Ordinary Council Meeting

Tuesday 23 September 2025



Seating plan for Council meetings





Statement of ethical obligations

Obligations

Oath [Affirmation] of Office by Councillors

I swear [solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm] that I will undertake the duties of the office of councillor in the best interests of the people of Randwick City and the Randwick City Council and that I will faithfully and impartially carry out the functions, powers, authorities and discretions vested in me under the Local Government Act 1993 or any other Act to the best of my ability and judgment.

Code of Conduct conflict of interests

Pecuniary interests

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.

The Councillor must not be present at, or in sight of, the meeting:

- a) at any time during which the matter is being considered or discussed, or
- b) at any time during which the council is voting on any question in relation to the matter.

Non-pecuniary conflict of interests

A Councillor who has a **non-pecuniary conflict of interest** in a matter, must disclose the relevant private interest in relation to the matter fully and on each occasion on which the non-pecuniary conflict of interest arises in relation to the matter.

Significant nonpecuniary 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 nonpecuniary interests

A Councillor who determines that they have a non-pecuniary conflict of interest in a matter that is **not significant** and does not require further action, when disclosing the interest must also explain why conflict of interest is not significant and does not require further action in the circumstances.

Ordinary Council meeting 23 September 2025



ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Ordinary Council meeting of Randwick City Council will be held in the Council Chamber, 1st floor Town Hall building, 90 Avoca Street, Randwick on Tuesday, 23 September 2025 at 7pm

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 - 26 August 2025

Declarations of Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Interests

Address of Council by Members of the Public

Privacy warning;

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

Audio/video recording of meetings prohibited without permission;

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

Mayoral Minutes

MM27/25	Financial Assistance and Donations - Sept-Oct 2025	1
Urgent B	usiness	
General M	/lanager's Reports	
GM5/25	Election of Deputy Mayor	3
GM6/25	Appointment of Delegates to Committees	13
Director (City Planning Reports	
CP24/25	Minimum Lot Size for Subdivision of Approved Dual Occupancies	23
CP25/25	Variations to Development Standards under Clause 4.6 - 1 August to 31 August 2025	39
CP26/25	State Significant Development Modification Application to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plant at Banksmeadow	43
Director (City Services Reports	
CS47/25	Lenthall Street Kensington - Proposed one-way movement	55

Ordinary Council meeting 23 September 2025

CS48/25	Snape Park - Community Consultation outcomes	79
CS49/25	Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment - Outcomes of Community	
	Consultation	
CS50/25	Implementation of the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument	
CS51/25	Assessment of Proposed Alcohol - Free Zone Pennisula Village Matraville	145
Director C	ommunity & Culture Reports	
CC27/25	Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Community Consultation Outcomes	149
CC28/25	A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)	187
Director C	orporate Services Reports	
CO48/25	Proposed Dedication of Magill Street, Randwick	201
CO49/25	Monthly Financial Report for 31 August 2025	205
CO50/25	Monthly Investment Report - August 2025	211
CO51/25	Code of Meeting Practice	223
Motions P	ursuant to Notice	
NM79/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Reminding cyclists to use the Doncaster Avenue	
	Cycleway	237
NM80/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Investigate park gym at Rabual Reserve, Matraville	239
NM81/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Rosenfeld - Kerb and Gutter on Robey Street, Maroubra	241
NM82/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Vale Kim Rosen	243
NM83/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Motion for 2025 LGNSW Conference - Protecting communities from the impacts of PFAS contamination	245
NM84/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Motion for 2025 LGNSW Conference - Early Childhood Education Reforms	247
NM85/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Willington - Protecting street trees where a development is approved under the provisions of a Complying Development Certificate	
NM86/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Northeast Kingsford and Southwest Randwick Traffic Study	
NM87/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Martin - DV Safe Phone Initiative	
NM88/25	Notice of Motion from Cr Asgari - Enhancing Battery Disposal Options	
Questions	with Notice	
QN9/25	Question with Notice from Cr Hay - West Ward Playground Update	259
Notice of I	Rescission Motions	
NR3/25	Notice of Rescission Motion submitted by Councillors Martin, Hamilton and Burst - Festoon Lights, Coogee Bay Road	261
Petitions	J,g,	

Closed Session

Confidential Director Community & Culture Report (record of voting required)

CC32/25 AV and Production Management for ANZAC Day and Coogee Carols - Tender No T2025-17

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

Confidential Director Community & Culture Report

CC33/25 Randwick City Awards for Sporting Achievements (Sports Awards) 2025

This matter is considered to be confidential under Section 10A(2) (a) Of the Local Government Act, as it deals with personnel matters concerning particular individuals (other than Councillors).

Ordinary Council meeting 23 September 2025

Confidential Director Corporate Services Reports (record of voting required)

CO54/25 Lease of Clovelly Beach Café Kiosk - Tender No T2025-10

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.

CO55/25 Supply/Provision of CCTV and Access Control Infrastructure and Services - Tender No. T2026-02

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.

Confidential Director City Services Report

CS60/25 1-11 Rainbow Street, Kingsford Development - Project update

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.

Ray Brownlee, PSM GENERAL MANAGER

Mayoral Minute No. MM27/25

Subject: Financial Assistance and Donations - Sept-Oct 2025

Motion:

That Council:

- waive the Des Renford Leisure Centre pool hire fees totalling \$1330.00 for the Maroubra RSL Junior Diggers Swimming Club for their swimming carnival on 25 October 2025.
- note an amount of \$1280.00 to the upcoming 50th Anniversary Celebrations to the Coogee Junior Rugby Club, Coogee Seahorses and South Magpies Junior Rugby – Touring Together on 19 and 20 September.
- donate an amount of \$800.00 towards the Lions Club Special Children's Day Out on 22 December 2025.
- d) donate an amount of \$1000.00 to the La Perouse Panthers' 2025 NSW Aboriginal Rugby League Knockout Carnival campaign.

Background:

a) Maroubra RSL Junior Diggers Swimming Club

The Club is organising to host a Swimming Carnival on 25 October 2025 at the Des Renford Centre on behalf of the zone. They are a family-oriented swimming club a not for profit organization and have requested for the pool hire fees to be waived.

b) Coogee Junior Rugby Club – Coogee Seahorses and South Magpies – Touring Together

The Coogee Junior Rugby Club is one of the oldest junior rugby clubs in Australia. Since their first match in 1959, generations of young players have proudly worn the black and white colours across Sydney. Last year they celebrated 65 years of junior rugby, and this year they are honoured to be celebrating another historic achievement – 50 years of touring together with Brisbane South Junior Rugby Club.

On the weekend of 19–21 September, Coogee Seahorses will host Brisbane Souths to mark the 50th anniversary of when the Seahorses first travelled to Brisbane for a game of footy. The highlight of the weekend will be a 50th Anniversary Celebration on Saturday 20 September.

c) Lions Club Special Children's Day Out

Every year the Lions Club take all the cancer, special needs and terminally ill children from hospitals and special schools out for the day (for some a first time experience). The special little ones will see new release movies, receive refreshments, show bags and other treats. It cost \$100 per child and carer and the funds also go towards Trauma Stretcher Units. Lions Club will be getting a group of twenty-five children sponsored from the Randwick and surrounding areas.

d) La Perouse Panthers' 2025 NSW Aboriginal Rugby League Knockout Carnival campaign

La Perouse Panthers request Council's continued support as they prepare for the 2025 NSW Aboriginal Rugby League Knockout Carnival.

For the La Perouse Panthers, it is far more than a sporting event — it is a celebration of culture, community, and connection. It is a space where families come together.

The La Perouse Panthers holds a proud history in the Koori Knockout, having been the inaugural winners in 1971. This iconic event continues to be a vital platform for their

talented players to showcase their skills and represent their community with pride. For many of their young athletes, it also provides a pathway to representative and professional rugby league.

Source of funding:

The financial implications to Council will be funded from the 2025-26 Contingency Fund.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: The Mayor, Cr Dylan Parker

File Reference: F2025/06574

General Manager's Report No. GM5/25

Subject: Election of Deputy Mayor

Executive Summary

- It has been the practice at Randwick City Council to elect a Deputy Mayor. If Council resolves to continue to have a Deputy Mayor, the term of the Deputy Mayor is for the same term as the Mayor or a shorter term, as determined by the Council.
- The current Mayor was elected on 8 October 2024 for the term until September 2026.
- The current Deputy Mayor was elected on 8 October 2024 for the term until September 2025.
- The process for election of Deputy Mayor is detailed in the attached Office of Local Government (OLG) Fact Sheet.

Recommendation

That:

- a) the Council determine if it will elect a Deputy Mayor and, if so, for what term of office.
- b) Council determine the method of voting for the Deputy Mayor from one of the following;
 - i. Open voting (traditional method at Randwick City Council):
 - ii. Ordinary ballot; or
 - iii. Preferential ballot.
- c) the General Manager, as Returning Officer, calls nominations for the position of Deputy Mayor.
- d) should more than one nomination be received, the General Manager, as Returning Officer, read the names of the candidates for the position of Deputy Mayor.
- e) if necessary, an election be conducted in accordance with the Council's resolution made in relation to recommendation (b) for the position of Deputy Mayor.
- f) the General Manager, as Returning Officer, declare the Deputy Mayor elected for the term set by Council.

Attachment/s:

1.1 OLG - Mayoral (and Deputy Mayoral) elections - Fact



2. □ Nomination form - Election of Deputy Mayor

Included under separate cover

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to determine if Council will elect a Deputy Mayor and, if so, to determine the term of office of the Deputy Mayor and facilitate the election.

Discussion

In accordance with section 230(1) of the *Local Government Act 1993* (LGA) the Mayor holds the office of Mayor for a two (2) year term. The term for the current Mayor is 8 October 2024 to September 2026.

Council is not required to elect a Deputy Mayor. It has, however, been the practice at Randwick City Council to elect a Deputy Mayor to assist the Mayor as and when required. The term for the current Deputy Mayor is 8 October 2024 to September 2025.

Election of Deputy Mayor – suggested term September 2025 to September 2026

In accordance with the provisions of Section 231 of the Local Government Act, the Council may elect one of its members to act as Deputy Mayor. Further, the Deputy Mayor may exercise any function of the Mayor, at the request of the Mayor, or if the Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising the function or if there is a casual vacancy in the office of Mayor.

The procedure to be followed for the election of Deputy Mayor is the same as for the election of Mayor and is detailed in the attached Fact Sheet.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:						
Service area	Customer Service & Governance Management Service					
Function	Governance Management					
Delivery program commitment	Manage Council's governance framework and controls to ensure accountability, transparency, integrity, equity and ethical Council decision making.					

Risks

Relief/support for the position of Mayor – mitigated by the election of a Deputy Mayor (to exercise any function of the Mayor, at the request of the Mayor, or if the Mayor is prevented by illness, absence or otherwise from exercising the function or if there is a casual vacancy in the office of Mayor.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The 2025-26 Budget allows for 10% of the Mayoral Allowance to be paid to the Deputy Mayor in accordance with past practice.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Conclusion

It is necessary for the Council, at this meeting, to make certain decisions relating to the election of a Deputy Mayor (and for elections to be conducted for the role).

Responsible officer: Julie Hartshorn, Coordinator Administration

File Reference: F2005/00751

Fact Sheet ELECTION OF MAYOR AND DEPUTY MAYOR BY COUNCILLORS



Summary

Councillors must elect a mayor from among their number every two years unless they have a popularly elected mayor.

Councillors may also elect a deputy mayor. The deputy mayor may be elected for the mayoral term or a shorter term.

The election of the mayor and the deputy mayor must be conducted in accordance with clause 394 and Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 (the Regulation).

The purpose of this document is to assist councils to conduct mayoral and deputy mayoral elections in accordance with these requirements. It includes scripts for key activities to help returning officers exercise their functions. These scripts are provided in the text boxes inserted in the relevant parts of this document.

How can councils use this document?

Electing a mayor is an important activity. It is vital that the process is smooth, open and easy to follow and not rushed or confusing. Where necessary, it may be appropriate to stop and provide clarification for the benefit of councillors, staff or the gallery.

Returning officers can circulate this document prior to the meeting to help councillors understand the election process.

Election of a mayor after an ordinary election of councillors

An election for mayor must be held within three weeks of the declaration of the ordinary election at a meeting of the council.

The returning officer is to be the general manager or a person appointed by the general manager.

As no mayor or deputy mayor will be present at the start of the meeting, the first business of the meeting should be the election of a chairperson to preside at the meeting. Alternatively, the returning officer may assume the chair for the purpose of conducting the election.

Mid-term election of a mayor

A mayor elected by councillors holds office for two years. A midterm mayoral election must be held in the September two years after the ordinary election of councillors or the first election of a new council following its establishment.

Procedures

Prior to the meeting

Before the council meeting at which the election is to be conducted, the returning officer will give notice of the election to the councillors.

The notice is to set out how a person may be nominated as a candidate for election as chairperson.

As returning officer, I now invite nominations for the position of mayor/deputy mayor for [name of council] for a two year period.

In accordance with the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, two or more councillors may nominate a councillor (one of whom may be the nominee) for the position of mayor/deputy mayor. Nominations must be in writing and the nominee must consent to their nomination in writing.

A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor. The nomination is to be made in writing by two or more councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.

The returning officer checks the nomination forms and writes the nominees' names on a candidates' sheet.

At the meeting

At the start of the first meeting after an ordinary election, in the absence of a chairperson, the returning officer assumes the chair and announces that the first item of business is to be the election of a mayor.

If a chairperson is present, they announce that the first item of business is the election of the mayor then vacates the chair for the returning officer who will then conduct the election.

The returning officer reads out the names of the nominees and seeks confirmation that the nominee has accepted the nomination.

If only one councillor has been nominated for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, the nominee is elected.

As there is only one nominee for the role of mayor/deputy mayor, I declare that [name of successful candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If more than one candidate has been nominated, the council must determine by resolution, the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor, by way of one of the following methods:

- Open voting i.e. by show of hands
- Ordinary ballot i.e. a secret ballot (place an "X" against the candidate of their choice)
- Preferential ballot i.e. place 1, 2, 3 etc. against each candidate

The returning officer must ask for a motion to be put to the meeting by one of the councillors on the preferred method of voting for the election of a chairperson. This must then be seconded and voted on by the councillors.

Note: In the event of a tie, if there is a chairperson, they may use their casting vote. If there is a tie and no chairperson, an election for the role of chairperson should be conducted. Then the election for mayor resumes.

Open voting (show of hands)

Open voting is the most transparent method of voting. It is also the least bureaucratic method and reflects normal council voting methods.

The returning officer will advise the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method of voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by show of hands.

Each councillor is entitled to vote for only one candidate in each round of voting.

I will now write each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposit it in a barrel. The first name out of the barrel will be written first on the tally sheet, with second name out being written second on the tally sheet, etc.

When all candidates' names have been written on the tally sheet, the returning officer announces the names of the candidates and, commencing with the first candidate, states the following:

Would those councillors voting for [name of candidate] please raise your hand.

The returning officer records the number of votes for each successive candidate on the tally sheet and announces the number of votes received for each candidate.

The minute taker records the vote of each councillor.

The returning officer should check with the minute taker that each councillor has voted. If a councillor has not voted it should be confirmed that they are abstaining (an informal vote).

Two candidates

If there are only two candidates for the position of mayor/deputy mayor and the voting is higher for one candidate than another (number of formal votes recorded on the tally sheet), the returning officer then announces the result.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of formal votes and as a result I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote**, the returning officer will advise the meeting of the following process.

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Three or more candidates

If there are three or more candidates, the candidate with the lowest number of votes for the position of mayor/deputy mayor is excluded.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded.

The voting continues as above until there are only two candidates remaining (see voting for **two candidates** above).

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Ordinary ballot – (secret ballot)

The returning officer advises the meeting of the method of voting and explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by ordinary ballot, in other words by placing an "X" against the candidate of the councillor's choice.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on.

It will be necessary to have a number of blank papers as this process may require more than one round of voting.

The returning officer writes the names on one set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet.

The returning officer announces the results.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of votes, is excluded

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied**, the returning officer advises the meeting of the following process:

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows it to the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

The returning officer writes the names of the remaining candidates on a further set of the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper.

The staff member distributes ballot papers listing the remaining candidates and collects them into the ballot box when completed and gives it to the returning officer who again counts the votes and records them on the tally sheet and announces the results.

The process continues until two candidates remain, where a final vote takes place.

[Name of candidate] has the higher number of votes and I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** between the two remaining candidates, the returning officer makes the following statement and announces the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel.

Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Preferential ballot

The returning officer explains the process.

It has been resolved that the method for voting for the position of mayor/deputy mayor will be by preferential ballot, i.e. placing 1, 2 and so on against the candidate of the councillor's choice in order of preference for all candidates.

The returning officer announces the names of the candidates for mayor/deputy mayor and writes each candidate's name on a slip of paper and deposits it in a barrel.

The returning officer requests that a staff member shakes the barrel and advises that the order in which the names will appear on the ballot paper will be determined by a draw out of the barrel, i.e. first name out of the barrel is written first on the ballot papers and so on

The returning officer writes the names on the ballot papers and initials the front of each ballot paper. This method of voting requires only one set of ballot papers.

A staff member distributes the ballot papers and collects them when completed and gives them to the returning officer who counts the first preference votes and records them on the tally sheet

If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes (more than half), the returning officer declares the outcome.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of first preference votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

If no candidate has the absolute majority of first preference votes, the returning officer excludes the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes.

[Name of candidate], having the lowest number of first preference votes, is excluded.

The preferences from the excluded candidate are distributed. This process continues until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes, at which time the returning officer announces the result.

[Name of candidate], having an absolute majority of votes, is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

In the event of a **tied vote** where there are only two candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer explains the process.

The votes are tied between [name of candidate 1] and [name of candidate 2] having received [number] votes each, and, in accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be declared as mayor/deputy mayor

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests a staff member to shake the barrel. The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is elected as mayor/deputy mayor for the ensuing two years.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

In the event that the **lowest number of votes are tied** and where there are three or more candidates remaining in the election, the returning officer advises the meeting of the process.

In accordance with clause 12 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government (General) Regulation 2005, I will now write the names of the candidates on similar slips of paper, fold them and place them in the barrel. Please note that the candidate whose name is drawn out will be excluded and their preferences distributed.

It is appropriate to show the meeting the names and the barrel. Councillors may inspect but not touch the items.

The returning officer places the names of the candidates into the barrel and requests that a staff member shakes the barrel.

The returning officer then draws a name out of the barrel and shows the meeting.

I declare that [name of candidate] is excluded and any votes cast for them will be distributed by preference.

The returning officer then draws out the remaining name and reads it for completeness. The second name should be shown to the meeting.

Schedule 7 - Election of Mayor by Councillors

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Returning officer

The general manager (or a person appointed by the general manager) is the returning officer.

2 Nomination

- (1) A councillor may be nominated without notice for election as mayor or deputy mayor
- (2) The nomination is to be made in writing by 2 or more councillors (one of whom may be the nominee). The nomination is not valid unless the nominee has indicated consent to the nomination in writing.
- (3) The nomination is to be delivered or sent to the returning officer.
- (4) The returning officer is to announce the names of the nominees at the council meeting at which the election is to be held.

3 Election

- (1) If only one councillor is nominated, that councillor is elected
- (2) If more than one councillor is nominated, the council is to resolve whether the election is to proceed by preferential ballot, by ordinary ballot or by open voting.
- (3) The election is to be held at the council meeting at which the council resolves on the method of voting.
- (4) In this clause

ballot has its normal meaning of secret ballot.

open voting means voting by a show of hands or similar means.

Part 2 Ordinary ballot or open voting

4 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by ordinary ballot or by open voting.

5 Marking of ballot-papers

- If the election proceeds by ordinary ballot, the returning officer is to decide the manner in which votes are to be marked on the ballot-papers.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part must be determined in accordance with clause 345 (1) (b) and (c) and (6) of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that clause.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

6 Count-2 candidates

- If there are only 2 candidates, the candidate with the higher number of votes is elected.
- (2) If there are only 2 candidates and they are tied, the one elected is to be chosen by lot.

7 Count—3 or more candidates

- (1) If there are 3 or more candidates, the one with the lowest number of votes is to be excluded.
- (2) If 3 or more candidates then remain, a further vote is to be taken of those candidates and the one with the lowest number of votes from that further vote is to be excluded.
- (3) If, after that, 3 or more candidates still remain, the procedure set out in subclause (2) is to be repeated until only 2 candidates remain.
- (4) A further vote is to be taken of the 2 remaining candidates.
- (5) Clause 6 of this Schedule then applies to the determination of the election as if the 2 remaining candidates had been the only candidates.
- (6) If at any stage during a count under subclause (1) or (2), 2 or more candidates are tied on the lowest number of votes, the one excluded is to be chosen by lot.

Part 3 Preferential ballot

8 Application of Part

This Part applies if the election proceeds by preferential ballot.

9 Ballot-papers and voting

- (1) The ballot-papers are to contain the names of all the candidates. The Councillors are to mark their votes by placing the numbers "1", "2" and so on against the various names so as to indicate the order of their preference for all the candidates.
- (2) The formality of a ballot-paper under this Part is to be determined in accordance with clause 345 (1) (b) and (c) and (5) of this Regulation as if it were a ballot-paper referred to in that clause.
- (3) An informal ballot-paper must be rejected at the count.

10 Count

- If a candidate has an absolute majority of first preference votes, that candidate is elected.
- (2) If not, the candidate with the lowest number of first preference votes is excluded and the votes on the unexhausted ballot-papers counted to him or her are transferred to the candidates with second preferences on those ballot-papers.
- (3) A candidate who then has an absolute majority of votes is elected, but, if no candidate then has an absolute majority of votes, the process of excluding the candidate who has the lowest number of votes and counting each of his or her unexhausted ballot-papers to the candidates remaining in the election next in order of the voter's preference is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes. That candidate is
- (4) In this clause, "absolute majority", in relation to votes, means a number that is more than one-half of the number of unexhausted formal ballot-papers.

11 Tied candidates

- (1) If, on any count of votes, there are 2 candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for the 2 candidates are equal—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have received an absolute majority of votes and is therefore taken to be
- (2) If, on any count of votes, there are 3 or more candidates in, or remaining in, the election and the numbers of votes cast for 2 or more candidates are equal and those candidates are the ones with the lowest number of votes on the count of the votes—the candidate whose name is first chosen by lot is taken to have the lowest number of votes and is therefore excluded.

Part 4 General

12 Choosing by lot

To choose a candidate by lot, the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes are written on similar slips of paper by the returning officer, the slips are folded by the returning officer so as to prevent the names being seen, the slips are mixed and one is drawn at random by the returning officer and the candidate whose name is on the drawn slip is chosen.

13 Result

The result of the election (including the name of the candidate elected as mayor or deputy mayor) is:

- to be declared to councillors at the council meeting at which the election is held by the returning officer, and
- to be delivered or sent to the Departmental Chief Executive and to the Chief Executive of Local Government New South Wales.

General Manager's Report No. GM6/25

Subject: Appointment of Delegates to Committees

Executive Summary

- Council is required to appoint delegates to its various advisory, statutory and external committees and bodies for the period from 23 September 2025 until the date of the Mayoral election in September 2026 (or longer period if determined).
- The only change proposed to the current committee list or committee memberships is the addition of the ALGWA Conference Bid Committee.

Recommendation

That Council determine the membership of its advisory committees and appoint delegates to its various advisory, statutory and external committees and to external bodies for the period 23 September 2025 to September 2026.

Attachment/s:



Committee Membership table 2024-25



Committees - Purpose membership etc - September 2025

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to facilitate the appointment of delegates to the various advisory and external committees for the period from 23 September 2025 until the date of the Mayoral election in September 2026 (or longer period if determined).

Discussion

Council can appoint committees as it considers necessary.

The appointment of delegates/members to committees must be for a specified term, which obviously cannot exceed the term of the Council. Accordingly, Council may appoint delegates/members to its committees for any period of time (in the past the Council practice has been to elect committee representatives for a 12-month period from September to September).

The powers and functions of all current Council advisory committees are subject to determination by the Council. The Council may determine that the Committees, their functions and memberships remain the same (or otherwise).

Delegates are also appointed to external committees and bodies. These organisations are external to Council and, therefore, their functions and memberships are not subject to Council control.

The Committee memberships table, including delegate numbers, is attached to this report. Also attached is a summary of the purpose and membership details for each of the Committees/ organisations to which delegates are appointed, in the following categories:

- Special/Advisory Committees committees of the Council that meet on an ad hoc basis and advisory committees created to perform a specific function, often with outside representation.
- (ii) Councillor representation on outside organisations/committees bodies to which the Council is entitled to elect or appoint Councillor representatives.

The only change proposed to the current committee list is the addition of the ALGWA Conference Bid Committee to include the Mayor, one Labor, one Liberal and one Greens female Councillors and relevant staff. The proposed ALGWA conference bid is pending a report to Council in response to Notice of Motion NM22/24.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:						
Service area Customer Service & Governance Management Service						
Function	Governance Management					
Delivery program commitment	Manage Council's governance framework and controls to ensure accountability, transparency, integrity, equity and ethical Council decision making.					

Risks

Community engagement by Councillors – the advisory Committees assist Council and Councillor delegates to better understand community needs and be involved in planning for service delivery across various community functions.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Operational expenditure for the various committees has been included in the 2025-26 Budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021.

Conclusion

It is necessary for the Council, to review the appointment of delegates/members to advisory committees and to external bodies for the period 23 September 2025 until the date of the Mayoral election in September 2026.

Responsible officer: Julie Hartshorn, Coordinator Administration

File Reference: F2005/00775

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP (OCTOBER 2024 TO SEPTEMBER 2025)

Committee	Councillor Asgari	Councillor Burst	Councillor D'Souza	Councillor Gordon	Councillor Hamilton	Councillor	Councillor Luxford		Councillor Martin	Councillor Parker	Councillor Rosenfeld	Councillor Said	Councillor Veitch			Councillor	Community
	Asgari	Burst	D'Souza	Gordon	Hamilton	Hay Speci		Magner mittees/	Advisory			Said	Veitch	Willington	Wilson	representation	membership
Aboriginal Consultative Committee								D		М				D		3 councillors	6-12 community rep
Access and Older Persons Advisory														С		2 Councillors	6-12 community rep
Arts and Cultural Advisory							D						DC	D	С	2 Councillors	5-10 local practising
Audit, Risk and Improvement					D			D						D		3 Councillor (not Mayor)** (non-voting)	3 external appoints
Coastal Advisory	D	D		С					D		D	D		D		Mayor + 2-6 Councillors	6-20 reps of peak bodies/associations
Coogee Beach Stormwater Quality	D								D						D	3 Councillors	Expert agencies and community reps
Cycleway & Bike Facilities				D				D					D			3 Councillors	6 reps from BikeEas
Cultural Diversity and Equity Advisory	DC		D			D	С				D					5 Councillors	Up to 10
GM Performance Review					D					М			D		D	Mayor + 3 Councillors	
Resilience								DC		М			С	D		Mayor + 3 Councillors	4 community reps
Sports		D					D	D	D	М	D	D				Mayor + 6 Councillors	6-15 reps of peak sporting bodies or associations
Youth advisory		D		D		D				М						4 Councillors	6-12 young people
Anzac Trust					D							D				Mayor + 1 Councillor	10 external appoints
La Perouse		D	D				D					D				Mayor + 3 Councillors	5 external appoints
Museum & Headland Trust																	
						Flo	odplain	Manage	ment Co	mmittee	S						
Birds Gully & Bunnerong Road							D					D				4 Councillors	2 community reps - SES, Sydney Water adjoining Councils appropriate) & DEC
Clovelly					D			D						D		4 Councillors	As above
Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar & Yarra Bay		D		D							D	D				4 Councillors	As above
						Council	represe	entation	on outsi	le Comn	nittees						
Aboriginal Consultative Agencies (including Eastern Region LG Aboriginal and TSIForum)								D		М				D		Mayor + 2 Councillors	
Centennial Park Community Trustee Board								D								1 Delegate (2-year appointment)	
NSW Public Libraries Association	D			AD												1 Delegate + 1 Alternate	9
Randwick Traffic		AD						AD	AD						D	1 Delegate + 5 Alternate	е
SSROC							D			AD		AD	D			Mayor + 1 Delegate + 2 Alternates	
Sydney Coastal Councils	D							EM								1 Member for Exec Committee + 1 Delegate	
Sydney East City Planning Panel				AD	AD			AD				D			D	2 Delegates + 3 Alternates	

D = Delegate; AD = Alternate Delegate; M = Mayor / Mayor's Delegate; C = Chairperson; DC = Deputy Chairperson

**New State Government "Risk Management and Internal Audit Guidelines for Local Government in New South Wales" effective from 1 July 2024



Special Committees

	Committee	Purpose	Membership	Quorum
Advis	sory Committees			
1	Aboriginal Consultative Committee	To provide leadership on local aboriginal issues and to attend regular meetings of the NGO Aboriginal Services Interagency, Eastern Region LG Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Forum, Aboriginal Government Agencies and the Police Aboriginal Consultative Committee and the La Perouse Aboriginal Community Alliance, when required.	3 Councillors & 6- 12 community representatives	6 members
2	Access & Older Person Advisory	To: monitor implementation & evaluation of Council's Disability Discrimination Action Plan; assist in the identification of current & future access needs for the community; support & promote activities & special projects relating to people with disabilities; comment on Council planning instruments in relation to disability issues; assist in determining the most appropriate use of the Accessible Pathways Budget; ensure that Council policies & programs are consistent with Commonwealth & State Government legislation & best practice; develop a Randwick Older People's Policy; assist in the identification of current & future needs of older persons.	2 Councillors & 6- 12 community representatives	5 members
3	ALGWA Conference Bid Committee (NEW)	Pending a report to Council in relation to NM22/24 (Notice of Motion from Cr Hamilton – Bid for ALGWA (NSW) Conference and AGM 2028)	Mayor + 1 Labor, Liberal & Greens female Councillors + relevant staff	N/A
4	Arts and Cultural Advisory	To bring together key stakeholders in artistic and cultural development within Randwick City to facilitate the sharing of resources, knowledge, facilities, ideas and opportunities; and to advise Council on its public art, placemaking and cultural initiatives.	2 Councillors & 5- 10 Practising artists	N/A
5	Audit, Risk and Improvement	The objective of the Internal Audit Committee (Committee) is to provide independent assurance and assistance to Randwick City Council on areas including risk management, control, legislative compliance and external accountability responsibilities.	1 Councillor (cannot be the Mayor) + 3 external appointments (with relevant experience)	2 external appts
6	Coastal Advisory Committee	To provide a forum for representatives from local surf clubs, coastal sporting and water-based associations and Council to discuss current issues and future needs of our community.	Mayor + 2-6 Councillors + 6-20 reps of peak bodies/associations	Majority +1 of members
7	Coogee Beach Stormwater Quality Advisory Committee To investigate sources of pollution, explore options and develop viable recommendations to improve the water quality at Coogee Beach.		3 Councillors + expert agencies & community representatives	N/A



	Committee	Purpose	Membership	Quorum
8	Cultural Diversity & Equity Advisory	To ensure that all non-English speaking background residents are informed & have an understanding of Council's role & responsibilities & advise Council on issues that affect NESB residents	5 Councillors & up to 10 community representatives	6 members
9	Cycleway and Bike Facilities	To enhance consultation between Council and the bike riding community. Review and provide advice on bike related capital works	3 Councillors, 2 reps from BikeEast & 1 rep from Safe Streets for School + community representative	N/A
10	General Manager's Performance Review	To convene ½ yearly monitoring meetings & once yearly review meetings with the GM to administer his Performance Agreement & to amend the Performance Agreement when required	Mayor + 3 Councillors	3 members
11	Resilience Committee	To oversee the Council and community programmes to reduce emissions, action the principes of circular economy to reduce waste and to become more resilient to the shocks and stresses experienced within our community.	Mayor + 3 Councillors + 4 community reps	5
12	Sports	To ensure that Council policies and programs are consistent with Commonwealth & State Government legislation & best practice relevant to the full range of local sporting & recreation needs, to comment on Council planning instruments, including Plans of Management, in relation to sporting facilities, to assist Council in the identification of current & future sporting needs for the community etc	Mayor + 6 Councillors & 6-15 reps of peak sporting bodies or associations	6 members
13	Youth Advisory	To assist Council in the identification of the current interests of young people (ages 15-24 years), to support & promote activities & special projects relating to young people, to comment on Council planning instruments, to encourage students & young people's participation in Council's activities and community service initiatives etc	4 Councillors & 6- 12 young people (ages 15-24)	6 members
Trust	<u>s</u>			
14	Anzac Trust	Renamed following April 2024 Notice of Motion. The purpose of this Trust is to work with Council staff to: a) Begin planning the 110th Anniversary of Anzac Day, 2025; b) Include plans to commemorate 100 years since the unveiling of the Cenotaph at High Cross Park; c) Conduct a comprehensive consultation process involving all stakeholders including RSL and Surf Clubs; and d) Bring back a report to Council on any additional funds that may be required.	Mayor + 1 Councillor & 10 external appointments	6
15	La Perouse Museum &	To provide advice to Council with respect to Council's management of the La Perouse Museum and relevant buildings, heritage items, open space	Mayor + 3 Councillors & 5	5



	Committee	Purpose	Membership	Quorum
	Headland Trust	and landscaped areas within the La Perouse precinct of Kamay Botany Bay National Park	external appointments	
Flood	plain Managemen	t Committees		
16	Birds Gully & Bunnerong Road Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Birds Gully and Bunnerong Road catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	4 Councillors, 2 community reps, SES rep, Sydney Water rep, adjoining Council rep (as appropriate) and DECC rep	N/A
17	Clovelly Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Clovelly catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.	ulu BEGG top	
18	Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar and Yarra Bay Floodplain Management Committee	Provide advice to Council on flooding related policies and objectives for the Lurline Bay, Matraville, Malabar and Yarra Bay catchment as well as the implementation of the floodplain management process.		

Councillor representation on outside organisations/committees

	Committee	Purpose	Membership	Randwick allocation
1	Aboriginal Consultative Agencies (including Eastern Region LG Aboriginal and TSI Forum)	To consult local Aboriginal communities & their organisations in order to develop policies & cooperative strategies at a regional level & which will stimulate local government commitment to the reconciliation process	Councillors & staff from Randwick, Bayside, Waverley & Woollahra & indigenous community reps	The Mayor & any interested Councillors
2	Centennial Park Community Trustee Board		1 delegate only – Can be representative from local community OR Mayor or other Councillor (2-year appointment)	Mayor OR 1 Councillor
3	NSW Public Libraries Association	As a member of the NSWPLA, Randwick City Council is entitled to 1 vote at the AGM	Representatives from member organisations	Councillor delegate and 1 Councillor as alternate delegate



	Committee	Purpose	Membership	Randwick allocation
4	Randwick Traffic Committee	To authorise traffic facilities & consider road safety issues	2 Councillors (being 1 delegate & 1 alternate delegate) + Council Traffic Engineer & reps from RTA, Police, STA & the State Member of Parliament	1 Councillor delegate & up to 5 Councillors as alternate delegate
5	Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC)	Gydney disadvantages & opportunities of the member Councils & of the Southern Sydney region, to make representation & submissions relative to the needs, to submit requests for financial		2 delegates (1 being the Mayor) & 2 alt delegates. Each delegate also serves on a SSROC Standing Committee
6	Sydney Coastal Councils	To maintain sharp focus on all water pollution issues that affect the coastal, harbour, bay and river environment within the areas covered by the member Councils and to develop initiatives to protect those areas.	Councillors & staff from member Councils	2 Councillor delegates (1 to be member of Exec Committee) & 2 Councillors as alternate delegates
7	Sydney East City Planning Panel (SECPP)	City Planning determine regionally significant DAs. Panel		2 Councillors + 3 Councillors as alternate delegates

Director City Planning Report No. CP24/25

Subject: Minimum Lot Size for Subdivision of Approved Dual

Occupancies

Executive Summary

 Council resolved at its ordinary meeting on 29 July 2025 (Said/Burst) that a report be presented to Council that explores amending the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 to permit the strata and Torrens title subdivision of built dual occupancies on land with an area of between 450m²-550m².

- Amendment No. 9 to Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP) commenced on 1 September 2023, increasing the minimum lot size for attached dual occupancies from 450m² to 550m².
- A number of attached dual occupancies were approved on lots between 450m² and 550m² prior to the Amendment No. 9. Although now completed, these developments cannot be subdivided due to non-compliance with the new subdivision lot size requirements (minimum 275m² lot size).
- This report is in response to the July 2025 Council resolution to investigate an amendment to the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP) to permit Torrens or strata subdivision of approved or constructed attached dual occupancies that are located on land that is between 450m² and 550m².
- The report recommends that a planning proposal be prepared to amend RLEP by inserting a
 new provision to allow for subdivision of existing or approved dual occupancies on 'parent' lots
 between 450m² and 550m² that were approved prior to 1 September 2023 (gazettal date of
 Amendment No. 9 of RLEP).
- As an interim measure, this report also seeks Council's endorsement to allow for consideration
 and determination of a variation to the minimum subdivision lot size for development involving
 the subdivision of approved dual occupancies (attached) in the R2 zone on 'parent' lots
 between 450m² and 550m² approved prior to 1 September 2023, until the amendment to the
 Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 is gazetted.
- Pending formal amendment of RLEP, the interim position will provide a consistent and fair approach for existing approvals, ensuring equitable treatment of landowners without compromising broader planning objectives.

Recommendation

That Council:

- support an amendment to Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP) to enable Torrens or strata subdivision of approved attached dual occupancies in the R2 zone on lots between 450m² and 550m², provided the approval was granted before 1 September 2023 and the site is not within a Heritage Conservation Areas;
- b) endorse the preparation of a planning proposal to amend the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 to allow the Torrens and strata subdivision of approved dual occupancies on lots between 450m²-550m² (for those approvals granted before 1 September 2023); and
- c) adopt an interim policy position allowing Council to consider and approve variation to the development standard relating to minimum subdivision lot size for affected attached dual occupancies in the R2 zone, until an amendment to the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 is gazetted.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

At its Ordinary Council meeting of 29 July 2025, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Said/Burst) that a report is presented to Council that explores an amendment to the Randwick LEP 2012 to permit Torrens or strata subdivision of built dual occupancies that are located on land that is between 450sqm and 550sqm, with consideration being given to the following matters:

- the intent of the current control in RLEP 2012 of not permitting the subdivision of existing dual occupancies;
- the number of properties that are impacted by the current control in RLEP 2012;
- information relating to the Court matters, where this RLEP provision has been challenged;
- the impact of amending the provision in the RLEP 2012 to remove the restriction on Torrens or strata subdivision of approved/built dual occupancies that are located on land that is between 450sqm and 550sqm; and
- in the report, the main aim is to specifically look at company title properties."

The purpose of this report is in response to the above resolution and investigates an amendment to the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP) to permit Torrens or strata subdivision of constructed attached dual occupancies that are located on land that is between 450m² and 550m².

Specifically, the report provides information on the intent of the current minimum lot size development standards, analysis of NSW Land and Environment Court decisions relating to subdivision of dual occupancy development, and an analysis of the impacts of amending RLEP 2012 to permit subdivision of constructed or approved dual occupancies on lots of 450m²-550m², provided that those approvals were granted prior to Amendment No. 9 of RLEP 2012, which commenced on 1 September 2023.

The report seeks Council's endorsement to amend the provisions of RLEP in relation to the minimum subdivision lot size for attached dual occupancy development, to allow subdivision of constructed or approved attached dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m², provided that those approvals were granted before 1 September 2023.

The report also recommends that a planning proposal be prepared to amend the RLEP, and that Council adopts an interim position which allows for consideration and determination of a variation to the minimum subdivision lot size for development involving the subdivision of approved attached dual occupancies on 'parent' lots between 450m² and 550m² approved prior to 1 September 2023, until the amendment to the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 is gazetted.

The recommendations of this report aim to ensure consistency and fairness in Council's decision-making while a formal amendment to RLEP is progressed.

Background

RLEP 2012 Amendment No. 9

At its extraordinary Council meeting of 6 September 2022, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Said/D'Souza) that Council:

- a) Endorse that part of the Planning Proposal that amends the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 in relation to minimum lot sizes for the R2 Low Density Residential Zone as set out below:
 - Amend clause 4.1 to reduce the minimum lot size for subdivision of land zoned R2 Low Density Residential from 400m2 to 275m2, with the exception of land within a Heritage Conservation Area;

- ii) Amend clause 4.1C to increase the minimum development lot size control for dual occupancy (attached) from 450m2 to 550m2 in the R2 Low Density Residential zone;
- iii) Amend clause 4.4 Floor space ratio to:
 - Grandfather the sliding scale FSR controls for dwellings houses and semi-detached dwellings in the R2 Low Density zone under subclause (2A) and (2B) to only apply to lots that were created prior to the making of the proposed RLEP 2012 amendments
 - Apply a sliding scale FSR control for dwellings and semi-detached dwellings in the R2 Low Density zone on a lot created after the making of the plan as follows:
 - if the lot is between 275 square metres and 300 square metres 0.65:1, or
 - if the lot is more than 300 square metres 0.6:1.
 - Apply a sliding scale FSR control for dual occupancies (attached) in the R2 Low Density zone as follows:
 - if the lot is between 550 square metres and 600 square metres 0.65:1, or
 - if the lot is more than 600 square metres 0.6:1.
- b) Authorise the Director, City Planning to make any minor modifications to rectify any numerical, typographical, interpretation and formatting errors in that part of the Planning Proposal relating to minimum lot size provisions for subdivision and dual occupancy in the R2 Low Density Residential zone and associated documents prior to submitting to the Department of Planning and Environment; and
- c) Forward that part of the Planning Proposal relating to minimum lot size controls for subdivision and dual occupancy provisions in the R2 Low Density Residential zone to the Department of Planning and Environment and requesting that the amendments be made to the Randwick Local Environmental Pan 2012."

Amendment No. 9 to RLEP commenced on 01 September 2023. Among other changes, Amendment No. 9 made the following relevant changes to RLEP:

- Amend clause 4.1 to reduce the minimum lot size for subdivision from 400m² to 275m² (for R2 zoned land, with the exception of land within a Heritage Conservation Area).
- Amend clause 4.1C to increase the minimum lot size for a dual occupancy (attached) from 450m² to 550m².

Several submissions were received during the exhibition of the planning proposal calling for a savings provision for approved dual occupancies on lot sizes between 450m² and 550m². However, this was not included in the final amendment, noting that the subdivision lot size was more onerous prior to Amendment No. 9, requiring minimum parent lot size of 800m² to subdivide an attached dual occupancy, and therefore existing attached dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m² would not be impacted by the amendment.

Notwithstanding the above, the introduction of Clause 4.1D of RLEP and the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code which commenced on 6 July 2018 has created disparity with regards to the subdivision of attached dual occupancies and the applicable minimum subdivision lot sizes. As such, it is acknowledged that this has created an inequitable outcome for attached dual occupancy developments based solely on approval date, with a number of attached dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m² approved before 1 September 2023 unable to subdivide.

Discussion

Policy Analysis

1. Clause 4.1D of RLEP

In February 2018, Council undertook a review of the minimum subdivision lot size standard in the R2 zone in response to concerns raised by community members regarding the inability to subdivide attached dual occupancies by either Torrens or strata title, and the limitations in financing from banks for attached dual occupancies under company title schemes.

Note: Company title is a form of ownership that entails that a company owns the building and land that it occupies, and is governed and regulated by the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth). Owners do not own a title, but rather a 'share' into the company that owns the title. The elected Board of Directors of the company must approve prospective share owners to enable settlement, sale to be completed and the share transfer to be registered.

The review in 2018 coincided with the introduction of the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code under the *State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008* (Codes SEPP), which permitted dual occupancies to be carried out as Complying Development and provided alternative (less onerous) development standards for the subdivision of dual occupancies.

RLEP was amended on 17 August 2018 to introduce a new development standard under Clause 4.1D for the subdivision of attached dual occupancies within the R2 zone approved prior to 6 July 2018. The intent of Clause 4.1D was to enable existing owners of attached dual occupancies to subdivide in accordance with the same standards as those under the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code at that time. However, Clause 4.1D was limited to dual occupancies approved prior to 6 July 2018. This was in order to enable Council to review, analyse and consider the planning provisions for subdivision of dual occupancies moving forward and in consideration of the Local Housing Strategy. In this regard it should be noted that the review in 2018 found that a reduction to the minimum subdivision lot size for all dual occupancy developments would have major impacts upon the R2 zone including encouragement and dominance of dual occupancy building typology at the expense of other types of low density housing, associated streetscape impacts, land fragmentation and undesirable precedent for smaller allotments.

2. Complying Development - Low Rise Housing Diversity Code

On 6 July 2018, the Codes SEPP was amended to include Part 3B – Low Rise Housing Diversity Code to allow the construction of new attached dual occupancies and amend Part 6 – Subdivision Code to allow Torrens or strata subdivision of those approved attached dual occupancies as Complying Development.

The minimum lot size for the construction of an attached dual occupancy was the minimum specified in RLEP, being 450m². Part 6 of the Codes SEPP permitted the subdivision of an attached dual occupancy approved under Complying Development with the following minimum lot sizes:

Strata Subdivision = the strata area (being the area of the ground) is not less than $180m^2$. Torrens Title Subdivision =60% of the minimum size specified for the subdivision of land for the purpose of a dual occupancy in RLEP = $240m^2$.

However, on 1 July 2020, the Torrens title subdivision provisions under the Codes SEPP were amended to the following:

• the minimum size specified for the subdivision of land for the purpose of a dual occupancy in RLEP.

The minimum lot size for subdivision under RLEP was 400m² (800m² parent lot) from 6 July 2018 to 31 August 2023, and 275m² (550m² parent lot) from 1 September 2023 to date.

3. Amendment No. 9 of RLEP

Prior to Amendment No. 9 of RLEP, attached dual occupancies could be approved on lots of at least 450m². However, subdivision was often not feasible due to the 400m² minimum subdivision lot size requirement, with the exception of those benefiting from Clause 4.1D.

Amendment No. 9 commended on 1 September 2023 and reduced the minimum subdivision lot size from $400m^2$ to $275m^2$ (except for those within a Heritage Conservation Area) but increased the minimum 'parent' lot size for dual occupancies to $550m^2$. The intent of the amendment to the dual occupancy and subdivision minimum lot sizes was that if a site is large enough to construct an attached dual occupancy, it should also be large enough to subdivide into two lots (subject to assessment under other relevant standards of the LEP and DCP).

The minimum lot size for attached dual occupancies and subdivision were subject to a detailed analysis as part of the planning proposal to amend RLEP under Amendment No. 9, including considering the retention of a lot size of 450m² for dual occupancies and associated subdivision.

However, the analysis found that a lot size to a minimum of 450m² would result in a significant increase in density in the southern portion of the LGA that is less serviced by public transport and with limited access to shops and services. As such, at its Ordinary Council meeting of 30 August 2022, Council resolved to endorse the new increased lot size of 550m².

However, this created a situation whereby approved dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m² remained unable to subdivide (without a Clause 4.6 variation), unless qualifying for the savings provision under clause 4.1D of RLEP.

Land within the R3 Medium Density Residential zone has no minimum lot size under the RLEP and therefore proposed subdivision of dual occupancies within the R3 zone are permissible and assessed on merit in accordance with the objectives of the zone and RDCP 2013 provisions. As such, the proposed amendment would consider R2 zoned land only.

Furthermore, for land within Heritage Conservation Areas within the R2 zone, the minimum lot size is 400m² per lot, requiring a minimum parent lot size of 800m². As such, subdivision of dual occupancies within Heritage Conservation Areas would still be subject to the minimum lot size requirements of 400m².

It should be noted that new applications which seek consent for an attached dual occupancy from 1 September 2023 require a minimum parent lot size of 550m². This will generally allow for the subdivision of the development, subject to lot configuration and frontage widths.

As such, the approved attached dual occupancies on a lot size of 450m² to 550m², with particular regards to those approved after 6 July 2018, are unable to be subdivided under Torrens or strata subdivision. Notwithstanding, there are also a number of approved dual occupancies that have been strata subdivided but not been able to undertake Torrens title subdivision due to the inconsistencies across the policies.

Table 1 below demonstrates the inequitable outcome for attached dual occupancy developments based solely on approval date.

Table 1: Discrepancies between applicable minimum lot size based on date.

Table 1. Discrepancies set	Minimum Lot Size Applicable							
Type of Subdivision Application	Prior to 6 Jul 2018	6 Jul 2018 to 16 Aug 2018	17 Aug 2018 to 30 Jun 2020	01 Jul 2020 to 31 Aug 2023	01 Sept 2023 to date			
Torrens Title DA (dual occupancy approved before 06 July 2018)	400m²	400m²	240m²	400m²	275m ^{2*}			
Torrens Title DA (dual occupancy approved after 06 July 2018)	400m²	400m²	400m²	400m²	275m²*			
Torrens Title CDC	N/A	240m²	240m²	400m²	275m²			
Strata Title DA (dual occupancy approved before 06 July 2018)	400m²	400m²	180m²	180m²	180m²*			
Strata Title DA	400m²	400m²	400m²	400m²	275m²*			

		Minimum Lot Size Applicable							
Type of Subdivision Application	Prior to 6 Jul 2018	6 Jul 2018 to 16 Aug 2018	17 Aug 2018 to 30 Jun 2020	01 Jul 2020 to 31 Aug 2023	01 Sept 2023 to date				
(dual occupancy approved after 06 July 2018)									
Strata Title CDC	N/A	180m²	180m²	180m²	180m²				

^{*}Except lots within a Heritage Conservation Area

4. Low and Mid-Rise (LMR) Housing Policy

It is noted that the second stage of the State government's LMR Housing Policy commenced on 28 February 2025 and introduced new planning controls within *State Environmental Planning Policy* (Housing) 2021 to encourage more housing.

The new controls apply to land mapped within an LMR area, being residential zoned land within 800m walking distance from a nominated town centre or the entrance of a nominated train, metro or light rail station.

Under this policy, a minimum 'parent' lot size of 450m² and a minimum subdivision lot size of 225m² apply to new attached dual occupancies on land within an LMR area. For sites within an LMR area, these controls will supersede Council's LEP development standards.

These new housing reforms reinforce the need to address the absence of any planning provisions to allow the subdivision of attached dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m² to ensure consistency and fairness across the Randwick LGA.

Land and Environment Court Appeals

Recent Class 1 appeals in the NSW Land and Environment Court (LEC) have upheld applications for subdivision of approved attached dual occupancies on 'parent' lots less than 550m². These cases highlight the inconsistency and inequity within the current framework.

