STRATEGIC DIRECTION H

ACHIEVING EQUITY, LIVEABILITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION
Introduction

The Metropolitan Plan aims to promote equity and social inclusion in the Sydney region and to ensure the quality of life, health and wellbeing within the city—its liveability—is always improving. Access to job opportunities, transport, appropriate and affordable housing and physical and social infrastructure are essential to achieving equity, liveability and social inclusion and are key themes throughout the Plan.

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

Concentrations of disadvantage exist in Sydney, characterised by early school leaving, low work skills and incomes, relatively poor health and high unemployment, high levels of criminal convictions and vulnerability to fuel price rises (Vinson 2007; Dodson and Sipe 2008). The 2006 Australian Bureau of Statistics SEIFA (Socio–Economic Index for Areas) rankings showed eight of metropolitan Sydney’s 10 most disadvantaged areas are in Western Sydney.

These inequities were recognised in the 2005 Metropolitan Strategy which included Enhance Liveability and Ensure Fairness as aims in each of its strategies, objectives and initiatives. Equity, liveability and social inclusion have been elevated to strategic directions in their own right in this Metropolitan Plan to focus directly on addressing these issues.

Since the 2005 Metropolitan Strategy, it has become widely accepted that a community’s health and its sense of community wellbeing is not limited to achieving economic and environmental goals. A sustainable city is one that achieves its social goals, such as equity and social inclusion.

This strategic direction focuses on delivering a sustainable city by achieving equity and social inclusion through plan making and planning decisions that:

• consider social impacts, as well as environmental and economic impacts
• consider the specific needs of particular groups of people, and
• ensure appropriate social infrastructure and services to foster social networks and social capital
Liveability describes how a community lives, works, plays and moves about the city. It is determined by the range of a city’s qualities, including tangibles such as the quality of the natural and built environments, affordability, access to social infrastructure and accessibility of transport options.

Open spaces, parks and playing fields provide important, accessible public places for people to exercise, relax, socialise and engage in a wide variety of sporting, leisure and social situations. It is critical, therefore, to adapt these areas as Sydney’s population changes so that neighbourhoods remain attractive and accessible.

A range of intangibles also contribute to liveability—a sense of the past and heritage, engagement in decision-making and connections with community and social support networks. The factors that create a globally competitive city—the knowledge economy, a lively cultural scene, human and social capital—also affect liveability.

Adequate, well located cultural facilities contribute to the liveability of cities, producing vibrancy and vitality and ensuring skilled and innovative individuals want to live there. Culture and entertainment precincts help bring together the wider community for performances and events.Retention and support of lower cost creative industry areas are also critical to ensuring arts are an integral part of the life and economy of every Sydney community.

As Australia’s oldest city, Sydney’s cultural heritage helps reflect the nation’s history and define its identity. The region’s unique heritage and rich cultural life enhance liveability by connecting people with the past and providing a sense of identity and values to be shared and passed on to future generations. Heritage encompasses not only buildings but also archaeology, maritime heritage and historic, cultural, natural and artificial landscapes, as well as Sydney’s rich range of Aboriginal cultural and archaeological sites and values.

A socially inclusive Sydney equates to a more liveable city, one that will continue to enjoy social stability and—by providing equal and fair access—generate a diverse range of social, cultural and economic opportunities that make it a more interesting and enjoyable place for all its people. These issues are addressed throughout the Metropolitan Plan as well as being specifically addressed in this strategic direction by:

- planning for built environments that contribute to health and wellbeing
- planning for well-located, quality parks, playing fields, open and public space
- identifying and protecting places of special cultural, social and community value such as places of Aboriginal heritage, and
- identifying, encouraging and strengthening cultural and artistic life
Objectives & Actions

OBJECTIVE H1
TO ENSURE EQUITY, LIVEABILITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION ARE INTEGRATED INTO PLAN MAKING AND PLANNING DECISION-MAKING

Achieving equity means reducing or eliminating avoidable and unfair barriers to equal participation in society. Social inclusion is the extent to which people have access to the opportunities, resources and capabilities normally available to all members of society. Some people may be excluded from these opportunities through poverty, difficulty in accessing transport, a lack of skills, social isolation and discriminatory barriers. Achieving social inclusion means everyone in society can participate in the opportunities offered.

