



Randwick City Council

*Incorporated as a municipality 22 February 1859
Proclaimed as a city July 1990*

Community Facilities Study and Plan

November 2003

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Preamble

AIMS

Randwick City Council has prepared this **Community Facilities Study and Plan** to provide immediate, short term and long term strategic direction for the provision of appropriate community facilities in the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA).

More specifically, this study aims to:

- Review the current provision of community services and facilities
- Analyse the impact of existing and forecasted demographic trends on current and future community needs.
- Develop an inventory of the existing council owned facilities that also includes coverage of future redevelopment projects planned within the next 5-10 years.
- Identify non Council owned facilities that are available to the community
- Analyse the extent to which all available community facilities meet the overall community needs of the Randwick LGA
- Provide a community facilities plan for the appropriate and equitable consolidation, rationalisation, disposal, upgrade and acquisition of social infrastructure to meet the existing and projected needs of the residents in the Randwick LGA

The study is underpinned by principles of social equity and has the capacity to be integrated into a number of areas of Council's operations, including:

- **2021 Citywide Strategic Plan:** The Study provides a key input into the preparation of the 20-year City Wide Strategic Plan. This long term strategic planning framework will enable the City to better manage growth and change over time through an integration of all planning issues.
- **Social Plan:** As part of Council's statutory obligation to prepare a Social Plan, Council is required to indicate how it will address issues of relevance to members of the community in the seven mandatory target groups: children, young people, older people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, people with a disability, people from culturally and linguistically diverse background and women.

- **Management Plan:** The Management Plan provides a tool for the achievement of the strategic directions for the city. It is through the Management Plan that the adopted recommendations of the Study will be implemented within budget constraints.
- **Section 94 Plan:** As stated previously, an important objective of the Study is to assess the need for community facilities in the next 10-20 years and identify the additional facilities required, as a result of new development. This assessment will then be used to provide a firm basis for the calculation of Section 94 contributions, including an estimate of appropriate levels of apportionment of contributions from new development, towards facility provision.

Background

In March 2000 Randwick City Council commissioned an external planning consultant, Heather Nesbitt, to conduct a community facilities needs and development study and a progress report on the study was provided in August 2001. However, it was then recognised that if Council was to develop a strategic direction in terms of the provision of community facilities that a more extensive report was required.

Consequently, a cross-departmental team commenced the new study in late 2002 and this final report has been prepared using Council staff and resources. It has drawn to some extent on information provided in the original draft report.

Outline of report

- Section 1 of the report provides detailed information about current and projected population data in terms of both key target groups and suburbs.
- Section 2 describes the current provision of community facilities and services that exist in the Randwick City.
- This leads to an assessment of available facilities in Section 3 where an inventory of all Council owned community facilities is provided along with information on size, location, current usage, zoning and classification. Other Council amenities such as children's playgrounds and sporting and recreational facilities that meet the needs of various target groups are also included in the audit. Information is provided on non-Council owned community facilities along

with facilities provided for community groups by organisations such as licensed clubs.

- Section 4 focuses on planning for the provision of community facilities. The demand for facilities can be forecast using current and projected population data, current usage patterns of existing facilities and benchmark standards for the provision of community facilities.
- The final Section outlines the community facilities strategy for Randwick City Council.

Section 1: Demographic Profile Of The Randwick Community

1.1 CURRENT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

The demographic profile for the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA) on a suburb level has been analysed to provide an informed and accurate picture of the population in terms of age, diversity, family composition, housing tenure and income. More detailed information about the existing demographic profile of the Randwick LGA is provided in **Appendix 1**.

The data has been described in terms of key target groups and suburbs. These reflect the basis on which the planning for the current and future provision of community facilities will be made.

All demographic data discussed in this section is sourced from the 1991, 1996 and 2001 Census and the Australian Bureau of Statistics provided the population projections.

1.1.1 Snapshots of Current Demographics of Each Suburb

The demographics have been analysed on a suburb basis allowing comparisons with the results for the total Randwick LGA and the Sydney Statistical Division. This information is summarised in the **Tables 1.1 and 1.2** that identify the major factors where Randwick's demographic profile differs from the average for the Sydney Division. The major difference is that Randwick experienced a much lower rate of population growth between 1991 and 2001 and that Randwick also has significantly less couples with families and more couples without families. The age distribution proportions in Table 1.1 also show that Randwick has lower proportions of children.

Table 1.1: Comparison of Age Distribution – Randwick LGA and Sydney Statistical Division

Age Distribution (%)						
	0-4	5-14	15-19	20-24	25-64	65+
Randwick LGA	5.2	9	6.2	10.1	54.2	12.9
SDD	6.7	13.5	6.86	7.09	53.9	11.9

Table 1.2 Comparison of Different Groups Making up Population

Group	Randwick LGA	Sydney SD
% Change in population 1991 - 2001	5.3%	13%
People Speaking Other Language	28.1%	27.2%
Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	1.1%	1.0%
Couple Families with Children	42%	50.5%
Couple Families without Children	37%	32.4%
One parent families	16%	15%
House Owner – fully or with mortgage	48.6%	62.7%
State Housing	7.1%	5.1%
Private Rentals	34.2%	32.3%

Whilst **Appendix 1** provides detailed information about the demographic profile of the Randwick LGA on a suburb basis, **Table 1.3** provides a summary of this data and notes any factors that will be more critical in assessing the demand for community facilities.

Table 1.3 Snapshots of Current Population Profiles on a Suburb Basis

Suburb	Summary of Current Population Profiles
Clovelly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of 4,419 • Moderate (5.6%) population increase since 1991 • Relatively high proportion of children aged between 0-4 (6.3%) compared to the LGA average (5.2%) • Higher proportion of children between 5-14 years (10.1%) compared to the LGA average (9%) • Relatively low proportion of older people aged 65 and over (10.4%) compared to the LGA average (12.9%) • The least diverse population in LGA • 15% classified as low-income earners compared to LGA average of 21.3%
Coogee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of 14,164 • Very low rate of growth (0.3%) since 1991 compared with LGA average (5.3%) • Low proportion of children aged 0-4yrs (4.7%) and 5-14yrs (6.8%) compared to LGA averages (6.71% & 9%) • Low proportion of youth aged 15-19yrs (3.7%) and 20-24 (8.4%) compared to LGA averages (6.2% & 10.1%) • 61.6% of the population are aged between 25 and 64 years • Relatively low proportion of older people aged 65 and over (9.5%) compared to the LGA • Only 12.6% of the population spoke a language other than English, compared with the 28.1% in LGA • Only a small proportion of families were one-parent families (11.95%) • 11.8% classified as low-income earners which was substantially less than LGA average (21.3%) • The majority of residents were private renters (44.3%)
Kensington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth (18.7%) LGA between 1991 and 2001 (pop. 11,071) is substantially higher than the LGA rate 5.3%. This was largely a result of the Raleigh Park development. • Proportion of children aged 0-14 years was below the LGA average • Young people aged between 15-24 years were highly represented • Relatively small proportion of the population (9.9%) was aged 65+ • 39.4% speak a language other than English at home, which was significantly higher than the LGA average (28.1%) • High proportion of low-income earners with 26.7% earning less than \$200 per week
Kingsford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second highest population (14,612) in the LGA, and recorded the second highest rate of growth (14.6% since 1991) • Low proportion of 0-14 year olds as well as people aged 65 and over compared to the LGA average • Relatively high proportion of young people aged between 15-24 years • Highest proportion of residents (47.4%) who speak a language other than English at home • Recorded the highest proportion of low-income earners of all suburbs in the LGA. 27.1% of the total population of Kingsford earned less than \$200 per week

Suburb	Summary of Current Population Profiles
Randwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest population (pop.27, 162) in the LGA with low rates of growth (1.2%) between 1991 and 2001 compared to the LGA • Smaller percentage of people (22.5%) spoke a language other than English compared to the LGA average (28.1%) • Relatively low proportion of low-income earners • High proportion of private renters (45%) compared to the LGA average (34.2%)
La Perouse /Phillip Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has a small relatively static population, with only a 1.5% increase between 1991 and 2001 (pop. 1133) • A high proportion of 0-4 years (7.1%) and 5-14 years (13%) • Relatively high proportion of older residents aged 65 and over (50.2%) • High proportion of residents were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander with 35.07% in La Perouse and 12.23% in Philip Bay • Highest percentage of one-parent families (28.15%) in the LGA • High proportion of state housing (15.7%) compared to the LGA average (7.1%)
Little Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High proportion of children aged between 0 -14 years old • Highest percentage (18.7%) of older people-65 yrs+, of all suburbs in the LGA • Relatively low proportion (15.9%) who speak a language other than English at home compared to the 28.1% in LGA • A relatively high ATSI population (4.28%), compared with LGA population (1.1%) • A high proportion of families were couple families with children (54.19%) • High proportion of low income earners with 29.3% of the population earning a weekly income of \$200 or less
Malabar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population declined by 13.3% (701) between 1991 and 2001 (4,582) • Relatively high proportion of children aged 5-14 (10.5%) compared to the LGA average (9%) • High proportion of older people aged 65 and over (14.4%) • Low proportion of people (12.4%) are from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, compared to the 28.1% of LGA population • Relatively higher ATSI population of (3.05%) compared to the ATSI population in the LGA (1.1%) • High proportion (18.76%) of one parent families and highest proportion of residents in state housing (27.9%)
Maroubra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third largest population in the LGA – 25,723 • Relatively high rates of population growth (9.1%) between 1991 and 2001 • Relatively high proportion of older people aged 65 years + (15.3%) • High proportion of people from culturally and linguistically diverse background with 35.2% of the population speaking a language other than English at home • High level of one-parent families (16.6%) compared with other suburbs • Higher rates of state housing (11.5%) compared to the LGA average (7.1%)

Suburb	Summary of Current Population Profiles
Matraville/ Port Botany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population of 8,694 • Relatively high rates of population growth (9.1%) between 1991 and 2001 • High proportion of children aged between 5 -14 years (12.4%) • Proportion of older people aged 65 years + (15.3%) higher than LGA average of 12.9% • High proportion of people from a culturally and linguistically diverse background, with 31.6% speaking a language other than English at home • Higher ATSI population (2.5%) compared with LGA population (1.1%) • Proportion of one-parent families (18.76%) is higher than proportion in many other suburbs. • A relatively high proportion of the population were low income earners (27%) • High rates of public housing (13.5%) compared to the LGA average (7.1%)
Chifley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively small population (2851) • High proportion of children aged between 0-14 years old • High proportion (15.7%) of older people aged 65 and over • The proportion of people from a culturally and linguistically diverse background (21.3%) was lower than LGA average (28.1%) • High proportion of couples with children (54.3%) and one-parent families (17.77%) compared to other suburbs • Proportion of low-income earners (26.7%) higher than the LGA level (21.3%) • High proportion of public housing (17.4%)

The University of New South Wales strongly influences the demographic features of Kensington and Kingsford. When compared with all other suburbs in the City these two suburbs have the highest proportions of young people aged 15-24 years; the highest proportions of persons speaking a language other than English; very high proportions of renters and high proportions of the population on a weekly income of \$200 or less. These demographics describe a student population with a large number of overseas students. This group would not tend to access community facilities as much as they would use the facilities at the UNSW which includes extensive sporting, cultural and social facilities

1.2 FUTURE POP’N GROWTH OF THE RANDWICK COMMUNITY

1.2.1 Projected Population Growth

The projected population will assist in identifying the additional demand for services and facilities over a 20-year period.

The future population growth figures for the period between 2001 (base population) and 2020 were provided by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) for each of the 15 constituent suburbs in the Randwick LGA, by sex and five year age groups.

The projections were calculated using the cohort-component method, where the 2001 base population is projected forward annually by calculating the effect of births, deaths and migration within each age-sex group according to the specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions. The population projection excludes the visitor population to the Randwick LGA and its constituent suburbs, and includes the population that is living in institutional accommodation (e.g., university, hostels and gaol). It is important to note that the population projections provided by the ABS include known developments such as those at Bundock St and the Prince Henry site.

Based on the projections provided by the ABS, it is estimated that there will be a steady but moderate growth in the Randwick LGA population between 2001 and 2021. The population and growth rates (compared to the 2001 Census data) for 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 are shown in **Table 2.1** below.

Table 2. 1: Population Projections for the Randwick LGA

Year	Projected Population	% Change since 2001
2001	121 497	-
2006	128 003	5.3%
2011	129 351	6.46%
2016	130 694	7.60%
2021	131 711	8.40%

A more detailed analysis of the predicted population for each suburb in the Randwick LGA for 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2021 is shown in **Appendix 2**, which provides detailed information about the age characteristics of the future population of the Randwick LGA on a suburb basis. Whilst **Appendix 2** provides an extensive analysis of the population projections, the snapshots provided in **Section 1.2.2** provide a comprehensive summary of this information.

However, it is important to note that these projections in part are influenced by the information available on major developments in each suburb. Given that Council does not have details about developments planned for the longer-term future, that is greater than 5 years, the population projections after 2006 are merely the best estimates that could be provided. It is recommended that the population projections be reviewed on a regular basis in order to take into account more updated information about future development trends.

1.2.2 Snapshots of Projected Populations on Suburb Basis

Suburb	Population Changes 2001 - 2021
Clovelly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small to moderate population increase of 274 (4.9%) • Further decline in number of children 0-4 yrs (-14.93%). Similar rates of decline for 5-9(-15.04%), 10-14 (-16%), or 35 people) and 15-19 age groups • Relative to other suburbs, only small rates of growth for the 55-73 year old group are predicted (13.67%, 86 people)
Coogee South Coogee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small population decreases 13.37% predicted • Current population of children aged between 0-4 years of 723 is expected to decrease by 106 (14.52%) • Moderate decreases of 99 people in the population of 15-19 yr olds (18.775%) • Moderate growth in the 55-73 year old age group of 255 people (14.3%) • Marginal population increases expected • Relatively large population decreases expected for the 0-4 year old age group
Kensington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately large population increases of 16.9% (756 people) • Population of 0-14 year olds relatively stable • Small to moderate decreases in the population of 15-19 year olds (10.89%, 121 people) • Fastest growing population is the 55-73 year old age group with predicted increase of 349 people (25.76%). High rates of growth are also predicted for the 74+ age group
Kingsford	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second highest population growth in the LGA with increase of 2519 persons (17.24%) • Small increases in the 0-14 age group • Small decreases in the 15-19 year old population of 71 people (5.96%) • Highest rates of growth predicted for the 55-73 year old population with increase of 1026 people (48.33%).
Randwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population expected to remain relatively stable • Steadily decreasing population of 0-4 year olds
La Perouse Phillip Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small decreases in population expected.
Little Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population expected to increase steadily by 1432 persons (74.8%) • Large increase of 60+ persons (48%) and in young people aged between 0 and 4 years

Malabar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small population increase of 2.3% expected. (104 persons) • Population of 0-4 year olds is expected to decrease from 209 in 2001 to 173 (-17.33%) in 2016
Maroubra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population increases of 5,341 people are expected (12.4%)
Matraville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate population increases expected • Steadily declining population of 0-4 year olds (-13.14%)
Chifley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small population increase predicted • Small to moderate decreases in the population of 0-19 year olds • Only small population increases expected of 55-73 year olds

1.2.3 Summary

Overall the projected increase in population for the Randwick LGA from 2001 to 2021 is not large with the estimated growth of 10,214 persons. However, 64% of this growth is expected to occur by 2006, reflecting the two major developments at Bundock Street and the Prince Henry Hospital site at Little Bay.

