

GYDE

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Change of use to a pub and live
entertainment venue

Lot 1, 63 - 67 The Corso, Manly

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Report Version: Final

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7
2. SITE DESCRIPTION	9
3. DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION	12
3.1. OPERATIONS.....	13
4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	14
4.1. Demographic Profile Summary.....	22
5. CRIME DATA	23
6. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	28
6.1. Acoustic.....	28
6.2. Safety	30
6.3. Responsible Alcohol Consumption.....	31
7. CONCLUSION	32

FIGURES

Figure 1: Aerial view of the site, with site outlined in red.....	7
Figure 2: Images of the site.....	7
Figure 3: Surrounding development.....	10
Figure 4: Subject site with The Corso street frontage.....	11
Figure 5: Subject site with the perspective of Manly Beach.....	11
Figure 6: Subject site.....	11
Figure 7: The neighbouring property, New Brighton Hotel.....	11
Figure 8: The neighbouring property, ANZ Bank.....	11
Figure 9: Estimated residential population, 2012 – 2021	14
Figure 10: Composition of the total visitor market, Manly 2019.....	17
Figure 11: Birthplace ranked by size.....	18
Figure 12: Highest level of secondary schooling completed	19
Figure 13: Industry sector of employment.....	20
Figure 14: Households without children	21
Figure 15: Household income.....	22
Figure 16: Incidents of robbery.....	24
Figure 17: Incidents of Assault (non-domestic assault)	24
Figure 18: Incidents of motor vehicle theft	24
Figure 19: Incidents of theft (steal from a motor vehicle).....	24
Figure 20: Incidents of malicious damage to property.....	25
Figure 21: Incidents of theft (steal from person)	25

Figure 22: Incidents of assault (domestic assault)..... 25

Figure 23: Steal from dwelling..... 25

Figure 24: Incidents of assault (non domestic assault) on adult male victims occurring during the night on licensed premises..... 26

Figure 25: Incidents of disorderly conduct occurring during nights on licensed premises..... 26

Figure 26: Incidents of theft (steal from person) occurring during nights on licensed premises..... 26

Figure 27: Incidents of robbery during the night..... 26

Figure 28: Adult female victims of alcohol related assault (domestic assault) on licensed premises 27

Figure 29: Incidents of assault (non-domestic assault) occurring during weekend nights on road/street/ footpaths 27

Figure 30: Nearest sensitive receivers. 28

TABLES

Table 1: Proposed uses for new build	12
Table 2: Development Statistics.....	13
Table 3: Proposed opening hours.....	13
Table 4: Five year age groups.....	15
Table 5: Broader catchments employment totals. Source: SGS Economics	16
Table 6: Recorded incidents of selected offences in Manly.....	23
Table 7: Sensitive receivers. Source Acoustic Logic.....	28

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Social Impact Assessment has been prepared for Initium Management by GYDE Consulting (Gyde) to accompany a Development Application (DA) to Northern Beaches Council. The DA seeks consent to change the use of Unit 1 63-67 The Corso, Manly (the site) to a pub and live entertainment venue, for building works and business identification signage. The site is located on the lands of the Guringai people.

The Corso, Manly and is located within the Northern Beaches Local Government Area (LGA). Manly is located approximately 15 kilometres north of the Sydney Central Business District (CBD). An aerial view of the site can be viewed at Figure 1.

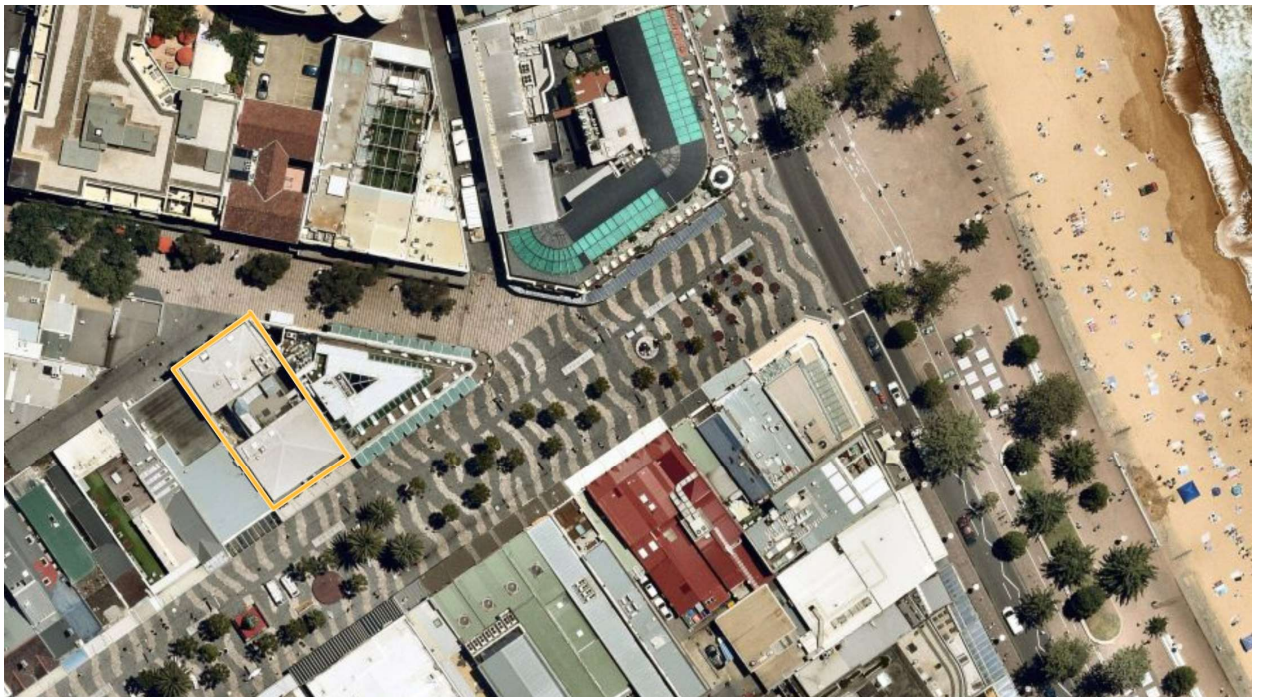


Figure 1: Aerial view of the site, with site outlined in red. Source: Nearmap.

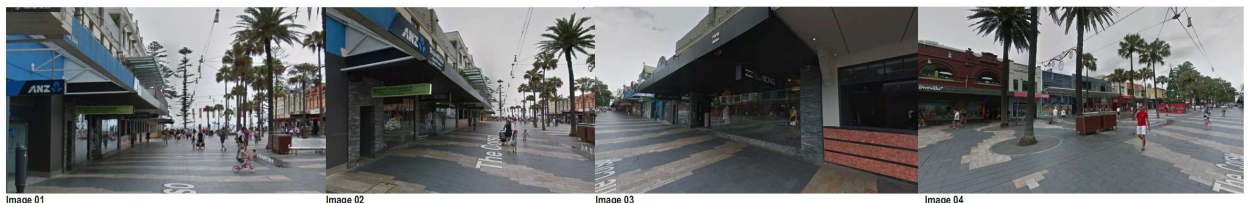


Figure 2: Images of the site. Source: Grain Architects.

The proposed premises will trade as a Hard Rock Café, one of a chain of theme restaurants found in 74 countries around the world. . Known for its collectible fashion and music related merchandise, dining and live performances,

the Café's goal is to offer such quality food, service, entertainment and a total experience that encourages both locals and tourists to return again and again¹.

The Hard Rock Café proposed in this development application will be consistent with the chain's philosophy, displaying a collection of rock and roll memorabilia, American cuisine mixed with local favourites that cater for families, and a variety of performances to suit an eclectic range of music tastes.

A Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is undertaken to determine the positive and negative social impacts on communities (individuals, households, groups or organisations) that arise as a result of a project. The purpose of a SIA is to identify, predict and evaluate potential adverse impacts, and to maximize project benefits to local communities and other groups.

