

AGENDA

GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE MEETING

15 November 2023



You are hereby notified that a **Governance Committee Meeting** of Liverpool City Council will be held at **Level 6, 35 Scott Street, Liverpool NSW 2170** on **Wednesday, 15 November 2023** commencing at 10.00am.

Please note this meeting is closed to the public. The minutes will be submitted to the next Council meeting.

If you have any enquiries, please contact Council and Executive Services on 8711 7441.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Ajaka". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial 'J'.

Hon John Ajaka
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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Strategic Performance Committee

NIL

Closed Session

The following items are listed for consideration by Committee in Closed Session in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 as listed below:

ITEM 07 Liverpool Civic Place Project Update

Reason: Item 01 is confidential pursuant to the provisions of s10A(2)(c) (d i) of the Local Government Act because it contains information that would, if disclosed, confer a commercial advantage on a person with whom the Council is conducting (or proposes to conduct) business; AND commercial information of a confidential nature that would, if disclosed prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied it.

Close

ITEM 01	Public Art at Bigge Park
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Strategic Objective	Healthy, Inclusive, Engaging Improve liveability and quality of life for the community by delivering vibrant parks, places and facilities
File Ref	325311.2023
Report By	Clare Cochrane - Public Arts Officer
Approved By	Lina Kakish - Director Planning & Compliance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council is undertaking a comprehensive investigation into a Public Art program at Bigge Park directed by the Council Resolution dated 30 Aug 2023. This interim report provides an update to the Governance Committee with an opportunity to instruct on the initial investigations and methodologies proposed to capture identified themes, narratives and outcomes. The public art program will be designed to support the diverse users of the park by accentuating the existing benefits and providing further opportunities for identified narratives and reflections. This investigation aims to explore how artistic interventions can support the needs of various audiences and users of Bigge Park.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee recommends that Council:

1. Notes this Interim Report related to a comprehensive investigation into a Public Art program at Bigge Park;
2. Provides initial response to public art considerations;
3. Provides response to potential public artwork forms being considered in relation to Bigge Park site; and
4. Provides further insight and direction to the proposed themes and narratives.

REPORT

Background

Bigge Park, originally Bigge Square, was established as a town common at the formation of Liverpool township in 1810. The Park was initially an allotment of six acres, extending from Elizabeth Street down to Scott Street and alongside the Georges River. Governor Macquarie intended the Park's use to be a Public Marketplace and a location for an annual fair.

The location of the park is representative of Macquarie's approach to urban planning. The Park was centrally located, surrounded by institutional buildings of great importance, which included the Liverpool Hospital and the Gaol.

Bigge Park has numerous memorials to historic figures that influenced both Liverpool and the early colony, as well as memorials celebrating prominent local individuals. The memorials contained within the park hold historic social significance for the park and the locality, in general.

Bigge Park has historical significance at a state level, as an example of the town squares included by Governor Lachlan Macquarie in his plans for the towns he established in the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's land between 1810 and 1822. As an area of public open space in continuous use since it was created, Bigge Park has been a key part of Liverpool for more than 200 years. The park is one of the few colonial places (along with the former Court House, former Liverpool Hospital, St Luke's Church and the street grid plan) remaining which demonstrate the history of the town. The park also has a long history as a place for memorials to important events and persons associated with Liverpool.

Project Site

The current extent of Bigge park is bound by Elizabeth Street to the north, Moore Street to the south, College Street to the east and Bigge Street to the west. Bigge Park is a multifunctional space designed to provide opportunity for active and passive activities as identified in Attachment 1 – Project Site.

Key Considerations

In the 2008 LLEP, Bigge Park, is identified within the Bigge Park Heritage Conservation Area. Additionally, Aboriginal Land Claims by the Gandangara Local Aboriginal Land Council were lodged on 19 March and 3 September 2008 over Bigge Park (except for the Dr Pirie Centre and the Bowling Club site respectively). These matters are yet to be finalised.

Given the above considerations, all works require the approval of Council's Heritage Officer, as well as any third-party stakeholders who may have existing Agreements or Memorandum's of Understanding prior to commencement of works.

Bigge Park being a complex site with multiple existing assets, facilities and stakeholder interests; it is critical to ensure that all relevant internal and external stakeholders are actively engaged in developing the program.

Patrons and Audiences of Bigge Park

Bigge Park provides a critical green space within Liverpool CBD. The Park's patrons engage in a variety of active and passive pursuits. This public space performs a variety of functions and meanings and provides a place for, reflection, time out, meeting point, play, exercise, events and as a pedestrian thoroughfare.

Accessed by residents, childcare services, primary, high, TAFE and university students, as well as CBD workers, hospital staff, patients, their families and visitors. The Park provides a backdrop for respite, recreation, exploration, solace, reflection, and healing. The Park reflects our diverse community and provides accessible and intergenerational access to all.

The site is also a transient space linking, the Health Innovation Precinct, Allied Health Services, Educational institutions, major rail and bus services, surrounding businesses, students, CBD residents and visitors.

This interim report identifies that the residential users combined with a large daily influx of patrons accessing various workplaces, services and institutions, and their associated uses and relationships with the site would require the Bigge Park Public Art program to acknowledge the superdiversity of these audiences.

Public Art Forms, Themes and Narratives

The Council resolution identifies the symbol of the Holy Mother Mary as an opportunity to explore themes associated with hope, compassion, and healing. This interim report acknowledges the importance of these themes and identifies that due to the park's proximity to the hospital the site is accessed and/or overlooked by staff, patients and associated family and friends. As such the existing green space does provide respite, solace, and comfort to those who may face critical incidents in the workplaces, illness, trauma, and bereavement. It's important to address that this site also witnesses great joy, relief, celebration and provides a space for innovative and creative thinking beyond the confines of the built environment.

This interim report acknowledges the themes identified in Council Resolution (i.e., hope, comfort and solace) are intangible by their very nature and speak to complex cultural and personal belief systems. Further investigation into public artworks would benefit the wellbeing of park patrons instigating opportunities to reflect, seek diversion, recalibrate and inspire are required in conjunction with further data and feedback from current park patrons and transitory audiences.

The identified themes of hope, comfort and solace will guide the selection of narratives to be explored within the individual public artworks located within Bigge Park. The concept of a narrative reflective of the Mother Mary is one that is shared across several faiths and identified by various names. The process of representing, through any singular form, a revered figure steeped in complex cultural and idiosyncratic beliefs would fall short of capturing the complex and diverse communities, visitors, patrons and audiences who frequent Bigge Park.

This interim report proposes that the public art program investigate how associated narratives of benevolence, motherhood, belief and love can be reflected in ways that are inclusive and accessible. Through these narratives the extremes of joy, loss and comfort can be explored in creative ways that engage and activate audiences. The narratives explored through the public art program would aim to provide tangible expressions of intangible experience.

Bigge Park is a shared space; a public space awash with exhaustion, elation, loss, and optimism. It is a place that witnesses hurried commuters, boisterous students, children at play, fitness fanatics and coffee sippers. This interim report has touched on the superdiversity of Bigge Park's audiences and identified the diverse ways in which patrons engage and/or pass through space. This park is a place that witnesses a convergence of emotions and experiences. As a multilingual site with complex historical and contemporary narratives, personal and shared, it's important to identify that the development of a public art program would engage with surrounding communities, institutions, and individual users to develop respectful and responsive narratives.

Public Art Opportunities

There are multiple options for implementing public art throughout Bigge Park. In acknowledging the various patrons and the ways in which they access, utilise and experience this public space it is critical to investigate how the artwork forms will provide reflection of this diversity (see Attachment 2 – Public Art Forms).

From early investigations into the park uses, audiences, issues, reports and stakeholder engagement; this interim report recommends further exploration into permanent sound, light, functional standalone and applied public artworks. Council recommends that EOI's and commissioning processes focus on professional public artist collaborating with local artists to ensure meaningful outcomes that reflect the diversity of our communities, continue to build our LGA's creative industry, and deliver narratives that are meaningful, local and accessible. Through the Bigge Park public art program we have the opportunity to provide acknowledgement and celebration of the stories and beliefs that are shared across our diverse communities.

This interim report recommends that initial investigations focus on public art forms that are light and sound based due to the Parks location. Liverpool hospital employs approximately 4,700 staff has over 1,000 beds and operates 24 hours a day seven days a week. In addition to this, 50.5% of Liverpool's residents are employed fulltime, suggesting that apart from travel

to and from work on weekdays and weekends, their experience and potential use of the park would occur outside of business hours. This data exemplifies that a public art program needs to consider day and night-time activation for the park.

Public Arts Program

A Public Arts program in Bigge Park has the potential to support and heighten the benefits to Park users in multiple ways (see Attachment 3 – Benefits of Public Art). It is recommended that public art deliverables reflect our diverse community and increase accessible and intergenerational engagement throughout the space. If implemented the program would need to address the current users, increase use of assets and facilities, address issues of antisocial behaviour and activate positive audience engagement. This project would provide opportunity to acknowledge personal and cultural differences and identify shared narratives.

As identified in Liverpool City Council's Public Art Policy, public art is an investment for and of our communities. Public art increases health outcomes, economic visitation and illustrates Council's commitment to narratives of culture, accessibility, diversity, heritage, and shared aspirations.

It is internationally recognised that public art contributes to the transformation of the urban landscape. Public art provides wayfinding opportunities, allows for creative engagements and best practice placemaking. It actively engages residents and visitors in public spaces as such the recommendation would be to request further insight, feedback and approval from the Governance Committee to investigate a public art program for Bigge Park.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

As this is an interim report, further discussions and direction is required to determine the overall financial implications to Council. There are no financial implications relating to the recommendations at this stage.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	<p>Encourage and promote businesses to develop in the hospital health and medical precinct (of the City Centre).</p> <p>Facilitate economic development.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of new tourism based on local attractions, culture and creative industries.</p>
Environment	<p>Support the delivery of a range of transport options.</p>
Social	<p>Raise awareness in the community about the available services and facilities.</p> <p>Provide cultural centres and activities for the enjoyment of the arts.</p> <p>Support policies and plans that prevent crime.</p> <p>Preserve and maintain heritage, both landscape and cultural as urban development takes place.</p> <p>Promote community harmony and address discrimination.</p> <p>Support access and services for people with a disability.</p> <p>Deliver high quality services for children and their families.</p>
Civic Leadership	<p>Undertake communication practices with the community and stakeholders across a range of media.</p> <p>Foster neighbourhood pride and a sense of responsibility.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of community leaders.</p> <p>Encourage the community to engage in Council initiatives and actions.</p> <p>Provide information about Council's services, roles and decision making processes.</p> <p>Deliver services that are customer focused.</p> <p>Actively advocate for federal and state government support, funding and services.</p>
Legislative	<p>To be considered as part of the final report.</p>
Risk	<p>The risk is deemed to be Medium.</p>

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1 - Project Site
2. Attachment 2 - Public Artwork Forms
3. Attachment 3 - Benefits of Public Art

Governance Committee Meeting – Public Art in Bigge Park (Interim Report)
Attachment 1 – Project Site

Bigge Park is bound by Elizabeth Street to the north, Moore Street to the south, College Street to the east and Bigge Street to the west.



- | | | | |
|---|---|----|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Bigge Park | 7 | Proposed Location for Mural |
| 2 | Existing Public Art | 8 | Liverpool City Council - Library |
| 3 | Dr James Pirie Memorial Community Complex | 9 | Liverpool Public School |
| 4 | Former Liverpool Courthouse | 10 | Main South Line (railway) |
| 5 | Liverpool TAF College (former Liverpool Hospital) | 11 | Georges River |
| 6 | Liverpool Hospital | | |

Governance Committee Meeting – Public Art in Bigge Park (Interim Report)
Attachment 2 – Public Art Forms

Stand-alone Public Art

A stand-alone artwork is defined by being three-dimensional and independent of other structures, such a buildings. Examples include sculptures, statues, and structures.

		
Fiona Foley <i>Bibles and Bullets</i> , 2008 Redfern Park.	Rubem Rubierb <i>Dream Machine: Dandara</i> Tribeca Park, New York City.	Bernar Venet, <i>Arcs in Disorder</i> , 2008 Buckinghamshire

Opportunities

- Provide passive and/or active engagement from audiences;
- Provides a focal point;
- Can be used to frame views and sight lines;
- Provides immediate impact; and
- Provides a meeting point.

Constraints

- May impact on sight lines and impacts passive security;
- Maintenance costs can be significant;
- May impact on Operational delivery of KPIs;
- May limits use of the area; and
- May impact existing large events that utilise the space.

Applied Public Art

An applied artwork is one that is applied directly to the surface of another structure or object, and is almost always two-dimensional. Examples include murals, street art, or chalk drawing, that is applied to surfaces such as walls, roads, footpaths, or vehicles

		
Claire Foxton and Amy Eldridge, <i>Meeting Place</i> , 2023 Prestons ¹	Happy Decay, <i>placemaking street art</i> , 2019 Bendigo ²	Bibi Barba, <i>Flowers of Gandangara</i> , 2022, Liverpool ³

¹ Liverpool City Council Public Art Inventory

² <https://happydecay.com.au/bendigo-placemaking-street-art/>

³ <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/liverpool-hospital-carpark-facade-sydney-peter-bottero/>

Opportunities

- Provides a focal point;
- Provides immediate impact;
- Provides a meeting point;
- Quick and easy to install;
- Only requires low in house maintenance;
- Flexibility; and
- Relies on existing structures and infrastructure.

Constraints

- Relies on existing structures and infrastructure; and
- Impact is limited as 2D.

Digital Public Art

A digital artwork is one that uses digital technology as part of the creative or presentation process. Examples include a video played on an outdoor screen, or computer-generated imagery (CGI) projected directly onto the surface of a building (e.g. light mapping)

		
Charles Gadeken, <i>Entwined Meadow</i> , 2020-23 San Francisco ⁴	Bruce Munro, <i>Field of Light</i> , 2016 Ularu ⁵	Craig Walsh, <i>Monuments</i> , 2022, Gold Coast ⁶

Opportunities

- Supports night-time activation;
- Increases perceptions of safety;
- Provide passive and/or active engagement from audiences;
- Provides a focal point;
- Opportunity to increase visitation;
- Sound works provide accessibility greater audiences;
- Can strongly link to human experience;
- Can highlight sustainable options;
- Provides immediate impact; and,
- Provides a meeting point.

⁴ <https://www.charlesgadeken.com/entwinedmeadow-1>

⁵ <https://www.brucemunro.co.uk/work/field-of-light/>

⁶ <https://www.thisiscosossal.com/2022/08/craig-walsh-monuments/>

Constraints

- May require additional infrastructure (i.e., power);
- May be limited by surrounding road approval processes;
- May Limits use of area;
- May impact on Operational delivery of KPIs; and
- Impact existing large events that utilise the space.

Installation

A site-specific installation describes a situation when the artwork and the site are equally important, and each informs the other. Like a conversation, which needs at least two people, the elements in a site-specific installation are in dialogue with one another, as each gains meaning from the other in a reciprocal relationship. An example is a sculpture placed within a lake that is designed to be eroded by the salt water within the lake

		
<p>Yuri Suzuki's <i>Sonic Bloom</i>, 2021 London⁷</p>	<p>Warren Langley, <i>Aspire</i>, 2010 Sydney⁸</p>	<p>East Lancashire Environmental Arts Network, <i>The Singing Ringing Tree</i>, 2006 in Burnley, in Lancashire, England⁹</p>

Opportunities

- Responds directly to site;
- Utilises existing landscaping and infrastructure;
- Provide passive and/or active engagement from audiences;
- Provides a focal point;
- Can be used to frame views and sight lines;
- Provides an immersive experience; and
- May increase sensory opportunities.

Constraints

- Physical access may be limited;
- May be ephemeral or have shorter lifespan;
- Impact on sight lines and impacts passive security;
- May impact on Operational delivery of KPIs;
- Limits use of the area; and
- Impact existing large events that utilise the space.

⁷ <https://www.designboom.com/art/yuri-suzuki-sonic-bloom-installation-invites-londoners-to-reconnect-08-23-2021/>

⁸ <https://www.cityartsydney.com.au/artwork/aspire/>

⁹ <https://www.amusingplanet.com/2016/02/8-sound-sculptures-that-lets-nature-be.html?m=1>

Performance-based Public Art

Performance-based public artworks can include dance, theatre, music and other live actions in public space. Because performance-based artworks involve live performers they are always temporary. These artworks are often devised in response to the unique features of a public space, and these responses can be expressed using: choreography (for dancers), direction (for actors), or musical scores (for sound). (Australian Centre for Contemporary Art, 2022).



Opportunities

- Supports activation events;
- Provides audience engagement;
- Supports additional activations; and
- Provide passive and/or active engagement from audiences.

Constraints

- Ephemeral;
- Would require additional Comms to ensure audience awareness; and
- May require additional activations to ensure audience attendance.

¹⁰ <https://dsmpublicartfoundation.org/new-media-interactive-artist-works-large-scale/>

¹¹ <https://www.a-c-d.net/bodies-urban-spaces-willi-dorner/>

¹² <https://www.performingpublic.space/home/carolinacarloto>

Governance Committee Meeting – Public Art in Bigge Park (Interim Report)

Attachment 3 – Benefits of Public Art

Importance of Public Art

Public art adds significant value to the social, cultural, aesthetic and economic vitality of a community. It can also contribute towards improving people's health and wellbeing by creating safer cities and neighbourhoods, thereby enhancing the quality of life for its residents and visitors.

From a health and wellbeing perspective, public art can help create more inclusive and accessible places, help reduce stress and promote healing through connecting people to nature. It can also improve wayfinding and encourage people to be more active. Public art can help increase passive surveillance, community awareness and perceptions of safety within the area its delivered.

From a social and cultural perspective, public art can foster social cohesion, connection, collaboration, interaction, and inclusion. It can also cultivate community identity, celebrate local heritage, character, and cultural diversity, communicate local stories and traditions, provide opportunities for creative expression, and raise awareness of cultural issues.

From an economic perspective, public art can stimulate local commerce, support the local visitor economy and tourism. It can help increase property values, and act as a catalyst for regeneration and investment in an area. It can also provide employment opportunities, stimulate innovation, and reduce vandalism and associated removal costs.

Health and Wellbeing Benefits of Public Art

Public art can provide the following health and wellbeing benefits:

- Reduce stress and anxiety, and promote healing through artworks that connect people to nature, or provide respite, solace or the opportunity to reflect.
- Make the public domain more accessible and inclusive for people of all levels of ability, through providing opportunities to engage various human senses (i.e., sight, hearing, smell, taste, and/or touch);
- Invite pedestrian activity, and encourage people to use active and public forms of transport, thereby inspiring a healthy and connected community;
- Make spaces feel more welcoming and enrich peoples experience of a place or space, to increase their levels of satisfaction and enjoyment;
- Transform underutilised spaces into distinctive, vibrant, colourful, engaging and therapeutic places of respite, healing, and rehabilitation;
- Facilitate navigation and improve wayfinding, to foster a sense of control and reduce stress;
- Provide opportunities for community participation in the development, or engagement with public art leading to improved mental and physical health outcomes including reduced stress, maintenance of mental health, promotion of healing, and sustained brain development; and
- Help distract people from their worries or medical problems and provide opportunity to connect with others through observation, conversation or engagement.

Social Benefits of Public Art

Public art can provide the following social benefits:

- Foster social cohesion and a sense of connection, through communicating shared narratives and common interests;
- Promote social inclusion through public art which welcomes all communities, cultures, and individuals, and encourages viewers to understand and respect various community members and groups;
- Provide a means to engage with the community, through interactive and playful artworks, such as 'instagrammable' public art;
- Provide a sense of civic pride, ownership, and custodianship, through community engaged public art;
- Provide a means for community participation and engagement, and opportunities for creative and practical skills development, and increased social capital;
- Stimulate social interaction and invite civic dialogue between people;
- Express, reflect, reveal, or promote community values, or how the world is viewed at a particular point in time;
- Foster collaboration between artists, architects, landscape architects, urban designers, planners, engineers, and other built environment professionals;
- Focus on current social issues and provide a means for further learning, awareness or experience;

- Improve the appearance and experience of a place or space, thereby decreasing crime and antisocial behaviour;
- Provide meeting places, focal points, and social landmarks, which can encourage social activity and create memorable experiences; and
- Generating a sense of place and uniqueness and helping cultivate community identity.

Cultural Benefits of Public Art

Public art can provide the following cultural benefits:

- Contribute to the community's understanding, awareness, and appreciation of local cultural and natural heritage, thereby creating more meaningful places and spaces;
- Reflect important local stories and traditions through interpretive artwork, to enrich cultural experiences, invite community discussion and participation;
- Help to define a place and create a sense of cultural identity;
- Contribute to a community's existing cultural identity;
- Allow the community to celebrate its cultural diversity and promote its local character;
- Increase cultural participation in the development of the built environment;
- Provide an opportunity for creative expression for local artists, creatives, and other members of the community;
- Raise awareness of cultural issues such as racism, violence, and environmental degradation; and
- Offer visitors insights into regional identity and help to create regional distinctiveness through the unique connections between works of art and their environment.

Safety related Benefits of Public Art

Public art can provide the following safety related benefits:

- Enhance and improve the appearance and experience of public spaces, and deter illegal graffiti and other vandalism, thereby increasing perceptions of community safety;
- Transform underutilised spaces into vibrant places, to encourage pedestrian activity, thereby increasing passive surveillance of public spaces;
- Promote social inclusion and celebrate the diversity of the community, thereby fostering psychological safety;
- Help create an urban environment that reflects community pride, is more attractive, and raises the profile of an area, to help reduce crime and antisocial behavior;
- Improve the safety and amenity of public spaces, through lightworks, which can also make a city or neighbourhood more active after dark, and thereby feel safer;
- Assist with wayfinding and navigation of public spaces, thereby fostering a sense of control and safety;
- Assist with identification of emergency services, through public art located at sites such as police stations, hospitals, fire, rescue and ambulance stations, law courts and correctional facilities; and
- Raise community awareness of emergency services, through public art that acknowledges the contribution of emergency services staff.

Economic Benefits of Public Art

Public art can provide the following economic benefits:

- Increase foot traffic and encourage residents to spend time more time in their neighborhoods, thereby stimulating local commerce, such as expenditure in local cafes, restaurants, bars, and retail shops;
- Support tourism and the visitor economy, through creating unique experiences, thereby encouraging flow-on support for local businesses;
- Create focal points that can become destination drivers, and have the potential to attract visitors, such as the 'Sculptures by the Sea' annual public sculpture exhibition, in Sydney's east;
- Provide an important photo-opportunity for visitors, and the artwork itself can be a subject that can be used to market or promote a location, and increase visitation;
- Act as a catalyst for regeneration and investment into a city or neighbourhood;
- Contribute to the revitalisation of places and spaces, and shaping of neighbourhoods into places of interest, thereby supporting property values and job growth;
- Provide employment and professional development opportunities for artists, creatives, structural engineers, lighting and electrical engineers, fabricators, installers, insurers, and other professionals involved in the development and delivery of public art;
- Stimulate innovation in local and national fabrication technologies; and
- Reduce vandalism and associated removal costs.

ITEM 02

Development Assessment

Strategic Objective	Liveable, Sustainable, Resilient Deliver effective and efficient planning and high-quality design to provide best outcomes for a growing city
File Ref	352977.2023
Report By	William Attard - Manager Development Assessment
Approved By	Lina Kakish - Director Planning & Compliance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is prepared to table a snapshot of key Development Assessment (DA) statistics.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee receives and notes the Development Assessment report.

REPORT

The following key Development Assessment (DA) statistics are provided:

Development Applications and Class 1 Appeals

Outstanding Development Applications (DAs)	
30 September 2023 (Prior Report)	474 DAs
31 October 2023	448 DAs
Difference in Reporting Periods	26 DAs
Active Class 1 Appeals	
30 September 2023 (Prior Report)	46 Appeals
31 October 2023	47 Appeals
Difference in Reporting Periods	1 Appeal
Development Applications (DAs) Received & Completed (October 2023)	
DAs Received	137 DAs
DAs Completed	156 DAs
Development Application (DA) Approval Statistics (October 2023)	
DAs Approved	44 DAs
Total Capital Investment Value (\$)	\$60M Capital Investment Value
New Lots Approved	22 Lots
New Homes Approved	29 Homes
DA Fees Released from Trust (\$)	\$293k Fees
Contribution Fees Raised (\$)	\$0.5M Contributions

PANs Received, Returned and Average Timeframes (October 2023)	
PANs Received	137 PANs
PANs Returned	80 PANs
Average Timeframe - PAN to Lodgement	30 Days
Average Determination Timeframe (Since July 2023)	
Average Determination Timeframe	274 Days

Development Assessment (DA) Team Vacancy (Technical Officers Only)

Position	Positions	Vacancy
Principal Planner	1	0
Senior DA Planners	10	4 (1x Vacancy filled since September)
Senior Planning Advisory Officers	2	1 (Extended Leave)
DA Planners	14	1 (1x Vacancy from internal promotion)
Student Planners	4	1
Duty Officers	2	0

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications relating to this recommendation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	There are no economic and financial considerations.
Environment	There are no environmental and sustainability considerations.
Social	There are no social and cultural considerations.
Civic Leadership	Undertake communication practices with the community and stakeholders across a range of media. Provide information about Council's services, roles and decision making processes.
Legislative	There are no legislative considerations relating to this report.
Risk	There is no risk associated with this report.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

ITEM 03

Report on DCP Amendment for Social Impact Assessment

Strategic Objective	Healthy, Inclusive, Engaging Communicate, listen, engage and respond to the community by encouraging community participation
File Ref	366047.2023
Report By	Liana Pham - Strategic Planner
Approved By	Lina Kakish - Director Planning & Compliance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is the process of assessing, monitoring, and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions including policies, legislation, and developments. SIA's are required for certain types of development, to understand and potentially manage its likely social impacts.

Following the review of Council's previous Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, at its Ordinary Meeting of Council of 26 October 2022, Council endorsed the draft Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, to undergo public exhibition for a period of 28 days. As no comments were received, the Social Impact Policy & Guidelines were finalised, in accordance with this resolution (below):

That Council:

1. *Receive and notes this report;*
2. *Endorses the draft Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines for public exhibition for a period of 28 days; and*
3. *Receives a report at the completion of the public exhibition period noting feedback received and any changes made to the Draft Policy in line with community feedback, or if no submissions are received, delegate authority to the CEO to endorse the Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines.*

Following the adoption of the updated Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, a housekeeping amendment to the Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008 (LDGP 2008), Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment is proposed. This is to ensure the DCP reflects

the updates from the new Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, so they are implemented in the development assessment process.

At the Ordinary Meeting of Council of 25 October 2023, questions were raised on the proposed draft DCP 2008 amendment, and the matter was deferred to be discussed at a Governance Committee Meeting.

This report is prepared to answer questions raised at the Council meeting, and to allow for discussion regarding Council's recently updated Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Committee recommends Council:

1. Note proposed draft amendments to the Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008, Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment.
2. Receive a Council report detailing the proposed draft LDGP 2008 amendments.

REPORT

Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is the process of assessing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions including policies, legislation, and developments.

When undertaken as part of a Development Assessment process, a SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority to make an informed decision. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more social, culturally, ecologically, and economically sustainable and equitable environment. Although a SIA is used as an impact prediction mechanism and decision-making tool in regulatory processes, the role of SIA contributes to the ongoing management of social issues throughout the whole project development cycle, from conception to post-closure, is equally important.

The rationale for Council to have a stronger and more comprehensive SIA Policy and related mechanisms in place include, but are not limited to, the increased growth within the Liverpool LGA, the positioning of Liverpool as a major centre in Sydney, and emerging international trends on incorporating impact analysis and community participation in decision making processes.

It allows Council to have a strong position to ensure:

- a) Consistency and transparency for decision making, resulting in more predictable outcomes and faster development assessment timeframes;
- b) Positive impacts emerging from policies, programs and projects are maximised;
- c) Community opinions and or needs are prioritised in an equitable and inclusive way through a genuine engagement process;
- d) Social, environmental, and economic qualities of the local area are enhanced as a result of permitted development; and
- e) Increased trust in Council by the Liverpool community through an enhanced consistency and transparency in Council's decision-making processes.

Review Process

The Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines were reviewed and updated in 2022, following a comprehensive review of international best practice guidance, emerging trends in the field of social impact assessment and an analysis of Liverpool's local context regarding specific pressures, gaps and requirements.

The changes reflect:

- The type of development proposals assessed by Council recently;
- Feedback from key internal departments - Strategic Planning, Development Assessment, Legal Services and Urban Design departments;
- Benchmarking of the work of other councils through the Social Planners Network of Local Government NSW (LGNSW); and
- Feedback from external consultant undertaking a peer review.

In answering the question raised at the Council meeting on 25 October 2023: *"Who did the peer review?"*

Dr Alison Ziller, an independent expert conducted the peer review of the policy. Dr Ziller is a public policy practitioner with extensive expertise in social impact assessment. She currently teaches social impact assessment at Macquarie University. Ziller has reviewed more than 100 SIAs for State Government agencies and Local Government authorities over the last 20 years and, has published two guidelines on how to review a social impact assessment and advised the Department of Planning and Environment on its guidelines.

Highlights of Key Changes

In answering the question raised at the Council meeting on 25 October 2023: “What changes are proposed?”

The new Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines incorporated several changes, which aim to extend the scope of SIA for development decisions and reflect recent legislative changes. The finalised Policy is at **Attachment 2**, and the exhibited Policy (showing tracked changes) is at **Attachment 3** for reference.

The key changes are summarised as follows:

- A revision of policy statement to align better with the SIA requirements and scope;
- Update of SIA Triggers and SIA Types sections – to correctly reference new and current legislative changes and development proposal types;
- Update of SIA Assessment Form to better assist applicants - inclusion of a scoping question and referral to relevant strategies or websites for further information; and
- General text formatting and editing.

The previous and existing Policy has the provision of two types of SIA:

- SIA Comment (Shorter version): Applicable for less sensitive developments which may have minor impact on community; and
- Comprehensive SIA (detailed version): Applicable for sensitive or significant developments which may have major impact on community.

Inclusions have been made in both types. Proposed inclusions in the existing list are given below:

Comprehensive SIA

- Residential:
 - o Residential Flat Building (RFB) greater than 100 units (previous 250 units)
- Commercial:
 - o Licensed public entertainment facility-cinema or theatre
 - o Cellar door premises
- Other types of development:
 - o Cemetery/crematorium
 - o Mortuary
 - o Passenger transport facilities
 - o Helipad
 - o Airstrip
 - o Air transport facilities (includes airport & heliport)
 - o Waste or resource management facilities
 - o Heavy industry

SIA Comment (Shorter version)

- Residential
 - o Backpackers' accommodation
- Commercial
 - o Amusement centres (greater than **100** persons capacity) (*no capacity mentioned before*)
 - o Veterinary hospital
 - o Animal training & boarding establishments
- Other types of development:
 - o Council-owned & private Community facilities including community centres, libraries, youth centres, and recreation facilities (greater than 100 persons' capacity) (*previously only Council-owned, youth centre & capacity added*)

Proposed DCP Amendment for Social Impact Assessment

The Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008 (LDCP 2008), Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment (**Attachment 1**), provides objectives and controls relating to Social Impact Assessment.

In light of the adopted updated Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, this section is required to be updated to reflect the new guidelines.

Key changes to the LDCP 2008 include:

- Adding (in the 'Note') that "*Council reserves the right to require a SIA for any development for which it considers*" in addition to those are listed in Table 21; and
- Revising the list of development types that requires Social Impact Comment or Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment.

In answering the question raised at the Council meeting on 25 October 2023: "*Why was the line regarding Council discretion included*"

It is under Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act) that Council has a statutory obligation to consider the social impacts of development applications. As part of the peer review, it was recommended the policy take a 'precautionary approach' and recommended the discretionary clause to cover smaller development applications, which don't meet the thresholds of the Policy, in case an assessment was required. Additionally, new land use terms frequently emerge, as set by the State Government (e.g. cellar door premises). The updated Policy has taken recent land use terminology into account; however, the discretionary clause ensures that emerging land use terms which may require social impact assessment can be covered by the Policy.

Next steps

It is recommended a report to Council is received regarding the proposed amendments to the LDCP 2008. A Council resolution would enable the Draft DCP to be placed on public exhibition for a period of 28 days, in accordance with Council’s Community Participation Plan.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications relating to this recommendation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	There are no economic and financial considerations.
Environment	There are no environmental and sustainability considerations.
Social	Support policies and plans that prevent crime. Promote community harmony and address discrimination.
Civic Leadership	Undertake communication practices with the community and stakeholders across a range of media.
Legislative	Part 3, Div. 3.6 of <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> . Clause 13 of <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulations 2021</i>
Risk	The risk associated with endorsing the DCP amendment is deemed to be Low. The risk is considered within the Council’s risk appetite. Failing to adopt the amendment to the DCP will result in the DCP remaining inconsistent with the recently adopted SIA Policy. This could detrimentally impact upon DA timeframes due to inconsistencies between Council policies.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft DCP Part 1 Section 27 Social Impact Assessment
2. Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines
3. Exhibited SIA Policy & Guidelines with Tracked Changes
4. Council Report 2023-10-25 Proposed amendmend to Liverpool DCP - SIA

27. Social Impact Assessment

Applies to

This section applies to applications for the types of development listed in Table 4.21, and any other types of development if notified in writing by Council. This section does not apply to development that is otherwise permitted without consent.

Background

Social impacts include the intended and unintended effects of a change or activity on the well-being of a community, families and individuals. Demand for a greater focus on social impacts has been driven by:

a changing demographic profile and pressures arising from the growth and positioning of Liverpool as the regional city for Southwestern Sydney;

increasing awareness of planning authorities to apply social criteria in making decisions about development and land use;

increasing emphasis by Council and the community in considering social issues.