A sustainable city integrates equity, liveability and social inclusion into plan making and planning decisions, whether in strategic planning, environmental assessment or infrastructure planning, and assesses the potential social impacts of planning decisions.

ACTION H1.1
Incorporate equity, liveability and social inclusion as a strategic direction in Subregional Strategies to ensure they can be implemented at the local level and in council LEPs

The Subregional Strategies will translate the objectives of the Metropolitan Plan into local actions, including LEP preparation. Equity, liveability and social inclusion will be integrated into subregional planning to ensure:

- social cohesion of communities is enhanced
- new communities are integrated with, and connected to, existing local communities and local economic and social opportunities
- connections to transport, employment and social opportunities for existing disadvantaged communities are improved
- areas undergoing renewal have a mix of housing types
- built environments are safe and based on active transport and universal accessibility
- opportunities for specific place-based interventions are identified and facilitated to deliver positive outcomes for disadvantaged communities
- the needs of vulnerable people are considered and their economic and social opportunities enhanced
- the amount of affordable housing in renewal areas is appropriate
- local open space provision is adequate, accessible and appropriate, with good access to regional open space
- local identity and cultural goals are reflected in plan making
- social infrastructure and services are adequate, appropriate and accessible
- heritage, cultural life and the arts are encouraged and strengthened, and
- community engagement in plan making is inclusive
**ACTION H1.2**

**Prepare criteria to identify major developments that require formal social impact assessment**

The Department of Planning will prepare criteria to identify developments needing formal social impact assessments. This will provide clarity and certainty for the community and proponents regarding the assessment of major developments and their potential social impacts.

**ACTION H1.3**

**Set equity, liveability and social inclusion targets for major urban renewal proposals on a case by case basis**

Urban renewal proposals—by for example, the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority—should meet equity, liveability and social inclusion targets based on an understanding of the local community’s existing and future needs. The targets would ensure the needs of vulnerable people are considered when planning major renewal proposals, and would address:

- housing affordability
- the mix of housing, including levels of adaptable and accessible housing
- training and employment outcomes
- effectiveness of community engagement and consultation, and
- integration of social planning and community development programs with the development

**ACTION H1.4**

**Ensure the special needs of particular groups are considered in plan making and planning decision-making**

Poor planning can create or reinforce barriers to full participation in the opportunities offered by society. Certain groups are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of poor planning decisions (National People with Disabilities and Carer Council 2009; WSROC & Gethin 2007) and their specific needs should be considered to ensure equity and social inclusion. The consideration of the mobility, accessibility, social and recreational needs of these groups in plan making and planning decision-making will create a more inclusive, welcoming, accessible and liveable city for everyone.

Local people must be involved in developing appropriate solutions that best suit their needs but in particular the needs of the following groups should be considered in planning decisions:

- **Older people**—currently one in eight persons in Sydney are aged 65 or older, a ratio expected to reach one in six by 2036
- **People with a disability**—17.7 per cent of the NSW population has a disability and 11.3 per cent of people with a physical disability use a mobility aid
- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people**—indigenous people experience significant disadvantages in health, life expectancy, access to services, employment, living standards, incarceration rates, home ownership and education. The Sydney region is Australia’s largest Aboriginal population centre. Aboriginal Affairs NSW’s Aboriginal Population Projections NSW 2006—2021 indicates that the Aboriginal population in Western and South Western
Sydney will increase from 28,450 to 37,763 between 2006 and 2021, an almost 33 per cent increase. Plan making should involve consultation with local Aboriginal Economic Development Officers and investigate ways to support existing NSW Government programs such as Aboriginal Affairs NSW Job Compact program.

- **Children and youth**—In 2006, more than a third of the Sydney region’s population was under 24 years old.

### ACTION H1.5
**Ensure Aboriginal Community Action Plans developed under the Partnership Community Program align with Subregional Strategies**

Under the Partnership Community Program, the Australian and NSW Governments are working with 40 Aboriginal communities to foster Community Governance Structures and develop Community Action Plans, using a Community Wellbeing Toolkit and Guidelines. Four Partnership Communities exist within the area covered by the Metropolitan Plan and two others may be impacted. Future land use planning should respond to relevant priorities in the Community Action Plans to reflect the needs of Aboriginal people.

