

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY

APPENDIX A – SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Instructions for completing this form

Applicants of developments where social impact assessment is required must complete this form.

The completed form should either be submitted to Council prior to the pre-DA meeting (where a pre-DA meeting has been requested) or submitted with the development application (unless it has been determined that a CSIA report is required and is submitted with the development application instead).

SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM			
Applicant's details:		Owner's details (if different to applicant):	
Name		Name	
KWC Capital Partners			
Postal address		Postal address	
GPO Box 5396			
Email		Email	
david@kwc.com.au			
Phone	Mobile	Phone	Mobile
9238 3999			
Proposal details:			
Lot number & Registered plan number			
Lots 1-9 in DP 1054778			
Site address			
1400- 1480 Elizabeth Drive, Cecil Park			
Brief description of development proposal			
Planning proposal to: - Rezone the site from RU4 Primary Production Small Lots to IN1 Light Industrial. - Allow a maximum FSR of 1:1 on the site - Enable retail premises as an additional permitted use on the site, with floor space restrictions, through a site-specific provision in Schedule 1 of LLEP.			
1. Population change			
Will the development result in significant change/s to the local area's population (either permanently and/or temporarily)? <i>Explanation: Changes to the size, structure and capacity of the population can have significant implications for the provision and adequacy of community facilities, services, community cohesion and/or social sustainability</i>			
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below		

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	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
2. Housing	
<p>Will the proposal increase or reduce the quantity, quality, mix, accessibility and/or affordability of housing?</p> <p><i>Explanation: A mix of housing types, sizes and costs is necessary for social diversity (in terms of age, family life cycles, income, cultural background) and social inclusiveness. Retention or expansion of affordable housing is necessary for social equity and to avoid displacement of individuals and families on lower incomes</i></p>	
<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>
	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
3. Accessibility	
<p>Will the development improve or reduce physical access to and from places, spaces and transport?</p> <p><i>Explanation: 'Access for all' is an essential component of a fair and equitable society. Accessible developments encourage inclusive communities, improve affordability of goods and services, maximise access to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks and provide convenient and continuous paths of travel (thereby promoting healthy, sustainable lifestyles). Consideration must also be given to accessibility for people with a disability. Refer to Council's Disability Strategy 2012-2017 available for download from Council's website</i></p>	
<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p> <p>Any future development on the site can be designed to ensure compliance with relevant accessibility provisions including BCA, Australian Standards and Council's Development Control Plan to ensure that access from places and spaces within the development is provided.</p>
	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Future buildings designed to meet accessibility standards including design of ramps, lifts and continuous paths of travel. - Accessible car parking spaces compliant with the Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008. - The varied offering of industrial and retail uses on the site will allow for more competitive pricing and affordability of products and services available to residents, workers and visitors to the area.

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4. Community and Recreation Services / Facilities

Will the development increase, decrease or change the demand or need for community, cultural and recreation services and facilities?

Explanation: Access to diverse and adequate community and recreation services and facilities is necessary for physical and mental health, well-being, personal productivity, social cohesion and social sustainability. Examples of facilities include community centres, leisure centres, recreation centres, sports fields and playgrounds

Yes ☐

No ☒

If yes, briefly describe the impacts below

Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

5. Cultural and Community Significance

Will the development impact on any items or places of cultural or community significance?

Explanation: There may be certain places, items or qualities that are culturally valuable or significant to the community. They provide significant meanings and reference points for individuals and groups. This may include specific sites of Aboriginal significance. The acknowledgement and protection of these places, items or qualities is a key element in building strong and resilient communities.