Between July 2018 and 1 September 2023, there were eleven (11) matters appealed to the LEC in relation to the subdivision of an attached dual occupancy. A summary of these is provided below:

Strata Subdivision (4 Appeals)

In July 2018, an appeal for the strata subdivision of an approved dual occupancy was upheld by the Court. The appeal relied on the interpretation of the minimum lot size for strata schemes, with the Court ruling in favour of the Applicant's interpretation that the size of each of the proposed strata lots is determined by the sum of the floor areas depicted in the floor plan for each lot, which is calculated from the areas occupied by the horizontal plane of each cubic space that forms the lot. This was in contradiction to Council's interpretation which measured the strata lot on ground. As the strata lots (as measured by the Applicant) complied with the minimum lot size, no variation was required and the appeal upheld.

In December 2019, a separate appeal matter for the construction of a new attached dual occupancy with associated strata subdivision was heard by the Court. The Commissioner in that instance agreed with Council's interpretation of the minimum lot size for strata subdivision and while the dual occupancy was approved, the strata subdivision component was not.

Subsequent to the above appeals, two (2) appeals for strata subdivision were approved by the Court as a result of the misinterpretation of the calculation of the strata lot size, in accordance with the Judgement from 2018. For these appeals, the development was considered to achieve the minimum lot size based on the sum of all floor areas and no variation to the standard was required, therefore the subdivision was supported and approved.

Torrens Title Subdivision (7 Appeals)

Of the seven (7) appeals that sought consent for Torrens title subdivision of an approved attached dual occupancy, two (2) appeals were discontinued, with new appeals lodged for strata subdivision utilising the interpretation of the previous matters.

One appeal which sought to change from strata subdivision to Torrens titled was dismissed by the Court as it did not establish sufficient environmental planning grounds to justify contravening the development standard for the minimum subdivision lot size.

Four (4) appeals for Torrens title subdivision were resolved by agreement at s34 conciliation. For these matters, two (2) developments benefitted from Clause 4.1D, and two (2) appeals proposed lots sizes of between 373.7m² and 392.9m² with variations less than 10% which were considered acceptable on merit. Consideration was also given to the proposed lot size of 275m² under Amendment No. 9 for one matter.

New Minimum Lot Size

Between 01 September 2023 and 30 June 2025, a total of 65 x Development Applications (DA) were lodged seeking consent for the subdivision (either strata or Torrens title) of an approved attached dual occupancy.

Of these DAs:

- 58 x (89.2%) were approved by Council NB: 52 x DAs complied with the 275m² minimum lot size standard and 6 x DAs were subject to clause 4.1D of RLEP.
- 7 x (10.8%) were refused by Council NB: All DAs sought consent for subdivision of an approved dual occupancy on a 'parent' lot between 450m² and 550m² in size. All DAs were refused due to non-compliance with the 275m² minimum lot size control. Three (3) x DAs were subject to a Class 1 appeal to the LEC as per the below.

Four (4) appeals have been lodged after 1 September 2023 and challenge the new minimum lot size provision of 275m². Three have been resolved through the Courts. One appeal is currently in progress. Further details of these appeals are provided below:

 1304 Bunnerong Road, Phillip Bay (DA/1100/2023) – the DA was lodged on 11 January 2024 for Torrens title subdivision of an existing dual occupancy, with proposed lot sizes of 278.5m² and 264.4m². The existing dual occupancy was approved on 05 July 2019 under DA/852/2018, with a 'parent' lot size of 543m².

The DA was refused by Council on 06 March 2024. On 13 March 2024, the applicant filed a Class 1 appeal to the LEC.

During the LEC proceedings, the development description was amended from Torrens title to strata subdivision. The appeal was upheld, and the DA was approved by the LEC on 31 July 2024 – refer caselaw <u>here</u>.

The LEC established that the size of each of the proposed strata lots is determined by the sum of the floor areas depicted in the floor plan for each lot, which is calculated from the areas occupied by the horizontal plane of each cubic space that forms the lot. On this basis, the LEC found that the proposed strata lot sizes of $464m^2$ and $450m^2$ comply with the $275m^2$ minimum lot size control.

ii. <u>12-12A Nurla Avenue, Little Bay</u> - the DA was lodged on 3 April 2023 for strata subdivision of an existing dual occupancy. The existing dual occupancy was approved on 9 September 2021 under DA/284/2020, with a 'parent' lot size of 519.8m².

DA was refused by the Randwick Local Planning Panel on 10 August 2023. On 21 September 2023, the applicant filed a Class 1 appeal to the LEC.

The appeal was upheld, and the DA was approved by the LEC on 27 June 2024 – refer caselaw <u>here</u>.

On the basis of the same methodology adopted in the 1304 Bunnerong Road matter (refer above), the LEC found that the proposed strata lot sizes of 298m² and 376m² comply with the 275m² minimum lot size control.

iii. <u>64 Knowles Avenue, Matraville (DA/36/2024)</u> – the DA was lodged on 29 January 2024 for strata subdivision of an existing dual occupancy. The existing dual occupancy was approved on 04 December 2020 under DA/234/2020, with a 'parent' lot size of 499m².

On 13 March 2024, the applicant filed a Class 1 appeal to the LEC. The DA was refused by the Randwick Local Planning Panel on 14 March 2024.

The appeal was upheld, and the DA was approved by the LEC on 26 November 2024 – refer caselaw here.

On the basis of the same methodology adopted in the 1304 Bunnerong Road matter (refer above), the LEC found that the proposed strata lot sizes of 322m² and 327m² comply with the 275m² minimum lot size control.

iv. <u>5 Meehan Street, Matraville (DA/430/2025)</u> – the DA was lodged on 06 May 2025 for Torrens title subdivision of an existing dual occupancy, with proposed lot sizes of 275m² and 264.3m². The existing dual occupancy was approved on 08 May 2020 under DA/14/2020, with a 'parent' lot size of 539.3m².

The DA was refused by Council on 13 June 2025. On 18 June 2025, the applicant filed a Class 1 appeal to the LEC. The matter is listed for a S34AA conference on 27 and 28 November 2025.

Case Study - Meehan Street, Matraville

A detailed comparison of dual occupancy approvals at Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Meehan Street, Matraville, demonstrates the practical implications of the current and historical policy issue.

3 Meehan Street

CDC/105/2023 was issued on 04 January 2023 for demolition of existing structures and construction of an attached dual occupancy.

If consent was sought for subdivision via a DA pathway, both of the lots would not comply with the minimum 275m² requirement, and Council would likely refuse the application on this basis.

CDC/206/2023 was issued on 17 July 2023 for strata subdivision of the approved dual occupancy, with lot sizes of 267.18m² and 268.16m² in accordance with the subdivision provisions under Part 6 of the Codes SEPP.

If consent was sought for subdivision via a DA pathway, both of the lots would not comply with the minimum 275m² requirement, and Council would likely refuse the application on this basis.

5 Meehan Street

DA/14/2020 was approved by Council on 08 May 2020 for demolition of existing structures and construction of an attached dual occupancy.

Consistent with the relevant requirements of RLEP (at that time), the site area (539.3m²) complied with the minimum lot size for dual occupancies (450m²). If this same application was lodged today, the site would not comply with the current 550m² requirement, and Council would likely refuse the application on this basis.

DA/430/2025 was lodged on 06 May 2025 for Torrens title subdivision of the approved dual occupancy, with proposed lot sizes of 275m² and 264.3m².

The DA was refused by Council on 13 June 2025 as one (1) of the proposed lots fails to comply with the minimum 275m² requirement. The refusal is currently subject of an appeal to the LEC.

7 Meehan Street

DA/501/2016 was approved by Council on 20 December 2016 for demolition of existing structures and construction of an attached dual occupancy.

Consistent with the relevant requirements of RLEP (at that time), the site area (543.2m²) complied with the minimum lot size for dual occupancies (450m²). If this same application was lodged today, the site would not comply with the current 550m² requirement, and Council would likely refuse the application on this basis.

DA/738/2018 was approved by Council on 26 November 2018 for Torrens title subdivision of the approved dual occupancy, with lot sizes of 275.1m² and 268.1m² as the development benefited from Clause 4.1D and the relevant minimum lot size at that time was 240m².

If the application did not benefit from clause 4.1D, one (1) of the lots would not comply with the minimum 275m² requirement, and Council would likely refuse the application on this basis.

Analysis

As shown in the table below, a comparative assessment of Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Meehan Street, Matraville, demonstrates the practical implications of the current policy gap. The analysis reveals inconsistent subdivision outcomes for otherwise comparable dual occupancies due to approval pathways and timing relative to Amendment No. 9.

Each site is occupied by a dual occupancy (attached) of comparable size (refer Figure 1) and includes at least one (1) lot which does not comply with the minimum 275m² requirement.

Site	Parent Lot	Subdivided Lots	Compliance	Determination
3 Meehan St	535.3m ²	267.2m ² and 268.1m ²	No (2 x lots)	Approved (CDC)
5 Meehan St	539.3m ²	275.0m ² and 264.3m ²	No (1 x lot)	Refused (DA)
7 Meehan St	543.2m ²	275.1m ² and 268.1m ²	No (1 x lot)	Approved (DA)



Figure 1: Aerial view of existing dual occupancies at Nos. 3 (yellow), 5 (red), and 7 (green) Meehan St, Matraville (Source: NearMap with Council officer markup)

Nos. 3 and 7 have been granted approval for subdivision (strata and Torrens title, respectively), however No. 5 cannot be subdivided (without a variation to the development standard) as it does not benefit from a CDC approval or from clause 4.1D of RLEP.

Despite comparable built forms and site areas, differing approval pathways and timings have led to inconsistent and unfair subdivision outcomes.

Dual Occupancy Analysis and Key Implications

Council's records identify that there are 195 existing or approved dual occupancies on lots sizes between 450m² and 550m² within the R2 zone, which represents approximately 5% of the overall R2 zoned land within this lot range.

Of the dual occupancies that are approved or existing, approximately 27% are currently strata subdivided, with another 55% approved for strata subdivision or have the possibility of being strata subdivided under clause 4.1D of RLEP due to being approved prior to 6 July 2018.

Figure 2 and Table 2 below provide the breakdown of approved dual occupancies figures.

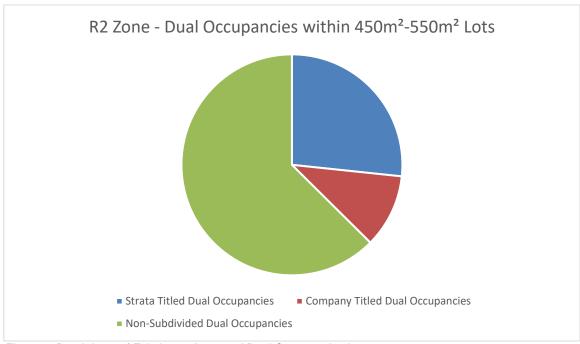


Figure 2: Breakdown of Existing or Approved Dual Occupancies by owner type.

Table 2: Detailed Analysis of Existing or Approved Dual Occupancies

No. of Lots in R2 between 450m ² - 550m ²	No. of Dual Occupancies Existing or Approved	No. of Dual Occupancies that are Strata Titled	No. of Dual Occupancies that are Company Owned (Company Titled)	No. of Dual Occupancies not under Company or Strata Title
3893	195 (5% of overall R2 lots between 450m- 550m)	52 (27%)	21 (11%)	122 (62%)

Council has limited information on whether properties are company titled (i.e. shareholder ownership) and therefore for the purpose of identifying the number of company titled properties for the analysis of dual occupancies, consideration has been given to all properties owned by a Company.

There are a total of 21 dual occupancies owned by a Company which represents approximately 11% of the overall dual occupancies that are existing or approved.

As outlined above, a number of dual occupancy developments were approved prior to 6 July 2018 and therefore have been strata subdivided or have the possibility of being strata subdivided. Furthermore, a number of these dual occupancies would have been eligible for the alternative torrens title subdivision lot size of 240m² from 17 August 2018 to 30 June 2020 should they have submitted a DA during that time, however, did not progressed any subdivision application.

A total of 102 dual occupancy approvals were granted between 6 July 2018 and 1 September 2023, with **14 properties** falling within the affected lot size range (450m² to 550m² inclusive) in the R2 zone. This represents 0.35% of the lots within the R2 zone between 450m² and 550m², and approximately 7% of the overall dual occupancies approved within the R2 zone. Refer to below table for further details of these developments.

Table 3: Status of Dual Occupancies approved between 6/07/2018 and 01/09/2023 (being those

not benefiting from Clause 4.1D and prior to Amendment No. 9).

		na prior to Amenamei		Subsequent	
Site	Parent Lot	DA Number	Approved	Applications	
64 Knowles Avenue, Matraville	498.9 m ²	DA/234/2020	4/12/2020	A subsequent application for strata subdivision (DA/36/2024) was refused by Council on 14/03/2024 and later approved by the Court on 26/11/2024.	
7 Stewart Avenue, Matraville	477.7 m ²	DA/35/2021	24/03/2021	Subsequent to DA approval, 2 x CDCs were issued for construction of a dual occupancy and strata subdivision.	
15 Stewart Avenue, Matraville	474.2 m ²	DA/148/2022	23/10/2022	N/A	
18 Marine Parade, Maroubra	467.9 m ²	DA/562/2020	27/07/2021	N/A	
300 Beauchamp Road, Matraville	480.6 m ²	DA/26/2020	13/07/2020	N/A	
37 Woomera Road, Little Bay	531.1 m ²	DA/261/2019	12/08/2019	A subsequent application for Torrens subdivision (DA/229/2024) was refused by Council on 09/09/2024.	
5 Meehan Street, Matraville	537.5 m ²	DA/14/2020	8/05/2020	A subsequent application for Torrens subdivision (DA/430/2025) was refused by Council on 13/06/2025. An appeal was lodged to the Court on 18/06/2025.	
12 Nurla Avenue, Little Bay	518.5 m ²	DA/284/2020	9/02/2021	A subsequent application for strata subdivision (DA/118/2023) was refused by Council on 10/08/2023 and later approved by the Court on 27/06/2024.	
58 Bilga Crescent, Malabar	505.8 m ²	DA/146/2019	7/05/2019	A subsequent application for strata subdivision	

Site	Parent Lot	DA Number	Approved	Subsequent Applications
				(DA/630/2020) was withdrawn on 24/11/2020.
1 Howell Avenue, Matraville	534.4 m ²	DA/691/2018	28/11/2019	N/A
151 Franklin Street, Chifley	497 m ²	DA/556/2021	18/02/2022	Subsequent to DA approval, 2 x CDCs were issued for construction of a dual occupancy and strata subdivision.
1327 Anzac Parade, Chifley	505.9 m ²	DA/417/2021	13/10/2021	A subsequent application for Torrens subdivision (DA/787/2023) was refused by Council on 15/01/2024. A S8.2 review was refused by Council on 18/03/2024.
4 Woomera Road, Little Bay	512.2 m ²	DA/479/2018	6/12/2018	N/A
21 Kain Avenue, Matraville	546.3 m ²	DA/882/2018	28/03/2019	Subsequent to DA approval, 2 x CDCs were issued for construction of a dual occupancy and strata subdivision.

As noted previously in the report, from 1 September 2023 the minimum lot size for the construction of a dual occupancy has been increased to $550m^2$, in accordance with the minimum lot size of $275m^2$, and therefore new dual occupancies would generally be able to meet the minimum lot size requirements to enable subdivision with the exception of heritage conservation areas, narrow allotments with insufficient widths or irregular configurations which would generally be considered at the dual occupancy development stage.

In addition to the above, it is important to note that there are also a number of existing dual occupancies which are one above the other and therefore Torrens title subdivision would not be permitted, or those which are one dwelling forward of the other (not side to side) which would also be inconsistent with the planning controls within the DCP.

As such, it should be noted that while the proposed recommendation and amendment would allow consideration of subdivision of constructed or approved attached dual occupancies, any proposal would still be subject to the objectives of the minimum lot size standard and the planning controls and objectives under Randwick Development Control Plan 2013, which includes a requirement that any subdivision of land must not create battle-axe or hatchet shaped allotments.

The analysis demonstrates that it is a marginal proportion of R2 zoned lots between 450m² to 550m² that would be impacted by the proposed amendment to allow subdivision.

In view of the analysis, it is considered that there would be minimal implications for removal of the minimum lot size standard for subdivision of those existing or approved dual occupancies on lot sizes of 450m² to 550m².

Recommended Approach

Planning Proposal

It is recommended that a planning proposal be prepared to insert a new provision into RLEP, allowing for the subdivision of dual occupancies on 'parent' lots between 450m² and 550m², provided that the dual occupancy was approved before 1 September 2023 and the site is not located in a Heritage Conservation Area. With regards to Heritage Conservation Areas, as noted in the report, heritage conservation areas (HCA) within the R2 zone are subject to a minimum lot size of 400m² in order not to compromise the integrity of HCAs or impact upon the heritage significance and subdivision patterns of these areas. As such, the retention of the 400m² minimum lot size (800m² parent lot) for HCAs is to be maintained.

The proposed approach mirrors clause 4.1D of RLEP (which facilitates the subdivision of dual occupancies approved prior to 6 July 2018) and addresses the identified policy issue without undermining the broader objectives of Amendment No. 9 and the new standards.

Interim Position

Noting the timeframes involved in preparing, exhibiting, and finalising a planning proposal, it is recommended that Council adopts an interim position which allows for consideration and determination of a variation to the minimum subdivision lot size for development involving the subdivision of approved dual occupancies (attached) in the R2 zone on 'parent' lots between 450m² and 550m² which were approved prior to 1 September 2023, until the amendment to the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 is gazetted.

This approach will allow reasonable subdivision outcomes and will minimise legal and administrative burden for both Applicants and Council officers.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 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	Update the LEP to provide for additional capacity to meet the target of providing 4,000 new dwellings.				

Risks

Risk	Mitigation
Financial Resourcing	There is a risk of ongoing legal challenges via Class 1 appeals, resulting in increased legal costs and administrative workload for Council officers.
	This would be mitigated by the recommended approach which would allow Council to consider variations to the minimum lot size for affected dual occupancies as an interim measure.
Inequitable Planning Decisions	There is a risk of inconsistent and inequitable subdivision outcomes between landowners, undermining public confidence in Council's decision-making. This would be mitigated by the recommended approach.
Assessment Delays	Delays to housing delivery targets and efficient use of existing urban land.

Risk	Mitigation
	This would be mitigated by the recommended approach which would allow the consideration of the subdivision of affected dual occupancies, contributing to the housing targets.
Undesirable Precedent	Potential for other landowners with similar circumstances to seek clause 4.6 variations. This risk will be addressed comprehensively in the upcoming planning proposal and future amendment to RLEP. The interim position will ensure consistent decision-making until the formal amendment is finalised.

Resourcing Strategy implications

It is considered that the adoption of a new provision which permits the subdivision of dual occupancies approved prior to 1 September 2023 would result in reduced legal costs for these matters. The interim position would allow Council to consider and approve the subdivision of these approved dual occupancies without the need to appeal the matter to the Land and Environment Court.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2021
- Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Housing) 2021.

Conclusion

A policy issue exists within the current planning framework for approved dual occupancies on lots between 450m² and 550m². This has resulted in inequitable outcomes for landowners, increased legal costs for Council, and inefficient use of existing urban land for housing delivery.

To address this, it is recommended that a planning proposal be prepared to amend RLEP to insert a new provision allowing for subdivision of these affected dual occupancies.

In the interim, it is recommended that Council endorse a position which allows for consideration and determination of a variation to the minimum lot size development standard for subdivision of approved dual occupancies within this lot size range, ensuring fair and consistent treatment of landowners and mitigating the risk of further legal disputes.

Responsible officer: Julia Warren, Senior Environmental Planning Officer; Angela Manahan,

Executive Planner

File Reference: F2021/00188

Director City Planning Report No. CP25/25

Subject: Variations to Development Standards under Clause 4.6 - 1

August to 31 August 2025

Executive Summary

 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, in which it is no longer necessary to report determined variations to Council on a quarterly basis.

- Notwithstanding, the above, a monthly report providing details of applications subject to a variation of a development standard under clause 4.6 of Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 has been submitted to the Ordinary Council meeting since February 2009.
- This report provides Council with details of Development Applications (DA) that were
 determined within the period from 1 August through to 31 August 2025 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 Council receive and note the report – Variations to Development Standards under Clause 4.6 of Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012.

Attachment/s:

1. J. Lidebe

Clause 4.6 Register - August 2025

Purpose

This report provides Council with details of Development Applications (DA) that were determined within the period from 1 August through to 31 August 2025 in which a variation to a development standard under Clause 4.6 of the Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 was approved.

Discussion

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, Housing and Infrastructure, 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, a monthly 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 in accordance with Council's internal reporting requirements.

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 August through to 31 August 2025. Further analysis of the largest numerical variation for the period 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.

August 2025

Five (5) Clause 4.6 variations were approved in the August period (being 01 August through to 31 August 2025), with three (3) applications determined under delegation (less than 10%) and two (2) applications determined by Randwick Local Planning Panel (RLPP) due to variations greater than 10%, and an application referred due to the number of submissions.

Of the variations approved, the greatest extent of variation related to a development application for DA/364/2025 at 164 Fitzgerald Avenue, Maroubra, in which a variation of 26.6% to the Floor Space Ratio development standard was approved. The RLPP supported the variation to the FSR for the following reasons:

- The application sought consent for alterations and additions to an existing dwelling house, including a new first floor level.
- The site is zoned R2 Low Density Residential and is subject to a building height of 9.5m.
- The exceedance of the height of buildings development standard can be directly attributed
 to the excavation previously carried out at the site which has lowered the existing ground
 level at the location of the garage. When measured from the underside of the lower level
 garage slab, the resultant height is 12.3m, however the proposal complies with the 9.5m
 height standard when measured from natural ground level.
- The detailed assessment demonstrated that the resultant development would not result in any unreasonable impacts upon the amenity of adjoining and surrounding properties with regards to visual bulk, privacy, view loss and overshadowing. Furthermore, the overall size and scale of the dwelling remains compatible with neighbouring developments along Fitzgerald Avenue.
- In view of the above, the proposal was found to be consistent with the objectives of the building height standard and the R2 zone, and it was considered that the site-specific circumstances warranted the variation in this instance.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 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	Ensure high level and continuous improvement of development assessment services to our community.				

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 Council's reporting requirements.

Responsible officer: Angela Manahan, Executive Planner

File Reference: F2008/00122

	CLAUSE 4.6 REGISTER - AUGUST 2025													
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	determined	Approved by	Submissions Objection Support	
DA/590/2025	4	Bunya Place	South Coogee	2034	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 – Low Density Residential	FSR = 0.65:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy, and views.	FSR = 0.71:1 or 9.88%	DPHI	13/08/2025	DEL	1	0
DA/595/2025	150	Duncan Street	Maroubra	2035	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 – Low Density Residential	FSR = 0.75:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy, and views.	FSR = 0.8:1 or 6.7%	DPHI	18/08/2025	DEL	3	0
DA/343/2025	4	Frederick Street	Randwick	2031	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 – Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 Building Height = 9.5m Clause 4.4 FSR = 0.65:1	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy, and views.	Height = 9.73m or 2.4% FSR = 0.708:1 or 8.9%	DPHI	22/08/2025	DEL	1	0
DA/351/2025	30-32	Moore Street	Coogee	2034	4: Residential - New multi unit < 20 dwellings	R3 – Medium Density Residential	Clause 4.3 Building Height = 12.35m (including Housing SEPP bonus)	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy, and views.	Height = 13.4m or 8.5%	DPHI	14/08/2025	RLPP	26	0
DA/364/2025	164	Fitzgerald Avenue	Maroubra	2035	1: Residential - Alterations & additions	R2 – Low Density Residential	Clause 4.3 Building Height = 9.5m	Maintains compatible scale with neighbouring buildings and does not adversely impact in terms of overshadowing, privacy, and views.	Height = 12.30m or 26.6%	DPHI	14/08/2025	RLPP	0	0

Director City Planning Report No. CP26/25

Subject: State Significant Development Modification Application to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plant at

Banksmeadow.

Executive Summary

- This report provides an assessment of key elements of a State Significant Development (SSD) Modification Application for the Ixom (formerly Orica) site at 16-20 Beauchamp Road, Banksmeadow. The Modification Application seeks to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plant (CLP) with packaging facility at the site which will be integrated into existing site operations with all chlorine gas being sourced from the existing plant.
- The Modification Application was lodged with the Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure on 2 September 2025 and is on public exhibition from 3 September 2025 to 23 September 2025.
- The original development consent was granted in 1998 for the installation of a Chlor Alkali Plant (CAP) to produce 35,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of gaseous chlorine at the subject site. No liquified chlorine is currently manufactured on-site.
- The proposed modification introduces a process to convert gaseous chlorine into liquefied chlorine, with a maximum production capacity of up to 50,000 tonnes per day, subject to operational requirements and not exceeding this daily limit.
- The proponent confirms that this modification does not increase the approved annual production capacity of gaseous chlorine. Instead, it allows for a portion of the existing output within the approved limit of 35,000 tonnes per annum to be converted into liquefied form, up to a maximum limit of 50,000 tonnes of liquefied chlorine per day.
- Following assessment of the proposal, Council officers have identified a number of issues of concerns that are discussed in this report.
- A draft submission to DPHI raising the identified issues of concern has been prepared a copy of which is attached.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) endorse the draft submission to the Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure on the State Significant Development Modification Application to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plant at Banksmeadow; and
- b) authorise the General Manager to make minor editing and formatting changes to the submission prior to its finalization and submission.

Attachment/s:

1. Draft Submission to DPHI on Modification Application to construct Chlorine Liquefaction Plan

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the assessment of key aspects of the Ixom modification proposal to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plant. The issues raised in this report form the basis to Council's submission to the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure (DPHI) on the proposal.

Discussion

Background

The former Minister of Urban Affairs and Planning originally granted consent DA35/98 to the development in 1998 under Part 4 of the EP&A Act for the installation of a replacement Chlor-Alkali Plant (CAP) to produce 35,000 tonnes per annum (tpa) of gaseous chlorine at the subject site including:

- Replacement of the existing chlor-alkali mercury cell technology plant with a modern membrane cell technology, including the modernisation of the brine treatment, chlorine drying and compression systems.
- Closure of the chlorine liquefaction plant and all chlorine liquid storage tanks.
- Relocation of the caustic soda loading facility.

A Modification Application was lodged with the DPHI on 2 September 2025 to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plan (CLP) with packaging facility at the site which will be integrated into existing site operations with all chlorine gas being sourced from the existing plant.

The Modification Application is currently on public exhibition from 3 September 2025 to 23 September 2025.

It is noted that, while the Modification seeks approval for the construction of a chlorine liquefaction plant at the Botany Industrial Park (BIP) within the Bayside Local Government Area, the site's proximity to the Randwick City Council boundary means that many Randwick City residents may be affected by the proposed development.

Key Issues

The existing approved development allows for the production of up to 35,000 tonnes per annum of gaseous chlorine. The proposed modification introduces a process to convert gaseous chlorine into liquefied chlorine, with a maximum daily production capacity of 50,000 tonnes of liquefied chlorine. This conversion will be based on operational requirements and will not exceed the stated daily limit.

Importantly, the proponent advises that this modification does not increase the overall approved annual production capacity of gaseous chlorine. Instead, it repurposes a portion of the existing gaseous chlorine output into liquefied form, within the confines of the approved 35,000 tonnes per annum limit.

In this context, the following key issues are raised in relation to the modification proposal:

Development not substantially the Same

Section 4.55(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows an applicant to apply to the consent authority to modify a development consent where the proposed changes are more than minor, but the development would still be substantially the same development as originally approved.

Section 4.55(2) permits modifications to development consents where the proposed changes are more than minor, provided the development remains substantially the same as originally approved. This provision applies to modifications that may involve significant changes to design, layout, or operational aspects, but must not alter the fundamental nature or purpose of the development. The consent authority must be satisfied that the modified development retains its essential character and purpose.

Importantly, Section 4.55(2) does not require the modification to have minimal environmental impact—that criterion applies to Section 4.55(1A). Modifications under 4.55(2) may involve greater

environmental impacts and typically require public exhibition, detailed assessment, and a Statement of Environmental Effects. In this instance, Council contends that the proposed modification introduces a materially different risk profile and environmental impact, particularly in relation to public exposure to hazardous substances. These impacts have not been adequately assessed in the modification documentation and, in Council's view, warrant a comprehensive reassessment through a new Development Application rather than a modification under Section 4.55(2).

Council is concerned that the installation of a new chlorine liquefaction plant may represent a substantial departure from the terms and content of the original development consent. Any modification to a development application in NSW must meet the "substantially the same" development test as provided under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2017.

Establishment of a new chlorine liquefaction plant may give rise to cumulative impacts of associated emissions (see relevant comments below) that may need to be fully considered in a development application rather than a modification application especially given potential existing emissions from Port Botany and the adjacent Botany Industrial Park. Furthermore, there may be deficiencies in the proposed modification application that, otherwise, would be subject to a more in-depth and comprehensive assessment under a development application. Listed below are the environmental, safety, risk, amenity and traffic concerns regarding the proposal, which cumulatively suggest that these issues are best addressed through a new development application rather than a modification application.

Environmental and Public Risk - Extension of Irritation Injury Contours

Chlorine gas plants inherently involve risk; however, the introduction of liquefied chlorine presents additional safety, transport, and storage hazards, including bulk storage and the potential for catastrophic release scenarios. Council contends that where liquefaction fundamentally alters the form, risk profile, and potential impacts of a chlorine plant, the development may no longer be regarded as "substantially the same."

The Qualitative Risk Assessment (QRA) provided with the application includes a summary table of risks (Table 9.1). Council Sustainability Officer's assessment of the QRA indicates that it shows irritation injury risk extending past the Ixom site boundary to the south and west. While the QRA notes that the extension of the risk contours do not reach the nearest residential areas and do not extend to non-industrial land (such that toxic irritation criterion under the Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No 4 Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning [HIPAP 4] is met), the new contour now extends outside of the Botany Industrial Park and reaches 38 McPherson Street Banksmeadow which is the location of the existing Banksmeadow Recycling Yard. This facility is open to the general public six days a week as an independent recycling facility. Council contends that this extension of the risk contours onto an existing facility with public access clearly qualifies as on offsite risk to the public. The introduction of new publicly accessible receptors within a hazard contour represents a material change in the risk profile of the development. Under HIPAP 4, land that is publicly accessible is considered sensitive to toxic releases, as occupants are typically untrained and may be unaware of emergency procedures. The extension of a hazard contour onto such land introduces a new offsite risk to the public that was not present under the current configuration of the Chlor-Alkali Plant. This change in exposure context is significant in land use safety planning, as HIPAP 4 emphasises the need to protect vulnerable and untrained populations from hazardous incidents.

Accordingly, Council's draft submission advises DPHI that the introduction of new offsite receptors within a hazard contour may constitute a material change in the risk profile of a development. In this regard, the Land and Environment Court of NSW (L&E Court) has previously found that modifications introducing new public exposure can render a development not "substantially the same" as originally approved. Notably, in Vacik v Penrith City Council [1992] NSWLEC 8 and Moto Projects (No 2) Pty Ltd v North Sydney Council [1999], the Court held that changes which materially alter the nature or risk profile of a development—particularly by increasing public exposure—may fall outside the scope of permissible modifications under Section 4.55(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Council's draft submission includes this matter.

In summary, Council is of the opinion that this Modification proposal constitutes a material change in risk profile given the offsite public risk and is no longer comparable to what was originally approved. Accordingly, the proposal does not satisfy the requirements of s 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act 1979, and a full new development application assessment is required to ensure adequate consideration of offsite public safety.

Remediation Action Plan (RAP)

The Remediation Action Plan (RAP) prepared by JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd identifies asbestos in near-surface soils and mercury and chlorinated hydrocarbons in soil vapour as key contaminants presenting potential health risks. While a range of remediation options has been proposed in accordance with National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) (2013) and EPA (2017) guidelines, Council's environmental health officer notes that the full extent of contamination—particularly vapour impacts—may extend beyond the site boundaries. Accordingly, Council officers consider that further investigation into these potential off-site vapour impacts is required upfront prior to the determination of the application, along with confirmation of appropriate remediation protocols.

Additionally, the draft submission further recommends that, prior to determination of the modification, verification from an NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor, via a Site Audit Statement (SAS B), should be provided upfront, confirming that the proposed remediation is appropriate for the identified contamination and will not result in greater environmental or human health risks than leaving the site undisturbed. In addition, the proposed Environmental Management Plan referred to in the proponent's remediation assessment should be developed and reviewed by the NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor to confirm that the plan is reasonable and feasible in addressing site-specific contamination and health risks.

These deficiencies in the assessment of (a) the off-site vapour impacts and (b) the feasibility and appropriateness of the proposed remediation action represents another cumulative risk arising from the proposal. These deficiencies are considered unacceptable for a proposal of this scale, on a site that is already heavily contaminated from past activities, being a "significance risk of harm site" (Declaration of Remediation Site 2005 maintained by Environment Protection Authority under Contaminated Land Management Act). This suggests that these matters should be comprehensively addressed via a DA submission and not a Modification Application.

Traffic and Transportation Concerns

A Transport and Traffic Assessment has been submitted with the application which essentially finds that modelling indicates that, under normal operations scenarios and extreme case scenario (closure of the Laverton CLP site in Victoria), the proposal is likely to have minimal impact on traffic operations and road performance during the traffic peak hours.

Notwithstanding this, Council raises concerns regarding the methodology adopted in the traffic impact assessment, which places disproportionate reliance on the fact that the site's current traffic generation is below the truck movement limits approved in the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This approach overlooks the need to assess the actual impacts of increased traffic volumes on the Level of Service (LoS) at key local intersections. While the LoS may currently remain within acceptable thresholds, even modest increases in truck movements—particularly during peak periods—could exacerbate congestion and compromise road safety. In this context, Council will need clarification on whether the community will be notified of the specific timing and scheduling of truck movements. Such transparency is critical to avoid conflicts with residential and school traffic and to ensure that any operational changes are managed in a way that minimises local traffic disruption.

Under the worst-case scenario—where the Victorian Chlorine Liquefaction Plant becomes non-operational—truck movements associated with the proposed facility could significantly exceed current projections. No mitigation measures have been outlined to manage higher volumes of heavy vehicle traffic. Council emphasises that, in these situations, road tankers must not be permitted to queue or idle within surrounding residential streets while awaiting loading or unloading.

All road tanker movements, including queuing and holding patterns, must be fully accommodated within the boundaries of the subject site to avoid adverse impacts on local traffic, amenity, and safety. The Traffic and Transport Assessment submitted with the modification application fails to

address these operational contingencies. As such, no traffic mitigation strategies have been proposed to manage the increased vehicle movements associated with the Chlorine Liquefaction Plant under high-demand scenarios.

In New South Wales (NSW), the applicant would be aware that there are strict regulations governing the transportation of liquid chlorine by road tanker trucks. These regulations are part of broader safety measures to protect people, property, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and SafeWork NSW are responsible for overseeing the transport of dangerous goods, including liquid chlorine. Key regulations include the designation of specific hazardous goods routes, which are essential for several reasons:

- Safety: Designated routes are selected to reduce the risk of accidents in densely populated or environmentally sensitive areas.
- Emergency Response: These routes are chosen to ensure that emergency services can respond quickly and effectively to any incidents.
- Infrastructure: The routes are designed to accommodate the unique needs of hazardous goods transport, including the strength and width of roads suitable for heavy tanker trucks.
- Minimising Exposure: By using designated routes, the exposure of the general public to potential hazards is minimized.

These measures help ensure that the transportation of dangerous goods, such as liquid chlorine, is carried out as safely as possible.

Council notes that the Dangerous Goods Risk Assessment (DGRA), prepared by Sherpa Consulting, does not rely on the *Vopak Port Botany Expansion – Denison Street Transport Quantitative Risk Assessment, July 2016 Update, Revision 4*, prepared by Scott Lister and issued in August 2016 for the assessment of cumulative impacts of transportation of dangerous goods. This document was specifically identified as a requirement under the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Instead, the proponent's risk consultant developed an alternative baseline model from which changes in cumulative transport risk associated with the modification proposal were assessed. Details regarding the development of this baseline risk model are not clearly justified within the DGRA, raising concerns about the validity of the model that underpins the assessment cumulative transport risk.

Additionally, Council notes that no traffic count data for current Dangerous Goods (DG) transport movements along Denison Street were undertaken as part of this study. Instead, the proponent relies on DG truck movement data derived from an outdated 2012 survey (ROAR Traffic Survey 2012). These traffic counts are now significantly outdated and do not reflect current operational conditions. Moreover, the Vopak Site B Expansion Traffic Impact Assessment (2016) alone anticipated an increase of more than 100 additional truck movements per day, representing a conservative 1.7-fold increase in the average hourly traffic volume compared with 2013 levels. In the absence of updated traffic count data, the cumulative impact of the proposed modification cannot be accurately assessed based on the current volume of DG truck movements along Denison Street. Consequently, any determination of cumulative transport risk remains incomplete and potentially unreliable.

In summary, the modification application has not provided details as to how and to what extent the proposal accords with relevant state regulation including dangerous goods routes to ensure safety for people, property, and the environment. These matters should be comprehensively addressed via a DA submission and not a Modification Application as detailed in Council's submission.

Air quality

The air quality assessment undertaken for the proposed modification to the chlorine liquefaction plant advises that the project can operate without causing significant impacts to local air quality or public health. Using conservative assumptions, air dispersion modelling (via the CALPUFF model) assessed both normal and emergency operating scenarios, including potential shifts in chlorine supply due to the non-operation of the Laverton plant.

Results confirm that predicted chlorine concentrations will remain well within relevant air quality criteria at all sensitive receptor locations. During construction, potential dust impacts are assessed as low risk and can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures. Additionally,

the project's estimated annual greenhouse gas emissions are minimal representing approximately 0.0002% of national and 0.001% of NSW emissions—and are expected to decrease over time as the electricity grid decarbonises. Overall, the assessment advises that the modified plant will implement appropriate air quality management measures to ensure continued compliance and community protection.

Council's submission recommends that quarterly air quality monitoring be undertaken and included as a condition of the site's NSW EPA Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) issued for the operation of the plant.

Noise impacts

The proponent has submitted a detailed noise assessment with reference to the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) No. 20547, dated 13 January 2025, and the noise limits specified under condition L4.2. The proposed plant is intended to operate on a continuous 24-hour basis. While Council recognises the need to balance the competing priorities of industrial and residential land uses, it is essential that this balance is achieved in a fair and reasonable manner that safeguards existing residential amenity. In this regard, Council Environmental Health officer notes that the night-time noise criterion specified in condition L4.2 of the EPL is approximately 7 dB(A) higher than the corresponding residential amenity criteria contained within the Noise Policy for Industry (2017). Council is concerned that reliance solely on the EPL criteria may not provide adequate protection for existing residential receivers, as these residents are likely to be adversely affected by any increase in background noise when additional plant is introduced to the site. This raises the potential for future complaints, particularly given the sensitivity of residential receivers to night-time noise.

In addition, the acoustic report makes no reference to condition L4.3 of the EPL, which requires consideration of the intrusiveness criterion for active plant. For completeness and robustness of the assessment, Council's draft submission recommends that the proponent model the worst-case operating scenario; that is, all significant plant items operating concurrently during the night-time period (10:00 pm to 7:00 am) with assessment undertaken at the most affected noise-sensitive receiver.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:				
Strategy	Economic Development			
Outcome	A city that empowers businesses to start, grow and thrive through a collaborative business culture			
Objective	Increase the number of businesses by 20% by 2032.			
Delivery program commitment	Support the sustainability and growth of local businesses and institutions through advocacy to national and state agencies, and through promotion of external community events that build visitation and vibrancy of our local area.			

Risks

Risk	Mitigation				
Insufficient Technical or Legal Basis for assessment	Reference specific provisions of all relevant legislation regarding:				
	 modifications that must remain "substantially the same development"; 				
	 industrial guidelines for risk contours and transportation of Dangerous Goods. 				

Risk	Mitigation
	Cite relevant planning guidelines such as HIPAP 4 for hazardous industries and the SSD Guidelines – Preparing a Modification Report
Missing the Submission Deadline	Monitor the <u>NSW Planning Portal project page</u> for updates and deadline
	 Submit your objection well before the closing date and request confirmation of receipt.

Resourcing Strategy implications

There are no resource implications arising from this matter as the assessment work on the Modification Application and the preparation of the submission has been undertaken by various Council officers.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No 4 Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning (HIPAP 4)
- Hazardous Industry Planning Advisory Paper No 6 Risk Criteria for Land Use Safety Planning (HIPAP 6)
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
- Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Resilience and Hazard State Environmental Planning Policy
- Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
- Contaminated Land Management Act 1997.

Conclusion

This report outlines Council's response to key aspects of the modification Application to construct and operate a new Chlorine Liquefaction Plan (CLP) at the site Ixom (formerly Orica) site at Banksmeadow as contained in various plans and documents that are on public exhibition until 23 September 2025.

Council officers have prepared a draft submission (attached) in response to the plans and documents made available for the proposed modification.

Responsible officer: David Ongkili, Coordinator Strategic Planning

File Reference: F2025/00309



Ms Deana Burn,
Major Projects
Department of Planning Housing and Infrastructure
Email: deana.burn@planning.nsw.gov.au

04 September 2025

Ref No: F2025/00309

Dear Ms Burn,

RE: MOD 6 IXOM Chlorine Liquefaction Plant (DA35/98-Mod-6)

I refer to the notification received from the Department requesting Council's input into the IXOM Operations Pty Ltd a modification application for the Orica Chlor-Alkali Plant (DA35/98-Mod-6), located at 16-20 Beauchamp Road, Banksmeadow. Council notes this modification is for IXOM Operations to construct and operate a new chlorine liquefaction packaging plant on the site.

Council notes that the original consent in 1998 approved the installation of a replacement Chlor-Alkali Plant to produce 35,000 tonnes per annum of gaseous chlorine at Botany. This development replaced the existing mercury-cell technology with a modern membrane cell technology. The development also included closure of the chlorine liquefaction plant.

It is noted that, while the Modification seeks approval for the construction of a chlorine liquefaction plant at the Botany Industrial Park (BIP) within the Bayside Local Government Area, the site's proximity to the Randwick City Council boundary means that many Randwick City residents are directly affected by the operations of businesses located within the BIP. Ixom Operations presented the modification proposal to the Matraville Precinct Committee in April 2025. Following this presentation, residents have raised concerns with Council regarding the proposal, particularly in relation to increased risk, noise, and traffic impacts associated with the proposed modification.

Council officers have reviewed the Modification Report prepared by Element Environment for IXOM Operations 25 August 2025 and provides the following comments below.

Key Issues

Development not substantially the Same

Council is concerned that the installation of a new chlorine liquefaction plant may represent a substantial departure from the terms and content of the original development consent. Any modification to a development application in NSW must meet the "substantially the same" development test as provided under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Regulation 2017.

Section 4.55(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 allows an applicant to apply to the consent authority to modify a development consent where the proposed changes are more than minor, but the development would still be substantially the same development as originally approved.

This provision applies to modifications that go beyond correcting minor errors or making changes with minimal environmental impact. While such modifications may involve more substantial alterations—such as changes to the design, layout, or operational aspects—they must not fundamentally alter the nature or purpose of the original development. The consent authority must be satisfied that the development, as modified, remains substantially the same as the one originally approved.

Importantly, Section 4.55(2) does not require the proposed modification to have no or minimal environmental impact—that threshold applies to Section 4.55(1A). Modifications under 4.55(2) may involve more significant environmental impacts and typically require a more detailed assessment, public notification, and a supporting

Statement of Environmental Effects. In this context, Council contends that the proposed modification involves a greater environmental risk than previously assessed, yet lacks the level of detailed risk analysis that would be more appropriately addressed through a new Development Application.

Establishment of a new chlorine liquefaction plant may give rise to cumulative impacts of associated emissions (see relevant comments below) that may need to be fully considered in a development application rather than a modification application especially given potential existing emissions from Port Botany and the adjacent Botany Industrial Park. Furthermore, there may be deficiencies in the proposed modification application that, otherwise, would be subject to a more in-depth and comprehensive assessment under a development application. Listed below are Randwick Council's environmental, safety, risk, amenity and traffic concerns regarding the proposal, which cumulatively suggest that these issues are best addressed through a new development application rather than a modification application.

Environmental and risk impacts

Chlorine gas plants inherently involve risk; however, the introduction of liquefied chlorine presents additional safety, transport, and storage hazards, including bulk storage and the potential for catastrophic release scenarios. Where liquefaction fundamentally alters the form, risk profile, and potential impacts of a chlorine plant, the development may no longer be regarded as "substantially the same."

If the risk and hazard profiles are materially different, the proposal cannot be characterised as substantially the same development. The Land and Environment Court (L&E Court) has previously held that where modifications introduce materially different risks or environmental effects, they are not capable of being considered substantially the same. Accordingly, if the proposal introduces materially greater risks—even where the underlying land use remains unchanged—it will fail to satisfy the "substantially the same" test.

Public Risk - Extension of Irritation Injury Contours

The Qualitative risk Assessment provided in Appendix D of the report includes a summary table of risks. This Table 9.1 in shows irritation injury risk extending past Ixom Boundary to the south and west. The report notes the extension of the risk contours do not reach the nearest residential areas and do not extend to non-industrial land, so the HIPAP 4 toxic irritation criterion is met.

However, this contour now extends outside of the Botany Industrial Park and reaches 38 McPherson Street Banksmeadow which is the location of the existing Banksmeadow Recycling Yard. This facility is open to the general public six days a week as an independent recycling facility. This extension of the risk contours onto an existing facility with public access clearly qualifies as on offsite risk to the public. The introduction of new publicly accessible receptors within a hazard contour represents a material change in the risk profile of the development.

Under HIPAP 4, land that is publicly accessible is considered sensitive to toxic releases, as occupants are typically untrained and may be unaware of emergency procedures. The extension of a hazard contour onto such land introduces a new offsite risk to the public that was not present under the current configuration of the Chlor-Alkali Plant. This change in exposure context is significant in land use safety planning, as HIPAP 4 emphasises the need to protect vulnerable and untrained populations from hazardous incidents.

Accordingly, the introduction of new offsite receptors within a hazard contour may constitute a material change in the risk profile of a development. In this regard, the Land and Environment Court of NSW (L&E Court) has previously found that modifications introducing new public exposure can render a development not "substantially the same" as originally approved. Notably, in Vacik v Penrith City Council [1992] NSWLEC 8 and Moto Projects (No 2) Pty Ltd v North Sydney Council [1999], the Court held that changes which materially alter the nature or risk profile of a development—particularly by increasing public exposure—may fall outside the scope of permissible modifications under Section 4.55(2) of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979. Council's draft submission includes this matter.

Council is of the opinion that this modification constitutes a material change in risk profile given the offsite public risk and is no longer comparable to what was originally approved. Accordingly, the proposal does not satisfy the requirements of s 4.55(2) of the EP&A Act 1979, and a full new development application assessment is required to ensure adequate consideration of offsite public safety.

Contamination/Remediation

The Remediation Action Plan (RAP) prepared by JBS&G Australia Pty Ltd identifies asbestos in near-surface soils and mercury and chlorinated hydrocarbons in soil vapour as key contaminants presenting potential health risks. While a range of remediation options has been proposed in accordance with National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) (2013) and EPA (2017) guidelines, Council's environmental health officer notes that the full extent of contamination—particularly vapour impacts—may extend beyond the site boundaries. Accordingly, Council

officers consider that further investigation into these potential off-site vapour impacts is required upfront prior to the determination of the application, along with confirmation of appropriate remediation protocols.

Additionally, Council's officer further recommends that, prior to determination of the modification, verification from an NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor, via a Site Audit Statement (SAS B), should be provided upfront, confirming that the proposed remediation is appropriate for the identified contamination and will not result in greater environmental or human health risks than leaving the site undisturbed. In addition, the proposed Environmental Management Plan referred to in the proponent's remediation assessment should be developed and reviewed by the NSW EPA Accredited Site Auditor to confirm that the plan is reasonable and feasible in addressing site-specific contamination and health risks.

These deficiencies in the assessment of (a) the off-site vapour impacts and (b) the feasibility and appropriateness of the proposed remediation action represents another cumulative risk arising from the proposal. These deficiencies are considered unacceptable for a proposal of this scale, on a site that is already heavily contaminated from past activities, being a "significance risk of harm site". This suggests that these matters should be comprehensively addressed via a DA submission and not a Modification Application.

Traffic and Transportation Concerns

A Transport and Traffic Assessment (Appendix B) has been prepared which essentially finds that modelling indicates that, under normal operations scenarios and extreme case scenario (closure of the Laverton CLP site in Victoria), the proposal is likely to have minimal impact on traffic operations and road performance during the traffic peak hours.

Notwithstanding this, Council raises concerns regarding the methodology adopted in the traffic impact assessment, which places disproportionate reliance on the fact that the site's current traffic generation is below the truck movement limits approved in the original Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This approach overlooks the need to assess the actual impacts of increased traffic volumes on the Level of Service (LoS) at key local intersections. While the LoS may currently remain within acceptable thresholds, even modest increases in truck movements—particularly during peak periods—could exacerbate congestion and compromise road safety.

In this context, Council seeks clarification on whether the community will be notified of the specific timing and scheduling of truck movements, especially under the extreme case scenario involving the closure of the Laverton Chlorine Liquefaction Plant in Victoria. Such transparency is critical to avoid conflicts with residential and school traffic and to ensure that any operational changes are managed in a way that minimises local traffic disruption.

In the worst-case scenario—where the Victorian Chlorine Liquefaction Plant becomes non-operational—truck movements associated with the proposed facility could substantially exceed current projections. Despite this potential increase, the modification application does not outline any mitigation measures to address the corresponding rise in heavy vehicle traffic.

Council stresses that, under such conditions, road tankers must not be permitted to queue or idle within nearby residential streets while awaiting loading or unloading. All tanker movements, including any queuing or holding patterns, must be fully contained within the boundaries of the subject site to prevent negative impacts on local traffic, residential amenity, and road safety.

The submitted Traffic and Transport Assessment fails to consider these operational contingencies, and as a result, no traffic mitigation strategies have been proposed to manage increased vehicle volumes in high-demand scenarios involving the Chlorine Liquefaction Plant.

