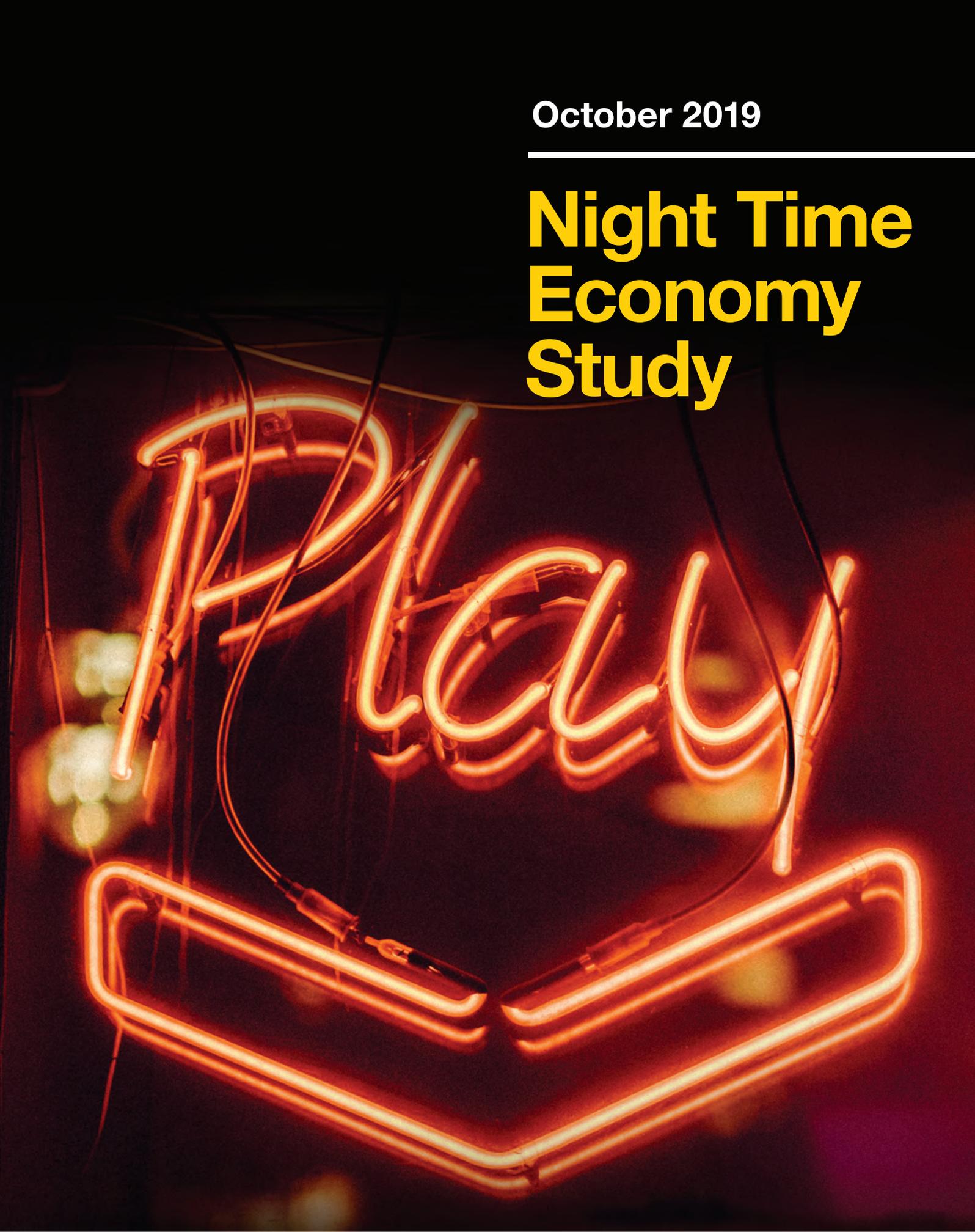


October 2019

Night Time Economy Study





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Endorsed by Council – 22 October 2019 for public exhibition

PART A

DRAFT

1. Introduction

‘Cities, like cats, will reveal themselves at night.’

— Rupert Brooke

The purpose of this study is to investigate opportunities and practical initiatives to support and enhance Randwick City’s night time economy over the next 10 years. It has been prepared in regard to existing legislative frameworks, best practice approaches for activating and managing night life, input from industry experts, outcomes from extensive audits and opportunity analyses, as well as community interests and ideas. It is presented in the form of a research piece to stimulate discussion and generate other ideas that can be implemented to enhance night time Randwick’s night time economy.

Randwick City Council has undertaken this study in recognition of the substantial socio-economic benefits to be gained from supporting a greater diversity of night time activities and experiences. A well-planned and managed night time economy would make a significant contribution to our local economy, from supporting businesses and the creative sector, to facilitating job creation and encouraging greater visitation. Having a range of exciting evening events and activities on offer would contribute to more vibrant, safer and rejuvenated town centres. Moreover a thriving night time economy would foster a more connected, cohesive and resilient community, contributing substantially to our City’s social capital.

This study will inform future directions on the night time economy for inclusion in upcoming Informing Strategies for Randwick City- Economy Development Strategy, Arts and Culture Strategy and Integrated Transport Strategy. It builds on the strengths of our existing night time economy, and focuses on promoting an inclusive and diverse offering that caters to all sectors of the community regardless of age, cultural background, gender or ability. The study outcomes aim to support a dynamic night time economy which contributes to the economic prosperity, liveability and activation of Randwick City’s town and neighbourhood centres, while meeting the needs and expectations of local businesses and the aspirations of the broader community.

OBJECTIVES

- To help deliver greater economic prosperity, vibrancy and activation of our business centres
- To support a diverse offer of night time activities and experiences that cater to all segments of our community
- To encourage a broader geographic spread of night time activity across Randwick City
- To support and enhance our music, creative and cultural industries
- To foster social inclusion, community resilience and connectivity
- To ensure our town centres are safe, welcoming and functional
- To improve accessibility to night time precincts, venues and entertainment.

Methodology

The Study has been undertaken using the following methodology:

- Review of related plans, strategies, planning controls and legislation
- Analysis of existing and future resident and worker profiles
- Night time town centre audits and mapping of existing night time economies
- Identification of criteria for successful night time economies
- Stakeholder engagement and extensive consultations
- Analysis of opportunities and constraints to activating key centres
- Development of directions, actions and implementation plan to inform the Randwick City Economy Development Strategy, Arts and Culture Strategy and Integrated Transport Strategy.

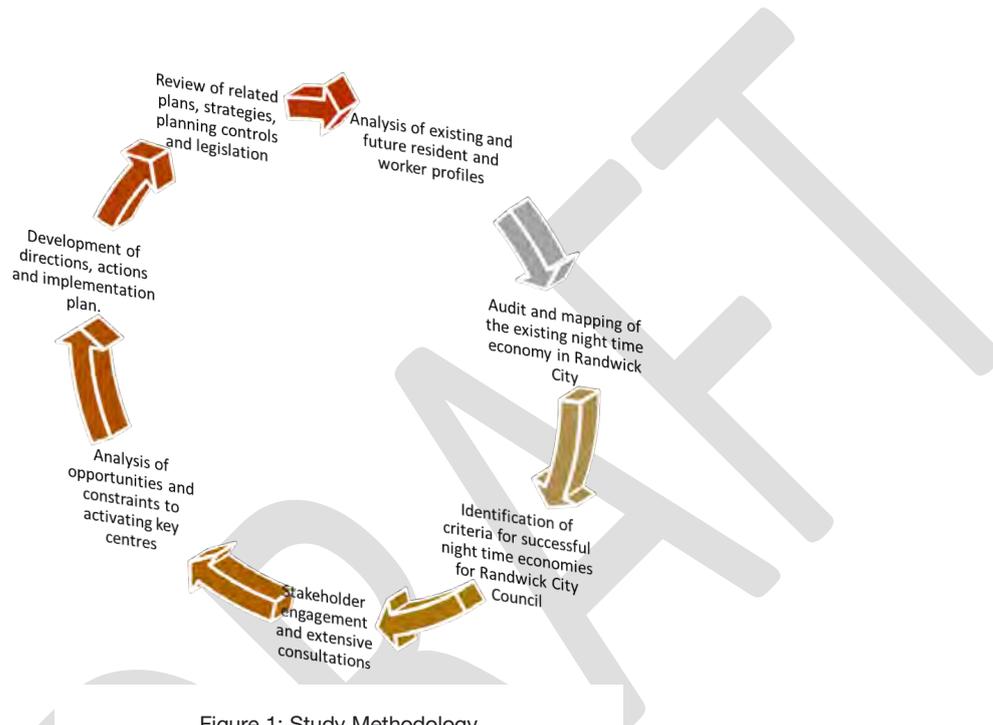


Figure 1: Study Methodology
Source: Randwick City Council

Randwick City Night Time Economy Advisory Committee

This study has been guided by input from the Randwick City Night Time Economy Advisory Committee which was founded in 2018. The Committee comprises a mix of industry leaders and community members with expertise in live music and performing arts, small bars, retailing, popup and temporary activations, performance space and event management, market research, urban design and criminology. The principal role of the committee in the preparation of this Study has been to:

- Provide strategic advice on the development of the night time economy in Randwick City, including identification of key issues and barriers affecting local business and the creative and cultural sectors
- Make realistic and practical recommendations on the implementation of initiatives to enrich and diversify our night time economy; and
- Advise Council in communication and consultation with night time economy industry stakeholders.

The Committee has been instrumental in providing a cross-sector approach to underpin the development of this study. It has provided a forum for bringing together diverse ideas and inputs, allowing Council to further understand the opportunities, challenges and synergies between various elements that contribute to a thriving, sustainable and inclusive night time economy.

Structure

The study is structured in to 4 parts.

Part A: Overview

This part provides an overview of what constitutes the night time economy including the socio-economic benefits it may offer to Randwick City. It provides a strategic context for the planning for our night time economy including existing plans, strategies and legislation, and key demographic and economic characteristics.

Part B: Context

This part provides a snapshot of the existing condition of Randwick City's night time economy including outcomes from town centre night time audits, and feedback from community and industry stakeholder consultation. It also outlines a number of challenges and opportunities for consideration when planning for and managing our night time economy.

Part C: The Study

This part articulates key directions and actions to further develop and enhance Randwick City's night time economy as part of the upcoming Economy Development Strategy, Arts and Culture Strategy and Integrated Transport Strategy. It focuses on fostering diversity and a geographic spread of activity, encouraging live music, performing arts, pop ups, temporary activations and events. This section also outlines potential public domain, transport and accessibility improvements, and marketing, promotional and education opportunities.

Part D: Implementation

This part provides an implementation plan for the delivery of key actions including timeframes and departmental responsibilities, collaboration and partnerships with internal and external stakeholders.

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2. The Night Time Economy: An Overview

What is the Night Time Economy?

The night time economy generally refers to the mix of business, leisure, social and cultural activities and experiences that take place after 6pm. These include, but are not limited to, food, drinking and entertainment focused core activities such as restaurants/cafes, pubs, bars, theatre, festivals, markets and live music. The night time economy also consists of non-core activities such as transport, retail, service industries, educational establishments and libraries.

For the purpose of this study, the night time economy in Randwick City has been split into the following timeframes:

Table 1: Night Time Economy Timeframes

Period	Timeframe
Early evening	6pm to 9pm
Evening	9pm to 12pm
Late evening	12pm >

Why is the Night Time Economy Important?

The socio-economic benefits of supporting a thriving night time economy is gaining prominence across the globe with increasing urbanisation, and as cities shift away from the traditional 9am to 5pm working model. With nearly 70% of the world's population projected to be living in urbanised areas by 2050¹, Governments at all tiers are looking at how to make better use of the evening and night time to further stimulate economic activity and enhance liveability.

The night time economy offers a range of opportunities for providers and users. Expanding services after dark, particularly in the arts, culture, retail and entertainment sectors, can help increase productivity, and facilitate wealth and job creation, while also contributing positively to the social and cultural fabric of our cities. These issues have been recognised in recent policy approaches for Metropolitan Sydney, with the cultivation of the night time economy identified as a key action in both the Metropolis of Three Cities and Eastern City District Plans.



Figure 2: Kensington Street, Chippendale
Source: Wilhem Tan www.turf.com



Figure 3: Birds Basement Jazz Club, Melbourne
Source: www.urbanlist.com

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2018) *68% of the World Population to Live in Urban Areas by 2050*, viewed on 25 November 2018, <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/2018-revision-of-world-urbanization-prospects.html>.

Economic Benefits

Research of Australia's night time economy has shown that it generates significant economic output and if well managed and supported will continue to grow and diversify.

In 2017 the Australian night time economy accounted for 17% of all establishments (374,835 out of 2,200,000), collectively employing a total of 3.1 million people. The industry makes up 26% of Australian employment and accounts for 19% of total turnover, generating almost \$715 billion in revenue in 2017.² Australia's 'Core Night Time Economy', which comprises the food, drink and entertainment sectors accounts for 106,000 establishments, 1,087,000 jobs and nearly \$127 billion in turnover.

At the state level, NSW is the largest contributor to Australia's Core night time economy, accounting for 34% of Core Night Time Economy establishments and 30% of Core night time economy employment and turnover. While it has the largest Core night time economy of all the states, NSW has experienced slower than average growth in these sectors in recent years in comparison with other states. Food establishments account for 62% of all establishments, followed by entertainment (30%) and drink (8%).³ In Sydney, the City of Sydney estimates that its night time economy generates more than \$3.64 billion in revenue each year, and employs over 32,000 people.⁴ Parramatta's night time economy has been steadily growing, increasing by 13% in the 5 years to 2015.⁵ Its Core night time economy turnover in 2017 was \$1.034 billion.⁶

Other major cities in Australia have also demonstrated similar trends of growth, with the City of Melbourne's night time economy a key driver of its tourist industry and cultural identity, generating \$3.219 billion and providing 30,370 jobs. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of night time economy jobs in Melbourne increased by 7.4% and turnover increased by 6.5%. Similarly, Brisbane City Council and the City of Adelaide saw growth in their night time economies, with turnover totalling \$7.652 and \$1.186 billion respectively.⁷

As part of Deloitte's *Imagine Sydney* series of reports on the future liveability of Sydney, the night time economy was analysed across Greater Sydney. The reports, prepared in collaboration with Create NSW and The University of Technology Sydney, estimate the value of Greater Sydney's night time economy as \$27.2 billion in 2016-17, supporting 234,000 jobs. It notes that in the UK, the night time economy makes up 6% of nation's economy and in Australia it makes up 3.8% of the economy. Based on these statistics, the potential value of Greater Sydney's night time economy would be \$43.3 billion if the night time economy in Australia was supported and nurtured so that it matched the UK night time economy of 6% of the total economy.⁸ This demonstrates the potential that the night time economy has in providing economic and social benefits across the country, from a national to a local level.

At the local level, councils have the potential to reap substantial economic benefits associated with a well-cultivated and diverse night time economy. As highlighted throughout this study, growth and diversification of the night time economy encourages increased patronage of local businesses over longer and different time periods, stimulating job creation, particularly flexible employment; provides an additional source of revenue for Local Government; supports cultural and creative sectors; boosts local tourism; and further drives local industries such as food, beverage, and retail and non-core activities such as transport and security.

² Council of Capital City Lord Mayors (2018) *Measuring the Night Time Economy 2016-17*, p. 5.

³ Council of Capital City Lord Mayors, p. 10.

⁴ City of Sydney (2019) *Night-time Economy*, viewed 11 October 2018, <https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/vision/sustainable-sydney-2030/business-and-economy/sydney-at-night/night-time-economy>.

⁵ City of Parramatta (2017) *Night Time Economy Discussion Paper 2017*, p. 15.

⁶ Council of Capital City Lord Mayors, p. 12.

⁷ Council of Capital City Lord Mayors, p. 17; p. 20.

⁸ Deloitte (2019) *Imagine Sydney: Play*, p. 34.



Figure 4: Duke of Clarence, Sydney CBD
Source: www.timeout.com



Figure 5: Chuckle Park, Melbourne CBD
Source: www.chucklepark.com

Social and Cultural Benefits

The night time economy delivers substantial social and cultural benefits to local communities. A diverse range of evening activities and experiences provides greater social connection and engagement opportunities, helping to enhance community life and increase participation. These outcomes are particularly important for our community with its mix of cultures, religions, age groups and abilities.

The night time economy has strong synergies with the music and creative sectors. The emersion of arts, live music, performance and cultural events provides opportunities for artistic exchange and expression, while encouraging the community to enjoy the cultural life of the City.

Importantly a night time economy that is diverse and welcoming promotes greater citizen security and improves perception of personal safety. By encouraging a wider demography to frequent local businesses, social/cultural venues and public spaces, our streets are lively and safer in the evening time.

Place Making and Urban Renewal

The night time economy can play an integral role in the urban re-generation and revitalisation of towns and city centres, helping to create a sense of place and identity, and fostering a strong sense of belonging and pride for those who live in it.

A vibrant night time economy can help build reputation, reinforce local character, and inspire new uses of public space. Having a mix of people frequenting local businesses and cultural venues in the night time helps revitalise urban areas that otherwise become deserted at night. This in turn can have a positive flow on effect in terms of increased visitation and revenue for local businesses, and greater safety and vitality of the public domain.

Why Should We Support Our Night Time Economy in Randwick City?

In the context of Randwick City, a thriving, diverse and sustainable night time economy would deliver the many socio-economic benefits outlined above, from supporting our local businesses and employment, to fostering social interaction opportunities, and contributing to the revitalisation of our town centres. These benefits will become more paramount as population growth and demographic change continues to transform the economic, social and cultural fabric of our City.

If Randwick City does not endeavour to cultivate, strengthen and diversify our night time economy, it would have far reaching economic ramifications for our competitive capacity, particularly with respect to encouraging and retaining certain sectors of the workforce, and the investment in and the amenity of our town centres. Not supporting the night time economy would mean the loss of potential economic growth, as well as missed opportunities to attract talented workers, new residents, and businesses as well as creatives and artists into our local area. Moreover it would be a missed opportunity to enhance the liveliness and safety of our public spaces in the night time, and encouraging a geographic spread of night time events and experiences that would enrich the social and cultural life of our City.

On this basis, Council is committed to providing the right planning and regulatory framework in which to encourage organic growth of our night time economy. A balanced night time economy catering to a broad demographic and which encourages active community participation is particularly important given our growing and changing population, smaller household sizes, higher rates of apartment living and emergence of flexible employment outside traditional 9am to 5pm working hours. Social interaction and place making opportunities will be even more integral as a mitigation measure to address social isolation issues and to enhance the liveability and productivity of our Local Government Area.

Benefits of the Night Time Economy



Figure 6: Benefits of the Night Time Economy
Source: Randwick City Council

Who are our Night Time Economy Stakeholders?

The night time economy is used by a wide array of residents, businesses, visitors and key stakeholders. Participants in our night time economy generally fall into the following categories:

- **Enjoy the night** e.g. diners, drinkers, concert and theatre goers, late night gyms, shoppers
- **Work in the night** e.g. hospitality workers, security guards, creative industry employees, public transport workers, taxi drivers, retail assistants
- **Manage the Night** e.g. Local councils, environmental health and regulation, police and fire safety, security industry, social service professionals.

Figure 7: Users of the Night Time Economy

Source: Adapted from 'Night Time Economy Guide' (www.sounddiplomacy.com)

COUNCIL'S ROLE

Council plays an important role in cultivating the night time economy including:

- Making and implementing planning controls and regulation for uses and activities that occur at night
- Undertaking environmental health, regulation and compliance
- Hosting community events and activities
- Upgrading the public areas of our town and neighbourhood centres
- Operating cultural and public venues that can be used for hire
- Marketing and promotion
- Advocating on behalf of our community on relevant issues affecting the night time economy.

Criteria for a Successful Night Time Economy

Following comprehensive research into best practice and analysis of successful night time economies within Australia and across the globe, a number of criteria for a great night time economy have been identified which underpin the recommended key directions and actions contained in this Study.

In the context of Randwick City, the night time economy should:

- Attract every sector of the community regardless of age, race, gender, sexuality or physical ability
- Provide a diverse offering of activities and experiences catering to a wide range of interests, whether it is dining/drinking, music, performance, recreation, or merely gathering in public space
- Be attractive and accessible to people from all socio economic backgrounds
- Be accessible by public, private transport or by foot
- Offer a safe, attractive and welcoming public domain through good signage and wayfinding, lighting, street furniture, public art, and security.
- Support temporary activations and pop ups to activate underutilised space and create pleasant urban spaces

For Randwick City's night time economy to meet this criteria, a range of policy changes and procedural amendments are required, together with structures to support the implementation of initiatives and to facilitate cultural change. It will require collaboration between Council, traders, creative industries, workers and residents and other partners so ensure the night time economy of Randwick City develops as an attractive, vibrant and diverse evening destination.

3. Randwick City Context

Strategic Context

This study has significant links and synergies with a range of documents at the State and Local Level, which provide guidance and directions on supporting the night time economy and creative industries and fostering safe, dynamic and visitable town centres. Key documents which underpin and guide this study are summarised as follows:

Table 2: List of Relevant Documents

Plan/Strategy	Relationship to the Night Time Economy
<p>A Metropolis of Three Cities</p>	<p><i>A Metropolis of Three Cities</i> (2018) sets a 40-year vision and establishes a 20-year plan to manage growth and change for Greater Sydney in the context of social, economic and environmental matters. The Plan is built on a vision for three, integrated and connected cities (Western Parkland City, Central River City and the Eastern Harbour City), where jobs, infrastructure, education and health facilities, services and quality public spaces are in easy reach of people’s homes.</p> <p>The Plan supports a vibrant and safe night time economy that meets the community’s recreational and social needs while boosting local economies. It considers that the best place to strengthen the night time economy is in mixed use centres with adequate noise control, locally appropriate operating hours and safe travel options. The Plan supports the provision of arts and creative spaces in areas experiencing significant urban renewal. It accordingly recommends the simplification of the development approval process or increasing exempt and complying development provisions for creative and temporary uses.</p> <p>The following objective/strategy is relevant to the development of the night time economy:</p> <p>Objective 9: Greater Sydney celebrates the arts and supports creative industries and innovation</p> <p>STRATEGY 9.1</p> <p>Facilitate opportunities for creative and artistic expression and participation, wherever feasible with a minimum regulatory burden, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arts, enterprises and facilities and creative industries • interim and temporary uses; and • appropriate development of the night-time economy.
<p>The Eastern City District Plan</p>	<p>The <i>Eastern City District Plan</i> (2018) is a 20-year plan to manage growth in the Eastern City District of Sydney in the context of economic, social and environmental matters. The Plan gives effect to the Greater Sydney Region Plan: <i>A Metropolis of Three Cities</i>, and includes a number of planning priorities under the key themes of Infrastructure and Collaboration, Liveability, Productivity and Sustainability.</p> <p>The Plan recognises that a multi-faceted and place-based approach is required on the local inter-relationships between healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities. It supports</p>

Plan/Strategy	Relationship to the Night Time Economy
	<p>creative enterprises and opportunities for cultural expression and considers that under-utilised mixed-use areas, ground level commercial or declining high streets, are suitable locations for creative industries and cultural enterprise.</p> <p>Key planning priorities and actions relevant to the night time economy include:</p> <p>1. E5: Planning Priority - Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities</p> <p>Action 14:</p> <p>Facilitate opportunities for creative and artistic expression and participation wherever feasible with a minimum regulatory burden, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. arts enterprises and facilities, and creative industries b. interim and temporary uses c. appropriate development of the night-time economy. <p>E13: Planning Priority - Support growth of targeted industry sectors</p> <p>Action 54:</p> <p>Consider the following issues when preparing plans for tourism and visitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. encouraging the development of a range of well-designed and located facilities b. enhancing the amenity, vibrancy and safety of centres, places and precincts c. supporting the development of places for artistic and cultural activities d. improving public facilities and access e. protecting heritage and biodiversity to enhance cultural and eco-tourism f. supporting appropriate growth of the night-time economy g. developing industry skills critical to growing the visitor economy h. incorporating transport planning to serve the transport access needs of tourists
<p>Randwick City Plan</p>	<p>The <i>Randwick City Plan</i> (2011) is a 20-year strategic plan reflecting our community's vision and long term goals for the health and wellbeing of our people, our economy and the natural and built environment.</p> <p>While the Plan does not specifically refer to the night time economy, a key action under <i>Outcome 8: A strong local economy</i>, is to implement a range of strategies to support the development of vibrant business and commercial centres.</p> <p>Other outcomes and actions that are directly or indirectly linked to the night time economy include:</p> <p>Outcome 2: A vibrant and diverse community</p> <p>2a: Meet the needs of our diverse community and provide equitable access to social services and infrastructure.</p>

Plan/Strategy	Relationship to the Night Time Economy
	<p>2d: Our cultural diversity is appreciated and respected.</p> <p>Outcome 6: A liveable city</p> <p>6b: Our centres, beaches, streets and other public places are safe, inviting, clean and support a recognisable image of our City.</p> <p>6c: The safety of our community is paramount and is acknowledged and supported through proactive policies, programs and strategies.</p>
<p>Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012</p>	<p>The <i>Randwick Local Environment Plan 2012</i> (LEP) provides the overarching framework for development and growth across the local government area through land use zoning and development controls.</p> <p>The LEP stipulates that development and land uses synonymous with the night-time economy such as food and drink premises, markets, neighbourhood shops, neighbourhood supermarkets, commercial premises, entertainment facilities and shops and shop top housing are permitted in either Zone B1 Neighbourhood Centre or Zone B2 Local Centre. It must however be noted that the LEP does not make specific reference to the night-time economy or evening activity that occurs within the LGA.</p>
<p>Randwick Development Control Plan 2013</p>	<p>The <i>Randwick Development Control Plan 2013</i> (DCP) provides detailed planning and design guidelines to supplement the provisions of the <i>Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2013</i>. Part D of the Randwick Development Control Plan 2013 includes sections for local centres within the LGA such as Kensington, Kingsford, Randwick Junction, Maroubra Junction, Maroubra Beach and The Spot with specific controls based on the centres' built form.</p> <p>Part D also includes controls for footpath dining and late night trading. Footpath dining controls consider the location and layout of footpath trading activities, operating hours and potential impacts on the amenity of the City. The late night trading conditions aim to enable local economies that provide for the community's diverse cultural, social and retail needs while considering neighbourhood amenity, anti-social behaviour and ensuring a consistent approach in the assessment of applications.</p>
<p>A Safer Randwick City</p>	<p><i>A Safer Randwick City</i> (2008) provides a 20-year response approach to identified crime prevention and community safety issues within our City. It addresses community safety issues such as public nuisance and anti-social behaviour public education and social engagement strategies.</p>
<p>A Cultural Randwick City</p>	<p><i>A Cultural Randwick City</i> (2008) was prepared to provide Council with a strategic framework for guiding Randwick City's cultural activities over a ten year period and to enhance funding opportunities for cultural development.</p> <p>The Plan also describes our community's cultural assets and resources, identifies the unmet needs of local residents and suggests a list of actions and strategies for implementation including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Cultural Advisory Panel to guide public art initiatives • Implement a more prominent performance and visual arts program within the city

Plan/Strategy	Relationship to the Night Time Economy
<p>Randwick Economic Development Strategy</p>	<p>The <i>Randwick Economic Development Strategy</i> (2009) was prepared to support the <i>Randwick City Plan</i>, which outlines strategic objectives for the LGA over the next 20 years to 2026. Actions and objectives in the Strategy that relate to the night time economy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action 1.6 Develop Town Centre Strategies to rejuvenate and revitalise each centre • Action 1.10 Undertake a ‘red tape’ review to streamline Council processes and improve certainty for businesses (such as retail-related uses, hours of operation etc.) • Action 4.2. Improve the safety of nightlife areas through monitoring and further investigating ways to reduce alcohol related violence • Action 4.5 Engage with NIDA for the purposes of planning community events and street theatre • Action 4.7 Consider opportunities for alternative and additional evening leisure economy activities <p>The Strategy is due to be updated in 2019/20.</p>
<p>Matraville Town Centre Action Plan</p>	<p>The <i>Matraville Town Centre Action Plan</i> (2010) was prepared to confirm the vision, identify business opportunities and promote the rejuvenation of the Matraville town centre.</p> <p>The Action Plan sets out 5 key actions to help Matraville develop a strong local economy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prospering town centre 2. Places for people 3. Sense of community 4. Moving around 5. Looking after our environment <p>The key actions set out in this Action Plan align with the actions of the Night-time economy study.</p>
<p>Busking Guide</p>	<p>The Randwick City Council Busking Guide (2016) has been developed to support and encourage busking performances to enhance the vibrancy, vitality, diversity and ambience of the City. It aims to facilitate the regulated use of public space through minimising impacts on local residents and the community, provide certainty and self-regulation to buskers in a transparent operating framework and minimise complaints, concerns and other problems associated with busking.</p>

Table 3: Draft Plans in Preparation

<p>Draft Kensington and Kingsford Town Centre Strategy</p>	<p>The <i>draft Kensington and Kingsford Town Centre Strategy (2016)</i> sets out the vision, strategies and implementation actions to guide the sustainable growth and development of the Kensington and Kingsford town centres over the next 15 years.</p> <p>The business and economic objectives of the Strategy include promoting economic prosperity, enhancing character and image, promoting access, leveraging the proximity to UNSW and health precinct and growing the number of jobs relative to population growth.</p> <p>A number of actions are included to support and strengthen the existing retail and services and to support the establishment of a night time economy. These include: promoting “shop local”, improving the aesthetic standards of the public areas, providing more spaces for outdoor dining, laneway activation, further opportunities for evening events such as night markets, new opportunities for street level retail uses and decorative lighting. The draft Strategy identifies strategic sites that are required to dedicate floor space towards innovation centres, and multi-purpose creative/gallery space.</p>
<p>Draft Randwick Junction Town Centre Strategy</p>	<p>The draft Strategy aims to enhance and protect desirable built form, character, public domain and heritage in Randwick Junction in light of population and employment growth and the introduction of the CBD and South East Light Rail project. Improving access to the area and providing greater places for people will assist in the promotion of Randwick Junction as a vibrant, safe and dynamic town centre serving residents and visitors alike at both day and night.</p>
<p>Draft Local Centres Strategy</p>	<p>Council will prepare a Local Centres Strategy in 2019 following the updating of the <i>Randwick Economic Development Strategy</i>. The Local Centres Strategy will focus on urban design, streetscape updates and access and connectivity within and around the local centres of the LGA, contributing to a more vibrant economy at both day and night.</p>
<p>Draft Art and Culture Strategy</p>	<p>The purpose of the strategy will be to guide and strengthen the social, cultural and economic development of Randwick City. It will provide a basis for future investment in arts, cultural programs, events and other creative initiatives.</p>

Demographic Context

The following section provides a snapshot of Randwick City’s demographics, population and housing profile and key economic drivers. An understanding of these characteristics can guide night time economy strategic policies and actions. A more detailed overview including a full community profile, detailed crime statistics and economic data is available in **Appendix A**.

Demographic Characteristics

Current population (2018):⁹ 154,265 (increase in 16,473 residents since 2011)
Significant number of 18-24 year olds: 19,500 (representing 13.9% of total residents in Randwick City vs 9.6% in Greater Sydney)
Younger population: median age of 34 years (Greater Sydney is 36 years)
Diverse community: 41% born overseas (Greater Sydney is 37%)
Older population: Projected increase of 2,450 people over the age of 85 by 2036

Figure 8: Randwick City Key Demographic Characteristics
Source: id Community (2017)

Compared to Greater Sydney, Randwick City has a higher proportion of residents who:

- Hold a professional and managerial position (50.3% compared to 40%)
- Make up a younger workforce (25-34 years) (18.9% compared to 16.1%)
- Are renters (44.3% compared to 32.6%),
- Live in medium or high density dwellings (73.5% compared to 44%)
- Live in lone person households (26% compared to 21.6%).
- Have a high median weekly income (\$1,916 compared to \$1,750).
- Hold a Bachelor/Higher degree (37.5% compared to 28.3%)
- Work in health care/social assistance (12.6% compared to 11.6%)
- Work in Arts and recreation services (2.6% compared to 1.7%)
- Pay higher monthly mortgage repayments (50% of households compared to 36.5%)
- Have no car (17.2% compared to 10.7%)

Compared to Greater Sydney, Randwick City has a lower proportion of:

- Couples without children (21.9% compared to 22.4%)
- One parent families (8.2% compared to 10.4%)
- Separate houses (25.1% compared to 55%)
- Workers who are employed as machinery operators/drivers, labourers, technicians/trade

⁹ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Estimated Resident Population*, viewed on 15 December 2018, <https://profile.id.com.au/randwick/population-estimate>.

Data from the Department of Planning's Population and Household Projections shows that by 2036:

- The population of Randwick City is estimated to increase by 23% equating to an additional 33,900 people¹⁰.
- The total number of households will increase also by 23% from 58,300 to 71,800
- dwelling demand of 14,600 additional new dwellings is expected
- There will be an additional 4,250 persons aged 20-29 years
- The total number of lone person households will increase to 22,600
- The number of people in the <15 age group will increase by 5,250
- There will be a 73% increase in the number of residents aged 80+ (4,400 residents).

Economic Characteristics

Randwick City's economy is part of a complex and diverse network of uses and activities extending well beyond the boundaries of the LGA, and influenced by its proximity to the Sydney Central Business District, Kingsford Smith International Airport, and Port Botany.¹¹ The City's key economic assets and strengths include:

- The Randwick Education and Health Strategic Centre comprising several major institutions and destinations including the University of NSW and the Randwick Health Campus with four major hospitals. The strong cluster of specialised health, education and research activities that occur within this centre play a vital economic role within Randwick and greater Sydney, employing almost 40% of Randwick City's workforce
- Educational assets – the National Institute of Dramatic Arts, Randwick TAFE as well as private and public schools which collectively have an increasing student population
- Mix of town and neighbourhood centres which provide a localised and specialised retail and commercial role
- Port Botany and surrounding industrial lands which focus on manufacturing, transport logistics and import/export uses
- Regionally significant natural, recreational and leisure facilities including 29km of coastline containing iconic beaches, and vast open space and parkland areas which contribute to the local economy through visitation and tourism.

This Study identifies opportunities to leverage these locational assets and economic strengths to revitalise Randwick City's night time economy.

Council undertakes a number of initiatives to support economic development including the preparation of economic strategies and studies, planning controls, economic forums and events, transport planning and collaborating with key stakeholders such as the Randwick Collaboration Area set up by the Greater Sydney Commission to improve the integration of health, research, education and teaching to drive innovation and economic growth.

Randwick City generates \$8.52 billion in Gross Regional Product (GRP), which represents 1.5% of the State's Gross State Product, and supports 12,731 local businesses and 57,844 jobs in the local area¹². The total value added by industry in Randwick in 2017/2018 was \$6,141.2 million with the three largest industries being education and training (\$1,230 million or 20%), healthcare and social assistance (\$977 million or 15.9%), and transport, postal and warehousing (\$751.5 million or 12.2%).¹³

Tourism plays an important role in Randwick City's economy. In 2017/18 there were over 5.7 million international visitor nights and 614,000 domestic visitor nights in Randwick City¹⁴. The City's tourism

¹⁰ NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2018) *Population Projections and household projections*, viewed on 10 January 2019, <https://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/Research-and-Demography/Demography/Population-projections>.

¹¹ Randwick City Council (2009) *Randwick Economic Development Strategy*, p. 1.

¹² .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Council Economic Profile*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick>.

¹³ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Tourism and Visitor Summary*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/value-add-by-industry>.

¹⁴ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Tourism Visitor Summary*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/tourism-visitor-summary>.

and hospitality industry generated \$495 million in sales and the total value added to the Randwick City's economy was \$235 million (4%) in 2017/18. By comparison, tourism contributed 5.9% to the NSW Economy in 2016.¹⁵

In the context of the night time economy, Randwick City's food and beverage services industry contributed \$239 million to the local economy in 2017/18, representing an increase of \$43 million since 2012/13¹⁶. In terms of employment in the traditional night time sectors, there were 4,434 jobs in food and beverage services and 294 jobs in creative and performing arts activities. The number of jobs in creative and performing arts has remained relatively stable in the five year period to 2017/18.¹⁷

Planning for Economic Growth in Randwick City

Council's existing Economic Activity Study¹⁸ and Economic Development Strategy¹⁹ have provided a policy framework to strengthen our local economy through a range of short, medium and long term Council led actions. While these documents address a wide range of considerations to cultivate economic growth, such as partnering with local businesses, improving the quality of the urban environment, and tourism initiatives, they are largely silent on initiatives for developing and enhancing the night time economy of Randwick City.

At the time of preparing this study, Council is undertaking an updated Economic Development Strategy which will identify employment floor space projections and make strategic recommendations on the future role and direction of each of the economic activity centres in Randwick City. The strategy will consider emerging trends in commercial, education, industrial, tourism, health and retail markets to support continued growth and assist with planning for services and the growth of centres. The strategy will also evaluate specific requirements of centres, the capacity of centres to meet future demand, challenges, strengths and opportunities, emerging trends as well as transport implications such as the impact of Sydney CBD to South East Light Rail Network.

Recommendations and actions of the strategy will align with and complement the future Night Time Economy Study for Randwick City. A subsequent visitor management study for the City will be prepared to investigate broad trends in tourism, the contribution of visitors to the local economy and strategies to improve the sustainable growth of tourism.

¹⁵ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Tourism and Hospitality Value*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/tourism-value>.

¹⁶ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Value Added*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/value-added-by-industry>.

¹⁷ .id Community (2018) *Randwick City Employment by Industry*, viewed on 2 May 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/employment-by-industry>.

¹⁸ Randwick City Council (2008) *Randwick Economic Activity Study*.

¹⁹ Randwick City Council (2009) *Randwick Economic Development Strategy*.

KEY IMPLICATIONS

- The population of Randwick City is growing and changing, which will increase demand for evening and night time activities and experiences in our towns and neighbourhood centres.
- Randwick City is strategically located to support economic growth, and is well positioned to develop its night time economy given the significant numbers of young people, students, international visitors, relatively higher incomes and diverse population.
- With increasing numbers of young, lone person households and couples with children, it is important to focus on a diverse mix of night time activities that appeal to a cross section of the community to foster greater social inclusion, well-being and resilience.
- The City's key educational, health, commercial, industrial and recreational assets should be leveraged off to develop a regionally significant and innovative night time economy that increases business potential and fosters creativity and innovation.

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4. Challenges, Drivers and Opportunities

This section outlines a number of challenges, drivers and opportunities for consideration when planning for and managing our night time economy. These factors allow us to better understand local conditions and implications for preparing initiatives to activate the night time economy.

Challenges

Competition

A key challenge when planning for growth and diversification of our night time economy is competition from other local night time economies that lie in proximity to Randwick City, such as the Sydney CBD, Surry Hills, Bondi and Double Bay. Having developed over time, these precincts have good transport connections and/or a high level of amenity, a strong established night time entertainment character and variety of offerings, as well as a critical mass of patrons. The Sydney CBD, in particular, has a high concentration and diversity of venues and activities, including art and cultural institutions, shopping precincts, and large scale cultural events such as Vivid Sydney which draw a greater diversity of patrons.

For Randwick City to compete with more well established night time precincts, there is a need to capitalise on the unique characteristics and attractions which sets the City apart from other areas. This includes our unique coastal environment, open space and parklands, cultural and heritage assets and entertainment precincts (e.g. Randwick Racecourse, The Spot, NIDA and proximity to Moore Park and Centennial Park). Strengthening town centres by differentiating dining, entertainment, creative and cultural offerings as well as creating new food destination precincts is a key opportunity for the City. Building upon the convenience of shopping locally with easier access to strip-based precincts (traditional high streets) as opposed to larger shopping complexes such as Eastgardens and Westfield's Bondi Junction should also be a priority. Addressing competition from adjoining larger centres can also be achieved by encouraging longer opening hours for a range of entertainment, dining, service and retail premises. As more premises open, precincts develop a critical mass patrons and increased vibrancy, which in turn extends their catchments, attracting more visitors from outside the City.

Land Use and Noise Conflicts

The mixed use nature of our town and neighbourhood centres means that there are increasing numbers of people living in or nearby commercial precincts that trade in the evening. While living within or adjacent to a town or neighbourhood centre offers opportunities to access a range of services, retailing, dining and cafés and other entertainment facilities, it also raises the potential for amenity impacts .

Managing the growth of the night time economy means getting the balance right between residential amenity and non-residential activities. Increased noise levels, whether from entertainment venues, traffic movements or social activity can create land use conflicts, particularly later in the night. Council recognises that this is an important aspect of the study and understands that a holistic approach is needed. A key challenge for Council is to implement a range of measures and initiatives that address potential impacts on residential uses whilst ensuring the night time economy can grow and diversity and contribute positively to the social and economic well-being of the community. The proposed measures contained in this study respond to feedback provided by the broader community, businesses and the Night Time Advisory Committee.

Anti-Social Behaviour/Safety

Anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related violence in public spaces is a complex policy and enforcement problem. The harm associated with alcohol consumption is well-documented and discussions have been ongoing within the Australian community for over a decade. Heavy drinking is a significant risk factor for violence and the evidence relating to individual and social harm associated

with the misuse of alcohol is strong.²⁰ The World Health Organisation considers alcohol abuse to be the third leading risk factor for poor health as well as a major risk factor for disability and premature death.²¹

In popular entertainment precincts, the late event period between 9pm and 6am can present challenges for law enforcement officers in terms of drunkenness, noise and public nuisance, antisocial behaviour and crime. Areas which have a negative image are likely to incite feelings of fear amongst users especially for older people, women and young families. Such groups are likely to avoid these night time precincts, reducing the opportunities for socially and culturally diverse crowds to frequent these precincts. Council recognises the opportunity for the Randwick NTE to provide a range of options to activate the City and to appeal to a range of users, create safe and enjoyable precincts and encourage positive community interactions. Appropriate planning responses that encourage a geographic spread of night time activity, improved public spaces, more cultural, art and creative uses, family focused events and activities would assist in promoting safety and inclusiveness for all members of the community. It is also recognised that avoiding an excessive concentration of entertainment venues in precincts could assist in minimising overcrowding and therefore the potential for antisocial behaviour.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR) data (as outlined in **Appendix B**) indicates that the rates of crime are generally lower in the Randwick City compared with NSW as a whole. The highest rates of crime incidents per 100,000 persons in Randwick LGA between 1 January and 31 December 2018 were for incidents against justice procedures followed by drug offences. The 2018 BOCSAR data shows that most crime occurred between 12pm and 6pm on Thursdays followed by 6pm to 12am on Saturdays. In the night time, more incidents were reported on a Saturday night followed by a Friday night. Alcohol related crime was identified as a small proportion of all crimes recorded (**Appendix B**).