The SIA has been prepared pursuant to Clause 6.21 of the Manly LEP 2013 and the Manly DCP 2013 requiring development applications for licenced premises to:

- Consider the potential noise impact likely to be generated on residential accommodation in the vicinity of the proposed development
- Demonstrate that the development will ensure the safety and security of the Manly Town Centre and its environs.

Data and conclusions from the Noise Impact Assessment prepared by Acoustic Logic address emissions likely to be generated by patrons and music with consideration to the nearest sensitive receivers. The nearest sensitive receivers included the hostel above the proposed development, commercial operations and residential premises in the Corso.

The Noise Impact Assessment concluded that provided recommendations in the Assessment were adopted, noise emissions to all nearby development will achieve the requirements of the Manly DCP and NSW Department of Industry Office of Liquor and Gaming Guidelines.

This assessment finds the likely social impacts of noise resulting from the proposed development to be low.

Data from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research indicates that the 24-month trend for most crimes within the North Beaches local government area was stable, however heat maps reveal that incidents of certain offences are concentrated in and around Manly Town Centre.

Provided the Licensee prepares a Plan of Management and implements the listed initiatives to increase the safety and those in the immediate surrounds, the likely social impacts are assessed as low to moderate. Similarly, the Licensee must put in place measures to encourage safe levels of alcohol consumption.

In conclusion, this Assessment identifies that there are likely to be noise and safety issues that may result from the proposed development, however following the recommendations of the Acoustic Assessment and the preparation of a Plan of Management to mitigate potential negative impacts, this Social Impact Assessment finds that the proposed development is likely to have low to moderate social impacts.

¹ Hard Rock Cafe

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The development application relates to the ground floor and mezzanine level within the existing building. The building has existing nil setbacks and contains no landscaping or vegetation. The frontage to The Corso has an approximate length as 16.16m as per DA03 prepared by Grain Architects (Appendix A). The site has an internal gross floor area of approximately 479.29m², with the proposed garbage and service room to be located within common property at the rear of the development on the north-west boundary.

The tenancies located within the site at ground floor consist of Ralph Kerle's Art Gallery (entrance from The Corso), Nail Tech and Salad Bowl eatery (entrance from Market Place). The above levels consists of BoardRiver Backpacker and Budget Accommodation.

The location of the proposed development can be referred to as the main area of Manly Beach with supporting services and uses. The predominant land uses in the immediate locality comprises of other commercial/retail uses and mixed use buildings specifically with commercial uses on the ground floor. Example of these include New Brighton Hotel, Momo Bar Dumplings & Poke, Market Lane Café, Manly Greenhouse, Bluewater Cafe and numerous other food and drink premises along key streets within Manly including The Corso, North and South Steyne and surrounding smaller streets and lanes.

The surrounding land uses are predominantly commercial, retail and mixed use within The Corso area with building heights reflecting one to four storeys, and signage common on heritage listed buildings.

To the north of the site are Market Place and Sydney Road. Surrounding uses include retail, commercial and residential.

To the south of the site is The Corso, which is pedestrianised. There is a mix of retail, commercial and some residential uses.

To the east of the site is the New Brighton Hotel, which has frontages to Sydney Road and The Corso and is located at 69-71 The Corso, adjoining the site.

To the west of the site is ANZ Bank which is located at 59-61 The Corso and adjoins the site.

An aerial view of the site demonstrating its existing layout is provided at Figure 3, and photos of the locality are provided in Figures 4 – 8 below.



Figure 3: Surrounding development. Source NearMaps



Figure 4: Subject site with The Corso street frontage. Source Google Maps.



Figure 5: Subject site with the perspective of Manly Beach. Source Google Maps.



Figure 6: Subject site. Source Google Maps.



Figure 7: The neighbouring property, New Brighton Hotel. Source Google Maps.



Figure 8: The neighbouring property, ANZ bank. Source Google Maps.

3. DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

The proposal involves a change of use to a pub and live entertainment venue, for demolition and construction works and business identification signage. Details of the proposed development are provided below in Table 1 and 2.

LEVEL	CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION
Ground Floor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Removal of two structural columns on the ground floor Demolition of the raised floor and ramp, existing amenities and internal walls Demolition of the existing shopfront, including the steps and entry doors Removal of existing cladding attached to the façade Installation of two structural columns Installation of two glazed doors at either end of the tenancy Internal alterations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raised stage Commercial kitchen including cooking, preparing, post mix, scullery, dry, keg, freezer and cool area Accessible toilets - female and male Bar area New entries including one with step ramp Stairs to mezzanine General seating area.
Mezzanine Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolition of the existing toilets, walls and balustrade Extension of the floorplate in two locations increasing the gross floor area by 43.9m² Construct new male and female amenities, and a bar area Installation of handrails
Façade (Street Frontage to The Corso)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of fixed glass panels along the shopfront facing The Corso Installation of associated mechanical services for the kitchen and toilets which will be carried out within the ceiling and grills/louvers located on the shopfront above the doors/glazing. An air extraction system will be located above the awning. Installation of illuminated business identification sign, 0.9m by 5.6m on awning fascia Installation of LED guitar sculpture. The sculpture has a maximum height of 9.6m and width of 5.2m.

Table 1: Proposed development

ELEMENT	EXISTING	PROPOSAL
Gross Floor Area	Ground Floor – 285.6m ² Mezzanine Level – 123.8m ² Total Gross Floor Area – 409.4m ²	Ground Floor – 285.6m ² Mezzanine Level – 184.6m ² Total Gross Floor Area – 453.2m ²
Patron Capacity -	Not applicable	Ground floor – 110 seats + 10 bar stools

Seating		Mezzanine – 116 seats + 4 bar stools Total – 240 seats
Patron Capacity - Standing	Not applicable	Ground floor – 280 Mezzanine – 254 Total - 534
Maximum Height	5.8m (Lot 1 only)	9.6m – Guitar sculpture
Parking	Nil	Nil

Table 2: Development Statistics

3.1. OPERATIONS

The development application proposes a change of use to a pub and live entertainment venue. Opening hours proposed for the premises will be:

DAYS	HOURS
Monday	7am – 3pm
Tuesday	7am – 3pm
Wednesday	7am – 3pm
Thursday	7am – 3pm
Friday	7am – 3pm
Saturday	7am – 3pm
Sunday	7am – 3pm

Table 3: Proposed opening hours.

The premises would accommodate a maximum of 534 patrons at any one time, and 20 hospitality staff.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Northern Beaches Council area Estimated Resident Population for 2021 is 272,184, with a population density of 1,060 persons per square km,

Situated at the southern end of the Northern Beaches, the suburb of Manly is a unique location, bounded by both an ocean beach and Sydney Harbour.

Manly is named after Manly Cove, which was named by Captain Arthur Phillip, who was impressed by the confident and manly behaviour of the male Aborigines he saw when he first visited the area in January 1788.

The population estimate for Manly (Town Centre) as of 30th June 2021 was 3,182. Since the previous year, the population has declined by 0.97%. Population growth in Greater Sydney was -0.10%.