In New South Wales (NSW), the applicant would be aware that there are strict regulations governing the transportation of liquid chlorine by road tanker trucks. These regulations are part of broader safety measures to protect people, property, and the environment. The Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) and SafeWork NSW are responsible for overseeing the transport of dangerous goods, including liquid chlorine. Key regulations include the designation of specific hazardous goods routes, which are essential for several reasons:

- Safety: Designated routes are selected to reduce the risk of accidents in densely populated or environmentally sensitive areas.
- Emergency Response: These routes are chosen to ensure that emergency services can respond quickly
 and effectively to any incidents.
- Infrastructure: The routes are designed to accommodate the unique needs of hazardous goods transport, including the strength and width of roads suitable for heavy tanker trucks.
- Minimising Exposure: By using designated routes, the exposure of the general public to potential hazards is minimized.

These measures help ensure that the transportation of dangerous goods, such as liquid chlorine, is carried out as safely as possible.

Council notes that the Dangerous Goods Risk Assessment (DGRA) in Appendix N, prepared by Sherpa Consulting, does not rely on the Vopak Port Botany Expansion – Denison Street Transport Quantitative Risk Assessment, July 2016 Update, Revision 4, prepared by Scott Lister and issued in August 2016 for the assessment of cumulative impacts of transportation of dangerous goods. This document was specifically identified as a requirement under the Secretary's Environmental Assessment Requirements (SEARs). Instead, the proponent's risk consultant developed an alternative baseline model from which changes in cumulative transport risk associated with the modification proposal were assessed. Details regarding the development of this baseline risk model are not clearly justified within the DGRA, raising concerns about the validity of the model that underpins the assessment cumulative transport risk.

Additionally, Council notes that no traffic count data for current Dangerous Goods (DG) transport movements along Denison Street were undertaken as part of this study. Instead, the proponent relies on DG truck movement data derived from an outdated 2012 survey (ROAR Traffic Survey 2012). These traffic counts are now significantly outdated and do not reflect current operational conditions. Moreover, the Vopak Site B Expansion Traffic Impact Assessment (2016) alone anticipated an increase of more than 100 additional truck movements per day, representing a conservative 1.7-fold increase in the average hourly traffic volume compared with 2013 levels. In the absence of updated traffic count data, the cumulative impact of the proposed modification cannot be accurately assessed based on the current volume of DG truck movements along Denison Street. Consequently, any determination of cumulative transport risk remains incomplete and potentially unreliable.

In summary, the modification application has not provided details as to how and to what extent the proposal accords with relevant state regulation including dangerous goods routes to ensure safety for people, property, and the environment. These matters should be comprehensively addressed via a DA submission and not a Modification Application.

Operational Noise implications

The proponent has submitted a detailed noise assessment with reference to the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) No. 20547, dated 13 January 2025, and the noise limits specified under condition L4.2. The proposed plant is intended to operate on a continuous 24-hour basis.

While Council recognises the need to balance the competing priorities of industrial and residential land uses, it is essential that this balance is achieved in a fair and reasonable manner that safeguards existing residential amenity. In this regard, Council Environmental Health officer notes that the night-time noise criterion specified in condition L4.2 of the EPL is approximately 7 dB(A) higher than the corresponding residential amenity criteria contained within the Noise Policy for Industry (2017). Council is concerned that reliance solely on the EPL criteria may not provide adequate protection for existing residential receivers, as these residents are likely to perceive and be adversely affected by any increase in background noise when additional plant is introduced to the site. This raises the potential for future complaints, particularly given the sensitivity of residential receivers to night-time

In addition, the acoustic report makes no reference to condition L4.3 of the EPL, which requires consideration of the intrusiveness criterion for active plant. For completeness and robustness of the assessment, the proponent should be required to model the worst-case operating scenario; that is, all significant plant items operating concurrently during the night-time period (10:00 pm to 7:00 am) with assessment undertaken at the most affected noise-sensitive receiver. This would provide greater confidence that the operation of the plant will remain compliant with condition L4.3 under realistic worst-case conditions and minimise the likelihood of amenity impacts for the existing residents.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this Ixom Mod 6 proposal. Council formally objects to the proposed modification (DA35/98-MOD-6) to the existing Chlor-Alkali Plant on the grounds of increased public risk and as a modification the proposal should have no or minimal environmental impact.

As the proposed modification therefore raises material public safety concerns, where the overall hazard and impact profile is no longer comparable to what was originally approved it warrants a full development application assessment, rather than approval as a minor modification. Council recommends that if IXOM wants to proceed with the chlorine liquefaction plant should be pursued as a new State Significant Development and be accompanied by a comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment to ensure all environmental impacts associated with the proposal are properly identified, quantified and assessed.

Air quality

The air quality assessment undertaken for the proposed modification to the chlorine liquefaction plant advises that the project can operate without causing significant impacts to local air quality or public health. Using conservative assumptions, air dispersion modelling (via the CALPUFF model) assessed both normal and emergency operating scenarios, including potential shifts in chlorine supply due to the non-operation of the Laverton plant.

Results confirm that predicted chlorine concentrations will remain well within relevant air quality criteria at all sensitive receptor locations. During construction, potential dust impacts are assessed as low risk and can be effectively managed through standard mitigation measures. Additionally, the project's estimated annual greenhouse gas emissions are minimal representing approximately 0.0002% of national and 0.001% of NSW emissions—and are expected to decrease over time as the electricity grid decarbonises. Overall, the assessment advises that the modified plant will implement appropriate air quality management measures to ensure continued compliance and community protection.

It is recommended that ongoing quarterly air quality monitoring be undertaken and included as a condition of the site's NSW EPA Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) issued for the operation of the plant.

If you have any questions regarding Council's comments, please do not hesitate to contact David Ongkili Acting Manager Strategic Planning on 9093 6793 9093 or David.ongkili@randwick.nsw.gov.au

Yours sincerely,

Mery Bishop **Director City Planning**Meryl.bishop@randwick.nsw.gov.au

Director City Services Report No. CS47/25

Subject: Lenthall Street, Kensington - Proposed one-way movement

Executive Summary

- At the 26 August 2025 Council meeting it was resolved that this matter be deferred to the 23 September Council meeting.
- This report has been prepared in response to a resolution of Council (Cr Luxford / Cr D'Souza)
 made at the June 2023 Council meeting seeking an investigation into making Lenthall Street,
 Kensington one way to from Todman Avenue to Epsom Road and prohibiting traffic travelling
 west to east from entering Lenthall Street.
- The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the study that was commissioned to investigate a high-level review of the impacts of converting Lenthall Street, Kensington to oneway towards Epson Road from Todman Avenue.
- Preliminary concerns identified in the study include increased traffic congestion, reduced parking availability, disruptions to public transport, and broader impacts on commuters and local residents.
- It is noted that within NSW local Councils do not have the legal authority to introduce one-way movements upon streets. This legal authority rests solely Transport for NSW (TfNSW).
- Council is required to seek the support of TfNSW and the City of Sydney, in modifying the traffic layout and adjusting traffic signals along Lenthall Street and surrounding areas.
- Should the key authority and stakeholders provide support It is recommended that traffic modelling of the impacts is conducted, which is estimated to cost approximately \$40,000.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) write to both Transport for NSW and the City of Sydney requesting their support for the proposed "one-way" movement on Lenthall Avenue, Kensington; and
- b) should support for the proposal be provided then endorse the commencement of a traffic modelling investigation for the proposal.

Attachment/s:

1.1 Lenthall Street Investigation (Stantec) - Final Report

Purpose

A resolution was passed at the Council's Ordinary Meeting on 27 July 2023 as follows:

"RESOLUTION: (Luxford/D'Souza) that Council investigate making Lenthall Street Kensington one way to Epsom Road from Todman Avenue and traffic travelling west to east be prohibited from entering Lenthall Street."

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the preliminary investigation conducted to undertake a high-level review of converting Lenthall Street, Kensington to one-way westerly towards Epsom Road from Todman Avenue and prohibiting traffic travelling west to east from entering Lenthall Street.

Discussion

Following the resolution from Council, a study was commissioned to undertake a high-level review of the impacts of making Lenthall Street in Kensington one way to Epsom Road from Todman Avenue. This proposal would result in the prohibition of traffic travelling from west to east.

The consultant utilised traffic volume data collected within the study area as part of the Kensington and West Kingsford Local Area Traffic Management (LATM) study which included automatic tube counts which record traffic volumes and speeds and Origin Destination surveys, allowing for the analysis of travel patterns.

Key concerns raised within the study include traffic congestion, parking availability, disruptions to public transport, and the community impact to commuters and residents.

It is noted that within NSW local Councils do not have the legal authority to introduce one-way movements upon streets. This legal authority rests solely Transport for NSW (TfNSW).

Reference should be made to the study attached which details the analysis of the data, high level impacts and recommendations.

The following intersections are highlighted as being impacted as a result of traffic redistribution away from Lenthall Street:

- Dowling Street/ Todman Avenue
- Baker Street/ Todman Avenue
- South Dowling Street/ Dacey Avenue
- Link Road/ Epsom Road
- Epsom Road/ Dalmeny Avenue
- Epsom Road/ Rosebery Avenue.

Proposal

Council is required to seek the support of TfNSW and the City of Sydney, in modifying the traffic layout and adjusting traffic signals along Lenthall Street and surrounding areas. The extent of these costs cannot be determined at this stage. Should this proposal be supported by the major stakeholders, a subsequent report will be brought back to Council.

Should the key authority and stakeholders provide support It is recommended that traffic modelling of the impacts is conducted, which is estimated to cost approximately \$40,000.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:				
Strategy	Integrated Transport			
Outcome	A safe, efficient and sustainable road network that responds to the NSW Government's Movement and Place framework			
Objective	Achieve a 50% reduction in casualties on the road network from a 2018 baseline of 269 incidents by 2031.			
Delivery program commitment	Work with Transport for NSW to achieve the target of zero fatalities and serious injuries by 2056, under the Safe System approach.			

Risks

The following risks have been identified within the investigation:

- Decisions in relation to traffic flow changes on Lenthall Street ultimately lie with Transport for NSW. Further consultation with stakeholders such as the local bus operators, City of Sydney and residents would also have to be conducted, and it is considered that these stakeholders would likely not be supportive of this proposal.
- A proposal to convert Lenthall Street to one-way traffic flow would result in significant disruptions to the public transport network.
- Converting Lenthall Street to one-way would also result in re-routing of all traffic travelling eastbound along Lenthall Street. Traffic would be re-directed via a number of routes to the heavily trafficked intersection of Todman Avenue, O'Dea Avenue and South Dowling Street. This proposal would also likely have significant impacts on a number of other intersections within the area.
- Imposing a one-way movement would also require many residents to travel along a lengthy detour which would increase their travel time to access their properties.
- There is a risk that there may be damage to Council's reputation due to the perceived negative impacts to public transport and residential access.
- There may be significant community opposition to the proposal.
- TfNSW and the Council of the City of Sydney may not be supportive of traffic being rerouted to intersections within the City of Sydney LGA which may potentially fail under the
 increased traffic volumes and increase overall network traffic congestion.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The \$40,000 for the traffic modelling investigation is available in the 2025-26 Operational Budget and Capital Works Program.

Policy and legislative requirements

The Lenthall Street Study aligns with the intent of the following documents:

- Randwick Integrated Transport Strategy (2021)
- Randwick Community Strategic Plan (2022)
- Randwick Local Strategic Planning Statement.

Conclusion

The attached traffic study investigated at a high level, the likely impacts of making Lenthall Street in Kensington one way westerly from Todman Avenue to Epsom Road. Key concerns raised within the study include resultant traffic congestion, disruptions to public transport, parking changes and a negative community impact – particularly for residents.

Pending the adoption of the recommendation in this report, Council Officers will seek support for the proposal from Transport for NSW and City of Sydney. Should support by provided Council Officers with then progress a traffic modelling investigation.

Responsible officer: Shenara Wanigasekera, Transport Engineer

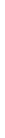
Ordinary Council at its meeting on 26 August 2025 resolved that the matter be deferred to the meeting to be held on 23 September 2025.

File Reference: F2023/00774

Prepared for: Randwick City Council

16 April 2025

Prepared by: Icey Matthews/ Matt Todd Project/File: 30030963





(

Stantec Australia Pty Ltd

Revision Schedule

Revision.	Date	Description	Author	Quality Reviewer	Independent Reviewer	PM Final Approval
А	03/03/25	Rev A	Icey Matthews	Matt Todd	Siavash Shahsavaripour	Matt Todd
В	03/04/25	Rev B	Matt Todd	-	Volker Buhl	Matt Todd
С	16/04/25	Rev C	Matt Todd	-	Volker Buhl	Matt Todd

Disclaimer

The conclusions in the report are Stantec's professional opinion, as of the time of the report, and concerning the scope described in the report. The opinions in the document are based on conditions and information existing at the time the document was published and do not take into account any subsequent changes. The report relates solely to the specific project for which Stantec was retained and the stated purpose for which the report was prepared. The report is not to be used or relied on for any variation or extension of the project, or for any other project or purpose, and any unauthorised use or reliance is at the recipient's own risk.

Stantec has assumed all information received from the client and third parties in the preparation of the report to be correct. While Stantec has exercised a customary level of judgment or due diligence in the use of such information, Stantec assumes no responsibility for the consequences of any error or omission contained therein.

This report is intended solely for use by the client in accordance with Stantec's contract with the client. While the report may be provided to applicable authorities having jurisdiction and others for whom the client is responsible, Stantec does not warrant the services to any third party. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the express written consent of Stantec, which may be withheld at Stantec's discretion.



Table of Contents

1	Introduction	
2	Existing Conditions	
2.1	Road Network	2
2.2	Public Transport Network	3
2.3	Walking Network	
2.4	Cycling Network	3
3	Data Collection and Analysis	4
3.1	Data Collection	
4	Traffic Data Analysis	6
4.1	Peak hour analysis	6
4.2	Automatic Tube Counts	
4.3	Origin Destination Surveys	
4.4	Summary	
4.4.1	Impacts to the Surrounding Road Network	
5	Recommendations	14
6	Conclusion	

List of Tables

Table 1 : OD Survey Volumes (AM Peak) Table 2 : OD Survey Volumes (PM Peak)

List of Figures

Figure 1: Study Area

Figure 2: 370 Route - Coogee to Glebe Point (Westbound)

Figure 3: 370 Route - Glebe Point to Coogee (Eastbound)

Figure 4 : Survey Locations

Figure 5 : Network Peak Hour (Lenthall Street ATCs)

Figure 6 : Network Peak Hour (Todman Avenue ATCs)

Figure 7 : Lenthall Street ATCs - Weekday Average Volumes (Two-way) Hourly Profile

Figure 8 : Todman Avenue ATCs - Weekday Average Volumes (Two-way) Hourly Profile

Figure 9 : Peak Hour Volumes (ATCs)

Figure 10 : Peak Hour Volumes (ATCs)

Figure 11: Anticipated Redistribution of Traffic

1 Introduction

Stantec has been commissioned by Randwick City Council to develop the Kensington and West Kingsford Local Area Traffic Management (LATM) Plan. This initiative involves a comprehensive review of traffic conditions within the designated study area and the formulation of strategic traffic calming recommendations. Upon completion of the draft study, Randwick City Council has requested Stantec to conduct an assessment evaluating the potential impact of converting Lenthall Street into a one-way westbound road between Todman Avenue and Epsom Road. This assessment aims to analyse the effects of this proposed change on both Lenthall Street and the broader road network. The purpose of this study is to determine the following:

- Understand the impact on different road users across the network in the vicinity of Lenthall Street
- Identify any potential changes to local access and routes through the area to understand how
 the one-way conversion of Lenthall Street might alter access to residential properties,
 businesses, and other local destinations.
- Identify the high-level impacts on neighbouring intersections due to changes in local access.
- Determine the likely ability of alternate roads to accommodate diverted traffic flows, considering current congestion levels, road capacity, and any potential bottlenecks that might arise.

This technical memorandum is intended to assist Randwick City Council in evaluating the impact of converting Lenthall Street into a one-way westbound road between Todman Avenue and Epsom Road, as well as its effects on the surrounding road network. To support this study, Stantec utilised traffic volume data collected in the vicinity of the study area as part of the Kensington and West Kingsford LATM program of works.

The study area is shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1: Study Area



Project: 30030963 1

2 Existing Conditions

The following chapter provides a summary of the existing transport conditions in and around the Lenthall Street study area. This analysis aims to offer valuable insights into the current traffic flow, road infrastructure, and overall transportation dynamics, serving as a foundation for assessing potential changes to the road network.

2.1 Road Network

Lenthall Street

Lenthall Street runs between Epsom Road to the west and Todman Avenue to the east. It is a one-lane, two-way street with a speed limit of 50 km/h. As a key route connecting to Epsom Road, Lenthall Street experiences high traffic volumes. Most of the traffic entering the study area via Lenthall Road near Epsom Road travels through Lenthall Street and Todman Avenue to reach Anzac Parade. This road is managed by Randwick City Council.

Todman Avenue

Todman Avenue serves as a key distributor, running between Dowling Street to the west and Doncaster Avenue to the east. It intersects with Anzac Parade towards its eastern end and connects the recently opened Kingsford to Centennial Park Cycleway with the Waterloo Cycleway. The road generally has two lanes in each direction, with a posted speed limit of 50 km/h and a 40 km/h school zone near Doncaster Avenue for Kensington Public School. This road is managed by Randwick City Council.

Eastern Distributor

The Eastern Distributor, part of the greater M1 motorway, begins at the northern end of Southern Cross Drive and connects to the Sydney Harbour Tunnel, facilitating north/south movement across Sydney. Most of the motorway has variable speed limits that adjust based on traffic conditions. In the study area, motorists can access the Eastern Distributor for northbound travel via Link Road, which is reachable from Lenthall Street and Epsom Road. For southbound travel, motorists can connect via Todman Avenue. There are no direct exits into the study area for either northbound or southbound traffic. This road is managed by Transport for NSW (TfNSW).

Southern Cross Drive

Southern Cross Drive is a motorway that connects Sydney Airport to the Sydney CBD, running for approximately four kilometres as part of the greater M1 Motorway. The road runs along the western boundary of the Australian Golf Club and has a posted speed limit of 80 km/h. Motorists can access the study area via Link Road, which provides an exit to Lenthall Street. Southern Cross Drive ends near Lenthall Street at its northern end, where the Eastern Distributor begins, and General Holmes Drive at its southern end. This road is managed by Transport for NSW (TfNSW).

Local Roads

Connecting into Lenthall Street are a number of local roads including Virginia Street, McDougall Street, and Milroy Avenue.

2.2 Public Transport Network

Lenthall Street currently supports one bus service, the 370, which runs between Coogee and Glebe Point. The 370 bus service boards and alights at two locations westbound and one location eastbound. Services operate every 8 minutes during peak times and connects to key transport hubs including Green Square Station, St Peters Station, and Newtown Station.

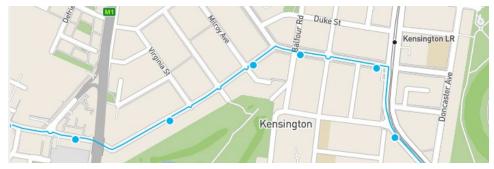


Figure 2: 370 Route - Coogee to Glebe Point (Westbound)¹

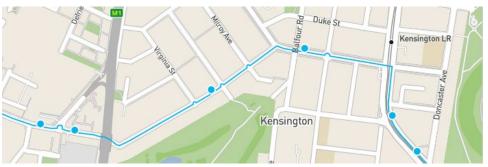


Figure 3: 370 Route - Glebe Point to Coogee (Eastbound)

2.3 Walking Network

Lenthall Street is bounded by footpaths on both sides, with pedestrian refuges provided at each of the three roundabouts located at the intersections with Virgina Street, McDougall Street, Milroy Avenue. A signalised intersection is provided at Todman Avenue, with two pedestrian crossing legs.

2.4 Cycling Network

Currently, there are no cycleways along the length of Lenthall Street. However, Todman Avenue has cycling lanes that connect to the new Zetland cycleway. The Todman Avenue cycleway is identified for upgrades to a separated bicycle path as part of the Kensington and West Kingsford LATM recommendations. At the western end of Lenthall Street, within the City of Sydney boundary, there is a shared path that links to a network of separated bicycle paths.

¹ Source: <u>Transport for NSW Route and Timetables</u>

3 Data Collection and Analysis

3.1 Data Collection

As part of the Kensington and West Kingsford LATM study, Automatic Tube Counts (ATC) and Origin-Destination (OD) surveys were conducted at key locations around the study area including on Lenthall Street. The details of surveys available are as follows:

ATC data was collected for seven consecutive days (24 hours per day) from 21st March 2024 to 28th March 2024, across the six locations listed below:

- ATC 1 Virginia Street mid-block
- ATC 2 McDougall Street mid-block
- ATC 3 Milroy Avenue mid-block (between Baker Street and Lenthall Street)
- ATC 4 Baker Street mid-block (between Milroy Avenue and Todman Avenue)
- ATC 5 Milroy Avenue mid-block (between Winkurra Street and Baker Street)
- ATC 6 Carminya Street mid-block (between Milroy Avenue and Todman Avenue)

Additional ATC data was for locations along Todman Avenue. Data was collected for seven consecutive days (24 hours per day) from 10th August 2023 to 16th August 2023, across the four locations listed below:

- ATC 1 Todman Avenue north of Carminya Street
- · ATC 2 Lenthall Street between Epsom Road and Virginia Street
- ATC 3 Todman Avenue between Anzac Parade and Villers Street
- ATC 4 Todman Avenue east of Anzac Parade

OD surveys were conducted on Tuesday, 26th March 2024. Data was collected for 7 hours during the peak periods: 6:00-9:00 in the morning and 15:00-19:00 in the evening, at sites listed below:

- OD1 Lenthall Street at Virginia Street intersection
- OD2 McDougall Street near Lenthall Street intersection
- OD3 Milroy Street near Lenthall Street intersection
- OD4 Lenthall Street intersection near Todman Avenue
- OD5 Baker Street near Todman Avenue
- OD6 Carminya Street near Todman Avenue

Figure 4 shows the locations surveyed.

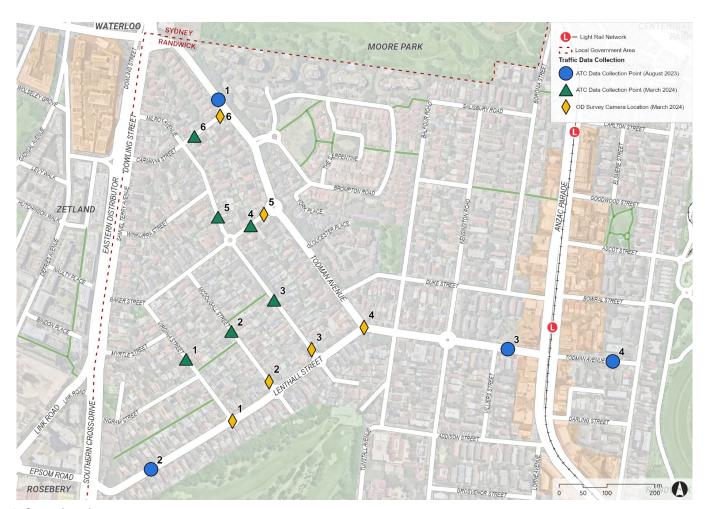


Figure 4 : Survey Locations



Project: 30030963 5

4 Traffic Data Analysis

This section details the analysis of traffic data collected through ATCs and OD surveys.

4.1 Peak hour analysis

The peak hour was identified using ATC data, based on the weekday average of two-way volumes for all the surveyed locations. Figure 5 and Figure 6 illustrate the weekday average volume distribution for the Lenthall Street precinct count locations and Todman Avenue count locations respectively.

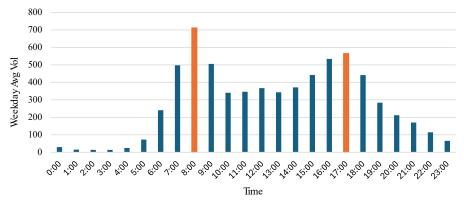


Figure 5: Network Peak Hour (Lenthall Street ATCs)

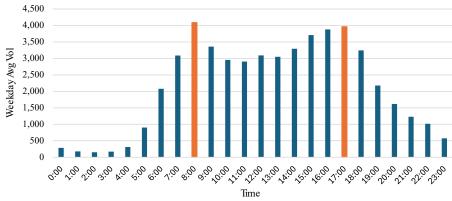


Figure 6: Network Peak Hour (Todman Avenue ATCs)

The graphs indicate that the peak hours are the same on both Lenthall Street and Todman Avenue. Based on this analysis, the study defines the peak hours as follows:

AM Peak: 8:00 – 9:00 AM
 PM Peak: 17:00 – 18:00 PM

4.2 Automatic Tube Counts

The ATC data collected across the survey locations was analysed to determine peak hour volumes, hourly traffic distributions, and directional flows. Figure 7 and Figure 8 show the hourly traffic profile generated for all survey sites. These profiles illustrate volume variations throughout the day.

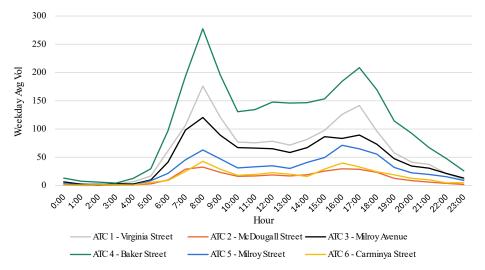


Figure 7 : Lenthall Street ATCs - Weekday Average Volumes (Two-way) Hourly Profile

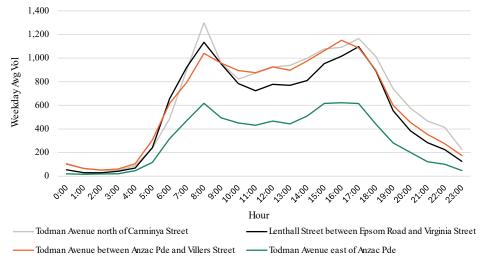


Figure 8 : Todman Avenue ATCs - Weekday Average Volumes (Two-way) Hourly Profile

Figure 9 and Figure 10 show the peak hour volumes, including directional flows and combined totals for Lenthall Street precinct ATC sites and Todman Avenue ATC sites respectively.

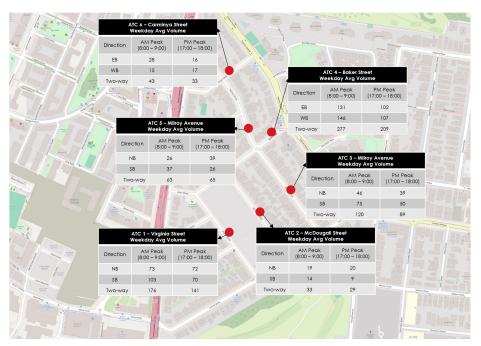


Figure 9 : Peak Hour Volumes (ATCs)



Figure 10 : Peak Hour Volumes (ATCs)

The following observations can be made from the traffic count data collected:

- Todman Avenue carries a significant amount of traffic and is a vital road in the Kensington area, connecting to major roads such as the M1 Eastern Distributor, South Dowling Street, and Anzac Parade.
- Lenthall Street, between Epsom Road and Virginia Street, handles more than 1,000 vehicles (two-way) during peak hours, highlighting its importance as a critical connector road in the local area
- Traffic travelling eastbound on Lenthall Street, which is to be impacted by the street closure
 accounted for 410 vehicles in the AM peak hour and 629 vehicles in PM peak hour.
- 1,760 vehicles travelled eastbound during the AM peak period (7-10 am).
- 2,019 vehicles travelled eastbound during the PM peak period (3-6 pm).
- Overall 7,136 vehicles travel eastbound along Lenthall Street on an average day weekday.
- Streets connecting with Lenthall Street and Todman Avenue, particularly Virginia Street and Baker Street, accommodate approximately 150-250 vehicles (two-way) during peak hours.

4.3 Origin Destination Surveys

The OD survey data collected was processed to understand travel patterns within the study area. The peak hour OD volumes were analysed to identify major flows of traffic during the morning and evening peaks. Table 1 and Table 2 show the traffic volumes between different OD pairs in the AM and PM peak respectively.

Table 1 : OD Survey Volumes (AM Peak)

,	gin/Destination // Peak 8:00 - 9:00)	1 - Lenthall St (near Virginia St)	2 - McDougall St (near Lenthall St)	3 - Milroy St (near Lenthall St)	4- Lenthall St (near Todman Ave)	5 - Baker St (near Todman Ave)	6 - Carminya St (near Todman Ave)
1	Lenthall St (near Virginia St)	0	5	12	592	9	0
2	McDougall St (near Lenthall St)	7	0	1	9	4	0
3	Milroy St (near Lenthall St)	67	2	0	27	24	5
4	Lenthall St (near Todman Ave)	767	6	46	0	16	4
5	Baker St (near Todman Ave)	64	6	64	4	0	0
6	Carminya St (near Todman Ave)	2	0	7	5	7	0

Table 2 : OD Survey Volumes (PM Peak)

	gin/Destination I Peak 17:00 - 18:00)	1 - Lenthall St (near Virginia St)	2 - McDougall St (near Lenthall St)	3 - Milroy St (near Lenthall St)	4- Lenthall St (near Todman Ave)	5 - Baker St (near Todman Ave)	6 - Carminya St (near Todman Ave)
1	Lenthall St (near Virginia St)	0	10	14	776	12	2
2	McDougall St (near Lenthall St)	1	0	3	1	4	0
3	Milroy St (near Lenthall St)	34	0	0	11	19	4
4	Lenthall St (near Todman Ave)	568	12	39	0	11	2
5	Baker St (near Todman Ave)	29	0	30	4	0	2
6	Carminya St (near Todman Ave)	1	0	2	1	7	0



Project: 30030963 10

4 Traffic Data Analysis

Following observations can be made from the OD data:

- The volume of traffic for westbound movements from Lenthall Street (near Virginia Street) to Lenthall Street (near Todman Avenue) is 592 vehicles during the AM peak hour and 776 vehicles during the PM peak hour, accounting for about 95% of all trips originating from Lenthall Street (near Virginia Street).
- The volume of traffic for eastbound movements from Lenthall Street (near Todman Avenue) to Lenthall Street (near Virginia Street) is 767 vehicles during the AM peak hour and 568 vehicles during the PM peak hour, accounting for about 90% of all trips originating from Lenthall Street (near Todman Avenue).
- These volumes suggest that Lenthall Street, connecting Epsom Road and Todman Avenue, plays a crucial role in facilitating east-west travel in the area.
- The proposed conversion of Lenthall Street to one-way westbound is likely to shift traffic
 volumes on the most attractive OD pair, potentially increasing pressure on connecting streets.

4.4 Summary

This technical memorandum documents Stantec's analysis of traffic volumes around Lenthall Street in the Kensington area. ATC data was collected for ten locations around the study area which included data from years 2023 and 2024. OD surveys were carried out at six locations. The traffic analysis of both ATC and OD survey data provides the following observations:

- ATC data indicates that Lenthall Street and Todman Avenue carry significant traffic volumes, during peak hours.
- The most prominent OD pair was found to be between Lenthall Street (near Virginia Street) and Lenthall Street (near Todman Avenue), which accounts for approximately 550 to 800 vehicles on Lenthall Street during peak hours.
- The volumes show that traffic is likely to bottle neck merging onto the M1/ Dowling Street from Link Road. This will result in vehicles backing up to the intersection of Link Road/ Epsom Road onto Epsom Road. This has the potential to further impact the intersections of Epsom Road/ Dalmeny Avenue and Epsom Road/ Rosebery Avenue.
- The following intersections are highlighted as being impacted as a result of traffic redistribution from Lenthall Street:
 - o Dowling Street/ Todman Avenue
 - o Baker Street/ Todman Avenue
 - o South Dowling Street/ Dacey Avenue
 - o Link Road/ Epsom Road
 - o Epsom Road/ Dalmeny Avenue
 - Epsom Road/ Rosebery Avenue

Considering these items, it is unlikely that TfNSW will be supportive of the road closure due to impact on the surrounding network.



4 Traffic Data Analysis

4.4.1 Impacts to the Surrounding Road Network

The following summarises the impacts to the surrounding road network as a result of converting Lenthall Street to a one-way road.

Road Network

Based on the traffic count data, a significant volume of traffic is expected to redistribute throughout the surrounding network. Without conducting traffic modelling, it is challenging to determine the exact redistribution pattern. However, we can estimate the extent of this redistribution. As shown in Figure 11, it is anticipated that the majority of traffic currently traveling eastbound via Lenthall Street will divert to Link Road, Dowling Street, and Todman Avenue. Additional traffic may also use Joynton Avenue, O'Dea Avenue, and Todman Avenue, or Botany Road, Bourke Street, O'Dea Avenue, and Todman Avenue.

This redistribution is likely to have a significant impact on a number of intersections. It is likely that the in some areas, this may cause these intersections to fail. Intersections of concern include:

- Dowling Street and Todman Avenue
- Gadigal Avenue and O'Dea Avenue
- Joynton Avenue and O'Dea Avenue

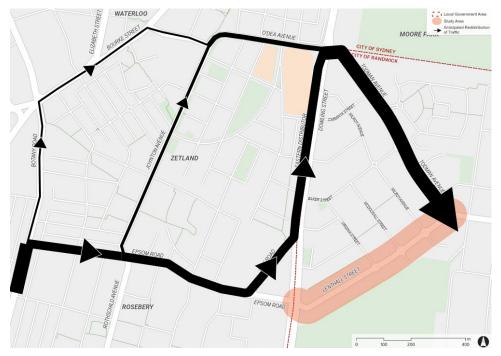


Figure 11: Anticipated Redistribution of Traffic



Project: 30030963

12

4 Traffic Data Analysis

Local Resident Access

When considering the impacts on residents near Lenthall Street, we need to address two groups: those living north of Lenthall Street and those living south of it.

- Residents south of Lenthall Street: These residents rely entirely on Lenthall Street for property access.
- Residents north of Lenthall Street: These residents, in the block bounded by Lenthall Street, Todman Avenue, and Southern Cross Drive, have alternative access points.

This distinction is important for understanding the different levels of impact on each group.

Residents south of Lenthall Street will need to travel the full extent of the redistribution shown in Figure 11 and are likely to access Lenthall Street at the intersection with Todman Avenue. Under current conditions, this detour could add up to 10 minutes to their travel time. However, with increased traffic volumes due to the proposed changes in road conditions, it is anticipated that the delay could be even longer.

Parking

There are approximately 50 on-street parking spaces situated westbound along the northern extent of Lenthall Street, distributed as follows:

- 29 spaces between Virginia Street and Epsom Road
- 5 spaces between Virginia Street and McDougall Street
- 9 spaces between McDougall Street and Milroy Avenue
- 7 spaces between Milroy Avenue and Todman Avenue. It should be noted that these spaces operate as No Parking between 7:30 – 9:30 am, Monday to Friday.

While parking is expected to remain, some spaces may be affected by the reconfiguration of Lenthall Street. This could involve changes such as:

- Reduction in the number of parking spaces to accommodate new traffic patterns or road layouts.
- Implementation of new parking regulations to better manage the flow of vehicles and ensure optimal use of available space.

Bus

Converting Lenthall Street to a one-way road will necessitate rerouting buses via Link Road, Eastern Distributor, and Todman Avenue. Fortunately, this change is unlikely to strain the local road environment as only a single bus route operates in this direction with a maximum of six operational vehicles per hour in the peak.

The Lenthall St at McDougall St bus stop (Stop ID 203338) is the only bus stop on Lenthall Street which will be impacted by the proposed changes. The Epsom Road after Link Road bus stop (Stop ID 201749), which is located west of the M1 will also be impacted by the changes. In some instances residents may be required to walk up to an additional 500m to access a bus stop because changes to existing arrangements.

It is likely that changes to road conditions will disrupt existing public transport routes, impacting accessibility and reliability for passengers. These impacts will require approval from TfNSW as a result.



5 Recommendations

Walking

Reducing the number of vehicles on Lenthall Street is likely to significantly enhance pedestrian safety by minimising interactions with traffic. This reduction will also increase the availability of safe crossing opportunities for pedestrians.

Cycling

Increasing road space availability along Lenthall Street is likely to benefit cyclists. By increasing road space availability, there is an opportunity for Council to provide a two-way separated bicycle path, enhancing safety and convenience for cyclists.

5 Recommendations

Overall, a significant volume of traffic is likely to be impacted by the proposed changes to Lenthall Street. The majority of traffic is likely to be redistributed via Link Road, Dowling Street, Eastern Distributor, and Todman Avenue to make the same journey. These roads already experience significant congestion, particularly during peak periods, and are likely to be impacted even more with significant increases in traffic volumes. Alternative rerouting may occur via O'Riordan Street and Dacey Avenue, or Gardeners Road.

Should Council wish to proceed with understanding the wider impacts of the proposed changes to the surrounding road network, it is recommended that a traffic modelling assessment be undertaken. This will enable Council to evaluate the impact on intersection functionality and potential increases in travel delays as a result of increased traffic volumes. It is anticipated that undertaking modelling will likely cost in the region of \$12-15k depending on the number of counts required and level of scenario testing. This price is likely to increase over time and is representative to the cost of a study at the date of this report.

Consultation is to be held with TfNSW as a result of the impact to existing bus route services. This is to be proceeded with during the early stages of investigation as any push back will limit the opportunity to proceed with any desired changes.

Additionally, it is recommended that further consultation with City of Sydney should be conducted to discuss the closure of Lenthall Street and its potential implications on existing networks. This will be critical for ensuring that any changes are well-coordinated and address the needs of the community effectively.



6 Conclusion

6 Conclusion

Stantec's professional opinion is that the proposed conversion of Lenthall Street is likely to have adverse consequences on the surrounding area, with the negative impacts outweighing any potential benefits. The scheme is unlikely to gain wider stakeholder buy-in and is expected to face significant pushback from the public.

Key concerns include:

- Traffic congestion: The reconfiguration may lead to increased traffic congestion, affecting the flow of vehicles and potentially causing delays for commuters.
- Parking availability: The reconfiguration of parking spaces could inconvenience residents and visitors.
- Public transport: Changes to road conditions may disrupt existing public transport routes, impacting accessibility and reliability for passengers, and will require approval from TfNSW before proceeding.
- Community impact: The closure of Lenthall Street could affect commuters and residents, leading to dissatisfaction and opposition from the community.

Based on this determination, it is of Stantec's professional opinion that Council does not proceed further with this investigation.





Stantec is a global leader in sustainable engineering, architecture, and environmental consulting. The diverse perspectives of our partners and interested parties drive us to think beyond what's previously been done on critical issues like climate change, digital transformation, and future-proofing our cities and infrastructure. We innovate at the intersection of community, creativity, and client relationships to advance communities everywhere, so that together we can redefine what's possible.

Stantec Australia Pty Ltd





Director City Services Report No. CS48/25

Subject: Snape Park - Community Consultation outcomes

Executive Summary

- Snape Park Amenities Redevelopment was earmarked as a project in Councils Our Community Our Future Works Program adopted by Council in 2018, with a timeline summary as follows:
 - August 2020 (Parker/Luxford): Council resolved to allocate funding towards replacement amenities and incorporate an indoor training facility at Snape Park
 - March 2024 (Parker/Chapple): Council endorsed the project being delivered in two stages
 - November 2024 (Luxford/Hay): Council endorsed the masterplan, along with its funding strategy and staging, and Stage 1 Indoor Training concept plan to proceed to community consultation.

The full resolutions for these meetings may be found in the body of this report.

- Community Consultation on Stage 1 of the proposal the Indoor Training Facility was held from 3 February to 3 March 2025, with 323 survey responses received, along with 41 unique submissions via email. Key findings from the survey:
 - 58% of respondents support the indoor training facility to benefit local sports clubs and improve the sports facilities at the park.
 - 41% oppose the facility, with concerns about the loss of open space, parking impacts, and exclusive use of public land for private use.
 - 2% of the submissions had unclear / undetermined sentiment.

Support is strongest among visitors and residents further from the park, while opposition is highest among nearby residents.

- As a result of feedback from the community, the following significant changes are recommended to the proposal:
 - 1. Stage One: Re-prioritise the works to deliver the Amenities and Carpark first
 - 2. Stage Two: Construct new external cricket nets north of their existing location.
 - Stage Three: Relocate the Indoor Training Facility in the location of the existing cricket nets
 - 4. Create additional angled street parking to the Snape Street and Percival Street frontages.
- Funding previously allocated to the Indoor Training Facility is proposed to be re-allocated in full to the Stage One Amenities building, with a total proposed budget allocation of \$7.5 million.

Recommendation

That:

- Council endorses the proposed new order of staging for the Snape Park project and allocates current project funding to Stage One Amenities and Carpark.
- b) Council endorses the proposed new location of the future replacement Cricket Nets and Indoor Training Facility.
- c) Council endorses the Stage One Amenities Building and Carpark concept design to be consulted with the community

d) the results of community consultation for the Stage One Amenities Building and Carpark be reported back to Council for consideration.

Attachment/s:

- 1. □ LINK TO VIEW Community Consultation Report Snape Park Masterplan
- 2. □ LINK TO VIEW Snape Park Revised Masterplan and Stage 1 Amenities Concept Design

Purpose

From its Ordinary Council Meeting held 26 November 2024, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Luxford/Hay) that:

- a) Council endorses the Snape Park masterplan, along with its associated funding strategy and staging;
- b) Council endorses the Stage 1 Indoor Training Facility concept plan to proceed to community consultation;
- the outcomes of the Stage 1 consultation be reported back to Council for consideration;
 and
- d) Council officers will come back seeking Council's endorsement for the community consultation for Stage 2, refurbishment of amenities building and car park, in 2026."

This report outlines the community consultation activities and outcomes related to the Snape Park Indoor Training Facility in accordance with resolution part c). It provides background on the consultation, captures the engagement results and responds to the themes arising from community feedback. It recommends significant changes to the project proposal.

In line with resolution part d), it also provides information on the concept design for the amenities building and carpark and seeks Council endorsement to consult with the community.

Discussion

Project Background

Snape Park site and usage

Snape Park is approximately 52,208m2 and is located at 15R and 15B Snape Street in Maroubra. Owned by Randwick City Council and zoned RE1 for public recreation, the park provides sporting opportunities and open park space within its residential context.

Snape is classified as a District Park within Randwick City Council's Open Space Hierarchy. A District Park is described in Randwick City Council's draft <u>Generic Plan of Management for Community Land</u> (May 2025) as: A large or significant open space that serves more than one suburb. Can cater for a wide cross section of community interests, including both informal recreation and sporting opportunities. Generally, provides a diverse range of facilities including toilets.



Figure 1: Aerial view of Snape Park showing existing conditions

Council resolutions

The Snape Park Amenities Redevelopment project was included in the *Our Community Our Future* program adopted by Council in 2018.

From its Ordinary Council Meeting held 25 August 2020, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Parker/Luxford)

That Council consider a funding allocation as part of the 2021-22 financial year budget to replace ageing dressing rooms, kiosk, and amenities incorporating an indoor training facility for the local sporting bodies and the community at the park."

Council allocated funding to commence the planning and feasibility stages for this project in the 2022-23 financial year.

Early site analysis and design feasibility studies showed complex existing site conditions. This is in part due to a significant underground bore water line (servicing the Botany paper manufacturer Opal) located close to the existing buildings in the park.

Having received \$1,000,000 in Federal Grant funding towards the Indoor Training Facility and noting the complexity of relocating underground services assets in the wider site, Council considered a proposal to stage the Snape Park upgrades.

From its Ordinary Council Meeting held 26 March 2024, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Parker/Chapple)

That Council:

- a) Endorse the project being delivered in two (2) stages;
- b) Note a subsequent report will be brought back to Council in 2024, seeking adoption of Draft Concept Designs to proceed to community consultation; and
- c) Note a subsequent report will be brought back to Council in 2024, seeking adoption of renaming the Snape Park Indoor Cricket and Training Centre after Mr David Warner."

Following the March 2024 resolution, a masterplan was developed for the Snape Park upgrades, and concept plans for Stage 1 Indoor Training were developed. These were reported to Council at its Ordinary Council meeting on **26 November 2024**, where Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Luxford/Hay) that:

- a) Council endorses the Snape Park masterplan, along with its associated funding strategy and staging;
- b) Council endorses the Stage 1 Indoor Training Facility concept plan to proceed to community consultation:
- the outcomes of the Stage 1 consultation be reported back to Council for consideration;
 and
- d) Council officers will come back seeking Council's endorsement for the community consultation for Stage 2, refurbishment of amenities building and car park, in 2026."

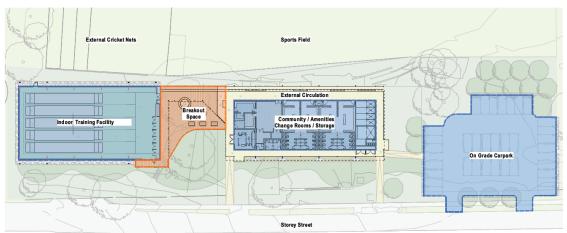


Figure 2: Snape Park masterplan, 2024

Community consultation: Indoor Training Facility

Consultation activities

Following the November 2024 endorsement by Council, the Stage 1 Indoor Training Facility concept plan proceeded to community consultation. Information on Stage 2 Amenities and Carparking was also provided to illustrate the overall masterplan and the context of the proposed Stage 1 works.

Community engagement activities are outlined within **Attachment 1: Community Consultation Report - Snape Park.**

Community consultation engagement

During the consultation period from 3 February 2024 to 3 March 2024, there were:

- Website visits: 3253
- Survey responses: 323
- Submissions: 41 unique submissions via email, and a further 19 submissions that were also received via You Say Randwick.

Of the 323 survey responses via Your Say:

- 58% of respondents supported the indoor training facility to benefit local sports clubs and improve the sports facilities at the park.
- 40% opposed the facility, with concerns about the loss of open space, parking impacts, and exclusive use of public land for private use.
- o 2% of the submissions had unclear / undetermined sentiment.

A full record of the submissions is at Attachment 1 Community Consultation Report: Snape Park.

Duplicated submissions via different channels were only considered once in the data, and multiple submissions from the same person were collated into one. An online petition has collected over 1200 signatories to date opposing the indoor training facility: https://www.change.org/p/stop-the-overdevelopment-of-snape-park-and-preserve-precious-green-space

Key themes from community comments

Common themes from those who supported the proposal were:

- Benefit to local sports clubs
- Improved sports facilities
- Provides year-round training
- Allow public access

Common reasons for opposing the proposal were:

- Loss of green space
- Traffic and parking issues
- Exclusive use and lack of community benefit
- · Prefer amenities are upgraded only

Community consultation outcomes

The level of support for the proposal was highest among those who lived outside of Maroubra or were visitors to the park from outside Randwick City. Of the 129 participants in these categories, 113 were supportive of the planned upgrades (88%). In contrast, of those who lived in the immediate vicinity of the park, 77 from 98 participants were unsupportive (78%).

In addition, of the 41 unique submissions received via email, 36 were unsupportive of the proposal.

Proposed masterplan amendments

As a result of community feedback, the following changes are recommended to the project:

- 1. Stage One: Re-prioritise the works to deliver the Amenities and Carpark first
- 2. Stage Two: Construct new external cricket nets north of their existing location.

- 3. Stage Three: Relocate the future Indoor Training Facility in the location of the existing cricket nets.
- 4. Create additional street parking to the Snape Street and Percival Street frontages.

These changes are illustrated in the aerial diagram below and discussed following.

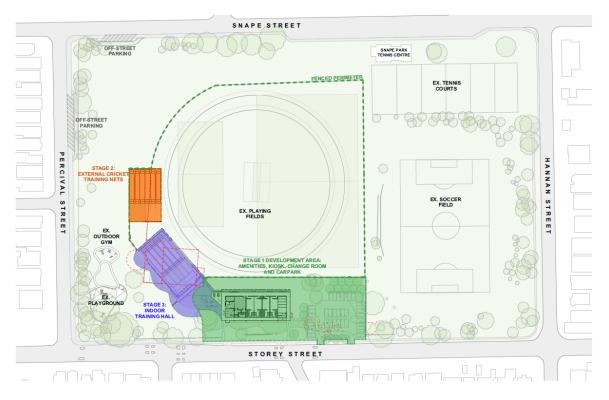


Figure 3: Amended Snape Park masterplan, 2025

Revised staging

The Indoor Training Centre was originally proposed to be Stage 1 of the park upgrades. Following community feedback, it is recommended that the allocated funding instead be prioritised towards the Amenities and associated new formalised carpark.

The revised staging, along with the scope of works for each stage, is described in Figures 4-6 following.



Figure 4 Amended Stage 1: Amenities and carpark

(Stage 1 building works shown in green)

Stage 1 works to include:

- Demolition of existing amenities buildings, carparking and some trees
- Relocation of existing underground infrastructure
- Construction of new amenities building and carpark
- Replacement tree planting and landscaping
- Southern oval fence re-alignment





Figure 5
Amended Stage 2: New external cricket nets

(Stage 2 building works shown in yellow)

Stage 2 works to include:

- Construction of three turf and three synthetic external cricket nets in preparation of demolition of existing nets in Stage 3
- Western oval fence realignment
- Landscaping

Figure 6 Amended Stage 3: Indoor Training Facility

(Stage 3 building works shown in purple)

Stage 3 works to include:

- Demolition of existing external cricket nets
- Construction of a new Indoor Training Facility and outdoor covered link to Amenities building
- Landscaping

Relocation of the Indoor Training Facility

The previously proposed location of the Indoor Training Facility is shown in the previous **Figure 2**, parallel with and closer to Storey Street. Feedback by local residents told us that:

- This area was valued passive recreation space due to its proximity to the playground, its relatively flat topography and its established trees.
- Residents from Storey Street in the immediate vicinity of the training hall were concerned about visual impact and potential for acoustic impact due to its proximity to the street.
- Loss of general recreational space towards exclusive sporting use was not favoured

The proposed location for the proposed future Indoor Training Facility is now further within the park, in the vicinity of the existing outdoor cricket nets. Replacement cricket nets are proposed north of the Indoor Training, parallel with Percival Street and partly within the existing fenced oval area to minimise overall loss of general recreational space.

The new proposed location for the sporting elements follows the general geometry of the sports oval, resulting in an oblique view from surrounding residences for the Indoor Training and a greater distance from neighbouring residents.

Opportunities for community use of the facility will be explored in a future Operational Management Plan (OPM) to be prepared for the Indoor Training Facility. The OPM will address items such as proposed hours of operation, club and community use arrangements, maximum occupancy numbers, complaints procedure, cleaning, waste management, alcohol consumption and outline permissible activities with regards to acoustic impact. The OPM will be required as part of the future Development Application required for the Indoor Training Facility.

Additional carparking

Following community feedback, additional angled parking is proposed along Percival Street and Snape Street, resulting in an additional approximately twelve cars at the park. The final number of additional angled carparking achieved will be subject to detailed design outcomes to minimise impact on existing street trees.