Commercial Rental Affordability

High rental costs make it harder for smaller venues, pubs and cultural spaces to establish, sustain and thrive, particularly in inner city locations such as in Randwick City. Increases in residential property values in recent years have also had an effect on retail and commercial space businesses rentals. This in-turn increases the risk for business owners and can have a negative effect on the growth and development of Randwick City's night time economy. High rental costs can often mean that unique shops such as bookshops and gift stores which may have had a long history of occupation in certain centres may not be able to compete with dining and drinking premises that can attract greater revenue. Over time higher rents can have an adverse effect on the diversity of uses within precincts.

Furthermore, seasonal fluctuations can have a great effect on businesses in Randwick City, particularly in centres adjacent to the coast such as Coogee and Maroubra Beach, and some businesses may struggle to remain open through the winter months. This is an issue that was raised by businesses who attended Council's night time economy workshop. Supporting businesses by promoting and effectively marketing the night time economy is addressed in section 7 of this study.

Housing Affordability

Anecdotal evidence suggests that housing affordability may have an effect on the growth of and participation within Randwick City's night time economy. Randwick City's location in proximity to the CBD, airport, coastline and high amenity makes it a very desirable place to live for a wide cross section of the population. Higher costs of housing in the area means that people tend to spend a larger proportion of their income on rent or mortgage payments in order to live in the area²², particularly low to middle income households. Members of the community such as students, nurses, single parents or

²⁰ UNSW National Drug & Alcohol Research Centre (2013) *Alcohol-fuelled violence is on the rise despite falling consumption*, viewed on 3 November 2018, <https://newsroom.unsw.edu.au/news/social-affairs/alcohol-fuelled-violence-rise-despite-falling-consumption>; Australian Medical Association (2016) *Alcohol-related violence*, viewed on 3 November 2018, <https://ama.com.au/ausmed/alcohol-related-violence>.

²¹ World Health Organisation (2018) *Global status report on alcohol and health 2018*, p. 31.

²² Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017) *Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Summary of Results, 2015-16*, viewed on 12 April 2019, <https://www.abs.gov.au/household-expenditure>.

other low-moderate income earners (including key workers) may fall into this category, opting to spend a high proportion of their income on rent in order to live in close proximity to where they work or spend most of their time. Limited disposable incomes means that households have less money to expend on leisure activities, entertainment and dining. This in turn can have a negative impact on the night time economy both in terms of critical mass and diversity of participants.

Sharing Economy

The rise of the sharing economy, such as Uber Eats and Deliveroo, is having an impact by changing how people dine and how restaurants are operating. The Property Council of Australia has identified that the increasing popularity for ordering food on demand has resulted in restaurants changing their business model including adjusting opening hours, shifting marketing to on-line platforms, creation of deliver-only menus, and the establishment of 'dark kitchens' – i.e. multi kitchen sites in lower grade spaces to cope with the demand of home delivery²³. In addition to the growing and diversifying food delivery market, on-demand entertainment services such as Netflix means that for many people, staying at home is a more convenient and affordable entertainment option than heading out to a venue²⁴.

While the sharing economy does offer benefits such as increased convenience and savings for the customer that would otherwise be incurred by frequenting a venue in the evening (e.g. savings in transport and parking), there are also negative impacts which need to be considered. These include the potential for increasing social isolation resulting from dining at home and missing out on opportunities for social interaction that would normally occur in public areas and business premises such as take away shops, restaurants, cafés or bars. Businesses have also highlighted the negative impacts associated with food delivery services such as high transaction costs and meeting/maintaining customer expectations²⁵. It is also worth noting that online dating apps such as Tinder which have changed the traditional dating landscape have an indirect impact on the night time economy, as singles are able to meet online, without necessarily having head to a bar or club in order to do so.

Transport and Accessibility

The night time economy is heavily influenced by the availability of transport options to ensure safe and efficient access to and from evening trading precincts. This not only includes transport for social activities, but also for shift work, freight, deliveries and local residential access.

In the context of Randwick City, while some centres have bus services that run throughout the night, such services generally run at a low frequency after 10pm. For other town centres, bus services cease to operate into the evening. For many residents and visitors, such late night bus services are not seen as a convenient or accessible option of transport to get home from late night venues within the LGA. Issues such as safety when waiting for services, the cost of alternate transport such as a taxi or ride share and the general convenience of late night buses means that many people such as families, the elderly or less abled people are locked out from accessing Randwick City's night time entertainment precincts at night.

As Randwick City's night time economy grows, there will be a need to introduce new initiatives to enhance night time access to support residential growth and increased demand for travel. Increasing

²³ Property Council of Australia (2017) *Top five food retailing trends 2018*, viewed on 9 April 2019, https://www.propertycouncil.com.au/Web/Content/News/National/2017/Top_five_food_retailing_trends_in_2018.aspx.

²⁴ Waters, C (2017) *How UberEats is changing the way we eat and how restaurants run*, Sydney Morning Herald, viewed on 5 April 2019, <https://www.smh.com.au/business/small-business/how-ubereats-is-changing-the-way-we-eat-and-how-restaurants-run-20170629-gx15dq.html>.

²⁵ Brook, B (2018) *Café bans UberEATS, calling food delivery platform 'incredibly exploitative'*, News.com.au, viewed on 5 April 2019, <https://www.news.com.au/finance/small-business/cafes-bans-ubereats-calling-food-delivery-platform-incredibly-exploitative/news-story/ca8d8335914829d0add5cde1a0d43461>;

NBC Chicago (2019) *Jimmy John's among companies fighting back against food delivery companies*, Associated Press, viewed on 5 April 2019, <https://www.theverge.com/2019/2/7/18215638/jimmy-johns-marketing-delivery-apps-uber-eats>;

Koehn, E (2018) *'Parasites': Restaurants ask customers to shun services like Uber Eats*, Sydney Morning Herald, viewed on 6 April 2019, <https://www.smh.com.au/business/small-business/parasites-restaurants-ask-customers-to-shun-services-like-uber-eats-20180808-p4zw7e.html>.

people's accessibility to Randwick City's night time economy through more frequent public transport services would boost the number of people that visit such areas as well as support the staff of businesses that operate into the night. Transport and accessibility is discussed further in Section 7.

Drivers and Opportunities

State Government Initiatives

The NSW Government has recognised the benefits of building a vibrant night time economy²⁶ in terms of supporting the arts, screen and cultural sectors as well as contributing to Sydney's economic growth. In August 2016, the Night Time Economy Roundtable released its report to the NSW Government containing 25 actions to support Sydney's status as a global city by creating a safe and vibrant night life and a dynamic arts and cultural sector. The Roundtable included members from health, NSW Police, hospitality sector, live music, small business, planning and local government. The actions relate to better public transport, changes to the planning system for live music venues and a greater role for arts and cultural organisations to contribute to the night time economy.

Create NSW, which is an amalgamated agency incorporating the former Arts NSW and Screen NSW is the State Government Agency for arts, screen and culture in NSW. It was established as a response to the Night Time Economy Roundtable and sits within the Department of Planning and Environment. The Agency invests in a range of arts, screen and cultural programs in line with its Policy 'Create in NSW: NSW Arts and Cultural Policy Framework' developed in 2015²⁷. In 2015/16, the NSW Government spent \$50.8 million under the Arts and Cultural Development Program and funded 233 organisations and artists. The NSW Government's strategic priorities are contained in its Cultural Infrastructure Plan 2025+²⁸ that will inform future investment and these include:

- Recognising culture as an integral part of planning for communities;
- Enabling the community to access cultural infrastructure in everyday life;
- Increasing the availability of affordable, fit-for-purpose and sustainable space to support cultural industries;
- Creating partnerships with local government and other agencies, philanthropists and businesses.

The Plan has been developed to align with the Greater Sydney Commission's Region Plan, specifically to celebrate the role of arts and culture in order to create liveable and vibrant communities. Specific actions addressing regulatory barriers including liquor and venue licensing have been identified in relation to boost the night time economy.

The State Government has also recently released a guide that aims to make it easier, cheaper and faster to set up and run a night-time business as one of a number of measures to boost NSW's night time economy. These initiatives include:

- **Easier liquor licensing application process** – including an online tool to help businesses select the most appropriate license and an online system to submit applications
- **Alignment of planning and liquor licensing approvals processes** – an expert panel has been established to advise the government on ways to achieve this
- **Trial of new licence type for pop-up bars and events** – in an attempt to diversify offerings in the night time economy and attract people into underutilised or less activated areas
- **Trial micro-breweries licencing** – which is occurring in Sydney's Inner West for the 12 months toward September 2019

²⁶ NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2019) *Guide for establishing and managing Night Time Economy uses*, p. 1.

²⁷ Create NSW (n.d.) *Create in NSW: The NSW Arts and Cultural Policy Framework*, viewed on 23 May 2019, <https://www.create.nsw.gov.au/category/arts-in-nsw/create-in-nsw/>.

²⁸ Create NSW (n.d.) *Create Infrastructure*, viewed on 23 May 2019, <https://www.create.nsw.gov.au/cultural-infrastructure/create-infrastructure/>.

CBD & South East Light Rail

The introduction of the CBD & South East Light Rail network to the Kensington, Kingsford and Randwick Junction town centres will have a positive influence on the night time economy of these centres by improving accessibility, connectivity and number of public transport movements. The light rail will provide an alternative transport mode to Randwick City, transforming how people move through these town centres and the adjoining neighbourhoods. It is also likely to be a catalyst for revitalisation through the redevelopment of older building stock, coupled with public domain upgrades that are proposed by Council's planning strategies for these centres.

Additional daily light rail trips are likely to attract new, creative and diverse types of businesses, entrepreneurs and activities, with improved access and connectivity to the CBD. Further benefits will stem from increases in foot traffic (residents, businesses, students and visitors to the area) as people access the light rail stops across the two town centres. The light rail will mean that people are likely to rely less on cars to access the centres, particularly in the evening when capacity will be greater on the system and movements to and from the City will become more attractive. This is also likely to mean less congestion and a more pleasant local environment.

Urban Renewal Projects

Council has a range of initiatives that have either been completed or currently in the pipeline which aim to create opportunities for sustainable growth and renewal within town centres both day and night to support local businesses. Major urban renewal projects such as the Kensington and Kingsford Planning Strategy (K2K) and the forthcoming draft Randwick Junction Strategy will shape the City into the future and provide new opportunities for businesses, services, entertainment, creative industries, knowledge intensive industries and broadening retail activities. The strategies' focus on support of innovation, start-ups and creative incubators means there will be more creatives and people working outside conventional working hours who will require later evening entertainment options. These strategies will also set the framework to make centres safer, more active and more inviting for residents and visitors both during the day and into the evening.

Public Realm Improvements

Council is in the process of progressively upgrading public domains throughout the City to provide an enhanced residential and visitor experience of the city's public spaces. As part of this program, capital work upgrades to Coogee Bay Road, the Matraville Town Centre and Randwick Junction are either completed or underway.

Randwick City also has a number of projects in the pipe line that aim to increase the amount and quality of public spaces and tap into the benefits that these spaces can bring to a town centre. The draft Kensington and Kingsford Town Centre Strategy, for instance, proposes a range of new public spaces including a public plaza at Meeks Street in Kingsford, upgrades to the existing public space at Addison Street in Kensington and investigations into new public spaces around the Kingsford terminus. Such spaces are important in promoting social cohesion by encouraging a mix of demographic groups to gather and interact, as evidenced in the plazas of Europe and other cities across Australia. Small gathering spaces can support local businesses by attracting more people into a given area. They can also be used adaptively and creatively for a range of events, markets or pop-ups both in the day and into the night as discussed in Chapter 7 of this study.

Dwelling Typologies

Dwellings

Census data shows that approximately 25.1% of all dwellings in the City are separate houses, 27.9% are medium density dwellings and 45.7% are high density dwellings. The proportion of dwellings that are medium or high density are much higher in Randwick LGA in comparison with Greater Sydney

(20.3% and 23.5% respectively). Further, Census data from 2011 shows that these dwelling typologies are increasing, while the number of separate houses in the LGA is decreasing.²⁹

	Separate houses	Medium density dwellings	High density dwellings
Randwick LGA (#)	14,693	16,314	26,742
Randwick LGA (%)	25.1%	27.9%	45.7%
Greater Sydney (%)	55.0%	20.3%	23.5%

Figure 9: Dwelling typology in Randwick LGA 2016
Source: id Community (2017)

A greater concentration of high density dwellings is more likely to attract a younger population with smaller households, whereas larger separate dwellings are more likely to attract families. Randwick has a high proportion of renters at 44.3% meaning that there may be a high proportion of young professionals and singles living in the LGA, often in areas closer to amenity such as around Randwick and Maroubra Junctions, Coogee and along Anzac Parade in Kensington and Kingsford. Increased options for dining, services and entertainment is a key opportunity for enhancing the City's evening economy to cater to these demographic groups.

Income/Employment

A third of households in Randwick City earn above the Greater Sydney's median household income. The median household income in Greater Sydney is \$1,750 per week. Approximately 30% of households in Randwick earn well above this, with a significant number earning just below the Greater Sydney benchmark. Most residents are employed as Professionals and Managers (combined total of 51%) and these categories are growing and are higher than Greater Sydney. The volume of blue-collar workers declining as a proportion of the total. Growth in jobs within Health and Education are at higher rates than both the eastern District and Greater Sydney. Randwick City's employment is projected to grow by an additional 6.7% per year for each of the five years between 2021 and 2036 or 12,006 jobs.

The higher median incomes and occupation categories highlights the importance of growing and strengthening our night time economy so that expenditure on social and cultural activities is further self-contained in our local area.

Students and Key Workers

Randwick City has substantial numbers of students and key workers due to the presence of UNSW, TAFE and hospitals campus in Randwick who work and study outside of the traditional 9am to 5pm working hours.

Data from UNSW shows that the overall number of students is increasing and as is the proportion of international students. In the 5 years to 2017, student numbers increased from 54,517 to 59,781. In this period, international student enrolments increased from 13,603 to 20,204, with international students accounting for 34% of the total student enrolments in 2017, up from 25% in 2013.³⁰

Increases in international students at UNSW mirrors trends in Australia and NSW which has seen an exponential rise in international student numbers. In the financial year to June 2018 ABS data show that international education income grew by \$3.8 billion, contributing \$31.9 billion to the Australian economy.³¹ 2016 Census data shows that within Randwick LGA, there are approximately 2,220

²⁹ .id Community (2017) *Randwick City Council Community Profile – Housing tenure*, viewed on 7 February 2019, <https://profile.id.com.au/randwick/tenure>.

³⁰ University of New South Wales (2014) *Annual Report 2013*, p. 6; University of New South Wales (2018) *Annual Report 2017*, p. 7.

³¹ Universities Australia (2018) *International students inject \$32 billion a year into Australia's economy – boosting Aussie jobs and wages*, viewed on 20 December 2018, <https://www.universitiesaustralia.edu.au/Media-and-Events/media-releases/International-students-inject--32-billion-a-year-into-Australia-s-economy---boosting-Aussie-jobs-and-wages#.XQA2ZYgzaUk>.

residents who study at a Technical or Further Education Institute and 18,267 residents who study at university or other Tertiary Institution.³²

The 2016 Census data shows that Health Care and Social Assistance is the largest employer in Randwick City, accounting for 10,545 jobs or 22.9% of total employment, followed by Education and Training which accounts for 9,854 jobs or 21.4% of total employment.³³ There is a high proportion of residents who live and work in the City in the health and education fields, particularly in nursing (3,260 jobs) or in teaching (2,223).³⁴

These groups would benefit from a diverse and vibrant night time economy with flexible trading hours to meet their specific social and cultural needs.

Tourism Opportunities

Tourism Research Australia statistics show that in the 5 years to 2016/17, the number of international visitor nights spent in Randwick City have increased significantly (2,016,890 nights or 39%). Similarly, domestic visitor nights have increased substantially over the same period by 383,391 or 72% and domestic daytrips have also been steadily rising.

More tourists visiting the LGA can lead to increased foot traffic and revenue for local businesses and have flow on effects for the economy of the LGA as a whole. The sharing economy (in particular on-line accommodation sites such as Airbnb) have been a factor in this growth in tourist night stays within the LGA. On-line platforms provide tourists with greater access to local amenities, local food a dining options and other local experiences as well as choice of accommodation. Council will be developing a tourist and visitor management study (following completion of an economic development study and strategy) that will provide a framework to guide future actions to support the local tourism sector and business prosperity (including the night time economy).

	International visitor nights	Domestic visitor nights	Domestic daytrips
2016/17	5,176,288	910,645	-
2015/16	4,004,130	721,314	645,844
2014/15	4,028,574	574,880	472,747
2013/14	3,414,075	556,802	459,309
2012/13	3,159,398	527,254	-

Figure 10: Randwick City Visitor Summary
Source: Economy.id

Natural Assets, Attractions and Amenity

Randwick City has expansive natural and physical environmental attractions that are widely recognised, highly valued by the community and attract a significant number of visitors each year. Most notable assets include the beaches, aquatic reserves and rock pools located along Randwick's 29km coastline, the Coastal Walkway, the Botany Bay National Park, Malabar Headland National Park and heritage-listed Centennial Park with significant flora and fauna populations and wetlands. The City also has 103 local parks providing open space and natural amenity to both residents and visitors.

Other assets that draw large numbers of visitors into the area include Randwick Racecourse, University of NSW, National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA) and several golf courses. It is important that Council continues to identify opportunities that can increase visitor (and local) awareness of the range of

³² Australian Bureau of Statistics (2017) *2016 Census QuickStats – Randwick City*, viewed on 7 February 2019, https://quickstats.censusdata.abs.gov.au/census_services/getproduct/census/2016/quickstat/LGA16550?opendocument.

³³ .id Community (2017) *Randwick City Council Economic Profile – Industry sector of employment*, viewed on 7 February 2019, <https://profile.id.com.au/randwick/industries?WebID=200>.

³⁴ .id Community (2017) *Randwick City Council Economic Profile – Local workers by field of qualification*, viewed on 7 February 2019, <https://economy.id.com.au/randwick/workers-field-of-qualification>.

activities, events and offerings in the local night time economy and create more effective partnerships with major land owners, the broader business community and state agencies to achieve desired economic outcomes.

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PART B

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5. Our Existing Night Time Economy

Randwick City's existing night time economy is confined mostly to our town and neighbourhood centres. Coogee town centre, The Spot at Randwick and Kingsford town centre have the most thriving night time economies which attract local and regional visitors. Night time activity is generally focused around hospitality – dining and drinking activities within these centres, as well as cinema at The Spot. Minor night life clusters exist in a number of other centres which are important in their own right, and play a role in the wider city dynamics of Randwick City at night. These include precincts such as Frenchman's Road, La Perouse, Maroubra Junction and Maroubra Beach, Matraville town centre and Randwick Junction. Evening activity also occurs at the Prince Henry master planned precinct in Little Bay which has a small number of restaurants serving the neighbourhood catchment, as well as the University of NSW and National Institute of Dramatic Arts in Kensington, which host night time events throughout the year.

Study Area

The following map shows the approximate locations of existing night time economies in Randwick City:

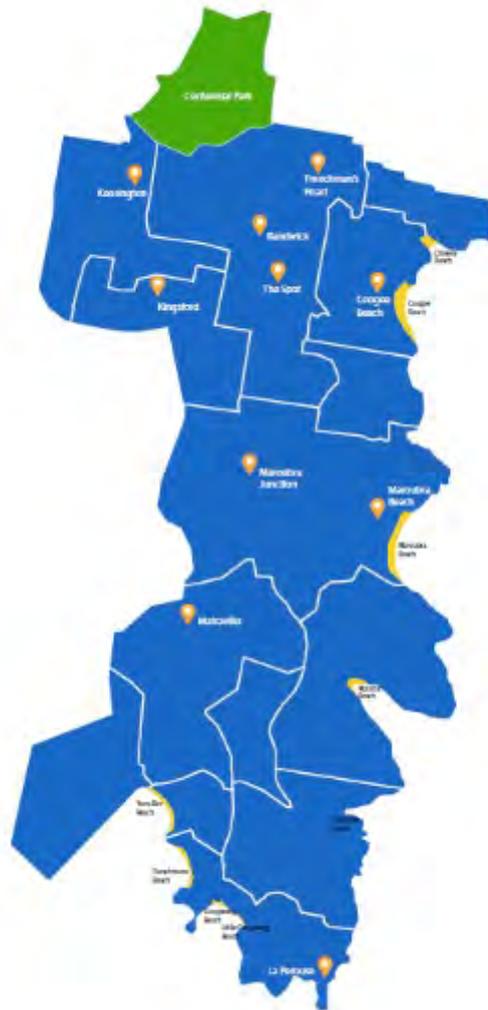


Figure 11: The location of our existing night time economies
Source: Randwick City Council

Night Time Audits

Council undertook an audit of a number of our town and neighbourhood centres to ascertain the level of activity at night. The audits captured areas that have thriving existing night time economies and areas where night time activity is substantially limited. Surveying successful night time economies provides a useful reference point when identifying aspects that are appealing. This in turn assists in identifying what elements could be improved in the centres where night time activity is lagging or non-existent.

Each centre was visited on a Friday and Saturday night between the hours of 6pm- midnight during June/July 2018. Surveyors conducted three laps of each centre at 6pm, 9pm and midnight noting the following:

- Types of businesses that were open
- Patron activity
- Condition of the public domain including way finding and lighting
- Any security, safety or anti-social behaviour issues
- Accessibility to public transport and parking.

Each centre audited has its own sense of local character, alongside a unique suite of challenges and opportunities. The directions and actions contained further on in this document capitalise on the unique characteristics of our existing night time economies and aim to address key challenges by encouraging diversity in night time offerings and improvements to the public domain.

The outcomes of the audits provide important baseline information to determine the impact of this study over time and will be used as a future measuring/monitoring tool. Key findings for each centre are summarised as follows.

DRAFT

COOGEE TOWN CENTRE



Figure 12: View of Coogee Bay Road looking east
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 13: View of Coogee Bay Road looking west
Source: Randwick City Council

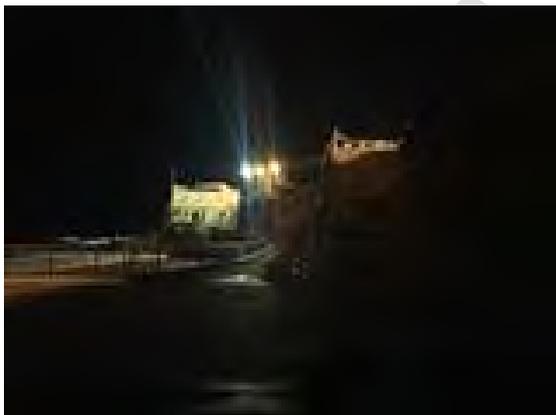


Figure 14: Poorly lit precinct southern promenade,
Coogee Beach
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 15: Generous outdoor public realm
northern promenade, Coogee Beach
Source: Randwick City Council

Coogee town centre is located along Coogee Bay Road, Arden Street and the eastern section of Dolphin Street. The town centre has a thriving night time economy and features many cafes, bars and restaurants, as well as established night spots operating later into the night such as the Coogee Pavilion and Coogee Bay Hotel. Coogee attracts a large proportion of tourists who visit Randwick City due to its high concentration of entertainment, dining and drinking venues and beachfront location. The centre has a strong seasonal character and is particularly thriving during the summer months, with patronage dropping during the winter season.

CHALLENGES

- Managing the interface between night time economy uses and residential areas
- Large scale licensed venues which may make Coogee feel unwelcoming to families and other members of the community later in the evening
- Accessibility issues due to narrow or steep streets and high pedestrian numbers. This is to be addressed on Coogee Bay Road with the streetscape upgrade project

- Pockets of poor lighting near the lower promenade on the southern part of the beachfront

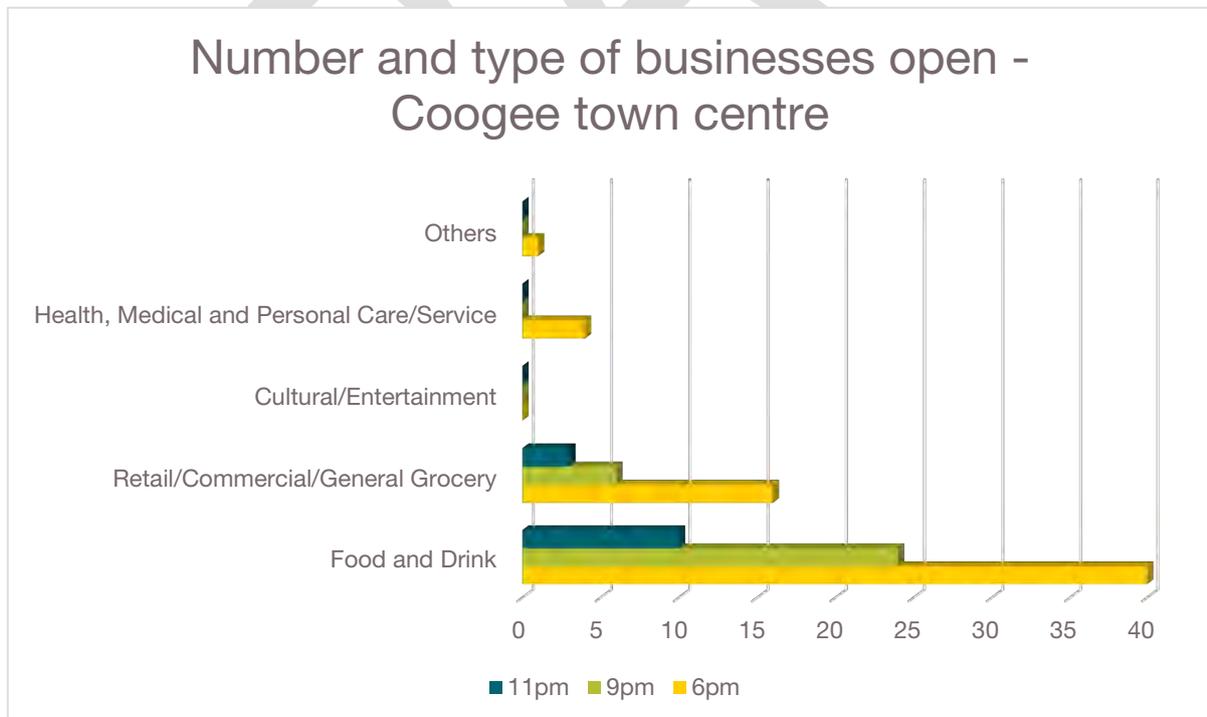
OPPORTUNITIES

- Diversification of the night time economy offerings beyond food and drink
- The centre is well connected by public transport with frequent services to the City
- Further upgrades to the town centre can increase the number of venues and extend alfresco dining opportunities
- Opportunities for creative lighting along the coastal walk around Coogee that are sympathetic to the unique natural environment surrounding Coogee town centre (map ref 1)
- Utilising open spaces for events and activities to draw people into the town centre during the winter months (map ref 2 and 3).

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 73% of respondents perceive Coogee town centre as ‘doing well’ after 6pm
- 36% of respondents listed Coogee town centre as their favourite precinct after 6pm
- 30% of respondents believe Coogee town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 79% visit Coogee town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 56% visit between 9pm and midnight and 18% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



FRENCHMANS ROAD NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE



Figure 17: Well-maintained shop fronts, Clovelly Road
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 18: Generous footpaths and cohesive streetscape, Frenchman's Road
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 19: Outdoor dining Frenchman's Road
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 20: Frenchman's Road neighbourhood centre looking west
Source: Randwick City Council

Frenchman's Road neighbourhood centre is situated at the junction of Frenchman's and Clovelly Roads in North Randwick. The centre comprises a cluster of retail, commercial and food/dining premises that generally serve the local neighbourhood. The centre has an early night time economy with the majority of establishments closing between 8pm and 10pm. The predominant later night time economy venues in the centre are the heritage-listed Duke of Gloucester pub which acts as an anchor on the corner of Frenchman's Road and St Marks Street, and Jimmy's Bar and Restaurant which is located in the main shopping strip.

CHALLENGES

- There are potential safety issues at the corner of Clovelly Road in the vicinity of the pub and this area could be improved by activating the space currently used for street parking (map ref 1 and 2).
- Evening pedestrian activity in the centre is generally low.
- Wayfinding signage in the centre is generally absent. There are no signs directing visitors to destinations within the Centre including car parking, transport the Council owned sustainable house – Barrett House, Clovelly Beach, Randwick Junction or Bondi Junction.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increasing pedestrian activation by encouraging more diverse night time businesses to stay open into the evening would improve the sense of security and vitality of the centre
- The public domain is well maintained and well-lit, comprising generous footpaths, street trees and street furniture and there are opportunities for increased outdoor dining, retail and services
- Investigate opportunities for low scale early evening activities such as street performances at Bieler Park
- Public art to facilitate social gathering, town centre activation and branding.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 10% of respondents perceive Frenchman’s Road neighbourhood centre as ‘doing well’ after 6pm
- 41% of respondents believe Frenchman’s Road neighbourhood centre needs improvement in its night time offerings.

OPENING HOURS

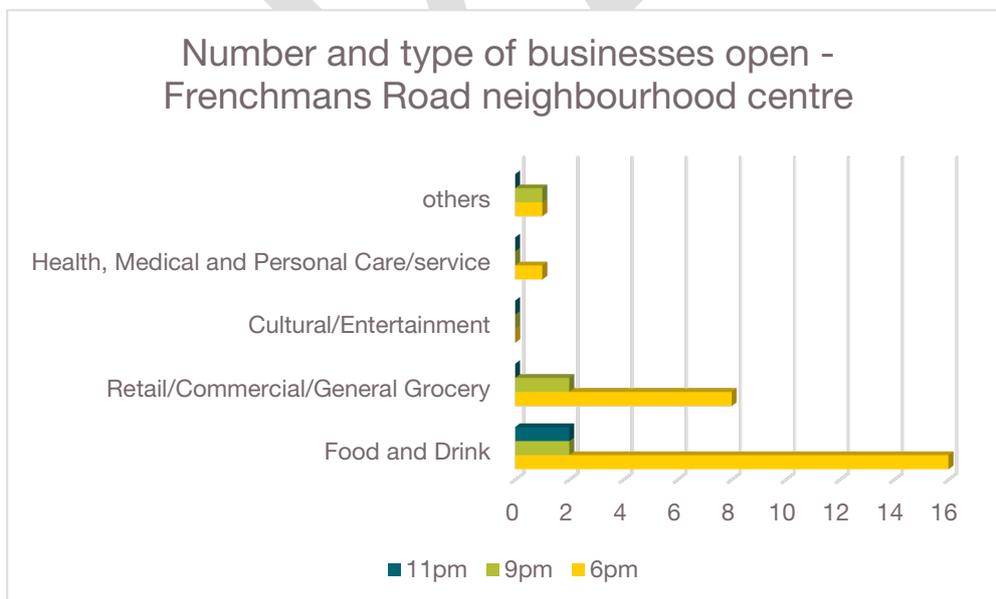




Figure 21: Frenchman's Road Neighbourhood Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

KENSINGTON TOWN CENTRE



Figure 22: Poor active street frontage, Anzac Parade
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 23: Unused footpath dining area
Source: Randwick City Council

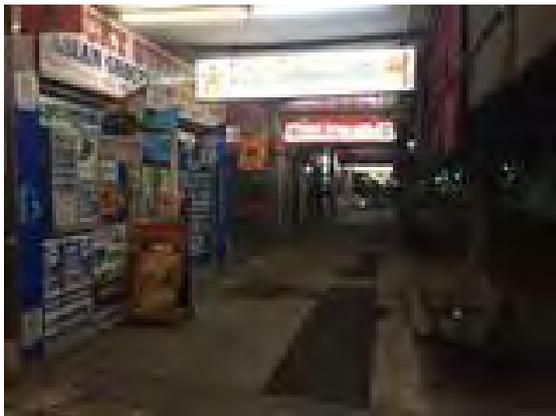


Figure 24: Kensington Town Centre Streetscape
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 25: Vacant boarded shop fronts creating an empty desolate environment and poor perceptions of safety
Source: Randwick City Council

The Kensington town centre is located along the Anzac Parade corridor in the north of Randwick City. The centre is bound by Carlton Street to the north and Doncaster Avenue to the south. The town centre has evolved as a traditional 'strip centre' with a retail and residential character. It has a predominately localised catchment but is in close proximity to major institutions and attractions including the University of New South Wales, National Institute of Dramatic Art, Royal Randwick Racecourse and Centennial Park.

CHALLENGES

- Large number of run-down buildings, non-active street frontages, vacant shops and businesses closed in the evening
- Only one third of the ground floor businesses are open in the early evening and after 9pm the town centre has a closed down depressed feel
- Anzac Parade has a high traffic volume and recent light rail construction has had further adverse impacts on the pedestrian experience
- The quality of informal public spaces is poor and are currently underutilised due to a lack of appropriate street furniture, landscaping and lighting.

OPPORTUNITIES

- The CBD and South East Light Rail will increase access to the centre and attract more people from other areas outside of Randwick City
- Opportunities to leverage the centre’s proximity to UNSW, with a high proportion of younger people and international students in the area
- Revised built form controls and public domain upgrades envisaged in the Kensington and Kingsford Town Centre Planning Strategy will be the catalyst for change in the town centre. Site redevelopment, the concentration of economic activity around strategic node sites adjacent to light rail stops, active streetscapes, new cultural venues and innovation centres and major improvements to the public realm including widened footpaths to accommodate outdoor dining and street trees are key directions in the Strategy which will contribute to a thriving and diverse night time economy (map ref 1-4)
- Later opening hours for cultural activities and low-impact venues to stimulate the local night time economy
- Activation of vacant buildings through temporary cultural events or pop-ups.

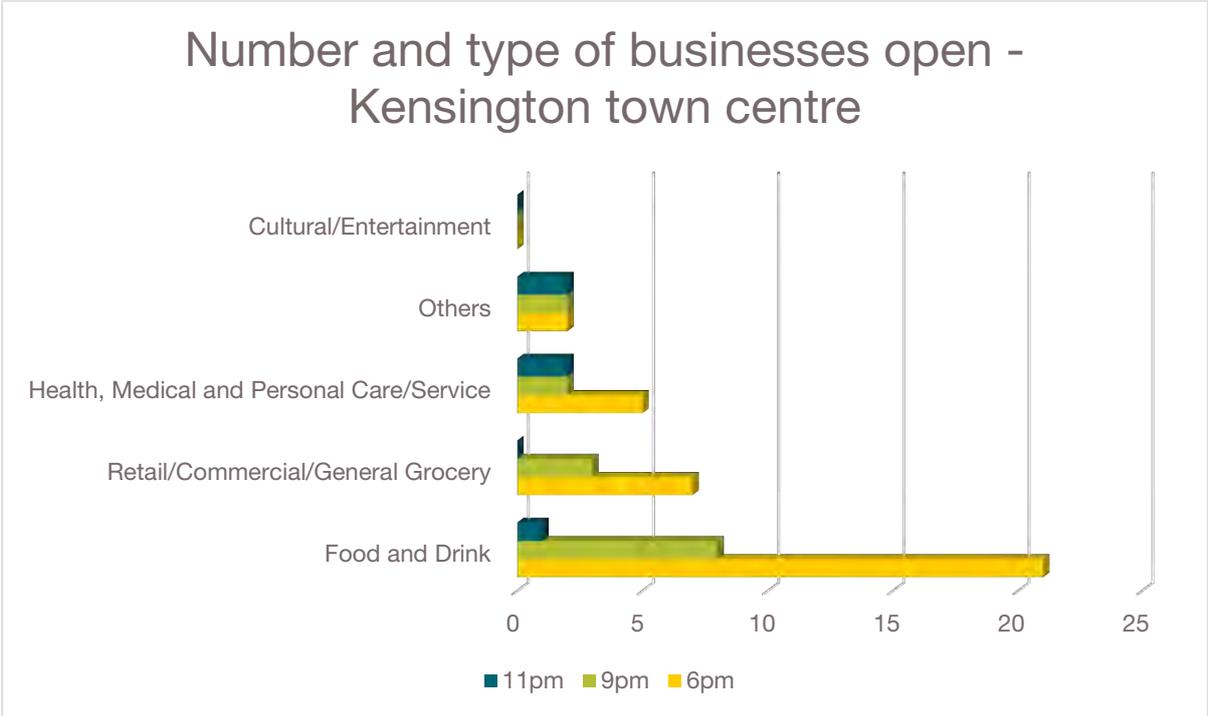
WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 8% of respondents perceive Kensington town centre as ‘doing well’ after 6pm
- 42% of respondents believe Kensington town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 10% visit Kensington town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 3% visit between 9pm and midnight and 1% visit after midnight.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 8% of respondents perceive Kensington town centre as ‘doing well’ after 6pm
- 42% of respondents believe Kensington town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 10% visit Kensington town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 3% visit between 9pm and midnight and 1% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



DRAFT

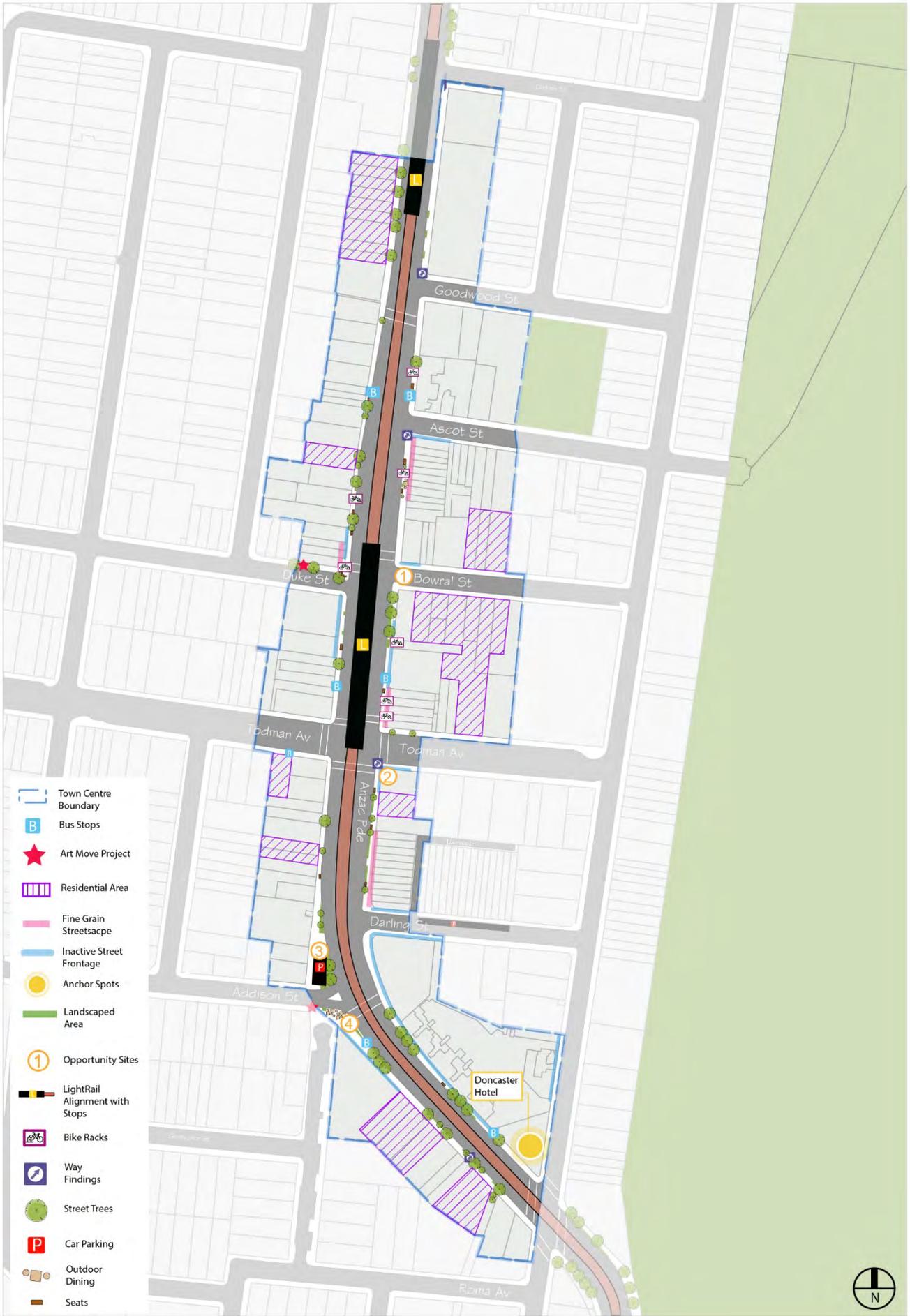


Figure 26: Kensington Town Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

KINGSFORD TOWN CENTRE



Figure 27: Kingsford Town Centre streetscape
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 28: Asian dining character
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 29: Lively streetscape with high pedestrian activity along Anzac Parade
Source: Randwick City Council

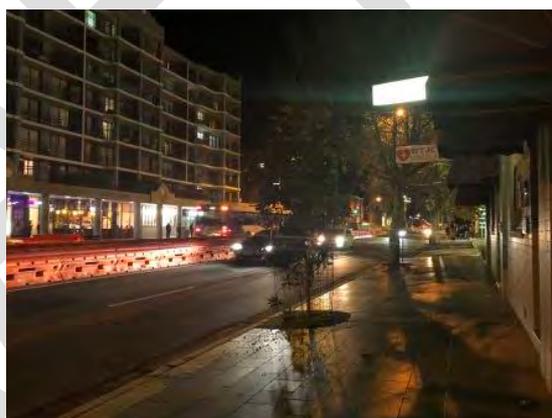


Figure 30: Low level of activity and dimly lit precinct north of town centre
Source: Randwick City Council

Kingsford town centre straddles both sides of Anzac Parade, extending from Barker Street in the north to The Juniors Kingsford in the south. It also includes sections along Rainbow Street to the east and Gardeners Road to the west. The town centre is a traditional strip-based centre with a distinctive retail and dining character, and strong early evening economy stemming from its proximity to UNSW and its large student demographic. The centre comprises predominantly of shop-top housing, with some high density residential and mixed use developments scattered throughout.

