paints as required by the permit. The Tribunal was satisfied that there was no risk of harm to human health or the environment and added conditions to the approval requiring suitable environmental monitoring.

Subsequent sediment quality monitoring survey undertaken at the HMAS Adelaide reef site in 2016 indicated no significant long-term effects on sediment quality as a result of the vessel being scuttled. All metals measured in accordance with guidelines for evaluating the impact of metals in sediments namely chromium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc, had concentrations that were well below guideline trigger values and therefore were not considered to be contamination risk to the marine environment.

Bioaccumulation surveys were also undertaken one, seven-, and 15-months post-scuttling which, in general, indicated that zinc and chromium that could potentially leach from the HMAS *Adelaide* did not affect the levels of these metals in filter feeders living in association with the vessel. The primary aim of a bioaccumulation study is to determine whether, within the resident marine organisms that inhabit the reef (i.e. resident biota living in direct contact with the reef's

superstructure) have accumulated specific substances (such as heavy metals or pollutants). Results indicated that the levels of zinc and chromium recorded in the tissues of sentinel species were generally similar to background levels recorded at their source and would not be of toxicological significance to the marine environment. Expert evidence from the NSW Government also indicated that the risks of harm to the environment from PCBs, copper and lead were low or negligible. The type of lead present – lead tetroxide – was found to be particularly inert and insoluble.

There was an exception for aluminum, which showed an overall increase in concentrations at impact sites 5 years post-scuttling in comparison with that recorded 1-month post-scuttling. This increase was greater at the impact location compared to the control location (in June 2016). The study noted that as Aluminum is naturally present in the marine environment that the fluctuations may have been due to natural variability or diffuse inputs following storm events.

Additionally, testing done in 2011 and 2012 showed increased concentrations of chromium and lead, however, no differences were apparent for zinc concentrations. However, the two reference/control sites on mooring lines approximately 20-35 m from the vessel, were all lost or displaced on both occasions due to extreme weather conditions and tampering. Hence, the significant increase noted for lead and chromium could not be directly attributed to the presence of the vessel in the absence of appropriate environmental controls.

Ongoing Monitoring and Management

Any application for an artificial reef permit under the Commonwealth Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 will require the commitment to long-term monitoring and management of the site. This is to ensure the artificial reef achieves its purpose; continues to be safe for users and have minimal environmental impacts. A Long-term Monitoring and Management Plan (LMMP) will also be required to be prepared in accordance with the Sea Dumping Permit and therefore must be submitted as part of the Sea Dumping Permit application. The LMMP is required for the dive site for the operational life of the vessel as a dive site which is expected to be 40+ years. This (LMMP) would involve ongoing structural and environmental monitoring to monitor and investigate the potential for contamination as well as marine biodiversity impacts. The monitoring program will include matters such as the structural integrity of the vessel; vessel stability and position of the scuttled ship; sediment movement; colonisation of the artificial reef over time by marine biota; and sediment quality and bioaccumulation studies.

Fishing Exclusion zone

The GBSDC predict that a dive wreck commercial and recreational fishing ban will apply to the site measuring 350m X250m similar to the one which is in place around the ex-HMAS Adelaide site off Avoca Beach.

The Ex-HMAS Adelaide Reserve has been identified as a designated dive site put in place by NSW Department of Primary Industries Fisheries to protect all water users competing for space (i.e., to avoid conflict between divers and fishers). However, this has become a compliance issue for NSW DPI Fisheries in recent years on the ex-HMAS Adelaide site where Fisheries officers have recorded a rise in reports of illegal fishing and have been issuing penalty notices for fishing offences detected within the reserve.

Costs

The GBSDC has estimated that it would cost between \$6-10 million dollars to decommission, decontaminate and create a new dive wreck site for Sydney by sinking an ex-navy vessel at Coogee NSW. Additional costs would be needed for site selection and preparation including underwater scan sonar survey and diving inspections to identify site options; stakeholder and community consultations; and ongoing monitoring and site management which would be required under the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 for the project. There is no suggestion or request for Council to make a financial contribution to the project if successful. Annual Maintenance costs for buoys and signage are expected to be minimal. It is expected that funding for the project will be sought from the NSW Government. However, detailed financial appraisal is yet to be undertaken for the proposed project.

Permissibility of the Proposal

The proposal will need to undergo a comprehensive and integrated planning assessment and regulatory process in accordance with state and federal environmental legislation. This will include approval under the NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act as well as obtaining permits issued under the Commonwealth Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981 including an Artificial Reef Permit.

The environmental assessment normally would be undertaken in accordance with Part 5 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act) which involves the preparation of a Review of Environmental Factors or REF which is an assessment prepared for, among other things, development that can be undertaken on behalf of a 'public authority'. The REF will need to consider a range of environmental and socio-economic issues including, characteristics of the seabed coastal processes; flora and fauna; navigation water and air quality; noise and vibration; visual and aesthetic amenity; socio-economic impacts, including recreational and commercial fishing, surfing, boating; cultural or historical importance; benefits to the coastal economy; and operational feasibility, diver safety and amenity. Generally, the REF will outline the proposal, assess the impacts of the development, and include mitigation measures or conditions which must be complied with by the relevant government agency.

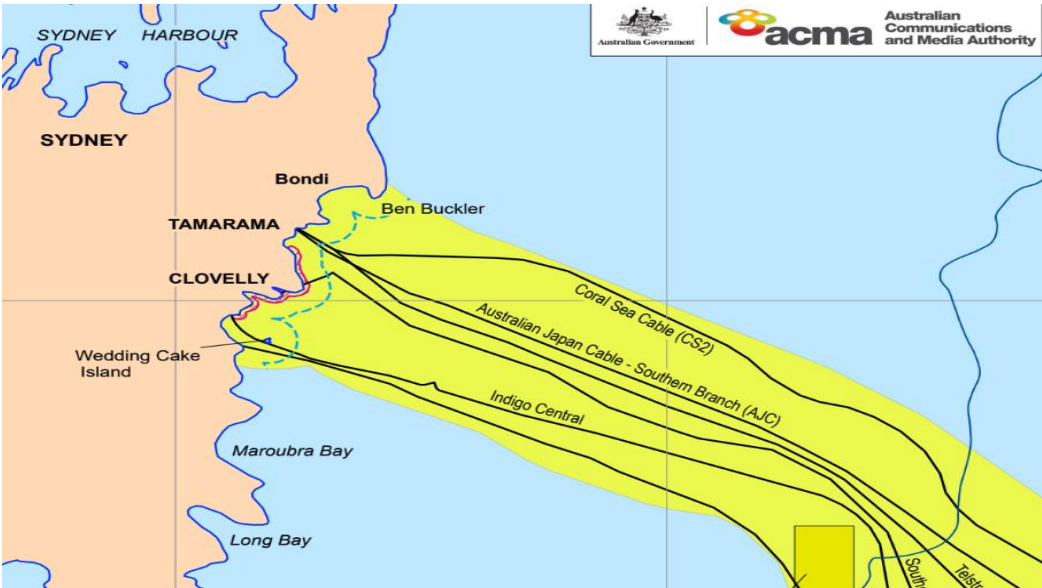
If the assessment identifies any significant impact on the environment, the legislation requires an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) as part of the assessment process under Part 5 of the EP&A Act, instead of an REF. While the issues considered in the REF will be essentially the same as would be addressed in an EIS, the EIS process will focus on issues that have a potential to detrimentally affect the environment. Where possible, an EIS will recommend measures to eliminate or mitigate the detrimental effect of the activity on the environment (including critical habitat) or threatened species, populations or ecological communities, or their habitats). Additionally, an EIS will need to further consider how well the project fits in with local, regional and state plans. Furthermore, if an EIS is required for this project, then it is the Minister responsible, rather than the local council, who will determine whether the project should be approved.

Once approval is granted, a Plan of Management for the future Reserve containing the shipwreck will also need to be prepared in accordance with the Crown Lands Act 1989. Relevant government bodies will need to be contacted including the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW) to establish requirements for the Artificial Reef (or Sea Dumping) Permit.

Submarine Cable (Southern Sydney Protection Zone) Declaration 2007

A major factor in determining permissibility of the proposal is the presence of critical infrastructure in the form of a submarine cables protection zone in Coogee as critical infrastructure. Submarine Cable Protection Zones are declared by the Australian Communication and Media Authority (ACMA) under the Commonwealth Telecommunications Act 1997. These zones were established to protect subsea cables, which are recognised as nationally significant, critical infrastructure.

Under the Commonwealth Telecommunications Act 1997 there is a Submarine Cable (Southern Sydney Protection Zone) Declaration 2007. Map 1 shows the Southern Sydney Protection Zone which covers eastern beaches from North Bondi to Trennery reserve south of Coogee which protects a number of cables that come in at Dunningham Reserve.



Map 1: The Southern Sydney Protection Zone (area shaded yellow)

This declaration includes in section 8 Table 5 a list of Prohibited Activities in the zone and this includes “... scuttling or attempting to scuttle a ship”. In effect, any location for the proposed Coogee dive wreck must not be within the Southern Sydney Protection Zone as mapped. Alternative sites located outside of the South Sydney Cable Protection zone may be permissible subject to appropriate approvals under the Commonwealth legislation (including, as mentioned earlier, the Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981).

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Open Space and Recreation
Outcome	A city with open space that grows and changes with the community
Objective	Every home in Randwick City will have open space of 1000m2 within 800m by 2031
Delivery program commitment	Explore partnership opportunities to achieve additional open space and recreation areas to meet community demand.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Nil

Policy and legislative requirements

Commonwealth Environment Protection (Sea Dumping) Act 1981
Commonwealth Telecommunications Act 1997.

Conclusion

The scuttling of a ship off the coast of the Randwick LGA could provide a new recreational diving location and associated tourist attraction that would contribute to the local economy and potentially provide additional habitat for marine biodiversity.

A number of standards and practices will need to be observed to ensure that the proposed dive wreck is properly assessed and managed including the following:

- The proposed shipwreck is properly decommissioned and decontaminated and prepared for sinking in line with applicable guidelines and protocols so that it creates an artificial environment that benefits the ocean.
- The facility would need to be carefully monitored and managed for the life of the project (estimated to be about 40 years). This is to ensure any safety or environmental risks arising from the project are detected early and appropriated action taken to mitigate and minimise any adverse environmental impacts.
- A comprehensive research plan is articulated to assess and examine the social, economic, and ecological consequences of the dive reef (including, usage rates, safety aspects and potential user conflicts among diving and fishing communities and the ecological connectivity by fish and invertebrates between any proposed reef and the rocky coastline of the Randwick LGA;
- An environmental assessment is conducted to examine the environmental contamination over a time-course (at a few weeks, months and years later).
- A study of the currents and the wave climate, and all other relevant oceanographic factors at the proposed site is undertaken to assess the best placement of a reef.

Responsible officer: Bronwyn Englaro, Senior Sustainability Officer; David Ongkili, Coordinator Strategic Planning

File Reference: F2012/00347

Director City Planning Report No. CP5/24

Subject: NSW Government Housing Reforms – Randwick City Council submission

Executive Summary

- This report provides details of the low and mid-rise housing reforms drafted by the Department of Planning Housing & Infrastructure (DPHI) and outlines the extent to which these reforms will likely impact the City of Randwick local government area (LGA).
- Under the National Housing Accord, NSW Government has committed to providing 377,000 new homes by 2029. To achieve this, DPHI have prepared planning policy reforms that seek to promote *low* and *mid-rise* housing to fill the gap between detached homes and high-rise apartment buildings.
- DPHI have released their *Explanation of Intended Effect: Changes to create low and mid-rise housing* (EIE), dated December 2023, which provide details of their legislative reforms, and is on public exhibition until Friday 23 February 2024.
- An interim submission to the reforms has been prepared by Council staff and issued to DPHI to ensure receipt within the formal exhibition period. This interim submission is provided to Councilors for endorsement and formal submission to DPHI (refer to Attachment 1).
- Council officers recognise the need to engage with the policy, however it is important to acknowledge that while commentary is provided on specific controls proposed, this does not represent overall support.
- The interim submission raises concern with the blanket application of increasing dwelling densities without any substantial place based considerations. The submission states that this approach undermines the significant strategic evidence-based work undertaken by Council involving broad community engagement to date, to achieve state government dwelling targets and built form outcomes.
- The interim submission makes numerous recommendations that are centered around the key position that DPHI must work with Councils, to utilise local knowledge and enable consultation with the community to achieve a better outcome than what the reforms propose.

Recommendation

That Council endorse the interim submission prepared in response to the low and mid-rise housing reforms, for submission to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) as a final submission.

Attachment/s:

1.  NSW Govt Housing Reforms - RCC interim submission

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the low and mid-rise housing reforms being pursued by the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI), including outlining how the proposal compares to current land use permissibility and development standards in the City of Randwick local government area (LGA). This report also contains a brief summary of the recommendations contained within the interim submission.

Discussion

The low- and mid-rise housing reforms seek to facilitate an increased delivery of housing near established town centres and in areas where there is good public transport. As drafted, the reforms will apply to a significant area of the LGA given the distribution of R3 Medium Density and R2 Low Density zoned land, the alignment of the LR2 Randwick Light Rail Line, LR3 Juniors Kingsford Light Rail Line and their corresponding stations, as well as the location of E2 and E1 zoned land.

Whilst the reforms propose making dual occupancies permissible in all R2 zoned land across NSW, this already applies to R2 zoned land in Randwick LGA. The proposed Station and Town Centre Precinct reforms are outlined below.

Station and Town Centre Precincts

These Precincts are within the Six Cities Region and are locations close to existing train, metro and light rail areas and existing town centres. They are within 800 metres walking distance of:

- a heavy rail, metro or light rail station; or
- land zoned E2 Commercial Centre; or
- land zoned E1 Local Centres but only if the zone contains a wide range of frequently needed goods and services such as full-line supermarkets, shops and restaurants.

Station and Town Centre Precincts have been broken down into inner (within 400m) and outer (800m) areas. The Explanation of Intended Effect (EIE) seeks feedback from Councils to determine which commercial centres meet the definition of a 'town centre'.

A map showing the potential extent of Station and Town Centre Precincts across the LGA, is provided overleaf as Figure 1. This is measured from all light rail stations, as well as all E2 zoned centres and E1 zoned centres where some local goods and services are available.

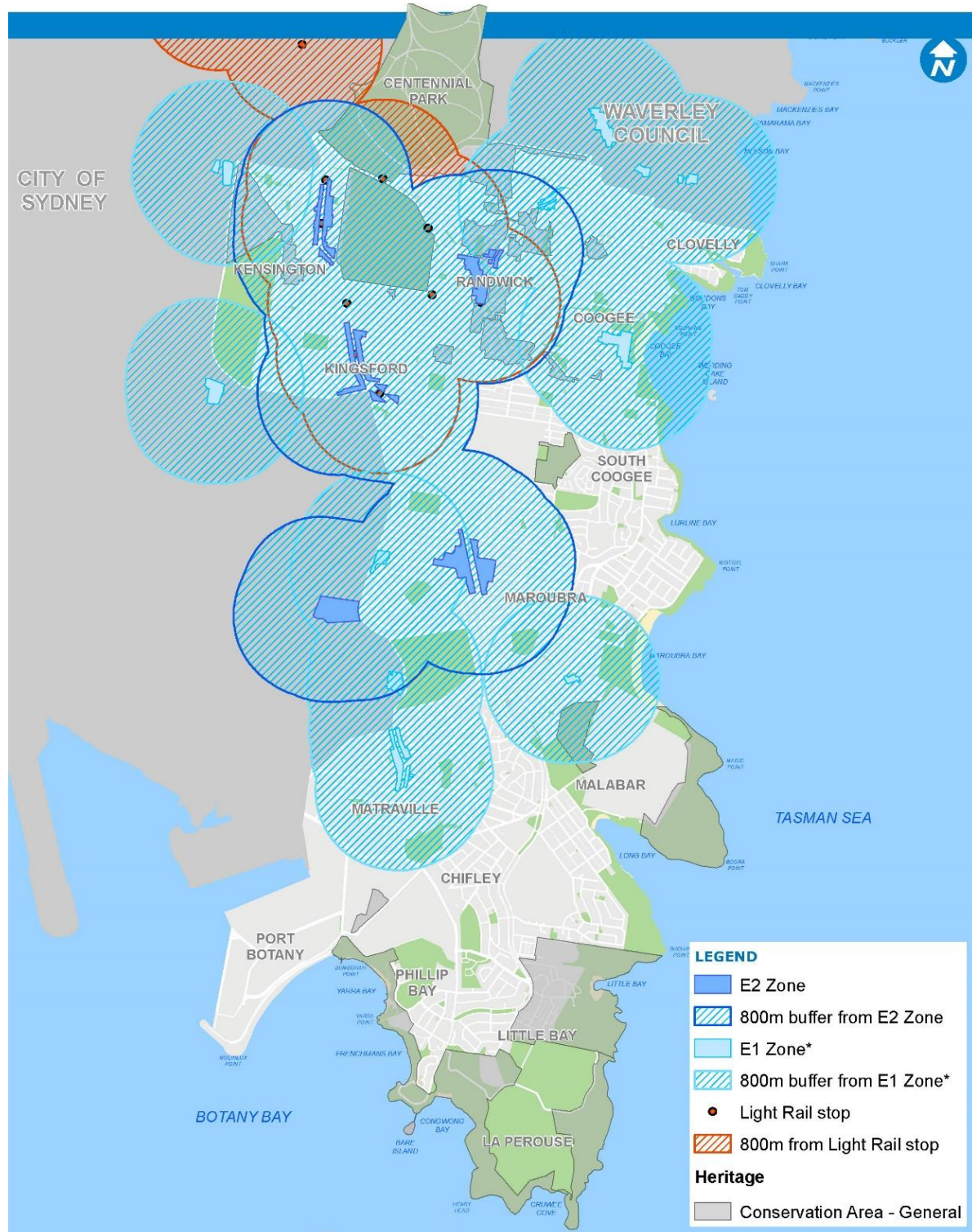
After further analysis, Council's interim submission recommends that all E1 zoned centres be excluded from being defined as a Station and Town Centre Precinct. This is shown in Figure 2. Concern is also raised with the application of Station and Town Centre Precincts as proposed. There is ambiguity around its definition, application across zones, as well as the mechanism for measuring 400m and 800m is unclear.

Implications for Existing E1 centers within 800m of a light rail station

Regarding E1 centres, there is ambiguity with regard to the application of Station and Town Centre Precincts as defined by being "800m walking distance of a light rail station". Consequently, the application of this would mean that a portion of E1 zoned land which falls within 800m of Randwick light rail stations would be captured and be subject to non-refusal development standards for shop top housing.

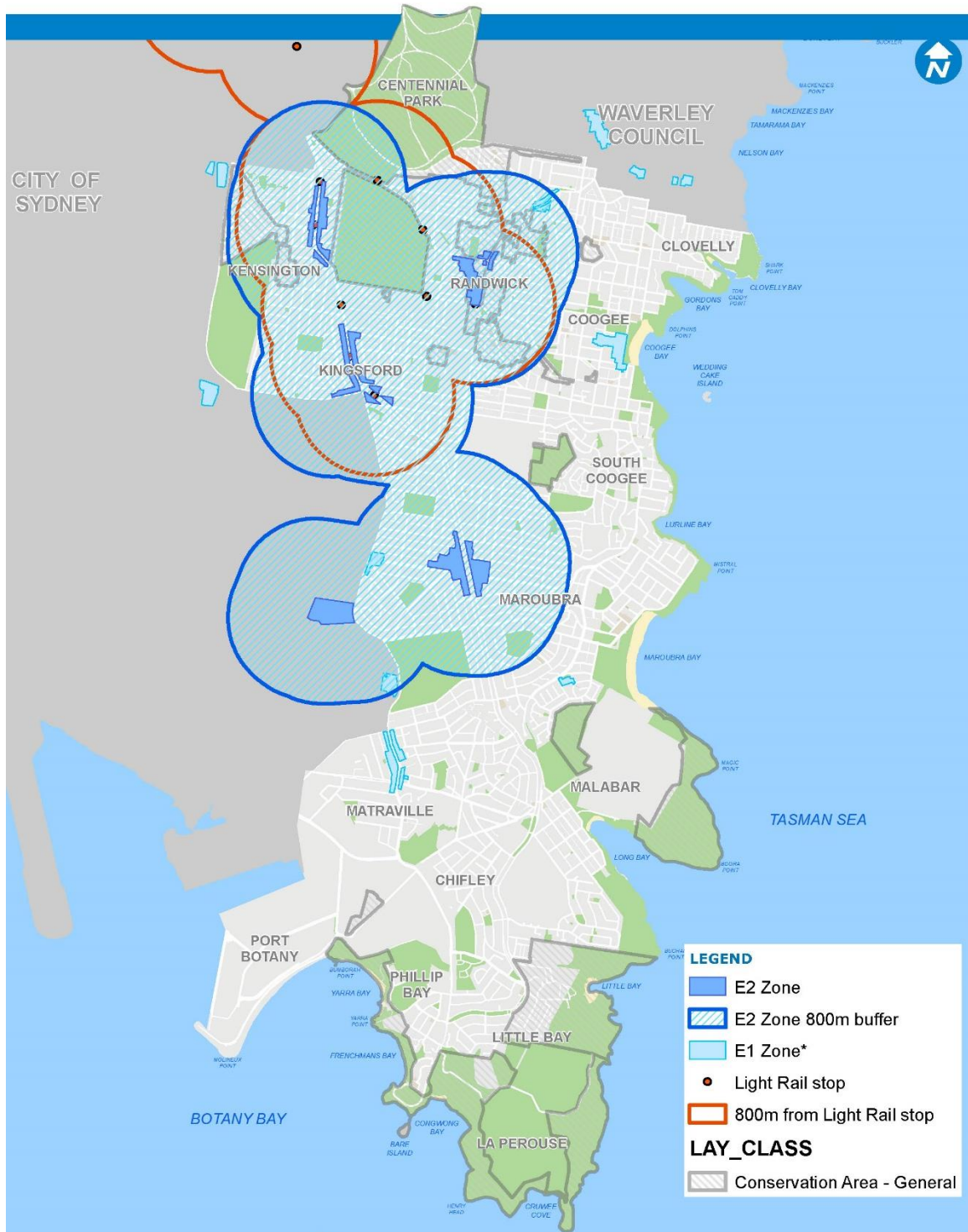
Clarification on this matter is required as it is clear that the primary intent of the reforms is for delivery of housing, not for them to have unintentional design consequences in town centres, which require more detailed and holistic mixed use design controls.

Figure 1 - potential extent of Station and Town Centre Precincts across the LGA



* Excludes small cluster neighbourhood E1 zoned centres

Figure 2 – recommended extent of Station and Town Centre Precincts across the LGA



* Excludes small cluster neighbourhood E1 zoned centres

Proposed land use permissibility changes

Specific details of the reforms as they relate to land use permissibility and development standards are provided below. The details are categorised into low- and mid-rise housing. DPHI have nominated low-rise housing as 1–2 storey buildings that include dual occupancy, terrace housing, townhouses, and manor houses. Mid-rise housing is nominated as 3–6 storey residential flat buildings (RFBs) and shop-top housing within 800m walking distance of a Station or Town Centre Precinct.

Mid-rise housing

Council's R3 Medium Density zone and R1 General Residential zone currently permit residential flat buildings and align with the proposed reforms. For E1 Local Centre, E2 Commercial Centre and R1 General Residential zones, shop top housing is also a permissible land use. Therefore, the reforms will not alter the Randwick LEP 2012 zoning land use tables. See summary in the table below.

Typology / Land use	Proposed permissibility change	Effect of change on Randwick LGA
Residential flat buildings (RFBs)	Permit RFBs with consent in the R3 zone within <i>Station and Town Centre Precincts</i> in the Six Cities Region*.	<u>No change</u> – RFBs currently permissible in all R3 and R1 zoned land. <i>Note – changes to development standards, see table below.</i>
Shop top housing (STH)	No change proposed.	<u>No change</u> - Shop top housing currently permissible in all E1, E2 and R1 zoned land. <i>Note – changes to development standards, see below.</i>

* The Six Cities Region stretches across the Lower Hunter and Greater Newcastle City; the Central Coast City; Illawarra-Shoalhaven City; the Western Parkland City stretching from the Blue Mountains to Fairfield and the Hawkesbury to Wollondilly; the Central River City stretching from The Hills to the Georges River and from Blacktown to Canterbury-Bankstown; and the Eastern Harbour City stretching from Northern Beaches to Bayside and Strathfield to Waverley and the Sutherland Shire.

Low-rise housing

While there are no changes to the permissibility of dual occupancy within the R2 Zone for Randwick LGA, several changes relating to manor houses and multi-dwelling housing are proposed and outlined below.

Typology / Land use	Proposed permissibility change	Effect of change on Randwick LGA
Dual Occupancy	Make dual occupancies permitted with consent across Low Density Residential (R2) zones in NSW.	<u>No change</u> – dual occupancy currently permissible in all R2 zone land. <i>Note – changes to development standards, see table below.</i>
Manor Houses**	Make manor houses permitted with consent in the Low Density Residential (R2) zone within <i>Station and Town Centre Precincts</i> in the Six Cities Region*.	<u>Change</u> – Manor Houses (as a type of residential flat building (RFB)) will become permissible in R2 zone land that is within 800m of a light rail station, and land zoned E2 Commercial Centre and E1 Local Centre (i.e., Station and Town Center Precincts). <i>Note – changes to development standards, see table below.</i>
Multi-dwelling housing (MDH) (terraces)***	Make MDH (terraces) permitted with consent in the Low density Residential (R2) zone within <i>Station and Town Centre</i>	<u>Change</u> – MDH (terraces) will become permissible in R2 zone land that is within 800m of a light rail station.

Typology / Land use	Proposed permissibility change	Effect of change on Randwick LGA
	<i>Precincts in the Six Cities Region*.</i>	
Multi-dwelling housing (MDH)**	Make MDH (villas and townhouses) permitted with consent in the Low density Residential (R2) zone within <i>Station and Town Centre Precincts in the Six Cities Region*.</i>	<u>Change</u> – MDH (villas and townhouses) will become permissible in R2 zone land that is within 800m of a light rail station.

****manor house** means a residential flat building containing 3 or 4 dwellings, where—

- each dwelling is attached to another dwelling by a common wall or floor, and
- at least 1 dwelling is partially or wholly located above another dwelling, and
- the building contains no more than 2 storeys (excluding any basement).

(Source: State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008)

***** multi-dwelling housing** means 3 or more dwellings (whether attached or detached) on one lot of land, each with access at ground level, but does not include a residential flat building. Examples include townhouse and villa style developments.

(Source: Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012)

Proposed development standards

To encourage low- and mid-rise housing development in line with the proposed reforms, revised development standards have been prepared to complement the revised land use permissibility. These are detailed below as they relate to each land use.

The NSW Government proposes to set standards for non-refusal that will apply where dual occupancies are permissible in Greater Sydney, and wherever Residential Flat Buildings (RFB), shop top housing, multi-dwelling housing (terraces), multi dwelling housing (villas and townhouses), and manor houses are permitted within Station and Town Centre Precincts. These are outlined below.

Non-refusal standards

Non-refusal standards are a type of provision (legal condition) used in the planning system to set consistent standards for certain types of development and provide certainty for Councils and proponents. Non-refusal standards are usually outlined in a State Environmental Planning Policy (SEPP) and overrule Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and development Control Plan (DCP) provisions.

If the equivalent LEP or DCP standard is already more permissive than the non-refusal standard, it will continue to apply. For instance, if a non-refusal standard of 16m applies to an RFB in the R3 zone under a SEPP, and Council's LEP permits 21m, the more generous standard of 21m under the LEP will continue to apply, however if a maximum height of 12m is set under the LEP, the SEPP standard of 16m will take precedence and Council cannot refuse a DA based on this standard.

DPHI have indicated that this approach will allow Council the flexibility to set more permissive local controls that suit local areas, however this assumes that Council will be required to set development standards that are generally more generous than what the reforms seek to achieve.

Low-rise housing

The table below provides a summary of existing and proposed non-refusal standards as they apply to low-rise housing outcomes across the LGA.

Typology	Development standard	Existing	Proposed non-refusal standard
Dual Occupancy	Building Height (max):	9.5m	9.5m
	FSR (max):	0.5-0.65:1	0.65:1
	Site area (min):	550m ²	450m ²
	Site width (min):	15m	12m
	Car parking (min):	1 space per dwelling house with up to 2 bedrooms. 2 spaces per dwelling house with 3 or more bedrooms.	1 space per dwelling
	Subdivision:	275m ² min lot size requirement.	Permissible where lots meet lot size, width and access requirements (as above).
Manor Houses	Building Height (max):	Not currently permissible in the R2 zone (no applicable development standards apply)	9.5m
	FSR (max):		0.8:1
	Site area (min):		500m ²
	Site width (min):		12m
	Car parking (min):		0.5 spaces per dwelling
Multi-dwelling housing (MDH) (terraces)	Building Height (max):	As above	9.5m
	FSR (max):		0.7:1
	Site area (min):		500m ²
	Site width (min):		18m
	Car parking (min):		0.5 spaces per dwelling
Multi-dwelling housing (MDH)(villas and townhouses)**	Building Height (max):	As above	9.5m
	FSR (max):		0.7:1
	Site area (min):		600m ²
	Site width (min):		12m
	Car parking (min):		1 space per dwelling

Mid-rise housing

The table below provides a summary of existing and proposed non-refusal standards as they apply to mid-rise housing outcomes across the LGA. These proposed standards will amend various existing building heights and FSRs across R3, R1, E1 and E2 zone land within 400m and 800m of Station and Town Centre Precincts.

It is noted that there is some variability in existing building height and FSR controls in the R3 zone within Randwick LGA, therefore a general range is provided.

Typology	Development standard (within 400m)	Existing (General R3 zone area within Randwick LGA)	Proposed non-refusal standard
Residential Flat Buildings	Building Height (max):	9.5-12m	21m
	FSR (max):	0.75-0.9:1	3:1
Shop-top housing (E1 and E2 zone land) (within Station and Town Centre Precincts)	Site area (min):	Nil	Nil
	Site width (min):	Nil	Nil
	Development standard (within 400m – 800m)	Existing (General R3 zone area within Randwick LGA)	Proposed
	Building Height (max):	9.5-12m	16m
	FSR (max):	0.75-0.9:1	2:1
	Site area (min):	Nil	Nil
	Site width (min):	Nil	Nil

Proposed Design Standards

Further to the above proposed non-refusal development standards, the reforms seek reduced Apartment Design Guide (ADG) design standards for setbacks, landscape, communal open space, vehicle access and car parking. Other ADG requirements are not proposed to change. As detailed in the reforms, the intent of the proposed design changes to the design criteria is outlined below.

- **Building separation:** Reducing minimum building separation requirements. For building between 5 to 6 storeys, it is proposed to match the current requirements for up to 4-storey buildings.

Currently the ADG requires the following separation requirements for buildings up to 4 storeys:

- 12m between habitable rooms/balconies,
- 9m between habitable and non-habitable rooms,
- 6m between non-habitable rooms,

and for buildings between from 5, up to 8 storeys:

- 18m between habitable rooms/balconies,
- 12m between habitable and non-habitable rooms, and
- 9m between non-habitable rooms.

- **Setbacks:** Front setbacks to be the average of neighboring buildings with a newly introduced 6m maximum provision. Side and rear building setback requirements are to increase by an additional 1m, for every 2-storey difference in height between neighboring buildings.
- **Vehicle Access:** Design of basement and ground floor for mid-rise building is not required to accommodate large vehicles entering or turning around within the site. Waste collection method is to be detailed in a waste management plan provided by the applicant as part of any future development application (DA).
- **Visual privacy:** No specific requirements included in the reforms. To be managed through the proposed modified building and separation provisions.
- **Communal Open Space:** A minimum of 8m² of communal open space is to be provided per apartment, up to a maximum 25% of the site area.

Currently the ADG requires communal open space to have a minimum area equal to 25% of the site, irrespective of the number of apartments provided. This change could effectively reduce on site communal open space, depending on site area.

- **Car parking:** Minimum car parking rates (as detailed above) for mid-rise housing across the Six Cities*. This change reduces Council's current (general) rate where larger apartments are provided.
- **Landscaping:** Minimum deep soil and planting requirements. (Randwick DCP controls for the housing investigation areas requires higher deep soil land landscapes areas and a review is underway as part of Stage 2 DCP landscape and tree canopy provisions).

Key summary of recommendations in the submission

The interim submission provided at Attachment 1, has been prepared by Council officers in response to the proposed reforms. The submission outlines a range of concerns with its application across Randwick LGA, as well as making a number of recommendations on pathways forward for low- and mid-rise housing outcomes specific to Randwick LGA.

A summary of key recommendations made in the submission are provided below. Refer to the submission at Attachment 1 for full details.

Station and Town Centre Precincts

The EIE seeks feedback from Councils to determine which commercial centres meet the definition of a 'town centre'. Council's Strategic Directions Paper prepared by SGS includes a clear centre structure in descending hierarchy from *strategic centres*, *key town centres*, *local centres* through to *neighbourhood centres*. The Paper identifies Randwick, Kensington, Kingsford as key town centres and Maroubra Junction as a strategic centre. These centres are currently zoned E2 Commercial Centre and therefore meet the proposed definition of a town centre.

Of the defined local centres within the Randwick, no centres contain multiple full-line supermarkets. Only the Matraville town centre is zoned E1 Local Centre and contains a full-line supermarket. All other local centres do not contain a full-line supermarket and/or are not zoned E1 Local Centre. While a single full-line supermarket in Matraville could be considered as meeting *frequently needed goods and services*, additional environmental constraints associated with Port Botany present challenges to the intensification of Matraville town centre and surrounds. Considerations include the Hazardous Industry Planning and Assessment Guidelines, port noise impacts and existing dangerous good routes that run through the centre. Therefore, at this high-level stage, it is not recommended that Matraville town centre is included as a station and town centre precinct.

Recommendation – E1 zone centres: No E1 zoned local centres are appropriate for intensification as outlined in the proposed low- and mid-rise reforms due to their narrow

business offerings and/or based on sensitive environmental factors e.g coastal location and port related impacts.

In addition to centres within the Randwick LGA, there are several centres zoned E1 in the adjoining LGAs of Bayside and Waverley that if identified as a 'town centre' would permit uplift within the Randwick LGA. While discussions have been had with adjoining councils, clarification is required on how these may impact the Randwick LGA.

Recommendation – Unintentional town centre planning: Clarify through a revised definition that the low- and mid-rise housing reforms do not apply to town centres, as town centres require detailed, commercial orientated design controls.

Mid-rise reforms

As demonstrated by Council's work in preparing Amendment 9 to the RLEP, Council has an existing robust framework and methodology for identifying areas of housing growth to meet dwelling targets. Importantly this includes extensive community consultation and strong placed based considerations.

A high-level analysis, assuming no E1 centres are identified as town centre precincts, indicates the mid-rise reforms as proposed could result in an additional 3,600 dwellings within 400m of town centres and transport hubs in the Randwick LGA per 5-year period¹. Between 400m and 800m of town centres approximately 880 dwellings are estimated to be developed per 5-year period². Combined, this equals 4,480 dwellings over 5 years or 17,920 over 20 years. As Randwick has already demonstrated that it can meet its short term 5 year target of 4,464 new dwellings, this effectively doubles the existing target. This is a significant increase with commensurate infrastructure demand implications for the LGA (addressed in Council' submission) and furthermore does not align with NSW Government population projections to 2041 that estimate a total increase in the Randwick LGA population of 15,255 people.

Recommendation – reforms (generally): DPHI release dwelling targets for Councils to appropriately plan and direct housing growth in consultation with their respective communities.

Recommendation – design criteria: Proposed FSRs for the mid-rise areas should be reduced to 1.8:1 for six storey development and in the order of 1.2:1 for four storey development. As the proposed reforms have not benefited from any place-based assessment to test outcomes, minimum lot sizing and frontage widths must be included to ensure a base level of amenity is provided.

Low-rise reforms

Any uplift associated with multi dwelling houses should be included with the recommendation above for DPHI release dwelling targets for Councils to appropriately plan and direct housing growth in consultation with their respective communities.

The proposed dual occupancy reforms down to 450sqm and 12m frontage will open up at least an additional 4,320 new lots for dual occupancy and subsequent subdivision in the Randwick LGA. Assuming an uptake rate of 75%, this represents 800 lots per 5-year period, or approximately 3,200 new dwellings over a 20-year horizon.

On the impacts of an additional 3,200 dwellings in the Randwick LGA, testing associated with Amendment 9 to the RLEP indicated that a reduction from 550sqm to 450sqm for dual occupancy would result in a significant increase in density focused on the southern portion of the Randwick LGA. This is an important consideration as that area is less serviced by public transport and with limited access to shops and services less. This combination would likely result in increased traffic movements and associated congestion.

¹ Assumptions: R3 zones within 400m of all E2 centres and light rail stops, existing density of 1.2:1, a 12.5% take up rate per 5-year period (50% over 20 years) and an apartment size of 80sqm.

² Assumptions: R3 zones within 400-800m of all E2 centres and light rail stops, existing density of 0.9:1, a 12.5% take up rate per 5-year period (50% over 20 years) and an apartment size of 80sqm.

Recommendation: Given the proposed low-rise changes applying to dual occupancies conflict with analysis that was approved by the Department of Planning and Environment less than 6 months ago, it is requested that the Randwick LGA is exempt from the proposed dual occupancy changes.

Heritage

Protecting properties through planning legislation enriches the local character, the streetscape appeal and the community's understanding of an area's story. Specifically, Randwick's 21 Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) seek to ensure the heritage significance is safeguarded for future generations by ensuring that the understanding of place is retained. Randwick City HCAs were recently reviewed by external heritage consultants as part of the Comprehensive LEP heritage review and the boundaries were found to be suitable or in one case the HCAs was extended based on Heritage Council assessment criteria. In addition, one new HCA identified and was introduced.

The proposed application of the low- and mid-rise reforms within HCAs is of significant concern as it does not recognise the need to balance and direct growth to less constrained areas of the Randwick LGA to preserve shared cultural heritage. It also fails to recognise that many conservation areas are already relatively dense but occur within a flatter spatial structure.

In addition, the proposed FSRs up to 3:1 is not compatible and does not facilitate a space where any reasonable built form outcome or transition could be achieved through a merit based assessment that could maintain and respect the heritage values that are protected under Heritage Conservation Areas.

Recommendation: Given the importance of Randwick's Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs), all HCAs should be made exempt from the proposed changes to low and medium-rise housing.

Affordable Housing

As demonstrated through a feasibility study that supported Amendment 9 to the Randwick LEP, an increase in FSR from 0.9:1 through to 1.6-3:1 in the R3 zone resulted in a viable affordable housing contribution between 3-5% of GFA. The viable rate included consideration of the redevelopment of residential flat buildings which has been strata subdivided and allowances for lot consolidation premiums.

While the EIE clearly specifies that the affordable housing bonuses for the provision of up to 15% affordable rental housing applies to low- and mid-rise proposals, this affordable rental housing is only required to be provided for 15 years. As the floorspace and height bonuses are in perpetuity, the provision of affordable rental housing should match this timeframe.

In addition to private development, the proposed reforms do not propose or create mechanisms for any development of government land (under the proposal) to achieve an increase in social and/or affordable housing when accessing allowable uplift. NSW Govt has a key role to play in providing for social and affordable housing on its own land as the private housing market cannot provide the numbers of dwellings required at affordable rental levels. In previous discussions with Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) over existing social housing sites that are proposed to be redeveloped, the proportion of social housing has been relatively small. Where redeveloping existing social housing sites, we encourage the State Government to achieve a substantial net increase in the number of social housing dwellings on each site. In addition, we encourage the State Government to achieve social/affordable dwelling mixes greater than 50% of total dwellings.

Recommendation: DPHI undertake feasibility assessments to apply affordable housing contributions/dedication of dwellings (in perpetuity) to private land and provide clear requirements that link any proposed residential uplift on government land to a significant increase in the provision of social and/or affordable housing to achieve dwelling mixes greater than 50% of total dwellings.

Infrastructure Contributions

Mirroring the sentiment outlined above, given the substantial uplift, it is concerning that the EIE does not clearly specify requirements / rates for increased levies for infrastructure. While it is understood that the current s7.12 contributions will continue to apply, given the diverse area that the reforms direct housing growth towards it is challenging to recommend an appropriate rate or mechanism.

With an estimated 20,000 new dwellings over a 20-year horizon within the Randwick LGA, it is generally expected that substantial infrastructure upgrades will be required to service increased need. This is particularly the case for the L2 and L3 Light Rail lines in the northern areas of the LGA that previous Council commissioned transport studies have indicated are already at capacity and requires additional bus services to meet the demand.

As announced, the Housing Productivity Contribution package will provide substantial funding for state infrastructure. However, it is unclear if any direct link between localised growth and the availability of state funding will exist. A more targeted approach through a Council led process as recommended by this submission, would enable a tailored infrastructure capacity study to inform and identify required (state and local) infrastructure projects and relevant funding sources.

Recommendation: Through a Council led process supported by DPHI, individual LGAs should undertake infrastructure capacity and needs analysis studies to appropriately identify required infrastructure and relevant funding sources.

Supply and demand factors

Randwick City Council seeks to highlight that a response to the housing crisis should not be solely linked to increased supply. Constraints on delivery and demand for housing both play considerable factors in determining housing availability and affordability.

It is strongly suggested that concurrently to the preparation of the three supply focused reforms (being the low- and mid-rise, affordable housing bonuses and TOD precinct reforms), the NSW Government investigate several avenues that have implications for housing supply and delivery. These include addressing the shortfall between dwelling approvals and completions and impacts of Short Term Rental Accommodation on dwelling availability.

Recommendation: To ensure that the response to the housing crisis does not solely focus on creating additional theoretical supply, the NSW Government must investigate existing supply constraints including the completion shortfall and consumption factors such as Short Term Rental Accommodation demand on housing availability.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Housing
Outcome	A city with sustainable housing growth
Objective	Provide 4,300 new dwellings in 2021-2026, with 40% located in and around town centres
Delivery program commitment	Advocate for improved State Government infrastructure to support future housing growth.
Outcome	A city with excellent built form that recognises local character
Objective	100% of development applications approved from 2025 onwards are consistent with the desired future character of the local area and consider design excellence

Delivery program commitment	Investigate opportunities for promoting exceptional architectural and urban design outcomes for high density developments in key locations by 2025.
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Resourcing Strategy implications

The costs associated with reviewing the EIE and preparing the submission was competed in-house by Strategic Planning Officers.

Furthermore, concern is raised that reducing design standards, may result in longer assessment timeframes as Council staff are required to negotiate outcomes to ensure amenable outcomes that are tailored to the site and surrounding context, of which the policy has no regard for.

Policy and legislative requirements

Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
 Sydney Region Plan – A Metropolis of Three Cities
 Eastern City District Plan
 Randwick Local Strategic Planning Statement
 Randwick Housing Strategy.

Conclusion

The *Explanation of Intended Effect: Changes to create low and mid-rise housing* dated December 2023, is on public exhibition until 23 February 2024. Council officers have prepared an interim submission in response to the reforms, with a copy of this being provided to DPHI to ensure the return of a response within the prescribed public exhibition period. The attached interim submission is provided for endorsement by Council for submission to DPHI.

The interim submission raises concern with the blanket application of increasing dwelling densities without any substantial place based considerations. The submission states that this approach undermines the significant strategic evidence-based work undertaken by Council involving broad community engagement to date, to achieve state government dwelling targets and built form outcomes. The proposed reforms also undermine endorsed Local Strategic Planning Statements, subsequent Housing Strategies and associated amendments to Local Environment Plans and Development Control Plans.

Whilst noting the critical need to address the housing shortage in NSW, the interim submission highlights Council's ongoing commitment to planning for medium density residential development. However, this growth has always been directed with a strong understanding of place-based considerations. Furthermore, short term State Government housing targets set for the Randwick LGA have been achieved as demonstrated through recent amendments to Randwick LEP 2012 (Amendment 9). Changes include amendments to dual occupancy housing (low-rise housing), and housing investigation areas (mid-rise housing) in accessible locations within the Randwick Health and Education Precinct which provide excellent access to services, jobs and transport.

Responsible officer: Paul Manning, Senior Environmental Planner

File Reference: F2022/00598



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CP5/24

Kiersten Fishburn
Secretary
Department of Planning, Housing and Industry
4 Parramatta Square
12 Darcy Street
Parramatta NSW 2150

15 February 2024
Ref No: F2022/00598

Submission via planning portal

Dear Kiersten Fishburn,

RE: NSW Govt housing reforms – Randwick City Council interim submission

Randwick City Council submits this interim response to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) regarding the proposed Low- and Mid-rise housing reforms. This submission, prepared by Council officers **will be reported to Council's Ordinary Meeting of 27 February 2024**, with a finalised submission depending on Council's **resolution** to be made shortly thereafter.

Randwick Council is supportive of efforts to address the housing shortage through both supply and demand mechanisms at a Federal, State and Local government level. We also acknowledge the National Housing Accord and the associated focus on increasing housing supply. In the case of the Low- and Mid-rise housing reforms, we support the strategic intent of directing growth towards accessible and well serviced existing urban areas.

Medium density housing has always played a part in the development of and character in our LGA. In the Randwick LGA, 74.0% of the dwellings are medium or high density, compared to 46% in the Greater Sydney area¹.

As such, Randwick Council does not object to opportunities that increase housing densities within existing urban areas. However, after undertaking a detailed review of the Explanation of Intended Effect (EIE), serious concern is raised with the blanket application to increasing dwelling densities without any substantial placed based considerations or meaningful engagement of the local community. As proposed, the reforms undermine the significant work Randwick Council has undertaken to date with our community to achieve State government dwelling targets through appropriate built form outcomes in our local area.

This response is structured into key themes with corresponding recommendations and/or clarifications listed below. However, our overarching position is that with our demonstrated experience in planning for medium density development, DPHI must work collaboratively with

¹ Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing 2021

Councils to utilise local knowledge and enable consultation with the local community to achieve a better outcome than what is proposed.

Strategic planning background

In accordance with State government guidelines, large scale policy reforms and strategies associated with housing growth have occurred through the preparation of Local Strategic Planning Statements, subsequent Housing Strategies and associated amendments to Local Environment Plans and Development Control Plans.

In this area, Randwick Council has recently undertaken Amendment 9 to the Randwick Local Environment Plan (LEP) to meet housing targets, to provide greater levels of dwelling diversity, as well as expand areas of medium density housing. Comparing the recently introduced medium density Housing Investigation Areas (HIAs) that were implemented via Amendment 9 to the LEP to the proposed mid-rise reforms, the HIAs demonstrate numerous best practice planning processes.

Firstly, a high-level multi factor analysis of suitable locations for medium density areas was undertaken by Council officers. This included considerations such as access to transport services, health and education facilities, existing ownership patterns to understand the likelihood of redevelopment through to the location of existing Heritage Conservation Areas.

Urban Design reports were then prepared and were accompanied by informing studies that investigated any traffic impacts, flooding considerations and development feasibility associated with the proposed medium density areas. Importantly, the development feasibility also considered and recommended affordable housing contribution rates. Councillor reporting and community engagement followed. Plans were amended in response to Councillor and community feedback. Detailed site-specific DCP parts were then prepared that utilised the urban design report recommendations and provide for minimum frontage requirements, leading sustainability controls and clear, ADG consistent building separation and setback requirements.

Unfortunately, the proposed reforms have not benefited from these extensive and appropriate strategic planning processes.

Defining a Station and Town Centre Precinct

The EIE seeks feedback from Councils to determine which commercial centres meet the definition of a 'town centre'. Council's Strategic Directions Paper prepared by SGS includes a clear centre structure in descending hierarchy from *strategic centres*, *key town centres*, *local centres* through to *neighbourhood centres*.

The Paper identifies Randwick, Kensington, Kingsford as key town centres and Maroubra Junction as a strategic centre. These centres are currently zoned E2 Commercial Centre and therefore meet the proposed definition of a town centre.

E1 Local Centres

Further down the centre hierarchy, the SGS Paper identifies Coogee, The Spot, Matraville, Maroubra Beach and Little Bay as local centres. **To be defined as 'town centre'** under the proposed reforms, centres must be zoned E1 Local Centre and contain an appropriate level of goods and services, *including full-line supermarkets, shops and restaurants*.

Of the defined local centres within the Randwick, no centres contain multiple full-line supermarkets. Only the Matraville town centre is zoned E1 Local Centre and contains a full-line supermarket. All other local centres do not contain a full-line supermarket and/or are not zoned E1 Local Centre.

While a single full-line supermarket in Matraville could be considered as meeting *frequently needed goods and services*, additional environmental constraints associated with Port Botany present challenges to the intensification of Matraville town centre and surrounds. Considerations

include the Hazardous Industry Planning and Assessment Guidelines, port noise impacts and existing dangerous good routes that run through the centre. Therefore, at this high-level stage, it is not recommended that Matraville town centre is included as a station and town centre precinct.

Recommendation: No E1 zoned local centres are appropriate for intensification as outlined in the proposed low- and mid-rise reforms due to their narrow business offerings and/or based on sensitive environmental factors.

In addition to centres within the Randwick LGA, there are several centres zoned E1 in the adjoining LGAs of Bayside and Waverley that if identified as a 'town centre' would permit uplift within the Randwick LGA. While discussions have been had with adjoining Councils, clarification is required on how these may impact the Randwick LGA.

Unintentional town centre planning

Concern is raised regarding the application of Station and Town Centre Precincts as defined by being "800m walking distance of a light rail station". Consequently, the application of this would mean that a number of areas zoned E1 within 800m of Randwick light rail stations would be captured within the Station and Town Centre Precinct, and be subject to non-refusal development standards for shop top housing.

For instance, E1 zoned land along Carrington Road, Coogee currently subject to a maximum building height of 12m and a FSR of 1.5:1, will increase to 16m and 2:1. The non-refusal standards would result in a form and scale of building that is uncharacteristic of the immediate residential area, already zoned R3 medium density.

Furthermore, The Spot, while not providing services and facilities to qualify as a centre within the reforms (i.e., full line supermarket), is located partly within 400m of Randwick Light rail station, and 800m from Randwick and UNSW light rail stations. Accordingly, development standards across this neighbourhood centre would increase from a maximum building heights and FSR of 12m and 1.5:1 to 21m and 3:1 for areas within 400m and 16m and 2:1 for areas between 400m and 800m. This would result in potential development outcomes that are resultant of inconsistent building envelopes and scales that reflect a maximum building potential through non-regular development standards rather a holistic approach to development across the entire centre.

Recommendation: Clarify through a revised definition that the low- and mid-rise housing reforms do not apply to town centres, as town centres require detailed, commercial orientated design controls.

Mid-rise reforms

Material and communications with DPHI to date has confirmed that the proposed uplift will be applied within Heritage Conservation Areas, there are no minimum frontage or area requirements, Apartment Design standards will be reduced all while more than tripling densities from 0.9:1 to 3:1 FSR in many areas of the Randwick LGA. If these changes were proposed in an isolated precinct, they would be concerning. However, as proposed, the reforms impact large areas of the Randwick LGA, while not having benefited from any of the placed based considerations or community input that Amendment 9 to the RLEP received.

A high-level analysis, assuming no E1 centres are identified as town centres, indicates the reforms as proposed could result in an additional 3,600 dwellings within 400m of town centres and transport hubs in the Randwick LGA per 5-year period². Between 400m and 800m of town centres approximately 880 dwellings are estimated to be developed per 5-year period³. This

² Assumptions: R3 zones within 400m of all E2 centres and light rail stops, existing density of 1.2:1, a 12.5% take up rate per 5-year period (50% over 20 years) and an apartment size of 80sqm.

³ Assumptions: R3 zones within 400-800m of all E2 centres and light rail stops, existing density of 0.9:1, a 12.5% take up rate per 5-year period (50% over 20 years) and an apartment size of 80sqm.

doubles the current State government target of 4,464 new dwelling for five years and over a 20 year horizon this totals 17,920 mid-rise dwellings which represents a 30% increase in total dwellings in the Randwick LGA.

When combining the mid-rise estimates with the additional 3,200 low-rise dwellings estimated to occur under the reforms (discussed below), the total then surpasses 20,000 new dwellings. This level of new dwelling supply clearly exceeds the NSW Government population projections to 2041 that estimate a total increase in the Randwick LGA population of 15,255 people.