Section 2: Current Community Facility Provision

2.1 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

There is an extensive range of children's services and facilities provided throughout the Randwick LGA. There are 34 childcare centres including community based and privately operated centres, Family Day Care Scheme, Pre-School Kindergartens, Occasional Child Care Centres, and Playgroups. These services are generally provided for children aged from 6 weeks to 5 years.

Before, After School and Vacation Care programs are provided for children aged 5 to 12 years, and are generally located in schools, community centres and halls.

There are also many children's playgrounds throughout the LGA that provide opportunities for outdoor activities in a safe enclosed environment. **Table 2.1** below details the suburb-by- suburb distribution of playgrounds across the LGA. Additional facilities, such as bike tracks, BBQs, picnic areas, basketball courts, soccer and rugby fields are also attached to several playgrounds.

Table 2.1: Distribution of playgrounds across the LGA

Suburb	Number of Playgrounds
Clovelly	2
Coogee	6
Kensington	6
Kingsford	0
Randwick	7
Maroubra	16
Malabar	6
Matraville	8
Little Bay	0
La Perouse & Phillip Bay	2
Chifley	1

2.2 YOUTH SERVICES

There is a general shortage of facilities and services for youth with The Shack being the only facility that provides services specifically for youth.

The Shack Youth Services provides a Drop In Centre Program from Tuesdays to Saturday, After School and School Holiday activities for young people aged 12-24 years. Activities provided in the Drop In Centre include pool table, soccer table, use of computers with Internet access, TV/Video, trampoline and various games.

In conjunction with the University of NSW, the Shack provides a School Tutoring Programme. Tutors are matched with students, sessions are held at the University of NSW and are free.

The Shack is also auspicing a Youth Drop In Program in Lexington Place, South Maroubra.

While The Shack is suitably located in Maroubra it would be better served by achieving a permanent home. The current rented premises has a number of shortcomings in relation to the needs of a youth centre as there is poor access for wheelchairs, no disabled toilet, the layout creates difficulties with supervision, and meeting OH & S standards will require extensive repairs.

The Maroubra Police Citizens' Youth Centre (PCYC) located in Daceyville also provides services to youth residing within the Randwick LGA. The PCYC has various rooms available for groups, a school holiday program (arts and crafts and excursions etc) and a bus with interactive games for young people. The bus is available to attend community events.

Due to the shortage of purpose built facilities for youth, many youth services are run in general community facilities such as the Matraville Youth and Cultural Hall, Randwick Community Centre, Kooloora Community Centre and school halls. However, many of these facilities are not ideal for youth because of security issues at night, safety concerns due to the standard of the facilities and supervision issues.

There is a demand for youth facilities that provide a drop in service as well as the opportunity for youth to participate in structured activities. For example the Youth Drop-in facility, that was previously located in Randwick, was used on a daily basis by 20-30 young people. This represents a high unmet demand for this type of facility.

One other major facility for youth is the Skate Park at Maroubra, which is well patronized and attracts high numbers of young people.

There are also extensive facilities suitable for youth provided by the University of New South Wales. The facilities include a gym, tennis, badminton, volleyball, basketball and squash courts, cricket and football fields (all codes), a sports hall, two multi-purpose rooms and a 50 metre heated swimming pool. The students can also be involved in archery, gymnastics, fencing and martial arts as well as access a sports physiotherapist and nutritionist.

As the population data has identified that Kensington and Kingsford both have a high proportion of residents in the 15-24 year old age group, it is likely that many of these are students who would have access to the facilities provided by the UNSW.

2.3 SERVICES FOR OLDER PEOPLE

Across the Randwick LGA there are a number and range of services and facilities that cater for both active older people and the frail aged. The facilities include the Senior Citizens' Centres at Clovelly, Coogee and Maroubra as well as the large and very active Coast Centre for Seniors that is based on the Prince Henry site. The Coast Centre with approximately 750 members, attracts seniors from across the LGA

Older residents also patronise local clubs such as the South Sydney Juniors and bowling clubs. There is also a broad range of facilities and programs provided for the older residents by other groups and/or facilities within the community including hydrotherapy classes at the Des Renford Centre, tai chi, yoga, self defence, table tennis, lawn bowls, current affairs, armchair activities, dancing, walking, as well as many craft classes. Kooloora Community Centre is one such major provider with regular learning and activity courses for older residents. Such activities do not require a specific purpose facility for the aged.

Other services for the frail aged that are provided through Home and Community Care (HACC) include respite care, meals on wheels, home maintenance and modification, domestic and personal assistance and community transport.

There are also a range of Council supported activities such as the monthly Old Time dance held at the Randwick Bowling club. Council funds and coordinates this activity that attracts over 60 people who enjoy the socialising and the exercise.

There are a number of issues in relation to the facilities that are currently provided by Randwick Council for older people and these include:

- Poor standard of many of the existing facilities: Many of the facilities available to older people, such as Coogee and Clovelly Senior Citizens' centres are not in good condition and require substantial improvement. However, facilities such as the Maroubra Senior Citizens' Centre that are managed by a Management Committee based in the facility tend to be better maintained.
- Poor utilisation of existing facilities: Many of the existing facilities are poorly utilised. It is likely that improved maintenance and better co-ordination of activities would lead to a greater utilisation, as Maroubra Seniors with better maintenance has a higher level of utilisation than the other centres.
- Size of facilities: The facilities need to be large enough to enable a wide range of activities. Clovelly Senior Citizens, for example, only seats 20 people, which substantially limits the type of activities.
- Access: Many of the facilities for older people have limited access with no disabled or movement impaired access and less than ideal public transport access or parking.

2.4 PEOPLE FROM CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE (CALD) BACKGROUNDS

People from Multicultural backgrounds, and in particular Non English speaking countries, often do not access community facilities that are traditionally used by mainstream groups. Lack of awareness and understanding of these facilities is commonplace in most LGA's, due to language and cultural barriers. This has been markedly observed in the use of Senior Citizens' Centres.

Cultural specific welfare organisations often organise activities at community facilities for their communities.

In the Randwick LGA, the main centres for groups are the Botany Migrant Resource Centre and Randwick Information & Community Centre. The small and emerging communities use a number of church halls and schools to hold activities. The established communities have well organised group activities and local clubs.

Many Multi-Cultural groups have community organisations located outside the LGA and conduct services and activities within the Randwick LGA. There are also community language schools that operate for Greek, Chinese and Polish communities.

Both Bowen Library and the Randwick branch provide for many of our community members who speak other languages. The libraries hold 14,500 items, including books, tapes and videos, in languages other than English. The major languages catered for are Chinese, French, Greek, Indonesian, Italian, Russian and Spanish although there are items available in many other languages.

There is considerable variation in the provision of facilities in that some of the well established groups are better catered for. For example, the Greek community has many clubs and church groups in the Randwick LGA that provide facilities and services for its members. However as expected, the availability of community facilities and services appears to be lower for the emerging cultural groups.

2.5 ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS

The community facilities that were most heavily utilized by the Aboriginal community include the South Eastern Sydney Area Health Service, Yarra Bay House and schools in the La Perouse Area. However, school halls are often small with no space available to store equipment. There is a particular need for more halls in the Malabar and Little Bay area. The need for additional facilities was also highlighted in the La Perouse Needs Analysis, which proposed that a multipurpose centre that could accommodate a range of

services was needed in the La Perouse area. There are no specific facilities to hold programs for Aboriginal youth.

2.6 PEOPLE WITH INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Council's Clovelly Beach and Malabar Pool at Malabar Beach are two recognised outdoor accessible venues that are suitable for people with disabilities. The Des Renford Pool at Maroubra has an indoor heated pool used by people with disabilities. People with intellectual disabilities attend Programs organised by Eastern Respite and Recreation based at Maroubra. The Metro South Developmental Disability Service (Department of Ageing Disability & Home Care) situated in Alexandria provides services to this area, and has a number of group homes within the LGA.

Council has an Access Committee which addresses issues relating to the built environment. A Disability Discrimination Action Plan has been developed and identifies access issues for people with a disability.

Randwick Council is working with Windgap for the provision of accommodation for older people with disabilities. Council has resolved to develop land at Lexington Place and provide monies from S.94 (Provision of Affordable Housing) towards this project.

Council's Multi-unit DCP also asks for a proportion of dwellings in multi-unit housing comprising more than 15 units to be made adaptable.

2.7 LIBRARY SERVICES

Randwick City Council has three libraries. The Bowen Library at Maroubra is the central library. It is open 7 days each week as well as every weekday evening. It provides for all technical service functions for the library service including resources selection, purchasing, cataloguing and processing. Specialist library staff at Bowen provide an in-depth reference and information service, local studies and family history, a toy and game library and an extensive fiction and non-fiction collection as well as audio-visual collection. The collection also includes language learning kits and literacy material. An extensive range of the reference resources are available on-line and access to the internet, e-mail facilities (fee) and photocopying and fax facilities are available.

The Community Bus Service delivers patrons to library locations each week (for a fee) and the bus is available for community groups to hire during the week.

The Randwick Branch has smaller less in-depth collections although it is still sizable. Matraville Branch now has more adult fiction and junior material and there is less emphasis on Non fiction and Reference. Both of the branch libraries have internet, word processing, photocopying, fax, and e-mail facilities.

The Home and Hospital Library Service is jointly provided by Randwick, Waverley and Botany Councils for residents and is administered through Waverley Library. The members are usually elderly or confined to the home through illness who are visited as requested.

2.9 CULTURAL PROGRAMS/SERVICES

There is also a range of Council supported groups such as the Randwick District Historical Society that is located in the Randwick Town hall and provides research facilities on all suburbs in the LGA, information, lectures and events.

2.10 COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

Community consultation was undertaken as part of the development of the Community Facilities Plan with the aim of identifying:

- The community's expectations of and their current demand for community facilities
- The community's knowledge of Council facilities, the level of use and identified barriers to accessing Council's facilities
- The role and function that the facilities should play in the community.

The community consultation program consisted of a community workshop with community organisations, service providers and residents, as well as discussions with Council's Community Development Officers.

2.11 COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS

As part of the original community facilities study conducted by Nesbitt, a general community workshop was held with a broad range of facility user groups, community organisations, service providers and residents in June 2000. The aim of this workshop was to discuss the main issues and strategies to be considered when planning for the provision of community facilities.

A total of 78 people representing 44 organisations and 13 individuals attended the workshop. Those attending the workshop were, in general, representative of traditional community services and groups and the issues raised reflected this focus.

The main issues identified by the participants included:

- Design of Community Facilities: The design of community facilities was identified as important and the development of multi-purpose facilities was seen to be essential. Community centres need to be fully accessible, both physically and culturally, provide suitable outdoor space for both children and adults and provide high levels of public safety.

Facilities could include a stage, meeting rooms, interior open space, moveable walls, art space, exterior playground, grassed area, storage, kitchen, easy access for prams and wheelchairs, parent's rooms and toilets for both adult and children with all buildings designed using the principles of Ecological Sustainability.

- Access: physical, cultural and financial access to community facilities was important with all facilities having appropriate access for people with a disability, older residents and parents with young children as well as the NESB community. Good access must also be supported by an appropriate fee structure.
- Location: There was strong support for the provision of community facilities to be spread throughout the LGA. Locations accessible by public transport were considered essential and/or the provision of council provided transport services.

- Cost and Funding: Community facilities should be provided free or for a low cost for community organisations. There was support for developing partnerships with other government agencies/facilities as well as local business. There needs to be an increased use of Section 94 funds. There was strong support for better utilisation of existing facilities, with more effective advertising and promotion of the facilities along with an improved booking system for facilities.
- Management and Maintenance: The need for community control and involvement in the management of community facilities, and better maintenance of facilities were raised as major issues.

Section 3: Audit Of Existing Facilities

Critical in the long term planning process is an accurate knowledge of existing facilities and services. This includes Council owned, non-Council owned, and sporting and recreational facilities, as well as facilities provided for community groups by organisations such as clubs.

3.1 COUNCIL OWNED FACILITIES

Table 3.1 is an inventory of Council owned community facilities that identifies and accurately describes all facilities in relation to size, location, current usage, zoning and classification.

3.1.1 Zoning, Ownership and Classification of Community Facilities

The Local Government Act (1993) requires public land held by Councils (excluding Crown Land and public roads) to be classified as either:

- *Community Land*- public land intended for general community use such as open space, drainage and reserve
- *Operational Land*- public land occupied by Council chambers, offices, car spaces, works depots and the like which is used for operational purposes.

The classification of land as either community or operational land places a constraint on whether the land can be disposed of. The Act prohibits the disposal of community land by sale, exchange or otherwise unless the land is reclassified from community to operational through the preparation of a draft Local Environmental Plan (section 28, Local Government Act, 1993).

The different zonings may also impact on the future use of the facilities as, for example, there are greater restrictions on use of facilities located on land zoned Open Space 6A.

The Inventory in **Table 3.1** includes information on the zonings and classifications for each building as well as the current ownership status. This indicates that the majority of Council owned facilities are classified as community land and this places some constraints on any rationalisation of Council's community facilities.