CHALLENGES

- The town centre is vibrant in the early evening with a high level of pedestrian activity and patronage of local businesses. Restaurant patronage substantially declines after 9pm with pedestrian activity levels essentially absent after 10pm
- Anzac Parade has a high traffic volume and recent light rail construction has had further adverse impacts on the pedestrian experience
- Lack of lighting in laneways and car parks straddling the town centre create a negative perception of personal safety at night

- Strong demand for on-street parking, particularly at night
- Number of vacant buildings and non-active street frontages and generally poor building stock
- Poor quality informal public spaces.

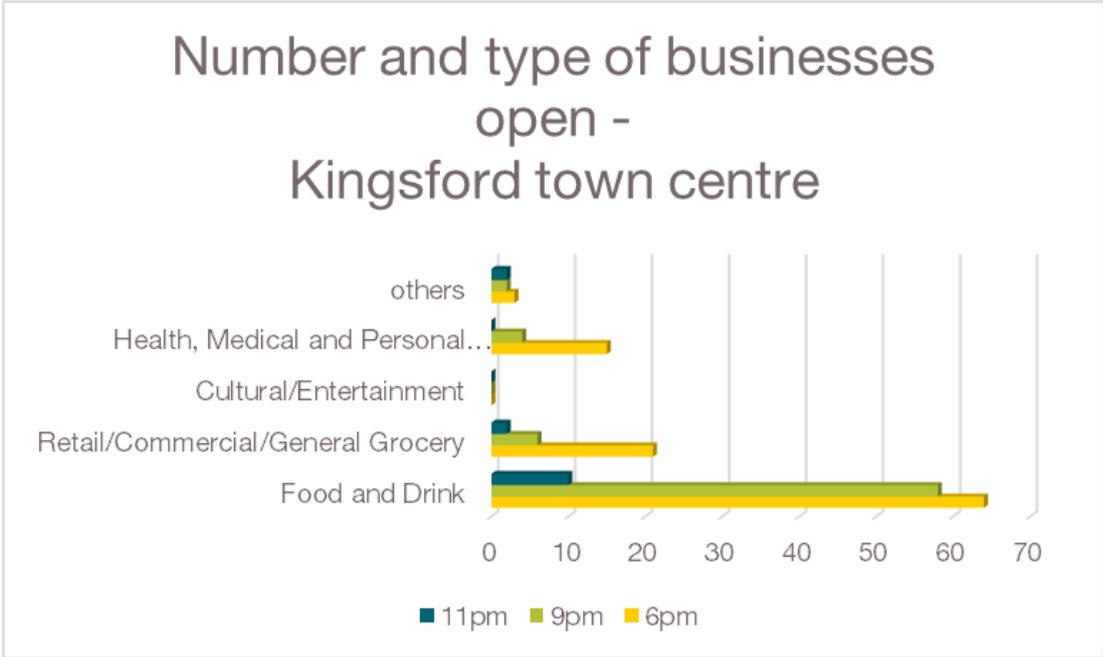
OPPORTUNITIES

- The CBD and South East Light Rail will increase access to the centre and attract more people from other areas outside of Randwick City
- Revised built form controls and public domain upgrades envisaged in the Kensington and Kingsford Town Centre Planning Strategy will be the catalyst for change in the town centre. Site redevelopment, the concentration of economic activity around strategic node sites adjacent to light rail stops, active streetscapes, new innovation centres and major improvements to the public realm including widened footpaths to accommodate outdoor dining are key directions in the Strategy which will contribute to a thriving and diverse night time economy (map ref 1-4)
- Activation of vacant buildings through temporary cultural events or pop-ups
- Meeks Street Plaza upgrade will provide quality public space and facilitate opportunities for street performances, events and public art
- Capitalise on the predominate Asian dining character of the precinct with events and activations that celebrate our cultural diversity and uniqueness of Kingsford
- Laneway activation through outdoor dining, landscaping, shared use, and lighting installations.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 28% of respondents perceive Kingsford Town Centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 4% of respondents listed Kingsford Town Centre as their favourite town centre after 6pm
- 35% of respondents believe Kingsford Town Centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 30% visit Kingsford Town Centre between 6pm and 9pm, 12% visit between 9pm and midnight and 2% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



DRAFT



Figure 31: Kingsford Town Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

LA PEROUSE NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE



Figure 32: La Perouse neighbourhood centre looking east
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 33: View of dining strip, La Perouse
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 34: La Perouse neighbourhood centre looking west
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 35: Poorly lit open space adjacent to dining strip
Source: Randwick City Council

The La Perouse neighbourhood centre is located on the northern headland of Botany Bay. It represents an early night time economy, comprising a small strip of take away food outlets and restaurants focused on 'The Loop' – the southernmost point of Anzac Parade. The area is characterised by large areas of public open space, its close proximity to the coastline and surrounding low density residential neighbourhoods to the north. La Perouse is a popular summertime destination with visitors taking advantage of the nearby beaches and coastal walks around La Perouse Headland. Notable attractions include the La Perouse Museum and Bare Island which is accessed via a footbridge.

CHALLENGES

- Low patronage in the evening, with pedestrian activity and most restaurants and take away food premises closed by 9pm
- Large areas of unlit public open space could contribute to a poor sense of security for visitors
- Generally low access to the centre by means other than driving

OPPORTUNITIES

- Future mass transit opportunities, as mentioned in the Eastern City District Plan
- Unique opportunities provided by La Perouse Museum, Bear Island and surrounding open space to activate the local night time economy through carefully curated temporary or seasonal events such as night markets, lighting shows and walking tours (map ref 1-3)
- Potential for cultural tourism through collaboration with local Indigenous community
- Leveraging increased visitation to the centre as a result of the potential reintroduction of the Kurnell to La Perouse ferry service as part of the Kamay Botany Bay National Park, Kurnell Draft Master Plan.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 0% of respondents perceive La Perouse neighbourhood centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 32% of respondents believe La Perouse neighbourhood centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 4% visit La Perouse neighbourhood centre between 6pm and 9pm, 0% visit between 9pm and midnight and 0% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS

Number and type of businesses open - La Perouse neighbourhood centre

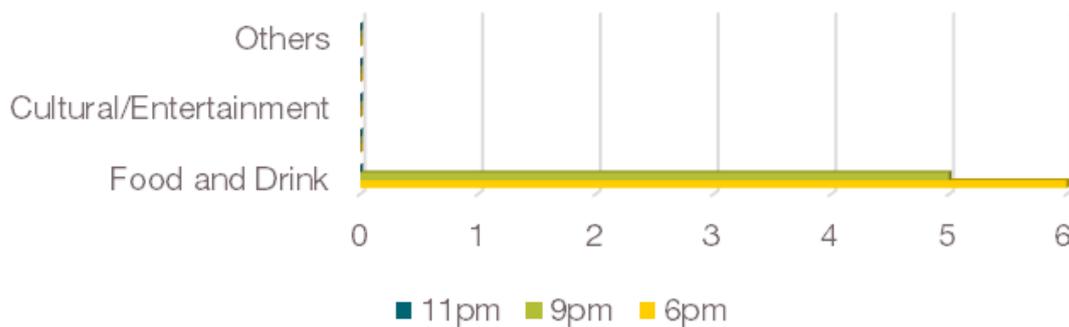




Figure 36: La Perouse Neighbourhood Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

MAROUBRA BEACH NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE



Figure 37: Restaurants and take away outlets closed with un-used foot path dining space creating a desolate feel on Mons Avenue.
Photo taken at 8.30pm on a Friday night



Figure 38: Extensive open space and parking provision Marine Parade
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 39: Poor active street frontages along beachfront, Marine Parade
Source: Randwick City Council

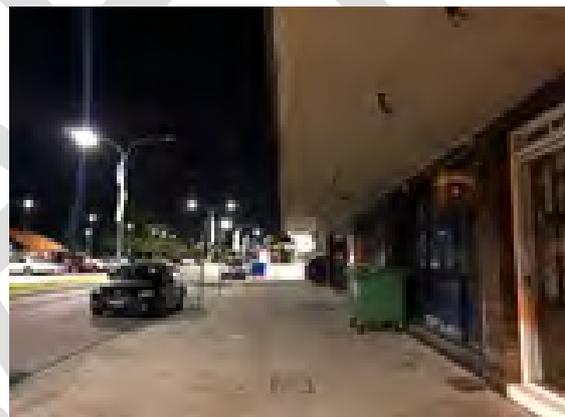


Figure 40: Closed shops and cafes along the beachfront, Marine Parade
Photo taken 9pm Saturday night
Source: Randwick City Council

Maroubra Beach neighbourhood centre is located predominantly on Marine Parade and McKeon Street, adjacent to the Maroubra beachfront. The centre has a distinct local village feel and generally consists of retail, cafes and food takeaways. The Maroubra Seals Sports and Community Club and The Bay Hotel & Diner are anchors in the centre, both of which are open later into the evening and situated along Marine Parade.

CHALLENGES

- The local economy is affected by seasonal fluctuations given its beachside location, with low visitation to the promenade and local streets during winter months
- There are no convenience or general stores such as fruit shops or supermarkets within the centre, with these uses situated at the South Maroubra Shopping Village, located 1km from the centre

- After 8pm the majority of the food and beverage businesses are closed and there is little presence of people in the public domain. Any night time economy activity is confined to the Maroubra Seals Sports and Community Club and The Bay Hotel & Diner
- Inactivated frontages, large areas of public space adjacent to the beach and the at-grade beachfront carpark could contribute to a poor sense of security for visitors.

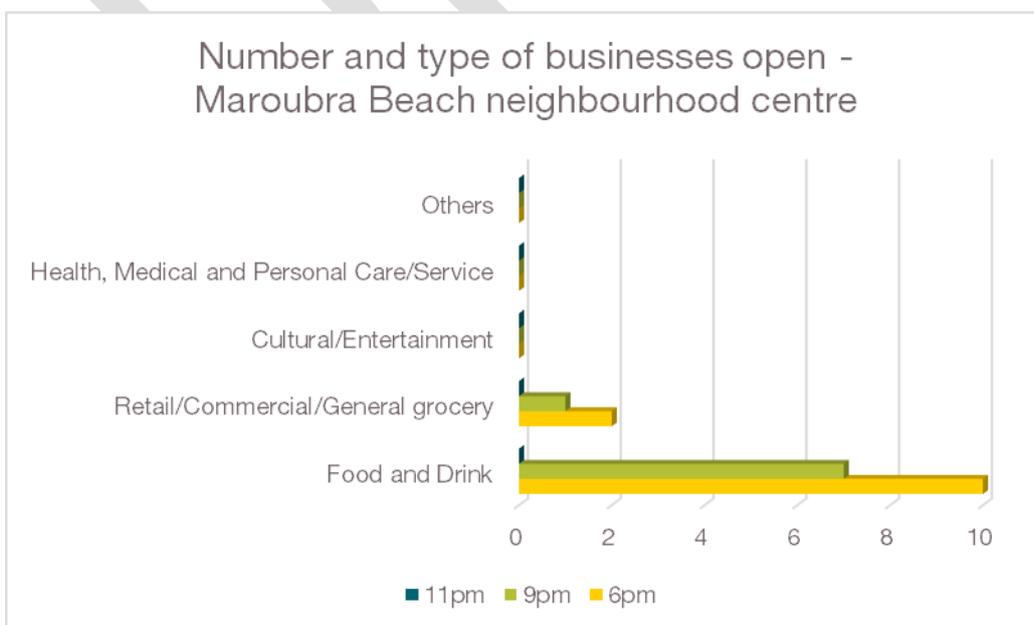
OPPORTUNITIES

- Increase the diversity of activities and experiences at the town centre, beyond the dining and drinking options currently available and to balance the dominance of larger venues
- Improve night time transport connections between Maroubra Beach and other parts of the City, including other centres such as Coogee Beach and Maroubra Junction
- Partnering with land and business owners to encourage creative and performance industries within the centre
- Creative lighting installations that are appropriate for the centre’s coastal environment, which can work to improve safety and enhance the natural coastal landscape
- There are large areas of well-maintained public open space adjacent to Maroubra Beach including Arthur Byrne Reserve that have potential to host events and night markets which can activate the town centre (map ref 1 and 2)
- Extending the BBQ operation hours from 8pm to 10pm in the summer months could further encourage people to use these areas and provide flow-on effects to the centre’s night time economy.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 8% of respondents perceive Maroubra Beach neighbourhood centre as ‘doing well’ after 6pm
- 54% of respondents believe Maroubra Beach neighbourhood centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 14% visit Maroubra Beach neighbourhood centre between 6pm and 9pm, 4% visit between 9pm and midnight and 1% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



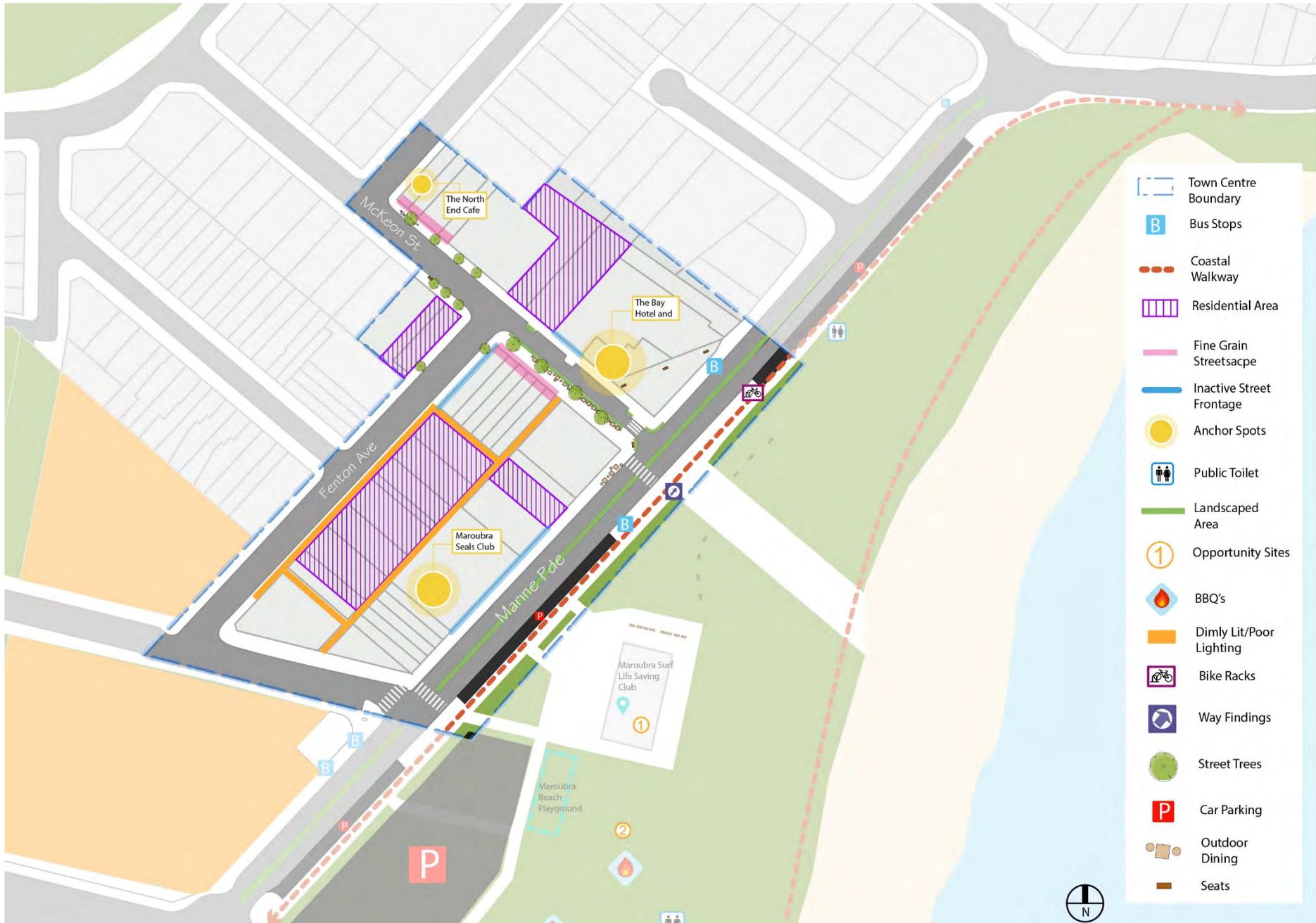


Figure 41: Maroubra Beach
 Source: Randwick City Council

MAROUBRA JUNCTION TOWN CENTRE



Figure 42: Maroubra Junction Town Centre looking north Anzac Parade
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 43: The intersection of Maroubra Road and Anzac Parade
Source: Randwick City Council

Maroubra Junction is a major town centre focused predominantly along Anzac Parade and Maroubra Road. It consists of a diverse offering of retail, food, office, health, medical and community services together with two major supermarkets and a significant residential component. The vibrancy of the centre during the day is reflective of the diversity of uses available, however there is a limited number of restaurants, takeaway food premises, pubs and fitness centres open during the evening. As such, it is considered that Maroubra Junction has an early night time economy.

CHALLENGES

- Low patronage within the centre after 9pm
- Anti-social behaviour concentrated in public areas including the wide road reserve on Anzac Parade
- Poor lighting in laneways which contributes to a poor perception of safety at night
- Mixed quality building stock
- Large areas of inactivated frontages or closed businesses at night
- Lack of interaction between each side of Anzac Parade due to large section of verge and at-grade carpark located between each side.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Increased night time use as a result of increasing residential population in proximity to the centre
- Public domain improvements to increase safety and activation, particularly at the median strip of Anzac Parade (map ref 1-3)
- Improved public transport and active transport connections to the centre such as an extension of the CBD & South East Light Rail
- Opportunities for night time activation on the Anzac Parade road reserve/verge such as music performances, cultural dancing, light displays, exhibitions, outdoor theatre, film screenings, temporary food trucks etc.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 10% of respondents perceive Maroubra Junction town centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 48% of respondents believe Maroubra Junction town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 19% visit Maroubra Junction town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 5% visit between 9pm and midnight and 2% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS

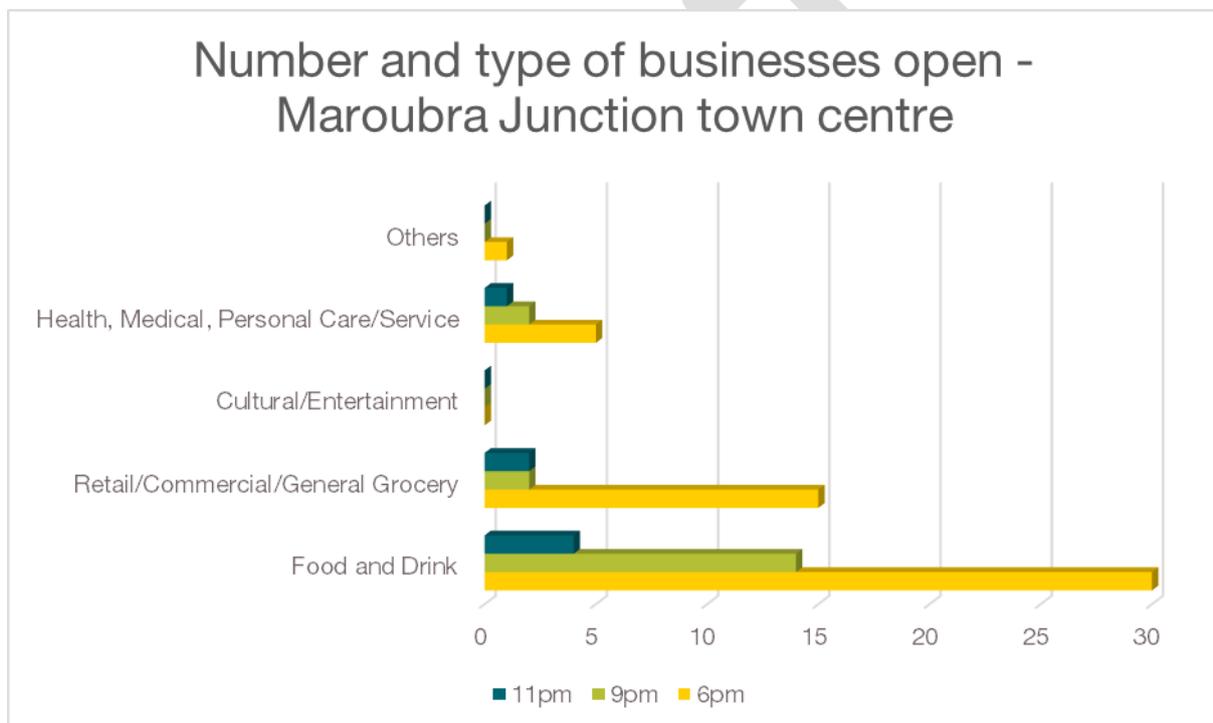




Figure 44: Maroubra Junction Town Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

MATRAVILLE TOWN CENTRE



Figure 45: Matraville town centre looking north Bunnerong Rd. Presence of closed businesses and roller shutters presents an unwelcoming environment with minimal pedestrian activity.

Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 46: Poorly lit pedestrian link creates poorly perception of safety
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 47: Stand-alone residential development interrupting streetscape and evening activity continuity north of the town centre
Source: Randwick City Council

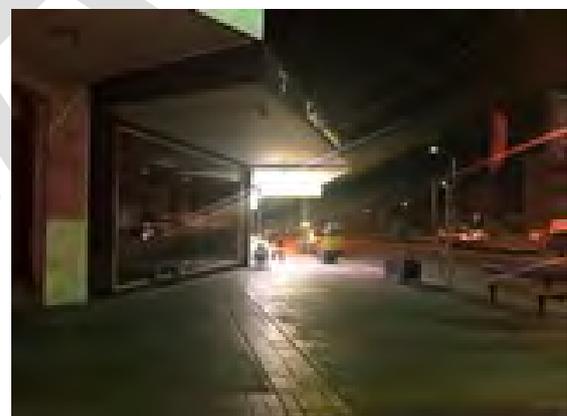


Figure 48: Generous footpaths with planter boxes south of the town centre
Source: Randwick City Council

Matraville town centre is located in the southern part of Randwick City. It is focused predominantly on Bunnerong Road between Beauchamp and Perry/Franklin Streets, and is located in proximity to Port Botany and the light industrial employment area. The centre is situated nearby major retail centres such as Westfield Eastgardens, Southpoint Shopping Centre Hillsdale and Pacific Square at Maroubra Junction, and consequently struggles as a result of this competition. The centre is quiet at night with the main evening activity centred upon a small number of restaurants which close early, the Matraville Hotel and Matraville RSL Club, as well as a 24hr operating pie shop.

CHALLENGES

- Lack of activation and pedestrian activity into the evening, with many businesses closing by 8-9pm
- Large pockets of inactivity and non-active frontages along Bunnerong Road with businesses either closed or vacant with presence of roller doors creating a desolate and isolated feel
- Number of poorly lit areas adjacent to the town centre, including arcades, lanes and at-grade carparks which may contribute to a negative sense of safety at night.

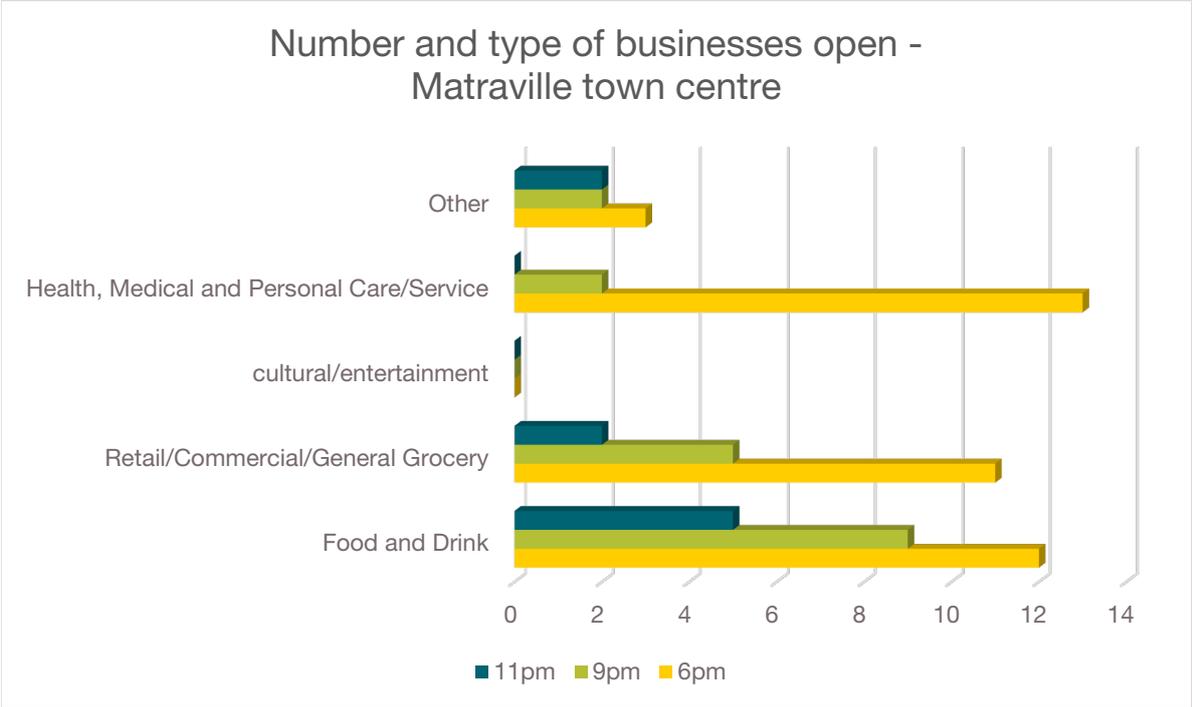
OPPORTUNITIES

- Upgrades such as planter boxes, seating, street trees and banners to further improve the public domain
- Wide footpaths along Bunnerong Road which lend themselves well to increased footway dining into the evening
- Encouraging night markets or pop up events at larger sites within the town centre
- Undertaking a retail shop front improvement program to encourage businesses to improve their interaction with Bunnerong Road
- Opportunities for creative and performance areas, as well as pop-up events in underused spaces and vacant shop fronts (map ref 1 and 2).

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 0% of respondents perceive Matraville town centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 33% of respondents believe Matraville town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 5% visit Matraville town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 2% visit between 9pm and midnight and 1% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



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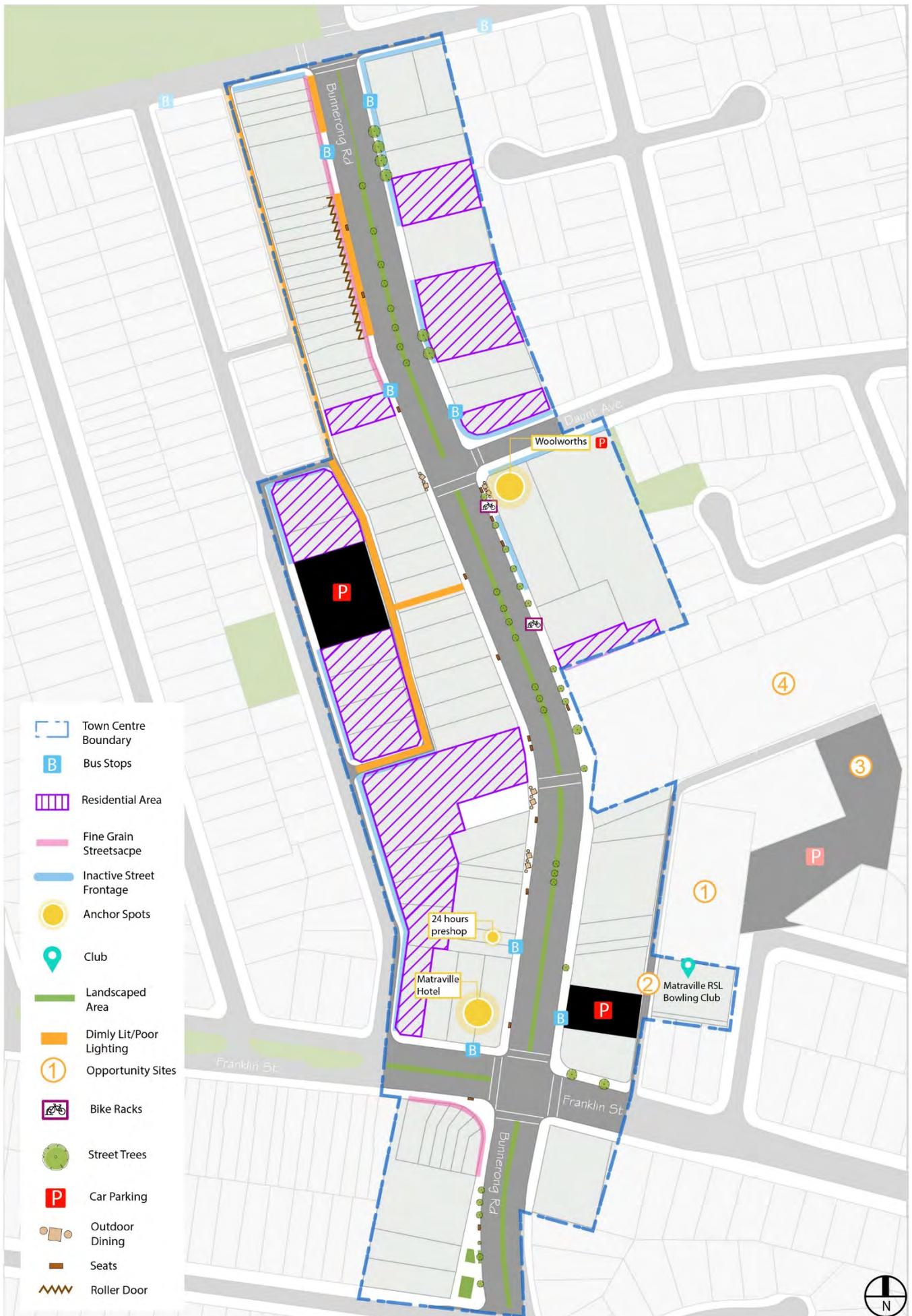


Figure 49: Matraville Town Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

RANDWICK JUNCTION TOWN CENTRE



Figure 50: The town centre looking north
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 51: Unused footpath dining area corner of Mears Avenue and Belmore Road
Source: Randwick City Council

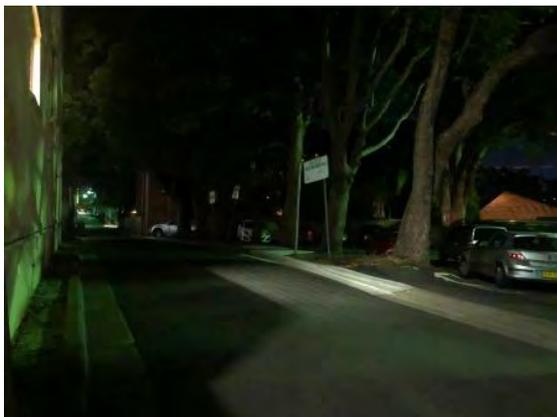


Figure 52: Poorly lit laneway and carpark. Photo taken at 8.30pm Friday night.
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 53: Low level of pedestrian activity on Belmore Road west. Photo taken at 8pm Friday night.
Source: Randwick City Council

Randwick Junction is a strip-based town centre structured along three main roads – Belmore Road, Alison Road and Avoca Street. Belmore Road is a busy commercial area that functions as a traditional high street while Alison Road and Avoca Street function as supporting mixed commercial and retail strips. Avoca Street has a distinct evening dining cluster, anchored by the Coach and Horses Hotel. Randwick Junction is a diverse centre, consisting of retail, commercial uses and medical services, influenced by the adjacent Randwick Education and Health Precinct. The Randwick Education and Health Precinct provides a platform for the future growth of business and employment within the town centre but at present, Randwick Junction town centre only exhibits an early night time economy.

CHALLENGES

- Most businesses on Belmore Road closed after 9pm which creates a deserted unwelcoming environment
- Poorly lit laneways and at grade carparks creates negative perceptions of safety
- Limited permeability around the centre due to large sites such as Royal Randwick Shopping Centre, Our Lady of Sacred Heart School and Marcellin College.

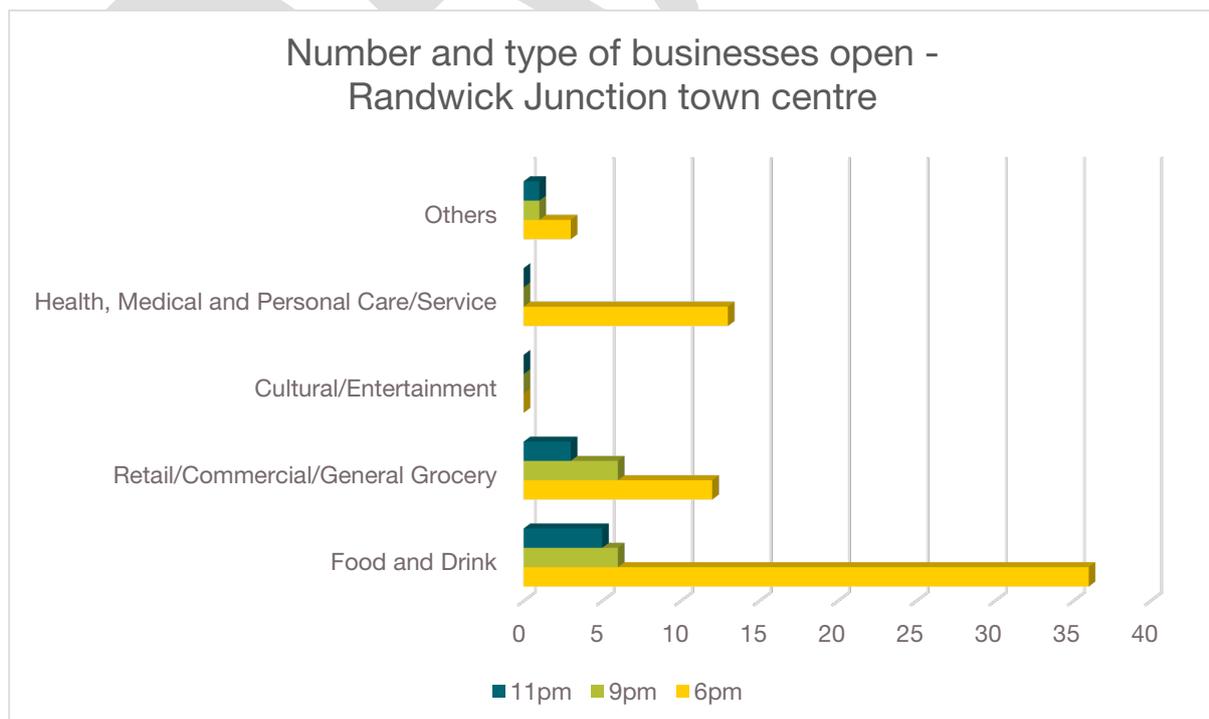
OPPORTUNITIES

- Increased access to the centre due to High Street terminus for the CBD & South East Light Rail, which will complement the centre's strong connectivity via bus
- Further leveraging of the centre's proximity to the Randwick Education and Health Precinct, and in particular the Prince of Wales Hospital expansion project which will bring more local workers into the area
- Good transport connection to other town centres and the CBD
- Likely redevelopment potential resulting from the Randwick Junction town centre strategy
- New plaza proposed on Waratah Street which could provide the centre with activation and socialisation opportunities (map ref 1)
- Promotion of a greater range of uses in the centre into the evening, particular cultural activities
- Support the evening dining cluster along Avoca Street through public realm improvements and branding
- Utilise Blenheim House as a potential location for cultural and creative events in the evenings (subject to outcomes from the Arts and Cultural Strategy)
- Laneway activation with small scale venues, creative lighting and public art (map ref 2).

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 20% of respondents perceive Randwick Junction town centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 4% of respondents listed Randwick Junction as their favourite town centre after 6pm
- 58% of respondents believe Randwick Junction town centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 43% visit Randwick Junction town centre between 6pm and 9pm, 17% visit between 9pm and midnight and 3% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



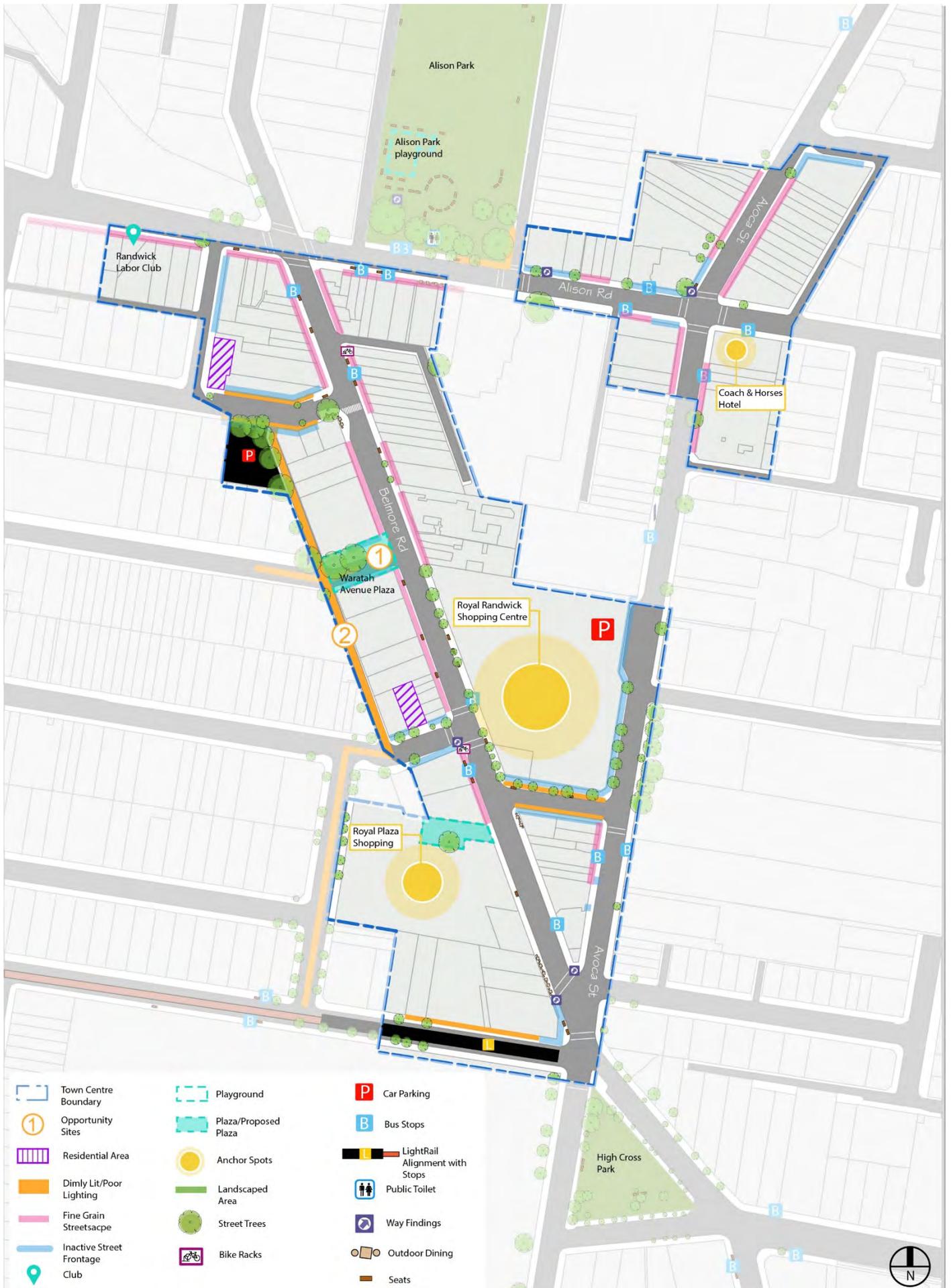


Figure 54: Randwick Junction Town Centre
 Source: Randwick City Council

THE SPOT NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE



Figure 55: Lively public domain atmosphere with high quality streetscape and street performance.



Figure 56: The Ritz Cinema- the main anchor in The Spot draws a broad customer base with flow on economic benefits to the precinct.



Figure 57: A view of the neighbourhood centre, looking west. Lighting and generous footpaths create a welcoming environment and improves perceptions of safety.



Figure 58: A concentration of footpath dining creates active street frontages, fosters natural surveillance and encourages people to linger and socialise in the public domain.

'The Spot' is a popular neighbourhood centre with a thriving night time economy facilitated by its mix of uses and activities, fine grain character, historic buildings and Ritz Cinema acting as an anchor with positive flow on effects to surrounding businesses in terms of foot traffic and patronage. The centre is located at the junction of Perouse Road and St Pauls Road and falls within The Spot Heritage Conservation Area comprising the commercial precinct and surrounding residential areas. The centre consists predominantly of 2 storey shop top housing with ground floor food and drink uses. The mix of uses include dining and drinking establishments, some retail, medical and general grocery facilities.

CHALLENGES

- High demand for on-street car parking in the evenings
- Managing the interface between the centre and surrounding low density residential land uses
- Recent vacancies suggesting that high rents may be a challenge for new and existing businesses.