### ACTION H1.6
**Implement the NSW Homelessness Action Plan and Regional Homelessness Action Plans**

The NSW Homelessness Action Plan 2009–2014 (HAP) sets the direction for statewide reform of the homelessness service system. Through the HAP, the NSW Government will realign existing efforts to increase the system’s focus on prevention and early intervention, long term accommodation and support, rather than crisis intervention.

The HAP's priorities, strategies and actions aim to:
- ensure more people do not become homeless
- homeless people receive effective responses and avoid becoming entrenched in the system, and
- ensure people who have been homeless do not become homeless again

Ten Regional Homelessness Action Plans (RHAPs) will be developed to guide regional implementation.

Broadly, actions within the HAP and the RHAPs are designed to target specific groups and individuals who are homeless and vulnerable to homelessness such as women and children fleeing domestic violence, rough sleepers, people with mental health issues, Aboriginal people, young people, and people leaving out of home care, correctional and health facilities. Other initiatives have been developed to improve access to social housing, the private rental market, and education and training.

The Department of Planning will investigate ways for subregional and local plans to help implement the HAP and RHAPs.
OBJECTIVE H2
TO ENSURE APPROPRIATE SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES ARE LOCATED NEAR TRANSPORT, JOBS AND HOUSING

Social infrastructure includes the facilities and services available to most of the community as well as those facilities and services targeted to particular age groups and people with special needs. Examples of social infrastructure include schools, child care centres, hospitals, libraries, entertainment facilities, medical centres, open space, playing fields and parks, sports stadiums, community meeting places, places of worship, burial places and cultural facilities.

ACTION H2.1
Plan and coordinate the effective and timely provision of social infrastructure and services

Planning for social infrastructure and services should be integrated with land use planning to deliver services and facilities efficiently. Social infrastructure and services should be located where people can easily access them and be well designed and adaptable to changing needs. Population changes will increase demand for health services (particularly as the population ages), educational services and open space (particularly with higher densities). These challenges may also be addressed by improving the quality and management of existing facilities.

Planning for social infrastructure should at a minimum:
• address current needs and future projected demand in the context of existing local, subregional and regional social infrastructure provision
• boost social cohesion and be accessible to existing and new communities
• ensure facilities and services are available at the earliest feasible time in the development and renewal process
• ensure facilities and services are located to achieve Metropolitan Plan aims, i.e. in centres and near transport, jobs, and homes
• ensure facilities are well-designed, functional, attractive, provide Universal Access and are adaptable to future uses
• ensure facilities provide for multiple uses, where appropriate
• ensure facilities and services address the specific needs of groups such as Aboriginal people, people with a disability, and people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
• investigate ways to improve the quality and management of existing facilities to meet new demands
• be considered in Subregional Strategies and LEP preparation

Renewal projects—undertaken by, for example, the Sydney Metropolitan Development Authority—will be guided by these principles to ensure development of appropriate, adequate and accessible social infrastructure and services. The Department of Planning will prepare—with key agencies—Social Infrastructure Implementation Guidelines to indicate which social infrastructure and services can best be provided within the existing planning system and set consistent standards for assessing social infrastructure, such as child care facilities.
**ACTION H2.2**

**Develop Western Sydney Parklands as a major asset for Western Sydney**

Outside of National Parks, Western Sydney Parklands is the single largest area of open space in the Sydney metropolitan region. The parklands are 27 km long and straddle Eastern Creek, Horsley Park, Calmsley Hill and Hoxton Park. The NSW Government will continue developing the Parklands with key partners as a site of best practice urban parkland by:

- providing a mix of sporting, recreation and conservation uses
- protecting and promoting ongoing agriculture in suitable areas
- developing park tourism and commercial uses
- maintaining secluded areas for interaction with nature, and
- delivering significant regional community and recreation facilities

**ACTION H2.3**

**Local government to undertake open space planning processes in accordance with updated Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government, to deliver parks, playing fields and public spaces that suit new multiple uses**

The Department of Planning will release updated *Recreation and Open Space Planning Guidelines for Local Government* to emphasise the need for councils to cater to a community’s current and future needs, and to design and manage parks, sports grounds, programs and public places to suit those needs.