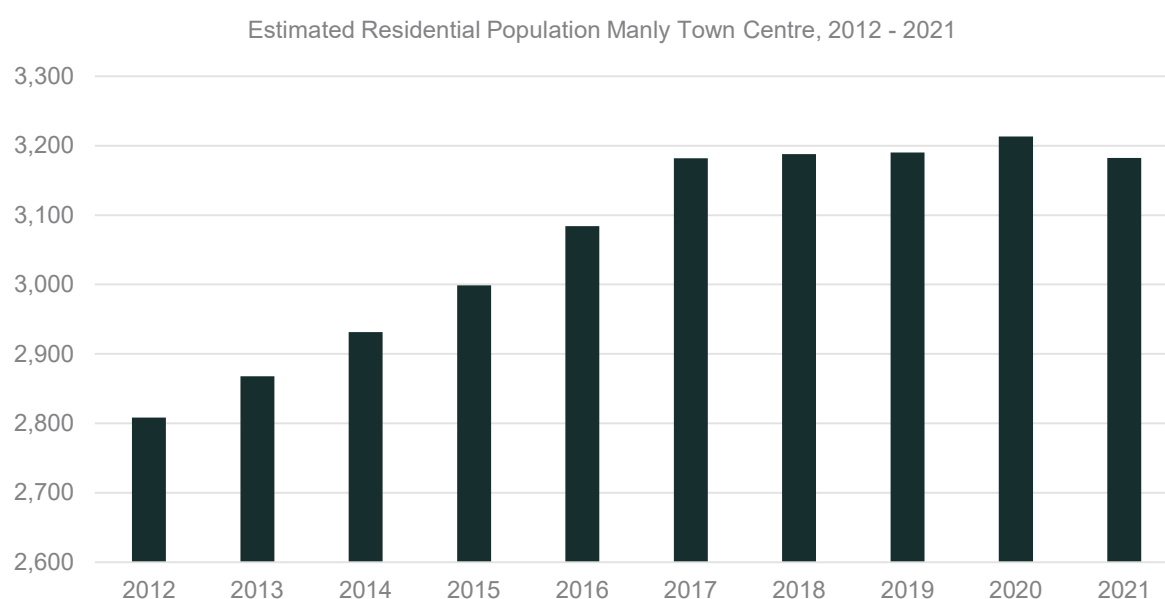


Figure 9: Estimated residential population, 2012 – 2021. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

From 2001 to 2016, Manly (Town Centre)'s population increased by 264 people (9.5%). This represents an average annual population change of 0.61% per year over the period. The largest changes in age structure in this area between 2001 and 2016 were in the age groups:

- 30 to 34 (+180 persons)
- 20 to 24 (-122 persons)
- 35 to 39 (+120 persons)
- 40 to 44 (+73 persons)

Manly (Town Centre) - Total persons (Enumerated)	2016			2001			Change
	Number	%	Northern Beaches Council area %	Number	%	Northern Beaches Council area %	
Five year age groups (years)							2001 to 2016
0 to 4	117	3.9	6.3	97	3.5	6.5	+20
5 to 9	110	3.6	7.2	81	2.9	6.2	+29
10 to 14	50	1.7	6.5	82	3.0	5.9	-32
15 to 19	46	1.5	5.8	87	3.2	5.9	-41
20 to 24	160	5.3	5.0	283	10.2	6.1	-122
25 to 29	430	14.2	5.3	450	16.3	7.3	-19
30 to 34	530	17.5	6.4	350	12.7	8.0	+180
35 to 39	362	11.9	7.1	242	8.8	8.2	+120
40 to 44	260	8.6	8.0	187	6.8	7.7	+73
45 to 49	181	6.0	7.7	139	5.0	6.9	+42
50 to 54	130	4.3	7.0	161	5.8	6.7	-31
55 to 59	149	4.9	6.0	143	5.2	5.8	+7
60 to 64	118	3.9	5.1	105	3.8	4.4	+13
65 to 69	111	3.7	4.7	82	3.0	3.4	+29
70 to 74	86	2.9	4.0	89	3.3	3.4	-3
75 to 79	67	2.2	3.0	71	2.6	3.2	-4
80 to 84	62	2.1	2.2	53	1.9	2.3	+9
85 and over	51	1.7	2.8	55	2.0	2.0	-4
Total population	3,030	100.0	100.0	2,766	100.0	100.0	+264

Table 4: Five year age groups. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#).
Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

Manly Town Centre is also a significant employment hub. Table 5 shows Manly Town Centre within the broader Northern Beaches employment catchments.

GEOGRAPHY	2011	2016
Mona Vale	16,901	18,693
Terrey Hills	1,854	2,028
Frenchs Forest	13,844	14,757
Brookvale – Dee Why	25,020	27,492
Manly	12,563	15,052
<i>Total</i>	<i>76,715</i>	<i>82,708</i>

Table 5: Broader catchments employment totals. Source: SGS Economics

As well its residential population and significance as an employment hub, Manly is a popular tourist destination. For the year ending March 2019, Destination NSW estimates the total number of international visitors to Manly (those who stayed overnight and those who visited on a day trip) was over 1 million. This was a quarter of all international visitors to NSW. Of the 1.0 million international visitors to NSW who went to Manly, more than 53,000 stayed overnight in Manly (5%). The top activities that they undertook in Manly were eating in restaurants and cafes (96 per cent), visited the beach (90 per cent), sightseeing (87 per cent), shopping for pleasure (82 per cent), and visited national/state park (66 per cent)².

² Destination NSW. Manly Tourism Precinct: Visitor Profile, Year Ended March 2019

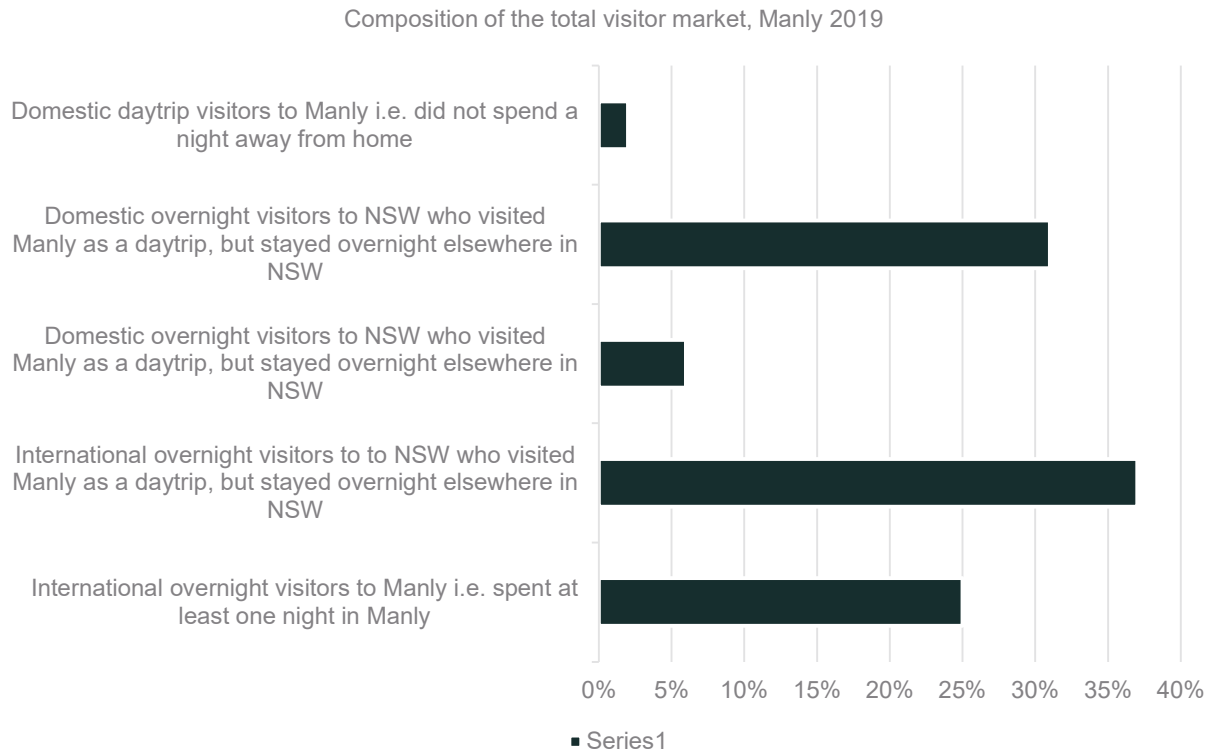


Figure 10: Composition of the total visitor market, Manly 2019. Source: Destination NSW

In 2016, 46.8% of people in Manly (Town Centre) were born overseas, compared with 36.7% in Greater Sydney.