Bicycle parking and an EV charging spot will be provided as part of the upgrades. A detailed Traffic and Parking Impact Assessment will be submitted with the planning application for the project.

Impact on trees

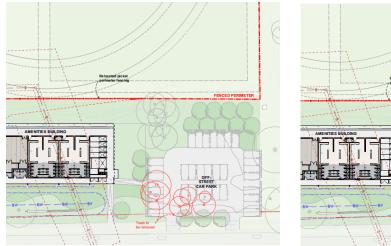
The new location of the Indoor Training Facility will impact one tree and construction of a formal carpark area would involve removing nine trees. Four of the impacted trees were recommended for removal in an Arborist assessment. A further two dead trees have also been identified for removal.

Sixteen new and replacement trees can be readily accommodated within Snape Park as shown in the plan below. These are located to define the site entry and pedestrian pathways, add to the streetscape, and provide enhanced shaded areas for spectators within the park.

Following community concerns regarding tree removal for the project, an alternative layout for the carpark was explored with traffic engineering advice.

Although this alternative layout results in the removal of only three trees along the Storey Street frontage – two of which are already dead – it also results in a significant impact to the green space immediately adjacent to the sports field fence line and somewhat bisects the pedestrian flow and green connections within the park.

On balance, the original carpark configuration with replacement tree planting is considered the best long-term outcome for the park users and to support the local fauna by provision of connected green spaces. It also offers the best sight lines for safe circulation of vehicles.



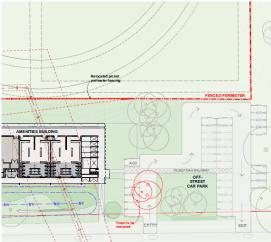


Figure 7:

LEFT: Proposed carpark layout showing trees to be removed, and proposed replacement trees. RIGHT: Alternative carpark layout resulting in less trees to be removed, but a greater impact on the amenity of open space within Snape Park and the connectedness of the landscaped areas.

Amenities Building Concept Design

With the Amenities now recommended as the first stage of the project delivery, the concept design has been developed for the proposed amenities building (**Attachment 2**). The new, consolidated facility will replace the three buildings on site – kiosk, change rooms and amenities – which have reached their end of life and do not meet current building standards or community expectations.

The new building will be used by the sporting groups that book the oval adjacent and is configured to support male and female participants concurrently, or different age groups. It also allows a more efficient turn-over on game days.



Figure 8:

Proposed new amenities building viewed from the sportsfield, with the future Stage 3 Indoor Training Facility dotted adjacent. Full details of the amenities concept design are in **Attachment 2**.

Proposed Facilities

The building includes:

- Male and female public toilets located with good sightlines to the nearby playground
- A unisex accessible toilet
- Two sets of home and away change rooms with showers and toilets to support concurrent use by different teams, or both male and female participants
- Two referee change rooms with shower and toilet facilities
- Kiosk facing the sporting field with associated store
- · Club administration room and office
- Storage for sporting equipment and RCC maintenance
- Services areas such as cleaner's room, bin store, electrical equipment, hydraulic and borehole services
- CCTV, electronic access control and after-hours movement sensor lighting

External improvements include:

- Undercover circulation and spectator areas, including a BBQ and seating
- A new formalised carparking area for 35 vehicles, including accessible parking and motorbike parking
- Two areas for bike parking
- Accessible pedestrian connections to Storey Street and the new carpark
- Landscaped forecourt to Storey Street
- Sixteen new and replacement trees

The building perimeter, carparking and toilets will be available for use by the general public, with its sporting and storage facilities supporting the activities of the clubs which book the oval adjacent.

Material selection

Material selection for the building is robust externally, with blockwork walls, metal roofing and fibre cement sheeting. Internally, the finishes are warm and low maintenance with exposed aggregate concrete floors and plywood linings or wet area tiling.

The amenities building is sited parallel with the sportsfield line marking, and broadly central to the cricket oval. Spectator seating is located along its length, providing amenity to parents and players on game days.

Generously proportioned pop-up roof lights feature along the length of the building, alternating in orientation between the Storey Street and sportsfield frontages. These bring light and ventilation deep into the building interiors, reducing reliance on artificial lighting and mechanical systems.

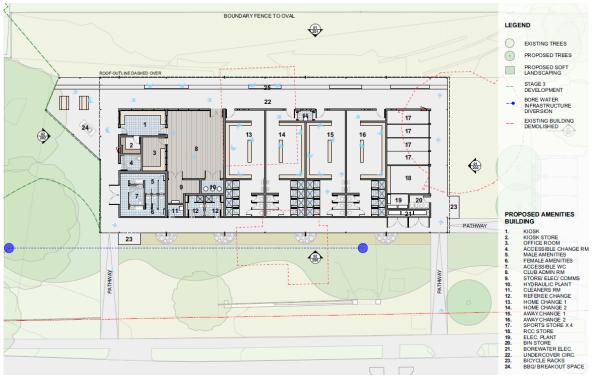


Figure 9: Proposed floor plan of the new amenities building. See **Attachment 2**.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with Randwick City Council's 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:				
Strategy	Open Space and Recreation			
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	Construct new and maintain existing public assets and infrastructure.			
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	Explore partnership opportunities to achieve additional open space and recreation areas to meet community demand.			

Risks

The following high level key callouts for Council at this stage of the project include:

Risk	Mitigation
Community opposition to the project	Substantial changes to the proposal are recommended to address concerns re project impact. Stage One Amenities and Carpark concept design will be consulted with the community.
Loss of external grant funding	An application will be made to the grant funding body for the reallocation of funds towards the Amenities building.
Impact of underground services on time and cost for Stage 1 Amenities and Carpark (Opal and Sydney Water assets)	Allowances and contingencies have been included in the cost planning. Detailed planning will commence following Council endorsement.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Cost Plan for previous masterplan and staging (2024)

A total anticipated project cost of **\$13.342 million** was reported to Ordinary Council on 26 November 2024, being \$6.333 million for the Indoor Training Facilities and \$7.009 million for the Amenities and Carpark.

The \$6.333m anticipated project cost for the Indoor Training Facility included:

- \$3.398m Construction cost
- \$1.270m Contingencies
- \$1.022m Consultant fees for tender documentation of both Stage 1 and Stage 2, and authorities fees
- \$0.643m Escalation to June 2026

The \$7.009m anticipated project cost for the Amenities Building and Carpark included:

- \$4.918m Construction cost (including ~\$400k for the carpark)
- \$0.818m Contingencies
- \$0.170m Consultant and authorities fees, noting the project was to be documented in Stage 1
- \$1.103m Escalation to December 2027

Cost Plan for revised masterplan and staging (2025)

The new anticipated cost for the project is anticipated to be in the order of **\$14.592 million**, with the \$1.250m in anticipated additional costs including:

- A larger outdoor area between the location of the Amenities Building and the new location of the Training Facility
- The new location of the Indoor Training facility is now over a sewer which will need encasement
- The demolition of the existing external cricket nets and the construction of new external cricket nets north of their existing location
- Additional escalation allowances for the Indoor Training (offset by six months less in escalation costs for the Amenities and Carpark stage), noting that escalation has not been applied for any of the stages past July 2027
- A proportionate rise in authorities fees, and additional consultant fees for amendments to the proposal and additional services required

SNAPE PARK AMENITIES UPGRADE - COST PLAN (ex.GST)					
Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
Amenities Build	ding + Carpark	External Cricke	et Nets	Indoor Training	g Facilities
Includes documentation, excludes six months escalation		New works not previously included		Includes additional escalation, additional external breakout space, sewer encasement, demolition of cricket nets. Excludes documentation of other works stages.	
Construction	\$4,791,600	Construction	\$474,439	Construction	\$4,121,260
Contingencies	\$1,111,651	Contingencies	\$73,538	Contingencies	\$956,132
Consultants + Authorities	\$986,000	Consultants + Authorities	\$86,875	Consultants + Authorities	\$385,000
Escalation to June 2027	\$851,511	Escalation to June 2027	\$78,468	Escalation to June 2027	\$675,152
TOTAL	\$7,740,762		\$713,320	TOTAL	\$6,137,544
	TOTAL PROJECT COST				\$14,591,626

The previously reported proposed funding strategy below – now allocated to Stage One Amenities and Carpark – is recommended to Council for inclusion in Council's Long Term Financial Plan and future Operational Plan and Budget Capital Works Program, with an additional \$1m allocation. The \$7.5m total funding is approximately \$240k short of current cost projections. This will be addressed as plans for the Amenities Building and Carpark plans are further developed.

Year	Budget allocation	Budget Allocation	Rolling Total	Budget Status
1	2022-2023	\$500,000	\$500,000	Allocated
2	2023-2024	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	Allocated (inc. Fed Grant)
3	2024-2025	\$1,000,000	\$3,500,000	Allocated
4	2025-2026	\$2,000,000	\$5,500,000	Allocated
5	2026-2027	\$1,000,000	\$6,500,000	Proposed
6	2027-2028	\$1,000,000	\$7,500,000	Construction commence Proposed additional funding allocation towards Stage One Amenities and Carpark
7	2028-2029	\$713,320	\$8,213,320	Proposed Allocation to complete Stage 2
8	2029-2030	\$2,500,000	\$10,713,320	Proposed Allocation to commence Stage 3
9	2030-2031	\$2,500,000	\$13,213,320	Proposed Allocation to continue Stage 3

10	2031-2032	\$1,400,000	\$14,613,320	Proposed Allocation to complete Stage 3
----	-----------	-------------	--------------	---

Policy and legislative requirements

Due regard will be given to the following planning and legislative framework, including:

- Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Randwick Development Control Plan
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Transport and Infrastructure) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Resilient and Hazards) 2021
- State Environmental Planning Policy (Biodiversity and Conservation) 2021.

Conclusion

The Snape Park Masterplan proposes an appropriate level of facilities in keeping with its District Park classification. The existing amenities and carparking need upgrading, and the future Indoor Training Facility will support the development in skills and excellence of the club players based at the site by offering increased opportunities for year-round participation in training.

While the community consultation survey results demonstrated broad support for the benefit to local sports clubs through improved facilities and year-round training by the Indoor Training Facility, the proposal also met with strong opposition from local residents directly affected by the proposal. Common reasons for opposing the Indoor Training Facility were the loss of green space, traffic and parking impacts, a perceived lack of community benefit if exclusively used by the sporting groups, and a desire to see new amenities as the first – or only – development at the site.

Significant amendments to the project are proposed as a result of the community consultation, including a revised masterplan layout, amended staging priorities, and additional parking opportunities.

It is recommended that the amended approach be endorsed by Council and that the Stage One Amenities and Carpark then be consulted with the community.

Responsible officer: Sarah Harmston, Project Manager Major Projects

File Reference: PROJ/10959/2021/4

Director City Services Report No. CS49/25

Subject: Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment - Outcomes of Community Consultation

Executive Summary

- Following support for the concept by the MSLSC membership in May 2025, at the Ordinary Council meeting of 17 June 2025 it was resolved (Gordon/Luxford) that Council endorse the new building concept design along with its funding strategy, and the concept design proceed to community consultation.
- The existing Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club (MSLSC) building is to be redeveloped to provide enhanced facilities to support the activities of the Club. The new building will include improved lifesaver training areas, purpose-built and easy-to-access storage for buggies, boats and boards for lifesaving patrols, and provide new change rooms and gym areas that are accessible and inclusive. Function and club areas on the upper floor of the building will provide a quality community venue with good sightlines to the beach and ocean below.
- Community consultation on the concept design was held from 27 June and 25 July 2025. Of the 57 total submissions received from the community:
 - o 23 submissions (40.4%) indicated support for the proposal,
 - 13 submissions (22.8%) were unsure or neutral
 - 21 submissions (36.8%) did not support the proposal.
- Many respondents included feedback on aspects of the concept design. This feedback has been considered and incorporated where appropriate.
- A full record of the consultation results may be found in the attached Community Consultation Report - Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment (Attachment 1), along with verbatim comments from the community.

Recommendation

That Council endorses the concept design for redevelopment of Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club to proceed to planning approval and documentation of the works for tender.

Attachment/s:



Community Consultation Report - Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment

Purpose

At the Ordinary Council meeting held on 17 June 2025, it was resolved:

"(Gordon/Luxford) that Council:

- a) endorses the concept design for the redevelopment of Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club, along with the funding strategy:
- b) endorses the design to proceed to community consultation;
- c) notes the results of the community consultation will be reported back to Council for consideration; and
- d) once the building is complete, ask the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club to consider and communicate general public access to the club on set days/times i.e. Sunday afternoon."

This report responds to item c) of the above resolution. It provides background to the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club (MSLSC) project, presents the community consultation outcomes, and recommends next steps.

Discussion

Project Background

The MSLSC building is a Randwick City Council (RCC) asset and is located in a beachfront location at the northern end of Maroubra Beach. The site is known as 5RR Marine Parade, Maroubra (Lot 7314 in DP 1147545).

Established in 1906, MSLSC is one of Australia's oldest lifesaving clubs, and currently has around 1400 members. It is an active community organisation, providing volunteer patrols of Maroubra Beach, lifesaving education, surf sport activities and a focus on surf safety education for local children.

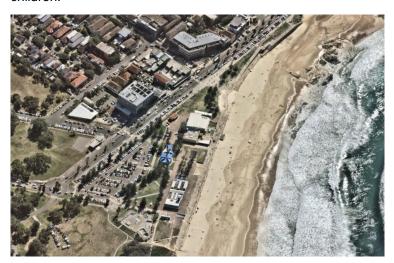


Figure 1: Location of the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club

Previous Council reporting

Funding was first allocated in the 2020-21 capital works program to commence planning for the redevelopment of the MSLSC building. Options to refurbish the existing building and build a new facility were considered. With the existing building already altered and added to several times over its long life, a new purpose-built facility was favoured by Council to ensure the Club was well positioned to provide its services well into the future.

At the Ordinary Council Meeting held on 26 April 2022, it was 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.

Following endorsement of the strategy a Project Control Group was established, comprising of Council Officers and representatives from the MSLSC Board to assist in steering the development of concept designs for the new building.

At the Ordinary Council meeting held on 27 February 2024, it was resolved:

(Luxford/Rosenfeld) that Council:

- 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.

Quantity surveying input established projected costs for the development, which was reported to Council. An Extraordinary Council meeting on 29 October 2024 considered the MSLSC project, where it was resolved:

(Magner / D'Souza Said) that Council:

- a) endorse the revised funding strategy for the future redevelopment of Maroubra Surf Lifesaving Club building; and
- b) note a subsequent report will be brought back to Council seeking final adoption of the concept plan in line with the revised budget in early 2025.

Concept designs have continued to be refined with regards to Club operational requirements, and within the budget established by Council.

The MSLSC was last reported at the Ordinary Council meeting held on 17 June 2025, where it was resolved:

(Gordon/Luxford) that Council:

- a) endorses the concept design for the redevelopment of Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club, along with the funding strategy;
- b) endorses the design to proceed to community consultation;
- c) notes the results of the community consultation will be reported back to Council for consideration; and
- d) once the building is complete, ask the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club to consider and communicate general public access to the club on set days/times i.e. Sunday afternoon.

Community Consultation

Consultation engagement

Following its June 2025 endorsement by Council, the concept design was consulted with the community from 27 June 2025 to 25 July 2025.

During this period, a range of activities raised awareness and promoted community participation in the consultation, including an online survey, letterbox drops to over 12,000 residents, pop-up information sessions at Maroubra beach and a community webinar.

A full list of activities, along with the information provided to the community is contained in **Attachment 1** *Community Consultation Report: Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment.*

During the consultation period, there were:

- 1,578 visits to the Your Say Randwick website
- 54 survey submissions to RCC
- 3 email submissions to RCC
- Approximately 80 participants in the Pop-up session
- 4 participants in the online webinar

Duplicated submissions via different channels were only considered once in the data, and multiple submissions from the same person were collated into one.

Consultation outcomes

Despite the extensive communications about the consultation, the public exhibition received only 57 submissions overall by survey and email. This is a relatively low response rate compared with the high degree of awareness of the project, suggesting that the following results may not necessarily reflect the full range of views held by the community.

Of the 57 submissions received from the community:

- o 23 submissions (40.4%) indicated support for the proposal,
- o 13 submissions (22.8%) were unsure or neutral
- o 21 submissions (36.8%) did not support the proposal.

A full record of the submissions is at Attachment 1 Community Consultation Report: Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment.

High-level summary of all feedback received over the consultation period:

- Strong community support for redevelopment
- Support for public activation and amenities
- Interest in reflecting local identity
- Desire for inclusive, community-friendly outcomes
- Desire for functionality
- Balancing investment cost and public benefit

All comments and suggestions received through the consultation process are included verbatim in the attached Community Consultation report. A summary of key themes, with responses, is included in the table below. Note that comments relating to the wider project context and not directly to the project scope are not included but have been referred to the relevant RCC project officers.

Consultation themes

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
BUILDIN	NG DESIGN - COMMENTS / S	UGGESTION	s
1.	Comments on concept design colours / request for design elements that reference locality or Country	Yes	Additional elements will be developed as the design progresses, with particular regard to Connecting with Country and the character of Maroubra.

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
2.	Materials suitable for coastal environment need to be used.	Yes	The material selection is robust and suitable for the coast-side location, with a design life of a minimum of 60 years. Detailed selections will be made with regards to corrosivity, longevity, and low-maintenance requirements.
3.	The planning should be rearranged / some of the building should be partly underground / the building should have a different footprint or be in a different location	No	The planning layout has been developed in consultation with the Club, and with regard to their operations. The height of the building has not increased from existing conditions, and the building footprint is within its existing lease area.
4.	Include a café with seating and/or take away food	No	There are many nearby restaurants and coffee shops in the Maroubra Beach area. A barista window is included in the design.
5.	Consider additional shading / weather protection (retractable awnings / overhangs / storm shutters)	Yes	These suggestions will be considered in the design development stage with regards to wind load, structural design, and coastal engineering
6.	Consider alternative window configurations to improve cross ventilation / for ease of cleaning	Yes	Window configurations will be reviewed in detailed design stage.
7.	Provide wind break and viewing area at SE corner	Yes	This area is protected from the wind on the first floor with a wind-break element, and with a strip planter at ground level.
8.	Security measures and vandal-proof fittings to be incorporated	Yes	The building will be access controlled and have CCTV to its perimeter.
LANDS	CAPE DESIGN - COMMENTS	/ SUGGESTI	ons
9.	Drainage to capture water and sand to prevent run-off to the promenade walkway	Yes	Drainage will be designed to limit water and sand run-off from site as a result of gear wash-downs.
10.	Low height shrub planting to maintain sightlines from the viewing deck for beach safety	Yes	Low maintenance, low-height species will be provided. Final planting selection will be developed with regard to endemic planting for the Maroubra area.
11.	Proposed Norfolk Pine will block the view and reduce public safety	Yes	The proposed tree will be deleted from the proposal.
12.	BBQ area to be integrated with the kiosk	Yes	The BBQ area is next to the Barista window.

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
13.	Include a fence in front to stop public wandering inside club area	No	The facility is part of the wider recreational area at the Maroubra Beach frontage. Landscape seating provides a buffer to the Club courtyard area to provide a clear delineation with Club areas
14.	Include a water fountain / drink refilling station	No	There are drinking refilling station / water fountain at close proximity
15.	Include a sculpture into the forecourt	Yes	A Connecting with Country consultant is engaged for the project to assist the development of appropriate interpretive elements related to First Nations of the area into the public art and architecture
16.	Potential conflict of pedestrians and vehicles to be managed	Yes	Safety is an essential consideration throughout the project and attention is being given to management of this potential conflict through clear visual delineation and operational measures.
GENER	AL PROJECT COMMENTS		
17.	The building is too expensive / not in the public interest	No	The \$15m projected costs include not only construction, but also contingencies, consultancy fees and escalation. A progressive funding strategy has been considered by Council and adopted for the project to allow its delivery to be planned over time.
			Maroubra SLSC is one of Australia's founding surf clubs established in 1906. It is consistent with the public interest in supporting the provision of volunteer patrols of Maroubra Beach complementing Council lifeguard services as well as surf sport and water safety education and training for the community – including children.
18.	The existing building should be kept and refurbished	No	A building condition investigation was undertaken in the early planning stages of the project. As per Council resolution on 26 April 2022, the alternative approaches were considered and the rebuild strategy was adopted.
			The existing building fabric would require substantial remediation and still be inadequate for the Club's requirements. A new building allows it to be purpose-built to current standards, be more efficient in layout, and to suit operational requirements well into the future.

No	Issue	Proposal modified/ Feature included	Comments
19.	Climate change impact needs to be considered	Yes	Detailed investigations regarding geotechnical conditions, flooding and the coastal environment have informed the concept design.
20.	Public use of function rooms, training rooms and amenities.	Yes	As per Council resolution from 17 June 2025, general public access to club facilities will be developed in consultation with MSLSC for set days / times.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Out	Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:				
Strategy	Inclusive Randwick				
Outcome	A city dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community				
Objective	An overall stabilisation and improvement in safety, health and wellbeing indicators.				
Delivery program commitment	Implement measures to maintain the physical safety and wellbeing of the community, including lifeguard services.				

Risks

Risk	Description	Mitigation	
Financial	The proposed funding is not sufficient to proceed	The project will be subject to cost control measures throughout, such as constraining the building footprint and using robust materials. Grant funding opportunities will also be sought towards the project.	
Reputational	Objection from local residents	Community and stakeholders are consulted and engaged throughout the project. The feedback will be reviewed, considered and incorporated where possible.	
Design life	The building will be subject to extreme coastal conditions	Care in selection of building materials to ensure that the design life of 60 years can be met or exceeded.	

Resourcing Strategy implications

The concept design has been costed by a Quantity Surveyor, with project costs anticipated in the order of \$15 million as per the table below.

PROPOSED MSLSC - COST PLAN (ex.GST)	
Construction Cost	\$7,885,819

PROPOSED MSLSC - COST PLAN (ex.GST)		
Contingencies, Preliminaries, Margin	\$3,819,580	
Consultants and Authorities' fees:	\$2,358,121	
Escalation to July 2026	\$936,480	
TOTAL PROJECT COST	\$15,000,000	

The proposed funding strategy below is recommended to Council for inclusion in Council's Long Term Financial Plan and future Operational Plan and Budget – Capital Works Program.

Year	Budget allocation	Budget Allocation	Rolling Total	Budget Status	
0	2021-2022	\$600,000	\$600,000	Allocated	
1	2022-2023	\$2,600,000	\$3,200,000	Allocated	
2	2023-2024	\$2,140,000	\$5,340,000	Allocated	
3	2024-2025	\$1,000,000	\$6,340,000	Allocated	
4	Surf Club Facility Program Grant Funding	\$940,000*	\$7,280,000	Allocated	
5	Federal Government Grant	\$3,500,000	\$10,780,000	Allocated	
6	2025-2026	\$1,500,000	\$12,280,000	Allocated	
7	2026-2027	\$1,500,000	\$13,780,000	Proposed	
8	2027-2028	\$1,220,000	\$15,000,000	Proposed	

^{*}This figure is a \$20,000 difference from the last report to reflect the amount of the approved grant funding.

Policy and legislative requirements

The land is Crown land, owned by NSW Department of Land – Crown Land Division. Care, control, and management is the responsibility of Randwick City Council, appointed under the NSW Crown Land Management Act 2016, as Crown Land Manager of the Reserve.

Due regard will be given to the relevant planning instruments in the design of the refurbishment, or a new facility, including:

Due regard needs to be given to the relevant planning instruments, including:

- Relevant SEPPs
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979
- Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012
- Radwick Development Control Plan 2013
- Maroubra Beach Plan of Management 2016.

Conclusion

The concept design of Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club is modern, functional, and welcoming and is supported by the Club membership. The redevelopment will support the efforts of the Club to provide a safe environment for visitors to Maroubra Beach, as well as to train and educate on beach safety and beach skills. It will also provide a valuable community venue for functions and for social events.

The concept design for the proposed new Club building was widely promoted, with over 12,000 leaflets distributed in the local area, along with social media and a dedicated website page with information about the project. This resulted in 57 submissions in total, the majority of which were supportive of the design.

It is now recommended that the concept design be endorsed by Council to proceed to planning approval and to documentation of the works for tender.

Responsible officer: Cindy Lam, Planning Project Manager

File Reference: PROJ/10482/2020/4

COMMUNICATIONS

Community Consultation Report Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment

28 July 2025





1300 722 542 randwick.nsw.gov.au

Contents

1.	1. Summary			
2.	Community engagement strategy	3		
	2.1. Background	3		
	2.2. Objectives	3		
	Consultation period	4		
	2.3. Consultation activities	4		
3.	Consultation outcomes	5		
	3.1. Overall themes	6		
	3.2. Pop-up engagement outcomes	7		
	3.3. Community webinar engagement outcomes	8		
	3.4. Submission engagement outcomes	9		
4.	Next Steps	24		
5.	Appendix 1: Survey questions	25		
6.	Appendix 2: Communications materials	26		
	6.1. A4 flyer	26		
	6.2. A1 display boards	27		
	6.3. Media release	28		
	6.4. Digital display boards	30		
	6.5. eNews promotion	30		

1. Summary

As part of the ongoing renewal of key community assets, Randwick City Council is planning the redevelopment of the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club. The project aims to deliver a modern, functional, and inclusive facility that meets the needs of club members and the broader community, while improving accessibility, safety, and integration with surrounding public spaces.

Randwick City Council engaged the services of community engagement specialists Captivate Consulting to assist in this project.

To support the project's public exhibition phase and ensure transparency and community input, communications materials were produced and targeted engagement activities were undertaken between 27 June and 25 July 2025.

This report presents the feedback from the community during the public exhibition period. A total of 57 submissions were received, with 54 responses submitted via the project Your Say page and three submissions received via email. This report summarises the consultation process and outlines community views to help inform the next stage of project planning.

2. Community engagement strategy

2.1. Background

Randwick City Council is planning the redevelopment of the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club to deliver a modern, functional, and inclusive facility that meets the needs of club members and the broader community. The project seeks to improve accessibility, safety, and integration with surrounding public spaces while providing upgraded infrastructure that supports lifesaving services and community activities.

The Maroubra SLSC redevelopment is part of Council's broader commitment to renewing key public assets in high-use coastal locations. The redevelopment will ensure the club remains fit for purpose, resilient to environmental conditions, and a source of pride for the local community.

2.2. Objectives

The consultation aimed to:

- Inform the community about the redevelopment and the rational for key design elements and extensive consultation already undertaken with club members
- Promote how the facility will serve the community and its club members by supporting beach safety and community connection
- Provide information on the public exhibition process to manage expectations and prevent any misinformation, particularly regarding how the final design was created, scale, access and funding
- Create confidence in the design and decision-making process by demonstrating transparency, responsiveness and alignment with broader community benefit
- Address the community early and build understanding of the project's legacy, value and long-term contribution to Maroubra

Community Consultation Report

Page 3 of 31

Consultation Level: Higher-level local area impact.

IAP2 Consultation level:

Based on the assessment of the level of impact, the following IAP2 consultation objectives were set:

- Collaborate: As the directly impacted stakeholders of the redevelopment, Council sought
 to collaborate with surf club members. This was achieved through partnering with key
 Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club representatives throughout the project, ensuring that
 these stakeholders were kept closely involved in, and contributing to, the consultation
 process.
- Consult: Council aimed to engage with the general public on a consult level, providing information on the redevelopment and avenues for the community to submit their feedback.

Consultation period

The consultation was open for 4 weeks from 27 June to 25 July 2025 consistent with the requirements of Council's Community Engagement Strategy.

2.3. Consultation activities

During the public exhibition period, Council delivered a comprehensive communications campaign to raise awareness and promote community participation.

A dedicated project page was hosted on the Your Say Randwick website, and 12,800 A4 flyers were delivered to properties surrounding Maroubra Beach.

Large A1 display boards were mounted on the existing surf club building to engage regular users and passersby.

Promotional efforts were supported by email campaigns sent to key stakeholders, Your Say subscribers and Randwick City precinct groups, as well as inclusion in Council's weekly eNews.

Social media promotion was delivered via Council's Facebook and Instagram channels, and digital displays were featured at local libraries, the Des Renford Aquatic Centre, and the Customer Service Centre. The consultation was also listed on the Randwick Council website under Current Consultations. Local councillors were directly notified to ensure alignment and visibility of the engagement.

Engagement activities during the exhibition period focused on encouraging public input.

A pop-up session was held at the Maroubra Beach Markets on Saturday 5 July, allowing for inperson discussions with community members. A community webinar was held on Monday 7 July, providing participants with an opportunity to hear from the project team, ask questions, and provide feedback.

Community members were also invited to make formal submissions via the online submission form on the Your Say Randwick project page or by email. These varied activities ensured that community members could engage in the process through whichever format was most accessible to them.

Table 1: Summary of engagement reach

Channel	Pop-up engagement	Online webinar	Letterbox drop	eNews promotion	Social media	Media release
Estimated reach	1,290	19 (including project team)	12,800	1,172**	16,657	272,117*
					Total reach	304,055

Notes:

3. Consultation outcomes

Website visits: 1,259Submissions: 57

All consultation outcomes and social media engagement from 27 June to 25 July 2025 are summarised in Table 2 and 3 below.

Table 2: Summary of consultation outcomes

Engagement	Number		
Total visits to the Your Say Randwick website	1578 visits		
Participants who were:			
Aware (visited at least one page)	1241 participants		
Informed (viewed a photo, downloaded a document, visited multiple pages, read FAQs, contributed to a tool, viewed key dates)	759 participants		
Engaged (provided in-person feedback, via the online webinar, or a submission via online survey or email)	141 participants		
Pop-up interactions (provided feedback to the project team in-person at the Maroubra Beach Markets)	80 participants		
Online webinar	4 participants		
Submissions to Randwick City Council	57		
Survey response submission	54		
Email submissions	3		

^{*}The media release was picked up by Channel Nine News and aired on 30 June 2025 at 6.52pm in Sydney and syndicated to eight regional and interstate outlets.

^{**}Total number of clicks on the story in Council's eNews edition on 4 July 2025.

3.1. Overall themes

The following themes are a high-level summary of all feedback received over the consultation period.

3.1.1. Strong community support for redevelopment 28 mentions

Community sentiment towards the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club redevelopment was broadly supportive. Many respondents described the project as "long overdue" and welcomed the investment in upgrading a vital community facility.

The surf club was consistently recognised for its essential role in public safety, youth development, and fostering a sense of local pride. The redevelopment was seen as a meaningful way to support volunteers and ensure the facility meets modern needs while continuing to serve the broader Maroubra community.

3.1.2. Support for public activation and amenities 22 mentions

Respondents expressed strong support for features that activate the site for broader public use, particularly a café or kiosk, improved public amenities, and upgraded changerooms.

These inclusions were seen as opportunities to create a more vibrant, welcoming and inclusive beachfront space for all. The potential for the redevelopment to encourage casual visitation, support local families and walkers, and generate a sustainable income stream for the surf club was welcomed by many.

3.1.3. Interest in reflecting local identity 13 mentions

While several respondents praised aspects of the proposed design, including the use of natural materials, modern layout and environmental sustainability, others suggested further opportunities to reflect Maroubra's unique identity.

There was a desire to see the building better align with the suburb's surf culture, laid-back atmosphere, and beachside heritage. Some respondents encouraged further refinement to ensure it complements the coastal setting and pays tribute to the iconic presence of the current structure.

3.1.4. Desire for inclusive, community-friendly outcomes 20 mentions

Of the submissions that opposed the redevelopment plans, many expressed a strong preference for ensuring the redeveloped facility serves the whole community, not just surf club members, through some publicly accessible features of the design.

Respondents valued the opportunity to provide more inclusive and accessible spaces, particularly for families, young people and visitors. There was support for the idea that the surf club could act as a civic space for the whole community, with several responses calling for shared access to parts of the building or public-facing functions that draw people in.

3.1.5. Desire for functionality 18 mentions

Neutral submissions tended to focus on practical improvements or clarifications, rather than clear praise or criticism.

These included suggestions such as adding boardrider storage, public drinking fountains, or upgrading adjacent public facilities. Some respondents asked questions about accessibility or shared ideas for improving outdoor amenities, including picnic seating or public showers. While not explicitly for or against the project, these responses demonstrated a desire to ensure the development is functional, user-friendly and responsive to everyday community needs.

3.1.6. Balancing investment cost and public benefit 17 mentions

Some submissions raised concerns about the overall cost of the redevelopment, particularly the \$15 million price tag and the significant financial contribution from Randwick City Council.

While some respondents expressed gratitude for the investment, other respondents questioned whether the scale of investment was justified, especially given the perception that access may be limited to club members. These respondents expressed a desire for elements of the design to have more public benefit to balance investment costs.

3.2. Pop-up engagement outcomes

Held at the Maroubra Beach Markets on Saturday 5 July 2025, this session attracted approximately 80 one-on-one conversations with members of the public, alongside estimated foot traffic of over 1,000 people throughout the day. Overall sentiment during the pop-up was broadly positive, consistent with the attitudes of the general public who frequent Maroubra Beach.

Most attendees expressed support for the redevelopment, viewing it as a long overdue upgrade to an essential community facility. Many described the proposal as a welcome improvement that would contribute to the safety, amenity, and vibrancy of the beachfront. Several members of the public commented that the design would uplift the local area and bring the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club in line with other modern coastal facilities.

A key focus of community feedback was the use and accessibility of the new building. Many people were interested in how much of the facility would be available for community use, particularly in terms of function rooms, meeting spaces, and publicly accessible amenities. There was a strong desire for the redevelopment to deliver visible public benefits, such as disabled-access toilets, expanded café offerings, and shaded outdoor seating areas that would encourage casual use.

While some participants praised the proposed natural materials and considered the design to be appropriately integrated with the local environment, others felt it was underwhelming or too uniform. A few individuals expressed disappointment that the architectural character did not reflect the iconic and energetic nature of the Maroubra community, particularly when compared to other high-profile surf clubs along the NSW coast.

Suggestions for improvement included the incorporation of public art to reflect local identity, night lighting for safety and ambience, and a request to retain existing informal community assets like picnic areas and shaded seating that are currently well used by beachgoers and families.



Image: Maroubra Beach Markets pop-up

3.3. Community webinar engagement outcomes

The community webinar was held on Monday 7 July 2025 from 12:00 to 1:00 pm and was attended by Council staff, members of the project design team, surf club representatives, and four members of the general public. The session provided an opportunity for the project team to present the design rationale, site considerations, and key features of the proposed redevelopment. It also allowed attendees to ask questions and raise concerns in real time.

Accessibility emerged as a key topic of interest. Council representatives explained how the building has been designed to meet Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) requirements while also addressing flood mitigation obligations. Specific design features discussed included the use of gently sloped walkways without handrails, level thresholds to aid seamless entry and surf club operations, and a lift providing access between floors. These measures were positively received by participants, who emphasised the importance of ensuring the facility is welcoming and usable for people of all ages and abilities.

Attendees also raised questions about the use of adjacent public land and the redevelopment of nearby playground infrastructure. In particular, concerns were expressed about the proposed location of a new flying fox beside the surf club, with suggestions that this play equipment be relocated west of the building to reduce potential conflicts with beachgoers. Others called for a more holistic approach to the open space, proposing a bike or scooter track and other expanded recreation options. Council noted that internal teams were actively coordinating on these matters and that feedback from the webinar would be used to inform future planning across the broader foreshore precinct.

Urban design was another recurring theme, with several participants commenting on the architectural ambition of the proposed building. Some felt the design could go further in reflecting the identity of Maroubra and suggested that other surf clubs had managed to combine functionality with a stronger visual and community presence. Others called for more visible community benefit, including accessible public toilets, greater public access to indoor spaces, and stronger integration with the surrounding open space. Council acknowledged these comments and advised that a future upgrade of the nearby pavilion and a broader foreshore masterplan would help to address public amenity and integrate infrastructure improvements across the area.

3.4. Submission engagement outcomes

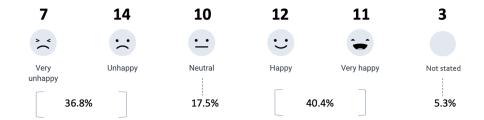
3.4.1. Response uptake

Despite a significant communication and promotion effort that included the distribution of 12,800 flyers and a visible presence at community spaces, the public exhibition received 57 submissions.

Website analytics and community engagement metrics indicate that awareness of the project was high, but the number of formal submissions was relatively low. The analysis presented in Section 3.4.2-3.4.5 of this report reflect the views of the 57 individuals who provided feedback, and represents 100% of the responses received. However, caution should be applied in generalising these statistics to the wider community, as the response rate does not necessarily reflect the full range of views held by those aware of the project but who chose not to participate.

3.4.2. Levels of support

The figures below reflect the sentiment of individuals who completed an online submission. In this submission, stakeholders were asked to state their overall sentiment towards the proposed redevelopment.



There was a higher proportion of positive sentiment responses received with 57.9% of responses indicating that they were impartial or supportive of the proposed redevelopment.

36.8% of respondents indicated that they were 'unhappy' with the proposed redevelopment, citing concerns over the look and function of design features, costs in relation to public benefit, and the replacement of iconic structures.

The following figures provide an analysis of these statistics in relation to the total amount of people 'aware' of the project through visitation of the project page.

Table 4: Reported sentiment statistics represented as a percentage of total aware population

Sentiment	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Not stated
Sentiment selected	Very happy, Happy	Neutral	Very unhappy, Unhappy	Did not submit a submission
Percentage (%)	1.68%	0.80%	1.83%	95.69%

3.4.3. Positive sentiment submissions

Below is an analysis of the themes prevalent in submissions, with verbatim comments supporting them. These themes include a count for the number of times a comment was made in alignment with each theme. Notably, these figures sum more than 57, the number of total submissions, as comments in some submissions aligned with more than one theme.

Positive submissions reflected strong support for the redevelopment and optimism about the project's potential to enhance public safety, community pride, and the beachfront precinct. Many respondents described the proposal as "long overdue" and appreciated the investment into a community-facing facility that supports volunteers and lifesaving services.

Broad support for renewal and investment (18 mentions)

Respondents frequently stated that the redevelopment is timely and addresses a strong community need. They acknowledged the need for upgraded infrastructure and saw the new facility as a way to improve both aesthetics and functionality. Many mentioned their trust in Council to deliver the project and praised the direction being taken.

Table 5: Verbatim comments relating to broad support for renewal and investment

	Comment
1	So pleased to hear of this long overdue development.
2	Sad to see the old building go but new one looks good.
3	Great improvement on a community based resource
4	Plans look great . I love the colour of the building.
5	The long-overdue renovation of the surf club is a necessary step.
6	The redevelopment of the Maroubra SLSC will be great for the community and overall the proposal is fantastic.
7	Overall, its great to see the facility being renewed with a new contemporary design. As a Planner, directly involved with the DAs for North Bondi, Bondi Beach, Tamarama and more recently Bronte Surf Club, happy to share process/background on these projects and lessons learned (if desired). Especially as the Coastal Management issues will be a primary feature of any future DA for this facility landscaping and outdoor seating area are a nice feature to the front.
8	It look great
9	Overall, the design looks much better than what is there now.
10	The redevelopment looks good
11	Firstly, the rebuild of the Maroubra SLSC club is supported as the existing building has reached end of life and further upgrades do not present long term value.
12	looks awesome and about time, well done great use of public funding.
13	Just hurry up and do it to make Maroubra beach precinct a modern environment as such a run down ugly area of the eastern suburbs
14	It is long overdue.
15	I really like the overall design.
16	I'm not a member but my son is Thanks for this project this looks nice!

	Comment
17	Long overdue. Hopefully one of the many upgrades for the Maroubra beach precinct.
18	Maroubra surf club design submission Overall, the design seems excellent, I especially like the inclusion of natural materials like clay bricks, natural air flow, local native plants, and the large PV array; open, light and flexible spaces, outdoor verandahs including on the north side which would be sheltered from the often fierce southerlies.

Appreciation for volunteer recognition and safety outcomes (4 mentions)

Several respondents highlighted the vital role of the surf club in maintaining public safety on Maroubra Beach. These individuals saw the redevelopment as a necessary investment in the people who dedicate their time to lifesaving, surf education, and youth development.

Table 6: Verbatim comments relating to volunteer recognition and safety outcomes

	Comment
1	Secondly, the work of volunteer lifesavers in protecting the community and providing a postive pathway for community connection, particularly for youth is highly valued.
2	I think it's wonderful to give volunteer life savers better facilities
3	I very much appreciate the efforts of volunteer lifesavers
4	Volunteers give up a lot to serve the community, sometimes at serious danger to themselves, so this will be a way of saying thanks and that the community values their service

Support for a café/kiosk (2 mentions)

Respondents were enthusiastic about publicly accessible elements such as the café or kiosk. These were seen as features that would activate the space, draw more visitors to the promenade, and ensure the facility offers everyday value to the wider community beyond just club members.

Table 7: Verbatim comments relating to support for a café/kiosk

	Comment
1	I would like to see full cafe facilities on site. There is only one other place and seating facilities are not inclusive to all capabilities. I went to Wanda Surf Club last weekend for their Sunday Session. It was terrific. In summertime it's bookings only to attend. Would have to be a great income for the club.
2	The redevelopment presents a great opportunity to enhance amenities for both Maroubra residents and tourists by incorporating a café with seating into the plan. The location is ideal for a rare ocean-facing café, featuring a few outdoor tables and chairs by the beach. Revenue from the café could provide valuable additional funding for the surf club. As Maroubra currently lacks cafés along the beachfront, this presents a fantastic opportunity to activate this part of the beach and create a welcoming space for people to meet and connect.

3.4.4. Neutral sentiment submissions

Neutral submissions typically came from community members who neither strongly supported nor opposed the project but offered practical reflections, sought clarification, or made constructive suggestions.

Suggestions for improvements (14 mentions)

Neutral submissions included practical suggestions for design refinement, particularly around outdoor facilities. Community members requested more shaded seating, accessible fountains, outdoor showers, and secure storage for boards and belongings to support public and club users alike.

Table 8: Verbatim comments containing suggestions for improvements

	Comment
1	why not adding a little coffee shop and/or take away food as well?
2	we need to have some more bars and restaurants available- like the bucket list in Bondi
3	It would be good to have a room for the local boardriders to leave their equipment
4	I have 3 points I wish to make in relation to the proposed plan. 1. Use of low height shrubs for planting in front of the new club house.
	The plan shows large banksia trees and a Norfolk pine as the trees of choice to be planted in front of the clubhouse. May I suggest that you consider very small native shrubs (less than 1 m in height) for the planting area in front of the clubhouse. In the FAQs information on the website, it is indicated that: "The design includes larger storage areas and better access to lifesaving equipment, making it easier for volunteers to respond quickly and effectively. The viewing deck has clear sight to the beach and water with quick access down the outdoor stairs, proving another angle to observe the water and keep the community safe.
	2. Installation of water/drink refilling station I would like to suggest that a water refilling station is installed outside the clubhouse so members and community beach users can fill up their water bottles. As we are having hotter summers and more visitors to the beach, and in line with the environmental values of the RCC, it would be sensible to provide a place to refill peoples personal water bottles and encourage everyone to bring their water bottles to the beach. In the FAQs information on the website, it is indicated that: The upgraded surf club includes improved public amenities such as showers, a barista window, and landscaped seating.
	3. Installation of large drain to capture water from hosing down of club equipment Please consider installing drainage to capture water as club equipment is hosed off. Currently, equipment is hosed off in the forecourt of the clubhouse and runs across the promenade walkway onto steps and into sand area below. With the new building it would be good to avoid this problem and so enable all beach users easy use of the promenade, i.e. wheelchair users Thank you for the opportunity to comment.
5	In terms of the actual plans, a few points worth raising: ground level primary frontage comprises a very small kiosk (no storage) and primarily toilets/change rooms and vehicle shed. Could be enhanced to future proof the facility with club room on ground level to beach front, that can assist on carnival / club / nipper days. Presently, the design keeps all of these functions on the first floor, disconnected from the beach front. Perhaps consider redesign in part, similar to South Maroubra Surf Club, where club rooms are available on ground level, with direct access to the beach. Their first floor can be club area and/or leased to third part for functions, so the versatility there is more refined than the current design here, which limits future function/club spaces.

- marine grade materials that are low maintenance could be further explored. A bank of louvres to the first floor terrace will often be frosted with salt and need regular cleaning. - Consider gym having an enhanced outlook to the public domain. Improves casual surveillance and amenity for users. - the BBQ area is a common feature of the club on weekends. Perhaps make it an integrated feature (eg part of the kiosk if increased in size) to accommodate future club needs. Please ensure this proposal is reviewed against the standard of similar surf clubs in the Eastern Suburbs. The Coogee Surf Club was approved by councillors alone, pushed through without consultation, and the final design is poor — a real blemish on the landscape. This is a chance for Maroubra to set a new benchmark, with a design on par with Bronte or North Bondi. The community deserves something thoughtful, enduring, and architecturally significant. I used to live on the Gold Coast and some of our SLS clubs had a kiosk and dining facilities open to the public. That would be great. The blue building next to the surf club also desperately needs an update My only suggestion to consider retractable awnings or some shading on the top deck that means people are either shaded inside or exposed to the summer sun outside with no transitional shading on the outside. Improvement ideas include: - Increase the northeast corner section of the building back out to match the existing footprint. This will allow for increasing the male and female amenities, toilets, showers, change room/lockers, board lockers and gym spaces to be the same or greater than what currently exists. - Remove trees at front due to safety concern increasing chance of not seeing someone in danger. - Remove unnecessary room like "barista window". - Remove side access to board lockers and gym as it poses a security risk. - Remove trees from front, pose safety concern as they impede the view from the club, main purpose of club is to see people in danger and rescue them. - Front to be fenced appropriately as it's a working surf club and public cannot be wandering throughout grounds and club property. - Consider adding back a small, enclosed area in front of southeastern corner integrated into proposed wash down boat prep, to provide a good wind break and observation space. I say Time to include My life size sculpture in the Maroubra Beach Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment plan. Near the entrance. Including many small figures. Little Pattie "stomping at Maroubra" An important female figure! Not many others.only male. Mina Wylie at Wylie's !Baths life size bronze at the entrance is much loved A good example. A good idea. On the concept design, as presented, I think is a missed opportunity for a better connection to country and to site. I note the architects have included a "walk on country" picture in their presentation but it is unfortunate that the knowledge and advise provided have not been presented. Similarly, the input of the current users while gathered has not been provided, so we can only guess at these.

Community Consultation Report

Page 13 of 31

Commen

For me, I would prefer the new structure be as unobtrusive as possible in this prominent and unique coastal location. What has been proposed is essentially a 2 storey building much the same dimensions as the existing structure.

Would there be the possibility of moving the structure southwards towards the Council facility? Obviously retaining the Norfolk Island pine trees. I do not see any particular "sacredness" of the footprint of the existing building location - a slight move to allow an improved outcome should be part of the options. Situating the building slightly south would provide more immediate access to the loading area accessed from hardstand space. In the area to the south of the existing structure is an outdoor gym - this is a lightweight installation and easily reinstated in another space. There is also an odd grassed area with sandstone wall with a drop of more than 1 metre to the promenade - I have resisted suggesting a fence here so as not to add to visual clutter.

In terms of height, I think this could be reduced to be less visually intrusive. This raised level is not used for operationally for observation of the beach or swimmers. While appreciating that income from lease of the function space is important to the club and part of this requires elevation to enjoy the views and breeze, I think this could be accommodated by:

- 1. placing the members utility areas (changerooms, gym etc) perhaps half a level below existing ground level (and providing high windows into these spaces for light and ventilation (using obscured glass and vegetation adjacent for privacy),
- 2. placing the training and function spaces above that these being half a level above the existing ground level to provide views and ventilation, with the added benefit of an external stair and ramp for access on the western side to avoid the need enter into the main building for access to climb a full set of stairs or take the lift. Obviously, there is still a need to provide for mobility access and the movement of goods between the levels, and
- 3. The roof space above the proposed boat shed area would still be accessible as a terrace a series of large width steps from the training and function spaces to allow access these steps also providing an informal gathering place and protection from winds.

The objective of all this is for the new structure to present as single storey to the surrounding space, albeit actually 1.5 storeys high, the terraces around the upper level areas would act to reduce the overall visual impact.

However, if the existing two levels above existing ground concept is continued, then perhaps rotating the training and function spaces 90 degrees so these sit over the boatshed roof below would also be an improvement.

- As a regular early morning swimmer our group always change and shower outside the club. Given the new plan looks so good it would be fitting if the covered picnic seating on the northern side was also upgraded along with the shower. I realise it is not feasible to make the covered area totally wind and rain proof but some thought might be given to improve its function to make it a better construction when the weather is wet and windy.
- Please also consider repainting the other bright blue building to the south so the beach has a more cohesive look. The fully blue-painted building currently stands out as an eyesore. A Mediterranean beach vibe with off-white walls and perhaps a stone wall element could help tie the promenade together in a more attractive and harmonious way.
- 14 2. Glass louvres shown on the south side upstairs verandah would be extremely hard to clean and would not fully provide shelter in southerlies. Better to have solid glass instead.
 - 3. "Windswept local native planting such as at Malabar Headland" super!! However, a Norfolk Pine is shown in the images. Please please do not plant one they are not part of this environment and do not offer much benefit for our wildlife, and would end up blocking part of the views from the new building. Please consider instead a more diverse range of densely planted local natives, of all heights, from the ground (as per guidelines for habitat planting) including ones rarely used in plantings like the beautiful Leucopogon parviflorus which absolutely thrives on the

Comment

dunes near Maroubra South Surf club, and provides food for pollinators and hence small lizards and birds alike, Melaleuca armillaris, Baeckia imbricata (both insect-attracting), Grevillea speciosa and sericea, Pimelea linifolia (butterfly-attracting) and a range of ground covers including grasses and Pelargonium australe. If there is soil enough in the upstairs big planter bed to include several Acacia ulicifolia that would be a big bonus. Just using the reliable Banksia integrifolias downstairs, while they are part of this landscape, will mostly benefit the large birds like Rainbow Lorikeets and aggressive birds like Noisy Miners, which exclude other species.

A huge visual benefit, and biodiversity benefits would be gained from coordinating these
plantings with new patches in the extremely barren grass patches on either side of the study site.
 The upstairs would look much much more aesthetic if it, too, had clay brick walls instead of the
bare fibre cement. Thank you

Requests for information on public access and community use (8 mentions)

Some community members used their submission to seek clarity on how the redeveloped facility would be accessed by the general public. These responses often expressed tentative support but sought reassurance that the investment would yield public benefits and access to shared indoor spaces.