NSW Government, councils and sporting groups need to develop innovative design and management approaches to ensure open spaces remain suitable as an area’s population changes and urban renewal influences a neighbourhood’s character and density. This would build on work already undertaken by Communities NSW to improve planning and coordination of Sydney’s major urban parklands.
ACTION H2.4
Provide and enhance regional open space in the Sydney region

Sydney residents and visitors need regional open space as well as local, council-maintained parks. Regional open spaces are provided by agencies such as the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Land and Property Management Authority, and locality-specific bodies such as the Centennial Park and Moore Park Trust and the Parramatta Park Trust.

Access to regional open spaces can be improved by distributing regional open space and sustainable resourcing more equitably. The NSW Government acquires new regional open space through the Sydney Region Development Fund and enhances existing areas through partnership funding programs such as the Metropolitan Greenspace Program (MGP) and the Sharing Sydney Harbour Access Program (SSHAP).

The MGP aims to plan and improve regionally significant open space including parks, trails and reserves through grants and partnerships with local government for landscaping, access paths, bridges, heritage interpretation and better signage. The MGP also funds the Regional Recreational Trails Framework which provides local and regional recreational opportunities.

The SSHAP provides funding to local councils and community groups to improve public access to and enhance the enjoyment of Sydney Harbour and its tributaries. Since 2003, over $9 million in matched funding has been committed to 160 land and water based projects.
HOUSING NSW REGENERATION AND URBAN RENEWAL

Housing NSW is using two approaches to revitalise and regenerate local areas—Living Communities and Building Stronger Communities. Both include equity, liveability and social inclusion as core elements in their design and delivery. Living Communities has three interconnected aims:
• improving services and providing residents with new opportunities
• supporting the local community to build its strengths, skills and overall capacity, and improving housing and public areas, and
• achieving better integration of social and private housing within the community

All three Living Communities projects have been awarded for their innovative public participation. The Airds Renewal Project commenced in 2008 and was nearing the end of the community engagement and planning phase at the time of writing. The Bonnyrigg Living Communities Project, started in 2005, was Australia’s first social housing public private partnership—a unique partnership between government, private, not for profit sectors, and the community. Public and private homes are nearing completion, as is the case in the Minto Renewal Project, started in 2002. Living Communities projects are based on extensive stakeholder engagement and a ‘whole of place’ approach that integrates all project elements. The projects are based on community capacity building and engagement which involves residents and other stakeholders in the planning process to create an inviting living environment for all residents, both public and private. Once construction is finished, where appropriate, residents and non government organisations take ownership of community structures and processes.

Building Stronger Communities is a four year $66 million regeneration initiative aimed at breaking the cycle of disadvantage in areas of concentrated public housing. It is being implemented in seven locations, including three within the metropolitan area (Mt Druitt, Claymore and Macquarie Fields). All locations are characterised by significant economic and social disadvantage.

It combines physical upgrades of houses, open space, and community facilities with improved access to services and opportunities including training and employment. The initiative is underpinned by a robust evaluation framework that measures progress towards better urban environments, appropriate services, better social environments and jobs, skills and higher levels of employment.

Building Stronger Communities is implemented through dedicated teams in each location. A Regeneration Partnership Plan is developed with the local community to articulate local priorities. The initiative relies on partnerships with other government and non-government agencies and local businesses to address issues. Community engagement is essential to ensure residents and other local stakeholders have been involved in determining and implementing local priority projects.
CASE STUDY

PUBLIC SPACE IMPROVEMENTS
KING STREET, ROCKDALE

Rockdale Council has created a new public space in the centre of Rockdale by closing a small section of King Street to vehicles. The centre has historically been focussed on the Princes Highway, which experiences high traffic volumes. The new civic space provides an area which is off the highway, where pedestrians are more likely to stay to meet friends, read the newspaper or eat in the adjacent cafes and restaurants which use some of the space for outdoor dining. The modest size of the space, and its proximity to the highway and Rockdale Station, help to keep it safe.