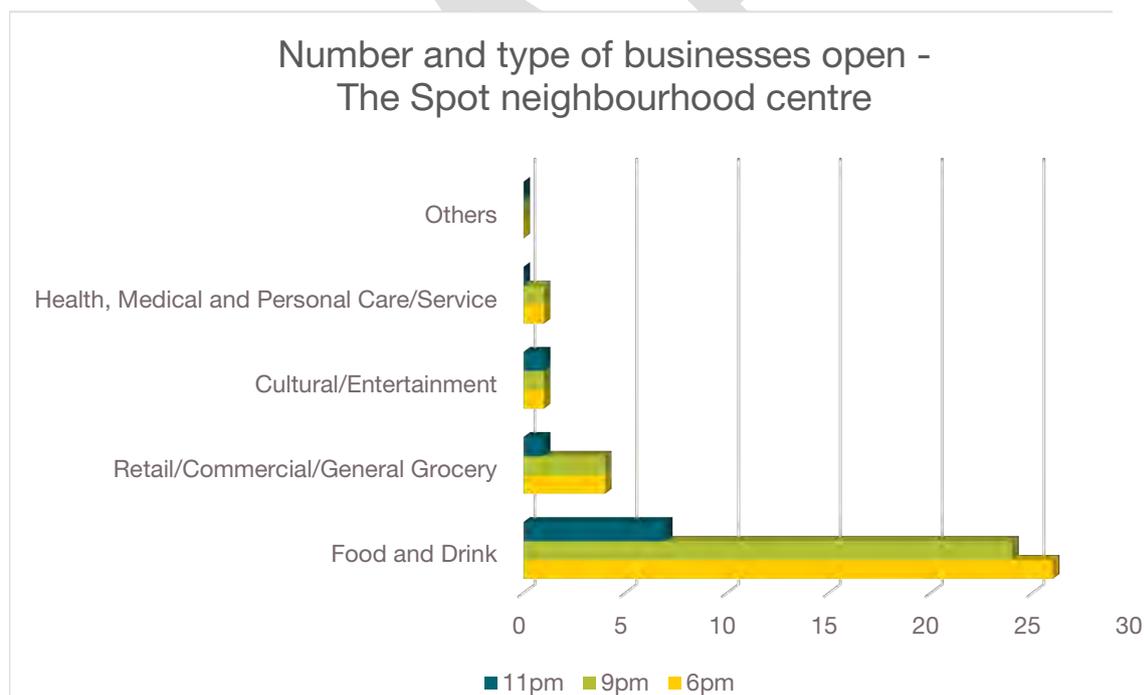
OPPORTUNITIES

- Further subtle interventions to capitalise on the lively character of the area such as creative lighting on street trees and public art
- Support collaboration between local businesses to foster partnerships and deals that can attract more people to the area
- Further encouraging street performances and busking to contribute to the sense of place.

WHAT THE COMMUNITY SAID

- 84% of respondents perceive The Spot neighbourhood centre as 'doing well' after 6pm
- 49% of respondents list The Spot neighbourhood centre as their favourite town centre after 6pm
- 18% of respondents believe The Spot neighbourhood centre needs improvement in its night time offerings
- Of the respondents who visit Randwick City regularly, 88% visit The Spot neighbourhood centre between 6pm and 9pm, 61% visit between 9pm and midnight and 3% visit after midnight.

OPENING HOURS



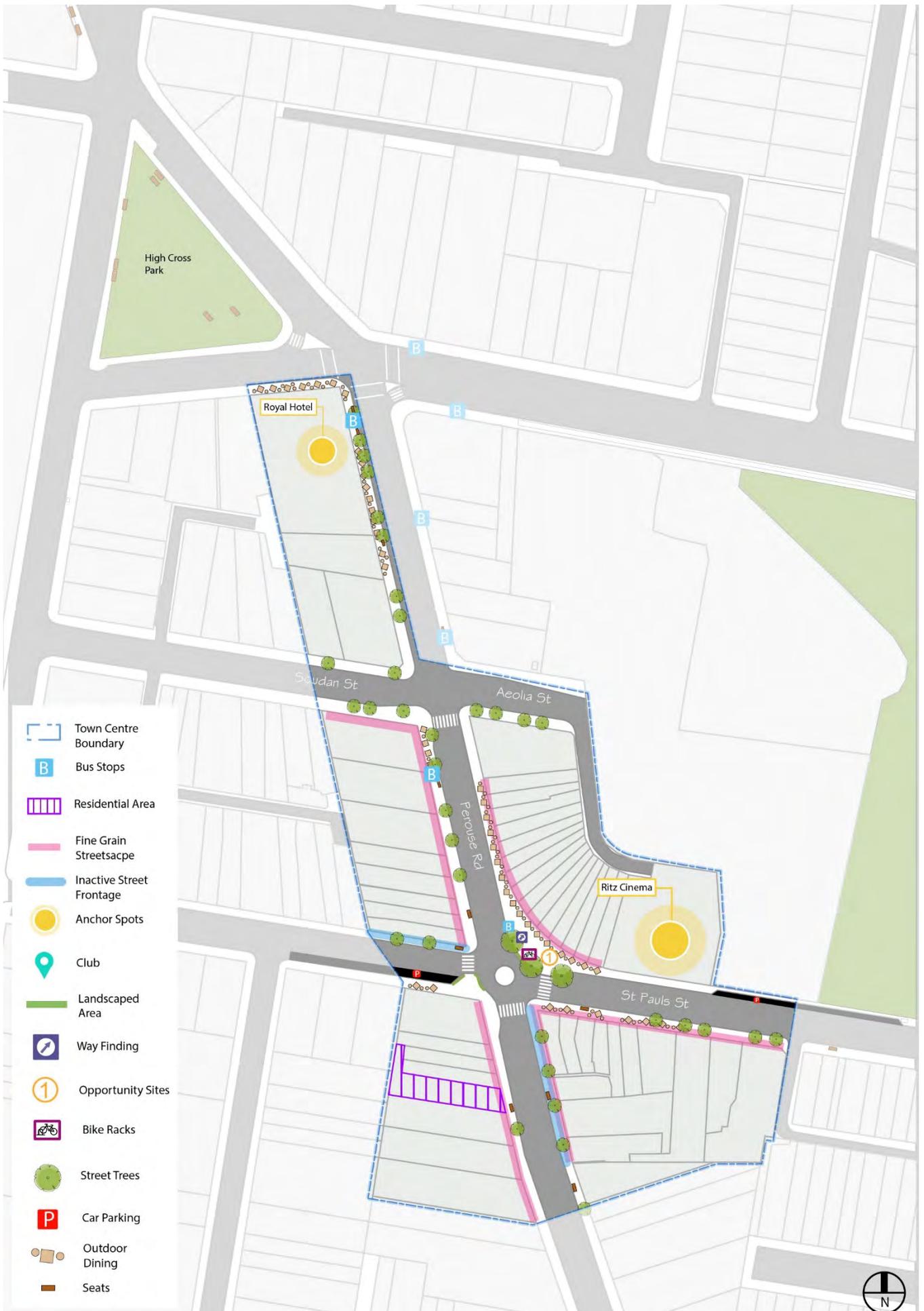


Figure 59: The Spot
 Source: Randwick City Council

IMPLICATIONS

The night time audits have been useful in identifying the following implications for Randwick City's night time economy:

- Randwick City has a limited night-time economy that is centred upon dining and drinking, with the perception that there is little else to do after dark. This hospitality driven night time economy is supported by non-core businesses including transport and some limited retail and service uses.
- On average, after 9pm the majority of available night time activities decrease, with only a small number of pubs, clubs, convenience stores and service stations remaining open in limited locations. This creates a desolate evening environment with a negative perception of safety in many centres.
- The public realm of our town and neighbourhood centres should address the needs of both day and night time activity and encourage people to linger and socialise in the evening. The majority of our centres would benefit from capital works interventions to support the night time economy and improve perceptions of safety such as lighting and wayfinding, particularly near carparks and public transport nodes.
- There is potential to create a more dynamic and balanced nightscape encompassing small scale low impact venues such as retail, small bars and cultural activities involving live music, performance, pop-ups and temporary activations. This would assist in diversifying the night time economy, particularly in the later evening.
- Characteristics such as the coastal location and natural features are strengths which could be built on and supported to expand events and activities that encourage families and older people to come out at night.
- Planning for the night time economy should take into account seasonal fluctuations and include interventions such as creative lighting, street performance and family friendly events to draw people out in the evening time during the winter months.
- Making better use of vacant shop fronts through pop ups and temporary activations and mobile activity would encourage people to frequent less visited areas, contribute to vitality and create additional foot traffic and visitation to support local businesses.

6. Stakeholder Consultation

Stakeholder engagement has played an integral role in the development of this study, with input from over 900 people helping to shape key directions, considerations and actions moving forward.

A Communication Plan was prepared to engage and involve Council representatives, key stakeholders, businesses and the broader community. The stakeholder engagement program was designed to identify current perceptions of the quality of the night time experience across Randwick City, and provide wide spread opportunities for community and stakeholder input into shaping the content and direction of the future of the night time economy in Randwick City.

The consultation has been multi-phased with a range of targeted engagement activities to reach different audiences. The key aims of engagement was to raise awareness of the importance of the night time economy; reach out to as many local residents and business owners as possible; to inform them about the study and encourage participation in the process by giving feedback on aspects of the night time economy that is valued by them and what changes they wanted to see in our centres and other parts of the City.

The Randwick Night Time Advisory Committee has played a pivotal role in shaping the strategic actions and outcomes. Meetings provided a forum for sharing of industry knowledge and community experience including challenges and opportunities as well as best practice models and approaches. Further information relating to the Committee is available at (<https://www.randwick.nsw.gov.au/about-council/business/night-time-economy>).

When combined with the evidence base collected through research and audits, the consultation program has provided a powerful platform upon which to build a forward thinking approach to creating a night time economy that our community is seeking.

Key engagement activities undertaken are summarised in the following table:

Table 4: Engagement Activities

Activity	Detail
Randwick City Night Time Economy Webpage	 <p>A brand was developed as part of the communications strategy to assist in engaging the community.</p> <p>A stand-alone page has been established on Council's website which includes up to date information on the development of the study, consultation opportunities, resources and tools.</p>
Randwick Council E News	General information was provided via electronic mail informing local community of study and ways to get involved.
On- line perception Survey	<p>A robust and successful online-perception survey designed and hosted by D&M Research (on behalf of Council) sought the community's views, insights and ideas on how to create a thriving night time economy. The survey was included as part of the Council's 'Your Say Randwick' website and was open from mid-October to mid-November 2018, with a further period of survey in January 2019 to obtain more represent sample of the community. Data was collected on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons for visiting Randwick's town centres at night time • Frequency/time/day of visitation • Feelings about the town centres

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of businesses visited in the evening and expenditure • Reasons/barriers for not going out • Perceptions on which precincts in Randwick do well and which need to be improved • Barriers are to fostering a vibrant and diverse night time economy • What types of businesses/activities/town centres should be increased, stay the same or reduced • What improvements could be introduced so as to contribute to a better night time economy
Intercept on street surveys	<p>These sessions included pop up stations with snacks, music and iPads with questions for people to answer about what they liked about the night time economy and provision for people to provide general feedback. Pop up street intercept sessions were undertaken in the following locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maroubra Junction Town Centre • Maroubra Beach • The Spot • Coogee Beach • Matraville Town Centre • Randwick Junction – High Street next to the Hospitals Campus • UNSW – High Street and Wansey Road.
Hardcopy surveys	Hardcopy surveys were distributed to Council libraries and Administration Building
Social Media Updates	Regular social media updates were undertaken on Facebook and Instagram
Businesses Focus Group	One workshop was held with local business stakeholders to obtain feedback on key proposals to activate the night time economy and to identify challenges to night time trading. The workshop was facilitated by JOC Consulting and Council. Additional interviews were undertaken with local business stakeholders.
Council Staff Briefings and Focus Sessions	A number of focus sessions were undertaken with Council Departments including: Development Assessment, Compliance and Regulatory Services, Events and City Services.
Police Briefing	

Key Outcomes of On-Line Survey

Stakeholder feedback has identified important issues, opportunities, ideas and aspirations to help shape the future of the night time economy of Randwick City. This study has sought to respond to these issues and ideas by providing recommendations for future strategies and actions on a range of considerations.

Table 5: Perception Survey Summary

Total survey completions	707
Respondent residing in LGA	87%
Most visited night time locations outside Randwick LGA and Newtown	Sydney CBD, Darlinghurst/Oxford St

Most visited Randwick precincts	The Spot, Coogee and Randwick Junction
Barriers to going out at night	Too hard/far/expensive Lack of things to do and lack of diversity Lack of vibrancy Poor urban environment
Precincts perceived as doing well	The Spot, Coogee, Kingsford
Centres needing improvement	Randwick Junction, Maroubra Beach, Maroubra Junction, Kensington
Most popular offerings	Night markets, pop up event, galleries/exhibitions, small bars, theatres/performances, live music
Extension of trading hours	54% support for Randwick, 53% for The Spot
Improvements that could contribute to better night time economy	Outdoor dining, greater variety of activities, improvements to public areas, laneway activation, better public transport, feeling of welcoming/belonging.

SUMMARY OF POP UP SURVEY FINDINGS

- Approximately 178 respondents completed the survey
- Of these, approximately 146 or 82% live in the LGA and 32 or 18% live outside of it
- Approximately 57% of the respondents were women and 43% were men
- The greatest response rate was in the 18-25 and 26-35 age categories, with each accounting for 27% of the total respondents
- The highest proportion of respondents visit Randwick LGA after 6pm between 6-9pm (65%), followed by 9-12pm and 12pm+ (28% and 7% respectively)
- The most regularly visited local centres were Coogee Beach (93 visitors), The Spot (92), Randwick Junction (71), Maroubra Junction (63) and Maroubra Junction (54)
- The top activity for respondents who visit the Randwick LGA at night is dining which accounts for 34% of all visits. Drinking accounts for 22% of all visits, and general grocery shopping accounts for 20%. Screened activity accounts for 14% and gym/fitness/training accounts for 10%.
- The greatest proportion of respondents who visit the Randwick LGA after 6pm do it more than once a week, accounting for approximately 57% of all respondents, while 22% visit once a week
- Not enough parking, poor public transport connections, lack of safety, lack of vibrancy and exciting things to do and see and lack of diverse activities and experiences that suit age are some of the reasons people do not visit the LGA at night.
- A greater variety of activities and experiences is the top improvement that can be made to the Randwick NTE. This is followed by outdoor dining areas, more parking, public art and better lighting
- Live music is the top activity or experience people want to see in Randwick after 6pm, followed by night markets, small bars, restaurants/cafes and cinema.

Local Business Workshop

A workshop was held with local businesses in April 2019 which focussed on collecting feedback on proposed strategies and seeking ideas for further improvement of Randwick City's night time economy. Participants were very supportive of Council's night time economy work and appreciated the opportunity to be involved in the process.

The following priorities were identified by businesses to be considered in a future Economic Development Strategy:

- More public events in the evening to encourage greater community participation
- The provision of high quality public domain infrastructure such as lighting, toilets, wayfinding signage and good disability access
- Frequent public transport to provide connections between suburbs
- Better communication, marketing and promotion of events and things to do
- Activities and initiatives that engage with a diverse community
- Consideration of events and activities during winter
- Measures to improve safety and security.

The following specific initiatives being proposed in this study were supported by the business group:

- Trading Hours – extending trading hours, particularly for retail, with staggered closing times to assist in disseminating people in busier locations
- Encouraging Cultural Activities in Existing Spaces – with assistance from Council (such as exhibitions, reading spaces and music)
- Noise - Strong support for noise attenuation measures for residential development within centres.
- Temporary Experiences - Support with focus on family friendly events for a diverse audience such as night markets, cinemas and food trucks
- Marketing and Promotion: Strong support for a coordinated Council led approach
- Reliable and regular transport options
- Better outdoor dining opportunities (with a review of costs to business).



Figure 60: Pop up surveys (corner Wansey and Alison Road)
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 61: Pop up surveys (Belmore Rd Randwick)
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 62: Local Business Workshop (30 April 2019)
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 63: Local Business Workshop Group
Discussions
Source: Randwick City Council

PART C

DRAFT

7. Diversifying the Night Time Economy

“The fundamental ingredient of a successful night-time economy is the presence of people – families, workers, and holiday-makers, people of different ages and from different ethnic and racial backgrounds. Vibrant and safe after-hours inner city precincts offer facilities that are attractive to, and used by, a range of people. They foster and cater for diversity”

- *The City After Dark, Centre for Cultural Research, University of Western Sydney*

Successful night-time economies offer a broad choice of leisure, entertainment and routine activities that cater for a diversity of ages, lifestyles and cultures. A mix of attractions and activities, including non-alcohol related routine activities, tends to draw a wider demographic into an area such as families and older people. This in turn can provide for an increase in foot traffic, improve perceptions of safety, and contribute to more lively and welcoming evening precincts.

Our audits have found that Randwick City’s existing night time economy is centred upon dining and drinking with the perception that there is little else to do in our town centres after dark. Retail premises such as independent shops, pharmacies, grocery shops, hair dressers and the like generally close by 6pm/7pm. Other than hospitality businesses, it is only some supermarkets, and the occasional small scale convenience shop or service station that remains open later into the evening. Without a broad range of venues, services and cultural attractions readily available, the social and economic benefits from the night time economy are substantially narrowed in our City.

This study signals a new vision for Randwick City’s night time economy, focusing on a diverse night time offering and increasing the amount of options in appropriate locations across our City including retail, small bars and cultural venues. This will be facilitated by changes to our planning framework to encourage lower risk venues such as shops, small scale restaurants and small bars to stay open later (other than the Coogee Town Centre where there is already a concentration of licensed venues). Other initiatives such as live music, performance, events, activations and pop ups which substantially contribute to the diversification of our night time economy are addressed in other sections of this document.

Setting the Scene: Planning Objectives to Encourage Night Time Diversity

Randwick City’s planning and policy framework does not contain specific objectives relating to the night time economy. Objectives are important, as they articulate Council’s aspirations for an area and set out the strategic land use direction for a specific use or activity.

Overarching objectives reflecting council’s desire for a diverse, inclusive and safe night time experience should be incorporated into the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012 (RLEP 2012)* and the *Randwick Development Control Plan 2013*, and specifically applied to the business land use zones which cover our neighbourhood and town centres. These objectives would be used to guide future development and decision making around night time activities. Importantly it would signal to the community and proponents that diverse night time activity is an important part of the function and nature of our town centres, and important to the economic prosperity and vitality of our City.

Extending Trading Hours for Low Impact Businesses

One way cities are pursuing diversification of the night time economy is by encouraging low impact businesses such as shops to stay open later. Not only does this encourage a greater variety of people to frequent our centres in the evening, but it can also help meet the needs of workers who work outside the traditional hours of 9am to 5pm such as shift workers.

Randwick City’s town and neighbourhood centres permit a wide range of uses, and most businesses and retailers do not have a negative impact on the local area such as excessive noise or anti-social behaviour. Operating hours for businesses are regulated through conditions of development consent via the Development Application (DA) approval process. The majority of businesses in Randwick City typically apply for 8am to 6pm opening hours, which can limit flexibility of operation, should there be

future opportunities for opening at night. If a business wishes to extend their opening hours to take advantage of seasonal fluctuations for instance, a new development consent is required which can be cost prohibitive and time consuming to obtain, particularly if it is for a one off occasion.

To encourage greater diversity of uses and activities in our town and neighbourhood centres, it is recommended that low impact businesses with an existing development approval be granted the flexibility to open later into the evening without requiring additional development consent from Council. This would be addressed via introducing a standard set of opening hours from 7am to 11pm as Exempt Development in the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012* (RLEP 2012). Exempt Development has minimal impact upon surrounding areas and does not require Council consent provided certain criteria are met. These standard opening hours would be applicable to low impact retail businesses only, such as clothing shops, book stores and pharmacies situated in our town and neighbourhood centres.

The take up of longer trading hours by local businesses may be affected by variables such as level of demand, patronage and impacts of wages/overtime. Nevertheless, removing the requirement for additional development approval to be sought for extended opening hours would allow operators to respond flexibly to changing retail opportunities or circumstances that temporarily increase the local customer base such as longer summer evenings, festivals and special events. Moreover it would provide more opportunities for people to shop locally after work, and contribute to a more vibrant and diverse night economy in our City.

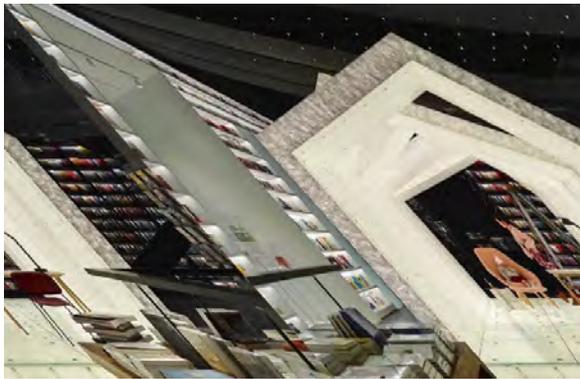


Figure 64: 24 hour bookshop, Shanghai
Source: www.chinadaily.com.cn



Figure 65: Evening shopping, Rundle Street Mall, Adelaide
Source: www.cityofadelaide.com.au

Placed-Based Approach to Trading Hours

Proposals for night time trading in Randwick City are assessed under the planning controls of the Randwick DCP 2013 (Section D13- Late Night Trading) which focus on establishing appropriate hours of trading and patron capacity, while having regard to maintaining residential amenity and public safety. Late night trading premises must demonstrate commitment to good management and ensure that any adverse impacts are minimal and/or capable of being adequately managed.

Council's Late Night Trading DCP classifies night trading premises as follows:

- **High Impact** – pubs (including small bars), a registered club, any premise with a capacity over 100 patrons and where alcohol is sold/consumed on the premises (e.g. restaurant or club) and any premises used as a function centre or entertainment facility where alcohol is sold or consumed on premises (e.g. night club)
- **Low Impact** - Any premises with a capacity of 100 patrons or less where alcohol is sold and/or consumed on the premises (e.g. restaurant or café), or any other retail or business premises which operates after 11pm.

The DCP requires more stringent requirements for high impact premises including the submission of a detailed Management Plan addressing issues such as security, patron behaviour management, and responsible service of alcohol. It is noted that several of the matters outlined in a Management Plan

also need to be addressed as part of the DA documentation for low impact premises as ‘matters for consideration’, such as measures to minimise noise and amenity impacts on adjoining properties.

The DCP does not prescribe a standard set of opening hours for the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones. Instead, a suite of hours are included as a guideline and may only be granted where a premises can demonstrate that adverse impacts are capable of being managed. The current guidelines for trading hours are summarised in the following table.

Table 6: Existing DCP Trading Hours

B1 Neighbourhood Centre	B2 Local Centre
e.g. The Spot, Frenchman’s Road, La Perouse etc	e.g. Kensington, Kingsford, Randwick Junction and Matraville
Indoor: Up to 11pm Mondays to Saturdays and 10.00pm Sundays.	Indoor: Up to midnight Monday to Saturday and 11pm Sundays
Outdoor: Up to 10pm Mondays to Saturdays and 9.30pm Sundays	Outdoor: Up to 11pm Monday to Saturday and 10pm Sundays.

The planning controls for late night trading have been in place since 2013 and since that time there have been a raft of legislative and policy changes at the State Level, and specific scenarios at the local level that have a bearing on the future direction and management of our night time economy. These include:

- High level strategic direction to support the night time economy in the Metropolitan Plan and Eastern City District Plan
- Council’s resolution to prepare a strategy for the night time economy to encourage a diverse and vibrant night life and which identifies opportunities for a geographic spread of activity
- Clear community desire for a diverse night time economy including more small bars, live music, and cultural activities as evidenced in consultation feedback
- Population growth and demographic changes with more people expected to live within our town centres and surrounding areas in mid to higher density housing forms
- The introduction of the City to South East Light Rail to Randwick Junction, Kensington and Kingsford which will change how people access and move around these town centres
- Expected town centre revitalisation stemming from additional residential and employment floor space and public domain upgrades for Kensington, Kingsford and Randwick Junction town centres
- The introduction of ‘small bar’ licences allowing the sale of liquor until 2am, creating inconsistency with our current DCP guidelines for night time trading
- Higher number of people working outside traditional working hours such as students, key workers and shift workers. This is set to increase due to Council initiatives to attract and support start-ups, innovation and creative incubators in the local area
- Larger licensed venues that have historical development approvals for extended trading hours well beyond the existing DCP controls.
- Relatively recent development approvals allowing trading beyond the DCP controls where sound management has been demonstrated.

Having regard to these issues, this study aims to drive cultural shift towards the night time via a place based approach to night time trading hours in our City. This includes the designation of our town and neighbourhood centres into ‘Evening Trading Zones’ characterised by their mix of uses, locational attributes and public transport accessibility.

The following suggested trading hours have been informed by our night time audits, consultation feedback and take into account the existing and evolving night time character of our night economy precincts. The main focus of this placed based approach, is on encouraging low impact uses such as restaurants, shops, small bars and cultural venues to stay open later to support diversification of our

centres, encourage wider community participation and foster a safer and more balanced night time economy. **It is recommended that the proposed revised trading hours be trialled at two centres for a period of time to enable consideration of take up and impacts prior to wider application (e.g. Maroubra Beach and Randwick Junction centres).**

Table 7: Proposed New Trading Hours

Evening Trading Category	Recommendation	Comments
<p>Retail Premises (all centres)</p>	<p>Allow trading between 7am and 11pm without requiring development consent (Exempt Development).</p>	<p>Retail and business premises which do not sell, supply or allow consumption of alcohol on or off the premises contribute to the mix of evening time activities and may help attract a broader range of people out at night. These types of uses include clothing stores, pharmacies, hair dressers and the like. Allowing such businesses to operate later into the evening without requiring development consent creates flexibility and provides opportunities for people to shop at their convenience after work. These type of premises contribute to the liveability and vibrancy of centres and do not create noise or encourage anti-social behaviour.</p>
<p>Evening Trading Zone 1</p> <p>Recommended precincts: Kensington, Kingsford, Randwick Junction, Maroubra Junction, Coogee ** and Matraville town centres.</p> <p>** Coogee to retain existing DCP hours for indoor and outdoor trading due to intensity of uses and activities.</p>	<p>Indoor</p> <p>Mon to Wed – Midnight (no change to DCP)</p> <p>Thurs to Sat- trading extended from midnight to 2am for low impact businesses that have capacity for 100 people or less with development consent and subject to trial periods.</p> <p>Sun- 11pm (no change to DCP)</p> <p>Nb: Trading for high impact premises such as pubs and clubs to remain until midnight consistent with current DCP controls.</p> <p>Consideration could be given to granting one</p>	<p>Precincts that are classified as Evening Trading Zone 1 have a distinct or evolving night time character based on their mix of uses and activities and accessibility to frequent public transport. They are well located to serve the social and cultural needs of existing residents and workers as well as projected population growth in the area.</p> <p>Precincts classified as Evening Trading Zone 1 are in close proximity to major employment/strategic centres including: the Randwick strategic centre (University of NSW and Randwick Hospitals Campus), the proposed new Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction strategic centre or Port Botany (Matraville town centre). These strategic employment centres have high numbers of students, key workers and shift workers who work outside traditional working hours. The night time economy could leverage from the critical mass of diverse residents and workers by providing options for socialising and entertainment later into the evening.</p> <p>Precincts classified as Evening Trading Zone 1 have large scale licensed venues (e.g. pubs and clubs) where historical approvals have enabled extended trading well beyond the current DCP requirements. Encouraging more</p>

	<p>additional hour of trading for high impact venues on those nights that cultural activities/entertainment are offered (e.g. live music, dance, and theatre).</p>	<p>low impact venues such as small scale restaurants, cultural venues and small bars would diversify licensed venues and activities within these precincts, encouraging a wider range of people to go out at night.</p> <p>A number of Evening Trading Zone 1 precincts (ie: Kensington, Kingsford and Randwick Junction) are subject to draft planning strategies which propose additional residential and commercial floor space and public realm upgrades which will increase density, and improve their quality and carrying capacity. Council strategies to encourage and support start-ups, innovation and creative incubators which offer flexible employment opportunities will draw a diverse range of people into these precincts.</p> <p>Evening Trading Zone 1 precincts are currently serviced with public transport at night time with bus services to the City and Central Station operating past 2am for the majority. The Sydney CBD to South East Light Rail will further improve accessibility to our City with services from Kensington, Kingsford and Randwick Junction to the City operating until 1am 7 days a week.</p>
	<p>Outdoor</p> <p>Mon to Wed- 11pm (no change to DCP)</p> <p>Thurs to Sat – 1am</p> <p>Sun- 10pm (no change to DCP)</p>	
<p>Evening Trading Zone 2</p> <p>Recommended precincts: The Spot, Maroubra Beach and Frenchman’s Road.</p>	<p>Indoor</p> <p>Mon to Wed – 11pm (no change to DCP)</p> <p>Thurs to Sat- Extend trading hours from 11pm until 1am for low impact businesses that have capacity for 100 people or less with development consent and subject to trial periods.</p> <p>Sun- 10pm (no change to DCP)</p>	<p>Precincts that are classified as Evening Trading Zone 2 are smaller neighbourhood centres with an existing night time economy that serves the local catchment. These precincts offer a broad range of opportunities for passive and low-intensity recreation including restaurants, cafes, licensed hotels, small bars and retail uses. They are located in proximity to lower density residential neighbourhoods and thus have reduced trading hours compared to Evening Zone 1.</p> <p>Precincts classified as Evening Trading Zone 2 may have larger licensed venues where historical approvals have enabled extended trading beyond the DCP requirements. Encouraging more low impact venues such as small scale restaurants, cultural venues and small bars would diversify licensed venues and activities within these precincts, encouraging a wider range of people to go out at night.</p> <p>A number of these precincts have anchors that draw the local community out at night (e.g. the Ritz Cinema at the Spot), with flow on economic benefits to other local businesses in the area.</p>
	<p>Outdoor</p> <p>Mon to Wed – 10pm (no change to DCP)</p> <p>Thurs to Sat – midnight</p>	

	Sun- 9.30pm (no change to DCP)	These precincts have good access to public transport with bus services to the City and Central Station operating throughout the evening.
Evening Trading Zone 3 All other evening trading areas e.g. La Perouse, Malabar etc	Indoor Mon to Wed – 11pm (no change to DCP) Thurs to Sat - 11pm (no change to DCP) Sun- 10pm (no change to DCP)	Evening Trading Zone 3 precincts are smaller neighbourhood centres that may have a limited number of businesses that trade at night. While some of these precincts may be active and vibrant in the evening time, the intensity of activity is distinctly lower than in the Evening Trading Zone 1 and 2 precincts. Access to frequent public transport is variable across these centres. No changes are recommended to existing DCP trading hours for Evening Trading Zone 3 areas due to the smaller scale, low intensity and neighbourhood character of these precincts, proximity to residential and other sensitive land uses, and/or variable access to frequent public transport services.
	Outdoor Mon to Wed – 10pm (no change to DCP) Thurs to Sat - 10pm (no change to DCP) Sun- 9.30pm (no change to DCP)	

* Low impact businesses include shops, restaurants, cafes, cultural venues and small bars. The suggested trading hours do not apply to premises where patron entry/egress is onto a residential lane or residential zone.

** Coogee to retain existing DCP trading hours due to existing intensity of uses and activities.



Figure 66: Late night 'izakaya' Japan
Source: www.allabout-japan.com

Small Bars

The small bar sector has seen rapid growth across Australia over the last 10 years, adding to the reactivation of city centres and development of a diverse and eclectic night time culture. Small bars have gained traction as a safer, lower risk environment than the traditional pub or hotel model, principally due to the reduced number of patrons, smaller sized venues, and sense of personalised service.

Small bars contribute to the diversity of the night time economy and provide a more intimate, fine grain option in which to socialise compared to traditional pubs and clubs. They are often themed around the type of beverages and/or décor on offer, have an independent and creative 'feel', and can contribute positively to a sense of place and cultural identity.

Research suggests that small bars are less likely to experience high levels of binge drinking as their smaller capacities, uniqueness of concept, and personal feel tend to discourage alcohol fuelled anti-social behaviour³⁵. The provision of higher priced boutique alcohol, food and seated drinking provide a lower risk alternative to higher risk venues such as pubs and clubs³⁶. Patrons of small bars have been commonly identified as multi-destination consumers, visiting several destinations in the one evening such as a small bar, cinema and restaurant, rather than remaining at the same venue. As such, small bars are considered low risk in terms of safety and amenity impacts than larger scale pubs and clubs.

³⁵ NSW Department of Justice (2016) *Small Bars Review Information Paper*, p. 3.

³⁶ Small Bar Association of NSW (2016) *Submission to the Department of Justice Small Bars Review*, viewed on 25 November 2018, <https://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/documents/public-consultations/small-bars-review/small-bar-association-review.pdf>.

The small bar culture is gaining popularity in Randwick City. Feedback from our community perception survey has shown that 72% of respondents would like to see more small bar options in appropriate locations to strengthen and diversify our night time economy.



Figure 67: Africola Bar, Adelaide
Source: www.southaustralia.com

Planning Context

Small bars are classified as a type of food and drink premises under the RLEP 2012 and are permissible in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones. The definition of 'small bar' in the RLEP 2012 references the definition of 'small bar' under the Liquor Act 2007, requiring the premises to have a 'small bar licence' and to be consistent with the conditions of that licence. If another type of liquor licence is obtained such as an 'on-premises licence', the venue can no longer technically be defined as a 'small bar' under the NSW Planning System. Despite this, restaurants and cafes can effectively operate as a small bar type venue under an 'on-premises' or 'general hotel licence'.

In order to operate a new small bar in Randwick City, applicants are first required to lodge a Development Application (DA) for Council approval, unless the venue already has an existing development consent in place. Once development consent is obtained, an application for a liquor licence can be made under the NSW Liquor Act 2007 for approval to serve alcohol. The liquor licence is required to be consistent with the hours of operation and patron capacity conditions approved under the DA process.

Small bar type venues can obtain any one of the following liquor licenses under the NSW Liquor Act 2007:

Table 8: Liquor Licences

Type of Licence	Summary of Key Conditions
Small bar licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum patron capacity of 100 people • Must serve food • Children not allowed when alcohol is served
Hotel (General Bar) licence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary purpose is to sell alcohol for consumption on premises • Sale of takeaway alcohol or the operation of gaming machines is not allowed
On-premises (Restaurant) licence with primary service authorisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows the sale of alcohol for consumption on the premises when another product or service - including food, entertainment and accommodation - is sold, supplied, or provided to customers.

As highlighted above, a key condition of the ‘small bar licence’ is a maximum capacity of 100 patrons and a requirement to serve food. Industry feedback has confirmed that it is not always commercially feasible for small bar operators to obtain a ‘small bar’ licence given the limit on patron capacity. Notably, restaurants and cafés with an ‘on-premises’ or ‘general bar’ license can operate in much of the same way as a small bar in terms of look and feel, and service of alcohol and food, but without the same restrictions on patron capacity as a ‘small bar’ licence.



Figure 68: Bloodwood small bar, Newtown
Source: Daniel Boude, Timeout (www.timeout.com)



Figure 69: Love Tilly Devine small bar, Darlinghurst
Source: www.eatplaylovetravel.com.au

Key Issues

SMALL BAR CLASSIFICATION UNDER THE DCP

As noted earlier, Randwick City’s DCP controls on late night trading came into effect *prior* to changes to the Liquor Act and planning legislation in 2013, which introduced small bar licences and a new definition for small bars in LEPs. As such, the DCP 2013 controls for late night trading, do not differentiate between a small bar venue or a larger scale pub/club in terms of risk impacts. Small bars are classified as ‘high impact’ venues under the DCP 2013, falling under the same category as a large scale pub or hotel. Consequently small bars are subject to the same stringent planning controls as a high risk venue, notwithstanding that these smaller more intimate venues generally have much lower levels of risks in terms of anti-social behaviour and adverse impacts of alcohol consumption on the community.

The DCP classification system for late night trading has also created a situation where a small bar operating under a ‘small bar’ licence with (i.e. with a capacity of 100 patrons) is identified as ‘high impact’, whereas a restaurant/café operating like a small bar venue (i.e. under a ‘general bar’ licence

or 'on-premises' licence) and with the same number of patrons is classified as 'low impact'. This resulting inconsistency means that small bars operating under the 'small bar' licence are subject to more onerous requirements than a restaurant/cafe which may also operate like a small bar, notwithstanding that patron numbers, risk and amenity impacts of both types of venues are generally similar. This issue could be addressed by reclassifying small bars operating under a 'small bar' licence as low impact under the DCP, consistent with licensed restaurants and cafes with a maximum patron capacity of 100 persons.

LACK OF INFORMATION/GUIDANCE FOR OPERATORS

There is currently very little information available for potential venue operators on the process for establishing a small bar in Randwick City. The Council does not offer specific information on development consent requirements or how to obtain a small bar liquor licence through Liquor and Gaming NSW. There is scope to provide greater clarity for venue operators such as the preparation of simple guidelines on the approval process and information required to enable assessment of proposals.

POTENTIAL APPROACHES

State and Local Government bodies are recognising that small bars provide an opportunity to diversify licensed venues by introducing smaller intimate establishments and potentially reducing anti-social behaviour and binge drinking associated with larger licensed venues. In recognition of these benefits, councils have adopted different approaches to encouraging more small bars in their LGAs:

- City of Sydney's DCP for Late Night Trading classifies small bars with a capacity of 120 patrons or less as low impact, consistent with licensed restaurants and cafes of similar capacity. The DCP also allows small bars to operate in designated areas until 2am consistent with the 'small bar' liquor licensing conditions.
- Inner West Council recently adopted Complying Development provisions allowing existing restaurants/cafes to convert to a small bar or vice versa without requiring a Development Application. The Complying Development pathway is a more streamlined approval process that can be undertaken by Council or a private certifier with approval generally granted under 20 days. These provisions apply to Leichardt and are used as a measure to activate shopfronts and laneways and regenerate the night time economy.
- A number of Councils have prepared simple fact sheets to guide prospective small bar venue operators on the steps in the process of setting up a small bar, from planning and development approval and liquor licencing processes. The NSW Department of Planning and Environment has also released broader guidelines for establishing and managing night time economy uses.

It is recommended that similar approaches be investigated for Randwick City with the overarching objectives being to provide greater clarity of what constitutes a small bar, encourage more diversity in our local area with respect to licensed venues, reduce potential for anti-social behaviour associated with larger venues, and encourage operators to establish smaller, lower risk venues in appropriate locations.

Actions

Amend the RLEP 2012 and DCP 2013 to include specific objectives on supporting the night time economy and encouraging a diverse mix of night time business and cultural activities.

Amend the RLEP 2012 to introduce standard opening hours of 7am to 11pm as Exempt Development for low impact businesses in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones.

Review the DCP controls for Late Night Trading to:

- Introduce a precinct based approach to night time trading
- Extend trading hours for low impact uses from Thurs to Sat in Kensington, Randwick Junction, Kingsford, Maroubra Junction, and Matraville town centres (indoor – 2am and outdoor- 1am)
- Extend trading hours for low impact uses from Thurs to Sat in The Spot, Maroubra Beach, and Frenchman’s Road neighbourhood centres (indoor – 1am and outdoor-midnight)
- Prior to incorporating into the DCP, the above proposed trading hours are to be trialled at Maroubra Beach and Randwick Junction for a set period.

Introduce a small bar definition in the DCP to clarify the difference between a small bar and a pub/club.

Classify small bar venues operating under a ‘small bar’, ‘general hotel’ or ‘on-premises’ license with a maximum capacity of 100 patrons as low impact under the DCP.

Prepare simple information guidelines on the development consent requirements and how to apply for a small bar liquor license (through Liquor and Gaming NSW).

Investigate potential for Complying Development provisions to allow restaurants/cafes to undertake a change of use to a small bar or vice versa without requiring approval under a DA.

8. Live Music, Events and Performing Arts

"To build a strong night-time economy, our city planners need to learn to feel the music"
-- Sound Diplomacy.

Contemporary and classical live music, performance and other forms of cultural entertainment play a pivotal role in activating and diversifying the night time economy, contributing positively to social and cultural capital. Encouraging these sectors in Randwick City would help make music and the arts more accessible to our community, and importantly support existing and up and coming artists, musicians, creatives and local businesses.

The live music and creative arts industries combined contribute substantially to the economy of NSW. In 2016 live music alone contributed \$157.6 million in revenue to the State, with 1.91 million people attending contemporary music performances³⁷. It is also important to note that the impact of spending generated by live music gigs and other cultural activity goes beyond the purchase of a ticket, with flow on effects to local economies from audiences visiting businesses, bars and restaurants before and after the event.

In addition to economic value, live music and the arts provide extensive social benefits and are linked to better community participation, health and education outcomes³⁸. This is further affirmed by research findings into Australian participation in the arts, which notes that creative and performance arts make for a richer more meaningful life and are important in shaping and expressing our cultural identity and creativity³⁹.

In terms of the night time economy, live music and the performing arts can contribute positively to the liveability and vibrancy of local areas, encouraging greater visitation and community participation. Moreover supporting live music and the arts aligns with our objective of diversifying our night time economy as these industries provide a variety of entertainment styles and genres, catering to a wider demography, and can help shift the night life focus away from being solely focused on drinking and dining.

Notwithstanding the clear socio-economic benefits, the live music and performing arts sectors have faced significant challenges in recent years stemming from a combination of Government regulation and red tape, increasing urban densities and subsequent noise complaint issues, redevelopment pressure of existing venues, lack of affordable spaces for performance, rehearsal and multi-functional use, restrictions on building use/land use, and lock out laws which have affected business viability.

The *NSW Parliamentary Inquiry into Live Music and Arts Economy 2018* (NSW Parliamentary Inquiry) has found that these factors combined have not only resulted in the closure of venues but are acting as a deterrent to the establishment of new venues. Specifically it has been identified that onerous planning, liquor licensing and noise provisions are making it difficult for small-medium venues to provide live music and performing arts, which in turn is adversely affecting the career pathways of young musicians and creatives, Sydney's cultural reputation and visitor experiences⁴⁰. The Inquiry has also found that there is no research substantiating that the live music and performing arts industries cause anti-social behaviour and violence, with evidence suggesting to the contrary that music and cultural activity may assist in preventing anti-social behaviour associated with alcohol consumption.

Key recommendations coming out of the Inquiry include grants and other funding programs to support musicians, partnerships with Local Government to facilitate music based youth venues, and changes to the planning and regulatory system to reduce land use conflict and support live music and cultural

³⁷ Live Performance Australia (2018) *Submission to the Parliamentary Inquiry into the Music and Arts Economy in NSW*, p. 6.

³⁸ UK All-Party Parliamentary Group on Arts, Health and Wellbeing (2017), *Creative Health: The Arts for Health and Wellbeing*, p. 4.

³⁹ Australia Council for the Arts (2014) *Arts in Daily Life: Australian Participation in the Arts*, p. 10.

⁴⁰ NSW Government (2018) *Parliamentary Inquiry Music and Arts Industry*, p. ix.

activities such as integration of sound attenuation measures in development and allowing certain low impact entertainment to be permitted without Council consent.