For information about Liverpool's cultural and linguistically diverse communities, refer to Council's LEAPS Multicultural Plan available for download from Council's website

Yes ☐

No ☒

If yes, briefly describe the impacts below

Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

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6. Community Identity and Sense of Belonging	
<p>Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities social cohesion and integration within and between communities?</p> <p><i>Explanation: Social cohesion and integration requires places and spaces for informal and safe social interaction. Developments can increase or decrease these interaction opportunities through their provision (or otherwise) of safe and connected pathways and linkages and attractive gathering places (town centres, parks, squares / plazas, civic spaces and streets)</i></p> <p><i>Consideration should be given to incorporating principles of good urban design into the development proposal. Refer to the Creating Places for People: An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities, available for download from the Federal government's Urban Design website</i></p>	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p> <p>The proposal to allow light industrial and retail uses will allow opportunities for people to work and shop in the local area by creating informal spaces which are safe and inviting for people to visit. Further design development during a future DA can look to incorporate communal spaces such as plazas or parks near the retail uses on the site.</p>
	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p> <p>The proposed development as shown in the Indicative Concept Plan has been design consistent with Council's DCP controls and ensure that the circulation and access spaces are designed to allow pathways and linkages that are consistent with the design of industrial and retail development. Any future DA for the site will be designed to ensure the proposed development to include retail, non-retail and light industrial uses will be suitably designed to allow areas for social cohesion which are safe and informal.</p>
7. Health and Well-being	
<p>Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities for healthy lifestyles, healthy pursuits, physical activity and other forms of leisure activity</p> <p><i>Explanation: Developments can increase or decrease opportunities for healthy lifestyles through improving or reducing the liveability of places (due to things such as safety, noise, dust, aesthetics) or increasing or decreasing opportunities for:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, cycling, play and other physical activity • Healthy food choices • Drinking, gambling and smoking <p><i>Consideration should be given to incorporating healthy urban design principles into the development proposal. Refer to the Healthy Urban Development Checklist, available for download from the NSW Health website</i></p>	
Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p> <p>The planning proposal seeks to provide a number of food retail outlets.</p>
	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p> <p>It is anticipated that healthy food options will be provided to address the growing market demand for healthy choices especially for residents, workers and visitors.</p>

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8. Crime and Safety

Will the development increase or reduce public safety and opportunities for crime (perceived or actual crime)?

Explanation: Developments can increase or decrease perceived and actual safety. For example, through generating increased traffic, providing venues that may attract unruly behaviour. This can diminish social cohesion and integration however impacts can be mitigated by appropriate design, traffic controls and management.

Safer by Design principles should be considered in the development proposal. Refer to Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy available for download on Council's website. The Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines are available for download on the [NSW Police website](#)

Yes ☒

No ☐

If yes, briefly describe the impacts below

The planning proposal seeks to provide a variety of uses on the site relating to retails and industrial uses which will require any future development on the site to ensure that public safety and any opportunities for crime to be addressed through detail design.
It is recommended that any future DA for the site include the CPTED Design Principles as part of the detailed design considerations listed below.

Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

- CPTED Principle Assessment / Mitigation Measures
1. Territorial Definitions
 - The design need to ensure good space activity management with separation of various uses associated with the proposed buildings and spaces.
 - Any entry is clearly separated from the publicly accessible station entrance and is visible from the public domain, demonstrating good territorial reinforcement that users can access the building safely.
 2. Natural Surveillance
 - The retail uses will be sited in good central location to enhance passive surveillance of the communal amenity areas
 - Good natural surveillance of outdoor areas from the internal spaces.
 3. Access Control
 - Good natural access control to and from outdoor areas with a clearly defined pedestrian routes
 - Communal area are located in a good central location that is highly visible
 4. Activity Support
 - Good space activity management and generally clear pedestrian sightlines
 - Good space activity management well separated by circulation space within the overall development

9. Local Economy and Employment Opportunities

Will the development increase or reduce the quantity and/or diversity of local employment opportunities (temporary or permanent)?