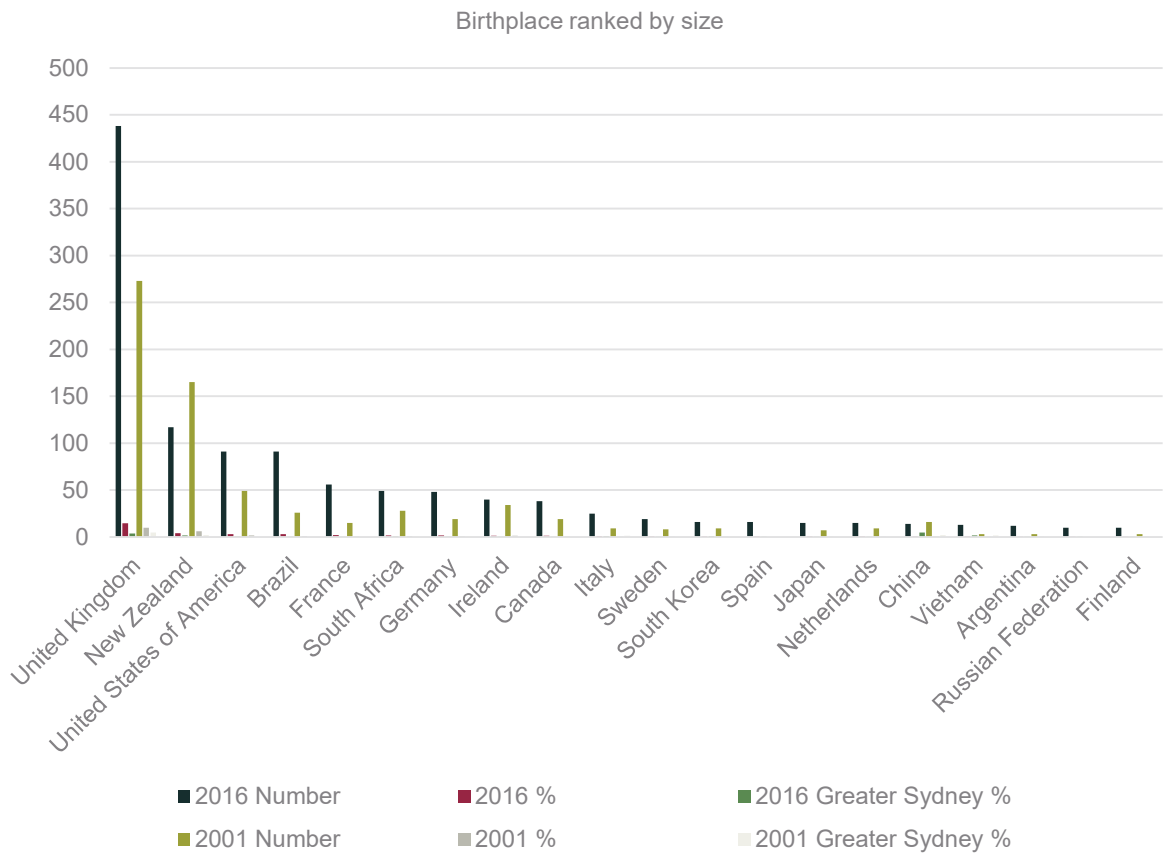


Figure 11: Birthplace ranked by size. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

In Manly (Town Centre), 73.0% of people aged over 15 years had completed Year 12 schooling (or equivalent) as of 2016. This was more than Greater Sydney.

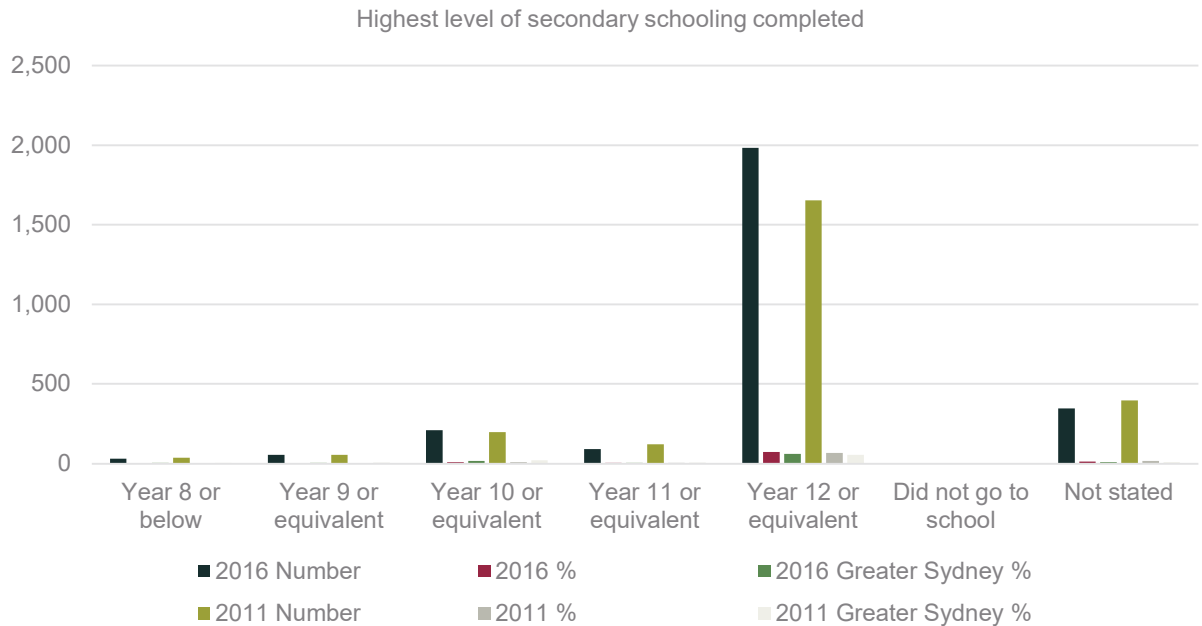


Figure 12: Highest level of secondary schooling completed. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

1,812 people living in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 were employed, of which 75% worked full-time and 23% part-time. Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a higher proportion in employment, and a lower proportion unemployed. Overall, 95.6% of the labour force was employed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), and 4.3% unemployed (0.0% of the population aged 15+), compared with 93.9% and 6.1% respectively for Greater Sydney.

More Manly (Town Centre) residents worked in professional, scientific and technical services than any other industry in 2016. An analysis of the jobs held by the resident population in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 shows the three most popular industry sectors were:

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (384 people or 21.1%)
- Financial and Insurance Services (202 people or 11.1%)
- Accommodation and Food Services (162 people or 8.9%).

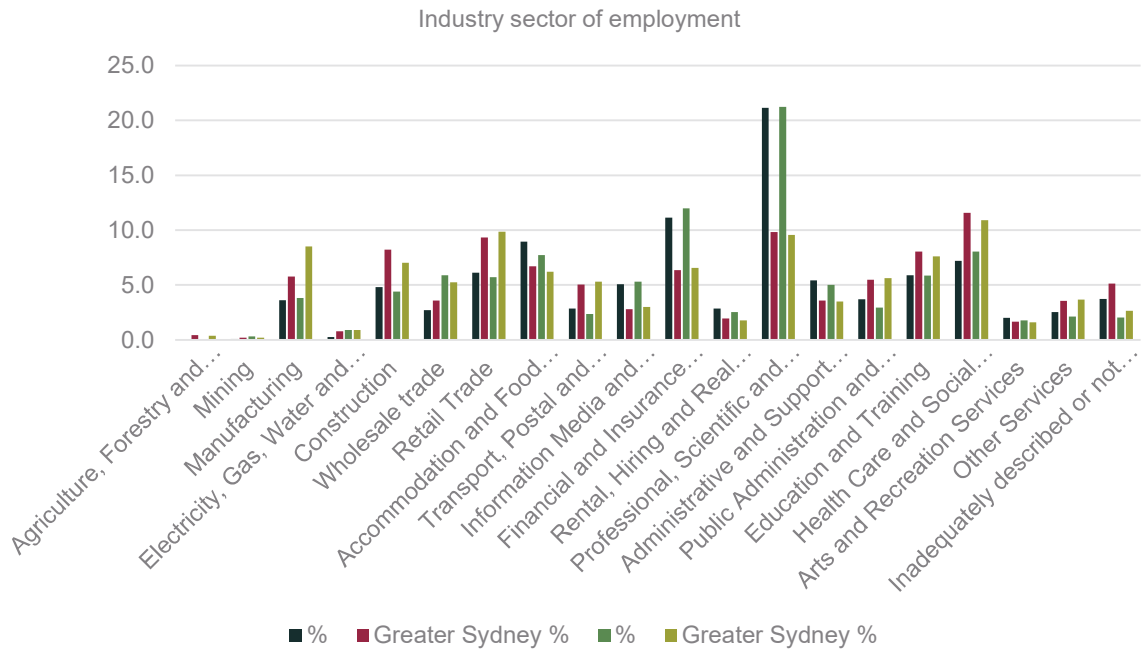


Figure 13: Industry sector of employment. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