Currently options for live music and performance are somewhat limited in Randwick City and the broader metropolitan area. A City wide audit (2019) has identified that there are currently 32 venues providing live music and entertainment across Randwick City. These venues comprise mostly bars, clubs and restaurants with live music being an ancillary activity offered during certain nights of the week. The majority of these are concentrated in the northern suburbs of Randwick and Coogee with very little options in the southern suburbs of the Local Government Area.

Randwick City has the opportunity to address the State Wide and national challenge in supporting and revitalising the live music and arts sectors by responding to and implementing recommendations from the Inquiry, particularly with respect to cutting red tape, providing support to musicians and creatives, and encouraging better use of our cultural venues and assets. Moreover, Council has the opportunity to reduce barriers to the establishment of venues and cultural activities while encouraging a greater geographic spread across our City.

Noise Regulation

A significant challenge in planning for our night time economy, is driving culture change with respect to how noise impacts from entertainment venues are managed versus community expectations regarding residential amenity. Findings from the NSW Parliamentary Inquiry has identified that noise complaints are an “omnipresent threat” for creative venues, particularly for licensed venues, with a predominant concern being that the existing framework favours the complainant, rather than considering the order of occupancy⁴¹. This issue is particularly pertinent in gentrifying urban environments where new residents complain about noise from long standing venues.

The NSW Live Music Office has noted that venues offering live music are often vulnerable to complaints from residents about noise from the entertainment they host, even for venues where operations are consistent with their development consent, or for long-standing music venues, when new residential development is built nearby. This has made it very difficult for venue operators to plan for their business as there is little certainty that even after they invest considerable funds to manage noise impacts, that the venue would be able to continue operating⁴². These issues have been reiterated by research into the contribution of venue based live music nationally, which found that 69.1% of venues surveyed consider that the current regulatory environment is one of the greatest impediments to the viability of the music and entertainment industry⁴³.

The current NSW noise management regulatory framework is based on the ‘polluter pays’ principle, which means that the venue operator is solely responsible for limiting the impacts of entertainment noise, generally through noise limits placed on the venue via conditions of development approval or the liquor licence. Under this approach, noise limits are determined by impacts on the nearest residential premises. Noise emissions from the venue is measured from boundary of the affected residential property and should not exceed 5 decibels above the background noise (up until midnight) and not exceed the background noise at all after midnight. When a new residential development is built nearby and therefore the background noise decreases, the onus is usually on the existing entertainment venue to reduce their noise emissions. This can be unreasonable and unfeasible, particularly for small to medium sized venues which face an expensive retrofit because a new residential development has been constructed after they started operating.

In recognition of this issue, a number of councils across Australia and internationally are looking towards the ‘Agent for Change’ principle which considers the order of occupancy when determining and managing noise impacts. Agent for Change is a planning approach that puts the onus on the *new* development to consider existing surrounding land uses and manage noise impacts accordingly through design, construction and/or operations of the building. In other words, if a new residential

⁴¹ NSW Government (2018) *Parliamentary Inquiry Music and Arts Industry*, p. 147.

⁴² City of Sydney (2017) *An Open and Creative City: Planning for Cultural and the Night Time Economy*, p. 25.

⁴³ Ernst and Young (2011) *Economic contribution of the venue-based live music industry in Australia*, p. 4.

development is being built in proximity to an existing entertainment venue suitable noise attenuation measures need to be integrated into the building. Conversely, if a new entertainment venue is proposed or an existing venue is intensifying its use the responsibility is on that venue to protect existing noise sensitive development from the noise that it will make.

While the Agent for Change principle is certainly a more equitable approach with respect to noise management, concerns have been raised by industry that it protects only existing uses from land use conflict and not new venues, and may not be beneficial in the long term for precincts without existing venues whose night time economy may be taking some time to evolve (such as within Randwick City's southern suburbs). Furthermore, concerns have been raised that Agent for Change may place unnecessary obligations on grass roots/ancillary activities, and as entertainment venues experience natural attrition the vibrant evening/night time character of a precinct may be lost⁴⁴.

To address this issue, some councils such as Wollongong have put into place a blanket requirement that *all* noise sensitive development within a designated night time precinct integrate appropriate noise attenuation measures regardless if there is an existing venue or not. Measures include double glazing external sliding doors and windows for reducing traffic and other low frequency noise such as music from surrounding businesses. The benefits of this approach is that it sets the ground rules upfront about noise management, creating greater certainty for businesses and residents; it protects existing and new entertainment venues from land use conflict; facilitates vibrancy by encouraging new venues to open up in appropriate areas; and helps protect the desired night time character of business centres.

In the context of Randwick City, Council's current DCP controls contain noise attenuation requirements for residential development located within our town centres. However, these requirements only apply to developments located on Anzac Parade, leaving a gap for sites that front other roads as well as for sites located in our neighbourhood centres. It is further noted that the NSW Apartment Design Guide which contains design guidelines for residential flat buildings in NSW is largely silent with respect to designing for noise attenuation in town centres with evening trading⁴⁵. To address this issue, Council should investigate incorporating new planning controls requiring noise attenuation for all residential buildings within our town and neighbourhood centres to help reduce operational uncertainty and complexity for venue operators and help manage entertainment sound levels to protect the broader residential community. Council should also advocate for the consideration of night time economy impacts in the next revision of the NSW Apartment Design Guide.

Planning Certificates

Another way councils are addressing the issue of noise generation is through the use of education and advisory measures to provide information up front about areas that trade in the evening. Wollongong City Council, for instance, have addressed this through the use of planning certificates, to advise of potential noise, traffic and longer hours of operation associated with the night time economy. This approach is also being considered by Newcastle council.

A Planning Certificate is a legal document issued by Council under s10.7 of *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979*, confirming the land use zoning, applicable planning controls and conditions that may affect the development of a property. They are required to be issued upon the sale and purchase of a property and are an important advisory measure to alert the purchaser of conditions that may affect the site.

A similar approach could be adopted by Randwick City whereby a notation referencing the night economy is included in planning certificates for all properties situated within and adjacent to the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones. The notation would alert prospective buyers that the property is located within or near an area that has the capacity to trade in the evening. The benefit of this approach is that it would inform and educate future residents and set their expectations at the onset about residential amenity when living within or adjacent to an evening economy.

⁴⁴ Live Music Office (2018) *Submission to the Parliamentary Inquiry into the Music and Arts Economy in NSW*, p. 17.

⁴⁵ NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2015) *Apartment Design Guide*, p. 104.

Street Performance

Street performance can be an important incubator for up and coming musicians and creatives, providing important public exposure and helping to build new audiences. It involves entertaining in public areas from playing music to singing and dancing, giving talks, clowning or undertaking performance acts of a similar nature usually with the intention of receiving a gratuity from onlookers.

Street performance can help activate town centres, improve public safety and contribute to the diverse offering of night time activities. It can play an important place making role, contributing to the atmosphere and cultural life of the City, and prompting social interaction at the street level. Street performance, importantly, is a low cost live entertainment option that all community members, regardless of their socio economic status can easily access and enjoy.

Randwick City currently does not regulate street performance and there are no clear guidelines to confirm that this type of activity is permitted, nor appropriate locations and performance hours. Approvals for street performance is carried out under section 68 of the Local Government Act, and determined in accordance with a number of matters of consideration under the legislation including public interest, health and safety.

Given this Study's directions to support and encourage live music and performing arts, Council should investigate opportunities to make it easier for musicians and creatives to perform in our public places. Street performance does not require substantial infrastructure, marketing or ticketing sales and is a low cost option of bringing arts to the community, while activating our town centres in the evening.

Consultations with industry has identified that one approach to give legitimacy and certainty to street performers is to prepare clear guidelines addressing appropriate locations and performance hours that align with our DCP late night trading hours, act duration, noise and public safety matters. Council may also investigate an annual one-day event inviting street performers as a way of supporting talent across the city.

CASE STUDY: MAKE MUSIC DAY

Make Music Day is a free celebration of music making around the world that occurs annually on June 21st. The event first started in France 35 years ago and is now celebrated in more than 800 cities across 120 different countries. Make Music Day is open for musicians of all levels and genres to share free music to the open public. Musicians can either create their own event, join an organisation that host events and play music in locations such as parks, plazas and shopping centres. Further information can be found at: www.makemusicaustralia.org.au



Figures 70 and 71: Musicians participating in Make Music Day
Source: www.makemusicday.org

Case Study: City of Sydney Busking and Guidelines Review 2018

The City of Sydney Busking Policy and Guidelines Review 2018 was prepared following a series of community engagement activities which sought feedback on regulatory models and policy approaches. The Review identified 6 priorities and a new permit system. The priorities seek to:

- Recognises that practice of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture is not busking,
- Advocate for consistent busking rules and/or permit systems across Sydney,
- Make information about street performance clearer and more easily accessed for everyone,
- Change the language we use to describe busking (to facilitate cultural change),
- Advocate and act for a more busker-friendly city, and
- Simplify and clarify busking regulation and better involve buskers in writing the rules.

The new permit system will focus on the impact of busking performances on their environment and classify them according to their level of impact.

Events

Council recognises the importance of bringing people together through community events and activities. Regardless of size, community events not only strengthen the economy and build liveability, but they also bring people together, build social cohesion and can have positive community health and well-being outcomes. Council hosts a wide variety of popular events including the Christmas Carols, New Year's Eve Fireworks, Eco-Living Fair, The Spot Festival, Twilight Concerts and the Nox Festival. Council also provides financial and in-kind support for many other privately run local events such as the Coogee Arts Festival, Maroubra Art Show, Coogee Family Fun Day and Bastille Day.

Standing Order Development Applications – Events

One of the key challenges for Council is to encourage a diverse range of events across our City that cater to all sectors of our community within a limited budgetary scope. It is therefore important to explore opportunities to encourage private operators or community group involvement in hosting events and activities in our City throughout the year. This would also involve engaging with and partnering with key institutions such as the National Institute for Dramatic Arts and the University of NSW to host events across our City.

Industry feedback has told us that a major deterrent for the private sector and community groups to putting on events such as markets, live music and the like is the complexity, high costs and timeframes associated with obtaining development approval.

Wollongong City Council has addressed this issue by lodging its own Development Applications for a number of open space sites across the local area to gain generic approval for a range of events and activities. The development conditions for these pre-approved DAs address key event requirements such as what types of events could be held on site, maximum patron numbers, permitted hours of operation, and traffic management plans. The Events Team now have an associated streamlined approval system which checks proposed events against the development consent conditions, much like a certifier.

In addition, these 'pre-approved' sites are promoted through an easy-to-read 'Events Toolkit' that promotes the sites as 'ready to go' to private operators. The Toolkit also contains information outlining the events process and lists additional considerations such as: insurances, power, sound, lighting, staging requirements, marquees or tents, toilets, food and waste. These generic approvals have reduced regulatory burden on event organisers by streamlining the approval process and providing certainty on the types of activities that are permitted. Wollongong City Council has confirmed that this pre-approved DA process for key sites has been highly successful, resulting in a substantial increase in the take up of diverse community and cultural events across the City.

Randwick City may be limited in large scale cultural infrastructure such as large scale stand-alone theatres and live music venues, however we can capitalise on our greatest natural assets being our

parklands, coastal and open space areas which offer space for a wide range of social, environmental and recreational activities. With the right infrastructure in place, we could better utilise, grow, and diversify the types of activities held in these spaces to accommodate cultural and community activities such as night markets, outdoor exhibitions, talks, open air cinemas, sport and fitness events, live music, live theatre, festivals and other events.

On this basis it is recommended that a similar approach to Wollongong Council’s Standing Order DAs be undertaken for selected open space assets to reduce the regulatory and cost burden associated with development approvals for events. Key considerations in preparing DAs would include available utilities such a water and power, infrastructure such as stages, amphitheatres and shelter, amenity impacts on surrounding residents, as well as parking and access to public transport.

In December 2018, Council staff undertook an audit of selected open space sites across our City that could potentially host events and night time activities and thus subsequently be subject to a pre-approved DA pending further investigations and studies. Examples of open spaces that could potentially be utilised to provide for a diverse offering of night time activities subject to further consideration and assessment are illustrated in the table below (see Appendix B for further detailed datasheets).

Table 7: Examples of open space areas that may potentially accommodate events subject to further investigations

CASE STUDY: POPPLEWELL PARK (LOWER)

Description: Popplewell Park in South Coogee is bounded by Gregory Street and Malabar Street in South Coogee. The Park comprises an areas of open space that is framed by a steep cliff which creates a unique natural setting. Totem Hall scout hall is located to the north of the park and adjoins the site.

Opportunities and Constraints: The site has sufficient space to put on small scale events and has a dramatic amphitheatre backdrop. Totem Hall has cooking facilities, toilets, power, water and access. Site constraints include: Poor site access (construction of a pathway would improve access), potential flooding issues, no lighting and the ground is uneven and difficult to walk on. To the south of the site is a complex of residential flat buildings with varying heights that overlook the site. In addition, the site also adjoins a two storey townhouse development backing onto and overlooking Totem Hall.

Potential Night Time Uses for Further Consideration: Outdoor movies and low key theatre performances.



Figure 72: Image of Popplewell Park (Lower) looking north towards the tennis court and Totem Hall. Source: Randwick Council



Figure 73: Example of future potential use for the site, Regent Park Open Air Theatre, London Source: www.openairtheatre.com

CASE STUDY: ARTHUR BYRNE RESERVE

Description: Arthur Byrne Reserve is a large grassed beachside park located directly adjacent to Maroubra Beach. It has many grassed areas screened by native trees and shrubs. Park facilities include picnic shelters, BBQs, bubblers, beach access and toilets and change rooms adjacent in the surf lifesaving club house. Adjacent to the park is also the Maroubra Skate Park and an outdoor gym. Public toilets are located nearby on the Maroubra Beach promenade.

Opportunities and Constraints: The Reserve is relatively flat and lends itself to a multi-functional event space that is separated from residential areas, which could easily be separated into different event areas. A lighting upgrade is likely to be required.



Figure 74: View of Arthur Byrne Reserve looking north east towards the skate park.



Figure 75: Example of future potential use for the site, Mindil Markets Darwin.
Source: www.campervanfinder.com.au

CASE STUDY: ANZAC PARADE, MAROUBRA JUNCTION (IN FRONT OF PACIFIC SQUARE)

Description: The site is surrounded by the Maroubra Junction town centre. It consists of a small park and a car park. It is a large reserve where the tram line used to go down.

Opportunities and Constraints: The site is difficult to easily access due to the placement of the traffic lights. The site also experiences traffic noise from Anzac Parade.

Potential Night Time Uses for Further Consideration: Night markets, music performances, cultural festivals, lightshows and kiosks.



Figure 76: View of site looking north from Anzac Parade, Maroubra.
Source: Google Maps



Figure 77: Example of future potential use for the site, Kiosk in Lisbon, Portugal
Source: www.spaces.com

Night Markets

Community responses to the Council's on-line survey identified night markets as the second highest activity they would like to see more of in Randwick City (Live music was identified as the top activity). Night markets provide opportunities for start-up businesses trialling out new products, brings the community out at night, contributes to the liveliness of public spaces and areas, and supports local businesses who may benefit from flow on foot traffic.

Currently markets are permissible with consent in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre, B2 Local Centre, RE1 Public Recreation and the RE2 Private Recreation zones under the RLEP2012. A Development Application submitted to Council for markets requires the following documents to be provided: A detailed Statement of Environmental Effects which would outline how the market would operate (including the hours of operation, projected numbers and types of stalls), details of food handling, waste management and any lighting and signage, an acoustic report, a traffic and parking management plan, a plan showing the location of stalls and an indicative plan of a typical stall. These requirements may create a disincentive for potential operators and a level of uncertainty as to the outcome.

By adopting the aforementioned Wollongong approach, the pre-approved sites would have generic site plans, event notification plans and traffic management plans available, thereby reducing the regulatory burden for operators by streamlining and simplifying the planning process.

CASE STUDY: JETTY FORESHORES, COFFS HARBOUR

Located at the Jetty Foreshores in Coffs Harbour, NSW is an outdoor stage that is available for hire during the day and night for both private and community events.

The structure contains on-site storage and has access to power and lighting. It can be used for a variety of events including live music, kid's shows and other various performances.



Figure 78: Outdoor stage - Jetty Foreshores, Coffs Harbour
Source: fisherdesign.com.au

CASE STUDY: STAGE STRUCTURE, PARKES SHIRE COUNCIL

In Cooke Park in Parkes town centre, Parkes NSW there is a multifunctional adaptable structure that can be utilised for a variety of uses such as festivals, markets and light shows. A material can be attached so that the structure is waterproof providing shade and shelter. In addition, the structure contains relocatable footings so it can be moved to various locations (such as different open spaces) and can also be separated to cater for different sized events.



Figure 79: Multifunctional adaptable structure for events, Cooke Park, Parkes NSW
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 80: Multifunctional adaptable structure in use at the Elvis Festival, Parkes NSW
Source: www.visitnsw.com.au

Actions

Include a notation in planning certificates referencing the night time economy and evening trading for sites in the B1 Neighbourhood and B2 Local Centres.

Require noise attenuation measures in residential development located within the B1 Neighbourhood and B2 Local Centre zones.

Advocate for the inclusion of noise mitigation in night time economy precincts in future reviews of SEPP 65 and the Apartment Design Guide.

Prepare guidelines to encourage street performance in our town and neighbourhood centres. Guidelines should identify appropriate locations, hours, insurance requirements, prohibit offensive language etc.

As a short-term action, identify an event to encourage street performances.

Undertake a biennial live music audit to understand the number, characteristics of venues that play live music. This information could be used as a benchmark to check the success of the study in the future.

Consider hosting an open music day for musicians to play in various parks, sites etc.

Partner with NIDA, University of NSW and the private sector to host low cost events such as open mic or comedy nights in various venues across the City.

Incorporate information including an FAQ on Council's website relating to street performance.

Investigate Wollongong City Council's model of generic Development Application approvals for a selected number of parks to accommodate suitable night time events and activities.

Establish a working group across Council to review and prioritise open space assets across the City that are suitable for night time events.

Investigate and prioritise infrastructure requirements to facilitate night events in selected open space areas across the City

Prepare guidelines/toolkit for suggested events such as night markets, plays, live music and performance based on criteria including parking, proximity to public transport, patron capacity and proximity to residences. Identify necessary improvements include water, power, storage facilities, toilets, small stages.

9. Cultural Infrastructure

*Many artists are now seeking more exploratory spaces that break down the barriers between performances and audiences, that are non-traditional in appearance, are flexible in layout, that cater to site-specific works and that aesthetically contribute to production. This often makes using existing, empty shop fronts or partnering with existing businesses a preferable option”
Kerri Glasscock, Sydney Fringe CEO.*

Cultural infrastructure includes the buildings and spaces that accommodate or support the visual arts, crafts, media arts, and performing arts. They also include museums and libraries, and venues that accommodate sound recording, film, audio visual, radio and television. These types of spaces and venues are essential to facilitating arts and cultural activity, and encouraging the creative/performance arts sectors to flourish and evolve.

Flexible spaces where creative practitioners can make, perform and exhibit their work play a vital role in both the day and night time economies. They add to the mix of day and night time uses and activities, help to reach diverse audiences and markets, and importantly can maximise the community’s participation, enjoyment and appreciation of the arts.

While the socio-economic benefits of supporting the creative arts sectors is broadly recognised, there appears to be little understanding and support of the specific creative space needs for practitioners at the grass roots level. A critical issue affecting the independent arts sector is the lack of affordable and appropriate small-medium sized creative space for multi-purpose use. This issue is particularly pertinent as most professional artists in NSW do not perform in traditional large scale cultural venues or theatres. Rather, industry trends for diverse, contemporary and experimental works are generating stronger demand for smaller, flexible spaces with less infrastructure requirements⁴⁶.

Submissions to the Parliamentary Inquiry into Live Music and the Arts Economy in NSW (Parliamentary Inquiry) have highlighted that State Government spending has traditionally been directed towards large scale flag ship venues which are unattainable and unavailable to the majority of Australian artists, yet receive the majority of public funds⁴⁷. This is reflected in the Cultural Infrastructure Strategy for NSW which outlines funding commitments towards additions/refurbishments of major cultural institutions such as the Opera House, Art Gallery of NSW and Walsh Bay Precinct, with very little investment committed towards small to medium scale cultural infrastructure⁴⁸.

The report *Anthology of Space* investigates the challenges and restrictions facing practitioners around activating vacant and underutilised space for creative purposes. It identifies that retail space and vacant sites present a significant opportunity to address the shortfall in the supply of small-medium creative space, and if opened up to the creative sector by way of temporary use, could contribute to a varied night life, and the revitalisation and diversification of the night time economy⁴⁹. The report notes that notwithstanding the increase in vacant shop fronts across Metropolitan Sydney (such as within Randwick City), there has been limited take up by creative industries of what appears to be potentially affordable vacant City space. It points to the main impediments to the taking out of commercial leases by the creative sector, being high rental costs, rising business costs, and planning regulation that is complex, costly and time-consuming to navigate⁵⁰.

The NSW Parliamentary Inquiry has further highlighted these issues, finding that restrictions on building and land use in particular, compounded with lengthy and costly approval timeframes for the use of

⁴⁶ The Sydney Fringe Festival (2018) *An Anthology of Space*, p. 13.

⁴⁷ The Sydney Fringe (2018) *Submission to the Parliamentary Inquiry into the Music and Arts Economy in NSW*, p. 6.

⁴⁸ Infrastructure NSW (2016) *Cultural Infrastructure Strategy for NSW*, pp. 34-37.

⁴⁹ The Sydney Fringe, p. 16.

⁵⁰ The Sydney Fringe, p. 17.

space for cultural activities, are making short term and temporary creative projects untenable. These issues are having a significant impact on the sustainability and viability the creative arts sector of NSW.

Council can play an important role in supporting the creative and performance arts sectors by establishing clear and simple pathways to make it easier for artists and performers to make, perform and exhibit their work in our City. This includes reducing barriers that impede live music and performance being carried out in retail and other commercial spaces, increasing opportunities for cultural and creative activities to take place, partnering with the private sector to activate development sites, facilitating new multi-functional creative space on large sites through the planning framework, and investing in the upgrade of existing Council owned facilities to encourage greater creative utilisation. The following Council initiatives to support the creative arts sectors have been developed in close consultation with industry stakeholders, based on best practice from cities across Australia, and are consistent with recommendations from the Parliamentary Inquiry into Live Music and the Arts Industries.

Small Scale Cultural Activities

Small-scale cultural activities refer to free or ticketed cultural or creative experiences undertaken at an intimate scale, and often on a once-off or temporary basis. It can involve, for example, a shop, small venue or vacant site hosting a temporary art exhibition or performance, short films, poetry, or even panel debates or talks. These type of intimate events can enhance the community's access to the arts, culture and film sectors and contribute to the cultural fine grain of our City.

Council's planning framework is largely silent with respect to small scale cultural activities in venues such as retail and commercial spaces. The abolishment of the *Place of Public Entertainment* consent requirements in 2009 has enabled hospitality establishments to have ancillary entertainment as part of their operations. However there remains a level of uncertainty as to whether development consent is required for a shop or vacant site to host a temporary or once off small scale cultural activity or creative experience. Furthermore there is very little guidance as to what extent a small scale cultural activity may be considered 'ancillary' to the primary use of the venue. In other words, there are no guidelines or parameters to guide retail or business operators about what may be permitted with respect to cultural activity, and to what extent that activity is considered subordinate to the primary function of the venue (e.g. no guidance on patron capacity, timeframe for the activity etc.).

Existing retail and vacant spaces are a largely untapped resource that could be better utilised to support the development of the creative arts sector in our City. Our night time audits identified a number of vacant shop fronts in the town centres of Kensington, Kingsford and Matraville together with a high number of existing retail premises closed in the evening. If such space was unlocked in the evening and creative activity encouraged, local businesses and the creative sector could be supported without the need for major investment in infrastructure, increased resources or subsidy. This would have the ongoing positive effect of helping to support the career pathways of artists and creatives, while strengthening our cultural life and enhancing and diversifying our night time economy.

The City of Sydney has recognised this issue, and is currently looking at developing Exempt Development provisions to allow small-scale cultural activities to occur in existing retail and commercial space without requiring development consent. Criteria being considered include caps on patron capacity, a clearer definition of what constitutes a small scale cultural activity, frequency, hours of operation and locational attributes⁵¹.

An opportunity exists for Council to follow a similar approach by making it clear that the undertaking of cultural/creative offerings with minimal impacts such as a shop hosting a performance, art exhibition or public talk is actively encouraged, with flexible rules around these activities. Small-scale activities would be considered as uses that are independent and permitted as an ancillary activity within an approved office or retail building.

⁵¹ City of Sydney (2017) *An Open and Creative City: Planning for Culture and the Night Time Economy*, pp. 16-17.

Exempt Development provisions to encourage for small scale cultural and creative activities in Randwick City could potentially be based on the following criteria:

- Occur only in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones, in buildings with current development consent for a shop, or office, (with an annual fire statement for that use)
- Accommodate a maximum of 1 person per m², up to a patron capacity limit of 100 people
- Finish no later than 11pm
- If alcohol is served, that it be consistent with an existing liquor licence or be served by a caterer using an off-premises authorisation
- Compliance with existing development consent conditions relating to parking, waste removal and the like.

Definitions for Small-Scale Cultural Spaces

There is currently no specific land use definition for small-medium scale creative spaces in the Standard LEP instrument. Creative spaces fall under the definition of 'entertainment venue' under the LEP which also applies to nightclubs, major theatres, halls and public buildings. They also fall under the category of 'assembly building' (class 9b) under the Building Code of Australia (BCA) which also applies to sports stadiums, railway stations, airports and ferry terminals.

As highlighted earlier, artists are increasingly presenting contemporary works that require a smaller type of venue than the conventional theatre or gallery model. The current planning and building regulatory framework does not effectively distinguish between small and larger creative spaces, and subsequently small-medium scale arts and cultural activity gets drawn into regulatory categories designed for larger spaces with entertainment activity (e.g. theatres)⁵². Under the BCA, irrespective of the size of the venue, any spaces classified as 9b (including small scale creative spaces) have more onerous requirements with respect to air ventilation, smoke detectors and sprinkler systems etc than a class 6 building, for instance, which covers shops, restaurants and cafes. Industry feedback has told us that the specific and additional compliance costs associated with being classed as a large scale venue under the BCA is acting as an impediment to the establishment of small to medium scale cultural venues in Metropolitan Sydney.

The South Australian Government has addressed this issue by introducing the 'small arts venue' variation to the National Construction Code (which comprises a component of the BCA), as a measure to reduce red tape and support the establishment of small dedicated cultural venues. The variation enables smaller performance spaces to be assessed as a retail use rather than theatre specifications for the purpose of building compliance. A similar variation has been introduced in Victoria to exempt live music venues with a floor area of 500m² and less from being assessed as a Class 9b assembly building. Such venues are assessed as Class 6 (i.e. retail) under the Victorian variation, therefore with less stringent building requirements than a Class 9b assembly building.

Council could advocate for a similar variation in NSW, in conjunction with a new definition for small scale cultural space in the Standard LEP Instrument. This would help support and encourage the establishment of small to medium scale cultural venues in our City, by reducing compliance costs as well as onerous building requirements associated with larger venues. Importantly it would send a strong message that Council is serious about supporting small business, and reducing red tape and regulatory burden on the live music and creative sectors.

Multi-Functional Creative Space and Creative Incubators in Large Redevelopment Sites

Larger redevelopment sites are an opportunity to contribute to the supply of cultural infrastructure in our City, and in particular could help fill the gap in small-medium scale creative space provision. Cultural infrastructure in this context includes gallery space, multi-functional creative space and creative incubators. Council's draft Planning Strategy for the Kensington and Kingsford town centres undertakes a proactive approach to the provision of multi-purpose creative space in Randwick City.

⁵² The Sydney Fringe (2018) *Submission to the Parliamentary Inquiry into the Music and Arts Economy in NSW*, p. 8.

The draft Strategy requires that identified ‘strategic node sites’ located adjacent to light rail infrastructure, and which have been afforded substantial uplift under revised built form controls, dedicate floor space to Council for the provision of multi-functional creative space and innovation centres in the Kensington and Kingsford town centres.

A similar approach could be explored for other large redevelopment sites across our City such as within the strategic centres of Randwick and the Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction where additional growth is forecast in the future. These centres are well served by public transport and are close to anchors and cultural institutions including the University of NSW and NIDA, with a critical mass of students and key workers.

Future planning for these centres should incorporate the delivery of cultural infrastructure, such as ‘creative incubators’ in major redevelopment sites. Creative incubators are multi-tenanted buildings which form a basis for up-and-coming artistic talents looking for space to establish themselves, share ideas and collaborate. They create a nurturing environment for small and emerging independent creatives and arts organisations by offering low-cost or subsidized spaces to produce and exhibit/perform art, as well as support services, basic business education and advice, and connections to suppliers and market access.

Planning strategies that focus on improving the urban environment, supporting a diverse range of uses and activities into the evening, and promoting walkability and use of public transport would further increase the attractiveness of centres for the establishment of creative incubators in our City.

CASE STUDY: AMSTERDAM CREATIVE INCUBATOR POLICY

‘The creative-incubator policy generates a wealth of arts and crafts and interaction. And the incubators themselves result in a breeding ground for organising art and happenings in the neighbourhood and keep everything vibrant. It also means that professional artists remain in the city, because if I had to pay the market rate for renting my studio, I would be forced to leave. The creative-incubator policy keeps the city vibrant, energetic and full of life. It is fantastic that it is here and it should definitely continue to exist.’

Arnoud Noordegraaf – Composer

Amsterdam’s Creative Incubator Policy, the first in the world, has resulted in sixty creative incubators covering nearly 170,000m² of floor area spread across the City since 2000. These incubators are multi-functional, comprising studios, office, project and exhibition spaces in combination with commercially rented out business space and bars and restaurants. Creatives are afforded the opportunity to rent an inexpensive studio space, while exhibitions, bars and pop ups spring from the incubator, contributing to the revitalisation of the neighbourhood. Amsterdam’s Policy has catered to around 1000-1500 graduating students annually who are looking for space to establish themselves and their creative enterprise. It also satisfies the need for dance, music and theatre rehearsal space. The management of tenancies is contracted out to an outside organisation with grant funding from a variety of bodies including Local Government.

Private Sector Partnerships to Temporarily Activate Space

The undertaking of partnerships between the private sector/ land owners and cultural organisations to temporarily activate vacant sites prior to construction, is a transformative way of providing additional cultural infrastructure in our City. Private sector partnerships with respect to temporary activation generally involves an agreement between the land owner and the cultural organisation for the use a site for a set period of time, ranging from a few days to several months/years. The use of the space can be for the purposes of activating, creating and/or performing, with funding usually from one or a combination of private sector, government and non-governmental sources.

Temporary activation of redevelopment sites can be extremely beneficial for a variety of stakeholders and the general community. For the land owner, it embeds cultural activity at the onset of the development project, provides direct access to local artists and audiences, and enables the maintenance and surveillance of a site while it is unused. Temporary activation can provide a positive community engagement opportunity, and for a relative small investment allows for publicity and broad marketing reach.

For the creative sector, the temporary activation of sites provides greatly needed cultural space without substantial investment associated with the purchase of a site, building construction or upgrades. It provides the opportunity for artists to access affordable space often for longer periods of time, and in turn allows for art and cultural organisations to invest in infrastructure and create diverse income streams. For the community, temporary activation provides exposure to new and exciting creative and cultural experiences outside of the conventional theatre or gallery space model, encourages the re-thinking of City spaces and places, while helping to stimulate local businesses and the night economy.

Council could further explore development models built on partnerships with the private sector to enable the provision of cultural space in redevelopment sites across our City. This could be addressed as part of the upcoming Arts and Culture Strategy to be developed by Council over 2019/2020.

CASE STUDY: RIVERSIDE STUDIOS, MELBOURNE

River Studios is a new development model for the City of Melbourne, utilising an old industrial building that had been leased from the private sector to provide affordable workspaces for emerging and established artists for a period of ten years. Developed collaboratively with the landlord, the space provides 62 studios for 80 artists in a large warehouse. Designing for growth, flexibility, re-use and disassembly have been key aspects of the fit out strategy. The exterior shell of the warehouse remains untouched, with the interior studio spaces created from inexpensive, temporary divisions that can be easily removed at the end of the lease.

Project funding of \$300,000 was shared between the landlord, the City of Melbourne and Arts Victoria. Small rents received for studio space cover the overall building rental and management as well as building upgrades over the course of the lease including disabled access.



Figure 81: Riverside Studios
Source: www.creativespaces.net.au

Council Owned Cultural Venues

Cultural and public venues such as libraries, galleries and museums, provide a significant opportunity to diversify the night time economy and encourage a wider demographic to experience their city at night. Having such venues accessible in the evening can tap into the unmet needs of workers who may not have the opportunity to visit during business hours. Hosting special nights with one-off showings and unique entertainment can also make cultural and public venues a destination opportunity. Opening venues later in the evening on special nights, rather than on a regular basis may be a suitable approach where staff and financial resourcing may be an issue.

Research undertaken of the role of museums and galleries in the United Kingdom's night time economy has identified that cultural venues are increasingly making a significant contribution to a diverse night time economy and providing an important source of income generation for local authorities⁵³. Some of the identified benefits of integrating night time economy opportunities into the core business activities of cultural and public venues, which are also pertinent to Randwick City include:

- Adding to the diversity of activities and experiences on offer during the evening
- Increasing competition with other tourist destinations and traditional night time economy activities and venues such as bars and restaurants
- Appealing to a wider demographic from youth to the elderly
- Bringing together different groups of people in creative and inclusive ways
- Boosting visitor numbers and increasing the potential to bring in new audiences
- Creating new and increased income streams; and

⁵³ Cultural 24 (2018) *A Culture of Lates*, viewed on 20 March 2019, <https://www.keepandshare.com/doc/8215333/a-culture-of-lates-lo-res-culture24-pdf-2-0-meg?da=y>.

- Establishing community hubs where cultural venues are perceived as social spaces.



Figure 82: La Perouse Museum
Source: www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au



Figure 83: Randwick Literary Institute
Source: www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Our Existing Venues

Council owns and operates a number of cultural/ public venues across the Local Government Area including:

- The La Perouse Museum in La Perouse
- Randwick Literary Institute in Randwick
- Barret House in Randwick
- Blenheim House in Randwick; and
- Libraries in Maroubra, Randwick and Matraville.

In addition to these, Council owns a number of halls and community centre venues across the LGA which can be hired for private events and the like outside of core business hours. Although the City has these varied facilities, Council's Cultural Plan has identified that none of these have the capacity to host full scale musical or theatrical performances. They also provide limited opportunities for other artistic pursuits such as painting, sculpture, photography and film making at a community level (Randwick Cultural Plan).

A new Arts and Cultural Strategy to be prepared over 2019/2020 will identify opportunities to strengthen and enhance the capacity of Randwick City's creative sector and increase access to and engagement of the community in Council's arts and culture program. The Strategy will also guide decision making with respect to investment in and upgrade of Council's assets including our cultural venues.

This study identifies a number of opportunities to better utilise and enhance Council's existing cultural venues as a means of contributing to the diversification and activation of our night time economy. These initiatives are to be further explored as part of the new Arts and Cultural Strategy for Randwick City.

LA PEROUSE MUSEUM

The La Perouse Museum provides a sound opportunity to contribute to Randwick City's night time economy, by combining innovative events with museum use and harnessing the surrounding historical and cultural landscape to offer a unique visitor and tourism night time experience.

Located on the northern headland of Kamay Botany National Park, the Museum sits within a spectacular landscape with dramatic views to the South Pacific Ocean, the landing place of Captain Cook at Kurnell, the beaches of Brighton Le Sands and Port Botany to the north-west. The Museum was opened in 1988 and tells the story of the 1785-1788 expedition of the French explorer, the Comte de Lapérouse, its arrival in Botany Bay in 1788 and encounter with the First Fleet, and eventual shipwreck in the Solomon Islands.

Council has entered in to an agreement with National Parks and Wildlife (NPWS) to lease the Museum and headland for a term of 21 years and potentially longer. The La Perouse Museum Business Plan has highlighted the site's potential to compete with other regional cultural venues by capitalising on the Museum's unique setting and historic assets and supporting suitable events and activities. The Plan accordingly proposes the upgrade of facilities to improve the site's function and capabilities for hosting events including AV equipment requirements, kitchen modifications, parking provision, and upgrade of exterior lighting and access pathways.

Consultations with local traders has indicated support for seasonal and/or one off events at La Perouse, leveraging off the existing open space areas and historic assets, with benefits of flow-on pedestrian traffic into the existing cluster of businesses. Opportunities for seasonal evening events include night markets, festivals, lighting shows and potentially unique activities such as glamping. These opportunities could be further explored as part of Council's Events programming for the site and surrounding landscape, and Council's forthcoming Arts and Culture Strategy.

BLenheim HOUSE

Blenheim House is a two storey sandstone heritage listed cottage located on Belmore Road within Randwick Junction town centre. The site was previously owned and occupied by Simoen Pearce, Randwick City's first Mayor, and is listed as a heritage item in the *Randwick Local Environmental Plan 2012*.

To help fill the gap for much needed art and cultural space in our City, Council has commenced preliminary investigations into the potential for Blenheim House to be adaptively re-used as a future community cultural facility. The outcome of the aforementioned Arts and Culture Strategy will inform its future use. Key matters for consideration include development approval, building works, access, safety and fire requirements, for turning the private residence into a public facility.

The building as a cultural facility presents an opportunity to contribute to the night time activation of the Randwick Junction town centre by encouraging increased visitation and participation in the arts, with likely positive flow on effects to surrounding local businesses. Any options for the adaptive re-use of the building should therefore consider the specific needs of events and activities that occur in the night time and these could be integrated into the overall use of the venue.

RANDWICK LITERARY INSTITUTE

The Randwick Literary Institute is a popular multi-room centre constructed in early 1900 which in under the management of Council. The venue comprises a two storey building with four halls available for hire and a garden area. Evening activities are predominantly focused around dance, music and children's classes as well as community meetings. The site has been earmarked for a future maintenance upgrade to improve the condition of the rooms and facilities. Consideration should be given to improving the building to facilitate night time creative activities including lighting upgrades and embellishing the garden to support greater usage.

NEWMARKET STABLES

As part of the redevelopment of the Inglis Newmarket site on Barker Street Randwick, the proponent will be transferring the Big Stable Building to Council as part of the developer contribution commitment

to the community. This grand building which fronts Young Street dates back to the 1880s and is listed as a local heritage item in the RLEP 2012. Council is considering opportunities for future community uses of the Big Stable building. The Cultural and Arts Strategy will investigate potential creative space and cultural events/activities suitable to this venue. This may include artist studio and exhibition/performance space.

COUNCIL LIBRARIES

Council’s libraries in Randwick, Maroubra Junction and Malabar are extremely popular with the community hosting around 1,400 events, activities and programs for members and visitors of all ages. The libraries in Randwick and Maroubra Junction open later in the evening. There is potential to further develop the library programming to include unique innovative evening events. This would require increased collaboration in arts, cultural planning and event programming.

OTHER CULTURAL VENUES

Council owned community centres and halls for hire across the LGA provide opportunities for the community to gather, meet and make use of cultural, educational and social programs. These venues should enable greater opportunities for night time usage, particularly for arts and performance related activities. In order for this to happen, our facilities need to be adaptable where required and have the correct infrastructure in place to enable multi-purpose use such as hard wearing floors, lighting and sound equipment. Other incentives for consideration include rate reductions for venue hire if the event serves a creative/cultural purpose, and real time boards highlighting up and coming events to inform and attract new visitors.

SCHOOL SITES

Public school buildings are also another largely untapped resource which often have the capacity and facilities to accommodate night time activities. A number of public schools within the LGA are already being used for evening activities such as exercise classes, adult learning and community meetings. The NSW Government is embarking on a program to develop schools into multi-functional community hubs.

**CASE STUDY: MUSEUMS AT NIGHT,
UNITED KINGDOM**

Museums at Night is a twice yearly festival of late openings and special night events that take place in museums, galleries, libraries and heritage sites across the United Kingdom. Running since 2009, the festival provides the opportunity for historic and cultural venues to curate unique, unusual and innovative evening events and activities such as behind the scene tours, specialist talks, workshops, once off exhibitions and dances. The festival has been highly successful with now more than 2,500 participating venues and 18,000 events held since its inception. Recent studies have shown that the festival is contributing substantially as an alternative source of income generation with ticket sales alone contributing to more than £9.6m in revenue. The festival has proven to be an important route to attracting new audiences, providing a low cost opportunity for the public to experience arts and culture for less than £10 a ticket for most events. A survey of festival participants undertaken in 2018 identified that more than 70% of respondents wanted even more night time events in their area with 60% indicating that events in other locations would make those destinations more attractive to visit, contributing to the local tourism economy.



Figure 84: Museum dancing program
Source: Culture of Lates (2018)
Culture 24

Actions
Develop new Exempt Development provisions to allow small scale cultural and creative activities to be undertaken in retail, commercial and office space without requiring development consent
Advocate for a small arts venue variation (or equivalent) to the National Construction Code for NSW based on the South Australian model
Advocate for a new definition for small scale cultural venues in the Standard LEP Instrument
Integrate cultural infrastructure requirements in large redevelopment sites as part of future planning strategies for town and strategic centres
Explore private sector partnership models with respect to temporary activation of redevelopment sites for the purposes of creative/cultural offerings
Continue to implement, expand and promote innovative evening library programs with a focus on creative and cultural activities that encourage broad community engagement
Require that the new Cultural and Arts Strategy for Randwick City has a focus on guiding and managing the City's creative and cultural life both during the day and night time
Develop a suite of seasonal and once off night events for La Perouse Museum and surrounding open space
Consider specific requirements associated with night time cultural/creative offerings for the Randwick Literary Institute and Blenheim House. This outcome to be considered as part of the future Cultural and Arts Strategy
Undertake a survey of Council's existing community centres, halls and rooms and prioritise infrastructure upgrades that would improve the useability of these venues for evening creative ventures

DRAFT

10. An Attractive, Safe and Welcoming Public

“Public spaces play a vital role in the social and economic life of communities... They act as a ‘self-organising public service’, a shared resource in which experiences and value are created”
- Joseph Rowntree Foundation *The social value of public spaces*

The public domain refers to the street layout, plazas, footpaths, lighting, signage and street furniture that make up the public areas of a town centre. These elements are an integral component of a successful night time economy. A well designed public domain with appropriate lighting, wayfinding signage, street furniture and active shopfronts, can encourage a wider demographic to linger and socialise in our town centres in the evening. Buzzing street life has the positive effect of improving the perception of safety in the evening, contributing to the vibrancy and vitality of our town centres and supporting local business activity.