Explanation: Unemployment and low income are associated with poor health and reduced social inclusiveness and resilience. Accessible and diverse local jobs (suited to the capacities of local populations) reduce the risk of unemployment (and the associated poorer health and social sustainability outcomes)

Yes ☒

No ☐

If yes, briefly describe the impacts below

The proposed development of the site for industrial and retail uses will help to increase economic activity and employment options for the community. Based on the Economic Impact Assessment a total of 100 direct jobs, 214 indirect jobs and 313 total jobs per year of construction over the proposed development will be generated. A further a total of 1,899 jobs in the operational phase of the proposed developing, adding \$87.8 million in value added per annum the New South Wales economy in net present value terms over a 20-year horizon will be created.

Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

The positive impacts will only result with the rezoning of the site, increase in FSR to allow for more development yield and provision of site specific controls in the LEP to enable retail uses through the support of the Planning Proposal.

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10. Needs of Specific Population Groups	
<p>Will the development increase or decrease inclusive opportunities (social, cultural, recreational, employment, governance) for groups in the community with special needs?</p> <p><i>Explanation: Council has a Social Justice Policy, which promotes access to life opportunities (e.g. jobs, education, full participation in the cultural life of the community) and inclusiveness for all (including those with special needs – young people, aged population, CALD communities, Aboriginal community, people with a disability, children and women). Developments can increase inclusiveness through the provision of culturally appropriate facility design and programs, and the avoidance of communication barriers.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to Council's Community Strategic Plan, Growing Liverpool 2023, Social Justice Policy, LEAPS Multicultural Plan, Youth Strategy and Disability Strategy available for download on Council's website.</i></p>	
<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p> <p>The rezoning of the site for light industrial and retail land uses will allow for greater employment opportunities for people living in Western Sydney.</p>
	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p> <p>The development will attract light industrial, freight and logistics, and retail employment opportunities which is aligned with the strategic plans including the Greater Sydney Region Plan, Western Sydney District Plan and LSPS - Connected Liverpool 2050.</p>

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APPENDIX B – COMMON SOCIAL IMPACT TYPES

There are a wide a range of potential social impacts associated with different types of development. Some social impacts are typical of particular types of development – as summarised in the tables below. Table B1 provides examples of impacts for particular types of development requiring a Social Impact Comment and Table B2 provides lists examples of impacts for the types of development requiring a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment. These tables are not exhaustive however they provide an initial point of consideration for applicants in what Council expects to be included in a social impact assessment.

Table B1: Common social impact types – Social Impact Comment

Development type	Specific development proposal	Social aspect	Potential impacts
Residential development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units Multi-dwelling housing greater than 20 dwellings Residential subdivision greater than 20 dwellings Affordable housing, within the meaning of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 – excluding secondary dwellings including student housing, caravan parks and backpacker's accommodation Housing for seniors or people with a disability, within the meaning of the SEPP (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004 	Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing choice Displacement Loss of affordable housing
Commercial development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entertainment facilities Amusement centres Function centre (greater than 100 person capacity) Retail centres and other commercial development, including tattoo parlours Applications for liquor licences and gaming machines* 	Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and facilities Access to public transport options Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues Access to fresh food and local produce
		Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing in place Familiarity with neighbourhood Improved community participation opportunities Recreation opportunities Relaxation and sleep Provision of open space in the immediate area (private and

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			communal)
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accessible path to travel to shops and transport options • Community cohesion and familiarity • Domestic violence • Population clustering • Substance consumption or abuse • Public violence • Usability of streets or outdoor space • Lay-out of master plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		Population change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant population change (size and characteristics) • Change in population density
		Community identity and sense of belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Ownership • Perception of danger • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome
Other types of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care centres (greater than 20 places) • Places of public worship (greater than 200 person capacity) • Educational establishments • Health consulting rooms • Council-owned community facilities, including community centres, libraries, childcare centres and recreation facilities • Community land, as classified by the Local Government Act 1993 	Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Improved community participation opportunities • Recreation • Relaxation and sleep patterns
		Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues • Access to transport options • Parking
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti • Vandalism and property damage • Offensive language and behaviour • Public violence • Safety of young people • Substance consumption or abuse • Theft – on street, from cars, business or homes
		Community identity and sense of belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity • Inclusion / exclusion • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome
		Cultural and community significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for culture and significant places