In Manly (Town Centre), 9.7% of households were made up of couples with children in 2016, compared with 35.3% in Greater Sydney. 97.6% of the dwellings were medium or high density, compared to 44% in Greater Sydney. In 2016, there were 16 separate houses in the area, 144 medium density dwellings, and 1,638 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the households without children in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a larger proportion of young couples without children, a smaller proportion of middle-aged couples without children, and a smaller proportion of older couples without children.

In addition, there were a larger proportion of young lone person households, a larger proportion of middle-aged lone person households, and a smaller proportion of older lone person households.

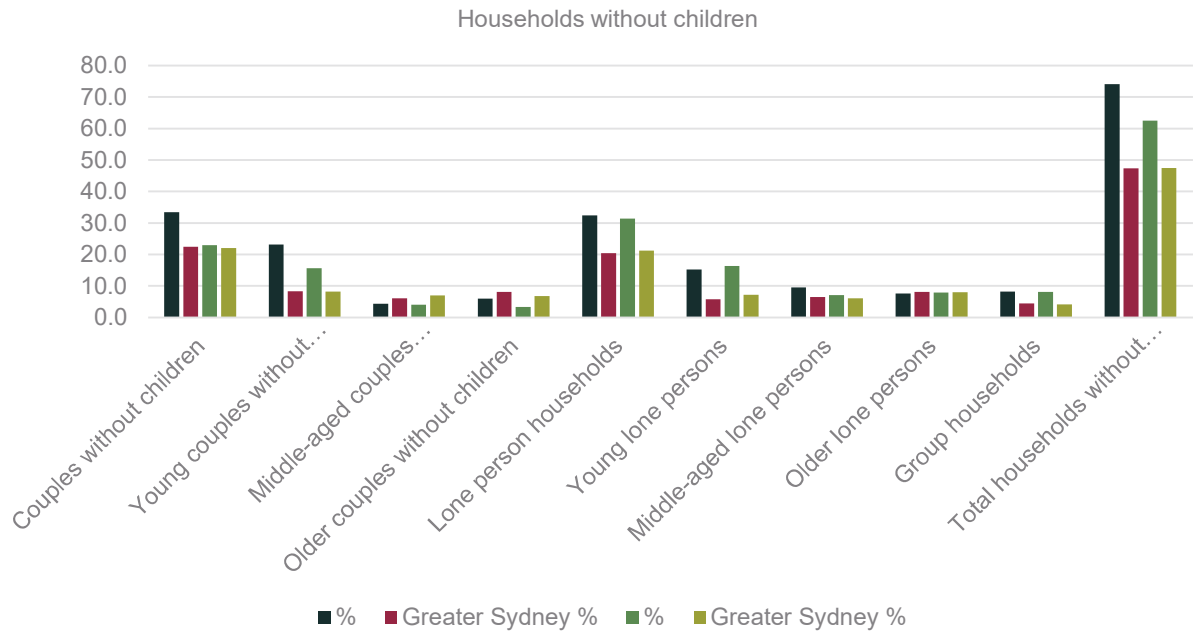


Figure 14: Households without children. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

In Manly (Town Centre), 41.2% of households earned an income of \$2,500 or more per week in 2016. Analysis of household income levels in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 compared to Greater Sydney shows that there was a larger proportion of high income households (those earning \$2,500 per week or more) and a lower proportion of low income households (those earning less than \$650 per week).



Figure 15: Household income. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, [Census of Population and Housing 2001 and 2016](#). Compiled and presented by [.id](#) (informed decisions).

4.1. Demographic Profile Summary

- The Census usual resident population of Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 was 2,833, living in 1,831 dwellings with an average household size of 1.85
- The major differences between the age structure of Manly (Town Centre) and Northern Beaches Council area were:
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 30 to 34 (18.0% compared to 6.4%)
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 25 to 29 (15.1% compared to 5.3%)
 - A *larger* percentage of persons aged 35 to 39 (12.0% compared to 7.1%)
- There was a larger proportion of young couples without children in 2016 compared to Greater Sydney
- There were more professionals in Manly (Town Centre) in 2016 than any other occupation
- In Manly (Town Centre), 97.6% of the dwellings were medium or high density, compared to 44% in Greater Sydney
- The major differences between the household incomes of Manly (Town Centre) and Greater Sydney were:
 - A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$3,500 - \$3,999 (13.0% compared to 5.3%)
 - A *larger* percentage of households who earned \$6,000 - \$7,999 (5.7% compared to 2.5%)
 - A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$650 - \$799 (2.5% compared to 5.5%)
 - A *smaller* percentage of households who earned \$2,500 - \$2,999 (4.3% compared to 7.1%).

5. CRIME DATA

A review of crime and safety issues identified for Manly, derived from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR), provides a relevant baseline of data.

Table 6 below crime trends in Manly ending January 2021 and December 2021 (two-year trend). They show that most recorded crimes were stable or have decreased.

CRIME INCIDENTS	TREND	RATE PER 100, 000 POPULATION	NSW RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
Assault	Stable	1135.3	769.7
Robbery	Stable	33.6	21.5
Sexual offences	Stable	229.3	179.4
Theft	Stable	2360.2	2071.7
Malicious damage to property	Stable	654.4	601.6
Disorderly conduct	Stable	553.7	212.1
Drug offences	Stable	542.5	578.9

Table 6: Recorded incidents of selected offences in Manly (suburb). Source: BOSCAR

While stable over the two year trend period, a number of crime categories recorded incidents significantly above the NSW crime rate.

The NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (NSW BOSCAR) heat maps presented in Figures 16 – 23 show the concentrations of selected offences in the context of other suburbs in the Northern Beaches local government area.