Assuming the continuation of the 2021 ABS Census figure of 2.36 people per household in the Randwick LGA, just under 6,500 new dwellings are required till 2041 to meet the housing needs of the NSW Government population projections. **However, it's acknowledged that there should be additional capacity to respond to changing socio-economic circumstances.** In this regard, Council would welcome discussions with DPHI about appropriate housing targets to meet the future housing needs of the Randwick LGA.

Recommendation: DPHI release dwelling targets for Councils to appropriately plan and direct housing growth in consultation with their respective communities.

This approach would be consistent with direction from Paul Scully MP, Minister for Planning and Public Spaces who wrote to all Councils on 30 October 2023 urging that **Council's identify existing well-located areas where terraces, small unit blocks or well-designed mid-rise apartments can be permitted.**

As demonstrated by Council's work in preparing Amendment 9 to the RLEP, Council has an existing framework and methodology for identifying areas of housing growth to meet dwelling targets. Importantly this includes extensive community consultation and strong placed based considerations that are missing from the reforms.

Mid-rise design criteria

Notwithstanding the above recommendation, specific commentary is provided on the following proposed development standards for mid-rise housing:

Relationship between proposed FSRs and building heights

3:1 is an urban typology suitable for town centres, not transition areas. Urban Design analysis for the Housing Investigation Areas resulted in the follow relationship between FSR and height for land within R3 Zone:

- 3:1 relates to 8 storeys (26m)
- 1.8:1 relates to 6 storeys (19.5m)
- 1.6:1 relates to 5 storeys (16.5m)

Included at Appendix 1, Council has increased the FSR of a portion of the Magill Street Housing Investigation Area (HIA) from the approved 1.8:1 to 3:1. As is demonstrated by the modelling, trying to achieve 3:1 FSR with a three lot consolidation results in a built form outcome that is unacceptably bulky when spread across 6 storeys. To achieve an acceptable design outcome, 3 additional storeys are required.

As demonstrated by the modelling, maintaining a 6 storey height limit with an FSR of 3:1 results in substantially increased site coverage and a corresponding reduction in ground level area that can be utilised for deep soil. The combination of these spatial outcomes to achieve an FSR of 3:1 also reduces the ability for substantial tree canopy to be achieved. This is demonstrated when comparing the site-specific DCP controls for Magill Street HIA that require 25% canopy area with the requirement of 15-20% canopy area as specified in the EIE.

Recommendation: Based on the above FSRs, the proposed FSRs for the mid-rise areas should be reduced to 1.8:1 for six storey development and in the order of 1.2:1 for four storey development.

Minimum lot sizes and frontage widths

The EIE does not specify minimum lot areas nor frontage widths for mid-rise development. The two controls are essential to ensure that realistic site layouts can be achieved, with regards to appropriate setbacks, landscaping and deep soil area along with basement ramping and circulation (without resorting to mechanical solutions).

For example, within Randwick's work on the medium density HIAs, each precinct's existing subdivision pattern, slope, vegetation and access points were assessed. This was followed by a high-level exercise in potential lot consolidation patterns. The result of this exercise was tailored minimum lot frontage controls contained within the site specific DCP for each precinct. Minimum lot sizing was not specified given the extensive assessment of the existing subdivision pattern.

Recommendation: As the proposed reforms have not benefited from any place-based assessment to understand, minimum lot sizes and frontage widths must be included to ensure a base level of amenity is provided.

Low-rise

Reflecting on the proposed low-rise reforms and general commentary in the media, it is important to recognise that the Randwick LGA already permits dual occupancy within all R2 Zone areas. In addition, multi dwelling housing (along with residential flat buildings) are already permitted land uses within R3 Zone areas.

Multi-dwelling

As part of background work to prepare Amendment 9 to the RLEP and to meet housing targets, an analysis **was undertaken to investigate a 'housing diversity' area that included multi dwelling** typologies along with various size requirements for dual occupancies within the Randwick LGA. As was the case with the mid-rise reforms, a detailed analysis exploring the implications and scale of change was undertaken looking at range of lot width and lot sizes for lower density dwellings. Through consultation it was determined that only a modest density increase was appropriate in the southern areas of the LGA given transport constraints and limited access to town centres, therefore multi dwelling typologies were not to be pursued.

Dual occupancy

Amendment 9 to the RLEP subsequently aligned size requirements for dual occupancy development and minimum lot size for subdivision in the R2 Zone. Based on localised factors and community feedback, dual occupancy development with a 550sqm site area and a 15m frontage was determined as providing opportunity for growth, **including contributing towards Randwick's** housing targets while not overwhelming localised services in the LGA.

Amendment 9 to the RLEP commenced on 1 September 2023. Given the extensive consultation and numerous communications with our community, to amend these development standards less than 6 months after they have commenced will cause significant confusion and undermine work that clearly demonstrated that Randwick Council is achieving the most recent LGA wide dwelling targets.

The proposed dual occupancy reforms down to 450sqm and 12m frontage will open up at least an additional 4,320 new lots for dual occupancy and subsequent subdivision in the Randwick LGA. Assuming an update rate of 75%, this represents 800 lots per 5-year period, or approximately 3,200 new dwellings over a 20-year horizon.

On the impacts of an additional 3,200 dwellings in the Randwick LGA, testing associated with Amendment 9 to the RLEP indicated that a reduction from 550sqm to 450sqm for dual occupancy would result in a significant increase in density focused on the southern portion of the Randwick LGA. This is an important consideration as that area is less serviced by public transport

and with limited access to shops and services less. This combination would likely result in increased traffic movements and associated congestion.

Considering the proposed 12m frontage, extensive testing as part of Amendment 9 indicated that once allowances are made for side setbacks (0.9m-1.2) and a single width garage (3m) there is approximately 2m remaining at ground floor for any habitable space towards the front of each dual occupancy. This leads to unused internal spaces or recessed front entrances, both outcomes reducing any passive surveillance of the street. In addition, a 12m frontage combined with multiple crossovers also can lead to a substantial reduction in on-street carparking.

It is also noted that the EIE does not differentiate between attached and detached dual occupancies. Clarification is required that the reforms solely seek changes to attached dual occupancies. Inclusion of detached dual occupancies with subsequent Torrens subdivision could result in the creation of dwelling houses on lots down to 225sqm.

Recommendation: Given the proposed low-rise changes applying to dual occupancies conflict with analysis that was approved by the Department of Planning and Environment less than 6 months ago, it is requested that the Randwick LGA is exempt from the proposed dual occupancy changes.

Any uplift associated with multi dwelling houses should be included with the recommendation above for DPHI release dwelling targets for Councils to appropriately plan and direct housing growth in consultation with their respective communities.

Heritage

Randwick's heritage is rich and diverse and includes buildings, structures, Aboriginal and archaeological sites, parks and reserves. Heritage is valued by the local community and more broadly Sydney because it is associated with phases of history, or important people or events and preserves the time line – our connection between past and future.

Protecting properties through planning legislation enriches the local character, the streetscape appeal and the community's understanding of an area's story. Specifically, Randwick's 21 Heritage Conservation Areas (HCAs) seek to ensure the heritage significance is safeguarded for future generations by ensuring that the understanding of place is retained. Randwick City HCAs were recently reviewed by external heritage consultants as part of the Comprehensive LEP heritage review and the boundaries were found to be suitable or in one case the HCAs was extended based on Heritage Council assessment criteria. In addition, one new HCA identified and was introduced.

The proposed application of the low- and mid-rise reforms within HCAs is of significant concern as it does not recognise the need to balance and direct growth to less constrained areas of the Randwick LGA to preserve shared cultural heritage. It also fails to recognise that many conservation areas are already relatively dense but occur within a flatter spatial structure.

In addition, the proposed FSRs up to 3:1 is not compatible and does not facilitate a space where any reasonable built form outcome or transition could be achieved through a merit based assessment that could maintain and respect the heritage values that are protected under Heritage Conservation Areas.

Recommendation: Given the importance of HCAs they should be made exempt from the proposed changes to low- and medium-rise housing.

Affordable Housing

In some instances, within the Randwick LGA, the proposed uplift results in residential FSR increased up to 2.25:1 (from 0.75:1 to 3:1). Given the substantial uplift, it is disappointing that the low- and mid-rise reforms, beyond stating further consultation is to occur in 2024, are proposed without any clear requirement for affordable housing contributions.

As demonstrated through a feasibility study that supported Amendment 9 to the Randwick LEP, an increase in FSR from 0.9:1 through to 1.6-3:1 in the R3 zone resulted in a viable affordable housing contribution between 3-5% of GFA. The viable rate included consideration of the redevelopment of residential flat buildings which has been strata subdivided and allowances for lot consolidation premiums.

While the EIE clearly specifies that the affordable housing bonuses for the provision of up to 15% affordable rental housing applies to low- and mid-rise proposals, this affordable rental housing is only required to be provided for 15 years. As the floorspace and height bonuses are in perpetuity, the provision of affordable rental housing should match this timeframe.

In addition to private development, the proposed reforms do not propose or create mechanisms for any development of government land (under the proposal) to achieve an increase in social and/or affordable housing when accessing allowable uplift. NSW Govt has a key role to play in providing for social and affordable housing on its own land as the private housing market cannot provide the numbers of dwellings required at affordable rental levels. In previous discussions with Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) over existing social housing sites that are proposed to be redeveloped, the proportion of social housing has been relatively small. Where redeveloping existing social housing sites, we encourage the State Government to achieve a substantial net increase in the number of social housing/affordable dwellings on each site. In addition, we encourage the State Government to achieve social/affordable dwelling mixes greater than 50% of total dwellings.

Recommendation: DPHI Undertake feasibility assessments to apply affordable housing contributions/dedication of dwellings (in perpetuity) to private land and provide clear requirements that link any proposed residential uplift on government land to a significant increase in the provision of social and/or affordable housing to achieve dwelling mixes greater than 50% of total dwellings.

Infrastructure contributions

Mirroring the sentiment outlined above, given the substantial uplift, it is concerning that the EIE does not clearly specify requirements / rates for increased levies for infrastructure. While it is understood that the current s7.12 contributions will continue to apply, given the diverse area that the reforms direct housing growth towards it is challenging to recommend an appropriate rate or mechanism.

With an estimated 20,000 new dwellings over a 20-year horizon within the Randwick LGA, it is generally expected that substantial infrastructure upgrades will be required to service increased need. This is particularly the case for the L2 and L3 Light Rail lines in the northern areas of the LGA that previous Council commissioned transport studies have indicated are already at capacity and requires additional bus services to meet the demand.

As announced, the Housing Productivity Contribution package will provide substantial funding for state infrastructure. However, it is unclear if any direct link between localised growth and the availability of state funding will exist. A more targeted approach through a Council led process as recommended by this submission, would enable a tailored infrastructure capacity study to inform and identify required (state and local) infrastructure projects and relevant funding sources.

Recommendation: Through a Council led process supported by DPHI, individual LGAs should undertake infrastructure capacity and needs analysis studies to appropriately identify required infrastructure and relevant funding sources.

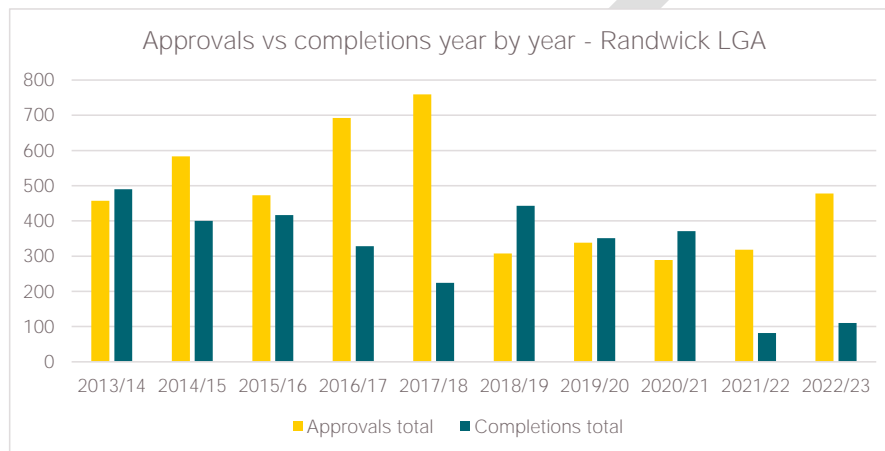
Supply and demand factors

Randwick City Council seeks to highlight that a response to the housing crisis should not be solely linked to increased supply. Constraints on delivery and demand for housing both play considerable factors in determining housing availability and affordability.

It is strongly suggested that concurrently to the preparation of the three supply focused reforms (being the low- and mid-rise, affordable housing bonuses and TOD precinct reforms), the NSW Government investigate several avenues that have implications for housing supply and delivery.

Firstly, is developing a deeper understanding of the relationship between theoretical supply (development consent) and completed dwellings must be undertaken. Utilising data from the Greater Sydney Urban Development Program Dashboard, over a 10-year horizon the shortfall between dwelling approvals and completions in the Randwick LGA averages approximately 25%.

As can be seen from the graph below, generally dwelling approvals substantially exceed completions. At current count, a running total from FY2013/14 to FY2022/23 indicates that 1,479 dwellings in the Randwick LGA have been approved but not completed. While the reforms encourage additional supply through increased theoretical capacity within the planning system, further work is required to understand and address the completion shortfall.



Considering the availability of completed dwellings, research by the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute suggests that AirBnB is having an impact on the number of new rental bonds lodged in coastal areas of Sydney. This indicates that fewer properties are available for long term rental which may be contributing to unaffordability. Whilst amenity issues have been the primary concern with Short Term Rental Accommodation (STRA), the reduction in housing supply and increased rental pricing in the long term is of particular concern in popular coastal and inner/eastern city areas of Sydney such as Randwick City. It is also creating a level of uncertainty and an added layer of complexity for private renters in inner city locations. Randwick welcomes the recently announced NSW Government investigation into the relationship of STRA planning policy and housing supply.

Another factor in housing availability is the consumption of potential residential floorspace by co-living and boarding house land uses. Within Council's Kensington and Kingsford (K2K) corridor along Anzac Parade that is zoned E2 Commercial Centre, 2,367 co-living rooms have been approved compared to 428 individual apartments. Considering applications under assessment along Anzac Parade, currently over 1,500 co-living rooms are under assessment. While co-living rooms are meeting a localised need, they consume residential floorspace which could otherwise have accommodated residential apartments and contributed towards private apartment dwelling supply.

***Recommendation:** To ensure that the response to the housing crisis does not solely focus on creating additional theoretical supply, the NSW Government must investigate existing supply constraints including the completion shortfall and consumption factors such as Short Term Rental Accommodation demand on housing availability.*

Conclusion

To summarise, Randwick City Council is supportive of efforts to address the current housing shortage in NSW. Medium density housing has always played a part in the development of and character in our LGA. However, this growth has always been directed with a strong understanding of place-based considerations.

Randwick Council has a demonstrated experience in planning for medium density development. DPHI must work with Councils to utilise local knowledge and enable consultation with the community to achieve a better outcome.

We welcome the opportunity to work collaboratively with DPHI to better direct housing growth within our LGA.

Your faithfully,

Kerry Kyriacou
Director City Planning

Appendix 1 – testing of Magill Street HIA to achieve 3:1 FSR

Figure 1 – Magill Street HIA, as approved with 1.8:1 FSR and 6 storey height of building (19.5m). Site coverage between 44-47%.

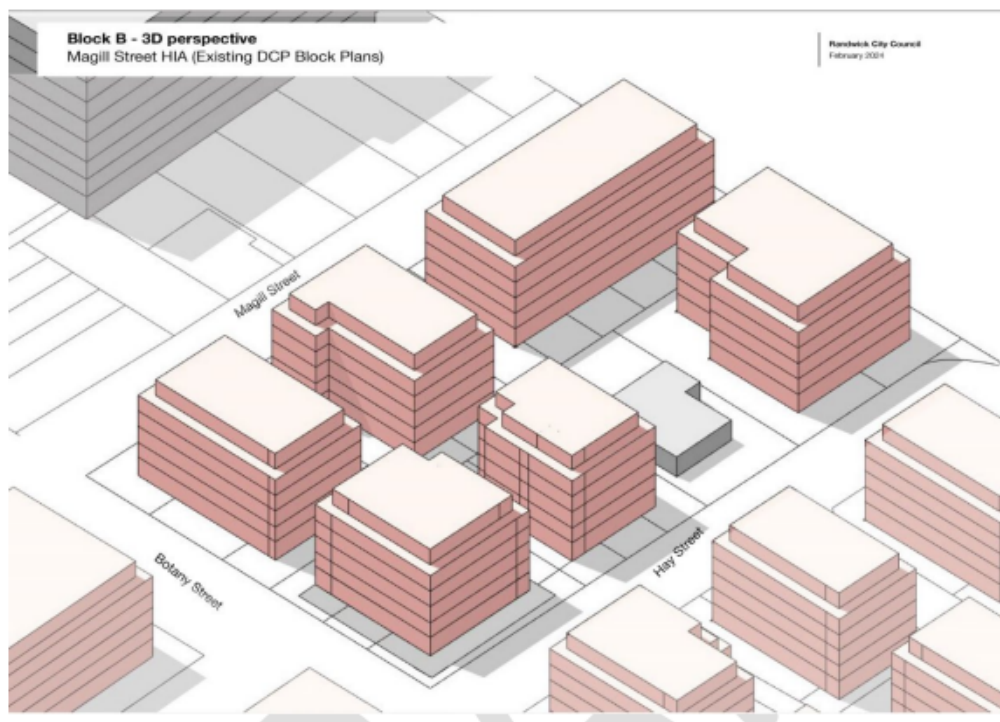


Figure 2 – Magill Street HIA with 3:1 FSR. Height increased to 8 storeys and reduced building separation. Front setbacks of 6m retained. Site coverage retained between 44-47%.

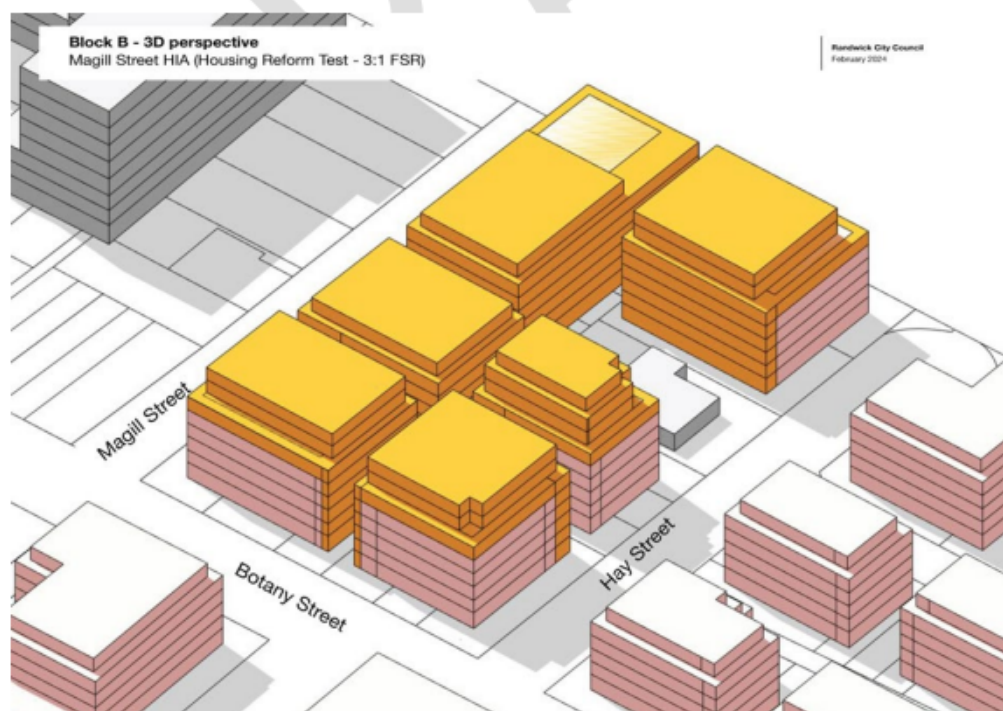
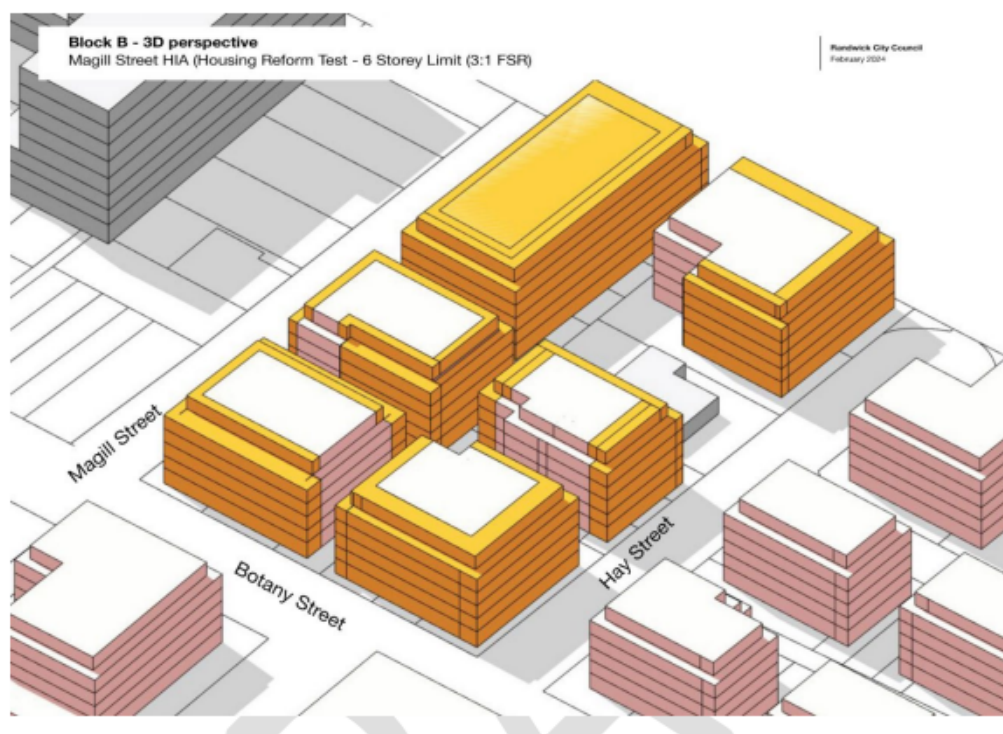


Figure 3 – Magill Street HIA with 3:1 FSR and keeping within 6 storey height limit. Building separation reduced to 6m up to 6 storeys and front setbacks reduced to 2-3m. Site coverage increased to 66-70%.



Director City Planning Report No. CP6/24

Subject: Randwick Local Planning Panel Appointment of Members

Executive Summary

- The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) (previously known as Department of Planning and Environment) is currently conducting an expression of interest (EOI) for the Chair and Expert pools for local planning panels. The EOI will end on 28 February 2024. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will approve the Chair and Expert pools for Councils to appoint to their local planning panels before 1 July 2024.
- A Ministerial Direction was issued on 22 January 2024 which requires Councils to re-appoint existing or appoint new Chairs and Expert Members for their Local Planning Panel to enable the ongoing operation of the Panel for the period from 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.
- Council at its Ordinary Council meeting on 12 December 2023 resolved to re-appoint existing Randwick Local Planning Panel (RLPP) Expert Members until 31 May 2024. However, the new Minister's Direction and amended timeframe for establishment of the new LPP pools means that Council's previous resolution on 12 December 2023 must be amended and the re-appointment of the current expert members extended up to 30 June 2024.
- Furthermore, subsequent to the Council resolution on 12 December 2023 which re-appointed one Alternative Chair to the RLPP, the Alternate Chair has advised Council to allocate future meetings to another Chair during the interim period. As such, a new Chair must be appointed to manage the Panel and preside over panel meetings during this interim period.
- In order to allow the continuation of the RLPP until 30 June 2024 and in line with the request from the Minister, it is recommended that the appointments of the current Expert Members of the RLPP be extended from 31 May 2024 to 30 June 2024, and that a new Chair be appointed from 1 March to 30 June 2024.

Recommendation

That Council delegate to the General Manager the authority to:

- a) further extend the appointment of five (5) current Expert Members (Kevin Hoffman, Helen Lochhead, Brendan Randles, Helena Miller and David Ryan) of the Randwick Local Planning Panel (RLPP) from 31 May 2024 to 30 June 2024; and
- b) appoint an interim Chair (Graham Brown) as approved by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces to the Randwick Local Planning Panel (RLPP) for the period from 1 March 2024 to 30 June 2024.

Attachment/s:

1.  Local Planning Panels Direction - Interim -Appointment of new members

Purpose

Council previously received correspondence from the NSW DPHI (previously known as Department of Planning and Environment) advising that the current appointed pool of experts and chairs (approved by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces) expires in May 2024 and the DPHI is currently recruiting a new pool of experts and chairs for the next 3 year term for Council to appoint. The initial timeline for the establishment of the new appointed pool was June 2024, with Council's requested to re-appoint existing eligible members until May 2024. However, the original timeframe has been amended and the DPHI has requested that interim appointments are extended until 30 June 2024 to coincide with the establishment of the new Chair and Expert pools, and the commencement of the new term on 1 July 2024.

Furthermore, in response to the re-appointment of existing eligible members which was resolved at the Ordinary Council meeting of 12 December 2023, the remaining alternative chair has advised Council to allocate the future meetings during the interim period from 1 March 2024 to another chair, and therefore Council must appoint an interim Chair to manage the Panel's functions and operations and preside over panel meetings for the relevant period.

The purpose of this report is to seek delegation for the General Manager to appoint an interim Chair from 1 March through to 30 June 2024, and to extend the re-appointment of five (5) of the eligible expert members for an additional period of 1 month until 30 June 2024 in order to allow the Randwick Local Planning Panel to continue to operate for the period from 1 March through to 30 June 2024.

Discussion

Background

The DPHI (previously DPE) are currently recruiting a new pool of Chairs and Expert Members for Local Planning Panels for the next three-year term, with the closing date for Expressions of Interest on 28 February 2024. The ministerial approval of the new Chair and Expert pools is to be finalised by June 2024, with new terms and appointments commencing on 1 July 2024.

On 22 January 2024, the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces issued a Minister's Direction under Section 9.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* detailing the interim measures to be undertaken by Councils to ensure that Local Planning Panels can operate for the period from 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.

The Ministerial Direction authorises the following interim measures:

- The continuation of the existing Chair/Alternative Chair pool dated 28 February 2021 until 30 June 2024;
- The continuation of the existing Expert Member pool dated 28 February 2021 until 30 June 2024;
- The Interim appointment of a new Chair/Alternate Chair or reappointment of a current Chair/Alternate Chair to a local planning panel for the period covering 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024;
- The Interim appointment of a new Expert Member or reappointment of a current member to a local planning panel for the period covering 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024;
- Where panel members have served two terms (six years), new members must be appointed;
- A reduced number of panel members in the approved pool is permitted, that is less than the 15 independent expert members and alternate members that are required.

The Minister's Direction shall take effect on 28 February 2024.

A copy of the Minister's Direction is attached with this report.

Local Planning Panel Members and Composition

Each local planning panel is to comprise the following 4 members:

- 1 x chairperson with relevant expertise that includes expertise in law or in government and public administration,
- 2 x independent expert members with relevant expertise in at least one area of planning, architecture, heritage, the environment, urban design, economics, traffic and transport, law, engineering, tourism or public administration,
- 1 x community representative (who is not a Councillor or Mayor).

Council has previously re-appointed one Alternate Chair and seven Expert Members at the Ordinary Council meeting on 12 December 2023 with the resolution as follows:

(Chapple/Said) that Council;

- a) *nominate the Mayor and one Independent, ALP, Liberal and Greens Councillor to be part of the interview panel with the General Manager to select and appoint the new Community Representatives for the Randwick Local Planning Panel, and advise the NSW Department of Planning and Environment accordingly.*
- b) ***delegate to the General Manager the authority to re-appoint:***
 - i. ***Alternate Chair (Geraldine Hoeben) as approved by the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces to the Randwick Local Planning Panel from 1 March 2024 to 31 May 2024; and***
 - ii. ***Seven (7) current expert members (Kevin Hoffman, Helen Lochhead, Brendan Randles, Garth Paterson, Helena Miller, Graham Brown, and David Ryan) to the Randwick Local Planning Panel from 1 March 2024 to 31 May 2024.***
- c) *formally thank the panel members including the two chairs, who are not eligible for re-appointment, for their exemplary service in the operation of the Randwick Local Planning Panel since its implementation in March 2018.*

The resolution on 12 December 2023 approved the re-appointment and extension of the existing eligible panel members to 31 May 2024, however in accordance with the direction from the Minister and the DPHI, it is necessary to extend the appointment of the Panel members to 30 June 2024. This means that Council's previous resolution in relation to the re-appointment of the existing members must be amended and the re-appointment of the current members extended up to 30 June 2024.

Furthermore, as the Alternate Chair is unavailable to preside over Panel meetings for the interim period from 1 March 2024, Council must appoint a new Chair to manage the Randwick Local Planning Panel for the relevant period until 30 June 2024.

Community Representatives

The selection and appointment of community representatives remains a Council responsibility. In accordance with part (a) of the above resolution, an interview and selection panel has been formed for the appointment of the Community Representatives.

Expressions of interest were sought for community representatives for the RLPP from 4 December 2023 to 5 January 2024. Council received a strong response to the advertised position, and the quality of candidates was high with all applicants having strong community credentials. The members of the Selection Panel comprising the General Manager and Councillors' Veitch, Olive, D'Souza, Hamilton and Parker met on 6 February 2024 to review the nominations for RLPP Community representative. The recruitment for the community representative panel members is in the final stages of the process. Council is currently exercising due diligence and carrying out the required probity checks in accordance with the Local Planning Panels Direction – Appointment of new members. Once the recruitment process has been finalised, a separate memorandum shall be provided to Councillors to inform of the appointments of the Community Representatives.

Appointment of Chair

The RLPP Chair is responsible for the management of the Panel's functions and operations and presides over panel meetings and other business. Due to the absence of the appointed Alternate

Chair for the interim period between 1 March 2024 and 30 June 2024, Council is required to appoint a new Chair from the approved pool.

In this regard, it is recommended that the new Chair be one of the eligible existing members of the RLPP. It is noted that there are four eligible panel members who are members of both the Chair pool and Expert Member pool, being Helen Lochhead, Kevin Hoffmann, Graham Brown and David Ryan, however it is recommended that only one expert member be appointed as Chair to enable there to be sufficient members in the expert pool for meetings. After consideration and consultation with the relevant members, it is recommended that Graham Brown be appointed as Chair for the period from 1 March 2024 to 30 June 2024. Graham has extensive experience working in planning, including 21 years' experience as Commissioner and Acting Senior Commissioner of the Land and Environment Court of NSW. He is currently a State Member of Western Regional Planning Panel and Permanent Council Member of Sydney North Regional Planning Panel. He is also the current Chair of Burwood Local Planning Panel, and expert member of Northern Beaches, City of Ryde, Cumberland, Woollahra, Waverley and Lane Cove Local Planning Panels.

Subject to Council supporting the recommended Chair above, the member will be contacted individually for appointment to the RLPP. In the unlikely event that the above recommended Chair became unavailable prior or during the operational period from 1 March 2024 to 30 June 2024, an alternative member from the Chair list approved by the Minister will be contacted.

Re-appointment of Expert Members

Council has previously re-appointed the expert members at the Ordinary Council meeting on 12 December 2023. Randwick Local Planning Panel currently has seven expert members approved for re-appointment with the current composition as follows:

Expert members (7 members)

1. Helen Lochhead
2. Kevin Hoffmann
3. Brendan Randles
4. Helena Miller
5. David Ryan
6. Graham Brown (to be recommended for appointment as interim chair)
7. Garth Paterson (resigned)

However, in response to the re-appoint of membership of the RLPP in December 2023, expert member Garth Paterson has resigned from the Panel. Furthermore, if Council supports the recommendation for existing member Graham Brown as Chair, this will result in a pool of five Expert Members. As noted previously within the report, the Ministerial Direction acknowledges that there will be a reduced pool of members for the interim period due to the expiration of several existing appointments in February 2024. The interim period comprises four months (March, April, May and June), with two Expert Members required at each meeting. As such, it is considered that the existing five Expert Members would be sufficient to allow operation of the panel during this period.

As advised in the DPHI correspondence, the recruitment process in relation to Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for the Chair and Expert pools for local planning panels has commenced. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will approve the Chair and Expert pools for Councils to appoint their local planning panels prior to the expiration of the current pool on 30 June 2024. As the existing members appointments are currently until 31 May 2024, it is considered appropriate that appointments be extended for an additional month to 30 June 2024 for the five remaining expert members. This will allow Council to continue the operation of the RLPP for an interim period until a new Chair, Alternate Chair and expert members are approved by the Minister, and subsequently appointed by Council.

A further report will be prepared for consideration by Council prior to 30 June 2024 for the appointment of the Chair/Alternate Chairs and selection/appointment of the expert members for the RLPP.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Development Assessment
Function	Assessment of Development Applications
Delivery program commitment	Assess and determine Development Applications, Modification Applications and Review Applications under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979

CP6/24

Resourcing Strategy implications

The cost of running the RLPP will depend on the frequency of meetings, remuneration of panel members (set by the state government) and the number of community representatives that attend each meeting. The cost of the RLPP is approximately \$133,000 a year.

Policy and legislative requirements

Under Section 2.18 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act), the members of a local planning panel are to be appointed by the relevant Council.

Under Clause 11 of Schedule 2 of the EP&A Act, the panel members including the community representatives are only appointed to serve the panel for 3 years with potential extension up to 6 years in total.

Conclusion

Due to the imminent conclusion of the current six-year term for existing panel members, and in response to the timeline for recruitment and appointment of new member pools, Councils have been requested by the Minister to re-appoint current Chairs, Alternate Chairs and Expert members up to 30 June 2024, or where applicable appoint new members for the interim period to 30 June 2024.

The Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) is currently conducting an EOI for the Chair and Expert pools for the local planning panels. The Minister for Planning and Public Spaces will approve the Chair and Expert pools for Councils to appoint to their local planning panels before 1 July 2024. A further report will be prepared for consideration by Council prior to 30 June 2024 for the appointment of the Chair/Alternate Chairs and selection/appointment of the expert members for the RLPP.

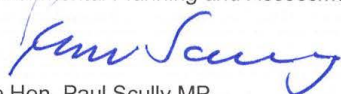
In order to allow the continuation of the RLPP until 30 June 2024 and in line with the request from the Minister, it is recommended that the appointments of five current Expert Members of the RLPP are extended to 30 June 2024, and a new Chair be appointed from 1 March 2024 to June 2024.

Responsible officer: Angela Manahan, Executive Planner

File Reference: F2018/00147

LOCAL PLANNING PANELS DIRECTION – INTERIM APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS

I, the Minister for Planning, give the following direction under section 9.1 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*



The Hon. Paul Scully MP
Minister for Planning & Public Spaces

Dated: 22/1/24

Objective

The objective of this direction is to extend the approval of chair and member pools and appoint existing chairs and members of local planning panels for an interim period from 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.

Application

This direction applies to a council that has constituted a local planning panel under the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (the Act).

1. Direction 1 Continuation of the pools dated 28 February 2021 until 30 June 2024

1.1 A council to whom this direction applies must note that the chair/alternate chair pool dated 28 February 2021 is approved until 30 June 2024.

1.2 A council to whom this direction applies must note that the expert member pool dated 28 February 2021 is approved until 30 June 2024.

2. Direction 2 Interim appointment from the pool dated 28 February 2021

2.1 A council to whom this direction applies is to appoint a new or reappoint the current chair/alternate chair to a local planning panel for the period covering 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.

2.2 A council to whom this direction applies is to appoint a new or current panel member to a local planning panel for the period covering 28 February 2024 to 30 June 2024.

2.3 Any panel member who has served two terms on a specific local planning panel cannot be reappointed, this includes community representatives. In this case, a council to whom this direction applies must appoint a new panel member from the approved pool.

2.4 During this interim appointment period a council is permitted to have a reduced number of panel members in their approved pool, that is less than the 15 independent expert members and alternate members (see Local Planning Panels Direction – Appointment of New Members dated 7 December 2022).

3. Direction 3 Appointment of members

- 3.1 A council to whom this direction applies is to require in their letter of appointment or reappointment of any new or current panel member, that the proposed member agree to abide by the *Code of Conduct for Local Planning Panel Members*, in their acceptance of appointment to the local planning panel. The **Code of Conduct for Local Planning Panel Members** is the code approved by the Minister for Planning under section 28 of Schedule 2 to the Act.
- 3.2 Before appointing community representatives to a panel, a council must require proposed representatives to complete a statutory declaration stating that they are not:
- a) a councillor of that or any other council, or
 - b) a property developer within the meaning of section 53 of the *Electoral Funding Act 2018*, or
 - c) a real estate agent within the meaning of the *Property, Stock and Business Agents Act 2002*.
- Note:** these are grounds for ineligibility for membership of a local planning panel under section 2.18 of the Act.
- 3.3 Before appointing community representatives to a panel, a council must also arrange probity checks for the proposed representatives which must include (but are not limited to):
- a. Search of the Public Register of real estate agents
 - b. Bankruptcy Register Search
 - c. A Nationally Coordinated Criminal History Check

This direction takes effect on 28 February 2024

Director City Services Report No. CS1/24

**Subject: Cycleways & Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee -
November 2023**


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 2023 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 15 November 2023, be received, and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  MINUTES - November 2023 (Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee)

Purpose

The Advisory Committee considered numerous matters of importance to local bicycle riders and the Minutes from the Committee's meeting, held on 15 November 2023, are attached.

Discussion

Refer to Minutes - Cycleways and Bicycle Advisory Committee Meeting – 15 November 2023, which is attached.

The following dates have been confirmed for committee meetings in the next 12 months:

- Wednesday 14 February 2024 at 6:30pm
- Wednesday 15 May 2024 at 7:30am
- Wednesday 21 August 2024 at 6:30pm
- Wednesday 14 November 2024 at 7:30am.

These 2024 CABFAC meeting dates will be confirmed against 2024 Council meeting schedule has been established.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Integrated Transport
Outcome	A city with a transport network where sustainable transport options are the preferred choice for people
Objective	Increase the active transport mode share to 35% by 2031, from a 2018-19 baseline of 26%
Delivery program commitment	Update the 2015 Bicycle Route Construction Priority List and develop an Active Transport Plan for the LGA by 2023.
Delivery program commitment	Provide an additional 30km of safe cycling routes by 2031, prioritising fully separate bicycle lanes where possible, in locations informed by our Bicycle Route Construction Priority plan and the TfNSW Principal Bicycle Network plan.
Delivery program commitment	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.
Delivery program commitment	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.

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: Jay Lee-Pieterse, Senior Sustainable Transport Officer

File Reference: F2018/00158

CS1/24

Cycleways and Bicycle Facilities Advisory Committee

Minutes

7:30am Wednesday 15 November 2023 (*remote meeting*)

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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 Olive volunteered and stated the following:

"I would like to acknowledge that we are meeting on the land of the Bidjigal and the Gadigal peoples; being the traditional owners who, for thousands of years, occupied and cared for vast areas along the Sydney Coast.

On behalf of the participants of this meeting I acknowledge and pay my respects to the Elders past, present and emerging, and also to those Aboriginal people participating today."

2. Attendance and apologies

In attendance:

Councillor Michael Olive	RCC	Mr Paul Chilcott	Resident
Councillor Kathy Neilson	RCC	Ms Kristina Warton	Resident
Councillor Rafaela Pandolfini	RCC	Mr Tony Lehmann	RCC
Ms Yvonne Poon	BIKEast	Ms Jay Lee-Pieterse	RCC
Mr Lee Roberts	BIKEast	Ms Rachel Kang	RCC
Mr Jim Hope	BIKEast	Mr Coen O'Shannessy	RCC

Apologies:

Mayor Philpa Veitch – RCC
Ms Kate Lewis – TfNSW

3. Declarations of pecuniary or non-pecuniary interests

4. Matters arising from Minutes of previous meetings

5. Items for consideration

5.1. Get NSW Active Program Funding / TfNSW Walking and Cycling Program

The status of Council's application for Get NSW Active Grant Funding Program 2022/23 and 2023/24 are as detailed in the table below.

Applications made 2023/24	Award Status	Funding stage requested	TfNSW Contribution
South Coogee to Kingsford - Stage 1 (Sturt Street)	Successful for construction of traffic signals at Avoca St / Bundock St/Sturt St /	Construction	100% \$2M
Maroubra Road Cycleway	Successful – Concept Design only	Design	80% \$400K
Todman Avenue and Lenthall Street Walking and Cycling Improvements	Successful	Design	100% \$667K
Anzac Parade Paths Project – Mid B - Fitzgerald Ave to Bunnerong Rd	Unsuccessful	Design	100%
Heffron Park to Maroubra Beach - Separated Cycleway	Unsuccessful	Design	100%
Randwick City Council Bicycle Parking Installation Program	Unsuccessful	Construction	100%
Sturt Street link - Road space reallocation and pedestrian access project	Unsuccessful	Design	100%
Fitzgerald Avenue - Hillsdale to Maroubra Beach	Unsuccessful	Construction	100%
Previous application made 2022/23	Award Status	Funding stage requested	TfNSW Contribution
Active Transport Strategy	Successful	Strategy	100% \$140K
South Coogee to Kingsford walking and cycling streetscape (Bundock Street / Sturt Street) – Detailed design finalisation	Successful	Design	100% \$474,580
Coogee to Randwick – Detailed design	Successful	Design	100% \$776K
Anzac Parade – Mid A – Fitzgerald Avenue to Sturt Street / APPP – Detailed design	Successful	Design	50% \$396K
Todman Avenue – Implementation	Unsuccessful	N/A	0%
Fitzgerald Avenue - Hillsdale to Maroubra Beach – Construction	Unsuccessful	N/A	0%

Council received confirmation from Transport for NSW (TfNSW) regarding Council's submissions for the 2023/24 Get NSW Active Program. Of the eight Randwick City Council projects submitted for grant funding, TfNSW will fund three above noted project.

Updates on projects funded as part of the Get NSW Active Program are in the following sections.

Council officers are reviewing the projects to be submitted for 2024/25 Get NSW Active Program which opened on 31 October 2023. This will include reviewing projects previously submitted and were unsuccessful as well as current active projects and resourcing capacity. Projects currently under consideration include:

- Anzac Parade Paths Project – Mid B - Fitzgerald Ave to Bunnerong Rd – Detailed design
- Anzac Parade and Sturt Street intersection - Design
- Paine Reserve North-South Shared Path – Construction
- Rainbow Street / Byrd Avenue pedestrian crossing - Design and Construction
- Sturt Street Cycleway – Construction
- Bundock Street Cycleway – Construction

Any suggestions in minor projects are also encouraged.

Council officer provided an update that Get NSW Active Funding for 2024/25 is now open for applications and mentioned the possible projects for consideration. BIKEast asked for clarification regarding the status for Maroubra Road Cycleway funding as it was deemed that cycleway be removed from the project. Tony Lehmann stated that TfNSW has been requested to retain funding for the project and that the Council was awaiting a response.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.2. Active Transport Strategy / Transport Mode Hierarchy

Council officers, with the consultant, continue to develop the Active Transport Strategy (ATS). It is expected that the draft ATS as well as the Transport Mode Hierarchy will be presented to the November 2023 Council Meeting for endorsement. The Stage 2 community consultation is expected to begin in December and will seek feedback on the ATS, including the draft Walking and Cycling Plans, following which the ATS will be refined and finalised. Council's Bicycle Route Construction Priority list will be reviewed following the adoption of the ATS and the Walking and Cycling Plans. The list will then be released for community consultation.

BIKEast enquired whether the November Council Meeting had occurred already. Tony Lehmann informed the committee that the call for agenda items is closing soon, and if the presentation is not made to the November meeting agenda, it will go to December Council meeting. An update on the ATS will be provided at the next CABFAC meeting.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.3. Kingsford to Centennial Park Cycleway

(Doncaster Avenue, Day Avenue, Houston Road, General Bridges Crescent, Sturt Street permanent cycleway)

TfNSW and their contractor, Burton, has been delivering the Kingsford to Centennial Park Walking and Cycling improvements project on behalf of Council since early 2022. TfNSW, Burton Contractors and Council officers have been working hard to deliver the project this year.

The projects are divided into sections as shown in figure below:

- Section 1
 - Doncaster Avenue, from Alison Road to Todman Avenue
- Section 2
 - Doncaster Avenue, from Todman Avenue to Day Avenue,
 - Day Avenue, from Doncaster Avenue to Houston Road,
 - Houston Road, from Day Avenue to Barker Street
- Section 3
 - Houston Road, from Barker Street to Gardeners Road



- General Bridges Crescent, from Gardeners Road to Bunnerong Road,
- Sturt St from Bunnerong Road to Anzac Parade

Project Completion and Opening

TfNSW and Burton Contractors have completed the work in Sections 1 and 2, from Alison Road in the north up to Barker Street in the south.

Section 2 will open on Friday 10 November 2023 following last tree planting, line marking, and signage works. As part of the opening, a Council webpage, *Cycleway safety*, has been prepared and shared with the residents.

Section 1 will open following the completion of Doncaster Avenue and Ascot Street intersection. The construction works will commence on the 13 November 2023, following the major events at the Australian Turf Club. The project is expected to be completed January 2024, pending weather conditions. The tree planting in this section will be completed after this summer due to heat.

For Section 3, TfNSW and Council continue to work together to review the design options and budget opportunities. Further update will be provided when available.

Council officers are planning a community event in February after Section 1 and 2 are all open.

TfNSW officers have agreed to provide the CABFAC with a final briefing and update as they close out on the project.

Some photos of the latest works are shown below:



Different lane marking treatment at Borwal Street / Doncaster Avenue for horse crossing, facing south



Pedestrian and cyclist crossing on Barker Street at Houston Road, facing north



Pedestrian and cyclist crossing - Day Avenue and Doncaster Avenue intersection, facing south



Doncaster Avenue at Todman Avenue, facing north



Pedestrian crossing – Doncaster Avenue, south of Darling Street, facing west



Cycleway - Doncaster Avenue, north of Day Avenue facing north

Mr Lehmann provided a summary of the project, detailing the opening locations of Section 2 of the cycleway, and final construction works for Section 1. He further informed the committee of the positive feedback and correspondence Council has received from social media following the opening of Section 2, expressing gratitude for the cycleway construction completion.

BIKEast enquired whether Section 3 of the cycleway will be funded if a cost-effective design is available. Mr Lehmann stated that Council is currently planning to make a submission regarding a re-design of the final stage. He also advised that the redesign of Section 3 may not have to go to Council Meeting if the cycleway design is not substantially changed for the community. The costing of Section 3 and the funding source is yet to be determined.

All cyclist behaviour issue at the Doncaster Avenue and Anzac Parade intersection was raised. The transition from cycleway to shared path creates varying behaviours from bike riders. Mr Lehmann confirmed that Council is actively reviewing the intersection.

Councillor Olive enquired about the funding for roundabout reinstatement on Ascot Street and Doncaster Avenue. Mr Lehmann advised that there is no funding available for the roundabout reinstatement from TfNSW.

Committee members thanked the team for the cycleway construction and gave appreciation for the completion success of Section 2.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.4. Anzac Parade (Walking and Cycling) Paths Project (APPP)

Following the success of Council's Get NSW Active Program submission - for 50% funding of the detailed design documentation package of the Anzac Parade Walking and Cycling Paths Project - the Consultant is completing the Strategic Framework report (Stage 1) and beginning to develop the concept design options.

The base traffic assessment has taken longer than anticipated to complete but has now been received and is assisting in understanding the opportunities for and impacts of the proposed paths and crossings along the corridor. Council officers continue to work together with the consultant and TfNSW to assess the crossing locations at each intersection and develop the concept design.

The project program has been updated to reflect some of these delays with project completion now anticipated to be the end of 2024.

Mr Lehmann provided an update of the project, stating that the crossing locations and traffic signals have all been confirmed. He further advised that finalisation of the current design phase is likely toward the end of 2024.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.5. South Coogee to Kingsford Walking and Cycling Project

Council is continuing to work with the primary consultant to complete the detailed design following the success of Council's Get NSW Active Program submission. The funding covered 100% of finalisation of the detail documentation package for the South Coogee to Kingsford Walking and Cycling Project (Bundock Street and Sturt Street).

As outlined in section 5.1, Council also applied under the 2023/24 Get NSW Active Program for funding to construct Stage 1 of the South Coogee to Kingsford Walking and Cycling Streetscape project. Of the applied funding, the signalisation of the Avoca Street/Bundock Street/Sturt Street intersections was approved; with \$2 million allocated for this project.

As such, Council has instructed the consultant to prioritise the detailed design for the Avoca Street signalised intersection and to prepare a separate construction tender package. To date, the consultant has completed all land survey works for the project and have carried out utility scanning at the Avoca Street intersection.

The consultant is currently progressing well with the detailed design of the Avoca Street signalised intersection. The completion of the detailed design of the cycleway on Sturt Street and Bundock Street will then follow.

The construction ready plans, of the Avoca Street signalised intersection, are expected to be completed February 2024, with construction to follow thereafter. The detailed design for the Sturt and Bundock Streets cycleway is expected to be completed by May 2024, with construction subject to future successful funding applications.

Mr Lehmann informed the committee that the detailed design of traffic signals will be submitted in December 2023, with delivery to be towards the end of 2024.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.6. Coogee to Randwick Cycleway

The Coogee to Randwick Cycleway project will provide a bike link from Coogee Beach to the Randwick light rail terminus and UNSW. The project will provide an active transport link between these key destinations and provide light rail passengers an alternative to driving to the Randwick light rail stop. The introduction of the light rail corridor on High Street and the new development at the Randwick Health and Innovation Precinct have required that the route originally identified be re-examined.

Council has appointed a primary consultant to complete the first stage of the project, the Strategic Framework and Options Assessment. The strategic framework will establish the vision and objectives for the project and provide a site analysis identifying the opportunities and constraints within the defined study area. Route options will then be developed and evaluated to determine the preferred route alignment in meeting the objectives of this route.

Completion of this stage is expected to be early 2024, following which Council will appoint a consultant to develop the preferred route from concept design through to detailed design. This project will include appropriate bypass links of the High Street Light Rail Terminus.

Mr Lehmann provided an update on the project and informed the Committee members that the consultant is currently looking at the strategic framework. Cycleway route options will be developed in early 2024 and will be discussed with the Committee when provided.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.7. Maroubra Road Corridor Study

The Maroubra Road Corridor Study has been finalised along with a high-level concept design. The corridor study focused on improvements to pedestrian, bike rider and traffic facilities. Maroubra Road is very difficult to cross for all transport modes. The recommendation arising out the study included significant access improvements for

pedestrians and road safety improvements for all users. The Study also identified the opportunity for the implementation of an east-west cycleway along the southern edge of Maroubra Road. For most of the route the road width is sufficient to accommodate such a facility.

However, at the Meeting of Council held on 23 August 2023, it was resolved that “the Maroubra Road Cycleway be deleted” from the project. Following Council’s decision, we are currently seeking TfNSW’s endorsement to progress with the new signalised intersections and pedestrian facilities at the nine key locations under the existing Get NSW Active funding agreement. The concept design would be specifically developed to allow for the easy installation of a future separated cycleway to be delivered with minimal disruption if the community and Council was to request cycleway route in the future.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.8. Todman Avenue Cycleway Project

Todman Avenue - Provisional Line Marking and Signage Upgrade

The proposed line marking upgrades of the interim project underwent a Road Safety Audit and based on the safety items identified, Council officers reviewed the feasibility of the shared paths on both ends of this project: from South Dowling Street to southeast of Supa Centa access; and on the south side of Todman Avenue at Lenthall Street. This review included consulting TfNSW for the impacts on the traffic signals, footpath widths and ramps. Based on the review, the shared path component will be separated from the line marking and signage upgrade proposal to move this project forward due to the associated costs and impact on traffic signals. The shared paths or better options will be reviewed as part of the permanent cycleway project. With that update, on the 10th of October 2023, Council sent out a community notification letter regarding the planned line marking, signage, and shared path to the residents in proximity, with a 4-week period for response (6 November 2023). The community feedback mainly consisted of residents asking for clarification regarding the concept design provided as well as providing feedback of the pedestrian crossing at Carminya Street and Todman Avenue intersection.