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Table B2: Common social impact types – Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

Development type	Specific development proposal	Social aspect	Potential impacts
Residential development	Application for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential flat buildings greater than 100 units Development that results in a reduction of affordable housing 	Accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing choice Displacement Loss of affordable housing
		Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and facilities Access to public transport options Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues
		Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ageing in place Familiarity with neighbourhood Improved community participation opportunities Recreation opportunities Relaxation and sleep Provision of open space in the immediate area (private and communal)
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear and accessible path to travel to shops and transport options Community cohesion and familiarity Domestic violence Population clustering Substance consumption or abuse Public violence Usability of streets or outdoor space Lay-out of master plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		Population change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant population change (size and characteristics) Change in population density
		Community identity and sense of belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion Familiarity with neighbourhood Ownership Perception of danger Improved community participation opportunities Sense of belonging or being unwelcome
Commercial development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Packaged liquor outlets Hotels (bars, pubs, taverns), nightclubs and registered clubs Extension of trading hours for licenced premises* 	Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and facilities Familiarity with neighbourhood Interaction and quality of social relationships Recreation Noise and activity (particularly late at night) Smoking near residential properties
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graffiti

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaming outlets Restricted premises (e.g. sex shops) Sex services premises (e.g. brothels) Gun shops 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vandalism & property damage Littering Offensive language & behaviour Public violence/assault; Substance consumption and abuse Theft Useability of streets and outdoor spaces Noise and activity (particularly late at night) Safety of workers (safe work practices) Safety of patrons Substance consumption and abuse Public violence
		Community identity and sense of belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership Perception of offensive activity/area Perception of danger Sense of belonging or being unwelcome
		Local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Access to entertainment options for young people
		Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to goods, services and facilities Affordability and choice Access to public transport (bus stops and train stations) Connectivity Interaction and quality of social relationships for residents
Transport Infrastructure	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freight transport facilities Major public transport facilities 	Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and activity Relaxation and sleep
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pedestrian access
		Local economy and employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Property values
		Local economy and employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities
Commercial development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug rehabilitation services – including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms Hospitals, medical centres and community health services 	Health and wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and facilities Improved community participation opportunities
		Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues Access to transport options Parking
		Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graffiti Vandalism and property damage

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Offensive language and behaviour• Public violence• Safety of young people• Substance consumption or abuse• Theft – on street, from cars, business or homes
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APPENDIX C – COMMUNITY CONSULTATION METHODS / OPTIONS

The overriding principle in community participation is to ensure people have the opportunity and the information to influence decisions that might affect them. Effective community participation requires time and commitment and a proactive approach to the less articulate groups and individuals in the community. Involving the community is one of the keys to increasing the extent that the development benefits local communities whilst ensuring the negative impacts on people are minimised.

Who is the affected community?	Effective Communication
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Those who live nearby• Those who will hear, smell or see a development or its effects• Those who are forced to relocate• Those who have an interest in the new project but may not live in close proximity• Those who may normally use the land where the project is to be located	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notify people early• Listen carefully and absorb the information• Allocate sufficient staff resources to conduct the consultation• Cultivate community networks or use informal channels• Be sensitive to cultural aspects and differences• Supply and ensure easy access to information (translate and interpret information or use advisers to explain technical issues in plain English)• Seek agreement about the process of consultation• Encourage open and full discussion• Develop skills in group facilitation and conflict resolution• Be independent

Useful community consultation resources

Below is a list of resources that may assist with consulting and engaging with affected communities:

Guide to Better Regulation – Consultation Policy, 2008

NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet

Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide, 2007

Centre for Health Equity Training, Research and Evaluation

Community Engagement in the NSW Planning System, 2003

PlanningNSW

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Techniques to consult with the community