Council has a statutory obligation under Section 79C s4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to consider the social impacts of development applications. The Liverpool Local Environmental Plan 2008 aims to "foster economic, environmental and social well-being so that Liverpool continues to develop as a sustainable and prosperous place to live, work and visit".

Social impact assessment is a process that aims to identify and manage the potential positive and negative consequences of development to optimize social outcomes, consistent with Council's objectives for the community. Council is committed to the process of social impact assessment as a means of considering social issues more comprehensively and consistently in its planning and decision making. Council requires a social impact assessment to be submitted with development applications for specific types of development. In addition, Council may, at its discretion, require a social impact assessment for other types of development.

Objectives

- a) To ensure distributional equity of positive and negative social impacts of development, to help build healthier communities where people want to live and work;
- b) To apply a precautionary approach to, and encourage effective community engagement and participation in, planning and development decisions that may have significant impact.
- c) To ensure social impact assessments are undertaken in a consistent and transparent manner, by an appropriately trained person, and contain the information required to enable objective evaluation of potential impacts by Council.

Controls

1. A social impact assessment shall be submitted with a development application for all types of development listed in Table 21. The social impact assessment shall take the form of a Social Impact Comment or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment, as specified in Table 21.
2. Council may, at its discretion, alter the requirements for social impact assessment at any stage of the development assessment process, if it deems a proposal to foreseeably generate or contribute to social impacts that are substantially less or more significant than envisaged in Table 21. This discretion rests with the

Executive Management Team, with consideration of recommendations made by Council staff.

3. A social impact assessment shall be submitted for any types of development not listed in Table 21 if, at any stage of the development assessment process, Council deems the proposal to foreseeably generate or contribute to significant social impacts. The social impact assessment shall take the form of a Social Impact Comment or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment.
4. Any social impact assessment shall be prepared in accordance with Council's Social Impact Assessment Policy.

Note:

Applicants are advised to consult with Council before lodging a development ~~assessment~~ **application** to discuss Council's specific requirements relating to social impact assessment. Council will notify applicants in writing of any changes to requirements for social impact assessment. **In addition to this list, Council reserves the right to require a SIA for any development for which it considers.**

Table 24 21 Types of development for which a social impact assessment is required

Type of development	Social Impact Comment	Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment
Residential development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units - Multi-dwelling housing greater than 20 dwellings - Residential subdivision greater than 20 dwellings - Affordable housing, within the meaning of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 — excluding secondary dwellings - Housing for seniors or people with a disability, within the meaning of SEPP (Housing for Seniors or People with a Disability) 2004 - Student housing - Housing within SEPP (Housing) 2021 including Affordable Housing (e.g. boarding house) and Diverse Housing (e.g. housing for seniors and people with a disability), excluding secondary dwellings - Caravan parks - Backpackers' Accommodation 	<p>Application for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residential flat buildings greater than 250 100 units - Development that results in a reduction of affordable housing

Commercial development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entertainment facilities - Amusement centers (<i>greater than 100 persons capacity</i>) - Function centers (greater than 100 persons capacity) - Retail centres and other commercial development, including tattoo parlours - <i>Commercial premises which includes Business premises, Retail premises and Office premises, including tattoo parlors</i> - <i>Veterinary hospital</i> - <i>Animal training & boarding establishments</i> 	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Packaged liquor outlets - Hotels (bars, pubs, taverns), nightclubs and registered clubs - <i>Cellar Door Premises</i> - <i>Licensed public entertainment facility-cinema or theatre</i> - Applications for liquor licenses and gaming machines* - Extension of trading hours for licensed premises - Gambling outlets - Restricted premises (e.g., sex shops, <i>gun shops</i>) - Sex services premises (e.g., brothels) - Gun shops
Other types of development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Childcare centres (more than 20 places) - Places of public worship (greater than 200 persons capacity) - Educational establishments - Health consulting rooms - Council-owned & <i>private</i> community facilities, including community centers, libraries, <i>youth centers</i> and recreation facilities (<i>greater than 100 persons capacity</i>) - Community land, as classified by the Local Government Act 1993 	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drug rehabilitation services - including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms - <i>Cemetery/crematorium</i> - <i>Mortuary</i> - <i>Health Services facilities including</i> hospitals, medical centers, community health service facilities - Freight transport facilities - Major public transport facilities - <i>Passenger Transport Facilities</i> - <i>Helipad</i> - <i>Airstrip</i> - <i>Air transport facilities (includes airport & heliport)</i> - <i>Waste or resource management facilities</i> - <i>Heavy industry</i>



SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Adopted: March 2023

TRIM: 309929.2022



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ACRONYMS

IAIA	International Association of Impact Assessment
AFH	Affordable Rental Housing
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CSIA	Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment
DA	Development application
DCP	Development Control Plan
DPE	Department of Planning & Environment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EP&A Act	Environmental Planning & Assessment Act
FSR	Floor Space Ratio
ILGA	Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority
LCPP	Liverpool Local Planning Panel
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGNSW	Local Government NSW
L&G NSW	Liquor & Gaming NSW
LIA	Local Impact Assessment
LSPS	Local Strategic Planning Statement
SEPP	State Environmental Planning Policy
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIC	Social Impact Comment
SWS	Southwestern Sydney
VPA	Voluntary Planning Agreement

1. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1 Liverpool City Council is determined to exercise its responsibility to make equitable and precautionary social impact assessments in the public interest. Specifically, Council is determined to apply principles of precaution, social justice and distributional equity to decisions about proposed land use and changes to land use which are likely to have social consequences. To provide an evidentiary basis for its decision, Council requires a social impact assessment to accompany the specific development proposals.
- 1.2 This policy is grounded in the principles of sustainability, access, equity, participation and human rights, and is governed by Council's Social Justice Policy.
- 1.3 Demand for a greater focus on social impact is driven by:
- a) A changing demographic profile and pressures arising from the growth and positioning of Liverpool as the third CBD of Sydney and its importance for Southwestern Sydney through:
 - Rapid population growth and demand for development including infrastructure to support the growth; and
 - The construction of Western Sydney Airport and the development of the Aerotropolis within the Liverpool LGA.
 - b) Increased awareness among planning authorities for the need to apply social impact analysis in making decisions about development and land use;
 - c) Increased emphasis by Council and the community in considering social issues; and
 - d) Increased demand for community participation in decision making processes.
- 1.4 Having a process to include SIA as part of the planning and development assessment process allows Council to:
- a) Enhance consistency and transparency.
 - b) Ensure that the opportunity for positive impacts are maximized and that potential negative impacts are avoided, minimised or mitigated;
 - c) Consider community needs and ensure they are met in an equitable way.
 - d) Acknowledge that social justice and environmental justice are intrinsically interconnected and ensure the environmental, social and economic qualities of the local area are enhanced as a result of permitted development.
 - e) Facilitate and/or request a genuine community engagement process and ensure consideration of community feedback.
 - f) Contribute to education, training and employment, capacity building and ensure a greater understanding of certain developments and interventions within the community; and
 - g) Give consideration to the alternatives of any planned intervention particularly in cases of unavoidable impacts.

1.4.1. Under this Policy, Council will:

- a) Require a Social Impact Comment (SIC) or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA) as a component of applications for specific types of development;
- b) Require an CSIA for significant new or revised strategic land use plans, including LEP and master plan;
- c) Require an SIA for new, staged or revised projects, policies, or plans that may trigger social change;
- d) Require the consideration of social impacts in Council's reporting processes to further enhance Council policy and decisions.
- e) Review requests from other government agencies for consideration of social impacts, for example, liquor and gaming applications and new planning policies and submissions; and
- f) Review and make submissions for policies, plans or projects of State or Federal government agencies that may have an impact on the community.

1.4.2. International Principles Specific to SIA Practices

The "International Principles for Social Impact Assessment" is a statement of the core values shared by the SIA community, together with a set of principles to guide SIA practice; to include consideration of 'the social' in impact assessment generally. Principles which are endorsed by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), in addition to providing an overarching look at the concepts governing the SIA practice, are also used as a basis for developing and or revising sector, national and local guidelines.

- a) Equity considerations should be a fundamental element of impact assessment and of development planning.
- b) Many of the social impacts of planned interventions can be predicted.
- c) Planned interventions can be modified to reduce their negative social impacts and enhance their positive impacts.
- d) SIA should be an integral part of the development process, involved in all stages from inception to follow-up audits.
- e) There should be a focus on socially sustainable development, with SIA contributing to the determination of best development alternative(s) – SIA (and EIA) have more to offer than just being an arbiter between economic benefit and social cost;
- f) In all planned interventions and their assessments, avenues should be developed to build the social and human capital of local communities and to strengthen democratic processes.
- g) In all planned interventions, but especially where there are unavoidable impacts, ways to turn impacted peoples into beneficiaries should be investigated.

- h) The SIA must give due consideration to the alternatives of any planned intervention, but specially in cases when there are likely to be unavoidable impacts.
- i) Full consideration should be given to the potential mitigation measures of social and environmental impacts, even where impacted communities may approve the planned intervention and where they may be regarded as beneficiaries.
- j) Local knowledge and experience and acknowledgment of different local cultural values should be incorporated in any assessment.
- k) There should be no use of violence, harassment, intimidation or undue force in connection with the assessment or implementation of a planned intervention; and
- l) Develop mental processes that infringe the human rights of any section of society should not be accepted.

2. SIA DEFINITION AND PROCESS

According to the International Association for Impact Assessment, "Social impact assessment includes the processes of analyzing, 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."

When undertaken as part of a Development Application (DA) process, a SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority in its informed decision-making. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more socio-culturally, ecologically and economically sustainable and equitable environment.

SIA, as a process includes the effective engagement of affected communities in participatory processes of identification, assessment and management of social impacts. Although SIA is used as an impact prediction mechanism and decision-making tool in regulatory processes, equally important is the role of SIA in contributing to the ongoing management of social issues throughout the whole project development cycle, from conception to post-closure. Like all other fields of practice, SIA is a community of practice with its own paradigm of theories, methods, case histories, expected understandings and values. What is meant and implied by 'social impact assessment' is the understanding of it within the SIA paradigm rather than any dictionary interpretation of the words social, impact, or assessment.

This paradigm is embodied and articulated in the International Principles for Social Impact Assessment which is provided in sub-clause 1.4.2. above.

Based on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2017) SIA - "*As a guide, a social impact is a consequence experienced by people due to change associated with a planned intervention (project, development, policy, program etc.) Social impacts can involve changes to a person's:*

- **Way of life**-including how people live-for example, how they get around their access to adequate housing; how people work-for example, access to adequate employment or working conditions and/or practices; how people play-for example, access to recreation activities; and 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 organizations 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 services, 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; and
- **fears and aspirations** - related to one or a combination of the above, or about the future of their community.”

3. PURPOSE

The Social Impact Policy seeks to:

- a) Acknowledge the importance and rationale for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes and provide a framework for ensuring that SIA is effectively integrated into Council's decision-making processes;
- b) Identify and manage the likely social impacts of proposed developments, policies, plans and planning instruments to maximize social outcomes, community wellbeing and social sustainability;
- c) Clarify when a SIA is required, how it is to be undertaken and how the outcomes arising from the assessment are to be implemented and managed. The policy is accompanied by Council's SIA Guidelines;
- d) Affirm Council's commitment to the process of SIA as a means of considering social issues comprehensively, including cumulative impacts and ensuring the needs of the current and future populations are at the forefront of planning and decision-making processes;

- e) Seek to promote a more socio-culturally, economically and ecologically sustainable and equitable environment while building capacity and social capital in the community; and
- f) Respond to and plan for incoming growth and needs of the Liverpool community in a holistic strategic consideration and timely manner.

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

4.1. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979(EP&A Act)* as follows:

- a) To promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources;
- b) To facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment;
- c) To promote the orderly and economic use and development of land;
- d) To promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing;
- e) To protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats;
- f) To promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage);
- g) To promote good design and amenity of the built environment;
- h) To promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants;
- i) To promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State;
- j) To provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment; and
- k) Highlighted phrases or concepts are relevant to the SIA process.

Matters for consideration: The determination of a development application includes a consent authority to take into consideration the following matters of relevance to that apply to the land to which the development application relates:

- a) The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality.
- b) The suitability of the site for the development,
- c) Any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations
- d) The public interest.

Each of these highlighted phrases or concepts can be relevant to the assessment of social impacts. For example, the sensitivities of communities to a particular land use may be so significant that they render the site unsuitable for the proposed development under (c) for example, a large discount bottle shop near a large public housing estate.

4.2 *Local Government Act 1993 (LGA1993) Section 8 A Guiding Principles for Councils:*

- a) Councils should manage lands and other assets so that current and future local community needs can be met in an affordable way.
- b) Councils should act fairly, ethically and without bias in the interests of the local community.
- c) Councils should consider social justice principles.
- d) Councils should consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations.
- e) Council decision-making should be transparent, and decision-makers are to be accountable for decisions and omissions.

4.3 *Liverpool Development Control Plan (DCP)2008.Part1section 27*

Council's DCP supports Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act1979* to consider the social impacts of development applications, adopting the requirement for a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to be submitted with development applications for specific types of developments.

4.4 *Gaming Machines Act 2001*

The Act Specifies the conditions under which clubs and hotels are required to lodge a Local Impact Assessment (LIA) with the Liquor Administration Board and with Council and other community agencies.

4.5 *Liquor Act 2007*

The Act Specifies the circumstances under which an application for a new liquor license, variation of a liquor license, or extended trading hours, require the applicant to lodge a Community Impact Statement (CIS) with the Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing (OLGR) and to notify Council in accordance with Section 48 of the Act.

4.6 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing)2 009, Part 2:*

Provision of new affordable housing and Part 3, retention of low cost rental accommodation.

4.7 Requirements under other Commonwealth and State legislation, including:

- a) *NSW Disability and Services Act 1993.*
- b) *Federal Disability Discrimination Act 1992.*

5. LIVERPOOL CITY COUNCIL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

5.1. *Social Justice Policy 2018*

Council's Social Justice Policy provides the foundation and guiding principles for Council's commitment and actions to protect human rights for all its residents and promotes the key values of freedom, respect, equity and dignity.

5.2. *Connected Liverpool 2040, Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020*

The LSPS sets Liverpool City Council's strategic planning vision for the next 20 years. It lists planning priorities across four areas: Connectivity, Productivity, Livability and Sustainability. The LSPS will inform what type of growth occurs in the local government area, where it occurs and when it occurs. It sets out actions to deliver on the planning priorities in order to meet the community's future vision for Liverpool.

6. A) REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERTAKING SIA

- 6.1 It is the applicant's responsibility to arrange and fund a SIA study.
- 6.2 SIA must be conducted by an appropriately trained professional in the field of social science and who has had experience preparing and applying social impact assessment. A checklist can be found in the accompanying SIA Guide to assist in determining whether or not a consultant is appropriately qualified to complete an SIA for submission to Council.
- 6.3 Applicants must provide sufficient information and analysis in the SIA, detailing the basis for identifying potential social impacts of their proposal. It is not sufficient to state that there will be no impact and that no mitigation or enhancement measures are required. Further information on what is required to be considered can be found in the SIA Guide.
- 6.4 The length and detail of the SIA should be commensurate with the scale of the development and significance of the likely social impacts. The SIA Guide provides further guidance as to the determination of 'significance' and level of impact of certain types of developments.
- 6.5 For planning proposals and re-zoning applications a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment scoping paper outlining the potential social impacts will be required prior to gateway determination.

- 6.6 Applicants must ensure that their SIA adequately addresses all potential negative social consequences as well as positive social benefits and mitigation and/or management plans. The SIA should address the following types of impacts:
- a) Direct and indirect impacts.
 - b) Temporary (i.e. during construction) and permanent (i.e. Post-construction) impacts.
 - c) The potential for cumulative and distributional impacts.
 - d) The significance of potential impacts and mitigation measures relating to these.
- 6.7 Staged developments by a single proponent, or multiple proponents proposing developments of a significant scale within close proximity, must consider the cumulative impact to address this within the SIA and opt to prioritize public benefit generating incentives
- 6.8 The SIA should consider distributional equity, identifying who the likely beneficiaries of the proposal are and what these benefits are, as well as who is likely to suffer detriment and the nature of these detriments.
- 6.9 The SIA should demonstrate the strategic fit of the development, plan or policy proposal and how it relates to city, population projections, addressing key factors such as impacts on child care, schools, affordable housing, open space, libraries and to transport/walkability.
- 6.10 Council, the applicant, government agencies and the community all have an important role in the identification and assessment of social impacts. Community consultation with individuals and communities who are likely to be affected is a critical phase of the SIA process. Applicants are required to conduct a genuine consultation process with affected groups, and the scale and method used will depend on a number of factors, including:
- a) The community who are likely to be most affected.
 - b) The significance of the potential social impacts.
 - c) The duration of the impact.
 - d) The likely beneficiaries of the proposed development.
 - e) Those likely to be most negatively affected.
- 6.11 Community engagement must be adequate, meaningful and take place at a reasonable period of time before a development application, policy or plan is submitted to Council. Information on conducting effective community engagement is provided in the SIA Guide. Depending on the size and scope, Council may set a minimum timeframe and methodology of consultations.
- 6.12 Council has an expectation that applicants will propose effective impact mitigation measures. Council will not accept proposed mitigations which are not deliverable by the applicant. Any mitigation proposed must meet the following criteria:
- a) Tangible—real, substantial, definite.

- b) Deliverable—something that the applicant is able to deliver.
- c) Likely to be durably effective –longer-term lasting impact.

Double counting, or misrepresenting mitigation measures as public benefits will not be accepted.

- 6.13 Ideas, recommendations and promises related to mitigations, without an accompanied commitment to deliver, such as signed agreements, bond payments, local employment and/or procurement strategies or other tangible evidence, will not be taken seriously. Mitigation measures may also be included in the conditions of consent if a proposal is approved. Further guidance on adequate mitigations can be found in the SIA Guide.
- 6.14 An SIA should be considered with any public benefit offer associated with a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA), Developer contributions or other funding mechanisms (such as Section 7.11 and 7.12). Public benefits will be determined by Council, with the proponent, and may be linked to the recommendations with the commissioned SIA, or an alignment with Council's strategic documents, including but not limited to the provision of facilities and Recreation and Open Space for community use.
- 6.15 The discretion to use SIA as part of VPAs and Section 7.11 and 7.12 plans rests with the Director City Economy and Growth and Director City Community and Culture, on consideration of recommendations made by Council staff.
- 6.16 If Council deems the SIA incomplete or insufficient and requires more detailed analysis, it reserves the right to return the SIA to the applicant for revision.

6. B) REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION of CSIA (the process)

Typically, the CSIA preparation process includes:

- **Review** of Proposal:
 - a) Review of all documentation (plans, drawings, relevant sub-consultant reports on parking, traffic, acoustics, etc.
 - b) Interview with proponent and/or planner/architect to seek clarification.
- **Scoping** of potential positive and negative social impacts regarding the proposal based on:
 - a) Relevant literature.
 - b) Professional expertise/experience.

- **Definition of 'localities'** for the purpose of the assessment, including preliminary scoping of distributional impacts (geographically and socially).
- **Detail investigation** of the likelihood and intensity/ severity of potential impacts originally scoped, including desktop research and review of:
 - a) Relevant studies and 'black' literature.
 - b) Socio-economic context at relevant scales.
 - c) Crime and safety context.
 - d) Cumulative impact context including historical development and concentration of relevant land uses.
 - e) Other relevant factors depending on the nature of the proposal or definition of locality.
- **Locational/spatial analysis**, including site visits and mapping to better understand the immediate and wider localities, including:
 - a) The presence of sensitive land uses or communities, including child care centres, public housing clusters and religious or educational institutions.
 - b) The service context, including proximity to relevant community facilities, retail and recreational opportunities.
 - c) Accessibility, including proximity to public transport, distances, topography and walkability.
 - d) Issues related to character and amenity - for example, compatibility of existing development, the parking environment, potential for privacy and acoustic impacts.
 - e) The CPTED environment as a further indicator of potential crime and safety impacts.
 - f) Other relevant factors, depending on the nature of the proposal and definition of locality.
- Development and implementation of appropriate **Community Consultation Strategy**, taking into account the nature of the proposal, the locality where impacts are most likely, a preliminary assessment of the nature and severity of likely impacts, including:
 - a) Clear understanding of the purpose of the consultation and the nature of the process.
 - b) Scope and extent of consultation.
 - c) Methods and resource required.

- d) Implementation process, including report back process, where appropriate.
 - e) Process for input to the proposal (i.e. can plan be changed? Proposal modified?).
- **Assessment** of the likely nature, extent and intensity/severity of impacts, including:
 - a) Synthesis of all above research.
 - b) Assessing reasonableness of community concerns or support.
 - c) Understanding and detailing distributional impact, including on sensitive land uses and vulnerable communities.
 - d) Identification of negative impacts that are mild, moderate or severe, and potential mitigations, taking into account community input.
 - e) Identify impacts likely to be moderate to severe that cannot readily be mitigated.

Overall assessment of the distribution of likely positive and negative impacts, including an opinion on the **balancing of these impacts** where possible but noting that this is ultimately the role of the decision maker

7. SIA TRIGGERS

7.1 Specific types of developments, or developments of a particular scale, require the preparation of either a Social Impact Comment (SIC) or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA). As per the SIA Policy Guidelines the proposed applicant is required to refer to the guidelines in Appendix A to H. If a development proposal is consistent with one of the specific developments proposals identified in Table 1, the applicant is required to complete and submit a SIC at the minimum or a CSIA to Council for assessment. In addition to this list, Council reserves the right to require a SIA for any development for which it considers.

Table 1. Development Proposals	
Planning Instruments	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any changes to strategic land use plans or master plans including land rezoning, unless deemed to be of minor impact to the community; • Planning or Planning & Transport Strategy units; • Any changes to the LEP which propose reclassification of community land to operational land; and • Major urban renewal projects.

Residential Development	<p>Application of development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units and those that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; • Multi-dwelling housing that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; • Residential subdivision that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; • Housing, within the SEPP (Housing) 2021 including Affordable Housing (e.g., boarding houses) and Diverse Housing (e.g. Housing for seniors or people with a disability), – excluding secondary dwellings; • Any development that results in a reduction of affordable housing and mixed tenure; • Any development that results in a reduction of publicly accessible open and recreation space; • Caravan parks, manufactured home estate; and • Backpackers Accommodation
Commercial Development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaged liquor outlets; • Hotels (bars, pubs, taverns), night clubs and registered clubs; • Cellar door premises; • Applications for liquor licenses and gaming machines; • Extension of trading hours for licensed premises; • Licensed public entertainment facility-cinema or theatre • Gambling outlets; • Restricted premises (e.g. sex shops); • Gun shops; • Entertainment facilities; • Amusement centres; • Function centers (greater than 100-persons capacity); • Commercial premises which include business premises, retail premises and office premises including tattoo parlors; • Animal training & boarding establishment; and • Veterinary hospital;
Sensitive Land Use	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education establishments; • Child care centres; • Places of public worship (greater than 200 persons capacity); • Sex services premises (e.g. brothels); • Drug rehabilitation services—including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms.

Other Types of Developments	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health Services facilities (includes hospitals, medical centres, health consulting rooms, community health services)• Cemetery/Crematorium;• Mortuary;• Freight transport facilities;• Passenger transport facilities;• Helipad;• Airstrip;• Air transport facilities (includes airport & heliport);• Heavy Industry;• Waste or resource management facilities
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- 7.2 The Table below outlines activities initiated by Council or other external agencies (including the State Government) that will require an SIA, to be prepared by a Council staff member or externally commissioned and submitted to the respective Council department or external agency for assessment.

Table 2. Social Impact Assessment

Any new or changes to LEPs, DCPS, strategic land use plans or master plans including land rezoning, unless deemed to be of minor impact by Council's Community Development and Planning or Planning & Transport Strategy departments;

Any changes to the LEP which specifically propose reclassification of community land to operational land;

Major urban renewal projects;

Development of new or closure of Council-owned community facilities, including community centres, libraries, childcare centres and recreation facilities;

Development of Council policies that may impact the community; and

Policies, plans and projects by other government agencies that may have an impact on the community. These include but are not limited to metropolitan planning strategies, Aerotropolis land-use planning and associated infrastructure developments, relevant state environmental planning policies, state and federal plans, local health plans etc.

- 7.3 Modification to an approved development triggering Table 1, irrespective if an SIA has already been submitted in a previous stage of a related development, will require an SIA, considering cumulative and distributional impacts.
- 7.4 A proposal not listed in Table 1 must still consider and address the likely social impacts, as part of the Statement of Environmental Effects, in accordance with the EP&A Act 1979 Section 4.15, which will be reviewed by Council staff.
- 7.5 If a proposal not listed in Table 1 is deemed likely to have substantially more or less significant impacts – or likely to result in cumulative social impacts that are substantially more or less significant, Council reserves the right to request a social impact assessment.
- 7.6 The discretion to vary requirement for social impact assessment rests with the Director City Community and Culture and Director City Economy and Growth, with consideration of recommendations made by Council staff. Decisions will be made in

writing providing justification.

8. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- 8.1 It is strongly recommended that applicants discuss the proposed approach to conduct an SIA or CSIA with Council officers prior to commencement. Information on the referral and assessment process can also be found in the SIA Guidelines in the Appendices of this policy.
- 8.2 In determining consent or refusal, Council needs to be satisfied that the identified social impacts of proposed developments, policies, plans or planning instruments have been appropriately addressed and respond to social justice principles. For reference, a copy of Council's Social Justice Policy can be found on Council's website.
- 8.3 Council officers will assess the SIA or CSIA submitted, undertaking a thorough assessment of all social impacts, evidence of community input and where required, clear impact mitigation measures that meet the criteria set out in section 6.
- 8.3.1 At its discretion, Council may:
- a) Seek independent expert advice about specific social impact issues relevant to planning proposals;
 - b) Obtain an independent external review of an applicant's SIA or CSIA; and
 - c) Commission its own SIA or CSIA.
- 8.3.2 The developer as well as the Council is responsible for ensuring that the community is notified about a development and, for undertaking community consultation on the social impacts of a particular development. (Formal submissions can be made through Council's e-planning portal and Council's Community Participation Plan).
- 8.3.3 For significant plans or proposals, Council may also consult through its online engagement portal and hold community feedback sessions. Depending on the nature of the proposed development, Council may also seek advice from relevant government agencies, i.e. NSW Health.
- 8.3.4 After Council officers have made their assessment, they will either:
- a) Recommend approval: This may involve appropriate consent conditions to ensure that any identified social impacts are managed in accordance with the policy. Council may request a social impact management plan in specific cases; and

b) Recommend refusal: Refusals will be based on aspects of the development that are not appropriate for the site or wider area, do not comply with planning instruments and/or are inappropriate for other reasons identified in the assessment.

8.3.5 If the proposal is referred to Liverpool Local Planning Panel, Council will provide a copy of the SIA (and peer review, if undertaken) and any comments for review and consideration of the potential social impacts.

8.3.6 If a planning or development proposal is approved, then Council and the applicant will monitor the social impacts and conditions of consent. Some developments may have conditional consents for a period of time. Council may request a (Social Impact Management Plan) SIMP or a report on the commitments made by the developer.

9. LIQUOR AND GAMING MACHINE LICENSE APPLICATION

9.1 The determination of liquor and gaming machine license applications is made by the Liquor and Gaming NSW and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA). Council recognizes its important role in reviewing and making comment on liquor license and gaming machine applications made to L&GNSW, which can affect the outcome of liquor licensing applications.

9.2 It is Council's responsibility under the EP&A 1979 and LGA 1993, to consider social impacts as part of the DA process for some premises where liquor will be sold and/or gaming machines will be introduced, including hotels, on-license premises and retail premises. Council assesses the social impacts arising from but not limited to design, location, trading hours, access, signage, fit out, acoustic treatments, the sale/consumption of alcohol and increased gambling at an outlet.

9.3 As a matter of routine, Council obtains each year the list of licensed premises within the LGA from the Department. This data is mapped on GIS and referred to when a DA for a licensed premise is received or Council is notified of a liquor license application.

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW

- 9.1 Council will continue to develop its in-house specialist knowledge to manage SIAs.
- 9.2 Council will continue to promote awareness of social impacts and the SIA process to applicants and the wider community.
- 9.3 Council will evaluate the impact of this Policy and SIA Guide every two years to identify further opportunities for improvement.

AUTHORISED

Council Resolution

EFFECTIVE FROM

13 March 2023

REVIEW DATE

March 2025

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE

City Community and Culture (Community Development and Planning)

CONSULTATION

- City Economy and Growth (Development Assessment and Planning and Transport Strategy)
- City Corporate (Governance and Legal Services)

VERSION

	Adopted by	Changes made	Date	TRIM number
1	General Manager	None	3 April 2012	027483.2012
2	Council resolution	Complete review	26 August 2015	156452.2015
3	Council resolution	Complete review	May 2020	096668.2020
4	Council resolution	Complete review	October 2022	288252.2022

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Community-Any social group who could be affected by a proposed change or project including:

- a) Those who live nearby;
- b) Those who will hear, smell or see a development or its effects;
- c) Those who are forced to relocate;
- d) Those who have an interest in, or are likely to be affected by, the new project but may not live in close proximity; and
- e) Those who may normally use the land where the project is to be located.

Community Impact Statement (CIS) - Prepared by applicants as part of the liquor license application to the Office of Liquor and Gaming.

Cumulative Impacts-The total impact arising from a project, other activities (which may be under the control of others) and other background pressures and trends that may affect the outcome of a project. Analyzing incremental impacts of a project combined with the effects of other projects often give a more accurate understanding of potential outcomes and impacts.

Development Application (DA) - Submitted by applicants seeking consent to develop land within a local government area.

Development Control Plan (DCP)-Sets out the controls guiding development within a particular area.

Distributional Impacts –The differing impacts across people affected by a project. This means consideration needs to be given to an equitable final distribution of costs, benefits and impacts arising from a project.

Local Environment Plan (LEP) - Legal instrument that imposes standards to control development within a local government area.

Locality – Defining locality is critical for the assessments of social impacts, both positive and negative, and the identification of appropriate mitigations. Relevant case law has defined the scope of locality with reference to the nature of the proposal.

Local Impact Assessment (LIA) - Prepared by applicants as part of a gaming machine application to the Office of Liquor and Gaming.

Mitigation - A mitigation makes circumstances less harsh, takes the edge off an effect, reduces the impact of the effect, or lessens its seriousness or extent. In the context of social impact assessment, a mitigation measure is usually something additional to what is proposed rather than a change to the proposal.

Peer Review - An evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work conducted by others working in the same field. In the context of this Policy, Council may commission an expert witness to review a submitted social impact assessment report and ask them to provide commentary, identify any issues and put forward recommendations. Peer reviews help to maintain the quality and integrity of SIA.

Precautionary Principle - Where there are threats or potential threats of serious social impact, lack of full certainty about those threats should not be used as a reason for approving the planned intervention or not requiring the implementation of mitigation measures and stringent monitoring.

Social Impacts-Social impacts are those which affect individuals and communities, the common or public good and/or the health and welfare of groups of people. Social impacts are not private interests and is considered as a change to one or more of the following concepts; people's way of life, culture, community, political systems, environment, health and wellbeing, personal and property rights, fears and aspirations.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA)-Process of assessing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative of planned interventions (projects, policies, programs etc.) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. When undertaken as part of a DA process, an SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority in its informed decision-making.

Social Impact Management Plans (SIMPs) - A management and monitoring tool to further identify, analyze and respond to social impacts that may arise during the lifecycle of a development. A more detailed explanation and Council's expectations are provided in appendix G.

Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA)- A Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) is an agreement entered into by a planning authority and a developer. Under an agreement a developer agrees to provide or fund public amenities and public services, affordable housing and transport or other infrastructure.

APPENDIX B

SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Instructions for completing this form:

Applicants of developments where social impact comment is required must complete this form. Depending on the type of application, the application may need to provide detail analysis of the relevant parts. i.e. if the DA is intended to acquire liquor & gaming license, question 8 (crime & safety) should be focused. If it is housing related DA, the SIA should provide further details on question 2 (housing) analyzing local needs and impact assessment.

If it has been determined that a CSIA report is required, then it should be submitted with further details in all relevant components.

SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM			
Applicant's details:		Owner's details (if different to applicant):	
Name		Name	
Postal address		Postal address	
Email		Email	
Phone	Mobile	Phone	Mobile
Proposal details:			
Lot number & Registered plan number			
Site address			
Brief description of development proposal			

1. Population change	
<p>Will the development result in significant change/s to the local area's population? (either permanently and/or temporarily)</p> <p><i>Explanation: Changes to the size, structure and capacity of the population can have significant implications for the provision and adequacy of community facilities, services, community cohesion and/or social sustainability. Scoping questions: Will the development result in a change to the age structure, household composition or permanence of the resident population? Will the development result in the displacement or current residents, visitors and/or workers?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Australian Bureau of Statistics and profile.id.com.au websites</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
2. Housing	
<p>Will the proposal increase or reduce the quantity, quality, mix, accessibility and/or affordability of housing?</p> <p><i>Explanation: A mix of housing types, sizes and costs is necessary for social diversity (in terms of age family life cycles, income, cultural background) and social inclusiveness. Retention or expansion of affordable housing is necessary for social equity and to avoid displacement of individuals and families on lower incomes. Scoping questions: Will the development result in a mix of housing types and sizes? Will the development be appropriate to meet local needs and needs of special groups? Will the development result in the displacement of existing residents or alter the availability of affordable housing? Does neighboring design promote inclusion of different social groups and promote social interaction?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: NSW Housing Strategy 2041 and Council's Homelessness Strategy & Action Plan. Council's Social Justice Policy 2018.</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

3. Accessibility	
<p>Will the development improve or reduce physical access to and from places, spaces and transport?</p> <p><i>Explanation: 'Access for all' is an essential component of a fair and equitable society. Accessible developments encourage inclusive communities, improve affordability of goods and services, maximize access to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks and provide convenient and continuous paths of travel (thereby promoting healthy, sustainable lifestyles).</i></p> <p><i>Consideration must also be given to accessibility for people with a disability Scoping questions: Will the proposal result in the group of the community being excluded or having limited in their access? Will someone with reduced mobility have trouble accessing and/or moving around this proposed development?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Australia's National Disability Strategy 2021-2031, NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014& Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2017-2021.</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
4. Community and Recreation Services/ Facilities	
<p>Will the development increase, decrease or change the demand or need for community, cultural and recreation services and facilities?</p> <p><i>Explanation: Access to diverse and adequate community and recreation services and facilities is necessary for physical and mental health, well-being, personal productivity, social cohesion and social sustainability. Examples of facilities include community centers, leisure centers, recreation centers, sports fields and playgrounds.</i></p> <p><i>Scoping questions: Will the development ensure public access to the public domain? Will the development enhance sense of belongings and cultural association making people feel valued and contributing strong community& good health?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028.</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

5. Cultural and Community Significance	
<p>Will the development impact on any items or places of cultural or community significance?</p> <p><i>Explanation: There may be certain places, items or qualities that are culturally valuable or significant to the community. They provide significant meanings and reference points for individuals and groups. This may include specific sites of Aboriginal significance. The acknowledgement and protection of these places, items or qualities is a key element in building strong and resilient communities.</i></p> <p><i>Scoping questions: Will the development ensure public access to the public domain? Will the development enhance sense of belongings and cultural association making people feel valued and contributing strong community & good health?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028.</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
6. Community Identity and Sense of Belonging	
<p>Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities, social cohesion and integration within and between communities?</p> <p><i>Explanation: Social cohesion and integration requires places and spaces for informal and safe social interaction. Developments can increase or decrease these interaction opportunities through their provision (or otherwise) of safe and connected pathways and linkages and attractive gathering places (town centres, parks, squares / plazas, civic spaces and streets)</i></p> <p><i>Consideration should be given to incorporating principles of good urban design into the development proposal. Scoping questions: Will the proposal encourage opportunities for informal interaction?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to the Creating Places for People: An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities, Federal government's Urban Design website. Better Placed-Government Architect NSW, Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Master Plan.</i></p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

7. Health and Well-being	
<p>Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities for healthy lifestyles, healthy pursuits, physical activity and other forms of leisure activity?</p> <p>Explanation: Developments can increase or decrease opportunities for healthy lifestyles through improving or reducing the livability of places (due to things such as safety, noise, dust, aesthetics) or increasing or decreasing opportunities for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking, cycling, play and other physical activities; • Healthy food choices; and • Drinking, gambling and smoking <p>Consideration should be given to incorporating healthy urban design principles into the development proposal. Urban heat is a growing concern in SW Sydney which can lead to poor health and social outcomes. In addition to heat-related issues, it can lead to an over-reliance on air-conditioning. Scoping questions: Does the development has a potential to promote healthy lifestyle and livability of community? Will the development alter or contribute to the neighborhood's walkability and connectivity? Will the proposal support active transport options? Does the density proposed match the walkability of the neighborhood? Will the proposal have a positive or negative impact on urban heat and peoples options for coping with urban heat? How can any negative impacts be mitigated?</p> <p>Refer to: Healthy Built Environment Checklist in NSW Health website.</p>	
Yes	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>
No	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p>
8. Crime and Safety	
<p>Will the development increase or reduce public safety and opportunities for crime (perceived or actual crime)?</p> <p>Explanation: Developments can increase or decrease perceived and actual safety. For example, through generating increased traffic, providing venues that may attract unruly behavior. This can diminish social cohesion and integration however impacts can be mitigated by appropriate design, traffic controls and management.</p> <p>Safer by Design principles should be considered in the development proposal. Good design aims to reduce the opportunities of crime and its supportive to the safety of the community. Scoping questions: Does the proposal have the potential to change the way people feel about their safety in the community? Have appropriate surveillance technologies been proposed? Is adequate lighting proposed to ensure safe nighttime use?</p> <p>Refer to: Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy. Also, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines, NSW Police website</p>	
Yes	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>

No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
9. Local Economy and Employment Opportunities	
<p>Will the development increase or reduce the quantity and/or diversity of local employment opportunities? (Temporary or permanent) <i>Explanation: Unemployment and low income are associated with poor health and reduced social inclusiveness and resilience. Accessible and diverse local jobs (suited to the capacities of local populations) reduce the risk of unemployment (and the associated poorer health and social sustainability outcomes). Affordable travel expenses and local employment can support social equality & diversity. Scoping questions: Will employment and education be readily accessible from the development? Will the development alter the number or diversity of jobs available for the local community?</i></p> <p>Refer to: Council's Economic Development Strategy 2019-2029, Employment Strategy-Local Jobs for Local People.</p>	
Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
10. Supporting Diverse Communities and Needs of Specific Population Groups	
<p>Will the development increase or decrease inclusive opportunities (social, cultural, recreational employment, governance) for groups in the community with special needs? <i>Explanation: Council has a Social Justice Policy, which promotes access to life opportunities (e.g. jobs, education, full participation in the cultural life of the community) and inclusiveness for all (including those with special needs – young people, aged population, CALD communities, Aboriginal community, people with a disability, children and women). Developments can increase inclusiveness through the provision of culturally appropriate facility design and programs, and the avoidance of communication barriers.</i></p> <p>Refer to: Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 No 157-NSW Legislation, Council's Community Strategic Plan, Growing Liverpool 2023, Social Justice Policy, Child Safe Policy, LEAPS Multicultural Plan, Youth Strategy and Disability Inclusion Action Plan.</p>	
	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below

Yes	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
No	

APPENDIX C**COMMON SOCIAL IMPACT TYPES**

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

Table B1: Common social impact types with Social Impact Comment			
Development type	Specific Development Proposal	Social Aspect	Potential Impacts
Residential Development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units • Multi-dwelling housing greater than 20 dwellings • Residential subdivision greater than 20 dwellings • Housing within the <i>SEPP (Housing) 2021</i> including Affordable Housing (e.g. boarding house) and Diverse Housing (e.g. Housing for seniors or people with a disability), excluding secondary dwellings including caravan parks and backpacker's accommodation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing choice • Displacement • Loss of affordable housing • Creation of affordable housing • Amenity impacts

Commercial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entertainment facilities • Amusement centers and Function centers (greater than 100-persons capacity) • Commercial premises which includes business premises, retail premises and office premises, including tattoo parlors • Animal training & boarding establishments • Veterinary hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Access to public transportation • Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues • Access to fresh food and local produce • Ageing in place • Familiarity with neighborhood • Improved community participation opportunities • Recreation opportunities • Relaxation and sleep provision of open space in the immediate area (private and communal)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accessible path to travel to shops and transport options • Community cohesion and familiarity • Domestic violence • Population clustering • Substance consumption or abuse • Public violence

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usability of streets or outdoor space • Lay-out of master plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant population change (size and characteristics) • Change in population density
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Identity and a sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome • Access to services and facilities • Exclusion • Ownership • Familiarity with neighborhood • Perception of danger • Improved community
<p>Other Types of Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare center (more than 20 places) • Places of Public Worship (greater than 200 persons capacity) • Educational establishments • Health consulting rooms • Council-owned & private Community facilities including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Familiarity with neighborhood • Improved community participation opportunities

		community centres, libraries, youth centers and recreation facilities (greater than 100 persons capacity), Community land, as classified by the Local Government Act1 993		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Relaxation and sleep patterns • Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues • Access to transport options • Parking
		• Crime and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti • Vandalism and property damage • Offensive language and behavior • Public violence • Safety of young people • Substance consumption or abuse • Theft on street, from cars, business or homes 	
		• Community Identity and a sense of belonging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity • Inclusion/ Exclusion • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and community significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for culture and significant places
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Table B2: Common social impact types–Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment			
Development type	Specific Development Proposal	Social Aspect	Potential Impacts
Residential Development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential flat buildings greater than 100 units • Development that results in a reduction of affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing choice • Displacement • Loss of affordable housing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Access to public transport options • Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing in place • Familiarity with neighborhood • Improved community participation opportunities • Recreation opportunities • Relaxation and sleep • Provision of open space in the immediate area (private and communal)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accessible path to travel to

			<p>shops and transport options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community cohesion and familiarity • Domestic violence • Population clustering • Substance consumption or abuse • Public violence • Usability of streets or outdoor space • Lay-out of Master Plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant population change (size and characteristics) • Change in population density
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community identity and sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion • Familiarity with neighborhood • Ownership • Perception of danger • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging being unwelcome

Commercial Development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaged liquor outlets • Hotels (bars, pubs, taverns), nightclubs and registered clubs • Cellar Door Premises • Licensed public entertainment facility-Cinema or theatre • Extension of trading hours for licensed premises* • Gaming outlets • Restricted premises (e.g. sex shops) • Sex services premises (e.g. brothels) • Gun shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Familiarity with neighborhood • Interaction and quality of social relationships • Recreation • Noise and activity (particularly late at night) • Smoking near residential properties
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti • Vandalism & property damage • Littering • Offensive language behavior • Public violence/assault. • Substance consumption and abuse • Theft • Usability of streets and outdoor spaces • Noise and activity (particularly late at night) • Safety of workers (safe work practices) • Safety of patrons • Substance consumption and abuse

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public violence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Access to entertainment options for young people
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to goods, services and facilities Affordability and choice Access to public transport (bus stops and train stations) – Connectivity Interaction and quality of social relationships for residents
Other types of development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freight transport facilities Passenger transport facilities Helipad Airstrip Air transport Facilities (includes airport & heliport) Waste or resource Management facilities Heavy industry Cemetery/ Crematorium Mortuary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Wellbeing Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and activity Relaxation and sleep Pedestrian access
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local economy and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Property values

Community Health and Safety	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug rehabilitation Service including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms • Hospitals, medical centers & community health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Improved community participation opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues • Access to transport options • Parking

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graffiti• Vandalism and property damage• Offensive language and behavior• Public violence• Safety of young people• Substance consumption or abuse• Theft-on street, from cars, business or homes
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APPENDIX D**Community Consultation Methods and Options**

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

It is recognized that the nature and extent of consultation will be highly contextual, and the substantial resources required may not be warranted in smaller, low impact developments.

Who is The Affected Community
Those who live nearby
Those who will hear, smell or see a development or its effects
Those who are forced to relocate
Those who have an interest in the new project but may not live in close proximity
Those who may normally use the land where the project is to be located
Effective Communication
Notify people early
Listen carefully and absorb the information
Allocate sufficient staff resources to conduct the consultation
Cultivate community networks or use informal channels
Be sensitive to cultural aspects and differences
Supply and ensure easy access to information (Translate and interpret information or use advisers to explain technical issues in plain English)
Seek agreement about the process of consultation and encourage open and full discussion
Develop skills in group facilitation and conflict resolution
Be independent

Useful Community Consultation Resources

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

- Community and Stakeholder Engagement, *Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Series, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2017*
- Community Engagement Toolkit
<https://www.communityplanningtoolkit.org/sites/default/files/Engagement.pdf>
- Guide to Better Regulation– Consultation Policy, 2008 *NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet*
- Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide, 2007 *Centre for Health Equity Training, Research and Evaluation*
- Community Engagement in the NSW Planning System, 2003 *Planning NSW*
- Ideas for Community Consultation, a report prepared for the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

Techniques to Consult with the Community

Technique	Objective	Affected Community			
		Neighbors	Local Street	Local Stakeholder Groups	Wider Community Groups
Letters	Informing the community		✓	✓	✓
Brochures/Fact Sheets			✓	✓	✓
Media Release				✓	✓
Signage on Land				✓	
Displays on Notice Boards				✓	✓
Questionnaires	Informing the community and obtaining specific feedback		✓	✓	✓
Discussions with adjoining property owners	Information exchange and community involvement while Obtaining feedback				

Technique	Objective	Affected Community			
		Neighbors	Local Street	Local Stakeholder Groups	Wider Community Groups
Social Media	Information exchange and community involvement while obtaining feedback	✓		✓	✓
Street meeting		✓	✓		
Community meeting		✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal interviews				✓	✓
Workshops	Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Obtaining specific and broad feedback	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community advisory committees	Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Building support obtaining feedback on a wide range of issues	✓	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX E

Determining Levels of Impact Significance

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

APPENDIX F**Competency Requirements for Undertaking Social Impact Assessment**

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

- Does the consultant have qualifications and/or substantial field experience in the relevant technical area?
E.g. Qualifications in social science, human geography, urban or social planning –or referees (in the profession or within Government) who can validate the relevant experience within the social impact assessment field.
- Does the consultant have a good reputation in relation to the relevant work?
E.g. Referees within the profession or Government who can confirm this.
- Does the consultant use best practice methodologies in data gathering, community consultation and data analysis?
E.g. such as those methods specified in these guidelines and by the International Association for Impact Assessment.
- Does the consultant have experience preparing social impact assessments for local councils?
E.g. can the consultant provide evidence of relevant experience?
- Does the consultant have a conflict of interest or a financial interest in the project?

Standards for Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

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

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

Standards for Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

The process is undertaken by a competent, professional social scientist and uses rigorous social science methodologies

The process includes effective, timely and transparent public involvement

The baseline(pre-change) situation is adequately researched and documented

The scope of proposed changes is fully described

Examples of similar changes are identified, including impacts likely to affect minority groups, different age, income and cultural groups and future generations

Direct as well as indirect, long term and short term, positive and negative, passing and accumulating impacts are identified

The relative equity of impacts is identified. It is important to identify how the benefits and losses will be distributed to different sections of the community

Impacts over time and location are considered (e.g., local as opposed to state and national benefits and losses)

Impacts which are not amenable to precise measurement are not excluded from consideration—the assessment is and evaluation not a proof

A review mechanism is included where appropriate

The precautionary principle is applied in making an assessment

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

The following additional criteria apply:

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

APPENDIX G

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The Social Impact Management Plan's purpose is to further analyze potential adverse impacts identified by the SIA process and to ensure that the needs and conditions of people affected by a proposed project are fully taken into account in project design/delivery and that suitable mitigation measures are provided as needed. It should also contribute to enhancing opportunities for developmental benefits for affected groups.

For each significant social impact an appropriate mitigation strategy must be developed, delivered and reported on for Council's information. First, all available options should be sought to avoid impacts (e.g., through adjustment of project design, modification of protected area boundaries). If avoidance is not possible, appropriate measures to minimize the impact should be identified. Where avoidance is not possible or negative residual impacts remain after minimizing, the SIA or SIMP should propose methods of adequately compensating affected groups for their losses over the time of the project.

Compensation mechanisms must be developed in consultation with legitimate representatives of Council and affected groups and designed in a way that they are socio-economically and culturally suitable, considering a range of options for in-kind, non-monetary and monetary compensation, as appropriate. The SIA and/or the SIMP could also explore opportunities for social enhancement. This might include:

- Opportunities to enhance the participation of men and women in the project and how to support both genders in the development of sustainable livelihood activities and in deriving social and economic benefits from the project, or
- Measures to enhance social inclusion and cohesion; to address vulnerability, capacity and equity issues; to empower weak, poor and marginalized social groups; and to enhance safety and security.

It is required to briefly describe each mitigation measure including the type of impact(s) it will address, its design, and operating procedures, as appropriate. Proposed mitigation measures should be technically and operationally feasible and culturally adequate. The benefits of measures should be distributed in an equitable manner across the affected population when the measure is a generalized action. Specify institutional arrangements and any needs for development of the capacity of communities or partners to implement the proposed measures.

The measures should be presented in a Social Impact Management Plan to demonstrate and facilitate their integration into project management. This includes confirming their feasibility, indicating resources and costs, responsibilities, their schedule for implementation, and evidence of completion.

APPENDIX H**Data Resources**

In addition to relevant studies and literature, the following data sources are provided:

- Liverpool Local Government;
- State Government Agencies; and
- Federal Government Agencies.

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

State Government Agencies www.nsw.gov.au	
Source	Data available
NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics And Research http://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au	Crime statistics for NSW and LGAs. Specialist crime data and comparative trend analysis
NSW Police Force www.police.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapped crime data by local area commands (available through local police stations) • Crime statistics • Annual customer satisfaction surveys (levels of reporting and police response)
Department of Family and Community Services www.community.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported accommodation information • Child abuse and domestic violence statistics
NSW Government Licensing Service (GLS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Childcare license information
Department of Family and Community Services – Housing NSW www.housing.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waiting list numbers • Client profile • Housing stock information • Quarterly rent and sales reports
Department of Education and Communities www.dec.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrolments in government and private schools • Enrolment of special groups (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders; Non-English Speaking Background students)
NSW Fair Trading www.fairtrading.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boarding house data • Rental Bond Board data (rents, type of dwellings)
Bureau of Transport Statistics www.bts.nsw.gov.au	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger travel for all modes of transport (by traffic zones and statistical local areas) • Freight movement survey • Journey to work data

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on future road and public transport networks
<p>Department of Planning & Environment www.planning.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population projections (LGA and regions) NSW Household and Dwelling Projections Data Demographic trend analysis Urban Development Program (UDP) production data – new release areas Metropolitan Urban Development Program (MUDP) production data – established areas Employment Lands Development Program data Regional housing statistics and market analysis
<p>NSW Health www.health.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-patient statistics Community health data Hospital facility data Waiting list information Range of health indicators (e.g. mortality data) Alcohol and drug dependency data
<p>SW Lands & Property Information www.lpi.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land title registration Property information Valuation Surveying Mapping
<p>NSW Spatial Data Catalogue (NSDC) www.sdi.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central repository for the publication of metadata describing NSW Local and State Government spatial data Search for data, find out what data exists, where and how to access the data, the data's fitness for purpose, who/when and how the data was created, how often it is updated, the geographic extent of the dataset, as well as the rights and restrictions that apply to the dataset.

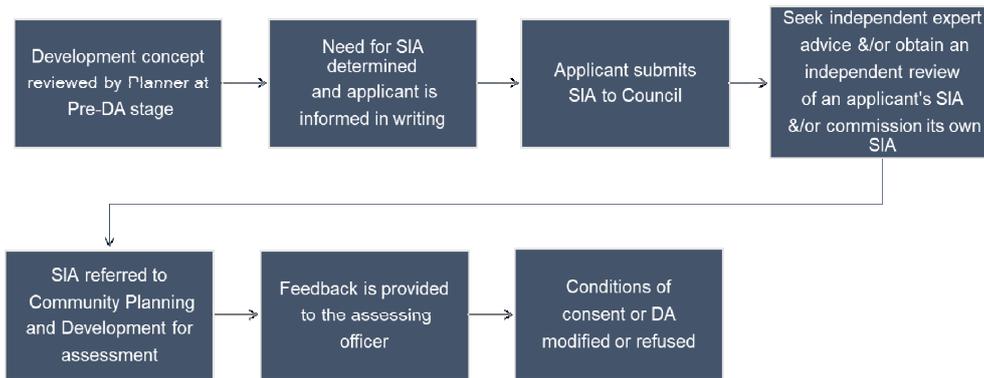
Federal Government Agencies www.australia.gov.au	
Source	Data available
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) www.abs.gov.au	Census data (demographic, employment, housing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing and retail censuses • Building and construction data • Social trends data • Disability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

APPENDIX I

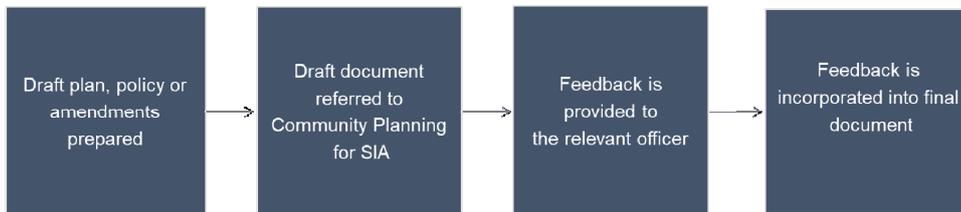
Social Impact Comment or Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment Referral Process

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

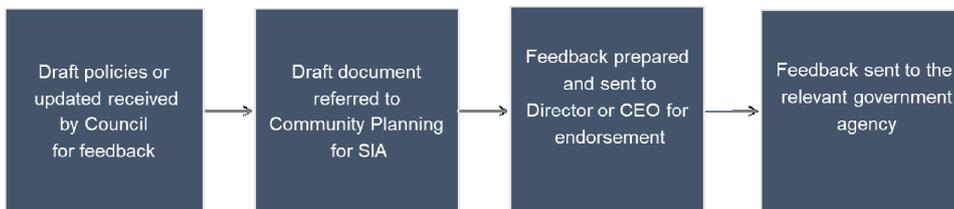
Rezoning/Development Application Referral Process



Internal Policy and Plan Referral Process



External Government Policy and Plan Referral Process





SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT POLICY AND GUIDELINES

Adopted: ~~September 2022~~
May 2020

TRIM: 096668.2020



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ACRONYMS

<u>IAIA</u>	<u>International Association of Impact Assessment</u>
<u>AFH</u>	<u>Affordable Rental Housing</u>
<u>CPTED</u>	<u>Crime Prevention through Environmental Design</u>
<u>CSIA</u>	<u>Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment</u>
<u>DA</u>	<u>Development application</u>
<u>DCP</u>	<u>Development Control Plan</u>
<u>DPE</u>	<u>Department of Planning & Environment</u>
<u>EIA</u>	<u>Environmental Impact Assessment</u>
<u>EP&A Act</u>	<u>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act</u>
<u>FSR</u>	<u>Floor Space Ratio</u>
<u>ILGA</u>	<u>Independent Liquor & Gaming Authority</u>
<u>LCPP</u>	<u>Liverpool Local Planning Panel</u>
<u>LEP</u>	<u>Local Environmental Plan</u>
<u>LGA</u>	<u>Local Government Authority</u>
<u>LGNSW</u>	<u>Local Government NSW</u>
<u>L&G NSW</u>	<u>Liquor & Gaming NSW</u>
<u>LIA</u>	<u>Local Impact Assessment</u>
<u>LSPS</u>	<u>Local Strategic Planning Statement</u>
<u>SEPP</u>	<u>State Environmental Planning Policy</u>
<u>SIA</u>	<u>Social Impact Assessment</u>
<u>SIC</u>	<u>Social Impact Comment</u>
<u>SWS</u>	<u>Southwestern Sydney</u>
<u>VPA</u>	<u>Voluntary Planning Agreement</u>

4. POLICY STATEMENT

- 1.1 ~~Liverpool City Council is determined to exercise its responsibility to make equitable and precautionary social impact assessments in the public interest. Specifically, Council is determined to apply principles of precaution, social justice and distributional equity to decisions about proposed land use and changes to land use which are likely to have social consequences. To provide an evidentiary basis for its decision, Council requires a social impact assessment to accompany the specific development proposals, committed to applying the Social Impact Assessment Impact (SIA) process as a means of comprehensively and consistently considering social issues and impacts in its planning, policy and decision making; and to ensure a proactive stance to generate better outcomes for the Liverpool community.~~
- 1.2 This policy is grounded in the principles of sustainability, access, equity, participation and human rights, and is governed by Council's Social Justice Policy.
- 1.3 Demand for a greater focus on social impact is driven by:
- a) A changing demographic profile and pressures arising from the growth and positioning of Liverpool as the third CBD of Sydney and its importance for South Western Sydney through:
 - Rapid population growth and demand for development including infrastructure to support the growth; and
 - The construction of Western Sydney Airport and the development of the Aerotropolis within the Liverpool LGA.
 - b) Increased awareness among planning authorities for the need to apply social impact analysis in making decisions about development and land use;
 - c) Increased emphasis by Council and the community in considering social issues; and
 - d) Increased demand for community participation in decision making processes.
- 1.4 Having a process to include SIA as part of the planning and development assessment process allows Council to:
- a) Enhance consistency and transparency;
 - b) Ensure that the opportunity for positive impacts are maximised and that potential negative impacts are avoided, minimised or mitigated;
 - c) Consider community needs and ensure they are met in an equitable and inclusive way;
 - d) Acknowledge that social justice and environmental justice are intrinsically interconnected and ensure the environmental, social and economic qualities of the local area are enhanced as a result of permitted development;
 - e) Facilitate and/or request a genuine community engagement process and ensure consideration of community feedback;

- f) Contribute to education, training and employment, capacity building and ensure a greater understanding of certain developments and interventions within the community; and
- g) Give consideration to the alternatives of any planned intervention particularly in cases of unavoidable impacts.

1.4.1. Under this Policy, Council will:

- a) Require a Social Impact Comment (SIC) or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA) as a component of applications for specific types of development;
- b) Require an CSIA for significant new or revised strategic land use plans, including LEP and master plan;
- c) Require an SIA for new, staged or revised projects, policies, or plans that may trigger social change;
- d) Require the consideration of social impacts in Council's reporting processes to further enhance Council policy and decisions;
- e) Review requests from other government agencies for consideration of social impacts, for example, liquor and gaming applications and new planning policies and submissions; and
- f) Review and make submissions for policies, plans or projects of State or Federal government agencies that may have an impact on the community.

1.4.2. International Principles Specific to SIA Practices

The "International Principles for Social Impact Assessment" is a statement of the core values shared by the SIA community, together with a set of principles to guide SIA practice; to include consideration of 'the social' in impact assessment generally. Principles which are endorsed by the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA), in addition to providing an overarching look at the concepts governing the SIA practice, are also used as a basis for developing and or revising sector, national and local guidelines.

- a) Equity considerations should be a fundamental element of impact assessment and of development planning;
- b) Many of the social impacts of planned interventions can be predicted;
- c) Planned interventions can be modified to reduce their negative social impacts and enhance their positive impacts;
- d) SIA should be an integral part of the development process, involved in all stages from inception to follow-up audits;
- e) There should be a focus on socially sustainable development, with SIA contributing to the determination of best development alternative(s) – SIA (and EIA) have more to offer than just being an arbiter between economic benefit and social cost;
- f) In all planned interventions and their assessments, avenues should be developed to build the social and human capital of local communities and to strengthen democratic processes;
- g) In all planned interventions, but especially where there are unavoidable impacts, ways to turn impacted peoples into beneficiaries should be investigated;

- h) The SIA must give due consideration to the alternatives of any planned intervention, but specially in cases when there are likely to be unavoidable impacts;
- i) Full consideration should be given to the potential mitigation measures of social and environmental impacts, even where impacted communities may approve the planned intervention and where they may be regarded as beneficiaries;
- j) Local knowledge and experience and acknowledgment of different local cultural values should be incorporated in any assessment;
- k) There should be no use of violence, harassment, intimidation or undue force in connection with the assessment or implementation of a planned intervention; and
- l) Developmental processes that infringe the human rights of any section of society should not be accepted.

2. SIA DEFINITION AND PROCESS

According to the International Association for Impact Assessment, "Social impact assessment includes the processes of analyzing, 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."

When undertaken as part of a Development Application (DA) process, a SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority in its informed decision-making. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more socio-culturally, ecologically and economically sustainable and equitable environment.

SIA, as a process includes the effective engagement of affected communities in participatory processes of identification, assessment and management of social impacts. Although SIA is used as an impact prediction mechanism and decision-making tool in regulatory processes, equally important is the role of SIA in contributing to the ongoing management of social issues throughout the whole project development cycle, from conception to post-closure. Like all other fields of practice, SIA is a community of practice with its own paradigm of theories, methods, case histories, expected understandings and values. What is meant and implied by 'social impact assessment' is the understanding of it within the SIA paradigm rather than any dictionary interpretation of the words social, impact, or assessment.

This paradigm is embodied and articulated in the International Principles for Social Impact Assessment which is provided in sub-clause 1.4.2. above.

Based on the NSW Department of Planning and Environment (2017) SIA - *"As a guide, a social impact is a consequence experienced by people due to change associated with a planned intervention (project, development, policy, program etc.) Social impacts can involve changes to a person's:*

- **Way of life** - including how people live-for example, how they get around or their access to adequate housing; how people work-for example, access to adequate employment or working conditions and/or practices; how people play-for example, access to recreation activities; and 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 services, 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; and
- **Fears and aspirations** - related to one or a combination of the above, or about the future of their community.”

3. PURPOSE

The Social Impact Policy seeks to:

- a) Acknowledge the importance and rationale for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) processes and provide a framework for ensuring that SIA is effectively integrated into Council's decision-making processes;
- b) Identify and manage the likely social impacts of proposed developments, policies, plans and planning instruments to maximise social outcomes, community wellbeing and social sustainability;
- c) Clarify when a SIA is required, how it is to be undertaken and how the outcomes arising from the assessment are to be implemented and managed. The policy is accompanied by Council's SIA Guidelines;
- d) Affirm Council's commitment to the process of SIA as a means of considering social issues comprehensively, including cumulative impacts and ensuring the needs of the current and future populations are at the forefront of planning and decision-making processes;

- e) Seek to promote a more socio-culturally, economically and ecologically sustainable and equitable environment while building capacity and social capital in the community; and
- f) Respond to and plan for incoming growth and needs of the Liverpool community in a holistic strategic consideration and timely manner.

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

4.1. *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (EP&A Act)* as follows:

- a) To promote the social and economic welfare of the community and a better environment by the proper management, development and conservation of the State's natural and other resources;
- b) To facilitate ecologically sustainable development by integrating relevant economic, environmental and social considerations in decision-making about environmental planning and assessment;
- c) To promote the orderly and economic use and development of land;
- d) To promote the delivery and maintenance of affordable housing;
- e) To protect the environment, including the conservation of threatened and other species of native animals and plants, ecological communities and their habitats;
- f) To promote the sustainable management of built and cultural heritage (including Aboriginal cultural heritage);
- g) To promote good design and amenity of the built environment;
- h) To promote the proper construction and maintenance of buildings, including the protection of the health and safety of their occupants;
- i) To promote the sharing of the responsibility for environmental planning and assessment between the different levels of government in the State;
- j) To provide increased opportunity for community participation in environmental planning and assessment; and
- k) Highlighted phrases or concepts are relevant to the SIA process.

Matters for consideration: The in determination of ing a development application includes a consent authority to take into consideration such of the following matters as are of relevance to the development the subject of the development application that apply to the land to which the development application relates:

- a) The likely impacts of that development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality;
- b) The suitability of the site for the development,
- c) Any submissions made in accordance with this Act or the regulations
- d) The public interest.

Each of these highlighted phrases or concepts can be relevant to the assessment of social impacts. For example, the sensitivities of communities to a particular land use may be so significant that they render the site unsuitable for the proposed development under (c) for example, a large discount bottle shop near a large public housing estate.

4.2 *Local Government Act 1993 (LGA 1993) Section 8A Guiding Principles for Councils:*

- a) Councils should manage lands and other assets so that current and future local community needs can be met in an affordable way.
- b) Councils should act fairly, ethically and without bias in the interests of the local community.
- c) Councils should consider social justice principles.
- d) Councils should consider the long term and cumulative effects of actions on future generations.
- e) Council decision-making should be transparent and decision-makers are to be accountable for decisions and omissions.

4.3 *Liverpool Development Control Plan (DCP) 2008. Part 1 [section item 27](#)*

Council's DCP supports Section 4.15 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* to consider the social impacts of development applications, adopting the requirement for a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) to be submitted with development applications for specific types of developments.

4.4 *Gaming Machines Act 2001*

The Act Specifies the conditions under which clubs and hotels are required to lodge a Local Impact Assessment (LIA) with the Liquor Administration Board and with Council and other community agencies.

4.5 *Liquor Act 2007*

The Act Specifies the circumstances under which an application for a new liquor licence, variation of a liquor licence, or extended trading hours, require the applicant to lodge a Community Impact Statement (CIS) with the Office of Liquor Gaming and Racing (OLGR) and to notify Council in accordance with Section 48 of the Act.

4.6 *State Environmental Planning Policy (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009, Part 2:*

Provision of new affordable housing and Part 3, retention of low cost rental accommodation.

4.7 Requirements under other Commonwealth and State legislation, including:

- a) *NSW Disability and Services Act 1993.*
- b) *Federal Disability Discrimination Act 1992.*

5. LIVERPOOL CITY COUNCIL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

5.1. *Social Justice Policy 2018*

Council's Social Justice Policy provides the foundation and guiding principles for Council's commitment and actions to protect human rights for all its residents and promotes the key values of freedom, respect, equity and dignity.

5.2. *Connected Liverpool 2040, Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS) 2020*

The LSPS sets Liverpool City Council's strategic planning vision for the next 20 years. It lists planning priorities across four areas: Connectivity, Productivity, Liveability and Sustainability. The LSPS will inform what type of growth occurs in the local government area, where it occurs and when it occurs. It sets out actions to deliver on the planning priorities in order to meet the community's future vision for Liverpool.

6. A) REQUIREMENTS FOR UNDERTAKING SIA

- 6.1 It is the applicant's responsibility to arrange and fund a SIA study.
- 6.2 SIA must be conducted by an appropriately trained professional in the field of social science and who has had experience preparing and applying social impact assessment. A checklist can be found in the accompanying SIA Guide to assist in determining whether or not a consultant is appropriately qualified to complete an SIA for submission to Council.
- 6.3 Applicants must provide sufficient information and analysis in the SIA, detailing the basis for identifying potential social impacts of their proposal. It is not sufficient to state that there will be no impact and that no mitigation or enhancement measures are required. Further information on what is required to be considered can be found in the SIA Guide.
- 6.4 The length and detail of the SIA should be commensurate with the scale of the development and significance of the likely social impacts. The SIA Guide provides further guidance as to the determination of 'significance' and level of impact of certain types of developments.
- 6.5 For planning proposals and re-zoning applications a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment scoping paper outlining the potential social impacts will be required prior to gateway determination.