As the community consultation period has recently concluded, the feedback received will be considered and incorporated into the design and forwarded to BKEast for final review. The line marking works will be scheduled for early 2024.

Todman Avenue and Lenthall Street Walking and Cycling Improvements Project

Council has been successful in securing funding from 2023/24 Get NSW Active Program for permanent, physically separated, walking, and cycling infrastructure improvements project from concept design to detailed design. The procurement process will commence in the coming months. As the RCC Bicycle Route Construction Priority 3, it will provide a key link from City of Sydney to Doncaster Avenue where the Kingsford to Centennial Park cycleway will be completed this year.

Mr Lehmann informed that procuring of consultant will begin in 2024 for detailed design of the shared path on Todman Avenue. BKEast enquired about the difficulties of Lenthall Street. Mr Lehmann advised that trees, parking pressures, and narrow roads for buses are elements of key consideration for the design.

Recommendation:

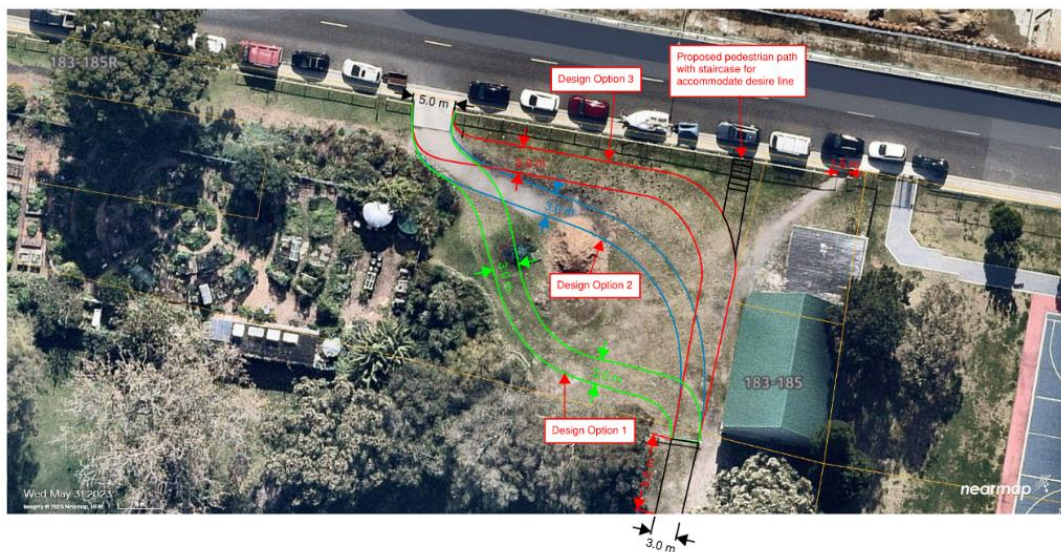
That the information be received.

5.9. Paine Reserve shared path (north-south path)

Council officers are continuing with the design evaluation. The objective of the design is to provide the shortest desired path(s) for pedestrians and cyclists within the grade differentials as well as minimising the impacts on the stakeholders’ operations.

Council officers also investigated the matters of the rights to construct and maintain a path within the Native Title of lands and confirmed that the matter can move forward with an approved design. Once the alignment is confirmed, the application for approval process will commence.

For the desired pedestrian walking route headed east, Council will move forward with the stairs to be within the Reserve lands as endorsement for the staircase within the Scouts NSW land as their permission has not been received to date.



CONCEPT SHARED PATH DESIGN

Mr Lehmann provided an overview of the three different options. Councillor Olive enquired about the likely construction completion date. Mr Lehmann informed that additional design works are required for stabilisation of bank along the edge of the footpath and that the design will likely be finalised by the end of 2023. He mentioned that this project will be submitted for construction funding through Get NSW Active application.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.10. Alison Road (between Darley Road and Doncaster Avenue)

Council officers have forwarded to Australian Turf Club (ATC) the concept plans of a full shared path along the southern side of Alison Road, from Doncaster Avenue (future cycleway) to the Light Rail yard and Royal Randwick Racecourse (the Racecourse) accesses.

Following review of the costs associated with replacing the footpaths that were constructed as part of the Light Rail project, it is proposed to retain the existing 2.1m footpath and designate them as shared path with shared path line marking between the Racecourse access to Darley Road intersection.

Council will wait for comments from the ATC and officers are working on the detailed design of the shared path. As mentioned in previous CABFAC meetings, the path around the back of the bus shelter will require that the Council enter into a lease arrangement with TfNSW as the land behind the bus shelter is not owned by Council. Once finalised, the detailed plans will be forwarded to Transport for NSW to commence the lease process.

BIKEast enquired about the intersection at Doncaster Avenue and Alison Road, stating that current wayfinding signage is guiding cyclists to turn right on the pedestrian footpath of Alison Road from Doncaster Avenue. Mr Lehmann acknowledged this and informed that discussions are in still place with Australian Turf Club to seek approval for shared path. He suggested that the signage referred to will be taken down or covered for now.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.11. Cycleway – Maintenance

Alison Road Shared Path

BIKEast advised that the vegetation growth continues to impact Alison Road paths. The vegetation maintenance works have been carried out along the shared paths on the northern side of Alison Road, near Doncaster Avenue. Further maintenance request was made for the north side of path along the Racecourse frontage, from Wansey Road to Darley Road, between the shared path and the Light Rail Corridor.

Council officers are working towards getting the grass trimmed, similar to the southern side.

High Street Shared Path

BIKEast informed Council with regard to the current maintenance of the High Street shared path from Anzac Parade to UNSW Gate 2, requesting for the path to be swept regularly due to build-up of leaves and rubbish limiting the usable width for safe walking and cycling.

This has been identified and actioned immediately. RCC's maintenance team currently sweeps the footpath.

BIKEast raised a need for an overall maintenance strategy for all cycleways as Randwick City Council continues to expand its cycleway network. Council officers continue to review this matter.

BIKEast also enquired about the maintenance for the land at Anzac Parade and Alison Road and clarified the location is between the northeast island and the light rail track. Mr Lehmann advised that the matter will be looked into to identify the owner of the land.

Ms Warton raised a request for a pram ramp at the intersection of Darley Road and Dangar Street, leading up to the existing traffic island on the west side. Mr Lehmann advised the design criteria for a pram ramp will be reviewed and look into options for the intersection.

Paul Chilcott advised the committee that the Darley and York Road slip lane closure has been removed.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

5.12. BikeSpot 2023 Launch

BikeSpot 2023 is seeking involvement from Council to collect data on safe and unsafe cycling locations and promote their campaign with the community. BikeSpot is an interactive map that allows public members to identify safe or unsafe areas to ride a bike by pinning a specific location and provide comments. BikeSpot is a collaboration between the Amy Gillett Foundation and CrowdSpot, as part of the Foundation's Safe Cycling program funded by the Australian Government. Its aim is to provide a platform to collect the data and make it publicly available to provide insights about the experiences of riders across Australia. It is based on research that identifies the key barrier is how people feel unsafe when riding their bikes. In 2020 BikeSpot ran only in Victoria and received more than 31,000 submission across the state. For BikeSpot 2023 it is open Australia wide and from 19 October until late January 2024.

Based on the above, it is recommended that Randwick City Council support promotion of the campaign to gain meaningful feedback for our LGA to guide us in our future planning of the bicycle network. CABFAC members are requested to promote it to better support the data collection.

Councillor Olive asked for clarification with how the BikeSpot platform works. Council officer advised the platform is a good tool to identify areas that need improvement for cyclist safety, or for community to provide positive feedback.

BIKEast enquired about whether Council actions of any items after providing data to the platform. Council officers informed that if a safety issue is urgent and needs resolution, it will be advised to go through proper channel to reach out to Council. Mr Lehmann advised that this platform can be used when the Active Transport Strategy goes to community consultation.

Recommendation:

That Council support promotion of the 2023 BikeSpot campaign.

5.13. Proposed committee dates 2023/24

The next meeting has been confirmed to be 14 February 2024 at 6:30pm.

The following dates are proposed for committee meetings in the next 12 months:

- Wednesday 15 May 2024 at 7:30am
- Wednesday 21 August 2024 at 6:30pm
- Wednesday 14 November 2024 at 7:30am.

The 2024 CABFAC meeting dates will be confirmed against the 2024 Council meeting schedule once it has been established.

Recommendation:

That the information be received.

6. Urgent matters or matters for future investigation

Meeting concluded at 8:41am

Director City Services Report No. CS2/24

Subject: Nagle Park Lighting Trial

Executive Summary

- A trial activation of sports field lighting at Nagle Park until 8:30pm every weeknight was undertaken from May to September 2023 following a resolution made at Council's Ordinary Council Meeting held on 22 November 2022.
- During the trial, conflicts between user groups were experienced as sporting fields were used by dogs off-leash contributing to dog holes and faeces on the fields, subsequently affecting sports field user safety.
- The extension of lighting hours at Nagle Park to increase recreational opportunities is consistent with Council strategy and therefore is appropriate to support.
- Additional lighting and changes to the operation of existing sports field lighting is proposed to increase the opportunities for dog walking and organised sport to be played five nights a week, whilst minimising the conflicts observed during the trial.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorse the preparation of a lighting plan for Nagle Park subject to a Review of Environmental Factors.
- b) progress to testing of the proposed additional lighting activation through community consultation.
- c) proceed with changes that are supported by the community.
- d) the lighting trial be extended for this season to accommodate park users and sporting groups alike until the revised lighting plan is formalized.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

Further to Council's Ordinary Council meeting held on 22 November 2022 resolving:

“(Rosenfeld/Burst) that Council:

- a) request a report on trialing having lights on during all weeknights i.e. Monday to Friday at Nagle Park Maroubra till 7.30pm between April and September; and*
- b) this report to involve consultation with impacted residents.”*

This report aims to provide Council with the outcome of lighting trial undertaken at Nagle Park and to give a series of recommendations to implement changes to the lighting at the park.

Background

A request to trial the activation of sports field lighting at Nagle Park until 8:30pm every weeknight was received at the November 2022 Council Meeting. The trial was to be undertaken subject to supportive feedback from the community. Subsequently, community consultation was undertaken in April 2023; a letter was sent to all properties within an 800m radius of the park, posters were installed at the park and an online survey, using a Your Say Randwick webpage, was undertaken.

Consultation, which concluded in May 2023, revealed support for the trial. Consequently, Council implemented a lighting trial from May until September 2023 with lights operating every weeknight until 8:30pm. Sports field users retained bookings for three (3) nights of the week, whilst the remaining nights were used for activities other than organised sports, such as dog walking. This report details the results of the lighting trial.

Results of the Trial

During the trial, Council Rangers monitored weeknight usage and Sports Fields staff monitored and managed the condition of the fields. Council Rangers regularly patrolled the fields during the trial. During these patrols, Council Rangers occasionally reminded dog owners of their responsibility to keep their dogs off the fields, however there were no infringement notices issued during the trial.

Sports Fields staff identified and back filled numerous holes that had been dug by dogs during the trial (see Figure 1 and Figure 2). Whilst this task requires additional time to maintain the fields, the more serious issue is the effect on field quality and safety. Similarly, Sports Fields staff had to spend time removing dog faeces from fields, which influence field safety and quality. These issues are not unique to Nagle Park, they occur wherever sports fields and off-leash dog areas exist at the same park.



Figure 1: Typical hole dug by a dog and backfilled at Nagle Park.

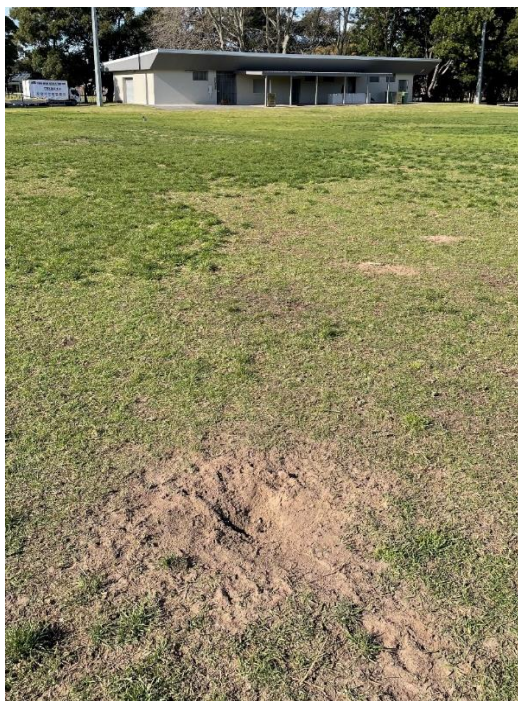


Figure 2: Typical hole dug by a dog and backfilled at Nagle Park.

During the trial, our Sports Field team received feedback from sporting clubs that use Nagle Park, that dog faeces is an issue and that they are concerned about as several players were covered in it on different occasions. Dog faeces is a serious health and safety issue for sporting groups. Sporting clubs also stated that if the trial were to be implemented permanently on an ongoing basis, they would like Council to consider providing additional time for organised sports. The current Development Consent for Nagle Park is three (3) nights a week until 8.30pm. Specifically, if an amendment is made to the Development Consent, sporting groups be included in the additional time allocation (i.e., 3 days to 5 days).

From the trial, the results as discussed above, have highlighted the desire for increased access to the park for passive and active recreation users. This can be seen from the volume of people attending the park on a regular basis. With the mixed use of the space, the trial has demonstrated the conflict that can occur if not properly addressed through the proper management of the space. Options to address these conflicts are explored further in this report.

Discussion

There are several considerations related to the use of Nagle Park by sporting groups, dog walkers and people conducting passive recreation. One option is the increase in opportunities for passive and active recreation at Council's parks and reserves, as it is identified in the Open Space strategy as Outcome 3 – *“Everyone has the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation.”* The extension of lighting hours at Nagle Park to increase these opportunities is consistent with these outcomes and therefore is appropriate to support.

The results of the trial indicate that there are conflicts between user groups, dogs were expected to be restricted to outer areas of the park and not on sporting fields. Evidence from the trial indicates that this was not the case as dogs were evident on the sporting fields with holes and faeces from dogs being the major issues. To overcome the conflict between sporting groups and dog walkers, Council investigated the configuration of the park to formulate a solution to this problem (see Figure 3).



Figure 3: Proposed reconfiguration of Nagle Park

Council proposes that the identified area be allocated to dog owners with lighting to suit, in accordance with AS/NZS 1158.3.1:2005, to be installed in the north-eastern corner of the park where an area in excess 2,000 m² exists. This lighting should have the capacity to be operated independently of the sports field lighting.

If endorsed Council and subject to a Review of Environmental Factors (REF), the proposal will proceed to modify of the existing DA, to include an additional two nights for organised sport until 8:30pm and five nights of lighting for the dog off-leash area. This approach will also enable the amendment to the DA for the use of lighting on the sporting grounds for sporting groups.

It is recommended that whilst the DA amendment is carried out, that the lighting trial be extended for this season to accommodate park users and sporting groups alike until it can be formalised through the DA process. In this process dog walkers, passive park users and sporting groups can access the park in their permitted areas (i.e., dogs not on sports fields) until such a time as the DA is endorsed and implemented. This further extension of the trial allows for the *seasonality* of field use to be taken into consideration in the REF in determining the permanency of the proposal.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:

Strategy	Open Space and Recreation
Outcome	A community that is healthy and active
Objective	Maintain a community satisfaction* rating for coastal open spaces, coastal walkway, playgrounds and parks of 97%
Delivery program commitment	Activate appropriate regional parks at night with creative and smart lighting, to increase use and safety.
Delivery program commitment	Optimise existing sports field layouts to increase number of fields provided and diversity of codes catered for.

The proposed solution is consistent with the outcomes of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy, providing greater opportunities for healthy and active participation in sport and recreation. The park will be available for sports field bookings five nights a week and permit dog walking and other passive activities to be undertaken simultaneously whilst minimising the conflicts noted in this report.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The current resourcing implications are that any changes or additions will require funding for the design and construction of additional lighting, including the informal/formal fencing. There will be increased revenue received from an additional two (2) nights of sports field use at the park. However, maintenance costs will be unaffected.

The cost of upgrading the lighting for the dedicated dog area is unknown until the design for the lighting is completed. It is recommended that funding be allocated in future capital works programs for these works.

Conclusion

The lighting trial has indicated that Nagle Park is popular with organised sport, dog walkers, and people seeking passive recreation activities, however, there are conflicts between user groups, especially in relation to dog holes and feces, which affects safety for sporting groups.

To avoid conflicts between user groups, a designated dog walking area is proposed with separate lighting. The installation of lighting in the north-eastern area of the park will permit dog walking five nights a week and allow the existing sports field lighting to be activated for an additional two (2) nights a week for use by sporting groups.

These changes, should they be supported, will promote harmonious use of Nagle Park by various user groups for a greater number of hours per week, which is consistent with the Environmental Strategy and Recreational Needs Study.

Responsible officer: Ryan Zammit, Manager Infrastructure Services

File Reference: F2005/00446

Director City Services Report No. CS3/24

Subject: Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy

Executive Summary



- On 27 July 2021, Council resolved (Roberts/Hamilton) “That Council adopt the amended Randwick Integrated Transport Strategy”.
- Strategic Approach 2.1 of the Integrated Transport Strategy (ITS) requires that a Transport Mode Hierarchy be developed by 2022, to guide strategic decisions about road user priority based upon a movement and place framework.
- Strategic Approach 1.1 of the ITS requires an update to the 2015 Bicycle Construction Priority List and that an Active Transport Plan be developed by 2023.
- Accordingly, a proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy (Hierarchy) and a draft Active Transport Strategy (Strategy) have been prepared.
- Stage 1 community consultation for Council’s Active Transport Strategy was conducted between 13 June to 11 July 2023 via Council’s Your Say webpage.
- The Transport Mode Hierarchy will guide strategic decisions of Council and Council officers regarding road user priority, consistent with the ITS. This will support progress towards the ITS targets to increase the proportion of trips by walking, cycling and public transport.
- The Active Transport Strategy establishes the vision for active transport in the City. It will guide strategic decisions of Council and Council officers regarding walking and cycling consistent with the ITS and support progress towards the ITS targets to:
 - increase the proportion of trips by walking, cycling and public transport; and
 - reduce casualties on the road network.
- The Active Transport Strategy is comprised of three sections:
 - Active Transport Strategy – the public facing summary
 - Active Transport Strategy – the supporting analysis report
 - Walking and Cycling Plan – which outlines how Council will deliver on the Active Transport Strategy.
- Following community consultation and endorsement of the Active Transport Strategy, a detailed 15-year action plan will be developed prioritising projects for construction and will include timeframes and indicative budgets.
- The proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy align with existing policy commitments, including NSW Government policy.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) adopt the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and use the Hierarchy when considering priorities in managing traffic, transport and parking issues, and
- b) approve the draft Active Transport Strategy for community consultation.

Attachment/s:

1.  Transport Mode Hierarchy
2.  [LINK TO VIEW](#) Active Transport Strategy - Draft
3. [LINK TO VIEW](#) Active Transport Strategy - Community Consultation Report

CS3/24

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to:

- Provide an overview of the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy
- Provide an overview of the policy alignment of the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy
- Demonstrate community support for the prioritisation of walking and bicycle riding
- Demonstrate internal consultation with Council departments
- Demonstrate strategic alignment with the surrounding councils
- Recommend the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy to Council for adoption
- Recommend the proposed draft Active Transport Strategy to Council for approval to go to community consultation.

Discussion

Integrated Transport Strategy

As outlined in Council's ITS, which was adopted by the Council on 27 July 2021, Council has endorsed the following principles in providing a transport network that:

- prioritises safety for everyone, particularly vulnerable road users.
- enables people to easily choose active and public transport options more often.
- caters to a variety of people, modes and journey types.
- improves the resilience of Randwick City by enabling people to choose healthier options such as walking and cycling, and by balancing the needs of all modes.
- is enhanced by working with partners and the community.

The ITS established a series of objectives to realise these principles. The following ITS objectives are directly related to the proposed Active Transport Strategy and Transport Mode Hierarchy:

- Increase the active transport mode share to 35% by 2031, from a 26% baseline.
- Reduce the proportion of private vehicle trips from the 2018-19 baseline of 58% to 45% by 2031.
- Achieve a 50% reduction in casualties on the road network from a 2018 baseline of 269 incidents by 2031.

In addition, the ITS sets out the following strategic approaches which inform Council on the adoption of the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy:

- 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.
- 1.4 Deliver a network of walking paths by 2031 informed by the Green Grid strategy and Active Transport 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.
- 1.6 Investigate options to improve accessibility through large blocks and/ or large developments, so as to enhance and strengthen our walking and bike riding networks, by 2027.
- 2.1 Develop a Transport Mode Hierarchy by 2022 to guide strategic decisions about road user priority based upon a movement and place framework.
- 2.2 Develop 'Principles for Road Space Allocation' based on a Transport Mode Hierarchy and the future Movement and Place framework in the South East Sydney Transport Strategy by 2027.
- 2.3 Apply the Principles for Road Space Allocation in 100% of local centre upgrade plans, by 2031.

- 2.7 Work with TfNSW to review speed limits (differentiating between town centres and residential areas) in 2 identified areas each year until 2031.
- 3.2 Develop and implement a set of principles to guide parking management and the resident parking scheme within and near to our town centres and coastal areas, informed by community feedback, and the adopted Transport Mode Hierarchy by 2025.

To achieve these objectives, as well as many others, people walking, riding and using public transport need to be considered first in decision making, design and policy. In response to this, the Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy have been prepared to provide guidance as Council plans, designs, delivers and manages our public spaces and transport-related initiatives throughout the LGA.

Transport Mode Hierarchy

The proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy (see attachment 1) prioritises consideration of people's movement in the following order:

1. People walking
2. People riding bicycles
3. People using public transport
4. People using shared mobility or delivering freight
5. People using private vehicles

The application of the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy will put people first and assist in delivering safe, connected streets where healthier active options are more available. An example of how the Transport Mode Hierarchy will be applied when designing our streets include:

- prioritising putting in pedestrian crossings to improve the safety and movement of people who are walking or riding bicycles;
- allowing consideration of lower speeds along certain local roads near schools and local centres to reduce the risk of collisions and increase chances of survival for people;
- expanding footpaths along higher pedestrian movement areas;
- linking bicycle networks to promote healthier living and better connections to our surrounding Councils;
- supporting better public transport services; and
- providing accessible ramps for those that require them.

The Movement and Place Framework (see below) recognises that road networks are complex and serve different purposes, and that there is a need to balance the movement function and place function of a road network. As such, the application of the Transport Mode Hierarchy will be considered against the needs of the different users.

Active Transport Strategy

The Active Transport Strategy has been prepared to establish the guiding principles and required actions for enabling our community to safely and easily choose to walk, bike or access public transport when moving throughout the City.

The Active Transport Strategy is comprised of three sections (see attachment 2):

- *Active Transport Strategy: Summary* - the public facing summary document which simply communicates Councils vision and objectives for walking and cycling and presents the overarching guiding principles and the strategic approaches in delivering the desired outcomes.
- *Active Transport Strategy: Analysis* - the supporting report which presents the technical analysis of walking, cycling and active travel to school within Randwick City. It is based on contemporary guidance and best practice and provides the foundation for the vision and objectives for active transport.

- *Walking and Cycling Plan* – the detailed delivery plan outlining how Council will deliver on the Active Transport Strategy. It includes a comprehensive series of actions that Council can take in order to deliver the strategic approaches in realising the objectives and outcomes for walking and cycling in Randwick City.

Following community consultation and Council endorsement of the Active Transport Strategy a 15-year action plan will be developed in line with the Walking and Cycling Plan, with prioritised projects for construction, including timeframes and high-level indicative budgets. These projects will be categorised as walking, cycling or shared infrastructure projects. Also, following adoption of the Active Transport Strategy, the 2015 Bicycle Route Construction Priority List will be updated. This update will consider the 15 bicycle routes developed in the Strategy, which builds upon the 2015 Bicycle Route Construction Priority List, current NSW Government Strategic Cycling Corridors, and the consultation to date with our community and surrounding Councils. This update will also include consideration of additional community feedback following a separate consultation process. Bicycle routes subject to existing approved grant funding agreements, or those currently the subject of submitted grant funding applications, will remain as priority projects.

Prioritisation of all of the Walking and Cycling projects will be achieved by comparing impact (low/high) and cost (low/high). From this the action plan will indicate projects to be delivered over 15 years presented as 'quick wins' (<1 year), immediate (0–5 years), mid-term (5–10 years) and long-term (10–15 years).

State Government Alignment

NSW Government policy is consistent with the objectives of the Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy. Of direct relevance to this decision, the following Transport for NSW (TfNSW) documents apply:

- The [Future Transport Strategy](#) provides the forty-year vision to guide transport in NSW.
- The [Active Transport Strategy](#) which Guides the planning, investment and priority actions for walking and cycling in NSW.
- The [South-East Sydney Transport Strategy](#) further develops Future Transport as applied to South-East Sydney including Randwick LGA. It provides directions on the integration of land-use planning and transport to support mode shift to sustainable transport (walking, cycling and public transport).
- The [Movement and Place Framework](#) is a cross-government policy that guides the planning and management of streets throughout NSW to achieve better place outcomes
- The Road User Space Allocation Policy and Procedure is a TfNSW corporate policy that all projects and initiatives undertaken or funded by TfNSW must apply without exception. This specific policy applies to all public road reserves in NSW, to apply the Movement and Place Framework. It requires all road projects to consider road user space first for pedestrians, then bicycle riders, public transport users, the movement of freight, ride-sharing and taxis, and finally private motor vehicles. The diagrams in Figure 1 below are from this corporate policy and Movement and Place publications:

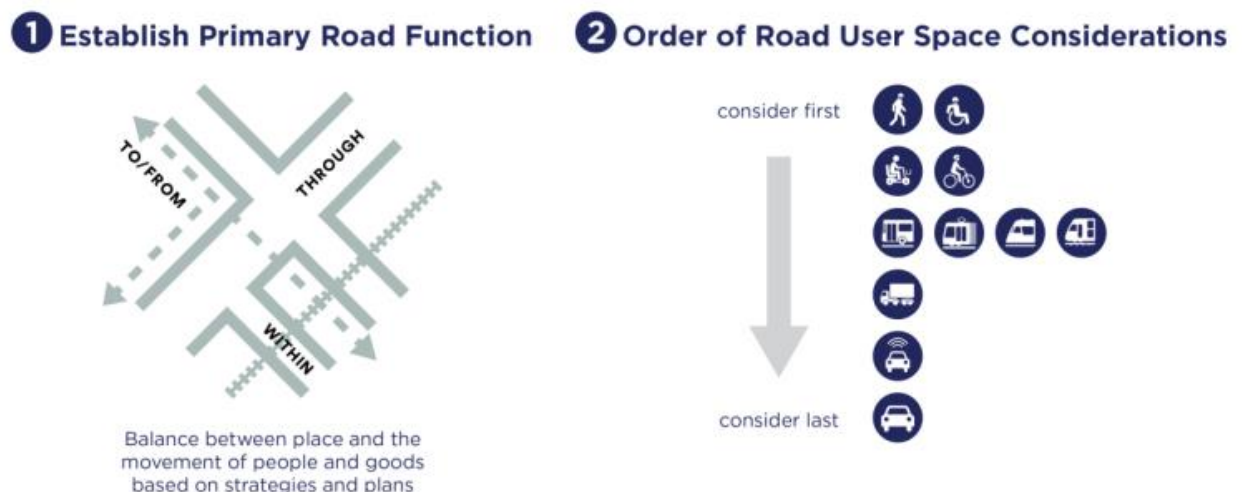


Figure 1: Order of determination for allocating road user space (TfNSW)

Because the Road User policy applies to projects that are funded by TfNSW, it is therefore a key consideration for any road-related project undertaken by Randwick City Council where all or part of the project may be funded by the NSW Government. Movement and Place is also considered as best practice in NSW and is therefore an important policy to take into account.

Council Strategy Alignment

The Active Transport Strategy is consistent with, and supports, the objectives of other Council strategies and plans, including the following:

Disability and Inclusion Action Plan (2022-2026)

A key priority of the Disability and Inclusion Action Plan (DIAP) is improving the accessibility of commercial centres, recreation areas, streetscapes, open spaces and beaches. The DIAP includes *Key Outcome 2.3 Design for Accessibility* which seeks more pedestrian facilities, parks, buildings and beaches to be accessible to people with disabilities.

The Active Transport Strategy supports this outcome under Action 1.1a – identifying and addressing missing pram ramps, accessibility barriers and ensuring flat and even surfaces for walking are provided throughout the LGA. Furthermore, the Active Transport Strategy identifies walking catchments and walking improvement precincts, aligned with schools and neighbourhood, local and strategic centres, where footpath improvements would be prioritised.

Environment Strategy (2022)

Objective 2 of the Environment Strategy is to achieve a 60% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (CO2 equivalent) across Randwick City by 2030 from a 2018 baseline, while acknowledging the significance and importance of aspiring to a 100% greenhouse gas emissions reduction target for the same timeframe.

The Active Transport Strategy supports this through reducing the use of private vehicles for some trips. Objective 2 of the Active Transport Strategy is to ensure walking and riding are fun and encouraged, to help reduce the proportion of private vehicle trips from 58% in 2018-19 to 45% by 2031. Additionally, Objective 6 aims to make walking and riding the first choice for travel to school, seeking to increase active transport modes for these trips by 30% by 2031. Both of these objectives and their related actions will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions in Randwick City.

Open Space and Recreation Strategy (2021)

Strategic Approach 3.1 of the Open Space and Recreation Strategy is to develop options to close the broken links in the Coastal Walkway to realise the long-term vision of a continuous pedestrian link between Clovelly and Botany Bay.

The Active Transport Strategy directly supports this under Action 2.2a which seeks to address missing links and to widen footpaths along the Coastal Walk route and key access points.

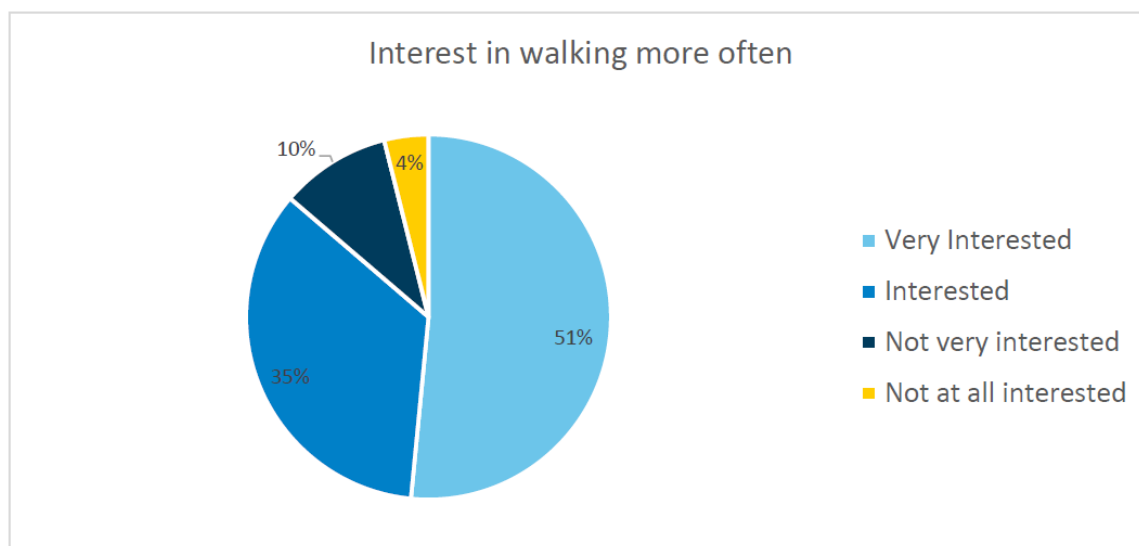
Community Consultation

Stage 1 of community consultation for Council's Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy was conducted between 13 June to 11 July 2023 via Council's Your Say webpage (see attachment 3). The online survey showed that:

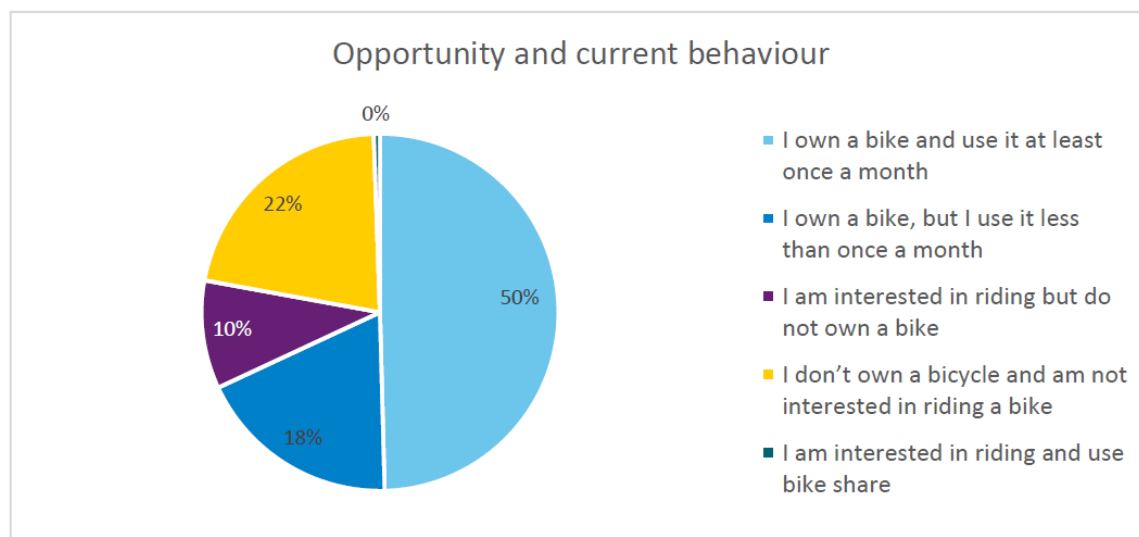
- 86% of respondents stated they are interested in walking more often for transport or recreation (see Figure 1); and
- 78% of respondents stated they own and use a bicycle or are interested in riding (see Figure 2).

These results demonstrate a strong community desire for an increase in active transport modes when moving through and within the LGA.

The adoption of the Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy will guide strategic decisions of Council and Council officers regarding walking, cycling and public transport consistent with the objectives of the ITS, and will assist Council in aligning active transport related projects and initiatives with community expectations.



Question: How interested are you in walking more often, for transport or recreation? Total responses = 355
 Figure 1: Results from the Active Transport Strategy 'Walking Attitudes & Motivations' (community consultation July 2023)



Question: Which of the following statements best describes you? (Total responses = 355)
 Figure 2: Results from the Active Transport Strategy 'Cycling Attitudes & Motivations' (community consultation July 2023)

Internal Consultation

For the Active Transport Strategy, an internal Project Control Group (PCG) was established for this project to ensure Council departments are aware of the Strategy and allow an opportunity for feedback and guidance as the Strategy develops. The draft Active Transport Strategy was distributed to members of the PCG on 3 October 2023 for review and feedback. These members represent teams within:

- Integrated Transport
- Technical Services
- Strategic Planning
- Infrastructure Services

The report was also sent to Community and Culture on 11 October 2023.

All comments received were compiled as a set of consolidated comments issued to the consultant on 23 October 2023. The consultant accepted these comments, made the required amendments and issued the final draft on 6 November 2023.

Surrounding Councils

In adopting the proposed Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy, Council will align with surrounding Councils which have proposed or implemented transport modal hierarchies and/or targets in their strategic planning documents, where walking, bicycle riding and public transport are prioritised over private vehicle use.

Waverley Council

Waverley Council's [People, Movement and Places](#) (2017) recommends a Transport Mode Hierarchy which prioritises pedestrians first, followed by people riding bicycles, using public transport, service vehicles, shared mobility and private motor vehicles (see page 14).

Bayside Council

Bayside Council's [Transport Strategy](#) (2022) presents a modal hierarchy where people on foot, bike or in a wheelchair, and people who travel in sustainable and efficient transport vehicles, should be considered first (see page 150).

City of Sydney

City of Sydney's [Sustainable Sydney 2030-2050: Continuing the Vision](#) (2023) sets a target where 9 out of 10 people travelling to the city centre, and 2 out of 3 in the rest of the area will travel to work by public transport, walk or cycle by 2050 (Target 8).

Woollahra Council

Woollahra Council's [Woollahra – 2030: Our Community, our place our plan](#) (2018) sets the goal of accessing public transport, walking and cycling routes within the area by planning for accessible pedestrian and bicycle-friendly road and footpath networks (see page 21).

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Integrated Transport
Outcome	A city with a transport network where sustainable transport options are the preferred choice for people
Objective	Increase the active transport mode share to 35% by 2031, from a 2018-19 baseline of 26%
Delivery program commitment	Update the 2015 Bicycle Route Construction Priority List and develop an Active Transport Plan for the LGA by 2023.
Delivery program commitment	Provide an additional 30km of safe cycling routes by 2031, prioritising fully separate bicycle lanes where possible, in locations informed by our Bicycle Route Construction Priority plan and the TfNSW Principal Bicycle Network plan.
Delivery program commitment	Deliver a network of walking paths by 2031 informed by the Green Grid strategy and Active Transport Plan.
Delivery program commitment	Develop a Green Grid strategy to improve pedestrian amenity by 2024.
Delivery program commitment	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.

Delivery program commitment	Investigate options to improve accessibility through large blocks and/or large developments, so as to enhance and strengthen our walking and bike riding networks, by 2027.
Objective	Reduce the proportion of private vehicle trips from the 2018-19 baseline of 58% to 45% by 2031
Delivery program commitment	Work with Transport for NSW to address identified gaps in the public transport network (most notably in the south), by providing a public transport stop within 400m of all residential dwellings by 2029.
Outcome	A city with a safe, efficient and sustainable road network that balances the needs of movement and place to ensure roads are used for their intended purpose
Objective	Achieve a 50% reduction in casualties on the road network from a 2018 baseline of 269 incidents by 2031
Delivery program commitment	Apply the principles for road space allocation in 100% of local centre upgrade plans by 2031.
Delivery program commitment	Develop 'Principles for Road Space Allocation' based on a Transport Mode Hierarchy and the future Movement and Place framework in the South East Sydney Transport Strategy by 2027.
Delivery program commitment	Work with Collaboration Area partners and developers to encourage sustainable transport options for residents, workers, students and visitors, including the provision of end of trip facilities (lockers and showers) by 2023.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The adoption of the Randwick Transport Mode Hierarchy has no direct resourcing implications.

The adoption of the Active Transport Strategy will have future resourcing implications. The strategy sets out a series of actions Council can take to meet the objectives in both this Active Transport Strategy and the Integrated Transport Strategy. Following community consultation and endorsement of the Active Transport Strategy, a detailed 15-year action plan will be developed prioritising projects for construction, including timeframes and indicative budgets.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Randwick Integrated Transport Strategy (2021)
- Randwick City Plan (2018)
- Randwick Place Strategy (Greater Sydney Commission 2018).

Other relevant NSW government plans and policies including:

- Future Transport Strategy (TfNSW 2022)
- Movement and Place Framework (NSW Government)
- Active Transport Strategy (TfNSW 2022)
- Strategic Cycleway Corridors: Eastern Harbour City (TfNSW 2022)
- South-East Sydney Transport Strategy (TfNSW 2022)
- Road User Space Allocation Policy (TfNSW 2021).

Conclusion

The proposed Transport Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy aligns with Council's existing strategic commitments, as well as NSW Government policy. Decisions which prioritise walking, bicycle riding and public transport are necessary to achieve the outcomes which Randwick City Council has committed to in our adopted Integrated Transport Strategy. The Transport Mode Hierarchy and Active Transport Strategy establishes the vision for active transport in the City and

will guide strategic decisions of Council and Council officers and provides a clear pathway to deliver the outcomes established in the Council adopted Integrated Transport Strategy.

Responsible officer: Lachlan Wood, Senior Sustainable Transport Officer

File Reference: F2022/00615

CS3/24

Transport Hierarchy

1 People walking



2 People riding



3 People using public transport



4 People using shared mobility or delivering freight



5 People using private vehicles



Director City Services Report No. CS4/24

Subject: Coogee Oval Lights

Executive Summary

- Coogee Oval has a lighting system that is rarely used due to lighting standards required to host sporting events outside of daylight hours.
- At the request of the sporting stakeholders to address this issue, several design options for the lighting of the Oval were developed and three options were refined based on the allocated budget and stakeholder feedback.
- Following the confirmation of the statutory requirements, the project brief and objectives are not compatible to the needs and requirements of the key stakeholders given the impact of lighting levels on the surrounding community.
- The planning and cost implications of upgrading the lighting to the specific stakeholder requirements would be significantly more than the current project budget, and this does not also address the implications of light spill upon the residents in the surrounding area of the oval.
- The report is to propose the reallocation of capital funding from the Coogee Oval Lighting Upgrade (project number 2042614) to Infrastructure Reserves for use on other capital works within the current or future Capital Programs such as Nagle Park Lighting..

Recommendation

That Council reallocate the capital funding from the Coogee Oval Lighting Upgrade project to Infrastructure Reserves.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

The purpose of the report is to propose the reallocation of capital funding from the Coogee Oval Lighting Upgrade to Infrastructure Reserves for use on other capital works within the current or future Capital Programs.

This decision is based upon the originally requested project brief and objectives not being compatible to the needs and requirements of the key stakeholders, namely Randwick Rugby and Randwick Petersham Cricket and the impact of the request lighting upgrade on the surrounding community.

Discussion

Coogee Oval is currently served by an older lighting system. It is very rarely used due to its aging quality and the hosting of sports events outside of daylight hours does not occur at the Oval. The major stakeholders at Coogee Oval are Randwick Rugby, South Juniors Rugby League and Randwick and Petersham Cricket Club. Council management through consultation with the major stakeholders at Coogee Oval sought investigation into the upgrade of the sports field lights.

A new system was proposed to provide compliant lighting to allow the hosting of rugby and cricket games outside of daylight hours for various levels of sporting quality for each code, ranging from social to semi-professional lighting levels. The main attractor of spectators to events at the Oval are Randwick Rugby home games with attendances usually more than 4,000 people.

Several design options for the lighting of the Oval were developed and three options were refined based on the allocated budget.

- Option 1 – Light Entire Oval to 100lux, allows for Cricket and Rugby training, not compliant for games.
- Option 2 – Light the rugby pitch only to 200lux, allows for competitive Rugby games/training only, eastern section of the oval is unlit and hence unsuitable for Cricket games/training.

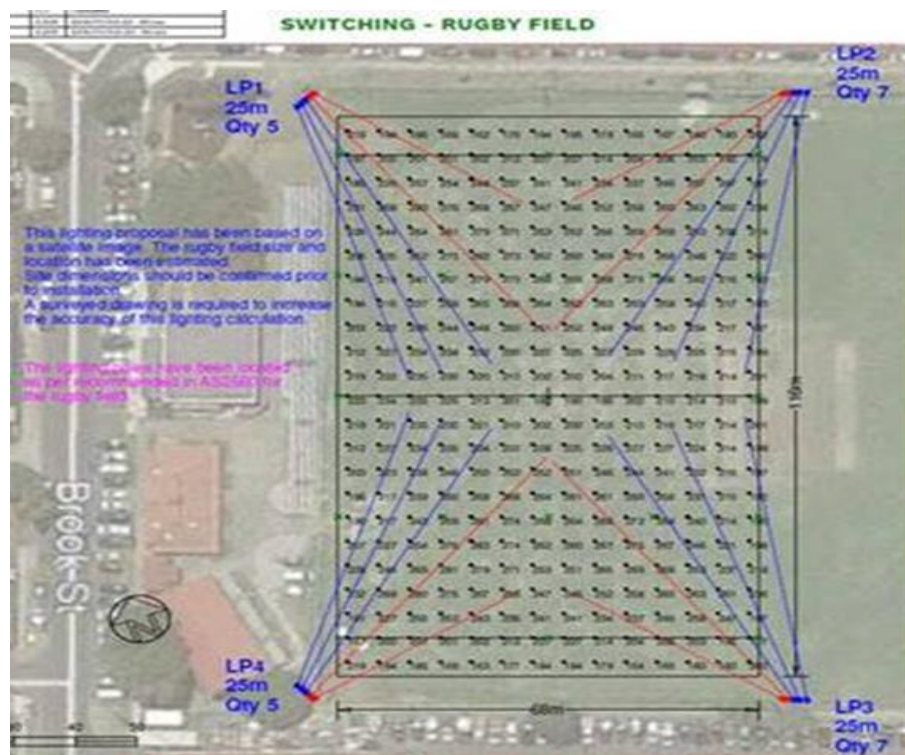


Figure 1 Option 2 - 200lux for Rugby Union (lighting rugby only).

- Option 3 – Light entire Oval to 200lux, allows for switching between Cricket and Rugby playing areas as required to achieve compliant lighting for night-time games/training for both sports.

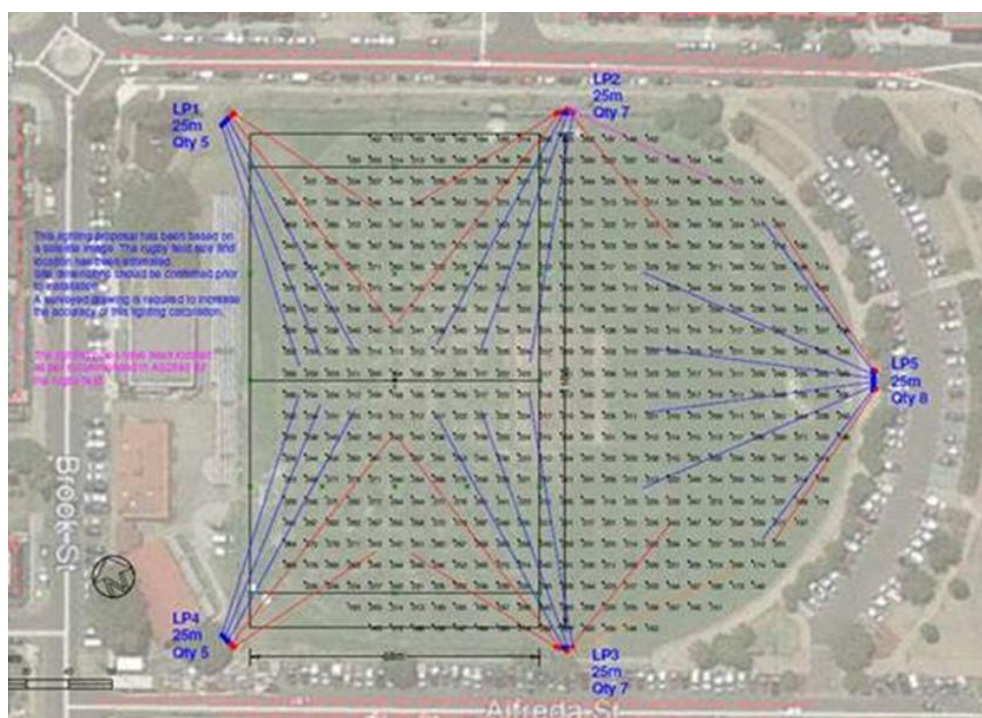


Figure 2 Option 3 - 200lux for Ruby Union and Cricket (lighting entire oval.)

All options have been certified as compliant to AS4282 Obtrusive Light standards by the designer. From a planning perspective the works are not “exempt” but require a REF (review of environmental factors) pursuant to Part 5 of the EP&A Act, which is reviewed as per the standard statutory planning processes.

As this project has progressed additional consultation with the stakeholders, and the stakeholders believe now that the current scope for the project will not meet their needs based upon project constraints.

Randwick Petersham Cricket have confirmed that they require approximately 750-1500 lux for lighting night cricket.

“...At this current stage we at Randwick Petersham are happy to pass over the Coogee Oval lighting project as we view the major priority is the upgrade to Snape Park facilities including an indoor centre....”

Randwick Rugby require 400-500 lux for night Rugby games.

*“.... spoke to the technical experts at Rugby Australia/Stan/Channel 9, and they said that **400 lumens** is the minimum standard for TV coverage/live streaming to be able to take place on for a Shute Shield game.*

*So, we have a problem if the planned light coverage/solution is as outlined in Option 3 below, as it will only have an **average of 200 lumens** across both the football field and the outer warm-up area (Cricket field).*

In summary they won't be able to televise our First-Grade games and therefore we won't be able to play at night due to the broadcast deal obligations”

Both specific requirements of the stakeholders, being significantly different from the original intention and scope of the project, based upon these considerations are unachievable within the current project parameters. The planning and cost implications of upgrading the lighting to 750 or 1500 Lux would be significantly more than the current project budget. This does not, however address the planning implications upon the residents in the surrounding area of the oval if the upgrade was to be conducted to this lighting level.

It is with these considerations that the decision to re-allocate the funding to Infrastructure Reserves has been made, as the project cannot be delivered to the required community and stakeholders' expectations.

Strategy alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Open Space and Recreation
Outcome	A community that is healthy and active
Objective	Maintain a community satisfaction* rating for coastal open spaces, coastal walkway, playgrounds and parks of 97%
Delivery program commitment	Activate appropriate regional parks at night with creative and smart lighting, to increase use and safety.

Resourcing Strategy implications

There is approved capital funding in of \$150,000. \$50,000 internally restricted from the Environmental Levy and \$100,000 from General Revenue. The report proposes the reallocation of the \$100,000 capital funding from the Coogee Oval Lighting Upgrade to Infrastructure Reserves for use on other capital works within the current or future Capital Programs such as Nagle Park Lighting and transfer of \$50,000 back to the Environmental Levy Reserve.

Conclusion

Based upon the current stakeholder requirements, Council re-allocate the funding for the Coogee Oval Lighting Upgrade to Infrastructure Reserves for use on other capital works within the current or future Capital Programs.

Responsible officer: Ryan Zammit, Manager Infrastructure Services

File Reference: F2019/00682

Director City Services Report No. CS5/24

Subject: Maroubra Surf Club Redevelopment - Memorandum of Understanding

Executive Summary

- Council is currently in the planning phase for the redevelopment of the Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club.
- A Memorandum of Understanding has been developed by Council Officers and the Club to *“record the intentions of the parties and assist in apportioning relevant roles and responsibilities between Council and the Club in the planning and delivery of the Project.”*
- The Club and Council will work collaboratively and in good faith in the development of the Project.
- The Council is responsible for decisions relating to the overall project scope budget to deliver the scope defined and agreed by Council and the Club.
- The Club will use its best endeavours to make halls and public spaces available to the community, provided it does not impact on the operation of the surf lifesaving activities of the Lessee.
- It is hopeful the concept designs are brought back to Council following key stakeholder consultation in early 2024 prior to moving into detailed design and development planning approvals.

Recommendation

That:

- a) Council enters into the Memorandum of Understanding with Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club Inc;
- b) the General Manager be delegated authority to sign the Memorandum of Understanding; and
- c) the General Manager to be delegated authority to make any minor grammatical and wording changes in the finalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Attachment/s:

1.  FINAL DRAFT - MoU - Maroubra Surf Club Redevelopment

Purpose

Council is currently in the planning phase for the redevelopment of the Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been developed by Council Officers and the Club to *“record the intentions of the parties and assist in apportioning relevant roles and responsibilities between Council and the Club in the planning and delivery of the Project.”*

This report provides further background to the MoU and seeks council endorsement for the General Manager to enter into the agreement.

Discussion

Background

At its ordinary meeting on 26 April 2022, Council resolved:

(Luxford/D'Souza) that Council:

- a) *endorse a “knock down and rebuild” renewal/replacement strategy for Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club building;*
- b) *endorse the funding strategy for the future redevelopment of Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club building.*
- c) *future planning for the club needs to consider affordable access by the public for community and cultural events; and*
- d) *all plans for the club must be considered with respect to the draft Maroubra masterplan.*

Since this time, the project planning phase has commenced and the Project Control Group has been activated. To assist in the day-to-day project related decision-making processes a Memorandum of Understanding has been developed by Council Officers and the Club's Board of Management.