Technique	Objective	Affected Community			
		Neighbours	Local Street	Local Stakeholder Groups	Wider Community Groups
Letters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the community 	✓	✓		✓
Brochures and / or fact sheets		✓	✓	✓	✓
Media releases				✓	
Signage on land		✓	✓	✓	
Displays on notice boards				✓	
Questionnaires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the community Obtaining specific feedback 			✓	✓
Discussions with adjoining property owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information exchange Involving the community Obtaining feedback 	✓	✓	✓	
Street meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information exchange 	✓	✓		
Community meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving the community 				✓
Personal interviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining feedback 	✓			✓
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Obtaining specific and broad feedback 				✓
Community advisory committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Building support Obtaining feedback on a wide range of issues 				✓

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APPENDIX D – DETERMINING LEVELS OF IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE

Assessment criteria	Neutral (neither positive or negative)	Minor Impact (positive or negative)	Moderate Impact (positive or negative)	Significant Impact (positive or negative)
Degree of change likely to arise from development relative to existing circumstances	Insignificant / No change	Some change, low significance	Some change, moderate significance	High level of change
The number and nature of people affected	None	Immediate neighbours only (small number)	Suburb level impact (100+ people)	LGA wide impact, substantial impact on a large number of people / groups
Direct or indirect impact	No impact	Indirect impact	Some direct impact	Direct impact
Duration of impact	N/A	During construction phase only	1-12 months	12 months or more
Community perception that a development will cause significant negative social impacts	None	Low level of reaction from the people affected	Moderate level of reaction from the people affected and/or wider community	High level reaction from the people affected and/or wider community
Potential cumulative impacts	Insignificant / None	Low likelihood of increase in overall impacts in the locality	Moderate likelihood of increase in overall impacts in the locality	High likelihood of increase in overall impacts in the locality



No action required



Complete Social Impact Comment Initial Assessment



Complete Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment



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APPENDIX E – COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERTAKING SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Social Impact Assessment Policy requires that any social impact assessment must be conducted by “a professional in the social sciences field who has had experience preparing and applying social impact assessment.” The following checklist can be used to determine whether or not a consultant is appropriately qualified to complete a SIC or CSIA for submission to Liverpool City Council.

- ☐ Does the consultant have qualifications and/or substantial field experience in the relevant technical area?

E.g. Qualifications in social science, human geography, urban or social planning – or referees (in the profession or within Government) who can validate the relevant experience within the social impact assessment field

- ☐ Does the consultant have a good reputation in relation to the relevant work?

Referees within the profession or Government who can confirm this

- ☐ Does the consultant use best practice methodologies in data gathering, community consultation and data analysis?

Such as those methods specified in these guidelines and by the International Association for Impact Assessment

- ☐ Does the consultant have experience preparing social impact assessments for local councils?

Can the consultant provide evidence of relevant experience?

- ☐ Does the consultant have a conflict of interest or a financial interest in the project?

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APPENDIX F – STANDARDS FOR A COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact assessment is an important part of planning and decision making processes and as such social impact assessment should be given as much consideration as environmental or economic impact assessment.

In accordance with the Planning Institute of Australia's Social Impact Position Statement, Council expects that a comprehensive social impact assessment, submitted to Council, to meet the following criteria:

- | |
|---|
| a) The process is undertaken by a competent, professional social scientist and uses rigorous social science methodologies |
| b) The process includes effective, timely and transparent public involvement |
| c) The baseline (pre-change) situation is adequately researched and documented |
| d) The scope of proposed changes is fully described |
| e) Examples of similar changes are identified, including impacts likely to affect minority groups, different age, income and cultural groups and future generations |
| f) Direct as well as indirect, long term and short term, positive and negative, passing and accumulating impacts are identified |
| g) The relative equity of impacts is identified. It is important to identify how the benefits and losses will be distributed to different sections of the community |
| h) Impacts over time and location are considered (e.g. local as opposed to state and national benefits and losses) |
| i) Impacts which are not amenable to precise measurement are not excluded from consideration – the assessment is an evaluation not a proof |
| j) A review mechanism is included where appropriate |
| k) The precautionary principle is applied in making an assessment |