Table 9: Verbatim comments relating to requests for information on public access and community use

Comment
I'd like to know more about the second point of your listed "Benefits for the whole community ". ie : provides inclusive public spaces. How so ? What public spaces are available from this \$15 million building can the rate and tax payer use ?
As a community, are there any opportunities for the renovated club to be made available to local residents? The current membership is so restricted, as indicated in the plan, that only members are allowed to use the facilities.
I see the public design. Can we please have more public facilities like new and more open air showers fit for purpose and drinking water taps for humans and dogs. These become especially important during heat waves and summer months. Also, please make sure the exterior of the building is fit for purpose. It will be subject to corrosion and high winds.
Have facilities for boardriders and other community storage spaces been included?
Will the function rooms on the top floor be available for non-club activities - there should be an agreement between the club and the Council to enable bookings of these facilities for community events\courses (I note the architect has ensured separation of operational spaces from other facilities so this would seem consistent with the design). Why shouldn't the community (and Council staff) have access to these wonderful training and function rooms with the views of the ocean!
The question I would like to ask is about the public function/meeting space that will be included in the redevelopment. Can you please tell me how access to this space will be managed, how much it will cost and who
will manage it?
Who benefits from increasing the size of this building situated on prime beach front land? Only club members? What is the public benefit?
Will we get a chance to have input on how the upstairs room will be managed?

Community Consultation Report

Page 15 of 31

Comment The barista window, not sure of the intention there, is it to take business away from the local shops, who will get the tender, will it go to the surf club.

Clarifications about landscaping, materials, or accessibility (3 mentions)

These respondents asked technical questions about building materials, landscaping, and how the facility would meet accessibility standards. These responses showed engagement with the design but stopped short of clear endorsement or opposition.

Table 10: Verbatim comments relating to clarifications about landscaping, materials or accessibility

	Comment
1	Why are you restricting the view with Norfolk Pines and other trees in the front garden of the surf club which will block the view of the surf and beach.
2	My understanding is the materials used in the current SLSC building construction have resulted in concrete cancer. Can the Council please confirm that the proposed construction materials (and maintenance strategy) will address the coastal conditions? Also who will have the responsibility for ongoing maintenance of the building over the life of the asset?
3	A few points: 1. while winter passive solar access would be excellent on the first floor, there is minimal on the ground floor, since the change rooms take up the northern and most of the eastern walls. Is there any way to rejig room locations not to waste this precious resource?

3.4.5. Negative sentiment submissions

Negative sentiment submissions reflected a range of concerns, mostly focused on project cost, public accessibility, design preferences, and a desire to preserve the existing building.

Concerns about cost and exclusivity (15 mentions)

The most frequent concern in negative submissions related to the overall cost of the redevelopment, with several respondents questioning the \$15 million investment and the level of funding provided by Council. Many called for a clearer demonstration of public benefit, particularly in terms of access for non-members and ratepayers.

Table 11: Verbatim comments relating to concerns about cost and exclusivity

	Comment
1	Must be available for public use for functions, meetings, events at afforable rates and be available often so that the public and the surf club get full advantage of ratepayers and tax payers contribution
2	it's far too expensive (and we've heard all the excuses why council projects cost so much) and RCC are providing far too much money towards it.
3	If my tax dollars are used to build a public facility, there needs to be greater access for Randwick tax payers to use the SLSC facility without the additional costs of membership (as i have already paid for it) and also saved many lives as a first responder at Maroubra over the 50 years lve lived here without being a club member. Please keep this in mind when deciding who is given control over the facility as those with the power tend to make these facilities their own.
4	I think you should have started with a public consultation on the aims of the redevelopment rather than a closed consultation with the club members, particularly given there is \$10m of rate payers funds committed to the redevelopment and the building is probably located on Crown Land and I presume requires a development approval. It shows in the design where there is little for the public in this redevelopment apart from the barista window. Some outdoor seating around the window at least would make the space more
	accessible for the public.
5	I would like to see something that included sharing with the community. Having a function space upstairs is something for those who can afford to pay for it. It will also be noisy of a night so must have strict conditions for that use. I think if the ratepayer is contributing millions towards it there should be a shared area they have access to like you see in other surf clubs or events for the public like CPR training.
6	While the latest proposed plans are an improvement to the previous plans, they result in a very expensive smaller club with reduced critical spaces and amenities such as gym, lockers and showers.
7	Noooooo please don't let it become another microwave project where only the elite can use! That was a complete disaster and only one person benefited from that isor monstrosity that is Coogee surf life saving club. I beg you to not fall for the same bs that the president of CSLSC used to get government grants and endorsements whatever it was it was a huge mistake and as I recall the MP that donated \$3M to that personal project that has ended up with almost no entry for locals at all. It's just unbelievable and every single local asked is still upset about that.

Commoni

- In short, this is a lot of money (\$15M, of which \$10.5M is from Randwick Council) towards a facility that is not accessible to the public.
- 9 Randwick Council contribution to the building is proposed to be \$10.5 million and with 53,418 rateable properties this is around \$200 for each ratepayer. What funds are the SLSC contributing to the building? Could you please explain who owns the asset? Does the building sit in the Council's balance sheet or the SLSC?

As it is proposed that ratepayers principally fund the building, the Council needs to ensure that community groups can access the building. About 20 years ago the community group Friends of Malabar Headland sought to have a monthly meeting in the SLSC club and this request was rejected. St Marks Anglican church at Malabar allowed the Friends to meet there for free (and still do). If this proposed building is to be a community asset then community groups should be able to access this building for free. This means that the investment that the community makes towards the building should be returned as a dividend for ongoing services (not only surf lifesaving services) to the community.

Ratepayers have already funded the buildings at SLSC South Maroubra and the Council operated building at the middle of the beach. Randwick Council needs ensure that ratepayer funds are spent in the most effective way to deliver services to the community.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.

1. Lack of Public Amenity

The proposed design does not provide any significant facilities for local community who are not SLSC members. There is no provision for essential amenities such as public changing rooms, bathrooms, cafes, or adequate showers, despite the poor condition of existing facilities. The SLSC is an opportunity to provide high quality public facilities that improve the experience of all beach users.

2. Misallocation of Public Funds

Randwick Council is contributing \$10.5 million of ratepayer funds toward this project, yet the design does not adequately respond to the needs of the general public. Many areas of the beach's public realm—including paving, seating, public bathrooms, shade structures, the blue council life savers building, picnic areas, and playgrounds—are in need of upgrades. Allocating such significant funds to a building that primarily serves a private membership base does not reflect a balanced investment in the beach precinct.

3. Need for a Whole-of-Beach Masterplan

The SLSC redevelopment should not be considered in isolation. The project must form part of a comprehensive masterplan for the entire Maroubra Beach precinct, encompassing public amenities, landscaping, shade structures, playgrounds, seating and circulation. Presenting this building in isolation risks creating a disjointed outcome and missing the opportunity to consider a future vision for the beachfront.

4. Lack of Transparency and Engagement

The proposed design appears to conceal the operations and activities of the Surf Life Saving Club rather than showcasing them. Surf lifesaving is a vital and highly visible part of Maroubra Beach culture, and the design should celebrate this by allowing transparency for the public to observe training, equipment, and the day-to-day activities of the club. It should not be a private bar for members to enjoy.

5. Missed Opportunity for a "Building in the Round"

The site offers a unique opportunity to create a "building in the round"—a structure where all façades engage with the surrounding public realm. The current proposal primarily addresses the beachfront, leaving the other sides disengaged from the public. This approach diminishes the

Comment

potential for the building to become a vibrant, integrated hub for all beach users.

6. Precedent for a Successful Model

The architecture team behind this proposal has already delivered an award-winning Surf Life Saving Club at Long Reef, which is widely recognised for being site-specific, robust, inclusive and a beautiful piece of Architecture. The Long Reef project successfully caters to both the SLSC and the broader community by balancing operational needs with public amenity. I believe the Maroubra community deserve a building of equal vision and quality.

I urge Randwick Council to:

- 1. Reconsider the current design to incorporate public amenities such as changing rooms, bathrooms, and showers.
- 2. Ensure the project forms part of a wider Maroubra Beach masterplan, integrating the SLSC with improvements to the public realm.
- 3. Maximise transparency and activation on all sides of the building, ensuring it contributes positively to the beach precinct from every angle.
- 4. Deliver a balanced outcome that justifies the significant public investment by providing benefits to all who use Maroubra Beach, not only Surf Life Saving Club members.
- 5. Draw inspiration from the Long Reef Surf Life Saving Club, ensuring the same level of site responsiveness, durability, and community integration is achieved here.
- I can't appreciate the public benefit from the current design. It feels like a huge amount of the \$15 million budget is going to private facilities, when so much of Maroubra beach's public facilities need more work. This could have been a much more comprehensive and inclusive design, especially with such a huge budget. I respectfully request that the current design is reconsidered to provide a more inclusive plan, with greater consideration given to public facilities.
- this proposed development seems to involve a huge amount of taxpayers' money being spent on facilities for relatively few people in our area.

Surely Council must be aware that most of the space at the current club remains unused for much of the week, especially Monday to Friday and during the daytime.

I would suggest that the spaces and facilities in any new club building are opened up considerably to all members of the Maroubra community, including a dedicated community centre.

All other spaces and the function centre should be made readily available to community groups for use either on a free basis or for hire. This to my mind would mean a much fuller use of the building and go a long way towards justifying the enormous expense.

- It seems a considerable waste of tax money to turn an iconic and charming Maroubra beach landmark building into a blend grey cube, for very little added value (e.g. anither gym is only going to hurt other gym businesses around and is certainly not needed) I would much be prefer that money goes somewhere else.
- The only way to get access to this view is to be a member of the Seals or surf club or pay to use the venue...

Also \$15 million building utilised by approx. 1000 members occasionally is not a very equitable position for council to advocate for. Spend your \$15 mill on refurbishing Lexington and put up with what we have at the beach for a few more years until it really needs replacing. Please reconsider what you are planning, extend the consultation, listen to the local precinct groups concerns and rethink how best to serve the public and ratepayers. I think the 3 areas, Bastic Pav, Playground and Surf club need to work in better synergy.

\$15M of Ratepayers funds being spent on an exclusive use facility. There are already 3 taxpayer/ratepayer facilities and if you count in Mahon Pool Seals Club and the South Marourbra Boat Storage Facilities then there are now 5 facilities devoted to private use. South Maroubra Surf Club is a great example of the RatePayers and Tax Payers building facilities that they cannot

Commen

freely access. The Horizons Event Room was paid for during the Gillard Governement. All locals know that it is a farce that we cannot access this room without paying through the nose. The proposed \$15M for the North Maroubra Surf Club should be spent on a Community Centre instead. We did have one in the RSL Bowlo, however the Liberal Party allowed that to be sold off to Developers and the site has sat empty for going on 6 to 8 years. RC charge us an Environmental Levy Ratepayers can now see where that money is being spent. Seals Club Political Donations = Ratepayers ripped off to provide facilities for the Surf Clubs. How about doing something for Ratepayers instead of Political Donors with too much sway.

Opposition to design layout, materials, aesthetics or scale (14 mentions)

A number of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the proposed architectural design. While some acknowledged the functional aspects, they felt the structure lacked distinctiveness and failed to capture the spirit or visual identity of Maroubra Beach. Comparisons were drawn to other surf clubs considered more iconic or appealing.

Table 12: Verbatim comments relating to opposition to design layout, materials, aesthetics or scale

	Comment
1	The old building is also so iconic and some of the spirit of Maroubra has been lost to the dull and already outdated Millennial Gray tones in the materials proposed here. Would you consider incorporating some of the red, yellow and/or blue tones (or other colours) from the original building and also to match the seals across the road? Thanks greatly.
2	In terms of the actual plans, a few points worth raising: - conflict between pedestrians and vehicles on beach front appears unresolved from a safety perspective.
3	It's fine. Just not that inspired.
4	Key issues with the proposed plans include: - Reduced size of critical areas like board lockers, changeroom lockers, hot showers, gym and function room. - Trees at front pose safety concern increasing chance of not seeing someone in danger (main purpose of club is to see people in danger and rescue them). - Unnecessary room like "barista window". - Side access to board lockers and gym poses security risk. - Front of building is unfenced posing a public safety risk and potential for vagrancy. - Loss of current enclosed area in front of southeastern corner (proposed wash down boat prep) provided a good wind break. - High cost to rate payers.
5	Why are we making it look so BORING! We are Maroubra. We are not perfect and shiny, it has NO CHARACTER. I liked the blue. It was our trademark. Of course I want it upgraded but this is dull as and extremely blah. Make it reflect our personality.
6	the design is lacking in creativity and imagination.
7	The mansard roof eaves overhang needs to be a minimum 2m width to reduce the potential for wind driven rain and salt spray entry into the 1st floor interior. Remove the open roof over two circulation spaces, these will cause significant potential for water ingress into the club house. Instead place skylights over these areas if you want some natural light over these spaces. Do not allow communication antennas on the roof and provide folding standalone coms towers.

4. I consider that alternating the folding door panels with louvered window panels will provide more functional cross ventilation and weather proofing 5. All window and door frames should be a high-grade maritime aluminum and the door furniture, hinges, fixings, locks etc should be at least grade 316 stainless steel or superior. 6. The FSC hardwood deck on the external first floor deck is totally inappropriate for the exposure and cost and will lead to a significant maintenance cost legacy. 7. Where will the air conditioning units be placed to allow maximum protection from the weather and ease of maintenance. Consider the use of two stage wall louvres to prevent penetration of windblown sand into the A/C filters. See Aircole H series wall louvre (refer https://airocle.com.au/2-stage-louvres/) 8. The montages show no indication of a photovoltaic system or hot water system. 9. Make provision for storm doors to protect the gear room on the ground floor in severe East Coast low events 10. Consider high security vandal proof fittings and robust maritime surveillance equipment at all entrances. 11. Consider an air lock foyer at each of the personnel entrances. 12. The handrail shown on the beach access ramp immediately in front of the surf club will need to be sufficiently robust to withstand vehicle impact from lifeguard and surf club beach vehicles. I do not oppose redeveloping the building, however the proposed design is large and brutal. It seems larger than the previous building and is very solid and drab. The proposed development plans for the Maroubra SLSC have not adequately addressed the impact of climate change and the coastal environment. The building should be a long term asset for the community and at a minimum should address projected level of sea level increase and increased frequency of storm events (such as East Coast lows). For example, should the ground floor of the building be more an open construction? Thirdly, in the late 1970s I saw a young boy enter a boiling surf when the beach was closed. I was actually inside the Club, on the first floor, watching the surf. I instinctively knew that he would get into trouble, so immediately ran from the Club and grabbed a rescue board, keeping my eyes on him the whole time. He soon disappeared beneath the surface, so I paddled to that spot and dived under the water. Fortunately, I was able to grab him and pull him to the surface, thereby saving his life. If there had been TREES growing IN FRONT of the building, I probably would NOT have seen him at all. Planting TREES in front of the building is PURE FOLLY. Furthermore, the design of the building in many ways is architecturally mundane. Surely with this kind of outlay a bolder, much more imaginative design might have been on the cards. Without in any way adding to the bulk, especially in terms of height of the proposed development, if suggest some revisiting of the current plans. And surely something aling the lines of the First Nations artworks on the exterior of the centre at Heffron Park could be incorporated into the overall design and particularly on the outside walls. I look forward to seeing revised plans for this development. The building itself is uninspiring; it is just a dominant block of cement parked in the same spot as the old one. It needs some treatment like what was done at the Heffron Centre to help the exterior be more appealing. The club members will not like having the public in their space so I am not sure about the front design.

Calls to retain and refurbish the existing building (8 mentions)

Some respondents voiced a preference for retaining the existing surf club structure, suggesting it could be modernised rather than replaced. These submissions often reflected a nostalgic or conservation-oriented perspective and questioned the environmental or financial sustainability of a full rebuild

Table 13: Verbatim comments relating to calls to retain and refurbish the existing building

- Consider substantially upgrading the existing building to include most of the proposed new design while keeping the current large foot print. Options to implement improvement ideas: - Build a new building for cost \$X - modify proposed plan to accommodate above suggestions. - Substantially renovate / modify existing club building for cost \$Y - include most of the proposed new design ideas with improvements above. It is suggested that the cost to substantially renovate / modify existing building will be about 50% of the cost building the proposed new building. Benefits of keeping and upgrading the existing building include: - Lower cost thus saving rate payers around Millions of dollars. - Greater size, space and functionality compared with the proposed new building. - A better built and stronger building. iconic one of a kind surf club in Sydney. heritage listed? to be replaced with an oversized block of concrete. and of course with the obligatory function space on top. It's not clear why the current building does not satisfy the requirements of the club. I underwent my Bronze Medallion training in this building and served as a volunteer lifesaver for two seasons and I don't think any of that was impeded by the building. I have also attended a wedding at the venue. While the building does appear outdated, it was always very functional. The blue pavilion building seems in more need of an upgrade, contains more public facilities (while also housing the lifeguards who patrol the beach year round). Maroubra surf club is a major footprint on the beach. Rather than change that footprint, why not keep the current surf club and clean it up a bit. 5 The SLSC building may need a refresh but a simple one that preserves its current looks and style would be a much better option. 'The architect's proposed areas and amenities on the New Plans are mostly reduced compared to what we currently have at Maroubra Surf Club. We are worse off with the New Plan. Some - There are 76 Board lockers now but reduced to 64 in the new plan - There are 220 male change room clothes lockers now reduced to 155 lockers in the New Plan - Hot shower are reduced to 5 in both change rooms - The gym is reduced from 183 m² to 141 m² - The function room now 380 m^2 (back room 180 + front room 200) is reduced to 180 m^2 in the - Paddle boards, skis and surf boats will not be able to be taken to the beach via the front of the club. They'll have to use side or back exits. Not good in an emergency. - There is lots of wasted space in the New Plan upstairs and downstairs. There is a pathetic Members Lounge of 50 m² but a massive 65 m² Foyer for the crowds and congestion which have never happen in my 60 years as a Maroubra SLSC member. There are new north and south entrances, to help solve the non-existent congestion problem. These extra entrances will be a massive security problem. - There are large trees proposed to be planted in front of the club, blocking our view of swimmers. Crazv! SOLUTION - renovate the existing building (using a new, member approved, renovation plan). The current club house is likely to be a much better constructed building than a new building. The

current club has no concrete cancer and builders tell us that a renovation would cost about \$8 million, giving us all the current and proposed facilities. This would save rate payers about \$7 million dollars. One of the main reasons for doing the building was to give us more storage room and we get about 72 m² more in the new plane. Probably enough for current needs but it might not be enough in 10 years time. Extending all existing sheds forward would give us quite a deal more area than this. There would also be plenty of room upstairs to build a training room and patrol room. For \$15 million Maroubra Surf Club loses a well built building and gets less facilities. A building the size of our current Surf Club with all the facilities would cost at least 25 million. North Bondi spent

For \$15 million Maroubra Surf Club loses a Well building and gets less facilities. A building the size of our current Surf Club with all the facilities would cost at least 25 million. North Bondi spent that 3 to 5 years ago and are now finding it's not enough. Brontë SLSC is getting a new Club for \$40 million. Let us renovate the existing Surf Club, so we still have a great building with all the current & required facilities and save rate payers money.

- I believe the existing club should be redeveloped instead of the new planned club. The existing structure is sound & it would be much cheaper to redevelop the existing club. The new design has large areas of wasted space, particularly the foyer areas. These areas are supposed to deal with congestion, which has never been an issue at the club. I strongly believe the new design will be detrimental to the membership.
- The proposal is to replace the building with a smaller structure. The current building is iconic and structurally sound so why not renovate and save millions on a rebuild, and retain the current size.

4. Next Steps

The Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment has just finalised the public exhibition phase.

Following this Engagement Outcomes Report, all feedback, both from club members and the wider community, will be reviewed. A report will be submitted to Randwick City Council to consider the feedback and determine whether any changes need to be made to the redevelopment or design features. Participants will be notified of the outcomes of this process.

Subject to Council's consideration, the project will then move into detailed design and tendering, followed by construction, which is currently anticipated to begin in 2027–28.

5. Appendix 1: Survey questions

Question	Response options
Q1. Your name	Single line – open-ended
Q2. Are you a member of Maroubra SLSC?	Radio – multiple choice options: 1. yes 2. no 3. I use to be
Q3. Overall, what do you think about the proposed redevelopment?	Emoji – options: 1. Very unhappy 2. Unhappy 3. Neutral 4. Happy 5. Very happy
Q4. Do you have any feedback or comments on the plans?	Essay – open-ended
Q5. Alternatively, you may want to upload your submission	File upload option

6. Appendix 2: Communications materials

6.1. A4 flyer





Why this project matters

Randwick City Council is redeveloping the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Ciub (MSLSC) to deliver a modern, fit-for-purpose facility that supports volunteer lifesaving, training, youth development and community connection for generations to come.

Maroubra SLSC is one of Australia's founding surf clubs established in 1906. It provides volunteer patrols of Maroubra Beach complementing Council lifeguard services as well as surf sport and water safety education and training for the community – including children. The club currently has 1,410 members.

The proposed new building reflects more than 18 months of consultation with club members. It includes features that benefit both the club and the broader Maroubra community, including enhanced public seating, showers, beach access, and a forecourt barista window.

Over the past year, the design has been developed in close consultation with club members and is now on public exhibition.

What's proposed?

A new, contemporary surf club that:

- supports volunteer lifesaving operations with larger storage and better access.
- reflects the club's cultural legacy while preparing for future needs.
- offers upgraded amenities, and new member
- includes function and meeting rooms, social space and outdoor terrace.
- uses natural ventilation, solar panels, and sustainable materials to boost environmental performance.
- Includes improved amenities for volunteers, a publicly accessible barista window, landscaped seating, and weather-protected decks.

Page 1 of 2

6.2. A1 display boards

Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club Redevelopment

Randwick City Council is redeveloping the Maroubra Surf Life Saving Club to deliver a modern, fit-for-purpose facility that supports volunteer lifesaving, training, youth development and community connection for generations to come.





Maroubra Beach Mariets
Broadarrow Reserve

Online Webbinar
Live presentation and Q&A session:

Monday 7 July 2025 12 - 1cm



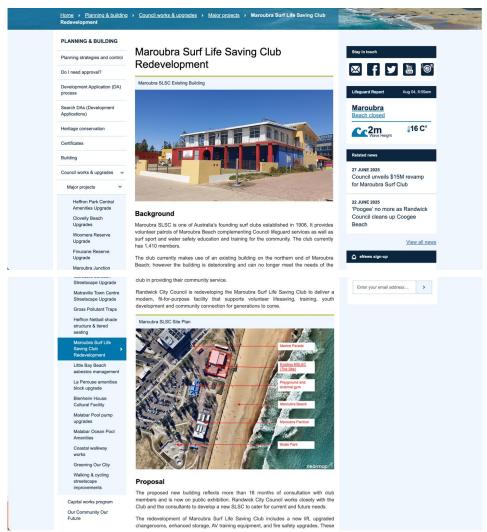
Public exhibition period

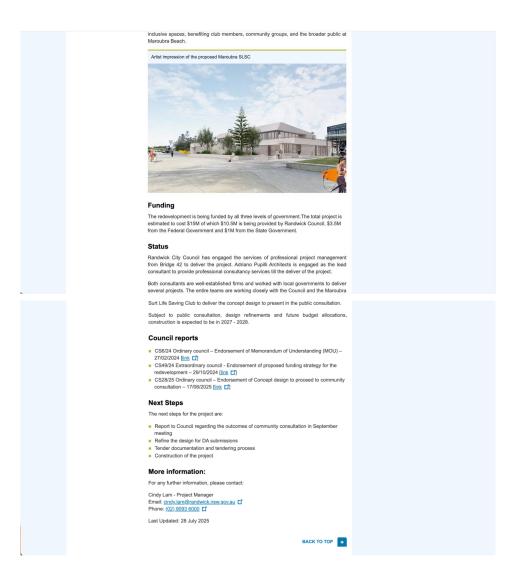






6.3. Media release





6.4. Digital display boards



6.5. eNews promotion



Community Consultation Report

Page 30 of 31



Randwick City Council 30 Frances Street Randwick NSW 2031

1300 722 542 council@randwick.nsw.gov.au www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

FOLLOW US ONLINE





Director City Services Report No. CS50/25

Subject: Implementation of the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation

Instrument

Executive Summary

 The existing Local Traffic Committee will be replaced by the Local Transport Forum, which serves as an advisory body. Council retains final decision-making authority, with the Forum providing technical input and coordination.

- Council gains broader powers to regulate traffic for events, trials, and safety improvements without prior TfNSW approval, provided technical standards are met. Routine matters can be sub-delegated to staff, reducing administrative burden and enabling faster implementation.
- The Instrument includes safeguards such as the Statement of Concern process for TfNSW objections, mandatory consultation with public transport operators, and public record-keeping of all decisions and Forum proceedings.
- Risks such as misapplication of powers and insufficient stakeholder consultation are addressed through staff training, use of TfNSW guides, and mandatory Forum referrals for significant proposals. No financial implications are noted.
- It is recommended to adopt the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument issued by Transport for NSW, effective from 1 October 2025. This replaces previous delegations and modernises Council's authority over traffic regulation and control devices on local and regional roads.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) adopt the (2025) Authorisation and Delegation Instrument (as issued by Transport for NSW, commenced 1 August 2025) and endorse the implementation of this Instrument from 1 October 2025.
- b) establish the required Local Transport Forum (replacing the former Traffic Committee), update relevant delegations to staff, and ensure all conditions of the Instrument are met.
- c) adopt the proposed Local Traffic Forum Terms of Reference.
- d) delegate authority under the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument to the General Manager, in accordance with the Instrument's conditions.

Attachment/s:

1.1 Document: 2025-Authorisation-Delegation-Instrument

Purpose

This report informs Council of the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument – Prescribed Traffic Control Devices and Regulation of Traffic issued by Transport for NSW, which commenced on 1 August 2025. The purpose of this report is to seek Council's endorsement to adopt the Instrument and implement the associated changes, including the replacement of the existing Local Traffic Committee with the newly established Local Transport Forum.

Discussion

Background

The Local Transport Forum (LTF) replaces the former Local Traffic Committee and is established under the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument issued by Transport for NSW. It serves as a collaborative advisory panel to support Council's traffic and transport decision-making on local roads.

Randwick City Council has historically managed local traffic and road safety under delegations from the NSW roads authority—formerly Roads & Maritime Services, now Transport for NSW (TfNSW). Under the 2011 delegation, Council was required to convene a Local Traffic Committee (LTC) for most traffic-related proposals. This model gave state representatives effective veto power, often resulting in procedural delays and limited Council autonomy.

In 2023, a temporary delegation was introduced, allowing Council to manage certain traffic matters with fewer constraints. This interim arrangement highlighted the need for broader reform and laid the groundwork for a more efficient and locally responsive framework.

The 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument, issued by TfNSW and effective from 1 August 2025, revokes previous delegations and introduces a modernised governance model. The Instrument grants Council greater authority to regulate traffic and install prescribed traffic control devices on local and regional roads, provided all actions comply with technical standards and conditions.

A key structural change is the replacement of the Local Traffic Committee with the Local Transport Forum (LTF). Unlike the LTC, the LTF serves as an advisory and coordination body without veto power. Council retains final decision-making authority, enabling more agile and locally tailored traffic management.

Limitations

The Instrument applies only to local and regional roads; it does not extend to state roads or major corridors. Certain traffic control devices, such as speed limit signs and traffic signals, will continue to require state approval. All changes must comply with NSW design and safety standards. The Local Transport Forum replaces the former Traffic Committee, serving in an advisory and coordination role, while final decision-making rests with Council.

Capabilities

- Broader traffic regulation: Council can close or restrict roads for events, trials, or community purposes on local and regional roads without specific TfNSW approval.
- Streamlined approvals and notifications: Minor signage, line-markings, and temporary parking restrictions can be approved and installed in-house, and the previous 28-day newspaper notice for certain road closures is no longer required.
- Event and trial management: Short-term events and trial schemes (up to six months) can proceed without prior Forum review; longer or permanent changes require formal referral. Portable traffic signals and temporary roadwork speed signs may also be deployed following safety guidelines.
- **Sub-delegation:** Routine traffic matters may be managed administratively by staff, with Council retaining oversight of strategic or high-impact issues.
- **Key conditions and standards:** Powers apply only to local and regional roads; some devices (e.g., speed limit signs, traffic signals) still require state approval. All changes must comply with NSW design and safety standards.

 Local Transport Forum: Replaces the Traffic Committee to provide advice and coordination; Council makes the final decision. Significant proposals (e.g., long-term closures, major turning restrictions, public transport impacts) must be referred to the Forum for guidance, while routine changes remain at Council's discretion.

Local Traffic Forum New Procedure

Procedure for Transport for NSW Objections (Statement of Concern)

If Transport for NSW objects to a proposal during a Forum meeting, they may issue a formal "Statement of Concern" (SoC). Council must then pause the proposal, wait up to 7 days for the written SoC, respond in writing to Forum members, and wait another 7 days before proceeding. This process can delay implementation by up to 14 days, ensuring Transport's concerns are considered, but does not permanently block Council's decision. In rare cases, Transport for NSW retains legislative powers to intervene directly, but this is expected to be exceptional.

Consultation & Coordination

Council must consult public transport operators in advance if a proposal affects their services, and any such consultation must be reported to the Local Transport Forum. For traffic regulations related to public events, Council is required to provide at least seven days' notice to NSW Police and Transport for NSW. In addition, Council may bring any matter to the Forum for advice even if not strictly required, supporting flexible collaboration and informed decision-making.

Record Keeping & Transparency

All Local Transport Forum proceedings, advice, Statements of Concern, and Council responses must be recorded and made publicly available promptly. If Council installs a traffic control device without prior Forum referral, a post-facto record must be tabled at the next Forum meeting within three months. These requirements ensure oversight and accountability for all significant traffic changes.

Local Transport Forum - Role

The Local Transport Forum replaces the Traffic Committee, shifting from a regulatory gatekeeper to a collaborative advisory panel. It provides expert advice and coordination, but Council makes the final decision. Forum members (TfNSW, Police, MPs, and bus operators) offer technical input, and all discussions are documented. Council approves traffic changes directly, informed by Forum advice and any concerns raised.

Reduced Administrative Burden & Faster Implementation

The 2025 Instrument reduces administrative requirements by removing the need for formal Traffic Management Plans for every minor change, allowing Council to prepare them only as necessary. The discontinuation of the Regional Traffic Committee eliminates unnecessary layers of approval and outdated procedural constraints, while the Instrument supports timely interventions and trial projects, enabling Council to implement and adjust pilot programs and community events quickly and efficiently.

Oversight & Transparency

The Instrument maintains oversight and transparency by allowing Transport for NSW to provide input on major decisions through the Statement of Concern process, ensuring state-level concerns are considered while Council retains final decision-making authority. All decisions, including objections and the reasoning behind them, are recorded in Local Transport Forum minutes and Council reports, supporting accountability and public transparency.

Local Traffic Forum Terms of Reference

A new terms of reference (see below) has been drafted for the LTF in line with TfNSW authorisations and delegations. Key call outs are listed below:

The Randwick Local Transport Forum (LTF) is an advisory forum of Randwick City Council, established under the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument from Transport for NSW (TfNSW). The Forum provides advice on traffic and transport matters on local roads.

Role and Function

- Under the updated delegation:
- Council may exercise traffic regulatory powers directly.

- The Forum provides non-binding advice to assist Council decision-making.
- Referral to the Forum is only required when:
 - A traffic regulation is proposed for more than 6 months, or
 - The proposal negatively impacts public transport for more than 24 hours.

Meeting Details

The Forum meets in person at Randwick City Council, 30 Frances Street, Randwick, at 9:30am on the second Tuesday of each month (excluding January). For those unable to attend in person, Council will provide access via Microsoft Teams.

- The Agenda is published one week prior on the Council's Business Papers and Minutes page.
- Minutes are published after the meeting and reflect the Forum's final advice.

Community Participation

Community members wishing to comment on an agenda item must email council@randwick.nsw.gov.au at least 24 hours before the meeting. Joining details will be provided upon request.

Forum Membership

The Forum includes representatives from:

- Randwick City Council
- NSW Police
- Transport for NSW
- Local State Member(s) of Parliament

Additional observers or stakeholders may be invited depending on the agenda.

Decisions

- The Forum does not vote; it provides advice only.
- Council makes the final decision on all matters.

Disputes

- Where Transport for NSW has concerns about a proposal for which prior referral is mandatory, and these are not resolved in discussion, it may inform the LTF that it intends to issue, within 7 days, a SoC. A proposal must not be implemented during this time.
- A SoC outlines Transport's concerns and suggests mitigations or alternatives. It can relate
 to an entire proposal or to a specific detail.
 Provided it is received within 7 days, council
 must consider the SoC and issue a written response to all LTF members. After a further 7
 days, council may proceed with the proposal at its discretion.
- A SoC does not oblige a proposal to be altered or withdrawn. It supports transparency by
 ensuring significant risks or issues are placed on the public record and openly discussed
 and considered. It also allows time for discussion and collaborative risk mitigation.

Code of Conduct

All participants must comply with the Council's Code of Conduct Policy. Meetings are recorded for transparency.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 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	Reduce the proportion of private vehicle trips from the 2018-19 baseline of 58% to 45% by 2031.	

Delivery program	Engage with Transport for NSW and other key agencies to implement public
commitment	transport related activities by 2029.

Risks

Risk identification	Risk mitigation
Misapplication of delegated powers or non- compliance with Instrument	Staff training, use of Transport for NSW's supporting guides and checklists, and regular Dispute of procedures
Insufficient consultation with stakeholders (e.g., public transport)	Mandatory referral of significant proposals to the Local Transport Forum; required consultation for affected parties
Delays due to unresolved objections from Transport for NSW	Formal Statement of Concern process with defined timelines for response and escalation
Unintended impacts on public transport or major roads	Restrictions on Council's powers for state roads and major changes; mandatory Forum referral for such proposals

Resourcing Strategy implications

There are no financial implications as a result of the recommendations in this report.

Policy and legislative requirements

Council's expanded powers under the 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument are governed by the following legislation and supporting documents:

- Roads Act 1993 (NSW)
- Road Transport Act 2013 (NSW)
- 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument issued by Transport for NSW
- Transport Administration Act 1988.

These frameworks require Council to consult public transport operators where relevant, adhere to approved technical standards, and maintain transparency through the Local Transport Forum. Significant proposals must be referred to the Forum, and Transport for NSW retains the right to intervene if necessary, under the Statement of Concern process.

Conclusion

The 2025 Authorisation and Delegation Instrument represents a significant improvement in how Randwick City Council manages traffic regulation on local and regional roads. By adopting this Instrument, Council will gain greater control and flexibility to respond to community needs, such as improving road safety, supporting local events, and trialling new traffic schemes, without unnecessary delays.

The new framework replaces the previous Local Traffic Committee with the Local Transport Forum, allowing Council to make final decisions while still receiving expert advice and maintaining transparency.

Responsible officer: Anthony Baradhy, Transport Engineer

File Reference: F2008/00166



AUTHORISATION AND DELEGATION

PRESCRIBED TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES AND REGULATION OF TRAFFIC

Roads Act 1993 Road Transport Act 2013

On behalf of Transport for NSW, I, Josh Murray, Secretary of the Department of Transport:

- a) REVOKE the instrument of 31 October 2011 titled "Roads and Maritime Services Delegation to Councils"; and
- b) **REVOKE** the instrument of 12 December 2023 titled "Instrument of Delegation and Authorisation Traffic Management and Pedestrian Works Temporary Delegation to Councils No.2": and
- c) DELEGATE under section 3I(1) of the *Transport Administration Act 1988* and all other enabling powers, the functions set out in **Schedule 1** to the delegates set out in **Schedule 2**, subject to the conditions and limitations set out in **Schedule 4**; and
- d) AUTHORISE those delegates, under section 3I(2) of the *Transport Administration Act* 1988, to sub-delegate the functions set out in **Schedule 1** to the persons set out in **Schedule 3**; and
- e) AUTHORISE the delegates set out in Schedule 2, under section 122(b) of the Road Transport Act 2013, to install or display (or interfere with, alter, or remove) any prescribed traffic control device required to give effect to the carrying out of traffic control work except where indicated as restricted in the Transport for NSW "Traffic Signs Register", subject to the conditions and limitations set out in Schedule 4; and
- f) CONSENT, under s.87(4) of the Roads Act 1993, to the construction, installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of a portable traffic control light used temporarily by a delegate in the context of carrying out road work or traffic control work, subject to the conditions and limitations set out in Schedule 4; and

g) DIRECT that failure to comply with the conditions and limitations set out in Schedule 4 renders the prescribed traffic control device authorisation and delegation inoperative with respect to the functions exercised.

Note: the authorisation at (e) above is referred to in this Instrument as "the prescribed traffic control device authorisation".

This Instrument commences on 1 August 2025 and continues in force until revoked.

Josh Murray Secretary

Department of Transport

Date: 21/07/2025

SCHEDULE 1 - FUNCTIONS

- (a) The functions and powers of Transport for NSW under section 115(2) of the Roads Act 1993 to regulate traffic on a public road for purposes other than those set out in in that section.
- (b) The power to establish and operate a special event parking scheme for a road under Part 8, Division 3 of the *Road Transport (General) Regulation 2021*.

SCHEDULE 2 - DELEGATES

A council constituted under the Local Government Act 1993.

SCHEDULE 3 - SUB-DELEGATES

The general manager of a council, or an employee of the council.

SCHEDULE 4 – CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Note: Reference to a delegate in this Schedule includes reference to a sub-delegate.

1. Scope of Authorisation and Delegation

A delegate must not exercise a function listed in Schedule 1 of this Instrument and may not use the prescribed traffic control device authorisation:

- (a) outside its local government area as constituted under the Local Government Act 1993;
- (b) on a road or part of a road classified as a Freeway, Controlled Access Road, Tollway, or Transitway; or
- (c) on any road identified with the 'Administrative Category' of 'State' in the 'Schedule of Classified Roads and Unclassified Regional Roads' (as published and amended from time to time by Transport for NSW), except with the written consent of Transport for NSW

Note: The prescribed traffic control device authorisation allows delegates to install, display, etc. those devices and extends to the engagement of third parties (such as developers, road construction contractors, etc.) to install and display any such devices as a consequence of a delegate's decision and approval under this Instrument.

2. Local Transport Forum

(a) A delegate must convene a Local Transport Forum to which a representative from each of the following is invited to attend:

page 3 of 6

- (i) the delegate
- (ii) Transport for NSW
- (iii) NSW Police Force
- (iv) The local Member(s) of NSW Parliament
- (v) The operator of any public passenger service likely to be affected by traffic control work proposed by the delegate
- (b) A delegate may invite any other person to attend the Local Transport Forum.
- (c) A delegate may seek technical advice from the Local Transport Forum regardless of whether this Instrument is being used.
- (d) The Local Transport Forum is to provide advice to the delegate on any matter put before it for advice.
- (e) A delegate must consider any advice provided by the Local Transport Forum.

3. Mandatory prior referral of some proposals

(a) A delegate must refer to the Local Transport Forum any proposal to exercise a function listed in Schedule 1 of this Instrument or to use the prescribed traffic control device authorisation where that proposal would:

for a period exceeding 6 months:

- (i) restrict or prohibit passage along a road of any persons, vehicles, or animals;
- (ii) compel or prevent a turn from one public road to another public road;

or

for a period exceeding 24 hours:

- (iii) prevent, impede, or hinder the safe or efficient operation of a public passenger service; or
- (iv) prevent access to a public transport station, stop, wharf, or service; or
- (v) remove or render less effective any bus priority measure.
- (b) Following consideration of advice provided by the Local Transport Forum, the delegate may proceed with the proposal unless the Transport for NSW representative advises the meeting of the Local Transport Forum that Transport for NSW will be submitting a Statement of Concern within seven (7) days.

page 4 of 6

(c) If a Statement of Concern has been provided to the delegate in accordance with clause (b) above, the delegate may not exercise the relevant function until a further seven (7) days after it has circulated to the members of the Local Transport Forum, a written response addressing the Statement of Concern and setting out the delegate's reasons for proceeding to exercise the function.

4. Keeping of records

- (a) The proceedings of the Local Transport Forum must be recorded and made public as soon as practicable.
- (b) A post facto record of any use of the prescribed traffic control device authorisation (excluding any instance that has already been the subject of prior referral per condition 3) must be tabled at the Local Transport Forum as soon as practicable and no later than three (3) months after the fact.

5. Coordination

- (a) A delegate must consult any public passenger service operator either directly or via the Local Transport Forum – before exercising any function listed in Schedule 1 of this Instrument or using the prescribed traffic control device authorisation where it is likely to affect the operation of a public passenger service provided by that operator.
- (b) Details of such consultation undertaken outside of the Local Transport Forum must be tabled at the Local Transport Forum as soon as practicable.
- (c) A delegate must give not less than seven (7) days' notice to NSW Police Force and Transport for NSW – either directly or via the Local Transport Forum – before regulating traffic under this Instrument for the purposes of a public event.

6. References

- (a) A delegate must use the NSW Design of Roads and Streets Manual (TS 00066, as amended from time to time) as a primary reference when exercising a function listed in Schedule 1 of this Instrument or using the prescribed traffic control device authorisation.
- (b) Use of a portable traffic control light or R4-212n roadwork speed limit sign under this Instrument must be in accordance with the Transport for NSW Traffic Control at Work Sites Manual (TS 05492, as amended from time to time).

7. Preservation of head of power

Notwithstanding this Instrument, Transport for NSW reserves all and any rights and powers, including to:

(a) Direct a public authority under clause 8I of Schedule 1 of the *Transport Administration Act 1988*, or alter or remove, or direct the alteration or removal of any prescribed traffic control device, under Part 5.3, Division 2 of the *Road Transport Act 2013*; and

page 5 of 6

- (b) Carry out road work in accordance with Part 6 of the Roads Act 1993; and
- (c) Carry out traffic control work on any public road, including exclusive power to carry out or consent to the construction, erection, installation, maintenance, repair, removal or replacement of a traffic control light under section 87 of the *Roads Act 1993*; and
- (d) Regulate traffic under Part 8 of the Roads Act 1993.
- (e) Revoke or withdraw this delegation, authorisation, or any component of it at any time with respect to any or all delegates.

page 6 of 6

Director City Planning Report No. CS51/25

Subject: Assessment of Proposed Alcohol - Free Zone Pennisula

Village Matraville

Executive Summary

 Eastern Beaches Police Area Command has advised that the establishment of an Alcohol-Free Zone (AFZ) is not currently required, citing the effectiveness of existing enforcement tools, including the issuing of banning notices.

- An analysis of crime data from the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) shows no significant trend in alcohol-related offences in the Matraville area that would warrant an AFZ declaration.
- A site inspection confirmed that the location has adequate CCTV coverage, including at key entry points, further supporting passive surveillance and public safety outcomes.
- Based on the above, it is recommended that Council does not proceed with an AFZ at this time, but continues to monitor the site and engage with NSW Police and stakeholders as required.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) notes the relevant crime data and advice from Eastern Beaches Police Area Command that an Alcohol-Free Zone at Peninsula Village, Matraville is not currently required;
- b) notes the relevant crime data from BOCSAR indicating no sustained or significant increase in alcohol-related offences in the area;
- c) does not proceed with the establishment of an Alcohol-Free Zone at this time;
- d) continues to monitor the area and liaise with NSW Police and community stakeholders and;
- e) reconsiders the matter should the situation materially change, or further evidence of need arise.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

At the ordinary meeting on the 29 April 2025, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Said/Luxford) that on behalf of shoppers, residents, families and business owners of Matraville, Council urgently declare the public area surrounding Peninsula Village Shopping Centre, Matraville, an official Alcohol-Free Zone by enforcing the following:

- declare the public space around Peninsula Village an Alcohol-Free Zone under Section 644 of the Local Government Act 1993;
- 2. support community safety through increased patrols or CCTV if necessary; and
- work with social support services to provide assistance to individuals involved."

The purpose of an AFZ is to prohibit the consumption of alcohol in designated public spaces in order to prevent or reduce anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related crime.

This report provides a preliminary assessment of a proposed Alcohol-Free Zone (AFZ) at Peninsula Village, Matraville in accordance with Section 644 of the Local Government Act 1993, and to provide a recommendation based on consultation with NSW Police and review of alcohol-related crime data.

Discussion

Background

Council has received community feedback concerning alleged antisocial behaviour around the Peninsula Village Shopping Centre, Matraville located at 495-501 Bunnerong Rd, Matraville.

The high-profile incidents have led to Council resolving to seek to declare the public area surrounding Peninsula Village Shopping Centre, Matraville, an official Alcohol-Free Zone.

As required under Section 644 of the Local Government Act 1993 and the relevant ministerial guidelines, any proposal for an AFZ must be supported by evidence of need, including crime statistics, stakeholder consultation, and police support.

Council officers have undertaken consultation with relevant stakeholders, including NSW Police, and reviewed statistical crime data as part of initial review to establish whether there is sufficient evidence of need for the establishment of an AFZ around the Peninsula Village precinct in Matraville.

Consultation with NSW Police

Eastern Beaches Police Area Command was consulted during the assessment process. They have advised Council officers that based on current operational data and assessments:

- There is no current need to establish an AFZ in this location at this time.
- Recent issues involved individuals, who have engaged with support services.
- Problematic individuals have been subject to banning notices.
- Police continue to conduct welfare checks and maintain regular contact with the person.
- Police are confident that existing enforcement tools, including banning notices, are adequate to manage any ongoing issues.

Crime Data and Trend Analysis

The Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) crime data for Matraville (postcode 2036) was analysed with a focus on alcohol-related offences. Key findings include:

The assault rate of 125.9 per 100,000 population remains moderate and is below the NSW state average of 211 per 100,000. The density (hotspot) map for 2024 shows no significant concentration of alcohol-related incidents near the Peninsula Village precinct.

Table 1. Alcohol Related Offence Trend - Matraville

Category	Trend	Comments
Alcohol-related assault	Stable	No significant increase in Matraville area
Alcohol-related offensive conduct	↓ Down 19.4%	Declining trend in public order offences
Alcohol-related against justice procedures	Stable	Consistent with broader NSW trend
Alcohol-related robbery	Slight ↑ (localised)	Isolated increase, not specific to location
Alcohol-related sexual offences	Stable	No upward trend observed

Community Safety Planning Context

Council staff consulted with internal stakeholders during the development of *A Safer Randwick, Community Safety Plan*. At that time, Peninsula Village was not identified as a high-crime location, and assigning site-specific responses was not considered necessary.

While recent isolated incidents have drawn community attention, they are not indicative of a broader trend. Council's broader Community Safety Plan addresses alcohol and other drug-related (AOD) misuse and antisocial behaviour through general strategies rather than location-specific measures.

CCTV

An inspection of the Peninsula Village site identified that the location benefits from good CCTV coverage, including surveillance at the main entrance, which assists in deterring antisocial behaviour and supporting incident response and prosecutions where required.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Inclusive Randwick
Outcome	A city dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community
Objective	An overall stabilisation and improvement in safety, health and wellbeing indicators.
Delivery program commitment	Implement "A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025–2035)".

Risks

- Community Expectation Risk: Residents concerned about antisocial behaviour may perceive inaction, leading to dissatisfaction or complaints.
- Reputational Risk: If public drinking or related incidents recur, Council may face criticism for not implementing additional controls.
- Reactive Pressure: A future spike in incidents may necessitate rapid reassessment of the AFZ proposal.

Resourcing Strategy implications

N/A.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Local Government Act, 1993 Sections 642-646.
- Ministerial Guidelines on Alcohol Free Zones.

Conclusion

Based on current crime statistics, Police advice indicating no demonstrated need, and the effective use of existing legal tools such as banning notices, there is currently no significant evidence indicating a need for the establishment of an Alcohol-Free Zone in Peninsula Village, Matraville.

Alcohol-related crime in the area is stable or declining, and there is no high-density clustering of incidents in or around the proposed zone. NSW Police, who are key stakeholders in the establishment process under Section 644 of the Local Government Act 1993, do believe there is a need for the establishment of an Alcohol-Free zone at this stage.

Responsible officer: Duncan Scott, Manager Ranger Services

File Reference: F2005/00873

Director Community & Culture Report No. CC27/25

Subject: Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Community Consultation Outcomes

Executive Summary

- On 26 March 2024, Council resolved (Cr Hamilton/Cr Parker) to publicly exhibit the draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy and report the outcomes to Council.
- In accordance with Council's Community Engagement Strategy, the policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 30 June to 28 July 2025.
- This report provides a summary of feedback received and recommends changes to the policy including clarifying the purpose and intent, limiting lighting to midnight and increasing the days charities can apply for.
- Council has engaged the services of a lighting design specialist to develop a detailed design for the installation of a new lighting system on Randwick Town Hall. It is intended this design will be put out to quote to procure a customisable façade lighting solution.
- This policy is proposed to come into effect following the installation and commissioning of the lighting solution.

Recommendation

That Council:

- a) notes the community feedback provided and endorses the revised Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy as per the changes shown in the attachment.
- resolves that the policy and application process for lighting requests will come into effect following the successful procurement and installation of a new lighting system on Randwick Town Hall.

Attachment/s:

- 1.1 Recommended changes Draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy
- 2.1 Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy community consultation report
- 3.1 Verbatim responses to Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy community consultation

Purpose

At its Ordinary Council Meeting on the 26 March 2024, Council resolved as follows:

"RESOLUTION: (Hamilton/Parker) that Council:

- a) endorse the Draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy to be placed on public exhibition: and
- note following the exhibition of the policy, a report will be brought back to Council recommending adoption of the Policy considering any applicable changes as recommended by our community and key stakeholder groups."

This resolution responded to a previous resolution of Council at its meeting on 28 March 2023:

"RESOLUTION: (Mayor, Cr Parker) that Council:

- a) notes the ongoing investigation of permanent infrastructure to illuminate or project colours on Randwick Town Hall for the purposes of promoting, recognising and supporting community events, causes and messages;
- subject to a budget allocation and successful procurement, develops guidelines for considering and approving requests from not-for-profit or community organisations to illuminate Randwick Town Hall; and
- c) considers the request to light up Randwick Town Hall in purple for World Inflammatory Bowel Disease Day alongside other future requests from not-for-profit or community organisations to illuminate Randwick Town Hall."

This report provides a summary of community feedback received during the public exhibition process of the draft policy and recommends to Council some changes to the policy for consideration.

Discussion

In accordance with Council's resolution and Community Engagement Strategy, the draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 30 June to 28 July 2025.