The quality of our public areas and civic spaces in our towns and urban areas will become even more paramount with population and development trends showing that more people will live in apartments and medium density developments in the future. Our public areas and civic spaces will thus play a more crucial role in helping to meet the outdoor space demands for our community.

In the context of the night time economy, there is a clear opportunity to make better and creative use of our public domain areas, through design that takes into account both day time and night time activity. The following initiatives aim to improve the public domain of our centres to ensure that they are designed and managed to transition well between day and night.

Lighting

Lighting is fundamental to creating a secure, welcoming and lively urban environment. The right type and intensity of lighting is a key driver to engaging and enticing people to an area, helping people feel safe about exploring their City at night, and encouraging sustainable modes of transport such as walking or public transport.

The evidence base for improved street lighting as a measure for reducing crime and fear of crime is strong, with numerous studies showing that improved lighting has a clear correlation with making people feel safer at night. This issue is particularly critical for our night time economy, given the number of dark areas identified during our audits including dimly lit laneways flanking the town centres, carparks and arcades.

Urban lighting presents a significant opportunity to fundamentally improve the quality of life of urban citizens. Properly considered, lighting can positively impact the ‘total architecture’ of our cities; reinforcing urban design principles, enhancing cultural experiences and encouraging social interaction”

Florence Lam Arup Fellow
Global Lighting Design Leader

(www.arup.com)

In our consultations people said they wanted public spaces in our town centres that are well activated, attractive and appealing. A high proportion of respondents (61%) to Council’s perception survey identified better lighting as one of a number of key improvements that can potentially contribute to a better night time experience within Randwick City. This includes functional and creative lighting to make the streets more accessible, enjoyable and attractive. People also suggested the use of lighting projections as a public art measure to light up buildings and streetscapes, with suggested sites and places including the La Perouse Museum, along Anzac Parade and Maroubra Beach centre.

Lighting Our Night Time Economy

The night time economy has specific lighting requirements to address issues such as night time activity, mix of people using public spaces, parking in potentially desolate areas, use of public transport that may not operate in proximity to the passenger’s destination and higher illumination of night time entertainment precincts which may cause light spill into surrounding residential areas.

In the context of Randwick City’s night time economy, lighting improvements are required to transform our public areas from day to night, encourage people to frequent our town and neighbourhood centres

in the evening, improve wayfinding, orientation and movement, provide for outdoor dining, draw people into an area planned for activation and improve perceptions of safety.

A comprehensive street light audit and installation program should be undertaken with a focus on the following priority areas:

- Illumination of car parks, surrounding dark areas, alleyways and laneways to deter crime, unwanted behaviour and improve passive surveillance opportunities for patrons
- Hotspots where pedestrians gather such as taxi ranks and public transport stops where the use of high colour rendering or LED lighting may be more appropriate
- Routes to telephone boxes, ATMs, landmarks and signage
- Illumination of shadowy areas along pedestrian routes
- Integration of lighting with public domain furniture, landmarks and signage.



Figure 85: Lighting integrated with street furniture. Stockton Street, Los Angeles.
Source: www.opencityprojects.com



Figure 86: Example of lighting public domain intervention
Source: www.aucklanddesignmanual.co.nz



Figure 87: Leicester Square, London
Source: www.academyofurbanism.org.uk

Creative Lighting

Colourful, attractive and creative lighting installations can make a significant contribution to the night time economy by increasing the sense of place, enhancing local character and ambience, increasing interest in town centres and improving the perception of safety. Creative lighting can be used to highlight buildings, public spaces, walls, laneways, art, landmarks, heritage buildings and natural areas.

Opportunities to harness creative lighting in our night time precincts to help create a sense of place and interest, include highlighting trees and heritage buildings, incorporating lighting into public art, at important intersections and within public plazas and thoroughfares including Meeks St Plaza at Kingsford, Anzac Pde Kensington and Kingsford, Waratah St Plaza at Randwick, La Perouse Museum, Coogee Beach, Maroubra Beach promenade.

Projections using LED sources provide a range of benefits in terms of energy efficiency, maintenance, lifespan, colour and art design flexibility. Carefully planned projections can complement building façades, streetscapes and street lighting. Through the use of smart technology and appropriate design solutions with changing themes, lighting of buildings, parks and monuments can be remotely monitored and dimmed and fully controlled to ensure distribution does not impact on residents and sky glow.

Laneway activation is addressed in Chapter 11 and appropriate lighting can be part of a broader night time activation strategy for identified town centres. Through a cultural arts and creative policy, Council can identify locations, precincts, celebrations, awareness campaigns, cultural events and festivities which can be enhanced through lighting installations.

COUNCIL INITIATIVES

The Nox (Latin for night) is a free night sculpture walk around the Randwick Environment Park in Randwick. Council partners with UNSW Art and Design School (recognised as a global leader in media innovation and emerging technologies) to install artworks around the 1.5km loop of the park creating an illuminated outdoor art gallery. This unique experience is created using sustainable lighting and is well attended attracting over 7,000 people over the 3 days. The event enhances the night time economy with a range of food trucks, licensed bar and live music. The event also provides an opportunity for exploration of the Park, is interactive, caters to a diverse community and builds community cohesion. In 2019, the three day event ran from 10- 12 May 2019 (6-8pm)





Figures 88-91: NOX Festival
Source: Randwick City Council

CASE STUDY: WAVERLEY COUNCIL CREATIVE LIGHTING STRATEGY

At the time of drafting this Study, Waverley Council is finalising its Creative Lighting Strategy and has installed a lighting pilot for entries and sections of the Coastal Walk for the purposes of trialling ideas and principles contained in the draft strategy. Solar powered low-lighting has been installed to improve user safety and to provide path guidance.

Proposed lighting is aimed at enhancing and integrating with the natural ecology and natural features, limiting sky glow and minimising glare and visual clutter. The Strategy also contains lighting concepts for stairs, handrails, seating areas, lookouts, surf clubs, pools and beach promenades and parks.

Council could investigate a similar approach for the Randwick section of the Coastal Walk and collaborate with Waverley Council to ensure a consistent lighting strategy that facilitates safe access, is sympathetic to the natural environment and minimises light spill.

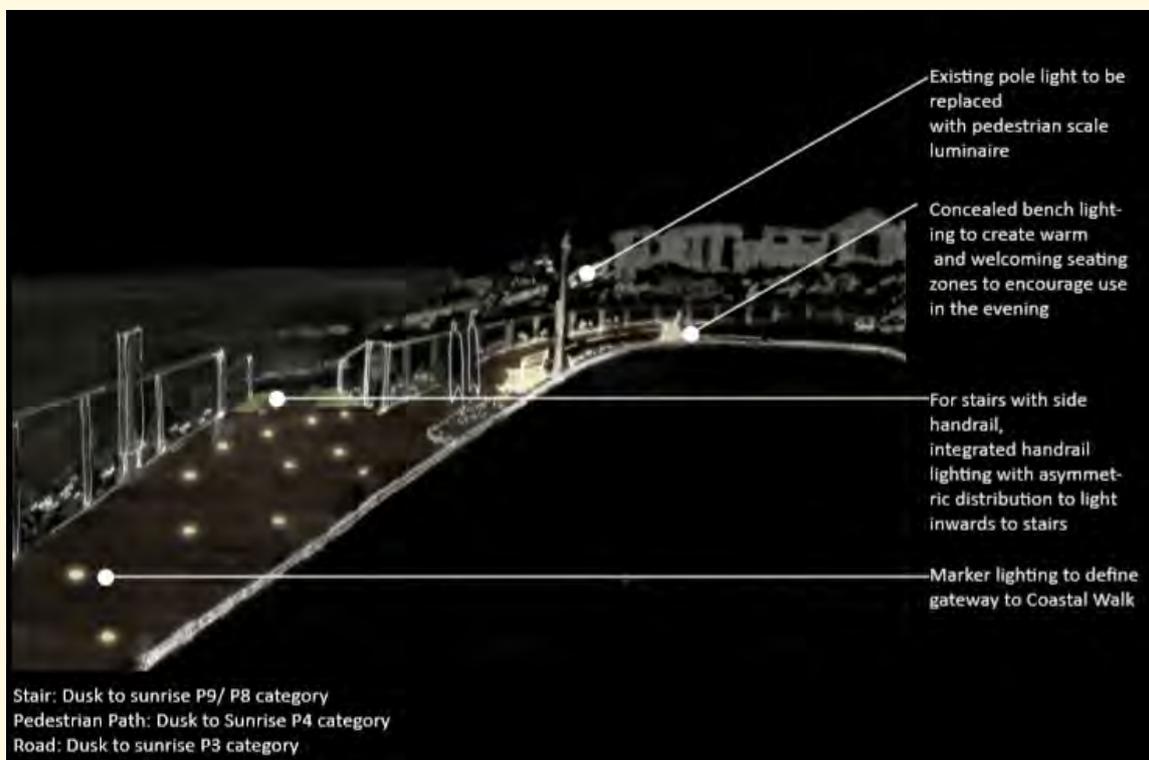


Figure 92: Example of night time lighting strategy considerations
Source: Draft Waverley Creative Lighting Strategy, September 2018

CASE STUDY: VIVID SYDNEY

Vivid Sydney will be entering its 11th year in 2019 and is known as the world's largest festival of lights, music and ideas. The festival which generally runs over 3 weeks, is owned, managed and operated by Destination NSW and in 2018 it attracted more than 2.25 million people and injected some \$173 million in the NSW visitor economy. Creative installations using lighting technology can transform precincts and support the night time economy.



Figure 93: Sydney Opera House, Vivid Festival

Source: www.australia.com



Figure 94: Example of temporary landmark lighting

Source: www.urbananalyst.com



Figure 95: Creative lighting incorporated into street trees in Shanghai
Source: www.ttnotes.com

Wayfinding

Wayfinding is the ability to navigate oneself through a City, precinct or space with safety and confidence. It is an important consideration in the planning and design of public areas both day and night, to manage people movement, improve the visitor experience and ensure public safety.

Legible way finding and easy navigation is a crucial element of the urban night time experience⁵⁴. A good way finding system should inform and direct so that users can make a well informed decision on where to go and how to get there. It should manoeuvre people's attention towards points of interest and destinations, such as streets and places that are alive with night time activity, and also direct pedestrians towards public transport, cycle ways, taxis and carparks. Wayfinding elements may include simple and clear illuminated maps, signage, lighting, artwork or tactile surfaces.

In the context of Randwick City, our night time audits have identified that many of our centres are devoid of wayfinding options that are suitable for the evening time such as illuminated signage or maps directing people to key points of interest or public transport. A wayfinding system that takes into account specific night time requirements is integral to supporting and enhancing our night time economy. It would help increase foot traffic and passing trade to local businesses, provide additional health and well-being benefits associated with walking, and importantly allow for natural surveillance with more 'eyes on the street'.

Council has engaged consultants to prepare a way finding strategy for our Local Government Area. The strategy should consider options for suitable night time wayfinding such as integration of smart city technology through the use of smart totems or interactive kiosks providing real time information, maps and directional information. Importantly wayfinding in our public areas should be easily legible for all members of our community including disabled people, the elderly and people from non-English speaking countries.

CASE STUDY: MONTREAL

Montréal's Quartier des Spectacles has utilised lighting projections as a form of wayfinding to create signage and express the locality's identity. It utilises an interplay between light projections and the traffic light system to create illuminated pedestrian crossings. When lights turn red, the projections change to display directions to nearby venues and event programs, highlighting the area's cultural identity.



Figure 96: Innovative use of lighting as a wayfinding measure in Montreal, Canada
Source: www.arup.com



Figure 97: Murals used as a wayfinding measure, Quay Quarter Sydney
Source: www.awards.agda.com.au



Figure 98: 'Legible London' wayfinding system uses highly detailed and eye catching signage to promote pedestrian walking routes as a measure to ease congestion on the Tube.
Source: www.signbox.co.uk

Outdoor Dining

Outdoor dining makes a significant contribution to the quality and character of our town and neighbourhood centres, adding to their vibrancy, street and community life. Having people dine on the footpath helps create active street frontages, allows for spontaneous social interaction and is well suited to our diverse community, sub-tropical climate and outdoor lifestyle. In terms of the night time economy, outdoor dining offers substantial benefits from increased street activity and urban vitality to greater opportunities for passive surveillance. Feedback from our perception survey has shown that community support for outdoor dining is strong, with 74% of respondents seeking more outdoor dining options across the LGA.

Council promotes and encourages outdoor dining in our town and neighbourhood centres, by allowing restaurants, cafes, and the like to use part of the footpath space directly outside their premises. Many of our outdoor dining areas are on streets with mixed use developments/ shop top housing.

Outdoor dining proposals require approval under s125 of the Roads Act 1993 subject to criteria being met such as approved operating hours, location in business zones, and minimum unobstructed footpath widths to allow pedestrian access. All footpath dining proposals also require a formal Occupation of Footway Agreement with Council for the use of the footpath. Licensed venues such as small bars, pubs as well as proposals that do not meet the criteria for approvals under the Roads Act 1993 are required to submit a Development Application (DA) for footpath dining.

DAs for footpath dining are assessed under Council's DCP 2013 (Section D12- Footpath Dining and Trading) which contains planning controls which aim to facilitate active street frontages in appropriate areas, while ensuring that access, safety and amenity of footpaths and adjacent residences are maintained.

Feedback from local traders has confirmed that footpath dining is an important aspect of their business model, and which can impact positively upon the commercial viability of local businesses. Key issues raised by local businesses with respect to footpath dining approvals are:

- Complexity in the process for seeking approvals, with alternative approval pathways depending on the type of business
- Fees associated with outdoor dining, which can differ depending on precinct location
- Uneven foot traffic impacting on financial viability
- More opportunities needed to support outdoor dining, including wider footpaths and upgraded paving.

Council could further assist local businesses by investigating the following opportunities to encourage outdoor dining in our town and neighbourhood centres:

- Identifying options to further streamline the approval process for footpath dining
- Investigating options for on line tools to assist applicants to lodge development applications
- Relaxing fees in locations that are devoid of outdoor dining as an activation measure
- Prioritising footpath upgrades and widening to accommodate outdoor dining as part of future town centre masterplans. This could also involve improving urban amenity such as through provision of furniture and street trees.

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Figure 99: Outdoor dining, St Kilda Melbourne
Source: www.concreteplayground.com



Figure 100: Outdoor dining, Paris
Source: www.nytimes.com

ACTIONS

Develop a night lighting strategy to illuminate suitable areas, parks, buildings, natural features, laneways, monuments and artworks so as to improve vibrancy, wayfinding, safety, local character and sense of place.

Investigate the opportunity for Council to partner with Vivid Sydney to explore a 'Vivid Randwick' that showcases art, design, history, local character and music.

Liaise with Waverley Council to develop a consistent lighting approach for the Great Coastal Walk

Undertake a creative lighting program for Council building and assets

Commission artists for creative lighting installations in "dark spots" or unwelcoming spaces to encourage feelings of safety in the night

Work with private property owners to creatively and sustainably light their building facades, by running specialist workshops.

Implement a comprehensive way finding program for both night and day in key entertainment precincts, near public transport hubs, pedestrian routes, laneways and carparks.

Ensure that way finding signage provides appropriate cues for people living with disabilities and non-English speaking countries.

Undertake a comprehensive review of Council's outdoor dining program including fees and charges, approval pathways, public domain upgrade opportunities.

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11. Pop Ups, temporary Activations and Mobile Activity

*“Innovative temporary site uses help us reimagine city spaces”
- Timothy Moore, University of Melbourne*

A ‘pop up’ is a temporary use or activity, such as a business, event, performance or art installation, that activates a vacant or underutilised space. They are gaining popularity as a means of bringing people to a certain area or space, showcasing an event or product without requiring substantial capital, as well as for their role in reinvigorating the city and improving the perception of safety.

Pop ups, temporary activations and mobile activity, can help foster a thriving night time economy by creating a new user experience and sense of place. They can be effective in generating interest in products or services, help trial or test a new concept and reach new audiences. Evidence suggests that temporary activations, pop ups and mobile activity can encourage people to return to the same area over and over again when the experience on offer is constantly changing. Moreover they can help the arts, cultural and creative sectors to thrive in our City, allowing for the incubation of creative ideas and innovation.

Pop ups, temporary activations and mobile activity can come in numerous forms, ranging from a once off event, to month/year long activations in semi-permanent space to food trucks in accessible locations such as parks, parking lots and recreational areas. Temporary uses not only take place in underutilised or vacant indoor spaces but can also be established in seldom visited spaces to create a new user experience. Empty private or public areas can be transformed into assets through creative approaches such as beer gardens, markets, cinemas, musical performances, open-air art galleries and other cultural performances/experiences.

This section presents case studies and initiatives that have been adopted by both governments and the private sector to activate vacant shop fronts and laneways and to encourage food trucks in appropriate locations.

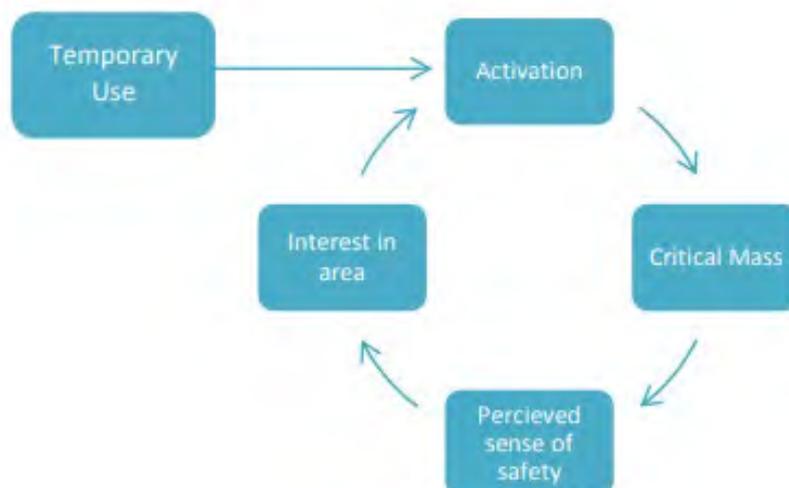


Figure 101: The ‘Activation Cycle’
Source: www.apo.org.au

Vacant Shop Activation

Vacant shopfronts, buildings and spaces can reflect negatively upon the night time economy by reducing the quality of the public realm and creating an abandoned, desolate feel. As identified earlier, night time audits have identified a number of centres with vacant shop fronts including along Anzac Parade in Kensington town centre, Gardeners Road in Kingsford and along Bunnerong Road in Matraville. These are having a negative impact on the night time economy in terms of reduced pedestrian activity/movement, interrupting streetscape continuity and creating a perception that these places are unsafe at night.



Figure 102: Vacant shop fronts Anzac Parade, Kensington
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 103: Activating shop fronts with live music and performing arts
Source: www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Some councils are utilising vacant shop fronts as an activation opportunity, to bring new life into depressed areas, helping people re-connect with spaces and locations they may have forgotten and to foster urban revitalisation. Shop front activations can take various forms, from temporary window displays and creative practices, to pop up shops, and or even decals outside of the window or property.

Activating shop fronts offers benefits to both the land lord and the artist or creative entrepreneur. For the land lord an activated shop front can present better to potential commercial tenants, improve site security and lower maintenance costs, attract visitors and footfall, and bring cultural vitality into an area. For artists and creatives, empty shop fronts provide valuable creative space opportunities to present work to new audiences with generally reduced capital costs. This is particularly critical given the lack of affordable smaller creative spaces across the Sydney Metropolitan area, as highlighted earlier in this Study.

When planning for the successful use of shop fronts for art exhibitions, creative projects and visitor experiences the following factors need to be considered:

- Collaboration with artists,
- Choosing sites with high visibility,
- Incorporating colour, movement and elements of surprise,
- Logistical requirements such as insurance and contracts, and
- Effective and dedicated management of the project.

Art Pharmacy Consulting



Figures 104 and 105. Window Activation Before and After, Darebin Melbourne
Source: www.darebin.vic.gov.au/



Figures 106 and 107. Shop front activations and pop ups in Sydney
Source: Art Pharmacy

CASE STUDY: RENEW AUSTRALIA

Renew Australia is a not-for-profit national social enterprise that works with communities and property owners to make vacant shops, offices, commercial and public buildings available to incubate short term uses by artists, creatives and community initiatives. Spaces are rented on a 30-day, rent free, rolling lease model. This model provides an opportunity for local ideas and businesses to trial an idea without significant costs and long term commitments and allows the property to quickly be vacated when required.

Usually the 'for lease' or 'sale' signs stay up on the property and the agent continues to promote the premises to potential long term paying tenants. With the property being open the chances for vandalism and anti-social behaviour are decreased and the appeal of the property increases, assisting potential long term tenants to visualise their own business in their space.¹ Cities that have taken up this approach with apparent success include Geelong, Victoria and Wollongong, New South Wales.



Figure 108. Image of Byron and Co storefront
(Participant of Renew Geelong)
Source: <https://www.renewaustralia.org>

Laneway and Pedestrian Link Activation

Underutilised service laneways and pedestrian links can be transformed into engaging, easily accessible public spaces that can contribute to a diverse and interesting night time economy. With night time vehicle movements being lower than day time, lanes and public car parks provide opportunities for creative uses. Through place-making models, laneways and pedestrian links can be activated by art projects, creative lighting, pop-up events, cultural experiences and other unique social spaces focussing on the needs of people and place character. In revitalising such spaces the enjoyment of the area and feelings of safety can also be improved. Examples of laneways and pedestrian links that could be activated includes the pedestrian link in Matraville Town Centre that links the carpark on Baird Lane with Bunnerong Road, Houston Lane and Southern Cross Close in Kingsford.



Figure 109: Activation opportunity, Southern Cross Close Kingsford
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 110: Street Activation utilising colour blocking offering play and surprise.
Source: Art Pharmacy



Figure 111: Activation opportunity, arcade/pedestrian link Matraville Town Centre
Source: Randwick City Council



Figure 112. Laneway Activation, Angel Place, Sydney
Source: www.smartcitiesdive.com



Figure: 113: Moveable seats, colour, lights and yarn bombing used as activation measures- Garema Place, Canberra
Source: www.good-design.org



Figure: 114: Activation of service lane, Wellington
Source: www.walk21vienna.com

CASE STUDY: VANCOUVER

More Awesome Now Laneway Activation

HSMA Architecture and Design partnered with the City of Vancouver and the Downtown Vancouver Business Improvement Association to form the project More Awesome Now. The More Awesome Now project focuses on revitalising Vancouver's laneways by reshaping utilitarian city laneways into engaging, accessible public spaces that contribute to the vibrancy of the city. Each of the laneways that have been transformed have an identity and theme that contrasts with the surrounding area.¹ The laneways are utilised during the day and at night.

Alley-Oop

Located in Vancouver's business district is Alley-Oop, a reimagined laneway themed "Play". The laneway has been painted bright yellows, pinks and purples and has been fitted with basketball hoops, futsal courts and furniture to encourage people to socialise, exercise and play in the space.



Figure 115. Alley-Oop, Vancouver, Canada.
Source: www.hcma.ca

VANCOUVER (continued)

Ackery's Alley

Located in Vancouver's entertainment district, is Ackery's Alley. The alley has been transformed using red velvet paint, gold panelling, and reflective materials. In addition, the space is also fitted with an interactive light and audio installation that uses sensors to detect a person's presence that changes colours and produces sounds in response to the person's movement creating a unique composition whenever someone moves through the space.

The laneway can also be used to host public performances and other art installations.¹

Figure 116: Ackery's Alley, Vancouver, Canada
Source: www.hcma.ca



CASE STUDY: BYRON SHIRE COUNCIL

The Placemaking Seed Fund

The Placemaking Seed Fund was an initiative adopted by Byron Shire Council to progress key strategies identified in the Byron Bay Town Centre Masterplan relating to revitalisation, beautification and activation in the town centre. The Fund called for local creatives, artists and entrepreneurs to reimagine the town centre as places that connect the community through activities, installations, events and pop-up spaces. Event organisers, entrepreneurs and creatives were encouraged to pitch their ideas for an activated, beautified and rejuvenated Byron Bay Town Centre. The creation of the Fund allowed Council to leverage dollars through community collaboration, grants and sponsorship in order to receive a high return on investments, strengthen community relationships and harness the creative capacity with the area, in line with the Masterplan. A \$60,000 fund was set up to encourage innovative projects to apply through an expression of interest process. Projects were assessed by an independent panel which consisted of members of the Byron Bay Town Centre Internal Working Group and Council's Public Art Committee.¹

Surf Alley Laneway Activation, Byron Bay, New South Wales

One of the selected projects under the Placemaking Seed Fund focused on the activation of Surf Alley, Byron Bay. The space was transformed from an underutilised pedestrian link to an activated public space with new street art which was revealed by an urban laneway activation event that included live art, street food, a bar, live music, cool lighting, green walls, furniture, a charity auction and a talk and ideas program. Since the artwork has been completed the laneway has attracted people to view and take photos of the work, has been the location for filming commercials, local shorts, and national films and has also been used for pop up musical performances.¹



Figure 117: Popped Urban Laneway Activation Event, Surf Alley, Byron Bay
Source: www.poppedcreative.com

BYRON SHIRE COUNCIL (continued)

Lateen Lane Activation

Another project that was selected under the Placemaking Seed Fund was 'Elysium' - a public art transformation project that saw Lateen Lane, Byron Bay transformed from a service laneway into an immersive contemporary art experience. The activation of this laneway has created a unique sense of place while improving safety and amenity.¹



Figure 118. Elysium, Lateen Lane, Byron Bay, New South Wales
Source: www.echo.net.au

CASE STUDY: CAR PARK JAZZ, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The concept of a neighbourhood event in unexpected locations has been embraced in Perth, Western Australia. The City of Perth's Regal Place carpark was activated in the early evening when the WA Youth Jazz Orchestra performed for free for people entering and exiting the carpark. The event was hosted by East Perth Community Safety Group and Activate Perth – a not-for-profit association who focuses on working with the property industry and the community to find interesting vacant spaces and connect them with entrepreneurs and innovators.¹



Figure 119: Car Park Jazz, Regal Place Car Park, East Perth, Western Australia
Source: www.activateperth.com.au

Food Trucks and Van (Mobile Food Vending Vehicles)

Food trucks and food vans are vehicles that are equipped with facilities for cooking and/or selling foods. They can contribute to creating and supporting a diverse and vibrant night time economy by trading later than other businesses at night, providing unique food and drink products, and converting traditional day time spaces into new uses at night. As mobile vendors they have the ability to trade at times where there are no other affordable food options at night, or in areas that may be underutilised and in the need of activation.⁵⁵ In addition, they can allow vendors to trial a product without having to invest in capital by setting up a restaurant.

Currently, Randwick City Council does not have a policy for food trucks and food vans. However, exempt development provisions are contained within the State Environmental Planning Policy (Exempt and Complying Development Codes) for mobile food and drink outlets. Under the Code, if the mobile food and drink outlet is located in a public place then they must obtain approval under section 68 of the Local Government Act 1993. If located on private land only one outlet is permitted and must not contravene any conditions of a development consent. Additionally, exempt development provisions restrict mobile food and drink outlets to operate between 7am and 7pm on land within or immediately adjacent to a residential zone.

The development of a policy would provide a clear framework for the operation of mobile food vending vehicles within the Randwick Local Government Area. A key aim of the policy would also be to encourage the creation of a vibrant new night time economy within Randwick City. The Policy could also seek to encourage a variety of new and unique cuisines that are appropriately located, accessible to the public and that enhance the night time economy in areas where there are limited food and beverage alternatives.

A food truck policy for Randwick City should be prepared in consultation with the community and businesses and could include: standards relating to the safety and accessibility of food trucks for both vehicles and pedestrians, trader restrictions for the location of mobile food vendors across the LGA and consideration of amenity impacts on the surrounding neighbourhood such as noise, lighting, advertising and human behaviour.



Figure 120: Food trucks, Melbourne
Source: (www.weekendnotes.com)

⁵⁵ City of Sydney (2014) *Sydney Food Trucks Trial Report*, p. 2.



Figure 121. Food trucks during summer months, Brussels
 Source: www.brussellslife.be

City of Sydney (CoS) Food Truck Policy

The CoS has established a local approvals policy for mobile food vending vehicles that details how approvals are granted in the Sydney Local Government Area. It sets out the relevant laws for safe food handling and preparation practices, and conditions for on- street trading including hours of operation, permitted streets and proximity to other businesses. In addition, the CoS also offers information sessions for potential food truck operators to discuss their proposed business and have any questions answered.

CASE STUDY: THE HAMLET, BRADDON, CANBERRA, ACT

Located in Braddon, Canberra, The Hamlet was an old disused tyre shop that was recreated to temporarily accommodate various food trucks that were open during the day and at night. Food trucks would regularly change and the popular ones would remain on-site. The site also included a free art gallery and shops selling arts and crafts made by local designers. Pop-up markets were also regularly held on-site. Chairs and tables were provided offering a communal setting and live music was regularly played contributing to the vibrant atmosphere. The site, however, has since been approved for the redevelopment of an apartment building.



Figure 122: The Hamlet, Braddon, Canberra
 Source: <https://www.weekendnotes.com>

CASE STUDY: PADDY'S NIGHT FOOD MARKETS, FLEMINGTON, SYDNEY, NSW

On the first Saturday night of each month, the Paddy's Market carpark in Flemington transforms into a Night Food Market. The event runs from 6:30pm to 10:30pm and hosts over 25 food trucks from around Sydney. The event also features retro arcade games and hosts regular live music.



Figure 123: Paddy's Night Food Markets, Flemington, Sydney, NSW

Source: www.hospitalitymagazine.com.au

Actions

Develop a framework for temporary use projects and pop ups to support cultural activity and artistic expression at night as part of Council's upcoming Art and Culture Strategy. This should consider engaging with the commercial sector, industry and other stakeholders to activate vacant tenancies with pop-up shops, restaurants or art galleries. As part of this process, guidelines should be prepared to assist the establishment of temporary uses... eg 'how to' guide from idea conception to implementation and operation.

Investigate the potential for Randwick City Council to establish a funding program based on Byron Shire Council's Placemaking Seed Fund for activation activities, installations, events and pop ups as part of Council's upcoming Art and Culture Strategy.

Create on-line tools, resources and information for event entrepreneurs, focusing on development consent, permits, fees and grants available to support pop-ups, temporary and events.

Prepare a policy for food trucks to provide a clear framework for the operation of mobile food vending vehicles within suitable locations across the Randwick Local Government Area including requirements for safety, amenity and hours of operation for night time food trucks and food vans.

12. Transport and Access

Getting home safely after an evening out is a prime requirement for any night time economy. So too is the ability to move easily around the centre on foot. Growth in the night time economy depends on corresponding growth in transport and infrastructure. City of Sydney Open Sydney Discussion Paper

Efficient, reliable and flexible public transport is key to supporting a thriving night time economy. Poor availability of late night transport means people end up spending more time in night time precincts after businesses have closed, leading to frustration and competition for scarce transport services, and increasing the potential for violence and anti-social behaviour⁵⁶. Lack of adequate night time transport options can also impact on community participation in the night time economy. Research into night time economy management has found that night time precincts which do not offer regular and secure transport services to connect people with their homes has the common effect of dissuading older people, young people and some ethnic minorities from going out in the evening⁵⁷.

The Greater Sydney Commission's survey of Greater Sydney residents has found that transport is a significant factor in the late night economy, particularly for young people. 51% of respondents said that they would stay out later if they had 24 hour public transport options, 63% said that they would go out more often and 72% said that they would like more late night public transport options. Further research by the University of Western Sydney shows that a large proportion (58%) of those surveyed are not satisfied with frequency of bus and rail services in the evening.

A number of cities world-wide have implemented late night public transport services to support the City's vibrancy. In London for example, parts of the City's underground Night Tube has been running 24 hours and the passenger take up rate has been significant compared to the growth of day time patronage. In Vancouver, there are 10 Night Buses servicing the central district to the outer areas operating every 20- 30 minutes, seven days per week. Vancouver also offers passengers to "request a stop" between the hours of 9pm to 5am and the operator will decide on a safe spot for a passenger to disembark. New York City has a similar service from 11pm to 5am. This can provide shorter and safer walks for passengers. Melbourne has also trialled a 24 hour public transport system in 2016/17 for weekends and this has now become a permanent service to the community supporting the State's objective of enhancing liveability.

Randwick's town centres and key destinations including regional open space are currently serviced by buses. The northern part of the LGA has a network of more frequent services connecting town centres such as Randwick, Kingsford, Kensington, Coogee and Maroubra Junction than the southern part of the LGA. Coogee Beach for example is the terminus of a number of routes to the CBD, Bondi Junction, Railway Square, Maroubra Beach, Eastgardens, Green Square, the Health and Education Specialised Centre and to the inner west (via Newtown and to Leichhardt). However buses operate on a limited basis after midnight on Friday and Saturday nights and some routes cease after this time, meaning that passengers need to change buses at certain destinations. Two bus routes, the 373 (Coogee to Circular Quay) and 394 (La Perouse to Circular Quay) operate overnight, seven days per week.

The town centre of Matraville has four routes connecting the centre to Port Botany, Little Bay and the Sydney Harbour CBD. Further south, the suburbs of Phillip Bay, La Perouse, Little Bay, Malabar and Chifley are serviced by a number of express and all-stop services running north south to Central Station and Circular Quay during the day however evening services are limited. Bus services to the La Perouse Museum for example which is 14km south of the CBD can take one hour to reach the CBD.

⁵⁶ Hadfield (2011) *Night Time Economy Management*, p. 162.

⁵⁷ Hadfield pp. 18-19.

Parliamentary Inquiry into Music and Arts Economy of NSW, Nov 2018

The Parliamentary Inquiry heard evidence that there is a lack of late-night transport options in Sydney. It also heard from the Chair of the Committee for Sydney that if Sydney fails to become a 24 hour city, there will be serious economic and social impacts on its competitive edge, including its capacity to attract and retain talent and investment in the live music industry. The Committee's report titled "Sydney as a 24 Hour City" (March 2018) included research on resident perceptions of the late night economy including the need for more late night public transport options. A key recommendation in relation to transport was to trial extra public transport services for major night time precincts.

The Inquiry acknowledged that NSW was in a 'live music crisis' with the closure of venues and associated impacts on artists, Sydney's cultural reputation and visitor experiences. The Inquiry included 60 recommendations to simplify the regulatory and planning system, provide greater flexibility and provide a wide range of musician friendly policies to support the industry. It has recommended that councils work with Roads and Maritime Services to develop a parking permit that allows musicians to stop in loading zones for a set period of time to load/unload equipment and instruments. The Inquiry heard from musicians who expressed difficulty accessing venues and also heard that in Victoria some councils issue parking permits to musicians as part of a broader policy of supporting live music in that state.

South East Sydney Light Rail

Completion of the NSW Government's South East Light Rail transport project will improve connectivity of Randwick, Kingsford and Kensington town centres to Sydney' CBD and will transform these centres by increasing pedestrian activity and diversifying land uses. This service will be high frequent 'turn up and go' service operating until 1am seven days per week.

On Demand Buses

The emergence of public on-demand service Bridj can also provide an alternative and affordable option for night time users. Bridj is a private commuter shuttle bus which allows passengers to book trips between home and work through a mobile app. The service is currently operating in the Inner West and the eastern suburbs (Dover Heights, North Bondi and Bondi Beach). Whilst trials of Bridj are expanding, this service is not currently operating in Randwick City. There is an opportunity for this service to be expanded into our busy evening areas to provide an additional, more convenient and safer transport option for the community at night.



Taxis

Secure Taxi Ranks (STR) operate across Sydney and NSW late on Friday and Saturday nights. At these designated ranks, security guards are on duty to ensure the safety of passengers and drivers. Within Randwick City there is one STR which is located on Dolphin Street Coogee adjacent to the Coogee Pavilion.

Uber and Uber Pool

Ride-sharing enabled through technology such as Uber and Uber Pool (introduced in Australia in early 2018) are supplementing night time movements particularly in inner city locations such as Randwick. A high proportion of trips are also being used as part of a journey with public transport. Drop-off and pick-up points are a key consideration given that busy inner city areas have limited on-street capacity due to high kerbside demand, 'no stopping', bus lanes, taxi zones and construction zones. Peak periods for ridesharing are Friday and Saturday nights. With fares for UberPool significantly cheaper than standard Uber trips, this service has had strong uptake in inner city and eastern areas of Sydney including Randwick City.

NSW Government's Future Transport Strategy

The NSW Government's Future Transport Strategy 2056 identifies a number of transport projects for the City to 2056, as outlined in the Eastern City District Plan (the District Plan). These improvements will have implications for the growth of Randwick City, accessibility to existing business centres and the potential for the emergence of smaller clusters of shops into higher order neighbourhood centres.

The NSW Government is investigating expansion of light rail infrastructure from the terminus of Kingsford to Maroubra Junction and mass transit/train link to the south east of the LGA. These include connections to/from the Sydney CBD to Malabar via Randwick and Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction as well as east – west rapid bus links from Randwick to Sydney University and to the Bays Precinct (Rozelle); and a north – south rapid bus link between Green Square and La Perouse. A future transport and access study for the LGA that incorporates future state government mass transit improvements and local interventions is anticipated in 2020/2021. Council is committed to prioritising opportunities

for people to use public transport and to implement initiatives that will encourage greater walking and cycling to access key destinations, town centres and employment centres.

La Perouse Ferry Service

Transport for NSW has undertaken a feasibility study on the introduction of new wharves at La Perouse and Kurnell for a passenger ferry service. The ferry service, if implemented, will improve accessibility to and from the Council owned La Perouse Museum, headland, recreation facilities and southern parts of the LGA and this in turn will support the growth of tourism and the night time economy in this location.

Randwick City Council Smart Parking and Smart Beach Grants

Randwick City Council has been successful in receiving two grants from the Federal Department of Industry, Innovation and Science under the “Round 2 Smart Cities and Suburbs Grant Scheme”. Both projects will provide opportunities to assist in the future management of parking. One of the projects is focussed on improved parking management, whilst the other is focussed around Coogee Beach to roll out a number of new technologies so to provide real-time information to visitors on a range of matters including beach safety, parking and transport.

Integrated Smart parking System: Emerging and Shared approaches

Council is partnering with UNSW to implement smart parking technology system in areas around the Kingsford and Kensington town centres. In this project, matched funding of \$400,000, will enable Council to address the shortage of public parking in a defined area and impacts associated with congestion and emissions created by drivers searching for parking. Use of smart technologies will improve information to travellers to inform travel mode choice and direct drivers to available spaces. The project due to be completed in June 2020, will also provide Council with a better understanding of parking utilisation and assist in enforcement. Community surveys and shared parking data will be used to identify the existing and potential market for shared parking in Randwick City. An API, “SmartPark” will be developed to disseminate the real-time data and further analysis will yield trials of dynamic pricing and shared parking policies. Finally these will be evaluated and the outcomes will be published to guide future adoption and expansion of the technology.

Smart Beach Grant

Under this project, Council will receive \$300,000 in matched funding to roll out sensors notifying drivers as to the nearest available parking spot. Other initiatives include:

- Free, high-speed Wi-Fi will provide users with up to 2 gigabytes of data per day;
- The CCTV network along Coogee Beach and Coogee Bay Road will be expanded for improved safety;
- Signage will inform visitors about real-time beach conditions, including air and water temperature, wind direction, solar UV rating, wave height and swell and the presence of rips and other beach hazards;
- Real-time transport information will inform visitors about fastest departure routes using public transport and estimated wait time for ride-sharing;
- Sensors on BBQs, amenity blocks and bins to improve service response time.

Actions
Advocate for 24 hour weekend transport on the CBD and SE Sydney Light Rail route.
Advocate for more direct and more frequent evening bus services after midnight from Coogee Beach, The Spot, Kingsford/Kensington Town Centres and Maroubra Beach to Bondi Junction and Green Square.
Advocate for passengers to ‘request a stop’ similar to the Vancouver model.

Advocate for the expansion of the Bridj on-demand service trial or other similar service to key evening destinations in the City.

Review the availability of safe and convenient drop off/pick up zones for passengers using on-demand services at key centres such as converting 'no stopping' areas to pick-up zones where feasible.

Investigate opportunities to improve taxi waiting facilities including improved lighting and seating.

Improve active transport opportunities such as cycling routes from key town centres.

Investigate funding opportunities such as through the Liquor Accord Grants program, to improve transport initiatives and public safety.

Provide for real-time digital transport information on screens at key evening destinations such as Coogee.

Consider the need for safety improvements at key public transport stops within entertainment areas such as CCTV networks, better lighting, transport information and signage.

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13. Education, Promotion and Marketing

*The vibrancy of a city's nightlife is an indicator of its overall fiscal and social health. That's why it's smart public policy to plan for, manage and promote a city's nightlife.*⁵⁸

Andrew Rigie

Establishing an ongoing integrated and holistic marketing and media program is essential in driving a successful night time economy. Council's engagement activities undertaken so far in informing this study have signalled to the community that Council is supportive of a diverse, vibrant and inclusive night time economy in Randwick City. In addition to the establishment of a Night Time Economy Advisory Group, as noted in Chapter 6 engagement activities have included a comprehensive perception survey with over 700 respondents, local newspaper advertising, regular updates on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter, information and links to relevant documents on the dedicated night time economy webpage, direct emails and workshops with the business community and direct emails to Randwick Council's local committees including precincts, tourism, youth and elderly.

Continuing this marketing program and monitoring success of the actions proposed in this study will ensure that Randwick City is positioned and promoted as a place to visit not only during the day for its recreational, coastal and physical attributes, but also at night for its cultural, retailing, food and entertainment offerings.