Table 3.1: Inventory of Council Owned Facilities

Suburb	Facility Name	Details of Facility	Site / Floor Area	Management	Status of Legal Tenancy Agreement with Council	LEP Zoning	Local Govt. Act Classification	Council Ownership
Maroubra	Maroubra Senior Citizens	Senior Citizens' Centre	Site: 338m2 Floor: 300m2	Seniors' Management Committee	None	Residential 2B	Community	Building and Land
Maroubra	Bowen Library and Community Centre	Central Library	Gross Floor Area: 2000m2	Council managed	N/A	General Business A1 under LEP No.64	Operational	Building and Land
Maroubra	Bowen Library and Community Centre	Community Hall Vonnie Young Auditorium,	Floor area: 100 m2	Council managed	Casual/Seasonal Users managed by Library staff	3A General Business	Operational	Building and Land
Maroubra	Bowen Library and Community Centre -2 nd & 3 rd floors	Community / HACC offices		Council managed	Tenants & users managed by Council Property Unit	3A General Business	Operational	Building and Land
Maroubra	Duffy's Corner Occasional Child Care Centre	Childcare	Site area: 1400sqm Floor area: 250m2	Incorporated Parent Committee	5 year lease expires 2006	Residential 2A	None	Council owned building on Crown Land
Maroubra	129 Boyce Road	Affordable Housing			50 year lease			Council owned
Maroubra	Totem Hall	Community Hall	Floor area: 100 m2	Scout Association	None. Not required	6a Open Space	Community	Land Only
Maroubra	Maroubra Senior Citizens' Centre	Senior citizens Multi purpose uses		Seniors' Management committee	None		Operational	
Maroubra	Maroubra Garden Village	Aged care		Privately managed				
Matraville	Matraville Library	Branch Library	Gross Floor Area: 195m2	Council managed	N/A	Residential 2A	Operational	Building and Land
Matraville	South Matraville District Memorial Hall Anzac Parade	Community Hall	Site area: 507m2 Floor area: 200m2	Council managed	Casual and seasonal bookings managed by Property Unit	Residential 2A	Operational	Building and Land
Matraville	Matraville Youth and Cultural Hall Cnr. Pozieres & Knowles Ave	Community Hall	Floor area: 300m2	Council managed	Casual and seasonal bookings managed by Property Unit	Open Space 6A	Community	Land Permissive Building ownership/trustee

Suburb	Facility Name	Details of Facility	Site / Floor Area	Management	Status of Legal Tenancy Agreement with Council	LEP Zoning	Local Govt. Act Classification	Council Ownership
Malabar	Malabar Occasional Child care	Occasional Child Care	Site area: 450m2 Floor Area: 100m2	Incorporated Parent Committee		Residential 2A	Community	Building. Trustee for Land
La Perouse	Peter Pan Kindergarten	Child care	Site area: 1151m2 Floor area: 300m2	NSW Benevolent Society	Lease with Kindergarten Union Children's Services till 2009. 5 year option to renew	Residential 2A	Community	Land Only
Philip Bay	Eric Callaway Nursing Home (Council owns land only)	Aged care	Site area: 3338m2 Floor area: 1600m2	Council	New 20 year lease currently being negotiated	Residential 2A	Community	Land Only
Randwick	Randwick Town Hall	Community Hall	Floor area: 800m2	Council managed	N/A	5a Special Uses (Council)	Operational	Building and Land
Randwick	Randwick Open Care For Kids 30-32 Waratah St.	Child Care	Site area: 240.3m2 Floor area: 200m2	Incorporated parent Committee	Lease with ROCK Inc. expires 2004. 5 year option to renew	Residential 2C	Operational	Building and Land
Randwick	Historical Society Randwick Town Hall	Historical / cultural group		Council	New agreement to be prepared	5a Special Uses (Council)	Operational	Building and Land
Randwick	Randwick Library	Branch Library Meeting Room	Floor area: 968m2 Floor area: 32m2	Council	N/A	3A General Business	None	Premises leased from owners of Royal Randwick Shopping Centre
Randwick	26-28 Waratah St.	Community Offices (temporary)	Site area: 238.9 m2 Floor area: 200m2	Site- council managed	On short term lease only- monthly basis	Residential 2C	Operational	Building and Land
Randwick	Randwick/Coogee Kindergarten 17 Frances Street	Child Care Kindergarten		Kindergarten Union Children's Services	New agreement in preparation	6A Open Space	Community	Building. Trustee for Crown Land
Randwick	Rainbow St Child Care Centre	Child Care	Site area: 1700m2 Floor *area: 260m2	Parent Managed	Lease.	5A Special Uses (School)	Community	Building and Land
Coogee	Coogee Seniors' Centre	Senior Citizens Community Hall	Site area; 184m2 Hall: 80m2	Council	None. Bookings managed by Property Unit	Open Space 6a	Community	Building and trustees for Crown Land
Coogee	Moverley Children's Centre Argyle Cres. South Coogee	Child Care	Site area: 630m2 Floor area: 340m2	Council operated	N/A	Residential 2B	Community	Building and Land

Suburb	Facility Name	Details of Facility	Site / Floor Area	Management	Status of Legal Tenancy Agreement with Council	LEP Zoning	Local Govt. Act Classification	Council Ownership
Clovelly	Clovelly Seniors' Centre 42 Arden St	Senior Citizens	Floor: 90m2 Multipurpose room: 50m2	Council		5A Special Uses (Community)	Community	Building and Land
Clovelly	Clovelly Early Childhood Centre 40-42 Arden St	Baby Health	Floor Area: 100m2	Department of Health	Negotiating new agreement	5A Special Uses (Community)	Community	Building and Land
Clovelly	Clovelly Childcare Centre	Child Care		Incorporated parent committee	Lease with Clovelly Child Care Inc. parent Committee expires 2020	5A Special Uses (Community)	Community	Building and land
Clovelly	Burnie Park Hall	Community Hall	Site area: 300m2 Floor area: 130m2	Private Lessee	New agreement being prepared	5A Special Uses (Community)	Community	Building and Land
Kingsford	Kingsford Legal Centre	Legal Centre -	Floor area: 500m2	University of NSW	Current lease expires in 2006	Recreation Existing "A" under RPSO & LEP 51	Operational	Building. Land leased from RTA

3.1.2 Management of Council Owned Facilities

Facility management types across the inventory ranges from direct management by Council, to management by State and Federal Bodies to community based management committees and private licensees. The range of management types, as well as lease/licence arrangements are also shown in the inventory in Table 3.1.

As is described in the inventory, many of the facilities have multiple users and as such there are no formal leases or licences. Council is currently undertaking a systematic review of all facilities, the existing and required legal agreements as well as Council's methods of accounting. Licences and/or leases are being prepared where they are required. There is also a booking system in place for a number of facilities for managing regular and seasonal users.

Maintenance programs are being developed and implemented for all Council owned facilities with the aim of improving their condition. This is critical given that the level of utilisation of some of the premises is affected by the poor condition of the facility.

3.1.3 Utilisation of Council Owned Facilities

The extent to which community facilities are being effectively and appropriately utilised varies substantially across the inventory. **Table 3.2** shows the major user groups and the degree to which some of the facilities, mainly, community halls and senior citizens' buildings are being utilised.

Table 3.2: Utilisation of Community Halls, Multi- Purpose and Senior Citizens' Centres

Facility Name	Regular User Groups	Utilisation of Facility
Maroubra Senior Citizens	Senior Citizens' Club; Alcoholics Anonymous; Groups for karate, exercise, religious study and dance classes; Historical Society	High level of utilisation with it being used on a daily basis The high level is a result of the Management Committee. Centre is well maintained and user friendly.

Facility Name	Regular User Groups	Utilisation of Facility
Bowen Library-Vonnie Young Auditorium	Range of local & community groups. English language classes, older women exercise classes, kids club, school holiday activities, book launches	High level of utilisation
South Matraville Memorial Hall	Dance Classes; Yoga; Tae Kwon Do; Combined Pensioners' Group	High level of utilisation as it is used at least once a day
Matraville Youth and Cultural Hall	Playgroup, Dance Class & Table tennis	Not utilised to capacity. Only used 36% of available time.
Coogee Seniors' Centre	Eastward Seniors' Citizens; ALP meetings; Coogee Precinct AA & NA groups; Tai Chi; playgroups	Not utilised to capacity. Only used 29% of available time Low levels of utilisation is probably a result of poor condition
Clovelly Seniors' Centre	Clovelly Seniors' Group Groups for yoga, craft and religious study	Not utilised to capacity. Only used 35% of available time Again the poor condition of facility and the small size limits the usage
Randwick Town Hall	Civic functions such as citizenship ceremonies, private functions including weddings and 21 st parties, auctions and Red Cross	Moderate level of utilisation

3.1.4 Access Issues- Council Owned Facilities

The distance of a facility to the town and/or shopping centres is an important consideration for the community as it enables them to combine visiting community facilities with shopping, visiting doctors, and going to work or school.

The extent to which facilities are utilised in part depends on their proximity to public transport and the regularity of the transport. If the available bus service is infrequent, access to the facility will be limited.

The availability of parking is another factor affecting access and **Table 3.3** provides information for each facility. Although 14 facilities have on-site parking it is not always adequate. Similarly, while 8 facilities have on street parking, it is often difficult parking at those centres that are located in mixed-use areas such as the Coogee Seniors' Centre.

There are 3 facilities that have very poor access to parking. The facilities in Waratah Street, Randwick, which includes a childcare centre, compete heavily for parking with local shoppers, workers and visitors attending the hospitals and numerous medical centres, as well as students from the nearby university. The use of the Waratah Street site for community facilities would be severely limited by the lack of parking. The Maroubra Seniors also has to compete with shoppers around the Maroubra Junction shopping centre.

Nevertheless, for many users, public transport is the preferred model of travel and the access to transport is a critical factor in selecting locations, as town centres are usually better served by transport. Parking is more of an issue for some uses such as childcare centres where there is a need for ongoing drop-off and pick-ups.

3.1.5 Movement Impaired Access

Many of the buildings were not specifically designed as community facilities and they have poor access. With the exception of Randwick and Bowen Libraries, none of the facilities met all the requirements for movement-impaired users. Common issues identified include lack of lift access, lack of ramps, inadequate access widths and non-accessible toilets.

Table 3.3 provides a summary of the range of issues affecting accessibility including distance to town centre, public transport, parking and movement-impaired access.

Table 3.3 Accessibility of Facilities

	Distance to Centre (m)			Distance to Transport (m)			Adequate Parking			Entry		Movement Impaired	
	In centre	Up to 250m	Over 250m	In centre	Up to 250m	Over 250m	Street	Site	Poor	Ramp	Lift	Width	Toilet
Maroubra Seniors	Blue				Red				Green	Yellow			
Clovelly Seniors			Blue	Red				Green					
Coogee Seniors		Blue			Red		Green			Yellow			
Clovelly Early Childcare			Blue	Red				Green					
Malabar Occ. Child		Blue		Red			Green						
Randwick Care/Kids		Blue			Red				Green				
Clovelly Child Care			Blue	Red				Green					
Rainbow St. Child			Blue		Red			Green		Yellow			
Duffy's Corner Child			Blue		Red			Green					
Moverley Childcare			Blue			Green	Green						
Randwick Kinder		Blue			Red		Green						
Peter Pan Kinder			Blue		Red			Green					
Randwick Town Hall		Blue		Red				Green					
Matraville Youth Hall			Blue			Green	Green						
South Matraville Hall	Blue			Red				Green		Yellow			
Burnie Park Hall			Blue		Red		Green						
Totem Hall			Blue		Red		Green						
Bowen Library	Blue			Red				Green			Yellow	Magenta	Magenta
Randwick Library	Blue			Red				Green			Yellow	Magenta	Magenta

	Distance to Centre (m)			Distance to Transport (m)			Adequate Parking			Entry		Movement Impaired	
	In centre	Up to 250m	Over 250m	In centre	Up to 250m	Over 250m	Street	Site	Poor	Ramp	Lift	Width	Toilet
Matraville Library													
26-28 Waratah St													
Kingsford Legal													
Eric Callaway													

3.2 COUNCIL COMMUNITY FACILITIES CURRENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Table 3.4 outlines Council owned and/or Council managed community facilities that are currently planned for or under construction in the Randwick LGA and the table details the physical dimensions and the range of facilities that will provided at each sites.

Table 3.4: Planned Council Owned Community Facility Development

Facility	Facility Type	Size	Proposed Use/Users
Prince Henry site Little Bay	Multipurpose Centre with number of meeting rooms Details currently in planning stage: Auditorium with a seating capacity for 400	2500m ² - to 1550m ²	Local community groups Cultural activities – exhibitions and events
Multipurpose Centre Bundock St Kingsford	Multipurpose Centre with 3 meeting rooms, & offices Community hall Artist studios Day Care Centre Pre-school	1200m ²	Local groups Respite day care for

	Annabel House		dementia patients. Provide support groups for carers
Multi Purpose Centre Coogee (Concept stage only)	Multi purpose centre with large room and 4 smaller meeting rooms. Has disabled access		Eastward Senior Citizens' club and other current users of the existing centre

3.3 NON-COUNCIL OWNED MAJOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Table 3.5 describes the major non-Council owned community facilities in the Randwick City area. There are also a number of smaller groups and organisations that are not included in this list but which provide facilities and services for the key target groups.