- 6.6 Applicants must ensure that their SIA adequately addresses all potential negative social consequences as well as positive social benefits and mitigation and/or management plans. The SIA should address the following types of impacts:
- a) Direct and indirect impacts.
 - b) Temporary (i.e. during construction) and permanent (i.e. post- construction) impacts.
 - c) The potential for cumulative and distributional impacts.
 - d) The significance of potential impacts and mitigation measures relating to these.
- 6.7 Staged developments by a single proponent, or multiple proponents proposing developments of a significant scale within close proximity, must consider the cumulative impact to address this within the SIA and opt to prioritise public benefit generating incentives
- 6.8 ~~8~~—The SIA should consider distributional equity, identifying who the likely beneficiaries of the proposal are and what these benefits are, as well as who is likely to suffer detriment and the nature of these detriments.
- 6.9 The SIA should demonstrate the strategic fit of the development, plan or policy proposal and how it relates to city, population projections, addressing key factors such as impacts on child care, schools, affordable housing, open space, libraries and to transport/walkability.
- 6.10 Council, the applicant, government agencies and the community all have an important role in the identification and assessment of social impacts. Community consultation with individuals and communities who are likely to be affected is a critical phase of the SIA process. Applicants are required to conduct a genuine consultation process with affected groups, and the scale and method used will depend on a number of factors, including:
- a) The community who are likely to be most affected.
 - b) The significance of the potential social impacts.
 - c) The duration of the impact.
 - d) The likely beneficiaries of the proposed development.
 - e) Those likely to be most negatively affected.
- 6.11 Community engagement must be adequate, meaningful and take place at a reasonable period of time before a development application, policy or plan is submitted to Council. Information on conducting effective community engagement is provided in the SIA Guide. Depending on the size and scope, Council may set a minimum timeframe and methodology of consultations.
- 6.12 Council has an expectation that applicants will propose effective impact mitigation measures. Council will not accept proposed mitigations which are not deliverable by the applicant. Any mitigation proposed must meet the following criteria:
- a) Tangible – real, substantial, definite.

- b) Deliverable – something that the applicant is able to deliver.
- c) Likely to be durably effective – longer-term lasting impact.

Double counting, or misrepresenting mitigation measures as public benefits will not be accepted.

- 6.13 Ideas, recommendations and promises related to mitigations, without an accompanied commitment to deliver, such as signed agreements, bond payments, local employment and/or procurement strategies or other tangible evidence, will not be taken seriously. Mitigation measures may also be included in the conditions of consent if a proposal is approved. Further guidance on adequate mitigations can be found in the SIA Guide.
- 6.14 An SIA should be considered with any public benefit offer associated with a Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA), Developer contributions or other funding mechanisms (such as Section 7.11 and 7.12). Public benefits will be determined by Council, with the proponent, and may be linked to the recommendations with the commissioned SIA, or an alignment with Council's strategic documents, including but not limited to the provision of facilities and Recreation and Open Space for community use.
- 6.15 The discretion to use SIA as part of VPAs and Section 7.11 and 7.12 plans rests with the Director City Economy and Growth and Director City Community and Culture, on consideration of recommendations made by Council staff.
- 6.16 If Council deems the SIA incomplete or insufficient and requires more detailed analysis, it reserves the right to return the SIA to the applicant for revision.

6. B) REQUIREMENTS FOR PREPARATION of CSIA (the process)

Typically, the CSIA preparation process includes:

- **Review** of Proposal:
 - a) Review of all documentation (plans, drawings, relevant sub-consultant reports on parking, traffic, acoustics, etc.
 - b) Interview with proponent and/or planner/architect to seek clarification.
- **Scoping** of potential positive and negative social impacts regarding the proposal based on:
 - a) Relevant literature.
 - b) Professional expertise/experience.

- **Definition of 'localities'** for the purpose of the assessment, including preliminary scoping of distributional impacts (geographically and socially).

- **Detail investigation** of the likelihood and intensity/ severity of potential impacts originally scoped, including desktop research and review of:
 - a) Relevant studies and 'black' literature.
 - b) Socio-economic context at relevant scales.
 - c) Crime and safety context.
 - d) Cumulative impact context including historical development and concentration of relevant land uses.
 - e) Other relevant factors depending on the nature of the proposal or definition of locality.

- **Locational/spatial analysis**, including site visits and mapping to better understand the immediate and wider localities, including:
 - a) The presence of sensitive land uses or communities, including child care centres, public housing clusters and religious or educational institutions.
 - b) The service context, including proximity to relevant community facilities, retail and recreational opportunities.
 - c) Accessibility, including proximity to public transport, distances, topography and walkability.
 - d) Issues related to character and amenity - for example, compatibility of existing development, the parking environment, potential for privacy and acoustic impacts.
 - e) The CPTED environment as a further indicator of potential crime and safety impacts.
 - f) Other relevant factors, depending on the nature of the proposal and definition of locality.

- Development and implementation of appropriate **Community Consultation Strategy**, taking into account the nature of the proposal, the locality where impacts are most likely, a preliminary assessment of the nature and severity of likely impacts, including:
 - a) Clear understanding of the purpose of the consultation and the nature of the process.
 - b) Scope and extent of consultation.
 - c) Methods and resource required.

- d) Implementation process, including report back process, where appropriate.
- e) Process for input to the proposal (i.e. can plan be changed? Proposal modified?).

- **Assessment** of the likely nature, extent and intensity/severity of impacts, including:

- a) Synthesis of all above research.
- b) Assessing reasonableness of community concerns or support.
- c) Understanding and detailing distributional impact, including on sensitive land uses and vulnerable communities.
- d) Identification of negative impacts that are mild, moderate or severe, and potential mitigations, taking into account community input.
- e) Identify impacts likely to be moderate to severe that cannot readily be mitigated.

- **Overall assessment** of the distribution of likely positive and negative impacts, including an opinion on the **balancing of these impacts** where possible but noting that this is ultimately the role of the decision maker-

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7. SIA TRIGGERS

- 7.1 Specific types of developments, or developments of a particular scale, require the preparation of either a Social Impact Comment (SIC) or a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment (CSIA). As per the SIA Policy Guidelines the proposed applicant is required to refer to the guidelines in Appendix A to H. If a development proposal is consistent with one of the specific developments proposals identified in Table 1, the applicant is required to complete and submit a SIC at the minimum or a CSIA to Council for assessment. In addition to this list, Council reserves the right to require a SIA for any development for which it considers it.

Table 1. Developments Proposals	
Planning Instruments	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any changes to strategic land use plans or master plans including land rezoning, unless deemed to be of minor impact to the community; Planning or Planning & Transport Strategy units; Any changes to the LEP which propose reclassification of community land to operational land; and Major urban renewal projects.
Residential Development	<p>Application of development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units and those that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; Multi-dwelling housing that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; Residential subdivision that seek variation greater than 10% from the DCP / LEP density (height/FSR) controls; Housing, within the SEPP (Housing) 2021 including Affordable Housing (e.g., boarding houses) and Diverse Housing (e.g. Housing for seniors or people with a disability), Affordable housing, within the meaning of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 – excluding secondary dwellings; Any development that results in a reduction of affordable housing and mixed tenure; Any development that results in a reduction of publicly accessible open and recreation space; Housing for seniors or people with a disability, within the meaning of the SEPP (Housing for seniors or People with a Disability) 2004. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student housing; Caravan parks, manufactured home estate; and Boarding Houses. Backpackers Accommodation

Commercial Development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaged liquor outlets; • <u>Hotels (bars, pubs, taverns), nightclubs and registered clubs;</u> • <u>Cellar door premises</u> • Applications for liquor licences and gaming machines; • <u>Extension of trading hours for licenses premises;</u> • <u>Licensed public entertainment facility-cinema or theatre</u> • Gambling outlets; • Restricted premises (e.g. sex shops); • Gun shops; • Entertainment facilities; • Amusement centres; • <u>Function centres (greater than 50-persons capacity);</u> • <u>Recreation facilities (indoor, outdoor or major) including circus & animal show (greater than 50 persons capacity) and</u> • <u>Commercial premises which include business premises, retail premises and office premises. Retail centres and other commercial development,</u> including tattoo parlours. • <u>Animal training & boarding establishment</u> • <u>Veterinary hospital</u>
Sensitive Land Use	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education establishments; • Childcare centres; • Places of <u>public</u> worship; • Sex services premises (e.g. brothels); and • Drug rehabilitation services – including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms.
Other Types of Developments	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Health Services facilities (includes hospitals, medical centres, health consulting rooms, community health services)</u>Hospitals, medical centres and community health services, health consulting rooms; • <u>Cemetery/Crematorium</u> • <u>Mortuary</u> • <u>Freight transport facilities</u> • <u>Passenger transport facilities</u> • <u>Port facilities</u> • <u>Heavy In</u> • <u>Helipad</u> • <u>Airstrip</u> • <u>Air transport facilities (includes airport & heliport)</u> • <u>Waste or resource management facilities</u>

- Freight transport facilities; and
- Major transport facilities.

- 7.2 The Table below outlines activities initiated by Council or other external agencies (including the State Government) that will require an SIA, to be prepared by a Council staff member or externally commissioned, and submitted to the respective Council department or external agency for assessment.

Table 2. Social Impact Assessment

Any new or changes to LEPs, DCPS, strategic land use plans or master plans including land rezoning, unless deemed to be of minor impact by Council's Community Development and Planning or Planning & Transport Strategy departments;

Any changes to the LEP which specifically propose reclassification of community land to operational land;

Major urban renewal projects;

Development of new or closure of Council-owned community facilities, including community centres, libraries, childcare centres and recreation facilities;

Development of Council policies that may impact the community; and

Policies, plans and projects by other government agencies that may have an impact on the community. These include but are not limited to metropolitan planning strategies, Aerotropolis land-use planning and associated infrastructure developments, relevant state environmental planning policies, state and federal plans, local health plans etc.

- 7.3 Modification to an approved development triggering Table 1, irrespective if an SIA has already been submitted in a previous stage of a related development, will require an SIA, considering cumulative and distributional impacts.
- 7.4 A proposal not listed in Table 1 must still consider and address the likely social impacts, as part of the Statement of Environmental Effects, in accordance with the EP&A Act 1979 Section 4.15, which will be reviewed by Council staff.
- 7.5 If a proposal not listed in Table 1 is deemed likely to have substantially more or less significant impacts – or likely to result in cumulative social impacts that are substantially more or less significant, Council reserves the right to request a social impact assessment.
- 7.6 The discretion to vary requirement for social impact assessment rests with the Director City Community and Culture and Director City Economy and Growth, with consideration

of recommendations made by Council staff. Decisions will be made in writing providing justification.

8. ASSESSMENT PROCESS

- 8.1 It is strongly recommended that applicants discuss the proposed approach to conduct an SIA or CSIA with Council officers prior to commencement. Information on the referral and assessment process can also be found in the SIA Guidelines in the Appendices of this policy.
- 8.2 In determining consent or refusal, Council needs to be satisfied that the identified social impacts of proposed developments, policies, plans or planning instruments have been appropriately addressed and respond to social justice principles. For reference, a copy of Council's Social Justice Policy can be found on Council's website.
- 8.3 Council officers will assess the SIA or CSIA submitted, undertaking a thorough assessment of all social impacts, evidence of community input and where required, clear impact mitigation measures that meet the criteria set out in section 6.
- 8.3.1 At its discretion, Council may:
- a) Seek independent expert advice about specific social impact issues relevant to planning proposals;
 - b) Obtain an independent external review of an applicant's SIA or CSIA; and
 - c) Commission its own SIA or CSIA.
- 8.3.2 The developer as well as the Council is responsible for ensuring that the community is notified about a development and, for undertaking community consultation on the social impacts of a particular development. (Formal submissions can be made through Council's e- planning portal and Council's Community Participation Plan).
- 8.3.3 For significant plans or proposals, Council may also consult through its online engagement portal and hold community feedback sessions. Depending on the nature of the proposed development, Council may also seek advice from relevant government agencies, i.e. NSW Health.
- 8.3.4 After Council officers have made their assessment, they will either:
- a) Recommend approval: This may involve appropriate consent conditions to ensure that any identified social impacts are managed in accordance with the policy. Council may request a social impact management plan in specific cases; and

b) Recommend refusal: Refusals will be based on aspects of the development that are not appropriate for the site or wider area, do not comply with planning instruments and/or are inappropriate for other reasons identified in the assessment.

8.3.5 If the proposal is referred to Liverpool Local Planning Panel, Council will provide a copy of the SIA (and peer review, if undertaken) and any comments for review and consideration of the potential social impacts.

8.3.6 If a planning or development proposal is approved, then Council and the applicant will monitor the social impacts and conditions of consent. Some developments may have conditional consents for a period of time. Council may request a (Social Impact Management Plan) SIMP or a report on the commitments made by the developer.

9. LIQUOR AND GAMING MACHINE LICENSE APPLICATION

9.1 The determination of liquor and gaming machine license applications is made by the Liquor and Gaming NSW and the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (ILGA). Council recognises its important role in reviewing and making comment on liquor license and gaming machine applications made to L&GNSW, which can affect the outcome of liquor licensing applications.

9.2 It is Council's responsibility under the EP&A 1979 and LGA 1993, to consider social impacts as part of the DA process for some premises where liquor will be sold and/or gaming machines will be introduced, including hotels, on-license premises and retail premises. Council assesses the social impacts arising from but not limited to design, location, trading hours, access, signage, fit out, acoustic treatments, the sale/consumption of alcohol and increased gambling at an outlet.

9.3 As a matter of routine, Council obtains each year the list of licensed premises within the LGA from the Department. This data is mapped on GIS and referred to when a DA for a licensed premise is received or Council is notified of a liquor license application.

10. MONITORING AND REVIEW

- 9.1 Council will continue to develop its in-house specialist knowledge to manage SIAs.
- 9.2 Council will continue to promote awareness of social impacts and the SIA process to applicants and the wider community.
- 9.3 Council will evaluate the impact of this Policy and SIA Guide every two years to identify further opportunities for improvement.

AUTHORISED

Council Resolution

EFFECTIVE FROM

27 May 2020

REVIEW DATE

May 2022

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE

City Community and Culture (Community Development and Planning)

CONSULTATION

- City Economy and Growth (Development Assessment and Planning and Transport Strategy)
- City Corporate (Governance and Legal Services)

VERSION

	Adopted by	Changes made	Date	TRIM number
1	General Manager	None	3 April 2012	027483.2012
2	Council resolution	Complete review	26 August 2015	156452.2015
3	Council resolution	Complete review	May 2020	096668.2020
4	<u>Council resolution</u>	<u>Complete review</u>	<u>September 2022</u>	<u>288252.2022</u>

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS

Community - Any social group who could be affected by a proposed change or project including:

- a) Those who live nearby;
- b) Those who will hear, smell or see a development or its effects;
- c) Those who are forced to relocate;
- d) Those who have an interest in, or are likely to be affected by, the new project but may not live in close proximity; and
- e) Those who may normally use the land where the project is to be located.

Community Impact Statement (CIS) - Prepared by applicants as part of the liquor license application to the Office of Liquor and Gaming.

Cumulative Impacts - The total impact arising from a project, other activities (which may be under the control of others) and other background pressures and trends that may affect the outcome of a project. Analysing incremental impacts of a project combined with the effects of other projects often give a more accurate understanding of potential outcomes and impacts.

Development Application (DA) - Submitted by applicants seeking consent to develop land within a local government area.

Development Control Plan (DCP) - Sets out the controls guiding development within a particular area.

Distributional Impacts - The differing impacts across people affected by a project. This means consideration needs to be given to an equitable final distribution of costs, benefits and impacts arising from a project.

Local Environment Plan (LEP) - Legal instrument that imposes standards to control development within a local government area.

Locality – Defining locality is critical for the assessments of social impacts, both positive and negative, and the identification of appropriate mitigations. Relevant case law has defined the scope of locality with reference to the nature of the proposal.

Local Impact Assessment (LIA) - Prepared by applicants as part of a gaming machine application to the Office of Liquor and Gaming.

Mitigation - A mitigation makes circumstances less harsh, takes the edge off an effect, reduces the impact of the effect, or lessens its seriousness or extent. In the context of social impact assessment, a mitigation measure is usually something additional to what is proposed rather than a change to the proposal.

Peer Review - An evaluation of scientific, academic, or professional work conducted by others working in the same field. In the context of this Policy, Council may commission an expert witness to review a submitted social impact assessment report and ask them to provide commentary, identify any issues and put forward recommendations. Peer reviews help to maintain the quality and integrity of SIA.

Precautionary Principle - Where there are threats or potential threats of serious social impact, lack of full certainty about those threats should not be used as a reason for approving the planned intervention or not requiring the implementation of mitigation measures and stringent monitoring.

Social Impacts - Social impacts are those which affect individuals and communities, the common or public good and / or the health and welfare of groups of people. Social impacts are not private interests and is considered as a change to one or more of the following concepts; people's way of life, culture, community, political systems, environment, health and wellbeing, personal and property rights, fears and aspirations.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) - Process of assessing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative of planned interventions (projects, policies, programs etc.) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions. When undertaken as part of a DA process, an SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority in its informed decision-making.

Social Impact Management Plans (SIMPs) - A management and monitoring tool to further identify, analyse and respond to social impacts that may arise during the lifecycle of a development. A more detailed explanation and Council's expectations are provided in appendix G.

Voluntary Planning Agreement (VPA) - A **Voluntary Planning Agreement** (VPA) is an **agreement** entered into by a **planning** authority and a developer. Under an **agreement** a developer agrees to provide or fund public amenities and public services, affordable housing and transport or other infrastructure.

APPENDIX B

SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Instructions for completing this form:

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

~~The completed form can either be submitted to Council prior to the pre-DA meeting (where a pre-DA meeting has been requested) or submitted with the development application. If it has been determined that a CSIA report is required, then it can be submitted with the development application instead. Depending on the type of application, the application may need to provide detail analysis of the relevant parts. i.e. if the DA is intended to acquire liquor & gaming license, question 8 (crime & safety) should be focused. If it is a housing related DA, the SIA should provide further details on question 2 (housing) analyzing local needs and impact assessment.~~

If it has been determined that a CSIA report is required, then it should be submitted with further details in all relevant components.

SOCIAL IMPACT COMMENT INITIAL ASSESSMENT FORM			
Applicant's details:		Owner's details (if different to applicant):	
Name		Name	
Postal address		Postal address	
Email		Email	
Phone	Mobile	Phone	Mobile
Proposal details:			
Lot number & Registered plan number			
Site address			
Brief description of development proposal			

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1. Population change

Will the development result in significant change/s to the local area's population? (either permanently and/or temporarily)
Explanation: Changes to the size, structure and capacity of the population can have significant implications for the provision and adequacy of community facilities, services, community cohesion and/or social sustainability. Scoping questions: Will the development result in a change to the age structure, household composition or permanence of the resident population? Will the development result in the displacement or current residents, visitors and/or workers?
Refer to: Australian Bureau of Statistics and profile.id.com.au websites

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

2. Housing

Will the proposal increase or reduce the quantity, quality, mix, accessibility and/or affordability of housing?
Explanation: A mix of housing types, sizes and costs is necessary for social diversity (in terms of age, family life cycles, income, cultural background) and social inclusiveness. Retention or expansion of affordable housing is necessary for social equity and to avoid displacement of individuals and families on lower incomes. Scoping questions: Will the development result in a mix of housing types and sizes? Will the development be appropriate to meet local needs and needs of special groups? Will the development result in the displacement of existing residents or alter the availability of affordable housing? Does neighboring design promote inclusion of different social groups and promote social interaction?
Refer to: NSW Housing Strategy 2041 and Council's Homelessness Strategy & Action Plan. Council's Social Justice Policy 2018.

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
-----	--

No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
----	--

3. Accessibility

Will the development improve or reduce physical access to and from places, spaces and transport?

Explanation: 'Access for all' is an essential component of a fair and equitable society. Accessible developments encourage inclusive communities, improve affordability of goods and services, maximise access to public transport, pedestrian and cycle networks and provide convenient and continuous paths of travel (thereby promoting healthy, sustainable lifestyles).

Consideration must also be given to accessibility for people with a disability Scoping questions: Will the proposal result in the group of the community being excluded or having limited in their access? Will someone with reduced mobility have trouble accessing and/or moving around this proposed development?

Refer to: Australia's National Disability Strategy 2021-2031, NSW Disability Inclusion Act 2014& Council's Disability Inclusion Action Plan 2017-2021.

-Refer to Council's Disability Strategy 2012-2017 available for download from Council's website

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

4. Community and Recreation Services / Facilities

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

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

Scoping questions: Will the development ensure public access to the public domain? Will the development enhance sense of belongings and cultural association making people feel valued and contributing strong community& good health?

Refer to: Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028.

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
-----	--

No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
----	--

5. Cultural and Community Significance

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

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

Scoping questions: Will the development ensure public access to the public domain? Will the development enhance sense of belongings and cultural association making people feel valued and contributing strong community & good health?

*Refer to: Council's Recreation, Open Space and Sports Strategy 2018-2028.
 For information about Liverpool's cultural and linguistically diverse communities, refer to Council's LEAPS Multicultural Plan available for download from Council's website.*

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
-----	--

No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
----	--

6. Community Identity and Sense of Belonging

Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities, social cohesion and integration within and between communities?

Explanation: Social cohesion and integration requires places and spaces for informal and safe social interaction. Developments can increase or decrease these interaction opportunities through their provision (or otherwise) of safe and connected pathways and linkages and attractive gathering places (town centres, parks, squares / plazas, civic spaces and streets)

Consideration should be given to incorporating principles of good urban design into the development proposal. *Scoping questions: Will the proposal encourage opportunities for informal interaction?*

Refer to the Creating Places for People: An Urban Design Protocol for Australian Cities, available for download from the Federal government's Urban Design website. Better Placed-Government Architect NSW, Liverpool City Centre Public Domain Master Plan.

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
-----	--

No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below
----	--

7. Health and Well-being

Will the development strengthen or threaten opportunities for healthy lifestyles, healthy pursuits, physical activity and other forms of leisure activity?

Explanation: Developments can increase or decrease opportunities for healthy lifestyles through improving or reducing the livability of places (due to things such as safety, noise, dust, aesthetics) or increasing or decreasing opportunities for:

- Walking, cycling, play and other physical activities;
- Healthy food choices; and
- Drinking, gambling and smoking

Consideration should be given to incorporating healthy urban design principles into the development proposal. Urban heat is a growing concern in SW Sydney which can lead to poor health and social outcomes. In addition to heat-related issues, it can lead to an over-reliance on air-conditioning. Scoping questions: Does the development have a potential to promote healthy lifestyle and livability of community? Will the development alter or contribute to the neighborhood's walkability and connectivity? Will the proposal support active transport options? Does the density proposed match the walkability of the neighborhood? Will the proposal have a positive or negative impact on urban heat and peoples' options for coping with urban heat? How can any negative impacts be mitigated?

Refer to: ~~the Healthy Built Environment Checklist in NSW Health website. Urban-Development Checklist, available for download from the NSW Health website.~~

Yes	If yes, briefly describe the impacts below
No	Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below

8. Crime and Safety

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

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

Safer by Design principles should be considered in the development proposal. Good design aims to reduce the opportunities of crime and its supportive to the safety of the community. Scoping questions: Does the proposal have the potential to change the way people feel about their safety in the community? Have appropriate surveillance technologies been proposed? Is adequate lighting proposed to ensure safe nighttime use?

<p>Refer to: Council's Community Safety and Crime Prevention Strategy. Also, available for download on Council's website. The Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines, are available for download on the NSW Police website</p>	
Yes	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>
No	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p>
<p>9. Local Economy and Employment Opportunities</p>	
<p>Will the development increase or reduce the quantity and/or diversity of local employment opportunities? (temporary or permanent) <i>Explanation: Unemployment and low income are associated with poor health and reduced social inclusiveness and resilience. Accessible and diverse local jobs (suited to the capacities of local populations) reduce the risk of unemployment (and the associated poorer health and social sustainability outcomes). Affordable travel expenses and local employment can support social equality & diversity.</i> <i>Scoping questions: Will employment and education be readily accessible from the development? Will the development alter the number or diversity of jobs available for the local community?</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Council's Economic Development Strategy 2019-2029, Employment Strategy-Local Jobs for Local People.</i></p>	
Yes	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>
No	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p>

10. Supporting Diverse Communities and Needs of Specific Population Groups	
<p>Will the development increase or decrease inclusive opportunities (social, cultural, recreational, employment, governance) for groups in the community with special needs?</p> <p><i>Explanation: Council has a Social Justice Policy, which promotes access to life opportunities (e.g. jobs, education, full participation in the cultural life of the community) and inclusiveness for all (including those with special needs – young people, aged population, CALD communities, Aboriginal community, people with a disability, children and women). Developments can increase inclusiveness through the provision of culturally appropriate facility design and programs, and the avoidance of communication barriers.</i></p> <p><i>Refer to: Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 No 157-NSW Legislation, Council's Community Strategic Plan, Growing Liverpool 2023, Social Justice Policy, Child Safe Policy, LEAPS Multicultural Plan, Youth Strategy and Disability Strategy. <i>available for download on Council's website.</i></i></p>	
Yes	<p>If yes, briefly describe the impacts below</p>
No	<p>Describe your proposed mitigations of negative impacts or enhancements of positive impacts below</p>

APPENDIX C

COMMON SOCIAL IMPACT TYPES

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

Table B1: Common social impact types with Social Impact Comment			
Development type	Specific Development Proposal	Social Aspect	Potential Impacts
Residential Development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residential flat buildings greater than 20 units Multi-dwelling housing greater than 20 dwellings Residential subdivision greater than 20 dwellings <u>Housing within the SEPP (Housing) 2021 including Affordable Housing (e.g. boarding house) and Diverse Housing (e.g. Housing for seniors or people with a disability),</u> Affordable housing, within the meaning of SEPP (Affordable Rental Housing) 2009 (excluding secondary dwellings including student housing, including caravan parks and backpacker's accommodation) Housing for seniors or people with a disability, within the meaning of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing choice Displacement Loss of affordable housing Creation of affordable housing Amenity impacts

	<p>SEPP (Housing for seniors or people with a disability) 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boarding houses• Group homes		
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<p>Commercial Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child care centres and E-entertainment facilities • <u>Amusement centres and Function centres (greater than 50-person capacity)</u> • <u>Recreation facilities (indoor, outdoor, or major) including circus & animal show (greater than 50-persons capacity)</u> • <u>Commercial premises which includes business premises, retail premises and office premises. Retail centres and other commercial developments including tattoo parlours</u> • Applications for liquor licenses and gaming machines* • <u>Animal training & boarding establishments</u> • <u>Veterinary hospital</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Access to public transport options • Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues • Access to fresh food and local produce • Ageing in place • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Improved community participation opportunities • Recreation opportunities • Relaxation and sleep provision of open space in the immediate area (private and communal)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accessible path to travel to shops and transport options • Community cohesion and familiarity • Domestic violence • Population clustering • Substance consumption or abuse • Public violence

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usability of streets or outdoor space • Lay-out of master plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant population change (size and characteristics) • Change in population density
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Identity and a sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome • Access to services and facilities • Exclusion • Ownership • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Perception of danger • Improved community
Other Types of Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Childcare centre (more than 20 places)</u> • <u>Places of public worship</u> (greater than 100 person capacity) • <u>Educational establishments</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishments • Health consulting rooms • Council-owned <u>& private</u> community facilities, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Improved community participation opportunities

	including_		
	community centres, libraries, <u>youth centres and recreation facilities (greater than 50 persons capacity)</u> • childcare centres and recreational facilities • Community land, as classified by the Local Government Act 1993		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation • Relaxation and sleep patterns • Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues • Access to transport options • Parking
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and Safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti • Vandalism and property damage • Offensive language and behaviour • Public violence • Safety of young people • Substance consumption or abuse • Theft; on street, from cars, business or homes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Identity and a sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity • Inclusion/ Exclusion • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural and community significance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect for culture and significant places
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Table B2: Common social impact types – Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment			
Development type	Specific Development Proposal	Social Aspect	Potential Impacts
Residential Development	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential flat buildings greater than 100 units • Development that results in a reduction of affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing choice • Displacement • Loss of affordable housing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Access to public transport options • Accessibility for people with disabilities or mobility issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing in place • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Improved community participation opportunities • Recreation opportunities • Relaxation and sleep • Provision of open space in the immediate area (private and communal)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear and accessible path to travel to

			<p>shops and transport options</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community cohesion and familiarity • Domestic violence • Population clustering • Substance consumption or abuse • Public violence • Usability of streets or outdoor space • Lay-out of master plan to ensure CPTED principles are met
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant population change (size and characteristics) • Change in population density
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community identity and sense of belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exclusion • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Ownership • Perception of danger • Improved community participation opportunities • Sense of belonging or being unwelcome

Commercial Development	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaged liquor outlets • <u>Hotels</u> (bars, pubs, taverns), nightclubs and registered clubs • <u>Cellar Door Premises</u> • <u>Licensed public entertainment facility-Cinema or theatre</u> • Extension of trading hours for licenced premises* • Gaming outlets • Restricted premises (e.g. sex shops) • Sex services premises (e.g. brothels) • Gun shops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Familiarity with neighbourhood • Interaction and quality of social relationships • Recreation • Noise and activity (particularly late at night) • Smoking near residential properties
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graffiti • Vandalism & property damage • Littering • Offensive language & behavior • Public violence/assault; • Substance consumption and abuse • Theft • Usability of streets and outdoor spaces • Noise and activity (particularly late at night) • Safety of workers (safe work practices) • Safety of patrons • Substance consumption and abuse

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public violence
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Access to entertainment options for young people
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to goods, services and facilities Affordability and choice Access to public transport (bus stops and train stations) – Connectivity Interaction and quality of social relationships for residents
<u>Transport Infrastructure</u> <u>Other types of development</u>	Applications for development of, or major changes to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freight transport facilities <u>Major public Passenger transport facilities</u> <u>Port facilities</u> <u>Helipad</u> <u>Airstrip</u> <u>Air transport facilities (includes airport & heliport)</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Wellbeing Crime and safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and activity Relaxation and sleep Pedestrian access
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local economy and employment opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to local economy Employment opportunities Property values

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Waste or resource management facilities</u> • <u>Heavy industry</u> • <u>Cemetery/crematorium</u> • <u>Mortuary</u> 		
<p>Community Health and Safety</p>	<p>Applications for development of, or major changes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug rehabilitation services including methadone clinics and safe injecting rooms • Hospitals, medical centres and community health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and wellbeing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services and facilities • Improved community participation opportunities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of building for disabled persons or people with mobility issues • Access to transport options • Parking

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Graffiti• Vandalism and property damage• Offensive language and behavior• Public violence• Safety of young people• Substance consumption or abuse• Theft - on street, from cars, business or homes
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APPENDIX D**Community Consultation Methods and Options**

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

It is recognized that the nature and extent of consultation will be highly contextual, and the substantial resources required may not be warranted in smaller, low impact developments.

Who Is The Affected Community
Those who live nearby
Those who will hear, smell or see a development or its effects
Those who are forced to relocate
Those who have an interest in the new project but may not live in close proximity
Those who may normally use the land where the project is to be located

Effective Communication
Notify people early
Listen carefully and absorb the information
Allocate sufficient staff resources to conduct the consultation
Cultivate community networks or use informal channels
Be sensitive to cultural aspects and differences
Supply and ensure easy access to information (translate and interpret information or use advisers to explain technical issues in plain English)
Seek agreement about the process of consultation and encourage open and full discussion
Develop skills in group facilitation and conflict resolution
Be independent

Useful Community Consultation Resources

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

- Community and Stakeholder Engagement, *Environmental Impact Assessment Guidance Series, NSW Department of Planning and Environment, 2017*
- Community Engagement Toolkit
<https://www.communityplanningtoolkit.org/sites/default/files/Engagement.pdf>
- Guide to Better Regulation – Consultation Policy, 2008 *NSW Department of Premier and Cabinet*
- Health Impact Assessment: A Practical Guide, 2007 *Centre for Health Equity Training, Research and Evaluation*
- Community Engagement in the NSW Planning System, 2003 *Planning NSW*
- Ideas for Community Consultation, *a report prepared for the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning*

Techniques to Consult with the Community

Technique	Objective	Affected Community			
		Neighbours	Local Street	Local Stakeholder Groups	Wider Community Groups
Letters	Informing the community		✓	✓	✓
Brochures / Fact Sheets			✓	✓	✓
Media Release				✓	✓
Signage on Land			✓		
Displays on Notice Boards			✓	✓	✓
Questionnaires	Informing the Community and Obtaining specific feedback		✓	✓	✓
Discussions with adjoining property owners	Information exchange and community involvement while Obtaining feedback				
		Affected Community			

Technique	Objective	Neighbours <u>Affected Community</u>			
		Local <u>Street</u>	Local <u>Street</u>	Local <u>Street</u>	Local <u>Street</u>
		Wider Community Groups			
		<u>Neighbours</u>	<u>Local Street</u>	<u>Local Stakeholder Groups</u>	<u>Wider Community Groups</u>
<u>Social Media</u>	Information exchange and community involvement while Obtaining feedback	<u>✓</u>		<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>
Street meeting		✓	✓		
Community meeting		✓	✓	✓	✓
Personal interviews				✓	✓
Workshops	Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Obtaining specific and broad feedback	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community advisory committees	Information exchange Raising awareness Involving the affected community Building support Obtaining feedback on a wide range of issues	✓	✓	✓	✓

APPENDIX E

Determining Levels of Impact Significance

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

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F**Competency Requirements for Undertaking Social Impact Assessment**

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

- Does the consultant have qualifications and/or substantial field experience in the relevant technical area?
E.g. Qualifications in social science, human geography, urban or social planning – or referees (in the profession or within Government) who can validate the relevant experience within the social impact assessment field.
- Does the consultant have a good reputation in relation to the relevant work?
E.g. Referees within the profession or Government who can confirm this.
- Does the consultant use best practice methodologies in data gathering, community consultation and data analysis?
E.g. such as those methods specified in these guidelines and by the International Association for Impact Assessment.
- Does the consultant have experience preparing social impact assessments for local councils?
E.g. can the consultant provide evidence of relevant experience?
- Does the consultant have a conflict of interest or a financial interest in the project?

