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29 September 2020

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29 September 2020

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Contents

Executive Summary		3
<hr/>		
1.0	Introduction	5
1.1	Overview	5
1.2	Liverpool Civic Place	5
<hr/>		
2.0	Objectives and scope of the assessment	7
2.1	Social Impact Assessment	7
2.2	Methodology and assessment framework	7
<hr/>		
3.0	Site context	10
3.1	Site location	10
3.2	Site description	11
3.3	Existing development	12
3.4	Surrounding development	13
<hr/>		
4.0	Proposed development	15
4.1	Liverpool Civic Place	15
4.2	Proposed development – Phase A	15
<hr/>		
5.0	Strategic policy context	17
5.1	Key policy themes and drivers	17
<hr/>		
6.0	Local social context	20
6.1	Key findings	20
6.2	Study area definition	20
6.3	Summary of demographic trends	22
6.4	Current community profile (2016)	23
6.5	Forecast population profile	27
6.6	Local social infrastructure context	28
<hr/>		
7.0	Social issues and trends	30
7.1	Local social issues and trends	30
7.2	Contextual social issues and trends: social infrastructure provision	32
<hr/>		
8.0	Community and stakeholder perspectives	36
8.1	Consultation context	36
8.2	Community priorities and drivers	36
<hr/>		
9.0	Social Impact Assessment	39
9.1	Assessment framework and scope	39
9.2	Assessment factors and responses	39
9.3	Concluding comments	48

Contents

10.0	Social strategy directions	49
10.1	City shaping social infrastructure at the heart of Liverpool	49
10.2	Clustering a mix of uses to create a dynamic environment	49
10.3	Investing in social infrastructure to enhance resilience as the Liverpool community grows	49

Figures

Figure 1	Liverpool Civic Place – an ambitious vision for the future civic heart of the city	6
Figure 1	Social risk matrix	8
Figure 3	Site Location	10
Figure 4	Site lot boundaries	11
Figure 5	Site context	12
Figure 6	Existing development	12
Figure 7	Existing development	13
Figure 8	Surrounding development	14
Figure 9	Surrounding development	14
Figure 10	Liverpool Civic Place Masterplan Site	15
Figure 11	Liverpool Civic Place Stage 1 site (subject site)	16
Figure 12	Study Area and Liverpool CBD	21
Figure 13	Study area age profile (2016)	23
Figure 14	ISRAD score for Liverpool CBD	25
Figure 15	Occupation breakdown 2016	26
Figure 16	Employment by Industry 2016	26
Figure 17	Social infrastructure context	29
Figure 18	Future Liverpool Hospital and University of Wollongong South West Sydney campus	31
Figure 19	Designed by fjmt, Liverpool Civic Place will create a dynamic new community cluster	34

Tables

Table 1	Key policy drivers	17
Table 2	Summary of key demographic trends relevant to proposed development	22
Table 3	Top five countries of birth and languages spoken at home – study area and Liverpool LGA	24
Table 4	Recent and forecast population growth – study area and Liverpool LGA	27

Appendices

Appendix A.	Strategic policy review	50
Appendix B.	Demographic profile	59

Executive Summary

Social Impact Assessment for Stage 2 DA for Phase A of Liverpool Civic Place

This Social Impact Assessment is submitted to Liverpool City Council (Council) on behalf of Built Development Group in support of a Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development located at 52 Scott Street, Liverpool.

It follows the approval of a Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA (DA-585/2019) for the broader Liverpool Civic Place master plan that has determined land uses, building envelopes, public domain and a multi-level common basement across the site.

The Liverpool Civic Place mixed-use precinct is an ambitious joint \$400 million development being undertaken by Liverpool Council and Built Development Group. The development will provide significant new social infrastructure clustered at the heart of the Liverpool CBD, along with commercial development and accommodation, and car parking provision.

Built has lodged a Stage 1 Masterplan Development Application for a complementary mix of uses as fundamental to creating Liverpool's new Civic Place. The detailed development applications for the mixed-use precinct are separated into three separate phases, as follows:

- Phase 1: Early Works, including demolition and excavation (DA-906/2019 approved)
- Phase 2: Council Assets including Public Library, Council commercial office building, Stage 1 basement and partial public domain.
- Phase 3: Developer Assets including commercial office building, short term accommodation, Stage 2 basement and remainder of the public domain.

This Social Impact Assessment and Strategy has been prepared to support of a detailed Development Application (DA) for Phase 2 of the proposed development, i.e. Council's assets.

Assessment prepared according to NSW DPIE SIA Guideline and Liverpool City Council SIA Policy

The Social Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the NSW Government's *Social Impact Assessment Guideline* (DPIE, 2017) and *Social Impact Assessment Policy* (Liverpool City Council, 2015). Impacts have been appraised across a suite of defined factors, including community connections and sense of place, with the significance of the impact based on the likelihood, consequence and social risk rating.

Assessment outcomes and community benefits

The assessment indicates that the impacts arising from the development – both during construction and operation – range from low to moderate, with no major significant negative impacts identified in relation to the proposal, and a wide range of significant community benefits. Key challenges identified with the proposed development relate to:

- Temporary impacts to amenity and surroundings during the construction phase of Liverpool Civic Place – Phase A. Changes to amenity may relate to environmental factors such as noise, traffic and parking, vibration, views and air quality. These impacts will be managed in accordance with legislation and regulation, through a Construction Management Plan.
- Permanent loss of businesses and retail businesses currently located at this site, which may be accessed by workers and visitors to the Liverpool CBD. These users will need to identify alternative premises and businesses to meet their needs.

The significant social benefits of the proposal relate to:

- Improved access to library services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 5,000sqm of well-designed, activated library floorspace, co-located with commercial and childcare uses, and public space. Contemporary library floorspace at this location has the potential to catalyse social interactions and improved community connections.

- Improved access to childcare services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 1,478sqm of childcare floorspace, providing for 90 childcare places. Delivery of childcare services at this location (close to employment opportunities, library services, public transport and surrounding social infrastructure) will enhance convenience for families and caregivers of young children in the Liverpool CBD. It is also noted that delivery of childcare services in CBD locations can support participation of parents/caregivers in the workforce and support flexible working for parents/caregivers, with the flow on effect of supporting effective functioning of the Liverpool CBD.
- Improvements to way of life and daily routines for residents, students, workers and visitors to Liverpool CBD associated with delivery of a high quality, contemporary library and childcare service at this site. This would increase opportunities for these users to access services, programs and spaces in a location close to home for residents of the PSA, and the broader Liverpool LGA.
- Potential improvements to community cohesion associated with increased spaces for people to meet and gather within the Liverpool CBD, which has the potential to strengthen community ties. The proposed development is located close to Liverpool Station, surrounding commercial offices, retail businesses, Liverpool Hospital and the University of Wollongong campus. Workers, students and visitors from these facilities may be attracted to the proposed development as a space for gathering, socialising and connecting with each other and Council services.
- Positive impacts to sense of place associated with increased activation, and improved streetscape at the site of the site due to the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place Phase A, which aims to make an outstanding contribution to the urban realm of Liverpool CBD.

The overall long term benefit of the proposed development is considered to be very positive. Potential negative impacts can be mitigated through implementation of a robust Construction Management Plan and development of a Plan of Management for the site based on ongoing consultation with the local community and relevant stakeholders.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Overview

This Social Impact Assessment is submitted to Liverpool City Council (Council) on behalf of Built Development Group in support of a Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development located at 52 Scott Street, Liverpool.

The preparation of a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) has been specified through Liverpool City Council's *Social Impact Assessment Policy* (2015). In accordance with the policy and the NSW DPIE SIA Guideline, this report provides a strategic appraisal of the social impacts and benefits of the scheme. It sets out the:

- Strategic policy context, including relevant state and local government strategies
- Local social context, including the population profile of the area, and social infrastructure context
- Relevant local social issues and trends impacting on the delivery of the development
- Community perspectives of relevance to the proposed development, gathered through prior community engagement
- Forecast social impacts of delivering the proposed development at this location, and mitigation and enhancement measures to respond to these impacts.

The outcomes of this analysis have informed the preparation of social strategy directions for the future delivery of this important civic precinct.

1.2 Liverpool Civic Place

Built have partnered with Liverpool City Council to develop a vibrant mixed-use precinct, known as Liverpool Civic Place, at 52 Scott Street, Liverpool. The development deliver a new civic hub for Liverpool CBD will activate the southern end of the Liverpool CBD and contain new public spaces, community facilities and commercial floorspace for the community.

Liverpool Civic Place will be delivered in partnership with Liverpool City Council, who have committed \$195 million to deliver the following components of the project:

- New Council offices and Chambers
- New central Liverpool City Library and community hub
- Childcare centre
- New Civic Plaza
- Council and public parking.

Built is leading the development of the commercial components of the precinct, including:

- 24-level tower to accommodate a combination of commercial, retail and education spaces
- 9-level hotel or student accommodation building
- Parking associated with these uses.

This proposal has significant potential to deliver improved access to social infrastructure and services in the Liverpool CBD, contributing to the overall wellbeing and resilience of the Liverpool LGA community.

Built has lodged a Stage 1 Masterplan Development Application for a complementary mix of uses as fundamental to creating Liverpool's new Civic Place. The detailed development applications for the mixed-use precinct are separated into three separate phases, as follows:

- Phase 1: Early Works, including demolition and excavation (DA-906/2019 approved)
- Phase 2: Council Assets including Public Library, Council commercial office building, Stage 1 basement and partial public domain.

- Phase 3: Developer Assets including commercial office building, short term accommodation, Stage 2 basement and remainder of the public domain.

This Social Impact Assessment and Strategy has been prepared to support of a detailed Development Application (DA) for Phase 2 of the proposed development, i.e. Council's assets.



Figure 1 Liverpool Civic Place – an ambitious vision for the future civic heart of the city

Source: Liverpool City Council; fjmt

2.0 Objectives and scope of the assessment

2.1 Social Impact Assessment

The purpose of this Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is to assess the impacts of the development, both positive and negative, for all stages of the project lifecycle for the community and stakeholders. This report supports Development Application (DA) for the development of Liverpool Civic Place. The assessment has been prepared by Ethos Urban on behalf of Built to accompany the Statement of Environmental Effects.

Social Impact Assessment involves the analysis of social changes and impacts on communities that are likely to occur as a result of a particular development, planning scheme, or government policy decision.

2.2 Methodology and assessment framework

The SIA involves a number of steps, including the scoping of issues; identifying and assessing potential social impacts; determining the significance of these impacts, and identifying measures to manage or mitigate potential negative impacts and enhance potential benefits.

The methodology employed in preparing this SIA is designed to ensure that the social environment of communities potentially impacted by a project are properly accounted for and recorded, and anticipated impacts are adequately considered and assessed.

2.2.1 Social Impact assessment methodology

The assessment of social impacts in this report has been based on two guidelines:

- *Social Impact Assessment Guideline for state significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development* (NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, September 2017),
- *Social Impact Assessment Policy* (Liverpool City Council 2015).

Social Impact Assessment Guideline (NSW DPIE, 2017)

The assessment of social impacts has been based on the NSW DPIE *Social Impact Assessment Guideline for state significant mining, petroleum production and extractive industry development*, September 2017. It also draws on guidelines published by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), *International principles for social impact assessment* (Vanclay 2003), which defines Social Impact Assessment as:

'The process of analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more sustainable and equitable biophysical and human environment.' (2003, p.5)

The DPIE Guideline classifies social impacts in the following way, which forms the basis for this assessment:

- Way of life, including:
 - how people live, for example, how they get around, access to adequate housing
 - how people work, for example, access to adequate employment, working conditions and/or practices
 - how people play, for example, access to recreation activities
 - how people interact with one another on a daily basis
- Community, including its composition, cohesion, character, how it functions and sense of place
- Access to and use of infrastructure, services and facilities, whether provided by local, state, or federal governments, or by for-profit or not-for-profit organisations or volunteer groups
- Culture, including shared beliefs, customs, values and stories, and connections to land, places, and buildings (including Aboriginal culture and connection to country)
- Health and wellbeing, including physical and mental health

- Surroundings, including access to and use of ecosystem services⁸, public safety and security, access to and use of the natural and built environment, and its aesthetic value and/or amenity
- Personal and property rights, including whether their economic livelihoods are affected, and whether they experience personal disadvantage or have their civil liberties affected
- Decision-making systems, particularly the extent to which they can have a say in decisions that affect their lives, and have access to complaint, remedy and grievance mechanisms
- Fears and aspirations related to one or a combination of the above, or about the future of their community.

As outlined in the IAIA *Social Impact Assessment Guideline* (2015), the assessment recognises that social impacts vary in their nature and can be: positive or negative; tangible or intangible (perception based); direct (caused by planned development itself), indirect (occurring as a result of a direct impact) interdependent (affecting each other) and/or cumulative (as a result of the incremental and combined impacts of one or more projects, including the current and foreseeable future projects); experienced differently by different individuals or groups within a community, and experienced differently at the local, regional, state or national level.

Stages in the preparation of the social impact assessment are as follows:

- Baseline analysis of the existing socio-economic environment, involving:
 - Study area definition, including primary and secondary geographic areas likely to be impacted
 - Review of relevant background studies and technical reports, along with relevant local and state policy frameworks
 - Demographic analysis, including current and forecast communities
 - Review of the social context, including social infrastructure provision, and scoping of social issues and trends with a bearing on the development
- Stakeholder and community engagement: Findings of stakeholder and community engagement undertaken in relation to the proposal have been reviewed to identify community aspirations and values [information to be provided]
- Scoping of issues: Analysis of potential impacts during and post-construction, with each of the directly affected communities and other stakeholders identified in relation to the way they may be affected; both positive and negative potential issues are identified
- Identification of impacts as per DPIE Guideline parameters: The social impact assessment ultimately appraises the significance of each identified impact based on its duration, extent and sensitivity of impact 'receivers'; this results in a social risk rating for impacts, as per the social risk matrix shown in **Figure 2** below

			Consequence Level				
			1	2	3	4	5
			Minimal	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
Likelihood Level	A	Almost certain	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
	B	Likely	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5
	C	Possible	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5
	D	Unlikely	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5
	E	Rare	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5
Social Risk Rating							
Low		Moderate		High		Extreme	

Figure 2 Social risk matrix

Source: NSW Department of Planning and Environment 2017 *Social Impact Assessment Guideline* (based on matrix used in Vanclay, F., et al. (2015) p.49)

Social Impact Assessment Policy (Liverpool City Council, 2015)

Liverpool City Council's SIA Policy identifies the importance and rationale for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) in the Liverpool LGA. The policy sets out when a SIA is required, the methodological approach required and how the outcomes arising from a SIA are to be mitigated and enhanced.

The objectives of Council's SIA Policy are to:

- *Ensure social impacts of Council's development applications, policy decisions and planning tools are considered*
- *Enhance consistency and transparency in assessing and commenting on the social impacts of development applications, policy decisions and planning tools*
- *Ensure that the opportunity for positive impacts of these proposals are maximised and that potential negative impacts are avoided, minimised or mitigated*
- *Ensure community needs are met in an equitable and inclusive way and that the environmental, social and economic qualities of the local area are enhanced as a result of the development*
- *Facilitate better community engagement and community feedback*
- *Create opportunities for greater understanding of certain planned development within the community.*

The SIA Policy specifies the type of development that require an SIA. As the proposed development that is the subject of this development application is comprises a Council-owned community facility and childcare space, a Social Impact Comment is required.

A Social Impact Comment requires the applicant to:

- *Identify all potential social impacts*
- *Assess whether the impacts are likely to be significant, for each identified social impact*
- *Describe the nature of the impact*
- *Describe any enhancement measures (for positive impacts) and/or mitigation measures (for negative impacts) proposed to be undertaken.*

Community consultation is also required to determine the stakeholders most likely to be affected, and the significance of potential social impacts, as well as to identify opportunities to mitigate and enhance the negative and positive social impacts arising from the development.

3.0 Site context

The following section provides a description of the existing site context, including location, existing development on the site and surrounding development context.

3.1 Site location

The site is located at 52 Scott Street, Liverpool within the Liverpool City Council Local Government Area (LGA) as illustrated at **Figure 1**.

The site is located at the southern fringe of the Liverpool CBD. It is approximately 300m south west of the Liverpool Railway Station and is also in the vicinity of a number of regionally significant land uses and features including Liverpool Hospital, Westfield Liverpool, Western Sydney University Liverpool Campus, the Georges River and Biggie Park public open space as illustrated at **Figure 3**.