The MoU will play an integral part in firstly the design phase of the project as consultation is conducted with the club and the community. It is hopeful the concept designs are brought back to Council following key stakeholder consultation in early 2024 prior to moving into detailed design and development planning approvals.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

The MoU has been drafted for Council endorsement by Council Officers and The Club's Board of Management. (See Attachment 1)

As per the attached the key core principles of the MoU are set out as follows:

- The Club and Council will work collaboratively and in good faith in the development of the Project.
- Council will be liable for the construction and financial risk for the project, not the Club.
- Club members are adequately consulted, and their reasonable views are assessed in the context of promoting the objects MSLSC the social fabric of its memberships and economic feasibility.
- The Project will be implemented such that the Club is no worse off as a consequence of Council decisions in relation to the Project, including in terms of any contractual rights, lease, access and determination of grant funding and the conduct of Council.

Similarly, a clear set of principles have been developed for the decision-making processes for the project and are set out in the attached as follows:

- The Club will endorse the key design milestones (i.e. concept plans, development application lodgement, final design) prior to submission to Council for adoption.
- The PCG will oversee the project approvals process and make decisions in accordance with the agreed delegations of authority relating to project expenditure and review and direct the project at a strategic level to ensure the delivery of the Club's Objectives.
- The Council is responsible for decisions relating to the overall project scope budget to deliver the scope defined and agreed by Council and the Club.

Community Use

The MoU also seeks to address the April 2022 resolution of Council (*see above*), specifically item c) *future planning for the club needs to consider affordable access by the public for community and cultural events*.

- The Club will use its best endeavours to make halls and public spaces available to the community, provided it does not impact on the operation of the surf lifesaving activities of the Lessee.
- Rates for Not-for-Profit organisations and Concession Groups will be charged at rates no higher than other similar sized Council community facilities as outlined in Council's Annual Fees and Charges.
- The Club acknowledges the halls and public spaces will be made available at no cost to the Council, on request of the Council CEO, or their delegate, provided it does not impact on the operation of the surf lifesaving activities of the Lessee.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Open Space and Recreation
Outcome	A city with open space that grows and changes with the community
Objective	Every home in Randwick City will have open space of 1000m ² within 800m by 2031
Delivery program commitment	Explore partnership opportunities to achieve additional open space and recreation areas to meet community demand.
Outcome	A community where everyone has the opportunity to participate in sport and recreation
Objective	75% or above satisfaction with new open space and recreation facilities within 2 years of implementation
Delivery program commitment	Through the preparation of the Maroubra Beach master plan, incorporate a multipurpose youth recreation precinct, expanding on existing skate park, playground and outdoor fitness station, in consultation with community and young people.

Resourcing Strategy implications

There are no resourcing implications associated with the recommendations of this report.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993.

Conclusion

It should be noted by Council that the Maroubra Surf Club Redevelopment Project is in its early planning phase with consultation soon to commence with key stakeholders to finalise the functional technical brief and concept design for the project in early 2024.

To aid in the collaborative partnership of the project, a MoU has been developed to set out clear principles, objectives, roles and responsibilities, decision making processes etc., so both the Club and Council work harmoniously as partners in the delivery of the community asset.

Responsible officer: Todd Clarke, Director City Services

File Reference: PROJ/10482/2020/4

Version 1.2
29.11.2023

CS5/24

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

**Randwick City Council
Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated**

CS5/24

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

DETAILS

Name	Randwick City Council	'Council'
ABN	77 362 844 121	
Address		

Name	Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Incorporated	'Club'
ABN	43 649 693 151	
Address	5R Marine Parade, Maroubra, NSW 2035	

BACKGROUND

- A. The Council was established as a local government in the State of New South Wales under the Local Government Act 1993.
- B. The Club was established 7 of November 1906.
- C. The Club is party to a Lease agreement (**the Lease**) with the Council made on the 1 May 2020 for the occupation of the Crown Reserve Land as outlined in the Lease.
- D. In April 2022, Council resolved to:
 - I. endorse a "knock down and rebuild" renewal/replacement strategy for the Club building;
 - II. endorse the funding strategy for the future redevelopment of the Club building;
 - III. future planning for the club needs to consider affordable access by the public for community and cultural events; and
 - IV. all plans for the Club must be considered with respect to the draft Maroubra masterplan.
- E. In June 2023, the Project Control Group (PCG) was established to provide high-level oversight and leadership to the Maroubra SLSC Redevelopment Project (the Project).

IT IS AGREED:

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In this agreement:

PCG means the Project Control Group for the Project, which includes representatives of the Club and Council;

PMP mean the project management plan drafted by Council for the Project;

Project means the Maroubra SLSC Redevelopment Project.

1.2 Rules for interpreting this document

Headings are for convenience only, and do not affect interpretation. The following rules also apply in interpreting this agreement, except where the context makes it clear that a rule is not intended to apply.

- (a) A reference to:

- (i) a legislative provision or legislation (including subordinate legislation) is to that provision or legislation as amended, re-enacted or replaced, and includes any subordinate legislation issued under it;
- (ii) a document (including this document) or agreement, or a provision of a document (including this document) or agreement, is to that document, agreement or provision as amended, supplemented, replaced or novated;
- (iii) a party to this agreement or to any other document or agreement includes a successor in title, permitted substitute or a permitted assign of that party;
- (iv) a person includes any type of entity or body of persons, whether or not it is incorporated or has a separate legal identity, and any executor, administrator or successor in law of the person;
- (v) anything (including a right, obligation or concept) includes each part of it; and
- (vi) a reference to \$ is to the lawful currency in Australia unless otherwise stated.
- (b) A singular word includes the plural, and vice versa.
- (c) A word which suggests one gender includes the other genders.
- (d) If a word or phrase is defined, any other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning.
- (e) No rule of construction will apply to a clause to the disadvantage of a party merely because that party put forward the clause or would otherwise benefit from it.
- (f) If an example is given of anything (including a right, obligation or concept), such as by saying it includes something else, the example does not limit the scope of that thing.
- (g) A reference to a party using reasonable endeavours does not include a reference to that party paying money (except immaterial amounts payable to advisers or similar expenses) or providing other valuable consideration to or for the benefit of any person.
- (h) All references to time are references to the time in Sydney, New South Wales.

2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this agreement is to record the intentions of the parties and assist in apportioning relevant roles and responsibilities between Council and the Club in the planning and delivery of the Project.

3. KEY PRINCIPLES

- 3.1 The Club and Council will work collaboratively and in good faith in the development of the Project.
- 3.2 Council will be liable for the construction and financial risk for the project, not the Club
- 3.3 Club members are adequately consulted, and their reasonable views are assessed in the context of promoting the objects MSLSC the social fabric of its memberships and economic feasibility.
- 3.4 The Project will be implemented such that the Club is no worse off as a consequence of Council decisions in relation to the Project, including in terms of any contractual rights, lease, access and determination of grant funding and the conduct of Council
- 3.5 Further underlying core principles are identified and further outlined in Attachment 2.

4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- 4.1 The Council makes major decisions on matters to be considered (e.g., budget establishment procurement of contracts etc.) The role of Council includes (but not limited to):
 - (a) Council is ultimately responsible for delivery of the Project to the community, ratepayers, and key stakeholders. Council's role is to maintain general oversight of the Project and to make major decisions, as and when required.

- (b) Council will provide political assistance to progress the Project, as and when required.
- (c) Further information for the general role of Council may be found at (include project website details here)

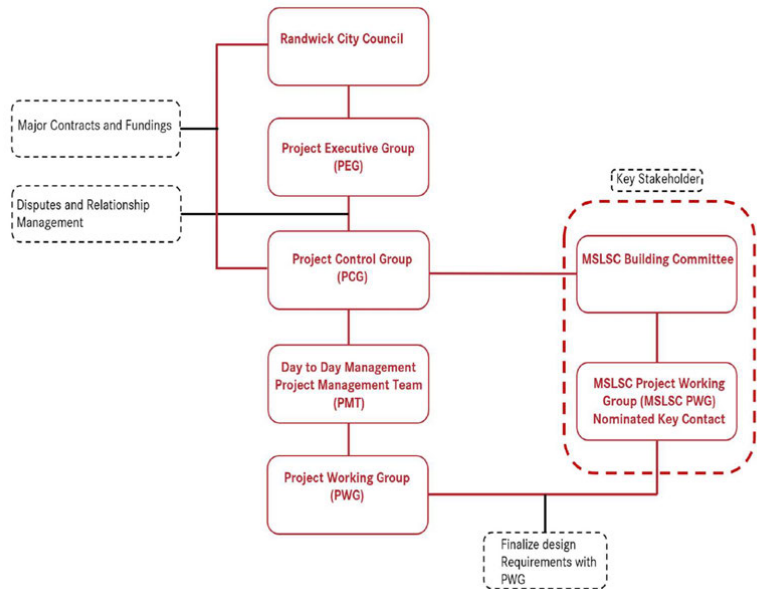
4.2 The Club will work with Council in the oversight of the project, establishment of the project objectives and outcomes. The Club will inform Council of its decision in relation to the Project after consulting with its members as appropriate. The role of the Club includes (but is not limited to):

- (a) Provision of Club member input to inform the briefing and design development of the Project, including establishing design guidelines.
- (b) Assist in the engagement with the Club's nominated working groups and sub committees to assist in finalising design requirements and providing progressive feedback.
- (c) Assist in the development of funding strategies for the project.
- (d) Assist Council as necessary in the management of the project.
Further information for the general role of the Club may be found at (include project website details here)
- (e) The terms of reference (Attachment 1) details key roles and responsibilities for the PCG including both the Club and Council Officers.

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5. PROJECT GOVERNANCE

5.1 A Project Management Plan (PMP) has been drafted by Council for the Project which outlines the governance structure for the project which includes key project groups, roles and responsibilities, decision making protocols, delegations of authority.



- 5.2 The PCG (the Club and Council) will adopt the PMP and will act in accordance with the terms of reference of the PCG [attached].
- 5.3 Any changes proposed to the governance structure requires the prior written consent of the Parties (represented by Council: General Manager; and the Club: President).
- 5.4 Council will make staff available to assist, where required, with relevant governance advice.
- 5.5 Council will engage a probity advisor for the Project.

6. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE

- 6.1 The PCG will develop and implement a comprehensive Risk Management Plan as part of the planning and delivery phases of the project.
- 6.2 The Club must maintain all relevant insurances with respect to the Lease, until such time as construction commences onsite.
- 6.3 Council will make staff available to assist, where required, with relevant risk management advice.

7. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND FORECASTING

- 7.1 Council will resolve the total funding strategy and total budget allocation for the project to meet the Club's endorsed objectives, albeit that the objectives are consistent with the appropriate use of land, consistent with the categorisation of the Crown Reserve in the Maroubra Beach Plan of Management.
- 7.2 Council will be responsible for the financial management and reporting for the project.
- 7.3 Monthly financial reports will be provided to the PCG regarding the projects budget standing.
- 7.4 Quarterly Budget reporting will be provided to the Council's elected body.

- 7.5 Council will make staff available to assist, where required, with relevant financial advice.

8. ASSET MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The Club building is a Council asset as listed in Council's Asset Register.
- 8.2 The Project aims to deliver an asset for the Club with at least a 60-year useful life in accordance with Council's Asset Management Strategy
- 8.3 Council will make staff available to assist, where required, with relevant asset management advice.

9. CONSULTATION

- 9.1 A communication plan has been included in the PMP to be adopted by both the Club and Council in the PCG.
- 9.2 Council will ensure that consultation is conducted according to the approved PMP and that Club members will not be targeted or approached by the Project Manager or other contractors without the prior consent of the Club.
- 9.3 Any notice, document or Project artefact to be made available to the Club members will be developed in consultation with the Club Facilities Director or President and must be approved in advance by Club.
- 9.4 Notices, documents or other Project artifacts must not be referred to as approved by the Club or bear the insignia of the Club without its prior written consent.
- 9.5 The Club will advise Council in regard to the most efficient and effective communication methods for its members.
- 9.6 The Council will be responsible for all community consultation activities with the general community.
- 9.7 Notwithstanding Clause 9.6, the Council will procure that:
- (a) consultation artifacts or other collateral or conduct will not undermine or detract from the exclusive use of the Project works and land for the Permitted Purpose (as defined in the Lease); and
 - (b) notices, documents or other project artifacts must not contain purported views or needs of the Club or be referred to as approved by the Club or bear the insignia of the Club without the Club's prior written consent.

10. REPORTING

- 10.1 The Council will be responsible for the project management reporting for the project.
- 10.2 Council Officers will be responsible for the reporting of the project to the elected body of Council as and when required throughout the project lifecycle.

11. DECISION MAKING PROCESSES

- 11.1 The Club will endorse the key design milestones (i.e., concept plans, development application lodgement, final design) prior to submission to Council for adoption.
- 11.2 The PCG will oversee the project approvals process and make decisions in accordance with the agreed delegation authorities relating to project expenditure. And review and direct the project at a strategic level to ensure the delivery of the Club's Objectives.
- 11.3 The Council is responsible for decisions relating to the overall project scope budget to deliver the scope defined and agreed by Council and the Club.

12. COMMUNITY USE OF THE PREMISES

- 12.1 The Club will use its best endeavours to make halls and public spaces available to the community, provided it does not impact on the permitted operational use of the Lessee.
- 12.2 Rates for Not for Profit organisations and Concession Groups will be charged at rates no higher than other similar sized Council community facilities as outlined in Council's Annual Fees and Charges.
- 12.3 The Club acknowledges the halls and public spaces will be made available at no cost to the Council, on request of the Council CEO, or their delegate, provided it does not impact on the permitted operational use of the Lessee.
- 12.4 In relation to any new lease, the Parties will, subject to Clause 3 make all reasonable endeavours to agree terms of that lease to the effect (definitions and numbering as per the Lease):
 - (a) [Lease]Clause 9.5(a)(ii)(1) is to be amended to remove the reference to "all revenue raised" and introduce the concept of accruals for income and expense, i.e. income accrued during a financial year is applied to expenses accrued in that financial year and any excess is considered general surplus and may be applied to any aspect of the Permitted Use. This treatment will be subject to an independent financial audit conducted annually by the Lessee's appointed auditor;
 - (b) [Lease]Clause 9.6(c) is to be deleted; and
the balance of the terms are to be similar to or the same as those contained within current Lease.

13. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

- 13.1 The Parties will negotiate and co-operate with each other in good faith to resolve any disputes or conflicts that arise in connection with this agreement.
- 13.2 If the parties cannot resolve a dispute or conflict of interest within a reasonable time (depending on circumstances), then the Procedure for Dispute Resolution will be followed as per the Lease.

14. CONFIDENTIALITY

- 14.1 A party must not disclose confidential information disclosed to it by another party except:
 - (a) with the prior written consent of that other party; or
 - (b) in accordance with the terms of this Memorandum.

- 14.2 A party may disclose Confidential Information that has been disclosed to it:
- (a) where such disclosure is made by the party to those of its employees, advisers, related bodies corporate and members who have a need to know (and only to the extent each has a need to know) and who are aware and agree that the information must be kept confidential;
 - (b) which:
 - (i) at the time of disclosure, is within the public domain or after disclosure comes into the public domain other than by a breach of this Memorandum by the recipient;
 - (ii) the recipient already knew or had, on a non-confidential basis, before receiving the information from the discloser;
 - (iii) has been independently developed or acquired (on a non-confidential basis) by the recipient; or
 - (c) is required by law or any order of any court, tribunal, authority, regulatory body or the rules of any securities exchange (whether in Australia or elsewhere) to be disclosed and the relevant party ensures that information is disclosed only to the extent required.
- 14.3 The obligations of confidentiality set out in this agreement operate indefinitely unless the parties otherwise agree.

15. TERM

- 15.1 This agreement shall commence on the date hereinbefore written and shall continue for a period of three years, after which it will be reviewed and renewed.

16. AMENDMENTS

- 16.1 This agreement may be amended or varied from time to time provided that such amendment or variation is evidenced in writing and signed by the Parties.

17. TERMINATION


- 17.1 This Memorandum may be immediately terminated:
- (a) if a Party commits a material breach of its obligations under this agreement which is capable of being remedied and the party does not remedy the breach within 14 days from the party receiving notice in writing from the other party specifying the breach and requiring the breach to be remedied;
 - (b) if a Party commits a material breach of its obligations under this agreement which is not capable of being remedied; or
 - (c) by written consent of each of the parties.

Signed on behalf of
Randwick City Council

Signed on behalf of
Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club

.....
Ray Brownlee PSM
General Manager

Date:


Dr Phillip Carter
President

16 February 2024

MAROUBRA SLSC REDEVELOPMENT PCG TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Purpose

The Project Control Group (PCG) will provide high-level oversight and leadership to the Maroubra SLSC Redevelopment Project.

2. Membership

Chair

The PCG will be chaired by Todd Clarke, Randwick City Council, Director City Services.

Voting Members

The voting members of the PCG are:

1. Todd Clarke, Randwick City Council, Director City Services
2. Katie Anderson Randwick City Council, Director Community & Culture
3. Phillip Carter, Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club, President
4. Danny Donohoe, Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club, Former Club President

Non-Voting Members

The non-voting members of the PCG are:

1. Hayley Segedin, Randwick City Council, Coordinator Major Projects Planning
2. Peter Petro, Randwick City Council, Project Manager Major Projects Planning
3. Andrew Durkin, Bridge42, Managing Director
4. Luke Brunner, Bridge42, Senior Project Manager
5. Chi Zhang, Bridge42, Senior Project Manager

Voting members of the PCG may not appoint alternative members but may appoint delegates.

The PCG may from time to time invite others to attend parts or all PCG meetings.

An alternative Chair will be appointed if the appointed Chair is unable to attend a meeting.

3. Project Overview

As part of the Maroubra Beach Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment (Project), Randwick City Council (RCC) intends to replace the existing surf club with a new building which will be leased to Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club (MSLSC). The existing building is an RCC asset and is located at the northern end of Maroubra Beach on the beachfront.

The project is of significant importance to RCC, not only due to its capital investment but from a design and community satisfaction perspective. The nature of the design for this project is to provide a visually appealing landmark development for Maroubra Beach, whilst providing a functional facility which enables MSLSC to save lives on the beach and attract and retain members to achieve this.

The proposed new Surf Club will contain the following key Surf Life Saving amenities:

- Office Administration and General Operations;
- Function Space;
- Gym and Change Facilities;
- Storage Areas;
- Outdoor Recreation Area;

In addition to the above, a temporary facility will be required on site during construction of the new building to ensure MSLSC maintains its operations.

The estimated total cost of the project is approximately \$10,000,000.00. The project funding strategy will be finalised by the Council.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

The PCG will have the following role and functions:

- Oversee the project approvals process and make decisions in accordance with the agreed delegation authorities relating to project expenditure.
- Review and direct the project at a strategic level to ensure the delivery of the Club's Objectives.

- Monitor the project and ensure that elements of the program:
 - a. are delivered with high quality, within budget, and on time;
 - b. are designed and constructed in accordance with the Functional Technical Brief;
 - c. meet the Club's functional and operational requirements;
- Ensure project reporting meets stakeholder and contractual requirements.
- Establish or disband project sub-committees (e.g. Project Working Group) as necessary.
- Approve changes in program scope, budget, additional expenditures (variations) and risk profile (within the approved delegation limit).
- Resolve conflicts to ensure delivery of project outcomes.
- Review project resourcing to ensure the project team has the capability and capacity to deliver the agreed outcomes.
- Ensure the effective coordination of communications with key internal and external stakeholders.
- Review and endorsement of key documentation.
- Sign-off of the Project at key gateways
- Ensure project risks are identified (via the development of a project risk register), and appropriate management strategies are developed and implemented.
- Advise on actions to address significant issues affecting the project's progress.

5. Meetings

PCG Meetings will be held monthly and will be a maximum of 1.5 hours in duration, unless otherwise agreed with the Members.

Meeting dates are scheduled on **TBC**, or otherwise agreed by the PCG. The Chairperson, or a delegate, will issue calendar invitations accordingly.

6. Reporting

Monthly PCG Report – Led by Project Manager in consultation with consultants and contractors

Reporting will be issued on a monthly basis, at least two (2) business days prior to the schedule meeting.

Reports shall consist of the following information:

- Executive summary / dashboard;
- Actions arising from previous meeting/s;
- Key decisions and actions required by the PCG;
- Commercial, Legal & Land Tenure matters;
- Financial & Cost;
- Procurement;
- Programme;
- Design & Documentation;
- Authorities;
- Construction;
- Risks & Opportunities;
- PCG approval schedule; and Appendices.

7. Secretariat

The Council will provide the secretariat support for the PCG and will organise meetings, agendas, minutes and meeting papers, in consultation with the Chair.

8. Confidentiality

Any documents (including minutes) produced by or submitted to the PCG shall be treated as confidential by all participants and their representative organisations.

This Memorandum is underpinned by the following principles of good governance:

APPENDIX – UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES



Director Corporate Services Report No. CO1/24

Subject: Investment Report - November 2023

Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 30 November 2023. This report is presented to the first available meeting as the timing of the December meeting was brought forward.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of November, the total portfolio (Term Deposits (T/D), Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and Bonds) provided a return of +0.38% (actual) or +4.73% p.a. (annualised³), compared to the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.35% (actual) or +4.34% p.a. (annualised).
- Our overall investment return remains solid. Investment income received to 30 November is \$2,909,492.91 exceeding revised budget expectations by \$855,594.58 up to the end of November and representing 59.02% of the current budget year to date.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as the RBA expects to take further steps in the process of normalising monetary conditions over the coming months. Investments will continue to be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for November 2023 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - November 2023

³ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

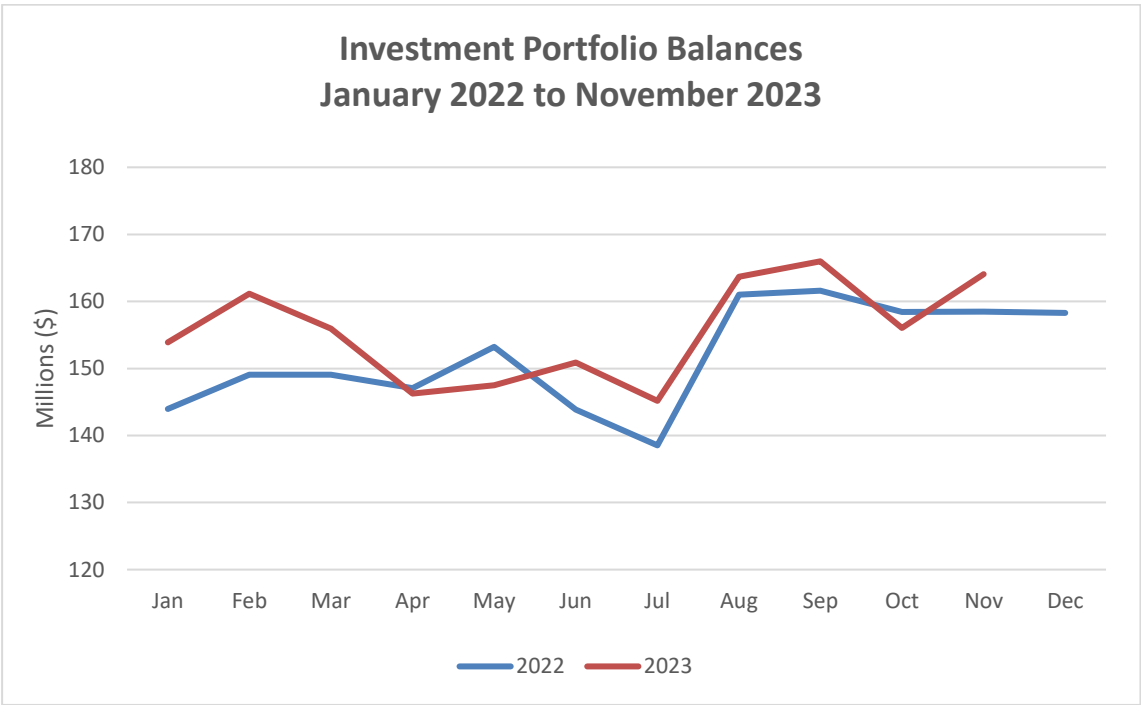
Purpose

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 the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations, and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As of 30 November 2023, Council held investments with a market value of \$164.04 million. The portfolio value increased during November by \$8.0 million. The increase 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. The variances for the period January 2022 to November 2023 are shown below. 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 portfolio balance movement is the result of the net impact of the cyclic cash outflows versus cash inflows.



Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis, to:

- Ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result;
- Ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- Manage and finance capital projects.

At the RBA's last meeting on 5 December 2023, the RBA:

- Decided to leave the cash rate unchanged at 4.35 per cent.

The RBA states that by *“holding the cash rate steady this month, it will allow time to assess the impact of the increases in interest rates on demand, inflation and the labour market.”*

The monthly CPI indicator for October suggested that inflation is continuing to moderate, and conditions in the labour market also continued to ease gradually, although they remain tight.

According to the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the CPI experienced a rise to 4.9% in the 12 months leading to October 2023, down from 5.6% in September, and below the peak of 8.4% in December 2022. CPI is forecast to continue to decrease and is anticipated to return to the targeted range of 2-3 per cent by late 2025.

The Board will continue to “pay close attention to developments in the global economy, trends in household spending and the outlook for inflation and the labour market. The Board remains resolute in its determination to return inflation to target and will do what is necessary to achieve that outcome”.

On Call Funds

On Call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The on-call balance at month end is \$10.39 million representing 6.33% of the total portfolio.

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 November 2023	Movement	Balance 30 November 2023	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$6,875,174	\$3,516,224	\$10,391,398	4.35%

Term Deposits

- At month's end the portfolio included \$118 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 71.93% of the total investment portfolio.
- Three term deposits matured in November 2023 totaling \$5 million.
- Two new term deposits were placed in November 2023 totaling \$4 million.
- As at end of November 2023, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 4.53% p.a. (up 6bp from the previous month).

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 November 2023	Movement	Balance 30 November 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	11/11/2021	13/12/2023	1.22%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	2/12/2021	24/01/2024	1.36%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	20/04/2022	24/04/2024	3.13%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$0	2/05/2022	1/11/2023	3.08%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	1/06/2022	31/01/2024	3.40%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/07/2022	17/01/2024	4.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/07/2022	13/03/2024	3.80%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	3/04/2024	4.04%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	8/05/2024	4.05%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	27/03/2024	4.03%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	17/04/2024	4.03%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	\$0	24/08/2022	8/11/2023	4.16%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	24/08/2022	7/02/2024	4.22%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2022	10/04/2024	4.30%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	20/12/2023	4.16%

CO1/24

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 November 2023	Movement	Balance 30 November 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	1/05/2024	4.24%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	19/06/2024	4.25%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	26/06/2024	4.25%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	20/03/2024	4.30%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	12/06/2024	4.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	27/12/2023	4.71%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	3/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	10/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	23/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	31/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	8/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	15/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	22/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	17/07/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	25/09/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	16/10/2024	4.67%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	3/07/2024	4.60%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	24/07/2024	4.40%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	9/10/2024	4.38%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	\$0	31/01/2023	15/11/2023	4.56%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/01/2023	10/07/2024	4.63%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	31/07/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	2/10/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/02/2023	12/03/2025	4.98%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	18/06/2025	4.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	25/06/2025	4.94%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	2/03/2023	9/04/2025	4.95%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/05/2023	23/10/2024	4.95%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	12/06/2024	5.06%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	19/06/2024	5.06%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	29/01/2025	5.00%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	05/02/2025	5.00%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	08/06/2023	26/06/2024	5.34%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	19/03/2025	5.20%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	30/10/2024	5.28%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	16/04/2025	5.16%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	10/07/2024	5.25%

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 November 2023	Movement	Balance 30 November 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/08/2023	24/07/2024	5.24%
CBA	AA-	\$3,000,000	0	\$3,000,000	16/08/2023	31/07/2024	5.56%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2023	17/07/2024	5.42%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/08/2023	18/09/2024	5.22%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	30/08/2023	25/09/2024	5.24%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2023	11/09/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	26/03/2025	5.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	9/10/2024	5.14%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	5/09/2023	18/12/2024	5.13%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	14/09/2023	7/08/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	3/11/2023	5/11/2025	5.52%
ING Bank	A	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	30/11/2023	6/11/2024	5.37%
Total		\$119,000,000	-\$1,000,000	\$118,000,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$34.03 million in floating rate notes, making up 20.75% 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 30 November 2023 increased by ~\$19 thousand.
- There were two new floating rate notes placed during the month.
- 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 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,002,924	07/08/2019	07/08/2024	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
Citibank	A+	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,847	14/11/2019	14/11/2024	90D BBSW + 88 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	\$2,005,020	21/01/2020	21/01/2025	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,003,900	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,297,425	30/07/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,959,770	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CCB	A	\$1,000,000	\$998,819	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,682,599	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,071,350	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,725,381	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	\$1,494,645	14/01/2022	14/01/2027	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,800,000	\$1,785,839	25/01/2022	25/01/2027	90D BBSW + 78 bpts

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 30 November 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,000,000	\$1,988,474	27/01/2022	27/01/2027	90D BBSW + 73 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,750,000	\$1,751,201	17/08/2023	17/08/2028	90D BBSW + 95 bpts
ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,800,000	\$2,799,163	11/09/2023	11/09/2028	90D BBSW + 92 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,200,000	\$3,211,805	16/11/2023	16/11/2028	90D BBSW +103 bpts
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,250,000	\$2,254,568	21/11/2023	21/11/2028	90D BBSW + 115 bpts
Total		\$34,150,000	\$34,033,728			

Fixed Bonds

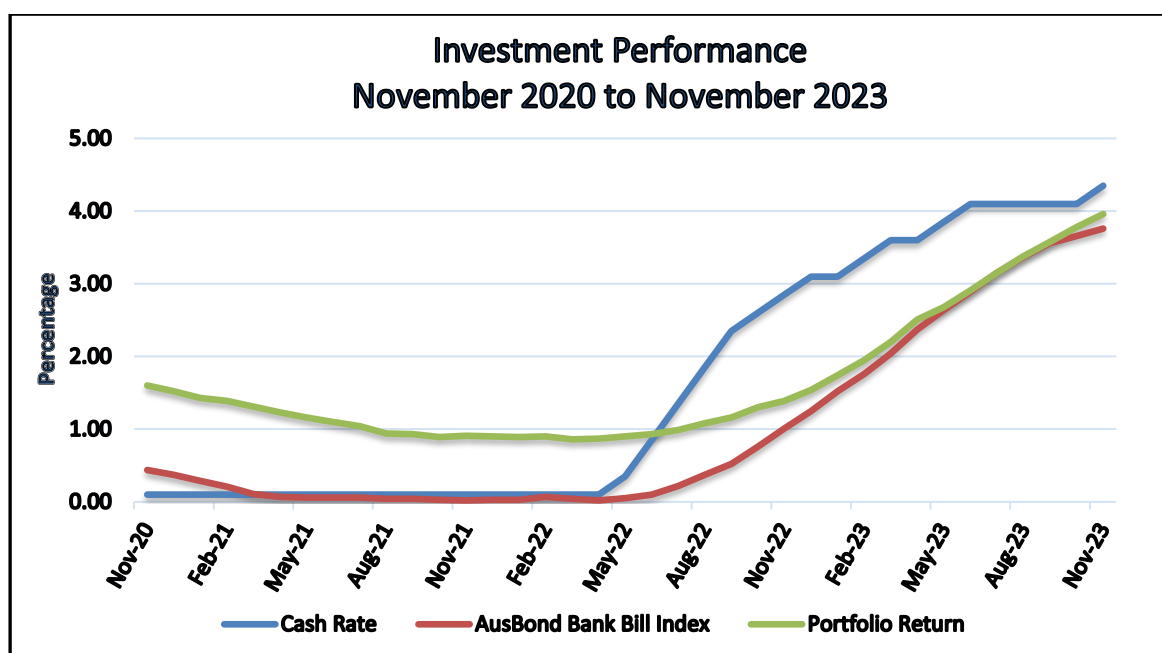
In August 2021, Council purchased, at a discount, \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA-rated covered fixed bonds with ING Bank Australia. A fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

The indicative value is the value Council would receive at 30 November 2023 if it were to consider selling this investment prior to its maturity date. Selling prior to maturity would only be considered if a capital gain resulted while holding to maturity ensures a return of the full amount invested along with semi-annual interest payments over the life of the investment.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 30 November 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Covered Bond	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,619,771	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,599,800			

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 2020 to November 2023.



For the month of November, a return of +0.38% (actual) or +4.73% p.a. (annualised⁴), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.35% (actual) or +4.34% p.a. (annualised).

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned +3.96% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.20%. Our current margins in comparison to benchmark, in the short term, may decline given our long-term tenure in term deposits. In turn, if interest rates fall quickly in the future, a positive impact compared to benchmarks will result due to the long-term tenure in term deposits.

Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year	3 year
Official Cash Rate	0.35%	1.03%	2.06%	1.72%	3.79%	2.41%	1.64%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.35%	1.03%	2.08%	1.77%	3.76%	2.38%	1.59%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.38%	1.12%	2.11%	1.46%	3.66%	2.40%	1.94%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.42%	1.25%	2.44%	1.67%	4.49%	3.17%	2.62%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.27%	0.55%	0.37%	1.10%	1.10%	-
Council's Portfolio	0.38%	1.14%	2.21%	1.87%	3.96%	2.67%	2.08%
Outperformance	0.03%	0.11%	0.13%	0.10%	0.20%	0.29%	0.49%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

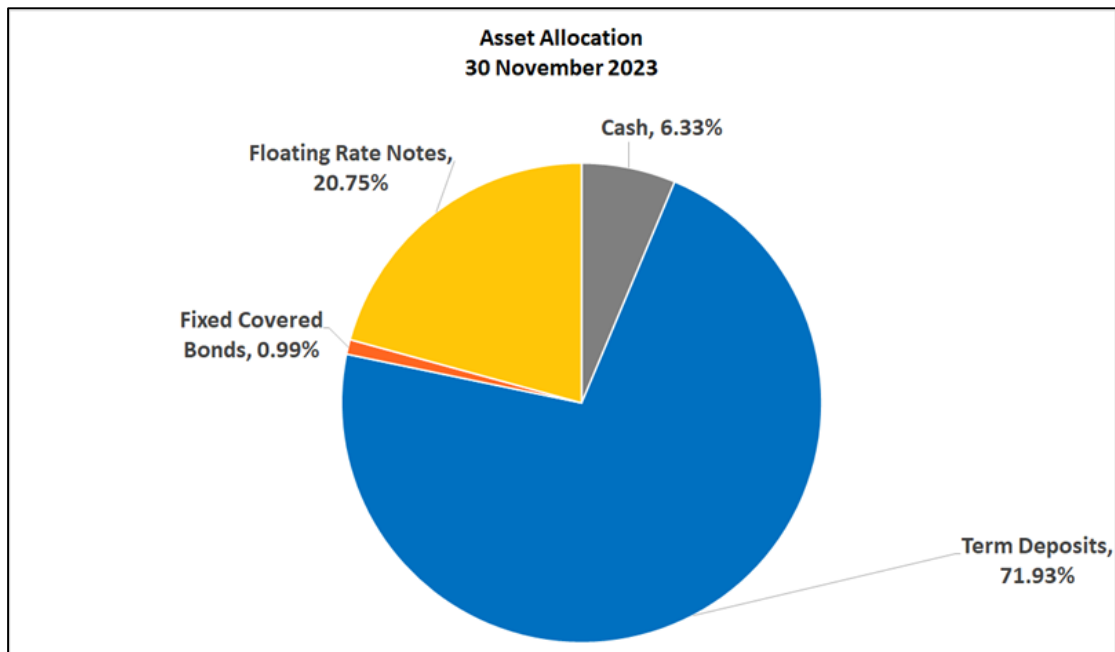
Asset Allocation

Most of Council's portfolio is spread between term deposits (71.93%) and senior floating rate notes (20.75%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA (6.33%) and the "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (0.99%).

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.

⁴ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

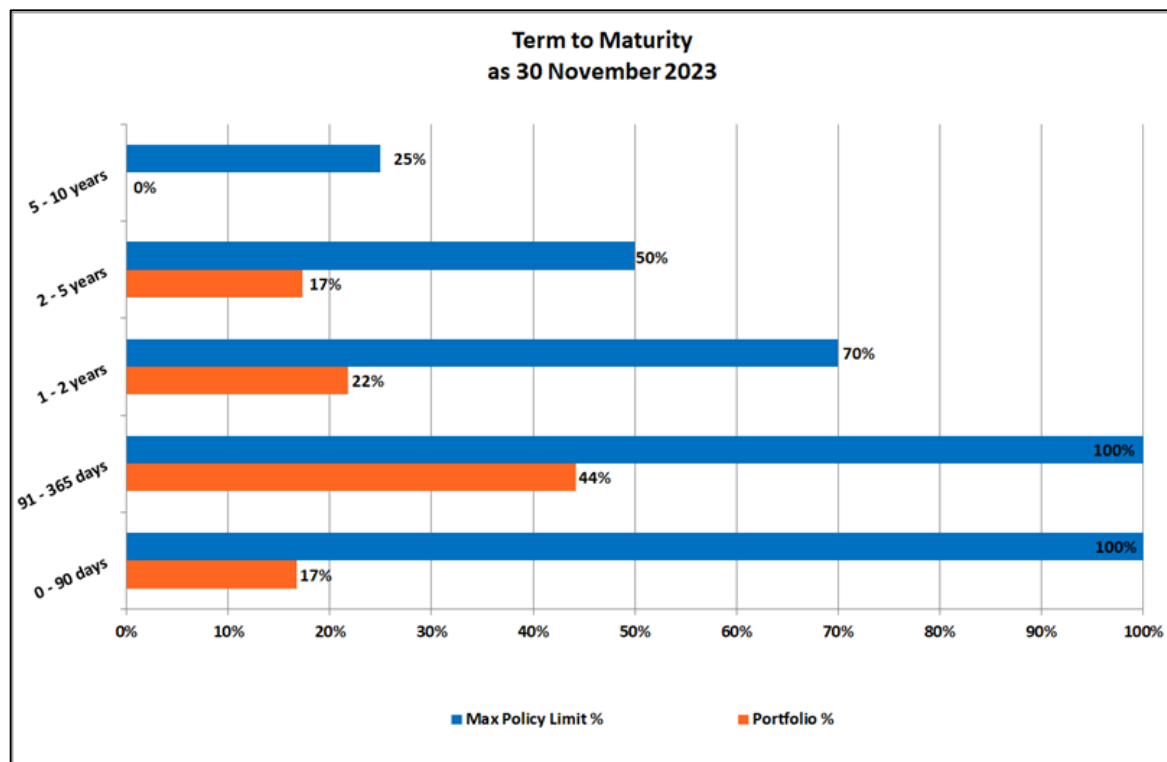
CO1/24



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 14.65% of the total investment.

Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$27,391,398	16.70%	15%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$72,502,590	44.20%	15%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$35,806,345	21.83%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$28,344,565	17.28%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	\$0	0.00%	0%	25%



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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 end of November, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council is compliant across all individual counterparties. The investment portfolio is entirely directly to assets rated "A" or higher, as per Council's adopted policy framework.

Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,619,771	0.99%	100%	\$162,425,126
✓	AA Category	\$116,724,582	71.15%	100%	\$47,320,317
✓	A Category	\$45,700,545	27.86%	80%	\$85,535,373
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0	0.00%	0%	\$0

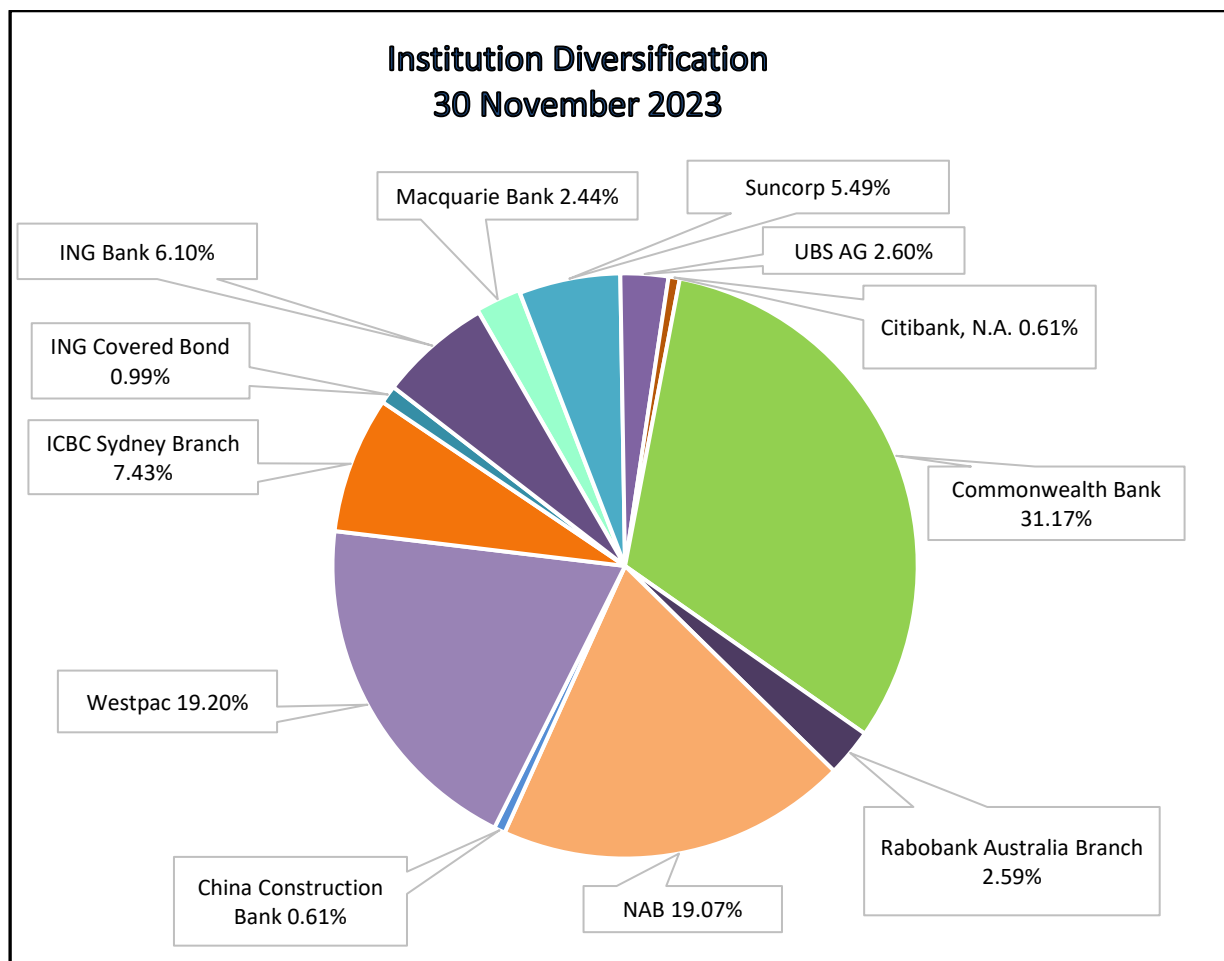
Counterparty

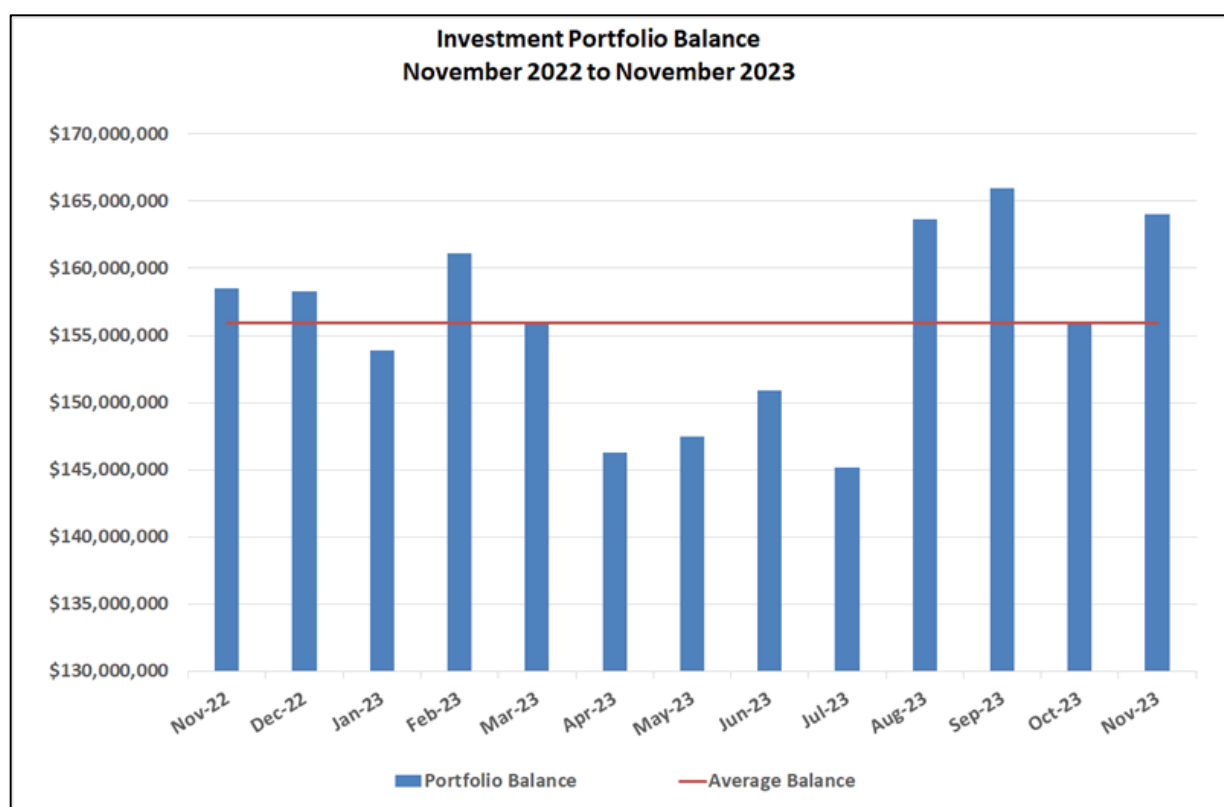
The table below shows the individual counterparty exposures against Council's current investment policy based on long-term S&P ratings.

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	ING Covered Bond	AAA	\$1,619,771	0.99%	40%	\$63,998,188
✓	ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,799,163	1.71%	40%	\$62,818,796
✓	CBA	AA-	\$51,137,244	31.17%	40%	\$14,480,716

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Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	NAB	AA-	\$31,288,175	19.07%	40%	\$34,329,785
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$31,500,000	19.20%	40%	\$34,117,959
✓	Citibank	A+	\$1,000,847	0.61%	25%	\$40,010,377
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$4,006,824	2.44%	25%	\$37,004,400
✓	Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	\$4,243,042	2.59%	25%	\$36,768,183
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$9,011,220	5.49%	25%	\$32,000,004
✓	UBS AG	A+	\$4,257,195	2.60%	25%	\$36,754,030
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$998,819	0.61%	25%	\$40,012,405
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$12,182,599	7.43%	25%	\$28,828,626
✓	ING Bank	A	\$10,000,000	6.10%	25%	\$31,011,224





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Restricted Funds (*Local Government Act 1993 s409*)

Councils' preliminary calculations of restricted and unrestricted funds for 30 November 2023 are shown below. Unrestricted Cash is the cash that is readily available or convertible to cash for Councils' day-to-day management. The restricted cash is either externally or internally restricted. Externally restricted cash can only be spent as permitted in line with legislative responsibilities and/or contractual obligations, while internally restricted cash is to be spent on Council-specific funding commitments as per the operational plan and adopted Council budget.

Investment Portfolio Balance as at 30 November 2023		\$164,044,898
Restricted Cash	Internal	\$88,312,020
	External	\$53,848,316
Unrestricted Cash		\$21,884,562
Total Restricted & Unrestricted		\$164,044,898

Green Investment

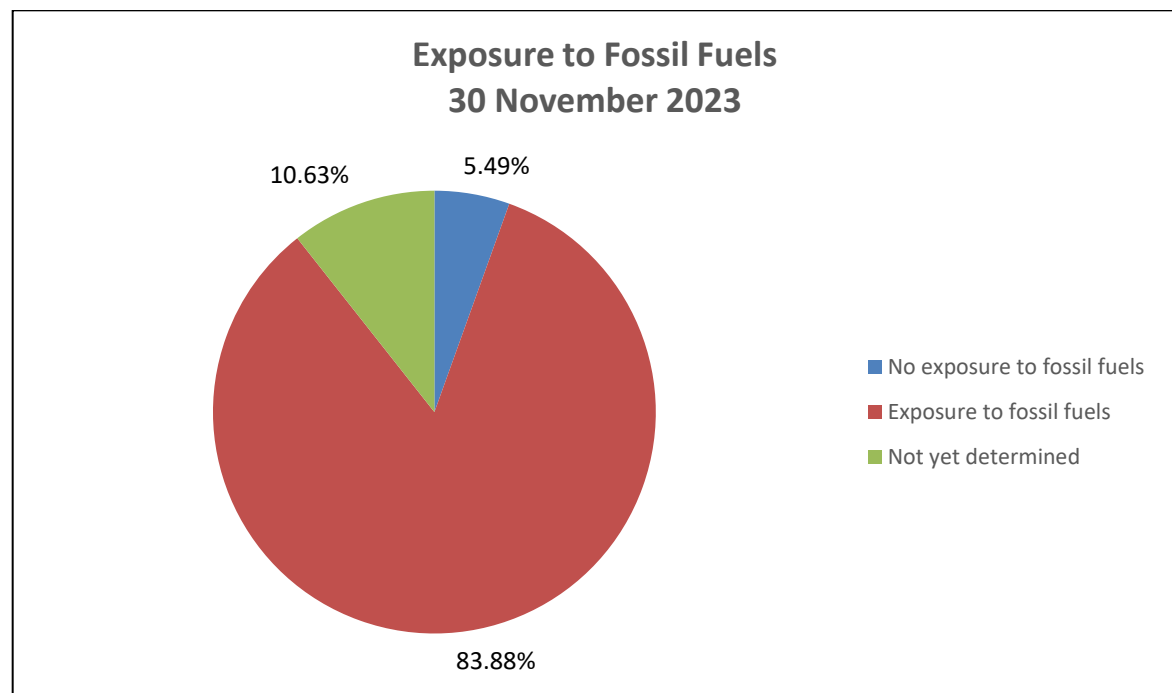
Council's investment policy includes guidelines that give preference to placing funds with institutions identified as not dealing with fossil fuel companies, where financial institutions offer equivalent investment returns with the same credit rating. The big four banks and other institutions rated A- and above have some exposure to fossil fuels. The banks with little or no exposure to fossil fuels are the lower-rated institutions. The current policy does not permit investments in these BBB-rated institutions.

Council's exposure to fossil fuel funds is shown below:

Counterparty	Credit rating	Funding fossil fuel	Position
ING Covered Bond	AAA	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels in Australia since 2016
ANZ Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
NAB	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Westpac	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Citibank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016
Macquarie Bank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016 and holds more than \$2.5 billion of shares in numerous coal, oil, and gas companies
Rabobank	A+	No	Does not finance the primary production of fossil fuels
Suncorp	A+	No	Loans to fossil fuels in 2008/2009, but released the position statement that they have withdrawn from the sector
UBS	A+	Not yet determined	No Position provided
China Construction Bank	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ICBC, Sydney Branch	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ING Bank	A	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016

Based on the portfolio balance of \$164.04 million at 30 November 2023, funding with green initiatives banks made up 5.49% of total investment, or \$9 million. Funding with banks that have exposure to fossil fuels constitutes 83.88%, or \$137.60 million. The remaining 10.63% are not yet determined as no position has been provided by the financial institutions.

Institutions	Invested	Invested %
No exposure to fossil fuels	\$9,011,220	5.49%
Exposure to fossil fuels	\$137,595,065	83.88%
Not yet determined	\$17,438,613	10.63%



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Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.

Resourcing Strategy implications

After the September quarterly budget review, the current budget provision for investment income for the 2023-24 financial year is \$4,929,356, increasing the original investment income budget by \$700,000. Total interest received to 30 November 2023 is \$2,909,493, representing 59.02% of the current budget year to date. The increased portfolio balance and increases in interest rates continue to result in overall improved returns.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds will 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 objective of capital preservation and maximising returns as per the Investment Policy for the 2023-24 financial year. Our current investment return remains strong. Investment income received to 30 November 2023 is \$2,909,493, exceeding current budget expectations by \$855,595 and representing 59.02% of the current budget year to date.