Standards for a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

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

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

Standards for a Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment

The process is undertaken by a competent, professional social scientist and uses rigorous social science methodologies

The process includes effective, timely and transparent public involvement

The baseline (pre-change) situation is adequately researched and documented

The scope of proposed changes is fully described
Examples of similar changes are identified, including impacts likely to affect minority groups, different age, income and cultural groups and future generations
Direct as well as indirect, long term and short term, positive and negative, passing and accumulating impacts are identified
The relative equity of impacts is identified. It is important to identify how the benefits and losses will be distributed to different sections of the community
Impacts over time and location are considered (e.g. local as opposed to state and national benefits and losses)
Impacts which are not amenable to precise measurement are not excluded from consideration – the assessment is an evaluation not a proof
A review mechanism is included where appropriate
The precautionary principle is applied in making an assessment

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

The following additional criteria apply:

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

APPENDIX G

Social Impact Management Plan (SIMP)

The Social Impact Management Plan's purpose is to further analyse potential adverse impacts identified by the SIA process and to ensure that the needs and conditions of people affected by a proposed project are fully taken into account in project design/delivery and that suitable mitigation measures are provided as needed. It should also contribute to enhancing opportunities for developmental benefits for affected groups.

For each significant social impact an appropriate mitigation strategy must be developed, delivered and reported on for Council's information. First, all available options should be sought to avoid impacts (e.g., through adjustment of project design, modification of protected area boundaries). If avoidance is not possible, appropriate measures to minimise the impact should be identified. Where avoidance is not possible or negative residual impacts remain after minimising, the SIA or SIMP should propose methods of adequately compensating affected groups for their losses over the time of the project.

Compensation mechanisms must be developed in consultation with legitimate representatives of Council and affected groups and designed in a way that they are socio-economically and culturally suitable, considering a range of options for in-kind, non-monetary and monetary compensation, as appropriate. The SIA and/or the SIMP could also explore opportunities for social enhancement. This might include:

- Opportunities to enhance the participation of men and women in the project and how to support both genders in the development of sustainable livelihood activities and in deriving social and economic benefits from the project, or
- Measures to enhance social inclusion and cohesion; to address vulnerability, capacity and equity issues; to empower weak, poor and marginalised social groups; and to enhance safety and security.

It is required to briefly describe each mitigation measure including the type of impact(s) it will address, its design, and operating procedures, as appropriate. Proposed mitigation measures should be technically and operationally feasible and culturally adequate. The benefits of measures should be distributed in an equitable manner across the affected population when the measure is a generalised action. Specify institutional arrangements and any needs for development of the capacity of communities or partners to implement the proposed measures.

The measures should be presented in a Social Impact Management Plan to demonstrate and facilitate their integration into project management. This includes confirming their feasibility, indicating resources and costs, responsibilities, their schedule for implementation, and evidence of completion.

APPENDIX H**Data Resources**

In addition to relevant studies and literature, the following data sources are provided:

- Liverpool Local Government;
- State Government Agencies; and
- Federal Government Agencies.

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

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on future road and public transport networks
<p>Department of Planning & Environment www.planning.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population projections (LGA and regions) NSW Household and Dwelling Projections Data Demographic trend analyses Urban Development Program (UDP) production data – new release areas Metropolitan Urban Development Program (MUDP) production data – established areas Employment Lands Development Program data Regional housing statistics and market analysis
<p>NSW Health www.health.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-patient statistics Community health data Hospital facility data Waiting list information Range of health indicators (e.g. mortality data) Alcohol and drug dependency data
<p>SW Lands & Property Information www.lpi.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land title registration Property information Valuation Surveying Mapping
<p>NSW Spatial Data Catalogue (NSDC) www.sdi.nsw.gov.au</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central repository for the publication of metadata describing NSW Local and State Government spatial data Search for data, find out what data exists, where and how to access the data, the data's fitness for purpose, who/when and how the data was created, how often it is updated, the geographic extent of the dataset, as well as the rights and restrictions that apply to the dataset.

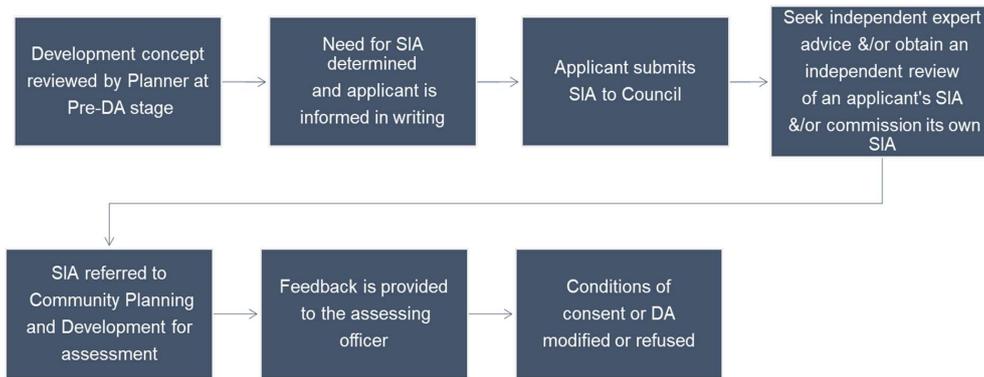
Federal Government Agencies www.australia.gov.au	
Source	Data available
Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) www.abs.gov.au	Census data (demographic, employment, housing) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturing and retail censuses • Building and construction data • Social trends data • Disability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

APPENDIX I

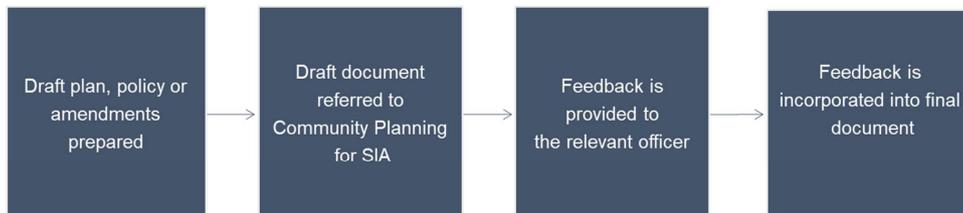
Social Impact Comment or Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment Referral Process

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

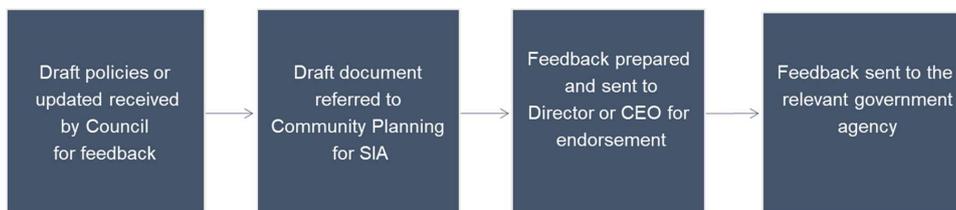
Rezoning/Development Application Referral Process



Internal Policy and Plan Referral Process



External Government Policy and Plan Referral Process



PLAN 02	Proposed Amendments to Liverpool Development Control Plans - Social Impact Assessment
Strategic Objective	Healthy, Inclusive, Engaging Communicate, listen, engage and respond to the community by encouraging community participation
File Ref	293642.2023
Report By	Liana Pham - Strategic Planner
Approved By	Lina Kakish - Director Planning & Compliance

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its Ordinary Meeting of Council of 26 October 2022, Council resolved to endorse the draft Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, to undergo public exhibition for a period of 28 days. As no comments were received, the Social Impact Policy and Guidelines were registered on Council's policy register list and uploaded to Council's website, in accordance with this resolution.

In summary, the purpose of the Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines is to:

- Ensure Social Impact Assessment is integrated into Council's decision-making process processes;
- Identify and manage likely social impacts of proposed developments to maximise social outcomes; and
- Clarify when a Social Impact Assessment is required.

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is the process of assessing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions including policies, legislations and development proposals. SIA's are required for certain types of development, to understand and manage its likely social impacts.

Following the adoption of the updated Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines, a housekeeping amendment to the Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008 (LDCP 2008), Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment. This is to ensure the DCP reflects the updates from the new Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, so they are implemented in the development assessment process.

It is recommended that that the Draft LDCP 2008 amendment is exhibited in accordance with Council's Community Participation Plan, and if no objecting submissions are received, the LDCP 2008 amendments be made.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Supports in principle the proposed amendments to the Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008, Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment.
2. Delegates authority to the CEO (or delegate) to make minor or typographical changes to the DCP prior to public exhibition;
3. Undertake public exhibition of the draft LDCP 2008 amendment, in accordance with the Liverpool Community Participation Plan; and
4. Delegates to the CEO the finalisation of the draft LDCP 2008 Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment, should no objecting submissions be received; or receive a report summarising the details of the submissions upon conclusion of the exhibition period.

REPORT

Updated Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines

Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is the process of assessing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions including policies, legislations and development proposals.

When undertaken as part of a Development Approval process, an SIA is prepared to assist the relevant consent authority to make an informed decision. Its primary purpose is to bring about a more social, culturally, ecologically and economically sustainable and equitable environment.

The purpose of the Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines (**Attachment 2**) includes the following:

- Ensure Social Impact Assessment is integrated into Council's decision-making process processes;
- Identify and manage likely social impacts of proposed developments to maximise social outcomes; and
- Clarify when a Social Impact Assessment is required.

Following a peer review of Council's previous Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, on 26 October 2022, Council endorsed updates to this document. Updates to the document included:

- A revision of policy statement to align better with the SIA requirements and scope;
- Expand the list of development proposal types for which SIA is required;
- Reserve the right of Council to require a SIA for any development in addition to the list for which it considers appropriate.

The Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines was placed on community exhibition from 18 November to 16 December 2022, and no submissions were received. The document was then adopted and placed on Council's website.

Proposed DCP Amendment

The Liverpool Development Control Plan 2008 (LDCP 2008), Part 1 Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment, provides objectives and controls relating to Social Impact Assessment. In light of the adopted updated Social Impact Assessment Policy & Guidelines, this chapter is required to be updated to reflect the new document.

Key changes to the LDCP 2008 include:

- Adding (in the 'Note') that "*Council reserves the right to require a SIA for any development for which it considers*" in addition to those are listed in Table 21
- Revising the list of development types that requires Social Impact Comment or Comprehensive Social Impact Assessment.

Refer to **Attachment 1** for the Draft LDCP 2008, Part 1, Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment amendment.

Recommendation

This report recommends that Council endorses placing the draft LDCP 2008, Part 1, Chapter 27 Social Impact Assessment, on public exhibition for a period of 28 days, in accordance with Council's Community Participation Plan.

If there are no objections to the draft LDCP amendment, the amendment is to be finalised, alternatively, if objections are received, a report will be presented to Council.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no financial implications relating to this recommendation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	There are no economic and financial considerations.
Environment	There are no environmental and sustainability considerations.
Social	Support policies and plans that prevent crime. Promote community harmony and address discrimination.

4

**LIVERPOOL
CITY
COUNCIL**

**ORDINARY MEETING
25 OCTOBER 2023**

PLANNING & COMPLIANCE REPORT

Civic Leadership	Undertake communication practices with the community and stakeholders across a range of media.
Legislative	Part 3, Div. 3.6 of <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> . Clause 13 of <i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Regulations 2021</i>
Risk	The risk is deemed to be Low. The risk is considered within the Council's risk appetite.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Attachment 1. Draft DCP Part 1 Section 27 Social Impact Assessment - For Exhibition
2. Attachment 2. Social Impact Assessment Policy and Guidelines - March 2023

ITEM 04

**Review of Council's Financial progress,
forecasts and assumptions**

Strategic Objective	Visionary, Leading, Responsible Ensure Council is accountable and financially sustainable through the strategic management of assets and resources
File Ref	373560.2023
Report By	Vishwa Nadan - Chief Financial Officer
Approved By	Farooq Portelli - Director Corporate Support

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In June 2023 the Council adopted its 2023-24 operating budget with estimated revenue of \$379.3 million and expenditure of \$250.8 million. In terms of the net operating result before grants and contributions provided for capital purposes, Council budgeted for an operating deficit of \$3.7 million.

Based on Council resolutions, program initiatives, and market trends up to 30 September 2023, Council is projecting to report an operating deficit of \$8.2 million at 30 June 2024. Key points include:

- Higher market interest rates and cash holdings due to unspent Liverpool Civic Place loan funds (in early months of 2023/24) is expected to yield additional \$3 million interest earnings.
- Council's inability to fulfill conditions precedent (TNSW approval for road closure/reallocation of services etc) for sale of 24 Scott Street has delayed realisation of \$1.9 million expected gain on sale.
- Additional funds of \$0.9 million required to carry out emergency and preventative road repair works and to clear the backlog of concrete maintenance works.
- On-going review of resource requirements to achieve corporate initiatives has resulted in an investment in additional unbudgeted positions and program costs. The \$1.8 million cost associated with engagement of additional staff resources is expected to be absorbed by salary savings from current vacancies and deferred recruitment across the Council. Program costs in the order of \$0.9 million are estimated.
- Inclusion of \$0.8 million cost for replacement of non-energy efficient streetlights that is expected to reduce electricity costs in forward years. Endeavor Energy will also issue resaleable energy credits that can be sold in forward years.

- Additional funds of \$0.6 million required for VPAs consultancy costs, LEP review study and planning proposal studies and peer reviews.
- Additional \$23 million loan for the Liverpool Civic Place is expected to be drawn down in November 2023 and will increase borrowing costs by \$0.6 million in FY 2023/24.
- \$0.5 million higher than budgeted cost of insurance premium for the current year.
- Inclusion of other changes (detailed below) which will unfavourably impact budget by \$1.2 million.

The report further highlights key risk and opportunities that will potentially impact on the projected result.

Key points include:

- Favourable interest markets are expected to generate additional \$2 million interest income.
- Grants Commission has paid 2023/24 FAG in advance. Any change in their policy will increase budget deficit.
- Depending on depth of road surfaces removed, the write-off cost can be higher than expected.

In relation to the budget for FY 2024-25, attached schedule of planned capital works and indicative operating budget by Council functions and programs for discussion.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Governance Committee receives and notes the report.

REPORT

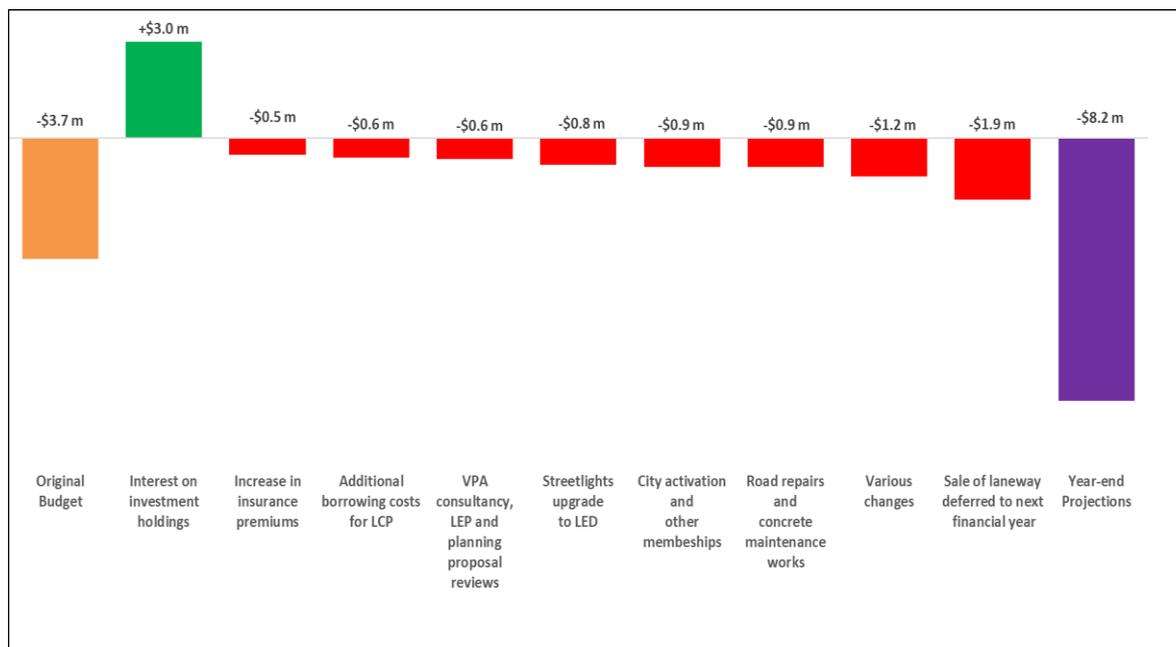
Budget Performance

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- Additional \$23 million loan for the Liverpool Civic Place is expected to be drawn down in November 2023 and will increase borrowing costs by \$0.6 million in FY 2023/24.
- \$0.5 million higher than budgeted cost of insurance premium for the current year.
- Inclusion of other changes which will unfavourably impact budget by \$1.2 million:
 - \$ 250k additional costs to clean Warren Service way carpark
 - \$217k reduction in operating grants (Better Waste program ceased)
 - \$200k additional legal expenses relating to court action taken against Canterbury/ Bankstown Council on Voyager Point Footbridge matter
 - \$170k various works on flood study, dam safety and water quality
 - \$132k reduction of on-street and Bathurst carpark revenue
 - \$110k After hours on-call services
 - \$100k additional cost related to integrated pest management policy as resolved by Council.



Operating Revenue

Budget performance of key sources of operating revenue were as follows:

	YTD Budget \$'000	YTD Actual \$'000	FY Budget \$'000	FY Projections \$'000	Indicator
Rates & annual charges	42.517	42.362	170.067	170.067	👍
Other operating grants & subsidies	2.031	5.650	14.484	14.267	👍
Interest & investment income	2.858	4.493	11.433	14.433	👍
FAG grants	0.055	0.055	8.968	8.968	👉
Childcare fees & grants	2.130	1.974	8.521	8.521	👍
DA & other building fees	1.707	1.571	6.829	6.829	👍
Property rentals	1.198	1.565	5.644	5.644	👍
Parking fines	0.880	0.819	3.520	3.520	👍
Car parking fees	0.859	0.865	3.437	3.330	👍
Recovery - restoration works	0.610	0.519	2.440	2.440	👉
Ex-gratia income - Intermodal	0.000	0.000	2.245	2.245	👍
Net gain from disposal of assets	0.000	0.000	1.900	0.000	👎
Hire - community & recreational facilities	0.331	0.210	1.323	1.323	👉

Operating Expenditure

Budget performance of key areas of operating expenses were as follows:

	YTD Budget \$'000	YTD Actual \$'000	FY Budget \$'000	FY Projections \$'000	Indicator
Salaries including superannuation	23.305	21.227	88.871	88.871	
Tipping & waste services	8.654	8.804	34.617	34.617	
Utilities (electricity / water / gas)	1.788	2.004	7.150	7.965	
Software licenses	1.009	0.583	4.038	4.038	
Contributions - NSW Fire / SES / RFS	0.940	0.940	3.761	3.761	
Insurance	2.554	3.011	3.079	3.579	
Contracted labour (agency)	0.151	0.499	0.603	0.603	
Tipping (hazardous waste)	0.600	0.000	2.401	2.401	
Borrowing costs	0.624	0.520	2.496	3.242	
Professional services	0.644	0.757	2.041	2.221	
Workers compensation	0.513	0.339	2.053	2.053	
Overtime	0.372	0.852	1.488	1.488	
Legal costs	0.362	0.421	1.448	1.648	
Internet (data)	0.289	0.000	1.157	1.157	
Consultants	0.210	0.498	0.840	0.840	

Cash Reserves

At 30 September 2023, Council had \$403 million in cash and investments classified as follows:

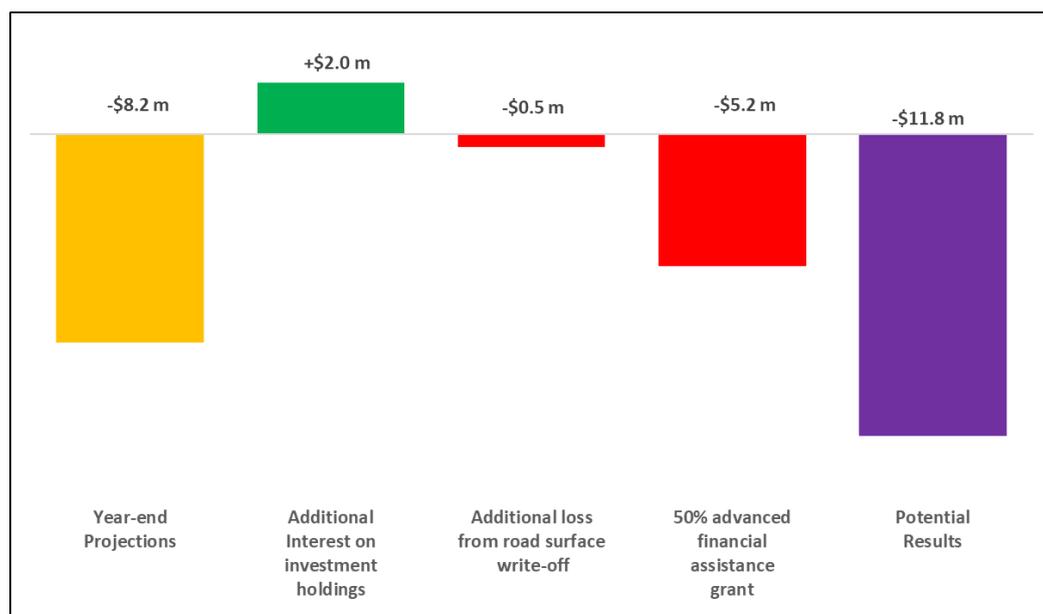
	<i>Opening Balance 1 Jul 2023</i>	<i>Closing Balance 30 Sep 2023</i>
Externally Restricted		
S711 Contributions	280,969,884	292,676,780
City Development Fund	379,285	806,643
Domestic Waste Reserve	1,324,273	3,235,149
Environment Levy	5,928,977	6,281,219
Stormwater Reserve	868,572	1,426,339
WaSIP Reserve	-	-
Edmondson Park Reserve	2,859,276	2,877,433
Contribution Reserve	3,340,407	3,340,407
Grants Reserve - Capital	11,538,211	11,354,651
Grants Reserve - Operating	413,756	405,446
LIRS Loan Reserve	-	-
LIRS Reserve (CDF)	-	-
Better Waste & Recycling Reserve	1,861	0
Collingwood House Restoration Works Reserve	-	-
Deferred Grants Reserve - Capital	36,932,973	36,428,720
Deferred Grants Reserve - Operating	7,169,256	2,257,240
Total Externally Restricted	351,726,732	361,090,029
Internally Restricted		
Employee Leave Entitlement Reserve	4,484,000	4,484,000
Insurance Reserve	1,796,043	1,796,043
Parking Strategy Reserve	2,578,921	2,628,951
General Property Reserve	7,164,084	8,007,374
Loan Reserve	54,208,072	0
Carnes Hill Stage 2 Precinct Development Reserve	4,290,076	4,283,686
Moorebank Intermodal Company Ltd Ex-Gratia Funds	524,796	524,796
Total Internally Restricted	75,045,990	21,724,849
Unrestricted Cash - Net Position	25,640,191	20,384,006
Total Cash and Investments	452,412,913	403,198,885

Risks & Opportunities

The following risks and opportunities have been identified with the potential to change the projected budget result for FY 2023/24 to a deficit of \$9.2 million.

- i) Interest on Investments [*Risk Probability: Highly Likely*] – based on current market interest rates and expected cash holdings, Council will further exceed its budget by \$2.0 million for interest on investment income.
- ii) FAG Operating Grant [*Risk Probability: Low/Moderate*] – The NSW Grants Commission fully paid 2023/24 financial assistance grant in advance. Any change to their position for FY2024/25 is not known at this stage.

- iii) Net Loss from Disposal of Assets [*Risk Probability: Highly Likely*] – As part of the road renewal process, a portion of the road surface is scrapped off and then replaced. The replacement cost is capitalised, however, there is a written down value attached to the portion removed. The cost of write-off depends on the condition of the road at time of renewal and depth of surface removed.



Budget FY 2024/25

The Governance Committee at its last month's meeting agreed to follow the timelines below to formulate 2024/25 operating and capital budget.

Activity	Timelines
1. Discuss timetable and approach	22-Aug-2023
2. Identify range of Council activities / services	22-Aug-2023
3. Classify all services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Required by legislation. b. Core services c. Non-core services d. Support functions 	Oct-2023 to Feb 2024
4. Develop priority guidelines	
5. Review of Services	

6. Prioritise capital works program	
7. Review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. LTFP assumptions b. Projected performance ratio's c. Articulate variations for "pessimistic" and "optimistic" scenarios and action plans 	
8. Draft Budget and LTFP endorsed for public exhibition	Mid Apr-2024
9. Draft Budget and LTFP Public exhibition period	May-2024
10. Council adopts Delivery Plan, Operational Plan and LTFP	26-Jun-2024

In relation to the budget for FY 2024-25, attached schedule of planned capital works and indicative operating budget by Council functions and programs for discussion.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 2024-25 Indicative Operating Budget x Function & Services
2. Schedule of Planned Capital Works - Forward Years

Liverpool City Council
2024/25 LTFP Forecast - by Function & Services
For the period 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

Functions & Services	2024-25 LTFP Forecast								
	Rates & Annual Charges	Operating Grants	User Charges & Other Revenues	Total Revenue	Employee Costs	Other Expenses	Depreciation & Revaluation	Total Expenses	Net Cost of Services
Providing and maintaining infrastructure									
City Works - Civil Operations	0	348,000	3,009,381	3,357,381	(5,370,420)	(7,840,296)	(17,443)	(13,228,159)	(9,870,778)
City Works - Open Spaces	0	0	113,939	113,939	(9,107,005)	(6,209,798)	(794,750)	(16,111,553)	(15,997,614)
Facilities Management	0	0	0	0	(337,360)	0	0	(337,360)	(337,360)
Infrastructure Delivery	1,767,100	0	125,497	1,892,597	(138,186)	(487,949)	(34,194,535)	(34,820,670)	(32,928,073)
Infrastructure Planning	0	76,667	46,006	122,673	(1,569,412)	(949,153)	0	(2,518,565)	(2,395,892)
Operational Facilities	0	170,000	114,000	284,000	(2,554,696)	(4,281,533)	(4,582,190)	(11,418,419)	(11,134,419)
Operations Office	0	0	7,000	7,000	(1,652,126)	(174,578)	0	(1,826,704)	(1,819,704)
Property Assets	(205,930)	0	10,843,761	10,637,831	(530,452)	(4,125,650)	(593,288)	(5,249,390)	5,388,441
Property Services	140,385	0	467,975	608,360	(698,850)	(45,934)	(1,332,664)	(2,077,448)	(1,469,088)
Strategic Projects	0	0	21,000	21,000	99,420	(133,120)	0	(33,700)	(12,700)
Total Providing and maintaining infrastructure	1,701,555	594,667	14,748,559	17,044,781	(21,859,087)	(24,248,011)	(41,514,870)	(87,621,968)	(70,577,187)
Supporting community development									
Building Cleaning	0	0	0	0	(1,193,838)	(138,303)	0	(1,332,141)	(1,332,141)
Bus Shuttle Service	0	0	0	0	0	(127,062)	0	(127,062)	(127,062)
Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre	0	0	1,024,137	1,024,137	(2,154,115)	(1,433,222)	(728,956)	(4,316,293)	(3,292,156)
Children's Services	0	5,658,564	3,766,383	9,424,947	(7,103,444)	(852,650)	(204,915)	(8,161,009)	1,263,938
Civic Events	0	0	7,000	7,000	(230,168)	(319,360)	0	(549,528)	(542,528)
Community and Culture Office	0	0	14,000	14,000	(980,396)	(201,699)	0	(1,182,095)	(1,168,095)
Community Bus	0	0	1,607	1,607	0	(66,740)	0	(66,740)	(65,133)
Community Development & Planning	0	252,970	14,000	266,970	(1,426,223)	(1,120,494)	(32,017)	(2,578,734)	(2,311,764)
Community Facilities	0	0	1,052,100	1,052,100	(180,172)	(577,403)	(1,126,243)	(1,883,818)	(831,718)
Customer Experience	125,047,940	0	1,186,498	126,234,438	(4,500,452)	(825,328)	0	(5,325,780)	120,908,658
Economy & Commercial Development	0	1,200,000	109,456	1,309,456	(2,153,520)	(1,290,977)	(7,761)	(3,452,258)	(2,142,802)
Leisure Centres & Sports Development	0	0	628,066	628,066	(623,061)	(3,811,299)	(950,879)	(5,385,239)	(4,757,173)
Libraries and Museum	0	678,363	208,076	886,439	(5,826,082)	(2,582,398)	(2,019,209)	(10,427,689)	(9,541,250)
Major Events	0	266,000	90,191	356,191	(840,771)	(2,081,402)	0	(2,922,173)	(2,565,982)
Total Supporting community development	125,047,940	8,055,897	8,101,514	141,205,351	(27,212,242)	(15,428,337)	(5,069,980)	(47,710,559)	93,494,792
Protecting the environment									
Building and Compliance	0	0	1,834,414	1,834,414	(2,774,452)	(160,919)	(8,413)	(2,943,784)	(1,109,370)
City Environment	2,111,026	0	148,517	2,259,543	(1,114,123)	(2,983,389)	0	(4,097,512)	(1,837,969)
City Works - Bush Regeneration	0	0	21,000	21,000	(1,108,546)	(54,362)	0	(1,162,908)	(1,141,908)
City Works - Noxious Weeds	0	159,053	7,000	166,053	(120,481)	(233,510)	0	(353,991)	(187,938)
Community Standards & Business Support	0	0	7,000	7,000	(171,472)	(343,984)	(283)	(515,739)	(508,739)
Litter & Waste Removal (incl. Street Cleaning)	0	0	18,498	18,498	(6,582,450)	301,863	(7,439)	(6,288,026)	(6,269,528)
Regulatory Parking	0	0	3,007,000	3,007,000	(506,289)	(492,890)	0	(999,179)	2,007,821
Regulatory Rangers	0	0	403,274	403,274	(1,109,448)	(205,985)	0	(1,315,433)	(912,159)
Total Protecting the environment	2,111,026	159,053	5,446,703	7,716,782	(13,487,261)	(4,173,176)	(16,135)	(17,676,572)	(9,959,790)
Safeguarding public health									
Animal Control	0	0	196,749	196,749	(607,779)	(60,690)	0	(668,469)	(471,720)
Free Microchipping Day	0	0	7,000	7,000	(99,834)	(104,428)	0	(204,262)	(197,262)
Health	291,464	0	736,641	1,028,105	(1,223,678)	(237,755)	0	(1,461,433)	(433,328)
Liverpool Animal Shelter	0	0	63,868	63,868	(98,354)	(262,716)	(12,741)	(373,811)	(309,943)
Waste Management	51,517,875	223,205	1,337,414	53,078,494	(1,715,696)	(43,180,293)	(118,382)	(45,014,371)	8,064,123
Total Safeguarding public health	51,809,339	223,205	2,341,672	54,374,216	(3,745,341)	(43,845,882)	(131,123)	(47,722,346)	6,651,870
Planning for sustainable development									
City Deal	0	0	0	0	0	(185,833)	0	(185,833)	(185,833)
City Planning	0	949,982	7,207,988	8,157,970	(5,399,940)	(4,361,715)	(358,759)	(10,120,414)	(1,962,444)
Development Assessment	0	0	5,709,534	5,709,534	(7,465,090)	(635,071)	0	(8,100,161)	(2,390,627)
Planning & Compliance Office	0	0	7,000	7,000	(531,247)	(155,287)	(7,240)	(693,774)	(686,774)
Property Strategic Projects	0	0	(851,690)	(851,690)	0	0	(2,195,000)	(2,195,000)	(3,046,690)
Western Sydney Planning Partnership	0	835,259	7,000	842,259	(771,656)	(59,309)	0	(830,965)	11,294
Total Planning for sustainable development	0	1,785,241	12,079,832	13,865,073	(14,167,933)	(5,397,215)	(2,560,999)	(22,126,147)	(8,261,074)
Corporate Support									
CEO Office	0	0	14,000	14,000	(1,302,869)	(621,647)	0	(1,924,516)	(1,910,516)
Communications	0	0	7,000	7,000	(1,893,727)	(1,090,050)	(273,798)	(3,257,575)	(3,250,575)
Corporate Strategy & Performance	0	0	7,000	7,000	(558,485)	(90,928)	0	(649,413)	(642,413)
Corporate Support Office	0	0	7,000	7,000	(618,081)	(60,876)	0	(678,957)	(671,957)
Council & Executive Services	0	0	0	0	(306,962)	(2,206,142)	(9,454)	(2,522,558)	(2,522,558)
Financial Services	0	9,438,861	7,878,933	17,317,794	(2,228,938)	(8,318,615)	(2,504,466)	(13,052,019)	4,265,775
Governance, Legal & Procurement	0	0	87,057	87,057	(2,013,172)	(1,972,031)	0	(3,985,203)	(3,898,146)
Information Technology	0	0	28,000	28,000	(2,096,391)	(5,714,597)	(1,234,489)	(9,045,477)	(9,017,477)
Internal Audit	0	0	0	0	(477,743)	(127,199)	0	(604,942)	(604,942)
Internal Ombudsman	0	0	0	0	(347,361)	(4,471)	0	(351,832)	(351,832)
People and Culture	0	0	7,000	7,000	(3,032,831)	(1,032,855)	0	(4,065,686)	(4,058,686)
Risk Management, Safety & Wellness	0	0	14,000	14,000	(3,272,952)	(3,355,141)	0	(6,628,093)	(6,614,093)
Total Providing and maintaining infrastructure	0	9,438,861	8,049,990	17,488,851	(18,149,512)	(24,594,552)	(4,022,207)	(46,766,271)	(29,277,420)
TOTAL ALL DIRECTORATES	180,669,860	20,256,924	50,768,270	251,695,054	(98,621,376)	(117,687,173)	(53,315,314)	(269,623,863)	(17,928,809)