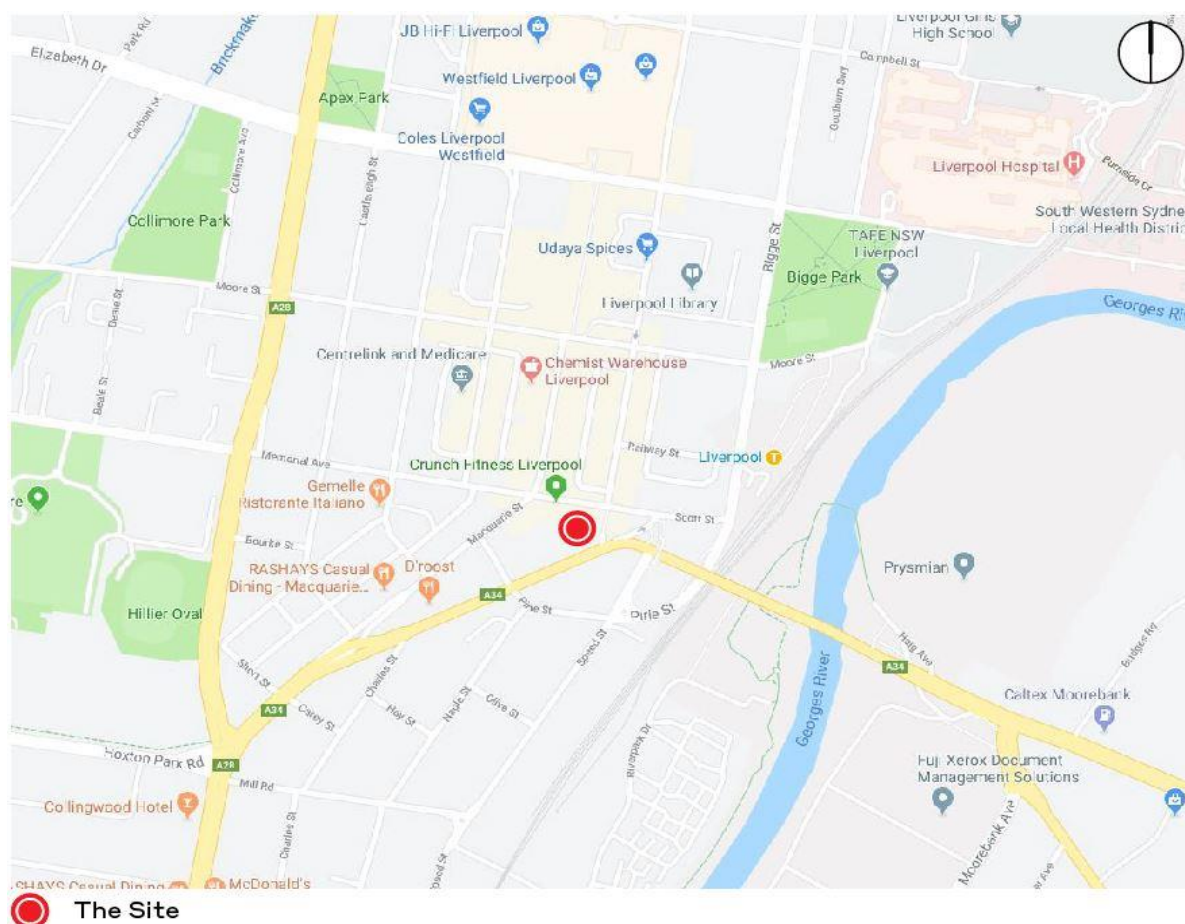


Figure 3 Site Location

Source: Google Maps & Ethos Urban

3.2 Site description

Liverpool Civic Place site is irregular in shape and comprises 12 lots, legally described below and illustrated in **Figure 4**. The subject site identified as Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place redevelopment is identified within the Liverpool Civic Place boundary at **Figure 4**.

- Lot 1 in DP 514817
- Lot 2 in DP 229979
- Lot 17 in DP 81842
- Lot 3 in DP 229979
- Lot 11 in DP 522284
- Lot 201 in DP 1224084
- Lot 100 in DP 877435
- Lot 12 in DP 657056
- Lot 1 in DP 507070
- Lot 22 in DP 441010
- Lot 23 in DP 441010
- Lot 1 in DP 229979.



Figure 4 Site lot boundaries

Source: Sixmaps & Ethos Urban

The site has a total area of approximately 8314m² and has two road frontages, including a primary frontage to Scott Street (80m frontage) to the north and Terminus Street (101m frontage) to the south. The site is currently occupied by a two storey commercial building with a large frontage to Scott Street. The commercial building is provided with an above ground car parking structure at the rear with a frontage to Terminus Street. An aerial photograph of the site is shown at **Figure 5** over page.



Figure 5 Site context

Source: SIX Maps and Ethos Urban

3.3 Existing development

The site is largely occupied by a two-storey commercial building with a large frontage to Scott. The commercial building is provided with an above ground car parking structure at the rear with a frontage to Terminus Street. The eastern portion of the site is occupied by a two-storey retail building with an adjoining car park at the rear. The two existing buildings are divided by a central vacant lot. The heritage listed Memorial Arts Building is also located on the site. Existing development is shown in **Figure 6** and **Figure 7** below.



Figure 6 Existing development

Source: Ethos Urban



Figure 7 Existing development

Source: Ethos Urban

3.4 Surrounding development

The surrounding development context of the site comprises a mix of retail, commercial and residential development:

- **North:** Development to the north of the site, on the opposite side of Scott Street, includes retail and commercial buildings of two to three storeys, primarily containing retail and commercial uses.
- **East:** The immediate east of the site comprises the remainder of the Liverpool Civic Place site, which has Concept DA approval for a future building envelope with a maximum height of RL 118.5. This envelope will accommodate either (or a combination of) commercial premises, educational establishments, tourist and visitor accommodation or boarding house (student accommodation) uses. Currently, the location of the eastern portion of the Liverpool Civic Place site comprises a two-storey retail building with an adjoining car park at the rear.
- **South:** To the south of the site, and on the opposite side of Terminus Street, is the Telstra Exchange building that has a height of approximately four storeys and various retail stores front Terminus Street. The area transitions to a residential character with a number of four to five storey residential flat buildings.
- **West:** Immediately to the west is a nine-storey mixed use development at 300 Macquarie Street, ground floor retail uses and low scale automotive service tenancies to the west.

Surrounding development is shown in **Figure 8** and **Figure 9** over page.



Figure 8 Surrounding development

Source: Ethos Urban



Figure 9 Surrounding development

Source: Ethos Urban

4.0 Proposed development

The following section provides an overview of the proposed development and the broader Liverpool Civic Place development.

4.1 Liverpool Civic Place

This report supports the Stage 2 Development Application (DA) for Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development located at 52 Scott Street, Liverpool.

It follows the approval of a Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA (DA-585/2019) for the broader Liverpool Civic Place master plan that has determined land uses, building envelopes, public domain and a multi-level common basement across the site.

The full Liverpool Civic Place site, subject to the Concept Proposal/ Stage 1 DA approval is illustrated at **Figure 10**, however the scope of this Stage 2 DA is limited to Phase A, as illustrated at **Figure 11** over page.

Phase B and Phase C will be subject to future Stage 2 DA(s).

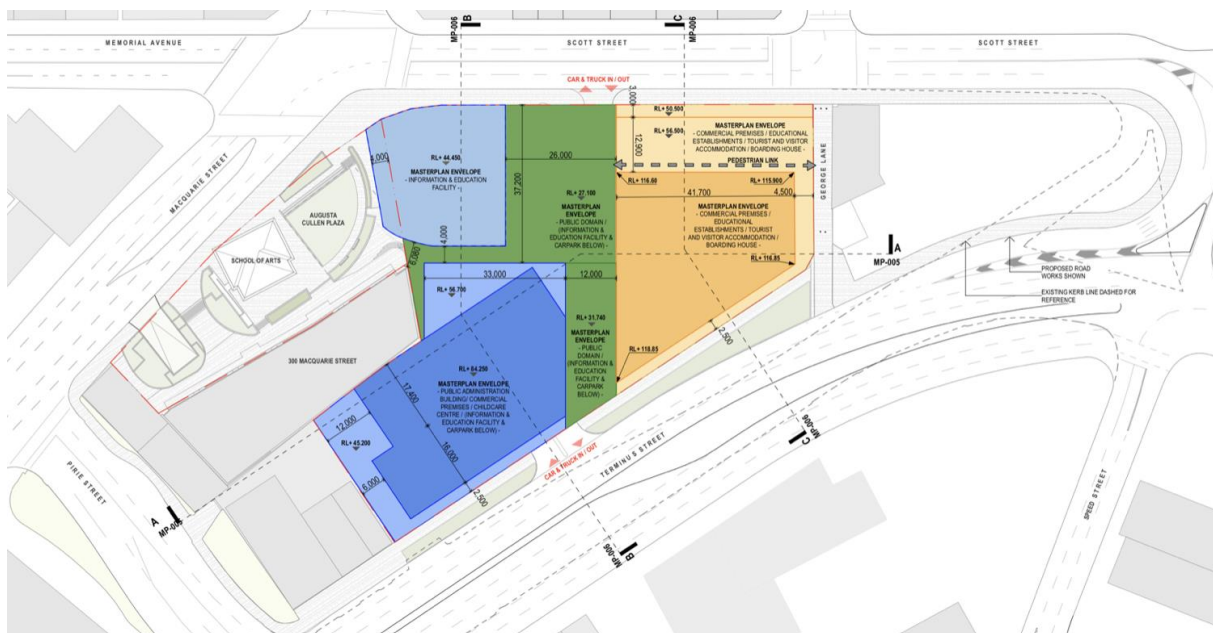


Figure 10 Liverpool Civic Place Masterplan Site

Source: FJMT

4.2 Proposed development – Phase A

This Stage 2 DA (shown at **Figure 11** over page) seeks approval for:

- Construction and use of a six (6) storey information and education facility (public library)
- Construction and use of a fourteen (14) storey mixed use building comprising:
 - Eight (8) storeys of public administration building floor space to be occupied by Liverpool City Council
 - Four (4) storeys of commercial premises (office) floor space
 - Single storey above ground child care centre on Level 6
 - Single storey of rooftop plant
- Partial construction and use of the overall site's common basement

- Landscaping and public domain works including:
 - an internal shared road connecting to Scott Street with basement access;
 - a public plaza fronting Scott Street; and
 - an elevated pocket park fronting Terminus Street.
- Extension and augmentation of services and infrastructure as required.

This DA reflects the staged planning approval pathway for the Liverpool Civic Place redevelopment which has included two previously approved DAs, as outlined below:

Concept DA DA-585/2019

The planning approval pathway for the Liverpool Civic Place development commenced in in 2019, with the submission of a Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA for the Liverpool Civic Place master plan. On 31 August 2020, the Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA (DA-585/2019) was approved by the Sydney Western City Planning Panel. The Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA consent sets out the future development concept of the site, including the approved land uses, building envelopes, an expanse of public domain and a common basement. The Concept Proposal / Stage 1 DA did not approve any physical works.

Early Works DA DA-906/2019

Development Application DA-906/2019 was approved by the Sydney Western City Planning Panel on 29 June 2020. The development consent relates to demolition of all structures, select tree removal and bulk earthworks including shoring through the use of piles. Early works commenced on site in September 2020 and are scheduled for completion in August 2021.

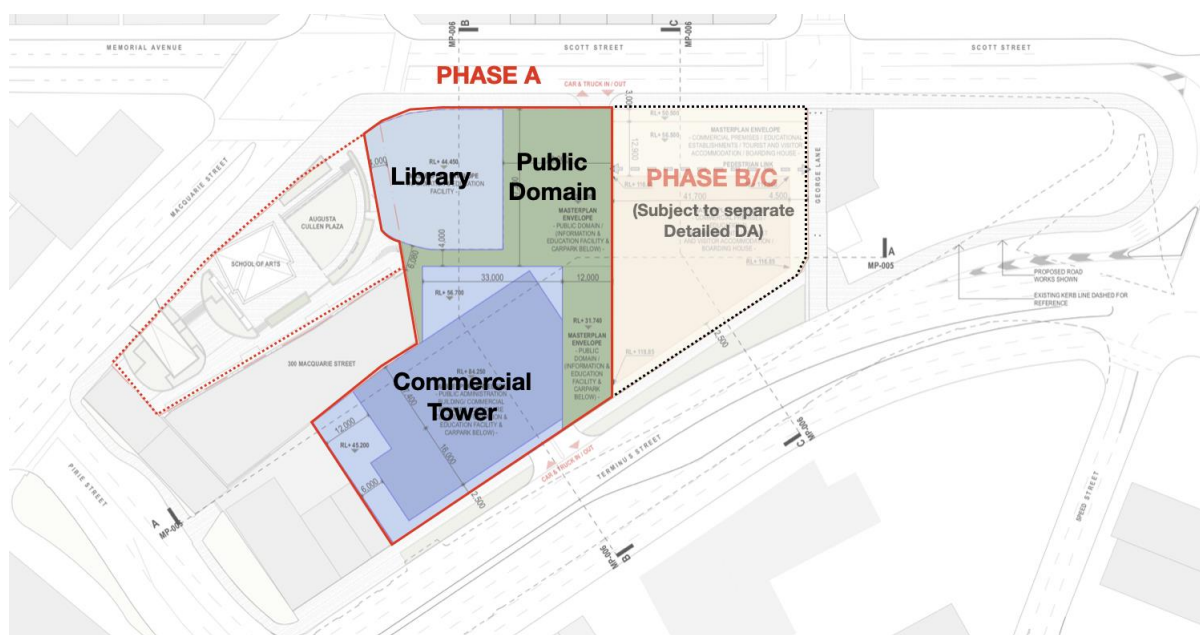


Figure 11 Liverpool Civic Place Stage 1 site (subject site)

Source: fjmt

5.0 Strategic policy context

There are a number of key plans and strategies which provide policy for the provision of social and community infrastructure in the Liverpool LGA. The following key documents have been reviewed:

- *Western City District Plan* (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018)
- *Better Placed* (Government Architect NSW, 2017)
- *Our Home Liverpool 2027 - Community Strategic Plan* (Liverpool City Council, 2017)
- *Connected Liverpool 2050 - Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement* (Liverpool City Council, 2019)
- *Community Facilities Strategy - A Blueprint for a Modern Network of Community Facilities* (Liverpool City Council 2016)
- *Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028* (Liverpool City Council 2020)
- *Liverpool Civic Centre Public Domain Masterplan* (Liverpool City Council 2020)
- *Social Justice Policy* (Liverpool City Council 2018)
- *Social Impact Assessment Policy* (Liverpool City Council 2015)
- *Belonging, Being and Becoming: Early Years Learning Framework* (Australian Government, 2009)
- *State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017* (NSW Government)
- *Child Care Planning Guideline* (NSW Government 2017)
- *Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008* (Liverpool City Council 2008).

A detailed review of these policies and how they align with the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place is provided in **Appendix A**.

5.1 Key policy themes and drivers

The key policy themes of this review relevant to Liverpool Civic Place are summarised in **Table 1** below.

Table 1 Key policy drivers

Policy theme	Key implications for social impact assessment	Relevant documents
Effective social infrastructure planning for a growing and diversifying LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool LGA is growing rapidly, and is home to a diverse community, with people from a wide range of cultural and linguistic backgrounds and socio-economic circumstances. Liverpool CBD is also a diverse and distinctive urban centre. • The population of Liverpool LGA is expected to growth to almost 380,085 by 2036. School aged students (21,072) and older people aged 65-84 years (23,750) are projected to experience significant growth by 2036. Liverpool CBD is also expected to experience growth in the local workforce, reaching 39,000 jobs by 2036. • It is a state and local priority to provide services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs as the population grows, and Liverpool CBD is identified as a key precinct to accommodate this growth. • There is an identifiable need for planning and the delivery of contemporary community facilities in the CBD to support the needs of the growing community. The delivery of Liverpool Civic Place has been identified as a key priority to meet the needs of the growing and changing local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Western City District Plan</i> (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018) • <i>Liverpool City Council Community Facilities Strategy</i> (Liverpool City Council, 2016)
Role of social infrastructure in fostering inclusive,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community of Liverpool LGA is highly diverse, with residents, visitors and workers from a broad range of social, economic and cultural backgrounds. Council has emphasised the importance of facilitating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Liverpool Community Strategic Plan</i> (Liverpool City Council, 2017)

Policy theme	Key implications for social impact assessment	Relevant documents
connected communities	<p>enhanced connections within Liverpool to foster a harmonious community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a state and local priority to deliver healthy, safe and inclusive places for people of all ages and abilities that support active, resilient and socially connected communities, including by investing in high quality social infrastructure. Community facilities can inspire and connect residents, and act as focal points for community interactions. 	
Creating a rejuvenated and revitalised civic domain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A component of the vision in the Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan is to “create a rejuvenated and revitalised river city which is vibrant and active and aspires to achieve high quality public realm for the community”. It is a local priority to develop community facilities and open space that facilitate both organised and chance meeting and thereby promoting social capital and connection amongst the Liverpool residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (Liverpool City Council, 2020) Better Placed (GANSW, 2017)
Integrating the urban core, through a cohesive and green masterplan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan aims to “establish a more coherent, cohesive and integrated urban core which is greener, healthier, inclusive and accessible for the city’s residents, businesses and visitors”. This focus aligns with the GSC’s focus on place-based planning for centres that improve walking and cycling connections through the Greater Sydney Green Grid. The community has identified they want an area where connection is created between all people in the community, and the proposed Liverpool Civic Place development will respond to this need. Delivering a new public domain at the southern edge of the CBD will maximise connectivity in the CBD and activate links between facilities benefiting community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western City District Plan (Greater Sydney Commission, 2018) Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (Liverpool City Council, 2020) Liverpool Community Strategic Plan (Liverpool City Council, 2017)
Delivery of high quality childcare to support growth of the Liverpool CBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State and local government policies identify that there is a need to provide services and social infrastructure, including child care, to support population growth and changing demographics in the Western City District, including increasing numbers of children and young people. Delivering high quality early childhood education facilities to support learning outcomes and child wellbeing is a priority at all levels of government. Planning regulations have recently been introduced at state government level to guide the development of childcare facilities. These regulations acknowledge the importance of providing high quality planning and design which maximises the safety, health and care of children and which minimises adverse impacts of development on surrounding localities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Belonging, Being and Becoming: Early Years Learning Framework (Australian Government, 2009) SEPP (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017 (NSW Government) Child Care Planning Guideline (NSW Government 2017) Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008 (LCC 2008)
Renewing and enhancing existing community facilities across Liverpool LGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges for Liverpool CBD include ensuring providing high quality spaces to meet recreational needs, meeting the needs of the future population living in high density housing, managing community expectations around shared multi-purpose facilities and ensuring the needs of special groups are met. Further, much of the existing community facility stock in Liverpool CBD is older in style, and built for single uses, which limits the ability to support a growing, well connected community. The Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (2020) identifies plans for upgrades to Scott Street and Memorial Avenue, the subject site. This focuses on delivering Liverpool Civic Place and identifies public domain improvements. Council has identified that equitable distribution and delivery of social infrastructure is required to ensuring that the needs of all community members are met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool City Council Community Facilities Strategy (Liverpool City Council, 2016) Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028 (Liverpool City Council, 2020)

Policy theme	Key implications for social impact assessment	Relevant documents
Supporting community safety and liveability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a Liverpool City Council priority to deliver safe places that support individual and community wellbeing, by ensuring that spaces are welcoming, inclusive and diverse.• The delivery of a new civic hub for Liverpool CBD, including a new central Liverpool City Library and community hub, a child care centre, new Civic Plaza are needed to improve lighting, sightlines and passive surveillance to improve perceptions of safety in the area and revitalise sense of place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liverpool Community Strategic Plan (Liverpool City Council, 2017)• Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (Liverpool City Council, 2020)• Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028 (Liverpool, City Council 2020)

6.0 Local social context

The following section provides an overview of the local social context of this development, including the current and forecast demographic profile and local social infrastructure context within walking distance of the site.