All investments as at 30 November 2023 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Zorica Whitby, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

CO1/24

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Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 30 November 2023

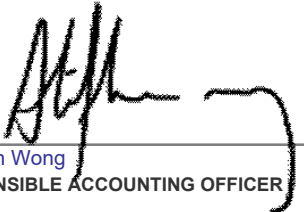
Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer

made pursuant to Clause 212(1)(b) of the Local Government (General) Regulations 2005

I hereby certify that all investments as at 30 November 2023 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Nov 2019).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 30 November 2023 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 2023, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong
RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

21 December 2023

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO2/24

Subject: Investment Report - December 2023

Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 31 December 2023. It is reported to the February meeting as there is no meeting in January.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of December, the total portfolio (Term Deposits (T/D), Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and Bonds) provided a return of +0.40% (actual) or +4.82% p.a. (annualised⁵), compared to the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.37% (actual) or +4.43% p.a. (annualised).
- Our overall investment return remains solid. Investment income received to 31 December is \$3,559,071 exceeding revised budget expectations by \$1,094,393 up to the end of December and representing 72.2% of the current budget year to date.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as the RBA expects to take further steps in the process of normalising monetary conditions over the coming months. Investments will continue to be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for December 2023 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - December 2023

⁵ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

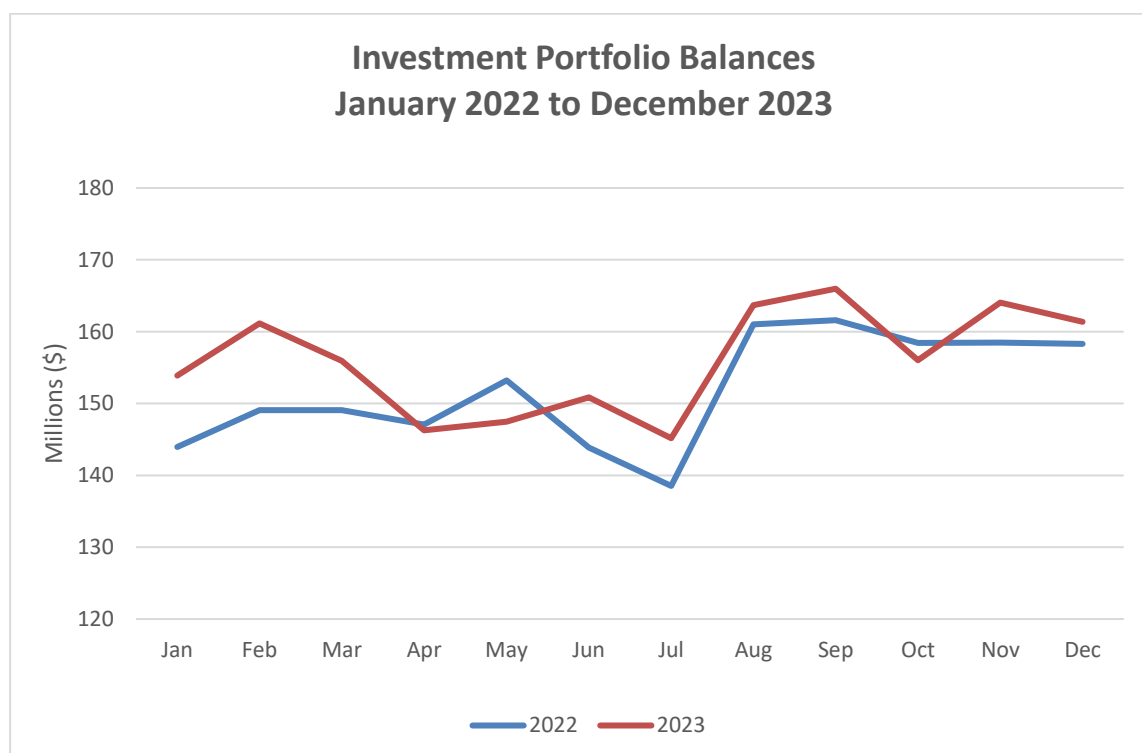
Purpose

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 the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations, and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As of 31 December 2023, Council held investments with a market value of \$161.39 million. The portfolio value decreased during December by \$2.6 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. The variances for the period January 2022 to December 2023 are shown below. 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 portfolio balance movement is the result of the net impact of the cyclic cash outflows versus cash inflows.



Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis, to:

- Ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result;
- Ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- Manage and finance capital projects.

At the RBA's last meeting on 6th February 2024, the RBA:

- Decided to leave the cash rate unchanged at 4.35 per cent.

The RBA states that despite inflation continuing to ease in the December quarter, it remains high at 4.1 per cent. *"The central forecasts are for inflation to return to the target range of 2-3 per cent in 2025, and to the midpoint in 2026".*

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.6 per cent in the December 2023 quarter and 4.1 per cent annually according to the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The most significant contributors were Alcohol and tobacco (+2.8 per cent) and Insurance and financial services (+1.7 per cent).

Michelle Marquardt, ABS head of prices statistics, said that despite “prices continuing to rise for most good and services, annual CPI inflation has fallen from a peak of 7.8 per cent in December 2022, to 4.1 per cent in December 2023.”

The RBA Board will continue to “pay close attention to developments in the global economy, trends in domestic demand, and the outlook for inflation and the labour market. The Board remains resolute in its determination to return inflation to target and will do what is necessary to achieve that outcome”.

On Call Funds

On Call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The on-call balance at month end is \$9.69 million representing 6.01% of the total portfolio.

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 December 2023	Movement	Balance 31 December 2023	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$10,391,398	-\$698,629	\$9,692,769	4.35%

Term Deposits

- At month's end the portfolio included \$116 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 71.88% of the total investment portfolio.
- Three term deposits matured in December 2023 totaling \$6 million.
- Two new term deposits were placed in December 2023 totaling \$4 million.
- As at end of December 2023, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 4.62% p.a. (up 9bp from the previous month).

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 December 2023	Movement	Balance 31 December 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	11/11/2021	13/12/2023	1.22%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	2/12/2021	24/01/2024	1.36%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	20/04/2022	24/04/2024	3.13%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	1/06/2022	31/01/2024	3.40%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/07/2022	17/01/2024	4.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/07/2022	13/03/2024	3.80%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	3/04/2024	4.04%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	8/05/2024	4.05%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	27/03/2024	4.03%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	17/04/2024	4.03%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	24/08/2022	7/02/2024	4.22%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2022	10/04/2024	4.30%

CO2/24

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 December 2023	Movement	Balance 31 December 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	31/08/2022	20/12/2023	4.16%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	1/05/2024	4.24%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	19/06/2024	4.25%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	26/06/2024	4.25%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	20/03/2024	4.30%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	12/06/2024	4.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	0	9/01/2023	27/12/2023	4.71%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	3/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	10/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	23/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	31/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	8/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	15/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	22/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	17/07/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	25/09/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	16/10/2024	4.67%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	3/07/2024	4.60%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	24/07/2024	4.40%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	9/10/2024	4.38%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/01/2023	10/07/2024	4.63%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	31/07/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	2/10/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/02/2023	12/03/2025	4.98%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	18/06/2025	4.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	25/06/2025	4.94%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	2/03/2023	9/04/2025	4.95%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/05/2023	23/10/2024	4.95%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	12/06/2024	5.06%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	19/06/2024	5.06%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	29/01/2025	5.00%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	05/02/2025	5.00%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	08/06/2023	26/06/2024	5.34%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	19/03/2025	5.20%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	30/10/2024	5.28%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	16/04/2025	5.16%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	10/07/2024	5.25%

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 December 2023	Movement	Balance 31 December 2023	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/08/2023	24/07/2024	5.24%
CBA	AA-	\$3,000,000	0	\$3,000,000	16/08/2023	31/07/2024	5.56%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2023	17/07/2024	5.42%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/08/2023	18/09/2024	5.22%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	30/08/2023	25/09/2024	5.24%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2023	11/09/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	26/03/2025	5.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	9/10/2024	5.14%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	5/09/2023	18/12/2024	5.13%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	14/09/2023	7/08/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	3/11/2023	5/11/2025	5.52%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	30/11/2023	6/11/2024	5.37%
Suncorp	A+	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	1/12/2023	23/04/2025	5.38%
Westpac	AA-	0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	5/12/2023	2/04/2025	5.35%
Total		\$118,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$116,000,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$34.05 million in floating rate notes, making up 21.10% 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 31 December 2023 increased by ~\$20 thousand.
- There were no new floating rate notes placed during the month.
- 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 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,002,092	07/08/2019	07/08/2024	90D BBSW + 80 bpts
Citibank	A+	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,469	14/11/2019	14/11/2024	90D BBSW + 88 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	\$2,004,774	21/01/2020	21/01/2025	90D BBSW + 77 bpts
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,003,380	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,297,832	30/07/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,961,987	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CCB	A	\$1,000,000	\$998,937	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,683,350	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,074,180	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,727,373	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 December 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	\$1,495,073	14/01/2022	14/01/2027	90D BBSW + 70 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,800,000	\$1,787,785	25/01/2022	25/01/2027	90D BBSW + 78 bpts
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,000,000	\$1,989,066	27/01/2022	27/01/2027	90D BBSW + 73 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,750,000	\$1,752,973	17/08/2023	17/08/2028	90D BBSW + 95 bpts
ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,800,000	\$2,801,495	11/09/2023	11/09/2028	90D BBSW + 93 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,200,000	\$3,214,803	16/11/2023	16/11/2028	90D BBSW +103 bpts
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,250,000	\$2,258,636	21/11/2023	21/11/2028	90D BBSW + 115 bpts
Total		\$34,150,000	\$34,054,204			

Fixed Bonds

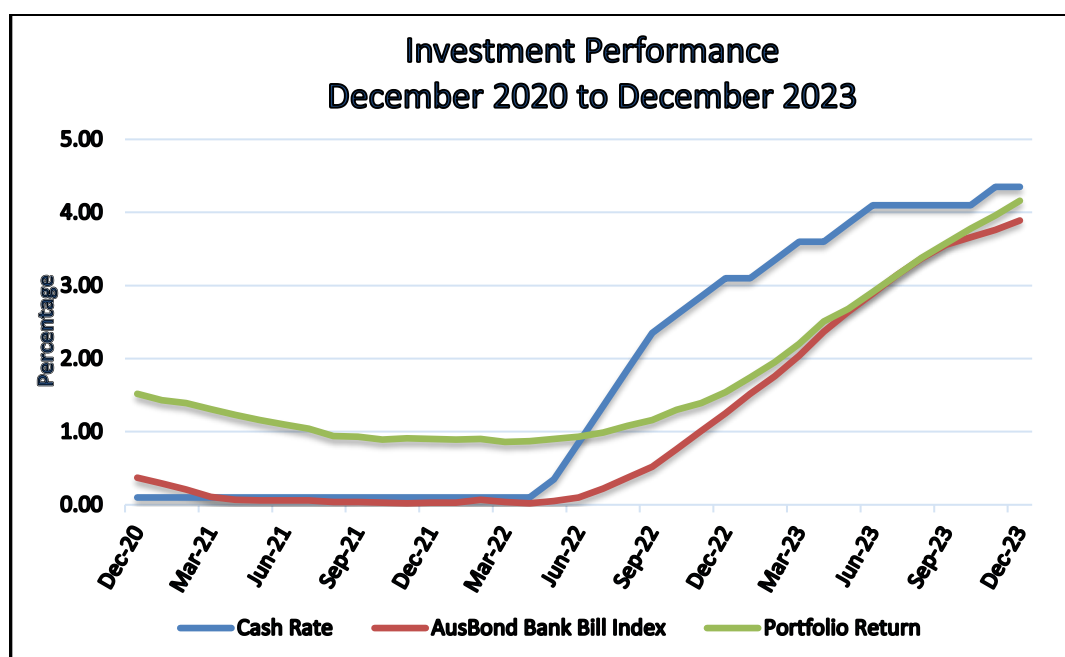
In August 2021, Council purchased, at a discount, \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA-rated covered fixed bonds with ING Bank Australia. A fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

The indicative value is the value Council would receive at 31 December 2023 if it were to consider selling this investment prior to its maturity date. Selling prior to maturity would only be considered if a capital gain resulted while holding to maturity ensures a return of the full amount invested along with semi-annual interest payments over the life of the investment.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 December 2023	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Covered Bond	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,643,582	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,643,582			

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 2020 to December 2023.



For the month of December, a return of +0.40% (actual) or +4.82% p.a. (annualised⁶), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.40% (actual) or +4.43% p.a. (annualised).

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned +4.16% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.27%. Our current margins in comparison to benchmark, in the short term, may decline given our long-term tenure in term deposits. In turn, if interest rates fall quickly in the future, a positive impact compared to benchmarks will result due to the long-term tenure in term deposits.

Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year	3 year
Official Cash Rate	0.36%	1.06%	2.09%	2.09%	3.89%	2.59%	1.76%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.37%	1.06%	2.15%	2.15%	3.89%	2.56%	1.71%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.39%	1.15%	2.24%	2.24%	4.07%	2.73%	2.04%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.44%	1.28%	2.54%	2.54%	4.73%	3.44%	2.74%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.28%	0.55%	0.55%	1.10%	1.10%	-
Council's Portfolio	0.40%	1.17%	2.28%	2.28%	4.16%	2.84%	2.19%
Outperformance	0.03%	0.11%	0.13%	0.13%	0.27%	0.28%	0.48%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

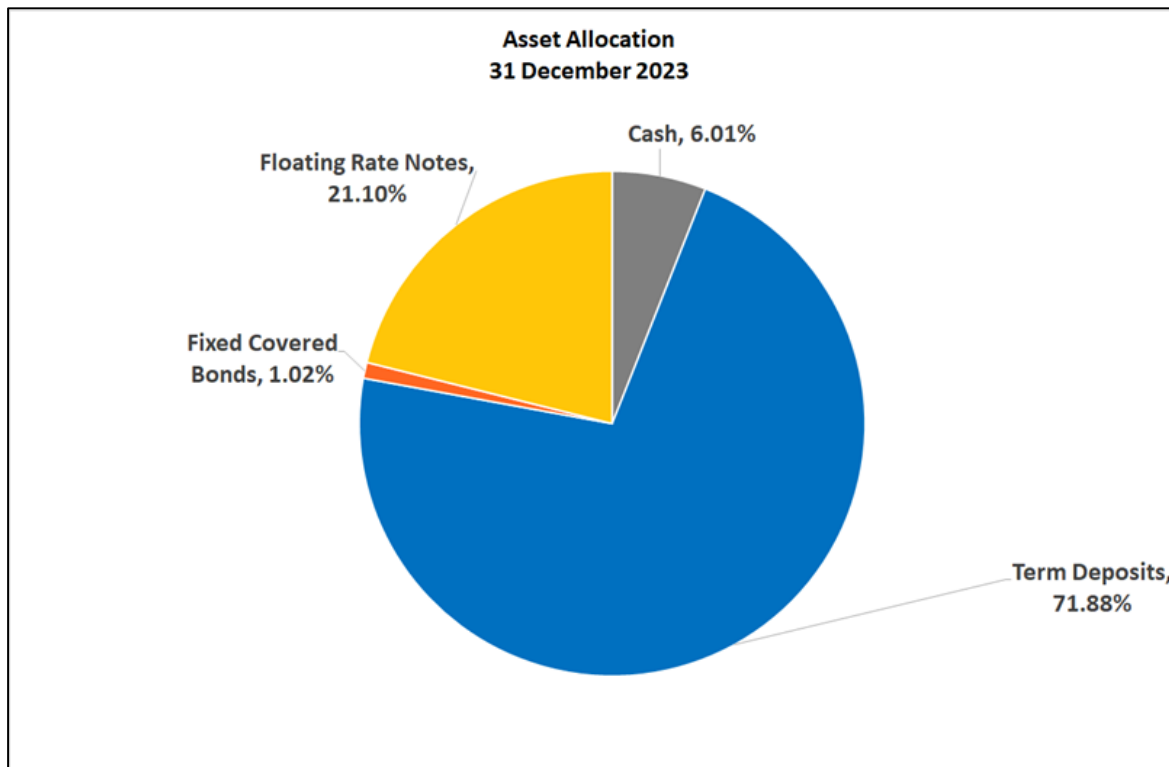
Asset Allocation

Most of Council's portfolio is spread between term deposits (71.88%) and senior floating rate notes (21.10%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA (6.01%) and the "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (1.02%).

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.

⁶ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

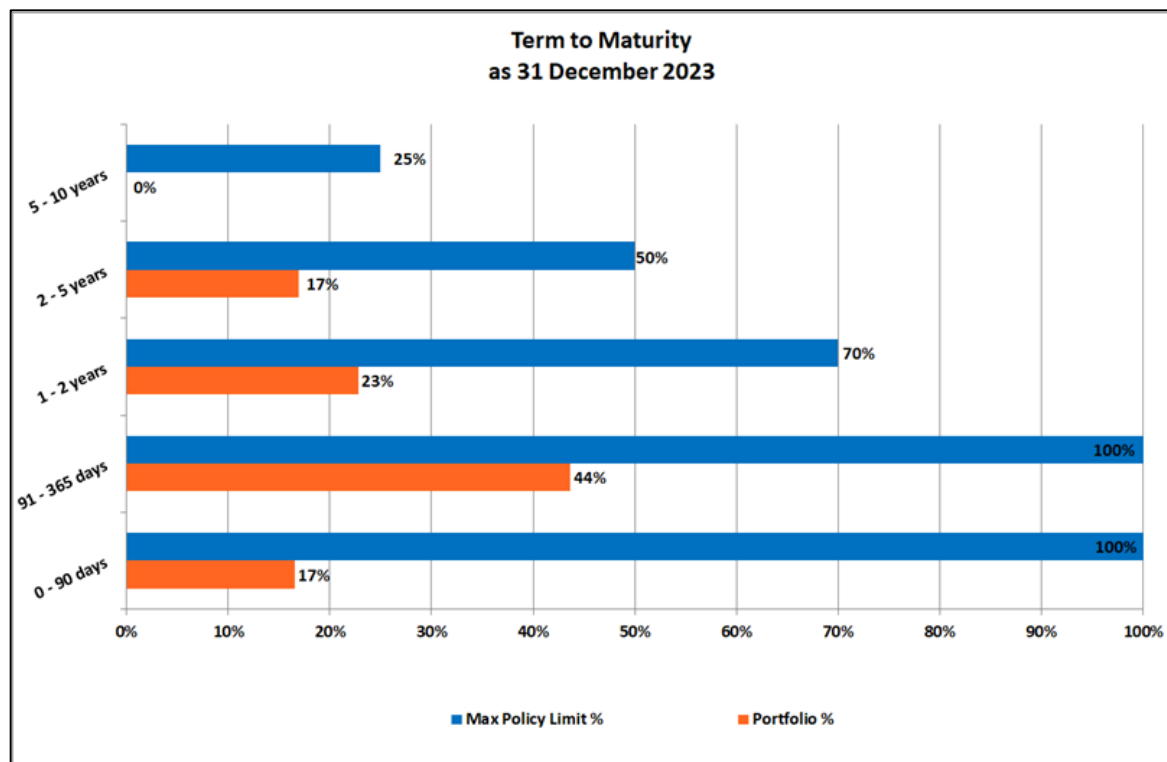
CO2/24



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 16.97% of the total investment.

Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$26,691,706	16.54%	15%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$70,502,561	43.68%	15%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$36,805,986	22.81%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$27,390,302	16.97%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	\$0	0.00%	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 end of December, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council is compliant across all individual counterparties. The investment portfolio is entirely directly to assets rated "A" or higher, as per Council's adopted policy framework.

Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,643,582	1.02%	100%	\$159,746,973
✓	AA Category	\$116,036,067	71.90%	100%	\$45,354,488
✓	A Category	\$43,710,906	27.08%	80%	\$85,401,538
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0	0.00%	0%	\$0

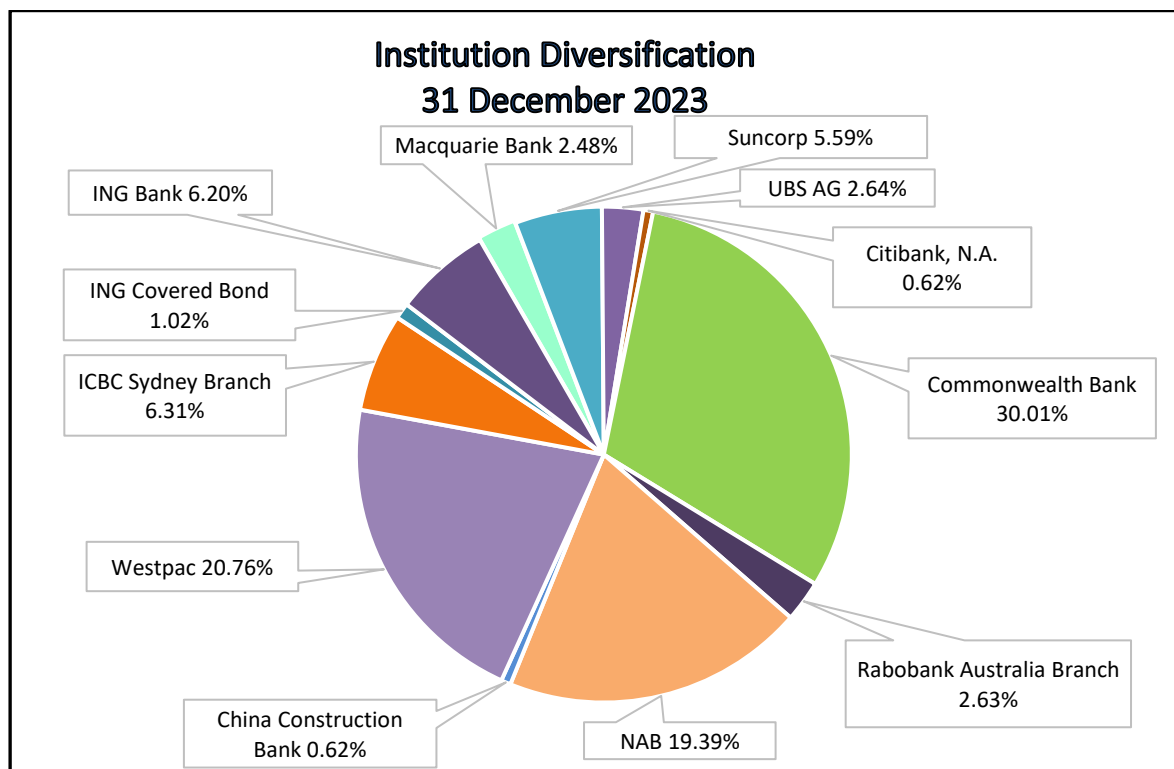
Counterparty

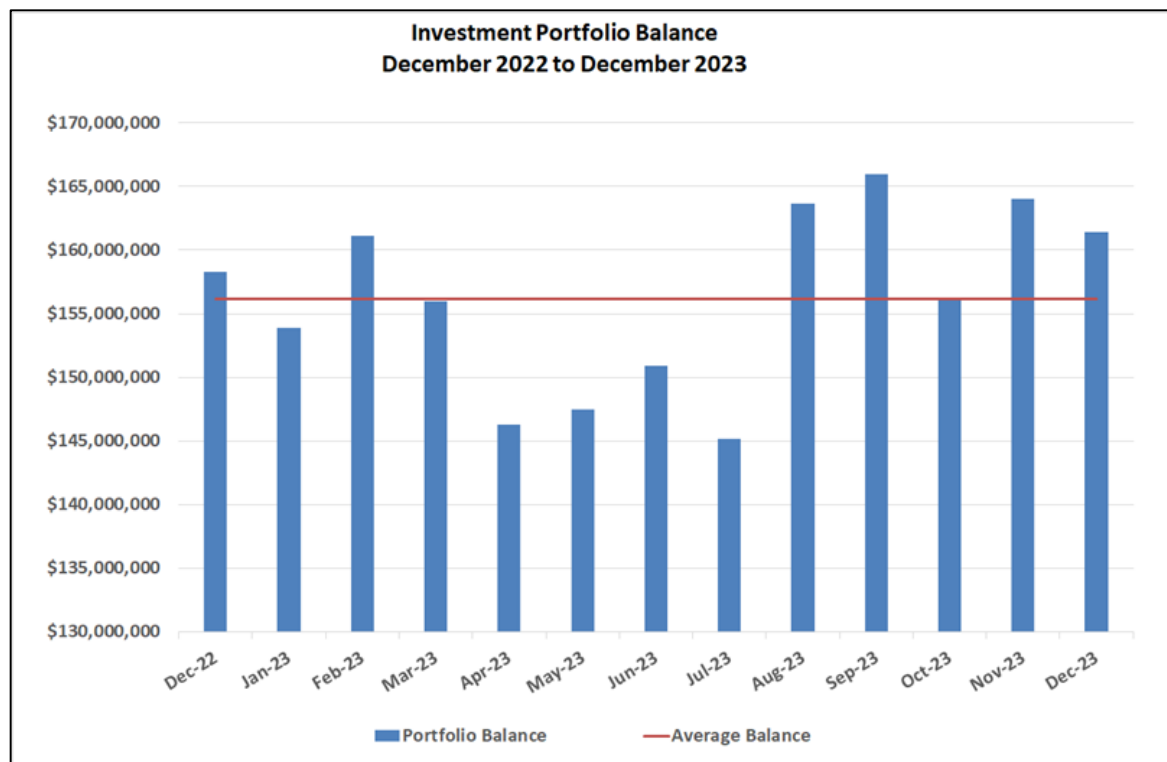
The table below shows the individual counterparty exposures against Council's current investment policy based on long-term S&P ratings.

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	ING Covered Bond	AAA	\$1,643,582	1.02%	40%	\$62,912,640
✓	ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,801,495	1.74%	40%	\$61,754,727
✓	CBA	AA-	\$48,440,815	30.01%	40%	\$16,115,407

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Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested	%	Max. Limit	Available
✓	NAB	AA-	\$31,293,757	19.39%	40%	\$33,262,465
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$33,500,000	20.76%	40%	\$31,056,222
✓	Citibank	A+	\$1,000,469	0.62%	25%	\$39,347,170
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$4,005,472	2.48%	25%	\$36,342,167
✓	Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	\$4,247,702	2.63%	25%	\$36,099,937
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$9,015,158	5.59%	25%	\$31,332,481
✓	UBS AG	A+	\$4,259,819	2.64%	25%	\$36,087,820
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$998,937	0.62%	25%	\$39,348,702
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$10,183,350	6.31%	25%	\$30,164,289
✓	ING Bank	A	\$10,000,000	6.20%	25%	\$30,347,639





CO2/24

Restricted Funds (*Local Government Act 1993 s409*)

Councils' preliminary calculations of restricted and unrestricted funds for 31 December 2023 are shown below. Unrestricted Cash is the cash that is readily available or convertible to cash for Councils' day-to-day management. The restricted cash is either externally or internally restricted. Externally restricted cash can only be spent as permitted in line with legislative responsibilities and/or contractual obligations, while internally restricted cash is to be spent on Council-specific funding commitments as per the operational plan and adopted Council budget.

Investment Portfolio Balance as at 31 December 2023		\$161,390,555
Restricted Cash	Internal	\$86,217,944
	External	\$52,622,681
Unrestricted Cash		\$22,549,930
Total Restricted & Unrestricted		\$161,390,555

Green Investment

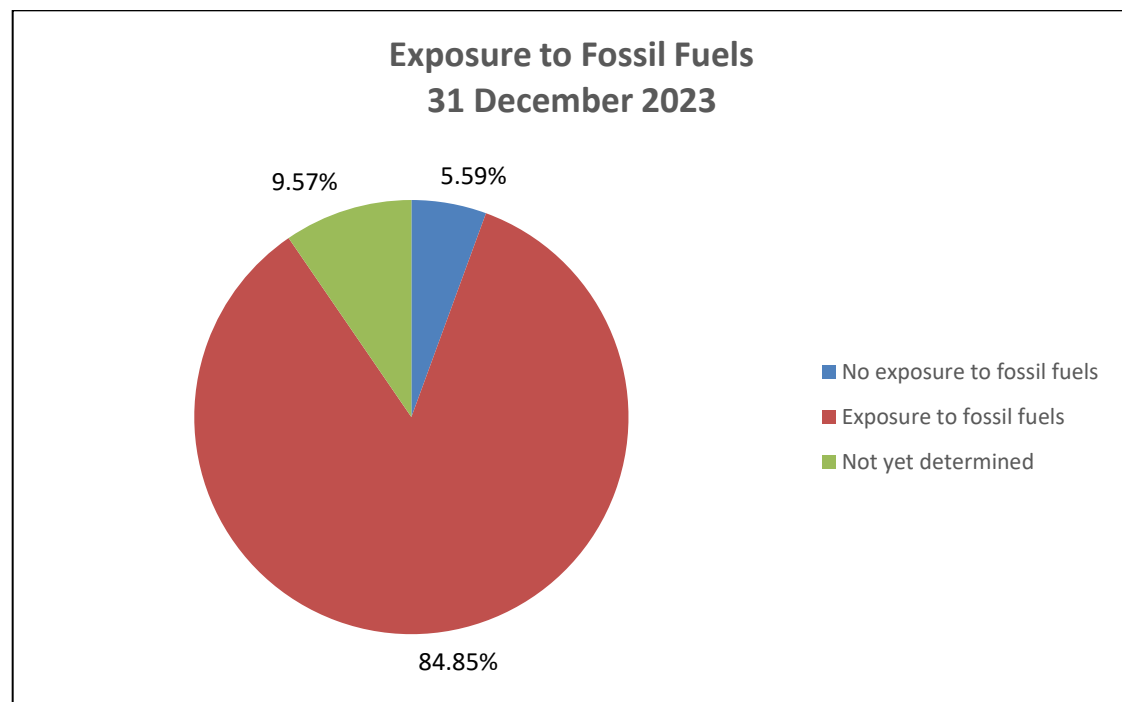
Council's investment policy includes guidelines that give preference to placing funds with institutions identified as not dealing with fossil fuel companies, where financial institutions offer equivalent investment returns with the same credit rating. The big four banks and other institutions rated A- and above have some exposure to fossil fuels. The banks with little or no exposure to fossil fuels are the lower-rated institutions. The current policy does not permit investments in these BBB-rated institutions.

Council's exposure to fossil fuel funds is shown below:

Counterparty	Credit rating	Funding fossil fuel	Position
ING Covered Bond	AAA	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels in Australia since 2016
ANZ Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
NAB	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Westpac	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Citibank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016
Macquarie Bank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Rabobank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Suncorp	A+	No	Loans to fossil fuels in 2008/2009, but released the position statement that they have withdrawn from the sector
UBS	A+	Not yet determined	No Position provided
China Construction Bank	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ICBC, Sydney Branch	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ING Bank	A	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016

Based on the portfolio balance of \$161.39 million at 31 December 2023, funding with green initiatives banks made up 5.59% of total investment, or \$13 million. Funding with banks that have exposure to fossil fuels constitutes 84.85%, or \$133.35 million. The remaining 9.57% are not yet determined as no position has been provided by the financial institutions.

Institutions	Invested	Invested %
No exposure to fossil fuels	\$9,015,158	5.59%
Exposure to fossil fuels	\$136,933,292	84.85%
Not yet determined	\$15,390,555	9.57%



Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The Original Budget provision for investment income is \$4,229,356. The September quarterly budget review have been reported to Council with an additional \$700,000 for investment interest on top of the original budget. The total revised interest on investments budget is \$4,929,356. Income received to 31 December 2023 is \$3,559,071 representing 72.2% of the current budget year to date. The increased portfolio balance and increases in interest rates continue to result in overall improved returns.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds will 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 objective of capital preservation and maximising returns as per the Investment Policy for the 2023-24 financial year. Our current investment return remains strong. Investment income received to 31 December 2023 is \$3,559,071, exceeding current budget expectations by \$1,094,392.66 and representing 72.20% of the current budget year to date.

All investments as at 31 December 2023 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Zorica Whitby, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

CO2/24

Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 31 December 2023

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 2023 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Nov 2019).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 December 2023 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 2023, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

17 January 2024

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO3/24

Subject: Investment Report - January 2024


Executive Summary

- This report outlines Council's investment portfolio and performance as at 31 January 2024.
- All investments have been made in accordance with the Act, Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.
- For the month of January, the total portfolio (Term Deposits (T/D), Floating Rate Notes (FRN) and Bonds) provided a return of +0.41% (actual) or +4.96% p.a. (annualised⁷), compared to the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.37% (actual) or +4.44% p.a. (annualised).
- Our overall investment return remains solid. Investment income received to 31 January is \$4,179,337 exceeding revised budget expectations by \$1,303,880 up to the end of January and representing 84.78% of the current budget year to date.
- Cashflow will continue to be monitored closely, as the RBA expects to take further steps in the process of normalising monetary conditions over the coming months. Investments will continue to be managed to ensure liquidity to meet operational requirements.

Recommendation

That the Investment Report for January 2024 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Certificate by Responsible Accounting Officer - January 2024

⁷ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

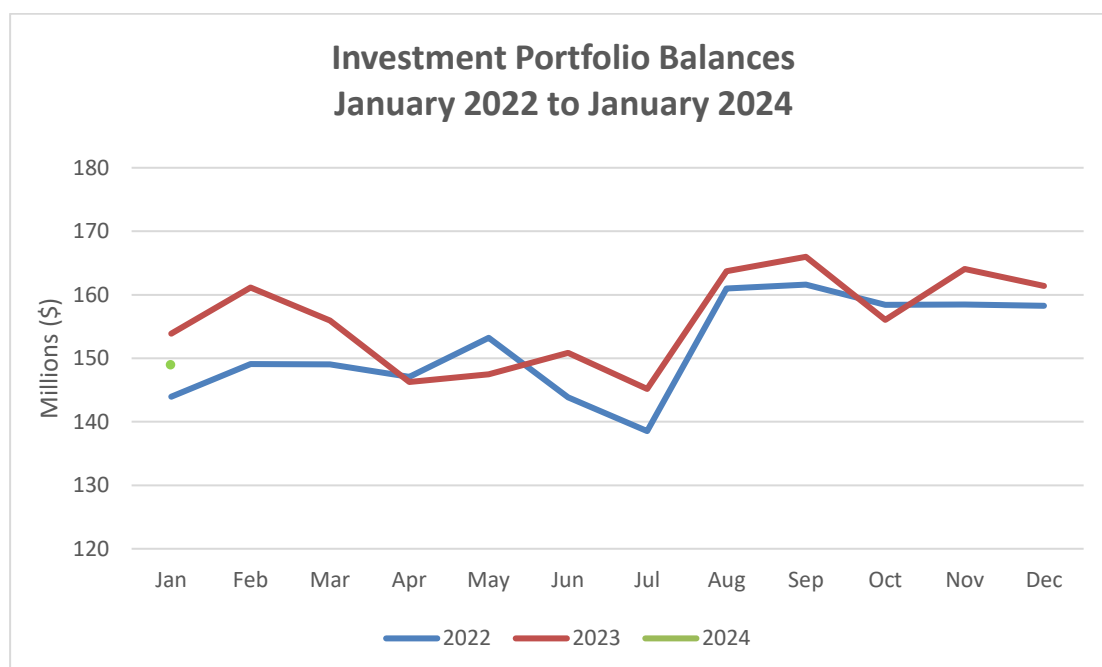
Purpose

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 the investments have been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations, and the Council's Investment Policy.

Discussion

As of 31 January 2024, Council held investments with a market value of \$149.78 million. The portfolio value decreased during January by \$11.6 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. The variances for the period January 2022 to January 2024 are shown below. 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 portfolio balance movement is the result of the net impact of the cyclic cash outflows versus cash inflows.



Cashflow continues to be closely monitored, ensuring that there is enough cash in the business to operate on a day-to-day basis, to:

- Ensure that Council maintains a balanced operating result;
- Ensure that payments are received on time to control debtors; and
- Manage and finance capital projects.

At the RBA's last meeting on 6 February 2024, the RBA:

- Decided to leave the cash rate unchanged at 4.35 per cent.

The RBA states that despite inflation continuing to ease in the December quarter, it remains high at 4.1 per cent. *"The central forecasts are for inflation to return to the target range of 2-3 per cent in 2025, and to the midpoint in 2026".*

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 0.6 per cent in the December 2023 quarter and 4.1 per cent annually according to the latest data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The most

significant contributors were Alcohol and tobacco (+2.8 per cent) and Insurance and financial services (+1.7 per cent).

Michelle Marquardt, ABS head of prices statistics, said that despite “prices continuing to rise for most goods and services, annual CPI inflation has fallen from a peak of 7.8 per cent in December 2022, to 4.1 per cent in December 2023.”

The RBA Board will continue to “pay close attention to developments in the global economy, trends in domestic demand, and the outlook for inflation and the labour market. The Board remains resolute in its determination to return inflation to target and will do what is necessary to achieve that outcome”.

On Call Funds

On Call funds are held to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. The on-call balance at month end is \$8.56 million representing 5.72% of the total portfolio.

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 January 2024	Movement	Balance 31 January 2024	Interest Rate
CBA	AA-	\$9,692,769	-\$1,132,597	\$8,560,173	4.35%

Term Deposits

- At month's end the portfolio included \$110.5 million in term deposits.
- Term Deposits made up 73.77% of the total investment portfolio.
- Five term deposits matured in January 2024 totaling \$9.5 million.
- Two new term deposits were placed in January 2024 totaling \$4 million.
- As at end of January 2024, the term deposit portfolio was yielding 4.72% p.a. (up 10bp from the previous month).

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 January 2024	Movement	Balance 31 January 2024	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/09/2021	18/09/2024	0.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	3/12/2025	1.70%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	10/11/2021	9/12/2026	1.88%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$0	2/12/2021	24/01/2024	1.36%
ICBC	A	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	20/04/2022	24/04/2024	3.13%
ICBC	A	\$1,500,000	-\$1,500,000	\$0	1/06/2022	31/01/2024	3.40%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$0	12/07/2022	17/01/2024	4.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/07/2022	13/03/2024	3.80%
Suncorp	A+	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	3/04/2024	4.04%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	11/08/2022	8/05/2024	4.05%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	27/03/2024	4.03%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	17/08/2022	17/04/2024	4.03%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	24/08/2022	7/02/2024	4.22%
ICBC	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2022	10/04/2024	4.30%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	1/05/2024	4.24%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	19/06/2024	4.25%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2022	26/06/2024	4.25%

C03/24

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 January 2024	Movement	Balance 31 January 2024	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	20/03/2024	4.30%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2022	12/06/2024	4.35%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$0	9/01/2023	3/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	-\$2,000,000	\$0	9/01/2023	10/01/2024	4.74%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	23/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	31/12/2024	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	8/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	15/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	9/01/2023	22/01/2025	4.80%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	17/07/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	25/09/2024	4.67%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	16/10/2024	4.67%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	12/01/2023	3/07/2024	4.60%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	24/07/2024	4.40%
Westpac	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/01/2023	9/10/2024	4.38%
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	31/01/2023	10/07/2024	4.63%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	31/07/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	21/02/2023	2/10/2024	4.98%
CBA	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	28/02/2023	12/03/2025	4.98%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	18/06/2025	4.94%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	28/02/2023	25/06/2025	4.94%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	2/03/2023	9/04/2025	4.95%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	23/05/2023	23/10/2024	4.95%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	12/06/2024	5.06%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	01/06/2023	19/06/2024	5.06%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	29/01/2025	5.00%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	06/06/2023	05/02/2025	5.00%
NAB	AA-	\$1,000,000	0	\$1,000,000	08/06/2023	26/06/2024	5.34%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	19/03/2025	5.20%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/08/2023	30/10/2024	5.28%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	16/04/2025	5.16%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	8/08/2023	10/07/2024	5.25%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	15/08/2023	24/07/2024	5.24%
CBA	AA-	\$3,000,000	0	\$3,000,000	16/08/2023	31/07/2024	5.56%
CBA	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	24/08/2023	17/07/2024	5.42%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	25/08/2023	18/09/2024	5.22%
NAB	AA-	\$1,500,000	0	\$1,500,000	30/08/2023	25/09/2024	5.24%

Investment	Rating	Balance 1 January 2024	Movement	Balance 31 January 2024	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	31/08/2023	11/09/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	26/03/2025	5.05%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/09/2023	9/10/2024	5.14%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	5/09/2023	18/12/2024	5.13%
NAB	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	14/09/2023	7/08/2024	5.21%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	3/11/2023	5/11/2025	5.52%
ING Bank	A	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	30/11/2023	6/11/2024	5.37%
Suncorp	A+	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	1/12/2023	23/04/2025	5.38%
Westpac	AA-	\$2,000,000	0	\$2,000,000	5/12/2023	2/04/2025	5.35%
Suncorp	A+	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	30/01/2024	15/01/2025	5.17%
ING Bank	A	\$0	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	30/01/2024	30/04/2025	5.13%
Total		\$116,000,000	-\$5,500,000	\$110,500,000			

Floating Rate Notes (FRNs)

- The portfolio includes \$29.07 million in floating rate notes, making up 19.41% 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 31 January 2024 increased by ~\$21 thousand.
- There were no new floating rate notes placed during the month.
- Three floating rate notes were sold during the month, making a capital gain of ~\$11 thousand.
- 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 2024	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,000,000	\$2,004,642	12/02/2020	12/02/2025	90D BBSW + 84 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$1,300,000	\$1,299,670	30/07/2020	30/07/2025	90D BBSW + 87 bpts
UBS AG	A+	\$3,000,000	\$2,969,583	26/02/2021	26/02/2026	90D BBSW + 50 bpts
CCB	A	\$1,000,000	\$999,610	11/03/2021	11/03/2024	90D BBSW + 58 bpts
ICBC	A	\$1,700,000	\$1,685,807	18/06/2021	18/06/2026	90D BBSW + 66 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,100,000	\$3,075,966	24/08/2021	24/08/2026	90D BBSW + 41 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,750,000	\$1,729,268	15/09/2021	15/09/2026	90D BBSW + 48 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,500,000	\$1,496,555	14/01/2022	14/01/2027	90D BBSW + 70 bpts
Suncorp	A+	\$1,800,000	\$1,788,845	25/01/2022	25/01/2027	90D BBSW + 78 bpts
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,000,000	\$1,991,792	27/01/2022	27/01/2027	90D BBSW + 73 bpts
CBA	AA-	\$1,750,000	\$1,753,304	17/08/2023	17/08/2028	90D BBSW + 95 bpts
ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,800,000	\$2,802,251	11/09/2023	11/09/2028	90D BBSW + 93 bpts
NAB	AA-	\$3,200,000	\$3,214,266	16/11/2023	16/11/2028	90D BBSW +103 bpts

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 January 2024	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
Rabobank Australia	A+	\$2,250,000	\$2,263,397	21/11/2023	21/11/2028	90D BBSW + 115 bpts
Total		\$29,150,000	\$29,074,954			

Fixed Bonds

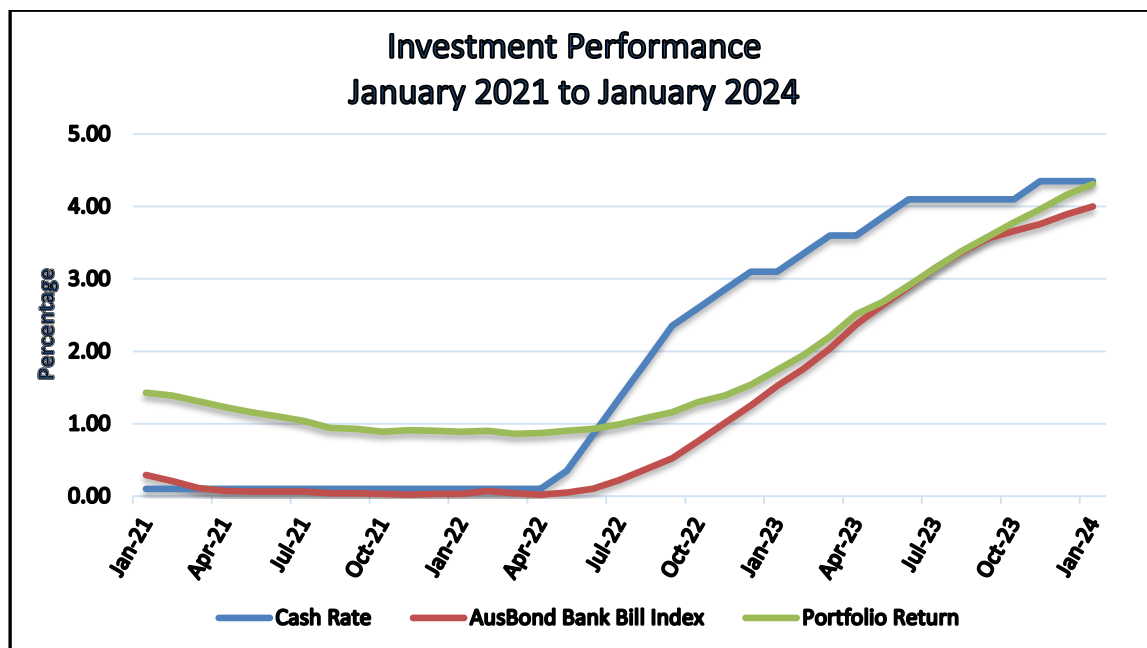
In August 2021, Council purchased, at a discount, \$1.8 million (face value) of the AAA-rated covered fixed bonds with ING Bank Australia. A fixed coupon rate of 1.10% will be paid on a semi-annual basis on the \$1.8 million face value.

The indicative value is the value Council would receive at 31 January 2024 if it were to consider selling this investment prior to its maturity date. Selling prior to maturity would only be considered if a capital gain resulted while holding to maturity ensures a return of the full amount invested along with semi-annual interest payments over the life of the investment.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price	Indicative Value 31 January 2024	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING Covered Bond	AAA	\$1,794,762	\$1,648,422	19/08/2021	19/08/2026	1.10%
Total		\$1,794,762	\$1,648,422			

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 2021 to January 2024.



For the month of January, a return of +0.41% (actual) or +4.96% p.a. (annualised⁸), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.37% (actual) or +4.44% p.a. (annualised).

Over the past year, the combined term deposit and FRN portfolio returned +4.31% p.a., outperforming bank bills by 0.31%. Our current margins in comparison to benchmark, in the short

⁸ The annualised rate is the rate for a one-year period, based on periodic rates.

term, may decline given our long-term tenure in term deposits. In turn, if interest rates fall quickly in the future, a positive impact compared to benchmarks will result due to the long-term tenure in term deposits.

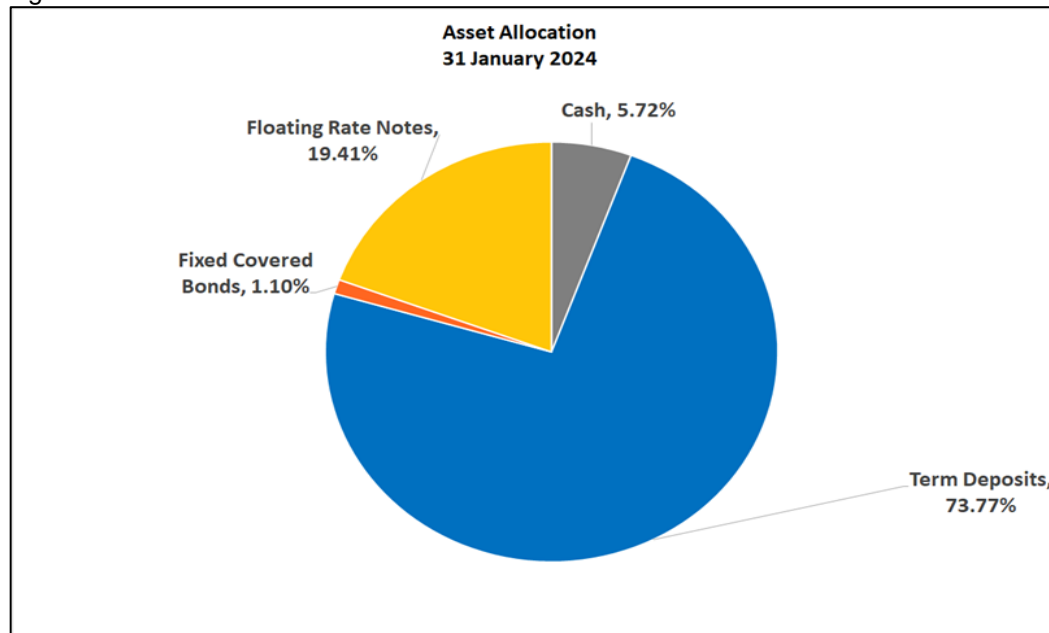
Performance	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year	2 year	3 year
Official Cash Rate	0.36%	1.08%	2.11%	2.46%	4.00%	2.77%	1.88%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.37%	1.09%	2.15%	2.53%	4.00%	2.75%	1.83%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.40%	1.17%	2.29%	2.65%	4.22%	2.90%	2.15%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.47%	1.33%	2.60%	3.02%	4.88%	3.65%	2.87%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.09%	0.28%	0.55%	0.65%	1.10%	1.10%	-
Council's Portfolio	0.41%	1.20%	2.34%	2.70%	4.31%	3.02%	2.30%
Outperformance	0.04%	0.11%	0.19%	0.18%	0.31%	0.27%	0.47%

Council's Portfolio and Compliance

Asset Allocation

Most of Council's portfolio is spread between term deposits (73.77%) and senior floating rate notes (19.41%). The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA (5.72%) and the "AAA" rated fixed covered bond (1.10%).

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.

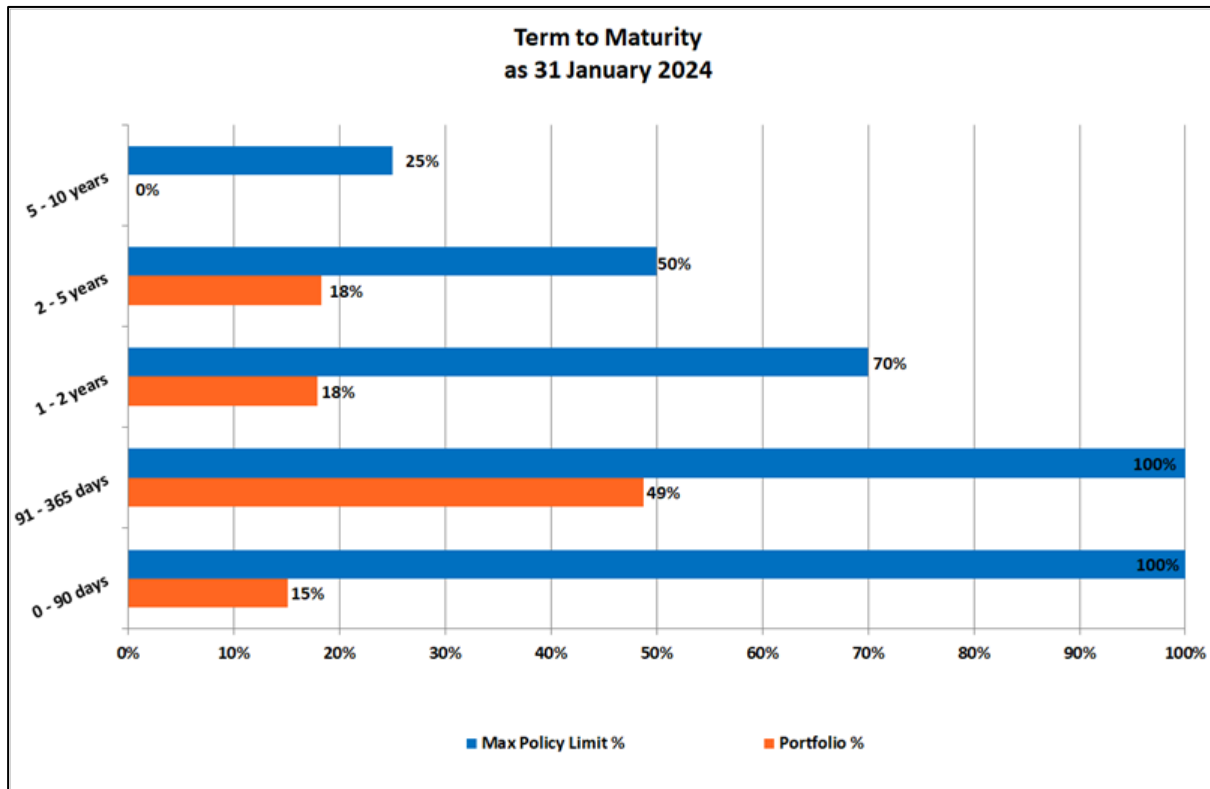


Term to Maturity

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 18.31% of the total investment.