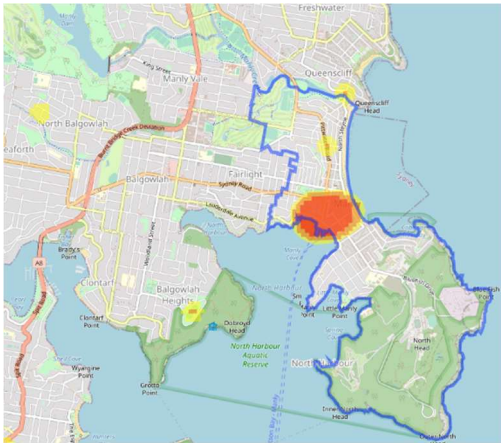


Figure 16: Incidents of robbery. Source: NSW BOSCAR

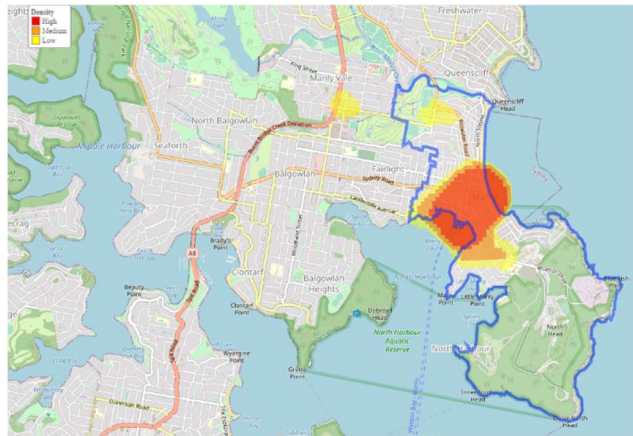


Figure 17: Incidents of Assault (non-domestic assault). Source: NSW BOSCAR

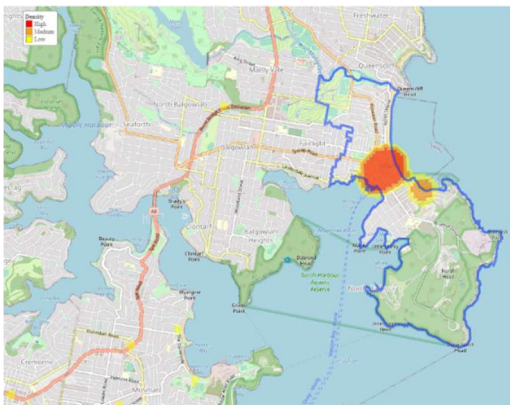


Figure 18: Incidents of motor vehicle theft. Source: NSW BOSCAR

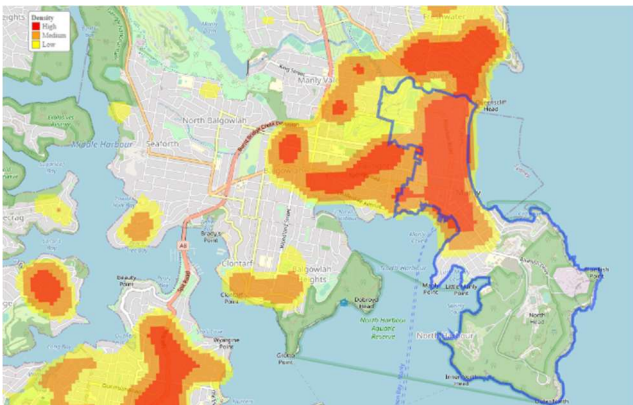


Figure 19: Incidents of theft (steal from a motor vehicle). Source: NSW BOSCAR

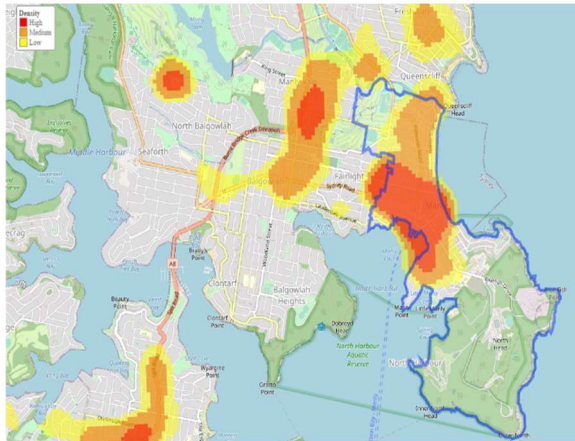


Figure 20: Incidents of malicious damage to property. Source: NSW BOSCAR

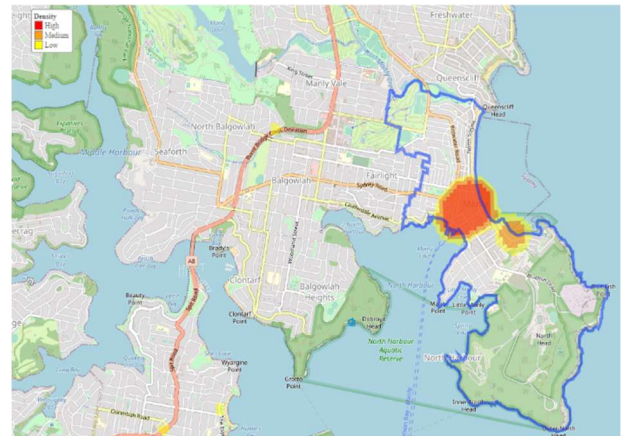


Figure 21: Incidents of theft (steal from person). Source: NSW BOSCAR

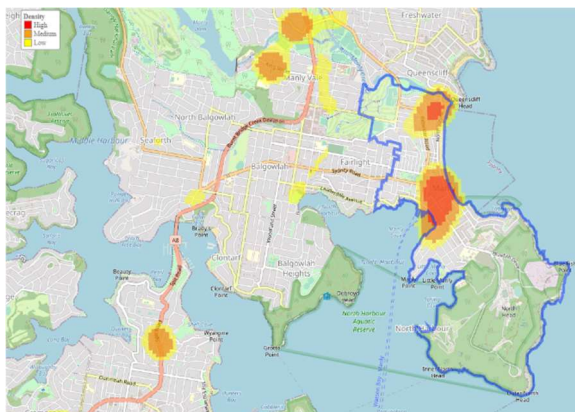


Figure 22: Incidents of assault (domestic assault). Source: NSW BOSCAR

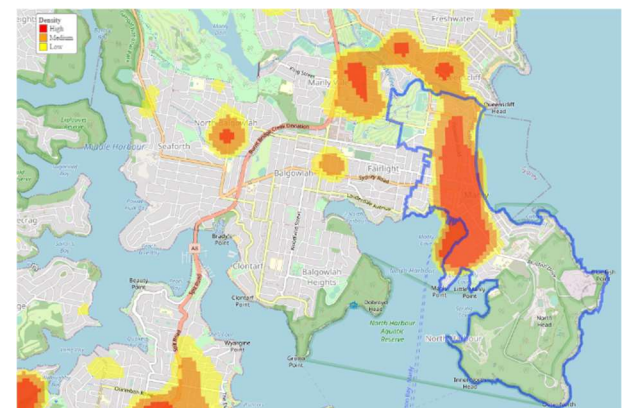


Figure 23: Steal from dwelling. Source: NSW BOSCAR

The heat maps indicate that Manly Town Centre and surrounds have a concentration of 'Incidents of robbery', 'Incidents of assault (non-domestic)', 'Incidents of theft (steal from person)', and 'Incidents of assault (domestic assault)'.

Figures 24 – 29 below show selected incidents occurring at night in the Manly area (outlined in blue) and in the context of other areas in Sydney. Selected incidents occurring during the night of disorderly conduct on licensed premises, theft (steal from person) on a licensed premises, robbery, and female victims of alcohol related domestic assault on a licensed premises are low and often lower than other Sydney areas.

Incidents of assault (non-domestic) occurring during weekend nights on roads/street/footpaths stand out as high compared to other Sydney areas, while incidents of assault (non-domestic) on adult male victims on licensed premises is moderate compared to other Sydney areas.

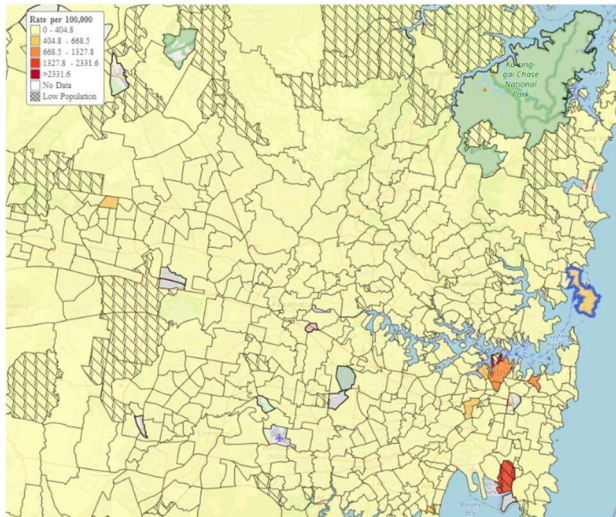


Figure 24: Incidents of assault (non domestic assault) on adult male victims occurring during the night on licensed premises. Source: NSW BOSCAR