6.1 Key findings

The review of the local social context of the development has highlighted the following key findings relevant to the proposed development:

- The population of Liverpool CBD is growing and by 2036, an additional 13,560 people are forecast, increasing the population to 30,950. The existing and forecast community of the study area is likely to be culturally and linguistically diverse, young and potentially experiencing socio-economic disadvantage, such as low incomes.
- The site is located in the heart of the Liverpool CBD, surrounded by social infrastructure, including schools, community facilities, universities and a hospital, as well as Liverpool Station and multiple bus routes.

6.2 Study area definition

For the purposes of the Social Impact Assessment, the study areas have been chosen taking into consideration the need to factor in both local social impacts and those likely to occur on a broader scale. Social impacts are likely to be greater in short term, relating to the immediate surrounds, for example impacts associated with the demolition and construction of the sports facility (i.e. amenity values, access, noise, air quality etc) will be very localised. Longer term impacts such as visual amenity, traffic, connectivity, crime and safety and community sense of place, are also anticipated to occur within the close proximity to the project.

The study area represents the local community within the immediate area. This area has been defined using the boundaries of the Liverpool City Centre, as defined within the Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan. Accordingly, a Primary Study Area has been defined for this analysis using Statistical Area One (SA1) boundaries which best represent the Liverpool City Centre.

As the substantial new community facilities planned for Liverpool Civic Place are likely to attract visitors from across the Liverpool LGA or even broader Western City District, an analysis of demographic trends and patterns at Liverpool LGA geography is relevant to this SIA. Therefore, in much of the analysis undertaken, the relevant characteristics of the Study Area are compared to Liverpool LGA and/or the Greater Sydney benchmark.

The demographic data has been primarily sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Census. Population counts have been sourced from the DPIE's population projections 2019.

A map showing the designated Study Areas for this assessment is provided in **Figure 12** over page.



Figure 12 Study Area and Liverpool CBD

Source: Google Map and Ethos Urban

6.3 Summary of demographic trends

Key demographic trends of relevance to Liverpool Civic Place are summarised in the table below.

Table 2 Summary of key demographic trends relevant to proposed development

Key drivers and trends	What this means for social infrastructure
Liverpool CBD population is growing The population of Liverpool CBD is growing and by 2036, an additional 13,560 people are forecast, increasing the population to 30,950.	<p>A growing population in Liverpool CBD will place pressure on existing social infrastructure as demand for community facilities is expected to increase.</p> <p>Consideration of the type of people the future community will comprise of is important in order to deliver social infrastructure that is inclusive and meets diverse communities' needs. Delivering Liverpool Civic Place will prepare for this level of growth, enabling future community infrastructure needs to be met.</p>
Significant population of lone person households Liverpool CBD features a significant population of lone person households (26.1%), significantly higher than those seen in Greater Sydney (21.7%). The number of lone person households is expected to increase into 2036.	<p>The high population of lone person households within the CBD indicates the risk of social isolation, loneliness and depression, of which all remain relevant issues for consideration in the provision of social infrastructure and shared indoor and outdoor spaces for community interaction.</p> <p>In this context, social infrastructure plays a vital role in supporting social sustainability and connecting people with services, groups and activities that enable social connectedness and participation in daily life, and foster social capital building among diverse individuals and communities.</p> <p>Social infrastructure and shared public spaces are vital places for people to meet and connect.</p>
Young and culturally diverse study area population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Study Area, the largest age cohort is 35-49 years, accounting for 23.1% of the Study Area population. This is followed by persons aged 25-34 years (22.8%). The Study Area also has a considerably high proportion of children with children aged 5-17 years make up 13.9% of the study area. Children aged 5 years and below account for 9.8% of the Study Area population. Top two ancestry populations in the Study Area were Australian (3.4%) and Indian (12.4%). At an LGA level, the top two include Australia (55.9%) and Iraq (5.2%). Other than English, the top two languages spoken at home in the Study Area were Arabic (15.6%) and Serbian (8.5%). Across the LGA, the top two languages spoken at home other than English are Arabic (12.2%) and Vietnamese (5.2%). 	<p>The LGA is home to a relatively young population, with a high volume of family households.</p> <p>It is culturally diverse with varying social needs and levels of support required, particularly for settling migrants.</p> <p>It is important that social infrastructure is inclusive and accommodates the different cultural and language group communities. Flexibility of multi-purpose venues will ensure greater opportunities for events, ceremonial, cultural or social activities.</p>
A relatively socially disadvantaged LGA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The LGA is amongst the most disadvantaged in the country. At the time of the 2016 Census, 7.5% of the Liverpool LGA population was unemployed, greater than the Greater Sydney rate of 6%. Youth unemployment (15-24 years) is low in Liverpool CBD, however higher rates are in greater in the suburbs. 	<p>As Liverpool LGA features a high level of disadvantage, social infrastructure will play a vital role in providing affordable community services which are accessible by all.</p> <p>The provision of jobs that social infrastructure can offer may help reduce unemployment rates. It can also help provide appropriate jobs for both skilled and unskilled people.</p>
Increasing housing stress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proportion of households with a mortgage decreased from 39.9% to 37.5% between 2011 and 2016 and the proportion of households renting increased to 30.1%, which is greater than Greater Sydney (29.1%). 	<p>The increasing cost of housing is placing pressure on the cost of living for households in the LGA. Social infrastructure that is centrally located and meets the needs of all age groups, enables households to access affordable means of stimulation, social connection and entertainment.</p>

6.4 Current community profile (2016)

The following section provides an overview of the existing demographic profile of the study area, Liverpool LGA and Greater Sydney regions as relevant. The key LGA demographics and statistics relevant to the study of social infrastructure needs are summarised below.

Population and age profile

In 2019, the study area had an Estimated Resident Population (ERP) of 19,125 residents, growing at a historical average annual rate of 4.1% since 2011. The current study area population accounts for 8.4% of the total 2019 Liverpool ERP of 227,585.

Of study area residents, persons aged 35-49 years account for 23.1% of the total population. Persons aged 25-34 years which represent 22.8% of the study area population, which is comparatively high when compared to the Liverpool LGA and Greater Sydney benchmarks for this age group at 14.6% and 16.2% respectively.

There is a considerable share of children living in the study area, where infants aged below 5 years account for 9.8% of total residents, suggesting that there would likely be modest demand for childcare services and facilities within Liverpool City Centre. School aged children aged 5-17 years make up 13.9% of study area residents, respectively.

Elderly cohorts aged 60 and over have lower representation in the study area when compared to Liverpool LGA and Greater Sydney.

The large share of young persons aged 25-49 and children aged below 18 years indicates that the PSA is largely characterised by families with children, and young students or professionals/workers residing within the town centre. A breakdown of the study area and Liverpool LGA age profile is shown in **Figure 13**.

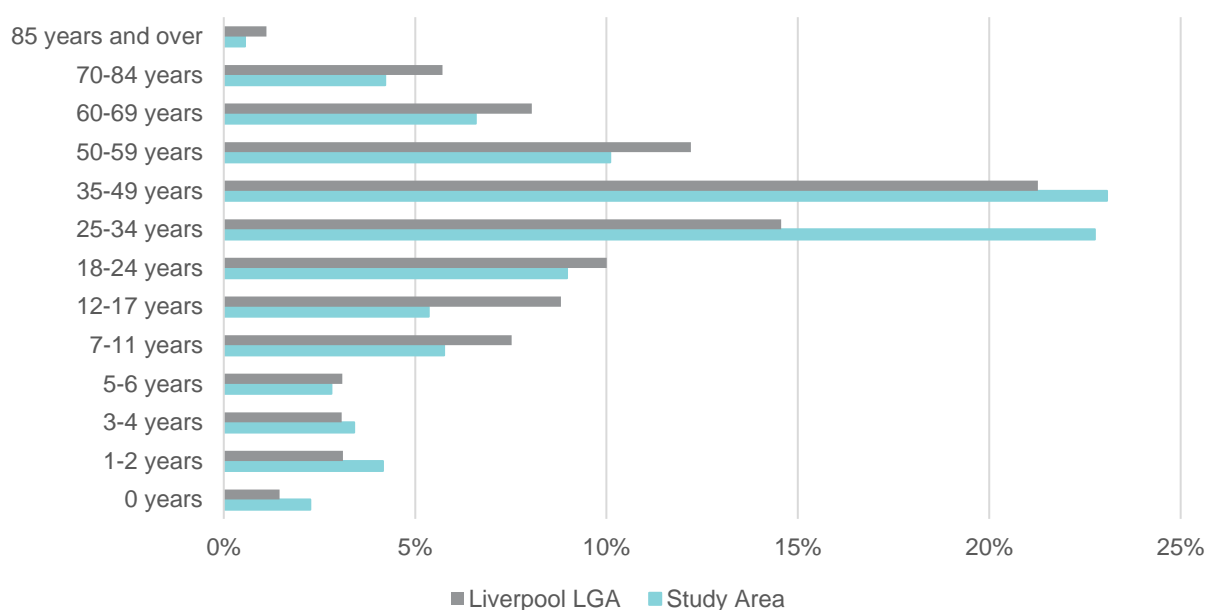


Figure 13 Study area age profile (2016)

Source: ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Ethos Urban

Household composition and tenure

Family households are the prominent household type within the study area, making up 69.5% of total households. This is comparatively lower than the share of family households in Liverpool LGA (82.6%) and Greater Sydney (73.7%). Of family households, 33.9% are couples with children compared to 18.4% without children. Most notably, the study area has a high proportion of lone person households (26.9%), particularly when compared to Liverpool LGA (15.7%).

There is a higher share of homes rented than owned (outright or with a mortgage), with 70.7% of PSA residents renting their home. By comparison, there share of renters in Liverpool LGA is much lower at 33.1%

The high proportion of residents renting their home and living in lone person households is likely driven by the large young adult population living in the study area and suggests that housing affordability is a key social and economic issue for local residents.

Cultural and linguistic diversity

The study area is culturally and linguistically diverse. Only 30.4% of study area residents were born in Australia, while the remaining 69.4% of residents were born overseas. This is comparatively high when compared to the share of residents born overseas in Liverpool LGA (44.1%) and Greater Sydney (38.1%).

Of study area residents born overseas, 12.4% were born in India, 9.5% in Iraq, 4.2% in Fiji and 3.2% in the Philippines. Accordingly, a large proportion of residents speak languages other than English at home. Other than English, Arabic is the second most spoken language at home with 15.6% of residents speaking this as their primary language. Serbian (8.5%) and Hindi (5.9%) are also commonly spoken within study area households respectively.

The top five countries of birth and languages spoken at home are shown below in **Table 3**.

<u>Top 5 Countries of Birth</u>	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Liverpool LGA</u>
1	Australia (30.4%)	Australia (55.9%)
2	India (12.4%)	Iraq (5.2%)
3	Iraq (9.5%)	Vietnam (3.5%)
4	Fiji (4.2%)	Fiji (3.5%)
5	Philippines (3.2%)	India (2.8%)
<u>Top 5 Languages Spoken at Home</u>	<u>Study Area</u>	<u>Liverpool LGA</u>
1	English (21.8%)	English (26.3%)
2	Arabic (15.6%)	Arabic (12.2%)
3	Serbian (8.5%)	Vietnamese (5.2%)
4	Hindi (5.9%)	Hindi (4.3%)
5	Indo Aryan - other (4.4%)	Spanish (2.7%)

Table 3 Top five countries of birth and languages spoken at home – study area and Liverpool LGA

Source: ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing, Ethos Urban

Income

The median household income for study area residents in 2016 was \$56,830 per annum, which is 38.4% lower than the Greater Sydney median of \$92,200, and 29.7% lower than the median income for Liverpool LGA of \$80,850. This data indicates that the study area is a predominately low income area, not only within the context of Greater Sydney, but also within Liverpool LGA.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents

A small portion (0.7%) of study area residents identify as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent. This is lower than the proportion of indigenous persons living in Liverpool LGA (1.5%) or Greater Sydney (1.4%).

Dwelling type

Flats, units and apartment are the primary housing typology in the study area, accounting for 95.0% of all dwellings. In comparison, only 13.3% of total dwellings across Liverpool LGA are flats, units or apartments while 75.9% are separate houses. The high percentage of flats, units and apartments reflects the PSA's role as an activity and transit-oriented centre, characterised by high density living and ongoing urban consolidation.

Educational attainment

In 2016, an estimated 21.2% of study area residents were attending formal education. Of those residents, 51.9% were attending primary or secondary school, and 21.5% were studying at a tertiary institution. A large share of residents have post school qualifications, and are typically more educated when compared to the educational attainment levels of Liverpool LGA. Of post school qualifications, 33.5% of residents hold a bachelors degree, and 12.7% have post graduate qualifications.

Relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage

The ABS Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) provides an indication of the socio-economic conditions of residents in different regions. SEIFA summarises information about the economic and social conditions of people and households. Generally, a higher score indicates a relative lack of socio-economic disadvantage and a greater socio-economic advantage.

As shown in **Figure 14** below, whilst there is significant disadvantage within the study area, featuring pockets of both moderate and extreme disadvantage. The site is located in an area in the highest quintile of disadvantage.

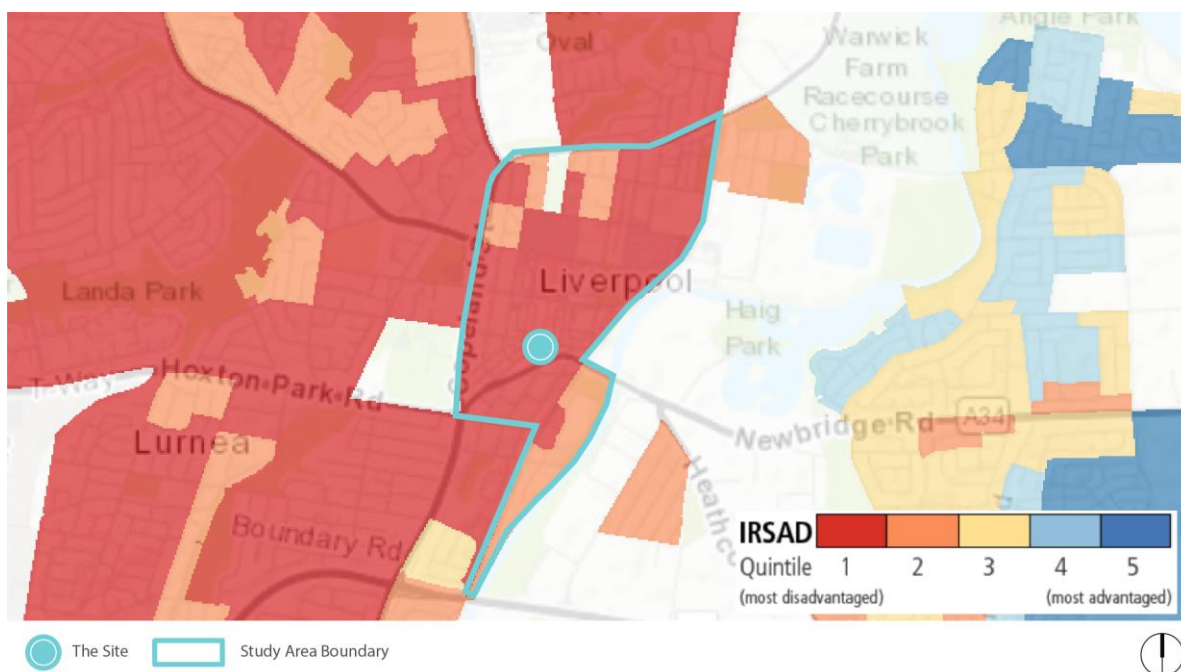


Figure 14 IRSAD score for Liverpool CBD

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics SEIFA 2016 & Ethos Urban

Employment profile

This section highlights the employment profile of study area and Liverpool LGA residents. A breakdown of occupational groups and employment by industry are shown in **Figure 15** and **Figure 16**.

Occupation

The study area has a strong mix of occupational groups, with high representation of local residents working in both blue and white collar sectors. In 2016, study area residents working in professional occupations accounted for 18.9% of workers, followed by technicians and trades workers (14.3%) and labourers (13.6%). When compared to Liverpool LGA, the study area has a lower representation of managers (6.3%) and clerical and administrative workers (12.6%), however, the share of workers in all other occupations is relative to Liverpool LGA.

Employment by industry

In 2016, the most prominent industry of employment in the study area was health care and social assistance, employing 18.0% of local residents. Manufacturing also had relatively high representation at 10.9%, while all other industry groups had rates below 10.0% including retail trade (9.8%) and construction (8.9%).