C03/24

Compliant	Horizon	Invested	%	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	\$22,559,783	15.06%	15%	100%
✓	91-365 days	\$73,000,000	48.74%	15%	100%
✓	1-2 years	\$26,804,312	17.90%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	\$27,419,454	18.31%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	\$0	0.00%	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

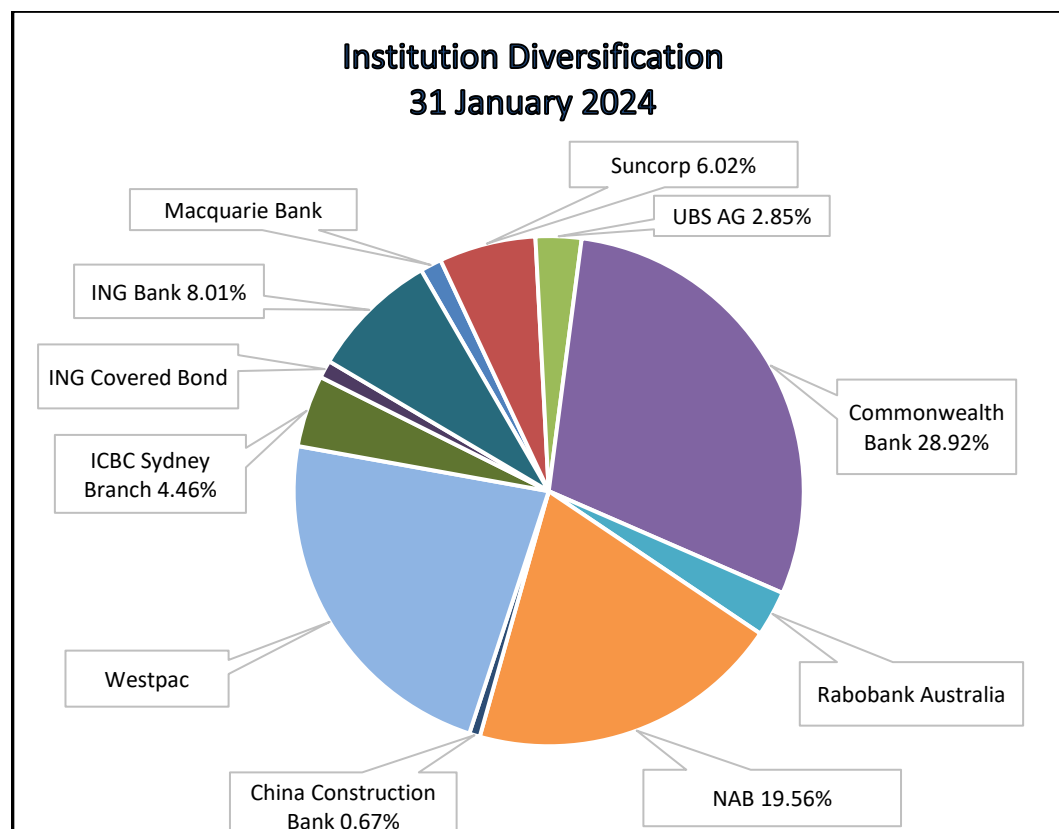
As at end of January, applying the long-term S&P ratings only, Council is compliant across all individual counterparties. The investment portfolio is entirely directly to assets rated "A" or higher, as per Council's adopted policy framework.

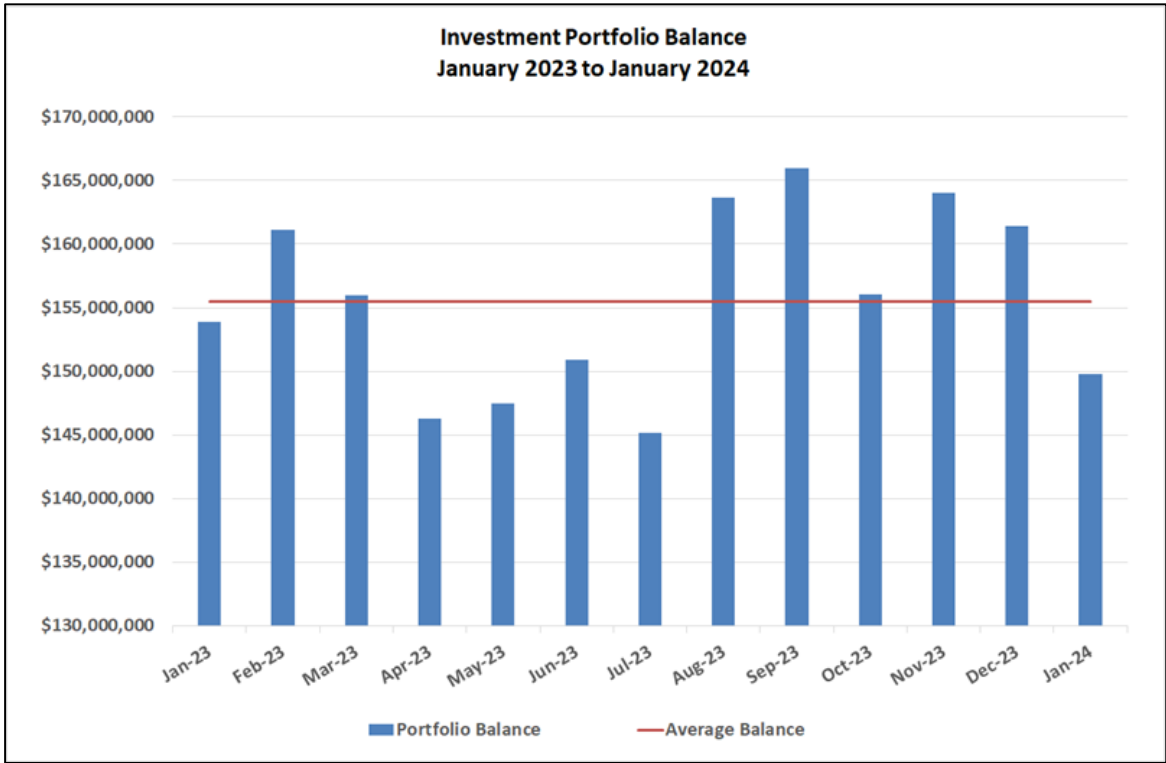
Compliant	Rating	Invested	Invested	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	\$1,648,422	1.10%	100%	\$148,135,127
✓	AA Category	\$108,902,514	72.71%	100%	\$40,881,035
✓	A Category	\$39,232,613	26.19%	80%	\$80,594,226
✓	Unrated ADIs	\$0	0.00%	0%	\$0

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 Bond	AAA	\$1,648,422	1.10%	40%	\$58,264,997
✓	ANZ Bank	AA-	\$2,802,251	1.87%	40%	\$57,111,168
✓	CBA	AA-	\$43,310,031	28.92%	40%	\$16,603,388
✓	NAB	AA-	\$29,290,231	19.56%	40%	\$30,623,188
✓	Westpac	AA-	\$33,500,000	22.37%	40%	\$26,413,419
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	\$2,004,642	1.34%	25%	\$35,441,245
✓	Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	\$4,255,189	2.84%	25%	\$33,190,699
✓	Suncorp	A+	\$9,018,113	6.02%	25%	\$28,427,774
✓	UBS AG	A+	\$4,269,253	2.85%	25%	\$33,176,634
✓	China Construction Bank	A	\$999,610	0.67%	25%	\$36,446,277
✓	ICBC Sydney	A	\$6,685,807	4.46%	25%	\$30,760,080
✓	ING Bank	A	\$12,000,000	8.01%	25%	\$25,445,887





Restricted Funds (*Local Government Act 1993 s409*)

Councils’ preliminary calculations of restricted and unrestricted funds for 31 January 2024 are shown below. Unrestricted Cash is the cash that is readily available or convertible to cash for Councils’ day-to-day management. The restricted cash is either externally or internally restricted. Externally restricted cash can only be spent as permitted in line with legislative responsibilities and/or contractual obligations, while internally restricted cash is to be spent on Council-specific funding commitments as per the operational plan and adopted Council budget.

Investment Portfolio Balance as at 31 January 2024		\$149,783,549
Restricted Cash	Internal	\$83,831,105
	External	\$50,923,755
Unrestricted Cash		\$15,028,689
Total Restricted & Unrestricted		\$149,783,549

Green Investment

Council’s investment policy includes guidelines that give preference to placing funds with institutions identified as not dealing with fossil fuel companies, where financial institutions offer equivalent investment returns with the same credit rating. The big four banks and other institutions rated A- and above have some exposure to fossil fuels. The banks with little or no exposure to fossil fuels are the lower-rated institutions. The current policy does not permit investments in these BBB-rated institutions.

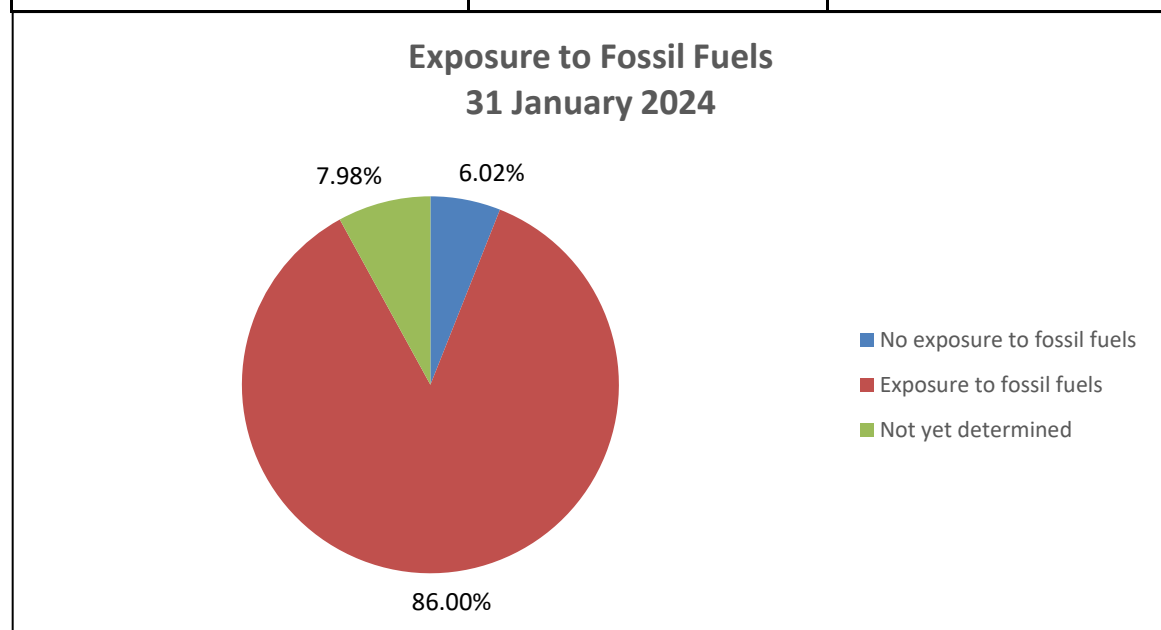
Council’s exposure to fossil fuel funds is shown below:

Counterparty	Credit rating	Funding fossil fuel	Position
ING Covered Bond	AAA	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels in Australia since 2016
ANZ Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016
Commonwealth Bank	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
NAB	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Westpac	AA-	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Macquarie Bank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Rabobank	A+	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels globally since 2016
Suncorp	A+	No	Loans to fossil fuels in 2008/2009, but released the position statement that they have withdrawn from the sector
UBS	A+	Not yet determined	No Position provided
China Construction Bank	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ICBC, Sydney Branch	A	Not yet determined	No Position provided
ING Bank	A	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016

C03/24

Based on the portfolio balance of \$149.78 million at 31 January 2024, funding with green initiatives banks made up 6.02% of total investment, or \$9 million. Funding with banks that have exposure to fossil fuels constitutes 86.00%, or \$128.81 million. The remaining 7.98% are not yet determined as no position has been provided by the financial institutions.

Institutions	Invested	Invested %
No exposure to fossil fuels	\$9,018,113	6.02%
Exposure to fossil fuels	\$128,810,766	86.00%
Not yet determined	\$11,954,670	7.98%



Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The Original Budget provision for investment income is \$4,229,356. The September quarterly budget review has been adopted by Council with an additional \$700,000 for investment interest. The December quarterly budget review is being reported to Council with an additional budget of \$800,000 for investment interest. If adopted, the total revised interest on investments budget will be \$5,729,356. Interest received to 31 January 2024 is \$4,179,337 representing 84.78% of the current budget year to date. The increased portfolio balance and increases in interest rates continue to result in overall improved returns.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council is authorised by Section 625 of the Local Government Act to invest its surplus funds. Funds will 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 objective of capital preservation and maximising returns as per the Investment Policy for the 2023-24 financial year. Our current investment return remains strong. Investment income received to 31 January 2024 is \$4,179,337, exceeding current budget expectations by \$1,303,880 and representing 84.78% of the current budget year to date.

All investments as at 31 January 2024 have been made in accordance with the Local Government Act, the Regulations and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Zorica Whitby, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

Randwick City Council

Investments

for the period ending 31 January 2024

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 2024 have been made in accordance with Council's Investment Policy (adopted Nov 2019).

I hereby certify that all investments as at 31 December 2023 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 2023, and this investment report, meet the requirements of clause 212 of the *Local Government (General) Regulation 2005*.



Stephen Wong

RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

7 February 2024

Date

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO4/24

Subject: Monthly Financial Report for 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 January 2024




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 2023, 31 December 2023 and January 2024, 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 for 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 January 2024 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Monthly Financial Statements - Income Statement - 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and January 2024
2.  Monthly Financial Statements - Balance Sheet Statement - 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 January 2024
3.  Monthly Financial Statements - Cash Flow Statement - November 2023, December 2023 and January 2024

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 for 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 January 2024.

- **Income Statement (Attachment 1):**

The Income Statement summarises the Council's financial performance year to date (YTD) and presents the financial results for a stated period. The statement quantifies the amount of revenue generated and the expenses incurred by the Council as well as any resulting net surplus or deficit.

- Interest income received up to this period (\$4.5M) exceeds budget benchmark of 59% due to overall investment return remaining solid.
- Other revenues consisting of parking fines collected by rangers continue to exceed budget for January YTD by \$540k.
- Capital grants and contributions received and recognised as income in the form of NSW Public Spaces Legacy Program funding for Waratah Street Plaza (\$570k) and \$1.36M for Heffron Centre Sports Field.
- Net operating result before Capital Grants and Contributions in November and December periods are (\$178k) and (\$343k) respectively as the Financial Assistance Grant of \$3.7M is only expected to be received towards the end of the financial year. This has been factored into both the original and current budget.

2023-24 Financial Performance Summary

	Original 2023-24 Budget (\$'000)	2023-24 November YTD (\$'000)	2023-24 December YTD (\$'000)	2023-24 January YTD (\$'000)
Income from continuing operations	\$191,689	\$85,240	\$104,304	\$120,848
Expenses from continuing operations	\$185,695	\$76,294	\$95,956	\$112,349
Net operating result for 2023-24	\$5,994	\$8,946	\$8,348	\$8,499
Net operating result before Capital Grants and Contributions for 2023-24	\$214	\$3,148	(\$178)	(\$343)

- **Balance Sheet Statement (Attachment 2):**

A Balance Sheet is a statement of the financial position of the Council that lists the assets, liabilities, and equity at a particular point in time. In other words, the balance sheet illustrates a Council's net worth. The balance sheet provides a snapshot of the finances (what it owns and owes) as of a specific date.

- In January, overall rates prepayments have reduced as the 3rd instalment of rates notice is not due until 28 February.

- **Cash Flow Statement (Attachment 3):**

The Cash Flow Statement is a financial statement that shows how cash moves in and out of a Council's accounts via three main channels: operating, investing, and financing activities. The sum of these three segments is called net cash flow. The cash flow statement measures how well the Council manages its cash position, meaning how well the Council generates cash to pay its debt obligations and fund its operating expenses.

On 10 November 2023, Council paid \$1,555,871 and \$963,507 being principal and interest payment to NSW Treasury Corporation. The total loan amount taken out was \$33.5M with semi-annual payment frequency, the next scheduled payment will be in May 2024 and the loan is expected to be fully paid by January 2031.

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 31 January 2024 is 3.46. The Council's target is a ratio equal to or greater than 1.5 based on the Office of Local Government benchmarks. Our current ratio meets this target and indicates Council's liquidity remains sound at the end of November, December and January 2024.

The net operating result in January is \$8.5M showing the financial position of the Council remains satisfactory. Due to the timing of materials and contracts spending and operating grants and contributions which has not been received, net operating result before Capital Grants and Contributions is negative \$0.3k, the financial position of the Council remains satisfactory.

Performance Ratio Summary

The purpose of the Performance Ratio Summary table is that it displays the key Financial Performance indicators as outlined by the Office of Local Government. It also provides indication of Council's financial performance, liquidity, and management of debt recovery. The indicators are as follows:

	Industry Benchmark	Original 2023-24 Budget	December/January 2023 YTD Actuals
Cash Expense Cover Ratio	>3 months	5.97 months	22.77 Months
Operating Performance Ratio	>=0.00%	0.84%	N/A*
Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio	>=60.00%	93.16%	89.04%
Unrestricted Current Ratio	>1.5	2.86X	2.18X

	Industry Benchmark	Original 2023-24 Budget	December/January 2023 YTD Actuals
Rates, Annual Charges, Interest & Extra Charges Outstanding Percentage	<5.00%	3.80%**	39.15%***

- Operating Performance Ratio measures Council's achievement of containing operating expenditure within operating revenue.
- Own Source Operating Revenue Ratio measures the degree of reliance on external funding sources such as operating grants and contributions.
- Unrestricted Current Ratio is to assess the adequacy of working capital and its ability to satisfy obligations in the short term for the unrestricted activities of Council.
- Rates, Annual Charges, Interest and Extra Charges Outstanding Ratio assesses the impact of uncollected rates, annual charges, interest and extra charges on a council's liquidity and the adequacy of debt recovery efforts.

*N/A as this is not yet applicable until the end of the year.

**3.80% is the anticipated target that will be achieved towards the end of this financial year as debt recovery management has been strong and on track to reach target.

***39.15% is within a range of reasonable result for this time of the year due to 3rd Instalment of Rates not yet due.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.
Function	Accounting
Delivery program commitment	Manage and record the financial transactions arising from Council's activities, including the levy and collection of rates and charges, and the preparation of financial statements and returns.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The recommended Budget for 2023-24 is balanced and sustainable with a current budget operating result before capital contributions of \$214K. The Council's financial position remains sound. The Council continues to have a strong balance sheet demonstrated through the robustness of working capital and sound liquidity through healthy cash generation.

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

CO4/24



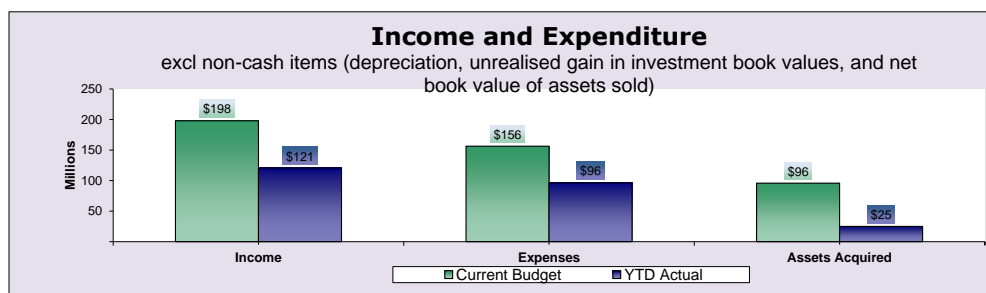
INCOME STATEMENT

For the period ended 30 November 2023, 31 December 2023 and 31 January 2024

% OF YEAR
EXPIRED AT 31 Jan
2024

59%

	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Nov YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	Dec YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	Jan YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	Jan % Spent or Earned
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS						
Employee Costs	82,711	82,850	29,477	37,976	43,648	52.7%
Borrowing Costs	625	625	267	321	375	60.0%
Materials and Contracts	65,880	67,224	31,832	38,747	46,535	69.2%
Depreciation and Amortisation	30,851	27,351	11,396	13,675	15,955	58.3%
Other Operating Expenses	5,628	5,607	2,249	2,698	3,043	54.3%
Loss on Disposal of Infrastructure Assets	-	-	1,072	2,538	2,793	0.0%
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	185,695	183,657	76,294	95,956	112,349	61.2%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS						
Rates and Annual Charges	141,279	141,698	58,640	70,891	82,641	58.3%
User Charges and Fees	22,204	22,256	9,629	11,435	13,951	62.7%
Interest	4,429	5,129	3,142	3,877	4,534	88.4%
Other Revenues	6,311	6,311	3,536	4,346	5,116	81.1%
Other Income	4,356	4,347	1,804	2,239	2,672	61.5%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,330	7,952	2,606	2,907	3,009	37.8%
Capital Grants and Contributions	5,780	10,219	5,798	8,526	8,842	86.5%
Gain on Disposal of Plant & Fleet Assets	-	-	85	83	83	0.0%
Total Income from Continuing Operations	191,689	197,911	85,240	104,304	120,848	61.1%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	5,994	14,254	8,946	8,348	8,499	
FUNDING STATEMENT						
SOURCE OF FUNDS						
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual	5,994	14,254	8,946	8,348	8,499	59.6%
Add Back Non-Funded Transactions included in Operations above						
- Depreciation	30,851	27,351	11,396	13,675	15,955	58.3%
- Sales of Assets (Book Value)	3,186	3,186	927	2,394	2,607	81.8%
- Transfer - Internal Reserves	13,825	49,096	12,304	15,409	18,608	37.9%
- Transfer - External Reserves	7,029	17,185	7,189	7,561	7,697	44.8%
- Unrealised Gain/(Loss) on Market Value of Investments	-	-	(90)	(134)	160	0.0%
Net Funds Available	60,885	111,071	40,672	47,254	53,205	47.9%
APPLICATION OF FUNDS						
Assets Acquired	48,808	95,823	20,118	23,137	25,003	26.1%
Loan Principal and Lease Repayment	3,523	3,523	2,010	2,104	2,197	62.4%
Transfer - Internal Reserves	3,427	3,427	5,174	6,185	6,997	204.1%
Transfer - External Reserves	5,001	5,001	4,587	5,039	6,091	121.8%
Total Funds Applied	60,759	107,774	31,890	36,465	40,287	37.4%
Total Funds Surplus/(Deficit)	126	3,298	8,782	10,789	12,918	





BALANCE SHEET

	Actual as at 30 November 2023 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 31 December 2023 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 31 January 2024 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 30 June 2023 (\$'000s)
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	164,330	161,560	149,299	151,071
Receivables	7,738	8,259	8,487	12,793
Inventories and Other	2,023	3,175	1,889	1,881
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	174,092	172,993	159,675	165,745
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Receivables	626	626	626	626
Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	1,976,786	1,976,058	1,975,388	1,969,265
Right of Use Asset	227	227	227	227
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,977,639	1,976,911	1,976,241	1,970,118
TOTAL ASSETS	2,151,730	2,149,904	2,135,916	2,135,863
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Payables & Prepayments	40,228	39,413	25,608	33,213
Provisions	21,343	20,929	20,596	21,437
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	61,570	60,343	46,203	54,650
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Income received in advance	21,870	21,870	21,870	21,870
Borrowings	25,805	25,805	25,805	25,805
Lease Liabilities	237	237	237	237
Provisions	711	711	711	711
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	48,623	48,622	48,622	48,622
TOTAL LIABILITIES	110,193	108,965	94,826	103,272
NET ASSETS	2,041,537	2,040,939	2,041,090	2,032,591
EQUITY				
Retained Earnings	903,049	902,451	902,602	894,103
Revaluation Reserves	1,138,488	1,138,488	1,138,488	1,138,488
TOTAL EQUITY	2,041,537	2,040,939	2,041,090	2,032,591

CO4/24



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	For the period ended 30 November 2023 (\$'000)	For the period ended 31 December 2023 (\$'000)	For the period ended 31 January 2024 (\$'000)	Actual for the year ended 30 June 2023 (\$'000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Receipts:				
Rates and annual charges	77,019	84,282	86,549	137,811
User charges and fees	9,241	10,584	12,462	35,625
Interest received	3,205	3,687	4,782	3,051
Grants and contributions	8,036	10,973	11,296	27,784
Bonds, deposits and retentions received	1,229	1,360	1,553	2,048
Other	6,005	7,540	8,745	24,841
Payments:				
Payments to employees	(31,287)	(38,332)	(46,179)	(72,715)
Payments for materials and services	(34,399)	(41,457)	(51,095)	(73,589)
Borrowing Costs	(267)	(321)	(375)	(786)
Bonds, Deposits & retentions refunded	(501)	(690)	(802)	(1,555)
Other	(3,644)	(2,786)	(2,514)	(16,156)
Net cash flows from (or used in) Operating Activities	34,637	34,841	24,421	66,359
Cash Flows from Investing Activities				
Receipts:				
Sale of investments	30,500	37,500	52,000	99,000
Proceeds from sale of IPPE	(988)	(2,488)	(2,743)	821
Distribution received from joint ventures and associates	-	-	-	-
Payments:				
Purchase of investments	(41,000)	(46,000)	(50,000)	(110,500)
Payments for IPPE	(18,924)	(20,442)	(22,053)	(58,131)
Net cash flows from (or used in) Investing Activities	(30,412)	(31,430)	(22,796)	(68,810)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities				
Receipts:				
Proceeds from borrowings	-	-	-	-
Payments:				
Repayment of borrowings	(1,556)	(1,556)	(1,556)	(3,061)
Net cash flows from (used in) Financing Activities	(1,556)	(1,556)	(1,556)	(3,061)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,669	1,855	69	(5,512)
plus: Cash and cash Equivalents - beginning of year	8,007	8,007	8,007	13,519
Cash and cash Equivalents - end of the year	10,676	9,862	8,076	8,007
Additional Information:				
plus: Investments on hand at end of year	153,653	151,698	141,223	143,064
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	164,330	161,559	149,299	151,071

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO5/24

Subject: 2023-24 Quarterly Progress Report

Executive Summary

- Quarterly Progress Reports provide an update on the progress towards the implementation of the four-year Delivery Program 2022-26 and one-year Operational Plan 2023-24.
- The Randwick City Council Operational Plan 2023-24 contains 287 activities reported in Table A relating to the Community Strategic Plan and Informing Strategies and 244 activities relating to the provision of services required by our community and complying with regulatory functions.
- This report provides Council's progress results for two periods, the first quarter ending 30 September 2023, and the second quarter ending 31 December 2023.
- Of the Table A: Informing Strategies activities, 93.7% have been achieved or are on target to be achieved in the financial year.
- Of the Table B: Services and Regulatory activities, 87.7% have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.
- Each scheduled activity or project has at least one indicator with a clear target to track performance. Performance is measured against a target value. Indicator results have had colour and description adjusted to improve clarity and readability (the traffic light system).
- 16 indicators have been recategorised as contextual indicators (raw numbers that we measure rather than performance indicators) and removed as they do not monitor performance, rather they provide raw numbers for operational purposes and calculation of indicators, leaving the service level as the true performance measure.

Recommendation

That the information contained in the attached Quarterly Progress Report for the 2023-24 Operational Plan be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1. [LINK TO VIEW](#) Quarterly Progress Report: 2023-24 Quarter 1 and 2
2. [LINK TO VIEW](#) All Indicators - Visualisation of Progress
3. [LINK TO VIEW](#) Indicators Reclassified as Contextual (A3 document)

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present 2023-24 Quarterly Reports to the Council.

The Quarterly Progress Report is a report on progress of the implementation of the Delivery Program 2022-26 and Operational Plan 2023-24.

This Report covers the progress over the first and second quarters of the 2023-24 financial year.

Discussion

The 2022-26 Delivery Program was adopted in June 2022 and covers the period 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2026.

The Delivery Program is a four-year program outlining how Council will work towards:

- a. Delivering the outcomes of the 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan (CSP); and
- b. Providing the ongoing services required by our community and complying with regulatory functions.

The Operational Plan details the individual projects and actions that will be undertaken each financial year to achieve the commitments made in the Delivery Program. Each activity has at least one indicator to track performance against identified targets.

The 2023-24 Operational Plan was adopted in June 2023 and is for the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024. Projects, programs and services are split between Table A for Informing Strategy activity and Table B for regulatory and regular services provided by Council.

The quarterly Progress Reports prepared against the 2022-23 Delivery Program and Operational Plan were long and difficult to read. The *Integrated Planning and Reporting (IP&R) Handbook* issued by the Office of Local Government contains mandatory guidelines for progress reports in *A-4 IP&R Fact Sheet: Delivery Program Progress Report*. This is the excerpt pertaining to the readability and usability of the progress report.

The Delivery Program and Operational Plan by their very nature contain a large number of projects, programs and services. Reporting on these can result in lengthy reports that are time consuming for the councillors and community to read.

Councils may wish to report by exception rather than on every activity ...Some councils use this approach, while others use a 'traffic light' system to illustrate how progress on each activity.

[*Integrated Planning and Reporting \(IP&R\) Handbook*](#) (page 106)

Accordingly, the format of the 2023-24 Quarterly Progress Report has been changed to improve readability. These changes are designed to provide:

1. Simple and easy to read progress reporting
2. Performance monitoring in activities of importance to the community
3. Concise and salient performance measures and indicators
4. Highlights and exceptions identified
5. Reclassification of 16 indicators (3% of indicators) to contextual numbers, leaving 244 Table B indicators

Reclassification of Indicators

The 2022-23 Progress Reports included contextual numbers, that are used to understand service demand and resourcing requirements, and/or to calculate other indicators for example number of service requests, number of applications, and metrics for each individual event or venue. These are operational measures; and they increase the complexity of the progress report and reduce clarity for the community.

Due to the operational nature of 16 indicators (3% of total), they have been reclassified as contextual and they will be removed from the Progress Report to improve clarity. The indicators which have been reclassified are in the attachment *Table B Indicators reclassified as Contextual*.

Easier to read progress reporting

The graphics used to indicate performance have been adjusted to provide readability and easy to interpret performance results. A traffic light system has been introduced to show performance at a glance. The changes are expanded in the attachment: *All Indicators – Progress Visualisation*.

How we measure progress

The attached progress report is presented in two tables:

Table A: Tracks progress in delivering the outcomes of the 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan and the seven Informing Strategies.

Table B: Tracks performance in providing the ongoing regulatory and Council services required by our community.

Performance is measured against the target value for each indicator.

The complete progress report is found under separate cover: *Quarterly Progress Report: 2023-24 Quarter 1 and 2*.

Summary of Performance

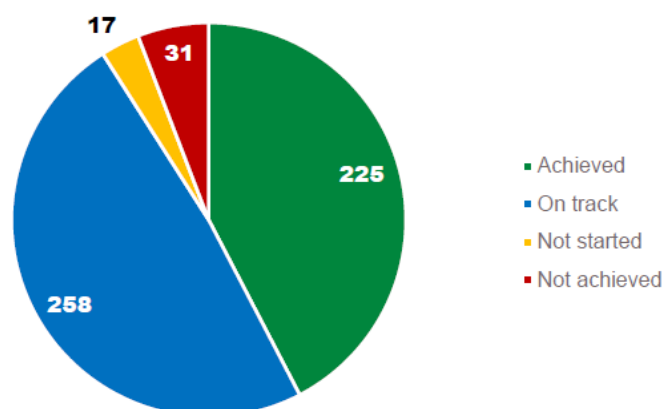
Of the total 531 indicators, 91% have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.

- 287 indicators measure progress in delivering the outcomes of the 2022-2032 Community Strategic Plan and seven informing strategies (Table A). 93.7% of activities or results have been achieved or are on target.
- 244 indicators measure progress in providing the ongoing services required by our community and complying with regulatory obligations (Table B). 87.7% of Table B: Services and Regulatory activities have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.

The results are graphically illustrated below (Note: contextual numbers are not included):

All Progress Indicators

Of the total 531 indicators, 91% have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.



2023-24 Operational Plan Table A & B Indicators

Table A: Delivering Informing Strategies

Of the Table A activities, 93% have been achieved or are on target to be achieved in the financial year.

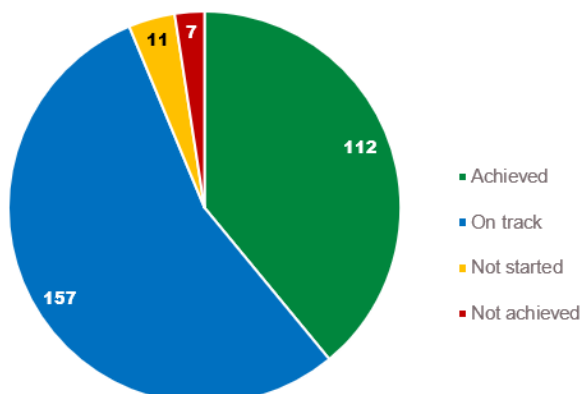


Table A: Delivering Informing Strategies

Table B: Delivering Services and Regulatory Functions

87.3% of Table B have been achieved or are on track to be achieved by the end of the financial year.

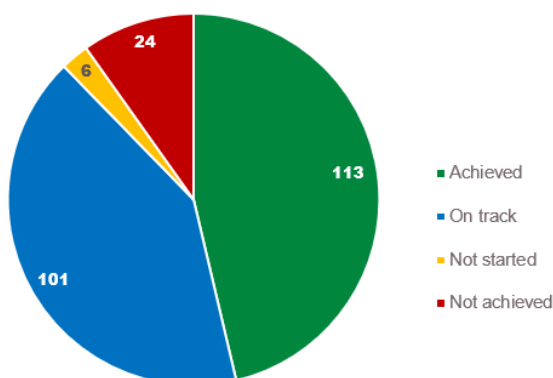


Table B: Delivering Services & Regulatory Functions

Delivering outcomes from the Informing Strategies**Table A – Highlights****Q1 July - September 2023:**

- Provided 1,985 ready cooked meals to communities in need
- Planted 5,295 new native and indigenous trees, plants, and shrubs
- Provided 1,145 sustainability rebates to the community and installed 5,190kw of solar to reduce greenhouse emissions
- 820 residents and school students participated in food waste avoidance and food growing initiatives
- 754 people participated in the Your Say consultation for the Randwick Markets Trail Program
- Completed Stage 1 of the new Comprehensive DCP which included controls relating to position and location of family friendly apartments and provisions for electric bicycle and electric vehicle charging stations
- Identified 40 bike spaces for installation, with 4 spaces already installed
- Adopted the Randwick Council Play Space Strategy

Q2 October – December 2023:

- The Best Gift market was a great success with 162 sustainable stalls and over 25,000 visitors
- Opened the new Splash Park at Des Renford Leisure Centre
- Distributed over \$80,000 in Community Connect and Community Creative grants to fund projects that support a sense of community and arts and culture
- Partnered with local services to run a food security program for vulnerable members of our community
- Commenced a number of activations and events including the summer pop-up music program, The Step Out Speak Out Walk, Coogee Carols and Coogee Sparkles
- Conducted tours of the Randwick Recycling Centre for National Recycling Week in November which was well attended
- 45 service providers attended the annual Service Provider Forum at Prince Henry Centre to maintain connection with service delivery, social needs and challenges
- Completed the refurbishment of Maroubra Beach amenity block in time for summer
- Completed the Feasibility Study for possible locations of new BMX/Pump Park
- Completed the Kingsford to Centennial Park Walking and Cycling improvements project.

Delivering regulatory and regular services provided by Council
Table B – Highlights

Q1 July - September 2023:

- The opening of Fitzpatrick Park Playground, Ella Reserve Playground, and the official Opening of Brereton Place in Kensington saw 980 attendees
- 1.24 million spam, miscellaneous, and phishing emails were blocked from Council's inbound e-mails, equaling 75% of inbound e-mails
- 107,544 people visited the Lionel Bowen Library, Margaret Martin Library and Malabar Community Library
- 90% of the 18,986 service requests received in the quarter were responded to within the Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- Received 23,470 phone calls to the Customer Call Centre; less than 1% of these calls were abandoned
- 177 applications were received for activities on Council's beaches and parks with 97% of applications processed within the SLA
- 12 applications were submitted for footway dining and 5 subdivision certificates were issues, of these 100% were determined within the SLA
- Completed the service level review for Development Assessments and Lifeguard Services
- Over 2km of new/ renewed footpaths were constructed
- 445 discounted compost bins and worm farms were provided through the Compost Revolution
- 1,069 planning certificates were issues with 100% of urgent planning certificated issues in less than 24 hours

Q2 October – December 2023:

- Provided over 350 home maintenance and modifications for people in need
- Received over 2,000 after hours calls for assistance with 100% response rate
- Established the Asset Management Governance Panel to improve the long-term management of Council assets
- Collected over 3,500 tonnes of FOGO, an increase of 30% from previous quarter due to seasonal
- Resolved 91.5% of 17,250 service requests during the quarter within the Service Level Agreement (SLA)
- Constructed 5 new traffic facilities to increase safety for people riding bikes or walking
- Over 380,000 physical and digital items were borrowed from our libraries
- Attendance has increased at the Des Renford Centre with over 19,000 visits in the period
- Implementation of recommendations from the Development Assessment service review is in progress
- 1,330 students participated in sustainability incursions and excursion conducted by council experts

- Processed 99% of access to information requests within 5 days; there were 761 informal requests for information and 6 formal GIPA applications
- Blocked 783,960 spam, malicious and phishing emails from entering the council network.

Conclusion

The purpose of the attached Quarterly Progress Report is to inform and update Council and the community on the progress of all activities as set out in the adopted 2023-24 Operational Plan.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Change and Performance Service
Function	Performance Management
Delivery program commitment	Identify, measure and develop the performance of Council.

Resourcing Strategy implications

There are no direct financial implications for this report. The 2023-24 budget has been developed to ensure that we maintain financial sustainability, adequate liquidity and sound asset performance while delivering the activities and services in the operational plan.

Policy and legislative requirements

In accordance with Section 404(5) of the Local Government Act 1993, Council is required to make at least two progress reports with respect to the principal activities detailed in its delivery program each year.

Conclusion

The purpose of the attached Quarterly Progress Report is to inform and update the Council and community on the progress of all projects, programs, and services as set out in the adopted 2023-24 Delivery Program and Operational Plan.

Responsible officer: Helen Cram, Manager Change Management

File Reference: F2023/03001

All Indicators - Visualisation of Progress

The progress indicators have been updated to improve the readability and transparency of performance. The following changes, though cosmetic, have been done to assist in identifying progress and at-risk activities.

Performance Result	Example	Previous marker	New marker
Target achieved for year	Completed the amenity block upgrade project	● Achieved	●
Target achieved for quarter	SLA of 90% for requests in qtr	● Achieved in Qtr	●
Partially completed project	25% of nominated bushland regenerated	● Not achieved	●
Target partially achieved	Completed 34 of 100 bookings	● Not yet achieved	●
Maximum not exceeded	Serviced 20 litter bins of a max 500 service requests in year	● Not yet exceeded	●
Project not started	Construction of new park	● Not achieved	●
Not achieved by target date	Complete 100% of review of draft policy in Q1	● Not achieved	●
Not achieved in the quarter	Inspected 10 of 15 nominated drains	● Not achieved in Qtr	●
No result provided		n/a	●
Contextual numbers	No of restaurants inspected	● Grey	Not reported

Index to indicators in the Progress Report:

- Achieved
- On track; value not reached or exceeded yet
- Not started as yet
- Target value not achieved in quarter or by date
- No result provided

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO6/24

Subject: Quarterly Budget Review - December 2023

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 second quarter ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Regulations.
- As of 31 December 2023, through careful financial management and governance, Council is pleased to advise:
 - The projected Net Operating Result before Capital Items for 23-24 FY is \$3.93m;
 - An increase of \$2.33m in budget result (available cash/working funds) to a projected 23-24 FY result of \$5.62m; and
 - The projected available cash as of 30 June 2024 is projected to increase to \$10.2m
- 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.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) receives and notes the report of December 2023 Quarterly Budget Review Statements (QBRs).
- b) adopts the proposed December 2023 budget variations shown in the QBRs attachment to this report.

Attachment/s:

1.  Quarterly Budget Review Statement(December 2023)

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to present the QBRs for the second quarter of the 2023-24 financial year and inform Council of any 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 of 23-24 FY progress against the current budget, together with recommendations for changes and reasons for budget variations.

The December budget review resulted in a projected 2023-24 net operating position before capital of \$3.93m.

Operating Result - Income Statements

	2023-24 Original Budget (\$'000)	2023-24 Carryover (\$000) CO38/23 (22/08/23 Council Meeting)	2023-24 Sep Budget Revision (\$'000)	2023-24 Dec Budget Revision (\$'000)	2023-24 Projected Budget (\$'000)
Revenue from continuing operations	191,689	3,227	2,996	6,914	204,826
Expense from continuing operations	185,695	803	(2,840)	2,260	185,918
Net Operating Result-Surplus	5,994	2,424	5,836	4,654	18,908
Net Operating Position Before Capital	214	(489)	4,310	(103)	3,932

The major proposed budget adjustments for December 23 Quarter are:

Income & Expenses Items	Adjustment Favourable/ (Unfavourable) (\$000)	Commentary
User Charges and Fees	357	Additional income(membership) from Des Renford Leisure Centre based on YTD actual.
Interest on Investment	800	Additional investment income (improved term deposit rates including the cash rate increase in November 2023 of 0.25%.)
Operating Grants & Contributions	941	Local Government NSW Greening Our City Grant received November 2023.
Capital Grants and Contributions	4,757	- Regional and Local Roads Repair Program Grant, \$937k - NSW Public Spaces Legacy Program Grant for Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza, \$2.46m - Final grant claimed for Heffron Centre project, \$1.36m
Materials and Contracts - Randwick Street Tree Planting Program - Regional and Local Roads Repair Program	(1,698) (1509) 1204	- Budget added for Green Our City 23/24 Projects, funded from Local Government NSW grant - Budget added for Regional & Local Roads Repair program funded from Transport NSW grant received in 2022-23 - Budget transfer to IMT Reserve to fund IMT strategy in

- Software Licensing		development to address legacy and new systems requirements.
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Council completed a review of the 23-24 FY plant strategy and budgets have been added for Plant & Fleet purchases totaling ~\$4m, fully funded from various plant reserves for the December quarter.

Purchase of Plant & Fleet	Amount (\$)	Description
Domestic Waste Plant	1,547,531	Three additional plant.
Trucks	1,245,464	Order raised in 22-23 FY, delays in delivery.
Heavy Plant	457,236	Additional plant for Open Spaces and footpath scrubbers specification change.
Small Plant	114,904	Four carry over of units ordered early due to age / km
Passengers Car & Light Commercial Vehicles	674,128	Order raised in 22-23 FY, delays in delivery.
Total Budget	4,039,263	
Reserves Funding		
- Domestic Waste Plant	1,547,531	
- Operational Plant Replacement	1,817,604	Transfer from Reserves to fund budget added.
- Cars & Light Commercial Vehicle Reserve	674,128	
Total Funding	4,039,263	

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.
Function	Accounting
Delivery program commitment	Manage and record the financial transactions arising from Council's activities, including the levy and collection of rates and charges, and the preparation of financial statements and returns.

Resourcing Strategy implications

This report provides the December QBRS for the 2023-24 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

Council is pleased to report that as at the December 2023 budget review, Council financial position remains sound with a projected budget surplus of \$5.62m for 2023-24 Financial Year.

Responsible officer: Stephen Wong, Chief Financial Officer

File Reference: F2021/00364

CO6/24



Quarterly Budget Review Statement December 2023

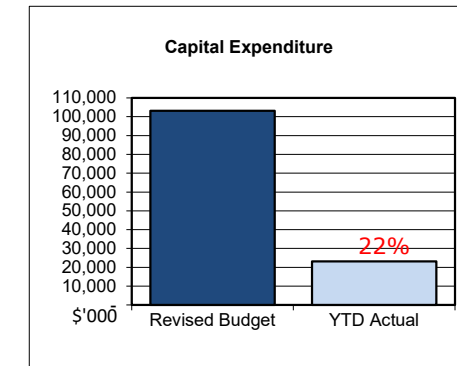
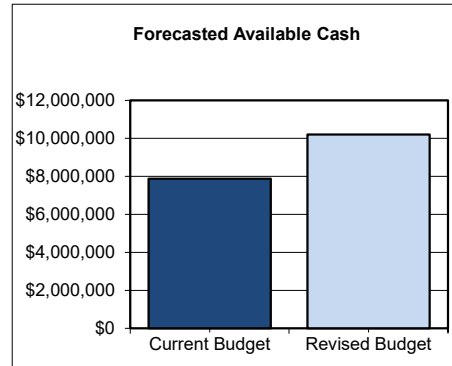
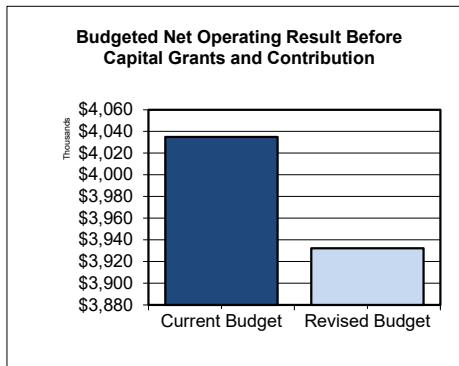
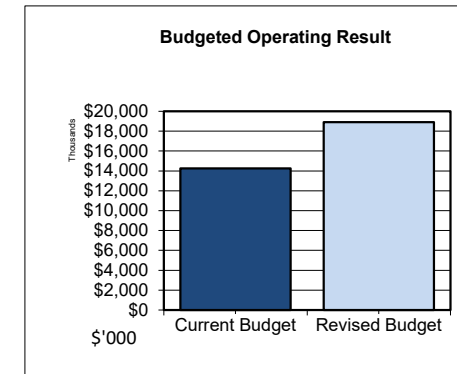
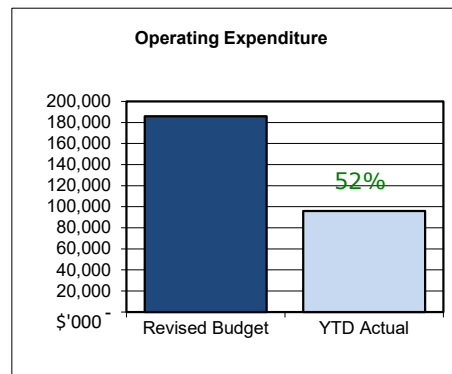
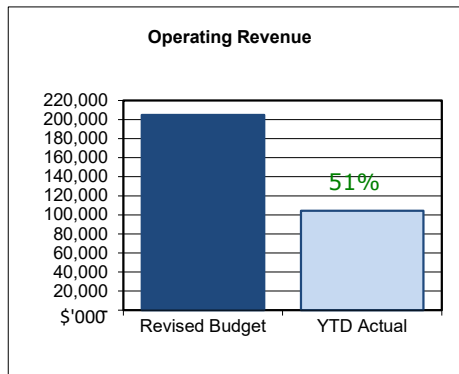



Randwick City Council
a sense of community

Quarterly Budget Review Statement

for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2023

Budget Review Key Performance Indicators



<div>  <div> <div>FY2023/24 - DECEMBER QUARTER BUDGET REVIEW</div> <div>Variations</div> </div> <div> <div>Key:</div> <div>Favourable variations</div> <div>Unfavourable variations</div> <div>Budget contras (\$0 impact)</div> </div> </div>				
Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
User Fees and Charges			387,440	
Property Management	Community Facilities Hire Fees	Additional income from hall hire - Malabar Memorial Hall	25,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Aquatic Centre - Coffee Club	Increase in attendances	10,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Aquatic Centre - LTS - Preschool	Learn to swim enrolled numbers are not as high as predicted	(426,600)	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Aquatic Centre - Birthday Parties	Increase in party bookings	35,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre - Personal Training	Increase in Personal Training taking up	40,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre Admission Charges - Aerobics Casual	Increase in people purchasing memberships has decreased the casual entry purchases	(5,460)	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre Admission Charges - Direct Debit Membership	Increase in memberships taking	561,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre Admission Charges - Term Membership	Increase in Fitness passport taking	150,000	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre Misc Fees - Teen Gym	Included into membership package	(23,000)	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Leisure Centre - Programs - Weight Loss	New Program commenced, not within FY2324 original budget	16,000	Favourable
Heffron Synthetic Field	Community Facilities Hire Fees	Bookings lower than anticipated	(45,000)	Unfavourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Complying Development Certificates	Reduction in CDC applications	(7,500)	Unfavourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Hoist on Public Roads s68	Increase in local approvals for use of cranes/ concrete pumps	60,000	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Compliance and Enforcement Levy	Change to Regulation prohibits charge of Compliance Levy fees on DA's as of 1 January 2022	(22,000)	Unfavourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Building Certificates	Increase in the number of application	25,000	Favourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Enquiry Fees	Decrease in 735 Certificates relating to Notices & Orders issued on properties	(5,000)	Unfavourable

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Interest			800,000	
Financial Services	Interest on Investment	Additional investment income (Improved Term Deposit rates including a further cash rate increase in November 2023 of 0.25%)	800,000	Favourable
Other Revenue			29,262	
Health, Building and Regulatory Services	Fines and Cost - Building	Increase in fines issued, including fire safety certification offences	25,000	Favourable
Health, Building and Regulatory Services	Commissions	Reduction in Long Service Levy payments via Council	(2,000)	Unfavourable
Health, Building and Regulatory Services	Other Revenue	Increase in Miscellaneous applications, including A frame approvals and building site working hours	6,262	Favourable
Operating Grants and Contributions			941,160	
Parks Construction	Operating Contributions - Other	Greening Our City Grant via Local Government NSW , earmark for Randwick Street Tree Planting Program	941,160	Contra
Capital Grants and Contributions			4,757,223	
Building Construction	Capital Grants-Specific Purpose-Community Facilities - Other	Grants received from NSW Office of Sport, Heffron Centre project completion milestone payment	1,360,024	Favourable
Roads Construction	Capital Grants - Roads Bridges and Footpaths	NSW Public Spaces Legacy Program Grants via Department of Planning Industry & Environment(received during FY2223), recognition in current year and earmark for Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza	2,460,258	Contra
Building Construction	Capital Grants - Roads Bridges and Footpaths	Capital grants received from Transport for NSW on 15 Feb 2023 (FY2223), recognition in current year and earmark for Regional and Local Roads Repair Program	936,941	Contra
Employee Costs			(38,200)	
Human Resource	Permanent Salaries	Transfer budget to Wellbeing Program	(18,000)	Contra
Human Resource	Employee Recognition Payments	Transfer budget to Wellbeing Program	(4,000)	Contra
Human Resource	Training wellbeing	Transfer budget to Wellbeing Program	(6,200)	Contra
Heffron Synthetic Field	Casual Salaries All	Lower bookings of the fields require less staffing	(10,000)	Favourable
Materials and Contracts			2,648,741	
IMT Operating Organisation	IMT - Data Subscription Services	Budget transfer from Administrivia Service for SAI Global Renewal(current subscription ends on the 12/1/2024)	27,420	Contra
Administrative Services	Subscriptions Publications and Newspaper	Budget transfer to IMT Operating for SAI Global Renewal	(27,420)	Contra
IMT Projects	Software Licensing	New integrated software solution is under developing for IMT, budget transfer to reserve for future years use	(1,204,219)	Favourable
Human Resources	Event/Function Expenses	Budget related to Welling Program, funded by saving of staff cost	28,200	Contra

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Materials	Introduction of splash park	20,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Safety Materials	Align budget with actual spending	4,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Cleaning	Increase in monthly cleaning costs	10,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Recycling Collection and Disposal	Budget related to recycling pick up and security bin	4,440	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Electricity	Increase in electricity charges due to an increase in unit price	100,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Gas	Increase in gas charges due to an increase in unit price	200,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	POS Platform Fees	Increase in debit charges due to membership taking increase	22,000	Unfavourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	Budget transfer to fund Recycling Collection and Disposal	(5,000)	Favourable
Des Renford Leisure Centre	First Aid Supplies	Increase in supplies required	1,500	Unfavourable
DWM - Illegal Dumping Management	Contracts - Other	Budget related to implementation of Action Plan included in the Illegal Dumping and Litter Management Plan 2023-2031(CS51/23 , 28th Nov 2023), funded by Domestic Reserve	200,000	Unfavourable
Health, Building & Regulatory Services	Contracts - Other	Engagement of specialist contractor for HBRS business and operational improvement projects	60,000	Unfavourable
Parks Construction	Contracts - Other	Green Our City 23/24, Randwick Street Tree Planting Program, fully funded by grants	1,698,208	Contra
Roads Construction	Contracts - Other	Regional and Local Roads Repair Program, fully funded by Grants	1,509,612	Contra
Depreciation, Amortisation & Impairment			(350,000)	
Asset Depreciation	Depreciation-Roads & Footpath	Revised estimates based on the projection of asset movements	(100,000)	Favourable
Asset Depreciation	Depreciation-Storm Water Drainage	Revised estimates based on the projection of asset movements	(100,000)	Favourable
Asset Depreciation	Depreciation-Specialised Building	Revised estimates based on the projection of asset movements	(150,000)	Favourable