Liverpool City Council
10 Year Capital Program ending 30 June 2033

			Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Sum of Total Expenditure			2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33
Group	Project	Project Description									
Customer & Business Perform	101932	Infrastructure Upgrade - Mobility	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	101933	Automation - User and Software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101937	Infrastructure Upgrade - Surveillance Program	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	101938	Digital Transformation - Systems Integration Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101939	Business Continuity Program - Software	100,000	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101940	Minor Systems Upgrade Program - Software	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	101996	Infrastructure Upgrade - Wi-Fi Program	50,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	50,000	50,000	15,000	15,000
	101997	Business Continuity Program - Hardware	100,000	100,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101998	Specialised Computer Replacement Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	102156	Corporate System Upgrade - Geocortex Web servers	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
	102157	Infrastructure Upgrade - Audio Visual upgrade	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
	102158	Infrastructure Upgrade - BCP - Second VDC	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	150,000
	102159	Infrastructure Switch Upgrade- Switch Replacement	200,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	250,000	250,000	45,000	45,000
	102163	Corporate Systems Upgrade - Pinforce	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	102187	Contract Management System (CMS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	102188	Council Meeting Webcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	102392	City 3D Modelling	0	0	40,000	0	0	40,000	0	0	0
	102393	Online Booking System - One Council Application	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	102394	Corporate Application Strategy	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0
	102395	Cyber Security	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
103201	CCTV - Illegal Dumping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
103741	Liverpool City Council – Camms Strategy Configurations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Customer & Business Performance Total			1,230,000	895,000	765,000	845,000	765,000	870,000	730,000	590,000	590,000
Operations	100011	Moorebank Voluntary Acquisition Scheme	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
	100015	Playground Replacement program	690,000	800,000	500,000	600,000	800,000	500,000	500,000	800,000	700,000
	100035	Footpath - New Release	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	100042	Bus Shelter Installations	125,200	125,200	125,200	125,200	125,200	125,200	145,200	145,200	145,200
	100047	Epsom Road - Childs to Governor Macquarie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100089	Bush Regeneration Program	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000	770,000
	100113	Major Plant	2,032,000	2,284,000	3,106,000	3,497,000	3,217,000	4,245,000	4,778,000	3,687,000	3,687,000
	100143	Implementation of Disability Action Plan	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
	100402	Child Care Centre Rehabilitation / Renovation	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	100404	Community Centre Rehabilitation Program	1,107,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100457	Sports Courts / Facilities	0	160,000	200,000	160,000	0	200,000	0	200,000	200,000
	100510	Tree Planting - Plan 6 (S7.11)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100659	Pavement Stabilisation & Strengthening	290,000	551,000	300,000	400,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	100703	Programmed Drainage Renewal	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	100705	Stormwater Pipe Inspection, Assessment & Ancillary Works	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
	100861	Stormwater Pipe Relining	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
	100862	Stormwater Pipe Structural Patches	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
	100866	Bridge Rehabilitation & Renewal	45,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	53,000	53,000	83,000	83,000	53,000
	100880	Kerb & Gutter Replacement	50,000	50,000	50,000	80,000	50,000	50,000	80,000	80,000	50,000
	100905	Water & Energy Conservation Delivery Program	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100909	Disability Action Plan	200,000	200,000	0	210,000	0	210,000	0	0	210,000
	101002	Flood Mitigation - Overland Flow on M7 Shared Path	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101089	Bus Stops - Compliance	80,000	50,000	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101091	Carpark - Renewal and Replacement	100,500	0	100,500	100,000	100,500	200,000	100,500	150,000	100,500
	101370	Casula Powerhouse Arts Centre Building Upgrades	240,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101392	Purchase of New Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101444	Road Resurfacing Programs Resealing	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	600,000	800,000	800,000	500,000
	101445	Road Resurfacing Program - Rejuvenation	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	500,000	500,000	350,000
	101446	Road Resurfacing Program - Programmed Patching	500,000	300,000	500,000	500,000	700,000	500,000	700,000	700,000	700,000
	101452	River Connection - Georges River Pedestrian Bridge - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101512	Erosion Protection - Harris Creek & Helles Park	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
	101513	Gross Pollutant Trap	650,000	650,000	750,000	560,000	750,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
101514	Prescribed Basins - Restoration & Renewal	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
101516	Wetlands - Riverside Park	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
101522	Outdoor Fitness Gym Program	150,000	0	0	0	0	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	

Liverpool City Council
10 Year Capital Program ending 30 June 2033

			Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Sum of Total Expenditure Group	Project	Project Description	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33
Operations	103062	Liverpool City Centre Traffic Calming Proposal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	101541	Footpath - Pinnacle Street - Festival to Bobin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	103096	Fifth Avenue - Road and Culvert Upgrade - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	103097	Fourth Avenue - Road Upgrade - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	103098	Seventeenth Avenue - Road and Culvert Upgrade - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	103153	Purchase of New Recycling Truck	400,000	0	0	0	1,600,000	0	0	0	0
	103085	Ernie Smith Reserve (GPT)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701710	Governor Macquarie Drive from Alfred Road to Child St	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701711	Greendale Road, Greendale House # 329 to House # 992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701712	Racemosa Close, Kemps Creek -Devonshire to End	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701718	Detailed Design of culvert and road upgrade work at Fourth A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701703	Cycleway - Government Rd, Hinchinbrook Cowpasture Rd	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701704	Wattle Grove Drive, Wattle Grove - Arrowfield to Australis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701705	Gurners Avenue, Austral (Creek to Devonshire)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701706	Ninth Avenue, Austral - Fourth to End	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701707	Bernera Road upgrade at Yarrunga St/Yato Rd	4,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701716	Austral / Leppington North - Basin 22- Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701717	Austral / Leppington North - Basin 23 - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701713	Construction of culvert and road upgrade work at Fifth Avenu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701714	Construction of road upgrade work at Fourth Avenue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701715	Construction of Seventeenth Avenue culvert	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701719	North Liverpool Road, Heckenberg (Horton to Lalich)	638,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701720	Greendale Road, Greendale (Wolstenholme to H/N 329)	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701721	South Liverpool Road, Heckenberg (Heckenberg to Sadleir)	465,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701722	Twentieth Avenue, West Hoxton (First to Murwillumbah)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701723	Tulich Avenue, Prestons (Braidwood to End)	340,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701724	Pacific Palms Circuit, Prestons (19th Ave to Pacific Palms)	340,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701725	Currawong Street, Green Valley (Green Valley to Lark)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701726	Gabo Crescent, Sadleir (Spica to End Bowl)	255,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701732	Detailed Design of culvert and road upgrade works at Fourth	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701735	Tenth Avenue, Austral (Fourth to Kelly)	0	793,873	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701729	Austral / Leppington North - Basin 17 - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701730	Austral / Leppington North - Basin 19 - Design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701731	Construction of culvert and road upgrade work at Fourth Aven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701733	Craik Park Redevelopment - Design	450,000	450,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701734	District Park DP3 - Design	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701727	Construction of Basin 8 - Austral & Leppington North	6,970,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701728	Construction of culvert at Seventeenth Avenue and	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701768	District Parkland - East Leppington - Detail Design	0	350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701736	Detailed Design of culvert and road upgrade work at Eighth A	0	100,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701737	Detailed Design of culvert and road upgrade works at Thirtee	0	100,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701738	Markham Street, Holsworthy - Lea Road to Mubo Crescent	0	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701739	Templeton Crescent, Moorebank - Maddecks Ave to Jack O'Sulli	0	48,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701740	Coongra Street, Busby - Green Valley Rd to Kinkuna Street	0	49,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701741	Airlie Crescent, Cecil Hills - Balmoral Cct to Balmoral Cct	0	49,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701742	Flame Street, Casula - Oval to Box Road	0	38,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701743	Damour Street, Holsworthy - Sanananda Road to Cul-de-sac	0	19,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701744	Bridges Road, Moorebank - Newbridge Cct to Balmoral Cct	0	28,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701745	Yachtsman Drive, Chipping Norton - 82 Yachtsman Dr to 11 Yac	0	48,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701746	Apex Street, Liverpool - Vincent Avenue to Grimson Crescent	0	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701747	Bare Avenue, Lurnea - Sullivan Avenue to Hill Road	0	36,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701748	Calabria Street, Prestons - Venezia Street to North End	0	24,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701749	Kurrajong Rd - Box Rd to Wonga Rd.	0	640,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701750	Greendale Road, Greendale (H/N 992 to H/N 1138)	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701751	South Liverpool Road, Busby (Lyndley to St Johns)	0	444,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701752	Capricorn Boulevard, Green Valley (Coronation to Nth Liverp	0	322,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701753	Sutton Road, Ashcroft (Sinclair to Magee)	0	247,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	701754	Hebburn Place, Cartwright (Willan to End)	0	58,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ITEM 05

Sporting Grants and Donations Program

Strategic Objective	Healthy, Inclusive, Engaging Support an inclusive community by fostering access and equity for all
File Ref	347633.2023
Report By	Craig Lambeth - Manager Community Recreation
Approved By	Tina Bono - Director Community & Lifestyle

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Council offers a Sporting Donations program as part of its suite of Grants, Donations and Community Sponsorship programs. The broad intention of the sporting donations program is to provide small funding amounts to sportspersons living within the Liverpool LGA who are chosen to participate in regional, state, national or international competitions in their sport.

Council sets an annual budget cap of \$30,000 for this program.

At the Liverpool Council Meeting held 7 July 2023, Council resolved to amend the Grants, Donations and Community Sponsorship Policy. The resolution from Council specified that:

Point 7.9.2. relating to sporting donations, that council staff rework the available funds to be broader and increase the amount for sporting grants to individuals and report back to Council with a recommendation for amounts.

The Liverpool Sports Committee met on 26 July 2023, and resolved to make changes in the Sporting Donation program. These changes are outlined within this Report. Importantly, the Liverpool Sports Committee recommended increases in funding allocations for sporting representation at National and International level and to expand the eligibility criteria to include Coaches and Managers.

These recommendations were presented to Council at the August 2023 meeting and deferred by resolution to the Governance Committee.

Council Officers have undertaken an analysis of Sports Donations provided by Council over the last five (5) years. This analysis indicates that Council has issues almost two hundred (200) donations throughout that time. Significantly most donation recipients have resided in the suburbs of Wattle Grove, Chipping Norton, Hammondville, Holsworthy, and surrounding

suburbs, with little representation from residents of suburbs with high level of financial disadvantage.

Further analysis of sports participation data within the Liverpool LGA indicates a direct relationship between financial advantage and sports participation. Suburbs with higher levels of financial disadvantage (based on 2021 Census data) having the lowest rates of participation in organised sport.

The low levels of recipients of Sporting Donations from marginalised suburbs is most likely a product of low levels of sporting participation at a grassroots level.

In response the Report recommends the establishment of a *Sport Affordability Donation Program* that provides financial assistance for children residing within the LGA to play sport with a local sporting club as a preferred use of the available funds within the Sporting Donations and Grants program.

REPORT

Council is committed to building strong and resilient communities within the Liverpool Local Government Area (LGA) and to increase social wellbeing for all residents. One way of achieving these goals is to provide financial assistance in the form of grants, donations, and sponsorships to individuals and groups to develop leadership skills, increase participation in community life and address identified social issues. Council seeks to support programs that can build or enhance the reputation and brand of Liverpool City in accordance with Council's Community Strategic Plan.

Council sets an annual budget cap of \$30,000 for its Sporting Donations program. The Sporting Donation Program is to provide small funding amounts to sportspersons living within the Liverpool LGA who are chosen to participate in regional, state, national or international competitions in their sport.

At the Liverpool Council Meeting held 7 July 2023, Council resolved to amend the Grants, Donations and Community Sponsorship Policy. The resolution from Council specified that:

- a) *Council places the amended Policy on public exhibition for a period of 28 days subject to the following amendments:*
- b) *Point 7.9.2. relating to sporting donations, that council staff rework the available funds to be broader and increase the amount for sporting grants to individuals and report back to Council with a recommendation for amounts.*

After this resolution was carried, the Liverpool Sports Committee met on 26 July 2023. The Committee noted and supported Councils resolution to increase the amount for sporting

donations. At this meeting the Sports Committee passed a motion to make changes to the sports donation program.

The amendments resolved were as follows:

<i>State Representation</i>	\$200	<i>Competitors, and Coaches representing NSW in their chosen sport* within NSW</i>
	\$400	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing NSW in their chosen sport* outside of NSW</i>
<i>National Representation</i>	\$600	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing Australia in their chosen sport* within Australia and New Zealand</i>
	\$800	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing Australia in their chosen sport* outside of Australia and New Zealand.</i>

* Sport is defined as an organised activity governed by a state sporting organisation, school sporting body or equivalent and recognised by the Australian Sports Commission.

That the award of Sporting Grants is limited to one successful application for State and National representation in any financial year.

That state or national representation is based on a merit selection process defined by the state sporting organisation, school sporting body and recognised by the Australian Sports Committee.

At the August 2023 Council meeting, the recommendations of the Liverpool Sports Committee were presented to Council. In response to this report a motion was carried to defer this item to the Governance Committee. It is understood that the broad intention of deferment was to consider further increases funding allocation.

Current Model

Council's current Sporting Donations program provides financial support for local sportspersons. The objective of the program is to support community members in their efforts to achieve excellence in sport at a regional, state, or national representative level. Individuals and teams based in the Liverpool LGA are eligible to apply for donations towards the cost of participating in representative sporting events for which they have qualified. Donations are based on the level of representation achieved and where events will be held. Participation at school sport events is also eligible for consideration.

Available funding Donations are available for the following amounts:

- a) \$100 for regional representation (competitor only), or for coach/referee/umpire/official representation at a regional, state, or national event more than 100km from Liverpool.
- b) \$200 for state representation (competitor only).
- c) \$300 for Australian national representation at an event within New South Wales, Australian Capital Territory, Queensland, and Victoria (competitor only).
- d) \$400 for Australian national representation at an event within Tasmania, South Australia, Northern Territory and Western Australia (competitor only).
- e) \$500 for Australian national representation at an overseas event (competitor only); and
- f) \$500 for team representation.

Funding Model Recommended by the Liverpool Sports Committee

At the July 2023 meeting the Sports Committee passed a motion to make changes to the sports donation program.

These amendments resolved were as follows:

The following subsidies be provided:

<i>State Representation</i>	<i>\$200</i>	<i>Competitors, and Coaches representing NSW in their chosen sport* within NSW</i>
	<i>\$400</i>	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing NSW in their chosen sport* outside of NSW</i>
<i>National Representation</i>	<i>\$600</i>	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing Australia in their chosen sport* within Australia and New Zealand</i>
	<i>\$800</i>	<i>Competitors and Coaches representing Australia in their chosen sport* outside of Australia and New Zealand.</i>

* Sport is defined as an organised activity governed by a state sporting organisation, school sporting body or equivalent and recognised by the Australian Sports Commission.

That the award of Sporting Grants is limited to one successful application for State and National representation in any financial year.

That state or national representation is based on a merit selection process defined by the state sporting organisation, school sporting body and recognised by the Australian Sports Committee.

The recommendations of the Sports Committee intended to:

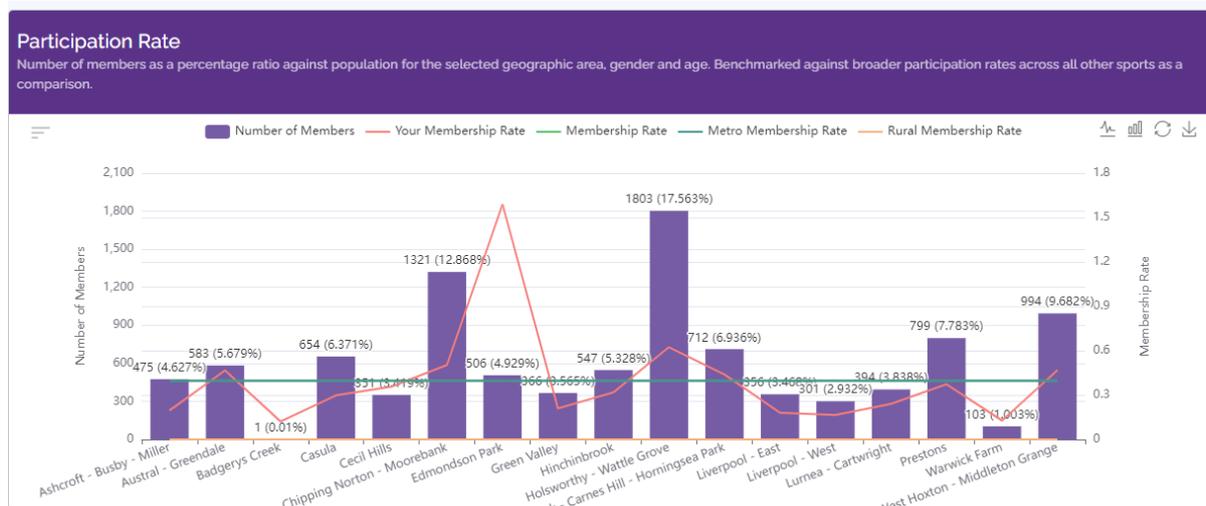
- a) provide greater financial support for sports persons competing at international events, reflecting an increase of 60%; and
- b) Include funding support for coaches and managers.

The Sports Committee did not make recommendations to inflate the pool of funding and noted that the pool available funding had not been exhausted for many years.

Considerations

The current Sporting Donations program considers support to sportspersons living within the LGA and who are currently playing a sport recognised by the Australian Sports Commission (ASC). Over the last three (3) years there have been more than 200 beneficiaries of the sporting donations program.

An analysis of Council’s sports participation data demonstrates that there is a direct relationship between sporting participation rates and financial advantage. Sport participation database, SportsEye draws participation data from State Sporting Organisations’ Membership base. An analysis of this date clearly indicates that the suburbs of Chipping Norton, Moorebank, Holsworthy, and Wattle Grove have high participation rates (0.5-0.6% Membership Rate) while disadvantaged communities of Miller and surrounding suburbs are low (<0.2%).



Participation data highlights that, for residents of suburbs experiencing financial disadvantage, participation in organised sport is not affordable, and the subsequent sporting donations program is not accessible.

This is further highlighted by an analysis of the Sporting Donations program over the last five years that shows that there are very few recipients who reside within marginalised suburbs. It

is also notable that there are no circumstances where recipients have clearly identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Importantly, Council's Children's Parliament program reported in 2022, that the costs associated with playing organised and structured sport represented a primary barrier for participation among program representatives.

Recommendation

This Report subsequently recommends the following tiers of sporting donations for consideration:

1. Representative Sport Donations

As per Sports Committee recommendation

2. Creation of a Sport Affordability Donations Program

The purpose of this program is to enable Council to provide small amounts of funding to assist local families experiencing financial hardship with the cost of children's sports registration. It is proposed that this program provides financial assistance to parents up to the value of \$100 per financial year per family.

Proposed Criteria of the program includes:

- The applicant lives with the Liverpool LGA.
- The applicant is 18 years of age or over.
- Family is defined as connected people living within the same household.
- The applicant must provide evidence of payment of registration fees to a Sporting Club located within the Liverpool LGA for the current financial year.
- The applicant must provide evidence of eligibility for a NSW Government 'Active Kids Voucher' for the current financial year.
- An applicant can only apply for one Sport Affordability Donation each financial year.

This program is currently not provided by the Council and is proposed for commencement in 2024.

An annual budget allocation of \$30,000 would be required to support this program. This amount can be drawn from the 2023/24 operational budget with no financial impact.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that Council:

1. Endorses the alterations to the Representative Sport Donations Program (formally Sporting Donations); and
2. Endorses the creation of a 'Sport Affordability Donations Program'.

ATTACHMENTS

1. 297959.2023 Council Resolution - 30 August 2023 - COM 06 - Council Resolution - 30 August 2023 - COM 06 - Report back on the amendment of the Grants, Donations and Community Sponsorship Policy

Council Resolution

For Action

Council

30/08/2023

ATTENTION: Acting Personal Assistant (Young, Justine)**SUBJECT:** Report back on the amendment of the Grants, Donations and
Community Sponsorship Policy**DUE DATE:** 08/09/2023**FILE REF:** 2022/5123 275662.2023

TRIM NOTES: **Assigned to Community and Lifestyles for action.
Once completed please complete in Content Manager and leave a
Manager's comment.
If the Resolution cannot be completed quickly, please leave a
Manager's comment at key milestones for an update on progress.**

COUNCIL DECISION**Motion:** **Moved: Cllr Macnaught** **Seconded: Cllr Ammoun**

That Council defer this item and bring it back to a Governance Committee Meeting.

On being put to the meeting the motion was declared CARRIED.

[Open Item in Minutes](#)

This action sheet contains a Resolution of Council and has been produced by Council & Executive
Services from the Minutes of a Council meeting

Don't forget:

- **Add Trim notes**
- **Close the action through Trim (but only if the Resolution and all points assigned to you have been completed). Or, if not completed then extend the due date in Trim if required**
- **Save any documentation relating to this resolution as a response document in Trim**

ITEM 06

**Review of Council's Memberships and status of
WSROC Engagement**

Strategic Objective	Evolving, Prosperous, Innovative Maintain strong relationships with agencies, stakeholders and businesses to achieve beneficial outcomes for the city
File Ref	382102.2023
Report By	Julie Scott - Manager Economic Development and Partnerships
Approved By	Shayne Mallard - Director City Futures

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By resolution on 27 June 2018 (CORP 01), Council directed staff to undertake a cost/benefit analysis into Council's membership of the Western Sydney Region Organisation of Councils (WSROC). A report (250299.2018) was presented to Council at its meeting on 29th October 2018.

This report provides an update on Council's membership of WSROC and a review of other existing memberships.

Council traditionally has had active memberships in over twenty unique advocacy and industry bodies and, as part of the 2023-2024 budget planning process, members of the Executive interrogated the ROI for each membership.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. That Council discontinues membership of:
 - Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)
 - Committee for Sydney
 - National Growth Areas Alliance
2. Utilise savings to improve recognition of South West Sydney through more targeted memberships.

REPORT

Council traditionally has had active memberships in over twenty unique advocacy and industry bodies and, as part of the 2023-2024 budget planning process, members of the Executive interrogated the ROI for each membership.

City Futures Directorate has responsibility for stakeholder engagement and partnerships covering the various memberships listed. In that role City Futures facilitates engagement by other relevant areas of Council and works to leverage the relationships to achieve maximum value and benefit to the Council and community of Liverpool.

Current memberships

- As a participant in the **Western Sydney City Deal**, Council engages closely with other participating Councils, (Blue Mountains, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hawkesbury Penrith and Wollondilly) on a number of strategic initiatives in western and south western Sydney. These have included close involvement from both state and federal government departments and representatives.
- **The Committee for Liverpool** was reestablished in 2023 bringing together thought leaders from business, government and the community to act as advisers to the Mayor and Council on economic and social issues affecting Liverpool and the Greater South West.

Members are invited to serve in an honorary capacity and have demonstrated expertise in one or more of the following disciplines - branding, advocacy, business, academia, property, planning, tourism, city building and economic development.

- Liverpool Council's relationship with Penrith City Council on the **Western Sydney Priority Growth Area** investigates opportunities for new jobs, homes and services around the Western Sydney Airport
- **The Urban Institute of Australia** (UDIA) has become the leading industry body representing the interests of the NSW property development sector.

Council's membership provides opportunity to expand business networks, develop essential links to key industry stakeholders and decision makers, stay abreast of current industry issues, and influence the future direction of NSW's urban development industry.

- **Local Government NSW** (LGNSW) is an independent organisation that serves the interests of New South Wales general and special purpose councils.

Membership provides effective, responsive and accountable leadership on policy issues. LGNSW represents the views of local government to both the state and federal governments, provides policy advice, management support and grants application assistance.

- **Property Council of Australia** - Council's priorities align with those of the Property Council of Australia - housing affordability, cities and infrastructure, better planning and leading sustainability.

The Property Council of Australia champions and advocates for thriving, liveable cities, a sustainable future, and an economy that builds prosperity for everyone.

- **Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA)** As a member Council has joined more than 530 leading Australian businesses, community organisations, government departments and academic institutions to drive positive change on the issues that matter most to Australia's economic and social development.

CEDA's trending advocacy includes housing, EV adoption in Australia, opportunities for AI in healthcare and transition to clean energy.

- **Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Industry** - Council is a corporate partner of the local Chamber, the body representing businesses in Liverpool. Council's ongoing support of the Chamber creates relationships with many local businesses fostering support of Council's events, planning and progress in Liverpool City.
- **Western Parkland Councils** - Eight Councils have committed to working collaboratively through this partnership (Blue Mountains, Camden, Campbelltown, Fairfield, Hawkesbury, Liverpool, Penrith and Wollondilly). Members work together to achieve long term outcomes for communities including an integrated and connected region with smart rail, bus, road and digital infrastructure, better access for existing and future workers to education and skills for jobs of the future, choice of affordable, sustainable housing, easy access to services and celebrated open spaces, natural areas and the region's unique cultural attributes.
- **Liverpool Innovation Precinct (LIP)** - Council has been a founding member of LIP. Liverpool Hospital anchors the Precinct as a health and research hub, with industry and academic partners providing world class translational research, health care and training. There are 15,000 health and knowledge workers already in the Liverpool local government area with that number set to double to over 30,000 workers by 2036.
- **The Forum on Western Sydney Airport (FoWSA)** links the community, government and the Western Sydney Airport Corporation during planning and construction of Western Sydney International (Nancy-Bird Walton) Airport and provides a consultative forum for the exchange of information and ideas.

Council has been appointed by the Minister as a member of FoWSA.

- **South West Tourism Taskforce** is a not-for-profit organisation that engages with Local, State, and Federal Government representatives, businesses, local Business Chambers, Accommodation Association and Destination NSW to further develop the visitor market and tourism opportunities in South West Sydney.

Council is a permanent honorary member of the Taskforce.

- **Business Western Sydney's** advocacy is dedicated to keeping Western Sydney a competitive market for business while championing investments in social, cultural and amenity, providing residents with a world-class place to work, live and entertain. They bring together business and industry with government to create communities of shared interest for the benefit of Western Sydney.

Council's membership aligns with its advocacy in planning reform to cater for the projected population boom, with Western Sydney expected to double in size and be home to 20% of Australia's population by 2060.

- The **Western Sydney Leadership Dialogue** was established in 2015 to promote key issues in the region, to nurture a national conversation about Western Sydney and to help ensure it is better equipped to shape its future.

Through its membership Council is connected to relevant contacts to help effect positive social and economic change for a thriving Greater Western Sydney.

- **Resilient Sydney** is a collaboration of all thirty-three metropolitan councils of Greater Sydney to develop and implement a city-wide resilience strategy. The program commenced in 2015 and has been governed by a metropolitan steering committee of local governments, NSW Government, business and the community sector.

Council's membership give access to the city resilience framework to understand the complexity of city systems and the drivers that contribute to resilience.

Council's continued involvement in the above presents the opportunity to focus on responding to immediate and important challenges within the region.

Other Current Memberships

- Council is a member of the **Committee for Sydney**. The recent formation of the Committee for Liverpool supersedes this membership and will be better aligned with Council's new city agenda and broader regional context, including major projects under development and the current economic and social settings that are impacting Liverpool's future growth.
- The **National Growth Areas Alliance** (NGAA) is the peak body for local governments in Australia's outer metropolitan growth areas and advocates to state and federal governments on growth area challenges and opportunities.

With the establishment of the Committee for Liverpool and continuing membership of several advocacy bodies covering similar ground, it is recommended Council not renew membership of the NGAA.

WSROC

Established 50 years ago, the **Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)** emerged out of an interest in the better management of the growth of Western Sydney. WSROC is a standalone organisation funded jointly by the member Councils.

Originally representing ten local councils, currently five remain including, Blacktown, Blue Mountains, Cumberland, Hawkesbury and Liverpool.

Liverpool City Council's two-year membership under the WSROC energy program expires in June 2024.

WSROC is guided by a board comprising two mayors and eight councillors from member Councils, and currently employs a CEO, Executive Assistant/Officer Manager, Governance & Procurement Manager, Project Coordinator, Policy & Projects Officer, Media and Communications Officer, and a two-member Regional Waste Project Team.

Council Involvement

In general, Council's procurement staff report that the last joint sourcing activity for Liverpool was in March 2019 for WR01-15/16 – Mattress Collection & Processing Services.

Council's Strategic Planning provided data for the Future Proofing Residential Development project and has been involved in meetings regarding an event related to urban heat, including the Urban Heat Toolkit.

The advocacy around BASIX and Design & Place SEPP has been helpful and useful for Council's own submissions.

- The Infrastructure and Environment Directorate teams have connected with WSROC over the past 12 years to:
 - Discuss a WSROC facilitated 100% Renewable Power Purchase Agreement with Local Government Procurement
Liverpool City Council is already on an energy contract under the Southern Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (SSROC), however took on board all procurement advice and design to improve energy efficiency standards, reduce emissions and facilitate the transition to EV
 - Develop the Regional EV Roadmap which was launched in late 2021. The Roadmap provides strategic direction to transition Western Sydney to electric transport
 - Draft the BASIX review to improve energy targets and thermal comfort measures
 - Provide input into the EV Fleet Incentive and Charging Infrastructure Incentive consultation papers
 - Network Distribution Service Providers' Paper on Resilient Energy Networks
 - Provide input into ongoing street light tariff negotiations
 - Provide advocacy to the Federal government on climate mitigation strategy and adaptation and support for Western Sydney's EV transition

Considering the number and quality of contemporary opportunities for advocacy across South West Sydney, should Council consider a change to its WSROC membership status, the provisions of the WSROC Constitution should be considered. A copy of the WSROC Constitution is included as Attachment 3 to this report.

In particular, it should be noted that, were Council minded to exit WSROC, there are two ways this can be achieved:

- a) By providing written notice of Council's intention to resign (noting such a resignation would take effect 6 months later); or
- b) By Council not paying its membership fees (for one month after receiving a default notice).

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no negative financial implications relating to this recommendation.

CONSIDERATIONS

Economic	The identified memberships recommended to cease are generally duplicated within memberships of other organisations.
Environment	There are no environmental and sustainability considerations.
Social	There are no social and cultural considerations.
Civic Leadership	Council's civic leadership objectives are delivered by the retained organisational membership.
Legislative	There are no legislative considerations relating to this report.
Risk	The risk is deemed to be Low. Withdrawing from the nominated organisations has a low-risk reputational damage. The risk is considered within Council's risk appetite.

ATTACHMENTS

1. WSROC Constitution
2. WSROC Annual Report 2020/21
3. WSROC Annual Report 2021/2022



Company Limited by Guarantee

CONSTITUTION

WESTERN SYDNEY REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS LIMITED

ABN 16 053 399 983

Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 26th August 1999
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd 12th October 2001
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd 28th August 2003
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 14th October 2004
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 16th June 2005
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 15th October 2009
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 14th October 2010
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 16th June 2016
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 18th August 2016
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 21st September 2017
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 23rd August 2018
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 27th August 2020
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 19th August 2021
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 24th March 2022
Amendments adopted by WSROC Ltd on 25th August 2022

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CONFORMED COPY OF CONSTITUTION

WESTERN SYDNEY REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS LIMITED

A company limited by guarantee and incorporated under the provisions of the Corporations Law of New South Wales

This conformed copy includes resolutions amending the Constitution on 26th August 1999, 12th October 2001, 28th August 2003, 14th October 2004, 16th June 2005, 15th October 2009, 14th October 2010, 16th June 2016, 18th August 2016, 21st September 2017, 23rd August 2018, 27th August 2020, 19th August 2021 and 24th March 2022.

1. NAME

The name of the Company is “Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Limited”.

2. REGISTERED OFFICE

The Registered Office of the Organisation will be situated at Blacktown in the State of New South Wales.

3. INTERPRETATION

3.1 Definitions

In this Constitution:

“**Associate**” means a person registered as an associate Member of the Organisation in the Register of Associates;

“**President**” “**Vice-President – Central City**” “**Vice-President – Western City**” “**Secretary**” and “**Treasurer**” mean those respective officers of the Organisation appointed from time to time as provided by this Constitution;

“**Board**” means the board of the Organisation constituted as provided in this Constitution. Reference to the Board includes a reference to any duly appointed Committee of the Board or person or persons authorised by Board resolution exercising any of the powers of the Board which have been duly delegated;

“**Committee**” means a Committee created pursuant to clause 16.1;

“**Constitution**” means the Constitution of the Organisation as amended from time to time;

“**Director**” has the same meaning as set out in Section 9 of the law from time to time;

“**Greater Western Sydney**” is defined as all of those Local Government Areas that constitute the Western and Central Cities of the Greater Cities Commission Six City Sydney Metropolis.