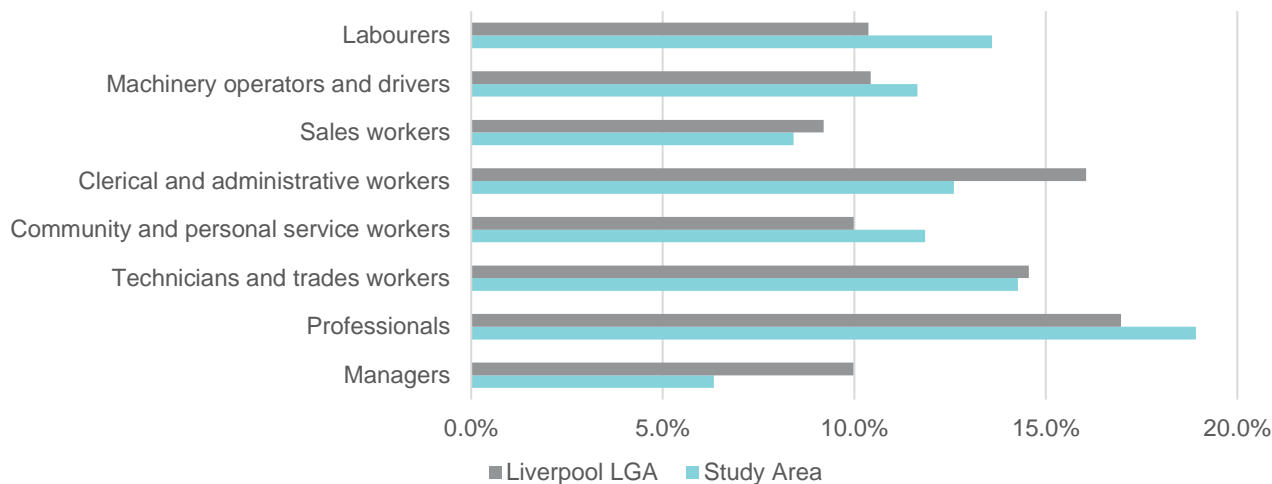


Figure 15 Occupation breakdown 2016

Source: ABS 2016, Ethos Urban

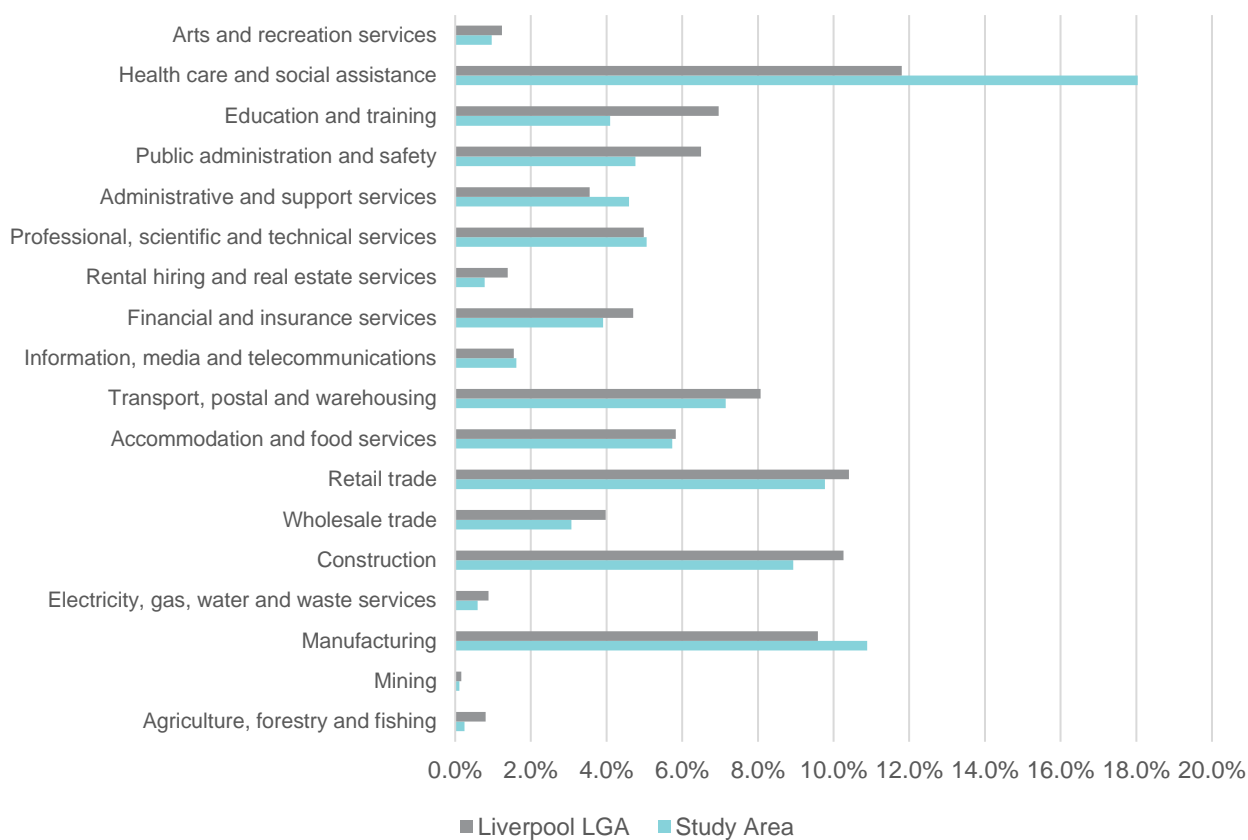


Figure 16 Employment by Industry 2016

Source: ABS 2016, Ethos Urban

6.5 Forecast population profile

For the purposes of this assessment, population forecast estimates for the study area have been collated using forecast.id growth rates for the suburb of Liverpool and reviewing active development applications within the study area from Cordell Connect. Forecast estimates for Liverpool LGA have been sourced from Forecast.id.

Population findings show that the study area is forecast to maintain relatively strong and consistent population growth over the projected period, with the total number of residents growing by an additional +11,826 persons. By 2036, the study area population of 30,950 will account for 8.6% of the total Liverpool LGA population of 358,871.

Growth in the study area is predominately forecast to occur over the short to medium term, particularly between 2021-26 where the population is projected to increase at an average annual of 4.4% or +1,022 residents per annum. By comparison, Liverpool LGA is forecast to grow over the same period at an annual compounding rate of 2.7%.

The rate of future population growth, particularly over the near to medium term reflects the ongoing urban intensification of Liverpool City Centre, largely driven by the planned delivery of residential density within the strategic activity centre. More broadly, Liverpool LGA will maintain high levels of population growth, attributed to the development and intensification of the southwest growth corridor.

The population estimated for the study area and Liverpool LGA are shown below in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Recent and forecast population growth – study area and Liverpool LGA

Category	2016	2019	2021	2026	2031	2036
<u>Population</u>						
Study Area	17,390	19,130	21,060	26,170	28,960	30,950
Liverpool LGA	212,232	227,312	242,817	276,970	319,304	358,871
<u>Average Annual Change (no.)</u>						
		<u>2016-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>	<u>2021-26</u>	<u>2026-31</u>	<u>2031-36</u>
Study Area		+580	+965	+1022	+557	+399
Liverpool LGA		+5,027	+7,753	+6,831	+8,467	+7,913
<u>Average Annual Growth (%)</u>						
		<u>2016-19</u>	<u>2019-21</u>	<u>2021-26</u>	<u>2026-31</u>	<u>2031-36</u>
Study Area		3.2%	4.9%	4.4%	2.0%	1.3%
Liverpool LGA		2.3%	3.4%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%

Source: ABS 2019, Forecast.id, Cordell Connect, Ethos Urban

6.6 Local social infrastructure context

A review of the existing local social infrastructure has been undertaken to inform the Social Impact Assessment and establish a baseline for the assessment of existing facilities.

An overview of the local social infrastructure context is provided below, identifying key social infrastructure within a local 800m catchment of the site (a distance equivalent to a 10-15-minute walk).

The following categories of social infrastructure are identified as being within walking distance of the site:

- Recreational facilities and open space
- Community facilities and libraries
- Schools
- Hospitals
- Places of worship.

The social infrastructure context of the site is shown in **Figure 17** over page. As the site is located in Liverpool CBD, there is a significant concentration of social infrastructure in the study area that serves both the broader LGA and residents and visitors to the Liverpool CBD.

The proposed infrastructure to be delivered as part of the Civic Place Phase 2 will significantly add to these existing infrastructure networks, creating a vibrant and dynamic civic cluster providing a range of community facilities, services and amenities.

Recreational facilities and open space

There are several open spaces within walking distance of the site, including Augusta Cullen Plaza (adjacent to the site), Lighthorse Park and Bigge Park, as well as Woodward Park, a major recreational facility that includes Hiller Oval, Whitlam Leisure Centre and basketball/netball courts. Woodward Park is the subject of a masterplan to deliver “world-class facilities to support a healthy, connected and diverse population.”

Community facilities and libraries

There are five local community facilities, within walking distance of the site, including Dr James Pirie Community Centre, Liverpool Early Childhood Health Centre, Bigge Park Building, Liverpool City Pipe Band Hall and Liverpool Community Centre. The existing Liverpool City Library is within walking distance of the site; this will be replaced by the planned new library at Civic Place.

Transport and access

The site is highly accessible by public transport – both bus and rail services. It is 350m, or approximately four minutes’ walk, to Liverpool Station, which is connected to surrounding centres via the T2 Inner West & Leppington, T3 Bankstown and T5 Cumberland lines.

The site is also accessible to a number of local and district bus routes including:

- T80 Liverpool to Parramatta via T-Way
- 854 Carnes Hill to Liverpool via Greenway Drive and Hoxton Park Road
- 855 Rutleigh Park to Liverpool via Austral and Leppington Station
- 870 Campbelltown to Liverpool
- 872 Campbelltown to Liverpool via Macquarie Fields
- 901 Holsworthy to Liverpool via Wattle Grove
- 902 Holsworthy to Liverpool via Moorebank

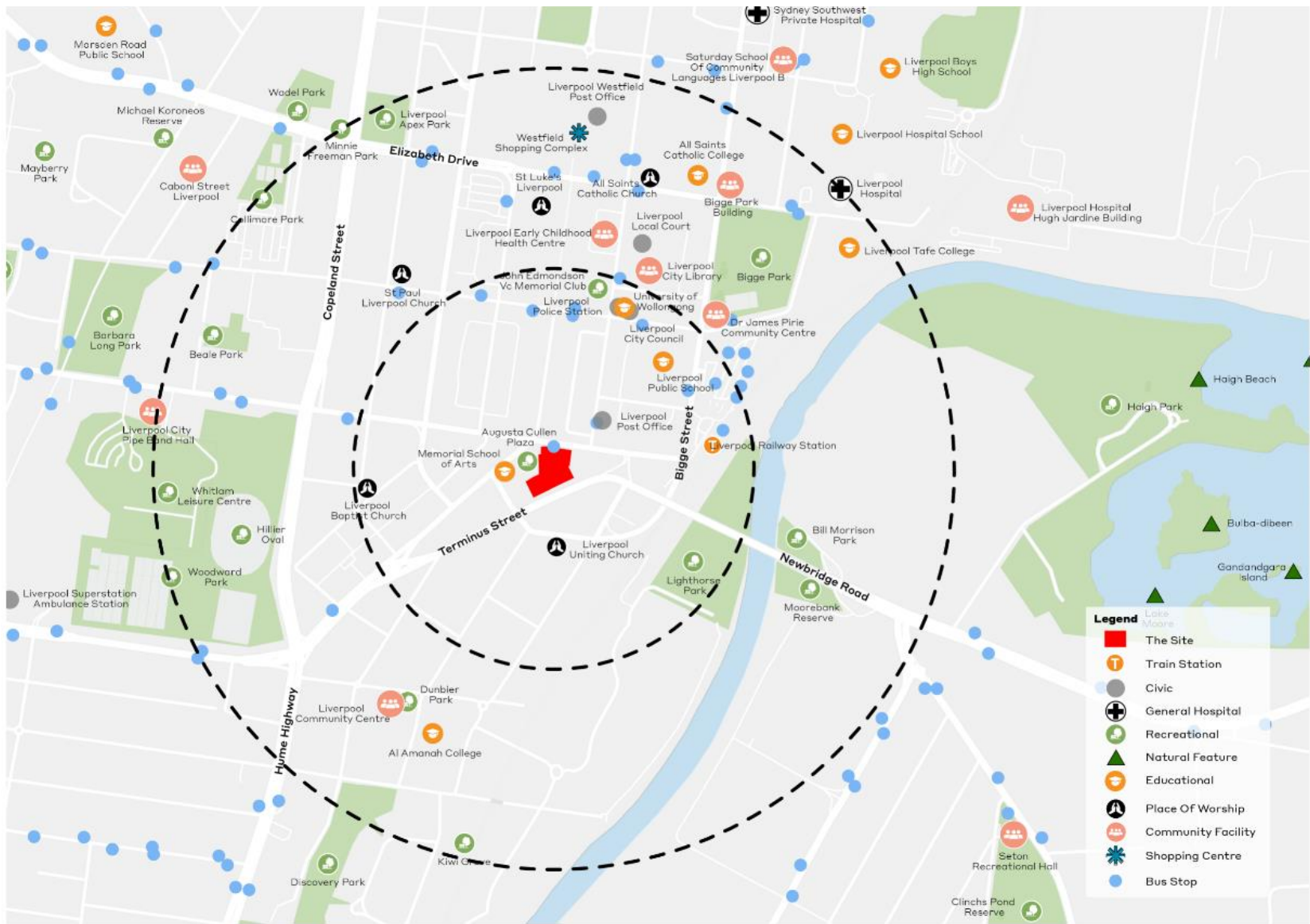


Figure 17 Social infrastructure context

Source: Ethos Urban

7.0 Social issues and trends

The following section provides a summary of local social issues and trends relevant to the proposal.

Key findings

The review of the local social context of the development has highlighted the following key findings relevant to the proposed development:

- The Liverpool LGA is growing rapidly, and population growth and diversity is likely to place significant pressure on existing social infrastructure facilities. Social infrastructure can play a key role in enhancing community resilience and social sustainability as the community grows.
- The Liverpool CBD has been identified as a key centre for public and private investment, connecting people across the Western City District with jobs, education, retail, services and infrastructure. Provision of social infrastructure in a CBD location supports the needs of workers, students and visitors as well as residents, as well as attracting businesses and students to the area.
- Some members of the Liverpool LGA community are experiencing disadvantage, and access to social infrastructure, including high quality social infrastructure, will support their wellbeing and resilience.
- Co-location of social infrastructure in “hubs,” close to daily living needs for Liverpool CBD workers, residents and students, can provide a centralised access point for spaces and services that support the wellbeing of the community.
- Demographic and lifestyle changes, together with disruptive technologies, are radically reshaping how learning is delivered and accessed in a public library setting. To enable these trends, contemporary library buildings are increasingly designed to be flexible, multipurpose, adaptable and responsive to community needs.

7.1 Local social issues and trends

The following section provides an overview of local social issues and trends in the Liverpool LGA that will have a bearing on the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place.

Growth and change in Liverpool LGA

The LGA is forecast to experience significant population growth, increasing by 58% from 227,585 in 2020 to 358,871 by 2036. Opportunity areas in the LGA have been identified to accommodate population growth through urban intensification, including Liverpool CBD. This level of growth will place pressure on existing social infrastructure facilities and increase demand for the delivery of new facilities.

Social infrastructure plays an integral role in the ongoing social sustainability of the LGA and can strengthen communities as they grow. It is critical to ensure there is a sufficient supply of well-connected and accessible community facilities to support forecast population growth.

Expansion of Liverpool CBD

Currently, the Liverpool CBD plays a key role in providing metropolitan scale services for the broader area, including education and health services. The established Liverpool City Centre forms part of the metropolitan cluster playing a critical role in supporting the future of the Western Sydney Airport and Badgerys Creek Aerotropolis, which will drive new investment and commercial activity in the area.

The Greater Sydney Commission has identified a vision for Liverpool Collaboration Area:

By 2036, Liverpool is a rejuvenated river city, offering diverse and growing residential and employment opportunities. Major health, education and retail precincts, and a network of open spaces and parklands alongside the Georges River, create a rich mix of jobs and workplaces, public spaces, shops and entertainment.

The LSPS identifies the following vision for Liverpool:

A vibrant place for people that is community focused, walkable, public transport-oriented, sustainable, resilient and connected to its landscape. A place that celebrates local diversity and history, and is connected to other Sydney centres. A jobs-rich city that harnesses health, research, education, innovation and growth opportunities to establish an inclusive and fair place for all.

Recent public and private investment in social infrastructure and commercial development will continue to drive growth in the city centre, for example the expansion of Liverpool Hospital and the establishment of a new University of Wollongong campus.

New development and jobs growth within the Liverpool CBD is likely to drive demand for increased provision of library and community facility floorspace, as well as new child care places, to meet the needs of workers within the city centre.



Figure 18 Future Liverpool Hospital and University of Wollongong South West Sydney campus

Source: Health Infrastructure NSW, 2020.

Cultural, linguistic and religious diversity

Liverpool LGA is a thriving multicultural community that is culturally, linguistically and religiously diverse. Over half of the residential population (51.9%) of Liverpool LGA speak a language other than English at home, compared with 35.8% across Greater Sydney. The number of people speaking a language other than English at home in the Liverpool LGA has grown by 16,315, or 2.1%, between 2011 and 2016.

Community facilities and spaces will play a vital role in supporting cultural practices and cross-cultural connection – and Council will continue to have a role in providing spaces are culturally sensitive, flexible and inclusive of all community members.

Relative socio-economic disadvantage within the Liverpool community

Some members of the Liverpool LGA are experiencing disadvantage, and social infrastructure will play a role in supporting these residents to access services, engage in lifelong learning and participate in the community. For example:

- 52.1% of the population had completed Year 12 schooling (or equivalent) as of 2016. The area's relatively low levels of education attainment must be factored into future recommendations for community facilities as there could be greater need for spaces with educational uses.
- 9.4% of the population do not speak English well or at all, it is important facilities are inclusive and provide services in community languages.
- 7.2% of Canterbury-Bankstown residents live in (rent) social housing and households have a lower than average median income (\$1,548 per week) compared to Greater Sydney (\$1,745 per week). It is important facilities are inclusive of low incomes, providing community support services and venues which are affordable or free.

Early childhood developmental vulnerability in Liverpool LGA

Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) data indicates that a relatively high proportion of children in Liverpool LGA are developmentally vulnerable:

- 23.5% of children in Liverpool were recorded as being developmentally vulnerable on one or more domains, compared with 19.9% across NSW. This indicates that almost a quarter of children in Liverpool LGA are not school-ready by the time they start kindergarten.
- 10.8% of children were recorded as being developmentally vulnerable on two or more domains, compared with 9.6% across NSW.

Early childhood is a vital stage of development. Investing in children's early years leads to increased social mobility, improved lifetime wages, improved university graduation rates, reduced income inequality and improved health and wellbeing.

Provision of high quality early education and care services plays an important role in ensuring that children are well-equipped to thrive when they start school. Providing high quality early education and care services supports the broader social sustainability of a community by addressing the opportunity gap between children from low and high income families.