Monitoring and evaluating night time activities will assist in measuring the success of the proposed initiatives. This can be achieved by collecting, analysing mapping data specific to night time hours to determine what is successful/what works and what needs addressing. Collecting the evidence base will enable Council to review this work and promote initiatives. This is in line with recommendations of Council's Smart City Strategy⁵⁹ which promotes big data collection and analysis to provide for better decision making, improved outcomes and prosperity for the City. Future reviews of this Strategy could include updated town centres audits, economic trends, expenditure patterns, Census socio-economic statistics, public transport data (using Opal card data, Uber and other transport related data), cycling patterns, a further community perception survey and data collected from public Wi-Fi areas that can assist in understanding the number of people that frequent centres/precinct and movement patterns.

Participants of Council's business workshop identified marketing and promotion as being a critical component of the night time economy Study. Businesses felt that a range of communication methods should be used in order to promote a positive perception of Randwick's night time economy and to attract new businesses. These could include a local shopping guide, social media posts, a new 'what's on' directory that is comprehensive and enables easy searching of local events and offerings, social media page, electronic notice boards at Council venues, banners and collaboration between business owners and key stakeholders such as UNSW.

⁵⁸ Rigie, A (2018) *Don't put your city's night life to bed. Hire a night life mayor*, viewed on 12 March 2019, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/andrewrigie/2018/03/12/dont-put-your-citys-nightlife-to-bed-hire-a-nightlife-mayor/#38f7bd0027c0>.

⁵⁹ Randwick City Council (2018) *Smart City Strategy, Towards a Smarter Randwick*.

Actions

Develop branding to promote Randwick's night time economy and maximise the City's assets, locational advantages and new opportunities

Establish a dedicated webpage containing information and resources on the night time economy, tools/information to support businesses and creative/arts industries and planning information

Encourage businesses, performers, creatives and operators to promote events and activities on offer such as a 'Randwick City must-see at night' guide that can be developed as an API to enable this data to be integrated with existing Apps or for the creation of a new App by a third party

Council investigate a range of initiatives to promote night time events and support the retention of existing night businesses through existing marketing channels and by establishing new on-line platforms and collaboration with businesses and stakeholders

Investigate the establishment of online access to development consent and approvals for night time uses to enable new and existing operators to obtain information on their premises.

That a future review of this Study include analysis of available night time data and updated perception survey to assist in understanding trends and success of the proposed initiatives.

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PART D

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14. Implementation Plan

The following implementation plan consolidates key actions identified in this Study and articulates roles, responsibilities and associated timeframes for activating the night time economy of Randwick City. These actions are presented for discussion purposes and feedback during public exhibition. Council encourages the community to suggest other potential ideas and initiatives to promote night time entertainment options for a variety of people.

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
1	A diverse offering	Include objectives in the LEP and DCP which focus on supporting the night time economy and encouraging a diverse mix of night time business and cultural activities in our town and neighbourhood centres.	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
2		Introduce standard opening hours of 7am to 11pm as Exempt Development in the LEP for retail and low impact businesses located in the B1 Neighbourhood Centre and B2 Local Centre zones.	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
3		Review the DCP controls for late night trading to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce a precinct based approach to night time trading • Extend trading hours for low impact uses from Thursday to Saturday in Kensington, Kingsford, Randwick Junction, Matraville town centres (Indoor-2am and Outdoor-1am) • Extend trading hours for low impact uses from Thursday to Saturday in The Spot, Maroubra Beach, and Frenchman's Road neighbourhood centres (Indoor-1am and Outdoor- midnight). • Prior to incorporating into the DCP, the above proposed trading hours are to be trialled at Maroubra Beach and Randwick Junction for a set period. 	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
4		Introduce a 'small bar' definition in the DCP to clarify the difference between a small bar and a pub/club.	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
5		Classify small bar venues operating under a 'small bar', 'general hotel' or 'on-premises' license with a maximum capacity of 100 patrons as low impact in the DCP	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
6		Prepare simple information guidelines on development consent requirements and how to apply for a 'small bar' licence (through Liquor and Gaming NSW)	Strategic Planning	Short term

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
7		Investigate potential for Complying Development provisions to allow restaurants/cafes to undertake a change of use to a small bar or vice versa without requiring approval under a DA.	Strategic Planning	Short- medium term
8	Live Music, Events and Performing Arts	Include a notation in planning certificates referencing the night time economy and evening trading for sites located in the B1 Neighbourhood and B2 Local Centres.	Strategic Planning	Short term
9		Require noise attenuation measures in residential development located within the B1 Neighbourhood and B2 Local Centre zones.	Strategic Planning	Short- Medium Term
10		Advocate for the inclusion of noise mitigation and design requirements for sites located within night economy precincts as part of future reviews of SEPP 65 and the Apartment Design Guide.	Strategic Planning	Medium Term
11		Prepare guidelines to encourage street performance in our town and neighbourhood centres, including criteria on appropriate locations, hours, insurance requirements, prohibit offensive language etc.	City Services	Short term
12		Identify an event to encourage street performance in our town or neighbourhood centres.	Strategic Planning/ Events	Short term
13		Undertake a biennial live music audit to understand the number, characteristics of venues that play live music. This information is to be used as a benchmark to check the success of the Study's initiatives in the future.	Strategic Planning	Short term
14		Consider hosting an ' open music day' for musicians to play in various parks and sites etc.	Strategic Planning / Events/City Services	Medium term
15		Partner with NIDA, University of NSW, Fringe Organisation and the private sector to host low cost events such as open mic, theatre, performance or comedy nights in various venues across the City.	Strategic Planning/ events	Ongoing
16		Investigate Wollongong City Council's model of generic development applications for a selected number of parks and open space areas to accommodate suitable events and activities.	Strategic Planning	Short term
17		Establish a working group across Council to review and prioritise open space assets across the City potentially suitable for	Strategic Planning / City Services	Short term

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
		night time events and activities. Criteria for site selection would include: proximity to public transport, parking, accessibility, patron capacity, distance to residences and required facilities and utilities.		
18		Investigate and prioritise infrastructure requirements to facilitate events in selected open space areas across the City	City Services	Short term
19		Prepare an 'Event Toolkit' to complement pre-approved sites for events providing information on maximum patron numbers, parking, waste removal, and suggested events.	Strategic Planning	Short term
20	Cultural Infrastructure	Introduce Exempt Development provisions in the LEP to allow small scale cultural activities to take place in retail and low impact business venues without requiring development consent.	Strategic Planning	Short to medium term
21		Advocate for a new definition to be introduced in the Standard LEP Instrument for small scale creative space in conjunction with a variation to the National Construction Code to allow small scale cultural venues to be assessed as retail (class 6).	Strategic Planning	Medium term
22		Integrate cultural infrastructure requirements in large redevelopment sites as part of future planning strategies for town and strategic centres	Strategic Planning	Ongoing
23		Explore private sector partnership models with respect to temporary activation of redevelopment sites for the purposes of creative/cultural offerings	Community Development and Strategic Planning	Ongoing
24		Continue to implement, expand and promote innovative evening library programs with a focus on creative and cultural activities that encourage broad community engagement	City Services	Ongoing
25		Require that the new Arts and Culture Strategy for Randwick City has a focus on guiding and managing the City's creative and cultural life both during the day and night time	Community Development	Short term
26		Develop a suite of seasonal and once off night events for La Perouse Museum and surrounding open space as part of Event Programming for the site.	Events and Venues	Short to medium term
27		Upgrade the Randwick Literary Institute to enhance its night time use potential	Community Development and City Services	Medium to long term

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
28		Ensure that the adaptive re-use of Blenheim House consider the specific requirements associated with night time cultural/creative offerings	Community Development and City Services	Medium to long term
29		Undertake a survey of Council's existing community centres, halls and rooms and prioritise infrastructure upgrades that would improve the useability of these venues for evening creative ventures	City Services	Medium term
30	An attractive, safe and welcoming public domain	Develop a night lighting strategy to illuminate suitable areas, parks, buildings, natural features, laneways, monuments and artworks so as to improve vibrancy, wayfinding, safety, local character and sense of place. Lighting should be prioritised in dimly lit areas within and adjacent to town centres	City Services	Short term
31		Investigate the opportunity for Council to partner with Vivid Sydney to explore a 'Vivid Randwick' that showcases art, design, history, local character and music.	Events and venues	Long term
32		Liaise with Waverley Council to develop a consistent lighting approach for the Great Coastal Walk	City Services	Short term
33		Undertake a creative lighting program for Council building and assets	City Services	Medium term
34		Commission artists for creative lighting installations in "dark spots" or unwelcoming spaces to encourage feelings of safety in the night	City Services/ Community development	Short to medium term
35		Work with private property owners to creatively and sustainably light their building facades, by running specialist workshops.	City Services	Medium term
36		Implement a comprehensive way finding program for both night and day in key entertainment precincts, near public transport hubs, pedestrian routes, laneways and carparks.	City Services	Short- medium term
37		Ensure that way finding signage provides appropriate cues for people living with disabilities and non-English speaking countries.	City Services	Short term
38	Pop Ups, Temporary Activations and Mobile Activity	Develop a framework for temporary use projects and pop ups to support cultural activity and artistic expression at night as part of Council's upcoming Art and Culture Strategy. This should consider engaging with the commercial sector, industry and other stakeholders to activate vacant tenancies with pop-up shops, restaurants	City Planning	Short term

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
		or art galleries via a Renew Newcastle program. As part of this process, guidelines should be prepared to assist the establishment of temporary uses... eg 'how to' guide from idea conception to implementation and operation.		
39		Investigate the potential for Randwick City Council to establish a funding program based on Byron Shire Council's Placemaking Seed Fund for activation activities, installations, events and pop ups as part of Council's upcoming Art and Culture Strategy.	Strategic Planning	Medium Term
40		Create on-line tools, resources and information for event entrepreneurs, focusing on development consent, permits, fees and grants available to support pop-ups, temporary and events.	Strategic Planning/ IT/ Communications	Medium Term
41		Prepare a policy for food trucks to provide a clear framework for the operation of mobile food vending vehicles within suitable locations across the Randwick Local Government Area including requirements for safety, amenity and hours of operation for night time food trucks and food vans	City Services	Short Term
42	Transport and Accessibility	Advocate for 24 hour weekend transport on the CBD and SE Sydney Light Rail route	Integrated Transport	Medium term
43		Advocate for more direct and more frequent evening bus services after midnight from Coogee Beach, The Spot, Kingsford/Kensington Town Centres and Maroubra Beach to Bondi Junction and Green Square	Integrated Transport/ Strategic Planning	Medium term
44		Advocate for passengers to 'request a stop' similar to the Vancouver model	Integrated Transport/ Strategic Planning	Medium term
45		Advocate for the expansion of the Bridj on-demand service trial or other similar service to key evening destinations in the City	Integrated Transport/ Strategic Planning	Medium term
46		Review the availability of safe and convenient drop off/pick up zones for passengers using on-demand services at key centres such as converting 'no stopping' areas to pick-up zones where feasible	City Services/ Integrated Transport	Medium term
47		Improve active transport opportunities such as cycling routes from key town centres	Integrated Transport	Medium term

No	Direction	Actions	Responsibility	Timeframe
48		Consider the need for safety improvements at key public transport stops and taxi waiting areas within town centres such as CCTV networks, better lighting, transport information and signage.	City Services	Medium term
49		Provide for real-time digital transport information on screens at key evening destinations such as Coogee	City Services	Medium term
50		Investigate funding opportunities such as through the Liquor Accord Grants program, to improve transport initiatives and public safety.	City Services	Medium term
51	Marketing, Promotion and Education	Develop branding to promote Randwick's night time economy and maximise the City's assets, locational advantages and new opportunities	Communications	Short – Medium Term
52		Establish a dedicated webpage containing information and resources on the night time economy, tools/information to support businesses and creative/arts industries and planning information	Strategic Planning/ Communications	Short Term
53		Encourage businesses, performers, creatives and operators to promote events and activities on offer such as a 'Randwick City must-see at night' guide that can be developed as an API to enable this data to be integrated with existing Apps or for the creation of a new App by a third party	Strategic Planning/ Communications	Medium term
54		Council investigate a range of initiatives to promote night time events and support the retention of existing night businesses through existing marketing channels and by establishing new on-line platforms and collaboration with businesses and stakeholders	Strategic Planning/ Communications	Medium Term

The timeframe to achieve these goals are categorised as:

- Short-term = 1-2 years
- Medium-term = 2-4 years
- Long-term = 5 years or more

Monitoring

Creating an effective monitoring program can assist Council to better understand, improve and measure the wider impact of the proposed night time actions, initiatives and partnerships recommended in this Study. Some performance indicators to measure the success of the night time initiatives outlined in this Study can include:

- Monitoring of monthly website traffic to dedicated Night Time Economy webpage
- Increase in spending after 6pm
- Increase in the number of businesses trading after 6pm

- Increase in the number of venues with live performances
- Increase in number of events and activities as well as participation rates
- Follow up auditing of night time activity and pedestrian volumes in our town and neighbourhood centres,
- New partnerships between businesses, institutions and cultural and creative sectors
- Community satisfaction with events, cultural facilities and public spaces
- Percentage of public transport usage, walking and cycling increasing in the evening time
- Changes in crime statistics
- Improved perceptions of safety in our town and neighbourhood centres in the night time.

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Appendix A: Detailed Community and Economic Profile

Current Demographic Profile

The following provides a snapshot of the current demographic profile of residents in the Randwick City Local Government Area (Randwick LGA), benchmarked against the Sydney Greater Capital City Statistical Area (Greater Sydney). A full demographic summary table is also available at Appendix C. Data has been drawn from Council's Census I.D (available on Council's website).

POPULATION SIZE AND AGE

In 2018 the Estimated Residential Population (ERP) of Randwick City was 154,265. The NSW Department of Planning and Environment data estimates Council's population will grow to 180,150 by 2036. The graph below illustrates the differences between the age structure of Randwick City and Greater Sydney in 2016.

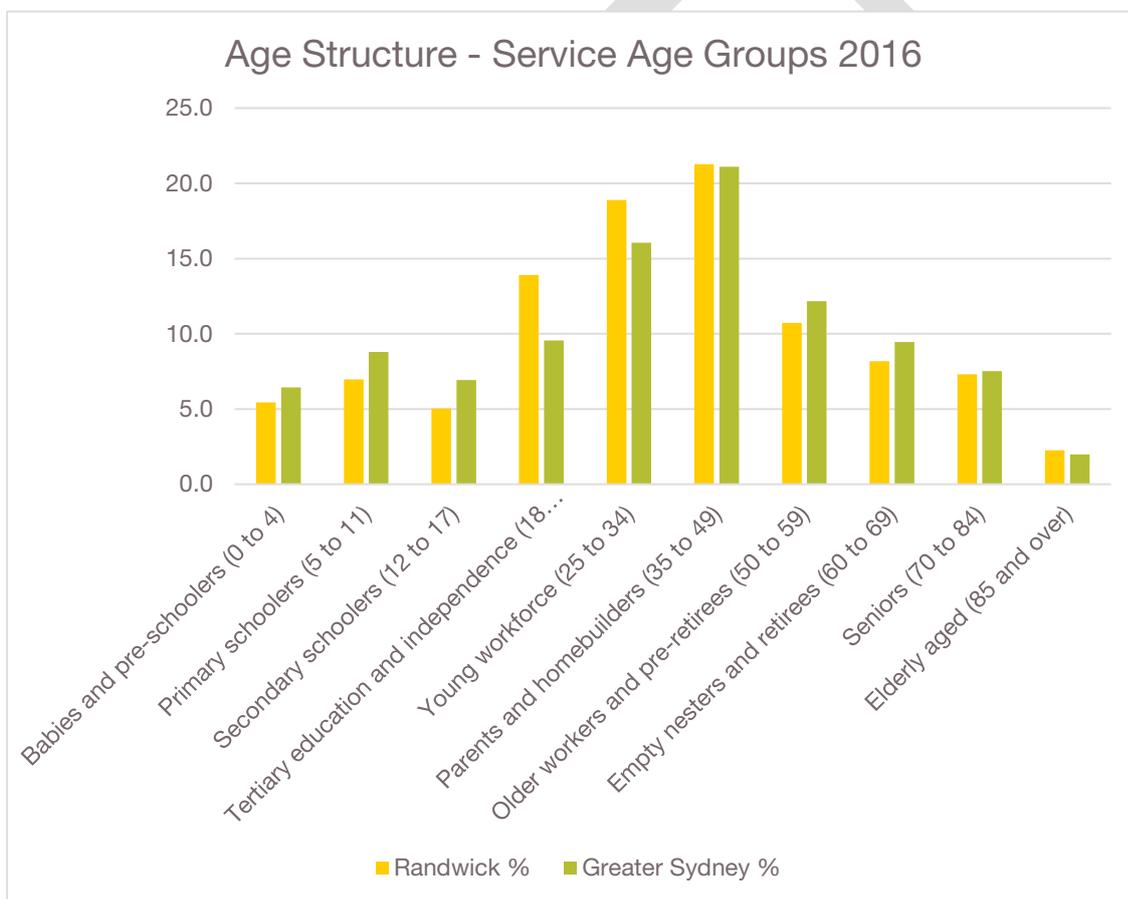


Figure 125: Comparison of Age Structure Service Age Groups 2016 with Randwick City and Greater Sydney

Source: <https://profile.id.com.au>

In comparison to Greater Sydney, the Randwick LGA has:

- A similar portion of primary schoolers aged 5 to 11 years and slightly lower proportion of secondary schoolers aged 12 to 17 years
- A larger portion of tertiary education and independence aged residents (18 to 24 years)
- A larger percentage of young workforce aged 25 to 34 years

Randwick City also has a lower median age of 34 compared to 36 in Greater Sydney.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Randwick LGA is characterised by a largely Australian born and English-speaking population.

- Overall, 40.7% of the population was born overseas compared with 36.7% for Greater Sydney. The main countries where they were born are: China (9,929), United Kingdom (7,617), Ireland (2,806), New Zealand (2,692), Indonesia (2,419) and Malaysia (1,885).
- Randwick City has a slightly lower proportion of people speaking a non-English language compared to Greater Sydney (32.0% vs 35.8%). The most commonly spoken languages at home, other than English are: Mandarin (7.2%), Greek (3.2%) and Cantonese (3.0%).

EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

Randwick LGA is characterised by a higher proportion of white collar workers, higher levels of educational attainment and higher incomes than Greater Sydney.

- The three most popular occupations in the Randwick LGA in 2016 were Professional, Managers and Clerical and Administrative Workers (Figure XX). These three occupations accounted for 63.9% of the employed resident population.



Figure 126: Comparison of popular occupations in Randwick City with Greater Sydney 2016

Source: <https://profile.id.com.au>

- Compared to Greater Sydney, a greater portion of residents in Randwick LGA in 2016 held formal qualifications (Bachelor or higher degree). A smaller portion of residents held an Advanced Diploma or Diploma, vocational qualifications or held no formal qualifications. In 2016, 56.8% of Randwick LGA residents aged 15 and over held educational qualifications and

31.3% held no qualifications, compared with 52.7% and 37.7% respectively for Greater Sydney.

- The median weekly household income in the Randwick LGA is \$1,916 compared to \$1,750 in Greater Sydney.
- Randwick LGA has 20.5% of households in rental stress compared to 14.2% in Greater Sydney.
- Randwick LGA has higher median weekly rents (\$550) and median monthly mortgage repayments (\$2,600) compared with \$440 and \$2,167 respectively for Greater Sydney.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE, HOUSING STATUS AND DWELLING STRUCTURE

Randwick City is characterised by a higher proportion of renters, medium or high density dwellings and of lone person households. Randwick City has a lower proportion of couples without children and one parent families.

- In Randwick City, 73.5% of the dwellings are medium or high density, compared to 44% in Greater Sydney.
- In Randwick City 25.1% of all dwellings are separate houses, 27.9% are medium density dwellings, and 45.7% are in high density dwellings, compared with 55.0%, 20.3%, and 23.5% in Greater Sydney.
- Compared to Greater Sydney, Randwick City has a smaller proportion of households who own their dwelling, a smaller proportion purchasing their dwelling, a larger proportion who are renters and a larger proportion who are public renters.

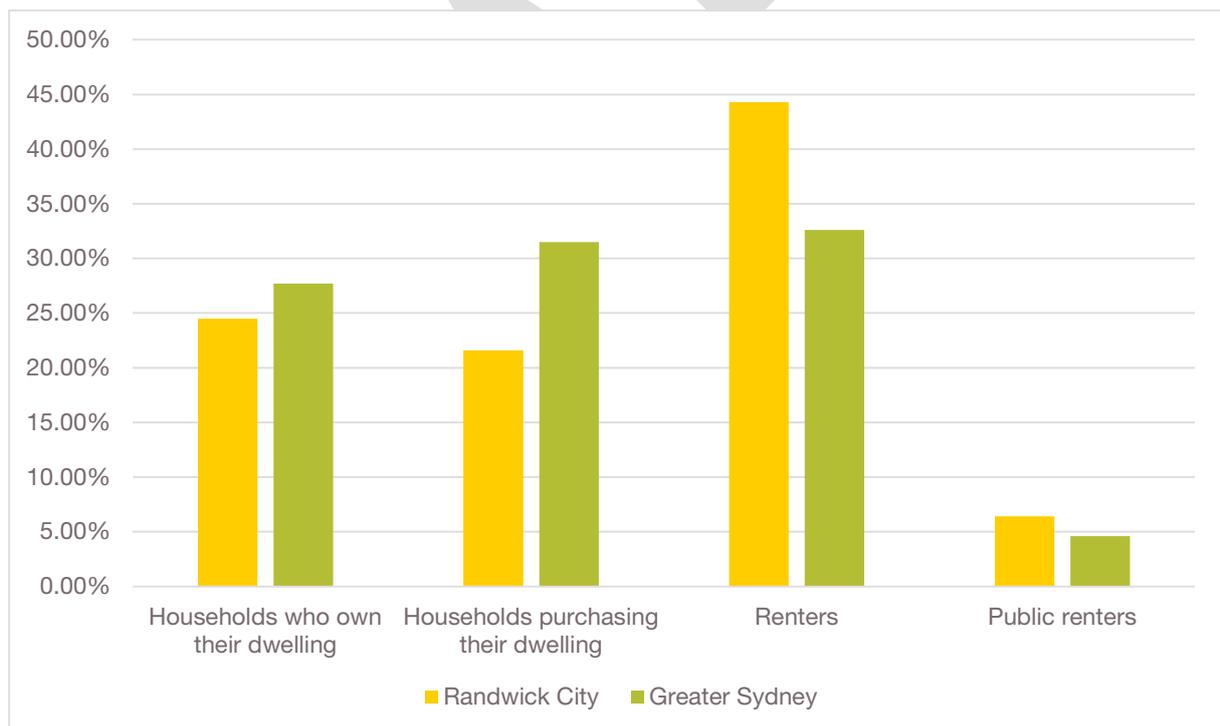


Figure 127: 2016 Housing tenure from Randwick City and Greater Sydney

Source: <https://profile.id.com.au>

- In Randwick City in 2016 compared to Greater Sydney there is a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) (26.7% compared to 35.3%) as well as a lower proportion of one-parent families (8.2% compared to 10.4%) and a lower proportion of couples without children (21.9% compared to 22.4% in Greater Sydney).
- In 2016, 26% of households in Randwick City contained only one person, compared with 21.6% in Greater Sydney, with the most dominant household size being 2 persons per household.

Future Demographic Profile

The following provides a snapshot of the future demographic profile of residents in the Randwick LGA.

POPULATION GROWTH FOR THE RANDWICK LGA

Table 8 outlines projected changes to the population of the Randwick LGA until from 2016 until 2036. The LGA is expected to grow 23% over this period.

Table 8: Population Projections for Randwick LGA and Metropolitan Sydney

Area	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Total Change	Total % Change
Randwick	146,250	150,550	155,350	167,950	180,150	33,900	+23%
Metropolitan Sydney	4,681,950	5,106,300	5,537,850	5,975,550	6,421,850	1,739,900	+37%

Source: www.planning.nsw.gov.au

POPULATION GROWTH BY AGE

Table 9 outlines future population growth in the Randwick LGA by age breakdown.

Table 9: Population Projections by Age in the Randwick LGA

Age Groups	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Total % Change	Total Change
0-4	9,600	10,000	9,750	9,900	10,750	+12%	1,150
5-9	7,450	8,450	8,700	9,000	9,200	+23%	1,750
10-14	6,350	7,050	7,850	8,400	8,700	+37%	2,350
15-19	7,200	7,600	8,300	9,400	10,000	+39%	2,800
20-24	13,050	12,600	13,050	14,750	16,100	+23%	3,050
25-29	14,900	13,350	13,200	14,700	16,100	+8%	1,200
30-34	13,850	13,450	12,700	13,800	14,900	+8%	1,050
35-39	11,850	12,250	12,100	12,500	13,300	+12%	1,450
40-44	10,650	10,650	11,100	11,600	11,950	+12%	1,300
45-49	9,250	9,850	9,900	10,700	11,200	+21%	1,950
50-54	8,450	8,700	9,200	9,550	10,350	+22%	1,900
55-59	7,350	7,900	8,100	8,750	9,150	+24%	1,800
60-64	6,350	6,800	7,300	7,650	8,300	+31%	1,950
65-69	5,750	5,950	6,400	6,950	7,350	+28%	1,600
70-74	4,600	5,400	5,600	6,150	6,700	+46%	2,100
75-79	3,550	4,150	4,900	5,200	5,800	+63%	2,250
80-84	2,700	3,000	3,550	4,300	4,650	+72%	1,950
85+	3,300	3,400	3,750	4,550	5,750	+74%	2,450

Source: <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

Table 10 outlines the population projections for the number of people in key age groups to 2036. These show the relationship between the number of young people (under 15) to the number of people aged 15-64 years and the number of older people (65 and over). The greatest population growth in the Randwick City in 2036 will be in the 65-84 age group (retirement age) with 30,250 residents by 2036, making up a total 17% of the population.

Table 10: Population projections by age groups in Randwick LGA

Age Groups	2016	%	2026	%	2036	%	Total % Change 2016 to 2036
<15	23,350	15.97	26,350	16.96	28,650	15.90	-0.07
15-44	71,550	48.92	70,400	45.30	82,300	45.68	-3.24
45-64	31,450	21.50	34,500	22.20	39,000	21.65	+0.15
65-84	16,600	11.35	20,400	13.13	24,450	13.57	+2.22
85+	3,300	2.26	3,750	2.41	5,750	3.19	+0.93

Source: <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

Crime Statistics

Reported rates of crime are available from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics (BOSCAR) for the Randwick LGA and suburbs. The table below presents data of incidents of major crime types, between 1 January 2018 and 31 December 2018.

This indicates that the most common crime in the Randwick LGA are incidents against justice procedures (1,080 Incidents per 100,000 people) followed by drug offences (1,050 Incidents per 100,000 people).

This also suggests that compared to the rest of NSW, Randwick has lower rates of reported crime per 100,000 residents for the majority of all major types excluding drug offences, liquor offences and steal from person.

Table 11: Boscar Reported Crime 2018

Offence	Randwick LGA		NSW
	No.	Rate	Rate
Murder	0	0	0.9
Domestic violence related assault	363	243.2	382.1
Non-domestic violence related assault	545	365.1	409.6
Sexual Assault	65	43.5	75.1
Indecent assault	111	74.4	101.7
Robbery without a weapon	21	14.1	19.3
Robbery with a firearm	2	1.3	2.0
Robbery with a weapon not a firearm	7	4.7	10.8
Break and enter dwelling	345	231.1	342.4
Break and enter non-dwelling	60	40.2	131.9
Motor vehicle theft	185	123.9	168.8
Steal from motor vehicle	548	367.1	492.1
Steal from retail store	284	190	320.2
Steal from person	58	56.9	54.6
Fraud	978	655.2	662.0
Malicious damage to property	787	527.2	755.1
Drug Offences	1,051	704.1	610.9
Incidents against justice procedures (<i>includes escape custody, breach AVO, breach Bail conditions, fail to appear, resist or hinder officer</i>)	1,080	723.5	850.6
Liquor offences	275	184.2	147.7
Disorderly conduct	242	162.1	254.3
No. = number of incidents Rate = number of incidents per 100,000 persons			

Source: <https://www.boscar.nsw.gov.au/>

Figures 127 and 128 present hotspots of reported incidents of malicious damage to property and robbery within the Randwick LGA from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2018. This illustrates that hotspots of reported incidents for malicious damage to property were within the suburb of Maroubra, and within the Randwick, Coogee and Kingsford town centres. Hotspots of reported incidents for robbery include the Kingsford and Randwick town centres and around South Coogee.

Figure 127: Malicious Damage to Property

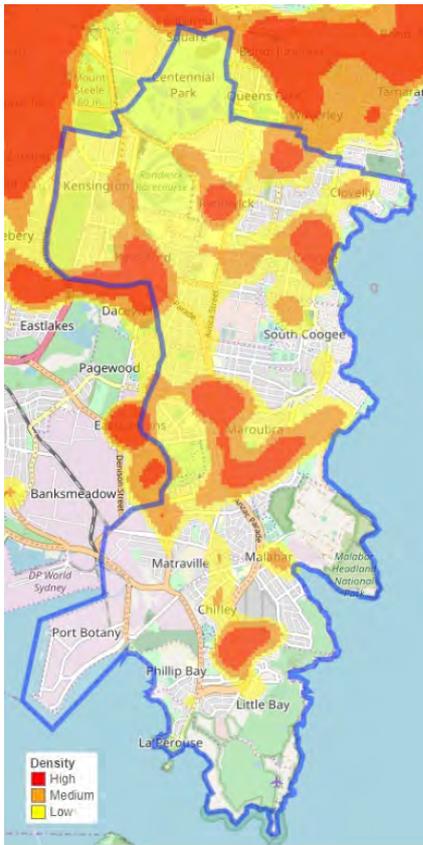
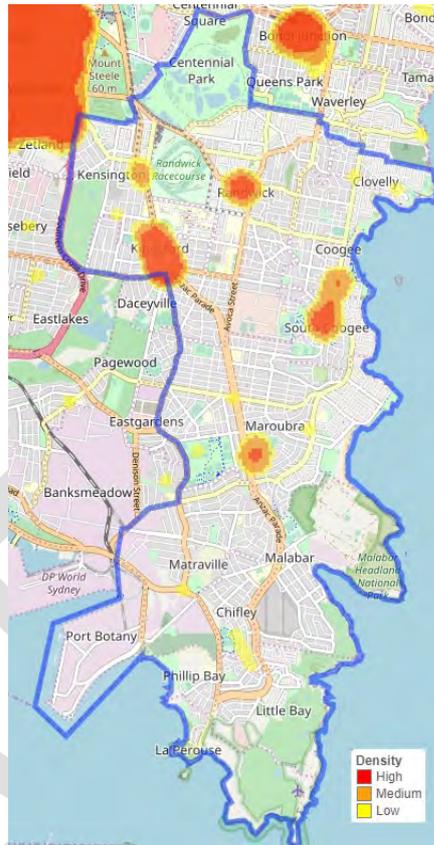


Figure 128: Robbery



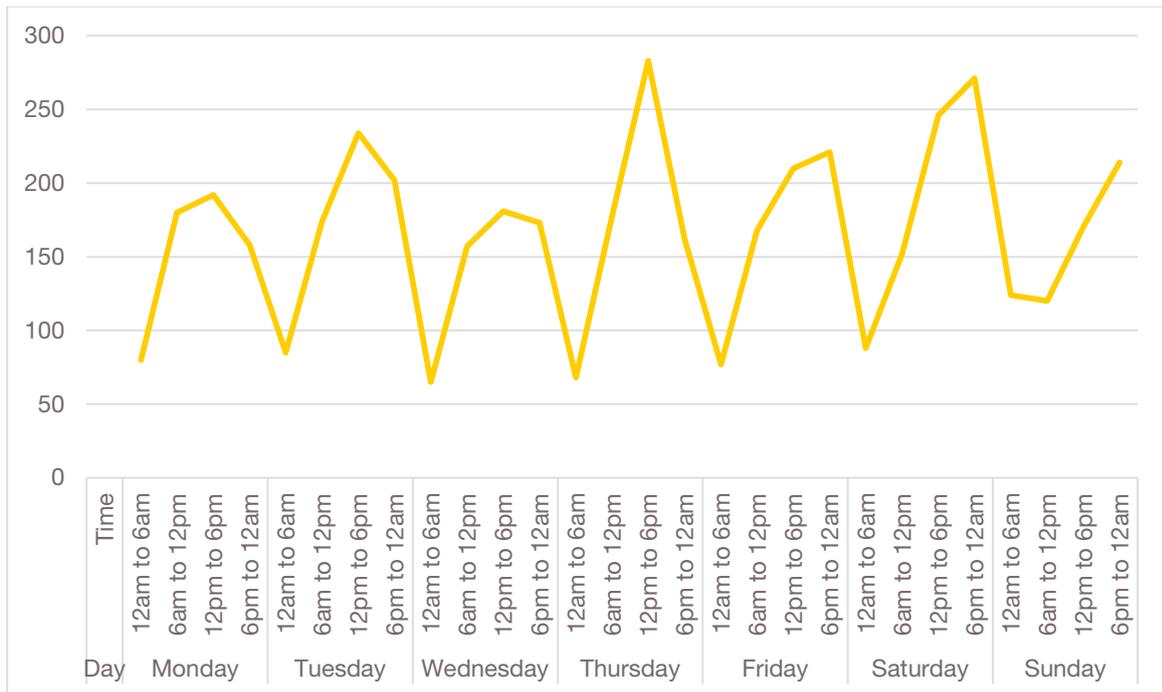
Source: <https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/>

Suburbs which have higher rates of incidents per 100,000 people, when compared to NSW within Randwick City include:

- Coogee has a higher rate of indecency and other sexual offences, and non-domestic violence offences, particularly at night.
- Kensington has a higher rate of drug offences.
- Maroubra has a higher rate of stealing from person and drug offences.
- Matraville has a higher rate of malicious damage to property, and indecency and other offences.
- Randwick suburb has a higher rate of non-domestic and drug offences.

Figure 130 presents the timing of all major reported crime incidents in the Randwick Local Government Area in 2017 by day of week and time of day. This indicates that most crime occurred in the Randwick LGA between 12pm to 6pm on Thursday, followed by 6pm to 12am on Saturday.

Figure 130: Timing of all Major Crime Incidents in 2017



by the NSW Police Force State

the highest number of major crime incidents in 2017 by day and time interval. The highest number of incidents occurred during the night (6pm to 6am) on Thursday, with 285 incidents. The lowest number of incidents occurred during the night (12am to 6am) on Wednesday, with 65 incidents.

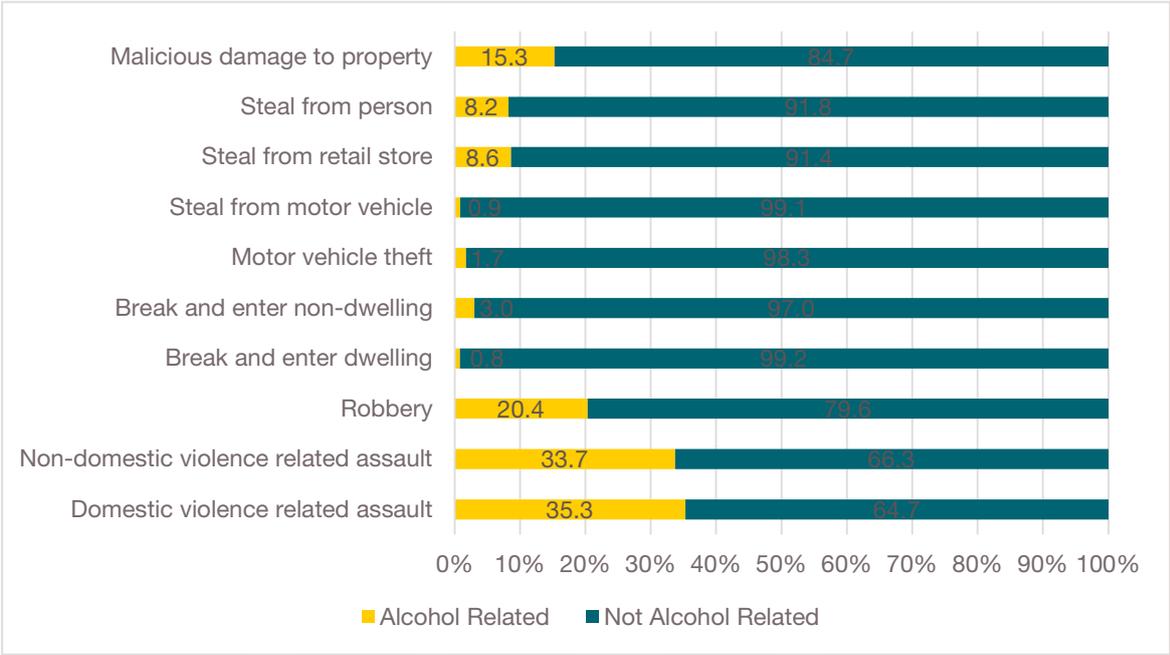
Officer [Name] that the highest number of major crime incidents were reported during the night (6pm to 6am) on Thursday, with 285 incidents. This was followed by Saturday with 270 incidents, and Friday with 220 incidents. The lowest number of incidents were reported during the night (12am to 6am) on Wednesday, with 65 incidents.

with a total of 285 incidents. This was followed by Saturday with 270 incidents, and Friday with 220 incidents. The lowest number of incidents were reported during the night (12am to 6am) on Wednesday, with 65 incidents.

vehicle accidents, and other incidents.

Figure 130 presents the proportion of major incidents reported in the Randwick LGA which were related to alcohol. This indicates that in Randwick in 2017 most crime incidents were non-alcohol related incidents. Of the alcohol related incidents, 35.3% were domestic violence assaults, 33.7% were non-domestic violence related assaults, 20.4% were robbery, and 15.3% were malicious damage to property.

Figure 130: Alcohol Related reported Crime in Randwick 2017



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research

Development Drivers

HOUSING PROJECTIONS

Between 2016 to 2036 total households in Randwick are projected to increase by 13,500 and total dwellings are projected to increase by 14,600. The total population is expected to reach 180,150 persons, at a rate of 1.4% per annum.

Totals	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036
Total Population	146,250	150,550	155,350	167,950	180,150
Total Households	58,300	59,900	61,900	66,700	71,800
Average Household Size	2.40	2.41	2.40	2.40	2.39
Implied Dwellings	63,000	64,700	66,850	72,050	77,600

Table 12: Randwick LGA Household Projections 2016 to 2036

Source: <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

Change	2016-21	2021-26	2026-31	2031-36
Total Population Change	4,300	4,800	12,550	12,250
Average Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	0.6%	0.6%	1.6%	1.4%
Total Household Change	1,600	2,000	4,800	5,100
Average Annual Household Growth (%)	0.5%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%

Table 13: Randwick City Projected Population and Housing Change and Growth 2016 to 2036

Source: <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

Household Type	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	Total % change 2016 to 2036
Couple only	11,700	11,750	12,050	13,200	14,350	+23%
Couple with children	15,600	16,350	16,700	17,600	18,600	+19%
Single parent	5,450	5,800	6,100	6,550	7,050	+29%
Other family households	950	950	950	950	1,050	+11%
Multiple-family households	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,500	1,600	+23%
<i>Total family households</i>	<i>35,050</i>	<i>36,150</i>	<i>37,150</i>	<i>39,850</i>	<i>42,600</i>	<i>+22%</i>
Lone person	17,250	18,000	18,950	20,700	22,600	+31%
Group	6,000	5,750	5,800	6,150	6,600	+10%
<i>Total non-family households</i>	<i>23,250</i>	<i>23,700</i>	<i>24,750</i>	<i>26,850</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>+26%</i>
Total	58,300	59,900	61,900	66,700	71,800	+23%

Table 14: Household Type Projects 2016 to 2036

Source: <http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au>

The biggest increase in household types to 2036 is lone persons (+31%).

Growth in Town Centres

The following locational split has been historically applied by Council as a guide to help plan for future housing growth across the Randwick LGA.

Locational split for future growth%

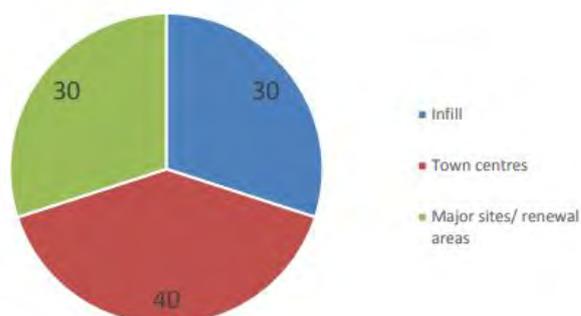


Figure 131: Locational Split of Future Housing Growth
 Source: Randwick City Council 2016

The locational split has also been applied to the State Government’s (2016) projected dwelling demand of 14,600 additional new dwellings by 2036. The table below provides an indication of dwelling numbers that would need to be provided over the long term, to ensure Council is meeting projected dwelling demand.