Adapted from Planning Institute of Australia's Social Impact Position Statement

The following additional criteria apply:

- a) The size of the document should be commensurate with the number and significance of the social issues likely to eventuate
- b) Size of document will not be regarded as an indicator of its accuracy, adequacy or completeness
- c) All SIAs of more than 10 pages are required to contain an executive summary of not more than 1000 words

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APPENDIX G – DATA SOURCES

Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA) www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au

Source	Data available
Community Profile (Profile.id)	Liverpool's key demographics: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How many people live here• Who are we?• What do we do?• How do we live?
Social Atlas (Atlas.id)	Thematic maps (as above)
Liverpool City Council website www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Council's 10 year community strategic plan – Growing Liverpool 2023• Annual reports• Other documents and publications e.g. Youth Strategy
Consultations or research reports	Local community organisations may have reports containing relevant community consultation outcomes and research <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anglicare• Kari Aboriginal Resources• Liverpool Migrant Resource Centre• Liverpool Neighbourhood Connections• South West Child, Adolescent & Family Services

Federal Government agencies www.australia.gov.au

Source	Data available
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) www.abs.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Census data (demographic, employment, housing)• Manufacturing and retail censuses• Building and construction data• Social trends data• Disability data• Victims of crime survey• Health data• Tourism data
Department of Employment Labour Market Information Portal www.lmip.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centrelink Customer Populations by Main Allowance Type• Job Services Australia data• Employment Industries and Occupations by area• Unemployment rates• Labour force data
Department of Immigration and Border Protection www.immi.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statistics on permanent settlers to Australia by visa category using the <i>Settlement Database</i>

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State Government agencies www.nsw.gov.au

Source	Data available
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime statistics for NSW and LGAs • Specialist crime data and comparative trend analysis
NSW Police Force www.police.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapped crime data by local area commands (available through local police stations) • Crime statistics • Annual customer satisfaction surveys (levels of reporting and police response)
Department of Family and Community Services – Community Services www.community.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported accommodation information • Child abuse and domestic violence statistics
NSW Government Licensing Service (GLS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare licence information
Department of Family and Community Services – Housing NSW www.housing.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting list numbers • Client profiles • Housing stock Information • Quarterly rent and sales reports
Department of Education and Communities www.dec.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolments in government and private schools • Enrolment of special groups (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders; Non-English Speaking Background students)
NSW Fair Trading www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boarding house data • Rental Bond Board data (rents, type of dwellings)
Bureau of Transport Statistics www.bts.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger travel for all modes of transport (by traffic zones and statistical local areas) • Freight movement survey • Journey to work data • Information on future road and public transport networks
Department of Planning & Environment www.planning.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population projections (LGA and regions) • NSW Household and Dwelling Projections Data • Demographic trend analyses • Urban Development Program (UDP) production data – new release areas • Metropolitan Urban Development Program (MUDP)

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production data – established areas

- Employment Lands Development Program data
- Regional housing statistics and market analysis

NSW Health

www.health.nsw.gov.au

- In-patient statistics
- Community health data
- Hospital facility data
- Waiting list information
- Range of health indicators (e.g. mortality data)
- Alcohol and drug dependency data

NSW Lands & Property Information

<http://www.lpi.nsw.gov.au>

- Land title registration
- Property information
- Valuation
- Surveying
- Mapping