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Capital Works			7,336,462	
IMT Projects	IMT End User Equipment	Budget transfer to IMT Network CCTV and Access Infrastructure for Council Facilities CCTV/Building Security	(574,000)	Contra
IMT Projects	IMT Network CCTV and Access Infrastructure	Budget transfer from IMT End User Equipment for Council Facilities CCTV/Building Security	574,000	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Coastal Walkway	Budget transfer back to Environmental Levy Reserve	(100,000)	Favourable
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Tree Planting	Budget <i>re-allocation from</i> Green Corridors Planting Program(\$250k),Street and Park tree planting(\$250k) and Tree Data Collection(\$70k)	570,000	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza	Fully funded by NSW Public Spaces Legacy Program Grants via Department of Planning Industry & Environment	2,460,258	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Maroubra Junction Public Art	Budget <i>re-allocation to</i> Maroubra Junction Town Centre(\$160K), Maroubra Junction Central Oasis(\$3,630) and McKeon St Plaza Upgrade (\$106,370)	(270,000)	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Maroubra Junction Town Centre	Budget <i>re-allocation from</i> Maroubra Junction Public Art	160,000	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Maroubra Junction Central Oasis	Budget <i>re-allocation from</i> Maroubra Junction Public Art	3,630	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	McKeon St Plaza Upgrade	Budget <i>re-allocation from</i> Maroubra Junction Public Art	106,370	Contra
Roads Construction	Regional and Local Roads Repair Program	Funded by Transport for NSW grants	936,941	Contra
Roads Construction	Green Corridors Planting Program	Budget <i>re-allocation to</i> Tree Planting Program	(250,000)	Contra
Road Construction	Street and Park tree planting	Budget <i>re-allocation to</i> Tree Planting Program	(250,000)	Contra
Roads Construction	Tree Data Collection	Budget <i>re-allocation to</i> Tree Planting Program	(70,000)	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Domestic Waste Plant	Three additional plant not budgeted	1,547,531	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Heavy Plant	Additional unit for open spaces, change in specification to footpath scrubbers	457,236	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Trucks	Order was placed during FY2223(no carry over), delay in delivery, and replace price increased accordingly	1,245,464	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Small Plant	Plant identified not budgeted after reviewing the plan strategy	114,904	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Light Commercial Vehicle	Order was placed during FY2223(no carry over), delay in delivery, and replace price increased accordingly	164,877	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Passenger Cars	Order was placed during FY2223(no carry over), delay in delivery, and replace price increased accordingly	509,251	Contra

Responsibility Centre	Account/Project	Comment	Amount (\$)	Narration (Favourable /Unfavourable /Budget contras)
Reserves			(5,007,530)	
IMT Projects	Int Restricted Reserves - Information Technology	Budget transfer to reserve for future years using related to new integrated software solutions	1,204,219	Favourable
Domestic Waste Levy	Ext Restricted Reserves - Domestic Waste Management	Due to conservative original budget estimates, a once off budget savings for Pensioner Rebates has been realised in the 2023-24 financial year, transfer realized saving into reserve	194,174	Favourable
Domestic Waste Levy	Ext Restricted Reserves - Domestic Waste Management	Transfer from reserve to fund Illegal Dumping and Litter Management Plan(CS51/23 , 28th Nov 2023)	(200,000)	Unfavourable
Plant and Fleet	Ext Restricted Reserves - Domestic Waste Plant	Transfer from reserve to fund three additional plant purchase	(1,547,531)	Contra
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Ext Restricted Reserves - Environment Levy	Budget related to Coastal Walkway Construction, transfer funding back to reserve	100,000	Favourable
Parks (Open Space Construction)	Ext Restricted Reserves - Special Purpose Unexpended Grants	Transfer from reserve to fund Greening our City 23/24 – Tree Planting	(757,048)	Contra
Roads Construction	Ext Restricted Reserves - Special Purpose Unexpended Grants	Transfer from reserve to fund Regional and Local Roads Repair Program	(1,509,612)	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Int Restricted Reserves - Cars & LCVs Plant Replacement	Transfer from reserve to fund Cars and Light Commercial Vehicles Purchase	(674,128)	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Int Restricted Reserves - Operational Plant Replacement	Transfer from reserve to fund heavy vehicle purchase	(457,236)	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Int Restricted Reserves - Operational Plant Replacement	Transfer from reserve to fund trucks purchase	(1,245,464)	Contra
Plant and Fleet	Int Restricted Reserves - Operational Plant Replacement	Transfer from reserve to fund small plant purchase	(114,904)	Contra
Net Deficit/Surplus			2,325,612	
Add Current 2023-24 Budget Deficit/Surplus			3,298,526	
Total Revised 2023-24 Budget Deficit/Surplus			5,624,138	

CO6/24



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2023 Income and Expenses

	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Approved Changes		Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)	Comment
		Carry Over 2022-23 (\$'000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)					
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS								
Rates And Annual Charges	141,279	-	(419)	141,698		141,698	70,891	
User Charges And Fees	22,204	-	(52)	22,256	387	22,643	11,435	The budget variation is mainly due to: - Additional income from Des Renford Leisure Centre (\$357k); - Increase in fees from Health, Building and Regulatory Service (\$50K); - Additional hall hire fees from Malabar Memorial Hall(\$25K); - Decrease in Heffron synthetic Field Hiring (-\$45K)
Interest	4,429	-	(700)	5,129	800	5,929	3,877	Additional investment income (Improved Term Deposit rates including a further cash rate increase in November 2023 of 0.25%)
Other Revenues	6,311	-		6,311	29	6,340	4,346	The budget variation is mainly due to: - Additional income from fines issued, including fire safety certification offences (\$25K); - Increase in Miscellaneous applications via Health, Building and Regulatory Service (\$4K)
Other Income	4,356		9	4,347		4,347	2,239	
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,330	314	308	7,952	941	8,893	2,907	Greening Our City Grant via Local Government NSW
Capital Grants and Contributions	5,780	2,912	1,526	10,219	4,757	14,976	8,526	The budget variation is mainly due to: - NSW Office of Sport Grants- Heffron Centre project completion milestone payment(\$1.36M) - Transport NSW Grant - Regional and Local Roads Repair Project (\$937k); - NSW Public Spaces Legacy Program Grants-Clovelly Road and Carrington Road Public Plaza (\$2.46M)
Gain on Disposal of Fleet Assets	-	-		-		-	83	
Total Revenue from Continuing Operations	191,689	3,227	2,996	197,911	6,915	204,826	104,304	
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS								
Employee Costs	82,711		139	82,850	(38)	82,811	37,976	The budget variation is mainly due to: - Budget reallocation to Wellbeing Program (-\$28k); - Reduced casual staff cost for Heffron Synthetic Field (-\$10k)
Borrowing Costs	625	-		625		625	321	
Materials & Contracts	65,880	803	542	67,224	2,649	69,873	38,747	The budget variation is mainly due to: - Additional cost for Wellbeing Program (\$28K); - Additional utility bills cost and others for Des Renford Leisure Centre (\$357k); - Implementation cost for reducing dumped rubbish and wastes to landfill in the Randwick LGA (\$200K); - Engagement of specialist contractor for Health, Building and Regulatory Service business and operational improvement projects(\$60k); - Randwick Street Tree Planting Program(\$1.7M); - Regional and Local Roads Repair Program(\$1.5M); - Budget related to new integrated software solutions, transfer to reserve for future years use Revised estimates based on the projection of asset movements
Depreciation & Amortisation	30,851	-	(3,500)	27,351	(350)	27,001	13,675	
Other Operating Expenses	5,628		(21)	5,607		5,607	2,698	
Losses from Disposal of Assets		-		-		-	2,538	
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	185,695	803	(2,840)	183,657	2,261	185,918	95,956	
Net Operating Result -Surplus/(Deficit)	5,994	2,424	5,836	14,254	4,655	18,908	8,348	
Net Operating Result Before Capital Items	214	(489)	4,310	4,035	(103)	3,932	(178)	

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 (\$2,912,304) consist of grant fund for Waratah Street Plaza Projects (\$1,912,304) and Maroubra Surf Club Projects (\$1,000,000)



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2023 Capital Budget

		Approved Changes					
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2022-23 (\$'000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE							
Parks Construction Projects	8,755	6,528	(150)	15,133	2,930	18,063	4,927
Roads Construction Projects	16,440	6,216	327	22,983	367	23,350	6,197
Drainage Construction Projects	2,795	373	400	3,568		3,568	556
Building Construction Projects	7,993	25,746	6,235	39,974		39,974	10,767
Library Resources	551	408	(176)	783		783	121
Plant & Equipment Purchases	10,588			10,588	4,039	14,628	201
ICT Equipment	1,685	109		1,794		1,794	369
Corporate Change Management		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Total Capital Expenditure	48,808	40,380	6,635	95,823	7,336	103,159	23,137

Notes:

ORIGINAL Budget +/- approved budget changes in previous quarters = Current Budget

Current Budget +/- recommended changes this quarter = Total Revised Budget

	Approved Changes				Proposed Dec Review (\$'000)	Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2022-23 (\$,000s)	Sept Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)			
CAPITAL FUNDING							
Rates and Other Untied Funding	17,114	252	(621)	16,745		16,745	2,458
Capital Grants and Contributions	270	2,912	365	3,547	3,397	6,945	1,692
Proceeds on Asset Disposal Plant and Equipment	3,186			3,186		3,186	108
External Restrictions							
Domestic Waste	2,128			2,128	1,548	3,676	
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants		533	727	1,259		1,259	307
Section 94	4,700	1,966		6,666		6,666	1,621
Affordable Housing			5,676	5,676		5,676	5,426
Stormwater Management	1,880	149		2,029		2,029	462
Environmental Levy	2,240	1,042		3,282	(100)	3,182	269
Internal Restrictions							
Plant Replacement	5,474			5,474	2,492	7,965	78
Carry Over Works		19,760		19,760		19,760	3,242
Our Community Our Future	5,000	2,411		7,411		7,411	667
Building Levy		758		758		758	99
Infrastructure Reserve	6,815	5,226		12,041		12,041	5,848
Infrastructure Loan		5,371	(488)	5,859		5,859	860
Total Capital Funding	48,808	40,380	6,635	95,823	7,336	103,159	23,137



Budget Review for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2023 Cash and Investments

ORIGINAL Budget +/- approved budget changes in previous quarters = CURRENT Budget

CURRENT Budget +/- recommended changes this quarter = REVISED Budget

	Approved Changes						Total Revised Budget (\$'000s)	Projected Closing Balance 30 June 2024	YTD Dec Actuals (\$'000s)
	Opening Balance as at 1 July 2023	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Carry Over 2022-23 (\$'000s)	Sep Review (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	Proposed Dec Review (\$'000s)			
Externally Restricted									
Domestic Waste	17,344	(1,285)	-		(1,285)	(1,553)	(2,838)	14,506	405
Specific Purpose Unexpended Grants	5,605		(597)	(727)	(1,323)	(2,267)	(3,590)	2,015	(309)
Section 94	14,225	(1,308)	(1,966)		(3,274)		(3,274)	10,951	19
Affordable Housing	5,783	32		(5,676)	(5,644)		(5,644)	138	(4,886)
Stormwater Management	2,215	(933)	(149)		(1,082)		(1,082)	1,132	(67)
Environment Levy	5,880	(534)	(1,042)		(1,576)	100	(1,476)	4,404	796
S7.12 Reserve - Affordable Housing - K2K	-	2,000			2,000	-	2,000	2,000	1,520
Total Externally Restricted	51,050	(2,028)	(3,753)	(6,403)	(12,184)	(3,720)	(15,904)	35,146	(2,522)
Internally Restricted									
Des Renford Leisure Centre	285	-	-		-		-	285	
Election of Councillors	360	350	-		350		350	710	175
Employee Leave Entitlements	8,792	500	-		500		500	9,292	250
Information & Communication Technology	1,280	-	-	(91)	(91)	1,204	1,113	2,393	
Infrastructure Reserves	13,428	(6,815)	(5,226)		(12,041)		(12,041)	1,387	(5,848)
Insurance Claims /Risk	1,546	-	-		-		-	1,546	
Plant Replacement	11,403	(3,036)	-		(3,036)	(2,492)	(5,528)	5,875	1,240
Property Development Reserves	1,404	-	-		-		-	1,404	
Refundable Bonds & Deposits	3,266	-	-		-		-	3,266	
Carry Over Works	27,079	-	(20,436)		(20,436)		(20,436)	6,643	(3,364)
Our Community Our Future	9,510	(1,177)	(2,411)		(3,588)		(3,588)	5,922	(578)
Light Rail Support Plan	89	-	-		-		-	89	
Prince Henry Centre	62	-	-		-		-	62	
Randwick Environmental Park	914	(150)	-		(150)		(150)	764	(70)
Heffron Centre	-	-	-		-		-	-	
Affordable Housing Rental Scheme	1,069	-	-		-		-	1,069	
Economic Development	465	-	-		-		-	465	
Randwick Literary Institute	35	-	-		-		-	35	
Building Levy	807	-	(758)		(758)		(758)	49	(99)
Lionel Bowen Library	111	-	-		-		-	111	
La Perouse Museum	774	-	-		-		-	774	
Community Connect	30	(10)	-		(10)		(10)	20	(10)
Community Creative	112	(60)	-		(60)		(60)	52	(60)
Education and Training	88	-	-		-		-	88	
Strategic Planning	23	-	-		-		-	23	
Community Partnerships	17	-	-		-		-	17	
Kingsford&KensingtonTownCentres(PublicDomain)	1,645	-	-		-		-	1,645	
Infrastructure Loan	5,859	-	(5,371)	(488)	(5,859)		(5,859)	-	(860)
Financial Assistance Grant Advance Payment	4,989	-	-	(489)	(489)		(489)	4,500	
Total Internally Restricted	95,442	(10,397)	(34,203)	(1,068)	(45,669)	(1,288)	(46,956)	48,486	(9,224)
Total Restricted	146,492	(12,425)	(37,956)	(7,471)	(57,853)	(5,008)	(62,861)	83,631	134,746
Total Cash and Investments	151,071	(12,299)	(37,956)	(4,299)	(54,555)	(2,682)	(57,236)	93,834	161,560
Available Cash	4,579	126		3,172	3,299	2,326	5,624	10,203	26,814

Note: Although there is a YTD Balance of \$26.8M as at 31 December 2023, 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 \$10.2M.

Budget Review
for the quarter ended 31 Dec 2023
Consultancy and Legal Expenses

Expense	Expenditure YTD \$	Budgeted (Y/N)
Consultancies	1,084,258	Y
Legal Fees	678,137	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 decision-management. Generally it is the advisory nature of the work that differentiates a consultant from other contractors.

Randwick City Council

Quarterly Budget Review Statements

for the period ending 31 December 2023

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 2023 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 31/12/2023.



RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO7/24

Subject: 2024 National General Assembly of Local Government

Executive Summary

- The 2024 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government will be held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from 2-4 July 2024.
- The NGA is the principal conference of the Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) and the theme of this year's conference is 'Building Community Trust'.
- Any motions for the NGA must be submitted to the March 2024 Council meeting, to allow for submission to the ALGA on Friday 29 March 2024.

Recommendation

That:

- a) Council endorses the attendance of interested Councillors at the 2024 National General Assembly in Canberra;
- b) any Councillors interested in attending the 2024 National General Assembly of Local Government advise the General Manager as soon as possible for registration purposes; and
- c) any motions for the 2024 National General Assembly be submitted to the March 2024 Council meeting for endorsement by Council and to enable submission to the ALGA by 29 March 2024.

Attachment/s:

1.  ALGA - 2024 General Assembly - Discussion Paper for Motions

Purpose

This report seeks to endorse the attendance of interested Councillors at the 2024 National General Assembly (NGA) of Local Government and to advise Councillors of the deadline for the submission of motions to the NGA.

Discussion

The 2024 NGA will be held at the National Convention Centre in Canberra from 2-4 July 2024.

Each year the ALGA holds 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 'Building Community Trust'. "This theme aims to explore the critical importance of trust in governments, between governments, its institutions, and its citizens. This trust is a fundamental building block of our nation's democracy."

This conference provides Councillors with a unique opportunity to hear from the leaders in our sector and across government and 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 26 March 2024 Council meeting, at the latest, to allow for submission to the ALGA by Friday 29 March 2024.

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 for this year's NGA should consider:

- how all levels of government in Australia can build trust in each other and earn greater trust from the community;
- practical opportunities for the Australian Government to leverage the trust that local communities have in their local council;
- focus on practical programs that can strengthen the system of local government nationally to provide the services and infrastructure required to support and strengthen our communities; and
- new program ideas that that would help the local government sector to deliver the Australian Government's objectives.

Motions must meet the following criteria:

1. Be relevant to the work of local government nationally.
2. Not be focused on a specific jurisdiction, location or region – unless the project or issue has national implications.
3. Be consistent with the themes of the NGA.
4. Complement or build on the policy objectives of ALGA and your state or 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 ie call on the Australian Government to act on something.
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.

8. Address issues that will directly improve the capacity of local government to deliver services and infrastructure for the benefit of all Australian communities.
9. Not seek to advance an outcome that would result in a benefit to one group of councils to the detriment of another.
10. Be supported by sufficient evidence to support the outcome being sought and demonstrate the relevance and significance of the matter to local government nationally.

If Council does submit a motion(s), the ALGA has indicated that there is an expectation that a Council representative will be present at the NGA to move and speak to that motion if required.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Customer Service & Governance Management
Function	Governance Management
Delivery program commitment	Manage Council's governance framework and controls to ensure accountability, transparency, integrity, equity and ethical Council decision making.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Councillors' attendance at conferences (including this conference) has been allowed for in the 2023-24 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

C07/24

2024 NGA

Building
Community
Trust

National Convention Centre
Canberra



AUSTRALIAN
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ASSOCIATION



2 - 4
JULY
2024

DISCUSSION
PAPER



KEY DATES

29 March 2024 | Acceptance of Motions

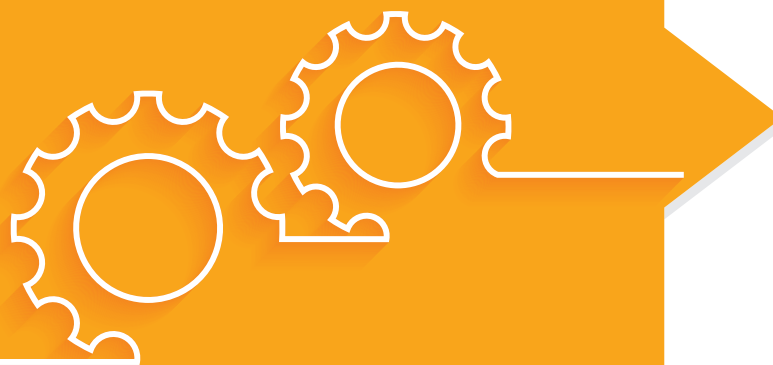
2 July 2024 | Regional Cooperation & Development Forum

3 - 4 July 2024 | National General Assembly

5 July 2024 | Australian Council of Local Government

TO SUBMIT YOUR MOTION

VISIT: **ALGA.COM.AU**



The Australian Local Government Association (ALGA) is pleased to convene the 30th National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA), to be held in Canberra from 2-4 July 2024.

As convenor of the NGA, the ALGA Board cordially invites all councils to send representatives to this important national event.

The NGA is the premier national gathering of local governments, and provides councils with the opportunity to come together, share ideas, debate motions, and most importantly unite and further build on the relationship between local government and the Australian Government.

This discussion paper contains essential information for Australian councils considering submitting motions for debate at the 2024 National General Assembly of Local Government (NGA).

It is recommended that all councils and delegates intending to attend the 2024 NGA familiarise themselves with the guidelines for motions contained in this paper on page 6.

BACKGROUND TO ALGA AND THE NGA

ALGA was established 1947. In structure, ALGA is a federation of member state and territory associations. Its mission is to achieve outcomes for local government through advocacy with impact, and maximise the economic, environmental and social wellbeing of councils and our communities.

Since 1994, the NGA has built the profile of local government on the national stage, showcased the value of councils, and most importantly demonstrated - particularly to the Australian Government - the strength and value of working with local government to help deliver on national priorities.

Debate on motions was introduced to the NGA as a vehicle for councils from across the nation to canvas ideas. Outcomes of debate on motions (NGA Resolutions) could be used by participating councils to inform their own policies and priorities, as well as their advocacy when dealing with federal politicians.

At the same time, they help ALGA and its member state and territory associations gain valuable insight into council priorities, emerging national issues, and the level of need and support for new policy and program initiatives.

Given the structure of ALGA, its Constitution, and level of resources, the NGA does not bind the ALGA Board. However, the Board carefully considers NGA resolutions as it determines ALGA's policies, priorities and strategies to advance local governments within the national agenda.

This is your NGA and ALGA is pleased to act as the convenor. ALGA's policies and priorities will continue to be determined by the ALGA Board in the interests of all councils.

The ALGA Board thanks all councils for attending the NGA and those that will take the time to reflect on the purpose of debate on motions outlined in this paper, and to submit motions for debate at the 2024 NGA.

SUBMITTING MOTIONS

C07/24

Australia is one of the world's great democracies. It is held in high regard across the world but should never be taken for granted.

The theme of the 2024 NGA is – Building Community Trust.

This theme aims to explore the critical importance of trust in governments, between governments, its institutions, and its citizens. This trust is a fundamental building block of our nation's democracy.

While relatively low key, over the past decade there has been increasing public debate by scholars and policy makers about the level of trust in government, its institutions and indeed the operation of our democracy more broadly.

Mark Evans et al (2019) published research in 'The Conversation' indicating that Australians' trust in politicians (our political representatives) and democracy has hit an all-time low. This report indicates 'fewer than 41% of Australian citizens are satisfied with the way democracy works in Australia, down from 86% in 2007.

Public satisfaction has fallen particularly sharply since 2013, when 72% of Australian citizens were satisfied. Generation X is least satisfied (31%) and Baby Boomers most satisfied (50%). Some political authors suggest that these trends in part explain the rise in popularity and the relative success of independents and micro or single-issue parties.

These statistics should be of concern to every level of government and those interested in the future of our communities and Australia's democratic system.

It is said that 'trust is hard-earned, easily lost, and difficult to re-establish – and a key to absolutely everything.' While media and public attention frequently focuses on levels of trust in the national and state governments, local governments have an equally important role in building, maintaining and indeed, often repairing government-community relationships.

At its most fundamental level, the 2024 NGA focusses on the role of local government and how all levels of government can help each other build, maintain and strengthen government-community relationships.

This discussion paper is a call for councils to submit motions for debate at the 2024 NGA to be held in Canberra from 2-4 July 2024.



Motions for this year's NGA should consider:

- how all levels of government in Australia can build trust in each other and earn greater trust from the community;
- practical opportunities for the Australian Government to leverage the trust that local communities have in their local council;
- focus on practical programs that can strengthen the system of local government nationally to provide the services and infrastructure required to support and strengthen our communities; and
- new program ideas that that would help the local government sector to deliver the Australian Government's objectives.

Motions should be concise, practical and implementable and meet the guidelines for motions set out in the paper.

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 must address one or more of the issues identified in the discussion paper.

Motions must be lodged electronically using the online form available on the NGA website at: www.alga.com.au and received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 29 March 2024.

All notices of motions will be reviewed by the ALGA Board's NGA Sub-committee prior to publishing the NGA Business Paper to ensure that they meet these guidelines. This sub-committee reserves the right to select, edit or amend notices of motions to facilitate the efficient and effective management of debate on motions at the NGA.

All NGA resolutions will be published on www.nationalgeneralassembly.com.au.

As the host of the NGA, ALGA will communicate resolutions to the relevant Australian Government Minister and publish Ministerial responses as they are received on this website.

Please note that if your council does submit a motion, there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the NGA to move and speak to that motion if required.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2024 NGA.

CRITERIA FOR MOTIONS

C07/24

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 focused on a specific jurisdiction, location or region – unless the project or issue has national implications.
3. Be consistent with the themes of the NGA.
4. Complement or build on the policy objectives of ALGA and your state or 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 ie call on the Australian Government to act on something.
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.
8. Address issues that will directly improve the capacity of local government to deliver services and infrastructure for the benefit of all Australian communities.
9. Not seek to advance an outcome that would result in a benefit to one group of councils to the detriment of another.
10. Be supported by sufficient evidence to support the outcome being sought and demonstrate the relevance and significance of the matter to local government nationally.

Motions must commence with the following wording:

This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to ...

Please note that resolutions of the NGA do not automatically become ALGA's national policy positions.

OTHER THINGS TO CONSIDER

It is important to complete the background section of the submission form. Submitters of motions should not assume that NGA delegates will have background knowledge of the proposal. The background section helps all delegates, including those with no previous knowledge of the issue, in their consideration of the motion. Please note, motions should NOT be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.

Try to keep motions practical, focussed and capable of implementation to ensure that relevant Australian Government Ministers provide considered, thoughtful and timely responses.

Try to avoid motions that are complex, contain multi-dot points and require complex cross-portfolio implementation.

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 NGA Sub-committee will group these motions together under an overarching strategic motion. The strategic motions will have either been drafted by ALGA or will be based on a motion submitted by a council which best summarises the subject matter.

Debate will occur in accordance with the rules for debate published in the Business Papers and 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.

All motions require:

- 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 lodged electronically using the online form available at www.alga.asn.au.
Motions should be received no later than 11:59pm AEST on Friday 29 March 2024.**

SETTING THE SCENE

C07/24

The theme for NGA24 'Building Community Trust' aims to focus on the role of local government in the Australian system of government and explore the critical importance of trust in governments, between governments, its institutions, and our citizens.

In a recent essay on Capitalism after the Crisis (2023) the Treasurer the Hon Dr Jim Chalmers MP wrote:

'Our mission is to redefine and reform our economy and institutions in ways that make our people and communities more resilient, and our society and democracy stronger as well.'

The need to strengthen our democracy was also emphasised the Prime Minister the Hon Anthony Albanese MP in a speech at Queensland's Woodford Folk Festival toward the end of 2022:

'I urge anyone who thinks our democracy is unassailable to have a look around the world. Even some of the oldest, most stable democracies have come under attack from a whole range of corrosive, insidious forces. No one is immune. Our democracy is precious, something we have carefully grown and nurtured from one generation to the next. One of our core responsibilities is to make it stronger, and the key to that strength is transparency and accountability.'

In early 2023 the Australian Government established a taskforce to advise government on 'what can be done – practically – to strengthen Australian democracy'.



The 2024 NGA provides you - the elected representatives of Australia's local councils and communities - with the opportunity to engage with the Federal Government and key Ministers.

Further, it is your opportunity to advocate for new or expanded programs and key policy initiatives that could strengthen local governments, its capacity to deliver services and infrastructure to local communities across the nation. This service delivery is critical to build, maintain and strengthen the trust of our citizens.

This year's call for motion focusses on twelve priority areas:

- Intergovernmental relations;
- Financial sustainability;
- Roads and infrastructure;
- Emergency management;
- Housing and homelessness;
- Jobs and skills;
- Community services;
- Closing the Gap and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reconciliation;
- Data, digital technology and cyber security;
- Climate change and renewable energy;
- Environment; and
- Circular economy.



1. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

'Australia's federal structure, built upon reciprocal financial, legislative and policy responsibilities, requires intelligent cooperation on issues of strategic national significance.'

National Cabinet is a forum for the Prime Minister, Premiers and Chief Ministers to meet and work collaboratively. National Cabinet was established on 13 March 2020 and is chaired by the Prime Minister. The National Cabinet is a key mechanism in Australia's current intergovernmental architecture.

A representative of local government, the President of ALGA, is invited to meet with National Cabinet once each year. The President of ALGA also attends one meeting per year of the Council on Federal Financial Relations comprising the Commonwealth Treasurer as Chair and all state and territory treasurers.

A substantial body of research, from Australia and internationally, has highlighted that governments that work together are generally more successful in achieving shared national objectives, including economic recovery from events like the COVID-19 pandemic as well as in service and infrastructure delivery.

This research reinforces the need for local government to be included in relevant ministerial forums that support national priorities – from housing affordability to reaching net-zero emissions. ALGA currently participates in National Cabinet (1/year), Council on Federal Financial Relations (1/year), Infrastructure Transport Ministers Meeting, National Emergency Managers Meeting, Local Government Ministers Forum, Joint Council on Closing the Gap, Planning Ministers Meeting, Meeting of Environment Ministers, Energy and Climate Change Ministers and the Road Safety Ministers Meeting, to represent local government views.

Local government input can provide a community voice, enabling our intergovernmental forums to make decisions with greater legitimacy and authority.

Given the importance of trust in governments, between governments and its citizens, how can intergovernmental arrangements be further improved in Australia?

Are there ways of maintaining and enhancing the community's trust in local government?

Are there new initiatives and programs that could be adopted to improve the level of cooperation and collaboration between the Australian Government and local government?

2. FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

Trust in governments is highly correlated with their ability to fulfill the implicit social contract between government and its citizens by keeping promises.

Local government is the third sphere of government in Australia's system of government. Councils are comprised of locally elected representatives who understand local needs and engage locally on strategies to meet those needs.

Councils are responsible for providing a wide range of critical local area services including planning, libraries, waste management systems, transport and infrastructure (eg roads and footpaths, parks, sporting grounds and swimming pools) and social services.

These services are critical to the wellbeing, liveability and productivity of all local communities, and therefore the nation. Equally important is the sustaining of democratic processes at the local and regional level.

Local government's total annual expenditure in 2021 -22 was approximately \$43.6 billion. Non-financial assets including roads, community infrastructure such as buildings, facilities, airports, water, and sewerage (in some states) including land, are valued at \$539 billion [ABS Government Finance Statistics, Australia, 2021-22].

In 2021-22, the Australian Government provided \$2.6 billion in Financial Assistance Grants funding to councils. This included \$1.3b which was brought forward from the 2021-22 estimate and paid through state and territory governments in 2020-21.

Nationally, local government derives nearly 90% of its revenue from its own sources (including rates and services charges), compared to around 50% for state governments. Grants from other levels of government make up just over 10% of local government's total revenue, however these grants are particularly important in areas with a low-rate base, and/or high growth rates, and rapidly expanding service and infrastructure needs.

In 2021-22 Financial Assistance Grants to local governments was less than 0.6% of Commonwealth taxation revenue (CTR), a significant drop from 1996 when these grants were at 1% of CTR. In 2023-24 Financial Assistance Grants have fallen to 0.5% of Commonwealth taxation.

What improvements are needed to the intergovernmental financial transfer system, particularly the Commonwealth transfers to local government, to enhance the community's trust in local government and by extension all governments?

Noting that Commonwealth tied funding is provided with detailed requirements how can this system be improved to provide flexibility and maximize the benefit to local communities?

3. ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

ALGA's 2021 National State of the Assets Report (NSoA) is currently being updated and expected to be launched in 2024. The most recent NSoA shows that while most local government assets such as roads, bridges, buildings, parks and recreation, stormwater, water and wastewater, and airports and aerodromes are generally in good to very good condition, around 10% are not fit for purpose, and around 20–25% are only fair and over time will need attention.

The last NSoA found that in 2019–20 non-financial infrastructure assets were valued at \$342 billion and were depreciating at \$7.7 billion per year. Replacement costs of these infrastructure assets were in the order of \$533 billion.

Local government assets make up a significant proportion of the physical structure of local communities and often provide critical access to and support for citizens to engage in state and national assets and opportunities.

For example, local roads provide important “first and last-mile access” for communities and industry to road networks, integral to economic development and community connection. Local sporting grounds can provide access for community groups to build community participation that has social, health and economic benefits.

Are there programs or initiatives that the Australian Government could adopt to improve the long-term sustainability of local government infrastructure?

Are there programs or initiatives that the Australian Government could provide to improve the sector's capacity to manage local government infrastructure and to integrate these plans into long-term financial plans?

Are there programs or initiatives that the Australian Government could develop to maintain, strengthen and enhance the reputation of Australia's infrastructure providers, including local government?

4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

In 2022 alone, 46 disasters were declared across Australia, covering more than 300 different council areas. In recent years, almost every Australian council has been impacted in some way by fires, floods, or cyclones.

Last year's flooding caused a damage bill of approximately \$3.8 billion to local roads across Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. This was just a fraction of the total disaster costs incurred by governments across the country.

There have been numerous NGA motions in recent years regarding natural disasters and this has been a significant priority in ALGA's advocacy program.

In 2022 ALGA successfully advocated for a new \$200 million per year Disaster Ready Fund, with the first round of funding allocated in June 2023. This fund will support councils and communities to mitigate against the risk of future disasters and help address the significant imbalance between mitigation and recovery spending.

Councils are encouraged to draw on their practical experience of the improvements that could be made to managing emergencies.

Please note that many aspects of emergency management are state or territory responsibilities, and your motions should focus on how the Australian Government could assist.

What new programs, or improvements to existing programs, could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to improve the current natural disaster management systems to further assist in recovery and build resilience?

5. HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Almost every Australian council and community is facing challenges around a lack of affordable housing.

Alarming research by the UNSW City Futures Research Centre shows 640,000 Australian households – or one in 15 households – are under housing stress.

All levels of government, including councils, have a fundamental role to play in addressing this crisis, which is being compounded by high interest rates, rising construction costs and skills shortages.

At a national level, ALGA is a signatory to the National Housing Accord, and in 2023 successfully advocated for a new \$500 million Housing Support Program for state and local governments to deliver supporting infrastructure for new housing developments.

While the provision of affordable housing is not a local government responsibility, councils have a role to play in ensuring there is enough suitably located land available for housing and that a diversity of housing stock is supported. Councils also want to ensure that new housing developments are supported with the necessary services and infrastructure to create liveable and sustainable communities.

Many councils are also addressing thin markets and developing land and housing themselves, delivering local solutions to meet the needs of their communities.

Councils also want to ensure that they engaged with planning decisions that affect local communities. Taking planning powers away from councils does not always support the best local outcomes.

Councils also play an important role addressing some of the causes of homelessness, including social inclusion programs that can assist mental health and family violence issues, as well as providing support for people currently experiencing homelessness.

What new programs and policies could the Australian Government develop to partner with local government to support the provision of more affordable housing?

How can the Australian Government work with councils to address the causes and impacts of homelessness?

6. JOBS AND SKILLS

Local government is a major employer in Australia providing employment, career advancement and training opportunities for more than 190,800 Australians, across an estimated 400 occupations.

However, councils are facing significant jobs and skills shortages that are constraining their capacity to deliver services and build and maintain local infrastructure.

ALGA's 2022 National Local Government Workforce Skills and Capability Survey indicated that more than 90 percent of Australia's 537 councils were experiencing skills shortages.

The survey also showed that for approximately two-thirds of these councils, these shortages were impacting on project delivery.

In particular, councils are facing a shortage of planners, engineers, building surveyors, environmental officers and human resources professionals.

Skills shortages occur for a variety of reasons including an inability to compete against the private sector, worker accommodation, support services for families, ageing of the workforce and geographic isolation.

Are there programs or initiatives that the Australian Government could implement that would enhance local government's capacity to attract and retain appropriately skilled staff now and into the future?

Are there programs or changes to existing programs that would increase local government's ability to employ apprentices and trainees?

Are there other initiatives that the Australian Government could provide to improve the sector's ability to plan and develop skills fit for the future?

7. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Councils provide a wide range of services based on local characteristics, needs, priorities, and the resources of their community. Indeed, it is this level of responsiveness and accountability to the local community that is an essential feature of democratic local governments worldwide.

Some of these services are provided to address market failure, and many of them are provided by councils on behalf of other levels of government.

It is important to note that nationally local government is more than 83% self-sufficient ie funded at the local level either through rates, fees and charges, sale of goods and services, or interest. The Australian Bureau of Statistics data shows that total local government annual expenditure in 2021-22 was \$43.6 billion.

Only 17% comes from grants and subsidies from other levels of government. Unfortunately, many of these grants and subsidies are tied, or require matching funding which restricts the ability to address local priorities in the way the council and community might need.

Arguably there is no greater obligation upon government than to maintain the trust that citizens have in meeting their community services obligations and promises, particularly to society's most vulnerable.

Local government community services are broadly defined, and may include but are not limited to:

- environmental health including food safety;
- childcare, early childhood education, municipal health;
- aged care, senior citizens;
- services to people living with disability;
- programs to address disadvantage, to reduce poverty and homelessness;
- sporting and recreational programs;
- arts and cultural activities, programs and festivals;
- tourism and economic development activities; and
- library services.

Noting the funding arrangements for the provision of local government community services are there programs and initiatives that the Australian Government could implement to improve the delivery of these services?

Are there reforms or improvements in national community services program that would help local governments support the Australian Government to deliver on its national objectives?

8. CLOSING THE GAP AND ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER RECONCILIATION

In 2021, ALGA co-signed a landmark national agreement to close the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. At the heart of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap Partnership are four agreed priority reform targets and 19 socio-economic targets in areas including education, employment, health and wellbeing, justice, safety, housing, land and waters, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander languages.

The Indigenous Voice Co-design Final Report to the Australian Government was released in December 2021. The Local & Regional Voice will contribute to achieving the Closing the Gap outcomes by providing avenues for Indigenous voices to be heard, including to provide feedback to government on Closing the Gap.

As the level of government closest to the people, councils have an essential role supporting and helping to steer the development of policies and programs in partnership with local Indigenous peoples that address closing the gap priorities at the local and regional level.

Local government plays a positive role in reconciliation and celebrating Indigenous culture and identity, and sustainably funded could work effectively to reduce Indigenous disadvantage in all its forms.

On 14 October 2023, Australians voted in a referendum about whether to change the Constitution to recognise the First Peoples of Australia by establishing a body called the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Voice. The referendum did not pass.

Are there programs or initiatives that the Australian Government could adopt to assist local government to advance reconciliation and close the gap?

Are there practical programs or initiatives that local government and the Australian Government could introduce to maintain, build and strengthen the level of trust between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and governments?

9. DATA, DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY AND CYBER SECURITY

C07/24

Provision of information technology to all Australians is vital to innovation, economic growth, and social equity. However, it is potentially even more important to regional Australia where the tyranny of distance increases the inequity of services available – including education, health, economic and social. Innovative technology is becoming more broadly available and could boost productivity and economic growth.

Councils around Australia continue to embrace new technologies to improve their service delivery standards and broaden consultation and engagement with their local communities. However, implementation can be hindered without access to basic technological infrastructure and the necessary IT skills and resources.

In recent times, cyber-attacks on major corporations and other businesses have resulted in significant data breaches. It is a timely reminder as digital information, services and products become an increasing feature of modern business operation including in local government.

Like all risks, local government must manage the risk of cyber-attacks and address cyber security. At a national level, there is limited understanding of local governments' vulnerability to cyber-attacks, preparedness and adequacy of risk management strategies or business continuity planning.

While this is primarily a responsibility of the sector itself, governments at all levels must work together to ensure that the public have confidence in government information management systems and its security.

Drawing upon your council's experience, and your knowledge of other councils within your state or territory, are there programs and initiatives that the Australian Government could implement to help local government develop its digital technology services and infrastructure?

Are there actions the Australian Government could take to improve cyber security within the local government sector?

10. CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Australia's changing climate presents a significant challenge to governments, individuals, communities, businesses, industry, and the environment.

The Australian Government has committed to address climate change and in June 2022 submitted its revised National Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The revised NDC included reaffirming a target of net zero emissions by 2050 and committing to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 43% from 2005 levels.

Local governments have played an important leadership role in addressing climate change, and councils have supported a wide range of community-based programs and initiatives to lower the carbon footprint of their own business operations and of their local communities.

As a sector, local government has been an advocate and active participant in the debate for lowering carbon emissions, is sourcing renewable energy, has responded creatively to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from landfills, and facilitated the construction of green buildings and water sensitive design of cities and towns.

Local government has been at the forefront in addressing the impacts of climate change and adaptation to climate change. In particular, councils have a practical understanding of the risk and impact of climate change on Australia's infrastructure and physical assets, natural ecosystems, local economies and their community.

Noting the Australian Government's approach to reducing emissions, are there partnerships, programs, and initiatives that local government and the Australian Government can form to achieve Australia's 2050 net zero emissions target?

Are there initiatives that could assist local governments to build trust in the community for implementation of key climate change and emissions reduction initiatives?

11. ENVIRONMENT

Australia's 537 local councils play an essential role in providing, regulating and managing Australia's environmental services and infrastructure.

Whether it's biodiversity, biosecurity, natural resource management (NRM), contaminated lands, waste management, water resources, sustainability or roadside environments, councils are responsible for educating households and businesses on environment policy, as well as driving environmental programs and initiatives in their local communities.

In recent years the National General Assembly has considered a range of environmental issues, and passed resolutions on biodiversity, biosecurity, conservation, climate change and water security.

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to strengthen Australia's environmental services and infrastructure?

What new programs could the Australian Government partner with local government in to progress local regional and national objectives?



12. CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Local government is responsible for the management of household and domestic waste and has a critical role to play in further developing the circular economy.

Australia's 537 councils manage approximately 26 percent of Australian waste, either directly or through contractual arrangements. Each year, local governments collect around 9.7 million tonnes of waste from kerbside bin services, sort it at material recovery facilities (MRFs), and dispatch what can be recycled to reprocessing facilities in Australia and overseas.

Where waste cannot be recovered it is landfilled, and local governments in most jurisdictions must pay a significant levy per tonne for landfilled waste, as well as incur the operational costs of maintaining and managing a landfill.

Collecting, treating, and disposing of Australian domestic waste costs local government an estimated \$3.5 billion annually. Local government also dedicates resources to administering community waste-education programs, collecting litter, addressing illegal rubbish dumping, and ensuring compliance with waste bylaws.

In November 2023, Australia's Environment Ministers agreed that the Federal Government would establish new regulations for packaging as well as mandate how packaging is designed, develop minimum recycled content requirements and prohibit harmful chemicals being used. These changes are expected to have a positive impact on the amount of waste sent to landfill, and the costs borne by councils and their communities.

How could the Australian Government further strengthen product stewardship arrangements to support local governments in their endeavours to increase recycling and reduce the volume of waste?

How could the Australian Government partner with local government to advance the circular economy?

CONCLUSION

C07/24

Thank you for taking the time to read this discussion paper and your support for the 2024 National General Assembly of Local Government.

A FINAL REMINDER:

- » Motions should be lodged electronically at www.alga.com.au and received no later than 11.59pm on Friday 29 March 2024.
- » Motions must meet the criteria published in this paper.
- » Motions should commence with the following wording: 'This National General Assembly calls on the Australian Government to...'
- » Motions should not be prescriptive in directing how the matter should be pursued.
- » Motions should be practical, focussed and relatively simple.
- » It is important to complete the background section on the form.
- » Motions must not seek to advance an outcome that would result in a benefit to one group of councils to the detriment of another.
- » When your council submits a motion there is an expectation that a council representative will be present at the 2024 National General Assembly to move and speak to that motion if required.
- » Resolutions of the National General Assembly do not automatically become ALGA's national policy positions. The resolutions are used by the ALGA Board to inform policies, priorities and strategies to advance local governments within the national agenda.

We look forward to hearing from you and seeing you at the 2024 National General Assembly in Canberra.

CO7/24



C07/24



Director Corporate Services Report No. CO8/24

Subject: Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee Minutes - December 2023

Executive Summary

- At the November Council meeting it was resolved to update the Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee (ARIC) Charter, in line with the Risk Management and Internal Audit Guidelines for Local Government in New South Wales, to include best practice provisions that can be implemented by Council immediately.
- One of the resulting updates to the Charter is that ARIC must regularly report to the Council to ensure that it is kept informed of matters considered by the Committee and any emerging issues that may influence the strategic direction of the Council or the achievement of the Council's goals and objectives. This reporting will be undertaken through the provision of all ARIC minutes to the next available meeting of the Council.
- ARIC meets quarterly to provide independent assurance to Council by monitoring, reviewing and providing advice about the Council's governance processes, compliance, risk management and control frameworks, external accountability obligations, improvements and overall performance.

Recommendation

That the minutes of the Audit, Risk & Improvement Committee meeting held 7 December 2023 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.  ARIC Minutes 7 December 2023

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to allow ARIC to report to the Council, via the minutes of its meetings, to ensure that it is kept informed of matters considered by the Committee and any emerging issues that may influence the strategic direction of the Council or the achievement of the Council's goals and objectives.

Discussion

The minutes of the ARIC meeting held 7 December 2023 are attached to this covering report. Discussion items included the adopted financial statements, an update on cyber security, Council's Enterprise Risk Management Program and a review of the Strategic Internal Audit Plan.

The following dates have been confirmed for committee meetings in the next 12 months:

- 11 April 2024;
- 18 July 2024;
- 3 October 2024; and
- 12 December 2024.

Minutes of the abovementioned ARIC meetings will be tabled at the next available ordinary Council meeting for Council's information and consideration.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Customer Service & Governance Management
Function	Governance Management
Delivery program commitment	Manage Council's governance framework and controls to ensure accountability, transparency, integrity, equity and ethical Council decision making.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Any proposals for expenditure arising from any ARIC recommendations are either covered in the existing budget or, if required, would be the subject of a separate report to the Council to request funding.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993
Local Government (General) Regulation 2021
Risk Management and Internal Audit Guidelines for Local Government in New South Wales.

Conclusion

The minutes of the ARIC meeting held 7 December 2023 are tabled for the information of Council in compliance with the ARIC Charter and the Risk Management and Internal Audit Guidelines for Local Government in New South Wales.

Responsible officer: David Kelly, Manager Customer and Compliance

File Reference: F2020/00105



**MINUTES OF AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD ON THURSDAY, 7 DECEMBER 2023 AT 8.35AM**

Present:

Chairperson	Mr C Millington
Committee Member	Mr C Haynes
Committee Member	Mayor, Cr P Veitch
General Manager	Mr R Brownlee
Director Corporate Services	Mr J Frangopoles
Manager Customer & Compliance	Mr D Kelly
Principal Internal Auditor	Ms Liz Ames
Internal Auditor	Ms D Cooper

Acknowledgement of Country

The Acknowledgement of Country was read by Carl Millington.

Apologies/Granting of Leave of Absences

Apologies were received from John Rayner, Christie Hamilton and Dylan Parker.

AGREED: that the apologies received from John Rayner, Christie Hamilton and Dylan Parker be accepted and leave of absence from the meeting be granted.

Confirmation of the Minutes

Confirmation of the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee meeting held on Thursday 28 September 2023

AGREED: that the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee meeting held on Thursday 28 September 2023 (copies of which were circulated to all ARIC members) be and are hereby confirmed as a correct record of the proceedings of that meeting..

Declarations of Interests

Nil.

Election of Chairperson

Carl Millington was elected Chairperson for the next twelve months.

General Manager Update

- Council has received the report on the Heffron Centre closeout and this will be reported to Council and the next ARIC meeting.
- Council resolved to undertake a feasibility study to move the administration building from the current location to Rainbow Street, Kingsford.

This is page 1 of the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee meeting held on 7 December 2023

C08/24

Reports**38/23 Adopted Financial Statements 2022-23 and September Quarterly Budget Review (F2022/01406)****Discussion points:**

- Council's External Auditor was in attendance to answer any questions.
- A comprehensive revaluation process was undertaken as part of the financial statement preparation process and the audit resulted in a clean audit opinion.
- The quarterly business review statement was considered at this point in the meeting.
- The purchase of Lexington Place and the preparation for the Environmental Levy were major undertakings in this last quarter.

38/23

AGREED: That:

- the 2022-23 Financial Statements and the Audit Office of NSW, Independent Auditors Report and Engagement Closing Report for the year ending 30 June 2023 be received and noted.
- ARIC members be advised of how Council reflects the FAG grants in the annual budget; and
- the September quarterly financial report be received and noted.

39/23 Internal Audit Report - Project Management Services - Outstanding Items Closeout (F2019/00686)**Discussion points:**

- Discussions have been undertaken with multiple internal departments regarding project management.
- Project management Policy and Guidelines will be developed based on Council's risk appetite and tolerance.
- The newly appointed Asset Management coordinator will be an integral part of this project.
- Construction and planning/design units will run side by side on the project.
- Conflicts of interests will need to be considered in this process.

39/23

AGREED: That ARIC:

- receive and note the report; and
- note a Project Management Policy and Guidelines will be developed subject to the finalisation of Council's risk appetite statement.

40/23 Asset Management - Update (F2022/00353)**Discussion points:**

- The Asset Management Governance panel has met for the first time and will meet quarterly in future.
- A strategic asset management system will be implemented as we head down the digital journey.
- Previous audit recommendations in this area will be considered when implementing the new system.

40/23

AGREED: That the report be received and noted.**41/23 Cybersecurity - Annual Penetration Test (F2023/00008)****Discussion points:**

- The Manager IM&T advised that the penetration test had been conducted in line with the agreed annual schedule and tabled at the December ARIC meeting.

MINUTES OF AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

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41/23

- The Manager noted that since the report was prepared there has been further progress on remediation, with all medium level issues resolved and only the low priority issues outstanding.
- IM&T will be implementing internal vulnerability scanning on a weekly basis to identify vulnerabilities between the externally conducted scans and to meet the Essential Eight criteria
- An assessment against the Essential Eight cyber security best practice criteria will be conducted and tabled at the next ARIC meeting in March 2024.

AGREED: That the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) note the Penetration Testing Report.

42/23 Cybersecurity - Quarterly Program of Work Update (F2023/00008)

Discussion points:

- ARIC emphasised that it is vital that Council continues to react to increasing cyber security risks not just those specific to local government but more broadly impacting Australia.
- ARIC's concern is to ensure that there is effective awareness of the cyber security issue throughout the organisation and to mitigate the risks arising from this issue.
- Regarding training, ARIC recommended that Council consider:
 - cyber security training for staff that only infrequently access systems;
 - ensure that appropriate cyber security training is provided to all staff as needed; and that
 - In-person training delivery as appropriate to ensure effective coverage of the organisation.
- The Manager IM&T noted that a staff refresher course will be scheduled and an email phishing simulation conducted in parallel with the refresher.
- The deployment of antivirus software for servers continues to progress to target.
- The Director Corporate Services noted that there are no dedicated positions for Cyber Security within Council and that there are plans to establish a dedicated position in 2024.
- Members of the Senior Executive of Council as well as Internal Audit and the Coordinator Risk and Safety are advised of weekly emerging cyber security issues and potential impacts on Council.
- The Cyber Security Program will be presented in a similar format to the Annual Internal Audit Work Plan for ARIC review.

42/23

AGREED: That the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee note the report.

43/23 Service Review Program - Progress Update (F2023/00651)

Discussion points:

- Targeted service reviews have been planned over the next twelve months based on identified needs.
- The approach to service reviews is important and it should be tweaked depending on the particular review.
- Previous feedback on service reviews from ARIC has been taken on board.
- Outcomes from the recent service review into the lifeguard service have been implemented.
- External support will be sourced for a service review if appropriate.

43/23

AGREED: That this update on Council's Service Review Program be received and noted.

This is page 3 of the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee meeting held on 7 December 2023

44/23 Enterprise Risk Management Update (F2013/00252)**Discussion points:**

- This quarter we've been meeting with all managers to go through fraud and corruption risks and ensuring they are part of their operational risk register.
- Operational risks have now been incorporated into a risk database which will also include a subsection on fraud & corruption risks.
- Looking at the risk appetite statement drafted with Council in August and working on how operational risks currently sitting outside of tolerances are to be escalated.
- Council endorsing the risk appetite statement at the December Council meeting.
- Testing of the Risk Management Framework should be included in the Strategic Internal Audit Plan.
- BCP sub plans and documents have been reviewed with managers.
- BCP scenario testing scheduled for after the cyber security scenario test so key learnings can be incorporated.
- The Risk Management Policy has been reviewed and the framework will be re-examined early next year.
- Psychosocial training for leaders has been undertaken.
- The "Something on your mind" confidential staff initiative has been received very well by staff.