COMMUNITY GARDENS

The benefits of community gardens to individuals and communities have been established through research in Australia and overseas (Harris 2008; Thompson, et al. 2007; Bartolomei, et al. 2003). Government can assist communities establish community gardens through:

- support, such as financial support (for example, through community grants programs), promotion of local gardens, and facilitation of meetings
- advice on appropriate plants, composting, worm farms, insurance requirements (including association) and garden management plans
- training in topics such as running meetings, resolving conflicts and health and safety
In NSW, the current rate of overweight and obesity amongst adults, aged 16 years and over, is 52.5 per cent (Centre for Epidemiology and Research 2009). New studies have highlighted the link between the physical and mental well-being of individuals and the quality of their built environment and shown that increased physical activity contributes to healthy weight loss and can address other health issues (Gebel et al. 2005).

A quality built environment can promote physical activity by, for example, encouraging walking and cycling instead of less active forms of travel. Accessible parks, cycleways and footpaths make recreational activity more pleasant and convenient. Some modes of transport, such as trains and buses, also encourage walking and cycling.

Improving the conditions for walking and cycling is essential to providing healthy, safe and inclusive places. The Metropolitan Plan aims to provide 80 per cent of Sydney’s additional housing within walking catchments of new and existing centres, enabling more people to live near shops, public transport, schools, community facilities and other services.

The Department of Planning is participating in the NSW Research and Workforce Development Program on Healthy Built Environments. This is a collaborative research program established by NSW Health and involving the University of NSW. It will provide evidence and information which demonstrates the best way of delivering positive health outcomes while meeting housing supply, promoting economic development and protecting the environment—information that is essential for ongoing planning.

Sydney’s changing population will require upgrades to and adaptation of existing public spaces to ensure they remain healthy, safe, accessible and inclusive. Appropriate guidelines exist in the WHO’s Age–Friendly Cities, PCAL’s Development & Active Living, NSW Police’s Safer by Design, NSW Commission for Children & Young People’s Built4Kids: guide to creating child-friendly built environments, and Australian Standards for accessibility and Adaptable Housing.

Local communities should be engaged to ensure guidelines are implemented effectively and deliver appropriate outcomes. In particular, good access to parks and public places involves thoughtful design of streets and other spaces on their borders. Wide, busy roads separating homes and parks, for example, create significant barriers and safety concerns for children. Ideally, parks should be located away from busy roads or have some form of separation to reduce risk. Activating the edges of public spaces, through the location of cafes and busy retail uses can also improve the safety and amenity of urban plazas and gathering places.

Community gatherings, markets and small local festivals occur regularly in parks and urban plazas, often requiring significant and costly infrastructure to be installed temporarily and disruptively. Local and state government authorities should consider installing permanent basic infrastructure such as cabling for stages, power for stallholders and toilet facilities for larger gatherings to aid the staging of community events.

The Department of Planning is preparing design guidelines for centres to reflect best practice design principles, in consultation with key agencies.
OBJECTIVE H4
TO CONTINUE TO IDENTIFY, ENLIVEN AND PROTECT PLACES OF SPECIAL CULTURAL, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY VALUE

A range of places carry special value for communities in the Sydney region including heritage items, unique views and vistas, and open space. Some are recognised in existing planning controls while others may emerge in planning processes at the subregional and local level.

Best practice planning and good urban and architectural design can develop significant heritage sites and other landscapes into exciting and vibrant places with a human scale that contribute to people’s sense of identity. This objective builds on the current work of the Department of Planning and Communities NSW.

ACTION H4.1
Identify heritage landscapes in Sydney and develop appropriate responses to plan for their protection and interpretation in the preparation of Subregional Strategies and LEPs

Typically, planning instruments have recognised individual buildings, relics, sites and—on a larger scale — conservation areas.

Areas and items of special significance often have value across subregions. For example, the wider agricultural land uses within the broader landscapes of Western Sydney. Existing and potential heritage items should therefore be considered in subregional planning. The preparation of a thematic study of subregions by the Department of Planning would assist in identifying the heritage elements and character that should be retained and assist with listing potential heritage items. Strategic planning should allow for the retention of heritage significant items, areas, views, vistas and cultural landscapes through appropriate zonings, land uses and good urban and architectural design.

Western Sydney has important and diverse cultural heritage assets. Well-located and designed urban development can enhance heritage and reflect local character. For example, Holroyd Gardens in Merrylands, which includes a public space heritage precinct—Brickworks Square—that reflects the heritage significance of one of NSW’s oldest and largest brick and tile producers.
Aboriginal cultural heritage does not fit within the planning system’s established land use categories, often extending across council or regional boundaries, e.g., walking trails or landscape items. Understanding the location and significance of these items requires cultural sensitivity and consultation with Aboriginal groups.

The Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water (DECCW) is developing tools for Aboriginal heritage regional assessment in NSW. The Department of Planning’s Heritage Branch will encourage the identification of Aboriginal cultural and community values at a regional level based on work already undertaken by DECCW.

The Heritage Branch and Aboriginal organisations will then use relevant consultation protocols to explore ways of including Aboriginal heritage in planning instruments. Aboriginal heritage issues can therefore be considered early in the planning process, providing greater certainty and efficiency when assessing development applications.

Western Sydney is home to a wealth of arts and cultural activity with numerous galleries, museums, festivals, professional and amateur performance companies, highly regarded community based arts bodies and a diversity of traditional multicultural arts. Its community based arts networks are energetic and productive, with a large proportion of Sydney’s cultural and recreational workforce living in Western Sydney.

Western Sydney’s cultural diversity offers unique opportunities to connect with a global, as well as local, culture. These connections are important if Sydney is to flourish as a global city.

Larger centres have developed place and audience specific programs with the support of the NSW Government and local councils. Major cultural activities are held in Parramatta, Blacktown, Campbelltown, Penrith and Fairfield. Many local cultural institutions have established contemporary arts programs and partnerships with State cultural institutions, major festivals and arts companies: Campbelltown Arts Centre has developed partnerships with the Museum of Contemporary Art, Carriageworks, Biennale of Sydney and the Sydney Festival. The existing cultural institutions in the Regional Cities and some Major Centres of Western Sydney have also developed place and audience specific programs, which continue to build on and strengthen the local culture of their region.

While local cultural institutions have grown since the Western Sydney Arts Strategy was developed 10 years ago, areas of need remain in arts education programs, Aboriginal arts and cultural development, and community participation.

Over the next 25 years, more than half of Sydney’s new homes will be in Western Sydney. In response to this expected growth, Communities NSW will build on Western Sydney’s existing cultural and artistic achievements to strengthen local cultural opportunities in Regional Cities and Major Centres, near homes and transport, based on an understanding of the local context. This will ensure new communities have access to a range of local cultural and artistic opportunities.
Innovative creative activities often rely on places where they can afford to take risks, such as areas where rents and other costs are low. With land and space in Sydney relatively expensive, there is a need to plan for the provision and protection of spaces where arts and creative enterprises can flourish. Globalisation and new forms of communication are leading to ‘bottom–up’ development of a variety of smaller cultures and subcultures that need spaces to connect, create and perform.

A range of venues and creative spaces are needed in and around cities and centres. Major theatre and performance venues should be clustered to share benefits and provide a viable customer base for bars, cafes, restaurants and shops.

Smaller scale venues and creative spaces may be more flexible and cost effective as part of broader urban development cycles. A key initiative is the temporary use of empty or underutilised space. Communities NSW, local councils, businesses and landlords are supporting short–term use of empty shops for creative and community uses (see www.emptyspaces.nsw.gov.au) through the development of temporary licensing agreements which cover legal liability, insurance and financial issues in Newcastle and Parramatta. This could be extended to the rest of Sydney.

Governments must also recognise the night economy and protect entertainment and nightlife clusters by separating uses where practical, and developing specific building requirements in other situations to limit conflicts.

Other initiatives include:
• consolidating and developing Sydney’s cultural precincts, reinforcing the ‘city of cities’
• identifying opportunities for existing cultural infrastructure to act as hubs for future developments, e.g., potential for a design ‘hub’ of workshops, studios and offices around the Powerhouse Museum in Ultimo
• recognising the drawing power of cultural infrastructure and including arts and culture facilities for production and participation in all new urban centres
• ensuring new developments recognise the significance of existing cultural offerings and are both sympathetic to it and reinforce its character, e.g., new developments at Walsh Bay reinforce its performing arts focus
• supporting the development and design of public artworks as an essential part of all new developments, providing landmarks that attract tourists and contribute to the branding of the city, and
• investigating, with local government, the availability of permanent local and subregional event facilities for up to 1,000 people

The NSW Government continues to plan and promote safe centres, particularly around entertainment venues, through the implementation of precinct strategies and Liquor Accords by Communities NSW in partnership with key agencies and local government.