Consultation activities undertaken included:

- Dedicated webpage within Your Say Randwick website with survey submission
- Letter to more than 200 property owners and residents in direct proximity to Randwick Town Hall
- Notification to organisations who had previously contacted Council: Polio NSW, Pregnancy and Infant Loss Australia, Cystic Fibrosis Community Care, World Ovarian Cancer Day, Endometriosis Australia, Tourism Ireland and Stroke Foundation
- Email to Your Say Randwick subscribers
- Weekly promotion through Randwick eNews
- Social media posts on Randwick City Council's Facebook and Instagram
- Digital display screens at Randwick City Council's Libraries and Customer Service Centre
- Listing on Randwick City Council's current consultations webpage
- Notification to Precincts
- Notification to all Randwick City Council's Councillors.

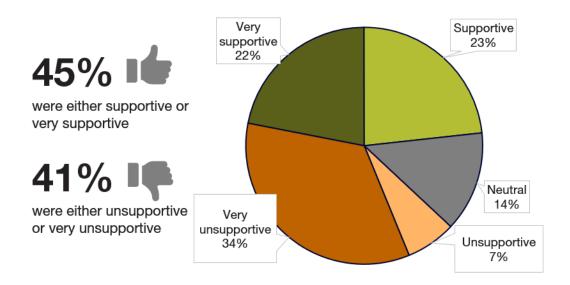
Consultation outcomes

During the public exhibition the dedicated webpage on the Your Say Randwick website received 754 visits and the draft policy was downloaded 422 times.

Council received 84 responses from members of the community (73 survey responses, 11 email submissions).



Overall, how supportive are you of plans to light up Randwick Town Hall on occasions to support charities, community organisations and to mark significant occasions?



The consultation revealed a split community. Some welcome lighting as a way to celebrate diversity, culture, and civic pride, while others don't see it as a good use of ratepayer money and consider it environmentally harmful, and potentially divisive.

Those who were unsupportive were also concerned the policy could be used for political or controversial issues and the policy was not clear enough.

Analysis of feedback

SUPPORTIVE THEMES	
Summary of community feedback	Council response
Celebration & inclusion: Some see lighting as a way to acknowledge diversity, celebrate cultural events, and bring colour and vibrancy to Randwick.	Noted and agreed.
Civic pride: Supporters suggest it could beautify the Town Hall, showcase heritage, and add a "Vivid-like" element to the community.	Noted and agreed.
Community recognition: Lighting could highlight charities, cultural events eg NAIDOC Week.	Noted and agreed.
Conditional support: Some respondents expressed support on the condition of some changes including limiting frequency, ending lights by midnight, using solar power, and ensuring fees cover costs.	Limiting frequency – The draft policy limits the number of occasions Randwick Town Hall can be lit up to support external organisations to 12 per year. Ending by midnight – Council officers are recommending changing the lighting hours to end at midnight rather than dawn.

Solar power – All Council electricity is 100% renewable procured from NSW solar and wind farms.

Fees – Once a new lighting system is installed on Town Hall, there would be no cost to Council to change colours, hence there is no need to consider a fee. This also notes that predominantly the lighting will be focused on community causes and for community organisations or celebrations.

CONCERNS AND OPPOSITION	
Summary of community feedback	Council response
Cost & use of ratepayers' money: Strong sentiment that resources should instead fund core services (roads, lighting, safety, green space).	Council already spends considerable funds on core council services and these receive a high community satisfaction rating. Council is well placed to undertake both core services and projects like lighting a historic building – it doesn't need to be one or the other. Once a new lighting system is installed there will be no cost to Council to change the static lighting at its discretion. Upgrading the lighting also supports ongoing arts and cultural programming at Randwick Town Hall.
Light pollution & environment: Worries about electricity use, climate change, harm to wildlife (bats, insects), and undermining Council's environmental credentials.	Given Randwick Town Hall is already lit up from dusk to dawn with less efficient metal halide lights, a new lighting system would use less electricity and there would be no intensification or change affecting insects or wildlife. Council's electricity is sourced from local renewable sources.
Amenity impacts: Potential disruption to residents opposite Randwick Town Hall and distraction for motorists.	Residents have been notified and while some raise concern, many are also supportive. Lots of public buildings and landmarks are lit up and there is no evidence this causes a safety issue for motorists.
Limited visibility & impact: Some are concerned Randwick Town Hall isn't a high-traffic or iconic location, so benefits would be minimal.	The Randwick Town Hall is the civic heart of Randwick. It opened on 3 February 1882 and is the location for Council meetings and local decision-making. Randwick Town Hall is also becoming an acclaimed arts and cultural venue through the Town Hall Takeover program.
Risk of controversy: Some respondents caution against lighting for political, religious, or international causes fearing community division or protests.	The intention of the program is not to use it for any matter that may cause community division. Changes are proposed to the policy to clarify this and address community feedback.

Recommended changes to policy

The concerns raised by the community are understandable. In response, Council officers are recommending a number of changes to the policy to make it clear that the purpose of the policy is

to support and create community harmony and to make some adjustments to the days and hours of operation.

Page and clause	Recommended change	Reason for change
Page 3, clause 1.1	Adding the words 'arts, cultural and sporting events' to the overall purpose.	New words inserted to make the breadth of activities the policy could apply to clearer.
Page 3, clause 2.7	New principle added: 'Contributes positively to creating a sense of community and social cohesion within the community.'	New principle added responding to community concern that the program could be used to highlight international conflicts or to support causes creating division.
Page 4, 3.2.4	Changing the number of nights Randwick Town Hall can be lit up from two to five.	Changed to five in response to community feedback. Five also provides the ability to recognise an entire week of activities - eg breast cancer awareness week or NAIDOC week.
Page 4, 3.2.5	New clause added: 'Illuminations will generally operate between dusk and midnight, unless otherwise agreed.'	Hours of operation reduced from 'dusk to dawn', to 'dusk to midnight' in response to feedback from the community.
Page 4, 3.3.1 d	Clause deleted	Clause now redundant with hours stipulated in clause 3.2.5
Page 5, 3.4.5	Text added that Council events 'and initiatives' will take precedence over other requests.	Additional text to make it clear that Council may use lights on Randwick Town Hall for a broader range of activities and initiatives, not just events.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Arts and Culture
Outcome	A creative and culturally rich city that is innovative, inclusive and recognised nationally
Objective	Establish a strong cultural identity for the Randwick LGA that is inclusive of our diverse communities and recognises the contribution of First Nations people by 2031.
Delivery program commitment	Support the planning and/or delivery of public art across the City guided by the Cultural Vision and Public Art Plan.
Delivery program commitment	Diversify Council's program of cultural activities and events to allow broad coverage across the local area from 2025.
Outcome	A city where everyone can develop, express and enjoy creativity throughout their life

Objective	Increase attendance at Council's arts and cultural programmes, events and venues by 10% by 2031, from a 2018-19 baseline.
Delivery program commitment	Support activities and initiatives that amplify the stories of the cultural heritage of the city by 2032.
Delivery program commitment	Deliver and/or support a range of large and small community events to promote a sense of community.

Risks

Risk	Mitigation measure
That lights displayed on Randwick Town Hall create community division.	The intention of the policy is to celebrate and bring the community together – not to create division. Changes to the policy are recommended to make this clearer.
Negative impacts from light spill to residents living near Randwick Town Hall.	Lighting hours have been reduced to end at midnight. Also noting Randwick Town Hall is already lit up with metal halide lighting all night.
Concern that the program is not effective at supporting charity groups.	The number of days charities can use Randwick Town Hall has been extended from two to five to provide more flexibility and support.
Ongoing costs to Council.	The cost of the lighting project is not yet known. There are maintenance costs for any lighting projects, including the existing lighting.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The cost of design work for the lighting upgrade of Randwick Town Hall is \$40,000 + GST to be funded from Council's 2025-26 Public Art budget. The cost of upgrading lighting on Randwick Town Hall, should it proceed, will be considered as part of a future budget allocation or through the Capital Works Public Art budget.

Conclusion

The community consultation on the Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy revealed a diversity of views, reflecting both enthusiasm and concern. In response, Council has refined the policy to better clarify the intent of the policy which is to create a sense of community and enhance social cohesion. Key changes include limiting lighting hours, expanding the number of days charities can apply for, and clarifying the policy's intent to foster unity. These adjustments respond directly to the concerns raised by the community during the consultation period and aim to ensure the lighting program enhances civic pride while respecting local amenity and sustainability.

Responsible officer: Joshua Hay, Manager Communications

File Reference: F2024/00128

COMMUNITY & CULTURE

Illumination of Randwick **Town Hall** Policy

Adoption Date:
Click or tap to enter a date.

Review Date:
Click or tap to enter a date.

Endorsed for exhibition: 26 March 2024

Version: Draft

Responsible Department: Communications

TRIM Document Number: D05241661



Contents 1. Purpose 2. Principles 3. Policy content 3.1. Eligibility 3.2. Guidelines 3.3. Request process 3.4. Approvals

1. Purpose

- 1.1 Randwick Council welcomes the illumination of Randwick Town Hall to support community messages; arts, cultural and sporting events; causes; celebrations; and commemorations.
- 1.2 This policy provides the framework for how Council will consider and determine requests.

Commented [JH1]: New words inserted to make it clearer the breadth of activities the policy could apply to.

2. Principles

The illumination of Randwick Town Hall will be considered where it:

- 2.1 Celebrates, marks, honours or promotes events, community messages, causes and major cultural events.
- 2.2 Provides a strong symbolic gesture of support or solidary from Randwick City Council.
- 2.3 Provides support to community groups and charities to help raise community awareness.
- 2.4 Preserves and does not negatively impact the heritage integrity of the building.
- 2.5 Does not adversely impact on other events taking place at the hall.
- 2.6 Has high artistic / aesthetic merit and enhances the public environs.
- 2.7 Contributes positively to creating a sense of community and social cohesion within the community.

Commented [JH2]: New principle added responding to community concern that the program could be used to highlight international conflicts or to support causes creating division.

3. Policy content

3.1. Eligibility

- 3.1.1 Community, not-for-profit, government and charity groups are eligible to apply to illuminate Randwick Town Hall.
- 3.1.2 Randwick Council may also illuminate Randwick Town Hall in relation to Council events or Council activities, causes or topics of interest to Randwick Council.
- 3.1.3 Requests for the illumination may also be received from other levels of government to promote special events or to encourage tourism.

Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy

Page 3 of 6

3.2. Guidelines

- 3.2.1 Applications must be made in writing to Council.
- 3.2.2 Applications can be made at any time, but should be submitted at least a month before the intended illumination start date.
- 3.2.3 Lighting of the Randwick Town Hall by external organisations will be limited to a maximum of 12 occasions per year. This is to minimise the impact on the heritage significance of the Town Hall and to maintain the uniqueness of illuminating the Town Hall
- 3.2.4 Illumination will generally be limited to no more than two five consecutive nights, unless otherwise approved by the General Manager.
- 3.2.5 Illuminations will generally operate between dusk and midnight, unless otherwise agreed.
- 3.2.6 Lighting of Randwick Town Hall is generally limited to static colour illumination only. This does not apply to illumination associated with a Council event or activation.
- 3.2.7 This is a free service with no cost to the applicant.

3.3. Request process

- 3.3.1 Applications received to illuminate Randwick Town Hall should be made in writing to Council and outline the following:
 - The status of the organisation making the application (i.e., Whether they are notfor-profit, a registered charity etc);
 - b. The proposed colour/s and a concept;
 - c. The proposed dates (noting that illumination dates are generally limited to two days)
 - d.—The proposed hours (if not specified Council will display the colours from dusk to dawn)

Commented [JH5]: Clause deleted as hours now referred to in 3.2.5.

Commented [JH3]: Changed to five in response to community feedback. Five also provides the ability to recognise an entire week of activities - eg breast cancer awareness week or NAIDOC week.

3.4. Approvals

- 3.4.1 All requests are subject to the approval of the General Manager who will determine applications inline with this policy.
- 3.4.2 Decisions to illuminate Randwick Town Hall may be made by resolution of Council at any time.
- 3.4.3 Council reserves the right to not accept applications at our discretion.
- 3.4.4 Council reserves the right to cancel any approved request.

Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy

Page 4 o

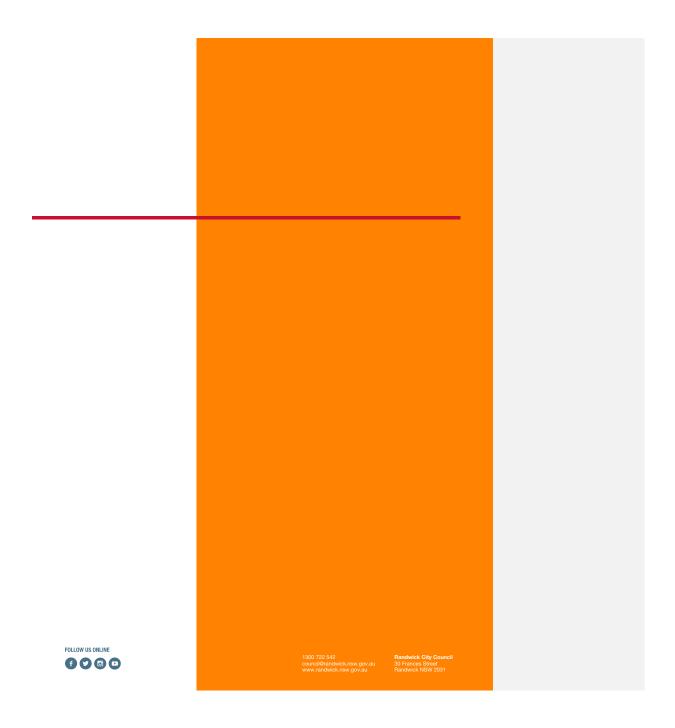
Attachment 1 - Recommended changes - Draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy

3.4.5 Council events and initiatives will take precedence over other requests.

3.4.6 Council will not be liable for any third-party expenses incurred (such as equipment hire) that is required to support illumination projects.

Page 5 of 6

Illumination of Randwick Town Hall Policy



Light up Town Hall

Community consultation outcomes





Consultation summary

 The Draft Illumination of Randwick Town Hall ('Light up Town Hall') Policy was placed on public exhibition for 28 days from 30 June to 28 July 2025.

 Respondents could either fill in a survey on Your Say Randwick, or send an email directly to Council.



84

total responses



73

Your Say Randwick survey responses



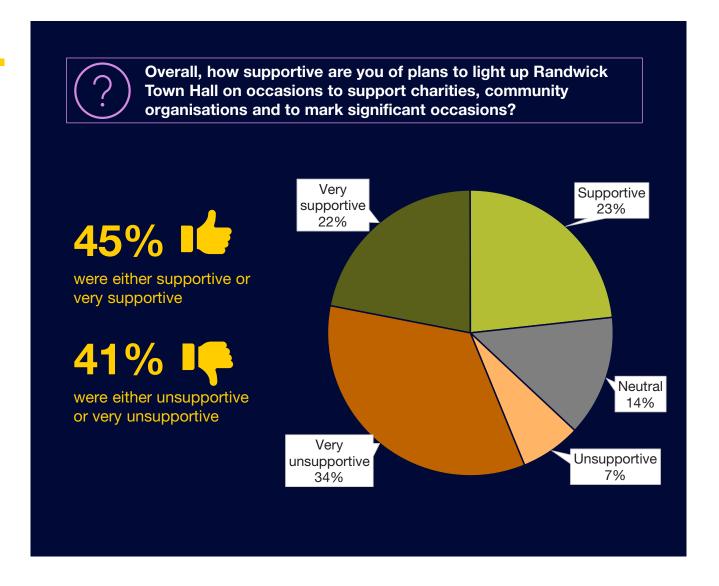
11

emails sent to Counci

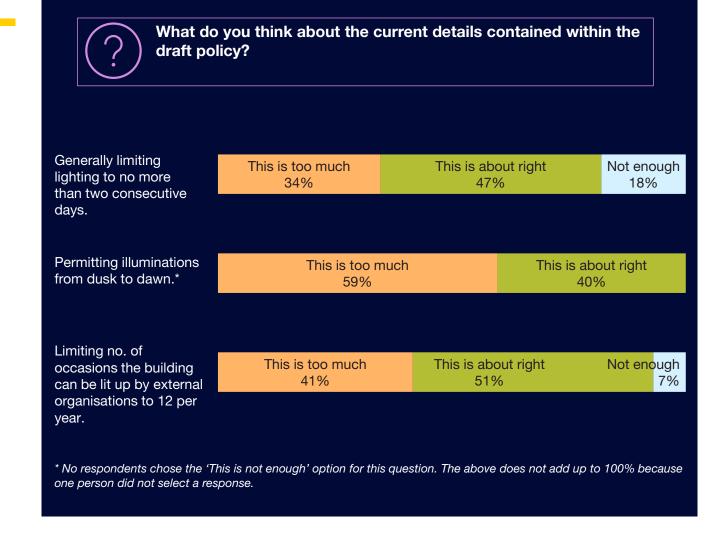


Lighting the Hall





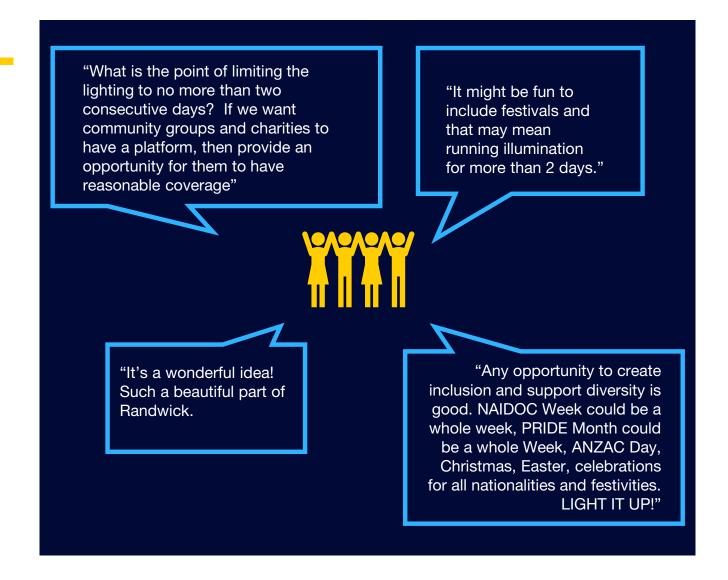
Overview of policy details





number of days for lighting





Survey results: timing of lighting

"Seems to be a good idea which will brighten up the Town Hall area. However I am mindful that local residents might be impacted by the proposed lighting and have good grounds for objection. A limited time frame for lighting operations might be an option."

"Suggest illuminations are turned off at 11.30pm latest."

59%

of survey participants thought that permitting lighting from dusk to dawn was 'too much'

"As long as it never gets used for advertising, I think it is a very good idea. It will add a little more colour to our already colourful city."

"Should not switch on the illuminations after midnight."



risk to community harmony





Risks to community disharmony

25 of the 83 respondents (approximately 30%) were concerned about dividing the community.

"This seems a good idea but I would suggest avoiding controversial issues that may trigger tensions within the community. This narrows down the possibilities, but will be for the best given that Randwick Council is not a body that is involved in federal and international political issues."

"All religious festivals and occasions should not be included in policy as are commonly divisive."

"It should not be permitted. Public buildings should remain neutral and should not be commandeered for any "cause"."

"I would like Council to explicitly exclude requests for light-up related to political causes or controversial events/views that can cause community disharmony or hurt certain community groups. It should be a positive and celebratory event and not something used to make a point." Policy should limit to nationally recognised charities, apolitical organisations and events recognised nationally eg NAIDOC Week. Council should avoid being dragged into what may be seen as partisan causes"

light pollution





support





"We wanted to convey our support for this. It's a good idea and thanks to you and the team for developing this."

"I live opposite the Town hall, I think this is a GREAT idea and I'm totally In support of the proposal. [...] this illumination could encompass standard coloured lamps, but could also look at projection mapping for certain events to add some flair and interest."

major events or tragedies"

COMMUNICATIONS

Light up Town Hall Verbatim responses from community consultation

02 September 2025



1300 722 542 randwick.nsw.gov.au

Contents

- 1. Verbatim open ended comments from Your Say 3
- 2. Verbatim email submissions

Light up Town Hall Verbatim responses from community consultation

1. Verbatim open ended comments from Your Say

Of the 73 respondents to the Your Say survey, 64 answered the optional question of "Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?" All responses are included below.

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)
1	As long as it never gets used for advertising, I think it is a very good idea. It will add a little more colour to our already colourful city.
2	Sorry, but I think this is an inappropriate use of ratepayers' money. Also, light pollution is a real thing. We should be limiting outside lighting as much as practical to reduce electricity usage, and so that we can see the stars at nighttime. In particular, any lighting needs to be directed downwards where it is needed, and not sent upwards where it makes the stars difficult to see.
3	Lighting up the Town Hall in different colours will be environmentally unfriendly, and may potentially lead to division in the community over the occassion for which the lighting is being done
4	The policy is superficial, has no detail and there is no risk mitigation. I would expect to see the rationale for this proposal as well as some financials about how it will be funded. To be honest it looks like something a High School student could prepare.
	I am concerned that Council is tinkering with activities that do not make a difference in the community. The effort and expense by Council could be much better placed.
	Also this survey is skewed to endorsing tactics within the proposal rather than seeking feedback on the idea/concept itself.
5	What a waste of power! We are all struggling with our electricity bills and Randwick Council is blatantly wasting power. Think of climate change
6	I am not in favour of this idea. Ever since the Sydney Opera House was lit in blue to support Israel and previously to support the Everest Horse Race I have not been in favour of lighting public properties to support a cause. To be clear I totally oppose lighting up the Randwick Town Hall to support any cause. Thank you

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)
7	Great idea. The lighting will generally mean something to some people and not others eg breast cancer week. I voted yes to both of the previous referendums as I don't want anyone to ever feel as though they are not enough. But sometimes I feel like the messaging is being rammed down my throat. All the very best.
	Note: Comment edited by Council to remove potentially defamatory or offensive material.
8	Point 2.1 is not detailed enough, we have seen outrage over flag on cultural days, this needs to be tighter to make sure groups celebrating "cultural events/days" do not upset other members of the community. You need a tighter definition of major cultural events - who/how decides whats cultural?
9	The idea is silly and unnecessary. No one gives two ***** about some lights on Town Hall.
10	The policy document is too vague about what causes will be supported by being allowed to light up the town hall. The town hall should not be used to promote causes that relate to international conflicts or politics. There is a lack of detail as to what sorts of charities would be supported. There is no detail about whether the lighting will include colours or slogans. I am concerned that the lighting of the town hall will be used to promote a cause that does not represent a large proportion of the Randwick community. I am further concerned that displaying colours or slogans relating to a foreign conflict will bring a crowd of people who cause a threat to residents because they will seek to confront and intimidate locals. Finally, I see little point to the use of the town hall in this way. There is little night time traffic that would promote the cause. Most passersby were in their cars, I can't imagine they will think to stop their journey and then donate to a charity.
11	Any opportunity to create inclusion and support diversity is good. NAIDOC Week could be a whole week, PRIDE Month could be a whole Week, ANZAC Day, Christmas, Easter, celebrations for all nationalities and festivities.
12	No necessary
13	It should not be free to applicants, if you want to allow this a significant fee should apply. Do not allow controversial issues to be lit up when significant differences of opinion exist in the community ie no pro-Israel during war and no pro-trans rights (anti women's rights).

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)	
14	Seems to be a good idea which will brighten up the Town Hall area. However I am mindful that local residents might be impacted by the proposed lighting and have good grounds for objection. A limited time frame for lighting operations might be an option.	
15	 Should not switch on the illuminations after midnight. Should allow up to a week for each lighting, eg. NAIDOC week or other longer events. Is the lighting from solar/renewable energy? 	
16	How much will this cost the rate payers? I believe there are better uses for this money	
17	Council should consider a charge, where appropriate, for the use of the surface as part of its fiscal policy.	
18	Total waste of money - it's not a major pedestrian area - mostly cars - not of benefit to the community \$\$ down the drain	
19	Too much money is spent on such ineffective promotions.	
20	Suggest illuminations are turned off at 11.30pm latest.	
21	It should not be permitted. Public buildings should remain neutral and should not be commandeered for any "cause". Randwick Town Hall is not well recognised by the community anyway, is not in a high-traffic area, and lighting costs a lot of money we would do well to spend otherwise, as well as being wasteful in an era of increasing concern for the environment (don't tell me your energy is offset, our power is still mostly carbon fuelled regardless).	
22	It's a wonderful idea! Such a beautiful part of Randwick.	
23	Lighting is to powered by only rooftop solar provided by the council administration building and the town hall itself. and stored in a battery (batteries) for use after dusk. The illumination is not to be supplemented with energy from the grid. The user fee is to take this into account. Those living opposite have to be considered and the Town Hall should not be lit up like a Xmas tree and be a distraction to motorists driving by Hiring costs must cover the costs of Council for providing this community service.	
24	I think this could be opening up a can of worms. Who gets to decide which events / organisations to support? And these days you'll be receiving complaints from some people no matter what you are showing support for. There's enough division in society at the moment so tread carefully in the interests of harmony.	
	Note: Comment edited by Council to remove potentially defamatory or offensive material.	

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)
25	I don't really have enough information for further comments. Like how much will this cost each night it is light up? Will the lights impact the bats at night? There are large colony's of bats close by. Will the light impact local residents? Send like a bit of a waste of money to me.
26	The eligibility is too broad and needs to be defined further. I would like Council to explicitly exclude requests for light-up related to political causes or controversial events/views that can cause community disharmony or hurt certain community groups. It should be a positive and celebratory event and not something used to make a point.
27	As long the light emitted does not impact nearby residents - if it does it should end around midnight
28	While the idea of encouraging community groups is nice, it is far more important that our cities are already far too bright and there are worldwide movements to reduce illumination, not to increase it! Please see https://www.nespsustainable.edu.au/sites/default/files/documents/DarkSkies_Report_Final4_doi.pdf Randwick Council has so many positive environmental policies and actions, which I commend you on. This would run counter to them and be absolutely unnecessary (cost and energy use) and detrimental!! Council could encourage the same community groups by big colour-appropriate aesthetic signs visible by day in a few public spaces, on huge reusable sign boards. As regards international solidarity that can be fraught with undesired consequences and lead to community disharmony. Please don't go down that path, when overt racism in our area seems to have reduced in the past few months.
29	I do not agree with this idea, there are better ways to spend the money
30	Could be distracting to drivers and disruptive to residents. Also no mention of the cost of creating and running the displays
31	The implementation of the policy should be reviewed following a trial period.
32	There are more important issues, such as excessive development and insufficient green space to consider, rather than this initiative. Supporting charities can be done in other ways
33	The policy should restrict the use of the lights for ideologies that are causing social disruption. Note: Comment edited by Council to remove potentially defamatory or offensive material.
34	Great initiative

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)		
35	I have concerns that it may be used for political or controversial causes, or 'pet' projects of councillors. Happy with the support of charities but leave out sports.		
36	I would like to ensure that the lighting of the town hall is not used for protests or to push any political agendas. This has shown to only cause division in our community not unity.		
37	No antisemitic content		
38	All religious festivals and occasions should not be included in policy as are commonly divisive.		
39	Illumination requests that are likely to provoke or distress segments of the community, or incite division, should not be considered.		
40	I suggest the cost of this initiative is reinvested into reducing rates for ratepayers		
41	The town hall is not really near any thing that is happening at night and so it seems like a waste of resources / funding to light it up when no one really sees it other than driving past. It might be better to light up another council facility that is closer to where lots of the community would be at night - eg. beach surf club area where there are restaurants, or library near shopping centre area or something.		
42	This seems like a waste of rate payers money. Please spend it on improving street lighting. We have had several vehicles broken into around Randwick and Maroubra, the streets are becoming less safe. There are several black spots around my area (between Gale rd and Snape St and it feels very unsafe.		
43	The town hall building should be left as an apolitical building for carrying out the business of local government. We do not want it to be used in a way which can cause division rather than unity in our local area. It is totally unnecessary. Please concentrate on local issues, and less of the virtue signaling.		
44	It might be fun to include festivals and that may mean running illumination for more than 2 days.		
45	I love the concept, it can and should also support International events and support of Countries major events or tragedies		
46	Another waste rate payers money. Just like the rainbow on Coogee beach. Randwick council continues to hide any celebration of Australia Day but puts pride celebrations at the forefront of Coogee beach. Rates should be for roads, rates and garbage collection. Anything more indicates council has excess money. There needs to be an audit on Randwick council.		

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)	
47	Risks being too political. Also, not that impactful. Spend the money on services for the community instead.	
48	Maybe stop the illuminations at midnight to give the bats a break?	
49	Seems a waste of money and pretty inaffective seeing that 3/4 of the residents won't pass that location on the day and time when the lighting is being done	
50	Lighting should be extinguished at midnight so that it doesn't attract misuse, eg partying.	
51	The cost associated with this should better utilised in upgrading footpaths and roads.	
52	Fully supportive of cultural events. Do not support horse racing, football, or political propaganda as was done at the opera house.	
53	Waste of money and someone's time to organise and manage this. Also waste of electricity. Leave it to the Opera House. How many people will actually see this? What's the point?	
54	1) Dusk to dawn is too much. We have so much light pollution already and do not need more. It is not realistic to become a dark skies sphereand nor do we need to be too brightly lit. Dusk to noise abatement o'clock would be good. 2) What source of power will be used?	
55	I don't think this is a good idea. There are far more than 12 groups who will be vying for this facility. I think a lot of groups will be disgruntled if they miss out. What will be considered significant occasions? Which charities and community groups will be favoured? I think this idea ,while motivated by good intentions, is likely to cause division within the community at a time when we need harmony and unity.	
56	What is the point of limiting the lighting to no more than two consecutive days? If we want community groups and charities to have a platform, then provide an opportunity for them to have reasonable coverage. I would have thought it would hardly be there while, taking the time to complete a form etc. for two days of coverage.	
57	This creates light pollution and is a waste of money	
58	There is too much light pollution in our world, LEDs are everywhere, consider the wildlife around Randwick. Use lighting to create safe spaces for exercise, walking, etc. Also, I don't think the location of the town hall receives enough traffic after midnight to justify lighting to dawn. The policy is unnecessary.	

No.	Q7 (Do you have any other comments on this draft policy?)	
59	Care would be needed to balance issues/occasions/groups to show diversity without fanning conflict. Illuminations would acknowledge and provide community recognition of suitable occasions.	
60	Please zero lighting in any colour / vibrancy on council or private buildings in the area at all. It's a waste of energy and money, is not value-add to Randwick residents in any way and disruptive. There is enough research done that highlights artificial lighting is detrimental to human health as well as any animals in nearby ecosystems. Isn't the current broader thinking to actually reduce light pollution in cities., with dark-sky parks being promoted. Please do not go ahead with this plan - no lightning of buildings for internal or external organisations. Create an online version of your building on your website and photoshop different colours on it there to support the various causes. Vibrant lighting irl is not good for wildlife nor people. The lighting coming from the electronic advertisement/information boards at the beaches are already bad enough.	
61	Note: Comment deleted by Council to remove potentially defamatory or offensive material.	
62	I am concerned about the impacts on the amenity of the occupants of the residential houses opposite the Town Hall, traffic on Avoca Street and Frances Street, and nocturnal insects and animals.	
Strongly support well designed lighting to showcase Randwick's incredible heritage and visual interest for the community. Let's the Town Hall and then consider extending to other buildings / areas, particularly commercial centres to provide a warm and well space.		
	Vivid each year in central Sydney is an opportunity for me to appreciate the incredible architectural detail of buildings which for years I had passed without noticing. Note, I am not saying provide moving pictures across building facades like in Vivid, which while enjoyable would be expensive and probably not appropriate for a surburban location on a long term basis.	
	I think in terms of timing (hours and days) this is perhaps detail which can be refined and amended over time. I prefer less nighttime illumination generally as I think we already have too much which disconnects us from nature and interferes with nocturnal wildlife. Therefore, I would suggest a midnight shut down (perhaps longer if special events and in summer). In terms of days, given the set up costs, perhaps longer - perhaps a week, give everyone a chance to see it, but not have it on so much that the illumination is no longer "special".	
64	the lighting up of town hall should be limited to non-contentious and non-controversial events that are widely recognised. Some charities may be seen to be highly politicised but on the face of this still eligible. Policy should limit to nationally recognised charities, apolitical organisations and events recognised nationally eg NAIDOC Week. Council should avoid being dragged into what may be seen as partisan causes	

2. Verbatim email submissions

There were 11 email submissions made. All submissions and Council responses are included verbatim below, with identifying information and salutations removed.

No.	Submission	Council response
1	We're residents of Avoca St and received a letter from you on the council's town hall illumination policy. We wanted to convey our support for this. It's a good idea and thanks to you and the team for developing this.	Thank you for your email and support for this proposal. I will record your email as a submission and keep you updated as the proposal proceeds. The next step is a report will go back to a meeting of council for Councillors to consider all community feedback.
2	I refer to the draft document on Principles item 2.2 "Provides a strong symbolic gesture of support or solidarity from RCC". RCC has no mandate to determine 'support or solidarity' for numerous parties that may wish to take advantage of this offer. Consider applications from Pro- Palestinian groups, so-called Gay Pride groups or Pro or Anti-Abortion groups. Who gives RCC the right to decide on support or solidarity in such contested areas of social life? Please do not proceed with this potentially divisive proposal.	Thank you for your email and feedback about this project. I will record it as a submission and it will be reported to Council for consideration amongst all the other feedback we receive too. For some background information for you, that clause you refer to would likely be instigated upon the passing of a resolution by the council as a whole. As an example, a time that they did this was to show solidarity with the people of Nice, France in 2016 following a terrorist attack. The Town Hall was lit up red, white and blue.
3	As per proposal to "light up Randwick Town Hall." I would like to register my objection.	Thank you for your feedback on this proposal. I will record it as a submission. Following conclusion of the consultation period, a report including all the feedback we've received will be reported to Council for their consideration on how to proceed.

No.	Submission	Council response
	Coloured LED lighting is now relatively easy to install and thus is becoming increasingly common.	Thanks again for taking the time to share your view with us.
	An example is the coloured LED lighting on the new Scape student accommodation high rise complexes at Todman Avenue and Anzac Parade Kensington. So far only one of three Scape towers is built with the LED Scape signs illuminated. It rotates between different colours. When all three are working and presumably rotating through their colours set - the local night sky will most probably look worse - not better.	
	Although interesting when new - and relatively uncommon, now that this lighting system is becoming lower cost - it will likely appear garish and trashy as it becomes more popular. We will prefer a more uniform lighting scheme. There probably needs to be some wider and more cautious aesthetic guidelines over this new urban change- before we end up with a clownish night sky. Keep Town Hall monochrome or keep it dark!	
4	YES yes Fire it up!!	Thank you for your feedback. I will record this as a submission on the project.
5	Concerning illumination of Randwick Town Hall, I do mind if it causes more air pollution as we are in a climate emergency. regards	Thank you for your feedback on this proposal. I will record it as a submission. Following conclusion of the consultation period, a report including all the feedback we've received will be reported to Council for their consideration on how to proceed.
		Thanks again for taking the time to share your view with us.

No.	Submission	Council response
6	What a good idea! Fully support this move.	Thank you for your feedback on this proposal. I will record it as a submission.
		Following conclusion of the consultation period, a report including all the feedback we've received will be reported to Council for their consideration on how to proceed.
		Thanks again for taking the time to share your view with us.
7	How much will this cost to make the building pretty?	Thanks for your feedback. We won't know the cost until we go out to the market to receive quotations. We are anticipating to do this in this financial year 2025-26.
8	Dear Friends I think Randwick Council is amazing. Your attention to detail, your active concern for our amenity, your sustainability programs, recycled clothing and fresh food markets, your green waste/recycling programs, travel safety initiatives, indigenous inclusion strategies, NAIDOC celebrations, improvement of Maroubra beach facilities, magnificent libraries, bushcare, street sweeping, requests for feed back etc, leave nothing to my imagination. I'm sure yours is fertile! Democracy in action! Thank you to all levels of Management and Staff.	Thanks very much for your positive feedback. I will pass it on to Council staff. We really appreciate your feedback and support.
9	I live opposite the Town hall, I think this is a GREAT idea and I'm totally In support of the proposal. Projection Ideas: * Indigenous calendar events or story time art * Book week drawing comps * DV solidarity walk day	Hi Claire, thanks very much for your feedback. I will record this as a submission and it will be reported to Council along with other feedback for consideration and review of the final policy.

No.	Submission	Council response
	* Young Aus designers (multi disciplinary) projected throughout the year 'showcase'	
	Think this illumination could encompass standard coloured lamps, but could also look at projection mapping for certain events to add some flair and interest.	
10	This seems a good idea but I would suggest avoiding controversial issues that may trigger tensions within the community. This narrows down the possibilities, but will be for the best given that Randwick Council is not a body that is involved in federal and international political issues. For example - illuminations in red and white of MAGA (make Australia Great Again) would be inappropriate!	Thank you very much for the feedback. I will record this as a submission and it will be reported to Council for consideration and refinement of the policy.
11	I wish to comment on the draft policy., 1) I suggest adding principle 2.7: 'It can be fully powered using electricity from renewable sources.' In practice, this would mean that illumination can only be provided if on that day the Council's own solar and wind generators generate sufficient excess electricity, which is stored in Council's own battery, or if Council purchases green power to cover the event. This is important as illuminations are non-essential and so need to be above criticism on environmental grounds. Randwick Council would be showing leadership to other civic organisations by adding this principle.	Thank you very much for your submission and feedback. I will record this as a submission and it will be reported to Council along with other comments for consideration. I can provide the following advice on your suggestions. 1) Council's energy supplies are sourced from 100% renewable energy produced from NSW solar farms. See news story here. 2) Noted thank you 3) Council's move to Kingsford is probably at least 5 years away. Should this occur, Randwick Town Hall will still be used for meetings, community events and some staffing. As it's the civic heart of Randwick there is still merit in considering its lighting. The actual cost of the lighting is not yet known as we are seeking expressions of interest from market operators.
	2) For point 3.4.6, 'that is required' should be replaced with 'that	I hope this response is helpful.

No.	Submission	Council response
	are required'.	
	3) Residents should be advised whether the cost of infrastructure	
	for the illumination is worthwhile given the possibility that Council might move its HQ to Kingsford in the near future.	

Light up Town Hall Verbatim responses from community consultation

Page 15 of 16



Randwick City Council 30 Frances Street Randwick NSW 2031

1300 722 542 council@randwick.nsw.gov.au www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

FOLLOW US ONLINE





Director Community & Culture Report No. CC28/25

Subject: A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)

Executive Summary

 On 22 February 2022, Council (Cr Chapple/Cr Veitch) adopted the Inclusive Randwick Strategy. Commitment 3.1 of the Strategy required Council to:

'Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2023 to incorporate measures to improve safety across community demographics, including Aboriginal, aged, disability, youth, women, families, LGBTQI and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities.'

- A Community Safety Study was completed in 2024. It involved extensive desktop research and literature review, mainstream and targeted community consultation, and a comprehensive thematic analysis of findings to inform the draft plan: A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035).
- The draft version of A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035) was endorsed at the Ordinary Meeting of Council (Cr Willington/Cr Veitch) on 27 May 2025, to be placed on public exhibition subject to an amendment to section 4: Individual Conditions for Safety, being the inclusion of an additional outcome and associated actions related to the minimisation of harm from gambling activities.
- In accordance with Council's Community Engagement Strategy, the draft Plan was placed on public exhibition for a period of four weeks, from 23 July 20 August 2025. Following thematic analysis of community feedback and consideration of implications for the draft Plan, a series of recommended changes have been proposed.
- A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035) has been updated to incorporate the proposed amendments, in preparation for adoption of the final Plan by Council.

Recommendation

That Council adopt *A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-35),* inclusive of final amendments arising through the outcomes of community consultation during the public exhibition period, 23 July – 20 August 2025.

Attachment/s:

- 1.

 <u>■ LINK TO VIEW Draft Community Safety Action Plan 2025-2035_Consultation Outcomes Report</u>
- **2. LINK TO VIEW** A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)

Purpose

At its Ordinary Meeting on 27 May 2025, Council resolved:

"RESOLUTION: (Willington/Veitch) that Council:

- endorse A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035) to be placed on public exhibition;
- b) notes that the Community Safety Study (2024) report will be published on Council's website to accompany public exhibition of *A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)*:
- c) notes that following public exhibition the final plan will come back to Council for endorsement and commencement of A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035);
- d) notes that the first year of the plan will provide baseline data, after which the baseline data can be included where possible, with future targets set over the course of the 10 year plan from 2026 onwards;
- e) focus Area 4 in the safety study and action plan be amended as follows:
- 4 Individual conditions for safety on page 34;
- amend to include a new point 4.3 "harms related to gambling and gaming are minimised in Randwick LGA. Residents in need are referred to specialist services and Council promotes harm minimisation activities via its usual communications channels"; and
- the existing 4.3 becomes 4.4 and the exiting 4.4 becomes 4.5."

In accordance of part c) of the resolution, this report provides Council the outcome of public exhibition and presents an amended A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035) for endorsement.

In accordance with part e) of the resolution, the endorsed amendments were made, and the draft Plan was placed on public exhibition for community feedback on 23 July for a period of four weeks.

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a summary of the outcomes of the public exhibition, seek endorsement of the final Plan, and enable commencement of its implementation

Background

In 2008, Council adopted 'A Safer Randwick City', a 10-year plan focused predominantly on crime prevention and response. This plan was reviewed quarterly throughout its lifecycle, with progress reports incorporated into the Integrated Planning and Reporting process on an annual basis. Key indicators from the 2008 plan were included in the State of Our City reports up until 2021. Progress reports demonstrated an overall increase in satisfaction with community safety in Randwick LGA throughout the plan's delivery period.

On 22 February 2022, Council adopted the Inclusive Randwick Strategy. Commitment 3.1 of the Strategy required Council to:

'Undertake a study and update the 'Safer Randwick' plan by 2023 to incorporate measures to improve safety across community demographics, including Aboriginal, aged, disability, youth, women, families, LGBTQI and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities.'

The Community Safety Study (2024)

A Community Safety Study was completed in 2024. It involved extensive desktop research and literature review, mainstream and targeted community consultation, and a comprehensive thematic analysis of findings to inform the draft plan: A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035).

The Community Safety Study (2024) adopted a contemporary community safety framework to analyse safety issues from a broad, evidence-based perspective. The Quadrants of Safety are:

- Structural conditions for safety: Institutional and socio-economic factors outside of individuals' direct control, which affect their everyday lives including the role of government, the labour market, housing systems, the economy and the welfare state, or the provision of accessible services and information.
- Environmental conditions for safety: Factors related to the physical environment, both natural and built for example, the provision, maintenance and accessibility of community infrastructure, the condition of housing and commercial buildings, or risk management and access to natural features such as beaches and reserves.
- Interpersonal conditions for safety: Factors related to human interaction including safe relationships, inclusion and acceptance of diversity, freedom from discrimination, or the levels of trust and social cohesion within communities.
- Individual conditions for safety: Factors specific to the individual which impact on their
 experience and differentiate it from others such as disability, age, gender, cultural
 background, education level, financial circumstances, living situation; as well as subjective
 factors such as one's personality, sense of achievement, self-esteem, future security or
 belonging.

The Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)

These elements of community safety – Structural, Environmental, Interpersonal, Individual – provided a framework for the Plan, and prompted the identification of an extensive range of safety Actions in diverse places and contexts.

In May 2025, Council resolved to endorse *A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan* (2025-2035) to be placed on public exhibition, subject to an amendment to Safety Area 4: Individual conditions for safety, to include an additional action related to gambling harm minimisation.

This report provides Council the schedule of consultation activities that occurred during the public exhibition period, and a summary of consultation outcomes. A series of amendments are proposed for the final Plan, informed by the public exhibition period.

Discussion

The four-week public exhibition period commenced on 23 July and concluded on 20 August 2025.

A series of targeted consultation sessions were conducted, to accompany the core engagement activities that occurred across Council's mainstream engagement channels. The inclusion of targeted consultation ensured that the requirements stipulated in commitment 3.1 of the Inclusive Randwick Strategy, related to incorporating safety measures across diverse community demographics, were fulfilled. Specifically, this included Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, older people, young people, people with disability, women, families, LGBTIQA+communities, and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities.

During the Community Safety Study (2024), comprehensive analysis was undertaken of resident demographics across the LGA and compared to representation among respondents to Council's 'Your Say' online survey. This analysis demonstrated that survey responses were skewed towards an older, higher socio-economic, and less culturally diverse cohort than what would be representative of the Randwick City population. Targeted, in-person consultation enabled a higher degree of diversity in responses and, to a degree, addressed gaps in community representation.

A summary of activities and their target cohorts is presented below in Table 1: Summary of Consultation Activities, 23 July - 30 August 2025.

Consultation activity	Mode of communication	Target cohort	Engagement
Survey	y Online via 'Your Say' platform Whole of community		81 responses
Your Say consultation page	Online via 'Your Say' platform, social media posts linked to page	Whole of community	1,147 page visits
Digital displays	Physical structures (eg. bus shelters), Council offices, libraries		N/A
Notification to Councillors	Email	Whole of community	N/A
Invitation to email submissions	Online, physical structures (eg. bus shelters), Council offices, libraries	Whole of community	3 responses
Invitation to postal submissions	Online, physical structures (eg. bus shelters), Council offices	People with lower technological literacy	Nil responses
Targeted communication to stakeholder groups	Email, phone, eNews, resident Precincts, local community service networks (see Attachment One: Consultation Outcomes report for a detailed list of stakeholders)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, older people, young people, people with disability, women, families, LGBTIQA+ communities, and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities	3 submissions
Targeted drop-in consultations	In-person	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, older people, young people, people with disability, women, families, LGBTIQA+ communities, and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities	51 discussions, most captured through the Your Say survey mechanism
1:1 interview	In-person	Key stakeholder: Eastern Beaches Police Area Command	1 discussion

Table 1: Summary of Consultation Activities, 23 July – 30 August 2025

Public exhibition outcomes

Community feedback confirms that community safety extends beyond crime prevention, and highlighted the interconnected nature of structural, environmental, interpersonal, and individual conditions for safety. Feedback received during the public exhibition period was analysed using the Quadrants of Safety framework, and includes:

- **Structural quadrant**: Residents highlighted the need for stronger collaboration with police, greater inclusivity, more affordable housing, better access to services, and expanded support for young people.
- **Environmental quadrant**: Concerns raised about antisocial behaviour, inadequate lighting, and road and transport safety, particularly around e-bikes and e-scooters. Beach safety was identified as a local strength.

- Interpersonal quadrant: Feedback focused on respectful relationships, strengthening responses to domestic and family violence, expanding transitional housing, and building opportunities for community connection through inclusive events.
- Individual quadrant: Community members emphasised the need for stronger mental health support, strategies to reduce harms from alcohol, drugs, gambling and gaming, assistance for residents experiencing financial hardship, and responsible pet ownership.

While only minor amendments are recommended in response to community feedback, several important additions have emerged. These include measures to improve pedestrian safety in relation to e-bikes and e-scooters, and stronger actions to minimise gambling harm, such as limiting online gambling advertisements across the LGA.

A list of specific submissions is supplied in Attachment One. A thematic summary is provided below in Tables 2-5: Summary of Engagement Findings (by quadrant).

Engagement findings related to Structural Conditions for Safety:

Themes that arose within this quadrant of safety included:

- Police presence (relevant to Outcome 1.1)
 - Inclusivity (relevant to Outcome 1.1)
 - Affordable Housing (relevant to Outcome 1.2)
 - Support for young people in the community (relevant to Outcome 1.3)
 - Availability of services (relevant to Outcome 1.4)
 - Resilience (relevant to Outcome 1.5)

Theme

Police presence:

Community feedback reflected a range of views about local policing. Mixed views include a desire for increased patrols to reduced crime, while others expressed frustration at perceived delays in response or described negative experiences with Police. Several comments suggested strengthening collaboration between Council, Police, and community.

Inclusivity:

Community feedback highlighted concerns about experiences of racism and discrimination. Respondents called for Council to take visible action to address incidents of religious and race-based hate, and to ensure that members of diverse groups who are impacted feel their concerns are taken seriously.

Affordable housing:

Community feedback highlighted concerns about the availability and accessibility of affordable and social housing. Issues were raised regarding the distribution and type of housing, difficulties navigating social housing processes, long wait times for allocation, and adequacy of unit sizes. Some feedback questioned the balance of private

Draft response

Outcome 1.1:

These issues are addressed by Outcome 1.1 through its action to establish a Community Safety Reference Group for the LGA, providing a mechanism to ensure that community concerns such as improving police visibility, timely responses, and inclusive approaches to safety are actively considered and addressed.

Outcome 1.1:

This issue is addressed by Outcome 1.1 through its action to strength the cultural competence and inclusivity awareness of Council's workforce. By building an informed, culturally aware workforce, Council aims to foster a safer and more inclusive environment for all members of the community.

Outcome 1.2:

Outcome 1.2 addresses these issues, which aims to ensure that housing in Randwick City is appropriate, secure, and affordable for a socioeconomically diverse population. Council currently has a Draft Affordable Rental Housing Strategy on public exhibition.

Theme	Draft response
developments compared to affordable housing provision within the LGA.	

Support for young people:

Community feedback strongly emphasised the importance of supporting young people. Feedback highlighted the need for programs that provide recreational, educational, and skill-building activities, as well as safe spaces for social connection. Many pointed to the positive impact of existing youth programs while highlighting gaps in services, linking meaningful engagement with the reduction in youth disengagement.

Services:

Community feedback highlighted a range of experiences with local services. Some respondents reported difficulties accessing essential services, particularly health-related, due to cost or limited availability, while others noted a lack of awareness about what services are available. Comments about mental health services are addressed under 3.4 individual conditions for safety.

Resilience:

Community feedback on resilience was limited, but highlighted perspectives regarding environmental sustainability and preparedness for shocks or emergencies. Some respondents questioned the need for climate-related actions, while others called for additional measures.

Outcome 1.3:

Outcome 1.3 addresses these issues through actions including investing in service providers working with at-risk young people through the Community Investment Program, and establishing a dedicated youth space within a Council-owned facility. Council is developing its first Youth Plan, which will provide a comprehensive framework for how Council engages with, supports, and advocates for young people within the LGA.

Outcome 1.4

Outcome 1.4 addresses these issues through actions for Council to improve the accessibility of information and services for residents with diverse needs, providing staff training to support inclusive service delivery, and conducting planned accessibility audits of Council facilities and events. These actions are designed to ensure all community members can access the support and services they need.