NSW Spatial Data Catalogue (NSDC)

www.sdi.nsw.gov.au

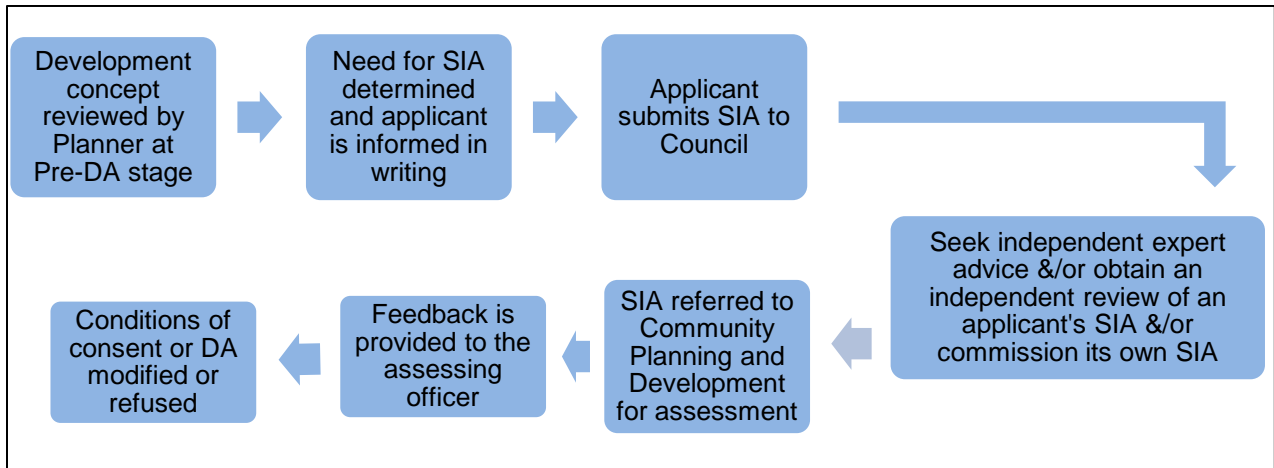
- Central repository for the publication of metadata describing NSW Local and State Government spatial data
- Search for data, find out what data exists, where and how to access the data, the data's fitness for purpose, who/when and how the data was created, how often it is updated, the geographic extent of the dataset, as well as the rights and restrictions that apply to the dataset.

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY

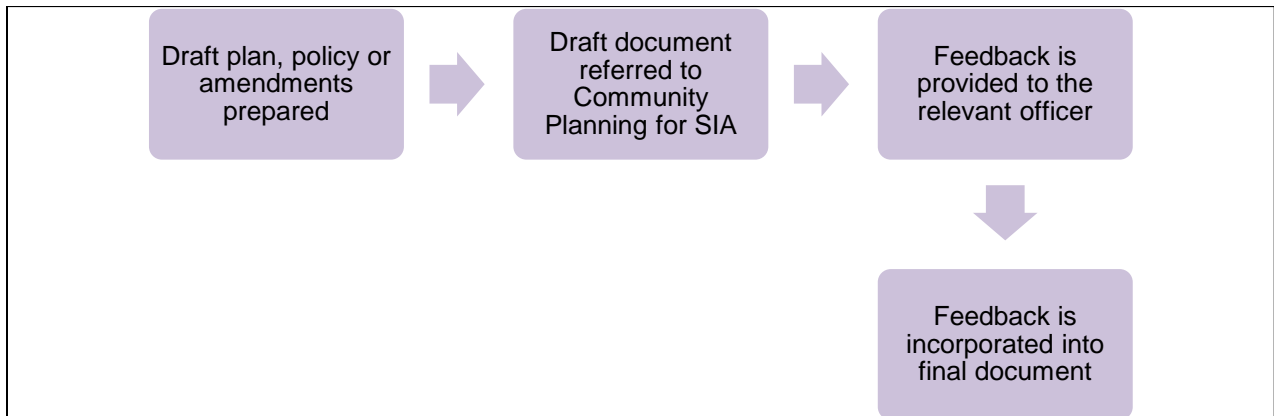
APPENDIX H – SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REFERRAL PROCESS

Below is the referral process by which development applications, internal policies and external policies are reviewed and assessed by Council.

Rezoning/Development Application Referral Process



Internal Policy and Plan Referral Process



External Government Policy and Plan Referral Process