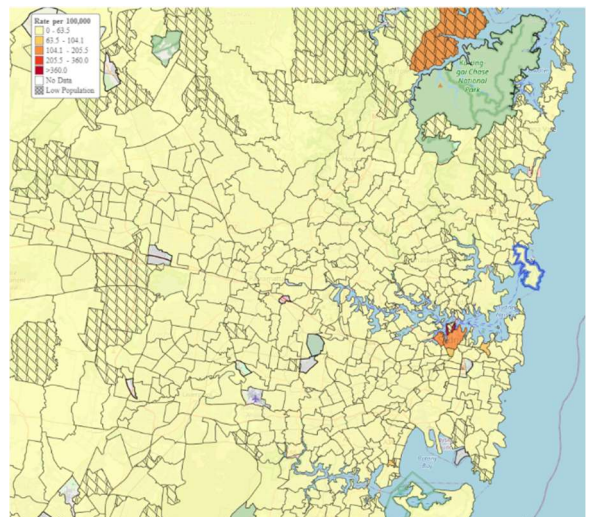


Figure 25: Incidents of disorderly conduct occurring during nights on licensed premises. Source: NSW BOSCAR

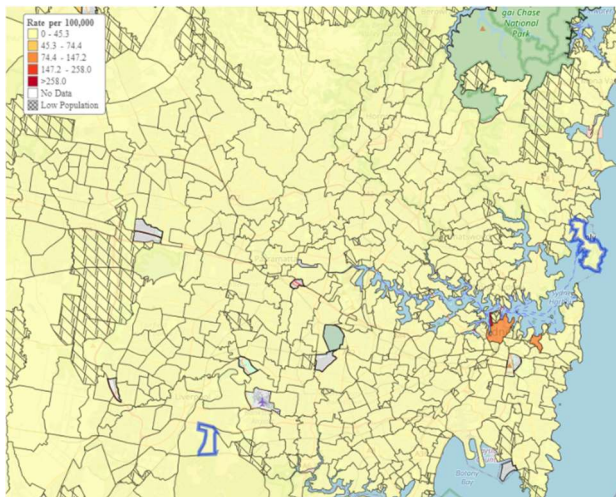


Figure 26: Incidents of theft (steal from person) occurring during nights on licensed premises. Source NSW BOSCAR

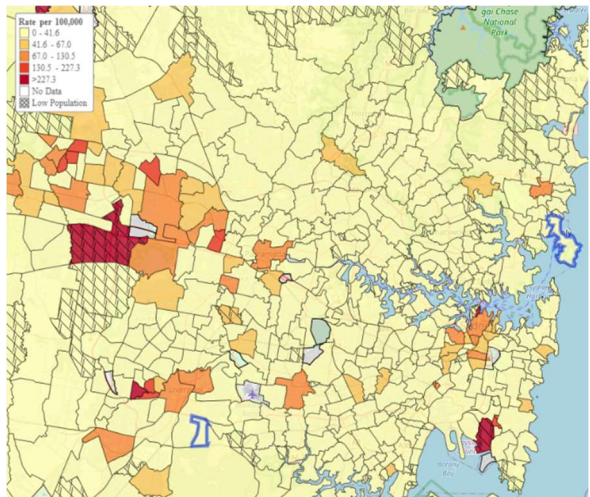


Figure 27: Incidents of robbery during the night. Source NSW BOSCAR

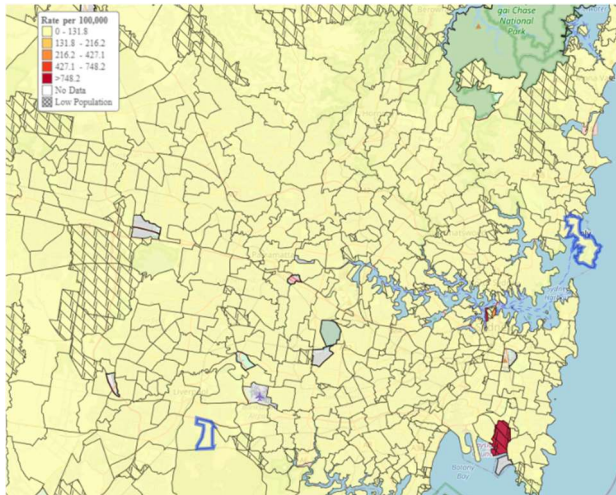


Figure 28: Adult female victims of alcohol related assault (domestic assault) on licensed premises. Source NSW BOSCAR

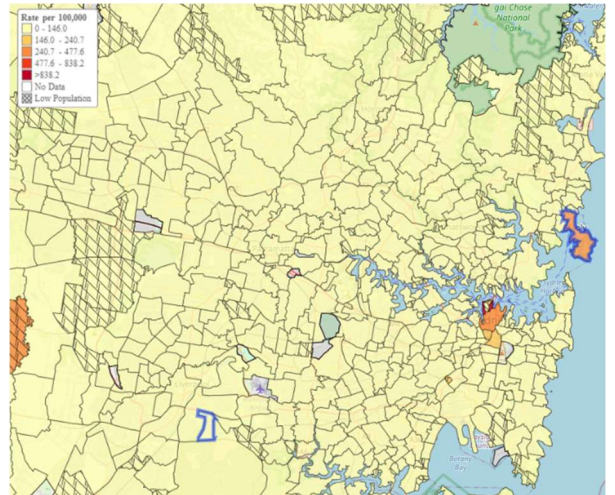


Figure 29: Incidents of assault (non-domestic assault) occurring during weekend nights on road/street/footpaths. Source: NSW BOSCAR

6. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Acoustic

Acoustic impacts arising from the proposed development have been considered, and subject to appropriate management, have been found to have a low impact.

The Noise Impact Assessment for the site prepared by Acoustic Logic identified the nearest sensitive receivers, presented in Figure 2.

RECEIVER (REFER FIGURE 2)	LAND USE	COMMENT
R1	Hostel	Existing boarding house located above the proposed general bar within 63 – 67 The Corso, Manly
R2	Commercial	Licensed venue (New Brighton Hotel) neighbouring the proposed development to the east
R3	Commercial	Two story commercial building to the west
R4	Residential	Closest residential receiver located at 72 The Corso, Manly

Table 7: Sensitive receivers. Source Acoustic Logic

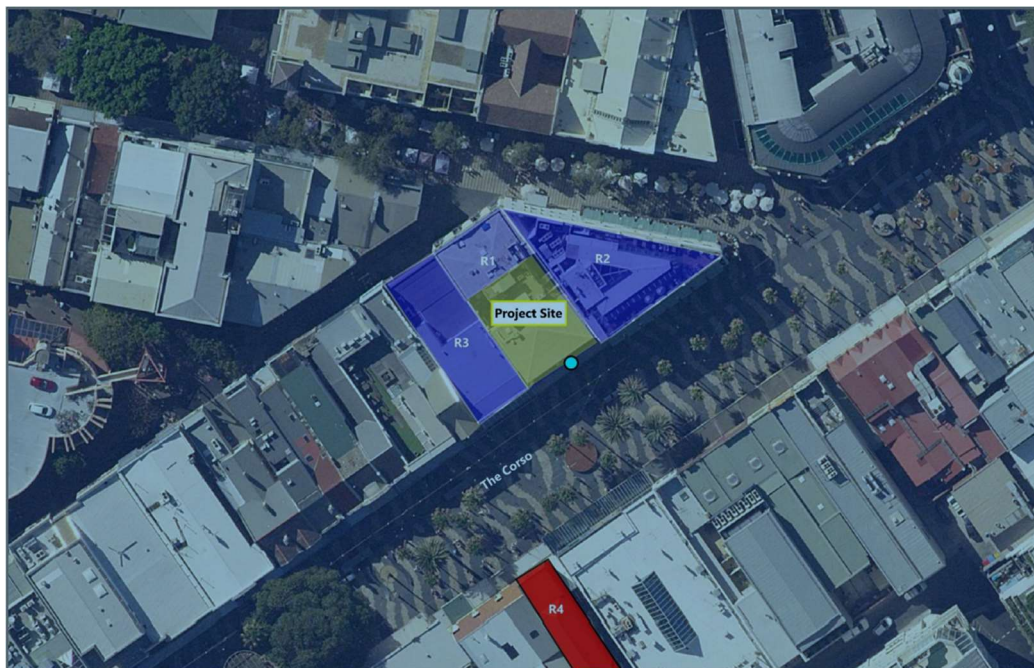


Figure 30: Nearest sensitive receivers. Source Acoustic Logic

The backpackers hostel accommodation is the nearest internal receiver, located in the building and above the proposed development. The main source of noise affecting these receivers will be from transmission through the general bar ceiling/hostel floor. The noise predictions have taken into account the transmission loss of patron noise and live music, and patron noise and amplified music.