Table 3.5: Major Non-Council Owned Community Facilities

Facility & Location	Details of Facility	Services Provided and/or Users
Kooloora Community Centre Malabar	Multi purpose community centre located in a public housing estate Has community bus	Services provided include: ALERT – adult leisure education, recreation & tuition – for older people & frail aged Youth club; playgroups, vacation care and range of activities for other users
Randwick Information & Community Centre	Neighbourhood Centre providing information and referral service [Temporary location in Waratah Street Randwick]	Services provided include: Day respite; classes for youth, adults & children; newly arrived migrants HACC services
Randwick Literary Institute Randwick	Crown Reserve (R1003948) Trust administered by Department of Lands Includes 4 halls, 1 with stage & 1 with ballet bars & mirrors	Well utilized by range of permanent users providing art, drama, acting, ballet, karate, craft, dancing, educational, play groups, Fijian church, as well as number of self-help groups. Also used by casual hirers. On-site management provided by one of users

Facility & Location	Details of Facility	Services Provided and/or Users
The Coast Centre for Seniors Prince Henry site Little Bay	Based on Prince Henry site and has approximately 750 members Refurbished premises will include large hall, meeting rooms and offices	Provides learning activities such as languages, computing and history courses, physical, crafts & leisure activities for seniors
Other Current Community Facilities Prince Henry Site	All these groups and services will be provided with permanent homes in the redevelopment of the Prince Henry site	Trained Nurses Association - maintains a museum Australian Quadriplegic Assoc; - provides range of services Aboriginal and Islander Health Worker Journal Rehabilitation Centre for D&A Dependent Women Surf Life Saving Australia
Maroubra Police & Community Youth Club (Located in Daceyville but services Randwick LGA)	Large site. Includes halls & meeting rooms. Central location served by buses	Range of services for young people such as boxing, martial arts, acrobatics, dancing, indoor soccer, cricket and camps. Provides Drop In service. Open every weekday & weeknight. Also Saturdays

The development at the Prince Henry site will include an aged care facility that will provide accommodation for people with dementia, veterans, people from diverse backgrounds and older aboriginals

3.5 RECREATIONAL & SPORTING FACILITIES

3.5.1 Children's Playgrounds

There are 54 children's playgrounds in Randwick City. Most parks have a fenced children's playground and in addition there are a range of other facilities for children in these parks including:

- A ½ size basketball court in Dr Walters Park in Chifley

- Themed children’s playground in Grant Reserve, Coogee. The layout is designed to be an abstracted ship moored to a jetty.
- Junior bike track and innovative playground at John Calopedos Playground in Kensington
- Mini bike track and nautical theme playground in Cromwell Park, Malabar
- Junior bike track in Central Park, Maroubra
- Cycleway (in fenced area) in Coral Sea Park, Maroubra
- Bike track in Gollan Park, Maroubra
- Extensive bike path in Purcell Park, Matraville

3.5.2 Recreational Facilities

Table 3.6 describes the major recreational facilities in Randwick City. All of these facilities are used extensively by the children, youth and older residents of Randwick and as such provide venues for sporting and passive recreational activities.

Table 3.6: Recreational Facilities in Randwick City Council Area.

Facility & Location	Details of Facility	Users
Maroubra Skate Park Maroubra Beach	It is approximately 1000 square metres and features include banks, curbs and hips, three fun boxes, a mini ramp and an integrated bowl.	Well utilised by local and out of LGA youth. Events, displays and coaching clinics.
Beaches – Clovelly, Coogee, Maroubra, Malabar, Little Bay and Frenchman’s Bay	Ocean beaches. Coogee and Maroubra are patrolled all year whilst Clovelly and Malabar are patrolled in summer season only	Over 4 million people visit the beaches each year.

Facility & Location	Details of Facility	Users
Des Renford Aquatic Centre Heffron Park Maroubra	2 x 25 metre heated indoor pools 1 Olympic outdoor pool 1 wading pool	Hydrotherapy Recreational users Swim squad training Learn-to-swim (more than 2300 enrolments each term) Aqua aerobics Range of community swim clubs such as Winter Weakies WAVES- gentle water exercise for older persons.
Coastal Pools	Clovelly, north Coogee, Mahon pool, Wylies Baths, McIvers baths, Malabar	Only 2 of these pools charge an entrance fee
Heffron Park indoor Sports Centre	Facilities include 6 squash courts, 12 tennis courts, indoor cricket & amenities	Used by individuals, local schools, community social sports clubs and other organised groups
Tennis Centres	Coogee, Latham Park & Snape Park Maroubra	Courts used by individuals, schools, community groups & social sports clubs. Coogee used predominately by Eastern Suburbs Tennis Club. In future Latham Park will be linked into local Community Colleges providing opportunity for more locals to engage in tennis
Heffron Park	Largest recreational facility with broad range of sporting facilities including 34 netball courts, rugby league, soccer and hockey fields, an extensive cycle track (4.2kms) and space for passive recreation	Facilities used extensively. Netball caters for over 2000 players; as well many children are involved in junior soccer, rugby league, oztag and cricket. There are adult games both on weekends & evenings. Local schools also use the different playing fields
Snape, Coogee and Kensington Ovals	These are all first grade cricket facilities. Snape park also provides rugby, soccer, netball and tennis facilities	Adult, youth & children's teams Local schools

Facility & Location	Details of Facility	Users
	Coogee Oval's principal use is as a first grade cricket & rugby facility as well as league	
Nagle, Coral Sea and Pioneer's Parks	All provide range of sporting facilities including league, rugby, cricket & soccer fields	Used by children, youth and adults as well as local schools

3.6 OPEN SPACE PROVIDING FACILITY FOR COMMUNITY

Randwick LGA has over 30% of its total area designated as Open Space. The area of open space that is publicly accessible is approximately 1,352 hectares. This includes all Crown land, Centennial Park and the Botany Bay National Park. In addition there are 23 hectares of open space that is vested in or owned by Council. Table 3.7 describes the location and designation of the open space areas.

Table 3.7: Open Space in the Randwick Local Government Area – On Precinct Basis

SUBURB	SUMMARY OF OPEN SPACE						
	Open Space/1,000 people (acres)	Total area of Crown and Community Land	Number of Neighbourhood Parks	Number of Regional Parks	Number of District Parks	Number of Pocket Parks	Special Uses
Coogee & Clovelly	1.409	40.831	7	6	1	5	Coastal Walkway
Kensington & Kingsford	19.196	7.417	7		1	1	
Randwick	0.428	6.505	8	3		8	
Maroubra	2.348	79.628	9		5	8	Coastal Walkway

SUBURB	SUMMARY OF OPEN SPACE						
	Open Space/1,000 people (acres)	Total area of Crown and Community Land	Number of Neighbourhood Parks	Number of Regional Parks	Number of District Parks	Number of Pocket Parks	Special Uses
Malabar			3		3	6	
Matraville	9.828	122.519	4	1		9	1 Golf course & 1 Equestrian Park
La Perouse & Phillip Bay	67.219	43.584	4	2		1	
Chifley	0.804	1.175	1				

3.7 COMMUNITY FACILITY / SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER ORGANISATIONS

There are a number of organisations whose primary purpose may not relate to the provision of community facilities and/or services but provide some facilities and or services for different groups within the community. Key organisations within this group are the major licensed clubs.

Table 3.8: Other Community Facilities

Type of Facility	Locations	Facilities
Bowling Clubs	Coogee, Clovelly, South Coogee, Kensington and Randwick	Vary. Small meeting rooms. Randwick provides space for monthly old time dance. Bowling greens used largely by older persons
Croquet Club	Coogee	Croquet green and clubhouse. Used largely by older persons
Licensed Clubs	There are eleven licensed clubs in Randwick LGA including: South Sydney Junior RL Maroubra Seals Randwick Labor Club RSL clubs	Varies across clubs. Halls and meeting rooms Auspice a range of sporting clubs and groups for members. Well patronized by older people with activities such as old time dance, bingo, rummy, indoor bowls, euchre etc Also support sports activities for children
Surf Life Saving Clubs	Clovelly Coogee Maroubra South Maroubra	Nippers – water activities involving approximately 1000 children on weekends Facilities vary with large & small meeting rooms

Section 4: Planning For Community Facility Provision

In order to effectively plan for community facilities the demand in relation to both number and range of community facilities must be clearly identified. In part, the demand for community facilities can be forecast using population figures, usage patterns of existing facilities, and to a lesser degree, benchmark standards for the provision of community facilities. Community consultation also plays a critical role in identifying the community expectations as well as their current demand for community facilities.

4.1 BENCHMARKING

In planning for community facilities, local governments are increasingly recognising the need to consider established benchmarks when determining the appropriate level of community facility infrastructure needed for the LGA.

Benchmarking is a practice of measuring an organisations performance in key areas and comparing them with other organisations with the aim of finding ways of achieving better results. The benchmarks may be based on best practice or defined according to expert opinion or may be a goal that stakeholders agree to be desirable.

4.1.1 Existing Standards

With respect to the provision of community facilities, there are no widely accepted standards regarding the type and number of community services and facilities that should be provided in the community. Rather, there is a range of standards for each type of community facility based on government research and practice, which are shown in the **Table 4.1** below.

Table 4.1. Benchmarks for Community Service Provision

Benchmarks for Community Facility Provision	
Government Department	Guidelines for Facility Provision
Department of Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 1 community centre for 10, 000 people▪ 1 childcare centre space for every 10 children (aged 0-4 years)▪ 1 youth centre per 20,000 people (or per 3, 000 people aged 13-19 years)

Benchmarks for Community Facility Provision	
Government Department	Guidelines for Facility Provision
Department of Urban Affairs and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 community centre per 10,000- 15,000 people
Commonwealth Department of Housing and Regional Development (AMCORD Practice Note 11: 1992)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 community centre per 10,000- 20,000 people • 1 child care centre space for every 10 children (aged 0-4 years) • 1 aged person's facility for every 8,000 - 10, 000 people • 1 community hall (small) for every 10,000 people [250 sqm] • 1 community hall (large) for every 20,000- 30,000 people [400-800 sqm] • 1 youth centre (small) for every 10,000 people • 1 youth major (large) for 20,000 people • 1 branch library for every 10,000 people • 1 central library for every 20,000 to 35,000 people
NSW State Library: 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 centre per 33,000 people

In order to assess the provision of major community facilities across the LGA against the varying benchmarks listed above, a set of benchmarks, based on the averages of the three sources, has been developed and are described in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Benchmarks to be Applied

Facility	Benchmarks
Community Hall	Large [400-800m ²] for 25,000 people Small [250 m ²] for 10,000 people
Community Centre ¹	1 for 10,000-20,000 people
Library	Central ² Library for 33,000 people Branch library for 10,000 people
Youth Services	1 major for every 3,000 people aged 13-19 years 1 small for every 1500 aged 13-19 years
Childcare space	1 space for every 10 children aged 0-4 years
Aged persons	1 facility for every 10000 people

4.1.2 Limitations of Benchmarking

However, before the benchmarks are applied as part of the analysis of existing and future needs their limitations must be clearly identified.

- The benchmarks do not take into account the needs of specific groups who fall outside the social plan key target groups. Similarly they also ignore broader community needs such as cultural interests.
- The benchmarks reflect current values and community characteristics at a particular period of time and as these change over time, previously established benchmarks may be no longer appropriate.
- Prescriptive standards for facility provision do not recognise that settlement patterns of communities and characteristics of communities differ considerably both within and between local government areas. In addition to population size, factors such as isolation, proximity to other facilities, socio-economic status, ethnicity and population density need to be considered.
- Further, the calculation of facility requirements based on benchmarks alone does not take into account current patterns of usage. For example, if there is a

¹ In terms of existing facilities a Community Centre provides spaces that can be used for a range of different activities

² A central library has more defined, bigger and in-depth collections than a Branch library. Usually undertakes all technical services such as cataloguing

pattern of low usage, then strategies other than providing more facilities are required to address the needs of the community.

- Benchmarks also focus on “bricks and mortar” and do not recognise that many services for key groups such as older people and youth can be provided through a range of means / venues
- Population changes and needs are a dynamic process and therefore flexibility in the design of a community facility would provide a more sustainable option

While these standards can assist the community facilities planning process they are only one part of it. If the benchmarks are used as the key driver of planning they will deliver a simplistic outcome that may not be the most appropriate or beneficial for Randwick.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PROVISION

Despite their limitations benchmarks are still a useful starting point in evaluating the current provision of community facilities in Randwick. **Table 4.3** details the extent to which the current facilities in the LGA, both Council and non-council owned, compare with the various benchmarks described above.

Table 4.3 Evaluation of provision of Community Facilities

Facility	Benchmarks	Existing Facilities & Services	Gaps in Current Provision of Facilities	2021 Facilities based on future population & benchmarks
Community Hall	<p>Large [400-800m²] for 25,000 people</p> <p>Small [250 m²] for 10,000 people</p> <p>LGA Requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 large halls • 5-6 smaller halls 	<p>Large: Randwick Town Hall -800 m²</p> <p>Small Halls: Vonnie Young Auditorium South Matraville Memorial Matraville Youth & Cultural Burnie Park Randwick Literary Institute</p> <p>Other AJC Conference Centre Masonic Centre Kensington 10 licensed clubs 8 school halls 6 church halls 4 scout halls</p>	<p>Good availability of halls and meeting rooms. More effort required in making community aware of availability</p> <p>The only gap in provision is the availability of a large hall suitable for theatrical and musical events as well as art & craft exhibitions. It is proposed that such a facility will be included in the Multi purpose Community Centre to be built at Prince Henry site</p>	<p>There is no change in the number of community halls and meeting rooms required.</p>
Community Centre ³	<p>1 for 10,000-20,000 people</p> <p>LGA Requirements: 7-8 Community</p>	<p>Coogee Senior Citizens⁴ South Matraville Memorial Hall Maroubra Senior Citizens³ Randwick Literary Institute RICC Kooloora</p>	<p>Maroubra area is well served</p> <p>New multi purpose centres to be constructed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bundock St. Kingsford • Prince Henry site, 	<p>No changes in number of multi purpose centres required if new centres are constructed as</p>

³ In terms of existing facilities a Community Centre provides spaces that can be used for a range of different activities & groups

⁴ Provides facilities for range of groups

	Centres across all suburbs	Bowen Community Centre	With planning commenced for multi purpose centre at Coogee Additional facilities required in Kensington and Matraville areas. Facilities at South Matraville Memorial Hall to be upgraded All facilities to be better maintained and managed to maximise utilisation.	planned
Library	Central Library for 33,000 people Branch library for 10,000 people LGA Requirements: Central libraries (2) Branch libraries (4)	Bowen Library, Maroubra UNSW Library (major) Randwick Branch Library Matraville Branch Library Randwick TAFE Library Other: Hospital & mobile service	Possibly one additional branch library facility and the upgrading of the Randwick branch to a central library though other solutions may be more appropriate	No changes in number of facilities required. It is expected that over the next 20 years that new technology will impact on the provision of library services
Youth Facility	1 major for every 3,000 people aged 13-19 years 1 small for every 1500 aged 13-19 years LGA Requirements: LGA Pop. 13-19yrs –	Major: The Shack UNSW (provides extensive range services & facilities) Maroubra Police & Community Youth Club Other: Skate Park Maroubra Beach Beaches & ocean pools	Permanent home required for The Shack in central Maroubra location Youth facility required in La Perouse & Phillip Bay area Small facility required in Coogee/Randwick area	No change in number of facilities required

	<p><i>approx 10,000</i></p> <p>2 major & 3-4 small in required locations</p>	<p>Des Renford Aquatic centre Range of sporting facilities</p>		
Child care services	<p>1 child care space for every 10 children aged 0-4 years</p> <p>LGA Requirements: <i>LGA Pop. 0-4yrs – approx 6290</i> 630 childcare places</p>	<p>Total existing places – 944 places</p> <p>Two baby health clinics one of which will move into premises situated within Randwick library</p> <p>Other: Large no. of playgrounds Toy library at Bowen Library</p>	<p>No additional child care places required</p> <p>Children’s playground required in East Maroubra</p>	<p>Will be a decreased demand for childcare places</p>
Older people	<p>1 facility for every 10,000</p> <p>LGA Requirements: 12 facilities spread across all suburbs</p>	<p>There are four Senior Citizens’ Centres at: Coogee, Maroubra, Clovelly and Little Bay</p> <p>Combined Pensioners’ Group meets on weekly basis at Matraville Memorial hall</p> <p>Additionally clubs provide range of facilities and services for aged. Aged also use halls & pool for physical & craft activities</p> <p>Two residential centres for frail aged at Phillip Bay and Maroubra</p>	<p>Is a requirement for additional facilities though this may be achieved through construction of new multipurpose centres and the improvement of current facilities.</p>	<p>Only area where there is expected increases in population</p>

4.3 IDENTIFYING THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The application of the benchmarks indicated some gaps in the provision of community facilities as well as some areas of potential oversupply. These benchmarks were applied on both current and future projected populations and the key findings were identified in Table 4.2. However these findings need to be considered in the light of a number of other factors including knowledge of communities obtained through consultation, surveying and discussions with key stakeholders, transport and accessibility, technological changes and opportunities for addressing needs in innovative or different ways.