7.2 Contextual social issues and trends: social infrastructure provision

The following section provides an overview of relevant social infrastructure trends that will have a bearing on delivery of the proposed development.

Provision of social infrastructure in a CBD context

Social infrastructure delivered in a CBD context, such as Liverpool CBD, not only serves the local residential population, but the local workforce, university students and visitors.

Social infrastructure delivered in Liverpool CBD will need to support its function as a major metropolitan centre of employment, education and entertainment, and be sensitive to the unique needs of the CBD population.

Considerations may include:

- As Liverpool CBD continues to grow, it will attract visitors and workers of all ages with a diverse range of needs. In particular, there is likely to be increased demand for spaces for after-work activities for workers, including space for arts and creative activities, fitness and lunchtime and afterwork sport.
- There are opportunities to harness the workforce as a user group and spaces that support local economic development, co-working spaces.
- Liverpool CBD is likely to become a future destination for events, services and other attractors – local community facilities and open spaces should be designed to be flexible and adaptable to this range of needs.
- As commercial and retail rents increase in the Liverpool CBD, there is a risk that existing community services could be displaced or forced to the CBD fringe. Low cost, leasable office space for not-for-profits can support community service providers to continue to provide services within the Liverpool LGA.

In addition to supporting workers, students and visitors in Liverpool CBD through provision of high quality social infrastructure, social infrastructure also plays an important role in attracting workers and businesses to the Liverpool CBD – by providing well-designed spaces where they can access programs, supports and services.

Clustering of social infrastructure and services to create community “hubs”

Local governments are increasingly moving away from providing small, standalone local community facilities and towards delivering large, integrated, multipurpose community facilities, also known as “community hubs”.

Community hubs are buildings that have multiple services, activities, programs and events located in one place, and are a way of meeting community needs and aspirations in a financially sustainable manner. Ideally, community hubs become a gathering place for the community and a centralised access point for spaces and services that support the wellbeing of the community.

Community hubs are generally centrally located close to community's daily living needs, contain a mix of

flexible and multipurpose spaces (generally including an “anchor” facility, such as a library or a recreation facility to attract visitors) under one roof, and are actively staffed and managed as a key venue for the community.

The Liverpool Civic Place development, which includes library, childcare, Council administration and public spaces, exemplifies the community hub approach.

Community facilities as “third places” that foster community connection

“Third places” are spaces for informal community gatherings that are local, accessible and inclusive. They help to bring people together, enhancing community cohesion and strengthening the social fabric of the local community. Community and cultural facilities (particularly libraries) are increasingly function as a “community living room” where people of all ages can spend time outside their home, school and work spaces.

Councils can provide this space within community hubs by ensuring there is access to “non-programmed” space where community members are able to “hang out” without needing to formally book space, engage with staff or participate in activities. Non-programmed spaces, or “community lounges” generally include couches, chairs, tables and reading material (and typically an adjoining café) encourage people to linger, meet each other and connect.

The importance of libraries in contemporary society

Public libraries provide an array of social and economic benefits for communities beyond simply housing collections of books. Modern public libraries are key pieces of social infrastructure that provide communities with a variety of educational, cultural, social and support services.

Importantly, the contemporary library service goes above and beyond simply being a place for book collections and borrowing - in addition to this long-standing function, the role of libraries has expanded to now play a key role in “strengthening and championing the cultural lives of communities”¹. This community support function is particularly important in areas that are geographically isolated, or service socially disadvantaged communities.²

Research has shown that well-designed and located social infrastructure plays a key role promoting both individual and community wellbeing. Public libraries, specifically, provide communities with access to lifelong learning opportunities, as well as a space in which to develop social connections and build social capital by providing access to shared spaces.

Contemporary library services are broad and diverse, reflecting the important role in building community, supporting local culture and enabling people of all ages, cultural and socio-economic backgrounds to participate in community life. Contemporary library services can include:

- Access to physical and digital resources
- Support for literacy and reading for pleasure
- Opportunities for social connection and community building
- Lifelong learning opportunities
- Support for local arts, culture and heritage
- Promotion of local writers, artists and creators
- Provision of safe spaces for meetings, study, work and relaxation
- Access to information (in a variety of forms) for:
 - Personal development
 - Health, wellbeing and active participation in society
 - Helping people learn about and engage with local institutions and agencies
 - Connection with different tiers of governments.

¹ Twomey, K, 2017, ‘Libraries Building Communities’ <https://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/stories/libraries-building-communities>

² Summers, S & Buchanan, S, 2018. ‘Public libraries as cultural hubs in disadvantaged communities: developing and fostering cultural competencies and connections’ The Library Quarterly, 88(3): 286-302

Libraries also often act as a 'touchpoint' with the local Council, and play an important role in shaping community perceptions of, and experiences with, Council services. As demonstrated in a survey undertaken as part of a wider research project on the social importance of libraries by CIVICA and UTS in 2016, close to 82% of surveyed individuals agreed, or strongly agreed, that libraries are one of the functions local governments.³



Figure 19 Designed by fjmt, Liverpool Civic Place will create a dynamic new community cluster

Source: fjmt; Liverpool City Council

Libraries are transforming to meet changing community needs

Demographic and lifestyle changes, together with disruptive technologies, are radically reshaping how learning is delivered and accessed. Lifelong learning, both casual and formal, is enabled by on-the-go access to information provided by personal devices.

Libraries are increasingly needed to provide flexible and adaptable space for diverse programs and user needs, including free Wi-Fi, co-working spaces, individual and collaborative study spaces, meeting spaces, physical and online resources, events and programs, exhibition spaces, makerspaces, cafes and space for visitors to “hang out.”

They play a key role in establishing community identity through connecting people to resources, knowledge and services in an egalitarian way, fundamental to connecting low income or low skill residents with essential resources they do not have access to themselves, thereby supporting the social sustainability of the community.

Contemporary libraries are evolving into hubs for education, health, entertainment, work and social connection. Libraries are adapting into multipurpose spaces of significant size that support the community's learning, social, cultural and technology needs. Users still want to interact physically and library spaces will need to be flexible and adaptable in order to stimulate collaboration and social interaction, while still enabling quiet reflection. Best practice libraries are also well-integrated with local shopping strips, co-located with daily living needs and major public transport nodes, are likely to be well-activated and highly utilised.

³ CIVICA, 2016, *The Intrinsic Value of Libraries as public spaces*

Contemporary libraries can also play an important role as catalysts for economic development – by providing spaces for people to learn new skills and network, as well as develop business ideas and emerging enterprises.

The 'Future of Public Libraries (2013)' ⁴ report by the *Australian Libraries and Information Association* identified a number of core themes that libraries should embrace to ensure their ongoing relevancy. Some of these themes included:

- *50:50 by 2020 – committing resources to both hard copy and e-resources*
- *New media – the arrival of interactive e-books, apps and more*
- *Support for the creative economy – greater support for authors, writers and publishers*
- *Community created content – enabling the creation and sharing of new works*
- *It's not all about the book – connecting people with information and ideas*
- *Maker spaces – provide places for discovery through shared resources*
- *Enterprise hubs – expanding services for job seekers, entrepreneurs, freelance and home workers.*
- *On-line learning – partnering tertiary education providers to support students.*

To enable this diversified contemporary role, libraries now frequently incorporate the following design elements:

- Architectural design that maximises flexibility of use through multi-use spaces that can support a range of activities
- Provision of quality technologies and infrastructure that support, enable and enhance the variety of social, cultural and educational activities going on in the library
- Co-location of library spaces with other public functions such as local government services, community centres, museums, galleries or community health centres; co-locating libraries can bring various benefits including ease of access, efficient use of space, and enhance its function as a community facility
- Bespoke delivery models that respond to the unique characteristics of the local community.

⁴ Australian Library and Information Association, Future of the Library and Information Service Profession, 2013 On- line at alia.org.au.

8.0 Community and stakeholder perspectives

8.1 Consultation context

For the purposes of this report, we have drawn on the community perspectives that have been expressed through a range of strategic community consultations undertaken by Liverpool City Council in recent years. This includes consultation for the:

- Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan, which encompasses Liverpool Civic Place (2020)
- Local Strategic Planning Statement – *Connected Liverpool 2040* (2020)
- Community Strategic Plan – *Our Home, Liverpool 2027* (2017).

The community perspectives – needs and aspirations – expressed through these processes have guided Council's vision for Liverpool Civic Place and the range of social infrastructure to be provided through this ambitious development.

Council takes community engagement very seriously, with its Liverpool Community Participation Plan (2019) setting out its goals for involving the community in decision-making about major investments like this, and other issues affecting their lives.

The Plan commits to community involvement in the planning system, and states that: Council, when exercising its planning functions will:

- *Provide opportunities for members of the community to participate in planning decisions to achieve better planning outcomes, in an open and transparent process*
- *Ensure the community understands how they can participate in planning decisions*
- *Ensure that the needs and concerns of the community are identified and addressed wherever possible*
- *Ensure Council's strategic planning reflects the aspirations of the community and key stakeholders*
- *Ensure Council meets its legislative requirements in regards to community engagement.*

8.2 Community priorities and drivers

Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Master Plan

The Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (2020) has been produced to update Council's directions for the city's public domain in order to meet the current and future needs of the growing local community and capitalise on development opportunities in the city centre. The following vision statement has been directly informed by findings from the community consultation:

The Master Plan for the Liverpool city centre aims to create a rejuvenated and revitalised river city which is vibrant and active, and aspires to achieve a high quality public realm for the community. Using sustainable design principles and best industry practices. It aims to establish a more coherent, cohesive and integrated urban core which is greener, healthier, inclusive and accessible for the city's residents, businesses and visitors. The Master Plan establishes the foundation for a high quality built environment that is safe and liveable, and leverages off the new Western Sydney (Nancy-Bird Walton) International Airport and Aerotropolis, supporting growth and businesses to promote 18 hour economic within the city centre.

This vision is central to guiding the Phase 2 development plan for Liverpool Civic Place.

Local Strategic Planning Statement – *Connected Liverpool 2020* – a 20-year community-led vision

The Local Strategic Planning Statement sets out a 20-year planning vision for the City, again deeply informed by community perspectives, and representing a "shared vision of Council and the community that will inform future land use planning."

Community engagement for this policy vision engendered almost 150 formal submissions, along with thousands of survey responses and additional informal comments. Clear themes arising from the engagement included the community's desired for more green spaces and parking, better streets, and better public transport.

Community Strategic Plan – *Our Home, Liverpool 2027 (2017)*

Liverpool's Community Strategic Plan sets out the vision and priorities of the community with regard to improving quality of life and wellbeing over the next decade.

The vision was developed following extensive consultation with residents, including community forums, surveys and mail-outs., which actively involved more than 1,500 community members, and touched an estimated 15,000. Engagement activities included stalls at community events, community forum activities, rates mail-outs, a phone survey and numerous outreach activities through social media.

The following community vision was consequently established for the LGA through this ten-year plan:

LIVERPOOL: Rich in nature, rich in opportunity, creating community; our place to share and grow.

Public consultation undertaken to development the CSP indicated the following community priorities:

- Connected community
- More community activities and events
- Well-maintained, multipurpose facilities that are accessible to all
- Clean public spaces
- Increased green space
- Creation of well-planned, attractive and people-friendly urban environments
- Improvement to access and safety in public areas
- Increased numbers of jobs and businesses in the area.

These priorities were ultimately captured through four strategic directions for the future, as follows:

1. Creating Connection

Say it loud, proud and publicly that we embrace diversity.

This direction emphasises the importance of connections within Liverpool to create a harmonious community. The community wants:

- An area where connection is created between all people in the community
- More community activities and events
- Facilities to be well maintained and multipurpose
- Access provided to all (youth, seniors, people with disability)
- Our history to be respected.

2. Strengthening and Protecting our Environment

Create greener, cleaner and more family-oriented communities.

This direction is about planning high-quality, sustainable urban environments to create a great place to live, work and play. The community wants:

- Clean public places
- Creation of more green spaces
- Increased use of renewable energy
- Well-managed development
- Creation of well-planned, attractive and people-friendly urban environments
- Improvement to access and safety in public areas

3. Generating Opportunity

A hub for small and large business, a centre for education where knowledge is key and attitudes are changed.

This direction underlines the need for Council to support economic growth, including employment and investment options. The community wants:

- To attract more jobs and businesses to the area
- To upgrade shopfronts
- Improved traffic management
- Small business to be supported.

4. Leading through Collaboration

Ensure that State and Federal Government are being lobbied to assist with the growth of Liverpool.

This direction highlights the importance of a Council proactively leading the community, while continually engaging the community to ensure an aligned vision. The community wants:

- More collaboration
- Stakeholders who listen and actively seek out their opinions
- To be led to achieve the best outcomes
- Well managed use of their resources.

Ultimately, Council's investment in the development of Liverpool Civic Place demonstrates how these priorities will be realised in tangible ways, through the creation of a new civic precinct at the heart of the city.

9.0 Social Impact Assessment

9.1 Assessment framework and scope

This SIA has been prepared based on the NSW DPIE SIA Guideline, Liverpool City Council SIA Policy and the suite of social impact assessment factors set out in **Chapter 2.2** of this report.

This assessment considers the potential impact on the community and social environment should the social impacts envisaged occur, compared to the baseline scenario of the existing use of the site and social context.

The purpose of this social impact analysis is to:

- Identify, analyse and assess any likely social impacts, whether positive or negative, that people may experience at any stage of the project lifecycle, as a result of the project on their:
 - Surroundings
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Community
 - Culture
 - Access to and use of infrastructure, services and facilities.
- Investigate whether any group in the community may disproportionately benefit or experience negative impacts, and proposes commensurate responses consistent with socially equitable outcomes.
- Develop social impact mitigation and enhancement options for any identified significant social impacts.

Ultimately there are two main types of social impacts that will arise as a result of the proposed development. First, direct impacts caused by the project and which cause changes to occur within the existing community, as measured using social indicators, such as population, health, and employment. Secondly, indirect impacts that are generally less tangible and more commonly relate to matters such as community values, identity and sense of place.

The focus of this assessment is the Study Area, which is expected to experience social impacts associated with the proposed development most directly. Impacts to the broader locality will likely to be less pronounced or are likely to involve a particular issue that will also be present within the surrounding site context.

9.2 Assessment factors and responses

The following section sets out the assessment of social impacts arising from the proposed development and recommended responses, including measures to enhance social benefits and mitigate potentially negative impacts, across the suite of factors set out in the DPIE SIA Guideline.

It includes a risk assessment of the degree of significance of risk, including the envisaged duration, extent, and potential to mitigate/enhance and likelihood of each identified impact. The social risk matrix provided within the DPIE *Social Impact Assessment Guidelines (2017)* have been adapted for the purposes of undertaking this social and impact assessment.

Each impact has been assessed and assigned an overall risk that considers both the likelihood of the impact occurring and the consequences should the impact occur. The assessment also sets out recommended mitigation, management and monitoring measures for each identified matter.

Way of life

The proposed development will deliver 21,668sqm of floorspace, including 5,000sqm of library floorspace, 1,478sqm of childcare floorspace, 10,276sqm of public administration floorspace and 4,914sqm of commercial floorspace.

Potential impacts

During construction:

- Temporary negative impacts associated with disruption to way of life for residents, workers and visitors in the immediate vicinity, including neighbouring residents, workers in surrounding commercial and retail businesses and visitors to social infrastructure in the area, associated with increased traffic movement, noise, dust and vibration due to construction activity. Sensitive receivers close to the site, include Liverpool Baptist Church and Liverpool Uniting Church, Augusta Cullen Plaza (adjacent to the site).
- Changes to way of life for workers and visitors to businesses on the site that will cease to operate due to the construction of the proposed development, such as tenants of the commercial and retail buildings on the site.
- Potential social impacts associated with traffic changes during construction, including:
 - Possible changes to mode of transport for workers accessing surrounding businesses,
 - Time inconvenience associated with increased traffic due to construction activities/vehicles, including for students at the schools and the university, visitors to Liverpool Hospital and shoppers at Liverpool Westfield.
 - Traffic, road safety and parking impacts associated with construction activity at the site.
- It is noted that the site is located in a CBD context with an existing high level of traffic, noise and activity throughout the day and night.

During operation:

- Improvements to way of life and daily routines for residents, students, workers and visitors to Liverpool CBD associated with delivery of a high quality, contemporary library and childcare service at this site. This would increase opportunities for these users to access services, programs and spaces in a location close to home for residents of the PSA, and the broader Liverpool LGA.
- Increased social interaction between residents, visitors, workers and students in the PSA. The delivery of the proposed development would further activate Liverpool CBD a local social hub, due to the co-location of the library with a childcare centre, Council administration building, commercial development and future public space. A concentration of social infrastructure, employment opportunities and daily living needs in an area encourages people to be more socially active, and enhances the liveability of the place.
- Increased convenience and improvements to daily routines associated with delivery of a library at the site, which will improve access to activities and facilities for the local community and visitors to the Liverpool CBD. The existing Liverpool CBD Library, while well utilised, no longer reflects contemporary trends in library provision. Improving the quality of the library in the Liverpool CBD would have a number of positive impacts to way of life, including:
 - Enhanced ease and convenience of access for a range of users, associated with delivery of a well-designed, visually prominent library a short walk from Liverpool Station;
 - Improved quality of library services due to delivery of a contemporary library building of a significant size, with the flexibility and capacity to adapt to emerging trends in library programming, such as “click and collect” services.
- Positive way of life impacts for workers in Council’s administration building and the commercial floorpace included in the proposed development, associated with access to well-designed office spaces in a location within walking distance to Liverpool Station, and co-located with social infrastructure (i.e. library, childcare centre) which may be accessed by workers at lunch and before/after work. The development has been designed to create a next generation workplace environment that realises the opportunities that are emerging in future work practice, wellbeing and sustainability, communication and digital technologies, security and mixed-use development. This is likely to have positive impacts on worker experience at the site.
- Potential positive impacts associated with increased employment opportunities on the site due to the delivery of new, high quality commercial office space at this site, which is likely to be attractive to a range of tenants seeking to locate in the Liverpool CBD.