“**Law**” means the *Corporations Law* and the *Corporations Act, 2001 (Cth)*;

“**Local Government Body**” means a Council of a city, shire, municipality or local government area;

“**Member**” means a person registered as a Member of the Organisation in the Register of Members;

“**Organisation**” means Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Limited;

“**Register of Associates**” means the register of Associates kept by the Organisation pursuant to this Constitution;

“**Register of Members**” means the register of Members kept by the Organisation pursuant to the Law;

“**Registered Office**” means the Registered Office for the time being of the Organisation;

“**Seal**” means the common seal of the Organisation.

3.2 Interpretation

In this Constitution, unless the contrary intention appears:

- (a) words importing any gender include all other genders;
- (b) words importing persons include bodies corporate and unincorporated associations;
- (c) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (d) a reference to a statute (or to a provision of a statute) means the statute or provision as modified or amended and in operation for the time being or any statute or provision enacted in lieu thereof and includes any regulation or rule for the time being in force under the statute or provision; and
- (e) the replaceable rules set out in the Law are deemed incorporated in this Constitution except to the extent that they conflict with an express provision of this Constitution.

4. OBJECTS

The objects of the Organisation shall be:

- (a) to consider the needs of the Local Government areas and of the people of Greater Western Sydney, and where appropriate specific to Western and Central Cities, and to make known those needs to the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments and to the wider community;
- (b) to submit to the Commonwealth and New South Wales Governments requests for financial assistance, policy changes and additional resources for the Western Region of Sydney and Members;
- (c) to strengthen the role of Local Government in regional affairs, particularly where the Western Region of Sydney may be affected by Commonwealth or New South Wales Government policy;
- (d) to foster co-operation between Members in addressing problems and projects of joint interest;
- (e) to advance the interests of Greater Western Sydney;
- (f) to assist Members to carry out their duties, functions and powers under the Local Government Act 1993 and any other statute making provision for duties, functions or powers of the Members; and
- (g) otherwise in accordance with Section 124 of the Law and in accordance with its Strategic Plan as adopted from time to time.

5. NO PROFITS FOR MEMBERS

- 5.1** The income and property of the Organisation shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Organisation as set forth in this Constitution and no portion of them shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise, to the Members.
- 5.2** Nothing in this clause shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Organisation or to any Member in return for any services actually rendered to the Organisation or for goods supplied in the ordinary and usual course of business, nor prevent the payment of interest (at a rate not exceeding any rate which may at any time be fixed for the purpose of this paragraph by the Constitution) on money borrowed from any Member or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any Member. No remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth shall be paid or given by the Organisation to any member of the Board except reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses or interest on money lent (as provided above) or rent for premises or equipment let to the Organisation.

6. LIABILITY OF MEMBERS

- 6.1** The liability of the Members is limited.
- 6.2** Every Member undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Organisation in the event of the Organisation being wound up or dissolved during the time that it is a Member or within one year afterwards for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Organisation contracted before the time at which it ceases to be a Member and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up or dissolving the Organisation and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required, not exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00).

7. SURPLUS ASSETS ON WINDING UP OR DISSOLUTION

If upon the winding-up or dissolution of the Organisation there remains, after satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall be paid to or distributed among the Members.

8. MEMBERSHIP

8.1 Members

The members of the Organisation shall be divided into Tier 1 Members, Tier 2 Members and Associate Members.

8.2 Tier 1 Members

8.2.1 Tier 1 Members are member Councils with 40,000 residents or above and are full fee paying Councils.

The Tier 1 Members shall be the Councils of:

- a) Blacktown City
- b) Blue Mountains City
- c) Hawkesbury City
- d) Cumberland City
- e) Liverpool City

f) such other bodies which may be admitted to membership of the Organisation,

being persons for the time being who are registered as Members of the Organisation in the Register of Members and who have not ceased to be Members for any reason.

8.3 Tier 2 Members

8.3.1 Tier 2 Members are member Councils that have less than 40,000 residents with a base membership fee set at 50% of the full base membership fee plus GST.

The Tier 2 Members shall be the Councils of:

a) Nil

being persons for the time being who are registered as Members of the Organisation in the Register of Members and who have not ceased to be Members for any reason.

8.4 Associate Members

The Associates shall be such persons who may be admitted to associate membership of the Organisation being persons for the time being who are registered as Associates of the Organisation in the Register of Associates and who have not ceased to be Associates for any reason.

Associate members shall have observer status with no voting rights.

Associate membership is open to all councils and has a fixed subscription fee set at 20% of the full Membership fee per annum plus GST.

On acceptance by the Organisation, associate members can become full members by paying, on a pro-rata basis, the balance of the membership fee plus GST.

The Associate Members shall be the Councils of:

b) NIL

being persons for the time being who are registered as Associate Members of the Organisation in the Register of Associate Members and who have not ceased to be Associate Members for any reason.

8.5 Admission to Membership

8.5.1 Applicants for membership and associate membership shall sign and forward to the Organisation an application in the form of/or to the effect following:

[Name of Applicant] desires to become a Tier 1 Member/Tier 2 Member/Associate Member of the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Limited and agrees to be bound by this Constitution of the Organisation and authorises the entry of its name on the Register of Members/Register of Associates.

8.5.2 The Secretary shall place applications for membership and associate membership before the first meeting of the Board after the application for membership or associate membership has been received.

8.5.3 The Board's decision shall be final and conclusive as to whether any person shall be admitted as a Member or Associate.

- 8.5.4 The Board shall in no case be required to give any reasons for the acceptance or rejection of any application for membership or associate membership of the Organisation.
- 8.5.5 The name of every person admitted to membership or associate membership of the Organisation shall be forthwith entered in the Register of Members or the Register of Associates, as the case may be, together with the date of its admission and its street, postal and email addresses; telephone and facsimile numbers and, in the case of Members, the names and addresses of their Directors.
- 8.5.6 The Secretary shall promptly give notice to applicants for admission to membership or associate membership of the Organisation of their admission to membership or associate membership of the Organisation or the rejection of their application.

8.6 Change of Address

Any Member or Associate which changes its street or postal or email address or telephone or email address shall immediately give notice of the change in writing to the Organisation and such new address and numbers shall be promptly recorded in the Register of Members or the Register of Associates, as the case may be.

8.7 Cessation of Membership and Associate Membership

8.7.1 A Member shall cease to be a Member of the Organisation and an Associate shall cease to be an Associate Member of the Organisation:

- (a) on the expiration of 6 months following the date on which the Member or Associate gives written notice to the Organisation of its intention to resign its membership or associate membership of the Organisation; or
- (b) if its annual or other membership or associate membership fees remain unpaid for 1 calendar month after the date of any default notice sent to it pursuant to clause 9.3,

and its name shall be forthwith removed from the Register of Members or Register of Associates, as the case may be, and the date of removal recorded in that Register.

8.7.2 Nothing in clause 8.6.1 shall in any way diminish the liability of the Member under this Constitution.

8.7.3 If a Member ceases to be a Member or an Associate ceases to be an Associate for any reason, the Board may notify this fact to any persons to whom a list of Members or a list of Associates has been supplied by the Organisation with the request that the list of Members or the list of Associates be amended accordingly.

8.8 Dismissal of Member

- (a) Where the elected Councillors of a Member are all dismissed by the Governor pursuant to the Local Government Act 1993 and one or more administrators of the Council is appointed by the Governor pursuant to that Act, then the administrator or administrators so appointed shall be entitled to represent the Member at any General Meeting of the organisation.
- (b) In the event that any such administrator or administrators are so appointed by the Governor, then notwithstanding clause 12.3(a), the administrator or administrators may appoint up to two Directors of the Organisation, such Directors must be appointed from persons being an administrator of the Member, the General

Manager of the Member or a staff Director, Group Manager or equivalent thereof of the Member. Any such appointment or change to that appointment shall be in writing under the signature of an administrator of the Member.

9. MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP FEES

9.1 Annual Fees

The Board shall from time to time determine the annual fees of the Members and the annual fees of the Associates, which fees shall be Payable in each financial year on or before 1 August or, where the member becomes a Member or the Associate becomes an Associate after 1 August in a year, within 28 days of admission to membership or associate membership, and, in each subsequent year, on or before 1 August.

9.2 Other Fees

The Board may from time to time determine other fees which shall or may be payable by Members or Associates and the date by which they are to be paid.

9.3 Default in Payment of Fees

If the fees referred to in clause 9.1 or any compulsory fees determined in accordance with clause 9.2 remain unpaid for 2 calendar months after the due date for payment the Secretary shall issue a default notice to that Member or Associate stating that unless the Member or Associate pays such fees within 1 calendar month following the date of the default notice the Member or Associate shall cease to be a Member or Associate of the Company. The Board may in its absolute discretion on payment of all arrears re-admit any Member or Associate whose membership or associate membership ceases in this way.

10. GENERAL MEETINGS

10.1 Annual General Meeting

An Annual General Meeting of the Organisation shall be held at least once in every calendar year and otherwise in accordance with the provisions of section 250N of the Law.

10.2 Meetings

10.2.1 All general meetings, other than Annual General Meetings, shall be called General Meetings.

10.2.2 The President may convene a General Meeting. A General Meeting shall be convened by the Secretary on receipt of the requisition of 3 or more Directors.

10.2.3 Subject to the provisions of the Law relating to special resolutions and agreements for shorter notice, at least 21 days' notice (exclusive of the day of the meeting) shall be given to such persons as are entitled to receive such notices from the Organisation. The notice shall specify the place, the date and the hour of the meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature of that business.

10.3 Special Business

For the purpose of clause 10.2.3 all business to be transacted at a General Meeting other than an Annual General Meeting shall be special business. All business that is to be transacted at an Annual General Meeting shall be special business with the exception of the

consideration of the accounts, balance sheets, the report of the Board and auditors and any appointment of auditors.

11. PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

11.1 Representatives

A Member may be represented at general meetings by:

- (a) if no proxy or authorised representative has been appointed, its Directors;
- (b) a proxy appointed in accordance with this Constitution; or
- (c) an authorised representative appointed in accordance with the Law.

11.2 Quorum

11.2.1 No business shall be transacted at any general meeting unless a quorum of Directors or other persons appointed in accordance with clause 11.1 is present.

11.2.2 A quorum shall be constituted by a simple majority of the total number of Members. A Member is deemed to be present at any general meeting if at least one of its nominated Directors is present at the meeting.

11.3 Failure to Achieve a Quorum

11.3.1 If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present:

- (a) the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Directors, shall be dissolved; and
- (b) in any other case, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place or to such other day and at such other time and place as the Board may determine.

11.3.2 If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place, and if at that adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour of such time it shall be further adjourned to such other day and at such other time and place as the Directors may determine, and if at the further adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present (being not less than two (2)) shall be a quorum. If there are less than two (2) members present, then the meeting is dissolved.

11.4 Chair

11.4.1 The President shall preside as the chair at every general meeting of the Organisation. If the President is absent or unwilling to act, the Vice-President Central City or Vice-President Western City (or if he or she is absent or unwilling to act, the Treasurer) shall be the chair. In the event that none of the President, the Vice-President Central City, the Vice-President Western City and Treasurer are present or willing to act then the members, by their Directors, proxies or authorised representatives present shall appoint one of the Directors, proxies or authorised representatives present to be the chair of the meeting.

11.4.2 The Chair shall be responsible for the general conduct of the meeting and may make rulings and in addition to any general power to adjourn may adjourn the meeting without putting a question to the vote if such action is required to ensure the orderly conduct of the meeting.

11.5 Adjournments

11.5.1 The chair may, with the consent of any meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so, directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

11.5.2 When a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting.

11.5.3 Subject to clause 11.5.2 it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

11.6 Voting at General Meetings

11.6.1 Each Tier 1 Member shall have a maximum of two (2) votes; each Tier 2 Member shall have a maximum of one (1) vote at general meetings.

11.6.2 At any general meeting a resolution put to the vote of the meeting shall be decided by the Members by their Directors, proxies or authorised representatives present on a show of hands unless a poll is (before or on the declaration of the result of the show of hands) demanded:

- (a) by the chair; or
- (b) by Members entitled to at least 10% of the total voting rights of all Members having the right to vote at the meeting.

11.6.3 Unless a poll is so demanded a declaration by the chair that a resolution has on a show of hands been carried or carried unanimously, or by a particular majority, or lost, and an entry to that effect in the minutes of the meeting shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

11.6.4 The demand for a poll may be withdrawn.

11.6.5 If a poll is duly demanded it shall be taken in such manner and either at once or after an interval or adjournment or otherwise as the chair directs and the result of the poll shall be the resolution of the meeting at which the poll was demanded. A poll demanded on the appointment of a chair or on a question of adjournment shall be taken forthwith.

11.6.6 In the case of an equality of votes, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, the chair of the meeting at which the show of hands takes place or at which the poll is demanded shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

11.6.7 On a show of hands every Director present representing a Member in accordance with clause 11.1(a) shall have one (1) vote.

11.6.8 On a poll every Director present representing a Member in accordance with clause 11.1 (a) shall have one (1) vote.

11.6.9 No Member is entitled to vote at any general meeting if its fees are in arrears at the commencement of the meeting.

11.6.10 No Associate Member shall be entitled to vote in any general meeting of the Organisation on any matter whatsoever.

11.7 Attendance at General Meetings

Any Associate being an individual or any person holding elected office in or being an employee of a Member or Associate may attend and speak at any general meeting of the Organisation.

11.8 Proxies

11.8.1 A Member may vote by proxy, by its authorised representative or, in the event that no proxy or authorised representative has been appointed, by its Directors.

11.8.2 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be in writing and either:

- (a) by a resolution of the Member;
- (b) under the hand of the General Manager;
- (c) under the hand of a delegate of the General Manager which delegation must be in writing and signed by the General Manager of the Member.

11.8.3 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

11.8.4 A Member shall be entitled to instruct his or her proxy in favour of or against any proposed resolutions. Unless otherwise instructed the proxy may vote as he or she thinks fit.

11.8.5 The instrument appointing a proxy shall be substantiated in the form set out below.

WESTERN SYDNEY REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS LIMITED

[Insert name of Member] of [Insert address of Member] being a Member of Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Limited hereby appoints [Insert name of proxy] of [Insert address of proxy] as its proxy to vote on its behalf at the *Annual / *General Meeting of the Organisation, to be held on [Insert date] and at any adjournment thereof.

The proxy is hereby authorised to vote *in favour / *against/ *as he or she thinks fit in respect of the following resolutions:

Signed [date]

(*Delete as appropriate).

11.8.6 The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of that power or authority shall be deposited at the Registered Office, or at such other place as is specified for that purpose in the notice convening the meeting, before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote and in default the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

A legible facsimile transmission copy of any such instrument will be accepted as if it was the original instrument.

- 11.8.7 A vote given in accordance with the terms of an instrument of proxy shall be valid notwithstanding the revocation of the instrument or of the authority under which the instrument was executed, if no intimation in writing of such revocation has been received by the Organisation at the Registered Office before the commencement of the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the instrument is used.

12. BOARD

- 12.1 The Board shall consist of 2 Directors nominated by a Tier 1 Member, and 1 Director nominated by a Tier 2 Member.
- 12.2 The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy but if the number of Directors falls below three (3) the Board shall not, except for the purpose of convening a general meeting, act as long as the number is below that minimum number.
- 12.3 Subject to clause 12.5, a Director:
- (a) must be nominated by a Member in writing under the signature of the General Manager of the Member;
 - (b) must be a councillor of a Member;
 - (c) is appointed until the beginning of the first meeting of the Board held after a Council election of the Member nominating the Director.
- 12.4 A Tier 1 Member shall not be represented on the Board by more than two (2) Directors, and Tier 2 Member shall not be represented on the Board by more than one (1) Director, at any time.
- 12.5 The office of Director shall be vacated if the Director:
- (a) ceases to be a Director on the Board by virtue of the Law;
 - (b) by notice in writing to the Organisation resigns his or her office;
 - (c) becomes of unsound mind or a person whose person or estate is liable to be dealt with in any way under the law relating to mental health;
 - (d) absents himself or herself from three (3) consecutive Board meetings without leave of absence from the Board and the Board resolves that his or her office be vacated;
 - (e) becomes prohibited from being a Director on the Board by reason of any order made under the Law;
 - (f) is the Director of a Member which ceases to exist;
 - (g) is the Director of a Member which is dismissed by the State Government and replaced by one or more administrators;
 - (h) ceases to be a councillor of a Member; or
 - (i) has his or her appointment as Director withdrawn in writing under the signature of the General Manager of the Member whom he or she represents and that Member appoints a new Director in his or her stead.
- 12.6 The office of President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer respectively shall not be vacated if those Directors cease to be councillors of a Member because of the holding of local government elections. Those Directors shall

continue to hold office until such time as the Members they represent re-appoint them as Directors or appoint new Directors to take their place in accordance with clause 12.3.

- 12.7 Directors shall not be paid any fees by the Organisation for their services as such. The Organisation may in its discretion reimburse to any Director out of the funds of the Organisation any outlay or expense properly incurred by him or her on behalf of or at the request of the Organisation.

12A Alternate Directors

- 12A.1 A Member may, subject to this clause, appoint either: -

- (a) a Director of the Organisation (whether or not appointed by the Member making the appointment of the alternate Director); or
- (b) a councillor (within the meaning of the Local Government Act, 1993) of the Member making the appointment, who is not otherwise a Director of the Organisation;

to be an alternate Director to exercise some or all of the powers of a specified Director appointed by that Member for a specified period.

- 12A.2 A member may only appoint as an alternate Director a person who is an eligible person pursuant to clause 12A.1(b) if the specified Director in place of whom the person is to be appointed has been granted by the Member leave of absence from meetings of the Member's council (or committees of that council) for a period including the period of the proposed appointment.

- 12A.3 The appointing Member may terminate the alternate Director's appointment at any time.

- 12A.4 Appointment of an alternate Director, or the termination of that appointment, must be in writing under the signature of the General Manager of the Member. A copy must be given to the Organisation.

- 12A.5 The instrument appointing an alternate Director shall be substantially in the form set out below.

WESTERN SYDNEY REGIONAL ORGANISATION OF COUNCILS LIMITED

[Insert name of Member] of [Insert address of Member] being a Member of Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils Limited hereby appoints [Insert name of proposed alternate director] ("the Nominee") to be an alternate director of the Organisation in the place of [Insert name of current director] for the period from [insert date] to [insert date] (both dates inclusive), and to exercise [all the following] powers which [Insert name of current director] may exercise as a director of the Organisation.

[If only limited powers are authorised, list here the powers which may be exercised:]

On behalf of [Name of Member] I certify that the Nominee is:

- (a) a director of the Organisation; or
- (b) a councillor of [Name of Member] who is not otherwise a director of the Organisation and that the director in place of whom the Nominee is appointed has been granted leave of absence from meetings of the Council (or committees of the council) for a period including the period of this appointment. *[indicate which]*.

Dated: [Date]

Signed:

12A.6 An alternate Director may attend and vote at a meeting of the Board if the specified Director, in place of whom the alternate Director is appointed, is not present at that meeting. When an alternate Director exercises, during the period in which the alternate Director is appointed, the powers permitted to him by the Member making the appointment, the exercise of those powers is just as effective as if the powers were exercised by a Director of the Organisation. If the alternate Director is otherwise a Director of the Organisation, then that person may vote as an alternate Director in addition to his or her own deliberative vote as a Director. For the purpose of forming a quorum of the Board each person present will count as only one Director, notwithstanding that they may be an alternate for any other Director.

12A.7 Notwithstanding clause 3.2(e), the replaceable rule in section 201K of the Law is displaced, and does not apply to the Organisation.

13. PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT CENTRAL CITY, VICE PRESIDENT WESTERN CITY AND TREASURER

13.1 Appointment of President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer

- (a) The President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer of the Board shall be those Directors elected to the office by the members at a General Meeting of the organisation which must be held during the months of October or November in each year and shall hold office until the election of these office bearers to be conducted during the General Meeting of the organisation held in the months of October or November the following year. The retiring President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer are eligible for re-election.
- (b) The Secretary of the organisation must call a General Meeting of the organisation to be held during the months of October or November in each year and the business to be conducted at such a meeting must include the election of the office bearers referred to in this Clause 13.1.
- (c) The business referred to in clause 13.1(b) may be included in the agenda for, and conducted at, the Annual General Meeting if that meeting is held in October or November in any year.
- (d) Method of Election:
Elections to fill the positions of President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1993 i.e., Schedule 7 – Election of Mayor by Councillors, Local Government (general) Regulations 2005, and that a General Manager of a member Council (or if no General Manager is present, a Senior Council Officer), act as Returning Officer.

13.2 Vacation of Office

The office of President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer shall be vacated if the person holding office ceases to be a Director.

13.3 Vacation to Fill Casual Vacancy

- 13.3 (a) The Board may appoint any Director to fill any casual vacancy in the office of Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer occurring from time to time. A casual vacancy for the purposes of this clause 13 shall mean a vacancy occurring otherwise than upon conclusion pursuant to clause 13.1(b) of their term of office of any such office bearer.
- 13.3 (b) The Board must not at any one Board meeting fill more than two casual vacancies in the offices of the Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City or Treasurer.
- 13.3 (c) The Board must not fill any casual vacancy at a Board meeting held sooner than two months after the last Board meeting at which any casual vacancy for the Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and/or Treasurer was filled.
- 13.3 (d) If there are more than two casual vacancies at any time in the offices of Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City or Treasurer then notwithstanding sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this clause 13.3 all or any of such vacancies may be filled by Members at a General Meeting.
- 13.3 (e) A casual vacancy in the office of President may be filled by Members at a General Meeting and not otherwise.

14. POWERS OF THE BOARD

14.1 Management and Control

The management and control of the business and affairs of the Organisation shall, subject to this Constitution, be vested in the Board. In addition to the powers and authorities expressly conferred upon the Board by this Constitution, it may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as are within the scope of this Constitution and are not hereby or by statute or by this Constitution expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Members in general meeting. No variation to this Constitution shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if such variation had not been made.

14.2 Borrowing Powers

The Board may exercise all the powers of the Organisation to borrow money and to mortgage or charge its property, or any part of it, and to issue debentures and other securities whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Organisation.

14.3 Interest Payable to Members

For the purposes of clause 5 of this Constitution the rate of interest payable in respect of money lent by Members to the Organisation shall not exceed the lowest rate paid for the time being by banks in New South Wales in respect of term deposits.

14.4 Cheques, etc.

All cheques, promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments, and all receipts for money paid to the Organisation shall be signed, drawn, accepted, endorsed or otherwise executed, as the case may be, by any one (1) Director and the Secretary or in such other manner as the Board from time to time determines.

15. PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD

15.1 Regulation of Meetings

The Board shall meet for the dispatch of business at least three (3) times per year, adjourn and otherwise regulate its meetings as it thinks fit and determine the quorum necessary for the transaction of business (which shall in any event not be less than three (3) Directors). Reasonable notice, either oral or in writing, of all Board meetings shall be given to all Directors.

15.2 Convene Meetings

Upon the written request of three (3) Directors the President shall convene a meeting of the Board.

15.3 Chair of Meetings

The President or if he or she is absent or unwilling to act the Vice-President Central City, or Vice-President Western City (or if he or she is absent or unwilling to act, the Treasurer) shall be entitled to act as chair at meetings of the Board. If at any meeting none of the President, Vice-President Central City, Vice-President Western City and Treasurer are present within five minutes after the time appointed for holding the same the Directors present may choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting.

15.4 Casting Vote

Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes and in case of an equality of votes the chair shall have a second or casting vote.

15.5 Authority and Power

A meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be competent to exercise all or any of the authorities, powers and discretions by or under this Constitution for the time being vested in or exercisable by the Board.

15.6 Resolutions

A resolution in writing (comprising one or more documents in like form) signed by all Directors shall have the same force and effect as a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board notwithstanding that such resolution has not been passed at a meeting of the Board.

15.7 Meeting of Board

A meeting of the Board shall mean a meeting of Directors assembled in person on the same day at the same time and place.

15.8 (Deleted – 12/10/01).**15.9 Attendance at Meetings**

Any person holding elected office in or being an employee of a Member may attend and speak at any meeting of the Board.

15.10 Validity of Acts

All acts done at any meeting of the Board or by a Committee appointed by the Board or by any person acting as a Director shall, notwithstanding that it shall afterwards be discovered that there was some defect in the appointment of such Directors or persons acting as aforesaid or that they or any of them were disqualified be as valid as if every such person had been duly appointed and was qualified to be a Director.

16. COMMITTEES

16.1 Creation of Committees and Delegation of Authority.

The Board may by resolution or by power of attorney or writing under the seal of the Organisation delegate any of its powers to committees as it thinks fit or to appointed persons as it may determine from time to time. Any Committee so formed or person or persons so appointed shall, in the exercise of the powers so delegated, comply with any directions that may from time to time be given by the Board.

Any matters determined by a Committee or persons under delegated authority by the Board, shall be notified to the Board members within 48 hours of the decision and a report on the matter in full is to be presented to the next general Board meeting.

16.1A Composition of Committees

Any Committee formed pursuant to clause 16.1 shall consist of one or more directors or other persons as the Board thinks fit.

16.2 Proceedings of Committees

The meetings and proceedings of any Committee shall be governed by the provisions contained in this Constitution for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board so far as they are applicable and are not superseded by any direction made by the Board under clause 16. 1.

16.3 Advisers

The Board may from time to time appoint one or more Special Advisers or Advisory Committees or Task Groups to provide advice to the Board on such matters as the Board may determine. Special Advisers and Advisory Committee members need not be Members or Directors. No Special Adviser or Advisory Committee shall have or exercise any powers or authorities of the Board. The Board may, in its appointment of Advisory Committee or Task Groups, determine the term of that Committee or Group.

In the case of Task Groups, the Board may appoint General Manager/s to the Group who shall have voting rights on such Groups.

17. DIRECTORS INTERESTS

Each Director must disclose his or her interests to the Organisation in accordance with the Law and the Secretary shall record any such declaration in the minutes of the relevant meeting and send a copy of the declaration to each other Director as is required by the Law. The disclosure obligations of this Constitution shall apply to members of Committees of the Board, Special Advisers and members of Advisory Committees as if they were Directors.

18. MINUTES

18.1 At all Annual General Meetings, General Meetings, Board meetings and Committee meetings minutes shall be made:

- (a) of names of Directors and all other persons present at the meeting; and
- (b) of all proceedings at the meeting including all resolutions considered and passed.

18.2 The minutes shall be signed by the chair of the meeting of the next succeeding meeting.

19. SECRETARY

19.1 Appointment

19.1.1 The Board shall in accordance with the Law appoint the Secretary of the Organisation for such term and upon such conditions as it thinks fit.

19.1.2 The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer for the time being of the Organisation.

19.2 Voting

The Secretary shall not, by reason of office only, be a Member of the Organisation or a Director and shall not, by reason of office only, have any right to vote at any meeting of the Organisation or of the Board.

20. SEAL

20.1 Safe Custody and Use

The Board shall provide for the safe custody of the Seal which shall only be used by the authority of the Board or of a duly authorised Committee of the Board.

20.2 Affixing of the Seal

Every instrument to which the Seal is affixed shall be signed by a Director and shall be countersigned by the Secretary or by a second Director or by some other person appointed by the Board for the purpose.

21. ACCOUNTS

21.1 Proper Accounts

The Board shall cause proper accounting and other records to be kept and shall distribute to Members a copy of every profit and loss account and balance sheet (including every document required by law to be attached to them) accompanied by a copy of the auditor's report on them as required by the Law.

21.2 Annual Accounts

The Board shall cause to be made out and laid before each Annual General Meeting a balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to date not more than 5 months before the date of the meeting.

21.3 Inspection of Accounts

The Board shall from time to time determine at what times and places under what conditions or regulations the accounting and other records of the Organisation shall be open to the inspection of Members.

22. AUDITOR

A properly qualified auditor shall be appointed in accordance with the Law and his or her duties shall be regulated in accordance with the Law.

23. NOTICES

23.1 Service of Notices

23.1.1 Any notice required by law or by or under this Constitution to be given to any Member or any other person may be given by sending it by post to him or her at the postal address or by serving it on him or her personally.

23.1.2 Where a notice is sent by post, the notice shall be deemed to be given by properly addressing, prepaying and posting a letter containing the notice and shall be deemed to have been served at the time at which the letter would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

23.2 Notice of General Meetings

23.2.1 Notice of every general meeting shall be given in any manner authorised in this Constitution to:

- (a) every Member and Associate; and
- (b) the auditor for the time being of the Organisation; and
- (c) every Director in office at the date of the giving of the notice of the meeting.

23.2.2 No other person shall be entitled to receive the notices of general meetings unless otherwise agreed by the Board.

23.2.3 The accidental omission to give notice to or the non-receipt by a Member or other person referred to in clause 23.2.1 of any notice shall not invalidate the proceedings of any general meeting or any resolution passed at that meeting.

23.2.4 Notwithstanding clauses 10.2.3 and 23.2.2, as soon as practicable after his/her appointment to the Board a Director shall be given Notice of any General Meeting not yet held in respect of which notices have been given prior to that Director's appointment to the Board. For the purposes of clause 11.1(a) it is the Director whose appointment is current at the date of the relevant General Meeting who shall be entitled to represent the Member at that meeting unless the Member has appointed a proxy as provided in clause 11.1(b) or is represented by an authorised representative appointed in accordance with clause 11.1(c).

24. WINDING UP

(Deleted – 12/10/01)

25. COMMENT

Directors acting otherwise than in their capacity as Directors may make public comment on decisions of the Board which have been made public, provided that in doing so they do not breach their duties as Directors. Director acting in their capacity as Directors may comment to Members on decisions of the Board where they do not believe that those decisions are in the best interests of the Organisation as a whole, provided that in doing so they do not breach their duties as Directors.

26. INDEMNITY OF OFFICERS

Every Director, auditor, Secretary and other officer for the time being of the Organisation shall be indemnified out of the assets of the Organisation against any liability arising out of the execution of the duties of his or her office or which is incurred by him or her in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is given in his or her favour or in which he or she is acquitted or in connection with any application under the Law in which relief is granted to him or her by the court in respect of any negligence default breach of duty or breach of trust.

27. CONDUCT

27.1 Directors and alternate Directors in carrying out any function of the Organisation including but not limited to their attendance at meetings of the Board, general meetings, annual general meetings and meetings of any committee appointed pursuant to clause 16.1 must comply with the Code of Conduct of the Member by which they have been appointed.

27.2 If:

- (a) the President of the Organisation or any Director chairing any meeting of the nature referred to in clause 27.1 is of the opinion that the conduct of a Director or alternate Director may have breached an obligation under the Model Code of Conduct issued by the Office of Local Government current at the time of the happening of the conduct by reason of conduct occurring at a meeting of the nature referred to in clause 27.1; or
- (b) any Director (including the President) or alternate Director of the Organisation at any time during such a meeting complains to the meeting about conduct of any other Director (including the President) or alternate Director which may have breached the said Model Code of Conduct current at the time of the conduct (whether or not such conduct occurred at a meeting)

then:

- (c) the Chief Executive Officer of the Organisation must notify the General Manager of the Member which appointed the Director or alternative Director whose conduct is the subject of the suspected breach of the said Model Code with a request that such General Manager deal with the alleged breach under that Member's Code of Conduct.

27.3 Directors and alternate Directors of the Organisation must cooperate with the General Manager referred to in clause 27.2 and any conduct committee or sole reviewer appointed by that Member to assist that Member in dealing with any possible breach of that Member's Code of Conduct.

Amended WSROC Constitution 25th August 2022:

W:\N07 ADMIN & ACCOUNTS\N07.07 Organisational\Governance\WSROC Constitution



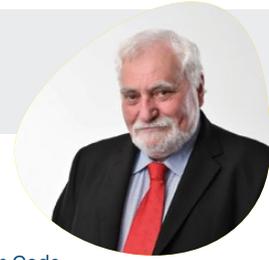
ANNUAL REPORT

WESTERN SYDNEY
REGIONAL
ORGANISATION OF
COUNCILS

2020/2021



FROM THE PRESIDENT



WSROC members know something about facing down natural disasters. Over the past two years, we have borne bushfires, extreme heat, and disastrous floods. Now, in the midst of the continuing pandemic, our communities' resilience is once again tested.

In the face of these challenges, our projects and partnerships have continued, with councils providing continuity and strength in the interests of the region. Councils have been at the forefront during the pandemic, striving to meet the needs of our communities, whose diversity defines the wonderful character that makes Western Sydney so distinctive.

Throughout the year, WSROC has been a force of strong advocacy and high-impact, collaborative projects with councils and stakeholders, focused on building regional liveability, sustainability and collective resilience.

Our engagement with state and federal Ministers has ensured our councils' priorities are at the fore in key policy-making arenas. WSROC project staff hosted more than 49 forums and made 11 submissions, purposefully and consistently advocating on the issues that matter most to our members.

WSROC's projects and partnerships are leading impactful regional change. In 2020/21, this included leading the development of urban heat planning controls in partnership

with industry leaders, providing input to the new Design and Place SEPP, engaging as advisory group members for National Construction Code reform, and presenting our world-leading work to a network of more than 17 global cities grappling with similar issues.

Our waste team's work was sought by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, to inform the NSW Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041. Their collaborative, strategic approach resulted in an invitation from Western Sydney University to be part of their presentation to the United Nations conference.

I commend the WSROC team for their fine work, often achieved without accolade. I also commend our councils, for their exceptional agility in navigating complex and uncertain dynamics, at this time. It is their commitment to safe service delivery that will help our region's cities and communities to emerge from tough times, with resilience and a renewed sense of possibility.

Councillor Barry Calvert

2020-2021 HIGHLIGHTS



WSROC Executive, (Senior Vice President Tony Bleasdale absent) with Craig Reucassel

Craig Reucassel at our AGM

Australian writer, journalist and activist Craig Reucassel, of ABC TV's War on Waste and Big Weather, addressed WSROC member councillors on the issues of waste, climate change and emergency preparedness at the Annual General Meeting.