4.3.1 Library Services- The benchmarks indicate a possible need for an additional branch library in the Coogee area and a central, rather than a branch library in Randwick. However, in relation to the identified need at Randwick, a Library Users Survey undertaken in 2002 showed that a significant percentage of Randwick users were university students.

The application of the benchmark for the provision of libraries suggests that the Matraville branch library is inappropriately placed, with the population of Matraville and Malabar not justifying the need for the branch library. However, the Library users Survey showed that the Matraville Library was well used by older people and this may in fact be meeting a specific need of this group. As the Combined Pensioners' Group meets on a weekly basis in the hall next to the library this group may be maximising their visits to the site by using the library.

Further, the additional library that had been proposed for the Prince Henry site is unnecessary according to the application of the benchmark standards for future population projections in Little Bay. The lack of transport and difficult walking accessibility for the broader local population who do not reside in the new development, suggests that this is not an appropriate site for a library at the same time.

In evaluating the provision of library services other factors that must be considered are the level of current utilisation, and the proximity of other libraries such as those in

Waverley and Botany Council area and at the UNSW. It may be a better response to negotiate to extend reciprocal borrowing rights with other libraries and make greater use of existing resources. The redeveloped Maroubra Junction shopping centre will also attract increased numbers of shoppers from other parts of the City, making Bowen Library more accessible.

Finally and most importantly, the availability of information resources from library and other websites may mean that residents do not need to physically visit libraries as much in the future, thereby reducing the potential demand for physical library services.

4.3.2 Children's Services. In general, the level of provision of childcare in the Randwick LGA is high and the application of the benchmarks to the current population and future population projections does not suggest a need for additional childcare facilities.

The only exception relates to Little Bay where the population increase indicates the need for an additional childcare facility. However an analysis of dwelling types and the cost of the dwellings suggest that the development will accommodate couples without children and empty nesters. As such there may be very little demand for a childcare centre in this location.

Nevertheless, although the provision of childcare centres appears to be adequate, anecdotal evidence suggests that there are large waiting lists at many of the existing childcare centres. These waiting lists may reflect the demand for childcare from people who work but not live in the Randwick LGA. It is suggested that the number of children on waiting lists should to be taken into consideration, although it is difficult to gauge the exact demand as there is no centralised booking system and parents frequently place their children on multiple waiting lists.

4.3.3 Older Residents- Based on the standards and population figures, there appears to be a shortage of facilities and/or services for older people. However, whilst these figures suggest that there is an undersupply, other factors such as the current demand and usage of the existing facilities and the range of services offered by other groups/organisations need to be considered before any recommendations for

development of additional facilities is made. Current demand is influenced by issues such as the condition of the facilities, proximity to transport, centre management and the co-ordination of activities. Changes in any or all of these factors could result in increased utilisation of existing centres and a lessening of demand for new additional centres.

The requirements of senior citizens are broad. They include physical, social and cultural activities and many of these do not require a specific purpose built facility. The broad range of activities that they engage in indicates the need for flexible spaces that can be adapted and reconfigured depending upon the activity in progress.

Finally, the application of the benchmarks would suggest that there is not a need for the existing senior citizens' centre at Clovelly. This is supported by the actual attendance figures that show only four registered members.

4.3.4 Youth- Based on the benchmarks, the Maroubra Skate Park and The Shack appear to be well placed. However, while The Shack is suitably located in Maroubra it would be better served by achieving a permanent home.

Although the Maroubra PCYC is not in the Randwick LGA it is on the border and provides significant services for youth.

The application of the benchmarks to current and future population figures suggests that there is also a need for a large youth centre in Randwick as well as smaller youth facilities in Kingsford, Coogee and Kensington. However when the extensive facilities and services provided by the University of New South Wales are taken into account it is evident that the needs of the youth of Kingsford and Kensington and to a significant extent Randwick are adequately met. There may be opportunities to work with the University to provide and promote the access of their facilities to the non-student youth population.

Further research is required to consider the need for a youth facility in Randwick/ Coogee. A small drop-in service may be appropriate along with the development of an outdoor activity such as a skate park for the pre/mid teen groups. The planned multi-purpose centre should also meet some of the needs of the youth.

There is a strong need for youth facilities in the La Perouse area which is both demonstrated by the population data and the discussions with community members.

4.3.6 Cultural Needs

Planning for the provision of community facilities must also take into consideration the needs of other community based groups who come together for a myriad of shared cultural interests and who wish to engage in these interests on a neighbourhood basis.

If we are to create vibrant communities then the City requires quality venues where groups can meet to share, appreciate and indulge in art, music, dance and other creative activities. The City is well serviced by sporting facilities but provides very little opportunities for culture at a community level.

In 1995, 640 residents responded to a Community Survey that was part of the process of developing the *City Open Space & Recreation Strategic Plan*⁵. In response to a question indicating what facilities they would like in well-used parks, the responses from 623 residents showed the following:

- Occasional concerts 62% of people responded positively to this option
- Outdoor plays/cinema 47.5%
- Coffee shops 44.5%
- Kiosks 43.2%
- Arts & Craft fairs 41.4%

The high focus on cultural activities showed the interest in the community in developing spaces for cultural activities.

⁵ City Open Space & Recreation Strategic Plan Adopted July 1996

Section 5: The Community Facilities Strategy

5.1 Type Of Community Purpose Facilities

Community facilities may be described as either multipurpose or specific purpose.

Multipurpose facilities are accessible to all community members including members of all, or most social plan target groups. The centres may include small office space for service providers and multipurpose space for programmed and community social activities. The locations need to facilitate easy access, should provide good amenity and exist at the neighborhood or suburb level.

Multi purpose centres also encourage social interaction of various community groups and ages, especially in a larger centre where there may be a number of different meeting rooms and spaces.

Specific Purpose facilities are designed and focused on a particular group and/or community activity. However some may be able to provide a multipurpose use when not being used for their primary function. Specific purpose centres should be provided on a citywide basis.

In the community consultation the participants strongly supported the development of multi purpose facilities. Whilst they also supported the provision of some specific purpose designed youth facilities it was felt that a specific purpose youth facility could be used for other groups. It was felt that a purpose built facility is the most suitable for youth as it has specific requirements in terms of supervision, recreational activities and safety. However it was also recognised that for many youth focused activities a multi-purpose facility would be adequate.

The adoption of this multipurpose approach would not mean that the needs of specific community groups would not be considered when planning the provision of facilities. If required, a given area of multipurpose floor space can be allocated to a particular group based on their needs but as the community changes the area can be reconfigured.

Multi purpose community centres will provide increased opportunities to address the differing needs of both present and future community groups and will enable Randwick City Council to take on a more flexible and responsive approach to planning. The development of multi purpose community centres will form the central part of the Community Facilities Plan as they provide an opportunity to address the multiple needs of the varied Randwick community.

5.2 VISION FOR THE RANDWICK COMMUNITY

Randwick City Council will ensure that all members of the community have access to multi-purpose community centres that are well designed and maintained, accessible, with good amenity and that provide facilities applicable to the needs of specific groups and for the range of social, recreational and cultural interests.

It will do this by implementing a plan to build, further develop or renovate multipurpose centres at key locations across the City, these being:

- Coogee Community Centre on Coogee Oval (Concept plan stage)
- Bundock Street Kingsford (Under construction)
- Prince Henry site, Little Bay (Planned)
- Malabar Community Centre. This facility to be provided through the renovation of the South Matraville Memorial Hall. (Renovation)
- Matraville Community Centre. A new centre to be developed near the Matraville town centre to provide a facility for residents on the western side of the LGA (New)
- Kensington Community Centre. A small centre is proposed for the Kensington or west Kingsford area. (New)

Together with the existing multi purpose community facilities in:

- Bowen Library and Community Centre
- Maroubra Senior Citizens' Centre
- Randwick Literary Institute

This group of centres will provide a level of facility that meets the needs and expectations of the community.

In the longer term consideration could also be given to whether a small multi-purpose centre with special focus on providing facilities for older people is required in Randwick.

5.3 MULTIPURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRES

5.3.1 Bowen Library and Community Centre

This will be the major community facility in the City of Randwick consisting of the Central Library, Vonnie Young Auditorium, HACC services on level 3 with a range of offices and meeting rooms, other community offices on level 2 and the Randwick Information and Community Centre (RICC) on the street level.

The Centre also has potential for further expansion under Randwick's LEP planning provisions. Additionally the current development on Level 3 allows for further development if additional funds are available.

The HACC facility is under construction at present and will be occupied by the end of 2003. Due to the existence of commercial leases over the street level premises RICC will not be able to move in for a number of years but its future location in Bowen is an essential part of the development of this Centre.

There are a number of other key community services such as the Kingsford Legal Centre, that could be encouraged to relocate to this building in the future. Conversely, there may be an opportunity in the redevelopment of the Kingsford market site to relocate these services into the new building.

5.3.2 Coogee Community Centre on Coogee Oval. Plans are being prepared for the redevelopment of the existing Senior Citizens' facility. This is necessary due to the poor condition of the existing building and the desire to build a more functional and aesthetically pleasing structure, as it is located in one of Randwick City's icon sites. The concept plans have been out for public consultation and all community feedback will be incorporated into the next plan.

5.3.3 Bundock Street Kingsford This facility is currently under construction and the centre will be funded by Department of Defence as their Section 94 contribution.

5.3.4 Prince Henry site, Little Bay (Planned) This facility will be funded by Landcom as part of the redevelopment of the site.

5.3.5 Malabar Community Centre (Renovation of an existing centre) The South Matraville Memorial Hall which already fosters a range of community groups including an active older persons' group needs to be renovated to provide a better quality facility.

5.3.6 Matraville Community Centre (New) This facility should be in or near the Matraville Shopping centre on Bunnerong Road. This centre is required to provide services for the Matraville community.

5.3.6 Randwick Literary Institute (Existing) The Randwick Literary Institute is built on a Crown Reserve and the Department of Lands is the current Trustee. It is proposed that Council may be made the Trustee in the future. The Institute already functions as a well-utilised community centre and Council would wish to continue to support its community focus. Currently the building is being renovated by the Department of Lands.

5.3.7 Kensington Community Centre. (New) Further research would be required to identify the most ideal site for this centre. Given the nature of the population only a small multipurpose centre would be required and one possible site option could be the Kensington Oval site.

5.4 YOUTH FACILITIES

The other major identified need relates to the provision of facilities for youth. In particular:

5.4.1 Youth Centre at La Perouse

There is a requirement for a dedicated youth facility in the La Perouse area. The options for funding for this facility would be investigated to identify if there are funds available from either the State or Federal governments.

5.4.2 Youth Centre in Randwick

The needs of youth in the northern part of the LGA could be addressed through the provision of a small multi purpose centre. If it was identified that there was no need for a multi purpose centre then the provision of a small youth centre could be considered. The need for this centre should be reviewed in four years time.

5.5 OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR DEVELOPING NEW FACILITIES, EXPANDING EXISTING FACILITIES OR RATIONALISATION

Apart from the establishment of the major, suburb based multipurpose community centres there are a number of opportunities for developing, renewing or rationalising other community facilities. It must be emphasized though that these are opportunities and ideas only and all would require further investigation.

- Consolidation of the Arden Street site at Clovelly to include a multi-purpose facility that could cater for other community uses.
- Use of land at Duffy's corner for a community facility.
- The redevelopment plans for the Kingsford Market Centre could include space for Kingsford Legal Centre and a number of well designed community meeting rooms. This could meet some of the needs of the Kingsford community.
- Allocating land in a central location for The Shack which has sought Council's support in the provision of land on which it could construct a permanent home. A site in the Maroubra Town Centre would be ideal as it is a central and accessible location.
- Identify other non-Council owned community facilities where there might be opportunities to develop youth facilities.
- Further investigation to see if it is possible to engage in a combined project with Windgap on the Lexington Place site.

5.6 FUNDING THE COMMUNITY FACILITIES STRATEGY

The funds needed for this investment in social capital for Randwick City community will result from a number of sources including property sales, Section 94 contributions and other government grants.

As the implementation of the Community Facilities Plan will take place over a number of years the works have been prioritized in terms of identified need and/or opportunity.

5.6.1 Sale of Property

There are two major groups of properties that have the potential to fund a significant portion of the Community Facilities Strategy plan. These include:

1. The four semi-detached houses (Nos. 26-32) in Waratah Street, Randwick. These four houses are approximately 80 years old and are in poor condition. They have limited suitability for community purposes as they are in a small residential street that has considerable parking pressures, there are no parking spaces with the properties and the configuration of the buildings limits their use. Additionally there would be significant renovation and maintenance costs if the buildings were to be used in the future.

Currently the Randwick Occasional Centre for Kids is located in No 32 and the lease expires in 2004. This centre has been aware for a number of years of Council's intention to sell the property and Council will assist in finding alternate premises. The Centre would welcome the opportunity to move into new premises with an opportunity of a longer lease, as this would satisfy accreditation criteria with the Department of Community Services.

The Randwick Information and Community Centre (RICC) currently occupy the two semis, Nos. 26-28, on a temporary basis. RICC was moved there from its premises at Bowen Library when the building works commenced. RICC has since stated that it does not wish to move back to Bowen Centre but Council has clearly stated and RICC has acknowledged the fact that the occupancy of Waratah Street is temporary only.