Responses / mitigation measures

- Potential impacts associated with the construction phase will be managed through the implementation of the Construction Management Plan.
- Consider developing a Plan of Management for the proposed development (in particular the library) to identify opportunities to enhance access and convenience for visitors to the proposed development, to enhance safety (in line with the recommendations of the CPTED assessment) and to manage any traffic and transport issues as they arise.
- Explore opportunities to connect the proposed development with surrounding active transport links to encourage active transport to this site.
- Continue to consult with surrounding businesses and residents throughout construction and during operation to monitor the impact of increased traffic and congestion.

Potential impacts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider opportunities to enhance social interactions in the proposed development in a way that can also enable physical distancing and other post-COVID-19 public health measures that may need to be taken. Consider the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the management and operation of social infrastructure, e.g. demand for increased online library services, limited capacity of meeting rooms, enhanced cleaning requirements. While the long term impact is unknown it may be necessary that the management and operation of the proposed development is innovative and adaptable to a changing landscape (e.g. opportunities for “click and collect” library services). 	
Summary	
Overall Social Risk Rating and social benefit	<p>The social risk rating is low – moderate with the overall rating of risk considered to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction: C2 (possible minor) Operation: D1 (unlikely minimal)
Likelihood level	There may be minor impacts to residents in the area in relation to their way of life during the construction period. For workers, residents and visitors to the Liverpool CBD, including workers in existing businesses on the site, construction may impact their way of life moderately. However, once the proposed development is fully operational post construction, the way of life for workers, visitors and Council staff is likely to greatly improve due to access to improved facilities.
Consequence level	The consequence of change to way of life as a result of construction is minor, and minimal during operation.
Duration	The impacts identified are likely to be temporary: occurring only during the construction phase. The benefits to way of life associated with the operation of the proposed development are likely to be permanent.
Extent	The impact is likely to be experienced differently by individuals and groups. Neighbouring residents and visitors to the Liverpool CBD may be impacted, likely through traffic and construction impacts. These impacts will likely disrupt daily routines, amenity and access of surrounding residents.
Severity/ sensitivity	The impacts on the key stakeholders is not considered to be extreme or significant.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	<p>The potential to mitigate impacts is high, as construction management and effective engagement can be utilised to address and manage any concerns that stakeholders may have. Ongoing contact and engagement will be crucial to ensure stakeholders are informed about all changes that may impact them throughout the project.</p> <p>Further to this, the proposed Construction Management Plan will be crucial to ensure that any foreseeable construction impacts are mitigated prior to them arising.</p>

Community, including its composition, cohesion, character, how it functions and sense of place

Potential impacts
<p><u>During construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction period would disrupt the existing local community surrounding the site, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts to composition: A change to the local community may be experienced during construction, with increased construction workers in the local area, utilising shops and nearby surrounds. The demolition of existing businesses on the site will also impact the composition of the community, due to the loss of workers and businesses in this area. Impacts to how the community functions: Potential impacts to how the community functions associated with the loss of businesses and workplaces on the site, and establishment of a major construction site in the Liverpool CBD, which may impact daily routines for visitors and workers to the Liverpool CBD. Impacts to sense of place: Some surrounding residents, students and nearby schools and users of the Liverpool CBD may have connections, narratives and memories associated with the site that would be disrupted by the redevelopment, construction phase and changes to the streetscape of the area. However, it is noted that this redevelopment is in line with local and state government’s strategic vision for Liverpool CBD as a thriving metropolitan centre. <p><u>During operation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many positive benefits in delivering social infrastructure and commercial floorspace at this site. As identified in the review of local social issues and trends, libraries and community facilities double as social meeting spaces for communities, and well designed spaces attract a higher volume of visitors and support community cohesion. Libraries that are co-located with social infrastructure such as public space and childcare services can provide an important space that enhances liveability of local communities.

Potential impacts

- Potential improvements to community cohesion associated with increased spaces for people to meet and gather within the Liverpool CBD, which has the potential to strengthen community ties. The proposed development is located close to Liverpool Station, surrounding commercial offices, retail businesses, Liverpool Hospital and the University of Wollongong campus. Workers, students and visitors from these facilities may be attracted to the proposed development as a space for gathering, socialising and connecting with each other and Council services.
- Positive impacts to community cohesion associated with co-location of social infrastructure at a single site that is highly accessible within the Liverpool CBD. The proposed development will contribute towards a concentration of social infrastructure and employment needs in a single centre, encouraging residents and visitors to come together and interact in a single location.
- Positive impacts to community cohesion associated with the delivery of increased amounts of contemporary library floorspace at this site, which would enable delivery of a range of programs to support the local community of Liverpool CBD and the LGA as a whole. As identified in the demographic profile of the area, Liverpool LGA is highly culturally and socio-economically diverse, with residents from a range of cultural backgrounds and income levels. The library would provide spaces and programs to support these residents, e.g. through English classes, support to access employment programs, lifelong learning opportunities, access to non-English language resources.
- Changes to the composition of the community as a result of the proposed development due to the permanent loss of businesses currently operating at the site. However, it is expected that long term benefits will be realised as the site operates as library, childcare centre, Council administration and commercial development, offering significant social benefit to users of Liverpool CBD and the broader LGA.

Responses / mitigation measures

- Consider developing a Plan of Management for the proposed development to identify opportunities to activate the site, integrate it with the surrounding Liverpool CBD, encourage visitation by a range of stakeholders (e.g. students at local schools and universities, shoppers at surrounding businesses, workers in Council's admin building) and ensure that all community members feel welcome to visit the site.
- Explore opportunities for enhanced connections to the local community, specifically library spaces and programs that meet the needs of the local Liverpool LGA, e.g. English classes, support to access employment programs, lifelong learning opportunities, access to non-English language resources.
- Explore opportunities for day and night activations of the centre, ensuring a safe and vibrant space is created through the design and operation of the proposed development.
- Ensuring outdoor and indoor gathering spaces are welcoming to all community members, to provide a transition from interior to exterior use of public space, this can facilitate social gatherings and casual social interaction enhancing community cohesion.
- Explore opportunities for partnerships between surrounding schools, universities and Liverpool Hospital and the proposed development at Liverpool Civic Place, to encourage utilisation of the proposed development and strengthen ties between social infrastructure in the area.

Summary

Overall Social Risk Rating and social benefit	<p>There is overall positive social benefit to the local and broader community.</p> <p>The social risk rating is considered low with the overall rating of risk is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction: D2 (unlikely minor) • During operation: D1 (unlikely minimal)
Likelihood	It is likely that during operation, there would be positive impacts on the community of the study area. Negative impacts on the study area during construction and operation are unlikely.
Consequence	The consequence will likely be minor during construction and minimal during operation.
Duration	Operational benefits are long term.
Severity/ sensitivity	Impacts are likely to be experienced differently by different groups and individuals. The benefits of the development are likely to be experienced most strongly by visitors to the operational Liverpool Civic Place development.
Extent	The impact during construction is likely to be experienced by users and visitors to the Liverpool CBD and surrounding residents. The positive impacts during operation are likely to be experienced by residents, visitors, students and workers in the Liverpool CBD, and visitors from the broader LGA.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	There is a high potential to enhance the positive social impacts of the proposed development through taking account of social issues raised above in its delivery and ongoing operational management.

Culture: shared beliefs, customs, values and stories, and connections to land, places, buildings**Potential impacts**During construction

- The site is located adjacent to a heritage item (Memorial School of Arts), which is “a fine example of a public building of its era, indicating a level of technical achievement and creativity in its design and construction...[and is] associated with Major General Cox, L.J. Ashcroft and the World War 1 Veterans of Liverpool.”⁵ There may be perceived risks to this heritage item, due to construction activity at the site.

During operation

- The delivery of a high quality, well-designed library, childcare centre and commercial floorspace on the site would provide greater connection to the site, despite the short-term impacts during construction.
- Positive impacts to sense of place associated with increased activation of the site due to the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place, which will catalyse development of new narratives and values in association with the site. For example, the quality of the development may encourage enhanced community pride in Liverpool CBD for users of the area.
- Potential impacts to community connections to the Liverpool CBD, associated with the ongoing transformation of the Liverpool CBD from a suburban centre to a major metropolitan hub for Greater Sydney. The scale, density and quality of Liverpool Civic Place exemplify the transformation of the Liverpool CBD, and may disrupt existing community narratives about the site for long term residents.
- Positive impacts to culture associated with delivery of library programs that celebrate and support the cultural and linguistic diversity of Liverpool LGA, such as Arabic-speaking seniors groups, supports for refugees in the area, and cultural/religious celebrations such as Eid and Diwali. The library (and future public spaces) at this site would provide a gathering space for local culturally and linguistically diverse communities to gather, share and celebrate culture.

Responses / mitigation measures

- Explore opportunities to document the transformation of the site, e.g. photographs, oral histories, interviews with Council staff, as a record of the narrative of Liverpool CBD's transformation, and Liverpool City Council's history.
- Explore opportunities to incorporate existing community values and narratives, including in relation to the Memorial School of Arts, into the proposed development during operation.
- Consider developing a Plan of Management for the proposed development to identify opportunities to encourage visitation by a community members from a range of backgrounds, e.g. bi-lingual libraries, signage, community concierges.
- Consider library programming opportunities that respond to the demographic profile of the study area, e.g. local history sections, culturally and linguistically diverse programming.

Summary

Overall Social Risk Rating and social benefit	The social risk rating is low – moderate with the overall rating of risk considered to be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: C2 (possible minor) • Operation: D1 (unlikely minimal)
Likelihood	The likelihood of social impact occurring is unlikely during operation and possible during construction.
Consequence	Minor during construction, minimal during operation.
Duration	The benefits to culture of the proposed development associated with operation will be long term.
Severity/ sensitivity	Impacts are likely to be experienced differently by different groups and individuals. As the site is adjacent to a historic site, the sensitivity is moderate.
Extent	Impacts are most likely to be experienced by visitors and workers in the Liverpool CBD, and surrounding residents.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	There is potential to enhance the positive benefits of the proposed development by ensuring measures are employed to maintain cultural connection, values and stories to the site and the Memorial School of Arts at the site, as well as celebrating the diversity of the community.

⁵ NSW Office of Environment and Heritage, “Memorial School of Arts,” < <https://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/heritageapp/ViewHeritageItemDetails.aspx?ID=1970016> >

Health and wellbeing

Potential impacts

During construction

- Potential negative wellbeing impacts for workers and visitors to existing businesses on the site, associated with the redevelopment of these buildings and associated changes to employment/livelihood.
- Potential wellbeing impacts associated with construction noise, vibration, dust and disruption for surrounding workers and visitors to the Liverpool CBD.

During operation

- Wellbeing benefits are associated with delivery of a library at this site, close to other social infrastructure, daily living needs and retail shops. Libraries increasingly play a role in supporting people to access community services that support their wellbeing, such as meditation classes and health information sessions.
- Wellbeing benefits associated with improved activation and enhanced amenity of the Liverpool CBD, which may increase perceptions of safety and opportunities to connect with other members of the community.
- Wellbeing benefits associated with the development of the overall Liverpool Civic Place proposal, including connection between the library and public plaza on the site. Networks and social capital can be built through the creation of public spaces and places that allow individuals, particularly those from a lone person household, to connect to others in their neighbourhood. A built environment that supports connectivity and builds relationships can have positive contributions to overall health and wellbeing outcomes

Responses / mitigation measures

- Potential impacts associated with the construction phase will be managed through the implementation of the Construction Management Plan.
- Explore opportunities to connect the site with active transport links across the surrounding and to other centres, to encourage physical activity and the health and wellbeing benefits of active transport, e.g. bicycle parking, end of trip facilities for workers at the development.
- Opportunities to explore activation and enhancement of amenity during both day and night should be encouraged through use and operation of public space in accordance with principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (outlined within the CPTED assessment).

Summary

Overall Social Risk Rating and social benefit	The overall social risk rating is considered low, with social benefit considered to be moderate in the contribution to improvements in health and wellbeing of the local community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During construction: D2 (unlikely minor) • During operation: D1 (unlikely minimal)
Likelihood	The likelihood level of social impact occurring is unlikely during operation.
Consequence	Minor during construction and minimal during operation.
Duration	The social benefits are realised long term, with improved access to wellbeing programs for Liverpool CBD workers, residents and visitors.
Severity/ sensitivity	Not considered to be of significant consequence or severity.
Extent	The proposal is likely to have significant positive contributions to health and wellbeing for the surrounding community in the long term, as well as to visitors to the future development.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	Ability to enhance positive benefit is high, through an effective engagement and participation strategy that realises the needs of existing residents.

Surroundings – amenity

Potential impacts

During construction

- Changes to the streetscape and appearance of the site associated with construction activity, including establishment of hoarding.
- Impacts on the amenity of the area associated with dust, noise, vibration due to construction activity. It is noted that the site is adjacent to sensitive receivers, including Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool Public School, Al Amanah College, All Saints Catholic College, places of worship, local community facilities and open space. These facilities may be being visited by people experiencing disabilities, illness and/or distress that may be particularly sensitive to construction-related disruption.
- Potential impacts to amenity of Memorial School of Arts and Augusta Cullen Plaza, located adjacent to the Phase A construction site. These facilities are valued social infrastructure assets of Liverpool CBD, and users of these facilities may be disrupted/inconvenienced by noise, dust, vibration and increased traffic movements that may reduce the amenity of these facilities.
- Impacts on the amenity of the area associated with increased traffic movements due to construction activity. Potential impacts related to amenity and safety associated with increased traffic movements may include:
 - Safety risks associated with students of surrounding schools crossing roads near construction site,
 - Increased noise associated with construction vehicles, including trucks,
 - Frustration and disruption associated with increased congestion for surrounding residents and workers.

During operation

- Improvements to the streetscape of Liverpool CBD associated with delivery of a high quality library, childcare centre and commercial floorspace at this location, exemplifying high density quality and responsive to local community values in the area. Key design principles that have influenced the architectural design of Liverpool Civic Place Phase A include:
 - Promote the positioning of Liverpool Civic Place in the context of Global Sydney, and the specific urban conditions which would influence the design of this significant CBD site.
 - Create a next generation workplace environment that realises the opportunities that are emerging in future work practice, wellbeing and sustainability, communication and digital technologies, security and mixed-use development.
 - Create a development that is consistent with transit-oriented development principles, to reflect the scale and density appropriate for a site within the Liverpool CBD and proximity to the railway station.
 - Make an outstanding contribution to Liverpool's urban realm both in terms of its fit into the existing and emerging built fabric, and in terms of its public experience.
 - Create a visible gateway precinct at the southern end of Liverpool's CBD which will be highly visible from arterial roads, Liverpool Railway Station and main civic streets including Macquarie Street and George Street.
- Permanent changes to the surroundings and appearance of the site associated with the development of Liverpool Civic Place at this site, including a library, childcare centre, Council administration building and commercial floorspace. The proposed development is significantly higher and more dense than existing development on the site, and is of a high architectural quality, reflecting the future vision for the Liverpool CBD as a major metropolitan centre for Greater Sydney.
- Potential improved perceptions of safety associated with increased activity in the area, including at night, associated with delivering of a higher density of employment floorspace and wider variety of uses delivered within proposed development.
- Increased activation of the site associated with an increased amount of workers on the site, accessing the site, visiting social infrastructure, retail and other services in the area. This would increase the amount of pedestrian movement and activate the site during the day and early hours of the evening.
- Potential for increased traffic movements associated with the operation of the proposed development at this site, which is likely to attract visitors and workers from across Liverpool LGA. Potential impacts related to amenity and safety associated with increased traffic movements may include:
 - Safety risks associated with students of surrounding schools crossing roads near the site,
 - Frustration and disruption associated with increased congestion for surrounding residents, workers and visitors in Liverpool CBD.

Responses / mitigation measures

- Construction impacts will be managed in line with the Construction Management Plan.
- Encourage active transport to and from the proposed development, to minimise car travel. Explore opportunities to enhance wayfinding between Liverpool Station and the proposed development, to encourage public transport use.
- Consider developing a Plan of Management for the proposed development to identify opportunities to enhance access and convenience for visitors to the proposed development, to enhance safety (in line with the recommendations of the CPTED assessment) and to manage any traffic and transport issues as they arise.
- Consider opportunities for night time activations of the library floorspace, to enhance the amenity of the area at night.

Potential impacts	
Summary: Amenity	
Overall Social Risk Rating and social benefit	<p>Overall social risk rating is low to moderate, however positive social benefit anticipated in the development and activation of the site as a community hub and employment destination, having a flow on effect of improving overall amenity for the local area with increased activation in the public domain and an overall positive amenity outcome.</p> <p>The social risk rating is considered high – moderate with the overall rating of risk is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: C3 (possible moderate) • Operation: D3 (unlikely moderate)
Likelihood	The impacts are likely to be most prevalent during the construction of the shopping centre, due to construction impacts, and during the operational phase, associated with loss of open space at this site. However, improved activation amenity and surroundings is very likely following the completion of the construction.
Duration	Some impacts are likely to be experienced during the short term, during construction, although the loss of open space at this site will be permanent.
Consequence	The impact on the amenity is likely to be moderate during construction. While the site is currently vacant and redevelopment will not cause displacement of existing residents, it is currently part of Western Sydney Parklands and is therefore public open space.
Severity/ sensitivity	The consequences are likely to be moderate during construction but will be reduced during operation as the activation of the site will improve amenity significantly.
Extent	Impacts are predicted to be felt by users of surrounding social infrastructure and facilities, including schools and visitors to Western Sydney Parklands, and some nearby residents during the construction phase.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	High potential to mitigate any negative amenity impacts and enhance positive contributions, through Construction Management Plans and the development of a complaints register that records any issues and establishes whether any action needs to take place.