Dwelling demand projection: 14,600 dwellings		
Town Centres (Major)	40%	5,840
Infill	30%	4,380
Major redevelopment sites and/or urban renewal areas	30%	4,380
Total	100%	14,600

Table 15: Locational Split of Future Housing Growth
 Source: Randwick City Council 2016

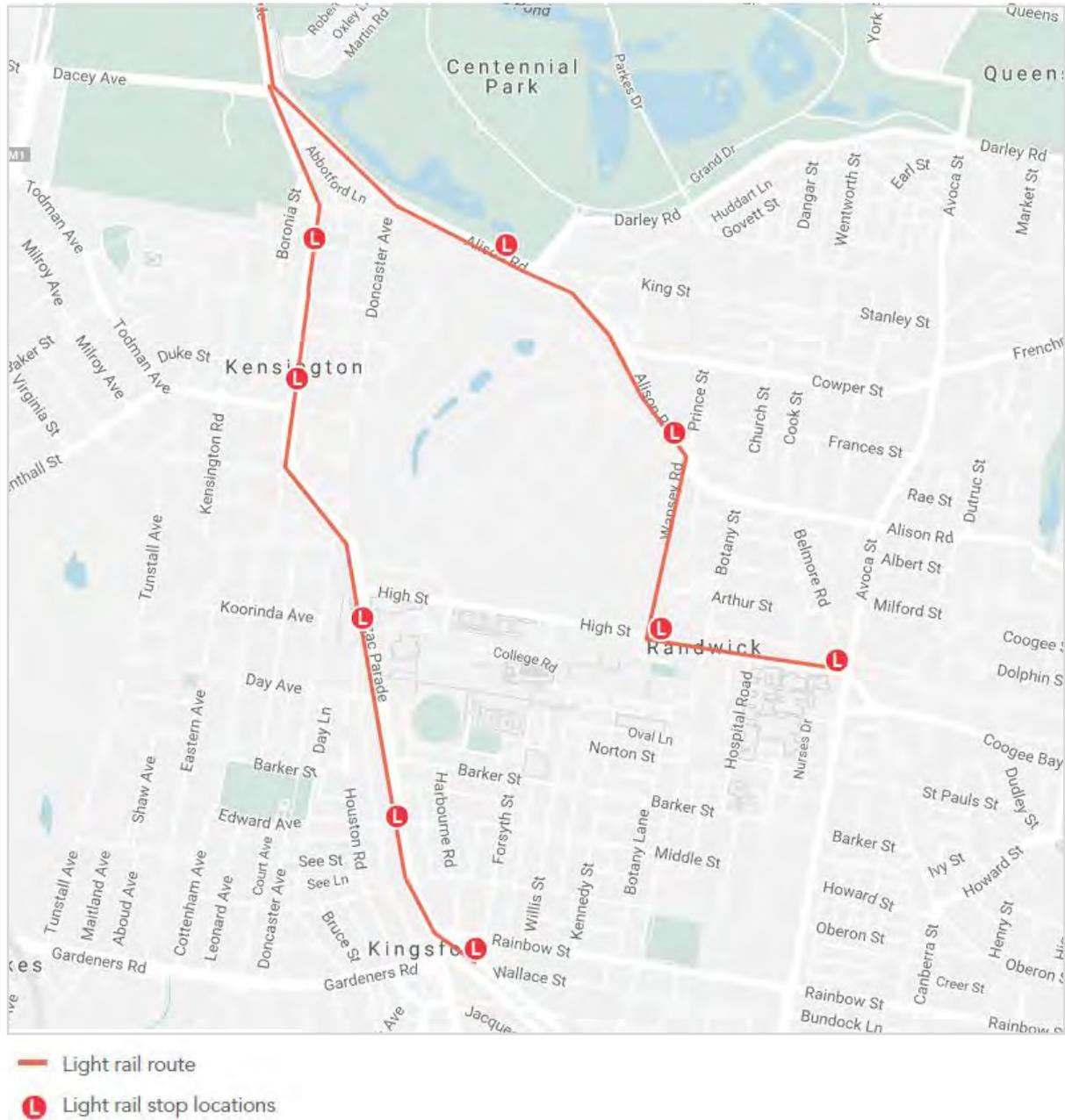
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Light Rail

The CBD and South East Light Rail project is due to be completed in late 2019 and will introduce a high capacity and high frequency service connecting Randwick City to Central Station and the Sydney CBD, as well as the sporting facilities at Moore Park and the Royal Randwick Racecourse.

The route will branch into two sections in Randwick City – to the Randwick Junction town centre, University of NSW and Health Campus on High Street and along Anzac Parade, through the Kensington town centre and terminating south of the former nine ways intersection in Kensington town centre.

The location of the new light rail stops is indicated on the map below.



Source: NSW Government, My Sydney Map, accessible at <http://mysydneycbd.nsw.gov.au>

The light rail will also result in the creation of new urban spaces and movement patterns, increased levels of accessibility around light rail stops, the relocation of on street parking in various locations and the undergrounding of overhead powerlines in the Kingsford town centre.

Growth in Southern Areas

Most of Randwick's major redevelopment sites i.e. Prince Henry, Bundock Street and Inglis Newmarket are either close to or have been completed. These key sites and/or areas have provided the majority of new housing growth over the last 7 years.

ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Strategic Location

Randwick City's economy is part of a complex and diverse network of activities that extends well beyond the boundaries of the Randwick LGA. The City occupies the south eastern portion of the Eastern City District and is located between major metropolitan urban elements: Sydney Central Business District, Kingsford Smith Airport and Port Botany (Randwick Economic Development Strategy, 2009). The City hosts the Randwick Health and Education Precinct, part of Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction Strategic Centre, part of the Eastern Economic Corridor and Port Botany (which forms part of the Trade Gateway).

Randwick Health and Education Precinct

The Randwick Collaboration Area contains the Prince of Wales public and private hospitals, the Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney Children's Hospital and the University of NSW Kensington Campus. The surrounding mixed-use precincts in the Kensington and Kingsford corridor, Randwick Junction and The Spot support the area's growth, business, retail and service needs of workers residents and students.

The area presents an opportunity to deliver significant economic benefits through the agglomeration of health, research and education services, with projected job targets noted below.

Randwick	Jobs
2016 estimate	22,800
2036 baseline target	32,000
2036 higher target	35,500

Table 16: Randwick City Projected Job Targets

Source: (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018).

Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction Strategic Centre

Maroubra Junction is located approximately 9km from the Sydney Harbour City Central Business District and forms part of the Eastgardens-Maroubra Junction strategic centre as identified under the Eastern District Plan (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018). The Centre has a large retail catchment centred at Westfield Eastgardens and Pacific Square at Maroubra Junction. In 2016, the centre was estimated to have approximately 6,900 jobs, with the majority of these in the population-servicing sector. The 2036 baseline job target for the Centre is 8,000 with a 2036 higher target of 9,000 (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018).

Opportunities exist for Maroubra Junction to support growth and transport infrastructure in the south east of the Eastern City District. Increased activity at Maroubra Junction will create opportunities for greater night time diversification, particularly with future improvements for major transport infrastructure connecting to Eastgardens.

Port Botany

Port Botany contains one of Australia's major land and sea freight gateways and is Australia's second largest container port as well as a bulk liquids berth. It distributes import trade across Australia and provides local producers with access to world markets.

The Port operates 24 hours and provides jobs mainly in transport, postal and warehousing, manufacturing and wholesale trade sectors (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018). Projected employment growth and activity at the port can provide opportunities for night time activities and support to centres in the south such as Matraville.

Eastern Economic Corridor

'The Eastern Economic Corridor stretches from Macquarie Park, Chatswood, St Leonards, the Harbour CBD and Randwick to Green Square, Mascot and the international trade and tourism gateways of Sydney Airport and Port Botany. It has a connection to an efficient and reliable public transport network that provides unprecedented access to jobs and services. The Corridor's and surrounding neighbourhoods are attractive places to live and work, further encouraging investment' (Greater Sydney Commission, 2008).

Economic Snapshot

The following provides a snapshot of the current key economic indicators for Randwick LGA. Data has been drawn from Council's Census I.D (available on Council's website). This data is drawn from the National Institute of Economic and Industry Research and the Australian Bureau of Statistics. For updated statistics please refer to the website.

- Randwick City's Gross Regional Product (GDP) was \$8.52 billion as of the 30th of June 2018, growing 3.3% since the previous year.
- 12,731 local businesses supporting 57,844 jobs in the local area.
- In the 2018 December quarter, the unemployment rate in Randwick City was 4.20% compared to 4.29% in Greater Sydney.

Figure 131 presents the proportion of employment (total) by industry. An analysis of the jobs held by the local workers in Randwick City in 2017/2018 shows the three largest industries were:

- Health Care and Social Assistance (13,583 people or 23.5%)
- Education and Training (11,872 people or 20.5%)
- Accommodation and Food Services (4,938 people or 8.5%)

In combination these three industries accounted for 30,392 people in total or 52.5% of the local workers.

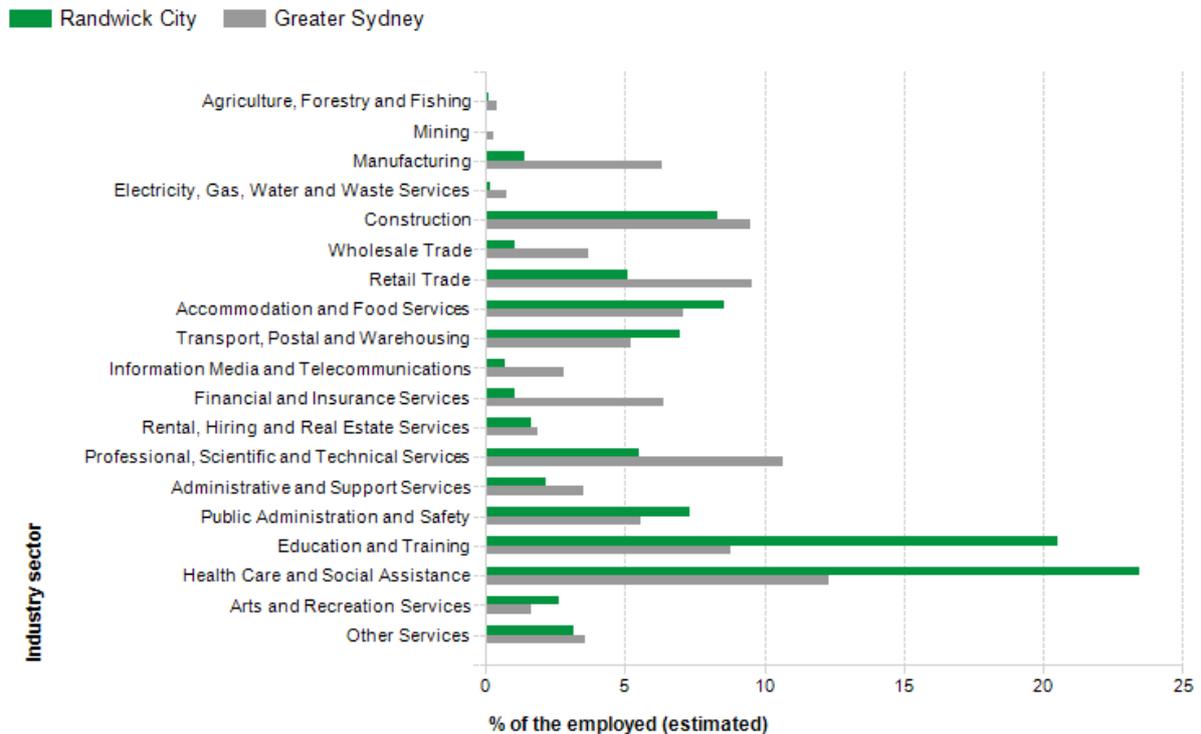
In comparison, Greater Sydney employed 12.3% in Health Care and Social Assistance; 8.8% in Education and Training; and 7.1% in Accommodation and Food Services.

The major differences between the jobs held by local workers of Randwick City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of local workers employed in Education and Training (20.5% compared to 8.8%)
- A *larger* percentage of local workers employed in Health Care and Social Assistance (23.5% compared to 12.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of local workers employed in Financial and Insurance Services (1.1% compared to 6.4%)
- A *smaller* percentage of local workers employed in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (5.5% compared to 10.7%)

Figure 131

Employment (total) by industry 2017/18



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2018
Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts

.id the population experts

The total value added by industry in Randwick in 2017/18 was \$6,141.2 million. Figure 132 presents the proportion of this value added by industry sector. An analysis of the valued added by industry sectors in Randwick City in 2017/18 shows the three largest industries were:

- Education and Training (\$1,230 million or 20.0%)
- Health Care and Social Assistance (\$977 million or 15.9%)
- Transport, Postal and Warehousing (\$751 million or 12.2%)

In combination these three industries accounted for \$2,959 million in total or 48.2% of the total value added by industry in Randwick City.

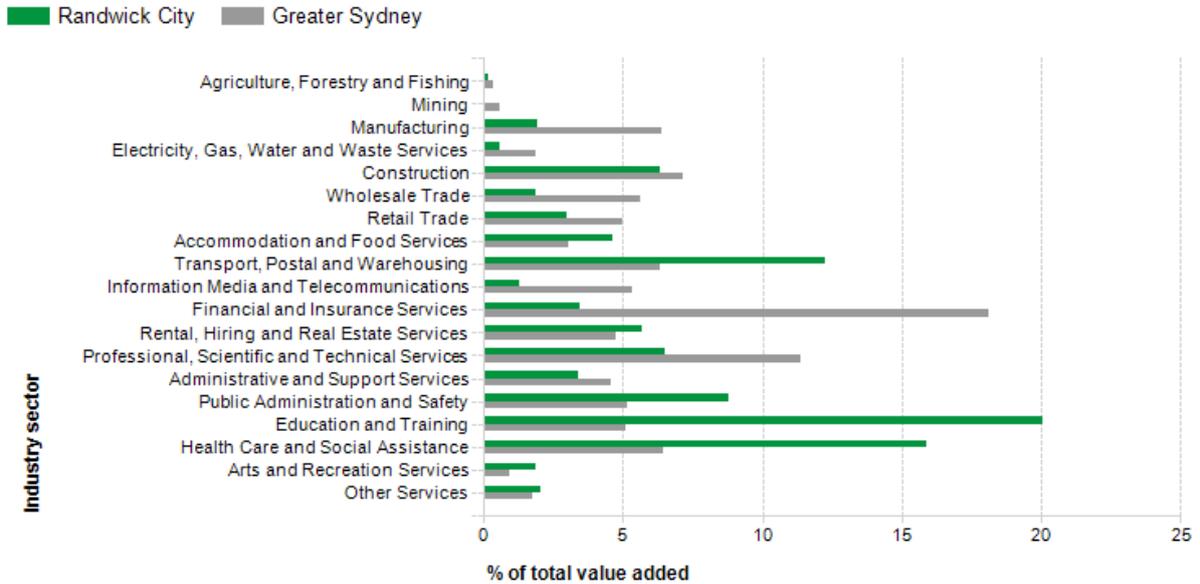
In comparison, the same 3 industries in Greater Sydney accounted for 5.1% in Education and Training; 6.5% in Health Care and Social Assistance; and 6.3% in Transport, Postal and Warehousing.

The major differences between the value added by industries of Randwick City and Greater Sydney were:

- A *larger* percentage of value added by Education and Training (20.0% compared to 5.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of value added by Health Care and Social Assistance (15.9% compared to 6.5%)
- A *larger* percentage of value added by Transport, Postal and Warehousing (12.2% compared to 6.3%)
- A *smaller* percentage of value added by Financial and Insurance Services (3.5% compared to 18.1%)

Figure 132

Value added by industry sector 2017/18



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2018
 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts

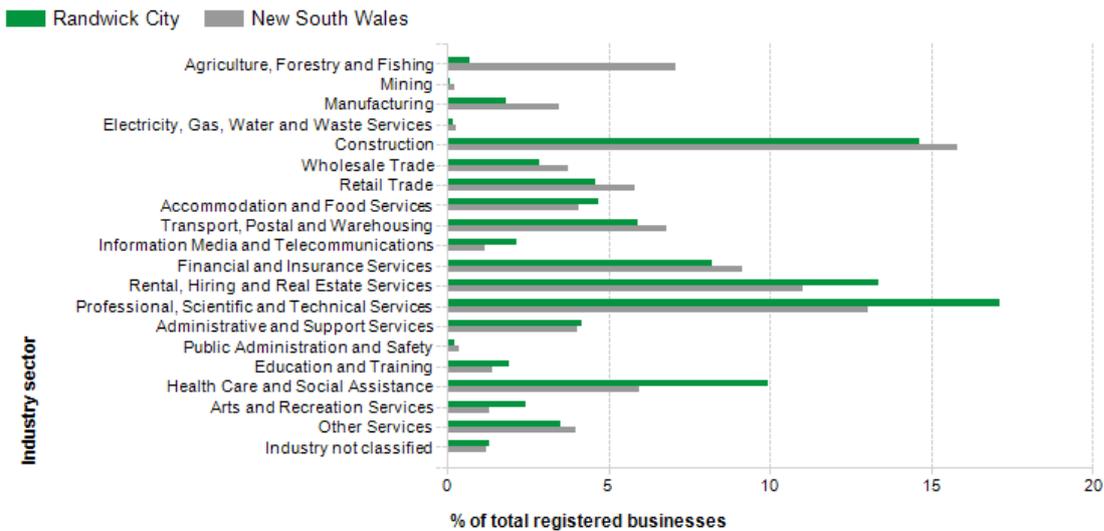


In 2017, there were a total of 12,731 local businesses registered in Randwick City. Figure 133 presents the proportion of businesses in each industry. This indicates that Professional, Scientific and Technical Services accounts for 17.2% of all business, while accommodation and food services account for only 4.8%.

Figure 133

Registered businesses by industry 2017

Total registered businesses



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Counts of Australian Businesses, including Entries and Exits, 2015 to 2017 Cat. No. 816



Figure 134 presents the local sales by industry sector. This is a measure of output of local industries that is sold locally. This includes sales to local consumers, businesses and other organisations.

An analysis of the local sales by industry sectors in Randwick City in 2017/18 shows the three largest industries were:

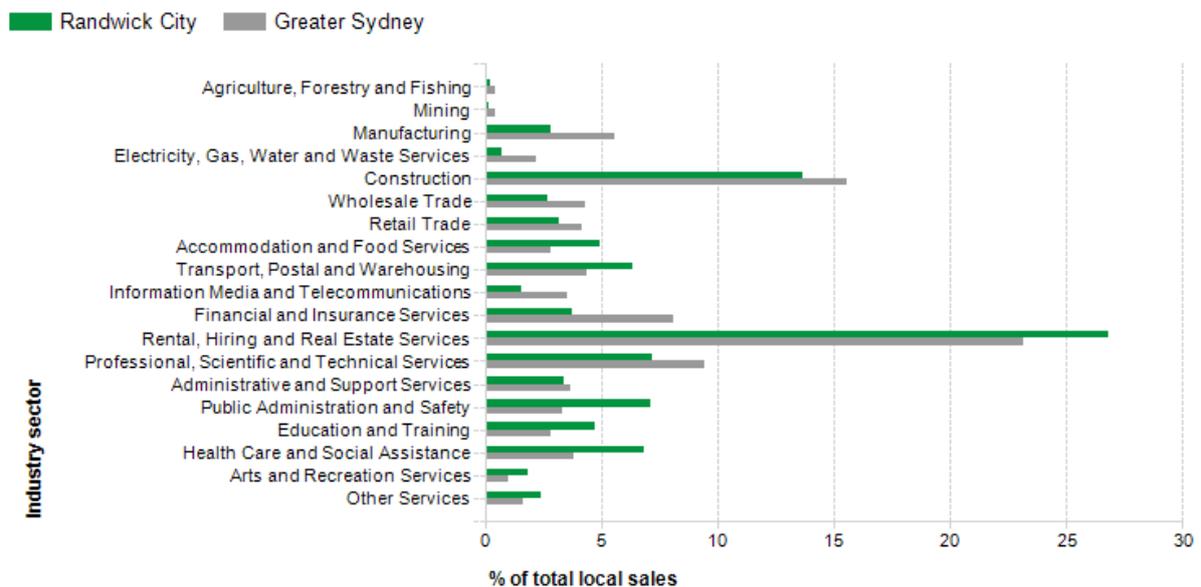
- Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (2,552 people or 26.7%)
- Construction (1,300 people or 13.6%)
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (690 people or 7.2%)

In combination these three industries accounted for \$4,543 million in total or 47.5% of the total local sales by total industry in Randwick City.

In comparison, the same 3 industries in Greater Sydney accounted for 23.2% in Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services; 15.5% in Construction; and 9.4% in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

Figure 134

Local sales by industry sector 2017/18



Source: National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR) ©2018
 Compiled and presented in economy.id by .id the population experts



Appendix B: Open Space Audit Data Sheets

In December 2018, an audit was undertaken on a variety of open spaces within Randwick City. The purpose of the audit was to identify some of the sites that could potentially be further investigated for a variety of night time uses/events. The audit criteria looked at the sites proximity to residential areas, parking, public transport and infrastructure provisions on site such as seating, shelter, toilets and utilities (electricity and water). Sites that were investigated included: Latham Park, Popplewell Park, Frank Doyal Park, La Perouse Headland, Pioneers Park, Arthur Byrne Reserve, Barwon Park, Kokoda Park, and Anzac Parade Maroubra Junction. These ideas and event classifications will be subject to further discussions, research and community consultation to assist in preparing potential future development applications.

Latham Park	
	
Image 1. Aerial view of Latham Park	Image 2: RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.
	
Image 3. Image of the upper rugby field looking north east	Image 4. Image of the middle level synthetic rugby field looking west.
Address: 86R Moverly Road, South Coogee (Pt Lot 7020 DP 1058523)	
Zoning: RE1 Public Recreation	
Size: 50,211 m2 approximately (excluding tennis court and bowling club)	
<p>Description: Latham Park is a large recreational facility located on Moverly Road in South Coogee. There are many large trees, including fig and eucalyptus, providing shelter, shade and privacy from nearby properties. The South Coogee Bowling Club and the Latham Park Tennis Centre dominate the lower level of the park. In addition, there is a large informal grassed area. In the middle level of the park is the main football field and the Jeffrey Sayle Pavillion, which includes a clubhouse, toilets, change rooms, and a canteen that opens on match days. The upper level of the park has another football field. There is synthetic grass on the middle rugby field.</p>	

On-site Facilities: Toilets, litter bins, park seats, sports field lights, toilets, change room, club house, canteen, lighting, water and power.

Transport and Access: Car parking is available on site and on the surrounding street network. There is a bus stop located on the Moverly Road frontage with access to the Sydney Central Business District and Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: There is good separation between the open space and the surrounding residences (which is buffered by the surrounding roads on the eastern, southern and western site boundaries). The site has good lighting and the park spaces could easily be separated for night time events.

Constraints: Alcohol restrictions, golf practice prohibited, glass prohibited, synthetic grass on rugby field.

Potential Night Time Uses: Medium sized events such as sporting and fitness events, night markets, performances, farmers markets, cultural festivals and open air cinema events.

Popplewell Park (Lower)



Image 1. Aerial view of Popplewell Park



Image 2: RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. Image of Popplewell Park (lower) looking north towards the tennis court and Totem Hall.



Image 4. Image of the open space on the northern side of Totem Hall.

Address: 226-228R Malabar Road, South Coogee (LOT 4922 DP 752015)

Zone: RE1 – Public Recreation

Size: 2,718.41 m2 (approximately)

Description: Popplewell Park is divided into two areas Popplewell Park (Upper) and Popplewell Park (Lower). Popplewell Park (upper) is a large rectangular strip of parkland along Gregory Street, South Coogee. It is a fenced park that has a playground and seating. Popplewell Park (lower) is bounded by Gregory Street and Malabar Road in South Coogee. This

park has a small playground and limited seating. There is a steep cliff that divides Popplewell Park (upper) and Popplewell Park (lower). This creates a unique natural setting. Totem Hall is located to the north of the park and adjoins the site.

On-site Facilities: Bench, rubbish bin and a playground.

Transport and Access: On street parking is available on Malabar Road and on the surrounding streets. A bus stop is located along the Malabar Road frontage of the park and is serviced by the 353 – Eastgardens to Bondi Junction, 376 – Maroubra Beach to Central Railway Station and 377- Maroubra Beach to City Circular Quay.

Opportunities: Popplewell Park (lower) adjoins a hard court tennis court. Totem Hall is a traditional scout hall which is available for hire for a range of purposes. The Hall has cooking facilities, toilets, power, water and access. Collectively these sites have a site area of 6,354.66m² and could be utilised for larger events. Events could also be separated to utilise each of these spaces.

Constraints: Smoking prohibited within 10m of playground, alcohol restrictions, dogs prohibited within 10m of playground, poor access (construction of a pathway would improve access), potential flooding issues, no lighting and the ground is uneven and difficult to walk on. The site also adjoins residential properties with a two storey townhouse development backing onto and overlooking Totem Hall. To the south of the site is a complex of residential flat buildings with varying heights that overlook the site.

Potential Night Time Uses: Low key events/activities such as outdoor movies and theatre performances.

Frank Doyal Park



Image 1. Aerial view of Frank Doyal Park



Image 2: RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3: Frank Doyal Park looking west from Randwick Street, Randwick

Source: Google Maps 2017



Image 3: Frank Doyal Park looking south from Gordon Street, Randwick

Source: Google Maps

Address: 2-10R Randwick Street, Randwick (Lot 17 DP 978428, Lot 18 DP 978428, Lot 1 DP 1130442, Lot 2 DP 1130442, Lot 3 DP 1130442, Lot 4 DP 1130442)

Size: 2,048.1 m² (approximately)

Zone: RE1 Public Recreation

Description: Frank Doyle Park is a small corner park on Randwick Street in Randwick. It has two levels, with the upper level containing open green space and seating. The lower level is fully fenced and contains a playground and ping pong table. The site is slightly sloping to the north east.

On-site Facilities: Fenced playground, litter bin, shade structure, park seats, bubblers and lighting.

Transport and Access: On-street parking surrounding the site is limited. The site is within walking distance to main bus stops that service the Sydney Central Business District, Eastern Suburbs and Inner West.

Opportunities: See below.

Constraints: Smoking prohibited within 10m of playground, dogs prohibited within 10m of playground, golf practice prohibited. The park is surrounded by medium and low density residential which overlook the park.

Potential Night Time Uses: The site is not suitable for night time events due to the close residential interface, amenity issues and lack of parking.

La Perouse Headland (Kamay Botany Bay National Park's Northern Headland)



Image 1. Aerial view of La Perouse Headland.



Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. View of the La Perouse Museum looking east from Anzac Parade, La Perouse



Image 4. Looking south east towards Bare Island from Anzac Parade, La Perouse

Address: 1534R, 1536, 1538, 1542, 1613R and 1615R Anzac Parade, La Perouse (Pt Lot 1 DP 915424, Lot 5113 DP 752015)

Zone: E1 National Parks and Nature Reserve. The site is also covered by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974.

Size: 49,981.94m² (approximately)

Description: La Perouse Headland is located with the Kamay Botany Bay National Park The peninsula is grassy and bare with limited tree coverage. It has a rounded form, sloping gently to the shoreline, with some low cliffs. The fortified Bare

Island juts into Botany Bay and is connected to the mainland by a wooden bridge. The other major man-made physical features of the peninsula are the Macquarie Watchtower, the La Perouse Museum (the former Cable Station) and the La Perouse Monuments.

On-site Facilities: Water, electricity, litter bins, seats, toilets, lights and bubblers.

Transport and Access: Ample on-street parking is available surrounding the site. A bus stop is located within walking distance to the site with various routes that service the Sydney Central Business District and Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: See below.

Constraints: The site is located within the Botany Bay National Park Heritage Conservation Area and contains four heritage items: the La Perouse Museum (former Cable Station), Tomb of Pere le Receveur, Macquarie Watchtower and the La Perouse Memorial. The following activities are prohibited: Flying recreational drones and smoking.

Potential Night Time Uses: The site lends itself to a variety of night time uses either stand alone or in association with the La Perouse Museum.

Pioneers Park



Image 1. Aerial view of Pioneers Park



Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



View of Pioneers Park from looking south from Anzac Parade, Malabar.



View of carpark, bus stop, shared pedestrian and cycle path and sports amenities block at Pioneers Park looking north from Anzac Parade, Malabar.

Source: Google Maps

Address: 1160-1196R Anzac Parade, Malabar (Lot 7060 DP 1026883 & unknown lot and DP for road closure).

Zone: RE1 Public Recreation

Size: 120,295.13 m2 (approximately)

Description: Pioneers Park is a large recreational facility located on the corner of Franklin Street and Cromwell Place in Malabar. The park consists of several large grassed areas and sports fields with native shrubs and a few trees. The park hosts AFL and rugby league sports teams. An area at the northern part of the park is designated as an off-leash dog area.

On site Facilities: Benches, bins, toilets, power, water, lighting, shelter from sun and wind, shared pedestrian and bike path, sports amenities, cricket field, rugby union and rugby league field, AFL field and baseball field.

Transport and Access: Parking is available on site and on the surrounding streets. A bus stop is located on site on Anzac Parade with routes to the Sydney Central Business District and the Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: The site is separated away from residential properties (which is buffered by Anzac Parade). The area can be divided up for different/smaller event uses.

Constraints: Alcohol restrictions, unleashed dogs prohibited on sports fields, horses prohibited, golf practice prohibited, unauthorised vehicles prohibited, motorcycles prohibited, glass prohibited, removal of flora and fauna prohibited.

Potential Night Time Uses: The site lends itself to a variety of night time uses such as concerts, night markets, food and wine festivals, family events, fitness and sporting events, cultural festivals.

Arthur Byrne Reserve



Image 1. Aerial view of Arthur Byrne Reserve



Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. View of Arthur Byrne Reserve looking north east towards the skate park.

Source: Google Maps



Image 4. View of Arthur Byrne Reserve looking south from Fitzgerald Avenue, Maroubra.

Source: Google Maps

Address: 307-327R Fitzgerald Avenue, Maroubra (PT LOT 613 DP 752015)

Size: 148,616.91 m2 (approximately)

Zone: RE1 Public Recreation

Description: Arthur Byrne Reserve is a large grassed beachside park located directly adjacent to Maroubra Beach. It has many grassed areas screened by native trees and shrubs. Park facilities include picnic shelters, BBQs, bubblers, beach access, toilets and change rooms are adjacent in the surf lifesaving club house. Adjacent to the park is also the Maroubra Skate Park and an outdoor gym. Public toilets are located nearby on the Maroubra Beach promenade.

On site Facilities: BBQs, picnic tables, benches, shelter from sun and rain, bins, coastal walkway, shared pedestrian and bike path, bubblers, power, water.

Transport and Access: Car parking is available on site, surrounding the site and on nearby streets. The site is serviced by various bus routes to the Sydney Central Business District and the Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: Multi-functional event space, the site could easily be separated for different event areas, the site is separated from residential areas.

Constraints: No lighting, alcohol restrictions, horses prohibited, gold practice prohibited, unauthorised vehicles prohibited, motorcycles prohibited, camping prohibited, fires prohibited, removal of flora and fauna prohibited.

Potential Night Time Uses: The site lends itself to a variety of night time uses such as sporting events (e.g skateboard completion), night markets, outdoor movie screenings, live music, performances, outdoor exhibitions, family events, youth activities, amusement and carnival rides.

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Barwon Park



Image 1. Aerial view of Barwon Park



Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. View of Barwon Park looking north from Franklin Street, Matraville.

Source: Google Maps



Image 4. View of Barwon Park looking south from Gwdir Avenue, Matraville.

Source: Google Maps

Address: 8-36R Barwon Crescent, Matraville (LOTS 147 & 149 DP 879902, PT LOT 604 DP 752015 & unknown LOT & DP road closure)

Zoning: RE1 Public Recreation

Size: 3.3985 HA (approximately)

Description: Barwon Park is a large grassed area bounded by Barwon Crescent, Franklin Street, Clarence Street and Gwydir Avenue in Matraville. There is a shared pedestrian/bicycle path located within the park. A children's playground is located in the park at the Gwydir Avenue end.

On site Facilities: Litter bins, fenced playground, shared pedestrian and bicycle path and benches.

Transport and Access: On street parking is available on the surrounding street network. Bus stops are located on Franklin Street giving access to the Central Business District and Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: The park has good visibility, areas could be separated for events by the shared pedestrian and bicycle paths.

Constraints: Smoking prohibited within 10m of playground, dogs prohibited within 10m of playground, horses prohibited, golf practice prohibited. The site has some lighting and is surrounded by low density residential.

Potential Night Time Uses: Low key events such as night markets and food and wine festivals.

Kokoda Park



Image 1. Aerial view of Kokoda Park

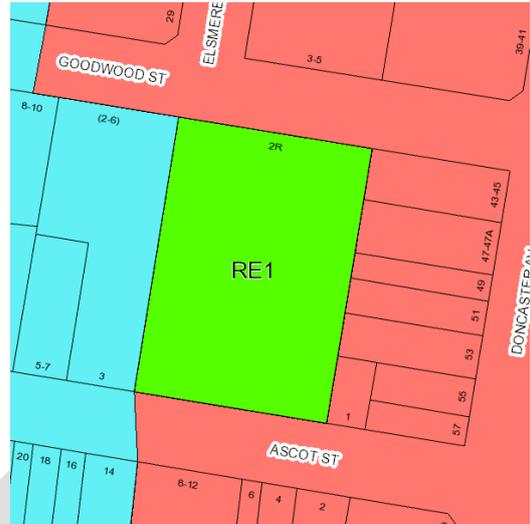


Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. View of Kokoda Park looking south from Goodwood Street, Kensington.

Source: Google Maps



Image 4. View of Kokoda Park looking north from Ascot Street, Kensington.

Source: Google Maps

Address: 2R Goodwood Street, Kensington (LOT 1 DP 724456)

Zone: RE1 Public Recreation

Size: 4,534m² (approximately)

Description: Located between Ascot Street and Goodwood Street in Kensington, Kokoda Park is named in honour of those heroic soldiers who served and lost their lives on the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea during World War II. The park has a large grassed area and features a memorial pathway leading to a monument. The path is a symbolic representation of the Kokoda Track. The park also includes a fenced junior playground.

On site Facilities: Benches, litter bins and fenced playground.

Transport and Access: Parking is available on-street on the surrounding street network. The site is within walking distance to various bus stops with access to route to the Sydney Central Business District, Eastern Suburbs and Inner West.

Opportunities: See below.

Constraints: The site is surrounded by high density residential. Smoking is prohibited with 10m of playground. Dogs are prohibited within 10m of playground.

Potential Night Time Uses: Low key events such as theatrical performances and talks.

Anzac Parade, Maroubra Junction (Area in front)



Image 1. Aerial view of median strip, Anzac Parade, Maroubra



Image 2. RLEP 2012 zoning map of the site and surrounding properties.



Image 3. View of site looking north from Anzac Parade, Maroubra.

Source: Google Maps



Image 4. View of carpark, looking north.

Source: Google Maps

Address: 667-829P Anzac Parade, Maroubra (Unknown lot and DP).

Zone: SP2 Infrastructure

Size: 4573.94m² (approximately)

Description: The site is surrounded by the Maroubra Junction town centre. It consists of a small park and a car park. It's a large reserve where the tram line used to go down.

On site Facilities: Benches, rubbish bins, power supply.

Transport and Access: Parking is available on-site and on the surrounding street network. The site is well serviced by buses with routes to the Sydney Central Business District and Eastern Suburbs.

Opportunities: See below.

Constraints: Poor pedestrian access, traffic noise, alcohol free zone. You could only use one of the sites per event due to the poor pedestrian access caused by the traffic light placement.

Potential Night Time Uses: Night markets, music performances, cultural festivals and lightshows. The areas would be suitable for a variety of events depending on the size of the event.

Appendix C: Current Demographic Profile: Summary

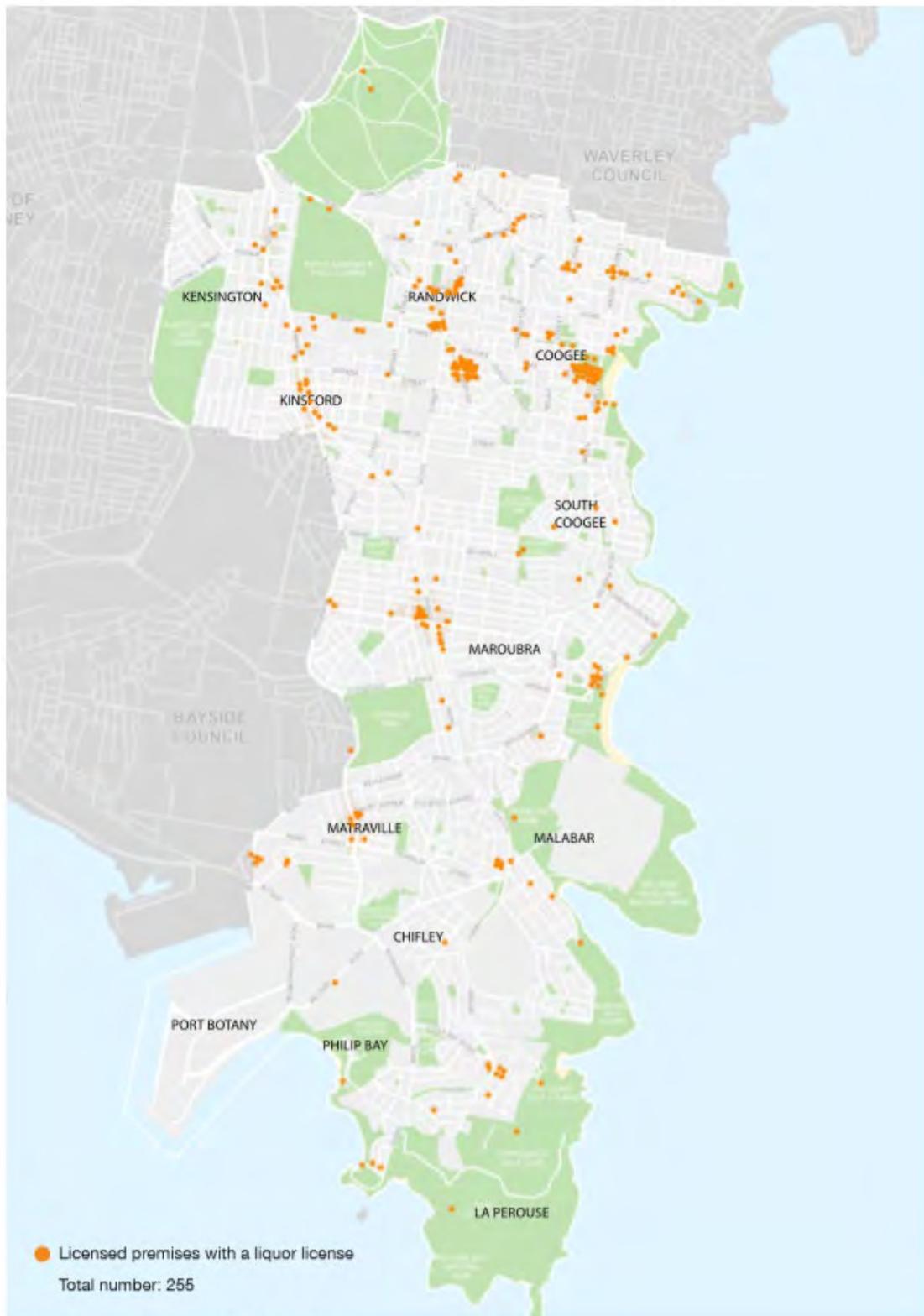
Data Item	Randwick Local Government Area	Greater Sydney (Greater Capital City Statistical Area)
Total Population	140,660	4,823,991
Age Distribution (%)		
0-4 years	5.4	6.4
5-9 years	5.1	6.4
10-14 years	4.3	5.8
15-19 years	5.8	6
20-24 years	10.7	7.1
25-29 years	9.8	7.9
30-34 years	9	8.1
35-39 years	7.9	7.4
40-44 years	7	7.1
45-49 years	6.4	6.7
50-54 years	5.7	6.3
55-59 years	5	5.8
60-64 years	4.3	5
65-69 years	3.9	4.4
70-74 years	3.1	3.3
75-79 years	2.4	2.4
80-84 years	1.8	1.8
85 years and over	2.3	2
Country of birth and indigenous identification		
Australia	51.4	57.1
Overseas born	40.7	36.7
Not stated	7.8	6.3
China	7.1	4.7
United Kingdom	5.4	3.7
Ireland	2	0.4
New Zealand	1.9	1.8
Indonesia	1.7	0.6
Weekly Household Income (%)		
Neg/Nil Income	3.4	1.9
\$1 - \$149	0.9	0.7
\$150 - \$299	2.2	1.8
\$300 - \$399	2.7	2.4
\$400 - \$499	4.4	4.9
\$500 - \$649	3.2	3.4
\$650 - \$799	4.0	5.5

\$800 - \$999	4.4	5.4
\$1,000 - \$1,249	5.6	6.9
\$1,250 - \$1,499	5.5	6.4
\$1,500 - \$1,749	5.0	5.6
\$1,750 - \$1,999	4.8	5.5
\$2,000 - \$2,499	10.4	11.1
\$2,500 - \$2,999	6.7	7.1
\$3,000 - \$3,499	5.2	5.1
\$3,500 - \$3,999	6.3	5.3
\$4,000 - \$4,499	3.1	2.7
\$4,500 - \$4,999	3.4	2.6
\$5,000 - \$5,999	3.7	2.7
\$6,000 - \$7,999	3.8	2.5
\$8,000 or more	0.4	0.3
Not stated	10.9	10.2
Housing Status (%)		
Fully Owned	24.5	27.7
Mortgage	21.6	31.5
Renting - Total	44.3	32.6
Renting - Social Housing	6.4	4.6
Renting - Private	37.5	27.6
Renting - Not Stated	0.5	0.4
Other Tenure Type	0.7	0.8
Not Stated	8.8	7.4
Households with mortgage repayments greater than or equal to 30% of household income	5.5	8.4
Households where rent payments are greater than or equal to 30% of household income	20.5	14.2
Median Mortgage Repayments (monthly \$)	\$2,600	\$2,167
Median Weekly Rent	\$550	\$440
Household Type (%)		
Couples with children	26.7	35.3
Couples without children	21.9	22.4
One parent families	8.2	10.4
Other families	1.9	1.3
Group households	10.2	4.5
Lone person	24.2	20.4
Other not classifiable households	5.8	4.7
Visitor only households	1.2	0.9
Labour Force (%)		
Unemployed	5.6	6
Employed	94.4	94
Occupation (%)		
Managers	15.5	13.7

Professionals	34.8	26.3
Technicians and Trades Workers	9.1	11.7
Community and Personal Service Workers	9.8	9.6
Clerical and Administrative Workers	13.6	14.6
Sales Workers	8.2	9
Machinery Operators and Drivers	2.8	5.6
Labourers	4.7	7.5
Not stated or inadequately described	1.6	1.9
Tertiary Education (%)		
Bachelor Degree or Higher	37.5	28.3
Adv. Diploma or Associate Degree	8.3	9.3
Undertaking Tertiary Education	13	6.1
Highest Level of School Achieved (%)		
Year 8 or below	2.7	4.1
Year 9 or equivalent	2.9	4.8
Year 10 or equivalent	10.4	17.1
Year 11 or equivalent	3.8	5
Year 12 or equivalent	69.3	60
Did not go to school	0.6	1.4
Dwelling Structure (%)		
Separate House	26.4	56.9
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc	16.5	14
Flat or Apartment	55.8	28.1
Other Dwelling	0.9	0.6

Source: <https://www.abs.gov.au/>

Appendix D: Location of Premises with a Liquor License in Randwick City – November 2018



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