It is conservatively estimated that if the four properties were sold in one line that they would achieve in the range of \$3.5-\$3.75 million.

2. The other properties are nos.127-129 Boyce Road Maroubra. One of these semi-detached houses is on a 50-year lease with the Eastern Tenants but Council is currently negotiating with this group to transfer the lease to another property owned by Council at 133 Boyce Road. Number 127 is currently vacant and Council will only enter into a 6-month residential lease so that the property can be sold with vacant possession.

Behind number 129 is a Council owned car park and it is estimated that the combined properties with the car park could achieve \$2 million. Obviously any redevelopment would need to incorporate similar or an increased number of public parking spaces.

With any sales of land in town centres Council also needs to explore the opportunity for gaining some space within the new development for either a Council or community service.

There may be other opportunities in the future to sell some other sites that provide either limited return or limited opportunities for community facilities so that the funds can be reinvested into areas of high need.

Council owns a house in Prince Edward Street Malabar where the lower level is occupied by an Occasional Childcare centre. It is on Community land, has street frontage and is located in the shopping centre at Malabar. The upstairs of this building is currently empty as the layout of the building limits the uses of the building for a community centre. The option of providing alternate, more suitable premises for the occasional childcare centre and selling the building need to be considered.

5.6.2 Allocation of Section 94 Contributions

There is also the opportunity to allocate Section 94 funds to some of the projects based on the increased populations. The Section 94 plan will need to be revised to include the proposed new community centers.

5.6.3 Alternate Sources of Funding

Council needs to fully explore any other opportunities to gain full or partial funding for the development and/or upgrading of a community facility. Some grant funding could also be sought from the State and Federal Governments.

In particular, Council's Community Development Coordinator needs to work with relevant Aboriginal Agencies to identify opportunities for development of youth facilities in the La Perouse/Phillip Bay area. This Coordinator should also identify any funding opportunities from State and Federal Governments that could contribute to the cost of the construction of youth facilities and support the Aboriginal community in accessing these funds.

5.7 COST OF STRATEGY

A number of the major multipurpose centres already exist, such as the Bowen Library and Community Centre, and/or will be funded by other sources, such as the community centres on both the Bundock Street and Prince Henry sites. The estimated costing, time line and possible funding source for the other projects in the Community Facilities Plan is outlined in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Estimated Cost of Proposed Facilities

Facility	Est. Cost	Funding Source	Time
Coogee Community Centre (new)	\$2 million	Council	2004/2005
Malabar Community Centre- renovation	\$200,000	Council	2004/2007
Matraville Community Centre (new)	\$2 million	Council	2004/2007
Kensington Community Centre	\$1.5 million	Council	2004/2007
La Perouse Youth Centre	\$2.5 million	Other	2004/2007
Maintenance/Upgrades of Other facilities	\$500,000	Council	2004/2007

The estimated total for the construction of the multipurpose community centres in the first three years of the implementation of the Community Facilities Plan as well as an upgrade of existing facilities would be in a range of \$6.2 million.

A maintenance program for upgrading and repairing the other community facilities needs to be developed and implemented. The allocation of \$500,000 to this program would address the existing problems in relation to the condition and poor access.

5.8 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The implementation of the Community Facilities Plan will provide significant social infrastructure for the Randwick City Council community. The strategy would be progressively implemented over a 6-10 year period. It will involve a number of interrelated complex activities that will need to be managed carefully at every stage so that the best value is achieved for Council to enable the maximum investment in the facilities for the community.

Current tenants and groups using facilities marked for demolition, renovation or sale would need to be consulted and their needs addressed to minimize any disruption to the provision of their services.

As a number of the parts of the plans involve major actions, reports to support the plan implementation would need to be brought to Council at appropriate times. Council also would need to be informed in writing on a three or six monthly basis on progress against overall implementation of the plan.

The long-term focus of the plan will also allow Council to make decisions especially in relation to contributions or initiatives arising from large developments that may deliver opportunities to contribute to the quality and number of facilities available for the community and ultimately the successful achievement of the Community Facilities Strategy.

APPENDIX 1: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE EXISTING RANDWICK COMMUNITY

1.1 POPULATION

In 2001, the population of the Randwick LGA was 121 497. While the population increased by 5.3% since 1991, this is substantially less than the growth rate of 13% in the Sydney Statistical Division (SSD). Furthermore, the growth varied significantly across the Randwick LGA.

In 1991, the population was significantly higher in the northern suburbs (Clovelly, Coogee, Kensington, Kingsford, Randwick and South Coogee) than in the southern suburbs (Chifley, La Perouse, Phillip Bay, Little Bay, Malabar, Maroubra and Matraville) and this trend continued in 2001. In 1991, the population in the northern suburbs was 71, 841 while the population in the southern suburbs was 43 390. In comparison, in 2001, the population in the northern suburbs had increased by 6.4% to 76 455 while the population of the southern suburbs increased by 3.8% to 45 042. Thus, between 1991 and 2001, the population grew at a faster rate in the northern suburbs than the southern suburbs.

Table 1.1 outlines the population and the growth rates for each of the suburbs in the Randwick LGA between 1991 and 2001.

Table 1.1 Total Population in the Randwick LGA

Suburb	1991 Population	2001 Population	% Change
NORTHERN SUBURBS			
Clovelly	4183	4419	5.6
Coogee	14126	14164	0.3
Kensington	9323	11071	18.7
Kingsford	12748	14612	14.6
Randwick	26841	27162	1.2
South Coogee	4620	5027	8.8

SOUTHERN SUBURBS			
La Perouse/ Phillip Bay	1116	1133	1.5
Little Bay	2548	1912	-25
Malabar	5283	4582	-13.3
Maroubra	13584	25723	9.1
Matraville/Port Botany	8008	8694	8.6
Chifley	2851	2998	5.2
Randwick LGA			
	115 349	121 497	5.3
Sydney Statistical Division			
	3 997 321	4 456 328	13

Note: In the suburbs with the smaller populations the % change is large in relation to the change in actual numbers.

1.2 AGE CHARACTERISTICS

The median age for all Randwick residents in 2001 was 34 years, which is marginally higher than the median age of 33 years in 1996 and 1991.

Table 1.2 shows the age distribution of the population of Randwick LGA on a suburb basis with the figures for both the Randwick LGA and the Sydney Statistical Division.

Compared with the Sydney Statistical Division, the Randwick LGA is characterised by a lower proportion of children, a higher proportion of young people aged 15-24 years and a higher proportion of older people.

Table 1. 2: Age distribution of the Randwick LGA population

Age	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-64 years	65 years and over
NORTHERN SUBURBS						
Clovelly	277 (6.3%)	448 (10.1%)	180 (4.1%)	259 (5.9%)	2765 (62.5%)	461 (10.4%)
Coogee	672 (4.7%)	942 (6.8%)	524 (3.7%)	1184 (8.4%)	8726 (61.6%)	1352 (9.5%)
Kensington	457 (4.1%)	808 (7.3%)	1108 (10%)	1879 (17%)	5333 (48.1)	1097 (9.9%)
Kingsford	726 (5%)	1290 (8.8%)	1113 (7.6%)	2181 (15%)	7198 (49.2%)	1718 (12.2%)
Randwick	1455 (5.4%)	1982 (7.3%)	1293 (4.3%)	2708 (10%)	15571 (57.3%)	3325 (12.3%)
South Coogee	289 (5.7%)	565 (11.2%)	319 (6.3%)	362 (7.2%)	2573 (51.1%)	863 (17.2%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS						
La Perouse/P hillip Bay	81 (7.1%)	148 (13%)	73 (6.4%)	71 (6.2%)	571 (50.2%)	190 (16.6%)
Little Bay	117 (6.1%)	238 (12.4%)	131 (6.8%)	105 (5.5%)	832 (49.9%)	358 (18.7%)
Maroubra	1323 (5.1%)	2554 (10%)	1715 (6.7%)	2435 (9.5%)	13518 (52.6%)	3804 (15.3%)
Matraville/ Port Botany	517 (5.9%)	1075 (12.4%)	644 (7.4%)	579 (6.7%)	4488 (51.6%)	1333 (15.3%)

Chifley	184 (6.1%)	415 (13.8%)	208 (6.9%)	173 (5.8%)	1535 (51%)	468 (15.7%)
RANDWICK LGA						
	6290 (5.2%)	10946 (9%)	7548 (6.2%)	12287 (10.1%)	65817 (54.2%)	15692 (12.9%)
SYDNEY STATISTICAL AVERAGE						
	265175 (6.71%)	533651 (13.5%)	270999 (6.86%)	280227 (7.09%)	2128787 (53.9%)	469176 (11.9%)

Table 1.2 indicates that suburbs such as La Perouse/Phillip Bay, Little Bay, Chifley and Matraville in the south of the LGA have relatively high proportions of children less between 0 and 4 years old, as does Clovelly in the north. This table also shows that all the Southern suburbs have a relatively high proportion of young people aged between 5-14. Young people between 15-19 and 20-24 were also highly represented in suburbs such as Kensington and Kingsford, due to their close proximity to the University of New South Wales. In the South, Maroubra also had a proportion of young people aged between 15-19 and 20-24 years. Older people aged 65 and above were highly represented in Coogee and all the Southern suburbs.

1.3 DIVERSITY

1.3.1 People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds

In 2001, 28.1% of the population in the Randwick LGA spoke a language other than English (LOTE) at home, which is slightly higher than the SSD's 27.2%.

The three most common languages other than English spoken at home in 2001 were Chinese languages (7.3%), Greek (4.8%) and Indonesian (2.6%). Other languages spoken at home included Italian (1.67%), Spanish (1.4%), Russian (1.27%) and Arabic (including Lebanese, 0.9%).

Table 1.3 provides a more detailed analysis of the percentage of the population of persons speaking a language other than English at home on a suburb-by-suburb basis.

Table 1.3: People speaking a language other than English in the Randwick LGA

Suburb	Persons Speaking Other Language
Clovelly	407 (9.2%)
Coogee	1778 (12.6%)
Kensington	4366 (39.4%)
Kingsford	6919 (47.4%)
Randwick	6112 (22.5%)
South Coogee	1023 (20.4%)
La Perouse/ Phillip Bay	190 (16.3%)
Little Bay	394 (15.9%)
Malabar	569 (12.4%)
Maroubra	9048 (35.2%)
Matraville/Port Botany	2750 (31.6%)
Chifley	638 (21.3%)
Randwick LGA	
	34104 (28.1%)
Sydney Statistical Division	
	1 089 858 (27.2%)

As shown in **Table 1.3** Kensington and Kingsford had very high populations of LOTE speakers with nearly one in every two Kingsford residents speaking a language other than English. It is likely that the high numbers of LOTE speakers is a result of the proximity of these two suburbs to the University of New South Wales.

There were also high numbers of LOTE speakers in Maroubra (35.2%) and Matraville (31.6%), which are both above the Randwick LGA average of 28.1%.

1.3.2 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

In 2001, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders (ATSI) made up 1.1% of the population of the Randwick LGA, which is only slightly higher than the proportion of indigenous people in the Sydney Statistical Division (1.0%) There was, however, significant variation in the ATSI population on the basis of suburb with ATSI residents accounting for 2.2% of the population of the southern suburbs. The distribution of ATSI persons across the suburbs in the Randwick LGA is shown in **Table 1.4** below.

Table 1. 4. Number and Proportion of ATSI Persons in the Randwick LGA

Suburb	ATSI Persons	All Persons	% ATSI
NORTHERN SUBURBS			
Clovelly	13	4419	0.29%
Coogee	54	14164	0.29%
Kensington	39	11071	0.35%
Kingsford	33	14612	0.22%
Randwick	129	27162	0.47%
South Coogee	47	5027	0.93%
SOUTHERN SUBURBS			
La Perouse	148	422	35.07%
Phillip Bay	87	711	12.23%
Little Bay	82	1912	4.28%
Malabar	140	4582	3.05%
Maroubra	254	25723	0.98%
Matraville/Port Botany	218	8694	2.50%
Chifley	99	2998	3.30%
Randwick LGA			
	1343	121497	1.10%
Sydney Statistical Division			
	38479	3874900	1.0%

1.4 FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

When the family type information for the Randwick LGA is compared to the Sydney Statistical Division it is seen that Randwick has slightly less families with children but more couple families without children and more other families and slightly more one-parent families.

In the five-year period between 1996 and 2001 there was a significant increase (9.2%) in the number of families without children living in the Randwick LGA.

The distribution of families across each suburb in the Randwick LGA is shown in **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5: Family type across suburbs in the Randwick LGA.

	Couple families with children	Couple families without children	Other families	One parent families	Total families
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	498 (43.41%)	471 (41.06%)	29 (2.52%)	149 (12.99%)	1147
Coogee	1019 (32.93%)	1561 (50.42%)	144 (4.65%)	370 (11.95%)	3094
Kensington	892 (40.38%)	830 (37.57%)	213 (9.64%)	274 (12.40%)	2209
Kingsford	1505 (45.31%)	1046 (31.49%)	299 (9.00%)	471 (14.18%)	3321
Randwick	2177 (37.20%)	2530 (43.23%)	303 (5.17%)	842 (14.38%)	5852
South Coogee	537 (44.16%)	399 (32.81%)	26 (2.13%)	254 (20.88%)	1216

La Perouse Philip Bay	43 (41.7%)	27 (26.21%)	4 (3.88%)	29 (28.155%)	103
Little Bay	265 (54.19%)	138 (28.22%)	11 (2.24%)	75 (15.33%)	489
Malabar	452 (48.18%)	293 (31.24%)	17 (1.81%)	176 (18.76%)	938
Maroubra	2873 (43.54%)	2187 (33.14%)	308 (4.66%)	1231 (18.65%)	6599
Matraville/ Port Botany	1178 (50.17%)	666 (28.37%)	60 (2.55%)	444 (18.90%)	2348
Chifley	436 (53.43%)	228 (27.94%)	7 (0.85%)	145 (17.77%)	816
RANDWICK LGA					
	11980 (42%)	10424 (37%)	1426 (5%)	4492 (16%)	28520
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION					
	516969 (50.5%)	332080 (32.4%)	21259 (2.1%)	154133 (15.0%)	

Table 1.5 shows that couple families with children were most highly represented in the Southern suburbs, which have the greatest proportion of couples with children in the LGA. This demographic is reflected in the high numbers of children in these suburbs.