Access to and use of infrastructure, services and facilities

Potential impacts
<p><u>During construction</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential social impacts associated with permanent loss of access to commercial floorspace, retail and automotive services currently located on this site. Existing businesses operating from this site would need to seek alternative premises, and visitors to automotive and retail services located on this site would need to identify alternative businesses to meet their needs. • Potential changes to use and access of surrounding social infrastructure (e.g. schools, hospital, community centres, places of worship), retail services and commercial premises associated with construction impacts, e.g. dust, noise, vibration, increased traffic movements. The establishment of hoarding and changes to the streetscape associated with the construction phase may also have an effect on wayfinding and access to surrounding infrastructure, services and facilities, resulting in inconvenience and disruption. • Potential impacts to users of Memorial School of Arts and Augusta Cullen Plaza, located adjacent to the Phase A construction site. These facilities are valued social infrastructure assets of Liverpool CBD, and users of these facilities may be disrupted/inconvenienced by noise, dust, vibration and increased traffic movements that may reduce the amenity of these facilities. <p><u>During operation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to library services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 5,000sqm of well-designed, activated library floorspace, co-located with commercial and childcare uses, and public space. Contemporary library floorspace at this location has the potential to catalyse social interactions and community connections. • Improved access to childcare services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 1,478sqm of childcare floorspace providing for 90 childcare places. Delivery of childcare services at this location (close to employment opportunities, library services, public transport and surrounding social infrastructure) will enhance convenience for families and caregivers of young children in the Liverpool CBD. It is also noted that delivery of childcare services in CBD locations can support participation of parents/caregivers in the workforce and support flexible working for parents/caregivers, with the flow on effect of supporting effective functioning of the Liverpool CBD.

Potential impacts

- Positive social benefits from increased access to library and childcare services, commercial offices and Council administration services, helping achieve the Greater Sydney Commission's goal of a 30-minute city – reducing travel times and increasing opportunities for users to spend time with their family and friends.
- Benefits associated with delivery of commercial floorspace in a location well-connected to services, infrastructure and facilities, including schools, medical facilities, public transport and open space. Council's new offices and commercial tenancies at this location will also be co-located with library services, public space and childcare services. The accessibility of these facilities for workers at this site will support workers' wellbeing and quality of life.
- Positive social benefits associated with delivery of a new Council administration building at this site, which will enable the local community and residents of the Liverpool LGA to connect with Council services, e.g. planners, complaints, enquiries.
- Positive social benefits associated with delivery of commercial floorspace in a location co-located with a future library, childcare centre, public space and community facilities. Workers in future offices at this location will be well-connected to social infrastructure to support their wellbeing and resilience.

Responses / mitigation measures

- During the construction phase, undertake community consultation with relevant stakeholders, businesses, users and visitors of the Liverpool CBD to ensure they are informed of the impacts of construction on the operation of their facilities.
- Ensure that the design of the proposed development enables convenient wayfinding to the library and childcare centre, and from Liverpool Civic Place to Liverpool Station, to encourage active transport.
- The library at this site will be a key social infrastructure asset for Liverpool CBD and the broader Liverpool LGA. To maximise the accessibility and use of this library by a broad cross section of the community, the following opportunities could be considered:
 - Library programming opportunities that respond to the demographic profile of the study area, e.g. local history sections, culturally and linguistically diverse programming.
 - Partnerships between surrounding schools, universities and Liverpool Hospital and the proposed development at Liverpool Civic Place, to encourage utilisation of the proposed development and strengthen ties between social infrastructure in the area.
 - Actions, programs and events during the day and night that activate both the library, adjoining open/public spaces (e.g. Augusta Cullen Plaza) and community facilities (e.g. Memorial School of Arts).
- Ensure that childcare floorspace delivered on the site is developed in accordance with best practice principles for the delivery of childcare in a high density setting, e.g. maximising natural light, access to natural materials for play, cross-ventilation, maximising opportunities for surveillance by educators etc.

Summary

Overall Social Risk rating and social benefit	<p>Upon completion of the proposed works, the project is considered to provide significant social benefit as a result of a new library, childcare centre, Council administration and commercial development in this location to support population growth.</p> <p>It is important to ensure regular communication and engagement with stakeholders to manage the any potential negative impacts during the construction and operation phase.</p> <p>The social risk rating is considered moderate-low with the overall rating of risk is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction: C2 (possible minor) • Operation: D1 (unlikely minimal)
Likelihood	Likely long term impact as the use of the site for commercial and retail services is altered through construction. Significant positive benefit upon completion.
Consequence	The consequence of impacts during the construction phase are considered moderate, due to the displacement of existing retail and commercial businesses at the site.
Duration	Most potential negative impacts will occur during the construction phase. Most potential positive social benefits will occur during the operational phase.
Severity/ sensitivity	Severity and sensitivity is considered to be minor in relation to the proposed development.
Extent	The extent of the impact may be felt by some visitors to social infrastructure, and workers and businesses in the Liverpool CBD.
Potential to mitigate/ enhance	It is important to ensure regular communication and engagement with stakeholders to manage the community awareness and understanding of the proposed development during both the construction and operational phase.

9.3 Concluding comments

An assessment of the social impact categories, as defined within the *Social Impact Assessment Guideline* (DPIE, 2017) and *Social Impact Assessment Policy* (Liverpool City Council, 2015) has been undertaken with consideration to the issues identified through the baseline analysis.

Each category of impact is appraised with a significance of the impact based on the likelihood, consequence and social risk rating. Overall, the level of impacts range from being low to moderate, with no major significant negative impacts identified in relation to the proposal.

Overall, the level of impacts of the development have been assessed as ranging from low to moderate, with no major significant negative impacts identified that cannot be effectively mitigated.

Key challenges identified with the proposed development relate to:

- Temporary impacts to amenity and surroundings during the construction phase of Liverpool Civic Place – Phase A. Changes to amenity may relate to environmental factors such as noise, traffic and parking, vibration, views and air quality. These impacts will be managed in accordance with legislation and regulation, through a Construction Management Plan.
- Permanent loss of businesses and retail businesses currently located at this site, which may be accessed by workers and visitors to the Liverpool CBD. These users will need to identify alternative premises and businesses to meet their needs.

The most significant social benefits of the proposal relate to:

- Improved access to library services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 5,000sqm of well-designed, activated library floorspace, co-located with commercial and childcare uses, and public space. Contemporary library floorspace at this location has the potential to catalyse social interactions and improved community connections.
- Improved access to childcare services in Liverpool CBD. Phase A of the Liverpool Civic Place development will deliver 1,478sqm of childcare floorspace providing for 90 childcare places. Delivery of childcare services at this location (close to employment opportunities, library services, public transport and surrounding social infrastructure) will enhance convenience for families and caregivers of young children in the Liverpool CBD. It is also noted that delivery of childcare services in CBD locations can support participation of parents/caregivers in the workforce and support flexible working for parents/caregivers, with the flow on effect of supporting effective functioning of the Liverpool CBD.
- Improvements to way of life and daily routines for residents, students, workers and visitors to Liverpool CBD associated with delivery of a high quality, contemporary library and childcare service at this site. This would increase opportunities for these users to access services, programs and spaces in a location close to home for residents of the PSA, and the broader Liverpool LGA.
- Potential improvements to community cohesion associated with increased spaces for people to meet and gather within the Liverpool CBD, which has the potential to strengthen community ties. The proposed development is located close to Liverpool Station, surrounding commercial offices, retail businesses, Liverpool Hospital and the University of Wollongong campus. Workers, students and visitors from these facilities may be attracted to the proposed development as a space for gathering, socialising and connecting with each other and Council services.
- Positive impacts to sense of place associated with increased activation, and improved streetscape at the site of the site due to the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place Phase A, which aims to make an outstanding contribution to the urban realm of Liverpool CBD.

The overall long-term benefit of the proposed development is considered to be positive, and potential negative impacts can be mitigated through implementation of a robust Construction Management Plan and development of a Plan of Management for the site based on ongoing consultation with the local community and relevant stakeholders.

10.0 Social strategy directions

This section synthesises the outcomes of the Social Impact Assessment into a suite of strategic directions to guide the development, taking into account:

- Benefits to key sectors of the community, as per above demographic analysis
- Social outcomes in terms of the range of social infrastructure and civic domain improvements to be delivered
- Contribution to local place character, vibrancy and amenity within Liverpool City Centre and for the wider community who accessing this significant centre
- Outcomes across a range of social sustainability metrics (for example, social connectedness, liveability; social capital-building; human capital-building; community wellbeing and resilience).

10.1 City shaping social infrastructure at the heart of Liverpool

The delivery of an ambitious, contemporary cluster of civic infrastructure at the heart of the city will have city-shaping benefits, both in terms of social and economic outcomes, including creating a destination that will attract investment.

The strategic co-location of new Council offices and Council Chambers, a new city library and community hub; a large childcare facility, and a new civic plaza – of an ambitious scale – demonstrates Council's commitment to the delivery of a city that will support continuing improvements to community wellbeing and resilience, including through the delivery of new opportunities for employment as well as recreation and learning.

This development, through its design, scale of investment and demonstrable commitment to realising the community's vision, tangibly prioritises community outcomes at the heart of the city's future development.

10.2 Clustering a mix of uses to create a dynamic environment

The plan to cluster major new Council and civic infrastructure in this prime location will create a dynamic hub of community activity, activating the city centre during the daytime and night time.

This cluster model is recognised as contemporary best practice, which brings a range of benefits including providing spaces and places for community members of diverse ages, cultural backgrounds, interests and ambitions to come together and share in the social life of the city.

Through engendering casual social interaction, this model brings the benefits of building social cohesion and social capital over the long term: an exciting prospect that will likely flourish given Liverpool's diverse communities.

Placing this civic cluster at the heart of the city makes a strong statement reflective of community values and aspirations that have been captured to inform this vision.

10.3 Investing in social infrastructure to enhance resilience as the Liverpool community grows

Investment in social infrastructure is a tangible investment in social wellbeing for a growing community, including many living in high rise development. Providing access to high quality community facilities and services, and open spaces, provides places that can improve quality of life in direct and varied ways. These goals are represented in Council's stated objectives for Liverpool Civic Place, which will be realised through this development:

- Provide a mixed-use development incorporating a combination of Council services, commercial, retail, cultural, educational, hotel and dining functions
- Provide a civic identity, focus and anchor to activate the southern end of the Liverpool City Centre
- Contribute to environmental, social and economic sustainability by capitalising on the site's location
- Create a generous public space which is active, responsive, high quality, connected, engaging and sustainable;
- Achieve the highest quality design outcomes having regard to environmental sustainability and appropriateness for the land.

Appendix A. Strategic policy review

Western City District Plan	
Greater Sydney Commission (2018)	
Purpose & vision	<p>The Greater Sydney Commission's Western City District Plan is a 20 year plan to manage growth in the LGAs of Liverpool, Hawkesbury, Penrith, Fairfield, Blue Mountains, Campbelltown, Camden and Wollondilly.</p> <p>The Plan highlights the importance of establishing the land use and transport structure to deliver a liveable, productive and sustainable Western Parkland City, including Western Sydney Airport, Badgerys Creek Aerotropolis and the South West Growth Area.</p> <p>The Plan focuses on extending Liverpool CBD to create better connections to and through the river and to make Liverpool a true river city. While the Plan does not include specific directions related to Liverpool Civic Place, it identifies action for the Collaboration Area, of which Liverpool CBD forms part of. Build on the centre's administrative and civic role is a key action for the Collaboration Area.</p> <p>The Plan notes that the Western City District contains a diverse range of people from different socio, cultural, ethnic, linguistic backgrounds, and from differing socio-economic circumstances. The Plan also notes:</p> <p><i>"The District includes social housing in places like Minto, Airds, Bradbury, Claymore and Bonnyrigg. Targeted local responses to address spatial variations in socio-economic disadvantage across the District are required, particularly in neighbourhoods that experience greater disadvantage. This includes creating communities where social housing is part of the same urban fabric as private and affordable housing, has good access to transport and employment, community facilities and open spaces, which can therefore provide a better social housing experience."</i> (p.33-34).</p>
Key actions	<p>The Plan contains a number of priorities and actions relevant to Liverpool Civic Place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Planning Priority W3: Providing services and social infrastructure to meet people's changing needs;</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Action 9: Deliver social infrastructure that reflects the needs of the community now and in the future – Action 10: Optimise the use of available public land for social infrastructure • <i>Planning Priority W4: Fostering healthy, creative, culturally rich and socially connected communities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Action 11: Deliver healthy, safe and inclusive places for people of all ages and abilities that support active, resilient and socially connected communities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Providing walkable places at a human scale with active street life b. Prioritising opportunities for people to walk, cycle and use public transport c. Co-locating schools, health, aged care, sporting and cultural facilities d. Promoting local access to healthy fresh food and supporting local fresh food production – Action 12: Incorporate cultural and linguistic diversity in strategic planning and engagement. – Action 13: Consider the local infrastructure implications of areas that accommodate large migrant and refugee populations. – Action 15: Facilitate opportunities for creative and artistic expression and participation, wherever feasible, with a minimum regulatory burden, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Arts enterprises and facilities, and creative industries b. Interim and temporary uses c. Appropriate development of the night time economy – Action 16: Strengthen social connections within and between communities through better understanding of the nature of social networks and supporting infrastructure in local places • <i>Planning Priority W5: Providing housing supply, choice and affordability, with access to jobs, services and public transport.</i> • <i>Planning Priority W6: Creating and renewing great places and local centres, and respecting the District's heritage.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Action 19: Using a place-based and collaborative approach throughout planning, design, development and management, deliver great places by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. prioritising a people-friendly public realm and open spaces as a central organising design principle b. recognising and balancing the dual function of streets as places for people and movement

Western City District Plan	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. <i>providing fine grain urban form, diverse land use mix, high amenity and walkability, in and within a 10-minute walk of centres</i> d. <i>integrating social infrastructure to support social connections and provide a community hub</i> e. <i>recognising and celebrating the character of a place and its people.</i> – <i>Action 22: Use place-based planning to support the role of centres as a focus for connected neighbourhoods.</i> – <i>Action 23: Use flexible and innovative approaches to revitalise high streets in decline.</i> • <i>Planning Priority W18: Delivering high quality open space.</i> – <i>Action 80: Maximise the use of existing open space and protect, enhance and expand public open space by:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>providing opportunities to expand a network of diverse, accessible, high quality open spaces that respond to the needs and values of communities as populations grow</i> b. <i>investigating opportunities to provide new open space so that all residential areas are within 400 metres of open space and all high density residential areas (over 60 dwellings per hectare) are within 200 metres of open space</i> c. <i>requiring large urban renewal initiatives to demonstrate how the quantity of, or access to, high quality and diverse local open space is maintained or improved</i> d. <i>planning new neighbourhoods with a sufficient quantity and quality of new open space</i> e. <i>delivering shared and co-located sports and recreational facilities including shared school grounds and repurposed golf courses</i> f. <i>delivering or complementing the Greater Sydney Green Grid</i> g. <i>providing walking and cycling links for transport as well as leisure and recreational trips.</i>

Our Home Liverpool 2027	
Liverpool City Council (2017)	
Purpose & vision	<p>Liverpool City Council's most recent community strategic plan identifies a 10 year vision for the future of the LGA, based on extensive community consultation. The following vision has been identified for the LGA: "LIVERPOOL: Rich in nature, rich in opportunity, creating community; our place to share and grow (p. 15). Public consultation undertaken to development the CSP indicates that the following community priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connected community, • More community activities and events, • Well-maintained, multipurpose facilities that are accessible to all, • Clean public spaces, • Increased green space, • Creation of well-planned, attractive and people-friendly urban environments, • Improvement to access and safety in public areas, • Increased numbers of jobs and businesses in the area.
Key actions	<p>To achieve this vision, Council has identified a number of strategic directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Direction 1: Creating connection, including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>Celebrate diversity, promote inclusion and recognise heritage</i> – <i>Deliver a range of community events and activities</i> – <i>Implement access and equity for all members of the community</i> – <i>Provide community facilities which are accessible to all</i> – <i>Create a dynamic, inclusive environment, including programs to support healthy living.</i> • <i>Direction 2: Strengthening and protecting our environment,</i> • <i>Direction 3: Generating opportunity,</i> • <i>Direction 4: Leading through collaboration.</i>

Connected Liverpool 2050: Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement	
Liverpool City Council (2019)	
Purpose & vision	<p>Liverpool City Council's draft LSPS provides a land use vision for the LGA to 2050. The purpose of the LSPS is to list planning priorities and to manage housing, economic and population growth in the LGA. The LSPS identifies the following vision for Liverpool:</p> <p><i>"A vibrant place for people that is community focused, walkable, public transport-oriented, sustainable, resilient and connected to its landscape. A place that celebrates local diversity and history, and is connected to other Sydney centres. A jobs-rich city that harnesses health, research, education, innovation and growth opportunities to establish an inclusive and fair place for all."</i> (p.18)</p> <p>The development of the LSPS has been informed by engagement with the local community, who have identified their top priorities for Liverpool:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More parks, trees and green space • Better streets • Better public transport • A cleaner environment • More car parking.
Key actions	<p>The LSPS includes a number of planning priorities relevant to the delivery of Liverpool Civic Place, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Planning Priority 2: A rapid smart transit link between Liverpool and Western Sydney International Airport</i> • <i>Planning Priority 3: Accessible and connected suburbs</i> • <i>Planning Priority 5: A vibrant, mixed-use and walkable 24-hour City Centre with the Georges River at its heart</i> • <i>Planning Priority 6: High quality, plentiful and accessible community facilities, open space and infrastructure aligned with growth.</i> • <i>Planning Priority 7: Housing choice for different needs, with density focused in the City Centre and centres well serviced by public transport</i> • <i>Planning Priority 8: Community focused low-scale suburbs where our unique local character and heritage are respected</i> • <i>Planning Priority 9: Safe, healthy and inclusive places shaping the wellbeing of the Liverpool community.</i> • <i>Planning Priority 11: An attractive environment for local jobs, business, tourism and investment.</i>

Community Facilities Strategy: A Blueprint for a Modern Network of Community Facilities	
Liverpool City Council (2016)	
Purpose & vision	<p>LCC has developed a strategy to inform the delivery of community facilities across the LGA, to meet the needs of the community's growing population now and in the future. The report identified 39 community facilities and proposes 8 new facilities. The strategy identifies a number of key challenges and actions for delivery of community facilities within Liverpool LGA, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the needs of a growing population, • Managing an ageing stock of facilities, which are no longer fit for purpose due to issues with age, single purpose design that limits the flexibility of facilities, siting and inappropriate locations, low rents that are unable to fund renewal of facilities, • Funding and financing of infrastructure in new release areas, and the importance of timeliness of constructing facilities in release areas. <p>The Strategy also identifies current and future drivers for renewal of LCC's network of community facilities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid population growth, • High density development, • High numbers of children, young people and families, as well as an ageing population, • Cultural and linguistic diversity, and a strong concentration of refugees in the area.