The Noise Impact Assessment concluded that provided recommendations in the Assessment were adopted, noise emissions to all nearby development will achieve the requirements of the Manly DCP and NSW Department of Industry Office of Liquor and Gaming Guidelines.

While the Acoustic Assessment concludes that noise emissions comply with requirements for the current nearest receivers, including the hostel, it is understood that the upper floors of the building have been approved for future residential development. Noise impacts can only be assessed according to existing developments, and any future development have not been considered.

The Acoustic Report for the proposed development has provided the following recommendations to minimise the impact from noise as a result of the proposed development:

- All external windows and doors are to remain closed between 10pm and 7am or anytime while live music is played (except when required for egress by patrons or staff)
- External windows and doors are constructed with minimum 10.38mm laminate glazing (Rw35)
- Minimum of 60% ceiling area of the bar is to be treated with absorptive lining achieving an NRC of 0.8 (equal to Autex QuietSpace Panel)
- Any fixed speakers are to be vibration isolated by NRD mounts. Where subwoofers are installed, they are to be mounted with 25mm static deflection springs. Alternative isolation arrangements will also be acceptable pending review of the final speaker layout selections
- Signs are to be displayed at the entry/exit of the venue reminding patrons to minimise noise when department the premises, especially after 10pm
- All internal walls are to be constructed discontinuous to the structural building elements (e.e., 20mm spacing between any stud wall / plasterboard and masonry / concrete wall, or other structural elements which connect to the hostel³.

The Licensee will be required to:

- Develop a Plan of Management to implement the acoustic recommendations
- Ensure duty managers, staff and crowd control/security are inducted on acoustic management protocols
- Create a Complaints Register that is always available to Northern Beaches Council staff and police.

³ Acoustic Logic, Noise Impact Assessment, Lot 1, 63 – 67 The Corso, Manly, December 2021

6.2. Safety

It is important to point out that the crime figures presented relate to those crimes recorded by BOCSAR i.e., Recorded Incidents (RI), not necessarily all crimes committed in Manly. Levels of crime are sensitive to the willingness or ability of people to report crime, levels and nature of police activity and actual levels of criminal activity.

Crime data must be interpreted with caution as many factors may influence apparent trends. Police “crackdowns”, for example, of types of offences may push up recorded crime rates for those categories of offences. The increase in figures therefore does not necessarily translate to an increase in that type of crime, but rather an increase in convictions for that type of crime.

Lastly, the event of the Covid – 19 pandemic and the subsequent lockdowns may to some extent influenced the rates of crime in Manly and other areas.

Notwithstanding the above, the 24-month crime data trends for Manly area are recorded as stable. The hot spot maps do indicate that in the context of the greater Northern Beaches area, Manly has a higher concentration of incidents of robbery, non-domestic and domestic assault, and steal from person. In most cases however the figures are lower or comparable with other Sydney areas.

Night-time assault in a licensed premises, and particular assault on weekend nights in roads/street/footpaths are significant.

To address any antisocial behaviour inside the premises, and where possible, in the areas immediately outside the venue, the Licensee shall introduce mitigation measures that may include:

- Having in place policies and protocols for the management of disorderly conduct or antisocial behaviour inside the premises
- Having in place reporting and recording mechanisms for violent behaviour or incidents
- Adopting strategies to eradicate incidents of sexual harassment and violence
- Ensure at least one staff member is first aid accredited
- Ensure orderly queuing outside the premises
- Prohibit the consumption of alcohol outside the premises
- Direct patrons leaving the premises to the nearest transport options and place contact phone numbers for local Taxi services will be displayed close to the entrance

The Licensee will be required to:

- Develop a Plan of Management to implement measures that make the premises and surrounds safe for all patrons
- Ensure duty managers, staff and crowd control/security are inducted on all safety initiatives
- Create an Incidents Register available to police at all times.

6.3. Responsible Alcohol Consumption

The premises will provide a service to its guests that includes the service of alcohol.

The primary method of preventing the alcohol over consumption includes informing people about the associated harms, governing sales of alcohol, and developing safe environments that reduce the risk of alcohol over use⁴.

To address any concerns about the over consumption of alcohol on the premises the Licensee shall introduce mitigation measures that may include:

- A commitment to raising awareness amongst staff and patrons about the risks of harmful drinking through the continued application of its RSA policies
- A commitment to laws preventing the sale of alcohol to minors
- Raising staff and patron awareness of harmful drinking through the display of relevant NSW Cancer Council literature and other related education programs
- Making available free drinking water that is actively promoted to patrons
- Prompting patrons and make them aware of alternatives to full strength alcohol drinks and non-alcoholic beverages (light beer, half nips of spirits, soft drinks, water, tea, coffee etc).

The Licensee will be required to:

- Develop a Plan of Management that includes measures to reduce the risks associated with the over consumption of alcohol
- Ensure duty managers and staff are training in and comply with Responsible Service of Alcohol protocols.

⁴ Australian Drug Foundation Prevention Research

7. CONCLUSION

Manly Beach is a world-famous Australian landmark, attracting an estimated 1 million domestic and international visitors every year.

Known as the entertainment centre of the Northern Beaches, Manly's waterfronts, side-streets and laneways are bustling with people, restaurants and bars. Community events like the Manly Food and Wine and Jazz Festivals along with the Australian Open of Surfing provide year round entertainment opportunities during the day and throughout the evening.

In line with its vibrant reputation, Manly has significant hospitality and retail offerings on a scale much larger than the NSW average and shows Manly's economy is underpinned by tourism⁵. These offerings make Manly an employment hub, with the suburb also having a high level of local job containment.

Running from the harbour to the beach, The Corso is the main artery of Manly's CBD and the centre of dining and entertainment activity.

The proposed development which seeks to change the use of the existing site into a pub and live entertainment venue is consistent with existing land use in The Corso, contribute to Manly's entertainment offerings and support local economic development.

Unsurprisingly, the Manly population is a youthful one with a far higher proportion of 25–39-year-olds than the rest of the Northern Beaches. Manly is also a multicultural hub with large UK, European and South American communities.

Demographic profiles indicate an educated professional workforce with higher-than-average incomes, the vast majority of whom live in high density dwellings without children. A large number of this demographic are lone person households.

These demographic characteristics do indicate an increasing need for social gathering spaces, including public and green spaces, but also other facilities like cafes and bars.

While there is a need to increase employment options and create third places for people to meet and socialise outside their homes, the maintenance of neighbourhood amenity is paramount to decisions relating to the approval of additional bar and entertainment facilities.

In terms of acoustic amenity, conclusions drawn from the acoustic assessment indicate that as long as there is compliance with recommendations, noise emissions will be at an acceptable level.

Therefore, the social impacts associated with noise are assessed as low.

Safety considerations are primary to the management of bar and entertainment facilities. While crime statistics are stable across most incidents, it is clear that night time alcohol related incidents are present in Manly.

⁵ Northern Beaches Council, Manly Snapshot

Responsibilities for the safety of patrons inside the premises, and to the extent reasonable, those leaving and interacting with members of the public, must be primary considerations for the Licensee, management, staff and contractors. To a large extent, incidents of violence and antisocial behaviour can be minimised with appropriate systems in place.

Providing the Licensee prepares a Plan of Management and adopts safety measures identified, the social impacts associated with safety are assessed as moderate.

Similarly, providing the Licensee prepares a Plan of Management and adopts measures to reduce potential harms associated with the over consumption of alcohol, the associate social impacts are assessed as moderate.