The Northern suburbs, in contrast, had a higher proportion of couples with no children compared to the southern suburbs with the highest proportions in Coogee (50.42%) and Randwick (43.23%).

Table 1.5 also shows that one-parent families were particularly prevalent in the Southern Suburbs, with the highest proportion of one-parent families in La Perouse (28.15%). However, South Coogee in the North also had a high proportion of one-parent families (20.88%).

1.5 TENURE TYPE

Housing tenure for occupied private dwellings within the Randwick LGA was as follows:

- Not stated: 2 430 (7%)
- Fully Owned: 16 552 (35%)
- Being purchased (including under rent/buy scheme): 6 915 (14%)
- State/Territory Housing Authority: 3 383 (7%)
- Rented (Other/Not stated): 16 618 (35%)
- Other tenure type: 969 (2%)

Thus, the two most common forms of tenure were fully owned and rented private dwellings. A comparison with 1996 Census data indicates that there has been very little change between Census periods, with the proportion of dwellings being purchased and public housing staying the same whilst the proportion of fully owned dwellings and dwellings rented privately declined by 1%. **Table 1.6** below illustrate the tenure type by suburbs in the LGA.

Table 1.6: Tenure type across suburbs in the Randwick LGA

Suburb	Fully owned	Being purchased	State housing	Private rental	Other
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	669 (35.5%)	391 (20.7%)	27 (1.4%)	641 (34%)	147 (7.8%)
Coogee	1745 (27.3%)	978 (15.3%)	31 (0.5%)	2836 (44.3%)	790 (12.3%)
Kensington	1212 (30.1%)	435 (10.8%)	49 (1.2%)	1828 (45.4%)	477 (11.9%)
Kingsford	2081 (37.8%)	644 (11.7%)	143 (2.6%)	2007 (36.5%)	607 (11%)
Randwick	3401 (30.3%)	1560 (13.9%)	169 (1.5%)	5049 (45%)	1002 (8.9%)
South Coogee	627 (30.6%)	205 (10%)	659 (32.2%)	311 (15.2%)	241 (11.8%)

SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse - Philip Bay	40 (31.5%)	19 (15%)	20 (15.7%)	32 (25.2%)	16 (12.6%)
Little Bay	301 (42%)	109 (15.2%)	106 (14.8%)	131 (18.3%)	65 (9%)
Malabar	563 (40.6%)	213 (15.3%)	387 (27.9%)	106 (7.6%)	114 (8.2%)
Maroubra	3942 (8.7%)	1335 (13.1%)	1167 (11.5%)	2748 (27%)	937 (9.2%)
Matraville/Port Botany	1367 (44.3%)	535 (17.3%)	413 (13.4%)	549 (17.8%)	194 (6.3%)
Chifley	493 (45.3%)	207 (19%)	189 (17.4%)	115 (10.6%)	73 (6.7%)
Randwick LGA					
	16552 (34.6%)	6682 (14%)	3383 (7.1%)	16373 (34.2%)	4644 (9.7%)

As shown in **Table 1.6**, there were significant variations in tenure type across the suburbs in the Randwick LGA. Apart from the dwellings in South Coogee, public housing was almost exclusively concentrated in the southern suburbs of the LGA. In contrast, most of the dwellings that were being rented were clustered in the northern suburbs, in particular, in Kensington, Randwick and Coogee.

The majority of the southern suburbs had higher proportions of their population who fully owned their houses than the average for the LGA. This may reflect a more stable population.

1.7 INCOME

If income is considered as a key indicator of socio-economic status (SES), there is considerable variation in SES throughout the LGA, with some suburbs registering larger proportions of persons with lower incomes. In the Randwick LGA as a whole, 21.3% of persons aged 15 years and above reported weekly incomes of \$200 or less at the time of the 2001 Census. However La Perouse (32.2%), Little Bay (29.3%), Kingsford (27.1%), Matraville (27%), Kensington (26.7%) and Chifley (26.7%) had high proportions

of their population on an income of \$200 or less. In contrast, both Coogee and Clovelly had significantly less persons earning \$200 per week or less, with rates of 11.8% and 15% respectively. Such figures suggest that levels of disadvantage were higher in both the south and the west of the LGA.

APPENDIX 2: FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH OF THE RANDWICK LGA

2.1 PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH

The projected future population growth figures of the period between 2001 and 2021 for each suburb in the Randwick LGA are shown in **Table 2.2** below. As shown in **Table 2.2**, the predicted growth rates are not consistent across each of the constituent suburbs and time periods. The suburbs that are predicted to grow at the fastest rates are Little Bay, Kingsford and Maroubra. In contrast, the suburbs of Coogee, La Perouse and Phillip Bay are expected to show a small to moderate population decline. All other suburbs are expected to increase at a rate more in line with that of the LGA.

Table 2.2: Projected Populations for each suburb in the Randwick LGA

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Pop. 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Pop. 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Pop. 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Pop. 2021 and % change 2001-2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	4419	4559 (3.2%)	4555 (3.1%)	4603 (4.2%)	4693 (4.9%)
Coogee	14164	13594 (-4.0%)	13584 (-4.09%)	13725 (-3.1%)	13832 (-2.3%)
Kensington	11071	11674 5.4%	11780 (6.4%)	11902 (7.5%)	11995 (8.34%)
Kingsford	14612	16552 (13.3%)	17159 (17.4%)	17337 (18.65%)	17472 (19.6%)

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Pop. 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Pop. 2011 and % change 2001- 2011	Predicted Pop. 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Pop. 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
Randwick	27162	27351 (0.7%)	27468 (1.1%)	27753 (2.2%)	27969 (3%)
South Coogee	5027	5097 (1.4%)	5093 (1.3%)	5146 (2.4%)	5186 (3.2%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	441	421 (-4.5%)	421 (-4.5%)	425 (-3.6%)	429 (-2.9%)
Phillip Bay	754	720 (-4.5%)	720 (-4.5%)	727 (-3.5%)	733 (-2.7%)
Little Bay	1912	2942 (53.9%)	3284 (71.8%)	3318 (73.6%)	3343 (74.8%)
Malabar	4582	4641 (1.28)	4637 (1.2%)	4686 (2.3%)	4686 (2.3%)
Maroubra	23584	28199 (9.6%)	28407 (10.4%)	28702 (11.6%)	28925 (12.4%)
Matraville/Port Botany	8694	9192 (5.7%)	9185 (5.6%)	9280 (6.7%)	9353 (7.6%)
Chifley	2998	3061 (2.1%)	3058 (2%)	3090 (3.1%)	3114 (3.9%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	121497	128003 (5.3%)	129351 (6.46%)	130694 (7.60%)	131711 (8.40%)

A2.2 AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE RANDWICK LGA

The population projections provided by the ABS were broken down into 5-year age groups. However, in order to provide a summarised perspective of the age characteristics of the future population of the Randwick LGA, these age categories were amalgamated in order to arrive at the categories indicated in Table 2.3.

When the projections for each of these age categories was analysed, the results indicated that the proportion of individuals in the 0-19 year old age groups are expected to decrease substantially between the 2006-2021 period.

In contrast, a growth trend is anticipated for the 40-54, 55-73 and 74+ age groups as shown in **Table 2.3** below, which details the age profile of residents in the Randwick LGA for the 2006, 2011, 2016 and 2020. Of these age groups, however, the 55-73 year old age category is expected to show the largest population increases in the future.

Table 2.3: Predicted age profile for Randwick LGA

Age Category	2001 Population	2006 Projections	2011 Projections	2016 Projections	2021 Projections
0-4	6511	6379 (-2.03%)	6064 (-6.87%)	5912 (-9.20%)	5916 (-9.14%)
5-9	5708	5893 (3.24%)	5578 (-2.27%)	5282 (-7.46%)	5174 (-9.35%)
10-14	5536	5616 (1.44%)	5613 (1.39%)	5265 (-4.90%)	4984 (-9.97%)
15-19	7926	7019 (-11.43%)	7058 (-10.95%)	6972 (-12.03%)	6576 (-17.03%)

20-24	13100	13143 (0.33%)	12795 (-2.33%)	12846 (-1.94%)	12564 (-4.09%)
25-39	35494	34888 (-1.7%)	34057 (-4%)	33662 (-5.4%)	33989 (-4.4%)
40-54	24469	25882 (5.4%)	26973 (9.2%)	27151 (9.8%)	26194 (6.6%)
55-73	19132	20574 (7.5%)	22228 (16.1%)	24090 (25.9%)	25751 (34.6%)
74+	8009	8654 (8%)	8699 (8.6%)	9001 (12.3%)	9855 (23%)

The population projections for each age category were also analysed on a suburb-by-suburb basis. When reviewing the suburb data the actual population numbers must be taken into consideration, as percentages are misleading when the base population is low.

Table 2.4 below shows the population projections for 0-4 years olds in each suburb of the LGA. Although the population of 0-4 years olds in expected to decline in the Randwick LGA as a whole, the population of 0-4 year olds is expected to increase dramatically in Little Bay and to a lesser degree, in Kingsford. These are the only two suburbs showing increases over the 20-year period. In contrast, this age group is expected to decrease substantially in the suburbs of South Coogee, Phillip Bay, La Perouse, Malabar and Chifley.

Table 2.4: Population projections for 0-4 year olds in each suburb in the LGA.

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted
		Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Population 2011 and % change 2001- 2011	Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	308	282 (-8.44%)	266 (-13.63%)	261 (-15.26%)	262 (-14.93%)
Coogee	723	668 (-7.61%)	631 (-12.72%)	617 (-14.66%)	618 (-14.52%)
Kensington	466	470 (0.85%)	447 (-4.07%)	437 (-6.22%)	440 (-5.57%)
Kingsford	762	797 (4.59%)	779 (2.23%)	760 (0.26%)	762 (0%)
Randwick	1413	1365 (-3.39%)	1292 (-8.56%)	1262 (-10.68%)	1262 (-10.68%)
South Coogee	310	285 (-8.06%)	266 (-14.19%)	259 (-16.45%)	257 (-17.09%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	31	29 (-6.45%)	27 (-12.90%)	25 (-19.35%)	26 (-16.12%)
Phillip Bay	46	42 (-8.69%)	39 (-15.21%)	37 (-19.56%)	37 (-19.56%)
Little Bay	125	176 (40.8%)	185 (48%)	179 (43.2%)	178 (42.4%)
Malabar	209	192 (-8.13%)	178 (-14.83%)	173 (-17.22%)	173 (-17.22%)

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted
		Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Population 2011 and % change 2001- 2011	Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
Maroubra	1384	1382 (-0.14%)	1304 (-5.78%)	1270 (-8.23%)	1269 (-8.30%)
Matraville	540	513 (-5%)	482 (-10.74%)	469 (-13.14%)	469 (-13.14%)
Chifley	194	178 (-8.24%)	168 (-13.40%)	163 (-15.97%)	163 (-15.97%)
RANDWICK LGA					
	6511	6379 (-2.03%)	6064 (-6.87%)	5912 (-9.20%)	5916 (-9.14%)

Table 2.5 shows the population projections for 5-9 year olds across the LGA. In general, the population of 5-9 years is expected to increase marginally in the next 5 years, but then decrease relative to the population in 2001. Between 2001 and 2006 the population of 5-9 year olds will increase by 65 or 48.87% in Little Bay as the Prince Henry development is completed. Kensington and Kingsford are the only other suburbs to show moderate increases in the population of 5-9 year olds during 2001-2011.

For the LGA there will be decreases in this population group over the 20-year period.

Table 2.5: Population Projections for 5-9 year olds across the LGA

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Pop. 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Pop. 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Pop. 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Pop. 2021 and % change 2001-2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	246	237 (-3.65%)	223 (-9.34%)	212 (-13.82%)	209 (-15.04%)
Coogee	507	492 (-2.95%)	463 (-8.67%)	440 (-13.21%)	432 (-14.79%)
Kensington	428	453 (5.84%)	430 (0.47%)	408 (-4.67%)	402 (-6.07%)
Kingsford	659	725 (10.02%)	705 (6.98%)	668 (1.37%)	657 (-0.30%)
Randwick	1029	1046 (1.65%)	985 (-4.27%)	934 (-9.23%)	916 (-10.98%)
South Coogee	306	295 (-3.59%)	275 (-10.13%)	260 (-15.03%)	253 (-17.32%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	40	38 (-5%)	35 (-12.5%)	33 (-17.5%)	33 (-17.5%)
Phillip Bay	43	41 (-4.65%)	39 (-9.30%)	36 (-16.27%)	35 (-18.60%)
Little Bay	133	198 (48.87%)	206 (54.88%)	195 (46.61%)	188 (41.35%)
Malabar	253	243	227	213	208

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Pop. 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Pop. 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Pop. 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Pop. 2021 and % change 2001-2021
		(-3.95%)	(-10.27%)	(-15.81%)	(-17.78%)
Maroubra	1326	1393 (-2.03%)	1308 (-8.70%)	1236 (-13.51%)	1209 (15.37%)
Matraville	528	529 (0.189)	493 (-6.62%)	467 (-11.55%)	457 (-13.44%)
Chifley	210	203 (-3.33%)	189 (-10%)	180 (-14.28%)	175 (-16.66%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	5708	5893 (3.24%)	5578 (-2.27%)	5282 (-7.46%)	5174 (-9.35%)

Table 2.6 represents the predicted population changes for 10-14 year olds across each suburb in the LGA. In line with the patterns seen for children aged 0-4 and 5-9, the population of 10-14 year olds is expected to increase largely in Little Bay and to a lesser extent in Kingsford and Kensington. However, moderate population decreases are expected in all other suburbs in the LGA. with the largest decreases for the 10-14 age category being in South Coogee, La Perouse, Chifley, Phillip Bay and Malabar.