Community Facilities Strategy: A Blueprint for a Modern Network of Community Facilities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas experiencing significant disadvantage, including in the 2168 postcode (including Miller), and growing income inequality. <p>The Strategy identifies a guiding vision for the provision of community facilities within Liverpool: <i>“To build a world-class network of multi-purpose community facilities that inspire and connect residents, and act as focal points for community life.”</i></p> <p>The Strategy also identifies guiding principles for the delivery of community facilities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Planning for the future</i> <i>A coordinated network of facilities</i> <i>Equity and access</i> <i>Inclusive</i> <i>Multipurpose and adaptable</i> <i>Promoting social capital</i> <i>Building a ‘sense of place’</i> <i>Going green</i> <i>Safety and security.</i> <p>The Strategy also includes detailed recommendations for provision of community facilities within the City Centre District. The strategy identifies that the key challenges within this area will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting the needs of future population living in high density housing, and Managing community expectations around shared multi-purpose facilities. <p>The priorities for the City Centre District are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploration of opportunities for current Liverpool City library site to house multiple community organisations, and Upgrade and repurposing of Dr Pirie Centre to support activities in Bigge Park.
Key actions	<p>The Strategy identifies the following key actions to achieve the vision for LCC’s community facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Delivering a world-class network of facilities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Advocate to the State Government for improved funding mechanisms for social infrastructure</i> <i>Consolidate ageing assets to provide new, modern facilities that benefit the broader community</i> <i>Improve facility planning for new release areas</i> <i>Plan for a work hub/small business incubator as part of a community hub</i> <i>Plan for an integrated homelessness service in the city centre</i> <i>Explore opportunities for income generating activities</i> <i>Customer focused delivery</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Program facilities to maximise participation, inclusion and occupancy rates</i> <i>Improve promotion of our facilities</i> <i>Implement system improvements to facilitate advance booking of community facilities</i> <i>A new model of governance</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Review Council’s internal operational management, decision making and reporting structures</i> <i>Establish strategic working groups and partnerships</i> <i>Links with community development outcomes with provision of facilities</i> <i>Implementing best practice facility asset management</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Implement best practice asset management planning</i> <i>Ensure leases reflect long-term operating costs.</i>

Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028	
Liverpool City Council 2020	
Purpose & vision	<p>Liverpool City Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy (ROSS) seeks to establish a strategic framework to plan for future needs of a diverse and growing population and guide the future provision and management of Liverpool's recreational, open space and sporting facilities and services.</p> <p>The vision is "to create best practice recreation, open space and sports facilities for the community that connect residents and foster a healthy community".</p> <p>The Strategy is made up of three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation: strengthening Council's recreation offering by delivering new and upgraded infrastructure that meets the needs of the community; • Open space: improve our open space and liveability by delivering best practice management of open space and greening the Liverpool City and; • Local Sports: strengthening Liverpool's local sports sector by delivering new and upgraded infrastructure and improving the understanding of the needs of local sporting clubs and the wider community.
Key actions	<p>The Strategy lists guiding principles of relevance to delivering social infrastructure at Liverpool Civic Place, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the future: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – adopting a new classification and hierarchical approach to managing and developing open space and recreation facilities, – adopting a strategic approach where needs, issues and opportunities will be assessed having regard to the Strategy's broader priorities – adapting to decreasing block sizes and increase in apartment living – A commitment to the Liverpool community that open space will be retained and where possible expanded, particularly in the City Centre • Creating a "sense of place": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Open space and recreation facilities are an integral component of the City and contribute to the vitality of urban centres and local identity. Local stories and culture will be ingrained into landscape design and creation facilities to assist in fostering community identity and ownership, creating visible change at street level. • Equity and access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The design of open space will promote the principles of universal design by facilitating physical access for all abilities. The needs of parents and children, older persons, and persons with a disability shall be given a high priority. • Multi-purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Multi-purpose spaces allow for a multiplicity of uses, enabling a wide range of activities and ensuring maximum use and optimisation of space, as well as creating connection among Liverpool's diverse population. • Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Connecting our green spaces will help drive utilisation and help people get to and from parks without the use of private vehicles. Shared paths in our green spaces that allow cycling and walking will encourage people to use active transport means along green 'connector' streets and Council's shared path network. • Promoting social capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Open space and facilities shall respond to identified community need and interests facilitating both organised and chance meeting and thereby promoting social capital and connection amongst the Liverpool residents. District and regional facilities will become key focal points and will act as a key meeting space for the community • Safety and security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Our open space and recreation facilities will provide a high degree of personal safety and minimise vandalism and other antisocial behaviours by firstly attracting people, improving passive surveillance, and incorporating and applying Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. New developments should maximise opportunities of casual surveillance towards open and recreation spaces. <p>The Strategy identifies over 90 key actions across the three critical areas. These key actions are not location specific and apply to the whole Liverpool Local Government Area. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilise a place making approach to guide development of open space and facilities • Undertake regular safety audits of open spaces

Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028

- Ensure tree-planting activities in passive recreational areas align with CPTED principles and future Open Space and Design Guidelines
- Ensure incorporation of female-friendly design principles for all new and upgraded facilities

Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan**Liverpool City Council 2020**

Purpose & vision	<p>The Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Masterplan (2020) has been produced to update Council's directions for the city's public domain in order to meet the current and future needs of the growing local community and capitalise on development opportunities in the city centre, where public domain works can be delivered through Development Application conditions of consent and Voluntary Planning Agreements.</p> <p>The vision statement has been informed by findings from the community consultation and is:</p> <p><i>"the Master Plan for the Liverpool city centre aims to create a rejuvenated and revitalised river city which is vibrant and active, and aspires to achieve a high quality public realm for the community. Using sustainable design principles and best industry practices. It aims to establish a more coherent, cohesive and integrated urban core which is greener, healthier, inclusive and accessible for the city's residents, businesses and visitors. The Master Plan establishes the foundation for a high quality built environment that is safe and liveable, and leverages off the new Western Sydney (Nancy-Bird Walton) International Airport and Aerotropolis, supporting growth and businesses to promote 18 hour economic within the city centre".</i></p>
Key actions	<p>The Masterplan identifies a list of 90 projects that are detailed through site specific interventions under streets, service ways/laneways, car parking, open space, hydrology, heritage.</p> <p>Of relevance to the subject site at 52 Scott Street, the document lists upgrades to Scott Street and Memorial Avenue and Augusta Cullen Plaza – Landscape Concept Plan (part of Liverpool Civic Place).</p> <p>The Scott Street and Memorial Avenue upgrade will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proposed Liverpool Civic Place development, incorporating a new library and Council administration building; 2. Introduce pedestrian priority crossings at the intersection of service ways/laneways. 3. Install new street plantings as per the Street Tree Master Plan planting detail and structure soil tree root zones 4. Implement stage 1 traffic speed reduction to 40km/hr, and liaise with RMS to reduce traffic speed to 30km/hr. 5. Undertake traffic and urban design study to investigate options that rationalise vehicle movements and maximise public domain space 6. Retain existing successful street trees and plant drought/shade tolerant ground covers to tree zones 7. Install tree planting between car parking bays to improve street character and organise on-street parking 8. Investigate cycle lane options and alternative road configurations 9. Install tree plantings and other laneway treatments to strengthen connections to Railway Service way 10. Use blank wall facade of Quest building as a key public art space. Option of a large scale art work that can be viewed from a number of locations, both close & far 11. Install new furniture, fittings and fixtures 12. Install new granite core paving with blue stone kerb as per the Paving Typology Plan 13. Explore potential pedestrian priority connection across Scott Street

Social Justice Policy**Liverpool City Council 2018**

Purpose & vision	<p>The <i>Social Justice Policy</i> provides guiding principles for Council's commitment to protect human rights and promote key social justice values of freedom, respect, equity and dignity for the community of the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA). The Policy is Council's commitment to redress impacts of social and economic inequalities both on those affected and the wider community.</p>
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Social Justice Policy	
Key actions	<p>The policy identifies Council's responsibility to support people who may have barriers to accessing services or opportunities, including children and young people.</p> <p>Principles which are applicable to the proposed development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Equity: Council is committed to fairness in providing services, making decisions and distributing resources equally.</i> <i>Access: Council is committed to providing and advocating for services and facilities that are available to all regardless of background, ability or capacity.</i>

Social Impact Assessment Policy	
Liverpool City Council 2015	
Purpose & vision	<p>Council's <i>Social Impact Assessment Policy</i> provides a framework for ensuring SIA is effectively integrated as part of Council's decision-making process. The policy outlines when a SIA is required, how it should be undertaken and how the outcomes that arise are implemented and managed.</p> <p>The Policy identifies that social impact assessment processes aim "to identify and manage the positive and negative consequences of proposed developments, policies, plans and planning instruments to optimise social outcomes and community wellbeing" (p.2). The purpose of the Policy is to assist Council to "support the growth of Liverpool into a vibrant and liveable City – one that meets the needs of the present population and provides opportunities for future generations to prosper." (p.2)</p> <p>The Policy specifies that a Social Impact Comment is required for applications for the development of childcare centres with more than 20 places.</p>

Better Placed	
Government Architect NSW, 2017	
Vision and principles	<p>The office of the Government Architect NSW (GANSW) in creating Better Placed (2017) aims to achieve better places for communities in NSW through advocating the importance of design for better places and spaces and supporting industry and government to deliver good design for people. Key objectives of this policy, relevant to Liverpool Civic Place are to ensure cities and towns deliver cost effective services, including health services public transport, and community facilities. Key considerations from the Better Placed Policy include:</p> <p><i>Environments which support accessibility and social interaction promote community physical and mental health, reducing longer – term health impacts and costs.</i></p> <p><i>Buildings and spaces which people enjoy using will be better maintained and cared for. They will last longer as valuable parts of the city or town and minimise the need for replacement.</i></p> <p><i>Liveable spaces support people and lifestyle, promoting safety, healthy, comfort and well-being for all.</i></p> <p>Indeed, one of the most pressing challenges in Sydney today is the coordination population growth and demographic changes whilst improving liveability. The design and quality of public space plays an important role in how people move around, interact and experience their physical environment as well as their social connections. Through the shaping of the built environment, local government has an opportunity to encourage healthy activities and experience, leading to improved health outcomes for local communities.</p>

Belonging, Being and Becoming: Early Years Learning Framework	
Australian Government 2009	
Purpose & vision	<p>The Early Years Learning Framework aims to assist early childhood educators to provide young children with opportunities to reach their potential and build a foundation for future success in learning. The delivery of the Framework aims to contribute towards to Council of Australian Government's vision that: "All children have the best start in life to create a better future for themselves and for the nation" (p.5).</p> <p>The document is focused on five key learning outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Children have a strong sense of identity</i>

Belonging, Being and Becoming: Early Years Learning Framework	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Children are connected with and contribute to their world</i> • <i>Children have a strong sense of wellbeing</i> • <i>Children are confident and involved learners</i> • <i>Children are effective communicators (p.8).</i> <p>The Framework identifies a holistic approach to child development, addressing “<i>children’s physical, personal, social, emotional and spiritual wellbeing as well as cognitive aspects of learning</i>”.</p>

State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities)	
NSW Government 2017	
Purpose & vision	<p>The <i>State Environmental Planning Policy (Educational Establishments and Child Care Facilities) 2017</i> aims to facilitate the effective delivery of educational establishments and early education and care facilities across the state. The SEPP recognises the need for child care, schools, TAFEs and University level infrastructure focused on good design.</p> <p>The SEPP aims to streamline planning processes for child care providers and developers to deliver new early education and care facilities across NSW.</p>

Child Care Planning Guideline	
NSW Government 2017	
Purpose & vision	<p>The Child Care Planning Guideline takes precedence over a Development Control Plan (DCP), with some exceptions in the event where the two overlap in relation to a child care facility. The guidelines inform how good design can maximise safety, health and the care of young children. Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To promote high quality planning and design of child care facilities in accordance with the physical requirements of the National Regulations;</i> • <i>Ensure that child care facilities are compatible with the existing streetscape, context and neighbouring land uses; and</i> • <i>Minimise any adverse impacts of development on adjoining properties and the neighbourhood, including the natural and built environment.</i> <p>The Guideline includes design quality principles and matters for consideration during the design process. It also reflects the requirements of the national regulations for child care facilities, and contains detailed design guidelines regarding the internal physical environment (including indoor space requirements, laundry, toilet and hygiene requirements, ventilation and natural light, nappy change facilities and premises designed to facilitate supervision, and so on) and outdoor physical environment (including outdoor space requirements, natural environment, shade, fencing and soil assessments).</p> <p>The guideline includes reference to the provision of childcare in industrial areas, noting that “<i>noisy environments such as industrial areas and substations may impact on the amenity and well-being of the children and staff. The location of child care facilities should be selected to avoid or minimise the potential impact of external sources of significant noise</i>” (p.17).</p> <p>The guideline also notes that “<i>drop off, parking and play areas in light industrial or commercial areas need to be carefully sited, away from heavy truck traffic and main roads to minimise risk of accidents</i>” (p.18).</p>

Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008

Liverpool City Council 2008

Purpose & vision

The *Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008* provides detailed planning and design guidelines which support the planning controls as outlined within the Liverpool Local Environment Plan 2008. The DCP outlines the increasing need for child care centres in Liverpool LGA that are accessible to work locations and places of residence. The DCP states child care centres are to not adversely affect the surrounding locality's amenity.

Child Care Centre objectives within Part 3.8 Non Residential Development in Residential Zones are:

- a) *To provide and maintain a safe and healthy learning and play environment for children;*
- b) *To ensure that Child Care Centres do not interfere with the amenity of adjoining properties;*
- c) *To ensure Child Care Centres are consistent with the existing streetscape in residential areas;*
- d) *To ensure that Child Care Centres maintain the existing character of the surrounding environment;*
and
- e) *To ensure that the play areas are clearly defined and to enable children to play in a secure environment under supervision.*

Appendix B. Demographic profile

Category	Study Area	Liverpool LGA	Greater Sydney
<u>Income</u>			
Median individual income (annual)	\$26,230	\$30,480	\$37,460
Variation from Greater Melbourne median	-30.0%	-18.6%	na
% of persons (15 years or older) earning \$1,000pw or more	23.8%	28.9%	37.3%
Median household income (annual)	\$56,830	\$80,850	\$92,200
Variation from Greater Melbourne median	-38.4%	-12.3%	na
% of Households earning \$2,500pw or more	8.4%	25.2%	31.8%
<u>Age Structure</u>			
Median Age (years)	31.8	33.0	36.4
<u>Country of Birth</u>			
Australia	30.4%	55.9%	61.9%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders	0.7%	1.5%	1.4%
Other Major English Speaking Countries	2.4%	3.7%	7.6%
Other Overseas Born	67.2%	40.4%	30.5%
% speak English only at home	21.8%	26.3%	62.5%
<u>Household Composition</u>			
Couple family with no children	18.4%	17.5%	23.8%
Couple family with children	33.9%	48.9%	37.5%
Couple family - Total	52.3%	66.4%	61.3%
One parent family	15.5%	14.8%	11.1%
Other families	1.8%	1.4%	1.3%
Family Households - Total	69.5%	82.6%	73.7%
Lone person household	26.1%	15.7%	21.7%
Group Household	4.4%	1.8%	4.6%
<u>Dwelling Structure (Occupied Private Dwellings)</u>			
Separate house	2.2%	75.9%	57.2%
Semi-detached, row or terrace house, townhouse etc.	2.7%	10.5%	14.0%
Flat, unit or apartment	95.0%	13.3%	28.2%
Other dwelling	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
Occupancy rate	95.9%	95.2%	92.3%
Average household size	2.6	3.3	2.8
<u>Tenure Type (Occupied Private Dwellings)</u>			
Owned outright	10.0%	24.9%	30.0%
Owned with a mortgage	19.2%	41.3%	34.2%
Rented	70.7%	33.1%	35.1%
State or territory housing authority	5.8%	7.3%	4.2%
Other tenure type	0.2%	0.8%	0.7%
<u>Attending Education (% of those attending)</u>			
Pre-school	4.9%	6.4%	6.9%
Infants/Primary Total	31.2%	35.6%	32.2%
Secondary Total	20.7%	29.5%	25.0%
Technical or Further Educational Institution	13.6%	7.6%	7.6%
University or other Tertiary Institution	21.5%	17.4%	24.2%
Other type of educational institution	8.1%	3.5%	4.0%
% of total population attending education	21.2%	26.5%	25.2%
<u>Highest Level of Education Completed (% of population aged 15 years and over)</u>			
	-	-	-
Year 12 or equivalent	69.5%	59.5%	67.5%
Year 9-11 or equivalent	20.3%	30.5%	26.7%
Year 8 or below	6.7%	7.0%	4.4%
Did not go to school	3.5%	3.0%	1.5%
<u>Highest Level of Non-School Qualification</u>			
Postgraduate degree	12.7%	7.5%	13.9%
Graduate diploma or certificate	1.7%	2.0%	3.4%
Bachelor degree	33.5%	28.2%	36.4%
Advanced diploma or diploma	22.0%	21.4%	17.7%
Certificate	30.1%	41.0%	28.6%
% of persons with non-school qualifications (persons 15 years and above) - excludes not-stated and inadequately described	41.8%	41.9%	52.7%
<u>Employment Status</u>			
Unemployed/ looking for work	11.9%	7.5%	6.0%
Labour force participation rate	56.9%	61.7%	65.6%