Outcome 1.5:

Outcome 1.5 addresses these issues. Council is developing a Resilience Strategy. The Strategy will include measures such as prompt and effective emergency responses for unforeseen events and shocks.

Table 2: Summary of engagement findings related to structural conditions for safety

Engagement findings related to Environmental Conditions for Safety

Themes that arose within this quadrant of safety included:

- Public safety and antisocial behaviour (relevant to Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2)
- Active transport (relevant to Outcome 2.3)
- Beach safety (relevant to Outcome 2.4)

Theme	Draft response
Public safety and antisocial behaviour:	Outcome 2.1:
Community feedback highlighted the	Outcome 2.1 addresses these iss

importance of public spaces being safe, welcoming, and well-maintained. Concerns were raised about antisocial behaviour, including alcohol-related incidents, rowdy or aggressive behaviour, and illegal activities in parks and other open spaces.

Several comments also emphasised the need for improved lighting in public areas such as Outcome 2.1 addresses these issues by seeking to ensure that public spaces in Randwick are vibrant, welcoming, and designed to maximise safety for a diverse range of users. Actions include embedding Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) into Council's infrastructure and project planning, risk management practices into Council activities and events,

Theme

parks, streets, beaches, and cemeteries to increase feelings of safety, particularly at night. Feedback reflected the connections between public spaces, safety perceptions, and broader social issues, including rough sleeping and youth engagement.

Draft response

updating governance and policies related to child protection in public facilities, and delivering community education on best practice approaches to rough sleeping.

Outcome 2.2:

Feedback about antisocial behaviour and opportunistic crime is addressed through Outcome 2.2, which aims to reduce these incidents across the LGA. Actions include increasing staff capacity to respond to challenging behaviour, delivering community safety campaigns in partnership with local Police, enhancing CPTED principles in new public infrastructure, expanding the targeted use of CCTV for monitoring and crime prevention, and promptly removing offensive graffiti or unauthorised artworks.

Active transport:

Community feedback highlighted transport safety as a key concern, with approximately 60% of responses referencing issues related to public transport, road and pedestrian safety, including concerns about the increasing use of e-bikes and e-scooters and other powered vehicles.

Respondents raised challenges with public transport, particularly buses, noting overcrowding, unreliable services, and safety concerns when travelling at night. Road and pedestrian safety issues were frequently mentioned, with specific locations identified as requiring improvements such as additional crossings, speed controls, footpath upgrades, and better lighting.

Feedback also highlighted the growing use of e-bikes, including concerns about riders not following road rules, riding at high speeds, and the hazards posed by discarded or abandoned vehicles.

Outcome 2.3:

These issues, with the exception of e-bike and e-scooter safety, are addressed through Outcome 2.3 which prioritises active transport while improving safety for motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists. Council is implementing the Randwick Active Transport Strategy, delivering ongoing road safety campaigns, reviewing high-risk traffic locations, and promoting walking, cycling, and public transport uptake. Vulnerable populations are supported through initiatives such as the Child Car Seat rebate program and partnerships with community transport providers.

E-bike and e-scooter safety:

A new action is proposed in section 5 to improve the safety of e-bike and e-scooter riders and pedestrians, incorporating Council's education and awareness campaigns.

Beach safety:

There was limited community feedback regarding water and coastal safety, with comments reflecting positive perceptions of beach safety. Respondents noted that beaches are safe and enjoyable spaces, reinforcing the findings of the original Community Safety Study (2024).

Outcome 2.4:

These issues are addressed through Outcome 2.4 which aims to ensure that Randwick's coastline and aquatic centres are safe places for meeting, exercising, and playing.

Table 3: Summary of engagement findings related to environmental conditions for safety

Engagement findings related to Interpersonal conditions for safety

Themes that arose within this quadrant of safety included:

- Relationships (relevant to Outcome 3.1)
- Accommodation for people who have experienced domestic and family violence (DFV) (relevant to Outcome 3.2)
- Connected communities (relevant to Outcome 3.3)

Theme

Relationships:

Community feedback highlighted the importance of safe, respectful relationships and the need for education and support around domestic and family violence (DFV). Challenges were noted in knowing where to seek help for relationship issues, and the value of housing assistance and supportive neighbours. Feedback also emphasised the importance of education programs that teach healthy relationships, particularly for young people.

Accommodation for people who have experienced Domestic and Family Violence:

Community members expressed strong concerns about the slow pace of action on housing and support for people leaving violent relationships, and a perception that responses are inadequate. They highlighted the importance of wrap-around supports such as priority childcare, subsidised youth programs, and safe holiday activities. A need for to prioritise secure, specialised housing for people experiencing DFV was identified.

Connected communities:

Community members highlighted the need for more opportunities to connect with others locally, noting that many residents feel isolated. Suggestions included creative and cultural events, alongside neighbourhood-based activities like BBQs and morning teas that help people meet their neighbours. Respondents also emphasised the importance of activities not centred on drinking or gambling, offering safe and inclusive ways for people of all ages and backgrounds to come together.

Draft response

Outcome 3.1:

Outcome 3.1 addresses these issues through actions including the expansion of access to respectful relationships education for young people, and continuing to convene the Eastern Suburbs Domestic Violence Network (ESDVN) to support coordination across the DFV sector and delivery of initiatives spanning the prevention, intervention, and recovery stages. Council's Family and Domestic Violence Policy is regularly reviewed and updated in consultation with subject matter experts to ensure alignment with current best practice.

Outcome 3.2:

Outcome 3.2 addresses these issues by seeking to maximise safety in the home for women, children, and vulnerable residents. Actions include increasing the availability of supported transitional housing, ensuring properties are appropriately managed and responsive to demand, and strengthening collaboration with Community Housing Providers.

Outcome 3.3:

Outcome 3.3 addresses these concerns by aiming to ensure that local neighbourhoods and communities are cohesive, connected, and resourceful. Actions include continued delivery of activities that strengthen community connection, particularly for diverse groups and neighbourhoods.

Table 4: Summary of engagement findings related to interpersonal conditions for safety

Engagement findings related to Individual conditions for safety

Themes that arose within this quadrant of safety included:

- Increasing wellbeing (relevant to Outcome 4.1)
- Minimising the harms of alcohol, other drugs, gambling, and gaming (relevant to Outcomes 4.2 and 4.3)
- Financial hardship (relevant to Outcome 4.4)

Pet ownership (relevant to Outcome 4.5)

Theme

Increasing wellbeing:

Feedback highlighted the need for improved access to mental health services and greater awareness of available support. Many noted that assistance often only occurs during a crisis, and called for earlier interventions, more one-on-one support, and education to help residents recognise when they or others may need help. Respondents also emphasised a need to reduce loneliness.

Minimising harms of alcohol, other drugs, gambling and gaming:

Community members highlighted the importance of minimising the harms associated with alcohol, other drugs, gambling, and gaming. Responses suggested the need for increased education, awareness, and access to support services, as well as strategies to reduce exposure to gambling opportunities and harmful substances in the community.

Draft response

Outcome 4.1:

Outcome 4.1 addresses this feedback by aiming to promote and maximise mental health and wellbeing for all Randwick residents. Actions include ensuring residents have access to timely support, resources, and information to maintain their wellbeing, as well as fostering early intervention and community resilience to prevent crises and support those experiencing mental health challenges.

Outcome 4.2:

Outcome 4.2 aims to reduce the impact of substance misuse across Randwick LGA focusing on providing timely access to support services, promoting prevention and education, and fostering partnerships to strengthen community capacity to respond to alcohol and other drug-related issues.

Outcome 4.3:

Feedback relating to gambling and gaming is addressed through Outcome 4.3 which seeks to minimise harms associated with these activities. Actions include connecting residents to support services, raising awareness of risks, and implementing harm reduction measures.

An additional action is proposed under this Outcome to clarify Council's role and responsibility in relation to the local ClubGRANTS committee.

Outcome 2.1: Also associated with this theme, an additional action is proposed in relation to reducing advertising for gambling products in public spaces. It was determined that this aspect of harm minimisation in relation to gambling was better suited to the Environmental section of the Plan.

Financial hardship:

Community members noted the value of services that support residents experiencing financial hardship, including food programs and other community initiatives. While not extensively commented on, these services were highlighted as being important for helping residents meet basic needs, manage expenses, and maintain participation in community life.

Outcome 4.4:

Outcome 4.4 addresses financial hardship for residents in need and preventing escalation into crisis. Actions include ensuring access to essential services, advocacy for income support, and place-based initiatives that provide practical assistance such as food, energy, and financial relief.

Pet ownership:

Outcome 4.5:

Theme

Community members highlighted the importance of promoting responsible pet ownership while managing issues related to unattended or roaming animals. Feedback reflected concerns about animal welfare, public safety, and the impact of pets on local wildlife, as well as support for education initiatives to help residents care for their animals responsibly.

Draft response

Outcome 4.5 addresses this feedback by aiming to ensure safe, responsible, and equitable pet ownership. Actions include education, community engagement, and practical measures such as microchipping programs and awareness campaigns to support responsible pet care, reduce risks to the community, and promote animal welfare.

Table 5: Summary of engagement findings related to individual conditions for safety

Proposed amendments to the Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)

Following thematic analysis of community feedback and implications for the draft Plan, a series of recommended changes have been proposed. The amendments are contained in Attachment Two. The proposed amendments are presented below in Table 6: Summary of Proposed Amendments.

Draft text: by section, action and page number	Proposed text (amendments in bold)	Rationale
Section 2.1: Demographic snapshot - Demographic feature: Income Page 11	Demographic feature: Weekly income	To ensure clarity and context of demographic data.
Outcome 2.1: Action - Increased incorporation of CPTED principles into Council infrastructure and project design Page 26	Increased incorporation of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles – such as good lighting, open views, places where people can be easily seen, and spaces that are kept clean and cared for – into Council infrastructure and project design	To provide a brief explanation of what Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) means, by including examples in Plain English.
Outcome 2.1: - Public spaces in Randwick are vibrant, welcoming, and designed to maximise safety for a diverse range of users Page 26	Addition of new action: Council does not permit the promotion of online gambling activity on any Councilowned asset or communication channel Key performance indicators: Regular compliance audits of Council-owned property used for advertising purposes Reporting timeframe: Annually Accountable department: Governance and Communications	To acknowledge community concern about the impact of gambling advertising and align with Council's motion on 17 September 2024 which called for a phased, comprehensive ban on online gambling advertising within three years.
Outcome 2.3: - Active transport is prioritised in Randwick City, combined with	Addition of new action: Work in partnership with local Police Area Command and relevant agencies to deliver educational campaigns on e-	To address community concerns about the safety of e-bike and e-scooter users and pedestrians, ensuring

Draft text: by section, action and page	Proposed text (amendments in bold)	Rationale
number		
measures to improve the safety of motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists. Page 27	bike and e-scooter safety for users and pedestrians. Key performance indicator: # campaigns delivered Reporting timeframe: Annually Accountable department: Integrated Transport	shared paths and public spaces are safe and accessible for all.
Outcome 3.3: Action, Key performance indicator: - # of activities delivered by Council's Community Connection team Page 30	# of activities delivered by Council's Community Development team	Amendment to reflect the change in name of the former Community Connection team to Community Development.
Outcome 4.3: Action - Harms related to gambling and gaming are minimised in Randwick LGA. - Residents in need are referred to specialist services and Council promotes harm minimisation activities via its usual communication channels Page 34	Residents and Council employees in need are referred to specialist services and Council promotes harm minimisation activities via its usual communication channels Key performance indicator: Provision of education and training for Council employees on how to recognise and support individuals at risk of harm from gambling activities Reporting timeframe: Annually Accountable department/s: Human Resources Addition of new action: Council's participation in the Randwick ClubGRANTS committee is in an advisory capacity to ensure fair and reasonable distribution of grant funding to address local area need Key performance indicator: Adherence to the principles of the Randwick ClubGRANTS Local Committee Charter, including annual evaluation of the scheme's operations and impact within the local area Reporting timeframe: Annually Accountable department: Community Development	Amend action to ensure it is comprehensive, includes support for staff, and reflects the principles of Council's response to addressing gambling harm within the local community.

Table 6: Summary of Proposed Amendments

Final structure of the Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)

Informed by the public exhibition period, the revised Focus Areas and Actions are outlined below in Table 7: Final Structure of the Plan.

Focus Area	Outcome
Structural conditions for safety	1.1 Randwick City is a safe, inclusive, low-crime area that is welcoming to diverse communities
	1.2 Housing in Randwick City is appropriate and affordable to a socio-economically diverse population
	1.3 Young people in Randwick City are supported and engaged with equitable access to education, employment, and social opportunities
	1.4 Residents of Randwick City have access to services and facilities required to maximise quality of life
	1.5 Randwick LGA is prepared and equipped to manage the effects of climate change, extreme weather events or other acute shocks
2. Environmental conditions for safety	2.1 Public spaces in Randwick are vibrant, welcoming, and designed to maximise safety for a diverse range of users
	2.2 Levels of antisocial behaviour and opportunistic crime are reduced in Randwick LGA
	2.3 Active transport is prioritised in Randwick City, combined with measures to improve the safety of motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists
	2.4 Randwick's coastline and aquatic centres are safe places to meet, exercise and play
3. Interpersonal	3.1 Residents of Randwick enjoy safe, respectful relationships
conditions for safety	3.2 Safety in the home is maximised for women, children, and vulnerable residents
	3.3 Local neighbourhoods and communities are cohesive, connected, and resourceful
4. Individual conditions for safety	4.1 Psychological safety and social-emotional wellbeing is maximised for Randwick residents
	4.2 Harms related to alcohol and other drug misuses are minimised in Randwick LGA
	4.3 Harms related to gambling and gaming are minimised in Randwick LGA
	4.4 Residents experiencing financial hardship are supported to participate in society and avoid escalation into crisis
	4.5 Residents of Randwick enjoy safe, responsible and equitable pet ownership
	Table 7: Final Structure of the Plan

Table 7: Final Structure of the Plan

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:	
Strategy	Inclusive Randwick

Outcome	A city dedicated to the individual and collective health, wellbeing and safety of the community
Objective	An overall stabilisation and improvement in safety, health and wellbeing indicators.
Delivery program commitment	Implement "A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025–2035)".
Delivery program commitment	Implement measures to maintain the physical safety and wellbeing of the community, including ranger services.
Delivery program commitment	Implement measures to maintain the physical safety and wellbeing of the community, including lifeguard services.

Risks

Risk identified Mitigation strategy	
Inadequate delivery of proposed actions	This risk is inherent in any public commitment to action and will be managed by ensuring that robust and continuous monitoring and coordination occurs throughout the life of the plan, accompanied by thorough and timely reporting to ensure accountability and tracking of progress.
Resourcing and coordination across Council departments	The Plan sets out actions to be delivered across multiple directorates and teams within Council, involving the risk of double-handling, inefficient delivery and/or lack of awareness of the Plan's objectives. These risks will be managed by ensuring that accountability for the Plan's success is overseen by a single team with primary responsibility for its delivery and resource allocation.
Emergence of unforeseen issues and external influences throughout the life of the plan	The Plan is informed by current knowledge, data and insights. Over its 10-year delivery period, unpredictable events or influences may arise which were not anticipated or accounted for at the time of the Plan's design. The risk of the Plan failing due to these factors will be managed by regular reporting, progress reviews, and responsiveness to the needs of the community through seeking Council approval for amendments to the Plan in future should the need arise. In addition, Council's forthcoming Resilience Strategy will enhance the community's capacity to respond to unforeseen shocks and stressors,
	and provide further direction with regard to managing these challenges.

Resourcing Strategy implications

This work is being prepared by Council's Community Development team as part of the 2025-26 operational budget. The recent recruitment of a full-time Social Planner has expanded capacity within the team to develop, monitor and review social strategies and plans.

Over the course of the 10-year period of the Plan, operational budgets will be sought by responsible Council teams as part of future budget planning cycles.

Policy and legislative requirements

It is not legislated that local government authorities have a Community Safety Action Plan; however, Local Government NSW acknowledges the unique role of councils in driving community safety measures in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

Conclusion

Development of a new Community Safety Action Plan for Randwick City Council fulfils commitment 3.1 of the Inclusive Randwick Strategy (2022). *A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)* was informed by the Community Safety Study (2024). The draft Plan was placed on public exhibition for a period of four weeks, from 23 July – 20 August 2025.

Feedback received during the public exhibition period confirmed that the draft Community Safety Action Plan addresses key community concerns and priorities, reinforcing the importance of a coordinated and holistic approach to safety. Informed by community feedback, important additions are recommended to the Plan, including measures to improve pedestrian safety in relation to e-bikes and e-scooters, and stronger actions to minimise gambling harm, such as limiting online gambling advertisements across the LGA. The measures of the final draft Plan provide a clear, community-informed framework to guide action over the next decade, ensuring Randwick remains a safe, connected, and supportive place for all.

This report provides a summary of the outcomes of community consultation and a series of proposed amendments to be incorporated into the final Plan. It recommends that Council adopt *A Safer Randwick City: Community Safety Action Plan (2025-2035)*, inclusive of final amendments arising through the outcomes of community consultation during the public exhibition period.

Responsible officer: Rachel Low, Coordinator Social Planning

File Reference: F2012/00534

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO48/25

Subject: Proposed Dedication of Magill Street, Randwick

Executive Summary

- It was recently discovered that a portion of Magill Street has not been dedicated as a public road.
- A notice of the proposed dedication was published on Council's Your Say, Facebook, Public Notice page, displayed on the land and sent to adjoining property owners allowing 28 days for comments starting from 11 August 2025.

Recommendation

That in accordance with Section 16 of the *Roads Act 1993*, Council approve the dedication of Magill Street, Randwick as a public road, and action be taken to dedicate the road via public notice and the placement of a notice in the NSW Government Gazette.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Purpose

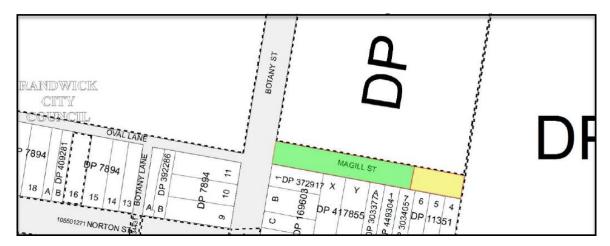
The purpose of this report is to seek Council approval to dedicate Magill Street, Randwick as a public road.

Discussion

Part of Magill Street was provided for in a subdivision circa 1881, prior to the commencement of the *Local Government Act of 1919*. The other part of Magill Street is identified in Vol 3344 Folio 1818 dated July 1922, however, there is no evidence of formal dedication of Magill Street as a public road.

Council has obtained historical search information which concludes that the western section of Magill Street, Randwick was provided for in an Old System Private subdivision filed in the Office of NSW Land Registry Service as DP 975640 circa 1881 (highlighted in green). The eastern section of Magill Street forms part of the land in Certificate of Title Vol 3344 Folio 181 (highlighted in yellow).

Given that the road (the green section) was already in use by the public at the time of the commencement of the Local Government Act 1901 the conclusion is that it became public through this process.



Section 16 of the Roads Act 1993 provides that -

- Council may, by notice published in the Gazette, dedicate the land as a public road.
- On the publication of the notice in the Gazette the land described in the declaration becomes free of all trusts, restrictions, dedications, reservations, obligations and interests, and the land is dedicated as a public road.
- No compensation is payable to any person with respect to any loss or damage arising from the operation of Section 16.

It should be noted that the dedication of this parcel of land as a public road will have no impacts on adjoining residents.

Magill Street may be deemed to be public road under Common Law principles because it satisfies the following criteria –

- There was an intention by the subdivider that it be public road.
- There is use and acceptance of the road by the public.
- Council has expended funds on the construction and maintenance of the road. As there
 was clearly an intention for Magill Street to be public road and Council has expended
 funds on the construction and maintenance of the road over the years, the proposed
 dedication will formalise the ownership of the asset and allow Council to act in
 accordance with its powers as roads authority under the Roads Act 1993.

A notice of the proposed dedication was published on Council's Your Say, Facebook, Public Notice page, displayed on the land and sent to adjoining property owners dated 11 August 2025

allowing 28 days for comments. The exhibition period closed on Monday, 8 September 2025 and no written submissions were received.

The relevant sections within Council, being Integrated Transport, Technical Services, Financial Services and Development Assessment were consulted on the proposal and no objections were received. Comments were received supporting the action to formalise the ownership of the road.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering the Outcomes of the Community Strategic Plan:					
Strategy	Integrated Transport				
Outcome	A safe, efficient and sustainable road network that responds to the NSW Government's Movement and Place framework				
Objective	Achieve a 50% reduction in casualties on the road network from a 2018 baseline of 269 incidents by 2031.				
Delivery program commitment	Manage the operation, provision, projects and issues of facilities and services for all modes of transport to achieve safe, efficient, comfortable, convenient, economical and enviro-friendly movement of people and goods and to attain behavioural change.				

Risks

Dedicating Magill Street a public road clears up a historical error. It also clears up any ambiguity on Council's ability to regulate traffic under the Roads Act.

Resourcing Strategy implications

Council will not incur any costs in this matter. Council is already maintaining the road.

Policy and legislative requirements

Roads Act 1993.

Conclusion

In order to clarify the status of Magill Street and formalise its public purpose it is recommended that the proposed dedication of the road be approved.

Responsible officer: Sharon Plunkett, Coordinator Property

File Reference: F2004/07132

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO49/25

Subject: **Monthly Financial Report for 31 August 2025**

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 of 31 August 2025, with sufficient capacity to meet shortterm obligations as they fall due. The Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, confirms that the projected financial position remains sound.
- The Chief Financial Officer, as the Responsible Accounting Officer, advises that the projected financial position remains sound.

Recommendation

That the Monthly Financial Report for 31 August 2025 be received and noted.

Attachment/s:

1.

Monthly Financial Statement-Income Statement - August 2025

2. Monthly Financial Statement-Balance Sheet Statement-August 2025 **3.** <u>↓</u>

Monthly Financial Statement-Cash Flow Statement- August 2025

Purpose

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005 requires that the Responsible Accounting Officer of a council must:

- 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
- 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 Council for 31 August 2025.

Income Statement (Attachment 1):

- Income Statement 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 on investments for year-to-date was higher than the two months cumulative average.
 Forecast interest rate reductions in the coming months are expected to bring interest rate assumptions back in line with current budget assumptions.
- User charges and fees have exceeded the year-to-date budget by \$242k, primarily from work zone permits. User charges and fees budget will be adjusted accordingly in the September Quarterly Budget Review.
- Other Operating Expense The Fire Brigade Service Levy and State Emergency Service Levy July to September instalment of \$988k will be paid in September 2025. This payment is budgeted for, and consistent with Council's ongoing financial obligations.

2025-26 Financial Performance Summary

	Original Budget (\$'000)	Carry Over 2024-25 Budget (\$'000)	Current Budget (\$'000)	August 2025 YTD Actual (\$'000)
Revenue from continuing operations	217,064	11,152	228,216	36,507
Expenses from continuing operations	206,480	1,519	207,999	30,117
Net Operating result	10,584	9,633	20,218	6,390
Net Operating result before Capital	1,089	(291)	798	5,311

Balance Sheet Statement (Attachment 2):

The Balance Sheet provides a snapshot of Council's financial position at a specific point in time, detailing its assets, liabilities, and equity. In essence, it reflects the Council's net worth, showing what the Council owns and owes as at the reporting date.

Cash Flow Statement (Attachment 3):

The Cash Flow Statement outlines how cash is generated and used across three key activities: operating, investing, and financing. The net result of these activities is referred to as net cash flow. This statement provides insight into Council's ability to manage its cash position, demonstrating

how effectively it generates sufficient cash to meet its debt obligations and fund day-to-day operations.

The current ratio is a key liquidity measure that assesses Council's ability to meet its short-term financial obligations - those due within one year. As of 31 August 2025, Council's current ratio stands at 2.85, the Office of Local Government's benchmark is 1.5. Council's liquidity remains sound.

The year-to-date Operating Result as of 31 August 2025 is \$6.3m, with the Operating Result before Capital Grants and Contributions at \$5.3m.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:					
Service area	Financial Management				
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

There are nil implications from this report.

Policy and legislative requirements

Section 202 of Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.

Conclusion

The Responsible Accounting Officer confirms that Council's financial position as at 31 August 2025 is sound, with liquidity and operating results continuing to meet statutory and policy requirements.

Responsible officer: Zorica Whitby, Management Accountant; Amy Fu, Management

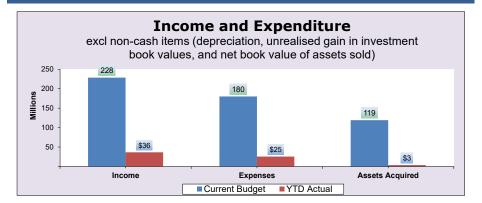
Accountant

File Reference: F2021/00364



For the period ended 31 August 2025

			% OF YEAR EXPIRED AT 31 Aug 2025	17%
	Original Budget (\$'000s)	Current Budget (\$'000s)	YTD Actuals (\$'000s)	% Spent or Earned
EXPENSES FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Employee Costs	91,454	91,454	15,080	16.5%
Borrowing Costs	472	472	85	17.9%
Materials and Contracts	76,306	77,825	9,722	12.5%
Depreciation and Amortisation	28,063	28,063	4,677	16.7%
Other Operating Expenses	5,685	5,685	553	9.7%
Loss on Disposal of Infrastructure Assets	4,500	4,500	-	0.0%
Total Expenses from Continuing Operations	206,480	207,999	30,117	14.5%
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Rates and Annual Charges	155,573	155,573	25,577	16.4%
User Charges and Fees	24,913	24,913	5,034	20.2%
Interest	5,220	5,220	1,487	28.5%
Other Revenues	8,180	8,180	915	11.2%
Other Income	6,095	6,095	1,131	18.6%
Operating Grants and Contributions	7,588	7,712	1,284	16.6%
Capital Grants and Contributions	9,495	19,420	1.079	5.6%
Gain on Disposal of Plant & Fleet Assets	-	1,103		0.0%
Total Income from Continuing Operations	217,064	228,216	36,507	16.0%
Net Operating Result - Surplus/(Deficit)	10,584	20,218	6,390	
FUNDING STATEMENT				
FUNDING STATEMENT				
SOURCE OF FUNDS	10.50		4.000	2
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual	10,584	20,218	6,390	31.6%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items	10,584	20,218	6,390	31.6%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above	•	•	,	
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation	27,431	27,431	6,390 4,853	
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed	•	•	4,853	17.7%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn	27,431	27,431	,	17.7%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed	27,431	27,431	4,853	17.7% 0.0%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves	27,431 7,055 - 14,239	27,431 7,055 - 63,832	4,853 (101) 1,427	17.7% 0.0% 2.2%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements	27,431 7,055 -	27,431 7,055 -	4,853 (101)	31.6% 17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043	27,431 7,055 - 63,832 30,854	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043 77,353	27,431 7,055 - 63,832 30,854 149,389	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS Assets Acquired	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043 77,353	27,431 7,055 - 63,832 30,854 149,389	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS Assets Acquired Loan Principal and Lease Repayment	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043 77,353 46,799 3,270	27,431 7,055 - 63,832 30,854 149,389 118,836 3,270	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491 3,490 173	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7% 2.9% 5.3%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS Assets Acquired Loan Principal and Lease Repayment Transfer to Internal Reserves	27,431 7,055 14,239 18,043 77,353 46,799 3,270 11,970	27,431 7,055 63,832 30,854 149,389 118,836 3,270 11,970	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491 3,490 173 1,273	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7% 2.9% 5.3% 10.6%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS Assets Acquired Loan Principal and Lease Repayment	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043 77,353 46,799 3,270	27,431 7,055 - 63,832 30,854 149,389 118,836 3,270	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491 3,490 173	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2%
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operations - Accrual Add Back Non-Cash Items included in Income & Expenses Items above - Depreciation - Written down value of assets sold / renewed - Unrealised (Gain)/Loss on Market Value of Investn Reserve Movements - Transfer from Internal Reserves - Transfer from External Reserves Net Funds Available APPLICATION OF FUNDS Assets Acquired Loan Principal and Lease Repayment Transfer to Internal Reserves Transfer to External Reserves	27,431 7,055 - 14,239 18,043 77,353 46,799 3,270 11,970 15,302	27,431 7,055 63,832 30,854 149,389 118,836 3,270 11,970 15,302	4,853 (101) 1,427 1,921 14,491 3,490 173 1,273 8,561	17.7% 0.0% 2.2% 6.2% 9.7% 2.9% 5.3% 10.6% 55.9%





BALANCE SHEET

	Actual as at 31 August 2025 (\$'000s)	Actual as at 30 June 2025 (\$'000s)
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash, Cash Equivalents & Investments	162,361	164,505
Receivables	9,184	9,787
Inventories & Other TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,734 174,280	2,135 176,427
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	174,280	1/0,42/
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	36,000	
Receivables Infrastructure, Property, Plant & Equipment	566 2,069,182	
Right of Use Asset	220	220
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,105,968	2,095,155
TOTAL ASSETS	2,280,248	2,271,582
CURRENT LIABILITIES Payables & Prepayments Income received in advance Contract liabilities Lease liabilities Borrowings Provisions TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES Income received in advance Borrowings Lease Liabilities Provisions TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	26,361 1,648 6,772 3 3,270 23,167 61,221 19,006 19,336 230 819 39,391	20,920 3,733 6,772 3 3,270 24,248 58,946 19,006 19,336 230 819 39,391
TOTAL LIABILITIES	100,612	98,337
NET ASSETS	2,179,636	2,173,245
EQUITY		
Retained Earnings	964,113	
Revaluation Reserves	1,215,523	
TOTAL EQUITY	2,179,636	2,173,245



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the period ended 31 August 2025 (\$'000)	Actual for the year ended 30 June 2025 (\$'000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Receipts: Rates and annual charges User charges and fees Interest received Grants and contributions Bonds, deposits and retentions received Other Payments:	36,715 4,460 1,833 2,203 523 1,753	149,171 29,809 8,319 44,213 2,920 25,563
Payments to employees Payments for materials and services Borrowing Costs Bonds, Deposits & retentions refunded Other	(19,328) (10,852) (85) (332) (3,638)	(85,723) (93,053) (545) (2,604) (9,058)
Net cash flows from (or used in) Operating Activities	13,251	69,012
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Receipts: Sale of investments Proceeds from sale of IPPE Payments:	25,893 -	111,863 1,437
Purchase of investments Payments for IPPE Net cash flows from (or used in) Investing Activities	(32,500) (3,490) (10,097)	(150,143) (33,131) (69,974)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities Payments:		
Repayment of borrowings Net cash flows from (used in) Financing Activities	- 0	(3,199) (3,199)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	3,155	(4,161)
plus: Cash and cash Equivalents - beginning of year	6,099	10,260
Cash and cash Equivalents - end of the year Additional Information:	9,254	6,099
plus: Investments on hand at end of year	189,107	182,406
Total cash, cash equivalents and investments	198,361	188,505

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO50/25

Subject: Monthly Investment Report - August 2025

Executive Summary

- This report provides an overview of Council's investment portfolio and performance as of 31 August 2025.
- All investments have been managed in accordance with relevant legislative and regulatory requirements, as well as Council's Investment Policy.
- As of 31 August 2025, Council's total investment and cash portfolio stood at \$198.4M. The portfolio generated \$0.7M in interest for the month.
- The investment portfolio provided a solid return of +0.39% (actual) or +4.71% p.a. (annualised), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.32% (actual) or +3.84% p.a. (annualised).
- The portfolio continues to generate returns in line with policy objectives. Investment income for the year-to-date (YTD) as of 31 August 2025 is \$1.4M, representing 29% of the current annual budget.
- Council's cash and investments portfolio is substantially restricted in both internal (\$110.4M) and external (\$74.5M) reserves to satisfy Council's legislative responsibilities, and to set aside specific funds for major initiatives outlined within the 2025-2029 Delivery Program. The remaining unrestricted fund balance stands at \$13.5M, providing for ongoing operational requirements.
- Cash flow continues to be closely monitored to meet sufficient liquidity for operational needs.
- In line with Council's growing commitment to ESG-aligned investment, \$10M has been placed with Rabobank Australia Limited, a new banking partner who supports the Australian agricultural sector and \$8M with Westpac in Social Tailored term deposits. These investments have increased ESG-aligned holdings to \$41.8M.

Recommendation

That the Council receives and notes the Investment Report for August 2025.

Attachment/s:

Nil

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.

Background

In line with sound financial management principles, surplus cash not required for Council's immediate operational needs is strategically invested within defined risk parameters. The primary objective is to maximise interest income while ensuring the security and liquidity of these funds.

All surplus cash is invested in authorised products in full compliance with legislative requirements and Council's Investment Policy.

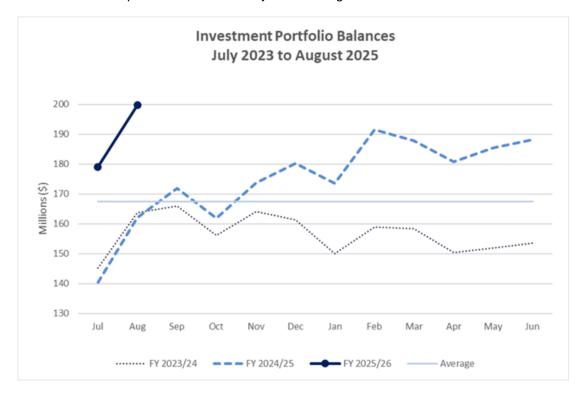
Cash flow is continuously monitored to ensure sufficient liquidity for day-to-day operations including the delivery of Council's capital projects by:

- Managing debtor balances effectively;
- · Meeting payment obligations on time; and
- Maintaining a positive cash flow

Portfolio Overview

As of 31 August 2025, the Council's investment portfolio had a market value of \$199.7M. The portfolio increased by \$20.7M during the month. The value of the investment portfolio can fluctuate significantly from month to month, primarily due to cyclical cash inflows and outflows. Major inflows are primarily driven by the timing of rates instalment due dates and the receipt of various grants, including Financial Assistance Grants.

The variances in the portfolio value from July 2023 to August 2025 are shown in the chart below.



The majority of Council's investment portfolio is allocated to term deposits, comprising 62.35% of the total portfolio. The remainder of the portfolio is held in the overnight cash accounts with CBA (3.80%), senior floating rate notes (FRNs) (22.69%) and senior and covered fixed bonds (11.17%).

The FRNs provide added liquidity, with most being accessible within 2-3 business days. These FRNs are predominantly issued by higher-rated Australian Deposit-taking Institutions, enabling Council to maintain a focus on secure and high-quality investments.

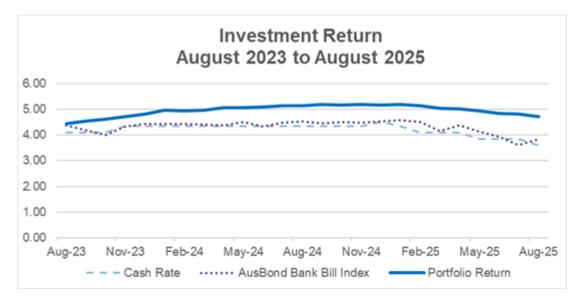
Investment Performance

For the month of August, the total portfolio (T/Ds, FRNs and Bonds) provided a strong return of +0.39% (actual) or +4.71% p.a. (annualised), outperforming the benchmark AusBond Bank Bill Index return of +0.32% (actual) or +3.84% p.a. (annualised).

Performance (Actual)	1 month	3 months	6 months	FYTD	1 year**	2 years	3 years
Official Cash Rate	0.30%	0.94%	1.94%	0.62%	4.10%	4.21%	3.94%
AusBond Bank Bill Index	0.32%	0.94%	2.00%	0.62%	4.25%	4.32%	4.00%
Council's T/D Portfolio	0.40%	1.20%	2.46%	0.80%	5.02%	4.95%	4.37%
Council's FRN Portfolio	0.39%	1.19%	2.46%	0.80%	5.21%	5.28%	4.92%
Council's Bond Portfolio	0.36%	1.04%	2.03%	0.71%	2.93%	2.01%	1.71%
Council's Portfolio*	0.39%	1.19%	2.44%	0.79%	5.03%	4.98%	4.45%
Outperformance	0.07%	0.24%	0.44%	0.17%	0.78%	0.66%	0.44%

^{*}Total portfolio performance excludes Council's cash account holdings.

The following graph compares the portfolio's investment returns with the AusBond Bank Bill Index and the official RBA cash interest rate for the period from August 2023 to August 2025.



YTD investment income as of 31 August 2025 is \$1.44M, representing 29% of the current annual budget.

Market Condition and Economic Overview

The RBA cut the official cash rate by 25bp as expected to 3.60% in its meeting in August, encouraged by a further decline in core inflation and a slight easing in labour market conditions. There were no changes to the unemployment rate or inflation forecasts in the August Statement on Monetary Policy. The RBA has downgraded their longer-term productivity assumptions and now see Australian trend GDP growth at around 2%.

^{**1} year represents the actual return over the previous 12 months.

Investment Breakdown by Asset Type

On-Call Funds

 On-call funds are maintained to meet Council's immediate cash flow requirements. As of the end of August 2025, the on-call balance stands at \$7.6M, representing 3.80% of the total investment portfolio.

Counterparty	Rating	Balance 30 July 2025	Movement	Balance 31 August 2025	Interest Rate
СВА	AA-	7,028,547	553,892	7,582,438	3.60%

Term Deposits

- At month's end, the portfolio included \$124.5M in term deposits making up 62.35% of the total investment portfolio.
- Ten term deposits, total valued at \$20.0M were placed in August 2025.
- As at the end of August 2025, the term deposit portfolio yielded 4.59% p.a. (down 9bp from the previous month.
- Investments denoted with an asterisk (*) are those that do not have any exposure to fossilfuel lending.

Counter -party	Rating	Balance 31 July 2025	Movement	Balance 31 Aug 2025	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
Westpac	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	10/11/21	3/12/25	1.70%
Westpac	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	10/11/21	9/12/26	1.88%
ING	А	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	3/11/23	5/11/25	5.52%
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	8/02/24	17/09/25	5.00%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	13/06/24	17/12/25	5.15%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	30/07/24	24/09/25	5.26%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	7/08/24	1/10/25	4.98%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	15/08/24	8/10/25	5.01%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	19/08/24	15/10/25	4.93%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	26/08/24	22/10/25	4.92%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	27/08/24	29/10/25	4.95%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	27/08/24	28/01/26	4.75%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	29/08/24	24/12/25	4.84%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	29/08/24	25/03/26	4.71%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	29/08/24	15/07/26	4.55%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2/09/24	7/01/26	4.85%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2/09/24	15/04/26	4.75%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2/09/24	24/06/26	4.70%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	9/09/24	21/01/26	4.77%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	10/09/24	14/01/26	4.78%
NAB	AA-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	16/09/24	15/10/25	4.85%
ING	Α	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	16/09/24	1/10/25	4.89%
Westpac	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	4/10/24	7/10/26	4.55%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	19/11/24	8/11/27	5.07%

Counter -party	Rating	Balance 31 July 2025	Movement	Balance 31 Aug 2025	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	19/11/24	7/05/29	5.19%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	20/11/24	15/12/27	5.07%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	2/12/24	13/12/28	4.95%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	3/12/24	17/12/25	5.05%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	4/12/24	11/03/26	4.90%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	5/12/24	10/01/29	4.75%
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	11/12/24	10/12/25	4.94%
Westpac	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	12/12/24	18/03/26	4.76%
ING	А	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	12/12/24	16/12/26	4.72%
ING	А	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	19/12/24	12/12/29	4.89%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	19/12/24	20/12/28	4.81%
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	20/12/24	17/12/25	4.94%
BOQ*	A-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	20/12/24	10/09/25	5.05%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	11/02/25	8/10/25	4.80%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	11/02/25	22/04/26	4.68%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	11/02/25	1/07/26	4.66%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	11/02/25	23/09/26	4.63%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	18/02/25	11/03/26	4.81%
ING	Α	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	27/02/25	6/05/26	4.74%
ING	Α	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	5/03/25	15/03/28	4.62%
BOQ*	A-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	28/03/25	31/12/25	4.69%
ING	А	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	3/04/25	8/04/26	4.64%
BOQ*	A-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	2/05/25	10/09/25	4.45%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	13/05/25	11/02/26	4.30%
NAB	AA-	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	21/05/25	31/12/25	4.27%
Westpac	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	29/05/25	22/04/26	4.17%
Westpac	AA-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	29/05/25	8/04/26	4.16%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	3/06/25	28/01/26	4.30%
BOQ*	A-	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	3/06/25	14/01/26	4.30%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	3/06/25	30/12/25	4.30%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	10/06/25	25/03/26	4.20%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	10/06/25	5/11/25	4.30%
BOQ*	A-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	25/06/25	4/02/26	4.32%
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	30/06/25	1/04/26	4.29%
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	30/06/25	24/09/25	4.19%
Westpac*	AA-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	5/08/25	9/09/26	4.09%
Westpac*	AA-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	5/08/25	16/09/26	4.09%

Counter -party	Rating	Balance 31 July 2025	Movement	Balance 31 Aug 2025	Date Invested	Date Maturity	Interest Rate
Rabobank Australia Limited*	А	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	6/08/25	10/06/26	4.16%
Rabobank Australia Limited*	А	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	6/08/25	1/04/26	4.16%
Westpac*	AA-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	7/08/25	30/09/26	4.10%
Westpac*	AA-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	12/08/25	7/10/26	4.12%
Rabobank Australia Limited*	Α	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	19/08/25	21/10/26	4.11%
Rabobank Australia Limited*	А	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	22/08/25	14/10/26	4.12%
Rabobank Australia Limited*	А	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	22/08/25	28/10/26	4.12%
Westpac	AA-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	28/08/25	23/09/26	4.14%
TOTAL		104,500,000	20,000,000	124,500,000			

Floating Rate Notes

- The portfolio includes \$45.3M in FRNs (indicative value), making up 22.69% 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 August 2025 increased by ~\$64K compared to the previous month.
- Council will continue to look at opportunities and new issuances as they become available and switch if viable.
- Investments denoted with an asterisk (*) are those that do not have any exposure to fossil-fuel lending.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price (\$)	Indicative Value (\$) 31 August 2025	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ICBC Sydney Branch	А	1,700,000	1,701,428	18/06/21	18/06/26	3m BBSW + 58 bps
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	1,750,000	1,750,249	15/09/21	15/09/26	3m BBSW + 48 bps
СВА	AA-	1,750,000	1,765,848	17/08/23	17/08/28	3m BBSW + 95 bps
ANZ Bank	AA-	2,800,000	2,823,290	11/09/23	11/09/28	3m BBSW + 93 bps
NAB	AA-	3,200,000	3,236,714	16/11/23	16/11/28	3m BBSW + 103 bps
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	2,250,000	2,279,525	21/11/23	21/11/28	3m BBSW + 115 bps
ANZ Bank	AA-	750,000	756,908	5/02/24	5/02/29	3m BBSW + 96 bps
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	2,000,000	2,018,524	26/02/24	26/02/29	3m BBSW + 103 bps
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	2,500,000	2,518,540	19/03/24	19/03/29	3m BBSW + 98 bps
ING	Α	500,000	503,003	22/03/24	22/03/27	3m BBSW + 95 bps

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price (\$)	Indicative Value (\$) 31 August 2025	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
NAB	AA-	1,800,000	1,812,935	22/03/24	22/03/29	3m BBSW + 90 bps
BOQ*	A-	2,500,000	2,532,690	30/04/24	30/04/29	3m BBSW + 128 bps
Bendigo and Adelaide*	A-	800,000	804,789	14/05/24	14/05/27	3m BBSW + 105 bps
ANZ Bank	AA-	1,500,000	1,508,705	18/06/24	18/06/29	3m BBSW + 86 bps
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	1,900,000	1,910,135	17/07/24	17/07/29	3m BBSW + 87.6 bps
ING	Α	2,700,000	2,721,452	20/08/24	20/08/29	3m BBSW + 91 bps
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	3,300,000	3,315,804	27/09/24	27/09/29	3m BBSW + 92 bps
NAB	AA-	2,000,000	2,008,932	14/11/24	14/11/29	3m BBSW + 82 bps
ING	AAA	1,400,000	1,404,294	20/11/24	20/11/29	3m BBSW + 80 bps
Bendigo and Adelaide*	AAA	3,500,000	3,507,042	28/11/24	28/11/29	3m BBSW + 83 bps
СВА	AA-	1,500,000	1,507,688	9/01/25	9/01/30	3m BBSW + 84 bps
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	1,000,000	1,003,105	27/01/22	27/01/27	3m BBSW + 73 bps
NAB	AA-	1,200,000	1,205,260	18/03/25	18/03/30	3m BBSW + 83 bps
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	700,000	703,151	21/05/25	21/05/30	3m BBSW + 93 bps
TOTAL		45,000,000	45,300,007			

^{*} Indicates investments that do not have any exposure to fossil-fuel lending.

Fixed Bonds

- The portfolio includes \$22.3M in Bonds (indicative value), making up 11.17% of the total portfolio.
- The indicative value reflects the amount Council would receive on 31 August 2025 if it were
 to sell the bonds before their maturity date. However, selling prior to maturity would only be
 considered if it results in a capital gain. Holding the bonds to maturity guarantees the return
 of the full principal, along with semi-annual interest payments over the life of the investment.

Investment	Rating	Purchase Price (\$)	Indicative Value (\$) 31 August 2025	Date Invested	Maturity Date	Interest Rate
ING	AAA	1,794,762	1,754,095	19/08/21	19/08/26	1.10%
Westpac	AA-	2,495,875	2,506,333	19/06/25	19/06/30	4.30%
Suncorp (ANZ)	AA-	598,386	607,926	21/05/25	21/05/30	4.60%
NAB	AA-	1,199,268	1,219,931	18/03/25	18/03/30	4.60%
CBA	AA-	1,497,090	1,534,691	9/01/25	9/01/30	4.75%
Westpac	AA-	2,098,446	2,163,754	21/01/25	21/01/30	4.95%
Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	4,500,000	4,494,704	10/07/25	10/07/30	4.30%
Macquarie Bank	A+	8,000,000	8,025,944	17/07/25	17/07/30	4.37%
Total		22,183,827	22,307,376			

Investment Compliance

Term to Maturity

The portfolio remains well-diversified in terms of maturity, with investments spread across maturities of up to 5 years, in alignment with Council's strategic objectives. Short-term holdings ensure liquidity, while longer-term investments capture favourable returns. The maturity profile is structured to maximise returns while maintaining an appropriate balance of liquidity and risk.

Compliant	Horizon	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Min Limit	Max Limit
✓	0-90 days	35,082,438.22	17.57%	15%	100%
✓	91-365 days	64,455,522.60	32.28%	15%	100%
✓	1-2 years	25,061,145.30	12.55%	0%	70%
✓	2-5 years	75,090,714.65	37.60%	0%	50%
✓	5-10 years	-	-	0%	25%

Credit Quality

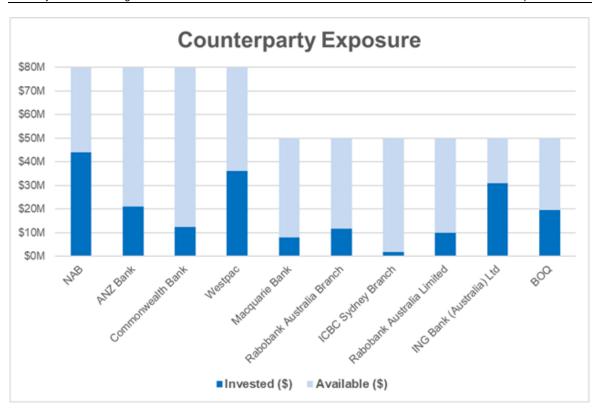
As of the end of August 2025, and based on long-term S&P ratings, Council remains compliant with its policy across all individual counterparties. The investment portfolio is entirely allocated to assets rated "A" or higher, in line with Council's adopted policy framework.

Compliant	Rating	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Max. Limit	Available
✓	AAA Category	6,665,430.40	3.34%	100%	193,024,390.37
✓	AA Category	113,529,093.47	56.85%	100%	86,160,727.30
✓	A Category	79,495,296.90	39.81%	80%	80,256,559.72
✓	Unrated ADIs	-	-	0%	-

Counterparty

The table below outlines the individual counterparty exposures in relation to Council's current investment policy, based on long-term S&P ratings.

Compliant	Issuer	Rating	Invested (\$)	Invested (%)	Max. Limit	Available
✓	NAB	AA-	43,983,770.80	22.03%	40%	35,892,157.51
✓	ANZ Bank	AA-	20,984,572.05	10.51%	40%	58,891,356.26
✓	Commonwealth Bank	AA-	12,390,664.22	6.21%	40%	67,485,264.09
✓	Westpac	AA-	36,170,086.40	18.11%	40%	43,705,841.91
✓	Macquarie Bank	A+	8,025,944.00	4.02%	25%	41,896,511.19
✓	Rabobank Australia Branch	A+	11,705,991.60	5.86%	25%	38,216,463.59
✓	ICBC Sydney Branch	А	1,701,428.00	0.85%	25%	48,221,027.19
✓	Rabobank Australia Limited	А	10,000,000.00	5.01%	25%	39,922,455.19
✓	ING Bank (Australia) Ltd	Α	30,882,842.90	15.46%	25%	19,039,612.29
✓	BOQ	A-	19,532,690.00	9.78%	25%	30,389,765.19
✓	Bendigo and Adelaide	A-	4,311,830.80	2.16%	25%	45,610,624.39



Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) focused Investment

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

Counterparty	Funding fossil fuel	Position
ANZ Bank	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
Commonwealth Bank	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
NAB	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
Westpac	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
Macquarie Bank	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
ING	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
Rabobank Australia Branch	Yes	Loaned to fossil fuels since 2016.
UBS AG	Not yet determined	No position provided.
ICBC Sydney Branch	Not yet determined	No position provided.
Bank of Queensland	No	Do not loan to fossil fuels.
Bendigo and Adelaide	No	Do not loan to fossil fuels.
Rabobank Australia Limited	No	Do not loan to fossil fuels.

In line with Council's growing commitment to ESG-aligned investment, several meaningful steps have been taken to further embed ESG principles within Council's investment portfolio:

- Rabobank Australia Limited has been added as a new partner, with \$10 million now invested in term deposits that directly support Australia's agricultural sector.
- \$8 million has been placed with Westpac in Social Tailored term deposits, targeting socially responsible projects.

These investments have increased ESG-aligned assets to approximately \$41.8M, up from \$23.8M in July. This significant increase reflects Council's policy commitments and its growing focus on sustainability in financial decision-making.