44/23

AGREED: That:

- the Enterprise Risk Management update report be received and noted; and
- testing of the Risk Management Framework to be included in the Strategic Internal Audit Plan.

45/23 Strategic Internal Audit Plan Progress Report (F2023/00390)**Discussion points:**

- No audits conducted thus far this financial year as the new Internal Auditor only started in October.
- The Internal Auditor has met with all managers to get an understanding of the business.
- No areas of concern in the recent audit on the General Manager's expenses.
- SIAP to be developed to include and focus on all key areas of concern raised by ARIC.
- An 'Audit Universe' to be developed and presented to the March ARIC meeting.
- Best practice to prepare an annual Audit Plan as part of the 4 year SIAP and to give managers notice of the impending audits for the next 12 months.

45/23

AGREED: That the ARIC notes this report.**46/23 Review of Strategic Internal Audit Plan 2023-25 (F2023/00390)****Discussion points:**

- New regulations require a four year SIAP to be presented to the March ARIC meeting.
- ARIC relies heavily on Internal Audit to provide the required assurance that all major risks are being addressed across the organisation.
- ARIC requested Internal Audit to incorporate all Council risks in a combined audit universe register, in addition to the risks covered in the adopted SIAP.

46/23

AGREED: That the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee (ARIC) acknowledges and notes the Strategic Internal Audit Plan for the financial years 2023-24 and 2024-25.

MINUTES OF AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

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47/23 Outstanding Audit Recommendations Report (F2023/00390)**Discussion points:**

- The management team has been advised of the new approval process to extend the time required to complete outstanding audit recommendations.
- Recommendations must be worded in a way that they are actionable.
- ARIC requested that the report is to include the original recommendation completion date.
- The planned asset management system will address the outstanding audit actions in this area.

47/23

AGREED: That ARIC note the progress made towards the completion of outstanding audit recommendations.

48/23 Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022 (F2005/00303)**Discussion points:**

- The online PID training for the ARIC Chairman to be organised in the near future.
- The process the ARIC Chairman must follow if he receives a PID will be outlined at the next ARIC meeting.

48/23

AGREED: That:

- ARIC continues to be an avenue for reports under Council's PID Policy (1 October 2023) and that the Chairperson of the ARIC (and any other interested ARIC members) must undertake the Ombudsman's (online) Disclosures Officer training; and
- the process the ARIC Chairman must follow if he receives a PID will be outlined at the next ARIC meeting.

49/23 Status of ARIC Resolutions as at 24 November 2023 (F2020/00105)**Discussion points:**

- Long overdue status of resolution items have dealt with.
- The change management item can be completed as all relevant actions have been undertaken.
- ARIC raised its concerns with staff use of Artificial Intelligence and how to address the potential risks.
- Audit Office will not make any comment on the financial position of councils, so Council making representation to the OLG will be sufficient to close this matter off. Internal Audit to undertake this.

49/23

AGREED: That:

- ARIC receive and note the summary of outstanding ARIC resolutions in the attached report; and
- Internal Audit to making representation to the OLG to gain its view on the expansion of the auditor's role into providing commentary on the status of the financial wellbeing of Councils.

50/23 Discharge of ARIC Responsibilities - End of Year Summary (F2020/00105)**Discussion points:**

- It was agreed that ARIC has met its obligations in accordance with its responsibilities under the current ARIC Charter over the previous twelve months.

50/23

AGREED: That ARIC receive and note the detailed summary of reports submitted to ARIC to confirm that it is meeting its obligations in accordance with its responsibilities under the current ARIC Charter.

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MINUTES OF AUDIT RISK AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

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51/23 ARIC Meeting Plan 2024 (F2020/00105)**Discussion points:**

- It was agreed to move the first meeting of the year from 18th April to 3rd May and that all dates are subject to change with sufficient notice.
- 8.30am starting times will continue moving forward.

51/23

AGREED: That ARIC adopt the draft ARIC Meeting Plan 2024 as attached to this report with assigned dates; subject to additional items being included at each meeting upon request from ARIC.

52/23 Chairperson's ARIC Annual Performance Report (F2020/00105)**Discussion points:**

- ARIC's performance will be the subject of a Councillor briefing session.
- Assessment of the maturity framework will be undertaken offline in a Teams meeting in February, prior to the briefing.
- Presentation of this report will revert to financial year with the adoption of the new guidelines.

52/23

AGREED: That ARIC endorse the attached Annual Performance Report for an upcoming councillor briefing, subject to finalisation of maturity capability.

General Business

ARIC noted that the new ARIC Regulations have just been released, including one non-voting Councillor member.

Under the new ARIC Regulations, the first General Manager's Attestation is due in the annual report 2024/25.

ARIC to hold an in-camera conversation with the External Auditor when preparing the 2024 Audit Plan.

The meeting closed at 11.30pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Audit, Risk and Improvement Committee Meeting held on Thursday, 2 May 2024.

This is page 6 of the Minutes of the Audit Risk and Improvement Committee meeting held on 7 December 2023

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO9/24

Subject: Investment Policy

Executive Summary

- Council has an investment policy that outlines the investment objectives of Council. The investment policy provides the framework that safeguards the investment portfolio.
- The Office of Local Government Code of Accounting Practice requires Council to review the Investment Policy annually.
- This annual review has been conducted in consultation with our independent investment advisors and is now presented to Council with no changes.

Recommendation

That the Investment Policy be adopted.

Attachment/s:

1.  Investment Policy - February 2024 review

CO9/24

Purpose

Council has an investment policy that outlines the investment objectives of Council. The investment policy provides the framework that safeguards the investment portfolio.

Discussion

The Office of Local Government have published investment policy guidelines that recommend that the investment policy be reviewed annually and be amended as required in the event of legislative change or because of significantly changed economic conditions.

In conjunction with Council’s investment advisors, Arlo Advisory (previously known as Imperium Markets) the investment policy has been reviewed. Arlo Advisory has advised that *“with the latest Investment Policy review, there is no need to change anything at this stage given there are no changes to the Investment Guidelines as set by the Minister for Local Government and the Office of Local Government. Furthermore, given Council’s primary objective is the ‘preservation of capital’, then limiting to the ‘A’ rated or higher rated institutions will meet this objective”*.

The current policy aims to minimise risk while allowing for appropriate returns in accordance with the adopted budget. The preservation of capital is the principal objective of the investment policy, with investments placed in a manner that ensures the security and safeguarding of the portfolio. Investments are expected to achieve a market average rate of return in line with the Council’s risk tolerance. Council recently adopted a Risk Appetite Statement. Risk appetite statements set out the Council’s willingness to take on risk to achieve the outcomes or rewards it has outlined as part of its strategic and business planning. The risk appetite for financial sustainability, featured in the broader Risk Appetite Statement, was assessed as “open.” In this context, “open” means that “Council’s appetite is to take a low degree of risk together with a reasonable certainty that there is a reward to gain by taking on the risk”.

Furthermore, the specific Risk Appetite Statement (7) relating to financial sustainability states that “Council has an open risk appetite for financial risks and will manage risks that have the potential to adversely impact on its long-term sustainable future.”

The policy is now presented for adoption with no changes.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2022-26 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
Function	Financial Management and Control
Delivery program commitment	Support Council's sustainable delivery of projects and services through sound Financial Management and Control, including long term financial planning, budget preparation, and financial performance monitoring.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The investment policy provides the framework under which all investments are made. The policy aims to minimise risk while allowing for appropriate returns in accordance with adopted budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council has an approved investment policy complying with Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993 (NSW) and Clause 212 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW).

Investments are placed and managed in accordance with that policy, having particular regard to authorised investments prescribed under the Ministerial Local Government Investment Order.

Council maintains an investment policy that complies with the Act and ensures that it, or its representatives, exercise the care, diligence, and skill that a prudent person would exercise in investing Council funds.

Conclusion

The draft policy is attached for consideration/adoption.

Responsible officer: Zorica Whitby, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

CO9/24

CORPORATE SERVICES

CO9/24

Investment Policy

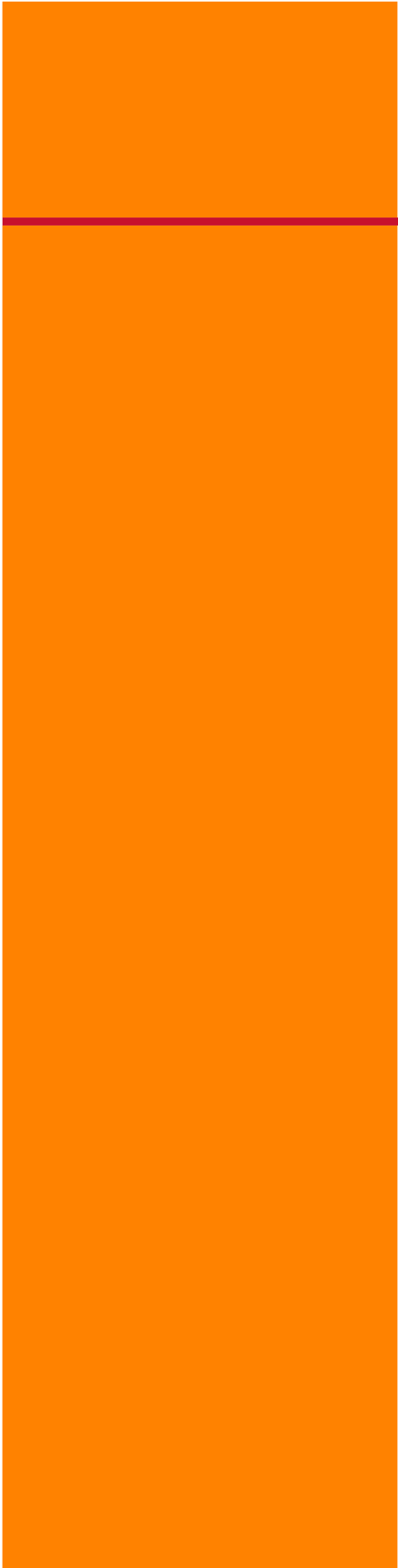
Review Date:	27 February 2024
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1. Objectives

Preservation of capital is the principal objective of the investment portfolio. Investments are to be placed in a manner that safeguards the investment portfolio. This includes managing credit and interest rate exposure risk within identified thresholds and parameters.

Other objectives include:

- to maximise the return to Council in line with all requirements of the policy;
- to comply with the legislative requirements and regulations relevant to the management of Council's investments;
- to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet all cash flow requirements
- to establish a framework for monitoring investments. Investments are expected to achieve a market average rate of return in line with Council's risk tolerance;
- to confirm delegations and other relevant governance matters in relation to Council's investments.

The Council is committed to financial sustainability and inter-generational equity. It recognises that borrowings can be an important source of funding for capital projects and that the full cost of some projects should not be borne entirely by present-day ratepayers, but contributed to by future ratepayers who will also benefit.

2. Legislation

2.1. Legislative and regulatory references

All investments are to comply with the following:

- Local Government Act (1993) Section 625;
- Local Government (General) Regulation (2005) Clause 212;
- Ministerial Investment Order
- The Trustee Amendment (Discretionary Investments) Act(1997) – Section 14;
- Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting;
- Australian Accounting Standards;
- Office of Local Government Investment Policy Guidelines; and
- Office of Local Government Circulars

2.2. Authorised Investments

All investments must be denominated in Australian Dollars. Authorised Investments are limited to those allowed by the Ministerial Investment Order and include:

- Commonwealth / State / Territory Government securities e.g. bonds;
- Interest bearing deposits / senior securities issued by an eligible ADI;
- Bills of Exchange, (< 200 days duration) guaranteed by an ADI;
- Debentures issued by a NSW Council under Local Government Act (1993);
- Investments with NSW Treasury Corporation (T-Corp) &/or Investments in a T-Corp managed funds.

2.3. Prohibited Investments

- This investment policy prohibits the following types of investment:
- Derivative based instruments (e.g. Collateralised Debt Obligations - CDO).
 - Principal only investments or securities that provide potentially nil or negative cash flow.
 - Standalone securities issued that have underlying futures, options, forwards contracts and swaps of any kind.

This policy also prohibits the use of leveraging (borrowing to invest) of an investment

3. Authority

Delegated authority

Authority for implementation of the Investment Policy is delegated by Council to the General Manager in accordance with the Local Government Act (1993). The General Manager has in turn delegated the day-to-day management of Councils investment to those currently recorded in the Delegated Authority register.

Delegated officers are required to acknowledge they have received a copy of this policy and understand their obligations in this role when investing funds on behalf of Council in accordance with this policy.

Adequate controls are in place to safeguard Council’s assets, such as the separation of duties in relation to authorising and executing transactions through the requirement of two authorised signatories for each transaction.

Delegation Register	
Reference Number	FI030
Category	Finance
Sub-category	Accounting
Sub-delegation title	Investments
Sub-delegation detail	The position holder is delegated authority to implement the Council's adopted Investment Policy and invest the Council's money in accordance with section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993.
Delegated to: Position Title	Refer to latest Delegations of Authority register as published on Council's website

4. Risk management

Risk management guidelines

Investments are to be considered in light of the following key criteria:

Preservation of capital

The requirement for preventing losses in an investment portfolio's total value.

Interest rate risk

The sensitivity of the value of assets, liabilities and future cash flows to a change in interest rates.

Credit default risk

The risk that a party or guarantor to a transaction will fail to fulfil its obligations. In the context of this document it relates to the risk of loss due to the failure of an institution/entity with which an investment is held to pay the interest and/or the principal of an investment.

Diversification

The requirement to place investments in a broad range of products so as not to be over exposed to a particular sector of the investment market.

Liquidity risk

The risk an investor is unable to redeem the investment at a fair price within a timely period thereby incurring additional costs.

Market risk

The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an investment will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, or benchmark returns unexpectedly overtake the investment's return.

Maturity risk

The risk relating to the length of the term to maturity of the investment. The longer the term, the greater the length of exposure and the risk to market volatilities.

Rollover/Reinvestment risk

The risk that income will not meet expectations or budget because interest rates are lower than predicted in the future.

5. Capital security, liquidity and maturity

5.1. Credit quality limits

Credit guidelines to be adopted reference the Standard & Poors (S&P) ratings system criteria and format – however, references to the Minister’s Order also recognise Moody’s and Fitch Ratings and any of the three may be used where available.

Ratings in no way guarantee the investment or protect Council against investment losses. The prescribed ratings should not be misinterpreted as an implicit guarantee of investments or entities that have such ratings. Even given this challenge, ratings provide the best independent information available.

Since credit ratings cannot be considered a consistent indicator of risk across different investment types, to provide a more effective risk management framework, this policy sets different exposure and duration terms for different categories of investments.

The following table provides a comparison of the rating equivalents between the different rating agencies:

	S&P	Moody's	Fitch
Prime	AAA	Aaa	AAA
High Grade	AA+	Aa1	AA+
	AA	Aa2	AA
	AA-	Aa3	AA-
Upper Medium Grade	A+	A1	A+
	A	A2	A
	A-	A3	A-
Lower Medium Grade	BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
	BBB	Baa2	BBB
	BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
Non-Investment Grade Speculative	BB+	Ba1	BB+
	BB	Ba2	BB
	BB-	Ba3	BB-
Highly Speculative	B+	B1	B+
	B	B2	B
	B-	B3	B-

To minimise risk and to maximise protection of capital, Council will only invest in Prime, High Grade and Upper Medium Grade investment classes.

All investments must have a S&P long term credit rating of A- or stronger. Council will not invest in any products with an S&P long term credit rating of BBB+ or lower.

The maximum holding limit in each rating category and the target credit quality weighting for Council's portfolio shall be:

S&P Long Term Rating Range (or Moody's / Finch equivalent)	Maximum Holding
AAA Category	100%
AA Category or Major Bank [^]	100%
A Category	80%
BBB Category	0%

[^] For the purpose of this Policy, "Major Banks" are defined as the ADI deposits or senior guaranteed principal and interest ADI securities issued by the major Australian banking groups:

- Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
- Commonwealth Bank of Australia
- National Australia Bank Limited
- Westpac Banking Corporation

including ADI subsidiaries whether or not explicitly guaranteed, and brands (such as St George).

If any of Council's investments are downgraded such that they no longer fall within these policy guidelines, they will be divested as soon as is practicable after consultation with its investment advisor.

5.2. Terms to maturity

The term to maturity framework is structured around the cash requirements of the Council and the management of liquidity risk. The investment portfolio will diversify its maturity profile within the following term to maturity constraints.

Investment Horizon	Maturity Date	Minimum Allocation	Maximum Allocation
Working Capital Funds	0-3 months	15%	100%
Short Term Funds	3-12 months	15%	100%
Short to Medium Term Funds	1-2 years	0%	70%
Medium Term Funds	2-5 years	0%	50%
Long Term Funds	5-10 years	0%	25%

6. Diversification

Counterparty exposure

Exposure to individual financial institutions / counterparties, will be restricted by their rating so that single entity exposure is limited, as detailed in the table below.

Individual Institution Limits	
S&P Long Term Rating Range (or Moody's / Finch equivalent)	Maximum Holding
AAA Category	40%
AA Category or Major Bank	40%
A Category	25%
BBB Category	0%

Percentage limits in the table refer to percentages of the total portfolio. It excludes any government guaranteed investments.

This table does not apply to any structured investment where it is not possible to identify a single counterparty exposure.

100% Commonwealth Government and Government-guaranteed deposits are included in the AAA category, but without any upper limit applying to the government as counterparty.

7. Ethical Investments

Fossil Fuel Companies

Where financial institutions are offering equivalent investment returns with the same credit rating, and the investment fits within the provisions of this Investment Policy, preference will be given to placing funds with institutions identified as not dealing with fossil fuel companies.

8. Legal title

When a user of funds obtains finance from the provider of funds, the user must prepare a document that clearly defines the contractual arrangement that has been agreed. This is known as a “financial instrument”. When Council enters into a financial instrument, it is important that the financial instrument clearly shows it is held in the name of Randwick City Council.

Safe Custody arrangements

Investments may be held in safe custody on Council's behalf, as long as the following criteria are met:

- Council retains beneficial ownership of all investments.
- Adequate documentation is provided, verifying the existence of the investments.
- The Custodian conducts regular reconciliation of records with relevant registries and/or clearing systems.
- The Institution or Custodian recording and holding the assets will be:
 - Austraclear or;
 - An institution with an investment grade Standard and Poor's or Moody's or Fitch rating; or
 - An institution with adequate insurance, including professional indemnity insurance and other insurances considered prudent and appropriate to cover its liabilities under any agreement.

9. Benchmarks

Performance Benchmarks

The performance of each investment will be assessed against the benchmarks listed in the following table.

Investment	Performance Benchmark	Time Horizon
11am Account, short dated bills, deposits issued by financial institutions of appropriate term	RBA Cash Rate	0-3 months
Term Deposits of appropriate remaining term, FRN's nearing maturity	AusBond Bank Bill Index (BBI)	3-12 months
Term Deposits with a maturity date between 1 and 2 years, FRN's.	AusBond Bank Bill Index (BBI)	1-2 years
FRN's, Bonds, Term Deposits with a maturity date between 2 and 5 years.	AusBond Bank Bill Index (BBI)	2-5 years
T-Corp Hour Glass Managed Funds	Fund's Internal Benchmark	3 years (Med Term) 5+ years (Long Term)

It is Council's expectation that the performance of each investment will be greater than or equal to the applicable benchmark by sufficient margin to justify the investment taking into account its risks, liquidity and other benefits of the investment.

10. Monitoring and reporting

Reporting & Reviewing Requirements (Accounting)

Documentary evidence must be held for each investment and details maintained in an investment register. The documentary evidence must provide Council legal title to the investment.

All investments are to be appropriately recorded in Council's financial records and reconciled at least on a monthly basis.

For audit purposes, certificates must be obtained from the banks/fund managers/custodian confirming the amounts of investment held on Council's behalf at 30 June each year and reconciled to the Investment Register.

A monthly report will be provided to Council. The report will detail the investment portfolio in terms of performance (i.e. investment income earned versus budget year to date and relevant performance benchmarks as outlined in this policy), percentage of holdings, maturity date and changes in market value and confirm compliance of Council's investments within legislative and policy limits.

Council will comply with appropriate accounting standards in valuing its investments and quantifying its investment returns.

In addition to recording investment income according to accounting standards, published reports may show a break-down of its duly calculated investment returns into realised and unrealised capital gains and losses, and interest.

Other relevant issues will be considered in line with relevant Australian Accounting Standards, such as discount or premium, designation as held-to-maturity or on a fair value basis, and impairment.

11. Duties and responsibilities of the council officers

Council officers must act with the duty of care, skill, prudence and diligence that a prudent person would exercise when investing and managing their own funds. The "prudent person" principle is set out in section 14 of the Trustee Act.

11.1. Ethics and conflicts of interest

Officers shall refrain from personal activities that would conflict with the proper execution and management of Council's investment portfolio. This policy requires officers to disclose any conflict of interest to the General Manager as soon as they rise.

11.2. Non-Financial Factors

When assessing an investment opportunity as part of the prudent person rule there will always be a number of factors, which are not easily quantifiable that should be considered. These factors may lead to accepting a lower rate of return on a particular investment. Such decisions should be documented with reasons to support the decision. This will ensure accountability and transparency and enable those reasons to be identified at a later date.

The highest rate should not always be accepted, but the investment which delivers the best value to Council, should be selected. This allows officers to include other factors when choosing an investment.

Factors which may be considered when choosing investments include:

- Transaction costs
- Ease of making transactions
- Ability to switch out of the investment
- Level of service from an institution
- Benefit to local government
- Liquidity terms
- Reduced costs to other services

12. Review of investment policy and investments

12.1. Annual review

The Code of Accounting Practice & Financial Reporting requires Council to review the Investment Policy annually or in the event of legislative change or as a result of significantly changed economic/market conditions.

The Investment Policy may also be changed as a result of other amendments that are to the advantage of the Council and in the spirit of this policy.

Any amendment to the Investment Policy must be by Council resolution.

12.2. Internal audit

Investment reports are sent to the internal audit committee for regular review.

12.3. External audit

Council's external auditor is required to review Council's investments as part of the audit of the Annual Financial Reports.

12.4. Investment Advisor

Council may use the services of a suitably qualified and experienced investment advisor for the purposes of achieving the objectives of this policy. The Council's investment advisor must be approved by Council and be licensed by the Australian Securities and Investment Commission.

The advisor must be independent and have no actual or potential conflict of interest in relation to investment products being recommended and is free to choose the most appropriate product within the terms and conditions of the policy. This includes receiving no commissions or other benefit in relation to the investment being recommended or reviewed, except as fully rebated to Council.

Manufacturers and distributors of investment products are excluded from acting as investment advisors to Council.

13. Borrowings

13.1. Borrowing considerations

Council may:

- borrow for capital projects identified in its adopted Resourcing Strategy; or
- borrow to fund income producing assets.

Council will:

- not borrow for operational purposes;
- borrow in accordance with the Local Government Act 1993, the Minister for Local Government's Borrowing Order (Attachment F) and its borrowing limit reported to the Office of Local Government each financial year;
- not borrow for terms that exceed the expected economic life of the asset being funded; and
- ensure its borrowings are sustainable.

Internal Borrowings

Funds can be used from internally restricted revenues as an internal loan in place of external borrowings. A repayment schedule to repay internal borrowings will be drafted to ensure repayments to internal reserves can be funded. All such borrowings must be approved by Council resolution and cannot be delegated.

13.2. Risk parameters

Interest Rate Risk

The establishment of interest rate risk parameters has the objective of managing Council's exposure to movements in interest rates in order to:

- manage the total interest expense associated with Council's debt portfolio;
- manage variations in interest expense from year-to-year; and
- recognise Council's exposure to economic markets and maintain flexibility to take advantage of favourable interest rate movements and protect against unfavourable movements.

Council will, based on its assessment of market conditions and forecasts at the time of borrowing, use the following interest rate risk management instruments:

- Floating Rate Debt;
- Fixed Rate Debt; or
- A combination of Floating and Fixed Rate Debt.

Liquidity/Funding Risk

Liquidity/Funding risk parameters focus on the ability of Council to raise new debt or refinance existing debt as required and will be managed by:

- ensuring debt maturity / re-negotiation dates are set to avoid a concentration of more than \$50 million falling due during a single financial year;
- commencing negotiation of funding requirements at least three months prior to the need to drawdown on a new loan facility or the maturity of an existing loan.

Credit Risk

The credit quality of the institutions from which Council borrows is an important consideration in the management of potential financial impacts arising from a credit event.

To manage its credit risk, Council will only borrow from:

- banks licensed by APRA which have a minimum Standard & Poor's long term credit rating of 'A-' (or the Moody's or Fitch ratings equivalents)
- NSW Treasury Corporation
- Australian State or Federal Government agency.
- a formalised debenture arrangement with other NSW Councils.

13.3. Performance measurement

Council will manage its debt portfolio with a view to meeting the following performance measures:

- Debt Service Ratio – less than or equal to 20%
- Debt Service Cover Ratio – greater than 2x
- Interest Cover Ratio – greater than 4x

The above performance measures only apply while Council has borrowings in place. The performance measures will be reported to Council annually in conjunction with the Financial Statements.

A. Local Government Act 1993 – Section 625

How may councils invest?

- (1) A council may invest money that is not, for the time being, required by the council for any other purpose.
- (2) Money may be invested only in a form of investment notified by order of the Minister published in the Gazette.

Note: See Gazette No 152 of 24.11.2000, p 12041.

- (3) An order of the Minister notifying a form of investment for the purposes of this section must not be made without the approval of the Treasurer.
- (4) The acquisition, in accordance with section 358, of a controlling interest in a corporation is not an investment for the purposes of this section.

B. Ministerial Investment Order

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1993 – INVESTMENT ORDER

(Relating to investments by councils)

I, the Hon. Barbara Perry MP, Minister for Local Government, in pursuance of section 625(2) of the *Local Government Act 1993* and with the approval of the Treasurer, do, by this my Order, notify for the purposes of section 625 of that Act that a council or county council may only invest money (on the basis that all investments must be denominated in Australian Dollars) in the following forms of investment:

- (a) any public funds or securities issued by or guaranteed by, the Commonwealth, any State of the Commonwealth or a Territory;
- (b) any debentures or securities issued by a council (within the meaning of the *Local Government Act 1993* (NSW));
- (c) interest bearing deposits with, or any debentures or bonds issued by, an authorised deposit-taking institution (as defined in the *Banking Act 1959* (Cwth)), but excluding subordinated debt obligations;
- (d) any bill of exchange which has a maturity date of not more than 200 days; and if purchased for value confers on the holder in due course a right of recourse against a bank which has been designated as an authorised deposit-taking institution by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority;
- (e) a deposit with the New South Wales Treasury Corporation or investments in an Hour-Glass investment facility of the New South Wales Treasury Corporation;

All investment instruments (excluding short term discount instruments) referred to above include both principal and investment income.

Transitional Arrangements

- (i) Subject to paragraph (ii) nothing in this Order affects any investment made before the date of this Order which was made in compliance with the previous Ministerial Orders, and such investments are taken to be in compliance with this Order.
- (ii) Paragraph (i) only applies to those investments made before the date of this Order and does not apply to any restructuring or switching of investments or any re-investment of proceeds received on disposal or maturity of such investments, which for the avoidance of doubt must comply with this Order.

Key Considerations

An investment is not in a form of investment notified by this order unless it also complies with an investment policy of council adopted by a resolution of council.

All councils should by resolution adopt an investment policy that is consistent with this Order and any guidelines issued by the Chief Executive (Local Government), Department of Premier and Cabinet, from time to time.

The General Manager, or any other staff member, with delegated authority by a council to invest funds on behalf of a council must do so in accordance with the council's adopted investment policy.

Councils have a fiduciary responsibility when investing. Councils should exercise the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person would exercise in managing the affairs of other persons.

When exercising the power of investment councils should consider, but not be limited by, the risk of capital or income loss or depreciation, the likely income return and the timing of income return, the length of the term of the proposed investment, the liquidity and marketability of the proposed investment, the likelihood of inflation affecting the value of the proposed investment and the costs (including commissions, fees, charges and duties payable) of making the proposed investment.

Dated this 12th day of January 2011


Hon BARBARA PERRY MP
Minister for Local Government

C. The Trustee Amendment (Discretionary Investments) Act 1997 - Sections 14A (2), 14C (1) & (2)

Section 14A – Duties of trustee in respect of power of investment

- (1) This section has effect subject to the instrument (if any) creating the trust.
- (2) A trustee must, in exercising a power of investment:
 - (a) if the trustee's profession, business or employment is or includes acting as a trustee or investing money on behalf of other persons, exercise the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person engaged in that profession, business or employment would exercise in managing the affairs of other persons, or
 - (b) If the trustee is not engaged in such a profession, business or employment, exercise the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person would exercise in managing the affairs of other persons.

Note: Some Acts deem investments under the Acts to be investments that satisfy the prudent person test. See, for example, section 39 of the Public Authorities (Financial Arrangements) Act 1987.

- (3) A trustee must exercise a power of investment in accordance with any provision of the instrument (if any) creating the trust that is binding on the trustee and requires the obtaining of any consent or approval with respect to trust investments.
- (4) A trustee must, at least once in each year, review the performance (individually and as a whole) of trust investments.

Section 14C - Matters to which trustee is to have regard when exercising power of investment

- (1) Without limiting the matters that a trustee may take into account when exercising a power of investment, a trustee must, so far as they are appropriate to the circumstances of the trust, if any, have regard to the following matters:
 - (a) the purposes of the trust and the needs and circumstances of the beneficiaries,
 - (b) the desirability of diversifying trust investments,
 - (c) the nature of, and the risk associated with, existing trust investments and other trust property,
 - (d) the need to maintain the real value of the capital or income of the trust,
 - (e) the risk of capital or income loss or depreciation,
 - (f) the potential for capital appreciation,
 - (g) the likely income return and the timing of income return,
 - (h) the length of the term of the proposed investment,
 - (i) the probable duration of the trust,
 - (j) the liquidity and marketability of the proposed investment during, and on the determination of, the term of the proposed investment,
 - (k) the aggregate value of the trust estate,
 - (l) the effect of the proposed investment in relation to the tax liability of the trust,
 - (m) the likelihood of inflation affecting the value of the proposed investment or other trust property,
 - (n) the costs (including commissions, fees, charges and duties payable) of making the proposed investment,
 - (o) the results of a review of existing trust investments in accordance with section 14A (4).
- (2) A trustee may, having regard to the size and nature of the trust, do either or both of the following:
 - (a) obtain and consider independent and impartial advice reasonably required for the investment of trust funds or the management of the investment from a person whom the trustee reasonably believes to be competent to give the advice,
 - (b) pay out of trust funds the reasonable costs of obtaining the advice.
- (3) A trustee is to comply with this section unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the trust.

D. Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 – Clause 212

Reports on council investments

- (1) The responsible accounting officer of a council:
 - (a) must provide the council with a written report (setting out details of all money that the council has invested under section 625 of the Act) to be presented:
 - (i) if only one ordinary meeting of the council is held in a month, at that meeting, or
 - (ii) if more than one such meeting is held in a month, at whichever of those meetings the council by resolution determines, and
 - (b) must include in the report a certificate as to whether or not the investment has been made in accordance with the Act, the regulations and the council's investment policies.

The report must be made up to the last day of the month immediately preceding the meeting.

Note: Section 625 of the Act says how a council may invest its surplus funds (Attachment A)

E. Local Government Code of Accounting Practice and Financial Reporting

Section 11.3.4

Councils must maintain a separate record of money it has invested under 625 of the LGA. The record must specify:

- (a) the source and amount of money invested; and
- (b) particulars of the security or form of investment in which the money is invested; and
- (c) if appropriate, the rate of interest to be paid, and the amount of money that the council has earned, in respect of the money invested.

Section 11.3.5

Council must maintain an investment policy that complies with the Act and ensures *"it or its representatives exercise care, diligence and skill that a prudent person would exercise in investing council funds"*.

For an extensive list of matters a prudent person would be expected to consider, reference is made to Section 4 of the NSW Local Government Investments Best Practice Guide.

F. Ministerial Borrowing Order

Local Government Act 1993 – Borrowing Order (Related to borrowings by Council)

I, BARBARA PERRY MP, Minister for Local Government, in pursuance of section 624 of the Local Government Act 1993, hereby impose restrictions on borrowings by a council as follows:

A council shall not borrow from any source outside the Commonwealth of Australia nor in any other currency other than Australian currency.

Transitional Arrangements

Nothing in this Order affects any borrowings made before the date of this Order, which was made in compliance with the previous Ministerial Order dated 27 September 1993, and such borrowings are taken to be in compliance with this Order.

Dated this 13th day of May 2009



BARBARA PERRY MP
Minister for Local Government

G. Definitions

Act

Local Government Act, 1993.

Ausbond Bank Bill Index

In 2014, Bloomberg acquired the UBS Australia Bond Indices. The benchmark index formerly referred to as UBSA BBI was rebranded as Ausbond Bank Bill Index.

Bloomberg calculates a daily Bank Bill Index representing the performance of a notional rolling parcel of bills averaging 45 days.

Austraclear

Austraclear is a clearing and settlement facility, licensed by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and subject to certain financial stability standards administered by the Reserve Bank of Australia.

Australian Prudential Regulation Authority - APRA

APRA (Australian Prudential Regulation Authority) is the prudential regulator of the Australian financial services industry. APRA enforces prudential standards and practices (e.g. capital adequacy and other risk management issues) of banks, credit unions, building societies, insurance companies and friendly societies.

Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions ADI

Authorised Deposit-Taking Institutions (ADIs) are corporations that are authorised under the Banking Act 1959 (Cwth) to take deposits from customers.

Bill of Exchange

A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer.

BBSW

The Bank Bill Swap reference rate (BBSW) is the average of mid-rate bank-bill quote from brokers on the BBSW Panel. The BBSW is calculated daily. Floating rate securities are most commonly reset quarterly to the 90-day BBSW.

Council Funds

Surplus monies that are invested by Council in accordance with section 625 of the Act

Credit Rating

Credit Rating refers to a short or long term summary assessment of the credit worthiness of a debt issuer or of a specific issue.

Debenture

A debenture is a document evidencing an acknowledgement of a debt, which a company has created for the purposes of raising capital. Debentures are issued by companies in return for medium and long term investment of funds by lenders.

Debt Service Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Cost of debt servicing (interest + principal)}}{\text{Total Revenue from continuing operations (excl. capital grants \& contributions)}}$$

Note: The denominator in this calculation excludes fair value adjustments, reversal of revaluation decrements, net gain on sale of assets and net share of interests in joint ventures

Debt Service Cover Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Operating Result before Interest \& Depreciation}}{\text{Cost of debt servicing (interest + principal)}}$$

Direct Deposits

Direct Deposits refer to investments made by Council (or on behalf of Council) directly with financial institutions.

Fixed Rate Debt

A loan structure with an interest rate that does not change for the term of the loan. This structure has the advantage of shielding Council from future interest rate increases and provides certainty around repayment commitments in Council's budget.

Floating Rate Debt

A loan structure with an interest rate designed to move up and down by a set margin above an underlying index/benchmark.

Floating Rate Note - FRN

A Floating Rate Note (FRN) is a medium to long term fixed interest investment where the coupon is a fixed margin ("coupon margin") over a benchmark, also described as a "floating rate". The benchmark is usually the BBSW and is reset at regular intervals – most commonly quarterly.

Interest Cover Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Operating Result before Interest \& Depreciation}}{\text{Interest expense}}$$

LGGR

Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (NSW).

Major Banks

The ADI deposits or senior guaranteed principal and interest ADI securities issued by the major Australian banking groups being ANZ, CBA, NAB and Westpac, including ADI subsidiaries whether or not explicitly guaranteed and brands (such as St George).

Minister's Order

Refers to the Order of the Minister for Local Government relating to Investments made by Councils.

Last Minister's Order was dated 12 January 2011.

Negotiable Certificate of Deposit - NCD

Is a short term investment in an underlying security being a negotiable certificate of deposit (NCD) where the term of the security is usually for a period of 185 days or less (sometimes up to 2 years). NCDs are generally discount securities, meaning they are issued and on-sold to investors at a discount to their face value.

OLG

NSW Office of Local Government, Department of Premier and Cabinet

Responsible Accounting Officer - RAO

Responsible Accounting Officer of a council means a member of the staff of the council designated by the General Manager, or if no such member has been designated, the General Manager. (LGGR, clause 196)

T-Corp

New South Wales Treasury Corporation.

The *Treasury Corporation Act 1983* establishes New South Wales Treasury Corporation ("TCorp") as the central financing authority for the New South Wales public sector. Under this act, TCorp's principal objective is "to provide financial services for, or for the benefit of, the New South Wales government, public authorities and other public bodies".

CO9/24

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Randwick City Council
30 Frances Street
Randwick NSW 2031

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM1/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Australia Day celebrations partnership with our Surf Life Saving Clubs

Motion:

That Council brings back a report to consider holding Australia Day Celebrations in conjunction with our LGA's four Surf Life Saving Clubs.

Background:

Traditionally on Australia Day families flock to our beaches and bays to enjoy our magnificent coastline. Being a coastal Council and reliant on surf clubs to help patrol beaches in the summer months, a partnership with our life saving clubs to celebrate Australia Day allows the community to thank surf club members who participate in the great Australian tradition of volunteerism.

Source of funding:

TBA via report

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Said, South Ward

File Reference: F2024/00454

NM1/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM2/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Investigate naming a park or reserve in La Perouse area after both the Simms and Longbottom families

Motion:

That Council investigate the naming of a park or reserve in the La Perouse area after both the Simms family and the Longbottom family to recognise their rich history and contribution to the La Perouse community.

Background:

There are four families that are the backbone of the La Perouse community, the 'Ella', 'Timbery', 'Longbottom' and 'Simms'.

We have Timbery and Ella Reserves it is only fair and just we recognise the other two important families by naming a park or reserve after them.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor D'Souza, South Ward

File Reference: F2004/06876

NM2/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM3/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr D'Souza - Fly flags at half-mast on National Apology Day (February) and National Sorry Day (May) every year

Motion:

That Council fly flags at Randwick Town Hall, Randwick Administration Building and La Perouse at half-mast on 13 February every year to mark National Apology Day and on 26 May every year to mark National Sorry Day and that Council's Flying of Flags Policy be amended as such.

Background:

On 13th February 2008 Prime Minister Rudd apologised to the "Stolen Generation". Prime Minister Rudd, said sorry to the 'Stolen Generation', yet their heirs, their grandsons and granddaughters are not fully free and we haven't closed the gap when it comes to health, education and opportunity. Our indigenous people are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice, our indigenous people have one of the highest rates of incarceration in Australia. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression. And this Nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be a true democracy until all its citizens are given the same opportunities and freedoms. National Sorry Day is an annual event in Australia on 26 May. It commemorates the Stolen Generations who were forcibly separated from their families in an attempt to assimilate them into white Australian culture during the 20th century. The first National Sorry Day was held on 26 May 1998 by a coalition of Australian community groups one year after the Bringing them Home Report.

We preach freedom around the Pacific and we mean it, and we cherish our freedom here at home, we are a beacon of light to many oppressed people around the world, but are we to say to the world, and much more importantly, to each other that this is a land of opportunity that cherishes freedom and equality, a land that believes in giving everybody 'a fair go', except for our Indigenous people, that we have no second-class citizens in our country except for our indigenous people; that we have no class or caste system, no shanty towns except with respect to our indigenous people. The time has come for this Nation to fulfill its promise to our indigenous people, the true owners of this land. Flying flags at half-mast would be a symbolic and go a long way to reconciliation and healing.

13 February is National Apology Day (anniversary of the 2008 apology to the Stolen Generations by Kevin Rudd)

26 May is National Sorry Day acknowledging the Stolen Generations (first observed in 1998 one year after Bringing them Home Report).

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor D'Souza, South Ward

File Reference: F2004/07685

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM4/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Luxford - Meeting with residents of Doncaster Avenue to review bike track issues

Motion:

That Council holds a meeting at the Kensington Community Centre with residents of Doncaster Avenue soon to review residential issues with the bike track.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Luxford, West Ward

File Reference: F2023/00366

NM4/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM5/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Rosenfeld - Investigate the installation of a water bubbler at Nagle Park, Maroubra

Motion:

That council request a report with regards to the best options for the installation of a water bubbler with bottle refill and adjoining dog bowl at Nagle Park, Maroubra.

Background:

Currently there is only a water bubbler in the children's playground at Nagle Park within this fenced off enclosure. The children's playground is on the Western side of the park.

There is a tap outside the children's playground enclosure with a dog bowl however the water is often dirty as the bowl is close to the ground as seen in the accompanying photos. This is especially after heavy rain. Dirty water contains bacteria and is very unhealthy for dogs. In addition, this tap and dog bowl is right next to Holden St and hence it is a dangerous place for dogs to drink being near passing cars. For these reasons many dog owners don't let their dogs drink there. Nagle Park is an off-leash dog park with many residents taking their dogs there for exercise.

There is no water bubbler near the sports change rooms in the park nor is there one on the North eastern side of the park. The park hosts organised sports as well as many other residents visiting to exercise and play games. Residents have spoken about the need for a water bubbler in the park apart from the one in the children's playground.

The water bubblers with adjoining dog bowl that are at Heffron Park and near Maroubra Beach are very popular with residents and I hence I ask that a similar design is looked at for Nagle Park.



Funding Source:

2024-25 Operational Plan

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Rosenfeld, Central Ward

File Reference: F2006/00056

NM5/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM6/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - T Junction cnr Snape and Percival Streets and improved pedestrian safety crossing at Hannan Street

Motion:

That Council:

- a) be authorised to vary existing work orders such that a T junction can be placed at the intersection of Snape and Percival Streets; and
- b) investigate improved pedestrian safety options for pedestrians crossing Hannan Street near Snape street.

Background:

A modified T junction has the ability to calm traffic to a suitable degree while not impacting the landscape as much, still allowing drivers to enter the intersection with good visibility and save some trees.

A pedestrian safety crossing on Hannan Street will be of benefit to the whole community, including students at Mount Sinai college crossing into Snape Park.

Funding Source:

2023/24 Operational Plan

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Hay, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/08338

NM6/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM7/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Parker - Maroubra Rubik's Cube consultation

Motion:

That:

- a) Council conduct a community consultation of Randwick LGA residents considering returning the Maroubra 'Rubik's Cube' to its previous 'unsolved' form or retaining the newly 'solved' form; and
- b) a consultation report is prepared and reported back on or before the April Council meeting.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Parker, Central Ward

File Reference: F2021/00124

NM7/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM8/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Parker - Urban Street Garden Strategy

Motion:

That:

- a) Randwick Council prepare a rolling 5-year citywide urban street garden strategy commencing FY 2025-26 to 2030-31 working outwards from major town centres and higher density areas, neighbourhood centres, main streets, suburb and LGA boundaries, residential street corners, and traffic devices then working to other parts of the LGA.
- b) these urban street gardens contain but are not limited to additional native tree plantings, flowers, ferns, succulents, and under tree planting noting best practice in water-sensitive design.
- c) the urban street garden strategy consider aesthetic consistency with the Randwick Urban Elements Design Guide being updated currently.
- d) this strategy consider the initial and ongoing resourcing requirements for rollout and upkeep.
- e) Council receive a report annually on progress.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Parker, Central Ward

File Reference: F2011/00402

NM8/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM9/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Olive - Council submission to the ClubGRANTS Scheme review

Motion:

That Council:

- a) write a submission to the ClubGRANTS Scheme Review; and
- b) include the following points in this submission;
 - i. That the responsibility for allocation of all Category 1 grants rests with the Local Committee
 - ii. That all Category 1 grants must be distributed through the Local Committee
 - iii. That Council have a governance role on the Local Committee and this role include supervision of all acquittals.
 - iv. That the NSW Government appropriately fund this role.

Background:

Liquor and Gaming NSW is leading a review of the ClubGRANTS Scheme in consultation with The Cabinet Office and NSW Treasury. Submissions are open till Monday 18th of March. NSW clubs receive a dollar-for-dollar tax concession on poker machine profits over \$1 million for grants provided to the community under three categories:

Category 1: Expenditure on specific community welfare and social services, community development, community health services and employment assistance activities.

Category 2: Expenditure on other community development and support services.

Category 3: Contributions by clubs to the ClubGRANTS Fund.

The total available rebate under this scheme is 2.25% of prescribed profits.

The NSW Govt ClubGRANTS Guidelines stipulate that Local Committees be set up to identify local community service priorities and make recommendations for the Category 1 grants. The core members of this committee are representatives of: (1) local council; (2) ClubGRANTS qualifying clubs; (3) Dept Community and Justice (4) community organization endorsed by the Office of Responsible Gambling; and (5) local Aboriginal community.

Randwick Council have been on this Local Committee since 1998 and could contribute meaningfully with a submission to this review. There are concerning issues related to the way the Local Committee system functions.

1. While recommendations can be made, "Local Committees do not have veto power and responsibility for the allocation of funding rests with the club," (P22 of ClubGRANTS Scheme discussion paper). This means clubs can override Local Committee recommendations.
2. The ClubGrants Guidelines indicate that Local Councils are supposed to provide local area governance (Section 6.2) and "Clubs should provide the acquittal or progress report to the relevant Local Committee in cases where funding has been granted in line with the local committee's identification of Local Community service priorities," (Section 4.3). However, apart from providing advice on areas of disadvantage within the LGA, Council is solely carrying out a secretariat role on this committee, rather than a governance role. If Council is to be associated with this activity, governance must be a priority.

It should be noted that NSW Council for Social Service (NCOSS) abandoned its 25 year association with the ClubGRANTS scheme in 2022 due to the lack of governance and associated issues, and because they were unsure of their role within Local Committees.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Olive, East Ward

File Reference: F2012/06607

NM9/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM10/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Olive - Coastal Walk Event

Motion:

That Council:

- a) considers holding a coastal walk event; and
- b) ask Council staff to present a report on this matter.

Background:

The Randwick LGA has some of the most spectacular coastline in NSW, and this has been made more accessible by the development of our coastal walkway. Residents clearly value this aspect of Randwick City. As shown in the recent Micromex community research report for our LGA, 'coastal open spaces and walkways' have amongst the highest ratings for importance and satisfaction by residents (p22).

Council could promote walking for exercise, transport, and fun by holding a coastal walk event. As a suggestion, it could end with a BBQ. Such an event would have a high likelihood of success because of the location and would not mean blocking off too many roads.

The event would fit in with Council's transport strategy. On page 63 of the draft Active Transport Strategy, the stated objective is to ensure walking is fun and encouraged. Page 42 shows the results of community consultation: 86% of respondents are interested in walking more often, with the major benefits being physical and mental health, fresh air, its free and good for the environment.

The event is also consistent with Council's transport hierarchy which has 'people walking' as its top priority.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Olive, East Ward

File Reference: F2012/00347

NM10/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM11/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Pandolfini - Early childhood education

Motion:

That Council:

- a) commends early childhood educators in the United Workers Union for taking action on the 8th of March for a pay increase.
- b) reiterates support for the LGNSW motion to negotiate with the union, and requests an update from LGNSW on its progress; and
- c) request a report back on service expansion in the area and abolishing or significantly reducing fees for First Nations and refugee families at Council's childcare centre, Moverly.

Background:

The 8th of March is International Women's Day, and this is a key day for celebrating the wins of the women's movement and fighting for further systemic change;

A gender pay gap of 28% persists in Australia and Australia has one of the most gender segregated labour forces in the OECD, with most women working in systematically underpaid roles like administration, early childhood education, school support, aged care and disability support, cleaning, hairdressing, nursing, and school teaching;

There have been a number of recent recommendations of the Women's Equality Taskforce, and the recent reports of the early learning sector by the Australian Consumer Commission and the United Workers Union. In particular the Women's Economic Equality Taskforce stresses the importance of supporting a pay increase for early childhood educators, the universalisation of early childhood education & care for families, paid placements for feminised industries like health and education, and employment targets for women and minorities to address segregation in the workforce.

Councils play a key role in the provision of long day care and pre-school in the area and are in a position to be able to support some of these recommendations regarding early childcare.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Pandolfini, North Ward

File Reference: F2004/06276

NM11/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM12/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hamilton - Concerns about recently introduced housing reforms by NSW Government

Motion:

That Council:

- a) write to the NSW Government highlighting Council's strong concern with key reforms that will negatively impact existing and effective local housing strategies;
- b) express our serious apprehensions with the low and mid rise housing reforms and the in-fill affordable housing changes recently introduced; and
- c) note that Council staff have the full support of Councillors in their expertise and ability to meet housing targets with place based strategies rather than through the NSW Government's ad hoc density increases that will only lead to overdevelopment.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Hamilton, North Ward

File Reference: F2023/00708

NM12/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM13/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hamilton - Renewable energy agreement for businesses

Motion:

That Council:

- a) notes the importance of supporting our businesses in reducing their energy costs and reducing carbon emissions;
- b) invite Expressions of Interest from the market for methods/options that will provide a 100% renewable electricity Power Purchase Agreement for businesses in the Randwick LGA; and
- c) provide a further report to Council on the outcomes of the EOI process with a view to engaging an Aggregator to provide the above service.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Hamilton, North Ward

File Reference: F2017/00493

NM13/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM14/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Said - Proposed naming of the Heffron Park cricket nets

Motion:

That the cricket nets at Heffron Park be named "The David Warner Cricket Nets".

Background:

Warner grew up in Matraville and attended Matraville Public School and Randwick Boys High School. Whilst playing under-16's, his mother, Lorraine Warner, encouraged him to bat left-handed and he broke the under-16's run-scoring record for the Sydney Coastal Cricket Club (the same club that trains at these nets today). He then made his first-grade debut for the Eastern Suburbs club at the age of 15 and later toured Sri Lanka with the Australian under -19s and earned a rookie contract with the State Team.

Warner is the first Australian cricketer in 132 years to be selected for the national team in any format without experience in first-class cricket, however, he was still able to receive awards and break records.

Funding Source:

2023-24 Operational Budget

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Said, South Ward

File Reference: F2012/00347

NM14/24

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM15/24

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Chapple - Report on subsidised access to Des Renford Leisure Centre

Motion:

That Council officers prepare a report on providing additional options for cheaper access to Des Renford Leisure Centre for community members who would not otherwise be able to access the facility.

Background:

Des Renford Leisure Centre is a well loved and used local facility. It is particularly important for escaping the heat and as a safer place to swim for those whose skills are still developing including children. With costs increasing across our community the entry fees are a significant barrier to some families accessing the facility.

The centre offers concessions for swimming but at \$4.90 per concession and \$5.70 a child these can still be a hard cost for some families to meet. Similarly, the weekly concession for gym access is \$19.20 per week with no further discounts available.

Council's learn to swim program is \$228.00 a term which, while cheaper than many private institutions, is still extremely hard to afford for many families.

Many Council's around Sydney offer free or seriously discounted access to those in their area. Bayside offers free access to Botany pool for aged pensioners who live in the LGA.

Inner West offers a General Concession charge of \$1.40 for those with Pensioner Concession Cards, Health Care Cards and to the children of holders of Pensioner Concession Cards and Health Care Cards (when accompanied by the card holder).

The City of Sydney offers an "access card" system which provides significantly discounted pool access and gym access to those who qualify. The charge is \$2 for pools and \$5.50 for gyms. Qualification includes holders of a valid Commonwealth Health Care Card, a Pensioner Concession Card or Seniors Health Card (not a Seniors Card). The system can also be accessed by persons assessed as suffering financial hardship and refugees living in the area.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Chapple, Central Ward

File Reference: F2012/00347

NM15/24

Question with Notice No. QN1/24

Subject: Question with Notice from Cr Chapple - Live Streaming of Council Meetings

Question:

1. What is the current cost of live audio streaming of Council meetings?
 2. How many people listened to live streams for each meeting in the last 12 months?
 3. How many people listened to the streamed audio after each meeting in the last 12 months?
 4. Are there additional costs where Councillors or speakers attend meetings remotely? If so, what are these?
 5. What would be the estimated additional cost above existing operations of providing live audio-visual streaming of meetings?
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Submitted by: Councillor Chapple, Central Ward

File Reference: F2012/00347

QN1/24