WSROC Project Officer, Kelly Gee and Project Coordinator Judith Bruinsma, with Beck Dawson, Chief Resilience Officer Resilient Sydney

Greater Sydney Planning Awards

WSROC's Urban Heat Planning Toolkit and Cool Suburbs project won Best Sustainability Initiative at the Greater Sydney Commission's Greater Sydney Planning Awards.



City of Parramatta Lord Mayor Bob Dwyer, Minister for Planning and Public Spaces Rob Stokes and Blacktown City Council Mayor Tony Bleasdale with NSW Parks staff and Walking Volunteers

Great West Walk wins

The NSW Government has committed to fund 26,000 new trees for Western Sydney's longest walking trail: A regional project facilitated by WSROC.



Bunnings partnership - Problem Waste? No Problem!

WSROC and nine Western Sydney councils partnered with Bunnings to promote responsible disposal and recycling of problem household waste, such as unused paint and batteries.

< Liverpool City Council Mayor Wendy Waller with Hoxton Park Bunnings Manager Dave Gray and staff



Joint bid with EV charging infrastructure providers to install fast-charging stations in Western Sydney.

ADVOCACY AND POLICY OUTCOMES

WSROC actively advocates on key issues for the Western Sydney region.

In 2020-2021, our work impacted:

Urban heat a priority in state

planning: Urban heat is integrated into new state policy and planning documents.

Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal (IPART) review of Domestic Waste Management Charge:

WSROC argues that councils' waste service charges are reasonable and transparent and that rate pegging is not appropriate for an essential service.

Thought leadership: Electric vehicle transition and promoting Western Sydney as a manufacturing hub.

Design and Place SEPP and Aerotropolis Planning Package:

Ensuring new planning policy has strong minimum standards that support council service provision and ensure safe, liveable developments for communities.

NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041:

WSROC waste research and reports, including infrastructure needs assessment and waste generation analysis, contributed to this blueprint for NSW waste management.

"WSROC is powerfully situated. As a group, we can realise solutions that truly serve the people and the future of Western Sydney."

- Cllr Tony Bleasdale OAM, Mayor, Blacktown City Council

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FROM THE CEO

The NSW Government has continued to push ahead with its vision for Western Sydney over the past 12 months. This includes substantial change, not just in population growth, but operational changes to meet Net Zero 2050 targets, long-term waste strategies, planning reform and more.

WSROC's place is ensuring this vision aligns with the priorities identified by our members, and that councils are properly resourced to translate vision into real-world outcomes.

The NSW Waste and Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041 is one example of a vision that is very much dependent on local government to achieve its targets. WSROC has been advocating strongly to ensure councils are resourced to successfully manage the scale of change ahead, and that delivery plans are informed by the reality of service delivery.

Significant changes to planning systems have also been on the agenda. WSROC has been working to support councils through these changes. In 2021, WSROC's Urban Heat Planning Toolkit has assisted councils in meeting state requirements to address urban heat through their planning instruments.

WSROC has continued efforts to support council staff. While not always visible, regionally-managed programs for community education, policy and submission writing, as well as upskilling opportunities, have provided support at a time when staff have been contending with bushfires, floods and the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the last 12 months have been trying, we must keep one eye on the future. An area where I see substantial opportunity is in digitisation of council systems and services.

A state-funded digital common operating environment would be a strategic first step in transforming the way councils do business. While transition has its challenges, the potential for increased operational efficiencies, customer service, and more informed decision-making are worth the effort.

We must also continue to hold the federal and state governments to account, in planning for our region. We all recognise the record investment in Western Sydney, however big-ticket projects like the Western Sydney Airport or North South Rail Links mean little if these plans don't place community at their heart.

Our transport vision must look beyond the aerotropolis and the Sydney CBD, to link in with suburban centres. Our infrastructure vision must look beyond international conference centres, to the community hubs, sports facilities, and parks that residents will use every day.

Our work, individually and collectively, is essential for a more liveable and prosperous Western Sydney.

Charles Casascelli RFD



TURN DOWN THE HEAT

Extreme heat is arguably the greatest threat to Western Sydney's health, liveability and productivity in the immediate future.

Western Sydney is leading the way in developing a resilience-based approach to heat management. WSROC projects and partnerships are driving this agenda.

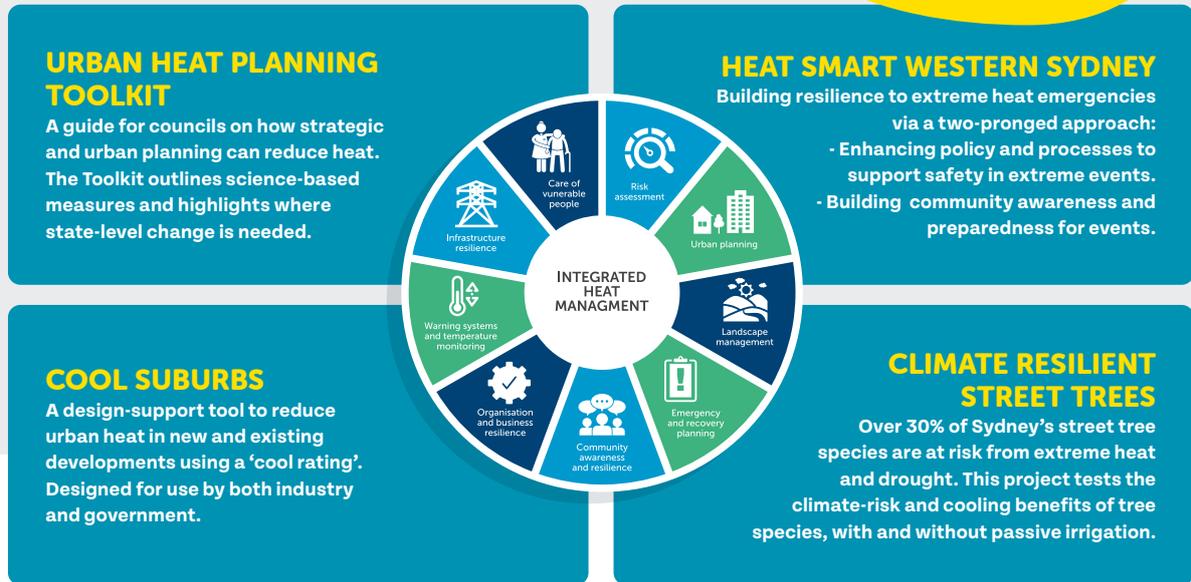


"Extreme heat impacts 100% of the Sydney population every summer. The way everyone builds and invests in our cities now will determine how safe and healthy we will be in the heatwaves to come. No one agency or organisation will cool the city alone."

– Beck Dawson, Chief Resilience Officer, Resilient Sydney

OUR PROJECTS

These projects are informed by the Turn Down the Heat Strategy and Action Plan (2018), developed by 55 organisations working together to create cooler, more resilient communities.



2020 - 2021 has been a stellar year for WSROC's heat projects

- Nearly \$1 million grant-funded projects underway
- Urban Heat Planning Toolkit and Cool Suburbs win Best Sustainability Initiative at the Greater Sydney Planning Awards
- Presented best practice work to International 100 Resilient Cities Network
- WSROC planning work used to inform NSW Design and Place SEPP
- WSROC a member of the National Construction Code Advisory Group for Commercial Buildings



A resilience approach to heat



The Urban Heat Planning Toolkit and Cool Suburbs have been assisted by the New South Wales Government and supported by Local Government NSW.

Heat Smart is funded under the State Government Natural Disaster Resilience Program.

Climate Resilient Street Trees is part of the Greening Our City grant program, proudly funded by the NSW Government in association with Local Government NSW.

We would also like to acknowledge the more than 85 stakeholders who have given their time and expertise to ensure these projects deliver the

best possible outcomes. We would specifically like to acknowledge the following collaborators to these projects: Atelier Ten, Blacktown City Council, Cville, Cumberland City Council, Edge Environment, Greater Sydney Commission, HARC consultancy, Hawkesbury City Council, Kinesis, Liverpool City Council, Melbourne University, Monash

University, City of Parramatta, Penrith City Council, Resilient Sydney, Risk Frontiers, Stormwater NSW, Sydney Water, University of NSW, University of Adelaide, Water Sensitive Institute, Western Sydney Local Health District, Western Sydney University.

WESTERN SYDNEY ENERGY PROGRAM

What we achieved



The Pizza Boys Business co-owners Jason and John Chammas, WSROC President Clr Barry Calvert and Business Australia Chief Commercial Officer, Tim Haddow

Regional cost savings:
\$20 million*
to date

Emissions reduction:
338,134t CO²e**
equivalent to taking 78,636 cars off the road

Grant funding for the region:
\$2.4 million
for current projects including LED replacement and solar rooftop installation

"Energy is one of those costs that you can't afford to get out of hand."
– Pizza Boys, local Western Sydney business

KEY PROJECTS



Business Energy Advice Program (BEAP)

- Assisted over 600 Western Sydney businesses with energy savings. BEAP is a free service, funded by the Department of Industry Science Energy and Resources and delivered by Business Australia



Planning and design

- Developed policy and equipment specifications that will maximise social, environmental, and financial outcomes, ensuring the best energy saving and transition outcomes for the region



Street lighting

- 51,000+ Western Sydney residential streetlights changed and counting. New energy efficient LEDs save councils money and emissions
- Western Sydney street lighting program moves beyond residential roads for the first time. 3,372 major road lights will soon be upgraded to smart technology, efficient LED lights in Parramatta. This pilot project will save Council an additional 700 tonnes CO²e



Advocacy

- NSW Government collaboration:** Advocating for better fleet procurement options for councils and public charging infrastructure for Western Sydney
- Ministerial advocacy:** Minister for Energy and Environment and Minister for Planning and Public Spaces regarding the new Design and Place SEPP and BASIX review
- Collaboration with Endeavor Energy:** Outlining key regional issues for Western Sydney councils including street lighting, grid resilience and demand management
- WSROC is a member of:** Endeavour Energy Peak Customer & Stakeholder Committee, Future Grid Reference Group, and the Regulatory Reference Group
- Challenging policy:** Promoting best-practice renewable transition by challenging policy that penalises solar installations



Electric vehicle transition

- WSROC's Western Sydney EV Roadmap will ensure Western Sydney is at the forefront of transition to electrification
- Our joint bid with EV charging infrastructure providers will prioritise installation of fast-charging stations in Western Sydney

*\$18.9 million saved to date in energy and capital costs. \$1.1 million saved to date through WSROC-negotiated tariff and maintenance charges. **Across the life of the assets.

REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

This program strengthens councils' provision of sustainable, affordable waste services, supported by policy and regulatory decisions.

In partnership with councils, WSROC works closely with the NSW Environment Protection Authority, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment and other state agencies.

2020-2021 PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- **\$887,756** in grant funding for Western Sydney waste and resource recovery projects
- Contributed to development of the newly-released NSW Waste & Sustainable Materials Strategy 2041
- Partnered with Bunnings Warehouse to promote council Community Recycling Centres and tackle household problem waste
- Investigated onsite food waste processing options in apartment buildings
- Partnered with Western Sydney University on a competition for young artists, promoting waste avoidance

The regional waste program targets strategic waste issues including:



Litter management and illegal dumping prevention



Regional resource recovery projects and community campaigns



Helping councils navigate industry changes and regulatory frameworks

"Many people want to dispose of DIY and hardware waste but don't know how. Community Recycling Centres are where to go to safely dispose of problem waste."

– Mayor of Liverpool City Council, Wendy Waller

MOVING?

- Find your dream home
- Declutter
- Book a council clean up
- Click here for a complete checklist to help you move

Moving house campaign

- 700 real estate agents involved
- 1.6 million+ impressions
- 5,500 website hits
- 800+ checklist downloads

Digital campaign to promote responsible disposal of household waste when moving house.



Green Caffein swap-and-go cup program

- 36,000 single use cups avoided
- 45 local cafes
- > 1000 residents registered

Western Sydney cafes and coffee lovers saved thousands of takeaway cups from landfill over the 15 months of WSROC's Refill Don't Landfill swap-and-go program, in partnership with Green Caffein and seven councils.

Image: WSROC waste team, Guada Lado, Wendy Xing, Amanda Bombaci, Rey Behboudi



Waste planning training

- 3 training courses
- 22 metropolitan councils
- 75 council staff participants

Delivered online training for council planning and waste management staff to improve assessment of development applications. These modules have since been taken up by the NSW EPA.

Image: Waste planning training with Sydney metropolitan councils

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP: THE BOTTOM LINE

WSROC member councils benefit from collaborative procurement and projects that generate significant savings and regional improvement.



"Partnering both with WSROC and individual councils has resulted in clear benefits to our customers and to communities across Western Sydney. As we face the challenges and opportunities that both growth and climate change bring to Western Sydney, outcomes can only be achieved through a partnership model when all parties are committed to collaboration."

— Scott Ryan, Chief Asset & Operating Officer, Endeavour Energy



COST SAVINGS

\$18.9 million

saved regionally by members of the Western Sydney Energy Program to date

\$1.1 million

saved through WSROC-negotiated tariff and maintenance charges for sustainable energy projects to date

\$85,000

for community engagement, education and staff training on waste management and resource recovery

\$172,542

in tools to facilitate improved residential waste service delivery

\$6.6 million

total grant funding attracted to date to deliver current waste, energy and heat projects for Western Sydney councils

POWER IN PARTNERSHIP

WSROC works in partnership with councils, industry-leaders, academics and policy makers, including:

- **Working with councils and Local Health Districts** to develop a resilience framework for better heatwave management
- **Ongoing collaboration with Resilient Sydney and Greater Sydney Commission** to tackle one of Western Sydney's most pressing challenges: heat
- Partnership project with **Western Sydney University** to trial passive irrigation
- Working with **Business Australia** to support local businesses
- Partnership with **Bunnings Warehouse** to promote council Community Recycling Centres
- Collaborated with the **Greater Sydney Commission and the NSW Environment Protection Authority** to include the assessment of waste infrastructure in the new Place Infrastructure Compact model



COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- **Reduced waste generation**
Reduced waste generated in homes to 7.2kg/household/week, down from 7.4kg in 2016
- **An additional 26,000 trees** from the NSW Government tree planting initiative, for the Great West Walk, facilitated by WSROC
- **Emissions reduction of 338,134t CO₂e*** regionally - equivalent to taking 78,636 cars off the road
- **Heatwave education and preparedness**
Development of community education materials to support communities in preparing for extreme heat

*Across the life of the assets



SUPPORTING COUNCILS

- **The Urban Heat Planning Toolkit**
Guides councils on strategic and urban planning to reduce heat, developed by WSROC
- **The Cool Suburbs Tool**
Provides a 'cool rating' for use in assessing building design and development, created by WSROC
- **The Food Waste Recovery Tool**
Maximises food waste recovery from red-lid bins in apartment buildings, developed by WSROC
- **Online facilitation training**
To assist council staff transition to online engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic, delivered by WSROC

Image top right: Cameron Millen, state manager of bus manufacturer BCI, Lorenz Eberl, senior engineer, BCI, Charles Casuscelli, WSROC CEO and Joe Oliveri, CEO Interline Bus Co, attend the NSW fleet transition launch in Leppington.

WORKING FOR WESTERN SYDNEY

With a reputation for considered policy analysis and bipartisan advocacy, the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC) brings a collective voice to those issues that are crucial for Western Sydney's growing population.

Established in 1973, WSROC represents seven local councils in the Greater Western Sydney region. In addition to advocacy, WSROC is a forum that facilitates stronger partnerships, professional development, and opportunities for regional collaboration between Western Sydney councils and their stakeholders.



49%
of people speak a language other than English at home

\$150⁴²
billion GRP: Australia's third largest economy

1.8%
of people are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent

309,500
resident workers commute outside the region

1,070,904
Local jobs
2,592,234
Population
35
Median age
8,872km²
Area

WORKING FOR WESTERN SYDNEY

WSROC welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with any group or individual working towards the betterment of Western Sydney. To learn more, or to work with us, please get in touch.

Phone: 0296714333 | **Web:** wsroc.com.au
Email: info@wsroc.com.au
Address: PO Box 63 Blacktown NSW 2148



Advocating for the people of Western Sydney

[Facebook.com.au/WSROC](https://www.facebook.com/WSROC)

@WSROC_Australia

Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)





ANNUAL REPORT

WESTERN SYDNEY
REGIONAL
ORGANISATION OF
COUNCILS

2021/2022



FROM THE PRESIDENT



The reporting year got off to an excellent start with WSROC's Urban Heat Planning Toolkit receiving a commendation at the Planning Institute of Australia's NSW Awards for Planning Excellence 2021. In addition, WSROC has recently launched Australia's first heat resilience rating and assessment tool: Cool Suburbs.

The Toolkit and Tool, developed with input from Australia's leading universities and other experts, tackle the detrimental impacts of extreme and urban heat on human health, economic productivity, infrastructure resilience and the environment.

Together, WSROC member councils are using the Toolkit to create cooler, more liveable neighbourhoods.

WSROC's Western Sydney Electric Vehicle Roadmap provides strategic direction to transition Western Sydney to electric transport. The WSROC Waste

Team worked tirelessly to promote understanding of waste and resource recovery in our communities, including in the areas of illegal dumping and soft plastics - the single worst yellow recycling bin contaminant - along with a range of other regional projects from long-term strategic analyses to place-based community education.

WSROC has achieved significant advocacy outcomes including the reinvestment of WestConnex sale proceeds via the WestInvest program. WSROC also made decisive impacts at critical thought-leadership forums, including presenting at Western Sydney University's 'Wicked Urban Challenges' conference, the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand's annual forum, and the Australian Disaster Resilience Conference 2021 among others, challenging researchers, government, and industry to consider

new ways to solve many key issues facing Western Sydney.

The recent election of a new Federal Government and Ministry brings with it additional opportunities, too, for WSROC to advocate on behalf of our communities in respect of better infrastructure, improved services, enhanced sporting and recreational facilities, cultural facilities, enhanced resilience, and transport services.

I look forward to working with our members to continue our efforts shaping an even better Greater Western Sydney.

Councillor Barry Calvert

2021-2022 HIGHLIGHTS



Resilient energy futures

First planning workshop held with councils and Endeavour Energy to discuss EVs, grid resilience, community batteries and more.



Planning Toolkit delivers cool LEPs

NSW Government approves first Western Sydney Local Environment Plans containing urban heat measures based on WSROC's Urban Heat Planning Toolkit.



Heatwave preparedness

30 heatwave planning and preparedness workshops and presentations with council staff, local organisations, and communities in partnership with Red Cross.



Regional Waste Program Funding

Secured \$1,418,833 in additional funding to extend the Western Sydney Regional Waste Program to 2027.

Transport is one of the most emission-intensive sectors in the region. Councils launched the **Western Sydney Electric Vehicle Roadmap** providing strategic direction to transition one of Western Sydney's most emission-intensive sectors; transport.



ADVOCACY AND POLICY OUTCOMES

WSROC actively advocates on key issues for the Western Sydney region.

In 2021-2022, our work led on:

Heat Hazard Taskforce: WSROC's call for a multi-sector taskforce to coordinate heat risk reduction has received support from: Bureau of Meteorology, NSW Health, NSW AMA, Resilient Sydney, Resilience NSW, and academic experts.

Western Sydney Energy Strategy: Western Sydney councils' efforts result in a reduction of 338,134t CO2e on top of targets.

Urban Heat Controls: WSROC and members develop NSW's first guidance on planning for urban heat. This guidance was used to inform the Design and Place SEPP, the first NSW policy to consider urban heat.

Westinvest: \$5 billion from the NSW Government's WestConnex toll road sale was reinvested to help address Western Sydney's infrastructure and liveability needs.

WSROC have proven their ability to effectively co-ordinate numerous stakeholders and drive critical work in managing and responding to the impacts of extreme heat for Western Sydney residents."

- Dr Shopna Bag FAFPHM,
Acting Director - Population Health,
Western Sydney Local Health

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Submissions



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Letters to
Ministers



114
Forums



FROM THE CEO

Greater Western Sydney's population is growing at such a rate that we will need to house more than one million additional people by 2031.

Sydney already has an estimated shortage of 45,000 homes and construction rates are short of extra demand by around another 8,000 a year.

This housing shortage most heavily impacts disadvantaged communities in much of Western Sydney, exacerbating the housing affordability crisis and making it ever more urgent for government to address a growing need for social housing, especially on behalf of the more vulnerable in our communities.

The housing shortage also compounds

other significant challenges our councils are dealing with including finding ways to ensure our communities have access to sustainable, reliable, and affordable energy; addressing extreme urban heat; rebuilding local infrastructure after disasters such as floods and bushfires and providing reliable and sustainable transport solutions. Housing is also inextricably linked with local employment and skills shortages and the broader economic outcomes of our region.

WSROC will be looking more closely at this issue over the coming 12 months and is committed to building strong working relationships with all levels of government as well as sector experts on both housing and broader liveability issues impacting



our region including: Timely provision of facilities and infrastructure, better service provision, enhanced sporting and recreational facilities, cultural facilities, and transport services.

There can be no better way of doing that than presenting single unified voice for Western Sydney, pursuing common goals, and working on behalf of all our communities.

Charles Casuscelli RFD

TURN DOWN THE HEAT

Extreme heat is arguably the greatest threat to Western Sydney's health, liveability, and productivity in the immediate future.

Western Sydney is leading the way in developing a resilience-based approach to heat management. WSROC projects and partnerships are driving this agenda.



"This is the first time we've had a practical tool that we can use as a city to help us build in a way that cools rather than cooks our communities"

– Beck Dawson, Chief Resilience Officer, Resilient Sydney, on 'Cool Suburbs'

OUR PROJECTS

These projects are informed by the Turn Down the Heat Strategy and Action Plan (2018), developed by 55 organisations working together to create cooler, more resilient communities.

URBAN HEAT PLANNING TOOLKIT

Award-winning guidance for councils on how to mitigate heat via local planning instruments. 2021-2022 saw the first ever dedicated planning controls for urban heat implemented by Western Sydney councils.

COOL SUBURBS TOOL

WSROC launched Australia's first heat resilience planning tool, in partnership with Resilient Sydney and the Greater Sydney Commission. Developed with leading scientists and industry, the tool received 400 downloads in the first two months.

FUTURE PROOFING RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

This important project will assess the effectiveness of BASIX thermal standards for homes in protecting communities during today's heatwaves and Western Sydney's 2030 and 2050 future climates.

HEAT SMART WESTERN SYDNEY

A multi-pronged approach to building heatwave resilience. Heat Smart seeks to improve current governance arrangements, and work with communities to build risk awareness and preparedness.

CLIMATE RESILIENT STREET TREES

This project in partnership with Western Sydney University, Melbourne University, Sydney Water and Stormwater NSW tests climate resilience and cooling benefits of various street tree species at demonstration sites across the Blacktown and Penrith LGAs.

2021-2022 has been a stellar year for WSROC's Urban Heat Projects

- WSROC is delivering **\$1,100,000** in grant funded projects for regional heat resilience.
- **First heat controls** formally adopted in council LEP and DCPs.
- **Planning Excellence Awards:** WSROC's Urban Heat Planning Toolkit was commended at the Planning Institute of Australia's 2021 NSW Awards for Planning Excellence.
- **30 heatwave preparedness workshops** and presentations delivered in partnership with councils and Red Cross.
- **Heat Smart** recommendations for improved emergency management published in Australian Journal of Emergency Management.
- WSROC delivered **seminars on mitigating heat in urban planning** for the Planning Institute of Australia, Adapt NSW, and Western Sydney University.



The Urban Heat Planning Toolkit, Future Proofing Residential Development and Cool Suburbs have been assisted by the New South Wales Government and supported by Local Government NSW. Heat Smart is funded under the State Government Natural Disaster Resilience Program Climate Resilient Street Trees is part of the Greening Our City grant

program, proudly funded by the NSW Government in association with Local Government NSW. We would also like to acknowledge the more than 85 stakeholders who have given their time and expertise to ensure these projects deliver the best possible outcomes.

We would specifically like to acknowledge the following collaborators to these projects: Ateller Ten, Blacktown City Council, Cville, Cumberland City Council, Edge Environment, Greater Sydney Commission, HARC consultancy, Hawkesbury City Council, Kinesis, Liverpool City Council, Melbourne

University, Monash University, City of Parramatta, Penrith City Council, Resilient Sydney, Risk Frontiers, Stormwater NSW, Sydney Water, University of NSW, University of Adelaide, Water Sensitive Institute, Western Sydney Local Health District, Western Sydney University and WSP Australia.

WESTERN SYDNEY ENERGY PROGRAM



Regional cost savings:

\$24 million*

to date

Emissions reductions:

338,134t CO₂e**

equivalent to taking 460,000 cars off the road

Renewable energy:

100% renewable Power Purchase Agreement

facilitated with Local Government Procurement, joined by 34 councils to date.

"The reduced energy bill has made all of the difference and we've been able to keep staff on."

– BEAP participant Belinda Norman, Blackheath General Store & Café

KEY PROJECTS



Business Energy Advice Program (BEAP)

- Funded by the NSW Department of Industry Science Energy & Resources and delivered by Business Australia, BEAP conducted 1000+ free small businesses consultations saving each business an annual average of \$1,394.



Street lighting

- An additional 60,000 streetlights will be changed to LEDs in the coming two years. Estimated annual savings:
 - \$5 million in estimated regional energy costs
 - 20,000 tonnes of CO₂e

First of its kind: The largest smart and LED streetlighting upgrade project in NSW currently being implemented in Parramatta.



Electric vehicle transition

- Eight councils have joined forces on WSROC's Western Sydney Electric Vehicle (EV) Roadmap setting ambitious 2030 targets including:
 - At least a 50% of council fleets transitioned to EV
 - 100% buses to be zero emissions
 - 50% of all taxis, car shares and ferries to be zero emissions.
- WSROC advocated for 25 fast charging stations (to be installed in the next two years).



Planning and design

- WSROC advocacy contributed to more ambitious BASIX and National Construction Code (NCC) standards, including:
 - stronger energy targets
 - stronger thermal performance standards.



Advocacy

- NSW Government**
WSROC made submissions to the Design and Place SEPP, BASIX review, EV Fleet Incentive and Charging Infrastructure Incentive Consultation reviews.
- Australian Government**
WSROC made submissions to the National Construction Code Updates (Residential and Commercial) and advocated for Western Sydney's transition to electric vehicles.
- Endeavour Energy**
WSROC made submissions on Network Resilience, continued its street light tariff negotiations, and achieved better recycling outcomes for bulk light replacements.
- WSROC is a member of**
Endeavour Energy's Peak Customer & Stakeholder Committee, Future Grid Reference Group, and the Regulatory Reference Group.
WSROC is also an advisory panel member for NCC commercial.

*To date, over life of the program; energy costs, maintenance costs, capital costs. ** Over the 20-year life of the assets.

REGIONAL WASTE STRATEGY

This program strengthens councils' provision of sustainable, affordable waste services, supported by policy and regulatory decisions.

In partnership with councils, WSROC works closely with the NSW Environment Protection Authority, Department of Planning and Environment and other state agencies.

2021-2022 PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS

- Undertook detailed budget analysis for councils to measure real financial impact of proposed changes by IPART to domestic waste management charges, and impacts on household waste and recycling services.
- Undertook a cost-benefit analysis on councils' waste and sustainability rebate programs to determine the economic efficiency of providing subsidies and financial rebates to drive sustainable behaviour change.
- Delivered training sessions for 72 professional officers in program evaluation, assessing waste in development applications and waste contracts. Training developed by WSROC addresses skills not available through existing training networks.
- Advocated for councils in a range of working groups to ensure program design and resources reflected the needs of councils to increase recycling and reduce waste in the NSW Waste Delivery Plan.
- Organised a forum attended by 35 NSW councils on how to deliver household organics waste services in apartment buildings and is providing guidance to update planning controls in preparation for the commencement of these new household services.

The regional waste program provides support on:



Helping councils navigate industry changes and regulatory frameworks



Regional resource recovery projects and community campaigns



Litter management and illegal dumping prevention

"WSROC's ability to conduct strategic, region-scale research and programs on behalf of its members allows council staff to benefit from programs they may not have internal resources to deliver."

– WSROC President,
Councillor Barry Calvert



Love Recycling

The **Love Recycling?** campaign assists residents to recognise **soft plastics** and sort them out properly to reduce recycling contamination.



घर बदल रहे हैं?

हमारी अंतिम चेकलिस्ट के साथ समय बचाएं

Moving House

WSROC translated the successful **Moving?** checklists into **five languages** spoken in Western Sydney to improve disposal of waste when moving house.

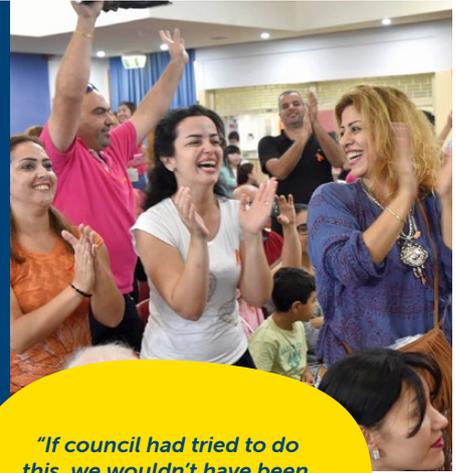


Waste Avoidance & Recycling

WSROC hosted a forum for councils to better understand local attitudes and behaviours to inform design of **waste avoidance** and **recycling programs**.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP: THE BOTTOM LINE

WSROC member councils have already saved more than \$20 million* from collaborative procurement and projects that generate significant economies and regional improvement.



"If council had tried to do this, we wouldn't have been able to. WSROC has made it all possible for us – that collaboration has been great."

– Council Officer,
WSROC member council



OUTCOMES

\$4 million

worth of grant-funded programs managed on behalf of WSROC member councils

\$124,000

for community engagement on heatwave risk awareness and preparedness

\$24 million in energy savings

to member councils to date in energy costs, capital costs, and maintenance charges through sustainable energy projects

Strategic Procurement

WSROC's strategic procurement approach achieves competitive pricing

\$172,542

in tools to facilitate improved residential waste service delivery

POWER IN PARTNERSHIP

WSROC works in partnership with councils, industry leaders, research academics and policy makers, including:

- Partner with **Doctors for the Environment** to deliver Heat and Health forum to Western Sydney health professionals.
- Ongoing collaboration with **Resilient Sydney** and **Greater Sydney Commission** to tackle one of Western Sydney's most pressing challenges: heat
- Partnership project with **Western Sydney University** to trial passive irrigation.
- Partnered with the **Bureau of Meteorology** to deliver heat risk management content as part of their Heat Dome Webinar Series.
- Partnered with **NSW Environment Protection Authority** to deliver local training for council professional staff.
- Partnered with **Northern Sydney ROC** and **Southern Sydney ROC** to deliver waste industry and infrastructure information sessions for metropolitan councils.



COMMUNITY BENEFITS

- **Being 'Heat Smart'**
Heat Smart heatwave preparedness resources for Western Sydney communities are now available in 10 languages.
- **Smooth Moves**
Workshops and resources to help residents navigate strata, including specific advice on managing flood waste.
- **Sustainable parents**
Reusable nappy workshops delivered across the region to help reduce waste to landfill.



SUPPORTING COUNCILS

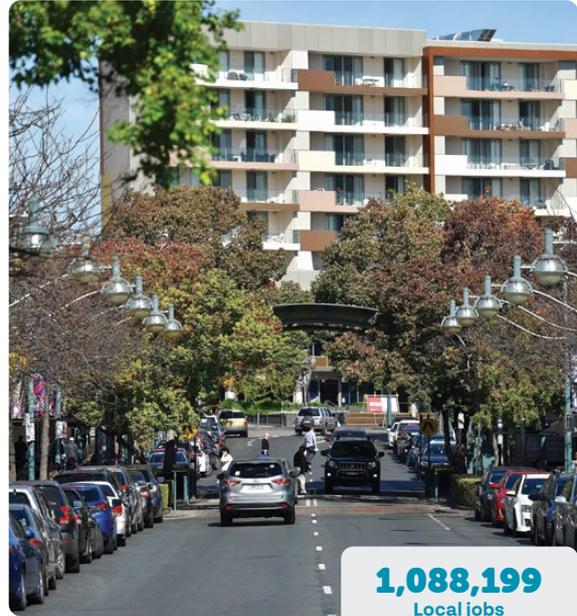
- **Research and analysis**
Our regional approach to researching community attitudes into waste, recycling and other topics saves councils time and money.
- **Training and development**
WSROC provides tailored training to help council staff navigate emerging issues such as waste planning and heatwave preparedness.

* Savings equate to 1-2% annual reduction of Western Sydney's annual community energy consumption

WORKING FOR WESTERN SYDNEY

With a reputation for considered policy analysis and bipartisan advocacy, the Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC) brings a collective voice to those issues that are crucial for Western Sydney's growing population.

Established in 1973, WSROC represents six local councils in the Greater Western Sydney region. In addition to advocacy, WSROC is a forum that facilitates stronger partnerships, professional development, and opportunities for regional collaboration between Western Sydney councils and their stakeholders.



23.4%
of households speak a language other than English at home

\$157.21
Billion GRP: Australia's third largest economy

2.36%
of people are of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent

+300,000
resident workers commute outside the region

1,088,199
Local jobs
2,268,329
Population
35
Median age
9,391km²
Area

WORKING FOR WESTERN SYDNEY

WSROC welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with any group or individual working towards the betterment of Western Sydney. To learn more, or to work with us, please get in touch.

Phone: 02 9671 4333 | **Web:** wsroc.com.au
Email: info@wsroc.com.au
Address: PO Box 63 Blacktown NSW 2148



Advocating for the people of Western Sydney

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Western Sydney Regional Organisation of Councils (WSROC)