Institutions	Invested \$	Invested %
No exposure to fossil fuels	41,844,521	20.96%
Exposure to fossil fuels	156,143,872	78.19%
Not yet determined	1,701,428	0.85%

CBA released its Sustainability Report in late August 2025, with other major banks expected to publish their reports by the end of the month. Council staff are working closely with the Council's Investment Advisor to review the available reports and explore the most effective ways to integrate the published data into the Council's Monthly Investment Report. This initiative aims to enhance the quality and depth of Council's ESG reporting.

Restricted Funds (Local Government Act 1993 s409)

The Council has significant restricted cash set aside for future purposes. Restricted cash is funds set aside by Council for a purpose to meet future expenses and falls into two categories based on their use.

- External cash restrictions These are funds received by Council where there is a legal
 obligation to use the funds for the purpose for which they were paid to Council such as a
 special rate variation, developer contribution or tied grants.
- Internal cash restrictions These are funds set aside by resolution of Council for a particular purpose and these funds may be reapplied for a different purpose only by resolution of Council.

Unrestricted cash is funds that support daily operational requirements and can be used to cover unbudgeted expenses that cannot be funded from one of the reserves.

Council's restricted and unrestricted funds as of 31 August 2025 are shown below.

	Balance as at 31 August 2025
Restricted Cash & Investments	\$
External restricted	74,478,194
Internal restricted	110,372,389
Total Restricted	184,850,584
Unrestricted Cash & Investments	13,510,127
Total Cash & Investments	198,360,710

Strategic Alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Financial Management
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.
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.

Risk Analysis

Risk	Mitigation
Capital preservation risk	Council has implemented a diversification strategy by avoiding investment concentration in any single issuer. Council only engages with banking institutions that possess a credit rating of A-or higher.
Interest rate fluctuations	Council diversifies its investment portfolio across various asset types, including term deposits, fixed-rate bonds, and floating rate notes, balancing the impact of changing interest rates.
Investment underperformance	Council frequently monitors its cash management forecasting requirements and actively seeks increasing returns in alignment with the Councils Investment Policy.
	Additionally, Council regularly evaluates portfolio performance against the relevant benchmark, the AusBond Bank Bill Index, and conducts periodic reviews of its investment strategies to ensure alignment with its objectives.
ESG and Fossil Fuel Exposure	Council will continue to gradually increase investments with fossil-fuel-free institutions, subject to credit rating standards and compliance with the Investment Policy. Ongoing review with Investment Advisor to identify suitable ESG-aligned options.
Policy Non-Compliance	Monthly compliance checks against credit rating, term, and counterparty limits. Oversight by CFO and external investment advisor.

Resourcing Strategy implications

As at 31 August 2025, the investment portfolio continues to perform strongly, with interest income totalling \$1.4M, representing 29% of the current annual budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

- Section 625 of the Local Government Act 1993.
- Local Government (General) Regulation 2005.
- Investment Ministerial Order 12 January 2011.

Conclusion

Council's investment strategy for the 2025–26 financial year prioritises capital preservation while seeking to optimise returns in accordance with the adopted Investment Policy.

All investments held as at 31 August 2025 have been made in full compliance with the Local Government Act 1993, relevant regulations, and Council's Investment Policy.

Responsible officer: Jasmine Hoang, Financial Accountant

File Reference: F2016/06527

Director Corporate Services Report No. CO51/25

Subject: Code of Meeting Practice

Executive Summary

- The Office of Local Government (OLG) has released a new 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (2025 Model Meeting Code).
- Councils must adopt a Code of Meeting Practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.
- Under section 361 of the Local Government Act, before adopting a new Code of Meeting Practice, Councils must first exhibit a draft of the Code for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at least 42 days in which to comment on the draft Code.
- Council's amended Code of Meeting Practice will apply from the first Council meeting held in 2026.

Recommendation

That the draft Code of Meeting Practice be placed on public exhibition in accordance with the requirements of section 361 of the Local Government Act.

Attachment/s:

1. OLG Circular and FAQs - 2025 Model Meeting Code

2. ■ LINK TO VIEW Draft Code of Meeting Practice (incorporating the provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code)

Purpose

To adopt a Code of Meeting Practice that complies with the OLG 2025 Model Meeting Code by 31 December 2025.

Discussion

The OLG's 2025 Model Meeting Code was released on 29 August 2025. The timeframe for adoption of Council's amended Code of Meeting Practice, that complies with the 2025 Model Meeting Code, is outlined below:

- adopt a draft Code of Meeting Practice (incorporating the provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code) – this report
- the draft Code of Meeting Practice will be placed on public exhibition for 28 days (from 15 October to 12 November)
- the draft Code of Meeting Practice will be open for public comment for 42 days (from 15 October to 26 November)
- following public exhibition, the draft Code of Meeting Practice will be reported to the 9 December Council meeting for adoption.
- new Code of Meeting Practice (based on the 2025 Model Meeting Code) will apply from the first Council meeting held in 2026.

The OLG Circular to Councils and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) in relation to the release of the 2025 Model Meeting Code are **attached**.

Key points

The 2025 Model Meeting Code has two elements:

- mandatory provisions (indicated in black font), and
- non-mandatory provisions (indicated in red font) covering areas of meeting practice that are common to most councils but where there may be a need for some variation in practice between councils based on local circumstances. The non-mandatory provisions also operate to set a benchmark based on what the OLG sees as best practice for the relevant area of practice.

Key changes in the 2025 Model Meeting Code include:

- 1. The Mayor may now call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two Councillors.
- 2. There will be restrictions on pre-meeting briefing sessions.
- 3. The option for Councillors to attend meetings by audio-visual link is restricted to where Councillors are prevented from attending in person due to ill-health or other medical reasons or because of unforeseen caring responsibilities.
- 4. As of 1 January 2026, Councils are required to livestream their meetings using an audio-visual recording.
- 5. A Mayoral Minute may be put to a meeting without notice on any matter or topic that the Mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.
- 6. Councils will no longer have the option of reducing the duration of speeches to less than 5 minutes.
- 7. On the adoption of the new code and at the commencement of each Council term, Councils are required to determine whether to authorise the person presiding at Council meetings to exercise a power of expulsion.
- 8. The provisions dealing with disorder have been amended as follows:
 - The definition of acts of disorder now includes using offensive language and making gestures or behaving in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory
 - b. Where a Councillors fails to remedy an act of disorder, they can be required to do so at each subsequent meeting until they remedy the act of disorder and can be expelled from the meeting and each subsequent meeting until they comply
 - c. Members of the public can be expelled from meetings for bringing flags, signs or protest symbols to meetings.

Public forums must be held prior to Council meetings (i.e. cannot form part of Council
meetings). The OLG has indicated that it will be issuing model best practice public forum rules
that councils can use if they choose to.

Strategic alignment

The relationship with our 2025-29 Delivery Program is as follows:

Delivering services and regulatory functions:	
Service area	Customer Service & Governance Management Service
Function	Governance Management
Delivery program commitment	Manage Council's governance framework and controls to ensure accountability, transparency, integrity, equity and ethical Council decision making.

Risks

Risk	Mitigation
Legislative compliance	Council's current Code of Meeting Practice is required to be amended to incorporate the provisions of the new OLG Model Meeting Code. The current Code, if not amended, will become invalid after 31 December 2025.
Councillors not being appropriately informed given the restrictions on Councillor briefings	This will be the subject of a future Councillors' workshop (between now and the end of October 2025). Councillors will remain appropriately informed on all matters relevant to their role.
Live audio-visual streaming of Council meetings – appropriate and reliable means of live streaming	Investigation has commenced into options for livestreaming of meetings from the beginning of 2026.

Resourcing Strategy implications

The cost of livestreaming Council meeting from 2026 will be absorbed in the 2025-26 Budget.

Policy and legislative requirements

Local Government Act 1993 Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (Model Meeting Code).

Conclusion

A draft Council Code of Meeting Practice, based on the 2025 Model Meeting Code, has been prepared and is attached to this report. The draft Code is required to be publicly exhibited and will be reported back to the 9 December Council meeting for adoption following the public exhibition period.

The new Code of Meeting Practice will apply from the first Council meeting held in 2026.

Responsible officer: Julie Hartshorn, Coordinator Administration

File Reference: F2004/06570

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure Office of Local Government



Circular to Councils

Subject/title	2025 Model Meeting Code
Circular Details	Circular No 25-20 / 29 August 2025 / A975455
Previous Circular	Council Circular 24-23 Consultation on reforms to council meeting practices
Who should read this	Mayors / Councillors / General Managers / Joint Organisation Executive Officers / Council governance staff
Contact	Council Governance Team / 02 4428 4100 / olg@olg.nsw.gov.au
Action required	Council to Implement

What's new or changing?

- Following extensive consultation, the new 2025 Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW (2025 Model Meeting Code) has been finalised.
- The new 2025 Model Meeting Code has been published in the Government Gazette and is expected to be prescribed under the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) shortly.
- The new 2025 Model Meeting Code is available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice
 <u>for Local Councils in NSW</u> webpage on the Office of Local Government's (OLG) website
 at www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- Among other changes, the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will
 prohibit pre-meeting briefings.
- Councils must also livestream meetings of the council and committees comprising
 wholly of councillors from 1 January 2026 using an audio-visual recording. Recordings
 of meetings must be published on the council's website for the balance of the council
 term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.
- More detailed information about the changes to council meeting practices made by the 2025 Model Meeting Code is provided in the FAQ attached to this circular and available

T 02 4428 4100 TTY 02 4428 4209, E olg@olg.nsw.gov.au Locked Bag 3015 NOWRA NSW 2541 www.olg.nsw.gov.au



on the <u>Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW</u> webpage on OLG's website.

What will this mean for council?

- Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.
- Transitional provisions in the Regulation will provide that if a council does not adopt a
 code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model
 Meeting Code by 31 December 2025, from 1 January 2026, any provision of the council's
 code of meeting practice that is inconsistent with a mandatory provision of the 2025
 Model Meeting Code will be automatically overridden by the relevant mandatory
 provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.
- Under section 361 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act), before adopting a new
 code of meeting practice, councils must first exhibit a draft of the code of meeting
 practice for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at least 42 days in
 which to comment on the draft code.

Key points

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code has two elements:
 - o mandatory provisions (indicated in black font), and
 - o non-mandatory provisions (indicated in red font) covering areas of meeting practice that are common to most councils but where there may be a need for some variation in practice between councils based on local circumstances. The non-mandatory provisions also operate to set a benchmark based on what OLG sees as best practice for the relevant area of practice.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils. The provisions that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in blue font.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms "board" for "council", "chairperson" for "mayor", "voting representative" for "councillor" and "executive officer" for "general manager".
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term "chairperson" for "mayor" and "member" for "councillor".

Circular to Councils



Where to go for further information

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code is available on the Model Code of Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW webpage of OLG's website at www.olg.nsw.gov.au.
- More information about the 2025 Model Meeting Code and guidance on its adoption is provided in the FAQ attached to this circular and available on the <u>Model Code of</u> <u>Meeting Practice for Local Councils in NSW</u> webpage of OLG's website.
- A webinar will be held in October to support councils in adopting the new Model Code of Meeting Practice. Notice will be provided to enable councils to register.
- For more information, contact the Council Governance Team by telephone on 02 4428 4100 or by email at olg@olg.nsw.gov.au.

Best Walued.

Brett Whitworth
Deputy Secretary
Office of Local Government

Circular to Councils

Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure



2025 Model Meeting Code - FAQ

Implementation of the 2025 Model Meeting Code

When must the 2025 Model Meeting Code be adopted?

 Councils must adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code no later than 31 December 2025.

What happens if the 2025 Model Meeting Code is not adopted by 31 December 2025?

 Transitional provisions in the Local Government (General) Regulation 2021 (the Regulation) provide that if a council does not adopt a code of meeting practice that incorporates the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code by 31 December 2025, then from 1 January 2026, any provision of the council's code of meeting practice that is inconsistent with a mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code will be automatically overridden by the relevant mandatory provision of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.

Are councils required to adopt the non-mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code?

- No. The non-mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code cover areas
 of meeting practice that are common to most councils but where there may be a
 need for some variation in practice between councils based on local
 circumstances. The non-mandatory provisions also operate to set a benchmark
 based on what OLG sees as best practice for the relevant area of practice.
- Councils are free to omit the non-mandatory provisions or to adapt them to meet their needs.

Can councils include supplementary provisions in their adopted code of meeting practice?

 Yes. There is nothing to prevent councils from including supplementary provisions in their adopted code of meeting practice to meet their needs, provided the supplementary provisions are not inconsistent with the mandatory provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code.

[©] State of New South Wales through the Department of Planning, Housing and Infrastructure 2025. Information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing, August 2025, and is subject to change. For more information, please visit nsw.gov.au/copyright



Are joint organisations and county councils required to adopt the 2025 Model Meeting Code?

- Yes. The 2025 Model Meeting Code also applies to meetings of the boards of joint organisations and county councils.
- The provisions of the 2025 Model Meeting Code that are specific to meetings of boards of joint organisations are indicated in blue font.
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, joint organisations should adapt it to substitute the terms "board" for "council", "chairperson" for "mayor", "voting representative" for "councillor" and "executive officer" for "general manager".
- In adopting the 2025 Model Meeting Code, county councils should adapt it to substitute the term "chairperson" for "mayor" and "member" for "councillor".

What consultation must councils do before adopting a code of meeting practice?

- Under section 361 of the Local Government Act 1993 (the Act), before adopting a
 new code of meeting practice, councils must first exhibit a draft of the code of
 meeting practice for at least 28 days and provide members of the community at
 least 42 days in which to comment on the draft code.
- This requirement does not apply to joint organisations.

What are the key changes?

A key focus of the changes made to the 2025 Model Meeting Code is to ensure meetings are conducted in a dignified and orderly way befitting to a chamber of democracy and to promote community confidence in councils and their decisions.

The following is a summary of the key changes. It is not an exhaustive list of all the changes that have been made.

Extraordinary meetings

 The mayor may now call an extraordinary meeting without the need to obtain the signature of two councillors.

Dealing with urgent business at meetings

- The process for dealing with urgent business at both ordinary and extraordinary meetings has been simplified.
- Business may be considered at a meeting at which all councillors are present,
 even though due notice has not been given of the business, if the council resolves



- to deal with the business on the grounds that it is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next scheduled ordinary meeting of the council. The resolution must state the reasons for the urgency.
- If all councillors are not present at the meeting, the chairperson must also rule
 that the business is urgent and requires a decision by the council before the next
 scheduled ordinary meeting.

Prohibition on pre-meeting briefing sessions

- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prohibits briefing sessions being held to brief councillors on business listed on the agenda for meetings of the council or committees of the council.
- The prohibition on briefing sessions does not prevent a councillor from requesting
 information from the general manager about a matter to be considered at a
 meeting, provided the information is also available to the public. The information
 must be provided in a way that does not involve any discussion of the information.

Public forums

- The public forum provisions are now mandatory but leave it to councils to determine whether to hold public forums before council and committee meetings.
- Councils are also free to determine the rules under which public forums are to be conducted and when they are to be held. OLG will be issuing model best practice public forum rules that councils can use if they choose to.
- Public forums must be livestreamed.

Councillors' attendance at meetings by audio-visual link

The provisions governing attendance by councillors at meetings by audio-visual
link have been made mandatory and the option to attend meetings by audio-visual
link has been restricted to where councillors are prevented from attending a
meeting in person because of ill-health or other medical reasons or because of
unforeseen caring responsibilities.

Absences from council meetings

- Changes have been made to the provisions governing absences from meetings.
- Where councillors are unable to attend one or more meetings of the council or committees of the council, the new provisions encourage them to:
 - o submit an apology for the meetings they are unable to attend,
 - o state the reasons for their absence from the meetings, and



- request that the council grant them a leave of absence from the relevant meetings.
- Where a councillor makes an apology, the council must determine by resolution whether to grant the councillor a leave of absence for the meeting. Councils are required to act reasonably when deciding whether to grant a leave of absence to a councillor. To ensure accountability, if the council resolves not to grant a leave of absence for the meeting, it must state the reasons for its decision in its resolution.

Livestreaming meetings

- As of 1 January 2026, councils are required to livestream their meetings using an audio-visual recording.
- Recordings of meetings must be published on the council's website for the balance of the council's term or for 12 months, whichever is the later date.
- OLG will be issuing updated guidance on the livestreaming of meetings.

New rules of etiquette at meetings

- Councils may determine standards of dress for councillors when attending meetings.
- Where physically able to, councillors and staff are encouraged to stand when the mayor enters the chamber and when addressing the meeting.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code prescribes modes of address.

Mayoral minutes

The restrictions on mayoral minutes under the previous code have been removed.
 A mayoral minute may be put to a meeting without notice on any matter or topic that the mayor determines should be considered at the meeting.

Rules of debate

- The rules of debate have been simplified and the rules governing the
 foreshadowing of motions and amendments have been removed. It remains open
 to councillors to foreshadow that they intend to move an amendment during the
 debate, but there are no longer formal rules governing this.
- An amendment has been made to clarify that there is nothing to prevent a further
 motion from being moved at a meeting on the same item of business where the
 original motion is lost, provided the motion is not substantially the same as the
 one that was lost.



Councils will no longer have the option of reducing the duration of speeches to
less than 5 minutes. However, councils continue to have other options to expedite
business at meetings such as moving that a motion be put where the necessary
conditions have been satisfied and to resolve to deal with items by exception.

Voting on planning decisions

- Consistent with the Independent Commission Against Corruption's (ICAC)
 recommendations, a council or a council committee must not make a final
 planning decision at a meeting without receiving a staff report containing an
 assessment and recommendation in relation to the matter put before the council
 for a decision.
- Where the council or a council committee makes a planning decision that is inconsistent with the recommendation made in a staff report, it must provide reasons for its decision and why it did not adopt the staff recommendation.

Representations by the public on the closure of meetings

In the interests of simplifying the code, the rules governing representations by
the public on the closure of meetings have been removed. However, there is
nothing to prevent councils from adopting their own rules on this. OLG will be
issuing model best practice rules for public representations that councils can use
if they choose to.

Making information considered at closed meetings public

- Consistent with ICAC's recommendation, the general manager must publish
 business papers for items of business considered during meetings that have been
 closed to public on the council's website as soon as practicable after the
 information contained in the business papers ceases to be confidential.
- Before publishing this information, the general manager must consult with the council and any other affected persons and provide reasons for why the information has ceased to be confidential.

Dealing with disorder

- Councils will be required to determine on the adoption of the new code and at the commencement of each council term, whether to authorise the person presiding at a meeting to exercise a power of expulsion.
- The definition of acts of disorder by councillors have changed. The following constitute acts of disorder under the Regulation and the 2025 Model Meeting Code:



- contravening the Act, the Regulation, or the council's code of meeting practice,
- assaulting, or threatening to assault, another councillor or person present at the meeting,
- moving or attempting to move a motion or an amendment that has an unlawful purpose, or deals with a matter that is outside the jurisdiction of the council or committee or addressing or attempting to address the council or committee on or such a motion, amendment or matter,
- o using offensive or disorderly words,
- making gestures or otherwise behaving in a way that is sexist, racist, homophobic or otherwise discriminatory, or if the behaviour occurred in the Legislative Assembly, would be considered disorderly,
- imputing improper motives, or unfavourably personally reflecting, on another council official or a person present at the meeting, or
- saying or doing anything that would promote disorder at the meeting or is otherwise inconsistent with maintaining order at the meeting.
- Where a councillor fails to remedy an act of disorder at the meeting at which it
 occurs, they can be required to do so at each subsequent meeting until they
 remedy the act of disorder. On each occasion the councillor fails to comply with a
 direction by the chairperson to remedy an act of disorder, they can be expelled
 from the meeting and each subsequent meeting until they comply.
- Members of the public can be expelled from meetings for engaging in disorderly conduct. Disorderly conduct includes:
 - o speaking at meetings without being invited to,
 - o bringing flags, signs or protest symbols to meetings,
 - disrupting meetings,
 - o making unauthorised recordings of meetings.
- The 2025 Model Meeting Code notes that failure by a councillor or members of
 the public to leave a meeting when expelled is an offence under section 660 of
 the Act. Section 660 provides that a person who wilfully obstructs a council,
 councillor, employee of a council or a duly authorised person in the exercise of
 any function under the Act, or Regulation is guilty of an offence. An offence under
 section 660 carries a maximum fine of \$2.100.



Committees

 Meetings of committees of a council whose membership comprises only of councillors must be conducted in accordance with the council's adopted meeting code. Such committees will no longer have the option of determining that rules under the council's meeting code do not apply to them.

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM79/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Reminding cyclists to use the

Doncaster Avenue Cycleway

Council at its meeting on 26 August 2025 resolved that this matter be deferred to the 23 September 2025 Council meeting.

Updated Motion:

That Council:

- a) investigate signage that requests cyclists to use the cycleway on the Eastern side of Doncaster Avenue, to be installed at the northern end Alison Road, the southern end Day Avenue, and other intervals if appropriate; and
- b) noting that the since construction of the cycleway, the road has significantly narrowed. This has at minimum been a contributing factor to at least four accidents on Doncaster Avenue, including one car flipped over. This makes the roadway significantly less safe for cyclists;
- c) conduct a safety audit of Doncaster Avenue, asking whether due to the narrowed road width it is possible for a motorist to pass a cyclist on Doncaster Avenue while observing the one metre "Minimum Passing Distance" law, without crossing the median line and risking a crash with incoming traffic;
- d) write to the Minister for Transport John Graham MLC, and the Minister for Roads Jenny Aitchison MLA, communicating the result of the audit in point (c), and requesting that a law passed or regulation be amended that requires a cyclist to use the Doncaster Avenue Bicycle Path due to the safety risk; and
- e) investigate signage Anzac Parade Kensington, in the area west of Doncaster Avenue that will encourage cyclists to use the Doncaster Avenue cycleway and remind them of fines for riding on the footpath.

Background:

When the recent Oxford St cycleway was completed (College St to Flinders St), City of Sydney decided to put up three signs for cyclists. Two were advising cyclists to obey road rules, and the third was placed at the Taylor Square intersection, advising cyclists to cross with pedestrians. While there is no legal requirement that cyclists cross with pedestrians, City of Sydney is allowed to place an advisory sign based on how they want the cycleway used, regardless of a legal requirement for compliance.

The Doncaster Avenue Bicycle Path has been in place for years - though with an incomplete intersection at Anzac Parade - and has low patronage. The intersection with Anzac Parade started construction on 24th August 2025 and is due for completion on October 9th 2025. While I have reservations about southbound motorists being unable to turn right into Anzac, the decision has been made. This will soon allow cyclists to have a direct path through that intersection without using the footpath.

Since the construction of the Light Rail, Anzac Parade has been narrowed to two lanes for the most part, with very little shoulder for a cyclist to ride on. This will cause some cyclists to ride on the footpath - perhaps for their own safety. This then jeopardises pedestrian safety and is generally illegal if they are over 16 and not accompanying a child.

There is also a persistent problem with traffic on Doncaster Avenue, which is made worse by cyclists not using the bicycle lane. The road lanes were also narrowed for cars, which may have been a contributing factor in an accident which saw a car flipped over. A local Resident Tony Chan has compiled a list of the safety issues, attached to the report.

Areas such as the Ascot Street roundabout require four sharp turns in the bicycle lane, which requires a reduction in speed, and a cyclist can save a few seconds by going straight ahead. This does interfere with the flow of motorists on the roundabout proper.

The completion of the final section of the cycleway gives us an opportunity for a public safety campaign to be launched, which gets people using it and remind riders of their legal requirements, such as not riding on the footpath without a person under 16, waiting at traffic lights and other rules as appropriate.



Source of funding:

2025-26 Operational Plan and Budget.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Hay, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/07424

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM80/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Burst - Investigate park gym at

Rabual Reserve, Matraville

Motion:

That Council investigate a park gym at Rabual Reserve, Matraville.

Background:

Community feedback is that residents would like a park gym at Rabual Reserve Matraville, adjacent to Beauchamp and Anzac Pde, a park gym would enhance the use of this amenity and help with a focus on family health and fitness.

Source of funding:

To be advised.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Burst, South Ward

File Reference: F2019/01192

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM81/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Rosenfeld - Kerb and Gutter on

Robey Street, Maroubra

Motion:

That Council ask for a report into the feasibility of installing of a kerb and gutter on the Eastern side of Robey Street, Maroubra, between Wise Street and O'Sullivan Avenue.

Background:

Currently there is no kerb and gutter on the Eastern Side of Robey Street between Wise Street and O'Sullivan Avenue in Maroubra. As such a large volume of water builds up there during periods of heavy rain. In addition, it takes some time for the puddles to dry in this area after these periods of heavy rain.

This all impacts on road safety in this area.









Source of funding:

Motion calls for feasibility only. Report brought back to Council will outline financial impacts for a Council decision.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Rosenfeld, Central Ward

File Reference: F2006/00028

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM82/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Vale Kim Rosen

Motion:

That Council pay tribute to Kim Rosen, who passed away on 6 September 2025 at the age of 71, and acknowledge her passing with a minute's silence.

Kim Rosen made significant contributions to sport, business and community in the Randwick LGA and beyond. Her life was defined by her dedication to gymnastics, inspiring countless coaches and young athletes. She will be remembered for her unwavering dedication, warmth, and the lasting impact she has made to the sport of gymnastics and the community of Randwick.

Background:

Kim Rosen (nee Kim Morris), a trailblazer in Australian and International gymnastics and a much-loved figure in the Randwick community, passed away on 6 September, surrounded by family.

Born in Sydney, Kim grew up in Bondi, Double Bay, Rose Bay, and Bellevue Hill before settling in Randwick, where she raised her three children for 22 years.

Kim Rosen's journey with gymnastics began in 1976, when her sister Peta decided to form a small gymnastics club. Kim, then teaching at Matraville Soldier's Settlement Primary School, was there from the very beginning, helping to guide the first seven gymnasts.

As the group grew, training spaces shifted between the dome at Randwick Girls' High School and the small hall at Matraville School. Two years later, Kim named the club Bunnerong Gymnastics, after Bunnerong Road, which linked the two sites. The name itself was steeped in meaning, as "Bunnerong" is the Boonwurrung word for "sleeping lizard."

When the dome at Randwick Girls' collapsed, Kim found another home for her ever-growing club — The Spot at Randwick — before eventually moving to a warehouse in Hillsdale, and finally to the club's long-term home: the old army barracks at 441 Bunnerong Road Hillsdale. Kim threw herself into transforming that space. Through working bees and community effort, she oversaw a total refurbishment, driven by her vision of a club that nurtured gymnasts from grassroots through to elite levels. Bunnerong became a true family club, welcoming boys and girls of all ages. Parents pitched in at competitions, helped fundraise, and supported trips away. Coaches worked across all levels, instilling the spirit of community that Kim fostered — a spirit that still lives on in the countless gymnasts, parents, coaches, and judges who became part of the "Bunnerong Family."

Kim had a gift for turning challenges into opportunities. She was famous for approaching people with her trademark grin and twinkle in her eye, declaring: "I have an idea!" Everyone knew this meant hard work ahead — but they also knew they wanted to be part of it, because her passion was irresistible. Kim epitomised positivity. If there wasn't a solution to a problem, she would create one: forming a committee, building from scratch, even knocking down walls if necessary.

Alongside leading Bunnerong Gymnastics club and coaching, Kim pursued judging at the highest level. Rising quickly through the ranks, she became an International Gymnastics Judge between 1984 and 1992, representing Australia at numerous world championships. She stood at the pinnacle of her judging career as Head Judge at the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games, an experience she often recalled with pride. She retired from judging six months later, leaving an enduring mark on the sport. Among her many achievements, Kim came first in the inaugural International Gymnastics Shorthand course in Germany and placed second in the international judging course — feats that reflected her precision and commitment to excellence.

Beyond her achievements, Kim was a smart, funny educator and mentor to generations of

gymnasts. Her influence is woven into the very fabric of gymnastics in New South Wales, and indeed, throughout Australia.

Her determination never wavered, not even in illness. Right to the very end, Kim remained vibrant, defiant, and impossibly positive. She managed to travel to places she had always dreamed of visiting, still managing to outwit her doctors with her energy and strength.

Kim Rosen was a builder of communities, a maker of memories, and an inspiration to all who knew her. Her legacy will endure in every gymnast who carries forward her spirit of joy, resilience, and unshakable positivity.

Kim is survived by her husband Robert, children, Peta, Mali and Matthew, and her adored grandchildren Jessica, Ella, Oliver, Harris, Scarlett, Belle, and Mayer.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Veitch, West Ward

File Reference: F2012/00347

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM83/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Motion for 2025 LGNSW

Conference - Protecting communities from the impacts of

PFAS contamination

Motion:

That:

 Council endorses the following motion to be submitted to the Local Government NSW 2025 Annual Conference; and

b) the General Manager be delegated the authority to make any minor amendments to the wording of this motion if requested by LGNSW and agreed to by the mover of the motion.

That Local Government NSW calls on the NSW Government to:

- acknowledge significant community concerns regarding PFAS as detailed in the NSW Parliament Select Committee Inquiry into PFAS Contamination in Waterways and Drinking Water Supplies Throughout NSW with sites across NSW including Dept. Defence lands, airports, waterways, drinking water catchments and neighbouring communities affected;
- 2. acknowledge the devastating health and social impacts on individuals and communities revealed in these submissions and hearings; and
- accept the findings and adopt the recommendations detailed in the NSW Parliament Select Committee Inquiry into PFAS Contamination in Waterways and Drinking Water Supplies Throughout NSW report published on 11 September 2025

Background:

PFOS (perfluorooctane sulfonate) and PFOA (perfluorooctanoic acid) are a family of chemicals which are emerging as a contaminant of concern. These chemicals do not breakdown in the natural environment, leading to them bio-accumulate in animals and humans.

Current peer-reviewed scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain levels of PFAS may lead to:

- Reproductive effects such as decreased fertility or increased high blood pressure in pregnant women;
- b) Developmental effects or delays in children, including low birth weight, accelerated puberty, bone variations, or behavioral changes;
- c) Increased risk of some cancers, including prostate, kidney, and testicular cancers;
- d) Reduced ability of the body's immune system to fight infections, including reduced vaccine response;
- e) Interference with the body's natural hormones;
- f) Increased cholesterol levels and/or risk of obesity.

Humans, pets, and wildlife can be exposed to PFOS/PFAS through pathways including: Working in occupations such as firefighting or chemicals manufacturing and processing, and run off from those activities; Drinking water contaminated with PFAS; Eating certain foods that may contain PFAS, including fish; Swallowing contaminated soil or dust, for example while gardening; Sewage outfalls which have not included treatment to remove PFAS; Leachate from landfill.

The NSW Parliament Select Committee Inquiry into PFAS Contamination in Waterways and Drinking Water Supplies Throughout NSW was established after Sydney Morning Herald investigative reporter Carrie Fellner, working with Professor Ian Wright from the University of Western Sydney, revealed that elevated levels of PFAS 'forever chemicals' had been detected in parts of Sydney's drinking water. Around the same time, alarmingly high levels of PFAS had been detected in foam in the Belubula River in the state's Central West and in the bodies of dead platypus. Each of these only came to light because of the work of independent scientists, journalists and impacted communities.

The public should have the utmost faith that the relevant government bodies are keeping our drinking water and waterways safe. However, as the committee undertook its work it soon became apparent that government agencies tasked with protecting public health and water quality had been unable to keep pace with the spread of PFAS chemicals throughout the environment.

The report contains 16 findings and 32 recommendations, aimed at better addressing PFAS contamination in New South Wales and the associated risks to human health and the environment. These span a range of areas and include recommendations for regular, risk-based PFAS testing of water across the state and timely public disclosure of the results; more regular reviews of the Australian Drinking Water Guidelines to ensure they align with international best practice; and supporting the blood testing of impacted communities.

https://www.parliament.nsw.gov.au/lcdocs/inquiries/3076/Report%20No%201%20-%20Select%20Committee%20on%20PFAS%20-%20Final%20version%20-%2011%20September%202025.pdf

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Veitch, West Ward

File Reference: F2013/00569

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM84/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Veitch - Motion for 2025 LGNSW

Conference - Early Childhood Education Reforms

Text of Motion:

That:

 a) Council endorses the following motion to be submitted to the Local Government NSW 2025 Annual Conference; and

b) the General Manager be delegated the authority to make any minor amendments to the wording of this motion if requested by LGNSW and agreed to by the mover of the motion.

That Local Government NSW calls on the NSW Government to:

- 1. affirm the critical importance of providing safe and high quality to care for children in Early Childhood Education and Care settings;
- 2. recognise the systemic failure of current systems to ensure quality standards have been met, and as a consequence children have been endangered;
- acknowledge that for-profit service providers are more likely to fall below acceptable standards, and that Early Childhood Education is best delivered by not-for-profit organisations;
- 4. acknowledge that Local Councils are well placed to provide and to support not-for profit early childhood education;
- 5. fund Councils to establish safe staffing ratios so that no educator is left alone with children and acknowledge that CCTV is no substitute for safe staffing;
- provide block funding to local councils for the purpose of expanding the council-run early learning centres, and to allow councils to help meet demand for early learning across NSW:
- 7. allocate 100% of Smart & Skilled Funding to TAFE NSW for early childhood education & care training:
- 8. introduce rent controls upon landlords of early learning centres;
- 9. review and resource the regulator so that it is fit for purpose and to ensure that all centres are inspected and quality standards enforced and publicly reported.

Background:

The early learning sector has slowly plunged into a labour crisis driven by low wages, challenging working conditions, and a hyper privatised delivery model that risks putting profit before quality.

Since the 1990s the number of for-profit early learning services has exploded. Previously only representing a fraction of the sector, for-profit services now represent 95% of new builds and government run services represent 10% or less of total market share. This is a result of ceasing block funding for the operation of not-for-profit centres such as councils, and introducing subsidies to corporate organisations in the sector.

This creates financial challenges for families as for-profit services cluster in 'childcare oases' in wealthier suburbs that can afford higher fees, while much of NSW languishes in a 'childcare desert' where there are far more children than available places. This trend is expected to continue with real estate firms such as Ray White and CBRE pitching large size for-profit services as 'the most stable commercial investment'.

Educators share this challenge, with for-profit providers tending to employ educators on the Children's Services Award rather than an Enterprise Agreement. This has led to a situation where the majority of educators have indicated in a <u>union survey that they plan to leave the sector in the next few years.</u> A 2024 audit of rental prices by Anglicare, <u>which indicates that less than 1% of</u>

<u>rentals are affordable for early childhood educators</u>, suggests that even educators at government run services on the Local Government Award are not immune to this problem.

Recent release of regulator documents in the NSW Parliament, and their reporting by ABC has also shone light on how this impacts child safety. In particular private equity firms like G8 and Affinity have been named in criminal investigations as a result. But data shows that this trend impacts the sector broadly, with over 40% of government services rated 'exceeding' compared to 11% of for-profit services. This correlates with a clear pattern of Council services having higher staffing ratios.

The marketisation of training of educators has also created challenges for the sector with Smart and Skilled funding available for private colleges who are incentivised to pass students as quickly as possible. Audits by the Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA) have shown an emerging issue of entirely non-existent qualifications, while fast track programs at other providers are otherwise deemed as lacking by the sector.

Local government is the main provider of public early childhood education and care, and collectively runs approximately 300 services, and hosts many other not-for-profit service providers. Rising land costs in Sydney increasingly also make non-government not-for-profit education and care less viable as trends continue. This makes Councils one of the largest players in not-for-profit early childhood education and care in NSW, and means that it is vital that Councils be involved in responding to this crisis.

Recent federal government responses are only the beginning of addressing an issue that deeply impacts our local constituents. Restrictions on the use of phones and vapes and the roll out of CCTV are not intended as nor suitable as preventative measures against child abuse. Safe staffing levels are the most obvious preventative response, and <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/jac.2

The current minimum standards for staffing ratios were implemented in 2005. They allow for one educator to four babies, one educator to five toddlers, and one educator to ten three to five year olds. As the bare minimum these standards were never intended to represent best practice, and it is well past time that these standards are re-evaluated and best practice for safety established.

Councils are not immune to safety concerns or the labour crisis occurring in the sector. Many Councils rely on private labour hire firms such as ANZUK, Macarthur, and Ranstadt in order to meet ratios due to extended vacancies in lower paid roles or unexpected sick leave. These are educators who are paid less than Council's in-house staff and are strangers to the children, while the Council pays significant fees to firms.

This means educators who often have no relationship with children or staff may be left alone with children. A significant case of this was <u>reported in the media this year</u>, with an alleged paedophile who worked at after school care in the City of Sydney, Inner West, Northern Beaches, Willoughby. The investigation into this case is ongoing at time of writing.

There are clear reforms to be made by the NSW Government to ensure that the sector meets its potential. This includes genuine resourcing and support of the regulator and strengthening TAFE NSW to ensure that educators are trained appropriately. It also entails resourcing Councils to expand service delivery so that safe, affordable, and high quality public education and care is available for families.

References:

https://www.acecqa.gov.au/resources/snapshot-and-reports

https://www.raywhitecommercial.com/news-and-market-insights/news-media/western-sydney-childcare-market-shows-resilience-amid-challenges

https://unitedworkers.org.au/archive/60-of-educators-plan-to-leave-amid-staff-shortages/

https://www.anglicare.asn.au/publications/2024-rental-affordability-snapshot/

 $\frac{\text{https://www.acecqa.gov.au/sites/default/files/202505/NQF\%20Snapshot\%20Q1\%202025\%20FIN}{\text{AL.PDF}}$

 $\frac{\text{https://www.abc.net.au/news/2025-07-07/fast-track-childcare-courses-put-children-at-risk-insiders-warn/105483042}{\text{matchildcare-courses-put-children-at-risk-insiders-warn/105483042}}{\text{matchildcare-courses-put-children-at-risk-insiders-warn/105483042}}{\text{matchildcare-courses-put-childcare-courses-put-children-at-risk-insiders-warn/105483042}}{\text{matchildcare-courses-put-childcare-courses$

https://unitedworkers.org.au/ecec-safer-staffing/

 $\frac{https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2025/jul/31/after-school-carer-david-james-charged-with-producing-child-abuse-material-at-six-facilities-across-northern-sydney-ntwnfb}{}$

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Veitch, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/06276

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM85/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Willington - Protecting street trees

where a development is approved under the provisions of a

Complying Development Certificate

Motion:

That Council:

- a) acknowledges that street trees are valuable council assets providing shade, cooling, visual amenity, habitat for wildlife and noise mitigation;
- b) notes that when a development is assessed through the Development Application (DA)
 process, street trees are required to be protected before the commencement and throughout
 all demolition and building works; including measures such as fencing panels, ground
 protection, trunk and branch wrapping, and other protective strategies, extending to the full
 radius of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ);
- c) notes that in contrast to the DA pathway, current legislation under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 (Codes SEPP) does not include provisions for the protection of street trees during demolition and construction works carried out under a Complying Development Certificate (CDC);
- d) provide material on Council's website recognising that street trees are valuable public assets which provide community, environmental and amenity benefits, and should be maintained through design solutions and through consistent protection measures, where development is being undertaken on private land and approved via both Development Application and Complying Development Certificate pathways.
- e) calls on the NSW Government to amend the provisions of the CDC pathway to impose specific requirements for applicants to implement tree protection measures for nearby street trees for the purpose of protecting public green assets to the same standards as would be applied under a DA;
- f) requires the General Manager to write to the NSW Minister for Planning, Paul Scully, and the NSW Minister for the Environment, Penny Sharpe, requesting urgent review and amendment of the State Environmental Planning Policy, Exempt and Complying Development Codes (Codes SEPP) to include mandatory tree protection measures for street trees during CDC demolition and construction phases; and
- g) submits points (a)-(e) of this motion (and Background) to the Local Government NSW 2025 Annual Conference, seeking support to advocate for legislative reform to ensure consistent protection of public trees across all development types.

Background:

Under current legislation, demolition and construction works approved via the provisions of a Complying Development Certificate (CDC) are not subject to the same tree protection requirements as those approved under a Development Application (DA). This regulatory gap has led to damage to a valuable street tree at Brook Street, Coogee. Council officers can only intervene reactively, as there is no regulation to safeguard public trees during CDC works. Addressing this issue is critical to preserving urban canopy and biodiversity in Randwick and across NSW.

In late August '25, a Coogee resident sent Council photos of damage to a street tree adjacent to a development site on Brook Street Coogee. The damage had occurred as result of demolition machinery moving on and off a development site. Council officers investigated and acted to

protect the trees adjacent to the property from further damage by placing barriers to define a tree protection zone (TPZ).

The demolition works were undertaken under the provision of a Complying Development Certificate (CDC), which means the provisions of Part 7 of the Demolition Code within the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) 2008 apply. Unlike developments assessed through the Development Application (DA) pathway, the Code SEPP does not impose specific requirements for the applicant to provide tree protection measures for adjacent street trees as part of a CDC approval.

If the development on the Brook Street site had been approved under the provisions of a typical DA, the adjacent street trees would have been required to be protected by measures such as fencing panels, ground protection, trunk and branch wrapping, and other protective strategies, extending to the full radius of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ), at the developer's expense.

When a TPZ is established under the requirements of a DA the public street tree is afforded considerable protection. Certain activities are prohibited within the TPZ, including excavation, compaction, and storage of materials. If an applicant or certifier intends to deviate from these restrictions, they must engage a qualified arborist (AQF Level 5) to prepare a report demonstrating how the tree can remain viable. This may involve redesigning the development, supervising works, and implementing compensatory protection measures, all in accordance with AS4970-2009. Importantly, all protection measures required under a DA must be implemented prior to the commencement of any works.

Had the street trees at the site on Brook Street been adjacent to a DA approved site they would have been protected and the damage within the TPZ would not have occurred. But because the same publicly owned trees were adjacent to a demolition site approved under a CDC, the trees were not required to be protected, were damaged, and then had to be fenced off at Council's expense.

It is concerning that valuable public trees, are protected under one development pathway (DA) but not under the provisions of the alternative CDC pathway. It seems that the protection and management of street trees adjacent to development sites approved under CDC rests solely with Council. This poses many problems in relation to Council's awareness of potential risk to trees and in relation to compliance and enforcement.

Street trees are valuable public assets worthy of protection which ever development pathway is being applied. To achieve the safety of publicly owned street trees in all development settings, amendments to the Codes SEPP are necessary to ensure consistency in tree protection outcomes in both DA and CDC approved pathways.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Willington, North Ward

File Reference: F2004/06494

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM86/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Hay - Northeast Kingsford and

Southwest Randwick Traffic Study

Motion:

That, after construction is complete on the small shopping mall on Barker Street, Council analyse the traffic flows in the northeast Kingsford and Southwest Randwick area, (the area bound by Anzac Parade, Rainbow Street, High Street and Avoca Street, but not including those streets, or UNSW);

- a) analyse the baseline for traffic flows and parking availability;
- recommend any changes to improve safety and address rat running;
- analyse whether the Bus Stop at 166 Barker Street be moved around 50 metres west, to be in front of the new supermarket and allow better sight lines for drivers turning from Young Street onto Barker Street; and
- d) any other proposal that would be appropriate.

Background:

The area has gone through many significant changes in recent years:

- Completion of the Light Rail, including significant changes to High Street and corresponding changes to bus routes;
- Traffic lights being installed at Botany Street/ UNSW Gate 11/ POW Acute Services Building;
- Prince of Wales Adult Emergency has moved from the Barker St entrance to Magill street;
- Substantial construction at the Newmarket Stables area has lead to dramatically increased population;
- New Streets will be created in that site;
- Montessori Preschool has opened on Young Street;
- Green Square Public School operating from the Rainbow Street School Site, including a bus drop off at Fennelly St Randwick;
- More student and general housing construction in the area;
- The Housing Investigation Area around Magill Street could lead to even more housing, as well as pedestrian walkway changes.

Combined, these factors suggest a review is needed for this area.

Source of Funding:

2026-27 Operational Plan and Budget

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Hay, West Ward

File Reference: F2004/07226

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM87/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Martin - DV Safe Phone Initiative

Motion:

That Council resolves to investigate opportunities to contribute to the DV Safe Phone initiative, Including:

- a) establishing one or more donation collection points at Council locations such as the Customer Service Centre, Library, etc., so that community members can donate their old mobile phones to be collected, repaired and distributed to domestic violence victim-survivors;
- b) donating Council-owned mobile phones whenever they are replaced and decommissioned;
- encouraging Council staff and community members to consider donating their old personal mobile phones,
- d) promoting the initiative among local organisations and agencies that provide support to victim-survivors of domestic violence and encouraging them to consider becoming an agency partner if they aren't one already; and
- e) consider linking this initiative to the 16 Days of Activism & its launch to the Step Out Speak Out Walk in November 2025.

Background:

Council has taken a range of important actions to provide community leadership and advocacy to address domestic and family violence in recent years, and this motion puts forward another opportunity for us to make a direct contribution to delivering support and safety to victim-survivors.

DV Safe Phone (https://dvsafephone.org/) is a national charity organisation that aims to ensure that every victim-survivor of domestic violence has access to a reliable and safe phone.

Perpetrators often use phones to control and monitor their victim-survivors, and in doing so to isolate them from being able to connect with family and friends or to seek help.

DV Safe Phone collects donated phones, reviews and refurbishes them, and for phones that are acceptable for use as a safe phone reuses them through more than 400 agency partners who can supply them to victim-survivors they are providing support to. Any phones that can't be refurbished and used as a safe phone are recycled.

The directory of DV Safe phone drop-off locations (https://dvsafephone.org/donate-phones) indicates that WOTSO, Bondi Junction, is currently the closest public collection point available.

The directory of agencies that are DV Safe Phone providers (https://haltmap.raisely.com/) indicates South Eastern Community Connect, Mascot is the closest provider.

A growing number of other Councils in New South Wales and beyond have begun supporting the DV Safe Phone initiative, including by providing public collection points, donating decommissioned Council fleet phones, and using their communication channels to encourage their community members to donate their old phones.

This motion proposes that staff investigate and consider the various ways we can contribute to this initiative and help to maximise its impact in providing support and safety to victim-survivors of domestic violence, including within our own community.



Source of funding:

The cost for each box is \$85, with an additional cost of postage to send the phones to Queensland. An estimated \$1500.00 would cover 4 locations and postage for a year, with the funding to come from the Community Development budget 2025-26.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Martin, East Ward

File Reference: F2013/00153

Motion Pursuant to Notice No. NM88/25

Subject: Notice of Motion from Cr Asgari - Enhancing Battery Disposal Options

Motion:

That Council:

- notes and continues to support the current initiatives being undertaken to assist the community in diverting batteries from residential waste collections, including education campaigns, additional battery type collections at the Randwick Recycling Centre, and the home collection service and
- b) requests staff:
 - i. improve information on Council's website relating to safe battery disposal;
 - ii. investigate suitable additional locations at Council facilities for battery collection; and
 - iii. Investigate the feasibility of delivering a battery drop-off drive-through event for the community.

Background:

Lithium batteries pose a considerable fire risk when disposed of incorrectly, particularly when collected by residential garbage trucks, endangering both equipment and the safety of our waste collection drivers.

Currently, Randwick City Council provides battery drop-off services at the Randwick Recycling Centre in Matraville and the Recycling Hubs and household collections through RecycleSmart. Randwick City Council is also participating in the regional SSROC and EPA education campaigns, including the 'never bin a battery' campaign.

While these are valuable initiatives, there is an opportunity to improve accessibility and encourage more responsible disposal practices across the whole LGA.

Additional drop-off options, similar to the battery collection bins at Coles, Bunnings and other retailers, could enhance community participation. One potential partner is Eco Batt, a battery recycling company that may provide collection containers or boxes at not cost as they benefit from the materials collected.

Introducing more accessible collection points or opportunities could:

- Reduce the risk of battery-related fires in waste collection,
- Improve community awareness and participation in safe battery disposal.
- Strengthen Council's sustainability and waste diversion initiatives.

Source of funding:

Funding for the drop-off drive-through collection event and additional collection locations to be sourced from existing Council operational allocations for waste and circular economy initiatives. If additional resources are identified to be required through the investigations, this is to be the subject of a further report to Council for consideration.

Attachment/s:

Nil

Submitted by: Councillor Asgari, East Ward

File Reference: F2023/00738

Question with Notice No. QN9/25

Subject: Question with Notice from Cr Hay - West Ward Playground

Update

Question:

When will these playgrounds have their equipment substantially upgraded:

- 1. Les Bridges Playground, Kensington
- 2. Paine Reserve, Randwick
- 3. Writtle Park, Randwick
- 4. Shaw Reserve, Kingsford.

Also, there are several holes in the softfall in the John Calopedos Memorial Playground, within Kensington. When will the softfall be repaired?

Background:

There are several playgrounds scheduled as high priority upgrades, particularly in West Ward. The play equipment is old and due to recent developments the children are in need of high quality play areas.

Response from Director City Services

To be distributed in a supplementary business paper.

Submitted by: Councillor Hay, West Ward

File Reference: F2013/00317

Notice of Rescission Motion No. NR3/25

Subject: Notice of Rescission Motion submitted by Councillors Martin, Hamilton and Burst - Festoon Lights, Coogee Bay Road

That the resolution passed at the Ordinary Council meeting held on 26 August 2025, reading as follows:

That Council:

- endorse the commencement of the trial of the festoon lighting along Coogee Bay Road from Arden Street to Brook Street, Coogee;
- b) endorse the trial period extending until the completion of the *Coogee Nights* activation in early 2026.
- c) endorse the use of the Festoon Lighting Ladder Pattern Option, costing approximately \$123,000 which is available in the 2025-26 Operational Plan and Budget; and
- note following the end of the trial period a report will be brought back to Council following community consultation on feedback and permanency of festoon lights.

BE AND IS HEREBY RESCINDED.

If the Rescission Motion is carried, it is intended to move the following motion:

That Council:

- a) endorse the commencement of the trial of the festoon lighting along Coogee Bay Road from Arden Street to Brook Street, Coogee;
- b) endorse a trial period of six months from installation date;
- endorse the use of the Festoon Lighting Ladder Pattern Option, costing approximately \$123,000 which is available in the 2025-26 Operational Plan and Budget;
- d) note that following the end of the trial period a report will be brought back to Council following community consultation on feedback and permanency of festoon lights; and
- e) bring back a further report prior to the December meeting containing consultation outcomes and additional resourcing if required for the addition of Meeks St Plaza festoon lighting.

Submitted by: Councillor Martin, East Ward; Councillor Hamilton, North Ward;

Councillor Burst, South Ward

File Reference: F2019/00686