Table 2.6: Population Projections for 10-14 year olds across the LGA

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted	Predicted
		Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Population 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	231	219 (-5.19%)	217 (-6.06%)	205 (-11.25%)	194 (-16.01%)
Coogee	475	454 (-4.42%)	451 (-5.05%)	425 (-10.52%)	402 (-15.36%)
Kensington	399	416 (4.26%)	416 (4.26%)	391 (-2.00%)	374 (-6.26%)
Kingsford	667	721 (8.09%)	741 (11.09%)	696 (4.37%)	661 (-0.89%)
Randwick	962	961 (-0.10%)	957 (-0.52%)	898 (-6.65%)	851 (-11.53%)
South Coogee	268	254 (-5.22%)	250 (-6.71%)	234 -12.68%	220 (-17.91%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	31	29 (-6.45%)	29 (-6.45%)	27 (-12.90%)	25 (-19.35%)
Phillip Bay	46	43 (-6.52%)	42 (-8.69%)	40 (-13.04%)	38 (-17.39%)
Little Bay	113	166 (46.90%)	182 (61.06%)	170 (50.44%)	159 (40.70%)

Malabar	238	225 (-5.36%)	221 (-7.14%)	206 (-13.44%)	194 (-18.48%)
Maroubra	1304	1346 (3.22%)	1336 (2.45%)	1250 (-4.14%)	1183 (-9.27%)
Matraville	586	577 (-1.53%)	569 (-2.09%)	533 (-9.04%)	504 (-13.99%)
Chifley	216	205 (-5.09%)	202 (-6.48%)	190 (-12.03%)	179 (-17.13%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	5536	5616 (1.44%)	5613 (1.39%)	5265 (-4.89%)	4984 (-9.97%)

Table 2.7 illustrates the population projections for 15 to 19 year olds across the suburbs of the LGA. Relatively large population decreases are expected for this group across the LGA as a whole and in particular in all the suburbs in the LGA with the exception of Little Bay. The largest population decreases are expected in Malabar, Phillip Bay, South Coogee and La Perouse.

Table 2.7: Population Projections for 15-19 year olds

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001- 2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
		NORTHERN SUBURBS			
Clovelly	182	150 (-17.58%)	149 (-18.13%)	148 (-18.06%)	139 (-22.62%)

Coogee	526	436 (-17.11%)	435 (-17.30%)	431 (-18.06%)	407 (-22.62%)
Kensington	1115	1007 (-9.68%)	1013 (-9.14%)	1002 (-10.13%)	952 (-14.61%)
Kingsford	1192	1116 (-6.37%)	1152 (-3.35%)	1140 (-4.36%)	1076 (-9.73%)
Randwick	1329	1151 (-13.39%)	1151 (-13.39%)	1138 (-14.37%)	1074 (-19.18%)
South Coogee	343	281 (-18.07%)	279 (-18.65%)	274 (-20.11%)	257 (-25.07%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	36	30 (-16.67%)	29 (-19.44%)	29 (-19.44%)	27 (-25%)
Phillip Bay	41	33 (-19.51%)	33 (-19.51%)	32 (-21.95%)	31 (-24.39%)
Little Bay	134	170 (26.86%)	188 (40.29%)	185 (38.05%)	172 (28.35%)
Malabar	253	207 (-18.18%)	204 (-19.36%)	201 (-20.55%)	189 (-25.29%)
Maroubra	1844	1650 (-10.52%)	1645 (-10.79%)	1622 (-12.03%)	1527 (-17.19%)
Matraville	709	605 (-14.66%)	599 (-15.51%)	591 (-16.64%)	556 (-21.57%)
Chifley	222	183 (-17.56%)	181 (-18.46%)	179 (-19.37%)	169 (-23.87%)
RANDWICK LGA					

TOTAL	7926	7019 (-11.44%)	7058 (-10.95%)	6972 (-12.03%)	6576 (-17.03%)
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Table 2.8 shows the population projections for 20 to 24 year olds across the suburbs of the Randwick LGA. Although very minimal changes are expected overall in 2006, this is due to the moderate to large population increases expected in some areas and the population decreases expected in other areas. In particular, Kingsford, Kensington and Little Bay are expected to show population increases, whilst the remaining suburbs are expected to show population decreases. This is shown in greater detail in the table below.

Table 2.8: Population Projections for 20-24 year olds across the LGA

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
		NORTHERN SUBURBS			
Clovelly	271	253 (-6.64%)	243 (-10.33%)	245 (-9.59%)	240 (-11.43%)
Coogee	1230	1155 (-6.09%)	1115 (-9.37%)	1122 (-8.78%)	1097 (-10.81%)
Kensington	2004	2051 (2.34%)	1995 (-0.44%)	2008 (0.19%)	1976 (-1.39%)
Kingsford	2419	2567 (6.11%)	2565 (6.03%)	2576 (6.49%)	2523 (4.29%)
Randwick	2822	2770 (-1.84%)	2680 (-5.03%)	2693 (-4.57%)	2631 (-6.76%)

South Coogee	382	356 (-6.80%)	340 (-10.99%)	340 (10.99%)	331 (-13.35%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	22	20 (-9.09%)	20 (-9.09%)	20 (-9.09%)	20 (-9.09%)
Phillip Bay	55	51 (-7.27%)	48 (-12.73%)	49 (-10.91%)	47 (-14.54%)
Little Bay	107	154 (43.92%)	165 (54.20%)	165 (54.20%)	159 (49.59%)
Malabar	377	350 (-7.16%)	334 (-11.40%)	333 (-11.67%)	325 (-13.79%)
Maroubra	2606	2643 (1.41%)	2550 (-2.14%)	2553 (-2.03%)	2492 (-4.37%)
Matraville	620	600 (-3.22%)	574 (-7.42%)	576 (-7.09%)	561 (-9.51%)
Chifley	185	173 (-6.48%)	166 (-10.27%)	166 (-10.27%)	162 (-12.43%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	13100	13143 (0.33%)	12795 (-2.32%)	12846 (-1.94%)	12564 (-4.09%)

Table 2.9 details the population projections for 25 to 39 year olds on a suburb-by-suburb basis. Overall, averaged across all the suburbs in the LGA, a small decrease in the population of 25 to 39 year olds is expected in 2006, with the population declining to a greater extent after 2006. However, when the population of 25 to 39 year olds is analysed on a suburb-by-suburb basis, the pattern of population change is relatively divergent across suburbs. Specifically, suburbs such as Phillip Bay, Chifley, Clovelly, Coogee, South Coogee, Malabar and La Perouse are expected to show moderately

large decreases in their population of 25-39 year olds, whilst suburbs such as Kingsford and Little Bay are expected to show modest increases in the population of 25-39 year olds.

Table 2.9: Population projections for 25-39 years on a suburb-by-suburb basis

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	1557	1444 (-7.26%)	1392 (-10.60%)	1381 (-11.30%)	1399 (-10.51%)
Coogee	5570	5171 (-7.16%)	5018 (-9.91%)	4990 (-10.41%)	5032 (-9.66%)
Kensington	3117	3151 (1.09%)	3098 (-0.61%)	3073 (-1.41%)	3116 (-0.03%)
Kingsford	3971	4182 (5.31%)	4210 (6.02%)	4156 (4.66%)	4206 (5.92%)
Randwick	9139	8876 (-2.88%)	8642 (-5.44%)	8567 (-6.26%)	8637 (-5.49%)
South Coogee	1199	1115 (-7.01%)	1067 (-11.01%)	1046 (-12.76%)	1053 (-12.18%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	78	72 (-7.69%)	70 (-10.26%)	68 (-12.82%)	70 (-10.26%)
Phillip Bay	128	120	114	110	111

		(-6.25%)	(-10.94%)	(-14.06%)	(-13.28%)
Little Bay	384	552 (43.75%)	592 (54.17%)	576 (50.00%)	582 (51.56%)
Malabar	1101	1018 (-7.54%)	974 (-11.53%)	959 (-12.90%)	966 (-12.26%)
Maroubra	6600	6650 (0.76%)	6447 (-2.32%)	6345 (-3.86%)	6400 (-3.03%)
Matraville	1987	1917 (-3.52%)	1840 (-7.40%)	1808 (-9.01%)	1827 (-8.05%)
Chifley	663	620 (-6.48%)	593 (-10.55%)	583 (-12.06%)	590 (-11.01%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	35494	34888 (-1.71%)	34057 (-4.05%)	33662 (-5.16%)	33989 (-4.24%)

Table 2.10 shows the population predictions for 40 to 54 year olds in the period between 2006 and 2021 for each suburb across the Randwick LGA. The projected population for this age group increases across the LGA up to 2016 (10.96%) when it peaks in every suburb and then falls over the next 5 years.

When these population projections for each suburb are analysed individually it is seen that while some suburbs show a small decrease, there are large increases predicted for Kingsford, Kensington, Little Bay and Maroubra.

Smaller population increases are expected in the Northern suburbs of Randwick, Clovelly, Coogee and Matraville. These patterns are illustrated in further detail in the Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Population projections for 40 to 54 year olds across the LGA

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001-2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	1088	1079 (-0.83%)	1113 (2.30%)	1128 (3.68%)	1089 (0.09%)
Coogee	2674	2677 (0.11%)	2771 (3.63%)	2790 (4.34%)	2689 (0.56%)
Kensington	1816	1982 (9.14%)	2067 (13.82%)	2084 (14.76%)	2024 (11.45%)
Kingsford	2667	3011 (12.90%)	3229 (21.07%)	3253 (21.97%)	3150 (18.11%)
Randwick	5116	5351 (4.59%)	5555 (8.58%)	5588 (9.23%)	5388 (5.32%)
South Coogee	1048	1037 (-1.05%)	1065 (1.62%)	1068 (1.91%)	1024 (-2.29%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	98	98 (0%)	99 (1.02%)	100 (2.04%)	96 (-2.04%)
Phillip Bay	172	168 (-2.33%)	174 (1.16%)	175 (1.74%)	168 (-2.33%)
Little Bay	444	675 (52.03%)	780 (75.68%)	783 (76.35%)	752 (69.37%)
Malabar	1169	1155 (-1.20%)	1183 (1.20%)	1190 (1.80%)	1146 (-1.97%)
Maroubra	5431	5856 (7.83%)	6065 (11.67%)	6093 (12.19%)	5870 (8.08%)
Matraville	2005	2060 (2.74%)	2116 (5.54%)	2136 (6.53%)	2061 (2.79%)
Chifley	741	733 (-1.08%)	756 (2.02%)	763 (2.97%)	737 (-0.54%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	24469	25882 (5.77%)	26973 (10.23%)	27151 (10.96%)	26194 (7.05%)

The population predictions for the 55 to 73 year old age category are shown in **Table 2.11**. Compared to the other age categories that have been analysed, this age group is expected to show the largest population increases between 2006 and 2021. In particular, the population of 55-73 year olds in the Randwick LGA is expected to increase in a linear fashion between 2006 and 2021, with increases between 7.54% and 34.60% predicted during this period.

All suburbs show an increase for this age group over the projected period with Maroubra, Kensington, Kingsford and Randwick showing the largest growth rates.

Table 2.11: Population predictions for 55-73 year olds.

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001-2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001-2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001-2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001-2021
NORTHERN SUBURBS					
Clovelly	631	639 (1.27%)	688 (9.03%)	745 (18.07%)	797 (26.31%)
Coogee	1784	1817 (1.85%)	1956 (9.64%)	2119 (18.78%)	2265 (26.96%)
Kensington	1356	1503 (10.48%)	1635 (20.58%)	1778 (31.12%)	1911 (40.93%)
Kingsford	2123	2422 (14.08%)	2696 (26.99%)	2933 (38.15%)	3149 (48.33%)
Randwick	3834	4064 (6.00%)	4362 (13.77%)	4727 (23.29%)	5061 (32.00%)

South Coogee	1039	1042 (0.29%)	1107 (6.54%)	1196 (15.11%)	1275 (22.71%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	80	81 (1.25%)	87 (8.75%)	96 (20.00%)	102 (27.50%)
Little Bay	359	552 (53.76%)	651 (81.34%)	706 (96.66%)	751 (109.10%)
Malabar	921	926 (0.54%)	987 (7.17%)	1064 (15.53%)	1133 (23.01%)
Maroubra	4684	5137 (9.67%)	5522 (17.89%)	5979 (27.65%)	6374 (36.08%)
Matraville	1628	1698 (4.30%)	1804 (10.81%)	1953 (19.96%)	2085 (28.07%)
Phillip Bay	151	151 (0%)	157 (3.97%)	169 (11.92%)	180 (19.21%)
Chifley	542	542 (0%)	576 (6.27%)	625 (15.31%)	668 (23.25%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	19132	20574 (7.54%)	22228 (16.18%)	24090 (25.91%)	25751 (34.60%)

The population predictions for the last age category (74+) is shown in **Table 2.12** which illustrates that the population of 74+ year olds is expected to increase between 2006 and 2021, relative to the number of people in this age group in 2001. More specifically, the population of 74+ is expected to grow by 8.05% in the Randwick LGA as a whole in 2006 and up to 23.05% by 2021.

Of the suburbs in the LGA, Kensington, Kingsford, Little Bay and Maroubra are expected to show the largest growth in the population of 74+ year olds relative to other suburbs. In contrast, more modest rates of population growth are expected in Coogee, South Coogee, Clovelly, La Perouse, Malabar and Chifley.

Table 2.12 Population predictions for 74+ year olds.

Suburb	Total Population 2001	Predicted Population 2006 and % change 2001- 2006	Predicted Population 2011 and % change 2001- 2011	Predicted Population 2016 and % change 2001- 2016	Predicted Population 2021 and % change 2001- 2021
		NORTHERN SUBURBS			
Clovelly	264	267 (1.14%)	266 (0.76%)	276 (4.55%)	304 (15.15%)
Coogee	699	708 (1.29%)	699 (0%)	723 (3.43%)	800 (14.55%)
Kensington	557	621 (11.49%)	637 (14.36%)	660 (18.49%)	720 (29.26%)
Kingsford	893	1021 (14.33%)	1052 (17.81%)	1097 (22.84%)	1207 (35.16%)
Randwick	1689	1799 (6.51%)	1810 (7.16%)	1869 (10.66%)	2038 (20.66%)
South Coogee	445	447 (0.45%)	442 (-0.67%)	456 (2.47%)	496 (11.46%)
SOUTHERN SUBURBS					
La Perouse	22	21 (-4.55%)	22 (0%)	23 (4.55%)	26 (18.18%)
Little Bay	183	284 (55.19%)	307 (67.76%)	319 (74.32%)	351 (91.90%)
Phillip Bay	68	70 (2.94%)	69 (1.47%)	72 (5.88%)	77 (13.24%)
Malabar	313	313 (0%)	305 (-2.56%)	314 (0.32%)	344 (9.90%)
Maroubra	1963	2161 (10.09%)	2170 (10.55%)	2242 (14.21%)	2444 (24.50%)
Matraville	678	708 (4.42%)	693 (2.21%)	714 (5.31%)	786 (15.93%)
RANDWICK LGA					
TOTAL	8009	8654 (8.05%)	⁹⁶ 8699 (8.62%)	9001 (12.39%)	9855 (23.05%)

